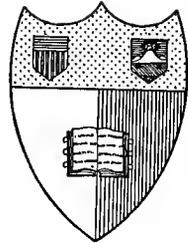




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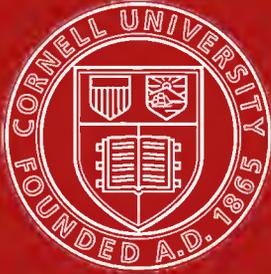
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A COMPARATIVE STUDY  
OF THE  
BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE  
BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU  
LANGUAGES

BY

SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON

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

OXFORD  
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1919



## 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 employes 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), **Pwogorɔ** (28), **Kidonde** or **Kimawanda** (33 a), North **Ngindɔ** (55 n), **Makua** (56), **North Kuanyama** or **Humbe** (91 a), **Kuvale** (92 b), **Ūlundombe** (93), **Sumbi** (94 b), **Soṅgɔ** (97), **Minuṅgɔ** (112 a), **Hɔɔ** (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 'ɔwsa' read 'ɔōsa'.

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 '*Tatoga-und-Irakuleute*'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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-PUNGWWE-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 Nigeria) Languages.
- I. (S-B.). The Tōgoland 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 **Mōši**, 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-**, **mũ-**, **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-goñga** read **Li-gañga**.

- 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 Bailundō districts of southern Añgōla, north of 14° 30' South latitude, south of the Kuvō 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 Kuvō river.
- Page 410. Last paragraph, the close of the definition of the area of 108-108 a should read, 'West of the Upper Lōmami, south of the Lubefu, and east of the Sañkuru'.
- Page 553. In list of titles for '177. **Ki-wumbō**' read '177. **Ki-wumbu**', and **Ki-wumbu** likewise on page 564.
- Page 606, col. 204, opp. 'Fire', the figure <sup>1</sup> 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-ṣie** (231).
- Page 690, col. 230, 231, opp: 'Nine', the whole passage of equivalents for 'Nine' should be rendered thus:

**Li-vō;ō.**  
**Bōō** (230 b, 230 g).  
**Sipō** (230 i).  
**Vua.**  
**Ṣibō** (230 c).  
**M-bu, Pfwō** (230 j).  
**Bō, Beō** (230 d).  
**I-fi** (230 f).  
**Ve, Be, Bemī.**  
**Tsiañūō** (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. **Olulōmō. See Appendix, &c.**' should read '(238. **Olulōmō. 238 a. Ikom. See Appendix**)'.
- Page 705, col. 244, opp. 'Thigh', **U-nañ** should be corrected to **U-nañ**.
- Page 715, third line from bottom, '**Kwō-lbō**' river should be spelt '**Kwō-lbō**'.

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



## 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 Komor<sup>o</sup> 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-koṅ<sup>o</sup> and a little later the Mbundu speech of Aṅgōla. Kiṣi-koṅ<sup>o</sup> words are given in Pigafetta's description of the Portuguese Congo explorations published in 1591. Kiṣi-koṅ<sup>o</sup> 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 Proyart.

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

A short list of words of the Komoro Islands Swahili—the dialect of Moḥila—was written down as early as 1626 by Thomas Herbert, an English traveller who voyaged in that year round the Cape of Good Hope to Aden and thence to India, whence he returned overland through Persia, Caucasia, and Russia.<sup>1</sup> 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 (Cinyuṅṅive) 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 Aṅṅola and Moçambique.

The Dutch explorers, following in the footsteps of the Portuguese along the West African coast, also began to interest themselves in these harmonious, easily pronounced Bantu languages. Barbot, who wrote his *Description of Guinea* about 1682 (English translation first published in 1732), gave short vocabularies of Kiṣi-koṅṅo and of a dialect of north-west Cameroons, probably Barundṳ.<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> As regards the words of Barundṳ said to have been collected by Barbot, I quote from Astley's *Voyages and Travels*, published in 1746. They are the first five numerals: *Mo*; *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 ꝑosa (Kafir) was printed, in the work of Andrew Sparrman, a Swede. In 1804 the Portuguese Cannecatim 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> Douville,

<sup>1</sup> 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 Imakûa) 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: *Môluñgô* (God); *Dywa* (sun); *Muezi* (moon); *Tôunduwa* (stars); *Muze* (earth); *Matumbi* (mountain); *Mere* (tree); *Aumba*...? *Numba* (house); *Etala* (road); *Meze* (water); *Sumba* (fish); *Niyati* (ox, evidently buffalo); *Liguluwe* (pig); *Umptwa* (dog); *Itepu* (elephant or ivory); *Nyama* (flesh); *Nune* (bird); *Eyunda* (pigeon); *Mulôprowana* (man); *Ateate* (father); *Alumbô* (brother); *Bô* (sister); *Manace* (boy); *Mutwe* (head); *Humpô* (hair); *Makutwe* (ears); *Unwa* (mouth); *Añgonda* (war); *Wkuazi* (a bow); *Impamba* (arrows); *Lipoñgô* (spear); *Uti* (gun); *Jete* (salt); *Jipanje* (white); *Ya-kuswera* (red); *-añgu* (my). For a description of Salt's Swahili ('Sowauli', 'Sowaiel'), see the Bibliography of Chapter IV.

<sup>2</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> the American Board of Foreign Missions was despatching evangelists to settle on

<sup>1</sup> 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 Mpoŋgwe, 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,<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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)<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Peters's travels took place between 1842 and 1848.

<sup>2</sup> 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*.

<sup>3</sup> 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'.<sup>1</sup> 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 Pwokomw (which he used very little), Kamba, Nika, Swahili, and Šambala; Yaow (collected by Peters and Steere), Makua (Peters), Sena and Tete (Ci-nyuñgwi); of Tekeza (under which term he meant the Thoñga or Roñga language of Delagoa Bay and Amatoñgaland), Sesutw, Sexlapi or Secuana; Zulu and Kafir (ᵑosa); of Yeye (Ba-yeiyi), with references to Rotse or Lui, Twka or Toñga, Nyeñgw, Subia, Lujazi and Ma-ponda, all derived from Livingstone's MS. vocabularies;<sup>2</sup> of Hereró, Ndoñga (Ovambw), Nanw or Beñguela, Añgöla or Bunda (properly, Ki-mbundu); of Koñgw (Kiṣi-koñgw); Mpoñgwe, Kele (Dikele), Beñga, 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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'.

<sup>2</sup> 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—*Ūmu-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 *Ūmu-kuluñkulu*. As a matter of fact, the two words have no connexion. *Ūmu-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).<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> Steere also was the first to set forth clearly the features of the Ya $\omega$  language, of Ngind $\omega$ , Dzalam $\omega$ , the Nyanjembe dialect of Nyamwezi, of Šambala, and Makonde. In dealing with Ngind $\omega$  and Dzalam $\omega$  in 1869 he, at the same time, added a few words to our very slender knowledge of Ki-añgazija, the language of Great Komor $\omega$ . 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 M $\omega$ hila dialect), but had been studied by a Madagascar missionary named Elliott, and by Dr. Wilhelm Peters in the ‘forties,<sup>3</sup> and by Hildebrandt in the early ‘seventies of the nineteenth century.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Later editions have been issued by Mr. A. C. Madan, M.A.

<sup>3</sup> 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 Taŋanyika, reached Lakes Mweru and Baŋgweulu, and penetrated the Manyema country into the heart of the Equatorial forest) might have helped philology but for the fact that the vocabularies and language notes which he made in the course of five years never saw the light. In common with all the rest of his scientific material they were put on one side by his literary executors and apparently have now been lost. Dr. W. A. Baikie, of Niger fame (another pioneer of British Empire whose scientific work met with insufficient appreciation from pietistic minds), collected much linguistic information dealing with the Semi-Bantu languages to the south of the River Benué, 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 Taŋanyika 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 Society<sup>1</sup> had been adding to our knowledge of the Becuana and Roŋga groups of tongues in South Africa, and the great German explorations of south-central Congoland had begun, together with the missionary settlements in Nyasaland. These last were to produce the brilliant language studies of Dr. Robert Laws, of David Ruffele-Scott, and Alexander Hetherwick, besides the work of Alexander Riddel, Dr. W. Elmslie, and J. A. Bain, and, farther to the east, the studies of the northern Makua dialects by Bishop (as he afterwards became) Chauncy Maples.

Stanley's levin-stroke through the pitchy darkness of unknown Africa had started the opening up of the Congo from its estuary eastwards. George Grenfell had commenced his career as missionary-explorer in the Cameroons, and with his noteworthy colleagues, Thomas Comber and William Holman Bentley, was exploring western Congoland and commencing to note its languages. Koŋgō studies had been resumed, indeed, after a blank of nearly seventy years<sup>2</sup> by Dr. Adolf Bastian, who in 1875 published his work on the Luaŋgō 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.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 Añgola, through the work of German explorers—A. E. Lux, Otto H. Schutt, Dr. Max Buchner—and of Portuguese expeditions under Serpa Pinto (1878-80) and Capello and Ivens (1878-85).

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

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

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

The '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,<sup>1</sup> the Revs. W. H. Stapleton<sup>2</sup> and George

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 Lɔɔ language. To these workers in a field of exceptional interest must be added in the first decade of the twentieth century the Revs. John Whitehead, William Forfeitt, Lawson Forfeitt (at a later date), Robert Glennie, and John Weeks. Simultaneously, or earlier, the American missionaries were at work in southern Añgōla, where the great Héli Chatelain (of Swiss origin) dealt in a masterly way with the Mbundu language and kindred dialects, and where the Rev. Wesley M. Stover illustrated the 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 Compiegne in the ɔgɔwé basin (early 'seventies), Monseigneur Le Berre, Fathers Delorme, Dahin, and Reeb, Lejeune, Alex. Visseq, Butaye, Ém. Cambier, and, above all, De Clercq;<sup>1</sup> 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 ɔpi), the Revs. Theodor and Paul Schweltnuss (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.

<sup>1</sup> 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, Karañia), and W. A. Elliott, L.M.S. (Maşuna and Şindebele). In northern and eastern Zambezia<sup>1</sup> good work was being done ere the close of the nineteenth century by Father J. Torrend, S.J., in regard to the Ci-toñga 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 Añgōla 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 Añgōla (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 (Señga, 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 (Kωσωva), as well as the Akamba of British East Africa.

The Luganda language<sup>2</sup> received its first efficient treatment by a member of the Church

<sup>1</sup> 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 (Sañga) Dictionary* of Émile Jenniges.

<sup>2</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> and Dr. A. R. Cook, from this time onwards published works on Luganda, Ru-nyorwa, 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 (Pwoko and Tikuu), Ernst Brutzer (Kamba), A. Worms and M. Klamroth (Dzalamwa), Bernhard Krumm (Matumbi), Fathers Cassian Spiss and Johannes Häfliger (Sutu and Mateñga), R. Wolff (Kiñga), C. Schumann (Nkonde), Dr. Otto Dempwolff and Dr. Eduard Sachau (Pwogoro).

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 Mile 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 (ɔwsa)-English Dictionary* was published at Lovedale Mission in 1899 by the Rev. Albert Kropf; an excellent *Kafir (ɔwsa) 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. Hoeseemann travelled over the northern versant of the Cameroons river basin in 1900-4) that we have been able to fix with some precision the boundary in West Central Africa between Bantu and Semi-Bantu. Several French officials, notably the administrator Clozel, the explorer-botanist Auguste Chevalier, and the far-travelled and industrious Père Calloc'h have thrown some light on the structure of these Semi-Bantu

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

In concluding this history of the rise and progress of research into the Bantu speech family, I may perhaps be permitted to summarize my own credentials as a humble follower of the great philologists to whose memory my book is dedicated. It was the writings of Richard Burton, more especially, which first riveted my attention on this subject. I knew something in general about the Bantu languages before I set foot in Bantu Africa in the year 1882. In the spring of that year I accompanied an exploring expedition under the Earl of Mayo, which was to investigate Portuguese South-west Africa. From Añgõla I proceeded to the River Congo, and with the help of H. M. Stanley penetrated into the then almost unknown region of the Upper Congo, transcribing languages in preparation for a continuance of Bleek's unfinished Grammar. In 1884 I learnt more or less thoroughly the Swahili language at Zanzibar, and shortly afterwards studied the dialects of East Africa and Kilimanjaro. Between 1885 and 1888 I was Vice-Consul in the Kamerun and Acting Consul in the adjoining regions of Southern Nigeria, and for three years gave myself up with ever-growing interest to linguistic studies in those directions, much of the results being privately printed by the Foreign Office. Between 1889 and 1896 I wrote down vocabularies and grammatical notes of the leading languages and dialects of eastern Zambesia, Nyasaland, and south Tañganyika; and in two visits to South Africa made some acquaintance with ɓosa 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 Luañgõ 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 Mandiñgõ 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 Okavañgø. With this exception, and the now Europeanized portion of Cape Colony, Bantu Africa extends from Port Elizabeth and Kaffraria on the south to Fernando Pó 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 Pó), 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 Ndiañ 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.

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

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

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

the great Swahili language. The Komorow islands—at any rate the Grand Komorow, Mowhila, 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 Kĩši-koñgō 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, Añgōla, 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 Tañganyika, the Victoria Nyanza, or the Upper Congo, with its men still able to ask their way, or to understand the drift of what was said to them. Who that in earlier days explored Equatorial East Africa or Equatorial West Africa, or the very heart of the continent, has not realized the shock and interruption in easy relations when his expedition at last left Bantu Africa and arrived in a district where the languages belonged to another family—Nilotic, Sudanic, or Nigerian? How completely at a loss he and his men felt, just as one who had more or less grasped the principles of the Romance languages of the present day, with no previous knowledge of German, would feel on entering Alsace-Lorraine or southern Germany from France or Switzerland. Though, of course, the differences would be far greater, since German, after all, is one of the many Aryan tongues and has an easily recognized community of origin and interrelationship with the Romance languages.

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

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

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

(1) The vowels of the Bantu languages are always of the Italian type, and no pure Bantu language includes obscure sounds like *ō*, *a*, *æ*, and *ū*. 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 *l*'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 agglutinative<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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)

<sup>1</sup> '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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> 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-*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

These twelve groupings<sup>2</sup> of Bantu characteristics must be regarded as defining the features of

<sup>1</sup> 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!).

<sup>2</sup> 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. [*'Her-kunft'—all this and much else in Lepsius's twelve Propositions is very vague and of no clear application to the definition of Bantu salient features.*] These nominal prefixes may be compared with the nominal suffixes in the Hamitic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

points taken together constitute—with an array of numerals, pronouns, prepositions, 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;<sup>1</sup> 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)<sup>2</sup> 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 Mubañgi, 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 fowl<sup>3</sup> from Egypt or Abyssinia. Then they embarked on their great career of conquering and colonizing the southern third of Africa.

<sup>1</sup> 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 (Illā, *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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 Taŋganyika 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 Zaŋgian 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, Becuana, Zulu-Kafir, Maṣaṅgane, and Roṅga peoples), may have been the cause of the abandonment of the stone fortresses and mining dépôts by the sea-people whose forerunners designed or built them. After a time, however, the Arabs got into friendly relations with the Bantu colonizers, who in a much clumsier fashion imitated their mining and their stone-building. The Arabs, indeed, by their trade, their influence, and their slave-markets seem to have moulded the conquests of some early Bantu warrior-chief into that empire of the Mwenemutapa<sup>1</sup>—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 Zaṅg (the Persian or Arab name for Black man's country, and the origin of 'Zanzibar') colonized the Komoro islands and even reached Madagascar, supplying the Malagasy dialects with numerous Swahili words.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *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 Baṣi-buṣoñgω 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 Hererω, 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 Ovambω, and the folk of the Añgōla 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 Buṣoñgω, the simiesque Banandi of the Ituri forest or Baboñgω 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,<sup>1</sup> to the dynastic Egyptians, the Galas, and perhaps most of all to those 'Ethiopians' of mixed Egyptian and Negro-Nubian stock that down to one thousand years ago inhabited the Nile basin south of Wadi Halfa and north of Kordofan. Such a race may even have been akin to the Tibu farther west, the Tibu of Fezzan, the Eastern Sahara, and the Libyan desert. We know that some of the weapons of the Central Congo are to be traced northwards to Tibu weapons and implements of ancient date.

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

The Baganda and Banyorò legends of the incoming strangers of remote antiquity, the wandering demi-gods ('Bacwezi'—ghosts, spirits) who came with long-horned cattle, trained dogs, iron weapons, religious theories, and the elements of civilization generally, make no mention of building in stone or of building at all. The very similar Ful shepherd aristocrats of Western Africa likewise had the 'Bantu' culture, the herdsmen's craft, a simple agriculture with the hoe,<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> It is curious that, but for a few obvious loan-words in the east of Africa, there is absolutely *no* Hamitic impression or affinity about the Bantu languages. Lepsius seems to have been impressed by the complete dissimilarity between the two language families. I cannot see myself much evidence of Hamitic influence on the structure, syntax, or origin of the Nilotic negro languages and the Boñgò of the Egyptian Sudan—not such as there is for example in the Hausa and even Musgu. But one can detect in the numerals of the more eastern and south-eastern of the Nilotic tongues, and in a number of their nouns, evidence of Kushite (Gala and Somal) having long been in contact with the Nilotes, Masai, and Nandi. But one finds no such evidence in the Bantu languages, not even those of the Nyanzas, which are the most archaic. Yet in the regions where the purest Bantu speech exists you meet with these cattle-keeping aristocracies such as Bahima, Batutsi, and Ruhinda, whose physical resemblance to Galas, Somalis, even Abyssinians and Pharaonic Egyptians, is most striking. One can trace in the local folklore, religion, domestic animals, &c., the influence of the Caucasian or semi-Caucasian races of North-east Africa, but not a trace of their Hamitic languages. There is perhaps a little influence of the Nilote in the shaping of the Bantu mother language. Can the handsome negroïds 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?

<sup>2</sup> 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 Koŋwō 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 Barundwō 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 Zaŋgian coasts and islands, it is surprising how comparatively few Arabic and Persian words have crept into Bantu speech. Swahili is by far the most Arabized of the Bantu tongues; yet except in refinements of vocabulary often ignored by the common people, it remains essentially and very typically a Bantu language. The fact that the ancient and mediæval Bantu invaders of eastern Zambezia and South-east Africa knew and cared nothing for gold till some incoming foreign people from across the seas taught them the value of that metal, is shown by the absence of any true Bantu root-word for 'gold'. The word by which 'gold' is rendered in the Zambezian and South-east African Bantu languages is—if not

a variant of the Portuguese *ouro* or the English 'gold'—derived from Arabic, and usually a corruption of *dirham*<sup>1</sup> (*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 fanatics; 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> -kōsi, -ini (-ene)); doctor, medicine-man (-fumu,<sup>1</sup> -gañga); witch, sorcerer (-loki, -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 (-gōba (-gōvi, -gōzi), -kandā); head (-tu, -twe); hair (-bele, -bili, -suki, -kisi); nose (-gulo, -pulo, -pula, -pombō, -indō); eye (-isō); ear (-tu, generally Ku-tu); lip (-lomō); mouth (-nwa); tooth (-inō, -gegō, -soñga); tongue (-limi, -laka); chin, beard (-devu); saliva (-te, Mate); neck (-kiñgō, -kōsi); shoulder (-bega); buttock (-takō); back, backbone (-goñgō, -uma, -tana, -busa); chest (-fuba,<sup>1</sup> -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 (-futa<sup>1</sup>); boné (-fupa and -kupa,<sup>1</sup> -bisi); tear (-sōzi, -ziga, -bezi); breath, life, soul (-ōnyō, -oya, -oyō); death (-fu, -fūa<sup>1</sup>); 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, -manyā); 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 -lofu); mushroom (-bōa); forest (-bira, -itu, -zitu).

Bee, honey (-uki); termite (-swa); fish (-swi); frog (-ula); snake (-ōka, -piri (viper), -mamba (cobra)); crocodile (-kwena, -gandū, -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, -pembe); pig (-gulu, -gulube); buffalo (-ati, -aka); giraffē (-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, -simba<sup>2</sup>); leopard (-gwe, -koi, -sui); lion (-simba, -tare, -tambō); hyena (-pisi,<sup>3</sup> -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,

<sup>1</sup> 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*, -*guta* alongside -*vuta* and -*futa*, -*kuba* and -*fuba*, -*fūa* and -*kūa*; -*sumu* corresponding to -*fumu* and -*zula* to -*vuta*.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 (**-woni**); 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**, **-wga**, **-wfu**, **-wga**, **-bōte**, **-bōta**); bad, badness, excrement (**-bi**); rottenness, rotten (**-wvu**, **-ora** or **-wza**, **-vunda**); fierceness, bitterness (**-kali**); hardness (**-gumu**, **-guma**); smallness, little, young (**-tw** or **-tu**, **-doñgw**, **-ke**, **-nandi**, **-titi**, **-nini**, **-gownw**, **-ana**); greatness, large (**-kulu**—from **-kula**, to increase—**-nene**); oldness (**-kulu**, **-nuna** or **-duna**, **-kuka**, **-kwta**, **-dala**); young, new (**-pya**); whiteness, white (**-ela**, **-eru**, **-tōka**, **-tuba**); sickness (**-dwala**); shortness, (**-fupi**); length, distance, height, 'there' (**-le**, **-la**, **-de**, **-rere**); 'withinness', inside (**-da**, **-mu**, **-te**); 'betweenness' (**-kati**); place, '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**, **-siū**, **-hamba**, **-pañga**, **-paka**, **-pwkw**, **-mage**); spear (**-oñga**, **-oñgw**, **-fumu**); bow (**-ta**, **-tta**); arrow (**-fwi**, **-soñga**, **-bamba**, **-ketw**, **-sala**, **-tegw**); axe (**-pasa**, **-bazw** or **-bagw**, **-zōka**, **-gembe**, **-gimbu**, **-temw**); shield (**-gabw**, **-guba**); clothing—anciently 'skin', 'pelt'—cloth, blanket (**-gubw**); door, doorway (**-kuki**, **-ugi**, **-ibi**, **-belw**, **-pitw**; **-liañgw**); drum (**-gōma**); thing, property (**-ntu**, **-ma** or **-uma**).

## PREFIXES AND PREPREFIXES

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

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

Associated with these preprefixes and prefixes, when they assumed the rôle of demonstratives, was the 'directive *n*', a prefatory nasal which usually has the effect of 'this *is* so-and-so' when preceding a noun or a pronoun, and which may be connected with either the 9th prefix or with an old root meaning 'is', 'it is'. This initial *n*- (*n̄*- 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**, **-mωsi**, **-mωsa**.
2. **-bali**, **-bele**, **-bili**.
3. **-tatu**, **-satu**.
4. **-ne**, **-nai**.
5. **-tanω**, **-sanω**.
6. **-sambω**; **-kaga**; **-sasatu**, **-sasaba**; **-tandatu** or **Ntatu ndatu** (3+3); **-tupa**, **-tωba**.
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	<b>Mi</b> , <b>N</b> , <b>Ne</b> , <b>Ni</b> . (Other modern forms like <b>Ngi</b> , <b>Ngu</b> , <b>Ndi</b> , <b>Nze</b> , <b>Mbi</b> , <b>Mba</b> are possibly the original pronoun <b>N</b> - prefixed to particles meaning 'am' or 'here'.)
me	<b>-mi</b> , <b>-n</b> -, <b>-ni</b> -, <b>-ñgi</b> -.
my	<b>-ñgu</b> , <b>-ñge</b> , <b>-m</b> -, <b>-mi</b> -, <b>-ni</b> -, <b>-ne</b> -. Thou <b>Gu</b> , <b>Gwe</b> ( <b>We</b> ), <b>Ku</b> -, <b>Wu</b> -.
thee	<b>-ku</b> -.
thy	<b>-kω</b> .
He (she)	<b>Gu</b> , <b>Gwe</b> ( <b>Yu</b> , <b>Ye</b> ), <b>Ka</b> -, <b>A</b> -.
him (her)	<b>-mu</b> ·; <b>-ge</b> -, <b>-ke</b> -, <b>-ye</b> -. his (hers) <b>-kwe</b> -, <b>-ke</b> -. We <b>Tu</b> , <b>Su</b> ( <b>Si</b> ), <b>Twe</b> , <b>Cwe</b> , <b>Swe</b> , <b>Hwe</b> , <b>Fwe</b> .
us	<b>-tu</b> -.
our	<b>-itu</b> -.
Ye	<b>Nu</b> , <b>Nyu</b> , <b>Nwi</b> ( <b>Ni</b> ), <b>Mu</b> , <b>Mwe</b> .
you	<b>-ni</b> -, <b>-nyu</b> -, <b>-nu</b> -, <b>-mu</b> -.
your	<b>-inyu</b> -, <b>-inu</b> -. They <b>Baba</b> , <b>babω</b> .
them	<b>-ba</b> -, <b>-bω</b> -. their <b>-babω</b> -. The reflexive pronoun 'self' was probably <b>-li</b> · ( <b>-ji</b> -, <b>-zi</b> -, <b>-ri</b> -, <b>-i</b> -, <b>-e</b> -).

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

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

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

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

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

**Ka-** (becoming *-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,<sup>1</sup> *-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*,<sup>2</sup> 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*, *ša*, *sĩa*?) was causative. Thus if *-lia* was 'to eat', *-lisa* or *-liša* would be 'to cause (some one else) to eat'.

(5) *-la*, *-ila* or *-ira* and *-ia* (and *-ela* or *-era* or *-ea*, by absorption of the terminal *-a*<sup>3</sup>; 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'.

<sup>1</sup> 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'.

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

<sup>3</sup> *A + i* constantly resolves itself into *e* in Bantu; *a + u* into *ω*. In these suffixes *l*, *r*, and *d*, *l* and *u* frequently permute; as well as *s* and *ř*, *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**<sup>1</sup> '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'; **-kw**, 'to', 'towards' (as well as from quite another root, 'not'); **-ge** (**-je**) would be interrogative 'how?'—in modern Swahili **u-ta-fanya-je** means 'how wilt thou manage it', or literally, 'thou—will—do—how?')

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> This was sometimes extended to **-ana**, **-ñgana** by fusion with other suffixes.

eat	·la or ·da, ·lia or ·dia.
evacuate, defecate, rain,	·nya (this root is related to the 'mother' or feminine prefix, nya-).
give birth	
fall	·gwa, ·bwa.
fear	·tia, ·tina.
fight, quarrel	·rwa, ·rwana.
fish, catch fish	·vuba, ·lōba.
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 (·bōza), ·bunda.
say, speak	·ti, ·gamba.
see	·bōna, ·lōla, ·laba.
send	·tuma.
sing	·imba.
sit, remain, abide	·ikala, ·sala.
sleep, extend the body,	·lala, ·kōna or ·gōna.
snore	
smell, stink	·nuka, ·nuŋka.
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 disyllabic<sup>1</sup> (unless onomatopoeic); but I cannot agree with some authorities who have argued that the whole of the Bantu roots, substantival and verbal, can be traced back to utterances of a single syllable. Yet they tend that way, and perhaps, in the far past of African peoples, might have been traced to an ultimate affinity with a monosyllabic parent stock, which afterwards left behind more direct and monosyllabic tone-using descendants in the regions between the Cross river and the Volta.

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

<sup>1</sup> It is noteworthy that many archaic word-roots in Bantu begin with a vowel and are disyllabic such as *-ati* (buffalo), *-ōta* (heat), *-isw* (eye), *-aiw* (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  $\omega$ '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-Taṅganyika-mid-Zambezi groups—we may surmise that *it made no use of tones or clicks* to implement its resources in differentiating sounds; and that, besides a simple vowel system— $\bar{o}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{i}$ ,  $\bar{u}$ , and perhaps  $\omega$ —it possessed the following consonants (interesting deficiencies being also noted) :—

Labials	$m, b, \beta$ , 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	$\mathfrak{t}, s, z$ . $\mathfrak{t}$ was doubtfully present, as a variant of $t$ and $s$ . $\mathfrak{D}$ almost certainly was absent, and is still of very uncommon occurrence compared with $\mathfrak{t}$ .
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 $s$ .
Palatal-lingual	$i, J$ , if it had already appeared, arose from a palatalizing of $d$ ( $dy, d'$ ) or $g$ ( $gy$ ); a lingualizing of $y$ , or a hardening of $z$ . $C, \mathfrak{z}, \mathfrak{f}$ were probably absent from Old-Bantu.
Palatal	$y$ . In the primitive Bantu speech it is doubtful if $y$ existed as a distinct pronunciation from $\bar{i}$ and $g\bar{i}$ .
Palatal-faucal	$\mathfrak{n}$ . 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 $\mathfrak{n}$ 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 $\gamma$ 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 $x, \mathfrak{x}$ , or $q$ .
Aspirate	$h$ was probably absent, though it was soon to arise from $\beta, s, k$ , 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  $s, j$  to  $s$ , and  $f$  to  $\mathfrak{t}$ ; between labial and faucal— $w$  and  $g, f$  and  $k, v$  and  $g$ ; between the lingual and the alveolar— $l$  and  $d$  (together with  $r$ , which last is scarcely distinguishable in Old or Modern Bantu from  $l$  and  $d$ );  $l$  and  $n, t$  and  $r$ ; and between the palatalized  $d$  and  $j, d$  and  $s, t$  and  $s, t$  and  $c, s$  and  $\mathfrak{f}$ .  $P$  permuted easily to  $f$  and  $w$ , and still more readily and inexplicably to  $h$ , as soon as the great Bantu dispersal commenced. The aspirate, now so prominent

in the phonology of the majority of Bantu languages, was almost certainly absent from Old-Bantu. No root-word traced back to its most primitive form discloses the presence of *h* among the Old-Bantu consonants. The modern Bantu aspirates represent an older *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*, *υ* the antecedent of *b* and *w*, *υ* and *f*; *x* of *k*, and so forth.<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> 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 Baṅgala 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*<sup>1</sup>; 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 *bv* or *vh*. I have preferred to write it either *w*, *b*, *bv*, 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 *w̄*. *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 *ɨ* 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 *ˊ*.

*G* and *k* are pronounced as in English, the *g* being always as in the words 'get', 'give', 'go'. The faucal *k* (the Arabic ك) is represented by *q*. The Greek *gamma* (Γ, γ) stands for the velar *g* (the Arabic غ), which is often rendered in English by *gh* and which is pronounced like the French *r grasséyé*, or like a lower utterance of *χ*. This last—the Arabic ح and Scotch *ch*—is represented by *x*, which is to be taken as the equivalent of the Greek χ. This is the value of *g* and *ch* in Dutch and in many German words; but the more palatalized sound of the terminal *ch*, or *ch* before a consonant, so often heard in German in *ich* and *licht*, is represented by *ç*. *H* is pronounced as in English or German, but the strong *h* of Arabic (ح) is rendered by *h̄*, 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

<sup>1</sup> 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 *un* 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 Nyorwa dialects) and is best and most logically represented by a doubled *r*. The cerebral *r* (*ʃ*) of provincial English and of many South Asiatic tongues is virtually unknown in Bantu Africa. The velar *r* (*ʃ*) is scarcely distinguishable from *ɣ*, and should be thus expressed unless it can be shown to proceed from an older alveolar or dental consonant. *R* permutes most easily with *t* 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 *t*, 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 *ʒ*; and *dh* (*th* in 'that' and 'bathe') by *ʒ*. *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 *ʃ*, *ʒ*, *ɕ*, and *ɝ*.

*C* stands for the combination of *ʃɝ*, 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*, *pz*; or *bʒ*, *vʒ*, and *pʒ*.

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

sound of this vowel (similar to the English *u* in 'but', or the *o* in 'worry'), is represented by *a*, *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 *ê* in *mère* and *e* in 'there' (really a fused diphthong between *e* and *o*). *Ī* is the English *i* in 'hit'; *i*, *ī*, 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  $\omega$ . I have not thought it necessary to discriminate further between the various pronunciations of the single symbol *o* (*o*, *ō*,  $\omega$ ), as to do so is quite needless for the philological understanding of my subject, and only an unnecessary puzzle to the reader's eyes. In some of the South and South Central African forms of Bantu there is a rather indeterminate vowel which varies in pronunciation between the short *u* in 'put' and the *o* in 'hope'. This is particularly observable in the Secuana group and in the tribal name 'Basut $\omega$ '; which is ordinarily rendered 'Basoth $\omega$ ' by specialists and is actually pronounced more like Sūt $\omega$  than anything else, though to some it seems more akin to Sōūth $\omega$ . There is a vacillation also between the sound of *ɣ* in 'pit' and *e* in 'met' in many Bantu tongues; but in such cases I prefer to write it as *ɣ* 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.<sup>1</sup>

The conventional symbols  $\delta$  and  $\phi$  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—preprefixes<sup>2</sup>, 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.).

<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 Kilimanjar $\omega$ Languages               |
| „     | E. | The Şambala Languages                           |
| „     | F. | The Zaňgian Languages                           |
| „     | G. | The Usagara-Ug $\omega$ g $\omega$ 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 Ya $\omega$ -Ńgind $\omega$ Languages       |
| „     | O. | The Moçambique Languages                        |
| „     | P. | The South Nyasaland-Southern Rhodesia Languages |
| „     | Q. | The Puňgwe-Sabi Languages                       |
| „     | R. | The Maşañgane-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 Koñgō or Westernmost Congoland Languages
„	AA.	The South Congoland (Luba-Lunda) Languages
„	BB.	The Upper Kwañgō Languages
„	CC.	The Kwañgō-Kasai Languages
„	DD.	The Central Congoland (Luañge-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* ; *n, d, t, s, z, r, l, j,* and *y* ; *h, g, k,* as in English ; *c* like English *ch* ; *x* like *ch* in 'loch' or in German *machen* ; *ʃ* like German *ch* in *ich, licht* (almost English *sh*) ; *ɣ* (Greek *gamma*) like *g* in modern Greek or the French *rgrasséyé* or the Arabic *ghain* ; *ʒ* = English *sh* ; *ʒ* = English *zh* or French *j* ; *ð* = English *th* in 'that', and *ʒ* = English *th* in 'think' ; and *ŋ* = the *ng* in 'ringing'. The dental click in Zulu-Kafir is *ɬ*, the alveolar *ʄ*, the palatal *ç*, and the lateral *ɮ*.

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

# ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

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

## GROUP A

### THE NYANZA LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP A 1 KONJŵ  
1. Olu-konjŵ

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

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

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

English	1. Olu-konjɔ	2. Uru-nyorɔ	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kyɔpi	2 c. Uru-torɔ (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irɔ, &c.)	2 d. Uru-hima
Bird ... ..	Eny-ɔnyi; esiony- Uny-uni. Mu-isundi	Eny-ɔnyi	Kiny-ɔni; bi-	Eny-ɔnyi	Eny-ɔnyi	Eciny-ɔnyi
Blood ... ..	Umu-sasi	E-ságama. E-samaga	Mu-sagama or Mu-samaga	E-sagama	E-sagama. E-samaga	E-sagama
Body ... ..	Umu-biri	Umu-biri	Mu-biri	Umu-biri	Umu-biri	Umu-biri
Bone ... ..	Eri-kuha; ama-	E-gufwa, I-gufa; ama-	Ki-gufwa; bi-	...	I-gufwa; ama-	I-guffa
Borassus palm	Eci-kɔga	Aka-tugu; obu- Eki-kɔga	Ka-tugɔ	...	Aka-kɔga	Aka-tuga
Bow ... ..	Ubu-ta; ama-	Ubu-tta; ama-tta	Bu-ta; ma-ta	Ubu-ta	Ubu-tta	Ubu-ta
Bowels ... ..	Aman-da	Ma-ra ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...	...	...
Brains ... ..	Ubu-ɔŋɔ. Esion-cuere	Ubw-ɔŋɔ	Bw-ɔŋɔ	Ubw-ɔŋɔ	Ubw-ɔŋɔ	Uw-ɔŋɔ
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 ... ..	Umu-hara or Omw-ana-w-etu	Omw-ana-wa-idɔ Umu-genzi. Uwa-nyina. Mu-nyanya. B-ene ( <i>pl.</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Mw-ana-wa-ici	Omw-ana-mau	Omw-ena-we-itɔ	Omw-ene-w-ɛsɔ
Buffalo ... ..	Em-bɔgɔ; esiom-	Em-bɔgɔ	Em-bɔgɔ	Em-bɔgɔ	Em-bɔgɔ	Em-bɔgɔ
Bull ... ..	En-de e- <i>nume</i>	E-nimi, Numi	Gi-numi	...	(Ente)eci- <i>nume</i>	E-nimi
Buttocks ... ..	Ebi-kalerɔ ( <i>pl.</i> ), Eri-takɔ; ama-( <i>of beasts</i> )	Ebi-bunɔ	Bi-nyɔ ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Ebi-bunɔ	Ebi-bunɔ
Canoe ... ..	Ubw-atɔ; am- atɔ	Ubw-atɔ	Bw-atɔ; <i>pl.</i> g-atɔ <sup>2</sup>	Bw-atɔ	Obw-atɔ	Ubw-atɔ
Cat ... ..	Aka-jaŋgɔ	En-jaŋgu	...	...	En-jaŋgu	En-zaŋgu
Charcoal ... ..	...	Ama-kara	...	...	Ama-kara	Ama-kara
Chief ... ..	Umu-kama; aba-	Mu-bitɔ. Umu- kamwa; aba- Umu-nyorɔ. Umu-lemi. Umu-kuŋgu	Mu-kama	...	Umu-kamwa	Umu-kama. Umu-bitɔ
Child ... ..	Omw-ana; ab- ana. U-lume- keke †. Aka- mu-keke = <i>in- fant</i>	Omw-ana ,, om-ɔjɔ = † ,, mu-tɔ = ‡	Mw-ana ,, ob'-saiza = † ,, mu-tɔ = ‡ Mu-halɔ	Omw-ana	Omw-ana	Omw-ana
Cloth ... ..	Umu-tanda. Omw-enda ( <i>cotton</i> )	Umu-tanda ( <i>cotton</i> ). Oru-goye ( <i>bark</i> )	Ŋg-oyi ( <i>cotton</i> ). Lu-vugɔ ( <i>bark</i> )	Ru-buku	Umu-tanda. Oru-goye ( <i>bark</i> ). Oru-kɔzi	Omw-enda
Cold ... ..	Em-behɔ. Umu-rombe	Em-behɔ	...	...	Em-behɔ	Em-behɔ
Country ... ..	Eki-taka	En-si	Ky-alɔ	...	En-si	En-si
Cow ... ..	En-de e-sigija	En-te e-zigija	En-te gi-za- gidya	Eu-te	En-te e-bugu- ma	En-te e-zigiza. Ŋ-gabe, Ŋ-gɔbe. Ki-gabɔ

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

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps this is a slurring of Gama-tɔ: vide Lu-masaba.

English	1. Olu-konjo	2. Uru-nyoro	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kyopi	2 c. Uru-toro (Ru-soñgora and Ru-iro, &c.)	2 d. Oru-hima
Crocodile ...	En-dioka (snake). I-hondue	En-sambia. Em-pyo	Gi-nyonigim	...	En-sambia	En-sambia
Day ... ..	Ki-ro. Bu-hiñgi. Omw-esi, Omw-ise (= <i>daylight</i> )	Eki-ro. I-zoba Omu-sana	Mu-ki-ro. Ki-ro; ebi-ro. Hañgwe	...	Eki-ro, Eci-ro	Eky-iro; ebi-
Devil, evil spirit	Omu-limu; aba-	Omu-cwesi; aba- Omu-zimu; aba-	...	...	Omu-cwesi	Omu-cwesi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-kumwo	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. Ol-uyi, R-uyi; <i>pl.</i> esiony-uyi	Oru-higi; <i>pl.</i> em-pigi	Mu-zigwo	...	Oru-higi; eny- igi	Oru-higi; eny- igi
Dream ... ..	En-doto	En-doto. Eki-roto	N-dosiri	...	En-doto	En-doto
Drum ... ..	Eñ-goma	Eñ-goma	Eñ-goma	Eñ-goma	Eñ-goma	Eñ-goma
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-zogu; esion-	Eñ-jajo	N-zuzo; N-jejo	N-jaju	En-deaba, En-daba	En-zozo
Excrement	Ama-gedzie. Ama-vezi. Ana-idzai	Ama-zi	Ma-bi	...	Ama-izi. Ama-tutoro	Ama-zi
Eye ... ..	Er-iswo	Er-iswo; ama-iswo	R-iswo; ma-iswo	Er-iswo	Er-iswo	Er-iswo
Face, forehead	Obu-su	Obu-swo	Bu-swo	Obu-swo	Obu-swo	Obu-swo
Fat ... ..	Eki-sawu. Ama-guta ( <i>oil, butter</i> )	Eki-saju; ebi- Ama-gita ( <i>oil, &amp;c.</i> )	Ma-savu	...	En-sazu. Ama-vutta, Ama-futa	Eki-sadzu. Ama-zita
Father ... ..	Tata. I-se. E-sa	Tata. 'Swo. I-se. I-se-nyowe ( <i>my</i> ). I-si. I-swo	Tata	Tata. Baba	Tata. I-se, I-swo	Tata. I-se, I-swo
Fear ... ..	Eri-saga	Eñ-kise. Oku-tina	A-tinyiri	...	Oku-tina	Oku-tina
Finger ... ..	Omu-nwe; emē- Omu-roto. Eki-kumwo	Omu-kumwo; eñ- Eki-ara; eby- (Eki-saiza = <i>thumb</i> )	Lu-galo. Kalwo	Omu-kumwo	Oru-kumwo <i>or</i> Odu-kumwo	Oru-kumwo; <i>pl.</i> eñ-kumwo. Eki-ara
Fire ... ..	Omu-rirwo	Omu-rirwo	Mu-irwo	Mu-rrwo	Omu-rrwo	Omo-rrwo
Fish ... ..	Eyi-swe; esi-swe. I-sui. I-sumbi; esi-	En-cui	N-tui	En-cū	En-cū. En-fwi	En-tchu <i>or</i> En-cū <i>or</i> Em-fū
Foot ... ..	Eki-sandwo. Oku-gulu	Eki-reñge. Eki-gere; ebi-	Ki-reñge. Ku-gulu	E-kigere	Eki-gere; ebi-	Eki-gere; ebi-
Forest ... ..	Omu-situ. Olu-lofige	Eki-bira	Ki-bera	...	Eki-bira	Eci-bira

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kywipi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Oru-hima
Fowl ... ..	Eñ-gwkw <sup>1</sup>	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw
Frog ... ..	Eki-tere	Eki-kere	...	...	...	Eki-kere
Ghost ... ..	Wmu-limu; aba-	Wmu-zimu; emi-. Eki-turu	Mu-zimu	...	Wmu-zimu; emi-. Wmu- zummw	Wmu-zimu; emi-
Giraffe ... ..	...	N-tuiga	...	...	En-tuiga	...
Girl ... ..	...	Mu-isiki	...	...	...	...
Goat ... ..	Em-buri, Em- buli; esiom- Em-bene ♀; <i>pl.</i> esem-bene	Em-buzi	M-buli	Em-buzi	Em-buze. Em-penne ♀	Em-buzi
„ (he) ... ..	Esa-mbān (♂). Em-faya	Em-berabuzi, Em-paya (♂). Būguma (♀)	...	...	...	...
„ (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	Ru-hañga <i>or</i> Du-hānga	Du-hañga. <sup>2</sup> Ka-tōnda	Ka-tonda	Ru-hañga	Ru-hañga <sup>2</sup> <i>or</i> Du-hañga	Lu-gaba <i>or</i> Nyam-hañga
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-swǽ. 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-nywbwa	...	...	Ama-kere. Eki-nywbwa	Eci-nywbwa. Ama-kerre
Guinea-fowl	Eñ-gañga	Eki-tajumba	Nku-jumba	...	En-tajumba	Eci-kañga
Gun ... ..	Em-bundu	Wmu-gañgw	Mu-duku	...	Wmu-gañgw	Em-bundu
Hair ... ..	Wlu-yuwiri; esion-ziwiri. Se-siere. Bu-ēya ( <i>on body</i> )	I-swǽki; ama- swǽki	I-swǽke (Bo-ya, <i>on limbs</i> )	I-swǽke	I-swǽke	I-swǽke
Hand ... ..	Eki-ganza. Eme-nūe ( <i>i. e. fingers</i> )	Eki-ganja. Ebi-ara (= <i>mi- fingers</i> ). Eñ- garw, Wmu- kwkw ( <i>also lower arm</i> )	Ki-ganja. Mu-kwkw;	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-tima	Wmu-tima. Wmu-tuma	Mu-tima	Wmu-tima	Wmu-tummw. Wmu-tima	Wmu-tima
Heel ... ..	Aka-sinzirw; wbu-	Eki-sinzirw. Eki-koñgwǽjw	Ki-sinzirw	...	Eki-sinzirw	Eki-tsintsinw
Hide ... ..	Eki-ani. Eñ-gwba	Eki-satw. Oru-hu. Wmu- guta. Eñ-gwzi ( <i>for slinging infants on back</i> )	Ki-satw. N-gwzi	Ru-hu. M-pirri	Eki-satw	Oru-hu; em-pu
Hill ... ..	Eki-cwa; ebi-	Eki-swa. Em-bara	...	...	Oru-swǽzi	...
Hippopotamus	Eyi-sere; esi-	En-jubu	M-vuvu	...	Em-vuvu. En-sere	En-zubu
Hoe ... ..	I-suka	En-fuka. Em-funi	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Emin Pasha adds the word *vutte*: perhaps in error.<sup>2</sup> Ru-hañga also means 'skull'.

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kywapi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Oru-hima
Honey ...	Wb-ukyi	Wbw-wiki	U-wiki	...	Wbw-wici	Wbw-wici
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 = at the house of)	N-umba	En-ju	Eny-umba; ama- En-ju, En-zũ	En-zw
Hunger ...	En-zala. En-jera	En-jara	N-zala	En-jala	En-jara	En-zara
Husband ...	...	I-ba, Ba (Barw)	...	...	Om-gwirarw	...
Hyena ...	Em-piti	Em-pisi	M-pici	Em-pisi	Em-pisi, Em-pehe	Em-pidzi
Iron ...	Eky-oma, Ec-oma, M-sẽke	Eki-oma. Wbu-tale. Wmu-siñga	Bi-oma	...	Eki-oma	Ec-oma
Island...	Wku-itsiñga or Eri-itsiñga; ama-	Ei-ziñga	Ki-siñga	...	Ei-ziñga	Eki-rwa
Ivory ...	Er-inw	Er-inw	El-inw la n-jejw	...	Er-inw	Omw-inu
Knee ...	Eri-rũ	Wku-jũ	Ku-vivi or Ei- vivi, Ma-vivi	...	Wku-ju, Wku-zw	Wku-zw
Knife ...	Wmu-hamba	Wmw-ihiu. Wmu-horw. Wru-gesw	Ki-ambi	Mu-yw	Wmu-hyw. Wmu-tambi	Wmũ-siũ
Lake ...	Eñ-gedze	Eny-anja	Mu-sañga, Ny-anja	...	Eny-anza	Eny-anza
Leg ...	Wku-yulu. M-bũndũ	Wku-guru. Wmu-rundi. Eki-rumbu	Ku-gulu	Wku-gulu	Wku-guru. Wru-guru	Wku-guru
Leopard ...	Eñ-gwe	Eñ-gw	M-ũmwa	Eñ-gwe	Eñ-gw	Eñ-gwe
Lion ...	En-dare; esian- dare	En-tale	N-tali. ?Simba	...	Eki-cuncu	En-tare
Lips ...	Wmũ-nyu; emi-nyu	Wmũ-nwa; eme-	Mu-nwa; mi-	Wmũ-nwa	Wmũ-nwa; emi-	Wmũ-nwa; eme-
Magic...	Wmu-lwyi. Wbu-gañga	Wmu-rwgw, Wbu-rwgw. Ebiama-hanw	Mu-lwgw	...	Wmu-rwji. Wbu-gañga	Wmu-rwgw
Maize ...	Ebi-kusa	Ebi-cori	Mi-swli	...	Ebi-gusa, Ebi-swli	Ebi-cori
Man ...	Wmu-ndu; aba-ndu.	Wmu-ntu; aba-ntu.	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Wmu-ntu	Wmu-ntu; aba-ntu	Wmu-ntu; aba-ntu
Man, vir. ...	Wmu-lume	Wmu-sadja	Mu-saiza	...	Om-gwirarw	Wmu-seizi; aba
Meat ...	Eny-ama	Eny-ama <sup>1</sup>	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama
Medicine ...	...	Wmu-bazi	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	Ma-tai	Ama-ta	Ma-ta	...	Ama-te	Ama-te
Monkey ...	Eñ-gende; esioñ- Eñ-gema	Eñ-kende	...	...	Eñ-kende	Eñ-kyende
Moon ...	Wmu-gesera, Wku-esẽra. Wkw-ezi (moonlight)	Wku-ezi. Om-wezi. En-zorw (full moon)	Mu-ezi	Wkw-ezi	Wkw-ezi	Wkw-ezi; am-ezi
Mother ...	Nya-nsansu. Mama	Mau. Nyw-kw. Nyina. Nya- Nya-bw, &c.	...	Mama. Mau	...	...
Mountain ...	Wbw-eruka. Eri-lambw. Wbu-rambw (? cliff)	Oru-swdzi	Lu-swzi	Ru-swzi	Oru-swzi. Ebi-rika. Oru-wañga; em-pañga	I-bañga; ama- bañga

<sup>1</sup> Also: Wmu-nwfu, 'flesh', 'boneless meat'.

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

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-gũngu	2 b. Ru-kyopi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soũgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Uru-hima
Smoke ...	Wmu-ki. Wmu-eki	Wmu-ika	Mw-ika	...	Omw-ika	Omw-ika
Snake... ..	En-zwaka	En-jwaka	M-piri <sup>1</sup>	...	En-zok'	En-zwaka
Son, boy ...	Wmw-ana	Wmw-ana. Wmw-awjw. Ak-ana; wbw- ana ( <i>little son</i> ). Wmu-tabani	Mw-ana	Mw-ana	Wmw-ana	Wmw-ana. Wmw-awjw
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-omezi. <sup>2</sup> Wmu-zimu	...	...	Omw-oyw	Wmu-zimu
Star ... ..	Eñ-gunũnw; esioñ-	Eny-inyizi. Eny-ũnyũzi	Ny-izi	Ny-ezi	Eny-inyuzi	Eny-onywzi
Stick ... ..	Omw-igw	Omw-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-wba. Umu-ise	I-zwba	Zwba	I-zwba. Umu-sana (= <i>daylight</i> )	I-zwba	I-zwba
Tail ... ..	Wmu-kira	Wmu-kira	...	...	...	Wmu-kira
Tear ... ..	Wmu-swoni; emi- (? = <i>shame</i> )	Ei-ziga	Ki-ziga	...	Er-izi; ama-izi	Er-izi; ama-
Testicles ...	Emi-hege ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ama-gwsi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ama-gwsi	...	Ama-gwsi	Ei-gwsi; ama-
Thief ... ..	Omw-ibi; abe-ibi. Wmu-higura	Omw-ibi. Wmu-suma	A-iviri	...	Wmu-summa	Wmu-summa
Thigh... ..	Eki-hiñga	Eki-berw	Ki-berw	...	...	...
Thing... ..	Eki-ndu. Eñ-gaňga	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	Dērw. 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 Tongue ...	... Lu-leme	Ny-eñkya. I-jw 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-roňgw	Ba-loňgw	...	Aba-roňgw	Ama-haşa
Urine ... ..	Amā-sw	Eñ-kari	Eñ-kali	...	Eñ-kari	Eñ-kare
Vein ... ..	...	Eki-nywa (?)	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Cf. words for 'viper'.<sup>2</sup> Also the word Wru-oywa = 'breath', allied to the East Bantu root for 'spirit', -oyw.

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kyopi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Wru-hima
War ... ..	Orū-hi	Wbu-lemu. Wbw-emi	Lamagw	...	Wbu-lemu. Oru-gamba	Oru-gamba
Water ... ..	Ama-gedzi. Ama-ssi	Ama-dzi. Eñ-gezi	Ma-izi	Mi-jezi	Ama-izi. Ama-tuñga	Ama-izi
Well, source	Eri-ziba?	I-ziba. Eñ-gezi. Kituñ-gezi	...	...	I-ziba	Ei-ziba
White man	Wmu-juñgu	Wmu-juñgu. Eki-tuku	Mu-zuñgu	...	Wmu-zuñgu	Wmu-zuñgu
Wife ... ..	Wmu-kari; aba-	Wmu-kazi. Mu-ka- ( <i>with possessive pro- noun</i> )	Mu-kali	...	Wmu-kazi	Wmu-kazi
Wind ... ..	Em-behw. I-huñga	Em-behw. I-huñga. Wmu-yaga	Mu-yaga	...	Em-behw	Em-behw
Witch <sup>1</sup> ... ..	Wmu-rwi. Wmu-kumw	Wmu-rwgw M-bandwa	Mu-logw	...	Wmu-logw	Wmu-logw
Witchcraft	Wbu-rwi	I-rwgw	...	...	...	...
Woman ... ..	Wmu-kari	Wmu-kazi.	Mu-kali	...	Wmu-kazi	Wmu-kazi
Womb ... ..	...	En-dā	...	...	...	...
Wood... ..	Ru-kwe; <i>pl.</i> esiañ-kūe	Eñ-kū	Eñ-kū	Eñ-kū	Eñ-kuē. En-sari	Eñ-ku
Yam ... ..	Eki-hama	Eki-rali	...	...	Eki-rali	Eci-ra
Year ... ..	Omw-aka. Eri-bwga (= <i>sprouting corn, new year</i> ).	Wmw-aka; emi-aka	Omw-aka	...	Wmw-aka	Omw-aka
Yesterday... ..	...	I-jō	...	...	...	...
Zebra... ..	En-turege	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 ( <i>pl. emi-</i> )	Mu-kaga	Mu-kaga	Wmu-kaga	Wmu-kaga
Seven... ..	Wmu-sanzu	Wmu-sanju ( <i>pl. emi-</i> )	Mu-sanju	Mu-sansu	Wmu-sanju	Wmu-sanzu
Eight ... ..	Wmu-nane	Wmu-nana ( <i>pl. emi-</i> )	Mu-nana	Mu-nani	Wmu-nana	Wmu-nana
Nine ... ..	Omw-enda	Omw-enda ( <i>pl. emy-enda</i> )	Mw-enda	Mw-enda	Omw-enda	Omw-enda
Ten ... ..	Eri-kumi	I-kumi ( <i>pl. ama-</i> )	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 a-bere	Ama-kumi a-biri	Ma-kumi ga- biri	...	Ama-kumi a-wiri	Ama-kumi a-biri
Thirty ... ..	Ama-kumi a-satu	Ama-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi ga- satu	...	Ama-kumi a-satu	Ama-kumi a-satu
Forty ... ..	Ama-kumi a-ne	Ama-kumi a-nā	Ma-kumi ga-nā	...	Ama-kumi a-nai	Ama-kumi a-nā
Fifty ... ..	Ama-kumi a-tanu	Ama-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi ga- tanw	...	Ama-kumi a-tanw	Ama-kumi a-tanu

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

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kyopi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Wru-hima
Hundred ...	Eri-gana	l-gana	Ki-kumi	l-gana	l-gana	l-gana
Thousand ...	Eri-gan' ne- guma	Uru-kumi (Ka-gana = 10,000)	Lu-kumi	...	...	Ma-gana e-kumi
I, me, my ...	Ngie, Njie. N, Ndi. -n. -ā-ge	Nyowe. N. -un. -n. -a-ñge	Ngē. -a-ñgō	...	Nyowe. Ni, N. -n. -a-ñge	Nyowe. 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. wdi	...	Iwe, Uwe. A. -mu. -yi	Uwe, Oriā. A., Ya. -mu. -ye
We, us, our	Sitwe. Tu. -tu. -etu	Icwe, Icū. Tu. -tu. -a-itu	Icwe. Tu. -tu. -itu	Itwe	Icwe. Tu. -tu. -a-itu	Yitwe. Tu. -tu. -a-itu
Ye, your, our	Inyūe, Inyu. Mu. -ba. -enyu	Inyuwe. Mu. -ba. -a-nyu	Nyuwe	...	Inyuwe. Mu. -ba. -a-nyu	Yimwe. Mu. -ba. -a-nyu
They, them, their	Aba. Ba. -ba. -a-bw	Abw. Ba. -ba. -a-bu	Bahw, Badi. Ba. -ba. a-bw	...	Abw. Ba. -ba. -a-bw	Abw. Ba. -wa. -ba. -a-bw
All ... ..	-usi, wsi (ab-wsi, ey-wsi, g-wsi, esi-ūsi, ebi-ōsi, ow-wsi, &c.)	-wna (b-wna, y-wna, g-wna, bi-wna, z-wna, tu-wna, bw- wna, kw-wna, h-wna)	-wna	-wna	-wna (&c.)	-wna (&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	Ngū-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': Ngu-nu, mba- nu; ñgu-nu, ñgi-nu; ndi-nu, ñga-nu; &c.) Ngu-li, mba-li, &c. Ngu-gu, mba-bw; Ngu- gu, ñgi-gi; &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)	...	...	...
Bad ... ..	-bi, -kirw	-bi	-bi	-bi	-bi	-bi
Black ... ..	-iraūlu. G-iraguru	-iraguru (root of verb)	...	...	-iragadju	...

English	I. 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. Ūru-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. -tɔ, mu-tɔ	...	...	-kazi. -zigise. -isiki	...
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	-ruma ( <i>verb</i> ), <sup>1</sup> -ruā ( <i>verb root</i> )	...	...	-ruruma ( <i>verb</i> )	-rruma ( <i>verb</i> )
Good ...	-w-ene. -buya	-ruŋgi <sup>2</sup>	...	...	-ruŋgi	-ruŋgi
Great ...	-kulu. -nene	-kuru. -kɔtɔ	...	...	-kɔtɔ. -kuru	-kuru. -paŋgu, -haŋgu
Little ...	-nunu. -ke	-ke. -toitɔ	...	...	-taitɔ. -titirɔ.	-itce, -ce, -cice
Long ...	-de, -le	-raiha. -haŋgu	...	...	-raiha	...
Male ...	-lume	-sadjā or -saija ( <i>men</i> ). -ɔjɔ ( <i>children</i> ). -enume ( <i>oxen</i> ). rumi ( <i>birds</i> )	...	...	-saija	-seizi. -irumi, -ɔzɔ ( <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. -kɔni	-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.	...	...	Ha-iguru	Ha-iguru
Before ...	Ah-ese	Ūmu ma-isɔ-ga Na-mbere	...	...	Ūmu ma-sɔ-ga	Ūmu ma-sɔ-ga
Behind ...	...	Eny-uma ya	...	...	Eny-uma ya	Eny-uma ya
Below, down	Hē-nsi	Ha-nsi ya. I-fɔ	...	...	Ha-nsi	Ha-nsi
Far ...	...	Ha-ra	...	...	Ha-ra	Ha-ra
Here ...	E-nɔ	Ha-nu, Ku-nu	...	...	Ha-nɔ	Ha-nɔ
In, inside ...	Ū-mu	Ū-mu, Ūmūn-ɔ	...	...	Ū-mu	Ū-mu
Middle ...	...	Ha-gati	...	...	Ha-gati	Ha-kati
Near ...	...	Ha-ihī	...	...	Ha-ihī	Ha-ihī
Outside ...	...	Ah-eru	...	...	Aha-iru	...
Plenty, many	-ŋgi	-iŋgi	...	...	Ūmw-eru-iŋgi	-inji
There ...	E-ria. Ha-li	Ū-ku. Ku-li. A-hɔ. Ha-li	...	...	Ku-li, Ha-li. Ū-ku	Ū-ku. Ku-ria
Where? ...	...	Ū-kaha?	...	...	...	...
No! ...	1-yehe!	Kwaha! Aŋga! A-a!	...	...	Kwaha! Ū-ga!	Ū-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

<sup>1</sup> Compare word for 'leopard' in Caga.<sup>2</sup> 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- <sup>1</sup>	Wku-	Ku-	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-
„ beat ...	·tera	·tera	...	...	·tera	·tera
„ buy, sell	·awwola, ·wola	·tunda, ·gura	...	...	·gura	·tunda
„ come ...	·asā	·ija	...	...	·ija	·iza
„ cut ...	·dura	·tema	...	...	·temera	·temera
„ dance ...	·bina, ·wina	·zina, ·n-zina	...	...	·zina	·gurūka
„ die ...	·wa, ·kuwa	·fwa	...	...	·fa	·fa, ·akaba
„ eat ...	·lia	·dia	...	...	·dia	·dia
„ give ...	·ha (·ba <i>incom-</i> <i>position</i> )	·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, ·swbora ?
„ sit, remain, abide	·ikala	·ikara	...	...	·ikala	·ikara
„ sleep ...	·rara (Eri-rara) or ·lala	·rara, ·gwnya (to pass the night), ·gwna (shore), ·niama, ·bi- yama ?	...	·viyama	·rara, ·gwna	·biama, ·rara, ·gwna
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	·emera, ·teka, ·imūka	...	...	·ema, ·emera	·ema, ·emera
„ steal ...	·iba	·iba	...	...	·iba	·iba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN OLU-KONJW<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup> 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-?).

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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, &amp;c., IN URU-NYORŌ, URU-TORŌ, AND ŌRU-HIMA

Preprefixes are present.

Class I. Ōmu- (ŏmu-, mw-, m-, ñgu-, gu-, ŏgu-, ŏwŏ-, ŏ-, u-, a-); 2. **Aba-** (aba-, ba-); 3. Ōmu- (ŏmu-, ŏgu-, gu-); 4. **Emi-** (emi-, e-, i-, egi-); 5. **I, Ei, Eri, Ji-** (in Ruguñgu) (eri-, di-, ri-, li-); 6. **Ama-** (ama-, a-, aga-, ga-); 7. **Eki- or Eci-** (eki-, ki-, ci-); 8. **Ebi-** (ebi-, bi-); 8 a. **Ebi-** (ebi-, bi-); 9. **En-** (**Em-**), **Eni-** (**Eny'**), **Ng-, 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-** (ŏtu-, tu-); 13. **Aka-** (aka-, ka-); 14. **Ōbu-** (ŏbu-, bu-); 15. **Ōku-** (ŏku-, ku-); 16. **Aha-** (aha-, ha-); 17. **Ōmu-** (*preposition only*).

In Uru-nyorŏ, 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-bŏki!**, **A-bwŏli!**, **A-cali!**, **A-dyeri!**, **A-kiki!**, **A-mŏti!**, &c., &c. The **Nya-** or feminine prefix is also present.

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

1. **Olukonjŏ** 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. **Urunyorŏ** is spoken in Bunyorŏ, east of Lake Albert and west of the Victoria Nile, Lake Kiŏga, and the River Kafu.

2 a. **Ruguñgu** is spoken in northern Bunyorŏ, especially between Fajaŏ on the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert, in the district of Maguñgu.

2 b. **Rukyŏpi** is spoken in the Nyorŏ settlements along the west coast of Lake Albert.

2 c. **Urutorŏ** is spoken at the south end of Lake Albert (in Busoñgora) and in Torŏ, 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 Añkŏle and Mpŏrŏrŏ, east of Lake Edward, west and north of the Kagera river.



English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambũ	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hã or Ru-tutsi (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Belly ... ..	En-dã ; ama-dã	En-dã. Ru-bunda	Umo-ndã. Uru-bunda ; m-bunda	E-bondw. In-dã	In-dã ; ama-da	I-bunda ; ama- Em-bunda (4 a). Wlu- butw ; em- N-da (4 b)
Bird ... ..	Eny-onyi	En-oni	Eny-uni. Eki-kuñgu	Eny-oni, Iny-oni	N-zewa. Inyoni	Eny-onyi. N-oni (4 b)
Blood... ..	E-ságama	En-ságama. Eki-amba	E-sagama	Ama-rasw	...	Wmu-sai. Mu-sahi (4 a)
Body ... ..	Om-wili	N-giñgw	Umu-biri	Wmu-biri, Wmu-wiri	Umu-wiri	Wmu-biri
Bone ... ..	E-gufwa ; ama-	I-gufwa ; ama-	Um-gufa	E-gufwa. I-gufa (3 a)	...	E-gufwa ; ama- I-gumba ; ama- Aka-tugu. Wlu-kwoma
Borassuspalm	Eki-kwaga ; evi-	...	...	...	...	Aka-sale. Wmu-tegw. Bu-tta (4 b)
Bow ... ..	Wvu-ta ; ama-ta	Wbu-ta ; ama-tã. Wbw-kwoma ; ama-	Wvu-ta, Wbu-ta	Wmu-hettw. Umu-kekerw, Umu-wañgw (3 a)	Umu-hetw	Aka-sale. Wmu-tegw. Bu-tta (4 b)
Bowels ... ..	Ama-dã	Ama-rã	Urũ-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-itu ; av-a-itu	...	Um-rumuna. I-Iumbu, Ka-Iumbu. Mu-kuru	Mw-ene-tata. Umu-saza. Umu-hara. In-suti (3 a). Umu-kuru. Umu-rumuna	Mu-sadza. Mw-ene-wẽ	Mu-ganda. Mwa-nyina. Mu-tabani (4 a)
Buffalo ... ..	Em-bwgw	Em-bwgw	Em-bwgw	Em-bwgw. Im-bwgw	...	Em-bwgw
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. I-tulw. I-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	I-šw ; ma-šw Iñ-ka	Iñ-ka	En-te
Charcoal ... ..	...	I-kara	...	I-kara ; ama-	...	Li-anda ; am-anda
Chief ... ..	Eñ-kama	Mu-kama. Mu-hinda	Wmu-kama. Wmu-temi ; aba-	Wmu-tũtsi. 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-swaga 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- N-goye, Olu-goye. Lu-bugō
Cloth ... ..	Omw-enda ; emi-enda	Omw-enda	Omw-endō. Ulu-bugō	Oru-tabbi. Umw-enda	Omw-enda	Em-pewō. Obu-titi
Cold ... ..	Em-behō	Em-behō	Mu-iaga	Im-behō	Im-behō	En-si. Ebi-aḷō
Country ... ..	En-si	Eki-aḷō	En-si	Obu-taka. Iki- hukō, -hugō. In-si	In-si	
Cow ... ..	En-te ; ama-te	...	En-te mu-kazi	Eñ-ka. Iñ-ka. Iñ-gabe. A-yimara ? Iñ-gona (3 a)	Iñ-ka ; pl. niñ-ka	En-te en-dusi
Crocodile ... ..	E-mamba	En-sambi	En-ṣambi	Iñ-gona (3 a)	...	E-gōnya, N-gōnya
Day ... ..	Eki-lō ; evi-lō. Om-zana	Lu-naku ; pl. n-naku Omu-sana	Eki-lō. Omu-ṣana	E-zorō. Umu-si ; imi- Umu-nsi. Oru-ntaga (daylight)	I-zuwa. Iki-lō ; ivi-lō. Mu-ūsi	Eki-tō (4 a). Olu-nakō ; e-nakō. Jō. Mu-sana (= daylight)
Devil, evil spirit ... ..	Omu-zimu	Omu-zimu	E-mandwa	Em-bandwa, Im-bandwa	I-mandwa	Lubare ; ba +, Mu-sambwa (4 a, 4 b)
Doctor (medi- cine man)	A-laguzā. Um-fumu ; awa-	Omu-fumu. Omu-laguzā	Umu-geñge (?) Em-fumu	Omu-pfumu. I-niandwa. In-daruza	Umu-fumō	Omu-sawō. <sup>1</sup> Omu-gañga. Omu-fumu
Dog ... ..	Em-bwa ; ama-bwa	Em-bwa	Em-bwa	Em-bwa or Im-bwa	Im-bwa	Em-bwa. Ogu-bwa ; pl. aga-bwa. Eñ-koidi (4 a)
Donkey ... ..	En-dōgōwe	...	En-dōgōbe	In-dōgōbe	In-dōgōwe ; pl. idzi-dōgō- we	En-dōgoi
Door ... ..	Ur-ugi ; inz-ugi. Omu-liañgō ; emi-	I-hara. I-lembo. Omu-liañgō	Uru-igi ; en-igi	Omu-riañgō. Urw-ugi. I-lembo	...	Olu-igi, Lu-gi ; pl. enz-igi Omu-liañgō. Omu-zigō
Dream ... ..	...	Eki-rotō	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 ; pl. nama-sōdzō	En-zōzu	En-yūdyu, En-jōju	In-zōvu. In-dayi (old 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-iṣō ; ama-sō	El-iṣō	El-iṣō, Ri-iṣō	Z-iṣō or Ej-iṣō or Ici-ciō ; pls. ama-ṣō, ebi- ciō	Ili-nṣō ; pl. ama-nṣō ;	Er-iṣō ; ama-sō. D-iṣō. E-moni (4 a). L-iṣō ; ma-iṣō (4 b)

<sup>1</sup> Also, Omu-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-sω; ama-sω	Ūbu-syω	...	Oru-haṅga	Uwω-sω	Ama-sω. Bu-enyi. Ma-isω (4 b). Eki-eni (4 a)
Fat, oil ...	Ama-zuta	Ama-zuta	Ama-dyuta	Uru-gimbω. Ama-vuta, Ama-futa. Ama-zigwa. Am-eṅwa (old R.)	Ama-vuta	Ama-futa. Ama-buta (4a). Ama-savu (4 b). Ūmu-zigω
Father ...	M-tata. I-se	Tata. I-se. I-sω	Tata. I-se. I-sω	Data, Tata. Ra. Sω. Se; aba-sē	Data	Kita. Sebo. Tata. Sa. Se.
Fear ...	Ūku-tina	Ūbu-tina	Bu-tini	Uby-ōba. Ūku-kuṅga. Ūbu-tina	Uwu-tina	Tia. Ūbu-ti. En-tisa
Finger ...	Ūlu-kumu; eñ-kumu	Eki-ara	Eki-ara. Oru-kumu	Uru-tōki. Iki-kumwe (thumb)	Ulu-kumu. Uru-tōke. Eki-dōle; ivi-	Ūlu-nwe; <i>pl.</i> e-nwe. Ūlu-gaḷω. Eki-ala. Ūlu-kumω (4 a). Du-ala; <i>pl.</i> nd-ala (4 b)
Fire ...	Ūmu-lilω; ama-	Ūmu-lilω (Ku-ōta = to warm oneself)	Om-riru. Um-ōtω; emi-otω	Ūmu-rirω. (Ku-ōta = to warm)	Umu-canwa. Umu-lilω	Ūmu-lilω. Ka-wai. (Ku-ōta = to warm)
Fish ...	En-fwi	N-fwi. En-furu	En-furu	E-here. 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 (4 a)
Forest ...	Eki-tundu	Eki-tuntu. (Eki-bira = sacred grove, forest)	Eki-bira. Eci-tundu	I-šamba. Iki-bira	Hi-luṅgu	Eki-bira. Lu-kōla. Ūlu-kampa
Fowl ...	Eñ-kōkω	Eñ-kōkω. (N-kōkōrumi = cock)	Eñ-kōkω	Eñ-kōkω. (I-sake = cock)	Iñ-kōkω. (I-kuṅgulume = cock)	Eñ-kōkω. Eñ-gōkω. (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-ḍimu (4 a). Omw-oyω
Giraffe ...	En-twiga	En-twiga	En-twiga	...	...	En-tuga
Girl ...	Ūmu-isiki	Ūmu-hara; aba-	Ūmu-siki, Mw-išiki	Umu-kōbya. Umu-kōbwa	Umu-kōwa	Ūmu-wala. Mu-hara (4 a). Mu-gūna (4 b)
Goat ...	Em-buzi; ama-	Em-buzi ( <i>pl.</i> same)	Em-buzi	Em-peni, Im-pene; <i>pl.</i> ama-hene	Im-pene	Em-buzi. M-budi (4 a)
,, (he) ...	...	Em-paya. Ru-sabω.	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. <sup>1</sup> Mu-sambwa. Ki-wumba (4 b) Jaja
Grandparent	Guku. Kaka. Tateñkulu ♂. Maweñkulu ♀	Guku. Kaka. Iseñkuru	...	Iseñkuru. Kō-kuru ♂. Nine-ñkuru ♀. Also: Waba, I-waba	...	Jaja
Grass ... ..	Evi-nyadzi	I-nansi	Bu-nyasi	I-hamba. Ubu-atsi	...	Ōmu-ddō. E-subi, E-suwi. Bu-sambu (4 a) E-ida; E-taka
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) Eñ-kōfu
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-sōke	Uru-sōke; en-sōke. Emi-ṣaṣi, Ama-ṣaṣi	Mu-tsōtsi. Umu-satsi. Ei-ṣaṣi; ama- Ama-sunzu	Imi-sadzi. Uru-swiri	Em-viri, Ōlu-viri. I-sōke (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 Ōmu-twe
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. Omu-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-) sōzi; pl. imi- or utu-	Umu-sōsyi	Ulu-sōzi. (Ugu-swa = ant hill)
Hippopotamus	Em-fūpū or En-supu	En-zubu	En-yubu, En-jubō	Em-vubu. In-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

<sup>1</sup> 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	Ŋ-ombe, Ka- gombe ( <i>horn as trumpet</i> ). I-hembe (4 a). Ej-embe; ama- embe. Liga; ma-iga (4 b)
House... ..	En-zu	En-zu. Ūwa- ( <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-wo ( <i>thy</i> )	Ūmu-gori. Om-seidyā. I-ba'	Umu-gabw	...	Ba- (ba-ze = <i>my</i> , ba-wo = <i>thy</i> , ba-we = <i>her</i> ). Mu-sadja
Hyena ... ..	Em-bidzi	Namwe-birwe; <i>pl.</i> naw'em- birwe	Em-pisi. Em-pumi	Im-pyisi. In- fisi. In-dumba ( <i>old R.</i> )	I-fisi	Em-pisi. Em-piti (4 b). En-tagya
Iron ... ..	E-dzōma	Eky-ōma	Eki-ōma; ebi-	Mu-cuma or Ebi-ūma. Umu-rinda (3 a)	I-combela. I-dzuma	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-zwvu	...	Ei-saŋga lie n-jufu
Knee ... ..	Eki-zūi	Eki-zwi	Uku-dyūi	Eki-vi. I-bvi	Iki-dzūi; ivi-zūi	E-bvivi; ama- Ūku-bwi; ama-bwi (4 a). Ki-vu; bi-vu (4 b)
Knife ... ..	Oru-iṣw	Ūmū-hyō, Ūmū-ṣiō	Ūmu-iyō, Ūmū-ṣō. Em-banda	En-diga. Eki-hompō. Iñ-gōta	Um-ūsō. In-tambi	Ak-ambe; ōbu-ambe
Lake ... ..	Eny-anza	En-anza	Eny-andya, Eny-anza	Eci-vō or Iki-vu. Ūru-zi	Iny-anza. Iki-taŋga. Taŋganyika	Eny-anja. En-taba
Leg ... ..	Ūku-gulu	Ūku-guru. Mu-rundi	Ūmu-rundi; emi- Ūku-guru	Ūku-guru. Umu-rundi	Ūku-guru; ama-	Ūku-gulu. Ūmu-gere (4 b). Ūku-Ieŋge; ama- (4 a)
Leopard ... ..	En-zumura; ama-	N-dara	Eñ-gw, Eñ-goi. En-zumura	Eñ-gwe	In-dzumula; ama- Ŋ-gwe	Eñ-gw, Eñ-goi. M-para (4 b)
Lion ... ..	En-tale	En-tale	En-tale. Ŋ-ganza	En-tare	In-tali	Em-porogōma
Lips ... ..	Ūmu-nna; emi-nna	Emi-nwa	Eki-nwa; <i>pl.</i> emi-nwa	Eme-nūa	Imi-nwa ( <i>pl.</i> )	Emi-nua (4 a, 4 b). Emi-mwa
Magic... ..	Emi-wadzi	Bu-ḷōgw. (Bu-gaŋga = <i>gunpowder</i> )	Ūbu-wazi. Ūru-gisa	Ūmu-rōzi. Ūbu-gaŋga	...	Ūbu-ḷōgw. Ūbu-sezi. Ūmu-sirisimbi (4 a). Ūbu-gaŋga ( <i>good magic, gunpowder</i> )

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Maize ... ..	Ama-pō	I-liŋgwa	Eki-cori	Iki-gori. Ma-nyorōnyorō	...	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 Ama-ta
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 (of finger 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 (throat)	Eñ-gōtō	E-zōsi	...	E-kōsi. Ōbu-lagō. En-siŋgō. Eñ-kōtō. Bi- kie (4 a). Lu- kya. En-sikya
Night ... ..	Eki-lō. Ōmu-itumbi. (Ōmu-ilima = darkness)	Eki-lō. (Mw-irima = darkness)	Eki-lō	E-zōrō	I-dzōlō. Ubu-cugō	Eki-rō. Bu-ire (4 b). E-tumbi. (Eki-zikiza, En-zikiza = darkness)
Nose ... ..	Eny-indō	En-indō	En-indō, Eny-indō. Ki-ulō (nostril)	I-zuru	I-dzulu	Eny-indō. N-indō (4 a). Eny-endō (4 b)

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

<sup>1</sup> In names of deities like Liya ñgombe.

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Skin ... ..	Eñ-kanda	Ūrū-hū. Ūmu-bili	Uru-šusu	Oru-hu. Uru-satō	Umu-wiri. Iñ-kanda	Ūlu-susu. Ūlu-guta, Du-guta. E-diba, E-diwa ; ama- liwa. En-gōzi (for carrying children). Ir-iwa (4 a). Lū-ū ; pl. 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) Ūmū-du. Ūmu-zana
Slave ... ..	Ūmu-iru ; awa-iru. Ūmu-sana	Ūmu-iru. Ūmu-zana	Ūmw-iru. Ūmu-zana ; awa-	Umu-hutu ; aba- Ūmu-jā ; aba-ja	Umw-erō. Umu-zīa	
Sleep ... ..	En-tu-lō	En-ti-lō	Ūtu-rō	E-ti-rō	...	Ūtu-lō. N-dō-lō (4 b)
Smoke ... ..	Omw-ika	Omw-ika	Ūmw-ika. Um-ōši	Ūm-ōtsi. Umu-yōtsi (3 a)	Umw-ōdzi. Mū-si	Ūm-ūka. M-ōši (4 a, 4 b)
Snake ... ..	En-zōka	En-zōka. Em-piri (vip̄er)	En-yōka. M-piri	En-zōka	In-zōka	Ūmu-sōta. N-yōka (4 b). (En-jōka = intestinal worms)
Son, boy ... ..	Omw-ana	Ūmw-ana. Ūmu-yanda. Ūmw-ōzō. Ūmu-tabani	Umw-ana. Um-ōdyō ; ab-ōdyō. Ūmw-ōjō	Omw-ana. Umu-huñgu	Umw-ana. Mu-huñgu	Omw-ana. Ūmu-tabani. Ūmu-lenzi
Song ... ..	Sinna	Ru-embō ; n-embō	Uru-dyēngō	Ūbu-zinnu. Uru-ririmbo ; pl. in-dirimbo	...	Ūlu-imba. Ūlu-emba
Spear ... ..	I-dzumō. Ekiō-kulia	I-kyumu	E-dzumu ; ama- I-cumu	E-cumō. I-cyumu. Uru-huka ; im-puka (3 a)	I-cumō	I-fumō, E-fumō ; ama- E-kōba
Spirit, soul	Ūmu-zimu. Omw-oyō	Ūmw-oyō ; emy-oyō	Umw-oyō	Ūmu-zimu ; aba- Umu-tima	...	Omw-oyō. Ūmu-zimu
Star ... ..	Eny-enezei	En-enezi	Eny-enyenyō. N-sonda	Eny-enezei. Iny-enyeri. In-zatza (3 a)	In-sonda. I-sata ; ma-	Emu-nyenye
Stick ... ..	Eñ-kōni	Eñ-kōni. Eki-sanzu	Eñ-kōni	Eñ-kōni	Iñ-kōni	Ūm-ūgō. Mw-igō (4 a, 4 b)
Stomach ... ..	...	Oru-fwō	Ūru-fwa ; en-fwa	...	...	Ūlu-butō
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 = sun rays)	I-zuwa, En-zuwa. Soaba, I-zoba	E-zoba. I-zuwa	I-dzua, I-zuwa	En-juba. (Omu-sana = sunlight)
Tail ... ..	Omu-kira	Omu-kira	Omu-kira	Umu-lizw; imi-	...	Omu-kira
Tear ... ..	...	I-ziga; ama-	Me-ise gwo I-iso (water of the eye)	Omu-zige. Iri-owazi (3 a). Ama-sowi (pl.)	...	E-dzigga, I-ziga
Testicles ...	Ama-gosi	Ama-gosi	Ama-gosi	Ama-bya	...	En-jagi. Ama- nege. Ma-i Omu-bi.
Thief ... ..	Na-iwa; pl. nawa-ibi	Omw-ibi; ab-ebi	Omw-ibi	Omu-sambw	...	Omw-ibi Eki-sambi
Thigh... ..	Eki-berw	Eki-berw	Eki-berw	Eki-berw	...	Eki-ntu
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	Mw-sowe. I-gwa (3 a)	...	Eri-gwa. I-hwa (4 a, 4 b)
Tobacco ...	I-tebe	I-papw	I-tabe	I-tabe. I-fari (old R.)	I-tabe	E-taba, Tabai
To-day ...	Bu-enw	Lerw	Mbu-enu. Lelw	Ogu-m-wsi. Leru	Ugu-mu-ūsi	Lerw
Toe ... ..	Oru-kumw	...	Eki-ara	Eki-gere	...	Ka-nūlw. Aka-gere, Wlu- Ki-nw (4 b)
To-morrow	Ny-edza	Omw-ire	Ny-eñikea, N-encea	Ēdjw	Edzw, H-ezw	Jw
Tongue ...	Wlu-limi; en- dimi	Oru-limi. I-laka (gullet)	Wlu-limi; ndimi	Eki-rimi	Ulu-limi	Wlu-limi
Tooth... ..	El-inw; ama-inw	Eli-inw; m-enw. I-gigw (molar). I-hoŋgw (tooth gap)	Il-inw; am-enw. Ri-inw	Ez-inyw, Ily-inw; am-enyw. Iri-nyw (3 a). I-seŋge (tusk)	Idy-enyw; am-enyw. Il-inyw	Er-inyw; ama-nyw. D-inw; ma-inw. Ama-soŋgezw (incisors). Ama-gegw (molars)
Town, village	Oru-gw	Eki-kale. Wbu-kindw. I-kā	Wru-gw. Eki-aruw	Uru-gw; iñ-gw. Eki-kali	...	Eki-buga. M-buga (4 b)
Tree ... ..	Omu-ti	Omu-ti; emi-ti	Omw-ti; imi-ti	Egi-ti; ebi-ti	Umu-ti; imi-ti. Iki-ti; ivi-ti	Omu-ti; emi- Iki-ti; ivi-ti
Twins ... ..	...	Ama-roŋgw	...	Ama-ħasa. Ama-hombe. Im-paŋga	...	Aba-loŋgw
Urine... ..	Eñ-kali	Eñ-kali	...	Eñ-kare. Ama-gaŋga (animals')	...	Eñ-kali
Vein ... ..	Omu-zi; emi-	Mu-sī, Mu-zī	...	Umu-tsi; imi-	...	Omu-sūwa
War ... ..	Ama-dzumu	Bu-Jemu. Ku-rwana	...	Ku-ruana. Iki-terw	...	Wlu-talw. Wku-Iwana. Kia, Iye (4 b)
Water ... ..	Ama-izi	Am-enzi. Wtw-endzi	Ame-izi. Ama-ozī. Ame-ndzi	Ama-zi	Ama-dzi	Ama-dzi. Ma-đi
Well, source	I-ziwa	I-ziba	I-ziba. Y-eñgw. En-curw	I-sokw. I-liba	I-liwa	En-sulw. Wlu-zi, Eki-diba

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White man	Ūmu-zuñgu	Omu-zuñgu	Um-wera	Ūmu-zuñgu	Umu-zuñgu	Ūmu-zuñgu. Mu-duñgu(4 a)
Wife ... ..	Om-kazi; awa-	Mu-kā	Omu-kazi. Um-gori. Om-tedzi	Umu-ka (3 a). Ūmu-gore. Ūmu-geni (bride)	Umu-gwoli; 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 (priest). Umu- vutsi (old R.)	...	Ūmu-lōgω. Ūmu-sawω. Ka-bōna (seer) <sup>1</sup>
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-gwoli. Umu-kowa	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	I-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. I-dyω	I-djorω	Edzōlω. Erω	Jω
Zebra ... ..	E-ndorω	...	En-tulege	...	...	En-tulege
One ... ..	-mwe	-mω, -mu	-mwe, -moi	-mwe	-mwe, -mω	-mwe, -mū. N-dala (4 b)
Two ... ..	-bili, -wili	-bili	-bili, -biri	-biri, -bili, -wiri, -byili	-bili, -wili	-biri
Three... ..	-satu	-satu	·satu	·tatu or ·satu	·datu, ·tatu, ·satu	·satu
Four ... ..	-nne	-nā	-na, -ne, -nei	-nne, -nye	-nne, -nā	·nyā, -ne (4 a), -na (4 b)
Five ... ..	·tanu	·tanu	·tanω, ·sanω	·tanω, ·sanω	·tanω	·tanu, ·tanω
Six ... ..	Mu-kaga	Mu-kaga	Om-kaga. Mu-kage	·tandatu, ·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

<sup>1</sup> 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. Ūmu-roŋgŵ	I-jumi, I-cumi, I-kumi. Mu-loŋgŵ	I-kumi
Eleven ...	I-kumi ne-mwe (I-kumi ne-bili = <i>twelve</i> )	I-kumi nŵ-mu (I-kumi ne-bili = <i>twelve</i> )	I-kumi na-mwe	I-cumi na-mwe	I-cumi na-mwe	Kumi na-mu. „ na n-dala (4 a, 4 b)
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-wili	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-kumi ga-bili	Ama-kumi a-bili. Imi-roŋgŵ i-wiri.	Ama-kumi awili. mi-wili	Ama-kumi a-wiri
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi ga-satu	Imi-roŋgŵ 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-roŋgŵ i-ne	Ama-kumi a-nne	Ama-kumi a-na
Fifty ... ..	Ma-kumi a-tanŵ	Ma-kumi a-tanŵ	Ma-kumi ga- tanŵ. (60 = Eñ-kagai)	Imi-roŋgŵ i-tanŵ	Ama-kumi a-tanŵ	Ama-kumi a-tanu
Hundred ...	I-gana	I-gana; <i>ph.</i> ma- gana	I-gana, I-sana or Ki-kumi	I-jana, I-gana	I-gana	Eki-kumi. Ki-tufu
Thousand ...	...	Ki-humbi. (Bi-humbi bi- bili = 2,000. Ki-sira = 10,000. Bi-sira bi-bili = 20,000. Ki-tabarwa = 100,000)	Lu-kumi (Eñ-kumi-i-biri = 2,000. Ka-kumi = 10,000. Ka-umpi = 100,000)	Iki-humbi. (Nzŵvu = 10,000)	...	Ūlu-kumi. (Aka-sirivu = 100,000. Aka-kadde = 1,000,000)
I, me, my ...	Inye. N., Ni. -n., -ni. -a-ñge	Ine, Nene. N. -ni., -n. -a-ñge	Inye, Anye. N. -n. -a-nze, -a-nje, -a-ñge	Jewe. N., Ndi. -ze, -nje. -n., -ny. -a-nje	Nzewe. N. -n. -a-nze	Nze, Nde (4 a). N., Nj., Ny. -ñge, -nze, -ndi. -n(m)-. -a-ñge
Thou, thee, thy	Iwe. Wu., Ū-. -ku. -a-we	Iwe. Ū., W. -ku. -a-we	Iwe. Ū. -ku. -a-we	Wŵwe, Wewe. U. -ku. -we. -a-we	Wewe. U. -ku. -a-we	Gwe, Iwe (4 a, b). Ū-, U. -ku. -we, -ŵ
He, him, his	Uwe. Nŵliya. A. -mu. -we	We. Ūgu. Ūnu. Ūliha. A. -mu. -e	Ūgu. We. Ye. A. -mu. -e	We. Uyu. Uwŵ. A. -iwe. -mu. -a-ge, -a-e	Uyu. We. Ya. Ūi., A. -we, -mu, -a-ge	Iye, Ye. A., Ya. -m., -mu. -ye, -e
We, us, our	Itwe. Tu. -tu. -etu	Itwe. Tu. -tu. -etu	Icwe, Ifwe. Tu. -tu. -etu	Twebwe, Twese. Tu. -twese. -tu. -a-cu	Twewe. Tu. -tu. -a-itu or -a-ju	Ifwe, Fwe, Fe. Tu. -tu. -fwe, -a-fwe
Ye, you, your	Imwe. Mu. -wa. -a-nyu	Imwe. Mu. -ba. -a-nu	Inywe, Ime. Mu. -wa. -enyu	Mwebwe, Mwewe. Mu. -ba. -mu. -a-nyu	Mwewe. Mu. -imwe. -wa. -a-nyu	Imwe, Mwe. Mu. -ba. -mwe, -a-mwe
They, them, their	Awŵ. Wa. -wa. -a-wŵ	Abŵ. Ba. -ba. -a-bŵ	Abŵ, Awŵ. Wa. -wa. -a-wŵ	Abŵ, Awŵ. Ba, Wa. -bŵ, -wŵ. -ba. -wa, -a-bŵ, -a-wŵ	Awŵ. Wadia. Wa. -wa. -a-wŵ	Bŵ, Babŵ, Ibŵ. Ba. -ba. -bŵ, -a-bwe
All ... ..	-na(ena); -ŵna	-ŵna	-ŵna. -ŵse ( <i>Nyambū</i> )	-se, -ese, -ŵse	-ŵze, -ŵse	-ŵna

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This, these	-nu Ha- (he-, ho-), Hw-gu, Ha-ba; Hw-gu, He-gi (He-zi); Ha-li, Ha-ge; &c.	-nu (w-nu, ba- nu; gu-nu, zi- nu; li-nu, ga- nu; ki-nu, bi- nu; e-nu, zi-nu; ru-nu; tu-nu; ka-nu; bu-nu; ku-nu; ha-nu)	-nu(gu-nu; &c.) w-gu, a-ba (a-wa); w-gu, e-dzi or e-gi; 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, i-yi; i-li, a-ya; i-ki, i-bi; i-yi, i-zi; u-ru; u-tu; a-ka; u-bu; u-ku; u-mu	-nō	-nō (w-nō, ba-nō; gu-nō; gi-nō; li-nō, ga-nō; ki-nō, bi-nō; e-no or i-nō, zi-nō; lu-nō; tu-nō; ka-nō; bu-nō; ku-nō; wa-nō; mu-nō; gu-nō, ga-nō).
That, those	-w-gu, -a-wa; -w-gu, -e-gi; -e-li, -a-ga; -e-ki, -e-vi; -e-gi, -e-zi; -o-ru; -w-tu; -a-ka; -w-vu; -w-ku; -a-ha; -w-mu -w-li, -wa-lia; -gu-lia, gi-lia; -e-li; &c.	w-gu, a-ba; w-gu, e-zi; e-li, a-ga; e-ki, e-bi; e-gi, e-zi; o-ru; w-tu; a-ka; w-bu; w-ku, a-ha.	wgu-w, aw-w; wgu-w, eji-w; eli-w, ag-w; eci-w; &c.	u-liya, ba-liya; lia u-liya, i-liya; &c. (also -ria, -eya) u-ww, a-bw (a-ww); &c.	lia	-li, -le (w-li or y-w-le, ba-li; gu-li, gi-li; &c.) w-gu, a-ba or a-wa; u-gu, e-gi; e-li, a-ga; e-ki, e-bi; &c. in 4 a W-y-w, ab-w; w-gw-w, egi-w or ej-w; ely-w, ag-w; eki-w, ebi-w; ey-w, ez-w; wlv-w; wtw-w; ak-w; wbw-w, wkw-w; aw-w; &c.
Bad ... ..	-vi	-bi	-vi, -bi	-bi	-bi	-bi
Black ... ..	-na-ligula	-iragura, -ira- guzu. sina	-yilagula	-irabula	...	-duga (-la, -vu)
Female ... ..	-kazi	-kazi, -zigiza (cows)	-kazi -isiki	-kazi, -jigiya	-gwle. -kowa	-kazi. -wala (humans). -pala. -dusi (cattle). -nsen- yi (birds)
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-lila. -sala	...	-wdzi. -wki	-rura	-kali	-kali. -kambwe. -kanu. -kañga. -wgi
Good ... ..	-ruñgi	-nuzi. -zima (healthy). -ru- ñgi ('salted', 'seasoned'). -nōga (tender, gentle)	-luñgi. -zima	-iza. -zima	-idza	-luñgi, -ruñgi
Great ... ..	-hañgw	-kuru. hañgw. -gazi. (Kwōw = complete)	-hañgw	-nina. -kuru	-nini	-kulu. -nene
Little ... ..	-ke	-tw. -ke. -norw. -swle	-ki, -ñki, -ke. -ntw	-toya, -tw	...	-twōw. -tw. -tiritu
Long ... ..	-laiñgwa	-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> ). -owω ( <i>children</i> ). -nūme and -masa ( <i>cattle</i> ). -rumi ( <i>birds</i> )	-seja, -saija, -sāija	-rume. In-fizi	-lume. -masa, Ki-masa	-lume. -nume. -sadja, -sāja. -bandwa. -lenzi. -mpañga ( <i>birds</i> )
Old ... ..	-gulusu. -keikulu	-lame. -gurusu. -kekuru	-gulusu. -kuru	-kuru. -kecuru. -saza	...	-kade
Red ... ..	-tukūla	-tuku	-tukura	-tukura	...	-myu. (myu-fu). -twa-vu
Rotten ... ..	-sunza	-zunzi (-zunda)	-nafu	-bora	...	-vundu. -bowu
Short ... ..	-gufu	-gufu	-guvu, -gufi	gufi	...	-mpi
Sick ... ..	-luaile	-rwere ( <i>rwara</i> <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	Obu-syω. Mbere (' <i>the</i> <i>first</i> ', ' <i>in</i> <i>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-fwω. 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, Omunzu	Mu. Mundā. Mū-nū	Omū-, 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 ... ..	Ab-erω	Ha-hw-eru. Ha-nza. H-esazi	En-dya. Ah'eru	Ha-nze	...	Bw-eru
Plenty, many	E-ñgω	-iñgi. Mu-nω	-ñgi. Mūnω. Eñ-kunduguru	I-ñki, -i-nši	...	-ñgi. Enyi-ñgi. Kamara (4 b)
There ... ..	Ha-liya	ω-kwω. Ha-liha	Kuli. Hωku	Ha-riya. A-hω	Ha-dia. Aho	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,</i> <i>as prefix, in-</i> <i>fix or suffix</i> )	Ti-	Nañgu. Ti. -ta-	Ta-hω; Ta-, ti- Na. ( <i>with sub-</i> <i>stantives and</i> <i>numerals</i> )	Si-, -ti-, -ta-	Ti, ta-	Si-. Te-, t-, -ta-
To ... ..	ωku-	ωku-	ωku-	Uku-	Uku-	ωku-, Eri-
,, beat ... ..	...	-tera	-tera	-kubita. -kωma	-kuwita	-kuba. -komaga

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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. ·rōkō	·genda. ·ta	·genda. ·ja	·genda	·genda. ·ita, ·ta ( <i>tambula</i> = <i>walk</i> )
„ kill ...	·ita	·ita. ·nega	·ita	·ica	...	·tta
„ know ...	·manyā	·manyā	·manyā	·menya. ·zi	·menya	·manyā
„ laugh ...	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	...	·seka
„ leave off, cease	·leka	·leka, ·siga	·reka	·reka	·leka	·leka. ·sigala ( <i>to be left</i> )
„ love, want	·enda	·enda	·enda. ·gonza	·kunda. ·šima	·kunda. ·gomba	·agala, ·yagala. ·enda, ·yenda ( <i>copulate</i> ). ·eraka
„ see ...	·dewa, ·lewa	·bōna. ·leba. ·dora, ·rora	·lōla. ·reba. ·bōna	·bōna. ·rora. ·raba	·wōnya. ·lōla	·laba. ·lōla (·bōn-eka = <i>be-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>swore</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 a root ·ima</i> )	...	·hagarika	·hagalala	·im-uka
„ steal ...	·iba	·iba. ·suma	·iba	·iba	·iba	·iba, ·ba. ·kōna

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN URU-KARAGWE AND LU-ZIBA

Preprefixes are present.

Much as in 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, &amp;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, &amp;c., IN URUNYA-RUANDA AND IKI-RUNDI

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Ūmu**- or **Umu**-<sup>1</sup> (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-)<sup>2</sup>; 15. **Uku**- (ku-); 16. **Aha**- (ha-); 17. **Mu**- (*as preposition*).

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

## PREFIXES, &amp;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, &amp;c., IN LU-GANDA

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

Class 1. **Ūmu**-, **Ūwa**-? (mu-, u-, wō-, yō-, gu-); 2. **Aba**- (ba-); 3. **Ūmu**- (mu-, gu-); 4. **Emi**- (mi-, gi-, gy-); 5. **Eri**-,<sup>3</sup> **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**-,<sup>?</sup> **Ūwa**- (wa-); 17. **Ūmu**-?, **Mu**- (? concord absent); 18. **Ugu**- (gu-); 19. **Agā**- (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. **Urukāragwe** is spoken in the western coast-lands of the Victoria Nyanza south and east of the Kagera river, and north of Emin Pasha Gulf.

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

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

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

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

4. **Luganda**, **Lusese** 4a, 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 Siō river.

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

<sup>2</sup> The preprefix to 14 in **Rundi** is often **I**- = **Iwu**.

<sup>3</sup> 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-siŋga<sup>1</sup>

6. Lu-masaba<sup>2</sup> (Lu-sokwia, Lu-gesu, Lu-giŋu)

6 a. Lu-konde of *N.W. Elgon*<sup>3</sup>

SUB-GROUP A 6 EAST VICTORIA NYANZA

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

7 a. Ki-koria<sup>4</sup> (Ki-suna, Ki-tende)

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 <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-wayūa	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	...	I-solw	Isin-tsui. ? I-sani	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	Olu-asi; am-asi. Si-ndaŋgwe	Li-afu. Ulu-nawe. In-dukusi	Li-afu. Namu. kurondw?	...	Ki-nsanakw; bi- Ki-mwonyw	...
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-cwke (pl). I-sinzi	Eri-ge Eri-geki
Ape (chimpanzi or gorilla)	Bim; yi-bim ( <i>Sudanese?</i> )	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	Wmu-kwkw; emi-	Wmu-xkwkw	Kumu-kwkw; pl. kimi- and kama-	Gumu-xkwkw; pl. gama-	Wmw-kwkw; ama-	Wkw-bwkw
Arrow ... ..	Es-esere. Um-banw	Wmu-wanw. Li-suŋgu (5 b)	Kumu-banw; kimi- Wlu-kiŋgw	Gumu-wanw. Kumu; gama- Wlu-sala; eti-sala. Isi-sala; ibi-	Umu-gwe, Wmw-gū; pl. eme-	Wmw-gū; eme-gū
Axe ... ..	Yi-mbaci. H-aiwa or Y-aiyua; pl. tsi-aiwa	Y-aiyua; tsi-aiwa	Im-basa. I-waiyua; tsi-aiyua	E-waiyūwa, E-yaiyūa	Igi-zire; ibi-	Ege-zire; evi-
Baboon ... ..	Bim. Li-sene	Di-sene. Iñ-guci. Li-wuŋgwi; ama- I-takw	Iñ-kwbe	Li-xuru. ? Eñ-kwbe	Eri-ñw. Li-core. Li-nyani	Eñ-gwge
Back ... ..	Wmu-goŋgw, Wm-goŋgw; pl. emi-	Mu-koŋgw. Ny-uma	Kumu-goŋgw	Gumu-goŋgw; gama-	Wmw-goŋgw	Wmw-goŋgw
Banana ... ..	Li-temwa; ama-	Li-remwa. Li-twki (5 b)	I-tore or Li-tore; kama-tore	Li-dwte; gama-dwte. I-dwoti, E-dwoti; pl. iti-dwoti	Ri-gomia; ama- Eri-twki; ama-	Eri-twke; ama-
Beard ... ..	Wbu-nyasi (?). Bi-revu	Wbw-oya. Bi-revu, Fi-revu	Wbu-nwanwa. Bi-sala ( <i>hair</i> ). Ki-lefu ( <i>chin</i> )	Wbu-nwanwa. Ci-refu	Wbo-ya. Ww-reru; cin-deru. Kanye-nywbw	Wrw-kaya, Wrw-kā; ciñ-

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The 'Muhasa' of Hobley (1899).

<sup>4</sup> The 'Ba-kulia' of German writers.

<sup>2</sup> The 'Ketosh' of Hobley (1902).

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-kwaria ; 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-
Belly ... ..	In-dā	Yin-dā	Yin-da	In-da	In-dā, En-dā ; cin-da	En-da ; cin-dā
Bird ... ..	Li-yōni ; ama-	Ri-nōni ; ama- En-ūnyi (5 b)	Iny-ōni. Iny-enye ; zin-	Iny-ōnyi ; tin- Gi-siriri ; bi-	Eciny-ōni, Ekiny-ōnyi ; <i>pl.</i> evi-	Ekiny-ōnyi ; evi-
Blood ... ..	Ama-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	Ūbw-iŋgō. Bu-rra (R.). Wu-ta (5 b)	Ūbu-iŋgu ; kim- Ūlu- iŋgō ; ts-iŋgō	Bubu-iŋgu ; <i>pl.</i> gim-iŋgu	Ūbu-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 ...	Omw-ana wa-ina. Omw-ana wefu. W-an'dae (? Omw-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. Omw-ana mintu. Ūmō-mura ōmintu	Ūm-ura ōmwetu
Buffalo ...	Yim-bōgō ; cim-	Im-bōkō, Im-bōgō	Im-bōgō	Yem-bōgō ; tim-bōgō	Eñ-era ; ciñ-era	Eñ-era ; ciñ-era
Bull ... ..	Igi-ruxi	Iri (5 b). Taŋgana (5 b). I-surusi	E-ūnwa	...	Eri ; <i>pl.</i> ici-eri	...
Buttocks ...	Li-dakō ; ama-	Li-daxō ; ama-	Kama-taxō ; <i>sing.</i> Li-taxō	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 ... ..	Omw-ami	Omw-ami ; aw-ami	Omw-ami. Ūmu-kuru	Ūmw-ami	Omw-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 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-kōria; <i>or</i> Ki-suna <i>and</i> Ki-tende
Child ... ..	Omw-ana. Ax-ana	Omw-ana. Mu-siani ♂. Mu-xana ♀	Omw-eti. Omw-ana; bab-ana. Mu-kēxē	Ōmw-ana; bab-ana. Ōmu-cece	Omw-ana; av-ana	Omw-ana
Cloth ... ..	Yiny-aŋga	In-aŋga. Yiŋ-gubw	Iŋ-gubw. In-aŋga. Ōmu-gaire ( <i>bark</i> )	Eñ-gubw	Eñ-gwɔw; ciñ-	Eñ-gibw; ciñ-
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country ... ..	Esi-alw Itsi-alw	Eŋi-alw (R.). Eŋi-bala, Eŋi-wala; <i>pl. fi-</i>	I-rɔba. Sisi-arw <i>or</i> Kiky-alw	Ci-arw; bibi-arw	Eki-bala. Oro-goŋgw. Ri-rɔwa	Eki-bara; evi-
Cow ... ..	Iŋ-ombe; ciñ-ombe	Eñ-ombe; tsiñ-ombe. E-dūasi (5 b).	Si-soŋga. In-kafu. I-xafu	Iŋ-kafu	Eñ-ombe; ciñ- Eñ-kombe, C-ombe	Eñ-ombe
Crocodile ...	I-gwena; ci-	I-gwena; tsi- I-gwina (5 b)	I-gwɔnya	I-gwɔna <i>or</i> Ci-gwɔna	E-gugbwie. Eñ-oina; ciñ-oina	Eñ-oina; ciñ-
Day ... ..	Lu-lalw; cin-dalw	In-dalw; tsi- Mu-wasw (5 b). Iny-aŋgw (R.)	Kumu-tixinyi. Ki-fuku. (Kumw-osi = <i>daylight</i> )	Gumu-tixini	Ōbu-tukw. E-gorw; ama- (E-tera = <i>day-</i> <i>light</i> )	Oro-siku; cin-
Devil, evil spirit	Ōmu-sambwa	Ōmu-sambwa; emi- U-sewi (5 b)	Kumu-sambwa; kimi-	Gumu-sambwa; gimi-	Uru-swa; cin- swa	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	Umu-fumw	Umu-sanje	...	...	...
Dog ... ..	Yim-bwa	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. Gu-bwa, Gugu-bwa (= <i>big dog</i> )	Im-bwa; tim-bwa	E-sese; ci-sese	E-sese; ci-sese
Donkey ... ..	...	E-sikiri, E-sikidi, E-tikiri (5 b). Siŋiri (R.)	Li-tegere. I-sigiha. E-sigiria	I-sigiha; ti-	Eri-tegere	...
Door ... ..	Ōlu-iki; cin-jiki	Ōlu-igi. Ōmu-riaŋgw	Lulu-tsi. Kumu-riaŋgw	Gumu-riaŋgw. Lulu-tsi	Ege-sie, Ege-sieri. Eki-ge; evi-ge	Ege-saku; evi-
Dream ... ..	N-dɔta	Li-lorw. N-dorre (R.)	Kumu-rɔla. Ō-rɔra	Bubu-lɔta	Kɔmera	...
Drum ... ..	Iŋ-ɔma	Iŋ-ɔma	Eñ-ɔma, Iŋ-ɔma	Eñ-ɔma	Eñ-kɔnu. Eñ-ɔma	Eke-gɔma. Em-begete
Ear ... ..	Ōku-twi; amaku-twi	Ōku-rui, Ōxu-rui	Kuku-tu, Kuku-ru, <i>or</i> Uxu-ru; <i>pl.</i> kama-ru	Kuku-tu; Gama-tu	Ō-ūtɔ, Ōg-utu, Ōg-ɔwɔ; ama-tɔ	Ōgɔ-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 <i>or</i> Eri-gina; ama-gina	Eri-ige; ama-ige
Elephant ...	In-jɔfu	In-dzɔfu, In-jɔfu; tsin-	In-dɔfu, I-tsɔfu	Iŋ-giɔfu. In-dzɔfu	En-jɔbu	En-jɔgu, En-cugu
Excrement	Ama-fwi	Ama-fwi <i>or</i> Ama-fi	Kama-fwi	Gama-fwi	Ama-bi, Ama-vi	Ama-vi
Eye ... ..	I-mɔni; ci-	I-mɔni; tsi- Er-isw (5 b)	I-mɔni; tsi-mɔni	D-isw; gam- esw. I-mɔni; ti-mɔni	Ir-isw; ama-	Ir-isw; ama-

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-wañga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siñga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-gišu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-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 ( <i>pl.</i> ). 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; <i>pl.</i> inz-ala or tyin-jala	Eki-ara; evi- or ebi-	Eki-ara; evi- Ek-era; evi-ara
Fire ...	Wmu-lilw	Wmu-rirw	Kumu-rirw	Gumu-lirw	Wmu-rirw, Wmw-rerw; emi-	Wmw-rerw or Wmw-rerw; eme-
Fish ...	Iñ-geke	Iny-eni. E-mvūa (5 b)	Iñ-eni, Iny-enye, In-yeni	Ki-neñi ( <i>pl.</i> <i>same</i> )	Eki-nswe, E-nswe; ebi-nswe, eci-nswe	E-nswe; ci-nswe
Foot ...	Wxu-kulu; ama-	Ci-reñge; fi- U-gulu (5 b)	Si-kire; bi-kire. Ki-tanda girw	Ci-gere; bibi-	Eke-reñge. Eke-sanyi	Eke-sanyi. Eke-reñge
Forest ...	Wvu-mali	Wmu-tsurre	Kumu-roñgwōw. I-sali	Gumu-toñgwōw	Egi-saka; ebi- Eri-nani; ama-	Eke-saka; eve-
Fowl ...	Iñ-gwxw	Iñ-goxw. N-gwōw (5 b). Ši-menyui ( <i>dim.</i> )	Iñ-gōkw	Eñ-gōkw	Eñ-kōkw. Aciñ-gōkw <sup>1</sup>	Eñ-gōkw
Frog ...	Li-sere	...	...	...	...	...
Ghost ...	Eši-xienu. Wmu-sambwa	Wmu-fwa. Eši-zienu, Eši-xienu; efi- Aburu (5 b).	Li-lalu; kama-	...	Wmu-kira. Eki-riri	Eki-riri
Giraffe ...	...	In-zaya- mi-rumba (R.)	Cañgewa	...	...	...
Girl ...	Wmu-xana	Wmu-xana. Mu-hala (5 b).	Umu-xana	...	Om-wiseke. 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)	Li-lwba	Ri-rwba. I-doi	Wbu-nyanzi. Eke-nyanse	Eke-nyañke; <i>pl.</i> ama-
Ground ...	Li-lwba	Ri-rwba	Li-lwba	Ri-rwba. I-doi	Eri-zwba. Ege-tie; eve- Im-bande; cim-	Ege-koñgw; eve-
Ground-nut	In-jugu. Im- bande; cim-	Im-bande; tsim +	Ma-yitw	...	...	...
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	...

<sup>1</sup> *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-koria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Hair ... ..	Li-fwiri; ama-	Di-swi; ama-su. Li-sũi (R.)	Li-cune, Li-tsune	I-zune, Li-cuni, Li-swui	E-tukia; ci-	E-tukia; ci-
Hand ... ..	Esi-kala; ebi-	Eŋi-galw; efi- U-kwɔw (5 b)	Ki-kwɔfu, Si-kwɔfu, Ki-kyaba. Si-amberi	Gi-gwɔfu; bi-	Egi-sanyi. Wmɔ-kwɔw	Eke-sanyi. Wmɔ-kwɔw
Head ... ..	Wmu-twe; emi-	Wmu-rwe; eme-rwe. Wmu-twe (5 b)	Kumu-twe	Gumũ-twe	Wmu-twe; emi-	Wmɔ-tui, Wmɔ-tu
Heart ... ..	I-xwɔw	Umw-oyw	Kum-oyw, Gum-oyw	Gum-oyw	En-teme. Eñ-korw	Eñ-korw
Heel ... ..	Esi-sirw; ebi-	Ki-sisirw; bi-(?) Ki- sisorw (R.)	Exu-gunyu. Ngw-gunyu	Eñku-gunyu	Ye-tiŋgirw. Iki-taleŋgi	Ege-tiŋgirw. Eke-sugurw
Hide ... ..	Li-seru	...	Li-hafu	Ri-hafu	...	...
Hill ... ..	...	ŋi-kulu	Lu-kiŋgi; tsiñ-giŋgi	Lulu-giŋgi; tiñ-	...	...
Hippopotamus	I-fubu; ci-	I-fubu; tsi- I-fuw (R.)	I-fubu. Iñ-gidi	Di-fubu or M-fubu; <i>pls.</i> gama-, tsim-	I-fubu or Eñ-gubw	Eñ-gubw
Hoe ... ..	Im-bagu	Im-baxw	Im-bagw	Em-bagw	...	...
Honey ... ..	Wbu-ŋi	Wbu-ŋi	Bu-xi	Ka-mana. Bubu-ci	Wbu-sie. Wbɔ- ke. Ama-na	Wbɔ-ke
Horn ... ..	Wlu-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-tsigā	Wm-gu-cala; <i>pl.</i> ciñ-gu-in- jala	Wm-gu-cara; ciñ-gu-cara. Wru-tera; cin-
House... ..	Iny-umba; cin-	In-zu; tsin-zu	In-zu or I-tsu	In-tsu, In-jũ. Iny-umba <sup>1</sup>	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-satsɔwe (R.)	...	...	...	...
Hyena ... ..	Yi-ñu; ci-ñu	E-fusi, I-fisi	Namũ-nyu	Namũ-nyu	Iñy-añaw, Eny-añau	E-ñiti
Iron ... ..	Esi-ũma	Exi-bia, Eŋi-bia, Evi-wia. E-cuma (5 b)	Isi-ũma, Iki-uma. Ki-bia	Eci-uma, Kiki-ũma	Eki-uma	Eki-ɔma
Island ... ..	Li-siŋga	Di-ciŋga	Lu-siŋga	Lulu-siŋga	Eri-wunju. Eki-nyorw	Eri- or Eke-giŋga Er-inw
Ivory ... ..	E-linw lye n-jwɔfu	Ir-inw de n-dzɔfu. Wlu-ika (R.). Eri-inw	Kumu-saŋga gwe n-dzɔfu	Gumu-saŋga gwe n-dzɔfu. I-pɔkw	Ir-inw	
Knee ... ..	Esi-xumba	Di-sikamw	Isi-sigamw or Iki-sigamw	Di-sikamw. Iki-sikamw	Eri-rũ	Eri-rũ
Knife ... ..	Li-xande	ŋi-rɔdwa. Yim-balw. Mw-embe (5 b)	Kumu-banw; <i>pl.</i> kimi-	Gumu-banw; <i>pl.</i> gimi-	Umw-eyu	Wm-oyu. Eke-gesw. Eke-kebi
Lake ... ..	Eny-anja	Iny-anza. Li-eŋga	Iny-anza. Li-tiwa	Iny-anja	Eny-anja	...
Leg ... ..	Wxu-gulu	Wku-gulu. Iñ-guw. ŋi-gulu (R.). ŋi-reŋgi (R.)	In-dumbu. Ki-gere	In-dumbu. Ki-gulu. Ki-genderw	Wku-guru. Ekeny-ama	Wkw-gorw; ama-

<sup>1</sup> *Hobley in his Muhasa Vocabulary.*

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Leopard ...	Yiñ-gwe	Iñ-gwe	Iñ-gwe; tsiñ-gwe	Iñ-gwe; tiñ-gwe, tyiñ-gwe	Eke-iri. Eñ-gw	Eñ-gwe
Lion ... ..	Li-nani	Li-nani. En-dūi (5 b)	I-talanyi. I-tolani	Li-ñu	...	...
Lips ... ..	Ōmū-nwa; emi-nwa	Ōmū-nwa; emi-	Kimi-nwa ( <i>pl.</i> ) (Kumū-nwa)	Gimi-nwa ( <i>pl.</i> )	Emi-nua ( <i>pl.</i> ). Ege-kwoba; eve-	Eke-nenevu
Magic ... ..	Li-ḷokw. Ōlu-mutana. Ōlu-muwei	Li-ḷogw, Di-ḷokw. Sirxañga	Li-rḷogw. Bu-ḷosi	Ri-rḷogw	Eri-rḷogw. Ōbu-kañga	Eri-rḷogw
Maize ... ..	Ama-dumwa	Ama-duma. Ka-duma (5 b)	Nabu-kubw	Gama-ganda	E-bandw; ci- Ama-dumw	Erinya-mḷodoma Eri-tumwa
Man ... ..	Ōmu-ndu; awa-ndu	Ōmu-ndu. Awa-ntu; aba-ndu	Umu-ndu; wawa-ndu, baba-ndu	Umu-ndu; baba-ndu	Ōmu-ntu; aba- ava-	Ōmu-ntu; ava-
Man, vir. ...	Ōmu-saca	Mu-saza (5 b)	M-seja	...	...	...
Meat ... ..	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Eny-ama
Medicine ...	...	Um-sala	Kama-lesi	Gama-lesi	...	...
Milk ... ..	...	Ma-weri	Kama-beri	Gama-beri	Ama-vere	Ama-vere
Monkey ...	E-xembw; ci-embw	I-ṣima	E-xima	E-kima, Eñ-kima	Egi-kondw, Li-nyani	Eke-kḷondw Eke-kḷondw
Moon ... ..	Ōm-ūsi; emi-usi	Omw-ezi. Umw-ezi (R.)	Kumw-ezi	Gumw-ezi	Ōmu-tienyi	Ōmu-eri
Mother ... ..	...	Mama	Mayi; ba+	Mayi	...	...
Mountain ...	Ōlu-gulu; ciñ-gulu	Ōlu-gulu, Iṣi-gulu Umu-nwa	Li-kulu	Ri-kulu; gama- kulu	Egi-tunwa. Iki-lima Ama-nḷwa	Eñ-guku Ama-nḷwa
Mouth ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ama-nḷwa	Ama-nḷwa
Nail (of finger or toe) ...	Li-dete; ama-	Exi-tere; eñ- Li-tere; ama- Di-tera (R.)	Si-tere or Ki-tere; bi- tere	Eci-tere, Iki-tere; ebi- bibi. Ki-teta	Eki-cara or Oru-cara	Ōrḷ-kḷomw; ciñ-kḷomw
Name ... ..	Eri-ta	Iri-ra; am-era	Li-sina and Li-lina	E-sina or Ri-sina	Eri-ema. Eri-eta. M-bareñga	Eri-ta. Eri-na
Navel ... ..	...	Li-khḷofi	...	...	...	...
Neck ... ..	Li-kwosi	Li-kwosi, Li-xwosi. Gwosi (5 b)	Di-kwosi	Di-kwosi, Ri-kwosi	Ebi-gḷoti, Eri-gḷoti	Eri-gḷoti
Night ... ..	Es-irw; eb-irw	Muṣ-irw. Isi-w, Eṣ-irw. (Ci-rima = darkness)	Musi-rw, Muki-rw. (Kiki-rima = darkness)	Ci-rw	Ōbu-tukw. (Eki-rima = darkness)	Ōbḷ-tiku; ama-
Nose ... ..	Am-ḷw ( <i>pl.</i> ). (Ebi-ulu ( <i>pl.</i> ) = nostrils)	Am-ḷw ( <i>pl.</i> )	Kam-orw	Gam-ḷw	Emi-ḷw	...
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ... ..	Iñ-ombe i-giruxi	Iñ-ombe. E-hei is-urusi	N-ombe e-ñw. I-huma. I-same. Kuhe	N-ombe, Eñ-ombe? I-nasu. In-ti <sup>1</sup>	N-ombe e-eri. N-tañgana	E-gaini; ci-
Paddle ... ..	...	Iñ-gasi	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer ... ..	Omw-eñge	Omw-eñge. Ama-lua	Kama-rwa	Gama-rwa	Ama-rwa	...
Parrot ... ..	Iñ-gusw	Iñ-gusu. Ka-suku	Kumu-lusi	Kwasiū	?	...

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Penis ... ..	Im-bōwō	Īn-dinē	In-dine	In-dine	Em-borō	Em-borō
Pig ... ..	Im-bici	Im-bidzi	Isi-kēsē. Im-bidzi	Isi-kēsē or Iki-	Eñ-kuru. Em-beci	...
Pigeon ... ..	Li-gugu	Di-wūzi	Li-ūzi. Na-hutu	Ri-ūzi	Eri-rumā	Eñ-guti
Place ... ..	Esi-fō. Alia	A-handu	Handu	A.ndu. Ha-	A-halia	...
Rain ... ..	I-fula	I-fula	I-fula	I-fula	Em-bura	Em-bura
Rat ... ..	Im-beba	Im-beba	Im-beba	Im-beba	Im-beba	Em-beba
Rhinoceros ... ..	...	Ki-weō	...	...	...	...
River ... ..	Omw-āwō	Ūmu-cara; imi. Omw-āwō	Lu-luci	Lu-luci	Ūr-wāci, Or-wāci; cin- dōci	Ege-saka; eve- Ūm-orōw; emi-orōw <sup>1</sup>
Road ... ..	Iñ-gira	Iñ-gira, In-jira	I-tsira	Iñ-gira	Iñ-gira, En-cira	En-cira
Salt ... ..	...	Umu-nyu	...	...	...	...
Shame ... ..	...	Tsi-sōni	In-sōni; tsi- sōni	...	...	...
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-gabō	Ki-kumbi (5 b). Iñ-gabō. I-humba	Ñ-gabō, Iñ-gōbō. Ki-tubi	Iñ-gabō	Eñ-guba	...
Shoulder ... ..	...	E-wexa	...	...	Eri-gega; ama-gega	...
Sister ... ..	M-bōwō	Mw-ana wefu. M-bōtsō (R.). M-bōswa. Ūmu-xana	Mu-kana wasi. W-an'dai umu-xana. Ūmu-gōwō	...	Nya-ruxa. Omw-iseke. Ūmō-subati	Ūmō-subati; ava-
Skin ... ..	Lisi-xōba	Li-xōba	Si-xōba. Li-hafu	Ki-kōba	Eri-kōba. Eri-ō	Eri-serō. Eri-hō
Sky ... ..	Li-kulu	Di-gulu	Li-kuru or I-gulu	Ri-kuru	Eri-guru. Eri-ōba	Eri-ōba
Slave ... ..	...	Umu-sumba	...	...	...	...
Sleep ... ..	Cin-dōwō	Tsin-dōwō	Li-rō	...	Eci-torō	Eci-torō
Smoke ... ..	Ūm-ōsi	Li-ōsi, Eli-ōsi, Omw-ōsi	Li-risi. Li-susi	Ri-susi	Eri-ōki	Eri-ōki
Snake ... ..	In-juxa	In-dzuxa, In-dzōxa, U-jōka (5 b)	In-jōxa. In-demu	In-jōka	In-jōka	En-cōka
Son, boy ... ..	Omw-ana	Omw-ana	Omw-ana; bab-ana. Om-soriri	Umw-ana; bab-ana	Omw-ana. Omw-ana ōmō-isia	Ūmō-risia
Song ... ..	Ūlu-embō	Olu-imbō; tsiny-imbō	Lu-emba or Lulu-imbō; tsiny-imbō	Lulu-imbō; tiny-imbō	Oru-embō; ciny-embō	Eri-vina; ama-
Spear ... ..	Li-fumō	Di-fumō. I-fumō (5 b)	Li-fumō; kama-	Ri-fumō; gama-	Eri-tumō	Eri-timō
Spirit, soul ... ..	...	Še-hembexō. Umw-oyō	...	...	...	...
Star ... ..	I-ñiniñini	I-ñiniñini. I-sului (planet)	In-yenyesi	In-yenyezi	Eci-ñeneñene, Eci- „	E-ñenañene. E-ninyōne; ci-
Stick ... ..	In-dabōyi	In-dawūsi. In-dabuyi. I-šimbō	I-šimbō or Im-pimbō	Im-pimbō, Im-bimbō	Eny-imbō	Ūmō-nañgi. En-imbō

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Swahili M-tō.

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Stone ... ..	Li-kina	Ri-gina, Axa-cina	Li-bale	Di-bale, Li-wari	Eri-ena <i>or</i> Eri-gina	Eri-gina
Stool ... ..	Esi-sala	Ici-sala, Ki-sala	...	...	...	...
Sun ... ..	Eli-ūwa	Om-basa <i>or</i> Mu-basu, Mu-wasω. Eri-uba	Iny-añga	Iny-añga. (Ku-munω = <i>sunlight</i> )	Ωmu-basu	Ωmω-basω
Tail ... ..	...	Umu-siñga	...	...	...	...
Tear ... ..	Li-sika	Ri-sika	Li-sika; kama-sika	Ri-sika	Eri-riga	Eri-isorī
Testicles ...	Ama-neke	Ama-nege	Kama-nēgē	Gama-nēgē	Ciñ-getia. Eki-mbia <i>or</i> Em-bia	Eri-nege; ama-
Thief ... ..	Omw-ibi	Omw-ifi; ave-fi	Omw-ifwi; aba-fwi	Umw-ifwi; baba-fwi	Omw-ibi	Ωmω-ivi; ava-ivi
Thigh... ..	...	Di-rañgω	Di-rañgω <i>or</i> Li-tañgω	Di-rañgω	Ekeny-ama. Iki-gwatu; ivi-	...
Thing... ..	Esi-ndu; ebi-ndu	Esi-ndu, Exi-ndu; efi-ndu	Isi-ndu <i>or</i> 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-hūa
Tobacco ...	In-daba	In-daba	I-raba	...	Tumbatω	Eri-kumbati
To-day ...	Lerω	Lerω. Bw-iri wa lerω (5 b)	Lerω (Kia-lerω). Lunω	Lerω, Rerω. Lunω	Rerω	Rerω
Toe ... ..	Ωlu-ala	Esi-tere. Ωlu-ala	Si-tere <i>or</i> Ki-tete	Iki-tere	Eki-ara; ebi-	Eki-ara, Ek-era
To-morrow	...	Iñ-kiω (5 b)	Kumu-gamba	Gumu-gamba. Litse	Ancω	N-kiω. Icω
Tongue ...	Ωlu-limi	Ωlu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi, Lu-limu	Ωlu-meme; ci-	Orow-reme; cin-deme
Tooth... ..	Er-inω; am-enω	Ir-inω; am-inω	Ir-inω; kam-enω	Ir-inω, Ii-inω; gam-enω	Ir-inω; gam-enω	...
Town... ..	Li-dala	Ri-dala, Di-tala. Mu-gidzi (5 b)	Mw-itωxω. Ki-rimba. Lu-kala	...	Ωmu-ji; emi-	Ωmω-ji, Ωmu-gi
Tree ... ..	Ωmu-sala	Ωmu-sala. Umu-ti (5 b)	Ωmu-sala. Ki-sala. Kumwi-ti; kimi-ti. Kumu-roñgωω	Gumu-ti; gimi-ti	Umū-ti; imi-ti. Eri-tumbe <i>or</i> Eli-tumbe; ama-	Ωmω-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-nyorω, Esi-nyorω
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
War ... ..	Li-ye	Li-ye, Di-ye, Li-he, I-ye	Li-ye. Bu-sωω	Li-he, Ri-ye	Ese-gi. (Ku-rna-na = <i>to fight</i> )	Eri-hī; ama- (Ku-tema-na = <i>to fight</i> )
Water ... ..	Ama-dzi, Ama-ci	Ama-dzi, Ama-zi	Kam-edzi	Gam-edzi	Ama-ji	Ama-ci, Ama-nci
Well, source	...	Iše-weri	...	...	...	...

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White man	Ūmu-suŋgu ; aba-	Ūmu-suŋgu ; awa-, aba- Umw-eru (5 b)	Umu-zuŋgu	Umu-zuŋgu	Ūmu-suŋgu	Ūmō-cuŋgu
Wife ... ..	Ūmu-xasi; aba-	Ūmu-xasi ; awa-	Ūmu-xasi	Umu-kazi	Ūmō-ke. Ūmu-kuŋgu. Ūmu-kā	Ūmō-kare
Wind ... ..	Im-behō	I-bōhō, Im-behō. Omw-ieka	Im-behō. Li-yaga	Im-behō	Em-behō. Omw-aga	Em-behō. Ūmō-kama ; eme-
Witch... ..	Ūmu-lōsi	Ūmu-lōŋi	Ūmu-lōsi; aba-	Umu-lōzi	Ūmu-rōki	Ūmō-rōgi
Witchcraft ...	...	U-fira	Ūbu-lōsi	...	...	...
Woman ... ..	Ūmu-xana. Ūmu-xasi	Ūmu-xasi. Ūmu-xanō (R.)	Ūmu-xana ; aba- Ūmu-xasi	Umu-kāna ; aba- Umu-kazi	Ūmō-kē ; aba- Ūmō-kuŋgu; ava-	Ūmō-kare ; ava-
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 <i>or</i> 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-ŋōwōbe. I-kōlōa	...	I-gorō	Mu-gōrōba
Zebra... ..	A-pōtō. Ki-pōtō	Sirgōi, I-sirkōi. Si-ŋia- ma-kondō	I-sorō	I-sigiria ?	En-jage ; cin-	...
One ... ..	-lala, -dala	-n-dala, -dala, -lala	-twera <i>or</i> -terwa. -lala	-mwe. -dwers	-mu, -mō	-mō, -mwe
Two ... ..	-viri	-viri	-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-huŋgati
Eight ... ..	-tanō na (bi-)datu	Mu-nane	ŋi-nane <i>or</i> Ki-nane	Ki-nane	-sanō na i-satu (i-tatu)	Mō-nane
Nine ... ..	-tanō na (bi-)nne	Xi-enda <i>or</i> ŋi-enda	Si-enda <i>or</i> Ki-enda	Ki-enda	Ki-anda	Ki-anda. K-enda
Ten ... ..	Li-xumi	E-xumi	E-xumi <i>or</i> Ki-kumi <i>or</i> Kumu-rundu	E-kumi <i>or</i> Ki-kumi, <i>or</i> Gumu-roŋgō? Gumu-rundu?	I-kumi Ūmu-roŋgō	I-kumi Ūmu-roŋgō
Eleven ... ..	Li-xumi na n-dala	E-xumi na n-dala	Ki-kumi na -lala ( <i>or</i> na -twera)	E-kumi na -dwers	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 ( <i>or</i> Gimi-roŋgō?) gi-biri	Ama-kumi a-were <i>or</i> Emi-roŋgō i-viri	Mi-roŋgō i-biri. Mi-roŋgō ni i-viri

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and; b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-kworia; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Thirty ...	Ama-kumi ka-datu	Ama-kumi ka-tarru	Kama-gumi ka-taru	Gama-kumi ga-datu	Ama-kumi (or Emi-roŋgwa) a-tatu (i-tatu)	Mi-roŋgwa 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- roŋgwa i-nye	Mi-roŋgwa i-nne
Fifty ...	Ama-kumi ka-tanwa	Ama-kumi ka-rranwa	Kama-gumi ka-ranwa	Gama-kumi ga-ranwa	Ama-kumi a-tanwa. Emi- roŋgwa i-sanwa	Mi-roŋgwa i-tanwa
Hundred ...	Li-kana	Li-kana or E-ša kumira or E-gana (5 b)	Li-tondwa or Kimi-roŋgwa ki-kumi or Kama-kumi ki-kumi	Ri-tondwa? Gimi-roŋgwa gi-kumi?	Emi-roŋgwa i-kumi	Eri-gana
Thousand ...	Si-xumi	Ama-kana ma-xumi	Kama-tondwa 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-səyu? N.	Nje, Inje, Nwaxi. Na, N. -n. -ane	Inci. Uni. N. -n. -ane
Thou, thee, thy	E-we. U. -xu. -xwa. -a-w	I-we, E-we. U. Ū-. -xwa. -ywa	I-we. U. -ku. -wa-wa. -w	E-wē-wē. U.	I-we, Uwe. U. -ku. -a-w	A-iyē, Uwe. U? -ku. -e-ywa, -a-w
He, him, his	Ye. U-yu. Yi, A. -mu., -mwa. -a-e	Iye, Ye, Nū. Ū-yu. A, Ye. -mu., -mwa. -yē	Ye. Ni-ye. Ywa. Ye. A, U. -mu. -e-we, e	Ye? Wwa-yu. A, U.	Ye? Ere. A. -mu. -a-ye, -a-ke	U-yu, A. -mu. -a-ye, e
We, us, our	E-fwe. Xwa. -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-yēnyūe, Mu.	I-nyūe, Nwe. Mu.?. ?. -e-nu	I-nu. Mu.?. -?. -e-nu
They, them, their	A-ba. Ba, Wa. -ba. -a-w	A-bwa. M-babwa. Ba. -ba., -wa. -a-w, -a-bwa	A-bwa, Bwa. Ni-bwa. Ba. -ba. -a-we	A-bwabwa. Ba.	A-bwa, A-ba. Ba. -ba. -a-bwa	M-baiyu. A-bwa. Ba. -ba. -a-bwa, -a-w
All ...	-wasi	-wasi, -wase	-esi (for persons down to 2nd pers. plural), -wasi (for 'them' and for all other things)	-esi, -wasi	-onsi	...
This, these	-nwa (u-nwa, ba-nwa; ku-nwa, ki-nwa, li-nwa, ka-nwa; si-nwa, bi-nwa; yi-nwa,	-nwa (wu-nwa, ba-nwa(wa-nwa); gu-nwa, gi-nwa; &c., much as in Lu-nyara).	-nwa (u-nwa, ba-nwa; ku-nwa, ki-nwa; li-nwa, ka-nwa; ki-nwa, bi-nwa; i-nwa,	-nwa (wu-nwa, ba-nwa, &c., similar to Lu-masaba, with the slight	...	-nwa (wa-nwa, awa- nwa; wgw-nwa, ge-nwa; ri-nwa, ga-nwa; ke-nwa, vi-nwa; e-nwa,

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and; b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-koria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
<b>This, these</b> (continued)	ci-nw; u-nw; ? tu-nw; xa-nw; bu-nw; xu-nw; wa-nw ora-nw; mu-nw)	For the 16th class it is Ha-nw. Also: ŋguŋgu-nw, mbaba-nw; &c.	tsi-nw; lu-nw; ? ru-nw; xa-nw; bu-nw; xu-nw; ha-nw; mu-nw; gu-nw. Yw-nw, boba-nw; kwaku-nw; kioki-nw, byo- bi-nw; tsotsi- nw; &c.)	differences of concord forms)	...	ci-nw; ro-nw; ?, kenw; bo-nw; kw-nw; ha-nw)
	Uyu, aba; uku, eki; eli, aka; esi, ebi; eyi, eci; ulu; uru; axa; ubu; uxu; awa or aa; umu	Oyu or Uyu, aba (awa); ugu, egi; eli; aga; esi; efi; eyi, etsi; ulu; uru; axa; ubu; uxu; aha; umu	...	...	Uyu, aya; uyu, eye; eri, aya; eke, eve; eye, eci; urw; ?, eke; obw; wkw, ?	Uyu, aya, &c.
<b>That, those</b>	-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-w, ab-w; okw-w, eki-w; iry-w, ak-w; iky-w; &c. Yw-yw, bw-bw; kwokw-w, kiw- kiw; &c. -la or -ra (u-la, ba-la, ku-la, li-ra, &c.)	...	-ria (w-ria, a- ria; u-ria, e-ria; ri-ria, a-ria; ke-ria, ve-ria; e-ria, ci-ria; ru-ria; ?, ke-ria; obo-ria; oko-ria; a-ria)	-ria (u-ria, a- ria; gu-ria, gi-ria; ri-ria, ga-ria; ke-ria, vi-ria; &c.) or -ra (u-ra, a- va-ra; gu-ra; &c.)
<b>Bad ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Black ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Female ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Fierce, sharp</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Good ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Great ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Little ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Long ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Male ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Old ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Red ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Rotten ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Short ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Sick ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>White ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Above, up, on top</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Before ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Behind ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...

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-kwaria ; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Below, down	...	A-si	l-mwalw	...	Anse	Hanse
Far ... ..	...	Aa-le	Ha-leyi	...	...	...
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	-iñgi	-ñgi	-ñgi	...	-ñgi	...
There... ..	E-riã	E-ria, li-ria. Wxu-ria	A-hw. Ha-la. Ku-la. Itai	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! Ti-
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	-tawe. Si- (Si- Sw-, Sa-, Sixu- Simu-, Siba- with the differ- ent pronouns)	-tawi. -ta. Si- (Si-, Sw-, Sa- Siku-, Simu- Siba-)	Hi-, Ha- -ka, -ta, Bu-, Bula, Kula	...	Ti-	Ti-
To ... ..	Wxu-	Wxu-	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-, Ku-
„ beat ... ..	...	-xuya	-kupa	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	-kula	-kula, -kura	-gula	...	-gura	...
„ come ... ..	-yece? . -ija	-eja, -nzie, -ndzidza, -widza	-tsa	...	-ja, -ca	-ja
„ cut ... ..	-xalace	-xalace, -kalaxa	-kala	...	-butura. ? tema	-vitora. -keba
„ dance ... ..	-xina	-sina	-kina	...	-teñga	-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	-tsexá	-zeka	-zeka	...	...
„ leave off, cease	...	-leka	-leka	...	...	...
„ love, want	-enya	-enya. -cama	-gana	-gana	-e-tera. -mwanca, -hanca-na	-hanca-na
„ see ... ..	-lwa	lwa (-dwa). -liñga	bwana. -lwa	-bwna	-rora	...
„ sit, remain, abide	...	-ikala	-ikala	...	...	...
„ sleep ... ..	-kwna	<sup>1</sup> -kwna, -xwna	-gwna	-gwna	-lala	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	-ema	...	...	...	...
„ steal ... ..	-iba	-iba	-iba	...	-iba	...

<sup>1</sup> 'Sleeping-place' is Awu-liri.

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LU-NYARA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Ōmu**. (mu, u-, yu-, ŋgu-); 2. **Aba**. or **Awa**. (ba); 3. **Ōmu**. (mu-, ku-, ŋgu-, u); 4. **Emi**-, **Imi**-. (mi-, ki-, ŋgi-, i-); 5. **Eri**-, **Eli**-, **Li**-. (li-); 6. **Ama**-. (ma-?, ka-, ŋga-?); 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. **Ōlu**-. (lu-); 12. **Uru**-. (ru-) plural to 13; 13. **Axa**-. (xa-); 14. **Ōbu**-. (bu-, mbu-); 15. **Ōxu**-. (xu-); 16. ? **Aa**-, **Wa**-. (a-); 17. **Mu**-. (*as preposition*).

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN LU-WANGA, &amp;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**-, **Esi**-, **Ise**-, and in Lu-siŋga **Iki**-, 8 is **Efi**-, **Ifi**-, but occasionally **Ebi**-, **Bi**-. 10 is **Tsi**-, and 16 is **Ha**-.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN LU-MASABA AND LU-KONDE

Preprefixes are present.

Class 1. **Ōmu**-, **Umu**-, **Namu**-. (umu-, u-, yow-); 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**-, **Ii**-, **Iny**-. (e-, i-, yi-); 10. **Tsi**-, **Ci**-, **Ti**-, **Iti**-, **Eti**-, **Etsi**-. (tsi- or ti-); 11. **Udu**-, **Ulu**-, **Lulu**-. (lu-); 12. ? **Ru**-; 13. **Aka**-. or **Axa**-. (ka-); 14. **Ōwu**-, **Ōbu**-, **Bubu**-. (bu-); 15. **Ōxu**-, **Uku**-, **Kuku**-. (ku-); 16. **Aha**-, **Ha**-. (ha-, haw-); 17. **Ōmu**-. (mu-, -mu); 18. **Gugu**-. (gu-) (*pl. Gimi*).

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

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN KI-GUZII AND KI-KORIA

Preprefixes are present.

Class 1. **Ōmu**-, **Ōmō**-. (omu-, ω-, yu-, ni-); 2. **Aba**-, **Ava**-. (ba-, va-, aba-); 3. **Ōmu**-, **Ōmō**-. (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**-, **Cifi**-. (ny'-, ci-); 11. **Oru**-, **Ōrō**-. (ru-); 12. missing; 13. **Eke**-. (ke-); 14. **Ōbu**-, **Ōw**-, **Ōbō**-. (bu-); 15. **Ōku**-, **Ōgu**-. (ku-, gu-); 16. **Aā**-, **Aha**-.; 17. ? **Mu**-, **Mō**-, **M'?**?; 18?

5. **Lunyara** is spoken round Port Victoria and Berkeley Bay, immediately east of Busoga and the Siw 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. **Luwaŋga** is spoken in Bantu Kavirondō, the basin of the Nzoia river, southwards nearly to the Yala river. The **Lusiŋga** dialect (5 b), is the language of Lusiŋga 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<sup>1</sup> and Ki-rori  
 9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma, Ki-rwana)  
 9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sembwa)  
 9 b. West Nyamwezi (Ki-galaganza, Ki-vinza, Ki-bende, Ki-gala)
- 9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi (Ki-nyanyembe, Ki-konoŋgwa,<sup>2</sup> Xi-ximbu, Ki-nañkwila<sup>3</sup>)  
 10 Ki-nyaturu or Ki-limi

English	8. Ki-saši 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)
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	? I-sembe	Ki-hendw; i-
Animal, wild beast	...	...	N-dimu; ma- dimu	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	Pisu	...	...	I-saŋgwa; ma- Ka-siši; tu-siši. Si-lamba. I-tini; ma- M-swa; mi-swa	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Şwa	Lu-swa	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	...	M-konoŋ	Ku-wokoŋ. Lu-gonoŋ	Ku-wokoŋ	Mu-konoŋ or Ku-konoŋ	Mu-konoŋ
Arrow ... ..	...	I-soŋga	...	...	Mw-ambi; mi- I-soŋga; ma- N-gowe. N-somwo. Mu-geta	...
Axe ... ..	...	M-pasa	M-pasa	...	M-basa. I-sembe	...
Baboon ... ..	...	Kuku, Iñ-kuku	N-kobe	...	I-guku. I-kove	...
Back ... ..	...	Goŋgwo	M-goŋgwo	M-goŋgwo. Kum-suna	Mu-goŋgwo, M-goŋgwo. Ma-ũŋgwo	M-goŋgwo
Banana ... ..	...	I-twiki; ma-	Lu-twke. Gonza	...	I-dwke; ma- (Mu-gomba, N-sambala = plant)	...
Beard... ..	...	N-tesu	Lu-saku	...	Ka-lezu	...
Bee ... ..	...	N-suki	Lu-zwki. L-wki	...	N-zuki; ma-yuki	...
Belly, stomach, abdomen	...	N-tā	N-dā	N-dā	N-dā; man-dā. Ki-pū; maki-pū	N-dā
Bird ... ..	...	N-ŋni	N-ŋni	Kany-uni; tu-	I-ŋni; ma- Ka-ŋni; tun-	N-ŋni
Blood... ..	...	Mi-niŋga (pl.)	Ma-gazi	...	Ma-gazi	Zagami

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Stern's and Meinhof's Ki-konoŋgwo.

<sup>3</sup> Steerer's 'Nyamwezi' and Ki-nyanyembe.

English	8. Ki- <i>šasi</i> and Ki- <i>rori</i>	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki- <i>sukuma</i> )	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi ( <i>Ši-šumbwa</i> )	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki- <i>nyaturu</i> (Ki- <i>limi</i> )
Body ... ..	...	M- <i>edi</i>	Bu- <i>gondw</i>	...	Mu- <i>wili</i>	...
Bone ... ..	...	I- <i>kuha</i>	...	...	I- <i>guha</i>	...
Borassus palm	...	Mu- <i>hama</i>	...	...	...	...
Bow ... ..	...	Bu- <i>ta</i>	Bu- <i>ta</i> ; ma- <i>ta</i>	...	Mu- <i>hetw</i> . Wu- <i>ta</i>	U- <i>ta</i>
Bowels ... ..	...	Mu- <i>la</i> ( <i>pl.</i> )	Bu- <i>la</i>	...	U- <i>la</i> . I- <i>gombelw</i> . Lu- <i>ze</i> ; u- <i>ze</i>	...
Brains ... ..	...	B- <i>ōngw</i>	Bw- <i>ōngw</i>	...	V- <i>ōngw</i> , W- <i>ōngw</i>	W- <i>aṅgwe</i>
Breast (man's)	...	Ki- <i>kuwa</i>	Ŋ- <i>kuku</i>	...	Ki- <i>kuwa</i>	...
Breast (woman's)	...	I- <i>wele</i> ; ma-	I- <i>wele</i> ; ma-	...	I- <i>wele</i> ; ma-	...
Brother ... ..	...	Mu- <i>zuna</i>	Mū- <i>zuna</i> . (B- <i>ine</i> = <i>com- panions</i> : see <i>p.</i> 46)	I- <i>lumbu</i>	Mu- <i>suna</i> . Mu- <i>dugu</i> , N- <i>dugu</i> . (Ki- <i>lumbu</i> = <i>brotherhood</i> . Wu- <i>dugu</i> = <i>brotherhood</i> )	I- <i>lumbu</i> (?)
Buffalo ... ..	...	B- <i>okw</i>	M- <i>bokw</i> ?	M- <i>boww</i>	I- <i>boww</i> ; ma- M- <i>boww</i>	...
Bull ... ..	...	Jeku; ma- <i>yeku</i>	N- <i>zagamba</i>	...	N- <i>zagamba</i> . Ŋ- <i>ombe</i> m- <i>gwi</i>	Ŋ- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>gwi</i>
Buttocks ... ..	...	Ma- <i>takw</i>	Mu- <i>hende</i>	...	Lu- <i>findw</i> ; ma- lu- <i>l-gwana</i>	...
Canoe... ..	...	W- <i>atw</i> ; m- <i>atw</i>	Ŋ- <i>galawa</i> . W- <i>atw</i> , Bw- <i>atw</i>	...	Ŋ- <i>galawa</i> . Vw- <i>atw</i> M- <i>goma</i>	...
Cat ... ..	...	C- <i>auṅgu</i> . Li- <i>zaṅgu</i>	Ny- <i>aww</i>	Kany- <i>aw</i> ; tu-	N- <i>yawa</i>	Ny- <i>au</i>
Charcoal ... ..	...	I- <i>kala</i> ; ma- <i>kala</i>	I- <i>kala</i>	I- <i>kala</i>	I- <i>kala</i> ; ma-	...
Chief ... ..	...	Mu- <i>fumu</i> ; ba-	Mu- <i>na</i> . Mw- <i>ami</i> . Mu- <i>ndeva</i> ; ba-	...	M- <i>temi</i> . Mu- <i>hanya</i> ; wa-	M- <i>temi</i>
Child ... ..	...	Mw- <i>ana</i> ; b- <i>ana</i> . K- <i>ana</i> ; tu- <i>ana</i>	Mw- <i>ana</i> . Mu- <i>na</i> . Mu- <i>yanda</i>	Mtw- <i>ana</i> ( <i>ḍ</i> ). Mw- <i>ana</i> ; <i>pl.</i> v- <i>ana</i> or w- <i>ana</i> . K- <i>ana</i> . Ka- <i>keke</i>	Mw- <i>ana</i>	Mw- <i>ana</i> ; ana. Ka- <i>ṅinya</i> ; pi- <i>ṅinya</i> . K- <i>ana</i> ; <i>pl.</i> pi- <i>ana</i> or tu- <i>ana</i> <sup>1</sup>
Cloth ... ..	...	Mw- <i>enda</i>	Mw- <i>enda</i>	...	Mw- <i>enda</i> . M- <i>gutw</i> . Bugu	I- <i>sāa</i> ; ma- <i>sāa</i>
Cold ... ..	...	M- <i>behw</i>	Lu- <i>pehw</i> <i>pehw</i>	...	M- <i>behw</i>	M- <i>pehw</i>
Country ... ..	...	C- <i>alw</i> ; <i>š</i> - <i>alw</i>	Ši- <i>alw</i> ; vy- <i>alw</i> . Li- <i>šialw</i> ; ma- <i>vyalw</i>	...	C- <i>alw</i> ; fi- <i>alw</i>	...
Cow ... ..	...	Ŋ- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kima</i> . Ŋ- <i>ombe</i> n- <i>seki</i>	Ŋ- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kima</i>	Ŋ- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kima</i> Ŋ- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kotw</i>	Ŋ- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kima</i> . M- <i>bowwoma</i> . N- <i>dogwosa</i>	...
Crocodile ... ..	...	Ŋ- <i>wena</i>	Ŋ- <i>gwina</i>	...	Ŋ- <i>gwina</i>	...
Day ... ..	...	Lu- <i>siku</i>	Lu- <i>siku</i>	...	Lu- <i>ši</i> ; n- <i>ši</i> . Lu- <i>siku</i> ( <i>Limi</i> = <i>daylight</i> )	U- <i>tiku</i> ; ma-

<sup>1</sup> 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-sembwa)	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-sōve. 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-	...	...	Iši-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-išu	...
Fat ...	...	Mā-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. Hōlo. Lōzō	...
Giraffe ...	...	N-twiga	N-twiga	...	N-hwiga	...
Girl ...	...	Mu-seki	Mw-an'-ike. Mu-hala. Mw-an'-ik'ōwe	Ka-keke Ka-kōta	Mw-an'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

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Goat (she)...	...	M-buguma	...	...	...	N-dogosa
God ... ..	...	Lu-kubi. I-kulu. Mu-luñgu (?)	Li-nze. Nze. Lu-kubi. Li-walelo	Li-walelo. I-dzuwa. Mu-luñgu	Mu-luñgu. Li-ñguluwe. Li-uva. Li-kuve. Li-welelo	Mu-ñgu
Grandparent	...	Guku ?	Guku	...	Guku ð; wa +. Mama o; wa +	...
Grass ... ..	...	I-swa; ma-swa	I-sara	...	Li-swa. N-dima	...
Ground ... ..	...	Ma-salu	...	...	N-si, N-ci	...
Ground-nut	...	M-hande	Lu-kalañga	...	Halañga; mak +. M-hande; map. I-yova	...
Guinea-fowl	...	...	N-kañga	...	Hañga; mak +	...
Gun ... ..	...	Mu-nducw	...	...	Mu-nduzi	...
Hair ... ..	...	N-zwiri, N-yuile, Zuile	Mu-sasi; mi-	Lu-nyele; i-nyele	Lun-dwili; n-dwili or n-zuile. Mu-sasi; mi-	Lun-dwile; n-dwili
Hand ... ..	...	Ki-kanza; ši-	Ku-bokw. I-ganza ?	Ku-wokw. I-kasa	Ku-konw. Ku-vokw. I-ganza or I-ganda	Mu-konw (?)
Head ... ..	...	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe, M-twe	Mu-twe (?)
Heart... ..	...	M-oyw	...	M-oyw. (I-tima = liver)	I-tima. M-oyw. Mw-egw	...
Heel ... ..	...	I-şigina	...	...	I-şiginw or Ki-şinsila	...
Hide ... ..	...	N-diri	Lu-hu	...	I-kova. Ka- giñgi. Diri	...
Hill ... ..	...	Ki-goñgw	...	M-sosi	Ki-gulu. I-tunda	...
Hippopotamus	...	N-guwu	N-gubu. N-twombw	...	N-dwombw or I-twombw	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	N-fuka	...	I-suka. I-gembe	I-gembe; ma-
Honey ... ..	...	B-wki	Pw-wşi	...	Vu-ki, Wu-ki	...
Horn ... ..	...	M-hembe	M-pembe	...	M-hembe; ma-pembe. Li-ega	...
House... ..	...	N-umba	N-umba. Kaya	Ny-umba. Ka-sumba <sup>1</sup>	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-uma	Şi-uma. (Ny-ondw = hammer)	Ici-uma. Ki-sinza. Li-dini. Fi-solw	Ici-uma
Island ... ..	...	I-ciñga	...	Ki-şilwa	Ki-şilwa. Ka-mwimpi	...

<sup>1</sup> 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-simba	...	N-simba	...
Lips ... ..	...	Nōmō ; mi +	Mi-lōmō ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Mi-lōmō ( <i>pl.</i> )	...
Magic ... ..	...	Bu-lōzi. Bu-kaṅga	Bu-lōzi	...	Vu-vina. Vu-fumu. Vu-lōgi. Vu-gaṅga <sup>1</sup>	...
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 ; ñ-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-kōsi	...	N-hiṅgō	...
Night ... ..	...	Bu-ciku, Wu-siku, U-fuku. (Giti = <i>darkness</i> )	Bu-feku, Bu-fuku. Bu-ire. Giti	...	Vu-siku. (Gita <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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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Ox ... ..	...	N-ombe ñ-osa	N-ombe. N-ziku	N-ombe	N-ombe. N-ziku	Ng-ombe
Paddle ... ..	...	N-gyehi	I-gyefi. Lu-gahya	...	Mü-dinhw. Mü-saha	...
Palm wine, beer	...	N-sanza	...	...	Vu-geme <i>or</i> Lu-agwa <i>or</i> I-tembw	N-turi, N-tūi
Parrot ... ..	...	I-kusu	...	...	...	...
Penis ... ..	...	Bwōw	...	...	...	...
Pig ... ..	...	Ka-pwōdi; 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 ... ..	...	Kwōw	N-kwōw. Ka-kwōw	...	M-beva. I-kwōw	...
Rhinoceros	...	...	I-pera; ma-	...	I-pela <i>or</i> M-hela	...
River ... ..	...	M-oñgw	Ka-bwiga	...	M-oñgw; mi +. Mami-oñgw ( <i>aug. plural</i> )	Lu-dyi; n-dyidiy
Road ... ..	...	Dzira	N-zira. Lu-sese	N-zila	N-zila	...
Salt ... ..	...	Mū-nū	...	...	Mu-nyu <i>or</i> Mw-enu. Lu-kele	Mu-nyu
Shame ... ..	...	...	N-sōni	...	N-sōni	...
Sheep... ..	...	N-hwōw	N-tama. N-gondi	...	N-ondi. N-hwōw	...
Shield... ..	...	...	N-gabw	...	N-gawa	...
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	...	I-vega; ma-	...
Sister... ..	...	I-rumbu. M-vuna	I-lumbu	...	I-lumbu	Mu-hanya?
Skin ... ..	...	N-kwōw	Lu-hu; m-pu	...	N-gwōw	...
Sky ... ..	...	I-kulu	I-runde	...	I-lunde	...
Slave... ..	...	M-sese	M-sere	...	M-sese	Mw-anda; a-anda
Sleep ... ..	...	Tu-lw	Tu-lw	...	Tu-lw	...
Smoke ... ..	...	Y-wci. Li-wci	Li-onši	...	Li-wši	...
Snake ... ..	...	Tswaka <i>or</i> N-swaka	...	...	N-zwaka	...
Son, boy ... ..	...	Mw-ana m-kwasa	Mu-na. Mw-ana. Mw-ene. Mu-yanda	Mw-ana mu-gwasya. K-ana ka- gwasya. Mka-lumendu	Mw-ana. Mu-yanda	...
Song ... ..	...	Lu-imbw	Lw-imbw; n-imbw	Lu-imbw	Lu-imbw; n-imbw	...
Spear ... ..	...	I-cimu	...	...	I-cimu	...
Spirit, soul	...	Mw-eñgeji	...	...	Mw-egw. M-oyw	...
Star ... ..	...	Sonda	Sonda	Sonda; ma- I-toñgwa	Sonda	N-sonda; ma-

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Stick ... ..	...	Naŋga. Mu-laŋga	N-kwini	...	Fimbo. M-laŋga. Mu-raŋga	Ka-ti; pi-ti
Stone ... ..	...	I-we	I-bale	...	I-vwe, I-gwe	...
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	N-tebe	I-teve, I-sumbi	...
Sun ... ..	...	Di-mi, Le-emi. Ly-uba	I-dzowa	L-emi. I-dzuwa. I-laŋgala (Kibende)	L-imi. Li-twa	Di-yua
Tail ... ..	...	Kila, k hila	Mu-sira	...	Mu-kila. Mu-sila	...
Tear ... ..	...	Di-swoji; mi- Mu-swoji: mi-	Li-nswozi	...	Li-nswozi. Mu-nswozi	...
Testicles ...	...	Ma-bwo	...	...	...	...
Thief ... ..	...	Mw-ibi; b-ibi	...	...	Mw-ivi	...
Thigh... ..	...	Si-tambo	Si-berwo	...	I-taŋgw. I-tege	...
Thing... ..	...	Ki-nhu; si-nhu	Si-ntu; vi-ntu	...	Ki-nhu; fi-nhu	Ki-ntu; i-ntu (also means 'bead'). Ki- ntu; ma-ntu
Thorn ... ..	...	Di-ihwa; ma-	...	...	Li-hwa. Mu-nhwa	I-guya; ma-
Tobacco ...	...	I-tumbate	...	...	I-tumbate	...
To-day ... ..	...	Lelo	Lerwo	...	Lelo	...
Toe ... ..	...	Lu-ala	...	...	Ka-ala	...
To-morrow	...	I-kwo	I-goro	...	I-gwo	...
Tongue ... ..	...	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi. I-yombelo	Lu-limi; n-dimi
Tooth... ..	...	D-inwo	L-inwo	D-inwo	L-inwo	L-inwo; m-inwo
Town... ..	...	Kaya. M-puri	...	Lugwo	Kaya	...
Tree ... ..	...	Mu-ti	Mu-ti; mi-ti. Limu-ti; ma- mi-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti; mi-ti
Twins ... ..	...	Ma-wasa	...	...	Ma-wasa or Ma-basa	...
Urine ... ..	...	Mi-ne	...	...	Ma-su. Ma-tunzi	...
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	...	Mw-anzi. I-timba	...
War ... ..	...	Bu-luku	Bu-lemwo	Mu-kondwo <sup>1</sup>	Wu-lugu. Li-huya. Vu-lemwo	...
Water. ... ..	...	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Ma-dyi
Well, source	...	Lu-inzi	I-ziba. Lu-inzi. Lu-sokwo	Lu-inzi	Lu-inzi; n-inzi. I-vimbi	...
White man	...	M-zuŋgu; ba-	Mu-zuŋgu; ba-	...	M-zuŋgu	...
Wife ... ..	...	M-kima. Mu-kē	Mu-goli; ba- Mu-kazi. Mu-kē	Mu-kē. Mu-kota	M-goli	...
Wind ... ..	...	Im-pebo	Ka-fulwo	...	Im-beho. I-guŋhu. Mi-aga (pl.)	...
Witch ... ..	...	Mu-lwki; ba-	Mu-lwzi; ba-	...	Mu-lwgi, -lwoji. Mu-swezi. Mu-kaŋgw. Mu-simbia	...

<sup>1</sup> Ki-bende.

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Witchcraft Woman ...	... ...	Bu- <b>lo</b> ki M- <b>kima</b> ; ba- I- <b>seki</b>	Bu- <b>lo</b> zi Mu- <b>kima</b> ; ba- Mu- <b>kazi</b> . Mu- <b>seki</b>	... M- <b>kima</b> . M- <b>kota</b> . I- <b>niŋga</b> ; ma- <b>niŋga</b> <sup>1</sup>	Wu- <b>lo</b> ji M- <b>kema</b> , Mu- <b>kima</b> . Mu- <b>kazi</b> . Mu- <b>ŋhya</b> . Mu- <b>sieki</b>	... Mu- <b>xema</b> ; a-
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	N- <b>dā</b>
Wood ...	...	M- <b>hwi</b>	Lu- <b>kwe</b> ; <b>ŋ-kwe</b>	...	Lu- <b>kwi</b> ; n- <b>hwi</b>	...
Yam ...	...	I- <b>tuku</b>	...	...	Li- <b>wuliga</b> . I- <b>jaasi</b>	...
Year ...	...	Mw- <b>aka</b>	Mw- <b>aka</b>	Mw- <b>aka</b>	Mw- <b>aka</b>	...
Yesterday...	...	Ma- <b>zuli</b>	...	I- <b>golo</b>	I- <b>golo</b> . Ma- <b>zuli</b>	...
Zebra ...	...	N- <b>zowe</b>	...	...	N- <b>dulu</b>	...
One ...	...	<b>Solo</b> . - <b>mō</b>	- <b>mwine</b> . <b>Soro</b> . - <b>mō</b>	<b>Solo</b> . - <b>mwe</b>	- <b>mō</b> . <b>Solo</b>	- <b>mwe</b>
Two ...	...	- <b>bir</b> i, - <b>wil</b> i	- <b>bil</b> i	- <b>vil</b> i, - <b>wil</b> i	- <b>vil</b> i, - <b>firi</b>	- <b>wil</b> i, - <b>wi</b>
Three ...	...	- <b>tatu</b> . <b>Yatu</b>	- <b>satu</b> . <b>Yatu</b>	- <b>satu</b> , - <b>atu</b>	- <b>datu</b> . <b>Yatu</b>	- <b>tatu</b>
Four ...	...	- <b>nne</b>	- <b>ne</b>	- <b>nne</b>	- <b>nne</b>	- <b>nne</b>
Five ...	...	- <b>tanō</b> . N- <b>hanō</b>	- <b>tanō</b>	- <b>tanō</b> . N- <b>tanō</b>	- <b>tanu</b> . N- <b>hanu</b>	- <b>tanō</b>
Six ...	...	<b>Sati</b> . <b>tandatu</b>	Mu- <b>kaga</b>	<b>Sati</b> . M- <b>kawaga</b>	M- <b>kaga</b> . <b>Sati</b> . - <b>tandatu</b>	Mu- <b>tandatu</b>
Seven ...	...	M- <b>puŋgati</b>	Mu- <b>sanvō</b>	<b>Puŋgati</b> . M- <b>samvu</b>	M- <b>puŋgati</b> . M- <b>samvu</b>	Mu- <b>puŋgati</b>
Eight ...	...	I- <b>nane</b> <i>or</i> M- <b>nane</b>	Mu- <b>nana</b>	Mu- <b>nane</b>	M- <b>nane</b>	M- <b>nana</b>
Nine ...	...	K- <b>enda</b>	<b>Si-enda</b>	K- <b>enda</b>	K- <b>enda</b>	K- <b>enda</b>
Ten ...	...	I- <b>kumi</b>	I- <b>kumi</b>	I- <b>kumi</b>	I- <b>kumi</b> <i>or</i> <b>Humi</b>	I- <b>kumi</b>
Eleven ...	...	I- <b>kumi</b> na lu- <b>mō</b>	I- <b>kumi</b> na <b>solo</b>	I- <b>kumi</b> na- <b>mwe</b>	I- <b>kumi</b> na- <b>mō</b> I- <b>kumi</b> na <b>solo</b>	I- <b>kumi</b> na- <b>mwe</b>
Twenty ...	...	Ma- <b>kumi</b> a- <b>wiri</b> <i>or</i> ya- <b>wil</b> i	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ya- <b>wil</b> i	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ga- <b>wil</b> i	Ma- <b>kumi</b> a- <b>vili</b> <i>or</i> ma- <b>wil</b> i. <b>Hum'</b> i- <b>vili</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ma- <b>wi</b>
Thirty ...	...	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ya- <b>tatu</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ya- <b>satu</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ga- <b>satu</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> a- <b>tatu</b> <i>or</i> ma- <b>tatu</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> a- <b>tatu</b>
Forty ...	...	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ya- <b>nne</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> y- <b>ane</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ga- <b>nne</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> a- <b>nne</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> a- <b>nne</b>
Fifty ...	...	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ya- <b>tanō</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ya- <b>tanō</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> ga- <b>tanō</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> a- <b>tanō</b>	Ma- <b>kumi</b> a- <b>tanō</b>
Hundred ...	...	I- <b>gana</b>	I- <b>gana</b> ; ma-	I- <b>gana</b>	I- <b>gana</b>	I- <b>gana</b>
Thousand ...	...	Ki- <b>humbi</b>	<b>Si-humbi</b>	Ki- <b>humbi</b>	Ki- <b>humbi</b>	Ki- <b>humbi</b>
I, me, my ...	...	<b>Nene</b> . N-, Ni- -n-. -a- <b>ne</b>	<b>Ō-ne</b> . N-, Ni- -n-. -a- <b>ne</b>	<b>E-ne</b> , U- <b>nene</b> . N-, Ni- -n-. -a- <b>ne</b> , - <b>ene</b>	<b>Nene</b> . N-, Ni- -n-. -a- <b>ne</b>	<b>Ne</b> . N-, Ni- -ne. -n-, - <b>ni</b> . -a- <b>ne</b>
Thou, thee, thy	...	<b>Bebe</b> , <b>Wewe</b> . U- -ku-. -a- <b>kō</b>	<b>Ōwe</b> , <b>Ōbe</b> , <b>Wewe</b> . U- -ku-. a- <b>kō</b>	<b>Ewe</b> . U- -ku-. -a- <b>kō</b>	<b>Wewe</b> . U- -ku-. -a- <b>kō</b>	<b>We</b> . U- -kō. -ku-. -a- <b>kō</b>
He, him, his	...	U- <b>we</b> , U- <b>yu</b> . A- -mu-. -a- <b>kwe</b>	U- <b>we</b> , U- <b>yu</b> . A-, Ya- -mu-. -a- <b>mwe</b> , -a- <b>mwe</b>	A- <b>we</b> ? U- <b>yu</b> . Ya-, A- -mu-. -a- <b>mwe</b> , -a- <b>kwe</b>	U- <b>we</b> . A- -mu-. a- <b>kwe</b>	U- <b>yu</b> . U- -kwe. -mu- -a- <b>kwe</b>

<sup>1</sup> Ki-bende.

English	8. Ki-šasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9a. North-west Nyamwezi (Ši-šumbwa)	9b. West Nyamwezi	9c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
We, us, our	...	I-swe. Tu. -tu. -iswe, -swe	I-fwe. Tu. -tu. -fwe	E-fwe. Du.,Ku. -tu. -itu, -etu	I-swe. Tu. -tu. -iswe	Se. Ku. -se. -ku, -tu. -itu
Ye, you, your	...	I-ñwe or I-mwe. Mu. -ba. -iñwe	I-mwe. Mu. -ba. -enwe, -inu, -inyu	E-mwe. Mu. -wa. ? -enyu	I-mwe or I-ñwe. Mu. -va. -imwe, -iñwe	Nye. Mu. -a-nyu
They, them, their	...	Ba-bw, Waww. Ba. -ba. -a-bw	A-be. Ba. -ba. -a-bw	A-waww. Wa. -wa. -a-ww	A-vw, A-va, A-wa. Va, Wa. -va, -wa. -vw, -a-waww	A-wa. Wa, Wu. -a. -a-w
All ... ..	...	-ose or -ose (w-ose, y-ose, k-ose, ši-ose, c-ose, h-ose, &c.)	-wana, -wanane	-onsi	-wše, -wše, -ōše (wše piē = all together, entirely)	...
This, these	...	U-yu, ba-ba ; u-gu, i-yi ; i-di, a-ya ; i-ki, i-ši ; i-yi, i-ci ; u-lu ; u-tu ; a-ka ; u-bu ; u-ku ; a-ha	U-yu, a-ba ; u-gu, i-gi or i-zi ; i-li, a-ya ; i-si, i-vi ; i-yi, i-zi ; u-lu ; u-tu ; a-ka ; u-bu ; u-ku ; a-ha	U-yu or alu-yu ; a-wa or wa-wa or ala-wa ; u-gu, i-yi ; i-dyi, a-ga ; &c.	U-yu, a-wa (a-va) ; u-gu, i-i ; i-li, a-ya ; i-ki, i-fi ; i-i, i-zi ; u-lu ; u-tu ; a-ka ; u-wu (u-vu) ; u-ku ; a-ha	W-asw, asw ; w-asw, asw (?) ; i-si (5), a-sa ; k-asw, y-asw ; i-si, y-asi ; w-asw (11) ; tw-asw ; ka-sw ; w-asw (14) ; kw-asw U-yu or u-yu-i, a-wa or a-wa-i ; u-lu (?), i-yi ; i-li, a-ya ; i-ki, i-yi ; i-yi, i-yi ; u-lw-i ; u-tu-i ; a-ka (?), u-pu-i (8) (u-tu-i) ; u-bu-i ; u-ku-i
That, those	...	U-yw, ba-bw ; u-gw, i-yw ; i-dia, a-hw ; i-kyw, i-šiw ; i-yw, i-ciw ; u-lwaw ; u-twaw ; a-kw ; u-bwaw ; u-kw ; a-hw	U-yw, a-bw ; u-gw, i-ziw ; i-liw, a-yw ; i-šiw, i-vyw ; i-yw, i-ziw ; u-lwaw ; u-twaw ; a-kw ; &c. U-ywanw, a-bwanw, u-gwanw ; &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-kw ; 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
Female ... ..	...	-ñkima. -šeki or -šeke	-ñkima. -ikowe. -kazi. -ke. -šiki	-kima. -kōta or -ñgōta	-kima or -kema	...
Fierce, sharp	...	...	-kali	...	-kali. -daici	...

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Ši-sembwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Good ... ..	...	·soga	·soga	·soga, ·noga	·soga. ·fula. ·iša. ·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 <i>or</i> ·lihu	·lipa ( <i>verb</i> )
Male ... ..	...	·gwsya	·lume, ·pelume. ·gwsia	·gwsia. ·dume, ·lume	·gwsya, ·gwsī. ·gūlati	...
Old ... ..	...	...	·kuru. ·kōkwe	...	·a-kale. ·hanya. ·namhala	...
Red ... ..	...	...	·kuli	...	·seku. ·laluku. ·a za	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	·vōzu <i>or</i> ·wōzu	...
Short ... ..	...	·guhi	·hihi	...	·gubi	...
Sick ... ..	...	...	·lwele	...	·lwile	...
White... ..	...	·ape	·elu	·ape	·elu. ·ape	·eru
Above, up, on top	...	·I-gulia, Kwi-gulia. Kwi-lunde	Ku-gulu	·I-lunde	·I-gulya. Hi-gulya	...
Before ... ..	...	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	·a mbele
Behind ... ..	...	Kum-pirimu	Kuny-uma	Kuny-uma	Kun-uma	·a ny-uma
Below, down	...	Ha-si	Ha-nsi	Ha-nsi, Pa-nsi	Ha-zi, Ha-si	Ha-ŋgi
Far ... ..	...	Ku-le	Ha-le	Ku-tali	Ha-li, Ki-kali. Ku-le	Ha-li
Here ... ..	...	Ja-ha	A-hō. H-enō. 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 <i>or</i> ·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! ... ..	...	·Ŋō!	Byō! Byōlōlō!	·Aōnaŋga!	Byō! Ŋō! Pū! Yaya!	...
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	...	...	·te-, ·ta-, ·ne	...	·ha-, ·ka-, ·k', ·fiō	·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. ·saba	·iza	·iza	...
„ cut ... ..	...	·kata	·tema	...	·tina	...
„ dance ... ..	...	·kina	·tuma	·vina?	·bina, ·vina	...

English	8. Ki- <i>saši</i> and Ki- <i>rori</i>	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- <i>nyaturu</i> (Ki- <i>limi</i> )
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-*SAŠI* AND KI-*RORI*

(Not yet known.)

## PREFIXES, &amp;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-, i-); 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-, ñ-, 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**<sup>1</sup>. (pi-, p'-); 9. **N**. (n-, nj-, i-); 10. **N**. (n-, nj-, i-); 11. **Lu**. (lu-); 12<sup>2</sup>. **Tu**. (tu-); 13. **Ka**. (ka-); 14. **U**. (u-); 15. **Ku**. (ku-); 16. apparently missing; 17?.

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

8. **Kisasi** 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 Taṅganyika 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-Luṅwa-Mphiti rivers, approximately 7° 10' South latitude. (Does *not* extend to Ukimbu.)

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

# GROUP C

## THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA LANGUAGES

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

English	11. Kikuyu <sup>1</sup> 11 a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pwokomwo or Pfwokomwo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digwo)
Adze ... ..	Giya. 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. Gi-giriri. G-araku or Gi-raku. Gambwo.	N-jinji. N-duti. N-guugu. N-dwagu	Dzuñgu. Zunde	Sambiro. Safu, Salafu. Ki-sembleru; <i>vi.</i> Ki-tuku	Ma-cici ( <i>pl.</i> ) Ma-karakara. Kwokimbirwo. Safu	Tsuñgu, Tsalafu. M-fuadzi. Minyw. N-gwlonñgwwo
Ant, white (termite)	U-kwo. Mu-tua. N-guiya	Um-uu. M-tubu. Mu-twa	Mi-dzwa ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-zagu. Soya. J-etca. N-gumbi. Tlyeha	M-sau	Lu-tswa
Arm ... ..	U-owko; m-owko. Ku-owko or Gu-owko; m-owko	Mw-konwo. Ku-owko	Mu-konwo	M-konwo	Mu-konwo	M-konwo, Mu-konwo
Arrow ... ..	Mw-gue; <i>pl.</i> me-gue. Mu-gui, Mu-gwe (11 a)	Mu-sie, Mu-ci, Mu-zyi, Mu-ji	Dzabe. Vanwo	Ki-ria, Ki-rawa. I-wanwo	M-wasa. M-vwi; mi-vwi	Mu-vwi, Mu-fwi, Lu-wi. C-embe. Gumba
Axe ... ..	I-danua, I-banwa, I-tsanwa; ma-.	I-toka; ma-. E-añgi. Ka-toka; tu-	Ki-berya	I-zoka	I-zoka	Tswoka. Mundu, Temwo
Baboon ... ..	Nwgo or Nugu	N-guli or N-gula	Fwe	Sabao. Fwe, Fuwe	I-regeh; ma- I-ragiñ; ma-	N-yani
Back ... ..	Mu-goñgo	Mu-oñgo	Mw-oñgw	Mu-goñgw	Mu-hoñgw; mi-	M-oñgw
Banana ... ..	I-rigwo; ma-	Ma-iyu <i>pl.</i>	Dzana	I-rugwo. N-dembwo. I-vunde; ma-	I-dwo; ma-	I-zu. Mu-gomba ( <i>tree</i> )
Beard ... ..	Rw-teru; <i>pl.</i> n-deru. Ki- reru; i-reru	Ki-ñge. Ki-aiu. Ki-ñgetwa	Ki-evu	Zombi. N-gafwa or Gafa	I-kwwo; ma-	Ci-revu, Ki-dzeru, Ci-reru
Bee ... ..	J-uki or Nj-uki	N-zuki, Ki-nyu	Ny-uci	C-wiki or Ny-uki	Ny-wiki or Nj-uki	N-uci. Ny-uci
Belly ... ..	N-daa. Ma-ra	I-bu. I-vu	Ma-humbwo	Ki-fu; vi-fu In-da	N-deu. Ki-nena	B-imba. <sup>2</sup> Ki-nena. Tumbwo or Humbwo. N-da-ni
Bird ... ..	Ny-woni	Ny-uni	Ny-uni	Ny-wonyi	N-dege or N-deye	Ny-uni. Tsoñgw
Blood ... ..	Sakame. N-bakame	N-bakame. N-dakami	Mu-asi	Paga, Baga. Bigati	Sakame	Mi-latswo or Mu-ladzwo
Body ... ..	Mw-iri	M-wi, M-wili	Mu-ci	Mu-mbi; mi-mbi. Mu-wi; mi-wi. Mu-li; mi-ili	Mw-uri; mi-	Mw-iri
Bone ... ..	I-ende; ma- I-hindi; ma-	I-vindi; ma-vindi	Mu-fufa	Indi or I-windi	Ni-windi, I-windi; ma-	M-sowa

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

English	11. Kikuyu 11a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄om̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄om̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw̄)
Bow ... ..	Ū-ttá, U-ta, U-taa (11a)	U-ta. I-tumw̄	U-ha; ma-ha	N-dana	Wu-ta; mawu-ta	U-ha. Tana
Bowels ...	Ma-ra	Ma-ā	Humbw̄	Ki-nea. Vu-la	...	Humbw̄; ma +. Ki-deme. I-fu
Borassus palm ...	...	...	...	...	Mo-rowai	Mu-gumw̄
Brains ...	Tombw̄. Ū-kereriw̄; ma +, Ū-kerriw̄	Uw̄-oñgw̄	...	U-oñgw̄ or Oñgw̄. M-boñgw̄. Sukw̄	W-oñgw̄	Oñgw̄
Breast (man's)	Ū-gonw̄. I-ria; ma-	Kati	Bagwi	Lagaya	M-bafu	Laga. Fua
Breast (woman's)	Ny-ondw̄	...	Wee; ma-wee	Ny-ŵd̄w̄. I-wele; ma-wele	...	Hombw̄. Ere, ma-ere
Brother ...	Mu-ru. Wama-itw̄. Mu-rāta	Nindu. Mw-inai	N-dugu	M-runa. M-wan'-edu. Ww̄kw-etu; <i>pl.</i> ana-ww̄kw-etu	M-dw-etu. M-đu	Mw-ene-hu (also cousin). N-dugu. Mu-kulu
Buffalo ...	M-bw̄gw̄	Ni-ai. M-bw̄	Ny-ahi	M-bw̄gw̄	M-bw̄yw̄	Ny-ahi. M-bw̄gw̄
Bull ... ..	N-jamba, N-degwa	N-dzaw̄	Sañga ( <i>Gala word</i> )	N-jaw̄	...	N-dzaw̄. (N-dzagamba = a monster bull)
Buttocks ...	Lw̄-cuzē or Rw̄-cuze. I-tina	Ki-timba. Ni-takw̄	Ji-hakw̄; ma-hakw̄	Ūsimba; ma + or I-cimba	Ma-takw̄	Hakw̄; ma- hakw̄. Takw̄; ma-takw̄
Canoe ...	Ka-harati; t̄w-	Ū-galawa	M-zefe	C-ombw̄; vy-ombw̄	Ū-galawa	Dalu; ma +. (Ū-galawa)
Cat ... ..	Ka-ihw̄; c-ihw̄. 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-gw̄si	M-fumwa. M-fumu. M-gw̄si	M-vieri. Mu-tumia. Mu-zere
Child ... ..	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> ci- ana or si-ana. K-ana; tw-ana. Ka-regw̄; t̄w- Ÿ	K-ana, G-ana; tw-ana. Kaci-ci; t̄wi-ci	Mw-ana; wa-ana	Mw-ana. K-anake. Mw-anake	Mw-ana (m-doñgw̄); wa-ana (wa-doñgw̄). Kamw-ana	Mu-hw̄hw̄; a-hw̄hw̄
Cloth ... ..	Ū-guw̄. Tama	Ū-gua	Ū-guw̄	Ū-guw̄ or Ū-guw̄w̄	Ū-guw̄. Suke	Ū-guw̄, Ū-guw̄w̄
Coco-nut palm ...	...	Mu-nabi	...	Mny-anzigi or M-yarigi	M-site	Nazi
Cold ... ..	Hehw̄ Bebw̄ (11a)	M-pepo, M-bebw̄, M-bevw̄	Pebfw̄	M-behw̄	M-behw̄	Pehw̄
Country ...	Sena. Pw̄rori. Lu-koñgo. Fururi	N-ti	Dzi	N-ci. I-sañga	I-sañga. N-tere	Tsi. L-alw̄
Cow ... ..	Ū-ombe. Mori ( <i>heifer</i> )	Ū-ombe. M-ōma; mi-ōma	Ū-gombe -ke	Ū-ombe dyi-ke. Ū-ombe ya waka. Tagw̄	Ū-ombe	Ū-ombe -ce. Ū-ombe m-bice. Gw̄ma
Crocodile ...	Ki-ñgañgi	Ki-nyañgi	Ū-guena	Mamba. Ki-ñgañga	Ki-nyañe, Ki-nyañ	Mamba. M-kuena

English	11. Kikuyu I I a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pfoḱḱḱḱḱḱ or Pfoḱḱḱḱḱḱ	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digḱ)
Date palm...	Mu-kindu	I-kindu	M-tende	M-tende; mi-tende	M-caṅgara	Mu-kindwi
Day ... ..	O-tuku. (O-m-ḱzi = <i>daylight</i> .) M-benia	U-tuku. Mu-benia	Dz-iku. (M-sikahi = <i>daylight</i> )	I-tuku; ma +. Lavu. I-jūa; ma-jua. I-dime. I-ruba	Mu-si; mi-	Tsiku. (Mu-tsana = <i>daylight</i> )
Devil ... ..	N-gḱma or N-gḱma- n-goru	M-bebḱ. A-imḱ	M-suka	M-kinya. M-behḱ	Lu-huṅgu	Pepḱ. Kḱḱma. M-biṅgu
Doctor ... ..	...	Mu-iti	M-gaṅgana	M-gaṅga	Mu-gaṅga	Mu-laguzi. Mu-gaṅga
Dog ... ..	Hui, Gwii, or Kui, or N-giti	Sḱhi. N-giti	M-bwa	Cucu. Kḱci, Kḱḱi	N-guro. I-guro; ma- Ki-baru	M-bwa. Ka- Iubu. Kura. Kurḱ. Dia (Digḱ)
Donkey ... ..	N-digiri	Iṅ-goi. Mu-goi	Harre	M-cuṅgu	N-jḱe	N-zḱeya. N-dzḱwe
Door ... ..	Rigi; ma +. Mo-romoinḱ or Mu-romḱ. ḱḱme	Mw-ḱḱḱ. M-ḱḱbia	Mu-jaṅḱ	M-jaṅḱ. M-nyaṅḱ; mi-	M-beṅge	Mu-riaṅḱ
Dream ... ..	I-rotḱ. O-rotḱ. Ke-rotḱ; <i>pl.</i> i-	Ku-ḱḱ. N-dḱḱ	N-dḱḱ	Ku-ḱḱḱḱ; ma- N-dḱḱ	N-dḱḱ	N-dḱḱ. Ku-ḱḱḱ
Drum ... ..	Ke-hembi. Ru-imbḱ	N-gḱma. Ki-tembi	N-gḱma	Gonda. N-gḱma	N-gḱma	N-gḱma
Ear ... ..	ḱḱ-tu; Ma-tu. Gḱ-tḱ; ma-tḱ	Ku-tu or Gu-tu	Sikiḱ	Ku-du; ma-du. Ki-sikiḱ; ma-	I-sikiḱ	Si-kirḱ
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-jḱgu	Un-zḱḱ	N-dzḱfu	Cḱvu. N-jḱvu	N-zḱvu, N-zḱbu	N-dzḱvu
Excrement	Ma-i. Rḱ-rua	Ma-ii	Ma-fi	Ma-vi. Saru	Ma-vi	Ma-vi
Eye ... ..	Di-zḱ or Ri-bḱ; ma-. (Ki-mḱne = <i>eyelid</i> )	I-bḱ	Dz-idzḱ	Ir-isḱ; m-esḱ. Iz-izḱ; m-esḱ	J-isḱ	Dz-itsḱ, Dzi-dzḱ; ma-dzḱ. (M-bḱni = <i>pupil</i> )
Face, forehead	U-zḱḱ or U-tio. Ru-eri	U-tio	U-sḱ	U-ḱḱ or Wu-ḱḱ	U-uḱḱ	U-sḱ
Fat ... ..	Ma-futa or Ma-guta. Ngorḱḱ	Ma-ūta	Ma-fuha	Ma-vuta or Ma-vuda	Ma-futa	Ma-fuha
Father ... ..	Baba ( <i>my</i> —). Nu. ḱḱ-guḱ ( <i>thy</i> —). I-ti ( <i>his</i> —, <i>father</i> <i>in general</i> ); <i>pl.</i> ma-iti	Nau. Nu. Atsa. Baba	Baba. I-si	Aba. N-deyḱ. N-dee	Apa. M-papa. (Wawe-ḱ = <i>thy</i> —, Wawe-e = <i>his</i> —)	Baba, Aba- Abe, Bi-
Fear ... ..	I-korora. Gu-oya. Kw-itigirra	Ku-tinye. Ku-kea	ḱḱga	W-ḱḱ. W-ḱḱ. Ki-ture; vi-	Fḱle	ḱḱga
Finger ... ..	Ki-ara; <i>pl.</i> ci-ara	Ki-a; <i>pl.</i> ti-a	Dḱwe	C-ala; v-ala	Ki-caa, Bi-, Vi-	C-ala; <i>pl.</i> vi-ala and m-āla
Fire ... ..	Mḱ-aki	I-kḱ. Mw-adji. J-uki	M-ḱḱ	Mḱ-dḱ; me-dḱ	Mḱ-tḱ	Mḱ-hḱ; mi-ḱḱ

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

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Hand ... ..	Lu-he <i>or</i> Ru-hi; <i>pl.</i> hē. Gw-akwo	Ku-akwo. N-bā	Mu-konwo	Mu-konwo. L-ui; <i>pl.</i> c-ui <i>or</i> many-ui. Ki-kotwo	M-konwo	M-konwo. Gandza
Head ... ..	Mu-tūe	Mu-tūe	Ki-jwa	C-oñgwo, v-oñgwo	M-twi	Ki-tswa
Heart ... ..	N-gorwo	N-dei. E-taiyu. N-gō	M-owwo	N-gwōwo	N-gorwo	M-oywo
Heel ... ..	Ny-ariri. Soñua. Ki-togigwo	E-jimbe. Ki-tinywo. Ki-dinywo	Ki-sikinwo	Gimbe	Ki-siginwo	J-imbe. Ki-sikinwo
Hide ... ..	R-owwa; nj-owwa	I-kole	Ci-ñgwo	M-roñgwo; mi-	N-giñgwo	Tiñgwo, Ki-tiñgwo
Hill ... ..	Ki-rima; i-rima	Ki-ima, K-ima	Guba	Ki-lima. Ki-fumvu	N-duwi	Ki-rima
Hippopotamus	N-gūwo	N-guwo. Bākora	Uñ-gūū	N-goluma. Vuw. N-guwo	N-gerere	Ki-bokwo. Wūū. M-fu
Hoe ... ..	I-tanwa. Li-gembe (D.)	Embe	...	I-gembe	...	J-embe
Honey ... ..	Ū-wiki <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-tunwo	Ny-umba. Ka-tunwo	Ny-umba	Ny-umba, Kany-umba. Ki-garo. (C-anda = hut)	Ny-umba (square). I-anda(round)	N-umba. Ka-banda
Hunger ... ..	Naragu	N-zaa (?)	N-dzā	N-jala, Ki-tabā	N-zaa	N-dzala
Hyena ... ..	Hiti	M-biti	Fisi	M-bisi. Fisi	N-gojine. Baw	Fisi
Iron ... ..	Mu-sañga. Mu-reñga. Ki-kama. Ki-gēra	Ki-wo	K-era	C-uma. Ki-zia; vi-zia. Ki-ria	C-uma. M-enya	C-uma
Island ... ..	Ke-cuñga	Ki-biwa	Ki-lulu	Ki-ūwa	Ki-dara	Ci-siwa. Ki-siwa
Ivory ... ..	Lu-hia la n-jogu. Mu-oñgwo. Mu-gwoñgwo	U-vea	Pembe	Lu-embe; pembe lwa n-dzowfu	I-jegu	Phembe ya n-dzowvu
Knee ... ..	I-rii <i>or</i> I-ru	I-yu. U-yi	Ku-hi	N-gokorwo	I-kuñguro	Vu-indi
Knife ... ..	Lw-hiw <i>or</i> Ka-hiyu. Re-jiu (II a)	Ka-biū, Ka-viū	Ki-su	N-dagala. Ka-handi; vi-	Ka-handi; vi-	Ci-fiū. Ki-šu
Lake, sea ...	I-ria <i>or</i> Ka-ria	I-ia. Ki-tsiwa	U-kañga. Rw-kañga	Ziwa. Ki-suwa	...	Ci-swa. Ziya
Leg ... ..	Mw-zimwo. Ku-huru <i>or</i> Kw-guru	Mu-tūmwo	Ku-guu	Ku-gū. Ki-gulu	Ku-gu, Ku-yu	Gulu, Ki-gulu. Rondwo; ma-rondwo. Mu-lundi
Leopard ... ..	N-gare	N-gwwo. Eñ-gw. Iñ-gw	Na-dwoze	Iñ-ge, Iñ-gwi, Iñ-gwa	Lu-keri	Tsūi
Lion ... ..	Mo-rōzi <i>or</i> Mu-rōbi	Mu-nyembwo. Timba	Dzimba	Šimba. Mu-nyambwo	Simba	Tsimba. Mu-nyambwo
Lips ... ..	Ki-romwo; <i>pl.</i> i-romwo	Ki-lomwo. I-lw- mw. Mw-omwo	Mi-yomwo	M-omwo. Ki-šinikwo; vi-	M-omwo; mi-	Mi-lomwo. Dwomwo
Magic... ..	Ū-rōgi	Uw-oi	Dzawi	U-cawi, Wu-sawi. Wu-gañga. U-sai	U-sawi. Uñ-gañga	U-tsai. (lōga = to bewitch)

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Maize ... ..	M-bemba	M-bēmba	Ma-pemba	I-bemba. N-dembe	I-hemba	Ma-tserē
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 <sup>1</sup>
Man, vir. ...	Mu-rume	Mu-rume. M-umiū	Ci-umbe	M-dogume	...	Mu-lume
Meat ... ..	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama, Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mu-taiga	Mū-di	Dawa ( <i>Arab.</i> )	Mwi-di	...	Mu-has̄w̄
Milk ... ..	I-ria. (Ku-kama = <i>to milk</i> )	I-ya. (Ku-kama, Ku-tuma = <i>to milk</i> )	Ziwa	Ma-zia, Ma-ziwa	Ma-vee. Ma-were	Ma-zia, Vi-zia. (Kama = <i>to milk</i> )
Monkey ...	Ŋ-gema, Ŋ-gima	Ŋ-beŋga. N-beo. Ŋ-gima. N-deu	Cima	Ŋ-gima. Sawau. Mw-andaru	Ŋ-gima	Tumbiri. Khima. Tshalu
Moon ... ..	Mw-eri	Mw-ei, M-buī	Mw-ezi	Mo-ri <i>or</i> Mw-ori; <i>pl.</i> me-ri, <i>also</i> Mw-ezi; m-ēzi	Mw-eji	Mw-ezi
Mother ...	Mai-itu, Nānā. Nyū-kwa. Nyina	Mwai-itu	Mama. Nyw-kw̄. Nina	Mau <i>or</i> Mawe. Mayw̄. Mae	Iya. Mama. Me. Waya	Mayw̄. Maye, Ame- Hmama. (Nine = <i>his mother</i> )
Mountain ...	Ki-rima; i-rima	Ki-ima	Yu-goŋgo. Mu-rima; mi- Guba	Ki-fumbu; vi- Lu-goŋḡw̄; cu-goŋḡw̄ <i>or</i> nyu-goŋḡw̄	N-duwi	M-rima. Mu-rima
Mouth ...	Mu-r̄w̄m̄w̄; mi- <i>or</i> Ka-nwa; t̄w̄-	M̄w̄-̄w̄m̄w̄	Ka-nwa	M-l̄w̄m̄w̄; mi- M-̄w̄mu; m-emu	I-tumbu; ma- M̄w̄m̄w̄	Ka-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-ara; ci-ara <i>or</i> ndu-ara	Ŋ-gwa. Waa. U-gunyu	Jw-āā; ny-āā	Lu-kombe; ñ-gombe. Lw-ala; nyw- Lu-akule; cw-akule	Lu-kombwe. Ŋ-gombwe	Lu-kombe
Name ... ..	Retw̄ă; ma +	Sietua, Dzitwa	Sari	I-zina <i>or</i> I-rina	I-zina	Dzina
Navel ... ..	Mu-k̄w̄nyw̄. Lu-lila. Ki-k̄w̄nya	Mu-k̄w̄nyw̄	Ci-k̄w̄fu, Ci-k̄w̄vu	Mu-kuvu. M-d̄w̄cwa	M-kuju. M-kudu	T̄w̄vu. Ki-t̄w̄vu
Neck ... ..	Ŋ-giŋḡw̄	Ŋgiŋḡw̄, Ŋjiŋḡw̄	Ŵti. Tsiŋw̄	Siŋḡw̄ <i>or</i> Ciŋḡw̄	Siŋḡw̄. Ḡw̄si	Tsiŋḡw̄
Night ... ..	O-tukk̄w̄. (N-duma = <i>darkness</i> )	U-tuku. Tu-manna. (Ki-vindu <i>or</i> Ki-biindu = <i>darkness</i> )	Siku	Ki-̄w̄ <i>or</i> Ki-r̄w̄; vi-̄w̄	Ki-̄w̄. Wi-ū. Heki-u	U-siku. (Kiza = <i>darkness</i> )
Nose ... ..	Ny-urw̄, Iny-urw̄	Iny-ū. In-wiyu	M-puya. (Ma-anzi = <i>nostrils</i> )	M-bula <i>or</i> M-bua	Fua. Fuw̄	Pula, Phula

<sup>1</sup> 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-jōvi	...	Kafi N-gemūa. Dumbu. Pombe
Palm wine, beer	N-jōbi	...	...	...	Mawa	...
Parrot ... ..	...	...	Ka-suku	Ka-suku	...	...
Penis ... ..	O-rūw. Mu-sita	Kia	Ciwa	M-šun̄ga ; mi- N-jabw	N-jabw	M-bōw. Ki-bōgw. Ki- gande-gande. U-lume
Pig ... ..	N-guruwe. N-geri	N-gūe N-gēē	N-guyuwe, Guyuwe	N-gūwe or N-guluwe	N-guwe	N-guluwe. Ki-ambw ; vi-ambw
Pigeon ... ..	Dutura, N-dutura	Gia. E-būi, I-voi or I-wūi	Ci-kwe	I-riñgw	I-beta	Jia, Giya, N-ziya
Place ... ..	Haha. Ha-ndu	Pa-andu. Va-ndu	Bfa-ntu or Fa-ntu	Ha-ndu, A-ndu, Ku-ndu	Ha-ndu	Va-tu. Ha-thu. Ku-tu
Rain ... ..	M-bura	M-būa	M-vuya	M-vua. M-vula	M-vūa	M-vūla. Wula
Rat ... ..	M-bēa	M-bea	M-panya. N-duru. N-dezi	M-bewa. M-banya	N-gōswe	Panya. Phanya. Mu-nyau
Rhinoceros	Huria	M-bila. M-būtsia	Pēa	M-bela	M-buria.	Pera
River ... ..	Lu-hui or R-ūi ; n-jōe, nj-ui, ci-hūi	U-si, U-dzi, U-tsi	Dzana, Tsana	M-ōda, Mw-eda, Mw-eta	M-furw	Mu-hw
Road ... ..	N-jira	N-sia. N-dbia	N-cia, N-jia	Cia. In-jila.	N-zia	N-jira
Salt ... ..	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu	Ki-sereri. Mu-nyu	...	Mu-nyu. Cumvi.
Shame ... ..	Tōni	N-dōni	Yu-dzwa, Yu-tswa	Waya	Sōni	Haya. I-la
Sheep ... ..	N-ondu, N-dōromi, or N-durume. N-jamba ō	I-londu. Ng-ōndu	M-buzi. (M-buzi ndume= <i>ram</i> .) also Rē	N-gonzi. Ūsi. Bauru. N-gonde or N-ondi ( <i>ram</i> )	Fonji. N-onji	N-gonzi. Durume ō. M-buzi ya gondzi
Shield ... ..	N-gōor/Lo-ñgw. Ra-ñgw (II a)	N-gau	N-gaw. Gamba. Wante	N-gaw	N-gaww	N-gao
Shoulder ... ..	Ki-audi	Ki-tuw	...	Wega	...	Ki-turw. Dzudzuri
Sister ... ..	M-oi re-tu. Mō-ari wa mai-tō. Mō-rua mwaī-tu	Mu-tiayi. Mw-edu wa-nya	I-mbu, N-dugu	Umbu. Wōkw-etu mbwāā. M-rūna wa wa-ka, &c.	Rumburia	N-dugu
Skin ... ..	Lu-γūa ; ci-γua. R-ūa ; nj-ōa	Ki-tuma. N-dawa. A-lula	Ciñgw. Kuñu. N-gōsi	N-gōzi. M-roñgw. N-giñgw	Ki-konde	Kiñgw. Gōvi. Ganda. Ki-konde
Sky ... ..	I-tū or Ma-tū. I-rumbi	I-tu, Mu-luñgu	Yu-wiñgu ; pl. wiñgu or m-biñgu	Mu-luñgu or M-luñgū-nyi	Ma-jumbi	Mu-luñgu. M-biñgu
Slave ... ..	N-gombw	M-kombolwa. N-dumba ; tu-dumba	Mu-huma or Mu-humwa	M-sumye or Ki-sunyi. M-zumba	M-zorw. I-siñga	Mu-sunye

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Sleep ...	To-rw	Tw̄-w̄. Sinzizi	U-sindzizi	Di-lw̄. Hariṅga	Lu-w̄w̄he. Ku-ṣinjia	U-siṅgizi, U-sindzizi. Ma-lalw̄
Smoke ...	N-dw̄gw̄	Dzi-ūki. Su-iki. C-uci. Jaṣu	M-w̄si	M-w̄si	M-w̄ṣi	M-w̄ṣi
Snake ...	Mu-raru. Nyamu-yati; <i>pl.</i> Nyamuci- yati	En-jw̄ka	Ny-w̄ka	Ny-w̄ka <i>or</i> C-w̄ka	N-jw̄ka	N-zw̄ka. Ny-w̄ka
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 ...	N-gw̄cu. U-inw̄. Li-umba. Ki-suka	W-abi. Winw̄	Mw-imbw̄. Wia	L-umbw̄; <i>pl.</i> c-umbw̄ <i>or</i> ny-umbw̄	Ki-vinw̄; vi-	W-ira. Ny-imbw̄
Spear ...	I-timw̄; ma- I-tumw̄ (II a). Ki-ronjw̄. Mu-rama (II a)	I-timu. E-tumw̄	Fumw̄; ma +	I-cumu <i>or</i> I-fumu. Lu-fu; nyu-fu	I-cumw̄	Fumw̄
Spirit, soul	N-gorw̄. Mu-oyw̄. N-goma	N-gwa	...	N-gw̄lw̄	...	Rw̄hw̄ ( <i>Arabic</i> ). Goma
Star ...	N-jata	N-data	N-yw̄ha. Ny-ezi. Ny-enyezi	N-donde. Ny-erinyeri	N-dondw̄	Ny-enyezi
Stick ...	Siyare; <i>pl.</i> ma-siare. Ru-tanju	N-deta. N-dātā	Dzimbw̄, Tsimbw̄	N-data <i>or</i> M-zata. M-seṅge; mi- Caṅgu	Ka-muti. I-sibw̄	N-data. N-goṅgw̄
Stone ...	I-higa; ma- Ge-te; <i>pl.</i> i-te	I-bia; ma-via ...	I-we; ma-we ...	I-we. I-gw̄ ...	I-bwe ...	Dzi-we. I-we Ki-gw̄gw̄. Ki-hi
Stool ...	Li-yūa, Ri-ua; ma-. N-jua	Sua, T̄ua, Jua	Dzūa	I-jūa <i>or</i> I-ruwa	I-zuwu	D-zūa
Sun ...	Ge-bitā, Ki-bitā. Ki-tw̄moi	Ki-site. Mw-iti.	Mu-cia	M-kw̄ba <i>or</i> M-komba. Ki-rensi	Ki-tize	M-kira. Mu-cira
Tail (of an animal)	Le-izw̄li; ma- Re-itorri; ma-itorri	Me-boyi	M-dzw̄zi, Mu-tsw̄zi	M-bori <i>or</i> Lum-bori	I-sw̄ji	Tsw̄zi
Tear ...	Hekke <i>or</i> Kekke	Mē-ē	Fumbu	I-kende; ma-kende	Ma-kedi	Tende
Testicles ...	Mw-izi; a-izi. Mw-ici; a-ici	Ki-ṅgii. Ki-ṅgēu. Mū-yi. Mū-veni	Mw-ivi	Ki-toyi. Mw-ibi. M-soki. Ki-tiṅa	Mu-hiwi	Mw-ivi
Thief ...	K-erw̄, Ki-eru <i>or</i> <i>pl.</i> ci-eru	Ny-oṅga. U-tambi. Kū-ū	Ki-wēw̄	Bara. N-dāmbi <i>or</i> N-dami	Ki-ya; vi-	Ki-ga; vi-ga. Lu-agw̄
Thigh ...	Ki-ndu <i>or</i> Ki-ndw̄ <i>pl.</i> i-ndu <i>or</i> i-ndw̄	Ki-ndu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	Ki-ndw̄ <i>or</i> Ki-ndu; vi-ndu	Ki-ndu	Ci-tu <i>or</i> Ki-tu; vi-tu
Thing ...	Mw-igūa; mi-	Mw-iwa	Mw-iwa; mi-iwa	Mu-njwa. Mw-ia, Mw-iza	M-ṣa	Mw-iyā. Kita. D-zala g-umba
Thorn ...	M-bake	Ba-aki	Tumbakw̄	Kumbaku <i>or</i> Kimbaku	M-batu	Kumbaku
Tobacco ...	M-bake	Ba-aki	Tumbakw̄	Kumbaku <i>or</i> Kimbaku	M-batu	Kumbaku
To-day ...	Ūm-ūzi, Ūm- w̄bi. Reū.	Mu-benyūū. U-munbi. E-ndimw̄. Mw-ontu	Yēw̄	Lew̄	Yw̄w̄	Rerw̄

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Toe ... ..	Lu-ara	Ki-a; <i>pl.</i> si-a or ci-ā	D-ōwe ja ku-gūū. D-ōwe la ci-gūū	I-nw, Ma-nw	Ki-caa kya ku-yu	C-ala
To-morrow	Ru-tsiu, Lu-ciū	U-ni. Ū-ni. Ke-ōk̄w̄	Ma-gura. Kes̄w̄	Labu or Lau. I-kešw̄	Yaww	Ma-cerw̄
Tongue ...	Lu-limi or Rw-rimi	W-imi. Ka-nyūa. N-gumba	Cu-imi or Jw-imi; <i>pl.</i> ny-imi	Lumi; <i>pl.</i> c-umi or ny-umi	Jumi	U-limi or Lu-rimi; n-dimi. K̄w̄w̄
Tooth... ..	I-gegw̄ or I-geyw̄; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Iyw. Ku-bekw̄	Gegw̄; ma+	I-gegw̄ or I-geyw̄	I-jeyw̄	Dz-inw. Jegw̄
Town... ..	Mu-jie, Mu-ciyi	Mu-dzii	Mu-dzi; mi-	Mu-zi. Kaia	Ki-oñgw̄	Mu-dzi
Tree ... ..	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti, M-ti	Mu-hi; mi-	Mw-iti or Mu-di	Mu-ti	Mu-hi
Twins ... ..	Ma-aza. Ma-haba, or Ma-hasa	Ma-baba	Ma-padza, M-patsa	M-asa. Ma-hega	M-aza	Ma-phatsa or Padza
Urine ... ..	Ma-ziguma. Ma-bugumu	Ma-ūmaū	Mi-kodz̄w̄	M-kw̄cw̄w̄, U-gw̄cw̄, or Ma-gw̄cw̄	M-kw̄zw̄	Ma-kodz̄w̄
Vein ... ..	Mu-kiha	Mu-kiba or Mu-kiwa	Mu-sipfa	C-uga	...	Mu-siha
War ... ..	I-tā. M-bara	Ka-w̄	Vi-ha. N-kondw̄	Wu-da or U-ta. Kondw̄	N-gondw̄	Vi-ha. Khondw̄
Water ... ..	Ma-e. Rw-e, Ru-gi (II a)	Ma-anzi	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji, Ma-ci, or Mē-ji	M-bombe	Ma-dzi
Well, source, spring	Ki-tima	Ki-tima	Añga	Ki-na; vi-	...	Ci-sima
White man	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	M-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu
Wife ... ..	Mu-ndu mu-kā	Ki-beti. Mu-kē	Mu-kē; wa-kē	Mu-ke. Mu-ka	M-ce	Mu-ce. M-kaza. M-cethu (Diḡw̄)
Wind ... ..	Hehw̄. Lw-hugw̄. Ru-huhw̄	M-bebw̄	Ru-vutw̄. M-pefw̄	M-behw̄	N-guñgu. M-bebw̄	Pehw̄, Lu-vehw̄, Phevw̄. Lavutw̄. Mu-nyefu
Witch... ..	Mu-rōgi. Mu-gaṅga	Mu-gaṅga; a- Mu-oi	Mu-dzawi, Mu-tsawi	M-sabi, M-sawi, M-sai	M-sawi	Mu-tsawi, Mu-dzai. Mu-lw̄zi <sup>1</sup>
Witchcraft	U-rōgi	U-oi. V-oi	Dzawi	U-sabi	...	U-tsai. U-gaṅga
Woman ... ..	Ka-regw̄; 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-ētū	Mu-ke	Mu-ke, M-du-mu-kē, Mu-kā	M-ce	Mu-ce, Dzi-ce, Ki-ce. M-gōma
Womb ... ..	I-hu. Ma-la. Mū-sii. Ny-ūñgu	Ma-a. Mē-ti. Ki-nw. E-bū. I-vuni	Humbw̄	Ki-fu	N-dā	Z-aw, Fi-aw. Mimba, Bimba
Wood (fire- wood)	Lw-kū; <i>pl.</i> n-gū	N-gū. E-kie. I-kw̄	Yu-kumi; <i>pl.</i> n-khūmi	M-bande. N-gūni	N-gwi	Lu-kuni. Khuni
Yam ... ..	N-guaci. Ki- kera. Ki-koa. Ge-kwa; i-koa	Ki-kwa. I-kwa. Ma-kwatsi ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	I-kw̄. I-kajiba	Ki-likwa	Ki-razi. Ki-bw̄mu

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

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Year ... ..	Mw-aka; mi-aka. I-mera	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Ki-mũ. Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka
Yesterday...	I-ra. I-wo ( <i>the day before</i> )	E-wo. N-ēwo. (Esswo = <i>the day before</i> )	Dzana. Dzuzi ( <i>day before</i> )	I-gwo, I-gulo. I-juzi ( <i>day before</i> )	I-wuwo	Dzana
Zebra	N-jage, N-jagi	N-zai. M-buru	M-puru	Forwo, Furwo	Lo-itikwo	Forwo
One ... ..	E-mũe	Mondi. -mwe	Mwo-dza -a dura	-mu, I-mu. Mwojeri or I-mweri. Mwoju or Mwoji	M-osi. -mwe; mwezu	Mweŋga, -mwe. M-osi
Two ... ..	I-hiri (-iri). I-giri, Eri	Ile, -eri	-wii	-pili, -ili, -wi	Eri, -eri	H-iri, -iri
Three ... ..	I-zatu or I-batu	-batu or -datu	-hahu	-datu or -tatu	-tatu. N-datu and -tutu	-hahu, -tahu
Four ... ..	I-nya, -nna	-nnā or -nya	-ne	-na, -nya, -nē	-nne	I-nne, -ne
Five ... ..	I-zanwo. I-banu	-tanu, -banu	-tsanwo	-sanwo	-sanwo	Tsanwo
Six ... ..	Sasatwo. I-tandatu. -banbatu, -tabatu	Tantatu, Tandatu	Handahu	-tandatu or -zandadu	Tandatu	Handahu
Seven... ..	N-gũanja, Mu-guanja	Mwo-anza, Mũ-onza	-fuŋgahe	M-fuŋgati or M-fuŋgade	Fuŋgata. M-fuŋgate	Fuŋgahe
Eight ... ..	Nyanya, -nana	Nyanya	-nane	-nane or -nyanya	Nane	H-nane
Nine ... ..	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda, I-kenda	K-enda	C-enda
Ten ... ..	I-kumi	I-kumi	Kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	Kumi. Mu-roŋgo
Eleven ... ..	I-kumi nē mwe	I-kumi na ki-mwe	Kumi na mōdza	I-kumi na mwojeri. I-kumi na i-mweri	I-kumi na mwe. I-kumi na-mwezo	Kumi na mweŋga
Twenty ... ..	Mi-roŋgo or Me-ruŋgo i-iri or Ma- kumi a-iri	Mi-oŋgo ele or Mi-loŋgo iri	Mi-yoŋgo mi-wii	Mi-roŋgo mi-ili. Mi-roŋgo -iwi	Ma-kum'eeri	Mi-roŋgo i-iri
Thirty ... ..	Mi-roŋgo (Me-ruŋgo) i-tatwo or Ma-kumi a-tatwo	Mi-oŋgo or Mi-loŋgo i-tatu	Mi-yoŋgo mi-hahu	Mi-roŋgo mi-tatu. Mi-roŋgo i-dadu or Ma-kumi a-dadu	Ma-kumi ma-tutu	Mi-roŋgo mi-hahu
Forty ... ..	Ma-kumi a-nnā or Me-ruŋgo i-nna	Mi-oŋgo i-nya	Mi-yoŋgo m-ine	Mi-roŋgo mi-ne (or i-na) or Ma-kumi mi-ne or a-na	Ma-kumi ma-nne	Mi-roŋgo mi-ne. Ma-kumi ma-ne
Fifty ... ..	Me-ruŋgo i-tanwo	Mi-oŋgo i-tanwo	Mi-yoŋgo mi-tsanwo	Mi-roŋgo mi-sanu, &c.	Ma-kumi ma-sanwo	Mi-roŋgo mi-tsanwo
Sixty ... ..	Me-ruŋgo i-tandatu (i-babatu)	Mi-oŋgo tantatu	Mi-yoŋgo mi-handahu	Mi-roŋgo i-randadu	Ma-kumi tandatu	Mi-roŋgo mi-handahu
Seventy ... ..	Me-ruŋgo mu-gwanja	Mi-oŋgo monza	Mi-yoŋgo mi-fuŋgahe	Mi-roŋgo m-fuŋgate, &c.	Ma-kumi fuŋgata	Mi-roŋgo mi-fuŋgahe

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Eighty ...	Me-ruñḡw̄ i-nana	Mioñḡw̄ nyanya	Mi-yoñḡw̄ mi-nane	Mi-roñḡw̄ wu-nyanya, &c.	Ma-kumi nane	Mi-roñḡw̄ mi-nane
Ninety ...	Me-ruñḡw̄ k-enda	Mi-ōnḡw̄ k-enda	Mi-yoñḡw̄ k-enda	Mi-roñḡw̄ ik-enda, &c.	Ma-kumi k-enda	Mi-roñḡw̄ cenda
Hundred ...	I-gana	I-yana; <i>pl.</i> ma-yana or m-ana	Gana; ma-	I-gana	Fana, 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-, -ñḡ- -a-kwa	Ni-nye. N-. Ni- -nye. -ni-, -n-.	Ami, Mimi. Ni-, Ny- -ni-. -a-ñgu	Imi, Ini. N-. -n-. -a-ñgu, -a-pw̄-, -a-pwa	Mi. N-. -ni-. -a-ñgu	Mimi, Minw̄. Ni-, N-. -mi-. -ni-. -a-ñgu
Thou, thee, thy	Wee. U-, Ū- -ku-. -a-ku	We, Ni-we. U- -we. -ku-. -gw̄, -kw̄	Awe, Wewe. U-, Ku- -ku-. -a-kw̄	Uwe, Ūhw̄, Ūku. Ku-, U- -ku-. -kw̄, -a-kw̄	We, Uwe. U- Wu- -ku-. -a-kw̄	Uwe. U-, Ū- -we-. -w̄
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 Uw̄. 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 Tw̄-, 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-nw̄, Fwi. Wu-, U-, Hu- Fw- -swi. -hu-. -ehu
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, Waw̄. Maw̄- Ma- -wa-, ma-. -a-w̄	Wa, Acw̄, Andua. Asu. Ma- -cw̄. -a-. -w̄w̄	Waw̄. Wa- -wa-. -a-w̄	A-wa, A-waw̄. Wa-, Wi- -wa-, -wi- -a-waw̄, -a-vwe	Waw̄. Wa- -wa-. -a-waw̄	Aw̄, A-nw̄, Ma- -w̄. -a-. -a-w̄
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)	-ontbe, -w̄nde	-onse, &c. Pia	-w̄se. Putu	-ōse	-w̄si, -w̄sini
This, these	Uyu, awa or aa; uyu, ii; riri, yaya or ama; keki, ii; ii, cici; r̄w̄w̄; t̄w̄w̄; kaka; uwu; kw̄kw̄; haha	Uu or uyu, aa or aya; ūū, ii; ii, gaa; ki-ya, i-ya; i-ya, zi-ya or zizi; ūū; tw̄-ii; ki-i; ūū; kw̄-aa, wa-a, mw̄-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; Uū, awa, &c. a-wa; u-gu, u-yu; ii; i-li; a-ya; i-ki; i-vi; &c.		Yuyu, aa; ūū, ii; riri, gaga; kiki, vivi; ii, zizi; lulu; ūū; kaka; ūū; kuku; haha (vava); mumu.

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄om̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄om̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw̄)
This, these (continued)	...	U-yu, a-wu, u-yu, i-yu, &c.	...	U- <i>o</i> or U- <i>y</i> w ; a-w <i>o</i> ; u-g <i>o</i> or u- <i>y</i> w ; i- <i>y</i> w ; &c.	...	I-ye, a <i>o</i> , u <i>w</i> o, i <i>y</i> w, ri <i>r</i> o, &c. -n <i>o</i> (yu-n <i>o</i> , a-n <i>o</i> , u-n <i>o</i> , i-n <i>o</i> , &c.)
That, those	U-ria or U-ria, a-ria ; u-ria, i-ria ; ri-ria, ma-ria ; ki-ria, i-ria ; i-ria, ci-ria ; r <i>o</i> -ria ; t <i>o</i> -ria ; ka-ria ; u-ria ; ku-ria ; ha-ria	U $\bar{u}$ -ya, a $\bar{a}$ -ya, &c.	Huyu-de, hawa- de (or huyu-le, hawa-le), h $\bar{u}$ $\bar{u}$ - de, hii-de, &c.	U- <i>l</i> ya or u- <i>j</i> a ; wa- <i>l</i> ya or wa- <i>j</i> a ; gu- <i>j</i> a or yu- <i>l</i> ya ; &c.	...	Ye-, <i>o</i> -, yu- <i>y</i> a, yu- <i>y</i> athu, yu- <i>y</i> ahu ; a-riat'u, a-riahu ; u-riat'u, i-riahu ; &c. Hi- (Hi-yu, Hi-a ; hi- $\bar{u}$ , hi- <i>i</i> ; hi-ri, hi-ga ; hi-ki, hi- <i>v</i> i ; hi- <i>i</i> , hi- <i>z</i> i ; hi- <i>l</i> u ; hi- <i>v</i> w ; &c. : also Hi- <i>o</i> , Hi- <i>r</i> o, &c.)
Bad ... ..	-ru, -uru. -buku	-bugu. Tabisie,	-suka or -zuka	-lagelage.	-wiwi	-ii
Black ... ..	-iru, -wiru	-vii	-euzi	-wasi		
Female ... ..	-k $\bar{a}$	-ziu, -wiu -ka	-ke. -k $\bar{o}$ ve	Ny- <i>il</i> u ; -a c- <i>il</i> u -ke. -awak $\bar{a}$	-jiru -ce	Ny- <i>ir</i> u, - <i>ir</i> u ce. -te. -aci (sheep). -bice (cattle). -g $\bar{o}$ ma (cattle and hu- mans)
Fierce... ..	-guruki. $\bar{o}$ gi (-ri = sharp)	-buku	-kali	-abili or -birie. -fia	-ekahe	-siru
Good ... ..	-ega, -wega. -sima	-zew, -cew	-ema	Ki-rani, -rani. -l $\bar{o}$ li. -ica. -boie	-edi	-dzu or -dz $\bar{o}$
Great ... ..	-nene	-nene	-kuu. Bora	-mbwaha, -bwaha	-baha	-b $\bar{o}$ mu. -nene
Little ... ..	-nyinyi, -nini	-nini, Kanini	-cucu	-cace. -tini	-do $\bar{n}$ gw	-tite, -dide. -tembe
Long, high, tall	-raia	-wasa, -atsa. -ba $\bar{n}$ gau	-yeya	-lele. -laca	-eza or -weza	-re
Male ... ..	-rume	-ume, -umiu	-yume	-lume. -a w $\bar{o}$ mi, -v $\bar{o}$ mi	-ume	-lume, -dume
Old ... ..	-kuru, -turi. Ki-heti $\bar{q}$	-ku, -nu, -tene	-z $\bar{e}$ $\bar{e}$ . -kuru	-a kala or Kale. -fwie. N-keku. -g $\bar{o}$ si. Ki-dem $\bar{o}$	-a kae. -a sakaa	-kare. -kuru. -vedi $\bar{q}$ . -ko $\bar{n}$ gwe, -ko $\bar{n}$ ga
Red ... ..	-tune, -tuni	N-duune. M-we $\bar{o}$	-kundu	Ngundu, M-kundu	- $\bar{n}$ -kundu	-tune, -dune. -kundu
Rotten ... ..	-uru or -buta	-ki $\bar{o}$ , -kigu. -c $\bar{o}$ u, - $\bar{o}$ u	-lafa. -w $\bar{o}$ wa	- $\bar{o}$ la. -worie	-a kuw $\bar{o}$ a	- $\bar{o}$ la
Short ... ..	-kuhi	-kupi	-fufi	-fupi	-fuhi	-fuhi or -futi. -ivi
Sick ... ..	-ruaru, -dwari. -rim $\bar{o}$ . Mo-ruaru	Mu-wao	-cw $\bar{a}$ $\bar{a}$ , -jwaazi	-ko $\bar{n}$ kwa, -ko $\bar{n}$ gw	-cwaj $\bar{u}$ a	-go $\bar{n}$ gw, -ko $\bar{n}$ gw

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄om̄w̄ or P̄f̄ok̄om̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw̄)
White ...	-eru	·au, ·eu. Mw·au, Nz·au	·kundu (?) (·zeru = <i>holy</i> , <i>pure</i> )	·nañge. ·cok̄wa. Mny·añge	·ewa. Dy·ewa	·eruve, ·aruhe
Above, up, on top	l-guru	Ulu, yulu	Dzuu	l-gulu	Wañga	Dzulu
Before ...	M·bere. Tene	M·bēē	Usoni. Mbēē	M·bele	...	M·bere
Behind ...	Tuta	Edina	Mo·oñgoni wa- N·siñḡw̄ ya	Ny·uma	Ny·uma Nga·luk̄w̄	Ny·uma
Below, down	T̄ini. T̄i. Ruñgu. Cini	Pa·anti, N·bini	Dzi or Tsini	M·sañge·ni. l·si	Si	Tsini
Far ...	Ko·raiya	Ku·atsa	Kuye	Ku·lele, Kula	Hae	Kure
Here ...	Haha	Vāā	Habfa	Aha	Aha	Hiva. Haha. Vava. Han̄w̄
In, inside ...	-a beni. T̄eni, ·ini	N·janue. N·dini ya	·ni. Ku·zimu	-a n·denji. Ko·mweni, A·mweni	N·deni	N·dani. Mu·, ·m̄w̄
Middle ...	N̄·gatigati or Katikati	Kati. V̄w̄·kati	Kahikahi	Gati	...	Kahikahi
Near ...	-a ha·kuhi (·kubi)	Pa·kupi	Ha·fufi	Ka·vui	...	Yevi, Hehi
Outside ...	N·ja. Ku·uma. T̄ima	N·dza	Yawa. Nse	Si·gati	Si·gati. Some	Ndze. Ku·nze
Plenty, many	·iñgi	·iñgi. M·wita	·inji	·eñgi, ·iñgi. L̄olil̄ol̄i	Fwanda	·eñgi. Abau
There ...	Ku·ria. Ha·ria	Wayā. Ekūū Ku·ya	Hu·kude. Ha·bfade	Ah̄w̄. Alya. U·k̄w̄. Kulya. Aja	Hala	Hariathu. ·k̄w̄. Vara. Hik̄w̄. Hah̄w̄. V̄w̄. Kura Lavi?, ·hi? Hik̄w̄?
Where? ...	·ha?, ·ka? Me·ha? Me·ku?	Na·ku?, ·iba?	Ku?, kuni?	Hiyw̄? Haw̄?	Hi?	Lavi?, ·hi? Hik̄w̄?
No! ...	N·di·ōta! Aca! Ko·ti·ri!	Tiw̄w̄!	Si·oyw̄!	Hii! 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. T̄w̄- (Tau), T̄e- (Tai), Ta-, &c.	Si, Si-, Su-, Sa-	...	Si, Si-, Zi- Kha-, Kh', Thā-, ·ta
To ...	Ko-, Ku-, Gu-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	·gōba. ·hora	·kuna. ·vwa. ·kanya	·biga	·kwita	·biga	·piga
„ buy, sell	·gura	·ua. ·twa	·guya	·gula	·zōra	·gula
„ come ...	·ōka, ·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 ·taōka. ·kuina	·vina	·haka	·torōka	·zaziga
„ die ...	·kua	·kwa	·fwa	·fwa	·fwa	·fa
„ eat ...	·ria	·ya. lika. ·uma	·ca, ·ja	·jiga	·la	·rya
„ give ...	·hee. ·ruta	·neñga	·bfa. ·yavya	·hawa	·iñga	·va
„ go ...	·bie, ·zie, ·inuka. ·cera	·enda. ·ti	·enda	·gala	·tonga	·enda. ·hua. ·enenda. ·hamba, ·tamba. ·lāā

English	11. Kikuyu 11 a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄kw̄mw̄ or Pfw̄kw̄mw̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw̄)
To ... ..	Kw̄-, Ku-, Gu-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ kill ...	-uraga. -urra	-aa. -dila	-yaga	-laga. -şinja	-kw̄oma	-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	-şiya	-rica, -rega. -laca. -sia, -sika
„ love, want	-enda	-kyenda, -enda	-enda. -dzaka	-saya	-kunda, -kundie	-hendza. -kunda
„ see ...	-ōna. -rora	-ōna. -dzidza	-w̄na	-ōna. -lōla	-w̄w̄na. -iyuwa	-ōna. -lōla
„ sit, remain, abide	-ikara	-ekala	-kaa	-kala, -kata	-ikāā	-sagala, -sala. -kala
„ sleep ...	-kw̄oma. -cuñga	-mama. -kw̄oma. -likwa	-sindzia. -yala	-tuñgura	-şinzia	-lala
„ stand, stop, be erect	-rugama	-mama, -umama. -uñgema, -uñgama, -umana	-sumama	-kaa kimu-si	?-şw̄oma	-ima
„ steal ...	-iya	-ya. ñēa. ñgēa	-iwa	-iva	-iwa	-ia, iya

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KIKUYU AND MERU

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mw̄-, Mu-, M'** (mu-, yu-, u-, w̄-); 2. **A-** (a-); 3. **Mw̄-, Mu-** (mu-, u-); 4. **Me-, Mi-** (mi-, i-); 5. **Ũi-, 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. **Rw̄-, Ru-, Lu-** (rw̄-, ru-); 12. **Tw̄-** (tw̄-, tu-); 13. **Ka-** (ka-); 14. **Ū-, U-** (u-); 15. **Ku-, Kw̄-** (ku-); 16. **Ha-** (ha-); (17. only represented by the suffix -ini).

## PREFIXES, &amp;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-, Ũi-** (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, &amp;c., IN PŪKW̄MŪ

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-, Rw̄-** (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, -mw̄; -ni).

## PREFIXES, &amp;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, &amp;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, &amp;c., IN NIKA

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**. (mu-, yu-, w-); 2. **A**. (a-); 3. **Mu**, **M**. (mu-, u-); 4. **Mi**. (mi-, i-); 5. **Ri**<sup>1</sup>, **Dzi**<sup>1</sup> (ri-, i-); 6. **Ma**. (ma-, ga-); 7. **Ki**, **C'**, **Ci**. (ki-, c'-); 8. **Vi**, **Z'**. (vi-, z'-); 8 a. **Vi**, **Fi**. (vi-, fi-); 9. **N**. (**M**), **Ny'**, — (n- (m-), nyi-, i-); 10. **N**. (**M**), **Ny'**, — (n-, nyi-, zi-); 11. **Lu**, **Ru**. (lu-, ru-); 12<sup>2</sup>. **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, Emberre, Teraka, and Igwaji, east and south-east Kikuyu); and 11 a, Meru, or north-east Kikuyu.

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

13. **Pøkwømw** 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 Kilimanjarø.

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

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.

<sup>1</sup> *Pl.* No. 4, **Mi**.<sup>2</sup> ? 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 <sup>1</sup> -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, Kwombirō	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-šwa	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-fī. M-bale; fi-ale (17 d).	Mu-vwi; mi-	M-ūvi, Z-uvi; m-šale. (M-tegō = <i>trap-arrow</i> )	M-dali, M-sale. Hōsa; ma+. Golwa; ma+ ( <i>wooden</i> <i>tipped</i> ). Ki-gumba ( <i>iron tipped</i> )	M-dali. M-sale. M-fulō	...
Axe, adze ...	Šōka; ma- šōka. 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-šuve (18 a). I-fwōŋō. Jōbō; ma+	Ny-ani	...	Ny-ani	...
Back ... ..	M-oñgō. Mu-hōñgō	M-yōñgō	Mu-goñgō	Mu-goñgō	Mu-goñgō	M-goñgō
Banana ... ..	I-rūū. I-rūyū; ma- l-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. Šuki. 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; ši- Ki-te; vi- (17 c).	N-deye	N-dege	N-dege	M-dege	N-dege

<sup>1</sup> 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 or N-wili	Mu-ili; mi-	M-wili	...
Bone ... ..	I-fūo. I-fua. I-fuha	I-γūa	Mu-vuha	Ki-vuha	Vuha; ma +	...
Bow ... ..	U-ha. Wu-da (17). U-rara (17 d)	Wu-ra	Luū-ta	U-ta	U-ta	...
Bowels ... ..	Ma-ula	...	I-fu	I-fu; ma-	Ma-fu (I-fu). Ki-ñkuñku	...
Borassuspalm	Sawerω	N-dωgω; ma +	Mu-vumω	M-bumω	M-sala? Mw-andu?	...
Brains ... ..	O-roñgω, <i>pl.</i> nyo-. (Kibω- loñgω = skull)	U-fura; ma +	Uw-oñgω	Uw-oñgω; <i>pl.</i> b-oñgω	Ubw-oñgω; <i>pl.</i> mb-oñgω	...
Breast (man's)	M-bafu; ma- Ki-ala; ši-ala	M-bafu	Ki-fua.	Ki-fua	Ki-fuwa	...
Breast (woman's)	I-vele, I-wehe; ma- Ki-beeta; ši- Ki-bōta; ñ-bōta	Ki-kombe	Tombω; ma +. Ki-wele	Tombω	Tombω	...
Brother ... ..	N-dehe ( <i>Old</i> <i>Caga</i> ). Mω- nω. Wa-ma, Mw-anama. Mw-ana-n-die	M-dw-eru; <i>pl.</i> wa-dw-eru	N-dugu. Lumbu. Mu-kulu. Nw-ene-tu	N-dugu	N-dugu. M-kulu. M-vuna. Mw-en'-etu	N-dugu
Buffalo ... ..	M-bωω, M-bōhω, M-bōgω	M-bōγω	M-bōgω	M-bōgω	M-bōgω	...
Bull ... ..	Sau, N-sau	N-saω, Kin-saω	N-kambaku. Tule. N-dama ( <i>juv.</i> )	Kambaku. N-gombe ñ-gōsi ...	N-jeka. N-gulumale	N-ombe dume
Buttocks ... ..	Ma-dakω. O-rumω. Ki-sia. Ki-irarω. Ki-ruarūω. Ma-tulu	Ši-ndikω. M-bweca	Tako; ma-	...	Ma-takω	...
Canoe... ..	N-galawa, N-gilawa	...	Dalu; ma-	Dalu; ma +	M-tumbwi	...
Cat ... ..	N-kite. Paka or M-paka	M-nyau	M-nyaw. Conjwe	M-nyaw	M-nyau	...
Charcoal ... ..	I-kāā; ma-kāā	...	Ma-kaa	Ma-kala	...	...
Chief ... ..	Mañge, Mañgi	Mañgi; wa +. Mambω. M-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

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Cloth ... ..	N-guwwo. Swoori. N-setwo; mi- Swaari	N-guwwo. Swoori. N-sori	Suke, Guni	N-guwwo. Guni	Suke	...
Coco-nut palm	M-site	...	Mũ-nazi	M-nazi; mi-	Nazi	...
Cold ... ..	M-behwo, Bew, M-biw. Ki-sie (17 a)	M-behwo	M-pehwo	M-pehwo	Pehw. M-pehwo	...
Country ... ..	U-ruka; ma- O-ruka; njo-ruka. I-saŋga; ma-	I-saŋga	Ni-ŋi	ŋi	Si	...
Cow ... ..	Mbe. N-ombe N-gumbe (17 b). N-umbe (17 d). N-ube (17 c). Umbe (17 a)	Uñ-umbe. Ki-ñombe	Goma. M-buguma. Moli ( <i>juv.</i> )	N-ombe mo- yele	N-ombe. M-buguma. Moli	N-ombe m-twanzi <i>or</i> M-buguma
Crocodile ...	Ki-nyañu; ŋi- Ki-nyañ; fi- Ki-nyañ. Ki-nyañi	Ki-nyaña; vi-	Mamba	Mamba. Bomwo	Mamba	...
Date palm...	I-kaŋgaci, Y-aŋgaji. I-hārārā	I-yaŋgaci	Mu-sala	...	M-sala	...
Day ... ..	N-konũ. N-saniñ. Suku. M-firi. N-yimwo; <i>pl.</i> m-umwo	M-firi. Mu-si; mi-si	Mu-ŋi. Siku. (Mu-ŋi = <i>day-</i> <i>light</i> )	Siku	Siku. M-si, (Zuwa = <i>day-</i> <i>light</i> )	...
Devil ... ..	A-sukwo <i>or</i> Wu-sukwo. U-sukwa. U-kekw. U-kwale. Mu-rumu; va-, wa-, <i>or</i> ba-	Swi; ma+	M-pepwo	M-pepwo	M-pepwo	...
Doctor ... ..	Mw-aŋga, N-gaŋga	...	Mu-yaŋga	M-saŋgi	...	...
Dog ... ..	I-kite; ma- M-bara. Ki-ite; fi-ite	Kite. I-guro	Kuli	Kuli	Kuli. M-bwa. Si-kokwo	Mbwa
Donkey ... ..	N-dzoi. I-cuŋgu. I-se	Zwe, N-zwe	Jowe. M-punda. Ki-hoŋgwe	N-jowe	N-jowa. M-punda	M-punda
Door ... ..	Mw-oŋwo. Mw-aŋwo	Mw-aŋwo	Lu-uvi	M-laŋwo. L-uvi; ny-uvi	L-uvi. M-laŋwo	...
Dream ... ..	I-łodia <i>or</i> Nya-łodia. J-oria. N-dwooswo	N-doro	Swozi. N-doto	Swozi <i>or</i> N-jwozi	Swozi; ma-	...
Drum ... ..	N-goma. M-tiŋwo	N-goma	N-goma	N-goma	N-goma	...
Ear ... ..	Ku-đu. Ku-rni. Ku-hi (17 a)	Ku-rwi. I-sikiwo; ma-sikiwo	Gu-twi	Gu-twi	Gu-twe	Gw-itwe

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Egg ... ..	Li-borḫ. I-barwe. I-bore. N-gḫḫ, Iḫ-gḫḫ	I-bore	Tagi	Tagi	Tagi	...
Elephant ...	Sḫfu. N-dḫfu, N-jḫfu N-jḫfu	N-dḫfu, N-jḫfu	Tembḫ, N-tembḫ	N-thembḫ. Sḫvu	N-tembḫ. N-gḫḫḫmi	...
Excrement	Ma-rifi, Ma-difi, Ma-fi, Ma-tufi. Ki-ala, Ki- raḫi, Ki-rarḫ	Ma-rifi, Fari	Ma-vi	...	Ma-vi	...
Eye ... ..	I-r-isḫ. R-isḫ	R-isḫ; m-esḫ	Z-iḫḫ	Z-iḫḫ or T-isḫ; m-esḫ	Z-isḫ. M-esḫ	L-isḫ or S-isḫ. M-esḫ
Face, forehead	Ki-amḫ; ḫi- or fi- Ki-saḫḫ; fi-	Ki-amu	C-ene; vy-ene	C-ene; vy-	U-sḫ	...
Fat ... ..	Ma-fuḫa, Ma- fura, Ma-fuda. Ka-nda. Sunya	Ma-fura	Ma-vuta	Ma-vuta	Ma-vuta. Lu-gala. N-gulunya	...
Father ...	Baba. Wan-de. N-dḫḫ, N-die. N-deye	N-diḫ. Vava. Apāā (18 a). N-diḫ-fḫ, N-die	Tate. Iḫḫ, Iḫ	Tate. Isḫ	Tate. Isḫ, Ise	Tata
Fear ... ..	Wi-lai. O-wu. Wu-ḫwu. Wu-ḫḫḫ	J-ḫḫḫḫ	Ḫga	U-ḫga	W-ḫga	...
Finger ...	'Nni. Kimḫ-nḫ. Kimu-nyḫ, Ki-nyḫ. Mu-nḫ	M-nywi. Fi-ḫla. Mu-nyu	C-ala; vy-ala	C-ala; vy-	(?) <i>pl.</i> Dḫle	...
Fire ... ..	M-ḫḫ. M-ḫḫḫ. Mu-rḫ	M-oru	Mu-ḫḫḫ	M-ḫḫ	M-ḫḫ	M-ḫḫḫ
Fish ... ..	I-kuḫḫa	N-kuḫḫa	Fi	Fi; mafi. Gḫḫ	Ny-ama ya ma-zi. M-bisi	...
Foot ... ..	Ku-dende. U-rende. Ḫ-wḫḫ. Nya-wayḫ. Nu-tufu ( <i>heel</i> )	Ku-rende. Ku-mḫi; <i>pl.</i> ma-mḫi	Mu-lundi. Lu-ayḫ. M-kḫḫḫ	Mu-lundi	Ki-ga? Ha-za. Lw-ayḫ	Mu-gulu; mi-
Forest ...	M-sudu. N-gera. N-gorḫḫḫ. N-gumi, N-gudu	Ki-amrḫ	Mu-zitu	M-zitu	M-bagu	...
Fowl ... ..	N-guku	N-guku	N-guku	N-guku	N-guku	...
Frog ... ..	N-geli. I-kura. Kilḫ. N-gwale. I-kilwa	I-rḫme	J-ula	J-ula	J-ula	...
Ghost ... ..	Mu-rumu; va- or ba. N-giliḫ. Ki-rinji; ḫi- Ki-riḫe; fi- ḫi-rinje; fi-	Ki-nje	M-pepḫ. Mu-zimu	M-zimu. Pepḫ	Ki-zuli. N-kaka	...

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Giraffe ...	Ny-öli, Ölii. N-dia	...	N-deya	...	N-twiga	...
Girl, maiden	Mw-ali	M-bori	Mu-ndelee; wa- Ka-ndelee; vi- Ka-vele	Ka-ndelee; vi-	M-ndelee; wa-ndelee	...
Goat ... ..	M-buru, M-buri. N-daina (17 b)	Im-buzi. M-buru. M-buri	M-buzi	M-buzi	M-buzi. M-peeni (20 a)	M-buzi
„ (he) ...	Ölö, Örow. Horö	Örow	N-döölome. Fulata	Fulata	Fulata. Bebelu	Bulata
„ (she)	M-höma. N-göwö. Sawana (17 d)	M-yöma	M-balika. N-töyöta	Töyöta or M-buguma	M-buguma. N-töyöta. Ka-vulata	Töyöta or M-buguma
God ... ..	I-ruva, E-ruwa	Ruwa. Suva	Mu-luñgu	Mu-luñgu	M-luñgu	Mu-luñgu
Grandparent	Mu-eku. Babu	Kököw	Baba ö. Wau ö. Weya	Baba ö. Wau ö	Baba ö. Wau ö. Nyö-kwe m-kulu	...
Grass ... ..	Ma-ra. Ny-asi. U-weresi (17 d)	Ny-ansi. Ma-ra	Föwö. Lu-şuki	Föwö; ma+. Inde; ma+. M-ani. Kusi	Ny-asi. Z-ani; m-ani	...
Ground ...	Ö-rika. W-anda (17). Si. Sumbai	M-bai	Si. Lu-wañgwa. U-loñgö	Si	Si	...
Ground-nut	...	...	N-jugu	Sugu	N-jugu	...
Guinea-fowl	N-gañga. I-raña. U-furu (17b). N-gelele	Ny-añga. N-gelele	N-kañga	N-khañga	N-kañga. N-kelele	...
Gun ... ..	Wa-leböwö. Nge-böwe- böwö. Ki-pöwöwöwö. Ki-alöwö; fi- M-bunduki (17 c).	Bwindiki	Futi	Futi	Futi	...
Hair ... ..	N-dzui, N-ji. Ma-fuli, Ma-fili	N-juj. N-zui. Seri	Fili	Fili	Lu-vili. (Lu-fili = one hair); Fili	Lu-nyuele; nyuele
Hand ... ..	M-könu, N-könu. U-hi. Kö-ököw	U-hi; ma-hi. M-köwö; mi-	Mu-köwö. Ki-gasa; -yasa	Gasa	M-köwö. N-konde. N-gumi. Ki-fumba. Ki-gasa	Mu-köwö
Head ... ..	Mü-dö. N-röe. N-höe. M-döe; mi-	M-rwi. J-öñgö. Mu-rue	Mu-twi	Mu-twi	Mu-twe, M-twi	Li-twe
Heart ... ..	N-göö. (I-hima = liver)	N-göö or Eñ-göwö	M-oyö. (I-ni = liver)	M-oyö	M-oyö. (Z-oyö = large heart)	...
Heel ... ..	Sedu, Sendu, or Ki-sendu. Ki-sinanö. U-tufö; nyu-	Tutunye	Ki-haya	Ki-haga; vi-	Ki-siginö. Ki-haga	...
Hide ... ..	N-jöni, Şöni. N-döñgö	N-jöni	Lu-kiñgö	Lu-kiñgö. Babu	N-kiñgö. M-köta	...
Hill ... ..	l-bici	...	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Ka-lima. l-tunda	...
Hippopotamus	N-gerre, N-gerere	N-gerere	M-vulu	Ki-boñkhö	M-vulu. Ki-boñkhö	...

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Hoe ... ..	I-ebe (17 a). L-embe	I-jembe	...	Gembe; ma+. M-gembe; mi-	...	...
Honey ... ..	V-uki, W-uki	Wu-ki	U-ki	W-uki	U-ki, U-ci. W-uki	...
Horn ... ..	Ū-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-sungu	...	Falasi	Falasi	Falasi	Farasi
House... ..	Mba, N-umba, N-uba, Ny-umba. M-bii; fi-bii. I-tefiw. M-calw. I-toñw	Ny-umba. I-banda. I-huru	Ny-umba. Kaya	Ny-umba. Kaya	Ny-umba. N-anda. (Z-umba = a large house)	N-anda; ma-
Hunger ... ..	N-jāā. Sotw (17 d).	N-jaa	Sala	Sala	Sala, Gumbw	...
Husband ... ..	M-mi (17 a).	Em-būoñge	M-gw̄si. Mu-lume	M-gw̄si; wa-	M-gw̄si. M-lume	...
Hyena ... ..	I-fisi. I-fulu. Sisi. I-rabulu; ma- (17 d)	I-batw	Fisi. Bau. Ma-njakw	Fisi. Bau. Ndzaku; ma-	Baw. Fisi. N-dilili. Ki-ñgugwa	...
Iron ... ..	M-inya, M-enya. Ma-rĩnga	M-inya	M-somw. Ki-lama	Ki-lama	Ki-rama	J-uma
Island ... ..	I-rua. Ki-ĩnga. Ki-rĩngitia	Ki-dara	Ki-siwa. Ki-luwa	...	Ki-luwa	...
Ivory ... ..	Ū-be; <i>pl.</i> bebe. Ma-hehw. U-embe lwa šwfu. Ombe lō nj-ɔftu	Fegw or Gegw	N-tembw. Fea	Lu-fea. Tembw	M-pembe za n-tembw	...
Knee ... ..	Nr̄i, N-dru. I-ndi, Ndi. I-riki. Keri (17)	N-dī	Vindi. I-swi, I-zwi	Vinti; ma+	I-di; ma-di. Vindi; ma+	...
Knife ... ..	Ki-su; fi- Ki-adu. Ki-ɔšw. Ū-bañga. Ki-andwi	Ki-andwi	Tuni; ma+. Sime. Lu-pañga	Tuni; ma+	N-gw̄la	...
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-amauru (17 a). I-rumu. N-gwe (17 d). N-gulam̄u	M-lula	Šui	Šuwi. Duma	Sui. Duma	...
Lion ... ..	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	...

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Lips ... ..	M-lōmu. M-ōmō. l-rumbu. Fi-ramu ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-umu, Mi-umu	Mu-lōmō	M-lōmō; mi-	Mu-lōmō	...
Magic... ..	W-aūga, N-sawi <i>or</i> Wu-sawi	U-sawi	U-ṣawi	U-cawi. U-gaŋga ( <i>good</i> )	U-sayi	...
Maize... ..	Ma-hemba, Y-embe, l-mba	l-emba, Pemba, Hemba	Mu-hemba. Ma-pemba	Mam-phemba. Ku-bonda	M-pemba	...
Man ... ..	'Nru; va- Mu-ndu; wa- va-. N-dumi, 'M-mi ( <i>vir.</i> , <i>husband</i> ). M-sorō ( <i>warrior</i> , <i>young man</i> )	M-ndu; wa- (Em-būōnge = <i>husband</i> )	Mu-ntu; wa- (M-gōṣi = <i>vir.</i> )	Mu-nthu, M-ntu; wa-	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu
Meat ... ..	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ... ..	...	...	Mu-ziyi	M-ziye	...	...
Milk ... ..	Ma-lela, Ma- ruwa. (-kama = <i>to milk</i> )	Ma-riwa	M-ele	M-ele (-kama = <i>to milk</i> )	M-ele. (-kama = <i>to milk</i> )	...
Monkey ... ..	N-gima. N-gwōnda. Ki-naŋgoyō; ṣi- <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- wife in Bon- dei</i> ). Nyō-kwe. Nin-e	Mami. M-lala	M-nala. Mame. Nyō-kwe. Nin-e	Mama
Mountain ... ..	Subalō. l-fumbu. l-fufu. M-sari. U-rō; <i>pl.</i> ñkyu-rō	Fumbu	Mū-lima	Lu-gulu?	Lu-gulu; ma- M-lima. Lu-gundi (20 a)	Ki-lima
Mouth ... ..	Ka-na. Fi-ramu. Dumbu, Rumbu, Lumbu	Rumbu	Ka-nwa	Ka-nwa	M-lōmō	M-lōmō
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ō-sāā; <i>pl.</i> ṣaa. N-caa; <i>pl.</i> n-jaa. N-jaa; <i>pl.</i> ma-njaa	N-jala	Kombe; ma +. Lu-kombe; ñ-kombe	...	N-kombe	...
Name ... ..	l-rina. 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. Ŧ-ombe. N-jeku. M-palala	N-ombe	N-ombe. M-palala	N-ombe
Paddle ... ..	...	...	Kafi	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lōōti, Ma-lōyōti	Ma-lōyō. 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-guve, N-guwe	N-guwe	N-guluwe	N-guūwe <i>or</i> N-gumwe	N-guluwe	...
Pigeon ... ..	M-beta.	l-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-foñgō. M-edenyi. Mu-reny'. 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. l-reeze (17)	l-rawā	Šōni	Šōni	Sōni	...
Sheep ... ..	C-ōondi ; ši-. l-cōondi ; ma-. J-anria ; ma +. l-horima. (Ū-luvi = <i>lamb</i> )	M-ōndō. N-onzi (18 a)	N-gōtō. Samba. N-kōsōyōlō ( <i>ram</i> )	N-gōtō. Samba. Kōsōgōlō ( <i>ram</i> )	N-gōlō. N-dōlōme. M-buguma ♀	...
Shield ... ..	N-gaw, N-gawō	N-gawō	N-gawō	N-gaw	N-gawō	...
Shoulder ... ..	l-veva	...	Wega, Eya ; ma +, ma'eya	Wega ; ma +	Wega	...
Sister ... ..	M-sigiōgō. M-siki. 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-dōñgō, N-roñgō, M-roñgō	N-jōni	Babu	Babu	N-kanda. N-kiñgō. M-kōta	...
Sky ... ..	E-rua. l-buci (17). Ma-fuši (17 b). Ma- rumbi (17 d). l-ruhu (17 c)	Ka-yu	Lu-wiñgu, M-biñgu. Mu-luñgu	U-lañga	Ku-lañga	...

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Slave ... ..	I-siŋga, I-siŋga	M-sorö <i>or</i> M-zorö; va-zorö	M-šumba. Mü-puna Mü-tuñwa ♀	M-tumwa	M-tumwa. Mn-dele	M-tumwa
Sleep ... ..	Ma-dö, Ma-rö. Ru-ö (17 d), Tö-ö (17 c)	Ma-riö (I-lāā = <i>verb</i> )	U-siŋza	...	N-toñgö	...
Smoke ... ..	Mu-zu, M-sü	M-tsi	M-ösi	M-ösi	M-ösi	...
Snake ... ..	Šöka, 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-bwañge. Mw-ana wa ki-umi	Nw-ana	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> yu-ana	M-bwañga. Mw-ana m-gösi	Mw-ana mu-lume
Song ... ..	Ki-ibö; ši- Ki-imbö; fi- Ma-fina	Oñ-gora. Lu-mbö	U-ila; ny-ila. Imbö	Zumö, (-imba = <i>to sing</i> )	W-ila	...
Spear ... ..	Fumö, I-fümü. M-bere	Fumö	Guha	Guha	Guha	...
Spirit, soul	Mu-rumu	...	Mü-zimu. M-pepö	Pepö. Löhö	M-zimu, M-oyö	Mü-zimu
Star ... ..	Ny-enyeri, Ny-inyiri	N-dondö	Lu-tondö	Tondö	Lu-tondö	N-tondö
Stick ... ..	Ki-ri, Ki-di. M-señge. M-büri. N-dici	M-señge	N-göda	N-göda	N-köme. Bañköla. Fimbö	Fimbö
Stomach ... ..	Ma-ula	...	...	I-fu; ma-	I-gu. Tumbö. Nda	...
Stone ... ..	I-we; ma-we. I-hö, Ny-ihö; ma-hö	I-we, I-bwe	I-we. I-bö	I-we; ma-	I-we	...
Stool ... ..	...	Ki-cumbi	Ki-ti; vi-ti	Ki-ti; vi-	...	...
Sun ... ..	E-rüa, I-ruva. M-neñgeri, N-neñgeri; 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-böLö- tašimba, N-dekere (17 c). M-böLö	M-böLö	Ma-humba	Ma-humbu	Humbu	...
Thief ... ..	M-wiwi. I-lañgö	M-rañgö	M-bavi. N-wivi	M-bavi	M-bavi	...
Thigh ... ..	Ki-nama. Ki-söwu (17)	Ki-nama	N-oñga. Ny-oñga	Ki-gudi	Wambö	...

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

English	17. Caga, <i>S. C.</i>	18. Pare-Gwen $\omega$ 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-d $\omega$ e 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Wind ... ..	B $\acute{e}$ $\omega$ . N-dimu. M-beh $\omega$ . U-tanu. M-kuma (17 c). U-rat $\omega$ , Mbu-rat $\omega$ (17 d)	M-kuma	Peh $\omega$	Peh $\omega$ . U-heh $\omega$	M-peh $\omega$	...
Witch... ..	Mu-a $\acute{n}$ ga. A-l $\omega$ a. M-sawi, N-sawi	M-sawi	M-sawi. Mu-sayi	M-sawi	M-sawi	...
Witchcraft	U-sawi	...	U-sawi. N-doywa	U-sawi. U-ga $\acute{n}$ ga	U-sawi	...
Woman ... ..	M-f $\acute{e}$ l $\acute{e}$ 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 L $\omega$ . Em-bora	M-vele, Mu-vyele. Mu-ndele	M-vyele	M-vyele. M-ndele	M-twanzi
Womb ... ..	U-r $\acute{o}$ ' $\omega$ . U-nene. U-rud $\omega$ (17 c)	I-lemwa	N-d $\acute{a}$	I-fu	N-da. I-fu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	$\omega$ -k $\acute{u}$ i, N-gwi, N-g $\acute{u}$	N-g $\acute{u}$ i Em-pande	Lu-kuni	N-khuni	Lu-kuni	...
Yam ... ..	Ki-ya ; si- Ki-kwa ; fi-	Ki-ya	Ki-lu $\acute{n}$ gu	Ki-lu $\acute{n}$ gu	N-kudumbe	...
Year ... ..	Mw-aka, M-aka	Mw-aka	N-waka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	...
Yesterday	Wu-k $\acute{o}$ wu, U-kwau, Kau, l-w $\omega$	I-yu $\omega$	Zana. Gul $\omega$ . Zuzi	Zana	Gul $\omega$ . Zuzi	...
Zebra... ..	I-tik $\omega$	I-tik $\omega$	Punda	N-kul $\omega$	M-punda mi-lia	...
One ... ..	-mui, -mu, -m $\omega$	M $\acute{o}$ si, -mwi	B $\acute{o}$ si. Mwe- $\acute{n}$ ga, -mwe	B $\acute{o}$ si. Mwe- $\acute{n}$ ga ; -mwe	B $\acute{o}$ si. Mwe- $\acute{n}$ ga or -imwe	-mwe. M $\acute{o}$ ja
Two ... ..	-vili, -wii, -bi, -vi, -wi	-wi. Y-eri	-ili	-idi, -ili, -ii	-ili or M-bili	M-bili, -wili
Three... ..	-hahu, -rar $\omega$ , -radu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu, -utatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four ... ..	-ini, -nna, -ina	-nna, -nne	-nne, -ne	-nne	-nne	-nne
Five ... ..	-hanu, -tanu, -tan $\omega$ , -rau	-tanu, -zanu	- $\acute{s}$ anu, - $\acute{s}$ an $\omega$	- $\acute{s}$ an $\omega$	- $\acute{s}$ an $\omega$	- $\acute{s}$ an $\omega$
Six ... ..	-radahu, -ndaru, -randaru. Fi-tanu na ki-mu	Ndaru, -randaru	M $\acute{u}$ -tandatu	M-tandatu	M-tandatu	M-tanda
Seven... ..	M-fu $\acute{n}$ gade, Fu $\acute{n}$ gare, Fu $\acute{n}$ gahi. Fi-tanu na fi-wi	M-fu $\acute{n}$ gare	M $\acute{u}$ -fu $\acute{n}$ gate	M-fu $\acute{n}$ gate	M-fu $\acute{n}$ gate	M-fu $\acute{n}$ gati

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenw 18a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Eight ... ..	Nyanyi, Nyanya. Fi-tanu na fi-radu	Fi-nana	Mu-nane	M-nane	M-nane	M-nane
Nine ... ..	K-ēda, K-enda, Ky-enda. Fi-tanu na fi-ina	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda
Ten ... ..	1-kumi	1-kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi. M-loŋgw	Kumi
Eleven ...	1-kumi na ki-mw	1-kumi na ki-mwi	Kumi na -ñwe	Kumi na mwosi	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-loŋgw mi-ili	Mi-loŋgw mi-ili or Mi-oŋgw mi-idi	Mi-loŋgw m-idi. Mi-oŋgw mi-idi	Ma-kumi a-idi or Ma-kumi ma-idi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ga-rarw or ha-raru, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-raru	Mi-loŋgw mi-tatu	Mi-oŋgw mi-tatu	Mi-loŋgw mi-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-tatu
Forty ... ..	Ma-kumi ga-nna or ha-ana, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-ana	Mi-loŋgw mi-ne	Mi-oŋgw mi-nne	Mi-loŋgw mi-nne	Ma-kumi ma-nne
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ga-tanw, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-tanu	Mi-loŋgw mi-šanw	Mi-oŋgw mi-šanw	Mi-loŋgw mi-sanw	Ma-kumi ma-sanw
Sixty ... ..	Ma-kumi ga-randaru, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-randaru	Mi-loŋgw mu-tandatu	Mi-oŋgw m-tandatu	Mi-loŋgw m-tandatu	Ma-kumi m-tanda
Seventy ...	Ma-kumi m-fuŋgade, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-fuŋgare	Mi-loŋgw mu-fuŋgate	Mi-oŋgw m-fuŋgate	Mi-loŋgw m-fuŋgate	Ma-kumi m-fuŋgati
Eighty ...	Ma-kumi nyanya, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-nana	Mi-loŋgw mu-nane	Mi-oŋgw m-nane	Mi-loŋgw m-nane	Ma-kumi m-nane
Ninety ...	Ma-kumi k-enda, &c.	Ma-kumi k-enda	Mi-loŋgw k-enda	Mi-oŋgw k-enda	Mi-loŋgw k-enda	Ma-kumi k-enda
Hundred ...	Ŋ-gama (17), 1-hana, Jana. Yana	1-ŋana	Gana	Gana	Gana	Gana
Thousand ...	Lule. Kikū. Ma-hana i-kumi	Ma-ŋana. i-kumi	Kulija	Ma-gana kumi	...	...
I, me, my ...	Nyinyi, Inyi. Ŋgi, Ŋg, Ni, N, ŋi, I. -ŋgi, -ni, -si. -a-kw, -a-kwa.	Inyi. Ni, N. -ŋgi, -ŋji. -a-kwa	Imi. Mimi. Ni. Na. -ni. -a-ŋgu	Mimi. Na, Ki. -ni. -a-ŋgu	Miye. Muye (20 a). Ni, N. -ni. -a-ŋgu	Anye. Ni, N. -ni. -a-ŋgu
Thou, thee, thy	ŋi-oww, Iw, Ewe, Iwe. Wu-, Ku-, Ki-, Kw, W, U. -ku. -a-fw, -fu	Ibwe. U-, Ku. -ku. -a-fw	1-we, Wewe, Wew. U. -we. -ku. -a-ww, -a-kw, -yw	Wewe. U, Ku. -ku. -a-kw	Weye. Berewe (20 a). U. -ku. -a-kw	Wee. U. -ku. -a-kw
He, him, his	W, We, Ye, Yi-owwu. A. -m-, -n-, -mu. -a-ke, -a-kwe	1-sw. A. -m. -a-kwe	Yee, Yuja. A. -mu-. -yw, -ye, -a-ye, -a-kwe	Yeye. Ka, A. -mu-, -m. -a-kwe	Yeye. Ayu (20 a). Ha, Ka. -m-, -mw. -a-kwe	Yu-la. Yu, A. -m-, -mu. -a-ke

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenō 18 a. Casu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dōe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
We, us, our	Ise, Ese. Sō. Lō-, Lu-, Ta-, Ti-, Dō-, Du- -lu-, -du-, -ehu, -a-ru, -a-du, -a-mōdu	Iswi. Tsū-, Swa- -tsu-?. -eru?	Iswi, Swiō. Ti-, T'. -tu-, -ti-, -swi, -eṣu, -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, Nyō. Mō-, Mu-. -nyi -mu-, -a-nu	Imwe. Mu- -mu-?. -enu	Inwi, Nwiō. Mu- -nyi. -wa- -enu	Nwinwi. Mu- -wa-. -enu	Nyuwe, Nūwe. M-, Mw-, Mi-?. -enu	Nyie. Mu- -enu
They, them, their	Wō. Awa. Wa-, Va- -wa-. -a-wō, -a-mwawō	Iwō. Wa- -wa-. -a-wō	Wawō, Wawa. Wa- -wa-. -wa- -a-we, -a-ō	Wawō. Wa- -wa-. -a-ō	Wa-dya. Wa- -wa-. -a-ō	Wa-la. Wa- -wa-. -a-ō
All ... .. This, these	-ōse -cu, wu, e-u, ū-ū; a-ava, a-wa; u-fu, i-fu, e-u, ū-ū, i-ū; i-i; i-li; a-ha, a-ga; i-ki; i-ṣi, i-fi; i-i; i-ti, i-zi, i-tsi; u-lu; ?u-tu; a-ka; u-u, u-wu; u-ku; a-wa-	-ōṣe -i-ū; a-wa; i-u; i-i; &c.	-ōṣe U-yu; a-wa; ū-nū; i-nu; i-ji or jiji; a-ya; i-ci; i-vi; i-nū; i-zi; ū-lū; a-ka; ū-nū; ku-nu; a-ha; u-mu	-ōse U-yu; a-wa; &c., much as in Sambala	-ōseni; -ōse Yu-nō; wa-nō; u-nō; i-nō; di-nō; ya-nō; ki-nō; vi-nō; i-nō; zi-nō; lu-nō; (? wa-nō = Class 12); ka-nō; u-nō; ku-nō; ha-nō, ha-nu, u-mu	-ōte? Yu-nō or hu-yu; wa-nō 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; ṣi-la, fi-la, &c. l-tō; i-vō, i-wō; i-tō; i-yō; i-lō; i-ō; i-kiō; i-fō; i-yō; i-tō; i-lō; i-tō; i-kō; i-tō; i-kō; i-ō (17b)	-u-ya; wa-ya; u-ya; i-ya; &c.	Ṣū-yū; ṣa-wa; ṣū-nū; ṣi-nu; ṣi-ji; ṣa-ya; &c. Yu-ja; wa-ja; u-ja; i-ja; ji-ya; ya-ja; ci-ya; vi-ya; &c. Ṣu-yu-ja, &c. U-yō; a-wō; u-wō; i-yō; i-jō; &c. Ṣu-yō, yuyō; ṣa-wō, wawō, &c.	-da (yu-da, wa-da, u-da, &c.)	Su-yō; sa-yō; &c. Yu-dya; wa-dya; u-dya; i-dya; &c. Uyu; awō; uwō; iyō; idyō; ayō; &c.	Yu-dya; wa-dya; &c.
Bad ... ..	-bi, -bicu or -wicwa. -kaṣa (17 c)	-icwa	-wiwi. -bada. -baya	-baya	-iha	-eha
Black ... .. Female ... ..	-rusa. i-ū. -ṅgiu -ka, -kaki, -kika. -fele (17 d)	-uruhe -ka	-size, -zize M-vyele, -vyele. -ṅ-gazi. -dele, -ndeke. -kaza. M-buguma (for certain beasts)	-zize -ndeke, -vyele. -buguma	-titu -vyele, -ndeke. -buguma	... ke. M-buguma and -togōta (cattle and goats). -twanzi (humans and cattle).

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwen 18a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20a. Nguru 20b. Ki-dwe 20c. Ki-kwere	20d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Fierce, sharp	-señge. -ohi. -üi. -kyai. -awi	-wawie	-kali	-kai	-kali	...
Good ... ..	-sa. -ca. -nuru	-hedi. -ca	-yedi. -tana	-edi	-edi	-jomwa
Great ... ..	-nene, -ñani, a-ñana, -nini. -dūe	-rwe. -baha	-kulu. -gima	-kulu	-kulu	...
Little ... ..	-tutu. -nywa, -nya, -nyw. -nana	-dū. -dori	-dodow. -zihi, (yeke = few)	-dodow	N-dodow, -dodow. (-jece = few)	-dodow
Long, high, tall	-lese. -aşa, -aca	-aca	-tali. -le	-le	N-tali; -tali	-tali
Male ... ..	-ūmi, ki-ūmi. -sorow, -nserow. -buñga (?)	-umi	-gwoşi. -lume	-gwoşi. (-dume or -lume beasts)	-gwoşi. -dume	-dume, -lume. -bulata
Old ... ..	Kūo. -kūū, -kū	Kya-kala	-dala. -huzu. -şakala, -şakarū	-dala. Bw-ende	-dala (also 'hard')	...
Red ... ..	-ñ-gundu. I-tandara. -ñare. Kya- motow	-rotome	...	Ca-luñgu-lika	-kundu	-kundu, -e-kundu
Rotten ... ..	-biru. -bicu	-wowa. U-boru	-vizū	-wla (-vunda= to rot)	...	...
Short ... ..	-fui. -şimba	...	-gihi, -zihi	-jihi	-guhi, -gihi	...
Sick ... ..	-gorow. -ndore. -low. -saka. -ndwari (-lwaa) (17 d)	-ilua	-tamu	-tamu	-a unyoñge. -a utamu; -tamu	...
White... ..	-bw. -ili. -ewa. -lyi, -lya	-ewa	-zelu (light- coloured)	-a ñala	-a ku-ñala, -izañgala, -ñala, -ñaza	-eupe
Above, up, on top	Huye N-dow. Kaale.Dowka	Kayu	U-lañga. Kena	U-lañga	Ku-lañga	Ku-canya
Before ... ..	M-bele	M-ozya	Ma-zu	Ha mi-lundi ya	...	...
Behind ... ..	N-uma. N-ima. Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma
Below, down	Si. Wa-nda. Sumbai	Mbai I-şi	Hi-şi, Ha-şi. Si	Ha-si	Si	Ha-si
Far ... ..	Ku-lese. Ku-aşa	Kūa. Hale	Ha-le	Ha-le	Ha-le	Ku-lali
Here ... ..	I-ha. E-a. I-ya	I-ha. A-ha. Kunu	A-ha	A-ha, Ha-nu	Ha-nw	...
In, inside ...	Ki-idi. Kari	Fwoşi. Ndeni	N-dayi. Mu, u-mu, -ni	Mw-e, -i, -ni, -mow	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. Bow. Swata. Şa	Bw-añga. N-ze	Se	...	I-se, Ku-se	...
Plenty, many	-iñgi. Foi	Fanda, -jiñki	-iñgi	-iñgi	-iñgi	...
There... ..	Kulya, Kula	Kuya. Hala. Ahw	A-hw, Ha-hw, U-kw, Ru-kw	Hada. U-kw. Kuda	Ku-dya, Ha-dya, U-kw	...
Where? ... ..	Kahe? Ku? Kwi?	Kwi? Hiw?	Hi? Hii?	Hahi? Ahi? Kuhi?	-hw? -kw? -mw?	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenö 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-döwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
No! ... ..	Ötë! Öde! Ehe!	Öbe! Hai!	...	Chüü!	N-kiö! Kaka!	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix) <sup>1</sup>	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 ... ..	I-	I-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-kapa. -kava	-biga	-towa	-twa	-twa	-twa
„ buy, sell	-ula. -ka	-zora. -taga	-yula. taya	-gula	-gula. -taga	-gula
„ come ...	-ja, -ca, -ša	-ca	-iza	-eza. Söw! (imp.)	-iza	-za. Idzö!
„ cut ...	-wehahö. -manyia	-tema, -temia	...	-señga. -dumula. -dwisea	-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 -pä
„ 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, -jši	-ici. -manya	-taila	-manya	-manya	...
„ laugh ...	-seka	-seka	-seka	-seka	-seka	...
„ leave off, cease	-leka, -lekia	-šiga	-leka	-leka	-leka	...
„ love, want	-kunda. -ori	-furie. -kunda	-kunda	-kunda	-uñga	...
„ see ...	-wona. -luw. -lölia	-wona, -vona	-ona	-ona	-kaula. -wöna. -löla	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-kää	-kaa	-kala	-kala	-ikala	-kala
„ sleep ...	-ilää. -lala. -lää	-lëë. -šinzia	-lala. -göna	-göna	-göna	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	-lyika	...	-kima	-gölöka	-kimala. -gölöka	-ima
„ steal ...	-iwa	-iwa	-bawa	-bawa	-bawa	...

<sup>1</sup> 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, &amp;c., IN PARE-GWENŪ 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-<sup>1</sup>); 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. ? want-ing; 13. **Ka**. (ka-); 14. **Vu**, **Wu**, **U**. (wu-); 15. **Ku**. (ku-); 16. **Ha**. (ha-); 17. ? (ni).

## PREFIXES, &amp;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 Kilimanjarō from Rombō 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-Gwenō** and 18 a. **Casu** dialects are spoken in the Ugwenō and Mpare mountains south-south-east of Kilimanjarō and east of the Rufu river. There is said to be a colony of Pare-speaking Bantu settlers in Sōnyō, a district on the west of Natron Lake (far to the north-west of Kilimanjarō); 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. **Kidwe**, 20 c. **Kikwere**, are spoken in the Nguru and Zigula (Uzeguha) countries south and south-west of the Lower Rufu and north of the Usagara 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.

<sup>1</sup> *Johnston in Ki-gwenō.*

# GROUP F

## THE ZANGIAN LANGUAGES

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

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-ñgwoje	22. Ši-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Adze ... ..	Sezow; ma+. Jeca, Yeca(H)	Sezow; ma+	Sezow	...	Šwaka 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	Suñgu	...
Ant, white (termite)	M-cwa	M-twa	M-twa	Mu-twa	U-swa	...
Arm ... ..	M-konow; mi-	M-konow; mi-	M-konow; mi-	M-konow; mi-	M-konow; mi-	Mu-honow
Arrow ... ..	M-sale; mi- C-embe; vy-embe	Wanow; ma+. C-embe; vy-embe	Wanow, l-wanow; ma-wanow. C-embe; z-embe or t-embe	l-vanow; ma- C-embe; t-embe	Tsoñga; ma+. M-omba; mi-	Sembe
Axe ... ..	Šwaka; ma+. Mu-ndu; mi-	Šwaka; ma+	Šwaka; ma+	Šwaka; ma-	Šwaka; ma+	...
Baboon ... ..	Ny-ani (pl. same)	Ny-ani; ma-	I-yonda or Yonda; ma+	I-yonda; ma-	Ny-ane	...
Back ... ..	M-gonow; mi- Mi-onow (H)	Ma-uñgwo	Ma-uñgwo	I-uñgwo; ma-	Mu-uñgwo; mi- M-tana	Di-ñgwo; me-ñgwo
Banana ... ..	M-gomba; mi- (tree). N-dizi (fruit). Ma-zu	M-gomba. N-dizi	M-gomba. l-zu; ma-zu	M-sitani (tree). l-tu; ma-tu. Ki-cowi; ti-cowi	N-iñga. Ri-samba; ma-	...
Beard ... ..	N-devu	N-devu	N-devu	N-ñevu or N-ñefu	N-devu	N-devu
Bee ... ..	Ny-uki	Ny-uki	Ny-uki	N-uki	Ny-uki	...
Belly ... ..	Tumbow; ma+. Ki-vena	Tumbow; ma+	Ma-tumbow, l-cumbow; ma-	I-cumbow; ma-	Mimba. Ma-tumbow	Imba, Mimba. Fu (22 a)
Bird ... ..	N-dege	Ny-uni	Ny-uni	N-oni; ny-oni	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	Koñgowlo; ma+	Š-iba; z-iba. Mu-bwa; mi-
Borassus palm	M-vumow, M-vuma; mi-	M-vumow	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-tumbow	Ma-tumbow	...	...	...	Ma-rumbow

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki- <i>ōzi</i> 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki- <i>ñgōje</i>	22. Si-a <sup>ñ</sup> gazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Brains ...	Ub-o <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup> ; mb-o <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup>	Ub-o <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup>	B-o <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup> ; ma+	Ib-o <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup> ; ma-	Uw-o <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup>	...
Breast (man's)	Ki-fua; vi-fūa. M-tima. Ki-dari	Ki-fua. Ki-dari	Ki-dari; zi- <i>or</i> ti-	Ki-dari; ti- ti-	Ki-fūa	I-fuba, Xi-fuba
Breast (woman's)	Ziwa; ma+	Titi; ma+. Wele; ma+	Ve; ma-vē. Bu-bu; ma+	l-vee; ma-vēē	Ri-wele?	Bele; ma-bele
Brother ...	N-dugu. <b>Kaka.</b> Dumbu (H)	N-dugu	N-dugu. M-nuna	N-dū. N- <i>ñ</i> gugu	N- <i>duye or</i> N- <i>dui</i>	Mw-ana nyā. Mw-ana nyahi
Buffalo ...	Ny-ati. <b>Bōkō.</b> M-būi ( <i>buf-</i> <i>falo's horn</i> )	Ny-ati. M-bōg <sup>ω</sup> ; wa-	Ny-ati	Ny-aci	Ny-ati	...
Bull ...	Fahali; ma+	N-ombe dume	Fahali	Fahali	...	Konzo; ma+
Buttocks ...	Tak <sup>ω</sup> ; ma+	Tak <sup>ω</sup> ; ma+	Tak <sup>ω</sup> ; ma-	l-cak <sup>ω</sup>	Ma-tak <sup>ω</sup>	Nzū
Canoe ...	M-tumbwi; mi- Galawa. Ma <sup>ṣ</sup> ua	M-tumbwi; mi- N-galawa	M-tumbwi; mi- N-galawa	M-cumbwi. N-galawa. Ma <sup>ṣ</sup> ua	Mu-tumbwi. Ma <sup>ṣ</sup> ua. 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-twa <sup>ω</sup> . C- <i>eke</i>	...
Child ...	Mw-ana. M-tōtō	M-tōtō. Mw-ana	Mw-ana. Kij-ana	Mw-ana. Kij-ana	Mw-ana. Mu-tōtō	Mw-ana <i>or</i> M-ana m-tsa
Cloth ...	N-gu <sup>ω</sup>	N-gu <sup>ω</sup>	N-gu <sup>ω</sup>	N-guv <sup>ω</sup>	N-gu <sup>ω</sup>	...
Cold ...	Baridi ( <i>Arab.</i> ). P'ep <sup>ω</sup>	Baridi. P'ep <sup>ω</sup>	Baridi	Baridi	M-ep <sup>ω</sup>	...
Country ...	In-ci. Jimbo; ma+. Ki-yamb <sup>ω</sup>	N-ti	N-ti	I-ti	In-ti <i>or</i> In-di	N-si
Cow ...	N-ombe m-ke. M-tamba; wa-	N-ombe m-ke. K <sup>ω</sup> ω la ñ-ombe	K <sup>ω</sup> ω la ñ-ombe	l-k <sup>ω</sup> ω la ñ-ombe	...	Ny-ombe ñ-ke <i>or</i> n- <i>ṣe</i>
Crocodile ...	Mamba. N-gwena. M-bulu	Mamba	N-gwena	N-gwena	N-gwonya	...
Date palm (wild) ...	M-tende	M-tende	M-cende	M-cendeci	...	...
Day ...	Siku. M-cana	Siku. M-tana	Siku	Siku	Sik <sup>ω</sup> . Mū-sana	Haku? M-tsana
Devil, evil spirit ...	Zōka; ma-zōka. Ki-zūū	Hōka, Zōka. Zimwi; ma-	M-zuka; wa-	M- <i>ṭ</i> uka; va-	...	M-subiani. Sera; ma+
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-ga <sup>ñ</sup> ga	M-ga <sup>ñ</sup> ga	...	...	...	...
Dog ...	M-bwa. Hu <sup>ñ</sup> gwe (H)	M-bwa	M-bwa	Im-bwa. Jim-bwa; mijim-bwa	Um-bwa	M-bwa <i>or</i> M-ana 'm-bwa
Donkey ...	Punda	Punda	Punda	Punda	...	M-pundra
Door ...	M-la <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup> . Mw-a <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup>	M-la <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup>	M-la <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup>	M-la <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup>	M-ria <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup>	Mu-a <sup>ñ</sup> g <sup>ω</sup>
Dream ...	N-dōtō	N-dōtō	N-dōtō	N-dōcō	...	...
Drum ...	N-gōma, Gōma	N-gōma, Gōma	N-gōma, l-gōma	N-gōma. l-gōma	N-gōma	...
Ear ...	Siki <sup>ω</sup> ; ma+	Siki <sup>ω</sup> , Siki <sup>ω</sup>	Sikizi, Sikiti	l-siki <sup>ω</sup> ; ma-	Siki <sup>ω</sup> ; ma+. M-sil <sup>ω</sup> (21 g)	Sisi <sup>ω</sup> ; ma+ Kiy <sup>ω</sup> ; ma+

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-ñgwoje	22. Si-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Egg ... ..	Yayi; ma+	Yai; ma+	Ii; ma-ii	Iñgi; ma+	R-i; ma-i	...
Elephant ...	Tembw. N-dovu (H)	N-dovu	N-dovu	N-dovu	N-embw or N-embu	...
Excrement	Ma-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi	Cu-bi	Ma-bvi	Ma-dzi
Eye ... ..	J-icw; ma-cw. M-bwani	J-itw; ma-tw	Itw; ma-tw	Y-itw; ma-tw	R-işw; ma-şw	Ma-dzi Dz-itşw; ma-tşw
Face, forehead	U-sw; ny-usw	U-sw; ny-usw	U-sw; ny-usw	Vu-sw; ny-usw	U-sw; ma-sw? Pa-cenye	U-sw
Fat ... ..	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-fuca. M-ori	Ma-futa	...
Father ... ..	Baba ( <i>old root</i> , Şa.)	Baba	Baba	Baba. (Şw-we = <i>thy</i> <i>father</i> ). I-şe, -şe; ma-işe	Vava. Şa	Baba. Ba. Hala
Fear ... ..	W-oga. U-caji. -tişa, -tişw. Ku-tya	Ku-ca	Ku-ca	Ku-ca. Ki-cw	W-oga	...
Finger ... ..	Ki-dole; vi-	Ki-dole; vi- C-anda; vy-anda	C-anda; z-anda, Ki-nwé; ti-nwe	Ki-yāā or Ki-jaa; ti-jaa	J-ala; vi-ala. Li-kōmbi	Ş-ā; <i>pl.</i> m-ā
Fire ... ..	M-ōtw; mi-ōtw	M-ōtw; mi-	M-otw; ny-ōtw	M-ōcw; ny-ōcw	M-ōtw	M-ōrw; m-erw
Fish ... ..	Samaki ( <i>Arab.</i> )	Şamaki	N-si. I-jisi; mi-jisi	I-si. I-jisi	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	Karw. Mpá-harw
Fowl ... ..	Kuku	Kuku	Kuku	Kuku; <i>pl. same</i> or mi-kuku <sup>1</sup>	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... ..	Pepw. N-jwzi. Ki-vuli	Pepw	Pepw	I-tuka; ma-	...	...
Giraffe ... ..	Twiga	Tiga	Tia	Civa	...	...
Girl ... ..	Ki-jana. Ki-zinda. Mw-ali	Mw-ana-mw-ali. Kij-ana	...	Kiy-ana	Ki-simana mu-kā	...
Goat ... ..	M-buzi ( <i>pl.</i> <i>same</i> )	M-buzi	M-buzi, M-bubi	M-bubi	M-buzi	M-buzi
„ (he) ... ..	Beberu; ma+. (Kw la m-buzi, M-farika = <i>female</i> )	Beberu	Beberu	...	...	M-buzi n-dume (M-buzi di-şe = ♀)
God ... ..	Mu-ūngu. Mw-enyiezi- mu-ūngu	M-ñgu	M-uñgu	M-uñgu	Mū-luñgu	M-ūñgu. M-enyizi- mgū. Mw-ezi- m-uñgu

<sup>1</sup> 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-wozi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ŋwoje	22. Si-aŋgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Grandparent	Babu ō. Bibi ō. M-zēē	Babu	Babu	Bibi	Saku. Bibi	...
Grass ... ..	Ny-asi. U-koaka. Jani; ma+	Jani; ma+. Ny-asi; ma+	Yani; ma+. Ny-ika; ma+	Iy-ani; ma-. I-gugu; ma-	Mi-ani, Miny-ani ( <i>pl.</i> )	...
Ground ... ..	In-ci	N-ti	N-ti	N-ti	In-ti	N-si
Ground-nut	N-jugu	N-dūū	N-jugu	U-tōkō; tōkō	...	Tōbi
Guinea-fowl	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	N-kaŋga	Kaŋga
Gun ... ..	Bunduki	Bunduki	Bunduki	Bunduki	Bonduki. Mudugwe	Buduki
Hair ... ..	Uny-wele; ny-wele. Ny-iwili (H)	Uny-ele	Uny-ēē	Un-ēē	Ny-uiri (21 f). Ny-uli (21 g).	Uny-ele; mi-ele. Ny-ile
Hand ... ..	M-kōnō; mi- (Ki-ganja, Ki-taŋga, Kōfi = <i>palm</i> ).	M-kōnō; mi-	M-kōnō	Mu-kōnō. Ki-caŋga	M-kōnō. Canja ( <i>palm</i> )	Mu-kōnō or Mu-hōnō. Sanza. Pi; ma-vi
Head ... ..	Ki-cwa	Ki-twa; vi-twa	Ki-twa; zi-twa	Ki-twa; ti-twa	Ki-sūa (21 f). E-šwa (21 g)	Hi-tswa or Si-tswa; <i>pl.</i> zi-tswa
Heart ... ..	M-oyō; mi-oyō or ny-oyō. M-tima. M-ōa	M-oyō; mi-	M-oyō; ny-oyō	M-oyō; ny-oyō	Mū-tima? M-oyō	M-uyō or M-ō
Heel ... ..	Ki-fundō ca m-gūū. Ki-siginō	Ki-siginō	Ki-sikinō; zi- Ki-siŋginō; ti-	Ki-siŋginō; ti-	Ki-nyunyu	Tsinzōni. Koruwa
Hide ... ..	N-gōzi	N-gōzi	N-gōzi	N-gōbi	Sambala	N-gōzi
Hill ... ..	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Mu-aŋgō; mi-aŋgō. N-drīma	M-ana 'xi-lima
Hippopotamus	Ki-bōkō or Bōkō. Tōmondō	Ki-bōkō; vi-	Ki-bōkō; zi-	Ki-bōkō; ti-	Namondō	?
Hoe ... ..	Jembe or Gembe	Jembe; ma-	...	l-yembe	N-yembe	...
Honey ... ..	Asali ya ny-uki	Asali ya ny-uki	Asali ya ny-uki	Asali ya ny-ōki	Ansali	...
Horn ... ..	Pembe; ma+	Pembe	Pembe	Pembe	Lu-nyaŋga; <i>pl.</i> nyaŋga	Nyoŋga
House... ..	Ny-umba	Ny-umba. J-umba; ma+	Ny-umba	N-umba	Ny-umba	Dagō or Lagō; ma+ ( <i>stone house</i> ). Ny-umba ( <i>with thatched roof</i> )
Hunger ... ..	N-jaa	N-dāā	N-dāā	N-daa	N-yela	...
Husband ... ..	M-ume; wa-ume	M-ume	M-ūme	Mu-vuli	...	Ma-rusa
Hyena ... ..	Fisi. Ki-ŋgubwa ( <i>spotted hyena</i> )	Fisi	Šumra; ma+. Šembra; ma+. Pisi; ma-	Šumurwa. Pisi; ma+	Fizi	...
Iron ... ..	C-uma; vy-uma	C-uma	C-uma; z-uma or t-ūma	C-uma; t-uma	C-uma	Š-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. Şi-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Ivory ...	Pembe. Buri	Pembe	Pembe	Pembe	...	...
Knee ...	Gote; ma+. Futi (H)	Gōti; ma+	Ondō; ma+	l-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-	l-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 ( <i>pl.</i> ). M-dōmō, M-lōmō; mi-	M-dōmō; mi-	Mu-ōmō; mi-	Mu-ōmō; mi- l-dōmō; mi+	Mu-rōmō; mi-	Dōmō; ma-lōmō
Magic ...	U-cawi. U-gaŋga	U-tawi. U-gaŋga	U-tawi. U-gaŋga	U-tawi. U-gaŋga	U-sawi? U-gaŋga	...
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
Man, vir. ...	M-ume. (M-vulana = <i>a young man</i> )	M-ūme	M-ūme. M-vule	Mu-vuli	Mu-lume	Mu-tu-m-ūme
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Dawa ( <i>Arab.</i> )	Dawa	Dawa	Dava	Dawa. Tiba	...
Milk ...	Ma-ziwa	Ma-ziwa	Ziwa	Tiwa	Ma-ziwa	N-zia
Monkey ...	Kima. Tumbili.	Kima. Tumbiri	Kima. Tawau or Ki-tawau	Kima. Tawau	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 ( <i>Kiñgōzi</i> )	Mama	Mama	Mame. Inya; Mama ma-inya	...	Mama, Mma. Nya
Mountain ...	M-lima; mi- Ki-ñgurima (H)	M-lima; mi-	M-lima; mi-	M-lima; mi-	M-ā-ñgō; mi-	M-lima, Ni-lima
Mouth ...	Ki-nywa or Ka-nwa; vi-nywa, maka-nwa	Ka-nwa; ma+	Ka-nwa; ma+	Ka-nwa; ta-nwa <sup>1</sup>	Ka-nywa; vi-	Ha-mwa. Şi-nwa; <i>pl.</i> zi-nwa. Ha-nyu
Nail (of finger or toe)	Uku-cāā; ku-caa. N.yaa ( <i>Kiñgōzi</i> )	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	Tuntu or Kōvu
Neck ...	Şiñgō; ma+. U-kōsi	Şiñgō; ma+	Şiñgō	Miō; <i>pl.</i> mi-miō	Şiñgō. Lu-kōsi	Şiñgō
Night ...	U-siku; siku. (Giza = <i>dark-</i> <i>ness</i> )	U-siku; ma- (Kiza = <i>dark-</i> <i>ness</i> )	U-siku; ma-	U-siku; ma- (Kiba = <i>darkness</i> )	U-siku. (Kiza = <i>darkness</i> )	Uku. ( <i>Xidza</i> = <i>darkness</i> )
Nose ...	Pua. Puya (H)	Pūa	Pua	Puva	M-ula, Inti (21 f). Pula (21 g)	M-būa or Pūa

<sup>1</sup> 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-owi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikũũ	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgwoje	22. Si-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Oil palm ...	M-cikici	M-cekece	...	M-cikici	...	...
Ox ...	N-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	N-gombe	N-ombe	N-yombe
Paddle ...	Kasia; ma+. Kafi; ma+	Kafi	Kasi	Kasi	Kapi? Kasia; ma+	...
Palm wine, beer	Tembw, Thembw	Tembw	Tembw	I-cembw	...	...
Parrot ...	Kasuku	Kasuku	Dura; ma+	Dura	...	...
Penis ...	M-bwõ; mi-bwõ. Ume	M-bwõ; mi-	M-bwõ. I-borw	I-vorw. I-võw	M-borw	M-bwõ
Pig ...	N-guruwe	N-gũũwe	N-gũũwe	N-gũũve	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-hala	Va-hali (21 g)	...
Rain ...	M-vua	M-vua	M-vua	Vua	M-vula	M-vũa
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-řw
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 ...	Kondwõ. Kondwõw(H)	Kondwõ	Kondw	Hondwõ	Kondwõw. Putiputi	Gonderu
Shield ...	N-gaw	N-gaw	N-gaw	N-gaww	...	...
Shoulder ...	Bega; ma+	Fuzi; ma+	Fuzi; ma+	Fubi; ma+	Ri-bega; ma-?	Vihw; ma+. Bega; ma+ (22 a)
Sister ...	Umbu; ma+. N-dugu. Dada	Umbu; ma+. N-dugu. Dada	Umbu. N-dugu	Umbu. Ndũ	M-lumbu; wa-	...
Skin ...	N-gwõzi	Gwõvi, N-gwõvi, N-gwõzi	N-gwõzi, N-gwõbi	N-gwõbi	N-gwõzi	N-gwõzi
Sky ...	U-biñgu or U-wiñgu; m-biñgu	U-wiñgu	U-wiñgu; m-biñgu	U-wiñgu	...	...
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-ziñgizi. (Ma-lalw = sleeping place)	U-siñgizi	U-sindizi	U-sinditi	U-zingizi	U-dema
Smoke ...	M-õsi; mi-õsi	M-õsi	M-õsi; ni-õsi	M-õsi; ni-õsi	R-õsi	M-õsi
Snake ...	Ny-õka. J-õka. (P'ili = venomous snake)	Ny-õka	Ny-õka	N-õka	Ny-õka	...
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-ũme
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-wozi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgweje	22. Si-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Spirit, soul	Pepw; p'epw. Hwoka, Swoka. Rhwō (Arab.), Mzimu; wa-	P'epw, Pepw. Mu-zimu, M-zimu <sup>1</sup>	...	Mu-tuka	Mu-zimw	...
Star ... ..	Ny-ōta	Ny-ōta	Ny-ōta	N-wca	N-ondwa (21f). M-tadwa (21g) ...	Ny-ora, Ny-urra (22a) Tsimbw
Stick ... ..	Fimbw. Gongw. 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	Bui; ma-we
Stool ... ..	Ki-ti	Ki-ti	Ki-ti	Ki-ci	Ki-ti	Xi-ri
Sun ... ..	Jua; ma+	Jua; ma+. Dyua	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 ... ..	Cwzi; ma+	Twzi; ma+	Twzi; ma+	I-twbi; ma-	Tswzi; ma+	Ma-tswzi (pl.)
Testicles ...	Pumbu; ma+. Tambwa	Pumbu; ma+	Kende; ma+	I-kende; ma-	...	Pumbw. Qense or Konnezi ...
Thief ... ..	Mw-ivi; w-evi. Mw-izi; w-ezi	Mw-ivi; w-evi	Mw-izi; w-ezi. Mw-ibi; w-ibi	Mw-ibi; v-ibi	Mu-ivi; w-evi	...
Thigh... ..	Paja or U-paja. Ki-wew	U-paja	Ki-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 = property)	Si-ntu; zi-ntu
Thorn ... ..	Mw-iba; mi-iba	Mw-iba	Mw-iwa, Mw-iva	Mw-iva	...	...
Tobacco ...	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	...
To-day ... ..	Lew	Lew	Yew	Ew	Lelw, Rerw, Reru	Lew
Toe ... ..	Ki-dwle ca m-gūū	Ki-dwle ca gūū	C-anda ca guu. Ki-nwe ca guu	Ki-yaa ca i-gu	...	Ṣ-aya ṣa m-dūū
To-morrow	Keṣw U-nju (Kipemba).	Keṣw	Keṣw	Keṣw	Ma-tsesu	...
„ the day after	Keṣw-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 (21g).	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. mī-ri
Twins ... ..	Paca; ma+. M-siwanda (H)	Pata; ma+	Pata; pata- pata	Pata; pata- pata	Ri-paṣa; ma+	...
Urine... ..	M-kwōw	M-kwōw	M-koyw.	Bau	Mi-kwōw	Kwōw
Vein ... ..	M-ṣipa; mi-	M-ṣipa	M-ṣipa	M-ṣipa	Mū-ṣipa, Mū-sipe	...

<sup>1</sup> 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-ŵzi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikũũ	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgwoje	22. Si-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
War ... ..	Vi-ta	Vi-ta	Zi-ta or Ti-ta	Ti-ca	Kondw. Vi-ta	Huana
Water ... ..	Ma-ji	Ma-dyi	Ma-i	Ma-yi	Ma-zi, Ma-ji	Ma-ji or Ma-zyi. Ma-se (22 a) N-dzitsw
Well, source	Ki-sima	Ki-sima	...	...	...	...
White man	M-zuñgu	M-zuñgu	M-zuñgu	M-buñgu	Mũ-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'epw	U-pepwo	U-pepwo	U-pepwo	M-pewo (21 f)	M-bevwo, Peva or Pevwo
Witch... ..	M-cawi; wa-	M-tawi	M-tawi	M-tavi	M-psawi (21 f)	M-gaŋga
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-rũ-m-se, M-tu-m-se; pl. wa-ntu-wa-se
Womb ... ..	M-ji. Tumbw la u-zazi. Mimba	Tumbw la u-zazi	Ma-tumbw ya u-tabi	I-cumbw la ku-taa	Mimba	...
Wood (fire- wood)	U-kuni; kuni	U-kuni	U-kuni	U-kuni	Ru-kuni	...
Yam ... ..	Ki-azi ki-kũũ. Jimbi; ma+	Ki-azi ki-kũũ	Ki-azi ki-kũũ	Ki-abi ki-kũũ	...	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. Mwozi	Monsi, Mōdze Mundzi. Mwoza, Mwoša -bili, -ili
Two ... ..	-wili, -bili, -wiri	-bili, -wili, -pili	-bili, -wili, -pili	-bili, -vili, -pili	-biri, -viri	-taru, -raru
Three... ..	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-cacu	-tatu. N-atu	-nne. Nai
Four ... ..	-nne	-nne	-nne	-nne	-ne	-sanw, -tsanw. -dzanvu
Five ... ..	-tanw	-tanw	-tanw	-tanw	-tanu, -lanu	N-tandaru
Six ... ..	Sita (Arab.). M-tandatu	Sita	Sita	Sita	M-tandatu. Sita	M-fukari or -kare
Seven... ..	Sabāa (Arab.). M-fuñgate	Sabāa	Saba	Saba	M-fuñgate. Sāba	Nane Senda, Xenda, N-sinda
Eight ... ..	-nane	Nane, -nane	-nane	-nane	-nane	Kumi; ma-ñgumi
Nine ... ..	Kenda	Kenda	Kenda	I-kenda	Kenda	...
Ten ... ..	Kumi. Mũ-oñgw; mi-oñgw	Kumi	-kumi. Mu-oñgw	-kumi	-kumi	...
Eleven ... ..	Kumi na mwoja	Kumi na mwoja	Kumi na mwoya	Kumi na moya	Kumi na mwozi	Kumi na mwoza

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

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

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki- <i>ω</i> zi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki- <i>ŋ</i> woje	22. Si-a <i>ŋ</i> gazija 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) <sup>1</sup> ; 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-y <i>ω</i> ; ha- <i>ω</i> ; hu- <i>ω</i> ; hi-y <i>ω</i> ; hi-l <i>ω</i> ; ha-y <i>ω</i> ; hi-c <i>ω</i> ; hi-vy <i>ω</i> ; hi-y <i>ω</i> ; hi-z <i>ω</i> ; hu- <i>ω</i> ; hu- <i>ω</i> ; hu-k <i>ω</i> ; ha-p <i>ω</i> ; hu-m <i>ω</i>	Hu-yu; ha- <i>ω</i> ; &c.	Ho-y <i>ω</i> , &c.	H <i>ω</i> - <i>ω</i> ; ha- <i>ω</i> ; &c.	...	...
	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	Yu-le; wa-le; &c.	U-le, &c.	U-le, wa-le, va-le, &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, si-le, &c.)
Bad ... ..	-baya, -bāā	-baya. -b <i>ω</i> -vu	- <i>ω</i> -vu	- <i>ω</i> -vu	-i (Mū-i). si <i>ŋ</i> -ema	-wii, -bi
Black ... ..	-ēusi	-eūsi	-eūsi	-eūsi	-erufi	-udu, M-udu
Female ... ..	-ke. -k <i>ω</i> <i>ω</i>	-ke. -a ki-ke	-ke	-ke	-kā	- <i>ŋ</i> e
Fierce, sharp	-kali	-kali	-kali	-kali	-kari	...
Good ... ..	-ema; -zuri. -t <i>ω</i>	-ema	-ema	-ema	-ema	-ema
Great ... ..	Bora. -kūū. -kubwa. -nene	-kūū. -kubwa	-kūū	-kuru	-kulu	Bua-fu. Dibave
Little ... ..	-d <i>ω</i> <i>ω</i> . -cace	-d <i>ω</i> <i>ω</i>	-t <i>ω</i> t <i>ω</i> , -c <i>ω</i> c <i>ω</i>	-d <i>ω</i> da. -titi	-t <i>ω</i> t <i>ω</i> . -pusu. -aba ( <i>few</i> )	-titi. Ka-, Ga- ( <i>as prefix</i> ). - <i>ŋ</i> kinyi
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, -t <i>ee</i> . -kukūū	-t <i>ee</i> . -bima. -kukūū	-v <i>ere</i> . -sē <i>or</i> -zee	-kūhu
Red ... ..	-ekundu	-ekundu	-ekundu	-ehundu	-eundu	-kundu
Rotten ... ..	- <i>ω</i> -vu, -b <i>ω</i> -vu	- <i>ω</i> -vu, -b <i>ω</i> -vu	- <i>ω</i> vu	- <i>ω</i> vu	-bvunda	...
Short ... ..	-fupi	-fupi	-fupi	-fupi	...	...
Sick ... ..	-gonjwa. -weli	-w <i>ele</i> . gonjwa	-we, -d <i>we</i>	-we	-lwala	-ade, mu-ade
White ... ..	-eū-pe	-eū-pe	-eū-pe	-eū-pe	-eū-pe	-jeu. -eū
Above, up, on top	Jūū	Juu <i>or</i> Dyuu	Yūū	I-yūū	Julu	U-zyu <i>or</i> Dzu
Before ... ..	Mbele	Mbele	Mbēē	Mbēē	Mbele	Mbele
Behind ... ..	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Kwan-ima	Ny-uma	M-e <i>ŋ</i> <i>ω</i> -ni

<sup>1</sup> s replaces h in a few Ki*ŋ*g*ω*zi 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-owi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgwoje	22. Si-añgazija 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. Hupw	Hapa	Hapa	Hapa	Apa	Hava (?)
In, inside ...	Nda-ni. Hu-mw. Mū, M. -ni. Katika	Nda-ni	Nda-ni	Nda-ni	...	-ni, -mi, -mu
Middle ...	Katikati	Katikati	Katikati	Kaci	...	...
Near ... ..	Karibu (Arab). Pa-fupi	Pa-fupi	Pa-fupi	Pa-fupi	Pepi	Vanu
Outside ...	Nje	Nde	Nde	Nde	...	...
Plenty, many	-iñgi. Tele	-ñgi, -iñgi. Tele	-ñgi, -iñgi. Tele	-ñgi. Tele	-ñgi, -iñgi	-iñgi
There ... ..	Hukw. Kule. Pale	Pale. Kule, &c.	Pale	Pale	...	Hule. Tsahw
Where? ...	-pi? Wa-pi?	-pi? Wa-pi?	Wa-pi?	Kwa-pi?	-pi?	...
No! ... ..	Ahāā! Siyw!	Siw!	Siyw!	Siyw!	Ebu!	Si
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Si. -si. Si. Hu. Ha. Ku-twa (with infinitives)	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.	-nunūa. -uza	-nunuva. -kuba	-uza	-uza
„ come ...	-ja (N-jw! = imperative)	-ja, -dya	-ya	-ya	-dya. -lawā. (Jw! = im- perative)	-ija. (Xw! = imperative)
„ cut ...	-kata. -cinja	-kata	-kata	-kaca	-sinša	...
„ dance ...	-ceza. -randa	-teza	-teza	-teba	-vina	...
„ die ...	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat ...	-la	-la	-la	-la	-ria	-la
„ give ...	-pa. -twa. -tunza	-pa	-pa	-pa	-pa	-be. -va (22 a)
„ go ... ..	-enda, -enenda. -pita	-enda. -pita	-enda	-enenda	-enda, -enenda. -tembera.	-enda, -senda, -inda (past tense: -endre)
„ kill ...	-ūa	-ūa	-ūa	-uva, -vua	-waga, -ula	-hua
„ know ...	-jua	-dyua	-yua	-yiwa	-ijiwa	-jua
„ laugh ...	-ceka	-teka	-teka	-teka	-zeka	-teša
„ leave off, cease	-aca, -ata, -kōma. ? -regea (to be loose)	-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 = remain for)	-kaa	-kaa	-teři	-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**, **Mũ**, **Mū** (21 e, 21 f) (m-, mŭ-, yu-, ? hu-, u); 2. **Wa**, (**Va** sometimes in 21 e and f) (wa-, va-); 3. **M**, **Mũ**, **Mū** (21 f) (m-, mŭ-, u); 4. **Mi**, **Ny**, **Ni** (21 c, d, and e) (m-, mŭ-, 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** (mŭ- and -ni)—almost absent from 21 e.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN ŠI-ANGAZIJA, &amp;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 **Kiñgwozi** 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 **Kimgaw**) are spoken on the coast between the mouths of the Rufiji and the Ruvuma rivers (Cape Delgado); at Ibo and in the Kerimba islands; 21 g. **Kiñgwoje** is spoken in the Swahili-Arab colonies of Añgwoše (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-UGΩGΩ LANGUAGES

23. Dzalamω

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

23 c. Ki-ruguru

24-24 b. Kaguru (Northern Sagara)<sup>1</sup>

24 c-g. Southern Sagara *dialects*<sup>1</sup>

25. Gωgω

26. Irañgi. 26 a. Kiumbugwe

English	23. Dzalamω	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. <sup>1</sup> Kaguru <i>and</i> Northern Sagara	24 c-g. <sup>1</sup> Southern Sagara	25. Gωgω	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Adze ... ..	Temω. N-hemω	N-hemω	N-temω. Ci-widzω	N-temω	N-temω	...
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. Nωnyω	Siafu. I-fulafu. Suñgusūñgu. N-tiñgi. Cuñgu	...	Ny-uñgu	Ny-ereri
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa	Geñhe; ma-geñhe	Mu-swa	...	M-mehe <i>or</i> Mu-mehe. Ki-swa; vi-swa	Mū-swa
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	M-kōnω; mi-	Mu-kōnω; mi- M-wōkω; mi-	M-kōnω; mi-	Mw-ōkω	Mw-ōkω; mi-	Twaliti
Arrow ... ..	M-sale?	Lu-hōte. M-dumka	Mu-vi. I-sagi. Lu-sōbeta	...	Soñga	M-ūi <i>or</i> Mw-ūi; mi-wūi
Axe ... ..	Sōka	Wagω; ma +	Ci-widzω. N-temω. Señgω	Heñgω	Señgω	C-aria, Caha
Baboon ... ..	Di-kōkω	...	Ny-ani	...	Ny-ani	N-jai. Tūi
Back ... ..	M-goñgω; mi-	M-goñgω	M-goñgω; mi-	...	Mu-goñgω; mi-	Lekele
Banana ... ..	Nhōω; mi-khōω. M-zuzu	Nhōω. (M-gomba = <i>tree</i> )	N-xō. (Bōkω <i>or</i> Di-bōkω = <i>tree</i> )	...	Tōke; ma +. N-dizi	N-dizi
Beard... ..	N-debvυ	N-debfυ	Ki-devυ <i>or</i> Lu-levυ	N-devυ	N-devυ	N-dedu
Bee ... ..	N-yuki	N-yūki	N-juki	N-zuki	N-zuki	N-yuki
Belly ... ..	Mu-nda	I-ndā. Mdā. Tumbω	Ku-nda, Mu-nda, I-nda. I-tumbu. I-sile	Tumbω; 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	Zōdie. N-deē
Blood ... ..	M-lōpa	M-lōpa	Sakami; ma +	Sakami	Sakami	Sāgami
Body ... ..	M-wifi	...	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-vumω	...	...	...	...
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	...

<sup>1</sup> The principal dialects of Sagara speech spoken in the hilly regions of Uluguru, Rubehw, and Usagara may be enumerated as follows: Northern Sagara, 24. Kaguru, 24 a. Itumba, 24 b. Kondōa *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. Gwo	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Bowels ...	Tupe; ma +	Ma-tumbo	Ma-tumbu. (U-fu = <i>sto-</i> <i>mach of oxen</i> )	...	Ma-tumbu	...
Brains ...	U-łoto	U-boñgwo	Ca-oñgwo; vya-	Uw-oñgwo; ma-	...	...
Breast (man's)	Mbaga. M-ha-mbaga; mi-	Ma-mbaga	Ci-fa	...	Pa-mbaga	Ki-kua
Breast (woman's)	Mipa-mbaga. Ma-tombwo ( <i>pl.</i> )	Tombwo; ma +	l-tombwo; ma-	Tombwo; ma-	Ma-tombwo	I-tombwo; ma- Ma-jworow. Ma-susu Lumbu. N-dũũ
Brother ...	Kaka. M-kulu. M-dwođwo. M-zuanda. N.dugu ( <i>rela-</i> <i>tion</i> )	N.dugu. Magati. Segulu	M.dugu; wa- Mw-ene-tu. M-vuna	N.dugu. M-kulu. M-dwođwo wañgu. l-lumbu	N.dugu. Lumbu	...
Buffalo ...	Tupa; ma +	...	M-bwo	M-bwo	M-bwo	...
Bull ...	M-nhufi. Bebelu	N-ombe n-dume. Seña m-bigalwo (23 b)	N-xambaku	I-seña i-lume. N-zeku. Khambaku	N-jeku. Kambaku. ? Kabakwo	M-jeku ...
Buttocks ...	Lu-kundu	Dakwo; ma +	I-takwo; ma-	Ma-dakwo	I-dakwo; ma-	Ma-takwo
Canoe ...	M-humbwi	Mu-humbwi	l-łokwo	...	...	M-tumbi
Cat ...	Nyao	M-nyao	Nyao. l-tulwa	...	Nyao	Nyao
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-gosi	...	M-teme	M-temi. M-suñgati (26 a)
Child ...	Mw-ana. M-dwođwo	Ciñ-keli; viñ- Mw-ana. Gu-ñdila; ma-undila (23 b)	C-ana; vy-ana. Ci-ali; vi- M-dwođwo. C-aniki; vy-	Mw-ana. M-dwođwo	Mw-ana. M-dwođwo. Ki-dzererwo	Mw-ana m-ndudia
Cloth ...	N-guwo; zi +	N-guwo	Mw-enda. Lũ-ke	...	Mw-enda	Lu-enda; mi-enda ny-enda. N-gwana Talala
Cold ...	Behwo	M-behwo. Bfega	M-behwo. Ny-wo	...	M-behwo	Talala
Country ...	I-si	I-si	l-si; zi-si. Ki-ruñga	...	I-si	I-si
Cow ...	N-ombe. M-buguma	N-ombe m-buguma. Seña m-twanzi (23 b)	M-buguma ya ñ-ombe	...	N-ombe. M-buguma ya ñ-ombe	N-ombe iñki
Crocodile ...	Mw-ena	M-buru	...	...	Mamba	Mamba
Day ...	Siku. Um-ũsi; imi-si	Mu-si. Siku. M-canya	I-jua. Mu-giñgwo	...	Ki-łwo <i>or</i> C-irwo. Ki-ñguru	Siku. Mu-si
Devil, evil spirit	Kuñgu <i>or</i> Di-kuñgu; ma-	I-dzimu; ma-	l-si-ntu i-kulu. I-saka; ma +. I-zimu	I-kuñga (24 c)	Mu-zimu	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-gañga, N-gañga, M-lagula, M-laguzi	M-gañga. M-lagutsi	M-gañga	...	Mu-gañga	Mũ-añga

English	23. Dzalamŵ	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gŵgŵ	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Dog ... ..	M-bwa. Ki-bwa	Im-bwa, Yum-bwa, Jim-bwa	I-bwa <i>or</i> Di-bwa. Dinyam-bwa; manyam- Suku	Mnyam-bwa. Nyaka-bwa. Di-bwa; ma-	Mnyam-bwa, Im-bwa, Di-bwa	Kuli
Donkey ... ..	N-dŵgŵwe. Ki-hoñgwe	N-dŵgŵwe; ma-	N-dŵgŵwe	N-dŵgŵwe	N-dŵgŵwe	N-dakwi
Door ... ..	Lu-ivi; ny-ivi	M-lañgŵ	Lu-iji; ma- M-lañgŵ	...	Mu-lañgŵ	Mu-riañgŵ
Dream ... ..	N-dŵzi	...	N-jŵzi	...	...	...
Drum ... ..	Gombŵ. Iñ-gŵma; ziñ-gŵma	N-gŵma	N-gŵma	...	N-gŵma	M-ina
Ear ... ..	Gu-twi; ma-twi, gama-twi	Nghu-twe <i>or</i> Gu-twi; magu-twi	Tu-twe; ma-	I-sikidza; ma- Igu-twe; ma-	Igu-twe, Iku-tu; ma-	Ku-tu; ma-tu
Egg ... ..	Fiñga; gama +	Fiñga; ma +	I-tagi; ma-	...	I-gañkha <i>or</i> Gañga; ma +	Ya-i; ma-i
Elephant ... ..	N-hembŵ	N-hembŵ	N-thembŵ	...	N-zŵfu <i>or</i> N-dembŵ	N-jŵu
Excrement	Ma-vi	Ma-ve	Ma-vi	...	Ma-vi	...
Eye ... ..	S-isŵ; m-esŵ	Neñge; ma + <i>and</i> dzi- Z-isŵ <i>or</i> L-isŵ; m-esŵ	I-gisŵ; ma-gisŵ. D-isŵ; m-esŵ	Z-ihŵ; m-ehŵ. Iz-ihŵ; m-esŵ	Z-isŵ, L-isŵ; m-esŵ	R-isŵ; m-isŵ
Face, forehead	Ki-añga	Ci-hañga	Fumda? Ki-hañga?	N-dŵsi; ma-dŵsi	U-su. Kum-esŵ. M-esŵ ma-jeti Ma-futa	N-gúrirŵ
Fat, oil ... ..	Gama-vuta <i>or</i> Ma-vuta. U-nŵnŵ	Ma-bvuta	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Ma-kuta
Father ... ..	Tata, Thatha	Baba. Tate	Baba	Tata	Sŵga. Baba. Kŵlori	Nani. Nanikŵ. M-sedia. Tata
Fear ... ..	Di-wŵga, Wŵga	...	Wŵga	...	Mŵga? Wŵga?	...
Finger ... ..	Ki-dŵle. C-anda. Gumba	Ci-dŵle; pfi-dŵle. Z-ala	Ki-dŵle; ci-	I-dŵle	K-ala. Ki-dŵle	C-ala; vy-ala
Fire ... ..	Um-ŵtŵ	M-ŵtŵ	M-ŵtŵ	M-ŵtŵ	M-ŵtŵ. Ma-wāā	Kau. M-ŵtŵ
Fish ... ..	Somba	Somba	I-jŵka dya mē-dji	...	Comba, Somba	Somba
Foot ... ..	M-gulu; mi-	M-gulu. Lu-ayŵ	M-gulu; mi- I-jayŵ; n-jayŵ	...	Mu-gulu. Ki-gere	I-gulu
Forest ... ..	Di-hulŵ, Umu-hulŵ. M-bagŵ	Mu-hulŵ	M-bagu	M-bagu	M-bagu. I-saka. Mu-ceme	I-saki
Fowl ... ..	Iñ-guku <i>or</i> Iñ-huku	Nuku	N-xuxu	...	N-kuku <i>or</i> N-kuñkhu	Kuku
Frog ... ..	M-bula; mi-	Butwa; ma +	Bula; ma +	...	...	C-ura; vy-ura
Ghost ... ..	M-zimu. Kinya-mkela. Mu-luñgu; mi-	M-zimu	M-yefu. Mū-ye	...	Mu-tima?	...
Giraffe ... ..	N-hwiga	Twiga	N-dwiga	...	N-twiga	Tuia

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Girl ... ..	M-twanzi. Ki-gwoli	Ci-gwole, Mw-ana ci-gwole	M-dere. Ki-gwoli	Mu-hinza	Ki-hinza. Mu-togwo	Mu-hinja. Mw-ari
Goat ... ..	M-hene, M-pene	M-pheni. M-peeni (23b)	M-peeni	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	Balawo. Mu-luñgu, M-uñgu
Grandparent	Se-kulu	Se-kulu	Kuku. Magwo; 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-zũgũ. 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-kowo. Di-ganza. Ki-limbili; vi-	Mw-oko. Ganza	M-kowo. Mw-oko. I-ganji	...	Mw-oko. Ganza <i>or</i> Ganya	Twaliti. Mu-kowo
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	Kowo. M-oywo
Heel ... ..	Ki-siginywo; vi-	Ki-segēyu	Ki-sinyagiro	...	M-katalwo	...
Hide ... ..	Kwembe	Li-kwembe; ma-	N-kiñgwo	...	N-ciñgwo	Mo-umberu. N-diri
Hill ... ..	Ki-goñgwo	I-tunda. Lu-goñgwo <i>or</i> I-goñgwo	Lu-kwilwo; ma-	I-tunda	I-tunda. Ki-goñgwo	...
Hippopotamus	Ki-boñhwo. 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> I-wanda, N-ganda, N-anda	N-anda. Ny-umba (23 b)	N-umba, Ny-umba; zi+. N-anda. Mu-kwola. Ki-banda	N-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-dopwo	C-uma	C-uma	Lu-bvula. I-sanyeŋge
Island... ..	Sōlo <i>or</i> Di-sōlo; ma-	...	...	...	...	Iri- <i>iwa</i>
Ivory ... ..	N-hembe	M-hembe	N-thembwo	...	Lu-bali	Lo-hembe
Knee ... ..	Vindi; ma +	Funda; ma +	Figameru	...	Gose	K-iru (26a)
Knife ... ..	Mw-ele	Mage. Mw-ere	Ki-magi. Nereza	...	Mw-ere. Maje	L-uŋu; ny-uŋu. L-ufyu; ny-ufyu
Lake ... ..	Lamba	...	I-lamba. I-siwa	...	I-ramba	Lawa
Leg ... ..	Di-gulu. Ki-gonho; 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-godomi	Simba	Nya-lopala. I-simba	...	Simba. Nya-lopala. Nya-tuni	Simba
Lips ... ..	M-lomwo; mi-	Mi-lomwo ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-lemwo; mi-	...	Ma-lomwo	Ma-lomwo
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-bigalwo	M-lume. M-bigalwo	M-gosi. M-lume	...	Mu-dimi. Mu-gosi. M-zererwo	Mu-dimi. Mu-lume
Meat ... ..	Iny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	...
Medicine ...	I-dawa	Mu-goda	Mu-ti. M-goda	...	...	M-woda
Milk ... ..	Ma-bisi (?)	M-ere, m-ele (ga ŋ-ombe)	M-eli; ma-eli. (Ku-kama = <i>verb</i> )	...	M-eri	...
Monkey ...	...	...	Tumbili. Kima	...	Gediŋwa	Taha
Moon ... ..	Mw-ezi	Mw-edzi. M-leŋge	Mw-ezi. M-leŋgi. M-luŋga	...	Mw-ezi. M-leŋge	M-leŋge. Mw-eri
Mother ...	Mamwo	Wenye, M-wenye. Mama. (I-nywo = <i>va-</i> <i>gina</i> )	Maū, Waū. N-gina, N-yina.	...	Yaya <i>or</i> Yiya	Ihywo, Iywo. Mawe (26 a)
Mountain ...	Ki-lima	Goŋwo	Lu-kwiwo. I-tunda; ma-	...	I-tunda	Lulu
Mouth ...	M-lomwo	M-lomwo	M-lomwo; mi-	Mu-lomwo, M-domwo	Mu-lomwo. Ku-mwa. Ma-laka	Dida
Nail (of finger or toe)	Iŋ-hombe; zi-	N-hombe	I-kombi. J-era	...	Kombe. Zala	Ci-riri
Name ... ..	Tagwa <i>or</i> Taŋwa, Di-tagwa	Twaga	I-sina. I-tagwa	I-tagwa	I-tagwa	I-rina
Navel... ..	Di-kuvu	Kubfu. Ci-nena	Tudūwo	...	Mu-kuvu	...

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Neck ... ..	Siñw̄? U-gw̄si	Siñw̄	Siñw̄	...	N-gw̄zi. Siñw̄	I-kiñw̄
Night ... ..	I-kiw̄. (Dziza = <i>darkness</i> )	C-irw̄. U-siku	Kiw̄, Ciw̄. (Lu-isa <i>dark- ness</i> )	...	K-irw̄ <i>or</i> C-iru	U-ciku. Ny-w̄w̄. (Ki-luñya = <i>darkness</i> )
Nose ... ..	M-hula	Im-pula; zim- M-hula; zim-	M-pula; ma-	M-pula	M-pula	Saiti; ma-saiti. Pula
Oil palm ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ... ..	N-ombe	N-ombe. Señga; ma+	N-ombe. N-dafu	N-ombe. Señga; ma+. N-koñw̄w̄	N-ombe	Palala. N-dafu. N-gombe
Paddle ... ..	N-hafi	...	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	U-gimbi. Tembw̄. N-gema	U-gema. M-baali. Tembw̄	U-gema. U-gimbi	...	Ma-lusw̄	I-rusw̄; ma- Nyw̄
Parrot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penis ... ..	M-bw̄w̄. Mw-azi	Temũa	...	...	...	M-bw̄
Pig ... ..	M-tumbi. Iñ-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. Tw̄nya	M-bula
Rat ... ..	M-huku. M-bewa	M-bewa	M-buku	...	M-bewa	Puku
Rhinoceros	M-tupa; mi-	Faru	M-phaera; ma-	...	...	M-pera
River ... ..	Lu-anda	Mũ-tsanda, Ci-tsanda. Lu-anda	Lu-kw̄loñw̄. Lu-anda	...	Lueñga. Kw̄loñw̄. M-oñw̄	Mu-vulw̄
Road ... ..	N-dzila. Di-kondw̄	N-zila	N-gila	...	N-zira	...
Salt ... ..	M-kele. Ny-humvi	Mu-nyw̄	Mu-nyu	...	Mw-inu	Sañgasw̄
Shame ... ..	Ki-nyala	Ci-nyala	Sw̄ni	Sw̄ni	Sw̄ni	Sw̄ni
Sheep ... ..	N-hondw̄w̄	N-hw̄w̄. N-ondorw̄	N-khw̄w̄ <i>or</i> Xw̄lu	...	N-khw̄lu. Nkorw̄	Mu-ndi
Shield... ..	Ki-kidz̄w̄	N-guluma	N-gula	...	N-gula	...
Shoulder ... ..	Yega; mi-ega	Yega; m-ega	Yega; ma+	...	I-wega; ma-	...
Sister ... ..	Lumbu. Di-lumbu	Lumbu; ma+	Lumbu	Mu-hadza; wa- Lumbu; ma+	Mw-elumbu	Lumbu. N-dugwe
Skin ... ..	Kwembe	Li-kwembe	Li-kwembe?	...	N-kuli	...
Sky ... ..	U-lañga	...	U-lañga. Vunde	...	Vunde. W-alw̄	...
Slave ... ..	M-tumwa. M-fugwa. M-piñga ♀	M-fugwa. M-tumwa. M-piñga ♀	M-fugwa	M-fugwa. M-phañgu	Mu-lelwa. M-fugwa	M-terewa. M-rerwa. M-siñga; wa- M-tumba
Sleep ... ..	U-tulw̄	U-tulw̄. Noñw̄. (N-dalw̄ = <i>sleeping-place</i> )	...	...	Sinzira	...
Smoke ... ..	Di-w̄si	Y-w̄si	M-w̄si <i>or</i> Di-w̄si	...	Li-w̄si, Y-w̄si	...

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Snake... ..	N-zōka	Zōka; ma+. N-zōka	Nj-ōka <i>or</i> Ny-ōka. Pili. Ci-hiliya	...	Zōka	Ny-ōka
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. M-hale	M-soñgōwō. Mw-ana. Ka-bigalō, M-bigalō	Mw-ana. C-ana. Ci-lume. Mw-aniki	Mw-ana. Mu-dimi. Ki-soñgōwō. K-ana; <i>pl.</i> tw-ana	Mw-ana m-lume. Ki-zererō	Mw-ana. Mu-tawana
Song ... ..	Lu-ila; ny-ila	Ci-gōma. Lu-imbō (?)	Lu-imbū; ma+	...	U-imbō	...
Spear... ..	M-gōha	M-gōha	Mu-guha	...	M-gōha. I-tari	I-jimū; ma-
Spirit, soul	Um-oyō. M-zimū. Im-behō	Um-oyō. Ki-dia Kinya-mkera	Mu-zimū	...	Mu-zimū	M-oyō
Star ... ..	Tondō <i>or</i> N-hondō. N-hilu	N-tondō	My-erezi; zi+	N-tondwe	Ny-eredzi. N-tondwa	N-tondwe
Stick ... ..	N-hōta; mi-khōta	I-bika? M-biviri	I-bike; ma-. M-phandō; ma-	N-xwekō. Mu-kōti	I-biki. Kōmi	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-gōda	Ki-gōda, Ci-gōda	Ci-gōda, Li-gōda	...	Ki-gōda	...
Sun ... ..	Di-zuwa	Dzuwa	I-jua	...	I-dzua. Mu-asō	C-ōze. Mw-asō
Tail ... ..	M-khila	Mu-iñgō	Mu-se	...	Mu-cira	...
Tear ... ..	Hōzi; ma+	Hōtsi; ma+	I-sōzi; ma-	I-sōzi; ma-	Ōdzi	...
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-fihu; vi-ñhu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	...	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu
Thorn... ..	Mw-iba	Mu-iwa	M-ūa; mi-wa	...	Mu-wa; mi-wa	...
Tobacco ...	Tumbaku	...	I-kondi	...	Konde	Tumbatu
To-day	Lelō	Lelō	Lelō	Lelō, Di-lelō, Dya-lelō	Zuari	I-sikō
Toe ... ..	C-anda. Gumba	Ci-dōle ca m-gulu	N-dōle dya m-gulu	...	Ki-dōle	Mēm̄ba ra kulu
To-morrow	Imi-tondō	I-rubfi	Au-siku. I-tondō	Mi-tondō	Mi-tondō. Ci-law	Lu-vi. M-tondō
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-inō, Dy-inō; m-enō	Dz-inō; m-enō, ma-zinō	Inō, D-inō; m-enō. Gegō; ma+	I-dzinō; ma-zinō <i>or</i> m-enō	Idz-inō; m-enō	L-inō; m-enō
Town, village	Kayi (?). Ki-rambō	Kaya <i>or</i> Kaye. Bu-lulu	I-kaya	...	Kaya	Kaya
Tree ... ..	Mū-biki, M-biki; mi- (imi-)	I-bike, Li-biki. I-bika (23 b)	I-biki; ma-. Mu-ti; mi-ti	I-biki. M-gōda	I-biki. Ki-biti	Mu-ti; mi-ti
Twins ...	Vi-basa ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Pasa; ma-pasa	...	Hasa; ma-hasa	...
Urine ... ..	Ma-kōzō	M-kōzō	...	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-lugu. Ma-feta	Feta. M-kondwo
Water ... ..	Gama-zi	Ma-tsi <i>or</i> Ma-zi. Lu-leñga ; ma-	Me-ji <i>or</i> Ma-ji	Ma-dzi. Ma-leñga	Ma-leñga	Nua. Ma-ji
Well, source	Sima <i>or</i> M-sima	Ci-sima	I-sima	...	...	Ki-rimoywo. Ki-riñkazo
White man	M-zuñgu	M-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	...	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-juñgu ; wa-
Wife ... ..	Im-wehe	M-wehe ; wehe	M-ke, Mu-ke. M-cekulu	Mwe-ha; we-ha. Mwe-he. Mu-ke. M-cekulu	Mu-ke ; wa-ke. M-cekulu	Mu-ke ; wa-ke
Wind ... ..	Im-beho. Di-beho	U-beho	M-pheho	...	...	Peho
Witch ... ..	Mu-hawi	Mu-hawi	Mu-sai, Mu-hai	...	Mu-hai. Mu-gañga	...
Witchcraft	U-hawi. U-gañga	Wu-hawi	U-sai, U-hai	...	U-hai	...
Woman ... ..	M-ke. Mw-ali. M-piñga	Mu-ke. M-piñga. M-twanzi	M-veli. Mu-ke	M-kodzi ; wa- M-piñga.	Mu-ndu-mu-ke. Mu-dala	Mu-ntu-mu-ke. Mu-iletu. Mu-hinja
Womb ... ..	...	...	I-fu. I-sambwo	Nimi. I-sambwo	...	Nda
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-pekwo. N-godi	N-godi ; ziñ-godi	N-godi ; ziñ- Bilo	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-yo	I-golwo	Li-gulu	Li-gulu. Di-golwo	I-golwo	I-jo
Zebra ... ..	...	M-hunda m-lia	M-punda. N-joewe ?	...	N-doge. Ku-rira	N-dakwa ya i-sagi
One ... ..	-moñga. Mosi. -mwe	Mosi ? Mwe-ñga. -mwe	-mwe (Di-mwe). Mosi	Mose. -mwe	Mose, Bosi. -moñga	Munce. -moñga. -mwe
Two ... ..	-bili	-pili, -wiri, -ili, -bili	-idi (Ka-idi). -ili (K-eli). ele (K-eli, P-ili)	-pili. -bili. -ele	-ijete (Me-ijete, Ke-ijete)	-bili, -wiri
Three ... ..	-datu, -dathu	-datu, -tatu	-datu (Ka-datu)	-datu, -tatu	-datu (Ka-datu)	-tatu
Four ... ..	-ne	-nne, -ne	-ne (Ka-ne), -nne	-nne	-ni, -ne, -ena (Ka-ne)	-nne
Five ... ..	-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 (24b)	M-tandatu	M-tandatu, -n-tadatu	I-sasatu, -sansatu
Seven... ..	Saba. M-fuñgate	M-fuñgati	M-fuñgati	M-fuñgati	M-fuñgati	M-puñgate, M-fuñgate
Eight ... ..	Nane	M-nane. M-nana	M-nana	M-nana	Mu-nane, M-nana	l-nane

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Nine ... ..	Kenda	Kenda	Kenda	I-kenda	I-kenda	M-cenda. Kenda
Ten ... ..	M-loñgŵ. Mu-loñgŵ. Kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi, I-cumi	I-kumi	A-fundika. Kumi. Mu-roñgŵ
Eleven ...	M-loñgŵ na -moñga	I-kumi na -mwe	I-kumi na di-mwe	...	I-kumi nari -moñga	Kumi na mwe
Twenty ...	Mi-loñgŵ mi-bili. Iserini (Arab.)	Mi-loñgŵ mi-ili or mi-wili	Ma-kumi ma-idi, or ma-ili, m-ele	Mi-loñgŵ mi-wili. Mi-loñgŵ mi-ili	Ma-kumi me-ijeti	Ma-kumi awiri. Mi-roñgŵ i-wiri
Thirty ...	Mi-loñgŵ mi-dathu	Mi-loñgŵ mi-datu	Ma-kumi ma-datu	Mi-loñgŵ mi-datu	Ma-kumi ma-datu	Ma-kumi a-tatu
Forty ... ..	Mi-loñgŵ mi-ne	Mi-loñgŵ mi-nne	Ma-kumi ma-ne	Mi-loñgŵ mi-nne	Ma-kumi ma-ne	Ma-kumi a-nne
Fifty ... ..	Mi-loñgŵ mi-thanŵ	Mi-loñgŵ mi-thanŵ	Ma-kumi ma-sanŵ	Mi-loñgŵ mi-tanŵ or mi-hanŵ	Ma-kumi ma-hanŵ. (Ma-kumi ma-ntadatū = 60)	A-fundika. Ka-hanŵ. Mi-roñgŵ i-sanŵ
Hundred ...	Mi-loñgŵ kumi	I gana	I-gana	I-gana. Mi-loñgŵ cumi	I-gana, I-jana	Gana ; ma-gana
Thousand ...	...	...	Ki-dŵle. Ma-gana ma-kumi	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Mia. Nene. Niye. N, Ni. -n, -a-ñgu	Nene or A-nie. N, Ni. -n, -n. -a-ñgu	Anie. Ni, N. -nye, -neni. -ni, -n, -a-ñgu	...	Nene. Ni, N. -ni, -n. -a-ñgu	Nene, Nanu. Ni, N, J. -n, -ni. -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	Gŵ! Gwe, Gwegwe. K', Ku, U. -ku. -a-gŵ	Gwege, Wege, or Agwee or Egwe. U, Ku, Kŵ. -ku, -a-kŵ	Agwegwe. U. -gwe. -ku. -a-kŵ	...	Gwegwe, Gwe. U, Ku. -gwe. -u, -ku. -a-kŵ	Wewe, WĒ. U. -ku. -a-kŵ
He, him, his	Yuyŵ, Heyŵ. Ka, K, Ye, Ya, A. -m, -mũ. -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. mũ. -a-kwe	Yeye, Iya. A. -m, -mũ. -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, Mũ. -wa. -e-nu	Amwĕ, Hemwe, Mwemwe. Mu. -wa. -e-nyu, -e-nhu	Anyie. Mu, M. -nye. -wa. -e-nu	...	Anye, Nyie. Mũ, M. -nye. -wa. -e-nu	Nyunyu. M, Mũ. ?-w. -i-nywe
They, them, their	Wŵ. Hewŵ. Wa, W'. -wa. -a-ŵ	Wawŵ. Wa. -wa. -a-wŵ	Wawŵ. Wa. -aw. -wa. -a-ŵ	...	Awŵ, Wa. -wa. -a-wŵ	Wŵwŵ. Wa. -wa. -a-ŵ

<sup>1</sup> 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. Dzalamo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru <i>and</i> Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gogwo	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
All ... .. This, these	-ōse -nwo (yu-nwo, wa-nwo, <i>ᶤc.</i> )	-ōse -nwo (yu-nwo; wa-nwo; gu-nwo <i>or</i> u-nwo; i-nwo; li-nwo <i>or</i> di-nwo; ga-nwo; ci-nwo; fi-nwo, pfi-nwo, <i>or</i> vi-nwo; i-nwo; zi-nwo; lu-nwo; u-nwo; ku-nwo; ha-nwo; mu-nwo)	-ōse 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	... ...	-ōse Yuyu; ha-wa; hu-wo; hi-i; lidi; gaga; cici; vivi; hi-i; zizi; lulu; hū-ū; kuku; ha-ha	-wzi, -wse -nwo (w-nwo, -nwo, <i>ᶤc.</i> ) Hū-ū <i>or</i> nhū-ū; hā-wa <i>or</i> uhā-wa; hū-ū <i>or</i> nhū-ū; hi-i <i>or</i> nhi-i; hi-ri, <i>ᶤc.</i> ; ha-ya, <i>ᶤc.</i> ; hi-ki, hi-vi, <i>ᶤc.</i>
That, those	-wo (He-wo, he-ywo; he-wwo; <i>ᶤc.</i> )	Hu-u; hi-ci; hi-pfi; <i>ᶤc.</i>	-nwo (Yu-nwo; wa-nwo; <i>ᶤc.</i> )	...	...	...
That, those, yonder	-dya (A-ida; aw-ada; a-ūda; a-ida; a-dida; a-gada; a-kida; a-vida; a-ida; a-zida; a-luda; a-ūda; a-kuda; a-hada)	-ja (Yu-ja <i>or</i> ayu-ja; wa-ja, awa-ja; <i>ᶤc.</i> )  -da (23 b)	-wo (Yuywo; wawwo; uwo; iywo; didwo; gagwo; <i>ᶤc.</i> )  -dia (yu-dia, wa-dia, <i>ᶤc.</i> )	...	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 <i>or</i> uo-re; wa-re <i>or</i> nawa-re; u-re <i>or</i> ue-re; i-re <i>or</i> ue-re; ri-re <i>or</i> na-rire; ya-re <i>or</i> naya-re, <i>ᶤc.</i> <sup>1</sup>
Bad ... ..	-i-ha. -i-hile	-i-ha	-e-ha	-bi	-e-ha. -bi	-e-ha, we-ha. -kakwo
Black ... ..	-hitu <i>or</i> fita	-titu	-titu	...	-titu. -iru	-iru
Female ... ..	-ke	-ke. -gwole M-buguma.	-ke. -gwole. M-buguma	...	-cekulu, -ce	-ke
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-kali	-kali	-khali	-kali	-kali	Adalawa. -kare
Good ... ..	-nwo	-nwo. -gwoya	-nwo. -swamu	-swamu	-swamu	-bwoha
Great ... ..	-kulu	-kuru	-kulu	...	-kulu	-kulu
Little ... ..	-dwo	-dwo	-dwo. -ñgeke	-dwo. -ana	-dwo	-dudia
Long ... ..	-ñ-hali, -hali. -tali	-tali	-tali	...	-tari	-leha. -tali
Male ... ..	-lume	-lume (dume). -beberu	-lume. -gosi	...	-lume. -gosi	-lume
Old ... ..	-kulu. -dala. -vyele	-vele	-gosi. -dala	...	...	-wzi (Mw-wzi) <i>or</i> -wsi (M-wsi)
Red ... ..	-duñhu	-duñhu	-domywo	...	-duñkhu. -duñu	ere-ñkundu

<sup>1</sup> The latter forms are somewhat supposititious.

English	23. Dzalamŵ	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gŵgŵ	26. Iraŋgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Rotten ... ..		-gata	-dŵda	...	-imbi	-vira
Short ... ..	-guhi	-guhi	-guhi	...	-fupi	-kuhi
Sick ... ..	-tamu	-tamu	-tamu	...	-tamwa	-lwalala. -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-tŵliti?
Before ... ..	Ku-loŋgŵzi ya	Ku-loŋgŵzi. Ku-mwandi (23 b)	Ya-loŋgŵla	Ku-mwandŵ	Ku-mwandi	Mbele. Mhele
Behind ... ..	Ku-cugu kwa- Ki-sŵgŵ ca	Ku-cugu, Ku-cisŵgŵ	Ku-nyuma	Ku-mbele. Ku-cisŵgŵ	Ku-mbele, Ku-nyuma, Ku-mgŵŋgŵ	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-hanŵ. Baha	A-ha, A-hanŵ. Baha, Bahŵ	Baha	...	Ha-ha	A-ha. A-hŵ
In, inside ...	Mumŵ. Mu-na, M-ua. Mg-ati.	Mu, Mŵ. Muna, Mumŵ. 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-andŵ. -iŋgi. N-hani	-iŋgi. N-hani	Lu-ganŵ. - mŵŵ	-iŋgi. -iŋgi	-nji (Me-nji)	-ŵzi? -munŵ
There ... ..	Kukŵ, Ku-kudya. A-hadya	A-haja, A-kuja. Bahŵ	Kudia. A-kunŵ	...	Kuria. Kukŵ	-ŵkŵ. Pare
Where? ... ..	A-hi? Kwahi?	Kuli-hi? Mw-ani? Kw-ani?	Hŵki?	...	Li-kwi? Cili-kwi?	Ha-i?
No! ... ..	Bule!	Bule! Sibfŵ!	Ndawa!	...	Nŵ! Ncina! Asima!	Nŵ!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Si, hu-, ha- (hatu, ha-m-, ha-wa). Si-ku-	Si. Si, hu-, ha-, &c. Iŋali	Si. -si. Khali-	...	Si-	Si. -si. Ku-leka
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ... ..	-tŵwa	-tŵa	-tŵa. -halika	-tŵa. -kŵpa, -kŵba	-katŵwa. -tŵwa	-ŵma
„ buy, sell	-gula	-gula	-gula	-gula	-gula	-ŵla
„ come ... ..	-eza, -iza, -idza, -vika	-lawa. -iza (-izŵ! = come!)	-idza, -isa. -lawa	-idza	-za, -zala	-jā
„ cut ... ..	-kanha	-tema	-tema. -seŋga	...	-tema	-tema. -kera
„ dance ... ..	...	...	-vina	...	-dawala	-vija?
„ die ... ..	-fa	-fa	-fa	...	-fwa	...
„ eat ... ..	-ja, -dya, -la	-dya	-dia	...	-ria	-rya
„ give ... ..	-eŋka, -iŋka. -gŵlela	-iŋka, -iŋha. -gŵlela, -ga	-iŋka	-pa	-sŵla or -kasŵla. -pa. -pera	-ha

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

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-DZALAMU

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-, u<sup>1</sup>); 4. **Imi-, Mi-** (imi-, i); 5. —, **Di-** (di, j); 6. **Gama-, Ma-** (ma-, ga); 7. **Iki-, Ki-** (ki, c<sup>1</sup>); 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, &amp;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', j<sup>1</sup>); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, ga, g<sup>1</sup>); 7. **Ci-, Ki-, C-** (ki, ci, c<sup>1</sup>); 8. **Fi- or Pfi-, F'-** (fi, f<sup>1</sup>); 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).

<sup>1</sup> 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, &amp;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) (*phl.* sometimes, Class 6); 10. **Zi**, **N**. (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny**, **S'**, **Siny'**. (zi, u); 11. **Lu**. (lu-) (*phl.* 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, &amp;c., IN GŪGŪ

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, &amp;c., IN IRAŅGI

No preprefixes except in No. 5.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mŵ**, **M**. (m, mu, u-); 2. **Wa**. (wa); 3. **Mu**, **Mŵ**, **M**. (m-, mu-, u); 4. **Mi**. (mi-, i); 5. **Iri**, **R**, **L**, — (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**, **Lŵ**. (lu); 12. (missing); 13. **Ka**. (ka); 14. **U**. (u); 15. **Ku**, **Kŵ**. (ku); 16. **Ha**, **Pa**. (ha, pa); 17. **Mu**. (preposition) (-mu, -i shortened from -ni).

23. **Dzalamŵ** is spoken in Uzaramŵ, between the Upper KiŅgani and the Lower Rufiji rivers.

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

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

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

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

26. **IraŅgi** is spoken in IraŅgi and BuruŅgi, north of Ugŵgŵ 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 Maheñge	29. Sañgō (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi, 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki-ndeñgereko
Blood ... ..	Danda	Mu-azi	...	...	...	Mw-ai, Mi-ai (Mi-azi)
Body ... ..	Mu-vile	N-cimba	Mu-wili. Gu-vili ( <i>pl.</i> ma-vili?)	...	...	Y-ega
Bone ... ..	Li-zege <i>or</i> Ki-sege	Ci-fupa. Ci-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-ōñgōñgō	W-ōñgō	...	...	...	Bw-ōñgo
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-loñgō ( <i>a</i> <i>relation</i> )	M-haca ( <i>also</i> <i>sister</i> )	Lu-kōlō. Mu-nuñuna	Mu-nuñuna ; wa-	M-gōlō <i>or</i> M-kulu. Mu-nuñuna (31 a)	Nuna
Buffalo ...	M-bōgō. Sikirō ♀	Ny-ati. M-bōgō	...	...	...	Nj-ati
Bull ... ..	Ñambakwa	M-poñgō	I-kida ; ma- Khambaku	I-señga i-lume	I-señga i-lume. Ñ-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	Ñ-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-ainši. (Mu-hinja = <i>daughter.</i> C-ana = <i>son</i> )	Mw-ana	Mw-ana. M-fwana (31a) ( <i>see Zulu</i> )	Mw-ana ; b-ana. A-lau
Cloth ... ..	Mw-enda	Ñ-gūō	Mw-enda	...	...	Ñ-gubō ; ma-gubō
Cold ... ..	lñ-gala. Sisimō	Ma-hundi	Mm-ehō <i>or</i> Mm-epō	...	...	-ima
Country ...	In-nyi, E-nyi	M-lima	I-nhi	...	...	Nima. Ki-lambō
Cow ... ..	M-buguma. Señga	Ñg-ombe e-kolō	M-buguma	I-señga n-dala	Ñ-ombe m-piñga. I-señga m-piñga. Ñ-ombe m-kahanō (31 a)	...

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogorw and Mahañge	29. Sañgwo (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi, 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki-ndeñgerekw
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-gwñw. (Lu-isa = <i>daylight</i> )	E-jũa. Li-siku. (M-Iuñgu go-pala = <i>day-</i> <i>light</i> )	Pa-munsi. Lu-siku	...	...	Li-suba <i>or</i> Li-tsoba
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 <sup>1</sup>	M-gañga	...	...	...	N-gañga ; ama-gañga <sup>1</sup>
Dog ...	Im-bwa, Ka-bwa. Igu-bwa ; ma-	Nañga. (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 ...	Dogwawi	M-punda	N-dogwowe	In-dogwowe	N-dogwowa	M-bunda
Door ...	M-lyañgw. Lw-izi	Mu-liañgw	...	...	...	N-nyañgw ; mi-liañgw
Dream ...	N-dwtw <i>or</i> I-łwtw	N-dwtw. N-saww	N-dwtw ; sin-	...	...	N-dwtw (Ku-łwta)
Drum ...	N-duzi <i>or</i> In-dusi	Li-gwoma	...	...	...	Li-sindw. Li-luñga. N-gwoma
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 ...	Li-ihw ; m-ihw	Li-isw ; ma-sw	Li-ihw	Iz-ihw ; m-ehw	Iz-ihw ; m-ehw. L-esw ; m-esw (31 a)	Li-yw ; m-iñgw
Face, fore- head	Usw. I-palasw	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-ũta
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 Bw-łga
Fear ...	Mu-hwehwe. I-duęga. M-łwtw	Li-łga	...	...	...	Bw-łga
Finger ...	C-ala ; fi-ala	C-ala, vi-ala	Ki-dori	...	...	Lu-kontsi, Lu-konji ; ñ-gontsi. (Li-gumba = <i>thumb</i> ) Mw-łtw
Fire ...	M-łtw	M-otw	M-otw	Motw	Motw	Mw-łtw

<sup>1</sup> -lagũa = to heal with medicine.

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Fish ... ..	I-zwi. Somba	Somba	Ñ-swi	...	...	Omba; ma-
Foot ... ..	M-gulu. Lw-ah <sup>o</sup> ; m-ah <sup>o</sup> or nz-ah <sup>o</sup>	Li-gulu. Lu-sayu	M-gulu	M-gulu	M-gulu	Lu-gulu. Lu-ay <sup>o</sup> ( <i>sole</i> )
Forest ... ..	Li-kuñgu. Li-hala. M-hulu. M-situ	U-puñguti. (Lu-h <sup>o</sup> le = <i>tall forest.</i> ) M-bagu	Mw-ihaka	...	...	Mw-itu. Mi-tela
Fowl ... ..	Ñ-guku; Temba	Ñ-kuku	Ñ-guku	...	Ñ-guku	Ñ-guku
Frog ... ..	C-ura, Ki-ūla	Nama-ny <sup>o</sup> ma	...	...	...	Ky-ula; <i>pl.</i> y-ula
Ghost ... ..	Lu-he. I-ñala. I-s <sup>o</sup> ka	E-h <sup>o</sup> ka; M-oy <sup>o</sup>	...	...	...	...
Giraffe ... ..	N-dúnduru or N-úndulu	...	...	...	...	...
Girl, maiden	Mu-hinza. Mw-aruka	Mu-hiñga. Mw-ali. M-ceñgu	...	Mu-hinza, Ki-hinza	Ci-g <sup>o</sup> li. Mu-hinza	M-minja; ab-inja or a-inja M-bui
Goat ... ..	M-ene or M-ēeni. Ki-pene	M-buzi. M-ene	Im-heni; <i>pl.</i> zim-. Or M-peeni, M-meni	M-buzi	M-peeni. M-buhi; ma- (31 a)	...
„ (he) ... ..	Boñg <sup>o</sup> or Poñg <sup>o</sup>	M-poñg <sup>o</sup>	I-poñg <sup>o</sup>	Poñg <sup>o</sup>	I-vulata. M-buhi m-lume (31 a)	...
„ (she) ... ..	L <sup>o</sup> g <sup>o</sup> ta	M-buzi e-kol <sup>o</sup>	L <sup>o</sup> g <sup>o</sup> ta	M-buguma	M-buguma. M-buhi m-kahan <sup>o</sup> (31 a)	...
God ... ..	Ñ-gulwi. Mu-luñgu	M-luñgu; <i>pl.</i> wam-luñgu	Mu-luñgu. Ñ-ruí, Ñ-g <sup>o</sup> rūi	Mu-luñgu. Ñ-guluwe	Mu-luñgu	N-nuñgu
Grandparent	Kuku. Pape	M-buzi	...	...	...	U-kulu. (M-buya = <i>grandmother</i> )
Grass ... ..	Li-s <sup>o</sup> li. Ma-hamba	Lu-tundhu; tundhu	...	...	...	Ma-nyei
Ground ... ..	N-nyi. Lu-hañga. U-loñg <sup>o</sup>	N-tambu. Mu-hañga. Pa-zi	...	...	...	U-t <sup>o</sup> pi?
Ground-nut	Li-ñg <sup>o</sup> w <sup>o</sup> . Li-ñgalañga. N-zugu	Li-rawi	...	...	...	N-tesa. Li-y <sup>o</sup> be
Guinea-fowl	Ñañga or Ñ-gañga; <i>pl.</i> ma-kañga	Khañga	Li-xañga	...	...	Li-kañga
Gun ... ..	Hute	Huti	...	...	...	K <sup>o</sup> l <sup>o</sup> pind <sup>o</sup>
Hair ... ..	Fwili, Fwiri	Vuiri	Im-fuile; <i>pl.</i> <i>same or</i> zim-fuile	Lu-vuile	Lu-vuile; m-vuile	Ny-wili
Hand ... ..	I-ganza	Li-w <sup>o</sup> w <sup>o</sup> . Ci-gaza	Umu-w <sup>o</sup> w <sup>o</sup> ; ama- lli- ganja; ama-	Mu-w <sup>o</sup> w <sup>o</sup>	Mu-w <sup>o</sup> w <sup>o</sup> . M-k <sup>o</sup> ñ <sup>o</sup> (31 a)	Lu-b <sup>o</sup> w <sup>o</sup> . Ki-ganja
Head ... ..	Mū-twe, Mu-tūwe	M-tui	Umu-thwe; imi-	Kumu-twe; mamu-	Kumu-twe; ma- Ci-mundila; vi- (31 a)	M-twe; mi-twe

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogoro and Mahaenge	29. Saŋgo (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgereko
Heart... ..	Numbula. Mu-tima	M-oywo	...	...	...	M-oywo. M-tima
Heel ... ..	Ki-siŋganwo	Ci-sokūnwo	...	...	...	Ki-ŋginwo
Hide ... ..	N-giŋgo	Lu-kuli	N-kwembi	...	...	N-goi. Li-kiŋgo. Li-sambara
Hill ... ..	Lu-tanana	Ci-goŋgo. Ci-dugudugu	I-tunda	...	I-tunda	Ki-tumbi
Hippopotamus	Fuwo. Lumondwo. I-tumondwo	Huhu. N-dwomondwo	...	...	...	Ki-boŋgo. N-dwomondwo
Hoe ... ..	I-gimirwo	C-uka. E-huka	I-kumburu	...	...	Li-jembe ; ma-. Li-gela ; ma-.
Honey ... ..	W-uki	N-juki	...	...	...	B-ūsi
Horn ... ..	Lu-pembe	Ma-goli ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...	...	Li-peŋga. Lu-pembe
House... ..	Ny-anda. Cuwo ( <i>small hut</i> ). Kai. Ny-umba. Tembe. I-jumbe	N-umba	I-tembi, Tembe. Iri-tembe	I-jumbi ; ma-	N-anda. I-heŋge ; ma- (31 a)	Ny-umba. Liy-umba. (Ki-umba = <i>nest</i> ). Mm-ambe ; mi-bambe
Hunger ... ..	N-sala. Mu-sale	N-jala	Jeŋxa (?) In-zala	...	...	N-jara
Husband ... ..	Mny-ikwozi. Muŋ-gwozi	...	...	...	...	N-ceŋgo ; a-ceŋgo. Na-lume ; ana-lume
Hyena ... ..	Sakaŋga ( <i>spotted</i> ). Fifi ( <i>striped</i> ). N-segūmbi	M-tote ( <i>spotted</i> ). M-duba, M-dula ( <i>striped</i> )	Fisi, N-fisi	...	...	N-tote
Iron ... ..	C-ūma ; fy-uma. Ki-uma	C-uma	C-uma or Ci-cuma	C-uma	C-uma	Kij-uma ; y-uma
Island ... ..	Ki-guŋguli	Ci-jinci. E-guŋguli	Iri-siwa	...	...	Ki-silwa
Ivory... ..	Lu-pembe ; m-embe	N-tembwo	...	...	...	Lu-pembe ; m-bembe
Knee ... ..	Li-fugamilwo or I-fugamirwo	Lu-nūŋgūnū	...	...	...	Li-yuwa ; ma-yuwa
Knife ... ..	I-mage, Li-mage	Ci-mage. Ci-fimbwo. 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-kwoŋkwoŋwo. Li-ondwo	M-guru	...	M-gulu	Lu-gulu. Lu-koŋgwoŋu
Leopard ... ..	Ki-duma	Duma	Duma	...	...	Ki-ūbi or Ubi
Lion ... ..	Ny-alopala	Simba	Ny-alopala	...	...	Imba
Lips ... ..	M-lomwo	Li-romwo	...	...	...	Mu-kanwo ; mi-
Magic... ..	U-hawi	U-gaŋga	...	...	...	(Ku-lowa = <i>to bewitch</i> )
Maize... ..	Ma-zabeli or 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-ceŋgw = husband; a-ceŋgw ( <i>pl.</i> )
Meat ... ..	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mū-gwda	M-gota. M-tera	...	...	...	N-tela; mi- N-tende. Li-pwšw Li-bele
Milk ... ..	Li-ziwa	Ma-ziwa. Ma-wele	Tu-piyw	...	...	...
Monkey ...	N-gedege or N-kedeke	Ka-biri. E-ripa	...	...	...	N-dumbili. Ki-tumbili. N-jei
Moon ... ..	Mw-ezi. M-leŋge. M-kwmi	Mu-ezi	Mw-ezi	M-leŋge	Mw-edzi. M-leŋge (31 a)	Mw-ei. Lw-ei
Mother ...	Ywawa, Yuwe. Ngina or Nina. Nywkw	Maw. Unwkw. Unw-kwe	Yuwa. Nine-sw	Yuawa	Mama. Mau (31 a)	Mau. Ki-mau. Nyo-ŋgw
Mountain ...	Ki-dunda	Lu-goŋgw; <i>pl.</i> ŋoŋgw	Dunda or Ki-dunda; vi-	...	...	Ki-tumbi. Li-tumbi; ma-tumbi
Mouth ...	Mu-lwkw	Ci-kanwa. M-lwkw	Mu-lwkw. Ru-mirw	Mu-lwkw	Mu-lwkw	N-kanw
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-nywwe. Nw-nerw; tw-nerw	N-konci	...	...	...	Ki-wbw; y-wbw
Name ... ..	Li-tawa	L-ina. Li-tahw	I-tagwa; ma-	...	I-tagwa	L-ina; mal-ina
Navel ... ..	Lu-duŋgu	N-kufu. (Lu-komba = <i>string</i> )	...	...	...	Ki-kū
Neck ... ..	Siŋgw. Ki-sgw	Siŋgw	...	...	...	Ki-koi. Iŋgw
Night ... ..	K-ilw, Pa-kilw	C-iru. Pac-iru	Pak-irw. Lu-siku	...	...	K-ilw. (Pali-bendw = <i>darkness</i> )
Nose ... ..	M-ūla	M-pula	Im-pula; zim-	M-pula	M-pula. Lu-pepela (31 a)	M-pulw; ma-pulw. Li-pulw; ma- ...
Ox ... ..	Gida. Seŋga. N-azw	N-koŋkw. Masai ( <i>Arab.</i> ). N-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	l-seŋga. N-ombe (31 a)	...
Paddle ...	Mu-tera	N-kavi	Ru-xafi	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	U-gimbw	U-jimbi	...	...	...	U-wimbi
Parrot ...	Li-tui	...	...	...	...	N-gwalu; ma-kwalu
Penis ... ..	Ki-dōndw	M-bwkw	...	...	...	...
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 ... ..	Panɔ. Ki-wuŋgu	Pa-kaya, U-kaya. Pantu	...	...	...	Pandu
Rain ... ..	N-dɔnya. Ifugu.	l-vula	N-hɔnya	...	...	Ula
Rat ... ..	Tɔnya M-buku. M-bewa. Gɔle. Goŋgoŋgɔ	M-beya, Ka-dwiro	...	...	...	Ki-puku. N-gule ; ma-kule
Rhinoceros	I-mera, M-ela or Li-pera	Tupa	...	...	...	...
River ... ..	Ru-aha. Lu-ŋginalɔ. Mu-kɔga	Lu-eni. Lu-cemba	M-kɔga	...	...	Lu-kemba
Road ... ..	l-ŋazi, N-gazi ; ma-gazi. Ka-kazi. l-kuya	N-jira	In-zila	...	...	N-dila
Salt ... ..	Mu-nyɔ	Mū-nū ( <i>a little</i> = Tū-nū)	Mu-nyu	...	...	Mwi-nyɔ
Shame ... ..	In-yɔni	Zɔni	N-sɔni	...	...	Ūni
Sheep... ..	I-ŋɔɔ ; ma-kɔɔ. Ki-kɔɔ	Nɔɔ. M-fuŋgamɔ	N-khɔɔ	...	Li-ŋondi	...
Shield... ..	N-gwembe	Ci-kɔpa	...	...	...	Li-pende
Shoulder ... ..	Li-wega. Lu-kombe ; ŋombe	Ma-wega	...	...	...	Li-pamba ; ma-bamba
Sister... ..	Mu-haza	M-haja m-dala	Lumbu. Mu-hasa	Mu-hadza	Mu-hadza. l-lumbu (31 a)	N-numbu ; a-lumbu. N-kūwe N-gɔl. Lu-kanda. Kiŋgɔ
Skin ... ..	Ki-gɔlya	M-papha	...	...	...	Ku-nani, Pa-nani
Sky ... ..	U-laŋga	M-luŋgu. Li-kusi	Iri-wiŋgu	...	U-laŋga	Mm-anda ; ab-anda
Slave ... ..	M-fugwa. Ma-teka. Mnya-wiŋgi. M-lɛlɔwa	M-anda	M-fugwa. M-khami	M-lelelwa ; wa-	M-fugwa. M-sutu (31 a)	
Sleep ... ..	Tulɔ	M-pɔɔta. (Ku-gonja = <i>verb</i> )	...	...	...	Ki-gɔnɔ, Lu-gɔnɔ
Smoke ... ..	Ly-usi. Li-susi	Li-ɔsi	...	...	...	Li-oi
Snake ... ..	N-sɔka	N-jɔka	lɔy-ɔxa	...	...	Li-pili. N-kuya
Son, boy ... ..	M-swamu. Mame. ( <i>cp.</i> swamu = <i>good</i> )	Mw-ana. M-zererɔ. Mu-dimi	C-ana. Mw-ana ci-lume. M-soŋgɔɔ. N-dimi	Mw-ana. Ka-kwa. midzi	Ki-soŋgɔɔ. Mw-ana m-lume. Mfw-ana mka-lume (31 a). Li-ziuha (31 a)	Mw-ana na-lume. Mwu-huŋgɔ ; ba-huŋgɔ
Song ... ..	W-imbɔ, Lu-imbɔ ; ny-imbɔ	Sambɔ	Lu-jimbɔ ; n-jimbɔ	...	...	Lu-yimbɔ. Mw-ambɔ ; mi-

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Spear ... ..	Li-sala. N-goya. Mu-gōha	M-gōho	M-harara	...	...	Ki-leñge
Spirit, soul	Numbula. Lu-he; nze-he	M-oyo. M-luñgu; wam-luñgu	...	...	...	...
Star ... ..	Ny-enyezi. N-sōta	N-tondō	N-tondwe. Vi-nyōta ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-tondwe	N-tondwa. Nya-redzi	Lu-tondwa; n-dondwa Lu-tōw-ana
Stick ... ..	Lu-gōda. Lu-ambō. Lu-fimbō. Lu-kwegō	Mu-humbati	I-gōda. N-kwegō	...	N-khwekō	Bō-kōla
Stone... ..	Li-gañga. Li-hwahwa	Li-bue	Di-ñgañga; ma-	...	...	Lu-ala
Stool ... ..	Ki-gōda. Ki-degu. Ki-teñgō	Ci-gōta	...	...	...	...
Sun ... ..	Li-zōwa	M-jence	Li-dzūva	Li-jūa	I-dzua	Li-luba
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-toñgi; zin- Kambako	...	...	...	N-doñgō
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-ñgōni	Lerō	...	...	Lelō	L-inō
Toe ... ..	C-ala	C-ala	...	...	...	Li-gumba
To-morrow	Mi-lau, Imi-rau	Ci-lau	...	...	...	Ma-lau
Tongue ... ..	Lu-limi. Lumi-añgu	?Li-rimi	Lu-limi. Uru-miri?	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi; n-dimi
Tooth... ..	L-inō. Li-gegwa	L-inō	L-inō	Iz-inō	Iz-inō. M-sōkōle (31 a)	L-inō; m-inō
Town, village	Lu-sitō. I-riñga. M-ji, Kaye	U-kaya	Mu-zi	...	Kaya, I-kaya	N-ceñgō, Tseñgō. U-kaya
Tree ... ..	Li-biki, Mu-biki. M-gōda	Mu-ti. M-tera. Ci-biki	I-gōda. I-piñi. Iri-piki, <i>or</i> Umu-pixi; ama-, imi-	...	M-gōda	N-tela; mi-tela. N-koñgō; mi-koñgō
Twins ... ..	Wanya-wendani	Ma-wira	...	...	...	Ma-paga

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

<sup>1</sup> Ki-kuma = *vagina*.

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogoro <i>and</i> Mahaenge	29. Saŋgɔ (Rori <i>and</i> Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgerekɔ
Eight ... ..	Mu-nana	Mɔ-hanɔ (ma)-tatu	M-nana	M-nana	M-nana. Mu-nana (31 a)	Mw-anɔ na tatu
Nine ... ..	I-gonzi, I-gonza. I-kenda	Mɔ-hanɔ m-cece	Sanɔ na wa-na ( <i>or</i> si-na)	I-kenda	I-kenda. Mu-fwanɔ (31 a)	Mw-anɔ na n-cece
Ten ... ..	I-cumi, I-kyumi. I-funduka	Li-roŋgɔ li-mɔ. -kumi, -cumi, <i>or</i> Li-cumi	I-ɣumi <i>or</i> I-cumi	I-fundika ; ma-	I-kumi. Li-hundu ; ma- (31 a)	Noŋgɔ gu-mɔ ( <i>pl.</i> mi-loŋgɔ)
Eleven ... ..	I-kyumi na- mui	Li-cumi na (li)-mɔ	I-ɣumi pa-canyali-mɔ	...	...	Noŋgɔ gu-mɔ na yu-mɔ
Twenty ... ..	Ma-cumi, Ma-kyumi ga-wili	Ma-roŋgɔ ma-wili <i>or</i> Ma-cumi ma-wili	Ama-ɣumi ga-wili <i>or</i> Simariri munhu ( <i>to</i> <i>stand up one</i> <i>man !</i> )	Ma-fundika ma-wili	Mi-loŋgɔ mi-wili. Ma-hundu 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 <sup>7</sup> ma-dai (31 a)	Mi-loŋgɔ in-cece
Fifty ... ..	Ma-kyumi ga-hanɔ	Ma-roŋgɔ mɔ-hanɔ. (Ma-roŋgɔ mɔ-hanɔ na limɔ = <i>sixty</i> , <i>and so on</i> )	Ma-cumi ga-sanɔ <i>or</i> Simariri wanhu wa-wili pa-canya icumi. (Simariri wanhu watatu = <i>sixty</i> <i>and the other</i> <i>decades on the</i> <i>same plan</i> )	Ma-fundika ma-hanɔ	Mi-loŋgɔ mi-hanɔ. Ma-hundu ma-fundɔ (31 a)	Mi-loŋgɔ i-anɔ
Hundred ... ..	I-gana	Ma-roŋgɔ cumi <i>or</i> Ma-cumi ma-cumi	Wafile wanhu wasanɔ ( <i>there died five</i> <i>men !</i> ). <i>Also</i> I-gana.	Ci-gana	Mi-loŋgɔ mi-hanɔ, mi-loŋgɔ mi-hanɔ, di-merera	...
Thousand ...	Imbirima	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Nene. Ndi, N. -n-, -ni- -a-ŋgu	Nene. Ne-ŋga. Na-, N- (M-). -n-, -ni-, -m- -a-ŋgu	Y-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, Owe. 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. Sañgw (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeñgerekw
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	Hwehwe 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-ñgw. Tu. -tu. -i-tu
Ye, you, your	Nyenyey, Nyenyu, Nye-re. Mu. -wa-. -e-nyu	Mwe-ñga. Mu. -gu—ni <sup>1</sup> , acc. -enu	Yu-mwe. Mu. -wa-. -e-nyu	Nyenyey. Mu. -wa-? -enu	Mwemwe. Mwe-ñga. Mu. ? -wa-. -e-nyu	Mwe-ñga, Mwe. Mu. -kwa-. -inu
They, them, their	Waww, I-ww, I-wa. Wa. -wa-. -aw	A-wa. Wa. -wa-. -aw	Wawo. Wa-, Ba. -wa. or -ba. -aww	Aww. Wa. -wa-. -aww	Awa. Wa. -wa-. -aww	Bembe. Ba. -kwa-. (-a-be = <i>their</i> )
All ... ..	Mbe—li (-li or -ri represents 'is', 'are'). Mbe-fi-ri = all things (Class 8). Mbe-wa-li = all men (Class 2)	-ose-re or -ose	-ose. -ona	-ose	-ose. -wha (31 a)	Omwike. -ote, -ote
This, these	U-yw, i-wa; u-gw, u-gw, i-gi; i-li, i-ri, i-ga; i-ki, i-fi; i-ye, i-zi; u-lu; u-tu; i-ka; u-w; u-ku; i-pa	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 <sup>2</sup> , 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, fi-rá; i-rá, zi-rá; lu-lá; tu-lá; ka-lá; u-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?	-kwomu	-bi. -ke-ha	...	e-ha. -wi-pa (31 a)	-baya. -bwu. Nyata

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

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogorow and Mabeñge	29. Sañgō (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeñgerekw
Black ... ..	-titu	-titu	-titu	...	...	-m-bili, -pili, pilia
Female ... ..	-m-dala. -buguma	-e-dala	-hinja	-hinza. -dala	-kōdzi. -kahanω(31 a)	-koñgwe, -goñgwe. -awa -kali
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-kali	-kali-pa	-kali. -teni	...	...	-kali
Good ... ..	-nō-fu. -nō-ga	-here-pa. Nō-ga. Nama. (-swamu = <i>beautiful</i> )	-nō-fu	-nō-fu	-nōga, Ka-nōga	-nōgaũ. -ki-bōta. Kōti
Great ... ..	-kōmi. (-kula = <i>to become big</i> )	-kulu	-kōme	...	...	-kulu
Little ... ..	-dōdō	-didi. -dididi	-dōdō	...	-dōdō	-tsene, -tsini. -tsake. Ki-pela
Long ... ..	-tali	-tari	-tali	...	-tali <i>or</i> -tati. -le-fu (31 a)	-lasω (mu-lasω = u-nasω)
Male ... ..	-kambakwa. -lume. -gōzi, -kōzi. -vina, -wina	-epalu	-ci-lume, -dume	...	-lume, -dumi (31 a)	-lume; -na-lume
Old ... ..	-gōgōw	M-kulu. -mtua. -tōka. -e-kōw	...	...	...	-goi
Red ... ..	-duñu	-cere	-n-duhu	...	...	-kele
Rotten ... ..	-gatā	-puere	...	...	...	-bōla
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, <i>etc.</i> ). -lya. Ku-meta
Above, up, on top	Pacanya	Pampindi, Ku-mpindi	Canya	Canya	Ku-canya. U-lañga. Ku-mbindi (31 a)	Ku-nani, Pa-nani
Before ... ..	Mu- <i>or</i> Ku-loñgōw. Ku-mihō ku-	Kō-roñgōw, Ku-loñgōw	Ku-mwandi, Ku-loñgōdzi	Ku-ntalω	Ku-mundi, Ku-mwandl (31 a)	Nuñgi. Muñgi
Behind ... ..	Ku-mbele, Pa-mbele. Ku-mgoñgo ku-	Ku-mberi. Ci-mberembere	Ku-nyuma	Kuci-sōgō, Ku-mbele	Ku-mphele, Mu-mbele (31 a)	N-cugu, Ku-sugu
Below, down	Panyi. Pasi	Pazi. Pi-fuñgō	Pa-nzi. Pa-si	Ha-si, Pa-si	Ha-ñkhi. Ha-si. Pahi (31 a)	Pai
Far ... ..	Pa-tali, Ku-tali	Ku-tari	Ku-tali	Ku-tall. Pa-gi	Ku-tali. Ku-taluka (31 a)	Ku-lipite. Ku-talu
Here ... ..	1-pa. Paha, Baha. Kōw	A-pa, Ha-pa	Baha	...	Hanō. Panō (31 a)	Papi. Apa. Papō

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogoro and Maheñge	29. Sañgwo (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeñgereko
In, inside ...	Mu-	Mu-	Mu-	...	Mu-	Mu. Mu-lia. Mumwo. Ndani. -bi (neg. 'not in' is -bui)
Middle ...	Pa-gati, Mu-gati	Pa-kati	Pa-kati pa	...	Ha-gati	...
Near ...	Pipi	Pa-behi	Behe	Pipi. I-palupi	Behi	Pa-pipi
Outside ...	Kw-ibala or Ku-iwala	Ku-nja. Ku-sa. Pa-nja	...	...	...	Pa-nyañgwo, Pa-ntsa, Pa-nja
Plenty, many, much	Wlo-fu	Vua. Tañgala	-nji	...	-ñgi	Segege. -anatsima. -iñgi. -yolo-ka. -yai
There ...	Ku-la, Pa-la. Uku	A-ko. Palia	Uku	...	Kula	Kulya. Palya
Where? ...	-iya? -i? (Ku- <i>iya</i> or kū-i? mu- <i>iya</i> or mū-i? piya or pi?)	-oci?	...	...	...	-kwaku?
No! ...	Ndala! Ndema!	Ndala!	...	Ndala!	...	Ntūpū
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Si. Ndá. Si. S', -si, -s' (all persons); Si-nda; Si- la (not yet)	Na- ( <i>impera-</i> live); -na- (not yet). -ndiri. -hera (suffixes)	Ndali	Nwo	...	-lili or -liri (neg. suffix); -bwi, -kwakwo (32 a, 32 b); -ki—lili (rare); -ka, -na- ( <i>condi-</i> tional and 'not yet'); -kani- (neg. verb); kana- ( <i>subj.</i> neg. prefix)
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ki-, Ku- <sup>1</sup> , Kwi-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-twa, -towa	-kōma	-ihōwa	-twa	-towa. -tula, -hutula	-kumbwa
„ buy, sell	-hemela. -gula	-kōpa	-gula	...	-gula	? -pima
„ come ...	-za	-iza	-iza, -jinza	...	-idza. -bwera	-isa
„ cut ...	-tema	-dumula. -tema	-dumora	...	...	-tema. -piñgwa
„ dance ...	-heziga	-wina. sambwo	...	...	...	-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	-kōma	-ula-ga	...	...	-kōma
„ know ...	-uzera. -kagula. -tambula. -manyi (in a negative sense only) <sup>2</sup>	-maana. (-maani = I know not)	...	...	...	-manyana. -kutañga

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

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogoro and Mahañge	29. Sañgwo (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi, 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeñgerekwo
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ki-, Ku-, Kwi-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ laugh ...	·heka	·seka	·hexa	·hexa	...	·kweka
„ leave off, cease	·leka	·leka	·lexa	...	...	·leka
„ love, want	·enda. ·kera	·fira	·gana. ·naigela. ·sákura.	...	...	·penda
„ see ...	·ona. ·lwlera	·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,	·wima	·wima.	·yima.
„ steal ...	·hiza	·iwa	·jima, ·ija	...	·gōlōka	·gōlōka ·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.), N̄, Ny-** (n-, i) (plural often in No. 6); 10. —, **N. (M.), N̄, Iny-, Ny-, Nze-** (zi, z'); 11. **Lu, Nw.** (lu); 12. **Tu.** (tu) (perhaps plural to 11 sometimes); 13. **Ka.** (ka); 14. **U.** (u); 15. **Ku.** (ku); 16. **Pa, Ba, I-pa.** (pa); 17. **Mu.** as preposition only; 18. **Igu.** (in one or two words like 'Igu-bwa').

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN POGORŌ

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, &amp;c., IN SANGŌ

Preprefixes present in some classes.

Class 1. **Umu, Mu.** (mu, ju-, gū- ?); 2. **Aba, Awa, Wa.**<sup>1</sup> (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-).

<sup>1</sup> **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°. **Kiñdeñgerekw** and **Kirufiji** are northern dialects of Matumbi very little known.



English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateñgwa	36. Pañgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiñga
Bird ... ..	...	Ny-ehe; wany-ehe. Ny-uni; wa + Mi-adi ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-dege. Ki-yuni; hi-yuni (35 a)	...	Ki-dege; vi- or fi-	Eki-dege; isi-
Blood ... ..	...	...	Mw-azi or Mw-ahi	...	Mw-azi	Uñ-kisa
Body ... ..	...	Li-wimba. M-iri	Mu-vili. Higa	Umu-bili	Um-bera	Um-ana; emi-hana
Bone ... ..	...	Li-wañgwa; ma-	Li-fupa. Li-jege	...	Ki-fupa	Eki-tsege; isi-tsege
Borassus palm	...	Mu-ñgore	M-kōma	...	M-kōma	...
Bow ... ..	U-pinde; ma-	U-pindi	U-pindi; <i>pl.</i> m-pindi	...	U-pende	Ulu-yonde; ini-
Bowels ... ..	...	Ci-mbende?	Ma-tumbw	...	...	Uvu-tumbw
Brains ... ..	...	...	W-oñgwa	...	W-oñgwa	Uvw-oñgwa
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-ñdugu. N-uñgu, N-uñu, N-uñgwa. M-noñgwa; wa-loñgwa	M-doñgo; wa-loñgwa	...	M-benawi, Ba-benawi	Um-atsa ( <i>from the root -hatsa</i> ). Un-nūna; ava-
Buffalo ... ..	...	Ny-ati	N-jati, Li-yati	Im-bwōgwa	N-jati	Em-bwōgwa. Ugu-bwōgwa
Bull ... ..	...	Ñ-ombe m-numi	Ñ-kunzi. Ñ-kambakw	...	Ñ-ombe li-kambakw	E-ñambakw
Buttocks ... ..	...	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ama-daxw ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ma-dakw; di-	Ama-dakw
Canoe... ..	Yi-tumbi	Ki-pepe or Li-pepe; vi- or ma- Ri-pepe (34 a)	Uatw, Hw-atu; mi-yatu	...	Bw-atw; ma-watw	...
Cat ... ..	...	M-aka; wa +. M-inja (34 a)	M-lamu. Li-hyomi. M-buyali. Ka-namañga	Ixi-phaxa	Ka-namañga; tu-	En-yavu
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	Ili-xala	...	Eli-kala
Chief ... ..	Yumbe	M-kuluñgwa. Umu (34 a)	Mu-twa. Li-kwasi	...	Mú-túa; aba-túa	Uñ-kuludeva. Un-twa
Child ... ..	...	Mw-anyace <sup>1</sup> . N-diōgwa. Mw-ana. Nunu	Mw-ana; w-ana	Umw-ana	Mw-ana; ab-ana	Um-wana; av-ana. Umm-enza; ava-henza
Cloth ... ..	Ñ-guw	...	Ñ-guw or In-guwu. Ny-ura. Li-hya	...	Ñ-guw	Eki-lundw. Un-salwa
Cold ... ..	...	M-ehw	M-pēw, Im-bepw, Ki-pepw	...	...	E-ñala (-kala)
Country ... ..	...	Ci-lambw. Ri-kaya (34 a)	M-lima	Iny-hi	N-dema	Eki-luñga. E-ñi (-ki)

<sup>1</sup> U-nyace = *childhood*.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Cow ... ..	...	N-ombe	N-ombe ñ-ginda. Yu-ñkoru. Li-toli	I-seŋga. In-dama <sup>1</sup> (heifer)	N-ombe n-dara	E-seŋga. Em-buyuma
Crocodile ...	...	N-wena. Ci-rembe	Li-gwina or Liñ-gwina	...	N-gwina	...
Day ... ..	...	Li-dūa; ma- Mō-hi	Li-gōwō. Li-suwa. Mu-hi. (I-mini = day- light)	Ulu-siku	Di-gōwō	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-tuŋanya <sup>2</sup>
Dog ... ..	...	Li-bwa. Nawaŋga; wa + or Nawaŋga (14 a)	Garō. 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-gōdōwwe. E-munda
Door ... ..	...	Lu-idi; din-jidi (pl.). Naŋgwa	M-lyaŋgō or N-diaŋgu	...	N-diaŋgō	Un-diaŋgō. Ulw-itsi
Dream ...	...	N-dōtō (-lōta = verb)	N-dōtō? (-lōta)	-lōtha	Di-rōtō	Ama-γōnasivi
Drum ... ..	...	...	N-ōma or lñ-gōma; pl. 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-dembō	N-embō, Un-embō; pl. in-embō	N-dembō	...	N-dembō	E-tsuŋgwa
Excrement	...	Ma-wi, Ma-vi	Ma-fi or Ma-hi. Ki-ndō-tō-hi (35 a)	...	Di-fi, Ma-fi	Ama-kōtu. Ama-daba
Eye ... ..	L-ihō; m-ehō	L-ihō; m-ehō	L-ihō; m-ihō	Il-ihō; am-ihō	Id-ihō; am-ihō	El-ihō; am-ihō
Face, fore- head	...	Kum-ehō. C-eni	Pam-ihō	...	Kuma-sō	Eki-bake (fore- head)
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-dwadō
Finger ...	N-gōhe	C-ala. Ci-koŋō. Yu-kōmbi (34 a)	Lu-konje, Lu-kondzi. Lu-wumba	...	Du-konji; ñ-gonji	Ulu-konze; i-ñonze
Fire ... ..	...	M-ōtō	M-ōtō	...	M-ōtō	Umw-ōtō
Fish ... ..	...	In-swi. Hiomba; di+	Somba or Homba	...	Somba	E-somba; ini-

<sup>1</sup> Axa-dama = calf.<sup>2</sup> There is possibly also the word Umu-lagutsi from the verb -lagula.

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

<sup>1</sup> *Old Bantu*: Bu-asi.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Hill ... ..	...	Li-ciŋga; ma- M-rima	Ka-ɗunda. Ka-tumbi; hi-tumbi (35 a)	...	...	Ulu-nyika; i-nyika
Hippopotamus	...	Namondw	N-ɗomondw	l-fubw	Domondw	...
Hoe ... ..	...	Li-yembe	Li-gera; ma-	...	...	Eli-kumbulw
Honey ... ..	...	Uci	Uci	...	W-uki	Uvw-ake
Horn ... ..	...	Lu-pembe. Lim-embe	Li-nyerw. Pembe	...	Di-nyerw	Eli-palasa. Ulu-suga
House... ..	Ny-umba. Y-umba ( <i>big</i> )	N-ande. I-nandi. N-duli (34 a)	Ny-umba. N-anda	Ny-umba. Ixi-ny-umba; ifi-	Ny-umba	Eny-umba. E-saka. Eli-heve
Hunger ... ..	...	N-dala. N-ɗɗɗa (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-oŋgɔw (35 a)	...	...	Uñ-gɔsi, Uñ-γɔsi
Hyena ... ..	...	Nana or Li-nana	Li-tūnūŋgu, Li-pundwa ( <i>spotted</i> ). Li-luhekalera, Li-hekera ( <i>striped</i> )	I-fifi	Bondera	...
Iron ... ..	...	Ci-tali	C-uma, S-uma (35 a)	...	Ki-uma	Eki-uma. Un-ɗapw
Island ... ..	...	Ki-tiŋgwe. Li-tanda	Ki-seŋgerere. Ki-lumba (35 a)	...	Ki-rwa	...
Ivory ... ..	...	N-embw. Li-wenwa	Li-inw la n-dembw	...	Ru-pembe	...
Knee ... ..	...	Li-lundi	Li-fugamisw. Li-yugwa	...	Di-pefu	Eki-sugamilw
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-ulu; ma- M-balu. Li-ɗɗɗw	Li-bondw. Ku-guru. Lu-weza (35 a)	...	Ki-rundi	Eki-lunde. Un-sōni
Leopard ... ..	...	Huwi, Li-huwi, Juhi	Li-huwi. In-sui	...	N-torwme	Eli-duma. (Eli-bwi = <i>a chita</i> )
Lion ... ..	...	Himba, Li-himba. In-tumi	Li-himba. Li-bonjw	...	...	Eli-bonzu
Lips ... ..	...	Lu-yeye; ndin-jeye. Lu-lɔmw; di-lɔmw	N-ɗɔmw; mi-lɔmw	Umu-lɔmw; imi-	N-ɗɔmw; mi-	Un-ɗɔmw; emi-lɔmw
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

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋgɔ	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Man ... ..	Mu-ndu ; wa-ndu	Mu-nu ; wa-nu	Mu-ndu ; wa-ndu	Umu-nbu ; aba-nbu <sup>1</sup>	Mu-ndu ; aba-	Umu-nu ; ava-nu
Man, vir. ...	...	M-uume ; wa-lume	M-gɔzi. M-kambakɔ	...	...	Uñ-gɔsi ; ava-
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-tuŋaya <sup>2</sup>
Milk ... ..	...	Ma-were	Lu-ziwa. Lu-visa	...	...	Ulu-kamɔ. Eli-tsiva. (-kama = <i>to milk</i> )
Monkey ...	...	Ny-ima. Ci-neŋgɔ	M-tumbiri or Li-tumbili	...	M-bweŋgɔ	E-ñilili ; ini-killili
Moon ... ..	...	Mw-edi	Mw-ezi or Mw-ehi	Umw-edzi	Mw-ezi	Umw-etsi
Mother ...	...	Hiyi ; wa-hiyi. Tuyi. Na-ñole. Ma-nyɔkwe (34 a)	Mau. A-nyoŋgɔ, Nyoŋgorɔ. Nyɔkɔ. Ñina	...	...	U-juva ; ava- (Uvanyɔkɔ = <i>thy</i> —, Uvanyina = <i>his</i> —)
Mountain ...	...	Li-cinga. Mu-aŋgɔ. Ci-cuŋgɔ. Li-tumbi (34a)	Ki-dũnda. Ki-tumbi	...	Ki-dɔnda	Eki-ɖugala
Mouth ...	...	Ka-nywa. Cika-nywa	Ñ-kanu. N-dɔmɔ or M-ɔmɔ	...	...	Un-dɔmɔ
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Di-ñombe ( <i>pl.</i> ). 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-uŋgu ; di+	Lu-kufu or Ñ-kuhu	...	...	Ulu-tumbu
Neck ... ..	...	Li-kɔti ; ( <i>pl.</i> ) diñ-gɔti	Siŋgɔ or Hiŋgu	l-siŋgɔ	Siŋgɔ	Un-siŋgɔ. Eñ-gɔsi
Night ... ..	...	C-ilɔ. (Ci-hi = <i>darkness</i> )	K-ilɔ or I-kilu. (Lw-ihi = <i>darkness</i> )	...	K-irɔ, Pak-irɔ	Ek-ilɔ. (Uvu-titu = <i>darkness</i> )
Nose ... ..	...	M-ũla ; di+	M-eñerɔ. Im-bulu (35 a)	...	...	E-meñɔ (-peñɔ)
Ox ... ..	...	Ñ-ombe	Li-boyi. Ñ-kawi. Ñ-ombe. N-tonɔla	I-seŋga. In-dama	Ñ-ombe. Li-kambakɔ †	E-seŋga. Uñ-gide. Eñ-gwada
Paddle ...	...	...	Ñg-ahi ; iñ-gahi	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	U-alwa ( <i>native beer</i> )	U-gwimbi	...	...	Uvu-gembe
Parrot ...	...	...	Li-kwalu	...	...	...
Penis ... ..	...	...	...	...	M-borɔ	...
Pig ... ..	...	Ñ-guluwe ; diñ+. Im-petumwa	Ñ-guruwe or Li-gurũwi. Li-paŋgɔ ( <i>bush pig</i> )	...	Ñ-guruwe	Eñ-gube. Eñ-gwehe

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

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

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋgɔ	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Pigeon ... ..	...	Li-deia	N-gunda. Li-jiwa, N-jiwa or In-ziva	...	N-jewa	En-uta (-tuta). Eñ-gundya
Place ... ..	Pa-ndu	Pa-hali. Pa-wa. Ma-hala. Pa-	Ki-kunja. U-tamu	...	Pa-ŋgōnɔ	...
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-keñje	Em-beva
Rhinoceros	...	M-ela; di+ or wa+. Ci-ɔhɔ (34 a)	Ki-pembere	...	...	...
River ... ..	...	Lu-hundi. Mu-tɔ (34 a)	Lu-kemba. Lu-si. Ma-gasi	...	Ru-sɔkɔ	Ulu-gasi; iñ-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-ñɔsi, Mi-ñɔsi	E-ñɔɔ
Shield ... ..	...	...	Li-wala; ma-	...	...	Eñ-gwembe
Shoulder ... ..	...	Nuñūna.	Li-vega; ma-	...	...	Eli-vega
Sister ... ..	...	N-umbɔ	M-lumbu, N-dumbɔ	...	N-dumbu. Ba-rumbu	Um-atsa. U-mama. Un-nūna. (Vu-nɔnu = sisterhood)
Skin ... ..	...	Mapɔ; di+. Y-ambala	Lu-kanda	...	Ki-kɔwa	...
Sky ... ..	...	Li-wiŋgu. Ku-canya. Di-ūndi	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-gōnɔ	E-tulɔ
Smoke ... ..	...	...	Ly-ɔsi, Li-ɔhi. Li-hyɔhi	Ili-ɔsi	Di-ɔsi	Eli-ɔsi
Snake ... ..	...	M-hyoŋgɔ; 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-ɔnume	Mw-ana. M-soŋgorɔ	...	Mw-ana. N-soŋgorɔ	Un-swamba. <sup>1</sup> N-dume

<sup>1</sup> Un-swamb'angɔ = *my son*. Un-swamb'ɔ = *thy son*. Un-swamb-ē = *his son*. Un-swamb-itu = *our son*.  
Un-swamb-inyɔ = *your son*. Un-swamb-avɔ = *their son*.

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
Song ... ..	Li-imbw; ma-	Lu-himw; di- R-imbw (34 a)	Lu-kimw. Ny-imbw. M-hambw	...	Uru-embw	Ulü-embw
Spear ... ..	...	M-kuci; mi- Ci-ndimbw. Ri-umw. Li-hioŋga (34 a). Mu-nya	M-kondw. N-koha	...	N-gwaha	Eli-gwaha; ama- Eñ-gwaha
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star ... ..	...	Nondwa; di+. Ci-nondi (34 a)	Lu-tondwa; n-dondwa	...	N-dondw. Ru-tondow	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-dūa or Li-dūla (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-hwli; ma-	Mi-hwodzi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Li-hwosi	Ulw-ihōtsi
Testicles ...	...	Ri-mumba	...	...	Di-toŋgw	...
Thief ... ..	...	M-wiwi. Iñku-iwa	Mw-ivi or Mw-ih	...	Mu-beji; 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-ihā; mi-ha	...	Mw-ifwa	Un-tula; emi- Un-twinyw; emi-
Tobacco ...	...	Ōria	Li-mbakw. Li-hōna	...	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-gulu. 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

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
Twins... ..	...	Ma-hā. W-ana wa ma-hā	Ma-paša or Ma-paha	...	Di-pasa ; ma-	U-nyali-pasa. Uvamwi-pasa (both in singu- lar sense)
Urine ... ..	...	Ma-kwedu	Ma-kwɔw. I-mahi	...	Ma-kōjw	...
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	Umu-sipha	...	Un-sipa
War ... ..	...	N-ondw. Hondw	N-gondw	...	N-gondw	Uvu-tavaŋgwa
Water ... ..	...	M-edi	Ma-gasi. M-asi	...	Ama-ji	Ama-yasi
Well ... ..	...	...	Mw-eru wa ma-gasi. Ki-liwa	Ixi-sima	...	...
White man	M-xuŋgu	...	...	...	Mu-suŋgu	Un-suŋgu ; ava-
Wife ... ..	...	M-dyau ( <i>thy</i> ). M-mahi ; wa-	M-dala. M-bumba. Mama	...	M-gori ; ba-	Un-dala. Un-wehe
Wind ... ..	...	M-mepw ; di-mepw	M-puŋw. Ki-pepw. M-hwahi	Im-hephw	M-bepu	Em-epw. Eki-sola
Witch... ..	...	M-hyawī	M-cawi. M-hawi. M-gaŋga	Umu-gaŋga	Mu-hawi ; ba-	Um-avi ; ava-havi
Witchcraft Woman ... ..	... N-koŋgwe, Yuaŋ-koŋgwe ; wa-koŋgwe	U-hyawī M-mahi ; wa- Uŋ-koŋgwe	U-cawi M-dala. M-bumba	... Umu-dala ; ava. (Mu-ki- dala = <i>little</i> <i>woman</i> ; <i>pl.</i> va-ki-dala)	... Un-dara ; ba- awa-	Uvu-havi Un-dala. Um-enza ; ava-henza
Womb ... ..	...	...	Li-reme	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Lu-kuni	Sagala. Handzu	...	Im-bawu	Iny-ágala (-hagala, -sagala)
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ki-tūū	...
Year ... ..	...	Mw-aka. C-aka	Mw-aka	Umw-axa	Mw-aka	Umw-aka
Yesterday...	...	Li-dw, Li-ndw	Gorw. Li-zu	...	Gorw	I-γōlō
Zebra... ..	...	...	Li-punda or M-bunda	...	...	Em-unda
One ... ..	-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 ... ..	Ng-anw, -ganw	Ny-anw, -anw. Mu-anw (34 a)	-hanw	-hanw (Dzi-)	Tu-hanw	-hānw
Six ... ..	-g-anw na (gu)-mɔ	Ny-anw na i-mɔ	-hanw na moŋga	Mu-tanda	Tu-lintanda	-n-tanatu
Seven... ..	-ganw na wili	Ny-anw na m-bili	-hanw na wili	Heneka mu-hana	Tu-limhanw	-lekela-ku- pamatɔ

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋwo	36. Paŋgwa	37 Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Eight ... ..	-ganwo na tatu	Ny-anwo na n-atu	-hanwo na datu	Mu-nana, also Heneka k-owa (k-owa = 'over all', 'superior')	M-hanwo na tu-tatu	-nana
Nine ... ..	-ganwo na xexe	Ny-anwo na n-cece	-hanwo na m-cece	Fundika mu-hana <sup>1</sup>	M-hanwo na n-cece	-budika-ku- pamatwo
Ten ... ..	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Fundika k-owa and Ma-budi	Cwmi	Ki-tsigwo, also Un-dévuwo; pl. emi- lévuwo
Eleven ... ..	...	Kumi na i-mwo	Kumi na yi-mu	Ki-dzigwo. <sup>2</sup> (22=Ki-dzigwo ka-vili. 33= Ki-dzigwo ka-datu)	Cwmi na ka-mwo	Ki-tsigwo-na- pamatwo
Twenty ... ..	...	Ma-kumi ma-wiri or Ma-kumi m-eli	Ma-kumi ma-wili	...	Ma-kwmi ga-were	Ki-tsigwo ka-veli
Thirty ... ..	...	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	...	Ma-kwmi ga-datu	Ki-tsigwo ka-datu
Forty ... ..	...	Ma-kumi n-cece	Ma-kumi n-dzese	...	Ma-kwmi m-cece	Ki-tsigwo ka-ni
Fifty ... ..	...	Ma-kumi ny-anwo or mamu-anwo	Ma-kumi ma-hanwo	...	Ma-kwmi m-hanwo	Kitsigwo ka-hanwo
Hundred ... ..	...	I-gana	...	...	Ma-kwmi ga-likwmi	Emi-lévuwo kitsigwo
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Ne-ywo. N. -ni, -n. -a-ŋgu	Mi-pa. N, Mb. -n, -gu, -ŋgu. <sup>3</sup> -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-ŋwo
Thou, thee, thy	We-ywo. U. -ku. -a-kwo	We-pwo. We. Wara-kwo. U. -ku. -a-kwo	We-ŋga. Wewe. Yū-we. U. -ku. -a-kwo	...	We-ŋga. U. -ku. -a-kwo	Uve. Ve. Vu, U. -ve. -ku. -ywo, -ve, -a-kwo
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-jwo	Ywra. A. -mu. m. -a-ke	Umw-ene. A, I, Ju. -mw-ene. -m, -mw. -ye, -ene
We, us, our	Twe-ywo(?) 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

<sup>1</sup> Klamroth gives *-hana*, not *-hanwo*. Apparently '*-hana*' (Mu-hana) means 'side', 'on one side', and 'Heneka' 'leave out from the others'.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> Mavia (34 a).

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Ye, you, your	Mwe-yω. Mu- -wa- -enu	Mwe-pω. U-mūe. Mu- -wa- -enu	Mwe-ŋga. Nyenye. M-, Mu-	...	Mwe-ŋga. Mu- -ba-? -inu	U-nye. Nye. Nyenye. M-, Mu-, N- -va- -a-nye or -inyω
They, them, their	Wa-na? Wa- -wa- -waω	Wa-naŋω. Wa-ya. Wa- -wa- -aω	We-ne. Wa- -wa- -aω	...	Ba-ra. Ba- (Wa-). -wa- -a-wω	Avene. Vene. Va- -vω -va- -ene, -avω
All ... ..	-ωha	-ωhe	-oha	-onha	-ωha (? ωsaka, ? <i>emphatic</i> )	-ōni
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-nω; ci-nω, vi-nω; i-nω, di-nω; lu-nω; tu-nω; ka-nω; u-nω; ku-nω; pa-nω; mu-nω	A-yu, a-wa; a-u; &c. -la(u-la; wa-la; &c.)	...	Uyu, aba (awa); ugu, egi; eri, aga; &c.	Ve, vω; gωω, gyω; lyω, γω; kyω, syω; jω, tsω; lwω; twω; kω; vwω; kwω; pω; mwω; gωω Uju, ava; ugu, egi; eli, aya; eki, isi; eji, itsi; ulu; utω; aka; uvu; uku; apa; umu; ugu Ujw-a, avω; ugw-a, egy-ω, &c. u-lya, va-lya; gu-lya, i-lya; &c. Juju, vava; gugu, gegi; &c. Jujw-a, vavω, &c. 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; &c.	U-ya, wa-ya; u-ya, i-ya; li-ya, a-ya; ci-ya, vi-ya; i-ya, di-ya; lu-ya; tu-ya; ka-ya; u-ya; ku-ya; &c.	...	...	Yu-ra, ba-ra; gu-ra, gi-ra; re-ra, ga-ra; &c.	

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
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; ·goroŋgwo	·m-baha
Little ... ..	·xwkw	·cigi. ·diokw	·debe. ·sokw	...	·cokw. ·nandi	·debe. Ki-sekele ·tale
Long ... ..	...	·lehu	·tali	...	...	·tume
Male ... ..	...	·na-nume. N·dume	·gosi	...	N·gambakw	·lume, N·dume. ·gosi. ·kambaku
Old ... ..	...	·a taŋgu. ce·kulu, ce·kelu. Na-norw	M·gogwōw	...	...	·gogwōw. ·lala
Red ... ..	...	·a huwi	·duñu	...	...	·duñu
Rotten ... ..	...	...	·kata. ·wōla	·vōla. ·bōfu	...	·v-w-su
Short ... ..	...	·ipi, ·wipi	·fupi or ·yipi	·fuphi	...	·supi
Sick ... ..	...	·lwala. (U·lwala = a disease)	·tamu. ·rwara	...	...	·tamu
White ... ..	...	·a nibe, ·pe. ·nahi. ·helela (to be —)	·wara-fu. ·huhu	...	·futw	·vala-su
Above, up, on top	...	Mu·ha. Ku·canya, Pa·canya	Pa·canya. Pa·nani	...	...	Pa·kyanya. Nena, Pa·nena. ·ōni (Mw·ōni, &c.)
Before ... ..	...	Mw·hyu	Ku·loŋgōw. Pa·luŋgi pa-	...	...	Mbu·loŋgōlō
Behind ... ..	...	Ku·hye or Kw·hye. Ku·nyuma	Kum·bele. Mu·nyuma	...	...	M·bele
Below, down	...	Pahi	Pahi	Pasi, Phasi	...	Pasi
Far ... ..	...	Kucu. Ku·kala	Ku·tali	...	...	·vu-tale, ·tale
Here ... ..	...	Pa·w. Pana. Wōpōpapa, Upōpapa	Kōwō, Ku·ni. Pa·ni. Pamba	...	·Apa	·Baha. Kūnw
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- mateñgō	36. Pañgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiñga
Outside ...	...	Pa-nji, Pa-nda	Mw-ibala. Kw-ibala. Ku-ndza Pa-ndza	...	...	Ku-nzi, Pa-nzi
Plenty, many	...	N-ndi, -ndi. -we	-omehere. Vululu. -iñgi	...	-iñgi	-ōlōsu, -ōñgōsu, -ōngesu
There ...	...	Kuya. Paya. Kunō	Ukō, Kula, Pala	...	Para	Palya. Kukō
Where ?	...	Kwaci ?	Kwa ? Ku ?	...	...	Ndapi ? -ku ?
No !	...	Itamūa !	Ñō ! Nale ! Ndá !	...	Dietu ! (-kana ! to refuse)	Bakō !
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	Hi, Hu, Ha, Ha-tu, &c. -na- (sub.)	Na. Sa. ? (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). Jō-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. -hoñgōla	...	...
„ 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. <sup>1</sup> -hamba	...	-pa	-pa
„ go... ..	...	-hwenā	-genda	-genda	-wōka	-beha. -vuka. -luta. -genda
„ kill ...	...	-ulaya. -lia	-kōma	...	...	-buda
„ know ...	...	-manya. -maiya	-manya	...	-manya, -manye <sup>2</sup>	-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	...	-hedyā	-hetsa

<sup>1</sup> Ku-nyima = not to give.<sup>2</sup> -manye-ri = know not. Kese has negative verbs or auxiliary verbs like Ki-matumbi.

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-MWERA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**· (mu, m-, ū-, 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**·), **N̄**· (n-, i); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu**· (lu); 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **U**· (u-, gu?, vu-?); 15. **Ku**· (ku); 16. **Pa**· (pa); 17. ?.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN MAKONDE AND MAVIA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**·, **M**·, **N**· (m-, mü, yu-, u-); 2. **Wa**· (wa); 3. **Mu**·, **M**·, **N**·, **Yu**· (34 a) (m-, mü-, u); 4. **Mi**· (mi-, i); 5. **Li**· (li); 6. **Ma**· (ma-, a); 7. **Ci**·, **Ki**· (ci, ki); 8. **Vi**· (vi); 9. **N**· (**M**·), **N̄**· (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, &amp;c., IN SUTU-MATENGO

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**·), **N̄**·, **Ny**·, — (n-, i-); 10. **I**·, **In**·, **N**· (**M**·), **N̄**·, **Ny**·, **Hy**·, — (i-?, zi-?); 11. **Lu**· (lu-); 12. missing in **Sutu**, **Tu**, **Tw** in **Ma-teñgō**; 13. **Ka**· (ka-); 14. **U**·, **Hw**· (u-); 15. **Ku**· (ku-); 16. **Pa**· (pa-); 17. **Mu**· (mu-), **A**· honorific.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN PANGWA

Preprefixes present in full.

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

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN KESE

Preprefixes present.

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

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN KINGA

Preprefixes present.

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

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

33. **Mwera** and 33 a. **Kidonde** are spoken in the hinterland of the Lindi coast district of German East Africa between the Mbemkuru river on the north and the Lindi or Lukuledi river on the south, and extending sporadically to the Ruvuma. To it seems to be allied the widespread but unrecorded dialect of the Wadonde, which extends from the Middle Rufiji and its Maraŋgandu 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. **Kimateŋw** are spoken in the Magwaŋwara or Aŋwoni country of south German East Africa, north of the Portuguese frontier and Upper Ruvuma, south of Upaŋwa and the basin of the Upper Rufiji; east of the Maraŋgandu and the Mtetesi-Muhesi. The Wamateŋw extend their range to the east coast of Lake Nyasa, south of the Kisi coast-belt and Ruhuhu river.

36. **Paŋwa** is spoken in Upaŋwa, 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. **Kiŋga** is spoken in Ukiŋga, north of the north end of Lake Nyasa, south of the Upper Ruaha basin, west of Ubena and east of Nkonde and Ukukwe.

# GROUP L

## THE TANGANYIKA-BANGWEULU LANGUAGES

- |                       |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 39. Ka <b>bwari</b> . | 39 a. Ki <b>lega</b> <sup>1</sup> | 42. <b>Bemba</b> (Ki <b>emba</b> ) |
| 40. <b>Guha</b>       |                                   | 43. <b>Luñgu</b>                   |
| 41. <b>Tabwa</b>      |                                   | 43 a. <b>Mambwe</b>                |

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

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

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Bow ... ..	Mw-eitw; mi-	Bu-ta	Bu-ta	Wu-ta, Ubu-ta	U-lapwa; ama-	U-lapwa
Bowels ...	Mi-la	Mi-la	N-da. Ma-la (Bu-la)	Ma-la	Ma-la ya limūn-dā	Ama-la
Brains ...	Ma-kā. Bw-kese (39 a)	B-oŋgo	Bu-oŋgō. Tomfwe	I-tompwe	Tōmpwe	Uw-oŋgō
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-edē; ma-edē	...
Brother ...	Mw-an'itu. Mu-butwa. Mu-tamba	Mw-an'etu. M-umi. Mu-kiŋgu	Ki-nsaŋga, N-dum-ya, Mw-ine, N-dum-esw, etc.	Umū-nyina. N-dume	U-lupwa; <i>pl.</i> n-dupwa. Mw-ina	Mw-ina, Mu-nyo-
Buffalo ...	M-w. M-bwō (39 a)	M-ōgō	M-bwō	Im-bwō	Im-bwō	Im-bwō
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 (39 a)	N-yavu	Ka-mensi. Ka-paka	M-paka. Sumbwe. I-cōna	N-yau	N-yau
Charcoal ...	...	...	Li-fita	Umu-fita	...	Ma-kaIa
Chief ... ..	Mu-twale. Numbi. Mu- lōhwe (39 a)	Kwō	Li-kwō. 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-pekw, M-pehw	M-behw	Mu-pepw. Ka-sama	Im-pepw	...	M-pepw
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 ñ-gazi-ana. M-kaci wa ñ-ombe	N-ōme	N-gombe li-kwta	N-ombe. Kombe. Iñ-kwta	Iñ-ombe	N-ombe ya-fiki. 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... Day ... ..	Ka-šue Bu-su, Lu-su; ma-su ( <i>pl.</i> ). Mu-zuba (= <i>light</i> ). I-lumbu; ma- (39 a)	... Bu-sigi; <i>pl.</i> ma-sigi. Mw-ijuva	Mu-tende 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-saŋgalala ( <i>daylight</i> )

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Devil, evil spirit ...	l-dima ; ma-rima	M-kisi	Ń-gufu. Ki-wa	Ki-Ńkala. lci-banda. Mu-pasi. Ki-wa	Ki-wa ; vi-wa	Ki-wa
Doctor (medicine man)	Mu-fumɔ	...	Mu-Ńaŋga	In-naŋga. Si-Ńaŋga	Si-Ńaŋga	Si-Ńaŋga
Dog ... ..	Ka-bwa or Im-bwa	Kam-bwa ; tu-	Ka-bwa	Im-bwa	Sim-bwa	Sim-bwa
Donkey ...	Kapa. M-punda	Ń-geŋga	W-aŋkeŋka ; <i>pl.</i> baw- Ka-balwa. Kikɔ	In-dokwe. M-pelembe	N-dokoi	N-dogɔwe
Door, doorway	Ki-vi ; bi- Mw-anɔ ( <i>doorway</i> ). Mu-kinda (39 a)	N-jiaŋɔ ; mi- Ki-limba	Mu-lyaŋɔ. Ki-bi. Ki-izi	Mw-inŋi. Ci-wi or lci-bi	Ki-sasa	Ki-saza ; ki-sekɔ
Dream ...	Ku-ɔta. N-jɔci	K-ilɔ ; bi- N-dɔtɔ	Ki-ɔtɔ. Ka-ɔ	Ki-rɔtɔ. Ulu-ɔtɔ	Ki-ɔtɔ	N-dɔtɔ
Drum ... ..	Ń-ɔma or Ń-gɔmɔ. Mu-ile	Ń-ɔma	Ń-ɔma	Ń-ɔma	Iŋ-gɔma	Ń-gɔma
Ear ... ..	Ku-tui. l-twi	Ku-tu ; <i>pl.</i> ma-tu. Ku-tui	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-tui
Egg ... ..	l-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-zɔvu. N-jɔu (39 a)	N-yɔgi	N-zɔvu	In-sɔfu	In-zɔvu	N-zɔvu
Excrement	Ma-vi. Tu-bi	Tu-ivi, Tu-bi	Tu-vi	Ama-fi	Ama-vi	...
Eye ... ..	D-isɔ ; m-esɔ	L-isɔ	Li-nsɔ	Di-nsɔ	Di-nsɔ	Li-nsɔ ; ma-nsɔ Kuma-nsɔ
Face, forehead	M-esɔ. Ki-ene	Ku-kieni, Ku-merɔ	Lu-kebu. M-ensɔ	Kum-ensɔ	Kuma-sɔ	Kuma-nsɔ
Fat ... ..	Ma-futa. Ma-kuta (39 a)	Ma-kita	Ma-futa	Ama-futa	Ama-futa	Ma-futa. Ma-ɔna
Father ...	Tata- (wane). l-šɔ. l-ša-ke. Ba-tata. Bi-šɔ ( <i>both these latter pls. and honorific sing.</i> )	Tata. Šɔ, Se, <i>Š.c.</i> ? Tutu	Tata. Ta-we = <i>my</i> ; Šɔ or Wi-sɔ = <i>thy</i> ; Se, Wi-se = <i>his</i> ; Si-twe = <i>our</i> ; Si-nwe = <i>your</i> ; Si-bo = <i>their</i>	Tata. W-isɔ, W-isi	...	Tata. Šɔ, l-si
Fear ... ..	Bu-ɔba, B-ɔba	Bw-enyɔ	Ki-tinɔ. ( <i>Ku-tina = to fear</i> )	Mw-ensɔ	In-tete	N-tete
Finger ...	Mu-nwe. Mu-sai ; mi-	Nwe ; mi-nwe. M-nye	Mu-nwe	Mu-nue. C-ala ; ifi-ala	Umū-nue ; mi-nue	Mu-nwe
Fire ... ..	Ka-ia. Tu-iya	Ka-ia	Mu-lirɔ	Mu-rirɔ	M-ɔtɔ	M-ɔtɔ
Fish ... ..	Swi. Me-vera ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ny-ama	Li-sabi. Ki-kulu	l-sabi, Li-sawi	In-sui	Ń-swi
Foot ... ..	Ki-kasa. Ki-limba ; vi- l-tindi (39 a)	Ki-kasa ; bi- Ku-guru	Ku-ulu. Ma-ulu	Lu-kasa	Iŋ-gazɔ ( <i>pl.</i> )	Lu-azɔ ; iŋ-gazɔ
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-gokw	N-gokw	N-kokw	Iñ-kokw	Iñ-kokw	N-kokw
Frog ... ..	Ki-ula	...	Ki-ūla	C-ula	...	Ki-ūla
Ghost ... ..	Mu-zimu; mi- Ki-kuli	N-kisi; mi- Naya; bi-nyaga	Ki-zwa. Mu-pasi; mi- ( <i>ancestral spirit</i> ). N-gulu ( <i>evil spirit</i> )	Mu-pasi	Mu-pasi. Mu-zimu. Mu-zā	Mu-pasi
Giraffe ... ..	...	...	Twiga	I-ci-liama-luba	...	N-wiya
Girl ... ..	Numa	M-pakasi	Ki-nundwe. Mu-kazyana	...	...	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 <sup>1</sup>	Leza. Leza- ma-laŋgu	I-lesa, Li-lesa. Umu-luŋgu	I-leza	Mu-luŋgu. Leza
Grandparent	N-guku. Ba-kalukisi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ba-kuli. Ba-kote	Ba-kote. Ba-kuku Vi-kolwe. Ba-kulu	Fi-kolwa. Awa-kola. Si-kulu, So-kulu, W-ŋsi-kulu	...	Kuku. So-kulu, Isi-kulu
Grass ... ..	M-ani. Lu-suku	Y-asi. Ki-asi; bi-	Bi-kusi	Ki-ani. Ifi-	I-sote	I-sote.
Ground ... ..	Loba	Ma-bue	Bu-loŋgw. Ma-loba, Ma-lundw	Mu-sidi	I-vū	Ka-sanza Mu-sili. Pa-nsi
Ground-nut	Ka-zuzu. Ka-lima (39 a)	Ka-jugūa	M-balala	Iñ-kalaŋga. In-ŋiama	M-balala	M-balala
Guinea-fowl	Kaŋga. N-gaŋga, I-laŋga (39 a)	Kaŋa	Li-kaŋga	Di-kaŋga, N-kaŋga	I-kaŋga	Kaŋga
Gun ... ..	Bundusi. Ke-bwvye (39 a)	Bunduki, N-gow	M-futi. Ki-polopolw. Bu-ta	M-futi	M-putu	M-putu
Hair ... ..	M-vūire. Suki (39 a)	Ny-uwele, N-jili	Lu-vwili. Mu-sisi	Mu-sisi	N-yele	N-yele
Hand ... ..	Ki-anzanza. Kw-bokw. Ki-basabasa. M-anja (39 a)	Mw-iswe; ma- Ku-bokw	Mu-nwe. Ki-zanza. Ku-bokw	Lu-pi; ma-pi	I-kufi	I-kasa
Head ... ..	Mu-twe	Tue	Mu-twe	Mu-tue	Mu-twe; mi-	Mu-twe. N-kotw
Heart ... ..	Mu-tima	N-tima	Mu-tima	Mu-tima. (Um-wew = <i>life</i> )	Mw-enzw. (I-tima = <i>liver</i> )	Mw-enzw. (I-tima = <i>liver</i> )
Heel ... ..	Ki-sukulu. Ka-bili-bili (39 a)	Ka-sindagōw. Ka-sindagulu	Ka-siŋginw. Ka-sinzilw	Ka-tende; utu- Ici-tende	Ki-ntunta	Ki-ntunta.
Hide ... ..	L-ū. Ki-sava; vi- (39 a)	Ki-leŋga. Ki-sewa	M-papa. Ki-kanda	Umu-kupw. Im-papa. Iñ-kanda	...	Ki-kwera. M-papa

<sup>1</sup> 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	Ŋ-uvu, Ŋ-guvu (39 a)	Ny-igi	Ki-ɔfwe. M-vubu	I-ɔofwe. 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> )
House... ..	N-zu; ma+. N-dabu; ma-labu. Ke-sɔsɔ, M-sɔsɔ (39 a)	Sibw. N-dzese; ma-zese	N-sesi. Ŋ-ganda. Mu-tanda	Ŋ-anda	Ŋ-anda	Ŋ-ganda
Hunger ... ..	N-zala	Ny-ala	N-zala	In-sala	N-zala	N-zala
Husband ... ..	I-be; bai-be (39 a)	M-palume	Mu-lume	...	...	Mu-kalamba. Iya
Hyena ... ..	Ci-mbwe. Ki-mbwi	Ki-mbwi; bi-	Ki-mbwi. Lu-sumpa. Lu-pula- ñ-kalamu	Ki-mbwi. Buya. Ci-nsokɔta. Ici-nsumpa	Ki-mbwi	Ki-mbwi. A-sugutu
Iron ... ..	Ki-uma. Ki-kale	Ki-geala, Ki-gera	Ki-ela. Mu-tapɔ	Ki-eala. U-luŋgu	Iki-eala; vi-eala	Ki-era
Island ... ..	Ki-lila. Ki-kila	Ki-lela	Ki-lira	Ki-rira. Ci-siwa	Ki-dila	Ki-lila
Ivory ... ..	Di-a 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-vūi. I-lu. Ma-vui. Ma-lu	Sī; ma-sī	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-hete. K-ele; tw-ele	Mu-ere	Mw-ele. Umu-pene	Mw-ele	Mw-ere
Lake ... ..	Ki-riba	N-duyi, Ŋ-gɔkɔ	Bu-biza, Ki-ziba, Ki-lambe, Y-embe, N-kɔkɔ ( <i>Tañganyika</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 ... ..	Ŋ-we	Ŋ-ge; ñ-gwe	Ka-mfuma	Im-bwiri	Naŋgu	I-naŋgu. Ka-mboto
Lion ... ..	N-dambwe	M-tambwe	Ŋ-kalaŋga	Iñ-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. Ŋ-gisi. Bu-lɔɔ	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-iaω	Mi-ti	Buñ-añga. Mi-ti	Umu-ti	...	Mu-lembo
Milk ... ..	...	Ma-bele	Ma-bere	Ulu-kama. I-šiba	...	I-ziya. (Ku-kama = <i>to milk</i> )
Monkey ...	Ka-kene	Ŋg-ema. Ŋ-kima	M-peñge. M-bele	Mu-penje. In-cima	Sāñgye	Ŋ-kima
Moon ... ..	Mw-ezi	Mw-eji. Kw-ezi	Mw-ezi, Kw-ezi. (Lu-samω = <i>moonlight</i> )	Mw-ezi, Mw-eši	...	Mw-ezi
Mother ... ..	...	Maju. Nyω-kω. Nana. Nina, Ŋc.	Ya-ñgu. Nω-kω. Nina. Ŋine-twe	Ma-yω, Nω-kω, Nyina. Mama. Na-	...	Ya-ñgω. Nω-kω. Nina
Mountain ...	Mw-ala	N-tandω. 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> ñg-ala	Iñg-ala ( <i>pl.</i> )	K-era; tu-era
Name ... ..	I-zina	Zina, S-ina	L-ina, Li-zina	I-šina, Li-zina	I-zina	Zina
Navel... ..	...	...	Mu-tωtω	Umu-tωtω	Ŋ-kombω	Ŋ-kombω
Neck ... ..	Kωsi	Ŋ-giñω	Mu-kωsi. Ŋ-kωtω	Mu-kωši	N-siñgω	N-siñgω
Night ... ..	N-esū. (Ki-rima = <i>darkness.</i> ) Bu-tu; ma-tu	Bu-sigi. U-fuku. M-jω. (Mu-fitω = <i>darkness</i> )	Bu-siku	Bu-siku	U-siku	U-siku
Nose ... ..	...	J-ulu. Mu-hembe	Mū-ona; mi-	Um-ona. (Ici-punda = <i>nostril</i> )	M-pumω	M-pūnω
Oil palm ...	Ki-azi	Ki-gadzi	Li-toñge	Ku-imbū. 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-lūa	Bw-arwa	Bw-arwa	Ki-bale. Mu-tondω	N-zamba	...
Parrot ... ..	Ŋ-gusu	Ŋ-gusu	Ka-suku	Ki-roñgω. Mu-cence	Kusu	...
Penis ... ..	Mu-lua	Bōlω	Lu-tōtwe. Bu-kandi. <sup>1</sup> Bu-kala	Bu-kala, Ici-kala	Im-bōlω	M-bōlω
Pig ... ..	Ŋulube	Ŋ-guluwe	Ka-pōli. Ŋ-gulube	Ka-pōli	Ka-poli	Ka-pori. Mu-ñgili
Pigeon ... ..	Ka-pele	Ŋ-gunda. N-jiba	Ŋ-kunda	Ŋ-kunda. Ci-pele	Ŋ-kunda	Ŋ-kunda
Place ... ..	Ha-ndu	A-nzi	Panu, pa-	A-pa. I-calω. Pa.	Palia, Pa-	Pa-

<sup>1</sup> Ki-bola = a man with a poor penis, impotent. Lu-bōla means a sting; Li-bōla = 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-koñe; <i>pl.</i> mi-koñe. Lu-ji. Mu-tuto	Ki-ezi, Mw-ezi. Mu-mana	Mu-mana. Ic'-ambeši	L-uzi; ñg-uzi	L-uzi
Road ... ..	In-zila	N-yila	Ñ-gila, N-zila	In-sila	N-zila	N-zila
Salt ... ..	...	M-kele. Mu-nyu	Mu-kele	Umu-cere. Umu-fumbwo	...	Mu-silya. Mu-kyere
Shame ... ..	...	...	Bu-swani	In-swani	N-swani	N-swani
Sheep... ..	Mu-kwoko	Ñ-kwoko	Mu-kwoko. M-fwere	Im-paŋga	M-fuele	Fwere
Shield... ..	Ñ-gavu. Ñ-abwo (39 a)	...	Ñ-gabwo	...	...	Ki-syañgu
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	Ki-kope. Li-kombe	Uku-bea. Ici-kope	...	Ki-iyee
Sister... ..	Ñ-gazi	Ñ-gazi	Kazi-amw-ine	Iñ-kaši. Umw-ina Mw-inyina. Mu-viala	Kazi ya mw-ine	Kaki
Skin ... ..	Ki-reñga	Ki-leñga	Lu-anza; ñg-anza	Iñ-kanda. Ici-papa	Im-papa	Ñ-kwa. M-papa. Mu-kwera I-lulu
Sky ... ..	Ma-ñlũ. I-yubu	Gulu, Yulu. (Lezi = <i>cloud</i> , <i>God</i> )	Mu-yulu	Iñ-kuba. I-lesa, I-leza	I-yulu. (I-kumbi = <i>clouds</i> )	...
Slave... ..	...	M-jiya	Mu-zywo. Bu-kwoko. Ka-lume	Umu-ŷya. Ka-polo	...	Mu-zya
Sleep ... ..	Ka-lwo	Tu-lwo	Tu-lwo. Kona	Tu-lwo, Utu-lwo	Utu-lwo	Tu-lwo
Smoke ... ..	Mũ-si	L-iñgi; m-iñgi. Mw-iñki	M-unsi, Ky-unsi	Iŷ-unsi, C-usi	C-unsi	Ki-unsi
Snake ... ..	Nz-woka	N-ywoka	N-zwoka	In-swoka	N-zwoka	U-zwoka
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-añkye. Mu-rumendu
Song ... ..	Lu-imbwo; <i>pl.</i> ny-imbwo	Lu-imbwo; <i>pl.</i> ñg-imbwo. Lu-imbwo	Lu-imbwo	Lu-imbwo; <i>pl.</i> iny-imbwo	Ulu-imbwo	Lu-imbwo
Spear... ..	Fumwo; ma-	Simwo, Fumu	Li-fumwo	I-fumwo	I-sumwo	I-sumwo
Spirit, soul ... ..	...	M-kisi	Mu-tima. Mu-pasi	Ub-umi. Umu-paši	...	Mu-pasi
Star ... ..	Ka-ñlũ; tu-ñlũ	Ka-mbalambala Ka-ñgemogemwo	Lu-tanda	In-tanda	In-tanda	Lu-tanda
Stick ... ..	Ñ-gwani	Ka-bubi	Ka-pini, Ka-mama, Lu-bañgwo	Iñ-kwota. Iñ-kontwo	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-hona	Ki-pona. Ki-tebe	Ici-puna	...	Ki-limba
Sun ... ..	Žuba	Juba, Juva	Kwoba. 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-nsɔzi	Idi-nsɔsi, Mu-nsɔzi	Li-nsɔzi	Mu-nsɔsi
Testicles ...	Bɔlɔ	Ma-uli	Ma-peke. Ma-bɔla. Li-puli; ma-	Ma-wɔlɔ. I-tɔle. I-gwampa	Ma-tulu	I-tulu
Thief ... ..	Mw-ivi; b-evi	Mw-ibi; b-ebi	Mw-ivi. Ki-ponda	Mu-ŋɔ. 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; ifi-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 <sup>1</sup>	Lu-kere. Ma-irɔ	Ma-irɔ	Mu-tonɔ	Ka-tonɔ
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. n-zi.</i> M-ua ( <i>for</i> M-bua); <i>pl. ma-bua</i>	Ŋ-gutu	Mu-zi. Ŋ-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. Ifi-kondɔ	Mú-sika	Ŋ-kondɔ. Vi-ta
Water ... ..	Ma-zi	M-ema. Ma-dzi, Ma-ji <sup>1</sup>	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 ... ..	Ŋ-kazi-ana	Ŋ-kasigɔ	Mu-kazi. Mu-kɔlɔ	Mu-kā. Mu-kasi <i>or</i> kazi. Mu-kɔlɔ	Wa-ne (?)	Um-ūki
Wind ... ..	M-beɔ	N-yaya	Mu-ela	Im-pepɔ	Um-ūza	Um-uza

<sup>1</sup> 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-ŵozi. Mu-fumŵ	Nŵogi, M-ŵogi; ba-nŵogi	Mu-ŵozi; ba- N-ŵozi	Iñ-ulu, Iñ-gulu. Mu-ŵosi	Mu-ŵozi	Mu-ŵozi
Witchcraft	Bu-ŵozi. N-gisi	Bu-ŵogi	Bu-ŵozi	Wu-ŵosi, Ubu-ŵosi. Ubu-panda	Uwu-ŵozi	U-ŵozi. Uw-añga
Woman ...	M-kazi. (Numa = <i>virgin</i> )	M-bakaji. M-pakasi	Mw-anakazi	Mu-kasi. Umu-sañge	Mw-ánakyi	Mw-ánakwi
Womb ...	...	...	Ki-nyŵ. N-koñgwe (= <i>also vagina</i> ). Limi ( <i>foetus</i> )	Koñgwe, I-nyŵ (= <i>also vagina</i> ). Li-fumŵ	...	N-diliwa
Wood (fire- wood)	N-guni	N-guni	N-kuni	Iñ-kuni	N-kwi	N-kwi. N-si
Yam ...	Ki-zumŵ. 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-iroŵ	Ma-iroŵ a-dia	Mu-tonďŵ-lia	Mu-tonďŵ
Zebra...	Ki-twasi	N-damwe. N-gŵŵ	N-galika	Ki-byŵbyŵ. M-kŵŵŵ	Ki-ñgalika	Li-ñka. Ki-orwa
One ...	-mwe	-mŵ	-umŵ	-mŵ	-mwi <i>or</i> -umwi	W-eñga, -oñga
Two ...	-biri	-wiri	-bili	-bidi (-wiri)	-idi	-iri
Three ...	-tatu	-tatu, -satŵ	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four ...	-nne	-na	-na	-nne	-ni	-ni
Five ...	-tanŵ	-tanŵ	-sanŵ	-sanŵ	-sanŵ	-sanu
Six ...	M-tanda	N-tanda	Mu-tanda	Mu-tanda <i>or</i> Vili- mŵ-tanda	Mu-tanda	Mu-tanda
Seven ...	N-ďũi	Ki-ŵŵa. Mu-sambŵ	Ki-ŵŵa	Apa-inye- apa-itatu. Yi-sanŵ 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 -mwe	Kumi na ka-mŵ	Li-kumi na-mŵ	I-kumi na i-mŵ	Kumi na i-mwi	I-kumi na w-eñga(-oñga)
Twenty ...	Mi-loñgŵ i-biri	Ma-kumi ga-were	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-kumi a-bidi	Ma-kumi a-iri	Ma-kumi ya-iri
Thirty ...	Mi-loñgo i-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu
Forty ...	Mi-loñgŵ i-nne	Ma-kumi ga-ni	Ma-kumi a-nā	Ma-kumi a-nnē	Ma-kumi a-ni	Ma-kumi a-ni
Fifty ...	Mi-loñgŵ i-tanŵ	Ma-kumi ga-tanŵ	Ma-kumi a-sanŵ	Ma-kumi a-sanŵ	Ma-kumi a-sanŵ	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-andŵ	Mw-anda	Mw-anda
Thousand ...	Ki-nŵŵ	?	?	Em-pŵŵŵŵ	?	?

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Lungu	43 a. 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-w $\omega$ , I-ne, Ne-b $\omega$ , Nine, Ne-ka. N- -n, -ndi. -a-ndi	Nene. N- -n. -a-ne	Nene. N- -n. -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	An- $\bar{u}$ e, U- -ku. - $\omega$ be	G $\bar{u}$ e. U- -ku. - $\omega$ we, - $\omega$ ge	Wewe. We. U- -ku. - $\omega$ be	I-we, We-b $\omega$ . U- -ku. -ube, - $\omega$ be	Wewe. U- -ku. -a-k $\omega$	Wewe. U- -ku. -a-k $\omega$
He, him, his	U-ria. Wa, A- -m, -mw- -a- $\bar{e}$	Gu-j $\omega$ . Wa- -mu. -ege	Ozu, U-lya, We-ne. U, A- -mu. -a-kwe	Uyu. U, A- -kwe. -mu- -a-kwe	Wi-dia. Wa- -mu. -a-kwe	We. A, Wa- -m $\bar{u}$ . -a-kwe
We, us, our	Be-twe. Tu- -tu. -etu	Be-twe. Tu- -tu. -a be-twe	Fwefwe, Fwe-b $\omega$ . Tu- -tu. -etu	Fwe-b $\omega$ . 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-n $\bar{u}$ e	Mwemwe, Mwe. Mu- -mu, -mi, -ba- -enu	Mw $\bar{e}$ -b $\omega$ . I-mwe. Mu- -in $\omega$ . -mu- -en $\omega$	Mwemwe. Mu- -mu. -inu	Mwemwe. Mu- -mu. -inu
They, them, their	Bab $\omega$ . Ba- -ba. -bab $\omega$	Bab $\omega$ . Ba- -ba. -a beb $\omega$	Baba, Ba-lya. Ba- -ba. -b $\omega$	Bab $\omega$ , Waw $\omega$ . Ba- -ba. -b $\omega$ . -a-b $\omega$	A $\omega$ . A- -a. -a $\omega$	U. A. or Ya- -a, -ya. -a $\omega$
All ... ..	- $\bar{o}$ se	-onze	-onse	-onse	-onsi	-ensi, onsi
This, these	U $\bar{u}$ , baba; $\bar{u}\bar{u}$ , ii; didi, gaga?; kiki, bibi; $\bar{e}$ .	Guju, baba; guju, giji; $\bar{e}$ .	Uzu, aba; $\bar{e}$ .	Uyu, aba; uwu, iyi; ili, aya; ici, ifi or iyi or isi; ulu; utu; aka; ubu; uku; apa; umu (uwu)	Wi, aa; $\bar{u}$ , ii; $\bar{e}$ .	Wiwi, aa; $\bar{u}\bar{u}$ , ii; $\bar{e}$ .
That, those	U-lia, ba-lia; u-lia, i-lia; $\bar{e}$ .	Gu-lia, ba-lia; gu-lia, gi-lia; $\bar{e}$ .	U-lia, ba-lia; $\bar{e}$ .	Uy $\omega$ , ab $\omega$ ; $\bar{e}$ . U-lia, ba-lia; u-lya, i-ria; li-ria, a-lia; ci-ria, fi-ria; i-ria, si-ria; lu-lia; tu-lia; ka-lia; bu-lia; ku-lia; pa-lia; mu-lia (a-lia)	Wi-dia, a-dia; $\bar{e}$ .	Wi-lia, a-lia; $\bar{e}$ .
Bad ... ..	-bi	-bi	-bi. -bi-pire	-bi	-wi	Ku- $\omega$ la
Black... ..	-ilu	-gasuke	-a-fi. -fit-ile. -a ka-fifi	-ya-fita	-tifi	-tifi
Female ... ..	-zi-ana	-ba-kadzi	-k $\omega$ ta. -kazi. Mw-anakazi, Kazi-ana	Mw-anakasi, Na-ka $\bar{s}$ i	- $\bar{n}$ ki or -nci Mw-anaci	- $\bar{a}$ naki

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	·sɔga	·weme. ·suma <sup>1</sup>	·suma. ·wama	·zipa	Ku·zipa, ·zipa. ·suma
Great ... ..	·kuru. ·ile	·kulu. ·kata ·la ·kuju	·kata. ·kulu ·kalamba	·kulu. ·kalamba	·kalamba. ·kulu	·kuru. ·kalamba. ɔ-m-pito
Little ... ..	·kɔle. ·sekase. ·keke. ·sese	·anike. ·ke. ·siɔ	·nini. ·nɔnɔ. ·ike	·nini	·nonɔ	·nɔnɔ
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·ume. ·lume, ·ka-lume	·onsi	·onsi, M-onsi, ·ka-lume
Old ... ..	·koŋgwe (39 a)	·kɔte. ·kulu	·kotele, ·kɔte. (Ku-kɔta = <i>to be old</i> )	·kɔte	...	·a mpiti. ·a-kɔta
Red ... ..	...	·kasuke	·kasi. ·kasik·ile	·kašika. ·sata	...	·yenzu
Rotten ... ..	·bɔ-vu'	·bɔ-le	·bɔ-lele	·bɔ-la	...	·ɔla, Ku-ɔla
Short ... ..	...	·ihi	·ipi	·ipi	·ipi	·ipi
Sick ... ..	...	·lugua. ·m-isa	·lwere. Ku-toŋga. (Ku-lwala)	·lwala, ·luere	...	·lwala
White... ..	·āā	·muŋge. ·muŋke	·a swe. buta	·ya wuta, ·buta. ·pemba	·tiswe	·tiswe
Above, up, on top	...	He-gulu	Ku-maŋga. Pe-yulu	Ku-mulu, Pa-mulu, &c.	...	Pa-pera, Ku-pera
Before ... ..	...	...	Pa-kyeni pa- Ku-ntanzi	Ku-ntaŋsi	...	Ku-mansɔ?
Behind ... ..	...	Ku-nimba	Ku-kyamba. Ku-musana	Ku-nnuma, Pa-nnuma	...	Ki-sila
Below, down	...	Ha-nsi	Pa-nsi. Ku-insina	Pe-samba, Kw-isamba. Ku-nsi. Pa-nsi. P-efwe.	...	Ku-isika
Far ... ..	...	...	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	...	Ku-tari
Here ... ..	A-nɔ	Haha	Vapa. Kɔ-nu. Pa-nu. Pe-ŋka	Apa	Apa	Apa. Pa-nɔ
In, inside ...	Mu-	M-na	Mɔ-nu. Mu- ·mɔ	Mu. Mukati	...	Mu- ·mɔ
Middle ... ..	...	Ha-kati	Pa-kati	A-kati	...	Mu-kasi
Near ... ..	...	Ha-buyi	Pepi-nu. Pabw-ipi	Pepi. Kw-ipi	...	Pipi
Outside ... ..	...	Ha-nje	Pa-nze	Ku-nse, Pa-nse, Mu-nse	...	Ku-nsi
Plenty, many	·i-ŋi	·i-ŋi or ·i-nyi	·ŋgi. ·vula	·i-ŋgi	·iŋgi	·i-ŋgi
There ... ..	Kuku	Ku-lia	Kɔ-lya	Ku-lia, Pa-lia	Kuku	Papɔ
Where? ... ..	I?	Hi? Kwi?	Pi? Ku-pi?	·kwi?	...	Pi?

<sup>1</sup> Bw-inɔ = *adv. well! good!* Ku-wama = *to be good.*

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
No!	Wayi!	Nabeña! Ndagile! Mm! Nḡw	Abe! N-dṵṵ. Fṵṵ. Te- (adv.).	Lika! Iyṵ. 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); ·ḡw, ·kw	Si-; ·si-; Ta- (Tṵ, Ta-tu, &c.); ·fṵ; ·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- ·mṵ (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. ·kiondṵ
„ 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)	...	·pita
„ kill ...	·wā	·niga	·ivaya	·ipaya	...	·kṵma
„ know ...	·izi	·manya ·iji, ·dzi	·mana. ·izibā	·manya	...	·manya
„ laugh ...	·seka. ·seva (39 a)	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka
„ leave off, cease	...	·lekela or ·leka	·leka	·leka	·leka	·leka
„ love, want	·sima	·lṵgelelwa. ·tṵkela. ·kunda	·temwa. ·kunda (co- pulate)	·kunda, ·temwa	...	·kunda
„ see ...	·mṵna	·mṵna	·mṵna. (·lṵla = to look)	·mṵna	...	·lṵla. ·ṵna (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-, Lṵ- (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.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **GUHA**

Virtually no preprefixes.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN **TABWA**

No preprefixes.

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

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN **BEMBA**

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Umu**. (mu, u-, yu-); 2. **Aba**, **Awa**. (ba, wa); 3. **Umu**. (mu-, u-, wu); 4. **Imi**. (mi-, i, yi-); 5. **Ili**, **I**. (li); 6. **Ama**. (ma-, a, ya-); 7. **Iki**, **Ici**. (ci); 8. **Ifi**. (fi); 9. **In**. (**Im**), **N**, **N̄g**. (n-, i); 10. **In**. (**Im**), **N**, **N̄g**, **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 Taŋganyika and is called either Mwaka-bwari or Kibakabwari. **Kilega** (39a), at first taken to be a related dialect, is in reality a distinct language equally related to Nos. 143, 144, which is spoken inland of the Bwari coast-belt as far north as Lake Kivu and the range of Ruanda, and as far west as the allied Elila-Lowa or Balega group (E.E.).

40. **Guha** is spoken on the west and north-west coast-belt of Lake Taŋganyika 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 Taŋganyika basin, from about 6° 30' South latitude to Cameron Bay (south-west corner of Taŋganyika); 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-Taŋganyika plateau, northwards to the south-west corner of Taŋganyika and to the north end of Lake Mweru and the Upper Lualaba, and southward to Lake Baŋgweulu and the Cambezi river.

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

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

## GROUP L

### THE TANGANYIKA-BANGWEULU LANGUAGES (*continued*)

44 a. Bwazwa. Usi (Baŭsi)

44 b. Lala-Lamba

46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)

44. Bisa (Wisa)

45. Fipa. 45 a. South Fipa

47. Ci-na-mwaŋga

English	44 a. Bwazwa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa <sup>1</sup> and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Adze ... ..	...	M-basw	M-basw	M-patw	...	Im-pasa
Animal, wild beast	...	I-nama	I-nama.	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	M-pasi. Mu-nyeŋgu	Ci-weŋgele. Mu-nayu.	Kalandu	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Mū-swa. Huweŋsi	Mu-swa. Mu-wenŋi	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	I-sike	...	...
Arm ... ..	...	Ūkwō-bōkwō or Ku-wōkwō; ma-	Ku-wōkwō; ma-	I-kasa. Uñ-kōnō	...	...
Arrow ... ..	...	Mu-fue; mi-	Mum-fwi	Iñ-kyetw; iñ-kyetw. Mu-vwi or Umu-vwi	...	...
Axe ... ..	...	I-sembe; ma-	I-sembe. Ka-temw. M-baŵi <sup>2</sup>	Im-pasa. M-palaŋga	...	Im-pasa
Baboon ... ..	...	Kwōwe	Kwōwe	...	...	...
Back ... ..	...	Mu-sana	Mu-sana. I-numa	In-thindi. N-gōŋgō ( <i>humf</i> )	M-suna. Kum-suna	In-sizi
Banana ... ..	...	Li-konde; ma-	I-tōce. I-kōnde	In-sambala. N-dizi. Mu-konde	...	...
Beard ... ..	...	Mw-efu	Mw-emfu. Mw-embe	Iki-rezu. Ka-lezu; tu-	...	...
Bee ... ..	...	Ín-sĩmu	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. K-uni	C-uni. C-uni	Ny-uni; uny-uni	Iny-uni
Blood ... ..	...	Mw-lōpa	Mu-lōpa. Ka-luwula	Bw-azi	...	Uw-azi
Body ... ..	...	Mu-wiri	M-wili	...	...	Umu-wiri
Bone ... ..	...	Li-fupa	I-fupa	...	...	...
Borassus palm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow ... ..	...	Ūwu-ta; ma-ta	U-ta, Bu-ta	Vu-lahwa. U-ta (S.)	...	...
Bowels ... ..	...	Ma-la	Ma-la	Ama-la	...	Imi-la
Brains ... ..	...	Tompwe	Tompwe; wa+	...	...	...
Breast (man's)	...	Ki-fūa	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

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

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

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
Brother ...	...	Mw-ina ; we-ina	Mu-w'. (Mu-w-anji ; Mu-w-owe). Mum-bale	Mu-nina. Mu-tō. Mwi-eki (S.)	l-lumbu	Umu-nyina
Buffalo ...	...	M-bōw	Nj-ati. M-bōw	M-bōgōw	...	...
Bull ... ..	...	Mu-cende	Mu-cende. Mu-ombe	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	...	Ma-takōw	Ma-takōw	Ma-takōw	...	...
Canoe ... ..	...	Bu-atōw	U-atōw	Bw-athōw	...	Ubw-atōw
Cat ... ..	...	Ty-ōna	M-paka. C-ōna	...	U-nyāw	...
Charcoal ...	...	Mi-saŋgalala	Ma-simbi	l-kala ; ama-	...	...
Chief ... ..	...	M-fumōw ( <i>pl.</i> m-fumōw)	M-fumōw. Mu-sumba. Ka-loŋga	l-yūmbe. Um-wene ; aya-, aba-	...	Umu-fumu <i>or</i> Im-fumu
Child ... ..	...	K-ana ; tw-ana	Mw-ana. Ka-ice	Mw-ana	Ka-keke	Umw-ana
Cloth ... ..	...	In-salu	N-salu. N-guwōw ( <i>bark</i> )	Mw-enda ; mi-enda. N-seketa. N-sarōw	...	Ivi-zwalōw
Cold ... ..	...	M-pepōw. Mu-tontōw	M-pepōw. Mu-tontōw. Celele	...	...	...
Country ...	...	Ci-alu	C-alōw	Iky-arōw	...	N-si. M-bali
Cow ... ..	...	Ŋ-ombe	Ŋ-ombe yana-kazi <i>or</i> m-pwisi	Ŋ-ombe	Ŋ-ombe ; ziŋ-ombe	Iŋ-ombe
Crocodile ...	...	Iŋ-wena	Ŋ-andu	Ŋ-gwena	...	...
Day ... ..	...	Lu-siku. (Ká-sōva = <i>daylight</i> )	N-siku. Ka-suwa	Vw-anda ; <i>pl.</i> am-anda. Ci-ŋgulōw	...	M-pindi
Devil ( <i>evil spirit</i> )	...	Ki-wanda, Ci-wanda	Simwe <i>or</i> Ci-simwe. Ci-wanda	Ŋulu. Muzi-zimu. Mu-kisi	...	Ici-wa ; ivi-wa. Eka-nama
Doctor ( <i>medi- cine man</i> )	...	Mu-laye. Mu-ŋaŋga	Si-ŋaŋga. ŋaŋga	Iŋi-ŋgaŋga ; baŋi-	...	Si-ŋaŋga. Si-ka-pemba
Dog ... ..	...	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. Mum-bulu ( <i>wild</i> )	I-vwa (N.). Isim-bwa ; <i>pl.</i> yasim-bwa. Kasim-bwa ; tu-	Um-bwa ; ma-bwa	Sim-bwa
Donkey ...	...	...	...	...	Umō-dōgōwe	...
Door ... ..	...	Mw-insi. Mu-liaŋgōw	Ci-si ; fi-si. Ci-wi. Ci-sasa. Mu-liaŋgōw	...	...	...
Dream ...	...	N-cōsi. N-dōtōw	Ci-lōtōw. Cōsi	Ki-rōtōw	...	...
Drum ... ..	...	Ŋ-ōma	Ŋ-ōma	Ŋ-gōma	...	...
Ear ... ..	...	Ku-twe ; ama-	Ku-twi	Ku-twi ; ama-twi	l-twe ; ama-twe	l-li-ku-twi. l-ly-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-luŋwa (Ruŋwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Eye ... ..	...	Id-ins $\omega$ ; am-ens $\omega$	Is $\omega$ , L-is $\omega$ ; m-es $\omega$ . M-b $\omega$ ni	L-is $\omega$ ; il-ins $\omega$	Il-is $\omega$ ; am-es $\omega$	Il-ins $\omega$ ; am-ins $\omega$
Face, forehead	...	Kum-ens $\omega$	C-ins $\omega$ . N-k $\omega$ pe	...	...	...
Fat ... ..	...	Ma-futa	Ma-futa. Ci-kasa	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa
Father ... ..	...	Tata. Wisi	Wata, Bata (= <i>my father</i> ), Wisi. Wis- $\omega$ . Tata. Si	I-tata ; <i>pl.</i> ya-tata (S.)	Tate ; wa-tate	Tata, E-tata. E-yisi, Umukwa-si, Mon-si
Fear ... ..	...	Umw-ens $\omega$	Umw-ens $\omega$ . (Ku-tina, Ku- $\omega$ -pa)	( <i>verb</i> : Ku-oy $\omega$ -ha)	...	Uku-tina
Finger ... ..	...	Mu-n $\ddot{u}$ e	Mu-n $\ddot{u}$ e	Mu-nwe ; imi-nwe. Ki-ara	...	Um $\ddot{u}$ -nwe
Fire ... ..	...	Mu-lil $\omega$	Mu-lil $\omega$	Mu-rir $\omega$ . M- $\ddot{o}$ th $\omega$ (S.)	Um- $\ddot{o}$ t $\omega$	Umu-lir $\omega$
Fish ... ..	...	In-swi	In-swi. I-sawi	N-swi. I-sawi	...	In-swi
Foot ... ..	...	Lu-kasa : ma-	Lu-kasa. Mu-siele	I-gasa. I-kand $\omega$	...	Ili-nama
Forest ... ..	...	Ic-onde ; ifi-onde. Mu-situ	M-paŋga. Ma-yaŋga	Mu-situ	...	...
Fowl ... ..	...	N-k $\omega$ k $\omega$	N-k $\omega$ k $\omega$ . N-sumbi	N-g $\omega$ k $\omega$	...	I $\ddot{n}$ -k $\omega$ k $\omega$
Frog ... ..	...	C-ula	C-ula. Wombe ; wa +	...	...	...
Ghost... ..	...	Ikin-siŋwa. Mu-pasi. Mu-simu	Cin-siŋwa. Ci-wanda. Mu-pasi	Mu-zimu ; mi-	Mu-zimu	Umu-zimu ; imi-
Giraffe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girl ... ..	...	Kam-butu. M-buli. Mw-ali	Mu-suŋgu, N-suŋgu. Mw-ali. Mu-simbi ; wa-. M-oye	...	Ka-keke. Ka-k $\omega$ ta. Kadi-ana	Umu-kazi-ana
Goat ... ..	...	M-buzi	M-busi	M-buli	Im-buzi ; ama-buzi	Im-buzi
,, (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Im-buzi i $\ddot{n}$ -g $\omega$ sia. Im-buzi i $\ddot{n}$ -g $\omega$ ta ( <i>female</i> )	...
God ... ..	...	Lesu m-kulu	Lesu	Leza	1-dzuwa	Leza
Grandparent	...	Kuku	Si-kulu $\ddot{o}$ . Na-kulu $\ddot{q}$	...	...	Yisi-kuru
Grass ... ..	...	Li-sani ; ma-	C-ani	...	...	I-s $\omega$ te
Ground ... ..	...	N-si, Pan-si, In-si	Mu-sili. Pan-si	In-si, I-si	...	N-si
Ground-nut	...	M-balala	N-siawa	Bu-futha	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	Li-kaŋga ; ama-	Li-kaŋga	I-kaŋga	...	...
Gun ... ..	...	M-futi	M-futi	Mundusi	...	...
Hair ... ..	...	I-sisi	Mu-sisi. I-sak $\omega$	Mu-sisi. Ma-yuiri ( <i>pl.</i> )	I-nyele	I-nyele

## ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

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
Hand ... ..	...	Ki-sanza ; ifi-	Lu-pi ; mu-pi. Ci-sanza	Ku-kōnō. 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-enzō. (I-tima = liver)	...	Umw-ezō
Heel ... ..	...	Iki-tende	Ci-tende. Ka-sisilō	...	...	...
Hide ... ..	...	Im-papa	Ci-sewa	Mu-kwa. Ki-ganda	...	...
Hill ... ..	...	Aka-lima ; utu-	Lu-pili. Mu-tunta	Aka-piri ; utu-	...	...
Hippopotamus	...	M-vūū, M-vubu	M-vūū	N-tōmombō. N-tōmondō. In-fū. N-kambwe	...	...
Hoe ... ..	...	Lu-se ; ma-se	Lu-se	...	...	...
Honey ... ..	...	Uw-uci	U-ūci	V-ūnci. B-uki	...	N-zimu
Horn ... ..	...	Ili-seŋgō ; ama- N-olwa	Lu-seŋgō ; i-seŋgō. M-bata	Lu-hembe	...	...
House ... ..	...	Nanda	Nanda. Nanda ; ma +	N-umba. N-ganda	Iny-umba ?	I-ñanda
Hunger ... ..	...	N-sala	N-sala	N-zala	...	...
Husband ... ..	...	Mu-lume	Mu-lume	...	...	...
Hyena ... ..	...	Iki-mbwi (old dialect). Ci-mbwi	Ci-mbwi ; wa +. Ci-mbōlō	I-viti. Ki-mbwi	...	M-pumpi
Iron ... ..	...	C-ela	C-ela	C-ela ; fy-ela	Ny-ondō	...
Island ... ..	...	Ki-sinziri. Ki-rumba	Ci-si. N-sumbu. Ci-tōbō	Ki-sera	...	...
Ivory ... ..	...	Ny-ina n-zōvu	I-nyaŋga n-sofu	Lu-hembe lwa n-zōvu	...	...
Knee ... ..	...	Li-koŋkō	I-kufi	...	...	I-kōkōla
Knife ... ..	...	Mw-ere. C-amō. Ci-weyō	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-konzō. K-ulu	K-ulu ; m-ōlu. Mw-endō	Ukw-ulu	...	Ili-nama
Leopard ... ..	...	Iŋ-gō	Iŋ-gō ; waŋ-gō. M-balale. N-kense	Ka-bwima. Iŋ-gwe	...	...
Lion ... ..	...	N-kalamu	N-kalamu	N-simba. I-kalaŋga	...	...
Lips ... ..	...	Mi-rōmō	Mu-lōmō ; mi-	Mi-rōmō	...	...
Magic ... ..	...	N-dōci	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	U-ntu ; ba-ntu (S.). U-nthu ; ba-nthu, Mu-nu ; va-nu (N.)	Umu-ntu ; awa-ntu	Umu-ntu ; awa-ntu

English	44 a. Bozwa. 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
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. Nyɔ-kɔ	Nyina; ba- Bama or Wama. Na. Nyɔ-kɔ or U-ɔ-kɔ	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-lɔmɔ	Umu-lɔmɔ
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-tɔtɔ	Mu-tɔtɔ. I-kombɔ. Mu-kɔwa	Mu-sɔfu	...	...
Neck ... ..	...	Mu-ŋkɔsi	Mu-kɔsi	N-siŋgɔ	...	N-siŋgɔ
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-punɔ	M-punɔ	C-ulu. M-ɔna	Im-puna	...
Oil palm ...	...	Mu-sikisi	...	...	...	...
Ox ... ..	...	Iŋ-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	...	Iŋ-ombe
Paddle ...	...	Iŋ-kafi	N-kafi	Mu-kiŋgi	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	Ama-nyemɔ	...	...	...	Vi-m-pensya
Parrot ...	...	Cusu	...	...	...	...
Penis ... ..	...	Wu-kala. M-bɔlɔ	Um-bɔlɔ, Mu-bɔlɔ	...	...	...
Pig ... ..	...	N-guluwe. N-kumba	N-kumba. N-guluwe	N-guluwe	...	Ka-pɔli
Pigeon ...	...	Ic-iwa; ifiwa or iv-iwa	N-kunda. C-iwa; fiwa	Ki-huli	...	...
Place ... ..	...	Apa. Pa-conde	Ci-fulɔ. Pa-	Alaha	...	...
Rain ... ..	...	M-vula	M-vula	...	...	...
Rat ... ..	...	M-bewa. Kɔswe; ba+	M-bewa. Kɔswe	...	...	...
Rhinoceros	...	Ici-pembele	Ci-pembele. N-kɔli	...	...	...
River ... ..	...	Aka-nika; tu- Mu-mana. Mu-roŋga	Mu-mana. I-nika. Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	...	...
Road ... ..	...	In-sila. N-kwakwa	N-sila. Mu-seu	N-zira	...	N-zira
Salt ... ..	...	Mu-keri	Mu-cele	Mi-kere	...	I-membe

English	44 a. Bw̄zwa. Usi	44. Bisa (W̄isa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-lūngwa ? (Rūngwa)	47. Ci-na-mwānga
Shame . . . .	...	In-s̄oni	N-s̄oni. N̄-kope	...	...	In-s̄oni
Sheep... ..	...	Im-pānga	M-pānga. M-belele	M-fwere	...	Īi-onzi
Shield ... ..	...	Nulu	N̄-gaw̄	...	...	...
Shoulder ... ..	...	Ici-fusi. Ici-pi	Ci-fusi. Ku-weya ; ma-weya	...	...	Ici-weya
Sister... ..	...	N̄-kasi. Ini-kas'	M-ti. N̄-kasi. Mum-bale	...	U-witu ?	N̄-kazi
Skin ... ..	...	N̄-kanda. Ci-knmba	Mu-kōp̄. 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-p̄ol̄ ; ba +. Um-ūsyā ; aba +	Mu-sya. Ka-lume. Ka-p̄ol̄	Mu-za ; ya-za. Un-za ; aya-za	Mu-zia	...
Sleep ... ..	...	Utu-l̄	Tu-l̄. Sinsila	...	...	...
Smoke ... ..	...	Uw-ūsi ; am-ōsi	Ūsi	Mw-on̄si <i>or</i> Iki-uns̄i	...	...
Snake ... ..	...	I-s̄oka	N-s̄oka	...	...	In-z̄oka
Son, boy ... ..	...	Mw-ana lume	Mw-ana lume	Mw-ana mu-lumend̄	Mw-ana. Mka-lumendu	Umw-ana
Song ... ..	...	Ulu-imb̄ ; ny-imb̄	Lu-imb̄ ; ny-imb̄	Lu-lundwa	...	...
Spear... ..	...	I-fum̄	I-fum̄. Mu-kond̄. Mu-sumbu	I-sum̄ ; ama-	...	...
Spirit, soul	...	Ōmu-simu	Mu-pasi. Mu-simu	...	Mu-zimu ; mi-	Umu-zimu
Star ... ..	...	N-tandala	Lu-tanda. Ka-tandala. Ka-wānga	Lu-tanda	I-tōngwa	N-tanda
Stick ... ..	...	Ici-ti. Mu-sak̄	Kaci-ti. Mu-k̄ot̄	N-tuba. Ka-mama	...	N-sonz̄
Stone... ..	...	I-bwe	I-we, I-hwe	Iri-bwe. Vīnga, I-finga	...	I-we ; ma-we
Stool ... ..	...	Ici-puna <i>or</i> Iki-puna	Ci-puna	N-thebe	...	...
Sun ... ..	...	Ka-s̄owa	Ka-suwa	Limi. Aka-zua	I-dzuwa	I-lanzi
Tail (of an animal)	...	Mu-kila	Mu-cila. Ci-suka	...	...	...
Tear ... ..	...	Mun-s̄ozi. Mun-s̄ōsi	Mu-s̄ōsi	Lin-s̄ozi	...	Imin-s̄ozi
Testicles ... ..	...	Ma-kandi. Ama-cende ?	I-kolwa. Ma-cende	...	...	...
Thief ... ..	...	Pompwe ; ba +	Pompwe. Mu-̄nḡ	Mw-ifi	...	Umu-̄nḡ ; awa-̄nḡ
Thigh... ..	...	Ici-wel̄	Ci-wel̄. Ci-s̄	...	...	...
Thing... ..	...	Ici-ntu ; ivi-ntu	Ci-ntu ; fi-ntu	Iki-nthu ; ifi-nthu	...	Ici-ntu ; ivi-ntu
Thorn ... ..	...	Mu-̄nga	Mu-̄nga	...	...	Umw-ūnga ; imy-
Tobacco ... ..	...	Fwaka	Fwaka	N-sūngu	...	...
To-day ... ..	...	Lel̄	Lel̄	I-rer̄	...	I-ler̄

English	44 a. Bɔzwa. 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
Toe ... ..	...	Ici-kumɔ	Ci-kumɔ	...	...	...
To-morrow	...	Ama-irɔ	Ma-ilɔ. Ma-sɔzi	...	...	Mu-tonɔ. (Zɔ = day after)
Tongue ... ..	...	I-rimi; ama- Ulu-limi; n-dimi	I-limi. Lu-mini. Mu-laka <sup>1</sup>	Lu-limi, Ulu-limi	Ulu-limi	Ulu-limi
Tooth... ..	...	Ir-inɔ; am-enɔ	Inɔ, Il-inɔ; m-enɔ	Il-inɔ; m-enɔ. Ili-cekɔ; ma-cekɔ	Il-inɔ; am-inɔ	...
Town... ..	...	Mu-si, Mu-ŋi	Mu-si	Un-zi; imi-zi	...	K-aya; tw-aya
Tree ... ..	...	Mu-ti	Ci-ti	Umu-ti or Un-thi; imi-ti. Ki-ti	...	Umu-ti; imi-ti
Twins ... ..	...	Wam-pundɔ	Ma-pasa. Wan-tembwa	I-hasa; ma-pasa	...	...
Urine ... ..	...	Mi-sɔ	Mi-kɔsɔ. 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-kalɔ. Ci-sima	...	...	...
White man	...	Mu-suŋgu	Mu-suŋgu	Un-zuŋgu; va- or ba-zuŋgu	...	...
Wife ... ..	...	Mu-kasi; awa-	Mu-kasi; wa-	Mu-kɔta?	Mu-kɔta	Umu-ci
Wind ... ..	...	Mw-era	M-pepɔ. Ka-wesia. Ci-pupu	M-behɔ	...	Um-ŋza. Mu-pera
Witch... ..	...	M-fwiti, I-fwiti	N-dɔsi. M-fwiti	Mu-lɔzi	...	...
Witchcraft	...	Uwu-lɔci	U-lɔsi. U-fwiti	Bu-lɔzi	...	...
Woman ... ..	...	Mu-kasi	Mw-anakasi	Mw-anace	Mw-ana mu-kɔta. Mu-kadi	Umw-anaci
Womb ... ..	...	I-fumɔ	I-pafu. I-mita	...	...	Uwu-la
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Iŋ-kuni	Ŋ-kuni	Lu-kwi; ŋ-khwi	...	...
Yam ... ..	...	Di-peta, Iri-peta; ama-	...	...	...	...
Year ... ..	...	Mw-aka	C-aka. Ci-limika	Mw-aka	...	Umw-aka
Yesterday... Zebra	...	Ama-irɔ Im-bisi	Ma-ilɔ Cim-bwete. C-ɔlwa. Ci-ŋɔli	I-yulu ...	...	...
One ... ..	...	-mɔ	-mɔ	-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 ... ..	...	-sanɔ	-sanɔ	-thanɔ or -sanɔ	-tanɔ	-sanɔ

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

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
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 <sup>1</sup>	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	Umwanda
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-figa. A-, W- Mu- ( <i>imper- 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-vω. Mu. -mwe-, -mu- -enu	Mwe-wω, Mwe. Mu. -mwe. -mu- -enu	Mwemwe. Mu. -mu-. -inu	Mwe. Mu. -mu.? -inu	Mwemwe, Mwe. Mu. -wa-. -inu
They, them, their	...	Bawω. Ba-, Wa- -wω. -wa- -a-wω	Wawω (Babω), Mbω, Mba. Wa- -wω. -wa- -a-wω	Be-ne. Ya- -ya-. -a-bω, -a-wω	U-wω. Wa- -wa-. -a-wω	A-wω. Wa- -wa-. -a-wω

<sup>1</sup> A form recorded by Stanley. Doubtful.



English	44 a. Bw̄zwa. Usi	44. Bisa (W̄isa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-lūngwa (Rūngwa)	47. Ci na-mwānga
Above, up, on top	...	Pa-mulu, Ku-mulu	Ku-mulu	...	-gulu. I-gulu	...
Before	...	Pa-ntansi	Pam-ens̄. -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	...	Kun̄, Mpan̄. N̄-ku, M-pa, &c.	Kun̄. Pan̄	...	Panu	...
In, inside	...	Mu, Mwa	Mu-kati	...	...	Mu, Mwi
Middle	...	-kati	-kati	...	...	Pa-kasi
Near	...	Pepi	Pepi	Hihi (Pipi)	Pimpi	...
Outside	...	Ku-nze	Kw-isonde	...	...	...
Plenty, many	...	-inji, -īngi	-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! Iȳ. Ta!	Iȳ. Te! Tau. K̄ok̄	Ȳ! N̄! Ahe!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, infix, or suffix)	...	Ta. Ta-pari. Si-, Ta-u, Ta-a-, Ta-tu, Ta-mū-, Ta-ba-. -i- (with imperative)	Te. Ta-pali. Teti- (all persons) -ȳ. Si-, N̄-si, Ta-u, Ta-a-, Ta-tu, Ta-mu-, Ta-wa-, &c.	-ta. -ku. -si (negative verb)	...	-ta-; -ti- -sina. -si (neg. of tobe)
To	...	Uku-	Ku-	Uku-	Uku-	Uku-
beat	...	-puma.	-pama.	-huma.	-uma	Pula
buy, sell	...	-wula.	-sita	...	...	...
come	...	-isa	-isa	-iza	-idza	-yiza, -fika
cut	...	-tema. -ceka.	-sesa	...	...	...
dance	...	-fina. -siana.	-kinda, cinda	-bina. -kina	...	-cina
die	...	-fwa. -sila.	-sweka	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa
eat	...	-dia. -lia	-lia	-lya	...	-lya
give	...	-pa. -pela	-pela	-ha	-pela	-pa
go	...	-ya. -ima.	-enda. -pita	-ya. -hita	-pita	-ya
kill	...	-k̄ome-ka. -ipaya	...	...	...	-k̄oma
know	...	-isiwa. -isi	...	-manya	...	-manya
laugh	...	-seka	...	-seka	...	-seka
leave off, cease	...	-leka	...	-leka	...	-leka, -reka
love, want	...	-temwa. -londa.	-fwaya.	-kunda	...	-kunda. -londa
see	...	-w̄ona, -wena. -lawa. -lānga	l̄ola. -laba, -lānga	-w̄ona (-wine = preterite). -l̄ola	...	-l̄ola. -lānga-nyia
sit, remain, abide	...	-ikala	...	...	-ikala	-ikala
sleep	...	-lala. -sinsila	...	-sendama. (-ōna = snore)	...	-p̄one-ca
stand, stop, be erect	...	-ima. -imilila	...	-ima. -imika	-imilila	-yila, -yimi-rira
steal	...	-iba, iwa.	-pamba. -p̄oka	-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**), **N̄**, **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, &amp;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**, **Ci** (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-).  
**Isi** or **Isi** is used as an honorific prefix.

## PREFIXES, &amp;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, &amp;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 Bañgweulu and north of the Luapula river. Also on the islands of Lake Bañgweulu.

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

44 b. **Lala-Lamba** is spoken north of the Luusefwa-Muluñguşi rivers and the Butoñga country; west of the Muciñga mountains and the Bisa country; east and north of the Kafue watershed, south of Lake Bañgweulu, 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 Tañganyika south of the Luguvu river and Wukawendi; as far east as the Mkafu-Ruñgwa river, the depression of Rukwa Lake and the Nyamwañga people, north of the Kilambo river and the Luñgu-Mambwe peoples.

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

47. **Cinamwañga** is spoken in the middle portion of the northern part of the Nyasa-Tañganyika 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 <sup>1</sup> 51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde). 51 a. 'M-wamba',  
 Ci-sœciri or Iki-kukwe  
 49. Iši-nyixa (Iši-wanda, Iši-wiwa) 52. Ci-heñga <sup>2</sup> 52 a. Ci-tumbuka and Ci-kamañga  
 50. Ici-wandia (Ici-rambia, Ici-ndali) 53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya

English	48. Uñgu or Ici-wuñgu <sup>2</sup> 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-	Aña-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-sewera	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-konω ; imi-	I-xonω ; ama- Umu-honω	Ici-anza	Ru-pifwa (51a). Lu-koñgi ; ifi-goñgi. Lu-ete. Lu-molume. Iki-bokω ; pl. ifi-	Ka-wokω ; pl. ma-	J-anja ; m-anja
Arrow ... ..	Umw-ambi	Li-ere ; am-ere	Umū-vwi ; imi-	Un-tipuru ; mi-	Mu-vœe	Mu-vwi
Axe ... ..	In-demω	Themω	In-themω	In-duwañga	M-bavi	Ka-temω ; tu-
Baboon ... ..	In-dumbi	Im-bwadyi	U-körwe ; awa-	Kaki ; ba+. M-bweñgi	M-bweñgω	Mu-ñkweri ; pl. wamu- M-sana
Back ... ..	M-goñgω or Uñ-goñgω ; imi-	Um-tenzi ; imi- Umu-sana	Um-oñgω ; imi- In-sizi	Lu-goñgω. Ro-mia ? N-sana	Mu-yoñgω. Muci-wunu	M-sana
Banana ... ..	N-gombwe	N-kombwe	N-kombwe ; ama- Iki-yindya	Ili-toki ; ama- N-gegω. Iki-jinja. N-difu (51 a). N-diali (51 a)	Di-kombere	Dœci or Ru-dœci ; 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-fundúbili. Mun-da. N-domborω (51 a)	N-tumbω	N-tumbω

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

<sup>2</sup> Including Ci-poka.

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Bird ... ..	In-ṵni, Ic-ṵni; ivi-	Iṣi-yunyi; bi- I-nuni	Iki-yuni; ivi-	In-juni	Ki-yūni	Ci-yūni; vi-
Blood ... ..	U-landa	M-nanda	Uwu-yazi; amabu-yazi	I-rṵpa <i>or</i> Ili-	N-dṵpa	N-dṵpa
Body ... ..	Um-wiri	Mu-wiri <i>or</i> Mu-vili	Umu-wiri; imi-	Um-biri; imi-	M-tupi	Ru-vavu
Bone ... ..	I-fupa	I-fupa	I-fupa; ama-	Ru-fupa; <i>pl.</i> i-fupa <i>or</i> ama-fupa	Ci-wañgwa	Ci-wañga
Borassus palm	M-kṵma	I-xṵma; ama-	Umu-kṵma; imi-	N-kṵma; imi-	M-kṵma	Mu-vumu. Di-kama
Bow ... ..	Uwu-ta	Wu-dabi	Uwu-ta; ama-	Wu-pindṵ; imi-	Wu-ta	Wu-ta
Bowels ... ..	Uwu-ia	Uwu-ra	Ama-ra	Uwu-ra	Ma-tumbṵ	...
Brains ... ..	Uw-oñgṵ	Uw-oñgṵ	Uw-oñgṵ	B-oñgṵ	W-oñgṵ	W-oñgṵ
Breast (man's)	Iki-fua	Iṣi-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-núguna. Umw-ina; ab-ina. Um-suma; awa-	M-nuñūna	Mu-ku-wañgu
Buffalo ... ..	Im-bṵṵ	Im-bṵgṵ	Im-bṵgṵ	Im-bṵgṵ. Inj-ati	Nj-ati	Nj-ati
Bull ... ..	In-dume	N-ṵṣa	N-kambaku	N-gambaku	...	...
Buttocks ... ..	Ama-takṵ	Iṣi-duru; ivi-	Uru-tuñgu; in-	I-tañga; ma-	Di-takṵ; ma-takṵ	Ci-skuñku; vi-skuñku
Canoe... ..	Uw-atṵ	Uw-atṵ	Ubw-atṵ; amaby-atṵ	Bw-atṵ; mi-atṵ	W-atu	W-atu
Cat ... ..	I-nyaw	U-nyawu; awa- Añā-nyawu	Aka-nyawu; utu-	Niaru; wa-nyaru. Aka-ruk'a	M-buyaw. (K-ana-m-añga <i>? little child of the coast</i> )	M-buyaw
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	Ama-wawṵ	...	...
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 <sup>1</sup>	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-guwṵ	Saru
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	Iki-pepṵ. Ma-kute	...	...
Country ... ..	In-si	In-si	In-si	Iki-su; ifi-	C-aru	C-aru
Cow ... ..	Iñ-ombe. I-señga	N-ombe n-tiganṵ	N-ombe n-dama	N-ombe. In-dama. Iñ-gwṵombe	N-ombe yana-kazi	N-ombe yi-ntikazi
Crocodile ... ..	In-dṵṵṵ	N-dṵwṵṵ	Iñ-wina	Iñ-gwina	Mñ-wina	Mu-ñṵna

<sup>1</sup> 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-mwasi = <i>daylight</i> .) Iñ-gulila	Wu-siku. Suka	M-sana
Devil ... ..	Um-zimu; a- awa- ...	I-ṣiwa. Umu-kwalanzi Umu-gañga	Umu-zimu ...	M-basi. Ru-embe I-ñañga. Un-nyagw	Ci-wanda. Ki-hene Si-ñañga	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)						Si-ñañga
Dog ... ..	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. (N-thende = <i>bitch</i> )	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. (Im-bwa nya-mbara = ḁ. Im- bwakazi = ḁ)	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> iñ-iyi <i>or</i> in-iyi	Iṣi-riañgw	Umu-riañgw. Uru-tañga	Uru-igi; ny-igi	Mu-riañgw	Komw; ma+
Dream ... ..	Ki-rōtō	Iṣi-rōtō	Iki-rōtō	In-jōsi	Ci-rōtō	Ku-rōta
Drum ... ..	Iñ-ōma	N-thaya	Iñ-ōma	Iñ-ōma. Iki-mbimbi. N-diñgara	Ñōma	Ñōma
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-zōvu	I-zōvu	In-zōfu	I-sōfu, N-sōvu	Zōvu	N-jōvu
Excrement	Ama-vi	I-vi; ama-vi	I-mvi; ama-mvi	Ama-fi, Ama-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi
Eye ... ..	Iri-nso; ama-	Idi-insō; am-insō	Ir-insō	Idi-sō; ama-sō. Ru-sige; i-sige	D-isō	J-isu
Face, forehead	Kum-insō	Kum-insō	Kum-insō	Kuma-sō; ama-sō. Iky-eni; ify-eni	Kuma-sō	Ci-su
Fat ... ..	Ama-futa	Im-pama	Ama-futa	Ama-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa
Father ... ..	U-tai; awa-tai	Tata. Yise	...	Tata; aba+. Ugu-sō; aba- Ugw-ise. Uñ-kw	...	...
Fear ... ..	Uw-ōwa	Uw-ōga	Uw-ō;a	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. Iṣi-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-siuka. 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)	Lugota	...	...	Im-beki	...	...
God ... ..	Mu-ruñgu. U-zuwa	Umu-ruñgu, Umu-luñgu	Umu-ruñgu	M-bamba. Ki-ara	Mu-ruñgu	Mu-ruñgu
Grandparent	...	...	...	Mw-isukuru ♂. Un-nyenya ♀	...	...
Grass ... ..	I-söte	I-söre, I-söle	I-söte	Ir-isö, Il-isu	U-teka	U-teka
Ground ...	I-roñgwo	I-töpe	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	In-duswo; ma-	Fuuti	Futi
Hair ... ..	I-nyere	In-sisi. Vu-sepe	I-sisi	In-yuwire ( <i>pl.</i> )	Sisi	Sisi
Hand ... ..	I-yaza	Iši-anza. Umu-hwoñwo; ama-	I-kasa	Iki-anja. Iki-bwokwo; ifi- Li-wokwo (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-oywo	Umw-aya	Um-oywo	N-dumbura, N-dumburu	M-oywo	Mu-tima
Heel ... ..	In-diñginya	Iši-hañkari	Ici-tende	Iki-tende	Ci-gunu	Ka-ñgwoñgwo
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	N-gubwo. Ulu-gubwo-gubwo. Um-papa. Iki-kanda	...	Cu-kumba
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	Ki-amba. Ki-fimba	...	...
Hippopotamus	I-vūū	Im-vuwu	Im-vuwu	I-fuwu. I-fubu. In-dumondwo. N-gupi	Ci-gwere	Ci-gweri, Ci-bweri
Hoe ... ..	...	...	...	Li-kumbulu	...	...
Honey ... ..	Uw-uci	Ubū-ūši	Uw-uci	R-uki	W-uci	Uci
Horn ... ..	Im-pembe	Uru-pembe	Uru-pembe	Ru-pembe; m-bembe	Ru-señgwe	Señgwe, Li-señgwe
House... ..	Iny-umba	Iny-umba. H'-aya; tw-aya	Iny-umba	Iny-umba. Ki-waga. Mw-idu (51 a)	Ny-umba; zi +	Ny-umba

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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	Išij-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-nyañga	Mu-nyañga
Knee ...	I-kokōla	Iš-izwi	I-kōkora	Li-fundwo	Koñgwoñwo	Goñgwoñwo
Knife ...	Ru-kamañga	Umu-fiū	Umu-fiū	U-magi; mi-	Ci-maye	Ci-mayi
Lake ...	Ikwa	U-sumbi	U-sumbi	Sumbi. Iki-siba	...	...
Leg ...	Um-nūndi	Iši-nama	Iki-nama	Iki-rundi; ivi- or ama-	Rundi; ma-	C-iga; vi-
Leopard ...	N-gwi	In-zowe	Un-ziera	Ili-wōle. Ili-bwile. N-jusi	Yi-ñgwo	Nya-rubwi
Lion ...	...	...	...	Iñ-galamu	...	...
Lips ...	Mi-romwo ( <i>pl.</i> )	Umu-romwo; ama-	Umu-romwo; imi-	Un-domwo; mi-romwo	Mu-romwo	Mi-romwo
Magic ...	Un-dwozi	Uwu-wozi	Uwu-wozi	N-dosi	Wu-hawi. Mu-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; or aba-, awa-	Mu-ntu; wa-	Mu-ntu; wa-
Man (vir.)...	...	...	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-señga. 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-añga	Mw-ezi
Mother ...	U-mai; awa-	U-nyina	...	Yuwa or Jūba. Un-nywo-kwo. Un-na	...	...
Mountain ...	Umw-amba	I-gamba	Ici-piri	Iki-amba	Ru-piri	Piri
Mouth ...	Un-domwo; imi-	I-łomu	...	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 = darkness)	Wu-siku. I-sisi	Wu-siku. I-kisi	Bu-siku. I-kilwo. (Pa-kiru = darkness)	U-siku. (Cisi = darkness)	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> )	N-ombe yana-lume	N-ombe
Paddle ... ..	...	...	...	Ru-kafi; in-gafi	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	Ubw-alwa ( <i>beer</i> )	...	Ma-kama
Parrot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-kulekwe
Penis ... ..	I-rūa	Wu-xara	Im-borō	Im-borō, Im-bōlō, Ili-sinō; ama- (51 a)	M-borō	U-ka. Toñgō
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	N-jiwa	Khunda
Place ... ..	W-ōnō	Pawu-gōnō	Uwu-raru	Bu-gōnō. Witugarō	Pa-	C-arū
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-pulō, Um-pusō	N-tōhwa	N-tōwa
Salt ... ..	...	Li-veya	...	Um-unyu; imi-unyu. Iki-lambō	...	...
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	I-sōni	...	...
Sheep ... ..	I-ñōzi	I-ñonzi; ama-gonzi	I-nonzi	Iñ-osi	Berere	M-berere
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	Iñ-guru. Ili-tera	...	...
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	Iki-beja	...	...
Sister ... ..	I-lumbu <i>or</i> Rumbu. Umw-eñgi; awa-	I-rumbu	Umu-yemba	I-rumbu; ama-	Dumbu	Mu-sice
Skin ... ..	In-cimba	Iñ-gora	Iki-kōwa	Iki-kanda. Iñ-gubō	Ci-cimba	Ru-wavu; ma-
Sky ... ..	Ku-lulu	Kumw-anya. I-wiñgō	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-dumi-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-palala	Im-parara	Im-parara	Iŋ-gwegw. N-gurw (51 a). Iki-kwasa	Mu-kondw	Mu-kōndw
Spirit, soul Star ... ..	... N-toŋgwa. Ny-ota	M-pepw Uru-zōta	... Uru-tondwa	Um-oww ; imi- Uru-tondwa ; in-dondwa	... Ny-enyezi	... Ny-enyezi
Stick ... ..	N-tuwa	N-disa	M-komw	Iŋ-giri. Ki-piki	N-thoŋga	N-toŋga
Stone ... ..	I-ŋiŋga	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 ... ..	...	...	...	Iki-kwata	...	Dāzi ...
Sun ... ..	M-sanya. Idi-uwa	I-zūa, I-zuva	I-zua	Idi-suwa. Camba (51 a)	Dāzi	Dāzi
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Un-swigara ; imi- <i>or</i> wa- Um-pepe	...	...
Tear ... ..	Um-ŋwzi	In-ŋwzi	In-ŋwzi	Iri-ŋwzi ; ama-	Di-ŋwzi	Mi-ŋwzw
Testicles ...	I-turu	I-turu ; ama-	I-turu ; ama-	Uru-tuŋgu ; in-duŋgu	Di-toŋgw ; ma-	Ma-toŋgw
Thief ... ..	Umw-ivi	Umw-iwa	Um-uŋw	N-heji ; ba-heji	Mu-ŋkhuŋgu	Mu-ŋkhuŋgu
Thigh ... ..	...	...	In-saŋgw. Ny-uma	N-dapatapa	...	...
Thing ... ..	Iki-ndu	Iŋi-ntu, Aŋa-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 Di-rinu.	Hwona Lerw	Fwja Lē
To-day ...	Lerw	I-lerw. Umu-san'-unw	I-lerw	Umw-isiŋgu. Um-ūsi-ugu	...	...
Toe ... ..	Um-nūe	Uru-sanzu ; in-sanzu	Uru-sarara	Ur-ōwe ; iny-ōwe	Mu-nūe	...
To-morrow	M-law	N-davi	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-kwole ; ŋ-gwole	...	...

English	48. Uñgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heñga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
War ... ..	U-Iuwu <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> Me-si ( <i>correctly</i> Ame-si). Ma-leñga (51 a)	Ma-ji	Ma-ji
Well, source White man	Um-zuñgu; a-ziuñgu	Umu-zuñgu	Umu-zuñgu	Ik-ina; if-ina Mu-zuñgu; ba- <i>or</i> wa-	... Mu-zuñgu; wa- <i>or</i> ba-	... Mu-zuñgu; a- <i>or</i> wa-
Wife ... ..	Um-cima-ne	Um-ishi	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-łazi	Umu-rwzi	Umu-rwzi	N-dwsi; ba-rwsi <sup>1</sup> . Mu-rwsi (51 a)	Mu-hawi; wa-	Fwiti
Witchcraft Woman ... ..	Bu-łazi Mw-anace. Uñ-kima; awa-	Uwu-łazi Mw-an'tanda	Uwu-rwzi Mw-anakazi. Umu-kazi	Bu-rwsi N-kazi; ba- Uñ-kikuru	... Mw-anakazi	... M-tikazi; an-tikazi
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	I-papirw (51 a). Ubu-gwaw	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Iñ-gwi	Uru-kwi	Uru-kwi	Du-babu; <i>pl.</i> im-babu <i>or</i> im-bau	N-kuni	N-khuni
Yam ... ..	...	I-tugw	Iki-tuww	Iki-tugu. Iki-tuwu (51 a)	Ci-aww	Ci-yaw
Year ... ..	Umw-aka	Umw-axa	Ic-aka	Iki-enja. Iki-inja	Mw-aka	Ci-limi-ka
Yesterday	Yolw	...	Ma-byira	Ma-jolw, Ma-yorw	Ma-yirw	...
Zebra... ..	M-sami	U-jiga	U-corwa	I-senzewere	Bori	C-apinda
One ... ..	Ka-mwi, -mwi	-wka. W-ww (W-wwka, Y-wwka)	-wka, w-eka. Y-wwka, iw-eka	-mw. (Ju-mw, Ku-mw)	-mw	-mwa
Two ... ..	-wiri	-wiri, -vili	-wiri, -vili	-beli. -wiri?	-wiri	-wi
Three ... ..	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four ... ..	-ni	-nne	-nne	-na	-naye	-nai
Five ... ..	-sanw	Zi-fundisire	Zi-sanw	-hanw	-sanw, Tu-ñkonde	-ñ-khonde
Six ... ..	Tuli-ntanda; <i>also</i> Ka-kaga	Zi-fundisire na puru www	Zi-sanw na purwe iw-eka	I-hanw na ru-mw. N-tandatu	Sanw na ka-mw	Konde di ci-mwa
Seven... ..	M-puñgate. Ka-funga	Zi-fundisire na puru wa-wiri	Zi-sanw na purwe wa-wiri	I-hanw na i-wiri	Sanw na tu-wiri	Konde di vi-wi
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

<sup>1</sup> Un-nyagw = *priest in religious mysteries.*

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Ten ... ..	I-kumi	I-kumi. I-ṣumi	I-kumi	Mu-roṅṅω or M-loṅṅω; <i>pl.</i> utu-loṅṅω	Kumi	Cumi
Eleven ...	I-kumi na ka-mwe	I-kumi na puru w-oka	I-kumi na purwi iw-eka	Mu-roṅṅω na ru-mω	Kumi na ka-mω	M-kati ci-mωza
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ya-wiri	Ama-kumi ga-wiri. Ama-ṣumi ga-vili	Ama-kumi ga-wiri	Ma-roṅṅω ma-wiri; <i>or</i> Utu-loṅṅω tu-beli	Ma-kumi ga-wiri	Ma-cumi ya-vi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ama-kumi ga-tatu	Ama-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-roṅṅω ma-tatu. Utu-loṅṅω tu-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-cumi ya-tatu
Forty ... ..	Ma-kumi ya-ni	Ama-kumi ga-nne	Ama-kumi ga-nne	Ma-roṅṅω ma-na. Utu-loṅṅω tu-na	Ma-kumi ga-naye	Ma-cumi ya-nai
Fifty ... ..	Ma-kumi ya-sanω	Ama-kumi ga-fundisire	Ama-kumi ga-sanω	Ma-roṅṅω ma-hanω. Utu-loṅṅω tu-hanω. ( <i>sixty</i> = Utu-loṅṅω n-tandatu)	Ma-kumi ga-sanω	Ma-cumi yaṅ-konde
Hundred ...	I-gana. Ka-gana	...	Ama-kumi geka i-kumi	Ma-roṅṅω mu-roṅṅω	Ma-kumi kumi	Ma-cumi yaṅ-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-ṅgu	I-ne. N, Ni. -ni, -n, -ndi. -a-ne	Yi-ni. N. -ndi. -a-ṅgu
Thou, thee, thy	Wewe. U, W. -ku. -a-kω	I-we. U, Yu. -ku. -a-x', -a-xω, -a-hω	U-we. U. -ku. -a-kω	Ugwe. Gwe. U. -nu-ṅgwe. -ku. -a-kω	I-we. U. -ku. -a-kω	Yi-we. U. -ku. -a-kω
He, him, his	Wiyω Ayu. Y', A. -mu. -a-kwe	Wu-yω. Uwene. A. -m, -mu. -a-kwe	Yuyω. A. -mu. -a-ce	Dyudyω, Jujω. Jω. A. -gwe. -m, -n, -n. -a-ke, -a-kwe	Yuyu. A, Wa. -m, -mu. -a-ke	Uyu. Wa. -mu. -a-ke
We, us, our	I-sweswe. Tu. -tu. -e-tu	Sweswe, I-swe. Tu. -tu. -itu	Sweswe. Tu. -tu. -itu	U-swe. Twe. Tu. -uswe. -tu. -etu	I-se. Ti. -ti. -itu	Yi-fwe. Ti. -ti. -idu
Ye, you, your	Mwemwe or 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	Wawω. Wa. -wa. -a-wω	Wuwω. Ava. Ba, Wa, Va. -wa. -a-wω, -a-vω	Wawω. Wa. -wa. -a-wω	Awa, Aba, Bω, Babω, Ba. -bω. -ba. -a-bω	Awω. I-wω. Wa, Ba. (52 a). -wa, -ba. -a-wω	Yi-wω. Wa. -wa. -a-wω

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All ... ..	-ōse, -onse, pie	-onti, -ont'	-onse	-ōsa	-ōse	-ōse
This, these	...	Unu, awa <i>or</i> ava; ?; ?; iri, gama; &c.	We, awa ?; wu, yi; &c.	Ju-; ba-; gu-; gi-; li-; ga-; ki-; fi-; ji-; si-; ru-; tu-; ka-; bu-; ku-; pa-; mu-	Uyu, awa, aba; uwu, iyi; ili, aya; ici, ivi; iyi; izi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa	Uyu, awa; wuwu; &c., <i>much as in</i> Heñga- Tumbuka
That, those	...	-ra. (U-ra, wa-ra; &c.) Wu-yω (Vu-yω), wa-wω; wu-yω, yi-yω; di-lω (li-lω), ga-gω; &c. -ninω, -ni- (wu-ninω (6); vi-ni-vi (8))	-ra. (Yu-ra; wa-ra; &c.) Wω, awω; 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 ( <i>also</i> 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; 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. <sup>1</sup>	...
Bad ... ..	-wi. -eha	-wiwi	-wiwi	-bibī. -gasi	-hene	-heni
Black ... ..	...	-hiru. -iru	-tifi	-titu	-fipa	-fipa
Female ... ..	N-kima, -kima	-rindu ( <i>humanity</i> ). -an-thanda ( <i>animals</i> )	-anakazi	-n-dindu-ana. -bwa-kazi. -gi-kuru	-anakazi	-ntikazi
Fierce... ..	...	-kali	...	-kali. -ugi	...	...
Good ... ..	-swga	-inza	-iza	-nunū	-eme	-a-mampa
Great ... ..	...	-m-piti. -kani	-kuru	-kurumba. -ny-wamu	-kuru. -rara	-kuru
Little ... ..	...	-indu; -ndω	-nandi	-nandi. -nini	-dōno. -ntini	-mana-vi; -mana
Long ... ..	-tali	-tali	...	-tali	...	...
Male ... ..	-lume; n-dume, -dumi	-an'a-vuri. -ñōza	-rume-ndω. -anarumi. -ñ-kambaku	-n-dumi-ana. -nya-mbara. -ñ-gāmbakω	-anarume	-rumi (yi-nturume)
Old ... ..	...	...	...	-kuru, -kulu	...	...
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-fube-fu, kese-fu	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-ōlω	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-pimba	...	...
Sick ... ..	...	-puñgω	...	-bina	...	...
White... ..	...	-zeru	-swe-pu	-erω, -elu	-tuwa	-i-tuwa

<sup>1</sup> Also: Mw-eni-yu-ra, b-eni-ba-ra, &c.

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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-no. 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	-iŋgi	-iŋgi	-nandi
There... ..	...	Kura. Mumw	Para	Para. -pɔ. Uku.	Para. -pɔ	Kuwā
Where? ..	...	Si-ni-si?	...	Pɔ-ki?	N-ku?	...
No! ... ..	Nɔ!	Ndari!	Awe!	Mmā!	Cara! Aja!	Ca!
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	Ta-, -ta-, -ti. -ndali	Ta-, ti-, -ta-	-di-, -ti- -ga-, -ka- -ŋga-, -ŋgi. 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-	Uxu-	Uku-	Paku-, Uku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ... ..	-pɔla	...	...	-kɔma	...	...
„ buy, sell	...	-kara	-wura	-ula, -ura	-guura	-saska
„ come ... ..	-iza	-inza	-iza	-isa	-iza	-za
„ cut ... ..	...	-temera	-temera	-butira	-tema. -temera	-dumūwa
„ dance ... ..	...	-kwaŋga	-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	-niŋka
„ 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	...	-leŋa	...	-leka	-reka	-reka
„ love, want	...	-kwanza	-ronda	-ronda. -gana	-penja. -temwa. -ronda	-lembe. -kumba
„ see ... ..	...	-lɔla, -dora. -enya	-ndora	-ŋgeta. -ona	-wona	-ona?
„ sit, remain, abide	-kala	...	...	-tugala	-kara	-kara
„ sleep ... ..	...	...	...	-gona	...	-rā (Ku-rā)
„ stand, stop, be erect	-wima	-imilila	...	-ema	...	...
„ steal ... ..	...	-iwa, -iva	-iba	-iba. -heja	-iba	-bba

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN UNGU

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Umū-, Um-, Un-** (umū, um-, u-); 2. **A-, Awa-** (awa-, a); 3. **Umū-, Um-, Un-** (umū-, 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, &amp;c., IN IŒI-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. **IŒi-, Ici-, Iki-** (Œi-, 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-, ngū, gū-, 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-, aga-, ga); 7. **Iki-** (iki-, ki, -eki); 8. **Ifi-** (Ivi- ?), (ifi-, fi, -efi); 9. **In** (**Im**), **Iny-** (in- in-, iny-, i, ji, -ejj); 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 TONGA<sup>1</sup>

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-).

<sup>1</sup> 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 spoken in the region immediately east of Lake Rukwa in the valley of the Soñgwe-Lupa river; as far south and east as the Upper Soñgwe and Usafwa, as far west as Wanda and Unyixa, and as far north as Ukimbu. 48 a **Kimanda** is spoken on the north-east shore of Lake Rukwa, west of Uñgu.

49. **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 (Karoñga) river on the south-west to Langenburg and the Rumbirw river on the north-east; and some distance northwards into the mountainous interior as far as Bundali, Porwotw, and Ukiñga. Their range includes the Ukukwe country.

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

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

## GROUP N

### THE YAŦ-ŦGINDŦ LANGUAGES

54. YaŦ

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

55 a. Ci-mpŦŦŦ

## GROUP O

### THE MOÇAMBIQUE LANGUAGES

56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')

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

56 b. Lomwe (Western Makua)

57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ ('Quelimane')

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Adze ... ..	Ka-wagŦ. SemŦ	M-bŦŦŦ (55 a)	I-basu	...	...	SemŦ
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama. Ci-kŦkŦŦ	Ci-lŦhi ; hi- Ci-kŦkŦŦ (55 a)	En-ama	In-ama	...	N-ama
Ant ... ..	SalaŦ. 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	Badu ; di- SemŦ
Baboon ... ..	Li-jani. M-cimbŦ	Li-yani	KŦle or KŦli	KŦle ; a-	Mn-yani	BoŦgwe
Back ... ..	Ŧ-goŦgo, M-goŦgo	Ŧ-goŦgo N-yima (55 a)	M-tana ; mi- M-zŦgŦ. I-duli	M-tana	M-tana	M-tana. Duni
Banana ... ..	Li-gombŦ	Li-tŦki	Nika. E-nika. (Mi-niga = <i>tree</i> )	I-nika ( <i>pl. same</i> )	M-ŦŦŦ ; <i>pl.</i> mi-wŦŦŦ	Ma-figwi
Beard ... ..	N-dēŦ	Ci-njuemba. N-defu, N-dehu	E-rŦri. E-reru	E-rori	E-reru. E-bwetu	N-devu
Bee ... ..	N-yuci	N-juci	E-zui. E-nui ; i-nŦi	I-nŦi	E-nŦ	Nui ; de +
Belly ... ..	Ci-nena. Ki-tumbŦ, Lu-tumbŦ	Lu-tumbŦ, Uru-tumbŦ	E-rugulu	Ma-rupŦ	E-rukulu	Ci-fŦ ; vi-fu. Ma-subŦ. E-rugulu. Mimba

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Bird ... ..	Ci-juni	Ci-yuni; i-yuni or hi-	Mwa-nūni; <i>pl.</i> aṣi- E-nūni	Ṣa-nūni; <i>pl.</i> a +. E-nūni	E-palame	Balame; de +
Blood ... ..	Mi-azi or Mi-asi	Mw-ahi, C-ahi, Mw-asi	E-pᵛome, I-pᵛome	I-pᵛome	Li-kame. Mu-lᵛova	M-lᵛowa. Maṁm-lᵛopa
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-gᵛokᵛojᵛokᵛ	Ni-kuva; ma- Li-kuva; ma-
Borassus palm	M-laza. N-gwalaṅgwa	Ṇ-kᵛoma-ṅ-gᵛoma	M-vumᵛ	...	M-gwaraṅgwa	...
Bow ... ..	U-kunji	Wu-ta. U-pindi	Muū-ra; mi-	Mū-ra; miū-ra. E-nyaṅgara	Mū-ra. Ū-rā	U-ra, Wu-ra; miwu-ra
Bowels ... ..	N-dumbᵛ	Ama-tumbᵛ	Ma-rubᵛ	...	Ma-rupᵛ	...
Brains ... ..	U-tutu. U-woṅᵛᵛ	W-oṅᵛᵛ	Ū-gᵛᵛᵛ	U-kᵛᵛᵛ	Ma-rᵛohi	W-oṅᵛᵛ
Breast (man's)	Pa-m-tima	...	E-betᵛ.	Vami-rima-ni. Mu-rima	...	Zonṣe. Wam-rima-ni
Breast (woman's)	Li-wele; ma-	Li-were; ma- Ma-wela (55 a)	Ma-bele ( <i>pl.</i> )	E-kagaja Ma-pele ( <i>pl.</i> )	Li-wele; mē-ēle	Ni-bere; ma-
Brother ... ..	A-kulu. M-kulugᵛ. M-pwa', M-pwaṅga; <i>pl.</i> aci-pwaṅga. M-loṅᵛᵛ	N-doṅᵛᵛ; <i>pl.</i> ma-loṅᵛᵛ. M-nuṅᵛuna, Nuṅᵛuna (55 a)	Mu-lebale. M-rokorᵛ, M-rogorᵛ; a- Mu-hima (-aga = <i>my</i> ). (A-muzi = <i>brethren</i> )	Mwa-mūnā-ka. A-mwuna	Ū-hande; a- Muna-munᵛ	M-bale. Rare
Buffalo ... ..	Nj-ati	Nj-ati	En-ari. I-tada	In-ari	En-ari. Pulubu	N-ari
Bull ... ..	Ṇ-ombe ja ji-lume. M-kombaku	Li-kambakᵛ. Ṇ-gombake (55 a)	lū-ōpe	...	...	...
Buttocks ... ..	Li-takᵛ; ma-	Ma-takᵛ	Ma-kutu	Ma-kutu	Ma-rᵛᵛ	Ma-raᵛ
Canoe ... ..	W-atu; ma +. Li-galawa. Li-guṅᵛgwa	Uw-atu	Mw-adia. E-kalawa; i-	1-kalawa	Mw-atea	Mw-adia; mi-
Cat ... ..	C-iᵛome; i-yᵛome	M-buyari. Ki-mlamᵛ; 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-teṅga	M-fumᵛ. A-mbuya. Bambᵛ; ma-wambᵛ (55 a)	M-bewe	A-mwene. M-bewe	A-mwene	Fumu. Mambᵛ
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 ... ..	Ṇ-guᵛ	N-guᵛᵛ	Guᵛ; e-guᵛ. (I-pida = <i>bark</i> )	I-kuᵛ	E-kuᵛ	Guᵛ
Cold ... ..	M-bepᵛ	Ci-pwepwe	Ū-riria	I-piᵛ	Na-kudu	...
Country ... ..	Mu-si. Ci-rambᵛ	M-dima or N-dima	E-lābᵛ	I-wani	E-lapᵛ	N-zioᵛ

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Cow ... ..	Ŧ-ombe ja Ŧ-kŦŦŦ	Ŧ-ombe ya Ŧ-kŦŦŦ	E-ŦŦpe. IŦ-Ŧpe yŦ m-tiana	I-ŦŦpe yo m-tiana	Ŧ-ombe am-tiana	Ŧ-ombe
Crocodile ...	Ŧ-gwena or Ŧ-gwonya	M-wina. IŦ-wina	E-gwonya	Ik-Ŧnya	Eki-Ŧnya. Mu-kaku	Nya-kŦkŦ ; ma +
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> )	Siku. Mu-tana. (LabŦ = <i>daylight</i> )
Devil, evil spirit ...	Li-sŦka ; ma-	Li-hŦka	Ni-Ŧepa ?	Ni-sŦka. M-nepa ; mi-	A-nepa	M-zimu
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Juam-tela	...	M-Ŧaka. M-gulukana	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-lyangŦ	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 ... ..	Ŧ-gŦma	Ma-hambŦ	E-gŦma	I-kŦma	E-kŦma	Ŧ-Ŧma
Ear ... ..	Li-pikanilŦ	Li-kutu	Ni-arur ; <i>pl.</i> m-arur	Ny-arur ; m-arur	Li-narur. M-arur. Ni-wiwi	Ni-orur ; <i>pl.</i> ma-yarur
Egg ... ..	Lin-danda. Li-umbi. Li-jele. Li-koŦonda. Li-taji	Li-humbi	Ni-yŦce ; m-Ŧce	Ny-Ŧce ; m-Ŧce	L-Ŧci. m-Ŧci. Ni-halaŦuŦŦ	N-zai ; ma-zai
Elephant ...	N-dembŦ	N-dembŦ	TebŦ or E-tebŦ	I-tepŦ	E-tepŦ. Na-kumali	DŦu ; de- or ti +
Excrement	Ma-i. Ma-nyi. M-cimba	Ma-hi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-pi	Mā-ri
Eye ... ..	L-isŦ ; m-esŦ	L-ihu, L-ihŦ ; m-ihŦ	N-itŦ ; m-etŦ	N-itŦ ; m-etŦ	L-itu ; m-etu	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-Iesu	Ma-kura
Father ...	A-tati. Wese. (Wese-gwe = <i>his father</i> )	A-tati, Aka-tate	Titi	A-bibi, A-biribi ; <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. Ŧ-gonji, Ci-aŦgonji ; hi-	Ni-kŦkŦ. E-legwe ; i-legwe	I-jisi. Ni-kŦkŦ. E-libue. (Ni-ata = <i>thumb</i> )	E-punu. Mu-nē ; mi-nē	I-bunŦ ; vi-bunŦ. I-bunwe ; vi-

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Fire ... ..	M-ōtō. Li-ōtō ( <i>warmth</i> )	M-ōtō	M-orō	M-orō	M-ulu. M-orō	M-otō ; mi-ōtō
Fish ... ..	Somba	Li-homba, Hyomba (55 a)	E-hōba	I-hōpa	E-homba. I-tōbi	Ōba
Foot ... ..	Li-sajw, Lu-sayw. Li-kau	Lu-ayw ; malu- Ŋ-gonji (55 a). Li-koñwō	Ny-aw ; m-aw. Bi-kawi	Mw-etw	Ny-alu	Nny-alw. Mw-edw
Forest ... ..	M-sezō. Li-gonde	Mi-koñgō ( <i>pl.</i> ). Ma-hamba. Ci-hwli (55 a)	E-tapa. E-takwa	Mw-itupi. Mu-iñi	Ū-sambene. Mu-hiru	Mw-iru. Paka. Kōkōla
Fowl ... ..	Ŋ-guku	Ŋ-guku	Mwala-ku ; ela-kū. E-kū	Ia-kū	Mwana-kū. E-kū	Mwana-kū. E-kū ; <i>pl.</i> re-kū
Frog ... ..	Ci-ula ; y-ula. Li-ula ; <i>pl.</i> m-ōla. Na-sonda	Li-ŋgula	Mu-rōnyi ; mi-	Ma-rapi	...	Na-idūe ; a +
Ghost ... ..	M-zimu or M-simu	Ci-wanda	M-nepa	M-nepa	M-nepa	Mu-zimw ; a-zimw
Giraffe ... ..	N-jā	N-dwika. C-unju	...	I-tata	...	...
Girl ... ..	Amw-ali, Mw-ali ; w-ali, aci-wali	Mu-hinja. Na-wali ; wakana-wali. Mu-yake ; wa-	...	M-irao	...	Li-buru ; ma-
Goat ... ..	M-buzi or M-busi	M-buhi or M-ene	E-buri	E-puri	E-puri. E-cehu	M-buzi
" (he) ... ..	Tonde	Li-poñgō	E-lōbw-ana	...	...	...
God ... ..	M-luñgu	M-bamba. M-luñgu	M-luku	M-luku	M-hale. Mu-rimu	Mu-lugw
Grandparent	M-buje ; am-buje, acam-buje	Bwabū. Kaka (55 a)	Gbwui, Gwia. Tata	A-muna. A-buya	...	Bibi. Na-buiya
Grass ... ..	Li-nyasi	Ma-nyahi. Li-nyasi ( <i>sing.</i> )	Ma-laši	Ma-nyāši	Ma-nasi	Ma-ani
Ground ... ..	Li-taka	Li-taka. Lu-kumbi. Li-đupi	O-tōpe ; ma-tōpe	I-wani	E-taya	Taka
Ground-nut	N-jama. M-tesa, N-tesa	N-jugu. Ma-rawi	Ma-nduvī	M-teša	E-lō. Ma-ndawi	Ma-ndūwi
Guinea-fowl	Ŋ-gaŋga	Li-cundu	E-kaga	I-kaka. I-kolōwō	E-kaga. E-kolōwō	Kaga
Gun ... ..	U-ti, ma-ūti	Huti	Ka-buti ; i +	Ka-pwiti	Ka-puti. M-tapikō. M-bila	Futi ; de +
Hair ... ..	Lu-umbō ; <i>pl.</i> umbō 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-wōkō. Ci-ganja	Wa-sanja ; e-sanja. N-tata	M-ta or M-taba ; ma-	N-tata ; ma-	N-dada, N-nāda, L-anda ; ma-
Head ... ..	N-twi ; mi-twi	N-đuturu. Mu-twe, M-ūtū	Mu-rō	Mu-rru, Mu-ru	Mu-ru. Li-kuva	Mu-ru
Heart ... ..	N-tima, M-tima ; mi-	M-tima. M-oyō. N-ntima	M-rima	Mu-rima or M-rima ; mi-	Mu-rima	M-rima

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Heel ... ..	Ci-ndende	Ci-sukururŦ	E-gŦgwinŦ. E-kŦtsa; i-	I-kŦŦkŦŦŦ. E-kŦkwinyŦ	Eny-iŦgala	I-tilini. E-gugunŦ
Hide ... ..	Li-kombwa	Hi-ega?	E-kataka	N-dabala	E-Ŧabala	...
Hill ... ..	Li-tumbi, Ka-tumbi	Ci-tumbi; hi-	Mw-agŦ	N-rima. Mw-akŦ	Namw-agŦ	...
Hippopotamus	N-dŦmondŦ	N-dŦmondŦ	TŦmondŦ	I-pitu	Na-petu. E-pwitu	TomŦdŦ
Hoe ... ..	Ci-leka Li-jela	...	E-hipa. Ni-ŦŦŦadu	I-hipa	M-Ŧeseri	E-iba, Iba; v-iba
Honey ... ..	Ma-sega	W-uci	O-ravŦ	U-raŦ wŦ i-nŦi	Ma-kalapa. I-nŦi	Uci and Ui or W-uyi
Horn ... ..	M-seŦgŦ. Li-peŦga, Li-weŦgwa. Mny-aŦga	Mara or Li-mara. Li-nyelŦ (55 a)	Eny-aka	Mny-aka. Ni-peŦga; ma-	Ny-aka	Ny-aka
House... ..	N-yumba. Ka-jumba. Li-kŦme. Li-wasa	N-yumba. Ŧ-khati	En-upa	In-Ŧpa	Mpa, E-mba	N-uba, n-umba; <i>pl.</i> den-umba
Hunger ... ..	Sala	N-jara.	E-dala	I-tala	E-tala	Dala
Husband ... ..	A-ŦŦŦŦ or M-ŦŦŦŦŦŦ	...	...	M-lŦpŦw-ana	Namu-ikwe	...
Hyena ... ..	Li-tunu. Li-tunuŦgu	Li-pundu	Ku-zupa; a +	Ku-jŦpa; a +	Ku-zupa. E-japŦa	N-tika. Nam-gudu. Nyamu-Ŧgunu
Iron ... ..	Ci-pala. M-lapŦ ( <i>iron ore</i> )	Li-vumbu. C-uma. Ny-eŦge	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-aŦga. Li-peŦga	N-dembŦ	Miny-aga	Ny-aka nŦ tepŦ	Mu-yaka	Ny-aka
Knee ... ..	Li-ruŦgŦ, Li-luŦgŦ	Ci-yuwa; hi-yuwa	Ni-kuta; ma- Ne-gŦta. Ŧ-gŦkora	Ni-kuta; ma-	Li-kuta	Ni-bodŦ or BondŦ; ma-
Knife ... ..	Ci-pula. Ci-maje	Ci-pura	Mw-ŦŦŦ	Mw-ŦŦŦ	M-padi. Beni	M-beni
Lake ... ..	Ny-asa. Li-tanda	Lu-ci	N-rata	N-tia; ma-tia	An-tia	...
Leg ... ..	Lu-kŦŦgŦŦŦ	Ci-wuru; ma- Li-gulu (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-kaŦgu; <i>pl.</i> amu-kaŦgu	Mw-ŦŦŦ	PodŦgŦma. Mu-andŦe
Lips ... ..	Lu-gŦmŦ; m- M-lŦmŦ; mi- Lu-jemŦ	Mi-rŦmŦ	N-dere	I-yanŦ	U-lŦmŦ	Mi-rŦmŦ
Magic... ..	U-sawi	U-hawi. Hi-hilu (55 a)	O-kwiri	U-kwiri	U-kwiri	SeŦga. Ma-le
Maize... ..	Ci-maŦga; i-maŦga	Ci-rombe	Na-kuŦ	Na-kuŦ; ana-kuŦ	Na-hepwe	Nam-bedi. Li-vilamaŦga
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. ...	Juam-lume	Mu-lume. Ka-kombɔ	M-lopw-ana; a- Mu-lugw-ana	Mwam-lopw-ana. Mu-lobw-ana	M-lɔgw-eni	Mua-mūna. Mu-lopw-ana
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ci-liwi	En-ama	In-ama	En-ama	N-ama
Medicine ...	Ci-lagu. M-tera, M-tela	...	...	M-rete	...	...
Milk ...	Li-kama. Ma-wele	Lu-kama	...	Ma-pele	...	Ma-kaka
Monkey ...	Ki-tumbiri	Li-tumbiri	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 <sup>1</sup>	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-kɔlɔmɔlɔ	Sikɔ or E-sikɔ. Milɔ	I-sikɔ	Li-kɔhi. Na-lɔkɔlɔkɔ	Ni-kɔti
Night ...	C-irɔ, 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	I-pula	E-puna	Punɔ
Ox ...	Ŋ-ombe ja ji-fure	Ŋ-ombe	E-ŋɔpe	I-ŋɔpe	Eŋ-ombe	Ŋ-ombe ya kapadɔ
Paddle ...	Ŋ-gavi	...	...	...	...	Ŋ-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+. Ŋ-gwalu, Ŋ-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. Ŋ-gunda	N-juwa, N-jiwa	E-kunda. N-zia	N-cia	N-bia	Ka-ŋgaiwa. Na-nyɔkɔ; ana-

<sup>1</sup> 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-soŋkwe. E-bula	M-zogwe or Mu-tsoŋkwe
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-ŦŦŦ, N-jŦŦŦ	Pela	Ŧe-pembere	Pueti ( <i>hippo?</i> ) Ny-anja
River ... ..	Lu-sulŦ. Lu-jenda	M-kuka, Nn-kuka	Mu-rŦ	MŦ-lŦkŦ	Mu-hici. Ŧlu-si	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 ... ..	SŦoni	HŦoni	Haya	I-sŦoni	...	...
Sheep ... ..	N-gŦza. N-gondŦŦ	Berere. Li-ŋŦhi ; ma-	E-butibuti	I-kondorŦ. Putiputi	E-pila	Bira ...
Shield ... ..	Ci-kŦpa	Ci-kŦpa	...	Ici-kŦpa	...	...
Shoulder ...	Li-koyŦ	Li-wega	Ni-kata ; ma-kata. E-turi	Ni-kaba. W-eturi	N-turi. Ni-kata	E-turi ; vi-
Sister ... ..	Lumbu ; <i>pl.</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-kapŦŦŦ	M-manda ; a-wanda. M-banda ; a-wanda (55 a)	M-sare ; a-	I-pota. A-kaporŦ. M-lŦkŦ (M-lŦkw-aka) ; <i>pl.</i> a-lŦkŦ- (a-lŦkw-aka)	...	Mu-tare
Sleep ... ..	Lu-gŦŦŦ	Lu-gŦŦŦ	O-ruba. E-kŦve	I-kŦve	E-rulu	Tu-lŦ
Smoke ... ..	Li-Ŧsi	Li-Ŧhi	Mw-iŦi	Mw-iŦi, MŦ-iŦsi	Mw-isi. E-tutu	Mw-ici or W-uji
Snake ... ..	Li-jŦka	Li-Ŧka, Li-jŦka	E-nŦŦ, E-nŦya	I-nŦŦ, I-nŦya	E-nŦŦ	NŦŦ ; de +
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. (M-soŋŦŦŦ, 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-paŋga	M-kŦha	Ni-vaga. Soŋga	Ni-vaka	Li-vaka	Mw-alagu ; mi-
Spirit, soul	M-tima ?	Umi	...	M-rima ?	M-kuluba	...
Star ... ..	N-dondwa	Lu-tondŦ. N-dondwa (55 a)	E-tŦdwa	I-tŦtwa	Teneri	Neneri
Stick ... ..	N-gŦŋŦŦ. BokŦla. N-dindisŦ	M-bihi. M-sagi. Himbati	E-kŦpŦ. N-tale ; mi-	I-kŦpŦ. N-tondŦ	Em-wiri	N-dŦdŦ. FimbŦa

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Stone... ..	Li-goŋga. (Li-wala = <i>rock</i> )	Iri-we; ma- Li-wɔ; ma-u (55 a)	N-lugu; ma-	N-luku	Lugu. Ni-bucwa	Mw-ala
Stool ... ..	Ci-teŋgu	Ci-tihu	E-hice	l-hice	...	...
Sun ... ..	Li-ūwa	Li-ūwa, Li-cuwa	N-zua	N-cuwa	N-sua	N-zua, N-tswa
Tail (of an animal)	M-cila	...	...	Mw-ila	...	Mu-ira
Tear ... ..	M-sɔzi, Li-sɔsi	M-hɔli; mi-	W-unla	Mi-tɔri	M-sɔdi	M-tori
Testicles ...	Li-toŋɔ; ma-toŋɔ. Lu-pwala	Ma-toŋɔ	E-kete	...	E-pulu	Puru
Thief ... ..	Jua-wi	M-kuŋgu. Mw-ii; w-i (55 a)	Mw-iyi; eyi	Ūw-iya	Nim-iya	M-bava
Thigh... ..	Ci-walɔ. Li-ciga	Lu-leta	I-tari. Mw-ebeli; <i>pl. mē-beli</i>	M-baja. Na-túndulu	Na-túndulu	Taku; ti-baku; di-
Thing... ..	Ci-ndu; i-ndu	Ci-ndu; hi-ndu	E-tu	I-tu	E-lu	I-lobɔ; vi-
Thorn ... ..	Mw-iwa	Mw-ihā. Nn-ha; mi-	Mw-iwa; m-iwa	Mw-iwa	Mw-uva	Mu-ŋga
Tobacco ...	Sɔna	Li-hɔna	Sɔne	Sɔne	Sɔla. Hɔra	Fɔdia
To-day ... ..	Lelɔ	La-rinu, La-linɔ	E-lelɔ	Lelɔ	E-lelɔ	Dabunɔ, Dabuinɔ
Toe ... ..	Ci-ala. (Ci-koŋɔ = <i>big toe</i> )	...	Pitɔ	Ni-kɔkɔ; ma-	E-kɔkɔ	I-bunɔ
To-morrow	Ma-lawi	...	M-elɔ	M-elɔ	Ū-sɛselu	Ma-ŋwana
Tongue ... ..	Lu-rumi	Lu-lime	N-limi	N-limi	Lumi	M-lumi
Tooth... ..	L-inɔ. (Li-jeŋɔ = <i>molar</i> . Li-soŋɔ = <i>canine</i> )	L-inɔ; mi-nɔ	N-innɔ; m-ennɔ	Ninɔ	L-inu	L-inɔ
Town... ..	Mu-zi. M-tete	Mu-zi. Ci-kaya; hi-	E-labɔ, E-lagwɔ; i-	E-lagwɔ; i- I-tɔgɔ, E-tegɔ; i-	Wa-wani	M-zinda. Mu-bi; mi-bi
Tree ... ..	M-tera, M-tela	M-teŋɔ. M-bihi. Nn-toŋɔ. Nn-koŋɔ	Mu-ri. M-tali	Mw-iri; mi-iri	M-tá-pikɔ	Mu-ri
Twins ... ..	Ma-wira	Ma-paha	M-asa	Na-vata, Ma-vata	An-asa am-bili	Ma-gwira
Urine... ..	Ma-kwezɔ ( <i>verb</i> , Ku-tunda)	Ma-kojɔ	Mi-nyɔzɔ	U-ruca	U-nɔsɔ	Mi-rudu
Vein ... ..	M-tasi; mi- M-sindɔ; mi-	...	M-tiŋga; mi- N-tiga; mi-	M-titari; mi- N-sempfa	...	Mu-jiji; me-jiji
War ... ..	N-gondɔ	N-gondɔ	E-kɔtɔ, Kɔdɔ	I-kɔtɔ	E-kɔtɔ	Kɔdɔ
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-hɔnɔ	...	Im-parawe. I-himi. I-lugi	...	...

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White man	M-zuŦgu	M-suŦgu	M-gunya; a-	A-guŦiŦya	M-zuŦgu	M-zugu; va-zuku
Wife ... ..	A-sŦnŦ; <i>pl.</i> ac'a-sŦnŦ	M-bumba. Ny-umbŦ	M-ti-ana; a- Mw-ar-aga	M-ti-ana	Mw-ar-aka	Mw-adie, Mw-adi
Wind ... ..	M-bepŦ. M-buŦguŦ	M-bepŦ	E-peu	I-peŦ	Li-pevŦ. E-takŦ	PevŦ
Witch... ..	M-sawi	M-hawi	M-kwiri. (Ŧ-lŦa = <i>to bewitch</i> )	M-kwiri	M-kwiri	M-kuri
Witchcraft Woman ... ..	U-sawi Ŧ-koŦgwe; ac'a- M-bumba; aca+	U-hawi Mu-hanŦ. M-kigi; <i>pl.</i> aki-kigi. M-bumba (55 a)	U-kwiri M-ti-ana	... M-ti-ana. Mw-ana-ti	... M-ti-ana	... Mu-i-ana. Mu-iy-ena; a-
Womb ... ..	...	N-dumbŦ	...	I-rukula	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-kwi; Ŧ-gwi. Lu-sasu; sasū	Hānju	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	GŦle
Yesterday	L-isŦ. Li-jusi	Li-gorŦ	N-zana	M-jana, N-jana	...	N-zilŦ
Zebra... ..	M-bunda	M-bunda, M-punda	E-tugŦ	I-puta	Mu-pisi	...
One ... ..	-mŦ	-mwe, -mŦ	MŦza	I-mŦka	MŦsa, MŦha	Moða
Two ... ..	-wiri, -wili	-wiri, -vili	Bili or Peli	Pili	Pili	Bili, biri, .beli
Three... ..	-tatu	-tatu	.tatu, .tarŦ	.taru	.taru	.taru
Four ... ..	-cece, N-cece, M-cece	N-cece. I-cece	.jeŦe	.seŦi, -ceŦe	-nai	-nai
Five ... ..	-sanŦ	Mu-hanŦ	.tanu	.banu	.tanu	.tanu
Six ... ..	-sanŦ na ki-mŦ or -sanŦ ku-pambula li-mŦ	Mu-hanŦ na ci-mŦe	.tan' na mŦza	.banu na i-mŦka	.tanu na m-Ŧha	.tanu na moða
Seven... ..	-sanŦ ni i-wiri or -sanŦ ku-pambula ga-wili	-hanŦ ni wili	.tan' na peli	.banu na pill	.tanu na pill	.tanu na beli
Eight ... ..	-sanŦ ni i-tatu or -sanŦ ku-pambula i-tatu	...	.tan' na taru	.banu na taru	.tanu na taru	.tanu na taru
Nine ... ..	-sanŦ ni m-cece or -sanŦ ku-pambula m-cece	...	.tan' na jeŦe	.banu na .seŦi	.tanu na nai	.tanu na nai

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Ten ... ..	Li-kumi	Kumi.	M-lwgw, Mu-lwgw	Kumi. Mu-lwgw	Li-kumi. M-lwkw	Kumi
Eleven ...	Li-kumi ni ki-mw	Kumi na ci-mwe	Mu-lwgw na mwza	Mu-lwgw na i-mwka	Li-kumi na mwaha	Kumi na moda
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ga-wiri ( <i>also in Old Yao, Di-jira ; pl. ma-jira— teste Bleek</i> )	Ma-kumi ga-wiri. ? Ma-cira ga-wiri	M-lwgw mi-ili	Ma-kumi m-eli	Ma-kumi me-eli	Ma-kum-m-edi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Mi-lwgw mi-raru	Ma-kumi ma-raru	Ma-kumi ma-raru	Ma-kumi ma-rarw
Forty ... ..	Ma-kumi n-cece	Ma-kumi -ncece	Mi-lwgw mi-jeŝe	Ma-kumi ma-ceŝe	Ma-kumi ma-nnai	Ma-kumi ma-nai
Fifty ... ..	Ma-kumi ga-sanw or m-sanw ( <i>sixty</i> = Ma-kumi m-sanw ni li-mw)	Ma-kumi m-hanw	Mi-lwgw mi-tanu	Ma-kumi ma-banu ( <i>sixty</i> = Ma-kumi ma-banw na ni-mwka)	Ma-kumi ma-tanu	Ma-kumi ma-tanu
Hundred ...	Li-gana	Li-cira <sup>1</sup> (li-mwe) ; <i>pl. ma-cira.</i> I-gana	M-lwgw zene m-lwgw	...	Ma-kumi m-lwkw ?	Zana
Thousand ...	Mw-anda <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...	Ci-kwi
I, me, my ...	Ne-ju, U-ne. N., Ni. .n. -a-ñgu	Ne-ñga. Ni, N. .n., -ni. -a-ñgu	Miw. Ki. .ki. or .gi. -a-ga	Mi. Mi-nyano. Ki. .ki. -a-ka	Mi-a, Mi-anw. Gi. .gi. -ka	Mi-w. N., Ndi, Di. .di. -a-ga
Thou, thee, thy	U-gwe, Gwe-ju. U. .ku. -a-kw	We-ñga. U. .ku. -a-kw	We. W., U. .hu., .wu. -a-w	U-we. We-yu. U. .u. -a-w	I-we, I-we-anw. W., U. .u. -a-o	We-yw. U. .u. -a-o
He, him, his	A-juw, A-juwaw. A., Ju. .m., -mw. -a-kwe	Nwaw ? Yw ? Yombe. A. .m., -mu. -a-ke	Wle. W., U. .m. -a-we	Ywyw. A. .m. -a-we	E-yw. U. .mu., -m. .we	Iye-ne. U., Ba. .u. -a-i
We, us, our	Uwe, Uwe-ju. Tu. .tu. -e-tu	Twe-ñga. Ti. .ti. -i-tu	Hi-w, Hi-nyw, Hi-yanw. Ni. .ni. (? .gi., .ki.) -e-hu	Hi-yanw. Hi-yw. N., Ni. .ni. -i-hu	Hi-yanw. Ni. .ni. -i-hu	I-yw. Ni. .ni. -e-ū
Ye, you, your	Umwe, Umwe-ju. M., Mu. .wa. -e-nū	Mwe-ñga. Mu., M. .mu. -i-nu	Nyu, Nyu-w, Nyenyu. M., Mu. .hu. -e-nyu	Nyenyu. Nyu-w. M., Mū, N. .n., -ni. -i-nyu	Nyu-anw. Mu. -e-nyu	Nyu-w. Mu. -e-nyu
They, them, their	Wa-le. Aw. A. .a., -wa. -a-w	We-ñga ? Wombe. Wawere ? Wa, A. .wa. -a-w, -a-ww	Ahwaw. A. .wa., -ha. -a-ya	Ya-yw. A-yw. A., Ya. .a. -a-ya	A-yw. A. .wa. -a-e	Aw-ene. A. .a. -a-wa

<sup>1</sup> This sometimes means one hundred, and apparently sometimes merely ten.

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

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All ... ..	·ōse; ·ōse-pe	·ŵha	Ŵte-ne	·oñke-a	Ate-ne; ·te-ne	·ote-ne
This, these	A·jŵ 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·nŵ, awa·nŵ; au·nŵ; &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 (? ro); ūū; va·a; mūū	U·yŵ, a·yŵ; u·yu; ?	U·du, a·wa; u·bu or ŵ·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·jŵ, a·wŵ; a·ŵ; a·jŵ; a·lyŵ; a·gŵ; &c. Aju·la, Awa·la; au·la, aji·la; ali·la, aga·la; aci·la, ai·la; aji·la, asi·la; alu·la; &c.	Jŵ·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. Yŵ·le; ya·yŵ; yŵ·le; ceci·le; une·ne; ya·le (6); ye·le; ceci·le; wŵ·we (14); vava·le (16); mŵmu·le (17). Ti·ŵ·la (1); pi·a·yŵ or pi·ya·la (2); pu·yŵ·la (3); pi·ceci (4); pi·ne·na (5); pi·ya·la (6); pi·ye·la (9); pi·ceci (10); pu·wŵwu (14); pi·vava, vava·ŵ (16); wŵw·ŵ (15); pu·mŵmu (17).	Ŵ·le; a·la; ŵ·le; &c.	Udu·le; awa·le; ubu·le; &c.
Bad ... ..	Expressed by 'not good'; also ·bi = 'black', 'angry'.	·himu. ·bi	Wŵŵ·wa, &c. -ŵ·takala	·nanara	Ŵ·warara	·takala
Black ... ..	·pilyūū; ·pilila, ·bi	·piri	·o·ri·pa. -ŵ·takala	·o·ri·pa. -u·takala	·ŵ·ri·pa	·ŵ·ri·ba, -u·ri·pa. Ki·kŵde·le
Female ... ..	·kŵŋgwe. ·kŵŵ	·dara. ·kigi. ·ana·wa·ke	·ti·ana	·bi·ana	·ti·ana	·i·ana; ·seva
Fierce ... ..	·kali	...	...	·caca	...	...
Good ... ..	·mbŵne. ·kŵta. ·lumba·na	·nŵ·fu. ·hali·le. ·nyahi	·o·rera	·ŵ·rera	·ŵ·ha·pa; -o·rera	·ū·kŵde·ra

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Great ... ..	-kuluñgwa	-kuruñgu, -kuluñgwa	-kulu-bale ; -ulu-bale. -wū-nūa	-kulu-bale. -mulu-pale. -wu-nūa	-tokwotwkw. -ulu-pale	-indimūa. -e-ūla
Little ... ..	-nandi	-cwkw-pe. -ncwkw	-am-kane, -kane. -yeya	-kani or -kane. -ye-wa	-nanju. -ñwonñwonw	I-ñwonw. -e-nye-wa
Long ... ..	-lew. -leu-pa ( <i>verb</i> )	...	-w-rega-ma	-w-tali-wa	-cimpa	-u-la-pa
Male ... ..	-lume. -kambakw	-poñgw. -ana-lume. -kambakw	-lobw-ana	-m-lopw-ana	Mwa-luku ; -lopw-ana	-lobw-ana. Pogw ( <i>animals</i> ) Kalamba
Old ... ..	-kulu ; -kala	...	Wu-wala	-w-kalai. Ehw-tala. -ulu-pale	...	...
Red ... ..	-cejeu	...	-o-şeria	-kwila. w-şera	...	...
Rotten ... ..	-ūwle	...	-vūnya	-unta	...	-u-vunda
Short ... ..	-upi, -ipi	...	-kuvi. U-kuve-ha	-kuve-a	-ivisi. An-ivisi	...
Sick ... ..	-lwele, -lwala	...	-wo-reya	-reta. -we-reiya	...	-reta
White ... ..	-swela	-bara-fu	-o-tela	-o-tela	Yw-wela	-cēna
Above, up, on top	Canya. Pa-canya. Ku-inani. Pe-nani	Ku-nani	-va-zulu	-m-culu, va-culu	...	-va-zuru
Before, in front	Ca-mbujw, Pa-mbujw	I-mugi, Pa-luñgi	U-hwłw	Mi-hwłw	...	U-zogorw
Behind, last	-n-yuma. Ca-mbesi	In-yuma	U-duli	U-buli	...	...
Below, down	Ku-si, Pa-si. Kw-iwanda	Pa-hi	Va-ti	Va-bi	...	-va-ti
Far ... ..	Ku-tali-ka	Kuli-pa	U-tawene. Va-de	U-tai. Va-be	...	...
Here ... ..	Apanw	Apa	Vava. Unw. N-nw	Va	Ava. Vā !	(U)kunw, Apanw
In, inside ...	Mw-e. M-kati	M', Mu-	Mu-hina. Ne-bani. Mw-a-, -ni	Mhina ; -ni	M', -mw-e	M', Mu-are
Middle ... ..	Cisi-kati, Cili-kati	...	Iri-are	Iri-ari ya-	...	-are
Near ... ..	Pa-ñgulu	Pahipahi	Wa-kivi-ru	Wa-tama	...	I-kuvi
Outside ... ..	Ku-sā	Ku-uma, Pa-uma	U-ta (?). Va-de	Va-be	...	U-dambw
Plenty ... ..	-jinji	-iñgi	-njene	-inji	-n-ceni. -n-cici	-inji
There ... ..	Kulakula. Ku-nw	Kwora	Vale, Vavw. N-we	Vale	Uwv	Apale
Where? ... ..	Kwa-pi?	...	Va-i? Va-yi?	Va-i?	...	U-vi?

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ngindō (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpōtō	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metō or Medō	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabō or Cuambō ( 'Quelimane ')
No ... .. Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	N-gwamba! Nga-, Nge-, Ngi-, Ngu-, Ncini-, Ngana-, Ngunu-; Ngasa-, Ngisi-, Ngusu-; Ngi-kini-, Nga-kana-, Ngu-kunu-; -ka (.ga-) .ga (or .je); -kasa-, -kaja-	Lietu! Ki. (1st pers. sing.). -lietu (nega- tive suffix). Nga-; ñga-; 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)	Kiimō! A-ki (1st pers.); Ka-, K'; -hi- (-si-); and much as in 56	Aki-pale! A-ki	Seye! Ke! Ka-
To ... .. ,, beat ... ,, buy, sell ,, come ... ,, cut ... ,, dance ... ,, die ... ,, eat ... ,, give ... ,, go ... .. ,, kill ... ,, know ... ,, laugh ... ,, leave off, cease ,, love, want ,, see ... ,, sit, remain, abide ,, sleep ... ,, stand, stop, be erect ,, steal ...	Ku -menya -suma -isa or -ica -tema -wina, -ina -uwa -lia -pa -enda; -jenda; -ja -ula-ga -manya -seka -leka -nonyela. -saka -wona, -ona. -lola -tama -gōna -ima, -jima -jiwa	Ku- -puta. -menya -gura -ica -dumura -ihina -fwa, -huwa, -hwa -ria, -dia -pa. -pika. -wana -genda, -enda -kōma -manyi, -manya -heka -leka -londa. -hana -lola. -liŋga -tama -gōna. -gōw-ka -yima -jiba	Ū- -mana -tumi-ha, -tuma -wa -tigila -rugunēa. -wina -kwa -ja -va-ha -rwa; -eta -iva -zuela -tēa -hia -tuna; -ntuna -ona -kala-ti -rupa. -ñwona, -kōna -eme-la -wia	U- -wata -tuma -ua -bikila -twela. -wu-ina -kwa -lia -kumi-ha; -nyā. -va-ha -weba. -rwa -wiva -cuela -tea -hia. -leha -tuna -wona -kala-ti -rupa -weme-la -wiya	U- ... -tuma-li, -tuma -rwa -kata, -kakata -ihina -pwa -ca -inya -rwa; -kā -ipa -suwela -tea ... -tuna; -ñkwela -ōna, -kōna? -bali ... ... -iya	Ū-, Ū- -vaða -ñgula -ða -rema. -gwada -ceta -kwa -ja -va-a -dwa. -famba -pa, -upa -zewa -tea -tia -dana; -funā -ōna -kala-ti -gōna -ime-la -iba

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YAŌ

No preprefixes.

Class I. **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-**), **N̄-** (ji, jan'-); 10. **Ny, Ng, N̄, 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 **Ša-, Ši-, 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, &amp;c., IN CI-ŊINDŌ AND CI-MPŌTŌ

Traces of preprefixes.

Class I. **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, γa); 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, &amp;c., IN THE MAKUA DIALECTS: I-MAKUA, MEDŌ, LOMWE

Only faint traces of preprefixes.

Class I. **Mu, M, A-<sup>1</sup>, Mwa-, Mwala, Mwarā** (possibly a contraction or slurring of 'Mw-ana') (m-, mu, mwam-, u-, ω-, yō-, ti-); 2. **A-, E-, Aci-, Aši-, Aši-mi-** (a, ω-, ya-); 3. **Mu, M-** (m-, mu-, u, wō-, wi-, yō); 4. **Mi, N-** (mi-, i, ci-); 5. **Ni-, N-, Li-<sup>2</sup>** (n, ni); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, ω-, ωva-, 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 I 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 I, but sometimes that of Class 5 or Class 9.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN CUAMBŌ

No preprefixes.

Class I. **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-, Anya-**.

<sup>1</sup> Honorific singular prefix, derived from No. 2.

<sup>2</sup> 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. **CiņgindŦ** 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 TejuņgŦ 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  $14^{\circ}$  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 TejuņgŦ rivers. Inland its range reaches nearly to Mounts CiperŦni and MŦtomŦŦ and the Upper Lukugu river.

## GROUP P

### THE SOUTH NYASALAND LANGUAGES

58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda or Ci-gunda)

58 a. Ci-podzω

59. Ci-nyuñgwi ('Tete') 59 a. Ci-sena

60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)

61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)

61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)

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

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuñgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Bone ... ..	Kugωdω <i>or</i> Gωgωdω; <i>pl.</i> ma+	Gωgωdω	Ku-gωdω. Gωgωdω	Li-gωdω	Pfupa	Ci-fupa, Fupa
Borassuspalm	Bvumω; ma+	M-dikwa	Dikwa	Bvumω	M-vumω. M-laza	Ci-gwalañgwa
Bow ... ..	U-ta <i>or</i> U-ra; <i>pl.</i> aū-ra	U-ta; ma+	U-ta, U-ra; au-ra ( <i>pl.</i> )	Cima-ñganze	U-ta	Wu-ta <i>or</i> U-ta
Bowels ...	Ma-rumbω	...	...	...	Ma-tumbω	Ma-tumbω
Brains ...	W-oñgω <i>or</i> Y-oñω; dzi-	W-oñgω	W-oñgω. Y-oñω; dzi+	Tompwe	Uw-oñgω	W-oñgω, Uw-oñgω
Breast (male)	Ci-kua	...	Pa-m-tima. Didi. Ci-fua <i>or</i> Ci-kua	Pa-m-tima-nzi	Ci-pfua; zi-pfua	Ci-fua
Breast (female)	Bere <i>or</i> Bē; ma+. Tωnyω; ma+	Bere; ma+	Bere; ma-bēre. Zuku; ma+	Li-zamwe; ma-	Bere; ma-were	Ma-wele
Brother ...	M-bali; a-bali. N-sia <i>or</i> N-jira; di+. M-pwa. Droñgω	M-bali	M-bali. N-sia, N-jira. M-pwa	M-bali	Njira. M-bale. M-loñgω	M-loñgω. Mpwa. M-bare, M-bale
Buffalo ...	Ny-ari <i>or</i> N-ari	Nz-ati	Ny-ati	Ny-ati	Nj-ati	Nj-ati <i>or</i> Ny-ati
Bull ... ..	N-ombe ya ka-pali	N-ombe	...	...	M-poñgω	M-poñgω
Buttocks ...	Ma-rakω <i>or</i> Ragω; ma+	Ma-takω	Ma-takω	Ma-takω	Ma-takω. N-kołω	Ma-takω
Canoe... ..	Mw-adia. C-ombω; vi-ombω	Mw-adia	Mw-adia. Mu-kondω. C-ombω; pi-ombω (59 a)	Bw-atω	N-galawa. Bw-atω; ma+	Bw-atω; ma+
Cat ... ..	M-bhaka; a-phaka	M-phaka	M-paka	M-lamu. Mw-enye	M-paka	M-paka. M-bwiyaω
Charcoal ...	Kala; ma-kala	...	...	...	K-hala. Tsimbe; ma+	Ma-kala
Chief ... ..	M-fumu; ma-. Ji-ni; vi-ni	M-fumu	Mambω. Mu-šinda. Fumu	M-fumu	M-fumu. Lundu. Bambω. 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-guω; diñ-guω. N-kuω; ziñ-	N-guω	N-guω; diñ-kuω <i>or</i> diñ-guω ( <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-pepω
Country ...	Idz-ikω; ma-ikω. N-drunda; mi-runda	T-igu	Dz-ikω; ma-ikω	N-taka	Dz-ikω; ma-ikω	J-ikω; ma-ikω
Cow ... ..	N-ombe; di+ ya n-sika-na <i>or</i> di-sika-na	N-ombe. I-siga-na	N-ombe; zi- <i>or</i> di- N-ombe ya n-sika-na	N-ombe; ziñ-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe ya taji

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58a. Ci-podzwo	59. Ci-nyuŋwi 59a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbw (Ci-cinjiri)	61a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Crocodile ...	N-ona; <i>pl.</i> a+ or di+	N-ona	N-ona. Nya-kokw	N-wanantondw	N-ona	N-ona, Mñ-ona. M'amba Siku. U-sana
Day ... ..	Tsiku or Siku. N-tana. M-puŋga	Ma-sikati	Siku	Tsiku	N-siku	Siku. U-sana
Devil ... ..	N-zimu	A-fiti	N-dzimu. Tsa-n-dukwa	Li-foka; ma+. Gogw	M-zimu	M-zimu; wa-zimu
Doctor ... ..	Nañka; ma+. Sa-penda; ma+. Mw-iyanya; a-yanya	...	N-gaŋga; zi+	...	Si-ñaŋga	Si-ñaŋga
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-tsekwo; vi- Ci-dzaw. N-suw; mi-	N-suw. M-suw; mi-	Ci-sekw; pa- N-suw	Ci-tsekwo. N-kowa	Ci-tsekwo; zi- Pa-koww	Ci-cekw; vi- Pa-koww
Dream ... ..	Tulw; ma+. N-dota	Ku-rotw	N-dota	N-dota	N-tulw; a-tulw. N-dota. Ma-lota	Lota. Ku-lota
Drum ... ..	Iñ-oma; <i>pl.</i> diñ+	N-oma	N-oma; zi- or di-	N-oma	N-oma	N-oma; zi+
Ear ... ..	B-aru; m-aru	Ku-tu	Ku-tu; ma+. Ba-ru; ma-ru	Li-pilikanilw	Ku-tu or Khu-tu; maku-tu	Ku-tu; ma+
Egg ... ..	Zai or I-dzai; <i>pl.</i> ma-zai	Zai, Li-zai; ma-	Zai; ma+	Lin-danda	Dzira; ma-zira	Zila
Elephant ...	Dow or N-tow; <i>pl.</i> an-tow	N-zw	N-zow	N-dembw. Ma-tsutame ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-jobvu. Dzimwe	N-jowvu
Excrement	Malu-bvi	Matu-bvi	Matu-bzi	Ma-ŋgwenu (?)	Tu-bzi; ma+. M-cimba	Tu-bi or Ma-bi
Eye ... ..	L-isw; m-esw. D-isw; mad-isw	D-isw; ma-sw	D-isw; ma-sw. M-bwani	Dz-isw; ma-sw	D-isw, &c.	D-isw
Face ... ..	Kope; ma+. Ci-usw	N-khwepe	Kope; ñ-kope. N-kuma	...	N-kope. Ci-tsw	Ma-sw. N-kope
Fat ... ..	Ma-kura	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa. N-ona	Ma-futa
Father ... ..	Baba; a+. <i>The honorific</i> Sa- or Se- <i>prefix</i>	...	Baba. <i>The honorific</i> Sa- or Se- <i>prefix</i>	...	Tate; a-tate. <i>Probably also</i> <i>the honorific</i> Tsa- <i>prefix.</i> <i>This is some-</i> <i>times</i> Atsa-	Tate; a-tate
Fear ... ..	Ma-nta. Yopa, Gopa	Gopa	Ma-nta. Gopa	Ma-nta	Ma-nta. Ci-ntente. Ci-ntewe. N-tenu. (Ku- <i>opa</i> = <i>vb.</i> )	Ma-nta. (Ku- <i>opa</i> = <i>vb.</i> )

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuñgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61a. 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- (59 a)	Ka-pfunya	C-ala ; dz-ala	C-ala ; vy-ala
Fire ...	M-ōtω ; mi-ōtω	M-ōtω	M-ōtω	M-ōtω. Nan-sali	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. Yi-kuku ; di- Sekese	N-kuku	Mw-ana-ñ-kuku. Kuku, Yi-kuku ; di-, zi-	N-kuku. Dzoye	N-kuku	N-kuku
Frog, toad	Nya-cidwe ; a +	...	Nya-cidwe ; a +. Suri. Sezi ; ma +	...	C-ule ; a +. Nam-tusi	C-ulwe. Ci-lōlombe
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-ōta. M-buzi ya kōlō. M-sooti	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 <sup>1</sup>	Mu-luñgu
Grandparent	M-buya	...	M-buya	...	Khōlō ; ma +. M-buye	Am-buye
Grass ...	Ma-nyasi	Ma-nyasi	Mau-dzu. Ny-asi ; ma +	Ma-nyazi	Mau-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

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

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuñgwi 59a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Guinea-fowl	Kañga	Kañga	Kañga	N-jωpilw	N-kañga	N-kañga
Gun ... ..	M-futi	Futi	M-futi	M-otw ('fire')	M-futi	Futi
Hair ... ..	Sisi <i>or</i> I-titi	Sisi	Ititi. Tsisi	T-sitsi	Tsitsi. M-pombe	Cici
Hand ... ..	Danta <i>or</i> Danta; m-anta	Dz-anja; m-anja	Dz-anja; m-anja. Da-nta; m-anta	Dz-anja; m-anja. Ka-funya	Dz-anja; m-anja	J-anja; m-anja
Head ... ..	Mu-ru	M-sorw	M-sorw	N-solw	Mu-tu	Mu-tu; mi-tu
Heart ... ..	N-drima; mi-rima	N-rrima	M-tima	M-tima	M-tima	M-tima
Heel ... ..	l-tiri. Ci-bili. Tavu; ma+	Ji-sondω; bi-	Ci-tiri. Ci-tende. Tavu; ma+	Cin-zoñgwnikw	Ci-tende; dzi- Ci-ndende	Ci-katw; vi-
Hide ... ..	Tembe; ma+	...	N-tembe; ma+	...	Ci-kwapa, Ci-kwapa. N-guw ( <i>of</i> <i>sheep or</i> <i>goat</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Ci-kwetu. N-gulu
Hill ... ..	Piri	...	Piri	...	Ci-tunda. Piri	Piri
Hippopotamus	Tomondw	M-vū	M-vu	Dωmondw	M-vū; am-vu. M-pāñgwe ð	M-vūū. Ci-gwele
Hoe ... ..	Ji-simba; vi-	...	...	...	Kasu. M-dzedze. Gwω	Kasu; ma+. Ci-ñkoma
Honey ... ..	Uwi. Ma-sinci a n-uji	Ma-ta	Uci. Ma-sinci a n-uci	N-juçi	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-lema	N-jala	N-jala
Husband ... ..	Mu-ombw-ana; a-. Ma-muna; a+	...	Baya	...	Mva-mūna	Wama-muna
Hyena ... ..	Na-ñkunu <i>or</i> Nya-ñkunw	Tika; ma+	Tika	Pesi. Lubvu	Fisi; ma+	Fisi; wa+. Fici
Iron ... ..	U-tali	M-para	U-tale	Dzi-fuzw	Ci-tsulw. M-pala	Ci-culw
Island ... ..	N-sua; di+	Pan-sua	N-sua	Ci-gunda. Ci-senjerere. Ka-luñgu	Ci-si; dzi-si. Ci-lumba	Ci-lwa; vi- Ci-rumba; vi-
Ivory ... ..	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	N-dembo	Ny-añga ya n-jōbvū	Ny-añga ya n-jōvu
Knee ... ..	l-bondw; ma-	Bondw	Bondw; i-bondw	Bondw	Bondw	Ci-goñwω. Bombwω
Knife ... ..	M-beni	M-peni	M-peni. Ci-su	M-beni. M-kalw. M-pωpω	M-peni	M-peni. Ci-pula

<sup>1</sup> Showing that the original sense of N-gubw (cloth) was a hide for wearing apparel.

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Lake ... ..	Ny-ansa ; di + <i>or</i> ma +	...	Tavare. Ny-ansa	...	Tamanda. Dziwe	Ny-anja
Leg ... ..	Mw-endwa	Mw-endwa	Mw-endwa	Mw-endwa	Mw-endwa	Mw-endwa
Leopard ... ..	Nya-lugwe	Nya-rugwe	Nya-lugwe	Ka-mbuku	Nya-lugwe	Nya-lubwe
Lion ... ..	N-kalamwa	...	N-kalamwa. M-pondoro	...	M-kaŋwa	M-kaŋwa
Lips ... ..	Mw-iowa. Mi-iowa	Mu-romo	Mi-romo	Mi-iowa	Mi-iowa	Mi-iowa
Magic... ..	...	Ufiti	Ma-le	Tseŋga	U-fiti. Tseŋga.	U-fiti
Maize ... ..	Piamaŋga	Ma-pira- maŋga <sup>1</sup>	Ma-pira- maŋga	Pa-maŋgwe	Ma-ere Ci-maŋga. Ka-gwowa	Ci-maŋga
Man ... ..	Mu-tu ; a-tu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu <i>or</i> wa-ntu	Mu-tu ; <i>pl. zi a-ntu</i>	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; wa-ntu
Man, vir. ... ..	Mu-mbw-ana. (U-swaka = <i>manhood</i> )	...	Mwa-muna. Mu-mbw-ana. M-swaka	Mwa-mna	Mwa-muna	Mwa-muna
Meat ... ..	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	M-nofu. Ny-ama. N-kwiru	Ny-ama
Medicine ... ..	N-drombwe ; mi-rombwe	...	Ma-ŋgware. Mu-tombwe	...	Ma-ŋkwala. U-sifaŋga	Ma-ŋkwala
Milk ... ..	U-kaka	...	U-kaka	...	M-kaka, N-kaka. Ma-ziwa. Ma-ere <i>or</i> Bere. (Ku-kama = <i>verb</i> )	Li-kama
Monkey ... ..	Kowa. N-simbu	Koro	Kowa. Pusi. N-ŋima. Boŋkwe	N-janjama	Pusi ; a +. N-cima	Pusi
Moon ... ..	Mw-eri ; mi- Dendendi ; ma +	Mw-edzi	Mw-ezi. Mw-eri	N-dende- ke-zuwe	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi
Mother ... ..	Mama	...	Mama. N-dende	...	Mai ; ma- Maw	A-mai
Mountain ... ..	Piri	Piri	Piri	Piri	Piri ; ma +	Piri
Mouth ... ..	Mu-romo. Nga-nwa	...	Mu-romo	...	Ka-mwa	Ka-mwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-gole. N-yaya, N-aia ; din-aia	Ky-ara	Ny-ala <i>or</i> N-ŋara ; zin- N-gore (59 a)	Ci-ka-nam-bira	Ci-kabado. Ka-dabwa ; ti-	Ci-kabado
Name ... ..	Dz-ina	Dz-ina	Z-ina	Dz-ina	Dz-ina ; ma-ina	J-ina ; ma-ina
Navel... ..	Mu-jombwa ; mi- Mu-ombwa ; mi-	...	...	...	M-combwa. Ci-dudu	M-combwa
Neck ... ..	Kosi <i>or</i> Koti. Ci-gowa	Kosi	Kosi	Ci-kota	Kosi, Kosi	Khosi

<sup>1</sup> Ma-pira-maŋga = *sorghum of the sea coast*.

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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-toŋga	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	W-iema. Badwa; ma +	U-cema	U-cema	N-somw	U-cema	U-cema
Parrot ... ..	Cin-cerekete. Lomwe	Taŋgwi	N-gowe. Si-mpie	Ci-ñkwe	Ci-ñkwe; dzi-	Ci-ñkwe; vi-
Penis ... ..	Sondw. M-borw; di +	M-borw	Sondw	M-bolw	M-bolw, M-bole. <sup>1</sup> Cende	M-bolw
Pig ... ..	N-kumba; mañ-	N-kumba	N-kumba	Gudani	N-kumba	N-kumba. N-guluwe
Pigeon ... ..	Kaŋga-iwa, N-khaŋga-iwa	J-iwa	Kaŋga-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-uŋgu; <sup>2</sup> mi-uŋku ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mu-luŋgu. <sup>2</sup>	M-vula	M-bvula	M-bvula	Vula
Rat ... ..	Ciw	N-ciru; ma-	Ciru	Koswe. Gudani?	Koswe; ma +. M-puku	Koswe. M-bewa
Rhinoceros	Ci-pempere; vi- Dow. Pwele	...	Ci-pembere. Pueti	...	...	Ci-pembere
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-iŋy	...	M-cele, M-cere. Ci-cere. Ci-kuŋgu. Ci-dulw	M-cele
Shame ... ..	Ma-nyasi. Ma-nyadw	...	Ma-niazwi	...	Ma-nyazi. U-nyala	N-coni. Ci-soni. Ma-nyazi
Sheep... ..	Bia; di +	Bia	M-bira. Bvu. (Bvu- rume = <i>ram</i> )	N-kosa	N-kosa. Bira	M-belele. N-kosa
Shield... ..	Dwa; ma +	...	...	...	Ci-kopa. M-kupw	Ci-kopa
Shoulder ... ..	Ci-turi; vi-	...	Pewa	...	Ma-nyembe. Puzi; ma +. Pewa; ma +	Pewa; ma +. Ci-kota
Sister... ..	N-roŋkōriw. M-bai. N-gu. M-pwa	M-bau. Mw-ana- siga-na	Mw-ana-ñ-kazi	M-loŋgw	M-loŋgw; a-	M-loŋgw; wa-

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

<sup>2</sup> Compare root-word for God, *-luŋgu*, in East African Bantu.

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Skin ... ..	Kũñkũ. l-kamba	Kũñgũ	Kanda. N-tembe	Kuñgu	Kuñgu. Ci-kōpa	Kuñgu. Ci-kwetu
Sky ... ..	Tambω; ma +	Tambω; ma +	N-tambω	Ku-dzulu	Khōgōlō. Tambω. Kumw-amba. M-nenere	Mi-tambω ( <i>pl.</i> ). M-leŋga
Slave ... ..	Ka-porω	...	...	...	Ka-pōlō. M-ntemba. M-donda. M-dza-kazi, ♀	Ka-pōlō. M-kōle; wa-
Sleep ... ..	Ji-ruω <i>or</i> Ci-ruω. Tu-lō	Ji-ruω	Tulō	Tulō	Tulō	Li-tulō
Smoke ... ..	Uci; ma +	Uci	Uci	N-tunzi	Utsi	Uci
Snake... ..	N-ōka	N-ōa	Ny-ōka	N-jōka	N-jōka. (Mamba = cobra, M-pwi = viper)	N-jōka. 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-imbω; di +	Ny-imbω	Ny-imbω; zi-	Ny-imbω	Ny-imbω	Ny-imbω. Ma-lumbω
Spear ... ..	Dipa. N-tuñgu; a +	Mwa-rañgō	Dupa	N-kondō	N-tuñgō. N-gamō	N-tuñgō
Spirit, soul	Mu-uñkwa. N-zimu; a +	...	...	...	Manda; a +. M-zimu; a-zimu. M-oyō	M-zimu. M-oyō
Star, planet	N-eneri, n-neri. N-inyezi; ma +	Tondōa	N-tondōwa. Ny-enyezi. Tanda	Ny-enyezi	N-yenyezi. N-dondwa. N-tanda	N-tondwa
Stick ... ..	Golomondō. Fimbω	N-doŋga	N-gōlōmondō. M-simbω	N-dōdō	N-dōdō. N-gōlōmondō	N-dōdō. M-simbati
Stone ... ..	Mw-ala; mi-	I-bwe, ma-bwe	Mw-ala	Tsañga-la-bwe	Mw-ala; mi-ala	Mw-ala; mi-
Stool ... ..	M-pandō; mi-	...	Panyō. Mu-panda (59 a)	...	M-pandō	M-pandō
Sun ... ..	Dzuwa, Zua; ma +	Zua	Zuwa, Dzuwa	Dzuwa	Dzuwa	Jua
Tail (of an animal)	N-jia; mi-jia	...	Mu-šira	...	M-cira	M-cila
Tear ... ..	M-sori	M-sori	Tsozi; ma +. M-sozi, N-sōdzi; mi-	M-sozi	M-sozi; mi-	M-sozi; mi-
Testicles ...	Ma-jendl. M-pumba. Ci-tōnōnō; vi-	Ma-jende	M-pumba. Ma-cende	...	M-pulumō. Ma-tōdzō. Ma-cende, Ma-cenda	Ma-cende?
Thief ... ..	M-bava. J-iō. Wo-yanda; ō-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	Mū-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-kōngω
To-morrow	Ma-ñgwana	Ma-ñgwana	Ma-ñgwana. Mu-kuša	...	Mawa, Ma-ñgwana	Mawa
Tongue ...	1-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-siūngω ( <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. Mū-dzi; mi-	Mu-dzi, M-zinda
Tree ... ..	Mu-ri. 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	...	Ñka-konkaka. U-dziūngω. Ru-zuañgω	...	M-sempa <i>or</i> M-tsempa. M-dzipe	...
War ... ..	I-kondω. Dipa; ma+	Ñ-kondω	Ñ-kondω	M-pamba	Ñ-kondω	Ñ-kondω
Water ... ..	Ma-đzi. Ma-sinje, Ma-siñke	Ma-sinje	Ma-zi	Ma-dzi	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji <sup>1</sup>
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 ... ..	Ñ-gadi, a-gadie	Ñ-kazi	M-kaz' ace (= <i>his wife</i> )	Ñ-kazi	Ñ-kazi. M-tsanω; a-tsanω	M-kazi; wa-
Wind ... ..	Pevωω, Pepω, M-pepω. M-uya	Pewω	M-pepω	M-pepω	M-pepω	M-pepω

<sup>1</sup> Ci-ny-ezi means dampness, moisture.

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Witch ...	M-kwiri, Ku-mbasa. (Ku-lodza = <i>verb</i> )	M-kwiri	M-fiti	M-sawi	M-fiti	Wau-fiti
Witchcraft Woman ...	U-kwiri M-tsi-kana	... M-si-gana	U-fiti M-kazi	U-sawi M-kazi	U-fiti M-kazi; N-kazi; a- M-bumba. <sup>1</sup> M-si-kana	U-fiti M-kazi; wa- Wam-kazi; wana-kazi. M-bumba; <i>pl.</i> acim- (= <i>a dependant</i> ) Mimba N-kuni. M-tefigω
Womb ...	Budu; ma +	...	...	...	...	Mimba
Wood (fire- wood) ...	Kuni; di +	Kuni; ñ-kuni	N-kūni	N-kuni	N-kuni	N-kuni.
Yam ...	M-pama	...	M-pama	Ci-cece	Ci-lazi; dzi- Peta. M-pama	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-kōnω	C-aka; vi-aka
Yesterday...	Zurω	? N-zura, ? N-zilω	Zurω	...	Dzulω	Julω. Jana
Zebra ...	M-ziū; mi-	M-bizi	M-bizi	...	M-bidzi	M-biji
One ...	Pōsi, -bōte	Pōsi, -bōzi	Pōsi, -bōdzi	Mōdzi	-mōdzi	-mōji
Two ...	Piri, -biyi. Iei, -ili, -ei, -wiri	Piri, -wiri	Piri, -wiri	-wiri	-wiri	-wili
Three ...	Raru, -tatu	-tatu	-tatu, -thatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four ...	Ci-nā, -nai	-nā	-nā, -nai	-nai	-nai	-i-nai
Five ...	-tanu, -banu, -sanu. -šanu	-sanω	-šanu	-sanu	-sanu	-sanu
Six ...	-tantatu. Tan-a-bōde	-tandatu	-tantatu	N-tanda	-sanu ndi -mōdzi	-sanu ndi i-mōji
Seven...	Ci-nomwe; -nomwe. Tan-am-biyi	-nomwe	Ci-nomwe, -nomwe	?	-sanu ndi -wiri	-sanu ndi -wili
Eight ...	Sere. Tan-a-taru. -šanu ndi -tatu	A-sere, -sere	Seri, Sere	-tanataru	-sanu ndi -tatu	-sanu ndi -tatu
Nine ...	Femba. Tan-a-nai	Femba	Femba, -pfemba	?	-sanu ndi -nai	-sanu ndi -i-nai
Ten ...	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi, Khumi	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi
Eleven ...	Kumi na pōsi <i>or</i> 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

<sup>1</sup> See Yao. M-bumba means a female relation or dependant.

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuŋwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61a. Ci-maŋauja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Twenty ...	Ma-yumei. Ma-kum'ei	Ma-kumi a-wiri	Ma-kumi a-wiri. Ma-kumi ma-wiri	?	Ma-kumi a-wiri	Ma-kumi ya-wiri <i>or</i> Ma-kumi a-wili
Thirty ...	Ma-yum-a-rarω. Ma-kumi a-rarω	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-thatu	...	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu
Forty ...	Ma-yum-a-nai. Ma-kumi a-nai	Ma-kumi a nā	Ma-kumi ma-nai	...	Ma-kumi a-nai	Ma-kumi ya-nai
Fifty ...	Ma-yum-a-banu. 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. <sup>1</sup> (The Arabic numeral Mia more often employed)
Thousand ...	Ci-kwi, Ji-gwi; <i>pl.</i> vi-kwi, pi-kwi	Ci-kwi; pi-kwi	C-uru; bz-uru. Ci-kwi; pi-kwi (59 a)	...	Ci-kwi (derived from No. 58)	Kalume
I, me, my ...	I-mi. Ndi, Na, N. -ndi. -a-ŋka.	I-mi, I-mi wanω. Ndi. -a-ŋka	I-ne. Ndi, Nd. -ndi. -a-ŋgu, -a-ŋga	I-ne. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ŋga	I-ne. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ŋga	I-ne. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ŋga
Thou, thee, thy	I-we. U. -u. -a-gω, -a-kω	I-we. U. -ku. -a-kω	I-we. U. -ku. -aω	I-we. U. -ku. -a-kω	I-we. U. -ku. -a-kω	I-we. U. -ku. -a-kω
He, him, his	I-yene, I-eni. A. -m'. -ze, -a-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

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

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuŋwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
All ... ..	·ōte-ne	·onse-ne	·entse. ·ontse. ·entsene	·onse	·onse	·onse
This, these	·uyu, ·awa ; ☞ ·wene-u, ·wene-wa, ☞	·uyu ; aω ; ☞ ☞	·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 ; ☞ ·nω (u-nω, wa-nω ; u-nω, i-nω ; ☞)	·u, ·awa ; ·u, ii, ☞ : and much as in Mañanja	·nω (u-nω ?, a-nω, u-nω ?, i-nω ?, li-nω, a-nω, ci-nω, zi-nω, ☞) Uyu, ·yu ; ·ω, awa ; uwu, ·u ; iyi, ·i ; ·li, ili ; ·ω, 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, ☞) A-mene-yu ; a-mene-wa ; u-mene-u ; i-mene-i ; li-mene-li ; ☞ ·mwe (u-mwe, a-mwe, ☞)	(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 ; ☞)	...	·yω, wω ; yω, yω ; rω, yω ; ☞ Uyω, awω ; ☞ ·re (u-re ; wa-re ; u-re ; i-re ; ri-re ; ya-re ; ☞)	...	Uyω ; aω ; uω ; iyω ; ☞ ·ja or ·dya (u-ja ; a-ja ; u-ja ; i-ja ; li-ja ; ☞)	...
Bad ... ..	·i-baya	·i-baya	·i-pa	·sakala	·ipa	·ipa. ·bi
Black ... ..	·rimba. ·psi-pa	·rimba	·swi-pa. ·psi-pa	·da	·da. ·bi	·ku-da. ·bi
Female ... ..	·tsika-na. ·seva	·siga-na	·sika-na. ·seba	·kazi	·tadzi, ·kazi, ·m-swti. m-kōta. ·kōlō	·kazi. ·taji (animals)
Fierce, sharp, bitter	·gaie	...	·kari	...	·kali (·kali-pa)	-a u-kali

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzw	59. Ci-nyungwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbw (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Good ... ..	-didi	-didi	-didi	·bwino	·bwino. ·koma	·bwino
Great ... ..	-n-dumu-ka	-n-dimu-ga	·kulu	-n-kulu	·kulu. ·tatao. ·nete. ·tunta	·kulu
Little ... ..	·ñwaw	·ñwaw	·ñwaw	-u-ñwaw	·ñwaw. ·ce-pa	·ñwaw
Long ... ..	-w-la-pa, -w-ya-pa	...	·tari	...	·tali, ·tali-ka, ·tani-mpa. Ku-	·tali
Male ... ..	-m-umbw-ana. -ya m-ombw-ana. Sa- m-poñgw	-i-nombw-ana	Mwa-muna. ·poñgw	M-poñgw. a-mūna	·mūna. ·poñgw	Mwa-mūna. M-poñgw
Old ... ..	-a-gai	...	·karamba	...	·kale. ·kalamba	·kale
Red ... ..	·fia (w-fia)	...	·fuiira	...	·psyu, ·pyw. ·fira	-a ku-fuila
Rotten ... ..	·vunda	...	·bvunda	...	·wla. ·bvunda	·vunda. ·wla
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 ... ..	·tsogorw	...	Ku-dzugorw, Pa-tsogorw	...	Tsogōw, Pa-tsogorw. Ca-mimba. Cam-pumi	·cogow
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-pw
Far ... ..	-gun-daia	...	Ngure. Ku-tari	...	·tari, Ku-tari	Ku-tali
Here ... ..	Gunw, Kunw. Panw	Apa	Kunw	Kunw	Kunw. Panw. Pompa	Kunw. Apa
In, inside ... ..	Ngari. 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

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)
Outside ...	Ku-dambω	...	Ku-nŋa	...	·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!i! Kwe!	I·ai!	Iai! I·si!	Iai!
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	Se-, Si-, Ka- and much as in No. 59	...	Si- ( <i>all pers.</i> ), Ne-, Ka-, Ñkha· (59 a); ·rini, ·ribe, ·be, ·bi; ·tayu (59 a)	Si-	Si-, Sa <sup>1</sup> ; N·ka-; U·ki; ·sa-; ·i (·tai, ·te), ·be, ·bi, or ·je ( <i>suffixes applied gener- ally to aux- iliary verbs</i> )	( <i>Much the same as in Mañanja</i> )
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	·bubudwa	...	·menya	...	·menya	·menya
„ buy, sell	·gura	...	·gula, ·gura	·gula	·gula. ·suma	·gula
„ come ...	·da, ·da	...	·dza	·dza	·dza	·ja
„ cut ...	·dura, ·duya. ·rema	...	·dula. ·gwata	·dula	·dula. ·tema. ·kakata	·dula. ·tema
„ dance ...	·jina, ·ceta	·bvina	·bvina, ·bzina	·bvina	·bvina	·vina
„ die ... ..	·kwa	...	·fa	·fa	·fa	·fa
„ eat ...	·ya	...	·dia	·dia	·dia	·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 ...	·dziwa	...	·ziwa, ·dziva	·dzive	·dziwa	·jiwa
„ laugh ...	·teka	...	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka
„ leave off, cease	·leka	...	·reka	...	·leka. ·sia	·leka. ·sia
„ love, want	·konda	...	·funa	·konda	·konda. ·anja, ·yanja, ·funa	·konda. ·funa ( <i>search for</i> )

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

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

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN CI-NYUÑGWE AND CI-SENA

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

Class 1. **Mu, M.** (**Ngu**<sup>1</sup>) (mu-, m, yu-, u-, ñgu-); 2. **A, Wa.** (older form, **Va.**) (**Mba**<sup>1</sup>) (wa, mba-); 3. **Mu, M.** (**Ngu**<sup>1</sup>) (u-, ñgu); 4. **Mi.** (**Nji**<sup>1</sup>) (i-, yi, nji-); 5. —. **Dzi, Dz', D'.** (**Ndi**<sup>1</sup>) (ri, ndi-); 6. **Ma.** (**Nga**<sup>1</sup>) (ya-, a, ma-?, ñga-); 7. **Ci.** (? **Si.** in Ci-nyuñgwe) (**Nci**<sup>1</sup>) (ci, nci-, nc'a); 8. **Bzi, Bz', Psi, Pi.** (Ci-sena) (**Mbzi, Mpi**<sup>1</sup>) (bzi, mbzi-, mpi-); 9. **In. (Im-), N. (M-), Ny, I.** — (**Nji**<sup>1</sup>) (i-, yi, nji-); 10. same as 9, and **Zi.** (59), **Di.** (59 a) (**Nzi, Ndi.** ?<sup>1</sup>) (zi-, di-, nz'a-); 11. **Ru, Ri.** (? **Ndu**<sup>1</sup>) (ru-, ndu?, ndi-); 12. **Tu.** (**Nthu**<sup>1</sup>) (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<sup>2</sup>-); 13. **Ka.** (**Nkha**<sup>1</sup>) (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**<sup>1</sup>) (u-, bu, mbu-); 15. **Ku.** (**Nkhu**<sup>1</sup>) (ku, ñkhu-); 16. **Pa.** (**Mpha**<sup>1</sup>) (pa, mpha-); 17. **Mu.** (**Nghwa**<sup>1</sup>) (mω-, mu-, ñghu-).

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

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN CI-MBΩ (CI-CINJIRI)

Traces of preprefixes in No. 9 Class.

Class 1. **Mu, M.** (mu-, m, u-); 2. **A, Wa.** ? **Ba**<sup>2</sup> (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-).

<sup>1</sup> With nasal directive **N. (M-).**

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

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN CI-MAÑANJA AND CI-NYANJA

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 16 and 17.

Class 1. **Mu-, M-** (*Ńgu*<sup>1</sup>) (m-, mu, u-, yu-); 2. **A-, Wa-** (61 a) (a-, wa); 3. **Mu-, M-, N-** (*Ńgũ*<sup>1</sup>) (mu-, u, Ńgwa); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i, -yi); 5. —, **Dzi-, Dz', Di-** (li); 6. **Ma-** (*Ńga*<sup>1</sup>) (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*<sup>1</sup>) (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 used<sup>2</sup> 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. **Cimazarw** is spoken on the Lower Zambezi between the Ziwe-Ziwe and Shiré confluence and the beginning of the delta.

58 a. **Cipodzw** is spoken in the Zambezi delta between the River Mahindw in the north and the Luabw 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 Cinsenga and Cinyai, and as far north as the Makañga country, the watershed of Lake Nyasa, where it grades into Maravi or Cipeta.

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

61 a. **Cimañanja** is spoken in the Shiré Highlands and the regions of south Nyasaland where Yao does not prevail. It extends from Mount Mlanje and Lake Cilwa on the east to the Ruw 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 Likwoma and Cismulu; and wherever Anyanja settlements still exist among the Yao people of east Nyasaland.

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

<sup>2</sup> *'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 Lwøze) and Ci-nanswa

64. Karaña<sup>1</sup> dialects (Ci-swina, Šuna, Š̄c.)

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, Š̄c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Adze ... ..	Ka-temω	...	M-bazω	...	M-bezω. Tsendω	Tsendω. M-bezω
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ci-rombω. I-muka, M-huka. Ci-kara	M-buwu, Ci-rombω. M-huka
Ant ... ..	Ny-erere. Li-ntumbu ; mali +. Nyanyao	Li-ntumbwi ( <i>pl. same</i> )	M-pasi, M-pansi. M-nyanyau	...	Hu-nyunyu. Ru-menyω. -sweswe (ma- ; bu-)	Cu-sunji, Usūnji or Sonzi. Tsotsa
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-kωω. Dz-andya ; m-andya	Z-anja ; m-anja	Kw-anja ; m-anja	Lω-bōkω	Ru-bōkω ; <i>pl. ma-</i>	Bōkω ; ma +
Arrow ... ..	Mu-bvi	Mu-vi ; mi-	Mum-vwi	Gōba. Sakasa	Mu-sebe. N-gōbe. Mo-riene. Mō-vi	Um-paca ; mi- Mu-sewe. M-hatu
Axe ... ..	M-kwañkwa. Gōma	Xwañgwa	M-bazω. Ka-temω ; tu- Ci-temω	U-bga. I-sanu	I-sanu. Ganω. Demω. Di-muru. Badzω. Hubya	M-behura ; ma- Baja. Santω
Baboon ... ..	Ń-kwere. Ny-ani. N-cimbω	M-xweri ; wa +	Kōlōe	Tede ; ma +	I-gudu. Dirω. I-bvene. Gudω	Dede. Korω ; <i>pl. zi +.</i> Pfene
Back ... ..	M-sana. M-buyω	M-sana	M-sana. Ku-vuli ( <i>cf. shadow</i> )	M-tōtō	M-šana, Mu-sana. Ci-bunω	Mu-sana
Banana ... ..	N-tōci	N-toice	Ci-konde ; vi- Mumbu	...	Hōbω. Hōva	Kōbω ; ma +
Beard... ..	N-debvū	N-debvū	N-devu	Dempfu	N-debvū. In-devω	M-bīrutānω

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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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-sũ. I-nũmbũ	In-da-ne. U-tumbw
Bird ... ..	M-balame	M-barame	K-wni ; t-uni. C-uni	I-siri. N-yone	I-siri	I-ciri <i>or</i> I-siri
Blood ... ..	Mw-azi	Mw-azi	Mu-rwpa	Ma-lwpa	Ma-rwpa	Rwpa. Mu-siya
Body ... ..	Tupi. Ma-ruŋw	Tupi ; ma +	Mu-wiri	M-bili	Mu-biri	Mu-hũiri
Bone ... ..	Pfupa <i>or</i> Li-fupa	Fupa	M-fupa ; mi-	Fupa ; ma +	I-pfupa. Gõdõ	Gõdõ. 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-oŋw	Uw-oŋw	Tompwe. W-oŋw	...	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	Si-fua
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-loŋw	Ka-raŋwzi ; vi- M-kwa. M-lisa	Nuŋgu-na. Mw-lukw-ana	Hama, M-kõma. M-kuru. Mu-nu. Mo-rombala. U-nũũ-na	Kõma ; ba +. Ne-vanji. Mu-nukuna, Mu-kuna
Buffalo ...	Nj-ati	Ny-ati <i>or</i> nj-ati	M-bw	Parapara	Iny-ati	Iny-ati. Sawa
Bull ... ..	N-ombe a-ina	...	N-ombe i-lume	...	N-kõnw. I-handira. I-hõnw. I-hunzi	Mu-kõnw
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	Cwona ; wa-cwona	M-buyaw. Cwona	...	Une-maŋge	Cima-ŋõbe. Paka
Charcoal ...	Kala ; ma +	...	...	...	Ma-rahla	Ma-simbi
Chief ... ..	M-fumu ; wa +	M-fumw	Fumu, N-fumu. Akw-eni. A-bwana	Mambw	Di se, Se ; <i>pl.</i> ba-se. I-cinda. Mw-ene. I-hõsi. I-hõsi aŋe ♀. M-roŋw. Mambw	Mambw ; <i>pl.</i> maji-mambw. Se. Mu-cinda

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Child ... ..	Mw-ana; w-ana	Mw-ana; w-ana	Ka-saza; tu- Mw-ana m-tontō. Lu-cece(ma+)	...	Mñw-ana; <i>pl.</i> b-ana. M-cece. Ci-bhyere	Mw-ana; ab-ana. Ši-pwere
Cloth ... ..	N-saru	Saru	Salu. N-yula. N-anza	N-guza	Jira. N-gubō ( <i>a goatskin pell</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-šati ( <i>pl.</i> )
Devil, evil spirit ...	Tsōka; ma+. M-zimu; wa-	Ci-wanda; vi-	Li-šawi; ma-	...	Ci-bandu. C-erō ( <i>spirit</i> )	Mu-caici <i>or</i> Mu-šaiši. Šawe
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Si-ñaŋga; wa+	Si-ñaŋga	N-gaŋga	...	I-ñaŋga	Ci-remba
Dog ... ..	Garu; wa+	Garu	Im-bwa; zim-bwa	Im-bga	M-bha. M-bōga	Im-bya. Im-bwa; mam-
Donkey ...	...	...	...	...	M-bizi ( <i>zebra</i> )	M-bōŋgorō. 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-nsō	Egō; m-egō	Z-isō; m-esō	N-jisō; ma-jišō
Face, fore- head	Ci-dzō; <i>pl.</i> psi- Mma-sō. M-pumi	Kuma-sō	Kuma-nsō	...	Ima-nzō	Hōpe. Bu-su

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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-so	...	U-dade. Bambo. Palea	Baba. I-se ('chief'), <sup>1</sup> Se- prefix (or Ji?)
Fear ...	Ma-nta. Ūpa. Ki-ntente	Ma-ntha	Ku-ŵpa. U-ŵwa. Mw-ezω	Bω-tiha	I-hana	Kω-utōca
Finger ...	C-ara; ps-ara	C-ara; vy-ara	Mu-nūe; mi-	Mu-ŋgwe; 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-	Lωbe	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-renje (or renje); mi-. Ci-renje
Forest ...	Ñ-kalaŋgω	Theŋgω	M-saŋga	...	I-šaka. I-dzese	Guša; ma+. Saŋgω. 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-nsiŋgwa. Ci-wanda. Cim-vwili	Ma-rombω ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-ñweya. Mu-dzimu. M-oyω, C-erω	Z-uŋgube. 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. Noŋgō. M-bōcō	Gōtōkōtō. Gweme
„ (she) ...	M-buzi wa m-kazi	...	...	...	Nunzwi, Dumbzi. Bembza	...
God ...	Mu-luŋgu. 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-ruŋgu
Grandparent	M-buyō. A-m-buye	...	Asi-kulu	...	U-tateguru. M-buya ♀	Mum-kuru. Se-kuru. Wa-m-buya ♀
Grass ...	Maū-dzu	U-dzu	U-swa; ma- U-cani. U-zu	Bω-gōa	U-swa. Bu-hwa. M-hōva. Ru-swiswi	C-ani. Bu-swa

<sup>1</sup> Mu-bari = *parent*.

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Ground ...	N-taka	...	M-ɽota. Pa-si, Pa-nsi. C-alɔ. Li-tɔ	Ma-vũ	I-vũ. M-sece	Ma-vũ. Ny-ũa
Ground-nut	N-teza. N-tentsa; mi-	Ka-mburundzi	N-ziama	Ny-emba	N-emɔ	N-duwe. N-zuŋɔ
Guinea-fowl	N-kaŋga; zi+ <i>or</i> tsi+	N-kaŋga	N-kaŋga; zi- Li-celwe	...	I-haŋga	Haŋga; ma-
Gun ...	M-futi; tsi+	Futi; zi+	Futi; zi+	...	I-pfuti	M-futi; ma+
Hair ...	Tsitsi <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	Lɔ-bɔkɔ. C-aga <i>or</i> C-aha	Ru-bɔkɔ. C-ansa	Many-ara? ( <i>fingers</i> ) Ny-ara
Head ...	Mu-tu, N-tũ; mi-	Mu-tu; mi-	Mu-twe, Mu-tu	I-sorɔ. M-poŋgorɔ	M-sorɔ, Mɔ-sorɔ	M-sorɔ; ma-
Heart ...	M-tima; mi-	M-tima; mi-	Mu-tima	Duŋga	M-oyɔ, Mw-oyɔ, Mɣ-oyɔ	M-oyɔ; ma+
Heel ...	Ci-tende; psi- Ci-koŋɔnu; psi- <i>or</i> dzi-	Ci-tende; vi-	Ka-tende; vi-	Ci-cinɔ	Ci-tsitsinu, Ci-tsino. N-hende. Ci-dondɔba	Ci-sisinindɔ; <i>pl.</i> zwi-sisinindɔ. Ci-sinindɔ; zwi-
Hide ...	Ci-kɔpa	...	M-kupɔ. M-papa	Lu-pasa	Debye. Palame. I-guguta. N-gubɔ	Dehwe, N-hewe
Hill ...	Ki-dumbi; psi- M-dunda	...	Ka-pili	...	I-gɔmɔ, Ci-gɔmɔ, Ka-kɔmɔ	Duntɔ
Hippopotamus	M-vũ	M-vũ	M-vũ, M-vũũ	...	M-vubu. N-gwindi	M-vɔ. M-vuhu; ma+
Hoe ...	Ka-su; ma+	...	Kam-bwilli. M-suka	...	I-badza	Badza
Honey	Uci <i>or</i> B-uci	Uci	Uci wa n-zimu. U-uci	...	B-uci	H-uci
Horn ...	Ny-aŋga	Ny-aŋga	Ny-aŋga. Lu-seŋɔ	...	Runy-aŋga. I-sɔna	Ny-aŋga; ma+
House...	Ny-umba; zi- <i>or</i> tsi+	Ny-umba; zi+	N-anda; zi-	N-gomba. (Kɔ-mɔsa = <i>at home</i> )	I-mba. Umba. Iñ-umba	M-basɔ; ma- Ny-umba. Mba
Hunger	N-jala	N-jala	N-gara	M-dala	N-zara	N-jara
Husband ...	Mwa-muna	...	Mu-lume	...	Mu-rumi, Mɔ-rume	Mu-rume
Hyena	Fisi; wa-	Fisi; wa+	Ci-mbwe, Ci-mbwi	...	Ci-pere. Tika	Tika; ma+. Bere; ma+
Iron ...	Ci-sulɔ	Ci-tsuru	Ci-seŋɔ. C-ela	Dare	I-dari, Dale. I-maŋgura	U-tare; ma- Simbi
Island...	Ci-lwa. Ci-rumba; <i>pl.</i> psi-	Ci-phɔle; vi-	Ka-ndindi; vi- N-sumbu	...	I-ciwi	Ci-sirgwa; zwi- S-irwa
Ivory ...	Ny-aŋga	Ny-aŋga	Miny-aŋga n-jɔvu ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Runy-aŋga gwe-zɔwu]	Runy-aŋga; ma-

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Knee ... ..	Koŋḡḡḡḡ. Bondḡ; ma-ondḡ	Koŋḡḡḡḡ	Koŋkḡ. N-kḡkḡḡḡḡ	Gḡḡḡḡ; ma +	I-bvi. (-pfugama = to kneel. <i>Cp.</i> E. Bantu)	I-dvi; ma- Go-kḡḡve
Knife ... ..	M-peni	Ci-pula. M-kalḡ	Ru-ezi <i>or</i> Du-ezi; ma +	M-paka	I-pañḡḡ, Baḡḡḡ	Ci-pañḡḡ; zi-
Lake, sea ...	Taware. Ny-anja	Ny-anja	Ci-teḡḡḡ	...	D'ibi. I-gawa. Ny-anza	Gandwa
Leg ... ..	Mw-endḡ; <i>pl.</i> ny-endḡ <i>or</i> mi-endḡ	M-sorḡ	Mu-konzḡ. Kw-endḡ ( <i>pl.</i> mi-endḡ <i>or</i> m-endḡ)	...	Ci-dzwa. Bimbira. I-gumbḡ	Mu-reḡḡe; ma. Gumbu
Leopard ...	Nya-ribwe	Nya-rubwe	I-ḡḡḡ, Ka-ḡḡḡ; <i>pl.</i> vika- <i>or</i> tu +	...	I-ḡḡwe. M-bada	Kamba; ma +
Lion ... ..	N-kaḡḡḡ; mi-	M-karamḡ	N-kalamu	C-umba	ḡḡḡḡ. I-mondorḡ	Pondorḡ. ḡḡḡḡ
Lips ... ..	Mi-lḡḡḡ	Mi-lḡḡḡ	Mi-rḡḡḡ	Mi-lḡḡḡ	Mi-rḡḡḡ	Ma-rḡḡḡ
Magic ... ..	U-fti. Ma-ere	M-siḡḡḡḡ	Lḡzi. U-fwiti	...	Rḡḡḡḡ, Bu-royi, Bu-rḡḡḡi. Bu-ḡḡḡḡḡ. Gwere	Ninji; ma +
Maize ... ..	Pa-mañḡḡ	Ci-mañḡḡ	Vi-toḡḡḡ. M-sali	...	Ci-mañḡḡ. 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	Mḡ-rume. N-kḡḡḡḡḡ-na. (Mḡ-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-ḡḡkwarḡ	...	...	Mo-rimḡ	Mu-ti. Mu-rimḡ. M-ḡḡḡḡḡ. Iny-aḡḡḡ	Mu-tombḡ
Milk ... ..	N-kaka. Ma-ziwa	Ma-ziwa. M-kaka	M-kaka	...	M-kaka. (Ku-kama = to milk)	Mu-kaka
Monkey ...	Pusi. N-cima	Pusi. N-cima	Ma-nanca ( <i>pl.</i> ). N-sanji. Ceta. M-boḡḡḡwe	...	I-ḡḡḡḡ	Cḡḡḡ; ma +. Korḡ; ji- <i>or</i> zi-
Moon ... ..	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Nḡḡ-ezi. (Gu-eti = <i>moonlight</i> )	Mḡḡḡ-edzi, Mw-ezi, Mḡḡ-edzi	Mu-eji
Mother ...	Mai; <i>pl.</i> wa-mai. Ma-	Maye	Wa-ma. Nyina. Nyḡ-kḡ	...	Mai	Mayi
Mountain ...	Piri; ma-piri	Phiri	Lu-piri; ma +. Cilu-pili	...	I-gḡḡḡ	Dundu; ma + ḡḡḡḡḡ
Mouth ...	Ka-mwa	...	Ka-mwa; tu-	...	Mu-rḡḡḡḡ	Mu-rḡḡḡḡ
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ny-ara. Ci-katawḡ	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-tsipa, Mu-tsiba	Hurω; ma +
Night ... ..	U-siku	U-siku	U-siku. (Finzi = <i>darkness</i> )	Suku	Bu-siku. (Dima = <i>darkness</i> )	U-siku. Ši-rima. Bu-šiku
Nose ... ..	M-punω	...	M-punω	M-inω	M-inω, Binω. Pωnω	M-irω
Ox ... ..	Ŋ-ombe m-fule	Ŋ-ombe	Ŋ-ombe; <i>pl. vi-</i>	Ŋ-gombe; <i>pl. iŋ-gombe</i>	N-dume. N-zombe; zi +. Ŋ-ombe; ziŋ- or i-	Ŋ-ombe; ma +
Paddle ... ..	M-capω	...	Kafi. (Ku-capa = <i>verb</i> )	...	Mu-capω	Kafe
Palm wine, beer	U-cema	...	W-alwa ( <i>beer</i> )	...	Uc-arwa ( <i>beer</i> )	U-cema
Parrot ... ..	Ci-ŋikwe; psi-ŋikwe	Ci-mpse; vi-mpse	Kωpekωpe	...	I-hweŋka, Ci-weŋga	Guaŋga; ma +
Penis ... ..	M-borω	M-borω	M-borω	...	M-borω. Cam-bωkω	M-bωlω
Pig ... ..	Ŋ-guluwe. Ŋ-kumba. M-dudu	Ŋ-guruwe	Ŋ-guruwe	...	Humba. Ŋ-gulūve	Ŋ-gumbi; ma +
Pigeon ... ..	Ŋ-kunda. N-jiwa	N-jiwa	C-iwa; v-iwa. Ŋ-kunda	...	N-jiba	Gora; ma +
Place ... ..	Pω- ( <i>in many combinations</i> ). (Ma-rω = <i>a sleeping- place</i> )	Paja	C-arū. M-alω. Pa- Apa; pω-	Panω	I-dzimba. Dunu. Bu-garω	U-garω; ma-
Rain ... ..	M-bvula	M-vura	Vua. M-vula. Ma-inza. (Mi-lωci = <i>heavy rain</i> )	M-vula	M-vura	M-vula
Rat ... ..	M-bwea, M-bewa. Kωswe	Kωswe	Li-rindie; ma- M-bwea. Kωswe	...	I-gonzω, Gozω. M-bewa	Ŋ-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-ŋigira. Ku-ezi or Ku-izi	Kw-izi. Rg-wizi. Ru-kōba	Mu-rambω; mi- Ru-izi
Road ... ..	N-jira	N-jira	N-zira, N-jiŋa	...	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-kōsa. M-pōulw ḏ	Eira	M-belele; vi +	Guae. N-godōbge	I-hwai, Gai. I-gondobhye	Bu-iji; ma +. Gundata; ma +. Hondōhwe
Shield... ..	Ci-kōpa. M-kupō	...	M-papa	I-sañgu	I-nōbō, N-hōwō	Dōwō (N-dōwō)
Shoulder ... ..	Puzi <i>or</i> Pōsi	...	Pewa; ma +	Pfutsi	I-pfudzi. Ma-peō. I-bipitō	Fudṣi
Sister ... ..	M-loŋgō <i>or</i> Mu-roŋgō	M-loŋgō; <i>pl.</i> wa-roŋgō	Mu-kwasō. M-lisa. M-loŋgōsi	...	I-hanzwadzi. Bali. Hama	Mu-kunda; ba- Anju-azi
Skin ... ..	Kuŋgu	Khuŋga	Kanda. Ntembe. Mpapa	Lō-kanda	I-ganda. I-guguta	Dōbō; ma +
Sky ... ..	M-tambō	M-tambō	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-porō; wa +. N-tṣā-kazi ♀	...	Ka-polō. Mu-zia ♀	...	Mu-randa. I-nabha. Mu-rombō.	Mu-batwa
Sleep ... ..	Tu-lō	Tu-ru	Tu-lō. (Ku-lala, <i>verb</i> )	Ūpe. (ō ne ŵpe = <i>he</i> <i>is with sleep</i> )	I-hōpe, 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-jōka	N-jōka	N-jōka	N-yōka	Iny-ōga	Ny-ōka; ma +
Son, boy ... ..	Mw-ana wa mwa-mūna. N-zombwe	Mw-ana wa mwa-mūna	Mw-ana; w-ana	...	My-ana. M-lisa-na. Mu-kōma-na. Mñw-ana	Mw-anatuma; ba- Mu-rumby-ana, Mu-rumbw-ana
Song ... ..	Ny-imbō	Ny-imbō	Ulu-imbō; nz-imbō	...	Ci-imbō. Ru-ombō; dzi- Ru-iyō	Ru-yō; ma +. Rgw-iyō
Soul, spirit	...	...	...	...	My-eya, Mw-eya; mw-iya	...
Spear... ..	N-tuŋgō; tsi +	M-kondō	Fumō; ma-	...	I-pfumō; ma-	Mo-kondō; mi- Tuŋgō
Star ... ..	N-yenyezi	N-thanda	Ny-enyezi. N-tandala. Lu-tanda; <i>pl.</i> vin-	N-yerezi	Iny-enyedzi <i>or</i> N-jenezi	N-yaredzi, Ny-eredzi. Tondō
Stick ... ..	N-dōdō; zi-	N-dōdō	Kōta; viñ +. Ka-ñkōle	Su-imbō	I-swimbō. Mu-dōŋgō. Pzimbō, Pswimbō	N-dōŋga; 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-pandō; mi-	...	Ci-limba	...	Ci-garō	...
Sun ... ..	Dzuwa, Dzurōa, Dz-uruwa	Dzuwa	Ka-zuwa. Zua	Suba	I-zuba. I-zwari. Dzōa	Zuba
Tail (of an animal)	M-cira	M-cira	M-cila	...	Mñ-wisi, My-ise. Mu-ṣwe	Mu-swe

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Tear ... ..	Dzwozi; ma-swozi	M-swozi	Mũ-nswazi; mi-	...	M-swdzi	Mu-kwoji; ma-
Testicles ...	Ma-twdzwo. M-pulumwo	Ma-cende	Ma-kandi	...	Ri-cende; ma-	Ma-cende
Thief ... ..	M-kuŋgu. M-bara	M-kuŋgu	Pompwe; vi+	Im-bafa. I-noba	I-babva	Mu-bi; ba- Im-bava
Thigh... ..	N-cafu	N-cafu	Ci-tewerwo, Ci-tawelwo. Ci-welwo	Kumba; ma+	Ci-dhla, Ci-dza Ci-tumbi	...
Thing... ..	Ci-ntu; psi-ntu, bzi-ntu. Ki-ntu; 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> )	I-zue; ma-zue	Ci-nu; zw-inu. C-irow	Nc-irow; <i>pl.</i> zw-irow <i>or</i> tw-irow. Š-uma
Thorn... ..	Mũ-ŋga; mi-ŋga	Mũ-ŋga; mi-	Mũ-ŋga	...	Mu-wa	Mu-dzũa, Mu-ndzwa
Tobacco ...	Fwdia	Fwdia	Fwaga	...	I-fwdya	Forya, Forya, Foldya
To-day ...	Lerwo	Lerwo	Lerwo	Ekuzuinwo	Nasi	Nya-masa. Nya-maši
Toe ... ..	C-ara; ps-ara	C-ara; vy-ara	Ci-kumwo	...	Ciku-ŋwe, Gu-ŋwe, Mu-nwe	Mu-nũe; mi-
To-morrow	Mawa	Mawa	Ma-ilwo. Mawa	Ma-ŋwana	Ma-ŋwana	Ma-ŋwana
Tongue ...	Li-lime <i>or</i> Li-rume; <i>pl.</i> ma-rume	Li-rimi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Ru-rimi	Ru-rimi; ma-
Tooth... ..	Dz-inwo; ma-nwo	Dz-inwo; ma-nwo	L-inwo	M-enwo ( <i>pl.</i> )	Z-inwo; m-enwo. (Zeywo = <i>molar</i> )	N-zinwo. Dzeywo
Town... ..	Mu-dzi	Mu-ji	Mu-nzi; mi-nzi	M-ša, Mwo-ša. Kanye. (‘Kw-etu’ = <i>our town</i> )	Mu-ša. Doropa ( <i>Dutch</i> )	Mu-zi; mi-
Tree ... ..	M-teŋwo. N-toyaŋwo; mi-	M-teŋwo	Ci-muti; vi-muti	Mwo-tondwo	Mu-ti	Mu-ti. Mum-buti; mam-
Twins... ..	M-pasa	Ma-pasa	Ama-pasa	...	Ma-wambe. Ma-zana	Zinya- <i>mbire or</i> Many- <i>mbire.</i> Ma-patxia
Urine ... ..	M-kodzwo	M-kwojo	M-kwozo	...	M-tundwo	Mu-tundwo. Mu-kamwo
Vein ... ..	N-tsempa; mi-	...	...	...	Mu-tsiŋga	Mu-tsiŋga
War ... ..	Ŋ-kondwo	Kōndwo	Ŋ-kondwo	...	Gugwa. Mu-reŋga	Fumwo. Hondwo
Water ... ..	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji	Ma-nzi	...	M-vura. Dirira	Um-vura. Ma-ji
Well, spring	...	...	...	Ziba	I-dzime. Mu-gōdi. Giwa, Kiwa.	Dziwa
White man	M-zuŋgu; wa-	M-zuŋgu; wa-	M-sweta; a-sweta	Kiwa; ma+	M-rumbi. M-zuŋgu	Mu-zuŋwo

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Wife ... ..	M-kazi; wa-	M-kazi; wa-	M-kazi (called by husband 'mw-ana')	...	M-kadzi	M-kazi
Wind ... ..	M-pepɔ	Phepɔ	M-pepɔ. Ciñ-kuka	...	I-mepɔ. Mñ-wandɔ. Mñ-weya	M-pepɔ. M-bambara
Witch... ..	M-fiti	Fiti	N-fwiti	...	M-royi	Mu-roi
Witchcraft	U-fiti	...	Ma-ɩɔza. U-fwiti	...	Bu-royi	Bu-roi, Wu-royi
Woman ... ..	M-kazi; wa-	M-kazi; wa-	M-kazi	Mɔ-katsi	M-kadzi	M-kazi
Womb ... ..	Mimba	Mimba	Vumɔ	...	Ci-sū. I-mimba	Zwarɔ
Wood (fire- wood)	Ci-dziki; psi- Ci-kuni. N-kuni	Kuni	Saŋga. N-kuni	Hɔnye	I-huni	Huni
Yam ... ..	Ci-razi; bzi-	Ci-ñkumba; vi-	...	...	...	...
Year ... ..	C-aka; bzi- bz-aka	Ci-rimika	Ci-ɩimika. C-aka	...	I-kore <i>or</i> Ri-kore. Mɣ-aka	Gore, Gɔle
Yesterday...	Dzulɔ	...	Ma-ɩɔ	...	I-zuru	Zurɔ
Zebra... ..	M-bidzi	...	Ci-mpwete; vi- M-bwete; <i>pl. aci +</i>	...	M-bizi	Buiji
One ... ..	·modzi	·mɔzi	·mɔ (Ka-mɔ)	Mɔtse, ·mɔtse. ·mwe?	·ñwe (M-ñwe). ·pɔtsi	Pɔsa. ?·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	·tatu
Four ... ..	·nai	·nai	·ne	·nā. (I-nnā)	·nā	·nā, ·ni
Five ... ..	·sanu	·sanɔ	·sanɔ	Canū, ·canu	·sanu	·canɔ, ·sanɔ
Six ... ..	·sanu ndi ·modzi <i>or</i> N-tanda	·sanɔ ni ·mɔzi	·sanɔ na ·mɔ (Ka-mɔ)	Tanatu	Tanatu, Tanhatu	Tantatɔ
Seven... ..	·sanu ndi ·wiri <i>or</i> Dzimbi, Tirimbi, <i>or</i> Tsimpi	·sanɔ ni ·wiri	·sanɔ na ·wiri (Tu-wiri)	ʃi-noŋgwe	Nomñwe <i>or</i> Ci-nomwe	Ci-nɔme <i>or</i> ʃi-nɔmwe
Eight ... ..	·sanu ndi ·tatu <i>or</i> Duera, Dwere	·sanɔ ni ·tatu	·sanɔ na ·tatu	ʃɔ-sere	Tsere, Ru-sere, <i>or</i> Zere	Sere <i>or</i> Zere
Nine ... ..	·sanu ndi ·nai <i>or</i> Mu-inda	·sanɔ ni ·nai	·sanɔ na ·nai	Fubamwe	Fumbañwe <i>or</i> Pfumamɣe. Femba, Pfemba	Fumbawe <i>or</i> Fubamwe
Ten ... ..	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Kume	Gumi <i>or</i> Kɔme	Gumi

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Eleven ...	Kumi pambu (ci)-modzi <i>or</i> Kumi ndi (ci)-modzi	Kumi n-kate (ci)-mwozi	...	...	Gumi ne i-mwe	Gumi na pōsa
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ya-wiri <i>or</i> Ma-kum' a-viri	Ma-kumi a-wiri <i>or</i> ya-wiri	Ma-kumi a-wili	Kume m-bili	Ma-gumi <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-biri <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-yiri	Ma-gumi ma-biri
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	...	<sup>1</sup>	Ma-gumi ma-tatu	Ma-gumi ma-tatu
Forty ...	Ma-kumi ya-nai	Ma-kumi ya-nai	...	...	Ma-gumi ma-nnā	Ma-gumi ma-ni
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ya-sanu	Ma-kumi ya-sanō	...	...	Ma-gumi ma-sanu	Ma-gumi ma-canō
Hundred ...	Dzana <i>or</i> Ki-kōndye; <i>pl. dzi-kondye</i>	Zana	Zana	I-zana	Ri-zana; ma-	Zana <i>or</i> Ri-zana
Thousand...	Dzi-kondye kumi	Ci-kwi	...	...	...	Gumi re-zana. Gumi re ma-jana
I, me, my ...	I-ne. Di-, Ndi- -ndi- -ne. -a-ŋga	Ine. Ndi- -ne- -ndi- -a-ŋga	Ne-ω, 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-ŋgō
Thou, thee, thy	I-we. U- -we- -ku- -a-kō	I-we. U- -we- -ku- -a-kō	We-ω, We. U- -ku- -a-kō	I-we. U- -gu- -a-kō	I-we. U- -gu- -ku- -a-kō	I-wewe. U- -ku- -a-kō
He, him, his	I-ye. Wiω. A- -ye- -m- -a-ci, -a-ce	I-ye. Wa-, A- -ye- -m- -a-ce	Yō-ve <i>or</i> Iw-ω, Ye- U, W-, A- -mu-, -m- -a-kwe	I-ye. Ū- -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	Seω, Se. Ti- -ti- -a-su	E-sō. Tō-ga. Tō-, Ti- -ti- ?	I-su. I-si. I-fe. Ti- -ti- -i-du	I-sisu. Tisu. Ti- -ti- -e-dō
Ye, you, your	I-nu. M-, Mu- -nu- -ni-, -ku- -a-nu	I-nu. Mu- -nu- ? -a-nu	Mweω, We. Mu- -ni- -mu- ( <i>also with -ni</i> <i>suffix</i> ). -a-nu	E-moi, Ni-mwi. ? ?	I-mūwe, I-myi. Mu- -mu- -inyu	I-mwimwi. Mu- -mu- -inyu
They, them, their	A-wa, I-wō, A-wō. Wa- -wa- -wa- -a-o	Ya-wa. Wa- -wa- -wa- -a-wō	Ū-ve <i>or</i> A-wō, ? Wō. A- -a-, -wa- -a-o		I-bō <i>or</i> I-wō, Ba-, Wa- -ba-, -bō	Ivō. Ba- -ba- -bō
All ...	-onse	-onse	-onse	-ose-pa	-ōse <i>or</i> -ōse	-ese, Mu-ese

<sup>1</sup> 'Ŋgu-etsi enō- kara' = *the moon sits down; i.e. thirty days are complete.*

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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</i> <i>in Ci-peta</i> )	<i>Firstly, the pre-</i> <i>prefix: as U-</i> <i>in U-mū-, A-</i> <i>in A-wa</i> (U-muntu = <i>The, this man</i> ). <i>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 l-ye (1), aba or i-baba (2); uyu or i-ye or i-hoyu (3), i-yi (4) or iyoyi; iri or irire or irori or iji (5), aya or i-wowa or awω (6); ice or icωce or iceciya (7), izwi or ezwi or izwωzwi or idzi or edzi or idzωdze (8); iye or iyoye (9), idzi or edzi or idzωdze or ijωji (10); uru or iruri or ugu or i-guri or i-gωgu (11); (12 and 13 <i>apparently</i> <i>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-ia, wa-la; u-la, i-la; &c.) <i>Also the n</i> <i>directive</i> (ni-, ny-, na-, n-) Na-ye, na-wω; n-yu (?), n-yi; n-di, n-ga; n-ci, m-bi; n-yi, ni-zi; n-du; n-tu; n-ka; m-bu; &c.	...	Uyω, abω; i-bω; &c. U-ya, ba-ya; o-ya, i-ya; &c. lyeu-ya, ibωba-ya; &c.	...
Bad ... ..	-i-pa; -bi	-i-pa	-i-pa; -wi	...	-i-pa	ka-sata, -sata
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	...

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Good ...	·bw-inω	-ya bu-enω	·weme ; ·ωwama	...	·ru-rama. ·naka. ·buya	·naka. ·šone, ·pswene. (Bi-šone)
Great ...	·kuru	·kuru	·kulu	...	·kuru, ·huru, ·guru	·kuroω
Little ...	·ñωnω. ·ce-pa	·ce-pa	·tontω	...	·dωkω, ·diki. ·dukω-ane	·dωkω, ·duku. ·tsoŋga
Long ...	·tali	...	·tali	...	·re-fu. ·re-ba	·re-fu
Male ...	·mwa-muna. M-pwoŋgω or M-poŋgω. ·ina	·mwa-mūna. M-pwoŋgω	·lume	...	·kōnω. ·dume. ·rume. ·handira	·kōnω. ·dume
Old ...	·kale	·a kaluamba	·kale. ·ω-kōta, ·kōta	...	·kare. ·kuru. ·šaru	·harahwa
Red ...	·fira. ·psyu	...	·sweta	·tsuku	·tsuku. ·šaba. ·pswuku	·šuka
Rotten ...	·ωla, ·bvunda	...	·ωla	...	·bora	·wora
Short ...	·fumpa. ·fupi	...	·fupi	...	·fupi	·pfupi
Sick ...	·duara	...	·lwala	...	·gwara	·rwara
White ...	·yera, ·yela	·yera	·tua	·ebve. ·pfene	·cena, ·jena	·cena
Above, up, on top	Pa-mw-amba	...	Kum-ulu	Mω-gomω	Pe-zugu, Pa-zuru. Pa-msorω. Gu-deŋga	Ku-msorω
Before ...	Pa-tsωgorω	...	Pa-ntanzi	Pa-mberi	Pa-mberi	Pa-mberi
Behind ...	Pa-m-buyω	...	Pa-nseli, Pa-vuli	...	Pa-šure	·sure, Ma-sure
Below, down	Pa-nsi	...	Kunya-nsi, Pa-nsi	...	Pa-si. Nya-si	Pa-si. Pa-nyasi
Far ...	Pa-tali	...	Ku-tali	...	Ku-re. Re-fu	Tambω
Here ...	Apa. Panω. Kunω. Pompa	...	Kunω. Apa	...	Nω, Panω, Panu. Pa. Papa. Mkati.	Panω
In, inside ...	Mgati. Umu	...	Mkati. Mu-	...	Mu- Mkati	Mu- Mu-kati
Middle ...	Pa-gati	...	Pa-kati	...	Mkati	Pa-kati
Near ...	Pa-fupi. Pa-fumpa	...	Pa-fupi	...	Pe-dyu. Pa-fupi	Pe-diu, Pe-dlu, Pa-hlu
Outside ...	Pa-nja, Ku-nja	...	Ku-nja	...	Gu-nze	Pa-nze
Plenty, many	·m-biri	...	·ny-inji	·n-cinci. Panya	·z-inzi	·z-iŋgi

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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-; ·wsa-; ·sa-; ·ye-; ·ve <i>suffixes</i>	...	Ha, A-; ·sa, -si. <sup>1</sup> ·to- -siŋga-; A -ti- —, A -ka- —, A -ña- —. -rega- ( <i>infin.</i> )	A- ( <i>and chang- ing terminal a to i</i> ); ·sa- ( <i>and as in Karaña</i> )
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Kw-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	·menya	·menya	·nyata	...	·rwa, ·pfura, ·pura	·rwa
„ buy, sell	·gura	...	·sita	...	·teŋga; ·suša. ·sambadzira	·teŋga
„ come ...	·dza	·za	·za	...	·uya, ·buya	·za. ·via
„ cut ...	·tema	·tema, ·seŋga	·tenda, ·tema	...	·tema, ·ceka	·tema. ·gura
„ dance ...	·bvina	·vina	·vina	·pambira	·dzana; ·tamba	·zina. ·tamba
„ die ...	·fa	·fa	·fwa	·fa	·fa	·fa
„ eat ...	·dia	·lia	·lya	...	·dya. ·la. ·dhla	·rga (Ku-rga)
„ give ...	·niŋka; ·padza	...	·pa; ·pela	·pa	·pa	·pa
„ go... ..	·yenda, ·enda, ·eŋka	·enda	·ya; ·yenda; ·pita. ·luta	·venda; ·vamba. ·enda; ·pinda	·hamba, ·famba, ·enda, ·inda, ·wenda	·enda, ·famba
„ kill ...	·pā	...	·paya	·baya	·baya, ·buraya	·uraya
„ know ...	·dziwa	·jiwa	·ziwa	·ziba	·dziba	·ziba, ·ziwa
„ laugh ...	·seka	...	·seka	...	·sega	·seka
„ leave off, cease	·leka <i>or</i> ·reka	·leka	·leka	...	·rega	·rega
„ love, want	·konda; ·anja	...	·temwa, ·paŋgwa	·noda, ·da	·da	·noda, ·da
„ see ...	·wona	...	·lola. ·wona	...	·bōna, ·tarira	·ona, ·wona
„ 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

<sup>1</sup> ·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, &amp;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)<sup>1</sup>

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**.

<sup>1</sup> 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**, **Mω**, **U** (?) , **Mñu**, **Mγ** (mu, u-, ye-, yu-); 2. **Ba**<sup>1</sup>, **Wa** (aba, ba); 3. **Mu**, **Mω**, **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'-) 8 a (?). **Swi** (swi) (*pl.* **Bu**, **Vu**, No. 14)<sup>2</sup>; 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**<sup>1</sup>, **Bγ**, **Bhu**, **Wu**, **Vu**, **U** (bu, by-, ibω, ubω, uhω); 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 Ruōngwe 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. **Cinseñga** 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 'Unseñga' region (as it is called by the Anseñga) 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-Sañgani river on the west. On the south it grades into the Karaña dialects of Matebele- and Maşunaland; on the north into Cinseñga and Maravi. Under the name of Cinyau it is spoken at Zumbō.

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 Matōpō 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.

<sup>1</sup> There is a tendency in one or more **Karaña** dialects to pronounce the initial **b** more dentally, more like a **v**.

<sup>2</sup> This prefix **Swi**- is a diminutive.

## GROUP Q<sup>1</sup>

### THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA-PUNGWE-SABI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

65. Ci-teve

66. Roñgero (Ba-zarutō *I*<sup>ds.</sup>)

65 a. Ci-tombōji or M-tombōji

67. Ci-rue<sup>2</sup> ('Vatua' of Burue or Burūe)

68. Ma-šaŋgana ('Shangaan', 'Chaŋgana')

## GROUP R<sup>1</sup>

### THE ŠENGWE-RONGA LANGUAGES

69. Šeñgwe or Gi-toñga (Southern 'Vatua' or 'Inhambane'<sup>3</sup>)

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombōji	66. Roñgero (Ba-zarutō)	67. Ci-rue	68. Ma-šaŋgane	69. Šeñgwe (Inhambane)
Adze ... ..	...	...	Li-pata. N-tsaŋga	...	N-tsaŋga	Li-pada
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ku-šonza	Bz-eare ( <i>pl.</i> ). Ny-ama	Ny-ama-zana	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Bz-eare ( <i>pl.</i> ). Bara. Gi-reñgō ; ši- Sōkōle.
Ant ... ..	Sundzi	Sunji	U-sunzi	Tu-tuane	U-sunje	U-gugude M-uo
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	Mu-vukō. M-kōnō	Bōkō	Mu-ōkō	M-kōnō	Mw-ukō	Rambukulō? Bōkō, Rōkō
Arrow ... ..	M-señwe, M-sēwe	M-paca	Tare	M-paca	M-kondō	Li-šogō. In-sebe. Tuñgi. N-gōwe
Axe ... ..	Sandō	Buire	Ši-šōka	Beura	Sandō	Li-yōga. Ši-šōka. Li-cadō
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	In-fēne	In-dede. ? Kōlō	Im-fene ; jim-fene
Back ... ..	M-sana	Sure	Mi-sana ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-sana	Me-sana ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ši-kōse. Gi-wunu. In-deza
Banana ... ..	Kōbō ; ma+	M-kōbō	M-kōbō	Ma-kōbō ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-kōbō	Mu-kōva. Mu-abō
Beard ... ..	M-puñgō	M-puñgō	Devō	M-puñgō	M-puñgō	Ki-revō. Gi-lidō

<sup>1</sup> The reader will notice that the designations of Groups Q and R differ somewhat from those given on page 43, and corrected in Addenda et Corrigenda. The later rendering is more in accord with affinities and geographical distribution.

<sup>2</sup> 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 (Šeñgwe). Vatua merely means 'Bushmen', 'pygmies'. It is explained in the Notes.

<sup>3</sup> Bleek'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. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šaiŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Bee ... ..	Ma-ve ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-yusi	N-yuki	N-yuci	N-yuci. (Ma-ve; <i>pl.</i> = <i>wasβ</i> )	N-kabini. L-ombe or Lombe
Belly ... ..	Dane	Dane	Mimba	Dane	Mimba	Gi-rumbw. Mimba. Kirre
Bird ... ..	Ciri	Ciri	Dziri	Ciri. Ny-wani	Ciri. Iny-wani	Nyambane, Nyanyane. In-ywani; ji +
Blood... ..	Uñ-gaze	Gazi	M-łopa	Mu-rwpa	M-łopa	Nwba. Mu-łopa. Kata
Body ... ..	M-virow	M-uiri	Mu-mire	M-uiri	Mu-bire	Gi-bili; ši-. M-irri, M-irre
Bone ... ..	Fupa; ma+	Pondw	Fupa	Fupa; ma+	Fupa; ma+	Ki-rambw; ši-. Gi-kwaww
Borassus palm	...	...	...	Dekwa; ma+	...	...
Bow ... ..	U-ta	U-ta	Hu-ta	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'wbb	U-rubzi	B-oñgw
Breast (man's)	...	...	A-ana	Ci-fua	A-ana	Gi-fuba
Breast (woman's)	Diti	Diti	...	Diti	...	Tsombw; ti +
Brother ... ..	Bu-rurw	Hama	Dwani	M-kwomw	Mu-kwoma	Ndi. N-dūye. Mu-łoñgw
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-ñgalabawa	M-kumbe	Galaba	Wu-arw. N-galaba
Cat ... ..	Paka	Mañgwe	M-baka	Mañgwe	M-baka	Gi-mañga
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ma-gale
Chief ... ..	Mambw	Mambw	Hwsi	M-kwse	Mambw	Hwsi, E-hwsi. Pfumu. Mu-ni. (M-buzw = <i>kingdom</i> )
Child ... ..	Ci-pgere	Mu-ana	Mū-ana-na	Mu-fana	Ci-pwerere	Mu-ana-na; ba- Gi-ana-na; <i>pl. s'-ana-na</i>
Cloth ... ..	Guw	Ma-cira ( <i>pl.</i> )	In-dwzw	Hia	Uñ-guw. Jira	Ma-kila. Tiñ-guw ( <i>pl.</i> ) Mw-enda; my-
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Gi-rame. Pibw
Country ... ..	Ny-ika	Ny-ika	Ny-ika	I-zue	Ny-ika	Li-tigw. Li-fuma. Wu-lañga
Cow ... ..	M-ombe-kazi	Gabe-kazi	Gombe a-kaji	M-kwomw	Gombe a kaji	Nombe. Tere
Crocodile ... ..	Guena. Gomombw	Guena	Uñ-gwena	Gomombw	Uñ-gwena	N-gwona, Gwenya, In-gwenya

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ŝaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Day, daylight	Sikw	Zua	Nyama-se	Toŋga	Zua	Gambw or Dambw. Li-cigu; ma- Mu-fukwa. Gi-kuembw In-yaŋga
Devil, evil spirit	Poŋgw	Mu-zimw	M-fukwa	Zi-tuta (? <i>pl.</i> )	Mu-luŋgw	
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	...	...	In-yaŋga
Dog ... ..	Im-bga	Im-bga	Im-bwa	In-dja	Im-bwa	Im-bwa ; <i>pl.</i> ji-mbwa
Door ... ..	M-suw	M-suw	Tu-vi. Mu-sua	Ci-vae	Lu-vi. Mu-suā	Lu-bati. Ki-kene. Li-dimba. Ny-aŋgwa
Dream ... ..	Ku-rwta	Hwpe	Ku-lwca	U-twmw	Ku-lwta	Ku-lōra ( <i>verb.</i> ). N-dorw ; ji+
Drum ... ..	Gwoma	Gwoma	Iŋ-gwoma	Zinyu-mbuyw	Gwoma	Iŋ-gwoma
Ear ... ..	Zeve	N-zeve	Dema	N-zeve	Iŋ-gibe	N-jebe or N-zeve ; ji+. Dema. N-dejeli
Egg ... ..	Ma-zanda ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ma-zanda ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-anda	Ma-phanda	Zanda	Danza, Li-anza ; m-andza
Elephant ...	Dzww	Dzww	Zww	N-jwvw	Djwv	Jwvw, In-jwvw. En-ŝolfw
Excrement	Matu-ji	Matu-bzi	Matu-bze	Mtu-bvi	Mata-bze	Ma-cimba
Eye ... ..	J-isw ; ma-+	J-isw ; ma-sw	Dz-isw	J-icw ; m-ecw	J-isw	Li-isw or D-iŝw ; <i>pl.</i> ma-ŝw
Face, forehead	M-kwpe	Hwpe	Hwpe	U-sw	M-esw	Gwe
Fat, oil ...	...	...	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Tsumbw. Ma-fura
Father ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Babe. Ny-ehe
Fear ... ..	Ku-tia	Ku-tia	Ku-tia	Saba	Ku-tia	Ku-taba, Ku-caba
Finger ... ..	Bg-inw	Gū-nūe	Tun-duala ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mu-nūe	Ciku-nūe	Lu-tiw, Le-tiu. Ny-ala
Fire ... ..	Mu-rirw	Mu-rirw	Mu-rirw	Basw ?	Mu-rirw	Dzirw, In-dzilw. Mu-nilw. N-delw
Fish ... ..	Hwe	Hwe	A-hwbe	C-andzi ?	A-hwbe	In-janjé. Gi-canve ( <i>pl.</i> ) Ki-kaga ; ŝi-kaga
Foot ... ..	Swka	Swka	Mu-kondw	I-nyau	Lu-swka	Ci-pama. M-leŋge. Muŋ-gondw. Gi-rende
Forest ... ..	M-sora	Guaca	Mi-ti	Cati	Mi-ti	Ti-simbw, Ti-sinya ( <i>pls.</i> ). Kwati. Li-kabe. Gi-tsiŋga
Fowl ... ..	Hukw	Hukw	Hukw	Kukw	Hukw	Kugu

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombw̄ji	66. Roṅgero (Ba-zarutw̄)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šañgane	69. Seṅgwe (Inhambane)
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghost... ..	R'fuba. Ce-ṅgejua. U-šinga	Ku-patika. Ce-ṅgwajw̄	Vuli	Ko-coio. Ka-tišinzio	M-vuli	In-zuti. Gi-kwembw̄
Giraffe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girl ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Gi-ana-na. Gy-agaja-na. Gia-gadi-ana
Goat ... ..	Budzi	Budzi	M-vuta ?	Budzi	Buji	Psete. Buti, M-bute. Poṅgw̄ ; ji +
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (she)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	Mo-luṅgw̄	Mo-luṅgw̄	I-lumbe	Pe-zuiw̄	I-lumbe	Tilw̄, I-tilw̄. N-tsuma. Nuṅguṅgulu
Grandparent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass... ..	Mu-anje	Mw-enji	Ma-tate	M-cane	Ma-nsua	Gi-anye. Sinya. Ma-kuw̄. Mu-asia-na Ma-fu. Sawa
Ground ... ..	Pa-si	Pa-si	Ma-vw̄	Pa-nzi	Pa-si	Ma-ṅga ; ti +. N-yome ; ti +
Ground-nut	Man-dūe	Man-zuṅgw̄	Ma-ndw̄im	Man-duṅgw̄mani	Ma-ndw̄im	Maṅgera ; ji +
Guinea-fowl	Haṅga	Haṅga	Maṅgera	Paṅgeya	Hukw̄ i maṅga	M-benye. Ki-pisa. Gi-bamw̄
Gun ... ..	Futi	Futi	M-vuti	Ci-bamw̄	M-futi	Mi-sise. Mu-duju
Hair ... ..	Vuzi	Vuzi	Ma-vudzi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Zi-nue ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ma-vudzi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Gi-anja <i>or</i> C-anja ; <i>pl.</i> ma-nja
Hand ... ..	Ny-ara	M-anja ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ny-ala	S-anja	Ny-ala	Sokw̄. N-suṅgw̄ ; mi- Mu-huṅgw̄. Mu-hugw̄
Head ... ..	M-sorw̄	M-sorw̄	Mu-solw̄	Khanda	Mu-sorw̄	Pala. Im-bilw̄. M-onyw̄ ; mi-
Heart... ..	M-oyw̄	M-oyw̄	M-oyw̄	Ci-ziw̄ <i>or</i> -ciziw̄	M-oyw̄	Gi-renza. Gi-cinidw̄
Heel ... ..	Ci-kw̄kora ga n-sōka	Ci-sisindw̄	Ki-rendze	Ru-nyau	Si-dimindw̄	Li-dw̄w̄ Gi-gonyw̄, Gi-gw̄w̄
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	M-vuw̄. Em-bama
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Pata ; ma + Wu-lombe
Hippopotamus	M-vū	M-vuw̄	Vugw̄	Bōma	M-vuw̄	Lu-naṅga. Ti-monza ( <i>pl.</i> ) Kwew̄
Hoe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ny-umba, Ny-omba
Honey ... ..	Uci	Uci	Pudzi	U-iombe	Suzi. Hu-uce	
Horn ... ..	Ny-aṅga	Ny-aṅga	Bi-zua	Pondw̄	Ny-aṅgu	
House... ..	Ny-umba	Pasw̄, M-pasw̄	Ny-umba	In-djw̄, In-ji	Ny-umba	

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwaji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ŝaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Hunger ... Husband ...	N-zara ...	N-zara ...	Zala ...	N-jara ...	Jala ...	In-jala Nwona. Muhwoma. Mw-ama, Mw-ane M-isi. Dugu; ma + ŝi-kedzi or Gi-kete; ŝi- Gi-runzw, Gi-ruŋgw Lu-onzw. Li-naŋga la n-jwv Dzwlo. Pugumudi. Dondu; ma + Mu-gala, N-kala. Mu-kwa-na Li-tshivu, Li-civa. (Bimbi = sea)
Hyena ...	Boŋgw	Boŋgw	Dukw	Pisi	Boŋgw	Nēŋgi, Nēŋge; mi- Ri-tandw Iŋ-gwe. Kamba Bondw, Bonda Mi-ŭwomw or I-ŭwomw (pl.) M-oi or Bu-loi. Wu-ŋaŋga Ma-hira. Gi-fake Mu-tu; pl. ba-tu Na-nuna. Mu-ma; ba-ma Ny-ama Mu-rende; mi-rende. Ma-kani Ma-pisa In-ŝwgw Mw-ete. N-gima, Mu-gima Maiji Gi-gwomw; ŝi- Gi-hwofu. Li-kana. Ci-ŝwfu
Iron ...	Simbi	Simbi	Bu-tare	Simbi	U-tare	
Island ...	M-cetw	C-iwi	Me-tundw (pl.)	Ci-tsina	Ci-lundw	
Ivory ...	Maz-inw a zw	Iny-aŋga a zw	Ny-aŋga a jw	Pondw ra n-jw	Ny-aŋga	
Knee ...	Ma-ve (pl.)	I-bvi	Gwogwovi	Doyw	Gwogwovi	
Knife ...	Ci-paŋga	Ci-paŋga	Um-paŋga	C-ikw	Ci-paŋga	
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Leg ...	Mu-reŋge	Mu-reŋge	Gumbw	Mu-enze	Gumbw	
Leopard ...	Kamba	Kamba	Kamba	Iŋ-gwe	Kamba	
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lips ...	Mu-ŭwomw	Mu-ŭwomw	Mu-ŭwomw	Mu-ŭwomw	Mu-ŭwomw	
Magic ...	...	...	Mu-ŭoi	...	Mu-loi	
Maize ...	Ma-bwore (pl.)	Ma-bwore	Ma-fundi	Mumbw	Ma-fundi	
Man ...	Mu-ntu?	Mu-ntu?	...	Mu-ntu; a-ntu	Mu-tu?	
Man, vir. ...	Mw-anarume	Jaha. M-anarume	Mw-analume	Mu-ēsa	M-anahume	
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama-zane	Ny-ama	
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Monkey ...	Ma-tede (pl.)	Tede	Samba	...	Kwlo	
Moon ...	Mw-ezi	Mw-edzi	Mw-eje	Iny-aŋga	Mw-eje	
Mother ...	...	...	? A-mai	...	...	
Mountain ...	Ma-tundw (pl.)	Duntw	Duntw	Tawa	Duntw	
Mouth ...	...	...	...	...	...	



English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwaji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rue	68. Ma-ŝangane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Sleep ... ..	Hwpe	Hwpe	Hwpe	Toŋwo	Hwpe	Bu-roŋwo, Wu-roŋwo
Smoke ... ..	Use	Ji-utsi	Mu-isi	Mu-si	Hu-isi	Mu-si, Wu-ci, Wu-zi
Snake ... ..	Ny-waka	Iny-waka	Ny-waka	In-hwaka	Ny-waka	Iny-waka or Ny-waga
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	Gwoma. Humbw	Lu-simw. Ku-imbelela
Spear ... ..	M-kondw	M-kondw	Mu-kondw	Ci-t'ibw	Mu-kondw	Mu-kondw. Tari. Li-fumw. Klare ; ma-klare
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	...	...	Ci-kwembw. Li-pubw
Star ... ..	Ny-erezi	Ny-erezi	Ny-areje	Zinya-ezi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Tondw	Jiny-eleji ( <i>pl.</i> )? Ny-uladi
Stick ... ..	Doŋga	Doŋga	Gori	M-twoma	Gori	Noŋga
Stone... ..	Pue	Ma-pue ( <i>pl.</i> )	Bwe	I-ce	Bwe	Ri-kwe or Ri-bwe. Gi-windi ; ŝi-
Stool ... ..						...
Sun ... ..	Zua	Zua	Zuba	Taŋga	Zuba	Li-dambw. Li-ani. In-sani
Tail ... ..						M-rotw
Tear ... ..	M-sunzi	Ma-swzi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Me-swji ( <i>pl.</i> )	Zinyam-bezi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Me-swji ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mi-ŝoti. Roŋge ; 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-ru	Ji-ru	Ci-ru	U-tw	Ci-ru	Gi-ru ; ŝi- Ko-kare
Thorn ... ..	Mi-zw ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mi-zua ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mu-zua	Ema-hiva ( <i>?pl.</i> )	Mu-sua	Mw-iba. Mu-zua or -tua ; mi-
Tobacco ... ..	Forga	Forga	Forga, Folya	Gwai	Folya ( <i>Portuguese</i> ' <i>Folha</i> ')	Fole, I-fole
To-day ... ..	Inyama-se	Inyama-se	Nyama-si	Inyamu-ce	Nyama-si	Mu-hunw. Nyamu-ci, Nyamu-ca. Nyau-se
Toe ... ..	Ji-nw re swaka	Ji-nw	Gume	Ji-nw-jā 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 ( <i>pl.</i> )	Z-iw, Z-inw	M-enw ( <i>pl.</i> )	D-inw ; ma-nw. Li-kwaha ; ma-kwaha

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ŝaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Town, village	M-terwpa ( <i>Dutch</i> ). Mu-zi	Dirwpa. Mu-ŝa	Ny-ika ba-zuŋgw <sup>1</sup>	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-ŝimbw. Mu-ri. N-tanda; me-
Twins ... ..	Manyam-biri	Manyam-biri	Ma-bā	Ma-pacw	Manya-bire	Ma-haŝa, Ma-pasa
Urine ... ..	Tundw	Tunda	Ma-tundw	Mi-tundw	Ma-tundw	Mu-runzw. Ku-rundza ( <i>verb</i> )
War ... ..	Fumw	Hwondw	Imbi	U-imbi	Imbi	Li-tuŋga. Tsuŋga. Ny-umpi. Ny-imbi. 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 <i>or</i> G-ade. Ŋg-aja
Wind ... ..	Dutw	Dutw	M-pepw	M-vya	M-pepw	N-kayi. Li-pubw
Witch ... ..	M-roi	U-takati	Mu-loi	Ku-ŋkui	Mu-loi	Noi, I-noi, Doi
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	Wu-ŋaŋga. Bu-roi (?)
Woman ... ..	Mwana-kazi	Mw-adzi mai	Mwana-kaji	M-fazi	Mwana-kaji	Mwaŋ-gaji. Nyamayi. Mu-gade?
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	...	...	...	...	Tiŋ-gwoni
Yam ... ..	M-fisore	M-fisore	...	Mu-karara	...	...
Year ... ..	Kore	Kore	Gole	Zuia ra pe-zuiw	Gore	Mw-aga; mi- Lembe. Mu-gūa
Yesterday...	...	...	...	...	...	Nya-noya. Bu-nova. Nya-tulw
Zebra... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Maŋgūa
One ... ..	Posi. -mwe	Posi. -mwe	Posa. -mwe	Mu-nyi, -nye	Posa. -mwe	-mūe. Moyw. Mwedw, Moidw
Two ... ..	Piri, -wiri	Piri, -wiri	Pire, -wire	-bihi	-wire	-m-bire, -bili, -vili. -bere, -bede

<sup>1</sup> *Lit.*: 'country of the white man'

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombōji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zarutō)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Three... ..	-tatō	-tatō	-tatō	-tatu	-tatō	-raru. -tarrō, -rarō
Four ... ..	-na	-na	Mu-na, -nā	-ne	Mu-nā, -na, Mu-loŋga mu-nā	-ne, -ni, -nā
Five ... ..	-šanō	-šanō	-šanō. Hu-bande <i>or</i> Lu-bande	-šanō	-šanō	Li-bande <i>or</i> Ru-bande. -tanō, -šanō
Six ... ..	Tandatō	Tandatō	Tandatō. Mamu-mwe	-šanō na me-tu ( <i>or</i> mu-ntu) mu-nye	Tandatō. Mamu-mwe	Tandarō ( <i>old</i> ). Li-bande na li-mwedō. -šanō-a- li-mwe. Ni-ji-mwe
Seven... ..	Ci-nōme	Ci-nōme	Ci-nomwe. Nami-vire	-šanō na a-ntō a-bihi	Nōmwe	Li-bande na -bili. Ni-ji-m-bili
Eight ... ..	Sere	Sere	Sere. Name-tatō	-šanō na a-ntō a-tatō	Sere, i-sere. Name-tatō	Li-bande na tatu. Ni-ji-n-arō
Nine ... ..	Femba-mwe	Femba-mwe	Fumba-mwe	-šanō na a-ntō wa-ne	Fumba-mwe	Li-bande na-nā. Numu-ne. -šanō a-mu-ne
Ten ... ..	Gume	Gume	Kue-gume	Šume	Gume	Kume <i>or</i> Li-kumi
Eleven ...	Gume na i-mwe	Gume na i-mwe	Sume-mu-mwe	Šume na mu-ntu mu-nye	Sume ina mu-mwe	Kumi ni i-mwe. Kumi na mwedō
Twenty ...	Ma-kum' a-biri	Ma-kum' a-biri	Ma-kum' a-wire	Ma-šum' a-bihi	Ma-kum' a-wire	Ma-kum' bari <sup>1</sup> <i>or</i> Ma-kum' a-birre <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-bili
Thirty ...	Ma-kum' a-tatō	Ma-kum' a-tatō	Ma-kum' a-tatō	Ma-šum' a-tatō	Ma-kum' a-tatō	Ma-kumi ma-raru. Ma-kum' an-arō
Forty ... ..	Ma-kum' araŋgōmu-na	Ma-kum' araŋgōmu-na	Ma-kum-a-nā	Ma-šum' wa-ne	Ma-kum-a- loŋgō-mu-nā	Ma-kumi ma-nā. Mu-na-ma-na- kume
Fifty ... ..	Ma-kum' a-šanō	Ma-kum' a-šanō	Ma-kum' a-šanō	Ma-šume a-šanō	Ma-kum' a-šanō	Ru-bande la ma-kumi. Tana-mana- kume Ma-kumi li-bande <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Note the West African -bari ('two')<sup>2</sup> Sixty = Ru-bande (Ru-pande) na ma-kumi na kumi mwedō (*Bleek*).

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombōji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zaruto)	67. Ci-rue	68. Ma-šaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Hundred ...	Zana	Zana	Zana	Zana. (ri-nye = one)	Zana	Li-zane
Thousand ...	Zana gume	Zana gume	? Lu-bande ma-zana (? 500)	Zana ūme or Šume na ma-zana	Gumi na-ma-zana	Kume gama-zana. Ma-zana kumi
I, me, my ...	I-ninō. -a-ŋō	I-nini. -a-ŋō	Ki-ne. I-ne. Di, D', Ni. .di. -a-ŋō	Mi-na. -ha-me	Mi-na, I-ne. Mi. -ni, -n.	Eni. Nyi. .nyi. -a-ŋu, -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	I-wewe. -a-kō	I-wewe. -a-kō	K-ena. -a-kō	Ue-na. -a-kō	We-na. I-we	Uwe, Iwe. U. -uwe, -a-gō
He, him, his	I-ena. U. -a-ke	I-ena. -a-kwe	Ki-na. -a-še	I-ena-iō. Yu. -a-kwe	...	Uye. Oyu. U, A. -mu. -a-ye, -a-ge
We, us, our	Tisō, I-susu. -a-dō	Isō. -e-dō	Tisō. -e-dō	Tiō-kō. Si. -iti; -ki-ti	Ti-na. Itu	Hihi. Hi. -hi. -a-tu
Ye, you, your	... -e-nyō	Mu-ese. -e-nyō	...	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-tsabō, Cabō
This, these	U	Uō	...	Yō	...	Uyu, awa; uwu, ii; ili, aya; egi, eši; Ū. .yō (u-yō, ki-yō, Ū.) -le (u-le, Ū.)
That, those	...	-ondōō	...	-ya	...	...
Bad ... ..	Ka-šata	Ka-šata	...	-ka-biē	...	Kō-i-pa. Ka-ndigwadi. I-bi-hele
Black ... ..	-šipa	-sifō	-šipa	-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-tombwaji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ṣaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Great ...	·kurw	·hurw	·reba	·kuw	·da	·lera. ·de.
Little ...	·dɔkw	·dɔkw	·dɔkw-ane	·n-āna	·muny-ane	·koŋwɔw ·sɔgony-ane, ·muny-ane. ·dɔkw-ana. In-dɔw
Long ...	...	...	...	·te	...	·la-pile
Male ...	·rume	·rume	·ana rume ·hume	·duna	·ndɔda	·nuna. ·ndɔda
Old ...	...	...	...	...	...	·kalekale ; ·kuramba. ·cikwa. O-kumbele
Red ...	...	...	...	...	...	·a-favi-la
Rotten ...	...	...	...	...	...	·wenila
Short ...	...	...	...	...	...	·fupi, ·fubi
Sick ...	...	...	...	...	...	·dwalē
White ...	·cena	·cena	·sena, ·cena	·cɔpe	·sɔpe	·sɔpe ; ·sena
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	...	...	Bindi. Ba-cani
Before ...	...	...	...	...	...	I-mbele <i>or</i> Mbeli
Behind ...	...	...	...	...	...	Tagw ku- Hw-ane
Below, down	...	...	...	...	...	Baba-ci. Ba-si
Far ...	...	...	...	...	...	Mw-ingw
Here ...	...	...	Pondɔpɔ	...	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	·gɔna, ·bea	Anda	·bea	·iŋge	·zitere. <sup>1</sup> ·iŋgi
There ...	Apɔ	Iɔ	Genw	Ie	Na-paia	Abɔ. Aba
Where ?	...	...	...	...	...	Iti-pi ? Ba-pe ? B-ebi ?
No !	...	Ahina !	...	...	...	Ne ! Karú !
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, infix, or suffix</i> )	A-	A-	A-	A-	...	·ka- ; ·si- ; ·ŋga- ·mwɔw ( <i>with nouns</i> ). Gima = <i>never. Terminal -a changes to -i</i>

<sup>1</sup> Compare Swahili Tele.

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwaji	66. Roŋgero (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, ·renga, <i>or</i> ·sawa
„ come ...	·via	·via	·ūya	·buya	·buya	·ta. ·bua, ·buya
„ cut ...	...	...	...	...	...	·koka. ·pila
„ dance ...	·tamba	·tamba	·lamba	·ajaia	·sina	·hana. ·kina, ·gina
„ die ...	·fa	·fa	·fa	·fa	·fa	·fa
„ eat ...	·rga	...	·dia	·rza ?	·lya	·la <i>or</i> ·ga
„ give ...	·pa	·pa	·pa	·nika	·nika	·niŋga. ·ba
„ go... ..	·nenda, ·enda	·enda	·pinda	·hamba	·ambia ?	·ya. ·inda <i>or</i> ·enda
„ kill ...	·orai	·oraya	·gula	·buiaya	·gumia	·gubia. ·jaya. ·soŋga
„ know ...	·gisiva	·zuia	·ziziwa	·wiaazi ?	ea-gu-aze	·ti, ·tiba
„ laugh ...	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	·hega, ·seka
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	·diša, ·dica. ·ciya
„ love, want	...	...	·funa, ·bziŋga	...	·funa	·funa ? ·halaja
„ see ...	·wona	wona	...	·bwna	·ona	·wona. (·keja = <i>look</i> )
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	...	...	...	·kala
„ sleep ...	...	...	...	...	...	·lala, ·ilala. ·rɔama
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	...	...	·emila, ·ema
„ steal ...	·ba	...	·ba	...	·ba	·ba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CI-TEVE, CI-TOMBWĀJI, CI-RUE, RONGERŌ  
AND MA-ŠANGANE

Preprefixes are present in Classes 9 and 11.

Class I. Mu-, M-, A.<sup>1</sup> (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-, By-, Bg-, Bu- (concord probably same as prefix); 15. Ku-; 16. Pa-, Pe- (pa); 17. ? (-ni, -ne); ? 18. Gu-.

The Nya- (Inya-) prefix is present.

<sup>1</sup> ? A- *honorific*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **SENGWE** (INHAMBANE)

## Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**, **Wa**<sup>1</sup> (mu-, yu, u?); 2. **Ba**, **Wa** (ba); 3. **Mu**, **M**, **N** (wu?); 4. **Mi** (i); 5. **Li**, **Di**, **D'**, — (li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ya); 7. **Gi**, **Ki** (gi, ki); 8. **Ši**, **Š'** (in dialects, **Zi**, **Bzi**) (ši-); 9. **In** (**Im**), **N**, **Ny**, — (i, n-); 10. **Jin**, **Ji**<sup>2</sup> (ji); 11. **Lu** (lu); 12. ?missing; 13. ?missing; 14. **Wu**, **Vu**, **Bu** (u-, bu); 15. **Ku**, **Hu** (**Ku**) (ku); 16. **Ba**, **Va** (pa-, ba, va-); 17. ?**Im** (-ni, -ne).

The **Nya**- prefix is present and the **ana** dimin. suffix.

65. **Citeve** is spoken behind the Sofala coast of Portuguese South-east Africa, east of the Rhodesian frontier, between the Upper Pungwe river and the Buzi $\omega$ .

65 a. **Citomb $\omega$ ji** is spoken in the region behind Sofala, about the upper waters of the Buzi $\omega$  and as far south as the Sabi.

66. **Roñger $\omega$**  is spoken on the Bazarut $\omega$  coast and islands south of the Lower Sabi river.

67. **Cir $\bar{u}$ e** is spoken in the B $\bar{u}$ r $\bar{u}$ e country and Goroñg $\omega$ za, between the Rhodesian frontier on the west and the Sofala-Zambezi coast belt.

68. **Maša $\bar{n}$ gane** is spoken between the Middle Sabi river and the Limp $\bar{o}$ p $\bar{o}$ , east of the Rhodesian frontier; also in southernmost Rhodesia.

69. **Še $\bar{n}$ gwe** is spoken in the coast district of Inhambane from Cape São Sebastião to Cape Corrientes.

<sup>1</sup> **Wa**. (1st Class), *perhaps, is honorific.*

<sup>2</sup> *Perhaps in some dialects* **Tin**, **Ti**.

## GROUP R

### THE ŠENGWE-RONGA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

70. **Copi** or **Ši-tswa** (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe)  
71. **Thoŋga** or **Ronga**<sup>1</sup>

71 e. **Ši-loi** (Nwa-luŋgwo)  
71 f. **Ši-gwamba**

## GROUP S

### THE BECUANA-TRANSVAAL LANGUAGES

72. **Ci-venda**

73. **Se-sũthw**

73 a. **Se-pedi (Peli)**

English	70. Copi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72 Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
Adze ... .. Animal, wild beast	N-zaŋga Ci-hari	Ši-komu Ši-hari	...	...	Lu-kwea Ci-puka. Ci-dodwo. Ci-vanda	Petlw Se-cedi. Se-waka. Se-bata-na Phophwwo
Ant ... ..	Vu-sokwoti (ants in swarms)	N-sukwoti, Bu-sukwoti	N-sukwoti	Vu-sukwoti	Lu-sunzi	
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa. Vu-sohaha	...	...	Mu-hlwa	Mu-cenze. Mu-tywa	Mwo-swa, Vwo-swa
Arm ... ..	Pokwo	Bokwo; ma +	Bokwo; ma +	Vokwo; ma +	Vohwo; ma +. C-anda	Le-tsoxwo; ma-vwoxwo. Mwo-xonwo; me- Mwo-konwo; me- Mwo-seme; me- Mwo-sevwo. Mwo-tswwe. Mwo-tsi
Arrow ... ..	N-gowe, N-tsiri. N-seve	...	Cem-beti	N-seve; mi-seve	Mu-sevhe	Mwo-tsi
Axe ... ..	N-gwaŋgwa; ci-	Kaula; ma +	...	Ši-hlwoka	M-badwo	Lwo-mela. Se-lepe
Baboon ... ..	Fene; pl. tsi +. Psene or Pryene	...	...	M-fene; ti +	Tyhwwo, Thwwo	Mwo-koni. Cwene
Back ... ..	N-sana	N-hlana	Mwo-hlana; me-	N-hlana	Mu-tana	Mwo-tlhana, Mwo-hlana. Mwo-kotwo. Se-hwwohwwo
Banana ... ..	N-komva. N-ceŋge; n-tseŋge	N-seŋge	...	N-kombva	Mu-omva	...
Beard... ..	Ci-letsu	Ma-lepfu (pl.). In-defwo	Ma-lebvu	Ma-lebvu	N-debvu. Lu-lebvu, Ku-debvu	Ma-lelu; -telu
Bee ... ..	Nombe; tsi- (pl.)	Ny-woši	Ny-woši	Ny-woši; ti +	N-oci	N-ose. Le-poka-ne
Belly ... ..	Mimba. Susu	Khuri	...	Khwiri	Thumbu	Mwo-ropa. Lwo-vala; pl. li-pala. Se-nana (abdomen)

<sup>1</sup> 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. Cwpi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋw	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pẽdi
Bird ... ..	Ci-nyana	Nyanya-na	...	Si-nyanya-na; Ci-nwani; zwi-swi-		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 +	Šambw	Le-xwele. Le-šapw; <i>pl.</i> ma-rapw.
Borassus palm Bow ... ..	N-lala; mi- Vu-lasu	...	...	Vu-ra	Vu-ra	Vo-ra. N-kwpe. Se-phetha
Bowels ... ..	...	Ndeu; ti-ndeu. Rumbu; ma +	...	Ma-rumbu	Ma-rumbu. Vhu-la	Vw-la. Ma-umw. Se-bw
Brains ... ..	W-oŋga	B-oŋgwe; ma +	...	By-oŋgw	Vhu-luvhi	Vw-wkw, Vw-bwkw
Breast (man's)	N-gaŋga; itsi +. Ci-fuba	Ši-fuba	...	Ši-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. Noŋgw	Makwa. <sup>1</sup> 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. Kxwltumw
Bull ... ..	M-bwawa. Duna	N-kũzi; 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-rahu	Se-bwono, Se-vũnu. Mw-raxw; me; Se-rwpa. Le-rahw
Canoe ... ..	Gw-arw. Tarw	By-atu. In-cene	...	By-acw; ma +. Ši-kaka-fu	Guŋgwa	Mw-korw
Cat ... ..	W-oŋga. (Tsimba = a wild cat or leopard)	Ši-paka-na	...	Ši-maŋga	Ci-maŋge. Phaha	Phaxa. Se-maka. Tlwi
Charcoal ... ..	Khala	Khala; ma +	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Makw'eru = *my, lit. 'our' brother.*  
Makw-enu = *thy (your) brother.*  
Makw-abu = *his (their) brother.*

English	70. Cwipi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luñgwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
Chief ... ..	Li-busw (-busa = <i>to govern</i> ), lĩ-kwama	Ši-fuyw. Hwosi. Hwos-ana. Mu-fumw. (Ku-fuma = <i>to rule</i> )	...	Hwosi	Khwosi. N-duna	Kxwosi. Ma-šale. Mw-rena. (Le-fumw <sup>1</sup> = <i>riches</i> )
Child ... ..	Mũ-ana-na	Nw-ana	...	Nw-ana; va-ana	Nw-ana	Nw-ana, Mw-ana; v-ana
Cloth ... ..	Mu-enda?	Ma-rotw. Kāpura-na	...	N-guvu; ti+	Nw-enda. Sila	Kxai. Kwov
Cold ... ..	M-behw, Pehw	Ši-rami	...	Ši-rami	Ci-fefw or Phephw	Phefw. Vw-ruru. (Ma-riha, Ma-rexa = <i>cold season</i> )
Country ... ..	Ikw; ma-ikw. T-ikw; ma+	T-ikw	...	T-ikw; ma+	Šaŋgw	Le-fatse. Naha
Cow ... ..	N-ombe. Hwomu	Hwomu ya n-tsele. Ši-fuyw? (= <i>chief</i> )	...	Hwomw ya n-tsele. (Hwomw = <i>cattle</i> ; <i>pl.</i> ti-hwomw)	Khulukadzi. Khwomw	Kxomw. (Kxaiwa = <i>milk cow</i> ), Kxomw, Li-vē = <i>cattle</i> )
Crocodile ... Day, daylight	N-gwana; tsi+ Di-siku. (Tsikari = <i>day-time</i> )	... Siku or Di-siku; ma+	... ...	N-gwenya Siku	Ng-wena Mu-si. Dyuvha	Kwena Mw-sē. Mw-hla. Le-tsatsi. Ny-ene. Nakw ( <i>time, season</i> )
Devil, evil spirit ... ..	N-diki. N-guluvi	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Nañga	Nañga; ti+	...	Nañga	Nañga	Naka. Mw-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. Mw-tlape. Phēke
Donkey ... ..	M-boñgwōw	M-boñgwōw	...	...	...	...
Door, door- way	Timba	Ci-falw	...	Nn-anzwa	Vw-thi; <i>pl.</i> ma-hw-thi	Mw-liakw
Dream ... ..	Ci-lōhw	Notw; mi-lorw	...	Norw; mi-lorw	Mu-lorw; mi-	Li-loro, Hw-lora. Torw. Bw-rōkw
Drum ... ..	N-goma	Mun-tinti. Danda-ne	...	N-goma	N-goma	Kwama
Ear ... ..	N-dzeve, N-zeve	N-dhlebe	...	N-dleve	N-deve	Tseve
Egg ... ..	D-anda; m-anda	T-andya; m-andya	...	T-andya	Gumbā. ( <i>egg-shell is</i> Ganda; ma-kanda)	Le-he. Le-kxwpa. Le-ñata. Le-cae, Le-tsae
Elephant ... ..	N-zōfw; tsi-	N-dlōpfu	N-dlōpfu	N-dlōpfu	N-dōu	Tlōu

<sup>1</sup> Mw-fum' a-hali = *Queen, lit. 'chief—female.'*

English	70. Cw̄pi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ṣi-loi or N̄wa-luŋḡ	71 f. Ṣi-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw̄ 73 a. Se-p̄edi
Excrement	Mi-cimba ( <i>pl.</i> ), N-dw̄ve	...	...	Ma-cimba	Ma-cimba	Le-sepa. Le-thete
Eye ... ..	D-isw̄ ; ma-sw̄	T-ihlḡ ; ma-hlu	...	T-ihlḡ ; ma +	Itw̄, D-itw̄, D-isw̄ ; m-esw̄, ma-tw̄	Le-isw̄ ; ma-sw̄
Face, forehead	Kw̄he ; tsi +. Ma-sw̄-ni. M-ombw̄	Bu-sw̄. L-isw̄. M-ombw̄	R-isw̄	M-ombw̄	Khw̄fe, Khw̄fe-ni. Ci-fatuw̄	Mw̄-xw̄fe. Phatw̄. Se-fata. Le-bala
Fat ... ..	Ma-fura or Ma-fuha	Ma-fura	...	Ma-fura	Ma-pfura	Ma-xura, Ma-fura. Vw̄-nw̄na
Father ... ..	Tati	Tata-na. Rorw̄'. (Rorw̄' aŋga = <i>my father,</i> <i>ḡc.</i> )	...	Tati-ana	Khw̄tsi	Rara, Hara. N-tata. Pap̄a
Fear ... ..	Ci-tavu. Ku-tava ( <i>verb</i> )	Bu-toya. N-cabu, Ku-caba	N-cabu	N-cavw̄	Ny-w̄fhw̄	Mw̄-voifw̄. Tsabw̄
Finger ... ..	Li-tsihḡ ( <i>pl.</i> tsi-)	Li-tihḡ ; tin-	...	Ri-tihḡ ; <i>pl.</i> tin-tihḡ	Mu-nwe. Gū-nw̄ē ( <i>big finger,</i> <i>thumb</i> )	Mw̄-nw̄ ; me-nw̄ Mw̄-nw̄-ana
Fire, heat...	N-dilw̄, N-dilu. (Ku-w̄ka = <i>to</i> <i>warm oneself.</i> w̄ka = <i>roast.</i> w̄ta, <i>root</i> <i>word</i> )	N-dyilw̄ ; mi- (M-ḡtye = <i>light of fire</i> )	...	N-jilw̄ ; mi-rilw̄	Mu-lilw̄. M-ḡtḡ ( <i>poetical</i> )	Mw̄-lelw̄, Vw̄-lilw̄. M-ollw̄ (73 a)
Fish ... ..	Tsanzi ; tsi +	N-hlampfi ; ti +	...	N-hlampfi	Khw̄vhe	Ḳlapi
Foot ... ..	N-kondw̄	N-kondyḡ ; mi-	...	Neŋge ; mi-leŋge	Mu-lenze	Le- or Lw̄-naḡ. Le-w̄tḡ, Le-kw̄tḡ Se-kxwa. Mo-rũ (73 a)
Forest ... ..	...	Mu-chu, Mu-thu. N-timu	...	Ṣi-hlahla	Daka	Se-kxwa. Mo-rũ (73 a)
Fowl ... ..	N-guku	N-kuku, Huku	...	Huku	Khuhu	Kxw̄xw̄, Mw̄-kw̄kw̄
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ci-runzi	Se-hw̄hw̄. N-kefu. N-kw̄la-ne Mw̄-limḡ ; me-
Ghost... ..	N-guluv̄i. M-oya	M-oya	...	M-oya	...	Mw̄-limḡ ; me-
Giraffe ... ..	...	N-hutlwa or Huhlu	...	...	...	Thuhlw̄, Thutwa, Thutw̄
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-tšana. Mw̄-nyana. Mw̄-ale, N̄w̄-ale ; v-ale. Mw̄-thepa

English	70. Cw̄pi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge, Hleñgwe ?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋw̄o	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw̄o 73 a. Se-p̄edi
Goat ... ..	Poñḡw̄o	M-but̄i. Šim-but-ana = <i>kid</i> ; <i>pl.</i> p̄si-	...	M-but̄i	M-budzi	Puli
„ (he) ...	Ma-boñḡwe	...	...	...	...	Thok̄w̄o, Phok̄w̄o
„ (she)	M-beha	...	...	...	...	M̄w̄-ribi
God ... ..	In-kulukumba. (N̄-guluvi = <i>a departed spirit</i> )	...	...	Ši-kwembu	Mu-dzimu	M̄w̄-lim̄w̄o
Grandparent	Kok̄w̄-ani	Kok̄w̄-ana	...	Kok̄w̄-ana	Ma-khulu ( <i>pl.</i> )	M̄w̄-x̄w̄o-x̄w̄o. N̄-k̄x̄w̄o-x̄w̄o ♀. Kok̄w̄o, Kuku. Rra-k̄x̄w̄o-x̄w̄o ♂
Grass ... ..	Vu-asi	By-anyi	...	By-anye	H-atsi. Fundwi; ma-hundwi ( <i>thick grass</i> )	V̄w̄-yañ, V̄z̄-añ. M̄w̄-nyane
Ground ... ..	Ma-fu	Mi-saba ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Mi-saba ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ma-vũ	V̄w̄-thew̄o. Lefa-ce. M̄w̄-bũ
Ground-nut	Tsi-numi or Ti-numi	...	...	Ma-nza ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-đuhu	T-lũũ, Tũũ, ñi + or ri +
Guinea-fowl	M-hañgela	...	...	Mañgelu	Khañga	Kxaka
Gun ... ..	Ci-bamu	Ši-balesa	...	Ši-bam̄w̄o	Ci-bamu	Th̄w̄b̄ōl̄w̄o. M̄w̄-p̄w̄p̄w̄o
Hair ... ..	N-sisi	N-sisi	...	N-sisi	Ma-vudzi. Mam-wele	M̄w̄-riri
Hand ... ..	D-anza; m-anza	Ši-papa	...	Š-andla	C-anda	Le-b̄w̄h̄w̄o. Se-atla, Se-ata; <i>pl.</i> ñi- or ri- M̄w̄-x̄w̄o-x̄w̄o; me-
Head ... ..	I-suñgu, In-suñgu	N-hl̄w̄k̄w̄o; mi +	...	N-hl̄w̄k̄w̄o	Th̄h̄w̄o	H̄l̄w̄h̄w̄o. X̄l̄w̄k̄w̄o
Heart ... ..	M-bilu	M-bilu	...	M-bilu	M-bilu	Pel̄w̄o
Heel ... ..	Ci-hende	Ši-renje	...	Ši-renje; swi-	Ci-rethe	Se-r̄ethe
Hide ... ..	...	Ši-khumba. N-tehe	...	N-hl̄oŋge	Mu-kumba	M̄w̄-k̄x̄w̄o-p̄a. Le-papa. Se-tl̄al̄w̄o
Hill ... ..	Ci-dyuri	N-tyuñga	...	Ganza	Ku-tava. Mu-vhundu	Thava-na
Hippopotamus	M-vulwa	M-pfubu. (N̄wa-m-pfubu, <i>honorific</i> )	...	M-pfuvu	M-vuvu	Kuvu; ñi- Ma-r̄w̄ta-ne
Hoe ... ..	N-suka	...	...	Ši-k̄w̄mu; swi-	Dzembe; ma-lembe	Se-x̄w̄ma. M̄w̄-h̄w̄ma
Honey ... ..	Vu-lombe	Bu-lombe	...	Vu-lombe	Vu-ci. Mu-t̄ōli	V̄-w̄se, N̄-w̄se. Le-tl̄w̄li
Horn ... ..	Keh̄w̄o	Li-hond̄w̄o; <i>pl.</i> tim-hond̄w̄o	...	Rim-honj̄w̄o	Lu-nañga	Naka (Se-, L̄w̄-). Le-ph̄w̄t̄w̄o

English	70. Cwapi or Si-tswa (Si-leñge, Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luñgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
House... ..	Ny-umba. Kaya ( <i>home</i> ). Vw-akori	Yin-dlu; ti+. Kaya	N-dyañgwo	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-tsoapa, Mw-vopa = <i>clay walls of a house</i> ) (-umba). Mw-akwo; <i>pl.</i> ni-akwo. (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. Bo-hali
Hyena ... ..	...	M-hisi	M-hisi	M-hisi	Phele	Phiri. Le-firi-tsoane
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-ruñgu	...	...	Si-hlala	Ci-tañga-dzime	Se-keli
Ivory... ..	...	...	...	...	Lu-nañga Iwa n-dwu	Se-lopa
Knee ... ..	Dundu, Lundu; <i>pl.</i> tsi+	Tswwo	...	Cwwo	Gwona. N-dolw	Khuru. Le-nole. Le-twwo
Knife ... ..	Mu-kwa	Mu-kwa; mi-	...	Mu-kwana	Lu-fañga; <i>pl.</i> phañga. (Ku-pañga = <i>small knife</i> , Bañga = <i>large knife</i> )	Mw-faka, Mw-phaka. Se-thipa
Lake ... ..	...	Tiba; ma+. (Lw-andle <sup>1</sup> = <i>sea</i> )	...	Tiva	Dzivha	Le-wata. Le-tsa Le-watle <sup>2</sup>
Leg ... ..	Neñge	Neñge; mi-leñge	...	Neñge	Gw-endw, Mw-endw	Le-kwotw. Le-otw. Mw-omw
Leopard ... ..	...	Yiñ-gwe	Yiñ-gwe	Yiñ-gwe	N-gwe	N-kwe. Le-ñaw. Le-pwaxw
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-ñañga. Vu-loyi	Vu-roi	...	Swa vuñ-gwoma	Ma-dambi. Ma-liñgwo. Vu-ñañga	Vw-fephe. Vw-loi. (Xw-loya = <i>to bewitch</i> ) <sup>3</sup>
Maize... ..	Ma-faki	Si-tamu	...	Ma-vele	Ci-kwoli	Se-fela. Chake

<sup>1</sup> Evidently borrowed from Zulu.<sup>2</sup> Le-watle is the ḶḶsa Ulw-andhle (-anja) = sea.<sup>3</sup> Additional words for magic and magician, soothsayer, diviner, &c., in Se-sũthw:—Mw-kome, Vw-loi, Mw-loi, Mw-lekw, -leka, -lwa, -lwea.

English	70. Cɔpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋwɔ	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthɔ 73 a. Se-pèdi
Man ... ..	Mu-ndu; va-ndu	Mhu-nu; bha-nu. <i>Also</i> Mu-nhu ( <i>Joŋga</i> ) and Mɔ-hu. (Dyaha = <i>young man</i> )	...	Mo-nhu; <i>pl.</i> ba-nhu	Mu-thu; va-	Mɔ-thu; va-thu
Man, vir. ...	...	Tsuna	...	Nuna	Mũ-nna	Mɔ-nɔna. Mo-nna; <i>pl. va.</i> Vɔ-tɔna. Tɔta N-ama Vu-re. Mɔ-lema. Bɔ-laɔ
Meat ... ..	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	N-ama	N-ama
Medicine ...	Vu-ŋaŋga. Mu-rende	...	...	Mi-vu	Mu-re? Mu-šoŋga	Vu-re. Mɔ-lema. Bɔ-laɔ
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. <sup>1</sup> (-xama <i>verb</i> )
Monkey ...	Kavu; tsi+	...	...	N-kabɔ	...	Kxavɔ
Moon ... ..	N-cima	Hw-eti	Nhw-eti	Nhw-eti	Nw-edzi, M-edzi. (C-edza = <i>'moonlight'</i> )	Nw-eli, Kxw-eli. (Se-etsa = <i>'moonlight'</i> )
Mother ...	Mamani. (Nyɔ = <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. Mɔ-kɔlɔ. Le-lɔti Mɔ-lɔmɔ. Mɔma. Le-hanɔ
Mouth ...	Ci-šɔfu	Nɔmɔ; mi+	...	Nɔmɔ; mi-lɔmɔ	Mu-lɔmɔ	Mɔ-lɔmɔ. Mɔma. Le-hanɔ
Nail (of finger or toe)	C-ala; <i>pl.</i> s-ala	...	...	N-hwala	Lun-ala; <i>pl.</i> n-ala	Len-ala, Lɔ-
Name ... ..	T-ina; ma+	Bitɔ; ma+	...	Vitɔ; ma+	Dz-ina	Le-ina. Le-bitɔ Mɔ-hũvũ, Mɔ-khubu. Le-khuthu
Navel... ..	...	lĩ-kava	...	...	Lu-khɔvɔ?	Mɔ-hũvũ, Mɔ-khubu. Le-khuthu
Neck ... ..	Tamu or N-dhamu	Eñ-kɔlɔ. Ši-kɔsi. Namu	...	N-hlana	Mu-tsiŋga	Thamɔ. Mɔ-lala
Night... ..	Vu-siku. N-tema. (Pũ = <i>darkness</i> )	Bu-siku	...	Vu-siku	Vu-siku	Vɔ-sixɔ, Vɔ-sixɔ. (Le-fifi = <i>darkness</i> )
Nose ... ..	Tomvu; ma+	Nhompfu, A-nonfɔ; ti+	...	Ti-nhumpfu	Niŋgɔ	N-kɔ; lĩ-kɔ. M-ɔvɔ
Ox ... ..	N-ombe	Hɔmu; ti+	N-kɔmu	Havi	Kholɔmɔ ( <i>with various prefixes</i> -gɔlɔmɔ, -kɔlɔmɔ). Phulu	Kxɔmɔ. Li-ve. Phɔlɔ

<sup>1</sup> The sound of thick milk falling in clots.

English	70. Cōpi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgō	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sūthō 73 a. Se-pēdi
Paddle ...	...	Wombe; ma +	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Vu-adwa. Vu-cema	By-ala (beer). Bu-sura	...	Vō-cema	Mu-thōbi. Halwa	Vō-yalwa (beer)
Parrot ...	...	...	...	Hōkwe. Ny-eŋga	Khwamba	...
Penis ...	Peke?	Sirow?	...	M-bolō	N-nyō?	N-tōtō. N-cucu. Pōlō. Mō-sukō
Pig ...	Kumba. (N-guluvi = a departed spirit!)	N-gulube	...	N-guluve	N-guluve	Kōlōve. Fariki
Pigeon ...	Ci-duva-ne	Tuba; ma +	...	Tuva	Li-ivha	Le-eva, Le-eba
Place ...	M-baŋgu. N-dāō. N-yumō, -imu. Helō ('mahali' Swah.)	M-baŋgu. Si-bati (? sleeping-)	...	N-jau	Fhe-thu	Fe-lō. N-galō
Rain ...	N-zuma	...	...	M-pfula	M-vula	Pula
Rat ...	M-beva. Konzō	M-beva. Khondlō	...	M-beva	Buku	Le-phōhō Peva; li +
Rhinoceros	Ci-dawane; mu-kombō	Me-lembe	...	...	...	Phera. Tsukulu. Tsere. Le-xōfō
River ...	Nambō	Nambu. N-fula	...	Nambō	Mu-lambō	Nōka. Mō-lapō
Road ...	N-zila	N-dlela	...	N-dlela	N-dila	Tsela
Salt ...	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu	...	Mu-nyu	Mu-nō	Le-tswai. (Mō-nyō = a relish to food)
Shame ...	N-gana	...	...	Ti-ŋgana	Thōni	Xlōŋ, Xi-xlōŋ
Sheep ...	M-vuta. Hamba	Im-pfu Hamba; ti +	...	Nyim-pfu	N-gu	N-ku; li-, ma-
Shield ...	l-caŋgu or Tlaŋgu	Si-tlaŋgu	...	Si-tlaŋgu	Ci-taŋgu	Se-phemelō. Thebe
Shoulder ...	Kata	Katla; ma +	...	Katla; m +	Ṣada	Le-ruli. Le-xetla. Le-xōpe
Sister ...	Noŋgō	Makwa	...	Makwa	Khala'dzi	Mō-xōlō. Mō-rathō
Skin ...	...	N-bloŋge. N-thēe	...	N-jōvō	Lu-kanda	Le-thalō. Kōbō
Sky ...	N-zuma-ni	Tilō	...	Tilō	Lu-tombō	Le-xōli-mō
Slave ...	Mu-kumbi	Si-kirawa. N-hlōkō. Nanda	...	Khumbi	Phuli	Mō-rūwa; va- Le-kape, Le-kapa; ma-
Sleep ...	(Ma-lalō = place)	...	...	Vu-roŋgō	Khōfhe	Le-itthō. Bō-rōkō
Smoke ...	Mb-utsi. M-usi	M-usi	...	M-usi	M-utsi, V-utsi	M-ōṣi

English	70. Cōpi <i>or</i> Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi <i>or</i> Nwa-luŋgo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sūthō 73 a. Se-pēdi
Snake ...	Mamba	Ny-ōka	...	Ny-ōka	N-ōwa	N-ōxa
Son, boy, youth	Nw-ana, Mu-fana, N-sata-na. N-jambi. Jaha. Jambi-ana. Nuna-ana	Mu-fana; ba- Nw-ana; ba-ana. Dyaha	...	Nw-ana	Mu-rwa	Mo-rwa. Mo-fana
Song ... ..	N-embō. N-dhandu	Li-simu; <i>pl.</i> ti-	...	Ri-simō	Lu-imbō	Kōša
Spear ... ..	Di-cari	Tlhari; ma+. Fumu	...	Tlhari	Pfumō. N-nthi	Le-rumō; ma- Cōza. Le-tlele
Spirit, soul	Dhlōzi	M-oya	...	M-oya	M-uya	Mo-limō; va-
Star ... ..	Ny-eleti; tsiny-eleti	Ny-eleti	...	Ny-eleti	Na-ledzi	Na-leli
Stick ... ..	N-cisō. Kōtōŋgelō. N-doŋga	Ny-oŋga; ti+. N-khabi	...	N-hoŋga	Thanda	Le-re; ma-re. Mō-sema
Stone ... ..	Diri-gwe; ma- Ci-windi	Ri-bwe, Dyi-bye; ma+	Ri-bye	Ri-bye; ma+	T-ombō	Le-swika, Le-itswe, Le-ntswē. Le-ywe, Le-ye. Le-vze
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ci-dzulō	Se-tulō
Sun ... ..	D-ambu <i>or</i> Gambō, T-ambu; <i>pl.</i> mad-ambu	D-ambu	Dy-ambō	Dy-ambō; m-ambō	Duva, Duvha	Le-laka. Le-tsatsi, Le-caci. Le-vakō
Tail ... ..	N-cila, N-kila	N-kila	...	N-cila	Mū-cila	Mo-sela. Le-cōva. Mō-hatla
Tear ... ..	N-roŋgō; mi-roŋgō. N-sōtsi; mi-	Ny-embeti; mi-	...	N-hlōti	Mu-tōdzi; mi- <i>or</i> ma- <i>pl.</i>	Keleli. Mō-xōkxō
Testicles ...	Ma-kende	...	...	Ma-kende. Vu-djōonyō	Ma-cende	Le-kata; ma- Le-sōthō; ma- Le-rete
Thief ... ..	M-bafa; tsi+. (Vu-kamba = <i>robbery</i> )	Ši-yibi; pši- Kamba	...	Khamba	M-bava. Fobvu. Dz-iva, T-iva	Se-liva. Le-fōtha. Mō-ūtswa, Mō-utswi
Thigh ... ..	M-leŋge	Tombi, An-cumbi	...	...	...	Le-sufu. Se-rōpe. Le-vale; <i>pl.</i> fi-pale
Thing ... ..	Ci-lō; zi- (C-uma = <i>things,</i> <i>property</i> )	N-cumu; mi-	Ši-lō; pši-lō	Ci-lō; pši-lō <i>or</i> ši-lō. Swi-lō	Ci-thu, Di-thu	Se-lō. Nthō; <i>pl.</i> fi+. Taba
Thorn ... ..	Mu-pā	Mu-twa	...	Mu-kwa	Mu-pfa	Le-eva. Ma-eva, Mō-tlwa; me-
Tobacco ...	Fōla, Fōwa	Fōla	...	Fōle	Fōla	Mō-cōkō

English	70. Cwpi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgewe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwã 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-xwaw
Toe ... ..	...	...	...	Si-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-doŋgwo, N-doŋga. Mu-si	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-rõtã. Mw-tlhapw
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	N-siya; mi-	Lu-tsiŋga	Le-sika. Mw-thapw
War ... ..	Ny-imbi	Fumu. Mu-baŋgu. Y-impi	Mw-baŋgu	M-baŋgwo	N-ndwa	Xi-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	...	...	Si-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-kxwã; 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. Cɔpi or Si-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe ?)	71. Roŋga	71 e Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgɔ	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthɔ 73 a. Se-pɛdi
Witchcraft	Vu-loyi. Ku-loya ( <i>verb</i> )	...	...	...	Vhu-loi. Vu-ŋaŋga	Vɔ-loi. Tɔɔ. Ma-lɔwa. Hɔ-reba. Hɔ-neha
Woman ...	N-katsi ( <i>bride</i> ). N-satsi	Wan-sati. Em-psele	...	N-sati	Mu-sadzi, Ci-sadzi ( <i>dimin.</i> )	Mɔ-sali
Womb ...	Susu. Mimba	Khuri	...	...	...	Popelɔ
Wood (fire- wood)	Kuni; tsi +	Li-kunyi; ti-hunyi	...	Ri-kunyi	Lu-huni; <i>pl.</i> khuni. (Guni = <i>a big piece</i> )	Kxoŋ, Ši-kxoŋ, Le-xoŋ
Yam ... ..	N-silu	...	...	N-hlata	Mu-rambɔ	...
Year ... ..	Lembe; ma +	Nw-aka. Lembe; ma +. M-ak'ɔnɔ = <i>this year</i> (M-aka)	...	Lembe	Nw-aha, M-aha; miŋ-waha	Nw-axa (73 a), Ny-axa, Ny-aha
Yesterday	Nya-nɔva, Nya-tulɔ	Tɔɔ	...	Tɔɔ	Mu-lɔvha	Ma-lɔva, Ma-lɔva-ne
Zebra ... ..	Maŋgwa. Duva	M-haŋgwa; ti +	...	Maŋgwa	M-bidi	Pitse. Qwaha
One ... ..	-mweyɔ, -mwecɔ	-ŋwe	-ŋwe	-ŋwe	-thihi	-nye. -ŋwe
Two ... ..	-m-bidi	-biri, -bidi	-beri	-beri, M-biri	-vili, -vhili, M-bili	-veli (-peli, -beli)
Three... ..	-raru	-raru or N-haru	-raru	-naru, -raru, N-haru	-raru, -tharu	-rarɔ, -tharɔ
Four ... ..	-ne	Mu-nɛ	-ne	Mu-ne	-na, -nna	-ne
Five ... ..	Li-handi	N-tlhanu	-tlhanu	N-tlhanu	-tanu, -thanu	-xlanɔ
Six ... ..	(Combinations of Li-handi and the first four numerals. <i>Vide Ši-leŋge Grammar</i> )	(Combinations of N-tlhanu and the first four numerals)	-tlhanu na ŋwe	(Combinations of N-tlhanu and the first four numerals)	-tanu na thihi, -tananthihi	-ratarɔ, -thatarɔ. Mɔ-tave ( <i>i.e. thumb</i> ). Tselela
Seven... ..	"	"	...	"	Tuŋgula. Thanu na m-bili	Li-šupa ( <i>or</i> Mɔ-šupa; <i>i.e. the index finger on the hand</i> )
Eight ... ..	"	"	...	"	Thanu na tharu	Vɔ-fera me-nɔ e me-veli
Nine ... ..	"	"	...	"	Thanu na-nna	Se-nyane Vɔ-fera mɔ-nɔ o-te
Ten ... ..	-kumi	Khume	Khume	Khume	Fumi, -humi	Le-šɔme

English	70. Cwpi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwó 73 a. Se-pèdi
Eleven ...	Kumi ni -mweywo	Khume na -ñwe	...	Khume na ši-ñwe	Fumi na n-thihi	Le-šome cwa xa-ñwe 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-tharwo
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-thlanu wa ma-kume	Ma-humi ma-tanu	Ma-šome ale ma-xlanwo
Hundred ...	Tsana; wa +	Dzana	Dzana	Dzana	Dana; ma-dana	Le-kxwóló
Thousand ...	Kūmi da ma-tsana	Khume da ma-dzana	...	Khume ra ma-dzana	Ma-dana a-fumi	Se-kete; ši-
I, me, my ...	A-ni. Mi-na. N-, Ni. -ni. -a-ñgu	Mi. Mi-ne. Ndyi. Ndi, Nd', Ndzi, Ni. -ndi. -ene, -a-ñga	Mi-na. Me-e. Nri. -nri. -a-ñga	Me-na. Me-e. Nji, Ndi, Nda. -ndi. -a-ñga	N-ne. N-, ? Ndi. -n-. -ndi, -a-ñga	Me-na, N-na. Ke. -m-, -n. ka, -eswo, -a-me
Thou, thee, thy	A-we. We-na. U. -ku. -a-ku	We. We-ne. U, Ku, W'. -ñhu. -ku. -a-ku	We-na. We-e. U. -ñhu. -ku. -a-ku	We-na, Vwo-na. U. -u, -ku. -vwo-na? -a-ku?	I-we, Vhwo-ne. U. -u. -vhwo-ne, -a-u	We-na. U. -xwo. -enō, -xwoxwo, -xwo
He, him, his	Yu. Ye-na. Ya, A, Ū. -mu. -a-kwe	Ye-ne. Ye. A, O, I, A-wa, I-wa. -a-kwe or -a-ke	Ye-na. Yē-ē. A. -mu. -a-ke	Ye-na. Yē-ē. Ū. -mu. ? -ñwo, -ñwe, -kwe	E-ne. U, A. -mu. -a-we	Ye-na. A, Ū. -mw. -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. Hē-ē. Hi. -he. -eru	Ri-ne. Ri. -ri. -a-šu	Re-na. Re. -re. -re-na, -rwo-na, -ecwo, -eswo
Ye, you, your	A-nu. Mwi-na. Mu, M'. -mi. -a-nu	Nwi-ne. Nwi. Mi, M, Nw'. -m. -mwo. -ñwwo, -inu, -enu	Nwe-na. Nwē-ē	Nwe-na, Mi-na. M. -mi, -mwo. -enu	Inwi. Ni. -ni. -a-nu	Lw-na, Le-na. Nye-na. Le. -le. -le-na, -lw-na, -enwo wo-na. Bw-na.
They, them, their	A-va. Vwo-na. Na. -va. -a-we	Bw-ne. Bw. Ba, B'. -ba. -a-bu	Bw-na. Bwwo. Ba, Va. -ba. -bu	Bw-na. Ba, Va, Be. -ba. -bw, -vw	Va, Vha Vhwo-ne. Va. -va. -a-vwo	Va, Ba. -va, -ba. -vwo-na, -bw-na, -a-vwo, -a-bw
All ...	-ose. Hikwe-	Hikwa- (Hikw-eru = all we; Hikwe-nu = all ye; Hikwa-bu = all they; Hikwa-wu, Hikwa-yu, &c.)	Hikwa- -ese (in the sense of 'that is all')	Hikwa-	-othe	-oxlē

English	70. Cōpi <i>or</i> Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi <i>or</i> Nwa-luŋgō	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sūthō 73 a. Se-pèdi
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; lō <i>or</i> lō-wu, le, le-yi; le-dyi, la-wa; le-ši, le-pši; le-yi; le-ti; lō-lu; le-byi; lō-ku; la-ha	Lō, lō-yi, la-ba; lō-wu, le-yi; le-ri, la-ya; le-ci, le-pci; le-yi, le-ti; rō-lō; lye-byi; lō-ku; la-ha	Lō, 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-yōw, ha-vōw; he-yōw; Šc.	Eō, va-ō; ω-ō, e-ō; le-ō, a-ō; se-ō, ce-ō; lō-ō; vʒō-ō. E-nō, va-nō; le-nō, Šc.
That, those	Ayō, avō; Šc. Ayu-lee (1); ava-lee (2); Šc. Ayu-leyaa (1); Šc.	Lw-eyōw (1), la-bōw (2); Šc. Lwa-ya, lwa-ya-n, ye-lw-e (1), la-ba-ya, la-ba-ya-n (2), bō-la-ba, bō-la-bōw (2); lō, lō-wu, lō-wō, lō-wu-ya, lō-wu-ya-n, wō-lō-wu (3), Šc.	Lo-ye; Šc. Lu-ya, lu-yan, yō-lō, yō-lo-yi (1); ba-la-ba; Šc.	Lu-ya, le-ya (1); le-ši-ya (7), le-swi-ya (8)	Ū-nō-yu (1), v-ene-va (2); y-ene-i (9); Šc. Ū-nō-yōw (1), v-ene-vōw (2); y-ene-yōw (9); Šc. Ū-nō-hō-yu, ō-nō-hō-yōw (1); v-ene-ha-va, v-ene-ha-vōw (2); Šc. U-la, va-la; u-la, i-la; Šc. Hō-u-la, ha-va-la; he-i-la (9); Šc.	Eō-la, va-la; ō-la, e-la; le-la, a-la; se-la, ce-la; e-la, ce-la; lō-la; vʒō-la (14) <i>or</i> Eō-na, va-na; Šc. -ne (Eō-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	-ntsō, -tsōw
Female ... ..	-satsi. -katsi. -m-baha. -psele	-sati. -kati, -ati.	-sati	-sati	-kadzi, -hadzi, -sadzi	-xali. -tse-hali. -sali. -tsali
Fierce, sharp	... ..	Mi- -ntšele	...	-wō leva	-hali	-xalc, -xala. -lila ( <i>bitter</i> )
Good ... ..	-nene. -ti <i>or</i> -ati	-nene	...	-nene. -ō saseka	-vhuya	-tle
Great ... ..	-kulu. -hombe	-kulu, -hulu. -kulumba	-kulu	-kulu. kulukumba	-hulu	xōlō. -nene ( <i>quantity</i> ). -ñ-gata
Little ... ..	N-dōtōw, N-dōtw-anani	-toŋgō. -tyana-na	-toŋgō	-thoŋgō, -ncoŋgō. -thanana	-tuku	-nyane. -nyeŋge. -nana

English	70. Cōpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge, Hleñgwe ?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luñgwa	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwō 73 a. Se-pēdi
Long, high, tall	·la-pa. ·le-ha	·lan-fō. -o le-ha	-wa kō le-ha	...	·la-pfu, ·la-fu	·lele, ·tōpō
Male ... ..	Nuna, ·duna	·tune, ·nuna	...	·nuna	·lume	·nōna. ·tōna. ·pheke, ·keke. ·lume
Old ... ..	·kōša	·khale	...	-a khale	·lala	·kekōwō, ·xōwō. ·tala ·hivilu
Red ... ..	N·dōwō, N·zōwō. Psūū, ·psu-ka	-a li-buñgu	...	-ō tswuka	·tswuku	·
Rotten ... ..	·bō, ·mbō	·bōla	...	·bōla	...	·bōlu
Short ... ..	·fuhi. ·kōma	-wa ku-gōma. ·fuefui? ·suhī?	...	-ō kōma. ·suhe	·pfufi	·khuts-ane, ·khōfe. ·khup-ana
Sick ... ..	·lwala, ·lwali, ·lwatsi	·babya	...	-a vabya-ka	·lwala	·lwala. ·kōla
White... ..	·djaa. Ku-basa	...	...	-ō basa	·cena	·eu, ·phepa. ·cō, ·tōa. ·sewō, ·tswewō
Above, up, on top	Ci-tsimwi ka	A henhla	...	Henhla ka- Henhla, le henhla	Nthla ha, N·nthā. Dulu	Nthla. Xō-limō
Before ... ..	Ma-sō-ni ka	Ma-hlwe-n	...	Ma-hlwe-n	Phanda	Pele
Behind ... ..	N-sana ka	N·thaku ka	...	N·jakō	Mu-rahū	Mō-raxō
Below, down	Ha·nsi ka	A ha·nsi ka-	...	Ha·nsi ka	Fa-si-ha- Da-si-ha-	Fa-se. Tla-se, Vatla-se
Far ... ..	Ku-le	Ku-le-ni	...	Ku-le	Ku-le	Xō-le, Hō-le
Here ... ..	Aha-wa	Hale-n. Lā. Lōmu <sup>1</sup>	...	Hale-nu	Hafa. Fanō. Henefa. Afa	Fa, Va. Mōna. <sup>1</sup> Kamō. <sup>1</sup> Mōklu <sup>1</sup>
In, inside ...	Ndani ka. -a-kahi ka. Mu-	Nden — ka. Ma-kafi — ka	...	Njen. Ši-kari ka	Ngenō. Ngei. Ngenomu <sup>1</sup>	Mō. Vō-te. -fi. Kateñ
Middle ... ..	...	Ma-kafi, Ši-kafi	...	Ši-kari	Fari. Vu-kati ha	Xare, Le-kxate. Mō-kxala
Near ... ..	Ku-fuhi ka	Ku-suhī — ni	...	Kō-suhe	Tsini <sup>1</sup>	...
Outside ... ..	Ha-nze ka	Ha·ndle — ka	Ha·ndle	Ha·ndle	Nda	Ntle, nte. Ka·nte, Kwa·nte

<sup>1</sup> A trace here of Class 17; likewise in the -n and -ni suffixes.

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-sũthó 73 a. Se-pèdi
Plenty, many	·ŋgi. Anda	·nyĩŋgi	...	N-jalw. ·nyĩŋgi	·nzi	Nce. Bo-ŋgata
There... ..	Ahale, Ahawa. Ahi	Lahaya. Kwalahw	Kwona	Lahaya	Fala, Hafala. Henefw. Hafw, Afw, Henefala	Mwola, Mwona, Mwolāa (see note, p. 294). Vale. Kwaw
Where? ...	Ha-hi?	Kw-ini?	Kw-ih?	Kw-ih?	Nga-fhi?	Kæe?, ·fe? <sup>1</sup>
No!	Ge!	I-hi!	...	Ehē!	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-sw. (not yet); (and aorist terminal -a changes to -e)
To ... ..	Ku- ·hima. ·peka	Ku- ·ba. ·da	Kw- ...	Ku-, Kw- ...	U- ...	Xw- ·tea. ·khwaba. ·wpa. ·wtla ·reka
„ buy, sell	·reŋga	...	...	·šava, ·šavisa	·reŋga	·reka
„ come ...	·vuya. ·ŋgwona! ·ta	·ta. ·buya. ·pfa	...	·ta	·da	·tla. ·tlwaxá
„ cut ...	·tema	·cema, ·tyema	...	·šeka	·cea	·tsela
„ dance ...	·kina, ·sinya	·kina	...	·cina	·cina	·vina, ·bina
„ die ...	·fa	·fa	...	·fa	·fa	·šwa
„ 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	·vwlaea
„ know ...	·dziva	·tiba	·tiba	·tiva	·diva	·tseva. ·itse
„ laugh ...	·seka	·hleka	..	·hleka	·sea	·sexa, ·tseha
„ leave off, cease	·leka	·tika	...	·tyika, ·tyikila	·lišša or ·lica	·lesa

<sup>1</sup> In sense of 'which place?'

English	70. Cwpi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgō	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthō 73 a. Se-pēdi
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Kw-	Ku-, Kw-	U-	Xw-
„ love, want	-randa	-dyula. -randa	...	-randa, -randya. -lava	-funa	-rata
„ see ...	-vōna	-bōna. -laba, -labisa	-bōna	-vōna. (-laba = search)	-vōna	-vōna, -vōna
„ 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. -rōbala
„ 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 ŠI-GWAMBA

Few traces of preprefixes, except in southern dialects of Ši-roŋga and Ši-konde.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mhu**, **Mw**, **Amu** (Ši-konde), **Wa** (honorific) (mu, yu-, u-); 2. **Ba**, **Bha**, **Va**, **Baba** (honorific), **Aba** (Ši-konde) (ba, va-); 3. **Mu**, **M**, **Mw**, **Nw**, **N**, **Amu** (Ši-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. **Ši**, **Ci** (ši, 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).

Ši- 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, õ-); 4. **Me**·, **Ni**· (*rare*) (me-, e); 5. **Le**· (le, y'-); 6. **Ma**· (ma-, a); 7. **Se**· (se); 8. **Ri**·, **Li**· (ri, ce-); 9. —, **N**·, **N**· (—, n-, e); 10. **Li**<sup>1</sup>, **Ri**· (? **Di**· in Se-pēdi) (ri-, tse, ce-); 11. **Le**· (rarely **Lω**·) (lω-, le); 12. missing; 13. **Xa**·<sup>2</sup>, **Ha**· (almost extinct, rare in a prepositional or adverbial form); 14. **Vω**· (vω, vʒω-); 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-sūthŏ 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 Toŋaland (Delagoa Bay district), between the mouth of the Limpopo river and Lake St. Lucia—inland to the Lōbōmbō mountains and the Komati river.

71 e. **Šilo**i is spoken in the Eastern Transvaal and Portuguese East Africa, between the Lipalule and Umkōmati rivers.

71 f. **Šigwamba** is spoken in Portuguese South-east Africa and the North-east Transvaal between the Limpopo and Lipalule rivers and as far north as the south-east flanks of the 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. **Sesūthŏ** is spoken in Basutoland and the eastern part of Orange Free State; **Sepēdi** in the west and south-west of the Transvaal.

<sup>1</sup> The initial consonant of the 8th and 10th prefixes in **Sesūthŏ** 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**.

<sup>2</sup> The form **Ka**· which appears so commonly in **Se-sūthŏ** and in cognate tongues is really a contraction of **Kwa**· (**Ku** + a).

## GROUP S

### THE BECUANA-TRANSVAAL LANGUAGES (*continued*)

74. Se-cuana *Dialects*<sup>1</sup>      74 a. Se-maŋgwato      74 b. Si-kwalo      74 c. Njenji or Zinzi

## GROUP T

### THE ZULU-KAFIR LANGUAGES

75. pōsa ('Kafir' dialects)      75 a. Zulu      75 b. Swazi      75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)<sup>2</sup>  
76. Gaza-A-ŋwoni (N.E. Zulu)

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwalo 74 c. Njenji	75. pōsa ( <i>Kafir dialects</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwoni)
Adze ... ..	Petlo <i>or</i> Pētlu. Palw (74 b)	Isi-peŋpe.	Isam-pōtō	Sa-ñdele	Isa-ñceli.	Kin-jenje.
Animal, wild beast	Se-cedi. Se-ōka. Se-batana. Fwofwō (74 b)	Isi-ŭ. I-bubesi. Im-bulu	Isi-ŭ. Iny-amaza-ne	Si-ŭ ; zi-ŭ	Iny-amaza-ne	Iny-amaza-na
Ant ... ..	Cōswa-ne, Cōswa-ni. Si-rui (74 b)	Isa-pompōw. Im-bōwa-ne	Pompōŭ. Im-bōwa-ne. In-tutw-ane	In-tfutfwane. Itin-čangōse	Izim-pōwompōw. Ubu-nyoŋw	M-bamba. In-tuta-na ; izi- Mu-swa
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-tlwa, Mō-tlhwa ; <i>pl.</i> me- N-thlwa. Bu-twa (74 b)	In-tlwa	hlwa. Mu-hlwa <i>or</i> Umu-hlwa	Umū-hlwa	Umu-hlwa	
Arm ... ..	Le-cōhō ; <i>pl.</i> ma-bōwō. Li-zōhō. Li-sōwō (74 b)	Um-kōnō. Isi-konō. Iñ-gālō	Um-kōnō. Iñ-galō <sup>4</sup>	Umu-khōnō. Iñ-galō	Iñ-galō, U-galu	C-anja ; ny-anja. Iñ-galō
Arrow ... ..	Mō-cwi, Mō-cu, Mō-ci. Li-sō (74 b)	U-tōwō, I-tōŭ. U-dalō	Um-dibišelō	Ubu-cōki	Um-cōkwō	M-cōhi. Um-dibicōwō
Axe ... ..	Se-lēpē. Se-kxōbō. Chaka (74 b)	I-zembe	I-zembe. Im-bazō. I-gaulō	Li-zembe <i>or</i> I-zembe. Im-bazō	I-hlōga	Li-zembe ; ama-
Baboon ... ..	Cwene. Kxatla (74 a). Pombwi (74 b)	Im-fene. Iñ-gōŭ	Im-fene. In-ziŋga. Ili-konde	Im-fene ; iti+. Iñ-gōbiyane	In-dwaŋu	Li-ani

<sup>1</sup> 74 represents the speech of the Ba-tlarō, Ba-tlapiñ (*or* -xlapiñ), Ba-rōloñ, Ba-hurutse, Ba-waŋketsi, and Ba-kwena. 74 a stands for the Se-maŋgwato of Khamā's country and the Ngami basin (Se-twana); 74 b is Si-kwalo, the 'Makwalo' 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. Barotseland. The many Si-luyi (Si-rotse) words in Si-kwalo are not given.

<sup>2</sup> The word Le-tebele in Se-sūthō = 'Red Kafir'.

<sup>3</sup> The dialects include Feŋgu, Bača, and Pondwō words, and the woman's speech, Hlōnipa. Hl- after a word is an abbreviation for Hlōnipa. (F.) stands for Feŋgu.

<sup>4</sup> The Old Bantu root -bōkwō for 'arm' probably exists in Zulu in the words Um-bōkwō (*elephant's trunk*) and Ulu-bōkwō (*a long staff for old men, a 'long arm'*).

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 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-ṅwoni)
Back ... ..	Mu-tlhana. Mu-kōtla. Mu-kwōkōtō (74 b)	Um-hlana. Um-vā. I-ṓōlō	Um-hlana	Um-hlana. Um-hlubulō	Um-hlandhla	M-sana. Ki-ṅutu
Banana ... ..	Li-kondi (74 b)	...	U-kōva	U-kōva. Iṅ-kamaṅṅō	...	Li-hōva
Beard ... ..	Tedu ; di-tedū	In-cēbe. In-devu ; u-	I-levu ; ama- Isi-levu	Isi-levu ; iti-	In-devu, Isi-devu	Ki-refu
Bee ... ..	N-ōse, N-ōtshe ; pl. di-+. N-tsi-ya- n-ōtsi	Iny-ōsi	Iny-ōsi	Iny-ōsi ; iti-	Iny-ōsi	Luny-ōsi
Belly, abdo- men	M-pa Lō-bala. M-ba (74 b). Mu-hōlu (74 b)	Isi-sū. Isi-nene	Isi-sū. Um-bili-ni	Isi-sū ; iti-	Isi-sū	Lu-su
Bird ... ..	N-ōny-ane	In-tāka, I-daka	Iny-ōni. In-taka	Iny-ōni	Iny-ōni	Ny-ōni
Blood ... ..	Ma-di, Ma-li. Le-tsadi (wound)	I-gazi. I-bende. Ubu-bende (blood of cattle)	I-gazi	Iṅ-gati	I-gazi or Iṅ-gazi	ṅ-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-sapō ; pl. ma-rapō	I-tāmbō	I-tāmbō. Isi-tupa (small bone, finger bone)	Li-tsambō	I-tāmbō	Li-tambu
Borassus palm	Mu-kulwani, Mu-lala (74 b)	...	I-laka	I-lala	I-lala	Li-lala. M-kōma
Bow ... ..	Bō-ra ; pl. ma-ra. Le-kampha-ne. Bu-ta (74 b)	Is-apeta, Isi-peta. Iṅ-pumbu	Um-dibityelō	Ili-gubu. Bu-tyōki	Um-dibityelō. Iṅ-gōbelō	M-cōhi
Bowels ... ..	Le-la ; ma-la	Ama-tumbu	Ama-tumbu	Ema-tfumbu	Ama-tumbu	Lu-tumbō. M-biri-ni
Brains ... ..	Bō-bōkō	Ubu-ḑōpō, -ḑōpu	Ubu-ḑōpō	Ubu-ḑōpō. Bu-ḑōpō	Ubu-ḑōpō	U-ḑōpō or U-ḑōpō
Breast (man's)	Se-huba. Si-fuba (74 b)	Isi-fuba. U-gaṅga, U-kāka (F.)	Isi-fuba	Isi-fuba	Isi-fuba	Ki-fuwa. ṅ-gaṅga
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-kxōnō-ne. Mō-xōlōli. Mō-nna', 'Nna-ke, ḑc. Mw-ana-hesō. 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-fō ; bom-fō, -aba-fō. Um-na-ketfu	Um-na, Um-ne. Um-zalw-ane	M-fō. M-tana- M-kuru. Ki-nini

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwatw 74 b. Si-kwɔlwɔ 74 c. Njenji	75. ḶḶosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwoni)
Buffalo ...	N-at', N-are. N-ali (74 b)	Iny-ati	Iny-ati	Iny-atsi	Iny-ati	Ny-ati
Bull ...	Pōō. <sup>1</sup> Pōhw (74 b)	Iñ-kunzi	Iñ-kunzi	Iñ-kunt'i	Iñ-kunzi	...
Buttocks ...	Le-saxw; <i>pl.</i> ma-raxw. (Lw-raxw = <i>large but-</i> <i>tocks</i> )	Izi-būnw; um- Iny-oŋga. I-kafu. Im-pundu. Izi-bini	Izi-tibili. I-tyweba	Iti-bunw. In-tsula	Izi-bunu	Li-takw; ma-
Canoe...	Mw-korw	Um-kombe	Kepe (Isi-). Um-kumbi	Um-khumbi	Um-kwɔw. Isi-kepe	M-kumbi. Li-gwamba
Cat ...	Phaxe	Im-paka	Im-paka. Im-bwɔdhla. In-dlɔzi	Madu, Māt'u; w-mat'u	Uñ-kazi; oñ-kazi	M-paka. M-lamu. N-wawi N-kwɔw
Cattle...	Ma-tlhape. Li-kumw (74 b)	Iñ-kwɔw. I-nomb'e <sup>2</sup>	Iziñ-kwɔw	Iñ-kwɔw. Iñ-ombe?	Iñ-kwɔw	N-kwɔw
Charcoal ...	Le-xala; ma- Ma-sala (74 b)	I-lāhle	Ama-lahle	Ema-lahle	Ama-lahle	...
Chief ...	Kxwsi. (Bw-xwsi = <i>chieftainship</i> ). Mu-rena (74 b)	Iñ-kwsi, Iñ-kw's, Iñ-gw's. Uku-mkani	Iñ-kwzi, In-kw's. In-duna	Iñ-gwsi; ama- Si-kulu	Iñ-kwzi	Li-kwzi. Li-duna. M-lum-zana
Child ...	Nw-ana; b-ana	Um-ntw-ana; aba-ntw-ana. U-sana; in-tsana. U-sapw; in-tsapw	Um-ntw-ana	Umn-tfw-ana. Iñ-gān'	Um-ntw-ana. Iñ-gane	M-tw-ana
Cloth ...	Kxai. Kubō. Si-apalw (74 b)	Iñ-gubw ( <i>blanket</i> ). Um-nyōbe	Iñ-gubw	Iñ-gubw. Li-biya	Iñ-gubw	Ny-ura
Cold ...	Tsi-didi. Se-rami	g-wɔwla. -banda. I-pepō. Ubu-sika	Ma-kaza. Ma-kazi	Ema-kata. Ama-kati	Ma-kaza	Li-ɕwa
Country ...	Le-hātshe. Naha (74 b)	Ili-zwe	Ili-zwe	Ili-ve	Ili-zwe	Li-zwe
Cow ...	Kxwɔw e nama-xadi. Kumw e sihali (74 b)	Iñ-kōmw. Imazi yeñ-kwɔw	Iñ-kōmw	Iñ-kōmw. Iñ-kom-ati	Iñ-kwɔw-kazi. In-sikazi	N-kwɔw-kazi
Crocodile ...	Kwena	Iñ-gwenya	Iñ-gwenya	Iñ-gwenya	Iñ-gwenya	N-gwenya. Iñ-gwa ny-ama
Day ...	Le-tsatsi. Mu-tsi Mw-tlha. Li-zazi (74 b)	U-suku; in-tsukw. I-mini. Um-hlā. Uku-sā. Um-sw. -sa	U(lu)-suku. Umu-hla	Ulu-suku. Umū-hla	U-suku. I-laña	Lu-siku. M-šlana
Devil, evil spirit	...	I-zabula-ne. Um-šwɔwgu	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Cf. M-bwɔw, 'buffalo'.

<sup>2</sup> 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-maṅgwatṵ 74 b. Si-kṵṵṵṵ 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḑosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅṵṵṵ)
Doctor (medicine man)	Naka, Naki. Mw-alahi (74 b)	Iny-aṅgi or Um. Is-anu-se. Um-nisi. U-gṵṵṵṵ	Iny-aṅga, Um-elapi	Iny-aṅga. Iny-aṅgi	Iny-aṅa. Is-anu-se	Ny-aṅga
Dog ... ..	N-ca ; din-ca. M-psa. Se-heke ḑ	In-ja. I-bet'a (Hl.)	In-ja	In-ja	In-ja	Yin-ja. Kayin-ja
Donkey ...	Phike	Im-boṅṅṵṵ	Im-boṅṅṵṵ	...	...	Li-duwe
Door, doorway	Se-cwalṵ. Si-kwalṵ. Mṵ-yakṵ (74 b)	Um-nyaṅṅṵ, U-hlaṅṅṵ. Isi-valṵ. I-sāṅṅṵ	Isi-valṵ. Um-nyaṅṅṵ	Isi-valṵ. Um-nyaṅṅṵ	Isi-valṵ. Um-nyaṅṅṵ	Ki-varṵ. Mi-aṅṅṵ, Li-saṅṅṵ. M-samṵ
Dream ...	Torṵ (see 'sleep'). (Lora = to dream. Mṵ-lori = dreamer)	I-pupa	I-pupa. Ili-pupṵ	Uku-budza. Li-budvṵ. Uku-b'ṵda	...	Li-pupa. U-toṅṅṵ
Drum ... ..	Mṵ-ṵpa. Mu-lupa (74 b)	I-gubu. (Iṅ-gṵṵṵ = a song or dance sung to drum accom- paniment)	Isi-gubu. (Iṅ-gṵṵṵ = a dance to the drum)	Iṅ-guṅṅṵ. Iṅ-tumbula. Isi-gube	Iṅ-kuṅṅṵ	Numburu
Ear ... ..	Tsṵbe. Zebe (74 b)	In-dlṵbe, In-jlebe	In-dlebe. Uku-tu (behind the ear)	In-dhlebe	In-dlebe	N-slewe, N-jewe
Egg ... ..	Le-e ; ma-e. Li-yi (74 b)	I-ṵanda. I-tyanda (Hl.)	I-ṵanda or I-ṵanda	I-ṵandz'a	I-ṵanda	Li-ṵanda
Elephant ...	Tlṵṵ. Tṵṵ (74 b, c).	In-dlṵvu, In-jlṵvu	In-dlṵvu	In-dhlṵvu	Iṅ-kubu	N-ṵlṵfu
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-ṵtlṵṵ ; ma-ṵtlṵṵ. L-itṵ (74 b)	Il-isṵ ; ama-sṵ. Il-ihlṵ ; am-ehlṵ	Il-isṵ ; am-ehlṵ. (Um-bṵṵṵṵ = vision)	Il-isṵ ; am-ehlṵ	Il-ihlṵ ; am-ehlṵ	L-isṵ ; m-esṵ
Face, forehead	Se-ha-tlṵṵṵṵ. Pata (74 b)	Ubu-sṵ. I-bunzi	Ubu-sṵ	Ubu-sṵ. I-bṵnti	Ubu-sṵ	U-sṵ
Fat, oil ...	Ma-fura. Ma-fula (74 b). Ma-fura (75 c)	Ama-futa. -nṵṵṵ	Ama-futa. -nona	Ama-futs'a	Ama-ṵṵṵṵ	Ma-futa
Father ...	Hara, Rara ; pl. ba-ra. Ha-rṵ. Rrṵ. N-date (74 b)	U-sṵ, U-yise = father. U-bawṵ = my father. U-yihlṵ = thy father	U-baba. U-yihlṵ. U-yise	U-baba, Babe. U-yihlṵ. U-yise	U-baba. U-yihlṵ. U-yise	Bawa. Isṵ, Ise
Fear ... ..	Poiṵṵ. Boiha	Uk'oyika	Ukw-esaba	Ukw-esaba	U-valṵ. Ku-saba	ṅ-gwara. Ku-sawa

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mangwatō 74 b. Si-kōwōwō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḑōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅṅoni)
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 ...	Mō-lēw	Um-lilō. Um-basō. (Uku-ōta = <i>to warm.</i> Is'ōta = <i>heat</i> )	Um-lilō. (Uku-ōta = <i>to warm one- self at fire</i> )	Um-lilō	Um-lilō	M-basō
Fish ...	Tlhapi. Tapi (74 b)	In-hlanzi, In-tlanzi	In-hlanzi	In-blanti	In-hlanzi	Sanzi; <i>pl.</i> zi-sanzi
Foot ...	Lō-naō; di- Li-utu (74 b)	U-nyawō	U-nyawō. Um-lenze	Ulu-nyawō	Ulu-nyawō	Lu-nyawō
Forest ...	Se-kxwa. Mu-situ (74 b)	I-hlati	I-hlati	I-hlats'i	I-hlati	Li-slati. M-dondō. Li-pōgorō N-kuku
Fowl ...	Kuku. Kōhō (74 b)	Iñ-kūku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	N-kuku
Frog ...	Se-xwaxwa. Sim-bōtwi (74 b)	I-sele. I-pōpō	I-selesele. In-dhlandhla	I-sele	I-pōpō	Cule. Li-curūwe
Ghost ...	Se-dimō; Dimō; bō-dimō. Bu-lombō (74 b)	Um-londe. Um-nyanya	Isi-tunzi. Ili-dhlōzi	Si-yiya-ne. Um-kōbō. Isi-tunti	Isi-tuhw-ane. Um-kōbō	Li-slōzi
Giraffe ...	Tlutwa. Tutwa (74 b)	I-ḏōwa. U-nōhuda	In-dhlu-la-mi-ti	...	In-tudhla	...
Girl ...	Mō-setsa-na. Mō-rōba. Mu-sisa-na (74 b)	In-tombi. In-domba-zān'	In-tombi. Ḑikiza	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-buti	Im-buzi	M-buzi
,, (he) ...	Phōkō	Im-poṅṅō	Im-poṅṅō. Isi-beva	...	...	Li-poṅṅō
God ...	Mō-dimō	U-hlāṅgá; <i>pl.</i> in-tlāṅgá ( <i>'sun'</i> ). U-thipō	U-tipō	Uñ-kulu-ñ-kulu, Mu-kulu mu-ñcanti, Um-kulule	Um-limō	Mu-luṅu
Grandparent	Hara-mō-xōwō. Rra-m'mō-xōwō. Kuku; bō + (74 b)	U-bau-m-kulu. U-ma-kale ♀	U-kūlu. U-kōkō	Gōṅṅō	...	Gōṅṅō
Grass ...	Bō-yañu, Bu-dyañu. Bu-jwañgi (74 b)	U-tyani. Iñ-kōta. Iñ-ḏa	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-toṅgama- ne	...	Li-tabele

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 74 b. Si-kooloolo 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 (‘he runs before’)	Im-paṅgele	Im-paṅgele	I-tendele	Paṅgea. ṅgera-ṅgera-ne
Gun ... ..	Tḥoboolō. Toboolo (74 b). Tobōro (74 c)	Um-pū. Um-boboo	Isi-bamu	Isi-bamu	Um-poboo	Ki-bamu
Hair ... ..	Mo-riri; me- Mu-lili (74 b)	U-nwele, In-wēle	U-nwele	Lu-nwele; ti-	U-nwele	Lu-nwele
Hand ... ..	Se-atla. (Lo-xohe = palm). Li-zohoo (74 b)	Is-anthla, Is-andla	Is-andhla	I-hlānza, Is-ānza, Is-andhla	Is-andhla	C-anja
Head ... ..	Tḥōxō. Tōho (74 b)	In-tloko. In-klōko. In-kanda	I-kanda. In-hlōko	I-kanda. In-hlōko	I-kanda. In-hlōko	Li-kanda. Ṣoko
Heart ... ..	Pelo. Pilu (74 b)	I-papu. In-tliziyo. Um-ṗelo	In-hliziyo. Um-camaṅgu	In-hlitiyo	In-hliziyo	Ṣiziyo
Heel ... ..	Ṣe-rēte, Se-rētē. Li-zoto (74 b)	Isi-tende	Isi-tende	Isi-tsendse	Isi-tende	Ki-tende; vi-
Hide ... ..	Le-tlalo	Isi-kumba. U-gōgō. In-hlonze	Isi-kumba	Isi-kumba. Ulu-gōgō	Isi-koko	Ki-kumba
Hill ... ..	Tḥotā. T’aba. Li-lundu (74 b)	Isi-duli. In-duli	Um-maṅwo. I-duli. In-taba	In-tsaba. In-t’aba	In-taba	Ka-ntawa. Ki-duli
Hippopotamus	Kubu	Im-vubu	Im-vubu	Im-vubu	Im-vubu	Ki-boko
Hoe ... ..	Mo-xoma. Mu-huma (74 b)	I-kuba. I-kaba	I-kuba	I-kuba	I-kuba	Li-ṗuwa. Li-kwece
Honey ... ..	Din-ose. Lin-ōzi (74 b)	Ub-usi. Ug-uzi (Pondw). In-ṗindi	Ub-usi. Ul-uju. Iziny-ōsi	Itiny-ōsi. Ulu-ju	Iny-ōsi	Uci
Horn ... ..	Lo-naka	U(lu)-pondoo	U(lu)-pondoo.	Ulu-pondvoo; itim-pondvoo	Ulu-pondoo	Lu-pondoo
House ... ..	N-tlo; ma-tlo. Gae, Le-gae. N-du (74 b)	In-thlu, In-dlu. U-ṗande; in-ṗande, ulu-ṗande. (I-kaya = home <sup>1</sup> )	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-paṅwo
Husband ... ..	Mo-nōna. Mu-nna (74 b)	Um-yeni. In-doda	In-doda	In-dvodsa	...	N-dwela. Lin-dōda
Hyena ... ..	Phiri. Thūkwī. Si-tuṅgwani (74 b)	Im-pisi. In-ṗūka	Im-pisi. I-dela-bu-toṅwo	Im-pisi	Im-pisi	...
Iron ... ..	Cipi, Ts’ipi. Sipi (74 b)	In-tsimbi. Isi-nyiti, Izi-ṗiti	In-simbi	In-simbi	In-simbi	Simbi. U-tali

<sup>1</sup> Ubu-moo = dwelling. Ubu-me = condition. I-moo = abode. Um-mi = inhabitant.

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Island ...	Se-tf'ake. Si-ṵli (74 b)	Isi-ḳiti	Isi-ḳiṅgi	Isi-hleṅga	Isi-hleni	Ki-rumba
Ivory ...	Lw-naka	Ama-bamba	U-pondṵ lwen-dhlṵvu	Ulu-pondvṵ Iwe n-dhlṵvu	U-pondṵ lwe n-kubu	Li-zinyṵ lya n-ṣlṵfu
Knee ...	Le-ṅōle. Li-ṅwele (74 b)	I-dṵṵ	I-dṵṵ	Li-dv'alo, Li-d'alo	I-dṵṵ	Li-doro
Knife ...	Thipa. Tipa (74 b)	Isi-cece. I-mēla	U-mese	Umṅ-kwa. I-godywa	Iṅ-ḳamu	Mu-kwa. M-kondṵ
Lake, sea ...	Le-ts'a. Li-sa (74 b)	I-d'ibi. I-dike. I-dweba. Isi-ziba. Ulw-andle; <i>pl. i-</i>	I-daṅgu. Ulw-andhle	Li-ḳibi. I-dami	I-ḳibi	Ki-siwa. Lu-anṣe
Leg ...	Le-ḳutu; ma- Le-utu (74 a), Ki-utu (74 b)	Um-lenze. In-tuṅṅṵ ( <i>shin</i> )	Um-lenzi	Um-lent'e	Um-lenzi	M-lenze
Leopard ...	Le-ṅaṅ. ṅ-gwi (74 b)	Iṅ-gwe. I-hlṵzi, In-dlṵzi	Iṅ-gwe. Iṅ-gwavu	Iṅ-gwe	Iṅ-gwe	Iṅ-gwe
Lion ...	Tau	In-damse. Iṅ-gonyama. I-bubesi	I-bubesi. Im-bube. Iṅ-gonyama	I-bubesi, Im-bube. Iṅ-gonyama	Isi-lwana	M-pondoro. Ki-rwani. M-pwoṅṅṵ. ṅ-gwenyama
Lips ...	Pṵṅnama. Mu-lṵmṵ (74 b)	Um-lebe; imi- Isi-lebe; izi- Im-bṵvu	U(lu)-debe; izin-debe. Imi-lṵmṵ	U-debe. Bebebe	In-debe	M-lṵmṵ; mi-
Magic ...	Bo-loi. Tṵṵ (74 b)	Ubu-ti. ( <i>The root -lṵza connected with ventriloquial whistling</i> ).	In-takato. (Ubu-lṵzi = <i>magical whistling, ventriloquism</i> )	Uku-loya. Um-liṅṅṵ	Ubu-tagati. (Loya = <i>to bewitch</i> )	U-takati. U-lṵwi
Maize ...	Mm-idi. Mṵ-vṵpu. Se-maka (74 a). <sup>1</sup> M-bṵnyi (74 b)	Um-bṵna. Um-bilṵ. U-tiya	Um-bila	Um-bila. Um-luṅgu	Umu-mbu	Mu-mbu. Ki-maṅga
Man ...	Mṵ-thu; ba-thṵ	Um-ntu; aba-ntu. M-fṵ ( <i>a mortal</i> ); aba-fṵ <sup>2</sup>	Umu-ntu; aba-ntu	Umu-ntfu; aba-	Umu-ntu; aba-	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu
Male ...	Mṵ-nṵna, Mo-nna. (Bṵ-thṵ = <i>manhood</i> )	In-dṵda. In-duna	In-dṵda. -silisa. In-duna	Um-duna	In-dṵda	...
Meat ...	N-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mo-re. Mṵ-lemṵ. Se-tf'are. Mu-li-ana (74 b)	I-yeza. Ubu-ti. Isi-ny-aṅṅṵ	Umu-ti. I-kubalṵ	Umu-tsi	Umu-ti	Mu-ti

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Ci-maṅga of Yaṵ.<sup>2</sup> From Um-fṵ (*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-silifi, 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-cagṵ	Lu-si. Ma-si
Monkey ...	Kxatla. Kxabṵ. N-jṵṵṵ (74 b). Bonji (74 b)	Iṅ-kau	Iṅ-kau	Iṅ-kau	Iṅ-kau	Li-gṵca-ne
Moon, moon- light	Kxw-edi. Nw-edi (74 a). Kweli (74 b)	I-nyaṅga. Uny-ezi. (Ikw-ezi = planet)	I-nyaṅga. Uny-ezi	Ulny-ezi. I-nyaṅga	I-nyaṅga	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. ṅina
Mountain ...	Le-ncwe. Thaba	In-taba	In-taba	In-tsaba	In-taba	N-tawa
Mouth ...	Mṵ-lṵṵṵ	Um-lṵṵṵ	Um-lṵṵṵ	Um-lṵṵṵ	Um-lṵṵṵ	M-lṵṵṵ
Nail (of finger or toe) ...	Lṵn-ala	U-zipṵ	U-zipṵ	Lu-galṵ	Ulu-zipṵ	Lu-zipṵ
Name ... ..	Li-ina. Le-bitṵṵ. 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-jiṅṵṵ. Um-ṵala	In-tsamṵ. Um-pṵmbṵ	In-tamṵ	N-tamu. M-sundurṵ. Ki-ṅatṵ
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-pumṵṵ, Um-pumṵṵ. Um-bombṵ (the bridge)	Im-pṵmulṵ. Um-bombṵ	Im-pṵmulṵ	Im-pumṵṵ	M-pumṵṵ
Ox ... ..	Kxṵṵṵṵ. Kumṵ (74 b). Pulu (74 b)	Iṅ-kṵṵṵṵ. Iṅ-gṵṵṵṵ. Iṅ-kabi	Iṅ-kabi. Im-bapṵ. Iṅ-kṵṵṵ	Iṅ-kabi. I-ṅombe	Iṅ-kabi	ṅ-kṵṵṵṵ. Li-boyṵ. Kawṵ
Paddle ...	Si-labṵ (74 b)	U-pini	I-pini	Ulu-gweṅla	...	...
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)-bṵṵṵ. Um-tonṵṵ	U(lu)-bṵṵṵ. Um-tonṵṵ	Ulu-bṵṵṵ. Um-tṵṵṵ	Ulu-bṵṵṵ. Um-tonṵṵ	...
Pig ... ..	Kulube. Kulubi (74 b)	Iṅ-gulube. I-haṅgu	Iṅ-gulube. Iṅ-kṵṵṵṵṵ	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-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwalo 74 c. Njenji	75. Posa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwani)
Place ... ..	Helow; ma-helow. Xwlo. Lw-baka. Ha- ( <i>prefix</i> )	In-dāwō	In-dāwō	In-dzawō	In-dawō	N-dawō. Ki-kuŋga
Rain ... ..	Pula	Im-vula	Im-vula	Im-vula	I-zulu	M-vula
Rat (sometimes large mouse)	Le-būdi. Le-kōte. Peba	Im-pūku. I-buzi	I-buzi. Im-puku	I-gundw-ane	I-gundw-ane	Li-gundw-ane. M-bewa
Rhinoceros	Chukudu. Keŋinyani. Kōbaōba. Kxētloa	Um-kombe	U-peja-ne	Um-kombō	I-beja-ne. Um-kombō. Um-hōfu	...
River ... ..	N-waka. Mw-lapō	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>Hl.</i> ). Um-endō. In-tlele. Um-zila ( <i>cattle or waggon track</i> )	In-dlela	Um-kaŋgō. Um-gwaŋcō. In-dhlela	In-dlela	N-jira
Salt ... ..	Le-cwai. Li-swai (7 b)	I-tyuwa. I-tyiwa. (Mu-ŋcū = <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-tlhoŋi; 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	Šoni; zi-šoni
Sheep... ..	Ŋ-kū. Ŋ-gu (74 b)	Im-vu. I-guša	Im-vu	Im-vu	Im-vu	Yim-vu; zim-vu
Shield... ..	Thebe	I-k'aka. I-kawu. I-hau	Isi-hlaŋgu. I-rau <i>or</i> I-yau	Isi-kapu, Ili-hawu. Si-hlaŋga	...	...
Shoulder ... ..	Le-rudi. Le-xetla. Li-heta (74 b)	I-gcalāba	I-hlombe. I-čeba	Li-hlombe. Li-čebe	I-hlombe	Li-šombe
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-xō-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-♀ (Mo-tl'aŋka = <i>servant</i> ), Mu-taŋga (74 b)	I-kōbōka	Iŋ-čōbōka. Isi-čili	Si-g'ili	Um-sutu. I-ciŋa. Li-hōfi	Mu-fu. M-cawa

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 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-ŋwoni)
Sleep ...	Bw-rōkō. Bu-lōkw (74 b)	Ubu-toŋgw. Ubu-tuya	Ubu-toŋgw	Ubu-t'ōŋgw, Ubu-tfōŋgw. Zela. U-lele	Ubu-toŋw	U-toŋw
Smoke ...	Mw-si, M-usi	Um-si. Ulu-si	Umū-si. Isi-si	In-tfutfu. In-tut'u	In-tutu	Mu-si
Snake ...	N-ōxa, N-ōha. (Si-bidi = <i>viper</i> ) (74 b)	Iny-ōka. (I-mamba = <i>python</i> ). I-foli. I-nunu	Iny-ōka. (In-hlwatu = <i>python</i> ). I-mamba. (I-pimbi = <i>puff-adder</i> )	Iny-ōka	Iny-ōga	Ny-ōka
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. Iŋ-kweŋkwe	Uny-ana. In-doda-na	Um-sawa. In-dvodza-na. In-doda-na	In-doda-na. Um-fa-na	M-tw-ana. M-ta'. M-fa-na
Song ...	Pina ( <i>dance, also</i> ). Kōma ( <i>drum</i> ). Binw (74 b)	I-čulw. Iŋ-goma	I-gama. I-hubō. Isi-hlabelew	Iŋ-goma. Isi-hlabelew	Isi-hlabeli. Iŋ-goma	U-yimbw
Spear ...	Le-rumw	Um-kontw. Isi-kali, Isi-yēle	Um-kontw. Isi-yeyele. I-çaça	Isi-kali	Um-kontw	M-kondw
Spirit, soul	M-ōa. Mw-eya, Mw-ēa. Mw-dimw	Um-oya. Um-šalwogu	Um-oya. Um-lwzi. I-dhlwzi. I-toŋw	Um-kwbw. M-pefumw	Um-oya. Um-pefumulo	...
Star ...	Na-ledi	Ikw-ezi. Iŋ-kwe-ŋkw-ezi Iŋkany-esi	Iŋkany-ezi. Ikw-ezi	Iŋkany-eti	Iŋkany-ezi, Iŋ-kwe-kw-izi	Lukany-ezi
Stick ...	Tsamma. Thupa. Tōba-ni	Ulu-ti. In-t'ōnga. Ulu-swazi; in-tswazi	Ulu-ti	Ulu-ti. In-dvuku. In-dugu	Ulu-ti. In-toña	N-duku. N-toŋga. Lu-swazi
Stone, bare rock	Le-ncwe; ma-ye, ma-dye. Li-jwe (74 b)	Ili-tye, Ili-ce. Ili-wa. I-tala	Ili-tye	I-gbwe. I-je, I-je. Ili-tye	Ili-tye	Li-ce
Stool ...	Si-pula (74 b)	...	Isi-hlalw	Si-hlalw	Isi-hlalw	...
Sun ...	Le-tsatsi. Li-zazi (74 b)	I-laŋga. I-gala. Is-ōta ( <i>HL</i> )	I-laŋga	I-laŋga. I-cisa	I-laŋga	Li-raŋga
Tail (of an animal)	Mw-xatla. Mu-hata (74 b)	Um-sila	Um-sila. I-cōba	Ili-šōba	Um-sila	Li-cōwa. M-sira
Tear, tears	Keledi. Mw-ōkw (74 b)	Inye-mbezi	Unye-mbezi; <i>pl. i-</i> Ama-sende	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-xōdu. Li-šoli (74 b)	I-sela. Ny-ōŋwōza	I-sela	Li-sela	I-sela	M-bafa
Thigh ...	Se-rōpe. Si-lupi (74 b)	I-taŋga	I-taŋga	I-taŋga, I-tsaŋga	...	...

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwatᵱ 74 b. Si-kᵱᵱᵱᵱ 74 c. Njenji	75. ᵱᵱᵱᵱ (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅᵱᵱᵱᵱ)
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)	l(i-i)va; am-eva. Ukw-eva. Um-ṅga; imi-ṅga. Um-kiwa-ni	l(i-i)va; am-eva	l(i-i)va. Emany-eva	l(i-i)va; am-eva	L-ifa; m-efa
Tobacco ...	Mᵱ-cᵱᵱᵱ. Gwai (74 b)	l-cuba	U-gwai	l(i-i)gwayi. I-kwāi	U-gwai	Li-gwayi. Li-fᵱᵱi
To-day ...	Xo-mpi yenᵱ. Ka-yenᵱ. Ka-cekᵱ (74 b)	Nam-hla. Nam-hla-nje	Namu-hla	Lᵱmu-hla	Lamu-hla	Namu-ṱla
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-nyᵱᵱ
To-morrow	Kamᵱ-ṱᵱ. Kamu-sᵱ (74 b)	ṅgom-sᵱ	ṅgomu-sᵱ	ṅge-mu-sᵱ. Ku-sasa	Umu-sᵱ	Ku-sasa
Tongue ...	Lᵱ-leme; ṱ. di-teme. Li-limi (74 b)	Ulw-imi	U(lu)-limi. (l(i-i)laka = uvula, soft palate, root of tongue)	Ulu-lwimi	U-limi	Lu-limi
Tooth... ..	Le-inᵱ; m-enū	I(l(i)z-inyᵱ; am-enyᵱ, ama-zinyᵱ	l(i-i)zinyᵱ; ama-	Li-tinyᵱ; ama-	l(i-i)zinyᵱ; ama-	Li-zinyᵱ; ma-
Town... ..	Mᵱ-tsᵱ. Mu-zi (74 b)	Um-zi	Umū-zi	Umū-ti. Weba-lumbi (i. e. the place of white men)	Umū-zi	Mu-zi
Tree ... ..	Se-tl'are. Kᵱᵱᵱ (74 b, c). Mo-re (as a source of medicine)	Um-ti; imi-ti	Umū-ti	Umū-tsi. l(i-i)hlahla, Si-hlᵱᵱla	l(i-i)hlahla	Kimu-ti
Twins ...	Ma-hatla	I-wele; ama-wele	Ama-pahla. Ama-wele	Ema-pahla. Ema-wele	Ama-pahla	Li-paṱa; ma-
Urine ... ..	Mᵱ-tl'apᵱ. Mu-lutu (74 b)	Um-damᵱ. Um-kamᵱ. Um-tondᵱ. Ubu-tundᵱ	Um-tyᵱbiṅṅᵱ. Um-tondᵱ	Um-tfondᵱᵱ. Um-tundᵱ	Um-tondᵱ	M-tundᵱ
Vein ... ..	Lu-sika; di-tsika. Mu-thapᵱ	Um-tambᵱ? (Um-sip'a = sinew, nerve, vein)	Um-tāmbᵱ	Um-tsambᵱ	Um-tambᵱ	...
War ... ..	Di-ra. <sup>1</sup> Xᵱ-lwa. <sup>2</sup> N-twā (74 b). Tl'abanᵱ (74 a)	Uku-lwa, Uku-lw-ana. U-tabi. Im-fazwe. Ubu-t'a (violence)	Izi-ta, Uku-lwa. Im-fazwe. Im-pi	Im-pi. Uku-lwa	Ugu-lwa	Yim-pi. Ku-lwa

<sup>1</sup> The classical 'Vi-ta'.<sup>2</sup> The classical 'Ku-rwa'.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-māngwatω 74 b. Si-kwōwō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwōni)
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-tombω. Ama-ze	Um-tombω	Um-jēlō	...	Li-puputω
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-	Ili-kiwa	...
Wife ...	Mω-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-iya (74 b)	I-pepω. Im-bepω. Um-oya; imim-oya	Isi-pepω	Um-oya	Isi-pepω. Um-oya	M-oya; mi-oya
Witch, sor- cerer	Mω-loi. Se-hēp'e (74 a). Se-t'wōdi. Mω-takhati. Mu-loyi (74 b)	I-gqwiya. Um-takati. Um-lōzi. Isa-nuse ( <i>from-nuka</i> ). <sup>1</sup> I-piṅanisa	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	Tωω. Bω-loi. Bω-tubi, Bu-loyi (74 b)	Ubu-takatω. Isi-piṅanisω	Ubu-takatω	Ubu-tsakatsω. Uku-loya	Ubu-tagatω. Ubu-loyω	U-takati. U-lōwi
Woman ...	Mu-sali, Mω-sadi. Mω-rōba. Tsali, Cadi = <i>women in general</i>	Um-fazi ( <i>i. e. 'female mortal'</i> <sup>2</sup> ). -kazi. Iṅ-kaza-na. I-nina	Um-fazi. -kazi. I-nina	Um-sikati	Isi-faza-na. Um-fazi	M-fazi
Womb ...	Pōpēlō. Se-bōpelō	Isi-zalō. (Enya = <i>vagina</i> )	Isi-sū. Isi-zalō	Iṅ-gōbōti. In-hlapō	Um-hali-kazi	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Lω-xoṅ; di-kxoṅ	U(lu)-k'uni; Iṅ-k'uni. I-hlati	Iṅ-kuni	Ulu-khuni; tiṅ-	Iṅ-kuni	Lu-kuni; ziṅ-kuni
Year ...	Nw-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-qwaya	I-dube, I-tube	I-dfuba, I-dūba	I-dube	Li-duwe
One ...	-ṅwe. -mwe (74 c). N-tlha. -ṅwe (74 b)	I-nye, -nye	I-nye, -nye	I-nye, -nye	-nye	-nye. -mōzi

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> From Um-fō (a person, a mortal) + -azi.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwolo 74 c. Njenji	75. Tosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwoni)
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 ... ..	Tl'anō, -tanō (74 b). Keta-li-zōhō (74 b) <sup>1</sup> . Li-kitalizō (74 c)	-hlanu, -tlanu	-hlanu	-hlanu	-hlanu	-šlanu or -sanō
Six ... ..	Thatarō. -ratarō. Tš'elega. Keta li-zōhō ka-ŋwe (74 b)	-tandatu	Isi-tupa <sup>2</sup>	Si-tfupa, Si-tupa	-tantatu	-šlanu na mōzi
Seven ... ..	Supa	peñpe. -pabela. In-pomba	Kombisa <sup>3</sup> or Kombile or I-ñkōta	Li-sontfō. I-sōndō	Nonye	-šlanu na wili
Eight ... ..	Fera (or Rōba) ele me-beli, or Fera 'meli	-bōpō. -m-bōpō. Isi-pōhloŋgō. Tōba 'mnwem-bini	Šiya-ŋgalō lom-bile <sup>4</sup>	Si-pōhloŋgō. Gōbe-ñ-galō- m-bili	Fida nem-bile	-šlanu na tatu
Nine ... ..	Fera mo-nw-ana ōli mo-ñōe	I-tōba. Tōba 'mnwem-nye	Šiyagalō lu-nye <sup>5</sup>	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-ñwe	I-šumi elina-nye	I-šumi na-nye	Li-šumi-lwi- ñga-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 ama-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, Ii-kulu	I-kulu	Li-kulu	Li-kulu	...
Thousand ... ..	Sikiti	I-wāka	I-kuluŋgwa-ne	Ii-kuluŋgwane	Isi-giti	...

<sup>1</sup> 'Finishes the hand'.<sup>2</sup> 'The thumb'.<sup>3</sup> 'Point' (with index finger).<sup>4</sup> Šiya iziñ-galō ezim-bili = 'leaves two members' (i. e. fingers) before ten.<sup>5</sup> Šiya ñ-galō ōlu-nye = 'leaves one member'.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwolo 74 c. Njenji	75. Joša (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋgoni)
I, me, my ...	N-na, Nk-a. N., N- K-e-a., K-e-, K-a- -n-, -m-. -me, -ka (my)	M-nā, Mi-na. Ndi., Di. -di-, -ndi- -m, -mi. -a-m	Mi-na. Ngi., Nge- -ŋgi-. -mi. -a-mi	Mi-na. Ngi- -mi. -ŋgi- -a-mi	Mi-na. Ni- -ni. -mi. -a-mi	Mi-nne. Ngi. or Ndi- -ŋgi-, -ndi- -mi. -a-mi
Thou, thee, thy	We-na. Ū. or Ūa- -xw-. -xaxw, -h-au (74 b)	We-na. Ku., U. -ku-. -we-, -ku, -kō. -a-kō	We-na. U. -ku-. -we. -a-kō	We-nu. U. -ku-. -we. -a-kō	We-na. U. -gu-. -kō. -a-kō	We-na. U. -ku-. -wu, -kō. -a-kō
He, him, his	E-na, E-nē. Ye-na (74 b). E., A., Ū, Ū-a- -mō-. -xaxwe. -ha-i (74 b)	Ye-na. U, Ka., A. -ni. -ye. -a-ke	Ye-na. U., E., A., Ku. -mu-, -m- -ye, <sup>1</sup> -ke. -a-ke	Ye-na. U- -m-. -ye. -a-ke	Ye-na. U. -mu-, -m'. -ke	Ye-na. U., A., I. -mu-. -yu or -ŋgu, -ke
We, us, our	Rw-na, Cw-na. Lu-na (74 b). Re-, Rw, Re-a- -re-. -rō-na, -cō-na	Ti-na. Siti., Si- -ti. -ti- -etu	Ti-na. Si., Sw- -ti, -iti. -si- -etu	Tsi-na. Si- -si- -tfu, -tu	Ti-na. Si- -si- -itu	Ti-ni. Ti- -ti- -itu
Ye, you, your	Lw-na, Nye-na. Mi-na (74 b). Lw-, Lw-a- -lō-. -lō-na, -nye-na	Ni-na. Ni- -ni. -nini, -ni. -enu	Ni-na. Ni-, Nw- -ni-. -ini. -enu	Ni-na. Ni- -ni- -nu	Ni-na. Ni. or Li- -li- -inyu	Ni-na. Mu- -wani- -inu
They, them, their	Bw-ne. Bw-na (74 b). Bw-, Ba- -ba-. -bō-ne	Bw-na. Ba- -ba-. -a-bw, -babw, -bw	Bw-na. Ba., Be-, Bw- -ba-. -bō. -a-bw	Bw-na. Bw-, Ba- -ba-. -bō -bw	Bw-na. Ba- -ba- -bō	Ww-na. Wa- -wa-. -w or -ww
All ... ..	-tlhe (w-tlhe, Ūc.). Kau-fela (74 b)	-oŋke	-oŋk-ana, -oŋke. Ku-pela	-oŋke	-oŋke	-oŋge
This, these	E-w, e-nw; ba, ba-nw; w, w-nw; e, e-nw; ye, ye-nw; a, a-nw; se; se-nw; tse, tse-nw; ye, ye-nw; tse, tse-nw; lw, lw-nw; bw, bw-nw; xw, xw-nw; fa, fw, ha, he-nw. Ya or yw; ba, baw; u or wu, e, yw; le or lew, Ūc. (74 b); -ani (74 b)	Lw, aba; lw, le; eli, lā; esi, ezi; le, ezi; wlu; wbu; wku; apa	Lw, lōna; la-ba; lw, lōna; le, lena; le-li; la, lana; le-si; le-zi; le, lena; le-zi; lw-lu; lw-bu; lw-ku	Lw, aba; lw, le; eli; Ūc.	Lw, la-ba; lw, le; le-li, la-wa; le-si, le-zi; le, le-zi; lw-lu; lw-bu; lw-gu	Lw-yu, la-wa; lw-u, le-i; le-li, la-ga; le-ki, le-vi; le-i, le-zi; lw-lu; lu-tu; la-ka; lw-wu; lw-ku; la-pa; lw-mu

<sup>1</sup> Ngūye = emphatic 'it is he'.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwɔlwɔ 74 c. Njenji	75. Joša (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwoni)
That, those	E-ω, ba-ω; ω-ω, ey-ω; ye-ω, a-ω; Šc. ω-le, ba-le; ω-le, e-le; ye-le, a-le; Šc. -ali (74 b)	Lω-ωω, Lω-wa; ab-ω, aba-ya; lω-ωω, lω-wa; le-yω, le-ya; el-ω, eli-ya; la-ωω, la-waya; es-ω, esi-ya; ez-ω, ezi-ya; le-yω, le-ya; ez-ω, ezi-ya; ωl-ω, ωlu-ya; ωb-ω, ωbu-ya; ωk-ω, ωku-ya; ap-ω With N direc- tive:—Nku, -ŋkω; -ba,-bω. Ngu, -ŋgω; -ŋtsi, -ntsω; -li or -lω, -ŋga or -ŋgω; -si or -sω, -zi or -zω; -lu or -lω; -bu or -bω; -ku or -kω	Lω-wa, lω-ωω; la-bω; lω-ωω; le-yω; le-lω; la-wω; la-wa; le-sω; Šc. Lōya or lō-wa-ya; la-ba-ya; Šc. With N direc- tive:—Ngu, -ŋgω; -mpa, Šc.; -ŋku; -ntsi; -nti; -ŋka; -si; -zi; -ntsi; -zi; -lu -ntu; -mpu; -ku	Lō-wa; e-lō; Šc.	L-ωωω, l-abω; l-ωωω, le-yω; le-lω, l-aωω; le-sω, le-zω; le-yω, le-zω; lō-lō; lō-bω; lō-kō Lō-wa-ya; la-ba-ya; Šc. With N direc- tive:—ŋu, -mpa; -ŋku, -nti, -nti, -ŋka; -nsi, -nzi; -nsi, -nzi; -ntu; -mpu; -ŋku	Lōyani or Lōya; La-wa-yani, La-wa-ya; Šc.
Bad ... ..	-ike-pω. (Xω-ike-pa = to be bad). Ma-swe (74 b)	-bi	-bi	-bi	-bi	-wi
Black ... ..	-ncω. -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. Bω-xale. -hali (74 b)	Gcala. -kali. (Uku-lōla = to sharpen). -bazi	Nω-laka. -kali	Nω-lunya	Lω-laka. Lu-hlanya	-kali
Good ... ..	-lemω. -nde (74 b)	-hle. -m-nandi. (Uku-luŋga = to be good). Cf. Luganda	-hle. Fanele. -luŋga, -luŋgi-le	-nhle. -luŋgi-le	-luŋa, -luŋ-ile. -m-nandi	-šle
Great ... ..	-gωω, -xωω. -hulu (74 b). -tuna (74 b)	-nene, -kulu	-kulu	-kulu	-kulu	-kuru
Little ... ..	-nye. -nyenyani, -nyani (74 b)	-ŋdiŋdi. -ŋdiny-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-mangwatō 74 b. Si-kwōwō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwōni)
Male ... ..	-nuna. -tuna (74 b)	-dōda. -duna	-n-duna. -dōda. -lisa, -silisa. -ma-lume (relation)	-dfuna, -duna	-lisa. -duna	-dōda. -duna
Old ... ..	Cw-hala. Su-pezi (74 b)	-dala	-dala. -guga	-dsala	-dala	-dala, -dara
Red ... ..	Kwibidu. Hubidu. -fubelu (74 b)	-bomvu	-bomvu	-bōvu	-bomvu	-bomvu
Rotten ... ..	-bōdu. -bōla, -bōli-li	-bōli-le	-bōli-le	-bōli-le	-bōli-le	-vira. -bōla
Short ... ..	Khutsh-ane. Kusw-ani (74 b)	-fupi. -fus-ane	-fupi	-fiṣa, -fica. -duze	-fity-ane	-fic-ane
Sick ... ..	-lwala. Bw-bōla. -kula (74 b)	-lwelwe	-gula-yō, -gula	-gula	-gula	-gura
White ... ..	Ceu, Seu. (Chw-ana, in a feminine sense). -sweu (74 b)	-mhlōpe. -çaqaula (very like qaqaula)	-mhlōpe. -ndwe	-mhlōpe. -kanya	-mhlōpe	-mṣlōpe
Above, up, on top	Xw-dimō. Gw-dimō (74 a). Hu-liimō (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-ḳala	Nge-ṁbile. E-ṁbile	Pa-ṁbile	Pa-ṁbele-pa- (or -kwa-)
Behind ... ..	Mw-raxō. Mu-lahō (74 b)	E-mva	Ka-muva. Nḡase-muva	Nḡe-mūva	E-mva. Esi-pundu	Muva
Below, down	Kwa-tlhats'e. Kwa-tasi (74 b)	Pa-ntsi. Eza-ntsi	Pa-ntsi	Nḡenda-nsi, -ntha-si	Pa-nsi gu	Pa-si
Far ... ..	Kxakala. Huli (74 b)	Ku-de	Ku-de	E-kuḏze-ni. Ku-dze. Le. Ka-cane	Ka-cana	Ku-de-ni
Here ... ..	Ha-nō, Fa-nō. Xw-na. Kwa-nō. Kwa-nu (74 b)	Apa	Lapa. Kw-na-lapa	Lapa	Kw-na. Pā. Lapa	Apa. Kw-na. Pōne-rapa
In, inside ... ..	Mō. -ṅ (suffix). Teñ. Mwahali (74 b)	Pa-kati. E- — -ni. (-mō as a noun-root, meaning 'dwelling')	Pa-kati. E- — -ni (suffix)	Nḡe-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-maṅgwatṵ 74 b. Si-kṵṵṵṵṵ 74 c. Njenji	75. Ṷōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅṵṵṵṵ)
Near ... ..	Xa-ūhe, Xa-ūhi. 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	ṅgapa-ndhle	Ipa-ndhle	Pa-nje or Pa-ṅṵle
Plenty, many	Ntsi. Ha-hulu	Ninzi	Niṅgi	Nyenti	Niṅi	-ninzi
There... ..	Hoñ, Xṵna. Hale, Fale. Teñ, Teni <sup>1</sup> (74 b). Fṵ. Mani (74 b)	Apṵ. Paya	Lapṵ. Kṵna. La-	Lapṵ. Kṵna	Kṵnapṵ	Lapṵ. Na-paya
Where? ...	Ka-e? Ka-i?	Pi-na?	Pi? U-pi-na? ṅ-pyipi?	Pi?	Pi? ṅa-pi?	Pi?; -pi?
No! ... ..	Nya!	Hai!	Ca! Hai! Ṷabṵ!	Ca! Ca-bṵ! (very like Ka-bṵ!)	Aci!	ṅṵ! Ca!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Xa-, Ha-; Se-, Si-; Sa-; -ba, -ṵ-pe, -pe (suffixes)	A-, Ana-, Ka-; -ṅga-, -ṅge-; -ṅga-, -aṅga. Musa- (Musa-ni-) with impera- tives. Also by changing terminal -a of verb-root to -i	A-; -ṅga-; -ṅge-, -ka- (not yet); -ṅga-. Also by changing terminal -a of verb-root or auxiliary verb into -i	A-; -ṅga-; -ṅge-, &c. (terminal a of verb-root changes to i)	A-, Ka-; -ṅa- -ge-; -ṅa-, -ṅe, -zaṅa (neg. verb). Yaka- (Yeka-ni-) with impera- tives. Also terminal a into -i, &c.	A-, Ka-; -ṅga- -ṅṵ-, -ṅṵṵ-; -ṅga. -si (in verb 'to be')
To ... ..	Xṵ-	Uku-, Uk'	Uku-	Ku-	Uku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-betsa. -nata. -ṵta (74 b)	-beta	-tyaya	-caya	-caya	-caya
„ buy, sell	-reka, -leka	-teṅga	-teṅga	-tseṅga	-teṅa	-teṅga
„ 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... ..	-ṣwa	-fa. -bṵpa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat ...	-ya, -ja. -ku-ra (74 b)	-dla, -tya, -ja	-dhla	-dhla. -ṅkiba	-dhla	-ṣla
„ give ...	-aba. -naca. -nts'a. -fa (74 b)	-nika. -pa	-nika. -pa	-pa. -nika	-niga. -pa	-pa, -pasa

<sup>1</sup> Rather remarkable form, related to North-West Bantu.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mangwatō 74 b. Si-kōlōlō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwoni)
To ... ..	Xō-	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, -endō = road, swift). -muka = to go away	-hamba. -ya. (-endō = a going)	-hamba. -ya. -muka	-hamba. -ya	-hamba. -ya
„ kill ...	-bōlaea, -bōlaya	-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, -yega-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. -kañela	-bōna. -buka
„ sit, remain, abide	-dula. -hara. -ina (74 b)	-hlala. -ō.tama	-hlala	-hlala. -sala	-hlala	-ṣala, -ṣlaza
„ sleep ...	-rōbala, lōbala. (Bō-law = 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-KŌLŌLŌ (74 b)

## No preprefixes.

Class 1. Mō-, M-, Nw-, Mu- (74 b) (w-, ω-, mω, eω); 2. Ba-, Be- (ba); 3. Mō-, Nw-, 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'-, cō-); 11. Lō-, Lu- (74 b) (lō); 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-** (*-ñ, -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 **Sikwōlōlō**, conveyed by the **-ana** termination.

#### PREFIXES, &c., IN **ṖŌSA** AND **ZULU**

Preprefixes present and much used.

Class 1. **Umu-, Um-, U-** (*u-, w-, um-, om-, m, mu, -ye, wu-, ñku-, -ñgu*); 2. **Aba-, Ba-, Abe-, Ū-** (*ba, b'-, -mpa*); 3. **Umu-, Um-, U-** (*u-, wu, um-, mu-, m-, -ñgu, -ñku*); 4. **Imi-, I-** (*i, yi, mi-, -ntsi*); 5. **Ili-, I-** (*li, l'-, -nti*); 6. **Ama-** (*ma-, a, wa (-wa-), w'-, aṅg'-, ay'-, -ñka or -ñga*); 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, *-mw*, 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 **Ū-** 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 *Ṗōsa-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); **ṅge-** 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-ṅwoni* 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 **Ṣi-, 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-Sūthō* languages and dialects, I have recorded the possible existence of one which, from scarcity of materials and geographical definition of locality, it is difficult to rank as an independent speech. This is known as **Njenji** or **Zinzi**, and is mentioned by Capello and Ivens. It is said to be spoken near the northern borderland of Northern Rhodesia in Eastern Barotseland. One or two travellers have suggested that it is a vestige of the *Hurutse (Cuana)* dialect which preceded **Sikwōlōlō**. The following is all that there is to illustrate it so far:

'Elephant' = **Li-tōu**; 'fat' = **Ma-fura**; 'gun' = **Tōbōrō**; 'tree' = **Kōta**. Numerals: 1 = **mwe, -mumwe**; 2 = **-bele**; 3 = **-lalō**; 4 = **-nem**; 5 = **Li-kitalizō**; 6, 7, 8, and 9 = 5 (**Li-kitalizō**) plus 1, 2, 3, 4; 10 = **Li-sumwe**; 20 = **Ma-sume-ama-bele**; 30 = **Ma-sume ama-rarō**; 40 = **Ma-sume ama-nem**.

As regards the pronouns, 'I' (before a verb) is **Na**; 'thou', **W·ena**; 'he', **Y·ena**; 'we' **Ru·na**; 'you', **Kimi·na**; 'they', **Kibw·na**.

'Rotten' = **·bōrīre**; '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.

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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 Pondōland) 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·Añgōni** 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)<br>78. Ila or Yila (Ci-ila, Šukulumbwe, Šala).<br>78 a. Ci-lumbu | 79. Toŋga ('Batoka', Tötela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya).<br>79 a. Ci-we<br>80. Subia (Šubia, Šubea) |
|--|--|

## GROUP V

### THE WESTERN ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 81. Yeye (Ma-kōba, Bakhōba) | 82. Nyeŋgō (South Luyi, 'Bampukusu') <sup>1</sup> |
|-----------------------------|---|

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Šala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga ( 'Batoka', Tötela, 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. Baŋi-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-lanzi	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-taŋi. Mu-kōnō. Ku-bōkō	Ku-bōkō <i>or.</i> 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 <i>or.</i> 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-añkuni. K-ēmbe; tw-ēmbe. Bu-kanō	M-bezō. In-salume	Eñ-kakara. Ka-embe	Kamō
Baboon ... ..	Sokwe	Pombō; ba+	Šogwe <i>or.</i> 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-ōŋgō
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

<sup>1</sup> Livingstone's Banyenka.

English	77. Lenje (UpperKafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (‘Batōka’, Tōtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kōba, Bakhōba)	82. Nyeŋgō (South Luyi, ‘Bampukuṣu’)
Bee ... ..	Suki, N-suci	In-zuki.	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-eñka
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-lala	? 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 ... ..	Ŵ-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-verē; ma-verē	...
Brother ... ..	Mu-kw-esu. Mu-kw- ( <i>poss.</i> <i>suffix added</i> )	Mu-ciṣi. Mu-kandō. Mu-nina. (Bu-nina = <i>brotherhood</i> )	Mw-anike; ba- Mu-pati-aṅgu. Mu-kul-anō aṅgu. Mw-alō, Mu-ce, Mu-nyina, Mu-kw-esu. &c.	Mw-anc-aṅgu. Uñ-kōsi	Mō-paṅga. 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 ... ..	Ma-ṣimbi	Kaze	Maṅgoi	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-ṣale. Ka-ṅṣō	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-guŋwō, Li-sani. Sule. Lu-kwa ( <i>bark</i> )	Iñ-gubwō. I-sani. Bu-luba	I-sani. I-sila. Iñ-gubwō	I-sila. Iñ-gubwō (= <i>skin</i> , <i>covering</i> )	Le-tsera	Le-ina
Cold ... ..	M-peyō	Im-peyō	M-peyō	...	Om-pepō (?). Se-pipō	...
Country ...	Ci-si	In-ŋi	In-si	Iñ-kanda	Ici-se	Mō-dioŋga
Cow ... ..	M-pwiŋi. N-ombe	Im-pwiŋi. Iñ-ombe. (Bu-taŋga = <i>cattle</i> )	Im-pwizi iñ-gombe	N-ombe yana-kazi	N-gombe eñ-kaze, N-kombe	N-gombe
Crocodile ...	N-tali. Ci-tale. N-gwena	Ci-wena; ba- zi-	In-tali <i>or</i> In-tale	N-gwena	...	...
Day, daylight	Ŋiku. Li-sua. Ci-ilō, K-ilō	Bu-ŋiku. Bu-zuba, I-zuba. Mun-za	Bu-zuba. I-zuba	I-zuba; ma-	Mō-se (?)	Mō-si (?)
Devil (evil spirit)	...	...	Mu-zimu	...	Mō-zimō; ba-	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-ŋgaŋga. Mu-sendeŋi	Muñ-gaŋga. Mu-ŋidiŋi	Mu-silisi	Si-aŋga	N-aŋga	N-aŋga
Dog ... ..	Mu-bwa, Ka-bwa	Mu-bwa. M-biza	Muñ-kala. Mu-bwa	M-bwa <i>or</i> Um-bwa	Om-bwa	...
Donkey ...	...	Im-boŋgōwō	...	...	...	...
Door, door- way	Mu-liāŋgō. Ci-sasa	Ci-tendele. Mu-diaŋgō	I-kōma. Ci-jaŋiō. Ci-liāŋgō, Mu-liāŋgō	Mu-diaŋgō	...	...
Dream ...	Ci-lōtō	Ci-lōtō	-lōta ( <i>verb</i> )	-lōta ( <i>verb</i> )	...	...
Drum ... ..	N-ōma	Iñ-gōma	Iñ-gōma	Iñ-gōma	...	...
Ear ... ..	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Kō-ti, Ku-ti	Ku-tue
Egg ... ..	Li-i; ma-i	I-i; <i>pl.</i> ma-yi	I-ji	I-yi; ma-yi	...	...
Elephant ...	N-sōfu	Mun-zōvu	In-zōvu	In-zōvu	On-jōvō	N-dambi
Excrement	Ma-ŋi. Tu-ŋi	Ma-zi	Ma-ziū. Ma-zi	Tū-ūzi	...	...
Eye ... ..	L-iŋō; me-sō	D-iŋō; m-ensō. (Im-bone = <i>pupil</i> )	L-iŋō, L-iŋō, L-iŋō	D-iŋō; m-ensō	L-iŋō; am-eŋō. ( <i>Also</i> Le-ikleikion, <i>according to</i> <i>Livingstone</i> )	Li-tiō
Face, forehead	Wu-ŋu	Bu-ŋu	Bu-syu	Bu-su	...	...
Fat ... ..	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ama-zi, Ama-dze. (Ma-ŋuta = <i>cream, milk</i> )	Ma-timae
Father ...	Tata. I-sō. I-ŋi	Tata. U-sō. U-ŋe, U-ŋa. (Mu-kwa = <i>father-in-law</i> <i>and many</i> <i>vague relation-</i> <i>ships</i> )	Tata. U-sō, U-se, U-ŋa. 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-owa	Ku-tia ( <i>verb</i> ). B-owa. Mam-puba	Kw-iwa	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</i> <i>warm oneself</i> <i>by fire</i> )	Mu-dilō	Mu-lilō	Mu-dilō	Moñ-girō, Mon-dirō, Mon-derō	Mbu-iji
Fish ... ..	Ŋ-gwi. Lun-swi	In-swi	Mu-swi. In-swi; nin-	In-swi	N-ṣwe; zin-ṣwe	E-ti
Foot ... ..	Cim-panta. Mw-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 <sup>1</sup>
Fowl ... ..	Ŋ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku. Ŋ-kōbō	Ŋ-kōku. Si-enjeṣi	Ṣuṣūa
Frog ... ..	Wombwe	Bombwe	C-ula	...	...	...
Ghost ... ..	Mu-ṣimu; <i>pl.</i> mi-	Mu-zimō. Ṣi-kazwa. Kan-cinya	Mu-saṅgu. I-banda; ma-banda ( <i>cf.</i> Ru-anda)	I-saku	Mō-zimō	...
Giraffe ... ..	...	In-tutwa	I-tutwa	...	Om-baṣe	...
Girl ... ..	Mu-moye. Mu-lindu. Kam-wali	Mu-ṣimbi. Kamw-ale	Mu-simbi; ba-	...	Mō-kana	Mon-donda
Goat ... ..	M-poṅgō; <i>pl.</i> ṣi +	Im-poṅgō	Im-poṅgō	Im-pene	Ū-puli. M-pene	M-boṅgō
„ (he) ... ..	...	M-ōṅgō	Si-jembwe M-ōṅgō	...	...	M-boṅgō
„ (she) ... ..	...	...	Mu-donta	...	...	...
God ... ..	Lesā	Leza	Leza. Ku-julu	Leza	Ū-reja	Ŋy-ampi
Grandfather, grandmother	Kapa. Mu-wiṣikulu	Kaka. Ŋ-kambō	Si-anene, B-anene	...	...	...
Grass ... ..	W-isu; <i>pl.</i> m-esu. M-ani. Ci-ṣōkwe	Bw-izu. C-ani. Mu-seme	K-ezu. Bw-izyu. K-ani, M-ani	Bu-izu. Ma-ne	Mō-dzōdzō, Mō-ṣōdzō	Mō-nye
Ground ... ..	N-ṣi	In-ṣi. Iñ-kanda. I-vhu	Iny-ika. I-sukō. N-devu	I-vu	Le-vu; mō-vu	Mō-mvō
Ground-nut	N-yemu	In-yemō	In-dōṅgō	N-dōṅgō <i>or</i> In-dōṅgō	Ū-yeṅgora	...
Guinea-fowl	Ŋ-kaṅga	Iñ-kaṅga	Iñ-kaṅga	Iñ-kaṅga	...	...
Gun ... ..	Mfuti	In-tōbōlō	In-futi. In-tōbōlō. Ci-fweṣwe	In-tōbōlō	Tu-borō	...
Hair (of head)	Li-susu, Mu-susu	I-susō. In-suki	I-ṣusu	In-suki	Zi-nzizi, Ṣe-ṣiṣi <i>or</i> Ṣe-ṣaiṣi	Hōki

<sup>1</sup> 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-janza	I-anza	Ri-anja	Se-kaha
Head ... ..	Mu-twi. Ci-twi	Mu-twi	Mu-twi	Mu-twi	Mɔ-ŋɔɔ	Mɔ-twe
Heart ... ..	M-oyɔ	M-ɔzɔ; mi-ɔzɔ	M-oyɔ	Iñ-kulɔ	Om-oyɔ	Mɔ-tima
Heel ... ..	Ci-ŋindi. Ka-ŋiŋilɔ	Ci-ŋindi	Ka-ŋiŋi. Ci-cindinde; zi-	Ci-sizina	...	...
Hide ... ..	Ci-kanda. M-paya	I-salɔ. Ci-kanda	I-kanda	Ki-kabi	Eñ-gɔɔ. Si-kabi	Mɔ-komba
Hill ... ..	Ci-lundu. Lu-pili	Lu-pidi	Ci-lundu	E-bwe	Cɔe	Kɔ-bina
Hippopotamus	Fuwu <i>or</i> M-fuwu	Ci-vhubwe	Im-vuvu	Um-vuvu	On-vɔvɔ, On-vuvu	N-vu
Hoe ... ..	Li-se	I-amba	...	...	Si-pamba	Li-temɔ
Honey ... ..	W-uci	Bw-ici, B-uci. Kan-sama	B-uci	B-uci	...	...
Horn ... ..	Lu-ica; m-eca. N-ŋansa	Lu-iya; m-eya. C-anza. Lu-seŋgɔ	Lw-ija. Mw-embɔ	Lu-zia; ma-zia. Lo-iya	Le-ŋiŋga	L-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-ɔngɔ; <i>pl.</i> iŋ-ɔngɔ	Iñg-anda; <i>pl.</i> m-anda	N-zubɔ; ma-	N-ju	N-duɔ
Hunger ... ..	N-ŋala	In-zala	In-zala	In-zala	En-jara	...
Husband ... ..	Mu-lume. Ibe; b-ebe	Mu-lumi	...	Mu-kwa-me	A-rora	...
Hyena ... ..	Suntwe	Ka-bweŋga	Suntwe; ba+	Un-tūū; <i>pl.</i> n-tūū	Om-porɔ, Um-puru	Sene
Iron ... ..	C-ela. Wu-tale	C-ela. Bu-tale. (In-ŋimbi = <i>iron imple-</i> <i>ments</i> ). I-bulɔ	Ci-bulɔ	In-ŋimbi; zi-	O-tari. Ka-ira	Lɔ-ondɔ. Ŵ-tale. Lɔ-elɔ
Island ... ..	N-sumbɔ	Ci-lwa	Ka-sūa. In-sumbɔ	Ci-da; zi-da	...	...
Ivory ... ..	Lu-ica	...	Ny-aŋga	Iny-aŋga. Ma-ziya ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...
Knee ... ..	...	I-vhwi	I-zwi. Koŋgɔjɔ	I-zwi	Li-dzi, Li-dza; ma-dza	Ma-nue ( <i>pl.</i> )
Knife ... ..	Lu-weŋi; m-beŋi	Im-pɔkɔ	Ka-paŋgá	In-tipa. Ka-fɔlɔ	Ka-furū. E-ferɔ	M-ɔkɔ
Lake ... ..	...	I-ziba	I-dambwa	...	...	...
Leg ... ..	Mw-endɔ	K-ulu. Mw-endɔ, I-tende	K-ulu. ma-ulu. Mw-endɔ, Mw-endi	Mu-hindi. K-ulu; <i>pl.</i> ma-ulɔ	M-ɔncɔ <i>or</i> M-onzɔ	Mɔ-fupa

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Leopard ...	Si-luwe; wa +	Si-luwe	Si-lwe	N-gwe	N-kue	N-tō
Lion ...	N-kalamu	Sumbwa, U-šumbwa. In-davu	Mu-lavu. Mu-kalamu. N-emba	N-davu	On-tavō	N-de
Lips ...	Mu-lōmō; mi-	Mu-lōmō	Mu-lōmō; mi-	Mi-lōmō	Si-porō ( <i>sing.</i> )	...
Magic ...	Wu-lōŋi	Bu-lōŋi	Bu-lōŋi	Ma-bibō	...	...
Maize ...	Man-cewele	Ma-pōpwe	Ci-pōga. Ma-pōpwe	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.	Ōmō-tō; <i>pl.</i> Mō-rume	Mō-nō; ba-nō
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-samō. Mi-yanda ( <i>pl.</i> ). Wu-gaŋga, M-aŋga	Mu-samō (‘tree’)	Mu-samu	Mu-samō	Ō-aŋga	Ō-aŋga
Milk ...	Ma-kupa. Ma-ndili. (-kama = <i>verb</i> )	Mu-kupa. Ma-biŋi, Bw-anda. (-kama = <i>verb</i> )	Ma-kupa (-kama)	...	Ma-ŋuta	...
Monkey ...	Sōkwe. C-aŋga. M-puya	Sōkwe	Ceta	l-pombwe <i>or</i> Um-pombwe	...	...
Moon ...	Mw-eŋi	Mw-ezi	Mw-eze	Mw-ezi	Ōkw-ere <i>or</i> Ku-izi	Ku-ebi
Mother ...	Mama. -ma. Nō-kō. Nina	Ba-ma; ma- Nō-kō. Ba-ina	Ba. Ba-ma. Ku-liŋwi. Ba-nyō-kō. Ny-ina	Ma-yō. Mama. Nyō-kō. Nyina. Na-	Mā. Nyena	Nana
Mountain ...	Mu-lundu. Lu-pili	l-lundu	Ci-lundu	l-lundu	...	...
Mouth ...	Mu-lōmō. Ka-nwa	Mu-lōmō. Ka-nwa	Ka-nwa	Ka-hōlō <i>or</i> Ka-gōlō	Cisi-porō	Ka-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-ala	Lw-ala	l-gala. Li-ala, Ili-ala	l-zala	Eñ-gara; zeñ-gara	Thala
Name ...	L-ina; m-ena	Iz-ina	Iz-ina	Iz-ina	...	...
Navel ...	Li-kombō	Lu-kombō	Lu-kombō	...	...	...
Neck ...	Siŋgō. Kōŋi	In-siŋgō. Mu-kōŋi	In-siŋgō. Kuñ-kōŋi	N-siŋgō	E-zōŋgō. Mō-lōlō	Diŋgō
Night ...	Wu-ŋiku	Ma-ŋiku	Bu-siku. (Mu-dima = <i>darkness</i> )	Ma-siku. (Mo-rima = <i>darkness</i> )	Ma-sukō. (Mō-rema = <i>darkness</i> )	Ō-thikō. (Mi-lema = <i>darkness</i> )
Nose ...	ŋōnō	l-naŋgō. (Ma-naŋgō = <i>nostrils</i> . Mu-ombombō = <i>bridge</i> )	l-m-pemō. Ti-ŋōnō (?)	l-thōlō	Le-rō, Le-irō	Li-ōlō
Ox ...	N-ombe <i>Muso</i>	Mu-sune	M-ōŋgō; bo-ŋgō. Mū-sune; ba-	N-gombe	Ō-porō. N-gombe; ziñ-	N-gombe

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Paddle ...	...	Iñ-kaŋi	In-sɔge. Ki-jazɔ	Ki-rahɔ	Se-rapɔ	Se-labɔ
Palm wine, beer	W-alwa	...	Bu-kandi. Bu-kɔkɔ. Im-bɔte	N-zaru. Ma-lɔvu	U-ara. U-kube	Ma-lɔvuɔ
Parrot ...	...	...	...	N-kweŋga	...	...
Penis ...	...	In-tɔni. Im-pala. (I-bɔlɔ = <i>testicle</i> )	In-tɔni	In-tɔni	...	...
Pig ...	N-guluwe	N-gulube, Culube. Ku-ntula. (Ťa-ñkɔle = <i>wart-hog</i> )	M-uma. Sici-poŋgɔ. Mwiñ-giri. Iñ-kulube	In-jifi	Oñ-gire ( <i>wart-hog</i> )	...
Pigeon ...	N-kulimba	Iñ-kwidimba. In-ziba	Iñ-kwilimba	Iñ-kuba	...	...
Place ...	Wu-lɔ; ma-lɔ	Bu-sena. Cikadi-lɔ. Ku-ntu	C-ilɔ. A-ŋia	Ci-baka. Ha-ntu	...	...
Rain ...	Fula. Mi-lɔci	Im-vula. Leza	Im-vula	Im-vula	Yɔ-vora, U-vora. En-fera	M-vula
Rat ...	Kɔswe. M-bewa. Fukɔ	Ťi-kɔswe	I-kɔsɔ, I-kɔŋɔ. In-kuswi	Im-peba	...	...
Rhinoceros	Ci-pembele	Ťem-pela	Ci-pembele	Im-pembele	On-ŋɔgɔjɔ, U-ŋɔngɔdzɔ	Le-pembele
River ...	Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	Lw-izi. Mu-loŋga; mi-	Mo-roŋka. Ka-dom'. E-klɔ	Mo-loŋka. Li-ɔka
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-inɔ. Tw-inɔ ( <i>dim.</i> )	...	...	Ru-tŋwai	...
Shame ...	N-sɔni	In-sɔni	In-sɔni. Bw-eme	Ku-swaba ( <i>verb</i> )	...	...
Sheep ...	M-belele	I-mbelele	Im-belele	Im-belele	Uñ-kū	M-berere
Shield ...	...	In-tɔbɔ	In-tɔbɔ	Komba	Le-ŋlebe	Tomba
Shoulder ...	Ci-fuŋi	Ci-funzi. I-kukɔ	Lu-ezɔ. Eg-eziw; ma. Ikukɔ	...	Ze-kwaba ( <i>pl.</i> )	...
Sister ...	...	Mu-cizi. Mu-kw', Mu-kwa	Mu-cizi	N-cizi aŋgu. N-cizi <i>or</i> Un-cizi	Mɔ-ganya	...
Skin ...	M-paya. Ci-kanda, Li-kanda	Lu-kanda	Lu-kanda	Ci-kabi	Eñ-gɔw	...
Sky ...	I-julu. Ku-julu	I-zeulu	I-julu. Ma-joba	I-ulu	L-erɔ, <sup>1</sup> L-iru	Li-ɔlɔ
Slave ...	Mu-ŋa	Mu-zike	Mu-zike	Mɔ-hik-ana	Mɔ-via	M-peka
Sleep ...	Tu-lɔ	Tu-lɔ	Iñ-onzi(-gonzi). (-kɔna = <i>verb</i> )	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Lerɔ, Leɔ = 'to-day' in most Bantu tongues.

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- Iumbwe, 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-si	Bu-si. I-si	Bu-si	Bu-si	Mu-si	Mu-si
Snake ...	N-sōka, Ci-sōka	In-zōka	In-zōka	In-zōka	...	...
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. Mu-saŋkwa. 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 <i>or</i> Lō-aŋga	Li-oŋga; ma-
Spirit, soul	Mu-simu	Mō-za	M-oya. Mu-simu	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.</i> ziñ-kōne	Thi-kōne
Stone ... ..	Li-bwe	I-bwe. Mw-aḷa	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 <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> 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-iyā; m-eya	Mu-mvwa. Kam-vwa	Mu-iyā; mi-iyā	...	...
Tobacco ...	Fwaka	Tombwe	Tombwe. Pōlia	Tombwe <i>or</i> 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-ondō	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 ; m-enō	D-inō	D-inō ; m-enō	D-inō ; me-inō. Di-ziya ; ma-	Am-enō ( <i>pl.</i> )	Li-yegō ; ma-
Town... ..	Mu-ŋi	Mu-nzi	Mu-nzi	Mō-zi	Mō-zi	Li-mbō. M-onde
Tree ... ..	Ci-samō ; ŋi- mu-	I-samō. Ka-sanzi ( <i>dim.</i> )	Ci-samō	Ci-samō	Si-te	E-sakō
Twins ... ..	Ma-pasa. Ma-pundu	Ma-ŋga	Ma-iŋga. Ma-m-bili	Mam-biri	...	...
Urine ... ..	Mi-kōsō	Mu-nŋu	Ma-nŋu. Ma-nsiō	Mu-sihu	...	...
Vein ... ..	Lu-ŋiŋga	Ka-ŋiŋga	Lu-siŋga ; in-siŋga	...	...	...
War ... ..	Ŋ-kondō	Iŋ-kondō	Iŋ-kondō	Iŋ-kondō	(Kō-rua-na = <i>to fight</i> )	...
Water ... ..	Ma-ŋŋi. Lu-iŋŋi	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-kaŋi. Mu-kā	Mu-kaŋi. (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-gūw	Lu-huhō	Pipō. Mō-pōpō	...
Witch... ..	N-fwiti. Mu-lōŋi	Mu-lōzi	Mu-lōzi. Mu-lōwō ?	Mu-lōzi. (Ku-lōwa = <i>to bewitch</i> )	...	...
Witchcraft	Wu-fwiti, Wu-lōŋi, Wuŋ-gaŋga	Bu-lōzi	Bu-lōzi	...	...	...
Woman ... ..	Mw-anakaŋi	Mu-kai-ntu. Mu-kaŋi. (I-kai-ntu, <i>&amp;c.</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-jiln	I-zōna	Oō	Li-kōlōa
Zebra	U-ŋi	Ci-bizi	Im-bizi	M-bizi	M-bi	M-bi

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One ... ..	-o-mwe, -nwe	-o-mwi	-mwi	Yo-ŋke. -mwe. -ŋgi	(Mō-)keke	-moya
Two ... ..	-ō-wil-ō, -i-wili, -wili	-ō-bili, -bidi, -bili	-bili	-ō-bele, -bele	-viri (va-viri)	-bibi, -ibi (perhaps also -ibe)
Three ... ..	-ō-tatwe, -i-tatwe, -tatu	-ō-tatwe, -tatwe, -tatu	-tatwe or -tatu	-ō-tatwe, -tatwe or -tatu	-tatō	-atō or -hatō
Four ... ..	-o-nnē, -i-nne	-ō-ne, -ne	-ni or -ne	-ō-ne, -ne	-ne	-i-nne
Five ... ..	-o-sanwe	-ō-sanwe. -sanu	-sanu or -sanwe	-ō-sanwe or -sanwe, or Zimane anza	Mawa ri-anja <sup>1</sup>	-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 -ō-wil-ō	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 -ō-tatwe	Lu-sele. Tu-kōle tō-tatwe (78 a)	-sanu a tō-tatu	Zimane anza zō-tatwe	Mawa ri-anja va-njenisa	-hatō (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'ō-mwe?	I-kumi dio-mwi	I-kumi a ka-mwi	I-kumi ni yo-ŋke	Va-kōmiki va-raqa	Ni-kume na ka-moya <sup>2</sup>
Twenty ... ..	Ma-kumi ō-wil-ō	Ma-kumi ō-bili	Ma-kum' a-bili	Ma-kumi ō-bele	Mawa ri-anja ava-tō va-viri	Na ka mō-tanu
Thirty ... ..	Ma-kumi ō-tatwe	Ma-kumi ō-tatwe	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kume ō-tatwe	Mawa ri-anja va-raqa ava-to va-tatō	...
Forty ... ..	Ma-kumi o-nnē	Ma-kumi ō-ne	Ma-kumi ŋga-nne <sup>3</sup>	Ma-kumi ō-ne	...	...
Fifty ... ..	Ma-kumi ō-sanwe. (Ma-kumi mw-a-y-a mu-nwe = sixty)	Ma-kumi ō-sanwe. (Ma-kumi adi ci-sambomwi = sixty)	Ma-kumi a-sanu	Ma-kumi a-mane anza or Ma-kumi ō-sanwe	...	...
Hundred ... ..	Mw-anda	Mw-anda	Mw-anda	Mw-anda	...	...
Thousand ... ..	...	...	Mi-anda ili-kumi	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Ri-anja = hand in this strange compound. Twenty is 'hands of two men'. Thirty seems to be 'five x six'.

<sup>2</sup> 12 = Ni-kume na tu-ibi. 13 = Ni-kume na tu-atu. 16 = Na ka moya. 17 = Na ka tu-ibi.

<sup>3</sup> According to Torrend.

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I, me, my ...	Ne-wɔ. Me, Ne. N-, Ndi- -ni- -me, -a-ŋgu	Ū-me. Ndi-me-na. Ndi, Nda- -n-, -m- -me, -a-ŋgu	I-me, Me-bɔ. I-me. N- -ndi- -a-ŋgu	I-me. Ni- -ni-, -n- -me, -ŋgu	Ge-me. Ndi. Me. Na-, Nd'	Ma-, N-, Na-
Thou, thee, thy	We-wɔ. We. Ū! U- -ku- -we, -u-kɔ	U-we. Nd-iwe-na. U-, Wa- -ku- -we, -ze, -kɔ	U-wi, I-we, Ue-bɔ, Ye-bɔ. U- -ku-, -a-kɔ	I-we. U- -ku- -we, -kɔ	Gwe	...
He, him, his	We-wɔ. We. U-, A- -mu-, -we, -wɔ, -ŋgwe, -a-kwe	Wa-lɔ. Ūgu-we-na. U-, Wa-, A- -mu-, -we, -ze, -kwe	U-we, N-gwe. U-, A- -mu-, -ŋ-gūe, -a-kwe	I-ye. A-di. U-, Mu-, or A- -mu- -ye, -kwe	Mu (?). U-, Ū- -mɔ-	Mu (?). U-, Mɔ-
We, us, our	Swe-wɔ. Tu- -tu- -swe, -esu	U-swe. Ndi-swe-na. Tu-, Twa- -tu- -swe, -isu	I-swe, Swe-bɔ. Tu- -tu- -esu	I-swe. Tu- -tu- -swe, -etu	...	...
Ye, you, your	Mwe-wɔ. Nɔ. Mu- -mu- -nwe, -mwe. -a-nu	U-mwe. Ndi-mwe-na. Mu-, Mwa- -mu-, -ma- -mwe, -inu	I-nwi, I-mwe. I-nyne-bɔ. Mu- -mu- -enu	I-nywe. Mu- -mu- -nywe, -enu	...	...
They, them, their	Wa-wɔ. Wa- -wa-, -awe or -awe-wɔ, -w̄wɔ, -a-w̄-w	Ba-lɔ. M-bɔbɔ-na. Ba- -ba- -ba- -bɔ	Abɔ. M-babɔ. Ba- -ba- -abɔ	Bɔ. Ba-di. Ba- -ba- -bɔ	...	...
All ... ..	-onse	-onse. (-o-ŋge-ana = <i>a few, some</i> )	-onse	-onse; oŋke; -ɔna <sup>1</sup>	...	...
This, these	Uyu, ŋguyu, a-wa, m-bawa; uu, ŋguu; ii, njii; ili, n-dili; aya, ŋ-gaya; ici, njici; isi, njisi; ii, njii; isi, njisi; ulu, ndulu; utu, ntutu; aka, ŋgaka; uwu, mbuwu; uku, ŋku; apa, mpɔ; umu	We-zu, we-nɔ; baba, ba-nɔ; we-zu, e-zi, enɔ; ledi, aza, a-nɔ; ceci, seŋi, se-nɔ or biebi, bie-nɔ; ezi, e-nɔ, seŋi, se-nɔ; lɔlu, lɔ-nɔ; tɔtu; ŋc.; kaka; bobu; kɔku; awa (or a-nɔ)	Oyu, ɔu-nɔ; aba, aba-nɔ; oyu, ei, ei-nɔ; eli, eli-nɔ, aa-nɔ, aya; eci, ezi; ei; ezi; ɔlu; ɔtu; aka; ɔbu; ɔku; awa (pa-nɔ); ɔmu, ɔmu-nɔ	Uzu or zu-nɔ, aba or ba-nɔ; uū or u-nɔ, ii, ŋc.; edi, aa; ici, izi; ii, izi; ulu; utu; aka; ubu; uku; aba; umu	...	-nu (ɔ-nu, ŋc.)

<sup>1</sup> .oŋke and -ɔna (-ena) are also used as a suffix, in the sense of 'some', 'alone', 'together'.

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That, those	Oy- <i>o</i> , ny <i>o</i> -y <i>o</i> , aw- <i>o</i> , mbaw- <i>o</i> ; u- <i>o</i> , mbu- <i>o</i> , i- <i>o</i> , nji- <i>o</i> ; il- <i>o</i> , ndi- <i>o</i> ; ŋ <i>o</i> . U- <i>o</i> , ŋgu- <i>o</i> , ŵa- <i>o</i> , mba- <i>o</i> ; ŋ <i>o</i> . U- <i>lya</i> , ŋgu- <i>lya</i> , ŵa- <i>lya</i> , mba- <i>lya</i> ; ŋ <i>o</i> .	Wez- <i>o</i> , bab- <i>o</i> ; wez- <i>o</i> , ez- <i>o</i> ; ŋ <i>o</i> . We- <i>dia</i> , ba- <i>dia</i> ; we- <i>dia</i> , ye- <i>dia</i> ; ŋ <i>o</i> .	Oy- <i>o</i> , a- <i>bo</i> ; ŋ <i>o</i> . Ū- <i>lia</i> , aba- <i>lia</i> ; ŋ <i>o</i> .	U- <i>zo</i> , a- <i>bo</i> ; u- <i>zo</i> , iy- <i>o</i> ; edi- <i>o</i> ; ŋ <i>o</i> . Zu- <i>na</i> , ba- <i>na</i> ; u- <i>na</i> , ji- <i>na</i> <i>or</i> i- <i>na</i> ; di- <i>na</i> , a- <i>na</i> ; ŋ <i>o</i> . Ŋgu, njiye, mba; ŋgu, ŋgwo, <i>o</i> , nji; ŋ <i>o</i> ; ndi, ŋga; nci, nzi; nji, nzi; ndu; ntu; ŋka; mbu; ŋku; mpa, mpah <i>o</i> ; mwo <i>o</i>	...	- <i>ya</i> ( <i>o</i> - <i>ya</i> , ŋ <i>o</i> .)
Bad ... ..	-wi, -wiwi	-biabe	-bi	-bi	...	...
Black ... ..	-sia	-šia	-sia ( <i>verbal</i> )	-seha	-sipa	-elo
Female ... ..	-kasi, -anakasi. -pwizi. -a lu-tundu	-zazi. -tumbe. -pwizi	-kazi. -ziazzi. -mpwizi	-kazi. -ina-kazi	-kazi, -kaze	-kathi. -kabi
Fierce, sharp	-kali	-kadi	-kalala	-kadi	...	...
Good ... ..	-wotu. -ine	-botu	-botu	-lotu, -dotu	...	...
Great ... ..	-nene. -kulu. -kandwo	-kandwo. -kwomena	-pati	-kandwo. -kulu	-hure, -kure, -tl’uri	-nine
Little ... ..	-nini. -ce, -ke	-šontwo	-nini	-nini	-sece (?), -ce (?)	-nywo <i>nyo</i>
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	-korwo-mo-kwome	-lobathi. -kare
Red ... ..	-fwete. -kašika	-subila	...	-subila	...	...
Rotten ... ..	-wola. -funda	-bozi	-yuma	-bolete	...	...
Short ... ..	-fwifwi	-fwafwi	...	-fohifohi	...	...
Sick ... ..	-ciswa. -lwaši	-lwaši	-ciswa	...	...	...
White ... ..	-tuwa. -twite	-tuba	-tuba	-tuba	B <i>o</i> - <i>twaa</i> , - <i>twaa</i>	-keho

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Above, up, on top	Ku-julu; pa- (or a-) julu	-i-zeulu	I-julu	-e-yulu, -i-yulu	Kō-rira	...
Before ...	Ku-nembō	Ku-mbele	A-mbele	Ha-busō	...	...
Behind ...	P-esule, Kw-isule	Mu-numa	-isule (Ku-)	Mu-isule, isule. Ku-icō	...	...
Below, down	Ku-nṣi, Pa-nṣi	Ku-nṣi, A-nṣi	Mu-nse. A-nṣi	Ha-nṣi, Ku-nṣi, &c.	Ep-eṣe	Ku-ezi
Far ... ..	Ku-lamfu, Ku-lale	Sakene	Ku-le-ku-le	Ku-le, -le	-re. (Ōkhu-re, Ṣi-re)	Kōna-le-pa
Here ... ..	Awa. M-pa. M-pece. Pa-nō, Ku-nō, &c.	Mō-nō, Kō-nō, A-nō	O-ku-nō. Awa	Ha-nō. Aha. Thē (?)	Ku-ni. Ku-tiri	Kō-nō
In, inside ...	Mu. Mu-kati	Mu-	Mu. Mu-kati	Mu. U-mō. Mōmō	...	...
Middle ...	Kati	Mu-kati	Kati	Kati	Kate	...
Near ... ..	-fwifwi	A-fwafwi, Ku-fwafwi	A-fwi, A-fwifwi	Ha-fōhi. Ha-	Pa-pupe, Se-pupe	Pepi
Outside ...	Pa-nse, Ku-nse. Pa-nseŋgwe, &c.	A-nseŋgwe, -nseŋgwe	A-nze	Ha-nze, Ku-nze	...	...
Plenty ... ..	-ñgi, Wu-ñgi	Bw-ala. -nji, -njinji	-iñgi	-iñgi	...	...
There... ..	Ku-nō, Kulyō, &c.	Mōmō. Kōkō. A-wō	O-kō. A-nō. Pa-munya	Ahō. Ha-na, &c.	Kō-na	Kō-na. Kō-nyikō
Where? ..	Ku-li?, &c.	Kwi? Ukwi?	Ku-li? A-li?	Ku-hi? Ha-hi? -hi?	Ko-ri?	Ku-pi-ne?
No! ... ..	Ta-wā! Kaka!	Pē!	Pē!	Nanta!	Patlō!	...
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ṣi (1st pers. sing.); Ta- (with other pronouns); Ku-, Ta- (in infinitive)	Ṣi, Ta- (also use of Ku-ina= to be without, not to, not to have, a nega- tive verb)	Si-, Tō-, Ta-	Ki-, Si-, Ka. Keti-, -sa. (Ki is a nega- tive verb. Ki mbabantu = not the men)	Ka-, -se-, -ṣi-. Pa- (?)	Ka-, Se-
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Kō-, Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-ūma. -panda	-ūma	-uma	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	-ula; ṣita	-ula	-ula (K'ula = buy)	...	-ōra, wora	-ōla
„ come ...	-isa, -sa	-eza	-eza. -bōla	-iza. -bōla	-iya	...
„ cut ...	-tema	-kōsōla	-tema. tenda	-temena, -tema	...	...
„ dance ...	-šana	-zana	-ziana	-zana or -bana	-imba	-kina

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga ( 'Batoka', Tɔtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kɔba, Bakhɔba)	82. Nyeŋɔ (South Luyi, 'Bampukuŋu')
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 ...	·iŋi	·izi	·ziba. ·izi	·izi	·daivɔ. <sup>1</sup> ·tzire	·iva (?)
„ laugh ...	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	·aye
„ leave off, cease	·leka	·leka	·leka	·leka	·liŋe <i>or</i> ·liŋa	·teneka
„ love,want	·yanda. ·suma	·funa	·yanda. (·kunda = <i>copulate</i> )	·saka	·sene (?)	·tiŋge
„ see ...	·wɔna. ·eŋa	·bɔna	·bɔna	·bɔna	·mɔna. ·liaia (?)	·mɔna. ·lepa
„ sit, remain, abide	·ikala	·kala	·kala	·kala <i>or</i> ·kada	·sikama	·ikala
„ sleep ...	·ɔna (-gɔna)	·ɔna	·ɔna	·lala	·raŋgara	·kindama
„ stand, stop, be erect	·ima, ·imika	·zima	·ima	·zima (?)	·gema (?). ·ima	·imana
„ steal ...	·ba, ·iba -ɪpa	·iba	·ba (Ku-ba)	·iba	·iva, ·iba	...

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LENJE

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu-** (mu, u-, uyu, ŋu, ŋguyu); 2. **Ba-** *or* **Ŵa-** (ba *or* ŋa, mba, mbawa); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u-, uu, mbu, ŋgu, ŋguyu); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i-, nji); 5. **Li-** (li-, ndi, ndili); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a-, ya, ŋga, ŋgaya); 7. **Ci-** (ci-, nci, njici); 8. **Si-** (si-, nŋi, njisi); 9. **N-** (**M-**), **N-**, **Ny-**, — (i-, ii, nji); 10. **N-** (**M-**), **N-**, **Ny-**, — (ŋi-, nŋi, njisi); 11. **Lu-** (lu-, ndu, ndulu); 12. **Tu-** (tu-, ntu); 13. **Ka-** (ka-, ŋka, ŋgaka); 14. **Wu-**, **Bu-** (wu-, bu-, mbu, mbuwu); 15. **Ku-** (ku-, ŋku); 16. **Pa-**, **A-** (pa-, a-, mpa); 17. **Mu-** (mu). Masc. and fem. prefixes (**Si-** and **Na-**) exist but are little used.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN ILA AND CI-LUMBU

No preprefixes, except in Classes 9 and 10.

Class 1. **Mu-**, **U-** (honorific) (mu, u- (ɔ), we, ŋu, -zu); 2. **Ba-** (ba-, mba); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u, ŋu, -zu); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i, nji, -zi); 5. **I-**, **Di-** (di-, i, ledi, ndi-); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a-, ŋga (ŋgu), -aza); 7. **Ci-** (ci, nci); 8. **Si-**, **Bi-** (si-, bi, nŋi, mbi-); 9. **In-** (**Im-**), **Iŋ-**, **Iŋg-**, **Iny-** (i, in-, ni-, -zi); 10. **In-** (**Im-**), **Iŋ-**, **Iŋg-**, **Iny-** (ŋi, in-, nŋi-); 11. **Lu-** (lu-, ndu); 12. **Tu-** (tu-, ntu); 13. **Ka-** (ka-, ŋka (ŋku)); 14. **Bu-** (bu-, mbu); 15. **Ku-** (ku-, ŋku); 16. **A-** (a-, awa, ŋga); 17. **Mu-** (mu-, mɔ). Also the masc. prefix **Si-**, **Se-**, *or* **Sa-**, and the fem. prefix **Na-**; and the extended form of the diminutive (No. 13), **Kaŋga-**.

<sup>1</sup> *Doubtful.*

## PREFIXES, &amp;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-, i-, 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, &amp;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 NYEŊΩ<sup>1</sup>

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. **Ši**, **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 Twtela or Totala country and the western bend of the Kafue (say 15° 30' South latitude).

80. **Subia** (**Šubia**) is spoken in the region west of Seŋeke, between the Linyante, Cōbe, and Zambezi rivers, mainly to the south and west of the Zambezi and as far south as Pandamateŋka.

81. **Yeye** (**Makōba**, **Bakhōba**) is spoken in the region between the Upper Ωkavaŋgō river and the shores of Lake Ŋgami, west of the Moremi stream, east of Oŋgova.

82. **Nyeŋgō** is spoken in western Northern Rhodesia, west of the Cōbe or Kwando river, north and east of the Ωkavaŋgō-Kwitō and south of about 16° South latitude.

<sup>1</sup> There is little trace of preprefixes in **Nyeŋgō**. 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 **Hererō** corruptions into the form of the words.

## GROUP V

### THE WESTERN ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

83. Si-lūyi<sup>1</sup> or 'Barotse'

83 a. Si-kwaŋgwa

## GROUP W

### THE NORTH-WEST ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

84. Luena (Lu-ina) or Lubale

85. Mbunda 85 a? Ka-luiana<sup>2</sup>

86. Lujazi (Lu-imbibi)<sup>3</sup> 86 a. Ngaŋgela  
86 b. Western Mbwela ('Ambwela')

87. Nkoya<sup>4</sup> (Si-ñkoya)

87 a. Mbwela

88. Kiōkō (Kiōkwe, Jok, Ci-bokwe)

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' <sup>1</sup> 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi <sup>3</sup> 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiōkō or Ci-bokwe
Adze ... ..	M-beω, M-bayω	...	Ka-tembe; tu-	M-baiω. 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- Si-ama-na; bi-	Ka-setω, Ka-sitω. N-citω. Ny-ama	Si-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-swa; mi-	Im-bundi; ; zim+. Ma-kezi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Di-ŝendi; ma-	...
Ape ... ..	N-jōkō; an-jōkō	...	...	Ka-mumi; ba-, tu- (86 b)	Ka-mumi	...
Arm ... ..	Ii-kāā. Kō-bōkō or K-ōkō; m-ōkō	Li-wōkō; ma-	Li-bōkō; ma-	Ku-vōkō or Li-bōkō; ma- Li-vōkō <sup>3</sup> (86 a). Dzi-bōkō (86 b)	Di-bōkō. Dzi-bōkō	U-wōkō; <i>pl.</i> m-ōkō. Mō-sē
Arrow ... ..	Umu-ŝω; imi-ŝω. U-lembe	Mw-ivwi; mi-ivwi	Mu-kili; mi- Lu-kuŝa. Mu-vi; mi-	Mu-kuri, Mu-kiri; mi- Mu-tyili (86 a)	Mu-vi; mi-	Mu-ivi; mi-
Axe ... ..	Si-repe. Samō. Umu-biŋge	N-gimbu; ziñ-	N-gimbu; bi+. Ci-baŋga; bi-	Gimbo, N-gyimbu, N-gembō. N-dyimbu (86 a)	Ci-baŋga; bi- Si-baŋga; bi-	Ka-sawō

<sup>1</sup> Also known as Luiana and Lue; as Si-kubu; and in different dialects as Si-kwaŋgwa (83 a), Si-kōma (83 b), and Si-kwandi (?) (83 c).

<sup>2</sup> The Ka-luiana of Capello and Ivens may be a dialect of Mbunda. So also may be the 'Maŋonda' of various early explorers, though the 'Maŋonda' of Livingstone seems more related to Lujazi.

<sup>3</sup> The Balozazi of Livingstone (apparently also called Lu-imbibi) and perhaps also the Maŋonda of the same writer. Ngaŋgela appears to be nearly the same language in its western form; so also Western Mbwela (the speech of the Ambwela or Bambwela of S. E. Aŋgōla).

<sup>4</sup> Nkoya and Mbwela (which may be allied to the 'Ambwela' of Aŋgōla—86 b) only seem to differ dialectally. Other dialects of the same stock are known as Ma-ŝaŝa and Si-galu.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ?Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiōkō or Ci-bokwe
Baboon ...	? N-jōkō	Sōkō. Puya; va+	Buya?	Puya; bam-	Puya; bam-	...
Back ...	M-oŋgō; mi-oŋgō	Ny-ima. Jim-bunda (loins) <sup>1</sup>	Mw-oŋgō; mi-	Ny-ima. M-oŋgō. Lum-pati; zi- (86 a). Mwa-laŋga	Ma-fute. Kuny-ima (87 a)	...
Banana ...	Li-konde; ma-	Li-konde; ma-	Li-konde; ma-	Li-hondyō. Hoŋgia	...	Dikondi; ma-
Beard ...	Mu-lepō; mi-	W-ēvu	Mu-jebi; min-	Mu-ezi or Mun-jezi. Mu-levu (86 b)	Mu-levu; mi-	U-ēvō
Bee ...	M-uka; ti+	Puka; va+ <sup>2</sup>	M-uka; ti+. Lu-puka; puka	Puka or M-puka; va+	Puka, Lu-puka (pl. im-puka, 87 a)	Puka; ma+
Belly ...	Li-pumō. Li-pumbu	Mu-jimu or Li-zimō. Lu-fu; jilu-fu	L-imō; m-emō. Di-vumō	Imō, Limō, or Zimō	Di-vumō. Ji-fu; ma- (87 a)	Jimu; ma+
Bird ...	Ny-unyi; iti- Aka-unyi; utu-	Ka-jila; <sup>2</sup> pl. tu- or vatu-	Ka-bila; tu-	Ka-zira; tu- Ka-bela; tu- Tisi. Ka-zila (86 a)	Ka-yōne; ba- tu-	Ka-jila; tu-
Blood ...	U-nyiŋga. Ma-nyeŋga	Ma-nyiŋga.	Li-niŋga	Ma-niŋga. Ma-nyeŋga. Sonde (86 a)	Mu-keta	Ma-yiŋga, Ma-nyeŋga
Body ...	Mw-ili. L-ōtō or L-utu	Mu-jimba; mi-	Mu-bila; mi-	Mu-bila, Mō-bela, Mu-vila	L-utu; tiny-utu. (pl. Ma-rutu, 87 a)	...
Bone ...	Si-fōba; i- Si-fuba	Li-fuhwa; ma-	Ci-tiya; bi-	Ki-tea, Si-tea. Li-tsiha	Si-fupa; bi-	...
Borassus palm.	...	...	...	Kōme	...	...
Bow ...	U-ta; ma-ta.	U-ta	Bu-ta; ma-ta.	Li-khōpu. U-ta, Bō-ta, Vu-ta	Si-pandō; bi-	U-ta
Bowels ...	Mu-la; mi-la	Ma-jiŋgwa or Ma-ziŋgwa	Mu-la; mi-la	Mi-ra, Mi-la. Li-sandya	Mu-la; mi-la	...
Brains ...	U-lui	W-oŋgō	Ki-puji <sup>2</sup> (85 a). W-oŋgō	Vu-oŋgō. Ma-vu (86 a)	U-lui. U-ruyi (87 a)	...
Breast (man's)	...	...	...	N-sōka. In-tulō (86 a)	...	...
Breast (woman's)	Li-ele; m-ele	Li-vele; ma-	Li-bele; ma-	Vere; ma- Li-vele (86 a)	Di-bele, Ji-bere	Pambō
Brother ...	M-ina (younger). Mu-kulu (elder). Mw-abaŋge; abaŋge.	Sōŋgō. N-dumba or N-dumbwa	M-ana wa-yala. Mu-na nana; ba+	N-kulu-ntu. Mw-ana-etō. Ka-leŋge. Yaya	Mu-kondō. Yayi	Pwetō?

<sup>1</sup> Where one authority spells 'j', another substitutes 'z'.<sup>2</sup> Noteworthy.

English	83. Si-lūyi <i>or</i> 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena <i>or</i> Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw <i>or</i> Ci-bokwe
Buffalo ...	N-otw. Iny-ati, Iny-aci	N-gombe wa pasa	Ny-ati; ti+	Ng-ati (? Ny-ati). Pakasa. In-yati (86 a)	N-gombe	M-buaŋ
Bull ...	...	...	...	M-onti	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ny-oŋga; ti-	Li-takw; ma-	Ma-takw	...
Canoe ...	W-atw	W-atw; m-atu <i>or</i> ma-w-atw	W-atw; m-atw	W-atw, Vu-atw, Bw-atw. M-birika	W-atw; m-atw	W-atw
Cat ...	Si-nwŋw	Ka-meŋi	...	M-bisi	...	...
Charcoal ...	Ma-kala	...	...	Li-nuŋgu. Ma-kala	...	...
Chief, king	M-bumu. Mw-ŋia. Mu-ywandi; <i>pl.</i> a-ywandi	Mw-ana-ŋ-gana; <i>pl.</i> vami-ana- ŋ-gana. Mw-ata. Mu-kulwa-ne	Mw-ene; ba-be-mi-ene	Mw-ene; vami-ene <sup>1</sup>	Mw-ene; bami-ene	Ka-lamba. Mw-ana-ŋ-gana. Ki-ŋwŋ. Jaka?
Child ...	Mw-ana; a-na. K-ana; tw-ana. Mw-anuke. M-pututu	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> mi-ana <i>and</i> v-ana. Kemba; va-kemba. Ka-nyike; va-nyike	Mw-anike; ba-anike. Ka-keke; batu-	K-anike. M-ŋna	Mw-ana. Wamu-kata; baba-kata. Ka-nuŋke; ba-tw'-anuŋke	M-ŋna. Ka-leŋge
Cloth ...	Ulu-ambi. I-kwabela	Li-hina	L-ina	I-naŋga	...	...
Cold ...	Om-pwŋw, Kum-bwŋw. Mu-bebw	Ci-ŋika	Ci-ŋika (85 a). Li-tika	Le-tika. Ma-ŋika. N-tuema?	...	Cika
Country ...	Li-tuŋga. Mu-roŋga	Li-fuci	Li-futi; ma-	Nonda. Ci-fute, Tyi-huti	Di-tuŋga. Ji-tuŋga (87 a)	Ki-fuci
Cow ...	N-gombe; tiŋ-	N-gombe ci-huevŋ; vaŋ-gombe va-ci-huevŋ	N-gombe; tiŋ-	N-gombe na-twŋa. N-gyindi, N-dyindi (86 a)	Iŋ-gombe; tiŋ-gombe	N-gombe
Crocodile ...	N-gandu, Iŋ-gandu, Uŋ-gandu ( <i>honorific</i> )	N-gandu	N-gandu; tiŋ-	N-gandw	N-gandu	N-ganzu
Day, daylight	Li-ywa, Ii-ywa; ma-ywa. I-ŋji, Mw-inji	Li-neki; <sup>1</sup> ma- Li-kumbi; ma- Mu-sana; mi-	Li-taŋgwa	M-ene. Li-taŋgwa	Mu-tena. Mw-ana (87 a)	...
Devil, evil spirit	Ka-munu. U-lumba	Li-hamba; ma-	Ka-ilatiŋgu	Hamba	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	ŋaŋga	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	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> 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
Door, door- way	Si-atitw. Mw-elu	Ci-jwō. Ci-kwō. Ci-zilo	Ci-ñalamba; bi-	Pitw or Li-pitw	Si-pana; bi- Si-hala	...
Dream ...	...	lota ( <i>verb</i> )	...	N-dzwozi. Zonzi. N-dyiwosi (86 a)	...	...
Drum ...	N-goma or N-guma, Iñ-goma; <i>pl.</i> tiñ-goma. Li-uma; ma-	Ci-kuvu; vi-	N-goma; tiñ-	N-goma; zi+	Iñ-goma; tiñ-	N-goma
Ear ...	Ku-twi; ma-twi	Li-twitwi; ma-	Li-itwi; ma-	Li-twitwi and Ku-twe; also Geba 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-ñgi, Dji-ñgi; ma-ñgi	Unda; ma-unda
Elephant ...	N-dwpu, N-dupu	N-jamba	N-jamba	Jamba. In-yamba (86 a). Ng-yamba	N-twvu, N-dwvu	N-jamba
Excrement	U-tuti. U-tokw	M-bilw. Tu-zi	Tu-bi. Bu-lokw	Tu-zi	...	...
Eye ...	Li-tw or Li-tiw; <i>pl.</i> m-iyw	L-isw; ma-sw	L-işw; m-eşw	L-işw; m-eşw. L-işw (86 a)	Di-hw, Dji-hw	Di-esw; m-esw
Face, forehead	Lu-bala; ti-mala	Lu-hwōw	Lu-ala; ma+	Tyi-haṅga. Tyi-pala. Lu-jilw? Lu-wōw	Lu-pala	...
Fat ...	Ma-ze, Ma-ati. Ma-iyē. Li-suzw	Ma-ji, Ma-zi	Ma-bi	Ma-zi, Ma-be. Ma-bi, Ma-ye	Ma-futa. Ma-de, Ma-de (87 a)	Ma-ji
Father ...	Tate. Sa-ṅwe = <i>my</i> —; I-tw-e = <i>thy</i> (Si-tw, 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-ōma	Bu-ōma	W-ōma? ( <i>verb</i> , -ōba, -ōa). Li-ōwa (86 a)	Ku-tina ( <i>verb</i> )	...
Finger ...	Um-w-nūe; mi-	Mū-nwe; mi-	Mu-nyē; mi-	Mu-nyē	Mu-nwe	Mu-nwe; nyi-nwe ( <i>pl.</i> )
Fire ...	Mu-lelō or Mu-lilō	Ka-hya; tu- Li-yena	K-ese. Tu-iyā	Tu-ca, Tu-ya, To-ya. Tu-ima. Tu-hia (86 a)	Mu-dilō. Mun-jilō (87 a)	Ka-hia or Ka-gia
Fish ...	N-di; ti-ndi	I-şi; va+	I-ti; ti-ti	I-si; di-si. In-tsi (86 a)	In-şi; tin-şi	Yi-şi

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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-yuñgu. Mu-situ	Ci-tapa; vi-	Mu-kula (85 a). Nunda; ti-	Diku-tija. Li-koñgola. Mu-señge	Di-saka, Ji-saka; ma-	Mu-ditw; mi-
Fowl ... ..	N-uku	Ka-sumbi. N-demba	N-zowl (85 a). Li-koro-m-bowl Fumbi; ti-tumbi <sup>1</sup>	Ki-ari. Demba. Ha-tombi. Ka-sumbi <sup>1</sup>	Di-huñgwa; ba-	Ka-sumbi. Demba
Frog ... ..	Sim-bwatwe; im-bwatwe. Iñ-undu	Cim-bwatwe; vi-	Lin-junda	Lin-dyunda. Noñga	...	...
Ghost ... ..	Si-lumba; <i>pl.</i> u-lumba <sup>1</sup>	Mu-jimw; va-	N-dumba; tin-	Mu-zimw; ba- Mu-ku (86 a). Mu-kulu	Mu-kiši	Mu-jimw; a- Wa-fa
Giraffe ... ..	M-bwaši	...	...	Dondo. N-duli	...	...
Girl ... ..	Mu-kata-na; a- Umu-šimpe; a-	Mw-ana-pwevw; <i>pl.</i> v-ana, vama-pwevw	Mum-banda; bam-	M-puebw; N-tsimbe; tin-	...	Ku-emba
Goat ... ..	Um-boñgw; am-	Pembe; va+	M-boñgw; tim-	M-pembe	Poñgw; tim+. M-poñgw, Im-pondw (87 a)	Pembe or M-pembe
„ (he) ... ..	...	Ci-zamba	...	Ei-yamba (86 a). Zamba	...	...
„ (she) ... ..	...	Pembe wa ci-hwevw	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	Ny-ambe	Ka-luñga (va-tu + <i>in pl.</i> )	Ša-bwzi	Ban-toñga. Ša-bozi. Suku. Ka-luñga	Ny-ambe	Suku ne ma-wezi
Grandparent	Nyakw ɸ	Kaka; va+. N-umba; va+	...	Kukw. Sukulu (86 a)	...	Kaka. Kukw
Grass ... ..	Um-ɔpw or L-ɔpu	Ci-kokw. Mw-ila	Mw-ila	Mu-ila. Bu-ambw. Vu-añgu (86 a)	Mw-ila, Mw-ira	Mu-añgu. Mu-handw
Ground ... ..	Mu-mbu. Umū-pu	Ma-vū	Li-bu	Li-bu; ma-vw. Li-seke (86 a)	Dim-vu	Ma-vu. Ma-twatw. Ki-fuci
Ground-nut	N-doñgw	Ci-elu; vi-	Bi-elu ( <i>pl.</i> )	Vi-elu ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ny-emu	Ka-tabi; tu-
Guinea-fowl	Ili-ñañga; ma-	Kañga; va+	Mu-kañga; mi-	...	Di-kañga	Kañga; ji-
Gun ... ..	Tubōlw; ti+	U-ta	Bu-ū-ta; ma-	U-ta, Vu-ta	Ši-pandw. Tōborw?	U-ta
Hair ... ..	Li-sušu. I-ñuki. U-ambw	Lu-kambu; ji-kambu <sup>1</sup>	Tiñ-gambu	Ziñ-kambu (86 a). Mi-siñga. N-kambw, Tiñ-gambw, Liñ-gambw	Lu-huki	N-kambw
Hand ... ..	Kokw or U-kokw; <i>pl.</i> am-ɔkw. Ili-kaa. Ili-janza	Li-wokw	Ci-kandeku	Li-vokw. Mum-panda	Ši-kamba ša di-bokw. <sup>2</sup> Ka-bokw (87 a)	Ki-lama

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.<sup>2</sup> Ku-kamba = back of hand.

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Head ... ..	Mu-twi. Umw-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-šarw	...
Hill ... ..	Im-bwola (?). 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-gwvu. N-gueve (86 a). 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-ši, U-iši	...
Horn ... ..	Lu-ia <i>or</i> Lu-ya ; tilu-ia <i>and</i> tin-ya	Seŋgu ; ji +	Li-tiba	Li-beba. M-biŋga	Lu-šeŋgw ; ma-	...
House... ..	N-dw ; itin-dw	Zuvw ; ma +	N-joŋw ; tin-	N-juŋw <i>or</i> N-dzuvw <i>or</i> N-joŋw, Zwv. In-dyivw (86 a)	U-ra ; ma-ra	N-zuw
Hunger ... ..	Li-šeŋw	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-šumbw ? 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-kwōw	Š-ondw ; bi-ondw	U-tali
Island ... ..	Si-kuli ; i-	Li-tuŋgu <i>or</i> Ci-tuŋu	Li-seke. Li-ŋwpe ; ma-ŋwpe	Ki-kwōw. Tyi-lūi	Ši-kuji	...
Ivory ... ..	Ulu-ya <i>or</i> Lu-ya	Jim-biŋga	Ciny-aŋga ; bi-	M-biŋga	...	...
Knee ... ..	Li-nūe <i>or</i> Li-nwi ; ma-	Lim-buli ; ma-	Li-buli	Li-bure, Vuli, <i>or</i> Li-bwū ; ma- Ny-wōw (86 a)	Di-noŋgw. Ji-nuŋgw (87 a)	...
Knife ... ..	Mu-ele ; mi-	Pōkw ; ji-pōkw	Mōkw ; ti +	M-pōka, Pōkw, <i>or</i> M-wkw. Mu-khebi	Pōkw ; tim +	Pōkw ; ji-

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Lake ... ..	Si-tia <i>or</i> Li-isa	N-geñge. Ci-ziva	Li-šali; <sup>1</sup> ma-	Li-tāli. E-civa	...	Jiba; ma +
Leg ... ..	Ili-kondw. Kwōwō	Mu-kōnw; mi. <sup>2</sup> Li-hinji; ma-	Mw-endw(85 a). Li-indi	Li-hindi; ma- Mu-kela. Mu-pwōw. Ci-tea	Di-ulu. Ji-uru (87 a)	Ulu; ma-ūlu
Leopard ...	Ndō; ti-ndō	Ci-supā	N-gwe	Iñ-gwe. Ki-šumba	Tōwō. Kam-pulu	...
Lion ... ..	N-de; an-de. In-di; tin-di	...	Mu-nyime	N-dumba <i>or</i> Domba	Kalamō	Tambwe
Lips ... ..	Ili-lōmw; ama- Mu-lōmw; mi-	Ma-vumbu( <i>pl.</i> )	Ka-nō (? Ka-mōw). Ka-nwa; tu-nwa	Mi-lōmw (86 a)	Mu-vumbō; mi-	Ni-vumbō( <i>pl.</i> )
Magic ... ..	Mu-lōti	...	N-gañga	Vu-añga	...	U-añga
Maize ... ..	Ama-pu. Ulu-hoñga. Mun-dali	Ci-vwali	Mun-dele	Li-puñgō. Ma-ša	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	Luñga; ma-luñga	N-jara. Mu-nalume	I-ala, Y-ala	Mu-luma, Mu-rume	Lu-ñga; ma +
Meat ... ..	Iny-ama. (I-ama-na = <i>animals</i> )	Ny-ama	Titu	M-bunda (86 a). N-citōw, Titu	Ny-ama	I-fū
Medicine ...	Mu-tondō ( <i>tree</i> ). Mu-sambō	Vi-tumbu ( <i>pl.</i> )	Bi-emba ( <i>pl.</i> )	Bi-emba <i>or</i> Bi-hemba. Vum-banda	...	Yi-tumbō ( <i>pl.</i> )
Milk ... ..	Ulu-takw. Ma-we	Ma-vele	Ma-yere (85 a). Ma-šwe	Ma-vere? Ma-hini. Ma-na, Ma-šia. Ma-visi (86 a)	...	...
Monkey ...	N-jokw	Puya; va +. Sōkw	Buya (?). N-ima; biñ-ima	Pundō	...	...
Moon ... ..	Umw-ezi. Mw-eti	Kakw-eji; tu-	N-gonde; tiñ-	Gonde <i>or</i> N-gonde. G-ezi	N-gonda; ti +	U-ji, Mw-eji. Ka-kuje
Mother ...	Mawe. Nyō-kōw. Nyina	Mama. Nō-kōw. Na-ye	Mamai. Ba-ina	Nana. Ina (86 a). Nyō-kōw. Ba-naa. Ba-ena	Mama	Mama
Mountain ...	Li-lundu	Pili	Pide (?) Liñ-gulu	Kim-boñgō. 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

<sup>1</sup> Interesting penetration southwards of the Central Sudan root-word Cad, Šari for 'great river', 'lake'.

<sup>2</sup> 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-tina	Li-zina	Ti-tina; ma- Ji-dina; ma-	...
Navel ...	Mu-kolw	Mu-cinji	Li-kolw	Li-timbi	...	...
Neck ...	Diŋgw or N-diŋgw	Siŋgw. Ka-paŋga	Tiŋgw; ti +	In-tsiŋgw. Mo-ribw	Siŋgw, N-siŋgw	Kwata
Night ...	U-siku; <i>pl.</i> itin-diku	U-fuku; ma- Mu-toŋga. (Mi-lima = darkness)	Bu-tiki	Bu-teki, Vu-tsiki, Bu-tuki (86 a). (Bu-sise = darkness)	U-siku	U-fuku
Nose ...	Ili-olw or Li-yulu	Mu-zulu	Li-zulu	Zurw. Li-yolw, Li-yulu	Mu-tulu. Mu-duru (87 a)	Zulu; ma +
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	N-dende	...	N-gaŋi
Ox ...	Iŋ-gombe; tiŋ-gombe. Na-tula; a +	N-gombe; va +	Pulu; ti +	N-gombe	Iŋ-gombe	N-gombe
Paddle ...	Si-rabw or Si-labw	Ci-lapu	Ci-lapw	N-ganda. N-gasi; ziŋ-gasi. Ci-kasi. Si-lapw	...	Mu-saŋgw; mi-
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lapw	W-ala	Bu-ala	W-alwa. Bu-ala, Vu-ala	...	Ma-luvu
Parrot ...	Si-cikwele	Ka-loŋga	Mu-kewe	Tyi-keŋge	...	...
Penis ...	Ku-ūsw (polite word = 'in front')	Lomw	Ku-mala (polite word = 'in front')	Li-kutu	...	...
Pig ...	Kulube; ti +	C-ombw; bi-ombw. N-gulu; va +	C-ombw; bi-ombw	N-gurw, N-gulu. N-gala. Songe	Siŋwe; ban + N-gurube (87 a)	N-gulu
Pigeon ...	N-kwilimba. Li-kwici. Li-kwiŋge	Ka-tela. Li-yembe	Nuti; ti +	Pomba (?Port.). Ka-tere	Di-bembe	Ka-telya
Place ...	Si-lalw; i-lalw	Helu	Si-lala-nda	Mu-hela	...	Mu-hela; mi-
Rain ...	M-bula. Ni-hwla (?), Hwla (?)	Vula	Nyonti	Ny-ondi, Ny-ondzi	M-vura	M-vula
Rat ...	M-uku	Tumbi; va +	M-uku; ti +	N-tumbi	Puku	...
Rhinoceros	Se-embele	...	...	Si-kvw. Em-pembele	Siŋ-kombwe. Si-laŋgwa (87 a)	...
River ...	Ili-ambai. Umu-roŋga	Kalu-iji; tu-	N-doŋga; tin-	N-doŋga. Lu-ŋgeboŋgw	Mu-sinte, Mu-sindi. Lu-eŋge; tiŋ-eŋge	Lu-iji; malu-iji
Road ...	N-dila, N-dela. M-gondw (?)	E-jila; <i>pl.</i> ji-jila. Mu-kombwela	N-gila	N-gela, N-zira, N-gyila. Li-koŋkw	Tila; tin-tila. N-dira (87 a)	...

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Salt ... ..	Mu-ŋgwa	Mu-kele	Mu-kele	Mo-ŋgwa	...	Mu-ŋgwa
Shame ... ..	Ma-ene	Sonyi	...	Soni, U-tsoni, N-kyuámūa (86 a)	N-šoni	...
Sheep ... ..	Im-belele. Ngu; li-ŋgu <sup>1</sup>	Mu-kwoŋ; mi-	Ngu; ti-ngu	M-paŋga. M-belele	M-belele; ti+. M-berere; ba+	M-paŋga
Shield ... ..	Si-tomba. Tebe	Lu-kepwi	M-bānda	M-bānda; zim-	...	...
Shoulder ... ..	Li-futi	Ci-fwiji; ma-	Ci-bili. Ci-peŋka	Kin-sinze. Tyi-tyitsi. Ci-tsindzi	...	...
Sister ... ..	Manda	N-dumbu <i>or</i> N-dumba wa pwevwa	M-ana-kuetw. N-dokabi	N-dumbu	M-panda	Dumbo
Skin ... ..	Si-tw; i-tw. L-utu; tiny-utu	Ci-kova	Ci-konde	Kova. Ki-lambw. Li-aka? (86 a)	Mw-ai. Di-šarw	...
Sky ... ..	I-vulu. Li-wilw, Ku-wilu	Ki-vilu. Li-lu; ma-	Li-lu	Li-lw. Mw-elw	...	Kwaw
Slave ... ..	Nete. Mu-bika; a-	N-duŋgw; va+. Mu-kuli; mi-	N-duŋgw	N-duŋgw, Doŋgw Mu-pika	Duŋgw; ba+. Mu-bike; ba-	...
Sleep ... ..	Tu-lw	Tu-lw	Tu-lw	Tu-lw. Ku-kosa	Tu-rw, Tu-lw	Tu-lw
Smoke ... ..	Iñ-kw. Mw-ise	W-iši	Bi-ti <i>or</i> Wi-ti. C-ise (85 a)	U-si <i>or</i> Mu-isi, Mu-ezi, Bu-ezi	U-iše. C-uši	...
Snake ... ..	N-ywka, Li-ywka	Li-nwka	Lin-ywka	Lu-nwka. Ci-nwka	Di-ywka; ma- Ji-ywka; bama-ywka	Lu-lwka
Son, boy ... ..	Lu-keke; <i>pl.</i> itiñ-geke. Mw-ana. Mu-lombe. Mw-anuk-ana. Mw-anuke	Mw-ana luŋga. Mu-kweze	Mw-ana; bana	Mw-ana. Mu-kwendye. Mu-keze. Mu-neke, Mu-anēke	...	Ka-mike
Song ... ..	Ulu-simw; tin-dimw	Ku-imba. Mw-asw	Li-tina	Tyi-vala. Mu-asa	Lu-imbw? -imba ( <i>verb</i> )	...
Spear ... ..	Im-binji; itim-	Li-kuŋga; ma-	Li-kuŋga	Li-kuŋga. Li-lesu. Li-oŋga	Mu-diŋga, Mu-jiŋga	Mu-lumbu
Spirit, soul	Si-ywa. Um-oya	Mu-jimu. Mw-aw. Mwim-bimbi. Mu-cima	...	Mw-nyw. Ponte. Mu-kulu	...	...
Star ... ..	Iny-ata. Nuñ-gweti; ti+	Taŋganyika ( <i>pl.</i> ). Ka-honwse; tu-, va+	Ng-oŋgonwbi	Li-goŋgwone. N-toŋgonwsi, Li-goŋgonwodzi	Nyenyē; ti+	Toŋgonwci

<sup>1</sup> A Ma-kwaw word.

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Stick ... ..	Noli. Lu-kōnye. Isi-tondw or Lu-tondw; ti-nondw	Lu-tete. Ci-tondw; vi-	Li-ṣokw	Ci-kōne; bi- Ci-ti, Ki-ti. Li-tale	Mu-wana	Mu-tondw
Stone ... ..	Li-we; ma-biwe (?)	Li-lolwa; ma-	Li-manya <sup>1</sup>	Li-vwe. Li-manya (86 a)	Di-maṅga. Ji-manya	Di-we
Stool ... ..	Si-unw; i-unw	Ci-twamw	...	...	...	N-gwanza. Ka-baka?
Sun ... ..	Ili-ywa, Li-yua. Ili-ṣoba. Ka-mwe	Li-kumbi; ma-	Li-taṅgwa	Mu-tanya. I-tanya. Li-taṅgwa	Mu-tena. Ji-tena	Di-taṅgwa. Mu-alwa; mi- and D-eya = sunlight, light
Tail (of an animal)	Umu-sila	Mu-kila; mi-	Mu-kila	Mu-tyila	...	...
Tear ... ..	Mi-ōkw (pl.) or Mi-ōti	Li-ṣoji	Li-zōsi (85 a). Mu-ṣōti; mi-	Ma-ṣōzi (pl.)	Mu-hōte, Mu-hōti	...
Testicles ...	Ma-tuba	Mam-bindu	Lim-bindu; mam-	Zim-bindu (pl.)	Ma-borw	...
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-takw	Ci-tea. ?N-tumba. Ci-cala	...	...
Thing... ..	Si-nu; pl. i-nu	Ci-uma; vi- Ci-kumba; vi-	Li-iṅge; <sup>2</sup> 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-hōṅgela	...
Tobacco ...	Li-kaya	Li-kanya	Li-kaya	Ma-kaya	Di-faka, Ka-fwaka	Ma-kaya
To-day ... ..	L-elw, Bal-elw	L-elw	L-elw	L-erw, L-elw	...	Mu-ṣonw
Toe ... ..	Mu-nwe; mi-	Mu-nwe	Li-naṣa	Mu-nye	Di-nyesa. Kan-tente (87 a)	...
To-morrow	Bi-unda	Ha-mene	l-mene	l-mene, Mene, He-mene L-onza	...	Ha-mene
Tongue ... ..	Ulu-leme, Lu-limi or Li-limi; pl. ma-limi	Li-limi	Li-laka. Li-limi; ma-	Rimi, Lw-lime. In-daka	Lu-dimi, Lu-jimi	Dimi
Tooth... ..	Li-yew; ma-	Li-zw; ma-zw	Li-yw; ma-yw	Li-zw, Li-ṭw; ma-zw	Di-yeww. Ji-erwe; ma-yerwe (87 a)	Di-zw; ma-zw or ma-se
Town... ..	Mu-ndi; pl. mi-ndi	Ku-imbw; <sup>3</sup> pl. m-embw. L-imbw. N-ganda	L-imbw; m-embw	L-imbw. Mw-tse. N-ketw. Im-bandya (86 a)	...	Ki-hunda

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy. Related to root for 'knowledge', 'know'.<sup>2</sup> Noteworthy.<sup>3</sup> Diminutive of L-imbw = big town.

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Tree ... ..	Si-tondω <i>or</i> Mu-tondω	Ci-tondω; vi-	Ci-ti; bi-ti	Ki-sakω; bi-? Mu-ti	Si-tondω. Mu-tondω (87 a)	Mu-tondω
Twins ... ..	Ana n-dɔpu	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-ndω	Ma-su	Ma-ʃu	Ma-suʃu? Ma-su	...	...
Vein ... ..	Mu-siñga	Mu-ʃisa	ʒiñga; ti+	Li-sipa	...	Caha; ma-caha ...
War ... ..	M-pi. I-ta	Ji-ta; ma+	Nji-ta <i>or</i> Nbi-ta; tinti-ta	Zin-ta, Ndzi-ta	N-kondω	...
Water ... ..	Am-ei	M-eya	? M-ema	M-ema	M-ema	M-eya
Well, source	Li-kwina	Li-ʃima	...	Li-sima. Ci-simω. Mu-ava	...	Mu-sulω; mi-
White man	Mu-nu mu-kenu	Cin-dele; vin-dele	Mu-nu wa ku-boka	Cin-dere. Ci-veñga. Ū-buka	Mu-kua	Juñgω
Wife ... ..	Mu-kati	Pwevω. Mweñga	Pwevω. Mw-endi; bamw-	Mu-kentu. Mañ-gyivv. M-puevω	Mu-kata, Mu-kate	Pō
Wind, air ...	M-ebω	Pehω. Mw-ilu	Li-undi	Ponzi. Bonde. Li-honde. Lu-hundzi	N-guʃa. N-gundu- ñgundu	...
Witch... ..	Mu-lɔti; a-lɔti	N-gañga. Mu-lɔzi	Mu-rɔci <i>or</i> Mu-lɔbi	N-gañga. Cim-banda	Mu-lɔbi. Mu-rɔbe	N-gañga; ba+
Witchcraft	Uu-lɔti	U-lɔzi	Bu-lɔbi	Vu-añga. Vum-banda	Bu-lɔbi	...
Woman ... ..	Mu-kati	Pwevω	M-banda. Mu-nakabi	Mu-kenω. Mω-nɔkazi. M-puevω (86 a)	M-buyama. Mu-kate	Pō; ma-pō
Womb ... ..	Li-simenω	Li-jimω; ma- Ci-semenω	Ci-kaza	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ti-ñuni	Lu-tete. Ji-kunyi	I-ti. Bi-tali (pl.)	Tyi-ti	Lu-kuni	...
Yam ... ..	N-gulu	Li-sefi	Bu-kɔla	...	...	...
Year ... ..	Umw-aka	Mw-aka; mi-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka; mi-
Yesterday	Iñ-gorω. Biñ-gɔlwa	Zau	I-law	Zawa, I-zaw. Hin-dele, Sin-dele. Ka-leñge	...	N-zau
Zebra... ..	M-bi; tim-bi	N-gɔlω	N-gɔlω	N-gɔlω Iñ-gɔlω	Mu-tiñkwe	...
One ... ..	-mweya. -moyω	-mwe	Mω-lika. -mω	K-ɔsi, K-ɔsi, Mɔsi. Mω-nye. Mω-rika. -ɔmω, -mω	-mω, Ūmω	-imwe. -kaʃi

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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-atu and -tatu. -satu (86 a)	-hatu. -satu	-tatsu or -tatu
Four ... ..	-ne, -nne	-wanā	-wana	-wana, -vuane	-ina, -nā	-in-ūana, -in-wana, -wana
Five ... ..	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu, -tanu. -sanu (86 a)	-tanu	-tanu
Six ... ..	-ombomwe <sup>1</sup>	-tanu na li-mwe	-tana na u-mu	Sambanw. -tanu na omw. Pandu?	-tanu na omw	Sambanw
Seven... ..	-mbaeri <sup>1</sup>	-tanu na li-vali	-tanu na -bali	Sambari. -tanu na ba-bari. Pandu vali?	-tanu na -bidi (or -biji)	Cimbiadi
Eight ... ..	-mbatu <sup>1</sup>	-tanu na li-tatu	-tanu na -tatu	Nake. -tanu na ba-tatu. Tyi-nana	-tanu na -satu or -hatu	Nake
Nine ... ..	Bati <sup>1</sup>	-tanu na li-wa-na	-tanu na -wana	Iwa, Li-wa. Tyi-ela. -tanu na ba-wana	-tanu na -nā	U-vua. I-vwa
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 -mō	Li-kumi na Kō-omw	Di-kumi na -mō	Kumi ni ka-manika
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-ili	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-tatw	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 <sup>2</sup>	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanu <sup>3</sup>	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanu
Hundred ...	Mw-anda ; mi-anda	Li-kulukaji ; pl. ma-	Li-kulu	Ci-ta, Tyi-ta ; pl. vi-ta, bi-ta	? Mw-anda	Ki-tōta
Thousand ...	Mw-anda ne sekw	Li-kombakaji ; pl. ma-	Ma-kululu	Ulukai (86 a)	...	Kulakaṣi

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Ma-kumi a-sambanw = sixty. Ma-kumi a-sambari = seventy. Ma-kumi nake = eighty. Ma-kumi iwa = ninety.

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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-ωvω. U. -ku. -we	Ube. U, Kw. -ku. -kw-a, -we	U-be. Uve. Ku. -we	Ube-wa. Wa, U. -ku. -we	We-na. U. -ku-? -we-na?
He, him, his	O-yω. U, A, Wa. -mu. -a-ye, -a-e	lki-ye. Mu or Mwa- A, Aka, U. -mu. -enyi (ṅgwenyi)	? Endi. A, Na. -mu-, -mw-a. -endi	Ge, Iye, Endi. U. -mu. -ty-indi	A-aye. 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. -etω, -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) <sup>1</sup>	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	Aω. A. -a. -a-ω or -ω	Va-ki-vω. Va. -va. -a-ve, -a-vω (ṅgwa-vω)	Babω. Ba. -ba. -a-bω	Vava. Iva. Ava. Va. -a-bω, -a-vω, -ty-avω	Babω. Ba. -ba. -a-bω	Bωbe-ne. A. -ω
All ... ..	-onje	-ωse-na	-ωse (B-ωse, ᑭc.)	-ωse	-mwa- (ni-mwa-ω, ri-mwa-yω, ᑭc.)	-ωsω
This, these	Uyu-, aa-; u, ii; eli, aa; esi, ii; ᑭc.	Uu, ava; uu, ii; ᑭc. -nω (u-nω, ci-nω, ᑭc.)	-ω, ? -ba; -ω, -e; -eli, -a; eci, ebi; ei, eti; ᑭc.	Uu, ava, ᑭc.	Uwω, aba; u-nω, i-nω; di-nω, a-nω; eṣi, ebi; eye, ebe; lu-nω, ti-nω; ωtω; aka; bwe; kwe	...
That, those	U-nω, a-nω, ᑭc. Oy-ω. a-ω, ᑭc. U-ya, a-ya, ᑭc. U-ca, a-ca, ᑭc.	-ω (ωw-ω, av-ω, ωcy-ω, evi-ω, ᑭc.) -ze (u-ze, va-ze; ci-ze, ᑭc.)	-nω (u-nω, ba-nω; ᑭc.) -je (u-je, ba-je; ᑭc.)	-ye (u-ye, va-ye) -ze (u-ze, va-ze; ᑭc.)	Uyω, ba-ya; ωwω, eyi; diyω, ayω; ωṣω, ωbiω; oyω, ωbω; lu-ya, ti-ya; ka-ya, tu-ya; bwe-hi-bō; kōkwa Uyω, ba-ya; o-ya, i-ya; di-ya, a-ya; ṣi-a, bi-a; i-ya, ti-ya; lu-yō, ti-yō, ka-yō, tu-yō; bwebw-ā; kw-ā	...

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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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. ·zivala. ·tebala. ·ibebala	·bi, ·be	-la
Female ... ..	·alikasi. ·kati	·pwevω, ·huevω	·kati	·tōla. ·eny-aŋge. ·haŋge	...	...
Fierce... ..	...	·ten-uka	·kalu (Bu-kalu)	·kalu. ·n-gōla	...	...
Good ... ..	·wa. W-inω	·mw-ene. ·enia. ·aza	·wa	·pua. ·uka. ·ŋgulu. ·paω	·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	·luŋga	·iara, ·a-yala (85 a). ·lume	·iala. ·nkomba. ·n-dume	...	·luŋga. ·demba
Old ... ..	·kulu. ·kωlω-bati. ·a kale	...	·ku-kula-bala	Kulukulu. ·a kale. ·lajalaja	...	·kulu
Red ... ..	·cu	Ci-lana or Ci-nana	Ku-beŋga	Li-tira?. ·veŋga	...	...
Rotten ... ..	Kω-ωla	·pōla	·bōla	·vōla	...	...
Short ... ..	·ibi	·ihi	·ii	·iki, ·hihi	...	...
Sick ... ..	·tōma	·soŋgω. ·viza ( <i>verb</i> )	·binja	Ka-timωkω. 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-ilω, ·ilu	Kw-iwuru	...
Before ... ..	Ku-sω	Kum-esω	Ku-mala	Kωmu-twe. ·luha. Kulū-tue	...	...
Behind ... ..	Kuny-ima	Kuny-ima	Kun-ima	Kωn-ima	Kunj-ima	...
Below, down	Ba-nji, Ku-nji	Mu-si	Ku-iti	Ku-vanda. Kua-lebu. Khu-ese. Ha-zi. Kuin-tsi	Pa-nši	...

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Far ... ..	Kū-le	-suku	A-le	Ku-lajakw. Ka-kolaja. -lahe. -hale	Pa-tadi	...
Here ... ..	Ba- .bω. Mωmω. Aba, <i>etc.</i> Baŋw	Ha. Kunω. Haŋw	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-ncā	Halu-huu	...	...
Plenty, many	U-nene. I-pulu	Ci-kuma. Vulu	-ŋgi	-iŋgi. Nana	-iŋgi	...
There ... ..	Ku- Kw-a. Ku-ya. Kω. Uku. Kunω. Ku-le	Kuze	Ōku	Hana. Ōkω. 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 ( <i>with verb, as prefix, infix, or suffix</i> )	Ka-, Si-, -si-	Ka-, Ha- -ceŋi- .kω	-nwine. <i>Also changes terminal vowel of verb-root from -a to -e</i>	Ka-, Ke-, Si-, -bi-, -kece-, -kω, -ŋge	Ka- Ci-	...
To ... ..	Uku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-fula	-veta	-kasa. -nbalia	-pupa. -veta	-kama. -puma	-lōmω-na
„ buy, sell	-ula	-landa	-landa	-landa	-landa	-landa
„ come ...	-iya	-eja, -eza, -iza	-ija	-eza. -iya. -indya. -heta	-yeka. -idaŋga	-iza
„ cut ...	-batula	-teta	-batula	-teta. -batura	-tema	-kōsa
„ dance ...	-ŋemba. -neŋga	-kina	-kina	-kina	...	-haŋgana
„ die ...	-fa	-fwa	-ba	-ba -tsa	-fwa	-lōmω-ka
„ eat ...	-lia	-lya, -lia	-lia	-ria, -lia	-dia	-dia
„ give ...	-ba	-ha-na, -ha-nyina. -paŋgila	-awa	-a-va-na, -ha-na	...	-ha-na

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To ... ..	Uku- -ta.	Ku- -iya.	Ku- -enda.	Ku- -enda.	Ku- -enda.	Ku- -ya.
„ go... ..	-enda. -bita	-ya-kw. -tamb-uka	-ya	-maya, -maye. -bōka?	-yañga	-enda
„ kill ...	-ibāā	-jiha	-ca. -bia	-tija, -tsiha, -bea. -ria?	-puna. -biha, -diha	-jaha
„ know ...	-lim-uka	-nyĩng-ika. -tañk-iza	-bib-uka	-biza, -ngi-biza? -iziva (86 a)	-mu-ka	-nyĩng-ika
„ laugh ...	-seka	-seha	-jwla	-zora. -yōla, -gōla	-hesa	-seha
„ leave off, cease	-siya. -lesa	-eca. -hōla. -šia	-eca	-eca. -lesa	...	-ekia
„ love,want	-siñga	-zañga	-mba. -tetela	-asa, -aša. -haka-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 or -pomba
„ stand,stop, be erect	-ima, -ima-na	-ma-nyina. -ima-na	-ima-na	-ima-na	-ima-na	-ma-kana
„ steal ...	-iba or -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, &amp;c., IN LUENA

No preprefixes.

- Class 1. **Mu-**, — (mu, u-, ?ngu); 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, &amp;c., IN MBUNDA, LUJAZI, NGAŅGELA, 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, &amp;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 (87 a)); 10. **Ti-**, **Tin-**, **Tiny-**, **Tiŋg-** (ti); 11. **Lu-** (lu) (*pl. Ti-, Tin-, Tiny-, Tiŋg' 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, &amp;c., IN KIŴKŴ

No preprefixes.

- Class 1. **Mu-** (mu, u-); 2. **A-**, **Ya-**, **Ea-** (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 Kabompω confluence, and westwards to the Kwandω-Cωbe 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-Kabompω junction and the Luŋgwebuŋgu; 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 Kabompω, west of the 25th degree of East longitude, and south of 13° 50' South latitude (approximately); also across the Zambezi, south of the Luŋgwebuŋgu as far west as the Lujazi country (Mavikω).

86. **Lujazi-Ngaŋgela** possibly ranges with some dialectal variation over a wide area of inner Aŋgōla, between the south bank of the Upper Luŋgwebuŋgu and the Ambwela hills and the upper course of the Kwanza and sources of the Kuncene, the head stream of the Kwitω and the northern Kubaŋgω. It extends near to Bihe (Luimbi).

87. **Nkoya** is spoken in eastern Parotseland, south of the Doŋgwe affluent of the Kabompω 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. **Kiŵkŵ** or **Cibŵkwe** is spoken across the Zambezi-Kasai water-parting, from the Upper Luŋgwebuŋgu and Luena on the east, to the Upper Kwanza and Kwaŋgω 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.  $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-herer\omega}$ ,  $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-mbandieru}$ , &c.      90.  $\text{\textcircled{W}\text{\textcircled{s}i-ndo\text{\textcircled{n}ga}}$  ( $\text{\textcircled{W}tyi-amb\omega}$ )      91. **Kuanyama**

### SOUTH AŅĠOLA SUB-GROUP

92.  $\text{\textcircled{W}lu-nyaneka}$       93. **Ndombe**      94. **Um-bundu (Nan\omega)**  
 92 a.  $\text{\textcircled{L}u-\text{\textcircled{n}kumbi}}$       93 a.  $\text{\textcircled{W}lu-k\omega\text{\textcircled{r}\omega}ka}$       94 a.  $\text{\textcircled{W}viye}$

English	89. $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-herer\omega}$ <sup>1</sup> 89 a. $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-mbandieru}$	90. $\text{\textcircled{W}\text{\textcircled{s}i-ndo\text{\textcircled{n}ga}}$ <sup>2</sup> ( $\text{\textcircled{W}tyi-amb\omega}$ )	91. <b>Kuanyama</b> <sup>3</sup>	92. $\text{\textcircled{W}lu-nyaneka}$ <sup>4</sup> 92 a. $\text{\textcircled{L}u-\text{\textcircled{n}kumbi}$	93. <b>Ndombe</b> <sup>5</sup> 93 a. $\text{\textcircled{W}lu-k\omega\text{\textcircled{r}\omega}ka}$	94. <b>Um-bundu (Nan\omega)</b> <sup>6</sup> 94 a. $\text{\textcircled{W}viye}$
Adze ... ..	E-t\omega kore	$\text{\textcircled{W}tyim-bisi}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}tyim-bisi}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}tyim-bisi}$	...	K\omega-k\ddot{o}la. $\text{\textcircled{W}nev\omega}$
Animal, wild beast	$\text{\textcircled{W}tyi-puka}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}\text{\textcircled{s}i-yamakuti}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}\text{\textcircled{s}i-fitukuti}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}tyiny-ama}$	...	$\text{\textcircled{W}nusi}$
Ant ... ..	Om-buka. Oru-vi\text{\textcircled{n}gw}. $\text{\textcircled{W}mu-kerenyeu}$ . On-\text{\textcircled{d}ende	Om-buka. $\text{\textcircled{W}\text{\textcircled{s}e-enene}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}ka-puka}$ . Om-huka. $\text{\textcircled{W}\text{\textcircled{s}i-henene}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}hi-nyinyiki}$	...	Olun-jinje. $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-\text{\textcircled{n}gw}i}$ . $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-sonde}$ . O\text{\textcircled{n}}-guni
Ant, white (termite)	$\text{\textcircled{W}h-wa}$ . O-humburi	$\text{\textcircled{W}ka-xwa}$ ; u\text{\textcircled{u}}-xwa	$\text{\textcircled{W}hedi}$ ; ee-hedi. $\text{\textcircled{W}f\text{\textcircled{a}}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}f\text{\textcircled{u}a}$	...	E-swa. $\text{\textcircled{W}va-swa}$ . Om-bunji
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	$\text{\textcircled{W}ku-\omega k\omega}$ . E-k\omega n\omega	$\text{\textcircled{W}ku-\omega k\omega}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}ku-\omega k\omega}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}ku-\omega k\omega}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}ku-\omega k\omega}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}kw-\omega k\omega}$
Arrow ... ..	$\text{\textcircled{W}tyi-ku}$ . $\text{\textcircled{W}m\text{\textcircled{u}}-zi}$ . $\text{\textcircled{W}ho\text{\textcircled{n}gw}}$ , $\text{\textcircled{W}ru-ho\text{\textcircled{n}gw}}$ . $\text{\textcircled{W}he\omega}$ . E-p\omega va	$\text{\textcircled{W}\text{\textcircled{s}i-kuti}$ . Om-vi ; $\omega om-vi$ . On-jinja. On-\text{\textcircled{d}ai}	$\text{\textcircled{W}mu-ho\text{\textcircled{n}gw}}$ . $\text{\textcircled{W}\text{\textcircled{s}i-kuti}$ . $\text{\textcircled{W}he\text{\textcircled{n}gw}}$ . On-\text{\textcircled{d}avi}	$\text{\textcircled{W}mu-ho\text{\textcircled{n}gw}}$	...	U-son\text{\textcircled{g}w} $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-nyomba}$
Axe ... ..	E-kuva. $\text{\textcircled{W}tyi-ike}$	E-kuya	E-kuva	E-kuva. O\text{\textcircled{n}}-khava	...	$\text{\textcircled{W}nev\omega}$ . E-kuva. On-diavite. $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-dambala}$ . E-kula. E-s\omega m\omega
Baboon ... ..	On-dyima. Oka-ima	On-dyima	On-hima	...	...	E-vov\omega
Back ... ..	E-tamb\omega. Om-bunda. $\text{\textcircled{W}m-\text{\textcircled{o}ng\omega}$ ; $\omega mi-$	Om-bunda. $\text{\textcircled{W}mu-\text{\textcircled{n}g\text{\textcircled{o}ng\omega}}$	Om-buda	$\text{\textcircled{W}mw-\text{\textcircled{o}ng\omega}$ (= <i>loins</i> ). Ony-ima	...	Ony-ima
Banana ... ..	...	...	E-hondy\omega	...	...	E-hond\text{\textcircled{a}}
Beard ... ..	Oru-yezu. Oty-ezu. $\text{\textcircled{W}ma-inya}$	$\text{\textcircled{W}lu-y\text{\textcircled{e}swi}$ . $\text{\textcircled{W}om-beswi}$	Olun-jedi. E\text{\textcircled{n}}-gie\text{\textcircled{d}i}	Onon-dyeri	...	$\text{\textcircled{W}lon-jele}$

<sup>1</sup> The speech of the 'Damara'. The language includes Andersson's vocabulary of Eastern Herer\omega ( $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-mbandieru}$ ), in which s often replaces h, and z becomes \text{\textcircled{d}}, \text{\textcircled{t}} ; and also  $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-cimba}$  or N. E. Herer\omega and  $\text{\textcircled{W}ci-ka\omega k\omega}$  or N. W. Herer\omega.

<sup>2</sup> Including  $\text{\textcircled{W}\text{\textcircled{s}i-kua\text{\textcircled{n}gara}}$ .

<sup>3</sup> Handa, Kuamati, Humbi are alternative names.

<sup>4</sup> This is probably the speech also known as Ngambue, Kubale, Hai, Lind\omega, Jau ; and the Lu-\text{\textcircled{n}kumbi} or Lu-\text{\textcircled{n}kombe} of Bihe.

<sup>5</sup> This language of the Mossamedes coast-belt is also styled  $\text{\textcircled{W}lu-ndombe}$ ,  $\text{\textcircled{W}lu-kwand\omega}$ ,  $\text{\textcircled{W}lu-kuis\omega}$ .

<sup>6</sup> This is the 'Pa\text{\textcircled{n}gela}' of Koelle and the 'Be\text{\textcircled{n}guela}' of other writers.

English	89. Ūci-hererō 89 a. Ūci-mbandieru	90. Ūši-ndoŋga (Ūtyi-ambō)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ūlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋikumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ūlu-kōrōka	94. Um-bundu (Nanō) 94 a. Ū-viye
Bee ... ..	Ūny-nityi	Oŋg-uši, Ony-uši	Ony-iki	Ony-iki	...	Ūluny-ihī
Belly ... ..	E-zumō. Ūp-ehuri	Ūpe-ela <i>or</i> Ela	E-ḍimō; ōma-	E-imō	...	Ūci-lena. Imō, Vimō
Bird ... ..	On-dera, -zera, Ūka-zera	On-zila	Ū-dila; ee-dila. Ūka-yaŋgia	Otyi-ila. E-ila	On-jila	On-jila
Blood ... ..	Om-bindu, <sup>1</sup> -vindu	Om-binswi	Ū-honde	Ū-honde	...	Ū-sonde
Body ... ..	Oru-tu. Omu-tundu	Ūlu-tū; <i>pl.</i> otu-tu	Ūlu-tū; ōmalu-tu	Ūlu-tu. E-timba	E-timba	E-timba
Bone ... ..	E-tupa	E-sipa	E-kipa	Eñ-hipa	...	E-kepa
Borassus palm	Ūmu-ruŋga	Ūmu-luŋga	Ūmu-luŋga	Ūmu-luŋga	...	...
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-ōŋgō	...	Ūw-ōñō
Breast(man's)	Oru-korō. Oty-ari. Ūtyiŋ-gava	On-tulō	On-hulō	On-tulu. Onon-t'ete	...	On-tulō. 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-aŋgu; <i>pl.</i> ōv-aŋgu. Ūmu-zamumwe. Ūmu-kw'	Om-taŋgu. Omw-ayima. Omw-ameme. On-deŋge	Ūmu-kulu. On-deŋge	Omu-kulu. On-deŋge	...	E-kōta. Huva. M-anje. E-palaŋga
Buffalo ... ..	Ūny-ati	Ūny-ati	Ony-ati. Ūm-anta	Ony-ati	Ony-ati	Oñ-geleŋge. ? Ūny-ani. On-wima
Bull ... ..	On-duezu <sup>1</sup>	On-tsuēswi.	On-huedi	On-tw'ei	...	Ūn-tūi
Buttocks ... ..	E-takō; ōma- Ū-nūsō	Ū-nūfu. E-takō	E-takō; ōma- Ū-nfu	E-takō	...	E-taku
Canoe ... ..	...	...	Ūvu-atō	Ūw-atō	Ūw-atō	Ūw-atō
Cat ... ..	Ūka-hwe	Ūkam-bisi	Ū-fimba. Ūkam-biŋi	Ūtyim-bisi. E-ōlō. Ūlu-simba	...	Ka-leŋge
Charcoal ... ..	E-kara	E-kala	E-kala	E-kala	...	E-kala; ōma-
Chief ... ..	Ūmu-hōna. Om-bara	Ūmw-a. Ūmu-kanilūa. Ūmu-yamba. Ūmu-suŋgu	Ūmu-huŋgu. E-amba	Ū-homba. (Hekulu = <i>senkor</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

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*

English	89. Ūci-hererω 89 a. Ūci-mbandieru	90. Ūſi-ndoŋga (Ūtyi-ambω)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ūlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ūlu-kωrωka	94. Um-bundu (Nanω) 94 a. Ū-viye
Cloth ... ..	Oñ-gūū, Oñ-guyu	Oñ-gūω, Oñ-gugω. E-kuñka	Oñ-gūω. E-kunha. On-haŋga. E-lapi	Oñ-guω, Oñ-guωω	...	Ū-naŋga
Cold ... ..	Om-bepera. Oū-tara-zu	Uū-talala	Ūku-fu; ωma- Ūmu-ni	On-talala	...	Ūci-kakala. Om-bambi
Country ...	E-hi; ωma-hi. Oū-ye. Oru-veze. Ū-kuti	Ū-kuti; ωma-kuti	Ūtyi-loŋgω	Ūtyi-roŋgω. Ū-hi. E-heke	Ūtyi-loŋgω	Ū-feka
Cow ... ..	Oñ-gombe on-dendu	Oñ-gombe. On-sūinsūi. Om-puizi. On-jali	Oñ-gōbe ođiđi. On-jali. Ūmu-idi	Oñ-gombe o-ina	...	On-jindi, On-jende, Oñ-gindi. Oñ-gombe iñ-kai
(Cattle) ...	Ūzoñ-gombe	Oñ-gombe. En-yanda	Eeñ-gōbe	Ūvi-pakω	...	...
Crocodile ...	Ony-ωka y'om-eva. Oñ-gandu	Ūſi-kōkω ſom-εa	Ūſi-kōkω ſom-εva. Oñ-gandu	Oñ-gandu	...	Oñ-gandu
Day, daylight	E-yuva. Omu-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> ) <sup>1</sup> . Ūci-lulu
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Oñ-gaŋga. Omu-paŋge	Oñ-gaŋga	Ū-dudu	Ūtyim-banda. Em-bumba	...	Ūcim-banda
Dog ... ..	Om-bwa. Om-bω-na, Oka-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. Oñ-gundi
Dream ...	Oru-rōtω. On-jōze	On-dyωzi	On-jōđi, N-diōđi	On-dyoi	...	On-joi
Drum ... ..	Oñ-gōma	On-tunda	Oñ-gōma	Oñ-gōma	...	Oñ-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. <sup>2</sup> On-djōhu	On-dyamba	On-jaba	On-dyamba	...	On-jamba
Excrement	Ūtu-ze	Ūmatu-zi	Etu-di	...	...	A-niña. 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; ōva-sō
Face, forehead	Ūmu-ruŋgu	Ūmu-luŋgu	Ūci-pa'a	Ūtyi-pala	...	Ūci-pala

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy*<sup>2</sup> *Cf. the -tembω of Swahili.*

English	89. Wci-hererow 89 a. Wci-mbandieru	90. Wsi-ndoŋga (Wtyi-ambw)	91. Kuanyama	92. Wlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Wlu-kwɔka	94. Um-bundu (Nanw) 94 a. W-viye
Fat ... ..	Wka-zura. On-dura. Wma-be	Wma-gazi	Wma-aḍi	Omu-lela?	...	U-lela. O-senje. Wm-asi
Father ... ..	Tate. I-hw; <i>pl.</i> owoi-hw. I-he. Hi- (W-hw-kuru = <i>uncle</i> ). I-sw, I-se ( <i>Eastern dia-</i> <i>lects</i> )	W-tate. W-hw. W-he	W-tate. W-he; <i>pl.</i> ow-he. W-hw	Tate. Hw. He	Tate. Se? He. Hw	Tate. Sw. I-sia <i>or</i> Se. (U-se-kulu = <i>ancestor</i> , ' <i>ancient</i> ')
Fear ... ..	Wu-oma. Wku-tira. Wku-ba	E-tila	E-tilw. Wum-bada	Wn-oma	...	U-sumba, Oŋ-gweli
Finger ... ..	Omū-nwe	Wmū-nwe	Wmū-nwe	Wmū-nwe	...	Omw-ina, Omw-ine
Fire ... ..	Wmu-rirw	Wmu-lilw	Wmu-lilw, Wmu-ḍilw	Wtu-pia	Wtu-pya	On-dalu, On-ḍilu Olu-si. Om-bisi
Fish ... ..	W-hi; ow-hi. E-hundyu	W-hi	W-ṣi	W-hi	...	Om-ai, Wm-ahi
Foot ... ..	Om-baze, Om-pabe	Om-pasi	Wm-hadi	Om-phai	...	Wm-ai, Wm-ahi
Forest ... ..	Wlyi-hūa, E-hūa	E-hwa	E-koŋhōla	W-hika. Wmu-hōkw	...	E-sisi. E-koŋgōla. U-senġe
Fowl ... ..	Wn-dyuhua. On-dera, On-tera	On-dyuhūa	W-hūhūa	W-fufūa. Wtyi-kuku	W-fufwa	W-sanġe. E-kuwe. E-yuyi. Wci-vuvu Wcim-bōtw. E-noŋga
Frog ... ..	Wtyi-sume	E-luiya	E-luva. E-fuma	...	...	W-sande. E-kisi. Wci-lulu. On-deli. On-dumbw
Ghost... ..	Wtyi-ruru. Otyim-bwasi	Om-bepw	M-hepw. Wm-uku	W-hande. Om-phepw	...	On-deli. On-dumbw
Giraffe ... ..	Om-babe, Om-baše	Om-baše	On-duli	On-duli. Om-bahe	...	On-duli
Girl ... ..	Wmu-kaz-ona. Wmu-sukw	Wmu-kaz-ona. Wmu-fukw	Wmu-fukw. Wmu-kad-ona	Wmu-hikw-ena. Wmu-kai-nthu	Wmu-bikw-ena	U-fekw. Ka-mwosu
Goat ... ..	Oŋ-gombw	Wsi-kombw	Wsi-kombw	Oŋ-khombw	...	W-hombw
" (he) ... ..	...	Wsee-pepe	Wsihe-pepe. Wsi-mpedi	Ehe-pepe	...	Wn-upi. Wci-tupi. W-senġe
" (she)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	W-hombw-iŋ-kai
God ... ..	Mu-kuru. Ka-ruŋga. Wka-luŋga	Ka-luŋga. Um-tibi	Ka-luŋga	Huku. Sukw (92 a)	...	Suku. Ka-luŋga. (Wka-luŋga = <i>spirit world</i> )
Grandparent	...	...	Tatekulu	Kuku; <i>pl.</i> oww-kuku	...	Kuku. Se-kulu, Ina-kulu
Grass ... ..	E-hwzu. Wny-ase, <i>&amp;c.</i> E-šotu	Wmu-izi; owmw-izi <i>or</i> omu-tibi	E-idi. W-huluḥulu	...	...	Ww-oŋgu <i>or</i> Aw-aŋgu. E-suku. On-jombia

English	89. Wci-hererw 89 a. Wci-mbandieru	90. Wši-ndoŋga (Wtyi-ambw)	91. Kuanyama	92. Wlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Wlu-kwɔka	94. Um-bundu (Nanw) 94 a. W-viye
Ground ...	E-hi	E-vi <i>or</i> E-wi	E-đu	W-hi. E-heke	...	W-si
Ground-nut	...	...	Wši-fukua	On-dombe	...	Oloŋ-gupa
Guinea-fowl	Oñ-gaŋga	Oñ-gaŋga	Oñ-kaŋga	Oñ-khaŋga	Oñ-kaŋga	W-haŋga
Gun ...	Wcim-bari. On-dyembw	On-dyembw	Wu-ta	Wu-ta	...	U-ta; <i>pl.</i> ow-ta
Hair (of head)	On-dyise; wzon- Oñ-kise	E-fufu; wma-fufu <i>or</i> wma-tubu	W-huiki	Wlu-ŋuki	...	Wci-fukw. Wciŋ-gwanya. Wci-same. W-sive
Hand ...	E-ke. Eri-a. Eñ-gaha	Wši-kaha; ii-kaha	E-ke	Peke. Wma-ke. Wku-wkw; maw-wkw. Wtyi-kanda	...	E-ka; owa-ka. Wci-kanda
Head ...	Wtyi-uru	Wmũ-tse; wmi-tse	Wmu-twe	Wmu-twe	...	U-twi, U-tũe
Heart ...	Wmu-tima	Wmu-tima	Wmu-tima	Wmu-tima. Om-buŋga	...	U-tima. Wvi-tima
Heel ...	Wtyi-pande. Wmu-sē	Wši-isi; <i>pl.</i> i-isi	I-fiffima. W-fifinwa	Wtyi-ŋiŋinyw	...	Wci-sende
Hide ...	Wmu-kwa	Wši-pa. Wši-mbansua. Oñ-zikwa	Wši-pa. W-dikwa. Wši-mbadwa	Wtyi-kwa. E-inya. Om-bandwa	...	Om-bandwa
Hill ...	Omu-rũ. On-dunda	Wmu-tunda. E-tuni. Wka-lunda	E-filu. E-tunda. Wši-vanda. Wkam-punda	Oñ-goŋgw. Wtyi-punda	...	E-lundu. Ww-ulu. (Wlu-aŋgw = <i>ridge</i> ) Oñ-geve
Hippopotamus	On-dũũ. Oñ-gantu	On-dyamba- m-ēa ( <i>elephant of</i> <i>water</i> )	Oñ-gwɔla	Oñ-geve	Oñ-geve	Oñ-geve
Hoe ...	Wty-ike. Wty-ivete	E-temw	E-temw	E-temw	...	E-temw
Honey	Wũ-tyi <i>or</i> Ww-ici	Wũ-ši; wmaũ-ši	Wu-ši, Wvu-ši	Ww-iki	Ww-igi	Ww-iki. E-sima
Horn ...	W-nyā. On-dyembw	Wn-iyā	Wlu-viŋga; eem-biŋga	Om-biŋga; <i>pl.</i> on-	Om-biŋga	Om-biŋga. E-pamba
House ...	On-dyũw. On-danda	On-dyuw. E-tsuali. On-tanda	E-pata? O-đuɗa. E-tuali. On-handa. (E-umbw = <i>farm,</i> <i>dwelling</i> ). (On-ɗabw = <i>nest of animal</i> )	E-pata. E-umbw. On-dyuw	...	On-jw. E-pata. E-lombe. E-kaka
Hunger ...	On-dyara	On-dyala	On-jala	On-dyala	On-jala	On-jala
Husband ...	Wmu-vareke. Wmu-rume-ndu	Om-bušiki	Wmu-valeki. Wmu-nyumbw	...	...	Veya. U-lume
Hyena ...	Om-buŋgu	Em-buŋgu	Wšim-buŋgu	Eñ-galaŋga. E-hunyũ. Om-buŋgu	...	Wci-malaŋka. Wcim-buŋgu
Iron ...	Wtyi-tenda	Wše-ela; <i>pl.</i> iye-ela	Wši-vela ( <i>also</i> <i>copper</i> )	Wtyi-vera	...	U-tali. Wci-vela. Ww-manya
Island ...	E-hi-ekw-verua	...	...	...	...	Wci-kwɔw. Wci-fuka

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Ivory ...	Ūma-yō. Ūon-dyōw	...	Om-biŋga	Om-biŋga	...	Om-biŋga
Knee ...	Oñ-gorō	Oñ-gōwō	Oñ-gōwō	Oñ-gōwō	...	Oñ-gōwō
Knife ...	Oru-viō	Ūmu-ele ; ōw-	Ūmu-konda	Oñ-khiki	Ūm-ōkōw	Ūm-ōku. Ū-helō
Lake ...	Ūmu-vare. Ūtyi-rambō	E-zia	On-dōbe. Ū-ſana	...	...	Ūc-iva
Leg ...	Ūku-rama ; ōma-	Ūku-gulō ; ōma-	Ūkū-ūlu	Otyi-kalō ; ōvi-kalō. Ūk-ulō ; ōmak-ulō	Ūku-gulu	Ūk-ulu. Ūlu-mwasa
Leopard ...	Oñ-gwe. Ūtyi-mbaruŋgwe	Oñ-gwe. E-hiŋga or E-ſiŋga	Oñ-gwe. E-hiŋga	Oñ-gwe. Oñ-khapi	Oñ-gwe	Oñ-gwe. Ka-honju. Ūlu-simba
Lion ...	Oñ-geama. On-dumbi	Ū-nime. Oñ-gōſi	On-hōſi	Oñ-khurika. On-dumbu	N-dumbu	Ū-hōſi. Oñ-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. Ū-lume ; ōva-
Meat ...	Ūny-ama. Om-bihu	Ūny-ama	Om-belela	Ū-hiṭu. Ūtyiny-ama	...	Ū-situ
Medicine ...	Ūmu-ti	...	Oim-bōḍi	Ūmu-ti	...	Ūci-hemba. E-ſeŋge
Milk ...	Ūma-ihī. Ūma-isi. Ūma-yere. Ūma-kande. (-kanda = to milk, -kama = to squeeze)	Ūma-hini. 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-tōkōwō. On-tyima	Oñ-kima	Ū-sima
Moon ...	Omū-eze, Ūmū-ete	Ūmu-ezi ; pl. ōw- Ū-kana	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. ōony-ala	Ūluny-ala	Ūlu-hōka ; ōnō-	...	Ūlunj-ala
Name ...	Ena ; ōma-na	Ez-ina or E-bina	E-ḍina	En-yina. On-dukō	...	On-dukō

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Navel ... ..	Ūmu-tūū. Ūñ-gūa, Ūmu-kūa	E-kūvū	E-kōtō	Ūñ-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 = <i>darkness</i> )	Ūñ-siku; <i>pl.</i> ōma-siku. (Ūmi-lemā = <i>darkness</i> )	Ūka-fiku; ōw-fiku. (Ūmu-laulu = <i>darkness</i> )	En-thiki. Ūun-thiki, Ūtyin-thiki	...	Ū-teke
Nose ... ..	E-uru, E-juru	E-yulu. (Ūm-bururu = <i>nostrils</i> )	E-yulu	E-yulu	...	En-yunō, En-yulu. Ū-pōlō
Ox ... ..	Ūñ-gombe. Ūndu-ombe	Ūñ-gombe. Ūn-dume-tana	Ūñ-gōbe; eeñ-gōbe	Ūñ-gombe. Ū-hōve	Ūñ-gombe	Ūñ-gombe. Ū-sōve
Paddle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ūñ-gasō
Palm wine, beer	...	Ūma-lōvu. Ūm-pembe	Ūma-lōđu. Ūm-hembe	Ūñ-khela	...	Ūtcim-bombō
Parrot ... ..	...	...	Ū-hūi	...	...	Ūci-keŋge. Ka-lōŋgō
Penis ... ..	Ūru-tyiŋgō <i>or</i> -tyeŋgō. Ūmu-huku. Ūmu-sepa	...	Ū-nufu	...	...	Ū-sōlōle
Pig ... ..	Ūñ-gurūve. Ūm-binda	Ūm-pinda. Ūſiñ-gulu	Ūñ-guluve. Ūſiñ-gulu	Ūñ-guluve. Ūñ-gulu	...	Ūñ-gulu. Ūci-pinyō. Ūn-đumbi. Ūñ-guluve. Ūci-ombō
Pigeon ... ..	Ūñ-guti	Ūm-bōlō. Ūñ-guti	Ūñ-kuti, Ūn-huti	E-kutipōŋgō. Ūñ-khundyuva	...	Ū-nende. Ū-kuti
Place ... ..	Ūpō-na, Ūmō-na, Ūkō-na. Ūci-roŋgō	Ūpō-nima, Ūkō-nima. Ūſi-lōŋgō	Ūpō-ima, Ūkō-ima, Ūmō-ima. Ūſi-lōŋgō. Ūn-tele	Ūm-phaŋgu	...	...
Rain ... ..	Ūm-bura	Ūm-vula	Ū-đula	Ūm-bila	Ūm-bila	Ūm-bela. Ūn-jule
Rat ... ..	E-puku	E-puku	Ūm-huku	Ūm-phuku	Ūm-puku	Ūm-uku
Rhinoceros	Ūñ-gava. Ū-heŋgava	Ūm-pelele. Ūm-panda	E-humba. E-ſōa	Ūm-phala	...	Ūci-manda
River ... ..	Ūn-đonđu. Ūmu-ramba. Ūmu-roŋga	Ūmu-lōŋga. Ūka-lōŋga. Ūmu-sima. Ūn-đendu	Ūmu-lōŋga. Ūmu-lōla	E-nyana. Ūn-đoŋgi	...	Ūlu-wi; ōlon-đuwi
Road, path	Ūn-đuira. Ūmu-vanda	Ūn-đuila. E-pōla	Ūmu-linda. Ūn-jila	Ūmu-lila. Ūn-đuila	...	Ūn-jila
Salt ... ..	Ūmō-ŋgwa	Ūmuō-ŋgwa	Ūmō-ŋgwa	Ūmu-ŋgwa	Ūmu-ŋgwa	Ūmō-ŋgwa. E-kelewa
Shame ... ..	Ū-hōni	Ū-hōni	Ū-hōni	Ū-hōnyi	...	Ū-soi
Sheep ... ..	Ūn-đuī, Ūn-thu. Ūka-zu, Ūtyi-zu	Ūn-swi, Ūn-ti. (Ūn-swi-gōna = <i>lamb</i> , Ū-sōna, Ū-tōna = <i>ram</i> )	Ū-đuī; ee-đuī. E-fōna. Ūny-đuī	Ūñ-gi	...	Ū-meme. Ūlum-buli
Shield ... ..	Ūru-vāō	Ūſi-kandekisō	Ūſi-keelelifō	...	...	Ū-tevele

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Shoulder ...	Wci-tuve. E-vambi	Wši-pepe	E-pepe	Wtyi-pepe	...	Wci-tai. E-pepe
Sister ...	Wmu-tena. E-rumbi. Wmu-aŋgu	(See Brother)	W-kandē	Om-phaŋge	...	Mu-kai. M-anje; ova +
Skin ... ..	Wmu-kɔwa	W-šipa	W-šipa. Wlu-đuđi	Wtyi-kɔwa. Om-bandwa	...	W-cipa.
Sky ... ..	E-yuru	E-gulu	E-ũlũ	E-ulu	...	Ilu. Kilu
Slave ... ..	Wmu-twa. Wmu-karere	Omu-pika	Wmu-piya or Wmu-pika	Omu-pika	Wmu-kalaŋgw	U-pika. Wkam-banda
Sleep ... ..	Wzom-bɔtu. Wku-rara	Wom-pɔswi. Wku-lala	Em-wfi	Wtum-phɔki	...	Utu-lɔw
Smoke ... ..	Wmu-ise	Wlu-isi; ɔma +	Wmu-ifi	Wmu-ih	...	Ww-isi
Snake ... ..	Wny-waka	E-waka	E-waka	Wny-waka	Wny-waka	Ony-waha
Son, boy ...	Wmu-zandu. Wm-ũna. Wmu-ace	Wmw-ana; wy-ana. Wmu-mati	Wm-wana; wv-ana. Wmu-mati	Wm-wana; wv-ana. Wmu-iŋgwana	...	Nuũunu. Wm-wɔla, Wm-ala, Wkam-wala. Um-anehe. W-kwenju
Song ... ..	Ei-mbarirw	Wlu-imbw	Wši-kɔlɔlɔ	Wtyi-imbw	...	Wci-suŋgw
Spear ... ..	E-ŋga	E-oŋga, E-goŋga	E-oŋga. Wši-kayũa	E-oŋga, E-fuw	...	On-jelia, On-deli. Wci-lelembia.
Spirit, soul	Wmu-ruru. Om-bepw. Omu-inyw. Mu-sisi	Wmu-enyw. Om-bepw. Wmu-sisi; aa-	Wmw-enyw	E-lulu, Wtyi-lulu. Om-phepw. Omw-enyw	...	Wlum- buŋgululu.
Star ... ..	Wny-wse, Wty-wse	Wny-wsi	Ony-wfi	Wnon-tuŋgululu	...	Tandela
Stick ... ..	Wka-ti. Om-bani. Oru-hoŋgwe	Wka-ti; ũũka-ti. On-zimbw	Wka-ti. W-dimbw. (Om-bɔlɔw = staff, pole)	Oŋ-gendelw	...	U-ti. Om-bweti
Stone ... ..	E-we	E-manya. E-we; ɔma-we	E-manya	E-manya	...	E-tali. E-we
Stool ... ..	Wtyi-haverw	Wši-pundi	Wši-pundi	...	...	W-maŋgu
Sun ... ..	E-yuva	E-taŋgw	E-taŋgw	E-kumbi. Wmu-tenya	...	E-kumbi. U-tanya, Vu-tanya. (W-nya = heat)
Tail (of an animal)	Omu-cira	Wmu-šila	Wmu-šila	Wmu-tyila	...	U-sese. Wci-sumba. U-cina. W-handi.
Tear ... ..	E-hɔze; ɔma-	E-ħwozi	E-hođi	Oŋ-khuka	...	E-swenena, E-swelela, A-suelela
Testicles ...	E-tɔni. Wm-buma	...	Em-bulu (?) E-tondɔ	...	...	Wci-pumbu? A-yaki
Thief ... ..	E-ruŋga	Wmu-fusi	E-luŋga	Wtyim-phulu	...	Ka-piaŋgu. Wci-munu
Thigh ... ..	E-tumbw. E-vaŋgw	Eši-payw? E-tunji	E-tunji. On-tumba	Om-bamibw?	...	Wci-kalu. Wci-nama

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Thing... ..	Ūtyi-ina; ow-ina. Ūka-na. Ūtyi-tyuma	Ūŵi-nima; ii-nima	Ūŵi-ima; oin-ima	Ūtyi-puka, Om-phuka. Ūtyi-uma; <i>pl.</i> ovityi-uma	...	Ūci-ina. Ūlu-tw̄. Ūn̄ome-tu
Thorn ... ..	Ūku-iyā; ku-iyā. Ūmu-ŵngondw̄	Ūku-ēga; omaku-ēga	Ūku-iyā <i>or</i> Ūk-iyā	E-kete	...	Ū-soŵngw̄
Tobacco ... ..	Ūma-kaya	Oma-kaya, E-kaya	E-kaya	E-kaya	...	E-kaya
To-day ... ..	I-ndinw̄	Ū-nena	Nena	Ūmu-h̄onw̄	...	E-tali
Toe ... ..	Ūmū-nwe	Ūmu-nwe	Ūmū-nwe	Ūmu-nwe	...	Ū-mai; otw̄-mai. Ūmu-ine
To-morrow	Ūmu-huka	Oŵ-gula	Moŵ-gula	Mu-huka	...	Hena, Hela
Tongue ... ..	E-raka	E-laka	E-laka	E-laka	...	E-limi. E-laka
Tooth... ..	E-yw̄; oma-yw̄	E-yegw̄; oma- E-sendyw̄; oma-	E-yw̄w̄; oma-	E-yw̄	...	E-yu, I-yu
Town... ..	Oŵ-ganda. Ūtyi-hurw̄. Oru-ze	E-gumbw̄	Oim-bala	E-umbw̄	...	Imbw̄. I-tula. Om-bala
Tree ... ..	Ūmu-ti	Ūmu-ti	Ūmu-ti	Ūmu-ti	...	U-ti
Twins ... ..	Ūma-paha	E-paxa; oma-	E-paxa; oma-	E-paha; oma-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	Ii-ta (8); <i>pl.</i> omi-ta	Oi-ta (8). (Ūku-luā = <i>to fight</i> )	Ūvi-lia. Ūku-lwa. Ūvi-ta	...	Ūci-punda. Ūku-lua Ūva-va
Water ... ..	Ūm-eva. Ūn-iva	Ūma-ēa, Ūm-ēa 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-nw̄
White man	Ūtyi-rumbw̄; <i>pl.</i> ŵvi-rumbw̄	Ūŵi-lumbw̄ <i>or</i> Um-lumbw̄	Ūŵi-ndile	Ūmu-ndele, Ūtyi-ndele	...	Ūci-ndele. Ūcin-juŵgu. Ūn-juŵgu
Wife ... ..	Ūmu-kaze-ndu	...	Omu-ali kaḍi	Ūmu-kai. Tembw̄	...	U-kai, E-tembw̄
Wind ... ..	Om-bepw̄, Ūci-vepw̄	Ūm-bepw̄. E-pepw̄	Ūm-hepw̄	Om-phew̄	...	Ū-fela
Witch... ..	Oŵ-gaŵga. Ūn-dyai	Oŵ-gaŵga	Ū-dudu. Ūn-gaŵga	Oŵ-gaŵga	...	Ūci-liaŵgu. Ūn-gaŵga
Witchcraft	Ūū-aŵga	Uū-gaŵga. Ūma-lw̄zi. (Uū-lw̄zi = <i>poison</i> )	Ūū-dudu. Ūvu-aŵga	Ūū-aŵga	...	Ūw-aŵga. (-lwa = <i>to</i> <i>bewitch</i> ). Um-banda
Woman ... ..	Ūmu-kaze-ndu. Ūmu-kazw̄na. (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 ... ..	Ūn-dumbw̄	...	...	...	...	Ū-cuva

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Wood (fire-wood)	Ūzoŋ-gune. (Oru-kūne = <i>piece of fire-wood</i> )	li-kuni; <i>pl.</i> ōō-kuni	Oi-kuni. Ūſi-ti	Onoŋ-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	Oŋ-kela	Mo-ŋgulō	...	Hena
Zebra ... ..	Oŋ-gorō. Ū-hambarundu	Oŋ-gōlō	Oŋ-gōlō	Oŋ-gōlō	Oŋ-gōlō	Oŋ-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 <sup>1</sup>	Kwana	Kwana, Kuala
Five ... ..	-tanō. N-danō	-tanō. N-tanō	-tanō. N-hanō	-tanō	-tanu	-tanu, -talō
Six ... ..	Hambō-ū-mwe <sup>1</sup>	Hamanō, Xamanō	N-hanō na i-mwe	Pandu <sup>1</sup>	...	E-pandu
Seven ... ..	Hambō-m-bari <sup>1</sup>	Heali	N-hanō na m-bali	Panduvari	...	E-panduvali
Eight ... ..	Hambō-n-datu <sup>1</sup>	Helatu, Hetatu	N-hanō na n-hatu	Tyi-nana. Ci-nane (92 a)	...	Eci-nana. Ece-lala
Nine ... ..	I-mūviū	Om-goyi, <sup>1</sup> Ūmu-gōi	N-hanō na 'nē	Tyi-ve. Ci-vōa (92 a)	...	Eci-a, Eci-eha
Ten ... ..	Ūmu-roŋgō <sup>1</sup>	Ūmu-loŋgō gu-mwe	Ūmu-loŋgō u-mwe	E-kwi. E-kumi (92 a)	E-kui	E-kwi, E-kwin, E-kūi
Eleven ...	Ūmu-roŋgō na-mwe	Ūmu-loŋgō na-mwe	Ūmu-loŋgō na i-mwe	E-kwi na r-ike	...	E-kwi la ci-mwe. E-kwin la mōſi
Twenty ...	Ūmi-roŋgō <i>or</i> Imi-roŋgō vi-vari	Ūmi-loŋgō m-bari	Ūmi-loŋgō i-vali	Ūma-kwi e-vari	...	A-kwi a-vali. A-kwin a-vari
Thirty ...	Ūmi-roŋgō vi-tatu	Ūmi-loŋgō n-datu	Ūmi-loŋgō i-tatu	Ūma-kwi e-tatu	...	A-kwi a-tatu
Forty ...	Ūmi-roŋgō vi-ne	Ūmi-loŋgō 'ne	Ūmi-loŋgō 'nē	Ūma-kwi kwana	...	A-kwi a-kwana
Fifty ...	Ūmi-roŋgō vi-tanō	Ūmi-loŋgō n-tanō	Ūmi-loŋgō n-hanō	Ūma-kwi tanō	...	A-kwi a-tanō
Hundred ...	E-sere ri-mwe. Ūmi-roŋgō- roŋgō	E-sele li-mwe	E-fele <sup>1</sup>	Ūtyi-ta. <sup>1</sup> Ci-ta (92 a)	...	Ūci-ta
Thousand ...	E-yōvi; ōma-yōvi	E-yōvi	E-yōvi	...	...	Ū-huke <i>or</i> Ū-hulukai

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*

English	89. Ūci-hererō 89 a. Ūci-mbandieru	90. Ūſi-ndoŋga (Ūtyi-ambō)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ūlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ūlu-kōrōka	94. Um-bundu (Nanō) 94 a. Ū-viye
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-vō. Ndyi', Ndyi. -ndy-, -m-, -n-, -mb- -a-ŋge	...	Ame. Ndi, Ŋgu. -ndi-, -ŋgu- -a-ŋge
Thou, thee, thy	Ū-ve. U-, W-, Ū, Mō- -ku. -ŋgu, -ōye	Ŋg-ōje. Ōng-oye. U- -ku- -ōje, -oye	Ūve. Ūu- -u-, -ku- -ō, -ōye	Ūve, Ūve-vō. U- -ku- -ōve	...	Ūve. Ū- -ku- -ōve
He, him, his	Eye. U-, W-, Au-, Ma- -mu- -ŋgua, -e	Ū-je, O-ye. Ūgu-, Ū- Ku-, A- -mu- -e	O-je. Ye-, Ū-ku-, Ku- -mu- -a, -a-je	Ae. Ūmu. U-, W- -mu- -ae	...	Eye. Ū- -ō-, -u- -a-e, -a-ye
We, us, our	Ū-ete, Ete. Tu- Ma-tu- -tu- -mbu, -etu	O-tsue. Tu- -tu- -etu	O-ŋe. Tu- -tu- -etu	Ōn-t'we. Tu- -tu- -etu	...	Etū. Tu-, Lu- -tu- -etu
Ye, you, your	Ū-ene, Ene. Mu-, A-mu-, Ūc. -mu- -mbu, -enu	Ū-ne. Ne, Mū- -mū- -eni	Ō-nye, Nye- Mu- -mu-, -mwe- -eni	Ō-nwe. Mu- -mu- -enyi	...	Ene. Vu-, Vōbō- -vu- or -u- -ene, -ōbō
They, them, their	Ū-vō, Ū-wō. Ve-, Va-, A-va-, Ūc. -ve- -mba, -a-wō	O-yō. Ū-, Ya- -ya- -ajō, -a-yō	Ū-vō. Va- -va- -ōve, -a-vō	Ava. Va- -ve- -a-vō	...	Ūvō. Va-, Vōba-na- -va- -avō, -ōbō
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), ađ-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 ađ-exe; Ūc.)	-ſe (Au-ſe, av-eſe; aū-ſe, ađ-iſe; ali-ſe, a-eſe; aſ-iſe, a-iſe; a-iſe, ađ-iſe; alu-ſe, Ūc.)	A — hō (Ave-hō; a-mi-hō; a-li-hō; Ūc.)	...	-si, -ha, -ō-si, -ō-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-yō-; o-gu, o-yi or o-zi; ŵ-li- ŵ-ga; ŵ-ſi, ŵ-yi; ŵ-yi, ŵ-zi; ŵ-lu, ŵ-tu-; ŵ-ka; ŵ-u; ŵ-ku	Ŋgō-ka (1), mba (2); ŋgō-ka (3), ndi; ndi, ŋgā; ſi, mbi; ŋji, ŋđi; ndu; ŋka; mbū-i; ŋku-i	Ūw-, ŵva-; ŵw-, evi; eri, ā; etyi, evi; ey- ombu; ŵlu-; ōtu-; -aka; ŵw-; ŵku-; apa; ŵmu	...	U-, vava, ava; U- or yu- vievie; lielie, ava; ceci, vievie; yi, vievie; luolu; tuōtu; kaka; yu-; kōōku

English	89. Wci-hererow 89 a. Wci-mbandieru	90. Wŕsi-ndoŋga (Wtyi-ambw)	91. Kuanyama	92. Wlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Wlu-korwoka	94. Um-bundu (Nanw) 94a. W-viye
This, these (continued)	-ŋga (13); -mbu-i (14); -ŋgu-i (15); -mba (16)	Ŋgu-i, ŋgw, ŋgu, ŋgu-ka or ŋgu-nw, &c., Mba, &c.; Ŋgu-i, mbi, &c.; Ndi, &c., Ŋga, &c.; Si, Mbi; Ndyi, &c., Nzi, w-w-nzi, &c.; ndui; &c.; Mbu; Ŋgu; &c.	Ŋgw, mbw; &c. Ŋgui-jaka, mbe-jaka; &c.	...	...	...
That, those	I-ŋgu-i, i-mba; &c. (1, 2) Ŋgw, mbw, &c.; (1, 2) Ŋgu-ini, Mb-eni (1, 2); &c. Ŋgu-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); esi or wŕseŕi (7), ei, ai, or ii (8); ti or i (9), edi, wededii, dii (10); lu-i (11); aka (13); wu (14); wku (15) Uw, vw, &c. U-inya, v-enya; u-inya, d-inya or e-inya; l-inya, enya; &c.	U-nw, va-nw; u-nw, vi nw; &c. W, wvw; &c. U-na, va-na; &c.	...	U, vww; &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; -zorw-zu.	-lūū-ze	-laula	-n-thikwvei	...	-tekama
Female ... ..	-kaze or ŋ-gaze. -ze-ndu, -ndē-ndu, kaze-ndu. -ndē-ma	-wmu-kii-ntu, -kii-ntu. -on-suinsui	-kaŕi. -didi	-kai	...	-kai. w-manŋge. oci-venje
Fierce, sharp	-rura	-lulu	-lula	-lula	...	-lula. w-manya. -tema
Good ... ..	-wa, -m-bwa. -pwe	-na-wa	-wa	-wa	-wa	-wa
Great ... ..	-nene. -tue-zu	-nene	-nene	-nene	-nene	-nene
Little ... ..	-titi	-ŕwana. -gwana	-nini. -niŋgwoli	-tutu	...	-titw
Long ... ..	-re. -n-de	-le	-le	-le	...	-le-pa. swvi

English	89. Ūci-hererω 89a. Ūci-mbandieru	90. Ūſi-ndoŋga (Ūtyi-ambω)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ūlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋikumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ūlu-kωrōka	94. Um-bundu (Nanω) 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. -koŋgω. -kula, -kulu -ku-suka
Red ... ..	-saōna. -sera-ndu. -sa-zu. Pyū	Tii. -tili-gane	See. -tili-jana	-ŋ-khuku	-khuhu	-ku-suka
Rotten ... ..	Wora <i>or</i> -ora	-nje	-nje. -ōla	-vōla	...	-vōla
Short ... ..	-supi	-fupi	-hupi	-supi	...	-hupi. -m-bumbulu
Sick ... ..	-vera, -vere	-āla	-vela	-veri, -vera	...	-vela, &c.
White ... ..	-vapa (om-bapa)	-tōke-le	-tōka	-ŋ-goŋga	...	-yela. (Ū-hela = <i>white lime</i> )
Above, up, on top	Kōty-iuru. Kom-banda	Aku-he. Ape-he. Kom-banda	Kom-bađa	Kom-banda. Ke-ulu	...	Kilu
Before, in front	Ku. Pu. Ū-hūŋga. Kω-mehω, &c.	Kω-mehω	Kω-mesω	Kωmehω	...	Kω-vasω
Behind, last	Kom-bunda	Kω-nima	Kω-nima	Kω-nyima. Oŋ-gari	...	Kω-nyima, Vω-nyima
Below, down	Ke-hi	Kω-hi; pe-vi	Kω-si. Pe-đu	Kom-bwelω. Kω-hi, Pω-hi	...	Pω-si, Kω-si. Veme-hi
Far ... ..	Ū-kōkure	Kōkule	Kōkule	Kōkule	...	Ku-pana, -pala. -palakω
Here ... ..	Mu, Mω. Ūpu, Pω. Ūku. Mba, &c.	Muka. M-paka. Ŋgu. Pω. Pene	Pene. Apa	Apa, Kunω, &c.	...	Ūpω. Apa. Pa
In, inside ...	Mu, Ūmu- Mω. Mωukōtō	Mω. Meni, Ū-meni	Meni <i>or</i> Ūmeni. Mω, Ūmω, Ūmū-	Mω-kati; -mω, M'	...	Mu <i>or</i> Vu. Vi. Ūmu, Mωmω, Mulω, Muna, &c.
Middle ...	Ūpω-kati	-ω-kati	-ω-kati	Ū-kati	...	Pω-kati, -kati
Near ... ..	Pω-pezu	Pω-pepi	Pω-pepi	Pω-pepi	...	Ci-pepi
Outside ...	Pe-ndye, Pōma-ndye	Po-ndye	Po-nje, Pe-enje	Ko-ndye	...	Ūlu-wa. Ū-samwa, Pω-samwa
Plenty, many	-iŋgi, -eŋgi	-enyi, -inyi, -inji	-hapu	-ny-iŋgi	...	-alwa, -alūa

English	89. Ūci-hererō 89 a. Ūci-mbandieru	90. Ūši-ndoŋga (Ūtyi-ambō)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ūlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ūlu-kōwōka	94. Um-bundu (Nanō) 94 a. Ū-viye
There ... ..	Mba. Ūku. Ūpu	Ŋ-kōka	Ku-inya	Ūpō. (Ūku. Paka. Kuna, Muna, Pana Ū-pi?)	...	Kōkō, (Ūkō. Kulō, &c.
Where? ...	Pe? Pi? Pu? Ku-tyine?	Peni?	Peni? Papeni?	Ū-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 ... ..	Ūku-	Ūku-	Ūku-	Ūku-	...	Ūku-
„ beat ...	-tōna. -ka	-zeŋga. -tiza	-deŋga	-veta. -hōva. -tyōpa	...	-veta. -tipula. -tatula. -papula
„ buy, sell	-randa	-landa	-landa	-landa	...	-landa
„ come ...	-ya	-ya. -swa. -sūi	-dya. -dī. -ya	-ya. (Endyu! <i>imp.</i> ). -ama	...	-iya. -enju
„ cut ...	-tenda. -konda. -ka	-hoŋga	-teŋga. -teta	-teta. -hoŋga. -ka. -tyōka. -sōla. -leŋga. -kōkōla	...	-teta. -kindōla
„ dance ...	-punda ( <i>nouns are</i> Ūmu-hiva and Ūn-tyina)	-zana	-dana	-nyana	...	-cina. -piluka
„ die ...	-ba	-sa. -būa. -bui	-fiā, -fi	-ŋkhia	...	-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	-dipaa, -dipaja	-ipāā	...	-yipa
„ know ...	-tyiwa. -i (ōku-i)	-tsuea	-šivilūe. -šiva, -šia, -šywa	-i (ōku-i), -tyi	...	-wi. -kuniha
„ laugh ...	-yora	-yōla	-yōla	-yōla	...	-yōla

English	89. Wci-hererw 89 a. Wci-mbandieru	90. Wši-ndoŋga (Wtyi-ambw)	91. Kuanyama	92. Wlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Wlu-kwɔka	94. Um-bundu (Nanw) 94 a. W-viye
To ... ..	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-		Wku-
„ leave off, cease	-yeka, -yesa	-esa, -siga	-efa	-yeka	...	-sia
„ love, want	-suvera, -zera, -hwɔra	-hɔla, -leŋga	-hɔla, (-luma = <i>copulate,</i> -kunda = <i>greet</i> )	-hw'a, -amena	...	-sɔla, -yoŋgwala
„ see ...	-muna	-mɔna	-mɔna, -tala	-mɔna	...	-mɔna, -lete
„ sit, remain, abide	-kara ('sit' and 'be')	-kala	-kala	-kala ( <i>remain, be</i> )	...	-kala ( <i>be</i> ), -tumana
„ sleep ...	-rara, (-ɔna = <i>snore</i> )	-lala, (-gɔna = <i>snore</i> )	-naŋgala, (-ɔna = <i>snore</i> )	-lala	...	-pekela, -lala, -ɔna
„ stand, stop, be erect	-kurama, -sekama	? -sikama	-fikama, -mana	-talama	...	-vɔtɔka, -talama
„ steal ...	-vaka	-ta, -iaka	-vaka, -ta	-vaka	...	-iva, -hwaŋga, -kwaŋga

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN HERERW<sup>1</sup>

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. Wmu-, U-, W- (wmu-, -mu-, u-, ŋgu-); 2. Wva-, Ww- (wva-, -va-, ve-, -wɔ, mba-, mbu); 3. Wmu- (wmu-, -wu-, mbu-, u-); 4. Wmi- (wmi-, wvi-, -vi-, mbi-); 5. E- (contraction of Eri-) (e-, -ri-, r', ndi-); 6. Wma-, Wme- (wma-, e-, ye-, -ya-, -a-, w-, wa-, ŋga-, ŋge-, ŋgu); 7. Wtyi- or Wci- (tyi-, -ci-, -hi); 8. Wvi- (wvi-, -vi-, mbi-); 9. W-, On- (Om-), Oŋ-, Ony- (on- (om-), oŋ-, -i-, y', ndyi-); 10. Wzo-, Wzon- (Wzom-), Wtw-, Wton- or Wđw-, &c. (wzon-, wzom-, ze (đe), zw (đw), nda, ndu, &c.); 11. Wru- (oru-, -ru-, ndu-); 12. Wtu- (wtu-, -tu-, su-); 13. Wka- (wka-, -ke-, ŋga-, ŋgu-, ku-); 14. Wu- (wu-, -u-, mbu-); 15. Wku- (ku); 16. Wpu- (the influence of an older Wpa- is just traceable in certain words) (-pa-, -pɔ, mpa-, pu-); 17. Wmw- (mu-, -mw).

Diminutive suffix, -ɔna.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN WŠI-NDONGA AND KUANYAMA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. Wmu- (wmu-, gu-, ku-, wu-, u-, -mu-); 2. Wva-, Aa- (wva-, wma-, wve-, ava-, aa-, ja-, mba-); 3. Wmu- (wmu-, wgu-, mu-, wu-, u-); 4. Wmi- (wmi-, di, wdi, ndi-, mi, i-, di-, wdi-, vi-); 5. E- (e-, lyi-, li-, ol-, eli-); 6. Wma- (wma-, wge-, ga-, ma, wa-, we-, wyw-, aa-); 7. Wši- (wši-, ši-); 8. Ii-, Wi- (ii-, hii, y', mbi-); 8 a. Ii-, Wi-, &c.; 9. W-, On- (Om-) (oi-, yi-, nji, i-, j-); 10. Ww-, Ee- (wɔn (wom),

<sup>1</sup> A note might be inserted here on the phonology of Hererw. There is great dialectal and personal variability in the pronunciation of the dental and alveolar consonants and of the combined dental alveolars. Some Wva-hererw pronounce s and z, d and t, as we do in English. Others—individuals or tribes—give the s a b sound, the z an utterance more like đ or t, and render the d and t after n in a more velar fashion, like the Arabic ض and ط (in my phonetic spelling đ and t). Some German philologists have exaggerated these slovenly pronunciations; others, like A. Seidel, wisely ignore them and stick to s and z, đ and t. The further distinctions are of no philological value.

oi, ωđi *or* zi, -nzi, di, d'); 11. **Ŭlu-** (ωlu-, lu, -ndu-); 12. **Ŭtu-** (tu) (only in **Ŭṣi-ndoṅga** and very rare); 13. **Ŭka-** (ka, ωkē-); 14. **Ŭu-, Ŭmu-, Ŭu-, Ŭvu-** (uu-, u, hu-, -mbu); 15. **Ŭku-** (ωku-, ku, -ñku); 16. (prepositional) **Ŭpu-, Ŭpω-, Ŭpa-, Apa-** (pa, pω-, pe-, mpa); 17. **Ŭmu-** (mu-, -mω).

In the prepositions there are traces of the **-ni** locative suffix. Dim. suffix: **-ōna, -gōna, -ena**.

PREFIXES, &C., IN **ŬLU-NYANEKA** AND **ŬLU-NDOMBE**

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Ŭmu-** (ωmu-, u-, ωw', oyω-, -mu-, -ωω); 2. **Ŭva-, A-** (ava-, ωva-, va); 3. **Ŭmu-** (ωmu-, u, ωw-, oyω, -ωω); 4. **Ŭmi- or Ŭvi-** (ōmi-, vi); 5. **E-** (ri); 6. **Ŭma-** (a-, ā, ωma-); 7. **Ŭtyi-** (etyi-, ci); 8. **Ŭvi-** (evi-, ωvi, i); 9. **Ŭ-, On-, Ony-** (i-, yei *or* ei, oñ-, oṅg-); 10. **Ŭnω-** (mb-, mbu); 11. **Ŭlu-** (lu); 12. **Ŭtu-** (tu); 13. **Ŭka-** (ka); 14. **Ŭu-, Ŭwu-** (ωmu-, u, ωw'-); 15. **Ŭku-** (ku); 16. **Apa-, Pa-, Ŭpω-** (pa-, pω-, 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 (NANŬ)**

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Ŭmu-, U-** (ñgu-, u-, -u-, -ω-); 2. **Ŭma-, Va-, A-** (va, a); 3. **Ŭmu-, U-** (ωmu-, yu-, u); 4. **Ŭmi-, Ŭvi-** (vi-, i); 5. **E- or I-** (li-, i); 6. **A- or Ŭva-** (a-, va); 7. **Ŭci-** (ci); 8. **Ŭvi-** (vi); 9. **Ŭ-, On-, Ony-** (i-, yi); 10. **Ŭlω-, Ŭtω-** (vi); 11. **Ŭlu-** (lu); 12. **Ŭtu-** (tu); 13. **Ŭka-** (ka); 14. **Ŭu-, Ŭw-, U-** (u-, yu); 15. **Ŭku-** (ku); 16. (prepositional) **Apa-, Pa-, Pω-** (pa-, pu-, pω); 17. **Ŭmu-, Ŭvu-** (vu-, mu-, vω-, -mω).

89. **Ŭcihererω** 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. **Ŭcihererω** probably includes the **Ŭcimbandieru** and **Ŭcicimba** dialects in its eastern range. In the north-west its range extends over the **Kaωkω** plateau.

90. **Ŭṣiṅdoṅga** is spoken in **Ŭvambōland** (north-east part of **Damaraland**) north of the **Ŭmuraṅbawa** or **Ndzira** river; south of the **Ŭkavaṅgω** river and 17° 30' South latitude; eastward to **Oṅgōwa** and the **Sōdana** river; and westward to the Lower **Kunene** and the vicinity of the Atlantic coast (**Ŭvapanyama** and **Ŭvayare**).

91. **Kuanyama** is spoken in northern **Ŭvambōland** and southern **Aṅgōla**, in the region between the **Ṣela** mountains and **Kunene** river on the west and the **Ŭkavaṅgω** (**Kubaṅgω**) river on the east. Northwards it is bounded almost by the 16° of South latitude and grades into **Nyaneka**.

92. **Ŭlunyanyeka** is spoken in southern **Aṅgōla** north of 16° South latitude, west of the **Kubaṅgω** river, east of the **Ṣela** mountains (**Serra da Chella**), and south of 14° 30' South latitude.

93. **Ndombe** is spoken in the coast-lands of southern **Aṅgōla** (the **Mossamedes** coast), between the **Ṣela** 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 **Beṅguela** and **Bailundω** districts of southern **Aṅgōla**, north of 14° 30' South latitude, south of 11° 30' South latitude and east of the Upper **Kwanza** river.

## GROUP Y

### THE ANĠŌLA LANGUAGES

95. **Kisama** (M-bwiyi, Sumbe, Sele, Ki-bala, Tunda)  
 96. **Libōlō**<sup>1</sup> or Lu-bōlu (N-dulu, Haka)  
 97. **Soṅḡo**  
 98. **Kim-bundu** (M-baka, M-bondō)  
 98 a. **Ŋḡōla**  
 99. **Mbamba** (Mu-temu, Haṅgu)

English	95. Kisama	96. Libōlō or Lu-bōlu	97. Soṅḡo	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ŋḡōla	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-soṅḡo. Ki-cikinya	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Sualala. Ki-umbua	Ri-talamena	Ki-umba
Ape (chim- panzi)	...	...	...	Ki-ṅana; i-	...	...
Arm ... ..	Luku-akō	Luku-akō	Luku-akō	Luku-aku; m-aku ( <i>pl.</i> )	? Kalō-eṅki. Pōsele. Kikw-akō	Luku-aku
Arrow ... ..	Mu-saṅḡo(?)	Mu-soṅḡo; mi-	Mu-fula; mi-	Ri-unda. Sōsa. Mu-fula	M-soṅḡo; mi-	Mu-fula
Axe ... ..	Di-kōa	Ny-aṅga	N-jimpu; ṅin-ṅimpu	Di-kua; ma- N-gimbu	N-gembō; ṅi+	N-gimbu; ṅi+
Back ... ..	...	...	...	D-ima or R-ima. Kunda	Ri-kunda	Di-kunda
Banana ... ..	...	...	...	Ri-honjō	Ri-konjō	Di-konjō
Beard ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-ezu	Mw-ezō. Ōlōṅ-geri	Mu-evu
Bee ... ..	Ny-eki	Luny-eki; niny-eki	Ny-ōki; ṅi+	Ny-uki, Ny-iki	Ny-ōki	Ny-uki; ṅi+
Belly ... ..	Di-fumō; ma+	Li-fumō; ma+	Dimō; ma-dimō. <i>Also</i> Di-fumō; ma-	Ri-kutu. Di-vumō	Di-fumō; ma-fumō	Di-vumu
Bird ... ..	N-ṣila; ṣi+	Kan-sela; tu-n-	Kan-sila; tu-n-	N-ṣila; ṅin-zila	N-jela; ṣi+	...
Blood ... ..	May-eṅga	Ma-ḥaṣi	Ma-ḥaṣi	Many-iṅga	Ma-ḥaṣi	Ma-ḥaṣi
Body ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-kutu	Mu-kutō	Mu-ila
Bone ... ..	Ci-fōba; i-fōba	Ki-fōba; i-fōba	Ki-fōwa; bi-fōwa	Ki-fuba	Ki-fōba; i-fōba	Ki-fua
Borassus palm	...	...	...	Ka-lōlō? Di-teba. Ri-kōma	...	Ka-dima
Bow ... ..	Ō-ta; ma-ta	Ō-ta; ma-ta	Wu-ta; mau-ta	U-ta	Ō-ta m-soṅḡo; U-ta ma-ta me-soṅḡo	...
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	Mi-dia. Ma-la	Mu-ria; mi-ria	...
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	W-ōṅḡo	...	W-ōṅḡwa
Breast (man's)	Tulō; ṣi+	Tu-lō; mi+	Tulō; ṅi-tulō	Tulu	Teta; ṅi-teta	Teta

<sup>1</sup> Koelle names this Lu-bālō; but his geographical indications identify it with Lu-bōlu or Libōlō. Koelle's correspondence of prefixes, singular with plural, is given here, but cannot be counted on as correct.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libŏlŏ or Lu-bŏlu	97. Soŋgŏ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ŋgŏla	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 ...	Kŏta. N-deŋge	Kŏta. Paŋgi a n-deŋge	Kŏta. Paŋgete	Ri-kŏta. N-deŋge	Kŏta. N-deŋge	Yaya. Paŋge; zi+
Buffalo ...	...	...	...	Pakasa	...	Pakasa
Bull ...	Ŋ-gombe a ri-ala	Ŋ-ombe a li-yali	Ŋ-gombe ya n-tumbe	...	Ka-palu	...
Buttocks ...	...	...	...	Ma-taku	...	...
Canoe... ..	Ū-luŋgu; ma-luŋgu	Ū-loŋgu; ma-loŋgu	W-atŏ; ma-	U-luŋgu, N-doŋgu. W-atu	Ū-luŋgŏ. Kim-bŏla	U-atu
Cat ... ..	...	...	Siмба; zi- Ka-simba	Cimfa. Ŋ-gatu ( <i>Port.</i> )	Cimfa	...
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	Di-kala	Di-kala	Kala; a-kala
Chief, king... ..	Ŋ-kana; <i>pl.</i> šiŋ-kana. Gana	Ŋana; <i>pl.</i> ni-ŋana	Sekulu ( <i>see</i> <i>father</i> ); tsi-sekulu	Sŏba. Ŋ-gana ( <i>Mr.</i> ). Mu-kulu. Mu-adi	Sŏba. M-ani. Fumu. Mw-ene. Mu-adi	Fumu
Child ... ..	...	...	...	M-ŏna; ana	M-ŏna; ana. N-deŋge	...
Cloth ... ..	...	...	...	Ŋ-gubu ( <i>large</i> ). Taŋga	Mu-lele	Taŋga; zi+
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	M-bambi. N-talala	...	Hŏla
Country ... ..	...	...	...	Ŋ-goŋgŏ. I-si, Ū-si	Kŏ-ŏe	...
Cow ... ..	Ŋ-gombe	Ŋ-ombe	Ŋ-gombe	Ŋ-gombe	Ŋ-gombe; zin+	...
Crocodile ...	Ŋ-kandŏ	Ŋ-andŏ	Ŋ-gandu	Ŋ-gandu	Ŋ-gandu	...
Day, daylight	Mulu-anya	Mulu-anya	Mu-anya	Ki-zuwa. ( <i>Di-naŋgu =</i> <i>daytime</i> )	Mu-anya	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	...	Di-kisi. N-dele. Di-hamba	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Ŋ-gaŋga; šiŋ-gaŋga	Kim-banda; <i>pl.</i> yim-bandā	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-witŏ. Pu-mw-elŏ	Li-bitŏ. Pu-mw-elŏ	Di-bitŏ. Bu-mw-elŏ	Ri-bitu. Mw-elu	Di-bitŏ. Mw-elŏ; mi-elŏ	Ha-mw-elu
Dream ... ..	...	...	...	N-zŏji	N-zŏje	N-zŏji ( <i>-lŏta, verb</i> )
Drum ... ..	Ŋ-gŏma; šiŋ-	Ŋ-ŏma; niŋ-ŏma	Ŋ-gŏma; ziŋ-gŏma	Ŋ-gŏma	Ŋ-gŏma; zi-	...
Ear ... ..	Di-tŏi; ma-tŏi	Li-tŏi	Li-tŏi; ma-tŏi	Ri-tŏi	Di-tŏi; ma-tŏi	Di-tŏi
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. Libōlō or Lu-bōlu	97. Soṅṅō	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. ṅṅōla	99. Mbamba
Excrement	...	...	...	Tu-ji	...	...
Eye ... ..	D-isō; m-esō	L-isō; m-esō	L-isō; m-esō	R-isu; m-esu	D-isō; m-esō	Di-esu; m-esu
Face, fore- head	M-pōlō; ṣi+	Pōlō; <i>pl.</i> m-pōlō	M-pōlō; <i>pl.</i> bi-pōlō. Bu-pōlō	Pōlō. Di-bōmō	M-pōlō	M-bunzu. Mu-pala. Mu-esu
Fat ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-ji	Ma-ji. (-neta = <i>adj.</i> )	Ma-ji
Father ... ..	Tate	Pai. M-fōa	Papa. Se- ( <i>prefix</i> )	Papai-i. Tate, Tata. Sō. Se. (Se-kulu = <i>uncle</i> )	Pai. Tata	Tate. Sō. Se.
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	W-ōma	M-ōma	...
Finger ... ..	Mu-lembu; mi-lembu	Mu-nye; mi-nye	Mu-lembu; mi-	Mu-lembu	Mu-inō; m-inō	...
Fire ... ..	Tu-wia	Ti-bia	Tu-bia	Tu-pia <i>or</i> Tu-bia; ma+	Tu-ya; ma+	...
Fish ... ..	M-biṣi	M-biṣi; nim-biṣi	I-ṣi; zi-ṣi	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-ṣitu	Mu-situ	Punti; bi-punti	Ri-tutu. Mu-ṣitu	Mu-ṣetu	Di-hutu
Fowl ... ..	Sanṣe; ṣi+	Sanṣi; ni-sanṣi	Ṣōsua; zi+	Sanji <sup>1</sup> ; ji+	Sanje. Ki-kōwa; i-kōwa	...
Frog, toad	Di-sundu	Li-zundō	C-ula; y-ula <i>or</i> bi-ula	Kiṅ-gōlōlō. Ka-zundu. Di-zōte	Di-sōtō; ma- Ri-sundō	Kiṅ-gōlō
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 ... ..	Hombō	Hombō	Hombō	Hombō	Hombō; ṣi+. ṅ-kombō; ṣiṅ-	...
„ (he) ... ..	Hombō a ri-ala	...	...	Ki-sutō	Hombō ya di-yalu	...
„ (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	N-zambi. Gana-n-zambi. Suku	N-dzambi. Suku	ṅ-gana- n-zambi	N-zambi	N-tsambi a-puṅṅō. (Ka-luṅga = <i>heaven</i> )	N-zambi
Grandparent	Kuku	Se-yeṣi	Kuku	Kuku; ṣi-kuku	Aṳō. Kukō	Kukulu
Grass ... ..	...	...	...	I-aṅgu	Y-aṅṅō. M-bwa; zim-bwa	Mu-aṅgu
Ground ... ..	...	...	...	Iṣi. Mapō	Dunda	Ma-vu
Ground-nut	N-zō; ṣin-zō	Luṅ-guba; niṅ-guba	Ki-elu; bi-elu	ṅ-guba; ṣi+	Lu-ṅṅōba; ṣi-	Lun-zu

<sup>1</sup> From Ku-sanda = to scratch.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libŏlŏ or Lu-bŏlu	97. Soŋgŏ	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 <sup>1</sup> ; ſim-beta	Lun-temba <sup>1</sup> ; nin-temba	Kampu; zi-kampu	N-demba; zi-	Jin-demba <sup>1</sup> ( <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-ſima. M-pumbulu. (Mu-ſima = <i>also liver</i> )	N-zundu	N-zundu. (Mu-cima = <i>liver</i> )
Heel ... ..	Ki-santera	Kalian-ſeſi; tulian-ſeſi	Ku-dima kwa ki-nama	Ki-ſende	Ka-pŏle-pŏle	...
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	K-i-bā	...	K-i-bari
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	Ka-lundu, Kamu-lundu	Ka-lundu	...
Hippopotamus	...	...	...	Ŋ-guvu	Ŋ-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	...	Ŋ-gela
House ... ..	N-zŏ; ſin-zŏ	In-zŏ; nin-zŏ	Yin-zŏ; zin-zŏ	In-zŏ; zin-zŏ. E-mbu. Lumbu ( <i>courtyard</i> ). Ri-bata	In-sŏ; ſi-nŏŏ or zi-nŏŏ. Lumbŏ	E-mbu
Hunger ... ..	...	...	...	N-zala	N-zala	...
Husband ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-nume	Mu-lume	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	Kim-buŋgu. Ŋ-gudi	Kim-buŋgŏ. Kima-laŋka	Ŋ-gudi
Iron ... ..	Ci-kate	Fuelu ( <i>Port.</i> 'ferro')	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-kŏlŏ; i-
Ivory ... ..	D-iſŏ da n-zamba	L-izŏ lia n-zamba	D-izŏ, &c.	Ma-zu a n-zamba	D-izu	...
Knee ... ..	Puna; ſi-puna	Ŋ-gŏlŏ	Puna; ſi+	Puna, Ki-pumuna	Puna, Ki-pŏmuna	Puna
Knife ... ..	Pŏkŏ; ſi-pŏkŏ	Pŏkŏ; ni-pŏkŏ	Mŏkŏ; ſi-	M-pŏkŏ; zi+	Pŏkŏ; zi-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 ... ..	lŋ-gŏ; ſiŋ-gŏ	lŋ-gŏ; niŋ-gŏ	Yi-ŋgwe; zi-ŋgwe	lŋ-gŏ, Hiŋ-gŏ	lŋ-gŏ; ſiŋ-gŏ	Kŏlama
Lion ... ..	Hŏſi; ſi+	Hŏſi; ni+	Hoiſi	Hŏzi; zi-hŏzi	Hŏſi	...
Lips ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-zumbu	Mu-zumbŏ	...
Magic ... ..	Wu-aŋga. Di-hamba	Wu-aŋga. Ki-fekŏla; i-	Wuŋ-gaŋga. Mi-lŏngŏ ( <i>pl.</i> )	Um-banda. U-aŋga	W-aŋga. Ki-lemba. Ki-teka	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libōlō or Lu-bōlu	97. Soṅṅṳ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. ṅṅōla	99. Mbamba
Maize ... ..	Huṅṅṳ	M-asa lei-ndeles	Ki-ndeles	M-asa	D-esa ; m-asa	Mu-ndeles
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 ... ..	Ṣitu	Ṣitu	Ṣitu. M-bunda	Ṣitu. Citu	Setu ; ṣi-ṣetu	...
Medicine ...	Mi-laṅṅṳ ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mi-loṅṅṳ	Bi-hemba ( <i>pl.</i> )	Um-banda	Mi-loṅṅṳ	...
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-beṣi	M-beṣi	ṅ-gonde	Ri-eji, M-beji	M-beṣe, M-beze, Ri-eze	M-beji
Mother ...	Mama	Mayi	Mama	Manii. Mama ; ṣi + Mu-lundu	Mani	Mama
Mountain ...	...	...	...	Ri-kanu, (Mu-zuṅṅṳ = <i>snout, beak,</i> <i>lips</i> )	M-sumbṳ or N-sumbṳ	Muṅ-goṅṅṳ Di-kami. (Mu-luṅṅṳ = <i>snout, beak</i> )
Mouth ...	Di-kanu ; ma-	Li-kanṳ	Ndi-kanwa ; ma-kanwa	Ki-ala	Ki-ala ; i-ala	Lum-bonde
Nail (of finger or toe)	Zu-ana ; ṣin-zu-ana	Lun-zṳ-ana ; nin-zṳ-ana	Yala ; bi-yala	Ri-jina. N-ḍuku	...	Di-jina
Name ... ..	...	...	...	N-gombṳ	M-bṳṳṳ ; ṣim-bṳṳṳ. ṅ-gombṳ	...
Navel ... ..	M-bakṳ ; ṣim-	M-bakṳ ; ni +	Mu-timpi ; mi +	Ṣiṅṅṳ. Ri-kṳṣi	Ṣiṅṅṳ. Di-konda	Kṳṳṳ
Neck ... ..	Mu-ṣiṅṅṳ ; <i>pl.</i> ṣi-ṣiṅṅṳ (?)	Ṣiṅṅṳ ; <i>pl.</i> mi +	Ṣiṅṅṳ. Di-kṳṣi ; ma-kṳṣi	U-suku	ṳ-sṳṳṳ ; mṳ-sṳṳṳ	...
Night ... ..	ṳ-sugu	ṳ-sṳṅṳ	ṳ-suku ; bi-ṳ-suku	Ri-zunu or Ri-zulu	Di-sṳlu or Ri-sṳṅṳ	Di-zulu
Nose ... ..	Di-zṳlu ; ma-	Li-zulu	Di-zunu	N-ḍende. Ri-aye ; m-aye	Di-aye ; mā-ye	Di-aye or Di-yi
Oil palm ...	Di-ye ; ma-ye	Li-ye ; ma-ye	...	ṅ-gombe, M-onde	ṅ-gombe	ṅ-gombe
Ox ... ..	ṅ-gombe. N-tende	ṅ-ombe	ṅ-gombe	Hafi ; ṣi + Ma-luvu. W-alwa ( <i>beer</i> )	Ki-handu	...
Paddle ...	...	...	...	N-ja	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	ṅ-gulu. (Ki-ombṳ = <i>wart-hog?</i> )	ṅ-gṳṳṳ ; ṣi +. (Y-anvṳ = <i>bush pig</i> )	...
Parrot ...	...	Ka-pagai ( <i>Port.</i> )	Ka-husu ; tu-husu	Ka-kṳṳṳ	Ka-hṳṳṳ ; tu-hṳṳṳ	...
Penis ... ..	...	...	...	N-ja	...	...
Pig ... ..	ṅ-gṳlu ; ṣi +	ṅ-gulu ; niṅ-gulu or miṅ-gulu	Ki-ombṳ ; bi-ombṳ	ṅ-gulu. (Ki-ombṳ = <i>wart-hog?</i> )	ṅ-gṳṳṳ ; ṣi +. (Y-anvṳ = <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. Libŋlŋ or Lu-bŋlu	97. Soŋgŋ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ŋgŋla	99. Mbamba
Rain ... ..	M-fula	M-fula	Lū-insa	M-vula	M-fŋla	M-vula
Rat ... ..	Di-beŋgŋ	Li-beŋgŋ	Puku; ŋi+	Ri-beŋgu. Ŋ-gelu. Puku. Mun-doŋgŋ	Pŋkŋ; ŋi+. N-puku. Ri-beŋgu	...
River ... ..	...	...	...	Lu-iji; ŋ-giji	Mu-gije	Hoŋga
Road ... ..	...	...	...	N-jila	N-jila	N-jila
Salt ... ..	Mo-ŋgua	Mo-ŋgua	Mo-ŋgua	Mu-ŋgua	Ma-ŋgua	Mo-ŋgua
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	Sŋnyi	Sŋnye. Ri-jinŋ	...
Sheep... ..	M-budi	M-bŋli	Meme	M-budi or M-buri	M-budi	...
Shield... ..	...	...	...	Ŋ-gubu	...	...
Shoulder ... ..	Ci-bewŋ; <i>pl.</i> i-bewŋ	Ki-bebe; i-bebe.	Ki-suŋi; bi-suŋi	Ki-suŋi	Ki-suŋe, Ki-sŋŋe; i-sŋŋe	Ki-paŋga
Sister... ..	( <i>See brother</i> ) N-deŋge dia mu-hetu	Paŋgia. N-deŋge mu-hetu	Paŋge dia m-hetu	Paŋge. N-deŋge	Ka-paŋge. Ka n-deŋge	...
Skin ... ..	Muŋ-gotŋ; miŋ-gotŋ	Muŋ-gotŋ	Mu-kutŋ; mi-kutŋ	K-ibā	Ki-konda; yi-konda	K-ibadi
Sky ... ..	...	...	...	Ku ri-lu. Ri-ŋlŋ. (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-lŋ	Tu-lu
Smoke ... ..	D-iŋi	L-iŋi	Mu-iŋi	R-iŋi	D-iŋi	Mu-iŋi
Snake... ..	Ny-ŋka	Ny-ŋka; <i>pl.</i> ni+	Ny-ŋka; <i>pl.</i> zi+	Ny-ŋka	Ny-ŋka; ŋi- or ŋi-	...
Son, boy ... ..	Mu-na-tu; ana-tu. Mw-ana	Mu-ana; ana	Ka-yala; tu-yala. Mw-ana	Kari-ala. M-ŋna. Mun-zaŋgala	Ka-mŋs'. M-ŋna	Kamu-yala. M-ŋna
Song ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-imbū	Mu-imbŋ	...
Spear ... ..	Mu-saŋgŋ; mi-	Ŋ-gaya; niŋ-gaya	Mu-fula; mi-	Ŋ-gumba. Sŋsa	Ŋ-gaya; ŋiŋ-	...
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	Ki-lundu. Di-bamba. Ki-ŋimbi. (Ki-anda = <i>water spirit</i> ). Ki-tuta. Ŋ-gombŋ	N-zumbi. Mw-enyū	N-zumbi
Star, planet	...	...	...	Tetembwa; <i>pl.</i> ŋi+	...	...
Stick ... ..	M-basŋ; ŋi+	...	...	Mu-ŋi. M-bamba	M-bamba; ŋi+	...
Stone ... ..	Di-tadi	Li-tari	Di-tadi	Ri-tari	Di-tadi.	Di-we; ma-we
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	Baŋgu	Ki-baka	...
Sun ... ..	Di-kombi	Mu-anya	Mu-anya	Kumbi, Di-kumbi. (Mu-anya = <i>sun heat</i> )	Ri-kumbi. Mu-anya	...
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Mu-kila	Mu-kila	...
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Di-sŋŋi; ma-	...	...



English	95. Kisama	96. Libŏlŏ or Lu-bŏlu	97. Soŋgŏ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ŋgŏla	99. Mbamba
One ... ..	Mŏsi	Mŏsi	Mŏsi	Mŏsi	Mŏsi	Mŏsi
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	-saniana	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	I-vŏa	I-vŏ or I-vŏ	Di-vŏa or Ri-vŏa	I-vŏa	Di-vŏa
Ten ... ..	Di-kuiñ	Kuyiñ	(Ri-)kuinyi <sup>1</sup>	Kuinyi (Ri-kuinyi)	Kuini	Kuinyi
Eleven ...	Kuiñ nu mŏsi	...	(Ri-)kuinyi ni-mŏsi	Kuinyi ni mŏsi	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- ( <i>m.</i> ). -ŋgi. -ame
Thou, thee, thy	Eye. Ū. -gu. -a-ye	Eye. Ū. -gu. -a-ye	Eye. Ū. -ku. -a-ye	Eye. Ū. -ku. -eye, -e, ( <i>terminal</i> ), -é ( <i>-a-e in old language</i> )	Eye. Ū. -gŏ-, -ku-, -u- -éi	Eye. Ū. -ku. -ai ( <i>terminal</i> ), -ai ( <i>poss.</i> )
He, him, his	?. Ū. -mu. -ē	?. Ū. -mu. -ē	?. Ū, A. -mu. -ē	Mwene. Ū, A. -mu. -e ( <i>terminal</i> ), -é ( <i>poss.</i> )	Mwene. Ū, A. -mu. -e (?)	Yu. Ū, 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

<sup>1</sup> Koelle writes this 'Bi-kuinyi', but the Bi- prefix must surely be a misprint for Ri-.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libŏlŏ or Lu-bŏlu	97. Soŋgŏ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ŋgŏla	99. Mbamba
Ye, you, your	Enu. ʔ. -enu	-enu	Enu. ʔ. -enu	Enu. Nu- -nu- -enu	Enu. Nu- -nu- -enu	Enu. Mu-, Nu- -mi- -enu
They, them, their	ʔ. A- -a-	ʔ. A- -a-, -ya-	ʔ. Ba- -ba-	Ene. A- -a- -a, -ya ( <i>terminal</i> ), -ā, -āwa ( <i>poss.</i> )	Ene. A- -a- -awa	Ene. A- -a- -au ( <i>terminal</i> ), -an ( <i>poss.</i> )
All ... ..	...	...	...	-ŏsŏ (w-ŏsŏ, ŏsŏ; w-ŏsŏ, y-ŏsŏ; ri-ŏsŏ, w-ŏsŏ; ǂc.)	...	...
This, these	A-u, ā; a-u, ā-yi; a-ri, a-ma; a-ki, a-i; a-i, a-ʔi; a-lu; a-tu-; a-ka-; a-u; a-ku; a-pa; ʔ a-mu	...	...	Yu, ya <i>or</i> a; yu, yii; riri, mama; kiki, yiyi; yiyi, zizi; lulu, tutu; kaka; yu <i>or</i> ūū; kuku; baba (bŏba); mumu Ō <i>or</i> yŏ, ŏ; yŏ <i>or</i> yŏ, yŏyŏ; riŏriŏ, ŏmŏ <i>or</i> mŏmŏ; ǂc.	...	Yu-
That, those	Ō-u, a-ŏ; ŏ-u, ŏ-yŏ; ŏ-riŏ, ŏ-mŏ; ŏ-kiŏ, ŏ-yŏ; ŏ-yŏ, ŏ-ʔiŏ; ŏ-lŏ; ŏ-tŏ; ŏ-kŏ; ʔ; ŏ-kŏ; ŏ-pŏ; ŏ-mŏ? Au-nā, ān-ā; au-nā, ai-nā; ari-nā; ama-nā; aki-nā; ǂc.	...	...	Yu-nā <i>or</i> ū-nā, ya-nā <i>or</i> a-nā; yu-nā, i-nā; ri-nā, ma-nā; ki-nā, i-nā; ǂc. Yu, ya; yu, eyi; eri, ama; eki, eyi; eyi, eji <i>or</i> ezi; ulu <i>or</i> ŏlu; utu <i>or</i> ŏtu; ʔ yu <i>or</i> uŏu <i>or</i> ŏwu?; uku <i>or</i> ŏku; ŏbŏ <i>or</i> aba; umu <i>or</i> ŏmu Mu-ene, ene; u-ene, y-ene; ri-ene, w-ene; ki-ene; ǂc.	...	...
Bad ... ..	-e-wa	-mŏtu	-yi-wa	-kerela	-yi-ba	...
Black ... ..	-sikalela	-sigela	-sigelela	-sikatela	-sikele	-buiela
Female ... ..	-hatu, -hetu	-hetu	-hetu	-hatŏ. -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 -fele</i>	-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, <sup>1</sup> -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 ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	Ki-, Ka-	?Mi-. Cf. <i>Imbaŋgala</i> (114)	Ki-	Ki. Ki- Ku-, Ka- Ki-tu, Ki-nu, Ki-kā.	Same as 98. Ne- ( <i>in old language as adverbial negative</i> )	Lŏ-, Ki-, Ku- Ka- (Ki- stands for 1st pers. sing. and 1st and 2nd plur.)

<sup>1</sup> Derived from this are Mu-ndele = the white man ; -dele or -lele, white cloth.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libōlō or Lu-bōlu	97. Soṅgō	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngōla	99. Mbamba
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-beta	-beta	-beta	-beta.	-beta	...
„ buy, sell	-sumba	-sombō or -sumbō	-landa	šina -seṅga. -sumba	-sumbō	-leṅga
„ come ...	-sa, -isa	-sa	-sa	-iza, -eza. (Ndōkō! <i>imperative</i> )	-isa, -sa	...
„ cut ...	-batura	-lani	-simba	-batula. -tula	-batula	...
„ dance ...	-kena	-kina	-kina	-kina	...	...
„ die... ..	-fō, -afō	-fō	-afō	-fwa	-fa or -fō	...
„ 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 <sup>1</sup>	-izja	...
„ laugh ...	-lela	-lela	-lela	-elela	-lela	...
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	-eha	-zumb-uka	-eca
„ love, want	-sōlō	-zala	-sōlō	-zōla. (Henda <sup>2</sup> , <i>noun</i> )	-wa bela? -iuda. -mesena	-sōla
„ see ...	-mutala	-mulai	-mhōna, -mōna	-mōna. -taṅgilila	-mōna	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-sikama	-sikama	-sikama	-ala or -kala (-icala, <i>ancient</i> ). -sala. -sikama	-sikama	...
„ sleep ...	-seka	-zeka	-zeka	-zeka. -Jambalala	-seka	-zeka
„ stand, stop, be erect	-imana	-imana	-imana	-imana	-imana	...
„ steal ...	...	...	...	-nyana	-nyana	-kaba

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE ANGŌLA LANGUAGES

No preprefixes, except slight traces in No. 9 Class.

Class 1. **Mu.** (mu-, m-, u-, -mu-, -yu-, -ē); 2. **A., Ba.** (in Soṅgō; perhaps also in Sumbe dialect of Kisama) (a-, -a-, ya-, ba? in Soṅgō); 3. **Mu.** (u-, -yu); 4. **Mi.** (i-, yi?; ? bi- sometimes in Soṅgō); 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 Soṅgō only) (i, ? bi in Soṅgō); 9. **In. (Im-), Yin-, I-, N. (M-), Ng-, Ny-,** — (i, yi);

<sup>1</sup> Manyi (*short for Ki-manyi?*) means 'Don't know'.

<sup>2</sup> 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**·, **Bw**·, **Bu**· (**Kimbundu** and **Ṅḡōla**), **Ha**· (**Ba**·), **H'**· (**Mbamba**); 17. **Mu**· (mu, mω).

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 Lwandō river and the Kiokw countries, south of Malanje.

98. **Kimbundu** 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.

98a. **Ṅḡōla** 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 Eṅkwji, Bembe, the Zombō plateau, and the Kwaṅḡw watershed.

## GROUP Z

# KONGŌ OR WESTERNMOST CONGOLAND LANGUAGES

### SUB-GROUP Z 1, SOUTHERN KONGŌ

100. Ki-**koñgŏ**

100 a. Ki-**soroñgŏ** or Ki-**sŏnyŏ**

100 b. Ki-**koñgŏ**<sup>1</sup>

### SUB-GROUP Z 2, NORTHERN KONGŌ

101. Ka-**koñgŏ**<sup>2</sup>

102 a. Ki-**vili** or Ki-**vumbu** or Lu-**wumbu** (N. **Luañgu**)

102. Ki-**yombe** or Ci-**luañgŏ**<sup>3</sup>

103. Ki-**lumbŏ** of *Mayumba*<sup>4</sup>

English	100. Ki- <b>koñgŏ</b> 100 a. Ki- <b>soroñgŏ</b>	100 b. Ki- <b>koñgŏ</b>	101. Ka- <b>koñgŏ</b>	102. Ki- <b>yombe</b> (Ci- <b>luañgŏ</b> )	103. Ki- <b>vili</b> or Lu- <b>wumbu</b> (N. <b>Luañgu</b> )	103 a. Ki- <b>lumbŏ</b> of <i>Mayumba</i>
Adze ... ..	Lu- <b>avu</b>	Ki- <b>ubi</b> ; bi- <b>ubi</b>	Ki- <b>tali</b> †	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Bulu; <i>pl.</i> i- <b>bulu</b> . Belŏ; <i>pl.</i> yi- <b>belŏ</b> . N- <b>kŏkŏ</b> ; ziñ- <b>kŏkŏ</b> (100 a)	M- <b>bisi</b>	N- <b>bisi</b>	...	Bulu (Ki-; <i>pl.</i> bi-)	...
Ant ... ..	Kin- <b>zanzala</b> . Kim- <b>fwetete</b> . N- <b>soñgŏnya</b> , N- <b>zulu</b> , M- <b>fite</b> , &c. N- <b>sumi</b> ; <i>pl.</i> zin- <b>sumi</b>	Kin- <b>zanzala</b> . Lu- <b>soñgŏnya</b> . N- <b>salafu</b> . Ki- <b>nŏnia</b>	Nŏna or Nyŏna; zi- <b>nŏna</b> , zi- <b>nyŏna</b>	...	N- <b>sŏsi</b> . Lu- <b>nŏna</b> ; zi- Lu- <b>seliñgŏ</b> . Lim- <b>bunzu</b>	N- <b>nŏna</b> ; zi+. Seliñgŏ. M- <b>bunzu</b>
Ant, white (termite)	Kin- <b>swa</b> ; yin- <b>swa</b> . N- <b>selele</b> . M- <b>pembele</b>	M- <b>fwila</b> . N- <b>selele</b> . Lu- <b>nsu</b>	...	...	Selele	Selele; zi+
Ape (chim- panzi)	M- <b>poñgi</b>	...	...	...	Cim- <b>penze</b> ; bi- M- <b>puñgu</b> ( <i>gorilla</i> ). Ki- <b>añgi</b> ( <i>chimpanzi</i> ). N- <b>ziku</b>	N- <b>zige</b> ?
Arm ... ..	K- <b>ŏkŏ</b> ; <i>pl.</i> m- <b>ŏkŏ</b>	K- <b>ŏkŏ</b> . Kw- <b>añgu</b> . Hamba. Kanjañgu	K- <b>ŏkŏ</b> , Ku- <b>akŏ</b> ; <i>pl.</i> mi- <b>akŏ</b> . Ku- <b>kŏkŏ</b> †; imi- <b>ŏkŏ</b>	K- <b>ŏkŏ</b> ; mi- <b>ŏkŏ</b>	K'- <b>ŏkŏ</b> ; mi- <b>ŏkŏ</b>	...
Arrow ...	N- <b>zanza</b> . Tŏta or N- <b>tŏta</b> ; mi+	M- <b>basa</b> . Ki- <b>tŏta</b> . N- <b>zanza</b> . Puntsa	M- <b>ta</b> ; <i>pl.</i> ma- <b>ta</b> . Lu- <b>bau</b> ; zin- <b>bau</b> . In- <b>sŏtŏ</b> ; zin-†	...	Nuanyi; mi+	...

<sup>1</sup> Including the dialects of the Ba-**bwendi**, Ba-**sundi**, and Ba-**sese**. It is the language usually known as 'Bakoñgŏ'. 100 a. the language of the A-**sŏnyŏ** or 'A-**soroñgŏ**' is almost fused with Ki-**koñgŏ**.

<sup>2</sup> Some words have been inserted from the 1772 Ka-**koñgŏ** (French) dictionary in MS. in the British Museum.

<sup>3</sup> The 'Loañgŏ' of Adolf Bastian. It is sometimes styled Ci-**loñgŏ**. It is virtually the language recorded in 1772 as Congo or Cacongŏ by French missionaries.

<sup>4</sup> Including the Ki-**kama** dialect of Sete Kama, the N-**dumbu** or Lin-**dumbu** of the Nyañga basin, and perhaps Kim-**pwŏvi** farther inland.

† Words marked thus are from the 1772 MS. See Bibliography.

English	100. Kiṣi-koñgŵ 100a. Ki-soroñgŵ	100b. Ki-koñgŵ	101. Ka-koñgŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luañgŵ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luañgŵ)	103a. Ki-lumbŵ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Axe ... ..	Lu-aji. M-pivi	Señgele. Tadi <sup>1</sup>	Tale. <sup>1</sup> Ki-tali †; bi- <i>or</i> b'-	...	Ki-tali <sup>1</sup>	...
Baboon ... ..	N-kewŵ ?	...	...	...	N-yumbu; zi+	...
Back ... ..	N-ima	N-ima	M-busa. In-busa †	...	M-busa; zi+	...
Banana ... ..	Ciba, Tiba, Tebe. Diñ-kondŵ. N-sansu. N-kewa. M-bŵŵ ( <i>unripe. See</i> <i>note under</i> <i>'penis'</i> )	Di-tiba. Diñ-kondŵ	Ki-tebe; bi- †. E-tebe; bi-tebe. Teba	Tebe, N-tebe	Ki-teba; bi-	Ki-teba
Beard... ..	N-zewŵ. Zin-devu	N-zewŵ. N-zefŵ. (Ki-befŵ = <i>chin</i> )	Zin-devŵ. (Lu-levŵ = <i>one hair; pl.</i> bi- †)	Devŵ; zin+	Lefŵ, Lu-lefŵ	...
Bee ... ..	Ny-ŵṣi. Ny-umbula. M-bwiñgina	Ny-nki. Ny-ŵsi. N-jumbula	N-ŵse <i>or</i> In-ŵse; <i>pl.</i> bi- †	N-ŵse; zi+	Ni-ŵse; zi+	...
Belly ... ..	Vumu; ma+. Lu-kutu ( <i>stomach</i> )	Fumu; yi-fumu. <i>or</i> Ki-vumu; bi-	I-vumu <i>or</i> Ki-vumu	I-vumu	Ki-vumu; bi- Li-sakasaka	...
Bird ... ..	Nuni	Nuni	Nuni <i>or</i> I-nuni; zi-nūni	Nuni; zi+	Nuni; zi+	...
Blood... ..	M-eñga	M-eñga	M-eñga	...	M-eñga	...
Body ... ..	Tŵ. Ta. E-vimbu, Di-vimbu. Nitu; zi-nitu	Nitu	N-yitu <i>or</i> Nitu; zi+	Nitu; zi+	N-yitu; zi+	...
Bone ... ..	Viṣi	M-vezi, Ki-yisi. Hisi; bi+	Um-vese; im-vese. M-beze	...	N-vese; mi-	...
Borassuspalm	N-teva	Ba-dibu	...	...	N-goñgŵ; mi-	...
Bow ... ..	Ta. N-tibu. Binza; mim+. N-kañgi. M-fumba	Bu-ta; ma+. Nūa; ma+	Bu-ta <i>or</i> Ta. Lu-baŵ; m-baŵ	...	M-pita-m-bau	...
Bowels ... ..	N-dja	N-dja	Imi-lia	...	Ki-fundu; bi-	...
Brains ... ..	To-mfŵ <i>or</i> To-mfi <i>belongs to</i> <i>12th Class</i>	To-mfi	To-nzu. I-bakasi ?	...	To-nzŵ	...
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-	...

<sup>1</sup> This word suggests 'stone' as well as 'iron'; and stone axes were anciently in use in West Congoland.

English	100. Ki-koŋgɔ 100 a. Ki-soroŋgɔ	100b. Ki-koŋgɔ	101. Ka-koŋgɔ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgɔ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋgɔ)	103a. Ki-lumbɔ of Mayumba
Brother ...	M-paŋgi. M-bunji	Ku-runtu. M-bunji. M-buta. Paŋgi. Yaya	N-kōmba; ziñ +	...	Yaia; ma +. N-komba; zi +	...
Buffalo ...	M-pakasa	M-pɔsɔ or M-pɔkasa	M-pakasa	...	M-pakasa	...
Bull ... ..	E-kɔkɔ. N-gōmbe 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-luŋgu	N-luŋgu	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-boŋgi. Budi. Wayi	Ki-waia or Waya; pl. bi-aya. In-zuzia †	...	Nyau; zi +. M-baku; mi-	Nyau; zi +
Charcoal ...	E-kala; ma-kala	Di-kala; ma-	Li-kala; ma-	...	Li-kala; ma-	...
Chief, king	M-fumu. N-tinu. Ny-adi. N-kaka. N-kulu-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; pl. ibi-anza. Mw-ana; b-ana or ab-ana	Ki-leze; bi-	Mu-ana; b-ana	Mu-ana; b-ana
Cloth ... ..	N-lele. M-boŋgɔ	M-bari	Ciñ-kutu, Kiñ-kutu. Kim-vindu.† Kin-dele or M-lele; pl. bin-dele	...	Ki-tende	Ki-tende
Cold ... ..	Ki-ɔji.	N-ji	Ki-ɔsi	Ki-ɔze	...	Ki-ɔse
Country ...	N-ši	N-si	l-si. In-ti †	...	Ši	Ši
Cow ... ..	N-gōmbe a ñ-ke-ntɔ	N-gombe	N-gōmbe 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; pl. 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-gaŋga	N-gaŋga; ba + or ziñ-	N-gaŋga; ziñ-	Gaŋga; zi +	N-gaŋga	N-gaŋga
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; pl. ma-vitu	...	Li-vitu; ma-	...

English	100. Kiṣi-koṅw 100 a. Ki-soroṅw	100 b. Ki-koṅw	101. Ka-koṅw	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅw)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅw)	103 a. Ki-lumbw of <i>Mayumba</i>
Dream ...	N-dw̄ji. (Ku-lw̄ta, <i>verb</i> )	N-dw̄si	Lw̄ta	N-dw̄se	N-dw̄se ; zi-	...
Drum ...	N-gw̄ma. M-budi-kidi. M-ondw̄ ; mi-ondw̄	N-duṅgu. N-gw̄ma	N-duṅgu	...	N-duṅgu. N-gw̄ma	...
Ear ...	Ku-tu	Ku-tu ; ma +	Ku-tu	Ku-tu ; ma-tu	Ku-tu ; ma-tu <sup>1</sup>	Ku-tu
Egg ...	Di-aki	Di-ki	l-jō ; ma-jō. Cw̄ ; ma-cw̄	Li-cw̄ ; ma-cw̄	Li-aki ; ma-ki	...
Elephant ...	N-zau. N-zamba	N-dzawu, N-dzau. N-zamba	N-dzaū ; zin-zaū. N-zamba	...	N-zaw̄ ; zi +	N-dzau, N-jau
Excrement	Tu-vi. Wi	Tū-fi	Tu-vi	...	Tu-fi	...
Eye ...	D-isu ; m-esu	D-izw̄, D-isu ; m-esw̄	Li-esu ; m-esu	Li-esu	Li-esw̄ ; m-esw̄	Di-esw̄ ; m-esw̄
Face, forehead	M-pw̄w̄. Lu-se. Ndw̄-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-nyī ; bi-nyī. M-bulu	...
Fat or oil ...	Di-aji, M-aji	Ma-ṣi. N-gazi. Mun-dzūi	M-tw̄la. 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-oṅga. Vumi. M-bubu	B-oṅga. Tita	Bu-bw̄ma. Bw̄ma	...	Bw̄ma	...
Finger ...	N-lembw̄	N-lembw̄	Ci-zala ; bi-zala	Zala ; n-zala In-bazu	Lu-zala ; zi-	Lu-lembw̄ ; ma-
Fire, heat...	Ti-ya. Tu-via. M-bazu	Tu-via. Ti-ya. M-bawu	M-bazu	...	M-bazu ; zi-	Bāsw̄
Fish ...	M-biji a ma-za. M-fu	M-pfu. M-bizi	M-fu or Fw̄w̄	...	Fu ; zi-fu. M-bisi 'm-bu	...
Foot ...	Tambi. Kanda-ji. K-ulu	Ki-tambi. Ja n-tambe. Ku-nji a n-tambe	l-tambi	Iñ-kulu	K-ulu ; ma-lu. Ki-kw̄bi ; bi-	...
Forest ...	M.finda	N-zitu. Pfinda. M.finda. N-kufuku	M-situ	...	N-situ	...
Fowl ...	N-susu. E-yembe. E-kw̄kw̄. Buta	N-dzuzā. Zuzu, N-tsusu	N-susu	Tsusu ; zi-tsusu	Susu	Susu

<sup>1</sup> Ki-tu ; *pl.* bi-tu = *member, limb*.

English	100. Kipi-koŋᵛ 100 a. Ki-soroŋᵛ	100 b. Ki-koŋᵛ	101. Ka-koŋᵛ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋᵛ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋᵛ)	103 a. Ki-lumbᵛ <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-tombᵛla. Ki-nyumba	Tebᵛ. N-gᵛᵛᵛ	Cim-bindi; bi-	...	Ki-dundu. N-teŋᵛᵛ. Kim-bindi	...
Girl ... ..	N-dumba	N-dumba	N-dumba	N-dumba; ba +	N-kumba. Ki-kumbi	...
Goat ... ..	N-kᵛmbᵛ	Ki-saka, N-taba. N-kombᵛ	N-kᵛmbᵛ	Iŋ-kombᵛ	N-kombᵛ	Kᵛmbᵛ
„ (he) ...	N-kombᵛ a kim-bᵛᵛᵛᵛ. Vaka	N-kombᵛ kᵛᵛᵛ	N-kᵛmbᵛ ai bakala	...	...	...
God ... ..	N-zambi. N-zambi a m-puŋᵛgu	N-zambi	N-zambi <i>or</i> Un-zambi	N-zambi	N-zambi, Ni-ambi	...
Grandparent	N-kaka. N-kayi	Kaya. N-kaka. (Neŋᵛᵛᵛa = <i>grandmother</i> )	Kaka	l-kaka	N-kaka	...
Grass... ..	Titi. Cici. Ny-aŋᵛga. E-ŋᵛinde. N-leŋᵛge. E-diāᵛᵛya. N-soya. Mw-enze	Ny-aŋᵛga. Sinda. Ki-titi	Titi	Ki-titi	Ki-titi	...
Ground ...	N-tᵛᵛᵛᵛ. N-si	N-tᵛᵛᵛᵛ	M-tᵛᵛᵛᵛ	In-tᵛᵛᵛᵛ	Si. N-tᵛᵛᵛᵛ	...
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-leŋᵛgi; min-leŋᵛgi	M-leŋᵛge <i>or</i> Im-leŋᵛje	Suki. Um-leŋᵛgie	N-leŋᵛge; mi-	...
Hand ... ..	K-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ; m-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ. Kan-daji. M-banzaŋᵛgala	M-busa. Kanda. Tandᵛᵛ k-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ.	Kanda; ma-kanda. K-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ; <i>pl.</i> mi-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ	Ku-akᵛᵛ; mi-	Li-kanda. K-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ	Li-kanda; ma-
Head ... ..	N-tu; <i>pl.</i> min-tu	Nima k-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ 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-oyᵛᵛ. M-bundu	M-bundu. N-tima	N-tima	Um-ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ; imi-	N-tima; mi-	...
Heel ... ..	Siŋᵛgini, Siŋᵛgiyi; <i>pl.</i> yi +	Ki-siŋᵛgini <i>or</i> Ziŋᵛgini; <i>pl.</i> yi- <i>or</i> bi +. Ndia-turu	Kᵛᵛᵛᵛ; bi-kᵛᵛᵛᵛ	Ki-kᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ; bi-	Ki-kᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ; bi-	...
Hide ... ..	N-kanda	N-kanda	Kanda; iŋ-kanda	...	N-kanda	...

English	100. Kipi-konḡw 100 a. Ki-soroḡw	100 b. Ki-konḡw	101. Ka-konḡw	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaḡw)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaḡw)	103 a. Ki-lumbw of <i>Mayumba</i>
Hill ... ..	M-onḡw; mi-onḡw. N-zanza. Kun-dubulu. Londe	M-onḡw. Londi	...	...	Mwa' m-onḡw	...
Hippopotamus	N-guvu	N-gufu	N-guvu	...	N-vubu	...
Hoe ... ..	N-seḡw	Dzeḡw. Lum-bwama	N-seḡw	Um-seḡw; im-	Seḡw; zi +	...
Honey ... ..	W-iki. Ny-usi	Ma-ndzi or Ma-zi. Bū-iki	N-ḡse	...	Ma-nzi ma ni-ḡse	...
Horn ... ..	M-paka. M-pwaka. M-puḡgi	M-paka	M-pwaka	In-pwaka	Siki, Li-siki. M-budi	...
House... ..	N-zw. Baḡa. L-umbu ( <i>courtyard, and great house</i> )	N-dzw. L-umbu	N-zw; zin-zw. Bu-ala; m-ala	In-zw	N-zw	N-dzw
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-buḡgu. M-bulu	Kim-buḡgu; bi-	? Ji-ñ-gumbwa. Li-envw?	...	M-bene m-paki	...
Iron ... ..	Tadi. Seḡwa	Seḡwa. Zeḡw	Lu-kanda; n-kanda. Tali, Ū-tali	Um-tali †	Bū-tali. Ny-undu	...
Island ... ..	Saḡa; <i>pl.</i> i-saḡa	Ki-ūpi. Ki-saḡa	Ku-ñka	Wa-ñgena?	Ki-tumbu	...
Ivory ... ..	M-puḡgi. M-pwaba	M-puḡgi	M-puḡgi	...	M-puḡgi	...
Knee ... ..	Eku-ḡgunu, Diku-ḡgunu; maku-	Ku-ma. Kiñ-kwḡw. Kon-sḡḡw	Ku-ḡgulu. ( <i>fukama = to kneel</i> )	Liko-ḡgulu	Likū-ḡgūlū	...
Knife ... ..	M-bele. N-saku	M-bele	M-bele; zim-bele	...	M-bele	...
Lake ... ..	E-yaḡa or Di-yaḡa; ma- Za; <i>pl.</i> i-zā. Mw-anza; mi-anza	Zaḡa	...	...	Li-yaḡa; ma- Ki-bete. ( <i>M-bu = sea</i> )	...
Leg ... ..	K-ulu; ma-lu	K-ulu; ma-lu	K-ulu; ma-lu	K-ulu; ma-lu	K-ulu; ma-lu	...
Leopard ... ..	N-ḡw	N-ḡw	N-ḡw	Iñ-ḡw	Ki-kumbu. N-ḡw	...
Lion ... ..	N-kwasi	N-kwasi	Kōse; ziñ +	...	...	...
Lips ... ..	Bwḡw. Babu	Ki-bwḡw; bi-	Mw-nw; imi-nw	...	Ki-lili; bi-	...
Magic... ..	Ki-mpa. Kin-dwaki. Uñ-gaḡa	N-kisi. Kin-dwaki	N-kisi. Ma-yombw	Im-kisi	N-kisi	...
Maize... ..	Ma-sa ma m-putw	Saḡgu. Ma-sa. Ma-sasi. M-anya	M-anya	...	Li-anya	...

English	100. Kisi-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>
Man ... ..	Umu-ntu ; aba-ntu ( <i>old form</i> ). Mu-ntu ; a-ntu <i>or</i> wa-ntu. (Di-tɔkɔ = <i>young man</i> )	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu <i>or</i> ba-ntu	Umu-ntu † <i>or</i> Mu-ntu ; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu ; aba-ntu	Mu-ntu ; ba-ntu. Mu-si <sup>1</sup> ; ba-si	Mɔ-tɔ ; ba-tɔ
Man, vir. ...	E-yakala ; <i>pl.</i> a-kala. Nuni	Yakala ; ba-yakala <i>or</i> ba-kala. Nuni	I-bakala <i>or</i> Li-bakala	Bakala	M-bakala	Nuni ; ba-nūni
Meat ... ..	Nitu. N-guni. M-biji	M-bizi, M-bişi	M-bizi	N-suni. M-bizi	M-bisi	M-bisi
Medicine ...	N-loñgɔ. Nti	M-buku. Wi-loñgɔ, N-loñgɔ	Bu-loñgɔ	...	Ki-loñgɔ	Ki-loñgɔ, Ci-loñgɔ
Milk ... ..	Mam-vumina. Ma-yeni	Kim-bumina. Vumina. Ji-ale	...	...	Ma-bene	...
Monkey ...	N-kima. N-kewɔ. N-zambu	N-kima. N-gondɔ. N-kewɔ	N-jima, Cima. Iñ-kima †	Cima	N-kima ; zi-	N-kima ; zi+
Moon, month	N-gõnde. Mi-eji <i>or</i> Mi-ezi = <i>moonlight</i>	N-gonda. N-gonde. Mi-ese = <i>moonlight</i>	N-gonda, Iñ-gonde. Li-soñgi. <sup>2</sup> Mu-eze	Iñ-gonde. Li-soñgi <sup>2</sup>	N-gonde	N-gonde
Mother ...	N-gwa, Neñgwa. Ngudi. <sup>3</sup> Yaya. Mama	Mā. Ngudi	Mama ; zi+	I-ñguli	Mama. Nguli	...
Mountain ...	M-oñgɔ ; mi-oñgɔ. N-zanza	M-oñgɔ	M-oñgu	M-oñgɔ	M-oñgɔ	...
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-goñgulu	I-goñgɔwɔ	Luñ-goñgɔwɔ	...
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-siñgu. (E.laka = <i>throat</i> )	N-kiñgu, N-siñgu, Jiñgu. Hudi. Laka	Kwɔtükɔtu	...	M-pufu. Ki-menɔ	...
Night ... ..	Fuku	Fuku. M-pimpa	Bu-ilu	...	Ilu, Bu-ilu	...
Nose ... ..	Zūnū <i>or</i> Lu-zūnū	M-bombɔ. M-boñgi	Yilu <i>or</i> Li-ilu † ; ma-yilu	Li-elu ; ma-yelu	Li-ilu ; ma-ilu	Li-yelɔ ; ma-yelɔ
Oil palm ...	E-ya. E-ba	Di-ba, I-ya	I-ba ; ma-ba	Di-ba ; ma-ba	Ba, Li-ba ; ma+	...
Ox ... ..	N-gõmbe	N-gombe	N-gõmbe ; zi+	...	N-gombe ; zi+	...

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*<sup>2</sup> *See Groups CC to KK, MM, and OO.*<sup>3</sup> *Ngudi means 'womb'.*

English	100. Kipi-koŋgŵ 100a. Ki-soroŋgŵ	100b. Ki-koŋgŵ	101. Ka-koŋgŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgŵ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋgŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ 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-bŵŵŵ, an obscene curse. M-bŵŵŵ = a long pod or husk) <sup>1</sup>	M-viya	N-seta, M-seta	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gulu	N-gulu	N-gulubu ; zi +	Iñ-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-dŵka	M-vula	...	N-vula	...
Rat ...	M-puku	M-puku	M-kwete	In-puku	M-puku	...
River ...	N-kŵkŵ. N-zadi. N-salu. 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-ŋgwa	Mu-ŋgwa. Keŋgele	Mu-ŋgwa	Umu-ŋgwa	...	...
Shame ...	N-sŵni	N-sŵni. Lu-wuŋgu	Zi-sŵnye	...	Sŵnyi	...
Sheep ...	E-meme or Di-meme. E-bŵkŵŵ	Meme	Meme, Li-meme ; ma-meme	Li-meme	Li-meme	Li-ndomba ; ma-
Shield ...	N-gubu	...	...	...	N-guba ?	...
Shoulder ...	E-vembŵ. Di-vembua	Hembŵ or Gembŵ	Vembŵ ; ma-	Li-vimbwa <sup>2</sup>	Li-vembŵ	...
Sister ...	N-saŋga. M-paŋgi. M-bunji	Buzi, and words for brother	N-kŵmba n-ce-ntŵ	...	Yaiya n-ce-ntŵ	...
Skin ...	N-kanda	N-kanda	Um-kanda	...	N-kanda ; mi +	...
Sky ...	E-zulu. Di-zulu.	Yulu. Kun-dakŵ	Ku-yilu, Yilu. M-tuti	...	Yilū, Li:lyu or Lyu	...
Slave ...	M-bundu. M-wayi	M-vika, M-bika. N-g-wayi	M-vika ; ba-vika	Um-wika	N-vika ; ba- N-doŋgŵ ; ba-	...
Sleep ...	Tu-lu, Tŵ-lu	Tu-lŵ	...	Tu-lu ; matu-lu	Tŵ-lŵ	...
Smoke ...	Mw-iſi	Mu-isi	Mu-izi	...	Mū-isi	...
Snake ...	Ny-ŵka	Ny-ŵka	Ny-ŵka	Iny-ŵka	Ny-ŵka ; zi +	...

<sup>1</sup> Also an unripe plantain. Then, for the same reason—its shape—M-bŵŵŵ became applied to the long round rolls of Portuguese bread, and has come to mean 'bread' over much of Aŋgŵla and Western Congoland, the indelicate simile having become forgotten, though the original meaning of bŵŵŵ is retained in 'curse-words'.

<sup>2</sup> Noteworthy.

English	100. Kisi-koŋᵛ 100 a. Ki-soroŋᵛ	100 b. Ki-koŋᵛ	101. Ka-koŋᵛ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋᵛ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋᵛ)	103 a. Ki-lumbᵛ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. N-leke. N-taūdi	N-taūzi. N-tᵛkᵛ. Mw-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana; ab-ana. ᵛb-ana. Mw-ana bakala	Di-tᵛkᵛ; <i>pl.</i> bama-tᵛkᵛ	Mu-ana; b-ana. Ki-lese; bi-	...
Song ... ..	N-kuŋga. M-bembᵛ	L-umbu	Lu-imbu; tu-imbu	...	L-umbu; zi +	...
Spear ... ..	Edi-oŋga, Di-oŋga. E-swaŋga. (N-koŋᵛ, <i>'the hunter'</i> )	Puntsa. Di-oŋga	Li-oŋga	Li-oŋga	Li-oŋga; m-oŋga	...
Spirit, soul	Mw-anda; mi- Lu-nzi. N-kwiya. M-oyᵛ	E-tebᵛ	M-ᵛnyᵛ; mi-ᵛnyᵛ	Um-ᵛnyᵛ	Ki-lunzi. M-ᵛnyᵛ	...
Star ... ..	N-tetembwa. M-bwetete. (Nyenye = <i>meteor</i> )	M-bwetete	M-bᵛta; zim-bᵛta	M-bwētila; zi +	M-bᵛta; zi-	...
Stick ... ..	Kᵛdi. Bᵛta	M-pfwala. ᵛkᵛ; <i>pl.</i> ma-kᵛ. N-kau	Kᵛkᵛ; ma-kᵛkᵛ. N-ti	...	Li-kᵛkᵛ. N-ti	...
Stone ... ..	E-tadi <i>or</i> Di-tadi	Di-tadi; ma-	l-manya <sup>1</sup> ; ma-	Li-manja <sup>1</sup> <i>or</i> Li-manya; ma-	Li-manya <sup>1</sup>	Li-mānyi <sup>1</sup> ; 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-pᵛzi = <i>sunlight</i> )	N-taŋgu. Mw-ini, Mw-inyᵛ	Bu-isi	N-taŋgu. (Mu-nyi = <i>sunshine</i> )	...
Tail (of an animal)	N-kila; miŋ-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. Mam-pumbu ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ma-kata	...	...	...
Thief ... ..	Mw-ivi; <i>pl.</i> y-evi	Mu-ifi; b-efi	Mu-ivi	Umu-ivi; ba-bivi	Mū-ifi; b-efi	...
Thigh ... ..	E-tuŋgi. E-taŋgataŋga	Ki-tᵛ. Di-bubu dia-kulu. Bunda. Tuŋgi	Ny-uŋu-ny-uŋu	Li-bubu †	Li-sūkūsūkū	...
Thing ... ..	Lekwa. Ma <i>or</i> Ki-uma. (uma = <i>root</i> )	Ki-ma. Ki-lekᵛ. Di-ambu	E-saŋgala; bi- Ki-lekᵛ; bi- <sup>1</sup> . Ki-vaku. Li-ambu	l-saŋgara Ki-k-uma †	Li-ambu. Ci-ma; bi-ma. Ki-saŋgala	...
Thorn ... ..	Lu-sende	...	M-sende	Lu-sende; zi-tsende	Lu-sende; zi-	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy as akin to the root for 'knowledge', and descending from the Stone Age of Bantu culture.

English	100. Kisi-konḡŵ 100 a. Ki-soroḡŵ	100 b. Ki-konḡŵ	101. Ka-konḡŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaḡŵ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaḡŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Tobacco ...	M-fomŵ, N-fuama. N-suḡḡa	Fumu	Suḡḡa <i>or</i> I-soḡḡa	Suḡḡa	Suḡḡa	...
To-day ...	Unū, Wunu	Ūnū <i>or</i> Gunu <i>or</i> Ow-ūnŵ. Lumbu. Bubu	Lumbu-aji. I-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-ŵŵŵ	...	M-basi	...
Tongue ...	Lu-bini	Lu-dimi ; <i>pl.</i> tu-dimi <i>or</i> zin +	Lu-limi <i>and</i> 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 <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> Hiba	Ma-hiba †	Suba	...
Vein ... ..	Mu-anje	Mu-anji <i>or</i> Mu-enzi. N-dombe	N-zila	I-sila ; zi-	Lu-sila ; zi-	...
War ... ..	Vi-ta. N-jiḡḡu	N-vita. Nwa-na <sup>1</sup>	N-ziḡḡu, N-zeḡḡu. Vi-ta <i>or</i> Ki-vita	Vi-ta. (Ku-nwa-na = <i>to make war</i> )	Livi-ta ; ma-. Ku-nua-na	...
Water ...	Ma-za. N-laḡḡu. Di-kwaḡḡu. N-sumpu	Ma-mba. M-kŵkŵ. Ma-za	N-laḡḡu. Ma-zea. Ma-tonti. Mi-laḡḡu	N-laḡḡu ; min-laḡḡu. Ma-zi, Ma-zia	Ma-si. Ma-dia	Ma-si
Well, source	...	Kin-diḡḡa	...	...	...	...
White man	Mu-ndele ; mi-ndele	Mu-ndele ; imi-	Mu-ndele ; imi-	...	Ci-bamba ; bi- Mu-ndele ; mi-	...
Wife ... ..	N-kaza ; <i>pl.</i> a-kaji. M-vika ( <i>cf. slave</i> )	N-kasa. N-kama ; a- (Kasa-mi = <i>my</i> —)	N-kazi. N-kama	Um-kazi ; ba-†	Kazi, N-kazi ; ba- N-kama ; ba-	...
Wind ... ..	M-peve, M-pemŵ, M-pevelŵ	M-pevi	Pemu	In-pemŵ	M-pemŵ. Mu-fu	...

<sup>1</sup> *Cf. -rua-na, -rwa-na = to war together, to go to war, in East Bantu.*

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>
Witch ...	N-dɔki. N-siñgi. N-gaŋga	...	N-dɔci	...	N-gaŋga; zi+. N-dɔcie; zi-	...
Woman ...	N-ke-ntɔ	N-ke-ntɔ; ba-ke-ntɔ	Um-ce-ntu <i>or</i> N-ce-ntu; ba-ce-ntu <i>or</i> aba-ce-ntu	Um-ke-ntɔ, Um-ce-ntu; aba-ce-ntu. Kye-tɔ; ba-kye-tɔ	N-cie-ntɔ; ba-	N-kie-ntɔ; bɔ-
Womb ...	N-dia a m-buti	...	...	...	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</i> <i>seasons</i> )	N-vu; <i>pl.</i> m-vu ( <i>for</i> mi-vu)	M-vũ; mim-vũ. (18th century, Im-vu-wali <sup>1</sup> )	M-vũ	...
Yesterday...	E-zɔnɔ	Zɔnɔ	Jebeli. Yɔnɔ	...	Zɔnɔ	...
One ...	·mɔʃi	Bɔzi, ·mɔzi, ·mɔʃi	Mw-eka, M-vika. ·ɔʃi	·eka, ·eki. ·ɔse, Bɔsi, ·mɔsi	M-vimpa. Mese. Mw-eka. ·eka	Mw-eta, Mos'
Two ...	·ɔle	·ɔle, ·zɔle	·ɔle (Bi-ɔle). ·ali	·ɔle, ·ɔle; <i>or</i> ·wadi. ·ali	·wali. ·ɔle	·wali
Three...	·tatu	·tatu	·tatu (Bi-tatu)	·tatu	·tatu	·tatɔ
Four ...	·ya	·ya, ·iya	·na (Bi-na). ·ya, ·nya	·ya <i>or</i> ·na, ·nya	·na	·nai, ·iyene
Five ...	·tanu	·tanu	·tanɔ	·tanɔ	·tanu	·tane
Six ...	·sambanu	·sambanu	·sambanu	·sambanu. Sambanon + Sambu'adi <i>or</i> Sambu'di	Samanu	·tani mw-eta <i>or</i> E-samen'
Seven...	N-sambwadi	Sambɔdia. Tsambɔwadi	Sambuali	Sambu'adi <i>or</i> Sambu'di	Sambuāli	Sambwali
Eight ...	·nana	·nana	l-nana	Di-nana	Nana	Nane
Nine ...	·vwa	·vwa	l-vūa	Di-vūa	Vūa	E-vūa
Ten ...	·kumi	·kumi	Kumi	Di-kumi	Kumi	Kɔmi
Eleven ...	Kumi ye mɔʃi	Kumi e ki-mɔzi. Kumi a mɔʃi	Kumi-ici mw-eka	...	Kumi li mw-eka. (Kumi li wali = <i>twelve</i> )	...
Twenty ...	Ma-kum'ɔle	Ma-kumi m-ɔle	Ma-kum' m-ali <i>or</i> Ma-kumi m-ɔle	Ma-kumi m-uāli	Ma-kū' m-wali	...
Thirty ...	Ma-kū' 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	...

<sup>1</sup> Meaning 'two years', because at first Im-vu only stood for the six months season.

English	100. Kiṣi-koñgŵ 100 a. Ki-soroñgŵ	100b. 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>
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-vūa	...	...
Hundred ...	Ŋ-kama. (M.bondŵ = 500)	Ŋ-kama	Kama	K'ama	Ŋ-kama	...
Thousand ...	E-zunda. (E.lundu = 100,000, E-fuku = 1,000,000)	Ku-laji	I-veve	Kiku-lazi †	Ki-vefe; bi- ( <i>pl.</i> )	...
I, me, my ...	Mŵnŵ. Kwa-me. I <sup>1</sup> , N. (M.), Ŋgi, Ya, N. ·n. (-m-). -a-me	Mŵnŵ Ŋgi, Ndi. ·n. (-m-). -a-me	Minū. In-, Ny-  ·n. (-m-). -a-mi	Menŵ. Ndi, N-, I- ·n. (-m-).  -a-me, -a-ma	Minu. I- ·m-  -a-mi	...
Thou, thee, thy	Ŋ-ge, Ŋ-geye, Kwa-ku. Ū, U- -a-ku. ·ñge. -a-ku	Ŋ-geye, U-   U- -a-ku	Ŋ-jei, Yei. U- -a-ku	?Ŋ-geye. U- -ku. -a-ku	Ŋ-geye. U- ·ku. -a-ku	...
He, him, his	Yandi, Kw-andi. Ū, U-, Ke-, E- ·n. <i>or</i> ·m- ·andi, ·enji	Yandi. U- ·n. <i>or</i> ·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-etŵ, Ūy-etŵ. Kw-etŵ. Tu- ·tu- ·etu	B-etŵ	B-efu. Tu-, Ti- ·itu	B-etu. Tu- ·tu- ·etu	B-esŵ, B-efŵ. Tu- ·tu- ·itu	...
Ye, you, your	Y-enŵ, Kw-enŵ. Nu- ·nu- ·e-nŵ	B-enŵ	B-enu. Lu-, Li- ·enu	B-enu. Lu-, Nu-, Mu- ·mu- ·enu	B-enŵ. Lu- ·lu- ·inu	...
They, them, their	Yau, Kw-au. Ba-, Be-, A- E- ·ba-, ·a-, ·aba- ·au	Baū	Baŵ. Ba-, Bi- ·au	Baū. Ba- ·ba- ·aū	Bau. Ba- ·ba- ·au	...
All ... ..	·nŵŵ, ·nŵŵ-nŵ	...	·nŵŵ, ·onŵŵ	·ŵŵŵ	·ōŵŵ	...

<sup>1</sup> I. as a verbal or adjectival prefix = I am.

English	100. Kisi-koñgɔ 100 a. Ki-soroñgɔ	100 b. Ki-koñgɔ	101. Ka-koñgɔ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luañgɔ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luañgɔ)	103 a. Ki-lumbɔ of Mayumba
This, these	Uyu, a-ya; ɔ-wu, emi; edi, ɔma; eki, eyi; efi (8 a); eyi, eji; ɔlu; ɔtu; —; ɔwu; ɔku; ɔva; ɔmu. Uy-ɔ, ɔw-ɔ; ɔw-ɔ, emi-ɔ; edi-ɔ, ɔm-ɔ; eki-ɔ, ey-ɔ; efi-ɔ; ey-ɔ, ez-ɔ; &c. U-na, a-na; ɔwu-na, emi-na; edi-na, ɔma-na; &c.	Yuyu, yaya; wuwu, mimi; &c.	U, ɔ-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 (wɔwɔ), baba; uū, mimi; lili, mama; cici, bibbi; yiyi, zizi; lulu; tutu; bubu; kuku; fafa	...
That, those	Ndi-ɔyu, 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-oyɔ, aw-ɔwɔ, &c. Ndi-ɔna, awa-na, &c.	...	...	U-u, ɔ-ba; ɔ-u, ɔ-mi; ɔ-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 <sup>1</sup>	-ibe.	-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-ntɔ	...	-n-ce-ntu	-ñ-ke-ntɔ	-cie-ntɔ	-ñ-kye-ntu
Fierce, sharp	-kasi. -n-šita	...	...	...	Bu-balu	...
Good ... ..	a m-bote. -a-biza. -a-wete	-m-bote, -m-ote. -bɔtō. Tɔmane	-bote	...	-m-bōte	-m-bōti
Great ... ..	-a nene. am-pwena. -iñgi. -a -kulu (much)	-nene	-nene	...	-nene. -kula	...

<sup>1</sup> The -a which appears before so many Koñgɔ adjectival or substantive roots means 'of'. The -m- or -n- is merely the vestige of a prefix.

English	100. Kisi-kōŋŋ 100 a. Ki-soroŋŋ	100 b. Ki-kōŋŋ	101. Ka-kōŋŋ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋŋ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋŋ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŋ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Little ... ..	-an-dwelŋ. -a.kete. -aŋ-ke	·keke. -n-dwelŋ	-an-tiŋ. ·jō. -in-cŋ	·kyŋkyŋ ; -cŋ. ·nenekŋ. -hi-ana. -ana	-n-ciēciē	...
Long ... ..	-an-da (-la)	...	...	...	·kula	...
Male ... ..	E-yakala ; <i>pls.</i> a-kala, ama-kala, am-bakala. -e-kŋkŋ	...	·bakala	...	·bakala	...
Old ... ..	-aŋ-kulu. -a-nūnū	·nuna, ·nūnū. -ñ-kulu	·nunu. ·kulu	·nunu	·nunu. ·kulu	...
Red ... ..	-am-bwaki. -lŋka	...	·tukula	...	·beŋga	...
Rotten ... ..	-a-wŋla	...	...	...	·bŋla	...
Short ... ..	-aŋ-kufi	...	...	...	·kufi	...
Sick ... ..	-am-bevŋ. ·yela	·bela. -i-yela	·bela	...	·kienzŋ, ·cenzŋ. ·bela	...
White ... ..	-am-pembe. ·pekepeke	·n-dundu. -n-lele. -m-pembe	·n-pemba	...	·m-pembe	·a-li-kenda
Above, up, on top	E-zulu. <sup>1</sup> Vana. N-tandu. Kum-bata	...	...	Vam-bata. Vam-oŋŋ	Fam-oŋŋ. Fa-yilū	...
Before ... ..	Va-na mesŋ. Kū-na ntu. Ku-lŋse	...	...	Kun-twala	Bu-su. Ku-mesŋ. Kun-twala	...
Behind ... ..	Kun-ima	...	...	Kum-busa. Kun-ima	Kum-busa. Ku-buku	...
Below, down	Kun-ŋi	...	...	Ku-tsē, Va-tsi. Ku-wanda N-dakŋ.	Ku-si. Fa-si. Ku-wanda Ki-nanu	...
Far ... ..	E-n-tama. Ūva-la	E-n-seke	...	...	...	...
Here ... ..	Va, Ku, Mu. Ūmu, Ūva. Vana	Gana. Gaga	A-vava, A-va	...	Fŋfŋ, Fafa. A-kununu	...
In, inside ... ..	Ūmu. Kati. Ņgudi	Mu-na	...	Mu-nakati, Va-kati	Mu. Mu-kati	...
Middle ... ..	Kati	...	...	·kati	Kati, Kati-ansi	...
Near ... ..	Lu-kufi. Mum-bela, Muŋ-geŋga	...	...	N-duka. Va-mwenda.	Mu n-dambu	...
Outside ... ..	M-baji	...	...	Ku-ŋganda	Ku-ŋganda	...
Plenty, many, much	·iŋgi	...	Wombu. Papa ( <i>few,</i> <i>several</i> )	Bi-yika. Panpin'	M-papa. ·iŋgi	...
There ... ..	(Ū-mŋ, Ū-vŋ, Ū-kŋ, Mu-na, Ku-na, Ūmu-na	Ku-na. Kŋkŋ	Ku-na, Va-na	...	Kū-na, Kū-nani, A-kunani	...

<sup>1</sup> The E- prefix in Kōŋŋ seems to correspond with the E- locative in the Zulu-Kafir dialects.

English	100. Kipi-koŋwo 100 a. Ki-soroŋwo	100 b. Ki-koŋwo	101. Ka-koŋwo	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋwo)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋwo)	103 a. Ki-lumbo of Mayumba
Where? ...	-e-yi? (Kw-eyi, V-eyi, &c.)	-kue? Ge? Mwe?	...	...	Kuni? Fani?	...
No! ...	Ve! Pele! Eē! N-goŋwo!	Ve! Ka!	Ve!	...	Ve! Sui!	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ke-, Ki-, Ku-, Ka- (Ke-tu, Ke-nu, Ke-ba), &c. -kw suffix, usually follows negative verbs.	...	Ka- -isi- -ka-tu-, -ka-di- -sya-la-, -si-di- -kw (with some tenses and alteration of terminal a to i).	...	-kw, -m-pe. -ku- -si--kw	...
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 ...	-zeŋga (many other words)	...	...	-ku-aŋga	-ciela. -tabula. -uka	...
„ dance ...	-kina	-kina	-jina, -bina	-bina	-cina	...
„ die ...	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fua	...
„ eat ...	-dia	-dia	-lia	-dia	-lia	...
„ give ...	-vana	...	-vala, -vana	...	-vana, -pana. -kaba	...
„ go ...	-kw-enda (pret. -wele)	-enda (pret. -ele)	-enda	-yenda, -enda	-enda	...
„ kill ...	-vonda	...	-mponda	-vonda	-vonda	...
„ know ...	-zaya	...	-zaba	...	-zaba	...
„ laugh ...	-seva	-seva. -tsehela	-zeva	...	-sefa	...
„ leave off, cease	-bika	...	...	-bika	-bika. -lembwa	...
„ love, want	-zola. -tonda	...	-zola	-tia. -zola	-zola	...
„ see ...	-mōna. -tala	-mōna? -mwene	-mōna, -bōna	-mōna. -tala	-mōna. -tala	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-kala	-fwenda, -vōanda	-kala	-kala	-kala	...
„ sleep ...	-le-ka (-lele). -lala. (-kōna = snore)	-lala. -ñ-gōnya. -ñ-gōsi	-lala. (-ñ-gōnya = snore)	...	-nuka	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	-telama	-telama. -ñgamena	-telama	...	-telama	...
„ steal ...	-yiya	-laba	-iba	-iba	-iba	...

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KIṢI-KONGŌ AND KI-SORONGŌ

Preprefixes present: used very much as definite articles.

Class 1. **Ōmu**, **Mu**, **N̄**, **N̄**, **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 **KoñgŌ**). **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**, **N̄**, **Ny**, — (i-, y'-, yi-); 10. **Zin** (**Zim**-) (archaic), **Eji**, **Ez'**, **N** (**M**), **N̄**, **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, &amp;c., IN KI-KONGŌ DIALECTS

Similar to those of **Kiṣi-koñgŌ**, except that the preprefixes are less in use, that the 2nd prefix is more often **Ba**, the 8th **Bi**, the 10th (**Zi**, **Zin**, or **Ṣin**) more often in use, the 14th prefix **Wu** or **Bu**, and the 16th **Ga**.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN KA-KONGŌ, LUANGŌ (KI-YOMBE)

Traces of preprefixes in **Ka-koñgŌ** and **LuañgŌ**. Much more marked in eighteenth-century **LuañgŌ**.

Class 1. **Umu**, **Um**, **Mu**, **M**, **N** (mu, ō-, u-); 2. **Aba**, **Ba**, **B'** (ba); 3. **Umu**, **Um'**, **Mu**, **M**, **N**, **N̄** (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**<sup>1</sup> (fi), absent in **Ki-vili** and **Ki-lumbŌ**; its plural is Class 8, **Bi**; 9. **In** (**Im**), **N**, **N̄**, **Ny** (yi, i); 10. **Zi**, **Zin** (zi); 11. **Lu** (lu), plural sometimes **Tu**, but more often **Zi**; 12. **Tu** (tu), rarer in **Ka-koñgŌ** and **LuañgŌ**, 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. **KiṣikoñgŌ** and 100 a. **KiṣoroñgŌ** (or **SonyŌ**) 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 **ZombŌ Plateau**. It is emphatically the language of **San Salvador**.

100 b. **KikoñgŌ** is spoken to the north-east of **KiṣikoñgŌ** 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 **ZombŌ Plateau**, as far east as the watershed of the **KwañgŌ**.

101. **KakoñgŌ** is spoken in the Congo coast-land north of the estuary and south of the **CiluañgŌ** river. It is the dialect of **Kabinda**.

102. **Kiyombe** is spoken north of the **CiluañgŌ** river and of the **Basundi** territory within the loop of the **Kwilu-Nyari** river. It is the language of the **LuañgŌ** 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 **CiloñgŌ** coast as far to the north-east as the Middle **Nyañga** river.

103. **KilumbŌ** 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 **Ōgowe**.

<sup>1</sup> *Adolf Bastian gives Fa- or Fu- as the equivalent of Fi-, perhaps by a clerical error; for these are really locatives of the 16th Class in Ki-vili-Ki-lumbŌ.*

## GROUP AA

# THE SOUTH CONGOLAND OR LUBA-LUNDA LANGUAGES

### SUB-GROUP AA I Luba

104. West **Luba** or **Lulua**      104 a. **Lu-kete**<sup>1</sup>      106. Eastern **Luba** or **Ki-hemba**<sup>2</sup>  
 104 b. **Lu-silañge**      104 c. North-west **Luba** or **Moywo**      107. North **Luba** or **Luna-iñkoñge**  
 105. South **Luba** or **Ci-luba** (**Ci-samba**, **Ci-lubende**,      108. North-east **Luba** or **Lu-soñge** (**Ba-soñge**)  
     **Ci-sañga** of *Katañga*)      105 a. **Kahonde** (*of*      108 a. **Beneki** or North **Lu-soñge**<sup>3</sup>  
     *Northern Rhodesia*)

English	104. West <b>Luba</b> or <b>Lulua</b> 104 a. <b>Lu-kete</b> 104 b. <b>Lu-silañge</b>	104 c. North-west <b>Luba</b> or <b>Moywo</b>	105. South <b>Luba</b> or <b>Ci-luba</b> 105 a. <b>Ka-honde</b>	106. Eastern <b>Luba</b> or <b>Ki-hemba</b>	107. North <b>Luba</b> or <b>Luna-iñkoñge</b>	108. North-east <b>Luba</b> or <b>Lu-soñge</b> 108 a. <b>Beneki</b>
Adze ... ..	Ka-sui	Ka-sui	Ka-pasa. Basa	Ka-swlwa	...	Ka-sui
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama. M-pwesi. Mu-nyini	Ny-ama. Ci-muna	Ny-ama; wa +	...	...	Ny-ama
Ant ... ..	Lu-humbe. Di-sindi. Cin-tunte	Lu-humbe. Di-sindi	Mu-nyanu. Lu-pasi. Lu-kupa (105 a) Ji-pira. Mu-nyewu	...	...	Ka-soñge- soñge; tu-
Ant, white (termite)	Lu-sua. Mu-suasu	N-swa	Di-kena; ma- Ji-kena (105 a)	Ma-kena ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Bw-swa, Tω-swa ( <i>pls.</i> )
Ape ... ..	? N-swkω	N-swkω	N-swkω	N-swkwa	...	...
Arm ... ..	Di-bwkω	Ci-kōla. Di-bwkω. (Ci-kwōnω = <i>of a beast</i> )	Ku-vwkω, Ku-bwkω; ma-	...	...	M-bwkω. Di-bwkω
Arrow ... ..	Mu-kete. Lu-bale. N-koyi	Mu-kete	Mu-ketω; <i>pl.</i> mi-	...	...	Mu-kete. Mu-siti, Mω-sidi
Axe ... ..	Ci-sui. Ci-keñge. Ci-londa. Ka-sui	Ka-sui. Sesu. Ci-londa	Ka-tombe. Ka-temω (105 a)	Ka-swlwa	Sōka	Ka-beñgele; tu- Ki-londa; bi-
Baboon ... ..	? N-swkω	...	Kwlwe, Korωwe; va +. Pombω (105 a)	M-bala. N-kwala	...	...
Back, back- bone	Ny-ima. Mw-oñgω	Fany-ema. Ny-ima	Ny-uma. Mw-oñgω. Mu-sana (105 a)	Kum-oñgω	Ny-uma	M-oñgω
Banana ... ..	Di-bwete. Ci-kuonde. Kuonde. Diñ-konde	Di-bwete. Diñ-konde	Di-konde	...	...	Kondi; ma +. Kwnye
Beard ... ..	Mu-evu, Mu-edu. (Lu-suki = <i>hair of</i> )	Mu-evu	Mw-efω	...	...	Mu-ebu

<sup>1</sup> This is the 'Bakete' of several writers and the 'Kikete' of the Rev. D. W. Snyder.

<sup>2</sup> Ki-rua of V. L. Cameron. Ki-hemba is the Ki-femba of some writers.

<sup>3</sup> Beneki of Torday and 'Basoñge' of other writers.

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
Bee ... ..	Luny-eke. Lu-bulubulu. Ny-ɔki	Luny-eke	Luny-uki. Mw-anji. Ka-soŋgwi (105 a)	...	...	Ny-uki
Belly ... ..	Di-fū. Mu-nda	Di-fū	N-da. N-difū. Ki-fumɔ. Ci-kena, Ki-kena	E-fu; ma-fu	Di-fū	Di-fū
Bird ... ..	Ny-unyu	Ny-unyu	N-ɔni; <i>pl.</i> bi-ɔni. Ki-ɔni; wi- K-ɔni; t-ɔni. Ŋg-ɔnyi (105 a)	Kɔ-ɔni; tɔ-ɔni. Ki-uni; bi-	...	Ki-ɔnyi; bi- E-kafi. K-ɔnyi
Blood ... ..	Ma-ɕi	Ma-ɕi	Ma-si. Ma-ɕi. Mi-ɔpa	...	Ma-ɕi	Ma-se
Body ... ..	Mu-bidi; <i>pl.</i> nyi-bidi	Mu-bidi	N-jitu. Ŋ-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-kɔma?	...	Mu-kɔma. M-lala	Ka-bilibili. Mu-kɔma	...	...
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-oŋɔ	...	W-oŋɔ, B-oŋɔ	Bu-oŋɔ	...	B-oŋɔ <i>or</i> B-oŋɔ
Breast (man's)	Ci-adi	C-aje <i>or</i> Ci-ade	Ka-kudi. Muŋ-gitu. Ki-adi <i>or</i> C-adi	...	...	Ki-adi. Tulu
Breast (woman's)	Di-bele	...	Di-vele	...	...	Bele; ma +
Brother ... ..	Mu-kulu. Mu-akunyi. Mu-ena; b-ena <sup>1</sup>	Mw-an-etu. Mu-ena; b-ena <sup>1</sup>	Mw-an <sup>2</sup> -etu. Korɔ. Ŋ-kasa. Mɔ-loŋɔ (105 a)	N-dumi. Mw-au. <i>And</i> Mw-ana <i>with possessive</i> <i>pronoun. Also</i> Mu-ina; b-ena <sup>1</sup>	Mu-na kwebe	...
Buffalo ... ..	M-bɔwɔ	M-bɔa	M-bɔ; vam-bɔ	M-būdi. M-bɔwɔ	...	M-bɔwɔ. Jate
Bull ... ..	Mu-lumi wa ŋg-ombe	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ... ..	Di-taku. Di-teŋga	Cin-kundu. ŋkundu	Di- <i>or</i> Ji-takɔ; <i>pl. ma-takɔ</i>	Ma-takɔ	...	Ma-taku
Canoe.. ... ..	Bu-atu	...	Bu-atɔ	Bu-atu	...	Bw-atu

<sup>1</sup> 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-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
Cat ... ..	M-balabala. Kam-biŋi	Ka-nyema	Ka-paka. Lu-baka; <i>pl.</i> Ka-nyau	Lu-baka. Ka-bele; tu-	...	...
Charcoal ...	Di-kala	...	Li-kala. Ji-saŋga	...	...	...
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	Fumu; ba+. Ki-lolɔ; 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-sika. Ci-telele (-talala)	...	Ma-sika. -talala	Ma-sika. Ki-talala	...	Ma-sika
Country ...	Bu-lɔbɔ	Mu-sɔkɔ	N-tanda. C-alu	...	M-bata. Lɔ-bɔkɔ	...
Cow ... ..	N-gombe mu-kāsi. <sup>1</sup> N-gombi (104 a)	Ny-emɔ mu-nene ( <i>'large ante- lope'</i> )	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-kiŋi. Mu-saŋgi	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 N-keŋke	M-bwa	...	Im-bwa
Donkey ...	...	...	N-keŋke	Keŋka ba+	...	...
Door, door- way	Ci-bi. M-belu	...	Ci-vi; vi-vi. Kin-jilɔ. Ci-velu	Ki-bi; bi-bi	...	Ki-bi; bi-bi
Dream ...	Ci-lɔta. Di-lū	...	-lɔta ( <i>verb</i> )	...	Di-lu	...
Drum ... ..	N-goma	N-goma	N-goma	...	...	N-goma. E-tumba
Ear ... ..	Di-tu, Di-cu	...	Ku-twi; ma-	I-twi; ma-twi	Di-cu; ma-cu	Di-tu. Di-ce (108 a)

<sup>1</sup> 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-silaŋge	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-iŋkoŋgω	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Egg ... ..	D-i; 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-enω ( <i>pl.</i> )
Elephant ...	N-zevu. Ka-humbu, Ka-pumbu, Ka-fumbu	Ka-fumbu	N-zωfu. Pωlω; wa +	N-zωvu	...	N-gefu
Excrement	Tu-fi. Tu-invi	Tu-fita	Tu-vi <i>or</i> Wi-fw	Tu-fi	...	Tu-fi
Eye ... ..	D-isu; m-esu	D-isω; m-esω	D-insω; m-ensω. J-isω, D-isω; m-esω	Isu, D-isu; m-esu	D-isω; m-esω	Isω; m-esω
Face, fore- head	M-pāla. M-esu	...	M-pala. Ci-ruŋgi (105 a)	Lu-kebω	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-emω. M-vimu
Father ...	Tatu. Ny-isu. Sa., S'	Tatu	Tata, Tada. (Ba-uwe = <i>thy father</i> ). Sa. Sω; Se, Si-	Ise, Sa, Sω, Si. Tata	Tete	Tatu
Fear ... ..	Bu-ωwa	...	M-oyω. U-cina	...	-cina ( <i>verb</i> )	M-ωhω
Finger ...	Mu-nu. Ci-ala	Mū-nū	Mu-n-ωwe, Mu-ndwa; mi- C-ala; vi-ala	Mu-nūe	Mu-lemu	Mū-nūe. Ki-ala; bi- Nyunyū Ka-dilu. Iŋka-dilu K-alω.
Fire ... ..	Ka-dilu. Ka-hia. Ka-fia. Ka-pia. Lu-ya	Ka-dilu. Ka-fia, Ka-pia	Mu-rirω, Mu-dilω; mi- Ki-uya. Ka-pia	Ka-ālu. Mu-jilω	Mu-dilu	Ka-dilu. Iŋka-dilu K-alω.
Fish ... ..	Mu-nyinyi. Ci-kele	Mu-nine; mi-	Di-savi, Ji-sawi (105 a)	Mw-ita wa lu-wi	Yiŋi	In-sū; min-si
Foot ... ..	Di-kāsa	Ci-dicilu	Ci-nyantilω. Lu-kasa. Lu-ayω. Ci-pamba (105 a)	Mu-kωlω; mi- l-kasa; ma-kasa	Di-kasa	Nd-ūi; <i>pl.</i> ŋg-ūi
Forest ...	D-itu. Mu-itu, M-etu. Di-besu	...	Di-tω; ma-tω. Mu-lundu. Mu-nje. N-kundwe (105 a)	Di-tu; ma-tu	Mu-tu	Mu-tamba. Du-biŋi
Fowl ... ..	Ci-kukue. Zōla. N-gōlω	Ci-kukūe	N-sorω; va +. N-zōlω; wa +	Sōlω, N-zōlω	...	N-sōlω
Frog, toad	M-bondω. 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-kiŋi. Mu-saŋgi. Mw-oyω	Mi-syaŋga	Mu-cima. Ki-wanda. Mu-kiŋi	...	Mw-ωŋiŋi	...

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
Girl ... ..	Soŋga-kaši. Mu-šika-ŋkunde	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-buše; va+. M-buji; wa+. M-buzi	M-buzi	M-busi	M-buši. M-buiji. Mu-kata
„ (he) ...	M-pumbu	Cim-paŋa	M-pumbwe. Pepe	M-pumbu	...	...
„ (she) ...	Di-šina	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	N-fidi. Mu-kulu. Mu-lɔhɔ	Ka-luŋa	Zambi (105 a). Leza. Mw-ine ŋa kɔpaŋge. Virie. Cf. doctor, Vidie	Vilye or I-file mu-kulu. Ka-bezia m-puŋgu	N-cembi	File
Grandparent	Kaku. Ny-iŋka	...	Kaka. N-kambɔ	Mu-ši a-kulu	...	...
Grass ... ..	Di-šinde. Ci-suku. Bi-cici. Lu-anyi. Mu-aŋgu	Bi-lɔ. Bi-sɔsa. M-puŋga	Sɔnū; wi-sɔnɔ. Vi-yombɔ. M-ani	Ma-nyi	...	Lu-bice. Bi-sɔsɔ
Ground ... ..	N-ši. Bu-lɔbɔ	...	Pa-nsi, N-si. Mu-šiji	N-si	Lɔ-bɔkɔ	Seŋga
Ground-nut	Ka-mbele	...	Lu-šama; pl. šama. Ny-imu (105 a)	Lu-nyumu	...	Ka-nanda; tu-
Guinea-fowl	Di-kaŋgala.	...	N-kaŋga	N-kaŋga	...	Kaŋga
Gun ... ..	Bu-ta. Ci-ŋɔma	Ci-ŋɔma	Vu-ta. Ki-ŋkwasa Ka-pesɔ	Bu-ta	...	Putu
Hair ... ..	Lu-suki. Lu-nyɔnyɔ, Lu-nyɔnyi	Mi-ɔsa. N-suki. N-yonyi	Suki. N-jiŋi. Lu-ŋwene. Mu-šiši	U-nyele, Nyele. Lu-nyuene. Lu-suki. Mu-šiši	Lu-nyunyi; pl. nyunyi	Lu-nyene or Li-nyuene; pl. nyene
Hand ... ..	Ci-anza or Ki-aza; bi-aza	...	Ci-kasala. Di-kasa <sup>1</sup>	M-bɔkɔ; ma- Di-kasa	Ki-anca; bi-	Pam-bɔkɔ. Di-nza
Head ... ..	Mu-tu, Mu-twe	...	Mu-twi; mi-	Mu-twi; mi-twi	Mu-cwe	Mɔ-twe. Iŋki-cwa or Imbi-cwa
Heart ... ..	Pimbi. D-i; pl. m-ē. Ny-iŋga. Mu-cima. Mw-oyɔ	Paci-ade	Mu-tima, Mu-cima. Mw-ɔ	Mu-cima. M-balā	Mu-cima	Mɔ-cima Šimba; ma+
Heel ... ..	Ci-kaŋkanyi. Ci-keŋkibu	Lu-saka	Ka-pɔkɔsɔ (105 a). Ka-sinsiro	Ka-sulɔ	...	Ki-sulu(?)
Hide ... ..	Ci-seba	...	Ci-seva. Ci-wewi	Ki-sewa	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Note interchange of terms for leg, hand, and foot—Di-kasa, Mu-kɔnɔ, Mu-kɔlɔ.

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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 or Ki-ɔfwe; vi-ɔfwe. J-ɔvi; vy-ɔvwi	M-vubu	...	Fubu
Hoe ... ..	Lu-kāsu; ñ-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	...	Seŋgwa
House... ..	N-subu, N-zubɔ	N-zubu	N-zuɔɔ, Zubɔ, N-zibɔ; ma+. N-dakɔ	Sibɔ; ma+. N-ganda	N-cibɔ	Sibɔ or 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. <sup>1</sup> 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- or Ci-saŋga; vi- or wi- Ci-kuji. N-zumbu (105 a)	Ki-saŋga; bi-	...	...
Ivory ... ..	Mu-baŋga	...	D-inɔ; m-enɔ. — dia n-sɔfu	Mu-baŋga	...	Mu-baŋga
Knee ... ..	Ci-nu	...	Di-kufi; di- Kufi or Kɔfi. Ji-nuŋgu (105 a)	Di-nwi or Ku-nwi. Di-niŋɔ or -nuŋɔ	...	Ku-nyüŋgü
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

<sup>1</sup> These words sometimes mean 'copper' likewise.

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Lake ... ..	Di-siba	...	Ci-siba, Ji-siwa. Ka-luŋga	Ki-siwa	...	...
Leg ... ..	Mu-kɔlɔ. Mu-kɔnɔ ; nyi- (104 b)	Di-kasa. Mu-kɔlɔ ; mi-kɔlɔ	K-ulu ; ma-ŋu	Mu-konzɔ	...	Mu-kɔlɔ
Leopard ... ..	Nka-sama, Ka-sama ; pl. tu-	Ka-sama. M-ɔma	N-ge ; vaŋ-ge. Ki-sumpa	N-ge	...	Ni-ŋgwe, N-gwe
Lion ... ..	N-tambue	...	N-tambɔ ; va +. Bɔgwi (105 a)	N-kalamɔ. N-tambɔ	...	N-tambɔ
Lips ... ..	Mu-lɔmɔ ; mi-lɔmɔ. Mu-siku ; pl. 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-tombɔlɔ	...	N-kima. M-puya	N-kima	...	Kima
Moon, month	Mu-esi, 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	Lɔlɔ. Mama. Nɔ-kɔ. Ina, Ny-ina	Ny-ina, N-g-ina. Lɔlɔ	Mama	Ny-ina
Mountain ... ..	Di-lunda	Mu-kuša	Ka-tumba. Lu-, Ka-pidi	L-ulu ; n-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	Iš-ina, Li-zina	D-ina	Iš-ina
Navel... ..	Mu-ɔfɔ. Mu-tutu	M-ɔfɔ	Muny-ɔfu. Mu-tɔfɔ. Mu-kuwi	Mu-suku	...	Mu-sukɔ
Neck, throat	N-siŋgu	...	Mu-kɔŋi; mi- Siŋɔ (105 a)	N-siŋgu	Siŋgu	Siŋɔ. E-kɔŋe
Night ... ..	Bu-tuku. Bu-fuku	Bɔ-tuku	Bu-fuku. M-finši	Bu-fuku. (M-finši = <i>darkness</i> )	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
Oil palm ...	N-gaji. Di-bue	D-iba	N-gaji	Lu-azi; ŋg-azi	...	N-gazi. l-bwe
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 <i>or</i> 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-pɛnge. N-guruwe, N-guluwe	N-guluwe	N-gulubi	Gulube
Pigeon ...	Nku-dimba	Kuku-diembembe	N-kunda. W-emb. 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	Peši
Rat ... ..	M-puku	...	M-puku	M-puku	...	Puku
Rhinoceros	...	...	Ci-laŋgwa. Ka-kwele	M-poŋɔ. N-gamba	...	...
River ... ..	Mu-sulu	Lubi-laši	L-ūi. Mu-kɔla	Mu-noŋga. L-ūi; ŋg-wi	...	...
Road ... ..	N-sila	Šila	Li-sinda. N-jila	Di-šinda. N-jila	N-cila	Šinda; mi-šinda <i>or</i> ma+

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Salt ... ..	Lu-efɔ, Lu-ehɔ, Mu-kele. N-gala	Lu-epɔ	Mw-epɔ. M-cere	Mū-epɔ. Mu-kele	Mu-kyele	Mu-ŋgua
Shame ... ..	Bu-ndu. Bu-nvu	...	Bu-mfu, Wu-mvu	N-sɔni. Bu-mvu	Bu-ndu	Sɔnyi
Sheep ... ..	Mu-kɔkɔ. Cim-paŋga	Mu-kɔkɔ	Mu-kɔkɔ	Mu-kɔkɔ	Mu-kwakwa; mi-	Mɔ-kɔkɔ
Shield... ..	N-gabu	N-gabu	N-gabɔ. Ci-kumba	N-gabɔ	...	Gabɔ; <i>pl.</i> m-abɔ
Shoulder ... ..	Di-aha, Di-afa, Di-kiya, Di-keha	Ci-keyakeya. Di-keba	Ci-puzi. Ci-vembɔ. Ki-peya	Ki-peya	...	Di-pampa. Ka-papa
Sister ... ..	<i>See brother</i>	...	N-yeŋga ( <i>see brother</i> ). Mw-aũ. Mw-ane-bɔ	N-kasa. Mu-kw-etu. Mw-au'. Tutu	Muŋ-gasa-na	...
Skin ... ..	Di-kɔba. (Ci-seba = <i>hide</i> , Mu-bidi = <i>body</i> )	Mu-ša. Di-kɔba. Ci-seba	Ci-kupa. Ci-kɔa. Ci-seva	Ki-kowa	...	Mu-sɔke
Sky ... ..	Di-ulu	K-ulu	Kw-iũru	Yulu	...	Me-ulu
Slave ... ..	Mu-hika	Ci-fika	Mu-pika. Mu-ša, Mu-za	Mu-pika; ba-	...	Pika; ba +
Sleep ... ..	Tulu	...	Tulɔ	Tulɔ	Tulu	Tulɔ, N-tulɔ
Smoke ... ..	Mu-inši	...	Mw-esi Bu-isi	Bu-isi	...	Mɔ-ši
Snake... ..	Ny-ɔka	...	Ny-ɔka, Nj-ɔka. Mu-lɔlɔ (105 a)	Ny-ɔka	Ny-ɔka	...
Son, boy ... ..	Mw-ana mu-lela. Soŋga-lumi	...	Mw-ana. Soŋgwa-lumi. Ki-tutu	Mw-ana mɔ-lume. Mu-lumy-ana	Mw-ana-mi	...
Song ... ..	Mu-samba. (-imba = <i>verb</i> )	...	Lu-imbɔ	Lu-imbɔ; ñ-imbɔ	...	...
Spear ... ..	Di-fuma. Ka-bendi	Di-fuma. Mu-lumbɔ	Mu-kɔvi. Di-fumu	Mu-kɔwe. Di-fumu	...	Mu-lumbu
Spirit... ..	...	...	Mu-cima. Mu-yā. Cim-vuli. Mu-sambwa	Vilye	Ki-dimu; bi-	...
Star ... ..	Mu-tɔtɔ; nyi-	...	Ka-niŋinye. Ka-waŋga- waŋga. Mu-nyanya	Ndu-ɛnyi or Lu-ɛnyi; <i>pl.</i> ny-ɛnyi or ŋg-ɛnyi	Mu-tɔtɔ	In-tɔtɔ. Iñ-kɔta. Lu-enyene; ny-enyene
Stick ... ..	Mu-ci; nyi-ci	Mu-tonɔ	Ki-ci. Ka-mama. Kɔ-ji; ma-ji (105 a)	Mu-kombɔ. Ka-mama	...	Mu-kombɔ. Mɔ-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-uba, Di-yuba. Mu-nya	Di-iva. Mũ-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-sonsi	Bi-sonsi ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mu-pɔwɔ	Mu-pɔwɔ	...	Pɔwɔ
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-ivi	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-ɕia	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. I-yɔ; ma-yɔ	D-inyɔ; ma-nyɔ	D-inɔ; m-enɔ. Ki-yau; bi-yau
Town... ..	Mu-sokɔ. Di-tuŋga. Ci-meŋga. Ci-hunda	Di-tuŋga. Bula	Mu-je; mi-je. Mu-njia. Ki-bundi. Mu-zi	Mu-ɕi. Ki-alu	Bula	Lu-pata. Seŋga

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Tree ... ..	Mu-ci	...	Mu-ci ; mi-ci. Ki-ci ; wi-ci <i>or</i> vi-ci	Mu-ci	Mu-ci	Mu-ci
Twins... ..	Ma-hasa	...	Di-asa ; ma-asa. Ma-pasa (105a)	Li-hasa ; ma-	...	...
Urine... ..	M-enya, M-enyu	M-enyi	Ma-su. Ma-sukula	...	...	Ma-sukula
Vein ... ..	Mu-jilu	Di-silu	Mu-jilɔ. Mu-kɔla. Mu-šipa	Mu-zilɔ	...	...
War ... ..	Nvi-ta, Mvi-ta	Mvi-ta	Vu-lemɔ. Zi-ta. Bu-lwa, Bu-lwi	Livi-ta	...	N-gɔši. Vi-ta
Water ... ..	M-i <i>or</i> 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-šima	Ki-siwa. N-sulɔ	...	...
White man	Mu-ena m-putu. Mu-ena ci-kuabɔ. Mu-kiliŋga (104 a)	...	Mu-luŋgu. Mu-kelēnge	Mu-zuŋgu	...	Mɔ-kelēnge ; ba-
Wife ... ..	Mu-kaši. Mu-adi. Mu-tu	Mu-kaši	Mu-kaji. Mu-kodi	M-pi-ana. Mu-kena. Mu-kaši	Mu-kaš'. Mu-kaasa	Mɔ-kaši ; ba-
Wind ... ..	Lu-hebele, Lu-fefela. Lu-fufu. N-vunde	Lu-fufu	Lu-fula. Ka-weša. Mw-ela	M-pepele ?	M-pepele	Senwe
Witch... ..	Mu-ena. Mu-foŋɔ. Mu-lɔši	Mu-lɔši. Mu-foŋɔ	N-aŋga. Mu-lɔši. M-fwici	N-dɔzi. Ki-lumbu. Mu-buki	Mu-kyenci ?	...
Witchcraft	Bu-lɔši. Mu-hoŋɔ, (-lɔwɔ = <i>verb</i> )	...	Mny-embe. Bu-lɔši. Bu-fwitci. Ku-lɔwa	Bu-lumbu. Bu-ti	...	...
Woman ... ..	Mu-kaši. Mu-viele. Mu-ledi. Ci-kaši-ana	Mu-kaši	Mu-kaji ; va- <i>or</i> wa-	Mu-kaši ; ba-	Mu-kaši	Mɔ-kaši ; ba-
Womb ... ..	Di-fu. D-imi	...	Ki-fumɔ. 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-luŋgu ; wi- Ki-ruŋwa	Ki-luŋgu ; bi-	...	...
Year ... ..	Ci-dimu ( <i>season</i> )	...	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mu-šipɔ	Ki-dimɔ
Yesterday...	Ma-laba. Ma-kelela	Ma-kalela	K-esia	...	...	Ma-lɔba
Zebra... ..	...	...	N-gɔlɔ. M-biji	N-gɔlɔ	...	...

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-iũkoiŋɔ	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
One ... ..	-mũe, -mɔ. -omwe, -umu	-mwe	-mɔ	-ne. -mune. -mɔ	-ũmũmwe	-muneŋka. -mune
Two ... ..	-bidi	-bidi	-widi, -wiji, -vidi	-bili <i>or</i> -biji	-bidi	-bidi, -bidiũka
Three... ..	-satu. -setu (104 a)	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu
Four ... ..	-ni. -nai (104 a)	-nai, -inai	-na, -nai. -wana	-naũka, -nnã	-inayi	-naũka
Five ... ..	-tanu. -tenɔ (104 a)	-tanu	-tanu	-tanɔ	-tanu	-tanɔ
Six ... ..	-sambombɔ. 1-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-ɔva. 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. Kɔkwioɔmu	Ci-tema	Ci-tema, Ki-tema. -tanu na -nã	Ki-tema. Ha-bulwa li-kumi	...	Ki-tema
Ten ... ..	Di-kumi. Di-señ' (104 a)	Di-kumi	Di-kumi. Ki-kwi	li-kumi <i>or</i> Li-kumi	Di-saũgi	Kumi
Eleven ...	Di-kumi ne -mwe	...	Di-kumi na -mɔ	Li-kumi ne -mɔ	Di-saũgi yi umũmwe	Kumi ni ka-muneŋka
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-bidi	...	Ma-kumi a-vidi	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-saũgi a-bidi	Ma-kumi a-bidiũka
Thirty ...	...	...	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi a-satu	...	Ma-kumi a-satuũka
Forty... ..	...	...	Ma-kumi a-nnã	Ma-kumi a-nnã	...	Ma-kumi anaũka
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, -ã-ndi	Meme. Na-, N-	Na-mi, Li-mi. Ng- -ande
Thou, thee, thy	Wewe. U- -ku- -ebi	...	Ūve, Ūwewa. Ū- -ku-, -ɔve-	Ūbe. Ū-, U- -ku- -ɔbe	Ebe. U- -ebe	Ūbi, Ūbe. 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> 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
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. -a-e	-anci	E-na, Ande. -ē <i>or</i> -a-ye
We, us, our	Twetɔ, Twetwe, Tɔtɔ, 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	Mwenɔ, Nɔnɔ, Mwenwe. Nūetū. Nu- -nu- -enu	...	A-nwe, A-nwe-wa. Mu- -mi-, -enu-	Inū. Ba-nwe. Nu-, Mu- -imu- -enu	Nɔnu. Nu- -nwa-	Gi-nu. A-nwe. Nu- -enu
They, them, their	Bɔbɔ. Ba- -ba- -a-bɔ. -bɔ	Bɔbwe	A-vɔ, A-wɔ. Va-, Wa- -va- <i>or</i> -wa- -a-vɔ, -a-wɔ	Babɔ, A-bɔ. Ba-, I- -ba- -a-bɔ	-abɔ	Babɔ. A-be-na. Ba- -abɔ
All ... .. This, these	-onsɔ 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.	... ( <i>Same as in West Luba</i> )	-onsɔ, -ouse 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	-ɔsɔ -nɔ (u-nɔ, ba-nɔ ; u-nɔ, i-nɔ ; li-nɔ, a-nɔ ; ki-nɔ, bi-nɔ ; i-nɔ, i-nɔ ; lu-nɔ ; tu-nɔ ; ka-nɔ ; bu-nɔ ; ku-nɔ ; ha-nɔ ; mu-nɔ)	-ɔsɔ Yɔu (1) Aa (6), e-bi (8)	-ɔsɔ Yei. A-ba
That, those	A-u, aba ; a-u, a-i ; &c. <i>Emphatic :</i> Ka-yeu, ka-baba ; ka-wɔwɔ, 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-vɔ ; a-di-a ; &c.	Yeu, baba ; ɔ-u, yeyi ; li-e-li, ɔ-a ; keki, bebi ; yeyi, yeyi ; lɔlu ; tɔtu ; kaka ; bɔbu ; kɔku ; haha ; mɔmu -a-ɔ (y-a-ɔ, bɔbɔ ; w-a-ɔ, y-a-y-ɔ ; ly-a-ly-ɔ, a-ɔ ; ki-a-ki-ɔ, bi-a-bi-ɔ ; &c. Ye-wa, baba ; yo-ya, ye-ya ; ly-e-ly-a, ɔ-ā ; &c.	...	...

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
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-ele). ·kadi, ·kadzi	·kadi	...	·bulu. Kɔmaŋga
Good ... ..	·impe. ·leŋgele, ·akane	...	·ya (kua). ·wama. ·mpe, ·nya-mpe. ·loŋɔ	·ɔwa. ·ija	·neŋgela. -a bw-inu	·ūwa. ·bwa
Great ... ..	·nīne. ·tumba. ·kulu	...	Katampe	·kata	...	·tuabɔ, Bu-kata
Little ... ..	·kese, ·kise. ·iti, ·nyanya. ·bāle. ·tekete	·nyaŋana, ·kese	Pa-nene, ·nene. ·cece, ·keke. ·cucu	·kɔɔɔɔ. ·nene. ·tietie. ·kese	·bende	·kiŋga. Ka-kɔɔɔ
Long, high, tall	·le	·lahwe. le	·le-pa	·ɔ-la, ·la	...	·la
Male ... ..	·lumi <sup>1</sup>	...	·lume	·lume <sup>1</sup>	·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	·suŋgu
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-ŋsi mwa. Pa-ŋsi or Fa-ŋsi, &c.	...	U-nsi, Ku-nsi. Pa-ŋsi	Pa-ŋsi, Pa-ŋsi	Mu-ŋsi, Pa-ŋsi	Pa-ŋsi

<sup>1</sup> 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 Moyow	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋgo	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	...	Kunw, Mūnw. Pw. Pa-nw. Apa. Poŋkhepa	Nū. Hanw. Aha	...	Apa, Anka-pa
In, inside ...	Mu-. Munda mw-a-	...	Mu- Munw. -mw. A-mwa	Munw. Munda. -mw	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 (104 a)	..	Peŋka. Pepe, Pepi	Ipe, Efi, Heti	...	...
Outside ... ..	Fa ny-ima. U-kwa	...	Pan-tanda. Pa-nja	Ha-nja Han-tanda	...	...
Plenty, many	-ŋgi, -bu-ŋgi, -iŋgi	Di-baŋe	-vura. -ine. -ŋgi	-ŋgi, I-buŋgi. -fula	-ku-ŋgi, -ŋgi	-ŋgi, -ba-ŋgi
There ... ..	Apw. Haha, Kwakwa, Hw hw, Kw kwkw, &c.	...	A-kw-a, Apa. Mo-ŋka. A-kw	Ya-wa. Pa-ha-pa	...	Aŋka-pw. 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!	...	Yw!	Yw!	Ka-nana!	Ayw! (Wlw = 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'-(Kw-), Ka- Ke — yw. -ne (105 a)	Ta-, Ke-; Ki- (1st pers. sing.). Ku- (2nd pers. sing.). Ka- (3rd pers. sing. and plural pronouns)	Ka.	...
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ... ..	-kuma.	-kuma	-puma.	-hila, -fila	-kuma	-kupila
„ buy, sell	-tuta -ula.	...	-kupila -pota	...	...	-ula. -ule-ka
„ come ... ..	-sumba -lua	-dwa	-iya	-fwa	-lwa	-fua

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To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ cut ... ..	·kōsa. ·kata. ·taha	·kōsa	·keta. ·tema. ·tenda	·ciwa. ·tema. ·keta	...	·ciba. ·soŋg-ōla (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 or ·fa. ·amb-ika	·pa	·pa, ·pana	·pa or ·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 = wisdom)	·yuka	·ibiya	·ūka
„ laugh ... ..	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka. ·seva	...	·sepa
„ leave off, cease	(·reka)·leke-la	·leke-la	·leka. ·šia	·leka. ·šia	...	·fuñg-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. (·wōna = snore)	·lala	·lala	·lala	·lala	·lala. (·wōna = snore)
„ 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-, wou); 4. **Mi-**, and occasionally **Nyi-**, **Ni-** (mi-, i, yi); 5. **Di-** (di); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, m'-, ā, w'-); 7. **Ci-**, **Ki-** (ci, ki); 8. **Bi-** (bi); 9. **N-** (**M-**), **Ny-** (mu, u-, we-, eye); 10. **N-**, **Ny-**, **Ŋg-** (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, &amp;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-, N-, Ng-**, — (i, yi); 10. same as 9, but nearly absent, except as plural to 11, its place being taken by 2; 11. **Lu-** (lu); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **Vu-, Bu-** (vu, bu); 15. **Ku-** (ku)<sup>1</sup>; 16. **Pa-** (pa); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

## PREFIXES, &amp;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-, N-, 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, &amp;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. Ngī-, Ng'*). The *-ana* diminutive suffix exists. No. 16 is **Pa-**.

104. West Luba, 104 a. **Lukete**, and 104 b. **Lušilañge** 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-iñkoñgø (107), to the west of the Upper Lomami, and south of the Lubefu and Sañkuru.

<sup>1</sup> **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-nyōka<sup>1</sup> or Tu-nyōka    109a. Tu-wanda    109b. South-east Ka-nyōka (Ka-nyika) or Bondw

#### SUB-GROUP AA 3.

110. Lunda    110a. Ma-bunda<sup>2</sup> or South-east Lunda<sup>3</sup>    111. Western Lunda

## GROUP BB

### THE UPPER KWANGŴ LANGUAGES

112. Šinji or Sinši<sup>4</sup>    112 a. Mi-nuñgŵ  
 113. Hōlŵ or Huñgu    113 a. Tembŵ (Ba-tembŵ)<sup>5</sup>    113 b. U-suku<sup>6</sup>  
 114. Um-bañgala or Im-bañgŵla    114 a. Yoñgŵ

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgŵ	113. Hōlŵ or Huñgu 113 a. Tembŵ 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114 a. 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 Ka-sumuna
Ant, white (termite)	Lu-sūa ; n-swa. Mu-swaswa	Mu-swaswa	...	...	...	...
Ape ... ..	N-sōkŵ ?	Sōkŵ	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	Ku-bōkŵ ; 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-sōka. Cim-buya. I-temwa	Šōka ; i-šōka	...	...	Li-kwa. N-gimbŵ
Baboon ... ..	N-sōkŵ ?	M-bunji ? Pelumba ? M-pombŵ	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Ma-bunda or M-bunda is the name sometimes given to the Lunda spoken in northernmost Zambesia. Lua, Ba-lua is the tribal name ordinarily given to North-west Lunda colonies between the Kweñgŵ and Kwilu rivers.

<sup>3</sup> Koelle's 'Ruunda'. Probably the 'Ba-lua' above referred to.

<sup>4</sup> This tribe is referred to by Emil Torday as the A-cinji or Ba-chinji.

<sup>5</sup> Hōlŵ would seem to include the speech of the Huñgu people in the north and of the Hadi and Ngudi in the south.

<sup>6</sup> The dialect of the A-suku, said to be distinct from Hōlŵ.

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Back, back- bone	Ny-ima. Mu-siki	Iny-ima <i>or</i> Ny-ima. Mw-oñō	...	...	...	...
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-zuñu (110 a)	...	...	...	Mu-evu
Bee ... ..	Lu-huku. Puk'. Šim-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- 1-, <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-ši	Ma-ši	Ma-ši	...	...	Ma-yiñga
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-fōa; i-fōa
Borassus palm	...	Di-fanda?	Di-ba; ma-ba <sup>1</sup>	...	...	N-dende; šin-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-boñkō	Di-oñgō, U-oñgō, U-hoñgō, W-oñō	...	...	...	...
Breast (man's)	Ci-adi. Tulō	Di-buambō	In-julu; ši-	...	...	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)	Yai. Mw-añke	...	...	Yaya. Kōta. Panji Pakasa
Buffalo ...	M-bōwa	M-buawō; a +. Ci-pakasa	...	...	...	...
Bull ... ..	Ñ-ombe mw-ana mu-lōm'	Di-aI' uñ-ombe	...	...	...	N-dombe
Buttocks ...	Ma-taku	Ma-takō. Ma-handa (110 a)	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Is this not 'oil palm'?

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Canoe... ..	Bu-atō	W-atō; m-atu	W-atō	...	...	W-atu Ō-luñgu; <i>pl.</i> ma-luñgu
Cat ... ..	Ka-boñz'	Ka-mesi; 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-luñga? Ki-ñgōli; a-ñgōli. M-banza. Di-kōta M-ōn'a kamba; <i>pl.</i> b-an' ba kēmba
Child ... ..	Mu-ana	Ci-kalañga. Mw-ana <i>or</i> M-ōna; ana. K-ana; tu-na	Mu-ana. Mu-kieni-pe	...	...	...
Cloth ... ..	Di-vuñga. Ci-zañga	Di-vuñga. Di-suna. I-hina (110a)	...	...	...	...
Cold ... ..	Ma-šika	Ma-šika. Talala	...	...	...	...
Country ...	...	Ganda. I-tuñā; ma- (110a)	...	...	...	...
Cow ... ..	Ñ-gombe. Ñ-ombe	Ñ-gombe <i>or</i> Ñ-ombe mu-kaji	Ñ-ombe ( <i>or</i> Ñ-ompa?)	...	...	Ñ-gombe
Crocodile ...	Ñ-gandu. U-ñanj'; ši- (109b)	Ñ-ganju. Ci-wedi (110a)	Ñ-anju	...	...	Ñ-gandu
Day, daylight	Di-fuku	Di-cikō; ma-cikō. Mu-āna	M-ōnya-γaj'	...	...	Ci-zūa. Mō-anya
Devil, evil spirit	Mu-kōka sansan'	I-kiši	Mu-laši	...	...	N-sumbi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Ñ-gañga	Ñ-gañga <i>or</i> Ñ-aña	Jal'; <i>pl.</i> a-jal'	...	...	Kim-banda; im-banda
Dog ... ..	M-bwa. Kaka-bwa; tutu-bwa. Ka-bu, Šim-bu (109b)	Ka-bwa; atū-wa	Ka-b'	...	...	Im-bwa; zom-bwa
Door, door- way	Ci-belō. Ceñ-šil'	Ci-īa; i-īa. Ce-zelu (110a)	Ci-diti. Mu-jisō	...	...	Li-bitu. Mu-nūa; mi-nūa -zuma ( <i>verb</i> )
Dream ... ..	N-dōtō	Ku-lōta (= <i>verb</i> )	...	...	...	...
Drum ... ..	Ñ-gōma. Mu-vwala	Ñ-gōma, Ñ-ōma; i+	Iñ-am'; šiñ-am'	...	...	Ñg-ōma; <i>pl.</i> ši+
Ear ... ..	Di-tu; ma-tu. Di-ti	Di-cu. I-telu (110a)	Di-ju; ma-ju	...	...	Ku-twe <i>or</i> Ku-tu; ma-tu
Egg ... ..	Di-i; ma-i	Di-i; ma-i. I-teta (110a)	D-ī; me-ī	...	...	Di-yai
Elephant ...	N-zōvu (Sin-zōvu, <i>pl.</i> <i>in</i> 109b)	N-zafu <i>or</i> N-zōfu; a+	N-zav'; an-zaf'	...	...	N-zamba

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Excrement	Tu-vi	Di-dama. Tu-zi (110 a)	...	...	...	...
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. Maš' (109 b)	Ma-nyi or Ma-nzi (110 a)	...	...	...	Ma-ji
Father ... ..	Tata	Tāt-ukō. Tata	Tad-okō	...	...	Ša, Se, S'. 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-iyā; ma-hia. Ka-dilu, Mu-dilu. (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-yañš' (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 (110 a)	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 (110 a)	Mu-šetō	...	...	Mu-situ; mi- Mu-tutu; mi-
Fowl ... ..	N-zōla. Ci-kuku (109 b)	N-zōlō. Ka-sumbe (110 a)	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 ω-humbu	Ci-huñgō. Ci-buñu	...	...	...	...
„ (she)	Di-šina dia m-buji	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	Ma-weja, Ma-weza	N-zamba, N-zambi	Jina-wōeši	...	...	N-sambi
Grandparent	Kaka; ba +. Mu-kulu-ha	Ń-gaka	Ńaka ō. Segul'	...	...	Kugu
Grass ... ..	Ci-sōsō; bi-sōsō. Di-sele. Ma-šinda	Ma-sukō. Ma-tahu (110 a)	...	...	...	Mu-añgu
Ground ... ..	Bu-laba	Di-vū or Di-vō. Ma-seke	...	...	...	...
Ground-nut	Ka-bindī; tu-	Ru-nyum'; ši-nyum'. Nyimu	Ru-nyimō	...	...	L-ōnzō or L-ūnzō; <i>pl.</i> š-ōndzō or j-ōnzō
Guinea-fowl	Ń-kañga	Lu-kange; ji-kañge. Ń-kañga. M-bañala (110 a)	...	...	...	Kañga
Gun ... ..	Bu-ta	U-ta	Wu-t' am-pōthō; <i>pl.</i> ma-tō ma-putō	U-ta; ma-ta	...	Wō-ta
Hair ... ..	N-suiki, Suki or I-suki	Lu-suki; ji-suki. U-viji; mau-	Ru-šiki; <i>pl.</i> se-šiki	...	...	Lun-demba; šin-demba
Hand ... ..	Ci-kama; bi-	Ci-kasa; <i>pl.</i> i- or ma-	M-ōk' ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...	Di-kanta or Di-kunda
Head ... ..	Mu-tu	Mu-twe, Mu-tō; mi-	Um-ōj', Im-ej'	...	...	Mō-twe; mi-twe
Heart ... ..	M-uñgi. Mu-cima	Ru-cuñu; ma +. Ru-duñgō. M-buñu. Mu-šima	...	...	...	Pimbi. Mu-cima
Heel ... ..	Ka-koñgon'	Ka-bukunō. Ka-pumuna	Ka-pōl' an-junj'	...	...	Mu-kōtō. Ki-sende
Hide ... ..	...	Ci-kanda. Batama (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Hill ... ..	Mu-yeñga. Ci-tunda	M-pidi	...	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	Cim-vurūyi. Ci-ōve	Ń-guvu	...	...	...	Ń-guvu
Hoe ... ..	Lu-kašu; i-kašu	Ru-kašu. ?I-temwa	Ru-kaš'; šiñ-kaš'	...	...	Li-temō
Honey ... ..	Bu-ika	Wū-ce, U-ci, or Wō-ki	Wō-ce	...	...	Wu-emba
Horn ... ..	Lu-señgō. Cibi-señge	Lu-se(?) = <i>point.</i> Mu-señgō. 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. Mañ-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-kazi	Di-zeñ 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-ziya (110 a)	...	...	...	Ki-zañga
Leg ... ..	Mu-halabu. Mu-kōna	Mw-ēndō; mi-	Mw-ēndō	...	...	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-?	Mj-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	...	...	Ma-bele 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)
Nail (offinger or toe)	Ci-zala; bi-zala	Lun-zala or I-zala	Ru-zala (? Uru-); šin-zala	Lum-bondi; žim-bondi	...	M-bonde or Lum-bondi; pl. m-bondi
Name ... ..	Di-zina	Di-jina, I-žina	...	...	...	...
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	...	Ū-sōgu, U-suku
Nose ... ..	Ma-ulu. Mū-ol'; mi-	Mu-zurō, Mu-žulu, Di-žuru	Mu-šorō	...	...	Mu-zulu, Di-zōlō, Di-zulu
Oil palm ...	Di-bwa	N-gaži	...	...	...	...
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-arwa. M-ara. Ma-rafo	...	...	...	M-alwa. Ma-luvu
Parrot ...	N-kusu. Ka-lioñ'; tu- (109 b)	Kusō. Ci-bara (110 a)	Ka-loñ'; pl. cu- or tu-	...	...	Kws'; pl. ši-kws'
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. Pōlō	...	...	...	...
Rain ... ..	M-vula	Lum-vula, M-vula, M-vuala	Um-fula	...	...	Ku-nōga; yi-nōga. M-fula Kin-demba
Rat ... ..	Lukuka; <i>pl.</i> huka. Mu-landa. N-tumbi, Ci-tombi	M-pukō. Im-bwa. N-tunzō	N-jusō; a+	...	...	...
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-šeta	...	...	...	...
Sheep... ..	Mu-kōkō	M-buri. Mu-kōkō	Mu-kōkō	...	...	M-bōli
Shield... ..	Ñ-gabu	Ru-kibō, Lu-kebu	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	Ci-tañgatañga. Di-tantan'	Ci-kiji <i>or</i> Ci-cizi; i-	Ci-geš'; <i>pl.</i> tuci-geš'	...	...	U-pañga
Sister... ..	Yaya-mw-aci (-anyi, -ebe, -ende = <i>my,</i> <i>thy, his, &amp;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-šiumba; mi-šiumba	...	...	C-iba. 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-ōlō. Di-ulu
Slave... ..	Mu-bika	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-īša, K-īša	Mu-īši; mi-īši	M-īši	...	...	L-eši <i>or</i> D-eši
Snake ... ..	Ny-ōka	Ñ-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-ḡina	...	...	...	...

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Spear ... ..	Di-fuma. Mu-domp', Mi-lomp'	Ka-lembele. Ci-sōkōlō. I-yoña. Mu-rumba. Mu-zumbō. Mu-kuba. Cim-pale	Mu-rombō	...	...	Ŋ-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
Stool ... ..	Ci-tanda	...	...	...	...	Ki-baka
Sun ... ..	D-iba. Mu-nyēnyi	Mu-tena or I-tena	Mu-tena	...	...	Li-kombi or Di-kumbi. Mu-anya
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-iji	Mu-iji	...	...	Kaba
Thigh ... ..	Ci-bela. Di-taka	Di-tundō. I-kata	Di-taka	...	...	Taga; a-tagā
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-ṅgu	Kuma-diki. Dia ma-cikō	...	...	Ha-mene	Mo-ṅgu, Mu-ṅgu
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. Ŋ-ganda	Ula. Mu-kala; mi- or ni-	Pa ṅ-kalai	...	...	Li-bata; a-bata. Di-embō

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Tree ... ..	Mu-tondwo <i>or</i> Mu-tonda. Mo-ji' ; <i>pl.</i> me-j' (109 b)	Mu-tondwo ; mi- <i>or</i> ni-	Mu-tondwo	Mu-ci ; mi-	...	Mu-ci ; me-ci. Mwo-ji ; mi-ci
Twins ... ..	...	A-nyana am-pamba	...	...	...	...
Urine ... ..	Ma-sukwila	Ma-sekula. Ma-sa	...	...	...	...
Vein ... ..	Mu-jila. Mu-woŋi ; mi-	Mu-jila. Mun-dimbwa	...	...	...	...
War ... ..	Di-sita, ma-sita. (Ku-rua-na, Ku-lua-na = <i>to fight</i> )	Nji-ta	Eñši-ta ; šeñši-ta	...	...	Yi-ta <i>or</i> Mi-ta
Water ... ..	Mu-anza	M-ema. M-ezi (110a)	Me-nyi	...	...	M-eya
Well, source	Di-jiba	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	M-ona- ku-mene. Mun-dele	Mun-dele ; min-dele	...	...	N-juñgu
Wife ... ..	Mu-kaja	M-banda. N-ōdi ; añ-ōdi (110a). Mu-adi <i>or</i> Mw-ari	...	...	...	...
Wind, air...	Lu-hehe. Lu-vulu	Lu-kindwo. M-pepela	Ru-kindwo	...	...	Funji
Witch, sor- cerer	Mu-woji, Mu-wozu	Mu-łaji. Mu-łozi. Muñ-koya	...	...	...	...
Witchcraft	Bu-woji, Bu-wozu	U-woji	...	...	...	(-łowa = <i>to</i> <i>bewitch</i> )
Woman ... ..	Mu-kaja, -kaza. Mw-ana-mu-kaŋ'	Mu-kaje ; a-kaje. M-banda	Mum-banda, M-banda ; <i>pl.</i> am-banda	...	...	Mu-ketu ; ba-
Womb ... ..	...	Di-kiŋi. I-semenwo	...	...	...	Ci-bū
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-kunyi	Lu-kunyi. N-cawa (110a)	Eŋiñ-kunyi	Lu-kunyi ; kunyi	...	Lwo-hwoyi ; <i>pl.</i> ŋi-hwoyi
Yam ... ..	Ci-hama	Ci-luñgu	Ci-roñgwo ; i-roñgwo	...	...	Ki-liñgwo ; i-liñgwo Mū-vū
Year ... ..	Mu-vu ; mi-	Mu-vwo, Mu-ve. Mw-aka	...	...	...	...
Yesterday...	Ma-zau ?	N-gwołse. Ha-woŋi. N-galwoi	...	...	...	Ma-saw
Zebra ... ..	N-two	Nala (110a)	...	...	...	...
One ... ..	-mu. -mwe	-mwe. -mū. -muiñi	-mwoŋi (-mwoŋ')	...	...	-mwoŋi
Two ... ..	-bidi. -yaji, -wij' (109 b)	-adi, -yedi	-yati (-yat')	...	...	-yadi

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Three ... ..	-satu	·sato, ·satu	·tatu (-tat')	...	...	·tatu
Four ... ..	·nai	·nyī. (Nyīñu). ·ne, -a-ne (110 a)	·wana	...	...	·wana
Five ... ..	·tanu	·tano, ·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, <i>and also</i> ·kuni
Eleven ... ..	...	Di-kumi ni-mwe <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> a-yedi	Ma-ku' ma-yat'	...	...	Ma-kuni yali <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> 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. Ū- ·ei- ·ei <i>or</i> ·eyē	? ? ? ·ēi	? ? ? ·yena	...	A-ye. Ū- ·ku- (-gu-). -a-ēi

## ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

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. Hwōlo <i>or</i> Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114 a. Yoñgō
He, him, his	Yiye. U- -mu-, -imu- -ende	Endi. U- -mu- -endi <i>or</i> -indi	...	? ? ? -yeni	...	Mw-ene. U- ? -enji
We, us, our	Tutu, Ba-tutu. Tu- -itu- -e-tu, -e-tuta	Ecu. Tu- -etu- <i>or</i> -ñ-gani- -etu	...	? ? ? ? -etu	...	Esu. Tu- ? -etu
Ye, you, your	Nunu, Ba-nūnu. Nu- -inū- -enu, -enūna	Enu. Nu- <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> -aō	...	? ? ? ? -abō	...	Bene. Ba- ? -abō
All ... ..	-onsō, -ōsō	-ōsō. -e-jima	...	...	...	-ōsō
This, these	Ōwu, ōu, <i>and</i> 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; <i>Sc.</i> ) (Uu, ā; ōu, ei; edi, ama; iki <i>or</i> ici <i>or</i> eci, ei; ei, eji <i>or</i> ezi; eru <i>or</i> elu; etu; aka; ōu; eku?	...	...	...	...
That, those	Mu-n-ōwu, b-in-āba; mu-n-ōwu, i-n-eyi; di-ne-dī, m-in-ama; <i>Sc.</i> Mu-nu-w-aha <i>or</i> w-aha, bi-na-ba-ha <i>or</i> ba-ha; <i>Sc.</i> 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	-dī (u-dī, a-dī; u-dī, i-dī; <i>Sc.</i> ) Y-ō, y-ā; y-u, y-ei; y-edi, y-ama?; y-oci, y-ei; y-ei, y-ezi? y-ulu; <i>Sc.</i> -ā (mu-ā, ā; mu-ā, y-ā; di-ā, m-ā; ci-ā, y-ā; <i>Sc.</i> ) -nā (u-nā, a-nā; u-nā, i-nā; <i>Sc.</i> )	...	...	...	...

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Bad ... ..	-bi-ha	-impi. -i-pa, -i-pe. -tama	...	...	...	a-jinūga
Black ... ..	-fulu-la. -a buy-ele	-ujala. -iliya	Mu-ṣete	...	...	...
Female ... ..	Di-ṣina, -kaja, -kaza -kaci, -aci	-um-banda. -kaje	-m-band'	...	...	...
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-lula. -kisa	-sweṣa	...	...	...	...
Good ... ..	-leñgele. -ṣema	-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- <i>prefix</i> . Tu- <i>prefix</i>	Kani <i>or</i> Kanj'	...	...	...
Long, high, tall	-le-he	Pa-le-pa. -le-hi	...	...	...	...
Male ... ..	...	-kuñgi? -i-yala	D-iala, Jim-paña, 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 ... ..	l-hihi, Ihi-ha	-sui-pa, Mu-sui-pa. -ihi (110 a)	...	...	...	-ha-butā
Sick ... ..	-bela	-yeji (Mu-yeji). -kata	-a-gata	...	...	-kaṣi. -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 <i>or</i> Ku-ny-una	...	...	...	Ku-ema
Below, down	Ha-ṣa	Ku-iāda. Pa-ṣi. Hama-setse	...	...	...	...
Far ... ..	Ku-le-he	Pa-le-pa. -le-hi	...	...	...	Ku-a-le-ha

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Here ... ..	Ha	Kunō-ūkō. Bu. Pa-na-pa	Papa	...	...	Hōwō. Enyaha
In, inside ...	Munda. Mu.	Mu., Bu. Mumō. Mw-ine. Mu-iši-ni	...	...	...	...
Middle ...	-kaci, Ha-kaci	Pa-kasi	...	...	...	...
Near ... ..	Ha bū-ihia	Pa-sui-pa, Pa-swi-mpe	...	...	...	...
Outside ...	...	P-ōli, P-ōla. Ha-nze	...	...	...	...
Plenty, many	Ku-vula. Bē	Kasi. -vula. -vūdi. -sueja	...	...	...	...
There... ..	...	Kuna. Kwa paūyi. Kwawikwa	...	...	...	Hōwō. Enyō-hō. Kōkō
Where? ...	Ku-cha?	Ku-iō? Ku-i-sa-kō? -hi?	...	...	...	...
No! ... ..	Būtūhū! Ka!	Kañgana! Bwate! Na-li-ke! Ne-hi!	Ne!	...	...	Lō! Lō-hō!
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	Ka., Ci., K', Ka. -una.	Ki., Ka. Ki — kō. -pe ( <i>suffix</i> )	...	...	...	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 ...	.kōsōla	.kacula. .ketula	...	...	...	.batura
„ dance ...	.ja	.kina. .pañga-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 ( <i>arrive</i> ). .enda	.ya	...	...	.ya. .enda

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgō	113. Hōlō or Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114 a. Yoñgō
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Gu-
„ kill ... ..	-zuha, -zuha-ya	-tapa	...	...	...	-jia, Gu- -sia
„ know ... ..	-many-ika	-jika, -zika, -jjika, -iluka	...	...	...	-jia
„ laugh ... ..	-seka	-sepa, -seha	-seka	...	...	-zōla
„ leave off, cease	-leka (-reka)	-leka, -sia, -mwena	...	...	...	-ecela, -eca
„ love, want	-kata, -kama	-sōta, -keña	...	...	...	-zōla, -waha. (Kenda = noun)
„ see ... ..	-tala, -tara	-mōna	...	...	...	-mōna
„ sit, remain, abide	-ši-kata, -šala, -ikala	-kala, -sika-ma or -taka-ma	-sika-ma	...	...	-sigama
„ sleep ... ..	-lala, -zeka	-lela, -kame	-elela	...	...	-sega. (-ñgōna = snore). -tulu Gō- or Gu-tulō)
„ 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-, iyī, i); 5. **Di** (idi, di-); 6. **Ma** (ima, ma-); 7. **Ci** (ici, ci-); 8. **Bi**, **I** (ibi, bi-, i); 9. **On**, **N**, **Ñ**, **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, &amp;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**), **Ñ** (mu, u-, yu); 2. **A** (a); 3. **Mu** (mu-, u, yu, gō (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**), **Ñ**, **Ng**, **Ny**, —, **E**, **J**, **In** (**Im**) (i, u); 10. **Zi**, **Ji** or **Ši**, **Se** (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, &amp;c., IN UM-BANĠALA AND THE UPPER KWAŋĠO 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); (? 8 a. **Yi**); 9. **In**. (Im-), **N**, **N̄**, **Ng**, **Ny**, **Yi**. (?); 10. **Si**, **Zi**. (ši, zi); 11. **Lu**, **Lw**. (lu); 12. **Tu**. (tu); 13. **Ka**. (ka); 14. **Wu**, **Ww**, **U**, **W**. (u, wu)<sup>1</sup>; 15. **Ku**, **Gū**. (ku); 16. ? **Ha**. (ha, -hω).

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 Lw̄mami.

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 Lw̄vua; southwards it extends to the extreme Upper Zambezi, and between the Upper Zambezi and the Luṅga or Kabompw̄. It has an isolated colony to the south-east of Lake Mweru.

111. Western **Lunda** is probably spoken in the region west of the Lw̄vua river and east of the Upper Kwaṅṅw̄ in South-west Congoland.

112. **Sinji** and 112 a. **Minuṅṅw̄** are spoken in the region of the Upper Kwaṅṅw̄, 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 Kiw̄k̄w̄ and Lunda spheres.

113. **Hw̄w̄**, 113 a. **Tembw̄**, and 113 b. **Usuku** are spoken in the basin of the Upper Kwaṅṅw̄ 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. **Umbaṅṅala** and 114 a. **Yoṅṅw̄** are the languages of the region mainly west of the River Kwaṅṅw̄, and east of the Kwanza watershed, between about 10° South latitude on the south and the Luhanda-Luiyi rivers on the north.

<sup>1</sup> *This prefix in the form of U is (seemingly) used much in this group to indicate language. Thus, Um-baṅṅala, U-pindi, U-kwese, U-suku—the speech of the Im-baṅṅala, Ba-pindi, Ba-kwese, and A-suku.*

## GROUP BB

### THE UPPER KWANGŪ LANGUAGES (*continued*)

115. U-pindi<sup>1</sup> or Kwese (Ki-kwese, U-kwese)

115 a. Ba-samba

## GROUP CC

### THE KWANGŪ-KASAI LANGUAGES

116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)<sup>2</sup>

120. Buma or Bōma<sup>5</sup>

117. Northern Yaka (Ma-ŷaka)<sup>3</sup>

120 a. Ki-bōma or Ba-dima (Eastern Buma)

118. Ba-mbala<sup>4</sup>

120 b. Southern Buma

119. Huana (*or* Ba-huana)

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
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	Situ ...	Biri ...	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	Gwenya	...	...	Bañ-kiri	Mom-pfōrō
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Tumw-ena	...	...
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	...	...	Ku-ŵ; ma+	Yōkō; <i>pl.</i> mi-yōkō	...	Lu-ā. Kw-ōk'(120 a). Ku-ŵŵ (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-uñguŵ	...	...	Ŋgwiy'
Banana ...	...	Titipi. Ma-twaŷi	...	Ti-cipi. Mō-pindi	Ma-tipi. Moñ-kō	Ma-kō

<sup>1</sup> 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-bindi farther north, and east, along the course of the Kwilu-Kwēngŵ, 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.

<sup>2</sup> The Yaka or Ba-yaka of Torday; seemingly the true Yaka language.

<sup>3</sup> The Yaka of Héli Chatelain.

<sup>4</sup> This is the 'Southern' Ba-mbala of Emil Torday. He states that the northern dialect is mixed with Ba-yanzi and Ba-huana.

<sup>5</sup> 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-mbunŵ). The greater part of Koelle's 'Ba-buma' is more properly classified as Ki-mbunŵ (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-imbala	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	...	Mw-lōki	...	Mw-lōki	Wu-lua	Mw-luw (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-jubugw (120 b)
Dream ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-jūr'
Drum ... ..	...	...	N-ōmō	Gōmō	Gōmō	Gom, N-gōma
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-ḍūi. Bu-su (120 b)
Fat ... ..	...	Ma-ji	Ma-le	Ma-ji	Mō-lil'	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-lemō; mi-	Mu-liemu; mi-	Dembe	Mō-lim'; mi-	Zala (120 a). Mi-yō
Fire ... ..	...	Baw	...	Baw	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-il'. Lu-lu. Yi-tame; bi- (120 b)
Forest ... ..	...	Mu-ṣitu	...	Mi-siti	Mō-ṣut'	Jia. Mō-ṣut; me- F f

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Fowl ... ..	...	Kok'	N-suiu, N-suyu	Kok'. Susu	...	Gwa (120 a). N-koŋw. N-juša (120 b) Ma-kwam ( <i>pl.</i> ). Goŋw (120 b) N-jim' ; ban-jim. Mu-fu (120 a)
Frog, toad...	...	Ki-ula	...	Kotw	Kotw	...
Ghost... ..	...	Dwsi	N-kila	Ma-fakulu ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...
Girl ... ..	...	Peni	...	...	...	...
Goat ... ..	...	Kombw	...	Kombw	Kom'. Tab'	Taba, N-taba
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ōw wa n-tawa (120 b)
„ (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	...	...	N-zami	Zambi	...	N-jim'. N-zambi
Grandparent	...	Kake	...	Kake	Kake	N-kaya. Naŋga ♀ (120 b)
Grass ... ..	...	Mw-aŋgʷ?	...	Bamba	...	A-kā. M-iširi
Ground ... ..	...	...	N-ši	Totw	M-an'	M-an'
Ground-nut	...	Guba	...	N-zuku	N-zu	N-ta, N-tere. N-dju (120 b)
Guinea-fowl	...	Kaŋga	...	Kaŋga; a+	N-kā	N-kā
Gun ... ..	...	...	Bu-ta	...	...	Bw-ta
Hair ... ..	...	Gokwsi. Mi-ka ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-fu	Dupu. Ma-ka	(Mi-ka = <i>body</i> , <i>hair</i> )	N-šiw. M-fu ( <i>pl.</i> ). Le-fw (120 b)
Hand ... ..	...	Mu-kuri. Banza	Ku-w	Kokw. Pape kokw	Ki-kes' ; bi-keš'	I-ki khēwa. N-zala. Ťe-kai
Head ... ..	...	Mu-twe	Mu-cwe	Mu-tu	Mu-tciu	Mu-tywe. Mu-tu
Heart ... ..	...	Būndu	Mu-kow	Mu-tyima	Mi-la (?)	Mw-kwal'. Mu-kowu
Heel ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ki-kili
Hide ... ..	...	...	l-bana	...	...	Ka-ban
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I-kuli
Hippopotamus	...	Gufu	...	Gufu	N-gub'	Gub'. N-tobe
Hoe ... ..	...	Tseŋga	...	Demw	Tim	Tem
Honey ... ..	...	...	...	Bū-iki	...	N-uyi. Ma-le. Bu-oye (120 b)
Horn ... ..	...	Ki-boŋgwe	...	Lu-boŋgʷ	Li-boŋg'	Kabūa. Li-sige
House... ..	...	N-zw	N-zw. l-kw	N-zw	N-zw	N-zw, N-dzw
Hunger ... ..	...	N-zala	...	Pai	N-dzala	Zal', N-zala
Husband ... ..	...	...	Mu-lume	...	Mw-lum'	Mw-lume
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-duyuru
Iron ... ..	...	Don'	...	Dondw	N-don'	Mwa mum-firi

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> Bōma 120 a. Ki-bōma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Island ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ki-seye
Ivory ...	...	...	...	...	...	Mi-ē, M-fū
Knee ...	...	...	Li-buō; ma-	...	...	I-bōa, I-bō, Buō; ma+. Le-buō; <i>pl.</i> a- (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	I-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	Ŋ-gō	Koi	Ŋ-gō	Ŋ-gō, Ŋ-guē
Lion ...	...	...	Ŋ-kūē	Tambō	...	...
Lips ...	...	...	I-bōlē; bi-	...	Pi-kop' ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ki-lil', Gi-lili
Magic ...	...	Mu-kisi, Ki-kuṅga. Hempa	Bu-ti	Kisi. Ki-luba. Dōki	Ŋ-kit'. Wu-lua	Bō-ti, Mu-ti. Ŋ-gili
Maize ...	...	Ma-sis'	...	Ma-sa	Ma-siṣ'	Ma-sa
Man ...	Mu-tu; a-tu	Mu-tu; ba-tu	Mu-ru; ba-ru	Mu-tu; ba-tu	Mu-t'; ba-t'. 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-ṣun'. Biri	N-tse. N-turu
Medicine ...	...	...	Bu-ti	...	...	Mu-ti
Milk ...	...	Ma-yene	...	Ma-ri	Ma-bil'	Ma-biele
Monkey ...	...	Kima	...	Kima	Kima	Ŋ-kima
Moon ...	...	Gondō	N-sūyi	Gonde	Gond'	Guon. N-dinduyō. Ŋ-gondō (120 b)
Mother ...	...	Mama	Mame	Mei	Mma	Ma. Nnā
Mountain ...	...	M-oṅga	Ŋ-kiō	Mō-sele	Mō-ṣwel'	Mō-kumu
Mouth ...	...	Ka-nu	Mu-nwa	Ka-nu	Mo-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	Tsiṅgō	Mu-r'. Ŋ-kiṅgō (120 b)

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Night ... ..	...	Pipa	M-phihi	Ō-fuku	Pipi	Bō-cō. A-šwēšū. Piwi
Nose ... ..	...	Bombō	Li-yulu	Mō-zulu	M-bum'	Bvu. l-dzulu
Oil palm ... ..	...	Gazi	...	M-ba	M-ba	Mō-ba ; a-ba (120 b)
Ox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Gūom
Paddle ... ..	...	...	N-kabō	...	...	N-kā
Palm wine, beer	...	Ma-kana. Pusa	...	Ma-kana	Ma-l'	M-ān. Ma-lafu
Parrot ... ..	...	Kusu. M-boŋgi	...	Kusu	Mō-nyari	Kūi. N-kusu
Penis ... ..	...	Di-kata (?)	...	In-zai	M-bia	l-kā. M-pulu
Pig ... ..	...	Gulu	...	Gulu. Sumbu	N-gul'	Gwal <i>or</i> N-gul'. N-gombile
Pigeon ... ..	...	Y-embī	...	Y-embe	N-kuk	Mō-šiom
Place ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rain ... ..	...	Vula	...	M-vula	Vula	Vula. N-gawa. M-bula (120 b)
Rat ... ..	...	Puk'	...	Puku. Sinje	M-puk'	Puh'. M-puyu
River ... ..	Lu-iyi	Mō-keri	N-zale	Mō-kele	Kwak'	Ki-kiv'
Road ... ..	...	Jila	...	Bōka	N-zil'	Bōha
Salt ... ..	...	Mō-ŋgwa. Mō-kindu	...	...	...	Mō-ŋgūa
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mom-pfula
Sheep ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Beŋgel
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ... ..	...	Ki-paŋga	l-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	l-ŋgie, U-ŋgē
Slave ... ..	...	Mō-hika	Uñ-kele ; bañ-kele	Mw-ika	Mu-ntu ku-sum'	M-iya
Sleep ... ..	...	Ki-lu	Tō-lō	Tu-lu	Tol	Tō-al. l-lela-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. Yūo ; ma+

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Spirit, soul	...	Doši	N-kila	...	Būn'	...
Star ... ..	...	Mō-nyen'	...	Mi-etō ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-bir'	Ma-šioṑ ( <i>pl.</i> ), Mw-ere (120 b)
Stick ... ..	...	...	...	...	Wō-le?	Mi-ti ( <i>pl.</i> )
Stone ... ..	...	Di-many'; ma-manyā	...	...	E-yiri	N-kun
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun ... ..	...	Taṅṅō	Mu-tale	Mw-anō	Taṅṅ'	Bil. ... I-tere. N-taṅgu (120 b) Mō-kila
Tail (of an animal)	...	Mu-kila	...	...	...	I-šia
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mam-pul'. Ma-kara
Testicles ...	...	Tsumu	...	Ma-kata	...	Fuba. Mū-i
Thief ... ..	...	Mū-ifi	...	Mw-ima	Ku-vibi	N-silu. Ki-belō (120 b)
Thigh ... ..	...	Mō-kōba	I-belu; bi-belu	...	Sanduk	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 (120 b)
Well ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	...	...	...	...	Moñ-gandun ( <i>old</i> ). Mon-diel' ( <i>modern</i> )



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Fifty ...	...	...	Ma-kum' a-tanu	...	...	Mu-tanō. (Siamō, Mō-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	Ŋ-khama	Kama	Kam'	Ŋ-kama
Thousand ...	...	Funda. (Tsuku = 10,000)	...	Funda	M-pfun'	Mu-kum (120a)
I, me, my ...	A-mi. Ŋgu.	Mene	Me. ? -a-me	A-mi	Min	Mie. Mō-na. Ma. -me
Thou, thee, thy	A-ye. U. -ku. -iye	Gei	We. ? ? -awe	Ei	N-je, Ŋ-gē	N-juō. Zō. U. ? -aku
He, him, his	Mw-ene. U. -enji	Ya-ndi	Nde. ? -a-nde	Ya-ndi	Ya-n	Nde, Ya. Mu-?
We, us, our	Eṣu. Tu. -etu	Be-tu	Bi-u. ? -abi-u	Be-tu	Be-t'?	Bi-iu
Ye, you, your	Enu. Nu. -enu	Be-n'	Be-bō. ? -a-be	Be-nu	Be-n <i>or</i> Bi-n'	Be-na
They, them, their	Bene. Ba. -abō	Baō	Bō, Ba-bō. ? -a-bō	Ba-ō	?	Be-bā. l-ene. Ba-?
All ... ..	...	ωsō	...	-akima	W-añgin'?	Banza?
This, these	...	...	...	Yei	...	N-de-se, Le?
That, those	...	...	...	...	...	-na?, -ne?
Bad ... ..	...	...	...	-kabu	Ge-ṣ'	-bi
Black ... ..	...	...	-fibi	Ku-bumbula	Ku-hit. Pipili	-be. Ū-letūū. M-piri. -pini (120 b)
Female ... ..	...	-kentu	-kalu	...	...	Mō-kar'
Fierce, sharp	...	-kabu	-kale	-kabu. -ganyi	Put'	Gwal

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Good ... ..	...	-pim'	...	-pimbō. -ω-ketyi	M-pim'	-bōlō. -vuve. Bue
Great ... ..	...	-wom-bata	...	-nene	-nene	-ω-nen', -nene
Little ... ..	...	-a-kunda. -cici. -leki	...	-mw-azi. mw-azi. Ki-jigi-jigi	-siri. A-cici. -sut'	-ke, -kie -kিয়ে -tele
Long, high, tall	...	-la-ha	...	-in-da	-le	-tele
Male ... ..	...	-kakala	...	Ba-kala. Yala. Mω-lume	-lūm'	Mω-jil', -jiru
Old ... ..	...	-nuta	...	-nunū Bu-takuna	-kutu	-niel. -kukuma. -nunū, -nuna. -kōbō -kam'; -lebile
Red ... ..	...	Ku-babala	-biē	Ku-balabala	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	-sut' ?	...
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-sin'	...	Na ma-ci-n'	N-ci-n'	Ki-ōsi
Far ... ..	...	Ki-an'	...	Ku-tari	Kōl	Ke-nān'
Here ... ..	...	Haa	...	Ha	Aha	Pē. Pipa
In, inside ...	...	...	...	...	...	Onse ?
Middle ... ..	...	Ka-teta gana	...	Katikati	Kete-nji	...
Near ... ..	...	...	...	Heihe	...	...
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 (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	...	...	...	...	Lō ; le, li, la (prefixed or affixed)

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To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	...	-bula	-bera	-bula	-bana	-betō, -beti
„ buy, sell	...	...	-suma, -tewa	...	-sum'	-suma
„ come ...	...	-yaka	...	-za-kō	-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. ( <i>pire pret.</i> )
„ go... ..	...	-enda	-ye	-enda	-cwe. -nda	-laya. -keye
„ kill ...	...	-honda	...	-jia	-pfa	-ja. -baya
„ know ...	...	-ntsai	...	...	-yaba	-jib, -ziba
„ laugh ...	...	-šika	-seba	-sea	-šia	-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-ĪAKA)

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-, Bō-; 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. Bō-, Bu-; 15. Ku-; 16. Ha-; 17. missing. Traces of a -ni locative suffix.

## PREFIXES IN HUANA

Class 1. **M**ω, **Mu**; 2. **Ba**; 3. **M**ω, **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. **B**ω, **Bū**; 15. **Ku**; 16. **Ha**; 17. missing. Traces of a **-ni** locative suffix.

## PREFIXES IN BUMA, &amp;c.

Class 1. **M**ω, **Mu**; 2. **Ba**, **A**; 3. **M**ω, **Mu**, **Ω**; 4. **Me**, **Mi**, **E**; 5. **I**, **Le**, —; 6. **Ma**, **A**; 7. **Ki**, **Gi**; 8. **Bi**, **Be**; 9. —, **N̄**, **N**; 10. same as 9; 11. —, **Li**; 12. **T**ω, **Tsu**; 13. **Ka**?; 14. **B**ω, **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-yanzi<sup>1</sup>

## GROUP DD

### THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND (LUANGE-LŌMAMI) LANGUAGES

122. Pende<sup>2</sup>    122 a. Ba-bunda

123. Tu-koŋgŵ<sup>3</sup>

124. Silele or Ō-soŋge<sup>4</sup>    124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ  
(Wa-ŋgoŋgŵ)    124 b. Ba-ŋgendi

125. Bu-soŋgŵ<sup>5</sup> or 'Ba-kuba'

125 a. Northern Bambala

126. Lumbila (*the ancient Bu-soŋgŵ language*)

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgŵ	124. Silele or Ō-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋgŵ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-ambala	126. Lu-umbila or <i>ancient</i> Bu-soŋgŵ
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-sosŵni ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ŋ-šenela. Mi-sosŵni	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	Kŵ-ā	Ma-gŵ ( <i>pl.</i> )	L-ŵ; me- Punja	L-ŵ; mi-ŵ	L-ŵŵ; <i>pl.</i> mi-ŵ	...
Arrow ... ..	A-toru	Mu-fula; mi-	...	Wunja. Funji (124 b)	Le-bŵbŵ. Bunji, Funji, Tu-di, Wunja	Pekŵŵ
Axe ... ..	...	Ki-paŋgu	I-keŋge	Ŋ-gema; i +. Lu-keŋgu (124 a, b)	Yiku. Ŋ-gema. Lu-keŋgu	Ephani
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	Gö	Kundu	Biş' ...	Biş' ...	Ō-koŋgŵ	Buna ...
Banana ... ..	N-doru	Kondŵ	Ma-kō' ( <i>pl.</i> ) Koŋgŵ	I-kondŵ; ma-	Diŋ-kondŵ. I-kŵŵ	...

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The Ba-koŋgŵ of some writers. No connexion, however, with the celebrated Ba-koŋgŵ west of Stanley Pool.

<sup>4</sup> Akin to Silele or Ō-soŋge are the dialects of the Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ or Wa-ŋgoŋgŵ, and of the Ba-ŋgendi.

<sup>5</sup> Their full title seems to be Başi-bu-soŋgŵ. They are sometimes called 'Ba-kuba' by their southern and western neighbours. Northern Ba-ambala is classed by Mr. Torday as a Bu-soŋgŵ dialect. It really seems to be a compromise between Bu-soŋgŵ and Silele (125 and 124), with a few words of 126 (Lu-umbila).

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
Beard... ..	Ke-lec'	Mu-evu	Tenu	Delu	Delu. N-dele	...
Bee ... ..	Ganuta	Ny-igi	Cūe	J-ui, 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 ... ..	Mɔ-kwa	Ki-fwa	Ŋ-guri	Mu-eke. Mo-ika (124 a). Kule (124 b)	I-kodi. Ba-nyoŋgɔ	...
Borassus palm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow ... ..	...	U-ta	U-ta	Bu-ta ; ma-ta	U-ta, Bu-ta	Phanuŋgu
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	On-vwa	B-oŋgɔ	B-oŋgɔ	Y-eba- li-kambu. B-oŋgɔ	...
Breast (man's)	Ki-tul'	Tulɔ	Tur'	T-oŋge (124 b). Kɔkɔ. Tulu (124 a)	Tulu. Tɔlɔ	Kɔkɔ
Breast (woman's)	Ma-bie	...	...	...	...	...
Brother ...	I-ya	Paŋgi	Mɔ-kembi	Paŋgi	Paŋgi. M-ɔna mei	Bu-toŋga
Buffalo ...	...	Pakasa	Ny-ate	Ny-ati	Dina. Ny-ati	Gombe
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	A-tak	Ma-takɔ	Ma-sɔkɔ	Ma-sɔkɔ	Ba-sɔkɔ, Ma-sɔkɔ	Ma-sɔkɔ
Canoe ... ..	...	W-atɔ	Bu-atɔ	Bu-atu	W-atu. Bu-atɔ	Phula
Cat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief, king	M-fum. Bul'	Fumu	Kumu	Ŋ-kumu. Phumu (124 a)	Pak' Kumu, Ŋ-kumu.	Fumɔ lɔ banji
Child ... ..	Mɔ-an'. Mv-ina. N-pɔ	M-ɔna	Mɔ-ana	Mɔ-ana	Ū-ana. Mw-ana	I-ledi
Cloth ... ..	M-pwi	Mɔ-lele	I-pe	Mon-dele. Bala. Ba-diŋga	Bu-ɕia. M-bala	...
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	Bɔ-any'	M-piɔ	...
Country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	...	C-ati	...
Crocodile ...	...	Gandu	Kwente <i>or</i> Kwete	Konde	Konde. Ŋ-kɔnɔ	Lu-mbumba
Day, daylight	Elū	Suku	Bu-tu ; ma-tu	Lu-ɕulu. Mɔ-tu (124 b)	ɕu. Bu-tu	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-kōngŵ	124. Silele <i>or</i> Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgōngŵ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋgŵ <i>or</i> 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila <i>or</i> <i>ancient</i> Bu-soŋgŵ
Devil, evil spirit	Ki-edya	Gaŋga	Ma-rok'	Bŵ-lŵki	Ū-lŵki. Nŵke	In-ſiŋga
Doctor (medicine man)	...	...	...	Gombŵ	Gombŵ	...
Dog ... ..	M-bwa	Im-bwa	Pŵa	M-bwa. Bŵa-suŋgu (124 b)	M-bwa	Bondŵ
Door, doorway	Kŵ-jub	I-ſidikŵ	I-kwik'	E-kum. E-kok (124 b)	Lu-kuki. I-kŵke	N-tumbi
Dream ... ..	...	Tu-lŵ	I-lŵ	To-ŋgi. Moto-ŋgya (124 a)	I-lŵ To-ŋgi	...
Drum ... ..	Gom	Gŵma	Kom	Gŵma	Gŵmŵ. N-gŵma	Kama buta
Ear ... ..	Cue; ma-cue	Ku-ci	I-tŵ	Tui; ma-tui	I-tūni. I-tŵ	Lŵkŵ
Egg ... ..	E-kye	D-i; me-i	Di-kiri; ma-kiri	I-kili; ma-	Ū-lŵ. Ma-kele ( <i>pl.</i> )	...
Elephant ...	N-zŵ	Dyamba	Djok	Jŵkŵ	Jŵkŵ, N-jŵkŵ	Kamba. Bŵkŵla
Excrement	E-tib	Tu-si	Te-pi	Tŵ-bi. Te-b (124 b)	Tum-bi. Te-pi	Ma-bei ( <i>pl.</i> )
Eye ... ..	D-iy'; <i>pl.</i> m-iſ-	M-esŵ ( <i>pl.</i> )	D-iſ'	D-iſi; m-iſi. D-iſŵ; m-iſŵ (124 a). D-iſŵ; m-iſŵ (124 b)	D-iſu. D-iſi	Lu-mŵnyi
Face, forehead	Bŵ-sū	Pala	Bu-su	Bu-ſu	E-loŋgi. I-tama. Lu-maŋga	I-meka
Fat, oil ...	M-ē	Ma-ji	ſadi	M-uta	Ba-ūta. N-ſedi	Mŵ-api
Father ... ..	A-tar	Tata	I-ſŵ	Tata	Apa-ŋgu. Tata	I-ſŵ
Fear ... ..	B-om'	W-ŵma	Mu-tete	B-ŵmŵ	Ūma. Ci-nidi	W-alŵtŵ
Finger ... ..	Ki-kanje	Mū-inŵ	Neme	Mŵ-lembŵ. Nembŵ (124 b)	Pita. Neme	ſoŋgŵ
Fire ... ..	M-buri	Cūa	Tia	Ka-teya. Tu. Iŵ (124 a). Ti (124 b)	Iya. Ka-tiya. Iŵ. Ti	E-yŵ
Fish ... ..	N-cu	I-ſūi	Sūi	ſwi	In-ſi. 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-ſitu	Bŵ-any'	Bŵ-any'	Ū-litu. Bŵ-anyi. Bŵ-any'	Lu-kondŵ
Fowl ... ..	...	Suswa	Kŵkŵ	N-kŵkŵ; iŋ-kŵkŵ	Kŵkŵ, N-kŵkŵ	Gwana <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the root in Ki-bŵma 120 a.

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgɔ	124. Silele or Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋgɔ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-ŋoŋgɔ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-ŋoŋgɔ
Frog, toad	Koy'	...	...	Yule	Ū-woŋye	...
Ghost ... ..	Mɔ-kuł'	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. N-gu	Tu-nanda ( <i>pl.</i> ), Cɔ	Seme. Soŋgɔ
Guinea-fowl	N-kā	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	Kaŋgala. Gala	Li-kaŋgala. N-kaŋga	Bo-intɔmɔ
Gun ... ..	...	U-ta-putu	N-kiŋgɔma	Bu-ta	Kiŋ-gɔma	...
Hair ... ..	Mi-ka. Mɔ-kambun. Mi-kun	Saŋga	Punyu	Phū	Di-ū. W-ɔa	Benye
Hand ... ..	Ki-kanje	Ma-gw ( <i>pl.</i> )	Bi-arr'	I-kaši, I-kaši	Pita. I-kaši	...
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 ... ..	...	Saši a kulu	I-tinti	E-tindi, E-cinji	I-cici. Ki-ŋge bi-kulu	...
Hide ... ..	Ke-ban	Ki-lema	Pɔkɔ	Huku. Bi-ŋelɔ ( <i>pl.</i> )	I-kufu. Wɔkɔ	Kɔpɔ
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-gub'	Guvu	N-gubu	Gibɔ	Giɔ. N-gupu	I-phalk'
Hoe ... ..	Ni-gurr <sup>1</sup>	Temɔ	I-ŋu	I-ŋu; m-aŋu	I-ŋu	...
Honey ... ..	...	W-uki	B-ūi	B-oya	Bɔ-we. B-oi	...
Horn ... ..	...	Piŋga	Mu-ŋeme	I-siki	Seke. Mi-ŋeme ( <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-seɔ	...
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

<sup>1</sup> Compare the word in M-bamba (182): O-djuru; *pl.* e-djuru.

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgŵ	124. Silele or Ū-songe 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋgŵ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-songŵ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-songŵ
Knee ... ..	Boñ	B-oŋgŵ	I-moŋgŵ	I-bwaŋgu	D-ive, Ny-uŋgudi	...
Knife ... ..	Biei	Peokŵ	I-kura	Beli. Bambu. Kala. E-londŵ. I-salŵ. Mi-cala	I-kula. I-londŵ	Bondŵ
Lake ... ..	Ū-sir'	...	...	...	...	...
Leg ... ..	K-ūn' or K-ūl'	Kulu ...	Mu-kuru	Lu-kulu; ñ-kulu. Mu-kulu; mi-	Lu-kulu	I-londŵ
Leopard ... ..	Ŋ-gŵ	Kŵlŵama	Koi	Koy'	Koi	Phama
Lion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ... ..	Ka-tia ne m-ūn. Ma-kwa ( <i>pl.</i> )	I-vuŋgu	I-tŵmi	Mu-nya. Yi-mba mu-nya	Ū-lŵmŵ. Tŵmi	I-luma
Magic ... ..	Ŋ-kerr'	Gaŋga	Nok'	...	Ū-kaŋga. Nŵke	...
Maize ... ..	A-sā	Ma-sa	Ma-yoŋgŵ	Mi-ebele. Mam-pundi	Ba-ŋgi. Mom-bŵnŵ	Ma-yoŋga
Man ... ..	Mu-r'; ba-r'	Mu-tu	Mu-tu	Mu-tŵ; ba-tŵ. Mu-ntu; ba-ntu (124 a)	U-ntu; ba-ntu. Mu-tŵ	Mi
Man, vir. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat ... ..	Mŵ-nun, N-cit'	Saba	Sutu	Nu-ŋgu 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'	Beŵ	Gon'	Ŋ-gonŵ. Gondŵ	Gondŵ. Ŋ-gonŵ	Mŵ- <i>phele</i>
Mother ... ..	Mŵa	Mama	Mei	Nyŵ. Yaya	Ama-ŋgŵ. Nyŵ	Yei
Mountain ... ..	M-oñ	Mu-lundu	Ŋ-kwenzi	Gundu. E-limb'	Ū-kunji. Ŋ-kunje	...
Mouth ... ..	M-ūn	Ka-nu	Num	Juyi. Mu-nya	Ūnyi-nyŵa. Mu-nya	...
Nail (of finger or toe) ... ..	...	Bondŵ	Yar'	Cala. Yala	Lu-kala. Yala	...
Name ... ..	J-in'; maj-in'	J-ina	Kombŵ, Lu-kombŵ	D-ina	D-ina, D-ini	Le-kŵmŵ
Navel ... ..	Ū-kum	...	...	M-omba	Ū-tŵtŵ	...
Neck, throat	Ke-bŵ. Me-kol	Siŋgŵ	I-korŵ	E-kŵlŵlŵ	Kiŋgŵ. M-oya	Kiŋga
Night ... ..	Le-pim. E-pip	Mu-fŵaci	Bu-tu	Piŵ. Pimpa	Li-kŵlŵ. Bu-tu	...
Nose ... ..	M-bom	Ki-sulu	Mi-ru	M-ulu; m-ūlū, ny-ulu	Ū-lu. M-ūlū; mi-ulu	M-ŵlŵ
Oil palm ... ..	M-ba	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ŋumbi	...
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	...

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Penis ... ..	M-bia	I-nza	N-sun'	I-kutu	I-kutu; ba- I-koŋgɔ (125 a)	I-kena
Pig ... ..	Ŋ-gul	Gulu	Guru. Sumpu ( <i>wild</i> )	Sumbu	U-huka. Sumbu	Ma-bimbi ( <i>pl.</i> )
Pigeon ... ..	Ŋ-kuka. Ŋ-kuru. N-di	...	...	Im-biŋgi	Ku-limba	...
Place ... ..	...	...	...	...	B-oŋgɔ	...
Rain ... ..	M-bul'	Vula	Pura	Bula	Bula	Kombi
Rat ... ..	M-pū	Di-lemā	Puk'	Phū	Puku. Pw' C-ali. Ma-ʃ'	Tōbi Goŋgɔla
River ... ..	M-ɔ-kil. N-cen'. Ŋ-kwak	M-ea	Ma-sa. Dzari	Jali	C-ali. Ma-ʃ'	Goŋgɔla
Road ... ..	N-jil	Jila	Pokɔ	Boka	Boka, Bokɔ	Nitɔ
Salt ... ..	M-ɔ-se. M-ŋ	...	N-ʃei. Gere	...	...	...
Shame ... ..	N-cuen	...	...	B-ɔ-ʃonyi	ʃonyi, B-ɔ-ʃonyi	...
Sheep ... ..	...	M-ɔ-koŋgɔ	Meme	Phaŋga	Beŋgela. Paŋga	B-ɔ-koŋgɔ
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	Guba	Gaw. Guba	...
Shoulder ... ..	Piak	...	...	...	...	...
Sister ... ..	M-ɔ-kar-am	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	Manu	Phaŋgi
Skin ... ..	Kapɔ	...	...	Huku	Loba. I-yobe	I-koŋgɔ
Sky ... ..	Dū.	Gɔsa	Duk	Dikɔ. Yulu	Diku, Dika	Noŋgɔ
Slave ... ..	Bu-rendi	M-ɔ-hika	Ŋ-gɔwɔ	Ŋ-gete; ba+. M-ɔya (124 a). M-ɔete (124 b)	Buya. Ŋ-gete	Pumbi
Sleep ... ..	O-lel	Tulɔ	N-cwenzi	Mu-loŋgya. Tol	I-ɔ. I-toi	...
Smoke ... ..	M-ɔ-ji	Mu-ʃi	Mi-niŋga	Mi-nyiŋga	Ū-liŋga. Nyŋga	...
Snake ... ..	Tiey'	Ny-ɔga	N-ɔ	Jɔ	N-sa. N-ca	...
Son, boy ... ..	Tabale	M-ɔna yala	Nuŋga	Mw-ana nyitu	W-ana, Mw-ana	Nuŋga
Song ... ..	N-dim	Yimba	N-cim	...	Lu-imbɔ. Le-ba	Cema
Spear ... ..	...	Mu-lumbu	I-kuŋga	I-kuŋga	Ba-koŋga ( <i>pl.</i> ). Li-kuŋgu	M-ɔphala
Spirit, soul	E-lendoi. M-ɔ-kul	...	Mu-suŋgu	...	...	...
Star ... ..	Mi-biel ( <i>pl.</i> )	Temɔ	Mi-ele, Mi-ete ( <i>pls.</i> )	M-ɔ-edi	Totɔ. M-ɔ-ele	Cumba
Stick ... ..	...	Mu-ci	Ti	Mu-ti. N-ti	U-ti. Paŋga	Mi-te (? <i>pl.</i> )
Stone ... ..	Ma-tarr' ( <i>pl.</i> )	U-hwa	Bokɔ	I-manyā	Bokɔ	I-many'
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun ... ..	Toŋ	Kumbi	I-taŋgwa	M-ɔ-ani. Mu-ny'	Wina. Mu-anyā. W-ela	Phila

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋw	124. Silele or Ū-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
Tail ... ..	...	...	...	Mw-enŋe, Mw-eŋ'	...	...
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-woŋonyi	Bi-soni ( <i>pl.</i> ), Bi-wojodi (125 a)	Ma-ŋwoŋw ( <i>pl.</i> )
Testicles ... ..	...	Ma-kutu	Ma-yutu	Ma-kutu	Ba-woŋmi. Ma-kuta	Soŋw
Thief ... ..	Kub	Zaŋgi	Mū-imbu	Bu-imbu	W-imbw. Mu-ima (125 a)	...
Thigh... ..	Ū-cier'	Kan-deŋgoŋwi	Soŋi mo-ti	I-luŋgu. I-kundu	Ba-kundu ( <i>pl.</i> ), I-kūnū (125 a)	...
Thing... ..	...	...	...	I-kiti, I-kete; bi-kete. Bu-di; ma-di	I-kiti, I-kete; bi-	...
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ..	E-kia	Ma-kaya	Ma-kaya	Ma-kaya	M-poŋga. Ma-kaya	Neŋga
To-day ... ..	I-bū, Būbū	...	Ka-ŋkaina	A-lulu. Ma-pele (124 b)	U-ndu kwani. Lwōw	Lōkw
Toe ... ..	...	...	Neme. Tem	Mu-lembw	D-ina. Neme	...
To-morrow Tongue ... ..	Wuwu Li-lim	...	...	Mw-eŋa I-nimi, I-nem	Am-penŋu Lu-limi. I-neme	...
Tooth... ..	Ji; <i>pl.</i> ma-j'	...	M-in ( <i>pl.</i> )	D-inu; m-inu or m-inw	Ba-inw ( <i>pl.</i> ), D-inu; m-inu	Mi-aŋga ( <i>pl.?</i> )
Town, village	Bwa	...	...	Bwōle; ma-le. Bula	Ula, Bula, Bwōle	Banji
Tree ... ..	On-ti or Mw-ti; <i>pl.</i> mi-ti	...	Ti	Mu-soŋw; mi-	Bi-ti ( <i>pl.</i> ), N-ti (125 a)	Mw-kondw
Twins ... ..	...	...	Ma-yes'	Ma-yeŋa	Basa. Ba-yeŋe	Man-cari. Nyonyi
Urine ... ..	...	...	Ma-yw	Me-nye	Ba-inyi. B-ula	Mw-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	Mw-twōke, N-twōke	Ū-suŋgu. C-ōke	C-ōke
Wife ... ..	...	...	Gari	Mw-side. I-si (124 b)	Ū-liemi. Mama ŋeme	Mama-ŋeme
Wind, air ... ..	Pele. N-fun	...	...	Mw-phephe. Pep (124 b). Fuŋga	Pelele. Mū-nū	Mu-ŋgu
Witch ... ..	Kedye	...	...	Bw-lōki	Ū-lōki. Nōki	Jiŋga
Witchcraft Woman ... ..	Ŋ-kerr' Mw-kan	...	Ŋ-gata	Ŋ-gate; b-ate	Ū-lintu. Ŋ-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. Bɔ-any'	Ŋ-gama
Yam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ...	...	...	Puru	Mu-tia; mi-tia. Mi-tyi	Bula. N-ci	...
Yesterday	Lūe	...	...	Mɔ-ɛša	Bam-penšu	...
Zebra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One ...	M-bei	Ŋ-gɔʃ	Mɔci, Mɔʃi (Lu-mɔci)	Mɔ, Mɔsi, 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-inei	.nei	.nei
Five ...	A-tien	...	-i-tanɔ	.tanu. Ni-tan' (124 b)	.tanɔ, .ntan'	.ntan
Six ...	Kɔ-wob <i>or</i> Kɔwob	...	I-samon	Semele. I-sambanu. I-šambanu	Ba-samalu. N-sambanu	N-sambanu
Seven ...	Tsamwan	...	I-sambodi	Samale. I-sambodi. I-šambof'	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-seŋge, I-saŋgi. I-yumi (124 b)	D-yum	Yūny'. I-seŋge
Eleven ...	...	Kumi di ŋ-gɔʃ	I-saŋgi kete mɔʃi	I-seŋge-mɔ. I-saŋgi la- mɔsi. I-sa-la-mɔʃ'	Siŋgele. I-saŋgi la mɔsi. 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 sat'
Forty ...	...	...	...	Ma-ša ma-nei. Ma-sa ma-inei	Ba-seŋgi ba-nei. Ma-sā ma-inei	...

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
Fifty ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-sa ma-tanu	Ba-seŋgi ba-tanu. Ma-sā matanu	...
Hundred ...	N-kam	Kama	Kama	N-kama	Kama (ki-mōkw = one)	...
Thousand ...	...	Kulagaŋi	l-bōke	Lu-ai	Ka-nūnū	...
I, me, my ...	Men. Me-, Ma-	Eme	Minyi. Na-	Mini, Mimi. Mi-, Nda-, Na-, La-, Nu- -n- -a-mi, -al-em	A-mi, Le-mi. Mimi. Mi- Mi- ? -la-mi, -k-emi	Mimi
Thou, thee, thy	N-je, N-ge	Eye	We-ne. Na-	We. We-ne. U-, Na- -ku- -va. -a-ω, -ela-ω	We, I-ywe, We-ne, U-we, We-nde. U- -ela-ω, -ya-ω, -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	I-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- -ba- -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-koŋgwo	124. Silele or Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgwo 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋgwo or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-soŋgwo
Fierce, sharp, bitter	M-purr. Bul	...	...	Bi-tumba, -tumba	-o-foka	...
Good ... ..	Loñ-korwo, Loñ-kobwo. Bw-bwa. Kw-boñ	-a boŋga	N-seke. Mi-swo	Mu-seka, Mu-sika. Pim	-o-wo, Mu-seka. Pim	Bu-seke. Pim
Great ... ..	-nin, -o-nen	Ū-kwama	-nen'	-gwo. -nene	-o-nene. -gwo	Ba-wowo
Little ... ..	-ciceri. -cidi	-kabi	-kanywo	-keke	-cinci. -keke	I-leŋge
Long, high	-bo-al'	...	...	-tadi, -tal'	U-tali	...
Male ... ..	B-āl	-yala	-nuŋga	-nuŋgu. Mw-litwo. -dit'	-nuŋgu. -pami.	-nuŋgu
Old ... ..	-nun'. -kake	...	...	-koroŋgwo, -koŋgwo	-pulu	...
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-cucu	I-kula	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ... ..	...	-hiha	-ñ-kwi'y'	-kui	-kui	I-ledi
Sick ... ..	Bo-cal'	...	...	-o-bel'	-kanji	...
White ... ..	M-piw. -tsētse	-pezwo	-pembe	-tōke. -yema	-pembe. -yema	Ka-šwšwo
Above, up, on top	N-dū	Ci-kwasa	Lu-ku	Dika, Dikwo	Li-kū. Dikwo	Dika
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Below, down	N-ci-em	Hw-si	I-si-na	Biša Si-na	Ū-koŋgwo Bū-isi. Si-na	Si-na
Far ... ..	Kwōla. Kwel	...	...	Kanyikanyi	Ku-tale	...
Here ... ..	Uwe-n	Haha	Kane	Kwōkwōkwō. Anene. Andane	Kukwene. Kwōkwōkwō	Aŋgwo
In, inside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Li-buki	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near ... ..	Bam	...	...	Bitwo. Bututwolu	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Cuŋgula	...
Plenty, many	Kwōbe	...	...	Bu-iki	Ki-ke. Bu-ike	Bu-iki
There ... ..	Cū	...	...	-kanyi	Kwene	...
Where? ... ..	Ŋ-kun?	Kunū?	Ka-ona?	Kwe?	Kūinyi?	Ekwe?
No! ... ..	Te!	Dwo!	Kwapa!	Bi!	Ka-le! Kwapa! Bi-kwap! Bi!	Kakwo!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	...	...	Bwo	Ka, K'	Pa-, Pe-	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋŋŋ	124. Silele or Ū-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
To ... ..	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Kŋ-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	·ŋkul. ·bul'	...	...	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	·sum'	·sumba	·sum'	·kaba	·kaba	·lemele
„ come ...	·ya. ·ce	·iza	·wuwunya	·ya, ·iya	·iya	·mikŋŋŋ
„ cut ...	·cul	·batula	·batera	·batala	·batala	...
„ dance ...	·kin'	·kine	·mina	·mina	·lutuni. ·mina	·jita
„ die... ..	...	·fwa	·gwa	·iwa? ·amŋa, ·anŋa	·nŋ	·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. ·cŋkŋ	·ŋimela
„ kill ...	·kwa	·ŋia	·tidyak'	·nyeke. ·dyakŋ	·ija. ·nyeke	·neŋge
„ know ...	·yib	·zwela	·lura	·mŋna. ·nama-mŋni. ·nŋŋ-mŋne	·iba. ·ma-mŋna	...
„ laugh ...	·ŋe	·lele	·seka	·ŋeŋe	·cika. ·ŋeŋe	·iŋeŋge
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	·nol'. (N-gakun = I love)	·zela	·kucwe	·kumŋka	·muka. ·bunda	·naŋga
„ see... ..	·mon	...	...	...	...	...
„ sit, remain, abide	·bwai, ·bwanji	...	...	...	...	...
„ sleep ...	·bum. ·tul'	...	...	·tweenye. ·bitama	·tweenye	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ steal ...	...	·ya	·imba	·ŋebe. ·imbŋ	·ŋebe. ·imbŋ	·nyaŋga

## PREFIXES IN BA-YANZI

Class 1. Mŋ-, Mu-, On-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mŋ-, 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. Ū-?, Bu-; 15. Kŋ-, Ku-?; 16. ?.

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN PENDE

Class 1. Mu-, Mŋ- (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, SILELE, &c.,  
BU-SONGŌ, AND LU-MBILA<sup>1</sup>)

No preprefixes, except traces in No. 9.

Class 1. **Mu-, Mō-, U-, Ū-** (mu, u-); 2. **Ba-** (ba); 3. **N-, Mō-, Mu-, Ū-** (mu-, u); 4. **Mi-, Me-, Nyi-** (mi-, i); 5. **A-, I-, Di-** (di); 6. **Ma-, Ba-** (Bu-songŏ) (ma, ba); 7. **I-** (?Ki-); 8. **Bi-** (bi); 9. **Ifi-, In-, N-, Ń-, Ny-** (i); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu-, Le-** (lu); 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bu-, Bō-, Ū-** (bu); 15. **Ku-** (ku); 16. ? **A-, Ka-** ?

121. **Bayanzi** and its related dialects are spoken in the region between the Lower Kwilu and the Lukula-Luama, mainly to the south of the Lower Kasai; but also between the Kasai-Saŋkuru and the Lukenye. Perhaps also in scattered colonies on the west bank of the Congo below Bōlōbō and between Bōlōbō 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 Kweŋgō. 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 Lōaŋge and east of the Middle Kwilu.

123. **Tukoŋgō** is spoken south of the Lower Kasai between the Rivers Kasai and Lōaŋge 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. **Silele**, 124 a. **Baŋgōŋgō**, and 124 b. **Baŋgwendi** dialects are apparently the speech of tribes antecedent and subject to the Baŋi-buŋgō. Silele or Ūsoŋge is spoken by the Baŋilele, Bieŋge and Basōŋge on both sides of the Kasai below the Lulua junction as far as the Lōaŋge junction. Baŋgōŋgō may be the same as the Waŋgōŋgō farther west, and if so, is spoken between the Lukibiu and Saŋkuru in the east and the Kweŋgō and Lukula in the west. Baŋgendi is limited to the country in the Buŋgōŋgō centre, between the Lubudi and the Lukedi.

125. **Buŋgōŋgō** and 125 a. Northern **Bambala** are spoken in the angle between the Saŋkuru and the Kasai-Lulua, more especially between the Rivers Lubudi and Lukedi, but also south of the Lukedi, to about 5° 20' South latitude.

126. **Lumbila** was formerly spoken in the same region as Buŋgōŋgō.

<sup>1</sup> *Prefixes are almost lacking in Lu-mbila.*

GROUP DD (continued)

THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND (LUANĀGE-LŌMAMI) LANGUAGES

127. Mi-sumba<sup>1</sup>

128. Lu-sambŵ<sup>1</sup>

129. South Ba-soŋgŵemenŵ dialects: To-ñkufusese, Bam-biñgi, Ba-binji, Ba-luku and Ba-ndunjeke

129 a. North Ba-soŋgŵemenŵ dialects: Dekese<sup>2</sup>, Gelu-kenye, Ba-sui, Bŵ-hindu, Dibebe (Lu-sibebe)

130. Ba-ñkutu (Ba-ñkpfutu) 130 a. Wa-ñkucu

131. Ba-tetela (Suñgu or Lu-befu dialect)

131 a. Lu-kenye or Northern Ba-tetela

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambŵ	129. South Ba-soŋgŵemenŵ	129 a. North Ba-soŋgŵemenŵ	130. Ba-ñkutu 130 a. Wa-ñkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suñgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal, beast	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	Mŵ-sonsŵdi	...	...	Mŵ-sŵsŵdi	Sŵsŵdi
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	W-elea?	W-elea; <i>pl.</i> elea
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	I-toi	...
Arm ... ..	...	Bŵkŵ	L-ŵ	L-ŵ	Dŵ-wŵ	Lŵ-wŵ; <i>pl.</i> we-wŵ <sup>3</sup>
Arrow ...	Vunja	Mŵ-bwūi	Li-kula	Gfula; <i>pl.</i> ma-gfula	Di-kfula	Pitu
Axe ... ..	I-ṣua; ma-ṣua	Ka-dima	Gimbu	Cŵ; <i>pl.</i> a-cŵ	A-cŵa. I-keñge; tu-	Keñge. Ki-paya; <i>pl.</i> wi-paya
Baboon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back ... ..	Mŵ-tete	Mŵ-lembe	Wŵ-koñgŵ	Ŵ-koñgŵ	Bŵ-koñgŵ	Ŵ-koñgŵ
Banana ...	Ma-kondza	Ma-konde	Diñ-kondŵ	Kondŵ; añ-kondŵ	Ba-ñgŵ	Li-kondŵ
Beard... ..	Ny-elu	Mi-epŵ	Delu	Desu	Dŵ-ledu	Lŵ-ledyu. Dedu
Bee ... ..	...	...	Jeju	Jenje	Bŵgwi	Jū. Jūe (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-eñge	Ma-ṣi	Ma-kila	I-kila	Mŵ-kila	Y-eñga
Body ... ..	...	...	...	I-kŵle	...	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-tŵ	B-oñgŵ	W-oñgŵ	W-oñgŵ	B-oñgŵ	Kŵ-cundu
Breast (man's)	Tulu	Ki-ali	I-kuli	Culu	Tulu	Tulu
Breast (woman's)	...	...	...	...	...	Di-wele
Brother ...	Vañgi	Mi-niŵ	Pañgi	Pañgi	...	Pami; <i>pl.</i> wa +
Buffalo ...	Jati	Mi-bŵ? ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-yati	Jati	Jati	Jati; <i>pl.</i> wa +

<sup>1</sup> 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-sambŵ districts.

<sup>2</sup> Dekese, Jaelimba, and the vaguely known 'Ba-vumbu' may be dialects of Ba-ñkutu (130).

<sup>3</sup> Noteworthy plural, 4th prefix.

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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	Waṅgi	...	...	Paka. U-mole
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief, king	Kumu	Pumu	Fumu, Kfumw. U-kwomba	Kfumi	Oṅ-kelēṅe; <i>pl. e+</i>	U-waṅgi, U-wanji; <i>pl.</i> we-wanji
Child ... ..	Bayw	Mw-ana	W-ana	W-ana	W-ona; w-ana	Wna; <i>pl.</i> w-ana
Cloth ... ..	Mon-dele	Ki-lambw	Wepw	Bu-ṣa	Pekw. Di-hondw	1-tūhu. Li-hondw
Cold ... ..	M-fiw	Ma-ṣika	Ma-ṣika	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-ṣilw	Lu-ṣu	U-cu
Devil, evil spirit	Bw-ṭoki	Dwṣi	Wa-ṭoki	U-ṭoki	...	Kw-ṭoki
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	ṅ-gaṅga, Moṅ-gaṅga	...	...	...
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; ṅ-kuke (130 a)	Lu-kuke. Lu-kfuki; <i>pl.</i> wa-
Dream ... ..	Mw-tondya	Tow	Bi-dimu	D'dw	...	Dw; <i>pl. a-lw</i>
Drum ... ..	Gwma	Tumba	Gwma	Gwmm	...	Gwmm
Ear ... ..	Ma-toi	Tu	Tūi	Tūi	Tūi	Tūi
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. U-kele; e-kele (130 a)	U-kiri
Elephant ...	Jok	Gyūb (? <i>hippo</i> )	Jokw	Jokfu	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-iṣu	N-cu; <i>pl. b-iṣu</i>	N-ṣu. ṣu; wa-ṣu (130 a)	Su. E-isw; wa-ṣw
Face, forehead	Ma-sw	Pala	E-luṅgi	E-loṅgi	E-luṅgi, I-luṅgi; n-duṅgi (130 a)	E-luṅgi, Lunji; <i>pl.</i> dunji
Fat ... ..	Ma-kuta	Ma-nyi	Ba-ūta	Ba-ūta	Ba-ta	Wa-ta
Father ... ..	Tata	Tata	Tata	Papa	...	Papa
Fear ... ..	B-omw	...	...	W-oma	B-oma	W-oma
Finger ... ..	...	Lu-ala	Dembu	U-ṭembw	Bw-ṣe. Lu-hita; <i>pl.</i> m-pita (130 a)	Lu-hita. Ṣita; <i>pl. pita</i>
Fire ... ..	Tw-via	Ka-pia	1-ya	To-ya	Ya; <i>pl. to-ya</i>	Yo-ṅgoya. Ia
Fish ... ..	Mi-nyu (? <i>pl.</i> )	Ki-ṣipa	N-ṣi	I-ṣe	Ṣe, I-ṣe; ṅ-se	N-ṣi <i>or</i> Lu-si
Foot ... ..	Ke-cinji	Kasa	Di-kati	Kaka; <i>pl.</i> ba-kaka	Di-kaka; wa-	Lu-kulu. Di-kaka

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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-oṅge. W-sepe; e- Im-pule; <i>pl.</i> dim-pule (130a)	W-sipi
Ghost ...	Kam-unyi- m-unyi	...	W-oṅga. W-saṅgudi	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 ...	l-zambu	Bidye m-w-kulu	W-saṅgudi, Mulungu. Banda (' <i>He that makes us die</i> ') Dwi	N-yoi	...	U-nya, (Wi-nya = <i>sun</i> )
Grandparent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass ...	l-tw	Mw-tw	Kā-leṅgeleṅge	C-adya	W-ṣui	E-reṅge. E-menja
Ground ...	Ma-bū	Tseṅga	Kete	Kete	Ba-mwō. N-kete	Kete
Ground-nut	Jw	Tu-mbele	Tu-nanda	Ci-nanda	...	Dwa; a-lwa. Tu-nanda
Guinea-fowl	N-kaṅga	Kaṅge	Kaṅga	Lw-kaṅga	Lu-kaṅga <i>or</i> Laṅga; ṅ-kaṅga	Laṅga; kaṅga
Gun ...	Kiṅ-goma	...	Kiṅ-goma	Goma	U-mbumbu	U-mumbu. Ki-oṅge; b-oṅge
Hair ...	N-vū	Baka	Pū	Ba-fū ( <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-wō. Lunya. I-tambe	Lu-nya; a-nya Lw-wō
Head ...	l-tyūe	Mu-twe	Ww-te	W-twe	Mw-twe	W-te
Heart ...	Ki-bali	Ki-ali	Ww-tima	Culu; <i>pl.</i> ba-ṣulu <i>or</i> a-ṣul'	Bw-lwkw	U-tima; i-tima. Lu-tima
Heel ...	Ki-cinji	Ki-sulu	E-tsiṅgi	Cinji	E-cinji	I-siṅiriki
Hide ...	Gwvw	Mi-ṣila	Di-howa	Kubu	E-kōha. E-kutukutu	L-owa; kōwa
Hill ...	...	...	...	...	Kundi	...
Hippopotamus	Kw-bwkw	Bwkw	N-giw	Giū	Gwūwū	Guw
Hoe ...	...	...	...	...	Luṅgu	...
Honey ...	...	B-uki	Di-kwō- m-bōtw	Je	Gubwi	...
Horn ...	Mw-sembo	Tseṅgw	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

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Hunger ...	Zala	Ñ-gyala	N-dyala	Dyala	N-zal'	Jala
Husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyena ...	...	Bala ...	Bwɔw ...	...	...	Bulu ...
Iron ...	Tɔw	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	Dū	Jwɛ	Jūɛ; <i>pl.</i> a-djūɛ	Boŋgw	Jūɛ
Knife ...	Mw-ele	Pete	Lu-kula	Ñ-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 ...	Ñ-gwei	Ñ-ge	Ñ-koi	Koi	Koi	Koi
Lips ...	M-wa	Lu-baŋga	W-wɔmw	W-wɔmw	I-pipi	W-wɔmw; <i>pl.</i> e-wɔmw
Magic ...	Bu-eci, M-w-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-wama	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	Ñ-kima	...	Kima
Moon ...	Gondw	M-w-ɛʃi	Gondw	...	...	Gondw
Mother ...	Mmɔ	I-nyw	Mama	M'ma	...	Yaya. Nyū-ŋgu
Mountain ...	N-dundu	M-w-eŋge	Wu-ñkuku	W-pwɛpe; <i>pl.</i> e-pwɛpe	Bu-ñkuku	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-bwɔw	Gyala	Ñ-kwɔla	Kwɔla	B-w-kwɔla	Lu-kwɔla or L-ala
Name ...	Ñ-kumu	...	...	N-ina	...	Lu-kumbu
Navel ...	I-kubu	M-w-nyw-kw	W-w-kwɔw	Nifu	Toŋgw	Dyefu. W-tutu
Neck ...	Ke-boŋgw	Kiŋgw	Kiŋgu	U-ŋgwɔji; <i>pl.</i> e-ŋgwɔji	Pūhū	Kiŋgu. Kocɛ
Night ...	N-viw	Ma-ʃikw !	Wu-combila	U-cu; <i>pl.</i> bi-cu	B-w-w. U-tyu	W-cu
Nose ...	Mi-wɔw	Dyulu	Wulu	W-ulu; <i>pl.</i> bi-lu	Bwɔw; mi-wɔw. W-wɔw; we-wɔw	W-wɔw; w-elu. Lu-ʃi
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	...	Lu-mba; mba	...
Ox ...	...	...	...	...	Ñ-gombe	...
Paddle ...	Ka-via; t-w-via	Kapi	Kapi	Kapi	...	Kapi. W-cute
Palm wine	Ma-tana	Ma-lwɔfu	Ba-na	Ba-na	Ba-na	A-nū
Parrot ...	Gwɔw	Kusuɛ	Kusu	Kuʃ'	Kusu	W-koŋgw; e-koŋgw

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Penis ... ..	I-kotu	Lu-bwlo	Tuli	Tuli; <i>pl.</i> a-tuli	Lu-suŋga	Ka-toto. Lu-suka Sumbu
Pig ... ..	Gwowe	Guluwe	Kulu. Sumbu	Šumbu; <i>pl.</i> i-šumbu	Sumbu	Panda. Ku-limba <i>or</i> Ku-dimba; <i>pl.</i> tuku-dimba. Gumbi; <i>pl.</i> diŋ-gumbi
Pigeon ... ..	Kem-beŋga	...	Lo-łodi	...	Biŋga	...
Place ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rain ... ..	Bula	Gula	Bula	Bula	Gvula	Vula
Rat ... ..	Vokw	Puku	I-di	I-dyi	E-ji. Jiji	I-si, Si
River ... ..	...	Ma-ki	...	Jale	L-uŋi, Dy-uŋi; <i>pl.</i> ŋk-uŋi	A-ŋi; k-uŋi. L-uŋi; k-uŋi
Road ... ..	Jela	Gila	Boka	Boka	Boka, M-buka (130 a)	Boka
Salt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shame ... ..	B-wkwe	Tsɔny'	Sɔnyi	I-šɔnyi	Šoyi	Sɔnyi
Sheep... ..	Mw-kwkw	...	Beŋgela	Paŋga	...	(W-kwkw; eŋ-kwkw Gvua. Gau
Shield... ..	...	Gabu	...	Gua	Gwa	Gau
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister... ..	...	...	...	Paŋgi	...	Kadye. Wat'-tu
Skin ... ..	...	...	Dowa	Jw	Dimba. E-kwaha	Doww, Lowa
Sky ... ..	Ywlo	Gulu	Wu-luŋgu <sup>1</sup>	U-luŋgu	Bu-luŋgu	U-luŋgu
Slave ... ..	M-ombw	Mw-pika	W-eya	Fumbi	Pfumbe	Fumbi
Sleep ... ..	...	...	Lw	I-łw	I-dw	Jā. Sw
Smoke ... ..	Mw-iŋga	M-wiki	Be-diŋga ( <i>pl.</i> )	E-djiŋga	Bw-jiŋga	(W-diŋga N-jwa. U-lūyi Wnapā
Snake ... ..	Jwka	N-ywka	N-jwa	N-jw	N-jā	...
Son ... ..	...	...	W-ana mu-tu	Ww-ana; b-ana	...	...
Song ... ..	...	...	Gwmw	...	...	...
Spear... ..	Mw-lumbu?	Mw-lumbu	...	Yu-kfula; <i>pl.</i> kfil'	I-koŋga; a-koŋga	U-tamba. (W-soŋgw
Spirit, soul	I-tumu	...	E-dimw ( <i>pl.</i> ). Wsaŋgudi	...	...	...
Star ... ..	Jekw	Ka-yeŋge	T-ɔtw	Yw-twci; <i>pl.</i> tw-twci	I-ɔta; t-ɔtw	Y-ɔtw; t-ɔtw
Stick ... ..	Me-te	Mi-ti	Wu-tamba; be-	(W-tamba; <i>pl.</i> e- Bwe; <i>pl.</i> ba-we	Bu-tamba. Usuŋgu; i- Bwe	U-suŋgu; <i>pl.</i> i-suŋgu Bwe. Du-we; wa-we
Stone... ..	Manya	Bwe; ma-bwe	Manya	...	...	...
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun ... ..	Mw-anye	Gyuba	W-ina	W-ina	Yāni	Yanyi. W-inya

<sup>1</sup> Compare words for 'God', 'sky', 'rain' in Eastern Bantu.



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Wood (fire-wood)	Kony'	Kɔnyi	...	Kunyi	Kun'	L-unyi; <i>pl.</i> kunyi
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ... ..	M-ula	...	...	Bula	...	Vula
Yesterday	...	...	...	...	...	Sumba. Ki-tuka
One ... ..	K-ɔŋi	Mɔŋi	-ɔmɔ	K-ɔci	Mɔkwɔ. -mɔ	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	Kɔ-nei
Five ... ..	-tan'	I-tanu	-tanu	I-taŋ	-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	Mɔ-anda mɔ-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-kɔ	Kama
Eleven ... ..	...	Kumi a-mɔŋ'	I-saŋgi-l-ɔmɔ	Djumi na ke-mu. (Djumi la i-pi = <i>twelve</i> )	...	Di-kumi-l-ɔmɔ
Twenty ... ..	...	...	ɔma ba-pe	ɔma pi	Di-kɔ di-he	A-kumi a-hei.
Thirty ... ..	...	...	Tɔ-saŋgi tɔ-satu	ɔma satu	Di-kɔ satu	...
Forty ... ..	...	...	Tɔ-saŋgi tɔ-nei	ɔma nei	Di-kɔ nei	...
Fifty ... ..	...	...	Tɔ-saŋgi tɔ-tanu	ɔma tanu	Di-kɔ tanu	...
Sixty ... ..	...	...	...	ɔma 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 ? ?	E-mi. ? ?	U-mɔ, Di-mi. N-, Mi-, M-, L., -mb-, -mi-, -n..	Li-mi. N- -li-mi- -aki-mi
Thou, thee, thy	...	We	-a-mi Wei	-ki-ami We. ? ?	-a-mi Bwe, We. ɔ-, U- -ku- -a-we	We. — ? -we- -a-ke
He, him, his	...	...	Indi	Inde. ? ? -ki-andi	Dɔkwɔni. Nde-, A- -u-, -ɔ- -ande	N-duŋgu. D-, Ndi- -ndi- -ak-indi
We, us, our	...	...	I-su	I-su. ? ? kia-su, -a-su	I-su. Tɔ-, Tu- -tɔ- -a-su	Sɔ. I-su. T'. ? -aki-su

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Ye, you, your	...	...	B-enu	I-nyu. ? ·kia-nyu,-a-nu, -a-nyu	W-enu, Nyu, Nyw. ·nyu-, ·nyw- -a-nyu	Nyu. Ny-. ? -aki-nyu
They, them, their	...	...	Baw	Iww. ? ? ki-aww, ·ww	Baw or M-bvw. Wa- ·a-, ·wa- -a-ww	Bww. Ww-. ? -aki-w
All ... ..	...	...	-ñ-kuma	-ñ-kfumw	Kfumw, Dū- <i>kfumu</i> . -tse	Sammw. Du- <i>kfumu</i>
This, these	...	...	...	...	U-ñku, wa-ñku; o-ñku or u-ñku, i-ñku or wi-ñku or e-ñku; di-ñku or li-ñku; wa-ñku or a-ñku; ki-ñku, di-ñku; ke-ñku, i-ñku; lu-ñku; tu-ñku; (No. 13 <i>absent</i> ); u-ñku (14); <i>pl.</i> No. 6, wa-ñku); (No. 15 <i>absent</i> , li-ñku takes its <i>place</i> ; li-ndw <i>stands for</i> 16; lu-ñku for 17)	-ne
That, those	...	...	...	...	Ū-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; &c. 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 (8a); d-akune (9); w-aku-wa-ne (10); la-ku-lw-ne (11); ta-ku-tw-ne; w-aku-ū-ne; &c.	U-ku

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ŋikutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Bad ... ..	...	-phi	-bi	-bi	·bi. -dɔ·bi. -a·kɔw	-eŋgenw
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-lɔw
Great ... ..	-kata	Moŋ·kata	-nene	W·nene	Wu·iki, -ke	W·nene
Little ... ..	Ka-bwaŋgu	Ka-bwaŋgu	-inci	-inji	-icici, -ecike, -etsike	-cice
Long ... ..	-lala	-lala	-tali	-ɔ·tale	-bu·tale	U·tale
Male ... ..	...	-liim'	-pami	-pame. -ɔme	Ka·ūme	·pami
Old ... ..	...	-kasa	-e-nūnū	Kɔw-mɔ	Lu·kuku	U·sumbi
Red ... ..	...	...	-kula	...	-lɔwa. A·tele	·wela
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick ... ..	...	·suŋgu	...	-kaŋgi	-banye	·kɔna
White... ..	...	...	-piɔ	-piɔ	-dapele	·wema
Above, up, on top	...	...	Li·ku	A·diku	La·dikɔ	Lidi·kɔ
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	Lan·tundu	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	Bisa	W·koŋgɔ	L'ɔ·koŋgɔ	W·koŋgɔ
Below, down	...	...	W-lɔkɔ	La·ʃi	La·ntsɪ·na. La·ŋkete	Le·se
Far ... ..	...	...	U·tali	U·tale	U·tale	l·tale
Here ... ..	...	...	Ane	l·ʃika	Lindɔ	Mimbi
In, inside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Lu	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	A·ti
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	La·nsuke	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	La·nja
Plenty, many	...	·ŋgi	Wuki	Uki	l·fula	E·vula
There... ..	...	...	Ene	U·tale	Liŋku	Lina
Where? ... ..	...	...	Dɔ·ka?	Dɔ·kom'?	...	Liku?
No! ... ..	...	...	Pa!	Nakō!	N·kakɔ, N·kɔ! Kema!	Kema!
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	...	...	Pa-	...	Ha, Tɔ; -ta, -kɔ; -ke	Ha-lɔ- ( <i>neg. verbal prefix</i> )
To ... ..	Kɔ-	Kɔ-	?	?	N- or Mi-, Mbi-	?
„ beat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ come ... ..	...	...	·yaka	·yaka	·tɔci. -ya	·ɔya
„ cut ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	·hembula
„ dance ... ..	...	...	...	-ka·mina	·mina	·kinye

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
To ... ..	Kw-	Kw-	?	?	N. or Mi-, Mbi-	?
„ die ... ..	...	...	-lowa	-a-mubwa	-a-mbubwa	...
„ eat ... ..	...	...	-dombwale	-wdya	-nja. -le	-w-le
„ give ... ..	...	...	-ndeka	-o-ndeka	-on-samba	-koya
„ go ... ..	...	...	...	...	-kenda. -tyw	-kende
„ kill ... ..	...	...	...	-dyaka	-kfuladi	-dyaka
„ know ... ..	...	...	-iya	-lamenw	-kwena	...
„ laugh ... ..	...	...	-tola	...	-tola	-wla
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	...	...	-kopa	-amwkopa	-lañga	-nañga
„ see ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-eña
„ 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-), ñ-, 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-, ñ-, —; 10. ? I-, same as No. 9; 11. Lu-; 12. Tu- (rare); 13. Ka-; 14. U-, Bu-; 15. ?Kw-, W-.

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN BA-ÑKUTU AND WA-ÑKUCU

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-, ñ-, I-, E- (k', ka, and d'-); 10. N-, ñ- (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-), ñ-, 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 Lusamb $\omega$  on both sides of the Middle Sañkuru. It is said to be the speech of the Bush people, 'Batwa', or Pygmies.

128. **Lusamb $\omega$**  is spoken north-west of Lusamb $\omega$ , between the River Lubudi and the Sañkuru.

129. South **Basoñgomen $\omega$**  dialects. These dialects are spoken on both sides of the Lower Sañkuru from about 23° 20' East longitude on the east to 21° East longitude on the west.

129 a. North **Basoñgomen $\omega$**  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 Momboy $\omega$  and L $\omega$ kor $\omega$ .

130. **Bañkut $\omega$**  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 (Suñg $\omega$ )** is spoken from the Sañkuru near Lusamb $\omega$  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 L $\omega$ mami river.

## GROUP DD

### THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES (*continued*).

132. ʘ-lemba

133. A-kela

### SUB-GROUP DD I

#### THE MANYEMA LANGUAGES

134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)<sup>1</sup>

136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)<sup>3</sup>

135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)<sup>2</sup>

137. Ba-mbɔle<sup>4</sup>, Lu-kili (?)

English	132. ʘ-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-mbɔle Lu-kili (?)
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	I-keŋge; tɔ-	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...
Ant ... ..	ʘ-sɔsɔdi	Oñ-kenye	I-fumba	...	Li-fumba; ba-	Bɔ-kalɔ; bi-
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	M-swa	...	Lɔ-seŋge; n-seŋge	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	Sɔli	Sɔkɔ	...	...	Bw-eta; b-eta
Arm ... ..	E-wehi	L-ɔ	Lɔ-anya. Lɔ-bɔ	Ka-bɔkɔ	Bɔ-bɔ; be-bɔ	Y-ɔgɔ; ba-gɔ
Arrow ... ..	Di-kfula	Be-lele ( <i>pl.</i> ?)	Li-kura; a-	I-kula. I-suŋgu	Lɔ-kɔkɔ; ñ-kɔkɔ. ʘ-sali; be-sali	...
Axe ... ..	Keŋge	Keŋge	Keŋge; tɔ +	E-londa	Li-keŋge; ba-	I-semɔ; tɔ-
Baboon ... ..	...	...	M-bwabwa	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	ʘ-koŋgɔ	Bɔ-koŋgɔ	ʘ-koŋgɔ; e- U-vuma; i-vuma	M-oŋgɔ	...	Be-ili
Banana ... ..	Di-kondɔ	Kondɔ	Diñ-kondɔ; a-kondɔ	M-ɔma. Mɔ-tende	E-kombe; bi- Li-kondɔ <i>or</i> Liñ-kondɔ; ba	Di-ondɔ; ba-
Beard... ..	Dɔ-lecu	Dɔ-li	N-dedu	Lu-tselu	Lɔ-lelu; n-delu	Phu
Bee ... ..	J-ue	C-uha	Nz-ui	...	...	B-ugi
Belly ... ..	Di-kfunju	...	I-fumɔ. Kunju; a- E-sɔpɔ	I-kundu. N-da	Li-fumɔ <i>or</i> Li-funɔ; ba-	N-dā
Bird ... ..	A-lekeke	Deke	I-furɔ, Fiula, Filu; tu-fulɔ ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ny-ɔni	M-pulu	N-ɔli
Blood... ..	Lu-salu	ʘ-kɔna	I-kira	...	Ba-kila	Ba-ila
Body ... ..	...	...	Yuŋgi	...	N-jiɔtɔ	Bindu
Bone ... ..	W-ika	I-keniŋgi	U-fwa; i-fwa	...	Bɔ-kuwa; be-	Bɔ-kwa; bi-kwa

<sup>1</sup> This includes the dialects of the Bam-badi and perhaps of the Tɔ-saŋgɔ. Ma-nyema is also spelt Ma-nyuema.

<sup>2</sup> The alternative title of 'Southern Wa-soŋgɔla' 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'.

<sup>3</sup> The 'Ba-kusu' of W. H. Stapleton, but not the 'Lɔ-kusu', which is one with Li-foma and 'Ya-kusu'.

<sup>4</sup> The Ba-mbɔle of Consul G. B. Michell seems to be the Ba-mbɔli of the Baptist missionaries and the Lu-kili of Emil Torday.

English	132. Ū-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N̄-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbwole Lu-kili (?)
Borassuspalm ...	...	...	Toku; a-toku	...	...	...
Bow ... ..	U-ta	Wu-ta	Wu-ta	Bu-ta	Ū-ta; be-ŵ-ta	...
Bowels ... ..	...	...	E-sɔpɔ	...	...	...
Brains ... ..	W-oŋgɔ	I-luŋgi	W-oŋgɔ	...	Oŋge; be-oŋge	B-oŋgɔ
Breast (man's)	Tulu	Tulu	Tɔlɔ	Ki-ari	Lɔ-fandɔ; <i>pl.</i> m-fandɔ	Bu-tu; bi-tu
Breast (woman's)	Di-wele; a-	Di-yele	Di-ele; a-ele	Ma-bele ( <i>pl.</i> )	Li-yele; ba-	...
Brother ...	Pami	Goya	Ūna-ŋgɔ; w-ana-ŋgɔ. Pami. M-aŋgile. U-tu.	Mu-tamba-ne. Mu-tw-ane. Yeye	W-aŋkune; bi-aŋkune	Bu-kulu; bi- Bu-li; bi-li
Buffalo	J-ati	Bulu	M-bɔwɔ	M-bɔkɔ	M-bɔlɔ	M-bɔ
Buttocks ...	A-sɔkɔ	Bu-fuŋga	A-kɔma	...	Li-sakɔ; ba-	Di-tokɔ; ba-
Canoe... ..	E-cumbicumbi	W-atu	W-atu; i-atu	(Ki-taŋgi = <i>raft</i> )	W-atu; bi-atu	Bu-atɔ; bi-
Cat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Bu-buzi; bi-
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	...	Li-aala; ba-	...
Chief ... ..	Ū-wanji	Pfumu	Mwa-ŋkana. Kaŋgɔ. A-kaŋga. Ū-lɔwe	Mu-kuŋgu	N̄-kumu. N̄-kɔlɔ	Bɔ-kɔta; be-
Child ... ..	Ūna	Ūna; b-ɔna	Ūna; w-ana. K-ana; t-ɔna	Mw-ana	Ū-ɔna; ba-ɔna	B-ɔna; b-ana
Cloth ... ..	Pekɔ	Pekɔ	E-sinda. U-kisi	N̄-gulu. I-taku	N̄-guɔ	Tulu
Cold ... ..	Cici	La-ŋkesa	...	M-peɔ	M-piɔ	Phɔ
Country ...	...	...	Lu-anza. W-elu	Mu-seke	E-kaŋga	...
Cow ... ..	...	...	N-ombe	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	Konde	Konde	N-gwena	Mw-ena	N̄-gwene	N̄-gandu
Day, daylight	Ū-cu	I-tuku	Lu-su; <i>pl.</i> i-su. Lɔ-sɔsi	Bu-cu. Bu-entali	Ū-cɔ; be+	I-tubu; tɔ- or tu-tubu
Devil, evil spirit	Dɔka	Bɔ-lɔki	Ū-lɔki; a- Ki-somwe	...	...	Bu-limba; bi-
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	Mw-ila	...	...
Dog ... ..	M-bva	Bvɔ	M-fwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Lu-kfuki	Lu-kpuki	Lu-kuke; kuke	Kibi	E-kuke; bi-	Bele
Dream ... ..	Dɔ	I-lɔ	N-dɔta	...	N-dɔtɔ	Sai
Drum ... ..	Gom	Gɔmɔ	N̄-gɔma	N̄-gɔma. Mu-pimpi	...	Di-phɔ; ma-
Ear ... ..	Tui; a-tui	Lu-tui	Twi; ma-twi	Li-cwe; ma-	Li-toi; ba-	Di-tuyi; ma-
Egg ... ..	U-kili	Bu-kili	Ū-kire; e-kire	Ye	Bɔ-kele; be-	Bu-i; bi-i
Elephant ...	Sɔfu	Jɔvu	Com	N-zɔvu	N-jɔku	Lu-kulu; kulu
Excrement	Tu-mi	Tu-mi	Tū-i	...	Tɔ-mū	Tɔ-bi
Eye ... ..	I-su	I-su	D-isɔ; wa-ɣiu. Cu	L-isɔ; me-isɔ	L-isɔ; ba-isɔ	D-isɔ; ba-isɔ
Face, fore- head	E-luŋgi	E-luŋgi	I-luŋgi	...	E-loŋgi; bi-	Ū-siɔ
Fat, oil ...	A-ba	M-bā	I-diswa; a-diswa	Ma-kuta	E-lisɔ or E-liswa; bi-	Be-ina
Father ... ..	Tapa	Apha	Yɔne or N-yɔni	Asa	l-se	Phapha .
Fear ... ..	W-ɔma	O-pfɔ. Ū-f	I-oŋgi	...	Kima	Bɔ-ha

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 (?)
Finger ...	I-hita	Bu-sai	Pita. Beø	Mu-sai	Em-pita; bi- Bø-nywe	I-saŋgala; tu-
Fire ... ..	I-ya	Tya	I-zø or Zu. N-jø	Ka-ya	I-ya; tø-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	Bø-kunda	Ū-kunda	N-sani	Ū-kondø; be-	Gatø
Fowl ... ..	Køkø	Køkø	Køkø	Køkø	N̄-køkø	Køkø
Frog ... ..	I-puli	Im-puli	...	...	Em-pøle; bi-	Di-gututu; ba-
Ghost... ..	Ū-lokši	Døka	Di-eledi	...	...	Bi-dila w-eli ( <i>pl.</i> )
Girl ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goat ... ..	Buji	N-tā	M-bødi	M-būli	M-øli	Taba
„ (he) ...	Ū-ma-buji	N-ta mø-lume	M-paŋga m-budi	...	...	Taba bø-lume
„ (she) ...	Ū-wawa-buji	N-ta w-ali	W-ali m-budi	...	...	Taba bø-gali
God ... ..	Ma-tetela	Unya ( <i>sun</i> )	Lw-ula. Vire. U-kiši. Na-vile	...	...	Tabuŋgu
Grandparent	...	...	U-kanømi. Iya ø. U-kemi	...	...	...
Grass ... ..	Cici	Cici	Søøø	Bi-sesi	Bø-nembu; be-	Tø-yøbu
Ground ...	Kete	Mø-ci	N̄-keci	Mu-seke. Ma-teke	N-yoi	Nele
Ground-nut	Tun-danda	Duku	Cuku	N-suku	...	Ka-laŋga
Guinea-fowl	N-aŋga	Aŋgala	Ū-køroŋgø	Kaŋga	Bø-kele	Bw-ela; b-ela
Gun ... ..	U-kuma	Mu-kuma	Ki-wøŋge	...	E-bwoŋgø	Bu-bali; bi-
Hair ... ..	D-yuø	Di-bvu	Li-fū, Di-fū	I-kucu	L-øasa; m-pøasa	Sugi
Hand ... ..	I-kaka	Li-kata	L-øø; e-ø. L-ø-ve. Lani	I-sansa	Li-kasa; ba-	Y-øgø; ba-gø
Head ... ..	Ū-te	Bø-ca	Ū-twe; e-twe	Lu-kuŋga	Bø-tø; be-tø	Bu-twe; bi-
Heart... ..	U-tima	U-tima. (Di-yele?)	E-dikø	...	Li-søtø; ba- Bø-tema	Bu-tima; bi-
Heel ... ..	...	Cindi	I-porø	...	Li-tina la li-tindi	Dim-bombøø; ba-
Hide ... ..	Lewø	Lu-pusu	L-øwa	...	I-sā	Lu-gugu; gugu
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	Bø-kondi; be-	...
Hippopotamus	Gewø	Gvøø	N̄-guø	N̄-guvu	N̄-guøø	N̄-gugu
Høe ... ..	...	...	...	...	Yembe; ba+	...
Honey ... ..	...	...	Uki	B-øki	B-øø	Ba-saja
Horn ... ..	I-siki	I-seke	Seŋgwa	...	Li-seke; ba-	Di-sea; ba-
House... ..	Lu-ju. W-elu	Bu-kwere	L-øm', L-øm', L-ømu. N-dakø ( <i>long</i> ). M-vulu ( <i>square</i> ). A-somwa ( <i>round</i> )	N-dabø	L-ø-ulu; m-bulu	B-ele or M-edø. N-dakø
Hunger ...	Jala	Dyala	N-jala	N-zala	N̄-gala (? N-zala)	I-sige

English	132. Ū-lemba	133. A-kela	134. Ŋ-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbale Lu-kili (?)
Husband ...	...	Mŵ-lume	...	...	Ūme; ba-ŵme	...
Hyena ...	...	...	Kim-buñgu	...	...	...
Iron ...	Keñge	Bulu. Lulu	L-ulu, Lu-ūlu, Lu-vulu; m-bulu	Lu-bulu	L-ŵŵ; m-bŵŵ	Din-dyandya
Island ...	...	...	Ki-siwa, Ziwa	...	E-sañga; bi-	...
Ivory ...	Wa-nyu	M-oñgŵ	U-wañga a com	Bw-añga	Y-inŵ	Bi-añga
Knee ...	Li-ñguñgu	Di-eñgŵ	Di-nūe	I-lu	Li-lwi; ba-lwi	Di-lului; ba-
Knife ...	Lu-kfula	Bŵ-hamba	Lu-kula	Lu-bau	Lŵ-kula; ñ-kula	I-lundi; tu-
Lake ...	...	...	I-juwa	...	E-tŵkŵ	...
Leg ...	I-kulu	Lu-kulu	I-lemba; bi-	Ke-keta	Bŵ-kŵŵ; be-	W-uli; ba-ūlū
Leopard ...	Koi	Ŋ-koi	Ŋ-goi. Kom Tambwe	Ŋ-gwe	Ŋ-koi	Koi
Lion ...	...	...	Ū-lŵmŵ; e-	...	...	...
Lip, lips ...	Ū-lŵmŵ	Du-wewa	Ū-lŵmŵ (pl.)	Mi-lŵmŵ (pl.)	Bŵ-lumbu; be-	Lunda-nwa; pl. nwa-nwa
Magic ...	W-eci	Kañga	U-suñga ( <i>'tree business'</i> )	W-añga	Bŵ-kañga	Bu-sandu
Maize ...	...	Ma-sañgu	I-pŵpŵ or Di-pŵpŵ	Ma-sañgu	Li-pŵpŵ; ba-	..
Man ...	U-ntu	Mu-ntu	Ū-tŵ or U-ntu. Wa-tŵ or A-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Bŵ-ntu; ba-	Bu-tu; ba-tu
Man, vir. ...	...	Mŵ-lume	...	...	Li-kenda; ba-	...
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	M-punda. Ny-ama	N-ama
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	Bŵ-kañga	...
Milk ...	A-wele	Bele	...	Ma-bele	Li-yele; ba-	I-lŵmi; ba-lŵmi
Monkey ...	Kima	Kima	Kima	Kima	Ŋ-kema	Ŋ-gima
Moon ...	Gondŵ	I-suñgi	U-edi or W-eli; e-edi or eli	Mw-eli	Sañga	Suñgi
Mother ...	Mbŵ	Bu-tañgu	Mbŵ or Mbŵ-ni. Yiha	Ŋgu	Nyañgŵ. Mama	Naya
Mountain ...	Uñ-kuku	Gunji	U-kunji or U-kundze; e-kunji	Lulu	...	Ŋ-guru
Mouth ...	Wu-nyŵ	Mo-rumbu	U-niwa	Ka-mwa	Bŵ-nywa	Bu-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Kŵla	Lŵ-kŵla	Ŋ-kala	N-cala	Lŵ-kala; ñ-kala	Dw-ala; dala
Name ...	...	...	Y-ima	...	Lŵ-kombŵ; ñ-kombŵ	L-ina
Navel ...	Ū-tutu	Lin-tŵlu	...	...	Bŵ-tŵtŵ. Li-tupi	Kŵkŵ
Neck ...	Pū	Kiñgu	Kiñgŵ	Kiñgŵ	Ŋ-kiñgŵ	Giñgu
Night ...	Ū-cu	U-cu	U-cu	Bu-cu	(Li-lima = <i>'darkness'</i> )	I-tubu; tu-
Nose ...	W-elu	Bŵŵ	Ulu; <i>pls.</i> ma-ulu or yulu	Mw-embe	Di-ŵŵ; ba-ŵŵ	Dyulu

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Oil palm ...	...	...	M-bā	...	Bo-ṁketa. Bo-kamba	...
Ox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddle ...	I-ja	Kapi	...	...	N̄-kai	Kai
Palm wine, beer	A-nu	Ba-na	Wa-nua	...	Bā-na	Ba-gana
Parrot ...	E-kusu	Kusu	U-kuṁgu; e-	N̄-kusu	...	I-huṁgu; bi-
Penis ...	Ū-suṁga	Lu-suṁga	U-suka	...	N-soli	Lu-swa
Pig ...	Sumbu	Sumbu	Sumbu	N̄-gulube	N-sombō	Ndi
Pigeon ...	...	...	Lu-ṁga	...	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.	M-bavu. I-luki (? M-buki)	M-pō	Phugu
River ...	A-si	Ba-si	Ū-kedi; e-	Lu-ci	Lu-karaba	Putu
Road ...	Bōka	Bōka	Oṁ-kulu or U-gulu	N-zila	M-bōka. Boṁ-kōlō	Duli
Salt ...	...	...	Lu-wehō	Mu-siki	Ū-siki	...
Shame ...	Sōnyi	Sōni	N-sōni?	...	N-sōni	Ū-baṁga
Sheep...	...	Oṁ-kōkō	Ū-kōkō; e-	Mō-kōkō	Ū-kōkō	Meme
Shield...	E-tende	Iṁ-gaw	...	N̄-gabō	N̄-guba	Guba
Shoulder ...	...	...	...	...	Ke-tuli; bi-	...
Sister...	Ūmu-tu	Ūnaṁgoya	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-luṁgu	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-siṁga	Ū-linda	U-diṁga	...	Bō-liṁga	Bu-gi
Snake ...	Ū-luyi	N-dōa	N-zōa	N-zōka	N-jō	Pfili
Son, boy ...	Ūna	B-ōna (? pl.)	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-kōṁga	Li-kōṁga	U-lumbō. Li-kōṁga	I-cumō	Li-kōṁga; ba-	Gi-limbi; bi-
Spirit, soul	...	...	Di-koi	...	...	Mō-limu; a-limu
Star ...	Y-ōtō	Y-ōci	E-kūikūi (pl). Tōtō; tu-tōtō	Mu-palaṁga	I-lōṁge; tō-	I-sweswe; tō-
Stick ...	Ū-suṁgu	Ū-suṁgu	U-te; e-te. Yaṁga	...	...	Mō-sandu; bi-
Stone...	Taṁgi	Taṁgi	Di-fwe or Di-vūe	I-we	Li-we; ba-we	I-tale; tu-
Stool ...	...	...	Ki-wala; bi- Bala	...	...	...
Sun ...	Diṁsaṁ	U-nya	Di-ani. (Ū-nya = sunlight)	Dzuba	...	Bu-ina. Lu-ha
Tail ...	Mō-ksia	W-ela	...	...	? E-kila; bi-	Bw-ali; bi-ali
Tear ...	E-soi	Di-soli	E-pombō (pl.)	Bi-ōsoli (pl.)	...	Phu (?)

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Testicles ...	Di-kfundu	Ma-kutu	A-pōle ( <i>pl.</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	...	...	Di-bindī; ba-
Thief ...	Basi	...	M-biba (?)	Mw-ibi	W-iya	Bu-iba
Thigh ...	Ū-koŋgō	I-ya	...	...	...	Din-dōa; ba-
Thing ...	I-anja; bi-anja	...	Ntu. E-lima. I-sinde	...	Y-ema; bi-ema	Gi-ma; bi-ma
Thorn ...	...	...	E-fwa	...	Bō-keke	...
Tobacco ...	Fakō	Kaya	Fwanka	Kwaŋga	N-kwaŋga	Di-aŋga
To-day ...	Elo	W-inōne	Elo	S-inō	Lelo	Na-wina
Toe ...	Lu-hita	Ū-kōla	Pita	...	Bō-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	Lō-lame; n-dame	Lu-game; game
Tooth ...	D-inyu; a-nyu	D-inu; a-inu	D-inyō; wa-nyō	D-inyō; m-enyō	L-inyō; ba-inyō	Be-inu ( <i>pl.</i> )
Town ...	Sōkō	E-kombe	Lu-anza	Ka-tsa	Lō-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	Bō-sondu; bi-
Twins ...	Sasa	Sasa	Wa-asa ( <i>pl.</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Ma-asa	Li-asa; b-asa	Basa
Urine ...	Lō-lōju	Lō-cu	Wa-yi ( <i>pl.</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	...	...	Be-ine
Vein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
War ...	Wi-ta	Ny-ima	Vi-ta	...	I-ta	Bi-ta
Water ...	A-ṣi	Ma-ṣ'	A-ṣi, <sup>1</sup> 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 ...	Bō-aji	Kō-wali	Ū-ze; wō-ze. Wadi. Waz-eni	Mu-kari	W-ali; ba-ali	Bu-gali; ba-
Wind ...	Lu-ūmū	Kw-ewō	Lu-pelele	Mu-kuŋguru	Liō-pela	I-tiera
Witch ...	Dōka	...	Ū-lōki	Mw-ila	Bō-lōki	Bu-limba; bi-
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Ūmu-ntu	Bōmu-tu	Ūmu-ntu; wama-ntu	Mu-kari; mamu-kari	Wamo-ntu; bamo-ntu	Bu-sea; ba-sea
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	I-ja	Kuni	I-dya (8 a). Tō-dya (12)	...	Lō-kōni; n-kōni	N-guy'
Yam ...	...	...	Ki-ruŋga; vi-	...	...	...
Year ...	...	...	Ū-wa; e-wa	N-zō	E-keke	M-bula
Yesterday	...	Kesa	...	Ū-bi	Lō-i	Na-gyusi
One ...	Ū-makō	Ū-hōkō	Ū-mō, -mō, -ndō-mō. Sōlō. Keci	Ke-monsi	Ū-mō, -mō	-moye. -mu. -itu (ōmo-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, -ṣatu	-satu	-satu	-satu, -sasō

<sup>1</sup> A-, Wa- stands for Ma- (Class 6).

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Four ... ..	-nei	-nei	-nem <i>or</i> -neñ	-nanji	-ne	-nei. -ne. -nei
Five ... ..	-canu, -i-canu	-tanō, I-tanō	-tanu <i>or</i> -anō	-tanu	-tanō	-homwe, -hōmoi. -tanō
Six ... ..	Sambanō	Mō-tōa	Samarō <i>or</i> U-samarō	Mu-tuba	Li-ambi	Sambali. Sambombō. Li-ame. Ū-sambale
Seven... ..	I-sambiali	I-sambō	Sambele. I-sambi	Mu-twa na mensi	Bō-samberi	Di-ambe. Sambwali. Ū-samede
Eight ... ..	I-nane	Nanei. Mō-ambi	E-nanem. I-nanei	Ki-nane	Ū-nanei	Bō-nani. -nanei
Nine ... ..	Du-bwō	Di-bvōa	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 ...	Nō-makō. (Kumi n'a-hi = <i>twelve</i> . Kumi satu = <i>thirteen</i> )	...	Vum' la-mō. Vundō-mō. (Vundu a-fe = <i>twelve</i> . Vund' a-satō = <i>thirteen</i> . Vund' a-nem = <i>fourteen</i> . Vund' a-tanō = <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 <sup>1</sup>	...	Gumu a-pe, Um' a-pe <i>or</i> Um' 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-sasō
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 tanō
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

<sup>1</sup> 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-**.

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He, him, his	Anja. ? ? -a-cindi	Hende	Ndi, Yandi, Uñkō. A- -u- -andi	? A-, Ha- ? ? ?	Inde	Oyō, Ende, Inde. A- ? -ande, -y-ute
We, us, our	Su. ? -a-su	I-su	I-su. Tō- -a-su	? ? ? Tu-, T-a-	...	I-su. Tu-, Tō-, Tw-ende- -w-esō
Ye, you, your	We-lu. ? -aki-nyu	We-nu	Ū-he, Nyō, Nyoie. Nyu- -e-nyu, -a-nu	? ? ? Mu- ? ?	...	Enu, Inu. Bi-u-, Ū- -w-enu
They, them, their	Bvō. ? ? -aka-n	I-ane	Wa-ñkō. Wa- ? -a-ō	? ? ? ? ?	...	A-hō, Bō. Be-nde-, Ba- -ba- -b-wabō
All ... ..	Cō	Lōmō	-amwa, -mwa	-se (Wa-se, <sup>ᵒᶜ</sup> )	-mwa	-tubu
This, these	-ne (Ū-ne, <sup>ᵒᶜ</sup> )	...	-ne (Ū-ne, <sup>ᵒᶜ</sup> )	...	...	-nō (Ū-nō, <sup>ᵒᶜ</sup> )
That, those	-ena (W-ena, <sup>ᵒᶜ</sup> )	...	-ñkō (u-ñkō, wa-ñkō; u-ñkō, e-ñkō; <sup>ᵒᶜ</sup> )	...	...	-kuti
Bad ... ..	-bi. Tō-bi	-kōlō	-be. Iñ-kisa. Kefelō	-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	...	-ō-pia
Good ... ..	-bōlō	Mō-lōci	-pōlō, -ōlō or -lō. Kw-ālō or Kw-elō. -lelō	Wa-enda. -adi	Bōlō	-ōlō. -lau
Great ... ..	-wuki	-cale	-nene	Wa-pamba	-ō-fi. -nene	-ō-teū
Little ... ..	-cike	Bō-sali	-a-loñga	-cici	-ikeike	-bwebwe
Long ... ..	-tali	...	-u-la	Ki-alea	-tali	-busabusa
Male ... ..	-ūme, Ka-ūme	Mō-lume	-pe, A-pi	...	-ōme	-lume
Old ... ..	Ū-ndundu	Lu-gusu	...	...	-ōlō	Bu-mwa. -mwa
Red ... ..	Ki-lili	W-elō	...	-wama	...	W-elu. -elu (?)
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	-ponda	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-kiye	-kuwe	...
Sick ... ..	...	-dilala	...	...	-kōna	Bō-ale
White ... ..	...	-w-ema	-tō	Ki-ama	-pupvi	-elu
Above, up, on top	Nas-ikō	Ba-likō	Lu-ulu	Yuru	Likō	Wō-dyulu

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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	Ww-se
Far ...	Lw-kendŵ	E-tale	Ha-tanda, I-tanda	...	Bw-ŵ	Kulakula
Here ...	l-møne	Kan-suki	Ane	...	Ane	Ūh-wane
In inside ...	...	...	Nu	...	Tei <sup>1</sup>	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! E-hana!	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	...	-sambwala	...
„ buy, sell	...	...	-somba	...	-somba. -tekea	...
„ come ...	-yaka	-yaka	-ye, -yi, -ya	...	-ye	-yŵ
„ cut ...	...	...	t-enena	...	-n-tena	...
„ dance ...	-lukumbi	-wøhima	...	-katsa	...	-wañga
„ die ...	-ambwfu	-awa	-fwa, -fu, -fwe	-fa	-wa	-oñgwa
„ eat ...	-nde	-løle	...	-tša	-ŵ-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. -tambwala	-kea
„ kill ...	-yaka	-dyaka	-saka	-anda	-ŵ-liake	-ulua
„ know ...	-behewi	-weni	-ewa	...	-eba	-wena

<sup>1</sup> *Vide North-west Bantu.*

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To ... ..	O-, Ω-	O-, Ω-	Ω-	Ku- or Kw-	Ω-	Gω-, Ω-
„ laugh ...	·woca	·tōla	·wola	·seka	·m·bōla	·sea
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	·bōla-ŋga	·kōla-ŋga	·penda	·kunda	·la-ŋga	·lō (Ω·lō)
„ see ...	...	...	·mena (?)	...	·ena	...
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	·yala	...	·yala	...
„ sleep ...	...	...	...	·lala	·etama. ·kōla ( <i>snore</i> )	·i·lō
„ 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-), N̄-, 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, &amp;c., IN N̄-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-), N̄-, 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, &amp;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-), N̄-, 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, &amp;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-), N̄-, 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, &amp;c., IN BA-MBŌLE AND LU-KILI

Class 1. **Bu**, **Bw** (bɔ); 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**, **Ū** (gu, ω); 16. **Wa**, **Ww**?; 17. ?.

Traces of **Na** honorific or female prefix.

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132. **Ūlemba** 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 Lwbeie almost to the Lwomami.

133. **Akela** is spoken north of the Ūlemba, westward to the River Luilaka, eastward and north-eastward to the River Lwomela or Dumbi.

134. **Nkusu** is spoken in western Manyema, south of 4° South latitude and north of 5° 40' South latitude; on the Lwomami river and between the Lwomami 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 Lwomami 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 Lwomami; south of the non-Bantu wedge of the Bamaña and of about 0° 30' South latitude.

137. **Bambwle** is spoken in the region south of the Lubaye river and the Lwkele and Twpwke countries between the Lower Lwomami and the Lualaba-Congo; mainly on the Lwomami and westward to the 'Moñgŵ' countries eastward and southward to the Bakumu and the Lwkusu, as far south perhaps as 1° of South latitude.

## GROUP DD: SUB-GROUP DD I

### THE MANYEMA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

138. M $\omega$ -leka<sup>1</sup>

## GROUP EE

### THE MIDDLE L $\omega$ MAMI LANGUAGES

139. Ki-tumba<sup>2</sup>

## GROUP FF

### THE ELILA-L $\omega$ WA-LUALABA (BULEGA) LANGUAGES

140. Nya $\mathring$ ngwe (South-west Ki-lega)<sup>3</sup>

141. Genya<sup>4</sup>

142. M-ba $\mathring$ ng $\omega$ ba $\mathring$ ng $\omega$  (*or* North-west Ki-lega)<sup>5</sup>

143. South-east Ki-lega<sup>6</sup>

English	138. M $\omega$ -leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nya $\mathring$ ngwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-ba $\mathring$ ng $\omega$ - ba $\mathring$ ng $\omega$ (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	N-s $\omega$ b $\omega$	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	...	...	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant ... ..	...	Co $\mathring$ ng $\omega$ -co $\mathring$ ng $\omega$	Ka-zimu; tu-	I-bali	Lom-bazi;	...
Ant, white (termite)	E-lo $\mathring$ ng $\omega$ ; bi-	Bu-ts $\omega$ a	...	Ny-enje. N-so $\mathring$ ngina	m-bazi Mu-swa; mi-swa	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	S $\omega$ k $\omega$	...	...	S $\omega$ k $\omega$
Arm ... ..	E-w $\omega$ ; bi-	K $\omega$ -b $\omega$ k $\omega$ ; ma-	M $\omega$ -gomb $\omega$ ; mi-	K $\omega$ -b $\omega$ k $\omega$ ; m- $\omega$ k $\omega$ . Ka-baka	$\omega$ -b $\omega$ k $\omega$ ; ma-	U-b $\ddot{o}$ $\omega$
Arrow ... ..	Li-kula; ba-	Ku-manu. Di-s $\omega$ ma; ma-	Mu-su $\mathring$ ng $\omega$ ; mi-	M $\omega$ -p $\omega$ l $\omega$ ; me-	M $\omega$ -vi; mi-vi	I-s $\omega$ ma; ma-
Axe ... ..	Li-pali; ba-	Ceb $\omega$ ; ma+	I-saka; ma-	C-onda; be-onda	Tem $\omega$ ; ma+	...
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back ... ..	...	B $\omega$ -ara	Ma-tuli	...	...	...
Banana ... ..	E-kulu $\mathring$ n $\mathring$ u $\mathring$ n $\mathring$ ; bi-	Kond $\omega$ ; ma+. N-d $\omega$ s $\omega$	G $\omega$ ma; ma+	I-kond $\omega$ ; ma- M $\omega$ -saba. Mama	E-cika. L $\omega$ -gonde; ma-	L $\omega$ -onde; ma-onde

<sup>1</sup> M $\omega$ -leka, only known from a fragmentary note or two written down by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, is perhaps the Ba- $\mathring$ nga of other explorers to the west of Tw $\mathring$ poke and of the L $\omega$ mami near its confluence with the Congo.

<sup>2</sup> Torday's 'Kitwa' ("Bush language") of Middle L $\omega$ mami, and Stanley's 'West Ma-nyema'. In reality this is less a separate group language than an outlying language of the Luba type.

<sup>3</sup> Nya $\mathring$ ngwe is the speech of the country round Nya $\mathring$ ngwe and Kason $\mathring$ g $\omega$  and the 'Ki-rega' of Torday and perhaps the Ba-zimba of earlier explorers and the Wa- $\mathring$ ng $\omega$ beli $\omega$  farther south.

<sup>4</sup> The Enya, Ba-enya of some writers; the 'Ba-zimba' of others. H. M. Stanley's 'Ba-regga'.

<sup>5</sup> The M-ba $\mathring$ ng $\omega$ ba $\mathring$ ng $\omega$  of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton; perhaps the 'West Ki-lega' of German writers; but not the M-ba $\mathring$ nguba $\mathring$ ng $\omega$  of Carl Meinhof.

<sup>6</sup> The M-ba $\mathring$ nguba $\mathring$ ng $\omega$  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. Nyaŋwe, (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgō- baŋgō (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Beard... ..	I-kiapuŋga ; 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	Boŋgō ; 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-baŋgi	Mi-kira	Ma-kia, Mō-kiya	Mu-lōha	...
Body ... ..	Kō-omba	Dimba ; ma +	Kam-pita-pita	Ū-kōba (II)	Mō-bili ; mi-	...
Bone ... ..	K-ōse	Mu-ipa ; 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-ila ; ma-ila	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	Lu-bombō	Bw-eŋge	Bw-ōŋgō ; be- Mō-soŋgō ; me-	B-ōŋgō	...
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-ḍuku	Mu-kōlō mō-tu. M-ana tata. Mu-nake. M-eya	Mu-ina ; ba-ina	Mu-ina
Buffalo ... ..	...	Bōw	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 ; <i>pl.</i> 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-leŋge ; tu-	M-ana ; b-ana. Mō-ana	Mw-ana ; ba-	Mw-ana ; b-ana
Cloth ... ..	...	Ki-ramba	Sulu	N-tulō	A-pombō ; tō-	Ki-lamba. N-guō
Cold ... ..	...	Ma-sika	Peō	Ka-lō. M-peō	E-gazi	Ma-sika. I-ganji
Country ... ..	...	Lu-komwa ; komwa. Mu-seŋge	...	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-gaŋga ; bafi-	...	...	...

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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- Kwti; ma+	...
Dream ... ..	...	Ki-rotw; bi-	Ki-rotw	N-jwli	E-letw; bi-	...
Drum ... ..	...	Kaŋ-gwomw; tu-	Gwma	...	...	...
Ear ... ..	...	Gwi; ma+	Ma-tui ( <i>pl.</i> )	I-tu; ma-tu	W-tui; ma-	Ku-twi; ma+
Egg ... ..	...	U-maŋi	Yeya; me+	I-ye; ma-ye	Gi; ma+	I-gi; ma-
Elephant ... ..	...	Joi	Buŋgu	N-jw	Zwvu; ma+	N-zwfu
Excrement	...	Tu-bi	Tu-bi	Tw-bi	Tw-vi	...
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; ŋg-ebw	...
Fat, oil ... ..	...	Me-ita	Ma-kit'	Ma-kuta. Ma-ila. Kw-nwana; 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	Mo-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. <sup>1</sup>	I-sinzi	I-tindi	Ci-ahi; bi-ahi	Mu-gulu; mi-
Forest ... ..	...	Di-holu; ma- Mu-tw; mi-	Mw-se	W-konda <i>or</i> Mw-konda	Tw; ma-tw	...
Fowl ... ..	...	Gwkw	Kwk'	N-kwkw	Zwgwlo	Swlo. N-jwgwlo δ
Frog ... ..	...	Ki-rua	Ki-ula	Ke-toketoke	E-batwgwlo; bi-	...
Ghost... ..	...	Doi	...	...	...	A-lundi, Ka-lundi; 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-goŋgwlo
Grandparent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass... ..	...	Lu-biŋi	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

<sup>1</sup> This plural is according to Torday. If accurate it is an interesting survival of the 10th.

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Gun ... ..	...	Butu	Ki-tuli	N-kwaba	E-bwoŋge	...
Hair (of head)	...	J-uiru. Suki	Zūri	N-gbwe. Ū-pu; m-pu. M-bi	Jivi; ma+	In-zwi
Hand ... ..	...	Bwkw; ma+	l-kasi	l-kasa- ka-bwkw	E-gazagaza	E-ganda
Head ... ..	...	...	l-tue	Mw-cwe	Mu-cwe; mi-	Mu-twi
Heart ... ..	...	Cwba	Mw-tima	Mw-tema; me-	Ū-laŋga; ma+. Mun-tima; mi-	...
Heel ... ..	...	Ki-tsuru; bi+	W-inzi	M-pwa. Ny-ama i-tindi	A-sonywo; tō-	...
Hide ... ..	...	Mw-coke; mi- Ki-sewa; bi-	Gwzi	Ū-kwaba	Famisa	...
Hill ... ..	...	Mu-kuna	...	Mw-konde	Mu-tanda; mi-	Mu-goŋgwa
Hippopotamus	...	Fibu	Ki-bwkw (Swahili)	N-gubwo	N-gwbwo	N-gufwa
Hoe ... ..	...	...	...	Y-embe; ma+	Lu-aswo; ñ-gaswo	...
Honey ... ..	...	Me-ita j-uki	Du-būke	Bw-oke; ma-	B-wki	...
Horn ... ..	...	Lu-ceŋgwa	Pembe	l-seke; ma-	Lw-ega; pl. zi-eba	...
House ... ..	...	Ki-biri; bi- N-dabu	Ny-umba (Swahili)	D-umba or L-omba or Lw-omba; ma+	Y-ende; bi-ende	Y-ende; bi-ende
Hunger ... ..	...	Zala	Zala	N-jala	Zala	...
Husband ... ..	...	Mw-rume	...	M-ome; ba-ome. Amw-ami	Mw-lume; ba-	...
Hyena ... ..	...	Mw-ceu; mi- Ki-mbwi	Pisi	...	Ki-mbwi	Ki-mbwi
Iron ... ..	...	Ki-ronda	Ki-uma	Cea, Ce-eya	l-gela; bi-	Bu-tale. Ky-uma
Island ... ..	...	...	...	C-eya; b-eya. Ki-titi. Mw-saŋga	...	...
Ivory ... ..	...	Ma-nw a n-jw	Pembe	Mw-lamba; me- Pembe	Y-inwo	...
Knee ... ..	...	Nūi; ma+	l-zu	l-lu. J-boŋgwo	N-gomba	l-zu; ma-zu
Knife ... ..	...	Lu-pete; pl. pete. Lu-bahu	Mw-ele	Ka-buswo. Ū-bew	Lw-ehete; m-behete	Lw-ete
Lake ... ..	...	Lu-ci. Ki-siwa	...	Ce-liba, Ce-diba	l-twaka; bi-	Ki-ziba. Lu-gi
Leg ... ..	...	l-uru; ma-uru	Mu-gulu; mi-	Ka-w; ma-w	Ū-gwwo; ma-	...
Leopard ... ..	...	Goi, Iñ-gwe	Goi	N-gwwo. Keŋge	Mw-hela; me-	Niñ-gwe
Lion ... ..	...	N-dambwe	...	...	...	N-dambwe
Lips ... ..	...	Du-ēu	Mw-lomwo	Mw-tutu or Bw-tutu; me- or mi-	Mu-lomwo; mi-	Mu-lomwo
Magic ... ..	...	Bw-aŋga	Bw-waŋga	Ci-kwaba. Mw-te	Bw-gaŋga	Bw-aŋga M-isi

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Maize ... ..	...	Ma-pwɔw	Ma-bela	Ka-kutu; tɔ-	l-saka; bi-	I-saja
Man ... ..	...	Mu-nu <i>or</i> Mu-ndu; ba-nu <i>or</i> ba-ndu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mw-tɔ; ba-tɔ	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu
Man, vir. ... ..	...	Mw-rume	...	M-ome. Mw-sombe	Genda; ba+	...
Meat ... ..	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama.	M-bɔga
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	Mw-te	Mu-samba Bw-yaŋga, Bw-gaŋga	Labā
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-aŋgwe. Suŋgi
Mother ... ..	...	Nai. Nene	Mali	Ina, Nina; ba+. Mina. Bamma	Yaya	...
Mountain ... ..	...	Mw-kuna. N-gulu	Mu-lɔkwɔ	Ke-ɔma	...	N-gulu
Mouth ... ..	...	Lw-ɔw	Ka-nūe	Ka-na; tɔ-na	Mwa-nwa	Ka-nwa; tu-
Nail (of finger or toe) ... ..	...	Kara	Lu-ala	N-jā. Ŵ-yā	Lu-ala; u-zala	...
Name ... ..	...	D-ina	Z-ina	L-ina	Z-ina; ma+	...
Navel ... ..	...	Mw-cuku; mi-	l-tutu	Mw-tɔtɔ; me-	Mu-suku	...
Neck ... ..	...	Kwasa	l-kɔsi	l-kɔte	Sĩŋgwe	A-sĩŋgwe; tu-
Night ... ..	...	Bu-tiū; ma+	Kindi	U-tagwaira. Bw-tu. l-fue	Mw-zimbw = <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-bw	Bw; ma-bw	...
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-lɔvu	...
Parrot ... ..	...	Gucu	Kusu	...	...	N-gusu
Penis ... ..	...	Mw-rua; mi-	Swaka	? Condi	Bu-oli	...
Pig ... ..	...	Gurūwe	Guru	N-sombw	N-gulube; ba+	N-gulube
Pigeon ... ..	...	Kuti; ma+	Ki-riŋga	...	Ka-ŋgulimba; tɔ-	...
Place ... ..	...	...	...	Ce-a. A-sima	E-vuka; bi-	...
Rain ... ..	...	Bira	Bula	M-būa	Vula	M-bula, M-sula
Rat ... ..	...	Buku	Bawu	M-pɔkw	M-buku	...
River ... ..	...	Ma-ši. Lu-ci	Ma-zi	l-yaba. l-kiŋgi	Mu-gezi	...
Road, path ... ..	...	N-jila. Sila	Zia	M-bwaka. lŋ-geya	Sinda <i>or</i> Senda	N-zila. l-sinda; ma-
Salt ... ..	...	Mu-siki	...	Mw-ɔ; mi-ɔ	Mu-ŋgwa	Mu-nyu
Shame ... ..	...	Bū-ndie	...	N-sɔni	Bu-vu	...
Sheep ... ..	...	Mu-ɔkw; mi-	Buli	Mw-kɔkw. Meme	Mw-kɔkw; mi-	M-kɔkw

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Shield ...	...	Gabō	Gabō	Bō-wa; ma-wa	N-gabō	...
Shoulder ...	...	...	...	Ce-tuli	Gembe; ma +	...
Sister ...	...	Mō-kara; ba-kara	Duku-zala	...	...	...
Skin ...	...	Ki-lōba	Pusu	Ō-kōba; me-	I-seba	Ki-seba
Sky ...	...	Pa-suru	Yulu	Ki-ō	Wu-yulu	...
Slave ...	...	Mō-pika; ba-	Mō-kōbe	Mō-kōbe; ba-	Mō-keka; ba-	...
Sleep ...	...	Jōna (? snore)	Tō-lō	Tō-ō	...	...
Smoke ...	...	Mō-ki	Mō-ki	Mō-ōse. Mu-ki	Mō-eṣi	Mō-ṣi
Snake ...	...	Piri	Ny-ōka	Ny-ōka	Ny-ōka	N-jōka
Son, boy ...	...	Mw-ana; bw-ana	Mw-ana na mō-lume	M-anuke; b-anuke. Mō-sombi	Genda; ma + (see word for 'man' in 136)	...
Song ...	...	...	...	Ng-embō (pl.)	Lō-embō; ny-embō	...
Spear ...	...	Cora; ma +	I-sumu	I-tumō	Fōmu; ma +	Fumō
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star ...	...	Kan-jekejeke. Kañ-gamina; tu-ñ-	Kelikeni	Ō-kenikeni; ñ- Kendikendi	A-kōnikōni	Kañ-gamina; tu-
Stick ...	...	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti	Ka-te; tō-te. Ce-ti	...	...
Stone ...	...	Vūe; ma-vūe	Ma-koi (pl.)	Yu-we; ma-we	Bue; ma-bue	Mō-gōdi
Stool ...	...	Ki-bara	...	Ki-tumbi	...	Ki-kala
Sun ...	...	Duba or Juwa	Mō-se	Lōba. Iōwa	...	Juba. Mu-ninya
Tail (of an animal)	...	Mō-kira	Mō-koi	Mō-kie	Mō-ela (?)	...
Tear ...	...	Mō-porō; mi-	Di-sōzi	...	...	...
Testicles ...	...	Via	Ma-kiti	...	...	...
Thief ...	...	Gifi	Mu-ibi	Mō-ibi	W-iba	...
Thigh ...	...	Lu-bunda	Ki-bunda	...	...	...
Thing ...	...	Ki-nu; bi-nu	I-dya	I-sima; tō- Ce-sima; bi-	En-daibi <sup>1</sup>	...
Thorn ...	...	...	...	Mō-ke; me-	Mō-ba; mi-ba	...
Tobacco ...	...	Fi-añka	Kw-añga	L-añga; m-añga	Fañgō; ma +	...
To-day ...	...	D-inō	Lelō	Mō-nō bō-tō	Lelō	...
Toe ...	...	Di-nā; ma-nā	Mō-nu; mi-nu	Mō-nyō	Mu-nwe	...
To-morrow	...	Bō-nambō	Lō-bi	M-pendu	...	...
Tongue ...	...	Du-rimi; rimi	Lō-lame	Ce-ami; bi-ami	Lu-limi; n-dimi	Lu-limi
Tooth ...	...	D-inyō; ma-nyō	D-inyō; m-inyō	Li-inyō; ma-	Y-inō	Inō; m-enō
Town ...	...	Lō-anda	Mō-erō	Mō-tañga. (Ka-tañga = village)	M-ōla; mi-ōla	...
Tree ...	...	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti	Ka-te; tō-te. Ki-ti; bi-ti	Mu-ti; mi-	Mu-ti; mi-ti
Twins ...	...	Pamba	M-āsa	Ma-asa	Asa; ma-asa	...
Urine ...	...	Ma-cukurō	Ma-su	...	...	...
Vein ...	...	...	...	Ka-sali; tō- Mō-ōli; me-	...	...

<sup>1</sup> 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. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwe- baŋgwe (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
War ... ..	...	Lu- <i>ŋ</i> zi ; ŋ- <i>ŋ</i> zi	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	Loŋ- <i>ŋ</i> zi. (-lwa = to <i>fight</i> )	...
Water ... ..	...	Ma- <i>ſ</i> i	Ma-ze	Ma-ali. Ma-i	M-ema	M-ema
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	Mw- <i>c</i> uŋgu. I- <i>ce</i> lele	Mw- <i>z</i> uŋgu	Mw- <i>so</i> ŋgwe	...	...
Wife ... ..	...	Mw- <i>k</i> are ; ba-	Mw- <i>k</i> azi	Mw- <i>k</i> ali	Mw- <i>a</i> ji ; ba- <i>a</i> ji	...
Wind ... ..	...	Lu- <i>p</i> wa	Lum- <i>p</i> umbu	Mw- <i>f</i> ofo	Mw- <i>h</i> ehe	...
Witch... ..	...	Doi	Kundu	Mw- <i>b</i> oso	N- <i>d</i> ŋzi	...
Witchcraft	...	...	...	(-lwa = to <i>bewitch</i> )	...	...
Woman ... ..	...	Mw- <i>k</i> are ; ba-	Mw- <i>k</i> azi	Amw- <i>k</i> ali ; bamw- <i>k</i> ali	Mw- <i>a</i> ji ; ba- <i>a</i> ji	Mu- <i>a</i> zi ; b- <i>a</i> zi
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Tu- <i>p</i> ia	Ka- <i>y</i> a	Ū- <i>k</i> oni ; ñ- <i>k</i> oni	Lw- <i>t</i> eŋe ; n- <i>d</i> eŋe	...
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ... ..	...	Ki- <i>p</i> wa ; bi-	...	...	Y- <i>o</i> lwa ?	...
Yesterday	...	...	...	...	Bu- <i>e</i> nda	...
Zebra... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
One ... ..	...	·m̄. ·m̄osa. ·nd̄m̄. ·aŋka	·m̄i. Ka-mu	·m̄. ·m̄oje	·m̄, Yw-m̄	·m̄we
Two ... ..	...	·biri	·biri	·be. ·ibi	·bili	·bili
Three... ..	...	·satu	·satu	·sato	·satu	·satu
Four ... ..	...	·ne. ·naci	·nei	·nā, ·inyā	...	·ne
Five ... ..	...	·tanu	·tanu	·tan̄. Kw-b̄kw̄	·satu	·sanu
Six ... ..	...	Cambomb̄. Mu-tuba	Mu-tuba. Mw-twa	Mw-twa	Mu-tuba	Mū-tuba
Seven... ..	...	Camb̄biri. Mu-samb̄	Mw-twa ka-mu	Mw-c̄m̄wendi	...	M-sambwa
Eight ... ..	...	Mw- <i>a</i> nda or Mu- <i>h</i> anda	T̄kw̄t̄w̄ biri	Ce-nana	...	Mw- <i>e</i> ŋe
Nine ... ..	...	Ki- <i>t</i> ema	Ka-mu bula	Ū- <i>b</i> wa, ? A- <i>b</i> wa	...	Tumbia
Ten ... ..	...	Di- <i>k</i> umi. I- <i>k</i> umi	Ki- <i>k</i> umi	Kumi. I- <i>k</i> ama	...	Fumi and Ni- <i>k</i> umi
Eleven ... ..	...	Di- <i>k</i> umi n- <i>a</i> ki mu- <i>a</i> ŋka. I- <i>k</i> umi na mund̄m̄	Ki- <i>k</i> umi na ·m̄i	...	...	I- <i>k</i> umi na ·m̄we
Twenty ... ..	...	Ma- <i>k</i> umi abi- <i>b</i> iri or a- <i>w</i> iri	Ma- <i>k</i> umi ma- <i>b</i> iri	Kama ibe. Bw-lumb̄	...	I-liŋga
Thirty ... ..	...	Ma- <i>k</i> umi a- <i>s</i> atu	Ma- <i>k</i> umi ma- <i>s</i> atu	Kama i- <i>s</i> ato	...	...
Forty... ..	...	Ma- <i>k</i> umi a- <i>n</i> ē	Ma- <i>k</i> umi ma- <i>n</i> nei	Kama i- <i>n</i> ā	...	...

English	138. Mw- <b>leka</b>	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgō- baŋgō (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Fifty ... ..	...	Ma-kumi a-tanō	Ma-kumi ma-tanu	Kama i-tanō	...	...
Hundred ... ..	...	Ma-kumi a-tanō ma-kumi a-tanō	Kombi	E-koi. Kama i-kumi	...	Lu-kama
Thousand ... ..	...	...	A-nūnū	...	...	...
I, me, my ... ..	...	Mie. Ū-nō. N-a- -kia-nyi	Innē. ? -a-mi	Nō. N-a-, N- -a-ne	Mimi	Mime. Ni- ? ?
Thou, thee, thy ... ..	...	E-ba (?) A- -ki-ōbe	We. ? -ō-be	Ūw-e. W-, Ū- -a-be	...	U- -ku- Ye (?). Yu- -mu- ?
He, him, his ... ..	...	Rea (?). Ū-vō (?). Ka- -ki-ai	Ū-we. ? -a-ge	We. Ū-nō. A-, U-, W-a- -ande	I-ye	Ye (?). Yu- -mu- ?
We, us, our ... ..	...	Ū-sō. Tōa-, Tu- -kia-tu	I-su. ? -nabi-tu	Ba-se. Ta-, Tō-, Ti- -itō	...	Tu- -tu- ? ?
Ye, you, your ... ..	...	Ba-nu. N-a. -kia-nu	I-nywe. ? -nabi-nu	Ba-ne. Be-, Bi- -inō	...	? ? -enu ? Ba- ?
They, them, their ... ..	...	Ba-ō. Ba- -a-bō	Bābō. ? -ejō (?), -zejō (?)	Bō. Ba-, B-i- -a-bō	...	? Ba- ?
All ... ..	...	Concoi	-a-nse	-ōse	-ōse	...
This, these ... ..	...	-kiani	-nō (wō-nō), ḶḶ.	-ne (ō-ne, ba-ne; ḶḶ.)	...	...
That, those ... ..	...	...	-zō (ō-zō), ḶḶ.	Ū-nō or ō-wa, ba-nō or ba; mō-nō or ō-wa, e-nō or e-ya; e-nō or e-ya (No. 5), ma-nō or m-ā; ci-nō or e-ya (7), bi-nō or be-a (8); e-nō or e-ya (9), e-nō or e-ya (10); ō-nō or ō-wa (11); te-nō or t-ea (12); ka-nō, k-ā (13); ō-nō, ōw-a (14); ka-nō, k-ā (15); a-bō or ō-nō (16); ō-mō (17)	...	...

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwa- baŋgwa (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Bad ... ..	...	·bi	...	·bea	·bi, Bw-bi	...
Black ... ..	·tukulu	·tururu	...	·liŋgea (Kw-)	E-fitafita	...
Female ... ..	...	ya mw-kari	·kazi. ·kuli	·kali	·aji	...
Fierce, sharp	...	·wumu	·bibw	...	...	...
Good ... ..	...	·ene	·sowa	·fwa	·legela	...
Great ... ..	...	·ima	·nene	·ema	·ata	...
Little ... ..	...	·nini	·keke	·a-ŋgwa	·keke	...
Long ... ..	...	·rai	·lai	·eya, ·ēā	·la	...
Male ... ..	...	ya mw-rume	·lume	·a m-wome	·lume. ·wō	...
Old ... ..	...	·kuru	·kuŋgu	·kulu, ·ka-kusi	·nunu. ·wō	...
Red ... ..	...	·piriri	·wina	...	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	·bōla	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	·wulu	·hebwe	·uhi
Sick ... ..	...	Bu-cuŋgu	·sambi	·kombwa	·bela	...
White ... ..	...	l-celele	·weŋga	·fofōka	·lisaka	...
Above, up, on top	...	Pa-šoru	lŋ-gulu	Kiw na	Lw-ywō	...
Before, in front	Pelw	...	...	Bwsw na	Ma-busu	...
Behind, last	Ya-saŋga	Ku-wara	Mw-koŋgwa	Ma-ili na	Mw-goŋgwa	...
Below, down	...	Pa-ŋši	Lan-tse.	A-se.	Ha-se	A-si
Far ... ..	...	Ku-rae	Kule	Kw-se Kbaea	Hala	...
Here ... ..	...	Ww-ipā	Gige	Abw. W-nw, Wna. A-bw-nw. Kwōw	N-haha	...
In, inside ...	...	Mu- Mušimu	Nu, Nw. Nomba-zari	Mw	Mw, Mu-	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	·zari?	Katikati ya	...	...
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Kwa-nja a mwba-nja	Za	...
Plenty, many	...	Bu-ŋgi. ·ŋgi	l-biŋgi	·bua	·ŋgi. Bo-ŋgi	...
There ... ..	...	Ku-rai	Babw	W-wa. Kw. Kwwa	...	Hw
Where? ... ..	...	Pe-nwsw?	Lini?	Yani?	...	...
No! ... ..	...	Nya!	Kire! Tuhu!	...	...	...
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	...	...	...	·tw; ·te; ·ta; ·twkw; tekw (w-tw = you not, bi-tw = they not)	...	·siki

English	138. Mω-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgω- baŋgω (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
To ... ..	...	Ku-, Kω-	Ku- or Ωkω-	Kω- or Ω-	Ω-, Ku-, Lω-	Ku-, U-
„ beat ...	...	...	...	·lubia	·zebela	...
„ buy, sell	...	...	...	·owa	·yola, ·lω-yola	...
„ come ...	...	ω-bi	·zua	·la. ·e. ·ika	·vwaya	·buya
„ cut ...	...	...	...	·buka	·kala	·soŋgω
„ dance ...	...	·mina	...	·sambwa	·semba	...
„ die ...	...	·kia, ·kwa	·wakwa	·kwa. ·kba	·fa	·fwa
„ eat ...	...	·rea	·dya	·ā. ·aŋga	·lia	·lia
„ give ...	...	·pa	·pele-le	·ake-sa	·hee (·pele)	...
„ go ...	...	·ende, ·enda	·ende	enda. ·ya. ·aa	·yena-ŋga, ·ena-ŋga	·enda. ·sumu-ka
„ kill ...	...	·lipa	·ite, ·wūite	·iya	·haga	...
„ know ...	...	·manya	·menye	·eba	·yōka	...
„ laugh ...	...	...	·seka	·seka	·sega	·sea
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	·eka	...	...
„ love, want	...	·ruŋga	·ekuzwa	emesa. ·ema	·kwanya, ·hanya	...
„ see ...	...	...	...	·mōna	·mōna	·ōna, ·wōna
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	...	·ikā	·kana	·sama
„ sleep ...	...	...	·tulu	·lama	·lala. ·n-yōna (snore)	·sama
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	·ima-na	·ema-na	...
„ steal ...	...	...	iba	·iba	·yiba	...

## PREFIXES IN MΩ-LEKA

The only evident prefixes in the few words of Mω-leka, collected by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, are :  
Li- = 5 ; Ba- = 6 ; I- = 8 a ; Tω- = 12 ; and Kω- = 15.

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-TUMBA

Class 1. Mu-, Mω- (mu, u-) ; 2. Ba- (ba) ; 3. Mu-, Mω- (mu-, u) ; 4. Mi- (mi-, i) ; 5. Di-, N- (di) ;  
6. Ma- (ma-, a) ; 7. Ki- (ki) ; 8. Bi- (bi) ; 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, — (n, i) ; 10. same as 9, and apparently  
also Di-, Din- (n, i, ? si-, s') ; 11. Lu-, Du- (lu) ; 12. Tu- (tu) ; 13. Ka- (ka) ; 14. Bω-, Bu- (bu) ; 15. Ku-,  
Kω- (ku) ; 16. Pa- (? concord) ; 17. Mu- (mu).

-ane diminutive suffix present, but rare.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN NYANGWE

Class 1. Mu-, Mω- (mu, u-) ; 2. Ba- (ba) ; 3. Mu-, Mω- (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-,  
Tω- (tu) ; 13. Ka- (ka) ; 14. Bu- (bu) ; 15. Kω-, Ωkω-, Ku- (ku) ; 16. Ba- (bω) ; 17. Nu-, Nω- ; 20. La-

## PREFIXES, &amp;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. **Ω** (ω); 12. **Tω** (tω, t'-); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **U**, **Bu**, **Bω** (bu); 15. **Kω**, ? **Ka** (kω, ka); 16. **A**, **Ω**, **Bω** (-bω); 17. **Mω** (mω).

-ana diminutive suffix.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN M-BANGŌBANGŌ 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. **Ω**, **Ku**, ? **Lω** (ω, ku); 16. **Ha**, **A** (?); 17. **Mω**, **Mu** (mu).

138. **Mwleka** is probably spoken west and north-west of the Bambwli 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 Kasoñgo in the south to the Stanley Falls and Lindi river on the north.

142. **Mbañgōbañgō** 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-LŪWA-LUALABA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

144. North-east Ki-lega *or* 'Ba-lega'<sup>1</sup>      144 a. Ki-tembō

## GROUP GG

### THE RUWENZORI-SEMLIKI LANGUAGES

145. Ku-āmba      146. Lubu-sese<sup>2</sup> *or* Lu-bira      147. Ki-vamba<sup>3</sup>

## GROUP HH

### THE UPPER ITURI LANGUAGES

148. Li-huku<sup>4</sup>      148 a. Ba-mbuttu<sup>5</sup>

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
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-Iule. Noñge	Ba-mbiri kōta ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...	Lagō	...
Ape (chim- panzor 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-londa ; 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-koñgō	Bu-koñgō

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> This includes my 'Li-bvanuma' (Uganda Protectorate) and the 'Ba-nyari' and 'Wa-ssoñgora' of Emin Pasha and Bernhard Struck.

<sup>5</sup> 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-tembo	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-bogwo	...
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-oki	Va-baŋge ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Li-bokwo	...
Belly ...	I-kundu	Sohwo	Sohwo	I-tundu. Ki-hũ	Bu-ra <i>or</i> Bũ-a	Bũ-a
Bird ...	K-ɔni; t-uni. Kany-ɔni; tony-ɔni	M-buru	M-bulu	Ny-uni	N-ɔli; ban-ɔli. N-uli	Inn-oi
Blood ...	Ma-si	Ma-gira	Ma-gila	Sagama	Me-nikwo	...
Body ...	Lw-kova ( ? skin ). Mu-bili <i>or</i> Ki-bili	K-wɔɔ	M-bɔwo	Mu-viri	N-dutu	...
Bone ...	Mu-kuba; mi-	Eñ-kũe	Ñ-kua	Ma-kũe ( <i>pl.</i> )	Lũ-ɔ	...
Borassuspalm ...	...	Tugu	...	...	Di-tugu	...
Bow ...	Bu-ta	Teba	Ma-ŋgi	Bu-tā	Bw-bi	...
Bowels ...	Me-sɔwo ( <i>pl.</i> ). Ma-la ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	Bw-kese. Vi-ubu ? ( <i>pl.</i> )	B-oŋwo	D-oŋwo	Vu-goŋwo	Eñ-goro	...
Breast (man's)	Ki-ari	...	...	M-banda	...	...
Breast (woman's)	I-bele; ma-	Bere; ma+	Bele	I-were; ma-	Li-bele; ma-	...
Brother ...	Mw-ina. Mu-butwa. Mu-tamba	Mu-ki-mindi amwo	Va-ñkyi- na-mā. Mi-kima- mama. Namakwo	Mw-ana wa-mā	Mw-an' i-nnā. Mw-ana' dem. Ma-minywo	Kaka. Uku. Mw-ana i-nna ma-ninywo
Buffalo ...	M-bwo	N-jare	N-sale	M-bogwo	N-jare	...
Bull ...	...	Mu-ri ku-āke	Nɔmi	Numi	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-kuma ( <i>pl.</i> )	Saketa	...	...	Ma-ñibwo ( <i>pl.</i> )	...
Canoe ...	Bw-atwo	Mu-liŋga	Bw-atwo. Zabwo	...	Boŋwo	...
Cat ...	Mw-era	N-jaŋgwa; ba+	...	...	En-jaŋgwa	I-siki
Charcoal ...	Ma-kala	...	...	...	...	...
Chief, king ...	Mu-lɔhwe. Ke-koŋga. Numbi	Salie	Ñ-kama	Mu-kama	Maga	...
Child ...	Mw-ana	M-ike-ake	M-eki	Mu-kerembe	Mw-ana	...
Cloth ...	Ñ-guvwo	En-joŋwo. Lu-alɔ	Ki-bugwo. Boŋwo	...	Lu-bugwo. Na-ruta	Na-ruta
Cold ...	M-pekwo	...	...	Mu-rumbi	...	...
Country ...	Ki-barwo. Mu-ri u bu-sambu. Mw-seŋge	Ki-arwo	Ñ-kuŋgu. Para	Bu-taka	Kuŋgu. Ki-arwo	Ki-kāra
Cow ...	M-kaci wa- ñ-gombe	En-te; ban-te	En-te	En-te	Bu-te	...
Crocodile ...	Ñ-gandu. Ñ-gwēnwa	Em-peywo	Ñ-gonde	M-piwo	Jene; ba+	...

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Day, daylight	Lu-su; ma-su. I-lumbu. Juwa	Ki-lia	Mamu-ane	Ki-re. Va-kere	Na-bútu. Namu-swati	Namu-swati
Devil, evil spirit	...	Mu-limwo; ba-	...	...	M-tu-w-eji; ba-	Ga-be; <i>pl.</i> ba-be
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dog ... ..	Im-bwa	M-bwa	M-būa	M-bwa	Em-va. (Su em-va = q)	Im-va <i>or</i> Im-fa; bam-fa
Door, doorway	Ki-bi. Mu-kinda	Ki-kuku. M-pume	Pumi	M-liañgwo (? <i>Swahili</i> )	Li-kuse	...
Dream ... ..	N-jwci. Fa-łota <sup>1</sup>	N-dwoti	N-dwoti	Ku-řwota ( <i>verb</i> )	Di-řwotwo	...
Drum ... ..	I-tumba. N-gomwo	Ki-rembe	Ki-lembe	N-gwoma. N-gaija	E-biba	...
Ear ... ..	I-twi; ma- Kuswe; ma+	Ki-toi	Ki-toi	Ku-túe	U-cwe; ma-cwe	Ba-cwi ( <i>pl.</i> )
Egg ... ..	C-ayi; m-ayi	Li-ke; ma-ke	Le-ke; ma-	Ma-hwli ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mu-kiri; ni-	...
Elephant ...	N-jwci	M-buñgu	M-boñgwo	N-dswogu	A-njau; ba+	...
Excrement	Tu-bi	Tū-i	...	...	Mu-tara	...
Eye ... ..	Li-iso; m-iso	Iso	Iso	Li-iso	Li-iso; m-iso	B-isu ( <i>pl.</i> )
Face, fore- head	Ki-eni. M-bala	Ke-iso	B-uswo	Al-inswo	M-esu	...
Fat ... ..	Ma-kuta	Ma-zuta. Ma-nwaw	Ma-nwaw	Bi-sabwo (No. 8 a)	M-ena	Ma-jita
Father ... ..	Tata; ba+. I-řo, I-řa-we; bi- I-řa-ke; bi-	...	Baba	Tata	A-two; ba-two	A-to; ba-two
Fear ... ..	B-wba	B-wkw	Ki-bwkw	...	...	...
Finger ... ..	Mu-sai; mi- Mu-nwe	M-buka. Ki-bwkw	...	Vi-ara ( <i>pl.</i> )	Beñgbe; ba-kbeñgbe	...
Fire ... ..	Tu-ya, Tu-ija (?). Mu-riřw	Mu-sa	Mu-sa	Mu-lirwo	Gyara	Dya, Gya
Fish ... ..	Me-vera (?). Sūi (?)	Sū	U-łigi. Ba-ūsū ( <i>pl.</i> ). Māma	I-sui	Siwe	...
Foot ... ..	Ki-łimba; 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-gwkw. Ki-kwasa	Kwkw	Bu-kwkw, Bu-kwku-ki. Koñgwo	N-kwkw. Vo-guma ( <i>hen</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	Kwwo <i>or</i> Kwba	Kwwo
Frog, toad	Ki-ula	...	Ba-gbwku ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ki-guende	...	...
Ghost ... ..	Ki-kuli	Mu-limwo	Ka-tema	Ka-tema	A-beri	...
Girl ... ..	...	...	M-seka	Mu-iseke	...	...
Goat ... ..	M-buci	Meme	N-daima. <sup>3</sup> ? Meme	M-buli	Meme	Meme
„ (he) ... ..	...	N-tali sa meme	M-paya	N-tuli ya m-buli. <sup>2</sup> (Vu-guma ya m-buli = q)	M-pai wa meme	...

<sup>1</sup> According to Stanley.<sup>2</sup> Note resemblance to North-east Bantu word for breeding-cow, goat, &c.<sup>3</sup> See word for ‘thing’ in No. 142 (M-bañgwobañgwo).

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God ... ..	Firie. Ny-ambi	Nya-mwañga	...	...	A-kuri	A-subei
Grandparent	N-guku. Yiyi = ð. Mwamakulu yaji = ♀	...	...	...	...	...
Grass ... ..	Lu-suku. Sōnu	Ka-samere	M-budza. Sōlu	Bu-sōlu	I-fugō	...
Ground ... ..	...	Dōdō	...	...	E-taka	...
Ground-nut	Ka-lima	Ki-ōbe: bi-	...	...	Jagare	...
Guinea-fowl	N-gaṅgi. I-laṅgi	Kaṅga	...	...	W-aṅga	...
Gun ... ..	Ke-ōwve	Mu-gaṅgō	Mñ-gaṅgō	M-bundu	Mu-gaṅgō	...
Hair ... ..	Suki. N-weli. Lu-kucu	Sikamō	Ki-simō	I-sōkō	N-duri	Ndi; ba-ndi
Hand ... ..	C-aṅga. Kō-bōkō. Ki-basabasa. (Ke-kō, Ke-kō-ni = <i>jist</i> )	Ke-gu	Ganda; ma +	N-garu	I-gbata; di-	I-konda; di-
Head ... ..	Mu-twi <i>or</i> Mu-swe	Mō-ō	Mō-hō	Mu-twe	Mu-tō; ni-tō	...
Heart ... ..	Mu-tima	Mu-lema	Kavu-lima	Mu-tema	Mu-tuma; ni-	...
Heel ... ..	Ka-bilibili	Ki-tindi	Ki-simbirō	Ka-tiṅgere	E-tindilindi	...
Hide ... ..	Ki-saba; vi- Ki-sewa; vi-	...	C-ani <i>or</i> Ky-ani. M-buru	C-ani	...	...
Hill ... ..	Ki-rimbi lū-ūba. N-goṅgō	...	Bimba	Kena	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-guvu	M-bembwa	Bembula	N-sere	N-dūbō	...
Hoe ... ..	Lu-kasu; ñ-gasu	...	...	...	...	...
Honey ... ..	B-uki	N-jōki	Ki-dzaṅgali	V-ōki	Li-bōkō	...
Horn ... ..	Lu-ya; ñ-g-ya. Mu-ya	N-deka	M-beka	I-hembe; ma-	Li-bakara	...
House ... ..	N-dabu; ma-labu. Ka-tanda. Kende. Ke-sōsō <i>or</i> M-sōsō	N-dabō	N-tabō	Ny-umba	E-kara; di- Sōgō	I-ka
Hunger ... ..	N-jala	En-jā	N-dzala	N-jera	Tara	...
Husband ... ..	Ibe; ba-ibe Mu-lume	...	M-lōkō	Mu-sese; va-	...	ō-gūi; bō-gūi
Hyena ... ..	Ki-mbwi	Em-piti	M-piti. U-su	M-piti	Mu-piti; ni-	...
Iron ... ..	Ki-kale. Mu-bamba	N-gūa	N-kondō	Ki-ōma	U-kō. I-dōkō	I-dōkō
Island ... ..	Ki-kila	Tuli	I-siṅga	Mu-suṅgwe	E-jōba; di-	...
Ivory ... ..	Mu-baṅga	M-inyō	...	...	Denu	...
Knee ... ..	I-lu; ma-lu	Meku-lu (? <i>pl.</i> )	Kuli	Kuru	Lu-lu	...
Knife ... ..	Lu-bau; m-bau. Ki-nsu. Ki-wabi	M-bakō	M-bakō	Mu-hiō; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Mw-ambe	...

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Lake ... ..	Ki-riba	...	...	Ny-anza. Ma-litwo	...	...
Leg ... ..	Mu-indi	Ke-gu	Mu-ende	N-sume	Mu-tindi; ma-	...
Leopard ...	Iñ-gwe	N-gue	M-poñgwo. Uñ-gwi	N-gwe	Kw-eyu	...
Lion ... ..	N-dambwe	...	Siliwo	...	...	...
Lip, lips ...	Mwo-omwo; me-	Na-nokwo	Gua-nokwo. Gu-bonwo	...	Munu; ba-munu	...
Magic ... ..	N-gisi	Lemba	Ki-hara	Bu-kumu (?)	Ma-madü	...
Maize ... ..	I-sañgu; ma- I-bela; me- Ce-bele	N-kusa	Ki-dzubala	Vwo-kusa	Mu-kusa	...
Man ... ..	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu	Nba <i>or</i> Npa; <i>pl.</i> ba-ñba	...	...	Mu-mbi; ba-mbi	Mu-mbi; ba-mbi
Man, vir. ...	...	...	M-lookwo	...	Mwo-gbu; ba-gbu	W-güi; bow-güi
Meat ... ..	Ny-ama. Mu-sune	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Bu-two	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-titi	...	...
Monkey ...	...	A-bula	N-kende	N-kuñga	Mwo-bowmu	U-bom’
Moon ... ..	Mw-añgwo	Suñge	Suñge	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-ōna	Tüdü; ba +	...
Mouth ... ..	Ka-nywa	Nokwo	Nokwo	Mu-nwa	I-mōni	I-mōni
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-cala; n-jala	Ki-kulu	Yesi-ke-bokwo ( <i>bones of the fingers</i> )	Ki-kuru	N-dara	...
Name ... ..	...	D-ina	...	L-inya (?)	Li-ywo	...
Navel ... ..	...	...	Kubu	Mu-kunde	I-vovi	...
Neck ... ..	...	Bi- <i>kia</i> (8a)	Kotwo. M-oywo	Vi- <i>kia</i> . N-kotwo	E-miro	...
Night ... ..	Bu-tü; ma-tü. (I-kunye = <i>darkness</i> )	Ki-ria	Ma-kiliye ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-kirwo	Bu-si	...
Nose ... ..	Mu-wembe	L-ulu	L-owwo <i>or</i> R-uru	Mu-hure	L-ulu	U-mowu
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ... ..	N-gombe	En-te	En-te	En-te	...	...
Paddle ...	N-gafi	...	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Mu-sañgi	Mw-ēnge	...	...	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 +	...

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River ... ..	Lu-ehi. Ka-ehi (small). Am-ema	Ki-tamba ; bi-	M-cipedō. Lōka. N-toñgorō Purupuru	Ki-gōna. Kō-kani	Dei	...
Road ... ..	N-zira	Ki-anda	Liō. Ša. Mi-dende	Ci-handō	Mu-pi ; ni-pi	...
Salt ... ..	Mu-ñgwa	...	Mu-kwa. Gōkoi	Ki-sura	M-kwe	...
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ... ..	Mu-kōkō	En-tama	N-tama	N-tama	Bu-tama	...
Shield ... ..	...	Ñ-guba	Savōla	Ñ-gabō	Kōbe	...
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister ... ..	...	Mw-ana bu-kali	Likam (?)	Mw-ana wa mai	M-sale ; ba-sale	Dada. Aya
Skin ... ..	...	Ki-kōba	N-tega. Ñ-gufu. M-buru	Ki-kōba	Em-bamba	Umba (?)
Sky ... ..	l-yubu	Kuba	Kōva. U-guru	l-guru	Busi	...
Slave ... ..	...	...	Ñ-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	l-timmō	Ū-wō ; mō-wō	...
Spirit, soul	Mw-ecō. Mu-tima	...	...	Ka-tema	...	...
Star, planet	Ka-ñgumina (?)	N-salia	N-dzatō. N-zōga. Tañgatañga	l-sōli	N-data	Lan-data
Stick ... ..	Mu-ti	Mw-igō. Ka-mi	M-egō	Mu-igō	En-tūbe <sup>1</sup>	...
Stone ... ..	Di-bwe ; ma-bwe	Tare	Tale	l-vale	Li-bara ; ma- Li-kōvi ; ma-	...
Stool ... ..	Ki-bala ; vi-	...	M-bata	Ki-tebe	En-tūbe (?) <sup>1</sup>	...
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 ... ..	l-bimbi	...	Ki-bele	Ki-verō	...	...
Thing ... ..	...	K-ema ; b-ema	...	Ny-añka	Ema ; d-ema	...
Thorn ... ..	...	E-kūe	Ñ-kūa	Ma-va (pl.)	W-abō	...
Tobacco ... ..	...	M-bagi	M-base. Tāba	Mu-vagi. Ka-saji. Ki-gōbi	M-bagi	...

<sup>1</sup> As the most primitive stools are made out of branching sticks, the word-root -tebe or -tūbe might be interchangeable for both concepts.

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To-day ...	...	Leru	...	...	Yei	Na-piā
Toe ...	...	Buga ke-gu	M-buka-gbata	Ki-gere	Beṅbe wa m-tindi	...
To-morrow	...	...	Ma-kasaṅu	Mu-ñkē	Ka-liba	Koṓpe
Tongue ...	Lu-limi	Daka	Daka	Ki-remi	Ru-dada; ma- Bi-lala ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ne-dada; <i>pl.</i> bi-dada
Tooth ...	...	M-inyω ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ma-nyω ( <i>pl.</i> )	M-enω ( <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-tyω (?) Mu-ti	Me-ri	M-ele ( <i>pl.</i> ) A-pōbawo	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Bu-ti; ma-ti. M-kakaru	M-kakaru
Twins ...	...	Ba-roṅgω ( <i>pl.</i> )	Dukakōbe	Va-roṅgω ( <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 ...	...	Ñ-kari. Ñ-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	Yew	...
Witch ...	...	Mu-lemba	Ki-hara	Mu-kumō	Ma-madū	...
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Mu-kazi; ba-	Ñ-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-rali; bi-	...	...	I-sōū; di-sōū	...
Year ...	...	Ki-rubuli	Mu-aka	Mu-aga	Ki-anda	Mw-eru? Ka-laṅga
Yesterday...	...	Uma	...	...	Na-kōbe	Koṓpe. Bu-dōw
Zebra ...	...	Mu-sōlu	N-tulege	...	...	...
One ...	·mō	·mōti, ·muti	Ñ-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	Lafudu, Lalōdu	Mu-sanjō	Ma-daneka <i>or</i> Ma-dyanika	Ma-nanika
Eight ...	Mu-anda	Nane	Lalō	M-nana	Ba-gina	Ama-dyina

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Nine ... ..	Ki-tema	Subi	Subia, Sωbya	Mu-inda	Ba-gina m-gωnω	Vaga mu-gωnω
Ten ... ..	I-kumi	Kumi	I-kōmi or I-kumi	I-kumi	Mine. Digi. -mene. Kum' (?). Itω (?)	Bōkωbōkω
Eleven ... ..	Kumi na -mω	Kumi na susi mōti. (Kumi na muru-bari = <i>twelve</i> )	Kōmi guli bi-mō. (Kōmi guli bali = <i>twelve</i> )	...	Mini la li-ñgana ; or Baitōda. (Bakumba = <i>twelve</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	...
Twenty ... ..	Ma-kumi a-wiri	Bwesi muti	Kōmi or Kumi bali	...	Ba-mene ba-wiri	...
Thirty ... ..	Ma-kumi a-satu	Bwesi muti na muru-kumi	Kōmi or Kumi i-salω or i-satω	...	Ba-mene ba-ratu	...
Forty ... ..	Ma-kumi a-nā	Bwebare	...	...	Ba-mene gina	...
Fifty ... ..	Ma-kumi a-tanω	Bwebare na susi kumi. (Bwesaru = <i>sixty</i> , Bweine = <i>eighty</i> )	...	...	Ba-mene bōkω. (Ba-mene ba-gina na mu-gωnω = <i>ninety</i> )	...
Hundred ... ..	Lu-kama	Bwetanω	I-gana or I-gama	Ki-kumi	Radi	...
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ... ..	? ? ? -a-ne	E-me. Ni-, N. -ni. -a-mu	...	...	E-me. Ma-, Mi. -n-, -na-, -ni. -de-m	I-mi. ? ?
Thou, thee, thy	? ? -a-u	Ū-we.  Ū-, U. -ku- -amω-ω, -a-kω	...	...	Gwe. U-we. Gweñge. W-, U-, Ya- -na-, -nω- -ed-ωwe	U-we, Ū-we  ? ? -sw. -doñ-gω
He, him, his	? ? -a-ke	Mend-ie.  Ye-, A-, Mu- -m-, -mu- -a-na, -a-ke	...	...	U-we, Wω, Eñge. A-, I. -wa-, -m- -teni. -a-ndeni, -da-mu	Wω.  U- -mu- -a-na. -oñgω or -ñgω
We, us, our	? ? -tu	Be-su. Ki-, Bi-ki- -ki- -a-sü, -ndi a-sü	...	...	Ū-sü, I-sü. Ka- -si- -dω-sω, -adω-sü	I-su. ? ? -inde-su

<sup>1</sup> Digi di-letu = *thirteen*; Digi-gina = *fourteen*; Digi bōkω = *fifteen*; Digi ma-dia = *sixteen*, and so on with Digi for ten, until twenty is reached.

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (‘Ba-lega’) 144 a. Ki-tembō	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	...	...	Ū-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 ... .. This, these	... ...	Pōne Mu-sindi. Ndi-	-ese ...	... ...	-bom -tēyu ( <i>postfix</i> ) (Class 1), -teba ? (2); -tōū (Class 3), -teyi? (Class 4); &c.	Bu-bōmu ...
That, those	...	Mend-ie (Class 1). Mend-ulu (Class 3)	...	...	-teyō (Class 1), -tebō? (2); -tōūō (3), -teyō? (4); &c.	...
Bad ... ..	...	-azinani	-kōkárula	...	-bibi, -bebi	...
Black ... ..	...	-ma-tanu	-dōte	...	-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	-bede
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 (‘Ba-lega’) 144 a. Ki-tembo	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
Far ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ke-si	Mu-daŋga
Here ... ..	...	Meo	Koŋo	Ese	-daŋga	A-kabu
In, inside ...	...	Ka	...	...	Kuana	Ma-tei
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	(ʉ)?	...
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	Tinene	Tinene
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plenty, many	...	-madie. Ma-mada	...	...	...	-a-naŋgu
There ... ..	...	Koi	...	...	Iyo.	Kibū,
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	...	Kibu	A-kibū
No! ... ..	...	Nikumia!	...	...	Nini?	...
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	...	Kiki! Ki- (1st pers.). Ku- (2nd pers.). Ka- (3rd pers.). Ki-ki- (1st pers. pl.). Bo-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	-bubuŋ, -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	...	...	-bunŋ	...
„ die... ..	-kwa	-wa	-kwa	...	-gbŋu. -gŋ	-ŋu
„ eat ... ..	...	-lia, -lia-ga	...	...	-ja, -dya	-dya, -dyadya
„ give ... ..	...	-pa ( <i>pret. -pesi</i> )	...	...	-injŋ <i>or</i> -inyŋ	-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-tembω	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	...	...	·bωbω-mω	...

## 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 **Ng**.; 11. **Lu**, **Lω**. (lu); 12. **Tu**, **Tω**. (tu); 13. **Ka**, **K’**. (ka); 14. **Bu**. (bu); 15. **U**, **Ku**, **Kω**. (ku); 16. ?; 17. ?.

## PREFIXES, &amp;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**, **Vω**. (bu, vu); 15. **Ku**, **Kω**. (ku); 16. ? (**Va**. in Ki-vamba); 17. **Ka**.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN LI-HUKU AND BA-MBUTTU

Traces of preprefixes in Class 9.

Class 1. **Mu**, **U**, **M**, **A**, — (mu, ye, yu-); 2. **Ba**, **Bω**. (ba, bω); 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)<sup>1</sup>; 13. **Ka**.

<sup>1</sup> 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; *pl.* ba·be = devil); 20. ? **La**·.

Traces of **Na**· feminine prefix.

144. North-east **Kilega** and **Kitembo** are spoken in Bulega and Butembø, the hill or plateau country west of the Lake Kivu basin, north of the Lulindi river and east of the Bukari or Mbañgøbañgø flat country, and south of the River Løwa (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 Kilø goldfields.

147. **Kivamba** is said to be spoken in the region of the Middle and Lower Semliki west of Kuāmba and of Konjø (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.

148 a. **Bambuttu** is spoken in the Avakubi district on the north side of the Ituri, between its confluence with the Epulu and with the Nepøkø. A 'Pygmies' language.

## GROUP HH

### THE UPPER ITURI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

149. Ba-kiɔkwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese

150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu<sup>1</sup>

## GROUP II

### THE WELE-ARUWIMI (ABABUA) LANGUAGES

151. Ababua-Mɔ-beñge (Central and South  
Central *dialects*)<sup>2</sup> 151 a. Hōma or  
Northern Ababua<sup>3</sup>

152. Ba-bati or Mɔ-bali (Western Ababua)<sup>4</sup>

153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)<sup>5</sup>

154. Abɔbwa (North-eastern Ababua)<sup>6</sup>

English	149. Ba-kiɔkwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mɔ-beñge 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Mɔ-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abɔbwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Adze ... ..	...	...	Gbɔnɔ	...	Baɔ	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	...	...	Name
Ant ... ..	...	...	Oñ-gihɔ; bañ- A-karɔ (151 a)	...	N-kɔli; bɔ+	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi)	...	Kika; ba+	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	...	En-zika. E-bɔkɔ; ti-bɔkɔ (? <i>pl.</i> ). M-bombɔ	I-bɔ, E-bɔ, E-bɔku; <i>pl.</i> li-bɔku. Bāṅṅɔ (151 a)	E-bɔ. E-bɔkɔ	...	...
Arrow ... ..	Mu-kwari. A-pi	N-sɔ. A-pi	Baṅṅu. E-hɔla; be-	...	Ba-hura (? <i>pl.</i> ). E-saga	...
Axe ... ..	...	E-ruka; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Bɔnɔ, Gbɔnɔ. Maṅṅwa (151 a).	...	Miñ-gumbi ( <i>pl.</i> )	...
Baboon ... ..	...	Sikɔ	Bɔku (151 a)	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	...	Ny-ene. N-goṅṅɔ	Goṅṅɔ or N-goṅṅɔ. Gūṅṅa (151 a)	...	N-goṅṅɔ	N-goṅṅɔ
Banana ... ..	Ma-saba ( <i>pl.</i> ). I-buki	I-buku. E-bɔkɔ	Bugu. E-bɔku; <i>pl.</i> li- Mɔ-kandi; mi- 1-kondɔ	E-bɔku; <i>pl.</i> li-bɔku.	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)	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Johnston's Ki-bira (Uganda Protectorate); Stanley's Ba-bira ('In Darkest Africa'); and G. B. Michell's 'Ba-kumu'.

<sup>2</sup> The 'Mɔ-beñge' of Franz Thonner (Du Congo à l'Ubañgi), and perhaps the 'Ba-ñgba' of Stapleton. The speech of the Bakaṅṅɔ, Bayeu, Babeñge, Babanda, Baganji and western Bañgba tribes. Ababua is sometimes spelt Ababwa.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> The Mɔ-bali of Monveda of Franz Thonner comes nearer to the Bwela language (KK) than to Ababua. Ba-bati is perhaps the 'Mɔ-bali' of William Forfeitt. It is also equivalent to the Dundusana of Franz Thonner.

<sup>5</sup> This is the Ba-lese of some explorers. It is the Ba-bale of Stapleton and G. B. Michell, and Stanley's I-ndekara or Pygmy language. It is probably the speech of the Mabenja, Magborɔ, Bañgba, Banalya, Bagunda, Lɔbali, Pɔpɔie, and Babali tribes.

<sup>6</sup> This is possibly the dialect of the Bwɔpenbere, 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 $\omega$ -beŋge 151 a. H $\omega$ ma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> M $\omega$ -bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Belly ... ..	...	S $\omega$ h'w. T $\omega$ rw $\omega$ . S $\omega$ kw $\omega$	S $\omega$ p $\omega$ <i>or</i> O $\omega$ p $\omega$ . Sap $\omega$ (151 a)	S $\omega$ p $\omega$	S $\omega$ p $\omega$ ; b $\omega$ +	S $\omega$ p $\omega$
Bird ... ..	N-diya. M-babu (? M-bubu)	M-bu?	M-bui. N-wala. 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-kiw	Ma-zila. Bu-gurrum (151 a)	...	Man-zela	...
Body ... ..	...	M-bulu	W-tega; me-	...	N $\omega$ t $\omega$ ; ba +	...
Bone ... ..	...	Eñ-kuw	W-kuwa; me- Kue. K $\omega$ w (151 a)	...	Ku-kuw $\omega$	...
Bow ... ..	...	Mañge	M-bañgu. Tor $\omega$ (151 a)	...	...	N-t $\omega$ w $\omega$ ; min-
Bowels ... ..	...	...	M $\omega$ -lamba; me- Li-mbari (151 a)	...	N-s $\omega$ p $\omega$	...
Brains ... ..	...	Eb-oñg $\omega$	B $\omega$ -loñg $\omega$ ; ma- B-oñgu-p (151 a)	...	...	Ekw-loñg $\omega$ ; be-
Breast (man's)	...	E-kuba	E-kuba. Kuba-k (151 a)	M-p $\omega$ tu	...	...
Breast (woman's)	...	Bere	Li-bele, Li-bene; ma- O-kb $\omega$ te; me- Ma-ruñg $\omega$ ma (151 a)	Li-kuku	...	Le-kb $\omega$ ; ma-
Brother ... ..	Ba-ruku, A-yapa	Ma-nema. M $\omega$ -tu m $\omega$ -kū	N-dekw. Jadi; ba +. M $\omega$ -akbee. Na-mam (151 a).	...	Dadi-mw-ami. Sunja ka-ma. Mi-si. N-k $\omega$ w $\omega$	Mi-mama niū-m $\omega$ w $\omega$
Buffalo ... ..	Nz-ari; ba +	N-gwende?	Nz-āle; 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 $\omega$ kw	Ku-rumba. E-lumba. Bw-atu; ma +	Lumba. G-atu	Bw-at $\omega$ . Ga-loñg $\omega$ ; 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, Wm-ii; ba- M-ini-k (151 a)	M-i. M-ana	Am-i $\mathfrak{s}$ i; be-i $\mathfrak{s}$ i <i>or</i> M-i $\mathfrak{s}$ i; be-i $\mathfrak{s}$ i	M-mi; ba-mi
Cloth ... ..	Boñg $\omega$ . Nañ-gombe	Boñg $\omega$ , Poñg $\omega$	Ramba. N-gombe. To-rup, Tu-rup (151 a)	...	N-gombe	...
Cold ... ..	...	...	Pi $\omega$ , Pe $\omega$ . Ba-zi $\mathfrak{s}$ (151 a)	...	Bodi	...
Country ... ..	Im-banda	In-zi. En-du	Le-tina; ma-	...	Un-ji	...
Cow ... ..	l-kuma. Nz-ari	lñ-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- Mω-beñge 151 a. Hōma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> Mω-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Crocodile ...	...	Kω-la	Gondi. Mω-lañga; me- N-gwandi (151 a)	N-diki	Zene; ba +	...
Day, daylight	...	I-lie	B-iti	...	<b>Tuku</b>	...
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-bω, M-bwa	M-ve. M-baa. Um-ba (151 a)	...	Um-va; bam-va	N-ve, Um-ve
Door, door- way	...	Ku-kuku	Ω-pume; be- Bōme, Bōm (151 a)	Ka-sika	Ω-pumu; <i>pl.</i> kω-	...
Dream ...	...	...	Ω-huma. Wau (151 a)	...	Ω-tōgω	...
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. Kω-tōe; mω-
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-boñgω (151 a)	M-boñgω	M-buñgu <i>or</i> M-boñgω	...
Excrement	...	Dū-ū	Ba-titi. Batu-i	...	Tu-i. Bω	...
Eye ... ..	Mbuk-esu. Koi	Isu, Esω	L-iṣu. L-ihω; m-ihω. Ru-sul (151 a)	L-isu	L-ihω, L-isu, D-isu; m-isu. D-iṣω; mω-ṣω	Li-su; mi-su
Face, fore- head	...	L-esω	Bata. E-tondω. Tundu-k (151 a)	B-osω	...	Kω-tondω; ma-
Fat, oil ...	...	Kamba	Nōni. Wa-ina. Pa-tamut (151 a)	...	Li-nōnω; mω- N-suku	...
Father ...	Aupa, Aipa	Abe	Aba. A-manu (151 a)	...	Abba, Abω	Abba
Fear ... ..	Ma-pirañga	Ma-biañga	B-añga. B-añgu-p (151 a)	...	Mba-tia	...
Finger ..	Bukan-zigu. Kerrω	N-jaga. N-zika	I-ṣiu. N-seu. Ω-heu; ma- Mini (151 a)	N-seu	I-heu. Kbeñgbe	...
Fire ... ..	Mu-sa	N-sā. I-sā. I-kala	Bω-gu. I-kegu. Le-ta; ma-ta. Tsa-ωguṣ (151 a)	Mω-ka	Ri-ta. Su-ku, Ṣω-ku; <i>pl.</i> bi-eku	Bω-gu
Fish .. ..	N-su. M-buñgi	Sū	I-si. Em-bañge. Ω-hi; ba-hi. Ba-ṣ ( <i>pl.</i> ) (151 a)	...	Ba-hi ( <i>pl.</i> ). Un-si; bon-si	...
Foot ... ..	I-tindi	I-tindi. Kipe. Bata	I-tindi. Le-tinda. Goru-p (151 a)	I-kaka	Akω-guru ( <i>sing.</i> ); ma-guru ( <i>pl.</i> ). Kω-tindi; ma-	Ji-kata. Tindi

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa <i>or</i> Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira <i>or</i> Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mω-beñge 151 a. Hōma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> Mω-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Forest ... ..	...	Nkba. Pala; ba-pala	Ba-su. Para	...	N-goolo; kω- (? kω <i>sing. or</i> <i>pl.?</i> )	...
Fowl ... ..	In-dumbi. Kokω	Kokω	Ku. Duñgω (151 a)	Kokω	Kokω	...
Frog, toad	...	...	Bωdω. Kbωkbωlo. Kuda-k (151 a)	...	Lombω; bω +	...
Ghost ... ..	...	N-kete	Duma	...	...	...
Giraffe ... ..	...	...	Lu-mbadi (151 a)	...	...	...
Goat ... ..	Sa-mañga. Meme	Meme	Meme	Meme	Meme	Meme
„ (he) ... ..	A-pabai	...	Ala?	...	...	...
God ... ..	...	N-kete	Mo-rum (151 a)	...	A-zapana	M-bali. Kunji
Grandparent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass ... ..	...	N-sωbe	Bω-ge. Eñ-gbindi. Soru (151 a)	...	M-boñgω	...
Ground ... ..	...	Dωdω	Dωti. Dωdω Tandu-k (151 a)	...	Dωdω	...
Ground-nut	...	E-kuna	Gube. Gurω (151 a)	...	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	Kañga	Kañge. Kihωkihωlo. Kañga (151 a)	...	Ko-mbasa	...
Gun ... ..	...	...	Gundu. Bω-bali; ma- Tu-ati, Tu-ate.	...	M-bañgω; <i>pl.</i> kω-bañgω	...
Hair ... ..	...	Ki-samω	Le-tuwatuwa. Sa-morω (151 a)	Tu-ati. N-sue	Ali-sala; <i>pl.</i> sala. Sala; ba-sala	Tw-ete, Tu-ate
Hand ... ..	E-ka. Kan-zika. E-kaki	N-jaga. E-kakω	E-bω. Li-konjω. M-bumu. N-gbaha. M-anza (151 a)	...	Ra-begi. Bω; ma-bω. Ku-bωku; mω-bωkω. Le-kamba	E-bω; <i>pl.</i> ma-bω. Im-base
Head ... ..	M-ω. Ma-boñgω	M-ω	M-ii. M-ωlo. M-orω (151 a)	M-ωlo	Mo-ru, Mω-lu; <i>pl.</i> akumi-li	Imm-oi
Heart ... ..	...	E-gbondω	Mω-lema. Bu-kali (151 a)	...	Mω-lōma	...
Heel ... ..	...	E-sωkω	Sise. Le-tindi. Tindi-li (151 a)	...	Li-tindi	...
Hide ... ..	Kokω, Kωsω	M-bωgω	E-dipa	...	E-dipa. On-senze; kω-	...
Hill ... ..	I-bikω. M-ambu	M-ambu	Mω-amba; me- Guñgorω (151 a)	...	Li-guñgu. Gomba	...
Hippopotamus	...	A-sanda	Dupa. Duppω (151 a)	...	Duppω; bω +	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	Y-embe; ba + Mu-ruga (151 a)	...	Liñ-gembe; ma-	Koñgω; 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	N-gbale. N-dap (151 a)	E-sika	In-du. N-dabu	N-bali
Hunger ...	...	N-zā	Jale. N-zihala	...	N-zala	...
Husband ...	...	M-wkw; ba-lwkw	...	M-wmw	...	M-bali; ba-bali
Hyena ...	M-dondate	Em-bombw	E-sui. Dilli (151 a)	...	Kiw	...
Iron ...	...	Mondw. N-gwa	Gwe. I-bonda; bi- M-bali (151 a)	...	I-wwti	Ba-gbwe. I-www
Island... ..	...	...	I-lela; bi-	...	I-sañga; bi-	...
Ivory ...	...	...	O-kbañga. Mu-num (151 a)	...	Le-pakala	...
Knee ...	...	Mw-aku	E-dibe. Kkali	Di-boñgw	Ku-lulu; mw-	...
Knife ...	N-gwu. Tambi	M-bagw. N-gua	Gwe. M-baw. M-baku (151 a)	N-gua	M-bakw	...
Lake ...	...	...	Le-gbutw	...	E-bwaw	...
Leg ...	...	En-diñgw	Bw. E-bele. E-gwaw; be- Goru-k (151 a)	E-be. E- <i>nama</i>	Akw-gulu; <i>pl.</i> ma- <i>or</i> Kw-gwaw	...
Leopard ...	Ma-pirañga. <sup>1</sup> Ma-piloñgw	Ma-biañga ( <i>pl.</i> ). <sup>1</sup> M-wli	Kopi, I-kopi. Kopu-k (151 a)	...	Biu ka-bui. Lwle; bw +	...
Lion ...	...	...	Boyu-k (151 a)	...	...	...
Lips ...	Pasa nywkw <sup>2</sup>	Mu-tutu. E-bumbw	De-gbwe. E-ulu; be- Liñ-gaka. Nwka (151 a)	...	M-bucuki. N-senze; kon-senze	...
Magic... ..	...	E-limba	E-bui. Kbahu. Li-mbari (151 a)	...	B-wgw	...
Maize ...	...	Mu-gusa. Tegibura	M-ana. Bamu. Li-kwke; ma-	...	E-tipopi. Li-tikopi; 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	Umme-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-lwkw	Bapu-k (151 a)	Mw-mw	Mu-mbi; bu-mbi	...
Meat ...	Nimbu. Kupa	A-bore. Ny-ama	I-ši. N-gai. E-hu. Ny-ama (151 a)	...	N-gai. E-seku. In-sinji	N-ame
Medicine ...	...	...	Kbahu. Mu-s' (151 a)	...	B-wgw	...
Milk ...	? Kupa	...	Li-bele	...	Li-beli	...
Monkey ...	...	Tepe; ba-tepe	Kema	...	Pombwli; bw +	...
Moon, month	Suñgi. Burugwuru	Suñgi. Am-ēlua	Gondi. Temba. Timba (151 a)	...	Timba. Senze, Sinji	Tembe

<sup>1</sup> Meaning 'fear, terror'<sup>2</sup> '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-bikω	M-amba. Kupa. Ekbubu	Gaŋgale. Tali (151 a)	...	Li-guŋgu	A-gaŋgala
Mouth ...	Me-dari. Nyokω	Afe nωgω, Ape, &c.	Ω-nωω, M-bokω (151 a)	Mω-nokω	U-nokū <i>or</i> Ω-nokū; <i>pl.</i> ku-nokū	I-nnω; <i>pl.</i> ta-nnω
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Kole	In-saka. Kbala; ma+. Ka-n-zagali (151 a)	...	Li-mara; ma- Kω-kwara; ma-	...
Name ...	...	Inω	L-ina; ma-na	...	D-ina; m-ena	...
Navel ...	...	...	Li-kubu. O-kbōtω. Kuvu (151 a)	...	Le-kbω	...
Neck, throat	...	Kiŋgω	Kiŋgu. Cuŋgu-k(151a)	Kiŋgu. Dōli	Siŋgω	...
Night ...	...	Kih'ω.	Biti. Rupu-k (151 a)	...	...	...
Nose ...	Errω. M-bembe-rrω	Errω <i>or</i> Elu. Lōlō	Soŋgω. Hoŋgω. Yō (151 a)	J-ωlō. Nāŋga	Hoŋgω. Li-milu; ba- Meya; ba+ N-baŋga	Soŋgω
Oil palm ...	...	...	Om-bahu	...	...	...
Ox ...	...	N-te	E-tūi	...	...	...
Paddle ...	...	...	Kapi. Naŋga	Kafi	M-pombω	...
Palm wine, beer	...	L-ibω	M-ana. Ma-num (151 a)	...	Ma-kana	...
Parrot ...	...	A-kukwa	Ma-turu?	...	...	...
Penis ...	...	N-teni	Ma-ŋgali. Hoŋgone. Tenya (151 a)	...	Sese	...
Pig ...	...	N-zale	Gwe. N-beya. Bazu (151 a)	...	N-goya	...
Pigeon ...	...	M-babu?	Sωsω. Ω-kikila. Bukbuk(151 a)	...	Gugu; ba+	...
Place ...	...	Lōdu	Bege	...	Ω-sevω	...
Rain ...	M-bua, M-bu	M-bua, M-bura. M-buω	M-bwe. Ma-nele. Dω-bari(151 a)	M-bua	Ma-nezi. M-bulω	...
Rat ...	...	M-babu	Babu. Kbeku. N-zadi (151 a)	...	Bi-ili	...
River ...	A-fi	Ibω, L-ibω	Iba. Le-nene. Dω-bari(151 a)	...	Li-tili; me- Fa-ruba (?at the water)	...
Road ...	A-pende. N-zi	A-fi, A-hi	Ω-hambi. <sup>1</sup> Pesi, Besi. Pens (151 a)	Peši. N-zea	Hambi. A-pe	...
Salt ...	Kua. Ma-bwari	Kua	N-kwe. O-kba. Mω-kω (151 a)	N-kwe. Mω-ka	N-kwω	...

<sup>1</sup> Ω-hambi = 'road'. Cf. Hamba = 'walk' in Zulu and Nyanja.

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Shame ...	...	...	Sŵnyi. Hŵni	...	Sŵni	...
Sheep ...	...	M-bŵli	Kondŵŵ <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...
Shield ...	...	...	N-guba	N-guba	N-gubŵ	...
Shoulder ...	...	...	Em-beka, Em-bega. Bagu-g (151 a)	...	En-tulu	...
Sister ...	...	Mŵ-tu n-ke	Gwandam (151 a)	...	A-yaya	Mi-mama mŵ-ke
Skin ...	...	Lŵ-hŵ	E-dipa. Bu-raku-k (151 a)	...	On-senze	...
Sky ...	1-kū	Kupa, Kuba	Kugu. Ny-aŋgot (151 a)	Di-kŵ	Li-galiki	Kugu
Slave ...	...	N-kŵbe; ba-kŵbe	Ma-ŋgei. Mŵ-lama (-lala, <i>verb</i> ).	...	A-moya; ba-	M-ane. Ba-maŋga ( <i>pl.</i> )
Sleep ...	To-rŵ. Bu-laŋgi	To-rŵ	U-lala-ba (151 a)	...	To-rŵ	...
Smoke ...	...	Ma-ki	Mŵ-liŋga. Ŵ-kili, Kuli (151 a)	Mŵ-diŋga	Mi-sili	...
Snake ...	...	En-zŵka	N-zŵ, N-jŵa. N-gamu (151 a)	...	Ny-ŵkŵkŵ	...
Son, boy ...	...	M-ike, M-iki. Mŵ-ku	M-ŵni. Ŵmi; ba-nŵmi. M-ini-k, M-ili-k (151 a)	...	Am-iſi ume-tu. Mu-kŵbe. M-i; be-i. Nam-bembe- lekŵ	M-mi mmo-rŵ
Song ...	...	L-imbŵ	Ba-limba ( <i>pl.</i> ). L-embŵ; m-	...	D-imbe; m-embe	...
Spear ...	1-kūŋga. Mu-rupa	I-kuŋga	Le-kuŋga <i>or</i> E-koŋga. Kuŋgwa-li (151 a)	E-koŋga. Li-koŋgŵ	I-kuŋga. D-oŋga. M-aŋga	...
Spirit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star ...	Bibi <i>or</i> Pasi	Ba-rereŋgwa ( <i>pl.</i> ). N-tondŵ	Ba-yuŋgi ( <i>pl.</i> ). Le-toŋgela. N-yuŋgŵti (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 ...	1-tari. M-kuku	I-tē, E-tēē <i>or</i> Tali	Le-bŵgŵ; ma- Tā. Ma-buk (151 a)	E-bŵkŵ	Li-buku. Li-tali	...
Stool ...	M-bata	M-buta	Li-kak (151 a)	M-bata	Pumburu	...
Sun ...	Kupa. M-ani	M-ani, M-ane	M-ŵni 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-besŵ; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Gamu. Bu-sum (151 a)	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> A Swahili word.

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Testicles ...	...	Beta	Kumbu (151 a)	...	...	...
Thief ...	...	E-kubω	Kuba. Oku-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 ...	...	Ŋ-kuω	Kba-uma ; ma +. Kwa-k (151 a)	...	Ω-mωω	...
Tobacco ...	...	Taba	Kamañga. Jaba. Taba	...	Ŋ-bañgu	...
To-day ...	...	N-dende. M-belinde. Bi-nindω	Ve. Mω-newe. Ki-mina-k (151 a)	Mωkωmωkω	Ma-mωmu. Ma-mωme	Na-mōnima
Toe ...	...	...	Mi-šūme. Ω-heu	...	Kbeñgbe	...
To-morrow	...	Kakelapa	l-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 <i>or</i> Di-sasω	l-dede
Tooth... ..	M-inyω ( <i>? pl.</i> )	N-inyω ; <i>pl.</i> m-inω <i>or</i> m-inyω. Eñ-gegwa	M-inu. Kb-inyω ; <i>pl.</i> m-inyω. Nunnur (151a)	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	...	Ŋ-ji. Kumbu ?	Ŋgi. O-ñgi ; me-	Ŋgi. Ŋ-gandu	On-ji ; kω-ji	Ŋgi, Mu-ñgi ?
Tree ...	Buω. M-i	M-i. M-ē	Basu. Om-bahω	Me-le	M-pahω. Ŋ-bañga	...
Twins ...	Pasa	Ba-leu	Ba-biye. Mali-aha	...	Ω-wasa ; ba-wasa	...
Urine ...	...	Ma-nye	M-ene	...	...	...
Vein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
War ...	...	Bi-ω	Ω-kandω ; mi-	...	Ŋ-kandω ; kω-kandω	...
Water ...	L-ibω. Akkω	Ibω, L-ibω	L-iba, Lu-ba. Dω-bare (151 a)	Mo-ñgω	Ru-ba. D-ibω, L-ibu	L-iba
Well, source	...	N-tugu	Dudu-k (151 a)	...	M-pā	...
White man	...	Mu-zuñgu	Mω-zuñgu	...	...	...
Wife ...	...	Ŋ-kali. Ŋ-ke ; ba-ke	Kai, Ω-kali ; ba-kai, ba-kali	...	Ŋ-kōli ; bω-	Ŋ-ka ; <i>pl.</i> ba-kaba
Wind, air ...	...	Em-pepω	Pepe. Ω-pipω. Mu-mbω (151 a)	...	M-bumbω	...
Witch... ..	...	Mu-mba	E-lemba. Mωω-lōga	...	Mω-boñga	...
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Kali	Ŋ-kali ; ba- Ŋ-ke ; ba-ke	Kai, Ŋ-kā. Ω-kali ; ba- Karri (151 a)	Ŋ-kai. M-adi	Mu-ttu. Uñ-kōli ; <i>pl.</i> bω-kōli	Ŋ-ka ; ba-kaba

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Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ka-kala	N-kukue	Suki-ti. Ōm-onha; me-onha	Be-gu (? <i>pl.</i> ). E-kwōni	Mw-sa; me-sa	...
Yam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ...	...	Mw-aka	...	...	...	...
Yesterday...	...	Kake-lapa	Ō-bi. Na-keli- yana-kw(151a) Bañ-gani ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Ō-pumw. Mamu-sa	...
Zebra...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One ...	Kadi	Mwōti, Kadi	I-mwōti. I-jūū. E-mu (151 a). -mwōw (151 a)	Mwōw, -mwōw. -motsi, -mōji	U-dju. -mwōti	Mwōti, I-mwōti
Two ...	I-bari	I-bari, E-bare. -be	-bali. I-bari (151 a)	-bali, I-bau	I-bari, -bali	-bale
Three...	Sarw	I-sarw, E-saru. -sāū	-salu. I-sarw (151 a)	-salw, -satu	I-karw. Ši-alw. -harw	-salu
Four ...	Zinna	Sina. Gena	I-kwañgani ( <i>same in</i> 151 a)	E-kweñgena. -kwañgane or -ne <sup>1</sup>	I-kwañgenya. -zina	-kwañga
Five ...	I-tanw	I-tanw, E-tanu. Mam-bunja	Bumuti. Bumdu. E-salu. I-bwōmōw (151 a)	Ō-bwōmōti. 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-mwōti or E-sw	Sa-salu. A-da-nso- mwōti	I-dju. Madya a-mwōti	A-da nsi mwōti
Seven...	Ki-tanai (? 3 + 4)	Sambu	Sambw <sup>1</sup> A-de-su-mi- bali	E-ta-e-bali. A-da-nso-bali. N-sambu <sup>1</sup>	Bumutti na i-bali. Madi am-bali	A-da misi mi-bale
Eight ...	Ki-bbe	Mu-nane	Mw-ambi. <sup>1</sup> A-de-su-mi- salw	N-kwañgane. A-da-nso-salu. Mw-nanai <sup>1</sup>	Bu-mutti na i-harw. Madi an-salu	A-da misi mi-salu
Nine ...	E-lalw	I-bua?	I-vwa. <sup>1</sup> A-de-su- ñ-kwañgane	Ō-bwōmōji ñ-kwañgane. A-da-nso e-kweñgena I-fua <sup>1</sup>	Bumutti i-kwañganya. Madi a-zina	A-da misi mi-kwañga
Ten ...	Mu-kkw <sup>2</sup>	Mu-kkw or Mwkw or Bwku	Jumi. <sup>1</sup> I-pw. Bi-kwō. Mu-tuku. Ma-bwkw (151 a)	Ma-bw. Bw-tete	Ma-bw. E-diñgu ii-mwōti. 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	Bwku i-be. ? Mu-kkw i-bari	Mi-tuku <sup>1</sup> mi-bali. Ma-pw ma-bali. Mwōw mu-ndu (151a) <sup>3</sup>	Ma-bw i-bali	Ma-bw i-bari. Amw-diñgu ma-bali	Mu-tu asi mwōti (? <i>one man</i> )

<sup>1</sup> These, together with I-vwa, 'nine', and Jumi, 'ten', are probably importations from the 'trade' language Ba-ñgala.

<sup>2</sup> Probably = 'man' (see 'Man, vir.'), or it may be a contraction of Mu-tukw.

<sup>3</sup> Mwōw-mu-ndu in

151 a evidently means 'one man'.

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Thirty ...	...	...	Mi-tuku mi-salu	...	Amw-diñgu ma-karw	...
Forty ...	...	...	Mi-tuku mi-ne <sup>1</sup>	...	Amw-diñgu-ma- kwañganya	...
Fifty ...	...	Boku imam-bunja	Mi-tuku mi-tanw. <sup>1</sup> (Mi-tuku mw-twba = <i>sixty</i> . <sup>1</sup> Mi-tuku -sambw = <i>seventy</i> . <sup>1</sup> Mi-tuku mu-ambi = <i>eighty</i> . <sup>1</sup> Mi-tuku li-bwa = <i>ninety</i> <sup>1</sup> )	...	Amw-diñgu boku	Ba-tu ba-si bumwti
Hundred ...	...	...	Kama	...	...	...
Thousand ...	...	...	Funda	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	...	E-mi. Ni. -ni. -a-ni, -i-nye, -a-mu	Mi, E-me. N-, Na-. ? -ñga-mi	l-bai. ? ? ?	l-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 ?, -ñw
He, him, his	-a-kω	Ye. A-. -a-ke	Ye. ? ? ?	U-dw. ? ? ?	E-yi. ? ? ?	? ? -ñe
We, us, our	...	B-ezu. Bi-. -a-su	Ne ? ? ?	...	Ibω-su, Bu-su. ? -injiku-su	Ba-su. ? -ñw-su <i>or</i> -ñba-sū
Ye, you, your	...	B-inu. Bu-. -a-nu	Bi-nu. ? ?	...	Ibū-nū. ? -injiku-nu	Ba-nu. ? -ñw-nū
They, them, their	...	A-bw. Ba-. -a-bw	...	...	Ba-kw. ? -kukw-ω	Bū. ? -ña-bw
All ...	...	-bubu	Ba-su. B-ūwe	Ba-susu	-bwbumani	A-zu
This, these	...	...	...	...	...	...
That, those	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bad ...	...	-a-jedi	Ka-buñgi. En-je. Beny-ee	-bi	Wo-i	...

<sup>1</sup> ? Borrowed from Ba-ñgala.

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa <i>or</i> Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira <i>or</i> Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mω-beñge 151 a. Hōma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> Mω-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Black... ..	...	...	M-ωpi, -upi	-findu	We-pi	...
Female ... ..	...	-ñ-ka	-kali	-adi	-ñ-kwili	-ke, -kaya
Fierce, sharp	...	...	-pwepwe	...	...	...
Good ... ..	...	-anja, -a-njanja, -nzanza	-njā. Kw-ansi	-bomu	-anja	-nzanza
Great ... ..	...	...	Ω-ši. -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-kōngω	ha kω-atu
Male ... ..	...	...	M-ωlū, Mω-lωω	...	Umme-tu. -metu	-morω. Moroya
Old ... ..	...	...	N-dele. M-bω	...	N-kωω	...
Red ... ..	...	...	-gundu	-kwete	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	-pωω. -rumbi (151 a)	...	-pōnω	...
Short ... ..	...	-a-bibi	-kudūū. -dindika (151 a)	...	-a-bili, -gbititi	...
Sick ... ..	...	...	-wωwa. -kumω (151 a)	...	M-bωω	...
White... ..	...	...	-pembe. Bu-lūū. -gbeli (151 a). -purωpurω (151 a)	-pu	-a-kwala. -kwara	-u-buba
Above, up, on top	...	-ge-gu	Ku-gu. Lōla. Ωli-kωω. Ku-gur' (151 a)	...	Li-gulu. Kōdi-gωω	Kō-gu. Nako-gu
Before ... ..	...	Mm-usa	Peha. Kum-bul (151 a)	...	M-usa	M-bω. M-bōla
Behind ... ..	...	M-busa	Kum-bus' (151 a)	...	Akum-bisω	N-tinda
Below, down	...	Ka-ulu	A-ši. Wa-he. Kawa-he	...	Awa-si	Si. Na-si
Far ... ..	...	-dañga	Be-ele. A-duñgω (151 a)	...	A-bω (?). B-ωωω	Bwa. I-bele
Here ... ..	...	Wandi	Awa. Bōbe. Kω (151 a)	...	Kūmū. Ω-wa	Hap-ō-ni
In, inside ... ..	...	...	Na. ? M- Ka- (151 a)	...	Ka-	Munōni?
Middle ... ..	...	...	Ka-nindeli (151 a)	...	...	...
Near ... ..	...	A-bibi wa	A-buli (151 a)	...	A-bibi	I-kudu. Kabwa (i.e. 'not far')
Outside ... ..	...	...	Ω-heñge. Kω-winse (151 a)	...	N-senzi	...

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa <i>or</i> Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira <i>or</i> Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mω-beŋge 151 a. Hōma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> Mω-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Plenty, many	...	Asi. A-ŋuŋbu	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 ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	...	Ki. -ke	-ba	...	...	Ka.
To ...	?	? Ku-	Ω-, Ku-	?	Ku-	?
" beat ...	...	-beta	-n-tumi. -tuwa	...	-mama	-ñ-kōba
" buy, sell	...	-sumba	-peŋgi. -homba	-sumba (a-sumbiω)	-somba	-sumba
" come ...	...	-bika	-bia. -eka. -duna (151 a)	-duau	-dikω, -jika	-dω
" cut ...	...	...	-tena	-tesasa ?	-tena	...
" dance ...	...	...	-yaŋgω. -bina (151 a)	-nabue	-wine	...
" die ...	...	-a-ku, -ku	-kba. -kus (151 a)	...	-ku, -ωkwu	-kwa
" eat ...	...	-dia	-ya. -mia (151 a)	-ya	-la	-ya
" give ...	...	-pa	-pa. -pam (151 a)	...	-wa. Indigi(? <i>imp.</i> )	-pa
" go ...	...	-ga	-gea	-suaka ?	-inde. -nole	-sω <i>or</i> -gea
" kill ...	...	...	-mōω. -tumis (151 a)	-bōma ?	-mōω <i>or</i> -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 ...	...	...	-naü. -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, 8 a. ? 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.

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE ABABUA DIALECTS

## Vestiges of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Um-, Un-, M-, Ū-, O-, A-** (? mu-, nyu-, u-); 2. **Ba-, Bw-** (ba); 3. **Mw-, Ū-** (? mu, ? u); 4. **Me-, Mi-** (?); 5. **Ali-, Li-, Le-, Ri-, De-, E-, Ki-, Kbi-, Kb-** (? li); 6. **Ma-, Ama-, Ba-, Mw-, Wa-**; 7. **I-, E-, Su-?** (see words for 'fire')<sup>1</sup>; 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-, Akw-, Ku-, Kw-, Gu-** (ku)<sup>2</sup>; 16. ?**Fa-, A-, Awa-, Kawa-, Wa-** (? pω); 17. **Mu-, M-** (mω, -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. **Bakiwka 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-Mwobeñge** 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 N̄gombe 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 Mwobali** is spoken west of Ababua-Mwobeñge in the regions of Dundusana and Monveda, down the valleys of the Dua-Libōkō and the Yōwa rivers, between the N̄gombe 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. **Abwbwa** 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.

<sup>1</sup> **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.

<sup>2</sup> The place of the 10th prefix as plural to 9 and 11 is taken by **Aku-, Akw-, Ku-, Kw-**; seemingly the 15th prefix used in a plural sense.

## GROUP JJ

### THE ARUWIMI-LŌMAMI LANGUAGES

155. Kele (LŌ-kele)

155 a. Li-fōma *or* LŌ-kusu <sup>1</sup>

155 b. TŌ-pŏke *or* TŌ-fŏke

155 c. Tu-rumbu (Ba-rumbu)

156. Bisia *or* BŌ-baŋga <sup>2</sup>

157. Sŏkŏ (*or* LŌ-sŏkŏ) *or* He-sŏ <sup>3</sup>

English	155. Kele (LŌ-kele)	155 a. Li-fōma (LŌ-kusu)	155 b. TŌ-pŏke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia <i>or</i> BŌ-baŋga	157. Sŏkŏ <i>or</i> He-sŏ
Adze ... ..	Li-bŏ. Fali	Li-bŏ	I-kŏbe; tŏ-	Bŏŏ	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 <i>or</i> go- rilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ... ..	Bŏ-samba	Bŏ-samba	Bŏhŏ	Bŏ-ŏ; bā-ŏ	Lŏ-wŏ. Pambu	Li-pindi <i>or</i> Li-findi
Arrow ... ..	Lŏ-eŋgia	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	...	I-fenja. Lŏ-eŋgia? Li-takhŏ
Axe ... ..	Sundu	Sondŏ	I-lemā; tŏ-	I-komba	E-endŏ	...
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	Bŏ-kŏŋgŏ	...	...	M-bisa	Ma-leke. Li-bele	Mŏ-kŏŋgŏ <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> Lŏ-sŏlŏ	Ťŏlŏ <i>or</i> 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	Ť-gelŏ	Ma-kila	Ť-gelŏ. (Ō-mŏha = <i>to bleed</i> ) N-dŏtŏ
Body ... ..	B-indŏ	Lŏ-komba. Ba-indŏ ( <i>pl.</i> )	B-indŏ	Lŏ-komba	W-eŋge	...
Bone ... ..	I-kwa	I-kba	I-kba; tŏ-kba	Y-uwa; t-uwa	Mŏ-kwa <i>or</i> 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-bŏlubŏlu	B-ondŏ

<sup>1</sup> Ya-kusu *of Stapleton.*

<sup>2</sup> This may be identical with a 'Ba-uŋga', people near the west side of the Lŏmami-Congo confluence.

<sup>3</sup> 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. Tω-pōke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia <i>or</i> Bω-bañga	157. Sōkω <i>or</i> He-sω
Breast(man's)	Bω-kuku	Bω-kuku	...	Bω-kuku	Mω-kwōtω	He-tele
Breast (woman's)	Ba-yele ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...	...	Li-wele; ma-	...
Brother ...	Lw-kele. B-ōlō. E-tuñgani	E-tuñgani. Bω-ōlō	Bω-liōu. Bu-kulu. Bω-hōlō. Bu-li	E-tuñgani. Bω-ōlō	M-añgwete. M-añgwa	Mω-niñga. M-bake
Buffalo ...	Ñ-gombω	M-bōōlō	M-bōōlō	M-bōōkω <sup>1</sup>	...	N-dale <sup>1</sup>
Buttocks ...	Ba-soñga ( <i>pl.</i> ) (Li- <i>sing.</i> )	Ba-soñga. Ba-tau	Li-nyōkω; ba-	Ba-soñga	Ma-zunze. (Wi-keke = <i>one buttock</i> )	Ma-kukulu
Canoe.. ...	W-atō	W-atu	...	W-atu; bi-atu	W-atu. l-hō	Bw-atō
Cat ... ..	Faka. Mω-somba	Paka	...	Paa	...	Kondōkω
Charcoal ...	Di-hala	Li-ala	...	Li-ala	...	...
Chief ... ..	Bω-kōta. Li-fōka. Mω-tōfi	Bω-kata	...	Bω-kōta	Kōmω <i>or</i> Li-kumō	Kumi
Child ... ..	W-ana; b-āna. (S-ana <sup>1</sup> = <i>small child</i> )	W-ana	...	W-ana; ba-ana	M-ana; b-ana	M-ōna
Cloth ... ..	E-sinda	E-sinda. E-lamba	...	Tulu	E-sinza. Bi-lamba	Tulu
Cold ... ..	Bω-fīōfīō	Bω-piōpiō	...	Bōfīō	Piō	Fīō
Country ...	Ye-se	Lw-la. N-se. Keñge	...	Keñge	Mω-ki	Ñ-gemba
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	Ñ-gonde	Ñ-gonde	Ñ-gonde	Ñ-gonde	...	Mω-lañga
Day, daylight	L-ise	Bω-cō	...	Lōm-ōse; <i>pl.</i> mb-ōse	Li-siō; <i>pl.</i> ma-siō	Bω-ōse
Devil, evil spirit	Bω-limō	...	...	...	...	M-wenda mō-be
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	Kañga	...	...	...	Xe-bōha
Dog ... ..	Ñg-bwa	Ñg-ba	Ñg-ba	Ñg-ba	M-ba	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Bω-liō	Bω-liō	...	E-tutu	...	He-tutu <i>or</i> Xe-tutu
Dream ... ..	Saki	Saki	...	Sema	...	Sema
Drum ... ..	Li-soñgō. Lim-bulu. Lw-kōli	...	...	...	Mo-ñguñgu. Wi-lembe	Mω-uñgu
Ear ... ..	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi
Egg ... ..	Li-kei	Li-ke	Li-ke	Li-ke	...	Mō-kei
Elephant ...	N-jōku	N-djōkω	...	Bōlō	M-boñgō	Sōku
Excrement	Tō-i	Tō-yi	Tō-bi	Tō-bi	...	Tom-bi
Eye ... ..	L-isō	L-isō	L-isō	L-isō	L-isu; ma-isu	L-isō
Face, forehead	B-ombō	Bw-ombō	B-ombō	B-ombō	E-loñgi	Bω-siō
Fat, oil ...	Lω-nuku. (Ba-ita <i>or</i> B-ita = <i>oil</i> )	Li-ana. Lω-nūkō. (Ba-ita, B-ila, M-ita = <i>oil</i> )	Ba-ima	Ba-ima <i>or</i> Ba-ina	...	Bω-nuku. Ha-ina
Father ... ..	Sa-ñgō	Sa-ñgō. l-sō	Phapha. l-sō	l-se	...	l-se. l-sō

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy form.

English	155. Kele (LŌ-kele)	155 a. Li-ŵoma (LŌ-kusu)	155 b. TŌ-pŵoke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia <i>or</i> BŌ-baŵiga	157. Sŵokŵ <i>or</i> He-sŵ
Fear ... ..	Añga	Bŵ-wa	...	Bŵ-wa	...	Añga
Finger ... ..	I-sañgakala	I-sañgakala ; tŵ-	...	I-nekele ; tŵ-	Mŵ-se. Mŵ	I-nekeli ; tŵ-
Fire ... ..	Bŵ-sa	Bŵ-sa	...	I-imbe <sup>1</sup>	Mi-sa	I-yŵhe
Fish ... ..	Swi	Swi	...	Suwe	N-cu	Swi
Foot ... ..	Li-tindi	Li-tendi	...	Li-tindi	...	Li-tindindi
Forest ... ..	Lŵ-konda	Lŵ-konda. Soñgi ; tŵ-soñgi	...	Lŵ-konda	...	Ha-tŵ <i>or</i> Xa-tŵ
Fowl ... ..	Kŵkŵ	Kŵkŵ	...	Kŵkŵ	Kŵkŵ	Kŵkŵ
Frog ... ..	Li-tŵke	Li-tŵke. Li-ūma. I-lŵŵ	...	Li-tŵke	...	Li-ka
Ghost... ..	Bŵ-limŵ	Mŵ-limŵ	...	...	Mon-dili	Mw-enda
Girl ... ..	Bŵ-seka	Kunde. N-gŵluma	...	Bŵ-seseka	Mŵ-seka	Mŵ-seka
Goat ... ..	M-buli	M-buli	...	Meme	...	Meme
" (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	...	Mŵ-tŵ-n-da- use ( <i>the man in the sky</i> )	...	...	...	...
Grandparent	Bŵyu kuru	Buyu guru	...	...	...	...
Grass... ..	Cwĩngi. Bañgala	Cuiñgi	...	Cwĩngi	...	Biñgi
Ground ... ..	Ny-ele	Ny-ele	...	N-ele	...	M-būa
Ground-nut	...	...	...	...	M-bŵngŵ	...
Guinea-fowl	Bŵ-kele	...	...	Bŵ-kele	...	Li-sŵna
Gun ... ..	Bŵ-bale	Bŵ-bale	...	Bŵ-bali	...	M-bau
Hair ... ..	Swe	Lŵ-swe	...	Lŵ-swe	Swe	N-wele
Hand ... ..	Liñ-gasa. Bŵ-samba <sup>2</sup>	Liñ-gasa. Bŵ-samba <sup>2</sup>	...	Bŵŵ. Li-yinja	...	Li-findi. Xe-watala
Head ... ..	Bŵ-tŵ	Bŵ-tŵ	...	Bŵ-cwe	Mu-tu	Mŵ-toi
Heart... ..	Bŵ-tema	Bŵ-tema	...	Bŵ-tema	N-dimŵ loŵkŵ	Mŵ-tema
Heel ... ..	Kŵmŵ ya li-tindi	Li-tindi	...	Kŵmŵ	...	E-tuñgi
Hide ... ..	Lŵ-komba	...	...	...	E-komba	..
Hill ... ..	Lŵ-ŵngŵ	Lŵ-ŵngŵ	...	Lŵ-ŵngŵ	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-gu N-guhu. N-guya	N-gu	...	N-guu	...	N-guŵ
Hoe ... ..	W-embe. Sendŵ	Y-embe	I-lemā ; tŵ-	L-embe	I-lemā ; tŵ-	Lŵ-koñgŵ
Honey ... ..	W-e. Bŵ-yi	W-ei	...	Bŵ-e	...	Bŵ-he
Horn ... ..	Li-seke <i>or</i> Lŵ-seka	Lŵ-kau	...	Li-seke	...	Lŵ-kaka
House... ..	N-dakŵ. Bŵ-keñge	N-daku	...	M-bele	N-dakŵ	M-bele
Hunger ... ..	E-sie ; tŵ-sie. I-sihe	I-siye	...	Semba	N-zala	Semba
Husband ... ..	Bŵ-lŵme	Bŵ-lŵme	...	Bŵ-lŵmi	Ŵ-peli	Mŵ-tŵlŵmi
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ..	Y-etŵ ; bi-etŵ. Lim-bidi. Li-tuka	Y-etŵ	...	L-etŵ	...	Mu-hā

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy: see 137.<sup>2</sup> 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, Sambŵ-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. Sokω or He-sω
Island ...	Bω-saŋga or I-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 (ϕ/.)	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 ...	...	I-kakala	...	...	...	...
Lip, lips ...	Ye-lele	Lom-bembe. I-mwamwa. Bω-nωkω	...	E-kbekbebu	...	Xe-hulu
Magic... ..	Y-andω	L-isω	...	Bω-te <sup>1</sup>	Mω-sisa	Feŋgω. Li-undu
Maize... ..	Ma-ŋgwindi or Li-ŋgondi; ba-ŋgondi	Bω-liω. Li-ŋgbindi	...	Li-kωkωsi	N-doŋgω. Ma-sa	Ma-foŋgω
Man ... ..	Bω-tω; ba-tω	Bω-tu; ba-tu	...	Bu-tω; ba-tω	Mu-tu	Mo-itω
Man, vir. ...	I-seŋgi. Bω-lome	Bω-tωlome	...	Weŋgeŋga	Ω-peli. N-zifŋga	M-ωnωlomi
Meat ... ..	Ny-ama	Wi-nyω	...	Nama	...	Nama
Medicine ...	L-isω. Bω-ti <sup>1</sup>	L-isω. Bω-kakasi	...	Bω-te <sup>1</sup>	Mω-sisa. M-ωnω	Bω-me
Milk ... ..	Ba-ele	Ba-ele. (Ω-hama = to milk)	...	Li-lomi	...	Xa-mele
Monkey ...	N-gema	N-gema	...	N-ge	...	N-gema
Moon, month	Soŋge. Tweŋga	Teŋgu. Suŋgi. Mu-ele	...	Soŋge. Bon-dωpa	E-wunda. N-dibω	N-geŋgi. X-eli
Mother ...	Nya-ŋgω	Nya-ŋgω. I-yaya	Yaya	Na-ŋgω	Yaya	I-yω
Mountain ...	L-oŋgω	L-oŋgω	...	L-oŋgω	...	Xe-tikωlω
Mouth ...	Bω-nωkn	Ω-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-sωke	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-tωkω	Li-tωkω	...	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

<sup>1</sup> 'Essence of tree'.

English	155. Kele (Lŵ-kele)	155 a. Li-fŵma (Lŵ-kusu)	155 b. Tŵ-pŵke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia <i>or</i> Bŵ-baŋga	157. Sŵkŵ <i>or</i> He-sŵ
Place ... ..	E-lela	E-lela. E-seke	...	E-lela	...	l-siŋgani
Rain ... ..	M-bula	M-bŵla	...	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-bŵka	M-bŵka	...	N-dŵle	...	N-dŵle
Salt ... ..	Bŵ-kwa	Bŵ-kba	...	Bŵ-kba	...	Mŵ-hwa
Shame ... ..	Sŵni	Sŵni	...	...	E-sŵni	Xa-isisiŵ
Sheep ... ..	Bŵ-kŵkŵ	Bŵ-kŵkŵ	...	...	Meme	Meme
Shield ... ..	N-guha	N-guwa	...	...	N-guwa	N-goma
Shoulder ... ..	Li-tŵkŵtŵ. Li-tŵtŵhŵ	Li-kelekele	...	...	Li-kŵlŵkŵtŵ	Li-kelekele
Sister ... ..	Bu-edŵ <i>or</i> Bu-elŵ	...	...	...	M-aŋgŵ m-ŵli	Mu-edŵ. Mw-eŋga i-nena
Skin ... ..	Lŵ-komba	Lŵ-kŵfŵ	...	...	Li-komba	Lŵ-tetŵ
Sky ... ..	Use	Bu-use. Li-kŵlŵ	...	...	N-dilikŵlŵ	Lŵ-bŵla
Slave ... ..	Bŵ-kŵa. Bŵ-leme	Bu-kŵwa. Bŵ-lemi	...	...	Mŵ-tuke	Mŵ-tuki
Sleep ... ..	l-lŵ	Tŵ-lŵ. l-ŋgalaka	...	...	l lŵ	l-lŵ
Smoke ... ..	Bŵ-lilia	Bŵ-lilia, Bŵ-lidi	...	...	Mi-luŋgŵ	Mo-yi
Snake ... ..	N-jŵ	N-jiŵ, N-jŵ	...	...	N-zŵ	Fele, Mŵ-fele. lŋ-giŵ
Son, boy ... ..	Wa-ineŋge	B-ŵna	...	W-ana. Wa-ineŋge	M-ana. Mw-eŋga	M-ŵna-ŵ-lŵme
Song ... ..	Bw-ele <i>or</i> Bŵ-heli	Bw-elŵ	...	...	Lŵ-embŵ	L-ombŵ
Spear ... ..	Li-koŋga	Li-koŋga. Bŵ-telŵ	...	...	Li-koŋgŵ	Li-koŋga
Spirit, soul	Bŵ-limŵ	...	...	...	Mo-ndili	...
Star ... ..	l-loŋge	Tala. l-loŋge	...	...	...	Lŵ-tŵtŵfe
Stick ... ..	...	...	...	...	Mŵ-te	Mŵ-te
Stone ... ..	Li-tale	Li-tali. Li-sasa	...	...	...	Mŵ-hŵlŵ
Stool ... ..	...	Teli. Li-yuŋga	...	...	...	...
Sun ... ..	Di-tele. L-isu lia use ( <i>i. e. eye of the day</i> )	Li-tele	...	...	M-oi. E-helemū	Lŵhŵ. Lŵwa. Sŵyaha. L-isŵ li bŵ-ŵse
Tail (of an animal)	Bŵ-kali	Bŵ-kili	...	...	Wi-pepe. Liŋ-gwelŵ	Mŵ-hela
Tear ... ..	l-fŵ; tŵ-fŵ	...	...	...	...	...
Testicles ... ..	Li-hindi. Mi-kekele	...	...	...	Ma-pependa	Me-kei me mo-itŵlŵme
Thief ... ..	Wa-wia <i>or</i> W-iyā	W-iyi	...	...	Iwa	Bŵ-iba
Thigh ... ..	Y-elŵ	...	...	...	E-belŵ; wi-welŵ	...
Thing ... ..	Y-eka	S-eka; bi-eka. Y-etŵ; bi-etŵ. (Bi-yēŋgŵ = <i>things, pro- perty</i> )	...	...	Ema	X-ema

English	155. Kele (L $\omega$ -kele)	155 a. Li-f $\omega$ ma (L $\omega$ -kusu)	155 b. T $\omega$ -p $\omega$ ke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia <i>or</i> B $\omega$ -ba $\eta$ ga	157. S $\omega$ kw <i>or</i> He-s $\omega$
Thorn ...	Keke	B $\omega$ -keke <i>or</i> B $\omega$ -kai	...	...	...	I-keke
Tobacco ...	Li-a $\eta$ ga	Li-a $\eta$ ga	...	Li-a $\eta$ ga	Li-ya $\eta$ ga	Li-a $\eta$ ga
To-day ...	L $\omega$ $\bar{u}$ -se	La- $\omega$ $\omega$ . Le $\bar{u}$ -se	...	...	Keke	Homboi
Toe ... ..	I-sa $\eta$ gakala	I-sa $\eta$ gakala	...	...	M $\omega$ -se m $\omega$ -su $\eta$ g $\omega$	I-nekeli
To-morrow ...	...	E-le $\eta$ g $\omega$ , Li-le $\eta$ g $\omega$	...	...	E-kond $\omega$	Kesekese
Tongue ...	L $\omega$ -lame. L $\omega$ -dei; n-dei	L $\omega$ -lame	...	...	Mi-h $\omega$ lem $\omega$	L $\omega$ -lame
Tooth... ..	L-iny $\omega$	L-iny $\omega$	...	...	L-in $\omega$ ; ma-in $\omega$ . (Li-geke = <i>molar</i> )	L-in $\omega$
Town, village	B $\omega$ -ke $\eta$ ge	B $\omega$ -ke $\eta$ ge	...	...	Mu-ke	B $\omega$ -ke $\eta$ ge
Tree ... ..	I-sandu	I-sandu	...	...	M $\omega$ -te	M $\omega$ -te
Twins ... ..	Ba-asa	B- $\bar{a}$ sa	...	...	...	Ha-asa
Urine ... ..	Ba-inye	B-inye	...	...	Ma-ina	Ha-inye
Vein ... ..	I-sali	I-sali	...	B $\omega$ -tata	...	M $\omega$ -sile
War ... ..	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	...	...	Bi-ta
Water ... ..	Ba-lia	Ba-lia	...	...	Ma-lia	Ha-iyē
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	Li-f $\omega$ ka	...	...	M-i $\eta$ gita mi-zi	...
Wife ... ..	W-ali	W-ali, Bu-ali	...	...	...	M $\omega$ -hali
Wind, air ...	L $\omega$ -f $\omega$ f $\omega$	Eci-aka	...	...	M $\omega$ - $\bar{u}$ li	Li-f $\omega$ lela
Witch ... ..	B $\omega$ -l $\omega$ ki	N-d $\omega$ ki	...	...	A-zandi-wa	M $\omega$ -l $\omega$ ki
Witchcraft	L-is $\omega$	L-is $\omega$	...	...	...	...
Woman ... ..	B $\omega$ -t $\omega$ -m-ali	B $\omega$ -t $\omega$ -m-ali	...	...	M- $\omega$ li	M $\omega$ -t $\omega$ hali
Womb ... ..	...	Di-emi	...	...	Li $\eta$ -gundu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Si-wala	l-yala; t $\omega$ -	...	...	Kula	N-goī
Yam ... ..	B $\omega$ -so $\eta$ gi	...	...	...	W-ise	Dim-biti
Year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	He-hwa ( <i>'falling river'</i> ), He-la $\eta$ ga ( <i>'planting season'</i> )
Yesterday...	Y $\omega$ - $\bar{u}$ se. Da-luma	Be-le $\eta$ ge	...	...	...	Mom-bali. La-huma
One ... ..	-o-mwit $\omega$ , -o-mwi	? A-s $\omega$ wa. -m $\omega$	...	...	-kikima	-omwi, -moi
Two ... ..	-bale	-a-pi	...	...	-wali. l-wali	-hele <i>or</i> -ele
Three... ..	-sat $\omega$	-satu	...	...	-satu. I-satu. I-sala	-sas $\omega$
Four ... ..	-nei	-ne	...	...	-ne. I-ne	Me-keleka <i>or</i> Me-l $\bar{e}$ a
Five ... ..	B $\omega$ omwi	-tan $\omega$	...	...	-tan $\omega$ . I-tan $\omega$	H $\omega$ m $\omega$ , Hu $\omega$ moi. -bal $\omega$
Six ... ..	Li-ambi	Li-ambi	...	...	Mo $\eta$ -kekima	M-bal $\omega$ moi. $\omega$ -lumb $\omega$ 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-bañga	157. SŌkŌ or He-sŌ
Seven... ..	BŌ-saubali	BŌ-samberi	...	...	Na-i-wali	M-baitŌ hele or Ō-lumbŌ i-sasŌ
Eight ... ..	BŌ-nanei	Ō-nanei	...	...	Na-i-satu	Ō-limbo-ñga- h-wele or Ō-lumbŌ i-eli
Nine ... ..	Li-bwa	Li-bwa	...	...	Na-i-ne	Ō-limbo-ñga- Ō-moi or Ō-lumbŌ e-moi
Ten ... ..	Li-ū	Di-ūmū	...	...	Li-um', Li-Ōma.	LabŌ.
Eleven ... ..	Li-ū la Ō-mwitŌ	...	...	...	MŌ-hei Li-Ōma na mŌ-kikima	MŌ-tuku LabŌ la Ō-mwi. (BŌ-kŌŌŌ hŌmoi = fifteen)
Twenty ... ..	Li-tinda ; ba-tinda	...	...	...	Li-um' i-wali	Li-fefe; <i>pl.</i> 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
Hundred ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	MŌ-kama
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	KŌtŌ
I, me, my ...	I-mi. I. ? -i-mi	...	..	...	Mbai. ? -mba- ?	ÑgŌ, ? 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 (Lo-kele)	155 a. Li-foma (Lo-kusu)	155 b. Tō-pōke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bō-baŋga	157. Sokw or He-sō
We, us, our	I-sō Tō. ? -a-su	...	...	...	I-su. ? ? ?	E-sō. Tu-, Tō- -lu- -esu. -a-isō
Ye, you, your	I-nō. Bō. ? -a-nu	...	...	...	I-wō. ? ? ?	E-nō. Bō. -ila. -a-nu
They, them, their	I-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 = <i>to darken</i> )	-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	...	...	-suŋgu	-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-kusu)	155 b. TŌ-pŌke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia <i>or</i> BŌ-baŋga	157. SŌkŌ <i>or</i> He-sŌ
Sick ... ..	·ŵka. ·ela. LŌhŵ	·ela. LŌhŵ	...	...	-e-komw-ana	-ŵkaka. -bŵ-hale
White... ..	·tanŵ	-a-fembe	...	...	...	·kwakwa
Above, up, on top	Ŵli-kŵlŵ	Ŵli-kŵlŵ	...	...	La mu-teŋge	Li-kŵlŵ
Before ... ..	Ŵ-sŵ	N-da ŵ-sŵ	Pelŵ	...	...	Ka-felŵ
Behind ... ..	Ŵm-bisa ya-	Li-ili a-	M-būse	...	M-būse	M-bisa e-
Below, down	Ŵ-se ya. Se	N-da se	...	...	·taŋgi. Lam-būme	Sese
Far ... ..	E-sika	...	...	...	Li-heli	He-sika
Here ... ..	Yamaya. Ŵnŵ. 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 ... ..	Ŵ-na. Ŵ-namŵna	...	...	...	...	E-lŵ. Hoiyŵ
Where? ... ..	·anima? ·iye?	...	...	...	...	·hai? ·mbi? Sŵ! Ndi-, -ti-, -ta
No! ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	I-; -ti; -tya- (ca), -ka-; Aŋgŵ. -ka, -ke, -kŵ	...	...	...	...	...
To ... ..	Ŵ-	Ŵ-	Ŵ-	?	?	Ŵ-
„ 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-bañga	157. Sōkω or He-sō
To ... ..	Ω-	Ω-	Ω-	?	?	Ω-
„ know ...	-lua	-luwa, -luwa-ka <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	-lembali
„ laugh ...	-seke	-seke, -seke-ke	-seke	...	...	-ōla
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	-de, -dekω	...
„ love, want	-lembe	-lembe. -nendω. -saka	...	...	-bala	-kunda
„ see ...	-ene	-tene	...	...	-deñga	-ena
„ sit, remain, abide	-yala, -ñ-gala	-yala	-yala	...	-bata	-yala
„ sleep ...	-kulame	-kwa-iñgala. -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-FOMA 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** (lω, 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 SOKΩ

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**<sup>2</sup> (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**.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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'.

<sup>2</sup> In He-sō **Ma** becomes **Ba** and then **Ha** or even **Xa**.

<sup>3</sup> **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.

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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 **Bamañga** 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 **Bobañga**. 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. **Sŏkwŏ** 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-kañgana

## GROUP KK

### THE NORTH CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP KK 1 NĠOMBE.

159. A-buja or Buja (A-baluki, Bŵ-mañgi)<sup>1</sup>

160. Li-fŵtŵ (U-pŵtŵ)

159 a. Bwela (I-riñgi or I-liñgi, Mamoi)<sup>2</sup>

161. Nġombe (Li-ñġombe) *dialects*<sup>3</sup>

SUB-GROUP KK 2 LŌLŌ.

162. Lŵlŵ or Moñġŵ *dialects*<sup>4</sup>

English	158. Li-kañgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liñgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fŵtŵ (U-pŵtŵ)	161. Nġombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. Lŵlŵ or Moñġŵ <i>dialects</i>
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	Li-bau	Li-bau	N-gwa. L-iswa
Animal, wild beast	...	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Ny-ama	M-uni	Wela
Ant ... ..	...	Sombi	I-sombi	N-sombi	I-sombi. Mŵ-siaku	Ji-fumba; ba-
Ant, white (termite)	...	A-pumbūyi	A-pumbūyi	Mŵ-sele	Gwalala	N-senza. N-seja
Ape ... ..	...	Mu-kumbusŵ	Mu-kumbusŵ	Mu-kumbusŵ	Mu-kumbusŵ; mi-	E-lŵkŵ ( <i>chimpanzi</i> ). N-gombe ( <i>gorilla</i> )
Arm ... ..	...	I-bŵkŵ or Bu-bŵkŵ	Lu-bŵkŵ or Le-bŵkŵ; ma-	E-wŵku; ma-	E-bŵ	Lŵ-wŵkŵ
Arrow ... ..	...	Li-koñga	Di-koñga	Mŵ-banje; m-banje	Mŵ-de; <i>pl.</i> n-de	Ji-kula; ba- M-basi
Axe ... ..	...	E-fundŵ	Li-tŵ; <i>pl.</i> ma-tŵ	I-kŵkŵ. I-anda	E-pondŵ	Y-anda. I-saswa
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	E-ja (? <i>mandrill</i> <i>baboon</i> )
Back ... ..	...	Mŵ-kundu	Mŵ-kundu; mi- Bŵ-kŵte	Mŵ-kundu; mi- M-buse	Mŵ-koñġŵ; mi-	A-feka
Banana ... ..	...	Li-kemba	Di-kondŵ	Iñ-gunda. Di-kondŵ	Bu-le	N-gunda. N-tera. Li-kondŵ; ba- Jiñ-kŵ; ba-
Beard ... ..	...	Dŵlŵ-le	Dŵlŵ-le	Lŵ-le	E-hwe	Lŵ-le
Bee ... ..	Bŵ-ŵhe; <i>pl.</i> ba-ŵhe	N-jue. Ŵ-pŵki	Toñġŵ. Pŵki	N-jue. B-wi	Mŵ-pŵke; <i>pl.</i> pŵke	Lon-jwe

<sup>1</sup> Probably *Aba-uja* originally.

<sup>2</sup> See 'La langue Mamoi' (of *Iriñgi*) in the *Bulletin d. l. Soc. Roy. Belge de Géographie*, Brussels, 1906.

<sup>3</sup> Including the *Ma-ġinza* of *Fr. Thonner* and the *Ma-ġinza* of the Northern Congo, and the *Bonġŵ*, *Doñġŵ*, and *Ba-loñġŵ* of Lower *Mubañgi*.

<sup>4</sup> *Moñġŵ*, *Lu-ñikundu*, *Lŵ-tsakani*.

English	158. Li-kañgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liñgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fotw (U-pwatw)	161. Ngombe and dialects	162. Lolw or Moñgw dialects
Belly ... ..	...	Li-bumw	N-çõpw. Li-bumw. Mw-time	Li-umu or L-umw; <i>pl.</i> m-umu. Jwpw	Swpw	Bw-tema. M-bondw. Ji-kunju. N-zaku-n-da. I-fumu
Bird ... ..	...	M-puru	I-furu or M-puru	I-fulu	M-bulu	I-fulu. I-lwkw
Blood ... ..	...	Ma-kile	Ma-kile	Ma-kile	Ma-kiã	Ba-loñgw <sup>1</sup>
Body ... ..	...	Lw-lõpw	Lw-lõpw, -lõfw	Lw-ekẽ; <i>pl.</i> m-beke	Mw-kuku	Ji-oñgi; <i>pl.</i> bi-oñgi
Bone ... ..	...	Mu-kũã	Mu-kũã	Mw-kũã	Mw-kũã	W-ese
Borassus palm ... ..	...	Em-buma	Em-buma	Mum-buma	...	...
Bow ... ..	...	Lw-kõkw	Li-tiñgbw	Lw-kõkw	Li-tambu	Boñ-gañgu
Bowels ... ..	...	...	N-tswfe	Mw-sw	Mw-swapw	Be-saww or Be-saww
Brains ... ..	...	W-boñgw	Boñ-goñgw. W-boñgw	Boñ-goñgw	B-oñgw	Woñ-goñgw
Breast (man's) ... ..	...	...	N-twaw	N-twaw	Bu-pa or Pupa. B-anju	N-twaw
Breast (woman's) ... ..	...	Di-bele	Di-wele or Li-bele	Di-wele	Li-kuku	...
Brother ... ..	...	Mun-tamba	Mu-tamba. Mw-time	Mw-tu-m-aww. Mw-akuni	Mw-niñga. M-bake	Bw-tu-m-aww. Bw-kuni. M-ale
Buffalo ... ..	...	En-jale	En-jale or N-zali	N-jali	N-zali	N-gombw
Buttocks ... ..	...	Mañ-ganda	Mu-bündw. Liñ-ganda	Ma-sõkw	Ma-kelẽñge	Ba-sõkw. (Bw-taka = <i>nakedness</i> )
Canoe... ..	...	W-atu	W-atu	W-atu	Bw-atu. N-dõlu	W-atu or Bw-atu; <i>pl.</i> bi-atu
Cat ... ..	...	Kondõkw	W-kondõkw	Kondõkw	Kwondõkw	N-gw-im-pañgu
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-lala	M-alu	W-ala; <i>pl.</i> be-ala
Chief ... ..	...	Eñ-kumw	E-kumw	Mw-kunji	Kumu. En-ju. Mw-nene	Bu-kulaka. M-paka. N-kwaw
Child ... ..	Bw-ana; b-ana	Oñ-wana; b-ana	Wñw-ana; b-ana	Wm-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana, Wm-ana, Em-ana; b-ana	Bw-nawju. B-ana; <i>pl.</i> b-ana
Cloth ... ..	...	E-senja	E-senja. E-sinza. Mw-kaba	E-taww or E-tau	E-senza	E-tw
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	M-piw	Piw	M-piw
Country ... ..	...	Em-bõka	Em-buka	M-bõka	N-gandu	E-se. N-si
Cow ... ..	N-zali	N-zale, Eñ-gombe	E-bõkwlimba <sup>1</sup>	N-jale. Mu-iyã	...	...
Crocodile ... ..	...	Eñ-kõli <sup>1</sup>	Eñ-kõli. N-kõdi. Eñ-gandu	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-kõji. N-gonde. I-wawa
Date palm... ..	...	Mun-tõkw	Mun-tõkw	Mu-tõkw	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.



English	158. Li-kañgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liñgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fətəw (U-pətəw)	161. Ŋgombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Ləwə <i>or</i> Moñgəw <i>dialects</i>
Girl, maiden	...	...	...	Mə-seka	Mə-seka	Ji-pəku. I-məcikəw
Goat ... ..	Meme	Meme. En-taba	E-kambedi. <sup>1</sup> En-taba	N-tawa	Kambeli, Gambili. Ŋ-kambebi	N-ta, N-taba
„ (he) ...	...	...	...	...	...	Im-bəkwə
God ... ..	...	Eñ-keta	Li-banja	A-koñgəw	A-koñgəw. Li-banja	N-zakomba. Li-yanza
Grandparent	...	...	Ū-tata	...	...	Ŋ-kəkwə
Grass ... ..	...	En-jani	In-jani	N-duñguluñga. I-embəw	Mə-səw. In-jani	Ba-ilu. I-leñge
Ground ...	...	Mum-bondəw	Mum-bondəw. Yəw	N-cali. N-ci	Kbətəw. Se	Lon-sali. N-si. Kiji
Ground-nut	...	Eñ-guba	Eñ-guba. N-səkwə	Ŋ-gua	Eñ-guba	Bə-suku
Guinea-fowl	...	Li-boñgəw	Li-boñgəw	Li-boñgəw	E-we	Liñ-keme
Gun ... ..	...	Em-bā	Em-bau	M-bau	M-bau	M-bau
Hair ... ..	...	In-sui	In-sui	Mə-swe; n-swe	Mə-swi. Ŋ-sue	Babu. N-təwəli
Hand ... ..	...	Li-kanja	Di-kanja. Li-kansa	E-wəkwə. Li-kata; ma-	E-bəw. Damba	Lə-wəkwə. Ji-kata
Head ... ..	...	Mumə-təw	Mumə-təw. Mo-ritu	Mə-təw	Mə-lu	Bə-tsu. Bə-ca
Heart ... ..	...	Mu-tema	Mu-tema	Mə-tema	Mə-tema	Bə-ləkwə. Bə-tema ( <i>stomach</i> )
Heel ... ..	...	Li-tindi	Li-tindi	Li-tindi	Li-linji	Ji-məju
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	Lu-pusu	Di-pusu	Lə-fəswə. E-kəwə
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	M-əwəw	E-kəpa	Ŋ-kəka. Ŋ-goñgəw
Hippopotamus	...	Eñ-gubu	Eñ-gūū, Ŋ-gubu	Ŋ-gubu	Ŋ-gubu	Ŋ-gubu
Hoe ... ..	E-kboñgəw; bi-kboñgəw	Ŋ-gəsa	I-paləw	Ŋ-koñgəw	Koñgəw	L-əngəw. I-kəswə. E-fese
Honey ... ..	...	M-buli	Em-pule	Bw-e. M-buli	Pəki	W-eyəw. M-paku
Horn ... ..	...	N-jeka	Iñ-kaka	Mw-eka <i>or</i> N-jeka	Mon-jeka	Ji-seke. Bə-kəwə
House... ..	Bə-wəwə; <i>pl.</i> ha-ləw	N-dakəw	En-dakəw	N-dakəw	N-dakəw. Mə-aja. E-isi	I-lombe. Ji-dakəw. Jin-deñga. (J-umba = <i>a nest, a den</i> ). La-uli, La-ulu
Hunger ...	...	En-jala	En-jala	N-jala.	N-ja.	Lə-kembu
Husband ...	...	Pele	Mə-ləmi	Mə-ləmi. Ūm-ili	M-əmi; ba-mi	Bə-saka. Bə-əmi. Li-ala
Hyena ...	...	Eñ-koi (? <i>leopard</i> )	Eñ-koi	Eñ-kōi	Eñ-koi	...
Iron ... ..	...	E-bende	Ū-pita. Ŋ-kōti	E-wonela	E-benda	M-bəwə. Ŋ-gəma

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*

English	158. Li-kaṅgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liṅgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭṭ (U-pṭṭṭ)	161. Ṅgombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Lṭṭṭ <i>or</i> Moṅṅṭ <i>dialects</i>
Island ...	...	E-saṅga	E-saṅga	Mṭ-saṅga	Mṭ-saṅga	E-saṅṅṭ
Ivory ...	...	Ṅ-gṭṭṭ	Em-pembe	Moṅ-gṭṭṭ	Li-keku	Bṭ-oṅṅṭ
Knee ...	...	Li-boṅṅṭ	Li-boṅṅṭ	Li-boṅṅṭ	Duli, Ludi; <i>pl.</i> m-uli	Ji-boṅṅṭ. I-oṅṅṭ
Knife ...	...	E-būni	E-buni	E-fekṭ. J-ende	Ṅ-gwa. Emba. I-baka	I-vaka I-kula
Lake ...	...	Em-banje	Bu-likṭ	Li-tanda	Li-bale	...
Leg ...	...	E-kṭṭṭ	Lṭ-kṭṭṭ. E-kṭṭṭ	E-kulu; ma- I-kṭṭṭ	E-kṭ; ma-kṭ. Li-be. E-nama	Lṭ-kṭṭṭ
Leopard ...	Koi	Sua. (Sua <i>also in pl.</i> )	E-hua, Hūa. Eñ-koi	Ṅ-koi	Ṣua	Ṅ-koi
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ṅ-kṭṭṭ
Lips ...	...	E-teke	Eñ-gundi. E-taka	E-teke	...	Bṭ-bebu <i>or</i> Lṭ-bebu
Magic ...	...	Eñ-kaṅga	Eñ-gaṅga	Li-kundu; ma- W-ete. Eñ-kaṅga	Demba; ma+. Bṭ-le	Jiñ-kunda. Bw-etoṭ; b-itṭṭ
Maize ...	...	Mu-pombi	Mun-deṅge. Ma-saṅgu	Ma-pati. Mun-deṅge	N-doṅṅṭ	Ma-saṅgu
Man ...	Mo-itṭ. Ba-itṭ	Ṭmṭ-tṭ, Umṭ-tṭ. Mṭ-tṭ. Ba-tṭ. Baba-tu	Ṭmṭ-tṭ; <i>pl.</i> aba-tṭ	Mṭ-tṭ; ba-tṭ	Mṭ-tṭ; ba-tṭ	Bṭ-ntu; ba-ntu
Man, vir. ...	...	Pele, Lṭ-lele	Ṭ-lele; <i>pl.</i> n-jele	Dw-ele; m-ele. Mṭ-lṭmi. Ṭm-ili	M-ṭmi. Ba-mi. Mṭ-lele	Bṭ-saka. Bṭ-ṭmi; ba- M-pami. Li-ala
Meat ...	...	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Ny-ama	M-ūni	Ny-ama. Bṭ-suni. W-unyu. E-fete
Medicine ...	...	...	...	Bṭ-le	We-te; ma-te	Bṭ-le. M-panje
Milk ...	...	...	...	Ma-bele	Ma-bele	Ba-ele
Monkey ...	...	Eñ-kema	Eñ-kuna	Ṅ-kema	Mṭ-gali	Ṅ-kema
Moon ...	...	En-soṅge	En-soṅge	Ṅ-gonde	Suṅge	W-eji
Mother ...	...	...	Nya-ṅṅṭ	Nya-ṅṅṭ	Na-ṅṅṭ	Nya-ṅṅṭ. Ṅgoya
Mountain ...	...	...	Li-tali	E-kṭba	...	Bṭ-kunji
Mouth ...	...	...	Mṭ-nṭke	Mṭ-nṭṭṭ	Mṭ-nṭṭṭ	Bṭ-mwa. Bṭ-lumbṭ
Nail (offinger or toe)	...	Ey-ala	Ey-ala; bi-ala <i>or</i> bi-jala ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ey-ala	En-dende	Lṭ-kṭla
Name ...	...	Dir-ina	Dir-ina	L-ina	Kombe	J-ina
Navel ...	...	...	Liñ-gondu	Li-tṭlu	Dupṭ	Bṭ-toṅga. Bṭ-tṭju. Lṭ-kṭka
Neck, throat	...	Ṅ-kiṅṅṭ	E-kiṅṅṭ. Li-kṭṭi	Ṅ-kiṅṅṭ	Dṭli	Ṅ-kiṅṅṭ
Night ...	...	Bṭbu-tu	Bubu-tṭ	U-tu	Bu-lu	Bṭ-ṭṭ. Wi-lṭ. Bṭ-tṭṭ; <i>pl.</i> bi-tṭṭ. Wi-jima

English	158. Li-kañgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liñgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fotw (U-pwtw)	161. Ñgombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. Lwɔw or Moñgɔw <i>dialects</i>
Nose ... ..	...	Li-ɔwɔ	Li-jɔwɔ	J-ɔwɔ ; m-ɔwɔ.	Dañga, Nañga	J-ɔwɔ
Oil palm ...	...	Di-lebɔw	Di-lebɔw. M-bila	Di-lebɔw. M-bila	Li-bia ; ma-bia	J-iba. L-ia
Ox ... ..	...	Eñ-gombi lɔ-lele	...	...	...	...
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Ñ-kai	Ñ-kai. E-kafi	Ñ-kai. Lu-kañku
Palm wine, beer	...	Mam-ana	Mam-anna	M-ana	M-ana	Ba-lakwɔ
Parrot ...	...	Eñ-kɔsw	Eñ-kɔsw	Ñ-kɔsw	Kukulu	Ñ-kɔsw
Penis ... ..	...	En-sɔka	En-sɔka	Mu-siñga	En-sɔka	Bɔ-soi
Pig ... ..	...	En-combɔw	En-combɔw. Ñ-gɔnya	Liñ-goñgɔw	Liñ-goñgɔw	N-sombɔw
Pigeon, dove	...	Mu-kuñguli	Mu-kuñgulu	Em-pɔpɔw	E-dwea	M-pɔkɔkuku. Bɔ-sesesu
Place ... ..	...	Ŭm-ɔbe	Bɔw	M-pali	Doñgɔw	Bɔ-kaku. L-ɔkwɔ
Rain ... ..	...	M-bula	Em-bula	M-bula	M-bua. Kɔma, Gɔma	M-bula
Rat ... ..	...	Em-pɔw	M-pɔw. Em-babu	M-pɔw	M-babu	M-pɔw
River ... ..	...	Mu-keli	Mu-keli. M-banze	Bɔ-likwɔ	Bɔ-likwɔ	N-tandu. N-dzali.
Road ... ..	...	Em-pali	Em-bali	N-jela	N-jea	Lɔ-si
Salt ... ..	...	...	Mɔ-kwa, Mɔ-nane	Mɔ-kba	Mɔ-kwa	M-bɔka Bɔ-kwa
Shame ...	...	...	Mɔ-tsoni	N-sɔni	Sɔni	N-sɔnyi
Sheep... ..	...	Em-bata	Em-bata	M-pata	Bata	M-pate. (Jim-vɔa = lamb)
Shield... ..	...	Eñ-guba	Eñ-guba	Ñ-gūa	Ñ-guba	Ñ-guwa
Shoulder ...	...	Li-tɔkwɔkwɔ	Li-tɔkwɔkwɔ. E-lefese	Li-beke	Li-lɔkwɔkwɔ	Ji-ɔkwɔ. E-abu
Sister... ..	...	Mu-tu-mw-ali	Mu-tu-mw-ali	Mw-akune mon-taka	Mw-an'añgɔw. Ñ-gene	Ñ-ka-na
Skin ... ..	...	Lɔ-pɔsw	Lɔ-lɔpɔw	Lu-pusu	Di-pusu	Lɔ-fɔsw
Sky ... ..	...	Di-kɔwɔ	Wi-sa	Li-kɔwɔ	Bu-se	J-ikɔw. I-ɔla
Slave ... ..	...	...	Li-buri ; ma-buri. Mɔ-buri	Mɔ-mbɔw	Mɔ-buli	Bɔ-kwala. Boñ-kunju
Sleep ... ..	...	Im-poñgiri	I-lɔ	Toñgɔw	Hwe	Bɔ-lala
Smoke ...	...	Li-tumbu	Li-tumbu	Mɔ-liñga	Mɔ-didi	Bɔ-jiñga
Snake ...	...	En-jɔ	En-jɔ. Ny-ɔka	N-jɔ	N-jɔ	N-jɔa. Ny-ɔke
Son, boy ...	...	Oñw-ana	Onmw-ana	Mw-ana dw-ele	Mw-ana m-ɔmi	B-ɔna wa-jende
Song ... ..	...	L-embɔw	Lɔl-embɔw ; <i>pl.</i> nj-embɔw	Lɔ-embɔw	Y-embɔw	N-sau. Nj-embra
Spear... ..	...	Li-koñgɔw	Li-koñgɔw	Li-koñgɔw	Li-koñgɔw. Nama	Ji-koñgɔw
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	Mɔ-limɔw	Mw-embɔw	Ji-dɔka ( <i>evil</i> ). E-limu ( <i>soul</i> ). Bɔ-jimu. Bɔ-nina

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭo (U-pṭṭo)	161. Ngombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. Loṭṭo or Moŋgo <i>dialects</i>
Star ... ..	...	Nj-ṭṭo	Nj-ōṭṭo, Enj-ṭṭo	Mṭony-ṭṭo	Monj-ṭṭo	B-oci, I-oci. N-soŋgi <sup>1</sup>
Stick ... ..	...	M-pimbṭo	Em-pimbṭo	Mṭo-te	Mṭo-le	Bṭo-leŋga. N-ganja. Bṭo-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-ṣa. Mṭomṭo-i	D-isu la wi-ṣa (= eye of the sky). Iy-ane	L-iṣo la u-tu	Mṭo-dika bu-sa <sup>2</sup>	J-eva
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Mṭo-sese	Mṭo-kombṭo	Boñ-goŋgo
Tear ... ..	...	Em-piṣṭoli	Em-piṣṭoli	M-piṣṭoli	Mom-biṣṭoli; <i>pl.</i> m-biṣṭoli	Lo-fisaji
Testicles ...	...	Iñ-gundu	M-puka. Liñ-gundu	M-puma. M-puka	Mṭo-dika; n-jika	...
Thief ... ..	...	Iba	Iba; ba-iba	Mw-ibi	...	W-ibi
Thigh... ..	...	...	E-ferṭo	...	E-nama	E-felṭo. Li-foŋgo
Thing... ..	...	Mu-sanu	Mu-sanu	Y-ima or Iy-ema; <i>pl.</i> ṭo-ma. <i>Also</i> Bu-ina; ma-ina	Eka	Y-omba; bi-umba
Thorn ... ..	...	Mun-jube	Mun-jube	Mṭo-keke	Mon-jube	Ji-beke
Tobacco ...	...	Li-aŋga	M-aŋga ( <i>pl.</i> )	Di-aŋga	D-aŋga	Ji-aŋga
To-day ... ..	...	Ja-ūne	Ja-ūne	U-tu-ū-kū. Bṭobṭo-yṭṭṭo	Bu-sa ebṭo. Fadefade	Lo-swene, Lo-swe
Toe ... ..	...	N-sei	N-cei. N-sala	Mṭo-se. N-sei	Mṭo-sapi	Bṭo-sai wa-kaka
To-morrow	...	...	...	U-tu a loi	En-dindi	Bañ-kesa. L-ṭṭi. L-ṭṭe
Tongue ... ..	...	Lo-lemi	Lo-lemu, Lo-limi	Lo-lemṭo	Y-emi; <i>pl.</i> b-emi. Lu-lemi, E-lemi	Lo-lemṭo. Lo-laka ( <i>language</i> )
Tooth... ..	...	Dil-inṭo	Lid-inṭo; <i>pl.</i> mam-inṭo or bam-inu. Li-kekṭo	L-inu, D-inṭo	D-inu	J-inu; b-inu. D-inu; <i>pl.</i> b-ini
Town, village	...	Lo-bala	Bṭo-bala. M-bṭoku	M-bṭoka. Li-kutu	N-ganda. E-lekṭo	Bṭo-la; bi-la. Lo-la. Li-oci
Tree ... ..	...	Mu-ite; <i>pl.</i> nj-ete	Iy-ete; <i>pl.</i> nj-ete or inj-ete	Mw-ete or Nw-ete; <i>pl.</i> mi-te	Mṭo-le	Bṭo-tamba. (Bṭo-te = <i>medicine</i> )
Twins ... ..	...	Ma-pasa	Ma-pasa	Ma-pasa	Ma-pasa	B-asa ( <i>sing.</i> j-asa)
Urine ... ..	...	Mam-inyi	Mam-inye	Mam-inyi	...	Ji-saṭṭo

<sup>1</sup> Akin to 'moon'.<sup>2</sup> Possibly an indecent jest in answer to a vexatious interrogation, since the phrase means: 'scrotum of the sky'.

English	158. Li-kaŋana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭo (U-poṭṭo)	161. Ŋgombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Loṭṭo <i>or</i> Moŋgo <i>dialects</i>
Vein ... ..	...	...	N-siesa	Mṵ-sisa	Mṵ-sisa	Bṵ-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-ōṅṅo	Ba-si
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	E-cima. E-tōkṵ
White man	...	Mun-dele	Mun-dele	Mon-dele	Mon-dele	Nten-dele <i>or</i> Bon-dele
Wife ... ..	...	Ŋw-ali	Oŋw-ali. Mw-ṵli	Mw-ali <i>or</i> Ŋw-ali	Mw-ali	W-aji, W-asi; b-aji, b-asi
Wind, air...	...	Mṵ-piu	E-pūipūi. Mu-piṵ. E-we	E-poipoi	Pṵea	Bom-pompṵ. Bṵ-ṵefaki. E-ṵefoi
Witch, sor- cerer	...	Eñ-keta	Ŋ-gaŋga. Eñ-keta	Mṵ-lemba. Ŋ-kaŋga	Mṵ-emba	Bṵ-ṵoki
Woman ...	Mw-ali; ba-ali	Oŋw-ali; b-ali	OṀ-ṵodi; <i>pl.</i> ab-adi. Oŋw-ali. Mun-taka	Mon-taka; ban-taka. Kṵm-ali	Mw-ali; b-ali. Em-adi	Bṵmṵ-tṵ <i>or</i> Bṵm-atṵ; bim-atṵ
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I-fumu. L-ṵṵo
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Iñ-kṵni	E-kṵni	Yṵkṵ. Ŋ-kṵni	Le-sa; <i>pl.</i> be-sa	Loñ-kṵni, Ŋ-kṵnyi
Yam ... ..	...	Ṁ-benja	Ṁ-beñke; ba-	Ŋ-gṵma. Benju; ba +	Yṵma	Ṁ-beñke; <i>pl.</i> ba-beñke. W-ṵji
Year ... ..	...	E-laŋga	E-raŋga	E-laŋga; <i>pl.</i> I-laŋga	Yaŋga	E-jiŋgi. ? Bi-dekṵ
Yesterday...	...	...	...	Bu-tu wa loi	Bu-sa ṵbi	L-ṵbi
One ... ..	-moi	-ci (ṵ-ci). E-moi	E-mṵci, ṵti. E-moi, -ṵci	-ṵkṵ, -mṵkṵ	-mṵci	-ṵmṵ. -mṵkṵle
Two ... ..	l-yele, -ie	-wa. I-bale	I-ba, I-bale	-wale	-bae	Ba-pe, -a-pe. -ṵe, -ṵi. -bare
Three ... ..	l-sasṵ	-satṵ, I-satṵ	I-hatṵ	-satṵ	-satṵ	-satṵ
Four ... ..	Mekeleka	-nei, -nne	-nei, -nne	-nei	-nei	-ne, -nei
Five ... ..	Hṵmṵ	-tanṵ	I-tanṵ	-tanṵ	-tanṵ	-tanṵ
Six ... ..	l-samanṵ	-samanṵ	Hamanṵ. In-samanṵ	Samanṵ	Samanṵ	Bṵ-tṵwa
Seven ... ..	Sambṵ	Sambṵ, In-sambṵ	Hambṵ. In-sambu	N-sambṵ	Sambṵ, N-samba	Tsambṵ, N-cambṵ
Eight ... ..	Mṵ-nanai	Mṵ-nanai. Mw-ambi	Mṵ-nana. Mu-ambi	Mṵ-nanai	Bṵmw-ambi, Mu-ambi	Mṵ-wambi
Nine ... ..	Li-bwa	Li-bwa	I-bwa, Di-bwa	Li-bwa	Di-bwa	I-boi, I-bwa
Ten ... ..	Naa-bṵ	Li-ṵmṵ	Dṵmi, Jumi. Li-kṵ	Jṵmi	Dṵmi. Bṵ-tete, Bu-etete	Jumi, Jumṵ. N-tuku, Lṵ-tuku <i>or</i> Tuku. Ŋ-gulu

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭṭ (U-pṭṭṭ)	161. Nḡombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. Lṭṭṭṭ or Moŋḡṭṭ <i>dialects</i>
Eleven ...	Naa-bṭṭ na moi. (Naa-bṭṭ na i-yele = <i>twelve</i> )	Li-ṭṭṭṭ na ṭṭ-ci. (Li-ṭṭṭṭ na a-wa = <i>twelve</i> )	Jumi na e-mṭṭci or Jume r'-ṭṭi. (Jume ri-bali = <i>twelve</i> )	Jṭṭmi la mṭṭṭṭ. (Jṭṭmilai-wale = <i>twelve</i> , Mṭṭ-kṭṭṭṭ-moi = <i>fifteen</i> )	Bṭṭ-tete. ne'-mṭṭci. (Bṭṭ-tete na i-bae = <i>twelve</i> )	Jumi l'-ṭṭṭṭ. (Jumi la-pe = <i>twelve</i> )
Twenty ...	Lin-tinda	Mṭṭ-hei. Di-tinda	E-kata or Ma-kṭṭ ma-bale	Li-cinda	Ma-kṭṭ ma-bae	Lṭṭ-tuku lṭṭ-pe or Tuku i-pe. N-tuku i-fe. Biṭṭ-gulu 'pe
Thirty ...	Lin-tinda na naa-bṭṭ	Mṭṭ-bei na li-ṭṭṭṭ. N-ju-mi-satṭ	E-kata na ḡṭṭmi. N-ju-mi-satu	Li-cinda la jṭṭmi	Li-kṭṭ na ḡṭṭmi	Tuku i-satu. N-tuku i-satu. Biṭṭ-gulu bi-satu
Forty ...	A-tinda ha-ele	Mi-hei mi-wa	I-kata i-be	Ma-cinda ma-wale	Ma-kṭṭ ma-bae	Tuku i-ne
Fifty ...	A-tinda ha-ele na naa-bṭṭ	Mi-hei mi-wa na li-ṭṭṭṭ	I-kata i-be na ḡṭṭmi	Ma-cinda ma-wale la jṭṭmi	Ma-kṭṭ ma-bae na ḡṭṭmi	Tuku i-tanu
Hundred ...	A-tinda ḡṭṭṭṭ	Moṭṭ-genja	I-kata i-tanṭ. Mu-kama	Lon-tukṭṭ	Ma-kṭṭ ma-tanṭ	Boṭṭ-kama
Thousand ...	...	...	...	...	...	N-kṭṭṭṭ. (E-puma = 10,000)
I, me, my ...	Nḡṭṭ. N-, Nj. ? -ṭṭḡṭṭ, -i, -le. (ṭṭṭṭ-i = <i>my</i> <i>father</i> )	Mba. ? -mbai. -mbai	Mbi. ? ? -mbi. -a-mbi	Nḡṭṭ. N-. ? -ṭṭḡṭṭ. -a-ṭṭḡṭṭ	Mbi. N-, Na-. ? -ni, -mbi	E-mi. N-, Nd-, Nḡṭṭ-. -n- or -m-. -ka-m' or -ka-mi
Thou, thee, thy	Ṭṭhe. ? ? -ṭṭhe. -l-ṭṭṭṭ, -a-ḡṭṭ	l-yṭṭ. Ṭṭwe. Ṭṭ-. ? -we. -i-yṭṭ	We. ? -we-. -a-we	A-ṭṭ. Ṭṭ-, Kṭṭ-. -kṭṭ-. -a-ṭṭ	We. Ṭṭ-. ? -we	We. Ṭṭ-. -kṭṭ-. -ke or -ka-we
He, him, his	He. Nd-. ? -le-he	Nde. A-. ? -nde	Nde. Ka-. ? -a-nde	Inde. Ka-, A-. -mṭṭ-. -i-nde	l-yṭṭ. A-. -mṭṭ-. -nde	Ende. Au. A-, E-. -lṭṭ-. -ka-nde or -ka-i
We, us, our	Esu. Ṭṭṭ-. ? -esu	Su, Isu. E-. ? -su	Hṭṭ. ? ? -a-hu	Isṭṭ. Ṭṭ-, Ṭṭṭ-. -ṭṭṭ-. -isṭṭ	Isṭṭ. Bṭṭ-. -bṭṭ-. -su	Isṭṭ, Itsṭṭ. Ṭṭṭ- or Cṭṭ-. -ṭṭṭ-. -k-isṭṭ
Ye, you, your	Enu. Bṭṭ-. ? -enu	Nu, Inu. Ba-ni. Kṭṭṭ-. ? -ne	Nuni, Ba-ni. ? ? -a-nuni	Inṭṭ. Kṭṭ-, Kṭṭ-. -kṭṭ-. -inṭṭ	Inṭṭ. Ṭṭṭṭṭ-. ? -nṭṭ	Inyṭṭ. Bṭṭ- or Lṭṭ-. -le-. -ki-nyṭṭ
They, them, their	Bṭṭ. Ba-. ? bṭṭ	Bṭṭ. Ba-. ? -bṭṭ	Bṭṭ. Ba-. ? -a-bu	l-fṭṭ. Be-, Ba-. -wa-. -i-fṭṭ	l-bṭṭ. Ba-. -ba-. -bṭṭ	l-yṭṭ. Ba-. -la-, -ya-. -ki-yṭṭ
All ...	...	-ba	-ba or -ne-ba	-esiba	-susu	-ṭṭmuna. -ma, -maka. Muma

English	158. Li-kañgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (1-liñgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fotw (U-potw)	161. Ngombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Lwɔw <i>or</i> Moñgɔw <i>dialects</i>
This, these	...	...	...	Yw-kw, ba-ka ; mu-ku, mi-ki ; li-ki, ma-kw ; ye-ke, bi-ki ; i-ki ; ye-ke, i-ki ; lu-ku ; tu-ku, u-ku ; ᵿc.	Oyɔ, baba ; mɔmɔ, mimi ; lidi, mama ; yeye, bibi ; ?iki (8 a) ; yeye, jiji ; ?lu-ku ; tu-ku ; ᵿc.	-ne (w-ne, ba-ne ; bɔ-ne ; be-ne ; ji-ne, ma-ne ; e-ne, bi-ne ; i-ne (8 a) ; e-ne ; i-ne ; lɔ-ne ; tɔ-ne ; bɔ-ne)
That, those	...	...	...	-na (yɔ-na, ba-na ; ᵿc.)	-na (yɔ-na, ba-na ; ᵿc.) -nɔhɔ (yɔ-nɔhɔ, ba-nɔhɔ ; mɔ-nɔhɔ, mi-nɔhɔ ; ᵿc.)	-ñkɔ, -ni <i>or</i> -nyi (o-ñkɔ, ba-ñkɔ ; ᵿc. (w-ni, ba-ni ; ᵿc.)
Bad ... ..	...	...	...	-be	-be	-be.
Black ... ..	...	...	...	-indu	-hindu	-mpɔsombi -yɔyɔ. Lom-pindɔ
Female ... ..	...	Mw-ali, B-ali, ᵿc.	Ūtw-adi ; <i>pl.</i> Atw-adi	Mon-taka. Kɔm-ali	Mw-ali, B-ali	Bɔm-ɔtɔ, -m-ɔtɔ
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good ... ..	Bw-ali	-eamɔ	-endamu	-ndamu	-pele	-lɔci. -bɔlɔ. E-meñgɔ
Great ... ..	...	...	...	-nene	-nene	-nene
Little ... ..	...	...	...	-keke. -tɔtɔ	-kekeke	-sisi. -saji
Long, high, tall	...	...	...	-lai	-yai	-tali
Male ... ..	...	...	...	-dwele. -lɔmi	-ɔmi	-jende. -londɔ
Old ... ..	...	...	...	-nunu	-bañga	-ñgenja. -kɔta
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-ñgɔla	...	-susu
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-lutu
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-kwe	-kūe	-yuwe
Sick ... ..	...	...	...	-yañka	-kɔna	-kɔnɔ, -kɔna
White ... ..	...	...	...	-tani	-gweci	-lumbu. -fufu. M-pembe
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	Li-kɔlɔ	Di-kɔ	(ɔ) ji-kɔ
Before ... ..	...	...	...	(ɔ)-sɔ	Bɔ-sɔ	N-da jɔ-sɔ
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	(ɔ)m-buse e	Ñ-goñgɔw e-	N-da afeka-a, Bamba
Below, down	...	...	...	(ɔ)n-ci	Na-se	n-da n-si
Far ... ..	...	...	...	E-simba	Bɔ-hali	E-si
Here ... ..	...	...	...	Ana. Nuni	Jɔnɔ	Ane. Endɔ
In, inside ...	...	...	...	(ɔ)	(ɔ)	N-da
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	(ɔ)-te. La-te	Ta-te	N-datei

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Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-sañgama. M-bali. Tu-ci
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Ṭ-kṭṭ sau	E-ndendṭ	N-da-n-za. An-za
Plenty, many	A-fulu	-j-ike	-j-ike	-j-ike. Lo-sṭṭṭṭ	-ombe	-uke, B-uke. -fula. -ke
There ... ..	...	...	...	...	-ṭ	-kṭṭ, A-kū, E-kṭṭ. M-pene
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	A-lu?	Jṭ?	N-kṭ?
No! ... ..	...	...	...	La-kṭ!	Pepe!	Nyṭnyṭ! Fṭ!
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	-ci-, -ti-	-ci-, -keti, -kiti, te-, te- -ti ( <i>suffixes</i> )	...	ci-, -ṭṭ-, -te	-ta-, -t', -li-, -ti or -ci	N-kṭ-, F-; -fa- (-pṭṭ), -ci- ( <i>first pers. sing. only</i> ), -n-ta-; Ta-, T-; -ke ( <i>suffix at end of verb</i> )
To ... ..	?	Kṭ-?, Ṭ-	Ṭ-	Ṭ-	Ṭ- or —	Jṭ-
„ beat ... ..	...	...	...	-bete	-bṭṭṭṭ	-kunda
„ buy, sell	-somba	-somba, -sombe-sa	-beda	-ñḡṭṭṭ, -uñḡ-isa. -sumba	-ñḡedzeke, -ñḡedza, -sumba	-somba, -sumba. -teka
„ come ... ..	...	...	...	-ya	-dua	-ya
„ cut ... ..	...	...	...	-tena	-lena	-tena
„ dance ... ..	-bṭṭṭṭ	-ina-wañḡṭṭ	-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. -ṭṭṭṭ, -ṭṭṭṭṭṭ, -yṭli
„ kill ... ..	-bṭṭṭṭ-ka	-wa-ka	-wṭṭ	-ṭṭṭṭ	-waka. -wṭṭṭ	-bṭṭṭṭ
„ know ... ..	...	...	...	-ewa	-jeba	-lea
„ laugh ... ..	-ṭṭṭṭ	-seke-ke	-heke	-seke	-seke-ke	-seka. -batṭṭṭṭ
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	-eca	-pika	-jika, -cika. (-Ieka = <i>to go by</i> )
„ love, want	-kunja	-bala	-yonde	-ñkala, -kala	-pala-ke. -pala	-tomba ( <i>marry</i> ). -lañḡṭṭ. -liṭṭṭṭ
„ see ... ..	...	...	...	-ene	-ene	-lena

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To ... .. ?		Kṵ-?, Ṷ-	Ṷ-	Ṷ-	Ṷ- <i>or</i> —	Jṵ-
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	...	-ika	-dia	-yala, -cikala
„ sleep ...	...	...	...	-toñgṵ	-hwe	-bṵ-lala. -le-tama. -oñgama. (-kṵla = snore)
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	-sibwa	-añgṵ	-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. Oñw-, 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-, Iñ-, 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, &amp;c., IN LI-FṶṶṶ AND Ñ-GOMBE

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mṵ-, Mu-, Ṷm'., Em'., A-, Ñw- (mṵ, yṵ, u); 2. Ba- (ba, wa); 3. Mṵ-, Mu-, Ñw- (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-), Ñ-, 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, &amp;c., IN Lṵṵṵ, LUN-KUNDU, MONGṵṵ, &amp;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-), Ñ-, 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-<sup>1</sup>); 15. Jṵ- (jṵ, kṵ); 16. —, A-; 17. place taken by Nda- and suffix -tei; 20. La-, Nda-.

<sup>1</sup> 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 Ñ-gombe dialects.

158. **Likañgana** is spoken in a small area on the north bank of the northern Congo between Bumba on the east and Úpɔtɔ on the west. Chiefly round the post of Dɔbɔ.

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-Moñgombɔ stream; west of East longitude  $21^{\circ} 20'$ , east of East longitude  $20^{\circ}$ , south of North latitude  $3^{\circ}$ .

160. **Lifɔtɔ (Úpɔtɔ)** is spoken in the immediate surroundings of Bɔpɔtɔ, 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  $22^{\circ}$  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. **Jwɔw**  
 SUB-GROUP KK 3 **ŊGALA**
164. **Ŋgala dialects** (Bw-ɔwki, Ma-ŋgala, Lubala (M-bala), and Loi of Lower Mubaŋgi)
165. **Saŋga dialects**<sup>1</sup>
166. **Baŋgi dialects** (Lwɔw-baŋgi, Lw-nunw, Lw-moye, I-rebu)
167. **Mpama or Bw-kwote**<sup>2</sup>
- 167 a. **I-kwkw**
168. **Seŋgele** 168 a. Ba-tende

English	163. Jwɔw	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bw-kwote 167 a. I-kwkw	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-	...	Lw-silaŋgw	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	N-doŋge. A-pumbwe; <i>pl.</i> ba- Mun-selija; mi-	...	Lw-selele	...	...
Ape ... ..	...	Ŋ-gundu. Mu-kumbusw	...	E-sumbu	...	...
Arm ... ..	...	Li-bwkw ( <i>or</i> Lw-, I-); <i>pl.</i> ma-	E-bw	Lw-bwkw	Lw-bwkw; ma-bwkw	Lw-bww
Arrow ... ..	...	Li-kula. Lu-kwkw; <i>pl.</i> ñ-kwkw	...	Li-kula, Li-kora	...	...
Axe ... ..	...	I-kwkw; <i>pl.</i> tɔw. E-kwkw; <i>pl.</i> bi-	...	E-zumbi, Zombi. Li-koba	...	...
Back ... ..	...	Mw-kundu. Mw-kia	...	M-bisa. Mw-kundu	...	...
Banana ... ..	...	Li-kondw. E-tabi; bi- Mekā	...	Lw-komw	Baŋ-kandw ( <i>pl.</i> ). Lw-komw; ñ-komw (167 a)	Iñ-kw
Beard... ..	...	L-wli; <i>pl.</i> nj-wli	E-ssama	L-wle. Sali	...	L-wle
Bee ... ..	...	Nj-ūi <i>or</i> Munj-wi	...	Nz-oi, Lonz-oi	...	...
Belly ... ..	...	Li-bumw	Moi <sup>3</sup>	Lw-bobo. Moi, Mwe. Li-nene. E-bombw	...	...
Bird ... ..	...	M-pulu. Ŋg-wli. Mw-leki; mi-leki	...	Mo-leke. A-nūni	N-deke. M-pulu (167 a)	M-fulu

<sup>1</sup> The speech of the Lower Saŋga river—of the Ba-saŋga, Bam-pondw, Ba-sinde, Ba-mbū, Ketiene, Ba-biŋga, and Ya-diŋga tribes. See Bull. Soc. d'Ethnographie de Paris, Jan. 1914, article by M. L. Douct.

<sup>2</sup> Apparently this is also the speech of the Bwlia, Titw, Injw, and Waŋgata (Baŋgata) tribes. See 'Les Wan-gata', by Lt. Engels, in 'La Revue Congolaise', vol. i, 1910. <sup>3</sup> Noteworthy.

English	163. Jwɔw	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga <i>dialects</i>	166. Baŋgi <i>dialects</i>	167. Mpama or Bw-kote 167 a. l-kwkw	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Blood ... ..	...	Ma-kila. Ma-loŋw. <sup>1</sup> l-kila (a <i>drop</i> ; <i>pl.</i> tɔw-kila)	B-ūe	Ma-loŋw. <sup>1</sup>	...	...
Body ... ..	...	Nj-ɔtɔ	...	Nz-ɔtɔ	...	Bi-eŋge
Bone ... ..	...	Mɔw-kua <i>or</i> Muñ-kua	E-vese	Lɔw-kwa. Li-fā	...	Lɔw-kwa
Borassus palm	...	M-buma <i>or</i> Mɔw-lebu	...	Mw-lebɔw, Li-lebɔw	...	...
Bow ... ..	...	Di-tiŋgbɔw; ma- Lɔw-basi; <i>pl.</i> m-basi	...	Moñ-gaŋgɔw. Le-kuta	...	...
Bowels ... ..	...	Mon-sɔw, Mon-soi	...	Mon-cɔwɔw <sup>1</sup>	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	Boñ-goŋgɔw	...	Boñ-goŋgɔw	...	...
Breast (man's)	...	Ŋ-guba. N-tulu	Mon-dondɔw <sup>1</sup>	N-tolɔw	...	N-tɔlɔw
Breast (woman's)	...	Li-bele	...	Li-bele	...	...
Brother ... ..	...	N-degɔw <i>or</i> N-dekɔw. <sup>1</sup> Ŋ-kaja. Mɔw-tu-m-ɔlɔw. Mɔw-jimi	...	Mo-yebi. Mɔw-limi. Ŋ-kana. On-degu <sup>1</sup>	...	M-paka. Nana. Wa-kune
Buffalo ... ..	...	Nj-ale <i>or</i> Ŋ-gombɔw	...	Ŋ-gombɔw	...	Ny-ate
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ... ..	...	Ma-sɔkwɔ; li- E-luka; bi-	...	Bw-kɔtɔ. U-kɔti. Li-nyɔkwɔ	...	...
Canoe... ..	...	Bw-atɔw; m-atɔw	Bw-ātɔw	Bw-atɔw. Lu-ŋgwe. Bw-ɛngɔw	Bw-atɔw	W-atɔw
Cat ... ..	...	Kondɔkwɔ. Ŋ-koi-m-pamba. Lɔw-wali	...	Ŋgam-paŋgɔw	Bɔw-maŋga	Di-ɔbɔw
Charcoal ... ..	...	Ma-lala	...	Bw-ala	...	W-ala
Chief ... ..	Mɔw-kuma	Mɔw-naŋga. Mɔw-konji. Mɔw-lombi	...	Mɔw-konzi, Mu-kunji. Mɔw-bali, E-bali	Mɔw-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-Jamba. Le-puta	E-tɔbɔw (167 a)	E-senda
Cold ... ..	...	M-piɔw	Mɔw-pēū	M-piɔw. M-buŋge	...	Em-piɔw-m-piɔw
Country ... ..	Mɔw-kwɔtu	E-kulu. N-se. M-buka. Y-ese; <i>pl.</i> bi-ese	...	E-se, Mon-ce, N-ci	N-ce. E-he (167 a)	E-se; bi-se
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	Ŋ-gombɔw e mw-ene	...	...

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*

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Crocodile ...	...	N-kɔli <sup>1</sup>	...	N-koli. N-gonde	Bamba. <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	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	...	Loŋ-gɔmɔ. Moŋ-kuka. Eŋ-gende	...	...
Ear ... ..	...	Li-toi	Li-lɔi	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 <sup>1</sup> (? <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 <sup>1</sup>	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	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.

English	163. Jw̄b̄w̄	164. Ŋgala	165. Sānga dialects	166. Bāngi dialects	167. Mpama or B̄w̄-k̄w̄te 167 a. 1-k̄w̄k̄w̄	168. Sēngele 168 a. Ba-tende
Goat ... ..	...	N-taba. Ŋ-kambi <sup>1</sup>	...	M-budi. M-b̄w̄li. N-taba	...	N-taba
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	...	Lim-b̄w̄k̄w̄	...	...
God ... ..	...	N-šōnḡw̄. Li-banza	...	Ny-ambe	Ny-ambe	W-āngi
Grandparent	...	Ŋ-k̄w̄k̄w̄	...	Ŋ-k̄w̄k̄w̄. Ŋ-kekene	...	...
Grass ... ..	...	Ŋ-kīnḡa. Y-emb̄w̄; bi-emb̄w̄. Di-titi; ma-	...	Bi-s̄ōbe	...	Be-k̄w̄k̄w̄
Ground ... ..	M̄w̄-kw̄wtu	M̄w̄-mbi. N-t̄w̄t̄w̄. M̄w̄-kili	N-t̄w̄t̄w̄	N-ce. M̄w̄-kili	N-se	M-b̄w̄tu
Ground-nut	...	Ŋ-guba. N-j̄w̄k̄w̄	...	L̄w̄n-z̄w̄k̄w̄	...	N-z̄w̄k̄w̄
Guinea-fowl	...	Līn-keme	...	Li-keme	...	L̄w̄-kānḡa; <i>pl.</i> u-kānḡa
Gun ... ..	...	B̄ōd̄w̄ki. E-bau	...	B̄w̄-ta	...	B̄w̄-ta
Hair ... ..	...	Mun-swi	Š̄ue	L̄w̄-swe. M̄w̄-ōnḡi	...	Di-īb̄w̄
Hand ... ..	...	L̄w̄-b̄w̄k̄w̄. Li-kata	Di-nda <sup>1</sup>	Li-kanza. Li-kata, Li-kaka	I-kata; ma-	L̄w̄-b̄w̄w̄
Head ... ..	...	M̄w̄-t̄w̄	...	Mu-tu; miu-tu	M̄w̄-tu; me-tu	...
Heart ... ..	...	M̄w̄-tema	M̄w̄-lima	M̄w̄-l̄w̄k̄w̄	M̄w̄-l̄w̄k̄w̄	...
Heel ... ..	...	Li-tindi	E-kata	E-tindi	...	...
Hide ... ..	...	E-kutu	...	E-k̄ōt̄w̄. Li-k̄ōk̄w̄	...	...
Hill ... ..	...	Ŋ-gōnḡw̄	...	M̄w̄-bēnḡete. Ŋ-keka	...	...
Hippopotamus	...	Ŋ-gubu	...	Ŋ-gubu	...	Ŋ-guwu
Hoe ... ..	...	Ŋ-kōnḡw̄	...	L̄w̄-kōnḡw̄	L̄w̄-kōnḡw̄	...
Honey ... ..	...	B̄w̄-oi. A-p̄w̄li	...	M̄-pak̄w̄. Z̄-w̄ke. B̄w̄-i, B̄w̄-i	...	...
Horn ... ..	...	Li-seke	...	Li-seke. N-cemb̄w̄	...	...
House... ..	...	N-daku	E-b̄w̄k̄w̄	N-dak̄w̄	Īn-gomba. B̄w̄la. I-tumba (167 a)	L̄w̄-wulu; <i>pl.</i> m-bulu
Hunger ... ..	...	N-jala	...	N-zala	...	N-zala
Husband ... ..	...	M̄w̄-bali. M̄w̄-loi	...	M̄w̄-bali	M̄w̄-l̄w̄mi	...
Hyena ... ..	...	M-būnḡulu	...	Ŋ-gumbulu	...	...
Iron ... ..	...	E-buni. E-bende	...	N-zond̄w̄. E-yeli, M-pindi, E-ipi	...	I-ye. E-pekw̄
Island ... ..	...	Y-ānḡa	...	E-sānḡa. E-sika	...	...

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*

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Ivory ... ..	...	Mom-pembe. Mo-nzω. Mu-ŋgωw	...	Mo-nzω	...	...
Knee ... ..	...	Li-boŋgω	Boŋgω	l-bωloŋgω <i>or</i> Li-	...	...
Knife ... ..	...	M-biele	...	Bω-tale. M-bieli	...	Ŋ-gωw. Em-feli
Lake ... ..	...	E-bale	...	E-liba. Li-beke	...	l-beke
Leg ... ..	...	Lω-kulu. E-kωw	...	Li-kulu. Lω-kωw	Lω-kωw	...
Leopard ... ..	...	Ŋ-koi	...	Ŋ-goi	Koie	Ŋ-koi
Lion ... ..	...	...	...	Ŋ-kωsi, Ŋ-kωse	...	...
Lips ... ..	...	E-teke, E-take	...	Le-bebu <i>or</i> Lω-	...	...
Magic ... ..	...	Boŋ-gaŋga	...	N-demω, N-demwa	E-tekω ( <i>idol</i> ) (167 a)	...
Maize ... ..	...	Ma-saŋgu. Mun-deŋge	...	Li-saŋgu	...	...
Man ... ..	Mω-tu; ba-tu	Mω-tu; ba-tu	Mω-tω; ba-tω	Mω-tω; ba-tω. Mu-ntu; ba-ntu. Ta	Mω-tω; ba-tω	Bω-tω; ba-tω
Male, husband	...	Mω-loi. Du-ele; <i>pl.</i> m-ele. Min-jeŋga	...	Mω-bali. Bw-ele; m-pele	Bωse-kwota. Mw-ele	W-ele
Meat ... ..	...	Ny-ama	...	E-bwele	...	Ny-ama
Medicine ... ..	...	Mω-nω	Y-ωw	Mω-nō	Mω-lω	Bω-lω
Milk ... ..	...	Ma-bele. (ama = <i>to</i> <i>milk</i> )	...	Ma-bele	...	...
Monkey ... ..	...	Ŋ-kema	...	Ŋ-kema	Ŋ-kema	...
Moon ... ..	...	Sanja	Suŋge	E-yeli. N-coŋge. N-cuŋgi	N-coŋgω	Ei-pale. Bon-zali
Mother ... ..	...	Nya-ŋgω	Ŋgω, Ŋgoi	Nya-ŋgu. Mω-boti Ŋ-keka	Ŋgōya. Nya-ŋgω	Nya-ŋgω
Mountain ... ..	...	E-kuba. Ŋ-keka	...	...	...	...
Mouth ... ..	...	Mω-nωkω	...	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 <i>or</i> L-ina. Ŋ-kombω	D-ina, L-ina. Ŋ-kombω	D-ina; b-ena
Navel ... ..	...	Mon-tōlu	...	Mon-tōlu	...	...
Neck, throat	...	Ŋ-kiŋgω	Kigω, Kiŋgω. Gudu	Ŋ-kiŋgω	...	...
Night ... ..	...	Bu-tu	...	Mω-kōlω. M-pωkω	Bω-tiω. (Mo-ilima = <i>darkness</i> )	l-kōlω. Bon-tika; ben- (M-pita-mω = <i>darkness</i> )
Nose ... ..	...	J-ωw, J-uru	Mi-ω	N-zulu. M-ōlω; <i>pl.</i> mi-ōlω	M-ωw; mi-ωw	B-ωw

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Oil palm ...	...	E-bila, Di-lebɔ	...	Li-bila, Mɔ-bira	E-soŋgɔ	I-ba
Ox ... ..	...	...	...	Ŋ-gombɔ	...	...
Paddle ...	...	Ŋ-kai	...	Ŋ-kai	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	M-aŋga	...	Ma-saŋga	...	N-suka
Parrot ...	...	Ŋ-kusu	...	Ŋ-kusu	...	...
Penis ... ..	...	Lɔ-sɔka. (Li-bɔwɔ = <i>vagina</i> )	...	Ny-ama. Li-kotɔ. N-sɔka	...	...
Pig ... ..	...	Ŋ-guluba	...	Ŋ-gulu. Ŋ-gumbili, Ŋ-gombe. Ŋ-goya	Sombu	...
Pigeon ...	...	E-beŋga. Mu-kuruŋguli	...	E-beŋga. Em-pompɔ	...	...
Place ... ..	...	Y-uma. Ma-be	...	Noŋgɔ. E-pɔsa	M-anda	N-die. Ŋ-geŋgɔ
Rain ... ..	...	M-bula	...	Ŋ-gawa. M-bula	...	M-bula
Rat ... ..	...	M-pɔ	...	M-puku. M-po	...	M-pɔ
River ... ..	...	Lɔ-i. Mu-keli	...	N-zali. E-bale	Mɔ-liba	N-zale
Road ... ..	...	N-jila	...	N-zela	...	...
Salt ... ..	...	Mɔ-kwa	...	M-poŋgwe. Mɔ-kwa	...	Bɔ-kwa
Shame ...	...	N-sɔni	...	N-cɔni. Bɔ-bɔlu	...	...
Sheep... ..	...	M-pati	...	M-bata	...	M-bata
Shield ...	...	Ŋ-guba	...	Ŋ-guba	...	Lɔ-bɔ
Shoulder ...	...	Li-tɔtɔkwɔ	Kɔbɔ	Li-beki. E-babu	...	...
Sister... ..	...	Ŋ-kaja	...	Ŋ-kana. Mɔ-yebi	Ŋ-kana	...
Skin ... ..	...	Lum-pū. E-kutu ; bi-	Kata	I-kutu. E-teke. Lɔ-pɔso	...	Lɔ-pɔso
Sky ... ..	Di-kw, Bu-sa	Li-kwɔ. Bɔ-lɔbɔ	Ŋ-gēe	Ey-ulɔ. I-kuru, Li-kwɔ	I-kwɔ. Li-kw	Di-kw
Slave ... ..	...	M-ombɔ	...	Mon-tamba. Bɔ-pika	...	...
Sleep ... ..	...	M-poŋgi. I-lɔ	...	Ŋ-gwli. Tɔ-lɔ. Lɔ-kutu	...	Tama
Smoke ...	...	N-jombe	...	N-dumbele. Mi-liŋga. Mi-jia, Mi-sia	...	...
Snake ...	...	N-jɔ	...	Mu-šwema, Mɔ-šeme	Dzwa. N-zɔ (167 a)	...
Son, boy ...	...	Mw-ana du-ele or leli	Mw-āna. Neke	Mw-ana ɔ bw-ele	E-leŋge	...
Song ... ..	...	Lɔ-embu	L-embɔ	Lɔ-yembɔ	...	...
Spear ... ..	...	Li-koŋgɔ	E-koŋgɔ	Li-koŋgɔ	...	Bɔ-siki
Spirit, soul	...	Mɔ-limɔ	...	E-limɔ. Mɔ-kundwa ( <i>spectre</i> )	Mɔ-limɔ	E-limɔ

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Star ... ..	...	Mw-ajekɔw. Ny-ɔtɔ	Mɔ-eti; mi-eti	Mō-tō; <i>pl.</i> mi-ōtō	Mɔ-ɔtɔ; mi-	E-ɔtɔ; bi-ɔtɔ. ?W-ɔtɔ
Stick ... ..	...	M-wete; mi-	...	Mw-ete. Mɔ-toŋgɔ	...	Bɔ-te
Stone ... ..	...	Li-bwa	...	Li-bwa. M-bila	...	...
Stool ... ..	...	Ŋ-gande	...	E-kili. Ŋ-gwende	Ŋ-gwende	M-bata
Sun ... ..	...	Di-nyaka. Mɔ-i. Mw-ese	Bus-e	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-ōsōli	...	...
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	Lo-ye. Lilɔ	Le-lɔ. Lɔ-siɔ
Toe ... ..	...	Mɔ-sai. N-sie	...	Mɔ-sei	...	Bɔ-sei
To-morrow	...	Lɔ-bi. Yana <sup>1</sup>	...	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-boka	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	...	...

<sup>1</sup> 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-aŋi <i>or</i> Mw-asi	...	I-laka
Wind ...	...	L-eli; <i>pl.</i> nj-ele	...	M-buŋge	...	...
Witch... ..	...	Mw-loki	...	Mu-lokw	...	N-kaŋga
Witchcraft	...	...	...	Bw-loki	...	...
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. N-kū	...	Lw-kanzu. N-koni	...	...
Yam ...	...	E-keke	...	N-gwama; <i>pl.</i> m-wama	M-wama	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 <sup>1</sup> ; mi-aka	Mi-vu. Mw-bu. E-boŋgw	W-bikw. I-lekw	Bw-tia; be-tia
Yesterday...	...	Lwbi	...	Mi-kwle. Bu-sa-bw-liki. Lwbi	...	...
One ...	-mwti	-awi. -mw	...	-mōkw, -ōkw	-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-zōmu
Eight ...	...	Mw-ambi	...	Mw-ambi	...	Mw-ambi. N-zombale
Nine ...	...	Li-bwa	...	Li-bwa	...	I-we, I-wa
Ten ...	...	Li-kō. Jumu. Mw-kaŋgu. <sup>2</sup> 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 -ōkw	...	Di-omu <i>or</i> Zomu ea -mw

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy, but probably borrowed from Swahili.<sup>2</sup> Mu-kaŋgo = '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 <i>or</i> N-yu-mi-nei	...	Bɔ-nei
Fifty ...	...	Mi-kaŋgɔ mi-tanɔ	...	Yu-mi-tanɔ. N-yu-mi-tanɔ. ( <i>Sixty</i> = N-yu-mɔ-toba. <i>Seventy</i> = N-yu-n-cambɔ. <i>Eighty</i> = Lɔasi ; <i>pl.</i> n-dwasi. <i>Ninety</i> = Mu-bwa)	...	Bɔ-tanɔ. ( <i>Sixty</i> = Bɔsamalɔ. <i>Seventy</i> = Bɔ la n-zɔmu. <i>Eighty</i> = Bɔ la n-zombale. <i>Ninety</i> = Bɔ-wa)
Hundred ...	...	Moŋ-kama	...	Muŋ-kama	...	? Bɔ-kama. ? N-kama
Thousand ...	...	N-kɔtɔ	...	N-kutu <i>or</i> Funda	...	N-kɔtɔ
I, me, my ...	...	ŋgai. Na. .n. -a ŋgai	? ? ? -imū	Ŋgaye, ŋgai. Na. .m-, .n. -ŋgai	? ? ? -mi, -oŋka-mi	? N. ? ?
Thou, thee, thy	Ūgwe. ? ? -we	We, Yɔ. Ū. .kɔ-. ɔ-. -au	Yie. ? ? ?	Yɔwu, I-yɔ, Yɔ. Ū. .kɔ-. -iyɔ	I-yɔ, N-kie? ? Ū. ? -n-kie, -aka (iz-aka, l-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	Isɔ? Ba-sɔ? ? -lɔ. -abɔ-sɔ, -sɔ	B-iū, B-isɔ. Tu. -tu. -abiū	? ? -lɔ. -be-ti	B-isu. Lɔ. -lɔ. -b-isɔ	Tɔtu. Tɔ. -tɔ-, -lɔ. -yaiyɔ	Sɔ. ? ? ? ?
Ye, you, your	...	B-inū. Bɔ. -bɔ. -a b-inu	...	B-inu <i>or</i> 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 ...	...	-nɔ	...	-nɔki. -onɔ	...	N-sɔkɔ

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This, these	...	Yɔyɔ, 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 (ɔ-ikɔ, ba-ikɔ ; ɔ-c.)	-ne
That, those	...	-na (yɔ-na, ba-na ; mu-na ; mi-na ; ɔ-c.) -nɔwɔ (yɔ-nɔwɔ, ba-nɔwɔ ; ɔ-c.)	...	-na (ɔ-na, ba-na ; mɔ-na ; ɔ-c.) -nya (ɔ-nya, ba-nya ; ɔ-c.)	-ni (ɔ-ni, ba-ni ; mɔ-ni, me-ni ; ɔ-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 ... ..	...	-lamu. -lamu	-yɔŋgɔ	-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	-kɔnɔ	...	...
White ... ..	...	-tani	...	M-pumpu. Ey-eŋgɔ	...	Wēē
Above, up, on top	...	Ūli-kɔlɔ	Kɔni. Pēpēki	Li-kɔlɔ	Ūni. Ū-li-kɔ	Di-kɔ
Before ... ..	...	Ū-bɔ bwa	...	Ūmɔbɔ-sɔ mɔ. Ūm-isɔ ma	Ū-bɔ	...
Behind ... ..	...	Ūmɔ-kia mwa	...	Ūm-bisa e	Ū-m-bia	...
Below, down	...	On-se	Sesi	On-ce e	N-ce	Sɔke
Far ... ..	...	Esi	Mɔ-sika	Mɔ-sika. Lɔ-kɔkɔ	...	Enii. Bɔ-tale

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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? Ŋkɔ?	...	Ŋkɔni?
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-, Ŋga. -te. -ka, -kɔ, -e,tɔ	N-tɔ. -ke, -ye	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	...	-umba	...	-somba	...	...
„ come ... ..	-dɔa	-ya, -ya-ka	-dūe	-ya	-ya-ka, -ya, -mwa, -ma	-ya-ka, -ya
„ cut ... ..	...	-tena	...	-kete	...	-beke
„ dance ... ..	...	-bina	-bina, -bine	-bina, -sana	...	-yɔɔ
„ 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

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To ... .. ?		Nɔ-, Lɔ-	? ɔ-	Nɔ-, —	? ɔ-	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 JɔBɔ

Class 1. Mɔ-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mɔ-; 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. Mɔ-, Mu-, Nw-, N-, A-, — (mɔ, yɔ); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mɔ- (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. Lɔ-, Lu- (lɔ); 12. Tɔ- (rare); 13. missing; 14. Bɔ-, Bu- (bu); 15. ɔ- (Lɔ- in infinitives); 16. —, Wa-, A-, P'-; 17. missing.

## PREFIXES IN SANGA DIALECTS

Class 1. Mu-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mɔ-; 4. Mi-; 5. Di-, Li-; 6. Ma-; 7. E-; 8. Bi-; 9. N- (M-), N-;  
10. same as 9; 11. ? Lɔ-; 12. ?; 13. missing; 14. Bu-.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN BANGI

Class 1. Mɔ-, Mu-, A- (mɔ, yɔ); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mɔ- (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. Lɔ- (lɔ); 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. Bɔ-, U- (bɔ); 15. ɔ-; 16. A-, Wa-; 17. missing.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN M-PAMA

Class 1. Ŋg-, Bɔ-, Mɔ-, Mu- (ɔ-, nmw-, mu); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mɔ-, ? (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. Lɔ- (l', lɔ); 12 and 13. missing; 14. Bɔ- (bɔ); 15. ɔ- (ɔ); 16. A-.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN SENGELE

Class 1. W-, Uu-, Bɔ- (ɔ); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Bɔ-; 4. Bi-; 5. Di-; 6. Ba-; 7. I-; 8. Bi-, Be-;  
8 a. ?; 9. N- (M-), Ny-; 10. same as 9; 11. Lɔ-; 12. ? U- (ɸl, to Lɔ-); 13. missing; 14. W-, Bɔ-;  
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 Balɔɔ.

164. **Ŋgala** 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 Lonunɔ and Lomoye 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 Lɔɔbɔ-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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
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-moma	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-wonge	...	...
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. Lesa	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. I-mɔma	172. Lesa	173. Sakata (Bɔ-bai)	174. Batete (I.paŋga, A.citu)
Little ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
White... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	...	...	...
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Below, down	...	...	...	...	...	...
Far ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Here ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
In, inside ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near ... ..	...	Belebele	...	...	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plenty, many	...	...	...	...	...	...
There... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
No! ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not ( <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. **Ke**<sup>1</sup>, **E**; 8. **Bi, Be**; 9. **N (M), Ny**, —; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. **Ka**<sup>1</sup>; 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 Lōkorō rivers.

172. **Lesā** is spoken south-east of the Ntomba territory of Lake Leopold II and north of the Lower Lukenye river and south of the Lōkorō.

173. **Sakata (Bōbai)** 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 Lesā.

174. **Batete (Ipañga, Acitu)**. These dialects are spoken in the region east of Lesā and north of the Lukenye river, between the Lukenye and the Lōkorō.

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*

## GROUP LL

### THE KWA-KASAI-UPPER ΩGΩWE (TEKE)<sup>1</sup> LANGUAGES

175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)<sup>2</sup>

176. Ki-mbunω or Badi (South-east Teke)<sup>3</sup>

177. Ki-wumbω or E-wumu (South Teke)<sup>4</sup>

178. I-teω or Teke proper (South-west Teke)<sup>5</sup>

179. Nteye or West Teke<sup>6</sup>

180. Mu-tsaya or North Teke<sup>7</sup>

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-doni	I-kami; ma-	...	N-kaña	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	N-siele	...	...	N-tsele. In-tswa	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	M-buni; ba+. Kωkωω	...	...	N-sali? Kωkωω?	...	...
Arm ... ..	Kw-ō; <i>pl.</i> mi-ω. My-ā, My-aga	Ku-ω; mi-ω. Ku-ōk'	...	Kū-ω; <i>pl.</i> mi-ω	Ku-ōγω	K-ωk'
Arrow ... ..	I-tōmi; <i>pl.</i> bi-	Mum-buru. Le-baε; m-baε	...	I-tōmi. N-tswli	Le-bazi; <i>pl.</i> m-bazi	Le-banzi; <i>pl.</i> m-banzi
Axe ... ..	I-kū; bi-	E-kūū, Ke-kūū	...	I-kūū. Um-fumfwāā	Ke-ku; be-	Ke-kωbω; be-
Baboon ... ..	Kωkωω?	...	...	Kωkωω?	...	...
Back, back- bone	M-bia. I-bū. Mu-ñwω	Mu-ñgωω	...	M-bia. U-ñgūω. I-būū	...	...
Banana ... ..	Kω; <i>pl.</i> ma+. Torω; ma+	Iñ-kū; ma-	...	Torω. Liñ-kō. Mu-biñω. <sup>8</sup> Koli-torω	...	...
Beard ... ..	N-defω	N-devu	...	N-defω	...	...
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; <sup>9</sup> mi-ei
Bird ... ..	N-uni; ba+. I-fila; <sup>9</sup> bi-	N-uni	...	N-uni	N-uni	Ny-ueni

<sup>1</sup> This word is also spelt **Tege** by the French missionaries.

<sup>2</sup> Also known as **Iñguluñgulu**, **Ba-bōma**, **Ba-nfumω**, **Ba-nfuñgunu**, and **Ki-mfunu**.

<sup>3</sup> Koelle's 'Ba-buma', the 'Teke' of Johnston's 'River Congo', the **A-mbali**, **Ki-bali** or **Teke** of W. H. Stapleton and other Baptist missionaries, and the **I-sibāna** of the French missionaries.

<sup>4</sup> Also known as **Ba-umbω**, **Ki-wiumbω**, **Nsandi**, and **Ki-sese**.

<sup>5</sup> **I-lali** or **Ba-lali**, **I-tiω** or **Ki-teke** of some writers; perhaps also the 'Western **Ba-yaka**' of others.

<sup>6</sup> Koelle's **Ntere** or **Ba-ntere**; perhaps also the speech of the **Ba-kamba**, **Ba-bembe**, **Ba-kunyi**, and **Ba-cañgi**.

<sup>7</sup> Koelle's **Mu-tsaya**. The speech perhaps of the **Ba-vumbω** and **Ba-ñkorω**.

<sup>8</sup> 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 **ñ** = **γ**.  
<sup>9</sup> 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 proper (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-	Lifa; ma- Mω-wesio	...	Pfia	Mω-wuezi; mi-	Mω-weze
Borassus palm	Ñoñω	Mu-liwω	...	U-libi	...	...
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-ew	...	...	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-kωtu. Mw-ateye	Mω-kot'. Ñ-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 ... ..	Ñ-ganiū. Bu-mā	Ñ-ganyu	...	Ñ-ganiōñ	Ke-wai	N-jut'; ba +
Charcoal ... ..	Kala	Ke-bilu; bi-	...	Kala	Ke-biri; bi-	Ki-bitu; bi-
Chief, king	M-fumu; ba +. N-sami. Mu-kωgω	M-fumω	M-fumu	Pira. Mu-kuru	M-pfumu; ba +	Kωk'; ba-kωk'. Kωkω; 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-gome	...	...	Ñ-goñω. Ñ-gomi	...	Ñ-gōme
Crocodile ... ..	Ñ-wōne. Ñ-ganu	Ñ-gwene, Ñ-ganω	...	Ñ-wōne Li-soñω	Ñ-gani	Ñ-gana
Day, daylight	Tsū. Tsugu	l-šūū	...	Tsū	Mū-i	Mū-i
Devil, evil spirit	Ñ-gañwini	Ñ-kita	...	U-lωω	Ñ-gωakumbā	Mω-kuyi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Ñ-gā. M-aāgā (big medicine man)	Ñ-gā	...	Ñ-gāā. Im-bū	Ñ-gā; bañ-ga	Ñ-gaŋga; ba +
Dog ... ..	M-bwa. Ñgan-tōli	M-bwa, M-fa	...	Mbwa. Li-kibu. Ñgan-tōle, Ñ-wele, &c.	M-pfa	M-pfwa
Door, door- way	l-dzubu	l-jūū. Ke-jubugω	...	l-dzubu. l-bvūū	Ki-jiwikω. Mu-nyu-a-ndzω	Ke-tsibikω

English	175. I-fumu <i>or</i> I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunɔ <i>or</i> Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu <i>or</i> E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teɔ <i>or</i> Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Dream ...	N-zɔli. (-luorɔ = <i>verb</i> )	N-dɔle	...	N-zɔli. (-luorɔ = <i>verb</i> )	...	...
Drum ...	...	N-gɔma, N-ɔmɔ	...	N-ɔma	N-uɔmɔ	N-ɔmɔ
Ear ...	Tcwi; ma +	Li-cui; ma- Jue; ma +	...	Tswi; a-tswi	Jūe; ma-jue	Jui; ma-jui. Ku-tu; ma-tu
Egg ...	Bi; ma +	I-ke. Bi	...	Bi; ma +	Be; ma-be	Bi
Elephant ...	N-zɔ	N-jɔwɔ, N-jɔgɔ, N-jɔyɔ	...	N-zɔwɔ. Ngam-puli	N-tsayɔ, N-tsagɔ	N-jakɔ
Excrement	Tsi-bi	Ci-bi	...	Tsi-bi	...	...
Eye ...	Dz-iū; <i>pl.</i> m-iū	Iʃu	...	Dz-iū; <i>pl.</i> m-iū	J-iʃɔ; m-iʃɔ	Dj-izɔ; m-izɔ
Face, fore- head	M-bwi, M-bwiū. Bu-ʃu	N-su. M-bi	...	U-su	Bu-su, M-boyɔ	Bɔ-su, M-boyɔ
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-ɔ; bw-ɔbɔ. Bw-ɔgɔ	Bw-ɔmɔ	...	Bu-mɔ	...	...
Finger ...	Mu-liemɔ. Korigi	Mu-liemu	...	U-li-mu	Mɔ-lemi; me-	Mɔ-lean'; me-
Fire ...	M-bā	M-bā	...	M-bāā	M-bā	M-bā
Fish ...	N-cwi	N-cwi, N-jūe	...	N-tswi	N-jue; ba +	Jui
Foot ...	Ku-lu; mi-lu	I-tā. Yi-tame; <i>pl.</i> bi-	...	I-tāi. M-bi-a-kulu	Li-tami; <i>pl.</i> n-tami	Ki-tama; bi-tama
Forest ...	Mu-suru. I-jwa. Li-kē	M-ʃuru	...	I-susuru. Mu-suru	Soak'; ma +	Mɔ-sutu; me-
Fowl ...	N-suyu	N-susu. Juʃɔ	...	N-tswiū. N-tsusu	N-jusu	Djuzu
Frog, toad	Dzugi. Mu-nyala	Korɔ. Ge-wūyɔ. Mɔ-nyala	...	Dzūɔ	Ke-wugɔ. Mɔ-nyala	Ke-wugɔ. Le-kɔtɔ
Ghost ...	Mu-pfu	Mu-fu	...	Mu-kwi. Mu-pfu	...	Mo-pfɔ
Girl, maiden	Mu-kayu. Mu-siga	...	...	I-kikeɔ	...	...
Goat ...	N-taba	N-taba	...	N-taba. Mam-bū	N-tawa	Kombɔ
„ (he) ...	Mu-lum'. a n-taba	Bu	...	...	...	...
God ...	N-zami	N-jambi	...	N-dzāmɔ. M-puɔ	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-cɔwɔ	...	A-lie. Kɔw	...	...
Ground ...	N-sie	...	N-ci	N-tsie. N-torɔ	...	...

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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 (?) <sup>1</sup>	...	...
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-iri	...	...
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 ... ..	Bω; 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-kōsi	Ge-kumu; be-
Lips ... ..	I-bōli; bi-	I-bōle	...	I-bōli	...	...
Magic ... ..	I-lω. Im-firi. <sup>2</sup> I-lōgω	Bω-ti	...	Im-pa. I-kibi. I-kumω	Bω-ti	Bi-loñω

<sup>1</sup> Obviously the word for 'francolin'<sup>2</sup> Cf. Bemba, Nyasa Groups L and P.

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Maize ... ..	Sa ; ma +	Ma-ṣaa ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Ṣāā. Am-bula	Ṣā. 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. Kokkω. N-kenω	N-kima	Kema ; ba +
Moon, moon- light	N-ṣwi. N-gwoni	N-ciū. N-jui	...	N-tswi. In-tiere. Mi-elω	N-jui	Jui
Mother ...	Mama. N-gu	N-gu. Mama	...	Māā. N-gūū	Mama. N-gū	Mama. N-gū
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	Kōtω ; 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-goñi	...	...
Paddle ...	N-kē ; ma +	...	...	N-kēē	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lu	Ma-lafu	...	Ma-lu	...	...
Parrot ...	Ngali-koi	N-kusu	...	N-kwiū. N-gōkω	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	Ke-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 $\omega$	...	...
Salt ... ..	Mu- $\eta$ gwa, Mu-sege	Mu- $\eta$ gwa	...	U- $\eta$ gwa, Mu-si $\omega$ , U- $\omega$ n $\omega$	Mo- $\eta$ gwa	Mo- $\eta$ gwa
Shame ... ..	N-s $\omega$ ni, Bu-pfuru, I-ne $\eta$ e	...	...	N-ts $\omega$ ene, U-pfuru $\omega$	...	...
Sheep... ..	I-me $\eta$ e, In-d $\omega$ mi, In-do $\eta$ $\omega$	Li-meme; ma-	...	I-me $\eta$ $\omega$	Le-meme	Le-meme
Shield... ..	...	...	...	M-vuba	...	...
Shoulder ... ..	I-samuga, I-samu $\eta$ a	Vis $\omega$ , N-djeb $\omega$ , Ki-samu $\eta$ $\omega$	...	I-sam $\omega$ , I-wali	Ki-same $\eta$ a; bi-	Ki-sama $\eta$ a; bi-
Sister... ..	Nana, N-kefe, Mu-bura	N-kere	...	N-kele, Mu-bura	N-kede	M $\omega$ -kot', Mu-keat'
Skin ... ..	Lbana, N-k $\omega$ b $\omega$	I-bana, N-k $\omega$ b $\omega$	...	I-bana, Mu-dzuli	Ny-etu, M $\omega$ -k $\omega$ w $\omega$	M $\omega$ -kana
Sky ... ..	Y-ulu	N-zulu, Y-ulu	Y-ulu	Y-ulu, I-dzi	...	...
Slave... ..	Mu $\eta$ -kere; ba- Mw-e $\eta$ $\omega$	Mu-intu	...	U $\eta$ -kere, Mu-tswa, N-tsa $\eta$ a	M $\omega$ -t'; ba-t'	M $\bar{u}$ -t'; ba-t'
Sleep ... ..	T $\omega$ -l $\omega$	...	...	T $\omega$ -l $\omega$	...	...
Smoke ... ..	Y $\bar{u}$ i	M $\omega$ -kuma, L-uki	...	Mu-y $\bar{u}$ $\omega$	Y $\omega$ 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 $\omega$ -lumi	Mw-ana balaya	Mw-ana le-balaka
Song ... ..	I-kumu	...	...	I-ku $\eta$ a, M-pi $\eta$ $\omega$	...	...
Spear... ..	Yu $\omega$	Li-z $\bar{u}$ $\omega$	...	Yu $\omega$ , Lu $\omega$ , I-yo $\eta$ $\omega$	Yu $\omega$	Yu $\omega$
Spirit, soul	N-kira, Ki-ba, Mu-pfu	M-k $\omega$ l $\omega$ , Mu-pfu	...	Mu-pfu, Pia, I-l $\omega$ l $\omega$	...	...
Star ... ..	N $\omega$ m $\omega$ $\eta$ $\omega$ m $\omega$	M-pulumwer $\omega$	...	N $\omega$ $\eta$ $\omega$ , N $\omega$ $\eta$ $\omega$ m $\omega$	...	...
Stick ... ..	Mu-kana, Li-kanu	Mom-pa	...	N-k $\omega$ l $\omega$ , Mu-kana, Ki-a, Li-sw $\bar{e}$ $\bar{e}$	Mom-p $\bar{u}$ a; mem-pa	M $\omega$ -ti
Stone... ..	Me; ma-me	I-tare, Le-mei; ma-	...	M $\bar{e}$ $\bar{e}$ N-k $\bar{u}$ n $\omega$	Maya; ma+	Le-maya; ma-
Stool ... ..	M-bara; ma+	Le-buga; ma-	...	M-bara, N-k $\omega$ bi	N-tare	...
Sun, sunshine	Tali, Mu-tali	Ma-tere, Tere; mi-	...	Tali, Tiri, U-m $\bar{u}$ i, L-is $\bar{i}$ $\omega$	Tari	M $\bar{u}$ i
Tail ... ..	Mu-kila	...	...	Mu-kila	...	...
Tear ... ..	N-s $\bar{a}$	...	...	N-ts $\bar{a}$ $\bar{a}$ , N-tsa $\eta$ a	...	...

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Testicles ...	...	Ma-kara	...	Kara. I-n̄ki a-kara. (I-bū = <i>scrotum</i> )	...	...
Thief ...	Mw-ibi	...	...	M-ibi. Pfuba	...	...
Thigh ...	I-belω	Ki-belω; bi-	...	I-belω. I-nōmi	Li-belω; ma-	Ki-belω; bi-
Thing ...	I-lω. I-lōgω. N-dōω	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. Tsūli	Lω	Lωlω
Toe ...	Mu-lyemω	Mω-liam'	...	Mu-linω. Nga-kuni	Liny-ala	Mω-jeam' a-kulω
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-dimū
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-bvula = <i>large town</i> )	M-pōkω; 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-ṣuba	...	M-ii. A-suba	...	...
Vein ...	Mu-si, Mu-sigi	Mω-kañe; me-	...	U-sii. Tiia. 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-ṣulu. I-tsimi	...	...	I-dzia. Yωω	...	...
White man	Mum-welω. Mun-dele. 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-lōgi	Mu-lō, Mu-lōkω	...	Mu-lōω. N-gaa	...	...
Witchcraft Woman ... ..	I-lōgω Mu-keω. Mu-kaya	...	...	Uñ-kebe Mu-keω. U-keniñge	Mu-kaš' ; <i>pl.</i> ba-	Mu-keat' ; <i>pl.</i> ba-
Womb ... ..	Bali. Jumu	...	...	l-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-	...	l-kwa	Ke-kωa; be-	M-bala
Year ... ..	Mu-bvu	Mu-vu. M-vula	Mu-vu, Mi-vu	Mu-bvu	...	...
Yesterday...	Ma-tsiω. Ma-tsigā	Ma-cū	...	A-tsiω	Ma-tsigā	Ma-jeka
One ... ..	-mω	-mω	...	-mω	-mω (Ke-mω)	-mω (Mu-mω)
Two ... ..	-wele, -yele	-bōle	...	-mu-ōli, -ōli	-ele (Bi-ele)	-bōle, -bωal'
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 ... ..	Siенω or Syemenω	Siem	...	Siенω	-semini (Bi-)	Jam
Seven ... ..	N-samω	N-šambu	...	N-tsañña	N-dzami	Tsām'
Eight ... ..	M-pwōmω	M-pōmω	...	M-pwōmω	M-pwamω	Pwamω
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 fiare-mω, (Kumiñā-bi-ele = <i>twelve</i> )	Kum' mωmω. (Kum' ma-bωal' = <i>twelve</i> )
Twenty ... ..	Ma-ku m-wele	Ma-kumi m-ōle	...	A-ku m-uōli	Ma-kumi mω-alu	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 siенω = <i>sixty</i> .) Li-ku an-tsañña = <i>seventy</i> .) Li-ku m-pwōmω = <i>eighty</i> .) U-bwa = <i>ninety</i> )	...	...

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Hundred ...	N-kama or Muñ-kama	M-kama	...	N-kama	...	...
Thousand ...	Pfuna	Funda	...	Pfuna. Mu-bumi	...	...
10,000 ...	Ki-ai or Ki-asi	...	...	N-kuru	...	...
20,000 ...	Bi-ai or Bi-asi by-ele	...	...	...	...	...
100,000 ...	Mu-kō or Mu-kōgω	...	...	...	...	...
200,000 ...	Mi-kō mi-ele or 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 or -ēntω. (Mw-ei, bw-ei ; Ki-ei, bi-ei, Šc.). -tsina	-nsω (bo-nsω, Šc.)	...	-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 ; Šc.	...	Wu or uwu, ba ; wu, mi ; li, ma ; ki, bi ; yi, yi ; li ; bu or i-bu	...	...
That, those	-na (wu-na, ba-na ; Šc.) U-nde or mu-nde, babω ; u-nde, mu-nde, mimω ; 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, Šc.	...	-ña (wa-ña, ba-ña ; Šc.) 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 $\omega$ or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-te $\omega$ 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-do $\text{m}\text{o}$	-pina	-pini
Female ... ..	-kayu. -kali	-kari	...	-kali	-pina	...
Fierce... ..	-mpuru	...	...	Ya-mpuru	...	...
Good ... ..	-bwe. -pye	-epfe. -bwe	...	-bwe	-ve	-m-bot $\omega$
Great ... ..	-nene. -kula, -kulu	-nene. -n $\text{u}\text{n}\text{u}$	...	-l $\omega\omega$ . -a-kuni	-nene	-nini
Little ... ..	-keke	-ekiage. - $\text{n}\text{e}\text{k}\text{e}\text{n}\text{k}\text{e}$ , -keke	...	-keke	Ki-keye, Ki-kege	-ki $\omega$
Long ... ..	-la	...	...	-la	...	...
Male ... ..	-balaga. -lumi	-lume	...	-u-lumi. -bal $\omega$	-lumi. -balaya. -ntsulu	Le-balaga ; m-bakala
Old ... ..	-kulu. -nun $\text{u}$	-n $\text{u}\text{n}\text{u}$ . -elame	...	-kulu. -nuni. -yele	-n $\text{u}\text{n}\text{u}$	-kul $\omega$
Red ... ..	-bye	l-be, -bie	...	Mu-swene. -yibe. -bie	...	...
Rotten ... ..	-b $\omega\omega$	...	...	...	...	...
Short ... ..	-pfi $\text{pfi}$	...	...	-ipfi	...	...
Sick ... ..	-biel $\omega$ . -lua. -mbef $\omega$	-biel $\omega$	...	Yau-lua, -lua. -biel $\omega$	-lua	-bele
White ... ..	-el $\omega$ . -mw-el $\omega$ . -tsetse	N-tunu, N-dun $\omega$	...	-tsitse. -pepe. -mi-el $\omega$ . -bie	-foya	-fu $\omega\omega$
Above, up, on top	Ku-yulu	...	Ku-yulu	Mu-yulu	...	...
Before ... ..	N-kula. M-bali. Ngia ya-	...	...	Ku $\text{n}$ -kula	...	...
Behind ... ..	M-bia. M-pili	...	...	M-bia	...	...
Below, down	Ku-nsi-na	...	...	Ku-nsi-na	...	...
Far ... ..	La	...	...	Ku-ula. Ku-nci $\omega$ . N-d $\text{a}$ . Yal $\text{a}$	...	...
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 ... ..	Uñiω, Ukω, Ubω	Awūna, Ukω	...	Nana. Kwaña. Nω. Ωkω	...	...
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-, Γa-	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 ...	sebe, -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**, **Mw**, —, **Mbu**, **Ba**, **Aba**.<sup>1</sup> (u, wu, mu, nde, a); 2. **Ba**, **A**. (182) (ba); 3. **Mu**, **Un**, **Um**, **Uñ**. (178), **Mw**, **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) (yi, li); 6. **Ma**, **A**. (178), **Ba**. (180, rare) (ma) (**Ma** is sometimes used not in a plural sense but as an augmentative prefix in the singular in 175 and 178); 7. **I**, **Ki**, **E**, **Ke**, **Ge**,<sup>2</sup> **Yi**, **Ge**. (181) (ki, i); 8. **Bi**, **Be**, **E**. (181) (bi); 8 a. **I**, ? **Wi**. (plural **Bi**.) (i); 9. **N**. (**M**), **Ny**, **In**. (178) (yi, n (m)); 10. same as 9 (but only used as plural to 11, the plural of 9 being No. 6); 11. **Li**, **Le**, **Lu**. (181, 182) (li); 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. **Bu**, **Wu**, **Ibu**, **U**, **Ū**. (181, 182) (bu, 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. **Kimbunw** 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 Kwaṅgo river and to the Mfini and along the Kwa estuary of the Kasai system, as far north as South latitude 2° 40', as far south as Kimpwkw on Stanley Pool and South latitude 4° 30'.

177. **Kiwumbw** is spoken between the south shores of Stanley Pool, the rise of the Zombw plateau, and the watershed of the Lower Kwaṅgo south of South latitude 4° 30'.

178. **Itew** 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 Ūgowe and the sources of the Nyaṅga and Luete.

<sup>1</sup> **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 *Aṅgōla* **Ngana**.

<sup>2</sup> 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·bete <sup>1</sup> or North-east Teke

182. Lim·bamba <sup>2</sup> or M·bamba

## GROUP MM

### THE CENTRAL ΩGΩWE LANGUAGES

183. Western Kōta <sup>3</sup> (Ba·kōta, Ω·kōta, &c.)

184. Ma·sañgō-A·sira <sup>4</sup>

185. Kōta or Eastern Ba·kōta <sup>5</sup> (Cake, Li·sake)

186. Kele or Bañ·gōmō <sup>6</sup> (Ba·ñgwe)

English	181. Bam·bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim·bamba	183. Western Ω·kōta, Ω·sebō, &c.	184. Ma·sañgō- A·sira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba·kōta (Cake, Li·sake)	186. Kele or Bañ·gōmō
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	Kw·etu	...	Pake; ba- Y·ondō; r·ondō.
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·sieba
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	N·tciyi	...	Kuba. N·giba, N·gida
Arm ... ..	Ku·ōγω	Ku·ōγω. N·tulō. Kañkae	...	G·ωgu; <i>pl.</i> mi·ωgu	Bōk'; ma+. In·samba; ma-	M·bō; ma+. I·siamba; ma-
Arrow ... ..	Le·basi; m·basi	La·base or La·wase; m·base	...	Di·koñgu; ma-	Lam·basi; <i>pl.</i> m·basi	De·kōnō. A·sōkwe; bi- M·banjiga
Axe ... ..	G·ωnō; <i>pl.</i> ωnō	Ke·kūō; e-	...	Pivi; ma+	W·undu; be·ūndu	Y·ondō; r·ondō. Vi·onji; <i>pl.</i> I·onji. A·diōka; bi-
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	Tsegi	...	A·seke; be-

<sup>1</sup> The 'Bambete' of Koelle; probably locally known as Limbete.

<sup>2</sup> Ω·bamba of some French writers.

<sup>3</sup> 'Okota de l'Ouesi' of Captain Avelot—also known as Mω·sebō, Ω·sebō, and Ya·limboñgō. 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).

<sup>4</sup> The 'A·shañgō', 'A·shira', and 'A·pono' of Paul du Chaillu; the 'E·sira' and 'A·sañgō' of French missionaries: probably a blend of two dialects called Li·sañgō and Li·sira.

<sup>5</sup> The 'Undaza' of Koelle and the 'Ndassa' of Avelot.

<sup>6</sup> Ba·kalai, Di·kele, A·keli, and Bañgwe of some writers; the correct local names may be Di·kele and Liñ·gōmō.

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ū-kwata, Ū-sebwa, &c.	184. Ma-saŋgwa- A-sira	185. Kwata or Eastern Ba-kwata (Cake, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gwomw
Back ... ..	...	...	...	N-djima	...	N-kōñ. Piše. N-kala
Banana ... ..	...	...	...	Di-gondi; ma-	...	Di-tōtō. A-kōndō; be-
Beard ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-edu; bi-	...	J-ede, J-ēli. Di-edu
Bee ... ..	Ny-ōye	Bu-ωk; a+	...	Ny-ωsi	Mwany-ūnū	De-pwō; ma- Lony-ūi. Bi-ωju; m-ωju
Belly ... ..	Mω-ei; me-ei	Mū-ω; mi-ω	...	Di-fumu; ma-	M-oi; mi-oi	Mω-ayi. M-ōi; mi-oi. De-bumu. (A-wuši = stomach)
Bird ... ..	Ny-ωe; a+	Iny-ωe	...	Ny-ωnyi	Ny-ωdi	Vi-n-ōni, Ye-n-ōne; pl. be-n-
Blood ... ..	A-kila, Ma-kila	A-kela	...	Ma-luŋgu	Mω-šu; me-	Di- or Ma-kiba or Ma-kida or Le-kila
Body ... ..	...	...	...	Du-yuru; n-yuru	...	Ny-uli, Ny-ωw, Ny-ulu
Bone ... ..	Fe-ši; e-ši	Ke-eze; e-eze	...	Gi-visi; bi-	Iši; bey-iši	A-veša, A-esa, A-yesa; be- N-tē; pl. ma- Lo-ōngwa
Bow ... ..	Bu-ta; a-ta	Ū-ta; a-ta	...	Gi-vita; pl. bi-vita	...	Mi-ebe, Mi-ebe
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-swfu; mi-	...	Bi-ōñe
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	R-onju	...	Toyω, Tōw, Tōdrω
Breast (man's)	N-twlu; an-twlu	N-twō; a+	...	Tulu	Tōlu; ma+	N-twbi
Breast (woman's)	Biele; a-biele	Biele; a+	...	Di-beni; ma-	l-bele; ma+	Di-bebe, Li-bedre
Brother ... ..	Ū-kulω. Ū-kuwtu. Mω-atiyi	Ū-kwō. Mω-ateya	...	Mw-ana-ŋgūi	N-dōmu. Mω-ana mama	M-anyaŋgwe. N-dōmi. Mu-dω. Ni-mela, Ni-maŋgω
Buffalo ... ..	N-jae	M-paseya	...	Pagasa	Ny-aj'	Ny-atiyi. Ny-ate
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ny-ate ñ-gwōsiaŋwe
Buttocks ... ..	...	...	...	Di-ragu; ma-	...	M-ala. Di-bombi; ma-
Canoe... ..	Bu-atω; a+	Bω-atω; a+	...	Gi-lindi; bi- Bw-alu; m-atu	Bω-alu	B-iale or Bi-ati; pl. m-ali. A-lenji, A-lende; be-

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ō-kōta, Ō-šebw, &c.	184. Ma-šāngw- A-šira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta (Cake, Li-šake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gōmw
Cat ... ..	Fe-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 ... ..	Mw-ana	Mw-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-kōwō	...	Gi-wci. Yi-wle	Pew	De-yebye. Di-vēbi. N-leme
Country ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-loŋgō ; ma-	...	Si. Kin-jiki. Penje
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	Di-busi di pagasa N-gandu	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, Sufu	Mo-yu	A-šu. N-dā. N-taŋe ; ma +
Devil, evil spirit	Mw-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-gōmw ; a +	N-gōma ; a +	...	Mw-lombu	N-gōmw	An-jum', An-dumu ; be-
Ear ... ..	Le-jūe ; ma-jūe	Tūe ; a-tūe	Di-loi	l-arō ; m-arō. Di-ru ; ma-ru	E-loi ; ma-	Gw-ale, Wōle or Ore ; <i>pl.</i> ba-ore
Egg ... ..	Le-be ; a-be	Be ; a-be	...	Di-ki ; a-ki	De-bi ; ma-bi	Di-aki ; mā-ki (or Di-ake)
Elephant ...	N-jau	N-jōγō	...	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-lia; <i>pl.</i> be-lia. Bu-ṣu	Bu-ṣu; a+. M-pa; am-pa	...	U-su; m-esu	Bu-ṣu; ma+	A-ṣili. Bō-se. La-bale la bō-ṣe
Fat ... ..	Ma-li	Ma-le	...	M-aṣi. Di-voṅga	Ma-di	Ma-li, Mō-ale De-woñe
Father ... ..	Tata	Tata	Sa-ṅgwe. N-tata	Tata. Tai	Tata	Ata. Sa-ṅgwe. Sa-weñ, Si-awe. Si-oñ
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	W-ōma	...	Ny-eñ
Finger ... ..	Ū-liemi; e-liemi	Ū-liemi; e-liemi	...	Mu-lembu; mi-	Mō-lembō	I-nō, Vi-nā, Yi-na; <i>pl.</i> li-na
Fire ... ..	M-bā	M-bā	Di-yu; mo-ya	Rō-bi or Ru-vi	Mu-nyō, Mu-nyoñ	D-ū; <i>pl.</i> m-ū. Vē-ia, Yē-dya. E-ya. Ye-jo
Fish ... ..	N-jue	N-jue	...	Gi-sonji; bi-	E-ṣūi; ba-ṣūi	Siē; ba-ṣie
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-	Sōaka; ma+	Penja; ma+
Fowl ... ..	N-jōṣō	N-jōṣō	Ṣusu	Kōkō, Kōku	Ṣusu	Kuba
Frog, toad...	G-ōyō; b-ōyō	Ke-wuyō	...	Mu-lanṣa (?)	Mōa-nyala. A-wōgō	N-kōmūke. N-koñe. Yun-dōkō
Ghost ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-cucu; bi-	...	M-bilityi
Girl ... ..	Mō-ana ō-kaṣu	Mō-ana ō-kaṣ'	...	Numba	N-gondō; <i>pl.</i> ba+	N-dembi. De-sesa
Goat ... ..	N-tawa	N-tawa	Taba	E-tava, Taba	Taba; bi+	Am-bōli, M-buli
„ (he) ... ..	Ū-lōm' a n-tawa	...	...	Dim-bōku di taba	...	Am-bōdō. Am-pōtu
God ... ..	N-jambi	N-jambé	...	Ny-ambi	In-ṣambi	N-sambi. An-yambie
Grandparent	N-kaya	N-kaga	...	Kaga	Kōgō	M-bamba, Mame ♀
Grass ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-siṅga	...	Bi-ṣa
Ground ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-tāmba	...	Be-sōpōkō, A-ṣapika. Penje. Si
Ground-nut	Len-jō; n-jō	Penda, M-penda	...	Fenda, Di-winda; pinda	...	Lam-benča, Penda
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	Kaṅga	...	N-kaña
Gun ... ..	Bu-ta; a-ta	...	...	Bu-ta	In-ṣadi; ma-	N-jali, N-ṣale
Hair ... ..	Lem-pfu; m-pfu	Lem-pu; m-pū	...	Naṅga. Di-maṅga	Le-sui; <i>pl.</i> sūi	La-ṣoi, S-oyō, Siō. L-oṅgō

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ō-kōta, Ō-sebwa, &c.	184. Ma-sañgō- A-sira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta (Caka, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Bañ-gōmō
Hand ... ..	Re-kai (? Re-kai)	Keñ-kai	Di-kōkō	Di-kaka; ma-	E-kaka; ma-	Di-konji, Di-konju. M-bō. Yōba
Head ... ..	Mō-jue; me-	Ō-tūe; e-tūe	Mō-lu, Mō-ru	Mu-ru; mi-	M-ōlu; mi-ōlu	Lo-ñgōkō. Mū-lie
Heart ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-rima	...	N-Jema; me-
Heel ... ..	M-bisa le-tamu	...	...	Gi-soñguni; bi-	...	Di-tyill, Le-tindi
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-kata; bi-	...	A-konda; be-
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-kōngu	...	M-beka
Hippopotamus	...	...	...	M-fubu	...	N-gubi
Hoe ... ..	Re-piemi; be-	Ō-juyu; e-	...	...	E-pembe; ma-	A-pianje; bi- Pa; ma-pā
Honey ... ..	Bu-ōye	Ō-kōna bu-ok'	...	Bu-ya, B-ūi	B-ūi	Bi-oiō, N-kōnō
Horn ... ..	...	...	...	Di-vala; ma-	...	N-laka; me-
House... ..	N-jō; a +	N-jō; a-	N-dakō	N-dagu	N-dakō	M-bañe. A-nuñgwe, A-loñwe. A-ruñwe, A-laweñ. N-dabe
Hunger ... ..	...	...	...	N-zala	...	N-zyaba
Husband ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-lumi; ba-	...	Mon-dumō. Mō-lōmō
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ..	Bi-talu	Ke-piemi; e-	...	Du-banja Bu-dilu; ma-	A-djei; bi-djei	Mi-añga. Jōbu, Yubō. D-ubanja?
Island ... ..	...	...	...	Ny-iñgi	...	A-neñge
Ivory ... ..	D-ini le n-jōu	Puñgu n-jōyō	...	Fuñgi	Bua; ba +	Seba; ma +. Sieba
Knee ... ..	Le-būō; a-	Būō; a +	...	Di-kotulu	l-boñgō	Di-bōñ. Le-boñe
Knife ... ..	Baya; a +	M-biele	...	M-beci	M-bedi	Sake, Sakwe. Pā; ma-pā
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-diba. Di-añge; m-añge	...	A-liba. De-jañge
Leg ... ..	Ku-ōlō; mi-ele	Kōlō; a +	...	Kw-erō, Gy-eru; bi-	Kōlu; ma +	Koñwe. N-kobi, N-kodrō, N-kōdō
Leopard ... ..	N-gō	N-gō	N-jegō	Magena	N-goi	N-je, N-sie
Lion ... ..	Ge-bōwō; e-	Ke-bōbō; bōbō	...	...	...	Nina
Lips ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-basu; bi-	...	A-bai, A-lai; be-
Magic... ..	Ō-te; ma-te	Ke lea; e-lea. Nga-te	...	Gi-limba	...	Bi-añ. Re-remba; ma-
Maize... ..	Lu-ōmu; a +	Lu-ōmu; a +	...	Du-vutu; putu	E-sañgu; ma-	Pōtye; pl. wa +. M-pōtye; be +

English	181. Ban-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ū-kōta, Ū-sebwa, &c.	184. Ma-sañgō- A-šira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta (Cake, Li-šake)	186. Kele or Bañ-gōmō
Man ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-tu ; ba-tu	...	Mu-tyi ; bō-tyi
Man, vir. ...	Baleya ; a-baleya	Baleya ; a-baleya	Di-baka, I-bake	Mō-lumi. Di-bagala ; ba-	I-baka ; ma-	Mon-dumō, Mō-lōmō. N-lōmi. Mem-bon
Meat ... ..	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Mu-sōni	Ny-ama	Titi. An-ama. N-šōni
Medicine ...	Ma-te	Ū-te ; a-te	...	Bi-lōngu	Mu-ēli ; 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-gondō	N-gontō	N-sungi	Suñgi or Cuñgi	N-gondzi	N-ganje. A-luma. M-ieli
Mother ...	N-gūyō	N-gōyō	Mōki ? Mwa-ñgi ? (Mōki-ami = my —)	Nguya, Ngui. Yayi	Mama	Nya-ñgwe. Mia-wen. Nyoñgō
Mountain ...	...	...	...	Mu-kōngu	...	M-beka
Mouth ...	Mo-nyūa ; me-nyūa	Ū-nyūa ; e-nyūa	N-dumbu	Mō-nō or Mu-nu	Mō-dumbu ; me-	Gw-ana or Wu-ana ; <i>pl.</i> mi-
Nail (of finger or toe)	Gen-tōli ; en-tōli	Ken-tōle ; en-tōle	...	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-	Toñge ; a +	...	Mu-gumbu ; mi-	I-toñgi ; ma-	Di-tōi. Le-tōde
Neck ... ..	N-kiñgō. M-bišaniki ( <i>i.e. back of head</i> )	N-ki. M-biṣ' otūe ; <i>pl. em-biṣa</i> me-tūe	...	N-gori	Jiñgu	Kiñe. A-mineke. Di-ōle
Night ... ..	Lem-piwi ; m-piwi	M-pipi	...	Di-beti	Pinji	M-puma. M-bulye. Bu-lea
Nose ... ..	Yōlō ; a-yōlō	Yōlō ; a-yōlō	Di-oiō	M-bašō or M-basu	Jōlu ; ma +	Di-oi. Di-ōju, Di-ōdyu. N-komba
Oil palm ...	M-bā, Mō-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-kōšō	N-kōšō	...	Kusu	Kōsu	Kōše, Kōsa
Penis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig ... ..	Geñ-guō ; e-	N-gōwele ; 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-ómbe
Rain ...	M-bula	Ŋ-gawa. M-bwala	...	M-fula	M-bula	M-buda. M-bulw. M-būba, M-buya
Rat ...	M-pōyō	M-pōyō	...	Gi-buyi ; bi-	Pwak ; ba-pwak	Pw. Ŋ-kwōbi
River ...	...	...	N-sa. Li-banye	Rembō ? Mu-lōbi ; mi-	...	N-sō. 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	Ŋ-gombe ; <i>pl.</i> ba +	An-dōmōki. Dombe
Shield ...	...	...	...	My-aŋga	...	Ŋ-guba
Shoulder ...	Ŧe-šamora ; be-	Durō ; a-đurō	...	...	E-duk ; ma-	A-bekē ; be-
Sister ...	Ŋ-kele	Ŋ-kele	...	Ketu	Mw-kōlu. Mw-anji	Kali, Kade
Skin ...	Ω-kaya ; e-	Ω-kaya ; e-	...	Gi-kata	Mo-kaŋša ; mi-	A-konda ; be-
Sky ...	Yōwō	Yōwō	...	Yulu	E-kōlu	Tōbe Đrowa
Slave ...	O-yeya ; ba-eya	O-yeya ; a-yeya	...	Mu-viga ; ba-	Mw-yeka ; ba-	N-saka. I-siaka
Sleep ...	...	...	...	Gy-elu	...	Vi-tō. A-lō
Smoke ...	Yōyi	Yōge	...	Mu-ci-ru-vi	E-butruk ; ma-	Vi-alie, Y-alia
Snake ...	N-tali	N-tale	...	Nōga	Tade ; be-	Ny-oñ, Ny-ō ; mi-nyō
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana ; b-ana	Mw-ana ; b-ana	...	Mw-ana di-bagala	Mw-ana m-ote ; <i>pl.</i> b-ana w-ate	Mi-ana, Mi-ala
Song ...	...	...	...	Dw-imbū ; ny-imbū	...	Jā, D-ya ; b-ia
Spear ...	Yūwō ; a-	Yūwō	...	Di-koŋgu ; ma-	I-koŋgō ; ma-	Di-kōñ, Le-koŋwō
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	Di-nyunyi	...	De-nina. A-vašina. N-šišišiñ
Star ...	...	...	...	Bu-eleli, M-bwelila	...	Vi-eteli, Yi-atedi
Stick ...	Ω-te bajūa	Ω-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	Mw-sa	Dyūmbi	Sunji. E-tadi	Di-ōba. Vi-ōša

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Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Mu-gila; mi-	...	N-konji, N-kondō
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-cañga ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Men-zodie
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	Mi-kani	...	...
Thief ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-dagici; mi-	...	Yibe, N-jibi
Thigh... ..	Œ-bele; e-bele	Ke-bele	...	Di-bela	N-ama; be +	M-bētē, M-beḍre, De-bele
Thing... ..	...	...	...	Gi-vava; bi-	...	A-lombi, Mō-to, N-daka
Thorn... ..	...	...	...	Du-cendi; <i>pl.</i> cendi	...	Di-šombika, Di-sombōka
Tobacco ... ..	...	...	...	Talaku	...	Talakwe
To-day ... ..	Lōwō, Lōbō	Lōwe	...	Nemuni	Lōlō	Bō, Bu-sibe
Toe ... ..	Ū-liemi ma-kwōlō	Ū-liemi ō-kōlō	...	Mu-lembu di-kunda	Mō-lembō	Vi-na, Yi-na
To-morrow	Ū-šūōya	Ū-šūōya	...	Mu-gesa	Yana <sup>1</sup>	Na-kwalia, Na-kwade
Tongue ... ..	N-kū mō-nyūa; <i>pl.</i> n-kā mō-nyūa	Le-lemi; <i>pl.</i> l-lemi	...	Du-łimi; n-dimi	Le-łimi; ma-	La-bem, La-wem; <i>pl.</i> yem
Tooth... ..	D-inu; m-inu	D-ini; m-ini	Mam-inō ( <i>pl.</i> )	Bei. D-inu; m-inu	D-ini; m-ini	Di-šoa, Di-suña; ma-
Town... ..	M-pōyō; a +	M-pōyō; a-	...	D-imbū; m-imbū	M-bōga	A-kondō, A-kōdō, A-kondi, M-bōke
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-šita
Vein ... ..	Ū-kaña; e-kaña	O-ndji; e-nji	...	Mw-anji	Mō-šiza; me-	N-šisa; me-
War ... ..	Bi-ta; e-ta	E-ta	...	Mu-ciñgu	Le-badi	Di-bali, Le-bale, Di-luma
Water ... ..	A-nja	A-nja	Ma-diva. Ma-ñgō	Ma-mba	Ma-ñgu	Ma-diba, Ma-ñge
Well ... ..	...	...	...	Di-tégilu; ma-	...	De-dyake
White man	Ge-bamba; be-	Ka-bami; e-	...	Mu-tañgani	Mw-atañgadi; mi-	N-tañga; mi-
Wife ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-gaci; ba-	...	My-ade, A-vala, Mō-miade
Wind ... ..	...	...	...	Puñga	...	M-puñga
Witch... ..	...	...	...	N-gañga	...	N-lōki
Witchcraft	...	...	...	Ma-gañga	...	A-lōki

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy. Cf. East African word for 'yesterday', Jana.

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Woman ...	Ω-kašu ; ba-kašu	Ω-kaš' ; ba-kaš'	Mw-atu. Mo-iami (? <i>my</i> ). Mw-adye	Mu-getu ; ba-	Mw-atu ; b-atu	Memi-ale. Mi-ali. Momi-adi. Ny-ende Di-bum
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ve-ia.
Wood (fire- wood)	N-kwe	Le-koye ; ñ-koye	...	Mi-sanju. Bi-sowu	Kūi ...	An-jika. Re-dya. Le-ja. Ye-jo
Yam ...	ŀe-kūa ; be-	Ke-kua ; e-	...	M-bala	A-kua ; be-	Dy-oma ; bi-oma
Year ...	...	...	...	Ge-lima ; bi-	...	M-bū. M-pumu
Yesterday	A-jiya	A-jiya	...	Ma-siga	M-bisa-yana	Ngwōwma. N-koyw
One ...	·mω	·mωš' (Ke-mωš')	·mω. ·pōkw, M-pōkw	·mωši	·ωkw	Yi-wōtō, ·wōtō. ·pōke
Two ...	·ōle, ·yōle	·ele (Bi-ele)	·yōle, M-bali, ·bali	·bei	·iωw	·ba (Bi-ba). ·bale
Three ...	·tatu	·tate, ·tatu	·satu, ·tato. N-šalw, 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-mωš	Be-nai ? Mw-tōba or Ω-tōba	Samanw, Syamanu	·tan' mōkw	·tani na yi-wōtō
Seven ...	·sambwale	·tan' bi-ele, &c.	Napw. <sup>1</sup> Cambw	Kambw <sup>1</sup> mōši? I-na-gwi-reru	·tan' mi-ωw	·tani na bi-ba
Eight ...	·nana	...	Mw-ambi. Pōombw. E-nana	Kambw bei. Gi-nana	·tan' mi-satu	·tani na bi-lali
Nine ...	Bua	...	Buka. <sup>1</sup> Li-bwa	Kambw i-rerw (also Kambw mōši in some dialects)	·tan' mi-nai	·tani na bi-nai
Ten ...	Kumi	Kumi	Jima. N-šima. <sup>1</sup> Jumi	I-gūmi or Di-gumi	·kum'	Di-ōmu, Di-ūm
Eleven ...	...	...	...	Di-gumi ne mōši	...	Di-om' na yi-wōtō
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi mō-ale	Mw-kama <sup>2</sup>	...	Ma-gumi ma-bei	Ma-kum'·mōw	Ma-bomw ma-bā. Ma-ku ma-bā
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	...	...	Ma-gumi ma-reru	...	Ma-bom' ma-lali

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.

<sup>2</sup> 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, -od-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-se. ? -be-se, -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-tute. -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 (8a); 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	-piƱ	-piƱ. -bindabinda	-fyƱ	-yindi	Vinji. Viũ. -inde. -yinti
Female ... ..	...	...	...	-gaci. -getƱ	-atu (MƱ-atu)	-ale, -ade
Fierce... ..	...	...	...	-bƱga	...	-wƱla. -nyana
Good ... ..	-bwe	-bƱtƱ	-bwe	-m-bƱte	-bwe	M-beŋ'. M-beŋe
Great ... ..	-nene	-ŋgulƱ. -nene	-nene	-neni	-neni	-nene
Little ... ..	-kiēye	-kieye	-eci-neni. -ijibƱ	-gegi	-te	Viʃivʃali, -sali. ʃadye
Long ... ..	...	...	...	-nega	...	-laba
Male ... ..	Ʊ-lƱm'. ƱlƱ	Ʊ-lƱm'	...	-lumi	-e-ʃaŋgwe	-n-dom'. -ʃiaŋwe. -n-jamba
Old ... ..	-kƱbƱ. -nũna	-biya	...	-vunda	-duna <sup>1</sup>	TƱli. N-tƱlƱ, -tƱdƱ
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-beŋge	...	M-bei
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-bƱli	...	-bƱbƱ, -bƱle
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-gufi	...	Wubie, N-ubye
Sick ... ..	-biele (GƱ-biele)	Ʊ-biele	...	-beli	A-bele	-tata. -a-gũa. A-yƱka
White... ..	-pfura	-bā	-pumapũm. -pupupu	-fuga	-pfũ	Pumi, -pumu, -puma Pe tƱbe, -lƱba
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	Gu yulu	...	Pe bƱʃe
Before ... ..	...	...	...	Gu usu	...	Pe piʃe.
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	Gu n-cima	...	Piʃe ti ʃi,
Below, down	...	...	...	Gu ci	...	Pe-ʃi
Far ... ..	...	...	...	-taya	...	Vi-baba. BƱ
Here ... ..	...	...	...	Gu nu	...	Vā. Pe. WƱni. KƱnƱ
In, inside ...	...	...	...	Gu gari	...	Puŋgwe. Pe. Pe tene
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	Gu tima	...	Tema. Pe teme
Near ... ..	...	...	...	Bele	...	Kunakuna
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Gu kana	...	Pe nsene. Pe m-bƱte

<sup>1</sup> 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-bo-wu. Vanava
Where? ...	...	...	...	Gu?	...	Vi? Awa?
No! ...	Ɔw! Ɔa! -pe!	Ɔa! -pe!	...	Nesi!	Nde-	Ana! Bya!
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	...	...	...	Sa-	...	Tyi, Te- Dw-
To ...	Gw-, Ɔw-	W-	Gu-?	?	?	—, Pe-
„ beat ...	-beta	-beta	...	-dimba	-bulaya	-tyiba. -bida
„ buy, sell	-juwama	-šwama	...	-sumba	-sumba	-šomba. -bšomi
„ come ...	-ja, -ji	-ya	...	-ruga	-ya	-n-ja. -jome
„ 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	-be or -ve or -ye
„ go ...	-jena (?)	-ya	...	-enda	-je	-kiē. -beñ. -kiame
„ kill ...	-bōma	-bōma	...	-bōka	-buma	-jwba. -ju. -diwla
„ know ...	...	...	...	-yaba	...	-veka, -yeka
„ laugh ...	-sewa	-sewa	...	-sieva	-sie	-jaba. -yoyw, -yōme. -dyōlō
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	-sis	...	-lika, -lyela
„ love, want	-tuanu	-tuwōw	...	-ronda, -romba	-tondō	-diña, -diññ. -naka
„ see... ...	-mōna	-mōna	...	-laba	-yeni	-jene. -jia
„ sit, remain, abide	-bunjina	-jina	...	-ca-gala	...	-diya, -dima
„ sleep ...	-lala	-tōlō	...	-lambema	-nañga	-bata. -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. **Ō**, **MŌ**; 2. **Ba**, **A**; 3. **MŌ**, **Mu**, **Ō**, **WŌ**; 4. **Me**, **Mi**, **E**; 5. **Le**, **Di**, —; 6. **A**, **Ma**; 7. **Ge**, **Ke**, **Œ**, **G'**; 8. **Be**, **E**, —; 9. **N** (**M**), **Iny'**, **Ny** (plural to 9, No. 6); 10. same as 9, plural to 11; 11. **La**, **Le**, **Lu**; 12. ?missing; 13. ?missing, ?present in Lim-bamba (see word for 'White man'); 14. **Bu**, **Wu**, **Ō**; 15. **Ku** (in nouns, *pl. Mi*), **GŌ**, **Œ**, **Ō** in prepositions; 16. ?

**A** seems to be an honorific prefix.

## PREFIXES IN WESTERN AND EASTERN KŌTA

Those of Western **KŌta** are but little known and may be like those of **Ōkande** (187).

Those of Eastern **KŌta** are as follows:

Class 1. **Mu**; 2. **Ba**; 3. **MŌ**, **M'**; 4. **Mi**; 5. **E**, **I**, **De**, **Di**; 6. **Ma**; 7. —, **A**; 8. **Bi**, **Be**; 9. **In**, **Ny**; 10. —, **N**, **Ny**; 11. **La**, **Le**; 12 and 13. missing; 14. **BŌ**; 15. ?

**Mwa** is either a diminutive or an honorific prefix.

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN MA-SANGŌ-A-ŠIRA

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mw**, **MŌ** (mu, ?u, ?wu); 2. **Ba**, ?**Ya** (ba, be, ?ya); 3. **Mu**, **MŌ**, **Mw**, — (mu, ?u, ?wu); 4. **Mi**, ?**Me** (mi); 5. **Di**, — (di); 6. **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. **RŌ**, **Ru**; 13. missing; 14. **Bu**; 15. **Gu**; 16. missing.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN KELE

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**, **My**, **Mi** (usually **Mi**), — (gu, ŋgw', wō, j', ye, a, —); 2. **Ba** (ba, mba); 3. —, **MŌ**, **Gu**, **Wu** (wu, wi, gw'-); 4. **Mi**, **Me** (mi); 5. **Di**, **I**, **Li**, **E**, **De**, **Re**, **Le** (di); 6. **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'**, **LŌ** (lō, lō, la); 12. **R'**, **LŌ**, **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**, **WŌ**; 16. prepositional only, **Pe**, **Va** (va)

181. **Bambete** is spoken north and east of the Upper **ŌgŌwe** 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 **ŌkŌta** is spoken west of the Upper **ŌgŌwe** in the southern **Gaboon** region, and north of the **Nyaŋga** basin, east of the **Ŋgūnye** watershed.

184. **MašaŋgŌ-Ašira** is spoken in southern **Gaboon** north of South latitude 2°, between the Upper and Middle **ŌgŌwe** and the vicinity of the Atlantic coast behind the **ŊkŌmi-GalŌa** territory.

185. **BakŌta** is spoken east of the **IvindŌ**, **LŌlŌ**, and **ŌgŌwe**, 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 **ŌgŌwe**, over a long but narrow area of the southern **Gaboon**, between the vicinity of the coast in the **ŊkŌmi** country and the sources of the **Ŋgūnye** and **Nyaŋga** rivers; also immediately south of the Middle **ŌgŌwe**.

## GROUP MM

### THE CENTRAL ΩGΩWE LANGUAGES (*continued*)

187. Ω-kande-I-σωω<sup>1</sup> (Pinji, I-vea, Sibe and  
other Lower ΩgΩwe dialects)  
187 a. M-powi

188. Ba-boñgω (Akwa, Waka)<sup>2</sup>  
189. Li-duma (A-duma, N-dumu, I-vili)  
190. N-jabi or N-javi

## GROUP NN

### THE ΩGΩWE-GABOON LANGUAGES

191. N-komi-Galwa<sup>3</sup>

192. O-ruñgu<sup>4</sup>

English	187. Ω-kande, &c. 187 a. M-powi	188. Ba-boñgω (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-komi- Galwa	192. O-ruñgu
Adze ... ..	E-siri	...	E-tokoli, 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 (chim- panzi or gorilla)	N-gina, N-gia	...	Kula; ba +. E-bubu; bi-	N-jiya	...	...
Arm ... ..	Ω-gωω; m-ωω ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Γ-ωωω; <i>pl.</i> mi-ωωω	I-gωωω or Gωωω	Ω-gωωω or Hωωω; mi-ωωω	Ωγω; a-γω
Arrow ... ..	Man-banjei ( <i>pl.</i> ). Ge-koñgω; e-koñgω	...	Bω-ta; ma +	Li-koñgω; ma-	...	U-šuhul'; 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 ... ..	Mω-tabω. Di-kondω; ma- (187 a). Ω-kondō	Mom-buñgei. Di-ondi	I-kω or Li-kω; <i>pl.</i> ma-kω. Cudi. M-bala or Pali	Li-kω	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Also known as Mi-cωωω, Ba-fubi or Ba-powi and A-duañgi. M-powi or Li-powi seems to be a distinct dialect.

<sup>2</sup> The speech of the ΩgΩwe Pygmies; probably a jumble of different languages and dialects.

<sup>3</sup> The 'A dyoumba' also, of Capt. Avelot, and sometimes styled 'I-vili'; but the actual I-vili of the ΩgΩwe estuary seems to be identical with No. 189. The more southern 'I-vili' is a Koñgω language, 103.

<sup>4</sup> 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 Mpoñgwe—is not identical with the Ba-seke of Corisco and the Muni coast. Some writers class 'A-dyumba' as a dialect of O-ruñgu.

English	187. Ʊ-kande, Ʊ. 187 a. M-pɔvi	188. Ba-boŋɔ (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, Ʊ. Ʊ.	190. N-jabi	191. N-komi- Galwa	192. O-rufɔ
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-ɔɔ. M-ɔkuba. Ōtō; dy-ōtō	...	Ny-utu; ma+	Ni-ɔtɔ	Ʊ-kuva	...
Bone ... ..	Ge-pa; e-pa	...	I-visi; bi+	Ge-visi; bi-	E-wizi; we-	E-pa
Bow ... ..	B-ɔta; 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-ɔpɔ; mi-	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	...	B-ɔnjɔ	B-ɔnjɔ	...	...
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	M-ɔaŋgia	Mu-aŋgia, N-uŋgia
Buffalo ... ..	N-jɔma	...	Ny-ari	Pagasi	...	Ny-are
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ny-are y-ɔnɔmi
Buttocks ... ..	Kondɔ	...	Li-taū; ma- E-badi; bi-	Li-tagu; ma-	...	...
Canoe... ..	B-ɔŋɔ	Bo-yelɔ	M-buŋgu; ma+	Gi-lindi; bi-	N-warɔ; mi-	Ʊw-arɔ
Cat ... ..	N-jɔci	...	Mu-kɔɔ; mi-	Mu-kɔɔ. 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)	M-ɔlombi	Kumu; ba-	Kumu; ba+	Ʊga. N-ce	Ʊ-ha, Ʊ-ya
Child ... ..	M-wana; ana- M-ɔna-fiki	...	N-gebe; ba+. Mu-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana	W-ana. M-ɔawɔnɔ	Mw-a', Mw-a-ŋɔ. Nuaɔnɔ
Cloth ... ..	N-goi	...	J-anda	N-goi	N-goi. M-bate; mi+	N-goi. Ʊ-kande; e-
Cold ... ..	E-ɔdi, Sɔdi	...	Piū	ɔ, M-ɔsū, M-ɔsɔ	Keyi. I-feu	N-keyi
Country ... ..	B-ɔmoŋɔ	...	Ceŋge; ma+	Tseŋge	...	...
Cow ... ..	Jɔma. N-jɔma a m-ɔgadi	Goŋgwe	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·povi	188. Ba-boŋgŵ (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N·jabi	191. N·komi- Galwa	192. O·ruŋgu
Day, daylight	I·nya	...	Li·cugu; ma- M·ūi. Bu·si I·diŋgi.	Li·cugu	...	Ū·manda
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	Muñ·gala. N·goi	...	...	I·bambw
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N·gaŋga	...	N·gaŋga; ba +. Mu·bugi; ba-	N·gaŋga	Ū·yaŋga; a-	N·kaŋga; a +
Dog ... ..	M·fa. In·jwa	Bwendi, Bwandi	M·bwande; ba +	M·vua	M·bwa, M·bea; <i>pl.</i> bam·bea	M·bwa
Door, door- way	Ū·kuke	...	N·gugi. E·dibugu	Timbi	E·nunsŵ; be- O·nyua; e-	E·huge; a- Om·pumbana
Dream ... ..	N·dōti	...	N·dōti; ma +	N·dōti; ma +	...	...
Drum ... ..	Añ·gomŵ	...	N·duŋgu	N·duŋgu	N·gom'	N·goma
Ear ... ..	M·tōli. A·rui ( <i>pl.</i> ). I·ato; me·tū (187 a). E·atŵ; m·atŵ	Di·aru	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·kw, E·ke; a·ke
Elephant ...	N·joku	...	N·joku; ba +	...	N·jogŵ, N·dōxa	N·tsogŵ
Excrement	Tŵ·bi	...	Maci·bi. Si·mbu; <i>pl.</i> bi·mbu	Maci·bi	...	...
Eye ... ..	I·sŵ; m·isŵ. In·tcŵ, In·cŵ. D·iŵ m·iŵ (187 a)	D·isŵ (?)	D·isŵ; m·isŵ	D·iŵ; m·iŵ	In·jue; an·jue. In·cŵ; an·cŵ	In·tsŵ; an·tsŵ
Face, fore- head	Ū·zŵ; dyŵ·zŵ. Ū·sŵ; dyŵ·sŵ	...	Bu·ŵu; ma +	Mbu·ŵu	U·ne jū	M·bombŵ. Bŵ·ŵue. O·zŵ
Fat, oil ...	Mi·asade ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Ma·di ( <i>pl.</i> )	E·voŋgŵ. Me·di	A·hare. A·gali	A·hali
Father ... ..	Teita, Teta. Tetē	...	Tata	Tatŵ	Ririŵ. Tata	Rera
Fear ... ..	W·omŵ	...	Bomŵ; ma +	Bomŵ	...	...
Finger ... ..	Mŵ·savi. Mon·salei. Ni·oŋgŵ (187 a)	Ma·lŵme ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mu·lembŵ; mi-	Mŵ·ŵevi	Ū·menŵ; i·menŵ. Ny·oŋgon'	Ū·menŵ; e-
Fire ... ..	Bi·bu. I·bŵ. Sŵtŵ. I·kw (187 a)	E·sakŵ, I·sakŵ. Runi	M·baŵ. M·bagu	M·baŵ	Ū·gŵni, E·hŵnyi. Ū·xŵni	Ū·hŵni. E·kŵni
Fish ... ..	...	...	Cui. In·zaŋga	Cūi; ba +	N·jue; ba +	N·tsue
Foot ... ..	W·inhe. E·kaka (187 a). E·tamba; ma-	Di·bombŵ. I·tambi; ma-	Li·tambi	Di·tembi; ma-	Ny·uma- in·tsŵŵ. In·tsŵŵ. N·cuju	Y·ulŵ; me·lŵ. Li·tambe; ma-
Forest ... ..	Pindi	...	Pindi; ma +	Swaga	Hiya, Higa	I·ya

English	187. Ʊ-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pwavi	188. Ba-boñƱ (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-komi- Galwa	192. O-ruñgu
Fowl ... ..	Cwzɔ, Susu <i>or</i> Nšwšw. Šwzɔ (187 a)	Kuba	Kuba. Cucu. Dzudzu	-cusu. -kɔkɔ; ma +	N-jwɔgɔni <i>or</i> N-dɔxɔni	N-tšwɔgɔn'
Frog, toad	Mɔ-nyāā; mi-	...	Li-kɔtɔ; ma-	Li-kɔtɔ; ma-	l-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-nyañbi	An-yambe	An-yambe
Grandparent	Kɔkɔ	...	Kɔkɔ; ba +. N-gaga	Kaga	...	Rere; ye-rere ♂. Nun̄gũe ♀
Grass... ..	E-siñga	...	E-siñga; bi- Si-mbu: bi-	Bi-siñga	...	...
Ground ... ..	E-bɔɔ	...	Tɔtɔ. Ceñge	Tɔtɔ	M-penda	M-benda
Ground-nut	Benda, Penda	...	...	Pinda	Benda	...
Guinea-fowl	Kañga	...	Kañga	Kañga	...	...
Gun ... ..	Orun-jali. Bɔ-ta; biɔ-ta	...	N-jari	Bu-ta; ma-ta	N-jare	N-jare
Hair ... ..	Cwge. Šwge (187 a)	N-cuye	Li-dzugi: mi-	Šugi. Ʊ-sugi. E-cugi	...	E-tue
Hand ... ..	Ng-ɔgɔ. Mɔ-sabi. E-gandaka; ma- Di-kaka	Kaka. Mɔ-embra	Li-kaka	Le-kaka; me-	U-xɔ; a-xɔ. Ny-uma y-ɔlɔ	Le-kaka: ma- M-bisaj; ma +. N-guma ha-hɔ
Head ... ..	Mɔ-jwe, Mɔ-šw. Mɔɔ-cwe; mi-	Ti-tata. Mu-ru	Mu-cwe	Mu-šwe	Un-ejiñ. E-wonjɔ	E-bonju, E-bontšɔ
Heart... ..	Mɔ-tema; mi-	...	Mu-tema; mi-	Mu-tima	...	...
Heel ... ..	...	...	Li-kitiyi	Kitigi	...	...
Hide ... ..	Mɔ-gɔbɔ; mi-	...	Mu-kanja	Mu-kanda	...	...
Hill ... ..	Mɔ-kɔdi; 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-ñi	B-ñi	Ʊ-nembe, Ʊ-lembe	A-niñgɔ mɔ-nembe
Horn ... ..	E-simbɔ; ma-	...	Cembɔ; ma +	Cembu	...	...
House... ..	N-daka, N-daku. A-iba, E-ba; je-ba	Mi-kula. Doñgũ. Šubu	Jɔ, N-jɔ	N-šw, N-djɔ; <i>pl.</i> man-jɔ	N-aɣɔ. 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-	...	l-tali; bi-	Gi-tali; bi-	Mɔ-añga. Ʊ-bɔ	Emi-añga

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pwvi	188. Ba-boŋgwa (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kwami- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
Island ...	Neŋge	...	N-dubi; ma +	Neŋgi	...	...
Ivory ...	Ceba. Puŋge	...	Puŋgi. N-ceba	Fuŋgi	Ma-sewa	Ino- nyi-n-tsoḡḡ
Knee ...	E-boŋgwa; ma-	...	Li-boŋgwa; ma-	Li-boŋgwa	Le-boŋgwa; 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-aŋga; ma +	Gi-liwa; bi-	...	...
Leg ...	I-kodwa, O-kodwa; ma-	...	E-nama; bi-	I-gowa; ma-gowa. Gulu; mi-lu	O-gowa or H-owa; mi-lu	Oh-owa; a-
Leopard ...	N-jegwa	Boŋ-gonjwa	E-banda. ? E-babi. N-jegwa. N-goi	N-jegwa: ba +	...	Nje-huwa
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	N-kila
Lip, lips ...	M-umbu; mi-	...	E-veŋgi; bi-	Gi-bori; bi-	...	...
Magic ...	Ge-cucuku; e-	...	E-veva; bi-	Gi-limba; bi-	O-loŋgwa; mi-	M-onda
Maize ...	Potwa	...	Putu	Putu	A-ša	A-ša
Man ...	M-w-tu? M-oma; oma.	M-tu; ba-tu	M-tu; ba-tu	M-tu; ba-tu	O-naxa; a-naxa	...
Man, vir. ...	M-w-mene. M-w-lome. M-w-mogwa; a-mogwa	M-w-mum'. Bagala	Li-bala. Mu-lumi. Li-bagala; ba-bagala	M-w-moga	O-lome, O-nome, O-nomi; a-	Nu-nomi
Meat ...	M-uma. M-w-sōi	Be-seibwa	Bo-lu. Ny-ama	Mu-suna; mi-	I-bere. N-toŋgwa	E-were
Medicine ...	Ma-gaŋga	...	Mu-ti	Bi-loŋgu	A-hunju. Ma-loŋgwa	A-re. A-hunju. Ma-loŋgwa
Milk ...	O-buba	...	Ma-belwa	Ma-bene	...	A-menu
Monkey ...	Kema	...	Kema	...	Kema; ba +	N-kema
Moon ...	Gondei, N-gonde. O-doŋga. N-suŋgi	Suŋgi	N-suŋgi. Cuŋgi	Suŋgi	Ogw-eli, Oxw-eli; <i>pl.</i> a-	Ow-ere, Owu-ere
Mother ...	Ngiya. I-ya. M-w-bota. Iye	I-ya	Gu, Ngu. Mama	Mamwa	Ngwe	N-gie, N-gūe
Mountain ...	M-w-kodi; mi-	...	E-kudi; bi-	Mu-kuri	...	...
Mouth ...	O-anwa. M-w-nya. M-w-na; mi-w-na (187 a)	Mu-na	Mu-nywa	Mu-nu	Oh-w-ana, Ogu-ana; e-	Ohu-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 ...	M-w-toŋgu; mi-	...	Mu-tuŋgu; mi-	Mu-kumba	N-torwa; mi-	O-rorwa; a-
Neck ...	Ge-menwa	...	Kiŋgu	Li-kiŋgu	Keŋgwa; ma-	N-gore. I-puŋgwa
Night ...	E-bitu. Pitci	...	Pipi; ma +. P-undu; ba +	Pipi	Ogu-era. Pepe	Ohu-era
Nose ...	O-pombwa; di-	Mu-komba	Jowa, Liy-ulu	M-bašu	O-m-pombwa; i-	Om-pombwa; <i>pl.</i> e-
Oil palm ...	E-kadi	...	Mū-ba; mi- Li-ba	Mu-ba	M-bifa	M-bifa
Ox ...	N-dyoma	...	Ny-are	Pagasa	Ny-are	...

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
Paddle	Yɔ-kabi, Kavi	...	I-kapi, Li-kapi	Li-kavi	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-geṣadi. Ma-duku	...	Malu ma li-ba. Ma-laku	M-alu	M-imbɔ	...
Parrot ...	N-gɔzɔ, N-gɔsu	...	Kusu; ba+	...	N-gɔsɔ	N-gɔsɔ
Penis ...	...	...	Mu-bāmbu. Mu-ɔnin', Mu-winūin'	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gudu. N-gweya	...	Mu-gubele; mi-	N-gweiya	N-goya	N-gwa
Pigeon ...	M-ɛnga	...	M-beŋga	M-biŋga	I-bembe	E-bembe; ma-
Place ...	Ge-digāa	...	E-diga; bi-	Ge-biti; bi-	...	...
Rain ...	Bula, Bua, M-buwa	...	M-bula, Bula	Fula, M-vula	...	M-pfula
Rat ...	Taŋga	...	N-gasi. Pugu	Mun-daŋga; mi-	Poyɔ	M-poyɔ
River ...	M-bene. Bei.	...	Li-bani. Mu-lɔvi; mi-	N-cali	M-bene	...
Road ...	M-ɔbi; my-ɔbi	...	N-jela; ma+	N-jila	...	...
Salt ...	N-djea	...	E-tumbu	Mu-ŋwa	I-zaŋga	E-zaŋga
Shame ...	Tcɔi	...	Bu-kutu	Tcɔni	...	...
Sheep...	Dombɔ, En-dombɔ	...	Dombɔ, N-dombɔ	Li-dombe	En-tombe, I-dombe; a-	E-dombe
Shield...	My-aŋga	...	N-guba	My-aŋga	...	...
Shoulder ...	...	...	E-kuku; bi-	...	I-kɔkɔ; bi-	Ʊ-beya
Sister...	Kadi	...	Kedi; ba+	Keri; ba-	...	Mɔ-aŋgia mw-atu
Skin ...	Mɔ-gɔbɔ	...	Mu-kanja; mi-	Mu-kanda	Gbanda; bi-banda	Ʊ-kuba. E-wanda
Sky ...	Ʊba	...	Yulu	Yulu	...	Gi-huɔnɔ?
Slave ...	Mɔ-vega; a-	...	Mu-vega; ba-	Mu-viga; ba-	Saka; a-	Ʊ-saga; <i>pl.</i> a- N-siaga; a-siaga
Sleep ...	Vi-yɔ	...	Sɔ-lɔ	Tɔ-lɔ	...	...
Smoke ...	Mɔ-tutu	...	Mu-tutu	Mu-tutu	Mɔ-tutu	Ʊ-tutu
Snake ...	Ny-ɔgɔ	...	Tadi; ba+	Tari	Tare; ba-	Ʊ-mamba
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana m-ɔmɔ-gɔ	...	Mu-ana. N-gebe. Li-bala	Mw-ana	...	Mɔ-ā, Nū-ana. Mw-a-ŋgɔ; <i>pl.</i> a-w-a-ŋgɔ. Nw-a-ŋgɔ nū-nɔmi
Song ...	L-embɔ; m-imbɔ	...	L-imbɔ; m-imbɔ	...	...	...
Spear...	Goŋga, E-koŋgɔ; ma-	...	I-koŋgɔ; ma-	Li-koŋgɔ	De-koŋgɔ; ma-	E-koŋgɔ; a-
Spirit, soul	Ge-dinadina; e-	...	I-diŋgi	Gi-jiŋgi; bi-	...	...
Star ...	Ʊ-laŋga, M-laŋga; mi-naŋga	Ni-ɛsi <i>or</i> Ni-eci	M-bulala	Fwelila	I-gegeni	...
Stick ...	Pende	...	Tuŋgu. Mu-paŋgɔ. Mu-ti; mi-ti	...	N-šumbuk'	E-rere
Stone...	E-tae; ma-tae	...	Li-manyā; ma-	Li-manyā	I-dɔ <i>or</i> E-dɔ; ma-dɔ	A-dɔ ( <i>pl.</i> )

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-povi	188. Ba-boñgwo (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-komi- Galwa	192. O-ruñgu
Stool ... ..	Ge-boñgwo; e-	...	Kuañga; ma +	Gi-buñgu	I-boñgwo	E-wuñgwo
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	Oñw-eyi. Dsowa
Tail ... ..	Mwo-kondwo; mi	...	Mu-kela	Mu-kila	...	...
Tear ... ..	Kē-iba (?= <i>little</i> <i>water</i> )	...	Li-cañga	Li-cañga	...	...
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thief ... ..	Mu-iswi	...	Mu-ibi	Mu-yivi; ba-	...	...
Thigh ... ..	G-eywo	...	E-nama; bi-	...	E-nama; bi-	E-beben'; am-
Thing... ..	S-oma; y-oma	...	E-la; b-la. S-ina; b-ina. Di-ambwo; m-ambwo	Gi-nati; bi-	...	...
Thorn... ..	Cende	...	Cen-dulwo	Cendē	...	...
Tobacco ... ..	Takwo	M-bwo	E-vwo	Gi-vwo	Takwo	...
To-day ... ..	Dēwo	...	Lwo. Lwo-ana	Lwo	...	Nenwo
Toe ... ..	Mwo-sabi a o-kwo	...	Mu-lembo	...	O-menwo li-tambe	O-menwo m-tswowo
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-boka	E-koti	Bola; 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-kañgi; mi-	...	Mu-sili	Mu-sili	Mu-sile; mi-	E-kuñli
War ... ..	Mwo-geñye; mi-	...	Li-badi	Mu-jiñga	Le-bade	E-huwo
Water ... ..	Me-iba. M-añgi, I-mañgu. Ma-iba. Ma-nba (187a)	Man-diba	M-amba	M-amba	A-niñgwo, A-nyeñgwo	A-niñgwo
Well, source, spring	Ge-toka; e-	...	Li-terugu; ma-	Li-tehwo; ma-	...	...
White man	Ge-bamba; e-	...	Mu-tañgani	Gi-bamba; bi-	N-tañgani	O-tañgani
Wife ... ..	Mwo-wantwo. Mwo-gadi; a-	Mwo-kaşwo. Mu-aitwo	Mu-kadi	Mu-kari	...	...
Wind ... ..	Ge-pepe. Pejiei	...	Li-vwo	Mu-punya	...	...
Witch ... ..	N-gañga	...	N-gañga	N-gañga	...	...
Witchcraft	Ma-gañga	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ... ..	Mwo-wantwo. Mwo-getwo; a-	Mwo-yetu; ba-yetu, Kaşwo	Mu-kasu; ba- Mu-kadi; ba-	Mu-gaşu	W-intwo. Mu-antwo; antwo	Mw-atu, Nw-atu; <i>pl.</i> aw-atu
Womb ... ..	...	...	N-jimi	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Kwoni. E-zakwo, E-sakwo. Cakadi	Bi-sanju ( <i>pl.</i> )	Kunyi	Bi-sanju ( <i>pl.</i> ) Mi-senju ( <i>pl.</i> )	Kwoni	...
Yam ... ..	M-bāā	...	E-kūa; bi-	M-bala	...	M-oñgwo
Year ... ..	Ge-ema; ema	...	I-şü; bi-şü	Gi-lima; bi-	...	...

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-rũngu
Yesterday	Kɔ-dɔci	...	Pipi? M-badi	M-bari	Jawɔ	Jiaɔ
One ... ..	Mɔti. M-pɔkɔ	Bɔkɔ. Mwa. Moi	Mɔ; -mɔsi	Mɔ	Mori	Mori
Two ... ..	-bali, -bani, -bade	Wuma. <sup>1</sup> -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	Koŋgɔli. <sup>1</sup> Jimaboŋgɔ <sup>1</sup>	-na	-na	-nai	-nai
Five ... ..	-ɔ-ta, -tai. -tani	Moŋgɔbi. <sup>1</sup> Jiɔ <sup>1</sup>	-tanɔ	-tanu	-tani	-tani, N-tanu
Six ... ..	Mɔ-tɔba. Mɔ-rɔba	Di-ata. <sup>1</sup> Samuna	Samon', Samenu	E-samuna	Rũa, Ʊ-rɔba	O-rɔwa
Seven... ..	Napɔ. Cambwe	Menjeiba. <sup>1</sup> Mi-samunɔ. ? N-šima	Sambɔ. Cambɔ	Sambɔ	Rɔagenon'. Ʊ-rɔagenɔ	O-ragenon'. O-rɔwanɔ, O-rɔrum'
Eight ... ..	Ge-nana	Kɔku n-jeba <sup>1</sup>	Pumbɔ, Pombɔ	Pombɔ	A-nanai, E-nanai	E-nanai
Nine ... ..	E-tae na e-nai. Buka	Mo-ŋkɔnyɔɔ <sup>1</sup> n-šuma	Li-bwa	Wa <i>or</i> U-wa	Enoŋguma. Enɔgɔmi	I-nɔgɔmi. Senihɔmi, Enɔhɔmi
Ten ... ..	Jema, Jima, N-jima	Mo-ŋkɔ mɔ-koi. M-bɔta. ? N-šuma	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	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Peculiar: cf. 'seven' and 'eight' in No. 104 a.

English	187. O·kande, &c. 187 a. M·povi	188. Ba·boŋgwa (Akwa)	189. Li·duma, &c.	190. N·jabi	191. N·komi- Galwa	192. O·ruŋgu
He, him, his	Aŋgwa. A. -edi	...	Nde. A. -a·nde	Nde. A. -a·nde	...	...
We, us, our	Wēē. Tō. -a·sw	...	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	Aŋgwa. Ā. -aw	...	Ba. Ba. -a·bwa	Bō. Ba. -a·bwa	...	...
All ... ..	-ecw, Mw·ecw	...	-wsi	-wsi	...	...
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 ... ..	l·lelō. Vyō	...	-vinda	·pinda	-nombe. ·byōbyōbyō	M·piri. Nombe
Female ... ..	-getō. -gadi	·yetu. -kašw	·kasu. ·kadi	·gašu. ·kari	·antō, ·intō	·atu
Fierce, sharp	...	...	·kala. ·kari ( <i>warlike</i> ). ·kali ( <i>lustful</i> )	...	...	...
Good ... ..	Gw·anagwe. E·nyepa·ni	Mō·šwba	·bwe	·bweri	·mbia, -m·bieñbie	M·bia. A·niwa
Great ... ..	Ge·bōlō ·voni	A·bōtō	·nene, Bu·nene	·neni	M·pōlō. ·nene	M·pōlō. ·nene
Little ... ..	l·dyelele. Gēgēgēgē	...	·keye. Pesa.	·kege	·kere	Ny·aŋgwa. ·kere
Long ... ..	-toŋgō	...	·la, Bu·la	·la	...	...
Male ... ..	-mōme	...	·lumi. ·bala (Mu·lumi, Li·bala)	·lumi	·nōmi	·nōmi. -m·pōna
Old ... ..	-pai	...	·nunu	·butu	-a·femi	·nuŋgu
Red ... ..	-cō	...	·beŋge	·beŋge	-tenatena	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	·bōlō	·bōlō	...	...
Short ... ..	-ōpe	...	·kubi	·kubi	...	...

English	187. Ʊ-kande, &c. 187 a. M-povi	188. Ba-boŋgɔ (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-komi- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
Sick ... ..	·bei	...	N-gaŋgi. ·bedu	·beru	O-jōɣɔ	N-kani
White... ..	E-pumapum'. ·vembɔ	...	·fuka. ·pu	·fuka	Pupu	Kele
Above, up, on top	Va n̄-goŋgɔ	...	Ɔu yɔla	Gu yulu	...	...
Before ... ..	Va m-bene	...	B-uɕu. Ɔuli. Ɔu buɕu	Gu busu	...	...
Behind ... ..	Va n̄-gima	...	Ɔu 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	...	Ɔu cwa. Ɔu	Gu kati	...	...
Middle ... ..	Va kacekace	...	Kate	va kati a kati	...	...
Near ... ..	Va pe va pe	...	Paŋga. Tuga	Bele	...	...
Outside ... ..	Va m-badi	...	Ɔu m-badi <sup>1</sup>	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 ... ..	? Gɔ-	?	E-	Li?	?	E-
„ beat ... ..	·bɔmɔa	...	·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	·bɔata	·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.	·tondɔ	·tonda
„ see ... ..	·ena	...	·mɔnɔ	·mɔnɔ	·jene	·jena
„ sit, remain, abide	·digāā	...	·sala	·dyagala	·duana	·duana
„ sleep ... ..	·bɔga	...	·sɔwɔ	·lasa	·dewa	·dewe
„ stand, stop, be erect	·teima	...	·temina	·temene	Kumuna	Kumana
„ steal ... ..	·iswa	...	·iba (e-iba)	·yiva	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Compare with M-bali, 'far', in East Africa.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN  $\omega$ -KANDE-I- $\int\omega\omega$ 

Class 1. **Mu**, **M $\omega$**  (m $\omega$ , ?); 2. **A** (a); 3. **M $\omega$**  (m $\omega$ , ?); 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 $\omega$** ) (e, ?bi); 8 a. **Vi**, **Ve** (? **I**, **Bi** 187 a) (vi); 9. **In**?, **N**, **N̄**, **Ny**, —; 10. **Di**, **Dy'**, **Ji** (di); 11.  **$\omega$**  ( $\omega$ ); 12. (scarcely recognized) **T $\omega$** ; 13. perhaps present in a few words as **Ka**, **Ke**, or **A**; 14. **B $\omega$**  (*pl.* **Bi**, ? 4th or 8th Class) (b $\omega$ ); 15. **G $\omega$** , ?  **$\omega$**  (g $\omega$ ); 16. **Va**; 17. traces of **ni**.

? **A** honorific.

PREFIXES IN BA-BONG $\omega$  (Pygmy language)

Not very clear.

Class 1. **M $\omega$** , **Mo**, **Mu**; 2. **Ba**; 3. **Mo**, **Mu**; 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, &amp;c., AND N-JABI

Class 1. **Mu**, **M $\omega$** , **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'**, **Fe** (si), **Gi** (in N-jabi), with concord gi; 8. **Bi** (bi); 8 a. **Si** (*pl.* **Bi**) (concord si); 9. **N** (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny**, **In** (**Im**) (concord i); 10. virtually absent; 11. absent, but perhaps lingering in a few words as  **$\omega$** ; 12. absent or present in one or two words as **S $\omega$**  (Li-duma), **T $\omega$**  (N-jabi); 13. absent; 14. **B $\omega$** , **Bu** (bu); 15. **I $\omega$** , **Gu** (y $\omega$ , gu, b $\omega$ ) (plural **Mi**); 16. Such very slight vestiges there are of 16 point to **Pa** being its form in Li-duma, **Va** in N-jabi.

PREFIXES, &c., IN O-RUNGU AND N-K $\omega$ MI-GAL $\omega$ A

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **M $\omega$** ,  **$\omega$** , **Nu**, **Nw'**, **N** (mu, nu); 2. **A**, **Awa** (wa, a); 3.  **$\omega$ gu**,  **$\omega$ h $\omega$** , **Nw**,  **$\omega$ w**,  **$\omega$** , **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**), **N̄**, **Ny** (?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Le**,  **$\omega$**  (?); 12. and 13. ? absent; 14.  **$\omega$**  (?); 15. **H $\omega$** ,  **$\omega$ h'**, **H** (plural **Mi**); 16. ?.

There are traces of **A** as an honorific prefix.

187.  **$\omega$ kande**, &c., and 187 a. **Mp $\omega$ vi** are spoken on both banks of the **N̄gūnye** in its middle course, and in the country lying between the Middle **N̄gūnye** and the Upper  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e**.

188. **Baboñg $\omega$**  or **Akwa** is spoken in scattered forest communities south of the River  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e**, between Lake  **$\omega$ nañgwe** on the west and the **L $\omega$  $\omega$**  affluent of the Middle  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e** on the east.

189. **Liduma**, &c., are spoken on the north side of the Lower  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e** immediately east of  **$\omega$ ruñgu**, but over a good deal of the Lower and Middle  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e**, as a trade language. Its original home area is much restricted by **Pañwe** immigration.

190. **Njabi** or **Njavi** is spoken between the Upper **N̄gūnye**, the Upper **Nyañga**, and the **L $\omega$  $\omega$** -**Lomb $\omega$**  affluent of the Middle  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e**.

191. **Nk $\omega$ mi-Gal $\omega$ a**. The **Nk $\omega$ mi** people inhabit the coast district south of the  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e** delta and north of the **Nyañga** river: the **Gal $\omega$ a** the northern bank of the  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e** (chiefly), above its junction with the **N̄gūnye** and west of the  **$\omega$ k $\omega$  $\omega$  river**. The **Ivili** tribe, said to speak virtually the same language, are a connecting link and inhabit the banks of the **N̄gūnye**, near its junction with the  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e**.

192.  **$\omega$ ruñgu** is spoken in the  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e** delta chiefly to the north of that river in its lower course, and between the  **$\omega$ g $\omega$ e** and the south shore of the **Gaboon** inlet.

## GROUP NN

### THE ƱƱƱƱE-GABOON (MPONGWE) LANGUAGES (*continued*)

193. M-poŋgwe<sup>1</sup>

## GROUP OO

### THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES

OO 1 BENGGA SUB-GROUP

194. **Seke-Bulu** (**Œeki-ani**)<sup>2</sup>

195. **Beŋga or Bi-eŋga** (**MbuŒa-mbulu**)<sup>3</sup>

196. **N-gumbi or Kombe** (Northern **Beŋga**)<sup>4</sup>

197. **Ba-laŋgi of Great Bataŋga**<sup>5</sup>

198. **Naka or Ba-puku** (South **Ba-nōhƱ**)<sup>6</sup>

English	193. M-poŋgwe	194. Œeke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Adze ... ..	M-enda. M-paŋlƱ	Pakwe; ma +	Baku; ma +	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama or Ny-amƱ; <i>pl.</i> ay-ama. Vugina or E-vugina. N-kambe	...	TitƱ	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	N-tyunu. N-dena. Ny-ōna. Ʊ-kƱwoŋ. kƱwoŋ	Di-njuluku; me-	HakƱ. Kedi	...	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	N-tyelele	My-anya	Ny-elele	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi) or gorilla)	N-tyigƱ. N-dyina	N-gilō	N-giya (gorilla). Kwiya (chimpanzi)	...	...	Kwiya
Arm ... ..	Ʊ-gō	U-bƱ; me-bƱ. Di-ar'j; m-ar'j. <sup>7</sup> La-ŋgwepij' <sup>7</sup>	E-nō; be-nō	...	...	E-nƱ
Arrow ... ..	Ʊ-zoŋgō; <i>pl.</i> i-	Di-koŋƱ; me-	l-koŋƱ; me-	...	...	...
Axe ... ..	E-rem'	Wi-sei; ji-sei. DyƱkƱ; bi-dyƱkƱ	U-bōki; me-bōki	...	...	E-aƱ. Jaba
Baboon ... ..	N-tyege	N-seki; bi-seki	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> 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 Ʊ-buka; *pl.* A-buka.

<sup>2</sup> This is the 'Baseke' of Koelle, which the French and American missionaries also call 'Seke' and 'Œekiani'. With it is associated the Bulu dialect—scarcely distinguishable from Œeke, but quite distinct from the 'Bulu' language (219).

<sup>3</sup> The 'Mbusha-Mbulu' of some explorers, and the 'Ʊkota' of a recent missionary student.

<sup>4</sup> The dialect spoken at NdƱwe, on or near the Bataŋga coast.

<sup>5</sup> The Ba-laŋgi of Adolf Bastian.

<sup>6</sup> See the article by the Rev. Father C. A. Adams (*Die Banoko und Bapuku in Kamerun*) in 'Anthropos' for 1907.

<sup>7</sup> This harshness of form and these compressed syllables are not characteristic of the Œeke 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-Iaŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Back ... ..	Ny-uma. <sup>1</sup> Ū-koŋgō. N-tugu	N-jime	M-buhwa	...	...	...
Banana ... ..	l-tōtō. I-kōndō	Di-kondω; me-	E-kōi; be-kōi	...	...	Bu-kωbe or Bi-kωpe; <i>pl.</i> ba- Bω-kωba (tree)
Beard... ..	E-lelu	Din-jeli; me-	N-jedu	...	...	Ny-asu
Bee ... ..	Ny-ōwe	U-dω. Ny-oyu	Ny-oyi	...	...	Ny-ōwe
Belly ... ..	l-wumu. E-fu	Di-bumu; me-	I-huhu; ma-	...	...	l-wuhu
Bird ... ..	Ny-ōni; <i>ay-ōni pl. in a general sense</i>	Vi-nōnu; ci-	l-nōni; <i>pl.</i> l-ω-	...	...	N-ōni
Blood... ..	N-tyina	Me-kiyω	Ma-kiya	...	...	Ma-kia
Body ... ..	Ū-kuwa; <i>pl.</i> i-	Ny-ucu	Ny-ōlu	...	...	Ny-ōlō
Bone ... ..	E-pa	E-wešω. l-yešω: <i>pls.</i> bi-wesω, bi-yesω	E-vehe; be-	...	...	...
Bow ... ..	E-lendina	N-te; mi-te	E-pambω; be-	...	...	...
Bowels ... ..	l-sege	Vi-vu; ci-vu	Mw-eya; m-ya	...	...	...
Brains ... ..	l-puŋgu, l-punju	V-ōŋgwe	B-ōŋgu; mi-	...	...	...
Breast(man's)	E-gara. N-tōnω. Nge	Li-beji or Di-beci; ma-	N-goŋga	...	...	Bu-aŋga
Breast (woman's)	l-wene; am-bene. l-wenle	Di-medi; ma-	Di-bē; ma-bē	...	...	...
Brother ... ..	On-wōŋgwe On-wa rere. (N-degω = <i>friend</i> )	M-bōnie. N-dembi. M-ōnω-yaya	Mw-ana-dyae	...	...	Mw-ana-ina. <sup>1</sup> N-dōmi; ba +
Buffalo ... ..	Ny-are	N-jōme, N-juōmω	Ny-ati	...	...	...
Bull ... ..	Ny-are-nōmi	N-juōmω we saŋgwe	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ... ..	l-ra; <i>pl.</i> a-ra. E-tina	Me-bumbu( <i>pl.</i> )	l-kande; ma-	...	...	...
Canoe ... ..	E-lende. Ūw-arω; am-arω	W-aci, W-aj'; mew-aci. l-lenji; bi-lenji	Bw-alω; mi-alω. E-lende; be-	...	...	Bω-alω; mi-alω. Kuŋga. B-ōpe. l-yeŋge. Ū-beŋgi
Cat ... ..	Ū-siŋgi	Pusu ( <i>English</i> )	Pwesi ( <i>English</i> )	...	...	Siŋgi
Charcoal ... ..	Iny-ana. Am-ala, Am-ana	Di-ala-kω	M-ala. l-kala-ndω	...	...	...
Chief ... ..	Ūga; a-ga. N-gōwe. E-lami, E-nami	N-tōlu; ba-tōlu. Bω-cu; bibω-cu	U-paŋgiyi. U-pōlō	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.

English	193. M-pōngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi <i>or</i> Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Child ... ..	E-rumbe. Onw-a; aw-a. Onw-ō, Onw-ana; <i>pls.</i> anw-ana, aw-ana	M-ωno e-sike. M-ωno; b-ωno	Mw-a', Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> b-ana. De-embe	...	...	Mw-ana; b-ana
Cloth ... ..	Ω-lamba, Ω-namba. N-goi	U-kanda; me- N-gōyu	U-namba. N-goi	...	...	Ω-namba
Cold ... ..	I-fwi. Keta. Zuere	I-wōmō. Duku	I-vevu	...	...	...
Country ... ..	N-tye. I-loŋga	Nji	He. E-hiki. E-tomba	...	...	E-tomba
Cow ... ..	Ny-are. <sup>1</sup> Vugina ( <i>cattle</i> )	N-juōmō. N-jōme	Ny-ati	...	...	Any-aka
Crocodile ...	N-andō	N-ganji	N-gandō	N-gandō	...	...
Day, daylight	Ω-hwanda; i- N-tyūgu. Ωw-enja	M-andō. U-cu; me-cu	Bu-hwa; <i>pl.</i> hwi	...	...	Bu-wa
Devil, evil spirit ... ..	N-kinda. Ω-kukwe. Ωny-ambe	U-nyambe	...	...	...	N-kuku
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Ω-gaŋga; a-	N-gāña	...	...	...	...
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-ombi <i>or</i> J-ōmbe; m-ambe	...	...	...
Dream ... ..	Ny-ilinu	Di-ωto, Dy-ōtō; m-ωtō	N-dōtō	...	...	...
Drum ... ..	N-gōma	N-gōmu	N-gōmō	...	...	...
Ear ... ..	Ω-roi; a-roi	L-itō; m-etō	Di-tō; ma-tō	...	...	I-tō, Itoi; ma-tō
Egg ... ..	I-ki	Li-ke; mi-ke	Di-ke; ma-ke	...	...	I-se; ma-se
Elephant ...	N-jōgu	N-jōku	N-jōku	Fōku	...	N-jōku
Excrement	A-ti	Bi-nyō	Lu-bi	...	...	...
Eye ... ..	I-ntyō	D-isi; m-isi	D-ihō; m-ihō	D-isō; m-isō	...	Di-hō; me-hō
Face, forehead	Ω-zio, Ω-zō. M-bauu. Ez-eni; y-eni	Ω-su; m-esu. M-iōtamba	Bō-hō; <i>pl.</i> me-ōhō	...	...	Bō-hō
Fat, oil ... ..	A-gali	M-utō. <sup>2</sup> Di-vōmō	Ma-vule <i>or</i> Vula. Ma-voŋgō	...	...	Ma-teya
Father ... ..	Rera. Tā	Tata. Sa-ŋgwe; be +	Paya, Ba-paya. Ha-ŋgwe. Ha-ŋgō	...	...	Paya
Fear ... ..	I-bōbō. I-tia. <sup>3</sup> A-kete	We-bō	Dy-ōŋgō; m-ōŋgō	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *East African Buguma*.

<sup>2</sup> From Ma-futa.

<sup>3</sup> *Noteworthy*.

English	193. M-poŋgwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-Iaŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Finger ...	Ū-menu	Vi-nyeĩñ; <i>pl.</i> ci- or ji-nyeĩñ	U-penjō; me-	Mō-nō; mi-nō	...	Ū-penjō <sup>1</sup>
Fire ...	Ū-gōni; i-kōni. Onw-ei; <i>pl.</i> imi-ei. M-pyu, M-piō. (-peja = to burn)	Wi-ōnu, Vy-ōnu	V-ea, V-eya; I-ea. Y-ōmu; be-ōmu. Di-yō; mi-yō	W-ea; <i>pl.</i> I-ea	...	V-eya
Fish ...	E-vere. N-tyuwe. E-vuna	Mō-ambi; mi-	E-jaka; be-jaka	...	...	Yaka. Huwi
Foot ...	N-tyōziō. I-Ieve. I-tamba (of a beast)	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...	Roŋge	Ny-ambe. Y-ōdō	J-onda, Dy-onda; m-onda	...	...	E-Iōtō
Ghost...	I-bambō. A-nimwa. I-ninla	U-veŋgwa	I-lina	...	...	...
Girl ...	I-zyali. I-šesa	Mō-ana mu m-āre. Di-sesō	I-toŋgō; ma-	...	...	...
Goat ...	M-bōni	I-tabō	M-bōdi. Tomba	Taba	...	N-taba. Buli
„ (he)	E-kōlombe je m-bōni	I-tabō saŋgūe	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 ...	Ūr-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
Ground-nut	M-benda	M-benda	M-benda	...	...	M-benda
Guinea-fowl	I-rondō; a-	Kaŋa	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-Ieve <sup>1</sup>	Mō-ayiñ. Li-konju; me-	I-kadu; ma-	E-bō; ma-bō	...	I-kanja I-hadu; ma-

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.

English	193. M-pōngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Head ... ..	E-wonjw, I-punju	Mō-te; mi-	Mω-lw; mi-ωlw. Mω-lw; mi-	Mω-lw; me-lw	Mω-lw	Mω-lw; mi-ωlw
Heart... ..	N-kondi. N-tyondw. Ω-rema	Temw; mi-	U-lemā; me-	...	...	U-lemā
Heel ... ..	N-tumbu	N-gikili; meñ-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-kwōdi	...	...	N-wwōdi
Hippopotamus	N-gūwū; <i>pl.</i> i+	N-gubu	N-gubu	...	...	...
Hoe ... ..	Om-bwga; im-bwga	...	...	...	...	...
Honey ... ..	Ω-lembe, On-lembe	N-kwōnw. U-dw	B-oyi	...	...	B-oi
Horn ... ..	Meñgw; <sup>1</sup> i+. M-pondw; <sup>1</sup> <i>pl.</i> i+. O-reru	Sembwe	I-bomba; ma-	...	...	...
House... ..	N-agw; si+. E-ziga. E-lumba <sup>1</sup>	Toñw; ma+	N-dabw; ma+	M-badi	...	N-dabu. I-señga
Hunger ... ..	N-jana	N-jā	N-jā	...	...	N-jala
Husband ... ..	Ω-nwami	Dwamu; be-	Mwami, U-bai; me- ? N-jō	...	...	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	?	...	...	...
Iron ... ..	Ωw-añga. Oñgw-añga	Ywbu. Di-bom'; me-bom'	E-kei; be-	...	...	E-sei; be-sei
Island ... ..	Neñge	I-neñge; bi-	Neñge	...	...	...
Ivory ... ..	M-puñji. E-gege	Seww; Sebaw; me+	U-bañgw; me-	...	...	Me-bañgw
Knee ... ..	I-vuva; am-puva. I-kotōlw; a-	Di-boñw; me-	E-kw; be-kw. I-boñgw; ma-	...	...	Di-boñgw; ma-
Knife ... ..	N-jeli. Swaka. <sup>2</sup> Bomba. Ω-landa	Siaka, Saka. Ω-kuata	Paww	...	...	Paa. Haka
Lake ... ..	M-beni. Ny-añgw. E-liwa	I-twku; bi-	M-añga ( <i>sea</i> ). E-tima; be-	...	...	...
Leg ... ..	Ω-gwōw. Ω-koñgō	U-kwlu; me-	E-kw; be-	...	...	Om-bendi
Leopard ... ..	N-jegō	N-jevi	Gi, Ngi, N-jō?	...	...	In-jō
Lips ... ..	Ω-lumbu	Mi-numbw. Di-twke; me-	E-lēbu; be-	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Benga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Magic... ..	M-onda. M-biri, M-bwiri. E-lemba. I-bombu. I-dõka. N-kinda ; siñ-kinda. I-põga	I-lok' ; bi-lok'. I-lemba ; bi-	E-lemba ; be-	...	...	...
Maize... ..	M-bā	M-põju ; mi-	Põti	...	...	...
Man ... ..	W-ma. W-naga ; a- On-wõ. <sup>1</sup> Kadia	M-wõ ; bõ-mwõ. M-badõmu ; be-mbadõmu	Mw-tõ ; ba-tõ. Mw-mwõ ; ba-mwõ. Mwõmi ; me-wõmi	Mw-tõ ; ba-tõ. Mw-mwõ ; b-wõwõ	Mw-tu ; ba-tu	Mw-tu ; ba-tu
Man, vir. ...	W-nõme	..	...	...	...	W-lombe
Meat ... ..	W-zõnli. E-vere, E-were <sup>2</sup>	Ny-amõ. Sõnu	U-hõne ; me-	...	...	...
Medicine ...	N-añgõ, N-gañgõ ; si-	M-aña ; biam-aña	Bw-añga ; me-añga	...	...	...
Milk ... ..	Am-be niñgõ	Me-ñõñõ- dukwe	Ma-nyañgõ	...	...	...
Monkey ...	N-kema. In-genda	N-gemõ	Kema	Tyema	...	Kema
Moon ... ..	Wgw-eli. I-lañga. N-kõma	N-daña, Ndañ'	N-gũndi. Wkw-eli	N-gõnde	N-gõnde	N-gõnde
Mother ...	Ngõ'. Nngwe ; pl. inngwe. Iya	Yaye. Nañgwe	Gwai. Dyae. Nañgwe	...	...	Ina
Mountain ...	Nomba	Bekõ ; mi-bekõ	E-kõdi	...	...	...
Mouth ...	Wgw-ana	Numbu ; mi-	U-dumbu	...	...	U-dumbu
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ww-era ; sifu-era. If-era	Di-nyā ; me-nyā	Ny-anda	...	...	...
Name ... ..	Ina ; a-na. (I-beta = <i>to name</i> )	D-inõ ; m-inõ	D-ina ; m-ina	...	...	...
Navel... ..	I-rorõ	Di-õbu ; m-õbu	I-tõdu ; ma-	...	...	I-tõdu
Neck ... ..	Om-pele	N-gini. Kumbakumbe	I-bõlu ; ma-	...	...	Siñgõ
Night ... ..	Ogw-era. M-piri	U-cũ ; me-cũ	B-ulu ; mi-ulu. I-vititi ( <i>darkness</i> )	...	...	Bulu. In-vititi
Nose ... ..	Om-pombõ	Dy-oyu ; m-oyu	Vi-jõ ; li-jõ	N-jui ; m-ũi	...	M-pemba
Oil palm ...	W-yila ; pl. m-bila	Lim-bilõ ; m-bilõ	M-bila. Iya ; bi-ya	...	...	I-lende
Ox ... ..	Ny-are	N-dyõmõ	Ny-ati	...	...	Any-aka
Paddle ...	N-kabi	Kape ; me-	Kapi	...	...	Kapi

<sup>1</sup> The universal Bantu root for 'person', 'man', is represented in M-põngwe by the word E-ntuntu, 'multitude', 'people'.

<sup>2</sup> Probably this root really means 'fish' - see Nos. 3, 39 a, 51, 144, 193, &c.

English	193. M-põngwe	194. S̄eke-Bulu	195. Bēnga	195. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-lāngi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Palm wine, beer	Me-mb̄w. I-tutu. A-lugu	S̄amba	H̄amba	...	...	...
Parrot ...	N-ḡozȳw	N-ḡwsu	K̄oh̄w	...	...	K̄oh̄w
Penis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-ḡowa; si +. (Añ-gōngwe = <i>boar</i> )	N-goȳw	N-ḡowa	...	...	N-ḡweya
Pigeon ...	Mēnga. I-bembe	M-benyōñ <sup>1</sup>	M-bēnga. I-bembe	...	...	Bēnga
Place ...	M-bora. I-b̄oku	Bēñe	I-b̄ok̄w; I- Hani	...	...	...
Rain ...	N̄ōga. Nīnḡw. (Ʊ-gula = <i>rain-storm</i> )	M-b̄üȳw	M-b̄wia, M-b̄wiya. B̄oka; me-ōka	...	...	M-buya
Rat ...	M-p̄oḡw, M-b̄ok̄w. N-tori	M-b̄ō	E-t̄oli. M-p̄oḡw. K̄w	...	...	I-huka
River ...	Ʊ-l̄ōvi, Ʊ-l̄oh̄wi; i-	L-ōbu	Vi-h̄w; I-h̄w. M-ōbi; mi-ōbi	...	...	Vi-k̄w. M-ōpi; mi-ōpi N-jeya
Road, path	M-p̄ōnl̄w, M-p̄ōnw	N-je	N-jea. Pele	...	...	N-jeya
Salt ...	Ez-ānga, Y-ānga	Me-kemb̄w	Vi-ānga; I-ānga	...	...	Vi-ānga
Shame ...	N-tyōni. A-šai	N-dyōnu	I-h̄ōni	...	...	I-h̄ōni
Sheep ...	I-d̄ōmbe	I-dombe; me-	U-dombe	M̄w-dombe; me-	...	D̄ōmbe
Shield ...	N-ḡuwa	Sika	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	E-womba. Ʊ-bega; i-bega. I-v̄oḡw; am-baḡw	Li-bek̄w; ma-	I-beke; ma-	...	...	I-beki
Sister ...	Oñw-ōngwe. <sup>2</sup> Ez-ombi; y-ombi	N-dzike, N-jike. K̄ōdu	I-luku; ma-	...	...	...
Skin ...	E-banda	N-kond̄w; mi- I-k̄ōnd̄ō	U-k̄ōb̄w; me-	...	...	K̄ōnda
Sky ...	Ʊ-r̄owa; i-t̄owa and si-t̄owa	L̄ōba or Di-ōb̄ō	Ʊ-ba	...	...	L̄ōba
Slave ...	Ʊ-šaka. I-niva	Šiak̄w, Šak̄w; mi-	M-bwedi. Uh-aka; me-	...	...	U-kumu
Sleep ...	A-ntyō vi-n̄ō. Nana. <sup>1</sup> Vi-n̄ō	Vi-d̄ō	Vi-ȳō	...	...	...
Smoke ...	Ʊ-tutu	W-idi, V-idi	I-tutu	...	...	I-tutu
Snake ...	Ʊm-wamba; I-mamba. <sup>1</sup> (E-ḡoga = <i>trail of a ser- pent</i> )	Ny-ōwe	M-bamba	E-dubu; be-	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.<sup>2</sup> 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> Kombe	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-amωω; bab-amω	...	...	...
Song ... ..	l-dyemba. O-yembω; <i>pl.</i> i-dyembω. (-dyemba = <i>verb</i> ). Ωw-embω; <i>pl.</i> si-dyembω	Dyembi	Vi-embω; l-embω	...	...	...
Spear... ..	l-goṅga E-vaṅgω	Li-koñω; me-	l-koñgω; ma-	...	...	l-kōṅgō
Spirit, soul	l-ninla <i>or</i> Nina. l-bambω. E-vindina. lñ-kinda. Ωny-ambe	Di-lina; me-	ll-ina; ma-	...	...	E-wωωωω
Star ... ..	l-gegeni	Cin-jωswωω ( <i>pl.</i> )	Ny-atyet'. l-gegeni. Nyetele	Nyetele	...	N-naṅga; me-naṅga
Stick ... ..	N-kōgn. N-toṅgω, Ω-toṅgω. M-pava	l-šumpu; mi-šumpu. Y-etcī; by-etcī	Peħa	...	...	...
Stone... ..	l-dō	Di-tare, Di-tadi; me-	E-lale	l-lali; ma-lali	...	l-lali
Stool ... ..	E-pwi, E-pūe	l-boñu; bi-	E-boṅga; be-	...	...	...
Sun, sunlight	N-kombe. Oṅgw-ei	Di-ωba, Dy-ωbω	Di-ωba <i>or</i> J-ωba; m-ωba	...	...	Vi-oi. Dωba
Tail (of an animal)	Ω-kwende	Konju	U-pwpa; me-	...	...	...
Tear ... ..	ln-tywani; an-tywani	Mi-mba-cidie	Me-nyoṅgω-diba	...	...	...
Testicles ...	...	...	Me-boṅga	...	...	...
Thief ... ..	Ω-fe	W-ibo	Mw-ebi; m-ibi	...	...	...
Thigh... ..	l-vevene	l-beñe; ma- l-beyi	E-byωbyω; be-	...	...	E-biōbiō
Thing... ..	Ez-a; <i>pl.</i> y-a. Ez-ōma; <i>pl.</i> y-ōma. Ez-ωma; y-ωma. Ω-saṅn'. lñ-kwe	Iya; b-iya	Vi-lωlombω; lω- E-lombω; be-	...	...	...
Thorn ... ..	l-zenda	l-njωluku; me-	l-yω; bi-yω	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Takω	Talakwe	Tabakω	...	...	...
To-day ...	N-lēlō	M-ōñkω <i>or</i> E-mokō	Ωbu-hwa	...	...	Bu-wa
Toe ... ..	Ω-menω wō gωlu	Vi-nyeiñ' <i>or</i> Vi-nyei. Vi-ma kωlu	U-ponjω mwa e-kw	...	...	Ω-penjω
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-poŋgwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N̄-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Tooth... ..	Ino ; a-nō. l-gegō ; a-	Di-soñu ; me-soñu	Di-hoñga ; ma-	lj-uñga ; m-uñga	...	Di-syuñga or Di-koñga ; <i>pl.</i> ma- M-booka
Town, village	N-kala	Di-adi ; m-adi	M-booka	...	...	M-booka
Tree ... ..	E-rere ; <i>pl.</i> rere	Y-etse ; bi-etse. Y-eci ; bi-eci	Ele ; b-ele	E-buñgu ; be-	...	Y-ele
Twins ... ..	l-važa ; <i>pl.</i> am-paža	Me-vāsō	Ma-vaha	...	...	...
Urine ... ..	A-nōmia. A-nyinyinla	Ma-sanda	Ma-hanja	...	...	...
Vein ... ..	Ʊ-ganji	Li-nyō ; mi+. Li-yoñ' ; mili-yoñ'	U-hiha ; me-hiha	...	...	...
War ... ..	l-gōvi <sup>1</sup>	l-bale or Di-bade	E-duka ; be-	...	...	...
Water ... ..	A-niñgō. E-liwa (body of)	Me-duku	M-iba, Ma-iba	M-ēba	...	M-iba ; ma-diba
Well, source	...	Di-bweci	l-dañgō ; ma-	...	...	N-seba ; me-seba Nañge
White man	Tañgani. Ʊ-geñgilia ; i-	N-tañgane ; me-	U-tañgani ; me-	...	...	Nañge
Wife ... ..	Onw-antō	Mw-adi	Mw-ada ; <i>pl.</i> b-ajō. Mw-ajō-a- diba	...	...	N-ditu ; b-itu. Mw-ayō ; b-ayō
Wind ... ..	Om-puñga.	M-puñga	U-pupe	...	...	U-pupe
Witch... ..	N-tyeni ; <i>pl.</i> i+. Iny-embra. Ʊ-šoñge ; a-	N-gaña	N-gaña	...	...	...
Witchcraft	...	Me-gaña	Ma-gaña	...	...	...
Woman ... ..	Ʊnw-antō ; <i>pls.</i> antō and aw-antō. Ʊm-antō	Momw-adi ; bōb-adi. Mōm-are ; bōb-are	Mw-ajō ; b-ajō	Mu-adō ; bu-adō	...	Mw-ayō ; b-ayō
Womb, foetus	l-wumu. In-yeme ; am-eme	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ʊ-gōni ; <i>pls.</i> i-kōni, si-kōni	Wi-ōnu ; c-ōnu. Cakaki	E-hiō	...	...	...
Yam ... ..	Moñgō <sup>2</sup> ; <i>pl.</i> ši+. E-gwa	Y-ōma ; bi-ōma. Y-ōmō	Y-ōma ; be-ōma	...	...	M-bā
Year ... ..	Om-puma	Puñā	Di-puma, Me-puma	...	...	M-bū
Yesterday	Jau	E-jukō, Cukō	Va-ikō	...	...	Va-iku. Vw-ase
One ... ..	-mōri	-wōte	-pōkō, Jō-ōkō. -ōkō	E-wōkō, -wōkō	Ge-vōhō, -vōhō	-pōkō, -ōkō
Two ... ..	M-bani, -vani, -hwani -ani	-ba, -iba	l-bale, -bale	-ba	l-bare	Be-ba, -ba

<sup>1</sup> Nwa = to fight. Cf. Old Bantu Rua, Ruana.<sup>2</sup> Cf. Luganda Lu-mondō.

English	193. M.pongwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Benga	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-vohō	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'	Lōgw-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 (English)	(English word)	Tajen (English)	...	...	...
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. Ōve.  Ū. ? -ōve, -ōve	Ōve.  Ū. ? -ey-ōve	...	Ōve, 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-zu-eme ? ? -a-zīw, -zīw	Y-esē.  Ci. ? -iy-esi	Hwe.  Hō. ? ·hwe, ·hū	We.  Hō. ? -eya-hu	...	We.  I. ·we- -a-hu

English	193. M-poŋgwe	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. ?	l-nyeni. Ʊ. ?	...	Nyowe. Ʊ. -nywe. -a-nu, -a-nyu
They, them, their	Waw. Wi. ? -aw	Bw. Be. ? -iya-ne	Bō. Ba. ? -bō, -bū	Bō. Ba. ? -eya-bu	...	Bw, Bō. Ba. -bw. -abu
All ... ..	-awdu, -du. A-ntüntū <sup>1</sup>	-ese	-hepi, -epi	-epi	...	Yēē, Yehe, -ehe
This, these	Wi-nō (1); wi-nō (2); wi-nō (3); yi-nō (4); nyī-nō (5); mi-nō (6); zi-nō (7); yi-nō (8); yi-nō (9); si-nō or ši-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-ŵ (12); eka-bw (14)	-te-ka- (teka-mu, teka-ba; teka-mu, teka-me; teka-di, teka-ma; teka-be; teka-vi; teka-e, teka-be; teka-vi, teka-ne, teka-di; teka-ŵ; 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, sō. Me-wi-nō or Me-wō-nō (1, 2, and 3); me-yi-nō or me-yō-nō; me-nyī-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); ŵ-ne (12); bw-ne Teka-mu, &c. (Te- prefixed)	-nō ( <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

<sup>1</sup> See words for 'man'.

English	193. M-poŋgwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Benga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Fierce, sharp	·mbendi. <sup>1</sup> ·nɔni. ·tua.	·nyanɔ	·maliŋ-wa	...	...	...
Good ... ..	·sinda ·m-bia, ·via. Me-pa	·yeŋwɔ. ·emba, ·mba	·amu, ·y-amu	·andi. Mw-asa	...	·yam'. Bw-am'
Great ... ..	M-pɔlu, E-vɔlu	·nɛni	·nɛnɛ	·nɛnɛ	...	·nɛnɛ
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 ·lombe
Male ... ..	·nɔmɛ	Saŋgwe	Mɔ-mɔ; ba-mɔ. Mɔ-mi; mɛ-ɔmi	·mɔmi	...	·viɔviɔ
Old ... ..	E-luŋgu. M-bɔlɔ	N-tɔdu	·vyɔ	·todu	...	E-naŋge
Red ... ..	·tenatena	·daŋedaŋa	·veyu	·teya	...	...
Rotten ... ..	·bɔnla ( <i>verb</i> , ·bɔna)	·bɔ	·bɔdu	...	...	...
Short ... ..	·epe, ·pe	·ũgwe	·vuve	·vuve	...	·uve, Bu-ũve ·daka
Sick ... ..	Ū-beli. ·jɔgɔ	·yɔkɔ. ·beli	·daki	·daki	...	·veletele
White ... ..	·pupu. M-pemba	·pupa	·tanɔ (Bɔ-tanɔ)	·veletete	...	...
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-deŋgɔ	...	...	...
Here ... ..	Veí. Vɛna, Vɛnɔ. Gun', Gunu, Gunɔ	Vɔnu	Ū-kava	Ū nɔ-ka-va	...	...
In, inside ...	Va. Gɔ. Gare. Dye	Daci	Ū-haŋgane	...	...	...

English	193. M-pôngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Benga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Middle ...	Gω. Va or Vō. Gω-gare, E-gare	Palaŋga-ni	Ū-tema	...	...	...
Near ... ..	Vundu. Piere. Baraba. Sogi	Kunō	Piele. Baka	...	...	...
Outside ...	Vuguvugu. Gw-i-gara	E-sene	Ūka-ōni	U-heŋge	...	...
Plenty, many	Pōlu. -eŋge, Ny-eŋge. Bunla	·buyω	I-ite, -ite	-iŋge	...	Y-eŋge. -ite
There ... ..	Vava. Vω, Vωnω. Gωgω, Gωnω	E-ŋgōkω	Ūv-ōne. Ūka-ōni. Ūka-vani	Ū-ka-ōne	...	...
Where? ...	Gwi? Veni?	E-ve?	Ū-ve?	Ū-vele?	...	Ū-wele
No ! ... ..	Be! Nyawe! Ziele! Zie!	Nyawe!	Nyawe! Haŋga!	Ebe! Aŋga!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Pa. <sup>1</sup> (with verbs); A- (with impera- tives and in- finitives); ·tω- (past and sub- junctive neg. particle); ·re- (employed with past tenses); ·gā or ·gō (neg. verb)	Tsa-, Sa-, Ta-	Ū- ·a-, ·u-, ·ha-, ·ni	...	...	...
To ... ..	Gω-, Yi-	E-?	Ū-, I-, Ka-	?	?	I- <sup>2</sup>
„ beat ...	·bōla	·be. ·menda	·bōma	...	...	·dipa
„ buy, sell	·kōla	·sombu	·hamba	...	...	·kāmba
„ come ...	·bie, ·bia <sup>3</sup>	·wiwi	·va-ka. (Pō! = im- perative)	·viya	...	·via
„ cut ...	·tena. ·nema	·kōla. ·tenō	·lena	...	...	...
„ dance ...	·jinla. ·dyina	·embe, ·yembω	·yemba	...	...	·yemba
„ die ...	·juwa	·wuemω. ·we	·wa	·wa	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Pa is only negative when placed before the verb-root. After the verb it merely means 'much', 'entirely'. Negation is usually expressed in Mpongwe by stressing the first vowel of the verb-root; and if the negation is to be emphasized -du is added in the verb-root.

<sup>2</sup> Compare infinitive prefix in North Congoland, Nyanza, and Semi-Bantu languages, Li-, Eri-.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Swahili -fika, 'arrive'.

English	193. M-pōngwe	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- <sup>1</sup>
„ eat ... ..	·nye, ·nya	·ja. ·dye	·ja, ·ja-ka	·dya	...	·da
„ give ... ..	·pē, ·pa. ·kawa	·wema	·veke	·ve	...	·veke
„ go ... ..	·ke, ·kenda. ·ge. ·kenda-ga	·kemω	·keke. A-landa. ·tambwa <sup>2</sup> (walk)	·vala	...	·wala. ·i-tema
„ kill ... ..	·jōna. ·ta (hunt)	·yō, ·yōkω	·wea	...	...	·weyak'
„ know ... ..	·mia. ·avorω	·dembω	·yowa. ·yowa-ka	...	...	·jua
„ laugh ... ..	·jōnla. ·seva. (Ike = noun)	·wiω. ·yoke-mω	·yō	...	...	·i-yō
„ leave off, cease	·tiga, ·riga <sup>3</sup>	·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. ·ñgōlω. ·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, zi, 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

<sup>1</sup> Compare infinitive prefix in North Congoland, Nyanza, and Semi-Bantu languages, Li-, Eri-.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Zulu ·hamba.

<sup>3</sup> 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. **Ʊw**· (*pl.* No. 6) (ow', wi, w', Ʊ); 15. **Ʊ**·, **Ʊgu**·, **Gw**·, **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. **Mw**·, **M**·, **N**·, — (mu, Ʊ); 2. **B'** (**Bw**·), **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**·, **Ʊ**·, **U**· (*pl.* **Me**·) (u); 15. **U**·, **Ʊ**· (used only as a preposition); 16. **Va**·, **E**· (used only as prepositions)<sup>1</sup>; 17. traces of ·**ni**.

#### PREFIXES IN BENGA, N-GUMBI, BA-LANGI, AND NAKA

Class 1. **M**·, **Mu**·, **M**·, **U**·; 2. **Ba**·, **Bw**·; 3. **U**·, **Ʊku**·, **N**·, **N**·, **Mw**·, **Mw**·; 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 Beña, and ja in Naka; 11. missing; 12. **Lw**·, **Li**·, **L'**·, **Otw**·; 13. missing; 14. **Ʊbw**·, **Bu**·, **Bw**· (*pl.* **Me**·); 15. **Ʊ**·, **U**·, **Ʊku**·; 16. missing, except for slight traces in adverbs, such as **Ha**·, **Va**·, **Pa**·, **P'**·; 17. traces of ·**ne**, ·**ni**.

193. **Mpoñgwe** 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 Ʊgowe.

194. **Seke-Bulu** is spoken in the interior immediately behind the Mpoñgwe and northwards to the Muni river. Is nearly extinct now.

195. **Beña** 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. **Balañgi** is spoken in the coast-belt between the Campo and Kribi rivers (Great Bataña).

198. **Naka** or **Bapuku** is spoken in Little Bataña between the Kribi and Nyoñ rivers.

<sup>1</sup> **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 BENGÁ SUB-GROUP

OO 2 NYON SUB-GROUP

OO 3 LOWER SANAGÁ SUB-GROUP

OO 4 DUALA SUB-GROUP

OO 1 BENGÁ 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 +	...	...	...	Sōnω. Sao. Kiri
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	Šuluk'	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-ton'	...	...	Hūnt'	E-wūndω
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	Nz-eli	...	...	Ma-yē	Ma-seru, Di-sedu
Bee ... ..	Nj-oi, ny-oi	Ny-ū; bω +	...	...	Ny-ūi	N-dombi
Belly ... ..	Duhu. E-huhu	Mu-ω or M-ō	...	...	Di-būm'	Di-būm'
Bird ... ..	ln-ōni; <i>pl.</i> von-ōni or lon-ōni	N-ōni; bin-ōni. Nu-ōni	...	...	ln-uni; <i>pl.</i> bin-uni	ln-ōnω; lon-ōni
Blood ... ..	Ma-hia	Ma-cie	...	...	Ma-ke	Ma-iya
Body ... ..	Nj-ωω	Ny-ōli, Nw-ōli	...	...	M-kuba	Mu-kuba. Ny-ulω <sup>1</sup>
Bone ... ..	E-wēhe	Zia; bi-zia. Y-ie; b-ie	...	...	I-si; bi-si	E-wese; be-

<sup>1</sup> Also = *flesh*.

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkω, <i>Ō-c.</i>	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-ōñgu	B-ōañ, Bo-ñ. Bu-ōñ	...	...	B-oña	B-ōñgω
Breast (man's)	Bω-hañga	Fure, Pfurue	...	...	...	Bw-añga
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> bōmi-ōñ ba-ñ. Mu-ā-ta, Mu-ā-ya	...	...	Ma-yañ	Mu-na inyi. N-dōmi
Buffalo ...	Ny-aka	Ny-ari; bōny-ari	...	...	Ny-et'	Ny-ati. M-būdi
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	...	Bi-na	...	...	Bi-e bi-nu	Ma-kandi
Canoe... ..	Kuñga. B-ōlω	Bi-ali; m-ali. Fuñga	...	...	W-a	Bω-lω. Kuñga
Cat ... ..	Siñgi	Siñgi	...	...	Siñ'. Kala	Siñgi
Charcoal ...	Di-handω	D-a; m-ā	...	...	...	...
Chief, king...	M-pōlω	Pfuma; bω+	...	...	M-bon'	Sañgwe. M-buañ
Child ... ..	Mu-na	Mi-ōñ; bōmi-ōñ. Mu-ā; bu-añ	M-ōn'	...	M-an'; bo-n'	Mu-na; b-ana. Mw-eñge. 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-ωhω	...	...	...	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; <sup>1</sup> be-embe = <i>cattle</i> )
Crocodile ...	N-gandω	N-gande; bω+. N-gandu	N-gan'	...	N-gandu	N-gandu. Mi-añgadu. Wu-mbe, Mo-mbe
Day, daylight	Bū-a. Hū	Mō-a. D-ūω; bim-ūω. Fu; ma-fū	A-lω	...	...	Bu-nya; mi-nya. Sū <i>or</i> Sūi
Devil, evil spirit	N-weñgwa	M-pfundi	...	...	...	Mu-ñgi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gañga	N-gañgañ	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Note the .embe, .mbe root (ñ-ombe).

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
Dog ... ..	M-bō	M-pi; bom-pi <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> M-be; mim-be. J-ombe; m-ombe	...	...	...	J-ombe. Mi-una
Dream ... ..	...	N-dama	...	...	N-ku	N-dωfi
Drum ... ..	N-gōmω	M-fuli; mim-fuli. N-duambō. N-gōmi	...	...	...	N-gōmω. E-limbi
Ear ... ..	I-toi	A-lōa, Luω; ma-lōa. ma-luω. Lō; ma-lō	...	...	Li-wω; ma-wω	T ūi. 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' <i>or</i> C-is'; <i>pl.</i> m-is'	D-isω; m-isω
Face, fore-head	Bω-hω	M-pōambe (? M-pō)	...	...	Su	Bω-sω; mi-sω. M-bombω (204 a)
Fat, oil ...	Di-ula; ma- Ma-ule. Ma-voñgω	Ma-wañ. Ma-wure	...	...	...	Di-woñgi. M-uta
Father ... ..	Ha-ñgwe	Ta. So-ñ	...	I-tā, I-ta-ñga	Maryi (?)	Tete. Tite. Ti. Sa-ñgω; ba + B-oñgω Jaba Mū-ni, Mu-ne; mi-ni, mi-ne.
Fear ... ..	J-ōñgω. E-puma	Funde	...	...	...	...
Finger ... ..	I-penju, I-pendu; <i>pl.</i> ω-pendu. (Kumu = <i>thumb</i> )	Zine; bi-zine. Zina; be + (200 a)	Nu; a-nu	...	Nenō	...
Fire ... ..	Vw-ea ( <i>pl.</i> ). V-ei ( <i>heat</i> )	S-ie, S-ea	N-zōān'	N-uñga	H-ē, H-ia, I-yē	W-ēa. (Ii-didi <sup>1</sup> = <i>great heat</i> ); (M-ōte-li = <i>to kindle a</i> <i>fire</i> )
Fish ... ..	Huwe	Fō, Fu; bω-fō	...	...	Kωşi	Sui

<sup>1</sup> Mote-mote = *lightning*.

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
Foot ... ..	Y-oñgω; bi-oñgω	N-kō; ma-kō. Euω; ma + (200 a)	...	...	Kωω	Mw-ende. I-tañga. (E-tambi = a hoof, a shoe)
Forest ... ..	E-hihi	Jihi	...	...	...	E-idi, I-yiri; bi-yiri
Fowl ... ..	Kuba	Pfuω, Pfuω; bo-pfuω. Pfoa; ba-pfoa	Pfuω; bo-pfuω	Kū	Kub', Kop'	Wuba
Frog, toad	N-hoñgu	N-koñgω; mi +	...	...	...	Mu-koñge
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	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-lωpω
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> ) N-jal M-oma
Hunger ... ..	N-jale	N-za	...	...	N-jala	N-jal
Husband ... ..	M-omi	Mu-nuñ; bu-nuñ	Pam	Pam	Mω-lom. Mun-dum; bω-lum	M-oma
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-bañgω	Sua <i>or</i> n-sue Siω	...	...	...	M-bañgω
Knee ... ..	Di-boñgω	Boñ; ma-boñ	...	...	...	Di-boñgω
Knife ... ..	Haka	M-fuma, N-tuma; mi+. Kioñ; bi-kioñ (200 a)	...	...	...	Di-wendi <i>or</i> -windi
Lake, sea ... ..	...	Ma-ñ	Ω-sω	...	...	Mu-nja. Mw-anja (204 a)
Leg ... ..	M-bende	N-kū; ma-kū	...	...	...	Di-bebe
Leopard ... ..	N-jō	N-ze; bon-ze	...	...	...	N-jω
Lion ... ..	N-gia	N-siω; ban-siω	...	...	...	N-gila
Lip, lips ... ..	E-pωpω	Ja-numbi	...	...	...	E-pωpω. E-pupa; be-
Magic, religion	...	N-gañ	...	...	...	I-sañgω; lω-sañgω. Bw-añga. 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'; bo-t'	...	...	Mω-tω; ba-tω
Man, vir. ... ..	M-omω, M-omi. E-hωbe	Mō-ra; bō-ra. Mo-rom; bō-rom. Mω-nom; bω-nom	Pam	Pam	...	M-ume; <i>pl.</i> mi-ume. M-omi; b-omi. (Nya = <i>a per- son, individual, 'one'</i> ) Ny-ama
Meat ... ..	Titω. N-hōni; <i>pl.</i> me-hōni	Min-šuni	Tit'	...	...	Ny-ama

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkω, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Medicine ...	Mi-añga	Bi-añga ; m-añga	Li-kañ	...	...	Mi-añga
Milk ... ..	Man-joñgω	Ma-nyañ	...	...	...	Ma-nyoñgω. N-gō-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 ( <i>new moon</i> ). M-ōdi ; mi-ōdi. (Mw-ese = <i>light</i> )
Mother ...	N-jañgwe. Ine. Hoñgwe	Yā	...	Yana	...	Inyi. Nyañgω. Yeye
Mountain ...	N-hōdi	N-kōli, N-kuli ; mi +. M-biω ; mi +	...	...	...	Mu-duñgω
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 (200 a)	...	...	...	D-ina ; m-ina
Navel... ..	I-tōdu	Twōli ; ma +	...	...	...	Mu-tori
Neck, throat	Di-bōlu	Ciuñ	...	...	...	Ny-iñgω, Ny-uñgu
Night ... ..	Bulu. (I-titi = <i>darkness</i> )	Bvuli ; bi +	...	...	...	Buru, Bulu
Nose ... ..	M-pemba ; me-	D-ūlū ; m-ūlū. D-ur' ; m-ur' (200 a)	Dy-ū ; m-ū	...	J-ul' ; m-ūl'	M-pemba
Oil palm ...	I-lende	Lendi ; ma +	Li-en'	...	...	I-lendi. M-bia
Ox ... ..	Ny-aka	Ny-aga	...	...	...	Ny-aka
Paddle ...	Kapi	N-gabi	...	...	...	Pāi
Palm wine, beer	E-hōna	Ma-nyūa	...	...	...	Ma-ū
Parrot ...	Kōhω	Koi ; bω-koi. Kuhi	...	...	...	N-gusu
Penis ... ..	E-loñgi?	Dūe	...	...	...	? Bω-endi. Y-ōkω
Pig ... ..	N-gwea	N-gō ; boñ-gō. N-gū ; bañ-gu	...	...	...	N-gwa
Pigeon ...	...	Peba, Piba	...	...	...	M-beñga
Place ... ..	Di-bōhω	Nōm'	...	...	...	W-uma
Rain ... ..	M-būwa	M-fua, m-vwa. M-pfuω	...	...	...	M-būa
Rat ... ..	Kō	Kω ; bω-kω. Min-tuli ; bōn-tuli	...	...	...	Pūi
River ... ..	Mu-nja	N-jūa, Jiwω	...	...	...	Mu-nja. Mω-ōpi ; <sup>1</sup> mi-
Road ... ..	N-jea	N-zie ; ma +	N-seu	...	...	N-gea. E-bōkω

<sup>1</sup>Cf. Fernandian words for 'water'.

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
Salt ... ..	Vi-añga	Ma-kimbω	...	...	...	W-añga
Shame ... ..	I-hōni	Šuoni	...	...	...	I-son. Bω-sōlω
Sheep... ..	N-dombe	N-dombe; me+. Tōhω	N-goñgω; me+	...	N-tumba	Mu-doñgi; mi-
Shield... ..	N-guba	...	...	...	...	N-guba. E-kañ
Shoulder ... ..	Di-behe	Bia; mia+	...	...	...	Di-kata
Sister... ..	Kaji	Kali; be- Kal; bω-kal	...	...	...	N-dome. Ari
Skin ... ..	...	Konde	...	...	...	E-yōbω
Sky ... ..	...	Bvua, Gūa, Bwuω	...	...	...	Di-bube, Di-bōbe. Mo-i
Slave ... ..	N-kumu	Lūa; bō-lūa	...	...	...	Mu-kω. Mu-kum', Mu-kom'; ba-
Sleep ... ..	Vi-yō	Gwere. Guω	...	...	...	I-yō
Smoke ... ..	...	Zilele	...	...	...	Mu-tutu, E-tutu
Snake ... ..	M-bamba	Ny-wañ	...	...	...	Pe ( <i>viper</i> ). (Ny-ama- gbwawa = <i>the long animal</i> ). M-bamba. M-ōsω. (M-bomω = <i>python</i> ) Mu-na. Mω-ntu; ba-ntu Mw-eñge. E-loñgi; be-
Son, boy ... ..	'Na	...	...	...	...	Joñgω Mu-dii. Mu-kuku N-geñgeti. N-giñgiti
Song ... ..	Vi-ombω; <i>pl.</i> vω-ombω	Gya; bi-gya. J-ia; b-ia	...	...	...	E-buñgω
Spear ... ..	Di-hōñgω	Kwañ; ma+	...	...	...	E-loñgi; be-
Spirit, soul	E-didi	Ziñji	...	...	...	Joñgω Mu-dii. Mu-kuku N-geñgeti. N-giñgiti
Star ... ..	N-nañga; me-	Yaku; bi+	...	N-giñgitelω	N-giñgitelω (?)	N-geñgeti. N-giñgiti
Stick ... ..	J-ōki	M-fumbi	E-tun'	...	...	E-buñgω
Stone... ..	I-lale	Kwa; ma-kwa. Kωe	E-gā; ma-gā	...	L-ā; m-ā	Dari, I-dali
Stool ... ..	Konda	Kunda	...	...	...	E-bambu; be-
Sun ... ..	...	D-ūa. (N-lū-dūω = <i>head of the day</i> )	...	...	N-jamu	Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi
Tail (of an animal)	M-pōpa	N-kundi; mi+	...	...	...	M-ūndω, Mω-undu
Tear ... ..	...	Man-šoli ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...	...	Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Di-windi; ma-
Thief ... ..	Mw-ibi	N-jiω; bō-jiω. M-firi; bō-firi	...	...	...	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.
Thing... ..	E-lombω; be-lombω	Sa; bi-sā	Y-om'	...	...	I-toŋgω ( <i>hip</i> ) Y-uma; be-ma. D-ambω; m-ambω N-geŋgele Tabakω W-eŋge. Bω (204 a) Mu-ne
Thorn ... ..	N-kwadibω	Gūa; ma-gūa	...	...	...	N-geŋgele
Tobacco ... ..	...	N-dalω	...	...	...	Tabakω
To-day ... ..	V-eŋge	Du-ωli	...	...	...	W-eŋge.
Toe ... ..	...	Zi-ne n̄-ko. Zi-na n̄-kū (200 a)	...	...	...	Bω (204 a) Mu-ne
To-morrow ... ..	...	Na-mene	...	...	...	Kiere
Tongue ... ..	...	Jimi <i>or</i> Gimi	...	...	...	Leme; yeme. E-yemi; ω-yemi ( <i>pl.</i> )
Tooth... ..	Di-hōŋga; 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 <sup>1</sup> 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-zaŋe	...	...	...	Mi-sanji
Vein ... ..	Ma-yia	N-sisi; mi+	...	...	...	Mω-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	...	...	...	Mω-kara
Wife ... ..	N-j', N-ja. (N-ja-mi = <i>my wife</i> )	M-ora	...	Mω-taka	Mω-tawa	Mu-tω. Mu-nja
Wind, air ... ..	...	M-peba, M-pebe	...	...	...	N-gō. M-uri, Mω-ūdi
Witch, wizard	...	Jimbω; bω+. N-gaŋgañ	...	...	...	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. Mω-tea; bω-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-guoñ; bi+	...	...	...	Mω-sum'. M-bā

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Western Zambesian languages.*

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
Year ... ..	M-bū	M-vū; mim-vu. M-fū	...	...	...	M-bu
Yesterday...	...	Na-kugō	...	...	...	Kiere ni-tumbi
One ... ..	-ōhō. M-ōhō. Pōhō	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... ..	-lalō	-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 ... ..	-tanō	-tan'	-tan'	-tan'	-tan'	-tanu (Be-tanu, &c.)
Six ... ..	N-tōba	N-tōa, N-tuō	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-ōmbi
Nine ... ..	Di-būa	E-būa, Li-pfua di-bvua	E-bū	Bō	Bō	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-ōhō	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-bō 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-bō ma-lalō	Ma-wom ma-lal	...	...	M-um-ā-ā	M-u-a-lalu
Forty ...	Ma-bō ma-nai	Ma-wom ma-na	...	M-um-a-na	M-um-a-na	M-u-a-ne
Fifty ...	Ma-bō ma-tanō	Ma-wom ma-tan	...	..	M-um-a-tan	M-u-a-tan'
Sixty ...	Ma-bō n-tōba	...	...	..	M-um-a-sama	M-um-u-tōba
Seventy ...	Ma-bō hembwedi	...	...	..	M-u-sambok	M-u-sāmba
Eighty ...	Ma-bō l-ombi	...	...	..	M-u-lu-em	M-u-l-ōmbi
Ninety ...	Ma-bō di-būa	...	...	..	M-u-bō	M-u-li-būa
Hundred ...	E-bwēa	Bwia, Bwēa	...	...	M-buγō	E-gbwea
Thousand ...	...	Fure, Pfude	...	...	...	I-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	Ω.a. Ω. -ω.a- -ōngω	We or Gwe. We. -we. -ō	...	Ωa. Ω. ? -ω.a	...	W-a. Ω. ? -w.a, -a-ñgω, -ñgω
He, him, his	Mō. A. ? -mω, -a-mu	A. or Nye. A, Nye. ? -ūē	...	Nye. Yu, A. ? -nye, -we	...	Mω. A. ? -mω, -a-u
We, us, our	We. I. ? -we, -a-hu	Vi-de, Vi. Fi. ? -ze	...	Be-he. Fi, Bi. ? -be-he	...	Bi-sω. Di. ? -bi-sω, -a-su
Ye, you, your	Nywe. ? ? -nywe, -a-nyu	Bi. Bi. ? -i-n	...	Nye. ? ? -nye	...	l-nyω, Bi-nyω. Ω. ? -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. -bia (Bω-bia)	...	...	...	-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 ; Ω- (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.)

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
Bad ... ..	·be-vi, ·be, Bω-be	Bi-wω. ·A-buω	A-bē	...	Ajim-be	Bω-be
Black... ..	Vyωvyω, Wewiω. ·vinda	Zō, Na-zuω, Na-ziū	·lañgω	...	N·lañga	·indu, ·windu
Female ... ..	·ditu, ·b-itu. ·mw-adi	Mi-al <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	M-ōdi ; mi-ōdi. Mu-tu ; b-itu Kwainya
Fierce, sharp, bitter	·vωlu	·j-uli	...	...	...	...
Good ... ..	Bw-am'. ·y-am'. Bw-ambe	M-pā, M-bwa. ·nguñ	M-boñ	...	·l-am'	Bw-am', ·am'. ·lōdi
Great ... ..	·nene	·neni	...	...	...	·ndene. ·kulu, ·kuru ·sadi.
Little ... ..	·hadi, ·hate	N·geñge. ·fina. ·tua, <sup>1</sup> ·tua-ga	E-tōga. ·tigi	...	...	l-suna, ·suna. Tiki-tiki
Long, high, tall	Y-avi. Bw-aba	·ja	...	...	...	Bw-aba. ·te
Male ... ..	M-ωmω. N-lōmi ( <i>savage</i> ).	N·gum' ; miñ-gum'. Soñ ; bω-soñ	...	...	...	M-ōmi, M-ume. Tutu
Old ... ..	N-tōdu	N-tuli	...	...	...	·dun'. ·kwoñ
Red ... ..	l-behima. ·behibehi	Na-bi, ·bī	E-ve	...	Kωjob	Mu-nañga
Rotten ... ..	·bwala	·buō	...	...	...	·bω, ·boru
Short ... ..	Bω-huwei	·pfulōhω	...	...	...	·ūti
Sick ... ..	·daha	·tara. ·bē	...	...	...	·bwa
White... ..	·veletea. ·veletele	·bambala	·veletete	...	·puba	·sañga
Above, up, on top	·lōba, ω-lōba	Pe bwuω. Pe peli bwuω	...	...	...	A-ka, Bu-ka. ω-mon'. Moi
Before ... ..	Bωhω, ω bωhω	Pe ſue	...	...	...	Sele. Bωsω, ω-bωsω. Ponda
Behind ... ..	ω m-bua. ω beū. Oñ-hoñgω	Pe fihe	...	...	...	M-busa, ωm-busa
Below, down	Vωa-be. ω-he	Pe si	...	...	...	·a-si, Wa-si
Far ... ..	Vaba	...	...	...	...	I-tum

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*



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
To ... .. 1-			ω-			ʔ <sup>1</sup>
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	-dia
„ love, want	·tōndω	·kwali	·sōmω	...	...	·tōndω
„ see ...	...	·nyina	·ēn	...	...	·ene. ·ombwa
„ sit, remain, abide	...	·jie, ·jia	...	...	...	·ja, ·jai
„ sleep ...	·yω, ·vyω	·guω.	...	...	...	naŋga
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	·tiwa	...	...	...	·teme
„ steal ...	·hiba	·ju, ·jiω	...	...	...	·iba

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN BA-NŌHΩ

Class 1. **Mω**-, **Mu**-, **M**-, **N**· (ω, a, -mω-, nu); 2. **B'**-, **Bω**· (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.* **Ω**·, **Vω**·, **Lu**· or **Lω**·); 9. —, **N**· (e, y, ni); 10. **N**·, — (i-, y); 11. missing?; 12. **Vω**·, **Ω**·, **Lu**·, **Lω**·, **L**· (vω, lω, l'); 13. missing; 14. **Bω**·, **Bw**· (bω) (*pl.* No. 4); 15. **Ω**· (hω, ω), as preposition only; 16. **Wa**·, **Va**·, as preposition only.

The **-ni** locative suffix is apparently present.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN MA-BEA AND N-GUMBA

Class 1. **Mō**·, **Mu**·, **N**· (**M**·), — (m, n̄w, nye, nyi); 2. **Bω**·, **Ba**· (bω, 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. **Bω**· (very little used); 15. **Wu**· (only adverbial); 16. **Wa**·, **We**· (200 a. **Pe**·, **Ωp'**·, **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-KŌKΩ

Class 1. **Mω**·, —; 2. **Ba**·?, **Bω**·?; 3. —; 4. **Me**·; 5. **Li**·?; 6. **Ma**·?; 7. —; 8. **Bi**·; 9. —; 10. —; 11. ? **Li**·; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. ?; 15. ?.

## PREFIXES IN BASĀ

Class 1. **Mω**·; 2. **Bω**·; 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. **Bω**·; 15. **Wω**· (rare).

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN DUALA

Class 1. **Mω**·, **Mu**·, — (ω-, a-, -mω, nu); 2. **Ba**·, **B'**· (ba, b'); 3. **Mu**·, **Mω**· (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);

<sup>1</sup> There is only a slight trace of an infinitive prefix in Duala. It is **Ω**· (No. 15).

8 a. **I**, (i, yi); 9. **N**, — (yi, ni); 10. **N**, — (i, yi); 11. **Lω**, (with **Ma** as plural) (lω, lu); 12. **Lω**, **Lu**, (lω, lu); 13. missing; 14. **Bu**, **Bω**, (bω, bu, b'); 15. **ω**, **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. **Banōhω** is spoken in the coast-belt across the estuary of the Sanagā, between the Nyōñ 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 Nyōñ 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 Nyōñ river.

202. **Bakωkω** is spoken in the region of South-west Cameroons, between the Lower Sanagā and Nyōñ rivers, and between the Sanagā and the Dibambu. The range of the **Bakωkω** 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-taŋga<sup>1</sup>  
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-an	I-son'	...	Nwōnō	Ki
Ant, white (termite)	...	Di-wuse; ma-	...	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	E-waki	E-waki	E-waka	...	E-waki	E-waki
Arm ... ..	Pombw	M-ō; me-ō. M-ōkw. Fombw	Mu-kun', Mu-kunye <sup>2</sup>	M-ōkw. Di-toŋgw	Mu-kō; mi-	M-ōni; me-ni
Arrow ... ..	Pambu. Mw-wanja	Mw-wanja. I-kaka	Kati	E-pali; be-	N-kyet' <sup>3</sup>	M-banja
Axe ... ..	E-ondw; y-ondw	Y-ondw; bi-ondw. E-ūndu; be-	Hfwiundi or Hfundi	Di-yōka; ma-	Ey-undu	N-dondi
Baboon ... ..	Sombw	...	...	...	Sombu	...
Back, back- bone	M-busa	Mw-ōŋgw	M-biŋ'	...	M-bisa	M-bun'
Banana ... ..	E-wule	E-gbwie, E-gbule; <i>pl.</i> we-gbwie. M-bw. Me-kō. Di-kō; ma-kō	Kondi	...	E-dudi. Di-kele; mw-kele	Kondi
Beard ... ..	N-jelu	N-jeli	Di-jei	...	N-jeru	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; <i>also</i> yō-nōni <i>and</i> lō-nōni	Fi-non'; <i>pl.</i> u-nun'	I-nw; dō-nw	I-nō; lu-nō	Fi-non'; u-non'

<sup>1</sup> Koelle's 'Mu-rundw'.

<sup>2</sup> Noteworthy: see East African Bantu.

<sup>3</sup> Noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bəkω	207. Ba-rondω- Ba-luē	208. Ñ-gωlω- Ba-tañga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boñge
Blood ...	Ma-kia	Ma-ija. Ma-cia	Ma-ki	Ma-kia	Ma-kia	Ma-ki
Body ...	Ny-ωlω	Ny-uω. Mu-kita. Mω-kuku	Kōku	...	Ny-urω	Mω-kū; me-
Bone ...	E-wese; be-wese	Ese; wese	Ki-fes'; <i>pl.</i> bi-fes'	Esi; b-esi	E-ese; be-ese	Ñ-kōkω
Borassus palm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow ...	M-banja. Li-kōsi	Li-kōsi	M-bwendi	Bo-rω; ma-rω	M-banji	Ñ-gōlω
Bowels ...	E-buñga; bi-	E-buñga	Bo-ñ ...	...	...	...
Brains ...	W-oñgω	B-oñgω, Bo-oñgω	...	...	B-oñgω	Di-ombi
Breast(man's)	Mu-kañga	E-kōkω, Mu-kañga. Li-embī	...	I-kembekembe; dω-kembe- kembe	Bo-kañga	...
Breast (woman's)	Li-bē, Li-vē	Li-bē	Di-bē	Di-bē; ma-bé	I-bē; ma-bē	Di-betu; ma-
Brother ...	Ma-niañ bwa-mi	Yeye. Mw-animā. Mu-mana	Bw-arū	Wu-ana bwa mu-tina. Wu-ana bwa mu-titi	Ñ-ana iya	M-bombω
Buffalo ...	N-atē	Ny-atē; ny-adi	Ny-eti	...	Ny-ati	Bésumbē
Buttocks ...	I-kanda	I-fute. M-bondω	Ma-kendi ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	Ma-kandi	M-ūnū
Canoe ...	W-ōlω, B-ōlω; <i>pl.</i> m-ōlω	Bw-alu, Bw-aω	Uw-ā	W-arω; m-arω	W-arū	M-bōti
Cat ...	Māmbala	Māmbala	A-ñwa	A-wambara; ba- Pindi ša m-oya	Šiñgi	M-biō
Charcoal ...	Findi	...	...	Mω-li; ba-li	...	...
Chief ...	Sañgω	Tate	M-di	...	E-yañgi. M-foni	M-bōle; ba-bōle
Child ...	Mw-ana; b-ana. Mω-keñge; mi-	W-ana; b-ana. Mu-keñgele; mi- Mu-kutu; ba-	M-an'; b-ōn' <i>or</i> b-oin'	...	Ñ-ana; b-ana	Mw-an'; b-an'
Cloth ...	Li-watu	Li-watu	Di-batu	...	E-papi	Di-bati
Cold ...	Ñ-goi. E-sime	Yu-lulu. Di-wēω	...	N-ali. Na-raka	I-wa	...
Country ...	E-kumbu	I-kumi. E-wimbe	E-kom'	...	E-kombω	E-kōmi
Cow, cattle	Ny-aka	Ny-aka. E-embī; be-embī	Ny-aka	Ny-aka	Ny-aka	Eny-a;a; be-ny-
Crocodile ...	Ñ-gandu	Ñ-gandu. N-dwsanja	Ñ-gande	Ñ-gandω	Ñ-gandu	Ñ-gañge
Day, daylight	Sū; <i>pl.</i> mi-ū. Bu-nya. (Mu-ese = <i>daylight</i> )	Su; ma-su. Wu-nya. Šonjω	Di-ōfi	U-ese ( <i>i.e. day- light</i> )	Bu-nya; mi-nya. Wi-nya	Di-kōkω
Devil, evil spirit	M-ōñgi	M-ōñgi	Ñ-gū	...	E-kali	Bw-eli
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Ñ-gañga	Ñ-gañga	...	Mω-wura ma-le	...	...
Dog ...	Ñ-bwa	Ñ-bwa	M-biω	M-fā	M-bwea	N-joñgi
Door, door- way	J-ōmbi	Li-ōhwa, Di-ōfa. E-kōwa	Mu-na; mi-na	Di-kōwa. Mu-na	Li-kōba	Di-ombe

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-golw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Dream ...	N-dōtōw	N-dōtōw. I-jō i-bew	N-dem'	...	N-dōtōw	Mi-kesw
Drum ... ..	I-limbi. N-gomw	Jimbi. N-goma. Mw-lomba	N-gom'	N-gomw	N-gomw	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	Nw-eu; <i>pl.</i> mi-ei	C-ari-guf'; bi-ari-guf'	Di-ke; ma-kē	Mu-ke; mi-	Mw-ki; me-ki
Elephant ...	N-jōkw	N-jw	N-jok	N-jōku; ma +	N-jōkw	N-jeku
Excrement	Mw-wa	Mw-wa. I-lwa	Di-bi	...	Lwa	Dw-bi
Eye ... ..	Ly-isw; m-isw	Ly-isw	D-iš'; m-iš'	D-isw; m-isw	D-isw	D-ise; m-ese
Face, forehead	Bw-sw; mabw-sw. M-bombw	Bw-sw	Su	Bw-sw; ma-sw. Di-bonjw	Bw-sw; ma-sw	Bw-sw
Fat, oil ...	Ma-woŋgi. M-ula	Ma-nwaw. Mw-ūja, Ma-vuja	Di-foñ	Mw-swa	Di-wō	Ma-ūla
Father ...	Teta So-ŋw, Sa-ŋw	Ta-te. Sese	Tata	Sese	Tata. Sa-ŋw	...
Fear ... ..	W-oŋgw	M-bwbi	W-oñ	...	W-oŋgw	B-oŋgi
Finger ...	Mw-ini	Mu-nye; J-waw; be-waw. <sup>1</sup> I-ni; lw-ni	Mi-oñ	I-ne; dw-ne	Mū-nw; mi-nw	Mw-ni; mi-ni
Fire ... ..	W-ea. Mw-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-dikw; <i>pl.</i> mi-diki	Pen'
Fowl ... ..	Kuba	Uba, Y-uba	Kuf'	Kuba	Kuba	Kū
Frog ... ..	I-tōlw; lw-	Li-kuwe; ma- Mu-nyiea	...	Di-saŋgi. Mw-kawi	Mu-koŋgw	...
Ghost ... ..	E-limu; we-	Mw-limw. E-mw; be-mw	N-gū	...	Mu-dimu; mi-	Di-woŋgi
Girl, maiden	N-gondeli	N-gōndw	...	...	N-gonde-ka- ñamūa. N-gondwki	...
Goat ... ..	M-bwli	M-bwli	Peŋge <sup>2</sup>	I-ke; dw-ke	M-bwli	Peŋge <sup>2</sup>
„ (he) ...	E-tutuwe (? ram). E-kpa, E-gpw; be-gpw	Y-wkw	...	E-gbu; be-gbu	E-sele	...
God ... ..	Lwba	W-basi. Lwba	A-wasi	W-wase	W-wasi	A-basi
Grandparent	M-bamba, M-bambe	M-bamba, M-bambe	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Also D-waw; *pl.* wi-waw. J-waw usually stands for 'thumb'.

<sup>2</sup> Noteworthy.

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Grass ...	E-wule; be-wule	E-wule	Bi-ɕaba	...	E-ru	N-jumbu
Ground ...	Mɔ-nyaŋgalɔ. Si	Mɔ-nya. Si. Ŵ-se; <i>pl.</i> i-se	ɕim-se	...	Mu-nyere	N-dɔwɔ
Ground-nut	Ma-tɔwi <sup>1</sup> ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	N-gondi wa yɔŋ	...	N-gɔndɔ ja baye	...
Guinea-fowl	Kpai	E-kwai. Kaŋge	Fi-ɕpwa; u-ɕpwa	...	...	N-guru
Gun ...	Mu-komba	Mu-komba	Mu-kumba	Mɔ-kumba	Mu-kumba	Mɔ-kumba
Hair ...	Sɔwe	Sɔwe	Dī	Ny-uŋga	Ny-uŋga	Ny-ū
Hand ...	Li-kā. l-wuŋɔ	Li-ā. Li-wumbi	Di-kā	Li-konjɔ <sup>1</sup>	Di-konjɔ. <sup>1</sup> Di-kɔnyɔ; ma-	Rikā. M-bu-rika. Kunja
Head ...	Mu-lɔpɔ	Mɔ-ɔpɔ. Mɔ-rɔ; mi-rɔ	M-ō; mi-ō	Mɔ-rɔ; mi-rɔ	Mu-rɔ	M-ō; me-u
Heart...	Mu-lemā	Mw-ema. Li-wunduundu	Mw-em'; mi-em'	...	Mu-lemā	M-bumā
Heel ...	Tindi. E-tindere	E-tindele	N-kɔkwɔ	E-tinde; be-	Di-bō	M-bu
Hide ...	E-kɔbɔ	Ey-ɔwɔ. M-ɔwɔ	...	...	E-kɔbɔ	...
Hill ...	Mu-kōli	Mɔ-ōli <i>or</i> Mu-ri	...	...	Mu-ruŋɔ	...
Hippopotamus	N-guwu	N-guwu	N-jɔkwɔ ma-kumba. N-jɔkwɔ ma-lip <sup>1</sup>	...	N-gubu	...
Hoe ...	Li-bākɔ	Li-bākɔ. Si-sakɔ. Mw-āā	...	Yoŋgu; rɔ-yoŋgu	Di-bākɔ. Ny-uŋgu	Ny-uŋgu
Honey ...	B-ombɔ. Bɔ-wɔ	Bɔ. Wu	Uy-ū	N-yoi	B-ombɔ	Ma-ū
Horn ...	Mu-sewā	Mu-sewā. Mɔ-sebā	Toŋ	...	Toŋɔ	N-korɔ
House...	N-dawu	N-dawu. M-bɔā. (L-umbu = <i>nest</i> )	N-dā	N-dawɔ; man-dawɔ	N-dābɔ	N-dā
Hunger ...	N-jaw	N-jaw	N-jā	...	N-jā	N-je
Husband ...	...	M-ɔmā	...	Mu-nya	Mu-nyare	...
Hyena ...	...	...	Kin-jɔp; bin-jɔp	...	...	N-sɔkā
Iron ...	E-eke	E-eke, E-yeki	Keŋ	E-kɔkwɔ	E-ke	N-kɔkwɔ
Island ...	E-yondi	E-yondi	Ki-bok; bi-bok	...	...	...
Ivory ...	Mw-aŋɔ mɔ n-jɔkwɔ	M-ondɔ mɔ n-jɔkwɔ	M-ia mi n-jɔkwɔ	Di-sɔŋga ra n-jok'	Mɔ-aŋga. Sɔŋga la n-jɔkwɔ	...
Knee ...	Li-oŋgoŋɔ	Li-oŋgoŋɔ	Di-boŋ; ma-	Li-woŋɔ; ma-	Di-boŋɔ	Di-nū
Knife ...	Li-wendi	Li-wendi	D-endi; t ma-endi	Di-rendi; ma-	E-lendi <i>or</i> Di-	I-kɔŋɔ; dɔ-
Lake, sea ...	Mw-anja	Mw-anja	...	...	...	...
Leg ...	Mw-ende	Mw-ende	M-bwendi	Mɔ-faŋga; me-	...	N-koko. M-ɔni

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*

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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-pwopw	M-bōte
Magic, religion	I-lemba	Li-emba	L-embe	N-dowe; ma+ ( <i>idol, fetish</i> ). Bu-remba	Rwobw	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	Mw-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-wbw	...	Ma-le	...	...
Milk ... ..	Ma-nyoŋgw	...	...	Ma-bē	Ma-nyoŋgw	...
Monkey ...	Kema	Ema. Mw-sakw	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-ww. 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 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-wki wa m-bū
Parrot ...	N-gwsw	Ūsw, Kwsw	N-guṣ'	Kwsw	Kwsi	Mw-keya
Penis ... ..	Ywkw	Ywkw	N-suk	...	...	Nūnū
Pig ... ..	N-gūa	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

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River ... ..	Mw-anja. Mw-ɔphi. M-ombw	Mw-anja. M-ɔsɔ	M-bū	...	Mw-anja, Mw-andya	Ma-lep'
Road ... ..	N-ja	N-ja	N-je	...	N-ja	N-jaŋgu
Salt ... ..	Y-aŋga. M-aŋga (salt water)	I-kwa	...	E-kwa; rɔ-kwa	...	...
Shame ... ..	I-sɔni	I-sɔni	...	...	...	...
Sheep... ..	Mw-loŋgw; me-	Mw-loŋgw; me- Mw-leŋgu; mi-	M-loŋge; mi-	Mu-roŋki. E-sɔka; be-	Mw-loŋgi	M-bwebi
Shield... ..	N-guba	N-guba	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ... ..	Li-kata	Li-kata. M-ata; mi-ata	...	E-tuli; be-	...	...
Sister ... ..	N-dɔmani	N-dɔmani. Yeye	Bw-aru	...	N-ana-iya	N-jaŋgw
Skin ... ..	E-yɔwɔ	E-yɔwɔ	Kɔkɔ	N-gɔwɔ	E-kobɔ	Mw-kita
Sky ... ..	Lɔba	Lɔwa	Loŋ-gundi	Rɔwa	...	Dɔbi
Slave ... ..	Mw-kɔmi	Mu-taŋga; ba- Mw-kɔmi. Mw-fā; ba-fā	...	Mw-fa; ba-fā	Mu-pā; ba-pā	...
Sleep ... ..	I-yɔ	I-jɔɔ, I-jɔ	Fi-lɔ; u-lɔ	...	I-yɔ	Bo-ijɔ
Smoke ... ..	Yu-tutu ( <i>pl.</i> )	Yu-tutu ( <i>pl.</i> )	Fi-duti; u-duti	Mw-tutu	Mu-tutu	M-baŋge- waŋge Ny-ɔ
Snake... ..	Ny-ama- gbwawa	Gbwawa	Ny-ɔ	Iny-ɔ; many-ɔ	Ny-ɔ	Ny-ɔ
Son, boy ... ..	Mu-kutu; ba-kutu	Mw-ana <i>or</i> W-ana; b-ana	M-ān'; <i>pl.</i> b-ɔin' <i>or</i> b-ɔn'	Wu-ana; b-ana	N-ana	Mw-an'
Song ... ..	Mu-keŋge	Mu-sɔkɔ. (Embi = <i>sing!</i> )	N-gom'	...	Mu-kɔni	Dw-tūn
Spear ... ..	Di-koŋgw	J-ɔŋgw; ma-ɔŋgw. Li-ɔŋgw. Sɔlɔ	Di-koŋ'	Di-koŋgw	Di-ɔŋgw, Di-koŋgw	Tuba
Spirit, soul	M-ɔdi	E-liŋge. E-limɔ	...	...	...	Bw-eri
Star, planet	I-sɔwea	Sɔmbi, I-sombi	Fi-asasu; u-	...	N-geŋgete	E-luŋgu; be-
Stick ... ..	E-li; be-li. Mu-timbw <sup>1</sup>	E-yi; we-yi. E-boŋgw	M-bwendi	Mw-le; me-le	Mw-ere	Mw-timbu <sup>1</sup>
Stone ... ..	Li-lali; ma-	Li-yai; ma- Di-ya	Di-kok'	W-ale; m-ale	I-rari	Di-rari
Stool ... ..	...	M-bɔkɔ	...	E-wuŋgu; be-	Kunda	...
Sun ... ..	Mw-hɔkɔ; mi-	Mw-hɔkɔ. E-bwei	Fi-yaŋa	Mw-sonji	Kɔba	Di-nyāā
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kondw	Mu-ondw	...	...	M-ūndw	...
Tear ... ..	Li-sɔli	...	Mi-sis'	...	Rua	Ma-ji
Testicles ... ..	Li-windi; ma-	Li-windi	Ny-aŋga	...	...	Puŋgu
Thief ... ..	J-iwa	L-iba	W-if'; <i>pl.</i> ŋgw-iv'	...	W-ipi. N-ipe	M-gbwala

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Swahili* Fimbw.

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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-dw; bi-dw	...	Senje	Di-penyi
Tobacco ...	Tākō	Tākō	Tākō	...	N-wenyi	Tabākō
To-day ...	Wunu-bu-nya	Ya-wōnō. Yabon'	Di-ōle	E-awū	Nina	Di-ōli
Toe ... ..	Mw-ini	J-ōnō ya li-taŋga	...	I-ne ali-kō <i>pl. dō-ne ra</i> ma-kō	Mu-nō	Mō-ni; me-ni
To-morrow	Kēkē	Mw-ele	...	E-āna <sup>1</sup>	Yana <sup>1</sup>	...
Tongue ...	Jeme, Dyeme; <i>pl.</i> m-eme	Jeme	Fi-dem'; u-dem'	Wō-emi; m-emi	Yeme, Leme	Di-bōmō
Tooth ...	Li-suŋga	Li-suŋga	Di-soŋ; ma-	Di-soŋga; ma-	Suŋga; ma +	Di-suŋ
Town, village	M-bōka. Mō-kinde	M-bōka	M-bok	Mō-ki; me-ki	Mu-ki, Mu-kinde	Mu-lamba. M-bō
Tree ... ..	Y-eli; w-eli	Bwē'; ma-ē'	K-e; b-ē	Bō-le; mā-le	Bw-ere; mi-ere. Bu-ma	Mō-tu; me-tu
Twins ... ..	Ma-ise	Mō-wasa?	Di-fasi; ma-	...	Ma-asa	Pwaki
Urine ... ..	Mi-nyali	Mi-nyāli	Ma-sanji	...	...	Šasa
Vein ... ..	Mō-sisa; mi-	Mō-sisa	...	Mō-sisa; me-	...	...
War ... ..	Bi-la	Bi-a.	W-ara	Bi-ra	N-juma. Bo-ra	N-jum
Water ... ..	Ma-liwa	Ma-ōŋgō Ma-liwa. M-ōsō	Ma-lef	Ma-liwa	Ma-riba, Ma-liba	Ma-lep
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	Mu-kala	M-boŋgō	Mu-kafu. Mu-karara	Mō-karara; ba-	Mu-karara	Mu-karara
Wife ... ..	Mu-nja	Mu-nya. Mu-lana	N-tā	...	N-ara-na	Mw-āmō
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	...	Bō-remba	E-lemba; be-
Witchcraft	N-gāmbi	N-gaŋga	...	...	Rōbō	...
Woman ...	Mw-aitu	Mw-aitu; b-aitu. Mu-lana; ba-	N-tā; ba-tā	W-ara-na; ba-	N-ara-na; ba-	Mw-awō; ba-awō
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	L-ōli	Y-ōdi, J-ōli; bi-ōli	...	...	Y-uri	...
Yam ... ..	M-bā	E-ōnō; be-ōnō. I-ōnō; loy-ōnō. M-ba. Ma-sua	Ki-yu; bi-yu	E-ō; be-ō	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	...

<sup>1</sup> See also 'yesterday', noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwol- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
One ... ..	Y- <b>okw</b> , - <b>okw</b>	I-yō. F <b>okw</b> . -mω, -bω, M- <b>okw</b> , B <b>okw</b>	Mw-ā. C-ā	E- <b>okw</b>	E- <b>okw</b>	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- <b>okw</b>	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'awareω	-tana-we-raru. N-ambe	Mω-tuwa beke (6 + 2)
Nine ... ..	Li-buka <sup>1</sup>	Li-būa, Li-buka	Di-bū	Be-tan'abini	-tana wi-ni. -tanna be-ne	Di-wū, Di-bū
Ten ... ..	I-sāka. I- <b>omi</b>	Li-umi, Di-ūmi, Diy- <b>ome</b> . Mini <sup>1</sup>	L-um'	Ro-ndarω	Lu-undaru. Do-ndaru. Lo-ndalω	Di-um'
Eleven ...	I-sāka na y- <b>okw</b> . (I-sāka na we-ba = <i>twelve</i> )	Li-umi na i-yō	L-um ni c-ā	Ro-ndarω-ne- <b>ok</b> '	Lu-undaru- ney- <b>okw</b>	Di-bum' ne fō
Twenty ...	Dō. M-āwai. (Dō ne y- <b>okw</b> = <i>twenty-one</i> )	M-baŋgi. Mu-aya. Dω	M-u mw-a	Dū (?)	Dω <i>or</i> Dū ( <i>pl.</i> m-ū). (Du ne y- <b>okw</b> = <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 <i>or</i> 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- <b>aru</b> 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-bokw	...	M-u-m-āta	Ma-ti ma-tanu
Thousand...	I-kōli	I-kū; <i>pl.</i> lō-kō	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> *Noteworthy.*

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bəkω	207. Ba-rondω- Ba-luē	208. N̄-gωlω- Ba-tānga	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. Ω- -a-ñgω	Wa. Ω- -a-ñgω	We-niñ. Wa- -f, -v'	A-we. ? -we, -a-we	Uwe, Ω-we. Ω- -we, -ya-we, -e-abe	We. ? -oñ
He, him, his	Ωnō. A- -e-ni	Ω-nō, Mō. A- -e-ni	Nyenū. A- -ñyene, -oñ	...	Mō. A- -mō, -ca-mω, -e	Ta-we. ? -ye
We, us, our	l-sω. I- -a-su	l-sω. Di-, I- -a-su	Be-se. Bi-š, Ša- -is	...	l-se, I-sω, l-si. Di- -i-sō, -i-sō, -ea-su	Ba-lu. ? -yeñ
Ye, you, your	I-nyω. E- -a-nyu	l-nyω. Lω, E- -a-nyu	Biba. Ba- -nwe-ni, -iñ	...	l-nye. Ba- -i-nyō, -i-nyu, -ea-nyu	Ba-mun. ? ?
They, them, their	A-ñga. Wa- -wω, -a-wω	A-ñga, Ba-ñga. Babω. Wa-, Ba- -wω, -bω, -babω, -a-bu	Bω-niñ. Ba- -a-bω, -ba-ñ	...	Bω, Ba-nu <i>or</i> Bō. Ba- -bō, -ya-bω	Yeri. ? ?
All ... ..	-ase, -ese, w-ese (1 and 2); m-ase, m-ase (3 and 4); y-ase <i>or</i> j-ase, be-ase (7 and 8)	-ase, -ese	-akakpa	...	Mu-sūsū	-se
This, these	-nu (mω-nu, ω-nu, ba-nu; Šc.) -ni (di-ni, ma-ni)	-nu (mω-nu, ω-nu, ba-nu; Šc.) -ni (di-ni, ma-ni; Šc.) -ñgi, -ñga, -ngu (u-ñgu (1), ba-ñga (2); mu-ñgu (3), ? mi-ñgi (4); di-ñgi (5), ma-ñga (6); ji-ñgi (7), bi-ñgi (8); wa-ñga (16))	Ω-nu, ba-nu <i>or</i> ba-cu; mu-cu, mi-cu; di-ni, ma-ni; ki-cu <i>or</i> e-ni, be-ni <i>and</i> be-cu; e-ni (9 and 10); rō-cu (12); bu-cu (14); a-u <i>or</i> e-cu <i>or</i> wa-ni (16)	...	-cω (ω-cω, ba-cω; Šc.)	Mω- (1 and 3), Ba- (2); -ki (7); -m-bi (8); -m (9 and 10); -m-bω (14) Ta. <sup>1</sup>
That, those	-ne (ω-ne, ba-ne; Šc.)	-nia ( <i>yonder</i> ); (a-nia, 16)	-wara ( <i>yonder</i> ) (ω-wara, ba-wara, Šc.)	...	-ne	...

<sup>1</sup> Cf. demonstratives in No. 199.

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
Bad ... ..	Bw-be	Bw-we	-be	...	E-bōki	A-be, -be
Black ... ..	-inda	-indw. Mw-indw	...	-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-amw	Bw-amw. -lō. Mw-ei	-l-am	-rōli. -a-leti	-lōli. -rōrōw. Bw-am	-l-am
Great ... ..	-ndene. -kwle	-ndene. -kulu	-nin'	-nene	-kōli. -nene	-tōkw
Little ... ..	-sali. -sone	-sali. -teñ. Tu	-tōkw	-titi	-titi. -tui	M-bui
Long ... ..	Gbwawa	-wawi, -wawa. Mw-te	...	...	-tumbi	...
Male ... ..	M-ume; b-ome	M-ume	-lum	...	-m-ume	N-dom, -lom
Old ... ..	-duni	-luni <i>or</i> -dun', -duna. <sup>1</sup> -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-dorw
Above, up, on top	Ūli-manyu	Wulu	...	...	Oñwan'	...
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	N-gwere	...
Behind ... ..	...	M-busa	...	...	M-bisa, Om-bisa	...
Below, down	Wa-si. Ū-si	Wa-si. Ū-si	...	...	Ū-si, Ū-se	...
Far ... ..	...	Fwōfwō!	...	...	Tūmbi	...
Here ... ..	...	...	Afa	...	Afa. Waŋga	Wa
In, inside ...	Ū-teni	l-titin, Ū-titin. Ū	...	...	Ūti. Ū	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	W-atiati	...
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ū-wōka, We-bōka	...
Plenty, many	Li-būa	Saisai. I-saŋgi <sup>2</sup>	Diŋgan'	...	Di-būa	Dū, -du
There ... ..	...	Ū-ne. Ū-ten'. Ania ( <i>yonder</i> )	Uwa	...	Iya. Ūne	Ta

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.<sup>2</sup> Cf. word for 'ten'.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bwkw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwōw- Ba-tānga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Where? ...	Ū-niŋga?	Ū-niŋga	A-fe?	...	Wekw?	...
No! ... ..	Kæm!	Kæm!	Awe!	...	Ūwe? Baba! N'! Suku!	...
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	Sa, Ku, Si (usually as an enclitic)	Sa, Ku, Si (-sa-, -ku-, -si- -sa- = present. -si- = past. -ku- = future) Sēē.	-ta- (n-ta-ne = I not see, I see not)	-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, -boñ	-nyeri	-nye. -beke	...
„ go ... ..	-ala	-kende, -lende <sup>1</sup>	-ke	-suwi, -juwi	-kenda, -kendi	...
„ kill ...	-gbi, -gba	-ōwa	-nōa	-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, -toñ	-diŋgi	-liŋgi, -liŋga. -saka	...
„ see ...	-wōbāmō	-ene, -eni. -ōngw	-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	...	-ñwe	-te	...
„ steal ...	-iba	-iba	-nif'	...	-wiba, -wibe. -iba, -ipa	...

<sup>1</sup> 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**, **W e**. (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, &amp;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**, **L**. (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, &amp;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, &amp;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-Bambōkw** 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 Bambōkw.

207. **Barondω-BaluĒ** (West **Bakundu**) is spoken in the coast region between the Lower Meme river and the Rio 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-Mbōŋge** 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 Bambōkw 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-luñ<sup>1</sup> 213 a. Ba-fɔ

214. N̄-kōsi or Ba-kōsi<sup>2</sup>

215. Bañ-gañte<sup>3</sup>

## 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 (N̄-halemɔe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N̄-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	E-hon, E-hun	...	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	Ny-am'	Ny-am'	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Pupu. Sia	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Sì	...	...
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 <sup>4</sup>	...
Arrow ... ..	E-banji	M-banj	...	...	Mɔ-añgum	...
Axe ... ..	E-wondɔ	Fane	Ō-hon	E-hon	Ō-hon	...
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	Somb	...	...
Back, back- bone	M-busa	M-bus'	M-bus'	M-ba. N̄kū	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-jer'. B-ōɔ	N-seru	...	...
Bee ... ..	Ny-abɔ	Iny-ɔɔ	E-kīɔ	E-dīū. N̄ny-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 <sup>5</sup>	E-nōn	...

<sup>1</sup> Me-loñ of Koelle.

<sup>2</sup> N̄-halemɔe of Koelle.

<sup>3</sup> N̄-gōteñ of Koelle.

<sup>4</sup> The 'leg of the hand'.

<sup>5</sup> This very un-Bantu collocation of *d* and *n* (as well as other inharmonious combinations of consonants) is recorded of N̄-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-kōsi (Ñ-halemw)	215. Bañ-gañte (Ñ-gōteñ)	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-keti	Ñ-keti	...	E-le; me-le	...	Iñ-gara
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ... ..	B-oñ	Bw-wone	...	B-oñ	...	...
Breast (man's)	Tw-w	Tw-w	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-gw-w	Ñ-gw-wni	...	N-sib	...	...
Buttocks ... ..	Ma-sws-w	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	I-batw	E-bat'	A-bat'. Ñ-kwba	...	...
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-pūn. Sū	Mw-te	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	E-kadi; be-	E-kale	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	Ñ-gam-pōl	...	A-beme-pu-wd	...
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-kw-wa	E-kw-wa	...
Dream ... ..	N-dōtw	N-demi	...	...	...	...
Drum ... ..	E-limbe	N-tek	Ñ-gam	N-tew	Ñ-gom	...
Ear ... ..	l-atw; m-atw	E-ww	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-šwu	N-šw <i>or</i> N-siox	N-jow	In-šūi. N-jw ...
Excrement	Duku	E-be	...	A-bū; me-bū	...	...
Eye ... ..	D-isw	D-isē	D-iš, 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. Abo	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kösi (Ñ-halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (Ñ-göteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Face, fore-head	Bw-sw, Bu-sw	Šu	E-šw. M-bw. Bw-sw	E-šw. M-bw. M-bom	E-syw. M-bom	Wu-šw
Fat, oil ...	Fön. Di-hoñ. Ma-li	I-fön	M-öl	M-öl. A-hoñ	M-öl	...
Father ...	...	Tata	Tate, Ta <sup>1</sup>	Tete. Tite. Ta. Sa-ñ. So-ñ	Ta	...
Fear ...	J-oñ	W-oñ	...	Boñ	...	...
Finger ..	I-ñw. Ñ-gan	Nyw	Mwe. Fi-mwe; lo- Bo-mwe; ma-mwe	E-müi, E-bmue	Mw-e	E-nwenw; mw-
Fire ...	Ya	Fē	M-ō, M-ūi	M-ū	...	I-dzea; mw- I-jea
Fish . . .	M-bebu	Titi	N-don	N-ton. Sū	N-don	Cui
Foot ...	Kōlō, Di-kōlō	Kw	E-kū. E-kūi. E-kw. Mu-fend', N-fen'	E-ku. A-kwola d'-ekā	E-kw	...
Forest ...	Penje	Penye	E-hē	E-hin; i- N-sañ m'e-hin	E-hē	...
Fowl ...	Kuba. Lo-kwkw	Kuba	Kub	Kub	Kub	Ñ-gwa
Frog, toad	...	...	M-pon. Ma-kā	M-pon. E-bud	M-bon	...
Ghost ...	Ñkuku	Ki-dim'; bi-	...	E-deñedeñ. Ñ-gū	...	...
Girl ...	...	...	Bw-kon'; ma- Fi-kond'; lo- Mw-an mw-at	Ñ-gon. Mw-an mw-at; b-am bebe-at	Mw-anu mw-ad	Iñ-gonda
Goat ...	M-bwōdi	Kembe	M-bul', M-bot', M-pwt'	M-pot', M-bwōd'. Tūn	M-bot'	Um-bui, M-buni
,, (he) ...	...	...	E-tor m-pwt	E-pale-m-pwt. E-pala	E-pale-m-bot'	...
God ...	Lwba-ñ-gōnde	Lō-ñgon'	Ny-amā. Bw-wb', Boy-ob', Tampā, <sup>2</sup> Mu-tina; mi-	Ny-amā. Di-wb'. E-kale; i-kale	Mwony-amā	...
Grandparent	...	...	...	Tete-m-pea	Tampa	...
Grass ...	Bi-sā	Bi-sā	...	Ñ-kwkw; be+	...	...
Ground ...	Minye. N-sa	Me-se. I-si	...	A-se. N-dob	...	N-zi
Ground-nut	Ñ-gond' aba-yoñ	Ñ-gon ba-yoñ	Gundw. N-doñ. Ñ-gisi	N-doñ	N-doñ	...
Guinea-fowl	...	...	Kaṅg'	M-bembe. Ñ-gwa	...	...
Gun ...	Ñ-gadi	Ñ-gale	Ñ-komba	Ñ-komba or Ñ-kumbe	Ñ-komba	...

<sup>1</sup> Ewem-ta = my father. Ewoñ-ta = thy father.<sup>2</sup> Poss. pronoun precedes this and other relationship words.

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
Hair ... ..	Sigi. Nyō	Kisi	Nyuñ <i>or</i> Ny-uñ	Nyuñ. E-sit	Nyuñ	...
Hand ... ..	N-kū. 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-mbō ; e-mbō
Head ... ..	Mō-lw, Mu-lw	M-ō	Mu-lw, N-lū	Lw <i>or</i> N-lw	N-lw	O-gbwe ; e-gbwe
Heart ... ..	Nema	...	Mu-lem ; mi-	N-lem	...	(w)-tema
Heel ... ..	E-bō, Di-bōō	l-bō	M-bus' e-kw	A-tin <i>or</i> Tin' e-ku ; me-tin' me-ku	B-oñ re m-ba e-kw	...
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	N-gwb, E-kob	...	...
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	E-kwne ; i-	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-kubu	N-gū	...	...	...	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	Gi-oñ	Ji-oñ, J-uñ ; b-uñ	Gi-oñ	...
Honey ... ..	B-ombw	B-om	...	E-jū	...	...
Horn ... ..	Toñ	...	...	A-seb ; me-	...	E-toñgw
House... ..	N-dā. Pande	N-daū	N-dab	N-dab. E-kula. (Di-ād ; m-ād = home, vil- lage)	N-dab	Ye-andze ; be-andze
Hunger ... ..	N-jala	...	N-jā, N-je	N-sā, N-se	...	...
Husband ... ..	M-lumw ; ba-	...	...	...	...	A-fu ; ma-fu
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ..	Kē	Kī	E-ke	E-kei, E-ki	E-kē	...
Island... ..	E-yondi	Fenye	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ..	Sōña	l-soñ	E-soñ, Di-soñ-n-şwu. M-bañg' n-sw	A-şw-nşwu	Gi-w. E-şo-n-tsw	Zabarañgu
Knee ... ..	Boñ	E-boñ	E-boñ de-kw	A-bubō ; mw- A-buboñ ; me-buboñ	E-boñ re kw	...
Knife ... ..	Lende	Len	E-hā. Di-lend'	A-len ; me-len. Pā	E-len. Pā	...
Lake ... ..	Mw-anji	Mw-anye	...	...	...	...
Leg ... ..	E-nama. Sinō. E-ku ; mū-kū	l-nama	E-kw	E-ku ; me-ku	A-kuw	...
Leopard ... ..	N-jō	N-ji	N-gō	N-gw, N-gwa	N-gō	Uñ-gw
Lion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ... ..	E-kōlō ; be- E-kala ; be- Mu-lumbw	Ki-pwaw ; bi-pwaw	...	E-bebe ; <i>pl.</i> ē-bebe	...	...
Magic, fetish	...	...	Me-jam	E-lem. E-kale. A-hōn. N-kum	E-lem	...
Maize ... ..	...	...	N-gū	N-goñ	N-guw	Im-basa
Man ... ..	Mō-tw, Mu-tw ; ba-tw	Mu-ti ; ba-ti	Mw-t' ; bā-t'. M-ō ; bā- M-om-an. Mw-añ-gi-om	M-wt' ; ba-t', bā. Mw-añ-gi-om ; ba-re-gi-om. M-wt a nyoñ, Mw-nyoñ	Mw-an-j-om, Mw-añ-gi-om	Mw-tw ; ba-tw

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. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat ...	M-bembw	Titi	Ny-am	Ny-am	Ny-am	...
Medicine ...	...	...	Bi-añ	Gi-e, dzi-e. Bw-el ( <i>tree</i> )	Egi-añ <i>or</i> Bi-ã	...
Milk ...	Me-mwa	...	E-bē	A-bī	Me-dimbe. E-hoñ	...
Monkey ...	Kēma. Kw; <i>pl.</i> mw-kw	Se	Kiem, Kem	Kem. A-twāna; me-	Kiem	...
Moon, month	Mw-edi	Mw-ē, Mw-ei	N-gwān	N-gwān, N-gon	N-jwān, N-gōn	W-fē, W-hē
Mother ...	An	Inye	Ne <sup>1</sup>	Nya <i>or</i> Nyañ. Nyo-ñ. Ne	Nē	...
Mountain ...	N-kwidi. M-kuri	N-kwkw	Fi-kol; lw-kol	M-bō	...	...
Mouth ...	Numbu	N-dūm	Mu-djūm. N-sō, N-šol. Nyw	N-šear' <i>or</i> N-söl	N-šiol	...
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 <i>or</i> N-keñ. A-bwāl, A-bōl; me-bōl	Kieñ. Bw-al	...
Night ...	Bo-ye	N-gwgw	N-kw	E-hinte. N-kū. Bo-ihĩriñ. Bu-in-e-hina. E-pū	N-kw	...
Nose ...	J-olw, N-jōlw	J-oi	Di-w; m-w	D-w <i>or</i> D-ū; m-ū	Di-w	...
Oil palm ...	Kañā 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	...

<sup>1</sup> Ewem-ne = *my mother*.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kōsi (Ñ-halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (Ñ-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
River ... ..	Mw-anji. N-şulu. Mun-dana	Mw-anye	...	E-dib	...	...
Road ... ..	Ñ-gia. M-lumji	Ñ-gie	N-yi	N-sī	...	...
Salt ... ..	...	...	Ñ-kūa	Ñ-kwa, Ñ-kwé	Ñ-kwa	...
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	A-şon <i>or</i> E-sun ; me-	...	...
Sheep ... ..	Dwama. Ton	...	M-pot. Mu-ong' ; mi- Mu-loñgi ; mi-	M-bwt. E-tiōxa	M-bwt	Ge-humba ; bi-tumba
Shield... ..	...	...	...	...	...	W-kumbu
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	E-kembel	E-kon ; me-kon. E-kexal ; i-	M-bēekā	...
Sister ... ..	M-ana mw-aya	M-anye	Mw-anyañ mω-at	Mw-annya- mω-at	M-anya mω-are. Kare Ñ-gob	...
Skin ... ..	Kolō	Kwkw	E-kop, E-kwkwop	Ñ-gob	Ñ-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 Ny-ō	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 Ñ-keñge. (-kōna = <i>to</i> <i>sing</i> )	Mω-an-de-m. Mu-an	...
Song ... ..	L-oñ	W-oñgi	...	Ñ-keñge. (-kōna = <i>to</i> <i>sing</i> )	...	...
Spear... ..	Koñ	E-koñ	E-koñ. Fi-tob ; lω- E-lω	A-koñ ; me-koñ	E-koñ	...
Spirit, soul	Ñ-kuku	Ke-dim'	...	E-dim'. E-kale	...	...
Star ... ..	Şoñ	Şoñ	Ñ-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	I-tane ; a-tane
Stool ... ..	...	...	E-tī	A-ti ; me-ti	E-te	...
Sun ... ..	Yō	Fi-yaña	E-yā. E-ton-di-ob	E-nyai. E-tonde	E-nyā	ln-gūna
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Ñ-kon	...	...
Tear ... ..	Mi-sōdi ( <i>pl.</i> )	...	...	A-sod ; me-	...	...
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	A-bin ; me- me-bin	...	...
Thief ... ..	I-yeba	W-ive	Mu-wib ; ba- N-jib	N-jib	...	...

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fo	214. Ba-kōsi (Ñ-halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (Ñ-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Thigh... ..	...	...	E-kompā. Pipen-e-kw	E-peñ; me-	Ana me kwō	...
Thing... ..	E-lombw	Kake <sup>1</sup>	...	Ji-om; bi-em. Di-am; m-am. A-kan; me- A-jō; me-jō	...	...
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ..	Yakw	Takw	...	...	...	...
To-day ... ..	I-swona	Len	Gee	Gē', Ji	Gēē	...
Toe ... ..	I-nō	N-yō	M-we	Em-ūi	M-we	...
To-morrow ... ..	...	...	Šwba	Šuba	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	Ñ-koñ	Ñ-koñ. M-bōke	Mu-kī, Ñ-ki. M-bwuk'	M-bw. Di-ād. M-bwa. Ñ-koñ	M-bwuk'	...
Tree ... ..	E-yeli <i>or</i> Bw-eli	Ke; be	Bu-el', Bw-ed'. Hi-won	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-sei <i>or</i> N-si	Ñ-kod	...
War ... ..	Bw-kwōw	Wa-la	N-šum	N-som	N-jum	...
Water ... ..	Ma-ndiya	Ma-lebe	Ma-di. Me-dib	Mi-re	Me-dib, E-dib	Ma-dea
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	Ñ-kala	Ñ-kala	Ñ-kala	Ñ-kala; beñ-kala	Ñ-kara	Nasala ( <i>Arab.</i> )
Wife ... ..	Mw-ayw	Mu-tan	Mw-alañ; b-alañ	...	...	W-kwōw; ba-
Wind, air ... ..	Pupe	Pupe	...	Pema	...	...
Witch... ..	Bw-aña (?)	M-bō	...	Lem. Ñ-gañloñge	...	...
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	l-yon; l-on	...
Yam ... ..	Ma-kaa ( <i>pl.</i> )	U-kāā	Kwad. Kwotok	Kwōtō	Kwad	...
Year ... ..	M-busija	M-ō	...	Mu-e; mi-e	...	...
Yesterday...	...	...	Gian	Gian	Šwba	...
One ... ..	E-ywōw. Ū-wō, hō	kyā, ca	E-ok, E-hw, E-fo Ñ-hok. -mwe	N-hō, -hw. Pō, Pox	E-hw. Pog	W-mōsi

<sup>1</sup> ? Survival of **Ka.** prefix.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abɔ	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fɔ	214. Ba-kösi (N-halemɔe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-göteñ)	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', ·tanɔ	·tanu	·tān'	·n·tē. ·tan'	·tan'	·tanɔ
Six ... ..	Bi·sama. Mu·tɔba	M·itu. Bi·sama	Mu·tɔb, Mɔ·tɔ, N·tɔb, Tiɔ (213 a)	N·tɔ, N·tɔb	N·tɔ	Ba·latɔ, ·latɔ <sup>1</sup>
Seven... ..	Samba	N·jambwe	Tsiambeny', Samba	Siampfa, Si·amba. Samba	Samba or N·jamba	Ba·latɔ· ɔ·mōsi
Eight ... ..	W·ambi, Bw·ambi. L·ombe	Mw·am'	W·am', W·om', Wu·am'	Wu·ām', W·am'	Wɔ·am'	Belemön <sup>1</sup>
Nine ... ..	Būa, Di·bwa	Ki·bō	De·bū, Di·buk. A·bog	A·bɔ, A·bū; me·bū	A·bog	Belemän· ɔ·mōsi
Ten ... ..	J·ɔ. D·um	E·bom	Di·ūm, di·om. Dj·ɔm. M·bom	Di·om, J·om; m·ūm	Di·om	Ba·böt <sup>1</sup>
Eleven ... ..	...	...	Di·om n̄·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·ɔ·ma·ba. M·bom mi·be	M·ɔ·mu·ba, M·um m·ba or ·e·ba	M·omba	...
Thirty ... ..	M·u·m·ālu	M·u·m·ā	M·ɔ·ma·lal. M·bom mi·lan	M·ūm n·la	...	...
Forty... ..	...	...	M·ɔ ma·ni. M·bom mi·nin	M·ūm nni	...	...
Fifty ... ..	...	...	M·u·ma·tan. M·bom mi·tan	M·ūm n·tān. (M·ū·ngw·um = <i>eighty</i> )	...	...
Hundred ... ..	Bɔ·keya. E·būka	M·bɔkɔ	M·ū·di·ūm. M·bɔkol. M·buki (213 a)	M·bōka, M·bōkal	...	...
Thousand... ..	Kuri	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ... ..	Wañ. Ñ. ·a·me	Mme. Me. ·me, ·yeñ	Mi. Ñg. N. ·ye·me, ·ewe and ·ewe·m. <sup>2</sup>	Me, Men. N·, Me·. ·om, ·em <sup>z</sup>	? N·, A·. ·ewe·n <sup>z</sup>	...
Thou, thee, thy	Ū. Ū·. ·yēē, ·oñ	Wa, Oñwɔ. Ū·. ·we, ·yeñ	Ūe. Ū·, E·. ·eā·be, ·we, ·e·we, ·ew·oñ, ew·oñ·	Ūe. E·mon. E·, Ū·. ·ɔe, ·wɔ, ·ō, ·oñ	? ?	..
He, him, his	Yei. A·. ·eñ	Nyei. A·. ·nye, ·ye, ·e	Mō. A·. ·ye·be, ·e·mɔ	Mɔ. Mɔ·en. Bɔbɔ. A·, E·. ·i or ·ē	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.

<sup>2</sup> 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 (Ñ·halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (Ñ·gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
We, us, our	Ba-su. Ba-sa- -āā	Ba-se. Sa- -biş, -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-ēda, m-eda; Šc.)	...	...
That, those	Wō-ne, ba-ne; yi-ne (7), bi-ne (8); Šc.	Šw. 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>i. e.</i> <i>not good</i> )	-bebe. -bañwō. (-w = <i>not</i> )	e-boñaka. (-aka = <i>not</i> )	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)	-kwōw
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good ... ..	-banya. -amw	Laam, -am	-boñe	-boñ	-boñ	Nw-bwōla, -bwōla
Great ... ..	N-yiti	-nin	-nen. -hāe. A-şwe	-yw. -kwōla	-dunw. -ha (-pa, -m-pā)	-ñgamu
Little ... ..	-titi	-tōkwō (Ki-tōkwō)	-tige. -teke, -sat, -sal'	M-ōni. -sada	-sad	...
Long, high, tall	...	...	...	Ja- (Ja-be = <i>to be long</i> )	...	...
Mal ... ..	Ñ-om. M-lumw; ba-	-lom	Mw-añ-gi-om. Ñgi-om. -tor'	Mw-añ-gi-om; <i>pl. bare-gi-om.</i> Nj-wm. -dem. -tor. -pale	Mw-añ-gi-om. -dem. Ñge-om. Wwa- -pale	...

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abω	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fω	214. Ba-kōsi (N·halemωe)	215. Bañ·gañte (N·gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Old ... ..	...	...	·juni, ·dyun	-n·jun	-n·jiωnω	...
Red ... ..	...	...	·tuna	·yexa ( <i>verb</i> )	...	·lamu
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	·bω <i>or</i> ·bō	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick ... ..	...	...	·gulak	·kuloñ. ·kōna. ·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	...	...	Ω·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·yω	Faten. Ten. A·ten	Atē. Ωne	...	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	Ten, Ω·ten	Atinte	...	...
Near ... ..	...	Bembe	...	Bemben	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	Ω·bok. E·bok	...	...	...
Plenty, many	Kωkoi	N·gañ	Kem. Keñ	Hiñ	...	...
There... ..	Unēnē	Iya	...	Ωwe. Ωn, Ωne. Awe·da. Ahe	...	...
Where? ... ..	Wee?	Fe? N·ye?	Fafe?	He? Ω?	...	...
No! ... ..	...	...	Kω? Ka? Si! Sia!	Kem!	...	...
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- ix, or suffix</i> )	·ti-, ·ta-	Tōtō. ·ta	·ωω, ·ω ( <i>suffix</i> ), ·kā ( <i>suffix</i> ). Kω·? Ka·	·ωω, ·ω, ·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-kösi (N-halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-göteñ)	216. Ba-ti
To ... ..	?	?	?	?	?	?
„ beat ...	...	...	·lua (lu-ere = <i>preterite</i> )	·lua. ·laba	·lua	...
„ buy, sell	·somba	·wen	·giane. ·şoma	·giane, ·jana. ·şoma	·giane, ·jane. ·şoma	...
„ come ...	·mbēē, ·mbāā. ·wana	·fini. ·lww. ·fom	·page, ·pa, ·peri ( <i>pret.</i> )	·hu. ·pa, ·pax	·pere	...
„ cut ...	·leña	·kōō	·kuale	·kwale	·şale	...
„ dance ...	...	·sak'	·sac	·şā	·şaa	...
„ die ...	·wāā	·wōō	·gūa	·gūa	·gūa	...
„ eat ...	·ja	·ja	·da ( <i>dere</i> = <i>preterite</i> )	·diā	·da	...
„ give ...	·m-bisi	Boñ	·ba ( <i>be</i> )	·bō, ·be. ·baxa	·ba	...
„ go... ..	·kē	·kē	·şuak. ·nsu	·nşu	·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-, Mw-, N-, Mu-, —; 2. Ba-, B'; 3. Mu-, M', —; 4. Mi-; 5. Di-, I-, E-, —; 6. Ma-, Mw-; 7. E-, Ke-, Ki- (Ki- frequent in Abw); 8. Bi-, Be-; 8 a. Fi- (Abw), I- (Boñkeñ); 9. N-, N-, Ny-, Nji-, 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, BAN-GANTE)

## Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mw-, Mu-, N- (mw, ni, an, aw', ew', a, ñ); 2. Be-, Ba- (be, ab'-); 3. Mu-, N-, Ngw' (mw, emu-, mu-, n); 4. Mi-, M- (mi, me); 5. A-, E-, Di-, De- (d', de, re, ad'-); 6. Me-, Mw- (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 8 a); 13. missing; 14. Bw., Bu., Bi.? (Bw. is a diminutive in Ba-fw) (bw, ab', b'); 15. W. (in adverbial compounds only); 16. (in adverbial compounds only) He., We., Aw', Ww..

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. Mw., W.; 2. Ba.; 3. W., Ō.; 4. E.; 5. A., I., E.; 6. Ma., A., Mw.; 7. Ge., Ye., E.; 8. Bi., Be.; 9. In. (Im.), N. (M.), Añg', Uñ.; 10. same as 9; 11, 12, 13, not observed; 14. Bw., 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. **Abw** is spoken between Boñkeñ and the Moñgo river.

213. **Baluñ** is spoken in the Baluñ country, north of the Abw, east and south of the Barombi. The Bafw dialect is north of Baluñ and west of the western encampment of Maneñguba Mountains.

214. **Bakösi** 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**<sup>1</sup>

218. **Pañwe** or 'Fañg'<sup>2</sup>

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 LANGUAGES<sup>3</sup>

221. **M-bimu**

222. **Gundi** or **Ba-gundu**

English	217. Yaūnde or Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē <sup>4</sup>	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Adze ... ..	N-gwak	M-bar. A-wel	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Zit; mi-zit	Cit, Tsit	Tsit	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	E-son. E-kukum	E-son. Sigi, Seki. M-bebe. Fom. Kam. E-son (218 a)	E-son	...	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Sigibem	...	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	Wā, Wō. Ngi	Wāgha, Waka. Wōō; be-wōō. Nji; be-nji. N-gi. Ndyina	Wō'ō; be-wō'ō. Nji; be-nji	Gwa; be-gwa. Njie; bo-njie	...	...
Arm ... ..	E-nam; bi-nam. W-uō; m-uō	W-ō; m-ō	W-ō; m-ō	M-bōa; ma-bōa	M-bō	Mo-kpapa
Arrow ... ..	...	E-be or I-be; bi-be	E-bae; bi-bae	Bahele; bi-bahele	...	...
Axe ... ..	Ū-vōn; le-vōn or a-vōn	Ū-vōn; a-vōn	Ō-vōn; a-vōn. Ū-vōñ	Toñ; bi-toñ	...	...
Baboon ... ..	...	E-lūghe. E-sēghe, I-seke	...	...	...	...
Back ... ..	M-vūs'	M-vūs'	M-vūs'	Koañ	...	...

<sup>1</sup> 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-wōndō** by others. Under **Yaūnde** are included the **E-ton**, **M-vele**, and **Ba-ne** (**Be-ne**) dialects.

<sup>2</sup> Under **Pañwe** or 'Fañg' (also pronounced *Mfañ*, *Pañwe*, *Pañgwe*, *Pakwañ*) are included the **Ū-sieba**, **Ū-kak**, **Mw-ai**, and **Mō-kuk** dialects. **Ma-kē** would seem to be quite a distinct dialect in the southernmost part of the range of this language.

<sup>3</sup> Chiefly of the Upper *Saŋga* basin above the *Jā* confluence.

<sup>4</sup> The last word in each series is usually of the **Ma-kē** dialect.

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
Banana ...	Ū-cue	A-nzui; me-nzui. A-tōta; me-tōta. I-kond; bi-kond	A-jœe; me-jœe	Nzō; bi-nzō	Kondœ	...
Beard ...	Zōl	N-zel	Zel	N-ze	...	...
Bee ...	M-fōfōñ ( <i>pl.</i> <i>same</i> )	M-vōfōm, Vufon.	M-vo'om	...	...	...
Belly ...	A-bum; me-bum	A-bum; me-bum. I-vus. Ū-sañ	A-bum; me-	M-œ	M-on	Li-pumu
Bird ...	O-ñgion	Ū-nōn; a-nōn	Ū-nōn; a-nōn	Non; bi-nōn	...	...
Blood ...	Ma-ki	Me-ki	Me-ci	Me-ciœ	...	...
Body ...	Ny-ol; meny-ol	M-bēñ; me+	Ny-ōl; me+	Ny-ul	...	...
Bone ...	E-fes, Hi-ves; bi-fes	E-ves <i>or</i> Ē-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-œ	B-œl	Bo-nde	...	...
Breast (man's)	Ñ-kuk'; mi+	Tūi	Tōe	Bil	...	...
Breast (woman's)	A-bē; me-bē	A-bei; me-bēi <i>or</i> 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	Mœ-ne-nyañ; bœbe-nyañ. N-dœma. Ñ-gōn	Mœ-ne-nyañ; bœbe-nyañ. N-dœma	Mœ-yœ; bo-yœ	...	...
Buffalo ...	Ny-at ( <i>pl.</i> <i>same</i> )	Ny-at; beny-at	Ny-at; beny-at	Zōmō; <sup>1</sup> bi-zōmō	Jœmu <sup>1</sup>	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. Ñ-kukume; mi+	...	...	...
Child ...	M-ōngœ; b-ōngœ. M-ān; <i>pl.</i> bōn	Mœ-n; bo-n. M-ōna, M-ōnō	Mō-n; bō-n	Mœ-an; bœ-an	Keke	Mœ-āsini
Cloth ...	E-wœmen. Zi	E-tœ; bi-tœ	E-tōp; bi-tōp. Ñ-gomsa	Kan; mi-kan	...	...
Cold ...	A-veb. E-fuē	A-jœ. A-viē	...	...	...	...
Country ...	Si. Nam	A-yōñ; me-	A-yōñ; me-	Kul; bi-kul	...	...

<sup>1</sup> 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 ; ōm-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-lωω ; ma-lωω	A-lω ; me-lω	A-lω ; me-lω	Egwale ; me-	A-lω	Yωkω
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 +	Jωkω	Jωku
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-voñ. Um-buan	A-voñ ; me-voñ. M-bon	A-voñ ; me-	Me-gωa <sup>1</sup>	...	...
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-ñgwe, Mω-so-ñgwe	Apa
Fear ... ..	A-marra	W-oiñ	W-oiñ	B-ωa	...	...
Finger ... ..	Ω-nyu ; le-nyu (a-nyu)	Ō-nyu ; a-nyu	Ō-nyu ; a-nyu. Ω-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. Šihe. Kōda (220 a)	Bumara	Pūe
Fish ... ..	Guaş	Kωs	Kωs	Su ; ō-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. (Kωlω = <i>hen</i> )	Kup ; be +	Kuō ; ō-kuō	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.

English	217. Yaunde <i>or</i> Eñdu	218. Pafiwe 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
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-ōto
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-wondō	Ō-wōne	Ō-wōndō	W-ōn	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	N-kan; miñ-kan	...	...	...	...
Gun ... ..	N-gal	N-zali; me+	...	...	...	...
Hair ... ..	l-sil; bi-sil	E-sil. M-viot	E-sil. Me-vule	M-pua	...	...
Hand ... ..	W-uō; m-uō. 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-uō; 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-ōē, 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. Zac	N-sa	...	...
Husband ...	N-nom; bi-yom. Nom, Ō-nōme. Fam, Pfam	Nō, Nōm. Fam	Fam, Pfam	Mō-dom (220a)	...	...

English	217. Yaunde or Eundu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	I-kye	E-ki, I-ki; bi-ki	E-cē	N-kwohω	Gunjω	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-bωa; me-	...	...
Knife ...	Ū-keñ; le-keñ	O-keñ; a-keñ	O-keñ; a-	Ciω. E-ba; me-	...	...
Lake ...	Ma-ñg' ( <i>sea</i> )	E-liba Ū-swi	Ū-suē	...	...	...
Leg ...	M-bian; mi+	A-bω; me-bω. M-fe; mim-fe. E-nam	A-bω; me-bω	E-bω; me-bω	Keω	Mω-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	Šωkω	Bala
Man ...	Mo-t; bo-t	Mō-t; bō-t. Mω-r; bω-r	Mō-t; bō-t	Mō-r; bō-r. Mo-t; bo-t (220 a)	Mu-ru; ba-ru	Mumω-tω
„ (vir.) ...	Nom, Ū-nome; be-yom. Fam	Fam; be-fam. Ki	Fam; be-fam	Mo-rom; bo-rom	...	...
Meat ...	Zit	M-via. Tyit. E-nam ( <i>a leg of meat</i> )	M-vian. Bidi	M-pebe	Titi	...
Medicine ...	Me-bala	Bi-añ	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	Me-nyañ. Me-bē	Me-nyañ. A-bi	...	...	...	...
Monkey ...	Kωe	Kwe; be-kwe	Kωe; be+	Cem; ō-cem	...	...
Moon ...	N-gwan. N-gon	N-gon. N-dugi. Mi-ēω, Mi-el	N-gon	M-pakoa; mi+. N-gonde (220 a)	Bakūa	M-oli
Mother ...	Nya. Nyuω	Nyia. Nāne. Nya. I-nyō	Nānω. Nyie	...	Mo-ñgωe	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	...	...	Numbω	E-non
Nail (of finger or toe)	Zi-e; bi-e	Z-e, J-e; bi-e	J-ae; bi-ae	N-ya; bi+	...	...
Name ...	Dz-ωe	J-ūi; m-ūi. J-ina	J-ωe; m-ωe	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-ŵe ; m-ŵe. Z-ūe ; m-ūe. N-cume. J-oi	J-ū. J-ūi. M-ū. N-dzū. M-byok	J-ūe ; m-ūe	D-ŵ ; m-ŵe (220 a)	D-ŵ	L-ŵ
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-yŵg	Me-yok, Ma-yok	Me-yok	Me-nyŵ	...	...
Parrot ...	Kus	Kōs	Kōs	Kōhŵ	...	...
Penis ... ..	M-vel	N-kōn ; miñ-kōn. N-kūn. M-vel	N-kōn. N-sot ; mi +	Jō	Gūki	Jōka
Pig ... ..	N-gŵe	N-gūi ; be +	N-gŵe ; 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-vōñ	M-veñ, M-vōñ	M-veñ	M-pie	...	...
Rat ... ..	E-du ; bi-du. Ū-hoñgŵ ; le-hoñgŵ. Kōsi	E-du ; bi-du. Fŵ	E-du ; bi-du	N-sau ; mi +	...	...
River ... ..	Ū-sūē	Ū-sūi ; a-sūi	Ū-sŵe ; a-sŵe. Ū-sūi	E-diba ; me-diba	Dibŵ	E-ikŵ
Road ... ..	Sen, Zen ; me-zen	N-zen	Zen. M-vŵoke	N-ze ; men-ze	Dzi	Gamōnon
Salt ... ..	I-ñgū	Nkhŵ. 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-thŵ <i>or</i> E-tul. A-ban	...	...	...	...
Sister ... ..	Kāl ; be +	Kal ; be-kal ( <i>and</i> bu-kal)	Kal ; be-kal	Kal ; ō-kal	...	...
Skin ... ..	E-kŵbŵ	E-kō ; bi-kō	E-kōp ; bi-	Kōnō ; bi +. N-kōrŵ	...	...
Sky ... ..	Yop	Yō	Yōp, Jōp	Kō. Jŵa	...	...
Slave ... ..	E-tuga ; bi-tuga. Ū-lŵ ; be-lŵ	N-sughā. N-tŵbe	...	...	...	...
Sleep ... ..	O-yō	Ō-yŵ. l-bom	Ō-yŵ	...	...	Vi-ŵ
Smoke ...	Ū-tsīda	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 ...	Mω-an; bω-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-sisim	N-sisim. Kūn	...	...	...	...
Star ...	Ω-titie; le-titie or a-titie	Ō-tētē; a-tētē	Ω-tete; a-	...	...	...
Stick ...	Eñ-geñ; biñ-geñ. In-tum	Ō-lē; a-lē	Ō-le; a-le	...	...	...
Stone ...	A-kok; me-kok. Ñ-gōk; me +. Añ-gōge. Iñ-kok	A-kok; me +. A-kōx	A-kok; me-. A-kōe; me-	Kωgω (220 a)	...	...
Stool ...	I-tuω	E-bañ. E-tω. Kwa	...	...	...	...
Sun ...	N-lω-dzob	Jō, Dyō	Jōp	Dō	Yω	Mω-sωsa
Tail (of an animal)	Iñ-gem	Ñ-gem, Ñ-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	Ñ-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	Ša; bi-sa	...	...
Thorn ...	...	E-yω; bi-yω	E-yω; bi-yω	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Tā	Taga	Ta'a	N-tōla	...	...
To-day ...	A-nā	E-mū. E-im	Den	Mō-hō	...	...
Toe ...	Ω-nyu; a-nyu	Ō-nyu a-bω	Ō-nyu a-bω	J-ine e-bω	...	...
To-morrow	Ω-kidi	Kirie. Kidie. Ω-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. Ñ-kum	E-le; bi-le. Ñ-kumba	Le; bi-le	Le	E-bakω

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Twins ...	M-byas	M-bias; mi+	...	...	...	...
Urine ...	Me-nyulokw	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-bibw	Ma-ikw
Well, source	E-tam	A-bōle. Ō-toñ	E-tam	...	...	...
White man	N-tañge, N-tānga; <i>pl.</i> mi+	N-taña	N-tañgan	...	...	...
Wife ...	N-ga, N-gal; <i>pl.</i> be-ya, be-yal	N-gal; be-yal <i>or</i> 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-geñgañ. M-bibyañ	E-vūs; bi-vūs. N-gaña. Yem	E-vū; bi-vū. Yem; be-yem	Lem	A-lembw	A-lembw? Li-kundu?
Witchcraft Woman ...	N-gañ Mi-niñga; bi-niñga	Me-b-i-añ Me-nege; be-nege. (Mō-nōgō). M-uñga; bō-uñga	...	...	...	Li-kundu? M-ai mō-tw
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-sig. N-dwan	Ū-kala. E-sik. L-ü	L-ü	...	Guda	Lo-ya
Yam ...	E-kōdō; bi-	A-moñge	A-ndia; me-ndia	Ō-pw	...	...
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-vari, e-vari, w-vari)	-fok. -jie	N-gw-ar. -wōd (220 a)	-worw	E-mōti
Two ...	-bē	-be	-baē	-m-ba, -be	-ba	-bae
Three ...	-lala	-la	-la	-lē, -lal (220 a)	-lali	-lalw
Four ...	-nyi, -nyi	-ne	-nyin	-na, -ne	-na, -ne	-nnal
Five ...	-tana	-tan	-tan	-ten, -tan (220 a)	-tanw	-tanw
Six ...	-samena	-sam	Saman. -samen	-tobō, -tob	-tan-e-worw	-tana-i mōti
Seven ...	-sambwala. Zañgba	Zañgbwal, N-zañgwal	Zañgbwal	-ten a bā. Tebel (220 a)	-tan-e-bā	-tana-i pae
Eight ...	Mu-wam	Nw-am, On-wam	N-gw-om	ten a lē. Mi-em (220 a)	-tan-e-lali	-tana-i lalw
Nine ...	E-bū	E-būl	E-bul	ten a na. Biē (220 a)	-tan-e-nā	-tan-i-nai

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Ten ... ..	A-wūom. A-vwom	A-wom or A-gum	A-wom	Kam (me-kam = <i>tens</i> ). Dom (220a)	Kamω	E-bōfe
Eleven ...	A-wūωm 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. Me. -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. Ūa, -ūe	W-em, We, Wō. Wa. -we, -a, -ya	Wō. Ūa. -wō, -ūe	Gō. Gwe. Gō. -gō, -gō	Yω ōni ? ?	We. ? ?
He, him, his	Nyi. A. -nye, -e, -ū-e	E-nye, Nye. A. -nye, -a, -ya	Nye. A. -nye, -ē	Nye. ? -nye, -wē	Ye ikō ? ?	Wōla (?) ? ?
We, us, our	B-ia. 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-bō, -ōa, -bōa, -ōa	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: for</i> <i>greater preci-</i> <i>sion, -nyi,</i> -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 (-nyō-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.	-bebe	-bi-wō	...	E-be
Black ... ..	-dibi. -windi, -hindi	-e.vine. N-ṣut	-e.vindl. N-ṣut	A-jujum	Bindōa <sup>1</sup>	Puōpō
Female ... ..	-niŋga. -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. -bō.āt. -b-ōt. -ān (m-ān, b-ān)	-tōk, N-tōk. -a.vetyañ	-tōk. -tyōtyōe	-titie. E-tō'ōbō	Mō-mōnō. -buō	-dindi
Long, high, tall	-yab	-a.ya. -a-le	-a.yap	-jaha	...	...
Male ... ..	Nom, -lom	-fam. Nōm; pl. be.yūm. E-sā; be-sā. I-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	...	...	..

<sup>1</sup> In this group the adjectives often precede the noun.

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Rotten ...	-a.tek	E-bol. -biē	...	...	...	...
Short ...	... -etun	... -kui E-thūn	...	...	...	...
Sick ...	... -kwan (ñ-kwan-an)	... -kon	...	...	...	-dzuipēkē
White ...	... -fum, -a-fum	E-fumele. -a-fūm, -fum	E-fumele	E-pum	Pundaya	Pē
Above, up, on top	A-yop	O-yo, 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	...	...	l-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 ...	l-te, l-tere. A- -mū	l-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-bū, A-būi	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 (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Iki. iki. -siki-, -yiki- Te-, T'-. Be-	Ses'. -ši- .dia. Ke- (imperative prefix)	Si- (negative verb). -ki, -kik	-nya-, -aka-	Ya-	A-

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To ... ..	N—an, A-, E-	Ū-, O-, E-	A-, Zu-, O-	?	?	?
„ beat ...	-yit	-yire, -yire	-bom	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	-kus	šūm	-kus	...	...	...
„ come ...	-šu, -su (N-šu-an)	-nzu. -sō. -nza-ka	-zu	-nsye	...	-via-ka
„ cut ...	-kige. -tsik	-kige <i>or</i> -kiy'	-tyiji. -ciyi	...	...	...
„ dance ...	-dzem	-zem	-jem	-bōle	...	...
„ die ...	-wū	-wu	-wu	-je	...	...
„ eat ...	-dī	-ji	di	-de	-diw	...
„ give ...	-ve. -va-ga? -ha	-ve. -va-ga	-ve. -va'a	-njō	...	...
„ go... ..	-ke (N-ken)	-ke. -wula. -yeña	-ke	-tō	...	...
„ kill ...	-wōe	-yū. -yūi. -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. -size	-lik'	...	...	...
„ love, want	-diñg (N-diñg-an= to love). -yi	-nyē;e, -nyeiyē -nyege <i>or</i> -nyeγe. -yi	-nye;e. -yi	-kwele, -kwale	...	...
„ see ...	-yen (N-yen-an)	-yen. -deke	-yen	-be	...	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-tōbō. -ligi. -tōā	-tūe. -taba	-tōbō	...	...	...
„ sleep ...	-yō ( <i>more a noun</i> )	-yō. -i-bom. -ye	-yō	-ja	-dziagw	-via
„ 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, B', Wu, Ū; 15. Ū, A; 16. Ha, Va, We; 17. Mu (preposition and suffix) (-mu, -n).

## PREFIXES, &amp;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 (to) 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**, **M̄**, **M'**; 2. ?**B̄**, **Ba**; 3. **M̄**, **M'**; 4. **Mi**; 5. **Li**, **Di**; 6. **M'**, **Ma**; 7. **E**; 8. ?; 8 a. **Vi**; 9. **N**, —; 10. **N**, —; 11. **L̄**?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bu**, **B̄**; 15. **Ū**.

217. **Yañde** is spoken in the hinterland of West Cameroons immediately south of the Sanagá river; between the Sanagá and the Nyõñ, 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 **Ūgowe**, 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 Nyõñ 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 **Nyõñ** 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-LŌBAI (UPPER SANGA) LANGUAGES

223. **Pande** 223 a. **Bo-ñgiri**

224. **Ba-yañga** or **Ba-yaka**<sup>1</sup>

224 a. **Bu-koñgŵ** (Nyemele) 224 b. **Ba-kŵta**

225. **Kaka** of *Salw*

225 a. **Kaka** of *Ngore*

## GROUP TT

### THE FERNANDIAN DIALECTS

226. Fernandian or **Bube**<sup>2</sup>

226 a. Eastern and Southern **Bube**

226 b. South Western **Bube**

English	223. <b>Pande</b> 223 a. <b>Bo-ñgiri</b>	224. <b>Ba-yañga</b> , &c. 224 a. <b>Bu-koñgŵ</b> , &c. 224 b. <b>Ba-kŵta</b>	225. <b>Kaka</b> 225 a. <b>Kaka</b> of <i>Ngore</i>	226. <b>Bube</b> of North- west and North-east <i>Fernando Pô</i>	226 a. <b>Bube</b> of East and South <i>Fernando Pô</i>	226 b. <b>Bube</b> of South-west <i>Fernando Pô</i>
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	<b>Jaba</b>	...	<b>Rŵa</b>
Animal, wild beast	...	...	Ny-amu	N-aba.	N-ama.	M-belŵ ; im-belŵ
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	He-saci	M-belŵ	N-cula ; i-cula. M-bii
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Bo-suse	Se-sŵbŵ	
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	l-cwa	N-cūa	N-ca. In-cwa
Arm ... ..	<b>Bŵ</b> , <b>Bŵŵ</b>	Ū-bŵ ; ma-bŵ. E-bŵ	M-bŵ	Lu-bŵ ; ma-bŵ	Lu-bŵ ; ma-bŵ	Lu-bō ; ma-bō
Arrow ... ..	...	...	<b>Dolŵ</b>	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-bŵña
Back ... ..	...	...	<b>Koñg'</b>	H'na, E-hina. I-nna	...	E-hina. Huna. Mu-tende
Banana ... ..	<b>Li-kondŵ</b> , <b>Ndŵ</b>	<b>Gondŵ</b>	<b>Gondŵ</b> , <b>Kuonde</b>	Bu-kŵbe ; bi- -kōba	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 ... ..	<b>Mo-i</b> , <b>Bumu</b>	<b>Mo-ye'</b> , <b>Mo-i</b>	...	Bu-la, Bŵ-ela	Bu-ila	Bu-la. E-tŵke
Bird ... ..	...	...	N-on	Si-nōdi ; tŵ-	Si-rōdi ; tu-	Si-n-yōdi ; tŵ-
Blood ... ..	...	...	Mi-kio	Ba-nna	Ba-nnā	Ma-ila
Body ... ..	...	...	Mo-i	Ūb-utŵ. Kŵ-lōtŵ	Kŵ-lŵtŵ. Mu-yŵ	Mu-jŵ ; me-jŵ

<sup>1</sup> Pygmies' dialects of Upper Sanga and Lobai, known as: Ba-yañga or Ba-yaka ; Bu-koñgŵ (Nyemele) 224 a, and Ba-kŵta 224 b. Ba-yañga is spoken in the district of Niumba.

<sup>2</sup> 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-koñgō, &c. 224 b. Ba-kōta	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
Bone ... ..	...	...	...	Uha	Mu-ña	Mū-ñha ; mi-uha
Borassus palm	...	...	...	...	...	(Mu-tende = wild date)
Bow ... ..	...	...	Bu-nduñ	...	M-pira	M-pirō
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	Bō-ela	Ma-luka	Ma-luka
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	Tōkō	Tōkō	Tōkō
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. Bō-ici. Mu-ndanye	Ūmu-edda ; imu-edda. Mu-ndanye	Mu-ndanye
Buffalo ... ..	M-bōkō	M-bōkō	N-yōmu or Jwomō <sup>1</sup>	M-bōkō?	Ñ-kōmō? M-bōkō?	Im-bōkō
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	Ñ-kōpō	Dome ōkō	N-dōme m-bōkō
Buttocks ... ..	...	...	...	De-sini	Mō-bōnō; me-	De-sini. Mō-bōnō
Canoe... ..	...	...	...	B-atō; bew-atō	Bw-atō; bi-atō	Bw-atō
Cat ... ..	...	...	...	In-jipa. Bō-attu	l-nipā	(English word). N-cimba <sup>2</sup> (wild)
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief ... ..	...	...	l-bira, Bila	Bō-tuku; ba- Kukeriku	Mu-cuku; ba-	...
Child ... ..	M-añga. Ma-bōkōlō (pl.). Leñge	E-leñge	Mo-ina. Mu-ntere	B-ōla, B-ōni. S-ōla-i; t-ōla-i	Ūm-ōla; ab-ōla. Mō-lale. Kōm-ōla	M-ōna; b-ōna
Cloth ... ..	...	...	Kandōge	Lūa	...	Semba; bi-semba
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	Šilhe	Sile. Cōka	Sini
Country ... ..	...	...	...	B-ōba. I-ci; bi-ci	I-ci	I-ci, E-ce; i-ci. E-dia. Cae
Cow ... ..	...	...	Badōa	M-bōkō. Ñ-kadi 'ōkō. Gōpo. Haukō. Ñ-kōpō kadi	Kari ōkō. Ñ-gōpō, Ñ-gōmō? Ūkō kaca-na. M-bōkō kan-ōla	Kadi 'ōkō. <sup>3</sup> M-bōkō
Crocodile ...	Gandu	Gandu	Kandi	...	...	...
Day, daylight	...	...	...	Bō-hōku	E-lō, I-lue; bi-lō	E-lō; bi-lō. E-live
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	...	Mō-ō	lñ-kōpa. Mō-sa la-be. Mō-hō	Mō-rimō; ba-
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	...	Bō-yammō	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.<sup>2</sup> Noteworthy. The far-spread -simba root.<sup>3</sup> Nyōna 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-koñgō, &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
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-tambō. N-dene	Lu-tambō
Dream' ... ..	...	...	...	N-sebi	...	N-semia
Drum ... ..	...	...	N-gom	...	...	...
Ear ... ..	Li-tui. Li-teu	Li-lui, Li-loye ; <i>pl.</i> ma-loye	Tō <i>or</i> Lō ; <i>pl.</i> a-lō	Lu-tō ; ba-tu	Lō tō ; ma-tō	Lō-tō ; ma-tō
Egg ... ..	...	...	N-je	Bo-hēu	Mō-ye ; me-yu	Mu-ju ; mi-ju
Elephant ...	Jōkō	Jōkō	Jōku <i>or</i> N-jōgu	...	...	...
Excrement	...	...	...	To-m	Go-re. To-m	To-m
Eye ... ..	L-iō ; m-iō. M-isō	Dz-iō ; m-isō	M-isi, M-ihī ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-ōkō, In-cōkō	Jōkō, N-cōkō ; <i>pl.</i> i-cōkō	N-cōkō ; i-cōkō
Face, fore- head	...	...	...	Bo-sō. A-pulu	Bu-sō. M-pulu	Bo-sō. Ri-pōcō
Fat, oil ...	...	...	M-utō	T-ita, E-ita	B-itā. M-ita. Nammō	Am-a. M-ita
Father ...	Siañgō. N-dā	Taw	Sa-ñgō <i>or</i> Sa-ñgwe	Ū-boye. Bo. I-ntā ; bi-nta	Mō-tē. Ū-moye ; a-boye. E-ntā. I-yē	I-je. Cemō
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	Sā. Saħa	Sasa	Mu-sari. Saħa
Finger ...	...	...	Mu-numbō. Mu-nu	Bō-ne ; bi-ne. Ebi-dale ( <i>pl.</i> )	Mō-nye, Mū-nye ; me-nye. Bū-tue ; be-tue <sup>1</sup>	Mu-nye ; mi-nye
Fire ... ..	Mu-nya. Mo-ya	Mo-ya	Dū. Dite. Bu-mara	Bo-sō ; bi-isō. Si-sō. Bo-rupa	Mō-ōsō ; me-ōsō. Mu-sā	Mō-ōsō. Oro
Fish ... ..	W-ūe	Sue	Bā-ā. Sansō (225 a)	In-cūa	N-cue, Sūe	N-cwe ; i-cwe
Foot ... ..	Tindi. Li-kaka	Tendi, Tindi ; ma-tindi. Kōlō	A-bō. Kol'	Di-kōtō ; aba-kōtō. Ed-ala. R-aha	D-ahala <i>or</i> D-ala ; m-ala	Rala, Ri-ala ; m-ala. Mō-esō
Forest ...	Pendzie	N-dima	Diku	Bu-saka. Ba-buela	Bu-saka. Ūmu-ambōla	Mw-ambula
Fowl ... ..	...	...	Kube	Iñ-kū, Iñ-kōa	N-kōe. (Mu-ti-ōhe = <i>cock</i> )	N-kōhe
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	A-tete, E-tete ; bi-tete
Ghost ... ..	...	...	...	...	Dupe. Mō-rimō	Mw-ē. Mō-rimō

<sup>1</sup> 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-kongw, &c. 224 b. Ba-kweta	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 ...	...	...	...	Wa-ita.	M-wa-mu-adi.	M-wa-na.
Girl, maiden	M-ange-ma- móm-wli	Mo-ina mo-itu	...	Wb-wl'adi	M-wa-ka-hwa	mw-ara-nna. (Bi-wa = virgin)
Goat ... ..	...	...	Sam	Im-pwadi	M-bori.	M-bori;
„ (he) ...	...	...	...	In-twáw-bwadi	M-pwde	bam-bori
God ... ..	...	...	...	Dupē. Pwtw	Dám 'e-bori Ka-dupe. Kube. Lupe. Rube. Pwtwe	N-kōtw 'bori ...
Grandparent	...	...	...	Bo-ywla, Bo-wana	l-ye-wla	I-ye-wla, I-ye-wla. Nye-wla
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-supá. Ebi-supá. 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-kōtw. Di-bacw. Di-ala. E-lewā. Me-nye ( 'fingers' )	Ri-bacw; ma-
Head ... ..	Mw-tu	Mw-skw	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 E-hulō
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	W-hinta	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-gubu	N-gubu	Kimati	...	...	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honey ... ..	...	...	Ny-ui	Bw-e	Bw-ē	Bw-e
Horn ... ..	...	...	...	B-ēa	...	Lu-bwaw, Ri-bolw; <sup>1</sup> ma-
House... ..	N-dakw	Mā. Fuma	Tu	In-jwáw	N-cibw, E-cwáw. Cwáw, N-cwáw; pl. i-cwáw	N-cwáw. Luba
Hunger ...	...	...	...	N-cala	E-hwāw. N-cala. Bw-cine	N-cala

<sup>1</sup> See roots for penis

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñigiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgŋ, &c. 224 b. Ba-kŋta	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 ...	...	...	...	Bŋ-bai, Bŋ-ba	M-ŋme. M-ŋm-anŋ	M-ŋme
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	Bŋliŋ. M-bŋtŋ	Konjŋ. Lese. Yŋbe	...	E-ah'u	Kuanye. Ab-ehu. He-haŋŋ. Mŋ-kusu. E-au	Lu-nda; ma-nda ( <i>pl.</i> )
Island ...	...	...	...	E-tula; bi-tula	E-cula; be-	Di-tula <i>or</i> E-tula
Ivory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knee ...	...	...	Boñg'	E-dū	I-dūkŋŋ. I-lū	I-lu
Knife ...	...	...	Kamba	L-ŋba; ñ-kŋba and t-ŋba	I-sake. L-ŋ-hŋba. E-ŋŋ. Se-da; <i>pl.</i> tyu-ēda <i>or</i> d-ēda	E-jŋ; bi-jŋ
Lake, sea ...	...	...	...	Ūb-itta	E-lŋa. E-riŋa	E-riŋa
Leg ...	Mu-nde	Mŋ-pondŋ. Ūkŋ	Tlēhe. Bei	Ūli-ŋŋ. E-pasŋ; bi-pasŋ	Lu-pula. Mu-isŋ	Mu-esŋ
Leopard ...	...	...	Ñ-goi	...	...	...
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ...	...	...	...	I-bebŋ	I-bebŋ. Mu-ehe: mi-ehe	Mu-ēē; mi-ēē
Magic ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rŋmŋ
Maize ...	Sŋkŋ?	...	...	...	...	...
Man ...	M-ŋ. Mŋ-peli	Mŋ-tu, Mŋ-tŋ	Mu-li	B-ubi. Bo-ia. Ubu-cu; bē-cu	Mŋ-ye; bo-ye. Ūmŋme-cu; abŋbe-cu. Ūmŋ-cŋ; aba-cŋ	Mon-cu. Mu-cu; bu-cu
Man, vir. ...	Mŋ-peli, Mŋ-pe	Mŋ-tu pai, Paye	M-bam	Bo-ye; ba-ye	M-ŋme. N-dŋme	M-ŋme. M-um-anno; b-ŋm-annŋ
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Titi. Ny-amu	N-aba, N-ama	Ñ-ke-lāpi. N-ama	Bu-nyua
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	...	...	...	Di-bele; a-bele	A-wele, A-beli, Di-bele	Ma-beli
Monkey ...	...	...	Ny-emu	Hima	Bŋa. Mŋ-ŋma. N-cupu	...
Moon ...	B-ñi. Bu-tu	Ū-li	Ñ-gonde. Kundi	D-ēa. B-ea. E-lembŋ	Me-ŋkŋŋ. Er-eha. Di-ā, Di-wā. E-lebŋ. Bu-ēa <sup>1</sup>	E-lembŋ. (M-ēja = <i>moonlight</i> )

<sup>1</sup> 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 Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Mother ...	Mo-ñgwe. Nañgwe	Ngũ, Ngwo	Niañgwo. Nyañgwe (225 a)	Emmi, Ū-mi, Ū-bedi, Ū-heri	Enũ. Nyē. Ū-meri ; i-meri	Nyē, Nyomwo. Bu-eri
Mountain ...	...	...	Kyeki	Ū-basa. E-hulwo. E-hwo	Ka-basa. E-gwaba. Lu-edi. E-ūba ; bi-ūba	E-hulwo. Ū-masa, E-masa
Mouth ...	M-ōkw	M-ō-ninā. Mu-nyoñ, Mu-nywo	Numbu	B-ō-ehe. Bu-alwo	Mu-alwo, U-anwo. Mu-ē	Anwo, W-anwo
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	...	N-jibwo	Bi-ēh'e ( <i>pl.</i> ). E-ida	l-sehe. J-eri ; bi-eri	J-eri ; bi-eri
Name ...	...	...	...	L-ira, Ila	Ila	Er-ina ; <sup>1</sup> m-ina
Navel ...	...	...	...	Cōku	Šōkw	Ū-tendu. Ceku
Neck ...	...	...	N-giñg'	Iñkw, Iñgwo. E-hukwo	Hukwo. Nkw. Ū-pehe. Ri-la	E-hukwo. N-kwo
Night ...	...	...	...	Bō-ciwo	Mu-ciwo, B-ō-ciwo. Mi-rima ( <i>darkness</i> )	B-ō-cwo, B-ō-ci
Nose ...	Bu-añga	Mi-ōñ, Mi-wo	Dū or Joi	Bu-mpwo, B-ō-ompwo ; bi-impwo. Di-kekwo	Mu-mbwo or Ūbo-mpwo ; <i>pl.</i> ibe-mpwo. Esi-mbwo ( <i>dim.</i> )	M-ō-lumbwo
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	Bitā. Ū-bila, U-bila. Ka-bila	Ū-bila, B-ō-bila ; ma-bila	B-ō-bila ; ma-bila. (Mu-tende = <i>wild date</i> )
Ox ...	...	...	...	lñ-kōpwo. E-kōpwo. Hōukwo	M-bōkwwo, Ūkwwo. N-kōpwo. Si-nābā ( <i>dim.</i> ). I-buale	M-bōkwwo
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Kape	N-kapi ; i-kapi	N-kapi
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	B-ahū, M-ahū. T-ōpe	B-ahū, M-ahū	M-ahū
Parrot ...	...	...	...	Iñ-kō, l-kwo	Eñ-kwo	L-ō-kōjwo ; <i>pl.</i> bi-kōjwo <sup>2</sup> ...
Penis ...	Li-bia. L-ō-kōtwa, -kutu (223 a)	E-lōku. E-lōkwwo (224 a)	Mon-palwo	Nini ?	Ku-amba ?	...
Pig ...	...	...	Bara	A-sulu. E-sōhw	E-sulu	E-sōlwo ; bi-sōlwo
Pigeon ...	...	...	...	E-leka	E-leka. Beka	Bekabeka
Place ...	...	...	...	Ū-mwo	Ū-lōkwwo	Ū-lōkwwo

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy as a very archaic form.<sup>2</sup> Note eccentric plural.

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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-kwōw	M-bw, Sim-bw
River ... ..	N-dwōw	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-uinha	Ke-sal. Bw-hā. Nwa	Sōlw. Nwa, Ma-nōa. (E-nōa = sea water)
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	E-cwom	Šwom	Cwom, Cōm, Coñ
Sheep... ..	...	...	Hola	In-cōdu. N-celu	N-coru. N-šelu. Šoru	N-celu
Shield... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-kwōw, N-kubw. A-kwbi E-ondw Mun-danye
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-ababa; bi- I-atw, Bo-ita; be-eta. Bw-watu. Ebw-eta	... Mu-ēda; ab-ēda	E-ondw Mun-danye
Sister... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	L-wtw	Mu-tata	Sōba. Mu-tata
Sky ... ..	...	...	...	Lw-bakw	Nw'w. Ūmu-ela <sup>1</sup>	Mw-ōkw. Lu-bakw M-pimbi
Slave ... ..	...	...	Bala	Si-bala	Ši-bese. Mu-taki. M-pimbi	M-pimbi
Sleep ... ..	Bū-lw	Doñgi (-lala = verb)	A-diagw	Tw-lw, Tu-lw	Tw-lw. Tw-riñye. Ūt-w	Utō-lw
Smoke ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-idi	E-di	Mw-irl
Snake ... ..	...	...	Ny-uñge	N-wa	En-wa. Babba. <sup>2</sup> M-bamba	...
Son, boy ... ..	M-añga m-pell	Mu-ā. Mo-ina wa-pai	Mo-ina-m-ō	A-ūci. Kōm-ōla. <sup>3</sup> Kōb-ōla, Ūb-ōla	Kōm-ōla. M-ōla, M-ōna, S-ōna (dim.)	M-ōna m-ōma-nnō
Song ... ..	...	...	J-embī	Ši-anw (i. e. little mouth)	Bi-lā	Si-anw

<sup>1</sup> Compare words for 'moon'.

<sup>2</sup> Compare Nyama gbawa of Gaboon.

<sup>3</sup> Noteworthy. Does it stand for Kōm-ō-(Gumu-)ana or Ka-muana?

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Spear... ..	...	...	Kū	E-cika ; bi-	Mu-cika, Mω-şika; 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-ribω; ba-ribω. Bω-we. M-ō	Mω-rimω. Bω-e. M-ō	Mw-e. Mω-ima. Mu-yω
Star ... ..	...	...	...	In-cōω, N-caca	Mu-tōkaşok. N-dōşi. M-cence	Mu-tōkω. Cωc'
Stick ... ..	...	...	...	Bω-te. S-āā	Ş-ahañ; tw-ahañ	Mω-te
Stone... ..	...	...	Kogu	I-tē	A-iti ; ba-tē. Di-te ; ma-te. M-ωω	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-ωkω	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	La-acēa	Şi-bak
To-day ...	...	...	...	Lilω. Rau	Delω	Jarω. Rau, Rō
Toe ... ..	...	...	Mu-nu-kōl	Bω-ēsu, Bω-nesu	Mu-nye ; me-	Mu-nye mwa mu-ala
To-morrow	...	...	...	U-badi	Ū-badi	I-mbi tω e-lahω
Tongue ...	E-lemu	Lemi, E-lemi	Gieme <i>or</i> Jem	Lω-bebω ; i-bebω	Lω-bebω	Lu-belω. Lω-tōkω
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 ; be-lō	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-baω	Lu-luω. E-ria ; bi-ria. En-ce, En-je	E-ce. Kisi

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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.	Bi-ta
Water ... ..	M-e	Ma-ye	Mw-dibw. Me-dugu	Bw-wope. (Riba = dew)	Di-õpw M-õphe; b-õphe. M-õpe. Tõ-bele; m-ele	Mw-õpe
Well, source	...	...	...	...	Riba	Ri-hwnyw
White man	...	...	...	Bu-kara; ba-	Mu-kara; ba- Ai-pephw	...
Wife ... ..	...	...	M-eri	W-ari. W-aisw. Ww-ari. Bo-rima	Ma-niõla. Ww-õdi. Mu-aisw. Mu-äre	Mw-ara-nna. Mw-adi
Wind ... ..	...	...	Pupwkw	N-ndundu n-dulu	E-nrudu	Mu-nwke
Witch... ..	...	...	...	Bu-aya'rimw	Bw-güa	Ba-larimw
Witchcraft	A-lembw?	A-lembw	...	...	...	Rwkw
Woman ...	Mwom-õli	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-isw. Wmu-ahwla; ab-ahwla. Mu-kadi; ab-adi. Mo-ñiki	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-õsw
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	B-ilu. S-õle; bi-õle	Sõ-õle; bi-õle	Sõ-õli; bi-õli
Year ... ..	...	...	...	Cwkw? Lu-ã; m-ã	L-õ, Lu-a; m-ã. Duda?	Lw-ã; m-ã
Yesterday...	...	...	...	M-padi	M-padi	l-mbi tw- pwas
One ... ..	.mw. .gbe (223 a) <sup>1</sup>	.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

<sup>1</sup> The numerals of 223 a are altogether Sudanic.

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Three ... ..	·atw. ·ata, Ba-ta (223 a)	·satw, ·satu, ·natw	·lali or ·tati	·ta (Be-ta, Me-ta, Tɔ-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 ... ..	·tanw. Vue. Jeg (223 a)	Vue. Banw, Tanw. Siñga	·tani, ·tan	·tw	·tw, ·ciw (Me-tw, bi-tw, to-tw, N-cw, &c.)	·tw, ·cw
Six ... ..	·amanw. Jegbe (223 a)	Vue na mwoti. Siñga mwoti (224 a)	·tanewatw	Dahah or Rahah	Nasi-le or Asi-la. Raha, Naha	·'na mu-li (·tw understood)
Seven ... ..	·ta-mw·ball. Jegbwisi (223 a)	Vue na (ba)·bai. Siñga (bi)·baye. (Ma)·nai (ma)·satu	·tanebā. ·tan yw te-ba	Dahah la-ni (Ra-la-ni). Bi-tw la i-ba	Ato-ba, Na-tw·pa. Naha- mem·ba. Daha la bu-le. Na me-pa. (Bi)·ele ketw-ta	·'na maim·ba
Eight ... ..	·ta-mw·atw. Jeg-ba-ta (223 a)	Vuē na (mi)·satw. Siñga (ba)·natw. (Ma)·nai (ma)·nai	·tane·bi·lali. ·tan ywte-tatl	Da 'lai-ba. Bi-tw la bi-tā	E-tela. Ma-ni. Naha me-tā	·'na me-tā
Nine ... ..	·tan·a mwmwone. Jeg-ba-na (223 a)	Vūē na (ba)·na. Siñga (ba)·na. (Ma)·nai (ma)·tanw	·tanenā. ·tan ywte-nai	A-ni na bi-eū. Bi-tw la bi-ele	Lacw-ene or Lā-cwele. Naha-mi-ēne. M-aha-liū, A-ni na bi-w	'Na-mī
Ten ... ..	Buwpē. Bwpe (223 a)	Jum. Kamon. Jwka. Bwpe	Kamon. Kamu (225 a)	Bieū. Biw	Le-enyw, De-nyw. Le-etw. Biw, Miw, Mw. Li-ū. Di-on, Ni-on	Miemu, Miemyu or Miw. R-enyw
Eleven ... ..	Buwpe mwmoyw. Bwpe jegbe (223 a)	...	Kamu ni-wate	Biw la ni. Bieū la ni	Miew la ne	Miw mu-li <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Twelve is Miw na maim-ba.

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Fifteen ...	...	...	Kamu ni tan	Ū. Bi-ewō or Bi-eyu. (Ū na mu-li = sixteen)	Eō. Ū. Mi-e-eō or Bi-eyu (la-ō in counting). (Bi-eyu ōla-ni = sixteen)	Mi-e-ō or Ū. (Reya also = fifteen. Ū mu-li = sixteen)
Twenty ...	Dzazu. Bōpe-bōpe (223 a)	Ma-kupe. Ma-bōpe	Kamon-bā. Kamu-ba	E-ci, I-ci	Di-cila; pl. ama-cila (twenties)	Di-cila. (An-cila = twenties)
Thirty ...	...	...	Kamu-tati	Bō-ra-pa (?twice fifteen). B-ō-dra-pa. I-ci la bieū	Di-cila biō	Di-cila miō
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 biō	An-cila ma-ba la miō
Hundred ...	...	...	Gōmai, Gōma (pl. te-gōma)	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 <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> 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'—-tō—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 -tō ('five') frequently becomes -ciō and -cō. 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 Natō-ba, Natō-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-tō-ba). The forms succeeding to 'six' are also dealt with as in so many Bantu languages which make use of the term sambō 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, Liu, 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, -nyō, 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 Biō, Miō, 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, -enyō, -nyō may be a variant. The form Le-etō, in East Fernandian, may be nothing but '— and five', the first 'five' being

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I, me, my ...	Nei, Nge?	A-me.	Me.	Na, Nnē.	Nye.	I-nye, Na, N', Ne.
	Na, Nga.	Ma.	Mi.	N-ke, Na, N, M, K.	N, Nke, K, Nkw.	N', Ka-, K'.
	?	?	-m, -mbe	-ne, -le, -na, -nō, -m, -a-m	-nye, -m, -a-nye	-nye, -ka, -m, -nye, -nyi
Thou, thee, thy	We, A-he.	Ūfe.	Wō.	Ūe, Ūa.	Wē.	We, A-hwe.
	?	?	?	Ū, Bō, Ūh, Ūe.	Ū, Ū.	Ū, Ū, B'.
	?	?	-u, -be?	-ōe, -ōa, -ō, -a-ō	-ue, -bue, -a-ō	-ō, -a-hwe, -mwa, -mwe
He, him, his	Wu-ende. ? ?	...	Yu. A. ?	Bōe, Ke. A, E. -la, -bōe, -bō, -a-i	Ōlō, Mō. A. -o-le, -mō, -ari	Ūlō. 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. Tu. -cu-ēlō, -cō
Ye, you, your	...	...	Mu. ? ?	Lu-e, Lu-le. l-la. Lu, Lō, Lōh, Nō. -lu-e, -a-nū	Lō-e. Lō, Lu.	Nō, A-bu-e, In. Lu-e, Mu-e. Nūe, Nu.
They, them, their	...	...	We-ne. ? ?	Ba, Ba-le. Ba, Be, Bah. -ba, -ba-la, -a-bō	Beba, Be. Be, Bale, Ba-lō. -be, -a-bō	Aba-le, Abeba. Ba, Be. -ba, -bō

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, I-ci). Di-cila possesses a most interesting resemblance to the -cira and -jila of Ngindw 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 tu-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' (-ōlu) is M'ōlu (Ma-ōlu) -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'.

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 Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
All ... ..	...	...	-ese (j-ese, &c.)	Ama, -ama. <sup>1</sup> Ku-ba	-ama. Ma-la. Ku-ma <sup>1</sup>	-ela, M-ela, M-ala. -ma
This, these	...	...	...	Ū-lŵ, ba-li or a-; ŵ, i-le; i, a- or aba-; e-, bi-le; sŵ; e-, i-le-; lŵ; tŵ; ŵ	<i>Preprefixes and prefixes are used before the nouns as de- monstratives:</i> Ūlŵ, aba; ŵlŵ, eme; iri, ama; ele, ebi; ele, ile; ŵlŵ, ŵtu; esi, isi; &c., fol- lowed by -icŵ or -ici, -ŵlŵke or -ake, for 'this'; and -icŵ, -ici, ŵwaci or ŵbūa for 'that'	...
That, those	...	...	...	Ū-le, ba-lŵ; ŵh, ie; di-le, a-ŵ; e-le, bi-le; si-le; e-e, i-ŵ; ŵh; tŵ-le	<i>Also as separate demonstra- tives:</i> La-nŵ, la-lŵ, a-nŵ, o-lŵ, o-le, xa-lŵ, xa-le, l-ŵ. Mŵ (he), ba-lŵ (they)	...
Bad ... ..	-e-be <sup>1</sup>	-be	-beŵ (An-yoñ = not good)	-be, La-be. Kala-be	M-mē, Em-mē. -sasa	-mi
Black ... ..	-telu	Bo-yundu <sup>1</sup>	A-yundŵ	Wiliwilŵ	-cece, mŵ-cece. -ilŵ	...
Female ... ..	-m-ŵli	-mo-itu, -m-altu	-mia	-adi (Kadi). -aisŵ	Kari ( <i>prefix</i> ). -ahŵla ( <i>suffix</i> ). (mu-ahŵla, m-ahŵla, b-ahŵla, e-ahŵla, k-ahŵla; &c.)	...
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	Ba-kasŵ, -kasŵ. -ah <sup>1</sup> , -ax <sup>1</sup>	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy. Cf. 162, 230, 87, 134, 136, 129, 131, &c.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgō, &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
Good ... ..	-layw	-nyoñgō	-mute, -nyoñgō	Bw-e-bw-e, -we, -ye, -e	-e (with pre- ceding con- cord and sometimes doubled: thus Mú-ē-mú-ē, s-e-s-e, &c.)	...
Great ... ..	...	...	...	Ūte	...	...
Little ... ..	...	...	...	-kōnu, Si-kōnu. -kōkw	-ici. -kōkw.	-isi ...
Long ... ..	...	...	...	B-ōtō, -ntō	...	-tō, M-utō
Male ... ..	-peli	-pai	...	-ōbe (Bō-ōbe, Be-ōbe, Nt-ōbe, K-ōbe). Di-ala <sup>1</sup>	-ōme, Dōme (prefixed). -me-cō (affixed) (ōme-cō, s-ōme-cō, k-ōme-cō)	...
Old ... ..	...	...	...	-lōlu. -luna <sup>3</sup>	...	-luna. <sup>2</sup> -cici, -cili. N-kōtō
Red ... ..	...	...	-tenate	-tōlatōla	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-boi	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-ntu, Si-ntu	-xundu	-huntu
Sick ... ..	...	-kōna	...	-dōpā. A-lwadi <sup>3</sup>	...	-lōdi
White ... ..	Mō-pu, -pu	Bō-pumbu	A-pumon	Bō-tōtō. Bō-hutūtū	-hōtō, E-hōtō	Mu-ūtō
Above, up, on top	Li-kōlō. Li-bō (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. Bondō (223 a)	...	...	U-hinō. l-ōce	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. O-tō	...
Here ... ..	Wuande	...	...	Halō	Axō, Xalō. Ū-hā	...
In, inside ... ..	...	...	...	Bō? Di. Bwila	Buhila. Di. Ū-būa	A-rimō. Bula

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy: cf. word for 'male', 'man', -yala, -bakala, in West Congo and Angola.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. East Bantu.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. -duna in Zulu

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-kōngw, &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
Middle ...	...	...	...	Bw-telw, Bwila	Ūbw-telw. Ūbu-aci	Ūbu-aci
Near ...	...	...	...	Ke-pie	Kw-piē.	Beō, Biw
Outside ...	...	...	...	Ū-hita	Ū-hita. Ūmū-alalw	Ūŵ-lombwaa
Plenty, many	M-bwōw	...	...	B-ike	ŋkeŋke. A-mōte. -ike. L-omw	Bw-hi
There... ..	...	...	...	Hali. H'w	Hali. Ale. Xwke, Xale. Xeake	...
Where? ...	...	...	...	Keci?	Ka? Kw? Kaxe? Hatsi! Hehe!	...
No! ... ..	...	...	...	Ehe!	Hatsi! Hehe!	Ehe!
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Kwkw. -we. De-	Pwōw (?) 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-), -i' (-lō-, -li-). -e. Li-, La-
To ... ..	?	?	?	Ū-?, Ala- -wpa	A-, Ū- -teta	E-, Ala-, Alc- -wpa, -mba, -teta
„ beat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	...	...	...	-ōw (-wēla, -ōla)	-ōla	-ōla. -ronda, -rōanda
„ come ...	-ya-ka	-ya-te. -nywa	...	-pēw, -pa, -pwa. -plū	-putw	-pūw
„ cut ...	...	...	...	-pwōw	-bōla	-m-bōla
„ dance ...	...	...	...	-bila, -bila-ŋia	-bila, -bina	-bina
„ die ...	...	...	-gwa	-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 ...	...	...	...	-ōla, -ōda. (-udi = pret.)	-oribi	-hōla
„ know ...	...	...	...	-am, -lam	-lam	-am, -an, -anya <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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	-twaya	-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	-diagw	-tōlw	-tōlw	-tōlw
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	-mi	...	-ema
steal ...	...	...	...	-ubi	-iŋa	-hubi

## PREFIXES IN PANDE, BA-YAKA, KAKA

Much defaced, often wanting.

Class 1. Mō-, M'·; 2. ?; 3. Mō-, Mu-, —; 4. Mi-, Me-, —; 5. Li-, —; 6. Ma-, Me·; 7. ?; 8. ?; 9. N· (M·), —; 10. ?Te·, N· (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-, Mō-, Ubō-, Ūbō-, Bō-, Ū· (mu, bu, bō, ū, k', a-, nye); 2. Aba-, Ab'·, Ba·, Be·, Bō-, A· (?) (ba, beba, be); 3. Ūmō-, Ūmu-, Mu-, Ū·, Bu·, Bō· (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·, Mō·, Ba·, A· (a, aba, ama); 7. E·, J· (rare), He·, Xe·? (e, k'); 8. Ebi·, Bi·, Ebe·, Be·, I· (bi)<sup>2</sup>; 8 a. Esi·, Isi·, S'·, Si·, Bi·<sup>2</sup> (si, s', x); 9. En·, In· (Im·), N·, N'· (l', n', k'); 10. I·, N·, Ng· (i, n); 11. Ūlō-, Ūlu·, Lō-, Lu· (*pl.* I·, N·, Ng·, Ma·) (ŵ, l', lō); 12. Ūtō-, Ūtu·, Tō-, Tu·, Tyu·, Cō-, Cu· (tō, tu-, tyu, cu); 13. Ka·, Kō-, Ke·<sup>3</sup> (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. Ūbō-, Ūbū·, Bw·, Ū· (bō) (often confounded with Nos. 1 and 3, but has No. 6 (Ma·) as plural); 15. persists in Ū· as preposition,

<sup>1</sup> Te-goma = 'hundreds'.

<sup>2</sup> Bi- (8 or 8 a) is sometimes used in a singular and slightly diminutive sense, as in Bi-ōtō, 'a virgin'.

<sup>3</sup> There are a masculine and a feminine prefix in Fernandian, which last may be connected with No. 13. Kō· for masculine and Ka· for feminine. But Kō· 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'·. Kōm'·, Kōmō·, 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 **Ōmu-**, **Ōbu-**, **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 Sañga and the head-streams of the Lobai (Mubañgi basin). 223 a. **Boñgiri** between the Upper Sañga and the Kadei.

224. **Bayañga**, 224 a. **Bukoñgō**, and 224 b. **Bakōta** are spoken between the Middle Sañga and the Mubañgi 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 Sañga river; also on the Ngore plateau.<sup>1</sup>

226. **Bube** of North-west and North-east Fernando Pô is spoken in the northern parts of Fernando Pô<sup>2</sup> 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: Pulpula, Bōtōna, Basōpō, Basite, Basipu, Kebōla, Bani, Basuata, Isakatō, Bakake, Oribula, Bahē.

South-east and South: Belilipa, Bariñkuru, Bōlōkō, Banapā, Biapā, Bepepe, Bōhō, Buepe, Ureka.

South-west: Tōkōlō, Bateti, Tapa, Somesōmō, Malō, Buşika, Babana, Biōkō, Lōsite, Sibula, Manabe, Betsi, Western Bōlōkō, Western Isakatō (Basakatō), Ōloikōpō.

<sup>1</sup> See *Strümpell and Struck* on p. 448 of the 42nd volume (1910) of the *Berlin Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*.

<sup>2</sup> 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**<sup>1</sup>  
 227 a. **Akwa**<sup>2</sup> 227 b. **Eafeñ** 227 c. **Injō** or **Itun**
228. The **Nde** or **Atam** dialects<sup>3</sup>  
 228 a. **Akparaboñ** 228 b. **Agbaragba**
229. **Nki** (**Bw-ki**)<sup>4</sup>  
 229 a. **Ū-sikom** 229 b. **Dama** 229 c. **Gayi** 229 d. **Yakorō** 229 e. **Alege**
230. **Mbudikum**<sup>5</sup>  
 230 a. **Ba-hom** 230 b. **Ba-yoñ** 230 c. **Ba-ti**  
 230 d. **Ba-kum** 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 **Nšō** (**Ba-nsō**)<sup>6</sup> 233. **Mbe**
234. **Manyañ** (**A-nyañ**, **Ba-nyañ**)<sup>7</sup>  
 234 a. **Koñguañ**

English	227. <b>Ekoi</b> or <b>Ejam</b> 227 a. <b>Akwa</b> 227 b. <b>Eafeñ</b> 227 c. <b>Injō</b>	228. <b>Nde</b> or <b>Atam</b> 228 a, b. <b>Akparaboñ</b> , c.c.	229. <b>Nki</b> 229 a. <b>Ū-sikom</b> 229 b, c, d, e. <b>Dama</b> , c.c.	230, 231. <b>Mbudikum</b> and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. <b>Ngwala</b>	232. <b>Nsō</b> or <b>Nšō</b> 233. <b>Mbe</b>	234. <b>Manyañ</b> 234 a. <b>Koñguañ</b>
<b>Adze</b> ... ..	...	<b>N-kpataja</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Animal, wild beast</b>	<b>Ny-am</b> ; ω+. <b>N-sun</b>	<b>Iny-am</b>	<b>Ka-ny-am</b>	...	...	...
<b>Ant</b> ... ..	<b>N-siañ</b> ; ω-. <b>N-ke</b> ; a-ke. <b>M-fap</b> . <b>M-fanuti</b> . <b>Ū-siyōnga</b> (227 c)	<b>Mu-ñkō</b> ; ali- <b>N-kō</b> ; e-kō. <b>N-kwōōk</b> . <b>A-nyiyō</b>	...	<b>E-cicw</b> . <b>Ko-mkañket</b>	...	<b>Be-siñe</b> ( <i>pl.</i> )

<sup>1</sup> **Ekoi** is the Old Calabar or Efik name for this language. Its real local appellation is **Ejam**, **Ezam**, or **Ejyam**.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Included in this column are the **Ekamtulufu**, the **Udom**, and the **Mbwofoñ** (**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.

<sup>4</sup> 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 Minsi 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> **Nsō** and **Mbe** are mainly derived from Koelle, with a few modern rectifications by the author.

<sup>7</sup> **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> Nšō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
Ant, white (termite)	N-kuñ; ɔ-	...	...	...	...	...
Ape (chimpanzi or gorilla)	N-sum; ɔ- N-yip	N-sum. Bɔci; bɔci-lā ( <i>pl.</i> ) A-sagana-pɔ	Ke-ʃuum	A-pu. E-pfu	...	...
Arm ... ..	O-bō; a-bō	E-bō, Kɔ-bɔ, Bɔ-bɔ. Ō-bō (228 a)	Bɔ-buɔ; a- Ku-buɔ (229 c) Ō-būe; a- (229 e)	O;pu, O;puɔ. A-pō; m-bō. M-bɔ. Pua <i>or</i> M-bua. Pu	Koi. A-bɔ (233)	Ū-bō. A-wuɔ; am-ɔ
Arrow ... ..	M-bōm; a- N-ket; a- E-dyim. A-nyare. O-yuk (227 c)	Ne-bau; a- E-nik. N-kañkañ (228 a)	Bɔ-le, Bɔ-re. Ū-sisa; e-sisa. De-bā (229 e)	E-kiet; mu-kiet. Ket; ñ-ket. M-fɔ. A-tin	Mu-ñ	N-gutakɔ, N-ket
Axe ... ..	E-fuk; m-fuk. E-fok (227 a)	Ne-fog; a- Mum-fɔk. Be-tem (228 a)	De-kia; a-kla. De-kā (229 e)	N-jā. N-zāb. N-jañ, N-jam	N-jam. Jam (233)	Di-teɔ. Ne-teɔ; ke-
Baboon ... ..	N-yōk; <i>pls.</i> o-yōk <i>or</i> a-wōk	...	...	...	...	...
Back, back-bone	N-jim; ɔ- 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-kwame	Ege-gomɔ, E-gom. Muñ-kom. E-kummi. Ū-kara (228 a)	Ke-ñkwa	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-dxɔ. M-dua. Nuñ-cu	...	Ba-miok
Bee ... ..	N-kon; ɔ-kon. Ū-tu (227 c)	N-kon, E-konɔ, Muñ-konɔ. O-gūi (228 a)	Bɔ-kuan. E-kuā (229 e)	Ke-pak. Nyū. N-tu. Nu. Ne. N-waja (230 a). E-lɔ (230 i). Nuñuñ (231). Dɔ	Me-syu. Jwug <i>or</i> Jɔu (233)	Bi-tū, Bi-tuy
Belly ... ..	Ū-ea, Ō-ya; a-ya. A-wa; a-a	N-na; a-na. Mɔ-na. Bō-la (228 a)	E-fō. De-fet. Li-fuñ, Le-foñ (229 b, c). Li-koñ (229 d). De-fō (229 e)	I-vam. Bum. Bañ. Pfam. E-vuō (231)	Bum. Fu-bum (233)	Be-nie <i>or</i> Mi-nie; mā-

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, É̄c.	229. N̄ki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, É̄c.	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. Konguañ
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-Ioñ, Ba-roñ. Ma-rō (229 e)	Me-ce. E-tsi. N-dze. Ni-tω (230 a) N-tsi, N-tse, Nši Ne-di. Nā (230 a)	Me-nši. A-nam (233)	E-mwi. Ma-nuñ
Body ... ..	Biji. Begye	Beji. Mu-ne. Be-ki (228 a)	Be-kō	Ne-di. Nā (230 a)	...	M-wiya
Bone ... ..	E-kip ; a- E-kup, E-kab	E-keb ; a- E-kap <i>or</i> Me-kap. E-kekup (228 a)	Ke-kω. O-kewi (229 e)	E-kwe ; m-kwe. Añ-kūe (230 i). N̄-ke. A-γω. Guω, Gū. Kuan	Ke-wur ; e-wur. A-wu (233)	E-gup ; be-gup. E-γap
Borassus palm Bow ... ..	Ū-bi ; a-bi 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). N̄nā-ket (230 j). Roñ-ket (231). Gom, Goñ. Wu-añ	... Ke-nte	... N̄-ket ; ba-ket
Bowels ... ..	...	Bō-la (228 a)	...	...	...	... Ke-nō ( <i>pl.</i> )
Brains ... ..	A-ron	Be-di. Be-rebere. A-ron. Ba-fiak (228 a)	Bω-boñ	...	...	...
Breast (man's)	N̄-gañ	N̄-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. N̄-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-ωe

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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-jie. W-an-nā.	Mu-m-ō-ga. <sup>1</sup> M-fuda (230 b). Mu-mi-ela. N-dia. M-fera. M-ō-teja (230 a). M-fare. N-dia, N-diu (231)	A-fur. Ñ-gawe. I-ñi (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	I-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-dēp. Ū-tā	Nop, Mu-nop. E-tā. Ū-kū (228 a)	Bō-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). Kē-kom. Kō-kwañ. A-pewñ (231)	Ge-kōmi; 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-jirenji	E-tsewe	Ñ-ke. Ñ-kie. Ke-mu. Ke-ke	Ge-kalseñ; e- De-kinyit (233). De-kiyō (233)	Ñ-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). Ñg-wan. Mu-ñke. Ma-ñiku (231)	...	M-ōñkwen; ab-ōñkwen
Cloth ... ..	E-fō; m-fō	E-gan. M-bō. E-fō (228 a)	Ke-de; be-de	Ñ-wā. N-ji	M-pfim	E-woru. N-den

<sup>1</sup> 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-fuṃṃṃ	E-ju. I-fō (233)	E-kwansi
Country ...	M-fam; ṃ-fam. Ba-tek (227 b)	M-fam <i>or</i> M-pam	Ū-sie	Ea-ahi. 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-fṃ; m-fen (227 a)	E-fen. E-fṃ. Ū-bu. E-pṃ; be-pṃ. E-pū (228 a)	E-şṃ. Bo-run. E-ce	Dia; <i>or</i> Die; N-sü (230 a). Nṃ-tsu (231). N-cu (230 b-f)	E-tu. Sui. I-tṃ-a-tsag (233)	Ny-or; bany-or. N-gṃşi
Devil, evil spirit	A-kṃbaisi. A-rem (227 a)	A-kwane. A-kwō. Ba-kṃkṃ (228 a)	Ū-lom. Ba-rem ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-dem, N-dep. E-pfṃṃṃ (230 a). Ny-awṃ. Sā. M-beṃket	...	De-wu. N-zā
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-gbawa; a- N-jom	Ū-ne-wṃ-kia, Ū-ni-wa-kie. Ō-ni-ō-je (229 e)	N-gafu. N-jañ-a-fṃ (231). N-gañga; b-aṅga. N-ga-fu-lab	N-gāfṃ-ṃ-şib	N-gañ; ba-yañ
Dog ... ..	N-jō; ṃ-jō. M-biō; ṃ-biō (227 a)	N-wō; a-wō. Mun-dyṃ. Uñ-gwō (228 a)	Ka-bi. Ō-kuakūe (229 e)	M-xṃ, M-vṃ, M-vu (230 a, 230 i, 230 j). Mo-ṅgu (231). Ma-ndr (230 h)	Bi. Bog	Mū
Door, door- way	M-ba; ṃ-ba. Ū-keri. N-dawe	M-bṃ; a- Ū-kegeri (228 a)	Li-fi; bi-fi. Ū-keri. Di-şi (229 e)	Ū-vi-ndā. N-zindie (230 a). Yuza. Kōō. N-gonte (230 h). U-xoti-n-dab	Ke-sun; e-sun. Şu. A-wuyā nab (233)	M-bi-ny-ōp. De-kok; ba-
Dream ...	N-deni. E-yṃe	Nanan. A-maranju Nod (228 a)	A-bap	N-jiṃ, N-jonjū	...	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-toñ; 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-şua. E-sūō (229 e)	E-sō. N-suen (230 h). N-cen. I-zeañ (230 j)	Ke-tam. E-şan (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-bük	A-si-am-u. E-siwe-m-biri. Berī. B-ōşw (228 a). N-don, Dun	B-ωşu; ba-şu. M-buō; ba+	E-se. E-ge. E-ju. N-jujem. Sa, N-ja. Jenta. Mem-u	E-şi. E-jeşi (233)	Be-şi
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-ñgurs. Mu-gut (233)	Ba-fō. Ba-wat

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 } 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nşō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konġuañ
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-kōmakōma. 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	Vñi. E-yūit (233)	N-gō
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-şu (231). N-zō, Şu, N-şwe, 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-kō. 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-fokwe. N-zi-kue	N-jim-kōwō, Mu-mkōwō. I-gum-a-γō. Ike-γō (233)	E-karr <i>or</i> E-kat. De-ya-re-ka. N-sameka
Forest ...	E-ekūi; 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-gōbw, 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-tañ. Sua. Sañgan	Ke-sañ. Ke-nsa-ne-ñgan	Ma-nsañ ( <i>pl.</i> )

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Ghost... ..	N·ki·ba·n·si ; a· N·ki·ma·n·se. A·kwō. N·je (227 b)	A·kwane. A·kwō. E·kum. ᵠ·tentem (228 a)	B·woce	M·pfōsi ; mo-	...	M·ᵠ·aci·fū
Girl, maiden	M·ᵠ·niñkae	Mᵠ·a·ma·ñkᵠ ; ab·ā aba·ñkᵠ	W·anᵠ·nyinyi ; bᵠ·an·ma· nyinyi. Wua·soñ	Mᵠ·a·mi·ndyūi. M·on·me·ñgue. M·o·me·ñgue	W·an·ᵠ·wūi. Va·yei (233)	Mo·ñgᵠ·ie ; bᵠ·wa·gᵠ·ie.
Goat ... ..	M·būi, M·bᵠe, M·be	Mum·būi. M·bun. M·būi (228 a)	E·bᵠ, E·bū. O·bi (229 e)	Mfā. Mᵠdᵠ. M·bi, M·vi, M·pi. Momfu (231). Vi·nduñ	Būi. N·doñ (233)	Men, Man. Ngᵠ man
,, (he) ...	Num·i·m·būi ; a·rum·ᵠ·būi. Nim·i·m·bᵠe ; a·om·ᵠ·bᵠe. E·koñkᵠ	Egbeñi	ᵠte·bᵠ·kinu. Apije (229 e)	Mpop. Mefor. Nᵠᵠ·am· biñkᵠ	...	E·pūe·man
God ... ..	ᵠ·basi <i>or</i> A·wasi. N·dam. E·burᵠ a·kpabi	E·sᵠwᵠ. O·sᵠwᵠ. M·buta <sup>1</sup>	Bᵠboñ. E·burᵠ· akpabi. ᵠlim (229 e)	Esi. N·iekob. Nūekar (231)	A·nyoi. Nūye (233)	N·tañ. N·dam
Grandparent	Ite·mise ᵠ. Ite·munyen ᵠ	...	A·tᵠlien ᵠ. ᵠ·kiñkaᵠ· nyiiñi ᵠ	N·dumban ᵠ (231). N·dubara. Tereteta. N·duñgwe, N·duma ᵠ. N·dzi. Ma·fuket ᵠ <sup>2</sup>	Tata ᵠ. Yeye ᵠ	Ji·ñgᵠ <i>or</i> Eta·ñgᵠ. Ma·ñgᵠ ᵠ
Grass... ..	A·wañ. A·ñgañga (227 a). Nje. Ajia (227 b)	N·yan. A·wen. Ma·kukwᵠ. Ba·kukwᵠ (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 <i>or</i> Pire. Ba·yan <i>or</i> M·biañ. Menᵠ	Biren	N·jeresi. Ny·ikesi
Guinea-fowl	Ikwa. Oyeñ (227 b)	Nyafut. E·nyiiñ. E·giñ (228 a)	Kekañ	Sañga ; ma +	...	M·oñkᵠ ; b·oñkᵠ ;
Gun ... ..	N·gun ; a·gun	N·gun. ᵠ·kwa. Mu·ñkut (228 a)	ᵠ·kua ; e-	Kañ, Na·kañ, Di·kañ	Eyūlt (233)	Ngᵠ ; ba·ñgᵠ

<sup>1</sup> Compare word for 'ruin' in North-west Bantu.<sup>2</sup> Also Teta·yiñ·gura ᵠ, Nina·ñ·gura ᵠ (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-)tᵘw. N-yuñ. Nyᵘtᵘ. Nye	Nuñ. Nyᵘu (233)	Bamiok. Emanc
Hand ... ..	Ō-bō; a-bō	Njeme-bᵘ. E-bᵘ. Erab-a-bᵘ. ᵘbok. Bō-bō	E-som-de-kᵘa. E-tem-de-kᵘa	O-kᵘᵘ; m-bᵘ. Atere-pᵘ. La-ra-pᵘ. La-m-bᵘ. Duñ-bᵘa. Dedᵘ- hare-pu	Njim-ke-wō. Kewō. Ike-bᵘ. Nji-wa-bᵘ (233)	Dija-a-bō. Nsama-wᵘ. Dekā-ha-wᵘ
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-tᵘw; me-tᵘw. I-tᵘ, E-tᵘᵘ. Tu, A-tu, E-tᵘ; ba-tᵘ, ᵘc.	Ke-tᵘ, Ke-tᵘk. A-tᵘu, A-toya (233)	N-ti; ba-ti
Heart... ..	M-biṅgi; ᵘ- M-buñi	Ni-nimi. Ne-tim. E-kon. ᵘ-wᵘga. N-ti (228 a)	De-tem	E-tᵘᵘnet. 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. ᵘ-kᵘ. N-dip-a-le-gā. E-ciḡi (228 a)	Ke-kū-ke-kā. E-kom-li-je	Tsi-kᵘwō. Nzi-kue (230 j). N-dihe-kuār (231). N-tañ-kuā. Korkut. Aj-uku	Jir-kᵘwᵘ. E-ji-ñ-ayᵘ	Di-jā-a-kak. N-ā-re-ka; ma+
Hide ... ..	N-gu; ᵘ-gu	...	...	...	...	...
Hill ... ..	E-gūi; a- I-gᵘe; ñ- I-gᵘe; ñ-	E-gun	Kakᵘ	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-jok-a-ya. Ny-ō; o-ib	N-jō; a-nap; N-jok-a-lep. In-sok-a-ya (228 a)	E-sua-kace	N-seṣe. Ni-ṅuatt	...	...
Hoe ... ..	E-yoñ; a-yoñ	E-rᵘ; a-rᵘ	De-ben; e-ben. ᵘ-kuā	A-sōt. Sō-fa	Ke-sō; ye-sō. A-sᵘ (233)	E-nᵘ; me-nᵘ
Honey ... ..	A-khu-o-kon. A-tyu-o-kon	A-kuañ-kᵘᵘ. A-kᵘᵘᵘ. A-ku-mᵘᵘᵘ. Ba-kᵘ-u-ḡoi (228 a)	Ba-kūt-bᵘ-kuan. Am-ō-kuā (229 e)	M-ica. N-dᵘ (231). N-dū, E-lᵘ (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)	ᵘ-tūm	N-dō. N-tu;u (230 a)	...	M-bañ; ba-bañ
House... ..	N-ju; ᵘ-ju. N-gyᵘ; ᵘ-gyᵘ	N-jᵘ; a-jᵘ. Mun-jᵘ <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-ṣom (229 d)	N-dā, N-dab. N-dle. 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-bañā; be + (230 d)	N-dumen. M-bañā (233)	...
Hyena ...	...	N-wō	Ū-kuñā	E-tin, E-tū. E-tun. Tena. Tin. A-tiō (231)	E-ša. A-tā (233)	...
Iron ...	E-sene; a-sene. E-tuna; a- Ū-kuñga. U-kwa	E-kuñā. Ū-kuñga. A-kōa. Mu-kōñā	Ū-kuñā	E-tin, E-tū. E-tun. Tena. Tin. A-tiō (231)	E-ša. A-tā (233)	E-se; be-se
Island ...	I-suō; n- E-kurr' (227 b)	N-waia. E-tun-ō-bir	Kañ-pukpō	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	Bō-šeañ-e-šūa	Mu-soñ-e-sō. Zu-zeañ (230 j). Soñ-swen <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-kwiye (230 a). E-kōyōte (230 i). Tukuta, Tōkō, Tukog (230 b-g). Kuetō	N-dūi-ze-wō. E-ñue (233)	De-nen <i>or</i> Ne-nan; <i>pl.</i> ma-
Knife ...	I-timi, I-tima. M-ōnitōma (227 b). N-gat. Bi-tame; n-tame	E-bamba. N-tame. M-un-tema. Mu-kiet (228 a)	Ngbe; ma +. Kañgbe ( <i>d.m.</i> ); ō-gañpe	M-pū. Me-nūi. Mu-ini. Me-nyi. Mō-nyi. N-naula	Pfia. Fibei (233)	N-garr, N-gat. N-ga; bō-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. Bō-nam'. De-je (229 e)	U-kwō. Kū. A-kuar (231). N-kōñ, N-kut. Kō	Pfen. A-yō (233)	E-kak
Leopard ...	M-gbe; o-gbe	N-gbe, N-gbwe. N-koi (228 a). Muñ-kon	E-gbañ. E-gbō (229 e)	N-kwi; na-ñgui. N-gue-n-ab. M-yañgob. N-khuō. 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-kpaye-nyi	E-kpa; a-nyω. E-kpa-amu-nyω	Ke-bō-e-tem	U-ku-m-cō. E-şūa (230 a)	...	Baba-ye-nu
Magic ... ..	Ō-je, O-ye. E-bū. 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-fō (230 a, 231)	Şi-bsebi	Di-bū. N-jiép
Maize ... ..	N-cam, N-sam. I-ñgūi	E-gū. M-bukpa (228 a)	Ma-ñkuroñ	E-sañ, Gi-sañ. N-gafut, N-gbafen. Gtafu	Bo-ñe. E-kūi	N-jūi. N-cū
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 <sup>1</sup> (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-bañā; bem +. Mum-bā; pam-bā. Um-bañ (231)	M-bañā (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-fō (231). Pfula. Fulap. Fi-deb. Fu-ñgañ	E-fō-ω-şib. E-fu-ga-şib. U-fu (233)	Ba-we
Milk ... ..	A-yip-e-be	E-newe-ben	Am-ωabi (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 (or wakwω). Ū-tō. Kō-fi (229 e)	Ma-ñu. Mu-a (230 i). M-u, Nū. 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

<sup>1</sup> 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-ṣua	N-nyω; a-nyω	O-tsom: a- O-nyu; a-nyu (229 e)	N-cw. N-jue. N-cu, N-jwot, N-sud. A-tsuro (231)	Su. E-tsōn (233)	Nu, Nyū; ma +
Nail (of finger or toe)	A-nyare. E-miare (227 a). E-ñgare (227 b). E-more	Ngbamaya; a- E-kpaṣ. I-nye. E-ñgwawari (228 a)	Ke-ñku-re-fab. Ke-fwa, Ke-fla. Ke-mfia. Ka-fa (229 e)	N-kop. N-kib (230 f). N-kea-bw (230 h). N-kewa (230 b). A-nyē (231)	Ke-ri; e-ri. De-yen	De-nyōe; ke-nyōe. Ne-nya; ma-nya
Name ...	M-bañ, M-beñ, M-biñ	M-biñ. M-pi (228 a)	A-buñ. Le-jen	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. Mω-tiū (229 e)	E-sun-ca. Tsu, E-tsoh. Nyum. Tidug. Sui. E-ṣue	E-tu. I-tw-a-fin (233)	Be-ti, Bi-ti
Nose ...	Mi. Nyi; o-nyi. N-nūi; a-nūi	N-tañā-min. Min, Mω-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-ṣuye (231). A-tsi. N-koñ-e-tse	Juih. E-tsoei (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- Ū-kem. A-mū. Ma-kin	...	Ū-korō	...	...	...

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Parrot ...	E-gut, E-kut; a- E-wot; a-wot	E-gurukōkwō	E-kakōw	Moñ-kuañ, Ma-kwañ. Kōakut	...	N-goñ; bo+. Ke-ñguk
Penis ...	N-tene, N-tini. N-dā; ḙ-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-jūe. N-ge	...	N-dyui. U-ñgūi
Pigeon ...	Tōmtōm. I-būa. E-we; be-we	Bebineñgō. N-şun. Toñtoñ. Bebēñ (228 a)	Ke-kua; be- E-gurukuku	Tutu Kōkut. Pura. Gbeñgbeñ	Ke-ben; e-ben	E-wuñwō
Place ...	E-ji; be-ji. E-gyi	E-jibe. M-pam. E-tik. E-bam (228 a)	Ke-ket	M-bā	...	E-tok
Rain ...	M-butā. I-wunta (227 c)	A-net. N-uana. M-butā. A-lap	Ōmō. Ke-fañ. Ommū	M-bañ, M-bōñ. M-būe	Wu. Mbañ (233)	Ba-nya. Ma-nep, Ma-lep
Rat ...	M-be; ḙ 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; ḙ-ba	M-bā. Mu-nen. Na-nitiñ (228 a)	Bō-kop	Mi-anşe. Ma-ñjia, 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-tame-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-yoñ

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Shield... ..	E-nok. E-beta	...	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	E-fañ; a-	E-funowō	Ke-keem; be- Ke-gbō (229 e)	N-kumba (231). Kamba, Kambō, Kambot. M-bōa	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. Wōa. N-sawe (233)	Mu-meya. Mō-mañgōle
Skin ... ..	N-gū; ω-gu. Biji	N-gō. N-kwabeji. Beki (228 a)	Fny-am-bekō. Ō-kūe (229 e)	N-gup. N-gob, N-gōwe. N-guba. Bū (230 h). E-pwar (231)	Juwun	N-kwō-mw-ēē. N-kuob; ba +
Sky ... ..	N-gurubu. <sup>1</sup> Ū-wasi. N-gurigu. E-bonta	E-sōwō. Ne-bu	Bō-buñ	Li-hā. Ke-ñbō. Ni-kob. Ke-put	M-bā	De-bū. A-wazi
Slave ... ..	N-suñ; a- N-ka-suñ ♀	N-jō; a-jō. N-jop	Ū-su; ba-su	N-kōat (231). N-kuañ. N-gbae. Kuān. A-pō (231)	N-gban; be-gban. I-fei (233)	N-sam; ba-sam
Sleep ... ..	E-yōe. E-yō	Na-nō. E-lō	Ō-bop	l-lok, Ni-lok	...	Ke-nō
Smoke ... ..	A-tuk. A-tuyūngu	E-titeg, A-titik. N-kut, N-kur	E-lukōa. A-lū (229 e)	N-tye-m-ok. N-te or N-se (230 a). N-di, N-dzindzi, N-jinji, N-dindi. N-dam-m-ū	Ke-nji. N-di (233)	Ma-ōngō. E-yūngō (234 a)
Snake ... ..	Ny-ō; òny-ō	Nny-ō, Ny-ō	E-fi. Ō-ṣi	N-ū. Ny-ō. N-ok (230 a). N-ō (231)	Yō, Jō	Ny-ō
Son, boy ...	M-on-ne-num. M-oni	M-onṣe; ab-onṣe. M-ō. M-ōnō. M-ō-num. M-on (228 a)	W-asoñ; bō-asoñ. W-anō-nincen. Nūā (229 e)	Me-embañ. Mu-ina. M-ō;a. Mō-a (231). Mō-kūa. pō-kūa. Mō-ñke, Ma-ñkō; pls. pe-ñke, ba-ñkō	W-an-o-ndumen. Vu-an; v-ān (233)	M-ō; b-ō

<sup>1</sup> 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	Koñ. U-yañ, U-gañ (233)	De-koñ; ba-
Spirit, soul	E-yam	A-kwane	...	N-dem	...	N-dañ-awa
Star ... ..	E-gōma-m-fuk. I-runandu. N-dunandu	Ne-kpwa. E-dirandu. In-dunandu (228 a)	Ne-kpēra	Sañ; me-sañ	...	Ne-mbe; ma-mbe
Stick ... ..	E-ti; a-ti. N-tam (227 a)	Ma-biti ( <i>dimin.</i> ). E-te. I-riri. Be-teaw (pl.)	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-guō (230 a). N-doñō (230 d). Uō, Ū-wūa (230 g). A-yō (230 i)	Tei. Teih. 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-nōyō
Sun, sunlight	E-yu. N-jūi, In-jue, N-juji	N-jon, N-jun. In-sūi (228 a)	E-sō, Ke-sō. E-šūi (229 e)	N-am or Ny-am, N-um or Ny-um. N-gam. Mi-nob (230 j). Mu-nō (231)	Šūi. A-jūi (233)	M-ok. Mm-ō (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 (pl.)	E-se-nak	...	Ba-nya-ma-k
Testicles ...	N-dā. Ma-anda (pl.)	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-kukū (229 e)	A-pi. E-biū. Bia, Bi. A-pe. A-tog	Ke-bei. E-tam (233)	A-naka; 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, Éc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, Éc.	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. Koñguañ
Thing... ..	Nj-um ; mbi-m. Ny-om ; mbi-em	E-jō. Ny-um, E-jum	C-ūm	E-zō, E-yō	...	E-nyeñ
Thorn... ..	E-jōnge, E-yoñga. E-zoñe	E-jume. E-joñga. I-jejoña. In-sen (228 a)	Ke-woñ	N-joñ	...	...
Tobacco ...	A-wene. O-nñwana	E-tabā	E-ru	N-deba. Daba	...	N-sei
To-day ...	E-gye. E-e	Ene. Ele. E-leī (228 a)	Bō-run, Bu-ron	Dia. Ny-ūe. N-dē. N-diō. N-šūe. N-tie, N-jiwe, N-kie	N-dan. I-kōō (233)	E-coñ, E-jañ
Toe ... ..	I-niri-e-kat. I-nar'-a-kat. I-nen-e-kat	I-ni-gi-ta, Ni-ye-ta. E-nyi, I-nye. Me-nimbi-ō-kō (228 a)	Ka-fō-ge-gā ; e-fō-e-gā. Ka-fua-a-ka	N-twō-mō-kwō. Mō-tō-kue. Sō-ku. Tu-kō. N-tuñku. Si-ñku. Mu-šie-kōar (231). Mō-ñkut <sup>1</sup>	I-fei-wa-yō (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-dzedzō	Ke-bōši. Dušu. N-goñ (233)	M-bōare
Tongue ...	E-rem. E-ebe. E-dibi, E-ribe	Ne-riwe. E-niwi. Ni-nibi. A-meminyō. E-lebi (228 a)	Ka-baboñ ; a- Nebe (229 e)	E-dxum. A-ndiō (231). Lam, Lem, Lim. N-deñ. A-lō	Ke-ndemi ; e- I-nemi (233)	De-lej ; ba- De-ruy
Tooth... ..	E-iñ ; am-iñ <i>or</i> am-am <i>or</i> am-añ	Nem-en ; am- Am-an. Ma-ñ (228 a)	Bō-sioñ ; a- Ū-siom, Bō-šañ. Ū-sañ (229 e)	Le-soñ, De-soñ ; me- N-soñ, N-sōu	Soñ. A-soñ (233)	Ne-nyan ; ama-n
Town or vil- lage	M-fam ; ō-fam. E-tig	E-jabe ; a- A-ji-be. M-pam	Ū-šie ; e-šie. A-yobili (229 e)	E-lā, E-ya. Ntañ. Ny-ū. N-goñ. Lāk. N-tek. M-bō	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 <i>or</i> me-tyō. A-tiy. E-tse (230 a). N-tu, Tūi	Ke-ji ; e-ji. A-set (233)	E-nok, E-nog ; me-

<sup>1</sup> All mostly meaning 'child (or "little one") of foot'.

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. Akaraboñ, ᵿc.	229. Ñki 229 a. ᵱ-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ᵿc.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koṅguañ
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-fuᵱᵱ, A-fuyᵱ. 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). Ñ-gañ (230 h) Uñ-kūi (230 j). N-zi	Pañ. E-ni (233)	N-den ; ba-len,
War ...	E-no, E-nok ; be-nok. Be-ta, Ebe-ta	Be-ta, Be-ra	Be-ti. Wu-ese (229 e)	N-cu. N-tᵱᵱ (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	À-neb, A-nep, A-lep, A-lap. Ma-mai (228 a)	ᵱ-mᵱᵱ, ᵱ-mū. N-buᵱᵱ (229 b). A-mu (229 e)	In-tse. N-job (230 a). N-ci, N-ṣi, Ñ-ke. N-jab, N-jib (230 b-e). Ñ-ki (231)	Men-jiv. Mi-nib (233)	Ny-en. Ma-nep. Ma-nya (234 a)
Well, source, spring	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	ᵱ-kara, ᵱ-karera	M-barāne. Ma-kara	ᵱ-ne-ṣiṣiet. ᵱ-kara	Pañ-mu-kwō. Me-kara. Mun-bañket	N-tᵱ	...
Wife ...	Ñ-kaene. Meñ-kama	Ñ-ka-wañā. Muñ-kᵱma. Ma-ñka, Ma-ñkai	ᵱ-ninye-ᵱ-gi	Min-dyūi. Men-vie (230 a)	...	Ñ-gōᵱō
Wind ...	M-fap	M-fep, N-pep	A-fu	Fu-fot	...	M-buye
Witch ...	N-je. N-ye. O-ye	E-kpagba. B-ōce. E-je B-ᵱce	B-ᵱce	N-gañga	...	De-bū
Witchcraft Woman ...	Neñ-kai ; ana-kai. Niñ-kai	Ma-ñka ; aba-ka. Muñ-kare. Aneñ-kal'	A-kpabi O-nyinyĩ ; ba- ᵱ-ninye (229 e). O-nyinye ; a- Un-jinje (229 b)	Ñ-gā 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)	Ñ-gore <i>or</i> Ñ-gōᵱō ; ba- Ñ-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. Kuin. N·kueñ. N·kpi.	Me·ñka. Nka. I·wan (233)	Ke·yūe
Yam ... ..	E·yu; a·yu. E·ω; be·yeω	E·nu; be·nu. E·lu, Be·lu (228 a)	Be·rω. Be·rūi (229 c)	Kω; ñ·kω. I·yok. Λ·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)	Mie; ba·mie
Yesterday	E·nyane, E·nyäre	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)	Jiji, Yiyi. E·gi. Yu·t. Iy·it, ·bañ, ·jañ	·boñe (Ka·boñe, Bō·boñe, ᵿc.). ·nyi, ·inye, ·en. ·ken, ·kin (229 b, c, d)	·mu, ·mō, ·mω. Yin, N·yin, N·eī	Mwan. Fog (233)	·mō, ·mot
Two ... ..	·bae, ·wai	·ba, ·fai, ·bal. ·fen, ·pen	·fe (Ba·fe, E·fe, ᵿc.). ·fuē (229 c). ·ha (229 d)	·m·ban, ·m·bā, ·m·bē. ·pia, ·bia, ·piat (231). ·piari	·ba, ·bāā. ·be (233)	·pe, ·pai, ·pen
Three... ..	·sa	·sa, ·sa, ·rā	·jiat, ·ciat (Ka·ciat, Be·ciat, ᵿc.). 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, ·ini, ·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 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. Kōnguañ
Six ... ..	Esasesa, -sakesa. Esakesa, Asaksasa, Nsakansa	Be-saya-be-sa. A-sa-a-sa. Be-ra-be-ra	Nyajiat. Diwken (229 b). E-jeje (229 e)	N-toyω, N-tuyū (231). N-tuhū, N-tu, I-ntu. N-tωω, -n-tōwa, -n-tōkω	N-tuñfu	Be-tanda. -tandat (234 a)
Seven... ..	E-ni-ga-sa, I-ni-ya-sa, U-ni-yan-sa, &c.	A-šimma, A-semma. Be-ne-be-ra	Ga-ja-ga-nyi. Ka-cia-ga- inye. Tanifuen (229 c). E-janefe (229 e)	Kwatet, Guataf. Sambia, Samba	Šamba	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-Ii-ge-ŋe	Nyi-riñ-nyi, Ni-ri-nyi. E-nene (229 e). I-lini. Danci (229 c)	Li-fā, E-fō, E-hom. Fωmω. I-fum. Fωmi. M-fam. I-fama	Wωami	Be-enen. Be-nyenen. Me-nan
Nine ... ..	E-don-ne-ni. E-don-ne-nyie. E-ron-e-ni	A-jima wa-wω, A-šima 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-vō;ω. Bωω. Sipō. Vua. Šibω. M-bu, Bō. I-fi. Ve. Tsiañuω (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. Kō-yom. Gom. U-wom. Wum. Gumi. E-vuω (231)	Vum. N-šom. 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 (or ne-ken). Dekpω dō- boñe	N-co-gwi-mω- li-gam. N-šwi-mō, Sō-wi-mω. Gom-sō-nyin	N-šom-mōan	Biū ne e-mō
Fifteen ... ..	Ne-kω	Ne-kω, Le-kω = 'fif- teen'	(Enyi = 'fif- teen')	Camci. <sup>1</sup> N-tsere (231)	...	(De-ku = 'fif- teen')

<sup>1</sup> 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. 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. Konguanñ
Twenty ...	E.sam. E-ti (227 a)	N.cam. E.ram. Nai.tan, Ne.ten. Ne-kō-ka- we-ron	Bō-jiam <i>or</i> Bu-jam; <i>pl.</i> ba-jem, a-jam. Le-ti, Le-ci. Di-ši (229 b, c, d). Lē-zi (229 e)	Mō-yem-m-bia. N-gom-mi-mba. Ba-ñgom, Bañ-gumbō. Gumba, N-gumbō- me-mba. Piari-vuō (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-bō. E.ram- ( <i>or</i> N.cam). ō-fō	Bō-jiam dekpō	Mō-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	Mō-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-bō. E.ram be-fai- na'fō	Ba-jem ba-fe dekpō	Tañgom. 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.gorō = 'two hun- dred')	Ba-jem ba-tañe. (E.got, E.gor = 'two hundred')	N.kō, N.kū. N-kumbō	...	Be-sō be-té
Thousand...	Lo.god e.bae. N.gan' o-fō	E.gorō be-run	E.got e-tañe	N.dambō	...	...
I, me, my ...	Me. N., Ng., Nga. ? .m, -ūm, -ñ-gam, -eya-ma <i>or</i> .ama, -jaña	Me. N., M. ? .m, -meme, -aṅga, -a-mma	Me. Me., M'. -mi. <sup>1</sup> .ji (eji, -iji), -ña, -eya-ña	Mō, Mō. Me., N., Nga. ? -a, -ha, -a-mō, -ya, -yaṅge	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. Ū. -ō, -mō, -wai, -ye	U-wō, Ū. Ō. A. -wō, -u, -ō, -a-yu, -yō, -yu	? -wō, -ō, -on.	U-wō. Wi. Wi., Ū. -na, -ye
He, him, his	Te. Wè, Yè, Yō. A. ?	U-wè, Ye.  A., Ba. .mo. <sup>1</sup> -eye, -o-yu	Nyi.  Ū, Nyi, Nyō. ?	E-zia, Ō, È.  A. ?	? ?	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	Ū-pak (230, 230 a, h, i, j). Ba (230 b <i>to</i> g). Poy (231). Ū. -a-puk	? ?	E. -ye-t'

<sup>1</sup> 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 to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nšō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Kōnguanñ
Ye, you, your	Wu-n, U-n, Wu-rr (227 b). Ū-, Bw- -na (-i-na, -u-na), &c.	Wu-n. Nyō (228 a). Abe- -i-ya, -o-ya	Be-n.  Be-, N- -be-n	Pü, M-puō. Ū, Ō. I. -pü, -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	Pope, Ö, Ę. A- -pop	?	Bw. A- -a-bw
All ... ..	Kpekpwe. Sūi	Papa. Bokbok (228 a)	Gañkañ	N-tcam. Mömömö	...	Mañkω <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.	Wω-fa; ba-fa; wω-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. -bibi (229 e)	-pōhu (231). -būe, -biy, -be, -piñ	-bir	Si-a-lōli. -wi. -pere. -ga-leg
Black ... ..	-nyare	-ñgyara. -nyaka. -jirra (228 a)	-ji. -cu. E-re-ši (229 e)	-sia (231). -si, -šiši, -šīnked, -ññkēd. -san, -fan	-pfin	E-tigli
Female ...	-ike. -kai, -kae	-ñka. -ñkani. -waka	-nyinī, -nyinyi, -ninyi	-gūe, -yīngūe. N-jūi. -ēngūa, -ēngwe, -ēngbe	-wūi	-gōle. -ñgōjō
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, Éc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, Éc.	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
Good ... ..	·nog. ·nop. ·nawe. ·ninō	·nōwō, ·nop	·nyūa. ·nūe (229 e)	·poñ, ·boñ. ·pū (230 f) ·pañe (230 i)	·boñ	·a-lōli. ·leg. ·ruñ, ·ruñ
Great ... ..	·fañ. ·tikpa. ·kpatim	·ntakpa. ·ñikuru. ·e-tum	·kele. ·eri. ·kani (229 e)	·yēē. ·iya, ·iga. ·gōye, ·wōye. ·gukwō. ·neñ ·no (231) ·gehe (231). ·jicok. ·kele. ·šiset. ·njañ. ·ñkō. ·yat. ·kuēti	·kōwōn	·jek. ·wōwō, ·gwōgwō
Little ... ..	·jije. ·rūk. ·mon. ·bonne	·titoñ. ·onše. ·set	·nyen, ·nyin. ·nwan. ·bogbō (229 e)	·gehe (231). ·jicok. ·kele. ·šiset. ·njañ. ·ñkō. ·yat. ·kuēti	·sar	·name. ·ndu
Long, high	·dam, ·dandam. ·dōrōdō	...	·tanatañ. ·tañ	·sisā. ·mia	...	...
Male ... ..	·ndū, ·nduñ. ·num. ·nim (227 a)	·num. ·nūa. ·nše	·nji. ·iyen. O·tep. I·tam	·mbañ, ·mbaña (231). ·n·dum. ·n·du, ·n·dō, ·n·dumi. ·nke. ·ñkūa	·dumen, ·dum	·nā. ·num. ·baya·num ( <i>pl.</i> a·waya· a·num)
Old ... ..	·kūi. ·tim	·kōkun	·ben. ·kasi (229 c)	·lūn. ·ran, ·ren. ·rana. ·juñ. ·ru, ·dū (231) ·bañ	·dun, ·nun (233)	·kok
Red ... ..	·kūikūi, ·koekoe	...	...	·bañ	...	·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. ·yayā. ·doñ	·yar. ·nyorō·huān (233)	·me. ... ·neme
White... ..	·bare, ·barā, ·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, ḶḶ.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ḶḶ.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230a to 230j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nšō 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-šusun. E-tinoti (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)	Kωω	E-tse. Ba	...	A-wū
Where?	·fan? Jen? Gyen ( <i>why?</i> )	...	...	·hω?	...	·fa?
No!	Mensa! Ee! Cañ!	Ihi!	Eh! Mm'!	Ō;ō! N-kapī!	...	Ke! Ncañ! Ke-taya-me! Si-; ·ga-, ·pe-, ·pure-, ·bōgω-
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, infix, 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-bō	Bω-	
To	E—um or ·m <sup>1</sup>	?Ū-	?Kω-	? ·gwa. ·bu. ·gbumω. ·lap. ·di. ·dob	? ·yer. ·šoñ (233)	? ·ren, ·den
„ beat	·tem	·mωωω	·men			
„ buy, sell	·nam. ·gori or ·guri	·gōgō. ·gurō	·mende. ·sia	·tsōω. ·fōe ·fi. ·jōni, ·yōna. ·juemω. ·feni. ·femω	·jun. ·pfeni. ·šoñ (233)	·kuf, ·kuh. ·ti

<sup>1</sup> E. is the infinitive prefix and is reinforced by a suffix ·um or ·m. Example: 'to buy' = E-gorim.

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, ᵿ.	229. Nki 229 a. U-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ᵿ.	230, 231. Mbndikum <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
To ... ..	E—um <i>or</i> -m	?U-	?Kw-	?	?	?
„ come ...	·ba	·ba	·ni (229 e)	·ta. ·nta. ·tua. ·fuw. ·fe. ·toma. ·fu	·wūi. ·ye (233)	·tua. ·tuyw
„ 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)	·ku. ·kwe. ·gbō. ·kui. ·gfum ·jūe. ·tsō	·bin	·wan. ·ben
„ die... ..	·kpw	·kwō, ·gbw	·gbw. ·kūē (229 e)	·ha. ·henw	·gbw. ·kn (233)	·wu. ·gu. ·ngu
„ eat ...	·di, ·yi	·inyum	...	·jūe. ·tsō	...	·nye
„ give ...	·kare. ·ñka	·ñki, ·kea	·kw. ·ke (229 e)	·sa. ·yō	·pfw	·ewu. ·kañ. ·ncie
„ go ... ..	·ji, ·nji, ·nye. ·fap	·buk. ·fi. ·mū	·jia, ·fi. ·ruō (229 e)	·gw, ·guw, ·gō, ·gua. ·ww. ·gora ...	·ndw, ·dw. ·ya (233)	·roñ, ·doñ, ·wuara
„ kill ...	·jūi, ·yūi	·wñ, ·nyūñū, ·yūñū	·jūe	·toñ. ·tañ	...	...
„ know ...	·muñe. ·meñge	·mai	·nyiri	...	...	·mandeña. ·reña, ·deña
„ laugh ...	·ñwe, ·ywe	·ywoyōñ	·juneju, ·jon, ·juon	·wūe, ·ñgūe. ·gwie, ·gui, ·gua. ·ge. ·gatl	·sie. ·tsa (233)	·waeman. ·we
„ leave off, cease	·maye	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	·koru. ·kot. ·wōma	·korw	·jlañ	·koñu. ·poñw. ·puna. ·tuale. ·kañ	·gbeñ	·koñu. ·kwat, ·kwak
„ see... ..	·yen	·ye. ·rō	·de, ·le, ·re, ·reme (229 e)	·tsw, ·yw, ·zō. ·ywu. ·siom. ·yōna. ·juana, ·juen. ·dieni	·yen. ·pfenl. ·sō (233). ·fei	·gw

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, Ḷc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, Ḷc.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
To ... ..	E—um or -in	? Ū-	? Kω-	?	?	?
„ sit, remain, abide	-noñe	-jon	-kume. -jime (229 e)	-noññoñ. -ce	-tuom. -jiwa (233)	-wuere
„ sleep ...	-je, -ye	-noñw. -nān	-deṣare. -lēmbole. -resi (229 e)	-de. -dim. -lema. -lia -jjjie. -la. -tena, -ten. -tī. -jeni. -kema. -tsia	-nem. -bōni. -nōka. -agwoci (233) -tem. -sama-sei (233)	-were
„ stand, stop, be erect	-yeme	-yimi	-bim	-jjjie. -la. -tena, -ten. -tī. -jeni. -kema. -tsia	-tem. -sama-sei (233)	-te
„ steal ...	-jū	-jup	...	-zu	...	-ṡap

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN EKOI AND DIALECTS

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mω, M-, N-, N̄-, 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-, N̄-, E- (n, nji?); 10. Ū-, On-, N- (M-), Ny' (p 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, &amp;c., IN ATAM OR NDE AND AKPARABOÑ

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-), N̄-, 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, &amp;c., IN NKI (INCLUDING Ū-SIKOM, &amp;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) (p/ls. 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 NĠŌALA; 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', Pω- (ba, bω, pi-); 3. Mω, Mu. U- (231), Ū, Ō, N- (u, m-?); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. Li-, Le-, ?, De-, Di-, Ej', E-, I, A, Ni-, Ne- (de, le); 6. Ma-, Me-, Mi-, Mω-, 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-(?), Rω-, Dω- (?) (*pl.* Mω-); 12. ?Ti-, Di-, De-, Ke- (concord sometimes re in No. 231) (plural to No. 8 a); 13. ? missing; 14. Bω-, Bi-, Be-, Mi-, ?Bu- (bω) (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, &amp;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. **N̄ki** 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 N̄ki, 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 N̄ki.

230, 231. The area over which the **Mbudikum-Bali-Bamum** language (230) and **NĠŌala** (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 **Banşō** 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 Bambe, 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-būrükem 237 a. Tumu  
 [238. Olulomw. See Appendix to Vocabularies]<sup>1</sup>
- SUB-GROUP A 2 WESTERN CROSS RIVER  
 [239. Ukele 239 a N-kōdō 239 b O-kpwtw  
 240-240 c. The E-diba-E-kuri-N-kwōkōle  
 dialects
- SUB-GROUP A 2 (continued)  
 241. Akunakuna or Uguguna 242 Esəpofi-  
 Arun. See Appendix to Vocabularies]  
 243. Uyaŋga  
 244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoŋ or  
 O-kōnyoŋ  
 245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio dialects (Kwō)  
 246. Uwet

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-būrükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoŋ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Adze ... ..	Ne-hok	Fu-tsen	...	...	...	E-kuri
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	...	...	U-nam
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Ō-kokkoi; bō	E-kanakan; bu-	Iyoŋ. E-bū. Nuene
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	E-dja; bō-ja	E-teŋge; bu-	N-kakāt. E-bū
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	E-yum; bō-um	E-tum; bu- Ke-nō (244 a)	N-simbw. E-dumatum (246)
Arm ... ..	E-jañ. 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 ... ..	...	Pfuŋgen; 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-num; mu- Nyim (244 a)	E-dem. E-dem (246)
Banana ... ..	Ne-konj	...	...	Guama. Bō-oma	Lu-ndwūni; ku- U-kom (244 a)	M-borw. <sup>2</sup> U-kou
Beard... ..	...	...	...	Du-fem; da-	A-rukainyan. Sun-ke-nek (244 a)	E-bom; n-bom. Bō-bun (246)
Bee ... ..	Moi	Ru; bo-ru	Du; nye-du	E-yuñkōna	Soi	Ō-kwōk

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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-būrūkem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp <i>or</i> O-dōdōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Belly, stomach	Tona	De-bum; me-	Jum; bi-jum	Di-fu; da-fu	Bu-gun; <i>pl.</i> ko-mpōn. Bū-ūn (244 a)	I-dibi. I-dēp (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-pfwab. M-fa	Bui; la-būi	Mu-ñkci; <i>pl.</i> mu-ñkicōwi. Nye (244 a)	I-yip. Ū-miara. Ū-bara (245 a). Kō-wōe (246)
Body ... ..	...	...	...	E-kpa; bo-kpa	Beeket. Beket (244 a)	I-dem. Suūt (246)
Bone ... ..	Yuhu	Ku-wob; bu-	Wu-ob; bu-ob	E-yam; bō-	Ku-wi; bu-wi. Kwa (244 a)	Ō-kpō. Ke-kup (246)
Bow ... ..	...	Fuom; bu+	Le; bi-le, ye-le	E-ran; bo-	U-nik; ni-nēki. U-nik (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-sinkwē (244 a)	I-kpa ne-sit. Ke-tiñkun (246)
Breast (woman's)	Ma-rumbō ( <i>pl.</i> )	De-be; me-be	Nyion; bi+ <i>or</i> me+	...	...	E-ba
Brother ...	Sō-fen. Em-bena	M-ana	Ñ-gini, Ñ-guni. N-šie (237 a)	A-pōdijō	A-miñkai; ba-muñkai. Ñ-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-ditim
Bull ... ..	Mu-nom	N-de-m-poñ	N-dōm-jie. 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	Siñga; be+	...	...	U-kañ; ñ-kañ. I-kane (246)
Chief, king	Mu-nen. Mu-te-m-uk. Paba	Ñ-kum; bō+	M-bwan; bi- Ñ-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-amō. M-anōa	Mō-an; bō-an	Gōe; ja-ōe	Kw-e-en; kw-ana-be-n. Gwen (244 a)	E-yen. E-jen (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	Bisi	Tuep

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-būrükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp or O-dōdōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Country ...	...	...	...	Wunta ; bō +	Lu-se ; ni-se	I-düt ; me-idüt. <sup>1</sup> N-tan. De-san (246). Dōdōp (246). U-man-e-nañ. (E-nañ = <i>cattle</i> ). E-am (246)
Cow ...	Mi-are	M-poñ ; bō +	N-jie. N-jom	E-bōm ; bō-	E-wum ; bu- A-am, E-am (244 a)	E-man-e-nañ. (E-nañ = <i>cattle</i> ). E-am (246)
Crocodile ...	Em-bap	Ŋ-gan	Ŋ-ga ; be +	E-tagaram ; bō-	Ku-uñ ; bi-uñ. Dyuon (244 a)	Fiom. Fium. I-yuñ (246)
Day, daylight	O-ya. Nā-pōš	Mo-t	Ŋu-rōmu	Ti ; ba-ti	De-akwe ; i-akwe. Dewe (244 a)	U-sen. Ti (246)
Devil, evil spirit	Mō-kuku	...	N-dam	...	E-rūt ; bu-	E-kpo. I-dem
Doctor (medi- cine man)	E-mūene	Mo-mburō ; bō-	Ta-mburi ; bi- Te-m-buli ; ba-m- (237 a)	...	...	A-nditeme
Dog ...	E-mū	...	...	A-pia ; bō-pia	E-bia ; bu- E-bwa (244 a)	E-būa, E-bwa. E-kwa (246)
Door, door- way	Nik. M-bili	Ke-sima ; be- Ju-na ; mō-ju-ma-na	Ŋumbi ; be +. Ŋum-nie (237 a)	I-tam ; bō-tem	I-tum ; mu- In-wañ-e-nūō (244 a)	E-nyin-u-suñ. De-ma (246)
Dream ...	...	...	...	I-tamōfi	Du-ran ; i-	N-dap
Drum ...	E-ŋgom, I-ŋkom, I-kōkō	Ke-kom ; be-	Ŋ-gum ; be +. Dan (237 a)	Lo-gbō ; dō-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 or Y-ōnō	Di-ek ; mi-ek	Ŋ-ge. M-ō (237 a)	E-dunti ; ba-	E-sien ; bu- E-kiñ-u-non (244 a)	N-sen. E-noñken (246)
Elephant ...	Mi-šek, Mi-šok	N-jok	Ten ; bi-ten	I-di ; bō-di	F-nyi ; bū. E-nye (244 a) ; <i>pl.</i> 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 ; m-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-bšu. E-šu (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 or A-ran. Bō-nom (246)
Father ...	I-sō	Ta	Kie, Jie. Tite	Ai-ita ; bō-	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

<sup>1</sup> The short u, especially before a terminal consonant, is often pronounced ü in Efik.

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Finger ...	He-nōne, He-nōnō; tu-nōnō <sup>1</sup>	Fi-ak-fe-fi-ak; ti-ak-re-vi-ak	N-guō; bu+. Mō-aŋgu; 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-jūūn	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-mu (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-rum. U-dum (244 a)	A-kai. Ku-tum (246)
Fowl ...	Mi-ōkō, Mi-ōyō. Kogorok	N-tsak	Nyi	O-ddōn; da-	U-non; nō- (and 244 a)	U-nen. Kō-non (246)
Frog, toad	Ny-ianō. Tōtorō	Ke-tsañ; be-	Sañ; bi+	I-kpōpō; bō-	A-nsañ; na-	I-kwot
Ghost ...	...	...	...	U-bije; ba-	Ō-kāni; ba-	E-kpō
Girl, maiden	M-ōnā-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-kile	E-foñ	E-bun (and 244 a)	E-but, E-bot. Bu-diñ (246)
„ (he) ...	E-baeb. Hiak	N-di-pok	E-lō. Dem-pog	O-bare	I-kak; mūn-	O-kpō-e-bot
God ...	U-mban	N-jiembok	A-wazi. N-sob	Ō-wase; bō-	Ō-basi. E-ō (244 a)	A-basi. Ō-basi (246)
Grandparent	E-sa-nū ð. E-nya-nū ♀	M-bam ð	M-bewa ð	...	...	E-te-te ð. 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	M-ō-tōbō, Ma-tōbō	Ke-ndiu; be-	Suñgat; be+	A-fokpa; ba-	M-bansañ	M-bansañ
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	...	...	N-saŋkut. N-sioñ
Gun ...	Eñgar <sup>2</sup>	M-pañ; be+	M-bañ; be+	Dūun; 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-sōa	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-lō; da-	Dō-nō; nō-nō. De-nō (244 a)	I-buōl, I-būnt. De-dō (246). I-bot, I-gwot (245 a)

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy for the prefixes.<sup>2</sup> Probably, after many clippings, from the Portuguese Espingarda.

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Heart... ..	...	...	...	E-taṅgan ; bō-	E-rumsin ; mū-nsin. E-sin (244 a)	E-sit. Ū-ti. De-tensu (246). E-sep, E-tit (245 a) N-ditiñ-u-kot. N-ditiñ-i-kpat
Heel ... ..	E-lindini	N-gande-kū	N-ginkoñ. Tontoñ	La-banω-cean	Kan-ku-wan	N-ditiñ-u-kot. N-ditiñ-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 ... ..	Joñgor. I-kōwe	Fu-koñ ; de-	Koñ	...	E-kori	U-dok. I-sōsok (246)
Honey ... ..	Mo-ṛω ma-moi	Mω-wu-mo-ru. Mo-rut-e-jōu	Nye-dū	E-dōme- e-yuñkōna	Mu-ne. Noye-in-sue (244 a)	A-ran-ō-kwōk. Bω-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). Ū-soñ, O-fok (245 a)
Hunger ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-jō. Ba-byūa	Mu-ñgwω	Bioñ
Husband ... ..	Me-reme-n-tu ; pe-	...	...	...	O-dum-o-nde	E-be. U-beri. Ū-dum. U-duñkam (246)
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ..	E-leoñ	Ke-ntine. Ka-fin	Li-ni	A-am ; ba-am	Kω-pūpū	U-kwak. O-kōkha (246)
Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I-suω
Ivory ... ..	Ū-pañ	Me-joñ mon-jok	Mi-nten <i>or</i> Ti-nten	De-jeñ	Du-yik-d-enyi. De-nen (244 a)	N-duk-e-nen. Di-ninya (246)
Knee ... ..	Iñ-gund. Ni-nω	Ro-ru, Do-ru ; mo-ru	Du ; be-du <i>or</i> me-du	De-buñ ; da-	Do-rum ; no- De-dun (244 a)	E-doñ. Di-tun (246)
Knife ... ..	Em-bamba	Pfu-njam ; di-	Tetoñ ; bi+	E-gwoi ; bo-gwoi	E-risi ; bu- I-se (244 a)	I-kwā. Faka. <sup>1</sup> E-mane (246)
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	...	O-kpa	I-nyañ. O-kpa (246)
Leg ... ..	Mω-gorω. Em-bene	Ku ; mω-ku	Kω, A-ku ; mω-ku	O-bōn ; di-	U-wan ; i- I-yon (244 a)	U-kut. Kō-on (246)
Leopard ... ..	Me-kō	N-gon ; be+	Ny-ambog. N-guad (237 a)	E-kpe ; bo-kpe	E-kwe ; bū- E-we (244 a)	E-kpe. I-kpe (246)
Lion ... ..	...	Pa-yanyañ	Bu-log	...	...	...
Lips ... ..	...	...	...	...	Bi-uñ-bi-nwa	I-pok-i-nua. Doma (246)

<sup>1</sup> Portuguese.

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Magic ... ..	Bw-kanyi	M-burw	N-iiim; be-iiim. M-buli (237a). Te-ndañ	E-yūna; bō-wuna	I-rut; me-rut. Kiñkon. De-kan (244a)	I-fot. I-dioñ. Bw-kan (246)
Maize ... ..	Em-basak. Ñ-gafon	Ñ-gbafon	Gwami	An-sam, Ara-sam	Ñ-kwi	I-bokpot
Man ... ..	Mu-ru; ba-ru (?)	...	Mu-m; bu-m	Gwū-adu. Ū-tu; ba-tu	Ū-ne. O-nen (244 a)	Ū-wō. Ū-nut; <i>pl.</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. (Ū-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 <sup>1</sup>	M-burw	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-bwɸ <sup>1</sup>	Ñ-kan; be+	Jiwe; be+. Kad (237 a)	Šō; ba-šw	Ū-bin; bō- E-ok (244 a)	E-bok. E-ko (246)
Moon ... ..	Mu-ŵli	N-jen	Ny-ūi, Ñ-ūi	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); ω+ E-kpun; bo-	Ama; b-ama. Nā (244 a)	E-ka; me-ka. A-yo (246)
Mountain ...	...	...	...	...	Y-ūūm; mi-ūūm. Ke-bin (244 a)	O-but. Bi-kun (246)
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-nyiiñ
Navel ... ..	Ni-rw	Ñ-gom	Ñgi; 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	Kw-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)	Ū-kineyō. Be-ti (246)
Nose ... ..	I-jon. Ni-on	Ñ-kōdiū; mō- -kō-mō-điū	Ju; be-ju	Ū-ūna	I-kyūn; mū-nyūn. I-un (244 a)	I-buw. 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; bo-	E-kafi; bu-kafi	U-deñ. E-dam (246)
Palm wine, beer	Me-luk	...	...	E-tara; bō-	N-ten. Nok (244 a)	Mi-n-ten. Borw (246)
Parrot ... ..	Mi-oš	Kpagbot; be+	Kuot; be+	Bi-cam; bō-	I-rum; mun-dum. I-dim (244 a)	I-nim. Bi-tim (246)

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Bantu word for 'know', 'knowledge'.

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Penis ... ..	I-nik	...	...	Lō-daam ; la- ...	Lu-num ; i- I-nyenye ; mu-	E-kpōrō E-di
Pig ... ..	Me-kūānef (? <i>pl.</i> )	Ŋgi ; be +	Ŋ-guyañ. Ŋ-jiūañ, Ŋ-juyañ (237 a)	...	...	...
Pigeon ... ..	...	Kuku ; ba +	Pi ; be-pi	Bi-kpeyi	I-ñkwam ; muñ- Ū-kwum	Tōmtōm
Place ... ..	...	...	...	Li-jeem	Ū-kwum	E-biet
Rain ... ..	Me-nif. Em-boñ	M-bō	M-pfuō. M-fu (237 a)	Bōm	Mi-nni. Nai (244 a)	E-dim. Mu-ñ (246)
Rat ... ..	Sane	Ke-mbak	Pok ; ba-pok. Pu ; bō-pu (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 ; bō-tēen	E-nen	U-suñ
Salt ... ..	Sek	Ke-kon	Kon	...	I-nok	I-nuñ. E-nōe (246). M-ferē (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 ; bō-	E-nami ; bu- (and 244 a)	E-roñ. E-ram (246)
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ū-tu
Shoulder ...	Yōpore	Ke-añkoñ ; be- Ke-njāt ; be-	Lala. Ku-lō ; be +	...	Ku-ūp ; ū-jūp	A-fara. Ke-bañā (246)
Sister ... ..	Mu-nā. Em-bena	M-ana-nya- mo-ñge	Ŋ-gini-m-lep	A-pōdigō- mō-yen ; <i>pl.</i> a-podigō- ba-yen	Ŋ-wen-a-ntuen- a-tetonde (244 a)	E-yen-e-ka. Eñ-ka-yō. Kam-weñ (246)
Skin ... ..	Mi-oru. Yōpō	Ŋ-gū	Kwāt. 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-bō	Be-sō. Ji-bazi (237 a)	Dō-foru-e-kpai	O-basi. E-ō (244 a)	E-nyoñ. Dō-but (246)
Slave ... ..	Mō-teka, Mō-teya	Ŋ-gbān ; be-gbān	Sōñ ; ba +. Teñ ; ba + (237 a)	U-yem ; ba-yem	Ū-wan ; ba- U-sixa (244 a)	Ū-fu ; i-fu. U-yum (246)
Sleep ... ..	...	...	...	Lō-taam ; de-taam	Du-dau	I-dap
Smoke ... ..	Mi-ei	Fu-suru	Širi	U-gwēen ; bō-gwēen	Kō-tan	N-suñ-i-kañ. Du-gen (246)
Snake ... ..	Mi-añ	Ny-u	Ny-u ; be +	Šō ; la-šōa	E-nuñ ; bu- E-nū (244 a)	U-ruk-i-kott ( <i>'rope in bush'</i> ). Yō (246)
Son, boy ...	M-ōna, Mu-ana ; b-ōna, p-ōna, b-ana	Mam-oña ; ba-	Mō-an-dob ; bō-an-ba-dob	Gwo-tu-ma-dur ; <i>pl.</i> pema-tu- ma-dur	Kwen-oñ-ne- e-rum	E-yen-e-ren. Eñ-u-dum (246)
Song ... ..	...	...	...	Lu-gwawene ; ba-ñgwa- wa-wene	Kō-coñ	I-kwō
Spear ... ..	Ne-koñgō	De-koñ ; mō-	Koñ ; mō +	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-fioñ (‘sand of moon’). E-kuñkune (246) E-tw
Stick ... ..	E-riare	Bw-weti; ma-keti	N-tog; bi-tog	E-di; bw-di	Lu-tūn	E-tw
Stone ... ..	Mō-gō	De-kom; mō-	Ñ-guω	A-ran; da-ran	U-nan; na-nan (and 244 a)	I-tiat. Ko-ran (246)
Stool ... ..	l-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-jiω (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 ... ..	...	...	...	Ω-ū; bw-u	Ω-ju	Inō; me-inō
Thigh ... ..	U-mbene	Be; me-be	Si; be-si <i>or</i> me-si	O-rōk; da-	U-naū; na-	I-fuxi, I-fiyi Ñ-kpō.
Thing ... ..	...	...	...	Bw-bie	Bi-en. Ωbu-imu (244 a)	I-sa. Bē-et (246)
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	Fūyi; da-fuya	Ke-igwe	Ñ-kukim
Tobacco ... ..	Taba	...	...	O-nwawana	Ω-wana	U-ñwoñ
To-day ... ..	Ni-ōfen	Mω-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-mω-ku	Ñ-guω-mω-kω	E-dadoi-e-bōn	Dω-nō-lū-an; <i>pl.</i> mu-nonnoi- mw-an	Nuen-u-kot
To-morrow	Pu-lea	Ne-man	E-šim	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-mω (237 a)	Lata	Dara	E-deme. Deda (246)
Tooth ... ..	N-in; mu-en <i>or</i> me-in	De-joñ; mω-	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; bw+	Lu-se; ni-se. O-yin (244 a)	Ω-biω. 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 ... ..	...	...	...	Ω-keωtoga; ba-	...	M-biūmω
Urine ... ..	...	...	...	Biyam; da-biyama	Ω-jañgi- mi-añge	I-kim
Vein ... ..	E-jañki	N-set; me-set	N-dek. N-zed	...	...	Ω-sip. I-tup (246)
War ... ..	Bi-Ie. Bi-rea	Wi	U-wei; bu-wei	De-yuñ; la-yuñ	E-nok	E-koñ
Water ... ..	Ma-nif	Me-nyi	M-Iañ	Böm	Mi-nni. Nai (244 a)	Mo-ñ. Mu-ñ (246)

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tunu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Eñk 245 a. Ibibw 246. Uwet
Well, source	...	...	...	...	Duye ; abe-duyi (244 a)	I-dim. E-kut (246)
White man	U-men. Mu-kāna	N-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	N-wan
Wind ... ..	...	...	...	E-fan ; bω-	E-bep ( <i>and</i> 244 a)	Ū-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-Iep ; bi-yep or ba-yep	O-iyen ; ba-	O-ne-a-tun ; a-ne-ba-tun. N-wen-e-tuen (244 a)	N-wan ; i-ban. N-woñwan ; i-ban (245 a). Weñ (246)
Womb ...	...	...	...	De-din ; da-	E-sien ; mun-	I-dibi
Wood (fire- wood)	Hu-eñi	Di-wen	Wun. N-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 ... ..	-mōti	-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, -lar' <sup>1</sup>	-rā	-Iē	-rāā	-nān ( <i>and</i> 244 a)	-i-ta. Bo-daāt (246)
Four ... ..	-niš'	Ke-nyi	-ni	-dayi, -dai' <sup>1</sup>	-nai ( <i>and</i> 244 a)	-i-nañ. Bo-nne (246)
Five ... ..	-lān	-tan (Ke-tan)	San, San	-ruon	-neñ ( <i>and</i> 244 a)	-i-tion. Bu-rwon (246)
Six ... ..	-Iendarω, -tandarω <sup>2</sup>	Tā-fog	Sōlu, Sōrω	-ruon-na-kōni	Ka-sāasa. Ū-nen-o-nde (244 a)	-i-tiokiet. Bu-rwon e-bani (246)
Seven... ..	-Iendurω-nu-m, -renderu-nu-m	Tā-be	Sambe. Šambe	-ruon-na-ban	Bu-nai na bu-nan. Ū-nen-a-an (244 a)	I-tiaba. Bu-rwon e-bawan (246)
Eight ... ..	-namane	Ta-rā	Neni	-ruon-na-raa	Caŋga-caŋga- nai. Ū-nen-nān (244 a)	I-ti-a-ita. Bu-rune- ba-daāt (246)

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.<sup>2</sup> Noteworthy. Cf. East Bantu.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N.dob or M.būrükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp or O.dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibiw 246. Uwet
Nine ... ..	I-bw	Ta-nyi	Tani	-ruon-na-dai	Bu-nañ na bu-nai. Ū-nen-a-nai (244 a)	U-sūk-kiet. O-nō-kiet. Bu-rune- bo-nne (246)
Ten ... ..	Yuar, Jōhar. Bihwar, Bōhara. <sup>2</sup> Tade <sup>1</sup>	N-tet, N-tat <sup>1</sup>	Wūm. Wuom	Cūūp	Diū. Siw (244 a)	Duop. Bun-jup
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-yet kiet (245). (E.fut = <i>fif- teen</i> . Bu-ntun = <i>fifteen</i> (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-imbū-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 or Aba
Fifty ... ..	Me-rina (or Ti-tade) a-fande-imbū- 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. I-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- -as', -aya, -ha	? -wō, -oñ	? -u, -ma-ū, -ω	A-wōk. ? -ō, -ōk	Ŋgu. ? -ñgu	A-fw, A-fū. Ū-, E-, U-, A- ? -fō, -fi, -ω-kuw, -ω-kuwomw
He, him, his	? -a-me	? -a-me	? -a-me	A-me. ? -a-me	Mōñ. ? -mōñ	E-nye. I-mō. E-, Ū-, A-, I- -e-sie, -enye, -eke, -enye, -i-mō
We, us, our	? -a-fani	? -a-fani	? -a-fani	A-far. ? -a-fani	I-bun. ? -bun	Nyin. I- -nyin, -e-kc- nyin

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy. See Nos. 152, 161, and 219.<sup>2</sup> All of these mean 'Five-twice'.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob <i>or</i> M-būrükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Köröp <i>or</i> O-dodöp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Ye, you, your	?	?	?	A-fe.	Mbe. -m-bun	M-bufō, M-bufü. E-, I- -m-būfō, E-ke-m-bufü
They, them, their	?	?	?	A-fe	Mbe. -mbe	Mō. E-, I- -mō
All ... ..	?	?	?	Kukwiya	I-bun?	Kpuprū. Ū-furi. Fafap
This, these	?	?	?	-uma, -ōmani	-kwu, -ki	E-mi ( <i>pl.</i> mō-e-mi)
That, those	?	?	?	-ōma?	-kwō, -kō	O-ru. Ū-kō ( <i>pl.</i> mī-o-ru, mō-ō-kō)
Bad ... ..	-piape. -pope	-buwe	-bewe	-siŋsi	-be	-diok
Black ... ..	-gegan	-fin, -fine	-irō, -yirog	-fōna (fōna-fōn <i>in pl.</i> )	-m-bin	-bit, -bire. (Ūbu-bit = <i>blackness</i> )
Female ... ..	-mū-andō, -mu-ant, -andō, -ant	-mo-ŋge	-nyibi, -nyip. -lep	-ba	-man	-man
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	-ira	...	-kō. -dat
Good ... ..	-eš'	-rū	-loñ	-ešēen	-nom	E-ti. -fon
Great ... ..	-pōtok	-tū	-dore. -tū	-fara	-kaŋgi	A-kamba. A-kwa. -kpun. Furō
Little ... ..	-tebitep	-tsak (E-nyetsak)	-sōdi. -kwat (237 a)	-papakpare, -pare	-diōmi	-kpri. -tip. -tuk
Long ... ..	...	...	...	-were	-yiri	-yum. -nioñ. -nyan
Male ... ..	-ndō, -me-leme-n-dō. -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-kpō
Old ... ..	-rūn	-runu	-gbog. -yuōma. -dōsie	-tōma, -tama	-num	-kani
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-kpen	-n-dun	-di-duot, -dūūt
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-fama	-wan	-kpō. -tagha

English	235. Indiki (Ba·nyim)	236. Ba·fut	237. N·dob <i>or</i> M·būrükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyānga	244. Kōrōp <i>or</i> O·dōdōp 244 a. O·kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I·biō. ·muk, ·puk ·dōñō, ·rōñō
Sick ... ..	·nuna	·tsōkwō	·kuañkuañ	·bim. ·ñ·game	·mōka	·dōñō, ·rōñō
White... ..	·nanañ, ·nañanañ	·pup, ·puwō	·fōwe	·kula (Ojw·kula, Class 1 ; bada·kula, Class 2)	·m·but, ·m·buri	·fia
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	A·turō·fūūt. ·fure	E·juñ	Ke·eyoñ
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ke·isu
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	U·ruk·a·lam	Ū·de	Ke·edem
Below, down	...	...	...	E·wū	Kwan·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·aṅwa
Plenty, many	...	...	...	O·yam·o·yam	A·njawō	U·wak. E·diwak. E·kese
There... ..	...	...	...	E·ena	Mandiō	Dō, Dwe
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	N·daena?	Mañ?	Mōñ, Ke·mōñ?
No! ... ..	...	Ma!	...	Ee!	Ñ·koṅgani!	Ii!
Not ( <i>with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	·se·	Ma·. ·mō	·ki·, ·ba·, ·ki·, ·ka (237 a)	·ma·, ·mun· ( <i>and stress on syllables of verb-root</i> )	·kameni·, ·mbiri	Ku·. ·ke. ·ña, ·ñw
To ... ..	?	?	?	?	?	Edi-
„ beat ... ..	·tumbok	·bōgwō	·bō	...	...	·mia. ·tuak
„ buy, sell	·nōndu. ·naṣeni	·dara. ·kawa	·hōma, ·hō·, ·kie·	...	...	·dep
„ come ... ..	...	·jiū	·yu·	·wu, ·ni·wu	·kwi	·di
„ cut ... ..	·pōlea	·kper	·kue·	·jaṅga	·yieñ	·kpi
„ dance ... ..	·pin	·gwine	·guan	·ñkuju	·joikōjw	·nek
„ die... ..	·wa	·gue	·yi·, ·yu· (237 a)	·bi (-ni·bi)	·kwa	·kpa
„ eat ... ..	...	·di	·ji·	·ji (-ni·ji)	·dia	·dia
„ give ... ..	·ha	·boñku	·dōnsa·ma. ·fe·ma (237 a)	·ñ·gen	·jañ	·nō. ·yak
„ go ... ..	·nuru	·ke	·ka·ma	·tonga. (·tuñ = <i>went</i> )	·kēku	·ka. ·saña
„ kill ... ..	·dōnō	·gun	·wu·, ·gu·	·mbana	·kun	·wut

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp or O-dōdōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
To ... .. ?	?	?	?	?	?	Edi-
„ know ...	...	...	...	..sen	..ndō	..fiok. ..dioñw. ..bure
„ laugh ...	..hion. ..nonok	gwfɔ	..ʃw-	..kparana	..sek	..sak
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	..sida. ..kpoñ. ..siw
„ love, want	..aʃ	..giri	..sw (-sw-ma)	..kpara	...	..ma
„ see ...	..ʃieyen	..ge	..ye (-ye-ma). ..yina	..fēri. ..gwebe	..niñ	..kut
„ sit, remain, abide	..notuan	..korā	..non	...	...	..tie. ..kubō
„ sleep ...	..fianen	..dā	..dea, ..die	..ñgɔma	..irat	..de
„ stand, stop, be erect	..tomp	..ʃe. ..ji	..li (-li-ma = to stand?)	...	...	..da
„ steal ...	...	...	...	..ʃebba	..juju	..yip. ..fai

## 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-; 8 a. 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, &amp;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); 8 a. 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) (bō); 15. Ku- (in a few nouns: *pl.* Bu-), Wu-, U- (237) (?).

?A- as honorific prefix in 236.

## PREFIXES IN OLULOMΩ (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. **Ndŵ**-, **Lŵ**-, **Lu**-; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bŵ**-, **Bō**-; 15. **Ku**-, **Kŵ**-. 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**-, **Lŵ**-, **Ba**- (= Bantu **Ma**-), **Ka**-.

## PREFIXES IN EDIBA-EKURI-N-KŴKŴLE (240-240 c)

Class 1. **Ū**-, **Ō**-, **U**-; 2. **A**-, **Wa**-, **Okpŵ**-, **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. **Lŵ**-, **Lu**-; 12. ? **Li**-, **Di**-; 13. **Ka**-; 14. **Bŵ**- (*sing.*), **Buŵ**-, **Bŵ**- (*pl.*); 15. **Kŵ**-, **Ku**-.

Also singular prefixes **Hŵ**-, **Hu**-, **Hi**-; **Gwŵ**-, **Gŵ**-; **Nya**-; and plural prefixes **Okpŵ**-, **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**-, **Bŵ**- (*ba*); 3. **A**-, **Ō**-, **U**-; 4. **Mi**-, **M'**-; 5. **I**-, **E**-; 6. **Ma**-, **Me**-, **Mŵ**-; 7. ?; 8. ? **Be**-; 9. **N**-; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bŵ**-; 15. ?; ? 20. **Nda**-.

## PREFIXES IN EDIBA-ESŴPON-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**-, **Bŵ**-: *sing.* **Li**-, **I**-, **E**-; *pls.* **Bŵ**-, **Bu**-, **Bō**-, **Ba**-: *sing.* **De**-, **Di**-, **Du**-, **Ū**-, **Ō**-; *pls.* **Da**-, **Dij**-, **Ta**-: *sing.* **Lu**-, **Lŵ**-, —; *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.* **Bŵ**-. There are concords, often dissyllabic—*ŵke*, *bibu*, *bŵbe*, *bŵpa*, *ebe*, *ŵ*, *o*, *ba*, *u*, *a*, *mi*, *le*, *da*, *bu*, *ŵba*, *ŵjŵ*, but their application to their respective prefixes is not certain enough for me to place them.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN KORŌP AND ŌKŴYOŊ (244, 244 a)

Class 1. **Ō**-, **Ū**-, **U**-, **Kw**-, **A**-, **Mu**- (*ŵ*, *ne*); 2. **Ea**-, **Be**-, **Bu**-, **Bŵ**-, **Pa**- (*ba*-, *bŵ*); 3. **U**-; 4. **I**-, **Mi**- (? *sing.*); 5. **De**-, **Ne**-, **I**- (*de*); 6. **Ba**-, **Abe**-, **A**-, **Mu**-, **Mŵ**-, **Mi**- (? *ma*); 7. **Ke**-, **Kŵ**-, **E**- (*ke*-, *e*); 8. **Be**-, **Bu**-, **Bi**-, **I**- (*be*); 8 a. ? **Bi**-; 9. **N**- (**M**-), **I**- (? *n*-, *i*-); 10. **N**- (**M**-), **Ni**-, **Na**-, **Ne**-, **Nŵ**-, **De**-, ? **Di**-, ? **Da**-, ?; 11. **Lu**-, **Du**-, **Di**-, **Dŵ**- (*lu*) (*pls.* **U**-, **Ku**-, **I**-, **N**-, **Ni**-, **Mu**-); 12. ?; 13. **Ka**- (*ka*) (*pl.* **Bu**-); 14. **Bu**-, **Bi**-, **U**- (*bu*) (*pls.* **Ka**-, **Ba**-); 15. **Ku**-, **Kŵ**- (*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 Ōkŵyoŋ 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 **IBIBI**

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**-**Okuni**) 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-wa-kpabi** = 'god'; **De-lō** = 'hair'; **Re-tu** = 'head'; **E-timō** = 'heart'; **E-tō** = 'house'; **Ke-man** = 'iron'; **Ō-pu** = 'leg'; **Ō-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. 11.

**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 **I-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'; **Ō-varr** = 'chief'; **W-an** = 'child'; **Kō-zwōlō** (from **·zwōlō**, 'firmament') = 'day'; **Le-bōa** = 'dog'; **M-biem** or **Bō-nyi** = 'elephant'; **Jiel** or **A-jen** = 'eye'; **Dede** = 'father'; **Nōna** = 'finger'; **Le-bal** = 'goat'; **Ki-twōlō** or **Le-jeletō** = 'hair'; **De-tō** = 'head'; **Guon** or **A-gwun** = 'house'; **Ō-bukpō** = 'leg'; **Nbe** = 'leopard'; **Ō-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 I 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'; **Bō-esa** = 'eight'; **Ru-beji** = 'nine'; **Jō** = 'ten'. Noteworthy word-roots are: **Kō-bō** = 'arm'; **Ke-sa** = 'arrow'; **A-gbō** = 'banana'; **Kō-tōtō** = 'bee'; **Leme** = 'belly'; **Ke-non** = 'bird'; **Be-nyi** = 'blood'; **Kō-bō** = 'bow'; **Li-be** = 'breast'; **Li-gwe** = 'day'; **E-bwa** = 'dog'; **Ki-gbe-lemma** = 'door'; **La-jira** = 'egg'; **Dzen** = 'eye'; **Le-be** or **Ba-ne** = 'fat'; 'oil'; **Ara** = 'father'; **Ka-nō** = 'finger'; **Ke-kō** = 'fowl'; **E-bili** = 'goat'; **Lā-me rekā** = 'hand'; **Le-ta** = 'head'; **E-mara** = 'house'; **Le-dū** = 'knee'; **Kōta** = 'leg'; **A-nō** (*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 **Esopoñ-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**<sup>1</sup> (240 c). The numerals are: **Gwen** (240) or **Sin** or **Wana** (240 a), **-jana** (240 b) or **-gani** (240 c) = 'one'; **-va**, **-pō**, **-pu**, or **-wa** = 'two'; **-tat**, **-tili**, **-tele**, or **-cili** = 'three'; **-na** or **-nia** = 'four'; **-ōwō**, **-tene**, **-teen**, or **-teō** = 'five'; **-ten-awana**, **-tin-a-gani** = 'six'; **Sō**, **Ju**, **-jō** = 'ten'; **Ne-nubō**, **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**, **-nantō**, **-ke-njon** = 'banana'; **E-bom** = 'beard'; **O-kwuñ-kwana**, **N-kokōni** (240 a), and **E-totoiyō** (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-vebō**, **Koyō**, **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'; **Gwagwani**, **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-enō**, **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**, **Hōnon** = 'fowl'; **E-bu**, **U-jan**, **I-je** = '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-tuō** = 'house'; **E-lamō** (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-kō**, **Li-kil** = 'neck'; **Jōnu**, **Zuma**, **Nyamō** = 'nose'; **O-kpō** (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-diamō** (240 c) = 'sleep'; **Rişi** (240 c) = 'smoke'; **Yod** (240 a), **Duō** (240 c) =

<sup>1</sup> 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 ΩGUGUNA DIALECTS<sup>1</sup> (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 Uvet 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'; Ω-bara-gon, Ω-were-wuni, I-yanaci (241 c) = 'six'; Ω-war'-i-fai, I-ya-ne-pā (241 c) = 'seven'; Ω-bari-t-at (&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-nop, De-nup, U-nū (241 c) = 'twenty'. The word-roots in Akunakuna and Umon have often a distinctly 'Bantu' complexion. This is much less observable in Akpet (241 c), which has, no doubt, been much mixed with the Niger Delta languages. The following are noteworthy examples: E-nop = 'ape'; Gō-bō, Ō-bō = 'arm'; A-dā = 'beard'; O-doñ (241), E-rai (241 c) = 'bee'; I-me, Ge-tō, U-gbwe = 'belly'; Ō-som, Ō-ne = 'body'; Ō-dā = 'bone'; I-bei = 'breast ♀'; E-dem = 'buffalo'; U-zut, Ω-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';\* E-bon, 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'; Ω-som (*pl.* a-som), O-ne, O-nnō = 'man'; O-rum = 'man (vir)'; E-fuk = 'monkey'; Ω-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, Ω-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-taω = 'stone'; Dōwei (241 b) = 'sun'; Ω-fen = 'thing'; Ω-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'.

#### ESΩPOÑ-ARUN (ADUN)<sup>3</sup> (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 Esωpoñ-Arun dialects as yet recorded, and 242 a and 242 b the more aberrant southern speech, Igbω-i-maban and Asiga. Esωpoñ-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, Tegafo, Te-na-fō = 'seven'; A-zenotan, Te-ga-ta, A-te-ga-ta = 'eight'; A-šuwωwune, Xeawani, O-rōvōvene, Te-ga-nω, E-mogabωω = 'nine'

<sup>1</sup> These are the same as Koelle's 'Akurakura'.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Ibw Ω-kukω, O-kuka.

<sup>3</sup> 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**, **Ŋ-am** = 'back'; E-**gwōmω** = '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'; **Ŋ-wōka** = 'brother'; E-**wot** = 'buttocks'; **Ū-fat**, **Ū-vara** = 'chief'; **Ŋ-wa-ŋw-a**, **Wege** (242 b) = 'child'; E-**bam** = 'cow'; I-**jep** = 'crocodile'; E-**wu** = 'day'; E-**gbwa**, E-**pfa**, E-**va** = 'dog'; **Ēma**, **Lema**, O-**kegere** = 'door'; E-**bin** = 'drum'; E-**nyie** = 'elephant'; I-**tienel**, **Dien**, **Den** = 'eye'; I-**yak** = 'fat'; I-**nōnō**, E-**ñwoñ** = 'finger'; E-**kpwn** = '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-**baya** = 'iron'; E-**dudumi**, Ke-**duduñ** = 'knee'; O-**fuk**, O-**buk**, Ke-**fe** = 'leg'; Ba-**jatok** = 'magic'; O-**noñ** = 'man'; O-**juno** = 'man (vir)'; E-**fu** = 'monkey'; I-**pi**, I-**phie**, O-**fe** = 'moon'; **Ēma** = 'mouth'; I-**gugura**, Le-**kop** = 'neck'; Ke-**rū**, I-**ruñwe**, I-**ruwa**, Ge-**humω** = 'night'; **Jon**, **Kuñ**, I-**soñ**, **Ū-hum** = 'nose'; **Ō-nom** = 'penis'; E-**kumba** = 'pig'; O-**raña**, Le-**haña** = 'river'; E-**den**, E-**ien** = 'road'; I-**jok** = 'snake'; O-**zup**, O-**kon**, **Ŋ-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'; **Ŋ-kwanoñ**, **Gwanō** = 'woman'; **-fimañip** = '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 Nduñgle, and to the east of Mbudikum.

243. **Uyañga** is spoken in the Uyañga 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 **Okōyoñ** 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 **Ibibiω** 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 Okōyoñ, 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** (Iñikum) 247 a. Northern **Yala**  
 247 b. **Agala** (North-west **Yala**)<sup>1</sup>  
 GROUP C: SOUTH-WEST BENUE  
 248. **Munši** or **Tivi**<sup>2</sup>  
 GROUP D: SOUTHERN BENUE  
 249. **Afudu**

GROUP E: CENTRAL BENUE  
 250. **Boritsū** or **Afiteñ**<sup>3</sup>  
 251. **Mbarike**  
 GROUP F: SOUTH-WEST BAUCI  
 252. **Burum**  
 GROUP G: CENTRAL BAUCI  
 253. **Jarawa**<sup>4</sup>

English	247. <b>Yala</b> (Iñikum) 247 a. Northern <b>Yala</b> 247 b. <b>Agala</b>	248. <b>Munši</b> or <b>Tivi</b>	249. <b>Afudu</b>	250. <b>Boritsū</b> or <b>Afiteñ</b> <sup>3</sup> 251. <b>Mbarike</b>	252. <b>Burum</b>	253. <b>Jarawa</b>
Adze ... ..	...	I-šwun	...	...	...	<b>Kwat</b>
Animal, wild beast	...	I-nyam	...	...	Ny-ama, N-ama	...
Ant ... ..	...	Noñ	...	...	...	<b>Turukli</b>
Ant, white (termite)	E-gā	...	...	...	...	<b>Nañ</b>
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	N-šum	...	...	...	...	Gu-sunsun
Arm ... ..	Wō-bō, A-bō	Wuere. A-wuω, A-vω	Koñ, E-koñ	<b>Gubu.</b> U-pañ. Gi-rabu. Gu-juω; a-juω (251) Ge-beben. Le-bu (251)	...	<b>Bog</b> (K.). <b>Mel-bog.</b> <b>Bugu</b> (M.); <i>pl. buki-ya</i>
Arrow ... ..	O.bari. Ō.yi	I-vana; a-	...	...	...	Mo-n or Mu-n (K.). Mu-na (M.) M-bib (K.)
Axe ... ..	Li-gō, Le-gō	I-jambe <sup>5</sup>	E-tuã	Gi-sω (stone axe). Le-kar (251)	...	M-bib (K.)
Baboon ... ..	...	I-jompω. M.bagu	...	A-bagω	...	? Gu-sunsun
Back ... ..	I-ši	Jimi. I-jume; a-	...	...	...	<b>Gata la nyū</b> (M.)
Banana ... ..	Wō-būa, Wō-bwō. A-gbω (247 b)	...	...	...	...	<b>Ta-kwat.</b> <b>A-yaba</b>
Beard... ..	I-jemi	...	...	...	...	<b>Liri</b>

<sup>1</sup> Koellé's **Yala**.

<sup>2</sup> This is Koellé's **Tivi**. **Tivi** is the correct name, though **Munši** is the wide-spread outside designation. The people and language also go by the names of **Miji**, **Beši**, **Mbiji**, and **Gbalω**.

<sup>3</sup> An alternative name for this tribe is, or was, **Afiteñ**. Other neighbours called them **Difū**.

<sup>4</sup> Koellé's 'Dsarawa'; Migeod's 'Jara'. Koellé's vocabulary was transcribed nearly seventy years ago and was incomplete. To amplify it, and above all to check its accuracy, I asked Mr. 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 Koellé's version and (M.) for Modern. Mr. Bieneman thinks there are two dialects: **Bununu** and **Zuñgur**.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Bantu roots for 'hoe'.

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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.), <sup>1</sup> 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-wambwæ <i>or</i> A-mbe	E-fiem	Ba-yañ ( <i>pl.</i> ). A-nyin (251)	Mi	Kil (K., M.) <sup>1</sup>
Body ... ..	Wo-kpiye	Yurō, Yol <sup>2</sup>	...	Yor (251)	I-bek, Ri-bek	Yidi; <i>pl.</i> <sup>1</sup> yid-ba M-wb (K.). Mw-up (M.)
Bone ... ..	O-kuōbō. Gbōku (247 b)	I-kuehe <i>or</i> Kōhe; a+	Kōkō	I-kuw', U-kaw'. A-kup (251)	...	Kañ Tāg (K.). Teāk, Teark (M.)
Borassus palm Bow ... ..	Wō-ta, O-ta. N-talek (247 a)	Da, Ta, N-da; <i>pls.</i> ba-da, ma-ta, mba-da	...	Kōti. Gu-ta (251)	...	Kañ Tāg (K.). Teāk, Teark (M.)
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ba-tudi (M.)
Brains ... ..	Li-wū	...	...	...	...	Eōgo-la- mu-di
Breast (man's)	O-gōtu	Ō-huan; a-han (= <i>ribs</i> ). Vañgile (= <i>chest</i> )	N-kā	Ke-luñ. U-top	...	Jigle <i>or</i> Kigl (K.), Ki-gelli (M.). Kun
Breast (woman's)	Amme, Ame	I-tumbwō	I-ban	Gi-me. A-bian (251)	...	Ki-bur <i>or</i> Ki-buri (K., M.)
Brother ... ..	Ō-yin. Ō-ni	Wō-an-wōas <sup>2</sup> , Wō-an-gwam <sup>2</sup>	Wō-an-noye <sup>3</sup>	U-ma. I-nyam (251)	Gwa; bi-gwa	Yam ma-jin (K.). (Yam ma-gab = 'sister'). Ny-umi (M.)
Buffalo ... ..	Yeye	...	En-tam	In-dañ. In-dak (251)	...	N-dak-zum (M.)
Bull ... ..	Ō-ba-yena	Nom-bōa	N-tam-niom	E-meni-fur. In-dak-w- tuser (251)	...	Bit-n-dag
Buttocks ... ..	A-taku	...	...	...	...	Tuggi
Canoe ... ..	Wō-wu	Tsō; be-tsō	...	...	Gun-duñ	Gi-rgi (K.). Ji-rigi (M.)
Cat ... ..	Ō-kandem	Joñge. Ny-am-tō-fō. A-dambusu; mba-	A-ta	Ge-ram. M-bakiakw (251)	...	Mō-s (K.). Mū-s (M.)
Charcoal ... ..	I-bi	I-kā; a-kā	Ka-ntente	I-šišiū. Gu-jan (251)	...	Kal (K., M.) <sup>1</sup>
Chief, king	O-suwale, Ō-juāle	Tōw, Torō	Mu-sō	U-deñ. U-kuor (251)	Pōmw <sup>1</sup>	He-reñan (K.). Reñgan (M.)

<sup>1</sup> Bantu affinities marked.

<sup>2</sup> 'Child of father.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Child of mother-my.'

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Child ... ..	O-yi, On'	N-giriki W <sub>o</sub> -an, W-an; <i>pl.</i> on <sub>o</sub> -v	W <sub>o</sub> -ane	l-duñ. M-ba, M-bar (251)	Ne. Hwe	M-un ( <i>K.</i> , <i>M.</i> )
Cloth ... ..	Ö-pa, Tö-pa	l-bor <sub>o</sub> . Bente. Kondu	...	...	I-rugu or Rugum	Bente. Lugod ( <i>K.</i> ). Ma-tax. Lugut ( <i>M.</i> ) (the second word may mean 'bark cloth')
Cold ... ..	šia, šösia	W-hu. l-nd <sub>o</sub> hore	...	O-rurun. E-jimsur (251)	...	l-fwal; ma-fwal ( <i>K.</i> ). Yut ( <i>M.</i> )
Country ...	Opu-öle	...	...	...	Cap. Ri-p <sub>o</sub> m <sub>o</sub> ( <i>i. e. kingdom</i> )	Zal
Cow ... ..	Yana, Yena	B <sub>o</sub> a	En-tam	ln-dañ. ln-dak' (251)	...	N-dag, N-dak
Crocodile ...	Yije-yenyi. <sup>1</sup> E-kü (247 b)	A-mbe; ve-mbe	Kōs <sub>o</sub>	l-kur	...	Gan <sup>2</sup>
Day, daylight	N-ce, N-ci	l-yañge. A-tetan	E-ji-habe	Wu-r <sub>o</sub> . 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 <sub>o</sub> . l-jop. W-kumb <sub>o</sub>	...	O-nyötsü. Le-tsu (251)	Vu-vwel	Gi-gilen ( <i>K.</i> ). Koxal ( <i>M.</i> ). Guñba ('jin', 'whirlwind')
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Oy- <sub>o</sub> ši, l-yi-a-tse. O-nyata (247 b).	W <sub>o</sub> -r <sub>o</sub> -komb <sub>o</sub> . Or-tuele	Mu-sö	O-nyiñgiha. O-nde-da-pien (251).	...	B <sub>o</sub> -mi-b <sub>o</sub> ma- ka-kbur
Dog ... ..	O-kukwa. E-wö (247 b), I-owö	l-wa	N-degb <sub>o</sub>	l-b <sub>o</sub> . W-pu (251)	...	M-f <sub>o</sub> ( <i>K.</i> ). M-v <sub>o</sub> ; m-v <sub>o</sub> -bi ( <i>M.</i> )
Door, door- way	O-kugeri. O-pugeri. W <sub>o</sub> -gwopf <sub>o</sub> (247 b)	Hund <sub>o</sub> . O-gbuda	N <sub>o</sub> a-n-t <sub>o</sub> ( <i>i. e.</i> 'mouth-house')	W-pü. N-ju-gu-sok (251)	...	Kal-ku-n-da or Ku-n-da ( <i>K.</i> ). Gwal-kun-da ( <i>M.</i> )
Dream ...	W <sub>o</sub> -norre	...	...	...	...	Löd ( <i>K.</i> ). Löt ( <i>M.</i> ) <sup>2</sup>
Drum ... ..	E-je. W-girigb <sub>o</sub> . l-ma (247 b)	Gbande. Gañga	N-tañ	Guya. Gi-ben. W-tañ. W-papom (251)	...	N-g <sub>o</sub> am ( <i>K.</i> ). Gañga ( <i>M.</i> ) <sup>2</sup>
Ear ... ..	Wö-rö, A-rö	Töy <sub>o</sub> , Itöy; a- N <sub>g</sub> wa	Ka-tö	A-tü. A-toü (251)	...	Ki-t ( <i>K.</i> ). Ki-di; ki-ti-ga ( <i>M.</i> )
Egg ... ..	Li-jugu, Le-ju. A-ji, A-zi (247 b)	l-ji; a-ji. Gi-ke	E-ge	E-tse. A-ki (251)	...	Ki <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Leopard of the water.<sup>2</sup> Bantu affinities marked.

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Elephant ...	I-nyi. E-nyeyñ. O-dagba (247 b)	Nōiω. I-nōre	E-fwan	I-ndr'. I-nji	...	N-zugu <sup>1</sup>
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 or 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 or 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 ...	Ω-ku. Li-je. I-pfω. Yanω	N-geyam	E-mai	Ba-nyi. Ge-ndup (251)	...	Ja-mai
Father ...	A-da, N-da	Tere or Tiri	E-ši	I-ji, I-jω. 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-wuω. Wu-ñgara	Me-taña ( <i>pl.</i> )	I-foñ-no-bū. E-kin-a-juω (251)	...	M-far-bwog (K.). M-un-buge (M.) <sup>2</sup>
Fire ...	Ö-la, Ö-la	Wu-su, U-su	I-ge	U-la. O-rua (251)	Kya	Bes, Bcs
Fish ...	O-yebe	E-sū	E-bi	E-tsē. I-wak (251)	Bi-tok ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-ši, N-ji
Foot ...	Wω-pisi. A-dabikbω (247 b). Ω-kušiegbω. A-patugbω	I-jimω-ñgu- a-hale. I-kue-ñgu- a-hale	...	I-tsuñ-gω-suñ. Gi-suñ. A-fien (251)	Kwara	Ta-kws. M-ot-kws (K.). Kox-de ; <i>pl.</i> kox-di-a (M.)
Forest ...	A-kol-okpa	Tōhω. I-kor	E-fū	Gi-tani. Ku-tur (251)	I-hai	Zum, U-zum (K.). Ku-rimi (M.)
Fowl ...	U-gū, Ω-gū	Kōye. Key	Šie	I-sun. Go-kun, Gu-kun (251)	...	N-gub (K.). Kat ; kat-ba, Kiuk ; kiuk-ba (M.)
Frog, toad...	Ω-kirifω. I-kirixu (247 a). I-taru (247 b)	Toñgω. Šiōhω ; a-sōhω	N-tamsω	N-gara. Ko-ndeñ. Ω-sañ. Lu-kum (251)	...	Log-forat (K.). Dōlok (M.) ; dolok-ba
Ghost ...	Ω-bwəsi	...	...	...	...	Guñgba-ma- welbω (M.)
Giraffe ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rakumin-ma- zum
Girl ...	...	Wω-an-kuas	Wω-añgbe	I-duñ-a-kan. M-ba-o-nda (251)	...	M-un-galap, M-un-ma- ñgalap (K.). Yarinya (M.). Bu-dusuwa (M.)

<sup>1</sup> Bantu affinities marked.

<sup>2</sup> Both these words constitute a paraphrase, 'male (of) hand', 'child (of) hand'.

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Goat ... ..	Jewω. U-gbeu (247 b) Ö-pi	I-vω. E-kpωbe Gbere. I-gbewe	Bese ...	E-meñ. Wu-on (251) ...	...	M-pil (K.), M-bil (M.), Bit-ñ-kil (K.), Nuñ (M.)
„ (he) ... ..	Ö-pi	A-ondω, Au-wundω	I-bū	I-kpi. Ū-papuān (251)	Dagwi	Kωgol, Kωyol
God ... ..	O-sō-wō. Ö-wō	Tere-tamon δ. N-gω-tamon φ	Me-mbadia δ. Wω-be-ω-sōku φ	O-nyokau δ. E-nyenokan φ. I-cenice δ (251). I-yaniya φ (251)	...	Kaya (K.), Koggi, Kāxea (M.)
Grandparent	A-dōku δ. O-kōku φ					
Grass ... ..	A-si	Tωhω	...	...	...	Vūn
Ground ... ..	A-je	I-neya	...	...	...	N-zāl
Ground-nut	E-vi	I-he; a-he	...	E-pfi. Eñ (251)	...	N-zog (K.). Gu-je (M.)
Guinea-fowl	I-fe	...	...	...	...	Gañ; pl. gañ-ba
Gun ... ..	Ö-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-dyukin (251)	...	
Hand ... ..	E-tu-a-bō. Wo-bō (247 a). A-ik'-a-bω (247 b). Oku-ši-a-bō	U-we; a-we. I-jima-wue. I-kuewe. Kω-wue. Gara	N-tsam-koñ. M-bω-ya-koñ	I-tsung-nω-bū. Vwω Gi-suñ-ga-bū. E-sisi-ma-mω, Gos-ga-w-ū (251)	...	Mo-d-buru. M-e-buru (K.). Bugge (M.)
Head ... ..	Li-fu, Le-fω, Le-fu. E-fω (247 b)	E-tiωu. Tiyω	E-šui	Gi-tse. Le-zu (251)	...	Mω-t (K.). Mu-di; pl. mu-ti-a (M.)
Heart ... ..	Di-kpōtu. A-pω (247 a). I-kbōtω (247 b)	E-šim. I-šuma; a- N-gwa	...	...	...	Bāli (M.)
Heel ... ..	Ū-tulikpω. Ū-tsiri-gbω	I-kis	Ka-sehi-jiañ	Gi-ruñ-gω-sun. Gu-tu-fien (251)	...	Ta-kwot- kwōde (-ia pl. suffix)
Hide ... ..	...	U-rω	...	...	...	N-gup N-gup
Hill ... ..	E-kiō. Ūce	...	...	...	Ra-hwōl	Din
Hippopotamus	I-njō-a-ya	...	...	...	...	...
Hoe ... ..	Ny-arω	N-dōhale	Ka-tar	Ū-hun. I-ru (251)	...	Nget (K.). Dom (M.); dom-ba
Honey ... ..	Yanō	Tsalio	...	...	N-si-šok	Mu-rog-ni (K.). Nyi (M.)
Horn ... ..	Le-ji	...	...	...	...	N-jop
Horse ... ..	Wō-nya	N-yenya; ve +	...	Ge-kirnya. O-kākum (251)	...	Puras (Arabic)

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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-tšū. 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-muot, N-gūñgi (M.)
Iron ... ..	O-kūñge. Wo-bijeñ (247 a)	I-yōyō ( <i>per- haps meaning 'property'</i> )	Ka-na	A-nañ. A-ser	...	U-voal, U-val (K.), Pin-vuol (M.)
Island ...	A-takōlokpa	...	...	...	...	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-tesio. Ne-nsio	Gi-mañ. Ge-sum (251)	...	Bāg (K.). Bāk (M.). Señgat (M.)
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	...	Gw-oreb, l-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-bid (K.). N-bit; n-bit-a (M.)
Lion ... ..	Ō-dōmu	Beya. Gbasor	...	I-tumu	...	N-zum (? 'forest')
Lips ... ..	E-kpō	...	...	...	...	N-gap-kun-ni
Magic... ..	Ōb-ōsi. E-jibi (247 b)	E-tšaf 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-ñuro, 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-fo. Uṣ-an (251)	...	Lean (K.). <sup>1</sup> Leñ (M.)
Mother ...	Ene	Ngō. (Ngw-am = <i>my mother</i> )	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
Mouth ...	Oko-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	I-kuwule ; a-	Ka-ṣie	A-gbaṣip. Gu-fop. E-kin (251)	...	Nyāi (K.). <sup>1</sup> Kāxa (M.)
Name ...	Le-yi, Li-yi	Tina	...	...	...	Lok ; lōke-a (M.)
Navel ...	U-dō	I-jombō ; a-	Sō	U-ku. U-kuom (251)	...	Toñ (K.). Tuñgi ; toñge-a (M.)
Neck, throat	Ō-kō	I-goñgūō. I-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.). <sup>1</sup> Dūk (M.)
Nose ...	Le-ñu (247 b)	E-hiñga ; a-hañga	I-jion	Geñ. Ruan (251)	...	Nuñal (K.). Dugeli (M.)
Oil palm ...	Le-ri	...	E-sā	Bu-lañ. Ge-tō	...	Kwakwa (M.)
Ox ...	O-bai-yōne	M-turu	...	In-dañ. In-dak (251)	...	N-dag, N-dak
Paddle ...	...	...	...	...	...	Filafle (Hausa)
Palm wine, beer	E-mmō-yeni	M-sorom	...	...	...	Ba-mmi
Parrot ...	O-kpōpō. I-kō	I-kañke	...	...	...	A-ku (M.). Kelala (K.)
Penis ...	A-pi	...	...	...	...	Sugi (M.) <sup>1</sup>
Pig ...	A-kuk. O-kōme (247 b)	Swam <i>or</i> I-swam ; <i>pl.</i> we-swam. I-gō	E-ter	Gi-sum. Ū-jik (251)	I-za	Gurusunu
Pigeon ...	Wañban	I-kōñgō ; a- Kuñgum	N-tōtahūe	I-gbesu. Gō-kuar (251)	...	Kurugdog
Place ...	E-bōma	He-ni	...	...	...	Ban ; ban-bale
Rain ...	O-wō, Li-wō	Wura, Wōla. U-famu. A-wundō	Bi	E-bie. U-fe. U-pōan. U-fam (251)	...	M-ful (K.). <sup>1</sup> M-vul (M.)
Rat ...	I-fu	I-hiewe	Fi-wū	I-sur. I-tsuñ (251)	...	M-bab (K.). <sup>1</sup> M-bap (M.)

<sup>1</sup> Bantu affinities marked.

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
River ... ..	Li-fu, Li-fu. O-kbɔfu	M-pañku	...	...	Rod	Bol ; bol-bala
Road ... ..	O-kpölɔ. Ū-pilɔku (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 <sup>1</sup>
Sheep ... ..	Ū-hyerō. O-nyerɔ (247 b). O-mlōdu ð (247 b)	Yoñgɔ	...	I-tā. Ū-tañ	Vyel	N-zur (K., M.)
Shield... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Toñ
Shoulder ...	E-jiabɔ	I-vandey ; a-	N-tabe	Gi-bāg. Ū-kadyɔ (251)	...	Mɔ-d-bog (K.). Kun-ku-bi (M.)
Sister... ..	O-yinem- ɔ-nya	Jima-wɔ-mā. Wɔ-an-wɔ-as- e-kwas'	...	U-ma kō. O-ndi-yam (251)	Polgwo ; bi+	N-yumi (M.). Y-am-ma- ñ-galap (K.)
Skin ... ..	O-kpiye. Wogba	I-kua-ye ; a-kua-wɔ. I-kua-wu-ɔ	N-guanti	Kogbu. Kupa (251)	...	N-gob, <sup>1</sup> N-gup
Sky ... ..	O-kpōwō	A-ondɔ, A-wundɔ	I-bu	I-kpi. Ū-papuān (251)	...	Tōnduali (K.). Dēen (M.)
Slave ... ..	O-fie, O-še	Gban, Bwān	M-fwa. E-kiwen	O-pi. U-bši, M-babši (251)	...	Biag (K.). <sup>1</sup> Beak ; beak-ba (M.)
Sleep ... ..	Wɔ-la	Yoñgɔ	...	...	I-dem	Tulu (K., M.)
Smoke ... ..	N-gwōla. N-wala (247 b)	N-yim, M-yim. Mini	E-nyam	Ba-sañ. A-kiañ (251)	...	Yalu (K.). Yel (M.)
Snake ... ..	Yagwa. Yeyūa	I-yō	Ny-am-ny-ū	I-bi-nuje. U-juō (251)	Gwom	I-yog (K.). <sup>1</sup> Yɔok (M.)
Son, boy ...	O-yene-o- ñgorrō. O-pe (247 b)	W-an-i-ye. W-an-nomsō ; <i>pl.</i> on-nomsō	Wɔ-ane	I-duñ. M-ba-u-rom (251)	Hwe	Mu-n-bit. Mu-n-ma-gab
Song ... ..	E-je	Sam	...	...	...	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-kpɔsi	Kuon. I-kon. A-ga ; mba-ga	Ka-tay	U-tsu. Ō-tōti. Ū-kum (251)	...	N-gun-bɔg. Gagan. Jedan (M.)
Stone ... ..	Le-cō, Le-jō, E-jō (247 b). Le-ki	I-wuen ; a-	E-šiši	Gi-sɔ ; u-sɔ. A-tkone (251)	...	Tal (K., M.). Gas
Stool ... ..	Gburaji	I-kone-ye	...	...	...	Bu-ñol (K.). Bu-mgul (M.)
Sun ... ..	Yenō	I-yañge. Yañga	I-juɔ	Wu-rɔ. U-zer (251)	...	Me-s (K.). Mu-s (M.)

<sup>1</sup> 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; ñgib-ba
Thigh...	I-taku	Name-ye; <i>pl.</i> a-nam	Me-tō ( <i>pl.</i> )	Gu-ke. Gu-sā (251)	...	N-ge-kwos ( <i>K.</i> ). Sudoli ( <i>M.</i> )
Thing...	Ō-ja	Kwa. I-nyare-γ; <i>pl.</i> i-nyare-v	...	...	Y-om	Gi-r <sup>1</sup> ; gi-r-bibi. (Gi-r-mi = <i>thing my</i> )
Thorn ...	U-je	...	...	...	...	Katanabu
Tobacco ...	E-tabā	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 kwō. A-ikōu (247b)	I-hō; ω-hō	Me-taña-jiañ ( <i>pl.</i> )	I-foñ-ne-sun. E-ki-ne-fien (251)	...	M-far-kwos ( <i>K.</i> ). Mu-n-koxde ( <i>M.</i> )
To-morrow	...	Bw-iri. A-gbea	E-šintō	Kōhū. U-tsūor (251)	...	Lib ( <i>K.</i> ). Lip ( <i>M.</i> )
Tongue ...	Ubu-leñyi, Ugbω-ienyi	Nomborω; a+	Nyūam	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-nyi (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)	...	Lia, 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	...	...	...	...	Saŋgat
Vein ...	O-nyīši	I-gbala	...	I-Jeg. 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, Yeñgi	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

<sup>1</sup> A much changed version of the Bantu Ki-ntu (Ki-tu, Gi-tu, Gi-t', Gi-r').

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Wind, air ...	Ū-wū	...	...	...	...	Guñ
Witch, wizard	Ūbu-ōse	Kombō	...	...	...	Bo-m'a-dak. Po-m-mo-ñgos Mo-ñgos
Witchcraft	...	U-kombō	...	...	...	Mam,na (K.). Mam; mam-ba (M.)
Woman ...	Ū-nya, Ōi-nya	Kuasa (or Kasef); <i>pl.</i> ba-asa (ba-as-ef)	Gbe, Ñgbe. Beše	A-kan. A-kw. A-kw-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-si (247 b)	I-yōγω	Ka-jiō	I-sun. I-kir (251)	...	Beāg (K.). Beāk (M.)
Year ...	Le-yi	...	...	...	...	Biañ
Yesterday...	...	Ny-ini, Ny-ōne. Dūe	E-šĩa	I-tšāñ. E-rie	...	Ma-nyunu (K.). Mē-nū (H., R.)
One ...	Ū-sie. O-kpōhe (247 a). E-he (247 b)	Mōmu, Mōm	Ka-dō, -dō	Gi-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)	Gbari, -bari
Three...	E-ta	Tare, Tar	I-tari, Be-tori. -tae. -tar -nyi	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, -jō	-tan	-juen, -tuen	Ō-toñ. I-tsoñ (251)	-tunuñ	Toñan (K.). Tōni (M.)
Six ...	E-riyi, E-riyi	A-taratar. Tan kar- <sup>1</sup> 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-nhī	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-ligω (247 b)	Puōkar. <sup>2</sup> Puō, Pūe, Pawe	Doñ, N-doñ	Kur. A-riyor. Yom (251)	-kuru, Ri-kuru	Lum

<sup>1</sup> Kar or Kārā in these formations means 'again', 'twice'.

<sup>2</sup> 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 ...	l-gwō-lo-ši	Puōkar-u-mom	N-doñ-sa-dō	Kur-gien. Yom-be-n-tso (251)	?	Lum-kui-mōk, Lum-kō-mō
Fifteen ...	l-gwe-le-ṛowa	Puōkar-u-hare = 'twelve'	...	Yom-be-fa = 'twelve' in 251	Ṣa-bi-ba = 'twelve'	Lum-kui-bari, Lum-kō-bari = 'twelve'
Twenty ...	Ō-fu, Ū-fō. Ō-lōfu, Ūgu-ṛofu (247 b)	I-kundu	Mu-nyuar (i. e. 'man')	Ge-kam. U-rom (? 'man') (251)	?	Hanyamōk (M.), Lumbari (K.)
Thirty ...	Ō-fu-si-gwō	I-kundu-ka-a- būe. I-kundu-bri- ṣabi-puwe. I-kundu-gbi- ṣave-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-gwō	A-kundu-hara. Ka-a-bwe	...	...	...	Hanya-bari- na-lum
Hundred ...	E-fu e-ruwa	A-kundu-tan	...	...	Naga	Zañgu-mōk
Thousand ...	E-fi-gu-ñtarō	?	...	...	...	Zambar-mōk
I, me, my ...	A-mi. —, N-. me, -um, -mi, -eñ	Mō. Ka-mō. Mon. M-, Ma-.	Me (?). N-, M-, Me-.	Mō (?) Mi (251). Ma-, Mi-, Me-, Mu-, N-, M-.	Me, Ma.	Me. Mi. Me-, N-.
Thou, thee, thy	A-wō. Ū-. -ō, -a-wō, -wō	Wō. Ka-wō. Ka-nwe. U-.	? ? -we, -gbe, -a-ñgō, -we	? ? -mu, -ōnu, -ru, -a-fō (251)	Hwō. -ō, -mō	Wū. Wu-. -bu, -mu, -lu, -du, -n-du
He, him, his	A-nu. —, A-, E- -nu, -e-yin	Na. Ka-na. Ngu. A-.	? ?	? ?	Ye. A-. -he, -e	Yi. ? Yi-. -bi, -mi, -li
We, us, our	A-lima. Le- -ilō, -elō	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	Cī	...	...	-mwa	Pöt

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This, these	·lama, ·ma	Ñ·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·. ?·ji.
That, those	...	Ñ·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 ... ..	·şini. ·duabi-	l·dω·ga (i. e. 'good-not')	...	·bi (Yō·bi). ·wi (Te·wi) (251)	...	·bib <sup>1</sup> (i·bib, ma·bib, &c. in pl.). Bigin (M.) ·pen (Ma·pen) (K.). ·tōnan (K.). Pini (M.)
Black ... ..	·nobi, ·jo·nobi, ·lω·bōbi	·yili, ·yele, ·yeri	·jūe	·ebr. ·tubir (251)	...	·mamam (K.). Pini (M.)
Female ... ..	·nya	·kuase, ·kase. M·byan-	·gbe	·a·kōwa, ·kan. ·onda (251)	·tasal (?)	Mamam. ·galap (K.). ·mame, ·mam, Mu·n·mam ·da yorot
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	...	...	·da yorot
Good ... ..	·şi. ·şu·aşi	·i·dω	·nieñkw	·a·rar. ·nyañ	·naka	·bōat (K.). ·bōdden (M.)
Great ... ..	·jo·neşi. ·lo·kōku. ·kuru	·kehe. ·tamine. Tarara	·sō	·gege, ·gōge	...	·gul <sup>1</sup> (Ma·gulu) (K.). Ma·jin (M.)
Little ... ..	·kinyen? ·ji·jum? ·pinye, ·le·pinye (247 b)	·kereke. ·nyō	·tā	·pirenu. ·gerañ. ·tiritinyin (251)	...	·gab (Ma·gab) (K., M.)
Long, high, tall	...	Cā	...	...	...	·zari, ·zar
Male ... ..	·bun. O·ba	·nomsω, ·numusu. Nom, Nām	Niom	·i·fur. ·lam. Gω·loñ. ·u·far. ·tuşir. ·rom (251)	...	Bit

<sup>1</sup> Adjectives sometimes precede the noun in Jarawa, sometimes follow in plural, when they take the concord.

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Old ... ..	-kuru, -nya-kuru	-yōrō	-duañkō. -kūe	-hun, -hahun. -kian, -jian (251)	...	Gös ( <i>M.</i> )
Red ... ..	-gōwa	...	...	...	...	Bañgi
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	...	...	l-kwon	Dūmi
Behind ... ..	...	Ŋga-šara	...	...	l-gwoñ	Ta-kwudi
Below, down	Li-ese?	...	...	...	...	Tak
Far ... ..	...	Uñgu-ca	...	...	...	Da-nāt
Here ... ..	Mōma. Mu	Ne. Uñgu-heni. Haha. Ha!	...	...	...	Budōli
In, inside ...	-se? sōlu	Ša ('on'), Ga. l-yā	...	...	Ji, Jin	Debe
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Bin-sugge
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	Bayat	Da-tū. Tu-budōli
Outside ... ..	...	Dū	...	...	...	N-sax
Plenty, many	Ū-nōbi	-kiki	...	...	Pyak	Nda-bilin
There ... ..	Anu	Šara. Rā	...	...	...	Padaku
Where? ... ..	...	Hana? Ci? Uñgu hana?	...	...	...	Yaban?
No! ... ..	Aminni!	Ga!	?	...	...	N-bin! Ma!
Not ( <i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i> )	-ne, -ni ( <i>adver- bial</i> )	-ga, -ōga, -guga. De- ( <i>equivalent to 'leave off' and to -leka in 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, -wūla
„ buy, sell	-ra	-giam. -tō, -twa	-kan. -say	-tsa. -nemi. -jap. -sā (251)	...	-kur

English	247. Yala (Iñikum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü or Afteñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
To ... .. ?		?	?	?	?	Be-
„ come ...	-wa	-va, -van	-sai	-gesē. -giwa (251)	-ra. -ve	-yu
„ cut ...	-sup	-gbere. -tondw	-dāe	-kay. -yeri (251)	-yer	-kas', -kasa
„ dance ...	-jije, -jeje	-vina. -ñgudu. -mara	-kombw. -sekw	-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	-fw	-num. -jw (251)	...	-pa, -pan, -pam
„ go... ..	-sw, -sw. -gaša, -gaja (247 b)	-dzende (travel). -dza, -ja. -yem. -yom. -biri	-nw	-se	-wō. -ki	-be (M.), -biā (K.)
„ kill ...	-gbw	...	-kua	-boñ. -wūan	...	-wal (K.), -wuli (M.)
„ know ...	-je	-fwā	...	...	-tog	-dāl
„ laugh ...	-kesese, -sese	-se	-naki	-tse	...	-wal, -woal
„ leave off, cease	...	-de	...	...	-tig	-nañ
„ love, want	...	-rumu. -sar. -sō	-mu	-rum. -finyañ (251)	-simi	-dayi (K.), -yeden (M.)
„ see ...	-mu, -mw	-ñge, -nege. -niñga	-dōkō, -dōji	-sañ. -di (251)	-di	-sin, -sene
„ sit, remain, abide	-siaha	-tamanya	-swe	-yamu. -sowa (251)	...	-dōk, -dɔg (M.), -rañ (K.)
„ sleep ...	-gbw, -gbwala	-yawē	-dakara. -niene	-nā. -nina (251). -nari	-idem. -vwā	-noñ-tulu, -noñ. Nawō (M.), -ñgor
„ stand, stop, be erect	-liale	-tile, -kile	...	-yayi. -tetum (251)	-swgō	-jañ (K.), ? -jema (M.)
„ steal ...	...	-iv	...	...	...	-paka-gib

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YALA (247-247 b)

(These are found in their fullest forms in the Iñikum dialect, No. 247.)

Class 1. Wō-, Ww-, Ō-, Ū-, U-, A- (nyō, o); 2. ?A- (a, ba); 3. Wō-, Ww-, Ō-, Ū- (?); 4. ?I-, ?E- (?); 5. Li-, Le-, Di-, E-, I- (de, le); 6. ?A- (?); 7. ?; 8. absent; 9. N-, I-, E- (?); 10. ?; 11. Ūlu- (?); 12, 13. absent; 14. Ubu-, Ugbu-, Ūbw- (?); 15. Ūku- (?); 16. Ūpu-.

## PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, &amp;c., IN MUNṢI OR TIVI (248)

(**Munṣi**, 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**<sup>1</sup>, **A**, —, **U**, **Ngu** (u, un, ŋgu); 2. **Be**, **Ve**, **Mba**, **U**, **Y**; -v, -uv (ve); 3. **Wu**, **U** (?); 4. ?**I** (?); 5. **I** (i, ŋgi); 6. **A**, **M**; -m (ŋga, ma); 7. **I**<sup>2</sup>; -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). **Ṣa** 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. ?; 8 a. **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 **Munṣi**) 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):

<sup>1</sup> From **Oru** = 'man'.

<sup>2</sup> In Koelle's rendering of the 'Tiwi' language there seem to be traces of **Gi** as a No. 7 prefix.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mw**, **Mo**, **M**, **Mi** (mi); 2. **Ba**, **Bō**, **Bw** (ba, bi); 3. ?**U**, ?**Gu** (?gu, ?gwo); 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**, **Bw**, **Bu** (?bu); 15. ?**Ku**, ?**Gu** (?); 16. **Pa** (locative and prepositional only); 17. absent; 20. **Ta**, **Da**; honorific prefix (? Class) **He**.

Suffixes:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
-an, -al	-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 Goṅgōla, 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-kwōmi** (Nupe), or **Hausa**. As it is, we are puzzled by the Bantu roots in substantives and numerals which we find in **Korō**, **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 **Akpoto**.

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 **Afitēñ** 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. **Burum** would seem to be the speech of the southern Bauci people in an area near to but north of the Benue river and farther east than **Mbarike**.

253. **Jarawa** seems to be spoken in several dialects in the central and south-east part of the Bauci mountain country in British Nigeria, some distance north of the Benue river bank, and yet south of **Yakuba**.

## GROUP H

### THE CENTRAL NIGERIAN LANGUAGES

254. Gurmana

255. Kamuku

256. Bása

## GROUP I

### THE SOUTH-WEST TŌGŌLAND LANGUAGES

257. Lefana

258. Santrokŏfi *or* Balé

259. Avatime (Kedea)

260. Nyañgbŏ-Tafi

## GROUP J

### THE SOUTH SIERRA LEONE LANGUAGES

261. Bulom (*or* North Bulom)

262. Mampa<sup>1</sup> *and* Krim (*or* South Bulom)

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuka 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokŏfi <i>or</i> Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbŏ-Tafi	261. Bulom <sup>1</sup> 262. Mampa- Krim
Adze ... ..	Bi-ncammi	A-guba ; ŝi-guba	...	...	Ka-wŏe ; bŏ-wŏe (260)	...
Animal, wild beast	Bi-nimi	...	Le-na, La-na ; e- E-buŏ ; be-buŏ	Bŏke ; ba-bŏke	Ū-ga <i>or</i> A-ga ; <i>ŝl.</i> ba-ga <i>or</i> ma-ga	Voēs, N-vis, Wis
Ant ... ..	Yi-mana	...	...	...	O-ñini ; i- Ka-gawi ; ku-gawi (260)	I-ŝañ
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	Baba ; <i>ŝl.</i> b'-baba	...
Ape (chim- panzi <i>or</i> gorilla)	Wamwa (? <i>baboon</i> )	...	...	...	Vugŏ	I-tiñ (?)
Arm ... ..	I-nigya <i>or</i> Nija. Yanu	Ū-γŏ ; ye-γŏ. Do-njie. U-ragbam (256). Suñgurŏmi. A-mbala (256)	Ū-nubŏ	Kŏ-ne ; a-ne	Ū-ūla ; i-ūla. Ū-hŏe ; ba- (260)	U-kant ; ŝi-kant
Arrow ... ..	I-ra	A-gŏaba ; ŝi-gŏaba. E-ila ; a-ila (256)	Le-burabi ; a- E-tutŏ	...	Ō-tre ; i-tre	Sor. Kē (262)
Axe ... ..	Ti-yapa. Ci-taka	A-ŝawŏ ; ŝi- A-guba ; se-	Ū-lŏmà	Ka-fe ; n-	Ka-wŏe ; ku- (260)	Bera. Gbere (262)
Baboon ...	Wamwa	...	...	Kuŏ ; ba-kuŏ	Ū-dŏzi ; ba-	I-tiñ ; ŝi-tiñ
Back, back- bone	A-bāŏ	...	Ka-ku ; ba- Ka-mma	Ka-ma ; <i>ŝl.</i> m'-ma	Ke-de ; ku-de. Ke-de ; be-de <i>or</i> bu-de (260)	Wiliñ. Kok. Uñ-kweliñ

<sup>1</sup> Also spelt by Koelle Mampŏa. Bulom is also pronounced Bulam and Bulŏm.

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Banana ...	Byi-wunu. A-yaba	...	Ū-bedie; le- Ū-krotra; le-	Bleco; ba-bleco	Kw-dati. Blali (260)	Polob. 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-nwaw; mw- U-nūnū; ša-nunu (256)	...	Ka-nsie; ba-	Ka-dzaw; ku-dzaw	l-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-uñpa; a- Ū-uñpw (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. T-w-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+. l-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 danuwoba	Bw-ja. Bu-yena. Ba-tagu. Be-hangu (256)	O-ñwa; ba-ñwa	(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	...	...	...	l-nar i-pugan. l-nā puyan (262)
Buttocks ...	Ši-biyw. A-mpi	...	...	...	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- l-bele; m-bale (256)	A-nw	A-ŵ	A-nwbw. A-jramwē (260)	Mūs. Yari
Charcoal ...	...	Bi-rwmw; mw- l-lila; u-lila (256)	A-hwe	...	Si-hōa. Te-hōē (260)	l-soi. Niñkar. Niñgā
Chief, king	Ba-gwomma	Bw-guama; a-guama	...	Ū-ka; ba-ka	Ū-kusi; be- (Ku-kusi = kingdom)	Su-kwaw. Bē

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Child ... ..	Bāā; (?) aā, a-baā. Ba-bukeda ( <i>infant</i> )	I-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 ♀ Ku-tā
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> )	
Cold ... ..	...	Yarw. I-lem (256)	Yō	Nyenene. Le-ww-fw	Ku-blw	Ww-bosal, bōsl. -hōs (262)
Country ...	Cēnge	...	Ko-ñwōmi	...	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. Ūu-lekpw (260)	Titti. U-pōmal
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	Bōka; a-ōka. 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-baŋgana	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-Jela	Sōnw, Sōnw
Drum ... ..	Li-yama	Ū-gaŋga. U-gaŋga (256)	...	Li-bi; a-bi	Li-vu; e-vu	I-bimbi
Ear ... ..	Ā-tabbi	Ū-tombe; a- Ū-jebi (256)	Kō-tu; a-tu	Kw-tōkw; a-	Ku-tu; ba-tu	Nūi. Ta-nye; nye (262)
Egg ... ..	A-ñgi	Le-ñge; a-ñge. Re-ñje; a-ñje (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-pi. 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-ñohu; ba- (260)	Fol, Hol. Tu-un
Face, forehead	Fhuska	Ū-buseka. I-tunu. Pus'ga (256)	A-nomi; le-	Ka-tu; n-tu	A-ñu-na-ke-tu (260)	Fol, Kutefole. Tu-hole (262)
Fat, oil ... ..	Ma-nibi	Ma-newe. Mu-simi (256)	Le-mui	N-lò	Ku-mu. Ku-wia (260)	Li-ya. 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)	Ū-ka; ba-ka. A-ka (260)	Apa. Bā. Papa. Yapa (262)
Fear ... ..	Yāsa	...	...	...	Li-fu. Ki-fu (260)	Wei
Finger ... ..	Ci-vwavwa	I-bowba; mow. Bu-fwā; i-fā (256)	Le-numi; a-	Le-nebi	Ki-ulabi; bi- Ke-wwe; a- (260)	U-sū; si-sū; Ku-sū; mu-su
Fire ... ..	Ū-ra	Ōla	...	Ō-tw; se-tw	Ki-fu; bi-fu	Dyom. Jamda. Jomde (262)
Fish ... ..	Ka-suwa	Bi-rega; mow-. Bi-geana; i-gena (256)	...	...	Li-kpa; a-kpa	Yū; i-yū or si-sū. Susi
Foot ... ..	U-vuna	Punde-ta-sow. U-funa (256)	Ō-gba; le-gba	...	Ū-kli; i-kli	Peñ, Bañ, B'eñ
Forest ... ..	A-yici	O-riaba; i- A-mbe (256)	...	Le-pw; a-pw	Li-ñoafu. Ki-futu (260)	Tw. Twofoi
Fowl ... ..	Wa-ruma	Wō-ārōma; ŷi- Alma; ŷ-alma (256)	E-kw	Kkwkw; ba +	Ū-kukw; i-	I-sok
Frog ... ..	...	U-kundu. Ū-rigwa; a- Ū-kutu; a- (256)	Le-potrō; ba-	...	A-kpakpla	Bom
Ghost... ..	Ku-ruwō	...	...	Kpi; ba-kpi	Ū-foefoe; ba-	Pomul, Pamol
Girl, maiden	...	I-hobuta; mow- Yawew (256)	...	...	Kw-si. Ka-dze-bi. Ke-bik; bu-bik (260)	Wanta, Wantiñ. Ww-an-tatōe. Ww-an-dale (262)
Goat ... ..	Bi-yw	Bi-ya; i-ya. Bi-eyw; i-eyw (256)	E-se; be-se	Tie; ba-tie	Ū-mū; ba-mū. E-pija; be-pija (260)	I-kuluñ. B'iliñ
" (he) ... ..	...	O-rugu; a- U-pi; i-pi (256)	Ke-tukpā. E-se-ō-jani	Ka-tukpa	Ka-tukpa. E-pija-nye; be-	O-yañk; ŷi-
" (she)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	Tura. Ū-hu ( <i>lit.</i> 'sun')	O-hō	A-ya	Ya; ba-ya. Diti	Mawu	Foi ('sky')

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Grandparent	...	Bu-ja-tw-gua. Bw-ũgua. Kaka (256)	Nana	Wawa ; ba-wana	Ū-sie ; be-sie ō. Tsitsi or Dzaze ō. A-suie ō. E-dzi ♀ (260)	Yom ō. Ba-om. Lām ō. Teta ♀
Grass ...	Ti-naba	...	...	Sefa. Ū-fafu	Ū-dzogbe. Li-hūi (260)	U-pūe
Ground ...	Ceñge.	...	Ka-lw. Ke-se	Ka-sw ; n-sw	Ke-se	Gbum
Ground-nut	Gwo-inje	A-gwǝja ; ſi- l-gwǝsi ; ñ-gwǝsi	...	Le-kwotowa ; a-	Li-zi ; a-zi	U-kantr. Ka-kente
Guinea-fowl	Ku-rěgw	...	...	...	A-twǝnu ; i- Ū-tū ; i-tū	...
Gun ...	Bindiga (Arabic)	Bundeya. Budeña (256)	Kw-ta ; a-ta	Ū-kumā	...	Piñkar
Hair ...	Wu-jirw	A-hindē ; tw- Ji-hinje (256)	Le-ñuene	Sesa. Si-ñuni	Ku-pi ; si-pi. Ku-ya ; si-ya (260). Bw-sě ; te-sě (260)	I-dirĩñ. E-de. I-zemeñ
Hand ...	Ki-pyena	A-ba-w-tara. Ū-tara ; a- U-ala (256)	Kō-nu ; e-nu	Kw-ne ; a-ne	Ka-ũlakpw. Ka-ũla (260)	Pia. Kwkwkotsok. Pia-jok (262)
Head ...	Wa-hihi	U-hie ; mu-hie. Ū-hihyu (256)	Ku-li ; e-li	Di-si ; a-si	Li-tukpw. Ke-takpw ; ba- (260)	Bul. Bol ; ti-bol. Bon
Heart ...	Byi-huna	...	...	Ū-tu ; si-tu	Ū-na ; i-na. I-dzi (260)	Gbōl. U-bōl. Ku-kwen
Heel ...	Duduge. Ti-ira (?)	Ki-tañ-ku ; mw- Ū-šukuri (256)	...	...	Ka-klise	Bentañ. I-binteña (262)
Hide ...	...	...	...	...	Ku-pi ; si-pi. Ke-plekpa. Ke-plukpa. Bu-pi ; be-pi (260)	...
Hill ...	...	...	...	Ka-bwkwote ; <sup>1</sup> m-	Ka-tokpa ; ku- Pi-aba ; ba + (260)	Kik. Roñ. Yi-woñ
Hippopotamus	Bi-ni-ma-ni	...	...	...	Tsi-menyi. Tw-menyi (260)	...
Hoe ...	...	E-saww ; a- I-gewe (256)	Le-ñwami ; a-	Le-ñwake ; a-	Li-ba ; a-ba. Ka-pā ; bw-pā (260)	Kara ; ſi-kara
Honey ...	A-fukafaka	Tu-swa. Ma-ya-sūi (256)	...	Ba-blw	Ki-bu ; bi-bu	Šilw. Ma-cūe. Ma-serw. Dōsule
Horn ...	l-ha	...	Li-se ; e-se	...	Li-siā ; a-	...

<sup>1</sup> Cf. 'mountain' Ka- is a diminutive prefix.

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Horse... ..	Bidiakwa	Bi-rakwa. Bu-dakwa; i- (256)	...	...	...	Sūc
House ... ..	U-mwānu. Kwagw	Ū-ubana; a- Ū-umwōw; ŷe- 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-pī (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 <sup>1</sup>	...	Ke-giti; be-giti	...	A-gūdú	...
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	O-ñgu; a- (O-ñgu-lañgu). Ū-lule; a-lile (256)	Le-ñkō	Di-kunci; a-	Li-klamase	N-Iuñk, I-Ioñk. 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-pami; m-	I-he	Kin; le-kin. Baſma
Lake, sea ... ..	...	...	...	Li-kpō; a-	Li-vō; a-vō. A-ñu (260)	U-ŷal
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. O-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, Sonda
Lip, lips ... ..	Mu-sanu	...	...	...	Ke-nugu-plekpa. Ū-lugbupi (260)	...
Magc, 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	Ñ-kañ-ntol
Man ... ..	Bw-tw	Ū-gabu; a- Bu-tu (256)	Ō-na, Ō-nabi. U-tsrūi; be-	Ū-ti; ba-ti. Ū-suōw; ba-	Ō-nō; ba-nō. A-nw (260)	Nw; <i>pl.</i> a-nw. Pw, Pōkan; <i>pl.</i> a-pw

<sup>1</sup> In the near-by Ghari language Hyena is Bussi. Cf. the Bantu Fisi.

<sup>2</sup> A-inya = 'people' in Bulom, and A-nēnūa = 'people' in Krim.

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Man, vir. ...	...	I-reje; mω-reje	O-nana; ba- U-noŋiku; ba-	...	O-nyime; be- A-nonye; ba- (260)	No-pugan (-pook-an). Nō-puyan (262)
Meat ... ..	Sunda	U-zumbwa. Ū-sunda (256)	...	Sina	Ki-dza; bi-dza. Ke-dzya (260)	Vis, N-vis
Medicine ...	...	Ū-niwu, Ū-nibu. Nabi (256)	Ku-vω	Kω-fa	Ku-wwa; ba- Bω-wwa (260)	Un-rom
Milk ... ..	...	Ma-saba. A-suba (256)	...	Nyetu	Ku-mwani	Mmω. Nōnw
Monkey ... ..	...	U-wama; a- Bω-nu; a+ (256)	Ka-dzi; ba-dzi	...	Ke-tse; ku-tse. A-dōzi; ba-dōzi (260)	Kil, Koel. Kak
Moon ... ..	Wu-penna	Ū-piana. U-peana (256)	...	Kω-wente; a-wente	O-dzidzi; ba-	I-pañ. Yi-pañ (262)
Mother ... ..	...	Bina. Am (256)	Nā. U-ni	Mā; maa-ne. O-ya; ba-ya	Ū-ne; be-ne. E-li; be-li	Yā. Yem
Mountain ...	A-šema	...	...	Kω-bōkōte	Li-tω; e-tω	I-roñ
Mouth ... ..	...	Ū-nu; mu-nu	Ke nye; e-nye	Ka-nya; n-nyā	Ū-nugu; i- Ū-lugbu, Ū-nugbu (260)	Nyen; <i>pl.</i> ti+
Nail (of finger or toe)	A-sari	U-swalī. U-sūi (256)	Le-fiō; a-fiō	O-nefω; se-nefω	Ki-ñloafu; bi- Ke-ñuowe (260)	Sentañ, I-santañ. Ku-sukula
Name ... ..	Yi-zīyi	...	...	...	Li-nyi; e-nyi. Ki-nyi (260)	I-lil, I-loel. Le-mue
Navel... ..	...	Li-owu, Li-ωbu; a- U-ωbi (256)	...	...	Ki-vōkpō; bi-	U-pūk; si-
Neck, throat	Dwasa	A-ba; ši-ba. Bi-liagω. I-ilu. U-lōlō (256)	...	Ū-mu; si-mu	Ū-le; i-le. Ū-li; i-li (260)	Tsi-mek. Tu-mak. Ku-rot. B'oiohol. Ku-lemen. Eω-weleñ
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-nω; mω-nω. Ny-ianω (256)	E-ñu	O-ñu; si-ñu	Li-nyω; a-nyω. Ke-nyōtō (260)	Min, U-min; ši-min. Kumen (262)
Oil palm ...	Ku-kwande	Bi-siwa; mω- Bi-sua; i- (256)	...	Ū-wωω; se-	Ku-lē; ba-lē. Ū-dōti; i-dōti (260)	Wā. Nšā
Ox ... ..	Bi-nāā	...	...	Nancwi	Li-gume	Nar, I-nar
Paddle ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ū-si; i-si	Lala
Palm wine, beer	Bammi	...	...	Le-lω; a-lω	Ku-da; ba-da. Bu-nu, Bu-lu (260)	Mūi. M-kalem

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Parrot ...	Yayarlubu	Bi-lesi; mow- Ū-kalai; a- (256)	...	...	A-kw	U-pal. Fabwe
Penis ...	Bi-tata	...	Le-gō; a-gō	Le-sokwosokw	O-ya'wi; i- Bw-nyenye; ba- (260)	...
Pig ...	Gursunu	N-gurusunu; a- I-kam; ši-kam (256)	...	Le-prakwō; a-	Ō-ha; ì-ha	Pyur. I-pēr. Pio
Pigeon ...	Bi-iyá	Tetebara. Lu-kuku (256)	...	...	Ū-tutu	Pw
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. Hwe. Yi-pūō (262)
Rat ...	Bi-sa	Kw-liawa. U-kusa; še- (256)	Ke-si; be-si	Ka-fusu; m- Kpōfō; ba+	Ke-dzē; ku- or bu- Bōtōe; b'botōe. Ū-ve; be-ve (260)	U-bel
River ...	U-nari	...	Ke-tu	Ū-kwōle; se- Ka-kwōle; n- (small stream)	Ū-nipe; i- Ke-likekpa (260)	Sal, Hial
Road ...	U-wayá	...	U-lu; li-lu	Ū-suku; si-	Ku-dē; be-dē. Li-deke; e- Ki-dzō; e-dzō (260)	Nā, Nahe. Nai
Salt ...	...	Ma-nde. Ma-ni (256)	M-ā	M-bā	Ku-mō. Bw-mōe (260)	I-hil, I-hiel, I-hie
Shame ...	...	...	...	Si-nunsō	Kuye	N-lap
Sheep ...	Tu-mai	Bi-tama; i- Ū-gudō; a-	Kw-fōnu, Kw-hōwōnu; ba-	Fōsō; ba+	Ū-wesi; i- Ū-bwši; bw-	Loŋkōbe. Noŋgube
Shield ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	...	A-tutu; ši- U-tutu (256)	Le-mampa	Ni-musi	Li-ñlōadō	Petuk, Petsok
Sister ...	Bi-yabōba	Bw-ja. Bu-yena (256)	O-ñwa-hlōkú	...	Ū-nemi-dze. A-dá; ba-dá (260)	Wantim
Skin ...	U-duba	U-waba; a- Tō-awa (256)	...	Kukū, Kwkw	Ke-plekpa	Korr. Kō
Sky ...	A-zuba	...	Ka-tō; kō-tō	Ka-tō; n-tō	Li-fū. O-ñusōsō (260)	Tukē. Foi. Hwēlō (262)
Slave ...	...	Bw-giama. Bi-geama (256)	Ū-buene; ba-	Ū-loŋkō; ba-	Ō-dōkō	Wōke; a-wōke
Sleep ...	Ma-rabu	Le-ji	...	...	Si-dā. Te-dā (260)	Lāl
Smoke ...	Mi-jiyō	Mw-hle. In-šikō (256)	U-yō	...	Ku-nyō	I-gbimi, I-gbemi
Snake ...	Ū-hwaa	A-hūa; še- Ū-hūa; a- (256)	Kw-lakpi; ba-	...	O-gblaga; ba- E-blija; be-	Kirr, Ker. Koe. Kem

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Son, boy ...	Baa	l-waω; mω-. Bωω. Yawe (256)	...	...	Ω-bi-nyime	Trāk, Trā. Trā-mōde. Tsamω
Song ... ..	Wa-zaŋga	...	...	Ω-sa	l-dzi-zaza	Tun
Spear ... ..	M-aši	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, Wω-loñ
Star, planet	Ma-riŋgani	...	Ko-yabi	Le-wentrebi; a-	Li-ñūi; a-ñūi	U-lūi
Stick ... ..	A-ŋgwω. Ōō	E-guω; ſi- U-kuta; ſe- M-bala (256)	...	...	Ω-se; i-se	U-tok
Stone ... ..	Wu-tari	Ω-tale; a- Ω-tai (256)	A-tabi	Di-fuω; a-	Li-klä; a-	Pē, Pep
Stool ... ..	...	A-ube; yi- A-ſegba; ſe-	I-bōkū; e-bōkū	...	A-blegω. Ke-gbω; bu-gbω (260)	Com. Tant
Sun ... ..	Ω-hū	O-hōhō. U-ana (256)	Ω-hwe	Ku-fi; a-fi	Li-wōe. Ki-wūi; bu- (260)	Pal, Le-pal. De-pande (262)
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	...	Ω-pi; i-pi. Ka-se; ku-	U-lum
Tear ... ..	A-raba	...	...	...	Ku-be; be-be	...
Testicles ...	A-bura	...	...	...	Li-pōsi; a- Ke-kpotsω; a- (260)	...
Thief ... ..	Bu-zumbwi	...	U-yuné	Yu; ba-yu	Ω-ze; be-ze	Duinω
Thigh... ..	Wu-tω	I-ñuta; mω-uta. I-ñute (256)	...	...	...	Latañ
Thing... ..	I-ri	...	...	Ke-sa; a-sa	Ki-dω; bi-dω. Ke-dω; bω-dω (260)	I-rik. Din. Ye-kiñ. Y-indω. Lana. Y-ene (262)
Thorn... ..	I-mbi	...	...	...	Ki-bu; bi-bu	...
Tobacco ...	Taba	...	...	...	...	...
To-day ...	By-are	Bebe. Hwaigana (256)	O-mōe	Mie	Ω-mōnω. Ω-bω (260)	I-nañ
Toe ... ..	Mu-vwavwa	I-bōbōbuna. Bu-fōāfuna (256)	...	Le-kpe-bi	Ki-klibi	U-wem; si-wem
To-morrow	...	Behi. Bei	...	Kω-se. Ω-lese	Ki-vōe	Gbeñ
Tongue ...	Wu-riatu	Ā-lē; ſē-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 ...	Ō-ni	Li-nye; a-nye. A-nyi Li-nie; a-nie. Li-ke; <i>pl.</i> 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	W <sub>o</sub> -jeh <sub>o</sub> ; a- W <sub>o</sub> -sogb <sub>o</sub> (256)	Ō-ma; le-ma	A-kr <sub>o</sub> wa. O-kp <sub>o</sub>	Ū-ma; i-ma. Kōwe. B <sub>o</sub> -ka (260)	Turr <sub>t</sub> , Ter. Trir (262)
Tree ... ..	Ū <sub>o</sub> or Ōö; <i>pl.</i> e- <sub>o</sub>	Ū-w <sub>o</sub> we; e-w <sub>o</sub> we. Ō-ōō; ye-ō	Ku-ji; e-ji	K <sub>o</sub> -w <sub>o</sub> s <sub>o</sub>	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-nd <sub>o</sub> a; ye- Bi-ni; i-ni (256)	...	...	...	U-nyūt; ʃi- 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-hulikp <sub>o</sub>	...
White man	Bature (Hausa)	Bature. A-t <sub>o</sub> meni (256)	...	B <sub>l</sub> o-f <sub>o</sub> ; ba-bl <sub>o</sub> f <sub>o</sub>	...	Put <sub>o</sub> -n <sub>o</sub> ( <i>'Portugal- man'</i> )
Wife ... ..	Bu-riʃi	...	U-l <sub>o</sub> ku. L <sub>o</sub> -kudi	Ū-sañk <sub>o</sub>	O-dze. E-dzini; be- Y- <sub>o</sub> fūi (260)	La, Lakan. N <sub>o</sub> ma
Wind ... ..	Ū-huga	...	...	K <sub>o</sub> -f <sub>e</sub> f <sub>o</sub>	Li-wō; a-wō. Ke-le (260)	Heñ
Witch ... ..	U-nūbū	...	...	Sē; ba-sē	A-dze. Ū-hūi-leté; be- (260)	Serīn <sub>o</sub>
Woman ... ..	Buō. ? B <sub>o</sub> ba	B <sub>o</sub> a; aa. Bik <sub>o</sub> (256)	U-l <sub>o</sub> ku. U-ledi	Ū-sañk <sub>o</sub>	Ō-dze; bā-dze	La, Lak, Lakan. N <sub>o</sub> ma (N <sub>o</sub> = <i>person</i> , -ma = <i>female</i> ); <i>pl.</i> a-ma. N <sub>o</sub> mamō (262)
Womb, fetus	...	...	...	Leme	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E- <sub>o</sub>	Ye-ō. E-ñh <sub>o</sub> (256)	Ke-c <sub>o</sub> eni; e-c <sub>o</sub> eni	...	Ū-nyi; i-nyi. Ū-nye (260)	U-tok
Yam ... ..	Ma-gapa	I-gana; m <sub>o</sub> - 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-g <sub>o</sub> ; a-g <sub>o</sub>	Nen
Yesterday...	...	Na-huala. Nu-enebi (256)	...	K <sub>o</sub> -sa	Ki-v <sub>o</sub> e. Ki-vū (260)	Cenca
One ... ..	Buka, M-buke	Hia. -nde. -nūi. Hi (256)	U-ñwl. -ñwi. -ōdi	-ñu, Ū-ñul. Kusi	-le. -li (260)	-bul, -bol

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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)	I-ne, -ne	Ō-na	·nē. -ē-lē (260)	·hiol, -hyūl
Five ... ..	·tua (A-tua)	Tā. Tāā. Tana (256). Tin. Jen, Ji (256)	E-lō, -lō	Ō-nō	·tū. -iti (260)	·man, -mōn. ·men (262)
Six ... ..	Cenihi	Tunūi. Jihi	E-kū, -kū	Ū-kuō	·glō. Hōlō (260)	Membul, Menbul (262). Manbol
Seven... ..	Tandari <sup>1</sup> (i old form of 'five' plus 'two')	Tandale. Jendye	Mate	Kuōusi (i. e. Kuō + kusi) 'five plus one'	Glōéle. Gene, Gegene (260)	Menatsiñ. Mentrin (262). Mantōñ (262)
Eight ... ..	Tandatu <sup>1</sup>	Tundat or Tundatō. Ndatū (256)	Manē	Ō-nē	Gō'wa. Āsē (260)	Menora. Menra
Nine ... ..	Tondaši	Tandaši	La-loñwi (i. e. 'five' pluralized minus 'one', 'ten less one')	Nāsi (i. e. One + kusi)	Gōtōle. E-zita, E-hitā (260)	Menahiol, Menhyul
Ten ... ..	U-pwa. Bu, Pu-	Ū-pa. Ū-pōa (256)	Le-vu. La-loñ	Le-fōsi	Lj-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. Wōši (256)	A-vla	A-fōsi a-nyō	A-vi ta 'wa. A-fi ta ba (260)	U-toñ, Tōn. Kōnō (261). Kōñō, Kōñōnō (261, 262)
Thirty ...	Putatu	...	Avlate	A-fōsi-a-tie	A-vitatā. A-fatā (260)	Tōn-nu-wan
Forty ...	Punešl	...	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-ſiti. Hōtu (260)	Ti-tōn-u-wañ
Hundred ...	U-ši. Tadi	...	?	Kō-lafa	I-hōtu ti 'wa. Ū-hōtu (260)	Kōñō-ainya- men
Thousand...	Tadi u-pwa	...	?	Ka-kpe	A-vi tawa	...

<sup>1</sup> 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 Tāndāši of 'five + three', 'five + four'.

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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. <sup>1</sup>	A-mi. Le-, Ni-, N-, K-. -mi, -ni, -mi	Me. E. Me-, M-, E-, I-. -me.  Me. <sup>1</sup> Wō, Wō.	Yañ. Me. Yā-, Me-, A-.  -me, -mie. -mda, -am, -m (262) Mun. Mō. Hom(262). Mu. M', N-.
Thou, thee, thy	Ga-bu.  I. -pō-, -pō- <sup>2</sup> . -bu	?  -wō, -bō, -wu	A-wō.  A-. ? -ō. Fura- A-ñu. Ū-, U-.	A-fō.  Fa-. -fō. <sup>2</sup> (-lefō). -fō	Wō. ? -wō. Wō. <sup>1</sup> Ye. A-, E-, I-.	? -mō, -mōa, -mōe Won. Wō. U-, Wō-, Ū-.
He, him, his	Bō-ki. Ba-, Wa- ? -ba	?  -ω (256)	A-ñu. Ū-, U-. ? -ñu. Ñuna- A-bu. Bō-.	Ñō. A-. -ñō. <sup>2</sup> -ma, -nō	Blō. <sup>3</sup> Ku-, Kui-.	Hi. He. E-, I-, Yi, He-.
We, us, our	Ga-tu. Ga-tu-  ? -tu	? ? -ω (256)	? -bu. Bura- A-mi. Be-.	A-wō. Buō-, Bu-, Mu-. -wō- -wō (lō, le-wō; &c.) A-ye. Bie-, Bi-, Mi-.	Blō. Blō- Mlō or W-ωnō. Ml-, Nō-.	Ñga. Nō. Ñaña-, ? Nō-.
Ye, you, your	Ga-hi. Na-, N- ? -tihi ?	...	? Bira- A-ma. Ba-.	-ye- -ee (le-ye, &c.) Mā. Bō-, Ba-.	? -mlō, -wōnō. Mlō-, Wōnō- Bale. Ba. Be-, B-, Ba-.	? -nō, -mu (262) Pe. Ñga. Nā. Na-, Nā-.
They, them, their	A-kie. ? -ga?, -baba	...	? -ma. Bara-	? -ma. -ma (le-ma, &c.)	? -ba, -bale, -ale. Ba-, Bal'.	? -ña, -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). -jişyu (256)	-bie	...	-zizi. -zimizi (260)	Bañ. Worre, Wōri
Black ... ..	-ziri	-sili, l-şī (256)	-ñu	...	Kpikpl, Kpikl	-ti

<sup>1</sup> Possessive pronouns precede the noun they govern in Nos. 257, 259, and 260.

<sup>2</sup> Note infix pronouns for objective.

<sup>3</sup> 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. Bāsa	257. Lefana	258. Santrokwi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyaŋbwa-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Female ...	-bowa, ? Bōba	Bubwa, Buta. Ew (256)	-ledi (Ku-ledi, ↳↳)	-saŋku	-dze. -li (260)	-lakan. -mā. -mamo (262)
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good ...	-jemi	-sem (i-sem). -šeme (256)	...	Biele, Bienle	-pe. Gba (260)	Keleñ. -kalañ. -kene (262)
Great ...	-tatw	I-da. I-gembi (256)	...	Kpēlekpēle. -ble	-bidi	-bomu. Bā
Little ...	-keda(Ki-keda)	I-jimi. Jike (256)	-sō	Pimpi, -bibi, -dibi	-sisami	-kit. -tun. -pōmω. -jōn -will. -šul
Long ...	...	...	-ne	...	-dze. Gblama-dza (260)	Pw, -pōkan
Male ...	-bōri	-tuali	-jani (Kō-jani, ō-jani, ↳↳)	...	-nyime. -nyie (260)	-ben, Bena
Old ...	...	Kuji. -enye (256)	...	-be	Kuku, -keku. Kōkō. Tsitsi (260) Zazā. -zā (260)	-ša
Red ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rotten ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ...	...	...	...	Kuñku	Kpekpemi -nyā. (Bō-nyā = sickness)	-tun -nākil, -nak
Sick ...	...	Ma-gōma. Ba-guma (256)	-hwyēñ	...	Pitititi. H'wahwa (260)	Dinte, -linte
White...	-cenje	-jene. -jenje (256)	-fuara	-fututu	...	...
Above, up, on top	...	...	E-li ( <i>i. e.</i> 'head')	...	Ni-awa. Ne-aba (260)	A-tuk, E-tuk
Before ...	...	...	...	Ka-tu	Ni-anume. -elu (260)	I-bol
Behind ...	...	...	Ka-ma	Ka-ma	-ede	Weliñ
Below, down	...	...	Ka-lō	Ka-lō	Ke-se, -se. -si (260)	A-lō
Far ...	...	...	...	U-dzage	Cw	Lewil
Here ...	Pana	...	Me. Meñke	M'fw	Ni. I-cia, I-kyā. Ba. Manò (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—si (260)	A-yiñ. Te-yēñ
Near ...	...	...	...	...	Pwani	Tent
Outside ...	...	...	Lelw	Siwtw	Kw Oñwe-nw. Ni—sū or I—sū (260)	Foe
Plenty, many	E-kwøje	...	...	Pw (M.pw). Kpi	Glegle. Kpañ. Gele (260)	A-kpilba. Fab'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?
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. -la.	-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. -woñōlō. -teyila
„ come ...	-ani	-hali, -hali-ga. -gule (256)	...	-wa	-ba	-hun. -moi. -wi (262)
„ cut ...	...	-kiap. -jaja (256)	...	-budi, -bure	-yawī. -pā. -ya (260)	Keb. -ket. -beti
„ dance ...	...	-jula-gw. -tebeba (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, -kw, -kōni
„ kill ...	-kwane	-silan, -sila	...	-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)	ω-, 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	·bω. ·bombω	·dime, ·deme. ·dω (260)	·mar, ·mara.
„ see ... ..	...	·hianau. ·hēki (256)	·nū	·nya	·mō. ·di	·yō ·kē, ·ki, ·kω
„ sit, remain, abide	...	·nωkula. ·gege (256)	...	...	·ze. ·di	·coe. ·jala
„ sleep ... ..	...	·hundω. ·leji. ·huñgwa. ·weje (256)	·te ( <i>lie down</i> )	·jω—si	·dω-sida. ·dω-teda (260)	·lol, ·lol. ·hine. ·lω (262)
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	·isañgē. ·sika-ni (256)	·nye	...	·le. ·kedu (260)	·sem
„ steal ... ..	·zumbi	...	...	·yu	·zudu	·dūi

## PREFIXES IN GURMANA, KAMUKU, AND BÁSA (254, 255, 256)

*Singular prefixes.*

A·; Bi, Byi, Bu; Ba, Bā, Bω; ω, U, Wu, Wō; E·; I, Yi, Ye; Ti, Ci, Tu, Tω; Le, Li, Re; Ki, Gi, Ye; Ka; Ku, Kω; Ma, Ba or A; Mω or Mu; Mi; Nyi; Na; Pa (locative in Gurmana); Su, Sω.

(A· is plural to ω, U, Wu; to E·; to Mω, Mu; to Le, Li, Re; to Bā, Bā, and Bω.

Si, Se, Ji, and Tω are plural to A· when A· is a singular prefix.

E, I, Ye, and Mω are plural to Bi, Byi, and Bu.

Ri is plural to Yi in the singular.

Ye, I, Sa, Si, and Mu are plurals to ω, U, Wu.

Mω, N, N̄, Uñ, and Si are plurals to E and I in the singular.

Mω 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; Tω; E, I, Ye; Mω, 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.*)  $\bar{\text{O}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{U}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{A}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{E}}$  (o, u, a, ē); 2. (*pl.*)  $\text{Ba}$ ,  $\text{Be}$  (a, ba, be, e, ma); 3. (*sing.*)  $\text{Ku}$ ,  $\text{Kw}$ ,  $\text{Ke}$  (ku, kw, kō); 4. (*pl.*)  $\text{E}$  (e, a); 5. (*sing.*)  $\text{Li}$ ,  $\text{Le}$ ,  $\text{I}$ ,  $\bar{\text{O}}$  (le); 6. (*pl.*)  $\text{E}$ ,  $\text{A}$ ,  $\text{Ba}$  (a); 7. (*sing.*)  $\text{Ke}$ ,  $\text{E}$  (e, a); 8.  $\text{Be}$  (be); 9. ?; 10. (*pl.*)  $\text{La}$ ,  $\text{Le}$ ,  $\text{Li}$  (li); 11. (*sing.*)  $\bar{\text{O}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{U}}$  ( $\bar{\text{O}}$  (*pl.* No. 10)); 12. (*pl.*)  $\text{Ku}$ ,  $\text{Kw}$ ,  $\text{Kō}$ ; 13. (*sing.*)  $\text{Ka}$ ,  $\text{K}$  (ka, ke) (*pl.* No. 2); 14. missing; 15.  $\text{Ku}$ ,  $\text{Kw}$  ( $\text{Kutw}$ ).

Class 3— $\text{Ku}$ ,  $\text{Kw}$ , &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 Tōgōland languages are chiefly connected with mankind and 'anthropomorphized' beasts.

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN SANTROKŌFI (258)

Class 1.  $\bar{\text{O}}$ , — ( $\bar{\text{w}}$ ); 2.  $\text{Ba}$ ,  $\text{B}$  (ba); 3.  $\bar{\text{O}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{O}}$  ( $\bar{\text{w}}$ ); 4.  $\text{Si}$ ,  $\text{Se}$ ,  $\text{E}$  (se, e) (a plural and also an abstract prefix); 5.  $\text{Di}$ ,  $\text{Ni}$ ,  $\text{Le}$  (le, ni); 6.  $\text{A}$  (ya, a); 7.  $\text{Ku}$ ,  $\text{Kw}$ ,  $\text{Kō}$  (kw) (a singular prefix, with plural No. 6  $\text{A}$ ); 8. ?; 9 and 10.  $\text{N}$ ,  $\text{M}$ ,  $\bar{\text{N}}$  (be) (singular and plural, especially to No. 13); 11. ?; 12. missing; 13.  $\text{Ka}$  (ka) (this, as a diminutive, is singular, with a plural in No. 10— $\text{N}$ , &c.; as a plural prefix it is plural perhaps to No. 7); 14. ?; 15.  $\text{Ku}$ ,  $\text{Kw}$ ,  $\text{Kō}$  (kw).

## PREFIXES, CONCORDS, AND SUFFIXES IN AVATIME AND NYANGBŌ-TAFI

(259-260)

Class 1.  $\bar{\text{O}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{N}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{A}}$ , — ( $\bar{\text{a}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{y}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{e}}$ ;  $\bar{\text{n}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{ñ}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{e}}$ ); 2.  $\text{Ba}$ ,  $\text{Be}$ ,  $\text{Ma}$  (ba, be; -ba, -be); 3.  $\bar{\text{O}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{O}}$  ( $\bar{\text{o}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{l}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{w}}$ ;  $\bar{\text{n}}$ ,  $\bar{\text{n}}$ ); 4.  $\text{I}$ ,  $\text{E}$  (i, le; -ne); 5.  $\text{Li}$ ,  $\text{Le}$  (li; -le); 6.  $\text{A}$ ,  $\text{E}$  (a, la; -na); 7.  $\text{Ki}$ ,  $\text{Ke}$ ,  $\text{E}$ ,  $\text{Ka}$  (ki; -ye, -e); 8.  $\text{Bi}$ ,  $\text{Be}$  (bi; -be, -me); 9. — (*pls.* Classes 2 and 10); 10.  $\text{Si}$ ,  $\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Te}$  (in No. 260) (*pl.* to 9 and 15) (conCORDS and SUFFIXES: si, ti; -se, -te); 11. missing; 12.  $\text{Ku}$  (*pl.* to 13) (ku, w; -kw); 13.  $\text{Ka}$ ,  $\text{Ke}$  (ka, a; -e); 14.  $\text{Bw}$ ,  $\text{Bu}$  (bw) (absent in Avatime; both singular and plural in Nyañgbō-Tafi); 15.  $\text{Ku}$  (ku, a; -w); 16. ?  $\text{Fa}$  (-awa, -aba); 17. ?  $\text{Ni}$ ,  $\text{Ne}$  (-me, -ni).

-bi is a diminutive suffix.

The arrangement of correspondence between singular and plural prefixes differs sometimes in Avatime and Nyañgbō-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 Tōgōland 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  $\bar{\text{O}}$ - $\bar{\text{w}}$ - $\bar{\text{a}}$ - $\bar{\text{n}}$ - $\bar{\text{e}}$ ; *pl.*  $\bar{\text{a}}$ - $\bar{\text{w}}$ - $\bar{\text{a}}$ - $\bar{\text{n}}$ - $\bar{\text{e}}$ : from  $\bar{\text{O}}$ - $\bar{\text{w}}$ - $\bar{\text{a}}$ , 'medicine', and  $\bar{\text{O}}$ - $\bar{\text{n}}$ - $\bar{\text{e}}$ , 'owner'. 'Fowl's egg' is  $\bar{\text{L}}$ - $\bar{\text{k}}$ - $\bar{\text{u}}$ - $\bar{\text{k}}$ - $\bar{\text{w}}$ - $\bar{\text{d}}$ - $\bar{\text{z}}$ - $\bar{\text{e}}$ ; *pl.*  $\bar{\text{a}}$ - $\bar{\text{k}}$ - $\bar{\text{u}}$ - $\bar{\text{k}}$ - $\bar{\text{w}}$ - $\bar{\text{d}}$ - $\bar{\text{z}}$ - $\bar{\text{e}}$ : from  $\bar{\text{O}}$ - $\bar{\text{k}}$ - $\bar{\text{u}}$ - $\bar{\text{k}}$ - $\bar{\text{w}}$ , 'fowl', and  $\bar{\text{L}}$ - $\bar{\text{d}}$ - $\bar{\text{z}}$ - $\bar{\text{e}}$ , 'egg'. 'King's stool' is  $\bar{\text{L}}$ - $\bar{\text{i}}$ - $\bar{\text{k}}$ - $\bar{\text{u}}$ - $\bar{\text{s}}$ - $\bar{\text{i}}$ - $\bar{\text{g}}$ - $\bar{\text{b}}$ - $\bar{\text{w}}$ : from  $\bar{\text{O}}$ - $\bar{\text{k}}$ - $\bar{\text{u}}$ - $\bar{\text{s}}$ - $\bar{\text{i}}$ , 'king', and  $\bar{\text{L}}$ - $\bar{\text{i}}$ - $\bar{\text{g}}$ - $\bar{\text{b}}$ - $\bar{\text{w}}$ , 'stool'.

In addition to Avatime, Nyañgbō-Tafi, Santrokōfi, and Lefana, there would seem to be two other languages in North-east Tōgōland 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 Tōgōland. Basari and Camba are spoken in the north-east parts of Tōgōland between North latitudes 8° 50' and 9° 30', between the sources of the  $\bar{\text{O}}$ - $\bar{\text{t}}$ - $\bar{\text{i}}$  river and those of its tributary the  $\bar{\text{M}}$ - $\bar{\text{w}}$ .

In their prefixes Basari and Camba offer considerable resemblances to the languages of South-west

<sup>1</sup> No. 15— $\text{Ku}$ ,  $\text{Kw}$ , &c.—is the infinitival prefix in languages 258 and 259. There is no discernible infinitival prefix in 257.  $\bar{\text{O}}$  is also employed in that sense in 258.  $\text{Te}$  is the usual infinitival prefix in 260.

Togoland. They are:  $\Omega$ ; *pl.* **Be**: **Ke**; *pl.* **Bi**: **Ke**; *pl.* **E**:  $\Omega$  or **Bu**; *pl.* **Ö**:  $\Omega$  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';  $\Omega$ , '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'; **-mw**, **-mō**, 'five'; **-lu** or **Lobe**, '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**, ?  $\Omega$  ( ? u, ?  $\omega$ , -w $\omega$ , -n $\omega$  ); 2. **A**. (a, pe); 3. ? **Uñ**. (rare), **U**. (u, ñ $\omega$ ); 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**,  $\Omega$ . (u,  $\omega$ ); 12. **Tu**\*, **Tw**\* (a singular prefix); 13. missing; 14. ? **Ww**\*; 15. **Ku**\*, **Kw**. (used only as plural); 16. (prepositional) **Ha**\*, **Hw**. -p $\omega$ m $\omega$  is a diminutive suffix. - $\omega$  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.  $\Omega$ \*, **O**\*, ? **Ww**. ( $\omega$ , w $\omega$ , -n $\omega$ ); 2. **A**. (a); 3. ?; 4. **I**; 5. **Le**\*, **De**, **Di**, **I**, **Yi**. (?); 6. **Ma**\*, **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 Nyländer (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 Gusorø, 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. **Bása** (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 Tøgøland, east of the Lower Volta river.

258. **Santrokwøfi** or **Balé** is spoken in the south-west of Tøgøland between the Volta river and the Akpøwø 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 Tøgøland, 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. **Nyañgbø** and **Tafi** (260) are two closely allied dialects—one language—spoken on the south-east of the Avatime area. All these Tøgøland Semi-Bantu languages are limited to a small region of South-west Tøgøland, 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 Røkel 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 JĒBA 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 <sup>1</sup> 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadal 272. Bōla	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273 a. Fōnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāgi.
Adze ... ..	A-tō; e-tō	M-feben	...	...	Fu-nir. E-dumandi (273 a)	Ra-zūñ
Animal, wild beast	U-šem; tra-šem	...	...	...	En-dukureñ	...
Ant ... ..	K-añk; tr-añk. Kak. K-eu; c-en. Ka-fifi	...	...	...	E-taha, E-tafa; ba- E-luyora (biting)	Fa-uwiri
Ant, white (termite)	Ka-mūimūi; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-lol	I-nan
Ape (chim- panzi or 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-kande (265)	N-dafañ	Gu-buda. Kō-beda (268). Ku-jīñke (268)	Ka-jāg (269). Kī-nyine, Ke-ñyan, Ka-ñyen (270-272). N-gont; ñgi-ñgont (271)	Ka-nyen, Ga-nyen; gu- E-gudum, E-kudul. Ka-ban	I-nil

<sup>1</sup> 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-senõ; ma- Ke-balma; tse- (264, 265)	N-kiam; a-	Bu-meda; ma- Pi-saf (268)	Pu-nañin (269). W-bañile. Pi-nsañ. W-meri (272)	Ka-tañ; u-tañ. E-dyoñku. E-mera	U-ñweri
Axe ...	Ka-bap; tra- <i>or</i> tse- A-bera. Ta-munt	N-wõfañ	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-züñ
Baboon ...	Ka-rumbu ( <i>or</i> -dumbu); tra- Ra-wõtõ	...	...	...	E-nyara. E-narũ	I-yañ <sup>1</sup>
Back, back- bone	Ka-mut; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-sol. Ba-lemuk (273 a). Fu-mõbum (273 a) Hu-niwõ	Wi-ampann <sup>2</sup>
Banana ...	A-põf. A-polõt; e- A-bana	...	...	...	Fu-nana ( <i>or</i> Hu-)	Banane
Beard... ..	K-ek; c-ek	...	...	...	Fu-lempa. Hu-lemf. E-sõfa	U-wakawe
Bee ... ..	Ka-mai; tra- Da-me; se- (265)	Ma-om; ba-õme	Gu-njire; wa-sire. Ku-ju (268)	W-nõwõ. U-nõp	Y-ad; f-ad. H-ady', F-adyã. Ba-lempuy.	N-wãzu
Belly ... ..	K-õr; tr- <i>or</i> <i>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). Põ-põb (270). K-eñ; i-hen (271). Ka-yiñ (272)	Fad; kad. Far, Har	I-doñk
Bird ... ..	A-bamp; e-	Ma-fur; ba-fure	Gu-nsudu; wa- U-nõune (268)	W-kas	E-nakeita; ba- E-kintu, E-kindu. Di-snadu. Ba-fita	Sere <i>or</i> Sire
Blood... ..	Ma-cir, Ma-tsir	A-nyak	Bõ-gana. Põ-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-	Mõ-xol; a-	Bu-jeda; ma- Pu-jere (268)	Ku-mox; i- (270). Pu-mua Pu-mõ (271-2)	Ga-wol, (K-wol (273 a) ( <i>pl.</i> u-wol). E-gaka, Hu-gak	I-fy'
Bow ... ..	A-bantra; 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-nãgen; ku- Hu-ñaden	N-gan

<sup>1</sup> The terminal vowel in Kõnyãgi is sometimes so faint that it is best rendered by a small letter above the line.

<sup>2</sup> -bana, -banana is a widespread word in the Guinea coast regions for 'banana', and it was here that the west European word 'banana' originated, through the Portuguese.

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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-suş; 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). W-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-şimbe 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-tiit (273 a)	Õ-tã
Canoe, boat	A-bil	M-bafe	Bi-regi; sa- Ku-luñ (268)	Bi-rşene (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; şi- E-sehõ; şi- Ka-nufuk	Ya-ñgwau
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- II (272)	Bu-gek, Fõ-geg; kõ- Fu-met; gu- Hu-dek. Hu-met	Wa-iyõna
Chief, king	U-bai; a- W-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- W-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 ... ..	Köta. Ta-forow (265)	Ke-kidi	Löwe; ba+. Ku-lotw (268)	O-kata; ñge-. Om-pan. U kata. Ba-lafat (271)	Ka-ful, Ka-hul	A-tciid
Cold ... ..	O-trañk, O-tsañk, N-tsañk (264)	Ja-jax	...	...	Jöwi, Jebi. Hu-tonta, Ni-tont. Noñk	U-dyi
Country ...	A-tof, A-ntof	...	...	...	E-suk. Dyögi. Bu-kin	U-ñial
Cow ... ..	U-nā (-bera = <i>female</i> ). Wa-na, A-na; tse- (264, 265)	Ma-simbe	N-nara; gu- Ku-na (268)	U-yet (269). O-yit. Wu-iet, Wu-it (270-2)	E-be; ş-ibe. E-be-yare	A-züvel, A-zvel; <i>pl.</i> vü-zavel
Crocodile ...	A-kwi; ta-, ya- A-futw (264)	Ma-fek; ba-feke	Ja-siyi; ba+. Fa-tema (268)	O-teke, O-tiäk	Y-ön; s-ön. Y-ö; s-on. Y-om	Ny-äund
Day, daylight	A-rei; ma- Ra-sok. Ro-yañ; tu- Da-yañ (265). Di-añ (264)	Mi-yakat	Ñga-bu-nari. Pu-dyade (268)	Pu-nag, Pu-nak	Fu-nak (Hu-). Bu-radob. Ba-lai	U-löbu
Devil, evil spirit	U-krifi. A-roñsoñ. O-kerfi	M-banjoñ	Ñ-aria. Ña-ntene (268)	U-jai (269). Mu-ñkers (270). U-şawe (271, 272)	E-wats. A-say'. A-mmahl; kum- Bö-gun (273 a)	Säntefi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	U-böwomba. I-wur-a-tsor; <i>pl. a-</i> (264). W-jara; a- (265)	Mi-let; be-let	U-jaröna; bi- U-jande-burö	Na-pene (269). Na-pena (271, 272). Ni-ñkanya; bö- (270)	A-sontena. A-jifa; ku- A-lax; u-	Vj-lö, Vi-löa
Dog ... ..	A-tran; e- A-dzan. A-tsien; ya- (265)	Ma-bet; ba-bete	Gi-sadu. Ji-bā (268)	U-bös (269). O-böl (270). U-böz, Ö-burş (271, 272)	En; ş-ien. E-dyaba, E-jaba. E-nai	I-wi
Door, door- way	Ka-rare. Ke suñga (264). Rö-kañ	Me-lem; a-	Gu-mpurn. Ka-njide (268)	Pu-laman (269, 272). Pu-lumw (270). Bu-dişi (271)	Ka-mbil. Ka-dyuñkurş. Ga-negen; ö- Ge-nunom; u-	Ra-ñgatyeri
Dream ... ..	Ma-re	...	...	...	E-sahut, Seüt	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-wāt; i-bāt (271). Ka-badz; e- (272)	Ga-nõ; gu- K-õs; w-õs ( <i>or</i> Ka-was). E-dyān	A-nūf
Egg ... ..	Ra-mes; e-	Mi-nyĩri	Na-nya. Ma-nine ( <i>pl.</i> )	N-jenye. Pu-nene, Pu-njan	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-šil; gu-šil. 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). Iu-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. Õ-kom. Pa. Bapa, Papa	Baba	Baba. Wade. Ape. Pape- (268)	A-sin (269). A-si (271). A-hli (270). Papa, Paba	A-mpa. Papai. A-mai. A-tuba. A-fapa	Rrmũh'; wa-rrmuh'
Fear ... ..	Nesa	...	...	...	Ka-kõli. Mu-kõli	De-wüyā
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	Ŋ-gbañ-ga-fan	Fɔ-gurañ- ka-gali. M-am-pi-nyawe (268)	Ka-pein (271). Wi-pent (272)	Kɔt. Ga-hanum, Ke-kenum	l-vaire ; wa-pari
Forest ... ..	A-gboñkɔ. Ka-baki (264). A-kantsa (265). A-pus	Ŋ-koi	Kida; fɔ-kida. Pu-nyu (268)	Pu-leke (270). Pu-tat, Pu-tsats (271, 272)	E-hemba. Ka-ramba; u- Gu-reñ	Fɔk
Fowl ... ..	A-tɔkɔ, A-trɔkɔ. A-tsɔgɔ, A-tsɔyɔ	Ma-tkɔ	A-jūa; ma-sūa. Pa-jafe (268)	U-gog (269). Ō-gɔka (270). U-gok; ñgu-gok (271, 272)	E-xulol; su- E-mandyuk. E-kelen	Fa-yaiñ, Fa-yaiñy'
Frog, toad	A-tral, A-tsal. A-rɔtrɔ. A-funtal	Mi-sok	Tɔti. Pa-tagɔ (268)	U-farɔ (271). Ū-bɔpal (272)	E-hol, E-foi; ʃi-	For
Ghost ... ..	A-mogbula	...	...	...	Buy-ik, Bū-ik. A-purepūr A-suñgūta.	A-nañgwöllē
Girl ... ..	U-borkɔ; a- U-fane. Ba-fet-i-rani (264). Wo-ntsai (265)	Ŋ-gamin-i-fai	Ni-nda; ma-da. Wo-njae (268)	Na-mpali <i>or</i> Na-mpɔle; bā- Ni-mpile; bō- (270)	Be-juť; su- E-jaña; ba-	A-rreg
Goat ... ..	W-ir; c-ir	Me-fi; be-fie	N-dahu; gu- Wo-ndafe (268)	U-pe, Ū-pe, Ō-peĩ (269-72)	E-jamen; si- E-dyamen	E-nañgal
„ (he) ... ..	Ka-yañk; tu- ʃi-rombi (264)	Me-fim-be-bar	Gu-nraba. Pa-tabe (268)	O-rɔu; ñge-rɔu. U-dūɔ	Fi-jehel; gu- Hu-dikel ( <i>or</i> Fu-). Hu-suñ	Ō-tɔna
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. 'chief of sky'</i> )	Ŋ-wunna
Grandparent	U-kas-u-bom ð. U-kara-u- bom ɸ. Mama. Ta-nuñ (264). Ū-tem (265)	Ma-ñkere ð. Mama ɸ	Mama	A-tiam, A-tem, A-temu. A-bewɔ ɸ (271)	Ampa ð. Inya ɸ. Fafan ð. Dyahan ɸ. A-nofanɔ	R-rmuiba
Grass ... ..	Ke-ren	...	...	...	Mu-kaɔ. Mu-git (273 a)	l-dil
Ground ... ..	A-tof	...	...	...	E-tama. M-of. Yi-ñkam	l-ñgã
Ground-nut	A-kand. Ta-kan; ma- (264). Ku-luñ (265)	Ŋ-kɔlima	N-tia. Ma-ñkɔli (268)	O-lek, O-liak. O-piat, O-pets	Fu-kiu; ku- Ba-dyañgata	...
Guinea-fowl	A-cem	...	...	...	Fu-siña	Sæl, Səl

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Gun ... ..	A-piñkar ( <i>Portuguese</i> )	M-biñgar	Gu-fuñgaru. Ke-di (268)	Pu-ñigare (269). Ke-ñani, Ka-ñane	E-fumbeñ, E-pumbeñ	...
Hair ... ..	Ra-fon. Kõ-fon; se-fon (265)	Mi-leõu; a-leõu	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-mmül
Hand ... ..	Ka-tra, Ke-tsa, Ke-dza. A-talañ. Kõ-fon; se-	N-tegafan. N-te; a-te	Ga-ntafu. Ka-tajawe (268)	Ü-nañen (270). U-nañi (272)	Bu-lefej ( <i>or</i> -lefe). Ka-neñ; u-neñ	I-rinya; wa-
Head ... ..	Ra-bomp; te- Da-bump; se- (263, 265)	N-ki; a-ki	Bu-õfa <i>or</i> 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-dẽ ñ-ka-dañ (268)	Pu-şoanye (269). Pu-şon, Pu-şõnyi (271, 272)	Fu-ton; ku- Hu-tond	1-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 ( <i>pygmy</i> )	...	...	...	E-kau	1-mwũ
Hoe ... ..	Ka-trala. Ka-tsala; <i>pls.</i> tse-, tsu- <i>or</i> tra- Da-ba; sa-ba	N-jo-kot; a-jo-kotõa	Jalõ; ba+. Ka-jama (268)	O-kobarõl (269). Bu-boñkõ, Bu-mboñgõ, M-buñku (270-272)	Ka-dyandõ. Ge-jantõ. E-bara; şi- (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	Ü-miri; wa-
Horse ... ..	A-sõe	Ma-reba	N-duedgwa	Um-pulinj. O-şumpulel	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-lõp, E-luf; şi- Yañ; s-añ. E-hañk. Fu-tefe. Ka-limbisi	A-tyeri

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Hunger ...	Dor	Ba-õme	...	...	Bu-tar, Ba-tyar	I-nde
Husband ...	Õ-wos; a-	...	...	...	A-in. A-tan (273 a)	A-zanũ
Hyena ...	A-sulugu	...	...	...	E-munduõw. E-samai	I-ně
Iron ...	Ka-trõ. A-fatr. A-fats	M-faj	Bu-jamei. Tu-poi (268)	Bu-bual (271). Bu-pol (272)	Ma-nyi. Ma-iny'. Mu-lap <sup>u</sup>	Di-gũrrã
Island... ..	A-yel; ma-	...	...	...	E-tama. E-tuta	...
Ivory ...	E-trañku. Da-sik; ya-	...	Bu-sede gwe yoyã	Pe-nyi-nõ-yõga	Ka-ñiñ. Ka-nyin. Ka-tenyab	B-eyi
Knee ...	Ra-wu; tra- Da-buñ; se- (265)	M-bõbax; a-	E-gumu; ma- Paũ (268)	Pi-juhul (269). Pu-huba, Pu-jõwõ (270). Pu-jihul (272)	Fu-jũl, Hu-duhl. Fu-dyür. E-jõnkum; su- (273 b)	I-kwõ
Knife ...	A-tis (263, 265). K-amp; ts-amp (264)	Ma-tudõw	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-jañk; 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-õt; i-õt (271). Kõ-hats (272)	K-õt, K-õt. 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-õt, Wu-ots (271, 272). O-siñka (270)	E-samai, E-sama. Ji-gaj (273 b)	I-zañ
Lion ...	A-soñala. A-yari. O-lemõbagi (265)	Ma-sinuk	Ji-gadama; nya- Jadame (268)	U-leõñ. U-ji mu-gur	Ji-ñan, Ji-ñera. E-ñeñ. Dyi-mükör	I-wizan
Lips ...	Ka-sañ; tra-	...	...	...	Fu-pitum, Hu-bitum. Bu-tum. Hu-bila	Wa-s
Magic, fetish	K-orõsu. Ma-bani. A-jõl. E-butu (264)	Nyint	Bi-sani; sa-san. Ku-ndanyinl (268)	Pu-bol. Ka-suog	Bõ-bon. Bõ-kin	A-yawi
Maize ...	Ka-mañk-ka-fok. Ka-ñkabe (264). Ke-babu (265)	Ñ-kafuloñ	N-tubanyõw	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). Ny-ent; bi-ent or ba-ent. Ny-enz (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-ïw. E-leu	Fa-iyar
Medicine ...	A-trol. A-dzõl, A-tsar. A-jõl (264, 265)	Mi-nient	Bi-sani. Bu-rw (268)	Bõnw (270). Bu-gõ (271). Bu-kase (272)	Bu-bun, Bu-bon	Wi-ïw, Vi-ïw
Milk ... ..	Ma-nõnw. <sup>1</sup> Ma-sa. Ma-mbr (265)	Ben	Ma-nna. Ma-mbr (268)	Mi-ntau, Mu-ntou	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-ilol. Fu-lõi	I-än; wu-jän
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. Fu-lë. Fi-en. Fu-lheñ	U-lepera
Mother ...	U-kara. Ya. Bom. Nä. Maña (264). Mama (265)	Nya	Nä, Nnā, Nie, Nae (267, 268)	A-nen (269). Nana and A-ni (270). Ne (271). Ni (272)	I-nya. Jā, Dyā, Dyai, Dā	Amma, Namma. Namāx (= <i>lhy</i> <i>mother</i> )
Mountain ...	A-roñ; ma-	...	...	...	Hu-rity'. Fu-sil	I-kuña
Mouth ...	Ke-señ, Ka-soñ; 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-wueñ; a-	Ga-ñkaru; nya-. Karu (267). Kw-fodu (268)	Ka-ñkuarw (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	I-tamvul

<sup>1</sup> Cp. with 262, and with Bantu words for 'suck', 'fat'.

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Neck, throat	Ka-lim; tra- or tu- Ke-lim; te- (265). Ka-rim; tse- (264). Ke-sok; tse- (264). A-mira; ya- (265)	Mi-söar	Ndu-rañö; ma-lañö (267). Un-tañ (268). E-rafa (267). Pa-jöw (268)	Pu-ñgöagi (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	l-gin <sup>1</sup>
Night ...	Tra-träk. Tsa-tsak. Tsa-yetsäk. Ö-bi (263)	Fot	Wo-djana. Pa-dyene (268)	Bu-ram (269). Bu-rim, Bu-dem, Bu-dam (270- 272). U-söjen (272)	Föx, Fük, Hük. Bu-iti (darkness). E-lim (darkness)	Gu-möd, Gu-mod
Nose ...	A-sot. Ta-sut; ma- (Ama-kul = nostrils 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-nyundöw	l-tyan
Oil palm ...	A-komp	M-si; a-si	Be-ninji; sa- Be-nij (268)	Be-kiame (270). Bu-kiam, Bu-keëm	Ka-bekel, E-bekel. Ny-it; w-it	A-gwanña
Ox ...	U-nä	...	...	...	E-be; ši-be. Hu-kat, Fu-kat	l-ni
Paddle ...	A-lala	...	...	...	E-eñ, E-ven. E-bondoköw	M-banoj
Palm wine, beer	Ma-komp	...	...	...	Bu-nuk	A-ciri
Parrot ...	A-pal. A-karöw. E-bayebaye	Ma-baka; be-bakae	Jöga. Ku-joi (268)	On-šimna. U-šemane. Un-simana	E-kekora; ba-	?
Penis ...	Ma-runü	...	...	...	E-font, E-hunt	l-pöl
Pig ...	A-sop; ta- tra-, tse-	...	Ya-nöli. Kasi; ma-hasi. Seü (268)	Oñ-kumbe (270). Kumba (272). U-jifek (271)	E-kumba. E-furka, E-purgun (Portuguese 'porco')	l-mpaya. Fazin
Pigeon ...	Ka-fop. A-pögi. A-bugara; ya- (265)	Ma-far; be-far	A-bale; ma- Pa-pöle (268)	Ö-bale (270). U-balap (271, 272)	E-leh. Ka-labal, Ka-lhabän; u- E-pañkon	Fäk, Fäya
Place ...	D-er	...	...	...	Tin. Tan. Fu-laka	l-guac

<sup>1</sup> Properly l-gin—ψ representing the Russian vowel ѣ which is like a throaty i or the Welsh ý in tý ('house').

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Rain ... ..	K-om ; ts-ōm. K-ɔ-am. Tsa-fun (265)	N-tak	Gu-sina. Ba-luru. Pa-tiō (268)	O-hlɔ-wura (270). Wi-bal ; ŋgu-ʃɔ-wai (271). Usɔ-bal (272). Pɔ-ti ; i-ti, mu-nti	E-lub, Ka-lup. Mu-mel. E-mits ( <i>sky</i> )	Er-rēbi
Rat ... ..	W-er ; c-er	...	Fiali ; ba+. Fear (268)	O-yarʃ. Wu-yat. U-yadz	Fu-jɔ ; gu- E-tuku, Ba-tuku. Hu-dyunta	I-nañ
River ... ..	Ra-bon ; tra-	...	...	...	Ka-tok, Dya-tok. Fu-lōi. Fu-te	U-ɔbe, U-ɔve
Road ... ..	R-ōñ ; s-ōñ. Ka-bia	...	...	...	Bu-tin. Bu-ruñ	A-ñgāo
Salt ... ..	M-er	A-woj	A-kōli. Ma-kōre (268)	Pu-nam (269, 271, 272). Po-tehel (270)	Mu-sis	Wa-ñiri
Shame ... ..	Ma-lap	...	...	...	Nyi-su. Nyi-nyekɔ	U-sufrā. U-sufanax
Sheep ... ..	Ka-lɔme ; tra- Ke-lɔngɔme (264). A-gaŋgasia (265)	Ki-ñgesia	Gu-mpalela. Ji-pōde	U-pɔbabɔ (269). Om-palalō (270)	E-saha. Saya ; ʃi+	I-fe
Shield ... ..	Ka-binta	...	...	...	E-bañgal, Ka-bañga	Di-okwa
Shoulder ... ..	A-kañkela. Ke-bantsa ; te- (265). Ke-gbāts (264)	N-tafe ; a-tafɔa	Ga-mbahi ; ny-efahi. Ka-pe (268)	Pu-ñgama (269). Ki-sak, Ke-jak (270, 271). Pu-gaŋga ; ge- (272)	Ka-band, Ga-ban ; Ū-ban	A-ñkūs
Sister ... ..	U-wontr. Wɔ-an-tu- bera (264). Ū-bagl (265)	...	( <i>same as</i> 'brother')	( <i>same as</i> 'brother')	A-llna, A-linɔ. A-ti, A-li	...
Skin ... ..	A-zeka. A-der. D-ɪʃ ; ʃ-ɪʃ <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-ñgān <sup>a</sup>
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	Wū-nna
Slave ... ..	Ū-tar, U-trar ; ɔ-tsar. I-tsar	M-bōl ; be-bōl	U-lasa ; bi- U-samp (268)	A-gare (269). Ni-njok ; ba-jok (270). Na-juok (271, 272)	A-mikel, A-megel ; ɔ-	A-rrambu
Sleep ... ..	Ma-re. Ka-dira	...	...	...	Ka-ñot	Ō-kwōd

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Smoke ...	Kima, A-kima	Mu-roxat	Fu-dju. Ku-ji (268)	O-ru, U-dũ	Fa-kod, Ha-kor	U-tyityi
Snake... ..	A-bok. A-buk; ya-	Mi-sis; be-sise	Wu-lina; ma. Pe-rinne (268)	U-kõputat (269). O-magena; ñge (270). O-pula (271, 272)	E-wela; ši. Fu-lan, Hu-hlan	La-nnõ
Son, boy ...	Wõ-an-runi; a-wut-a-runi. Ba-fet; a-fet (264). Wa-nfet; ma-nafet (265)	Mẽ-lafu; be- Me-la	Nimba-wani; <sup>1</sup> ba+. Ni-se (268)	Na-pat <sup>2</sup> (269). Na-bat; ba-bat (271). Na-fan (272). Ni-mpos bõ-pos (270)	A-nyol; ka- A-nyel; u- A-mbaj; ka-	Fa-tax
Song ... ..	A-len; ma-	...	...	...	Ka-kideñ. E-kim. Ka-kõgeñ	U-yũ
Spear... ..	A-sor. Ke-gbasa; tse- (265)	Ma-gbasa; a-gbasa	Ta-mbadi; ba+. Sori (268)	O-talõ; ñge- (270). Bi-jan (271, 272)	Ka-bai; õ- 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	Ã-kwõla
Stick ... ..	Ka-ntr. Ka-trak, Ka-tsak, Ke-tsega. Ke-manduk; tse-	N-kijiga	Wu-dõkwõ; ma- Pu-lõkwõ	O-ñol (270). Pu-dõñ (271). Pu-mbena (272)	E-gol; si- Fu-nuk	Liõkwõ; wa-diõkwõ
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-wõlum. E-liñkin, E-lañkin; ši- Yi-ñkam	I-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-nãri. Pu-dyade (268)	Bu-nõ (269). Õ-nõ (270). Õ nuar. Õ-nor (271, 272)	Bu-nax. Ti-nak. Ti-tai (273 b). Balã	U-lahwe
Tail (of an animal)	Ka-leña	...	...	...	Fu-loi. Hu-wet. Hu-lity'	Sawi
Tear ... ..	Nan-trar	...	...	...	Mu-hõ. Mu-kulam (273 a)	O-ñgwanna

<sup>1</sup> Also Numbe *or* Numbi.<sup>2</sup> Also Ba-jañ, A-bok, and A-buk.

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Testicles ...	K-oñkal; tr-	...	...	...	Ba-kikit. Se-kikit (273 a). Ti-kikōr	I-gampa
Thief ...	U-kei	...	...	...	A-ku; kuku. A-bunta	A-lě
Thigh...	A-lañk	...	A-raga. Bu-laya. Pa-tañ-ka-nyi (268)	Bu-mbōji (269). Pi-šōwō (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-nyō
Thorn ...	Ka-bañk; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-gub. Ba-deñkun. Ka-dind. E-giñk	U-lampan
Tobacco ...	A-taba	...	...	...	Sumbai	Da-vugá
To-day ...	Te-noñ. Me-gō. A-nañ	Ke-sok	Le. Tō (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 dekōt. Pō-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; tra- <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-sek; e- Da-sik; ya- (265)	M-fet; a-fet	A-kede, A-jede; ma- Ma-nye (268)	I-rōmagi (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, Ezūk <sup>a</sup>	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-kō (269). Bō-nō; iy-ōnō (270). Bu-mol (271, 272)	Fu-bad, Bu-bat. Bu-bōre. Bu-nunukeñ	A-ttay

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Twins ...	Ka-bari; tra <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	Ku-luba, Ma-luba	U-cep
Urine ...	Ma sôte	...	...	...	Mu-sur, Mu-sur	I-tyä
Vein ...	Ra-nta; na-nta. Da-nta; se-danta (265)	Ma-nar; abe-	Bu-su, Wu-su; ma- Ka-wis (268)	Ki-nön; i-nön (270). Ka-ntan; i-ntan (271)	Ka-kil; u- Ga-šil; ω-	Ngän; <i>pl.</i> vi-ñkana
War ...	Ka-cim. Defä; se-defä (265)	M-bakar	A-guba; ma- Pa-se (268)	Pu-rseka (270). O-yöt, U-gut (271, 272)	U-teya, Fu-tik. Hu-tik	N-wüt
Water ...	Ma-nt, Ma-ntr, Ma-nts. Na-mun or Da-mun (264, 265)	Nūal	Ma-mbia. Ma-mbea (268)	M-leg (269). Mu-nsop (270). M-el (271, 272)	Ma-hindω. Mu-mel	Wa-ñkā
Well, source	Ka-lamp	...	...	...	E-bila. E-kolö	Ka-cemmu; wa + A-rwiäfu
White man	U-pōtō. U-fare. U-tabu; a-	Ngie-wüne	...	...	É-lulum, A-lulū	A-svel
Wife ...	U-rani; a-	...	...	...	A-sek, A-sex	A-svel
Wind, air ...	A-fef	...	...	...	E-hefa. E-rüsi	I-zalla
Witch... Witchcraft Woman ...	U-ser; a- Ra-ser Bom; a-fam or a-bom. U-bera; a- I-rani; a- (264). U-rani (265)	... Nyent La-mfai; be-fai	... U-nali; bi-nali. U-jafé (268)	... N-at (269). Ni-as; b-as (270). Ny-at; b-at 271). Ny-adz (272)	... A-sai A-sai A-nara or A-nare; ware or kare. Karā	A-yawi A-yawi A-svel
Womb ...	Ka-fantr-ka- poru	...	...	...	Hu-bikum	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-tok, Ke-tok. Ya-tog. Ka-lapat	N-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)	N-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	Böna
Yesterday...	Di-s, Di-sa. Ka-nmaya	Ne-fot	Waye. Paki (268)	Ta-gal, Ta-kae. Mo-ntō (270)	Fu-ken, Hu-ken	Yinō

<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landwama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadai 272. Bōla	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273 a. Fōnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāgi
One ... ..	-in (p-in, n-in, t-in, &c., with concord)	-dendeg. -dū	-numa. -kani, -gani. -ini (268)	-lōle, -loñ (ō-loñ), -lalañ, -lōw	-anō, Ya-nōr, -nod, -nori, -mori	Di-añgō, -añgō
Two ... ..	-rañ, -reñ. -perañ (264)	-bele	-bihe, -he. -ñge, -ruñke. -māe (268)	-taba. -pugus (270). -tab (271). -taw (272)	-luba. -gaba, -gawa, <i>or</i> -kaba. -gopten	Wa-xi, -xi, -ki
Three ... ..	-sas	-at (pat)	-yow, -jow, -dyow. -jow, -majow (268)	-ku-ant <i>or</i> -ant (269). -jint (270), -yant (271). -a-yents (272)	-fegi, -saji, -hödyi, -fōgi. -fōateñ	-rar (Wa-rar)
Four ... ..	-añle, -ñle. -ñere (264). -ñgele (265)	-nam (bi-nam)	-nehī. -ne, -mane (268)	-baker, -bakr, -bagr	-bakir, -baxed, -baregen	-nāy <sup>o</sup> (Wa-)
Five ... ..	-amāt, -tōmat. -tsamat (264). -tsamot (265). -tsan' ( <i>in com-</i> <i>position</i> 265)	-tedū, -tedu	Gu-bida ( <i>see</i> 'arm', 'hand'). Kw-beda (268). -ka, Nka (268)	Ka-nyan, -nyene, -nyen, -nya	-tōw, -tok, -tak. -tōgen. -onw-hu-tok	Im-bit <i>or</i> -bidi
Six ... ..	-amāt- <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-anō. Fu-tak-mori. Fo-torianō	Bidi-gi-riāo <i>or</i> M-bidgiriāo
Seven ... ..	-amāt-de-rañ. De-perañ (264). Ge-tsan-te- marañ (265)	Tedu-te-bele	Eñ-ganyi. M-podyi- ñ-gani. Ka-mae (268)	Paji-ne-plō. Jand (270). Paji-na- puloñ. Pagi-na-pulō	Hū-tok-di-luba. Fo-tore-gabā, &c.	Bidi-gu-a-xi
Eight ... ..	-amat-re-sas. De-sas (264). Ge-tsan-te- ma-sas (265)	Tedu-te-pat	Wase. Ka-ma-jōw (268)	Kuas. Ba-kari. Bafirei (271). Bākirei (272)	Fu-tak-si-saji. Hu-tok-di- hödyi. Fo-torifōyi	M-bid-gu-a-rar
Nine ... ..	-amāt- <i>rw</i> - ñañle. De-pañere (264). Tsan-te- ma-ñgele (265)	Tedu-te-binam	Luerubō. Ka-ma-ne (268)	Kuās-ne-plō. Ka-nyañgalō (271, 272)	Fu-tak-si- bakir. Hu-tōdi-ku- bakir. Fo-tōri-bakir	M-bid-gu-a-nax
Ten ... ..	-ow-fat, -o-fatr, -ow-fats (264). Pū (265)	Tebele ( <i>i. e.</i> 'twice five')	Wa-pōhō. Papō (268)	U-nya-nawēl (269). Disi-nyane (270). I-nyān (271). I-nyen (272)	Si-bañkō. Nyen, U-nyen. Ku-ñen	I-pōyō <i>or</i> Fukō <i>or</i> Pōgō
Eleven ... ..	-ow-fat, -o-fatr-p-in. Pū-ani-tin, (265)	Tebele-ntem- dendeg. Tebele-nta- bele = 'twelve'	Wa-pohō-ñga- numa. N̄gapa-kani (268)	Du-kena (272)	U-nyen-di- a-nor. (Kwat = 'fifteen' Bu-tiūken = 'fifteen')	Pōgō-gi-riāo

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landɔma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bōla	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273 a. Fōnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāgi
Twenty ...	Ka-gba, Ke-gba. Kare-kuma- rañ (264). Pū-ma-rañ (265)	Tebele ka-mbele	Wa-pōhω wa- ruñke. Papω mañe (268)	Mu-ram (271)	Kabanan. <sup>1</sup> Ō-yi, A-n ( <i>i. e.</i> 'valid man' or simply 'a man')	A-ne-bum ( <i>i. e.</i> 'one whole man')
Thirty ...	Ka-gba-tr-ω- fatr	...	...	...	Kabanan-dy'- u-nyen	A-fukω a-rar
Forty ...	Tra-gba-tra- rañ	...	...	...	Kabanan-buka- si-gaba	A-fukω a-naye
Fifty ...	Tra-gba-tra- rañ tr'ω-fatr	...	...	...	Kabanan-ku- gaba-dy'u-nyen	A-fukω i-mbit
Hundred ...	Keme kin	...	...	...	Kabanan-bu- kana-fu-tok	Kēmě
Thousand ...	A-wul	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	I. Mina. Minañ. In-, I.  -mi. <sup>2</sup> -a-mi	Mi, Mini.  Ni, N.  ? -mām, -ñgamen	Ma, Me.  Ma- (268), Me- (268).  -limu, -gumu (267), -ma, -me	Ŋgi, Ŋji, Ŋji.  Gi, Ŋgi, Yi.  ? -nā, -nam (271, 272), -ni (270), -ji (269)	I-ndye. Ŋjeni.  I, Ni.  ? -m, -om	A-mi.  Nyi, Ma. ? -e-mi, -mūna
Thou, thee, thy	Ma. Muno. Munoñ. Ma. -mu. <sup>2</sup> -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. Kōno, Kōnoñ. O- -kω. <sup>2</sup> -oñ	...	...	...	Ume. Yō. Akila. A-, Na. ? -oyω, -ol, -ω	Ai.  ? A. ? -nai, ?
We, us, our	Sa. Šyā, Šyañ. Sa- -su. <sup>3</sup> -a-sa	...	...	...	U-li, Ū-li. Ū-lal. Di-, Du-, U- ? -ω-lali, -ω-li, -u-ri	Bunō.  ? ? -fu
Ye, you, your	Na. Nyā. Nyañ.  Na- -nu. <sup>3</sup> -a-nu	...	...	...	Buku. Bukurul. Miūl, Muyul. Dyi-, Dyu- ? -ul	Uña.  ? ? -ugun
They, them, their	Na, Nañ. Na- -ña. <sup>3</sup> -a-ñañ	...	...	...	Kukila. Bukω. Ku- ? -olil, -il	Ale. ? ? -e

<sup>1</sup> From Kaba-nyen = 'twice ten'.<sup>2</sup> These infixial pronouns in the objective are also used terminally.<sup>3</sup> These (ordinarily) terminal pronouns may be sometimes used infixially.

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. Kõnyagi
All ... ..	.be. Ramañ. -señk	...	...	...	Pe, Fe. Põpa. Püs	Fop
This, these	.we (w-we); .ne (a-ne) (Classes I and 2); .e (añ-e, ey-e, iñ-e, -an-e, -ak-e, ar-e, ap-e, atr-e, ats-e; &c.) Ww-e-añ; añ-e-añ (Classes I and 2)	...	...	...	A-we, A-hũe, bukake; ya-ye; sa-se; dya-dye; fa-fe; ka-ke; ba-be; &c. Au or Ahũ, bukaku; ya-yu; &c.	U-mĩ
That. those	Kw, -oñ, -añ (ww-oñ, añ-añ; &c.) .ci (owa-ci, ka-ci, ya-ci, ma-ci; &c.) Konowoñ; pl. ñañañ (I and 2)	...	...	...	Awa or A-hua; bukaka; yaya; sasa; &c. A-ũme, A-umu, A-ũma; 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')	Gedĩ or Xedi
Bad ... ..	.detsa, -letsa. -las	-a-jiāk	.yale. -ira, -a-ira (268)	.nonora. -titi. -wursi. -arat	.dakut. -fut. -nyenyi. -ñĩni	I-wona

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadai 272. Bōla	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273 a. Fōnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāgi
Black ... ..	·bi	·bala, ·balax	Ba-ñgilie (267). Bai-nde (268)	·jene. ·jin	Hlen. Henam. ·nyoget	M·banak
Female ... ..	·bera. ·rani	·i-fai	·pula?	·pōle. ·nyadz	·ar, ·are	·zvella
Fierce, sharp	·bañ	...	...	...	·balūs. ·nyeñ	·pombak
Good ... ..	·teša, ·ntesa	·a kon	Dub-i-lie. ·ya (267). Wa-inde (268)	·nora. ·wara	Dyadyak, Dadak. ·ware. ·suñsuñ. ·sūm. ·dyōbi	Nyiwök
Great ... ..	·bana. ·buñera. ·baki (265)	·a tibel	Lumaye (267). Ne-nde (268)	·dem. ·dembe. ·magi. ·ram	·jalō. Kabak. ·kalōkalō. ·amök	·naik
Little ... ..	·lōl. ·fetō	·a finyax	Halage. ·nentiti (268)	·tiañk. ·tiers. ·teñgētsi	·tita. ·hihun. ·temtem, ·teme (273 b)	Fatōdy', ·tōdy'
Long ... ..	·bol, ·bōli	...	...	...	·bak. ·momök	·noñk
Male ... ..	·runi	·kele, ·kiele	·bi?	·bō. ·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·wōanā
Sick ... ..	·tru, ·trñi	·a kulōnax	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,	Rō·kom	...	...	...	Fa. Fatiai	Ga·mbin
on top					Bu·dyōlen.	Ka·điuñkwa
Before ... ..	·kadi. Rōđi·ka	...	...	...	Bu·hl	Ka·mūñi
Behind ... ..	Rō·rarañ	...	...	...	Bu·lemuk. Bu·sol	Gōdd'
Below, down	Rō·rata	...	...	...	Tentam. De·lam. De·tam	
Far ... ..	Rañ. Ro·yañ. O·bōli	...	...	...	Lūli, Lūlūl	Nyāka. ·ñau
Here ... ..	Anō. Nō	...	...	...	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. Bwala	273. Fulup (Dyõla) 273 a. Fõnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kõnyägi
In, Inside ...	Ka-, Ro-, Ro-	...	...	...	Nen. Nende. Hinde. Di	Ta-ñüri
Middle ...	Ra-troñ	...	...	...	Dy <sup>1</sup> -eliñga. Dy <sup>2</sup> -etut	Fa-gant
Near ...	Ū-fatsi	...	...	...	Nwõnok. Lõh	Dyu-kufõ
Outside ...	Ro-ru	...	...	...	Ti-nyere. Ti-eñ	I-parr
Plenty, many	-lai. Gbatì	...	...	...	Dupodupõ. Püs. Nör	Ndyabõñi
There ...	De, Re. Rõ. Dia, Ria	...	...	...	Babu, Baba. Tõ. Bõ	Gedì, Xedì
Where ?	Reke? Re? -ia ? -õña ?	...	...	...	Bõbai, -ai (Tai ?, Bai ?)	Ne ?
No !	Amom ! De !	...	...	...	Hani ! Se !	Bõlõ !
Not ( <i>with verb as prefix, in- fix or suffix</i> )	Ce. -ki. -he, -fe. Kaši- ( <i>neg. verb, 'not to —'</i> )	-ha-	-ma-. Gal. (?). Ka- (268)	Ma-. Mu-. Mbars-	-ut, -at, -et (-ut <i>most commonly</i> ). Dyakum-, Zakum-, Kum-	-lã
To ...	Tra-, Traka-	?	?	?	Ka-	?
„ beat ...	-not. -sap	-mat	-fumu. Nafu. <sup>1</sup>	-kõwe. -tuja	-tek. -gotefi	...
„ 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	-jaulõ. -bile. -rindi. -riñi	...
„ cut ...	-tsap. -gbek	-bõgu	Rufu- (268). -bumu, -habu (267)	-fe. -fal	-mine. -pit. -fitik. -faren	...
„ dance ...	-pisa. -tõmõ	-kame	-gama. -pe. Kamede (268)	-gei. -ke	-bombom, -fum. -bum. -kak. -yõkõñi	...
„ die ...	-fi	-rufe	Neme-. Sadi- (268)	-gate. -ketse. -kerse. -jat	-kers, -ket. -fur	...

<sup>1</sup> The verb-roots in 267 and 268 seem to be conjoined with suffixes rather than prefixes.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landóma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadäl 272. Bóla	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
To ... ..	Tra-, Traka-	?	?	?	Ka-	?
„ eat ...	-di	-teri	Yaha-	-re.	-rie.	...
„ give ...	-sō, -šō	-die	Jam- (268) Nuñi- Niñka- (268)	-de -wólw. -tendw	-teny. <sup>1</sup> -uli. -sene. -sen. -dyi	-dómí
„ go... ..	-kō, -kōne, -ñkō	-kōhe	-bwarw. -perade (268)	-pia. -gia, -giya	-kae. -lanye. -dau. -d̄ou	-döfu
„ kill ...	-dif	-ra	Damu- Damem- (268)	-feñ	-mūx, -muk. -mule	...
„ know ...	-trara	...	...	...	-hase. -dyam. -maman. -gak	-etabu, etab
„ laugh ...	-sel	-giyu	Dasi-	-ge. -je	-reñkeñ. -bebet, -ber. -delhu, -hlu	...
„ leave off, cease	-traí, -trei	...	...	...	-fatw. -kāt. -was	-tavireke
„ love, want	-bōtr, -bōter	-jiwbe	Duki-	-ñälw	-bōfi. -fany'. -mañe, -mañöl	-tabu
„ see ...	-nañk	-kō	Le- Jene- (268)	-uene. -yeni. -wen	-jujox. -juye. -dyuk	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-yira	-ōhe, -nyōhe	Die- Jwde- (268)	-tuare. -sori. -tsō. -tef	-lakw. -rōkō. -kin	-danya
„ sleep ...	-dira, -ndira. -funta	-dewe. -nwete, -wete	Dand- Danehe- Data- Dasw (268)	-pende. -ñonte	-fintw. -ñot. -filw. -mori	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	-tsuma. -ntsema	-töte	Nyanye- Nyenyw-	...	-dyume. -hitw. -jundum. -hinw	...
„ steal ...	-keia	...	...	...	-kuet. -bot	...

## PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN TEMNE, BAGA, AND LANDÓMA (263-265)

Class 1. (singular)  $\text{Ōwō}$ ,  $\text{Wō}$ ,  $\text{Ō}$ ,  $\text{U}$ . ( $\text{ōka-}$ ,  $\text{ō-}$ ,  $\text{kō}$ ,  $\text{kōñ}$ , &c.); 2. (plural)  $\text{Aña}$ ,  $\text{Na}$ ,  $\text{A}$ . ( $\text{aña-}$ ,  $\text{ña-}$ ,  $\text{ñi}$ ,  $\text{ñ-}$ ,  $\text{a-}$ ); 3. (singular)  $\text{A}$ . ( $\text{aña}$ ,  $\text{ñi}$ , &c.); 4. (plural)  $\text{Ya}$ ,  $\text{Y'}$ ,  $\text{Ye}$ ,  $\text{E}$ . ( $\text{eye}$ ,  $\text{yi}$ ,  $\text{e}$ ); 5. (? or 20 singular)  $\text{Ara}$ ,  $\text{Ra}$ ,  $\text{Rā}$ ,  $\text{Dā}$ ,  $\text{D'}$ ,  $\text{R'}$ ,  $\text{Ata}$ ,  $\text{Ta}$ ,<sup>1</sup>  $\text{T'}$ . ( $\text{ara-}$ ,  $\text{da-}$ ,  $\text{ta-}$ ,  $\text{ri}$ ,  $\text{di}$ ,  $\text{?ti}$ ); 6. (plural, collective,

<sup>1</sup>  $\text{Ta}$  was regarded by the Rev. C. F. Schlenker as an independent prefix in Temne, with  $\text{Ma}$  for plural. But it would seem only to be an alternative form of  $\text{Da}$  and  $\text{Ra}$ . It is more commonly met with in Baga (264), while  $\text{Da}$  is the form preferred in Landóma.

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**, **Ta**, **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. **U**?, **Uwω**? (ω-, ωwω-, wω); 15. (locative) **U**, **Od**. (od-, d'-, ω-); 16. (plural, collective; *not* a locative) **Apa**, **Po**, **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>
<b>M</b> .	<b>Be</b> , <b>A</b> .
<b>Me</b> .	<b>A</b> , <b>Be</b> .
<b>Ma</b> .	<b>Ba</b> , <b>Be</b> , <b>Abu</b> , <b>Abe</b> .
<b>Mi</b> .	<b>A</b> .
<b>Mω</b> , <b>Mu</b> .	<b>A</b> .
<b>N</b> , <b>N'</b> , <b>Ny</b> .	<b>A</b> .
<b>Ki</b> , <b>Ke</b> ?	?
<b>Ba</b> ?	
<b>La</b> - (or <b>Lam</b> -) (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**<sup>1</sup> (267, 268)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural (Biafada only).</i>
<b>Wω</b> , <b>Wu</b> , <b>U</b> . (u) (human beings mainly)	<b>Bi</b> , <b>Ba</b> . (bí)
<b>Gu</b> , <b>Gun</b> , <b>Ga</b> .	<b>Wa</b> , <b>Ma</b> , <b>Bō</b> , <b>Pō</b> .
<b>Bu</b> , <b>Bω</b> , <b>Wu</b> , <b>Wω</b> , <b>Fu</b> , <b>Fω</b> , <b>Pu</b> , <b>Pω</b> , <b>Pi</b> . (268)	<b>Ba</b> . (ba)
<b>A</b> , <b>E</b> ; <b>Pa</b> , <b>Fa</b> . (268)	<b>Ma</b> . (pa, ma), <b>Man</b> .
<b>N'</b> , <b>N</b> , <b>Ny</b> , <b>I</b> , —	<b>Ma</b> . (pa, ma)
<b>Bu</b> , <b>Wu</b> , <b>Bi</b> , <b>Be</b> . (bi), <b>Pi</b> . (268)	<b>Ma</b> , <b>Gu</b> .
<b>Gi</b> .	<b>Sa</b> .
<b>N</b> , <b>Ni</b> , <b>Nin</b> , <b>Ny'</b> . (ni)	<b>Ma</b> . (ma)
<b>Ke</b> , <b>Ka</b> . (ka) (268)	<b>Ma</b> , <b>Masa</b> , <b>Ba</b> .
<b>Gam</b> , <b>Gan</b> , <b>N</b> . (M-)	<b>Nya</b> , <b>Nye</b> .
<b>Ji</b> , <b>Ju</b> .	<b>Nya</b> .
<b>Ndu</b> , <b>Lu</b> . (uru, be)	<b>Ma</b> .
<b>Ku</b> , <b>Kω</b> . (268)	?
<b>La</b> . (268)	?
<b>Nin</b> . (diminutive?)	<b>Ma</b> .

<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> MANJAKŪ, PEPEL, SARAR (SADAL) AND  
BŪLA (269-272)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Wu, U, Ū, A-	Gu, N-gū, Ngi, Nge-
N-, Na-, Nyi-, Ne- (na, ni)	Ba- (ba), Bi-, Be-
Ki- (269, 270), Ke-, Ka-, Ga- (ka)	I- (i), E-
B', Bω-, Bu-, Bi-, Pω-, Pu-, Be-, Pe-, Pi-, Wi, U-	I-, E-, Ge-, Muñ-, Moñ-, Mi-
Mu-, Mon-, Muñ-, Min-	I-
Li-, Ni-, Nin (270)	Bō-, Ba-
Ku- (270)	I-
Ba- (269)	?

## PREFIXES, &amp;c., IN DYŌLA (FULUP) (273-273 b)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A-, An-, Ō- (a, u, um). (This is the 'human being', 'intelligent' class)	Ku- (ku), Buka (ku), Ba- (bu), and Vu- (vu)
Yi-, Y', E-, I- (e, ei, i-)	Si-, Su- (si, su), or Ši-, Š' (ši, šu)
Dyi-, Ji- (dyu-, ju)	Ku-, K' (ku, k-)
Fu-, Fω-, Fi-, F', Hu-, H' (fu, hu)	Ku-, Gu-, Kω-, 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-, Mω- (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, &amp;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-, Ďi-	6. Wa- (wa), Wu-, Wi- (wi)
7. Ya-	
9. N-, N̄-	
13. ?Ka-	
14. Ō-, Ū-, Ō', 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-**.

<sup>1</sup> *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. **Landōma** (265) is the dominant language on the coast of French Guinea between the River Poñgō and the River Nunez or Kakande, and extends a little north of the Kakande.

266. **Nalu** is spoken north-west of Landōma 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. **Kanyōp** or **Manjakō** 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. **Bōla** is the language of Bōlama and neighbouring islands of the Bisagos archipelago.

273. **Fulup** or **Dyōla** 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. **Dyōla** or **Jōla** 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. **Kōnyāgi** 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', **Ōmu·tema**, **Ōmu·libo**. On page 49, in column 1, **Eñ·ketsi** as a second equivalent for 'Lake'; and **Eri·kã**; **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·sokero** should be added to the words meaning 'River', **I·kute** and **Em·penda** be inserted opposite 'Road', and **Ōmu·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·bo**, as well as **Aba**, stands for 'They' (substantival), and **-a·bũ** for 'Their'. **-osye**, in the same column, is a second equivalent for 'All', and **Ww·**, **Ōnw** 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 **Eri** opposite 'Above', **Enyuma** opposite 'Behind', **Hali** opposite 'Far', **Ha·katikati** opposite 'Middle', **Ha·kuhi** opposite 'Near', **Ahandi** opposite 'Outside', **-nene** opposite 'Plenty', and **Ha·nemu** and **Ōkuw** 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**, **-bõna** or **-bõna**, 'see'; **-wõnya**, '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. **Ōmu-** (**omu-**, **-mu-**, **owu-**, **yw**, **yu**, **u-**); 2. **Aba-** (**aba-**, **-ba-**, **ba-**); 3. **Ōmu-** (**w-** or **omu-**, **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**); 8 a. **Ebi-** (**ebi-**, **bi**); 9. **E-**, **Eyi-**, **En-**, **Eñ-**, **Em-**, **N-** (**M-**) (**en-**, **e-**, **eyi-**, **yi**); 10. **Esi-**, **Esiw-**, **Esiañ-**, **Esion-**, **Esiony-** (**en-**, **esiw**, **isi-**); 11. **Ōlu-** or **Ōru-**, **Ōdu-**, **Ōnu-** (**olu-**, **ru-**, **lu**, **du**); 12. **Ōtu-** (**otu-**, **tu**); 13. **Aka-** (**aka-**, **ka**); 14. **Ōbu-** (**obu-**, **owu-**, **bu**); 15. **Ōku-** (**oku-**, **ku**); 16. **Aha-** (**aha**, **ha**, **he-**); 17. **Ōmu-** (**omu-**, **mu**).

##### URUNYORŌ (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·soga** 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·di** (4 b) should be inserted opposite 'Water'. On page 70, column 4, opposite 'Here' insert **Fanw** (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', **-ita** (4 b); opposite 'know', **-iti** (4 b); opposite 'love', **-yenda** (4 b); opposite 'see', **-bõna**, **-bõna**, **-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-SŪGA**. Among the prefixes of the 5th Class should be inserted **Iri-** (4 a), and of the 16th Class **Ta-** (4 b).

The plural form of the **Se-, Sa-** 'father' prefix should be rendered: **Ba-se**, instead of **Ba-, Se-**. It should further be noted that **Ka-** is also classed as an honorific prefix, and that there are traces of an honorific **Ki-**.

**LUWANGA**, &c. (5-5 b).

On page 75, column 5 a, an alternative word for 'Doctor' is **Omu-mali**. On page 76, column 5 a, **Omu-kōfu** 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 **-lahi** 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, -ñga, -kata** (neither), **Ūxu-butā** ('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-kōnu**; opposite 'Arrow', **I-vanw**; and supply missing figure <sup>2</sup> 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 **Ū-tuku**, 'Day', is **ma-**, and insert as a further root for 'Day', **Hiñg**; give **Mu-tinjiri** as the **Kikuyu** equivalent for 'Doctor', and **Ite** 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-bōkw**; 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 **Sōkw** should be instanced as a second word for 'Well'. Page 107, column 15, the equivalents of 'One' should read: **M-ōzi. -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 **Ūkw** 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 **Tuba**, 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-, Tō-, Ta-, Tōtu-, &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 prefixally, but mainly

as an *infix* and objective pronoun—a distinction which, from oversight of either printer or author, is often lacking in the earlier vocabularies of this work. On page 112, the **Taita** prefixes, &c., require some alterations and additions. **gu-** should be substituted for **u-** as a concord of Class 1, and **Si-** should be added as an honorific prefix. The form **Ru-** should be inserted among the forms of the 11th prefix in **Pokomō**.

**CAGA, SAMBALA, 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, **I-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-kolō** should be added to the words for 'Cow', and **Zuwa** opposite 'Day' for 'daylight'. In column 20, **M-gaŋga** should be inserted opposite 'Doctor'. On page 116, column 19, insert **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**; **swili**. On page 118, opposite 'Iron' in column 17, the word **Ky-uma** might be given, for its local meaning of 'Brass'. In columns 19 and 20 insert **Gembe**; **ma-**opposite 'Hoe', and in column 19, **Lu-vea** opposite 'Ivory'. In column 20, it might be noted opposite 'Leg' that **Iki-ga**; **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 **I-ruwen** (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-bwaŋga** 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 **ōyō** 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-nō**, 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-, -Ja** (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 Mōsi 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-**; **-ša-, -se-, -si-** or **-š-**; **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 **Sambala-Bondei-Zigula-Mrima**' should bear these additions: 'No preprefixes, except in **Zigula**, where they are prominently in use.' To the prefixes of Class 1 should be added **Umu-** (20); 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 **Sambala**, that the plural to **U-** (14) is **Nyi**, not **Ny-**; and that there seems to exist a **Ta-** prefix in **Sambala**, used perhaps in an honorific sense.

On the same page (128), in the geographical 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-*ozi* to the effect that 'Ki-*ozi* frequently uses c for t and b for z, thus differing from Ki-amu. Ki-*ozi* 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 $\omega$ 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 $\eta$ gwa to the words for 'Pigeon'. On page 136, column 21 b, opposite 'War', insert Kond $\omega$  (21 d). On page 138, column 21 f, opposite 'That, those', insert Hu-y $\omega$ , &c. <sup>1</sup> with reference to the footnote below. On page 139, column 21 (Swahili), add -si-, -sip $\omega$ -, -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, l', j', r', ri (21 f)). The 5th Class prefixes in Si-a $\eta$ gazija, &c., should read: D $\eta$ -, 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- $\eta$ g $\omega$ vi' after Ki- $\eta$ 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-UG $\omega$ G $\omega$  LANGUAGES** (23-26).

On page 141, in the list of languages of Group G, the name of 26a 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 ' $\omega$ , 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- $\eta$ 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 $\eta$ ali (adverbial). Those of 24-24 g are: Si-; -si-; -si-nati-, -si-ku-, -si $\eta$ kha-,  $\eta$ 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 Kond $\omega$ a dialects are spoke in Northern Usagara, &c.' In the clause on the same page dealing with Ira $\eta$ gi, 'Lake Manyasa' should be spelt 'Lake Manyara'.

**P $\omega$ GOR $\omega$**  (28).

In the pages beginning 154, and in the column 28 dealing with the P $\omega$ gor $\omega$  or Mahe $\eta$ ge language, the following additional words should be inserted: 'Adze', Li-tendese; 'White Ant', Ha $\eta$ gu; 'Baboon', Ni-yani; 'Banana', Li-t $\omega$ si; 'Beard', N-deu; 'Bird', M-bo $\eta$ g $\omega$ ; 'Blood', Mi-ahi; 'Body', Mw-ili; 'Borassus Palm', M-hum $\omega$ ; 'Breast (man's)', Ci-tivi; 'Brother', M-hwaca; 'Cloth', Lu-pande; 'Crocodile', N-gwena; 'Dog', Na $\eta$ a; 'Dream', M-p $\omega$ ta; 'Egg', Ndi-gi; ma-gi; 'Face', C-ene; 'Forest', Li-top $\omega$ l $\omega$ ; 'Frog', C-ula; 'Girl', M-hinja; 'He-goat', M-kambak $\omega$ ; 'Grandparent', delete M-buzi and insert Mau; 'Hide', M-bapa; 'Iron', Debi; 'Island', Lu-h $\omega$ nyu; 'Knee', Nu $\eta$ un $\omega$ ; 'Leopard', Ci-huwi; 'Lion', Li-himba; 'Maize', Li-lombe; 'Medicine', M-ko $\eta$ g $\omega$ ; 'Nail', N-gonji; 'Name', Li-hina; 'Navel', Kuvu; 'Nose', M-bula; 'Parrot', Li-kwala; 'Pig', N-guruwe; 'Rhinoceros', M-bela; 'Salt', Ca $\eta$ anya $\eta$ a; 'Sheep', Funyam $\omega$ ; 'Shield', N-gao; 'Shoulder', Li-wega; ma-; 'Sister', Mw-aca; 'Skin', Li-papala; 'Sky', Ku-mbindi; 'Slave', M-manda; 'Sleep', M-b $\omega$ ta; 'Spear', M-g $\omega$ ha; 'Stool', Ki-tehu; 'Sun', Li-cuwa; 'Tail', M-sisa; mi-; 'Thief', Mw-ivi; 'Thigh', Li-wond $\omega$ ; 'Thorn', Li-s $\omega$ mi; 'Toe', Ci-dale; 'Tongue', Lu-limi; 'Tree', M-ko $\eta$ g $\omega$ ; 'Vein', N-dandamba; 'Water', Ma-ci; 'Wind', Ma-liti ( $\phi$ l.); 'Witch', M-hawi; 'Witchcraft', U-hawi; 'Wood', N-du $\eta$ g $\omega$ ; 'Yam', Ci-yawo.

**SANG $\omega$ , 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 $\eta$ -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 ( $\phi$ l.) to Ma-teka. On page 168, in the prefixes, &c, of Bena, Ga $\eta$ gi, and Bu $\eta$ 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);<sup>1</sup> 'Ant', **M-hyōkwō**; 'White Ant', **U-mehe**; 'Arrow', **M-sale**; 'Baboon', **Ny-abu**; 'Banana', **N-hōwō**; 'Beard', **N-devu**; 'Bee', **N-dzuki**; 'Belly', **Lu-tubō**; 'Bird', **N-dege**; 'Blood', **M-lōpa**; 'Body', **Mw-ili**; 'Borassus Palm', **M-fumō**; 'Bow', **U-pindi**; 'Bowels', **Ma-tubō**; 'Brains', **U-lōtō**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ki-fua**; 'Breast (woman's)', **Tombō**; 'Brother', **N-dugu**; 'Buffalo', **Ny-ati**; 'Bull', **N-hufi**; 'Buttocks', **Li-takō**; 'Cat', **Nyau**; 'Charcoal', **Ma-kala**; 'Chief', **Yumbe**; 'Cold', **Behō**; 'Country', **M-lima**; 'Cow', **Hōlōwati**; 'Crocodile', **Mamba**; 'Day', **Ma-yō**; 'Devil', **M-zuka**; 'Doctor', **M-gaŋga**; 'Dog', **Galu**; 'Door', **Nanta**; 'Dream', **lōta**; 'Drum', **N-gōma**; 'Ear', **Gu-tu**; 'Egg', **Fiŋga**; 'Elephant', **N-tembō**; 'Eye', **S-iso**; **m-eso**; 'Face', **Ki-haŋga**; 'Fat', **Ma-futa**; 'Father', **Tati**; 'Fear', **W-ōga**; 'Finger', **Ki-butu**; **vi-**; 'Fire', **M-ōtō**; 'Fish', **Somba**; 'Foot', **Lu-ayō**; 'Forest', **Mu-hulō**; '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-wōhō**; 'Head', **Mu-tu**; 'Heart', **M-oyō**; 'Heel', **Ki-sugunhu**; 'Hide', **Kupō**; 'Hill', **Ki-dunda**; 'Hippopotamus', **N-hōmontō**; 'Hoe', **Gembe**; 'Honey', **Uki**; 'Horn', **Peto**; **ma-**; 'House', **Nanda**; 'Hyena', **N-tōte**; 'Iron', **Fy-uma**; 'Island', **Tiŋghi**; 'Knee', **Findi**; **ma-**; 'Knife', **Mw-ere**; 'Lake', **Lamba**; **ma-**; 'Leg', **M-guu**; 'Leopard', **Duma**; 'Lion', **Simba**; 'Lips', **Mi-lōmō**; 'Magic', **U-hawi**; 'Maize', **Mu-lombe**; 'Man', **Mu-nhu**; 'Medicine', **Mi-ti**; 'Milk', **Ma-zidwa**; 'Monkey', **Ka-lipa**; 'Moon', **Mw-etsi**; 'Mother', **Mama**; 'Mountain', **Dunta**; 'Mouth', **Dudula**; 'Nail', **N-kombe**; 'Navel', **Lu-kufu**; 'Neck', **U-gōsi**; 'Night', **l-kilō**; '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-gondolō**; 'Shield', **Ki-kōpa**; 'Shoulder', **Yega**; 'Sister', **Lumbu**; 'Skin', **Kiŋgō**; 'Sky', **U-laŋga**; 'Slave', **Mu-wanda**; 'Smoke', **J-ōsi**; 'Snake', **N-zōka**; 'Son, boy', **Mw-ana**; 'Spear', **M-gōha**; 'Spirit', **M-oyō**; 'Star', **N-tondwe**; 'Stick', **Li-biki**; 'Stone', **Di-bwe**; 'Stool', **Ki-gōda**; 'Sun', **Tsuwa**; 'Tail', **M-kila**; 'Tears', **Ma-hōtsi**; 'Thief', **Mw-ifi**; 'Thigh', **Patsa**; 'Thing', **Ki-nu**; 'Thorn', **D-iba**; 'Tobacco', **Tumbaku**; 'To-morrow', **Ma-yō**; 'Tongue', **Lu-limi**; 'Tooth', **Li-tsinō**; 'Town', **Kai**; 'Tree', **Di-biki**; 'Twins', **Ma-wila**; 'Vein', **Nu-tsitsi**; 'War', **N-kondō**; 'Water', **Ma-tsi**; 'Well', **Ki-sima** and **Lu-wanta**; 'Wife', **Mw-ehe**; 'Wind', **Behō**; 'Witch', **M-hawi**; 'Woman', **Mw-ehe**; 'Wood', **Di-biki**; 'Yam', **J-ombō**; 'Year', **Mw-aka**; 'Zebra', **M-kunda**. 'One', **m-ōsi**; 'Two', **-pili**; 'Four', **-nne**; 'Five', **Tanu**; 'Ten', **Tanutanu**; 'Twenty', **Mi-lōŋgo 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', **Jema**; 'Black', **-titu**; 'Female', **-mwehe**; 'Fierce', **-kali**; 'Good', **-nōga**; 'Little', **-dōdi**; 'Long', **-tali**; 'Male', **-bigalō**; 'Red', **-ntuŋhu**; 'Rotten', **-ōla**; 'Short', **-fupi**; 'Sick', **-itamū**; 'White', **-ntseru**. Adverbs: 'Above', **M-hindi**; 'Before', **Lo-ŋgodzi**; 'Behind', **Ku-mgōhō**; 'Below', **Ha-ntse**; 'Far', **Ku-tali**; 'Here', **Ka-behi**; 'In, inside', **M-nanda**; 'Middle', **Kati-kati**; 'Near', **Behi**; 'Outside', **Ha-ntse**; 'Plenty', **Bw-antō**; 'There', **Ha-dya**; 'Where?', **Kw-ahi?**; 'No!', **Ta-bule!** The only of the principal negative particle is **Ta-**. Among the verb-roots are: 'Beat', **-twa**; 'Buy or sell', **-gula**; 'Come', **-itsa**; 'Cut', **-bawila**; 'Dance', **-yōwe-la**; 'Die', **-fa**; 'Eat', **-dya**; 'Give', **-gōle-la**; 'Go', **-cōla**; 'Kill', **-kōma**; 'Know', **-hili-ka**; 'Laugh', **-seka**; 'Leave off', **-leka**; 'Love', **-kol-ela**; 'See', **-ōna**; '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)'.

<sup>1</sup> 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-ninω** in brackets.

**NGINDO** (55).

On page 221, at the top, the figure <sup>1</sup> should be supplied to 'North **Ngindo**' and refer to this footnote: <sup>1</sup> North **Ngindo** (indicated in column by 'N') is the **Ki-gindo** or **Ki-maniñgω** 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-ñingω**. This distinguishing mark can be omitted here: 'Adze', **Ki-kořamω**; 'Arm', **Lu-wōkω**; 'ma-bōkω'; 'Breast (man's)', **Ki-tivi**; 'Brother', **M-an'ita**; 'Charcoal', **Ma-kala**; 'Cold', **Ma-riri**; 'Country', **Ki-tambω**; 'Crocodile', **Li-wamba**; 'Day', **Li-tanwa**; 'Devil', **M-bepω**; 'Doctor', **M-tela**; 'Drum', **ñōma**; 'Face', **Ku-mihω**; 'Fat', **Ki-vuñgi**; 'Fear', **B-ōga**; 'Finger', **Lu-konja**; **ñ-gonja**; 'Fire', **Mu-ōtω**; 'Foot', **Lu-ajω**; 'Forest', **M-hitu**; 'Frog', **Jula**; 'Girl', **Mw-ikige**; 'God', **M-nuñgu**; 'Grandparent', **A-hukulu**; 'Guinea-fowl', **Li-kañga**; 'Heart', **M-ōjω**; 'Heel', **Ki-hiñgiñginω**; 'Hide', **Li-mbendera**; 'Hoe', **Li-jembe**; 'Horn', **Lu-pembe**; 'Hyena', **N-tōte**; 'Knee', **Li-jugwa**; 'Knife', **Ki-himbi**; 'Lake', **Li-liwa**; 'Leg', **Lu-koñgonω**; 'Lion', **Li-himba**; 'Maize', **Li-tombe**; 'Medicine', **M-tela**; 'Milk', **Ma-wele**; 'Monkey', **Li-lipa**; 'Mountain', **Uhu-vuko**; 'Nail', **C-uwo**; **y-uwo**; 'Navel', **N-huku**; 'Neck', **N-tandala**; 'Nose', **M-bulω**; 'Palm wine', **U-gimbi**; 'Parrot', **Li-kwalu**; 'Place', **Ki-rive**; 'Rat', **Li-kule**; 'Rhinceros', **M-bera**; 'River', **Lu-kemba**; 'Salt', **Mw-inyω**; 'Skin', **Li-mbendera**; 'Sleep', **Ndu-gōnω**; 'Tail', **M-kila**; 'Tears', **Ma-n-joři**; 'Thigh', **Li-bondω**; 'Thing', **Ki-tenω**; 'Tobacco', **Ni-mbaku**; 'To-morrow', **Ma-lawu**; 'Town', **M-hali**; 'Twins', **Ma-vila**; 'Vein', **N-dandamba**; 'White man', **M-suñgwa**; 'Wife', **Mw-aka-ñgu**; 'Wind', **M-pugω**; 'Yam', **I-jawω**; 'Yesterday', **Li-cω**. 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', **-makecω**; 'Red', **-kare**; 'Rotten', **-wōla**; 'Short', **-jipi**; 'Sick', **-tamwe**; 'White', **-hulila**. As regards adverbs: 'Here' is **Pambanω**; 'Middle', **M-gati** and **-na-kati**; 'Outside', **-nja**; 'Plenty', **-jirōka**; 'There', **Papalya**; 'Where?' **Ku?** In verb-roots 'Buy or sell' is **-heme-la**; 'Cut', **-hikitω**; 'Go', **-jenda**; 'Love', **-jupa**.

**YAΩ** (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 **Yaω** 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-sadu**. On the same page, column 56 a, insert **I-seleleω**, opposite 'Adze'; opposite 'Arrow', **Mu-upa**; opposite 'Belly', **N-tukwa**. On page 222, column 56 a, opposite 'Bull', insert **I-ñōpe i-lopwana**; opposite 'Country', **I-lapo**; opposite 'Cold', **I-peo**. Page 223, opposite 'Doctor', add 'Ūmi-řete' to **M-ñaka**; 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-kořtia**; opposite 'Island', **I-curumba**; opposite 'Lips', **N-laku**; **ma-**. Page 226, opposite 'Palm wine', **U-beka**; opposite 'Penis', **M-lōmω**. Page 227, opposite 'Rat', **Torω**; opposite 'Skin', **Ni-kuli**. Page 228, opposite 'Testicles', **I-kate**; opposite 'Thigh', **Na-ki-tondorω**; opposite 'To-morrow', **M-rōtω**; opposite 'Town', **I-wani**; opposite 'Vein', **M-bitari**; opposite 'Well', **I-hima**. Page 229, opposite 'Wife', **A-twa**; opposite 'Witchcraft', **U-kwiri**.

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: '74c. **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', **Selω**; 'Baboon', **Pombwe**; 'Breast (man's)', **Sati**; 'Bull', **ñ-gundi**; 'Cold', **Señgi**; 'Cow', **ñ-gombe nω hōti**; 'Grandparent', **Kuku**; 'Hair', **Teūki**; 'Hide', **Mw-aye**; 'Milk', **M-enji**; 'Female' (p. 346), **-lioti**.

Column 85 (**Mbunda**): insert opposite 'Adze', **M-bayω**; 'Arm', **Mu-konω**; 'Baboon', **M-puya**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ha-mbuñgi**; 'Brother', **M-bwembwa**; 'Charcoal', **Ma-nuñgu**; 'Child', **Ci-kukω**; 'Face', **Lōlō**; 'Forest', **Mu-ñendi**; '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', Ōñ-khava; onoñ-; 'Baboon', On-tyima; 'Back', Om-bunda; 'Beard', Ono-ndyeri; 'Breast (man's)', On-thulō; 'Brother', Ōmu-naike; ōva-; 'Cat', Ō-sue; 'Child', Ōm-ōna; ōv-ana; 'Eye', Ei-ſō; 'Finger', Ōtu-pia; 'Foot', Om-phandi; 'Forest', Ō-fika; 'Fowl', Ō-usua; ōwō-usua; 'Frog', E-fima; 'Ghost', On-dele; 'Giraffe', Om-base; 'Girl', Ōmu-fikō; 'God', Suku; 'Grandparent', Se-kulu; 'Grass', E-hōli; 'Ground', Ō-fi; 'Hand', Eñ-khasa; 'Heel', Ōtyi-fininike; 'Hill', E-koñkhō; 'Hippopotamus', Ōfi; ōwō-fi; 'Island', E-tomba; 'Knife', Ō-mōkō; 'Lake', E-tala; 'Lion', Ōñ-khi-yama; 'Man (vir)', Ōmu-lume; 'Medicine', Ōmu-hemba; 'Moon', Ō-hami; 'Finger-nail', Ō-nyana; 'Name', E-mima; ōma-mima; 'Neck', Ōmu-mimō; 'Paddle', Om-phalulō; 'Parrot', Ōtyi-sūi; 'Rain', Om-bula; 'Road', On-dila; 'Sleep', Ōtu-puñkhi; 'Song', Ōtyi-ndimbō; 'Spirit', Ō-hande; 'Star', Om-buñgululu; 'Thigh', E-tumbō; 'To-morrow', Ōmu-mbai; 'Urine', Ōma-su; 'Wife', 'Woman', Ōmu-ri-kandi; 'Year', E-mima; 'Yesterday', Ōñ-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-mi; 'Great', -le; 'Red', -kusu; 'White', -hekuke.

'Behind', Kō-mima; 'Here', Ō-papa; 'Plenty', -hepa; 'These', Ōkō-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 **Kakulōvari** 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-hōkō; 'Arrow', On-teta; 'Baboon', Ōñ-kō; On-cima; 'Back', E-tambō; 'Banana', E-hondiō; 'Beard', Jo-njori; 'Belly', Ei-umō; 'Bird', Ōci-dira; 'Blood', Ōmu-lai; 'Bone', E-cipa; 'Bow', Kōnge; 'Bowels', Yo-njanja; 'Brains', Ō-moi; 'Breast (man's)', Ōlu-kōlō; 'Brother', E-lumbi, Mu-haina; 'Canoe', Ōku-ato; 'Cat', Ōu-bihii; 'Child', On-dele; 'Day', Ōlu-nyuku; 'Dream', On-dyondi; 'Excrement', E-tundi; ōma-; 'Fire', Mu-rirō; 'Fish', On-ponde; 'Foot', Om-padi; 'Forest', Mu-sitō; 'Frog', Ci-mbōtō; 'Girl', Mu-kadōna; 'Grass', Vi-nañgō (*pl.*); 'Hair', Jo-hici; 'Heel', Ōci-si; 'Hide', Ci-alō; 'Honey', Ōn-ci; 'Horn', On-peto; 'House', On-juō; 'Husband', Ōmu-diō; 'Island', Ci-ludi; 'Ivory', On-piti; 'Knife', Ō-mōkō; 'Lake', E-diva; 'Leopard', On-baladi; 'Magic', U-lōdi; 'Man, vir', Ōmu-diu; 'Medicine', Mi-lōngō; 'Milk', Ō-mala; 'Monkey', Ci-ntōtō; 'Mountain', Ōci-fūa; 'Finger-nail', Lu-nyana; 'Neck', Ō-siñgō; 'Night', U-tuike; 'Oil-palm', Mu-luñga; 'Paddle', Lu-vale; 'Palm-wine', Ōmu-lufu, Bō-luñga; 'Parrot', E-kerie; 'Penis', Tini; 'Pig', Ci-ñgulō; 'Place', Ōmu-tumba, Pōa, Pōhika; 'Rain', On-bira; 'Road', Ōñ-gira; 'Sheep', On-jūi; 'Shield', Ci-akulilō; '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-tañgō; 'Tear', Ma-hōdi (*pl.*); 'Testicles', Ma-tondō; 'Thigh', E-tumbō; 'To-day', Dinō; 'Toe', Mu-nwe wō padi; 'Tooth', E-yew; 'Town', Ci-lōngō; 'Twins', Jo-mbakōna (? *pl.*); 'Vein', Mu-sipa; 'War', Ōu-ala, Ōvi-ta; 'Water', M-iva; 'Well', Ō-nyombō, E-tōtō, Ci-simō; 'Wife', Mu-kupua; 'Witch', Mu-lōdi; 'Woman', Ci-kumba; 'Yam', U-nyañgō.

'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-ñkō; 'Behind', Ke-tambō; 'Far', Kō-hale; 'Here', Pōenu; 'Plenty', Cakaka; 'There', Pō-nya.

'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 pre-fixes are therefore usually **Mu-**, and the 4th **Mi-**, the 6th **Ma-**, the 7th **Ci-** and **Ke-**, the 8th **Vi-**. There is a **Yō-** or **Jo-** prefix, which may be No. 10. No. 11 is usually **Lu-**, 14 is **Ōū-** and **U-** and in one word, **Bō-**; 15 is **Kō-**. 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.* **ōlō-**; 'Ant, white', **E-keke**; *pl.* **ba-**; 'Arm', **Ūkō-kuōkō**; *pl.* **ōbō-**; 'Axe', **Ōn-daibidi**; 'Baboon', **Ū-sima**; **ōlō-**; 'Back', **Ōny-ima**; 'Banana', **E-hondiō**; *pl.* **ōba-**.

From these it may be deduced that the 6th prefix is **Ba-**, **Ūba-**, **Ūbō-**; the 7th **Ci-**; the 8th **Vi-**; the 10th **Ōlō-**, **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**; *pl.* **aka**; 'Bone', **Ki-hiba**; i-; 'Bow', **Kō-nyima**; *pl.* **ō-nyima**; 'Bowels', **Mi-dia**; 'Brains', **U-ōngō**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ei-tulō**; 'Brother', **Yanja**; 'Buffalo', **Ū-nōci**; 'Canoe', **U-luñgu**; **mō-luñgu**; 'Child', **U-manihe**; a-; 'Cloth', **Ei-taŋga**; **ō-**; 'Country', **Ōmbala**; 'Day', **Ei-kumbi**; 'Doctor', **Ki-winda**; i-; 'Door', **Ū-pitō**; a-; 'Dream', **Ōn-jōji**; 'Drum', **Ōn-gōma**; 'Ear', **Ūku-tūi**; a-tūi; 'Egg', **Ei-yaki**; 'Elephant', **U-samba**; 'Eye', **U-asu**; a-wasu; 'Face', **Ōm-bombō**; 'Father', **Sō**; a-sō; 'Fear', **U-keke**; 'Fire', **Ūtu-pia**; 'Fish', **Belela**; **ōm-belela**; 'Forest', **Mu-keleŋe**; 'Fowl', **Yuamwa**; 'Frog', **Ki-mbōtō**; im-; 'Ghost', **Ki-lulu**; 'Girl', **Mu-ketu**; 'Ground', **Ū-seka** (also **Bu-tōtō**); 'Hair', **Ū-jiŋga**; 'Hand', **Ū-kōkō**; a-; 'Heel', **Ki-sende**; 'Hide', **Ū-handa**; 'Hill', **Ki-tubu**; 'Hippopotamus', **Ōn-guvu**; 'Husband', **U-eiami**; 'Hyena', **Ki-mbuñgu**; 'Iron', **Ki-kete**; 'Island', **Ki-saŋga**; 'Leopard', **Ōhōngō**; 'Maize', **Ū-mōma**; 'Monkey', **Ka-kuiku**; 'Moon', **Ū-diji**; 'Mountain', **Ku-lunda**; 'Name', **Ōn-tuka**; 'Nose', **Ei-nunu**; 'Palm wine', **A-luva**, **W-alwa**; 'Pigeon', **U-embe**; 'Rain', **Ū-mvulu**; 'Rat', **E-piñgu**; 'River', **M-biŋga**; 'Salt', **U-ñgwa**; 'Shame', **Ū-sōnyi**; 'Sheep', **M-budi**; 'Skin', **Handa**; 'Sky', **Ei-lō**; 'Smoke', **D-iši**; 'Snake', **Iny-ōha**; 'Son', **M-ōna**; 'Song', **Ūku-imba**; 'Spear', **Ei-duida**; '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-siba**; 'War', **Ei-ta**; 'Water', **M-ema**; 'Well', **U-tabu**; 'Wind', **Fele**; 'Woman', **U-kani**; a-; 'Firewood', **Ū-yinyi**; 'Yam', **Ōi-diñgō**; 'Year', **I-dima**; 'Yesterday', **Maha**.

'One', **Mōsi**; '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', **-tōnō-ka**; 'die', **-nahi**; 'eat', **-dia**; 'give', **-ku-ika**; 'go', **-endō-kō**; '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-ōngō**; '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-ŋha**; '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', Ši-ŋiguli; ibi-; 'Iron', U-tali; 'Island', Ci-kwō; 'Ivory', Ū-zw; 'Knee', N-gwō; 'Lake', Mu-ŋiguli; 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', Šiši; 'Son', M-ona; 'Song', Zompa; zi+; 'Spear', N-gumba; 'Spirit', Mu-enyō; mi-; 'Star', Tetemwa; 'Stick', Mu-ti; 'Stone', N-tanti; 'Sun', Kumbi; 'Tail', Mucila; 'Tear', Šwōši; 'Testicles', Lumbeŋa; 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', Ū-zw; ma-zw; 'Town', M-bonge; 'Vein', Mu-šiya; 'White man', Tamga; 'Wife', Mu-ketw; 'Wind', Puji; 'Witch', N-gaŋga; 'Woman', Mu-kenw; 'Firewood', Lu-kuhyi; 'Yam', Mu-tombw; 'Year', Mu-nyamw.  
'One', M-bwōši; 'Two', -bali; 'Six', Sambanw; 'Seven', Sambū-adi; 'Eight', Naŋki; 'Nine', Ūn-vūa; 'Ten', Kuhi; 'Twenty', Ma-kuihi a-badi; 'Hundred', Kama; 'Thousand', Kulakaši.

'I', Imi; 'Thou', Iba; 'He', Mwene; 'We', Itw; 'They', Bene.

'All', -wsw.

'Black', -šikalele, -nakana; 'Female', -kenu; 'Fierce', -laka; 'Little', -teki; 'Male', -ndumbe, -iala; 'Old', -w-kulu; 'Red', Ku-biŋga; 'Rotten', -bwō; 'Short', -tita; 'Sick', -biza; 'White', -kōta.

'Above', Milw; 'Before', Ku-lute, Ku-pala; 'Behind', Hima; 'Below', Ū-ši, Kō-ši; 'Far', Kuli; 'Here', Ūw, Hwōw; 'In', Mōmw; '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, Šōŋw 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 Ū-; and 16th Hw-, Ū-, U-.

The following words should be added to the Kimbundu and N-gōla 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', Bwōw; 'In, inside', (also in column 98) Mumu; 'Middle', Bu-kaši; '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-bwōw; 'Arrow', Ki-haneku; Sehu; 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-nyīŋga; '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', Šwōba; 'Child', M-ōna; b-ana; 'Cloth', Di-ina; 'Cold', Šika; 'Country', I-ši; 'Cow', N-gombe; 'Crocodile', N-gandu; 'Doctor', Ki-mbanda; 'Door', Šitu; '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-ŋiguli; bi-; 'Island', Ci-kwō; 'Ivory', Ū-zw; 'Knee', N-gwō; 'Knife', Pwōw; 'Leopard', Kunda; 'Lion', Kwōji, Kwōzi; 'Lip', Mu-zumbu; mi-; 'Man', Mu-tu; ba-tu; 'Meat', I-foi, Šifu; 'Moon', M-bezi; 'Mother', Mama; 'Nose', M-bimbi; 'Parrot', Kusu; 'Pig', N-gulu; 'Pigeon', Di-embe; 'Sheep', M-budi; 'Shoulder', Hihhi; ma+; 'Sky', Hwōw; 'Slave', Mu-ika; ba-; 'Sleep', Kulu; 'Son', Mu-zaŋgala; 'Spear', Ka-tapi; 'Spirit', N-zumbi, Mu-nyu; 'Stone', Di-we; 'Sun', Kumbi; 'Thief', Mu-yu; 'Thorn', Mu-ntontw; 'To-day', Lwlu; 'To-morrow', Mu-ŋgu; 'Tongue', Dimi; 'Tooth', Di-ju or Di-zu; 'Tree', Mu-ti or Mu-tondōw; 'Urine', Ma-su; 'Vein', Mu-šia; 'Water', Mōma; 'Witch', N-dwōji; 'Woman', Mu-ketu; 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', -wsw.

'Black', -buyila; 'Little', -teke; 'Short', -embw; 'Sick', -bata; 'White', -jila.

'Below', Hwōši; '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, **Hw-**, **Hi-**.

### H(OL)O (113).

Page 411 *et seq.*, insert following words of H(OL)O 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', **Nwonosi**; 'Stone', **Tandi**; 'Sun', **Taŋga**; 'Tear', **Di-bibi**; **ma-**; 'Thief', **Kaba**; 'Thorn', **Mu-sangi**; 'War', **Bitā**; 'Water', **Meyo**; 'Wind', **Pusi**; 'Witch', **Mu-lōzi**; **ba-**; 'Woman', **Mu-ketw**; **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', **l-kula**; **ma-**; 'Axe', **Z-ōmbi**; **m-ombi**; 'Back', **Nz-ima**; 'Banana', **Un-tela**; 'Beard', **Om-poli**; *pl.* **m-poli**; 'Bee', **Un-zoi**; **n-zoi**; 'Belly', **M-oi**; **mi-oi**; 'Bird', **Ny-oli**; 'Blood', **A-lōngw** *or* **Ma-lōngw** *or* **Ma-dukw**; 'Body', **Ny-otw**; 'Bone', **U-kwa**; **ñ-kwa**; 'Borassus palm', **l-lebw**; **a-**; 'Bow', **U-nañw**; **mi-**; 'Bowels', **Un-cōbw**; **n-cōbw**; 'Brains', **W-sōkw**; 'Breast (man's)', **N-tōlw**; 'Breast (woman's)', **A-bele**; **ma-**; 'Brother', **W-yebi**; **a-** *or* **U-dimi**; **a-**; 'Buffalo', **E-kōboñgw** *or* **E-kōbonzw**; **bi-**; 'Buttocks', **Di-nw**; **mi-**; 'Cat', **N-gambala**; 'Charcoal', **Z-aka**; **ma-ka**; 'Chief', **U-kondi**; **ba-**; 'Child', **Mw-ana**; 'Cloth', **E-lomba**; 'Cold', **M-ptw**; 'Cow', **N-gombw**; 'Day', **W-sw**; **a-sw**; 'Devil', **E-limw**; **bi-**; 'Door', **E-tibakw**; 'Dream', **N-dōti**; 'Drum', **W-kōle**; *pl.* **ñ-kōle**; 'Ear', **l-toi**; **a-**; 'Egg', **Uñ-kele**; **ñ-kele**; 'Elephant', **Un-cimba**; **mi-**; 'Excrement', **Ny-ei**; 'Eye', **L-isw**; 'Face', **E-lōngi**, **M-batata**; 'Fat', **M-uta**; 'Fear', **W-bōlu**; 'Finger', **Un-zali**; 'Fish', **N-cu**; 'Forest', **Z-amba**; **m-amba**; 'Fowl', **N-cōsw**; 'Frog', **E-kōkōkw**; 'Ghost', **N-jōli**; 'Girl', **Mw-a-mw-ale**; **b-a-b-ali** *or* **Un-dende**; **an-dende**; 'Goat', **M-bōli**; 'He-goat', **Mw-a-bw-ele**; **ba-mpele**; 'Grandparent', **Ny-ōñkōkw**; 'Grass', **E-sōbe**; 'Ground', **N-tōtw**; 'Ground-nut', **N-zōkw**; 'Guinea-fowl', **Li-keme**; 'Gun', **M-bā**; 'Hair', **Un-cwe**; 'Hand', **l-kaka**; **a-**; 'Head', **Mu-tu**; **mi-utu**; 'Heel', **E-tindi**; 'Hide', **l-kōkw**; **a-**; 'Hill', **U-kōñgw**; **mi-**; 'Hippopotamus', **N-gubu**; 'Honey', **Bw-eyi**; **m-eyi**; 'Horn', **l-seke**; **ma-** *or* **a-**; 'House', **Uñ-gumbe**; **iñ-** *or* **N-dakw**; 'Hunger', **Nzala**; 'Husband', **Bw-ele**; **bam-pele**; 'Hyena', **W-bwa**; **ma-**; 'Iron', **Uñ-kōsw**; **ñ-kōsw**; 'Island', **E-sōkw**; **bi-**; 'Ivory', **Mo-nzw**; 'Knee', **l-boñgw**; 'Knife', **W-tali**; **a-**; 'Lake', **E-diba**; 'Leopard', **N-goi**; 'Lion', **N-kōsi**; 'Lip', **E-leka**; 'Magic', **A-lemwisi**; 'Maize', **l-sañgu**; 'Meat', **W-suni**; **n-cuni**; 'Medicine', **U-nw**; **mi-**; 'Milk', **Ma-i-ma-a-bele**; 'Moon', **E-yeli** *or* **U-goñye**; 'Mountain', **U-kōñgw**; **mi-**; 'Nail (finger)', **E-pōsw**; **bi-**; 'Name', **Un-tōlu**; 'Neck', **N-kiñgw**; 'Night', **E-kw** *or* **O-yi**; **a-yi**; 'Oil palm', **l-bila**; 'Ox', **E-kōboñgw**; 'Paddle', **N-kai**; 'Palm wine', **A-lekw**; 'Parrot', **W-kombi** *or* **N-kōsw**; 'Penis', **l-kōtw**; 'Pig', **N-goya**; 'Pigeon', **E-beñga**; 'Rain', **M-poli**; 'Rat', **M-pw**; 'River', **E-bale**; 'Road', **N-za**; 'Salt', **E-leke**; 'Shame', **N-tei**; 'Sheep', **M-bata**; 'Shield', **l-yembe**; 'Shoulder', **l-beke**; 'Sister', **U-nyañgw** *or* **E-bunani**; 'Skin', **l-kōkw**; 'Slave', **Un-tamba**; 'Sleep', **E-tōlw**; 'Smoke', **N-dumbele**; 'Snake', **U-semb**; 'Son, boy', **Mw-a-bw-ele**; 'Song', **Ya-yembe**; 'Spear', **W-kōñgw**; 'Spirit', **U-limw**; 'Star', **U-lambi**; **mi-**; 'Stick', **Mw-ete**; 'Stone', **l-kenzeke**; 'Stool', **E-keñgele**; 'Sun', **Li-kaŋga**; 'Tail', **Z-ela**; **m-ela**; 'Tear', **l-kalwi**; 'Testicles', **Lō-bañga**; **ma-**; 'Thief', **U-yibi**; **ba-**; 'Thigh', **E-belw**; 'Thing', **Ema**; **bi-ema**; 'Thorn', **l-lw**; 'Tobacco', **l-kaya**; 'Toe', **Un-jali**; 'To-morrow', **Lōbi**; 'Tongue', **W-lemw**; 'Tooth', **D-inw**; 'Town', **J-obe**; **m-obe**; 'Tree', **Mw-ete**; 'Twins', **W-lima**; **a-**; 'Urine', **M-inya**; 'Vein', **Un-cisa**; 'War', **E-tumba**; 'Well', **l-diba**; 'White man', **Un-dele**; 'Wife', **Mw-asi**; 'Wind', **Mw-embw**; 'Witch', **U-lōki**; **ba-**; 'Woman', **Mw-a-mw-ali-a-m-pemba**; 'Yam', **E-sundu**; 'Year', **E-sw**; **bi-sw**; 'Yesterday', **Lōbi**.

'One', **Bōkw**, **-ōkw**; 'Two', **-bale**; 'Four', **-i-nei**; 'Five', **-tanw**; 'Six', **Samenw**; 'Seven', **Un-cabale**; 'Eight', **U-nanali**; 'Nine', **l-bwa**; 'Ten', **Zōmw**; 'Twenty', **Ma-kwa-bale**; 'Thirty', **Bw-eli**; 'Forty', **N-yumi-nei**; 'Fifty', **N-yumi-tanw**; 'Hundred', **Mo-ñkama**; 'Thousand', **N-kōtw**.

'I', **Ngai**; 'Thou', **Kau**; 'He', **Wañgw**; 'We', **Bañga**; 'Ye', **Benu**; 'They', **Bañgw**.

'All', **-kima**, **-ema**.

'Black', **-yindw**; 'Fierce', **-tabelle**; 'Good', **-ulamu**; 'Great', **-nene**; 'Little', **-kiki**, **-sini**; 'Long', **-sanda**; 'Male', **-bwele**; 'Old', **-bike**, **-kunde**, **-kōkwōtw**; 'Red', **-telu**; 'Rotten', **-bōlw**; 'Short', **-kuku**, **-kwekwe**; 'Sick', **-kōnw**; 'White', **-fumbw**.

'Above', **Li-kōlw**; 'Behind', **W-n-cima**; 'Below', **Oñ-kwe**; 'Far', **U-sika**; 'Here', **Wabu**; 'In, inside', **W-moi**; 'Middle', **Lo-ntei**; 'Near', **W-pepe**; 'Outside', **Lō-pole**; 'Plenty', **N-dukw**; 'These', **Wana**; 'Where?' **Wani?**; 'No?' **Te!**; **Pili!**; 'Not', **-te**, **-w-te**.

'Beat', **-kuta**; 'buy', **-somba**, **-teke**; 'cut', **-zeke**; 'dance', **-sana**; 'die', **-wa-ka**; 'eat', **-je**;

'give', -pe; 'go', -tambōla; 'kill', -bōma; 'know', -yeba; 'love', -liŋga; 'see', -yene; 'sit', -zala; 'sleep', -kōlo; '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).<sup>1</sup>**

Page 533 *et seq.*, insert following words in column 168:

'Ant', Le-nyōmō; nyōmō; 'Ant, white', Ke-sieli; be-; 'Arm', Kōkō; *pl.* mi-eke;<sup>2</sup> 'Arrow', E-kula; ma-; 'Axe', Ke-kie; be-; 'Back', M-ōŋō; m-ēŋō; '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-nyīŋi; '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', Dūw; 'Devil', Mōku; 'Dog', Mwva; '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;<sup>2</sup> 'Leopard', Ngwe; 'Lion', N-kōsi; 'Lip', Ke-lele; bi-; 'Magic', Ke-lenemi; 'Man', Mw-ōtō; *pl.* ba-te; 'Meat', Nuka; 'Medicine', Mweme; mi-; 'Milk', Mpila e mabele; 'Monkey', Nkema; 'Moon', Ngōnō; 'Mother', N-gōni; ba-ŋō; 'Mountain', E-kōlō; 'Nail', Ki-ŋikuti; 'Navel', Mō-ŋōle; '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', Mon-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;<sup>2</sup> '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-wōki; '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.

'1', 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-kele; 'Below', O-ŋkili; 'Far', E-bōlō; 'Here', Kōni; 'In', O-ni; 'Middle', Ū-ketie, Ū-ketiatie; '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; 'see', -mōnō; 'sit', -kala, -wa; 'sleep', -tōlō; 'stand', -yiseke; 'steal', -su-ka.

The Batende prefixes, which are additional or different from those of Seŋele, are:

Class 1. Un-, —, Mw-, Mō- (concord yō, ō); 3. Mō-; 4. Me-; 5. E-, I- (concord di, i); 6. Ma-, A-; 7. Ke-, Ki-; 11. Le-; 14. U- (bō, bu); 15. Ū-; 16. Wa-.

<sup>1</sup> Most of these words and particulars refer to the Tende dialect of Seŋele (168 a), which may turn out to be a distinct language.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Bølwøw, latitude 2°-2° 30' South, longitude 16° 30'-17° East'.

**KI-WUMBUBU** (177).

On page 553 *et seq.*, insert following information :

'Adze', **Temi**; 'Ant', **In-zanzala**; 'Ant, white', **Lu-mpe**; 'Arm', **Køkwø**; 'Arrow', **Ki-tøma**; **bi-**; 'Axe', **Ki-tadi**; **bi-**; 'Back', **N-gødi**; **ma+**; 'Beard', **Ki-levø**; 'Bee', **N-uki**; 'Belly', **Ki-vumø**; 'Bird', **N-uni** or **Balaka**; 'Blood', **Ma-kila**; 'Body', **N-itu**; 'Bone', **Ma-fwa** (*pl.*); 'Brains', **Tomfi**; 'Breast (man's)', **N-tulu**; 'Brother', **M-boyø**; 'Canoe', **Bw-atu**; 'Cat', **N-gamanya**, **M-buma**; 'Child', **Mw-ana**; **b-ana**; 'Cloth', **N-lele**; 'Cold', **Mø-didi**; 'Cow', **N-gombe**; 'Crocodile', **N-gøne**; 'Day', **Tiü**; 'Devil', **Mø-fü**, **Balagø**; 'Doctor', **N-gaüga**; 'Door', **Mw-elø** or **Ki-vi**; 'Dream', **N-zødi**; 'Drum', **N-gømø**; 'Ear', **E-ti**; **ma-ti**; 'Egg', **Ke**; 'Elephant', **N-zøkwø**; 'Eye', **D-isi**; **m-isi**; 'Face', **Lu-luügi**; **man-duügi**; 'Fear', **B-øma**; 'Finger', **N-lembo**; **mi-**; 'Fire', **M-bä**; 'Fish', **M-bidi**; 'Foot', **Ku-lu**; **mi-lu**; 'Forest', **Taüga**; 'Fowl', **N-susu**; 'Frog', **Køtwø**; 'Ghost', **M-pele**; 'Goat', **N-taba**; 'Grandparent', **N-kaka**; 'Grass', **Ma-leüge**; 'Ground', **N-tøtwø**; 'Hair', **M-fumfu**; 'Head', **Mu-nswi**; 'Heart', **Mu-køwø**; 'Heel', **Siügini**; **bi+**; 'Hide', **Swama**; 'Hill', **Hama**; *pl.* **ma-lama**; 'Hippopotamus', **M-vubu**; 'Hoe', **Temi**; 'Honey', **Bø-nugi-man-paka**; 'Horn', **M-paka**; 'Iron', **Ki-songwei**; 'Island', **Ki-üdi**; 'Ivory', **M-puügi**; 'Knee', **Boügwø**; 'Knife', **M-bele**; 'Lake', **Zaüga**; 'Leg', **Kulu**; 'Leopard', **N-gø**; 'Lion', **N-køsi**; 'Male', **husband**, **Bakala**, **Balaga**; 'Meat', **M-bizi**; 'Medicine', **Bi-løügwø**; 'Milk', **Ma-beni**; 'Monkey', **N-kewa**; 'Moon', **N-suügi**; 'Mother', **Yaya**, **M-paügi**; 'Mountain', **Lama**; 'Mouth', **Mu-nüa**; 'Nail', **Zala**; 'Name', **N-kumbo**; 'Neck', **Mø-widi**; 'Night', **M-pimpa**; 'Nose', **M-bombø**; 'Oil palm', **Ma-di-ma-n-gazi** (*-n-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-üügwø**; 'Shame', **N-søni**; 'Sheep', **Meme**; 'Shoulder', **Ki-samø**; 'Skin', **N-itu**; 'Sky', **Tuti**; 'Sleep', **Tonzu**, **Bi-mina**; 'Smoke', **Mw-isi**; 'Snake', **N-tadi**; 'Son', **Mw-ana-bølwø**; 'Song', **N-kuüga**; 'Spear', **Yø**; **ma-yø**; 'Spirit', **Dumu**; **ma+**; 'Star', **M-bwetete**; 'Stone', **Tadi**; **ma+**; 'Sun', **Tedi**; 'Tail', **Mu-kila**; 'Tear', **Bä**; 'Thief', **Mw-ivi**; **mi-vi**; 'Thigh', **Ma-tø**, **Ma-taku** (*pls.*); 'Thing', **Bi-lø**; 'Thorn', **N-siene**; 'To-day', **Lelø**; 'Toe', **Mu-lemø**; '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-løwi**; 'Witchcraft', **Bw-aüga-bwa-leka**; 'Woman', **Mu-kantu**; 'Wood', **N-kuni**; 'Yam', **Kwa**; **bi-kwa**; **I-ala**; **bi-**; 'Year', **Mu-mvu**; 'Yesterday', **Ma-biü**.

'One', **Møsi**; 'Two', **øle**, **øle**; 'Three', **øtutu**; 'Four', **-na**; 'Five', **-tanu**; 'Six', **-siana**; 'Seven', **N-samø**; 'Eight', **M-pwømwø**; 'Nine', **Bwa**; 'Ten', **Kumi**; 'Eleven', **Kumi ye Møsi**; 'Twenty', **Maku-m-øle**; 'Thirty', **Ma-ku-ma-tutu**; etc.; 'Hundred', **N-kama**; 'Thousand', **Funda**.  
'I', **Me**; 'He', **Nde**; 'We', **Betø**; 'Ye', **Abenø**; 'They', **Yau**.

'All', **-onsi**.

Demonstratives are (1) the pronominal particles and (2) the suffix **-na**, preceded by concord.

'Black', **-pinu**.

'Behind', **Ku-maügødi**; 'Below', **Yansi**; 'Far', **Kule**; 'In', **Muna**; 'Middle', **Kati**; 'Plenty', **-alø**; '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', **-zøla**; 'see', **-møna**; 'sit', **-kala**, **-bwa**; 'sleep', **-tonza**; 'stand', **-telama**, **-sapi**; 'steal', **-yiba**.

The prefixes of **Ki-wumbubø** 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 **Kiwumbubø** (the root being **-wumbubø**).

## CHAPTER V

### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES<sup>1</sup>

#### 1. **ΩLU-KONJΩ.**

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-konjω 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 Konjω is the translation of St. Mark's Gospel published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1914.

#### 2. **URU-NYORΩ.**

The first vocabulary of Uru-nyorω 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 Orunyorω in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate* (vol. ii, p. 897 and p. 959 et seq.), and *An Elementary Lu-nyorω Grammar*, by H. E. Maddox, London, S.P.C.K., 1902. The last-named is more applicable to the Uru-torω dialect (see below).

#### 2 a. **RU-GUNGU.**

This northernmost dialect of the Nyorω 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-KYΩPI.**

This is the Nyorω 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 **Kyωpi**.

#### 2 c. **URU-TORΩ, RU-SONGORA, and RU-IRΩ.**

Except for a few words in Stuhlmann's book, these dialects of the Nyorω 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 Nyorω speech illustrated by the Rev. H. E. Maddox (see above) is really Uru-torω.

#### 2 d. **ΩRU-HIMA** (of Añkōle).

This Nyorω 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

<sup>1</sup> 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-kerebe 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-SASI?, RU-RORI?)**

This group of dialects of the south-west coast-lands<sup>1</sup> 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 Rehe in vol. iii of *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1912-13; and one article on the Bazina 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-SOGA 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-SOGA** is little more than a dialect of Lu-ganda.

Like Lu-sese (for which our only authority so far is the vocabulary published by Sir Harry Johnston in his *Uganda Protectorate*), it has been comparatively little studied by the missionaries because it was naturally more convenient that their works should be printed in the standard dialect of Luganda. Apart

<sup>1</sup> And, according to Oscar Baumann, the south-east coast-lands likewise, the Sasi, 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 Kavirondw 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 signalized (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-giŋu (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-giŋu), 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-giŋu 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 *Souderabdruck 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-ŠAŠI sub-group (? LU-ŠAŠI, ? RU-RORI).

The principal examples of this group—if it be a separate group—Ki-rori and Ki-šasi, 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-šasi 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 Šasi 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-šumbwa); 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-konoŋgø, perhaps Xi-ximbu or Ši-šimbu, 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 Kikonoŋgø 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-šumbwa*, both by Père A. Capus, in the *Zeits. f. Afr. u. Or. Spr.*, vols iii and iv, and a *Shi-šumbwa-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 more 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; and 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-DAICŪ** 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. xl, 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. **PŪKŪMŪ** or **PFŪKŪMŪ** 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 (-sياهو) in MS. from Archdeacon Woodward.

15. The **TAVEITA** language was first illustrated by Sir Harry Johnston in his *Kilimanjaro Expedition* 1886. Besides my own material, I have received in manuscript from the Rev. A. R. Steggall, of the C.M.S., a vocabulary of Taveita.

16. The **NIKA-GIRYAMA-DIGŪ** dialects were first illustrated by Ewald in the *Zeitschrift der*

*Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* in 1846. They are next represented by a short vocabulary (one of six East African languages) published by Krapf at Tübingen in 1850, and in 1873 by New's vocabulary. The more modern and accurate illustrations of this group of East Coast dialects are to be found (under the head of 'Kinyika') in the *Pocket Vocabulary of East African Languages* of the Rev. A. Downes Shaw; under the titles 'Digwo' and 'Nika' in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Orient. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1905 (Carl Meinhof); but more effectually in the *Nika-English Dictionary*,<sup>1</sup> 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. Mɔsi, 17 a. Ki-siha or Šira, 17 b. Ki-macame, 17 c. Ki-rombɔ, 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 Wamadschame*, by E. Ovir, *Zeit. f. Afrik. u. Ocean. Spr.*, Berlin, 1897; *Das Kisiha* (a partial study of the Kisiha dialect of the Šira 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 Schambalasprache*, 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. NĠURU.

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 NĠuru 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.

<sup>1</sup> The 'Rebmann MS.' referred to by R. N. Cust in the 2nd vol. of his *Modern Languages of Africa*.

<sup>2</sup> 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 spoilt by the perverse orthography adopted, and by Krapf's South German inability to distinguish between the upper and lower consonants. For etymological purposes, however, and the recording of rare and obsolete words, this is a work of lasting importance.

Since the attention drawn to the political affairs of East Africa, and the great development of missionary work which commenced in the 'eighties of the last century, innumerable grammars and dictionaries of Swahili have been published in English, French, and German. The best of these are the following:

*A Handbook of the Swahili Language*, fourth edition, by A. C. Madan, M.A., London, S.P.C.K., 1894; *English-Swahili Dictionary*, by A. C. Madan, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1894; *The Groundwork of the Swahili Language and African Aphorisms*, by the Rev. W. E. Taylor, M.A. (Mr. Taylor's well-known studies of Swahili deal more particularly with the Mombasa dialect, and with the Ki-ṅwozi or poetical language of Swahili literature); the *Linguistische Studien in Ost-Afrika*, No. i, 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.<sup>1</sup> 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-ṅwoji. 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-ṅwozi. 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-ṅwoje or Ki-ṅwoji of Aṅwoje (Angoxa, between Moçambique and Quelimane) are to be found in *Apontamentos para o Estudo das Linguas falladas pelos indigenas . . . de Moçambique*, by Joaquin d'Almeida da Cunha (Londra, 1886): also in the geographical writings of Consul H. E. O'Neill, referred to under the heading of Makua.<sup>2</sup>

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 Hinzūa') 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 Aṅgaziya 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

<sup>1</sup> The Ki-tikūū, 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 Pokomō 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.

<sup>2</sup> A further bibliography of Swahili is given by Miss Alice Werner in the *Catalogue of Linguistic Works* in the *Journal of the African Society*, April 1908. Miss Werner's work on Ki-hadimu, referred to above, is based on the researches of Miss Abdy, of the Universities' Mission.

to the brief vocabulary collected by Herbert in 1626, see p. 2) is given in the second volume of R. N. Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*. The best addition, so far, to our knowledge of the Komoro dialects generally is that given under the heading of *An Unpublished Vocabulary of the Komoro Language*, by Bernhard Struck, in the *Journal of the African Society*, July 1909. Cust alludes to an early M.S. 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 Usaramo*, 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), **Kondoa** 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 Riesenkrater'*, 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 Wakehe* 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 M.S. vocabulary by Archdeacon Woodward.

### 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 'Saño 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 Gaŋgi (p. 93) in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

31 a. **BUNGA.**

A short vocabulary of Buŋga appears in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis* (p. 139). Buŋga would seem to be a Zuluized jargon of the Aŋgoni raiders, which contains other incongruous and non-Bantu elements. It is vaguely alluded to as such in the treatise on Kiŋgoni by Father Cassian 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. Sprach.*, 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 'Kiŋgoni', the Zulu dialect of the country.] Kimateŋŵ is represented by a pretty full vocabulary in the *Kimateŋŵ-Wörterbuch* of Father Johannes Häfŋiger, published in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. xii, Berlin, 1909.

36. **PANGWA.**

Ki-Paŋgwa 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 Kiŋga-Sprache*, by R. Wolff, vol. ii, *Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonial-sprachen*, Berlin, 1905.

39. **KABWARI** or **UBWARI** or **KIBA-KABWARI** and 39 a. Eastern **KI-LEGA**.<sup>1</sup>

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, Taŋanyika, about 1889.

41. **TABWA (MARUNGU).**

The first hint of this language of South-west Taŋanyika may be derived from Stanley's vocabulary of Maruŋgu 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

<sup>1</sup> 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. Schoeffer, 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. **BÓZWA** 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. **IŠI-NYIXA** and the allied Nyasa-Taṅganyika dialects known as Iši-wanda and Iši-wiwa are represented by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and Iši-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 **NYIKIUSA**. 51 a. 'MWAMBA'<sup>1</sup>, **IKI-KUKWE** or **CI-SŪCIRI**.

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-sūciri 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*

<sup>1</sup> Mwamba and -sūciri 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. YAŴ.

A few words of some mongrel dialect of YaŴ ('Monjou') were written down about 1809 by Henry Salt when he visited Moçambique on his way to Shoa (Ethiopia).

A vocabulary of the YaŴ 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 YaŴ 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 YaŴ Language*. Next in time, probably, followed *An Introductory Handbook of the YaŴ Language*, by the Rev. Alexander Hetherwick (London, S.P.C.K., 1889). A vocabulary of YaŴ (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. NĠINDŴ, North and South.

The southern dialect of Ci-ŋindo is illustrated by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. A very short vocabulary under this name in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis* possibly illustrates the northern form of this language. Archdeacon H. W. Woodward in 1916-17 compiled a vocabulary of Ki-maŋiŋga, which is apparently identical with northern NĠindŴ. Although this arrived too late for the vocabularies it is given in the addenda.

55 a. CI-MPŴTŴ.

This half-way speech, intermediate between YaŴ and NĠindŴ, 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 Tugulu<sup>1</sup> 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 (MEDŴ, &c.).

The northern dialects of Makua, Mbwabe, MedŴ, 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 'Makua'. 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. i, 1902 (*Vocabulary of Lomwe*).

<sup>1</sup> Tugulu is equivalent to my I-makua, to Southern Makua as contrasted with MedŴ or Northern Makua.

57. **CUAB**( $\omega$ ) or **CUAMB**( $\omega$ ) (the language of Quelimane).

**Ci-cuamb** $\omega$ , 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-cuamb** $\omega$  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-MAZAR**( $\omega$ ) and **CI-KUNDA**.

An *English-Tshigunda 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-mazar** $\omega$  appears in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*.

58 a. **CI-PODZ**( $\omega$ ).

A vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*.

59. **CI-NYUNGWI** (**TETE**) and 59 a. **SENA**.

**Ci-nyuñgwi** and **Ci-sena** vocabularies, under the names of 'Tette' and 'Sena', appear amongst Bleek's *Languages of Mosambique*. A vocabulary of **Ci-sena** (**Ci-nyuñgwi**) 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 Zambezi*, by W. G. Anderson, was published in London by the S.P.C.K. in 1897.

60. **CI-MB**( $\omega$ ) or **CI-CINJIRI**.

The **Ci-mb** $\omega$  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 Concords, &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 Maravi in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*; also as Maravi in Bleek's *Languages of Mosambique*. It is also the speech of the *Dictionary of the Kিনিassa 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 e. **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 **L $\omega$ ZE**.

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, MAŞŪNA, GŪMŪ, KALANGA, KALAKA, ŞANGWE, &c.)

The Karaña speech of South Central Zambezia is probably the earliest recorded of all Bantu languages, words of it appearing in Portuguese records of East African exploration as early as 1505, and thence onwards to about 1760. These words have been carefully gleaned from such records by 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 Zambezia, 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 Gŵmŵ 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-SANGANA**, 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. **ŪŪPI** (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-leñge dialects of ŪŪpi.

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 Schweltnus, *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. vii, 1904; an article on the *Bawenda: a*

*Sketch of their History and Customs*, by the Rev. E. Gottsching, *Journal of the R.A.I.*, 1905; and *The Ba-wendu of the Spelonken*, by R. Wessmann, translated by Leo Weinthal, *The African World*, London, 1908. I have relied chiefly on a MS. vocabulary by the Rev. Theodor Schwelmiss, supplied through the kind services of Lady Phillips.

73. SE-SÛTHŌ, 73 a. SE-PĒDÍ (PELI).

The Western Transvaal language of Se-pēdí is very imperfectly known, partly because it is passed over in favour of its modern development, Se-sùthŏ. 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-venda* already referred to, and also in his other works on the subject of the Bantu languages. Se-sùthŏ is the language of the compound tribe of 'Basuto', and is little else than a western form of Se-pēdí, 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 *Seuto-English Dictionary* (Moriya, 1911). The rest of the modern literature illustrating Se-sùthŏ 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 (Moriya, 1906). The *Wörterbuch* is one of the four or five really great works on the Bantu languages. The Si-kololo dialect of Se-suthŏ 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 Sùthŏ and Cuana standards as to be almost an independent tongue. It is catalogued by me in the following paragraph.

74. SE-CUANA, (SE-XLAPIN, SE-ROLON, &c.), 74 a. SE-MANGWATŌ, 74 b. SI-KŌLŌLŌ, 74 c. NJENJI, ZINZI.

Se-cuana words, more or less imperfectly transcribed, occur in the works of Lichtenstein and other South African pioneers early in the nineteenth century. Archbell published a *Grammar* in 1837, and there are *Vocabularies* and *Grammatical Notes* by Pélissier and Livingstone in the 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 Secoana 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 Tshékitho 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-mangwato, which is virtually the same as Se-twana of Lake Ngami. Si-kololo, 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. ṖŌSA ('Kafir', usually spelt Xosa in South Africa).

The first vocabulary of Ṗōsa appears in the work of Andrew Sparrman (a Swede), published in 1776. His list of Ṗōsa 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 Ṗōsa 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;<sup>1</sup> 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 Ṗōsa, such as Isi-pondŏ, Isi-baca, Feŋgu, &c.; but there is a fairly long vocabulary of Isi-pondŏ (differing very little from Isi-Ṗōsa) in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1890, by Bachmann, added to by Beste.

<sup>1</sup> *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 ḡōsa 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 Colenso<sup>1</sup> 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-Iala 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,<sup>2</sup> 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 Vocabularies*). 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-NḡONI.**

The Zulu dialect spoken by the Abaḡoni 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 ḡoni language was first illustrated by Dr. W. A. Elmsley in his *Table of Concordances, &c., of the ḡoni Language*, published at Aberdeen in 1891. Dr. Elmsley also published at the same time an *Introductory Grammar of the ḡoni Language, as Spoken in West Nyasaland*. The ḡoni dialect of East Nyasaland has been treated with great fullness and accuracy under the name of *Kiḡoni* 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 ḡoni 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-toḡga, 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

<sup>1</sup> Colenso's *Zulu-English Dictionary* attained its fourth authorized edition, published at Pietermaritzburg, in 1905.

<sup>2</sup> 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 *Chitoŋga Vocabulary of the Zambezi Valley*.  
80. **SUBIA**.

This is the Shubea or Marshubea 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 Nḡami and the swamps of the Lower Ūkavaṅḡ 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 Hérerō or Kuanyama. Andersson, in *Lake Nḡami* (1854), and in a paper published in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* (1856), supplied another version of Yeye.

82. **NYENGŪ**—Livingstone's 'Banyeṅko'—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.<sup>1</sup>

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-kwaṅḡ 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-ŠAŠA, 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 Nḡaṅgela, and another of the Lu-imbī (86 c) dialect from the Upper Kwanza.

<sup>1</sup> This has been circulated in typoscript and includes short vocabularies of 'Bayeiye', 'Bashubea', 'Balójazi', 'Maponda', '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 **KiŌkŌ** 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. **KiŌkŌ** 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 **Oci-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-HererŌ 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 Ōtyi-hererŌ*), and also in an admirable little book, the *Praktische Grammatik des Nama, Ōtyi-hererŌ, &c.*, by A. Seidel, published at Leipzig about the same time.

90. **NDŌŊGA** or **AMBŌ.**

**Ōŧi-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, Ōtyi-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 **Ōŧindoŋga** 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-Olunyaneka*, 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 Nyaneke*, by Afonso Maria Lang, published at Lisbon in 1906.

92 a. **LUNKUMBI.** 92 b. **KUVALE.**

The **Lũnkumbi** 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.**<sup>1</sup>

This speech of the Mossamedes coast, spoken by the **Andombe**, **AkwandŌ**, and **Akoroka** tribes

<sup>1</sup> 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 Olunyaneka, but the vocabulary written by me was lost, only a few words being preserved in another note-book. A little more information, has been received from Mr. W. J. B. Chapman. (See p. 779.)

94. **NANŌ** or **UMBUNDU**, 94 a. **ŌVIYE**. 94 b. **SUMBI**.

This speech of Beñguela 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 Pañgela, 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 Soñgo, 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 Soñgo 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 Lōanda)**.

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 Añgōla (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.<sup>2</sup> My fullest information on Kimbundu has been received in MS. from the Rev. H. Withey (see below).

98 a. **ÑGŌLA**.

The more archaic dialect of Ñgōla 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*

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> There is a long vocabulary of Kimbundu in vol. ii of *From Beñguela 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 Ngôla have quite recently been enriched by vocabularies contributed by the Rev. H. Withey, of Bishop Hartzell's Mission to Añgôla.

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. **KIŠI-KOŃGŴ.**

The most important dialect of the KoŃgŵ 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 Kišī-koŃgŵ 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 KoŃgŵ at all, but of the LuaŃgŵ dialect of KakoŃgŵ, and is mentioned under that heading. Short and incorrect vocabularies of Kišī-koŃgŵ were printed in the works of Barbot and Merolla in the course of the eighteenth century. In 1808 the Portuguese missionary, Cannecattin, published at Lisbon a dictionary in Latin, Portuguese, Kimbundu, and KoŃgŵ (the KisuloŃgŵ 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 KoŃgŵ 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 Kongoŵ of a generalized type in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*, printed at Yakusu in 1903. The *Grammaire Fiote et Dictionnaire*, by the Rev. Father Visseq (1889), represents the KisuloŃgŵ ('MussuroŃgŵ' or Sŵnyŵ) dialect of the coast region of the Congo estuary.

100 a. **KI-KOŃGŴ.**

The speech of the Ba-koŃgŵ, 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, Boma, and Sŵnyŵ. It is to some extent represented by the 'Musentandu' dialect recorded by Koelle in *Polyglotta Africana*. The language of the Ba-koŃgŵ, 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. **KAKOŃGŴ.**

In 1772 a remarkable *KakoŃgŵ-French Dictionary* was written by an unknown French missionary, who may possibly have been the Abbé Proyart. This author, in his *Histoire du Loango*, published at Paris in 1776, gives a short vocabulary of KakoŃgŵ; 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 KakoŃgŵ 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 KakoŃgŵ, not KikoŃgŵ. In the nineteenth century Oldendorp and the editor of the *Narratives of Tuckey's Expedition to the Congo* published fragmentary lists of words of KakoŃgŵ. 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 **LUANGU**.

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'Étude du Dialecte Vili* (Loango, 1913), by the same author.

103. **KILUMBU**. 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 correctly 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 **MOYU**.

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-INKONGU**.

Almost the only illustration of this dialect is that given in the translation of the *Gospel of St. Matthew*, by the American Inkoŋgɔ Mission, published at Inkoŋgɔ, 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 *Methodo pratico para fallar a Lingua da Lunda* by Henrique de Carvalho, Lisbon, 1889, and also in his later work, a volume of his scientific Report on the Portuguese Expedition to the Mwata Yanvō. 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 **HŪLŪ** and **TEMBŪ** or **BatembŪ**,<sup>1</sup> 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-nuñgŵ and **HŪLŪ** 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 Kwañgo river, in the district of Kasanj, 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 Umbaṅgala 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*. Yoñgŵ 114 a would seem to be a northern dialect of Umbaṅgala.

115. **U-PINDI** or **KWESE** (**KIKWESE**, **UKWESE**), 115 a. **U-SAMBA**.

These dialects of the Central Kwañgo-Kwilu region are said to resemble Umbaṅgala. 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** ('**MAĪAKA**').

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.

<sup>1</sup> 'Locative' references to **HŪLŪ** and **Huñgu**, **Hadi** and **Ngudi**, **Usuka** and **TembŪ** occur (in regard to **HŪLŪ**) in the *Journals* of George Grenfell (see my *George Grenfell and the Congo*), and in Héli Chatelain's writings, among others his *Folk-Tales of Angola*.

120. **BUMA** or **BŪMA (BABUMA)**, 120a. **KIBŪMA** or **BADIMA** (Eastern **BUMA**), 120b. Southern **BUMA** or **BABUMA**.

The language of the still little-known Babuma of the Kwa-Kasai was first written down to some extent by myself (see vocabulary in my *River Congo*, last edition, published in 1895), and was probably the north-western of the three dialects. It is true that a language called 'Babuma' is among the vocabularies in 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 Babañgi 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 Basoñgō, Badiñga, Makūa, Bañgōdi, Bakonde, and Wañguli tribes of the Lower Kasai.

122. **PENDE (KIMPENDE, TUPENDE)**, 122a. **BABUNDA**.

My only authority for this speech at present is Torday's short MS. vocabulary in my possession; together with his references to the Babunda in his and Joyce's 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-koñgō or Tu-koñgō is due to Torday, though there are references to this language in the writings of Chatelain and Wissmann.

124. **SILELE** or **ŪSONGE**, 124a. **BANGONGŌ (WANGONGŌ)**, 124b. **BANGENDI**.

A MS. vocabulary supplied to the author by Emil Torday, and references in work mentioned below.

125. **BUŞONGŌ** or '**BAKUBA**', 125a. Northern **BAMBALA**.

I have MS. vocabularies of two forms of Buşoñgō, 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 Buşoñgō 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 129a. North **BASONGŌMENŌ** dialects (**DIBELE**, &c.) MS. vocabularies collected by Emil Torday.

130. **BANKUTU**, 130a. **WANKUCU** or Eastern **BANKUTU**.

This language, besides a MS. vocabulary by Emil Torday, is illustrated in *Esquisse de la Langue des Wankuŷu*, by Père Flor van Hove, in *Anthropos* for 1911.

131. **BATETELA (SUNGU)** and 131a. **LU-KENYE** or Northern **BATETELA**.

MS. vocabularies by Emil Torday.

132. **ŪLEMBA**, 133. **AKELA**.

MS. vocabularies by Emil Torday.

134. **ŪKUSU** 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 Lomani 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.<sup>1</sup> 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** (? **WANGŪBELIŪ**), ? **BAZIMBA**).

This language, spoken on the Lualaba river at and near Nyangwe, and sometimes attributed to the Bazimba people, is styled 'Kirega' by Torday, whose MS. vocabulary is my only source of information, besides scanty references 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 'Barega' 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. **MBANGŪ** or **BANGŪ-BANGŪ** or North-west **KILEGA**.

This speech of a now almost extinct tribe, said to have occupied the region between the Lualaba, Elila, 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 Mbañgu-bañgu 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-tembŵ (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 Runyorŵ 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 'Wasongoro', 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 Nepŏkŵ 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.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. G. B. Michell, besides his studies of Bantu languages between 1906-9, is the author (earlier) of papers on the Berber dialects of Morocco; and notably of a treatise on the intrusive Sudaic (?) language of the Bakumu, near Stanley Falls, not yet published.

149. **BAKIŪKWA** (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',<sup>1</sup> has been supplied to me by Mr. G. B. Michell.

151. **ABABUA-MŪBENGE** (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**', '**MŪBATI**') 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. **ABŪBWA** (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 **LŪKELE**).

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. **LIFŪMA** or **LŪKUSU** (**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. **TŪFOKE** or **TŪFOKE**.

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. **SŪKŪ** (**LŪSŪKŪ**, **HESŪ**, **BASŪ**).

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, MAMOJ).**

Under the name of Ilingi this speech is illustrated in my *Uganda Protectorate*. Under the name of Mamoi there are a few words of Bwela given in the *Bulletin of the Royal Belgian Society of Geography*, Brussels, 1906. A few words also have been supplied to me by the Rev. William Forfeitt.

160. **LIFOTŌ (UPOTŌ).**

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. **NGOMBE (BONJŌ, DONGŌ, BALONGŌ** of the Lower Mubaŋgi; **MAGINZA** of the Northern Congo, &c.).

The Ngombe dialects were first set down on paper by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. They were illustrated subsequently (very slightly) by Franz 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 LŌtsakani (westernmost dialect of LŌlŌ), compiled by the Rev. R. D. Darby.

163. **JŌBŌ.**

This virtually unknown language to the south of the Ngombe belt on the northern Congo is only recorded by a translation of the Lord's Prayer, published by the Rev. Holman Bentley in an appendix to his book on the Congo, published in 1900.

164. **NGALA** and dialects (**BŌLŌKI, MAŊGALA, 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. **SANĜA (BABINGA, BAMBU, BASINDE, BASANĜA, 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. **BANĜI (LŌBŌBANĜI, 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 BŌlŌbŌ*. 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 Ngala, 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, WANĜATA).**

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. **SENĜELE**, 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 Wañgata 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 168a 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 Mfini-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. **KIMBUNU** (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 Bólòbò* (1883). It is also the 'Teke' of Stapleton's MS. vocabularies.

177. **KIWUMBU** or **EWUMU** or **KIWIUMBUNU** (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. **ITEU** 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**, **LI-MBETE** or North-east **TEKE**).

This is the 'Bumbete' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

182. **LI-MBAMBA** or **MBAMBA**.

The 'Mbamba' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and the 'Limbamba' and 'Obamba' of French explorers.

183. Western **KUTA** (**BAKUTA**, **OKUTA**, **MUSEBO**, **YALIMBONGU**).

Under these names, and especially as 'Okota de l'Ouest', this speech is slightly illustrated in Capt. M. R. Avelot's article on *Recherches sur l'histoire des migrations dans le Bassin de L'Ogooué* in the *Bulletin de Géographie Historique et Descriptive*, Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1905.

184. **ASIRA** or **MAŞANGO** (**APUNU**, **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. **KUTA** or Eastern **BAKUTA** (**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 Bakota people indicated on Avelot's maps.

186. **KELE** or **BA-KALAI** (**DI-KELE**, **LINGOMU**, **BANGWE**, &c.).

This speech was first transcribed in the *Grammar of the Baka 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 'Nkele' 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 Équatoriale-Okanda*, by the Marquis de Compiègne (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. **Mpōvi** 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' (Gáloa 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 Galōa, 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 Mpoŋgwe language, of which a second edition was brought out also at New York, in 1879. A *Grammar* of Mpoŋgwe in French was published in 1875 by the Roman Catholic missionaries of the Gaboon, and 1877 and 1881 a Dictionary, in two parts, *French-Mpoŋgwe* and *Mpoŋgwe-French*. A vocabulary of Mpoŋgwe 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 Mpoŋgwe, 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 'Ūkota') 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 **BATAŊGA** (**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 Banōhū, 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 'Beṅga-Banokw' 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 200a. **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. **BAKOKW (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**, 204a. **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.<sup>1</sup> 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, BAMBOKW**.

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, BARONDW-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 Rumpiberge 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. **NGÖLW-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.

<sup>1</sup> *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 Bakōsi people east of the River MoñgŌ in West Kamerun. This identification has been confirmed by the fairly full vocabulary of N̄kōsi, 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 Bañgañte 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 Pañgwe 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 Pañgwe 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. **MAKĀ**.

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 Sañga 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 Salw, and 225 a. **KAKA** of Ngore.

These scarcely known languages of the Upper Sañga basin and the Lobai have been revealed to us in an article by Dr. Ouzilleau, *Notes sur les Langues des Pygmées de la Sangha, 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 Heident Sprachen Adamaus*, 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 Pôo*). 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 (Bwōkwō, 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 Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*).

Although I do not regard the South Kordofan languages as being Semi-Bantu, full information regarding them is now attainable in the writings of Mrs. Brenda Seligman, especially those published in vol. i of the *Zeitschrift für Kolonial-sprachen* (Berlin, 1911), and in the article *Zu den neuen Sprachen von Süd-Kordofan*, by Ferdinand Bork, in vol. iii of that publication. Mrs. Seligman and her husband, Professor C. G. Seligman, of the University of London, have published in English scientific periodicals further information on the prefix-using languages of the Bahr-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), **Bayoñ** (230 b), **Bati** (230 c), **Bakum** (230 d), **Mw-menya** (230 h), **Papiali** (230 i), and **Payam** (230 j), **Bagba** (230 c), **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 Maneñguba 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, **Banyañgi** (which seems to be a variant of Bamum, 230 g), is described in E. Bufe's *Die Dualasprache in ihrem Verhältnis zu den Dialekten des Nordgebietes der Station Bombe* (*Zeitschrift für Kolonial-sprachen, &c.*, Berlin, 1910). I have derived increased information regarding **Ekoi** and **Akwa** (227, 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), **Koröp** (244), **Ekuri-Nkoköle** (240-240 c), **Uyañga** (243), and **Efik** (245).

His colleague in Southern Nigeria, Mr. E. Dayrell, sent me vocabularies of **Injo** (227 c), **Olulomw** (238), **Nde** (228 a), **Akparaboñ** (228 a), **Agbaragba** (228 b), **Nki** (229), **Iñkum-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 (**Wisikom**, **Dama**, **Gayi**, **Yakorw**, 229 a to 229 d), **Ukele-Nkōdō** (239, 239 a), and **Okpōw** (239 c), and much additional knowledge of **Ekuri** (240), **Nkpani** (240 a), **Ugep** (240 b), **Nkoköle** (240 c), the **Akunakuna** (241), **Abini** (241 a), **Umon** (241 b), **Akpet** (241 c), **Ediba-Esopoñ-Arun** dialects (242 to 242 b), **Yala-Iñkum** (247-247 b), and the **Nde** and **Nki** dialects (Nos. 228 a b, 229 a b c d).

My information regarding **Efik**, **Ibibiw** (245, 245 a), and the allied **Kwō** dialect, as well as of **Uwet** (246) and **Okoyoñ** (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 **Ekantulufu** (228), **Udom** (228), **Mbwōfon** (228), **Alege** (229 e), **Okam** (242), and **Anañ** (245) in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

My vocabularies of **Munši (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 **Munši** 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 (Afitē)** (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 Adamawas*, 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 Tōgwoland (the Bwem country) are derived in the main from the following authorities:

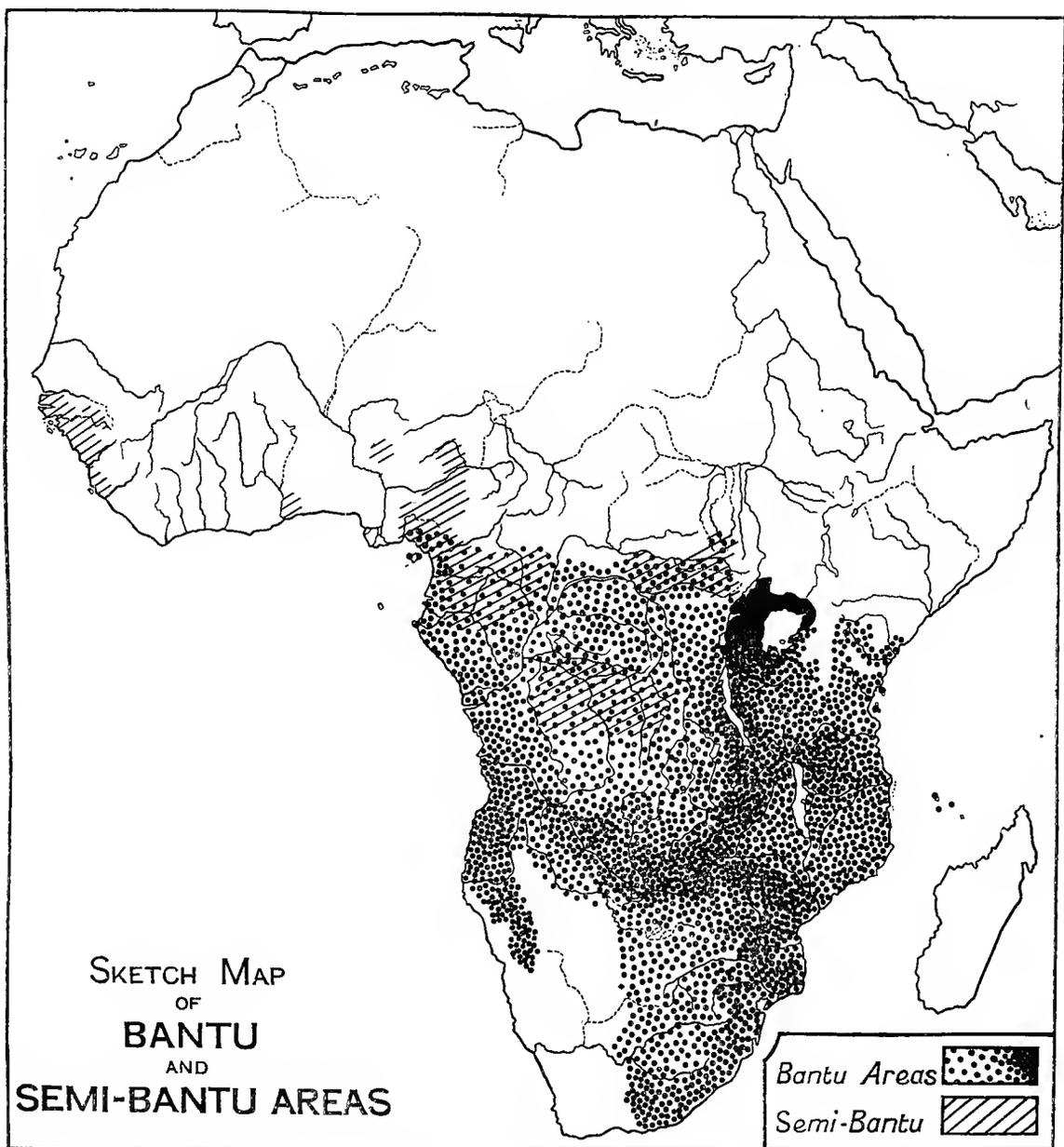
**Avatime** (259) and **Nyañgbo-Tafi** (260): *Einiges über Geschichte, &c., des Avatimevolkes in Togo*, by E. Funke, in *Zeit. f. Kolonialsprachen* (vol. i, 1911); *Versuch einer Grammatik der Avatimesprache*, by E. Funke, in the *Mitt. des Seminars f. Orient. Sprachen* (vol. xii, Berlin, 1909); *Deutsch-Avatime-Wörterverzeichnis* 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*; **Santrokofi** (258): *Die Santrokofi-Sprache*, by E. Funke, in vol. xiv (1911) of this great compendium of Asiatic and African languages. The **Basari** and **Camba** languages of North-east Tōgwoland are briefly illustrated by vocabularies in vol. xi of the *Mitt. v. Forsch. u. Gelehrten a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten* (Berlin, 1898), by Graf von Zech (*Vermischte Notizen über Togo, &c.*).

For my knowledge of the Senegambian (**Nalu** (266), **Biafada** (267), **Pajade** (268), **Kanyop-Manjakō** (269), **Pepel** (270), **Sarar** or **Sadal** (271), and **Bwla** (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*<sup>1</sup> (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).

<sup>1</sup> The Felup or Fulup of other writers (No. 273).

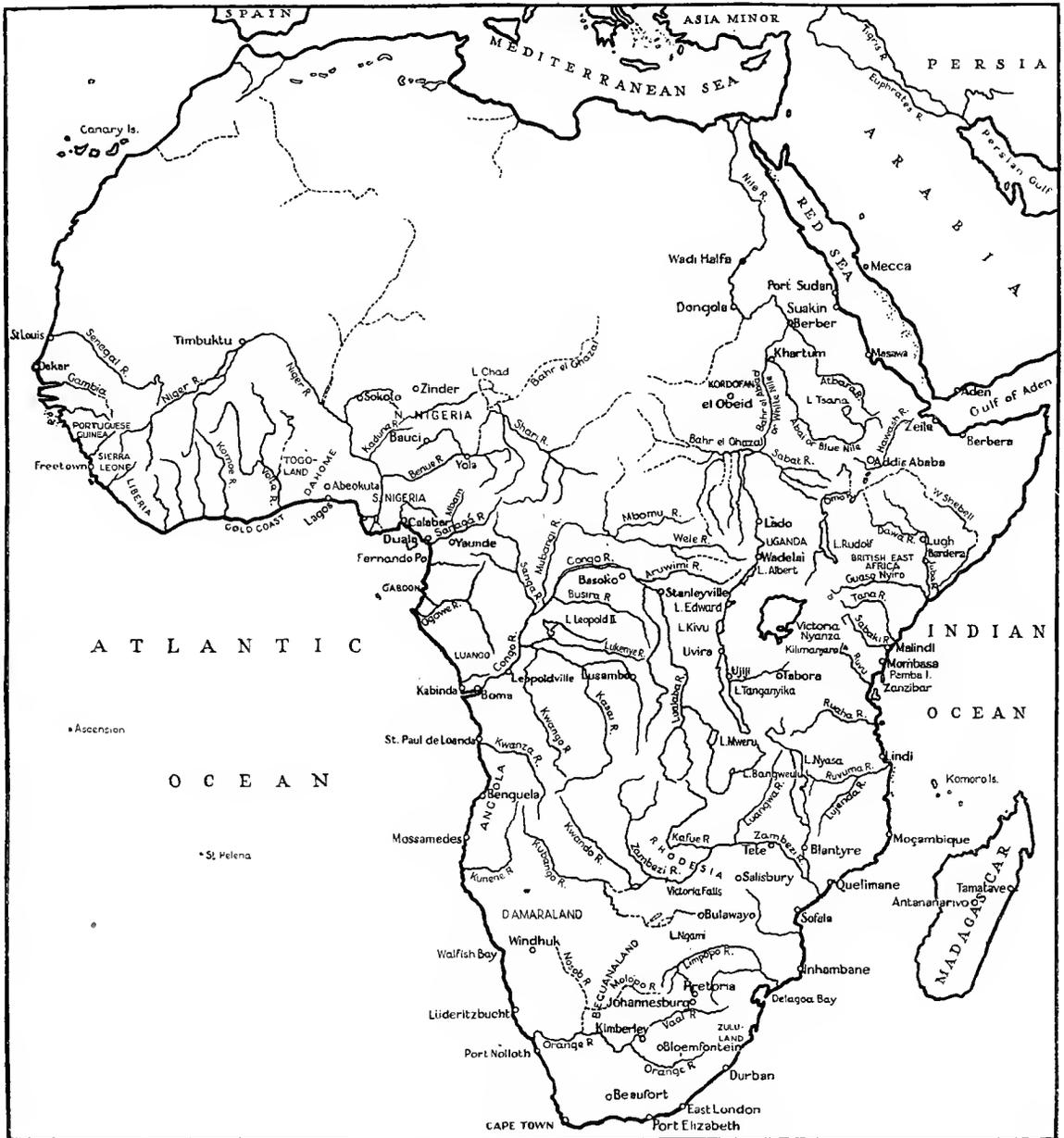


SKETCH MAP  
OF BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU AREAS AND  
KEY-MAP GIVING NAMES



SKETCH MAP  
OF  
**BANTU**  
AND  
SEMI-BANTU AREAS

Bantu Areas	
Semi-Bantu	



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