

A COMPARATIVE STUDY
OF THE
BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

LONDON EDINBURGH GLASGOW NEW YORK

TORONTO MELBOURNE CAPE TOWN BOMBAY

HUMPHREY MILFORD

PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY

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.

LIST OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

	PAGE
A HISTORY OF RESEARCH INTO THE BANTU LANGUAGES	I

CHAPTER II

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

CHAPTER III

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

THE BANTU LANGUAGES:

Group A. The Nyanza Languages	45
B. The Wunyamwezi Languages	86
C. The British East Africa Languages	98
D, E. The Kilimanjaro and Usambara Languages	113
F. The Zaŋgian Languages	129
G. The Usagara-Ugogwo Languages	141
H, I. The Upper Rufiji and Lower Rufiji-Ruvuma Languages	154
I (<i>cont.</i>), J, K. The Lower Rufiji-Ruvuma, North Ruvuma-North-east Nyasaland, and Ukiŋga Languages	169
L. The Taŋganyika-Baŋgweulu Languages	184
M. The North-west Nyasa Languages	208
N, O. The Yao-Ngindwo and Moçambique Languages	221
P. The South Nyasaland Languages	236
P (<i>cont.</i>), Q. The South Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia-Puŋgwe-Sabi Languages	252
Q (<i>cont.</i>), R. The Southern Rhodesia-Puŋgwe-Sabi and Seŋgwe-Roŋga Languages	268
R (<i>cont.</i>), S. The Seŋgwe-Roŋga and Becuana-Transvaal Languages	281
S (<i>cont.</i>), T. The Becuana-Transvaal and Zulu-Kafir Languages	298
U, V. The West Central Zambezia and Western Zambezia Languages	318
V (<i>cont.</i>), W. The Western Zambezia and North-west Zambezia Languages	333
X. The South-west Africa Languages	350
Y. The Aŋgola Languages	366
Z. The Koŋgwo or Westernmost Congoland Languages	378
AA. The South Congoland or Luba-Lunda Languages	394
AA (<i>cont.</i>), BB. The South Congoland and Upper Kwaŋgwo Languages	411
BB (<i>cont.</i>), CC. The Upper Kwaŋgwo and Kwaŋgwo-Kasai Languages	427
CC (<i>cont.</i>), DD. The Kwaŋgwo-Kasai and Central Congoland (Luaŋge-Lomami) Languages	439
DD (<i>cont.</i>), The Central Congoland (Luaŋge-Lomami) Languages	451
DD (<i>cont.</i>), Sub-group DD 1. The Central Congoland and Manyema Languages	462

LIST OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DD I (<i>cont.</i>), EE, FF. The Manyema, Middle Lomami, and Elila-Lowa-Lualaba (Bulega) Languages	473
FF (<i>cont.</i>), GG, HH. The Elila-Lowa-Lualaba, Ruwenzori-Semliki, and Upper Ituri Languages	484
HH (<i>cont.</i>), II. The Upper Ituri and Wele-Aruwimi (Ababua) Languages	496
JJ. The Aruwimi-Lomami Languages	509
JJ (<i>cont.</i>), KK. The Aruwimi-Lomami and North Central Congoland Languages (Sub-groups KK 1, KK 2)	520
KK (<i>cont.</i>). North Central Congoland Languages (Sub-group KK 3)	533
KK (<i>cont.</i>). North Central Congoland Languages (Sub-group KK 4)	546
LL. The Kwa-Kasai-Upper Wgowe (Teke) Languages	553
LL (<i>cont.</i>), MM. The Kwa-Kasai-Upper Wgowe (Teke) and Central Wgowe Languages	565
MM (<i>cont.</i>), NN. The Central Wgowe and Wgowe-Gaboon Languages	578
NN (<i>cont.</i>), OO. The Wgowe-Gaboon (Mpongwe) and Spanish Guinea-West Cameroons Languages	589
OO (<i>cont.</i>). The Spanish Guinea-West Cameroons Languages (Sub-groups OO 1, OO 2, OO 3, OO 4)	604
OO (<i>cont.</i>). The Spanish Guinea-West Cameroons Languages (Sub-group OO 4 (<i>cont.</i>), OO 5)	618
OO (<i>cont.</i>), PP, QQ. The Spanish Guinea-West Cameroons (Sub-group OO 6), Maneñguba, and Middle Sanagá Languages	630
RR, SS. The Pañwe or 'Fañg' and Kadei-Sañga-Lobai Languages	642
SS (<i>cont.</i>), TT. The Kadei-Lobai (Upper Sañga) Languages and the Fernandian Language and Dialects	655
 THE SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES :	
A. The Cameroons-Cross River Languages (Sub-group A 1)	672
A (<i>cont.</i>). The Cameroons-Cross River Languages (Sub-group A 1 (<i>cont.</i>), Sub-group A 2)	698
B-G. The Northern Cross River Basin, Benue, Bauci Languages	716
H, I, J. The Central Nigerian, South-west Togoland, and South Sierra Leone Languages	732
K, L, M, N. The South Guinea, Nalu, North Guinea, and Upper Gambia Languages	750
 CHAPTER IV	
SUPPLEMENTARY ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE FOREGOING VOCABULARIES	773
 CHAPTER V	
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES	785
 MAPS	
SKETCH MAP OF BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU AREAS	818
KEY-MAP GIVING NAMES	819

ERRATA ET ADDENDA

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

Also, during the printing of this book, much new material has been received, dealing more especially with the **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), **ɔlundombe** (93), **Sumbi** (94 b), **Soŋgɔ** (97), **Minuŋgɔ** (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 ŠENĠWE-RONĠA 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 ¹ which refers to the footnote should be removed from **li-didi** and placed after '*a fire*', which concludes the sentence in brackets. And in the answering footnote '**Mote-mote**' the two vowels o should be stressed **ō**.
- Page 675, opp. 'Child', cols. 230-231, after **Ma-ñku** insert **Mu-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, Bēō (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 negroes 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^o 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^o and a little later the Mbundu speech of Aṅgōla. Kiṣi-koṅ^o words are given in Pigafetta's description of the Portuguese Congo explorations published in 1591. Kiṣi-koṅ^o 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.¹ In the eighteenth century the Portuguese traders and officials on the Lower Zambezi took up the language of Sena and made it a kind of *lingua franca* in eastern Zambezia under the name of 'Chicunda' [This Cikunda speech was the first Bantu language learnt by the English and Scottish missionaries who followed Livingstone, and a short manual of it was printed by the Rev. Dr. Robert Laws in 1879 or 1880.] As early as the seventeenth century, the Portuguese, with Kimbundu and Kiṣi-koṅṅo on their Atlantic coast possessions, Cikunda on the Lower Zambezi, the speech of Tete (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 Barundo.² Barbot was a Frenchman in the service of the French Royal Company of Africa, but he seems to have derived much of his information east of Senegal from the Dutch. In the latter half of the eighteenth century—the period of Cook, of La Pérouse, of James Bruce—greater curiosity than ever before was evinced as to the languages of non-European peoples. The Dutch occupation of Cape Colony had attracted to South Africa a number of explorers—French, German, and Scottish. The strange Hottentot speech had already been transcribed to some extent by Wilson in 1691, and between 1705 and 1713 by Pieter Kolben, the industrious and intelligent Prussian explorer of South

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Henry Salt was sent to convey presents to the Kings of Shoa and Abyssinia in 1809, to detach Ethiopia as much as possible from French intrigues against Egypt. On his way to Somaliland round the Cape of Good Hope, he stopped at Moçambique and there wrote down short vocabularies of 'Makooa' (easily recognizable as 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.

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

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

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

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

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

the coast of the Gaboon. Here they not only made the discovery of the Gorilla, but through the linguistic zeal of the Rev. J. L. Wilson, of Messrs. Preston and Best, and in later days of the Revs. R. H. Nassau, H. M. Adams, J. Bushnell, and of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Marling, they recorded the Kele or Kalai, the 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,¹ was exploring Portuguese East Africa and writing down words of the Bantu languages spoken there. And those noteworthy pioneers of East Africa, the missionaries Johann Ludwig Krapf and Johann Rebmann (both of them natives of Württemberg, and, like Koelle, in the service of the English Church Missionary Society), were revealing the Bantu languages of Equatorial East Africa from the Tana river to south-west Nyasaland, either through their travels or by the interrogation of slaves. Krapf realized the existence of the Bantu family, but called it the 'Nilotic', and later the 'Orphno-Cushitic'; very inappropriate names, considering that the Nile basin and the Kushite (Gala-Bisharin) race barely come within the Bantu sphere, and that there exist the well-defined and quite independent families of Nilotic negro and Kushite languages.²

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He made the best of the scanty material at his disposal, which was indeed small as compared with what we have before us at the present day. It consisted of Krapf's, Rebmann's, and Steere's East African vocabularies of 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;² of Hereró, Ndoñga (Ovambw), Nanw or Beñguela, Añgöla or Bunda (properly, Ki-mbundu); of Koñgw (Kiši-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.

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

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

Bleek divined or actually exposed many of the facts connected with the origin and structure of the Bantu languages. But from the very insufficient material at his disposal he was led into several wrong deductions. One of these—evidently a pet theory of his—was in regard to the origin of a Zulu term for God—*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).¹

Bishop Edward Steere, who went out to East Africa as a member of the Universities’ Mission in 1865, was a noteworthy pioneer in Bantu philology. He was the first to deal in a practical and intelligent manner with the Swahili language. His *Handbook* and *Exercises* were for twenty or more years after their first publication in 1875 the generally accepted means of acquiring that tongue, both for practical use and philological inquiry.² Steere also was the first to set forth clearly the features of the Ya ω language, of Ngind ω , Dzalam ω , the Nyanjembe dialect of Nyamwezi, of Šambala, and Makonde. In dealing with Ngind ω and Dzalam ω in 1869 he, at the same time, added a few words to our very slender knowledge of Ki-añgazija, the language of Great Komor ω . 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 ω hila dialect), but had been studied by a Madagascar missionary named Elliott, and by Dr. Wilhelm Peters in the ‘forties,³ and by Hildebrandt in the early ‘seventies of the nineteenth century.

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

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

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

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

cares after his first great journey across the continent. His Zambezi expedition of 1858-63 resulted—strange to say—in absolutely no additions to our knowledge of the south-east African Bantu languages; though it was eventually, through the planting of missionaries in Nyasaland, the cause of a great advance of Bantu study. Livingstone's last journeys (in which he discovered the great Lualaba-Congo, crossed and recrossed 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 Society¹ had been adding to our knowledge of the Becuana and Roŋga groups of tongues in South Africa, and the great German explorations of south-central Congoland had begun, together with the missionary settlements in Nyasaland. These last were to produce the brilliant language studies of Dr. Robert Laws, of David 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 years² 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.

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

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

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

In 1882 an Italian professor of Palermo, Giacomo de Gregorio, issued a work at Turin entitled *Cenni di Glottologia Bantu*, which, however, was little more than an extended review of Bleek's published writings. In 1884 the present writer had in his book on the River Congo given a little new information regarding the Bantu languages of western Congoland. In 1885, however, in an appendix to his account of the Kilimanjaro Expedition, he advanced slightly the development of Bantu philology by the information there given, and by one or two novel deductions drawn from the work of earlier writers. During the 'eighties and 'nineties some progress was made in the enumeration and study of the tongues of south-west Congoland and of eastern and southern Añgõla, 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 Põ. Much of the work of the Primitive Methodists, however, has not yet been printed, but has been lent to the present writer for his assistance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hartmann (Maşuna, Karañia), and W. A. Elliott, L.M.S. (Maşuna and Şindebele). In northern and eastern Zambezia¹ good work was being done ere the close of the nineteenth century by Father J. Torrend, S.J., in regard to the Ci-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 language² received its first efficient treatment by a member of the Church

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

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

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

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 W̄ḡw̄w̄é and Gaboon languages, and is entitled *Recherches sur l'histoire des migrations dans le bassin de l'Ogoué* (see Bibliography).

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

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

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

forth in writing for the purposes of this book. The Zulu language has at last been fully exemplified in the *Zulu-English Dictionary* of A. T. Bryant; a *Kafir (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 Sut_ω or Soth_ω 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 rivetted my attention on this subject. I knew something in general about the Bantu languages before I set foot in Bantu Africa in the year 1882. In the spring of that year I accompanied an exploring expedition under the Earl of Mayo, which was to investigate Portuguese South-west Africa. From Añgola 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 ρosa and Zulu. From 1899 to 1901 I worked *in situ* at the Bantu languages of the Uganda Protectorate and the adjoining Congo forest. In 1904-6 and 1907 I took advantage of visits to West Africa to obtain (through correspondents or from travelling natives) additional information regarding Kamerun or Luañg 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 Mandiñg 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 Pô and the vicinity of Old Calabar on the north-west, and to Lamu and the Tana river on the north-east. There are a few small enclaves of non-Bantu-speaking negroes on the north banks of the northern Congo, and patches of Hamitic, Nilotic, or unclassified tongues between the south-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza and Usambara in East Africa. But for these relics of pre-existing or invasive tongues, it might be said that the whole of this southern third of Africa contained but one indigenous speech family, the BANTU, and that it was only necessary to define the northern boundary of its range.¹

The northern boundary of the Bantu field is still a little uncertain and not easy to delineate geographically. It may be said to start on the west coast of Africa in the Bight of Biafra (due north of the island of Fernando Pô), at the mouth of the Rio del Rey in the southern portion of the Bakasi peninsula, which flanks the estuary of the Old Calabar river. From the eastern bank of the Rio del Rey the boundary is carried to the 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.

¹ 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,¹ and passes up the valley of the Tana river for a considerable distance. There are runaway, Swahili-speaking slaves on the Juba river, but they do not represent any ancient extension of Bantu speech in that direction. Yet it is evident that Equatorial Africa was at one time almost continuously Bantu in speech (save for the enclaves of Hamitic or Sudanic tongues such as Mbuluñge and Mbugu or the click-using Useria and Sandawi) from the east coast of the Victoria Nyanza to the Indian Ocean; and that into this Bantu sphere there came, several centuries ago, hordes of invading Nilotic Masai, Dorωbω, Nandi, and Ja-luω. These invasions reduced the area of the Bantu languages in Equatorial East Africa to islands and peninsulas.

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

¹ South of this eastern boundary-line between the Victoria Nyanza and the Indian Ocean—a line which terminates on the sea coast at Kiuñga in about 1° 45' South latitude—there are several islands of Bantu speech—notably the *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 Kĩsi-koĩgō 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 agglutinative¹ in their construction, the meaning of the root-word being defined or enlarged and the syntax formed by the addition principally of prefixes, and secondarily of suffixes added to the root; but no infixes (that is to say, no mutable syllable) is incorporated into the middle of the root-word.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Sex differences appear unimportant to a primitive people, and perhaps from this arises the fact that in the whole array of negro languages there is no sex discrimination. [*An incorrect and over-stated remark, in view of the indication of sex classification in the pronouns, articles, and concord particles of the 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;¹ in the Fula, in the languages of south Kordofan, of north Togoland, of Sierra Leone, nouns are ranked in a great variety of classes independent of sexual gender, each class being marked by a special initial sound, a prefix, or a suffix. Change suffixes into prefixes—a revolution which may take place somewhat quickly in a language (as witness the difference between Tudor English and Victorian English)² in the placing of prepositions—and you would have in Fula a form of speech very reminiscent of the Bantu family. The Bantu languages, therefore, do not strike one as foreign in their origin to Negro Africa, less so, in fact, than the Fula. Probably the parent speech was a prefix-using tongue of ‘West African’ features spoken originally in the very heart of Africa, somewhere between the basins of the Upper Nile, the Bahr-al-ghazal, the 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 fowl³ from Egypt or Abyssinia. Then they embarked on their great career of conquering and colonizing the southern third of Africa.

¹ This principle of the concord between the class prefix or termination of substantives and the adjectives, pronouns, and verbal pronominal particles dependent on them is by no means confined to the languages of the African negro and negroid. It may, indeed, like so many other ideas, have originated in Europe or Eurasia, and have spread to Africa. The concord is present in the Aryan tongues (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.

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

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

The most archaic Bantu languages at the present day are those of Bunyoro, Bukonjo, Ruanda, Buganda, the islands of the Victoria Nyanza, and the region of the north-west slopes of Mount Elgon (Masaba). It is reasonable to suppose that after the Bantu language-type came into existence—perhaps between the Shari basin and the Bahr-al-ghazal (its nearest relations are found in the Niger and Cross river basins)—its first great concentration lay in the region of the Great Lakes, in Equatorial Africa. Here it was shut off for a while from westward extension by the dense wall of Congoland forest. Southward, down the shores of 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 Betsuanaland 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 Mwenemutapa¹—Lord of the mine—which the Portuguese found still a potent state when they reached South-east Africa at the commencement of the sixteenth century.

The Bantu were quite possibly settled on the more northern coast of the Indian Ocean—the land of Zanj—at the beginning of the Christian Era. The early Arab traders from Mokha, Aden, Mokalla, and Maskat cultivated friendly relations with them. A hybrid type sprang up, the Swahili, or men of the 'Suahil' (coast-lands). With the aid of the Arab *daus* (sailing vessels) many of these Swahili from the land of Zanj or 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—*Soṅṅwa*, *Koṅṅwa*, *Lioṅṅa*. They probably found the Congo forests peopled already with forest negroes speaking tone languages of West African type or with a still more primitive people, the Congo Pygmies. There would even seem to be portions of the innermost Congo basin which the tall Bantu have not yet penetrated and where there are only Pygmies. On the Northern Congo there still remain patches of non-Bantu territory inhabited by negroes speaking languages of an as yet unclassified type, vaguely styled 'Sudanic'. Somewhat similar to these are the Forest Lendu to the west of the Albert Nyanza.

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

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

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

One is led irresistibly to deduce from the linguistic, ethnological, and anthropological evidence before us that at some such critical period in their career the negro speakers of the early Bantu languages were brought under the influence of a semi-Caucasian race from the north or north-east. Perhaps it was a gradual drifting into Central Africa of Egyptian or Gala adventurers coming up or across the basin of the Mountain Nile; an infiltration of a superior type of man rather than a forceful invasion. Descendants of such ancient civilizers of Central Africa are undoubtedly to be seen at the present day in the Bahima, Ruhinda, Batutsi aristocracies of the Nyanza regions, the 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,¹ to the dynastic Egyptians, the Galas, and perhaps most of all to those 'Ethiopians' of mixed Egyptian and Negro-Nubian stock that down to one thousand years ago inhabited the Nile basin south of Wadi Halfa and north of Kordofan. Such a race may even have been akin to the Tibu farther west, the Tibu of Fezzan, the Eastern Sahara, and the Libyan desert. We know that some of the weapons of the Central Congo are to be traced northwards to Tibu weapons and implements of ancient date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of the difficulties attending the acceptance of the theory that the 'Bantuizing' of one-third of Africa has been a long process in unwritten history and cannot be compressed within a period of about two thousand years, is the splitting up of the mother tongue into more than two hundred and twenty distinct languages, and the improbability of these languages with their marked idiosyncracies having sprung into existence in so short a period as is assigned by writers like myself. By searching Portuguese records in regard to the 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 Barundō 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*¹ (*ndarama*, *ndalamu*).

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

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

NOUN-ROOTS

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

Chief (-kama, -ami, -fumu,¹ -kōsi, -ini (-ene)); doctor, medicine-man (-fumu,¹ -gañga); witch, sorcerer (-lo̩ki, -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 (-gulo̩, -pulo̩, -pula, -pombō, -indō); eye (-isō); ear (-tu, generally Ku-tu); lip (-lōmō); mouth (-nwa); tooth (-inō, -gegō, -so̩nga); tongue (-limi, -laka); chin, beard (-devu); saliva (-te, Mate); neck (-ki̩ngō, -kōsi); shoulder (-bega); buttock (-takō); back, backbone (-go̩ngō, -uma, -tana, -busa); chest (-fuba,¹ -adi, -tulu); breast, nipple (-bele); heart (-tima—this word is sometimes used also for chest and liver); navel (-kōfu, -kuvu, -tōtō, -kundi, -kombō); belly, stomach (-vumu, -fu, -nda, -mimba); bowels (-tumbō, -da or -ra).

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

Sky, and often God and rain (-gulu or -iguru, -julu, -lu̩ngu, -i̩ngu); rain (-bula, -lu̩ngu); sun, sunlight, daylight (-juba, -ise, -sana, -la̩nga or -ta̩nga); moon, moonlight, month (-ezi from -ela, -era, to be white, shining, -gondō, -su̩ngi); star (-ezi, -eti—perhaps from the same source as moon—and -nyenye, -ñi̩ñi, -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, -di̩nga); 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, -do̩nga); 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 (-lu̩ngu, -ōma, -kua, -rali); wine, mead, or beer (-alwa, -lebu, -lafu or -lo̩fu); 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 (-ka̩nga); francolin (-kwale); domestic fowl (-kuku).

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

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

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

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

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

-fiti); magic, medicine (**-gañga**); name (**-ina** or **-zina**, **-itw**); song, to sing (**-imba**, **-imbw**); fear, *noun and verb* (**-wga**, **-wpa**, **-tina**, **-tia**); shame (**-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**, **-pōkw**, **-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 , Iu . (Im), Iñ , Ini .
" "	10. Zi , ʽi , 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	Mi, N, Ne, Ni. (Other modern forms like Ngi, Ngu, Ndi, Nze, Mbi, Mba are possibly the original pronoun N- prefixed to particles meaning 'am' or 'here'.)
me	-mi, -n-, -ni, -ñgi-
my	-ñgu, -ñge, -m, -mi, -ni, -ne
Thou	Gu, Gwe (We), Ku-, Wu-
thee	-ku-
thy	-kω
He (she)	Gu, Gwe (Yu, Ye), Ka-, A-
him (her)	-mu-; -ge, -ke, -ye
his (hers)	-kwe, -ke
We	Tu, Su (Si), Twe, Cwe, Swe, Hwe, Fwe
us	-tu-
our	-itu
Ye	Nu, Nyu, Nwi (Ni), Mu, Mwe
you	-ni, -nyu, -nu-, -mu-
your	-inyu, -inu
They	Baba, babω
them	-ba-, -bω
their	-babω

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

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

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

Adjectives were scarcely distinguishable from consonantal forms in Old-Bantu, and their more striking examples in persistence of word-root are cited with the nouns in the foregoing list. Several suffixes were probably employed in ancient as in modern Bantu to give an adjectival and adverbial sense to noun-roots, notably the widespread suffix *-fu* or *-vu*, which perhaps may be traced to an older form *-bu*, and be related to the 14th Class prefix. Adverbs were allied to nouns and pronouns, and prepositions likewise. Amongst these last, roots that are characteristically persistent and must therefore have been present in Old-Bantu are: *pa-*, on, at; *ku-*, towards, to, there; *si-* or *-nsi*, down; *-la*, *-le*, *-li*, *-di*, *-dia*, far, distant, there; *nda*, *-da*, inside; *-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,¹ *-ω* or *-u* to indicate other changes of meaning. But in addition to this inflexion of the terminal vowel of the verb-root, a variety of suffixes came into use which have remained in force amongst nearly all the descendants of the Old-Bantu.

These were in all probability:

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

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

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

(4) *-sa* (*za*, *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*³; also *-ina* or *-ena*) indicated doing a thing to, for, or by another person: as for example *-fa* = 'to die'; but *-fia* and *-fira* would mean 'to die for (or on behalf of) or through' another person.

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

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

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

³ *A + i* constantly resolves itself into *e* in Bantu; *a + u* into *ω*. In these suffixes *l*, *r*, and *d*, *l* and *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 **-wɔwɔ** 'fear' was constructed **-wɔwɔpa**, 'to be afraid'.

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

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

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

In addition to these suffixes, the Old-Bantu, like some of its descendants, probably affixed other 'prepositional', locative, adverbial particles to the verb-root after the manner of **-pa** (No. 7 in this list. In this connexion **-mu** would mean 'in', 'inwardly'; **-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	-tuka.
beat	-pula, -bula, -tera, -beta.
bite	-luma.
breed	-zala, -ala, -biala.
bring	-leta.
build	-luñga, -tuñga.
bury	-zika, -jika.
buy or sell	-gula, -suma, -teñga, -landa.
come	-iza, -pika or -fuka.
cut, chop	-tema, -baza, -señga, -kata.
dance	-kina or -bina.
deny	-kana.
die	-fu, -fua, -fa (-kwa).
dig, hoe	-lima.
drink	-nyũa, -nũa.

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

eat	·la or ·da, ·lia or ·dia.
evacuate, defecate, rain,	·nya (this root is related to the 'mother' or feminine prefix, nya-).
give birth	
fall	·gwa, ·bwa.
fear	·tia, ·tina.
fight, quarrel	·rwa, ·rwana.
fish, catch fish	·vuba, ·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	·manyā, ·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 disyllabic¹ (unless onomatopoeic); but I cannot agree with some authorities who have argued that the whole of the Bantu roots, substantival and verbal, can be traced back to utterances of a single syllable. Yet they tend that way, and perhaps, in the far past of African peoples, might have been traced to an ultimate affinity with a monosyllabic parent stock, which afterwards left behind more direct and monosyllabic tone-using descendants in the regions between the Cross river and the Volta.

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

¹ It is noteworthy that many archaic word-roots in Bantu begin with a vowel and are disyllabic such as *-ati* (buffalo), *-ōta* (heat), *-isw* (eye), *-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 ω 's and unstressed o 's, as well as the e 's, can be traced back to fusions of a and u , a and i , or to the broadening of u and i .

As far as we can trace the phonology of Old-Bantu by comparing, one with another, the pronunciation of root-words in the more archaic Bantu tongues of the present day—notably the Nyanza-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 ω —it possessed the following consonants (interesting deficiencies being also noted) :—

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

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

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

languages will survive—certainly Hausa and Arabic will, though I doubt whether the world or even the heart of Africa will tolerate for long the innumerable plurals and countless verb intricacies of the fantastic Fulde speech—but they will not spread much beyond their present limits. Already in northern Equatorial Africa Hausa and Sudanese Arabic are giving way to the 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*¹; and where it is less emphasized, by the Greek aspirate *ʹ*. In numerous Bantu languages there is considerable indecision on the part of the individual speaker or the tribe as to the utterance of *b* and *w*, so that to the European listener the labial consonant is heard sometimes as a *b*, at others as a *w*, and occasionally as *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 *i* or a *y* sound (*dy, ty, ny, ky, gy*). There is no other logical method of rendering this pronunciation than by adding the *y* to the palatalized consonant. Where, however, this palatalization (a very faint *i* or *y*) follows the terminal consonant and the employment of a *y* might mislead the eye, the effect is better given by the vertical accent *ˆ*.

G and *k* are pronounced as in English, the *g* being always as in the words 'get', 'give', 'go'. The faucal *k* (the Arabic 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 grassé*, 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

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

it is an initial consonant preceding another consonant it is slightly vocalized, something like the pronunciation of *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 Nyorow dialects) and is best and most logically represented by a doubled *r*. The cerebral *r* (*ʃ*) of provincial English and of many South Asiatic tongues is virtually unknown in Bantu Africa. The velar *r* (*ʃ*) is scarcely distinguishable from *ɣ*, and should be thus expressed unless it can be shown to proceed from an older alveolar or dental consonant. *R* permutes most easily with *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 *ʦ*; and *dh* (*th* in 'that' and 'bathe') by *ʤ*. *T* and *d*, when printed without aspirate, accent, or modification are to be pronounced as in English and most other languages. But the *t* in Bantu is often aspirated or pronounced explosively, somewhat as English people use the word 'utter' when they speak of 'ut-ter astonishment'. The aspiration—as already mentioned—is indicated by the *h* or the ' following the *t*; and the explosive quality by the accent '(=t'). The *t* in Africa on the lips of natives often glides into an *r* sound. When it is most like an *r* I spell it thus, when most like a *t* I render it by *t* (or *d*, as the case may be). I do not think it necessary, from any point of view, to discriminate further between the various slurred or eccentric pronunciations of *t* by the tongues of Africans, as these variations are—at any rate in Bantu—of no etymological importance. The *d* in Bantu is occasionally (as is the *t*) heard as though doubly pronounced, and is in such cases doubly written. The *dental*, *alveolar*, *palatal*, and *lateral* clicks in the Zulu-Kafir languages are represented respectively by *ʈ*, *ʣ*, *ʤ*, and *ʥ*.

C stands for the combination of *tʃ*, a fusion of consonants that is more conveniently represented by one symbol, the Italian *c* (as before *i* and *e*). It often results from a palatalized *k*, which in some tongues is best rendered by *ky*; and is pronounced like the English *ch* in 'church'. Similarly *j* is used for the combined sounds of *dʒ*. Where these compound consonants appear to be doubled in pronunciation they are more logically rendered by *tc* and *dj*, as they are thus pronounced. Just as the *c* comes very near *ky*, so the *j* sound is scarcely distinguishable from the palatalized *dʃ* (*dj*). In some of the south-eastern Bantu languages there are palatalized *b*'s, *v*'s, and *p*'s, which are a source of much unnecessary fuss and complication of writing by some who have rendered them on paper. They should be written in accordance with their local pronunciation as *by*, *vy*, *py*; *bz*, *vz*, *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 ω . I have not thought it necessary to discriminate further between the various pronunciations of the single symbol *o* (*o*, *ō*, ω), as to do so is quite needless for the philological understanding of my subject, and only an unnecessary puzzle to the reader's eyes. In some of the South and South Central African forms of Bantu there is a rather indeterminate vowel which varies in pronunciation between the short *u* in 'put' and the *o* in 'hope'. This is particularly observable in the Secuana group and in the tribal name 'Basut ω '; which is ordinarily rendered 'Basoth ω ' by specialists and is actually pronounced more like Sūt ω than anything else, though to some it seems more akin to Sōūth ω . There is a vacillation also between the sound of *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.¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BANTU:

- | | | |
|-------|----|---|
| Group | A. | The Nyanza Languages |
| „ | B. | The Wunyamwezi Languages |
| „ | C. | The British East Africa Languages |
| „ | D. | The Kilimanjar ω Languages |
| „ | E. | The Şambala Languages |
| „ | F. | The Zaňgian Languages |
| „ | G. | The Usagara-Ug ω g ω 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 ω -Ńgind ω 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* ; *ʃ* = 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 *ʃ*, the palatal *ç*, and the lateral *ɸ*.

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.	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>) ¹	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 ²	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

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

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

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. Oru-hima
Crocodile ...	En-diɔka (snake). I-hondūe	En-sambia. Em-pyɔ	Gi-nyɔnigim	...	En-sambia	En-sāmbia
Day	Ki-rɔ. Bu-hĩngi. Omw-esi, Omw-ise (= <i>daylight</i>)	Eki-rɔ. I-zɔba Ōmu-sana	Mu-ki-rɔ. Ki-rɔ; ebi-rɔ. Haŋgwe	...	Eki-rɔ, Eci-rɔ	Eky-irɔ; ebi-
Devil, evil spirit	Ōmu-limu; aba-	Ōmu-cwesi; aba- Ōmu-zimu; aba-	...	...	Ōmu-cwesi	Ōmu-cwesi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-kumɔ	Ōmu-fumu	...	...	Ōmu-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. Ōl-uyi, R-uyi; <i>pl.</i> esiony-uyi	Ōru-higi; <i>pl.</i> em-pigi	Mu-zigɔ	...	Oru-higi; eny- igi	Oru-higi; eny- igi
Dream	En-dɔtɔ	En-dɔtɔ. Eki-rɔtɔ	N-dɔsiri	...	En-dɔtɔ	En-dɔtɔ
Drum	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma
Ear	Ōku-twe; ama- twe	Ōku-tu; ama-tu	Ku-tu; ma-tu	Ōku-tu	Ōku-twe <i>or</i> Ōku-tuitu	Ōku-tu; ama-tu
Egg	Ere-ye; ama-yi. Eri-hui	Ei-huri; ama- huri	I-huri; ma-	...	I-huli	Ei-huri
Elephant	En-zɔgu; esiɔn-	Eñ-jɔjɔ	N-zuzɔ; N-jejɔ	N-jɔju	En-déaba, En-dæba	En-zɔzɔ
Excrement	Ama-gedzie. Ama-vezi. Ana-idzai	Ama-zi	Ma-bí	...	Ama-izi. Ama-tutorɔ	Ama-zi
Eye	Er-isɔ	Er-isɔ; ama-isɔ	R-isɔ; ma-isɔ	Er-isɔ	Er-isɔ	Er-isɔ
Face, forehead	Ōbu-su	Ōbu-sɔ	Bu-sɔ	Ōbu-sɔ	Ōbu-sɔ	Ōbu-sɔ
Fat	Eki-sawu. Ama-guta (<i>oil, butter</i>)	Eki-saju; ebi- Ama-gita (<i>oil, &c.</i>)	Ma-savu	...	En-sazu. Ama-vutta, Ama-futa	Eki-sadzu. Ama-zita
Father	Tata. I-se. E-sa	Tata. 'Sɔ. I-se. I-se-nyɔwe (<i>my</i>). I-si. I-sɔ	Tata	Tata. Baba	Tata. I-se, I-sɔ	Tata. I-se, I-sɔ
Fear	Eri-saga	Eñ-kise. Ōku-tina	A-tinyiri	...	Ōku-tina	Ōku-tina
Finger	Ōmū-nwe; emē- Ōmu-rɔtɔ. Eki-kumɔ	Ōru-kumɔ; eñ- Eki-ara; eby- (Eki-saiza = <i>thumb</i>)	Lu-galɔ. Kalɔ	Ōmu-kumɔ	Oru-kumɔ <i>or</i> Ōdu-kumɔ	Ōru-kumɔ; <i>pl.</i> eñ-kumɔ. Eki-ara
Fire	Ōmu-rirɔ	Ōmu-rirɔ	Mu-irɔ	Mu-rrɔ	Ōmu-rrɔ	Ōmo-rrɔ
Fish	Eyi-swe; esi-swe. I-sui. I-sumbi; esi-	En-cui	N-tui	En-cū	En-cū. En-fwi	En-tchu <i>or</i> En-cū <i>or</i> Em-fū
Foot	Eki-sandɔ. Ōku-gulu	Eki-reñge. Eki-gere; ebi-	Ki-reñge. Ku-gulu	E-kigere	Eki-gere; ebi-	Eki-gere; ebi-
Forest	Ōmu-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 ¹	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw
Frog	Eki-tere	Eki-kere	...	...	...	Eki-kere
Ghost	Wmu-limu; aba-	Wmu-zimu; emi-. Eki-turu	Mu-zimu	...	Wmu-zimu; emi-. Wmu- zummw	Wmu-zimu; emi-
Giraffe ... ..	...	N-tuiga	...	...	En-tuiga	...
Girl ... ..	...	Mu-isiki	...	...	...	...
Goat	Em-buri, Em- buli; esiom- Em-bene ♀; pl. 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 or Du-hañga	Du-hañga. ² Ka-tōnda	Ka-tōnda	Ru-hañga	Ru-hañga ² or Du-hañga	Lu-gaba or 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 (on body)	I-swaki; ama- swaki	I-swke (Bo-ya, on limbs)	I-swke	I-swke	I-swke
Hand	Eki-ganza. Eme-nūe (i. e. fingers)	Eki-ganja. Ebi-ara (= mi- fingers). Eñ- garw, Wmu- kwkw (also lower arm)	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 (for slinging infants on back)	Ki-satw. N-gwzi	Ru-hu. M-pirri	Eki-satw	Oru-hu; em-pu
Hill	Eki-cwa; ebi-	Eki-swa. Em-bara	...	...	Oru-swzi	...
Hippopotamus	Eyi-sere; esi-	En-jubu	M-vuvu	...	Em-vuvu. En-sere	En-zubu
Hoe	I-suka	En-fuka. Em-funi	...	...	...	...

¹ Emin Pasha adds the word *vutte*: perhaps in error.² Ru-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. Ouru-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 = <i>at the house of</i>)	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 <i>or</i> Eri-tsiñga; 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 <i>or</i> 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-mwa; 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 ¹	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, Wkũ-esẽra. Wkw-ezi (<i>moonlight</i>)	Wku-ezi. Om-wezi. En-zorw (<i>full moon</i>)	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 (? <i>cliff</i>)	Oru-swdzi	Lu-swzi	Ru-swzi	Oru-swzi. Ebi-rika. Oru-wañga; em-pañga	I-bañga; ama- bañga

¹ Also: Wmu-nwfu, 'flesh', 'boneless meat'.

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-gũngu	2 b. Ru-kywpi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Wru-hima
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-goŋgw	...	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- baŋgali (? 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'u; 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 ¹	...	En-zok'	En-zwaka
Son, boy ...	Wmw-ana	Wmw-ana. Wmw-wjw. Ak-ana; wbw- ana (<i>little son</i>). Wmu-tabani	Mw-ana	Mw-ana	Wmw-ana	Wmw-ana. Wm-wzw
Song	Olu-imbw. Eri-wina (<i>dancing song</i>)	Eki-zina	Ki-zina	...	Eki-zinna	Eci-zinnu
Spear... ..	I-tũmw; ama- I-tsummw	Ei-cumw	E-fumu	I-cumu	I-cumw	Ei-cumw; ama-
Spirit, soul	Wmu-zimu. Aka-horwga	Wbw-omezi. ² 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 (?)	...	...	...	...

¹ Cf. words for 'viper'.² 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 ¹ ...	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

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

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kyopi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Ŵru-hima
Hundred ...	Eri-gana	l-gana	Ki-kumi	l-gana	l-gana	l-gana
Thousand ...	Eri-gan' ne- guma	Ŵru-kumi (Ka-gana = 10,000)	Lu-kumi	...	...	Ma-gana e-kumi
I, me, my ...	Ŋgie, Njie. N-, Ndi. -n-. -ā-ge	Nyowwe. N. -un-. -n-. -a-ŋge	Ŋge. -a-ŋgw	...	Nyowwe. Ni, N-. -n-. -a-ŋge	Nyowwe. N-, Ni. -n-. -a-nje
Thou, thee, thy	Ewe, Tami! U- -ku-. -a-γw	Wewe, Ŵ. -ku-. -a-we. -w	Wewe. Ŵ. -ku-. -w	...	Wewe. Ŵ. -ku-. -a-we	Iwe. Ŵ. -ku-. -a-we
He, him, his	Oyu. A- -mu-. -a-yē	Uwe, Ye. A- -mu-. -e, -yi	Ye. A- -mu-. -widi	...	Iwe, Uwe. A- -mu-. -yi	Uwe, Oriā. A-, Ya- -mu-. -ye
We, us, our	Sitwe. Tu- -tu-. -etu	Icwe, 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, ωsi (ab-ωsi, ey-ωsi, g-ωsi, esi-ūsi, ebi-ōsi, ow-ωsi, &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	Ŋgu-gu or w-nu, ba-nu; gu-nw; e-nu; di-nw or di-nu, ga-nw; ki-nu, bi-nu; e-nu, zi-nu; ru-nu; tu-nu; ka-nu; bu-nu; ku-nu; ha-nu	-nw (with class prefix)	...	(As in Uru- nyorw; but the demonstrative answering to 'this here' is more often pre- ceded by the 'directive n': Ŋgu-nu, mba- nu; ŋgu-nu, ŋgi-nu; ndi-nu, ŋga-nu; &c.) Ŋgu-li, mba-li, &c. Ŋgu-gu, mba-bw; Ŋgu- gu, ŋgi-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	Ŵ-nuna, ba- nuna; gu-nū- na, e-nuna; di-nūna; &c. Ŵ-li, w-linya, ba-li, ba-linya; gu-li, gu-linya; &c. Ŵ-gu, ba- li; w-gu, e-gi; e-ri, a-gw; e-ki, e-bi; e-gi, e-zi; o-ru; w-tu; a-kw; w-bu; w-ku; a-hw	-ri (with class prefix)	...	Ŋgu-li, mba-li, &c. Ŋgu-gu, mba-bw; Ŋgu- gu, ŋgi-gi; &c.	...
Bad	-bi, -kirw	-bi	-bi	-bi	-bi	-bi
Black	-iraūlu. G-iraguru	-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. Ŵru-hima
Female ...	-kali, <i>humans and small mammals</i> ; -esi-yija, <i>cows</i> ; -bu-wuma, <i>cows and goats</i> ; -w-ene, <i>general</i>	-kazi. -isiki. -tw, mu-tw	...	...	-kazi. -zigise. -isiki	...
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	-ruma (verb), ¹ -ruā (verb root)	...	...	-ruruma (verb)	-rruma (verb)
Good ...	-w-ene. -buya	-ruŋgi ²	...	...	-ruŋgi	-ruŋgi
Great ...	-kulu. -nene	-kuru. -kwotw	...	...	-kwotw. -kuru	-kuru. -paŋgu, -haŋgu
Little ...	-nunu. -ke	-ke. -toitw	...	...	-taitw. -titirw.	-itce, -ce, -cice
Long ...	-de, -le	-raiha. -haŋgu	...	...	-raiha	...
Male ...	-lume	-sadjā or -saija (men). -wjaw (children). -enume (oxen). rumi (birds)	...	...	-saija	-seizi. -irumi, -wzw (children). -enimi (oxen)
Old ...	...	-kuru (mostly in verbal form)	...	...	-ikuru, -kura	-ikuru
Red ...	-tuku	-tukura (verbal)	...	...	-nanata (verb)	-tukura (verb)
Rotten ...	...	-junda (verbal)	...	...	-junda (verb)	...
Short ...	-kuhi	-gufu. -ihi	...	...	-gufu	-guffu
Sick ...	-aluere. -kwoni	-rwara (verb)	...	...	-rwaire (verb)	-ruara (verb)
White ...	-eru	-era, -ruwera	...	...	-era (verb)	-era, -wera (verb)
Above, up, on top	...	Ha-iguru.	...	...	Ha-iguru	Ha-iguru
Before ...	Ah-ese	Ŵmu ma-isw-ga Na-mbere	...	...	Ŵmu ma-sw-ga	Ŵmu ma-sw-ga
Behind ...	...	Eny-uma ya	...	...	Eny-uma ya	Eny-uma ya
Below, down	Hē-nsi	Ha-nsi ya. I-fw	...	...	Ha-nsi	Ha-nsi
Far ...	...	Ha-ra	...	...	Ha-ra	Ha-ra
Here ...	E-nw	Ha-nu, Ku-nu	...	...	Ha-nw	Ha-nw
In, inside ...	Ŵ-mu	Ŵ-mu, Ŵmūn-da	...	...	Ŵ-mu	Ŵ-mu
Middle ...	...	Ha-gati	...	...	Ha-gati	Ha-kati
Near ...	...	Ha-ihī	...	...	Ha-ihī	Ha-ihī
Outside ...	...	Ah-eru	...	...	Aha-iru	...
Plenty, many	-ŋgi	-iŋgi	...	...	Ŵmw-eru-iŋgi	-inji
There ...	E-ria. Ha-li	Ŵ-ku. Ku-li. A-hw. Ha-li	...	...	Ku-li, Ha-li. Ŵ-ku	Ŵ-ku. Ku-ria
Where? ...	...	Ŧ-kaha?	...	...	...	...
No! ...	1-yehe!	Kwaha! Aŋga! A-a!	...	...	Kwaha! Ŧ-ga! Ŧ-gābusē!	Ŧ-gābusē!
Not (with verb, as prefix, infix, or suffix)	Si. (Si-ndi. Si-wa- Si-a, Si-tu-, Si-mū-, Si-ba-)	Ti. (ti, tw, ta, ti-tu, ti-mu, ti-ba). -ta. (u-ta, w-ta, a-ta, &c.) -bu-sa (cf. Swahili 'Kabisā'). -bu-sa means 'in vain', 'naked')	...	...	(As in Uru-nyorw)	(As in Uru-nyorw)
			...	...	...	-bu-sē

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

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kywpi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Wru-hima
To	Eri- ¹	Wku-	Ku-	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-
„ beat ...	·tera	·tera	...	...	·tera	·tera
„ buy, sell	·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-KONJW²

Preprefixes are present in Olu-konjw.

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

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

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

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

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

Preprefixes are present.

Class 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.

GROUP A

THE NYANZA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

SUB-GROUP A 2 (*continued*)

 2 e. Uru-**karagwe** (Ru-ragwe)

 2 f. Uru-**kerebe**¹

 2 g. Lu-**ziba** (Lu-sinja²) Ru-nyambū

SUB-GROUP A 3 NORTH TAÑGANVIKA

 3. Urunya-**ruanda** and 3 a Ki-**rundi**

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

SUB-GROUP A 4 BUGANDA

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

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

¹ The Ki-kerewe of German writers.

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

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

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

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-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-dā ; ama-dā	En-dā. Ru-bunda	Umo-ndā. Uru-bunda ; m-bunda	E-bondw. In-dā	In-dā ; ama-da	I-bunda ; ama- Em-bunda (4 a). Wlu- butw ; em- N-da (4 b)
Bird	Eny-onyi	En-oni	Eny-uni. Eki-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-tā. Wbw-kwoma ; ama-	Wvu-ta, Wbu-ta	Wmu-hettw. Umu-kekerw, Umu-wañgw (3 a)	Umu-hetw	...
Bowels	Ama-dā	Ama-rā	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-wē	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	En-si. Ebi-aḷō
Cow	En-te ; ama-te	...	En-te mu-kazi	Eñ-ka. Iñ-ka. Iñ-gabe. A-yimara ?	Iñ-ka ; pl. niñ-ka	En-te en-dusi
Crocodile	E-mamba	En-sambi	En-ṣambi	Iñ-gōna (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-lagūza. Um-fumu ; awa-	Omu-fumu. Omu-lagūza	Umu-geñge (?) Em-fumu	Omu-pfumu. I-niandwa. In-daruza	Umu-fumō	Omu-sawō. ¹ 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)

¹ 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	...

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-sōga 4 b
God	Ru-gaba; eñ-gaba	...	Ru-gaba. Ka-zōba. Ka-tonda	Mu-ruñgu. I-mana. Lu-haṅga	Ki-mana. Mu-luñgu	Ka-tonda. Lubare. ¹ Mu-sambwa. Ki-wumba (4 b) Jaja
Grandparent	Guku. Kaka. Tateñkulu ♂. Maweñkulu ♀	Guku. Kaka. Iseñkuru	...	Iseñkuru. Kō-kuru ♂. Nine-ñkuru ♀. Also: Waba, I-waba	...	Jaja
Grass	Evi-nyadzi	I-nansi	Bu-nyasi	I-hamba. Ubu-atsi	...	Ōmu-ddō. E-subi, E-suwi. Bu-sambu (4 a)
Ground ...	E-zi, Na-haṅki. I-taka	I-taka	En-si. I-taka	Ōbu-taka Iki-taka	I-zi. Kuki	I-taka, E-taka
Ground-nut	Eñ-kalaṅga	...	N-ṣorō	Eki-nyōbō. Ici-ōba. Ici-ema. Ici-anza (3 a)	...	Eki-nyōbwa. " ny-uwebwa (4 a). L-idō; ma-idō (4 b)
Guinea-fowl	...	Eñ-kaṅga	En-curucumbi	En-sakara. Iñ-kaṅga. In-doyi (old R.)	...	Eñ-kōfu
Gun	E-hūti	N-bunduziō	Em-bundudzi	Em-bundu. Iñ-gōhō	...	M-undu
Hair	I-zōke; evi-zōke	I-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

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

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-sōga 4 b
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-tabā
Leg	Ūku-gūlu	Ūku-guru. Mu-rundi	Ūmu-rundi; emi- Ūku-guru	Ūku-guru. Umu-rundi	Ūku-guru; ama-	Ūku-gūlu. 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-lōgw. (Bu-gaŋga = <i>gunpowder</i>)	Ūbu-wazi. Ūru-gisa	Ūmu-rōzi. Ūbu-gaŋga	...	Ūbu-lōgw. Ūbu-sezi. Ūmu-sirisimbi (4 a). Ūbu-gaŋga (<i>good magic, gunpowder</i>)

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Maize	Ama-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)

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
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ...	En-te	En-te	Um-sembē. En-te	Iñ-ka, Eñ-kā. Iñ-gora (old R.). ? Iñ-gombe ¹	Iñ-ka	En-te. (Eñ-ombe, obsolete except for 'horn')
Paddle ...	Eñ-gahi	Eñ-gahi	Eñ-gai. Eñ-gasi	Iñ-gafi. Uru-pondw (pole)	I-gefi; ama-	Eñ-kasi
Palm wine, beer	Ama-rwa	Ama-rwa	Ama-rwa. Lamba	En-zōga, In-zōga. Uru-agwa (banana beer)	Ama-Iōha	Om-w-eñge
Parrot ...	Ki-suku	...	...	Eñ-kurañga	...	Eñ-gusu, Ki-kusu
Penis ...	Em-borw	...	Em-borw	Em-borw	...	Em-bōlw. 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-gudw. E-kubw. En-jira (4 b)
Salt ...	Ūm-ōnyw	Ūmw-ōnu	Um-ōnyu	Um-ūnyu	M-ūnyu	Ūm-ūnyw
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-gabw. Iñ-gaww	...	Eñ-gabw, Ga-gabw
Shoulder ...	I-wega; ama-	I-bega	I-bega	...	I-bega; ama-bega	Bega; ama- bega
Sister ...	Ūmu-nyanya	...	Ūm-nyanya. Aka-lumbu	Umu-hara. Umu-šiki	Umw-išiki	Mw-anyina. Mu-hara waitu (4 a)

¹ In names of deities like Liya ñgombe.

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda 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
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-đu. 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-enezezi	En-enezi	Eny-enyenyō. N-sonda	Eny-enezezi. 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

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
Sun	I-zowa	I-zoba (Ma-laŋga- rara = sun rays)	I-zuwa, En-zuwa. Soba, 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-şwzi (pl.)	...	E-dzigga, I-ziga
Testicles ...	Ama-gwosi	Ama-gwosi	Ama-gwosi	Ama-bya	...	En-jagi. Ama- nēge. Ma-i Omu-bi. Omw-ibi
Thief	Na-iwa; pl. nawa-ibi	Omw-ibi; ab-ebi	Omw-ibi	Omu-sāmbw	...	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	
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- ti
Twins ... ..	...	Ama-roŋgw	...	Ama-ħaħa. 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-lemu. Ku-rwana	...	Ku-ruana. Iki-terw	...	Wlu-talw. Wku-lwana. 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

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
White man	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 (<i>bride</i>)	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 (<i>priest</i>). Umu- vutsi (<i>old R.</i>)	...	Ūmu-lōgω. Ūmu-sawω. Ka-bōna (<i>seer</i>) ¹
Witchcraft	Ūvu-rōgi	Ūbu-lōgi	Ūbu-rōgω	Ubu-lōzi	...	Ūbu-lōgω. Ūbu-sezi
Woman	Om-kazi	Ūmu-kazi	Ūmu-kazi. Ūmu-kā. Om-tedzi; awa-	Ūmu-gore	Umu-gore. Umu-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. Ñ-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	Edzωlω. Erω	Jω
Zebra	E-ndorω	...	En-tulege	...	...	En-tulege
One	-mwe	-mω, -mu	-mwe, -moi	-mwe	-mwe, -mω	-mwe, -mū. N-dala (4 b)
Two	-bili, -wili	-bili	-bili, -biri	-biri, -bili, -wiri, -byili	-bili, -wili	-biri
Three... ..	-satu	-satu	·satu	·tatu or ·satu	·datu, ·tatu, ·satu	·satu
Four	-nne	-nā	·na, ·ne, ·nei	·nne, ·nye	·nne, ·nā	·nyā, ·ne (4 a), ·na (4 b)
Five	·tanu	·tanu	·tanω, ·sanω	·tanω, ·sanω	·tanω	·tanu, ·tanω
Six	Mu-kaga	Mu-kaga	Om-kaga. Mu-kage	·tandatu, ·sešatu	Mu-kaga, ·tandatu	Mu-kaga; (<i>kaga in com- position</i>)
Seven... ..	Mu-sanzu	Mu-sanzu	Om-šanju, Mu-šanju. M-šamvω	·lindwi, ·ndwi	Mu-sanzu. Mu-samvω. Ndūi	Mu-samba, Mu-samvu (<i>samvu in composition</i>)
Eight	Mu-nana	Mu-nana	M-nana, Mu-nane	Umu-nane	I-nane, Mu-nane. ·na-na (4 + 4)	Mu-nane. Mu-nāna, ·nane
Nine	Mw-enda	Mw-enda	Mw-enda, Mu-endai	Iki-enda	Ic-enda	Mw-ende or Mw-enda, ·enda

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

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Ten	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-cumi. Ūmu-roñgwo	I-jumi, I-cumi, I-kumi. Mu-loñgwo	I-kumi
Eleven ...	I-kumi ne-mwe (I-kumi ne-bili = <i>twelve</i>)	I-kumi no-mu (I-kumi ne-bili = <i>twelve</i>)	I-kumi na-mwe	I-cumi na-mwe	I-cumi na-mwe	Kumi na-mu. „ na n-dala (4 a, 4 b)
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-wili	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-kumi ga-bili	Ama-kumi a-bili. Imi-roñgwo i-wiri.	Ama-kumi awili. mi-wili	Ama-kumi a-wiri
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi ga-satu	Imi-roñgwo i-tatu. Ama- cumi a-tatu	Ama-kumi a-tatu	Ama-kumi a-satu
Forty	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi ga-ne	Imi-roñgwo i-ne	Ama-kumi a-nne	Ama-kumi a-na
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-tanwo	Ma-kumi a-tanwo	Ma-kumi ga- tanwo. (60 = Eñ-kagai)	Imi-roñgwo i-tanwo	Ama-kumi a-tanwo	Ama-kumi a-tanu
Hundred ...	I-gana	I-gana; <i>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. (Nzovu = 10,000)	...	Ūlu-kumi. (Aka-sirivu = 100,000. Aka-kadde = 1,000,000)
I, me, my ...	Inye. N., Ni. -n., -ni. -a-ñge	Ine, Nene. N. -ni., -n. -a-ñge	Inye, Anye. N. -n. -a-nze, -a-nje, -a-ñge	Jewe. N., Ndi. -ze, -nje. -n., -ny. -a-nje	Nzewe. N. -n. -a-nze	Nze, Nde (4 a). N., Nj., Ny. -ñge, -nze, -ndi. -n(m)-. -a-ñge
Thou, thee, thy	Iwe. Wu., Ū-. -ku. -a-we	Iwe. Ū., W. -ku. -a-we	Iwe. Ū. -ku. -a-we	Wowe, Wewe. U. -ku. -we. -a-we	Wewe. U. -ku. -a-we	Gwe, Iwe (4 a, b). Ū-, U. -ku. -we, -w
He, him, his	Uwe. Nwliya. A. -mu. -we	We. Ūgu. Ūnu. Ūliha. A. -mu. -e	Ūgu. We. Ye. A. -mu. -e	We. Uyu. Uwo. 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	Awo. Wa. -wa. -a-wwo	Abwo. Ba. -ba. -a-bwo	Abwo, Awo. Wa. -wa. -a-wwo	Abwo, Awo. Ba, Wa. -bw, -wwo. -ba. -wa, -a-bwo, -a-wwo	Awo. Wadia. Wa. -wa. -a-wwo	Bwo, Babwo, Ibw. Ba. -ba. -bw, -a-bwe
All	-na(ena); -wna	-wna	-wna. -wse (<i>Nyambū</i>)	-se, -ese, -wse	-wze, -wse	-wna

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4a, and Lu-soga 4 b
This, these	-nu Ha- (he-, ho-), Hw-gu, Ha-ba; Hw-gu, He-gi (He-zi); Ha-li, Ha-ge; &c.	-nu (w-nu, ba- nu; gu-nu, zi- nu; li-nu, ga- nu; ki-nu, bi- nu; e-nu, zi-nu; ru-nu; tu-nu; ka-nu; bu-nu; ku-nu; ha-nu)	-nu(gu-nu; &c.) w-gu, a-ba (a-wa); w-gu, e-dzi or e-gi; 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.	w-gu-w, aw-w; w-gu-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.	...	-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

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
Male	-saidza	-seza (<i>men</i>). -ɔzɔ (<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. -bɔvu
Short	-gufu	-gufu	-guvu, -gufi	gufi	...	-mpi
Sick	-luaile	-rwere (<i>rwara</i> <i>verb</i>)	-dwarā	-rwara	...	-lwade
White	-dzela, -gera	-era. -katale	-era, -eru. Kitare	-era	...	-eru. -tuku
Above, up, on top	Aha-igulu	Hɔ-ruguru. I-gulu	He-igulu, I-guru, E-gulu	He-djuru. Ku-ruguru	I-julu	Wa-gulu. E-ñgulu
Before	Ew-iso	Ūbu-syɔ. Mbere (' <i>the</i> <i>first</i> ', ' <i>in</i> <i>front</i> ')	Mbele, Ha-mbele	I-mbere	I-mbere	Mberi, Wa-mberi. Muma-sɔ ga
Behind	Eny-uma	En-uma	Ny-uma	Iny-uma	Kuny-uma	Ny-uma
Below, down	Aha-si	I-fwɔ. Ha-nsi	Ha-si, Aan-si	He-pfɔ. 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-nɔ. Ku-nu. Ha-hɔ. Hɔ-ku	Aha, Haha. Kunu	Ha-nɔ. Aha-nyene. Aha. Inɔ. N-gaha	Ha-nɔ. Aha	Wa-nɔ
In, inside ...	Omu, Ūmunzu	Mu. Mundā. Mū-nū	Ūmu, Mu. Nda. -mɔ	Mɔ, -mɔ. Mu- Mu	Mu- Mu	Mu. Munda. Mu-nɔ
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-fɔ	...	Ku-mpi, Wa-mpi
Outside	Ab-erɔ	Ha-bw-eru. Ha-nza. H-esazi	En-dya. Ah'eru	Ha-nze	...	Bw-eru
Plenty, many	E-ñgɔ	-iñgi. Mu-nɔ	-ñgi. Mūnɔ. Eñ-kunduguru	I-ñki, -i-nši	...	-ñgi. Enyi-ñgi. Kamara (4 b)
There	Ha-liya	Ū-kwɔ. Ha-liha	Kuli. Hɔku	Ha-riya. A-hɔ	Ha-dia. Aho	Wa-li. Eri. Ey-ɔ
Where?	N-kahi?	Ha-i?	N-ka?	He-he?	He-he?	Wa? Oye?
No!	Nga!	Pai!	Ceke! Cei! Ta-li-kɔ! Na-moi! (= <i>not one!</i>)	Oya! Hašui! Leka! N-takiɔ! N-tahɔ! Mambu!	N-tawe!	Nedda! Ši.
Not (<i>with verb</i> , <i>as prefix</i> , <i>in-</i> <i>fix</i> or <i>suffix</i>)	Ti-	Nañgu. Ti. -ta-	Ta-hɔ; Ta, ti. Na. (<i>with sub-</i> <i>stantives</i> and <i>numerals</i>)	Si-, -ti-, -ta-	Ti, ta-	Si-. Te, t, -ta-
To	Ūku-	Ūku-	Ūku-	Uku-	Uku-	Ūku-, Eri-
,, beat ... ..	...	-tera	-tera	-kubita. -kɔma	-kuwita	-kuba. -komaga

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4a, and Lu-swaga 4 b
To	Ūku-	Ūku-	Ūku-	Uku-	Uku-	Ūku-, Eri-
„ buy, sell	·gula	·gula. ·tunda	·gula. ·gura	·suma (3 a). ·gura	·gula	·gula. ·tunda
„ come ...	·idza	·iza	·hika (<i>arrive</i>). ·iza, ·ija	·za	·za	·ja
„ cut ...	·zala	·tema	·tema. ·sara	·ca. ·tema	·tema	·sala. ·tema
„ dance ...	·sana, ·zana	·zina	...	·byina. ·kina (<i>to sport, amuse oneself</i>)	·vina. ·kina (<i>to hop about</i>)	·zina
„ die ...	·kaba	·fwa	·zaha	·pfa	·fa	·fa
„ eat ...	·dia	·lya	·la or ·ria	·lya	·lia	·lya
„ give ...	·m-pa	·ha (-pa), ·gaba	·ha (m-pa)	·ha	·ha (-pa)	·wa (-pa). ·gaba
„ go	·genda	·genda. ·za. ·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, &c., IN URU-KEREBE OR KI-KEREBE

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

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

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

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

Preprefixes present.

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

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN RU-HĀ (RU-TUTSI)

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN LU-GANDA

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

Class 1. **Ūmu**-, **Ūwa**-? (mu-, u-, wō-, yw-, gu-); 2. **Aba**- (ba-); 3. **Ūmu**- (mu-, gu-); 4. **Emi**- (mi-, gi-, gy-); 5. **Eri**-,³ **Eli**-, **Ej**-, **E**-, **I**-, **Di**- (li-); 6. **Ama**- (ma-, a-, ga-); 7. **Eki**- (ki-); 8. **Ebi**- (bi-); 9. **En**-, **Eñ**- (n-, e-, i-, yi-); 10. **En**- (**Em**-), **Eñ**-, **Enj**-, **Enzi**-, **Zi**- (n-, e-, zi-); 11. **Ūlu**- (lu-); 12. **Ūtu**- (*little used*) (tu-); 13. **Aka**- (ka-); 14. **Ūbu**- (bu-); 15. **Ūku**- (ku-); 16. **Awa**-, ?**Ūwa**- (wa-); 17. **Ūmu**-?, **Mu**- (? concord absent); 18. **Ugu**- (gu-); 19. **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** 4b 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.

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

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

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

GROUP A

THE NYANZA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

SUB-GROUP A 5 MASABA

5. Lu-nyara

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

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

6 a. Lu-konde of *N.W. Elgon*³

SUB-GROUP A 6 EAST VICTORIA NYANZA

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

7 a. Ki-koria⁴ (Ki-suna, Ki-tende)

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu-kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 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-dwti, E-dwti; pl. iti-dwti	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-

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

³ The 'Muhasa' of Hobley (1899).

⁴ The 'Ba-kulia' of German writers.

² 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-giṣu, &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-zuṣi	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-	Iṣi-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-ñnwa	...	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-tunduru ; evi-
Canoe	Ūbw-arō	Ri-alō or Di- arrō ; am-alō. Bw-atu (5 b)	In-debe. Li-koñkōlō	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, forehead	Mu-mwoni	Mu-mwoni	Mu-mwoni	Bubu-sw; gimi-siw	Wbu-siw	Wbw-siw
Fat, oil ...	Ama-futa	Ama-furra	Kimi-nawa (pl.) Kama-futa	Gama-futa	Ege-tinia. Ama-guta	Ege-tinia; evi-
Father ...	Baba	Baba	Pāpā	Pāpa	...	...
Fear ...	Wmu-ti?	Wmu-rri. Bu-ruma. Di-eri (R.)	Bu-rri, Umu-rri. Kuria	Bubu-ti	Wmu-ti. I-ruka	...
Finger ...	Wlu-ala; cin-dala	Wlu-terre; tsin-. Wlu-ala	Udu-wala; tsints-ala	Lulu-wala; pl. inz-ala or tyin-jala	Eki-ara; evi- or ebi-	Eki-ara; evi- Ek-era; evi-ara
Fire ...	Wmu-lilw	Wmu-rirw	Kumu-rirw	Gumu-lirw	Wmu-rirw, Wmw-rerw; emi-	Wmw-rerw or Wmw-rerw; eme-
Fish ...	Iñ-geke	Iny-eni. E-mvūa (5 b)	Iñ-eni, Iny-enye, In-yeni	Ki-neñi (pl. same)	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-gwōw	Iñ-gōw. N-gwōw (5 b). Ši-menyui (dim.)	Iñ-gōw, Iñ-gōkw	Eñ-gōkw	Eñ-kōkw. Aciñ-gōkw ¹	Eñ-gōkw
Frog ...	Li-sere	...	...	...	...	...
Ghost ...	Eši-xienu. Wmu-sambwa	Wmu-fwa. Eši-zienu, Eši-xienu; efi-	Li-lalu; kama-	...	Wmu-kira. Eki-riri	Eki-riri
Giraffe ...	...	Aburu (5 b). In-zaya- mi-rumba (R.)	Cañgewa	...	...	...
Girl ...	Wmu-xana	Wmu-xana. Mu-hala (5 b).	Umu-xana	...	Om-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; pl. 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	...

¹ Hobley.

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-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 ¹	Eny-umba; cin-	Eny-umba
Hunger	In-jala	In-zala	In-jara, In-zala	In-jara, In-tsala	In-jala, en-jara	En-cara
Husband ... ..	...	Um-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. In-guw. ŋi-gulu (R.). ŋi-reŋgi (R.)	In-dumbu. Ki-gere	In-dumbu. Ki-gulu. Ki-genderw	Wku-guru. Ekeny-ama	Wkw-gorw; ama-

¹ *Hobley in his Muhasa Vocabulary.*

English	5. Lu-nyara	5a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7a. Ki-kworia; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
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-dũi (5 b)	I-talanyi. I-tolani	Li-ñu	...	...
Lips	Ōmũ-nwa; emi-nwa	Ōmũ-nwa; emi-	Kimi-nwa (<i>pl.</i>) (Kumũ-nwa)	Gimi-nwa (<i>pl.</i>)	Emi-nua (<i>pl.</i>). Ege-kwoba; eve-	Eke-nenevu
Magic	Li-łokw. Ōlu-mutana. Ōlu-muwei	Li-łogw, Di-łokw. Sirxaŋga	Li-rogw. Bu-łosi	Ri-rogw	Eri-rogw. Ōbu-kaŋga	Eri-rogw
Maize	Ama-dumwa	Ama-duma. Ka-duma (5 b)	Nabu-kubw	Gama-ganda	E-bandw; ci- Ama-dumw	Erinya-mwdoma Eri-tumwa
Man	Ōmu-ndu; awa-ndu	Ōmu-ndu. Awa-ntu; aba-ndu	Umu-ndu; wawa-ndu, baba-ndu	Umu-ndu; baba-ndu	Ōmu-ntu; aba- ava-	Ōmu-ntu; ava-
Man, vir. ...	Ōmu-saca	Mu-saza (5 b)	M-seja	...	...	...
Meat	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Eny-ama
Medicine ...	...	Um-sala	Kama-lesi	Gama-lesi	...	...
Milk ... ..	...	Ma-weri	Kama-beri	Gama-beri	Ama-vere	Ama-vere
Monkey ...	E-xembw; ci-embw	I-sima	E-xima	E-kima, Eñ-kima	Egi-kondw, Li-nyani	Eke-kōndw Eke-kōndw
Moon	Ōm-ũsi; emi-usi	Ōmw-ezi. Umw-ezi (R.)	Kumw-ezi	Gumw-ezi	Ōmu-tienyi	Ōmu-eri
Mother ... ..	...	Mama	Mayi; ba+	Mayi	...	...
Mountain ...	Ōlu-gulu; ciñ-gulu	Ōlu-gulu, Iši-gulu	Li-kulu	Ri-kulu; gama- kulu	Egi-tunwa. Iki-lima	Eñ-guku
Mouth ... ..	...	Umu-nwa	...	...	Ama-nwa	Ama-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe) ...	Li-dete; ama-	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	Ōrō-komw; ciñ-komw
Name	Eri-ta	Iri-ra; am-era	Li-sina and Li-lina	E-sina or Ri-sina	Eri-ema. Eri-eta. M-bareŋga	Eri-ta. Eri-na
Navel ... ..	...	Li-khwfi	...	...	...	...
Neck	Li-kwsi	Li-kwsi, Li-xwsi. Gwsi (5 b)	Di-kwsi	Di-kwsi, Ri-kwsi	Ebi-gwoti, Eri-gwoti	Eri-gwoti
Night	Es-irw; eb-irw	Muŋ-irw. Isi-w, Eŋ-irw. (Ci-rima = darkness)	Musi-rw, Muki-rw. (Kiki-rima = darkness)	Ci-rw	Ōbu-tukw. (Eki-rima = darkness)	Ōbō-tiku; ama-
Nose	Am-olw (<i>pl.</i>). (Ebi-ulu (<i>pl.</i>) = nostrils)	Am-olw (<i>pl.</i>)	Kam-orw	Gam-olw	Emi-olw	...
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox	Iñ-ombe i-giruxi	Iñ-ombe. E-hei is-urusi	N-ombe e-ũnwa. I-huma. I-same. Kuhe	N-ombe, Eñ-ombe? I-nasu. In-ti ¹	N-ombe e-eri. N-taŋgana	E-gaini; ci-
Paddle ...	...	Iñ-gasi	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ōmw-eñge	Ōmw-eñge. Ama-lua	Kama-rwa	Gama-rwa	Ama-rwa	...
Parrot ...	Iñ-gusw	Iñ-gusu. Ka-suku	Kumu-lusi	Kwasiũ	?	...

¹ *Hobley in his Muhasa Vocabulary.*

English	5. Lu-nyara	5a. Lu-wañiga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-kōria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
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-beçi	...
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-alō	Ūmu-cara; imi. Omw-alō	Lu-luci	Lu-luci	Ūr-wāci, Or-wāci; cin- dōci	Ege-saka; eve- Ūm-orō; emi-orō ¹
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-bōcō	Mw-ana wefu. M-bōtsō (R.). M-bōswa. Ūmu-xana	Mu-kana wasi. W-an'dai umu-xana. Ūmu-gōgō	...	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-kufu	Di-gufu	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-sufui (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

¹ Cf. Swahili M-tō.

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
Stone	Li-kina	Ri-gina, Axa-cina	Li-bale	Di-bale, Li-wari	Eri-ena or Eri-gina	Eri-gina
Stool	Esi-sala	Ici-sala, Ki-sala	...	...	...	...
Sun	Eli-ūwa	Om-basa or Mu-basu, Mu-wasω. Eri-uba	Iny-añga	Iny-añga. (Ku-munω = sunlight)	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 or 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 or Li-tañgω	Di-rañgω	Ekeny-ama. Iki-gwatu; ivi-	...
Thing... ..	Esi-ndu; ebi-ndu	Esi-ndu, Exi-ndu; efi-ndu	Isi-ndu or Kiki-ndu; bibi-ndu	Iki-ndu; bibi-ndu	Ege-ntu; ebi-ntu	Ege-ntu; evi-ntu
Thorn... ..	Li-wwa	Li-wwa	Li-wwa; kamā-wa. Lulu-ala	...	Eri-gwa	Eri-gwa, Eri-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	Eši-tere. Ωlu-ala	Si-tere or 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 or 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 = to fight)	Eri-hī; ama- (Ku-tema-na = to fight)
Water	Ama-dzi, Ama-ci	Ama-dzi, Ama-zi	Kam-edzi	Gam-edzi	Ama-ji	Ama-ci, Ama-nci
Well, source	...	Iše-weri	...	...	...	...

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-sawa')	7 a. Ki-kōria ; <i>or</i> Ki-suna <i>and</i> Ki-tende
White man	Ūmu-suŋgu ; aba-	Ūmu-suŋgu ; awa-, aba- Umw-eru (5 b)	Umu-zuŋgu	Umu-zuŋgu	Ūmu-suŋgu	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-sa 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, Yē, 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-kworia; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
This, these (continued)	ci-nw; u-nw; ? tu-nw; xa-nw; bu-nw; xu-nw; wa-nw ora-nw; mu-nw)	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; kwoku-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, awa; uyu, eye; eri, aya; eke, eve; eye, eci; urw; ?, eke; obw; okw, ?	Uyu, awa, &c.
That, those	-lia (ngu-lia, ba- lia or mba-lia; ŋgu-lia, ŋki-lia; ndi-lia, ŋka- lia; nsi-lia, mbi-lia; nyi- lia, nci-lia; ndu-lia; ntu- lia ?; nxa-lia; mbu-lia; nxu- lia; &c.)	-lia (u-ria, ŋgu-lia, &c.)	Uy-ω, ab-ω; okw-ω, eki-ω; iry-ω, ak-ω; iky-ω; &c. Yw-yw, bw-bw; kwokw-ω, kiw- kiw; &c. -la or -ra (u-la, ba-la, ku-la, li-ra, &c.)	...	-ria (ω-ria, ava- 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, ava- ria; gu-ria, gi-ria; ri-ria, ga-ria; ke-ria, vi-ria; &c.) or -ra (u-ra, ava-ra; gu-ra; &c.)
Bad
Black
Female
Fierce, sharp
Good
Great
Little
Long
Male
Old
Red
Rotten
Short
Sick
White
Above, up, on top
Before
Behind

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 !
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	¹ -kwna, -xwna	-gwna	-gwna	-lala	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	-ema	...	...	...	...
„ steal	-iba	-iba	-iba	...	-iba	...

¹ 'Sleeping-place' is Awu-liri.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LU-NYARA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **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, &c., IN LU-WANGA, &c.

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

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

Preprefixes are present.

Class 1. **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, &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 Busōga 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**¹ and Ki-**rori**
 9. North and North-east **Nyamwezi** (Ki-sukuma, Ki-rwana)
 9 a. North-west **Nyamwezi** (Si-**sumbwa**)
 9 b. West **Nyamwezi** (Ki-galaganza, Ki-vinza, Ki-bende, Ki-gala)
 9 c. South, Central, and East **Nyamwezi** (Ki-nyanyembe, Ki-konoŋgwa,² Xi-ximbu, Ki-nañkwila³)
 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- sumbwa)	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	Pi- su	...	...	I- sañgwa ; ma- Ka- siši ; tu- siši . Si- lamba . I- tini ; ma- M- swa ; mi- swa	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Š- wa	Lu- swa	...	M- swa ; mi- swa	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)
Arm	M- kono	Ku- woko . Lu- gono	Ku- woko	Mu- kono or Ku- kono	Mu- kono
Arrow	I- soŋga	...	...	M- ambi ; mi- I- soŋga ; ma- N- gove . N- som . Mu- geta	...
Axe	M- pasa	M- pasa	...	M- bas . I- sembe	...
Baboon	Ku- ku , Iñ- kuku	N- kobe	...	I- guku . I- kove	...
Back	Go- ŋg	M- goŋg	M- goŋg . Kum- sun	Mu- goŋg , M- goŋg . Ma- uŋg	M- goŋg
Banana	I- toke ; ma-	Lu- toke . Gon- za	...	I- doke ; ma- (Mu- gomba , N- sambala = <i>plant</i>)	...
Beard...	N- tesu	Lu- saku	...	Ka- lezu	...
Bee	N- suki	Lu- zoki . L- woki	...	N- zuki ; ma- yuki	...
Belly, stomach, abdomen	...	N- tā	N- dā	N- dā	N- dā ; ma- dā . Ki- pū ; ma- kī-pū	N- dā
Bird	N- oni	N- oni	Kany- uni ; tu-	I- oni ; ma- Ka- noni ; tun-	N- noni
Blood...	Mi- niŋga (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma- gazi	...	Ma- gazi	Za- gami

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

² Stern's and Meinhof's Ki-konoŋgwa.

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

English	8. Ki- <i>saši</i> and Ki- <i>rori</i>	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki- <i>sukuma</i>)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (<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>	Ń- <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> . Ń- <i>ombe</i> m- <i>gwi</i>	Ń- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>gwi</i>
Buttocks	Ma- <i>takw</i>	Mu- <i>hende</i>	...	Lu- <i>findw</i> ; ma- lu- <i>l-gwona</i>	...
Canoe...	W- <i>atw</i> ; m- <i>atw</i>	Ń- <i>galawa</i> . W- <i>atw</i> , Bw- <i>atw</i>	...	Ń- <i>galawa</i> . Vw- <i>atw</i> M- <i>gwoma</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>ḡ</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> ¹
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>pepw</i>
Country	C- <i>alw</i> ; Ń- <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	Ń- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kima</i> . Ń- <i>ombe</i> n- <i>seki</i>	Ń- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kima</i>	Ń- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kima</i> Ń- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kotw</i>	Ń- <i>ombe</i> ñ- <i>kima</i> . M- <i>bowwoma</i> . N- <i>dogwosa</i>	...
Crocodile	Ń- <i>wena</i>	Ń- <i>gwina</i>	...	Ń- <i>gwina</i>	...
Day	Lu- <i>siku</i>	Lu- <i>siku</i>	...	Lu- <i>ṣi</i> ; n- <i>ṣi</i> . Lu- <i>siku</i> (<i>Limi</i> = <i>daylight</i>)	U- <i>tiku</i> ; ma-

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

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-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-dogōwe	I-dogōwe	I-dogōwe	N-sōve. N-dogōwe	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

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
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-tomombw	...	N-domondw or I-tomombw	...
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 ¹	N-umba. N-su; man-su. I-vanza. I-zi; ma-zi	Ny-umba
Hunger	In-zala	Bu-tamw	...	...	...
Husband
Hyena	Piti	I-fisi	...	M-biti; ma-viti. I-witi; ma- witi	...
Iron	Ki-sinza. Ci-uma	Si-uma	Şi-uma. (Ny-ondw = hammer)	Ici-uma. Ki-sinza. Li-dini. Fi-solw	Ic-uma
Island	I-ciñga	...	Ki-şilwa	Ki-şilwa. Ka-mwimpi	...

¹ Ki-bende.

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sembwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
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 ¹	...
Maize	Dim-bukiri	...	...	Mū-dege	...
Man	Mu-nhu; ba-nhu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu.	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Mu-nhu; w-anhu	Mu-ntu; a-ntu
Man, vir.	Mu-gōṣa	...	Mu-lenzi. Mu-nōgu. Mu-sumba	...
Meat	N-ama	In-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama. I-manda	...
Medicine	Bu-kaṅga	Bu-fumu	...	Vu-gaṅga.	...
Milk	Ma-bele	Ma-wele	...	Ma-wele. Ma-fula	...
Monkey	N-tumbiri	N-kende	...	I-tumbiri. Kamy-anda. Ka-ṅkuṅga	...
Moon	Mw-eci. Nw-ezi	Kw-ezi. Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi <i>or</i> Umw-edi	Mw-ezi	Mw-edi
Mother	Maya	Nina. Mwamayō. Mayō. Nō-kō	U-mai	Maya. Nō-kō. Nina	I-yō. Mama
Mountain	Lu-kulu; 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

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

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
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-oñgō	Ka-bwiga	...	M-oñgō; mi +. Mami-oñgō (<i>aug. plural</i>)	Lu-dyi; n-dyidyi
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-on-di. 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-gōwōw	...
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-kōsa	Mu-na. Mw-ana. Mw-ene. Mu-yanda	Mw-ana mu-gōsya. K-ana ka- gōsya. 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	Ṣonda	Ṣonda	Ṣonda; ma- I-toñgwa	Ṣonda	N-sonda; ma-

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Stick	Naŋga. Mu-laŋga	N-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-ūwa	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 ¹	Wu-lugu. Li-huya. Vu-lemwo	...
Water.	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Ma-dyi
Well, source	...	Lu-inzi	I-ziba. Lu-inzi. Lu-sokwo	Lu-inzi	Lu-inzi; n-inzi. I-vimbi	...
White man	...	M-zuŋgu; ba-	Mu-zuŋgu; ba-	...	M-zuŋgu	...
Wife	M-kima. Mu-kē	Mu-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-lwozi; ba-	...	Mu-lwgi, -lwoji. Mu-swezi. Mu-kaŋgw. Mu-simbia	...

¹ Ki-bende.

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si- <i>sumbwa</i>)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Witchcraft Woman	Bu- <i>lo</i> ki M- <i>kima</i> ; ba- I- <i>seki</i>	Bu- <i>lo</i> zi Mu- <i>kima</i> ; ba- Mu- <i>kazi</i> . Mu- <i>seki</i>	... M- <i>kima</i> . M- <i>kota</i> . I- <i>ni</i> nga; ma- <i>ni</i> nga ¹	Wu- <i>lo</i> ji M- <i>kema</i> , Mu- <i>kima</i> . Mu- <i>kazi</i> . Mu- <i>ñhya</i> . Mu- <i>sieki</i>	... Mu- <i>xema</i> ; a-
Womb	N- <i>dā</i>
Wood	M- <i>hwi</i>	Lu- <i>kwe</i> ; ñ- <i>kwe</i>	...	Lu- <i>kwi</i> ; n- <i>hwi</i>	...
Yam	I- <i>tuku</i>	...	...	Li- <i>wuliga</i> . I- <i>jaasi</i>	...
Year	Mw- <i>aka</i>	Mw- <i>aka</i>	Mw- <i>aka</i>	Mw- <i>aka</i>	...
Yesterday...	...	Ma- <i>zuli</i>	...	I- <i>golo</i>	I- <i>golo</i> . Ma- <i>zuli</i>	...
Zebra	N- <i>zowe</i>	...	...	N- <i>dulu</i>	...
One	Solo. - <i>mō</i>	- <i>mwine</i> . Sorolo. Solo. - <i>mwe</i>	- <i>mō</i>	- <i>mō</i> . Solo	- <i>mwe</i>
Two	- <i>biri</i> , - <i>wili</i>	- <i>bili</i>	- <i>vili</i> , - <i>wili</i>	- <i>vili</i> , - <i>firi</i>	- <i>wili</i> , - <i>wī</i>
Three	- <i>tatu</i> . Yatu	- <i>satu</i> . Yatu	- <i>satu</i> , - <i>atu</i>	- <i>datu</i> . Yatu	- <i>tatu</i>
Four	- <i>nne</i>	- <i>ne</i>	- <i>nne</i>	- <i>nne</i>	- <i>nne</i>
Five	- <i>tanō</i> . N- <i>hanō</i>	- <i>tanō</i>	- <i>tanō</i> . N- <i>tanō</i>	- <i>tanu</i> . N- <i>hanu</i>	- <i>tanō</i>
Six	Sati. - <i>tandatu</i>	Mu- <i>kaga</i>	Sati. M- <i>kawaga</i>	M- <i>kaga</i> . Sati. - <i>tandatu</i>	Mu- <i>tandatu</i>
Seven	M- <i>pu</i> ngati	Mu- <i>sanvō</i>	Puñgati. M- <i>samvu</i>	M- <i>pu</i> ngati. M- <i>samvu</i>	Mu- <i>pu</i> ngati
Eight	I- <i>nane</i> or M- <i>nane</i>	Mu- <i>nana</i>	Mu- <i>nane</i>	M- <i>nane</i>	M- <i>nana</i>
Nine	K- <i>enda</i>	Si- <i>enda</i>	K- <i>enda</i>	K- <i>enda</i>	K- <i>enda</i>
Ten	I- <i>kumi</i>	I- <i>kumi</i>	I- <i>kumi</i>	I- <i>kumi</i> or Humi	I- <i>kumi</i>
Eleven	I- <i>kumi</i> na lu- <i>mō</i>	I- <i>kumi</i> na solo	I- <i>kumi</i> na- <i>mwe</i>	I- <i>kumi</i> na- <i>mō</i> I- <i>kumi</i> na solo	I- <i>kumi</i> na- <i>mwe</i>
Twenty	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>wiri</i> or ya- <i>wili</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ya- <i>wili</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ga- <i>wili</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>vili</i> or ma- <i>wili</i> . Hum' i- <i>vili</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ma- <i>wi</i>
Thirty	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ya- <i>tatu</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ya- <i>satu</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ga- <i>satu</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>tatu</i> or ma- <i>tatu</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>tatu</i>
Forty	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ya- <i>nne</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> y- <i>ane</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ga- <i>nne</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>nne</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>nne</i>
Fifty	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ya- <i>tanō</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ya- <i>tanō</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ga- <i>tanō</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>tanō</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>tanō</i>
Hundred	I- <i>gana</i>	I- <i>gana</i> ; ma-	I- <i>gana</i>	I- <i>gana</i>	I- <i>gana</i>
Thousand	Ki- <i>humbi</i>	Si- <i>humbi</i>	Ki- <i>humbi</i>	Ki- <i>humbi</i>	Ki- <i>humbi</i>
I, me, my	Nene. N-, Ni- -n-, -a-ne	Ō-ne. N-, Ni- -n-, -a-ne	E-ne, U-nene. N-, Ni- -n-, -a-ne, -ene	Nene. N-, Ni- -n-, -a-ne	Ne. N-, Ni- -ne, -n-, -ni- -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	...	Bebe, Wewe. U- -ku-, -a-kō	Ōwe, Ōbe, Wewe. U- -ku-, a-kō	Ewe. U- -ku-, -a-kō	Wewe. U- -ku-, -a-kō	We. U- -kō-, -ku-, -a-kō
He, him, his	...	U-we, U-yu. A- -mu-, -a-kwe	Uwe, U-yu. A-, Ya- -mu-, -mwe, -a-mwe	A-we? Uyu. Ya-, A- -mu-, -a-mwe, -a-kwe	Uwe. A- -mu-, a-kwe	U-yu. U- -kwe, -mu- -a-kwe

¹ 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-šumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Good	·sɔga	·sɔga	·sɔga, ·nɔga	·sɔga. ·fula. ·iʃa. ·iza. ·awela. ·anɔna	·ija, ·dya
Great	·kuru	...	·hanya. ·kulu	·ikūū, ·kuu
Little	·dɔ (<i>young</i>), ·ndɔ	·ndɔ, ·dɔ, ·tɔ	·dɔ. ·keke	...
Long, high, tall	...	·le	·lele	·tali, ·gulu?	·liku <i>or</i> ·lihu	·lipa (<i>verb</i>)
Male	·gɔsya	·lume, ·pelume. ·gɔsia	·gɔsia. ·dume, ·lume	·gɔsya, ·gɔʃi. N·gulati	...
Old	·kuru. ·kɔkwe	...	·a-kale. ·hanya. ·namhala	...
Red	·kuli	...	l·seku. laluku. ·a za	...
Rotten	·vɔzu <i>or</i> ·wɔzu	...
Short	·guhi	·hihi	...	·gubi	...
Sick	·lwele	...	·lwile	...
White...	·ape	·elu	·ape	·elu. ·ape	·eru
Above, up, on top	...	l·gulia, Kwi-gulia. Kwi-lunde	Ku-gulu	l·lunde	l·gulya. Hi-gulya	...
Before	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	·a mbele
Behind	Kum-pirimu	Kuny-uma	Kuny-uma	Kun-uma	·a ny-uma
Below, down	...	Ha-si	Ha-nsi	Ha-nsi, Pa-nsi	Ha-zi, Ha-si	Ha-ŋgi
Far	Ku-le	Ha-le	Ku-tali	Ha-li, Ki-kali. Ku-le	Ha-li
Here	Ja-ha	A·hɔ. H·enɔ. Ha-ha. Aha	Hɔ	Ha-ha. A·hɔ U·ku	...
In, inside	Mu·	Mɔ. Mu. O·mɔwɔ	Mu·	Mumu; ·mɔ. Mu·. M·gati, Muŋ-gati	...
Middle	Ha-kati	Ha-kati	Ha-kati	Ha-gati	...
Near	Gelagaha	...	...	...	Behe
Outside	Ha-ndze	H·eru	...	·nse <i>or</i> ·nze (Ha-nse, Ku-nse, &c.)	...
Plenty, many	·iŋgi. M·nɔ	...	·iŋgi. Bū. Vu-yaga	...
There	Ha-hɔ. Ku-nu, Hu-kɔ	...
Where?	A·hi?	...	·he?, ·kɔ?	...
No!	Nɔ!	Byɔ! Byɔlɔlɔ!	Aɔnaŋga!	Byɔ! Nɔ! Pū! Yaya!	...
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	·tɛ-, ·ta-, ·ne	...	·ha-, ·ka-, ·k', ·fiw	·ti- (-tu-), ·ta-, ·t'
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	·tula	·hula	·kuba	·tula. ·tina	·xūa
„ buy, sell	...	·gula	·gula	·gula	·gula	...
„ come	·sɔga. ·iza	·iza. ·sɔba	·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, &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**¹. (pi-, p'-); 9. **N**. (n-, nj-, i-); 10. **N**. (n-, nj-, i-); 11. **Lu**. (lu-); 12². **Tu**. (tu-); 13. **Ka**. (ka-); 14. **U**. (u-); 15. **Ku**. (ku-); 16. apparently missing; 17?.

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

8. **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.¹ 11 a. Meru 13. Pwokomwo 15. Taveita
 12. Kamba 14. Taita 16. Nika (Giryama-Duruma-Digwo)

English	11. Kikuyu ¹ 11 a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pwokomwo or Pfwokomwo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digwo)
Adze	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. T-araku or Ti-raku. Tambwo.	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-gwlongwolo
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-angi. Ka-toka; tu-	Ki-berya	I-zoka	I-zoka	Tswoka. Mundu, Temwo
Baboon	Nogwo 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-oñgo	Mu-goñgo	Mu-hoñgo; mi-	M-oñgo
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. ² Ki-nena. Tumbwo or Humbwo. N-da-ni
Bird	Ny-woni	Ny-uni	Ny-uni	Ny-wonyi	N-dege or N-deye	Ny-uni. Tsoñgo
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

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

English	11. Kikuyu 11a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄om̄w̄ or P̄f̄k̄om̄w̄	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. Wokw-etu; <i>pl.</i> ana-wokw-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-ḡosi	M-fumwa. M-fumu. M-ḡosi	M-rieri. Mu-tumia. Mu-zere
Child	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> ci- ana or si-ana. K-ana; tw-ana. Ka-regw̄; t̄w- ̄	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-h̄w̄h̄w̄; a-h̄w̄h̄w̄
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. P̄w̄rori. 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. Goma
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. Pfoḵḵḵḵḵḵ or Pfoḵḵḵḵḵḵ	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digḵ)
Date palm...	Mu-kindu	I-kindu	M-tende	M-tende; mi-tende	M-caṅgara	Mu-kindwi
Day	O-tuku. (O-m-ḵzi = <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-gḵma or N-gḵma- n-goru	M-bebḵ. A-imḵ	M-suka	M-kinya. M-behḵ	Lu-huṅgu	Pepḵ. Kḵma. M-biṅgu
Doctor ... ..	...	Mu-iti	M-gaṅgana	M-gaṅga	Mu-gaṅga	Mu-laguzi. Mu-gaṅga
Dog	Hui, Gwii, or Kui, or N-giti	Sḵhi. N-giti	M-bwa	Cucu. Kḵci, Kḵḵi	N-guro. I-guro; ma- Ki-baru	M-bwa. Ka- Iubu. Kura. Kurḵ. Dia (Digḵ)
Donkey	N-digiri	Iṅ-goi. Mu-goi	Harre	M-cuṅgu	N-jḵe	N-zḵeya. N-dzḵwe
Door	Rigi; ma +. Mo-romoinḵ or Mu-romḵ. ḵome	Mw-ḵmḵ. M-ḵbia	Mu-jaṅḵ	M-jaṅḵ. M-nyaṅḵ; mi-	M-beṅge	Mu-riaṅḵ
Dream	I-rotā. O-roti. Ke-roti; <i>pl.</i> i-	Ku-ḵta. N-dḵḵ	N-dḵḵ	Ku-ḵotesḵ; ma- N-dḵḵ	N-dḵḵ	N-dḵḵ. Ku-ḵoha
Drum	Ke-hembi. Ru-imbḵ	N-gḵma. Ki-tembi	N-gḵma	Gonda. N-gḵma	N-gḵma	N-gḵma
Ear	Iu-tu; Ma-tu. Gḵ-tḵ; ma-tḵ	Ku-tu or Gu-tu	Sikiḵ	Ku-du; ma-du. Ki-sikiḵ; ma-	I-sikiḵ	Si-kirḵ
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-jḵgu	Un-zḵḵ	N-dzḵfu	Cḵvu. N-jḵvu	N-zḵvu, N-zḵbu	N-dzḵvu
Excrement	Ma-i. Rḵ-rua	Ma-ii	Ma-fi	Ma-vi. Saru	Ma-vi	Ma-vi
Eye	Di-zḵ or Ri-bḵ; ma-. (Ki-mḵne = <i>eyelid</i>)	I-bḵ	Dz-idzḵ	Ir-isḵ; m-esḵ. Iz-izḵ; m-esḵ	J-isḵ	Dz-itsḵ, Dzi-dzḵ; ma-dzḵ. (M-bḵni = <i>pupil</i>)
Face, forehead	U-zḵ or U-bio. Ru-eri	U-bio	U-sḵ	U-ḵu or Wu-ḵu	U-uḵ	U-sḵ
Fat	Ma-futa or Ma-guta. Ngorḵḵ	Ma-ūta	Ma-fuha	Ma-vuta or Ma-vuda	Ma-futa	Ma-fuha
Father	Baba (<i>my</i> —). Nu. ḵḵ-guḵ (<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-deyḵ. N-dee	Apa. M-papa. (Wawe-ḵ = <i>thy</i> —, Wawe-e = <i>his</i> —)	Baba, Aba- Abe, Bi-
Fear	I-korora. Gu-oya. Kw-itigirra	Ku-binye. Ku-kea	Ḵga	W-ḵwa. W-ḵga. Ki-ture; vi-	Fḵle	Ḵga
Finger	Ki-ara; <i>pl.</i> ci-ara	Ki-a; <i>pl.</i> ti-a	Dḵwe	C-ala; v-ala	Ki-caa, Bi-, Vi-	C-ala; <i>pl.</i> vi-ala and m-āla
Fire	Mḵ-aki	I-kḵ. Mw-adji. J-uki	M-ḵḵḵ	Mḵ-dḵ; me-dḵ	Mḵ-tḵ	Mḵ-hḵ; mi-ḵḵ

English	11. Kikuyu 11 a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄w̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw̄)
Fish	Ki-uñguyw̄; ci- 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

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pwokomwo or Pfwokomwo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digwo)
Hand	Lu-he or Ru-hi; <i>pl. hē.</i> Gw-akwo	Ku-akwo. N-bā	Mu-konwo	Mu-konwo. L-ui; <i>pl. c-ui</i> or 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-owa; nj-owa	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 or Ū-ke	U-ki wa n-zuki	U-ci	U-ki or Wu-ki	Wu-ki	U-ci
Horn	Lū-hia or 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-taba	N-zaa	N-dzala
Hyena	Hiti	M-biti	Fisi	M-bisi. Fisi	N-gojine. Baw	Fisi
Iron	Mu-sañga. Mu-renga. 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 or I-ru	I-yu. U-yi	Ku-hi	N-gokorwo	I-kuñguro	Vu-indi
Knife	Lo-hiw or 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 or Ka-ria	I-ia. Ki-tsiwa	U-kañga. Rō-kañga	Ziwa. Ki-suwa	...	Ci-swa. Ziya
Leg	Mw-zimwo. Ku-huru or 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-gow. Eñ-gw. Iñ-gw	Na-dwoze	Iñ-ge, Iñ-gwi, Iñ-gwa	Lu-keri	Tsūi
Lion	Mo-rōzi or 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. Dowwo
Magic... ..	Ū-rōgi	Uw-oi	Dzawi	U-cawi, Wu-sawi. Wu-gañga. U-sai	U-sawi. Uñ-gañga	U-tsai. (lōga = to bewitch)

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄w̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Diḡw̄)
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 ¹
Man, vir. ...	Mu-rume	Mu-rume. M-umiū	Ci-umbe	M-dogume	...	Mu-lume
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama, Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mu-taiga	Mū-di	Dawa (<i>Arab.</i>)	Mwi-di	...	Mu-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

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

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pòkómò or Pfwókómò	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw)
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 = ram.) also Rē	N-gonzi. Ūsi. Bauru. N-gonde or N-ondi (ram)	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 mwaĩ-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-yūa ; ci-yua. 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

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄om̄w̄ or P̄f̄ok̄om̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Diḡw̄)
Sleep ...	To-ɾw	Tɔ-w. Sinzizi	U-sindzizi	Di-Iw. Hariŋga	Lu-wɔhe. Ku-ŋinja	U-siŋgizi, U-sindzizi. Ma-Ialw
Smoke ...	N-dɔgɔ	Dzi-ūki. Su-iki. C-uci. Jaŋu	M-ɔsi	M-ɔsi	M-ɔŋi	M-ɔŋi
Snake ...	Mu-raru. Nyamu-yati; <i>pl.</i> Nyamuci-yati	En-ɔjoka	Ny-ɔka	Ny-ɔka or C-ɔka	N-ɔjoka	N-zɔka. Ny-ɔka
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 ...	Ŋ-gɔcu. U-inɔ. Li-umba. Ki-suka	W-abi. Winɔ	Mw-imbɔ. Wia	L-umbɔ; <i>pl.</i> c-umbɔ or ny-umbɔ	Ki-vinɔ; vi-	W-ira. Ny-imbɔ
Spear ...	I-timɔ; ma-. I-tumɔ (II a). Ki-ronjɔ. Mu-rama (II a)	I-timu. E-tumɔ	Fumɔ; ma +	I-cumu or I-fumu. Lu-fu; nyu-fu	I-cumɔ	Fumɔ
Spirit, soul	Ŋ-gorɔ. Mu-oyɔ. Ŋ-goma	Ŋ-gwa	...	Ŋ-gɔwɔ	...	Rɔhɔ (<i>Arabic</i>). Gɔma
Star ...	N-jata	N-data	N-yɔha. Ny-ezi. Ny-enyezi	N-donde. Ny-erinyeri	N-dondɔ	Ny-enyezi
Stick ...	Siyare; <i>pl.</i> ma-siare. Ru-tanju	N-deta. N-dātā	Dzimɔ, Tsimɔ	N-data or M-zata. M-seŋge; mi-. Caŋgu	Ka-muti. I-sibɔ	N-data. Ŋ-goŋɔ
Stone...	I-higa; ma-Ge-te; <i>pl.</i> i-te	I-bia; ma-via	I-we; ma-we	I-we. I-gɔ	I-bwe	Dzi-we. I-we
Stool ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ki-gɔgɔ. Ki-hi
Sun ...	Li-yūa, Ri-ua; ma-. N-jua	Sua, Ťua, Jua	Dzūa	I-jūa or I-ruwa	I-zuwu	D-zūa
Tail (of an animal)	Ge-bitā. Ki-bitā. Ki-tɔmoi	Ki-site. Mw-iti.	Mu-cia	M-kɔba or M-komba. Ki-rensi	Ki-tize	M-kira. Mu-cira
Tear ...	Le-izɔli; ma-. Re-itorri; ma-itorri	Me-ɔoyi	M-dzɔzi, Mu-tsɔzi	M-bori or Lum-bori	I-sɔji	Tsɔzi
Testicles ...	Hekke or Kekke	Mē-ē	Fumbu	I-kende; ma-kende	Ma-kedi	Tende
Thief ...	Mw-izi; a-izi. Mw-ici; a-ici	Ki-ŋgii. Ki-ŋgēu. Mū-yi. Mū-veni	Mw-ivi	Ki-toyi. Mw-ibi. M-sɔki. Ki-tiŋa	Mu-hiwi	Mɔ-ivi
Thigh...	K-erɔ, Ki-eru or <i>pl.</i> ci-eru	Ny-ɔŋga. U-tambi. Kū-ū	Ki-wēw	Bara. N-dāmbi or N-dami	Ki-ya; vi-	Ki-ga; vi-ga. Lu-agɔ
Thing...	Ki-ndu or Ki-ndɔ <i>pl.</i> i-ndu or i-ndɔ	Ki-ndu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	Ki-ndɔ or Ki-ndu; vi-ndu	Ki-ndu	Ci-tu or Ki-tu; vi-tu
Thorn ...	Mw-igūa; mi-	Mw-iwa	Mw-iwa; mi-iwa	Mu-njwa. Mw-ia, Mw-iza	M-ŋa	Mw-iya. Kita. D-zala g-umba
Tobacco ...	M-bake	Ba-aki	Tumbakɔ	Kumbaku or Kimbaku	M-batu	Kumbaku
To-day ...	Ūm-ūzi, Ūm-ɔbi. Reū.	Mu-teny'ūū. U-munbi. E-ndimɔ. Mɔ-ɔntu	Yēw	Lew	Yɔw	Rerɔ

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄om̄w̄ or P̄f̄ok̄om̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama Duruma-Diḡw̄)
Toe	Lu-ara	Ki-a; <i>pl.</i> si-a or ci-ā	D-ōwe ja ku-gūū. D-ōwe la ci-gūū	I-nw̄, Ma-nw̄	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-keš̄w̄	Yaw̄w̄	Ma-cerw̄
Tongue ...	Lu-limi or Rw̄-rimi	W̄-imi. Ka-nyūa. N̄-gumba	Cu-imi or Jw̄-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-	Iȳw̄. Ku-bek̄w̄	Gegw̄; ma+	I-gegw̄ or I-geyw̄	I-jeyw̄	Dz-inw̄. 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-	Mw̄-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-k̄w̄cw̄w̄, U-ḡw̄cw̄, or Ma-ḡw̄cw̄	M-k̄w̄z̄w̄	Ma-kodz̄w̄
Vein	Mu-kiha	Mu-kiba or Mu-kiwa	Mu-sipfa	C-uga	...	Mu-siha
War	I-tā. M-bara	Ka-ō	Vi-ha. N̄-kond̄w̄	Wu-da or U-ta. Kond̄w̄	N̄-gond̄w̄	Vi-ha. Khond̄w̄
Water	Ma-e. Rw̄-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. Lw̄-huḡw̄. Ru-huhw̄	M-bebw̄	Ru-vutw̄. M-pefw̄	M-behw̄	N̄-guñgu. M-bebw̄	Pehw̄, Lu-vehw̄, Phevw̄. Lavutw̄. Mu-nyefu
Witch... ..	Mu-rw̄gi. 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 ¹
Witchcraft	U-rw̄gi	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-ēt̄u	Mu-ke	Mu-ke, M-du-mu-kē, Mu-kā	M-ce	Mu-ce, Dzi-ce, Ki-ce. M-ḡw̄ma
Womb	I-hu. Ma-la. Mū-sii. Ny-ūñgu	Ma-a. Mē-ti. Ki-nw̄. E-bū. I-vuni	Humbw̄	Ki-fu	N-dā	Z-aw̄, Fi-aw̄. Mimba, Bimba
Wood (fire- wood)	Lw̄-kū; <i>pl.</i> n̄-gū	N̄-gū. E-kie. I-kw̄	Yu-kumi; <i>pl.</i> n̄-khūmi	M-bande. N̄-gūni	N̄-gwi	Lu-kuni. Khuni
Yam	N̄-guaci. Ki- kera. Ki-koa. Ge-kwa; i-koa (<i>pl.</i>)	Ki-kwa. I-kwa. Ma-kwatsi (<i>pl.</i>)	...	I-kw̄. I-kajiba	Ki-likwa	Ki-razi. Ki-bw̄mu

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

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pokomwo or Pfokwomwo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digwo)
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-gulwo. 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-mũē	Mondi. -mwe	Mwo-dza -a dura	-mu, I-mu. Mwojeri or I-mweri. Mwoju or Mwoji	M-woji. -mwe; mwezu	Mweñga, -mwe. M-woji
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	-fuñgahe	M-fuñgati or M-fuñgade	Fuñgata. M-fuñgate	Fuñgahe
Eight	Nyanya, -nana	Nyanya	-nane	-nane or -nyanya	Nane	H-nane
Nine	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda, I-kenda	K-enda	C-enda
Ten	I-kumi	I-kumi	Kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	Kumi. Mu-roñgwo
Eleven ...	I-kumi nē mwe	I-kumi na ki-mwe	Kumi na mwoza	I-kumi na mwojeri. I-kumi na i-mweri	I-kumi na mwe. I-kumi na-mwezo	Kumi na mweñga
Twenty ...	Mi-roñgwo or Me-ruñgwo i-iri or Ma- kumi a-iri	Mi-oñgwo ele or Mi-loñgwo iri	Mi-yoñgwo mi-wii	Mi-roñgwo mi-ili. Mi-roñgwo -iwi	Ma-kum'eeri	Mi-roñgwo i-iri
Thirty ...	Mi-roñgwo (Me-ruñgwo) i-tatwo or Ma-kumi a-tatwo	Mi-oñgwo or Mi-loñgwo i-tatu	Mi-yoñgwo mi-hahu	Mi-roñgwo mi-tatu. Mi-roñgwo i-dadu or Ma-kumi a-dadu	Ma-kumi ma-tutu	Mi-roñgwo mi-hahu
Forty	Ma-kumi a-nnā or Me-ruñgwo i-nna	Mi-oñgwo i-nya	Mi-yoñgwo m-ine	Mi-roñgwo mi-ne (or i-na) or Ma-kumi mi-ne or a-na	Ma-kumi ma-nne	Mi-roñgwo mi-ne. Ma-kumi ma-ne
Fifty	Me-ruñgwo i-tanwo	Mi-oñgwo i-tanwo	Mi-yoñgwo mi-tsanwo	Mi-roñgwo mi-sanu, &c.	Ma-kumi ma-sanwo	Mi-roñgwo mi-tsanwo
Sixty	Me-ruñgwo i-tandatu (i-babatu)	Mi-oñgwo tantatu	Mi-yoñgwo mi-handahu	Mi-roñgwo i-randadu	Ma-kumi tandatu	Mi-roñgwo mi-handahu
Seventy ...	Me-ruñgwo mu-gwanja	Mi-oñgwo monza	Mi-yoñgwo mi-fuñgahe	Mi-roñgwo m-fuñgate, &c.	Ma-kumi fuñgata	Mi-roñgwo mi-fuñgahe

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)
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-ñnḡw̄ 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-, -ḡw̄, -k̄w̄	Awe, Wewe. U-, Ku- -ku-, -a-k̄w̄	Uwe, Ūhw̄, Ūku. Ku-, U- -ku-, -k̄w̄, -a-k̄w̄	We, Uwe. U- Wu- -ku-, -a-k̄w̄	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-bui T̄w̄-, 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- -w̄w̄. 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; r̄w̄r̄w̄; t̄w̄t̄w̄; kaka; uwu; k̄w̄k̄w̄; 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 ^o ; u-g ^o or u- <i>y</i> w ; i- <i>y</i> w ; &c.	...	I-ye, a ^o , u ^o w, i ^o w, ri ^o w, &c. -n ^o (yu-n ^o , a-n ^o , u-n ^o , i-n ^o , &c.)
That, those	U-ria or Ū-ria, a-ria ; u-ria, i-ria ; ri-ria, ma-ria ; ki-ria, i-ria ; i-ria, ci-ria ; r ^o -ria ; t ^o -ria ; ka-ria ; u-ria ; ku-ria ; ha-ria	Ū-ya, aā-ya, &c.	Huyu-de, hawa- de (or huyu-le, hawa-le), hū- de, hii-de, &c.	U-lya or u-ja ; wa-lya or wa-ja ; gu-ja or yu-lya ; &c.	...	Ye-, <i>o</i> -, yu-ya, yu-yathu, yu-yahu ; a-riat'u, a-riahu ; u-riat'u, i-riahu ; &c. Hi- (Hi-yu, Hi-a ; hi-ū, hi-i ; hi-ri, hi-ga ; hi-ki, hi-vi ; hi-i, hi-zi ; hi-lu ; hi-v ^o ; &c. : also Hi- <i>o</i> , Hi-r ^o , &c.)
Bad	-ru, -uru. -buku	-bugu. Tabisie,	-suka or -zuka	-lagelage.	-wiwi	-ii
Black	-iru, -wiru	-vii	-euzi	-wasi		
Female	-kā	-ziu, -wiu	-ke. -k ^o ve	Ny-ilu ; -a c-ilu	-jiru	Ny-iru, -iru
		-ka		-ke. -awakā	-ce	ce. -te. -aci (sheep). -bice (cattle). -g ^o ma (cattle and hu- mans)
Fierce... ..	-guruki. <i>o</i> gi (-ri = sharp)	-buku	-kali	-abili or -birie.	-ekahe	-siru
Good	-ega, -wega. -sima	-zew, -cew	-ema	-fia Ki-rani, -rani. -l ^o li. -ica. -boie	-edi	-dzu or -dz ^o
Great	-nene	-nene	-kuu. Bora	-mbwaha, -bwaha	-baha	-b ^o mu. -nene
Little	-nyinyi, -nini	-nini, Kanini	-cucu	-cace. -tini	-doŋg ^o	-tite, -dide. -tembe
Long, high, tall	-raia	-wasa, -atsa. -baŋgau	-yeya	-lele. -laca	-eza or -weza	-re
Male	-rume	-ume, -umiu	-yume	-lume. -a w ^o mi, -v ^o mi	-ume	-lume, -dume
Old	-kuru, -turi. Ki-heti <i>o</i>	-ku, -nu, -tene	-zēē. -kuru	-a kala or Kale. -fwie. N-keku. -g ^o si. Ki-dem ^o	-a kae. -a-sakaa	-kare. -kuru. -vedi <i>o</i> . -koŋgwe, -koŋga
Red	-tune, -tuni	N-duune. M-we ^o	-kundu	Ngundu, M-kundu	-n-kundu	-tune, -dune. -kundu
Rotten	-uru or -buta	-ki ^o , -kigu. -c ^o u, - <i>o</i> u	-lafa. -w ^o wa	- <i>o</i> la. -worie	-a kuw ^o a	- <i>o</i> la
Short	-kuhi	-kupi	-fufi	-fupi	-fuhi	-fuhi or -futi. -ivi
Sick	-ruaru, -dwari. -rim ^o . Mo-ruaru	Mu-wao	-cwāā, -jwaazi	-koŋkwa, -koŋg ^o	-cwajūa	-goŋg ^o , -koŋg ^o

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄om̄w̄ or P̄f̄ok̄om̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Diḡw̄)
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·gati·gati or Kati·kati	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, &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, &c., IN PŪKW̄MW̄

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, &c., IN TAITA

A trace of preprefixes.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN TAVEITA

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN NIKA

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**. (mu-, yu-, w-); 2. **A**. (a-); 3. **Mu**, **M**. (mu-, u-); 4. **Mi**. (mi-, i-); 5. **Ri**¹, **Dzi**¹ (ri-, i-); 6. **Ma**. (ma-, ga-); 7. **Ki**, **C'**, **Ci**. (ki-, c'-); 8. **Vi**, **Z'**. (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-); 12². **U**. (u-); 13. **Ka**. (ka-); 14. **U**. (u-); 15. **Ku**. (ku-); 16. **Ha**. (ha-); 17. **Mu**. (mu-; -ni). Traces of **La**- prefix.

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

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

GROUP D

GROUP E

THE KILIMANJARO LANGUAGES THE USAMBARA LANGUAGES

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

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

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare ¹ -Gwenō 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dōe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama. I-ndō; ma-ndō	Ny-ama	Ny-ama, Z-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Kala	Ny-ama
Ant	M-bwine. Safu. Malw-ondō, N-ondō. Faafu	Ma-cici. Ma-rā. N-geni. Safu, 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. fi-</i> (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

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

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwen 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Blood	M-samu. U-sau	Tsakame	Sakami. M-pome	P'ome	Sakame	...
Body	Ny-imbī. Mu-ili. M-bihu (17). M-bili	M-wiri; mi-	Mu-ili 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

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenwo 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Cloth	N-guwo. Swoori. N-setwo; mi- Swaari	N-guwo. Swoori. N-sori	Suke, Guni	N-guwo. 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	Pehu. 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-ketwo. 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

English	17. Caga, <i>Ḫc.</i>	18. Pare-Gwenḫ 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dḫe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
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-gḫḫḫḫḫ	...
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-ḫḫḫḫḫ	Ḫga	U-ḫga	W-ḫga	...
Finger ...	'Nni. Kimḫ-nḫ. Kimu-nyḫ, Ki-nyḫ. Mu-nḫ	M-nywi. Fi-ḫḫ. 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-mḫḫ; <i>pl.</i> ma-mḫḫ	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-rḫḫḫ	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	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenö 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Giraffe ...	Ny-öli, Ölii. N-dia	...	N-deya	...	N-twiga	...
Girl, maiden	Mw-ali	M-bori	Mu-ndeley; wa- Ka-ndeley; vi- Ka-vele	Ka-ndeley; vi-	M-ndeley; wa-ndeley	...
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-dölöme. 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	Kökö	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-pölöpölö. 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-ökö	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	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenw 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
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 lwanj-wfu	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-d̄i	Vindi. I-swi, I-zwi	Vinti; ma+	I-di; ma-di. Vindi; ma+	...
Knife	Ki-su; fi- Ki-adu. Ki-wšw. 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	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenō 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Lips	M-lomu. M-omō. I-rumbu. Fi-ramu (<i>pl.</i>)	M-umu, Mi-umu	Mu-lomō	M-lomō; mi-	Mu-lomō	...
Magic... ..	W-aūga, N-sawi <i>or</i> Wu-sawi	U-sawi	U-šawi	U-cawi. U-gaŋga (<i>good</i>)	U-sayi	...
Maize... ..	Ma-hemba, Y-embe, I-mba	I-emba, Pemba, Hemba	Mu-hemba. Ma-pemba	Mam-phemba. Ku-bonda	M-pemba	...
Man	'Nru; 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-gōpsi = <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; ši- <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. I-fumbu. I-fufu. M-sari. U-rō; <i>pl.</i> ñkyu-rō	Fumbu	Mū-lima	Lu-gulu?	Lu-gulu; ma- M-lima. Lu-gundi (20 a)	Ki-lima
Mouth	Ka-na. Fi-ramu. Dumbu, Rumbu, Lumbu	Rumbu	Ka-nwa	Ka-nwa	M-lomō	M-lomō
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ō-sāā; <i>pl.</i> šaa. N-caa; <i>pl.</i> n-jaa. N-jaa; <i>pl.</i> ma-njaa	N-jala	Kombe; ma +. Lu-kombe; ñ-kombe	...	N-kombe	...
Name	Ir-ina. R-ina; <i>pl.</i> mar-ina	R-ina	Z-ina	Z-ina	Z-ina	J-ina
Navel... ..	Nkim-bumbucu. M-kufu, Ki-kufu, Kūū	M-kufu	Lu-kuvu	Lu-kuvu	Lu-kuvu	...
Neck	Siŋgō, N-ziŋgō	Ziŋgō	Siŋgō	Siŋgō	Siŋgō	...
Night... ..	Ki-ō	Ki-ō	Ki-ō. (Kiza = <i>darkness</i>)	Ki-ō. (N-gima = <i>darkness</i>)	Ki-ō	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenō 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dōe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
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. Šamba. N-kōsōyōlō (<i>ram</i>)	N-gōtō. Šamba. 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-šiki. M-fuama (17 d, 17 b)	Lu-mbuya	Lumbu. N-dugu mun-dele. M-vele ; -vele	Lumbu	Lumbu. Zuguni	N-dugu m-twanzi. Lumbu
Skin	N-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	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenö 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-döe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
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-šisiza	...	N-toŋö	...
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-bwaŋge. Mw-ana wa ki-umi	Nw-ana	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> yu-ana	M-bwaŋga. Mw-ana m-gösi	Mw-ana mu-lume
Song	Ki-ibö; ši- Ki-imbö; fi- Ma-fina	Oñ-gora. Lu-mbö	U-ila; ny-ila. Imbö	Zumö, (<i>imba</i> = <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-seŋge. M-büri. N-dici	M-seŋge	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-laŋö	M-raŋö	M-bavi. N-wivi	M-bavi	M-bavi	...
Thigh	Ki-nama. Ki-söwu (17)	Ki-nama	N-oŋga. Ny-oŋga	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-geww. I-yew	Z-inw	Z-inw; m-enw. (Ki-geww, 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	Mü-zuŋgu	Mü-zuŋgu	Mü-zuŋgu	Mü-zuŋgu
Wife	M-bora. M-ka, N-ka. Mw-ana-wa-ka. M-fele; wa-fele (17 c)	M-ka. Em-bora. Em-deku. M-ceku	Mu-kaza. Mu-ke	M-vyee. M-kaza	M-vyele. M-kazi. M-kaza	M-kaŋwa

English	17. Caga, <i>S. C.</i>	18. Pare-Gwen ω 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-d ω e 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Wind	B \acute{e} ω . N-dimu. M-beh ω . U-tanu. M-kuma (17 c). U-rat ω , Mbu-rat ω (17 d)	M-kuma	Peh ω	Peh ω . U-heh ω	M-peh ω	...
Witch... ..	Mu-a \acute{n} ga. A-l ω a. M-sawi, N-sawi	M-sawi	M-sawi. Mu- \acute{s} ayi	M-sawi	M-sawi	...
Witchcraft	U-sawi	...	U- \acute{s} awi. 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 ω . Em-bora	M-vele, Mu-vyele. Mu-ndele	M-vyele	M-vyele. M-ndele	M-twanzi
Womb	U-r \acute{o} ' ω . U-nene. U-rud ω (17 c)	I-lemwa	N-d \acute{a}	I-fu	N-da. I-fu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	ω -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 ; \acute{s} i- 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 ω	I-yu ω	Zana. Gul ω . Zuzi	Zana	Gul ω . Zuzi	...
Zebra... ..	I-tik ω	I-tik ω	Punda	N-kul ω	M-punda mi-lia	...
One	-mui, -mu, -m ω	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 <i>or</i> -imwe	-mwe. M \acute{o} ja
Two	-vili, -wii, -bi, -vi, -wi	-wi. Y-eri	-ili	-idi, -ili, -ii	-ili <i>or</i> M-bili	M-bili, -wili
Three... ..	-hahu, -rar ω , -radu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu, -utatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four	-ini, -nna, -ina	-nna, -nne	-nne, -ne	-nne	-nne	-nne
Five	-hanu, -tanu, -tan ω , -rauu	-tanu, -zanu	- \acute{s} anu, - \acute{s} an ω	- \acute{s} an ω	- \acute{s} an ω	- \acute{s} an ω
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-Ʒana	Gana	Gana	Gana	Gana
Thousand	Lule. Kikū. Ma-hana i-kumi	Ma-Ʒana. i-kumi	Kulija	Ma-gana kumi	...	...
I, me, my	Nyinyi, Inyi. Ŋgi, Ŋg, Ni, N, ū, I. -ŋgi, -ni, -si. -a-kw, -a-kwa.	Inyi. Ni, N. -ŋgi, -nji. -a-kwa	Imi. Mimi. Ni. Na. -ni. -a-ŋgu	Mimi. Na, Ki. -ni. -a-ŋgu	Miye. Muye (20 a). Ni, N. -ni. -a-ŋgu	Anye. Ni, N. -ni. -a-ŋgu
Thou, thee, thy	ū-ww, Iw, Ewe, Iwe. Wu-, Ku-, Ki-, Kw, Ū-, 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	Ū, We, Ye, Yi-wwu. 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-. ehū, -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-. -aw. -wa- -a-we, -a-ō	Wawō. Wa-. -wa-. -a-ō	Wa-dya. Wa-. -wa-. -a-ō	Wa-la. Wa-. -wa-. -a-ō
All	-ōse	-ōṣe	-ōṣe	-ōse	-ōseni; -ōse	-ōte?
This, these	-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-	-i-ū; a-wa; i-u; i-i; &c.	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	U-yu; a-wa; &c., much as in Sambala	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	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; a-wō; u-wō; i-yō; 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	-dodw. -zihi, (yeke = few)	-dodw	N-dodw, -dodw. (-jece = few)	-dodw
Long, high, tall	-lese. -aşa, -aca	-aca	-tali. -le	-le	N-tali; -tali	-tali
Male	-ūmi, ki-ūmi. -sorw, -nserw. -buñga (?)	-umi	-gwoşi. -lume	-gwoşi. (-dume or -lume beasts)	-gwoşi. -dume	-dume, -lume. -bulata
Old	Kūō. -kūū, -kū	Kya-kala	-dala. -huzu. -şakala, -şakarū	-dala. Bw-ende	-dala (also 'hard')	...
Red	-ñ-gundu. I-tandara. -ñare. Kya- motw	-rotwome	...	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	-gorw. -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-dww. Kaale.Dwwka	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, -mw	Kun-dani	...
Middle	Kahikahi. Karikari	Gati	Gati	Gatigati	Ku-gati	...
Near	Wa-fui	Ha-fuhi	H-ehi	H-ehi	Ha-guhi	Ha-guhi
Outside	N-ja. Bww. Swta. 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, ũ-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!	Ötē! Öde! Ehe!	Öte! Hai!	...	Chūū!	N-kiw! Kaka!	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix) ¹	Si, Ci. -ku. -fω. -ndi Si, Si. Hu, Ha. (17 a) Se, Sω, 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. Sωω! (imp.)	-iza	-za. Idzω!
„ cut ...	-wehahω. -manyia	-tema, -temia	...	-señga. -dumula. -dwisea	-señga	...
„ dance ...	-šina or -fina	-fina	-vina. -seziga	-vina	-vina. -seziga	...
„ die ...	-fa. -kōmeka	-fwa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat ...	-la, -lya	-lya, -la	-ja	-da	-dya	...
„ give ...	-neka. -pa. -niñga, -neñga. -eleka (17 b)	-neka. -iñga, -iñka	-iñka	-iñka, -eñka	-iñka	-ha or -pā
„ go... ..	-henda. -toñga. -eda (17 b)	-yenda. -toñga	-hita. -yenda. -tamba (travel)	-hita	-genda. -hita	-hita, -pita. -genda
„ kill ...	-waha	-waya	-kōma	-kōma	-kōma	...
„ 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 ...	-wōna. -luω. -lōlia	-wōna, -vōna	-ōna	-ōna	-kaula. -wōna. -lōla	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-kāā	-kaa	-kala	-kala	-ikala	-kala
„ sleep ...	-ilāā. -lala. -lāā	-lēē. -šinzia	-lala. -gōna	-gōna	-gōna	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	-lyika	...	-kima	-gōlōka	-kimala. -gōlōka	-ima
„ steal ...	-iwa	-iwa	-bawa	-bawa	-bawa	...

¹ Chiefly by suffix in the Caga group.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE CAGA DIALECTS

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

Class 1. **M**, **Mu**, **N**. (mu-, m-, wu-, u-); 2. **Wa**, **Va**. (?Ba-) (wa-, va-); 3. **M**, **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**, **Ū**. (lu-, ru-); 12. **Tu**. (in 17 b *pl.* to **Ki** and **Ka**), (tu-); 13. **Ka**, **K**. (ka-); 14. **Ū**, **U**, **Wu**; 15. **Ku**. (ku-); 16. **Wa**, **Ha**, **A**. (a-, wa-); (17 and 18 absent). *Note*.—**I**, the 5th prefix is used for the verbal infinitive instead of **Ku**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN PARE-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-¹); 7. **Ki**. (ki-, ci-); 8. **Vi**, **Fi**. (vi-, fi-); 9. **N**. (**M**), **N**, **En**. (Em-), — (n-, i-, y-); 10. **N**. (**M**), **N**, **En**. (Em-), — (zi-, zi-, tsi-, n- (m-), ny-); 11. **Lu**, **Nu**. (lu-); 12. ? wanting; 13. **Ka**. (ka-); 14. **Vu**, **Wu**, **U**. (wu-); 15. **Ku**. (ku-); 16. **Ha**. (ha-); 17. ? (-ni).

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

No preprefixes.

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

17. **Caga** dialects are spoken on the flanks of Mount 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.

¹ *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-ŵzi 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 Komorō Ist) and 22 a. Xi-nzuani (Johanna Ist.)

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-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgwoje	22. Ši-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Adze	Sezŵ; ma+. Jeca, Yeca(H)	Sezŵ; ma+	Sezŵ	...	Šŵka la-pwa. Ny-embe	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant	Cuñgu. Siafu. N-gwirŵ	Tuñgu. Siafu	Tuñgu. Siafu	Tuñgu. Siafu	Suñgu	...
Ant, white (termite)	M-cwa	M-twa	M-twa	Mu-twa	U-swa	...
Arm	M-kŵnŵ; mi-	M-kŵnŵ; mi-	M-kŵnŵ; mi-	M-kŵnŵ; mi-	M-kŵnŵ; mi-	Mu-hŵnŵ
Arrow	M-sale; mi- C-embe; vy-embe	Wanŵ; ma+. C-embe; vy-embe	Wanŵ, l-wanŵ; ma-wanŵ. C-embe; z-embe or t-embe	l-vanŵ; ma- C-embe; t-embe	Tsoñga; ma+. M-omba; mi-	Sembe
Axe	Šŵka; ma+. Mu-ndu; mi-	Šŵka; ma+	Šŵka; ma+	Šŵka; ma-	Šŵka; ma+	...
Baboon	Ny-ani (pl. same)	Ny-ani; ma-	I-yonda or Yonda; ma+	I-yonda; ma-	Ny-ane	...
Back	M-gŵngŵ; mi- Mi-ŵngŵ (H)	Ma-uñgŵ	Ma-uñgŵ	I-uñgŵ; ma-	Mu-uñgŵ; mi- M-tana	Di-ñgŵ; me-ñgŵ
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-cŵvi; ti-cŵvi	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-ŵki	N-ŵki	Ny-uki	...
Belly	Tumbŵ; ma+. Ki-vena	Tumbŵ; ma+	Ma-tumbŵ, l-cumbŵ; ma-	l-cumbŵ; ma-	Mimba. Ma-tumbŵ	Imba, Mimba. Fu (22 a)
Bird	N-dege	Ny-uni	Ny-uni	N-ŵni; ny-ŵni	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. Ūia	M-wiri	...
Bone	M-fupa; mi-	M-fupa	M-fupa	M-fupa	Koñgŵŵ; ma+	Š-iba; z-iba. Mu-bwa; mi-
Borassus palm	M-vumŵ, M-vuma; mi-	M-vumŵ	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-tumbŵ	Ma-tumbŵ	...	...	...	Ma-rumbŵ

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 ^ñ gazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Brains ...	Ub-o ^ñ g ^ω ; mb-o ^ñ g ^ω	Ub-o ^ñ g ^ω	B-o ^ñ g ^ω ; ma+	Ib-o ^ñ g ^ω ; ma-	Uw-o ^ñ g ^ω	...
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. Kaka. 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. Bōkō. M-būi (<i>buf-</i> <i>falo's horn</i>)	Ny-ati. M-bōg ^ω ; wa-	Ny-ati	Ny-aci	Ny-ati	...
Bull ...	Fahali; ma+	Ñ-ombe dume	Fahali	Fahali	...	Konzo; ma+
Buttocks ...	Tak ^ω ; ma+	Tak ^ω ; ma+	Tak ^ω ; ma-	l-cak ^ω	Ma-tak ^ω	Nzū
Canoe ...	M-tumbwi; mi- Galawa. Ma ^ñ ua	M-tumbwi; mi- Ñ-galawa	M-tumbwi; mi- Ñ-galawa	M-cumbwi. Ñ-galawa. Ma ^ñ ua	Mu-tumbwi. Ma ^ñ 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 ^ω . 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 ...	Ñ-gu ^ω	Ñ-gu ^ω	Ñ-gu ^ω	Ñ-guv ^ω	Ñ-gu ^ω	...
Cold ...	Baridi (<i>Arab.</i>). P'ep ^ω	Baridi. P'ep ^ω	Baridi	Baridi	M-ep ^ω	...
Country ...	In-ci. Jimbo; ma+. Ki-yamb ^ω	N-ti	N-ti	I-ti	In-ti <i>or</i> In-di	N-si
Cow ...	Ñ-ombe m-ke. M-tamba; wa-	Ñ-ombe m-ke. K ^ω la ñ-ombe	K ^ω la ñ-ombe	l-k ^ω la ñ-ombe	...	Ny-ombe ñ-ke <i>or</i> n- <i>ñe</i>
Crocodile ...	Mamba. Ñ-gwena. M-bulu	Mamba	Ñ-gwena	Ñ-gwena	N-gwonya	...
Date palm (wild) ...	M-tende	M-tende	M-cende	M-cendeci	...	...
Day ...	Siku. M-cana	Siku. M-tana	Siku	Siku	Sik ^ω . Mū-sana	Haku? M-tsana
Devil, evil spirit ...	Zōka; ma-zōka. Ki-zūū	Hōka, Zōka. Zimwi; ma-	M-zuka; wa-	M- <i>ḥ</i> uka; va-	...	M-subiani. Sera; ma+
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-ga ^ñ ga	M-ga ^ñ ga	...	...	...	...
Dog ...	M-bwa. Hu ^ñ 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 ^ñ g ^ω . Mw-a ^ñ g ^ω	M-la ^ñ g ^ω	M-la ^ñ g ^ω	M-la ^ñ g ^ω	M-ria ^ñ g ^ω	Mu-a ^ñ g ^ω
Dream ...	N-dōtō	N-dōtō	N-dōtō	N-dōcō	...	...
Drum ...	Ñ-gōma, Gōma	Ñ-gōma, Gōma	Ñ-gōma, l-gōma	Ñ-gōma. l-gōma	Ñ-gōma	...
Ear ...	Siki ^ω ; ma+	Siki ^ω , Siki ^ω	Sikizi, Sikiti	l-siki ^ω ; ma-	Siki ^ω ; ma+. M-sil ^ω (21 g)	Sisi ^ω ; ma+ Kiy ^ω ; 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-iwo; ma-co. 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-co	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	ln-sūi	Fi; zi-fi
Foot	M-guu; mi- M-guyu (H)	Gūū; ma-gūū	Gūū; ma-gūū	I-guu; ma-	Ri-ulu; ma- M-ulu	M-dūū, Mu-ndru; mi-ndru
Forest	Mw-itu; mi-itu	Mw-itu; mi-itu	Mw-itu; nyi-itu	Mw-icu; nyi-icu	Nundu	Karw. Mpá-harw
Fowl	Kuku	Kuku	Kuku	Kuku; <i>pl. same</i> or mi-kuku ¹	Uku	Kuhu
Frog	C-ura; vi-ura	C-ua; vy-ūa	C-ua; z-ua or t-ua	C-uva-c-uva; <i>pl.</i> t-uva- t-uva	Rambe; ma+. Rume	...
Ghost... ..	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	Mü-luñgu	M-ūñgu. M-enyizi- mgū. Mw-ezi- m-uñgu

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

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-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-koŋka. 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 (pl.). 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-tavi. 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 = a young man)	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 (Arab.)	Dawa	Dawa	Dava	Dawa. Tiba	...
Milk	Ma-ziwa	Ma-ziwa	Ziwa	Tiwa	Ma-ziwa	N-zia
Monkey	Kima. Tumbili.	Kima. Tumbiri	Kima. Tawau or Ki-tawau	Kima. Tawau	N-kima	...
Moon	Mw-ezi; mi-	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi; ni-ezi	Mw-ebi; ni-ebi	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi or M-ezi
Mother	Mama. Nina (Kiñgōzi)	Mama	Mama	Mame. Inya; Mama ma-inya	...	Mama, Mma. Nya
Mountain	M-lima; mi- Ki-ñgurima (H)	M-lima; mi-	M-lima; mi-	M-lima; mi-	Mū-añgō; mi-	M-lima, Ni-lima
Mouth	Ki-nywa or Ka-nwa; vi-nywa, maka-nwa	Ka-nwa; ma+	Ka-nwa; ma+	Ka-nwa; ta-nwa ¹	Ka-nywa; vi-	Ha-mwa. Şi-nwa; pl. zi-nwa. Ha-nyu
Nail (of finger or toe)	Uku-cāā; ku-caa. N.yaa (Kiñgōzi)	Uku-ca	Un-yāā; n-yāā	U-dōe; ma-dōe	Ombe (21 f). Li-kōle (21 g)	Fūū; ma-fūū. Kōfu; ziñ-kōfu
Name	J-ina; ma+	J-ina; ma+. D-yina; ma+	Ina; ma-ina	Y-ina; ma+	S-ina	Dz-ina
Navel	Ki-tōvu; vi-	Ki-tōvu; vi-	Ki-tōvu; zi- Ki-cōvu; ti-	Ki-kōvu; ti-	M-toyō	Tuntu or Kōvu
Neck	Şiñgō; ma+. U-kōsi	Şiñgō; ma+	Şiñgō	Miō; pl. mi-miō	Şiñgō. Lu-kōsi	Şiñgō
Night	U-siku; siku. (Giza = dark- ness)	U-siku; ma- (Kiza = dark- ness)	U-siku; ma-	U-siku; ma- (Kiba = darkness)	U-siku. (Kiza = darkness)	Uku. (Xidza = darkness)
Nose	Pua. Puya (H)	Pūa	Pua	Puva	M-ula, Inti (21 f). Pula (21 g)	M-būa or Pūa

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

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-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	Kondwõ	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 ¹	...	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 = <i>property</i>)	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	...

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

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-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 Bi-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.)	I-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	I-mi. N-, Ni-, Hu- -ni. -a-ñgu	U-mi, O-mi. N-, Ni-, Gi-? ¹ -mi. -ni- -a-ñgu	Wa-mi. Isi, Ntsi- -ni. -a-ñgu
Thou, thee, thy	Wewe, Weye. U- -we. -ku- -a-kō. -wō, -ō	Wewe, Weye. U- -we. -ku- -a-kō	Wewe. U- -we. -ku- -a-kō	U-we. U- -we. -ku- -a-kō	U-we, Wewe. U, Ku-? -we. -ku- -a-kō, -ō	Wa-we. U- -hu-, -wu- -a-hō
He, him, his	Yeye, Yee. A, Hu-, Yu- -m-, -mw- -a-ke, -ye; -we	Yeye. Yu-, A-, Hu- -ye. -m-. -a-ke	Yeye. A-, Hu- -ye. -m- -a-ke	I-ye. A-, Hu- -ye. -m- -a-ke	I-re. U-ye? Ye- A-, Ka-?, U- -ye. -mu- -a-ke, e	W-eye, Tsua or U-nu. A- -m-. -a-he
We, us, our	Siswi, Swiswi, Sisi. Tu- -swi. -tu- -etu	Siswi. Tu- -tu. -etu	Sisi. Tu- -tu. -etu	I-si. Cu- -cu. -ecu	U-fwe. Tu- Ti- -fwe, -swe. -tu. -etu	Wa-si. Tu, Ri- -tu? -a-tu
Ye, you, your	Ninyi, Nwinyi, Ninywi. Mū, M- -nyi, -nwi- -wa. -enu	Nyinywe. M- Mu- -wa. -enu	Nyinyi. M- Mu- -wa. -enu	I-ni. M-, Mu- -wa. -enyu	U-mūē. Mu- -mwe, -nwe. -wa. -enu	Wa-nyi. Mu- -wa. -a-nyu
They, them, their	Waō. Wa- -aō. -wa- -a-ō	Waō. Wa- -wa. -a-ō	Waō. Wa- -wa. -a-ō	I-vō. Wa- -wa. -a-vō	Wa-re. Waō. Wa, Va- -aō, -wō- -wa. -a-ō	Waō. Tsawa. Wa- -wa. -a-hōō

¹ 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) ¹ ; hi-zi; hū-ū; hū-ū; hu-ku; ha-pa; hu-mu	Hu-yu; ha-wa; &c.	Hu-yu, &c.	Hū-ū; ha-wa; &c.	A- (a-yo; a-wa; a-u; a-i; a-ri; a-ya; a-ci; a-vi; &c.)	-nu (u-nu, wa-nu, &c.)
That, those	Hu-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> g-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> wo-ni

¹ 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 (<i>Arab.</i>). 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 (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Si. -si. Si. Hu. Ha. Ku-twa (<i>with infinitives</i>)	Si. -si. Si. Hu. Ha.	Si. -si. Si. Hu. Ha.	Si. -si. Si. Hu. Ha.	Si. Si. -si. Ku? Ka?	Si. Si. -si. Hu. Ha.
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	U-, Hu-
„ beat ...	-piga	-piga	-piga	-bika	-ilia	...
„ buy, sell	-nunūa. -uza	-nunūa. -uza.	-nunūa. -uza	-nunuva. -kuba	-uza	-uza
„ come ...	-ja (N-jw! = <i>imperative</i>)	-ja, -dya	-ya	-ya	-dya. -lawā. (Jw! = <i>im- perative</i>)	-ija. (Xw! = <i>imperative</i>)
„ cut ...	-kata. -cinja	-kata	-kata	-kaca	-sinša	...
„ dance ...	-ceza. -randa	-teza	-teza	-teba	-vina	...
„ die ...	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat ...	-la	-la	-la	-la	-ria	-la
„ give ...	-pa. -twa. -tunza	-pa	-pa	-pa	-pa	-be. -va (22 a)
„ go	-enda, enenda. -pita	-enda. -pita	-enda	-enenda	-enda, -enenda. -tembera. -ka	-enda, -senda, -inda (<i>past tense: -endre</i>)
„ kill ...	-ūa	-ūa	-ūa	-uva, -vua	-waga, -ula	-hua
„ know ...	-jua	-dyua	-yua	-yiwa	-ijiwa	-jua
„ laugh ...	-ceka	-teka	-teka	-teka	-zeka	-teša
„ leave off, cease	-aca, -ata, -kōma. ? -regea (<i>to be loose</i>)	-ata	-ata	-ata	-reka. -asa	...
„ love, want	-penda	-penda	-penda	-penda	-penda. -saka	-vintsa
„ see ...	-ōna	-ōna	-ōna	-vōna	-ōna	-hōna
„ sit, remain, abide	-kaa (-kalia = <i>remain for</i>)	-kaa	-kaa	-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, &c., IN ŠI-ANGAZIJA, &c.

No preprefixes.

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

21. **Swahili** is spoken in Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mafia islands, and in the coast towns between the Pañgani river, Kilwa, and Lindi; also in an adulterated form right across Africa from Unyamwēzi and Tañganyika to the Lualaba and Upper Congo. **Kihadimu** or **Kikae** is the ancient dialect of Zanzibar island and **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 **Kimgaω**) are spoken on the coast between the mouths of the Rufiji and the Ruvuma rivers (Cape Delgado); at Ibo and in the Kerimba islands; 21 g. **Kiñgwoje** is spoken in the Swahili-Arab colonies of Añgwoše (Angoxa).

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

GROUP G

THE USAGARA-UGŪGŪ LANGUAGES

23. Dzalamŵ

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

23 c. Ki-ruguru

24-24 b. Kaguru (Northern Sagara)¹

24 c-g. Southern Sagara *dialects*¹

25. Gŵgŵ

26. Irañgi. 26 a. Kiumbugwe

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

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

English	23. Dzalamo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwo	26. Iraŋgi 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-boŋgo	Ca-oŋgo; vya-	Uw-oŋgo; ma-	...	...
Breast (man's)	Mbaga. M-ha-mbaga; mi-	Ma-mbaga	Ci-fa	...	Pa-mbaga	Ki-kua
Breast (woman's)	Mipa-mbaga. Ma-tombō (<i>pl.</i>)	Tombō; ma +	l-tombō; ma-	Tombō; ma-	Ma-tombō	I-tombō; ma- Ma-jworō. Ma-susu Lumbu. N-dūū
Brother ...	Kaka. M-kulu. M-dodo. 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-dodo waŋgu. l-lumbu	N.dugu. Lumbu	...
Buffalo ...	Tupa; ma +	...	M-bogo	M-bogo	M-bogo	...
Bull ...	M-nhufi. Bebelu	N-ombe n-dume. Seŋga m-bigalo (23 b)	N-xambaku	I-seŋga i-lume. N-zeku. Khambaku	N-jeku. Kambaku. ? Kabako	M-jeku ...
Buttocks ...	Lu-kundu	Dako; ma +	I-tako; ma-	Ma-dako	I-dako; ma-	Ma-tako
Canoe ...	M-humbwi	Mu-humbwi	l-łoko	...	...	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-suŋgati (26 a)
Child ...	Mw-ana. M-dodo	Ciŋ-keli; viŋ- Mw-ana. Gu-undila; ma-undila (23 b)	C-ana; vy-ana. Ci-ali; vi- M-dodo. C-aniki; vy-	Mw-ana. M-dodo	Mw-ana. M-dodo. Ki-dzererō	Mw-ana m-ndudia
Cloth ...	N-guwo; zi +	N-guo	Mw-enda. Lū-ke	...	Mw-enda	Lu-enda; mi-enda ny-enda. N-gona Talala
Cold ...	Beho	M-beho. Bfega	M-beho. Ny-oba	...	M-beho	...
Country ...	I-si	I-si	l-si; zi-si. Ki-ruŋga	...	I-si	I-si
Cow ...	N-ombe. M-buguma	N-ombe m-buguma. Seŋga m-twanzi (23 b)	M-buguma ya ñ-ombe	...	N-ombe. M-buguma ya ñ-ombe	N-ombe iŋki
Crocodile ...	Mw-ena	M-buru	...	...	Mamba	Mamba
Day ...	Siku. Um-ūsi; imi-si	Mu-si. Siku. M-canya	I-jua. Mu-giŋgo	...	Ki-ilo <i>or</i> C-irō. Ki-ŋguru	Siku. Mu-si
Devil, evil spirit	Kuŋgu <i>or</i> Di-kuŋgu; ma-	I-dzimu; ma-	l-si-ntu i-kulu. I-saka; ma +. I-zimu	I-kuŋga (24 c)	Mu-zimu	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-gaŋga, N-gaŋga, M-lagula, M-laguzi	M-gaŋga. M-lagutsi	M-gaŋga	...	Mu-gaŋga	Mū-aŋga

English	23. Dzalamɔ	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gɔgɔ	26. Iraŋgi 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-dɔgɔwe. Ki-hoŋgwe	N-dɔgɔwe; ma-	N-dɔgɔwe	N-dɔgɔwe	N-dɔgɔwe	N-dakwi
Door	Lu-ivi; ny-ivi	M-laŋgɔ	Lu-iji; ma- M-laŋgɔ	...	Mu-laŋgɔ	Mu-riaŋgɔ
Dream ...	N-dɔzi	...	N-jɔzi	...	...	...
Drum	Gombɔ. Iŋ-gɔma; ziŋ-gɔma	Ŋ-gɔma	Ŋ-gɔma	...	Ŋ-gɔma	M-ina
Ear	Gu-twi; ma-twi, gama-twi	Ŋghu-twe <i>or</i> Gu-twi; magu-twi	ŋu-twe; ma-	I-sikidza; ma- Igu-twe; ma-	Igu-twe, Iku-tu; ma-	Ku-tu; ma-tu
Egg	Fiŋga; gama +	Fiŋga; ma +	I-tagi; ma-	...	I-gaŋkha <i>or</i> Gaŋga; ma +	Ya-i; ma-i
Elephant ...	Ŋ-hembɔ	N-hembɔ	N-thembɔ	...	N-zɔfu <i>or</i> N-dembɔ	N-jɔu
Excrement	Ma-vi	Ma-ve	Ma-vi	...	Ma-vi	...
Eye	S-isɔ; m-esɔ	Neŋge; ma + <i>and</i> dzi- Z-isɔ <i>or</i> L-isɔ; m-esɔ	I-gisɔ; ma-gisɔ. D-isɔ; m-esɔ	Z-ihɔ; m-ehɔ. Iz-ihɔ; m-esɔ	Z-isɔ, L-isɔ; m-esɔ	R-isɔ; m-isɔ
Face, forehead	Ki-aŋga	Ci-haŋga	Fumda? Ki-haŋga?	N-dɔsi; ma-dɔsi	U-su. Kum-esɔ. M-esɔ ma-jeti	Ŋ-gurirɔ
Fat, oil ...	Gama-vuta <i>or</i> Ma-vuta. U-nɔnɔ	Ma-bvuta	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Ma-kuta
Father	Tata, Thatha	Baba. Tate	Baba	Tata	Sɔga. Baba. Kɔlori	Nani. Nanikɔ. M-sedia. Tata
Fear	Di-wɔga, Wɔga	...	Wɔga	...	Mɔga? Wɔga?	...
Finger	Ki-dɔle. C-anda. Gumba	Ci-dɔle; pfi-dɔle. Z-ala	Ki-dɔle; ci-	I-dɔle	K-ala. Ki-dɔle	C-ala; vy-ala
Fire	Um-ɔtɔ	M-ɔtɔ	M-ɔtɔ	M-ɔtɔ	M-ɔtɔ. Ma-wāā	Kau. M-ɔtɔ
Fish	Somba	Somba	I-jɔka dya mē-dji	...	Comba, Somba	Somba
Foot	M-gulu; mi-	M-gulu. Lu-ayɔ	M-gulu; mi- I-jayɔ; n-jayɔ	...	Mu-gulu. Ki-gere	I-gulu
Forest	Di-hulɔ, Umu-hulɔ. M-bagɔ	Mu-hulɔ	M-bagu	M-bagu	M-bagu. I-saka. Mu-ceme	I-saki
Fowl	Iŋ-guku <i>or</i> Iŋ-huku	Ŋuku	N-xuxu	...	Ŋ-kuku <i>or</i> Ŋ-kuŋkhu	Kuku
Frog	M-bula; mi-	Butwa; ma +	Bula; ma +	...	...	C-ura; vy-ura
Ghost	M-zimu. Kinya-mkela. Mu-luŋgu; mi-	M-zimu	M-yefu. Mū-ye	...	Mu-tima?	...
Giraffe ...	N-hwiga	Twiga	N-dwiga	...	N-twiga	Tuia

English	23. Dzalamo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gogwo	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
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-togwota = <i>female</i>)	Fulata. Togwota ♀	I-fulata, M-vulata. M-buguma. N-gadata ♀	M-vulata	M-buzi mu-lume
God	Mu-luñgu; mi- Mw-uñgu	Mu-luñgu. M-vula (23 b) (= <i>rain</i>)	Mu-luñgu. M-balwo. C-omi	Mu-luñgu ...	Mu-luñgu. Mu-tari	Balalwo. Mu-luñgu, M-uñgu
Grandparent	Se-kulu	Se-kulu	Kuku. Magwoŋwo; wama- (♀)	...	Yiya ō. Babu ō	Baba. Mamei
Grass	Mi-jani (<i>pl.</i>)	M-gina. Ma-bagwo	Mny-ari. N-yuju	...	Ma-hanza	I-sambi
Ground	I-si	I-si	I-si	...	A-si	I-si. N-si
Ground-nut	N-zūgū. N-halañga	...	...	...	N-zugudu	...
Guinea-fowl	N-haŋga	N-haŋga	...	...	Kaŋga	...
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-kwoŋwo. Di-ganza. Ki-limbili; vi-	Mw-okoŋwo. Ganza	M-kwoŋwo. Mw-okoŋwo. I-ganji	...	Mw-okoŋwo. Ganza <i>or</i> Ganya	Twaliti. Mu-kwoŋwo
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	Kwoŋwo. 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	Ōki
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-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

English	23. Dzalamo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwgo	26. Iraŋgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Iron	C-uma	C-uma	C-uma, Ci-boŋgi. N-dopw	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-thembw	...	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-uṣu; ny-uṣu. L-ufyu; ny-ufyu
Lake	Lamba	...	I-lamba. I-siwa	...	I-ramba	Lawa
Leg	Di-gulu. Ki-gonhw; vi-	Li-gulu; ma-	M-gulu; mi-	M-gulu; mi-	Mu-gulu; mi-	Kulu; mi-ulu. I-gulu; ma-
Leopard ...	Duma; ma +	Duma	Gui; ma +. Duma	...	N-sui. Duma	Suwi
Lion	Simba. N-gwḍomi	Simba	Nya-loḍpala. I-simba	...	Simba. Nya-loḍpala. Nya-tuni	Simba
Lips	M-loḿw; mi-	Mi-loḿw (<i>pl.</i>)	M-lemw; mi-	...	Ma-loḿw	Ma-loḿw
Magic... ..	U-gaŋga	U-gaŋga	U-gaŋga	...	U-wai	U-wai
Maize... ..	Mu-hindi	Ma-hindi	I-tama <i>or</i> U-tama	...	Mu-hindi	Mu-hindi
Man	Umu-nhu, Imu-nhu, Mu-nhu; wa-nhu	Mu-nhu; wa-nhu	Mu-nhu	Mu-nhu; wa- Mu-lume	Mu-nhu <i>or</i> Mu-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu
Man, vir. ...	Mu-lume. M-bigalw	M-lume. M-bigalw	M-gwsi. M-lume	...	Mu-dimi. Mu-gwsi. M-zererw	Mu-dimi. Mu-lume
Meat	Iny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	...
Medicine ...	I-dawa	Mu-gwda	Mu-ti. M-gwda	...	...	M-wwda
Milk	Ma-bisi (?)	M-ere, m-ele (ga ñ-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 ...	Mamw	Wenye, M-wenye. Mama. (I-nyw = <i>va-</i> <i>gina</i>)	Maū, Waū. N-gina, N-yina.	...	Yaya <i>or</i> Yiya	Ihyw, Iyw. Mawe (26 a)
Mountain ...	Ki-lima	Goŋgw	Lu-kwilw. I-tunda; ma-	...	I-tunda	Lulu
Mouth ...	M-loḿw	M-loḿw	M-loḿw; mi-	Mu-loḿw, M-ḍwḿw	Mu-loḿw. Ku-mwa. Ma-laka	Dida
Nail (of finger or toe)	Iñ-hombe; zi-	N-hombe	I-kombi. J-era	...	Kombe. Zala	Ci-riri
Name	Tagwa <i>or</i> Taŋgwa, Di-tagwa	Twaga	I-sina. I-tagwa	I-tagwa	I-tagwa	I-rina
Navel... ..	Di-kuvu	Kubfu. Ci-nena	Tudūw	...	Mu-kuvu	...

English	23. Dzalamw	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru <i>and</i> Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gw̄w	26. Irāngi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Neck	Sīngw? U-ḡosi	Sīngw	Sīngw	...	N-ḡozi. Sīngw	I-kīngw
Night	I-kīw. (Dziza = <i>darkness</i>)	C-ir̄w. U-siku	Kīw, Cīw. (Lu-isa <i>dark- ness</i>)	...	K-ir̄w <i>or</i> C-iru	U-ciku. Ny-̄w̄w. (Ki-lūilya = <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. Sēnga; ma+	N-ombe. N-dafu	N-ombe. Sēnga; ma+. N-kō̄w̄w	N-ombe	Palala. N-dafu. N-gombe
Paddle	N-hafi	...	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	U-gimbi. Temb̄w. N-gema	U-gema. M-baali. Temb̄w	U-gema. U-gimbi	...	Ma-lus̄w	I-rus̄w; ma- Nȳw
Parrot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penis	M-b̄w̄w. Mw-azi	Tem̄̄a	...	...	...	M-b̄w
Pig	M-tumbi. Īn-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. T̄w̄nya	M-bula
Rat	M-huku. M-bewa	M-bewa	M-buku	...	M-bewa	Puku
Rhinoceros	M-tupa; mi-	Faru	M-pha; ma-	...	...	M-pera
River	Lu-anda	M̄̄-tsanda, Ci-tsanda. Lu-anda	Lu-k̄w̄lō̄nḡw. Lu-anda	...	Luēnga. K̄w̄lō̄nḡw. M-̄ō̄nḡw	Mu-vul̄w
Road	N-dzila. Di-kond̄w	N-zila	N-gila	...	N-zira	...
Salt	M-kele. Ny-humvi	Mu-nȳw	Mu-nyu	...	Mw-inu	Sāngas̄w
Shame	Ki-nyala	Ci-nyala	S̄w̄ni	S̄w̄ni	S̄w̄ni	S̄w̄ni
Sheep	N-hond̄w̄w	N-h̄w̄w. N-ondor̄w	N-k̄h̄w̄w <i>or</i> X̄w̄lu	...	N-k̄h̄w̄lu. Nkor̄w	Mu-ndi
Shield... ..	Ki-kidz̄w	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-lānga	...	U-lānga. Vunde	...	Vunde. W-̄w̄	...
Slave	M-tumwa. M-fugwa. M-pīnga ♀	M-fugwa. M-tumwa. M-pīnga ♀	M-fugwa	M-fugwa. M-phāngu	Mu-lelwa. M-fugwa	M-terewa. M-rerwa. M-sīnga; wa- M-tumba
Sleep	U-tul̄w	U-tul̄w. Nō̄nḡw. (N-dal̄w = <i>sleeping-place</i>)	...	...	Sinzira	...
Smoke	Di-̄w̄si	Y-̄w̄si	M-̄w̄si <i>or</i> Di-̄w̄si	...	Li-̄w̄si, Y-̄w̄si	...

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
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-soñgōw. Mw-ana. Ka-bigalō, M-bigalō	Mw-ana. C-ana. Ci-lume. Mw-aniki	Mw-ana. Mu-dimi. Ki-soñgōw. 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	...

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
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-leña ; ma-	Me-ji <i>or</i> Ma-ji	Ma-dzi. Ma-leña	Ma-leña	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-sambo	Nimi. I-sambo	...	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-golo	Li-gulu	Li-gulu. Di-golo	I-golo	I-jo
Zebra ... ..	...	M-hunda m-lia	M-punda. N-jo-we ?	...	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

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
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-ntadatũ = 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

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

English	23. Dzalamo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gogwo	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
All This, these	-ōse -nō (yu-nō, wa-nō, <i>ᶞc.</i>)	-ōse -nō (yu-nō; wa-nō; gu-nō <i>or</i> u-nō; i-nō; li-nō <i>or</i> di-nō; ga-nō; ci-nō; fi-nō, pfi-nō, <i>or</i> vi-nō; i-nō; zi-nō; lu-nō; u-nō; ku-nō; ha-nō; mu-nō)	-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-ō; hi-i; lidi; gaga; cici; vivi; hi-i; zizi; lulu; hū-ū; kuku; ha-ha	-ōzi, -ōse -nō (ō-nō, -nō, <i>ᶞc.</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>ᶞc.</i> ; ha-ya, <i>ᶞc.</i> ; hi-ki, hi-vi, <i>ᶞc.</i>
That, those	-ō (He-ō, he-yō; he-wō; <i>ᶞc.</i>)	Hu-u; hi-ci; hi-pfi; <i>ᶞc.</i>	-nō (Yu-nō; wa-nō; <i>ᶞc.</i>)	...	...	...
That, those, yonder	-dya (A-ida; ya; aw-adya; a-ūda; a-ida; a-dida; a-gadya; a-kida; a-vida; a-ida; a-zida; a-ludya; a-ūda; a-kudya; a-hadya)	-ja (Yu-ja <i>or</i> ayu-ja; wa-ja, awa-ja; <i>ᶞc.</i>) -da (23 b)	-ō (Yuyō; wawō; uō; iyō; didō; gagō; <i>ᶞc.</i>) -dia (yu-dia, wa-dia, <i>ᶞc.</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>ᶞc.</i> ¹
Bad	-i-ha. -i-hile	-i-ha	-e-ha	-bi	-e-ha. -bi	-e-ha, we-ha. -kakō
Black	-hitu <i>or</i> fita	-titu	-titu	...	-titu. -iru	-iru
Female	-ke	-ke. -gōle M-buguma.	-ke. -gōle. M-buguma	...	-cekulu, -ce	-ke
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-kali	-kali	-khali	-kali	-kali	Adalawa. -kare
Good	-nōga	-nōga. -gōya	-nōga. -swamu	-swamu	-swamu	-bōha
Great	-kulu	-kuru	-kulu	...	-kulu	-kulu
Little	-dōdō	-dōdō	-dōdō. -ñgeke	-dōdō. -ana	-dōdō	-dudia
Long	-ñ-hali, -hali. -tali	-tali	-tali	...	-tari	-leha. -tali
Male	-lume	-lume (dume). -beberu	-lume. -gōsi	...	-lūme. -gōsi	-lume
Old	-kulu. -dala. -vyele	-vele	-gōsi. -dala	...	...	-ōzi (Mw-ōzi) <i>or</i> -ōsi (M-ōsi)
Red	-duñhwu	-duñhu	-domyō	...	-duñkhu. -đuñu	ere-ñkundu

¹ 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. -nŋŵ	-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.	-tŵa. -kŵpa, -kŵba	-katŵwa. -tŵwa	-ŵma
„ buy, sell	-gula	-gula	-halika	-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	-langa	...	-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-, u¹); 4. **Imi-, Mi-** (imi-, i); 5. —, **Di-** (di, j); 6. **Gama-, Ma-** (ma-, ga); 7. **Iki-, Ki-** (ki, c¹); 8. **Ivi-, Vi-** (vi, bvi); 9. **In- (Im-), N- (M-), N-, Ny-** (n-, ñ-, ny-, i); 10. **Dzi-, Zi-, In- (Im-), N-, N-, Ny-** (dzi or zi, n-, ny-); 11. **Lu-** (lu); 12. (wanting); 13. (wanting. **Ki-** replaces **Ka-** as diminutive); 14. **U-** (u); 15. **Ku-, Gu-** (ku); 16. **Ha-, Ba-** (ha, ba); 17. **Mu-** (mu, m).

PREFIXES, &c., IN KAMI AND XUTU

No preprefixes except in Class 3.

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

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN SAGARA DIALECTS

(Slight trace of preprefixes in No. 5.)

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**. (mū, m, yu-, u-); 2. **Wa**. (wa); 3. **M**, **Mu**. (mu-, m-, u); 4. **Mi**. (mi-, i); 5. —, **I**, **Igi**, **Izi**, **Zi**, **Di**. (di, li); 6. **Ma**. (ma-, ga); 7. **Ki**, **Ci**, **C'**. (ki, ci, c'); 8. **Vi**. (vi); 9. —, **N**. (**M**), **N̄**. (n-, i) (*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, &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, &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.

GROUP H
THE UPPER RUFUJI LANGUAGES

27. Hehe
28. Pwogorw and Maheñge

29. Sañgɔ (Rori, Safwa)
30. Bena

31. Gañgi and 31 a. Buñga

GROUP I
THE LOWER RUFUJI-RUVUMA LANGUAGES

32. Ki-matumbi

32 a. Ki-ndeñgerekw

32 b. Ki-rufuji

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogorw and Maheñge	29. Sañgɔ (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki-ndeñgerekw
Adze	Nemw	...	...	...	...	M-basw ? N-desw
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama. Li-kɔkɔ, ñɔkɔ	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	N-yama; ma +. Li-kɔkɔ
Ant	Ny-arafu. Sisina. Nya-koñgɔ. I-nemi; ma-temi	Salafu. Suñgu. M-ce; wam-ce. Nam-tuta	...	...	...	Lu-pamba; m-pamba. Lu-añgala; añgala. Meya; mi-meya Lu-nyaunyau. Li-ñeñena
Ant, white (termite)	Lu-huwa; ny-uhwa. Lu-mehe	Sua; wa-sua	...	...	...	Lu-nyaunyau. Li-ñeñena
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	Li-wɔkɔ; mi-wɔkɔ	Li-ɔkɔ	Gu-vɔxɔ, Mu-wɔkɔ or M-ɔkɔ; pl. ma-wɔkɔ	Mu-wɔkɔ	M-wɔkɔ	Lu-bɔkɔ
Arrow	Lu-dibulɔ. Ki-sɔnyɔ. (Mw-ifwa = arrow-head)	M-sale. Li-wanɔ	Mu-sari; mi-sari	...	...	Nn-ale (Mw-ale); pl. mi-ale
Axe	Vega. Nemɔ. Li-huka. Li-gimirɔ	Li-wagɔ	N-hemu; ma-temu	...	...	Li-wagɔ; ma-
Baboon	Li-puma or M-uma. I-kabiya	E-yani	...	...	...	Li-yani; ma-yani
Back	Mu-goñgɔ. Lu-ñgata	Ñ-goñgɔ. M-bere, Cim-bere	Mu-goñgɔ	M-goñgɔ	M-goñgɔ	Pa-sanja
Banana	Ki-kɔw. I-ñɔwɔ	Ñ-kɔw; Ziñ-kɔw	Ñ-khɔ	...	...	Ñ-gɔbɔ; ma-kɔbɔ
Beard	Nuza. N-defu	Lu-lefu	...	...	...	Lu-leu, N-deu, Ki-leu
Bee	N-zuki	N-juki	I-yusi	...	...	N-yuci ? U-yutsi
Belly	Li-reme or I-lemi; ma-leme. Lu-fu. U-tumbɔ	M-tima. U-tumbɔ	U-tumbu, I-tumbu	I-nda; Nyi-nda	Ku-tumbɔ; ma- Yi-nda; mayi-nda (31 a)	N-dumbɔ
Bird	N-dege, Ka-dege. Ny-uni	M-poñgɔ	I-ny-uni	Ny-uni; ma +	N-dege. Degi (31 a)	Ki-yuni; pl. i-yuni

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. Sañgw (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 ¹	M-gañga	...	...	...	N-gañga ; ama-gañga ¹
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 ...	Dwogwi	M-punda	N-dwogwe	In-dwogwe	N-dwogwa	M-bunda
Door ...	M-lyañgw. Lw-izi	Mu-liañgw	...	...	...	N-nyañgw ; mi-liañgw
Dream ...	N-dwtw <i>or</i> I-łtw	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-duęa. M-łtw	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

¹ -lagũa = to heal with medicine.

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogor ω and Maha η ge	29. Sa η g ω (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Ga η gi 31 a. Bu η ga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- nde η gereke ω
Fish	I-zwi. Somba	Somba	Ŋ-swi	...	...	Omba; ma-
Foot	M-gulu. Lw-ah ω ; m-ah ω or nz-ah ω	Li-gulu. Lu-sayu	M-gulu	M-gulu	M-gulu	Lu-gulu. Lu-ay ω (<i>sole</i>)
Forest	Li-ku η gu. Li-hala. M-hulu. M-situ	U-pu η guti. (Lu-h ω le = <i>tall forest.</i>) M-bagu	Mw-ihaka	...	...	Mw-itu. Mi-tela
Fowl	Ŋ-guku; Temba	Ŋ-kuku	Ŋ-guku	...	Ŋ-guku	Ŋ-guku
Frog	C-ura, Ki- η la	Nama-ny ω ma	...	...	...	Ky- η la; <i>pl.</i> y- η la
Ghost	Lu-he. I- η ala. I-s ω ka	E-h ω ka; M-oy ω	...	...	...	...
Giraffe	N-d η nduru or N- η ndulu	...	...	...	...	...
Girl, maiden	Mu-hinza. Mw-aruka	Mu-hi η ga. Mw-ali. M-ce η gu	...	Mu-hinza, Ki-hinza	Ci-g ω li. Mu-hinza	M-minja; ab-inja or a-inja M-bui
Goat	M-ene or M- ϵ eni. 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)	Bo η g ω or Po η g ω	M-po η g ω	I-po η g ω	Po η g ω	I-vulata. M-buhi m-lume (31 a)	...
„ (she)	L ω g ω ta	M-buzi e-kol ω	L ω g ω ta	M-buguma	M-buguma. M-buhi m-kahan ω (31 a)	...
God	Ŋ-gulwi. Mu-lu η gu	M-lu η gu; <i>pl.</i> wam-lu η gu	Mu-lu η gu. Ŋ-ru η , Ŋ-g η r η ui	Mu-lu η gu. Ŋ-guluwe	Mu-lu η gu	N-nu η gu
Grandparent	Kuku. Pape	M-buzi	...	...	...	U-kulu. (M-buya = <i>grandmother</i>)
Grass	Li-s ω li. Ma-hamba	Lu-tundhu; tundhu	...	...	...	Ma-nye η
Ground	N-nyi. Lu-ha η ga. U-lo η g ω	N-tambu. Mu-ha η ga. Pa-zi	...	...	...	U-t ω pi?
Ground-nut	Li- η g ω g ω . Li- η gala η ga. N-zugu	Li-rawi	...	...	...	N-tesa. Li-y ω be
Guinea-fowl	Ŋa η ga or Ŋ-ga η ga; <i>pl.</i> ma-ka η ga	Kha η ga	Li-xa η ga	...	...	Li-ka η ga
Gun	Hute	Huti	...	...	...	K ω l ω pind ω
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- ω k ω . Ci-gaza	Umu-w ω k ω ; ama- lli- ganja; ama-	Mu-w ω k ω	Mu-w ω k ω . M-k ω n ω (31 a)	Lu-b ω k ω . Ki-ganja
Head	M η -twe, Mu-t η we	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-loomwo	Li-romwo	...	...	...	Mu-kanwo ; mi-
Magic... ..	U-hawi	U-gaŋga	...	...	...	(Ku-loomwo = <i>to bewitch</i>)
Maize... ..	Ma-zabeli or Ma-sebere	Ma-jani	Ma-jaberi	...	...	Ma-rombe

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogorw and Mahaŋge	29. Saŋgw (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgerekw
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 ...	Mu-gwda	M-gwta. M-tera	...	...	...	N-tela; mi- N-tende. Li-pwsw Li-bele
Milk	Li-ziwa	Ma-ziwa. Ma-wele	Tu-piyw	...	...	N-dumbili. Ki-tumbili. N-jei
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-kw
Neck	Siŋgw. Ki-swgw	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-ula	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-dwkw	M-bwkw	...	...	...	...
Pig	N-gubi	N-tumbi	...	...	...	N-gube; ma-gube
Pigeon ...	N-gunda. N-siwa	N-gundi. N-ciwa, N-dziwa	...	...	...	N-dutu

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogoro and Maheŋge	29. Saŋgɔ (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgereko
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-lɛlūwa	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-

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogoro and Maheñge	29. Sañgō (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeñgereko
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	Bo-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

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
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-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	N-juñgu
Wife	M-dala. Mw-aha	M-dala	M-dala	Mu-kā	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 ¹	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-tá (31 a)	Mw-anwo na (yu)-mwo
Seven... ..	Mu-fuñgati	Mwo-hanwo (ma)-wili	·na na-datu	M-fuñgati	M-fuñgati. M-fú (31 a)	Mw-anwo na bili

¹ 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- ndeŋgereko
Eight	Mu-nana	Mɔ-hanɔ (ma)-tatu	M-nana	M-nana	M-nana. Mu-nana (31 a)	Mw-anɔ na tatu
Nine	I-gonzi, I-gonza. I-kenda	Mɔ-hanɔ m-cece	Sanɔ na wa-na (<i>or</i> si-na)	I-kenda	I-kenda. Mu-fwanɔ (31 a)	Mw-anɔ na n-cece
Ten	I-cumi, I-kyumi. I-funduka	Li-roŋgɔ li-mɔ. -kumi, -cumi, <i>or</i> Li-cumi	I-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 ⁷ 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, Uwe. 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 Mabeñge	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 ¹ , 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	-ōse. -ōna	-ōse	-ose. -wha (31 a)	Omwike. -ote, -ote
This, these	U-yw, i-wa; ū-gū, u-gō, i-gi; i-li, i-ri, i-gā; i-ki, i-fi; i-yē, i-zi; u-lu; u-tu; i-ka; ūw; u-ku; i-pā	A-yu, a-wa; a-gu, a-i; a-li, a-ga; a-ci, a-vi; a-i, a-zi; a-lu; a-tu; a-ka; a-u; a-ku; a-pa; a-mu	...	...	A-yu, a-wa; &c.	N—yu, Class 1 ² , a—ba ,, 2; m—gu ,, 3; mi—yi ,, 4; li—li ,, 5; ma—ga,, 6; ki—ci ,, 7; i—yi ,, 8; n—yi ,, 9,10; lu—lu ,, 11; tu—tu ,, 12; ka—ka ,, 13; u—u ,, 14; ku—ku ,, 15; pa—pa ,, 16
That, those	Yu-lá, wa-lá; gu-lá, gi-rá; li-rá, ga-lá; ki-rá, fi-rá; i-rá, zi-rá; lu-lá; tu-lá; ka-lá; ū-lá; ku-rá; pa-lá	U-lia, wa-lia; gu-lia, i-lia; li-lia, ga-lia; ci-lia, vi-lia; i-lia, zi-lia; lu-lia; &c.	...	...	-la (yu-la, wa-la; u-la; &c.)	-nw (yu-nw, ba-nw, &c.) -lya (yu-lya, ba-lya; gu-lya; &c.: and yuyu-lia, baba-lia; gugu-lia, &c.)
Bad	-anañge-fu, -w-fu. -e-ha?	-kwomu	-bi. -ke-ha	...	e-ha. -wi-pa (31 a)	-baya. -bwu. Nyata

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

English	27. Hehe	28. 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 = beautiful)	-nō-fu	-nō-fu	-nōga, Ka-nōga	-nōgaũ. -ki-bōta. Kōti
Great	-kōmi. (-kula = to become big)	-kulu	-kōme	...	...	-kulu
Little	-dōdō	-didi. -dididi	-dōdō	...	-dōdō	-tsene, -tsini. -tsake. Ki-pela
Long	-tali	-tari	-tali	...	-tali or -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 = noun)	...	...	...	-tamwe. -luile
White	-eru. (-era = to become clean, white)	-eru	-bala-fu, -ewara-fu	...	-eru, -jeru	-ũ (mw-ũ, ba-ũ, mi-ũ, &c.). -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- or 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- ndeñgerekwo
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 (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Si. Ndá. Si. S', -si, -s' (all persons); Si-nda; Si- la (not yet)	Na- (<i>impera- tive</i>); -na- (not yet). -ndiri. -hera (<i>suffixes</i>)	Ndali	Nwo	...	-lili or -liri (neg. <i>suffix</i>); -bwi, -kwakwo (32 a, 32 b); -ki—lili (rare); -ka, -na- (<i>condi- tional and 'not yet'</i>); -kani- (neg. <i>verb</i>); kana- (<i>subj.</i> neg. <i>prefix</i>)
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ki-, Ku- ¹ , 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 (<i>in a negative sense only</i>) ²	-maana. (-maani = <i>I know not</i>)	...	...	...	-manyana. -kutañga

¹ According to Last and Meinhof the ku- prefix is often ki- in Sangwo.² 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- ndeñgereko
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, &c., IN POGORŪ

No traces of preprefixes except in 9th Class.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN SANGŪ

Preprefixes present in some classes.

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

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

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

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

Slight traces of preprefixes in Nos. 9 and 10.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN **KI-MATUMBI**

Traces of preprefixes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP I

THE LOWER RUFUJI-RUVUMA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

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

GROUP J

THE NORTH RUVUMA AND NORTH-EAST NYASALAND LANGUAGES

35. **Sutu** (Ma-nundi)¹
35 a. Ki-mateŋwo

36. **Paŋgwa**
37. *Kese or Kisi*

GROUP K

THE UKINGA LANGUAGE

38. **Kiŋga**

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia <i>or</i> Mabiha	35. Sutu <i>or</i> Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋwo	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese <i>or</i> Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Adze ... ..	...	? Ka-wedwo	Li-vagwo	...	Aka-wagwo	Aka-zunu?
Animal, wild beast	...	Ny-ama. Li-cene	Ny-ama. Ki-kokwo	I-ñhanwo	...	E-ñanu; i-ñanu (-kanu)
Ant ... ..	...	N-jalahu; din-	Li-nyagwo nyagwo. Halawo. Hyuñgwohyuñgwo	...	Di-goŋgorwo; ma-	Eli-dunuŋgu; ama-. Eli- halasũ; ama-
Ant, white (termite)	...	U-cece	Li-kere. M-ehe. Ŋg-umbi. M-keke (35 a)	...	...	Um-mehe; emi-mehe
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	M-kwoŋwo; mi-	Ku-kwoŋwo; ma- Uñ-kwoŋwo; mi-	Li-wokwo <i>or</i> Ku-wokwo	Ili-bwoŋwo	Ki-wokwo; fi-	Eki-vokwo; ama-
Arrow	M-pamba	Li-hyoŋga; ma-. M-umba; mi-umba	Li-hoŋga; ma-	...	Ru-cinji; n-jinji	Un-daswo; emi-laswo
Axe	Li-wagwo; ma-	M-bedwo; dim-bedwo	Li-wagwo, Li-vagwo; ma-	...	Iri-wagwo (<i>or</i> Di-); ma-	En-zunu
Baboon ... ..	...	N-yani; wa +	Li-yani <i>or</i> Li-jani	...	Di-jani	En-yani. Eli-jani. E-ñele, Li-kele
Back ... ..	...	Kum-oŋgwo <i>or</i> Ci-conywo	M-goŋgwo <i>or</i> Ŋ-goŋgwo	...	Ŋ-goŋgwo. Ki-wunu	Uñ-goŋgwo; emi-
Banana ... ..	...	Ŋowo; di+. Ŋohowo. I-ñowo; di-	Li-tokwi	...	Di-kombwe	Eñ-ovwu; iñ-ovvu. Eli- kōvwo; ama-
Beard... ..	...	Ci-leu. U-rinda. Ci-revu. Ci-dambe	Ki-njwemba. In-deu	...	Ru-refu; n-defu	Ulu-lesu
Bee ... ..	...	Ny-uci <i>or</i> Ny-uñsi	N-juki; <i>pl.</i> in-susi. Lu-yusi	In-juxi	Lu-, Du-, <i>or</i> Ru-juki; <i>pl.</i> n-juki	Ulu-juke; in-zuke
Belly ... ..	...	Ci-tumbwo	Li-reme. Mu-nda. Lu-tumbwo	...	Di-deme; ma- Ma-tumbwo	Eli-tumbu

¹ The correct pronunciation may be Zutu.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateñgwa	36. Pañgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiñga
Bird	Ny-ehe; wany-ehe. Ny-uni; wa +	N-dege. Ki-yuni; hi-yuni (35 a)	...	Ki-dege; vi- or fi-	Eki-dege; isi-
Blood	Mi-adi (<i>pl.</i>)	Mw-azi or Mw-ahi	...	Mw-azi	Uñ-kisa
Body	Li-wimba. M-iri	Mu-vili. Higa	Umu-bili	Um-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 ¹ . 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-pēpw, 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)

¹ U-nyace = *childhood*.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Cow	N-ombe	N-ombe ñ-ginda. Yu-ñkoru. Li-toli	I-seŋga. In-dama ¹ (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 ²
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-

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

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia <i>or</i> Mabiha	35. Sutu <i>or</i> Manundi 35 a. Ki- 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 ¹	Many-ahi	...	Diny-asi	Eliny-asi
Ground	M-lima. M-sisi	...	Di-dɔpi	Eki-luŋga. E-ñi
Ground-nut	...	N-tesa <i>or</i> N-teca	Li-lawi	...	Di-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 Ŋyũnyũŋgu	Ki-tende. Ki-hiŋgini	...	Ki-sekeseke	Eki-seveja ; isi-
Hide	Dabala. Ma-pɔ ; di +	Ki-kumba	...	...	...

¹ *Old Bantu*: Bu-asi.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Hill	Li-ciŋga; ma- M-rima	Ka-dunda. Ka-tumbi; hi-tumbi (35 a)	...	...	Ulu-nyika; i-nyika
Hippopotamus	...	Namondw	N-dwondw	I-fubw	Domondw	...
Hoe	Li-yembe	Li-gera; ma-	...	...	Eli-kumbulw
Honey	Uci	Uci	...	W-uki	Uvw-wke
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-dwba (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-oŋwaw (35 a)	...	...	Uñ-gwsi, Uñ-γwsi
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-dapw
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-dwaw	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-lwaw; di-lwaw	N-dwaw; mi-lwaw	Umu-lwaw; imi-	N-dwaw; mi-	Un-dwaw; emi-lwaw
Magic...	U-hiawi, U-hawi. (Ku-lwaha = <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	Amatsebele

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
Man	Mu-ndu ; wa-ndu	Mu-nu ; wa-nu	Mu-ndu ; wa-ndu	Umu-nbu ; aba-nbu ¹	Mu-ndu ; aba-	Umu-nu ; ava-nu
Man, vir.	M-uume ; wa-lume	M-gwozi. M-kambakwo	...	...	Uñ-gwosi ; 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 ²
Milk	Ma-were	Lu-ziwa. Lu-visa	...	...	Ulu-kamwo. Eli-tsiva. (-kama = <i>to milk</i>)
Monkey	Ny-ima. Ci-neŋwo	M-tumbiri or Li-tumbili	...	M-bweŋwo	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-nyokwe (34 a)	Mau. A-nyoŋwo, Nyoŋgorwo. Nyokwo. Ñina	...	...	U-juva ; ava- (Uvanyokwo = <i>thy</i> —, Uvanyina = <i>his</i> —)
Mountain	Li-cinga. Mu-aŋwo. Ci-cuŋwo. Li-tumbi (34a)	Ki-dũnda. Ki-tumbi	...	Ki-donda	Eki-đugala
Mouth	Ka-nywa. Cika-nywa	Ñ-kanu. N-đomwo or M-łomwo	...	...	Un-đomwo
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Di-ñombe (<i>pl.</i>). U-kõmbe	Lu-zipwo. Suwu ; hi-ũwu	...	Ki-ogwo	Ulu-konze, I-ñonze
Name	L-ina	L-ina	Li-hina	...	Di-hina ; ma-	Eli-tavwa
Navel	N-uŋgu ; di+	Lu-kufu or Ñ-kuhu	...	...	Ulu-tumbu
Neck	Li-koti ; (<i>pl.</i>) diñ-goti	Siŋwo or Hiŋgu	l-siŋwo	Siŋwo	Un-siŋwo. Eñ-gwosi
Night	C-ilwo. (Ci-hi = <i>darkness</i>)	K-ilwo or I-kilu. (Lw-ihi = <i>darkness</i>)	...	K-irwo, Pak-irwo	Ek-ilwo. (Uvu-titu = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	M-ũla ; di+	M-eñerwo. Im-bulu (35 a)	...	...	E-meñwo (-peñwo)
Ox	Ñ-ombe	Li-boyi. Ñ-kawi. Ñ-ombe. N-tonđola	I-seŋga. In-dama	Ñ-ombe. Li-kambakwo †	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-borwo	...
Pig	Ñ-guluwe ; diñ +. Im-petumwa	Ñ-guruwe or Li-gurũwi. Li-paŋwo (<i>bush pig</i>)	...	Ñ-guruwe	Eñ-gube. Eñ-gwehe

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

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

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋɔ	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-hyoŋɔ; 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. ¹ N-dume

¹ 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-fiŋw (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-koŋw; mi- M-tera	N-tela. I-nandi, M-nandi, Mu-landi; mi-landi	M-tera. M-koŋw. 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	-mw	-mw	-moŋga. -mw. Yu-mw	-mwi (Ji-mwi)	Ka-mw	-pamatw
Two	-wili	-bili, -biri	-wili	-wili (Dzi-wili)	Tu-were	-veli
Three... ..	-latu ; i-tatu	-tatu (N-atu)	-datu, -tatu	-datu (Dzi-datu)	Tu-datu	-datu
Four	-xexe	N-cece. Mu-cece	m-cece or N-dzesi	-na (Dzi-na)	N-cece	-ni
Five	Ng-anw, -ganw	Ny-anw, -anw. Mu-anw (34 a)	-hanw	-hanw (Dzi-)	Tu-hanw	-hānw
Six	-g-anw na (gu)-mw	Ny-anw na i-mw	-hanw na moŋga	Mu-tanda	Tu-lintanda	-n-tanatu
Seven... ..	-ganw na wili	Ny-anw na m-bili	-hanw na wili	Heneka mu-hana	Tu-limhanw	-lekela-ku- pamatw

English	33. 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 ¹	M-hanwo na n-cece	-budika-ku- pamatwo
Ten	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Fundika k-owa and Ma-budi	Cwmi	Ki-tsigwo, also Un-dévwlo ; pl. emi- lévwlo
Eleven ... ..	...	Kumi na i-mwo	Kumi na yi-mu	Ki-dzigwo, ² (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-lévwlo kitsigwo
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Ne-ywo. N. -ni, -n. -a-ŋgu	Mi-pa. N, Mb. -n, -gu, -ŋgu. ³ -a-ŋgu	Ne-ŋga. Ne, Ni, N. -ni, -n. -a-ŋgu	...	Ne-ŋga. N, Ni'. -n, -m. -a-ŋgu	U-ne. Ne. Nd', Nde, Ndi, Ndi. -ne. -ni. -ny. -a-ne, -a-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

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

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

³ Mavia (34 a).

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- matēngw	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-nañω. 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
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.	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

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

¹ Ku-nyima = not to give.² -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, &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, &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, &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**-. (?Ama-) (ma-, ga?); 7. **Ixi**-. (xi); 8. **Ifi**-. (fi); 9. **In**-. (**Im**), (ji, j, n-?); 10. ? **Dzi**-. (dzi); 11. **Ulu**-. (lu); 12. ?; 13. **Aka**-. (ka); 14. **Ubu**-, **Uwu**-. (bu); 15. **Uxu**-. (xu); 16. **Pa**-, **Pha**-. (pa); 17. **Mu**?. (?); 18. **Ugu**-. (gu?).

PREFIXES, &c., IN KESE

Preprefixes present.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN KINGA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Umu**-, **Um**-, **Un**-, **Uñ**-, **U**-. (um-, un-, -mw-, ju-, u-, ve); 2. **Va**-. (va, 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 Maraṅgandu affluent on the north-west to the Mbemkuru on the south.

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP L

THE TANGANYIKA-BANGWEULU LANGUAGES

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 39. Ka-bwari. | 39 a. Ki-lega ¹ | 42. Bemba (Ki-emba) |
| 40. Guha | | 43. Luŋgu |
| 41. Tabwa | | 43 a. Mambwe |

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Adze	Ke-londa	M-bajɔ	Ka-temɔ	Im-bafi	...	Ka-pasa
Animal, wild beast	N-ama <i>or</i> Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-nama	In-nama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant	Lu-asi; ñ-asi	M-basi. Bu-niegene	Mu-naɔ. M-pazi	Im-pasi. Awa-nañgi	Kalandu	Simu-nyemwe. Ñ-kalandu. Im-pasi
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa. Lu-suŋga; suŋga	N-jɔwa. N-swa	Bu-swa	Ulu-swa	W-ɔnyi	U-ɔni
Ape (chim- panzi <i>or</i> gorilla)	Sɔkɔ	...	N-sɔkɔ	In-sɔkɔ	...	...
Arm	Ku-bɔkɔ; ma-	Ku-bɔkɔ; ma-	Ku-bɔkɔ	Ku-wɔkɔ	I-kasa	I-kasa; ma-
Arrow	Mw-ambi; mi- Ki-keñge. I-sɔma (39 a)	M-bi. M-keɔ. Mu-sari; mi- N-sari; mi-sari	Mu-vwi	Mu-fwi	Umu-vwi	Mu-vwi; mi- Lu-kyɛɔ; ñ-kyɛɔ
Axe	M-basa. M-bwacu. I-yuka. Lu-kasu; ñ-gasu (39 a)	Ka-temɔ; tu-	M-bazɔ. M-bavi. Li-zembe	Li-sembe. I-sembe; ma-	Im-pasa	Im-pasa. M-patɔ. I-se; ma-se
Baboon	Ñ-gama	Tɔlue	Ñ-kɔlwe	Korɔe, Kolowe	Kolɔe	Kolɔe <i>or</i> Ya-kolɔe
Back	Mw-oño, M-oñgɔ	Ñ-goñɔ <i>or</i> M-goñgɔ	Mu-oñgɔ. Mu-sana	Mu-sana. In-uma	Mu-sana. I-tundu	Mu-sisi. I-tundu
Banana	Ki-ɔ; <i>pl.</i> bi-ɔ. Konde; ma+	Tɔka, Tɔke, Tɔki; ma+	Li-konde; ma-	Ñ-konde. Li-tɔce (<i>fruit</i>). I-tɔce (<i>wild</i>)	Konde	Ñ-konde. (<i>tree</i> = Mu- fuka)
Beard... ..	Lu-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	Gumɔ	Li-vumɔ. (Li-bu = <i>liver</i>)	Di-fumɔ	In-dilwa	N-diliwa
Bird	Ka-nɔni; tu-	U-nɔni; mi- Ka-nɔni	Ki-ɔni; vi-	Ki-ɔni, Iki-ɔni. Ci-pele	Ki-unyi	Ki-uni
Blood... ..	Mū-si. Ma-si (39 a)	Mi-lɔa. M-lɔha	Mu-lɔpa	Mu-lɔpa; mi-	Uw-azi	Uw-azi
Body	Mu-biri	M-bili	Mu-bili	Mu-wiri	Mw-idi	Mw-ili
Bone	Fua; ma+. Ku-ha (39 a)	Kuja <i>or</i> Kudza; ma-kuja	Li-kuza. Li-fupa	Li-fupa	I-fupa	Fupa
Borassus palm	Kɔkɔ	Belewili; ma+	Ka-bilibili	Mu-kɔma	Mu-kɔma	Mu-kɔma

¹ Kilega, as spoken near Lake Taŋganyika, 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-cwona	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-kwota	N-ombe. Kombe. Iñ-kwota	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- light</i>)	... Uwu-siku; <i>pl.</i> in-šiku	... 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-gulu. Ki-wa	Ki-ńkala. lci-banda. Mu-pasi. Ki-wa	Ki-wa ; vi-wa	Ki-wa
Doctor (medicine man)	Mu-fumɔ	...	Mu-ńańga	In-nańga. Si-ńańga	Si-ńańga	Si-ńańga
Dog	Ka-bwa or Im-bwa	Kam-bwa ; tu-	Ka-bwa	Im-bwa	Sim-bwa	Sim-bwa
Donkey ...	Kapa. M-punda	Ń-geńga	W-ańkeńka ; <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-jiańɔ ; mi- Ki-limba	Mu-lyańɔ. Ki-bi. Ki-izi	Mw-inši. Ci-wi or lci-bi	Ki-sasa	Ki-saza ; ki-sekɔ
Dream ...	Ku-łota. N-jɔci	K-ilɔ ; bi- N-dɔtɔ	Ki-łotɔ. Ka-ł	Ki-rotɔ. Ulu-łotɔ	Ki-łotɔ	N-dɔtɔ
Drum	Ń-ɔma or Ń-gɔmɔ. Mu-ile	Ń-ɔma	Ń-ɔma	Ń-ɔma	Iń-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-nũe. C-ala ; ifi-ala	Umũ-nũe ; mi-nũe	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	Iń-gazɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	Lu-azɔ ; iń-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- (ancestral spirit). N-gulu (evil spirit)	Mu-pasi	Mu-pasi. Mu-zimu. Mu-zā	Mu-pasi
Giraffe ... ..	...	...	Twiga	I-ci-liama-luba	...	N-wiya
Girl	Numa	M-pakasi	Ki-nundwe. Mu-kaziyana	...	...	Ka-ki. Mu-kaziana
Goat	M-ūzi. M-buci (39 a)	M-uji. Buzi; ma-buzi	M-buzi	Im-buzi	Im-buzi	M-buzi
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	Ka-pwata. M-pumbwe	...	...	Sawe
„ (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God	Ka-bezia. Firie. Ny-ambi (39 a)	Ka-bejea. M-puŋgu. Lezi ¹	Leza. Leza- ma-laŋgu	I-lesa, Li-lesa. Umu-luŋgu	I-leza	Mu-luŋgu. Leza
Grandparent	N-guku. Ba-kalukisi (pl.)	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 = life)	Mw-enzw. (I-tima = liver)	Mw-enzw. (I-tima = liver)
Heel	Ki-sukulu. Ka-bili-bili (39 a)	Ka-sindagōw. Ka-sindagulu	Ka-siŋginw. Ka-sinzilw	Ka-tende; utu- Ici-tende	Ki-ntunta	Ki-ntunta.
Hide	L-ū. Ki-sava; vi- (39 a)	Ki-leŋga. Ki-sewa	M-papa. Ki-kanda	Umu-kupw. Im-papa. Iñ-kanda	...	Ki-kwera. M-papa

¹ Lezi = clouds.

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (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, <i>ox</i>)	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 <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> 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; ŋ-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. ¹ 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.

¹ 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; ŋg-uzi	L-uzi
Road	In-zila	N-yila	Ŋ-gila, N-zila	In-sila	N-zila	N-zila
Salt ... ..	...	M-kele. Mu-nyu	Mu-kele	Umu-cere. Umu-fumbwo	...	Mu-silya. Mu-kyere
Shame ... ..	...	...	Bu-swani	In-swani	N-swani	N-swani
Sheep... ..	Mu-koko	Ŋ-koko	Mu-koko. M-fwere	Im-paŋga	M-fuele	Fwere
Shield... ..	Ŋ-gavu. Ŋ-abw (39 a)	...	Ŋ-gabw	...	...	Ki-syaŋgu
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	Ki-kope. Li-kombe	Uku-bea. Ici-kope	...	Ki-iyē
Sister... ..	Ŋ-gazi	Ŋ-gazi	Kazi-amw-ine	Iñ-kaši. Umw-ina Mw-inyina. Mu-viala	Kazi ya mw-ine	Kaki
Skin	Ki-reŋga	Ki-leŋga	Lu-anza; ŋg-anza	Iñ-kanda. Ici-papa	Im-papa	Ŋ-kwa. M-papa. Mu-kwera
Sky	Ma-ũlũ. I-yubu	Gulu, Yulu. (Lezi = <i>cloud</i> , <i>God</i>)	Mu-yulu	Iñ-kuba. I-lesa, I-leza	I-yulu. (I-kumbi = <i>clouds</i>)	I-lulu
Slave... ..	...	M-ya	Mu-zyw. Bu-kolo. Ka-lume	Umu-ŋya. Ka-polo	...	Mu-zya
Sleep	Ka-lo	Tu-lo	Tu-lo. Kona	Tu-lo, Utu-lo	Utu-lo	Tu-lo
Smoke	Mũ-si	L-iñgi; m-iñgi. Mw-iñki	M-unsi, Ky-unsi	Iŋ-unsi, C-usi	C-unsi	Ki-unsi
Snake	Nz-waka	N-ywaka	N-zwaka	In-swaka	N-zwaka	U-zwaka
Son, boy	Mw-ana	Mw-ana lume. Mw-anike	Mw-ana lume	Mw-ana- m-wa-ume. (Umw-aice = <i>boy</i>)	M-onsi. (Ak-anya; utu. = <i>boy</i>)	Mw-ana. Mw-añkye. Mu-rumendu
Song	Lu-imbw; <i>pl.</i> ny-imbw	Lu-imbw; <i>pl.</i> ñg-imbw. Lu-imbw	Lu-imbw	Lu-imbw; <i>pl.</i> iny-imbw	Ulu-imbw	Lu-imbw
Spear... ..	Fumw; ma-	Simw, Fumu	Li-fumw	I-fumw	I-sumw	I-sumw
Spirit, soul	...	M-kisi	Mu-tima. Mu-pasi	Ub-umi. Umu-paši	...	Mu-pasi
Star	Ka-ũlũ; tu-ũlũ	Ka-mbalambala Ka-ñgemogemw	Lu-tanda	In-tanda	In-tanda	Lu-tanda
Stick	Ŋ-gwani	Ka-bubi	Ka-pini, Ka-mama, Lu-bañgw	Iñ-kota. Iñ-kontw	N-tuwa	...
Stone... ..	Bũe. Ma-bwe	Bue <i>or</i> Di-bwe; ma-bwe	Li-bwe	Di-bwe	I-we	I-we
Stool ... ..	...	Ki-wala. Ki-hona	Ki-pona. Ki-tebe	Ici-puna	...	Ki-limba
Sun	Zuba	Juba, Juva	Kwaba. Ka-zuba	Ka-suba	Aka-sanya	I-ransi
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kila	M-kila	Mu-kila	Umu-cira	...	Mu-sinda

English	39. Ka-bwari 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-tuŋgɔ. 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-juŋgɔ	N-suŋkɔ. Fwaŋka	M-fwaka	Fwaka	Fwaka
To-day	Bu-na bu-sū	Bu-legulu	Lenu, Lelɔ. N-dakai	Lelɔ	I-lelɔ	Lelɔ
Toe	Ki-ala	Ki-ala. Lu-nɔ; ma-nɔ	Mu-nwe	Ki-kondɔ. Ci-kumɔ	Ki-kandɔ	Kandɔ; ma + . Ki-kandɔ; vi-
To-morrow	...	Jɔ ¹	Lu-kere. Ma-irɔ	Ma-irɔ	Mu-tondɔ	Ka-tondɔ
Tongue	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi; in-dimi	Lu-limi
Tooth... ..	D-inɔ; m-enɔ	L-inɔ	L-inɔ	D-inɔ	D-inɔ	L-inɔ; m-inɔ
Town... ..	Lu-zi; <i>pl. 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 ¹	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

¹ Cf. Lu-ganda.

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Witch ...	Mu-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-ánakyī	Mw-ánakī
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-irŵ	Ma-irŵ a-dia	Mu-tonďŵ-lia	Mu-tonďŵ
Zebra...	Ki-twasi	N-damwe. N-gŵŵ	N-galika	Ki-byŵbyŵ. M-kŵŵŵŵ	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-dũi	Ki-lŵa. Mu-sambŵ	Ki-lŵa	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	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-kũmi	ga-ni	Ma-kumi a-nā	Ma-kumi a-nnē	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 ω , I-ne, Ne-b ω , 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. - ω be	G \bar{u} e. U- .ku. - ω we, - ω ge	Wewe. We. U- .ku. - ω be	l-we, We-b ω . U- .ku. -ube, - ω be	Wewe. U- .ku. -a-k ω	Wewe. U- .ku. -a-k ω
He, him, his	U-ria. Wa, A- .m-, -mw- -a- \bar{e}	Gu-j ω . 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 ω . Tu- .tu. -etu	Fwe-b ω . 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 ω . I-mwe. Mu- -in ω . -mu- -en ω	Mwemwe. Mu- .mu. -inu	Mwemwe. Mu- .mu. -inu
They, them, their	Bab ω . Ba- -ba. -bab ω	Bab ω . Ba- -ba. -a beb ω	Baba, Ba-lya. Ba- -ba. -b ω	Bab ω , Waw ω . Ba- -ba. -b ω . -a-b ω	A ω . A- -a. -a ω	U. A. or Ya- -a, -ya. -a ω
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 ω , ab ω ; \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- ω la
Black... ..	-ilu	-gasuke	-a-fi. -fit-ile. -a ka-fifi	-ya-fita	-tifi	-tifi
Female	-zi-ana	-ba-kadzi	-k ω 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 ¹	·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	·kaŋika. ·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?

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

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
No!	Wayi!	Nabeña! Ndagile! Mm! N̄gwo	Abe! N-d̄wo. F̄wo. Te- (adv.).	Lika! Iywo. 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); ·ngwo, ·kwo	Si-; ·si-; Ta- (T̄wo, Ta-tu, &c.); ·fo; ·pa, ·sile. Na-ndi- Tana—e (not yet). Te-kuti-	Te- ·si- (1st pers. sing.). Ta-u-, T̄a-, Ta-tu, &c.; ·i- ·kana, ·leka-		·ta-, ·sya-; Si- ·mwo (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. ·kiond̄wo
„ 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)	...	·p̄ita
„ kill ...	·wā	·niga	·ivaya	·ipaya	...	·kōma
„ know ...	·izi	·manya ·iji, ·dzi	·mana. ·izibā	·manya	...	·manya
„ laugh ...	·seka. ·seva (39 a)	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka
„ leave off, cease	...	·lekela or ·leka	·leka	·leka	·leka	·leka
„ love, want	·sima	·l̄ogel̄elwa. ·t̄okela. ·kunda	·temwa. ·kunda (co- pulate)	·kunda, ·temwa	...	·kunda
„ see ...	·mōna	·mōna	·mōna. (·l̄ola = to look)	·mōna	...	·l̄ola. ·ōna (pret. ·wene)
„ sit, remain, abide	...	·ikana	·ikala	·ikala	...	·tensi. ·ikala
„ sleep ...	·lala	·lala. ·biji	·lala	·sipula. ·lala (to lie down)	...	·kasula. ·lala
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	·jimana	·imana	·ima	...	·imilila
„ steal ...	·iba	·giba	·iba	·iba	...	·iha

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KABWARI AND KI-LEGA

No preprefixes.

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

Traces of -ana, diminutive suffix.

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. Bw̄zwa. Usi (Bānsi)

44 b. Lala-Lamba

46. Nya-lūngwa (Rūngwa)

44. Bisa (W̄isa)

45. Fipa. 45 a. South Fipa

47. Ci-na-mwānga

English	44 a. Bw̄zwa. Usi	44. Bisa (W̄isa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa ¹ and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-lūngwa (Rūngwa)	47. Ci-na-mwānga
Adze	M-bas̄w	M-bas̄w	M-pat̄w	...	Im-pasa
Animal, wild beast	...	I-nama	I-nama.	...	...	...
Ant	M-pasi. Mu-nyēngu	Ci-wēngele. Mu-nayu. M-pasi	Kalandu	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	M̄u-swa. Huwēnsi	Mu-swa. Mu-wen̄si	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	I-sike	...	...
Arm	Ūk̄w-b̄k̄w or Ku-w̄k̄w; ma-	Ku-w̄k̄w; ma-	I-kasa. Ūn-k̄on̄w	...	...
Arrow	Mu-fue; mi-	Mum-fwi	Īn-kyet̄w; īn-kyet̄w. Mu-vwi or Umu-vwi	...	...
Axe	I-sembe; ma-	I-sembe. Ka-tem̄w. M-bāwi ²	Im-pasa. M-palānga	...	Im-pasa
Baboon	K̄w̄w̄e	K̄w̄w̄e	...	...	...
Back	Mu-sana	Mu-sana. I-numa	In-thindi. N̄-ḡōnḡw (<i>humf</i>)	M-suna. Kum-suna	In-sizi
Banana	Li-konde; ma-	I-t̄w̄ce. I-k̄onde	In-sambala. N-dizi. Mu-konde	...	...
Beard	Mw-efu	Mw-emfu. Mw-embe	Iki-rezu. Ka-lezu; tu-	...	...
Bee	Ín-s̄imu	Lu-simu; n-	In-zimu. N-zuki	...	In-zimu
Belly	Ma-la. I-fum̄w	I-fum̄w.	N-d̄ā In-d̄ā	In-d̄ā	...
Bird	N̄-uni or Nīn-uni	N̄-uni. K-̄oni	C-uni. C-uni	Ny-uni; uny-uni	Iny-uni
Blood	M̄w-l̄opa	Mu-l̄opa. 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-f̄ua	Ci-fuwa. N-tiwi	Ki-fua	...	Ci-fuwa
Breast (woman's)	...	Li-were; ma-were	I-wele; ma-	Ama-bele (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ma-bere

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

² The *w̄* 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	N-ombe	N-ombe yana-kazi <i>or</i> m-pwisi	N-ombe	N-ombe ; ziŋ-ombe	Iŋ-ombe
Crocodile	Iŋ-wena	N-andu	N-gwena	...	...
Day	Lu-siku. (Ká-sōva = <i>daylight</i>)	N-siku. Ka-suwa	Vw-anda ; <i>pl.</i> am-anda. Ci-ŋgulōw	...	M-pindi
Devil (<i>evil spirit</i>)	...	Ki-wanda, Ci-wanda	Simwe <i>or</i> Ci-simwe. Ci-wanda	Nulu. 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	N-ōma	N-ōma	N-gōma	...	...
Ear	Ku-twe ; ama-	Ku-twi	Ku-twi ; ama-twi	l-twe ; ama-twe	l-li-ku-twi. lly-enza
Egg	Idi-ni ; ama-ni	I-sana. I-ni, Li-ni ; ma-ni	...	...	...
Elephant	Nyi-sōfu	N-sōfu	N-zōvu. N-tiryā (S.)	...	...
Excrement	...	Tu-fi	Tu-fi	...	...	...

English	44 a. Bɔzwa. 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-insɔ ; am-ensɔ	Isɔ, L-isɔ ; m-esɔ. M-bɔni	L-isɔ ; il-insɔ	Il-isɔ ; am-esɔ	Il-insɔ ; am-insɔ
Face, forehead	...	Kum-ensɔ	C-insɔ. N-kɔpe	...	...	...
Fat	Ma-futa	Ma-futa. Ci-kasa	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa
Father	Tata. Wisi	Wata, Bata (= <i>my father</i>), Wisi. Wis-ɔ. Tata. Si	I-tata ; <i>pl.</i> ya-tata (S.)	Tate ; wa-tate	Tata, E-tata. E-yisi, Umukwa-si, Mon-si
Fear	Umw-ensɔ	Umw-ensɔ. (Ku-tina, Ku-ɔ-pa)	(<i>verb</i> : Ku-oyɔ-ha)	...	Uku-tina
Finger	Mu-nũe	Mu-nũe	Mu-nwe ; imi-nwe. Ki-ara	...	Umũ-nwe
Fire	Mu-lilɔ	Mu-lilɔ	Mu-rirɔ. M-ɔthɔ (S.)	Um-ɔtɔ	Umu-lirɔ
Fish	In-swi	In-swi. I-sawi	N-swi. I-sawi	...	In-swi
Foot	Lu-kasa : ma-	Lu-kasa. Mu-siele	I-gasa. I-kandɔ	...	Ili-nama
Forest	Ic-onde ; ifi-onde. Mu-situ	M-paŋga. Ma-yaŋga	Mu-situ	...	...
Fowl	N-kɔkɔ	N-kɔkɔ. N-sumbi	N-gɔkɔ	...	Iĩ-kɔkɔ
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-kɔta. Kadi-ana	Umu-kazi-ana
Goat	M-buzi	M-busi	M-buli	Im-buzi ; ama-buzi	Im-buzi
,, (he)	Im-buzi iĩ-gɔsia. Im-buzi iĩ-gɔta (<i>female</i>)	...
God	Lesu m-kulu	Lesu	Leza	1-dzuwa	Leza
Grandparent	...	Kuku	Si-kulu ♂. Na-kulu ♀	...	...	Yisi-kuru
Grass	Li-sani ; ma-	C-ani	...	...	I-sote
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-sakɔ	Mu-sisi. Ma-yuiri (<i>pl.</i>)	I-nyele	I-nyele

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

English	44 a. 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; ifi-wa or iv-iwa	N-kunda. C-iwa; fi-wa	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 ¹	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

¹ 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-ŋowa. -sanω-na-(tu)- wili	M-puŋgate (N.). M-tanda (?)	M-samvu	Mu-nenu- la-m-bali
Eight	Sanω-na-ta- tatu. Ici-nani, Ki-nani (<i>old</i>)	·sanω-na-(tu)- tatu	Mu-nane, -nane	Mu-nane	Ka-nani- mon-si
Nine	Sanω-na-'nne. Mw-enda(<i>old</i>)	Sanω-na-'nne	Kenda (N.). Ka-mpusyω ¹	Kenda	Mu-fundi- kam-bali
Ten	Di-kumi <i>or</i> Iri-kumi (<i>old</i>)	I-kumi	Li-kumi, I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi
Eleven	Di-kumi la di-mω	I-kumi na'mω	Li-kumi ni -mwi	...	...
Twenty	Ma-kumi a-wiri <i>or</i> ya-viri (<i>old</i>)	Ma-kumi a-wili	Ma-kumi ya-yili	Ma-kumi ga-wili	Ama-kumi ya-wiri
Thirty	Ma-kumi a-tatu <i>or</i> ya-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ama-kumi ya-tatu
Forty	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi ya-nne	Ma-kumi ga-nne	Ama-kumi ya-ni
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-sanω	Ma-kumi a-sanω	Ma-kumi ya-sanω	Ma-kumi ga-tanu	Ama-kumi ya-sanω
Hundred	Mw-anda. Iki-kumi (<i>old</i>)	Mw-anda	Mw-anda ; mi-anda	I-gana	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

¹ A form recorded by Stanley. Doubtful.

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
All	-onse	-onse	-onsi	-onsi	-onsi
This, these	...	Uwu-, uyu-; awa; uwu, uyu; iyi; ili or idi; ā; ici; ifi or ivi; iyi or ii; isi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa; umu	Uwu-, uyu-; awa; uwu, uyu; iyi; ili or idi; ā; ici; ifi or ivi; iyi or ii; isi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa; umu	-u or -wi; -ya; u-; yi; li; ya; ki, ci; fi; i; zi; lu; tu; ka; bu; ku; ha; mu	...	A-yu-, a-wa-; a-wu-, a-yi-; a-li-, a-ya-; a-ci-, a-vi-; a-i-, a-zi-, a-lu-, a-tu-; a-ka-, a-wu-; a-ku-, a-pa-; a-mu-
That, those	...	N-gu; mba; n-gu; n-ji; n-di; n-ga; n-ci; m-vi or m-fi; n-ji; n-si; n-du; n-tu; n-ka; m-bu; n-ku; m-pa; m-mu Uwō, uyō; awō; &c. N-gō; m-bō; &c. -nō (u-nō, n-gu-nō, &c.) -dia or -lya (u-lya, n-gu-lya, mba-dia, &c.) <i>Also: demonstratives with a negative sense: 'not this', 'not that', &c.; formed by duplicating class concord: mumu, wawa, mumu, ii, cici, lulu, &c.</i>	N-gu; mba; n-gu; n-ji; n-di; n-ga; n-ci; m-vi or m-fi; n-ji; n-si; n-du; n-tu; n-ka; m-bu; n-ku; m-pa; m-mu Uwō, uyō; awō; &c. N-gō; m-bō; &c. -nō (u-nō, n-gu-nō, &c.) -dia or -lya (u-lya, n-gu-lya, mba-dia, &c.) <i>Also: demonstratives with a negative sense: 'not this', 'not that', &c.; formed by duplicating class concord: mumu, wawa, mumu, ii, cici, lulu, &c.</i>	Wiwi; yaya; uwu; yiyi; &c. -lia, -lya, -rya (wi-lia, ya-lya, &c.) -wō; -yāw; &c. -nina, -neya (wi-nina, ya-neya, &c.)	...	W-enye w-ēē, wō-nye w-ōō (1), wa wō-nye, wa wō-nye wōō (2); wō-nye wōō (3), yō-nye yōō (4); lyō-nye lyōō (5), yō-nye yōō (6); cō-nye cōō (7), vyō-nye vyōō (8); yō-nye yōō (9), ziō-nye-ziwō (10); &c.
Bad	-wi, wi-pa	-wi, -fi-, -wi-pa	-yi-fu. -yi-ha	-bi	...
Black	-fita	-fisi, -fita	-fi-su	...	...
Female	-ana-kasi	-kasi, -ana-kasi	-ce	-kōta	-ci
Fierce, sharp	...	-kali	-kali	-kali	...	...
Good	-wama	-ine. -ne. -wame, -weme	-ziha	-nōga	-cete. -loŋgō. -zima
Great	-kulu	-kulu	-kulu	...	-kuru
Little	-ike. -nini	-ce. -ke. -nini	...	...	...
Long, high, tall	...	-tali	-tali	-tali	...	...
Male	-lume	-lume	-onsi, -ōsi (Mw-onsi)	-lume, -dume	-onsi
Old	-kōte. -kalamba. -cekulu	-fikōta. -kulu. -pemba	...	...	...
Red	-kasika	-kasika. -sweta	-kasuke	...	...
Rotten	-ōla	-ōla	...	...	...
Short	-ipi	-ifi, -ipi. -nini	-guhi (N.). -ihi (S.)	...	...
Sick	-lwele (Ku-duara = to be sick (old))	-lwele, -lwala	-luile (verb). -lwala, -dwala	...	-lwale
White	-a wuta, -buta	-tuisi. -tuwa. -wuta, -buta	-tiswe	...	...

English	44 a. Bw̄zwa. Usi	44. Bisa (W̄isa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci na-mwaŋga
Above, up, on top	...	Pa-mulu, Ku-mulu	Ku-mulu	...	-gulu. I-gulu	...
Before	...	Pa-ntansi	Pam-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, -iŋgi	-inji, -indyi	...	...	...
There	...	M-paria, N̄-kuria, Kudia	Ku-lia, Pa-lia	...	...	...
Where?	...	Ku? Kwi? Kwi-la-kwi?	Ku-lipi? Kwi-la-kwi? Ku?	-kwi?	...	Li-rikwi?
No!	...	Yai! 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.	-k̄oma	-huma. -uma	Pula
buy, sell	...	-wula.	-sita	...	...	...
come	...	-isa	...	-iza	-idza	-yiza, -fika
cut	...	-tema. -ceka.	-sesa	...	...	...
dance	...	-fina. -siana.	-kinda, cinda	-bina. -kina	...	-cina
die	...	-fwa. -sila.	-sweka	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa
eat	...	-dia. -lia	...	-lya	...	-lya
give	...	-pa. -pela	...	-ha	-pela	-pa
go	...	-ya. -ima.	-enda. -pita	-ya. -hita	-pita	-ya
kill	...	-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. -laŋga	l̄ola. -laba, -laŋga	-w̄ona (-wine = preterite). -l̄ola	...	-l̄ola. -laŋga-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, &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, &c., IN NYA-LUNGWA

Preprefixes present.

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

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

Preprefixes present.

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

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

44 a. **Bwzwa** and **Usi** dialects are spoken in the region south of Lake Mweru, west of Lake 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 ¹ 51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde). 51 a. 'M-wamba',
 Ci-sœciri or Iki-kukwe
 49. Iši-nyixa (Iši-wanda, Iši-wiwa) 52. Ci-heñga ² 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 ² 48a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-henga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya
Adze	Ka-temω ; tu-	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-dóndōmi	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-kōnω ; imi-	I-xōnω ; ama- Umu-ñōnω	Ici-anza	Ru-pifwa (51a). Lu-koñgi ; ifi-goñgi. Lu-ete. Lu-mōlume. Iki-bōkω ; pl. ifi-	Ka-wōkω ; pl. ma-	J-anja ; m-anja
Arrow	Umw-ambi	Li-ere ; am-ere	Umū-vwi ; imi-	Un-tipuru ; mi-	Mu-vōe	Mu-vwi
Axe	In-demω	Themω	In-themω	In-duwañga	M-bavi	Ka-temω ; tu-
Baboon	In-dumbi	Im-bwadyi	U-kōrwe ; awa-	Kaki ; ba+. M-bweñgi	M-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-tōki ; ama- N-gegω. Iki-jinja. N-difu (51 a). N-diali (51 a)	Di-kombere	Dōci or Ru-dōci ; pl. ma-toci
Beard	N-devu	N-defu	Iki-refu	N-defu or Ru-refu	Mw-embe	Mw-embu
Bee	In-zuci	Ndu-zuši, N-zuši	Uru-zimu ; in-	N-dzuki or In-yuki	Ru-zimu	N-juci
Belly	In-da ; nyin-da	Ru-anda ; iny-anda	A-kati. Mu-kasi	Ru-anda. Ili-fundúbili. Mun-da. N-domborω (51 a)	N-tumbω	N-tumbω

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

² Including Ci-pōka.

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

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

English	48. Uñgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iṣi-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
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 = ḏ. Im- bwakazi = ḡ)	N-cewe. Nyim-bwa; zim- (52 a)	Garu
Donkey	In-dogwe. I-siñka	I-dogwewi	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-rōtᵱ	Iṣi-rōtᵱ	Iki-rōtᵱ	In-jwasi	Ci-rwtᵱ	Ku-rwtᵱ
Drum	Iñ-oma	N-thaya	Iñ-oma	Iñ-oma. Iki-mbimbi. N-diñgara	Nwoma	Nwoma
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-zwvu	I-zwvu	In-zwfu	I-swfu, N-swvu	Zwvu	N-jwvu
Excrement	Ama-vi	I-vi; ama-vi	I-mvi; ama-mvi	Ama-fi, Ama-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi
Eye	Iri-nsw; ama-	Idi-insw; am-insw	Ir-insw	Idi-sw; ama-sw. Ru-sige; i-sige	D-isw	J-isu
Face, forehead	Kum-insw	Kum-insw	Kum-insw	Kuma-sw; ama-sw. Iky-eni; ify-eni	Kuma-sw	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-sw; 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-sanzw	Ur-ōwe	Ur-ōbe, Ur-ōwe; in-we	Mu-nūe	Mu-nūe
Fire	Um-ōtᵱ. Umu-lilᵱ	Umu-rirᵱ. Umw-ōtᵱ	Um-ōtᵱ	M-ōtᵱ	M-ōtᵱ	M-ōtᵱ
Fish	In-swi	In-swi	In-swi	I-swi, In-swi. M-berere. N-gumba	Somba	Somba
Foot	Iki-nama. Uñ-gulu	Uru-aiyᵱ. Ny-aiyᵱ. Iṣi-nama	Iki-nama	Lu-jaijᵱ, Ru-yayᵱ <i>or</i> Ulu-jajo; <i>pl.</i> in-yayᵱ, in-jajᵱ	C-ayᵱ; vi-ayᵱ	Pazi; ma+

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-tonga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
Forest ...	M-situ	I-situ	Umu-situ	Ulu-siñgi	Ma-kuni	Mu-situ
Fowl	Iñ-guku	Iñ-guku	Iñ-guku	Iñ-guku	Kuku	Ny-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 ð. 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

English	48. Uñgu or Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heñga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya
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

English	48. Uñgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iṣi-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
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-dzende. 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

English	48. Uŋgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuŋgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iŋi-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heŋga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toŋga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
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-ŋŋga	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-kwota	...	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-ŋwz
Testicles ...	I-turu	I-turu ; ama-	I-turu ; ama-	Uru-tuŋgu ; in-duŋgu	Di-toŋw ; ma-	Ma-toŋw
Thief	Umw-ivi	Umw-iwa	Um-uŋw	N-heji ; ba-heji	Mu-ŋkhuŋgu	Mu-ŋkhuŋgu
Thigh ... ..	...	...	In-saŋw. 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-kwz
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	Ru-kwle ; ŋ-kwle	...	...

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 ¹ . 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 wwkw	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-fungga	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

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

English	48. Ungu or Ici-wuṅgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iṣi-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heṅga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toṅga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya
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

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-tōnga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
All	-ōse, -onse, pie	-onti, -ont'	-onse	-ōsa	-ōse	-ōse
This, these	...	Unu, awa <i>or</i> ava; ?; ?; iri, gama; &c.	We, awa ?; wu, yi; &c.	Ju-; ba-; gu-; gi-; li-; ga-; ki-; fi-; ji-; si-; ru-; tu-; ka-; bu-; ku-; pa-; mu-	Uyu, awa, aba; uwu, iyi; ili, aya; ici, ivi; iyi; izi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa	Uyu, awa; wuwu; &c., <i>much as in</i> Heñga- Tumbuka
That, those	...	-ra. (U-ra, wa-ra; &c.) Wu-yω (Vu-yω), wa-wω; wu-yω, yi-yω; di-lω (li-lω), ga-gω; &c. -ninω, -ni- (wu-ninω (6); vi-ni-vi (8))	-ra. (Yu-ra; wa-ra; &c.) Wω, awω; 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. ¹	...
Bad	-wi. -eha	-wiwi	-wiwi	-bibi. -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	-nunu	-eme	-a-mampa
Great ... ..	...	-m-piti. -kani	-kuru	-kurumba. -ny-wamu	-kuru. -rara	-kuru
Little ... ..	...	-indu; -ndω	-nandi	-nandi. -nini	-dōno. -ntini	-mana-vi; -mana
Long	-tali	-tali	...	-tali	...	...
Male	-lume; n-dume, -dumi	-an'a-vuri. -ñωza	-rume-ndω. -anarumi. -ñ-kambaku	-n-dumi-ana. -nya-mbara. -ñ-gāmbakω	-anarume	-rumi (yi-nturume)
Old ... ..	...	...	...	-kuru, -kulu	...	...
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-fube-fu, kese-fu	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-ōlω	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-pimba	...	...
Sick ... ..	...	-puñgω	...	-bina	...	...
White... ..	...	-zeru	-swe-pu	-erω, -elu	-tuwa	-i-tuwa

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

English	48. Ungu or Ici-wuŋgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iŋi-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heŋga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toŋga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya
Above, up, on top	C-anya	Pamw-anya	...	Pamw-anya, Kumw-anya	Pa-hanya	Ku-hanya
Before ...	Ku-mbele	...	...	N-kyeni	...	...
Behind ...	Kun-yuma	Mw-isinda	...	N-yuma	Kun-yuma	Kun-yuma
Below, down	Pa-nsi	Pa-nsi	...	Pa-si	Pa-nsi	Pa-nsi
Far	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	...	Pa-tali	...	...
Here ... ..	...	...	...	Apa	...	...
In, inside ...	...	U-mu	...	U-mu. Mu-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, &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 TONGA¹

No preprefixes.

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

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

48. **Uñgu** is 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. **Ikinyikiusa** 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')

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
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-waw (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

English	54. Yaᵛ	55. Ci-ṅindᵛ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpᵛᵛ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metᵛ or Medᵛ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabᵛ or Cuambᵛ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
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	ṅ-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. Mu-rima	Vami-rima-ni. E-kagaja	...	Zonṣe. Wam-rima-ni
Breast (woman's)	Li-wele; ma-	Li-were; ma- Ma-wela (55 a)	Ma-bele (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-pele (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-wele; 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. Pulubū	N-ari
Bull	ṅ-ombe ja ji-lume. M-kombaku	Li-kambakᵛ. ṅ-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	ṅ-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

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Cow	Ŧ-ombe ja Ŧ-kŦŦŦ	Ŧ-ombe ya Ŧ-kŦŦŦ	E-ŦŦŦpe. IŦ-ŦŦpe yŦ m-tiana	I-ŦŦŦpe 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-

English	54. Yaow	55. Ci-ŋgindw (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpwotw	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metw or Medw	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabw or Cuambw (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Fire	M-ōtw. Li-ōtw (<i>warmth</i>)	M-ōtw	M-orw	M-orw	M-ulu. M-orw	M-otw ; mi-ōtw
Fish	Somba	Li-homba, Hyomba (55 a)	E-hwba	I-hwpa	E-homba. I-twbi	Ōba
Foot	Li-sajw, Lu-sayw. Li-kau	Lu-ayw ; malu- Ŋ-gonji (55 a). Li-koñw	Ny-aw ; m-aw. Bi-kawi	Mw-etw	Ny-alu	Nny-aw. Mw-edw
Forest	M-sezw. Li-gonde	Mi-koñgw (<i>pl.</i>). Ma-hamba. Ci-hwli (55 a)	E-tapa. E-takwa	Mw-itupi. Mu-iñi	Ū-sambene. Mu-hiru	Mw-iru. Paka. Kwkwla
Fowl	Ŋ-guku	Ŋ-guku	Mwala-ku ; ela-kū. E-kū	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-wla. Na-sonda	Li-ŋgula	Mu-rwnyi ; 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-poñgw	E-lobw-ana	...	...	...
God	M-luñgu	M-bamba. M-luñgu	M-luku	M-luku	M-hale. Mu-rimu	Mu-lugw
Grandparent	M-buje ; am-buje, acam-buje	Bwabw. Kaka (55 a)	Gbwui, Gwia. Tata	A-muna. A-buya	...	Bibi. Na-buiya
Grass	Li-nyasi	Ma-nyahi. Li-nyasi (<i>sing.</i>)	Ma-laši	Ma-nyasi	Ma-nasi	Ma-ani
Ground	Li-taka	Li-taka. Lu-kumbi. Li-đupi	O-twpe ; ma-tope	I-wani	E-taya	Taka
Ground-nut	N-jama. M-tesa, N-tesa	N-jugu. Ma-rawi	Ma-nduvī	M-teša	E-łw. Ma-ndawi	Ma-ndūwi
Guinea-fowl	Ŋ-gaŋga	Li-cundu	E-kaga	I-kaka. I-kolwłw	E-kaga. E-kolwłw	Kaga
Gun	U-ti, ma-ūti	Huti	Ka-buti ; i +	Ka-pwiti	Ka-puti. M-tapikw. M-bila	Futi ; de +
Hair	Lu-umbw ; <i>pl.</i> umbw or ma-umbw	Li-junju, Li-unju. N-juile	E-karali	I-karari	M-ehe, M-ihī	N-titi. Mu-riti
Hand	Li-gaza, Li-gasa	Li-wkwłw. 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-rw	Mu-rru, Mu-ru	Mu-ru. Li-kuva	Mu-ru
Heart	N-tima, M-tima ; mi-	M-tima. M-oyw. N-ntima	M-rima	Mu-rima or M-rima ; mi-	Mu-rima	M-rima

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ (<i>Quelimane</i>)
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	PodŦgŦoma. 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

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ŋindɔ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpɔɔ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metɔ or Medɔ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabɔ or Cuambɔ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
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 ¹	Li-hina	N-zina	N-cina	N-sina	N-zina
Navel ...	Ci-sɔu	...	M-jombɔ. N-teku; mi-	M-teku	N-tɔku	Mu-toyɔ. Mu-tɔku
Neck ...	Lu-kɔsi; ma-	Hiŋgu. Li-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-

¹ Maj-ina = *respect*.

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŋgindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Place	Ki-rambŦ. Pa. Ma-lŦ. Pa.ndu	N-dima	Ni-barŦ. Va-tu	Va-citu	E-lapŦ. Ni-burŦ	M-butŦ
Rain	Ula ; ma +	I-hura, Hula	E-bula. Suwa	I-pula	M-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	SŦni	HŦni	Haya	I-sŦni	...	...
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-nŦa, E-nŦya	I-nŦa, I-nŦya	E-nŦa	NŦa ; 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

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ṅindṱ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpṱṱ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metṱ or Medṱ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabṱ or Cuambṱ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Stone... ..	Li-goṅga. (Li-wala = <i>rock</i>)	Iri-we; ma- Li-wṱ; ma-u (55 a)	N-lugu; ma-	N-luku	Lugu. Ni-bucwa	Mw-ala
Stool	Ci-teṅgu	Ci-tihu	E-hice	l-hice	...	...
Sun	Li-ūwa	Li-ūwa, Li-cuwa	N-zua	N-cuwa	N-sua	N-zua, N-tṱṱa
Tail (of an animal)	M-cila	...	...	Mw-ila	...	Mu-ira
Tear	M-sṱzi, Li-sṱsi	M-hṱli; mi-	W-unla	Mi-tṱori	M-sṱdi	M-tori
Testicles ...	Li-toṅṱ; ma-toṅṱ. Lu-pwala	Ma-toṅṱ	E-kete	...	E-pulu	Puru
Thief	Jua-wi	M-kuṅgu. Mw-ii; w-i (55 a)	Mw-iyi; eyi	Ṭw-iya	Nim-iya	M-bava
Thigh... ..	Ci-walṱ. 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-lobṱ; vi-
Thorn	Mw-iwa	Mw-ihā. Nn-hā; mi-	Mw-iwa; m-iwa	Mw-iwa	Mw-uva	Mu-ṅga
Tobacco ...	Sṱna	Li-hṱna	Sṱne	Sṱne	Sṱla. Hṱra	Fṱdia
To-day	Lelṱ	La-rinu, La-linṱ	E-lelṱ	Lelṱ	E-lelṱ	Dabunṱ, Dabuṱṱ
Toe	Ci-ala. (Ci-koṅṱ = <i>big toe</i>)	...	Pitṱ	Ni-kṱkṱ; ma-	E-kṱkṱ	I-bunṱ
To-morrow	Ma-lawi	...	M-elṱ	M-elṱ	Ṭ-sṱselu	Ma-ṅwana
Tongue	Lu-rumi	Lu-lime	N-limi	N-limi	Lumi	M-lumi
Tooth... ..	L-inṱ. (Li-jeṅṱ = <i>molar</i> . Li-soṅṱ = <i>canine</i>)	L-inṱ; mi-nṱ	N-innṱ; m-ennṱ	Ninṱ	L-inu	L-inṱ
Town... ..	Mu-zi. M-tete	Mu-zi. Ci-kaya; hi-	E-labṱ, E-lagwṱ; i-	E-lagwṱ; i- I-toṱṱ, E-teṱṱ; i-	Wa-wani	M-zinda. Mu-bi; mi-bi
Tree	M-tera, M-tela	M-teṅṱ. M-bihi. Nn-toṅṱ. Nn-koṅṱ	Mu-ri. M-tali	Mw-iri; mi-iri	M-tápikṱ	Mu-ri
Twins	Ma-wira	Ma-paha	M-asa	Na-vata, Ma-vata	An-asa am-bili	Ma-gwira
Urine... ..	Ma-kwezṱ (<i>verb</i> , Ku-tunda)	Ma-kojṱ	Mi-nyṱṱ	U-ruca	U-nṱṱ	Mi-rudu
Vein	M-tasi; mi- M-sindṱ; mi-	...	M-tiṅga; mi- N-tiga; mi-	M-titari; mi- N-sempfa	...	Mu-jiji; me-jiji
War	N-gondṱ	N-gondṱ	E-kṱṱ, Kṱṱ	I-kṱṱ	E-kṱṱ	Kṱṱ
Water	M-ezi	Ma-ji. Ma-ci (55 a)	Ma-ri, Ma-zi	Ma-ṱi, Mā-ṱi	Ma-inji. Ma-hi	Ma-inje
Well, source	Ci-sima. U-liwa	Ci-liwa. Ci-hṱnṱ	...	Im-parawe. I-himi. I-luṱi	...	...

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
White man	M-zuŦgu	M-suŦgu	M-gunya; a-	A-guŦiŦya	M-zuŦgu	M-zugu; va-zuku
Wife	A-sŦnŦŦ; <i>pl.</i> ac'a-sŦnŦŦ	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 ... ..	...	Ŧ-dumbŦ	...	I-rukula	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-kwi; Ŧ-gwi. Lu-sasu; sasŦ	HŦnju	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	Ŧ-zana	M-jana, Ŧ-jana	...	Ŧ-zilŦ
Zebra... ..	M-bunda	M-bunda, M-punda	E-tugŦ	I-puta	Mu-pisi	...
One	-mŦ	-mwe, -mŦ	MŦza	I-mŦka	MŦsa, MŦha	MŦda
Two	-wiri, -wili	-wiri, -wili	Bili or Peli	Pili	Pili	Bili, biri, .beli
Three... ..	-tatu	-tatu	.tatu, .tarŦ	.taru	.taru	.taru
Four	-cece, Ŧ-cece, M-cece	Ŧ-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 mŦda
Seven... ..	-sanŦ ni i-wiri or -sanŦ ku-pambula ga-wili	-hanŦ ni wili	.tan' na peli	.banu na pili	.tanu na pili	.tanu na beli
Eight	-sanŦ ni i-tatu or -sanŦ ku-pambula i-tatu	...	.tan' na taru	.banu na taru	.tanu na taru	.tanu na taru
Nine	-sanŦ ni m-cece or -sanŦ ku-pambula m-cece	...	.tan' na jeŦe	.banu na .seŦi	.tanu na nai	.tanu na nai

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ñgindw (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpwaw	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metw or Medw	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabw or Cuambw (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
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 ¹ (li-mwe) ; <i>pl. ma-cira.</i> I-gana	M-lwgw zene m-lwgw	...	Ma-kumi m-lwkw ?	Zana
Thousand ...	Mw-anda ²	...	...	...	...	Ci-kwi
I, me, my ...	Ne-ju, U-ne. N., Ni. .n. -a-ñgu	Ne-ñga. Ni., N. .n., -ni. -a-ñgu	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-ũ
Ye, you, your	Umwe, Umwe-ju. M., Mu. .wa. -e-nũ	Mwe-ñga. Mu., M. .mu. -i-nu	Nyu, Nyu-w, Nyenyu. M., Mu. .hu. -e-nyu	Nyenyu. Nyu-w. M., Mu., 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

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

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

English	54. Yaŵ	55. Ci-ŋindŵ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŵtŵ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metŵ or Medŵ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŵ or Cuambŵ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
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

English	54. Yaω	55. Ci-ñgindω (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpωtω	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metω or Medω	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabω or Cuambω (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Great	-kuluñgwa	-kuruñgu, -kuluñgwa	-kulu-bale ; -ulu-bale. -wū-nūa	.kulu-bale. .mulu-pale. -wu-nūa	-tokωtōkω. -ulu-pale	-indimūa. -e-ūla
Little	-nandi	.cōkω-pe. .ncōkω	-am-kane, .kane. -yeya	.kani or .kane. -ye-wa	-nanju. -ñonoñonoω	I-ñonoω. -e-nye-wa
Long ... ..	.lew. .leu-pa (verb)	...	-ω-rega-ma	-ω-tali-va	-cimpa	-u-la-pa
Male ... ..	.lume. .kambakω	.poñgō. -ana-lume. .kambakω	.lobw-ana	-m-lopw-ana	Mwa-luku ; .lopw-ana	.lobw-ana. Pōgō (animals) Kalamba
Old	-kulu ; -kala	...	Wu-wala	-ω-kalai. Ehω-tala. -ulu-pale	...	...
Red ... ..	.cejeu	...	-o-šeria	.kwila. ω-sera	...	...
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	Yω-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-mbujū, Pa-mbujō	I-mugi, Pa-luñgi	U-hōlō	Mi-hōlō	...	U-zogorō
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	Apanō	Apa	Vava. Unō. N-nō	Va	Ava. Vā !	(U)kunō, Apanō
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-dambō
Plenty ... ..	.jinji	.iñgi	.njene	.inji	-n-ceni. -n-cici	.inji
There	Kulakula. Ku-nō	Kōra	Vale, Vavō. N-we	Vale	Uwō	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. -lōla -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 -lōla. -liŋga -tama -gōna. -gōlō-ka -yima -jiba	Ū- -mana -tumi-ha, -tuma -wa -tigila -rugunēa. -wina -kwa -ja -va-ha -rōa; -eta -iva -zuela -tēa -hia -tuna; -ntuna -ona -kala-ti -rupa. -ñōna, -kōna -eme-la -wia	U- -wata -tuma -ua -bikila -twela. -wu-ina -kwa -lia -kumi-ha; -nyā. -va-ha -weba. -rōa -wiva -cuela -tea -hia. -leha -tuna -wōna -kala-ti -rupa -weme-la -wiya	U- ... -tuma-li, -tuma -rwa -kata, -kakata -ihina -pwa -ca -inya -rōa; -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 YAŴ

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-** (wŵ-, 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-, wŵ); 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 Yaŵland. The **Ci-** in these prefixes is sometimes heard as **Ki-** (as also in **Ci-ŋindŵ**), 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 Yaŵ, its plural prefix is **Wa-i** (2+8), which would strengthen the supposition that **Ci- = Ki-** (No. 7).

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-ŊINDŴ AND CI-MPŴTŴ

Traces of preprefixes.

Class I. **Mu, M, Nn-** (mu, jŵ-, 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, ɣa); 7. **Ci-** (ci-); 8. **Hi, Fi, Vi-** (hi, fi, vi); 9. **In-** (**Im-**), **Iñ-, Iny-, N-, Ny-, Jim-** (n-, i); 10. same as 9 (hi, hy, i); 11. **Uru, Lu-** (lu); 12. **Utu, Tu-** (tu); 13. **Aka, Ka-** (ka); 14. **U-, Hu-** (u); 15. **Ku-** (ku); 16. **Apa-** (pa); 17? **Na-, Na-ka-** (honorific); *pl. wa-ka-*. **Aka-** (13) is also honorific in some words. There are traces of a **La-** ('time') prefix.

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

Only faint traces of preprefixes.

Class I. **Mu, M, A-¹, Mwa-, Mwala, Mwarā** (possibly a contraction or slurring of 'Mw-ana') (m-, mu, mwam-, u-, ŵ-, yŵ-, ti-); 2. **A-, E-, Aci-, Aši-, Aši-mi-** (a, ŵ-, ya-); 3. **Mu, M-** (m-, mu-, u, wŵ-, wi-, yŵ); 4. **Mi, N-** (mi-, i, ci-); 5. **Ni-, N-, Li-²** (n, ni); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, ŵ-, ŵa-, 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-, Yŵ-** (i); 10. **I-, E-, Cŵ-** (i-, ci); 11. missing; 12. missing; 13. **Ka-** (without concord and treated as of Class I with Class 2 superimposed as plural; 14. **U-, Ŵ-** (u, wŵ-); 15. **U-, Ŵ-, Wŵ-** (u, wŵ-); 16. **Va-** (va-? pu, ? pi, pŵ ?); 17. (plural also to 16) **M-, Mu-** (mu-, mŵ-, 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, &c., IN CUAMBŴ

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-, Ŵ-** (u); 16. **Apa-, Pa-?, Va?** (pa?); 17. **M-** (?).

-ana diminutive suffix.

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

¹ Honorific singular prefix, derived from No. 2.

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

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

55. **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° 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-puñga	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-komw	Ci-cekw; vi- Pa-komw
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-taw; <i>pl.</i> an-taw	N-zw	N-zow	N-dembw. Ma-tsutame (<i>pl.</i>)	N-jobvu. Dzimwe	N-jowvu
Excrement	Malu-bvi	Matu-bvi	Matu-bzi	Ma-ñgwenu (?)	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-khlope	Kope; ñ-klope. 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> <i>Tsa- 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 ¹	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

¹ 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-sorω	M-sorω	N-solω	Mu-tu	Mu-tu; mi-tu
Heart	N-drima; mi-rima	N-rrima	M-tima	M-tima	M-tima	M-tima
Heel	l-tiri. Ci-bili. Tavu; ma+	Ji-sondω; bi-	Ci-tiri. Ci-tende. Tavu; ma+	Cin-zoñgwnikω	Ci-tende; dzi- Ci-ndende	Ci-katω; vi-
Hide	Tembe; ma+	...	N-tembe; ma+	...	Ci-kwapa, Ci-kwapa. N-guω (<i>of</i> <i>sheep or</i> <i>goat</i>) ¹	Ci-kwetu. N-gulu
Hill	Piri	...	Piri	...	Ci-tunda. Piri	Piri
Hippopotamus	Tomondω	M-vū	M-vu	Dωmondω	M-vū; am-vu. M-pāñgwe ð	M-vūū. Ci-gwele
Hoe	Ji-simba; vi-	...	...	...	Kasu. M-dzedze. Gωω	Kasu; ma+. Ci-ñkoma
Honey	Uwi. Ma-sinci a n-uji	Ma-ta	Uci. Ma-sinci a n-uci	N-juji	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-ñkunω	Tika; ma+	Tika	Pesi. Lubvu	Fisi; ma+	Fisi; wa+. Fici
Iron	U-tali	M-para	U-tale	Dzi-fuzω	Ci-tsulω. M-pala	Ci-culω
Island	N-sua; di+	Pan-sua	N-sua	Ci-gunda. Ci-senjerere. Ka-luñgu	Ci-si; dzi-si. Ci-lumba	Ci-lwa; vi- Ci-rumba; vi-
Ivory	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	N-dembω	Ny-añga ya n-jωbvu	Ny-añga ya n-jωvu
Knee	l-bondω; ma-	Bondω	Bondω; i-bondω	Bondω	Bondω	Ci-goñωnω. Bombωnω
Knife	M-beni	M-peni	M-peni. Ci-su	M-beni. M-kalω. M-pωpω	M-peni	M-peni. Ci-pula

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

English	58. Ci-mazarwa (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzwa	59. Ci-nyungwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbwa (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Lake	Ny-ansa ; di + or ma +	...	Tavare. Ny-ansa	...	Tamanda. Dziwe	Ny-anja
Leg	Mw-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-kañgwa	M-kañgwa
Lips	Mw-iomwa. Mi-iomwa	Mu-romwa	Mi-romwa	Mi-iomwa	Mi-iomwa	Mi-iomwa
Magic... ..	...	Ufiti	Ma-le	Tseñga	U-fiti. Tseñga.	U-fiti
Maize	Piamañga	Ma-pira- mañga ¹	Ma-pira- mañga	Pa-mañgwe	Ci-mañga. Ka-gwola	Ci-mañga
Man	Mu-tu ; a-tu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu or wa-ntu	Mu-tu ; pl. zi a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; wa-ntu
Man, vir.	Mu-mbw-ana. (U-swaka = manhood)	...	Mwa-muna. Mu-mbw-ana. M-swaka	Mwa-mna	Mwa-muna	Mwa-muna
Meat	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	M-nofu. Ny-ama. N-kwiru	Ny-ama
Medicine	N-drombwe ; mi-rombwe	...	Ma-ñgware. Mu-tombwe	...	Ma-ñkwala. U-sifañga	Ma-ñkwala
Milk	U-kaka	...	U-kaka	...	M-kaka, N-kaka. Ma-ziwa. Ma-ere or Bere. (Ku-kama = verb)	Li-kama
Monkey	Kwola. N-simbu	Korwa	Kwola. Pusi. N-šima. Boñkwe	N-janjama	Pusi ; a +. N-cima	Pusi
Moon	Mw-eri ; mi- Dendendi ; ma +	Mw-edzi	Mw-ezi. Mw-eri	N-dende- ke-zuwe	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi
Mother	Mama	...	Mama. N-dende	...	Mai ; ma- Maw	A-mai
Mountain	Piri	Piri	Piri	Piri	Piri ; ma +	Piri
Mouth	Mu-romwa. Nga-nwa	...	Mu-romwa	...	Ka-mwa	Ka-mwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-gole. N-yaya, N-aia ; din-aia	Ky-ara	Ny-ala or N-šara ; zin- N-gore (59 a)	Ci-ka-nam-bira	Ci-kabado. Ka-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-ndudu	M-combwa
Neck	Kwasi or Kwoti. Ci-gwawa	Kwasi	Kwasi	Ci-kwota	Kwasi, Khwasi	Khwasi

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

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58a. Ci-podzwo	59. Ci-nyuŋgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbwo (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Night	Ma-tiku. (Dima = <i>darkness</i>)	Ma-siku	U-siku	U-siku	U-siku. Tsiku. (M-dima = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku. (Ci-dima = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	Punw; <i>pl.</i> mi-	M-punu	Punw	...	M-punw	M-punw
Ox	N-ombe ya ka-pale	N-ombe	N-ombe ya ka-padw	N-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-bow	M-bow, M-bole. ¹ Cende	M-bow
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; ² mi-uŋku (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-luŋgu. ²	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-guw; mi-guw	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-iŋyw	...	M-cele, M-cere. Ci-cere. Ci-kuŋgu. Ci-dulw	M-cele
Shame	Ma-nyasi. Ma-nyadw	...	Ma-niazwi	...	Ma-nyazi. U-nyala	N-cwani. Ci-swani. 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-kwpa. M-kupw	Ci-kwpa
Shoulder	Ci-turi; vi-	...	Pewa	...	Ma-nyembe. Puzi; ma +. Pewa; ma +	Pewa; ma +. Ci-kwta
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-

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

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

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)
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-jendi. 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

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyūngwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
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	Mu-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. Mü-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-dzi. Ma-sinje, Ma-siñke	Ma-sinje	Ma-zi	Ma-dzi	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji ¹
Well, source	M-cela	...	Mu-šera, Mu-dzera	...	Ci-sime	Ci-time
White man	M-tsuñku M-dzuñku	N-zuñgω	M-zuñgu; a-	M-zuñgu	M-zuñgu, N-zuñgu; a-	M-zuñgu; wa-
Wife	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	Pevω, Pepω, M-pepω. M-uya	Pewω	M-pepω	M-pepω	M-pepω	M-pepω

¹ Ci-ny-ezi means dampness, moisture.

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuŋgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Witch ...	M-kwiri, Ku-mbasa. (Ku-lodza = <i>verb</i>)	M-kwiri	M-fiti	M-sawi	M-fiti	Wau-fiti
Witchcraft Woman ...	U-kwiri M-tsi-kana	... M-si-gana	U-fiti M-kazi	U-sawi M-kazi	U-fiti M-kazi; N-kazi; a- M-bumba. ¹ M-si-kana	U-fiti M-kazi; wa- Wam-kazi; wana-kazi. M-bumba; <i>pl.</i> acim- (= <i>a dependant</i>) 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

¹ 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. (<i>Sixty</i> = Ma-kumi a-tantatu. <i>Seventy</i> = Ma-kumi a-nomwe)	Ma-kumi a-sanω	Ma-kumi ma sanu. (<i>Sixty</i> = Ma-kumi ma-tantatu)	...	Ma-kumi a-sanu	Ma-kumi ya-sanu
Hundred ...	Dzana, Zana; ma +	Zana	Dzana	...	Dzana	Zana. Cila. ¹ (<i>The Arabic numeral Mia more often employed</i>)
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 (<i>derived from No. 58</i>)	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 (<i>obj.</i>). -a-nu	I-nu. Mu. -a-nu	I-nu. Nu, Mu. .ku. -a-nu	I-mwe. Mu. -a-nu
They, them, their	A-wene. A. .a. -a-o	Awω	I-wω. A, Wa. .a, .wa. -a-o	I-wω. A. .a. -a-o	I-wω, Awω. A. .a. -a-o	Iwω, Awω. Wa. .wa. -a-o

¹ Cila (Di-cila, Li-cila) is a vague numeral for a large number, which appears in Yao and 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·sōtl. 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	-cwogw
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	Funw, 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 ¹ ; 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>)

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

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

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CI-MAZARΩ AND CI-PODZΩ

No preprefixes, except in Class 16.

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

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

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

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

Class 1. **Mu, M.** (**Ngu**¹) (mu-, m, yu-, u-, ñgu-); 2. **A., Wa.** (older form, **Va.**) (**Mba**¹) (wa, mba-); 3. **Mu, M.** (**Ngu**¹) (u-, ñgu); 4. **Mi.** (**Nji**¹) (i-, yi, nji-); 5. —. **Dzi, Dz', D'.** (**Ndi**¹) (ri, ndi-); 6. **Ma.** (**Nga**¹) (ya-, a, ma-?, ñga-); 7. **Ci.** (? **Si.** in Ci-nyuñgwe) (**Nci**¹) (ci, nci-, nc'a); 8. **Bzi, Bz', Psi, Pi.** (Ci-sena) (**Mbzi, Mpi**¹) (bzi, mbzi-, mpi-); 9. **In. (Im.), N. (M.), Ny., I., —** (**Nji**¹) (i-, yi, nji-); 10. same as 9, and **Zi.** (59), **Di.** (59 a) (**Nzi, Ndi.** ?¹) (zi-, di-, nz'a-); 11. **Ru., Ri.** (? **Ndu**¹) (ru-, ndu?, ndi-); 12. **Tu. (Nthu)**¹ (absent in Ci-sena, where its place is taken by **Pi.** (8); very little used in Ci-nyuñgwe, and then generally prefixed to the singular prefix of another Class. Concord, tu, nthu-, nth²-); 13. **Ka.** (**Nkha**¹) (little used in Ci-nyuñgwe and generally prefixed before the retained prefix of the word which **Ka.** turns into a diminutive. Concord, ka, ñkha-); 14. **U., Bu.** (**Mbu**¹) (u-, bu, mbu-); 15. **Ku.** (**Nkhu**¹) (ku, ñkhu-); 16. **Pa.** (**Mpha**¹) (pa, mpha-); 17. **Mu.** (**Nghwa**¹) (mω-, mu-, ñghu-).

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-MBΩ (CI-CINJIRI)

Traces of preprefixes in No. 9 Class.

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

¹ With nasal directive **N. (M.)**.

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

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

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 16 and 17.

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

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

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

58. **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 Yaw 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 Yaw people of east Nyasaland.

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

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

GROUP P

THE SOUTH NYASALAND LANGUAGES (*continued*)

61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)

61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)

62. Ci-nseŋga (Seŋga)

GROUP Q

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA-PUNGWE-SABI LANGUAGES

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

64. Karaña¹ 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-temw	...	M-bazw	...	M-bezw. Tsendw	Tsendw. M-bezw
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ci-rombw. I-muka, M-huka. Ci-kara	M-buwu, Ci-rombw. M-huka
Ant	Ny-erere. Li-ntumbu ; mali +. Nyanyao	Li-ntumbwi (<i>pl. same</i>)	M-pasi, M-pansi. M-nyanyau	...	Hu-nyunyu. Ru-menyw. -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-kwōw. Dz-andya ; m-andya	Z-anja ; m-anja	Kw-anja ; m-anja	Lw-bōkw	Ru-bōkw ; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Bōkw ; ma +
Arrow	Mu-bvi	Mu-vi ; mi-	Mum-vwi	Gwaba. Sakasa	Mu-sebe. N-gwobe. Mo-riene. Mw-vi	Um-paca ; mi- Mu-sewe. M-hatu
Axe	M-kwañkwa. Gwama	Xwañgwa	M-bazw. Ka-temw ; tu- Ci-temw	U-bga. I-sanu	I-sanu. Ganw. Demw. Di-muru. Badzw. Hubya	M-behura ; ma- Baja. Santw
Baboon	Ŧ-kwere. Ny-ani. N-cimbw	M-xweri ; wa +	Kwōw	Tede ; ma +	I-gudu. Dirw. I-bvene. Gudw	Dede. Korw ; <i>pl.</i> zi +. Pfene
Back	M-sana. M-buyw	M-sana	M-sana. Ku-vuli (<i>cf. shadow</i>)	M-tōtw	M-šana, Mu-sana. Ci-bunw	Mu-sana
Banana	N-twoci	N-toice	Ci-konde ; vi- Mumbu	...	Hōbw. Hōva	Kōbw ; ma +
Beard... ..	N-debvū	N-debvū	N-devū	Dempfu	N-debvū. In-devw	M-bīrutānw

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

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Bee	Nj-uci	Nj-uci	N-zimwo	...	Iny-oci	Iny-uci
Belly	Ci-pfu, Ki-pfu; <i>pl.</i> -psi. Mimba; ma+	Mimba	Vumwo	Ptombu, m-ptombu	I-mimba. Dumbwo. Ci-sũ. I-nũmbũ	In-da-ne. U-tumbwo
Bird	M-balame	M-barame	K-ŋoni; t-uni. C-uni	I-širi. N-yone	I-širi	I-ciri <i>or</i> I-širi
Blood	Mw-azi	Mw-azi	Mu-roŋpa	Ma-loŋpa	Ma-roŋpa	Rwoŋpa. Mu-siya
Body	Tupi. Ma-ruŋwo	Tupi; ma+	Mu-wiri	M-bili	Mu-biri	Mu-hũiri
Bone	Pfupa <i>or</i> Li-fupa	Fupa	M-fupa; mi-	Fupa; ma+	I-pfupa. Gõdwo	Gõdwo. Fupa; ma+
Borassus palm	M-vumwo	M-vumwo	...	...	M-lala	Mu-cindwi?
Bow	Bu-ta, U-ta; <i>pl.</i> ma+	Wu-ta; ma+	U-ta; mau-ta	Lwo-ta	Bu-ta. Bu-dade. I-dantire	Bu-ta; mbu-ta
Bowels ...	Ma-tumbwo	Ma-tumbwo	Ma-ra	...	Mabu-ra	Mimba. N-kumbu. Wu-ra
Brains ...	B-oŋwo	Uw-oŋwo	Tompwe. W-oŋwo	...	Bu-ruru. Bu-rupi. Bu-ruzwi	U-ruvi; ma-
Breast(man's)	Ci-pfua. N-tima	Ci-fua	Ki-fua	Hana <i>or</i> Gana	Ci-fuba. Hana	Ši-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-loŋwo	Ka-raŋwozi; vi- M-kwa. M-lisa	Nuŋgu-na. Mwo-lukwo-ana	Hama, M-koŋma. M-kuru. Mu-nu. Mo-rombala. U-nũũ-na	Kwoŋma; ba+. Ne-vanji. Mu-nukuna, Mu-kuna
Buffalo ...	Nj-ati	Ny-ati <i>or</i> nj-ati	M-bwo	Parapara	Iny-ati	Iny-ati. Sawa
Bull	N-ombe a-ina	...	N-ombe i-lume	...	N-kwoŋwo. I-handira. I-hwoŋwo. I-hunzi	Mu-kwoŋwo
Buttocks ...	Ma-takwo	Ma-takwo	Ma-takwo	Nunzi	I-batu. Ma-takwo. Dakwo	M-bata; man-bata
Canoe... ..	Bw-atwo; ma+	Bw-atwo	W-atwo, Uw-atwo; maw-atwo	I-gwa	Bh-atwo, By-atwo. I-gwa	M-garaba; ma-garaba (Ngalawa)
Cat	M-paka	Cwoŋa; wa-cwoŋa	M-buyaŋwo. Cwoŋa	...	Une-maŋge	Cima-ŋwoŋbe. Paka
Charcoal ...	Kala; ma+	...	...	...	Ma-rahla	Ma-simbi
Chief	M-fumu; wa+	M-fumwo	Fumu, N-fumu. Akw-eni. A-bwana	Mambo	Di-se, Se; <i>pl.</i> ba-se. I-cinda. Mw-ene. I-hosi. I-hosi aše ♀. M-roŋwo. Mambo	Mambo; <i>pl.</i> maji-mambo. Se. Mu-cinda

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Child	Mw-ana; w-ana	Mw-ana; w-ana	Ka-saza; tu- Mw-ana m-tontō. Lu-cece(ma+)	...	Mñw-ana; <i>pl.</i> b-ana. M-cece. Ci-bhyere	Mw-ana; ab-ana. Ši-pwere
Cloth	N-saru	Saru	Salu. N-yula. N-anza	N-guza	Jira. N-gubō (<i>a goatskin</i> <i>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

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-indau (Va-indau, 'Sofala')
Fat, oil ...	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Ma-futa
Father ...	Tate, Tete, Wa-tate	A-tate	Wa-ta. Aw-isi (Aw-isi wakω). An-so	...	U-dade. Bambo. Palea	Baba. I-se ('chief'), ¹ 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 <i>or</i> yōbe	Hōbe, Howe; ma+
Foot ...	Padzi. Mw-endω	Mw-endω; <i>pl.</i> Miny-endω	Kw-endω; mi- Ulw-ayω; malw-ayω	Le-hōka <i>or</i> Le-gōka	I-gumbω. Ny-arω	Mu-renje (<i>or</i> 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

¹ Mu-bari = *parent*.

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Ground ...	N-taka	...	M-rōta. Pa-si, Pa-nsi. C-alō. Li-tō	Ma-vū	I-vū. M-sece	Ma-vū. Ny-ūa
Ground-nut	N-teza. N-tentsa; mi-	Ka-mburundzi	N-ziama	Ny-emba	N-emō	N-duwe. N-zuŋgō
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	Lō-bōkō. C-aga <i>or</i> C-aha	Ru-bōkō. C-ansa	Many-ara? (<i>fingers</i>) Ny-ara
Head ...	Mu-tu, N-tū; mi-	Mu-tu; mi-	Mu-twe, Mu-tu	I-sorō. M-poŋgorō	M-sorō, Mō-sorō	M-sorō; ma-
Heart ...	M-tima; mi-	M-tima; mi-	Mu-tima	Duŋga	M-oyō, Mw-oyō, Mγ-oyō	M-oyō; ma+
Heel ...	Ci-tende; psi- Ci-koŋgōnu; psi- <i>or</i> dzi-	Ci-tende; vi-	Ka-tende; vi-	Ci-cinō	Ci-tsitsinu, Ci-tsino. N-hende. Ci-dondōba	Ci-sisinindō; <i>pl.</i> zwi-sisinindō. Ci-sinindō; zwi-
Hide ...	Ci-kōpa	...	M-kupō. M-papa	Lu-pasa	Debye. Palame. I-guguta. N-gubō	Dehwe, N-hewe
Hill ...	Ki-dumbi; psi- M-dunda	...	Ka-pili	...	I-gōmō, Ci-gōmō, Ka-kōmō	Duntō
Hippopotamus	M-vū	M-vū	M-vū, M-vūū	...	M-vubu. N-gwindi	M-vō. 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-seŋgō	...	Runy-aŋga. I-sōna	Ny-aŋga; ma+
House...	Ny-umba; zi- <i>or</i> tsi+	Ny-umba; zi+	N-anda; zi-	N-gomba. (Kō-mōsa = <i>at home</i>)	I-mba. Umba. Iñ-umba	M-basō; ma- Ny-umba. Mba
Hunger	N-jala	N-jala	N-gara	M-dala	N-zara	N-jara
Husband ...	Mwa-muna	...	Mu-lume	...	Mu-rumi, Mō-rume	Mu-rume
Hyena	Fisi; wa-	Fisi; wa+	Ci-mbwe, Ci-mbwi	...	Ci-pere. Tika	Tika; ma+. Bere; ma+
Iron ...	Ci-sulō	Ci-tsuru	Ci-seŋgō. C-ela	Dare	I-dari, Dale. I-maŋgura	U-tare; ma- Simbi
Island...	Ci-lwa. Ci-rumba; <i>pl.</i> psi-	Ci-phole; vi-	Ka-ndindi; vi- N-sumbu	...	I-ciwi	Ci-sirgwa; zwi- Š-irwa
Ivory ...	Ny-aŋga	Ny-aŋga	Miny-aŋga n-jōvu (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Runy-aŋga gwe-zōwu]	Runy-aŋga; ma-

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
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-pañga, Baḡḡḡ	Ci-pañga; 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-rḡḡḡ. Bu-ḡḡḡḡ. Gwere	Nḡnji; ma +
Maize	Pa-mañga	Ci-mañga	Vi-toḡḡḡ. M-sali	...	Ci-mañga. 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-ḡḡḡḡḡḡ	...	...	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-boḡḡḡḡ	...	I-ḡḡḡḡ	Cḡḡḡ; ma +. Korḡ; ji- <i>or</i> zi-
Moon	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Nḡḡḡḡḡ. (Gu-eti = <i>moonlight</i>)	Mḡḡḡḡḡḡ, Mw-ezi, Mḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Mu-eji
Mother ...	Mai; <i>pl.</i> wa-mai. Ma-	Maye	Wa-ma. Nyina. Nyḡḡḡḡ	...	Mai	Mayi
Mountain ...	Piri; ma-piri	Phiri	Lu-piri; ma +. Cilu-pili	...	I-gḡḡḡḡ	Dundu; ma + ḡḡḡḡḡḡ
Mouth ...	Ka-mwa	...	Ka-mwa; tu-	...	Mu-rḡḡḡḡḡ	Mu-rḡḡḡḡḡ
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

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')
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	N-ombe m-fule	N-ombe	N-ombe; <i>pl. vi-</i>	N-gombe; <i>pl. iŋ-gombe</i>	N-dume. N-zombe; zi +. N-ombe; ziŋ- or i-	N-ombe; ma +
Paddle	M-capω	...	Kafi. (Ku-capa = <i>verb</i>)	...	Mu-capω	Kafe
Palm wine, beer	U-cema	...	W-alwa (<i>beer</i>)	...	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	N-guluwe. N-kumba. M-dudu	N-guruwe	N-guruwe	...	Humba. N-gulūve	N-gumbi; ma +
Pigeon	N-kunda. N-jiwa	N-jiwa	C-iwa; v-iwa. N-kunda	...	N-jiba	Gora; ma +
Place	Pω- (<i>in many combinations</i>). (Ma-rω = <i>a sleeping- place</i>)	Paja	C-arū. M-alω. Pa- Apa; pω-	Panω	I-dzimba. Dunu. Bu-garω	U-garω; ma-
Rain	M-bvula	M-vura	Vua. M-vula. Ma-inza. (Mi-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	N-gonsω; ma +
Rhinoceros	Ci-pembere	Ci-pembele	Ci-pembele	Ci-pembere	I-nēma	Tema, N-hema
River	Ny-anja	M-sinje. Ny-anja	Mana or Ka-mana	Lo-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

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Sunā, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau 'Sofala')
Sheep	M-bira. N-kōsa. M-pōulw ḡ	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	Fudši
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-tsa-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. (ŵ 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-šwe	Mu-swe

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
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

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
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-ɬɔza. 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-limika. C-aka	...	I-kore or Ri-kore. Mɣ-aka	Gore, Gɔle
Yesterday...	Dzulɔ	...	Ma-ilɔ	...	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 or N-tanda	·sanɔ ni ·mɔzi	·sanɔ na ·mɔ (Ka-mɔ)	Tanatu	Tanatu, Tanhatu	Tantatɔ
Seven... ..	·sanu ndi ·wiri or Dzimbi, Tirimbi, or Tsimpi	·sanɔ ni ·wiri	·sanɔ na ·wiri (Tu-wiri)	ʃi-noŋgwe	Nomñwe or Ci-nomwe	Ci-nɔme or ʃi-nɔmwe
Eight	·sanu ndi ·tatu or Duera, Dwere	·sanɔ ni ·tatu	·sanɔ na ·tatu	ʃɔ-sere	Tsere, Ru-sere, or Zere	Sere or Zere
Nine	·sanu ndi ·nai or Mu-inda	·sanɔ ni ·nai	·sanɔ na ·nai	Fubamwe	Fumbañwe or Pfumamɣe. Femba, Pfemba	Fumbawe or Fubamwe
Ten	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Kume	Gumi or Kɔme	Gumi

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Eleven ...	Kumi pambu (ci)-modzi <i>or</i> Kumi ndi (ci)-modzi	Kumi n-kate (ci)-mwozi	...	...	Gumi ne i-mwe	Gumi na pōsa
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ya-wiri <i>or</i> Ma-kum' a-viri	Ma-kumi a-wiri <i>or</i> ya-wiri	Ma-kumi a-wili	Kume m-bili	Ma-gumi <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-biri <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-yiri	Ma-gumi ma-biri
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	...	¹	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-šanu	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

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

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
This, these	Uyu; awa; u-; i; iri; awa; ici; ipsi; i; izi; ili (ulu); iti; aka; ubu; uku; apa; umu. Uyω, aω; uω, iω; &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. Iyeu-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	...

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, Šwɛɛ.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Good	·bw-inɔ	-ya bu-enɔ	·weme ; ·ɔwama	...	·ru-rama. ·naka. ·buya	·naka. ·šone, ·pswene. (Bi-šone)
Great	·kuru	·kuru	·kulu	...	·kuru, ·huru, ·guru	·kuro
Little	·ñɔnɔ. ·ce-pa	·ce-pa	·tontɔ	...	·dɔkɔ, ·diki. ·dukɔ-ane	·dɔkɔ, ·duku. ·tsoŋga
Long	·tali	...	·tali	...	·re-fu. ·re-ba	·re-fu
Male	·mwa-muna. M-pwoŋɔw or M-poŋɔw. ·ina	·mwa-mūna. M-pwoŋɔw	·lume	...	·kɔnɔ. ·dume. ·rume. ·handira	·kɔnɔ. ·dume
Old	·kale	·a kaluamba	·kale. ·ɔ-kɔta, ·kɔta	...	·kare. ·kuru. ·šaru	·harahwa
Red	·fira. ·psyu	...	·sweta	·tsuku	·tsuku. ·šaba. ·pswuku	·šuka
Rotten	·ɔla, ·bvunda	...	·ɔla	...	·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	Mɔ-gɔmɔ	Pe-zugu, Pa-zuru. Pa-msorɔ. Gu-deŋga	Ku-msorɔ
Before	Pa-tsɔgorɔ	...	Pa-ntanzi	Pa-mberi	Pa-mberi	Pa-mberi
Behind	Pa-m-buyɔ	...	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	Tambɔ
Here	Apa. Panɔ. Kunɔ. Pompa	...	Kunɔ. Apa	...	Nɔ, Panɔ, Panu. Pa. Papa. Mkati.	Panɔ
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-ɗiɔ, Pe-ɗiɔ, Pa-hlɔ
Outside	Pa-nja, Ku-nja	...	Ku-nja	...	Gu-nze	Pa-nze
Plenty, many	·m-biri	...	·ny-inji	·n-cinci. Panya	·z-inzi	·z-iŋgi

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
There... ..	Apw. Ukw. Pompw. Ku-mene	...	Apw. Ukw. Ku-la, Pa-la	?	·kw. l-kwkw	A-pw. l-yw. U-kw
Where? ...	Ku-ti? Pa-ti?	...	Kuni?	Va-pi? ·pi?	·pi?	·pi?
No!	Iai!	...	Iai! Na-ña!	...	Gwete! l-nema!	Ahina!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Si-; sa-; ñ-ka, ñ-ki. -je, -be, -bi	...	Nga. Te, t; ·liye-; ·liw-; ·wsa-; ·sa-; ·ye-; ·ve <i>suffixes</i>	...	Ha-, A-; ·sa- -si- ¹ , ·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

¹ ·si- in Karaña also has the meaning of 'in the habit of' as well as a doubtful meaning approaching the negative.

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
To ,, stand, stop, be erect	Ku- -ima	Ku- -ima	Ku- -ima; -panama	Kw- ...	Ku- -mira, -miriga. -sima; -simba	Ku- -sim-uka
,, steal ...	-ba	...	-punša	-toŋga	-ba. -tapa. -tora	-ba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CI-PETA AND CI-CEWA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M** (yu-, u-, -m-, mu-); 2. **Wa**, **A** (wa); 3. **Mu**, **M**, **N** (u, mu-); 4. **Mi**, **Ni** (mi-, i); 5. —, **Di**, **Dzi**, **Dz**, **Zi**, **Li** (especially in Ci-cewa) (li, ri); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ya-, a, wa); 7. **Ki**, **Ci**, **C'** (ci, ki); 8. **Psi** (bzi), **Pfi** (old), **Vi** (Ci-cewa) (psi-, vi); 9. **N** (**M**-), **N'**, **Ny'**, — (i, n-, ny-); 10. **Zi** (zi); 11. (rare) **Li**, **Ri** (li-, ri); 12. (rare) **Ti** (ti); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **U**, **Wu**, **Bu** (bu-, u); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. **Pa** (pa); 17. **Mu** (mu-, -mω).

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-NSENGA

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Um**, **M**, —, **Si**, **Asi**, **Aci**, **A**, **Awa**, **Wa** (mu-, m, yu-, u-); 2. **Wa**, **A**, **Awa**, **Aci** (wa-, a); 3. **Mu**, **Um**, **M** (u-, -u-); 4. **Mi** (i); 5. —, **Li** (li); 6. **Ama**, **Ma** (a-, wa); 7. **Ci** (ci); 8. **Vi** (vi); 9. **N** (**M**-), **Ny**, **N'**, **Nj** (i); 10. same as 9; also **Nz** (concord zi, ŋi); 11. **Ulu**, **Lu**, **Du**, **Ru** (lu); *plur.* Ma-lu; 12. **Tu** (tu); 13. **Ka** (ka); *plur.* sometimes **Vi**, sometimes **Tu**; 14. **U** (u); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. **Pa**, **Apa** (pa); 17. **Mu** (mu-).

The honorific prefixes are **Si**- and **Ci**- (more often preceded by **A**-) and also the plurals **A**- and **Awa**- used in a singular sense. There is much doubling of prefixes, **Ci-mu**, **Vi-mi**, **Ka-mu**, **Tu-a**, **Vi-u**, &c.

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-NYAI (CI-NANSWA)¹

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 9 and 14.

Class 1. **Mω**, **Mu**, **Nu** (?); 2. ? (?); 3. **M**, **Mu**, **Ngu**, **Gu** (?); 4. **Me**, **Mi** (?); 5. —, **I**, **Ji**, **Le** (?); 6. **Ma** (?); 7. ?; 8. ?; 9. **In** (**Im**-), **Iny**, **N**, — (?); 10. ?; 11. **Lω**; 12. ?; 13. **Ka**; 14. **Ub'**, **U**, **Bω** (?); 15. **Kω**; 16. **Pa**, **Va**; 17. **Mω**.

¹ Very uncertain. The recorded fragment of Ci-nyai has evidently been garbled by a Mwcuana interpreter.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **KARAÑA** DIALECTS AND IN **CI-NDAU**

Virtually no preprefixes, except in concords and demonstratives.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω**, **U** (?) , **Mñu**, **Mγ** (mu, u-, ye-, yu-); 2. **Ba**¹, **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)²; 9. **N** (**M**), **I** (i, iy'-, eyi-); 10. same as 9; and **Dzi**, **Zi**, **Dzin**, **Ji**, **Jin** (dzi-, ji-, idz'-, ij'-, eji); 11. **Ru**, **Rhu**, **Rg** (gu-, ru, uru-, ugu-, ur'); 12. **Tu** (tω-, itω); 13. **Ka** (ka-, ikω); 14. **Bu**¹, **Bγ**, **Bhu**, **Wu**, **Vu**, **U** (bu, 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.

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

² This prefix **Swi**- is a diminutive.

GROUP Q¹

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

65. Ci-teve

66. Roñgero (Ba-zarutwo *I*^{ds.})

65 a. Ci-tombwoji or M-tombwoji

67. Ci-rue² ('Vatua' of Burue or Burue)

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

GROUP R¹

THE ŞENGWE-RONGA LANGUAGES

69. Şeñgwe or Gi-toñga (Southern 'Vatua' or 'Inhambane'³)

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwoji	66. Roñgero (Ba-zarutwo)	67. Ci-rue	68. Ma-şaŋgane	69. Şeñgwe (Inhambane)
Adze ... ..	...	...	Li-pata. N-tsañga	...	N-tsañga	Li-pada
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ku-şonza	Bz-eare (<i>pl.</i>). Ny-ama	Ny-ama-zana	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Bz-eare (<i>pl.</i>). Bara. Gi-reñgo; şi- Sokole. U-gugude
Ant	Sundzi	Sunji	U-sunzi	Tu-tuane	U-sunje	M-uo
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	Mu-vukwo. M-konwo	Bokwo	Mu-ukwo	M-konwo	Mw-ukwo	Rambukulwo? Bokwo, Rokwo
Arrow	M-señwe, M-sewe	M-paca	Tare	M-paca	M-kondwo	Li-şogwo. In-sebe. Tuñgi. N-gowe
Axe	Sandwo	Buire	Şi-şoka	Beura	Sandwo	Li-yoga. Şi-şoka. Li-cadwo
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	In-fene	In-dede. ?Kow	Im-fene; jim-fene
Back	M-sana	Sure	Mi-sana (<i>pl.</i>)	M-sana	Me-sana (<i>pl.</i>)	Şi-kose. Gi-wunu. In-deza
Banana	Kowbo; ma+	M-kowbo	M-kowbo	Ma-kowbo (<i>pl.</i>)	M-kowbo	Mu-kova. Mu-abwo
Beard	M-puñgo	M-puñgo	Devwo	M-puñgo	M-puñgo	Ki-revwo. Gi-lidwo

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

² The inclusion of Ci-rue in Group Q is rather problematic, as is the language or dialect itself, which may be more nearly related to No. 76 (A-ñgoni or Gaza). Many 'Vatua' or eastern Zulu words have been incorporated into No. 69 (Şeñgwe). Vatua merely means 'Bushmen', 'pygmies'. It is explained in the Notes.

³ Bleek's 'Inhambane'. We have here no doubt a mingling of distinct dialects, the preponderating type of language being the Gi-toñga of Inhambane.

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombōji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zarutō)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Bee	Ma-ve (<i>pl.</i>)	N-yusi	N-yuki	N-yuci	N-yuci. (Ma-ve; <i>pl.</i> = <i>wasŋ</i>)	N-kabini. L-ombe or Lombe
Belly	Dane	Dane	Mimba	Dane	Mimba	Gi-rumbō. Mimba. Kirre
Bird	Ciri	Ciri	Dziri	Ciri. Ny-ōni	Ciri. Iny-ōni	Nyambane, Nyanyane. In-yōni; ji +
Blood... ..	Uñ-gaze	Gazi	M-łopa	Mu-rōpa	M-łopa	Nōba. Mu-łopa. Kata
Body	M-viro	M-uiri	Mu-mire	M-uiri	Mu-bire	Gi-bili; ši-. M-irri, M-irre
Bone	Fupa; ma +	Pondō	Fupa	Fupa; ma +	Fupa; ma +	Ki-rambō; ši-. Gi-kōgōwō
Borassus palm	...	...	...	Dekwa; ma +	...	...
Bow	U-ta	U-ta	Hu-ta	U-ta	Hu-ta	Wu-lavō, Vu-lahō. Hu-rra, Wu-ra
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ma-hembe
Brains	U-rōbzi	U-rōbzi	U-lubzi	U-rōbzi. K'ōbō	U-rubzi	B-ōŋgō
Breast (man's)	...	...	A-ana	Ci-fua	A-ana	Gi-fuba
Breast (woman's)	Diti	Diti	...	Diti	...	Tsombō; ti +
Brother	Bu-rurō	Hama	Dōni	M-kōmō	Mu-kōma	Ndi. N-dūye. Mu-łōŋgō
Buffalo	Iny-ati	Ny-ati	Ny-ati	Iny-ati	Ny-ati	Nz-arri
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Gi-kōla gya ñ-ombe
Buttocks	Ma-takō	Ma-takō	Ma-takō	Ma-takō	Ma-takō	Ma-tagō
Canoe, boat	Garaba	M-kumbe	Ci-ŋgalabawa	M-kumbe	Galaba	Wu-arō. N-galaba
Cat	Paka	Maŋgwe	M-baka	Maŋgwe	M-baka	Gi-maŋga
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ma-gale
Chief	Mambō	Mambō	Hōsi	M-kōse	Mambō	Hōsi, E-hōsi. Pfumu. Mu-ni. (M-buzō = <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	Guō	Ma-cira (<i>pl.</i>)	In-dōzō	Hia	Uñ-guō. Jira	Ma-kila. Tiñ-guō (<i>pl.</i>) Mw-enda; my-
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Gi-rame. Pibō
Country	Ny-ika	Ny-ika	Ny-ika	I-zue	Ny-ika	Li-tigō. Li-fuma. Wu-laŋga
Cow	M-ombe-kazi	Gabe-kazi	Gombe a-kaji	M-kōmō	Gombe a kaji	Nombe. Tere
Crocodile	Guena. Gomombō	Guena	Uñ-gwena	Gomombō	Uñ-gwena	N-gōna, Gwenya, In-gwenya

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgero (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 Ku-lōra (<i>verb.</i>) N-dorw ; ji+
Dream	Ku-rōta	Hwpe	Ku-lōca	U-tōmw	Ku-lōta	N-dorw ; ji+
Drum	Gōma	Gōma	Iŋ-gōma	Zinyu-mbuyw	Gōma	Iŋ-gōma
Ear	Zeve	N-zeve	Dema	N-zeve	Iŋ-gibe	N-jēbe 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-jōvw	Djww	Jōvw, In-jōvw. En-ŝolfw Ma-cimba Li-isw or D-iŝw ; <i>pl.</i> ma-ŝw
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	Gōe
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-hōbe	C-andzi ?	A-hōbe	In-janjé. Gi-canve (<i>pl.</i>) Ki-kaga ; ŝi-kaga Ci-pama. M-leŋge. Muŋ-gondw. Gi-rende
Foot	Sōka	Sōka	Mu-kondw	I-nyau	Lu-sōka	Ti-simbw, Ti-sinya (<i>pls.</i>). Kwati. Li-kabe. Gi-tsiŋga
Forest	M-sora	Guaca	Mi-ti	Cati	Mi-ti	Kugu
Fowl	Hukw	Hukw	Hukw	Kukw	Hukw	

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombw̄ji	66. Roñgerw̄ (Ba-zarutw̄)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šañgane	69. Señgwe (Inhambane)
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghost... ..	R'fuba. Ce-ñgejua. U-šinga	Ku-patika. Ce-ñgwajw̄	Vuli	Kw-coiw̄. 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. Poñgw̄ ; ji +
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (she)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God	Mw-luñgw̄	Mw-luñgw̄	I-lumbe	Pe-zuiw̄	I-lumbe	Tilw̄, I-tilw̄. N-tsuma. Nuñguñgulu
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-ña ; ti +. N-yome ; ti +
Ground-nut	Man-dūe	Man-zuñgw̄	Ma-ndw̄im	Man-duñgw̄omani	Ma-ndw̄im	Ma-ñgera ; ji +
Guinea-fowl	Hañga	Hañga	Mañgera	Pañgeya	Hukw̄ i mañga	M-benye. Ki-pisa. Gi-bamw̄
Gun	Futi	Futi	M-vuti	Ci-bamw̄	M-futi	Mi-sise. Mu-duju Gi-anja or C-anja ; pl. ma-nja
Hair	Vuzi	Vuzi	Ma-vudzi (pl.)	Zi-nue (pl.)	Ma-vudzi (pl.)	Sokw̄. N-suñgw̄ ; mi- Mu-huñgw̄. Mu-hugw̄
Hand	Ny-ara	M-anja (pl.)	Ny-ala	S-anja	Ny-ala	Pala. Im-bilw̄. M-onyw̄ ; mi-
Head	M-sorw̄	M-sorw̄	Mu-solw̄	Khanda	Mu-sorw̄	Gi-renza. Gi-cinidw̄ Li-dw̄w̄ Gi-gonyw̄, Gi-gw̄w̄
Heart... ..	M-oyw̄	M-oyw̄	M-oyw̄	Ci-ziw̄ or -ciziw̄	M-oyw̄	M-vuw̄. Em-bama Pata ; ma + Wu-lombe
Heel	Ci-kw̄kora ga n-soka	Ci-sisindw̄	Ki-rendze	Ru-nyau	Si-dimindw̄	Gi-gw̄w̄
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Gi-gonyw̄, Gi-gw̄w̄
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	M-vuw̄.
Hippopotamus	M-vū	M-vuw̄	Vugw̄	Bw̄ma	M-vuw̄	Em-bama Pata ; ma + Wu-lombe
Hoe	Uci	Uci	Pudzi	U-iombe	Suzi.	...
Honey	Uci	Uci	Pudzi	U-iombe	Hu-uce	...
Horn	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	Bi-zua	Pondw̄	Ny-añgu	Lu-nañga. Ti-monza (pl.). Kwew̄
House... ..	Ny-umba	Pasw̄, M-pasw̄	Ny-umba	In-djw̄, In-ji	Ny-umba	Ny-umba, Ny-omba

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwaji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zaruto)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ŝaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Hunger ...	N-zara	N-zara	Zala	N-jara	Jala	In-jala
Husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nona. Muhoma. Mw-ama, Mw-ane
Hyena ...	Boŋwo	Boŋwo	Duko	Pisi	Boŋwo	M-isi. Dugu; ma + ŝi-kedzi or Gi-kete; ŝi-
Iron ...	Simbi	Simbi	Bu-tare	Simbi	U-tare	Gi-runzo, Gi-ruŋgo
Island ...	M-cetwo	C-iwi	Me-tundwo (<i>pl.</i>)	Ci-tsina	Ci-lundwo	Lu-onzwo. Li-naŋga la n-jovwo
Ivory ...	Maz-inwo a zowo	Iny-aŋga a zowo	Ny-aŋga a jowo	Pondwo ra n-jowo	Ny-aŋga	Dzowo. Pugumudi. Dondu; ma +
Knee ...	Ma-ve (<i>pl.</i>)	I-bvi	Gowobvi	Doywo	Gowobvi	Mu-gala, N-kala. Mu-kwa-na
Knife ...	Ci-paŋga	Ci-paŋga	Um-paŋga	C-ikwo	Ci-paŋga	Li-tshivu, Li-civa. (Bimbi = sea)
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	Neŋgi, Neŋge; mi- Ri-tandwo
Leg ...	Mu-reŋge	Mu-reŋge	Gumbwo	Mu-enze	Gumbwo	Iŋ-gwe. Kamba
Leopard ...	Kamba	Kamba	Kamba	Iŋ-gwe	Kamba	Bondwo, Bonda
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	Mi-ŝowwo or I-ŝowwo (<i>pl.</i>)
Lips ...	Mu-ŝowwo	Mu-ŝowwo	Mu-ŝowwo	Mu-ŝowwo	Mu-ŝowwo	M-oi or Bu-loi. Wu-ŝaŋga
Magic ...	...	...	Mu-ŝoi	...	Mu-loi	Ma-hira. Gi-fake
Maize ...	Ma-bonore (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-bonore	Ma-fundi	Mumbwo	Ma-fundi	Mu-tu; <i>pl.</i> ba-tu
Man ...	Mu-ntu?	Mu-ntu?	...	Mu-ntu; a-ntu	Mu-tu?	Na-nuna. Mu-ma; ba-ma
Man, vir. ...	Mw-anarume	Jaha. M-anarume	Mw-analume	Mu-esa	M-anahume	Ny-ama Mu-rende; mi-rende. Ma-kani
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama-zane	Ny-ama	Ma-pisa
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	In-ŝogwo Mw-ete. N-gima, Mu-gima
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	Maiji
Monkey ...	Ma-tede (<i>pl.</i>)	Tede	Samba	...	Kowo	Gi-gomwo; ŝi-
Moon ...	Mw-ezi	Mw-edzi	Mw-eje	Iny-aŋga	Mw-eje	Gi-hofu. Li-kana. Ci-ŝofu
Mother ...	...	...	? A-mai	...	...
Mountain ...	Ma-tundwo (<i>pl.</i>)	Duntwo	Duntwo	Tawa	Duntwo	
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-wo	Ji-wo	Ci-wo	U-tw	Ci-wo	Gi-wo ; 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-terwopa (<i>Dutch</i>). Mu-zi	Dirwopa. Mu-ŝa	Ny-ika ba-zuŋgw ¹	Dirwopa. I-kaya	Ny-ika ya ba-zuŋgw	N-te; mi-te. N-daŋga Mu-ŝimbw. Mu-ri. N-tanda; me-
Tree	Mu-ti	Mbu-ti. Mu-ti	Mu-ti	M-ti	Mu-ti	Ma-ŝaŝa, Ma-pasa Mu-runzw. Ku-rundza (<i>verb</i>)
Twins	Manyam-biri	Manyam-biri	Ma-bā	Ma-pacw	Manya-bire	Li-tuŋga. Tsuŋga. Ny-umpi. Ny-imbi. Iny-epe
Urine	Tundw	Tunda	Ma-tundw	Mi-tundw	Ma-tundw	Ma-ti Nambw
War	Fumw	Hwondw	Imbi	U-imbi	Imbi	Ma-luŋgw; ba-
Water	Kuma	M-vura	Vula	Ma-ndzi	Kuma	Mu-kate <i>or</i> G-ade. Ŋg-aja Ŋ-kayi. Li-pubw
Well, spring, source	...	...	...	...	...	Noi, I-noi, Doi
White man	Mu-zuŋgw	Mu-zuŋgw	Mu-zuŋgw; ba-	Mu-iuŋgw; a-iuŋgw	Mu-zuŋgw; ba-	Wu-ŋaŋga. Bu-roi (?) Mwaŋ-gaji. Nyamayi. Mu-gade?
Wife	Mu-kazi	Mu-kadzi	...	M-fazi	...	...
Wind	Dutw	Dutw	M-pepw	M-vya	M-pepw	Tiŋ-gwoni
Witch	M-roi	U-takati	Mu-loi	Ku-ŋkui	Mu-loi	...
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman	Mwana-kazi	Mw-adzi mai	Mwana-kaji	M-fazi	Mwana-kaji	...
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yam	M-fisore	M-fisore	...	Mu-karara	...	...
Year	Kore	Kore	Gole	Zuia ra pe-zuiw	Gore	Mw-aga; mi- Lembe. Mu-gūa Nya-noya. Bu-nova. Nya-tulw Maŋgūa
Yesterday...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
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

¹ *Lit.*: 'country of the white man'

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

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

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-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; Š.Š. .yō (u-yō, ki-yō, Š.Š.) -le (u-le, Š.Š.)
That, those	...	-ondōō	...	-ya	...	...
Bad	Ka-šata	Ka-šata	...	-ka-biē	...	Kō-i-pa. Ka-ndigwadi. I-bi-hele
Black	-šipa	-šifō	-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. -koŋwaw
Little	-dawk	-dawk	-dawk-ane	-n-āna	-muny-ane	-sogony-ane, -muny-ane. -dawk-ana. In-daw
Long ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-la-pile
Male	-rume	-rume	-ana rume -hume	-te -duna	-ndoda	-nuna. -ndoda
Old ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-kalekale ; -kuramba. -cikwa. O-kumbele
Red ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-a-favi-la
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-wenila
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-fupi, -fubi
Sick ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-dwalē
White	-cena	-cena	-sena, -cena	-cōpe	-ṣope	-ṣope ; -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 ... ..	...	...	Pondwaw	...	Iapa	Kwaba. Kunaba
In, inside ...	...	...	...	...	...	I-ndāni
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ba-kori
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Va-fupi <i>or</i> Ba-fubi
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Baba-nje
Plenty, many, much	-bea	-gōna, -bea	Anda	-bea	-iŋge	-zitere. ¹ -iŋgi
There	Apw	Iw	Genw	Ie	Na-paia	Abw. Aba
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Iti-pi? Ba-pe? B-ebi?
No! ... ..	...	Ahina!	...	...	...	Ne! Karú!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	A-	A-	A-	A-	...	-ka- ; -si- ; -ŋga- -mwaw (<i>with nouns</i>). Gima = <i>never. Ter- minal -a changes to -i</i>

¹ Compare Swahili Tele.

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	·kōka. ·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	...	·bōna	·ona	·wōna. (·keja = <i>look</i>)
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	...	...	...	·kala
„ sleep ...	...	...	...	...	...	·lala, ·ilala. ·rōama
„ 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.¹ (concord, ?); 2. Ba-, A- (Ci-rue) (ba-, a); 3. Mu-, M-, ?Gu- (?); 4. Mi-, Me- (?); 5. Ji-, Dzi-, — (ri); 6. Ma- (a); 7. Ci-, Ji-, Ki- (ci); 8. ?Bzi- (?); 9. In- (Im-), Iny-, Uñ-, N-, Ny-, — (?); 10. same as 9?, Zi- (Ci-rue) (zi); 11. Urw-, Ulu-, Ru- (ru, lu); 12. ?missing; 13. Ka ? (Ci-rue) (?); 14. U-, Hu-, 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.

¹ ? A- *honorific*.

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

Traces of preprefixes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

69. **Se \bar{a} ngwe** is spoken in the coast district of Inhambane from Cape São Sebastião to Cape Corrientes.

¹ **Wa**. (1st Class), *perhaps, is honorific.*

² *Perhaps in some dialects* **Tin**, **Ti**.

GROUP R

THE ŠENGWE-RONGA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

70. Cōpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge, Hleñgwe)
71. Thoñga or Ronga¹

71 e. Ši-loi (Nwa-luñgwo)
71 f. Ši-gwamba

GROUP S

THE BECUANA-TRANSVAAL LANGUAGES

72. Ci-venda

73. Se-sũthw

73 a. Se-pèdi (Peli)

English	70. Cōpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge, Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luñgwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72 Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pèdi
Adze	N-zañga	Ši-komu	...	...	Lu-kwea	Petlw
Animal, wild beast	Ci-hari	Ši-hari	...	Ši-hari. Ši-vanja-na	Ci-puka. Ci-dwōw. Ci-vanda	Se-cedi. Se-wka. Se-bata-na
Ant	Vu-sōkwoti (<i>ants in swarms</i>)	N-sukwoti, Bu-sukwoti	N-sukwoti	Vu-sukwoti	Lu-sunzi	Phophwōw
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa. Vu-sōhaha	...	...	Mu-hlwa	Mu-cenze. Mu-tywa	Mō-swa, Vō-swa
Arm	Pōkw	Bōkw; ma +	Bōkw; ma +	Vōkw; ma +	Vōhw; ma +. C-anda	Le-tsoxw; ma-vōxw. Mō-xōw; me- Mō-kōwo; me- Mō-seme; me- Mō-sevw. Mō-tswē. Mō-tšū
Arrow	N-gōwe, N-tsirī. N-seve	...	Cem-beti	N-seve; mi-seve	Mu-sevhe	Mō-tšū Lō-mela. Se-lepe
Axe	N-gwañgwa; ci-	Kaula; ma +	...	Ši-hlōka	M-badw	Mō-kōni. Cwene
Baboon	Fene; <i>pl.</i> tsi +. Psene or Pryene	...	...	M-fene; ti +	Tyhōhw, Thōhw	
Back	N-sana	N-hlana	Mō-hlana; me-	N-hlana	Mu-tana	Mō-tlhana, Mō-hlana. Mō-kōtw. Se-hōlwōhwōw
Banana	N-komva. N-ceñge; n-tseñge	N-señge	...	N-kombva	Mu-omva	...
Beard... ..	Ci-letsu	Ma-lepfu (<i>pl.</i>) In-defōw	Ma-lebvū	Ma-lebvū	N-debvū. Lu-lebvū, Ku-debvū	Ma-lelu; -telu
Bee	Nombe; tsi- (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny-ōši	Ny-ōši	Ny-ōši; ti +	N-ōci	N-ōse. Le-pōka-ne
Belly	Mimba. Sūsū	Khuri	...	Khwiri	Thumbu	Mō-rōpa. Lō-vala; <i>pl.</i> li-pala. Se-nana (<i>abdomen</i>)

¹ According to H. Junod, Thoñga or Roñga divides into the following dialects: 71 a Bila (north-east); 71 b Hlañganu (west); 71 c Joñga (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 Thoñga; 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 +	Sambw	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	Si-fuba	...	Si-fuva	Damu	Se-fexa or -phexa. Se-xuba. Se-fura; le- Peta
Breast (woman's)	Cumbu; tsi +, ti +	Bele; ma +	...	...	...	Le-tsele; ma-vele
Brother	Makwa. Noŋgw	Makwa. ¹ N-disa-na	...	Makwa	Mu-kwama-na. Mu-rathu	N-naka. Nw-ana (with poss. pronoun). Wa-mine. Mw-ena. Mw-xwkw. Mw-nyane
Buffalo	Ny-ahi	Ny-ari	...	Ny-ari	N-ari	N-are. Kxwltumw
Bull	M-bwawa. Duna	N-kũzi; ti +	...	...	M-bwkw (cf. root words for 'Buffalo')	Pkw, Pwkw, Phwkw. Kxwtwkw
Buttocks	Ma-taku (<i>pl.</i>). Ny-oŋga; tsi-	N-caku, N-thaku	...	N-jakw; ti +	Ma-rahw or Mu-rahu	Se-bõno, Se-vũnu. Mw-raxw; me; Se-rwpa. Le-raw Mw-korw
Canoe	Gw-arw. Tarw	By-atu. In-cene	...	By-acw; ma +. Si-kaka-fu	Guŋgwa	
Cat	W-oŋga. (Tsimba = a wild cat or leopard)	Si-paka-na	...	Si-maŋga	Ci-maŋge. Phaha	Phaxa. Se-maka. Tlwi
Charcoal	Khala	Khala; ma +	...	...	...	...

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

English	70. Cwipi or Si-tswa (Si-leñge Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luñgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sutho 73 a. Se-pedi
Chief	Li-buswo (-busa = <i>to govern</i>), In-kwama	Si-fuywo. Hwosi. Hwos-ana. Mu-fumwo. (Ku-fuma = <i>to rule</i>)	...	Hwosi	Khwosi. N-duna	Kxwosi. Ma-sale. Mw-rena. (Le-fumwo ¹ = <i>riches</i>)
Child	Mu-ana-na	Nw-ana	...	Nw-ana; va-ana	Nw-ana	Nw-ana, Mw-ana; v-ana
Cloth	Mu-enda?	Ma-rotwo. Kapura-na	...	N-guvu; ti+	Nw-enda. Sila	Kxai. Kwov
Cold	M-behwo, Pehwo	Si-rami	...	Si-rami	Ci-fefwo or Phephwo	Phefwo. Vw-ruru. (Ma-riha, Ma-rexa = <i>cold season</i>)
Country	Ikwo; ma-ikwo. T-ikwo; ma+	T-ikwo	...	T-ikwo; ma+	Saŋwo	Le-fatse. Naha
Cow	N-ombe. Hwomu	Hwomu ya n-tsele. Si-fuywo? (= <i>chief</i>)	...	Hwomwo ya n-tsele. (Hwomwo = <i>cattle</i> ; <i>pl.</i> ti-hwomwo)	Khulukadzi. Khwomwo	Kxomwo. (Kxaiwa = <i>milk cow</i>), Kxomwo, 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-se. Mw-hla. Le-tsatsi. Ny-ene. Nakwo (<i>time, season</i>)
Devil, evil spirit	N-diki. N-guluvi	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Naŋga	Naŋga; ti+	...	Naŋga	Naŋga	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-boñgwo	M-boñgwo	...	...	...	...
Door, door- way	Timba	Ci-falwo	...	Nn-anzwa	Vw-thi; <i>pl.</i> ma-hw-thi	Mw-liakwo
Dream	Ci-lohwo	Notwo; mi-lorwo	...	Norwo; mi-lorwo	Mu-lorwo; mi-	Li-loro, Hw-lora. Torwo. Bw-rwkw
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-zwofu; tsi-	N-dlopfu	N-dlopfu	N-dlopfu	N-dwou	Tlōu

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

English	70. Cwipi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sutho 73 a. Se-pedi
Excrement	Mi-cimba (<i>pl.</i>), N-dowe	...	...	Ma-cimba	Ma-cimba	Le-sepa. Le-thete
Eye	D-iswo ; ma-swo	T-ihlo ; ma-hlu	...	T-ihlo ; ma +	Itwo, D-itwo, D-iswo ; m-eswo, ma-two	Le-iswo ; ma-swo
Face, forehead	Kwohe ; tsi +. Ma-swo-ni. M-ombwo	Bu-swo. L-iswo. M-ombwo	R-iswo	M-ombwo	Khwofe, Khwofe-ni. Ci-fatuwo	Mwo-xwofe. Phatwo. Se-fata. Le-bala
Fat	Ma-fura or Ma-fuha	Ma-fura	...	Ma-fura	Ma-pfura	Ma-xura, Ma-fura. Vwo-nwona
Father	Tati	Tata-na. Rorw'. (Rorw' aŋga = <i>my father,</i> <i>&c.</i>)	...	Tati-ana	Khotsi	Rara, Hara. N-tata. Papā
Fear	Ci-tavu. Ku-tava (<i>verb</i>)	Bu-toya. N-cabu, Ku-caba	N-cabu	N-cavwo	Ny-owhwo	Mwo-voifwo. Tsabwo
Finger	Li-tsihwo (<i>pl.</i> tsi-)	Li-tihwo ; tin-	...	Ri-tihwo ; <i>pl.</i> tin-tihwo	Mu-nwe. Gū-nwē (<i>big finger,</i> <i>thumb</i>)	Mwo-nwo ; me-nwo Mwo-nw-ana
Fire, heat...	N-dilwo, N-dilu. (Ku-woka = <i>to</i> <i>warm oneself.</i> woka = <i>roast.</i> wota, <i>root</i> <i>word</i>)	N-dyilwo ; mi- (M-ōtye = <i>light of fire</i>)	...	N-jilwo ; mi-rilwo	Mu-lilwo. M-ōtowo (<i>poetical</i>)	Mwo-lelwo, Vwo-lilwo. M-ollwo (73 a)
Fish	Tsanzi ; tsi +	N-hlampfi ; ti +	...	N-hlampfi	Khwovhe	Xlapi
Foot	N-kondwo	N-kondywo ; mi-	...	Neŋge ; mi-leŋge	Mu-lenze	Le- or Lwo-naw. Lwo-two, Lwo-kotwo Se-kxwa. Mo-rū (73 a)
Forest ... ..	...	Mu-chu, Mu-thu. N-timu	...	Si-hlahla	Daka	Se-kxwa. Mo-rū (73 a)
Fowl	N-guku	N-kuku, Huku	...	Huku	Khuhu	Kxowwo, Mwo-kowwo
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ci-runzi	Se-hohwo. N-kefu. N-kwala-ne Mwo-limwo ; me-
Ghost... ..	N-guluvi. M-oya	M-oya	...	M-oya	...	Mwo-limwo ; me-
Giraffe ... ..	...	N-hutlwa or Huhlu	...	...	...	Tuhlwo, Thutwa, Thutwo
Girl	Li-kenji. Ci-kunzu. Mu-hora-na. Nya-mayi. M-biri	N-hwa-na ; wan-hwa-na	...	N-hwa-na ; ba-hwa-na	Mu-sidz-ana	Mon-tsana. Mwo-nyana. Mw-āle, Nw-ale ; v-ale. Mwo-thepa

English	70. Cw̄pi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge, Hleñgwe ?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw̄ 73 a. Se-p̄edi
Goat	Poñgwo	M-butī. Šim-but-ana = <i>kid</i> ; <i>pl.</i> psi-	...	M-butī	M-budzi	Puli
„ (he) ...	Ma-boñgwe	...	...	...	...	Thokw, Phokw
„ (she)	M-beha	...	...	...	...	Mw-ribi
God	In-kulukumba. (N-guluvi = <i>a departed spirit</i>)	...	...	Ši-kwembu	Mu-dzimu	Mw-limw
Grandparent	Kokw-ani	Kokw-ana	...	Kokw-ana	Ma-khulu (<i>pl.</i>)	Mw-xw̄w̄xw̄w̄. N-kxw̄w̄w̄ ō. Kokw, Kuku. Rra-kxw̄w̄w̄ †
Grass	Vu-asi	By-anyi	...	By-anye	H-atsi. Fundwi; ma-hundwi (<i>thick grass</i>)	Vw-yañ, Vz-añ. Mw-nyane
Ground	Ma-fu	Mi-saba (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Mi-saba (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-vũ	Vw-thew̄. Lefa-ce. Mw-bũ
Ground-nut	Tsi-numi or Ti-numi	...	...	Ma-nza (<i>pl.</i>)	N-duhu	T-lũũ, Tũũ, ñi + or ri +
Guinea-fowl	M-hañgela	...	...	Mañgelu	Khañga	Kxaka
Gun	Ci-bamu	Ši-balesa	...	Ši-bamw	Ci-bamu	Thw̄b̄ōl̄w̄. Mw-pw̄pw̄w̄ Mw-riri
Hair	N-sisi	N-sisi	...	N-sisi	Ma-vudzi. Mam-wele	Mw-riri
Hand	D-anza; m-anza	Ši-papa	...	Š-andla	C-anda	Le-bw̄hw̄. Se-atla, Se-ata; <i>pl.</i> ñi- or ri- Mw-xw̄w̄w̄; me-
Head	I-suñgu, In-suñgu	N-hlōkw̄; mi +	...	N-hlōkw̄	Thōhō	Hlōhw̄. Xlōkw̄
Heart	M-bilu	M-bilu	...	M-bilu	M-bilu	Pelw̄
Heel	Ci-hende	Ši-renje	...	Ši-renje; swi-	Ci-rethe	Se-rēthe
Hide ... ..	...	Ši-khumba. N-tehe	...	N-hlōnge	Mu-kumba	Mw-kxw̄pa. Le-papa. Se-tlalw̄
Hill	Ci-dyuri	N-tyuñga	...	Ganza	Ku-tava. Mu-vhundu	Thava-na
Hippopotamus	M-vulwa	M-pfubu. (Nwa-m-pfubu, <i>honorific</i>)	...	M-pfuvu	M-vuvu	Kuvu; ñi- Ma-rotane
Hoe	N-suka	...	...	Ši-kw̄mu; swi-	Dzembe; ma-lembe	Se-xw̄ma. Mw-hw̄ma
Honey	Vu-lombe	Bu-lombe	...	Vu-lombe	Vu-ci. Mu-tōli	V-w̄se, N-w̄se. Le-tlōli
Horn	Kew̄	Li-hondw̄; <i>pl.</i> tim-hondw̄	...	Rim-honjw̄	Lu-nañga	Naka (Se, Lw̄-). Le-phw̄w̄

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 ¹ = <i>sea</i>)	...	Tiva	Dzivha	Le-wata. Le-tsa Le-watle ²
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-pwxw
Lion	N-gala, Nala	N-dyau; ti+. N-gala	...	...	N-dau	Tau. Le-kakuba
Lips	N-lebete; mi-lebete	Nomw; mi-lomw	...	Nomw; mi-lomw	Mi-lomw (<i>pl.</i>)	Pwunama. Mw-lomw; me-
Magic... ..	Vu-ñañga. Vu-loyi	Vu-roi	...	Swa vuñ-gwoma	Ma-dambi. Ma-liñgwo. Vu-ñañga	Vw-fephe. Vw-loi. (Xw-loya = <i>to bewitch</i>) ³
Maize... ..	Ma-faki	Si-tamu	...	Ma-vele	Ci-kwoli	Se-fela. Chake

¹ Evidently borrowed from Zulu.² Le-watle is the ḶḶsa Ulw-andhle (-anja) = sea.³ 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. Cōpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge, Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luñgō	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthō 73 a. Se-pèdi
Man	Mu-ndu; va-ndu	Mhu-nu; bha-nu. <i>Also</i> Mu-nhu (<i>Joñga</i>) and Mō-hu. (Dyaha = <i>young man</i>)	...	Mo-nhu; <i>pl.</i> ba-nhu	Mu-thu; va-	Mō-thu; va-thu
Man, vir. ...	...	Tsuna	...	Nuna	Mū-nna	Mō-nōna. Mō-nna; <i>pl. va.</i> Vō-tōna. Tōta N-ama Vu-re. Mō-lemā. Bō-lāō
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	N-ama	N-ama
Medicine ...	Vu-ñañga. Mu-rende	...	...	Mi-vu	Mu-re? Mu-šoñga	Vu-re. Mō-lemā. Bō-lāō
Milk	Ma-hwa. Ma-si	N-tywamba	...	Ma-fi, Ma-si	Mu-khaha. Ma-fhi. (<i>verb</i> = -hama, -yama)	Ma-fi, Ma-fsi. Le-bese. Bele. ¹ (-xama <i>verb</i>)
Monkey ...	Kavu; tsi+	...	...	N-kabō	...	Kxavō
Moon	N-cima	Hw-eti	Nhw-eti	Nhw-eti	Nw-edzi, M-edzi. (C-edza = 'moonlight')	Nw-eli, Kxw-eli. (Se-etsa = 'moonlight')
Mother ...	Mamani. (Nyō = <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. Mō-kōlō. Le-lōti Mō-lōmō. Mōma. Le-hanō
Mouth ...	Ci-šofu	Nōmō; mi+	...	Nōmō; mi-lōmō	Mu-lōmō	Mō-lōmō. Mōma. Le-hanō
Nail (of finger or toe)	C-ala; <i>pl.</i> s-ala	...	...	N-hwala	Lun-ala; <i>pl.</i> n-ala	Len-ala, Lō-
Name	T-ina; ma+	Bitō; ma+	...	Vitō; ma+	Dz-ina	Le-ina. Le-bitō Mō-hūvū, Mō-khubu. Le-khuthu
Navel... ..	...	lñ-kava	...	...	Lu-khōvō?	Mō-hūvū, Mō-khubu. Le-khuthu
Neck	Tamu or N-dhamu	Eñ-kōlō. Ši-kōsi. Namu	...	N-hlana	Mu-tsiñga	Thamō. Mō-lala
Night... ..	Vu-siku. N-tema. (Pūū = <i>darkness</i>)	Bu-siku	...	Vu-siku	Vu-siku	Vō-sixō, Vō-sixō. (Le-fifi = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	Tomvu; ma+	Nhompfu, A-nonfō; ti+	...	Ti-nhumpfu	Niñgō	N-kō; lñ-kō. M-mōpō
Ox	N-ombe	Hōmu; ti+	N-kōmu	Havi	Kholōmō (<i>with various prefixes</i> -gōlōmō, -kōlōmō). Phulu	Kxōmō. Li-ve. Phōlō

¹ 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-dao. 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; fi-, 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. Mō-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	Mō-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, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwō 73 a. Se-pēdi
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-sō
Tongue ...	Li-dimi	Li-dyimi	Ri-rimi	Ri-rimi; tin-jimi	Lu-limi; <i>pl.</i> n-dimi	Le-leme, Lw-leme
Tooth... ..	D-inw; ma-nw	T-inyw; m-enyw	...	T-inw; m-inw	L-inw, Inw; ma-nw	Le-inw; ma-inw, me-enw
Town, village	N-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti. N-tsindya	...	Mu-ti	Mu-di	Mw-tse
Tree	N-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-rōtw. 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-tlōka. N-dima	Mu-luŋgu; ba-	...	Mu-luŋgu; va-	Mu-luŋgu. Mu-khuwa	Le-kxwā; 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-gwama	...	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 thihhi, -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. Cwipi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũtho 73 a. Se-pedi
Eleven ...	Kumi ni -mweyo	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-tharw
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-xlanw
Hundred ...	Tsana; wa +	Dzana	Dzana	Dzana	Dana; ma-dana	Le-kxwōlō
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-ŋgu	Mi. Mi-ne. Ndyi. Ndi, Nd', Ndzi, Ni. -ndi. -ene, -a-ŋga	Mi-na. Me-e. Nri. -nri. -a-ŋga	Me-na. Me-e. Nji, Ndi, Nda. -ndi. -a-ŋga	N-ne. N-, ? Ndi. -n-. -ndi, -a-ŋga	Me-na, N-na. Ke. -m-, -n. ka, -esw, -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, Vw-na. U. -u, -ku. -vw-na? -a-ku?	I-we, Vhw-ne. U. -u. -vhw-ne, -a-u	We-na. Ū. -xw. -enō, -xwōw, -xw
He, him, his	Yu. Ye-na. Ya, A, Ū. -mu. -a-kwe	Ye-ne. Ye. A, O, I, A-wa, I-wa. -mu. -a-kwe or -a-ke	Ye-na. Yē-ē. A. -mu. -a-ke	Ye-na. Ū. -mu. ? -ñw, -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. Hi. -he. -eru	Ri-ne. Ri. -ri. -a-šu	Re-na. Re. -re. -re-na, -rw-na, -ecw, -esw
Ye, you, your	A-nu. Mwi-na. Mu, M'. -mi. -a-nu	Nwi-ne. Nwi. Mi, M, Nw'. -m, -mō. -ñwō, -inu, -enu	Nwe-na. Nwē-ē	Nwe-na, Mi-na. M. -mi, -mō. -enu	Inwi. Ni. -ni. -a-nu	Lw-na, Le-na. Nye-na. Le. -le. -le-na, -lw-na, -enw
They, them, their	A-va. Vw-na. Na. -va. -a-we	Bw-ne. Bw. Ba, B'. -ba. -a-bu	Bw-na. Bwō. Ba, Va. -ba. -bu	Bw-na. Ba, Va, Be. -ba. -bw, -vw	Va, Vha Vhw-ne. Va. -va. -a-vw	wa-na. Bw-na. Va, Ba. -va, -ba. -vw-na, -bw-na, -a-vw, -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-leñge, Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Ši-loi <i>or</i> Nwa-luñgō	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthō 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. Mi- -ntšele	-sati	-sati	-kadzi, -hadzi, -sadzi	-xali. -tse-hali. -sali. -tsali
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	-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 -nyane. -nyeñge. -nana
Little	N-dōtōw, N-dōtw-anani	-toñgō. -tyana-na	-toñgō	-thoñgō, -ncoñgō. -thanana	-tuku	

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-fwa. -o le-ha	-wa kw le-ha	...	·la-pfu, ·la-fu	·lele, ·tōpwa
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	...	-w tswuka	·tswuku	·
Rotten	·bwa, ·mbw	·bōla	...	·bōla	...	·bōlu
Short	·fuhi. ·kōma	-wa ku-gōma. ·fuefui? ·suhī?	...	-w kōma. ·suhe	·pfufi	·khuts-ane, ·khōfe. ·khup-ana
Sick	·lwala, ·lwali, ·lwatsi	·babya	...	-a vabya-ka	·lwala	·lwala. ·kōla
White... ..	·djaa. Ku-basa	...	...	-w basa	·cena	·eu, ·phepa. ·cō, ·twa. ·sew, ·tswew
Above, up, on top	Ci-tsimwi ka	A henhla	...	Henhla ka- Henhla, le henhla	Nthla ha, N-ntha. Dulu	Nthla. Xw-limwō
Before	Ma-sō-ni ka	Ma-hlwe-n	...	Ma-hlwe-n	Phanda	Pele
Behind	N-sana ka	N-thaku ka	...	N-jakw	Mu-rahū	Mō-raxwō
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	Xw-le, Hw-le
Here	Aha-wa	Hale-n. Lā. Lōmu ¹	...	Hale-nu	Hafa. Fanw. Henefa. Afa	Fa, Va. Mōna. ¹ Kamw. ¹ Mōklu ¹
In, inside	Ndani ka. -a-kahi ka. Mu-	Nden — ka. Ma-kafi — ka	...	Njen. Ši-kari ka	Ngenwō. Ngei. Ngenomu ¹	Mw. Vw-te. -fi. Kateñ
Middle ... ..	...	Ma-kafi, Ši-kafi	...	Ši-kari	Fari. Vu-kati ha	Xare, Le-kxate. Mw-kxala
Near	Ku-fuhi ka	Ku-suhī — ni	...	Kw-suhe	Tsini ¹	...
Outside	Ha-nze ka	Ha-ndle — ka	Ha-ndle	Ha-ndle	Nda	Ntle, nte. Ka-nte, Kwa-nte

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

English	70. 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?	Kwaw Kwaw? ·fe? ¹
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	·vwalaea
„ know ...	·dziva	·tiba	·tiba	·tiva	·diva	·tseva. ·itse
„ laugh ...	·seka	·hleka	..	·hleka	·sea	·sexa, ·tseha
„ leave off, cease	·leka	·tika	...	·tyika, ·tyikila	·liřa or ·lica	·lesa

¹ In sense of 'which place?'

English	70. Cwpi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwó 73 a. Se-pēdi
To	Ku-	Ku-	Kw-	Ku-, Kw-	U-	Xw-
„ love, want	-randa	-dyula. -randa	...	-randa, -randya. -lava	-funa	-rata
„ see ...	-vona	-bona. -laba, -labisa	-bona	-vona. (-laba = search)	-vona	-vona, -vona
„ sit, remain, abide	-kala	-chamisa. -thama, -tama. -sama. -sala	-tchama	-sala. -tyhama	-dzula	-sala or -xlala or -sala. -lula
„ sleep ...	-ruama. -lala	-tlela. -yetlela	-tlela	-elela	-lala. -edela	-lala. -rwbala
„ 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**¹, **Ri**· (? **Di**· in Se-pēdi) (ri-, tse, ce-); 11. **Le**· (rarely **Lω**·) (lω-, le); 12. missing; 13. **Xa**·², **Ha**· (almost extinct, rare in a prepositional or adverbial form); 14. **Vω**· (vω, 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 Limpōpō.

71. **Roŋga** is spoken in Toŋgaland (Delagoa Bay district), between the mouth of the Limpōpō 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 Limpōpō 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 Limpōpō 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.

¹ 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**.

² 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*¹ 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwōwō 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)²
76. Gaza-A-ŋḡoni (*N.E. Zulu*)

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwōwō 74 c. Njenji	75. pōsa (<i>Kafir</i> dialects) ³	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋḡoni)
Adze	Petlw or Pētlw. Palw (74 b)	Isi-peñpe.	Isam-pōtō	Sa-ñdele	Isa-ñdeli.	Kin-jenje.
Animal, wild beast	Se-cedi. Se-ōka. Se-batana. Fwōfwō (74 b)	Isi-lw. I-bubesi. Im-bulu	Isi-lw. Iny-amaza-ne	Si-lw ; zi-lw	Iny-amaza-ne	Iny-amaza-na
Ant	Cōswa-ne, Cōswa-ni. Si-rui (74 b)	Isa-pompōwō. Im-bōwa-ne	Pompōlō. Im-bōwa-ne. In-tutw-ane	In-tfutfwane. Itin-čangōse	Izim-pōwōmpōwō. Ubu-nyoṅṅō	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 or Umu-hlwa	Umū-hlwa	Umu-hlwa	
Arm	Le-cōhō ; <i>pl.</i> ma-bōwō. Li-zōhō. Li-sōfō (74 b)	Um-kōnō. Isi-konō. Iñ-gālō	Um-kōnō. Iñ-galō ⁴	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-tōlō. U-dalō	Um-dibišelo	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 or I-zembe. Im-bazō	I-hlōga	Li-zembe ; ama-
Baboon	Cwene. Kxatla (74 a). Pombwi (74 b)	Im-fene. Iñ-gōlō	Im-fene. In-ziṅga. Ili-konde	Im-fene ; iti+. Iñ-gōbiyane	In-dwañu	Li-ani

¹ 74 represents the speech of the Ba-tlarō, Ba-tlapiñ (or -xlapiñ), Ba-rōloñ, Ba-hurutse, Ba-waṅketsi, and Ba-kwena. 74 a stands for the Se-maŋgwato of Khamā's country and the ṅgami basin (Se-twana); 74 b is Si-kwōwō, the 'Makwōwō' 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-kwōwō are not given.

² The word Le-tebele in Se-sūthō = 'Red Kafir'.

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

⁴ 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-tsāmbō	I-tāmbō	Li-tāmbu
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. ¹ 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-bwɔdhlā. In-dlōzi	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 ²	Iziñ-kwɔw	Itiñ-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	...	...	...	...

¹ Cf. M-bwɔw, 'buffalo'.

² This word is only used in the Hlōnipa or woman's dialect. An interesting survival of the -ombe for 'cow', 'cattle', preserved in the Hlōnipa dialect.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-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)
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 ḍ	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-nyaṅṵṵ, U-hlaṅṅṵṵ. Isi-valṵ. I-sāṅṅṵṵ	Isi-valṵ. Um-nyaṅṵṵ	Isi-valṵ. Um-nyaṅṵṵ	Isi-valṵ. Um-nyaṅṵṵ	Ki-varṵ. Mi-aṅṅṵṵ, Li-saṅṅṵṵ. 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-toṅṅṵṵ
Drum	Mṵ-ṵpa. Mu-lupa (74 b)	I-gubu. (Iṅ-gṵṵṵṵ = a song or dance sung to drum accom- paniment)	Isi-gubu. (Iṅ-gṵṵṵṵ = a dance to the drum)	Iṅ-guṅṅṵṵ. Iṅ-tumbula. Isi-gube	Iṅ-kuṅṅṵṵ	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)	Ii-isṵ ; ama-sṵ. Ii-ihlṵ ; am-ehlṵ	Ii-isṵ ; am-ehlṵ. (Um-bṵṵṵṵ = vision)	Ii-isṵ ; am-ehlṵ	Ii-ihlṵ ; am-ehlṵ	L-isṵ ; m-esṵ
Face, forehead	Se-ha-tlṵṵṵṵṵ. 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 ...	Thutlwa. Tutwa (74 b)	I-ḑōwa. 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-ḑa	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-dhlabu	In-dhlabu	Aman-toṅgama- ne	...	Li-tabele

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 74 b. Si-kooloolo 74 c. Njenji	75. Joša (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. Ngera-ṅ-gera-ne
Gun	Tlhobwō. Tobwō (74 b). Tobōw (74 c)	Um-pū. Um-bobw	Isi-bamu	Isi-bamu	Um-pobw	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-zohw (74 b)	Is-anthla, Is-andla	Is-andhla	I-hlānza, Is-ānza, Is-andhla	Is-andhla	C-anja
Head	Tlhōxō. Tōhw (74 b)	In-tlokw. In-klōkw. In-kanda	I-kanda. In-hlōkw	I-kanda. In-hlōkw	I-kanda. In-hlōkw	Li-kanda. Sōkw
Heart	Pelw. Pilu (74 b)	I-papu. In-tliziyo. Um-ṗelw	In-hliziyo. Um-camaṅgu	In-hlitiyo	In-hliziyo	Ṣiziw
Heel	Se-rēte, Se-rētē. Li-zotw (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-kōkw	Ki-kumba
Hill	Tḥotā. T’aba. Li-lundu (74 b)	Isi-duli. In-duli	Um-maṅwō. 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-bōkw
Hoe	Mo-xōma. Mu-huma (74 b)	I-kuba. I-kaba	I-kuba	I-kuba	I-kuba	Li-ṗuwa. Li-kwece
Honey	Din-ōse. Lin-ōzi (74 b)	Ub-usi. Ug-uzi (Pondw). In-čindi	Ub-usi. Ul-uju. Iziny-ōsi	Itiny-ōsi. Ulu-ju	Iny-ōsi	Uci
Horn	Lo-naka	U(lu)-pondw	U(lu)-pondw.	Ulu-pondvw; itim-pondvw	Ulu-pondw	Lu-pondw
House	N-tlw; ma-tlw. Gae, Le-gae. N-du (74 b)	In-thlu, In-dlu. U-ṗande; in-ṗande, ulu-ṗande. (I-kaya = home ¹)	In-dhlu. I-kaya	In-dhlu	In-dhlu. I-kaya	I-ṣlu. N-goṅgwe. Ku-kaya
Hunger	Tlala, Tala (74 b)	In-dlala	In-dlala	In-dlala	In-dlala	Li-paṅw
Husband	Mo-nōna. Mu-nna (74 b)	Um-yeni. In-doda	In-doda	In-dvōdsa	...	N-dwela. Lin-dōda
Hyena	Phiri. Thūkwī. Si-tuṅgwani (74 b)	Im-pisi. In-čūka	Im-pisi. I-dela-bu-toṅw	Im-pisi	Im-pisi	...
Iron	Cipi, Ts’ipi. Sipi (74 b)	In-tsimbi. Isi-nyiti, Izi-nciti	In-simbi	In-simbi	In-simbí	Simbi. U-tali

¹ Ubu-mw = dwelling. Ubu-me = condition. I-mw = abode. Um-mi = inhabitant.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 74 b. Si-kwalo 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷosa (<i>KaḶir dialects</i>)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwoni)
Island ...	Se-tḶake. Si-wali (74 b)	Isi-Ḷiti	Isi-Ḷiṅgi	Isi-hleṅga	Isi-hleni	Ki-rumba
Ivory ...	Lw-naka	Ama-bamba	U-pondw lwen-dhlwvu	Ulu-pondvw Iwe n-dhlwvu	U-pondw lwe n-kubu	Li-zinyw lya n-sḶwfu
Knee ...	Le-ṅole. Li-ṅwele (74 b)	I-dw	I-dw	Li-dv'aw, Li-d'aw	I-dw	Li-dorw
Knife ...	Thipa. Tipa (74 b)	Isi-cece. I-mela	U-mese	Umṅ-kwa. I-godywa	Iṅ-Ḷamu	Mu-kwa. M-kondw
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-Ḷibi. I-dami	I-Ḷibi	Ki-siwa. Lu-anṣe
Leg ...	Le-kutu; ma- Le-utu (74 a), Ki-utu (74 b)	Um-lenze. In-tuṅw (<i>shin</i>)	Um-lenzi	Um-lent'e	Um-lenzi	M-lenze
Leopard ...	Le-ṅau. ṅ-gwi (74 b)	Iṅ-gwe. I-hlwi, In-dlwi	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-pondorw. Ki-rwani. M-pwoṅgw. ṅ-gwenyama
Lips ...	Pwṅnama. Mu-lwmw (74 b)	Um-lebe; imi- Isi-lebe; izi- Im-bwvu	U(lu)-debe; izin-debe. Imi-lwmw	U-debe. Bebebe	In-debe	M-lwmw; mi-
Magic ...	Bo-loi. Taw (74 b)	Ubu-ti. (<i>The root -lwa connected with ventriloquial whistling</i>).	In-takati. (Ubu-lwi = <i>magical whistling, ventriloquism</i>)	Uku-loya. Um-liṅgw	Ubu-tagati. (<i>Loya = to bewitch</i>)	U-takati. U-lwi
Maize ...	Mm-idi. Mw-vwpu. Se-maka (74 a). ¹ M-bwnyi (74 b)	Um-bwṅa. Um-bilw. U-tiya	Um-bila	Um-bila. Um-luṅgu	Umu-mbu	Mu-mbu. Ki-maṅga
Man ...	Mu-thu; ba-thu	Um-ntu; aba-ntu. M-fw (<i>a mortal</i>); aba-fw ²	Umu-ntu; aba-ntu	Umu-ntfu; aba-	Umu-ntu; aba-	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu
Male ...	Mw-nwṅa, Mo-nna. (Bw-thw = <i>manhood</i>)	In-dwda. In-duna	In-dwda. -silisa. In-duna	Um-duna	In-dwda	...
Meat ...	N-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mo-re. Mw-lemw. Se-tḶare. Mu-li-ana (74 b)	I-yeza. Ubu-ti. Isi-ny-aṅgw	Umu-ti. I-kubalw	Umu-tsi	Umu-ti	Mu-ti

¹ Cf. Ci-maṅga of Yaṅ.² From Um-fw (*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-jiṅṵ. 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	Kxṵṵṵ. Kumṵ (74 b). Pulu (74 b)	Iṅ-kṵṵṵ. Iṅ-gṵṵṵ. Iṅ-kabi	Iṅ-kabi. Im-bapṵ. Iṅ-kṵṵṵ	Iṅ-kabi. I-ṅombe	Iṅ-kabi	ṅ-kṵṵṵ. 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-kṵṵṵṵ	Iṅ-gulube. I-ṅnji	Iṅ-gulube	ṅ-guruwe
Pigeon ...	Le-eba. Le-pṵi. Liba (74 b)	I-zuba. I-hṵbe	I-juba	Li-tuba	Iṅ-kwilimbi	Li-jiwa

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-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-ñdu = <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-kwōka	Iŋ-čwōka. 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-kwalalo 74 c. Njenji	75. Ṗosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋṛoni)
Sleep ...	Bw-rōkō. Bu-lōkwo (74 b)	Ubu-toŋṛo. Ubu-tuya	Ubu-toŋṛo	Ubu-t'ōŋṛo, Ubu-tfōŋṛo. Zela. U-lele	Ubu-toŋṛo	U-toŋṛo
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-ḥulw. Iŋ-goma	I-gama. I-hubō. Isi-hlabeleṛo	Iŋ-goma. Isi-hlabeleṛo	Isi-hlabele. Iŋ-goma	U-yimbo
Spear ...	Le-rumw	Um-kontw. Isi-kali, Isi-yēle	Um-kontw. Isi-yēlele. I-ḥaḥa	Isi-kali	Um-kontw	M-kondw
Spirit, soul	M-ōa. Mw-eya, Mw-ēa. Mw-dimw	Um-oya. Um-ṣwalogu	Um-oya. Um-lwzi. I-dhlwzi. I-toŋṛo	Um-kwbw. M-pefumṛo	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'ōŋga. Ulu-swazi; in-tswazi	Ulu-ti	Ulu-ti. In-dvuku. In-dugu	Ulu-ti. In-toŋa	N-duku. N-toŋga. Lu-swazi
Stone, bare rock	Le-ncwe; ma-ye, ma-dye. Li-jwe (74 b)	Ili-tye, Ili-ce. Ili-wa. I-tala	Ili-tye	I-gbwe. I-je, I-je. Ili-tye	Ili-tye	Li-ce
Stool ...	Si-pula (74 b)	...	Isi-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-ṣaba	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-ṣoli (74 b)	I-sela. Ny-ōŋṛoza	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-ᵱᵱᵱᵱ
To-day ...	Xo-mpi yenᵱ. Ka-yenᵱ. Ka-cekᵱ (74 b)	Nam-hla. Nam-hla-nje	Namu-hla	Lᵱmu-hla	Lamu-hla	Namu-ᵱla
Toe ...	Mo-nw-ana	U-zw-ane; in-zw-ane. (Ulu-zw-ane; Izin-zw-ane)	U-zw-ane	Ulu-zw-ane. Lu-tw-ane	U-zw-ane	Lu-zipᵱ lwa lu-nyᵱᵱ
To-morrow	Kamᵱ-ᵱᵱ. Kamu-ᵱᵱ (74 b)	ṅgom-ᵱᵱ	ṅgomu-ᵱᵱ	ṅge-mu-ᵱᵱ. Ku-sasa	Umu-ᵱᵱ	Ku-sasa
Tongue ...	Lᵱ-leme; ᵱ. 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-hlohla	l(i-i)hlahla	Kimu-ti
Twins ...	Ma-hatla	I-wele; ama-wele	Ama-pahla. Ama-wele	Ema-pahla. Ema-wele	Ama-pahla	Li-paᵱa; ma-
Urine ...	Mᵱ-tl'apᵱ. Mu-lutu (74 b)	Um-damᵱ. Um-kamᵱ. Um-tondᵱ. Ubu-tundᵱ	Um-tyᵱᵱṅᵱᵱ. 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. ¹ Xᵱ-lwa. ² N-twā (74 b). Tl'abanᵱ (74 a)	Uku-lwa, Uku-lw-ana. U-tabi. Im-fazwe. Ubu-t'a (violence)	l(i-i)ta, Uku-lwa. Im-fazwe. Im-pi	Im-pi. Uku-lwa	Ugu-lwa	Yim-pi. Ku-lwa

¹ The classical 'Vi-ta'.² The classical 'Ku-rwa'.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-māngwatω 74 b. Si-kwōwō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḑosa (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>). ¹ 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> ²). -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-ḑwaya	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

¹ To smell out. Iṅ-gaṅga = a man of high position. Uku-lōza = to whistle, bewitch. Um-lōzi = a ventriloquist. -gaṅga = bold, exalted. Ukuny-aṅga = to bewitch.
² From Um-fō (a person, a mortal) + -azi.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwolo 74 c. Njenji	75. 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) ¹ . Li-kitalizō (74 c)	·hlanu, ·tlanu	·hlanu	·hlanu	·hlanu	·slanu or ·sanō
Six	Thatarō. -ratarō. Tš'elela. Keta li-zōhō ka-ŋwe (74 b)	·tandatu	Isi-tupa ²	Si-tfupa, Si-tupa	·tantatu	·slanu na mōzi
Seven	Supa	peñpe. ·pabela. In-pomba	Kombisa ³ or Kombile or I-ñkōta	Li-sontfō. I-sōndō	Nonye	·slanu na wili
Eight	Fera (or Rōba) ele me-beli, or Fera 'meli	·bōpō. -m-bōpō. Isi-pōhloŋgō. Tōba 'mnwem-bini	Šiya-ŋgalō lom-bile ⁴	Si-pōhloŋgō. Gōbe-ñ-galō- m-bili	Fida nem-bile	·slanu na tatu
Nine	Fera mo-nw-ana ōli mo-ñōe	I-tōba. Tōba 'mnwem-nye	Šiyagalō lu-nye ⁵	Šiyagalō- lu-nye. Gōbe-galō- lu-nye	Fida nōmu-nye	·slanu 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, Ili-kulu	I-kulu	Li-kulu	Li-kulu	...
Thousand	Sikiti	I-wāka	I-kuluŋgwa-ne	Iñ-kuluŋgwane	Isi-giti	...

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

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwolo 74 c. Njenji	75. ǃosa (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-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, -kω. -a-kω	We-na. U- -ku-, -we. -a-kω	We-nu. U- -ku-, -we. -a-kω	We-na. U- -gu-, -kω. -a-kω	We-na. U- -ku-, -wu, -kω. -a-kω
He, him, his	E-na, E-nē. Ye-na (74 b). E-, A-, Ū- Ū-a- -mω-. -xaxwe. -hai (74 b)	Ye-na. U, Ka-, A- -ni. -ye. -a-ke	Ye-na. U-, E-, A-, Ku- -mu-, -m- -ye, ¹ -ke. -a-ke	Ye-na. U- -m-. -ye. -a-ke	Ye-na. U- -mu-, -m'. -ke	Ye-na. U-, A-, I- -mu-, -yu or -ŋgu, -ke
We, us, our	Rω-na, Cω-na. Lu-na (74 b). Re-, Rω-, Re-a- -re-. -rω-na, -cω-na	Ti-na. Siti-, Si- -ti. -ti- -etu	Ti-na. Si-, Sω- -ti, -iti. -si- -etu	Tsi-na. Si- -si- -tfu, -tu	Ti-na. Si- -si- -itu	Ti-ni. Ti- -ti- -itu
Ye, you, your	Lω-na, Nye-na. Mi-na (74 b). Lω-, Lω-a- -lω-. -lω-na, -nye-na	Ni-na. Ni- -ni. -nini, -ni. -enu	Ni-na. Ni-, Nω- -ni-. -ini. -enu	Ni-na. Ni- -ni- -nu	Ni-na. Ni- or Li- -li- -inyu	Ni-na. Mu- -wani- -inu
They, them, their	Bω-ne. Bω-na (74 b). Bω-, Ba- -ba-. -bω-ne	Bω-na. Ba- -ba-. -a-bω, -babω, -bω	Bω-na. Ba-, Be-, Bω- -ba-. -bω. -a-bω	Bω-na. Bω-, Ba- -ba-. -bω	Bω-na. Ba- -ba- -bω	Wω-na. Wa- -wa-. -ω or -wω
All	-tlhe (ω-tlhe, ǃc.). Kau-fela (74 b)	-oŋke	-oŋk-ana, -oŋke. Ku-pela	-oŋke	-oŋke	-oŋge
This, these	E-ω, e-nω; ba, ba-nω; ω, ω-nω; e, e-nω; ye, ye-nω; a, a-nω; se; se-nω; tse, tse-nω; ye, ye-nω; tse, tse-nω; lω, lω-nω; bω, bω-nω; xω, xω-nω; fa, fω, ha, he-nω. Ya or yω; ba, baw; u or wu, e, yω; le or leω, ǃc. (74 b); -ani (74 b)	Lω, aba; lω, le; eli, lā; esi, ezi; le, ezi; ωlu; ωbu; ωku; apa	Lω, lōna; la-ba; lω, lōna; le, lena; le-li; la, lana; le-si; le-zi; le, lena; le-zi; lω-lu; lω-bu; lω-ku	Lω, aba; lω, le; eli; ǃc.	Lω, la-ba; lω, le; le-li, la-wa; le-si, le-zi; le, le-zi; lω-lu; lω-bu; lω-gu	Lω-yu, la-wa; lω-u, le-i; le-li, la-ga; le-ki, le-vi; le-i, le-zi; lω-lu; lu-tu; la-ka; lω-wu; lω-ku; la-pa; lω-mu

¹ 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; &c. ω-le, ba-le; ω-le, e-le; ye-le, a-le; &c. -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. Nku, -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; &c. Lōya or lō-wa-ya; la-ba-ya; &c. With N direc- tive:—Nku, -ŋgω; -mpa, &c.; -ŋku; -ntsi; -nti; -ŋka; -si; -zi; -ntsi; -zi; -lu -ntu; -mpu; -ku	Lō-wa; e-lō; &c.	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; &c. With N direc- tive:—ŋu, -mpa; -ŋku, -nti, -ŋka; -nsi, -nzi; -nsi, -nzi; -ntu; -mpu; -ŋku	Lōyani or Lōya; La-wa-yani, La-wa-ya; &c.
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-kwōlō 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	Cō-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. Bō-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	Xō-dimō. Gō-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	Mō-raxō. Mu-lahō (74 b)	E-mva	Ka-muva. Nḡase-muva	Nge-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-kudze-ni. Ku-dze. Le. Ka-cane	Ka-cana	Ku-de-ni
Here	Ha-nō, Fa-nō. Xō-na. Kwa-nō. Kwa-nu (74 b)	Apa	Lapa. Kō-na-lapa	Lapa	Kō-na. Pā. Lapa	Apa. Kō-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)	Nge-katsi. E- — -ni	Pa-gati. E- — -ni	Mu-kati. Mu; -ni. E-
Middle	Xare. Ka-hali, Fa-hali (74 b)	Pa-kati	Pa-kati	Em-katsi-ni	Pa-gati	Pa-kati

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwatw 74 b. Si-kwɔlwɔ 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ḡwoni)
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	Ngapa-ndhle	Ipa-ndhle	Pa-nje or Pa-nšle
Plenty, many	Ntsi. Ha-hulu	Ninzi	Niḡgi	Nyenti	Niḡi	-ninzi
There... ..	Hoñ, Xwona. Hale, Fale. Teñ, Teni ¹ (74 b). Fw. Mani (74 b)	Apw. Paya	Lapw. Kwona. La-	Lapw. Kwona	Kwona	Lapw. Na-paya
Where? ...	Ka-e? Ka-i?	Pi-na?	Pi? U-pi-na? N-pyipi?	Pi?	Pi? Na-pi?	Pi?; -pi?
No!	Nya!	Hai!	Ca! Hai! Ḷabw!	Ca! Ca-bw! (very like Ka-bw!)	Aci!	Nw! Ca!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Xa-, Ha-; Se-, Si-; Sa-; -ba, -Ḷpe, -pe (suffixes)	A-, Ana-, Ka-; -ḡga-, -ḡge-; -ḡga-, -aḡga. Musa- (Musa-ni-) with impera- tives. Also by changing terminal -a of verb-root to -i	A-; -ḡga-; -ḡge-, -ka- (not yet); -ḡga-. Also by changing terminal -a of verb-root or auxiliary verb into -i	A-; -ḡga-; -ḡge, &c. (terminal a of verb-root changes to i)	A-, Ka-; -ḡa- -ge-; -ḡa, -ḡe, -zaḡa (neg. verb). Yaka- (Yeka-ni-) with impera- tives. Also terminal a into -i, &c.	A-, Ka-; -ḡga- -ḡw-, -ḡw-; -ḡga. -si (in verb 'to be')
To	Xw-	Uku-, Uk'	Uku-	Ku-	Uku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-betsa. -nata. -Ḷta (74 b)	-beta	-tyaya	-caya	-caya	-caya
„ buy, sell	-reka, -leka	-teḡga	-teḡga	-tseḡga	-teḡa	-teḡga
„ come ...	-tla, -ta (74 b)	-iza, -za	-za, -eza	-ta. -fika	-za	-za
„ cut ...	-sexa, -seha. -puma (74 b)	-sika. -tena	-sika	-juba	-siga	-sika
„ dance ...	-bina	-sina, -pina	-sina	-gidza. -gida	-gida. -sina	...
„ die... ..	-šwa	-fa. -bɔpa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat ...	-ya, -ja. -ku-ra (74 b)	-dla, -tya, -ja	-dhla	-dhla. -ḡkiba	-dhla	-šla
„ give ...	-aba. -naca. -nts'a. -fa (74 b)	-nika. -pa	-nika. -pa	-pa. -nika	-niga. -pa	-pa, -pasa

¹ Rather remarkable form, related to North-West Bantu.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 74 b. Si-kwōlō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwoni)
To	Xw- -ea, -eta. -ya (74 b). -zamaya (74 b)	Uku-, Uk' -hamba. -ya. -enda (to go away to be married). (-endu, -endō = road, swift). -muka = to go away	Uku- hamba. -ya. (-endō = a going)	Ku- -hamba. -ya. -muka	Uku- -hamba. -ya	Ku- -hamba. -ya
„ go						
„ 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-KWĒLĒLĒ (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' = **·b̄wirire**; '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 **Sikw̄w̄w̄** which had penetrated into northern Barotseland. At the same time, the form **Li·kitalizw̄** for 'five' is remarkable for its close correspondence with the **Keta·lizw̄h̄** ('finishes the hand') of **Sikw̄w̄w̄** (74 b). For the present **Njenji** or **Zinzi** may be catalogued as 74 c.

74. **Secuana** dialects are spoken in Bechuanaland, north of the 28th degree of South latitude; west of the Transvaal and of the Šaši river and south of the 20th degree of South latitude. Bounded on the west approximately by the Kalahari desert and Lake N̄gami. 74 b. **Sikw̄w̄w̄** 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-Kabomp̄w̄ confluence, and east of the 20th degree of East longitude.

75. **Ṗōsa** is spoken in eastern Cape Colony (including Pondw̄land) south of the Drakensberg.

75 a. **Zulu** is spoken in Natal and Zululand up as far north as Lake Santa Lucia and the Upper Pongw̄la river (Usutu).

75 b. **Swazi** is spoken in Swaziland.

75 c. **Tebele** is spoken in Southern Rhodesia by the Amandebele Zulus.

76. **Gaza·Añḡw̄ni** is spoken in Gazaland (south-west part of Portuguese Trans-Zambezi East Africa) and sporadically up to Lower Zambezi. Again in West and in East Nyasaland.

GROUP U

THE WEST CENTRAL ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)
78. Ila or Yila (Ci-ila, Šukulumbwe, Šala).
78 a. Ci-lumbu | 79. Toŋga ('Batōka', Tōtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya).
79 a. Ci-we
80. Subia (Šubia, Šubea) |
|--|--|

GROUP V

THE WESTERN ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

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

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Šala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga ('Batōka', Tōtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kōba, Bakhōba)	82. Nyeŋgō (South Luyi, 'Bampukusu')
Adze	M-bezō	I-bezō	Im-bezō	M-bezō	M-beō	Mō-eŋgi
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama, Muny-ama	Muny-ama	Muny-ama; ba-	I-nyōlōzi; zi-	Mu-nyasia; ba-	Iz-ama
Ant ... ..	...	Mu-puka. 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

¹ 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-ōŋgō	B-ōŋgō	B-ōŋgō	Bu-lubi	...	...
Breast (man's)	C-amba; ṣ-amba	C-amba	C-amba	Ci-zuba; zi-	Se-dzuva	...
Breast (woman's)	Li-wele	Lu-kōlō. (I-bele = <i>udder</i>)	Lu-kōlō <i>or</i> Du-kōlō	...	Ze-vere; ma-vere	...
Brother	Mu-kw-esu. Mu-kw- (<i>poss.</i> <i>suffix added</i>)	Mu-ciṣi. Mu-kandō. Mu-nina. (Bu-nina = <i>brotherhood</i>)	Mw-anike; ba- Mu-pati-aŋgu. Mu-kul-anō aŋgu. Mw-alō, Mu-ce, Mu-nyina, Mu-kw-esu. &c.	Mw-anc-aŋgu. Uñ-kōsi	Mō-paŋga. Mō-z-atu	...
Buffalo	Ny-ati	Muny-ati	Iny-ati	Iny-ati	Onj-ati, Ony-ati	Ny-ati
Bull	Mu-cende. Mu-sune	Mu-cende	Mw-enze; b-enze	...	...	...
Buttocks	Li-takō; ma-	Ma-takō	I-takō; ma-	I-takō; ma-	...	...
Canoe	Wu-atō; m-atō	Bw-atō	Buw-atō; ma-	Buw-atō; m-atō	W-ōtu	W-atō
Cat	<i>Ma-ṣimbi</i>	Kaze	Mañgoi	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-ṣṣō	Mw-ana, K-ana	Mw-ana; b-ana. Mu-hwile; ba-hwile	Nana (?). M-ōna	Mō-keke

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (‘Batoka’, Totela, N-dawe, Lima. Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kwaba, Bakhwaba)	82. Nyeŋgwa (South Luyi, 'Bampukuŋu')
Cloth	N-salū, N-guŋwō, Li-sani. Sule. Lu-kwa (<i>bark</i>)	Iñ-gubwō. I-sani. Bu-luba	I-sani. I-sila. Iñ-gubwō	I-sila. Iñ-gubwō (= <i>skin</i> , <i>covering</i>)	Le-tsera	Le-ina
Cold	M-peyō	Im-peyō	M-peyō	...	Om-pepō (?). Se-pipō	...
Country ...	Ci-si	In-si	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	Siku. Li-sua. Ci-ilō, K-ilō	Bu-siku. 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-sidiŋi	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-iŋi. Si-	Ta-yō. I-sō, I-se. N-danda. Si-, Se-, Sa-, Su-	Tati, N-tate	Tate

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (‘Batōka’, Tōtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kōba, Bakhōba)	82. Nyeŋgō (South Luyi, 'Bampukuṣu')
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-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 ¹
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-poñgō; <i>pl.</i> ṣi +	Im-poñgō	Im-poñgō	Im-pene	Ū-puli. M-pene	M-boñgō
„ (he) ... ..	...	M-ōñgō	Si-jembwe M-ōñgō	...	...	M-boñgō
„ (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-dōngō	N-dōngō <i>or</i> In-dōngō	Ū-yeñgora	...
Guinea-fowl	Ŋ-kañga	Iñ-kañga	Iñ-kañga	Iñ-kañga	...	...
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

¹ Dr. Livingstone's spelling is followed. This is sometimes *θ* and sometimes 'th', without its being certain whether the writer intends *t* or an aspirated *t* (th) to be understood.

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (‘Batwaka’, Tɔtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kwoba, Bakhwoba)	82. Nyeŋgɔ (South Luyi, 'Bampukuŋu')
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-ɔnzɔ	Mɔ-fupa

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	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, ‘Bampukuŋu’)
Leopard ...	Ši-luwe; wa +	Ši-luwe	Ši-lwe	Ŋ-gwe	Ŋ-kue	N-tō
Lion ...	Ŋ-kalamu	Šumbwa, U-šumbwa. In-davu	Mu-lavu. Mu-kalamu. N-amba	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-bīŋi, Bw-anda. (-kama = <i>verb</i>)	Ma-kupa (-kama)	...	Ma-šuta	...
Monkey ...	Šokwe. C-aŋga. M-puya	Šokwe	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-liswi. 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 ...	Šiŋgō. Kōŋi	In-šiŋgō. Mu-kōŋi	In-šiŋgō. Kuñ-kōŋi	N-šiŋgō	E-zōŋgō. Mō-lōlō	Diŋgō
Night ...	Wu-šiku	Ma-šiku	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 ...	Šōnō	l-naŋgō. (Ma-naŋgō = <i>nostrils</i> . Mu-ombombō = <i>bridge</i>)	l-m-pemō. Ti-šōnō (?)	l-thōlō	Le-rō, Le-irō	Li-ōlō
Ox ...	Ŋ-ombe <i>Muso</i>	Mu-sune	M-ōŋgō; bo-ŋgō. Mū-sune; ba-	Ŋ-gombe	Ō-porō. Ŋ-gombe; ziñ-	Ŋ-gombe

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (Batwaka', Totela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kwaba, Bakhwaba)	82. Nyeŋgwa (South Luyi, 'Bampukuŋu')
Paddle ...	...	Iñ-kaŋi	In-soge. Ki-jazw	Ki-rahw	Se-rapw	Se-labw
Palm wine, beer	W-alwa	...	Bu-kandi. Bu-kwkw. Im-bwte	N-zaru. Ma-lwvu	Ū-ara. U-kube	Ma-lwvw
Parrot ...	...	...	...	N-kweŋga	...	...
Penis ...	...	In-twani. Im-pala. (I-bwkw = <i>testicle</i>)	In-twani	In-twani	...	...
Pig ...	N-guluwe	N-gulube, Culube. Ku-ntula. (Ťa-ñkwale = <i>wart-hog</i>)	M-uma. Sici-poŋgw. 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-lw; ma-lw	Bu-sena. Cikadi-lw. Ku-ntu	C-ilw. A-ŋia	Ci-baka. Ha-ntu	...	...
Rain ...	Fula. Mi-lwci	Im-vula. Leza	Im-vula	Im-vula	Yw-vora, Ū-vora. En-fera	M-vula
Rat ...	Kwsw. M-bewa. Fukw	Ťi-kwsw	I-kwsw, I-kwŋw. Iñ-kuswi	Im-peba	...	...
Rhinoceros	Ci-pembele	Ťem-pela	Ci-pembele	Im-pembele	On-ŋwŋw, Ū-ŋwŋw	Le-pembele
River ...	Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	Lw-izi. Mu-loŋga; mi-	Mo-roŋka. Ka-dom'. E-klw	Mw-loŋka. Li-wka
Road ...	N-ŋila. Mu-kwakwa	Mu-kwakwa. In-zila	In-zila. Mu-kwakwa	In-zila	N-jera	N-dera
Salt ...	Mu-nyu. Mw-nyu	Mw-inw. Tw-inw (<i>dim.</i>)	...	...	Ru-tswai	...
Shame ...	N-swani	In-swani	In-swani. Bw-eme	Ku-swaba (<i>verb</i>)	...	...
Sheep ...	M-belele	I-mbelele	Im-belele	Im-belele	Uñ-kū	M-berere
Shield ...	...	In-twbw	In-twbw	Komba	Le-ŋlebe	Tomba
Shoulder ...	Ci-fuŋi	Ci-fuŋi. I-kukw	Lu-eww. Egw-eziw; ma- Ikukw	...	Ze-kwaba (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Sister ...	...	Mu-cizi. Mu-kw', Mu-kwa	Mu-cizi	N-cizi aŋgu. N-cizi <i>or</i> Un-cizi	Mw-ganya	...
Skin ...	M-paya. Ci-kanda, Li-kanda	Lu-kanda	Lu-kanda	Ci-kabi	Eñ-gwkw	...
Sky ...	I-julu. Ku-julu	I-zeulu	I-julu. Ma-joba	I-ulu	L-erw, ¹ L-iru	Li-wkw
Slave ...	Mu-ŋa	Mu-ziŋe	Mu-ziŋe	Mw-hik-ana	Mw-via	M-peka
Sleep ...	Tu-lw	Tu-lw	Iñ-onzi(-gonzi). (-kwana = <i>verb</i>)	...	...	...

¹ Cf. Lerw, Lele = '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-ṣi	Bu-ṣi. I-ṣi	Bu-si	Bu-si	Mu-si	Mu-si
Snake ...	N-ṣōka, Ci-ṣōka	In-zōka	In-zōka	In-zōka	...	...
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. Mu-ṣaṅkwa. 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-ṣimu	Mō-za	M-oya. Mu-ṣimu	Mō-hōba	Ōm-ōa	Mō-kō
Star ...	Ny-enyeṣi	In-toŋwezi. (In-tanda = <i>meteor, even- ing star</i>)	Kany-inyezi. Iny-enyezi	Iñ-kani	Sienj-ata; ziny-ata	...
Stick ...	Lu-sakō	Ka-samō. Lu-suti. Mu-sakō	Ka-pondō. Iñ-kōli. Ka-kōli. Ci-samu	Iñ-kōli. In-cupa	Ka-ti. Ka-kōne; <i>pl.</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-ṣoṣi	Mu-ṣozi.	I-ṣozi.	Mu-nṣozi.	...	...
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>)	...

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	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, 'Bampukuŋu')
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-nŋi. 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>&c.</i> Bu-kai-ntu = <i>woman-</i> <i>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

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (Batōka', Tōtela N.dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kōba, Bakhōba)	82. Nyeŋgō (South Luyi, 'Bampukūšu')
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 ¹	-tanu
Six	Mw-aya mu-nwe	Ci-sa mbomwi. Ka-kōle (78 a)	-sanu a ka-mwi	Zimane anza ni yi-mwina (and other circumlocu- tions)	Mawa ri-anja va-raqa	-moya (begin- ning on left hand)
Seven... ..	Mw-aya -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 ²
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 ω-ne	Ma-kumi ŋga-nne ³	Ma-kumi ω-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	...	...	...

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

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

³ According to Torrend.

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. 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. Nyeŋgɔ (South Luyi, 'Bampukuŋu')
I, me, my ...	Ne-wɔ. Me, Ne. N-, Ndi- -ni- -me, -a-ŋgu	Ō-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. Ō! 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. Ŋgu-we-na. U-, Wa-, A- -mu-, -we, -ze, -kwe	U-we, Ŋ-gwe. U-, A- -mu-, -ŋ-gūe, -a-kwe	I-ye. A-di. U-, Mu-, or A- -mu- -ye, -kwe	Mu (?). U-, Ō- -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 ¹	...	...
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.)

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

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Tonja (‘Batwaka’, Twtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kwaba, Bakhwaba)	82. Nyeŋgwo (South Luyi, ‘Bampukuŋu’)
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> . 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. -m-pwizi	-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	...	-fohifo <i>hi</i>	...	...
Sick	-ciswa. -lwaši	-lwaši	-ciswa	...	...	...
White	-tuwa. -twite	-tuba	-tuba	-tuba	B <i>o</i> - <i>twa</i> , - <i>twa</i>	-keho

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga ('Batōka', Tōtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kōba, Bakhōba)	82. Nyeŋgō (South Luyi, 'Bampukuŋu')
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-ŋsi, Pa-ŋsi	Ku-ŋsi, A-ŋsi	Mu-nse. A-nsi	Ha-nsi, Ku-nsi, &c.	Ep-eŋe	Ku-ezi
Far	Ku-lamfu, Ku-lale	Sakene	Ku-le-ku-le	Ku-le, -le	-re. (Ōkhu-re, Si-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	-ŋgi, Wu-ŋgi	Bw-ala. -nji, -njinji	-iŋgi	-iŋgi	...	...
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, infix, or suffix)	Si (1st pers. sing.); Ta- (with other pronouns); Ku-, Ta- (in infinitive)	Si, Ta- (also use of Ku-ina = to be without, not to, not to have, a negative verb)	Si-, Tō-, Ta-	Ki-, Si-, Ka- Keti-, -sa- (Ki is a negative verb. Ki mbabantu = not the men)	Ka-, -se-, -si- Pa- (?)	Ka-, Se-
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Kō-, Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-ūma.	-ūma	-uma	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	-panda -ula; ŋita	-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. ¹ ·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. ·eɔa	·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 -ɔpa	·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* wa, 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, &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-**.

¹ Doubtful.

PREFIXES, &c., IN TONGA AND Ci-WE

No preprefixes, except in Nos. 4, 9, and 10.

Class 1. **Mu**, **U**. (mu, u-, yu-, ŋgu-); 2. **Ba**. (ba, mba-); 3. **Mu**. (mu-, u-, yu-, ŋgu-); 4. **Mi**, **Imi**. (mi-, 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, &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 NYEŊΩ¹

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.

¹ 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-lūyi¹ or 'Barotse'

83 a. Si-kwaŋgwa

GROUP W

THE NORTH-WEST ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

84. Luena (Lu-ina) or Lubale

85. Mbunda 85 a? Ka-luiana²

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

87. Nkoya⁴ (Si-ñkoya)

87 a. Mbwela

88. Kiwkw (Kiwkwe, Jok, Ci-bokwe)

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' ¹ 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi ³ 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiwkw or Ci-bokwe
Adze	M-bew, M-bayw	...	Ka-tembe; tu-	M-baiw. 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-setw, Ka-sitw. N-citw. 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-šendi; ma-	...
Ape	N-ɔkw; an-ɔkw	...	...	Ka-mumi; ba-, tu- (86 b)	Ka-mumi	...
Arm	Ii-kāā. Kw-bwkw or K-ɔkw; m-ɔkw	Li-wkw; ma-	Li-bwkw; ma-	Ku-vkw or Li-bwkw; ma- Li-vkw (86 a). Dzi-bwkw (86 b)	Di-bwkw. Dzi-bwkw	U-wkw; <i>pl.</i> m-ɔkw. Mw-sē
Arrow	Umu-šw; imi-šw. U-lembe	Mw-ivwi; mi-ivwi	Mu-kili; mi- Lu-kuša. Mu-vi; mi-	Mu-kuri, Mu-kiri; mi- Mu-tyili (86 a)	Mu-vi; mi-	Mu-ivi; mi-
Axe	Si-repe. Samw. Umu-biŋge	N-gimbu; ziŋ-	N-gimbu; bi+. Ci-baŋga; bi-	Gimbw, N-gyimbu, N-gembw. N-dyimbu (86 a)	Ci-baŋga; bi- Si-baŋga; bi-	Ka-saww

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

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

³ 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. Aŋgola).

⁴ Nkoya and Mbwela (which may be allied to the 'Ambwela' of Aŋgola—86 b) only seem to differ dialectally. Other dialects of the same stock are known as Ma-šasa 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) ¹	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+ ²	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; ² 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 ² (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?

¹ Where one authority spells 'j', another substitutes 'z'.² 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 ¹	Mw-ene; bami-ene	Ka-lamba. Mw-ana-ŋ-gana. Ki-ŋw. 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-boŋa. Mu-bebŋw	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; ¹ 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	...	...	...	...

¹ 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 <i>and</i> Ku-twe; <i>also</i> Geba <i>and</i> Zebe, <i>mean-</i> <i>ing 'ear' or</i> <i>'hearing'</i>	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). N-g-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-ya	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

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwañgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngañgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw or Ci-bokwe
Foot	Ili-kondw; ama-	Li-hinji; ma-	Ci-kanti; bi-	Ki-liatw; bi- L-inde. Li-henje. Tyi-liatw	Di-ulu; ma- Ka-uru; ma-	K-ulu; m-olu. (Ka-ulu?)
Forest	Ili-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 ¹	Ki-ari. Demba. Ha-tombi. Ka-sumbi ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	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. ² Ka-bokw (87 a)	Ki-lama

¹ Noteworthy.

² Ku-kamba = back of hand.

English	83. Si-lūyi <i>or</i> 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena <i>or</i> Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw <i>or</i> Ci-bokwe
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	Liā-gulu	M-biribiri. Ka-punda	Pidi, M-piji	...
Hippopotamus	M-bu, Um-būu ; ti-mbu	N-guvu	N-gubu ; tiñ-	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-kasu
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, Zwvw. In-dyivw (86 a)	U-ra ; ma-ra	N-zuw
Hunger	Li-šebw	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-mbw. Muñ-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-kwbw	Š-ondw ; bi-ondw	U-tali
Island	Si-kuli ; i-	Li-tuŋgu <i>or</i> Ci-tuŋu	Li-seke. Li-ñwpe ; ma-ñwpe	Ki-kwkw. 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-wkw (86 a)	Di-noŋgw. Ji-nuŋgw (87 a)	...
Knife	Mu-ele ; mi-	Pkw ; ji-pkw	Mkw ; ti +	M-pwka, Pkw, <i>or</i> M-wkw. Mu-khebi	Pkw ; tim +	Pkw ; ji-

English	83. Si-lūyi <i>or</i> 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwañgwa	84. Luena <i>or</i> Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngañgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw <i>or</i> Ci-bokwe
Lake	Si-tia <i>or</i> Li-isa	N-geñge. Ci-ziva	Li-šali; ¹ ma-	Li-tāli. E-civa	...	Jiba; ma +
Leg	Ili-kondw. Kwōwō	Mu-kōnw; mi. ² 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-ulu
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-mō). 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-citō, 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-takō. Ma-we	Ma-vele	Ma-yere (85 a). Ma-šwe	Ma-vere? Ma-hini. Ma-na, Ma-šia. Ma-visi (86 a)	...	...
Monkey ...	N-jokwō	Puya; va +. Sōkwō	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-kō. Nyina	Mama. Nō-kō. Na-ye	Mamai. Ba-ina	Nana. Ina (86 a). Nyō-kō. Ba-naa. Ba-ena	Mama	Mama
Mountain ...	Li-lundu	Pili	Pide(?) Liñ-gulu	Kim-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

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

² Noteworthy.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ?Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw or Ci-bokwe
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)	...

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. Kiwoŋ <i>or</i> Ci-bokwe
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 ¹	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

¹ A Ma-kwaw word.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaṅgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ?Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaṅgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. ,Kiokw or Ci-bokwe
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 ¹	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; ² bili-iṅge	Ci-kanda. Tyi-mantu (86 a)	Ṣ-uma; bi-uma	Ki-uma
Thorn	Mu-uṅga; mi-	Muṅ-gaya; mi- Muṅ-goṅga	Muṅ-gwiya; mi-	N-tsoṅga. Li-aṅgia (86a)	Mu-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; ³ pl. m-embw. L-imbw. N-ganda	L-imbw; m-embw	L-imbw. Mw-tse. N-ketw. Im-bandya (86 a)	...	Ki-hunda

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

English	83. Si-lūyi <i>or</i> 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwañgwa	84. Luena <i>or</i> Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ?Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngañgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw <i>or</i> Ci-bokwe
Tree	Si-tondw <i>or</i> Mu-tondw	Ci-tondw; vi-	Ci-ti; bi-ti	Ki-sakw; bi-? Mu-ti	Si-tondw. Mu-tondw (87 a)	Mu-tondw
Twins	Ana n-dwpu	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-ndw	Ma-su	Ma-ʃu	Ma-ʃuʃu? 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-kondw	...
Water	Am-ei	M-eya	? M-ema	M-ema	M-ema	M-eya
Well, source	Li-kwina	Li-ʃima	...	Li-sima. Ci-simw. Mu-ava	...	Mu-sulw; mi-
White man	Mu-nu mu-kenu	Cin-dele; vin-dele	Mu-nu wa ku-boka	Cin-dere. Ci-veñga. Ū-buka	Mu-kua	Juñgw
Wife	Mu-kati	Pwevw. Mweñga	Pwevw. Mw-endi; bamw-	Mu-kentu. Mañ-gyivv. M-puevw	Mu-kata, Mu-kate	Pō
Wind, air ...	M-ebw	Pehw. Mw-ilu	Li-undi	Ponzi. Bonde. Li-honde. Lu-hundzi	N-guʃa. N-gundu- ñgundu	...
Witch... ..	Mu-lwoti; a-lwoti	N-gañga. Mu-lwoti	Mu-rwoci <i>or</i> Mu-lwoti	N-gañga. Cim-banda	Mu-lwoti. Mu-rwote	N-gañga; ba+
Witchcraft	Uu-lwoti	U-lwoti	Bu-lwoti	Vu-añga. Vum-banda	Bu-lwoti	...
Woman	Mu-kati	Pwevw	M-banda. Mu-nakabi	Mu-kenw. Mw-nwakazi. M-puevw. Im-puevw (86 a)	M-buyama. Mu-kate	Pō; ma-pō
Womb	Li-simenw	Li-jimw; ma- Ci-semenw	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-kwala	...	...	...
Year	Umw-aka	Mw-aka; mi-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka; mi-
Yesterday	Iñ-gorw. Biñ-gwlwa	Zau	I-law	Zawa, I-zaw. Hin-dele, Sin-dele. Ka-leñge	...	N-zau
Zebra... ..	M-bi; tim-bi	N-gwɔw	N-gwɔw	N-gwɔw Iñ-gwɔw	Mu-tiñkwe	...
One	-mweya. -moyw	-mwe	Mw-lika. -mw	K-ɔsi, K-ōsi, Mwosi. Mw-nye. Mw-rika. -ɔmw, -mw	-mw, Ūmw	-imwe. -kasi

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. Kiokwō or Ci-bokwe
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 ¹	-tanu na li-mwe	-tana na u-mu	Sambanō. -tanu na omō. Pandu?	-tanu na omō	Sambanō
Seven... ..	-mbaeri ¹	-tanu na li-vali	-tanu na -bali	Sambari. -tanu na ba-bari. Pandu vali?	-tanu na -bidi (or -biji)	Cimbiadi
Eight	-mbatu ¹	-tanu na li-tatu	-tanu na -tatu	Nake. -tanu na ba-tatu. Tyi-nana	-tanu na -satu or -hatu	Nake
Nine	Bati ¹	-tanu na li-wa-na	-tanu na -wana	Iwa, Li-wa. Tyi-ela. -tanu na ba-wana	-tanu na -nā	U-vua. I-vua
Ten	Li-kumi	Li-kumi	Li-kumi	Li-kumi	Di-kumi, Dji-kumi	Kumi
Eleven ...	Li-kumi na mweya	Li-kumi na li-mwe	Li-kumi na -mō	Li-kumi na Kō-omō	omō, 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-tatō	Ma-kumi a-hatu	Ma-kumi a-tatsu
Forty	Ma-kumi a-ne	Ma-kumi a-wanā	Ma-kumi a-wana	Ma-kumi a-wana, Ma-kumi a-vuana	Ma-kumi a-nā	Ma-kumi a-wana
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanu ²	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanu ³	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 sekō	Li-kombakaji ; pl. ma-	Ma-kululu	Ulukai (86 a)	...	Kulakaṣi

¹ These are the forms given by Livingstone and are possibly formed from other tongues. Otherwise Si-lūyi has nothing but paraphrases and metaphors connected with the fingers of the left hand to express six, seven, eight, and nine.

² Ma-kumi a-tanu na li-mwe = sixty. Ma-kumi a-tanu na ma-kumi a-vali = seventy. Ma-kumi a-tanu na ma-kumi a-tatu = eighty. Ma-kumi a-tanu na ma-kumi a-wana = ninety.

³ Ma-kumi a-sambanō = sixty. Ma-kumi a-sambari = seventy. Ma-kumi nake = eighty. Ma-kumi iwa = ninety.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaṅgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Nḡaṅgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw or Ci-bokwe
I, me, my ...	Mene. Ni. .ni. -a-ṅge	A-mi. Na, Ngu. -ṅgu. -a-mi (ṅgwa-mi)	Nji. Nj, Nja. -nji. -a-ṅge	Ya-ṅge, A-ṅge. Di, Ki, Gi, Ngyi. ? -a-ṅge	A-mu-wa. Ka, Na, N. .n-, -m-. a-mi	Ya-mi. Nḡ. -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	Ube. 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 (ṅgw-enyi)	? Endi. A, Na. .mu-, -mw-a- -endi	Ge, Iye, Endi. U. .mu. -ty-indi	A-iyē. 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) ¹	E-ni. Mu. .mu. ?	Enu. Eni. Mi. .mi. -ty-eni	A-mwe-ba. Mwi, Mu. .mu. -e-nu	Ya-nwe. Mu. -a-nwe
They, them, their	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. Avω. Va. -a-bω, -a-vω, -ty-avω	Babω. Ba. .ba. -a-bω	Bωbe-ne. A. -ω
All	-onje	-ωse-na	-ωṣe (B-ωṣe, Ṣc.)	-ωse	-mwa- (ni-mwa-wω, ri-mwa-yω, Ṣc.)	-ωsω
This, these	Uyu-, aa-; u, ii; eli, aa; esi, ii; Ṣc.	Uu, ava; uu, ii; Ṣc. .nω (u-nω, ci-nω, Ṣc.)	-ω, ? -ba; -ω, -e; -eli, -a; eci, ebi; ei, eti; Ṣc.	Uu, ava, Ṣc.	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, Ṣc. Oy-ω. a-ω, Ṣc. U-ya, a-ya, Ṣc. U-ca, a-ca, Ṣc.	-ω (ωw-ω, av-ω, ωcy-ω, evi-ω, Ṣc.) -ze (u-ze, va-ze; ci-ze, Ṣc.)	-nω (u-nω, ba-nω; Ṣc.) -je (u-je, ba-je; Ṣc.)	-ye (u-ye, va-ye) -ze (u-ze, va-ze; Ṣc.)	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	...

¹ In Luena, it is worthy of remark that the suffix to the plural imperative representing the 2nd pers. plural, is not -ni, as in most Bantu languages, but -nu or -inu. Thus: Hana! = give thou! Han-enu! = give ye.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- 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. Kiokw or Ci-bokwe
Bad	-yi	·pi (Lu-pi = <i>evil</i>). ·pi-ba (<i>verb</i>)	-bi	·pi, ·bi, ·vi, ·bibe. Mua-hi	...	-ibi
Black	-ilu, -iru	·ila-va	-wūi	·la-va. ·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	...

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. Kiokw or Ci-bokwe
Far	Kū-le	-suku	A-le	Ku-lajakw. Ka-kolaja. -lahe. -hale	Pa-tadi	...
Here	Ba- .bω. Mωmω. Aba, <i>etc.</i> Banω	Ha. Kunω. Hanω	Kunω	Kωnω, Kunω	...	Haene
In, inside ...	Mu-	Mu-tulu. Mu-	Mu. Li. Mu-kati	Mu- Mω-	...	...
Middle ...	Ba-kaci	-kaci	-kati	A-kati. Mu-ceci	...	...
Near	Bibe, Beebi	...	Mu-yei	Amu-yeye, Mu-hehi	...	...
Outside ...	Ba-nde	...	A-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	Ūku	Hana. Ūkω. Ku-ye	...	Hωhω. Kωkω
Where? ...	-bi? Ku-bini?	Kuli-hi?	Kw-ikw?	Ku-ekw? Ku-li? Kuli-hi?	-kuti, -ti	...
No!	Apwe!(?). Awā!	N-duma! Ci-pwe!	Piama!	Talala! Hωhué! Kuahi! We! Na-kana!	Biω!	Ka!
Not (<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	-lomω-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	-kωsa
„ dance ...	-ŋemba. -neŋga	-kina	-kina	-kina	...	-haŋgana
„ die ...	-fa	-fwa	-ba	-ba -tsa	-fwa	-lomω-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

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwañgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngañgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokwo or Ci-bokwe
To	Uku- -ta.	Ku- -iya.	Ku- -enda.	Ku- -enda.	Ku- -enda.	Ku- -ya.
„ go... ..	-enda. -bita	-ya-kw. -tamb-uka	-ya	-maya, -maye. -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, -ñgi-biza? -iziva (86 a)	-mu-ka	-nyĩng-ika
„ laugh ...	-seka	-seha	-jwala	-zora. -yōla, -gōla	-hesa	-seha
„ leave off, cease	-siya. -lesa	-eca. -hōla. -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, &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, &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, &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, &c., IN KIŌKŌ

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. **Kiŋkŋ** or **Cibŋkwe** 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. *Wci-hererw*, *Wci-mbandieru*, &c. 90. *Wši-ndoŋga* (*Wtyi-ambw*) 91. *Kuanyama*

SOUTH AŅĠŌLA SUB-GROUP

92. *Wlu-nyaneka* 93. *Ndombe* 94. *Um-bundu (Nanw)*
 92 a. *Lu-ŋkumbi* 93 a. *Wlu-kwɔka* 94 a. *W-viye*

English	89. <i>Wci-hererw</i> ¹ 89 a. <i>Wci-mbandieru</i>	90. <i>Wši-ndoŋga</i> ² (<i>Wtyi-ambw</i>)	91. <i>Kuanyama</i> ³	92. <i>Wlu-nyaneka</i> ⁴ 92 a. <i>Lu-ŋkumbi</i>	93. <i>Ndombe</i> ⁵ 93 a. <i>Wlu-kwɔka</i>	94. <i>Um-bundu (Nanw)</i> ⁶ 94 a. <i>W-viye</i>
Adze	E-tɔkore	Wtyim-bisi	Wtyim-bisi	Wtyim-bisi	...	Kw-kōla. W-nevɔ
Animal, wild beast	Wtyi-puka	Wši-yamakuti	Wši-fitukuti	Wtyiny-ama	...	W-nusi
Ant	Om-buka. Oru-viŋgw. Wmu-kerenyeu. On-dende	Om-buka. Wše-enene	Wka-puka. Om-huka. Wši-henene	Whi-nyinyiki	...	Olun-jinje. Wci-ŋgwi. Wci-sonde. Oŋ-guni
Ant, white (termite)	W-hwa. O-humburi	Wka-xwa ; ūū-xwa	W-hedi ; ee-hedi. W-fā	W-fūa	...	E-swa. Wva-swa. Om-bunji
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	Wku-ɔkw. E-kɔnɔ	Wku-ɔkw	Wku-ɔkw	Wku-ɔkw	Wku-ɔkw	Wkw-ɔkw
Arrow	Wtyi-ku. Wmū-zi. W-hoŋgw, Wru-hoŋgw. W-hew. E-pɔva	Wši-kuti. Om-vi ; wom-vi. On-jinja. On-dai	Wmu-hoŋgw. Wši-kuti. W-heŋgw. On-davi	Wmu-hoŋgw	...	U-sonŋw Wci-nyomba
Axe	E-kuva. Wtyi-ike	E-kuya	E-kuva	E-kuva. Oŋ-khava	...	W-nevɔ. E-kuva. On-diavite. Wci-dambala. E-kula. E-sɔmɔ
Baboon	On-dyima. Oka-ima	On-dyima	On-hima	...	...	E-vovɔ
Back	E-tambɔ. Om-bunda. Wm-oŋgw ; omi-	Om-bunda. Wmu-ŋgoŋgw	Om-buda	Wmw-oŋgw (= <i>loins</i>). Ony-ima	...	Ony-ima
Banana ... ..	...	...	E-hondyɔ	...	...	E-hondiɔ
Beard	Oru-yezu. Oty-ezu. Wma-inya	Wlu-yeswi. Wom-beswi	Olun-jedi. Eŋ-giedi	Onon-dyeri	...	Wlon-jele

¹ The speech of the 'Damara'. The language includes Andersson's vocabulary of Eastern Hererw (*Wci-mbandieru*), in which *ʃ* often replaces *h*, and *z* becomes *ɖ*, *ʒ*; and also *Wci-cimba* or *N. E. Hererw* and *Wci-kaɔkw* or *N. W. Hererw*.

² Including *Wši-kuaŋgara*.

³ *Handa*, *Kuamati*, *Humbi* are alternative names.

⁴ This is probably the speech also known as *Ngambue*, *Kubale*, *Hai*, *Lindw*, *Jau*; and the *Lu-ŋkumbi* or *Lu-ŋkombe* of *Bihe*.

⁵ This language of the Mossamedes coast-belt is also styled *Wlu-ndombe*, *Wlu-kwandw*, *Wlu-kuisw*.

⁶ This is the '*Paŋgela*' of *Koelle* and the '*Beŋguela*' of other writers.

English	89. Wci-hererw 89 a. Wci-mbandieru	90. Wsi-ndoŋga (Wtyi-ambw)	91. Kuanyama	92. Wlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋikumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Wlu-korwaka	94. Um-bundu (Nanw) 94 a. W-viye
Bee	Wny-nityi	Oŋg-uŋi, Ony-uŋi	Ony-iki	Ony-iki	...	Wluny-ihl
Belly	E-zumw. Wp-ehuri	Wpe-ela <i>or</i> Ela	E-ŋimw; wma-	E-imw	...	Wci-lena. Imw, Vimw
Bird	On-dera, -zera, Wka-zera	On-zila	W-dila; ee-dila. Wka-yaŋgia	Otyi-ila. E-ila	On-jila	On-jila
Blood	Om-bindu, ¹ -vindu	Om-binswi	W-honde	W-honde	...	W-sonde
Body	Oru-tu. Omu-tundu	Wlu-tū; <i>pl.</i> otu-tu	Wlu-tū; wmalu-tu	Wlu-tu. E-timba	E-timba	E-timba
Bone	E-tupa	E-sipa	E-kipa	Eñ-hipa	...	E-kepa
Borassus palm	Wmu-ruŋga	Wmu-luŋga	Wmu-luŋga	Wmu-luŋga	...	...
Bow	Wū-ta; wmaū-ta	Uū-ta, Wmū-ta	Wu-ta; wma-ta	Oñ-khondyi. Wtyi-lunda- ū-ta	...	W-honji
Bowels	Wmaū-ra	En-janja	En-jaja. Man-janja	E-la; wma-la	...	Wva-la, Wva-na
Brains	Wu-ruvi	Uu-lūi	Wu-luvi	Ww-oŋgw	...	Ww-oñw
Breast(man's)	Oru-korw. Oty-ari. Wtyiŋ-gava	On-tulw	On-hulw	On-tulu. Onon-t'ete	...	On-tulw. W-nete
Breast (woman's)	E-vere	On-dete. E-gunji. (W-sagw = <i>udder</i>)	E-vele	E-vele	...	E-vele
Brother	E-rumbi. Omu-aŋgu; <i>pl.</i> wv-aŋgu. Wmu-zamumwe. Wmu-kw'	Om-taŋgu. Omw-ayima. Omw-ameme. On-deŋge	Wmu-kulu. On-deŋge	Omu-kulu. On-deŋge	...	E-kwta. Huva. M-anje. E-palaŋga
Buffalo	Wny-ati	Wny-ati	Ony-ati. Wm-anta	Ony-ati	Ony-ati	Oñ-geleŋge. ? Wny-ani. On-wima
Bull	On-duezu ¹	On-tsuēswi.	On-huedi	On-tw'ei	...	Wn-tūi
Buttocks	E-takw; wma- W-nūs	W-nūfu. E-takw	E-takw; wma- W-nfu	E-takw	...	E-taku
Canoe ... ..	...	...	Wvu-atw	Ww-atw	Ww-atw	Ww-atw
Cat	Wka-hwe	Wkam-bisi	W-fimba. Wkam-biŋi	Wtyim-bisi. E-ŋolw. Wlu-simba	...	Ka-leŋge
Charcoal	E-kara	E-kala	E-kala	E-kala	...	E-kala; wma-
Chief	Wmu-hwona. Om-bara	Wmw-a. Wmu-kanilūa. Wmu-yamba. Wmu-suŋgu	Wmu-huŋgu. E-amba	W-homba. (Hekulu = <i>senkor</i>). Oñ-kinyi. Mw-ene. E-lombe	W-hamba	W-swma. Sekulu
Child	Wm-una; wv-ana. Wmu-vena Wmu-ace; wvan-ace	Wmun-wna; aan-wna	Wka-ana; wun-wna	Wm-wna; wv-ana Wk-ana. Wkalu-kembe	...	Wm-wna. Wci-sembe. Wn-usi

¹ *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 odidi. 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>) ¹ . 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-jōdi, N-diođi	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. ² 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-ſω
Face, forehead	Ūmu-ruŋgu	Ūmu-luŋgu	Ūci-pa'a	Ūtyi-pala	...	Ūci-pala

¹ *Noteworthy*² *Cf. the -tembω of Swahili.*

English	89. Wci-hererw 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-ađi	Omu-lela ?	...	U-lela. O-senje. Wm-asi
Father	Tate. I-hw; <i>pl.</i> wɔwi-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> wɔw-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-đilw	Wtu-pia	Wtu-pya	On-dalu, On-đilu Olu-si. Om-bisi
Fish	W-hi; wɔw-hi. E-hundyu	W-hi	W-ši	W-hi	...	Olu-si. Om-bisi
Foot	Om-baze, Om-pabe	Om-pasi	Wm-hadi	Om-phai	...	Wm-ai, Wm-ahi
Forest	Wlyi-hūa, E-hūa	E-hwa	E-koŋhɔla	W-hika. Wmu-hɔkw	...	E-sisi. E-koŋgɔla. U-senge
Fowl	Wn-dyuhua. On-dera, On-tera	On-dyuhūa	W-hūhūa	W-fufūa. Wtyi-kuku	W-fufwa	W-sanje. E-kuwe. E-yuyi. Wci-vuvu Wcim-bɔwɔ. 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-bɔsi	Om-bepw	M-hepw. Wm-uku	W-hande. Om-phepw	...	W-sande. E-kisi. Wci-lulu. On-deli. On-dumbw
Giraffe	Om-babe, Om-base	Om-bahe	On-duli	On-duli. Om-bahe	...	On-duli
Girl	Wmu-kaz-wna. Wmu-sukw	Wmu-kaz-wna. Wmu-fukw	Wmu-fukw. Wmu-kad-wna	Wmu-hikw-ena. Wmu-kai-nthu	Wmu-bikw-ena	U-fekw. Ka-mɔsu
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-selenge
" (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> wɔw-kuku	...	Kuku. Se-kulu, Ina-kulu
Grass	E-hɔzu. Wny-ase, <i>&c.</i> E-šɔtu	Wmu-izi; wɔmw-izi <i>or</i> wmu-tibi	E-idi. W-huluŋulu	...	...	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-hunyu. 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

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
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-ōkō	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

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-kōwōka	94. Um-bundu (Nanō) 94 a. Ū-viye
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. Ūñ-dumbi. Ūñ-guluve. Ūci-ombō
Pigeon	Ūñ-guti	Ūm-bōlō. Ūñ-guti	Ūñ-kuti, Ūñ-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	Ūñ-đuđu. Ūmu-ramba. Ūmu-roŋga	Ūmu-lōŋga. Ūka-lōŋga. Ūmu-sima. Ūn-đuđu	Ūmu-lōŋga. Ūmu-lōla	E-nyana. Ūn-đuŋgi	...	Ūlu-wi; ōlon-đuwi
Road, path	Ūn-đuya. Ūmu-vanda	Ūn-đuyla. E-pōla	Ūmu-linda. Ūn-đuila	Ūmu-lila. Ūn-đuyla	...	Ūn-đuila
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-đuū, Ūn-thu. Ūka-zu, Ūtyi-zu	Ūn-swi, Ūn-ti. (Ūn-swi-gōna = <i>lamb</i> , Ū-sōna, Ū-tōna = <i>ram</i>)	Ū-đui; ee-đui. E-fōna. Ūny-đui	Ūñ-gi	...	Ū-meme. Ūlum-buli
Shield	Ūru-vāō	Ūſi-kandekisō	Ūſi-keelelifō	...	...	Ū-tevele

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-kwɔwaka	94. Um-bundu (Nanw) 94 a. W-viye
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-lɔ
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	...	Nuũnu. Wm-wala, 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-phew. 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; ũka-ti. On-zimbw	Wka-ti. W-dimbw. (Om-bɔlɔ = 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 E-kumbi.
Sun	E-yuva	E-taŋgw	E-taŋgw	E-kumbi. Wmu-tenya	...	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

English	89. Ūci-hererw 89 a. Ūci-mbandieru	90. Ūŵi-ndoŵiga (Ūtyi-ambw)	91. Kuananyama	92. Ūlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŵikumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ūlu-kw̄r̄w̄ka	94. Um-bundu (Nanw) 94 a. Ū-viye
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 kađi	Ūmu-kai. Tembw̄	...	U-kai, E-tembw̄
Wind	Om-bepw̄, Ūci-vepw̄	Ūm-bepw̄. E-pepw̄	Ūm-hepw̄	Om-phepw̄	...	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 kađi. (Ūmu-āli = <i>a woman in</i> <i>childbirth</i>)	Ūmu-kai	...	U-kai
Womb	Ūn-dumbw̄	...	...	...	...	Ū-cuwa

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
Wood (fire-wood)	Wzoŋ-gune. (Oru-küne = <i>piece of fire-wood</i>)	li-kuni; <i>pl.</i> wɔ-w-kuni	Oi-kuni. Wši-ti	Onoŋ-kw'i	...	Wlw-hwi
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Wcisi-akala
Year	Om-bura. Wci-ondw	Om-vula. Omu-vw	Wmu-dw	E-nima	...	U-nyamw. U-lima
Yesterday	E-rerw	W-hela	Oŋ-kela	Mo-ŋgulw	...	Hena
Zebra	Oŋ-gorw. W-hambarundu	Oŋ-gwɔw	Oŋ-gōlw	Oŋ-gwɔw	Oŋ-golw	Oŋ-gwɔw
One	-mwe	-mwe. Maši	-mwe. Kafi, Kasi	-ike. Mw̄hi. Mw̄ši (92 a)	Mw̄ši	Mw̄se, Mw̄si, Kw̄si. -mwe
Two	-vari. M-bari	-ali. M-bali	-ali. K-ali. M-bali	-vari. -bari (92 a)	-bali	-vali, -vari
Three	-tatu. N-datu	-tatu	-tatu. N-hatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four	-nē	-ne	-ne, Kene	Kwana ¹	Kwana	Kwana, Kuala
Five	-tanw. N-danw	-tanw. N-tanw	-tanw. N-hanw	-tanw	-tanu	-tanu, -talw
Six	Hambw-ū-mwe ¹	Hamanw, Xamanw	N-hanw na i-mwe	Pandu ¹	...	E-pandu
Seven	Hambw-m-bari ¹	Heali	N-hanw na m-bali	Panduvari	...	E-panduvali
Eight	Hambw-n-datu ¹	Helatu, Hetatu	N-hanw na n-hatu	Tyi-nana. Ci-nane (92 a)	...	Eci-nana. Ece-lala
Nine	I-mūviū	Om-goyi, ¹ Wmu-gōi	N-hanw na 'nē	Tyi-ve. Ci-vwa (92 a)	...	Eci-a, Eci-eha
Ten	Wmu-roŋgw ¹	Wmu-loŋgw gu-mwe	Wmu-loŋgw u-mwe	E-kwi. E-kumi (92 a)	E-kui	E-kwi, E-kwin, E-kūi
Eleven	Wmu-roŋgw na-mwe	Wmu-loŋgw na-mwe	Wmu-loŋgw na i-mwe	E-kwi na r-ike	...	E-kwi la ci-mwe. E-kwin la mw̄ši
Twenty	Wmi-roŋgw <i>or</i> Imi-roŋgw vi-vari	Wmi-loŋgw m-bari	Wmi-loŋgw i-vali	Wma-kwi e-vari	...	A-kwi a-vali. A-kwin a-vari
Thirty	Wmi-roŋgw vi-tatu	Wmi-loŋgw n-datu	Wmi-loŋgw i-tatu	Wma-kwi e-tatu	...	A-kwi a-tatu
Forty	Wmi-roŋgw vi-ne	Wmi-loŋgw 'ne	Wmi-loŋgw 'nē	Wma-kwi kwana	...	A-kwi a-kwana
Fifty	Wmi-roŋgw vi-tanw	Wmi-loŋgw n-tanw	Wmi-loŋgw n-hanw	Wma-kwi tanw	...	A-kwi a-tanw
Hundred	E-sere ri-mwe. Wmi-roŋgw- roŋgw	E-sele li-mwe	E-fele ¹	Wtyi-ta. ¹ Ci-ta (92 a)	...	Wci-ta
Thousand	E-yw̄vi; w̄ma-yw̄vi	E-yw̄vi	E-yw̄vi	...	...	W-huke <i>or</i> W-hulukai

¹ *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. Ōŋg-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), aḍ-exe or az-ehe (4); ali-he or aly-ixe (5), ag-ehe or ag-exe (6); aḣ-ihe, a-ihe; ai-he, az-ehe or aḍ-exe; Ūc.)	-se (Au-se, av-eḣe; aū-se, aḍ-iḣe; ali-se, a-eḣe; aḣ-iḣe, a-iḣe; a-iḣe, aḍ-iḣe; 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- ō-ga; ŵ-si, ō-yi; ŵ-yi, ō-zi; ŵ-lu, ō-tu-; ŵ-ka; ō-u; ŵ-ku	Ŋgō-ka (1), mba (2); ŋgō-ka (3), ndi; ndi, ŋgā; si, mbi; ŋji, ŋdi; ndu; ŋka; mbū-i; ŋku-i	Ūw-, ŵva-; ōw-, evi; eri, ā; etyi, evi; ey- ombu; ŵlu-; ōtu-; aka; ōw-; 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-korwaka	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 wŕsesi (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	-kađi. -didi	-kai	...	-kai. w-manŋe. wci-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. -niŋgoli	-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-kōrōka	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 Ūmu-hiva and Ūn-tyina</i>)	-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, (·ona = <i>snore</i>)	·lala, (·gɔna = <i>snore</i>)	·naŋgala, (·ona = <i>snore</i>)	·lala	...	·pekela, ·lala, ·ona
., 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 HERERW¹

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 (ðe), zw (ðw), 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, ·wana.

PREFIXES, &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),

¹ 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 ð 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 ð and t). Some German philologists have exaggerated these slovenly pronunciations; others, like A. Seidel, wisely ignore them and stick to s and z, d 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, huu-, -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-, Ŭṭω-** (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 **Kaōkω** 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 (**Ŭvapanayama** 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**¹ 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-haṣi	Ma-haṣi	Many-iṅga	Ma-haṣi	Ma-haṣi
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

¹ 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. Libŏlŏ or Lu-bŏlu	97. Soŋgŏ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ŋgŏla	99. Mbamba
Excrement	...	...	...	Tu-ji	...	...
Eye	D-isŏ; m-esŏ	L-isŏ; m-esŏ	L-isŏ; m-esŏ	R-isu; m-esu	D-isŏ; m-esŏ	Di-esu; m-esu
Face, fore- head	M-pŏlŏ; ŧi+	Pŏlŏ; <i>pl.</i> m-pŏlŏ	M-pŏlŏ; <i>pl.</i> bi-pŏlŏ. Bu-pŏlŏ	Pŏlŏ. Di-bŏmŏ	M-pŏlŏ	M-bunzu. Mu-pala. Mu-esu
Fat ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-ji	Ma-ji. (-neta = <i>adj.</i>)	Ma-ji
Father	Tate	Pai. M-fŏa	Papa. Se- (<i>prefix</i>)	Papai-i. Tate, Tata. Sŏ. Se. (Se-kulu = <i>uncle</i>)	Pai. Tata	Tate. Sŏ. Se.
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	W-ŏma	M-ŏma	...
Finger	Mu-lembu; mi-lembu	Mu-nye; mi-nye	Mu-lembu; mi-	Mu-lembu	Mu-inŏ; m-inŏ	...
Fire	Tu-wia	Ti-bia	Tu-bia	Tu-pia <i>or</i> Tu-bia; ma+	Tu-ya; ma+	...
Fish	M-biŧi	M-biŧi; nim-biŧi	I-ŧi; zi-ŧi	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-ŧitu	Mu-situ	Punti; bi-punti	Ri-tutu. Mu-ŧitu	Mu-ŧetu	Di-hutu
Fowl	Sanŧe; ŧi+	Sanŧi; ni-sanŧi	ŧŏsua; zi+	Sanji ¹ ; ji+	Sanje. Ki-kŏwa; i-kŏwa	...
Frog, toad	Di-sundu	Li-zundŏ	C-ula; y-ula <i>or</i> bi-ula	Kiŋ-gŏlŏlŏ. Ka-zundu. Di-zŏte	Di-sŏtŏ; ma- Ri-sundŏ	Kiŋ-gŏlŏ
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	Hombŏ	Hombŏ	Hombŏ	Hombŏ	Hombŏ; ŧi+. Ŋ-kombŏ; ŧiŋ-	...
„ (he)	Hombŏ a ri-ala	...	...	Ki-sutŏ	Hombŏ ya di-yalu	...
„ (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God	N-zambi. Gana-n-zambi. Suku	N-dzambi. Suku	Ŋ-gana- n-zambi	N-zambi	N-tsambi a-puŋgŏ. (Ka-luŋga = <i>heaven</i>)	N-zambi
Grandparent	Kuku	Se-yeŧi	Kuku	Kuku; ŧi-kuku	Aŏ. Kukŏ	Kukulu
Grass ... ..	...	...	...	I-aŋgu	Y-aŋgŏ. M-bwa; zim-bwa	Mu-aŋgu
Ground ... ..	...	...	...	Iŧi. Mapŏ	Dunda	Ma-vu
Ground-nut	N-zŏ; ŧin-zŏ	Luŋ-guba; niŋ-guba	Ki-elu; bi-elu	Ŋ-guba; ŧi+	Lu-ŋgŏba; ŧi-	Lun-zu

¹ 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 ¹ ; ſim-beta	Lun-temba ¹ ; nin-temba	Kampu; zi-kampu	N-demba; zi-	Jin-demba ¹ (<i>pl.</i>)	Lun-demba
Hand	Di-kunda, Di-kanda	Li-kunda or Li-kanda	Di-kunda. Bum-ŏkŏ	Lu-kuaku	Lukw-ŏkŏ; <i>pl.</i> m-ŏkŏ	...
Head	Mun-tue; <i>pl.</i> min-twe	Mun-tue	Mu-twe; bimu-twe	Mu-twe; mi-twe	Mŏ-twe	...
Heart ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-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-loŋgŏ (<i>pl.</i>)	Um-banda. U-aŋga	W-aŋga. Ki-lemba. Ki-teka	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libōlō or Lu-bōlu	97. Soṅṅw	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. ṅṅōla	99. Mbamba
Maize	Huṅṅw	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.	Ṣitu.	Setu ; ṣi-ṣetu	...
Medicine ...	Mi-laṅṅw (<i>pl.</i>)	Mi-loṅṅw	M-bunda	Citu	...	...
Milk	M-ele	M-ele	Bi-hemba (<i>pl.</i>) Ma-bele	Um-banda Lete (<i>Port.</i>)	Mi-loṅṅw 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.	...	Muṅ-goṅṅw
Mouth ...	Di-kanu ; ma-	Li-kanw	Ndi-kanwa ; ma-kanwa	(Mu-zuṅṅu = <i>snout, beak,</i> <i>lips</i>)	M-sumbō or N-sumbō	Di-kami. (Mu-luṅṅu = <i>snout, beak</i>)
Nail (of finger or toe)	Zu-ana ; ṣin-zu-ana	Lun-zw-ana ; nin-zw-ana	Yala ; bi-yala	Ki-ala	Ki-ala ; i-ala	Lum-bonde
Name ... ..	...	...	...	Ri-jina. N-ḍuku	...	Di-jina
Navel	M-bakw ; ṣim-	M-bakw ; ni +	Mu-timpi ; mi +	ṅ-gombw	M-bōkw ; ṣim-bōkw. ṅ-gombw	...
Neck	Mu-siṅṅw ; <i>pl.</i> ṣi-ṣiṅṅw (?)	Siṅṅw ; <i>pl.</i> mi +	Siṅṅw. Di-kwṣi ; ma-kwṣi	Siṅṅu. Ri-kwṣi	Siṅṅw. Di-konda	Kwōw
Night	Ṿ-sugu	Ṿ-sōgu	Ṿ-suku ; bi-Ṿ-suku	U-suku	Ṿ-sōkw ; mō-sōkw	...
Nose	Di-zwlu ; ma-	Li-zulw	Di-zunu	Ri-zunu or Ri-zulu	Di-zwlu or Ri-sūnw	Di-zulu
Oil palm ...	Di-ye ; ma-ye	Li-ye ; ma-ye	...	N-ḍende. Ri-aye ; m-aye	Di-aye ; mā-ye	Di-aye or Di-yi
Ox	ṅ-gombe. N-tende	ṅ-ombe	ṅ-gombe	ṅ-gombe, M-onde	ṅ-gombe	ṅ-gombe
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Hafi ; ṣi +	Ki-handu	...
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	Ma-luvu. W-alwa (<i>beer</i>)	...	...
Parrot ...	...	Ka-pagai (<i>Port.</i>)	Ka-husu ; tu-husu	Ka-kōsw	Ka-hōsw ; tu-hōsw	...
Penis ... ..	...	...	...	N-ja	...	...
Pig	ṅ-gwlu ; ṣi +	ṅ-gulw ; niṅ-gulw or miṅ-gulw	Ki-ombw ; bi-ombw	ṅ-gulu. (Ki-ombw = <i>wart-hog</i> ?)	ṅ-gōlw ; ṣi +. (Y-anvw = <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	Lŋ-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-imbŋ	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-enyu	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 ¹	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

¹ 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 (terminal), -ā, -āwa (poss.)	Ene. A- -a- -awa	Ene. A- -a- -au (terminal), -an (poss.)
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 or a; yu, yii; riri, mama; kiki, yiyi; yiyi, ziʔi; lulu, tutu; kaka; yu or ūū; kuku; baba (bŏba); mumu Ō or yŏ, ŏ; yŏ or yŏ, yŏyŏ; riŏriŏ, ŏmŏ or 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 or ū-nā, ya-nā or 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 or eʔi; ulu or ŏlu; utu or ŏtu; ʔ yu or uŏu or ŏwu?; uku or ŏku; ŏbŏ or aba; umu or 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. -kaʔi	-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, ¹ -dele	-sele	...
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	Bu-rilu. Ku-tandu kwa	Bu-lu	...
Before ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-pŏlŏ ya	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-rima	Ku-dima	Ku-ema
Below, down	...	...	...	Kŏ-ŏi. Bŏ-ŏi	...	...
Far ... ..	...	...	...	Kua-le-ba	...	...
Here ... ..	...	...	...	Baba. Bu. Ba.. -aba. Bu-ene. Bŏbŏ	Kunu	H', Ha-, Hu- He-ne
In, inside ...	...	...	...	Mŏ-ŏi	Mu	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	Mua-ŏaŏi. Ka, Mu-kaci	Mu-kaci	-kaci
Near ... ..	...	...	...	Bua-lukama	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-kaŋga ria- Kuma	...	...
Plenty, many	...	...	...	-avulu	-a-nzuŋgule	Kalu ? -iŋgi
There ... ..	...	...	...	Obŏ, &c. Bu-na, &c.	Kŏkŏ	...
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-ebi ?	...	Ku-ehi ?
No ! ... ..	...	...	...	Kana !	...	Lŏ ! Lŏwa !
Not (<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.)

¹ 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 ¹	-izja	...
„ laugh ...	-lela	-lela	-lela	-elela	-lela	...
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	-eha	-zumb-uka	-eca
„ love, want	-sōlō	-zala	-sōlō	-zōla. (Henda ² , <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 ANGOLA 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);

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

² Henda = love (*subs.*) in Kimbundu. Cf. Swahili.

10. **Zi**·, **Zi**·, **Si**·, **Tsi**· (in **SoŅgŵ**), **Ni**· (in **Libŏlŵ**) (*zi, zi, si, ?ni* in **Libŏlŵ**); 11. **Lu**· (*lu*); 12. **Tu**· (*tu*); 13. **Ka**· (*ka*); 14. **U**·, **Wu**· (in **SoŅgŵ**), **Ū**· (*u, yu ?*); 15. **Ku**· (*ku*); 16. (prepositional) **Pa**·, **Pu**· (**Kisama** and **Libŏlŵ**), **Ba**·, **Bŵ**·, **Bu**· (**Kimundu** and **Ņgŏla**), **Ha**· (**Ba**·), **H'**· (**Mbamba**); 17. **Mu**· (*mu, mŵ*).

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. **Libŏlŵ** or **Lubŵlu** is spoken behind the Kisama, south and west of the Middle Kwanza to the verge of the Bailundŵ and Bihe highlands.

97. **SoŅgŵ** is spoken east of the Middle Kwanza, between that river and the watershed of the KwaŅgŵ, north of the Lŵandŵ river and the Kiŵkŵ countries, south of Malanje.

98. **Kimundu** is spoken in west AŅgŏla 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 (Nđŵje) river on the north.

98 a. **Ņgŏla** is spoken in central AŅgŏla, north of the Kwanza river and south of the Nđŵji, especially in the Ambaka district.

99. **Mbamba** is spoken in north-eastern AŅgŏla, north of the Upper Nđŵji and Mbiriji rivers, between the districts of EŅkŵji, Bembe, the Zombŵ plateau, and the KwaŅgŵ watershed.

GROUP Z

KONGŌ OR WESTERNMOST CONGOLAND LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP Z 1, SOUTHERN KONGŌ

100. Kiṣi-koṅṅŵ

100 a. Ki-soroṅṅŵ or Ki-sŵnyŵ

100 b. Ki-koṅṅŵ¹

SUB-GROUP Z 2, NORTHERN KONGŌ

101. Ka-koṅṅŵ²

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

102. Ki-yombe or Ci-luaṅṅŵ³

103. Ki-lumbŵ of Mayumba⁴

English	100. Kiṣi-koṅṅŵ 100 a. Ki-soroṅṅŵ	100 b. Ki-koṅṅŵ	101. Ka-koṅṅŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅṅŵ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅṅŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ of Mayumba
Adze	Lu-avu	Ki-ubi; bi-ubi	Ki-tali †	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Bulu; <i>pl.</i> i-bulu. Belŵ; <i>pl.</i> yi-belŵ. N-kŵkŵ; ziñ-kŵkŵ (100 a)	M-bisi	N-bisi	...	Bulu (Ki-; <i>pl.</i> bi-)	...
Ant	Kin-zanzala. Kim-fwetete. N-soṅṅŵnya, N-zulu, M-fite, &c. N-sumi; <i>pl.</i> zin-sumi	Kin-zanzala. Lu-soṅṅŵnya. N-salafu. Ki-nŵnia	Nŵna or Nyŵna; zi-nŵna, zi-nyŵna	...	N-sŵsi. Lu-nŵna; zi- Lu-seliṅṅŵ. Lim-bunzu	N-nŵna; zi+. Seliṅṅŵ. M-bunzu
Ant, white (termite)	Kin-swa; yin-swa. N-selele. M-pembele	M-fwila. N-selele. Lu-nsu	...	...	Selele	Selele; zi+
Ape (chim- panzi)	M-poṅṅi	...	...	...	Cim-penze; bi- M-puṅṅu (gorilla). Ki-aṅṅi (chimpanzi). N-ziku	N-zige?
Arm	K-ŵkŵ; <i>pl.</i> m-ŵkŵ	K-ŵkŵ. Kw-aṅṅu. Hamba. Kanjaṅṅu	K-ŵkŵ, Ku-akŵ; <i>pl.</i> mi-akŵ. Ku-kŵkŵ †; imi-ŵkŵ	K-ŵkŵ; mi-ŵkŵ	K'-ŵkŵ; mi-ŵkŵ	...
Arrow ...	N-zanza. Tŵta or N-tŵta; mi+	M-basa. Ki-tŵta. N-zanza. Puntsa	M-ta; <i>pl.</i> ma-ta. Lu-bau; zin-bau. In-sŵtŵ; zin-†	...	Nuanyi; mi+	...

¹ Including the dialects of the Ba-bwendi, Ba-sundi, and Ba-sese. It is the language usually known as 'Bakoṅṅŵ'. 100 a. the language of the A-sŵnyŵ or 'A-soroṅṅŵ' is almost fused with Kiṣi-koṅṅŵ.

² Some words have been inserted from the 1772 Ka-koṅṅŵ (French) dictionary in MS. in the British Museum.

³ The 'Loaṅṅŵ' of Adolf Bastian. It is sometimes styled Ci-loṅṅŵ. It is virtually the language recorded in 1772 as Congo or Cacongŵ by French missionaries.

⁴ Including the Ki-kama dialect of Sete Kama, the N-dumbu or Lin-dumbu of the Nyāṅṅa basin, and perhaps Kim-pŵvi 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 ¹	Tale. ¹ Ki-tali †; bi- <i>or</i> b'-	...	Ki-tali ¹	...
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-	...

¹ 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; <i>pl.</i> bi-aya. In-zuzia †	...	Nyau; zi +. M-baku; mi-	Nyau; zi +
Charcoal ...	E-kala; ma-kala	Di-kala; ma-	Li-kala; ma-	...	Li-kala; ma-	...
Chief, king	M-fumu. N-tinu. Ny-adi. N-kaka. N-kulu-ntu	Pfumɔ; zim +. Fumu; bam +	In-fumu or Fumɔ; zin +	...	Fumu; zi +	Fumu; zi +
Child	Mw-ana. N-leke. Lekileki	Mw-ana; a-ana or b-ana	Ci-anza; <i>pl.</i> ibi-anza. Mw-ana; b-ana or ab-ana	Ki-leze; bi-	Mu-ana; b-ana	Mu-ana; b-ana
Cloth	N-lele. M-boŋgɔ	M-bari	Ciñ-kutu, Kiñ-kutu. Kim-vindu.† Kin-dele or M-lele; <i>pl.</i> bin-dele	...	Ki-tende	Ki-tende
Cold	Ki-ɔji.	N-jiji	Ki-ɔsi	Ki-ɔze	...	Ki-ɔse
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; <i>pl.</i> u-lumbɔ. Bu-isi †	Ki-lumbu. Bu-isi	Ki-lumbu; bi-	...
Devil, evil spirit ...	N-kwiyi. Ki-nyumba. E-tombola. N-kadi	M-peve. N-duyi. Teke; bi-teke (<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; <i>pl.</i> ma-vitu	...	Li-vitu; ma-	...

English	100. Kiṣi-koñgŵ 100 a. Ki-soroñgŵ	100 b. Ki-koñgŵ	101. Ka-koñgŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luañgŵ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luañgŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Dream ...	N-dŵji. (Ku-lŵta, <i>verb</i>)	N-dŵsi	Lŵta	N-dŵse	N-dŵse ; zi-	...
Drum ...	N-gŵma. M-budi-kidi. M-ondŵ ; mi-ondŵ	N-duñgu. N-gŵma	N-duñgu	...	N-duñgu. N-gŵma	...
Ear ...	Ku-tu	Ku-tu ; ma +	Ku-tu	Ku-tu ; ma-tu	Ku-tu ; ma-tu ¹	Ku-tu
Egg ...	Di-aki	Di-ki	l-jŵ ; ma-jŵ. Cŵ ; ma-cŵ	Li-cŵ ; ma-cŵ	Li-aki ; ma-ki	...
Elephant ...	N-zau. N-zamba	N-dzawu, N-dzau. N-zamba	N-dzaũ ; zin-zauñ. N-zamba	...	N-zaw ; zi +	N-dzau, N-jau
Excrement	Tu-vi. Wi	Tũ-fi	Tu-vi	...	Tu-fi	...
Eye ...	D-isu ; m-esu	D-izŵ, D-isu ; m-esŵ	Li-esu ; m-esu	Li-esu	Li-esŵ ; m-esŵ	Di-esŵ ; m-esŵ
Face, forehead	M-pŵŵ. Lu-se. Ndŵ-se (100 a)	Lu-ze. Zizi ; <i>pl.</i> bi-zizi. M-bulu. M-bundzu	Bu-su, B'-su.† N-su. Ndun-ze. M-bulu	Tama ; ma +	Ki-nyi ; bi-nyi. M-bulu	...
Fat or oil ...	Di-aji, M-aji	Ma-ṣi. N-gazi. Mun-dzũi	M-tŵla. Ma-nzi	...	Ma-nzi	Ma-nzi
Father ...	Tata. Ki-sē, E-se. Sa. (Sa-mi = <i>my</i> , <i>Mpalabala</i>). (Di-se = <i>aunt</i>)	Se. Tata	Tata	Tata ; zi +	Tata ; ba + , ma +	Tata
Fear ...	W-oñga. Vumi. M-bubu	B-oñga. Tita	Bu-bŵma. Bŵma	...	Bŵma	...
Finger ...	N-lembŵ	N-lembŵ	Ci-zala ; bi-zala	Zala ; n-zala In-bazu	Lu-zala ; zi-	Lu-lembŵ ; ma-
Fire, heat...	Ti-ya. Tu-via. M-bazu	Tu-via. Ti-ya. M-bawu	M-bazu	In-bazu	M-bazu ; zi-	Bāsŵ
Fish ...	M-biji a ma-za. M-fu	M-pfu. M-bizi	M-fu <i>or</i> Fŵŵ	...	Fu ; zi-fu. M-bisi 'm-bu	...
Foot ...	Tambi. Kanda-ji. K-ulu	Ki-tambi. Ja n-tambe. Ku-nji a n-tambe	l-tambi	Iñ-kulu	K-ulu ; ma-lu. Ki-kŵbi ; bi-	...
Forest ...	M.finda	N-zitu. Pfinda. M.finda. N-kũñku	M-situ	...	N-situ	...
Fowl ...	N-susu. E-yembe. E-kŵkŵ. Buta	N-dzuzza. Zuzu, N-tsusu	N-susu	Tsusu ; zi-tsusu	Susu	Susu

¹ 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-aŋᵛᵛa. E-ŋᵛᵛinde. N-leŋᵛᵛe. E-diāᵛᵛᵛya. N-soya. Mw-enze	Ny-aŋᵛᵛa. 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-leŋᵛᵛgi; min-leŋᵛᵛgi	M-leŋᵛᵛe <i>or</i> Im-leŋᵛᵛje	Suki. Um-leŋᵛᵛᵛe	N-leŋᵛᵛᵛe; mi-	...
Hand	K-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ; m-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ. Kan-daji. M-banzaŋᵛᵛgala	M-busa. Kanda. Tandᵛᵛ k-ᵛᵛᵛᵛ. Nima 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	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	Siŋᵛᵛᵛᵛini, Siŋᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛi; <i>pl.</i> yi +	Ki-siŋᵛᵛᵛᵛini <i>or</i> Ziŋᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛini; <i>pl.</i> yi- <i>or</i> bi +. Ndia-turu	Kᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ; bi-kᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ	Ki-kᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ; bi-	Ki-kᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ; 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 (courtyard, and great house)	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. (fukama = <i>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. (M-bu = <i>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-koŋḡ 100 a. Ki-soroŋḡ	100 b. Ki-koŋḡ	101. Ka-koŋḡ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋḡ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋḡ)	103 a. Ki-lumbḡ <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-tḡkḡ = <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 ¹ ; ba-si	Mḡ-tḡ ; ba-tḡ
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-biḡi	M-bizi	N-suni. M-bizi	M-bisi	M-bisi
Medicine ...	N-loŋḡ. Nti	M-buku. Wi-loŋḡ, N-loŋḡ	Bu-loŋḡ	...	Ki-loŋḡ	Ki-loŋḡ, Ci-loŋḡ
Milk	Mam-vumina. Ma-yeni	Kim-bumina. Vumina. Ji-ale	...	...	Ma-bene	...
Monkey ...	N-kima. N-kewḡ. N-zambu	N-kima. N-gondḡ. N-kewḡ	N-jima, Cima. Iñ-kima †	Cima	N-kima ; zi-	N-kima ; zi+
Moon, month	N-gḡnde. Mi-eji <i>or</i> Mi-ezi = <i>moonlight</i>	N-gḡnda. N-gḡnde. Mi-ese = <i>moonlight</i>	N-gḡnda, Iñ-gḡnde. Li-soŋḡi. ² Mu-eze	Iñ-gḡnde. Li-soŋḡi ²	N-gḡnde	N-gḡnde
Mother ...	N-gwa, Neŋgwa. N-gudi. ³ Yaya. Mama	Mā. N-gudi	Mama ; zi+	I-ñguli	Mama. N-guli	...
Mountain ...	M-oŋḡ ; mi-oŋḡ. N-zanza	M-oŋḡ	M-oŋḡ	M-oŋḡ	M-oŋḡ	...
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-goŋḡgulu	I-goŋḡḡḡ	Luñ-goŋḡḡḡ	...
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-siŋḡ. (E.laka = <i>throat</i>)	N-kiŋḡ, N-siŋḡ, Jiŋḡ. Hudi. Laka	Kḡtḡkḡtu	...	M-pufu. Ki-menḡ	...
Night	Fuku	Fuku. M-pimpa	Bu-ilu	...	Ilu, Bu-ilu	...
Nose	Zūnū <i>or</i> Lu-zūnū	M-bombḡ. M-boŋḡi	Yilu <i>or</i> Li-ilu † ; ma-yilu	Li-elu ; ma-yelu	Li-ilu ; ma-ilu	Li-yelḡ ; ma-yelḡ
Oil palm ...	E-ya. E-ba	Di-ba, I-ya	I-ba ; ma-ba	Di-ba ; ma-ba	Ba, Li-ba ; ma+	...
Ox	N-gḡmbe	N-gombe	N-gḡmbe ; zi+	...	N-gombe ; zi+	...

¹ *Noteworthy.*² *See Groups CC to KK, MM, and OO.*³ N-gudi means 'womb'.

English	100. Kisi-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) ¹	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 ²	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 +	...

¹ 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'.

² 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-umbu; tu-umbu	...	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 ¹ ; ma-	Li-manja ¹ <i>or</i> Li-manya; ma-	Li-manya ¹	Li-mānyi ¹ ; ma-
Stool ... ..	...	Kin-ti, Ki-ti	...	...	...	...
Sun	N-taŋgwa. N-tuba. Mw-ini. (N-teji = <i>sunlight</i>)	N-tuba. N-taŋgwa. Mu-ini. (M-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- ¹ . 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-	...

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

English	100. Kiṣi-koñgŵ 100 a. Ki-soroñgŵ	100 b. Ki-koñgŵ	101. Ka-koñgŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luañgŵ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luañgŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Tobacco ...	M-fomŵ, N-fuama. N-suñga	Fumu	Suñga <i>or</i> I-soñga	Suñga	Suñga	...
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	Ū-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-jiñgu	N-vita. Nwa-na ¹	N-ziñgu, N-zeñgu. 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-lañgu. Di-kwañgu. N-sumpu	Ma-mba. M-kŵkŵ. Ma-za	N-lañgu. Ma-zea. Ma-tonti. Mi-lañgu	N-lañgu; min-lañgu. Ma-zi, Ma-zia	Ma-si. Ma-dia	Ma-si
Well, source	...	Kin-diñga	...	...	...	...
White man	Mu-ndeale; mi-ndeale	Mu-ndeale; imi-	Mu-ndeale; imi-	...	Ci-bamba; bi-. Mu-ndeale; 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	...

¹ *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 ¹)	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	·tato
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-kum' a-tatu	Ma-kū' ma-tatu	Ma-kū' ma-tatu	Ma-ku' ma-tatu	Ma-kū' ma-tatu	...
Forty...	Ma-kum' a-ya	Ma-kum' a-ya	Ma-kum' a-na	Ma-kum' a-na	Ma-kum' a-nā	...

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

English	100. Kɪsi-konŋɔ 100 a. Ki-soroŋɔ	100b. Ki-konŋɔ	101. Ka-konŋɔ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋɔ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋɔ)	103 a. Ki-lumbɔ <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.bondɔ = 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 ...	Mɔnɔ. Kwa-me. I ¹ , N. (M.), Ŋgi, Ya, N. .n. (-m-). -a-me	Mɔnɔ Ŋgi, Ndi. .n. (-m-). -a-me	Minū. In-, Ny- .n. (-m-). -a-mi	Menɔ. 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. -ŋge. -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-etɔ, Ūy-etɔ. Kw-etɔ. Tu- -tu- -etu	B-etɔ	B-efu. Tu-, Ti- -itu	B-etu. Tu- -tu- -etu	B-esɔ, B-efɔ. Tu- -tu- -itu	...
Ye, you, your	Y-enɔ, Kw-enɔ. Nu- -nu- -e-nɔ	B-enɔ	B-enu. Lu-, Li- -enu	B-enu. Lu-, Nu-, Mu- -mu- -enu	B-enɔ. Lu- -lu- -inu	...
They, them, their	Yau, Kw-au. Ba-, Be-, A- E- -ba-, -a-, -aba- -au	Baū	Baɔ. Ba-, Bi- -au	Baū. Ba- -ba- -aū	Bau. Ba- -ba- -au	...
All	-nɔɔ, -nɔɔ-nɔ	...	-nɔɔ, -onɔɔ	-ɔɔɔ	-ōɔɔ	...

¹ I- as a verbal or adjectival prefix = I am.

English	100. Kiṣi-koṅṅω 100 a. Ki-soroṅṅω	100 b. Ki-koṅṅω	101. Ka-koṅṅω	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅṅω)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅṅω)	103 a. Ki-lumbω of Mayumba
This, these	Ūyu, a-ya; ω-wu, emi; edi, ωma; eki, eyi; efi (8 a); eyi, eji; ωlu; ωtu; —; ωwu; ωku; ωva; ωmu. Ūy-ω, ωw-ω; ωw-ω, emi-ω; edi-ω, ωm-ω; eki-ω, ey-ω; efi-ω; ey-ω, ez-ω; &c. Ū-na, a-na; ωwu-na, emi-na; edi-na, ōma-na; &c.	Yuyu, yaya; wuwu, mimi; &c.	Ū, ω-na; &c. W-au, ba-u; w-au, mi-au; li-au, ma-u; c-au, by-au; fi-au; j-au, z-au; ?lw-au; tw-au; bw-au; kw-au	A-u, a-ba; a-u, a-mi; a-di, a-ma; a-ki, a-bi; a-yi, a-zi; a-lu; a-tu; a-bu; a-ku; a-va	Uū (wōwō), baba; uū, mimi; lili, mama; cici, bibbi; yiyi, zizi; lulu; tutu; bubu; kuku; fafa	...
That, those	Ndi-oyu, awa-ya; w-a-u, mi-a-mi; di-a-di, mama; ki-a-ki, y-a-yi; fi-a-fi; y-a-yi, z-a-ji; zu-a-lu, tw-a-tu; —; w-a-u; kw-a-ku; vava; mw-a-mu. Ndi-oyω, aw-ωwω, &c. Ndi-ōna, awa-na, &c.	...	...	Ū-u, ω-ba; ω-u, ω-mi; ω-ki; &c. U-na (<i>yonder</i>), ba-na; di-na, ma-na; &c. W-a-u, baba; mi-a-mi; di-a-di; &c.	A-ūū, a-baba; &c. Aū-na, aba-na; &c.	...
Bad	-am-bi ¹	-ibe.	-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-ntω	...	-n-ce-ntu	-ñ-ke-ntω	-cie-ntω	-ñ-kye-ntu
Fierce, sharp	-kaṣi. -n-ṣita	...	...	...	Bu-balu	...
Good	a m-bōte. -a-biza. -a-wete	-m-bōte, -m-ōte. -bōtō. Tōmane	-bōte	...	-m-bōte	-m-bōti
Great	-a nene. am-pwena. -iṅgi. -a -kulu (much)	-nene	-nene	...	-nene. -kula	...

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

English	100. Kiṣi-koṅṅŵ 100 a. Ki-soroṅṅŵ	100 b. Ki-koṅṅŵ	101. Ka-koṅṅŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅṅŵ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅṅŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Little	-an-dwelŵ. -a.kete. -añ-ke	·keke. -n-dwelŵ	-an-tiŵ. ·jō. -in-cŵ	·kyŵkyŵ ; -cŵ. ·nenekŵ. -hi-ana. -ana	-n-ciēciē	...
Long	-an-da (-la)	...	...	...	·kula	...
Male	E-yakala ; <i>pls.</i> a-kala, ama-kala, am-bakala. -e-kŵkŵ	...	·bakala	...	·bakala	...
Old	-añ-kulu. -a-nūnū	·nuna, ·nūnū. -ñ-kulu	·nunu. ·kulu	·nunu	·nunu. ·kulu	...
Red	-am-bwaki. -lŵka	...	·tukula	...	·beṅga	...
Rotten	-a-wŵla	...	...	...	·bŵla	...
Short	-añ-kufi	...	...	...	·kufi	...
Sick	-am-bevŵ. ·yela	·bela. -i-yela	·bela	...	·kienzŵ, ·cenzŵ. ·bela	...
White	-am-pembe. ·pekepeke	·n-dundu. -n-lele. -m-pembe	·n-pemba	...	·m-pembe	-a-li-kenda
Above, up, on top	E-zulu. ¹ Vana. N-tandu. Kum-bata	...	...	Vam-bata. Vam-oṅṅŵ	Fam-oṅṅŵ. Fa-yilū	...
Before	Va-na mesŵ. Kū-na ntu. Ku-lŵse	...	...	Kun-twala	Bu-su. Ku-mesŵ. Kun-twala	...
Behind	Kun-ima	...	...	Kum-busa. Kun-ima	Kum-busa. Ku-buku	...
Below, down	Kun-ṣi	...	...	Ku-tsē, Va-tsi. Ku-wanda	Ku-si. Fa-si. Ku-wanda	...
Far	E-n-tama. Ūva-la	E-n-seke	...	N-dakŵ.	Ki-nanu	...
Here	Va, Ku, Mu. Ūmu, Ūva. Vana	Gana. Gaga	A-vava, A-va	...	Fŵfŵ, Fafa. A-kununu	...
In, inside	Ūmu. Kati. ṅgudi	Mu-na	...	Mu-nakati, Va-kati	Mu. Mu-kati	...
Middle	Kati	...	...	·kati	Kati, Kati-ansi	...
Near	Lu-kufi. Mum-bela, Muñ-geṅga	...	...	N-duka. Va-mwenda.	Mu n-dambu	...
Outside	M-baji	...	...	Ku-ṅganda	Ku-ṅganda	...
Plenty, many, much	·iṅgi	...	Wombu. Papa (<i>few,</i> <i>several</i>)	Bi-yika. Panpin'	M-papa. ·iṅgi	...
There	(Ū-mŵ, Ū-vŵ, Ū-kŵ, Mu-na, Ku-na, Ūmu-na	Ku-na. Kŵkŵ	Ku-na, Va-na	...	Kū-na, Kū-nani, A-kunani	...

¹ The E- prefix in Koṅṅŵ 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 KIŞI-KONGŌ AND KI-SORONGŌ

Preprefixes present: used very much as definite articles.

Class 1. **Ōmu-, Mu-, N̄-, N̄-, M̄-, 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-, N̄-**, — (—, a- (e-), wa-, u-, wu-); 4. **Emi-, Mi-, M̄-** or **N̄-** (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-), N̄-, N̄-, Ny-**, — (i-, y'-, yi-); 10. **Zin- (Zim-)** (archaic), **Eji-, Ez', N̄- (M̄-), 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, &c., IN KI-KONGŌ DIALECTS

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

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

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

Class 1. **Umu-, Um-, Mu-, M-, N̄-** (mu, ō-, u-); 2. **Aba-, Ba-, B'** (ba); 3. **Umu-, Um', Mu-, M-, N̄-, N̄-** (mu-, u); 4. **Imi-, Im-, Mi-, M̄'** (mi); 5. **Di-, I-, Li-** (di, li); 6. **Ma-** (ma); 7. **Ki-, Ci-** (ki, ci); 8. **Bi-, B', P'** (bi); 8 a. **Fi-**¹ (fi), absent in **Ki-vili** and **Ki-lumbŌ**; its plural is Class 8, **Bi-**; 9. **In- (Im-), N̄-, N̄-, Ny-** (yi, i); 10. **Zi-, Zin-** (zi); 11. **Lu-** (lu), plural sometimes **Tu-**, but more often **Zi-**; 12. **Tu-** (tu), rarer in **Ka-kōñgŌ** 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. **Kişi-kōñgŌ** and 100 a. **KişoroñgŌ** (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 **Kişi-kōñgŌ** 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 **Nyaña** river.

103. **KilumbŌ** is spoken in the **Mayumba** coast-lands and on either side of the Lower **Nyaña** river. On the coast it may extend to **Sete Kama**, and eastwards in the interior to the watershed of the **Ōgowe**.

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

GROUP AA

THE SOUTH CONGOLAND OR LUBA-LUNDA LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP AA I Luba

104. West **Luba** or **Lulua** 104 a. **Lu-kete**¹ 106. Eastern **Luba** or **Ki-hemba**²
 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**³
 Northern Rhodesia)

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silañge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moywo	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iñkoñge	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soñge 108 a. Beneki
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

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

² Ki-rua of V. L. Cameron. Ki-hemba is the Ki-femba of some writers.

³ 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-ena, Ki-ena	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 ¹	Mw-an-etu. Mu-ena; b-ena ¹	Mw-an ² -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 ¹	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.</i> ma-takɔ	Ma-takɔ	...	Ma-taku
Canoe..	Bu-atu	...	Bu-atɔ	Bu-atu	...	Bw-atu

¹ Mu-ena *or* Mu-ina; *pl.* b-ena = clansman, but comes from root -ina = mother.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-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-ɔɔpwe; va- Mw-ani. Ki-kɔɔwe. M-fumu	M-fumu. Mu-ɔɔhwe	Fumu. Mu-kyeleŋge	Fumu; ba+. Ki-ɔɔɔɔ; 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-ɔɔɔɔ	Mu-sɔɔkɔ	N-tanda. C-alu	...	M-bata. Lɔ-bɔɔkɔ	...
Cow	N-gombe mu-kāŋi. ¹ N-gombi (104 a)	Ny-emɔ mu-nene (<i>'large ante- lope'</i>)	N-ombe mu-kaji	N-ombe n-kaji or n-kɔta	...	...
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-ɔɔki	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-jlɔ. Ci-velu	Ki-bi; bi-bi	...	Ki-bi; bi-bi
Dream ...	Ci-ɔɔta. Di-lū	...	-ɔɔta (<i>verb</i>)	...	Di-lu	...
Drum	N-gɔma	N-gɔma	N-gɔma	...	...	N-gɔma. E-tumba
Ear	Di-tu, Di-cu	...	Ku-twi; ma-	I-twi; ma-twi	Di-cu; ma-cu	Di-tu. Di-ce (108 a)

¹ This short a in Lulua seems to be pronounced more like an English u in 'rush', i.e. 'a'; at least according to the orthography of American missionaries, but their Belgian and French colleagues hear it as 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-keβω	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. Soŋgwa-kasi. Soŋgwa	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-łoħɔ	Ka-łuŋa	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-łɔ. Bi-sɔsa. M-puŋga	Sɔnū; wi-sɔnɔ. Vi-yombɔ. M-ani	Ma-nyi	...	Lu-bice. Bi-sɔsɔ
Ground	N-ši. Bu-łɔbɔ	...	Pa-nsi, N-si. Mu-šiji	N-si	Łɔ-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-ŋ-kwasa 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 ¹	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	...	...

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

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
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. ¹ Ka-banda	Fwele. N-yeka	C-ela; vi-ela. Ki-ela; wi-ela. Ki-londa	Ki-londa	...	Ki-londa
Island... ..	Ci-saŋga	Di-sia. Mu-cidila	Ki- 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

¹ These words sometimes mean 'copper' likewise.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyɔ	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋɔ	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Lake	Di-siba	...	Ci-siba, Ji-siwa. Ka-luŋga	Ki-siwa	...	...
Leg	Mu-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

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
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-ɔna	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+

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-iŋkoŋgɔ	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
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. (<i>imba =</i> <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-ēnyi or Lu-ēnyi; <i>pl.</i> ny-ēnyi or ŋg-enyi	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

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moyow	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-iŋkoŋwɔ	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
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

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-iñkoŋɔ	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
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-łɔši	Mu-łɔši. Mu-foŋɔ	N-aŋga. Mu-łɔši. M-fwici	N-dɔzi. Ki-lumbu. Mu-buki	Mu-kyenci ?	...
Witchcraft	Bu-łɔši. Mu-hoŋɔ, (-łɔwɔ = <i>verb</i>)	...	Mny-embe. Bu-łɔši. Bu-fwitci. Ku-łɔwa	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-łɔba
Zebra... ..	...	...	N-gɔɔ. M-biji	N-gɔɔ	...	...

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	-ũmɔũmwe	-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 umɔũmwe	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	...	Ũve, Ũwewa. Ũ- -ku-, -ɔve-	Ũbe. Ũ-, U- -ku- -ɔbe	Ebe. U- -ebe	Ũbi, Ũbe. U- -ɔbi

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
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	·kaŋi	...	·kasi. -kɔta	·kaŋi. -kɔta	Baba-kaŋi	...
Fierce, sharp	·a ciŋi. ·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	·kɔɔɔ. ·nene. ·tietie. ·kese	·bende	·kiŋga. Ka-kɔɔɔ
Long, high, tall	·le	·lahwe. le	·le-pa	·ɔ-la, ·la	...	·la
Male	·lumi ¹	...	·lume	·lume ¹	·lumi	·lume, Ka-lume
Old	·kulu, ·gufu, ·nūnū	·kulu	·kuru. -a-kala. ·kɔta. ·nunu	·nunu. ·kɔte	...	·yaya
Red	·kunze, ·kunza	·kunza	·cila	·cila	...	Ki-phula
Rotten	·bɔla	...	·vora, ·bɔla	·bɔla	...	...
Short	·ifi, ·ihi	...	·ipi, ·pepi	·ipi	...	...
Sick	·sama. ·bela, ·bedi	...	·ruala. ·kɔlwa. ·vela	·luele	·sama	·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-ŋi or Fa-ŋi, &c.	...	U-nsi, Ku-nsi. Pa-ŋi	Pa-ŋi, Pa-ŋsi	Mu-ŋi, Pa-ŋi	Pa-ŋi

¹ Ci-lumi, Ki-lume = *semen maris*.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or 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	...	Kunow, Munow. Pw. Pa-nw. Apa. Poŋkhepa	Nū. Hanow. Aha	...	Apa, Anka-pa
In, inside ...	Mu-. Munda mw-a-	...	Mu- Munow. -mow. A-mwa -mow	Munow. Munda. -mow	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	Apow. Haha, Kwakwa, Hohow, Kwokwaw, &c.	...	A-kw-a, Apa. Mo-ŋka. A-kw	Ya-wa. Pa-ha-pa	...	Aŋka-pow. 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!	...	Yow!	Yow!	Ka-nana!	Ayow! (O!ow = 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'-(Kow-), Ka- Ke — yow. -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

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-šilaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyω	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iñkoŋgω	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ cut	·kōsa. ·kata. ·taha	·kōsa	·keta. ·tema. ·tenda	·ciwa. ·tema. ·keta	...	·ciba. ·soŋg-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, &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)¹; 16. **Pa-** (pa); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

PREFIXES, &c., IN EASTERN LUBA (KI-HEMBA)

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu-** (mu, u-, ye); 2. **Ba-** (-iba-, ba); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, iu, u); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i-, yi); 5. **Li-, I-** (li-, -ili-); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a, -ya); 7. **Ki-** (ki-, -iki-); 8. **Bi-** (bi, -ibi-); 9. **N- (M-), Ny-, 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, &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 Lusambω district south of 4° 30' South latitude and north of the 7th degree of South latitude, and west of the Sañkuru.

108. North-east Luba and 108 a. **Beneki** are spoken to the north and north-east of Luna-iñkoñgω (107), to the west of the Upper Lωmami, and south of the Lubefu and Sañkuru.

¹ **Ku-** is infinitive and prepositional, but is also a prefix with a slightly diminutive sense.

GROUP AA

THE SOUTH CONGOLAND LANGUAGES (*continued*)

SUB-GROUP AA 2.

109. Ka-nyōka¹ or Tu-nyōka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyōka (Ka-nyika) or Bondw

SUB-GROUP AA 3.

110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda² or South-east Lunda³ 111. Western Lunda

GROUP BB

THE UPPER KWANGŴ LANGUAGES

112. Šinji or Sinši⁴ 112 a. Mi-nuñgŵ
 113. Hōlŵ or Huñgu 113 a. Tembŵ (Ba-tembŵ)⁵ 113 b. U-suku⁶
 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. Šinji 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	...	...	...	...

¹ The 'Ka-nyika' of Koelle is probably a separate dialect, South-east Ka-nyōka, and may be spoken by the Babondw and Kalundue. The more northern form of the language is the 'Tu-nyōka' of some explorers. Tu-wanda seems another dialect.

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

³ Koelle's 'Ruunda'. Probably the 'Ba-lua' above referred to.

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

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

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

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgō	113. Hōlō or Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bāngala 114 a. Yoñgō
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-empfu; mi-empvu	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-žila	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-žimba, Mu-žimba. 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 ¹	...	...	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-žinwa (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-žima
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)	...	...	...	...

¹ Is this not 'oil palm'?

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
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

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
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

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. Hōwō or Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114 a. Yoñgō
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	Ñ-gaka	Ñaka 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	Ñ-kañga	Lu-kange; ji-kañge. Ñ-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	Ñ-guvu	...	...	...	Ñ-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-	...	...	...	...

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-bāngala 114 a. Yoñgō
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)

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
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+

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 <i>or</i> Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bāngala 114 a. Yoñgō
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, &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	...	...	...	...

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-nūngō	113. Hōlō or Huṅgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baṅgala 114 a. Yoṅgō
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-eji	Mu-eji	...	...	Kaba
Thigh... ..	Ci-bela. Di-taka	Di-tundō. I-kata	Di-taka	...	...	Taga; a-taga
Thing... ..	Ci-ntu. Ci-haka. Bu-ālu	Ci-ōuma or Ci-ōma, C-uma; y-uma	Ci-uma	Ki-uma; y-uma	...	C-ima. Ki-uma, Y-uma
Thorn	Mū-iba	Mu-ya; mi-ya. Mw-iña; ny-iña (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Fwaka, Fwañka	Fēñke. I-kanya. Ru-anda	Di-kanya	...	...	...
To-day	Lelu	Lelō. Lelu-nō	Lelu	...	...	Lelō
Toe	Mu-lembō	Mu-ini or Mu-nu	Mu-nyi gō-cu-jajil'	...	...	Mu-lembō
To-morrow	Mu-nci. Mo-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

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Šinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgwo	113. Hwalo or Huñgu 113 a. Tembwo 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoñgwo
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-wozi. 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-hwoñyi ; <i>pl.</i> ŋi-hwoñyi
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-twołwo	Nala (110a)	...	...	...	...
One	-mu. -mwe	-mwe. -mū. -muiñi	-mwoŋi (-mwoŋ')	...	...	-mwoŋi
Two	-bidi. -yaji, -wij' (109 b)	-adi, -yedi	-yati (-yat')	...	...	-yadi

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nūngō	113. Hōlo or Huŋgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoŋgō
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>ar</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>)	...	...	...	...

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgō	113. Hōlō or Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114 a. Yoñgō
Bad	-bi-ha	-impi. -i-pa, -i-pe. -tama	...	...	...	a-jinūga
Black	-fulu-la. -a buy-ele	-ujala. -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

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. Hōwō or Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114 a. Yoñgō
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-kāsi	...	...	...	...
Near	Ha bū-ihia	Pa-sui-pa, Pa-swi-mpe	...	...	...	...
Outside ...	...	P-ōli, P-ōla. Ha-nze	...	...	...	...
Plenty, many	Ku-vula. Bē	Kāsi. -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. .kuš-ila. .tua. .tuta	.bala. .eta	...	...	...	.muba. .bata
„ buy, sell	.landa	.landa, .land-iša	...	...	...	.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, &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, &c., IN UM-BANGALA AND THE UPPER KWAŅGŌ 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**, **Ū**. (u, wu)¹; 15. **Ku**, **Gū**. (ku); 16. ? **Ha**. (ha, -hŵ).

109. **Kanyōka**, 109 a. **Tuwanda**, and 109 b. South-east **Kanyōka** are spoken in South Central Congoland as far north as the 6th degree of South latitude, as far south as the 8th degree, west to the Lulua river, east to the Upper 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 Kwaṅgŵ in South-west Congoland.

112. **Sinji** and 112 a. **Minuṅgŵ** are spoken in the region of the Upper Kwaṅgŵ, 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 Kiw̄kŵ and Lunda spheres.

113. **Hw̄w**, 113 a. **Tembw**, and 113 b. **Usuku** are spoken in the basin of the Upper Kwaṅgŵ between the River Wamba on the east and the Kambu and Luhanda on the west, north of the River Luhanda, and south of 7° 30' South latitude.

114. **Umbaṅgala** and 114 a. **Yoṅgŵ** are the languages of the region mainly west of the River Kwaṅgŵ, and east of the Kwanza watershed, between about 10° South latitude on the south and the Luhanda-Luiyi rivers on the north.

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

GROUP BB

THE UPPER KWANGŌ LANGUAGES (*continued*)

115. U-pindi¹ or Kwese (Ki-kwese, U-kwese)

115 a. Ba-samba

GROUP CC

THE KWANGŌ-KASAI LANGUAGES

116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)²

120. Buma or Bōma⁵

117. Northern Yaka (Ma-ŷaka)³

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

118. Ba-mbala⁴

120 b. Southern Buma

119. Huana (or Ba-huana)

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Bōma 120 a. Ki-bōma or 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; pl. 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

¹ U-pindi, Pindi, or U-kwese, is said closely to resemble Um-bañgala. From its geographical position and the similarity of name one is tempted to identify it with No. 122, the Ki-mpende, Tu-pende, Ba-pindi, Ba-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.

² The Yaka or Ba-yaka of Torday; seemingly the true Yaka language.

³ The Yaka of Héli Chatelain.

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

⁵ The first words of the series represent probably the north or north-west type of the language, and were those collected by me in 1883. The second series of words are Mr. Torday's Ki-bōma (? Ba-dima), evidently the east or north-east dialect. The last in the series are such words from Koelle's 'Ba-buma' as seem to me to belong to Buma rather than to No. 176 (Ki-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-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Bwoma 120 a. Ki-bwoma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Beard...	N-delu	...	Gi-lef'	Ki-Il. M-fw (120 a) N-uk' (120 a). Ny-ōye (120 b)
Bee	I-dom. I-funi N-kum.
Belly	Mu-lā; mi-lā	...	...	Ny-ōnyi (120 a)
Bird	Ny-uni	...	Ny-uni	N-ün	Ma-kila Ny-uru
Blood...	Kokwa.
Body	Gi-kwoꝛw (120 b)
Bone	Ki-kuri	...	I-kuri	I-pfa	...
Borassus palm	Bw-ta.
Bow	Bw-ta	...	Bu-ta	Bw-ta	Wu-ta
Bowels	Mi-la (<i>pl.</i>)	Mw-la; me-la
Brains	I-kyan. Tuna (120a)
Breast (man's)	...	Tuli	N-tulu	Ki-ngoꝛw	Kiñ-gwoni	N-tul, N-tulw
Breast (woman's)	Li-bielu; ma-	Ma-ri	Ma-bil'	Ma-biela
Brother	Ma-kyani	...	Ma-kuni	I-ya	I-bōya (120 a). M-boye
Buffalo	Bawa	...	Ny-ati (<i>or</i> N-aty)	Ny-at'	Gum'. Ny-are. N-jai (120 b)
Bull	Ū-lw ma-n-jai (120 b)
Buttocks	Ma-takw	N-siele	Ma-takw	Ma-tw	Ke-tw (120 b). I-wana-m-puli
Canoe...	M-varu	...	Bw-at'	W-ar'. Bw-arw. Bu-atw (120 b)
Cat	Gam-pamu. Fe-wae (120 b)
Chief	M-pfumw	M-fūmū	Fumu	M-fum'	Mw-jū. N-tore. N-kumw (120 b)
Child	Mw-an'	Mw-ana; ba-ana	Mw-ana. Mw-azi- mw-azi	Mw-an'. Mwa-siki- ma-siki	Mw-an' <i>or</i> Mw-ana
Cloth	Ma-suni. Puṣi	...	Mw-lele. Ki-pusu Piw	Ke-kw. Ki-pus'	Ke-kw. Ki-piū
Cold	Piē. M-piw
Country	Ki-sē
Cow	Ge-ban' (120a)
Crocodile	Ngōne. N-gānw. N-gandw (120 b)

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-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>	Tsūa	Ma-fuku (<i>pl.</i>)	Ki-lumbu; <i>pl.</i>	N-kuu (120 a). Mpa-wenye
Devil, evil spirit	...	Mw-lōki	...	Mw-lōki	Wu-lua	Mw-luw (120 a). N-kira N-gā.
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-dōji	N-gāā	...	...	N-gaṅga (120 b)
Dog	M-bwa	M-vwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	N-va M-bwa
Door, door- way	...	Kia-vule	I-zuvi. Ki-anzō	Tō-wale	Ma-bei	Ki-pfu. Mu-mo-nzō. Ge-jubugō (120 b)
Dream	N-jūr'
Drum	N-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	Dzōkō	Jō	Zō, N-zō. N-jōgō (120 b).
Excrement	...	Tu-fi	...	Du-ji	Ci-pi	Tsu-b'
Eye	D-isu	N-ziu	M-esō (<i>pl.</i>)	M-es' (<i>pl.</i>)	D-iū; <i>pl.</i> m-iu. D-iṣu; m-iṣu (120 b)
Face, forehead	...	Bun-zu	...	...	Mbu-ṣ'	M-bū. M-bi. N-ḍui.
Fat	Ma-ji	Ma-le	Ma-ji	Mō-lil'	Bu-su (120 b) M-ōlā (120 a). Ma-re, Ma-li
Father	Tata	Tara	Tata	Ta'	Ta, I-tā, Tata
Fear	B-om'	...	W-ōma	Dum'	N-gwal (120 a)
Finger	Mu-lemō; mi-	Mu-liemu; mi-	Dembe	Mō-lim'; mi-	Zala (120 a). Mi-yō
Fire	Baō	...	Baō	Tū. M-bā	Ti-ya (120 a). M-bō <i>or</i> M-bā (120 b)
Fish	M-bizi na mamba	N-sui	A-ṣi	M-birr'	N-ōa (?). N-tū. N-jue (120 b)
Foot	Mu-tambi	I-tama; bi- (Un-si-ni-i-tama = sole of foot)	M-ile	...	M-il'. Lu-lu. Yi-tame; bi- (120 b)
Forest	Mu-ṣitu	...	Mi-siti	Mō-ṣut'	Jia. Mō-ṣut; me- F f

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Bōma 120 a. Ki-bōma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
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)

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-dīma 120 b. Southern Buma
Night	Pipa	M-phihi	Ō-fuku	Pipi	Bō-cō. A-šwēšu. 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 +

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
Spirit, soul	...	Doši	Ŋ-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	Ŋ-kun
Stool
Sun	Taṅṅō	Mu-tale	Mw-anō	Taṅṅ'	Bil. ... I-tere. Ŋ-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>)

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Boma 120 a. Ki-boma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Wife	Mu-kalu	...	...	Mw-karu
Wind	Funji	Pil,	Pep'.
Witch...	Dwji	Mu-lowe	Mu-konzi?	M-pil	Kin-gwere
Witchcraft	Bu-ti	Bu-lwki?	...	l-lu.
Woman	Mw-kentw	Mu-kalu; ba- Mu-keu; ba-	Mw-kwoma	Ba-ngit'	N-ga Ba-ngim?
Womb	Ki-sita	...	Mu-karu
Wood (fire- wood)	Mi-dwaw	W-ole. Kun	l-dum Kui
Yam	Kusu m-boŋw	...	M-fe. N-kui (120 b)
Year	Mu-vu	...	...	Ke-kwa; be- (120 b)
Yesterday...	...	Baji	...	...	Ma-cuk'	N-gawa Bw-ŋw. Bw-ane
One	-mw. -mwi	-mw	-mwi	-mwmw	-more. -mwi
Two	-vil' <i>or</i> -bwe	-buole, -ole	-bali, -bari	-bili	-pe. l-pi
Three...	-tatu	-telu	-satu, -tatu	-tatu (? -tutu)	-saru. l-sera
Four	-ya	-na	-gwana	-wana	-nni. l-niy'
Five	-tanw	-tanu	-lanu, -tanw	-tan'	-tanw, -tanu
Six	Siamon. Ma-sambanu	Senu	Sambanu	Bi-nin'	Samw. Ba-semun. -samunu (120 b)
Seven...	Ni-tseme <i>or</i> Sambwadi	N-samu	Sambweli	N-tsema	Ki-sale, Ki-saali. Ke-san
Eight	Nan <i>or</i> Ki-nana	M-phuwaw	Ki-nana	Nan	l-nana, Ke-nan
Nine	Vwa <i>or</i> Ki-vwa	Ua	Li-bwaa	Uwa	l-wa. Le-vva
Ten	Kum'	Khumi	Gumi, Kumi	Kum'	Jmw <i>or</i> J-umi. Ji-um <i>or</i> Jimu (120 a)
Eleven	Kumi na mw <i>or</i> Kumi nu n-dw	Khumi ya mw	...	...	Jmw mori. Jimu mwi (120 a)
Twenty	Ma-kumi-m-ole	Ma-kum-w-ole. M-phem-w-ole	Ma-kum' ali	Ma-kum' ole	Mw-are. Mw-pi (120 a)
Thirty	Ma-kum' a-tatu	Ma-kum' a-telu	Ma-kumi satu	Ma-kumi tatu	M-saru. Mw-sera (120 a)
Forty	Ma-kum' a-na	...	...	Mu-nni

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
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	Ō-khama	Kama	Kam'	Ō-kama
Thousand ...	...	Funda. (Tsuku = 10,000)	...	Funda	M-pfun'	Mu-kum (120a)
I, me, my ...	A-mi. Ōngu.	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, Ō-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	Eŷu. 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 ... ..	...	ŌŷŌ	...	-akima	W-aŋgin'?	Banza?
This, these	...	...	...	Yei	...	N-de-se, Le?
That, those	...	...	...	...	...	-na?, -ne?
Bad ... ..	...	...	...	-kabu	Ge-ŷ'	-bi
Black ... ..	...	...	-fibi	Ku-bumbula	Ku-hit. Pipili	-be. Ō-letūū. M-piri. -pini (120 b)
Female ... ..	...	-kentu	-kalu	...	...	MŌ-kar'
Fierce, sharp	...	-kabu	-kale	-kabu. -ganyi	Put'	Gwal

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Bōma 120 a. Ki-bōma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
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 -kieye
Long, high, tall	...	-la-ha	...	-in-da	-le	-tele
Male	-kakala	...	Ba-kala. Yala. Mω-lume	-lūm'	Mω-jil', -jiru
Old	-nuta	...	-nunu Bu-takuna	-kutu	-niel. -kukuma. -nunu, -nuna. -kōbō
Red	Ku-babala	-biē	Ku-balabala	...	-kam'; -lebile
Rotten
Short	-sut'?	...
Sick	-paši	...	-inza	Ku-bil'	-pel. O-zoyō.
White	-pemba. -tōki	-vuki	Ku-kubuka	M-pes'; pez'. Bon-dūn'	M-biē. -sase. N-tunu
Above, up, on top	...	Yulu	...	Na v-ulu	Ŋgi	Ŋ-gie
Before	Ŋ-gūi, Ŋ-wūi
Behind	Ki-ōsi Ke-nān'
Below, down	...	Kuma-sin'	...	Na ma-ci-n'	N-ci-n'	Pē. Pipa
Far	Ki-an'	...	Ku-tari	Kōl	Onse?
Here	Haa	...	Ha	Aha	...
In, inside
Middle	Ka-teta gana	...	Katikati	Kete-nji	...
Near	Heihei	...	...
Outside
Plenty	Vula	...	-iŋgi-iŋgi. -vula	ma-ŋgi-n	Vō
There...	Kuna	...	Kō	Kuna	Ke-nān'. Kuna
Where?	Ki?	...	Kwi?	Vili?	...
No!	Lō!	...	Lō!	Lō!	We! Lō; le, li, la
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	(prefixed or affixed)

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-buana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Bōma 120 a. Ki-bōma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
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, &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 KWANGŰ-KASAI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

121. Ba-yanzi¹

GROUP DD

THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND (LUANGŰ-LŰMAMI) LANGUAGES

122. Pende² 122 a. Ba-bunda

123. Tu-koŋgŵ³

124. Silele or Ű-soŋge⁴ 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ
(Wa-ŋgoŋgŵ) 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi

125. Bu-soŋgŵ⁵ 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 Ű-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-sŵsŵni (<i>pl.</i>)	N-ŋenela. Mi-sŵsŵni	...
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	N-gema; i +. Lu-keŋgu (124 a, b)	Yiku. N-gema. Lu-keŋgu	Ephani
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	Gŵ	Kundu	Biŋ'	Biŋ'	Ű-koŋgŵ	Buna
Banana	N-doru	Kondŵ	Ma-kŵ' (<i>pl.</i>) Koŋgŵ	I-kondŵ; ma-	Diŋ-kondŵ. I-kŵŵ	...

¹ This 'Ba-yanzi' of Torday is also probably the type-language of the Ba-soŋgŵ, the Ma-kua, Wa-ŋguli, Ba-konde, Ba-diŋga, and Ba-ŋgodi: the more aboriginal peoples along the Lower Kasai and Luanje.

² This is the eastern and north-eastern 'Pindi', the Ba-bindu, Kim-pende, Tu-pende of Torday. The language of the Ba-bunda would seem to be a cognate dialect.

³ The Ba-koŋgŵ of some writers. No connexion, however, with the celebrated Ba-koŋgŵ west of Stanley Pool.

⁴ Akin to Silele or Ű-soŋge are the dialects of the Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ or Wa-ŋgoŋgŵ, and of the Ba-ŋgendi.

⁵ Their full title seems to be Baŋi-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-soṅge 124 a. Ba-ṅgoṅŵ 124 b. Ba-ṅgendi	125. Bu-soṅŵ <i>or</i> 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila <i>or</i> <i>ancient</i> Bu-soṅŵ
Devil, evil spirit	Ki-edya	Gaṅga	Ma-rok'	Bō-lōki	Ū-lōki. Nōke	In-ṣiṅga
Doctor (medicine man)	...	...	...	Gombō	Gombō	...
Dog	M-bwa	Im-bwa	Pōa	M-bwa. Bōa-suṅgu (124 b)	M-bwa	Bondō
Door, doorway	Kō-jub	I-ṣidikō	I-kwik'	E-kum. E-kok (124 b)	Lu-kuki. I-kōke	N-tumbi
Dream ... ..	...	Tu-lō	I-lō	To-ṅgi. Moto-ṅgya (124 a)	I-lō To-ṅgi	...
Drum	Gom	Gōma	Kom	Gōma	Gōmō. N-gōma	Kama buta
Ear	Cue; ma-cue	Ku-ci	I-tō	Tui; ma-tui	I-tūni. I-tō	Lōkō
Egg	E-kye	D-i; me-i	Di-kiri; ma-kiri	I-kili; ma-	Ū-lō. Ma-kele (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Elephant ...	N-zō	Dyamba	Djok	Jōkō	Jōkō, N-jōkō	Kamba. Bōkōla
Excrement	E-tib	Tu-si	Te-pi	Tō-bi. Te-b (124 b)	Tum-bi. Te-pi	Ma-bei (<i>pl.</i>)
Eye	D-iy'; <i>pl.</i> m-iṣ-	M-esō (<i>pl.</i>)	D-iṣ'	D-iṣi; m-iṣi. D-iṣō; m-iṣō (124 a). D-iṣō; m-iṣō (124 b)	D-iṣu. D-iṣi	Lu-mōnyi
Face, forehead	Bō-sū	Pala	Bu-su	Bu-ṣu	E-lōṅgi. I-tama. Lu-maṅga	I-meka
Fat, oil ...	M-ē	Ma-ji	Ṣadi	M-uta	Ba-ūta. N-ṣedi	Mō-api
Father	A-tar	Tata	I-ṣō	Tata	Apa-ṅgu. Tata	I-ṣō
Fear	B-om'	W-ōma	Mu-tete	B-ōmō	Ūma. Ci-nidi	W-alōtō
Finger	Ki-kanje	Mū-inō	Neme	Mō-lembō. Nembō (124 b)	Pita. Neme	Ṣoṅŵ
Fire	M-buri	Cūa	Tia	Ka-teya. Tu. Iō (124 a). Ti (124 b)	Iya. Ka-tiya. Iō. Ti	E-yō
Fish	N-cu	I-ṣūi	Sūi	Ṣwi	In-ṣi. Sūi	...
Foot	Ke-tyi	Ki-kata	I-tampi	A-lambi; ma-lambi. Ma-tamba (124 b)	Bi-kulu (<i>pl.</i>). I-teme	Bu-nyaci
Forest	Ū-sirr'	I-ṣitu	Bō-any'	Bō-any'	Ū-litu. Bō-anyi. Bō-any'	Lu-kondō
Fowl ... ..	...	Suswa	Kōkō	N-kōkō; iṅ-kōkō	Kōkō, N-kōkō	Gwana ¹

¹ Cf. the root in Ki-bōma 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-šoŋgɔ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-šoŋgɔ
Frog, toad	Koy'	...	...	Yule	Ū-wonye	...
Ghost	Mɔ-kul'	Vumbi	Mu-suŋgu	Mɔ-esi, Mɔ-es'	A-dimi	...
Girl	N-cia	...	...	...	...	...
Goat	N-taba	Kombɔ	Ka-medi	Budi	Buli, Būdi, Ka-medi	Bodi
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sine bodi
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-kasi, I-kaŋi	Pita. I-kasi	...
Head	Mu-tue	Mu-tɔ	N-cwe	Mɔ-cwe. N-cwe (124 b)	Ū-tcwe. N-cwe	I-moŋgɔ
Heart... ..	M-pim	M-cima	Tim'	N-tima	U-tima; mi-	...
Heel ... ..	...	Saŋi 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 ¹	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

¹ Compare the word in M-bamba (182): O-djuru; *pl.* e-djuru.

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgŵ	124. Silele or Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-ŋoŋgŵ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-ŋoŋgŵ
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	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgɔ	124. Silele or Ū-songe 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋgɔ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-šoŋgɔ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-šoŋgɔ
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'	Tōbi
River	M-o-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-o-ʃe. Mo-ñ	...	N-ʃei. Gere	...	...	...
Shame	N-cuen	...	...	B-o-ʃonyi	ʃonyi, B-o-ʃonyi	...
Sheep ... ..	...	M-o-koŋkɔ	Meme	Phaŋga	Beŋgela. Paŋga	B-o-koŋkɔ
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	Guba	Gaw. Guba	...
Shoulder	Piak	...	...	...	...	...
Sister	M-o-kar-am	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	Manu	Phaŋgi
Skin	Kapɔ	...	...	Huku	Lōba. I-yobe	I-koŋpe
Sky	Dū.	Gōsa	Duk	Dikɔ. Yulu	Diku, Dika	Noŋgɔ
Slave	Bu-rendi	M-o-hika	Ŋ-gowwɔ	Ŋ-gete; ba+. M-oya (124 a). M-o-ete (124 b)	Buya. Ŋ-gete	Pumbi
Sleep	O-lel	Tulɔ	N-cwenzi	Mu-loŋgya. Tol	I-ɔ. I-toi	...
Smoke	M-o-ji	Mu-ʃi	Mi-niŋga	Mi-nyiŋga	Ū-liŋga. Nyŋga	...
Snake	Tiey'	Ny-oga	N-co	Jɔ	N-sa. N-ca	...
Son, boy	Tabale	M-ōna 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-ophala
Spirit, soul	E-lendoi. M-o-kul	...	Mu-suŋgu	...	...	...
Star	Mi-biel (<i>pl.</i>)	Temɔ	Mi-ele, Mi-ete (<i>pls.</i>)	M-o-edi	Totɔ. M-o-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	Toñ	Kumbi	I-taŋgwa	M-o-ani. Mu-ny'	Wina. Mu-anya. W-ela	Phila

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋw	124. Silele <i>or</i> Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋw 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋw <i>or</i> 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila <i>or</i> <i>ancient</i> Bu-soŋw
Tail ... ..	...	...	...	Mw-enŋe, Mw-eŋ'	...	...
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-woŋonyi	Bi-soni (<i>pl.</i>), Bi-wojodi (125 a)	Ma-ŋoŋw (<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-deŋgoŋsi	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	Wuwu	...	...	Mw-eŋa	Am-penŋu	...
Tongue	Li-lim	...	Le-deme	I-nimi, I-nem	Lu-limi. I-neme	...
Tooth... ..	Ji; <i>pl.</i> ma-j'	...	M-in (<i>pl.</i>)	D-inu; m-inu <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> 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-tōke, N-tōke	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	Ŋ-kerr'	...	...	...	...	...
Woman	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	Lüe	...	...	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-büe. I-bwa. Di-bɔ	Di-bwa	Di-ph
Ten ...	Kwim'	Kumi	I-saŋgi	I-seŋge, I-saŋgi. I-yumi (124 b)	D-yum	Yüny'. 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 büe	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	Loŋ-korwo, Loŋ-kobwo. Bwo-bwa. Kwo-boŋ	-a boŋga	N-seke. Mi-so	Mu-seka, Mu-sika. Pim	-o-ŵo, Mu-seka. Pim	Bu-seke. Pim
Great	-nin, -o-nen	Ū-koma	-nen'	-golo. -nene	-o-nene. -golo	Ba-wolo
Little	-ciceri. -cidi	-kabi	-kanywo	-keke	-cinci. -keke	l-leŋge
Long, high	-bo-al'	...	...	-tadi, -tal'	U-tali	...
Male	B-āl	-yala	-nuŋga	-nuŋgu. Mwo-litwo. -dit'	-nuŋgu. -pami.	-nuŋgu
Old	-nun'. -kake	...	...	-koroŋgwo, -koŋgwo	-pulu	...
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-cucu	l-kula	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ... ..	...	-hiha	-ñ-kwi'y'	...	...	l-ledi
Sick	Bo-cal'	...	...	-o-bel'	...	...
White	M-piw. -tsētse	-pezwo	-pembe	-tōke. -yema	-pembe. -yema	Ka-šwšwo
Above, up, on top	N-dū	Ci-kōsa	Lu-ku	Dika, Dikwo	Li-kū. Dikwo	Dika
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Below, down	N-ci-em	Hwo-si	l-si-na	Biša Si-na	Ū-koŋgwo Bū-isi. Si-na	Si-na
Far	Kōla. Kwel	...	...	Kanyikanyi	Ku-tale	...
Here	Uwe-n	Haha	Kane	Kōlōkōlō. Anene. Andane	Kukwene. Kōlōkōlō	Aŋgwo
In, inside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Li-buki	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near	Bam	...	...	Bitwo. Bututōlu	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Cuŋgula	...
Plenty, many	Kōbe	...	...	Bu-iki	Ki-ke. Bu-ike	Bu-iki
There	Cū	...	...	-kanyi	Kwene	...
Where?	Ŋ-kun?	Kunū?	Ka-ona?	Kwe?	Kūinyi?	Ekwe?
No!	Te! Lō-gami!	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-), N̄-; 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-, N̄-, 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-MBILA¹)

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.

¹ *Prefixes are almost lacking in Lu-mbila.*

GROUP DD (continued)

THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND (LUANĀGE-LŌMAMI) LANGUAGES

127. Mi-sumba¹

128. Lu-sambw¹

129. South Ba-soŋgomenw dialects: To-ñkfuluse, Bam-biñgi, Ba-binji, Ba-luku and Ba-ndunjeke

129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw dialects: Dekese², Gelu-kenye, Ba-sui, Bw-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-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ñkutu 130 a. Wa-ñkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suñgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal, beast	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	Mw-sonsodi	...	...	Mw-swsodi	Swsodi
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	W-elea?	W-elea; <i>pl.</i> elea
Ape ... ..	...	...	L-w	L-w	l-toi	...
Arm ... ..	...	Bwkw	L-w	L-w	Dw-ww	Lw-ww; <i>pl.</i> we-ww ³
Arrow ...	Vunja	Mw-bwūi	Li-kula	Gfula; <i>pl.</i> ma-gfula	Di-kfula	Pitu
Axe	I-şua; ma-şua	Ka-dima	Gimbu	Cw; <i>pl.</i> a-cw	A-cwa. I-keñge; tu-	Keñge. Ki-paya; <i>pl.</i> wi-paya
Baboon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back	Mw-tete	Mw-lembe	Ww-koñgw	W-koñgw	Bw-koñgw	W-koñgw
Banana ...	Ma-kondza	Ma-konde	Diñ-kondw	Kondw; añ-kondw	Ba-ñg	Li-kondw
Beard... ..	Ny-elu	Mi-epw	Delu	Desu	Dw-ledu	Lw-ledyu. Dedu
Bee ... ..	...	...	Jeju	Jenje	Bwgi	Jū. Jūe (131 a)
Belly	l-vu	Bumu	Di-kundu	Pfunju	N-kfundu or Di-kundyu	Li-kfunju; wa-kfunju
Bird	Deke	Ka-nyinyi	Pulu	Gon-deke	Pfulu, M-fudu	Deke. Fudu
Blood... ..	M-eñge	Ma-şi	Ma-kila	I-kila	Mw-kila	Y-eñga
Body ... ..	...	...	...	l-kole	...	Dimba
Bone ... ..	...	...	M-eka	W-eka	W-ika or W-eka	U-fufa. Umba
Borassuspalm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow	Vu-ta; ma-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta	U-ta	Bu-ta; bi-ta	U-ta; we-ta
Bowels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	I-tw	B-oñg	W-oñg	W-oñg	B-oñg	Kw-cundu
Breast (man's)	Tulu	Ki-ali	I-kuli	Culu	Tulu	Tulu
Breast (woman's)	...	...	...	...	...	Di-wele
Brother ...	Vañgi	Mi-niw	Pañgi	Pañgi	...	Pami; <i>pl.</i> wa +
Buffalo ...	Jati	Mi-bw? (<i>pl.</i>)	N-yati	Jati	Jati	Jati; <i>pl.</i> wa +

¹ Mr. Torday, who collected these two vocabularies, describes them as 'Kitwa' (or the language of the Batwa, i.e. Forest Pygmies), aborigines of the Mi-sumba and Lu-sambw districts.

² Dekese, Jaelimba, and the vaguely known 'Ba-vumbu' may be dialects of Ba-ñkutu (130).

³ Noteworthy plural, 4th prefix.

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Buttocks ...	Ma-sokw	Ki-tuka	Tcokw	Ma-sokw <i>or</i> A-sokw (<i>pls.</i>)	A-sokw (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-sokw, A-sokw (<i>pls.</i>)
Canoe... ..	Bw-atu	Bw-atu	Bi-atu (<i>pl.</i>)	W-atu	Gw-atu	W-atu; atu
Cat	Gila	Paka	Waŋgi	...	...	Paka. W-mole
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief, king	Kumu	Pumu	Fumu, Kfumw. W-kwomba	Kfumi	Oŋ-kelenge; <i>pl. e+</i>	W-waŋgi, W-waŋji; <i>pl.</i> we-waŋji
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-ŝa	Pekw. Di-hondw	1-tũhu. Li-hondw
Cold	M-fiw	Ma-ŝika	Ma-ŝika	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-silw	Lu-ŝu	U-cu
Devil, evil spirit	Bw-łoki	Dwŝi	Wa-łoki	W-łoki	...	Kw-łoki
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	N-gaŋga, Moŋ-gaŋga	...	...	...
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; ŋ-kuke (130 a)	Lu-kuke. Lu-kfuki; <i>pl.</i> wa-
Dream	Mw-tondya	Tolw	Bi-dimu	D'dw	...	Dw; <i>pl. a-łw</i>
Drum	Gwma	Tumba	Gwma	Gwmm	...	Gwmm
Ear	Ma-toi	Tu	Tũi	Tũi	Tũi	Tũi
Egg	Kili; ma-kili	Me-i (<i>pl.</i>)	Ba-kili (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-kili <i>or</i> A-kila (<i>pls.</i>)	Bu-ki; bi-ki. W-kele; e-kele (130 a)	U-kiri
Elephant ...	Jok	Gyũb (? <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-iŝu	N-cu; <i>pl. b-iŝu</i>	N-ŝu. ŝu; wa-ŝu (130 a)	Su. E-isw; wa-ŝw
Face, forehead	Ma-sw	Pala	E-luŋgi	E-łoŋgi	E-luŋgi, I-luŋgi; n-duŋgi (130 a)	E-luŋgi, Lunji; <i>pl.</i> dunji
Fat	Ma-kuta	Ma-nyi	Ba-ũta	Ba-ũta	Ba-ta	Wa-ta
Father	Tata	Tata	Tata	Papa	...	Papa
Fear	B-omw	...	...	W-oma	B-oma	W-oma
Finger ... ..	...	Lu-ala	Dembu	W-łembw	Bw-ŝe. Lu-hita; <i>pl.</i> m-pita (130 a)	Lu-hita. ŝita; <i>pl. pita</i>
Fire	Tw-via	Ka-pia	1-ya	To-ya	Ya; <i>pl. to-ya</i>	Yo-ŋgoya. Ia
Fish	Mi-nyu (? <i>pl.</i>)	Ki-ŝipa	N-ŝi	I-ŝe	ŝe, I-ŝe; ŋ-ŝe	N-ŝi <i>or</i> Lu-si
Foot	Ke-cinji	Kasa	Di-kati	Kaka; <i>pl.</i> ba-kaka	Di-kaka; wa-	Lu-kulu. Di-kaka

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Forest ...	Bw-ai	Tw	Ww-litu	Dyia	Bw-kunda, W-kunda (130 a)	W-kunda; <i>pl.</i> e-kunda
Fowl	Gwkw	Kwkw	Kwkw	N-kwk, Kok'	Kwkw	Kwkw
Frog, toad...	Ke-lwa	Ki-ula	...	E-kela-m-put'	L-oŋge. W-sepe; e- Im-pule; <i>pl.</i> dim-pule (130a)	W-sipi
Ghost	Kam-unyi- m-unyi	...	W-oŋga. W-saŋgudi	I-dyimu	...	W-lwki
Girl ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goat	M-bwli	Buji	Buli	Buji	Budi, M-budi	Budi
„ (he) ...	...	...	...	W-ome n-buje	Budi <i>or</i> M-budi ka-ume	...
„ (she)	...	...	...	W-aja n-buje	Budi ka-wadyi	...
God	l-zambu	Bidye mw-kulu	W-saŋgudi, 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	Ka-leŋgeleŋge	C-adya	W-šui	E-reŋge. E-menja
Ground ...	Ma-bū	Tseŋga	Kete	Kete	Ba-mwō. N-kete	Kete
Ground-nut	Jw	Tu-mbele	Tu-nanda	Ci-nanda	...	Dwa; a-lwa. Tu-nanda
Guinea-fowl	N-kaŋga	Kaŋge	Kaŋga	Lw-kaŋga	Lu-kaŋga <i>or</i> Laŋga; ŋ-kaŋga	Laŋga; kaŋga
Gun	Kiŋ-goma	...	Kiŋ-goma	Goma	U-mbumbu	U-mumbu. Ki-oŋge; b-oŋge
Hair	N-vū	Baka	Pū	Ba-fū (<i>pl.</i>)	Di-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-šulu <i>or</i> a-šul'	Bw-lwkw	U-tima; i-tima. Lu-tima
Heel	Ki-cinji	Ki-sulu	E-tsiŋgi	Cinji	E-cinji	I-siŋgiriki
Hide	Gwvw	Mi-šila	Di-howa	Kubu	E-kōha. E-kutukutu	L-owa; kōwa
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	Kundi	...
Hippopotamus	Kw-bwkw	Bwkw	N-giw	Giū	Gwūwū	Guw
Hoe ... ..	...	...	...	...	Luŋgu	...
Honey ...	...	B-uki	Di-kwō- m-bōtw	Je	Gubwi	...
Horn	Mw-sembw	Tseŋgw	Seke	Ciki	Lu-seke	Lu-seke
House... ..	Jimbw	Gibu	M-bulu	Bulu	Lu-bwulu. Hundu. L-undu. M-bundu	Lujū <i>or</i> L-udu; <i>pl.</i> we-lū

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ñkutu 130 a. Wa-ñkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
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. Ny-ñgu
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-ñgwɔji; <i>pl.</i> e-ñgwɔji	Pūhū	Kiŋgu. Kwɛ
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; 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

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
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	Tsony'	Sonyi	I-sonyi	Soyi	Sonyi
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, Lowwa
Sky	Yow	Gulu	Wu-luŋgu ¹	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-luyi Wnapā
Snake	Jwaka	N-ywaka	N-jwaka	N-jwaka	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	...	...	E-dimw (<i>pl.</i>). Wsaŋgudi	...	...	...
Star	Jekw	Ka-yeŋge	T-otw	Yw-twoci; <i>pl.</i> tw-twoci	I-ota; t-otw	Y-otw; t-otw
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

¹ Compare words for 'God', 'sky', 'rain' in Eastern Bantu.

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgɔmenɔ	129 a. North Ba-soŋgɔmenɔ	130. Ba-ŋikutu 130 a. Wa-ŋikucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
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

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ñkutu 130 a. Wa-ñkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
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-kfumu. ·tse	Sammw. Du-kfumu
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 absent); u-ñku (14); <i>pl.</i> No. 6, wa-ñku); (No. 15 absent, 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-nikutu 130 a. Wa-n̄kucu	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...	-piw	-piw	-dapele	·wema
Above, up, on top	Li·ku	A·diku	La·dikw	Lidi·kɔ
Before	Lan·tundu	...
Behind	Biša	W·koŋgɔ	L'ɔ·koŋgɔ	W·koŋgɔ
Below, down	W-lɔkɔ	La·ʃi	La·ntsɪ·na. La·n̄kete	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 ω on both sides of the Middle Sañkuru. It is said to be the speech of the Bush people, 'Batwa', or Pygmies.

128. **Lusamb ω** is spoken north-west of Lusamb ω , between the River Lubudi and the Sañkuru.

129. South **Basoñg ω men ω** 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 **Basoñg ω men ω** 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 ω and L ω kor ω .

130. **Bañkut ω** 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 ω)** is spoken from the Sañkuru near Lusamb ω 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 ω 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)¹

136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)³

135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)²

137. Ba-mbɔle⁴, 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

¹ This includes the dialects of the Bam-badi and perhaps of the Tɔ-saŋgɔ. Ma-nyema is also spelt Ma-nyuema.

² 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'.

³ The 'Ba-kusu' of W. H. Stapleton, but not the 'Lɔ-kusu', which is one with Li-foma and 'Ya-kusu'.

⁴ 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	Phiɔ
Country ...	...	...	Lu-anza. W-elu	Mu-seke	E-kaŋga	...
Cow ... ..	...	...	N̄-ombe	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	Konde	Konde	N̄-gwena	Mw-ena	N̄-gwene	N̄-gandu
Day, daylight	Ū-cu	I-tuku	Lu-su; <i>pl.</i> i-su. Lɔ-sɔsi	Bu-cu. Bu-entali	Ū-cɔ; be+	I-tubu; tɔ- or tu-tubu
Devil, evil spirit	Dɔka	Bɔ-lɔki	Ū-lɔki; a- Ki-somwe	...	...	Bu-limba; bi-
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	Mw-ila	...	...
Dog	M-bva	Bvɔ	M-fwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Lu-kfuki	Lu-kpuki	Lu-kuke; kuke	Kibi	E-kuke; bi-	Bele
Dream	Dɔ	I-lɔ	N-dɔta	...	N-dɔtɔ	Sai
Drum	Gom	Gɔmɔ	N̄-gɔma	N̄-gɔma. Mu-pimpi	...	Di-phɔ; ma-
Ear	Tui; a-tui	Lu-tui	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-øe	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. N̄-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	N̄-koi	N̄-goi. Kom Tambwe	N̄-gwe	N̄-koi	Koi
Lion ...	...	...	Ū-lŵmŵ; e-	...	...	...
Lip, lips ...	Ū-lŵmŵ	Du-wewa	Mi-lŵmŵ (<i>pl.</i>)	Bŵ-lumbu; be-	...	Lunda-nwa; <i>pl.</i> nwa-nwa
Magic ...	W-eci	Kañga	U-suñga (<i>'tree business'</i>)	W-añga	Bŵ-kañga	Bu-sandu
Maize ...	...	Ma-sañgu	I-pŵpŵ <i>or</i> Di-pŵpŵ	Ma-sañgu	Li-pŵpŵ; ba-	...
Man ...	U-ntu	Mu-ntu	Ū-tŵ <i>or</i> U-ntu. Wa-tŵ <i>or</i> A-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Bo-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	N̄-kema	N̄-gima
Moon ...	Gondŵ	I-suñgi	U-edi <i>or</i> W-eli; e-edi <i>or</i> eli	Mw-eli	Sañga	Suñgi
Mother ...	Mbŵ	Bu-tañgu	Mbŵ <i>or</i> Mbŵ-ni. Yiha	N̄gu	Nyañgŵ. Mama	Naya
Mountain ...	Uñ-kuku	Gunji	U-kunji <i>or</i> U-kundze; e-kunji	Lulu	...	N̄-guru
Mouth ...	Wu-nyŵ	Mo-rumbu	U-niwa	Ka-mwa	Bŵ-nywa	Bu-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Kŵla	Lŵ-kŵla	N̄-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	N̄-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 <i>or</i> yulu	Mw-embe	Di-ŵŵ; ba-ŵŵ	Dyulu

English	132. Ū-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N̄-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-ṁbōle Lu-kili (?)
Oil palm ...	...	...	M-bā	...	Bo-ṁketa. Bō-kamba	...
Ox ...	...	...	...	...	...	Kai ...
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-sōli	Lu-swa
Pig ...	Sumbu	Sumbu	Sumbu	N̄-gulube	N-sombō	Ndi
Pigeon ...	...	...	Lu-ēnga	...	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. Bōṁ-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-sōli	E-pombō (pl.)	Bi-ōsōli (pl.)	...	Phu (?)

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-mbōle Lu-kili (?)
Testicles ...	Di-kfundu	Ma-kutu	A-pōle (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	...	...	Di-bindi; ba-
Thief ...	Basi	...	M-biba (?)	Mw-ibi	W-iyā	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	N̄-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>) ¹	Ma-asa	Li-asa; b-asa	Basa
Urine ...	Lō-lōju	Lō-cu	Wa-yi (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	...	...	Be-ine
Vein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
War ...	Wi-ta	Ny-ima	Vi-ta	...	I-ta	Bi-ta
Water ...	A-ṣi	Ma-ṣ'	A-ṣi, ¹ A-ṣi	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; n̄-kōni	N̄-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

¹ A-, Wa- stands for Ma- (Class 6).

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-mbōle Lu-kili (?)
Four	-nei	-nei	-nem <i>or</i> -neñ	-nanji	-ne	-nei. -ne. -nei
Five	-canu, -i-canu	-tanω, I-tanω	-tanu <i>or</i> -anω	-tanu	-tanω	-homwe, -hōmoi. -tanω
Six	Sambanω	Mω-tōa	Samarω <i>or</i> U-šamalω	Mu-tuba	Li-ambi	Sambali. Sambombō. Li-ame. Ū-sambale
Seven... ..	I-sambiali	I-sambω	Sambele. I-sambi	Mu-twa na mensi	Bω-samberi	Di-ambe. Sambwali. Ū-samede
Eight	I-nane	Nanei. Mω-ambi	E-nanem. I-nanei	Ki-nane	Ū-nanei	Bω-nani. -nanei
Nine	Du-bwω	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 ...	Nω-makω. (Kumi n'a-hi = <i>twelve</i> . Kumi satu = <i>thirteen</i>)	...	Vum' la-mω. Vundω-mω. (Vundu a-fe = <i>twelve</i> . Vund' a-satω = <i>thirteen</i> . Vund' a-nem = <i>fourteen</i> . Vund' a-tanω = <i>fifteen</i>)	I-kumi na ke-monsi	...	Di-ū la mō. (Di-ū la be-ili = <i>twelve</i>)
Twenty ...	Ka-kum' a-he ¹	...	Gumu a-pe, 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-sasω
Forty	Ka-kum' a-nei	...	Gum' a-nei. Ūmu a-nei	Ma-kumi ma-nanji	...	Be-tu be-ne
Fifty	Ka-kum' a-canu	...	Gum' a-tanu. Ūmu a-tanu	...	...	Be-tu tanω
Hundred ...	Lu-kama	...	Lu-kama	Lu-kama	...	Bω-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-ω	...	A-ge. A-he. He. Ū-. -a-he, -ya-gω

¹ The **Ka-** prefix in this and other plurals of tens may be a survival of the old full form of the 6th preprefix-and-prefix, **Gama-**.

English	132. Ū-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N̄-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbōle Lu-kili (?)
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	Wa- ? ? ?	...	A-hō, Bō. Be-nde-, Ba- -ba- -b-wabō
All	Cō	Lōmō	-amwa, -mwa	-se (Wa-se, ^{ᶜᶜ})	-mwa	-tubu
This, these	-ne (Ū-ne, ^{ᶜᶜ})	...	-ne (Ū-ne, ^{ᶜᶜ})	...	...	-nō (Ū-nō, ^{ᶜᶜ})
That, those	-ena (W-ena, ^{ᶜᶜ})	...	-ñkō (u-ñkō, wa-ñkō; u-ñkō, e-ñkō; ^{ᶜᶜ})	...	...	-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

English	132. Ū-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-mbøle Lu-kili (?)
Before ...	...	...	La-kavi <i>or</i> Lu-kavi	...	N-tonðw	...
Behind ...	Lw-koñgŵ	Ū-koñgŵ	Lu-koñgŵ	...	Ū-koñgŵ	Om-bisa
Below, down	Pa-ši	Na-ši	Ha-ši <i>or</i> La-ši	A-si	Se	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 ¹	Go-nda
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near ...	...	...	Ka. (?) Eni (?)	...	...	...
Outside ...	...	...	La-nza	...	Lw-ane. Yane	Ū-si
Plenty, many	l-fula	E-fula	-ce. -ye, -dyēē, -je. -n-jiki	...	-wiki	Beye
There... ..	...	...	Eñ-kw, Yu-kw	...	...	Kula
Where? ...	Awe?	...	E-ndi?	...	...	Gu-nde?
No!	Kema!	Kema! 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

¹ Vide North-west Bantu.

English	132. Ω-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N̄-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ca-mbwole Lu-kili (?)
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, &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); 8a. I- (i); 9. N- (M-), N̄-, Ny-, — (?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lω-, Lu- (lu); 12. Tu-, Tω- (tu) (plural mainly to 8a); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Wu- (wu); 15. Ω-?; 16. Ha-, A-; 17. Nu-; ?20. La- (locative).

A trace of the Na- honorific or female prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BA-BILI

Class 1. Mu- (mu, u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Bω-, Mu-, Mω- (mu-, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. I-, Li- (li); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. Ki-, Ke-, E- (ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N- (M-), 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, &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); 8a. 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, &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.

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 Lwɔbeɛ almost to the Lwɔmami.

133. **Akela** is spoken north of the Ūlemba, westward to the River Luilaka, eastward and north-eastward to the River Lwɔmela or Dumbi.

134. **Nkusu** is spoken in western Manyema, south of 4° South latitude and north of 5° 40' South latitude; on the Lwɔmami river and between the Lwɔmami 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 Lwɔmami 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 Lwɔmami; south of the non-Bantu wedge of the Bamaŋga and of about 0° 30' South latitude.

137. **Bambwɔle** is spoken in the region south of the Lubaye river and the Lwɔkele and Tɔpɔke countries between the Lower Lwɔmami and the Lualaba-Congo; mainly on the Lwɔmami and westward to the 'Moŋgɔ' countries eastward and southward to the Bakumu and the Lwɔkusu, as far south perhaps as 1° of South latitude.

GROUP DD: SUB-GROUP DD I

THE MANYEMA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

138. M ω -leka¹

GROUP EE

THE MIDDLE L ω MAMI LANGUAGES

139. Ki-tumba²

GROUP FF

THE ELILA-L ω WA-LUALABA (BULEGA) LANGUAGES

140. Nya \mathring ngwe (South-west Ki-lega)³

141. Genya⁴

142. M-ba \mathring ng ω ba \mathring ng ω (*or* North-west Ki-lega)⁵

143. South-east Ki-lega⁶

English	138. M ω -leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nya \mathring ngwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-ba \mathring ng ω - ba \mathring ng ω (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	N-s ω b ω	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	...	...	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant ... ..	...	Co \mathring ng ω -co \mathring ng ω	Ka-zimu; tu-	I-bali	Lom-bazi;	...
Ant, white (termite)	E-lo \mathring ng ω ; bi-	Bu-ts ω a	...	Ny-enje. N-so \mathring ngina	m-bazi Mu-swa; mi-swa	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	S ω k ω	...	...	S ω k ω
Arm	E-w ω ; bi-	K ω -b ω k ω ; ma-	M ω -gomb ω ; mi-	K ω -b ω k ω ; m- ω k ω . Ka-baka	ω -b ω k ω ; ma-	U-b \ddot{o} ω
Arrow	Li-kula; ba-	Ku-manu. Di-s ω ma; ma-	Mu-su \mathring ng ω ; mi-	M ω -p ω l ω ; me-	M ω -vi; mi-vi	I-s ω ma; ma-
Axe	Li-pali; ba-	Ceb ω ; ma+	I-saka; ma-	C-onda; be-onda	Tem ω ; ma+	...
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back ... ..	...	B ω -ara	Ma-tuli	...	...	...
Banana	E-kulu \mathring n \mathring u \mathring n \mathring ; bi-	Kond ω ; ma+. N-d ω s ω	G ω ma; ma+	I-kond ω ; ma- M ω -saba. Mama	E-cika. L ω -gonde; ma-	L ω -onde; ma-onde

¹ M ω -leka, only known from a fragmentary note or two written down by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, is perhaps the Ba- \mathring ng ω of other explorers to the west of Tw \mathring spoke and of the L ω mami near its confluence with the Congo.

² Torday's 'Kitwa' ("Bush language") of Middle L ω mami, and Stanley's 'West Ma-nyema'. In reality this is less a separate group language than an outlying language of the Luba type.

³ Nya \mathring ngwe is the speech of the country round Nya \mathring ngwe and Kason \mathring g ω and the 'Ki-rega' of Torday and perhaps the Ba-zimba of earlier explorers and the Wa- \mathring ng ω beli ω farther south.

⁴ The Enya, Ba-enya of some writers; the 'Ba-zimba' of others. H. M. Stanley's 'Ba-regga'.

⁵ The M-ba \mathring ng ω ba \mathring ng ω of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton; perhaps the 'West Ki-lega' of German writers; but not the M-ba \mathring nguba \mathring ng ω of Carl Meinhof.

⁶ The M-ba \mathring nguba \mathring ng ω of Bernhard Struck and Carl Meinhof; and H. M. Stanley's 'East Ma-nyema'.

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. 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 ... ..	...	Bō	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-	...	...	...

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwo- baŋgwo (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Dog	Bwa	M-bwa	N-gba	M-bwa	M-bwa, A-bwa; tu-bwa
Door, door- way	...	Kibi	Ki-be	Ci-ve. Mw-laŋgwo	E-belw; bi- 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. ¹	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-entye; bi-	...
Ground	Cie, Mun-cie	I-tete	N-seke	Vu; ma-vu	...
Ground-nut	...	Jimu	Ka-lima	...	...	Bi-hama(?)
Guinea-fowl	...	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	N-kaŋga	Kaŋga; ma+	Ziba

¹ This plural is according to Torday. If accurate it is an interesting survival of the 10th.

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwa- baŋgwa (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
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

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
Maize	Ma-pwopw	Ma-bela	Ka-kutu; tō-	l-saka; bi-	I-saja
Man	Mu-nu <i>or</i> Mu-ndu; ba-nu <i>or</i> ba-ndu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mō-tō; ba-tō	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu
Man, vir.	Mō-rume	...	M-ome. Mō-sombe	Genda; ba+	...
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Mu-samba	M-bōga
Medicine	Mō-te	Bō-yaŋga, Bō-gaŋga	Labā
Milk	Ma-fwere	Ma-bele	Ma-bē	Ma-bele	...
Monkey	Kima	Bei	M-pegema	Ŋ-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	Mō-kuna. Ŋ-gulu	Mu-lōkwō	Ke-ōma	...	Ŋ-gulu
Mouth	Lō-ō	Ka-nūe	Ka-na; tō-na	Mwa-nwa	Ka-nwa; tu-
Nail (of finger or toe)	Kara	Lu-ala	N-jā. Ū-yā	Lu-ala; u-zala	...
Name	D-ina	Z-ina	L-ina	Z-ina; ma+	...
Navel	Mō-cuku; mi-	l-tutu	Mō-tōtō; me-	Mu-suku	...
Neck	Kōsa	l-kōsi	l-kōte	Siŋgwe	A-siŋgwe; tu-
Night	Bu-tiū; ma+	Kindi	U-tagwaira. Bō-tu. l-fue	Mō-zimbō = <i>darkness</i>	Mu-fuku. (Ni-kunyi = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	Mō-pembe; mi-	Mw-ende	Mō-hembe	Mō-hembe	Mu-embe
Oil palm	Ce-kaŋga. M-bō	Bō; ma-bō	...
Ox	Ŋ-gombe	...	...	...	...
Paddle	Lu-kapi; <i>pl.</i> ŋ-gafi	Kapi	Ŋ-kafi	...	Ŋ-gafi
Palm wine, beer	Ma-ši	Ma-kū	Ma-nā	Ma-lōvu	...
Parrot	Gucu	Kusu	...	...	Ŋ-gusu
Penis	Mō-rua; mi-	Sōka	? Condi	Bu-oli	...
Pig	Gurūwe	Guru	N-sombō	Ŋ-gulube; ba+	Ŋ-gulube
Pigeon	Kuti; ma+	Ki-riŋga	...	Ka-ŋgulimba; tō-	...
Place	Ce-a. A-sima	E-vuka; bi-	...
Rain	Bira	Bula	M-būa	Vula	M-bula, M-sula
Rat	Buku	Bawu	M-pōkwō	M-buku	...
River	Ma-ši. Lu-ci	Ma-zi	l-yaba. l-kiŋgi	Mu-gezi	...
Road, path	N-jila. Sila	Zia	M-bōka. lŋ-geya	Sinda <i>or</i> Senda	N-zila. l-sinda; ma-
Salt	Mu-siki	...	Mō-ō; mi-ō	Mu-ŋgwa	Mu-nyu
Shame	Bū-ndie	...	N-sōni	Bu-vu	...
Sheep	Mu-ōkwō; mi-	Buli	Mō-kōkwō. Meme	Mō-kōkwō; mi-	M-kōkwō

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyangwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-bañgō- bañgō (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
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 (? <i>snore</i>)	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 + (<i>see word for</i> 'man' in 136)	...
Song	Ng-embō (<i>pl.</i>)	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 (<i>pl.</i>)	Yu-we ; ma-we	Bue ; ma-bue	Mō-gōdi
Stool	Ki-bara	...	Ki-tumbi	...	Ki-kala
Sun	Duba <i>or</i> 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 ¹	...
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 = <i>village</i>)	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-	...	...

¹ This is according to Stapleton ; but it seems a very unwonted word for 'thing' and may be due to a misunderstanding. En-daibi rather resembles the word for 'goat' in Lu-busese (146) and may mean 'property'.

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwe- baŋgwe (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
War	Lu- <i>owi</i> ; ŋg- <i>owi</i>	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	Loŋg- <i>owi</i> . (-lwa = <i>to</i> <i>fight</i>)	...
Water	Ma- <i>ši</i>	Ma- <i>ze</i>	Ma- <i>ali</i> . Ma- <i>i</i>	M- <i>ema</i>	M- <i>ema</i>
Well, source
White man	...	Mw- <i>cuŋgu</i> . I- <i>celele</i>	Mw- <i>zuŋgu</i>	Mw- <i>soŋgwo</i>	...	...
Wife	Mw- <i>kare</i> ; ba-	Mw- <i>kazi</i>	Mw- <i>kali</i>	Mw- <i>aji</i> ; ba- <i>aji</i>	...
Wind	Lu- <i>pwa</i>	Lum- <i>pumbu</i>	Mw- <i>fofo</i>	Mw- <i>hehe</i>	...
Witch...	Doi	Kundu	Mw- <i>bwosi</i>	N- <i>dwi</i>	...
Witchcraft	(-lwa = <i>to</i> <i>bewitch</i>)	...	...
Woman	Mw- <i>kare</i> ; ba-	Mw- <i>kazi</i>	Amw- <i>kali</i> ; bamw- <i>kali</i>	Mw- <i>aji</i> ; ba- <i>aji</i>	Mu- <i>azi</i> ; b- <i>azi</i>
Womb
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Tu- <i>pia</i>	Ka- <i>ya</i>	Ū- <i>koni</i> ; ñ- <i>koni</i>	Lw- <i>tete</i> ; n- <i>dete</i>	...
Yam
Year	Ki- <i>pwa</i> ; bi-	...	...	Y- <i>olwa?</i>	...
Yesterday	Bu- <i>enda</i>	...
Zebra...
One	·mō. ·mōsa. -ndō-mō. -aŋka	·moi. Ka-mu	·mō. ·mōje	·mō, Yō-mō	·mwe
Two	·biri	·biri	·be. ·ibi	·bili	·bili
Three...	·satu	·satu	·satō	·satu	·satu
Four	·ne. ·naci	·nei	·nā, ·inyā	...	·ne
Five	·tanu	·tanu	·tanō. Kō-bōkō	·satu	·sanu
Six	Cambombō. Mu-tuba	Mu-tuba. Mw-tōa	Mw-tōba	Mu-tuba	Mū-tuba
Seven...	Cambōbiri. Mu-sambō	Mw-tōa ka-mu	Mw-cōmwendi	...	M-sambwa
Eight	Mw- <i>anda</i> <i>or</i> Mu- <i>handa</i>	Tōkōtō biri	Ce-nana	...	Mw-eŋge
Nine	Ki- <i>tema</i>	Ka-mu bula	Ū-bwa, ? A-bwa	...	Tumbia
Ten	Di- <i>kumi</i> . I- <i>kumi</i>	Ki- <i>kumi</i>	Kumi. I-kama	...	Fumi <i>and</i> Ni-kumi
Eleven	Di- <i>kumi</i> n- <i>aki</i> mu- <i>aŋka</i> . I- <i>kumi</i> na mundō-mō	Ki- <i>kumi</i> na ·mōi	...	...	I- <i>kumi</i> na ·mwe
Twenty	Ma- <i>kumi</i> abi- <i>biri</i> <i>or</i> a- <i>wiri</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ma- <i>biri</i>	Kama <i>ibe</i> . Bō-lumbō	...	I-liŋga
Thirty	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>satu</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ma- <i>satu</i>	Kama i- <i>satō</i>	...	...
Forty...	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>nē</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ma- <i>nnei</i>	Kama <i>inā</i>	...	...

English	138. Mw- leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. 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), ᵒᶜ.	-ne (ō-ne, ba-ne; ᵒᶜ.)	...	...
That, those	-zō (ō-zō), ᵒᶜ.	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, &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, &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, &c., IN M-BANŌOBANŌ 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. **Mbañgobañgō** is spoken in the region of the Lualaba-Congo (perhaps on both banks) between the confluence of the Elila on the south, and the Lōwa on the north; being bounded on the west by the proximity of the Lōmami, and on the east by the highland of Bulega.

143. South-east **Kilega** is spoken in south-east Manyema, west of the Buguha and Kabwari highlands, and east of the Lualaba-Congo, between the Lulindi on the north and Luama or Lubamba river on the south (say 4° 40' South latitude).

GROUP FF

THE ELILA-LŪWA-LUALABA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

144. North-east Ki-lega *or* 'Ba-lega'¹ 144 a. Ki-tembō

GROUP GG

THE RUWENZORI-SEMLIKI LANGUAGES

145. Ku-āmba 146. Lubu-sese² *or* Lu-bira 147. Ki-vamba³

GROUP HH

THE UPPER ITURI LANGUAGES

148. Li-huku⁴ 148 a. Ba-mbuttu⁵

English	144. North-east Ki-lega ('Ba-lega') 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. Koñgō	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

¹ This is the 'Regga' of the Rev. Griffiths of the London Missionary Society (see Last's 'Polyglotta Africana Orientalis'), and the 'Ba-lega' of Belgian and German travellers. I have added a few words collected by myself in the vicinity of Lake Edward in 1900 from a Lega porter. I surmise that the language of the Batembō, far to the south-west of Lake Edward, is a dialect of Ki-lega.

² This language is Emin Pasha's 'Wa-wira', the 'Ba-sese' of other explorers, and the Lubu-sese, Ba-vira, and Babu-sese of Stanley. The tribe is also called Wasumbusu by Stuhlmann and others.

³ This language is not, as Bernhard Struck supposes, a true form or variant of Ku-amba, but a hotchpotch of Ku-amba, Ru-nyorō, Lu-ganda and other tongues, taken down from an interpreter by Emin Pasha in 1892. I give it for what it is worth, in case this jargon really exists for trade purposes.

⁴ This includes my 'Li-bvanuma' (Uganda Protectorate) and the 'Ba-nyari' and 'Wa-ssoñgora' of Emin Pasha and Bernhard Struck.

⁵ The speech of the Pygmies of Bōmili and Avakubi, the 'Ba-mbuttu' of Consul G. B. Michell.

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (' Ba-lega ') 144a. Ki-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-bɔɔ	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-sɔɔ (<i>pl.</i>). Ma-la (<i>pl.</i> )	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	Bw-kese. Vi-ubu ? (<i>pl.</i>)	B-oŋgwo	D-oŋgwo	Vu-goŋgwo	Eñ-gorwo	...
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-bɔɔ	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	...	Boŋgwo	...
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-joŋgwo. Lu-alɔ	Ki-bugwo. Boŋgwo	...	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+	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (‘Ba-lega’) 144 a. Ki-tembwo	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
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 ¹	N-dwoti	N-dwoti	Ku-řwota (<i>verb</i>)	Di-řwto	...
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-nwwo	Ma-nwwo	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>) ²	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. ³ ? Meme	M-buli	Meme	Meme
„ (he) ... ..	...	N-tali sa meme	M-paya	N-tuli ya m-buli. ² (Vu-guma ya m-buli = q)	M-pai wa meme	...

¹ According to Stanley.² Note resemblance to North-east Bantu word for breeding-cow, goat, &c.³ See word for ‘thing’ in No. 142 (M-bañgwobañgwo).

English	144. North-east Ki-lega ('Ba-lega') 144a. Ki-tembō	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
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	...	...	Waṅga	...
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	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (‘Ba-lega’) 144a. Ki-tembwo	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
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; bw-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-mwoni	I-mwoni
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-kia (8a)	Kotwo. M-oywo	Vi-kia. N-kotwo	E-mirwo	...
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-eñge	...	...	N-gaka	...
Parrot	N-kusu	Eñ-kusu	...	...	Mu-gaga; ni- A-ku?	...
Penis ... ..	...	N-tone	...	...	Bima	...
Pig ... ..	...	N-goya	Kuluma	M-pumu. Eñ-gere	N-embwo	...
Pigeon ... ..	...	Ki-bimbwo; bi-	...	...	A-liba; ba-	...
Place ... ..	...	Anja	Kayu	Hanwo	Mu-ndende	...
Rain	Vula	M-bura	M-bura	M-bura	U-gbara	...
Rat ... ..	...	M-babu; ba +	Beli	M-beba	Bebe; ba +	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (‘Ba-lega’) 144a. Ki-tembo	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. ‘Ki-vamba’	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148a. Ba-mbuttu
River	Lu-ehi. Ka-ehi (small). Am-ema	Ki-tamba ; bi-	M-cipedo. Lo-ka. N-toŋgoro Purupuru	Ki-gona. Ko-kani	Dei	...
Road	N-zira	Ki-anda	Li-ŋ. ŋa. Mi-dende	Ci-hando	Mu-pi ; ni-pi	...
Salt	Mu-ŋgwa	...	Mu-kwa. Gokoi	Ki-sura	M-kwe	...
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep	Mu-koko	En-tama	N-tama	N-tama	Bu-tama	...
Shield ... ..	...	ŋ-guba	Savola	ŋ-gabo	Ko-be	...
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister ... ..	...	Mw-ana bu-kali	Likam (?)	Mw-ana wa mai	M-sale ; ba-sale	Dada. Aya
Skin ... ..	...	Ki-koba	N-tega. ŋ-gufu. M-buru	Ki-koba	En-bamba	Umba (?)
Sky	I-yubu	Kuba	Ko-va. U-guru	I-guru	Busi	...
Slave ... ..	...	...	ŋ-gele	Mu-sasa ; va-	Gbayu	...
Sleep ... ..	...	To-ro	To-lo	N-daŋgale	To-ro	...
Smoke	Mo-zi	Ma-kiri	Ma-kili	Mu-ika	W-ei	...
Snake ... ..	...	N-jo-ka	N-dzo-ka	N-jo-ka	Eli	...
Son, boy	Mo-kaa	M-ike	M-iki	Mw-ana. (Vu-sasa = youth)	Mw-ana. Ū-gūi	...
Song ... ..	...	M-bina	Bina	Mu-vina (?)	Rumbo ; ba +	...
Spear	Fumu	Kuŋga	Kuŋga	I-timmō	Ū-wō ; mo-wō	...
Spirit, soul	Mw-ecō. Mu-tima	...	...	Ka-tema	...	...
Star, planet	Ka-ŋgumina (?)	N-salia	N-dzatō. N-zōga. Taŋgataŋga	I-soli	N-data	Lan-data
Stick	Mu-ti	Mw-igō. Ka-mi	M-egō	Mu-igō	En-tūbe ¹	...
Stone	Di-bwe ; ma-bwe	Tare	Tale	I-vale	Li-bara ; ma- Li-kōvi ; ma-	...
Stool	Ki-bala ; vi-	...	M-bata	Ki-tebe	En-tūbe (?) ¹	...
Sun	Mu-minya. (Mi-sawa = sunlight)	M-ane	Mu-āna	M-sana	L-eba	Epa
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	Kuruāŋga	Mu-kira	...	...
Tear ... ..	...	Lubeisō (‘water of the eye’)	Liba-ma-isō (‘water of the eye’)	Ma-liga (pl.)	Li-soli	...
Testicles ... ..	...	Buka	...	...	Ba-goro	...
Thief ... ..	...	Suma	Ma-kiba	Mu-sōma	N-dibō	...
Thigh	I-bimbi	...	Ki-bele	Ki-verō	...	...
Thing ... ..	...	K-ema ; b-ema	...	Ny-aŋka	Ema ; d-ema	...
Thorn ... ..	...	E-kūe	ŋ-kūa	Ma-va (pl.)	W-abō	...
Tobacco ... ..	...	M-bagi	M-base. Tāba	Mu-vagi. Ka-saji. Ki-gōbi	M-bagi	...

¹ As the most primitive stools are made out of branching sticks, the word-root -tebe or -tūbe might be interchangeable for both concepts.

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (' Ba-lega ') 144a. Ki-tembwa	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
To-day ...	...	Leru	...	...	Yei	Na-piā
Toe ...	...	Buga ke-gu	M-buka-gbata	Ki-gere	Beṅbe wa m-tindi	...
To-morrow	...	...	Ma-kasaṅu	Mu-ñkē	Ka-liba	Koṗe
Tongue ...	Lu-limi	Daka	Daka	Ki-remi	Ru-dada; ma- Bi-lala (pl.)	Ne-dada; pl. bi-dada
Tooth ...	...	M-inyω (pl.)	Ma-nyω (pl.)	M-enω (pl.)	L-enu; m-enu	M-enu (pl.), Bi-naṅgaka (pl.)
Town, village	...	Ki-kari	Mu-āsi	Many-umba (?)	Ke-kale	...
Tree ...	Mu-tyω (?) Mu-ti	Me-ri	M-ele (pl.) A-pwabwa	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Bu-ti; ma-ti. M-kakaru	M-kakaru
Twins ...	...	Ba-roṅgω (pl.)	Dukakωbe	Va-roṅgω (pl.)	Ma-wirω	...
Urine ...	...	Ma-nyi	Ma-nyi	M-kali	Ma-tere	...
Vein ...	Mω-te; me-te	...	...	...	Di-te (pl.)	...
War ...	Bi-ta	Bu-lemu	Di-la (pl.)	Ku-rua-na	Ma-libω	Ma-ipω
Water ...	Ma-ci	Libω	Libω	Ma-si	...	Ikω
Well, source	...	...	...	...	Mu-juṅgu	...
White man	Mu-yuṅgu	N-juṅgu	...	...	Mu-ri; bω-li.	...
Wife ...	...	N-kari. N-kalu; ba-	M-kali	Mu-kali	(Bω-li ba-dem = my wives)	...
Wind ...	...	Heyω	Sumbu	M-puega or M-puēra	Yew	...
Witch ...	...	Mu-lemba	Ki-hara	Mu-kumω	Ma-madū	...
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Mu-kazi; ba-	N-kari	M-kali	Mu-kali	Mu-ri, Mu-li; bω-li	Mo-i or Mū-i; bo-i
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Mu-sa	Ku-buna-mu-sa, Bau	...	Tiñbω	...
Yam ...	...	Ki-rali; bi-	...	...	I-sōū; di-sōū	...
Year ...	...	Ki-rubuli	Mu-aka	Mu-aga	Ki-anda	Mw-eru? Ka-laṅga
Yesterday...	...	Uma	...	...	Na-kωbe	Koṗe. Bu-dωω
Zebra ...	...	Mu-solu	N-tulege	...	...	...
One ...	·mω	·mōti, ·muti	N-gilini or Bu-igiri	Ki-moi	I-ṅgana or Li-ṅgana	Mu-ṅga. Mu-gōnω?
Two ...	·biri	·bare	·bali or ·bala	·viri	·wiri, Ka-wili, Di-wiri	Ba-pe, Ba-peni
Three ...	·satua	·saru	·satω or ·sarω, ·salω	·satu	Di-letu, ·letu, ·ratu	B-atu
Four ...	·na	·i-ne	·nne, ·ine or ·ini	·nai	Gena	Ba-gena or Ba-geni
Five ...	·tanω	·tanu	·tanω. ·bōkω	·tanω	·bōkω (i.e. the fist)	·bōkω
Six ...	Mu-tuwa	M-kaga	Ma-dya. Ki-bōkω bari	Mu-kaga (?)	Ma-dia	Ma-dianika (?)
Seven...	Mu-sambω	N-sambu	Lafudu, Lalōdu	Mu-sanjω	Ma-daneka or Ma-dyanika	Ma-nanika
Eight ...	Mu-anda	Nane	Lalω	M-nana	Ba-gina	Ama-dyina

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (' Ba-lega ') 144a. Ki-tembω	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
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>) ¹	...
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

¹ 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-tembō	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Behind	Am-bisi	Am-bisi
Below, down	Ku-si	...	...	...	Le-si.	Ke-si
Far	Ke-si	Mu-daŋga
Here	Meō	Kōwō	Ese	-daŋga	A-kabu
In, inside	Ka	...	...	Kuana	Ma-tei
Middle	() ?	...
Near	Tinene	Tinene
Outside
Plenty, many	...	-madie. Ma-mada	...	...	...	-a-naŋgu
There	Koi	...	...	Iyō.	Kibū,
Where?	Kibu	A-kibū
No!	Nikumia!	...	...	Nini?	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	Kiki! Ki- (1st pers.). Ku- (2nd pers.). Ka- (3rd pers.). Ki-ki- (1st pers. pl.). Bō-ku- (2nd pers. pl.). Ba-ka- (3rd pers. pl.). -mbe (suffix). (Ku-ni-pesi -mbe = <i>Not- thou me give not: i. e. Thou didst not give me</i>)	...	...	-si-	...
To	Ku-	Ku-	?	Ku-	Ku-	?
„ beat	-binda	...	...	-benda	-bubuō, -būibūi
„ buy, sell	...	-tunda	...	...	-kora	...
„ come	-bika	-bika	-vū (pret. vu-ese)	-kasa, -kawa	-ika or -eka
„ cut	-zomba	...	...	-tene-ra	...
„ dance	-m-bina	...	...	-bunō	...
„ die... ..	-kwa	-wa	-kwa	...	-gbōu. -gō	-ōu
„ eat	-lia, -lia-ga	...	...	-ja, -dya	-dya, -dyadya
„ give	-pa (pret. -pesi)	...	...	-injō or -inyō	-inju-ya
„ go	-ya. -sā	...	...	-sa. -tenda	-sa, -isa
„ kill	-bōla	...	...	-ora	...
„ know	-luŋga?	-via	...	...	-mbira	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (‘ Ba-lega ’) 144 a. Ki-tembwa	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	...	...	·bwbw-mw	...

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**·), **N̄**·, **Ny**·, — (?); 10. same as 9, and also **N̄g**·; 11. **Lu**·, **Lw**· (lu); 12. **Tu**·, **Tw**· (tu); 13. **Ka**·, **K’**· (ka); 14. **Bu**· (bu); 15. **U**·, **Ku**·, **Kw**· (ku); 16. ?; 17. ?.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KU-ĀMBA, LUBU-SESE, AND KI-VAMBA

Slight traces of preprefixes in Classes 7, 8, and 9.

Class 1. **Mu**·, **U**·?, **A**· (mu, u-, ye); 2. **Ba**·, **Va**· (ba, va); 3. **Mu**· (mu-, u); 4. **Mi**· (mi-, i?); 5. **Li**·, —, **Di**· (li); 6. **Ma**·, **Ama**·? (ma, ?); 7. **Eki**·, **Ki**· (ki); 8. **Ebi**·, **Bi**·, **Vi**· (bi, vi); 8 a. **Bi**·, **Vi**·; 9. **En**· (**Em**·), **Eñ**·, **N**· (**M**·), **N̄**·, **Ny**· (?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu**· (lu); 12. absent? or **Di**·?; 13. **Ka**· (rare); 14. **Bu**·, **Vu**·, **Vw**· (bu, vu); 15. **Ku**·, **Kw**· (ku); 16. ? (**Va**· in Ki-vamba); 17. **Ka**·.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LI-HUKU AND BA-MBUTTU

Traces of preprefixes in Class 9.

Class 1. **Mu**·, **W**·, **M**·, **A**·, — (mu, ye, yu-); 2. **Ba**·, **Bw**· (ba, bw); 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**·, **N̄**· (e, ?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu**·, **Ru**·, ? **Ne**·; 12. **Du**·?, **Di**· (di)¹; 13. **Ka**·.

¹ There is a prominent Class in Li-huku with a diminutive sense: sing. **E**· or **I**·; plural **Di**·. The question arises: is this No. 7 with the **Bi**· plural changed to **Di**· (as in Wa-ñkucu, No. 130); or is the singular prefix **E**· or **I**· a form of 8 a with the customary 12 (**Tu**·) as plural, weakened to **Di**·? Apparently **Tu**· can become **Ti**· and **Li**· in Nos. 149-50, and **Ti**·, **Di**·, **De**· in Nos. 230-232.

(ka) rare; 14. **Bu**· (bu); 15. ?**U**·, **Ku**· (?); 16. **A**·, **Ba**·? (la, le, fa?) (place taken generally by **La**·); 17. ?; 19. ? (as singular) **Ga**· (in **Ga**·be; *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-kumu¹

GROUP II

THE WELE-ARUWIMI (ABABUA) LANGUAGES

151. Ababua-Mɔ-beñge (Central and South Central *dialects*)² 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua³

152. Ba-bati or Mɔ-bali (Western Ababua)⁴

153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)⁵

154. Abɔbwa (North-eastern Ababua)⁶

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. Bākɔ (151 a)	E-bɔ. E-bɔkɔ	...	...
Arrow ...	Mu-kwari. A-pi	N-sɔ. A-pi	Bañgu. E-hɔla; be-	...	Ba-hura (? <i>pl.</i>). E-saga	...
Axe	E-ruka; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Bɔnɔ, Gbɔnɔ. Mañgwa (151 a).	...	Miñ-gumbi (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Baboon	Sikɔ	Bɔku (151 a)	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	...	Ny-ene. N-goñgɔ	Goñgɔ or N-goñgɔ. Gūnga (151 a)	...	N-goñgɔ	N-goñgɔ
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)	...	...	...

¹ Johnston's Ki-bira (Uganda Protectorate); Stanley's Ba-bira ('In Darkest Africa'); and G. B. Michell's 'Ba-kumu'.

² The 'Mɔ-beñge' of Franz Thonner (Du Congo à l'Ubañgi), and perhaps the 'Ba-ñgba' of Stapleton. The speech of the Bakañgɔ, Bayeu, Babeñge, Babanda, Baganji and western Bañgba tribes. Ababua is sometimes spelt Ababwa.

³ Hōma or Hɔma (151 a) has only recently been discovered. It is virtually an independent language of the Wele-Aruwimi group, spoken north of Tembura in the Bahr-al-Ghazal. See Note at close of Vocabularies.

⁴ The 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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- 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)
Belly ... ..	...	Soh'ω. Tswωω. Sokω	Sopω <i>or</i> Opω. Sapω (151 a)	Sopω	Sopω; bω +	Sopω
Bird	N-diya. M-babu (? M-bubu)	M-bu?	M-bui. N-ola. 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-kiω	Ma-zila. Bu-gurrum (151 a)	...	Man-zela	...
Body ... ..	...	M-bulu	Ω-tega; me-	...	Nωtω; ba +	...
Bone ... ..	...	Eñ-kuω	Ω-kuwa; me- Kue. Kωω (151 a)	...	Ku-kuωω	...
Bow ... ..	...	Maŋge	M-baŋgu. Torro (151 a)	...	...	N-tωω; min-
Bowels ... ..	...	...	Mω-lamba; me- Li-mbari (151 a)	...	N-sopω	...
Brains ... ..	...	Eb-oŋgω	Bω-loŋgω; ma- B-oŋgu-p (151 a)	...	...	Ekw-loŋgω; be-
Breast (man's)	...	E-kuba	E-kuba. Kuba-k (151 a)	M-potu	...	...
Breast (woman's)	...	Bere	Li-bele, Li-bene; ma- O-kbωte; me- Ma-ruŋgoma (151 a)	Li-kuku	...	Le-kbω; ma-
Brother	Ba-ruku, A-yapa	Ma-nema. Mω-tu mω-kū	N-dekω. Jadi; ba +. Mω-akbee. Na-mam (151 a).	...	Dadi-mw-ami. Sunja ka-ma. Mi-si. N-kωω	Mi-mama niū-mωω
Buffalo	Nz-ari; ba +	N-gwende?	Nz-āle; ba +. N-zali (151 a)	...	Tibi; be +	...
Buttocks ... ..	...	E-kbalata	Ma-soŋga (<i>pl.</i>), Le-hoŋga; ma-	...	De-soŋgwa; ma-	...
Canoe, boat	Kuku. Kuŋgi	Kωkω	Ku-rumba. E-lumba. Bw-atu; ma +	Lumba. G-atu	Bw-atω. Ga-loŋgω; ba +	...
Cat ... ..	...	...	Dandala. Buŋgu (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, Om-ii; ba- M-ini-k (151 a)	M-i. M-ana	Am-iŋi; be-iŋi <i>or</i> M-iŋi; be-iŋi	M-mi; ba-mi
Cloth	Boŋgω. Naŋ-gombe	Boŋgω, Poŋgω	Ramba. N-gombe. To-rup, Tu-rup (151 a)	...	N-gombe	...
Cold ... ..	...	...	Piω, Peω. Ba-ziŋ (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	...	Tuku	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	I-sumbu	E-lemba	...	Un-jili; bin-jili	Sumūi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	Būi. Mali <i>or</i> Muli (151 a)	..	...	...
Dog	I-bu	M-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-siu. 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)	...	Dupω; bω +	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	Y-embe; ba + Mu-ruga (151 a)	...	Liñ-gembe; ma-	Koñgω; ba +

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa <i>or</i> Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira <i>or</i> Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mw-beñge 151 a. Hōma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> Mw-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abwabwa (North-eastern Ababua)
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-wwww
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-bwww	...
Leg ...	...	En-diñgw	Bw. E-bele. E-gwaw; be- Goru-k (151 a)	E-be. E-nama	Akw-gulu; <i>pl.</i> ma- <i>or</i> Kw-gwaw	...
Leopard ...	Ma-pirañga. ¹ Ma-piloñgw	Ma-biañga (<i>pl.</i>). ¹ M-wli	Kopi, I-kopi. Kopu-k (151 a)	...	Biu ka-bui. Lwle; bw +	...
Lion ...	...	...	Boyu-k (151 a)	...	...	...
Lips ...	Pasa nyww ²	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

¹ Meaning 'fear, terror'² 'Twins of the mouth'.

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)
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. Doli	Siŋgω	...
Night ...	...	Kih'ω.	Biti. Rupu-k (151 a)	...	...	...
Nose ...	Errω. M-bembe-rrω	Errω <i>or</i> Elu. Lωω	Soŋgω. Hoŋgω. Yō (151 a)	J-ωω. Nāŋga	Hoŋgω. Li-milu; ba- Meya; ba+	Soŋgω
Oil palm ...	...	...	Om-bahu	...	N-baŋga	...
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 ...	...	Lωdu	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. ¹ 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	...

¹ Ω-hambi = 'road'. Cf. Hamba = 'walk' in Zulu and Nyanja.

English	149. Ba-kiŵkwa, Ba-kwa <i>or</i> Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira <i>or</i> Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mŵ-beŋge 151 a. Hōma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> Mŵ-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Ababwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Shame ...	...	...	Sŵnyi. Hōni	...	Sōni	...
Sheep ...	...	M-bŵli	Kondŵŵ ¹	...	...	...
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)	...	...	...

¹ A Swahili word.

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. Abowba (North-eastern Ababua)
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 Me-le	On-ji ; kω-ji	Ŋgi, Mu-ñgi ?
Tree ...	Buω. M-i	M-i. M-ē	Basu. Om-bahω	...	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) Dudu-k (151 a)	Mo-ñgω	Ru-ba. D-ibω, L-ibu M-pā	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

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151 Ababua- Mw-beñge 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Mw-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abwabwa (North-eastern Ababua)
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)	...	Ō-pumw. Mamu-sa	...
Zebra...	...	...	Bañ-gani (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...
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 ¹	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 ¹ A-de-su-mi- bali	E-ta-e-bali. A-da-nso-bali. N-sambu ¹	Bumutti na i-bali. Madi am-bali	A-da misi mi-bale
Eight ...	Ki-bbe	Mu-nane	Mw-ambi. ¹ A-de-su-mi- salw	N-kwañgane. A-da-nso-salu. Mw-nanai ¹	Bu-mutti na i-harw. Madi an-salu	A-da misi mi-salu
Nine ...	E-lalw	I-bua?	I-vwa. ¹ A-de-su- ñ-kwañgane	Ō-bwōmōji ñ-kwañgane. A-da-nso e-kweñgena I-fua ¹	Bumutti i-kwañganya. Madi a-zina	A-da misi mi-kwañga
Ten ...	Mu-kkw ²	Mu-kkw or Mwkw or Bwku	Jumi. ¹ I-pw. Bi-kwō. Mu-tuku. Ma-bwkw (151 a)	Ma-bw. Bw-tete	Ma-bw. E-diñgu i-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 ¹ mi-bali. Ma-pw ma-bali. Mwōw mu-ndu (151a) ³	Ma-bw i-bali	Ma-bw i-bari. Amw-diñgu ma-bali	Mu-tu asi mwōti (? <i>one man</i>)

¹ These, together with I-vwa, 'nine', and Jumi, 'ten', are probably importations from the 'trade' language Ba-ñgala.

² Probably = 'man' (see 'Man, vir.'), or it may be a contraction of Mu-tukw.

³ Mwōw-mu-ndu in

151 a evidently means 'one man'.

English	149. Ba-kiwakwa, Ba-kwa <i>or</i> Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira <i>or</i> Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mw-beñge 151 a. Hōma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> Mw-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abwabwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Thirty	Mi-tuku mi-salu	...	Amw-diñgu ma-karw	...
Forty	Mi-tuku mi-ne ¹	...	Amw-diñgu-ma- kwañganya	...
Fifty	Boku imam-bunja	Mi-tuku mi-tanw. ¹ (Mi-tuku mw-twba = <i>sixty</i> . ¹ Mi-tuku -sambw = <i>seventy</i> . ¹ Mi-tuku mu-ambi = <i>eighty</i> . ¹ Mi-tuku li-bwa = <i>ninety</i> ¹)	...	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 ? ? ?	-a-kw	Uwe. U-. -kw-. -a-kw	We. ? ? ?	Ye. ? ? ?	Uwu. Na-u. ? ? -injika-kw	Uwei. ? ? -nu ?, -ñw
He, him, his	...	Ye. A-. -a-ke	Ye. ? ?	U-dw. ? ?	E-yi. ? ? ?	? ? -ñe
We, us, our	...	B-ezu. Bi-. -a-su	Ne ? ? ?	...	Ibw-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-w	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	...

¹ ? 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)	...	-pωnω	...
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(151a)	-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	-mωω. -tumis (151 a)	-bōma ?	-mōlω <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(151a)	-mema	-imala	-waama
„ steal	-weba. -baku (151 a)	-iba	-ibe	...

PREFIXES IN BA-KIOKWA AND KI-BIRA

Class 1. A-, Mu-, Mω-, M-. N-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mu-, ? A-; 4. ?; 5. I-, E-, Li-, Ni-; 6. Ma-; 7. Ki-; 8, 8a. ? E-, I-; 9. In-, En-, Eñ-, Ny-, N-; 10. same as 9; 11. Lω-; 12. Ti-(?); 13. ? Ka-; 14. Bu-; 15. ? Ku-; 16. Wa-, A-; 17. ?.

Perhaps also the Sa- masculine prefix.

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')¹; 8. **Bi-, Be-** (bi); 9. **In- (Im-), N- (M-, N-)**; 10. (apparently missing, place taken by 15 in a plural sense); 11. ?**Ū-**; 12. ?**Li-, ?Ta-**; 13. **Ka-?, Ga-** (Ga- has pl. Ba-); 14. ?; 15. (very prominently in use) **Aku-, Akw-, Ku-, Kw-, Gu-** (ku)²; 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 Ngombe speech (KK). 151 a. **Hōma** is widely separated from the rest of the group. It is found far to the north of the Wele river in the Bahr-al-Ghazal region, more especially in the basin of the Upper Suē river, between Tembura and Wau (Tembura is in longitude 27° 30' East and in latitude 5° 35' North).

152. **Babati or 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 Ngombe dialects of the south (Group KK) and the non-Bantu Moñgwandī on the north.

153. **Babali** is spoken in the Middle Aruwimi basin and between the Aruwimi and the Middle Lindi, ranging on the north as far as the water-parting between the Aruwimi and the Itimbiri-Rubi.

154. **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.

¹ **Su-** may also be equivalent to the **Sa-** masculine prefix, but it is a rather mysterious prefix of no clear analogies. See prefixes in Group H of the Semi-Bantu.

² The place of the 10th prefix as plural to 9 and 11 is taken by **Aku-, 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 ¹

155 b. TŌ-pŏke *or* TŌ-fŏke

155 c. Tu-rumbu (Ba-rumbu)

156. Bisia *or* BŌ-baŋga ²

157. Sŏkŏ (*or* LŌ-sŏkŏ) *or* He-sŏ ³

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 Fŏkŏ. Li-bŏ; ha- A-mbe. Di-hombe; ha-
Banana	Lŏ-saba. I-lele; tŏ-	Bŏ-saba. Li-kondŏ	Lŏ-saba	Di-aku; ba-	...	Lŏ-le Wŏ-we. A-keŋgeŋge
Beard	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le
Bee	In-dŏe. Bon-doi-n-doi	...	...	...	...	Wŏ-we. 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	N-dŏtŏ
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-ŭla	N-duka	E-laŋgŏ	Lŏ-sŏlŏ	...	Bi-mā bi n-dā. E-laŋgu
Brains	B-oŋgoŋgŏ	B-oŋgŏ	B-oŋgŏ	Bŏ-oŋgŏ	B-oŋgŏ. I-bŏlubŏlu	B-ondŏ

¹ Ya-kusu of Stapleton.

² This may be identical with a 'Ba-uŋga', people near the west side of the Lŏmami-Congo confluence.

³ The Ba-sŏ *or* Ba-sŏkŏ of some explorers. He-sŏ seems the most correct and wide-spread name.

English	155. Kele (Lw-kele)	155 a. Li-fwoma (Lw-kusu)	155 b. Tω-pwke	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-ωlō. E-tuñgani	E-tuñgani. Bω-ωlō	Bω-liōu. Bu-kulu. Bω-hōlō. Bu-li	E-tuñgani. Bω-ωlō	M-añgwete. M-añgwa	Mω-niñga. M-bake
Buffalo ...	N-gombω	M-bōlōlō	M-bōlō	M-bōkω ¹	...	N-dale ¹
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-kukululu
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-kumω	Kumi
Child	W-ana; b-āna. (S-ana ¹ = <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-fīfīfī	Bω-piōpiō	...	Bōfīfī	Pīfī	Fīfī
Country ...	Ye-se	Lō-la. N-se. Keñge	...	Keñge	Mō-ki	N-gemba
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-gonde	...	Mō-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	Ng-bwa	Ng-ba	Ng-ba	Ng-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. Lō-kōli	...	...	...	Mo-ñguñgu. Wi-lembe	Mō-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	Bō-siō
Fat, oil ...	Lω-nuku. (Ba-ita <i>or</i> B-ita = <i>oil</i>)	Li-ana. Lō-nūkō. (Ba-ita, B-ila, M-ita = <i>oil</i>)	Ba-ima	Ba-ima <i>or</i> Ba-ina	...	Bō-nuku. Ha-ina
Father	Sa-ñgō	Sa-ñgō. l-sō	Phapha. l-sō	l-se	...	l-se. l-sō

¹ 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 ¹	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 ²	Liñ-gasa. Bŵ-samba ²	...	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	L-ŵngŵ	L-ŵngŵ	...	L-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

¹ Noteworthy: see 137.² This may thus be an old Bantu root for 'five' and explain the words for 6, 7, and 8 in many tongues of the centre and west: i. e. Sambo-mwe, Sambŵ-bari, &c.

English	155. Kele (Lw-kele)	155 a. Li-foma (Lw-kusu)	155 b. Tw-poke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bw-baŋga	157. Sokwa or He-sw
Island ...	Bw-saŋga or I-saŋga. Li-yete	Bw-saŋga	...	Bw-saŋga	...	Mo-saŋga
Ivory ...	Bw-fanda	...	...	...	...	Mw-oŋgw
Knee ...	Li-lwi or Li-uli	Li-yoŋgw (?)	...	Di-oŋgw	Ma-uli (p/.)	Li-lwi
Knife ...	K-embe	K-embe	...	K-embe	...	He-liaka
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	Xe-lia
Leg ...	Li-kwō	Bw-kwō	...	Bw-kwō	Mw-ende	Mw-kele
Leopard ...	N-goi	N-goi	...	Koi	Paŋge	Koi
Lion ...	...	I-kakala	...	...	...	...
Lip, lips ...	Ye-lele	Lom-bembe. I-mwamwa. Bw-nwkw	...	E-kbekbebu	...	Xe-hulu
Magic... ..	Y-andw	Li-isw	...	Bw-te ¹	Mw-sisa	Feŋgw. Li-undu
Maize... ..	Ma-ŋgwindi or Li-ŋgondi; ba-ŋgondi	Bw-liw. Li-ŋgbindi	...	Li-kwkwosi	N-doŋgw. Ma-sa	Ma-foŋgw
Man	Bw-tw; ba-tw	Bw-tu; ba-tu	...	Bu-tw; ba-tw	Mu-tu	Mo-itw
Man, vir. ...	I-seŋgi. Bw-lwme	Bw-twome	...	Weŋgeŋga	W-peli. N-zifga	M-wnwomi
Meat	Ny-ama	Wi-nyw	...	Nama	...	Nama
Medicine ...	Li-isw. Bw-ti ¹	Li-isw. Bw-kakasi	...	Bw-te ¹	Mw-sisa. M-wnw	Bw-me
Milk	Ba-ele	Ba-ele. (W-hama = to milk)	...	Li-lwmi	...	Xa-mele
Monkey ...	N-gema	N-gema	...	N-ge	...	N-gema
Moon, month	Soŋge. Tweŋga	Teŋgu. Suŋgi. Mu-ele	...	Soŋge. Bon-dwpa	E-wunda. N-dibw	N-geŋgi. Xe-li
Mother ...	Nya-ŋgw	Nya-ŋgw. I-yaya	Yaya	Na-ŋgw	Yaya	I-yw
Mountain ...	L-oŋgw	L-oŋgw	...	L-oŋgw	...	Xe-tikwō
Mouth ...	Bw-nwkn	W-nwkw	...	Bw-nwkw	Mw-nwkw	Mo-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lw-ala	Lw-ala	...	Lw-ala; n-dala	...	E-hwōw
Name	L-ina	L-ina	...	D-ina	...	L-ina
Navel... ..	K-wkw	Kw-wkw	...	Kw-wkw	Mw-swke	Li-toŋgu
Neck, throat	Kiŋgw	...	...	N-giŋgw	Kiŋgu	N-geŋgw
Night	Bw-ikiw	...	...	...	...	Bw-tiw
Nose	Bw-wase	Bw-wase. Bu-ata	...	Li-wōw	Ma-wōw	Li-elw
Oil palm ...	Li-twkw	Li-twkw	...	Lw-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 (?) Bw-soŋgw (?)	Sombw (?). Bw-lumba (?)	...	Y-ombw	Mw-suŋga	Lw-suka
Pig	N-dei	...	...	N-dei	...	N-dei
Pigeon ...	E-kuku	E-kuku	...	Kwkw. Eli-kwōw	...	Xe-ŋgua

¹ '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-tŵtŵŵ	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-helemŵ	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-yeŋgŵ = <i>things, pro- perty</i>)	...	...	Ema	X-ema

English	155. Kele (L ω -kele)	155 a. Li-f ω ma (L ω -kusu)	155 b. T ω -p ω ke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia <i>or</i> B ω -baŋga	157. S ω k ω <i>or</i> He-s ω
Thorn ...	Keke	B ω -keke <i>or</i> B ω -kai	...	...	...	I-keke
Tobacco ...	Li-aŋga	Li-aŋga	...	Li-aŋga	Li-yaŋga	Li-aŋga
To-day ...	L ω ū-se	La- ω n ω . Leū-se	...	...	Keke	Homboi
Toe	I-saŋgakala	I-saŋgakala	...	...	M ω -se m ω -suŋg ω	I-nekeli
To-morrow ...	...	E-leŋg ω , Li-leŋg ω	...	...	E-kond ω	Kesekese
Tongue ...	L ω -lame. L ω -dei; n-dei	L ω -lame	...	...	Mi-h ω lem ω	L ω -lame
Tooth... ..	L-iny ω	L-iny ω	...	...	L-in ω ; ma-in ω . (Li-geke = <i>molar</i>)	L-in ω
Town, village	B ω -keŋge	B ω -keŋge	...	...	Mu-ke	B ω -keŋge
Tree	I-sandu	I-sandu	...	...	M ω -te	M ω -te
Twins	Ba-asa	B-āsa	...	...	...	Ha-asa
Urine	Ba-inye	B-inye	...	...	Ma-ina	Ha-inye
Vein	I-sali	I-sali	...	B ω -tata	...	M ω -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 ω ka	...	...	M-iŋgita mi-zi	...
Wife	W-ali	W-ali, Bu-ali	...	...	...	M ω -hali
Wind, air ...	L ω -f ω f ω	Eci-aka	...	...	M ω -ūli	Li-f ω lela
Witch	B ω -l ω ki	N-d ω ki	...	...	A-zandi-wa	M ω -l ω ki
Witchcraft	L-is ω	L-is ω	...	...	...	...
Woman	B ω -t ω -m-ali	B ω -t ω -m-ali	...	...	M- ω li	M ω -t ω hali
Womb ... ..	...	Di-emi	...	...	Liŋ-gundu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Si-wala	l-yala; t ω-	...	...	Kula	N-goī
Yam	B ω -soŋgi	...	...	...	W-ise	Dim-biti
Year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	He-hwa (<i>'falling river'</i>), He-laŋga (<i>'planting season'</i>)
Yesterday...	Y ω -ūse. Da-luma	Be-leŋge	...	...	...	Mom-bali. La-huma
One	-o-mwit ω , -o-mwi	? A-s ω wa. -m ω	...	...	-kikima	-omwi, -moi
Two	-bale	-a-pi	...	...	-wali. l-wali	-hele <i>or</i> -ele
Three... ..	-sat ω	-satu	...	...	-satu. I-satu. I-sala	-sas ω
Four	-nei	-ne	...	...	-ne. I-ne	Me-keleka <i>or</i> Me-l ω a
Five	B ω omwi	-tan ω	...	...	-tan ω . I-tan ω	H ω m ω , Hu ω moi. -bal ω
Six	Li-ambi	Li-ambi	...	...	Moŋ-kekima	M-bal ω moi. ω -lumb ω 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. MŌ-hei	LabŌ. MŌ-tuku
Eleven	Li-ū la Ō-mwitŌ	...	...	...	Li-Ōma na mŌ-kikima	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?
No! ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sŵ!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	I-; -ti; -tya- (ca), -ka-; Aŋgŵ. -ka, -ke, -kŵ	...	...	...	...	Ndi-, -ti-, -ta
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-foma (Lω-kusu)	155 b. Tω-pōke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bω-baŋga	157. Sωkω or He-sω
To	Ω-	Ω-	Ω-	?	?	Ω-
„ know ...	-lua	-luwa, -luwa-ka ¹	...	...	...	-lɛmbela
„ laugh ...	-seke	-seke, -seke-ke	-seke	...	...	-ɔla
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	-de, -dekω	...
„ love, want	-lembe	-lembe. -nendω. -saka	...	...	-bala	-kunda
„ see ...	-ene	-tene	...	...	-deŋga	-ena
„ sit, remain, abide	-yala, -ŋ-gala	-yala	-yala	...	-bata	-yala
„ sleep ...	-kulame	-kwa-iŋgala. -kulama	...	...	...	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	-ema-la	-ema-la	...	...	-ma-la	-ema-la
„ steal ...	-wia	-iya	...	...	-yiwa	-yiba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE KELE LANGUAGE AND DIALECTS
(LI-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**, **Ŋg**, **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 SΩKΩ

Class 1. **Mω** (hω, ω, mω, ωm); 2. **Ba**, **Wa** (ba, wa, aw'); 3. **Mω** (mω, ω, ωm'); 4. **Me** (me, em); 5. **Li**, **Di** (li); 6. **Ba**, **Ha**, ? **Xa**² (ha); 7. **He**, **Xe** (ye, e); 8. **Bi** (bi); 8 a. **I** (i); 9. **N**, **N̄**, **Ny**, — (e, en, el); 10. same as 9 (but concord i, in'); 11. **Lω** (ω, lω); 12. **Tω** (tω, ωt'); 13. ? **Xa**, **Ha**; 14. **U**, **Bω** (bω); 15. **Ω**, **Li**, **Hω**; 16. **He**?; 17. wanting?; 20. **La**.³

¹ We here enter a region where the *-ga* suffix (-ka, -ke, -kω) is often applied to the verbal root to give the sense of 'doing thoroughly'.

² In He-sω Ma becomes Ba and then Ha or even Xa.

³ La as a locative or 'time' prefix often takes the place of No. 16, and also appears as a dual or a plural prefix in one or more instances. Thus La-bω = Bω, 'hand', pluralized, and means 'both hands' or 'ten'.

Note. In the **Kele** dialects and other North Congoland languages appears the **W**, **Wi**, **We**-singular prefix, which is more prominent in **LŌlŌ** farther to the west and south-west. This takes a **Bi**-plural and may be only a variant of No. 14 with No. 4 (**Mi** = **Bi**) as plural. Or it may be conceivably a form of No. 8 a or of No. 3 or even of No. 7 according as one identifies the **Bi**-plural with No. 4 or No. 8 Class.

155. **Kele** is spoken south of the main Congo river immediately east of the LŌmami junction, north of the **Tŏpŏke** and **Bambŏli**.

155 a. **Lifŏma** is spoken in the region immediately north and west of the Lualaba-Congo in the neighbourhood of the Stanley Falls; and north of the non-Bantu wedge of the **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)¹

160. Li-fŵtŵ (U-pŵtŵ)

159 a. Bwela (I-riñgi or I-liñgi, Mamoi)²

161. Nġombe (Li-ñġombe) *dialects*³

SUB-GROUP KK 2 LŌLŌ.

162. Lŵlŵ or Moñġŵ *dialects*⁴

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 Wela
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

¹ Probably *Aba-uja* originally.

² See 'La langue Mamoi' (of *Iriñgi*) in the *Bulletin d. l. Soc. Roy. Belge de Géographie*, Brussels, 1906.

³ 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*.

⁴ *Moñġŵ*, *Lu-ñikundu*, *Lŵ-tsakani*.

English	158. Li-kañgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liñgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fwat (U-pwat)	161. Ngombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Lolw <i>or</i> Moñgw <i>dialects</i>
Belly	Li-bumw	N-cõpw. Li-bumw. Mw-time	Li-umu <i>or</i> 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 <i>or</i> M-puru	I-fulu	M-bulu	I-fulu. I-lwkw
Blood	Ma-kile	Ma-kile	Ma-kile	Ma-kia	Ba-loñgw ¹
Body	Lw-lwpw	Lw-lwpw, -lõfw	Lw-eke; <i>pl.</i> m-beke	Mw-kuku	Ji-oñgi; <i>pl.</i> bi-oñgi
Bone	Mu-kūa	Mu-kūa	Mw-kūa	Mw-kūa	W-ese
Borassus palm	Em-buma	Em-buma	Mum-buma	...	...
Bow	Lw-kwkw	Li-tiñgbw	Lw-kwkw	Li-tambu	Boñ-gañgu
Bowels	N-tswfe	Mw-sw	Mw-swpw	Be-swbw <i>or</i> Be-swf
Brains	W-boñgw	Boñ-goñgw. W-boñgw	Boñ-goñgw	B-oñgw	Woñ-goñgw
Breast (man's)	N-twlw	N-twlw	Bu-pa <i>or</i> Pupa. B-anju	N-twlw
Breast (woman's)	...	Di-bele	Di-wele <i>or</i> Li-bele	Di-wele	Li-kuku	...
Brother	Mun-tamba	Mu-tamba. Mw-time	Mw-tu-m-olw. Mw-akuni	Mw-niñga. M-bake	Bw-tu-m-olw. Bw-kuni. M-ale
Buffalo	En-jale	En-jale <i>or</i> N-zali	N-jali	N-zali	N-gombw
Buttocks	Mañ-ganda	Mu-bündw. Liñ-ganda	Ma-sokw	Ma-kelēñge	Ba-sokw. (Bw-taka = <i>nakedness</i>)
Canoe...	W-atu	W-atu	W-atu	Bw-atu. N-dolu	W-atu <i>or</i> Bw-atu; <i>pl.</i> bi-atu
Cat	Kondwkw	W-kondwkw	Kondwkw	Kwondwkw	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-kwlw
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-nwju. B-wana; <i>pl.</i> b-ana
Cloth	E-senja	E-senja. E-sinza. Mw-kaba	E-toww <i>or</i> E-tau	E-senza	E-tw
Cold	M-piw	Piw	M-piw
Country	Em-bwka	Em-buka	M-bwka	N-gandu	E-se. N-si
Cow	N-zali	N-zale, Eñ-gombe	E-bokwlimba ¹	N-jale. Mu-ya	...	...
Crocodile	Eñ-kwli ¹	Eñ-kwli. N-kõdi. Eñ-gandu	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-kwji. N-gonde. I-wawa
Date palm...	Mun-twkw	Mun-twkw	Mu-twkw	...	...

¹ *Noteworthy.*

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭṭ (U-pṭṭṭ)	161. Ngombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Lṭṭṭ <i>or</i> Moŋṭṭ <i>dialects</i>
Day, daylight	...	Bu-tu	Wi-ṣa. Mubu-tu	U-tu	Bu-sa	Bṭṭ-kṭṭṭ. Kṭṭṭ. Lṭṭ-lṭṭ
Devil, evil spirit	...	En-dṭṭki	Mu-limba	Li-kundu	Keta	Ji-dṭṭka. Bṭṭ-fici
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga	N-kaŋga	N-gaŋga ; ba +	Boŋ-gaŋga ; ba-
Dog	M-bwa	M-bwa. Eñ-gaŋganya	Em-bondṭṭ. ¹ E-buründṭṭ. N-gaŋginya	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Door, door- way	...	E-kureka	E-kukereke	E-kukeleke	Gbulu	E-kuke. Wi-su
Dream	Di-lṭṭṭ	Di-lṭṭṭ	Li-lṭṭṭ	N-jṭṭi	Ji-dṭṭṭ
Drum	N-gṭṭṭ	En-dumba	Moŋ-gutu. N-gṭṭṭ. En-dumba	Moŋ-guŋgu ; mi- N-dumba <i>or</i> En-dumba	N-gṭṭṭ
Ear	Di-tṭṭi	Di-tṭṭi	Li-tṭṭi	Li-tṭṭi	Ji-tṭṭi
Egg	Ey-ala ; bi-	Iy-ala ; bi- N-kiū	Ey-ala ; bi- Moŋ-ke	Li-tṭṭ	Bṭṭ-keli
Elephant	En-damba	En-damba	M-buŋgu	M-buŋṭṭ	N-jṭṭku. Tṭṭi. N'-amba
Excrement	...	Tṭṭṭ-bi	Lṭṭṭ-bi ; <i>pl.</i> tṭṭṭ-bi ¹	Tṭṭ-i	Lṭṭ-bi	N-kwa
Eye	Lil-isṭṭ	Did-isṭṭ ¹ ; <i>pl.</i> mam-isṭṭ, bam-isṭṭ	L-isṭṭ	L-isṭṭ	J-isṭṭ
Face, forehead	...	Bubu-sṭṭ	Bubu-sṭṭ	E-leŋge	Bṭṭ-su	E-luŋgi. Bṭṭ-limṭṭ, Bṭṭ-kala
Fat, oil	Mum-ūta	Mum-uta <i>or</i> Mam-uta	M-uta. M-poŋṭṭ	M-uta. M-ūni	M-poŋṭṭ. Ba-uta. Bṭṭ-suku
Father	l-se. Ṭṭ-hṭṭ	Wawa ¹	Ha-ŋṭṭṭ, Sa-ŋṭṭṭ	Sa-ŋṭṭṭ	Sa-ŋṭṭṭ	l-se. Fafa
Fear	Muñ-guŋguma	Mu-samba	Aŋga	B-aŋga	B-aŋga
Finger	Mu-sei	Min-sala. Mu-sai. N-sala	Mṭṭ-sai	Mṭṭ-sape	Bṭṭ-sai
Fire	Mw-isa	Mw-eiṣa	Mṭṭ-sa. Mṭṭ-fuŋga ¹	Mṭṭ-sa, Mṭṭ-ka	l-ca
Fish	En-cu	En-cu	N-su	Sūi	N-sūi
Foot	Di-tambi	Li-tambi, Li-tamba	Li-tambi	E-bṭṭa. I-linji. Tindi	Ji-kaka. l-tamba ; ba-
Forest	Mṭṭ-konda	Mu-kunda	Di-amba. L-amba	E-ṣika	N-gonda <i>or</i> Kunda
Fowl	Eñ-kṭṭṭ	Eñ-kṭṭṭ	N-kṭṭṭ	Kṭṭṭ. N-doŋga	N-susu. (-ñ-kṭṭṭ <i>in composite</i> <i>words</i>)
Frog	Mom-bimba Li-nuku	Li-nuki	Liñ-gbṭṭṭ	Kṭṭkṭṭṭ
Ghost...	Mṭṭ-limṭṭ	Eñ-keta	Mṭṭ-limṭṭ	Mw-embṭṭ	Bṭṭ-kaji. Bṭṭ-jimu

¹ *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. Lələw <i>or</i> Moñgəw <i>dialects</i>
Girl, maiden	Mə-seka	Mə-seka	Ji-pəku. I-məcikəw
Goat	Meme	Meme. En-taba	E-kambedi. ¹ En-taba	N-tawa	Kambeli, Gambili. Ŋ-kambebi	N-ta, N-taba
„ (he)	Im-bəkəw
God	Eñ-keta	Li-banja	A-koñgəw	A-koñgəw. Li-banja	N-zakomba. Li-yanza
Grandparent	Ū-tata	...	...	Ŋ-kəkw
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-səkw	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-tsəli
Hand	Li-kanja	Di-kanja. Li-kansa	E-wəkw. Li-kata; ma-	E-bəw. Damba	Lə-wəkw. Ji-kata
Head	Mumə-təw	Mumə-təw. Mo-ritu	Mə-təw	Mə-lu	Bə-tsə. Bə-ca
Heart	Mu-tema	Mu-tema	Mə-tema	Mə-tema	Bə-ləkw. Bə-tema (<i>stomach</i>)
Heel	Li-tindi	Li-tindi	Li-tindi	Li-linji	Ji-məju
Hide	Lu-pusu	Di-pusu	Lə-fəsw. E-kətw
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-kəsw. 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-kəkw
House... ..	Bə-wəw; <i>pl.</i> ha-ləw	N-dakəw	En-dakəw	N-dakəw	N-dakəw. Mə-aja. E-isi	I-lombe. Ji-dakəw. Jin-deñga. (<i>J-umba =</i> <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-bəwəw. Ŋ-gəma

¹ *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	Ṣūa	Ṅ-koi
Lion	Ṅ-kṭṭṭi
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-nṭkṭ	Mṭ-nṭkṭ	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-kiṅgu	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 Moñgw <i>dialects</i>
Nose	Li-ɔwɔ	Li-jɔwɔ	J-ɔwɔ ; m-ɔwɔ.	Dañga, Nañga	J-ɔwɔ
Oil palm	Di-lebɔ	Di-lebɔ. M-bila	Di-lebɔ. 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-kɔsɔ	Eñ-kɔsɔ	Ñ-kɔsɔ	Kukulu	Ñ-kɔsɔ
Penis	En-sɔka	En-sɔka	Mu-siñga	En-sɔka	Bɔ-soi
Pig	En-combɔ	En-combɔ. Ñ-gɔnya	Liñ-goñgw	Liñ-goñgw	N-sombɔ
Pigeon, dove	...	Mu-kuñguli	Mu-kuñgulu	Em-pɔpɔ	E-dwea	M-pɔkɛkuku. Bɔ-sesesu
Place	Ŭm-ɔbe	Bɔ	M-pali	Doñgw	Bɔ-kaku. L-ɔkwɔ
Rain	M-bula	Em-bula	M-bula	M-bua. Kɔma, Gɔma	M-bula
Rat	Em-pɔ	M-pɔ. Em-babu	M-pɔ	M-babu	M-pɔ
River	Mu-keli	Mu-keli. M-banze	Bɔ-likwɔ	Bɔ-likwɔ	N-tandu. N-dzali. Lɔ-si
Road	Em-pali	Em-bali	N-jela	N-jea	M-bɔka
Salt	Mɔ-kwa, Mɔ-nane	Mɔ-kba	Mɔ-kwa	Bɔ-kwa
Shame	Mɔ-tsoni	N-sɔni	Sɔni	N-sɔnyi
Sheep...	Em-bata	Em-bata	M-pata	Bata	M-pate. (Jim-vɔa = <i>lamb</i>)
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'añgw. Ñ-gene	Ñ-ka-na
Skin	Lɔ-pɔsɔ	Lɔ-lɔpɔ	Lu-pusu	Di-pusu	Lɔ-fɔsɔ
Sky	Di-kɔwɔ	Wi-sa	Li-kɔwɔ	Bu-se	J-ikɔ. I-ɔla
Slave	Li-buri ; ma-buri. Mɔ-buri	Mɔ-mbɔ	Mɔ-buli	Bɔ-kwala. Boñ-kunju
Sleep	Im-poñgiri	I-lɔ	Toñgw	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-embɔ	Lɔl-embɔ ; <i>pl.</i> nj-embɔ	Lɔ-embɔ	Y-embɔ	N-sau. Nj-emba
Spear...	Li-koñgw	Li-koñgw	Li-koñgw	Li-koñgw. Nama	Ji-koñgw
Spirit, soul	Mɔ-limɔ	Mw-embɔ	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	Mṭṭony-ṭṭo	Monj-ṭṭo	B-ṭṭi, I-ṭṭi. N-soŋgi ¹
Stick	M-pimṭṭo	Em-pimṭṭo	Mṭṭo-te	Mṭṭo-le	Bṭṭo-leŋga. N-ganja. Bṭṭo-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. Mṭṭomṭṭo-i	D-isu la wi-ṣa (= eye of the sky). Iy-ane	L-iṣṭṭo la u-tu	Mṭṭo-dika bu-sa ²	J-eva
Tail (of an animal)	Mṭṭo-sese	Mṭṭo-kombṭṭo	Boñ-goŋgo
Tear	Em-piṣṭṭoli	Em-piṣṭṭoli	M-piṣṭṭoli	Mom-biṣṭṭoli; <i>pl.</i> m-biṣṭṭoli	Lo-fisaji
Testicles	Iñ-gundu	M-puka. Liñ-gundu	M-puma. M-puka	Mṭṭo-dika; n-jika	...
Thief	Iba	Iba; ba-iba	Mw-ibi	...	W-ibi
Thigh...	E-ferṭṭo	...	E-nama	E-felṭṭo. Li-foŋgo
Thing...	Mu-sanu	Mu-sanu	Y-ima or Iy-ema; <i>pl.</i> ṭṭo-ma. <i>Also</i> Bu-ina; ma-ina	Eka	Y-omba; bi-umba
Thorn	Mun-jube	Mun-jube	Mṭṭo-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. Bṭṭobṭṭo-yṭṭokṭṭo	Bu-sa ebṭṭo. Fadefade	Lo-swene, Lo-swe
Toe	N-sei	N-cei. N-sala	Mṭṭo-se. N-sei	Mṭṭo-sapi	Bṭṭo-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-lemṭṭo	Y-emi; <i>pl.</i> b-emi. Lu-lemi, E-lemi	Lo-lemṭṭo. Lo-laka (<i>language</i>)
Tooth...	Dil-inṭṭo	Lid-inṭṭo; <i>pl.</i> mam-inṭṭo or bam-inu. Li-kekṭṭo	L-inu, D-inṭṭo	D-inu	J-inu; b-inu. D-inu; <i>pl.</i> b-ini
Town, village	...	Lo-bala	Bṭṭo-bala. M-bṭṭoku	M-bṭṭoka. Li-kutu	N-ganda. E-lekṭṭo	Bṭṭo-la; bi-la. Lo-la. Li-ṭṭi
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	Mṭṭo-le	Bṭṭo-tamba. (Bṭṭo-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-safṭṭo

¹ Akin to 'moon'.² Possibly an indecent jest in answer to a vexatious interrogation, since the phrase means: 'scrotum of the sky'.

English	158. Li-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-ṵdi; <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 dialects	162. Lṭṭṭ or Moŋḡṭṭ dialects
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-, Njṭṭ-. -n- or -m-. -ka-m' or -ka-mi
Thou, thee, thy	Ṭṭhe. ? ? -ṭṭhe. -l-ṭṭṭṭ, -a-ṭṭṭṭ	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. Ṭṭbṭṭ-. ? -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> Moñgw <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 ; ᄃc.	Oyw, baba ; mɔmw, mimi ; lidi, mama ; yeye, bibi ; ?iki (8 a) ; yeye, jiji ; ?lu-ku ; tu-ku ; ᄃc.	-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 ; ᄃc.)	-na (yɔ-na, ba-na ; ᄃc.) -nɔhw (yɔ-nɔhw, ba-nɔhw ; mɔ-nɔhw, mi-nɔhw ; ᄃc.)	-ñkw, -ni <i>or</i> -nyi (o-ñkw, ba-ñkw ; ᄃc. (w-ni, ba-ni ; ᄃc.)
Bad	-be	-be	-be.
Black	-indu	-hindu	-mpɔsombi -yɔyɔ. Lom-pindw
Female	Mw-ali, B-ali, ᄃc.	Wtw-adi ; <i>pl.</i> Atw-adi	Mon-taka. Kɔm-ali	Mw-ali, B-ali	Bɔm-ɔtɔw, -m-ɔtɔw
Fierce, sharp, bitter
Good	Bw-ali	-eamw	-endamu	-ndamu	-pele	-lɔci. -bɔlɔ. E-meñgw
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	-ñgwɔla	...	-susu
Rotten	-lutu
Short	-kwe	-kūe	-yuwe
Sick	-yañka	-kɔna	-kɔnɔw, -kɔna
White	-tani	-gweci	-lumbu. -fufu. M-pembe
Above, up, on top	Li-kɔwɔ	Di-kɔ	(ɔ) ji-kɔ
Before	(ɔ)-sɔ	Bɔ-sɔ	N-da jɔ-sɔ
Behind	(ɔ)m-buse e	Ñ-goñgw 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	Jɔnɔw	Ane. Endɔ
In, inside	(ɔ)	(ɔ)	N-da
Middle	(ɔ)-te. La-te	Ta-te	N-datei

English	158. Li-kaṅgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159a. Bwela (I-liṅgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭṭ (U-pṭṭṭ)	161. Ṇgombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. Loṭṭṭ or Moṅṅṭ <i>dialects</i>
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-saṅgama. 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?	Ṇ-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	-ṭa-, -ṭ', -li-, -ti or -ci	Ṇ-kṭṭ-, F-; -fa- (-pṭṭṭ), -ci- (<i>first pers. sing. only</i>), -n-ṭa-; Ṭa-, Ṭ-; -ke (<i>suffix at end of verb</i>)
To	?	Kṭṭ-?, Ṭ-	Ṭ-	Ṭ-	Ṭ- or —	Jṭ-
„ beat ... ..	...	...	...	-bete	-bṭṭṭṭ	-kunda
„ buy, sell	-somba	-somba, -sombe-sa	-beda	-Ṇṅa, -Ṇṅ-isa. -sumba	-Ṇṅedzeke, -Ṇṅedza, -sumba	-somba, -sumba. -teka
„ come ... ..	...	...	...	-ya	-dua	-ya
„ cut ... ..	...	...	...	-tena	-lena	-tena
„ dance	-bṭṭṭṭ	-ina-waṅga	-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. -wṭṭṭṭ	-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	-Ṇkala, -kala	-pala-ke. -pala	-tomba (<i>marry</i>). -laṅga. -liṭṭṭṭ
„ see ... ..	...	...	...	-ene	-ene	-lena

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭo (U-potṭo)	161. Ŋgombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Lolo <i>or</i> Moŋgṭo <i>dialects</i>
To ?		Kṭ-?, Ṭ-	Ṭ-	Ṭ-	Ṭ- <i>or</i> —	Jṭ-
„ sit, remain, abide	-ika	-dia	-yala, -cikala
„ sleep	-toŋgṭo	-hwe	-bṭ-lala. -le-tama. -oŋgama. (-kōla = <i>snore</i>)
„ stand, stop, be erect	-sibwa	-aŋgṭo	-ema-la, -lema-la
„ steal	-iba	-iba	-yia

PREFIXES IN LI-KANGANA

Class 1. Mu-, Mṭ-, Bṭ-; 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-, Bṭ-; 15. ?; 16. ?

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN A-BUJA AND BWELA

Preprefixes present occasionally.

Class 1. Oñw-, Ṭmṭ-, Umṭ-, Ṭ-, Mu-, Mṭ- (mṭ, u); 2. Baba-, Aba-, Ba- (ba); 3. Mṭ-, 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. Dṭ-, Lṭ-, Lu-, Ṭ-; 12. Tṭ- (sometimes pl. to Lṭ-); 13. wanting; 14. Bu-, Bṭ-, Bubu-, Ṭb', Ṭ-, U-; 15. ?; 16. ?

PREFIXES, &c., IN LI-FṬṬO AND Ŋ-GOMBE

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mṭ-, Mu-, Ṭm', Em', A-, Nw- (mṭ, yṭ, u); 2. Ba- (ba, wa); 3. Mṭ-, Mu-, Nw- (mṭ); 4. Mi- (mi); 5. Li-, Di- (li); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. E- (e, ye); 8. Bi-, I- (bi, i); 8 a. I- (i); 9. In-, En-, N- (M-), N-, Ny- (ye, e, n); 10. same as 9 (concord n, ji); 11. Lṭ-, Lu- (lṭ); 12. Tṭ-, Le- (tṭ); 13. wanting; 14. Bu-, U- (bṭ); 15. Ṭ-, Jṭ-; 16. —, A-; 17. missing. Represented by 20. La- *or* Da- and by suffix -te.

There is apparently an honorific prefix A- in First Class.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LṬṬO, LUN-KUNDU, MOŊGṬO, &c.

Class 1. Bṭ-, W-, Ṭ-, M', A- (ṭ, wṭ, lṭ); 2. Ba- (ba, la); 3. Bṭ-, W- (bṭ); 4. Be-, Bi- (be, bi); 5. Ji-, Li-, I- (ji); 6. Ba- (ba, ma); 7. E-, ? Ji- (e); 8. Bi- (bi); 8 a. I- (i); 9. N- (M-), N-, In- (Im-) (e); 10. same as 9 (concord n, i); 11. Lṭ- (lṭ); 12. Tṭ- (tṭ); 13. missing; 14. W-, Wṭ-, Bṭ- (bṭ) (*pl.* Bi-¹); 15. Jṭ- (jṭ, kṭ); 16. —, A-; 17. place taken by Nda- and suffix -tei; 20. La-, Nda-

¹ The peculiar Class W- (U- before consonant), with its plural Bi-. This may be a form of 3, *pl.* Bi- (Mi-), or of 14; the Bi- plural representing No. 4 (Mi-). Or the W- may be a perversion of either 7 or 13, with the customary 8 plural. See Kele. But this is a less probable supposition. Also note Jṭ- for Ku- (15) in LṬṬO and in some Ŋ-gombe dialects.

158. **Likañgana** is spoken in a small area on the north bank of the northern Congo between Bumba on the east and Upw̄t̄w̄ on the west. Chiefly round the post of D̄w̄b̄w̄.

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 M̄w̄lua, 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 M̄w̄tima-Moñgomb̄w̄ stream; west of East longitude $21^{\circ} 20'$, east of East longitude 20° , south of North latitude 3° .

160. **Lifw̄t̄w̄ (Upw̄t̄w̄)** is spoken in the immediate surroundings of B̄w̄p̄w̄t̄w̄, on the north bank of the northern Congo, west of Lisali, east of B̄w̄mañgi.

161. **Ngombe** dialects are spoken over a considerable area of northern Congoland: between the Luloñḡw̄-L̄w̄pori river on the south and the north bank of the northern Congo on the north; between East longitude 22° on the east and the vicinity of New Antwerp on the west. Also north of the main Congo, between the Moñgala river and the limits of the Sañga basin in the basin of the Lower Mubañgi. Also scattered colonies in the Lower Busira basin.

162. **L̄w̄l̄w̄ or Moñḡw̄** dialects are spoken in a large part of North-central Congoland, roughly defined as the area lying between the Lower L̄w̄mami on the east and the Busira-Congo confluence and the east shores of Lake Leopold II in the west. The northern limit of L̄w̄l̄w̄ is probably the main course of the Luloñḡw̄-L̄w̄pori river. Southward it extends its dialects to the Momboȳw̄ affluent of the Busira river and to the L̄w̄mela. It is generally styled L̄w̄l̄w̄ in the north, L̄w̄tsakani in the south-west, Moñḡw̄ 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-ɔɔki, Ma-ŋgala, Lubala (M-bala), and Loi of Lower Mubaŋgi)
165. **Saŋga dialects**¹
166. **Baŋgi dialects** (Lwɔw-baŋgi, Lw-nunw, Lw-moye, I-rebu)
167. **Mpama or Bw-kwɔte**²
168. **Seŋgele**
- 167 a. **I-kwɔkw**
- 168 a. **Ba-tende**

English	163. Jwɔw	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bw-kwɔte 167 a. I-kwɔkw	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-bwɔkw (<i>or</i> Lw-, I-); <i>pl.</i> ma-	E-bw	Lw-bwɔkw	Lw-bwɔkw; ma-bwɔkw	Lw-bwɔw
Arrow	Li-kula. Lu-kwɔkw; <i>pl.</i> ŋ-kwɔkw	...	Li-kula, Li-kora	...	...
Axe	I-kwɔkw; <i>pl.</i> tɔw. E-kwɔkw; <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-kwɔmw; ŋ-kwɔmw (167 a)	Iŋ-kw
Beard...	L-wli; <i>pl.</i> nj-wli	E-ssama	L-wle. Sali	...	L-wle
Bee	Nj-ŋi <i>or</i> Munj-wi	...	Nz-oi, Lonz-oi	...	...
Belly	Li-bumw	Moi ³	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

¹ 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.

² Apparently this is also the speech of the Bwlia, Titw, Injwɔw, and Waŋgata (Baŋgata) tribes. See 'Les Wan-gata', by Lt. Engels, in 'La Revue Congolaise', vol. i, 1910. ³ Noteworthy.

English	163. Jwɔw	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bw-kote 167 a. l-kwkw	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Blood	Ma-kila. Ma-loŋw. ¹ l-kila (a drop; pl. tɔ-kila)	B-ūe	Ma-loŋw. ¹	...	...
Body	Nj-ɔtɔ	...	Nz-ɔtɔ	...	Bi-eŋge
Bone	Mɔ-kua or Muŋ-kua	E-vese	Lɔ-kwa. Li-fā	...	Lɔ-kwa
Borassus palm	...	M-buma or Mɔ-lebu	...	Mw-lebɔ, Li-lebɔ	...	...
Bow	Di-tiŋgbɔ; ma- Lɔ-basi; pl. m-basi	...	Moŋ-gaŋw. Le-kuta	...	...
Bowels	Mon-sɔ, Mon-soi	...	Mon-cɔbɔ ¹	...	...
Brains	Boŋ-goŋw	...	Boŋ-goŋw	...	...
Breast (man's)	...	Ŋ-guba. N-tulu	Mon-dondɔ ¹	N-tolɔ	...	N-tɔlɔ
Breast (woman's)	...	Li-bele	...	Li-bele	...	...
Brother	N-degɔ or N-dekɔ. ¹ Ŋ-kaja. Mɔ-tu-m-ɔlɔ. Mɔ-jimi	...	Mo-yebi. Mɔ-limi. Ŋ-kana. On-degu ¹	...	M-paka. Nana. Wa-kune
Buffalo	Nj-ale or Ŋ-gombɔ	...	Ŋ-gombɔ	...	Ny-ate
Bull
Buttocks	Ma-sɔkw; li- E-luka; bi-	...	Bɔ-kɔtɔ. U-kɔti. Li-nyɔkw Bw-ɔtɔ. Lu-ŋgwe. Bw-ɛŋw	...	...
Canoe...	Bw-ɔtɔ; m-ɔtɔ	Bw-ɔtɔ	Bw-ɔtɔ. Lu-ŋgwe. Bw-ɛŋw	Bw-ɔtɔ	W-ɔtɔ
Cat	Kondɔkw. Ŋ-koi-m-pamba. Lɔ-wali	...	Ŋgam-paŋw	Bɔ-maŋga	Di-ɔbɔ
Charcoal	Ma-lala	...	Bw-ala	...	W-ala
Chief	Mɔ-kuma	Mɔ-naŋga. Mɔ-konji. Mɔ-lombi	...	Mɔ-konzi, Mu-kunji. Mɔ-bali, E-bali	Mɔ-kondi? Ŋ-kumu	Ŋ-kumu
Child	Mw-ana	Mo-ina (?also Mw-āna)	Mw-ana	Ŋg-ana	W-ana; b-ana
Cloth	E-lamba	...	E-lamba. Le-puta	E-tɔbɔ (167 a)	E-senda
Cold	M-piɔ	Mɔ-pēū	M-piɔ. M-buŋge	...	Em-piɔ-m-piɔ
Country	Mɔ-kwɔtu	E-kulu. N-se. M-buka. Y-ese; pl. bi-ese	...	E-se, Mon-ce, N-ci	N-ce. E-he (167 a)	E-se; bi-se
Cow	Ŋ-gombɔ e mw-ene	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	163. Jɔbɔ	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bɔ-kɔte 167 a. l-kɔkɔ	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Crocodile	N-kɔli ¹	...	N-koli. N-gonde	Bamba. ¹ N-kɔli. N-konde	...
Day, daylight	Bu-sa	Bu-tu; <i>pl.</i> mutu. Mɔ-kɔlɔ	...	Bu-sa, Bw-isa (<i>pl.</i> mi-sa, m-usa). Mu-kɔli	Bo-ina	Lɔ-siɔ. Bɔ-tiɔ
Devil, evil spirit	...	N-dɔki	...	E-rimu; bi-	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-gaŋga	...	N-gaŋga. Mu-lɔ	N-kaŋga	N-kaŋga
Dog	M-bwa	...	M-bwa. E-beŋgɔ ¹	M-bwa	M-wa
Door, door- way	...	E-jibeli. E-kukereke	...	E-kuki. Ma-yi	...	...
Dream	N-saki. Di-rɔtɔ	...	Li-lɔtɔ. N-dɔli	...	N-zɔli. Di-ɔtɔ
Drum	N-gɔmɔ. Mɔ-kuka	...	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 ¹ (? <i>pl.</i>)	Mɔ-sei. N-cei	...	Bɔ-sei
Fire	Mw-eya	...	M-eya	Twe; ma-twe	Twe
Fish	N-su	...	N-cu	N-se	...
Foot	Li-tambi	Tindi	Li-kaka	I-kaka; ma-	...
Forest	J-amba. N-jete	...	Z-amba	Lia; ma+	...
Fowl	N-susu. Kɔkɔ	...	N-coso ¹	N-kɔkɔ	N-kɔkɔ
Frog	Kɔkɔkɔ. Li-luka	...	E-kɔlɔlɔ. E-kɔkɔkɔ	...	...
Ghost...	E-limu; bi- Mɔ-limɔ	...	E-limɔ. Mɔ-kundwa	...	...
Girl, maiden	...	N-gonde	...	E-leŋge. Bu-kɔli	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

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 ¹	...	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-kīnga. Y-emb̄w̄; bi-emb̄w̄. Di-titi; ma-	...	Bi-s̄obe	...	Be-k̄w̄k̄w̄
Ground	M̄w̄-kw̄wtu	M̄w̄-mbi. N-t̄wt̄w̄. M̄w̄-kili	N-t̄wt̄w̄	N-ce. M̄w̄-kili	N-se	M-b̄wtu
Ground-nut	...	Ŋ-guba. N-j̄w̄k̄w̄	...	L̄w̄n-z̄w̄k̄w̄	...	N-z̄w̄k̄w̄
Guinea-fowl	...	Līn-keme	...	Li-keme	...	L̄w̄-kānga; <i>pl.</i> u-kānga
Gun	B̄ond̄w̄ki. E-bau	...	B̄w̄-ta	...	B̄w̄-ta
Hair	Mun-swi	Š̄ue	L̄w̄-swe. M̄w̄-ōngi	...	Di-īb̄w̄
Hand	L̄w̄-b̄w̄k̄w̄. Li-kata	Di-nda ¹	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	B̄-oi. A-p̄w̄li	...	M̄-pak̄w̄. Z̄-w̄ke. B̄-oi, B̄-w̄i	...	...
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-ānga	...	E-sānga. E-sika	...	...

¹ *Noteworthy.*

English	163. Jwbw	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga <i>dialects</i>	166. Baŋgi <i>dialects</i>	167. Mpama <i>or</i> Bw-kwote 167 a. l-kwkw	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
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-kωlω. 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-ωlω; mi-ωlω	B-ωlω

English	163. Jwɔw	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga <i>dialects</i>	166. Baŋgi <i>dialects</i>	167. Mpama or Bw-kwote 167 a. I-kwkw	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
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-jombele	...	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

English	163. Jɔbɔ	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bɔ-kɔte 167 a. l-kɔkɔ	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Star	Mw-ajekɔwɔ. Ny-ɔtɔw	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-toŋŋɔ	...	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 or 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 ¹	...	Lɔ-bi	...	Lɔ-bi
Tongue	Lɔ-lemɔ	E-lemi	Lɔ-lemu. Li-limu	Lɔ-lemu; n-nemu	...
Tooth	J-inu	M-inɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	L-inɔ; m-inɔ. (E-kekū = <i>molar</i>)	L-inɔ	L-inyɔ; b-enyɔ
Town	M-bɔka	Mo-siŋge	E-tuka. E-kaŋga. Li-bundu. M-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 or M-inya	...	M-inya	...	...
Vein	Mun-sisa	...	Mon-cisa	...	...
War	E-tumba	...	Le-tumba	...	...

¹ Noteworthy: compare Swahili jana.

English	163. Jwbo	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bw-kote 167 a. I-kwkw	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
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 ¹ ; 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	...	-mwkw, -wkw	-mw	-nw
Two	-bale	...	-bali	-ipe	-pele
Three...	...	-satu, -atu	...	-satu	-satw	-satw
Four	-nei	...	-nē, -nei, -nezi	...	-nei
Five	-tanu	...	-tanw	...	-tanw
Six	Mw-twba	...	Mw-tuba	...	Bi-samalw
Seven...	...	N-sambu	...	N-sambu, N-cambw	...	N-zwmu
Eight	Mw-ambi	...	Mw-ambi	...	Mw-ambi. N-zombale
Nine	Li-bwa	...	Li-bwa	...	I-we, I-wa
Ten	Li-kō. Jumu. Mw-kaŋgu. ² Mw-tugu	...	Zumw, Zomu (<i>pl.</i> m-omu). Li-kwa; <i>pl.</i> ma-kwa. Bw? Yu, N-yu	...	Di-omu. N-zomw. Bw
Eleven	Jumu na -awi	...	Zumw na -wkw	...	Di-omu <i>or</i> Zomu ea -mw

¹ Noteworthy, but probably borrowed from Swahili.² Mu-kaŋgo = 'a tying up'.

English	163. Jɔ̃bɔ	164. ŋgala	165. Saŋga <i>dialects</i>	166. Baŋgi <i>dialects</i>	167. M.pama <i>or</i> Bɔ-kɔte 167a. I-kɔkɔ	168. Seŋgele 168a. Ba-tende
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	...	-ncɔki. -oncɔ	...	N-sɔkɔ

English	163. Jobw	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga <i>dialects</i>	166. Baŋgi <i>dialects</i>	167. M-pama or Bw-kwote 167 a. l-kwkw	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
This, these	...	Yoyw, baba ; mumu, mimi ; jiji, mama ; yeye (7), bibi ; yeye (9), yiyi (10) ; lulu ; twtw ? ; bubu	...	Oyw, ba-ye ; mω-ye, mi-ye ; li-ye, ma-ye ; e-ye, bi-ye ; e-ye, li-ye ; lω-ye ; ?tω-ye ; bω-ye	-ne (ω-ne, ba-ne ; mω-ne, me-ne ; e-ne, i-ne, ma-ne ; e-ne, bi-ne ; e-ne, i-ne ; lω-ne ; bω-ne ; ω-ne -ikw (o-ikw, ba-ikw ; ⚡c.)	-ne
That, those	...	-na (yω-na, ba-na ; mu-na ; mi-na ; ⚡c.) -nww (yω-nww, ba-nww ; ⚡c.)	...	-na (ω-na, ba-na ; mω-na ; ⚡c.) -nya (ω-nya, ba-nya ; ⚡c.)	-ni (ω-ni, ba-ni ; mω-ni, me-ni ; ⚡c.)	-ni
Bad	-bi	-be. Di-kaya. -keti	-be	-be	-be
Black	-indu. -pipi	...	-a yindw	...	...
Female	Mu-ntaka	...	Mw-ene, -ene	...	W-etw
Fierce, sharp	...	-ŋgeŋge	...	-ŋ-gala. ŋ-gali-ŋ-gali	...	...
Good	-lau. -lamu	-yongw	-lamu	-bwtw	-dilw
Great	-nene	...	-ne	...	-nene
Little	-ti. -ke	...	-ke. M-bale	...	-nie. -niw. -sa
Long, high, tall	...	-lai. -sanda	...	-sanda	...	-tale. -saŋga
Male	-lele	...	Bw-ele, -ele, -pele	...	W-ele
Old	-nūnū, -nūna	-kwke	-kali, -kala, -kotwa	...	...
Red	-sω	...	-mondw	...	...
Short	-kue	...	-kuse	...	...
Sick	-ω-kana	-kwma	-kwkw	...	...
White	-tani	...	M-pumpu. Ey-eŋw	...	Wēē
Above, up, on top	...	Ūli-kwkw	Kwoni. Pēpēki	Li-kwkw	Ūni. Ū-li-kw	Di-kw
Before	Ū-bw bwa	...	Ūmωbω-sω mω. Ūm-isω ma	Ū-bw	...
Behind	Ūmω-kia mwa	...	Ūm-bisa e	Ū-m-bia	...
Below, down	...	On-se	Sesi	On-ce e	N-ce	...
Far	Esi	Mω-sika	Mω-sika. Lω-kōkō	...	Sōke Enii. Bω-tale

English	163. Jɔbɔ	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. M-pama or Bɔ-kɔte 167 a. I-kɔkɔ	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Here	Ūnami	Wawa. Uni	...	Awa. Weni	Ane	Ane, Anii, Ūni Ū-kɔ
In, inside	Ū. Ūn-ti	Mɔ-	O. Ombe. O-moi-mo	Uba. N-tei	Ū-kɔ
Middle	Ū n-ta n-ti	Mɔ-sikati	Ntan-tei, N-tei	N-tei, Ū n-tei	Ū-kɔ
Near	Penepene	...	Kwi. Be-leme	...	...
Outside	Ū di-banda	...	Ndanda	...	...
Plenty	-iki	...	Bɔ-yike. Bɔ-puli	-ike	Seke. Sampa. Bāā Ūku
There...	Ū moi. Wana. Ūwɔ	...	Oŋgɔ. Aŋgani. Ani	Ūkɔ. Ūni	Ūku
Where?	Wai?	...	Wani? 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

English	163. Jɔbɔ	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. M-pama or Bɔ-kɔte 167 a. I-kɔkɔ	168. Sɛŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
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, &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, &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, &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
Canoë
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. **Ke¹, E**; 8. **Bi, Be**; 9. **N (M), Ny**, —; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. **Ka¹**; 14. ?; 15. ?; 16. ?

169. **Wadia** is spoken on the south-west coasts of Lake Leopold II and on the north bank of the Mfini-Lukenye.

170. **Ntomba** is spoken in the country on the north-east side of Lake Leopold II. Perhaps also between Lake Mantumba and the Kiri or Lutoi river flowing into the north end of Lake Leopold II.

171. **Imoma** is spoken east of the area occupied by the Bantomba or Batumba, between the Kiri and 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.

¹ *Noteworthy.*

GROUP LL

THE KWA-KASAI-UPPER ΩGΩWE (TEKE)¹ LANGUAGES

175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)²

176. Ki-mbunω or Badi (South-east Teke)³

177. Ki-wumbω or E-wumu (South Teke)⁴

178. I-teω or Teke proper (South-west Teke)⁵

179. Nteye or West Teke⁶

180. Mu-tsaya or North Teke⁷

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunω or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teω or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Adze	Li-kweru	...	...	Li-kwiri	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	...	...
Ant	N-kami; ba+. N-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. ⁸ 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; ⁹ mi-ei
Bird	N-uni; ba+. I-fila; ⁹ bi-	N-uni	...	N-uni	N-uni	Ny-ueni

¹ This word is also spelt **Tege** by the French missionaries.

² Also known as **Iñguluñgulu**, **Ba-bōma**, **Ba-nfumω**, **Ba-nfuñgunu**, and **Ki-mfunu**.

³ Koelle's 'Ba-buma', the 'Teke' of Johnston's 'River Congo', the **A-mbali**, **Ki-bali** or **Teke** of W. H. Stapleton and other Baptist missionaries, and the **I-sibāna** of the French missionaries.

⁴ Also known as **Ba-umbω**, **Ki-wiumbω**, **Nsandi**, and **Ki-sese**.

⁵ **I-lali** or **Ba-lali**, **I-tiω** or **Ki-teke** of some writers; perhaps also the 'Western **Ba-yaka**' of others.

⁶ Koelle's **Ntere** or **Ba-ntere**; perhaps also the speech of the **Ba-kamba**, **Ba-bembe**, **Ba-kunyi**, and **Ba-cañgi**.

⁷ Koelle's **Mu-tsaya**. The speech perhaps of the **Ba-vumbω** and **Ba-ñkorω**.

⁸ The reader will encounter a nasalized **m** (**m̃**) in the spelling of the **Teke** tongues, especially South-west **Teke**. This sounds like **ñw** rapidly pronounced. Koelle's **t̃** = **γ**.
⁹ Noteworthy.

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunω or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teω or Teke 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-sūū	...	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-mbunω <i>or</i> Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu <i>or</i> E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teω <i>or</i> Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Dream ...	N-zwli. (-luorω = <i>verb</i>)	N-dwle	...	N-zwli. (-luorω = <i>verb</i>)	...	...
Drum ...	...	N-gōma, N-ōmω	...	N-ōma	N-uōmω	N-ōmω
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-zō	N-jōw, N-jōgw, N-jōyω	...	N-zōw. Ngam-puli	N-tsayω, N-tsagω	N-jakω
Excrement	Tsi-bi	Ci-bi	...	Tsi-bi	...	...
Eye ...	Dz-iū; <i>pl.</i> m-iū	Iṣu	...	Dz-iū; <i>pl.</i> m-iū	J-iṣω; m-iṣω	Dj-izω; m-izω
Face, fore- head	M-bwi, M-bwiū. Bu-ṣu	N-su. M-bi	...	U-su	Bu-su, M-boyω	Bω-su, M-boyω
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-ω; bw-ōbω. Bw-ōgw	Bw-ōmω	...	Bu-ñω	...	...
Finger ...	Mu-liemω. Korigi	Mu-liemu	...	U-liñu	Mω-lemi; me-	Mω-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-tāñi. M-bi-a-kulu	Li-tami; <i>pl.</i> n-tami	Ki-tama; bi-tama
Forest ...	Mu-suru. I-jwa. Li-kē	M-ṣuru	...	I-susuru. Mu-suru	Soak'; ma +	Mω-sutu; me-
Fowl ...	N-suyu	N-susu. Juṣω	...	N-tswiū. N-tsusu	N-jusu	Djuzu
Frog, toad	Dzugi. Mu-nyala	Korω. Ge-wūyω. Mω-nyala	...	Dzūω	Ke-wugω. Mω-nyala	Ke-wugω. Le-kōtω
Ghost ...	Mu-pfu	Mu-fu	...	Mu-kwi. Mu-pfu	...	Mo-pfω
Girl, maiden	Mu-kayu. Mu-siga	...	...	I-kikeω	...	...
Goat ...	N-taba	N-taba	...	N-taba. Mam-būū	N-tawa	Kombω
„ (he) ...	Mu-lum'. a n-taba	Bu	...	...	...	...
God ...	N-zami	N-jambi	...	N-dzamω. M-puω	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-cōwω	...	A-lie. Kωω	...	...
Ground ...	N-sie	...	N-ci	N-tsie. N-torω	...	...

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-tew or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Ground-nut	Pi. Li-yu; <i>pl.</i> n-ju	N-jūū. Le-jū; n-ju	...	N-zu. Pi	Le-pena; m-pena	Le-wene; pene
Guinea-fowl	Ñ-kā	Ñ-kāā	...	Ñ-gwali (?) ¹	...	...
Gun	Bu-ta	Wu-ta	...	U-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta
Hair	Li-fu; m-fū	M-fū. Le-fω; m-pω	...	M-fu	Le-fu; m-pfu	Le-fu; pfū
Hand	I-kē. My-ā. Kw-ω	I-kēē, E-kei. Ye-ke; <i>pl.</i> be-ke	...	Kū-ω. I-kee	N-jaza. Ke-kai; be-kai	Ke-kai
Head	Mu-cwe	Mu-cwi	...	Mu-tswe	Mω-tsūe; me-	Mω-tsūe; mi-
Heart	Mu-kωω. Mu-tima	Mω-kωω	...	Mω-kωω	...	...
Heel	I-tami	E-cenω. Mω-kañi	...	I-tsinω	M-boini; ma+	Ke-kitikω; bi-
Hide	Ñ-kωbω. I-bula	Ñ-kωbω; ma+	...	I-bana. I-kωbω, Ñ-kωbω	Ny-etu. Mω-kωωω	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. ² I-lōgω	Bω-ti	...	Im-pa. I-kibi. I-kumω	Bω-ti	Bi-loñω

¹ Obviously the word for 'francolin'² Cf. Bemba, Nyasa Groups L and P.

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunɔ or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teɔ or Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Maize	Sa ; ma +	Ma-ʃaa (<i>pl.</i>)	...	ʃāā. Am-bula	ʃā. 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	Mɔ-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	Tuɔ	M-bizi	...	Tuɔ. U-suni	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine	Bo-ŋgā. Li-bua. Mw-emɔ	...	...	U-ti. U-miñɔ. N-gili	Bu-ti	Be-loñɔ
Milk	Bi-ɛnɔ	Ma-biele	...	Bielɔ. (-kanɔ = <i>verb</i>)	Ma-biele	Ma-bele
Monkey	N-kima	N-kima	...	N-kima. Kokɔɔ. N-kenɔ	N-kima	Kema ; ba +
Moon, moon- light	N-ʃwi. N-gɔni	N-ciū. N-jui	...	N-tswi. In-tiere. Mi-elɔ	N-jui	Jui
Mother	Mama. N-gu	N-gu. Mama	...	Māā. N-gūū	Mama. N-gū	Mama. N-gū
Mountain	N-kiga, N-kiɔ	...	...	N-kiū	...	...
Mouth	Mu-nwa ; mi-	Mu-nwa, Mɔ-nywa	...	Mu-nwa	Mɔ-nyua ; me-	Mɔ-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-kumɔ	...	N-kuñi	...	...
Navel	Muñ-kumi	Mɔ-kume	...	Uñ-kuñi	Mɔ-kuma ; me-	Mɔ-komɔ
Neck, throat	N-kiū. B-ɔli	N-ki ; ma +	...	N-kiū	Kɔtɔ ; ma +. Le-ki ; ñ-ki	Le-ki ; ma-ki
Night	M-pibi	M-piba, Piwi	...	M-pibi	Bɔ-tsuxɔ ; ma-	Bɔ-juku
Nose	Y-ulu ; ma-	A-ʒulu, Y-ulɔ	...	Y-ulu	Y-ilɔ	Y-ulu
Oil palm	Ba	N-jama ; ma +	...	Ba	Ba ; ma-ba	Ba
Ox	N-gɔme	...	...	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-gɔkɔ	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-būɔ	...	...
Rain	M-vula. N-gawa	M-fula. N-gawa	...	M-vula. N-gawa	M-pfula	M-pfɔla
Rat	M-pū. M-pugu	I-kaba ; <i>pl.</i> bi- Kina ; ma +	...	M-pūɔ. Im-pi	M-puku ; ba +	Puku ; ba +
River	N-zali	N-jare	...	N-zale. Li-ū	...	...

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbun ^ω or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-te ^ω or Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Road	N-kula	N-jia	...	N-kula. Mu-sien ^ω	...	...
Salt	Mu-ñgwa. Mu-sege	Mu-ñgwa	...	U-ñgwa. Mu-si ^ω . U- ^ω n ^ω	Mo-ñgwa	Mo-ñgwa
Shame	N-s ^ω ni. Bu-pfuru. I-neñe	...	...	N-ts ^ω ene. U-p ^ω uru	...	...
Sheep... ..	I-meñe. In-d ^ω mi. In-doñ ^ω	Li-meme; ma-	...	I-meñ ^ω	Le-meme	Le-meme
Shield... ..	...	...	...	M-vuba	...	...
Shoulder	I-samuga, I-samuña	Vis ^ω . N-djeb ^ω . Ki-samuñ ^ω	...	I-sam ^ω . I-wali	Ki-sameña; bi-	Ki-samaña; bi-
Sister... ..	Nana. N-kefe. Mu-bura	N-kere	...	N-kele. Mu-bura	N-kede	M ^ω -kot'. Mu-keat'
Skin	Lbana. N-k ^ω b ^ω	I-bana. N-k ^ω b ^ω	...	I-bana. Mu-dzuli	Ny-etu. M ^ω -k ^ω w ^ω	M ^ω -kana
Sky	Y-ulu	N-zulu, Y-ulu	Y-ulu	Y-ulu. I-dzi	...	...
Slave... ..	Muñ-kere; ba- Mw-eñ ^ω	Mu-intu	...	Uñ-kere. Mu-tswa. N-tsaña	M ^ω -t'; ba-t'	Mū-t'; ba-t'
Sleep	T ^ω -l ^ω	...	...	T ^ω -l ^ω	...	...
Smoke	Yūi	M ^ω -kuma. L-uki	...	Mu-yū ^ω	Y ^ω 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 ω-lumi	Mw-ana balaya	Mw-ana le-balaka
Song	I-kumu	...	...	I-kuña. M-piñ ^ω	...	...
Spear... ..	Yu ^ω	Li-zū ^ω	...	Yu ^ω . Lu ^ω . I-yoñ ^ω	Yu ^ω	Yu ^ω
Spirit, soul	N-kira. Ki-ba. Mu-pfu	M-k ^ω l ^ω . Mu-pfu	...	Mu-pfu. Pia. I-l ^ω l ^ω	...	...
Star	N ^ω m ^ω ñ ^ω m ^ω	M-pulumwer ^ω	...	N ^ω ñ ^ω l ^ω . N ^ω ñ ^ω m ^ω	...	...
Stick	Mu-kana. Li-kanu	Mom-pa	...	N-k ^ω l ^ω . Mu-kana. Ki-a. Li-swēē	Mom-pūa; mem-pa	M ^ω -ti
Stone... ..	Me; ma-me	I-tare. Le-mei; ma-	...	Mēē N-kūn ^ω	Maya; ma+	Le-maya; ma-
Stool	M-bara; ma+	Le-buga; ma-	...	M-bara. N-k ^ω bi	N-tare	...
Sun, sunshine	Tali, Mu-tali	Ma-tere. Tere; mi-	...	Tali. Tiri. U-mūi. L-is ^ω	Tari	Mūi
Tail	Mu-kila	...	...	Mu-kila	...	...
Tear	N-sā	...	...	N-tsāā, N-tsaña	...	...

English	175. I-fumu <i>or</i> I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunω <i>or</i> Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu <i>or</i> E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teω <i>or</i> Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Testicles ...	...	Ma-kara	...	Kara. I-n̄ki a-kara. (I-bū = <i>scrotum</i>)	...	...
Thief ...	Mw-ibi	...	...	M-ibi.	...	...
Thigh ...	I-belω	Ki-belω; bi-	...	Pfuba I-belω.	Li-belω; ma-	Ki-belω; bi-
Thing ...	I-lω. I-lωgω. N-dωω	Ki-lω; bi-lω	...	I-nōmi 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-pωkω; ma+	...	Ula. M-pūū. M-bēē	Bω-la; ma-la. Bu-lōla	Bula
Tree ...	Mu-ti. Li-were. N-sargi (<i>sic</i>)	Mu-ti	...	Mu-ti. N-tsarω. I-sumω	Mω-ti; me-ti	Mω-ti
Twins ...	Ba-mbu	...	...	Ba-mbu (<i>pl.</i>). Añ-kira (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...
Urine ...	M-yē	Ma-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	...	...

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)
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	Sienu or Syemenω	Siem	...	Sienu	-semini (Bi-)	Jam
Seven	N-samω	N-šambu	...	N-tsañña	N-dzami	Tsām'
Eight	M-pwōmω	M-pōmω	...	M-pwōmω	M-pōamω	Pōamω
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 sienu = <i>sixty</i> .) Li-ku an-tsañña = <i>seventy</i> .) Li-ku m-pwōmω = <i>eighty</i> .) U-bwa = <i>ninety</i>)	...	...

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)
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 ω or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-te ω or Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Bad	-bi	-be. -mbe	-bi	-bi	-be	-mbi
Black	-pi, -m-pini	-pini, -piri	...	-pi, -pini. -n-do mo	-pina	-pini
Female	-kayu. -kali	-kari	...	-kali	-pina	...
Fierce... ..	-mpuru	...	...	Ya-mpuru	...	...
Good	-bwe. -pye	-epfe. -bwe	...	-bwe	-ve	-m-bot ω
Great	-nene. -kula, -kulu	-nene. -n unu	...	-l $\omega\omega$. -a-kuni	-nene	-nini
Little	-keke	-ekiage. - ne -ke ne ke, -keke	...	-keke	Ki-keye, Ki-kege	-ki ω
Long	-la	...	...	-la	...	...
Male	-balaga. -lumi	-lume	...	-u-lumi. -bal ω	-lumi. -balaya. -ntsulu	Le-balaga ; m-bakala
Old	-kulu. -nunu	-n unu . -elame	...	-kulu. -nuni. -yele	-n unu	-kul ω
Red	-bye	l-be, -bie	...	Mu-swene. -yibe. -bie	...	...
Rotten	-b $\omega\omega$	...	...	...	...	...
Short	-pfi pfi}	...	...	-ipfi	...	...
Sick	-biel ω . -lua. -mbef ω	-biel ω	...	Yau-lua, -lua. -biel ω	-lua	-bele
White	-el ω . -mw-el ω . -tsetse	N-tunu, N-dun ω	...	-tsitse. -pepe. -mi-el ω . -bie	-foya	-fu $\omega\omega$
Above, up, on top	Ku-yulu	...	Ku-yulu	Mu-yulu	...	...
Before	N-kula. M-bali. Ngia ya-	...	...	Ku n -kula	...	...
Behind	M-bia. M-pili	...	...	M-bia	...	...
Below, down	Ku-nsi-na	...	...	Ku-nsi-na	...	...
Far	La	...	...	Ku-ula. Ku-nci ω . N-d a . Yal 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**.¹ (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**,² **Yi**, **Ge**. (181) (ki, i); 8. **Bi**, **Be**, **E**. (181) (bi); 8 a. **I**, ? **Wi**. (plural **Bi**) (i); 9. **N**. (**M**), **Ny**, **In**. (178) (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 Kwaŋgo 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 Kwaŋgo 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 Nyaŋga and Luete.

¹ **Aba**. or **Ba**. (really plural prefix No. 2) is employed in the singular sense with No. 1 concords as an honorific prefix of respect to chiefs, parents, &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 *Aŋgōla* **Ngana**.

² The **Ge**. in No. 176 is probably due to Babuma influence, but **Ge**. is common in Nos. 181, 182.

GROUP LL (continued)

THE KWA-KASAI-UPPER ΩGΩWE (TEKE) LANGUAGES

181. Bam·bete ¹ or North-east Teke

182. Lim·bamba ² or M·bamba

GROUP MM

THE CENTRAL ΩGΩWE LANGUAGES

183. Western Kōta ³ (Ba·kōta, Ω·kōta, &c.)

185. Kōta or Eastern Ba·kōta ⁵ (Cake, Li·sake)

184. Ma·sañgō-A·sira ⁴

186. Kele or Bañ·gōmō ⁶ (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-

¹ The 'Bambete' of Koelle; probably locally known as Limbete.

² Ω·bamba of some French writers.

³ '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).

⁴ 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.

⁵ The 'Undaza' of Koelle and the 'Ndassa' of Avelot.

⁶ Ba·kalai, Di·kele, A·keli, and Bañgwe of some writers; the correct local names may be Di·kele and Liñ·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-ωny	Ny-ōdi	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-
Bow	Bu-ta; a-ta	Ū-ta; a-ta	...	Gi-vita; pl. bi-vita	...	N-tē; pl. ma- Lo-ōngwa
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-swfu; mi-	...	Mi-ebe, Mi-ede
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	R-onju	...	Bi-ōñe
Breast (man's)	N-twlu; an-twlu	N-twō; a+	...	Tulu	Twlu; ma+	Toyō, Twō, Tōdrō. N-twbi
Breast (woman's)	Biele; a-biele	Biele; a+	...	Di-beni; ma-	I-bele; ma+	Di-bebe, Li-bedre
Brother	Ū-kulō. Ū-kuwtu. Mω-atiyi	Ū-kwō. Mω-ateya	...	Mw-ana-ŋgūi	N-dōmu. Mω-ana mama	M-anyañgwe. N-dōmi. Mu-dō. Ni-mela, Ni-mañgō
Buffalo	N-jae	M-paseya	...	Pagasa	Ny-aj'	Ny-atiyi. Ny-ate
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ny-ate ñ-gwāñgwe
Buttocks ... ..	...	...	...	Di-ragu; ma-	...	M-ala. Di-bombi; ma-
Canoe... ..	Bu-atō; a+	Bω-atō; 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

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ū-kōta, Ū-sebō, &c.	184. Ma-saṅgō- A-sira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta (Cake, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baṅ-gomō
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-sili. Bō-se. La-bale la bō-se
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-lembo	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-jō
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-tamba	...	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-sebō, &c.	184. Ma-sāngō- A-sira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta (Caka, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-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; <i>pl.</i> wa +. M-pōtye; be +

English	181. Bam-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-gānje. 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

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ω-kota, Ω-sebo, &c.	184. Ma-saŋgō- A-sira	185. Kota or Eastern Ba-kota (Caka, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gomwo
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 ...	Fe-šamora ; be-	Durō ; a-durō	...	...	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 Đrōwa
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-šōwa ; ma-
Sun ...	N-taŋgu	Ny-aŋgō. Mū-e	Mw-sa	Dyūmbi	Sunji. E-tadi	Di-ōba. Vi-ōša

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ū-kwota, Ū-sebwa, &c.	184. Ma-sañgŵ- A-šira	185. Kwota or Eastern Ba-kwota (Caka, Li-šake)	186. Kele or Bañ-gŵmŵ
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Mu-gila; mi-	...	N-konji, N-kondŵ
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-bêtê, M-bedre, De-bele
Thing... ..	...	...	...	Gi-vava; bi-	...	A-lombi, Mô-to, N-daka
Thorn... ..	...	...	...	Du-cendi; <i>pl.</i> cendi	...	Di-šombika, Di-sombŵka
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	Talaku	...	Talakwe
To-day ...	Lŵwŵ, Lŵbŵ	Lŵwe	...	Nemuni	Lŵlŵ	Bŵ, Bu-sibe
Toe	Ū-liemi ma-kwŵlŵ	Ū-liemi ŵ-kŵlŵ	...	Mu-lembu di-kunda	Mŵ-lembŵ	Vi-na, Yi-na
To-morrow	Ū-šūōya	Ū-šūōya	...	Mu-gesa	Yana ¹	Na-kwalia, Na-kwade
Tongue ...	N-kū mŵ-nyūa; <i>pl.</i> n-kā mŵ-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-inŵ (<i>pl.</i>)	Bei. D-inu; m-inu	D-ini; m-ini	Di-šŵa, Di-suña; ma-
Town... ..	M-pōyŵ; a +	M-pōyŵ; a-	...	D-ĩmbu; m-ĩmbu	M-bŵga	A-kondŵ, A-kōdŵ, A-kondi, M-bŵke
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	Mo-šiza; me-	N-šisa; me-
War	Bi-ta; e-ta	E-ta	...	Mu-ciñgu	Le-badi	Di-bali, Le-bale, Di-Iuma
Water	A-nja	A-nja	Ma-diva. Ma-ñgŵ	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, Mŵ-miade
Wind ... ..	...	...	...	Puñga	...	M-puñga
Witch... ..	...	...	...	N-gañga	...	N-lōki
Witchcraft	...	...	...	Ma-gañga	...	A-lōki

¹ Noteworthy. Cf. East African word for 'yesterday', Jana.

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ω-kwata, Ω-šebw, &c.	184. Ma-saŋgwa- A-šira	185. Kwata or Eastern Ba-kwata (Cape, Li-šake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gwomw
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 ...	ŋe-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	Ŋwobwoma. 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	·iōw	·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. ¹ Cambw	Kambw ¹ mōši? I-na-gwi-reru	·tan' mi-ōw	·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. ¹ Li-bwa	Kambw i-rerw (also Kambw mōši in some dialects)	·tan' mi-nai	·tani na bi-nai
Ten ...	Kumi	Kumi	Jima. N-šima. ¹ Jumi	I-gūmi or Di-gumi	·kum'	Di-ōmu, Di-ūm
Eleven ...	...	...	...	Di-gumi ne mōši	...	Di-om' na yi-wōtō
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi mō-ale	Mw-kama ²	...	Ma-gumi ma-bei	Ma-kum'·mōlw	Ma-bomw ma-bā. Ma-ku ma-bā
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	...	...	Ma-gumi ma-reru	...	Ma-bom' ma-lali

¹ Noteworthy.

² According to Koelle.

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ū-kōta, Ū-šebw, &c.	184. Ma-šangw- A-šira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta (Caka, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gōmw
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

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ʊ-kƱta, Ʊ-ʃebƱ, &c.	184. Ma-ʃaŋgƱ- A-ʃira	185. KƱta or Eastern Ba-kƱta (Caka, Li-ʃake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gƱmƱ
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	-Ge-bƱtƱ. -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 ¹	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	...	Pũŋgwe. Pe. Pe tene
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	Gu tima	...	Tema. Pe teme
Near ... ..	...	...	...	Bele	...	Kunakuna
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Gu kana	...	Pe nsene. Pe m-bƱte

¹ Noteworthy. Cf. Zulu word In-duna.

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western W-kwata, W-sebwa, &c.	184. Ma-saŋgwo- A-sira	185. Kwata or Eastern Ba-kwata (Cake, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gwomw
Plenty, many	...	...	...	M-bili	...	De-bule. M-bonde. Bi-deli
There ...	...	...	...	Gu-na	...	Vani. M-bo-wu. Vanava
Where? ...	...	...	...	Gu?	...	Vi? Awa?
No! ...	Γω! Γα! -pe!	Γα! -pe!	...	Nesi!	Nde-	Ana! Bya!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	...	...	...	Sa-	...	Tyi, Te- Dw-
To ...	Gw-, Γw-	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	-te or -ve or -ye
„ go ...	-jena (?)	-ya	...	-enda	-je	-kiē. -teñ. -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	...	...	...	-sisā	...	-lika, -lyela
„ love, want	-tuanu	-tuwōw	...	-ronda, -romba	-tondō	-diña, -diañ. -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**, **ŒŌ**, **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, &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-σωω¹ (Pinji, I-vea, Sibe and
other Lower ΩgΩwe dialects)
187 a. M-powi

188. Ba-boñgω (Akwa, Waka)²
189. Li-duma (A-duma, N-dumu, I-vili)
190. N-jabi or N-javi

GROUP NN

THE ΩGΩWE-GABOON LANGUAGES

191. N-kwomi-Galwa³

192. O-ruñgu⁴

English	187. Ω-kande, &c. 187 a. M-powi	188. Ba-boñgω (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kwomi- Galwa	192. O-ruñgu
Adze	E-siri	...	E-tokwoli, 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-gωgω; m-ωgω (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Γ-ωγω; <i>pl.</i> mi-ωγω	I-gωgω or Gωgω	Ω-gωgω or Hωγω; mi-ωγω	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	...	...

¹ Also known as Mi-cωgω, Ba-fubi or Ba-powi and A-duañgi. M-powi or Li-powi seems to be a distinct dialect.

² The speech of the ΩgΩwe Pygmies; probably a jumble of different languages and dialects.

³ The 'Ayoumba' 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.

⁴ Sometimes called Sekiani. There is much doubt as to the continued existence of the Sekiani dialect, or as to whether this name—a term employed of the Mpoñgwe—is not identical with the Ba-seke of Corisco and the Muni coast. Some writers class 'A-đyumba' 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. Otō; dy-otō	...	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. Nua-wɔnɔ
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·tŵ, 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·ſu; ma +	Mbu·ſu	U·ne jū	M·bombŵ. Bŵ·ſue. 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·ſevi	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. ω -kande, &c. 187 a. M-pwavi	188. Ba-boñgō (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kōmi- Galwa	192. O-ruñgu
Fowl	Cōzō, Susu <i>or</i> Nšōšō. Šōzō (187 a)	Kuba	Kuba. Cucu. Dzudzu	·cusu. ·kōkō ; ma +	N-jōgōni <i>or</i> N-dōxōni	N-tšogōn'
Frog, toad	Mō-nyāā ; mi-	...	Li-kōtō ; ma-	Li-kōtō ; ma-	l-roñge : bi- Un-yala	Un-yala. E-roñge
Ghost... ..	...	...	Mu-kui ; mi-	Mu-kuyi ; mi-	...	...
Girl	Tombō. Mw-an'eñge	...	...	M-boi	W-ana w-intō	Nw-añ w-atu
Goat	Kaba. Taba. E-tava (187 a)	Em-bōdi. E-tava	Laba, Taba	Tava	M-bōni	M-bōni
,, (he) ...	...	...	...	...	...	M-bōni yu m-pōna
God	Ma-nyambi. Mw-añga	...	N-jambi	Ma-nyañbi	An-yambe	An-yambe
Grandparent	Kōkō	...	Kōkō ; ba +. N-gaga	Kaga	...	Rere ; ye-rere ♂. Nuñgūe ♀
Grass... ..	E-siñga	...	E-siñga ; bi- Si-mbu : bi-	Bi-siñga	...	...
Ground ...	E-bōō	...	Tōtō. Cēñge	Tōtō	M-penda	M-benda
Ground-nut	Benda, Penda	...	...	Pinda	Benda	...
Guinea-fowl	Kañga	...	Kañga	Kañga	...	...
Gun	Orun-jali. Bō-ta ; biō-ta	...	N-jari	Bu-ta ; ma-ta	N-jare	N-jare
Hair	Cōge. Šōge (187 a)	N-cuye	Li-dzugi : mi-	Šugi. ω-sugi. E-cugi	...	E-tue
Hand	Ng-ōgō. Mō-sabi. E-gandaka ; ma- Di-kaka	Kaka. Mō-embra	Li-kaka	Le-kaka ; me-	U-xō ; a-xō. Ny-uma y-ōlō	Le-kaka : ma- M-bisaj ; ma +. N-guma ha-hō
Head	Mō-jwe. Mō-šō. Mōō-cwe ; mi-	Ti-tata. Mu-ru	Mu-cwe	Mu-šwe	Un-ejiñ. E-wonjō	E-bonju, E-bontšō
Heart... ..	Mō-tema ; mi-	...	Mu-tema ; mi-	Mu-tima	...	...
Heel ... ..	...	...	Li-kitiyi	Kitigi	...	...
Hide	Mō-gōbō ; mi-	...	Mu-kanja	Mu-kanda	...	...
Hill	Mō-kōdi ; mi-	...	I-kudi	Mu-kuri	...	O-kuba
Hippopotamus	N-gubu	...	N-gubu	N-guvu	...	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	Liñ-guñgu	...	E-pembe ; bi-	E-pembe
Honey ...	Ombō	...	B-ñi	B-ñi	ω-nembe, ω-lembe	A-ñiñgō mō-nembe
Horn	E-simbō ; ma-	...	Cembō ; ma +	Cembu	...	...
House... ..	N-daka, N-daku. A-iba, E-ba ; je-ba	Mi-kula. Doñgū. Šubu	Jō, N-jō	N-šō, N-djō ; <i>pl.</i> man-jō	N-aγō. N-axō	N-agō
Hunger ...	N-jāā	...	N-jala	N-jala	...	...
Husband ...	Mō-mōgō. M-ōme	Bagala	Mu-lumi ; ba- Li-bala	Mō-mōga	...	...
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	Mō-zagō ; mi-	...	l-tali ; bi-	Gi-tali ; bi-	Mō-añga. ω-bō	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-sa	A-sa
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	Om-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-boŋɔ (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-	...	M-ɔŋgia mw-atu
Skin ...	M-ɔbɔ	...	Mu-kanja; mi-	Mu-kanda	Gbanda; bi-banda	Ʊ-kuba. E-wanda
Sky ...	Ʊba	...	Yulu	Yulu	...	Gi-huɔnɔ?
Slave ...	M-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 ...	M-ɔtutu	...	Mu-tutu	Mu-tutu	M-ɔtutu	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	...	M-ɔā, N-ana. Mw-a-ŋɔ; <i>pl.</i> a-w-a-ŋɔ. Nw-a-ŋɔ nu-nɔmi
Song ...	L-embɔ; m-imbɔ	...	L-imbɔ; m-imbɔ	...	...	...
Spear...	Goŋga, E-koŋɔ; ma-	...	I-koŋɔ; ma-	Li-koŋɔ	De-koŋɔ; ma-	E-koŋɔ; 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-paŋɔ. Mu-ti; mi-ti	...	N-šumbuk'	E-rere
Stone...	E-tae; ma-tae	...	Li-manya; ma-	Li-manya	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-boŋgwo (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-komi- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
Stool	Ge-boŋgwo; e-	...	Kuaŋga; ma+	Gi-buŋgu	I-boŋgwo	E-wuŋgwo
Sun, sunlight	Kombe <i>or</i> A-kombe. O-manda	E-ipo, E-imejwo. Di-umbi	Li-tadi. M-ūi	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-caŋga	Li-caŋga	...	...
Testicles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thief	Mu-iswi	...	Mū-ibi	Mu-yivi; ba-	...	...
Thigh	G-eywo	...	E-nama; bi-	...	E-nama; bi-	E-beben'; am-
Thing... ..	S-oma; y-oma	...	E-ela; b-ela. 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	Bōla; ma+	Bu-la; ma-la	N-kala. Ma-deke	N-kala
Tree	E-teitei, Ge-tete; e-	Ka-nanya	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti	E-rere <i>or</i> Rire; bi-	E-rere
Twins	Ma-vasa	...	Li-vasa; ma-	Li-vasa	...	...
Urine	M-inye	...	Ma-suba	Ma-suva	...	...
Vein	Mwo-kaŋgi; mi-	...	Mu-sili	Mu-sili	Mu-sile; mi-	E-kuōli
War	Mwo-ge nye; mi-	...	Li-badi	Mu-jiŋga	Le-bade	E-huwo
Water	Me-iba. M-aŋgi, I-maŋgu. Ma-iba. Ma-nba (187a)	Man-diba	M-amba	M-amba	A-niŋgwo, A-nyeŋgwo	A-niŋgwo
Well, source, spring	Ge-tōka; e-	...	Li-terugu; ma-	Li-tehwo; ma-	...	...
White man	Ge-bamba; e-	...	Mu-taŋgani	Gi-bamba; bi-	N-taŋgani	O-taŋgani
Wife	Mwo-wantwo. Mwo-gadi; a-	Mwo-kaşwo. Mu-aitwo	Mu-kadi	Mu-kari	...	...
Wind	Ge-pepe. Pejiei	...	Li-vōga	Mu-punya	...	...
Witch	N-gaŋga	...	N-gaŋga	N-gaŋga	...	...
Witchcraft	Ma-gaŋga	...	...	...	...	...
Woman	Mwo-wantwo. Mwo-getwo; a-	Mwo-yetu; ba-yetu, 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-oŋgwo
Year	Ge-ema; ema	...	I-şiu; bi-şiu	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. ¹ -bei	-yɔle, -ɔle	-ɔli	M-bani	M-bani
Three	-latɔ, -tatɔ. -carɔ	Mɔ-tadi. -tatɔ	-tatɔ	-tatu, -natu	-rarɔ, N-tsarɔ	-rarɔ, N-tsearu, -jearu
Four	-na. -nai	Koŋgɔli. ¹ Jimaboŋgɔ ¹	-na	-na	-nai	-nai
Five	-ɔ-ta, -tai. -tani	Moŋgɔbi. ¹ Jiɔ ¹	-tanɔ	-tanu	-tani	-tani, N-tanu
Six	Mɔ-tɔba. Mɔ-rɔba	Di-ata. ¹ Samuna	Samon', Samenu	E-samuna	Rũa, Ʊ-rɔba	O-rɔwa
Seven	Napɔ. Cambwe	Menjeiba. ¹ Mi-samunɔ. ? N-šima	Sambɔ. Cambɔ	Sambɔ	Rɔagenon'. Ʊ-rɔagenɔ	O-ragenon'. O-rɔwanɔ, O-rɔrum'
Eight	Ge-nana	Kɔku n-jeba ¹	Pumbɔ, Pombɔ	Pombɔ	A-nanai, E-nanai	E-nanai
Nine	E-tae na e-nai. Buka	Mo-ŋkɔnyɔɔ ¹ n-šuma	Li-bwa	Wa or 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	...	...

¹ Peculiar: cf. 'seven' and 'eight' in No. 104 a.

English	187. O·kande, &c. 187 a. M·povi	188. Ba·boñgō (Akwa)	189. Li·duma, &c.	190. N·jabi	191. N·kōmi- Galwa	192. O·ruñgu
He, him, his	Añgō. 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	Añgō. Ā. -aw	...	Ba. Ba. -a·bō	Bō. Ba. -a·bō	...	...
All	-ecw, Mw·ecw	...	-ōsi	-ōsi	...	...
This, these	-e· (? O·e·we, ae; ?, ? ge·e·ge (No. 7), e·e·e (No. 8)	...	-yu, -ba; -yu, -mi; -li, -ma; -si, -bi; -ši; -i, -li; -bu	-ni· (<i>preceded and followed by pronoun particle</i>)	...	...
That, those	-ene, -ne (O·ene, a·ne; ge·ene (No. 7), e·ene (No. 8); &c.	...	Yu·nu·yu, ba·ni·ba; yu·nu·yu, yi·ni·yi; li·ni·li, ma·mi·na; ši·ni·ši, bi·ni·bi; &c. -na (Yō·na, Ba·na; &c.	-na (<i>preceded by pronoun particle</i>)	...	...
Bad	E·peka. E·be·vani	...	-bi	-bu·bi	-mbe	Si·lombea
Black	l·lelō. Vyō	...	-vinda	·pinda	-nombe. ·byōbyōbyō	M·piri. Nombe
Female	-getō. -gadi	·yetu. -kašō	·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·šōba	·bwe	·bweri	·mbia, -m·bieñbie	M·bia. A·niwa
Great	Ge·bōlō ·vōni	A·bōtō	·nene, Bu·nene	·neni	M·pōlō. ·nene	M·pōlō. ·nene
Little	l·dyelele. Gēgēgēgē	...	·keye. Pesa.	·kege	·kere	Ny·añgō. ·kere
Long	-toñgō	...	·la, Bu·la	·la	...	...
Male	-mōme	...	·lumi. ·bala (Mu·lumi, Li·bala)	·lumi	·nōmi	·nōmi. -m·pōna
Old	-pai	...	·nunu	·butu	-a·femi	·nuñgu
Red	-cō	...	·beñge	·beñge	-tenatena	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	·bōlō	·bōlō	...	...
Short	-ōpe	...	·kubi	·kubi	...	...

English	187. Ʊ-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pɔvi	188. Ba-boŋgɔ (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kɔmi- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
Sick	·bei	...	N-gaŋgi. ·bedu	·beru	O-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 ¹	Gu m-basi	...	...
Plenty, many	Piŋgɔ	...	Kuna. Nj-ɔku	Biri	...	...
There... ..	Vane	...	Yana	Guna	...	...
Where?	Gɔni	...	Guni?	Guni?	...	...
No!	Ae!	...	Aya!	Ae!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Kaka. Ka-	...	Ka. -ve	A. -ve Aga!	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	...	...

¹ Compare with M-bali, 'far', in East Africa.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN **Ω-KANDE-I-ŞΩGΩ**

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω** (mω, ?); 2. **A** (a); 3. **Mω** (mω, ?); 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 **Bω**) (e, ?bi); 8 a. **Vi**, **Ve** (? **I**, **Bi** 187 a) (vi); 9. **In**?, **N**, **N̄**, **Ny**, —; 10. **Di**, **Dy'**, **Ji** (di); 11. **Ω** (ω); 12. (scarcely recognized) **Tω**; 13. perhaps present in a few words as **Ka**, **Ke**, or **A**; 14. **Bω** (*pl.* **Bi**, ? 4th or 8th Class) (bω); 15. **Gω**, ? **Ω** (gω); 16. **Va**; 17. traces of **ni**.
? **A** honorific.

PREFIXES IN **BA-BONGΩ** (Pygmy language)

Not very clear.

Class 1. **Mω**, **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**, &c., AND **N-JABI**

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω**, **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. **Şi** (*pl.* **Bi**) (concord **şi**); 9. **N** (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny**, **In** (**Im**) (concord **i**); 10. virtually absent; 11. absent, but perhaps lingering in a few words as **Ω**; 12. absent or present in one or two words as **Sω** (**Li-duma**), **Tω** (**N-jabi**); 13. absent; 14. **Bω**, **Bu** (bu); 15. **Γω**, **Gū** (γω, gu, bω) (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-KΩMI-GALΩA**

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mω**, **Ω**, **Nu**, **Nw'**, **N** (mu, nu); 2. **A**, **Awa** (wa, a); 3. **Ωgu**, **Ωhω**, **Nw**, **Ωw**, **Ω**, **U** (ñu); 4. **Mi**, **Emi**, **E** (mi); 5. **Le**, **Li**, **Tsi**, **I**, **E** (li?); 6. **A**, **Am** (ma); 7. **E** (si); 8. **Bi** (bi); 9. **In**, **Iny**, **N** (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny** (?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Le**, **Ω** (?); 12. and 13. ? absent; 14. **Ω** (?); 15. **Hω**, **Ωh'**, **H** (plural **Mi**); 16. ?.

There are traces of **A** as an honorific prefix.

187. **Ωkande**, &c., and 187 a. **Mpovi** are spoken on both banks of the **Ngūnye** in its middle course, and in the country lying between the Middle **Ngūnye** and the Upper **Ωgowe**.

188. **Baboñgω** or **Akwa** is spoken in scattered forest communities south of the River **Ωgowe**, between Lake **Ωnañgwe** on the west and the **Lōlō** affluent of the Middle **Ωgowe** on the east.

189. **Liduma**, &c., are spoken on the north side of the Lower **Ωgowe** immediately east of **Oruñgu**, but over a good deal of the Lower and Middle **Ωgowe**, as a trade language. Its original home area is much restricted by **Pañwe** immigration.

190. **Njabi** or **Njavi** is spoken between the Upper **Ngūnye**, the Upper **Nyañga**, and the **Lōlō-Lombω** affluent of the Middle **Ωgowe**.

191. **Nkomi-Galōa**. The **Nkomi** people inhabit the coast district south of the **Ωgowe** delta and north of the **Nyañga** river: the **Galōa** the northern bank of the **Ωgowe** (chiefly), above its junction with the **Ngūnye** and west of the **Ωkōnō** river. The **Ivili** tribe, said to speak virtually the same language, are a connecting link and inhabit the banks of the **Ngūnye**, near its junction with the **Ωgowe**.

192. **Oruñgu** is spoken in the **Ωgowe** delta chiefly to the north of that river in its lower course, and between the **Ωgowe** and the south shore of the **Gaboon** inlet.

GROUP NN

THE ƱƱƱƱE-GABOON (MPONGWE) LANGUAGES (*continued*)

193. M-poŋgwe¹

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES

OO 1 BENGGA SUB-GROUP

194. **Seke-Bulu** (**Œeki-ani**)²

195. **Beŋga** or **Bi-eŋga** (**MbuŒa-mbulu**)³

196. **N-gumbi** or **Kombe** (Northern **Beŋga**)⁴

197. **Ba-laŋgi** of *Great Bataŋga*⁵

198. **Naka** or **Ba-puku** (South **Ba-nōhƱ**)⁶

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 (<i>gorilla</i>). Kwiya (<i>chimpanzi</i>)	...	...	Kwiya
Arm	Ʊ-gō	U-bƱ; me-bƱ. Di-ar'j; m-ar'j. ⁷ La-ŋgwepij' ⁷	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	...	...	...	...

¹ According to the French missionaries, M-poŋgwe is a foreign name introduced mistakenly by the Portuguese. The real original tribal name of this people seems to have been Ʊ-buka; *pl.* A-buka.

² 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).

³ The 'Mbusha-Mbulu' of some explorers, and the 'Ʊkota' of a recent missionary student.

⁴ The dialect spoken at NdƱwe, on or near the Bataŋga coast.

⁵ The Ba-laŋgi of Adolf Bastian.

⁶ See the article by the Rev. Father C. A. Adams (*Die Banoko und Bapuku in Kamerun*) in 'Anthropos' for 1907.

⁷ This harshness of form and these compressed syllables are not characteristic of the 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. ¹ Ū-koŋgō. N-tugu	N-jime	M-buhwa	...	...	...
Banana	l-tōtō. I-kōndō	Di-kondw; me-	E-kōi; be-kōi	...	...	Bu-kwbe or Bi-kwpe; <i>pl.</i> ba- Bw-kwba (tree)
Beard... ..	E-lelu	Din-jeli; me-	N-jedu	...	...	Ny-asu
Bee	Ny-awe	U-dw. Ny-oyu	Ny-oyi	...	...	Ny-awe
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-w-	...	...	N-ōni
Blood... ..	N-tyina	Me-kiyw	Ma-kiya	...	...	Ma-kia
Body	Ū-kuwa; <i>pl.</i> i-	Ny-ucu	Ny-olu	...	...	Ny-olw
Bone	E-pa	E-wešw. l-yešw: <i>pls.</i> bi-wešw, bi-yešw	E-vehe; be-	...	...	...
Bow	E-lendina	N-te; mi-te	E-pambw; be-	...	...	...
Bowels	l-sege	Vi-vu; ci-vu	Mw-eya; m-ya	...	...	...
Brains	l-puŋgu, l-punju	V-oŋgwe	B-oŋgu; mi-	...	...	...
Breast(man's)	E-gara. N-tōnw. 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-degw = <i>friend</i>)	M-bōnie. N-dembi. M-ōnw-yaya	Mw-ana-dyae	...	...	Mw-ana-ina. ¹ N-dwmi; ba +
Buffalo	Ny-are	N-jwme, N-juōmw	Ny-ati	...	...	...
Bull	Ny-are-nwmi	N-juōmw we saŋgwe	...	...	...	...
Buttocks	l-ra; <i>pl.</i> a-ra. E-tina	Me-bumbu(<i>pl.</i>)	l-kande; ma-	...	...	...
Canoe	E-lende. Ūw-arw; am-arw	W-aci, W-aj'; mew-aci. l-lenji; bi-lenji	Bw-alw; mi-alw. E-lende; be-	...	...	Bw-alw; mi-alw. Kuŋga. B-ope. 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-kw	M-ala. l-kala-ndw	...	...	...
Chief	Ūga; a-ga. N-gōwe. E-lami, E-nami	N-tolu; ba-tolu. Bw-cu; bibw-cu	U-paŋgiyi. U-pwōw	...	...	...

¹ 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-ωnω e-sike. M-ωnω; b-ωnω	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-wōmω. Duku	I-vevu	...	...	...
Country	N-tye. I-loŋga	Nji	He. E-hiki. E-tomba	...	...	E-tomba
Cow	Ny-are. ¹ Vugina (<i>cattle</i>)	N-juōmω. N-jōme	Ny-ati	...	...	Any-aka
Crocodile ...	N-andω	N-ganji	N-gandω	N-gandω	...	...
Day, daylight	Ω-hwanda; i- N-tyūgu. Ωw-enja	M-andω. 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-ωtω, Dy-ōtō; m-ωtō	N-dōtō	...	...	...
Drum	N-gōma	N-gōmu	N-gōmω	...	...	...
Ear	Ω-roi; a-roi	L-itω; m-etω	Di-tō; ma-tō	...	...	I-tω, Itoi; ma-tω
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-isω; m-isω	...	Di-hō; me-hō
Face, forehead	Ω-zio, Ω-zω. M-bauu. Ez-eni; y-eni	Ω-su; m-esu. M-iωtamba	Bω-hω; <i>pl.</i> me-ωhω	...	...	Bω-hω
Fat, oil	A-gali	M-utω. ² Di-vōmω	Ma-vule <i>or</i> Vula. Ma-voŋgō	...	...	Ma-teya
Father	Rera. Tā	Tata. Sa-ŋgwe; be +	Paya, Ba-paya. Ha-ŋgwe. Ha-ŋgω	...	...	Paya
Fear	I-bōbω. I-tia. ³ A-kete	We-bō	Dy-oŋgω; m-oŋgω	..	...	...

¹ Cf. *East African Buguma*.

² From Ma-futa.

³ *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 ¹
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-šēša	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-rōndō; 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-nyuwoŋ; <i>pl.</i> i-ñwoŋ or nyuñō	Hōwe	...	...	Ny-ōwe, Hōwe
Hand ...	I-gandō; a- N-tyōme. I-Ieve ¹	Mō-ayiñ. Li-konju; me-	I-kadu; ma-	E-bō; ma-bō	...	I-kanja I-hadu; ma-

¹ 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; ¹ i+. M-pondw; ¹ <i>pl.</i> i+. O-reru	Sembwe	I-bomba; ma-	...	...	...
House... ..	N-agw; si+. E-ziga. E-lumba ¹	Toñw; ma+	N-dabw; ma+	M-badi	...	N-dabu. I-señga
Hunger	N-jana	N-jā	N-jā	...	...	N-jala
Husband	Ω-nwmi	Dwmu; be-	Mwmi, 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. ² 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-	...	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

² All these words—Faka, Paka, Swaka, &c.—are probably derived from the Portuguese 'Faca', a common trade word for 'knife'.

English	193. M-põngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. 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. ¹ Kadia	M-w ; bõ-mw. M-badõmu ; be-mbadõmu	Mw-tõ ; ba-tõ. Mw-mw ; ba-mw. Mwmi ; me-wmi	Mw-tõ ; ba-tõ. Mw-mw ; b-wm	Mw-tu ; ba-tu	Mw-tu ; ba-tu
Man, vir. ...	W-nõme	..	...	...	...	W-lombe
Meat	W-zõnli. E-vere, E-were ²	Ny-amw. 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-gemw	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'. Ngwe ; pl. iñgwe. Iya	Yaye. Nañgwe	Gwai. Dyae. Nañgwe	...	...	Ina
Mountain ...	Nomba	Bekw ; mi-bekw	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</i> <i>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-pombw	Dy-oyu ; m-oyu	Vi-jw ; li-jw	N-jui ; m-ũi	...	M-pemba
Oil palm ...	W-yila ; pl. m-bila	Lim-bilw ; m-bilw	M-bila. Iya ; bi-ya	...	...	I-lende
Ox	Ny-are	N-dyõmõ	Ny-ati	...	...	Any-aka
Paddle ...	N-kabi	Kape ; me-	Kapi	...	...	Kapi

¹ The universal Bantu root for 'person', 'man', is represented in M-põngwe by the word E-ntuntu, 'multitude', 'people'.

² Probably this root really means 'fish' · see Nos. 3, 39 a, 51, 144, 193, &c.

English	193. M-pongwe	194. Səke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	195. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Palm wine, beer	Me-mbɔ. I-tutu. A-lugu	Samba	Hamba	...	...	...
Parrot ...	N-gɔzyɔ	N-gɔsu	Kɔhɔ	...	...	Kɔhɔ
Penis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gɔwa; si +. (Añ-goŋgwe = <i>boar</i>)	N-goyɔ	N-gɔwa	...	...	N-gweya
Pigeon ...	Meŋga. I-bembe	M-benyɔñ ¹	M-beŋga. I-bembe	...	...	Beŋga
Place ...	M-bora. I-bɔku	Beñe	I-bɔkɔ; lɔ- Hani	...	...	...
Rain ...	Nɔga. Niŋgɔ. (O-gula = <i>rain-storm</i>)	M-büyɔ	M-bwia, M-bwiya. Bɔka; me-ɔka	...	...	M-buya
Rat ...	M-pɔgɔ, M-bɔkɔ. N-tori	M-bɔ	E-tɔli. M-pɔgɔ. Kɔ	...	...	I-huka
River ...	W-lɔvi, W-lɔhwi; i-	L-ɔbu	Vi-hɔ; li-hɔ. M-ɔbi; mi-ɔbi	...	...	Vi-kɔ. M-ɔpi; mi-ɔpi
Road, path	M-pɔnɔ, M-pɔnɔ	N-je	N-jea. Pele	...	...	N-jeya
Salt ...	Ez-aŋga, Y-aŋga	Me-kembɔ	Vi-aŋga; I-aŋga	...	...	Vi-aŋga
Shame ...	N-tyɔni. A-ʂai	N-dyɔnu	I-hɔni	...	...	I-hɔni
Sheep ...	I-dɔmbe	I-dombe; me-	U-dombe	Mɔ-dombe; me-	...	Dɔmbe
Shield ...	N-guwa	Sika	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	E-womba. W-bega; i-bega. I-vɔgɔ; am-bagɔ	Li-bekɔ; ma-	I-beke; ma-	...	...	I-beki
Sister ...	Oñw-ɔŋgwe. ² Ez-ombi; y-ombi	N-dzike, N-jike. Kɔdu	I-luku; ma-	...	...	...
Skin ...	E-banda	N-kondɔ; mi- I-kɔndɔ	U-kɔbɔ; me-	...	...	Kɔnda
Sky ...	W-rɔwa; i-tɔwa and si-tɔwa	Lɔba or Di-ɔbɔ	W-ba	...	...	Lɔba
Slave ...	W-ʂaka. I-niva	ʂiakɔ, ʂakɔ; mi-	M-bwedi. Uh-aka; me-	...	...	U-kumu
Sleep ...	A-ntyɔ vi-nɔ. Nana. ¹ Vi-nɔ	Vi-dɔ	Vi-yɔ	...	...	...
Smoke ...	W-tutu	W-idi, V-idi	I-tutu	...	...	I-tutu
Snake ...	Wm-wamba; I-mamba. ¹ (E-gɔga = <i>trail of a ser- pent</i>)	Ny-ɔwe	M-bamba	E-dubu; be-	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.² See in Nos. 32, 33, 54 words for 'woman', 'female'.

English	193. M-pōngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beṅga	196. N̄-gumti or 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	N̄-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	N̄-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-soŋu ; me-soŋu	Di-hoŋga ; ma-	lj-uŋga ; m-uŋga	...	Di-syuŋga or Di-koŋga ; <i>pl.</i> ma- M-boŋka
Town, village	N-kala	Di-adi ; m-adi	M-boŋka	...	...	M-boŋka
Tree	E-rere ; <i>pl.</i> rere	Y-etse ; bi-etse. Y-eci ; bi-eci	Ele ; b-ele	E-buŋgu ; be-	...	Y-ele
Twins	l-vaŋa ; <i>pl.</i> am-paŋa	Me-vāsō	Ma-vaha	...	...	...
Urine	A-nōmia. A-nyinyinla	Ma-sanda	Ma-hanja	...	...	...
Vein	Ʊ-ganji	Li-nyō ; mi+. Li-yoŋ' ; mili-yoŋ'	U-hiha ; me-hiha	...	...	...
War	l-gōvi ¹	l-bale or Di-bade	E-duka ; be-	...	...	...
Water	A-niŋgō. E-liwa (body of)	Me-duku	M-iba, Ma-iba	M-ēba	...	M-iba ; ma-diba
Well, source	...	Di-bweci	l-daŋgō ; ma-	...	...	N-seba ; me-seba Naŋge
White man	Taŋgani. Ʊ-geŋgilia ; i-	N-taŋgane ; me-	U-taŋgani ; me-	...	...	Naŋge
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-puŋga.	M-puŋga	U-pupe	...	...	U-pupe
Witch... ..	N-tyeni ; <i>pl.</i> i+. Iny-embra. Ʊ-šoŋge ; a-	N-gaŋa	N-gaŋa	...	...	...
Witchcraft	...	Me-gaŋa	Ma-gaŋga	...	...	...
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	Moŋgō ² ; <i>pl.</i> ŋi+. E-gwa	Y-ōma ; bi-ōma. Y-ōmō	Y-ōma ; be-ōma	...	...	M-bā
Year	Om-puma	Puŋa	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

¹ Nwa = to fight. Cf. Old Bantu Rua, Ruana.

² 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', ·taſi, ·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-voḥō	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. ?	M-bi (M-ba, M-bu). Mbi. ?	Umba. Mbi. ?	...	M-ba. I. -m-ba- -a-mi, -a-me
Thou, thee, thy	A-we, Ūma, Ūwa. Ū-, Ū- ?	Wē. Ū- ?	Ū. Ōve. Ū- ?	Ōve. Ū- ?	...	Ōve, Ūwe. Ū- -ōwe- -ōve, -ōwe
He, him, his	Ye. E- ?	Nyē. E- ?	Mō. A- ?	Mō. A- ?	...	Mō, Mō. A- -mō- -yō, -a-yu
We, us, our	-a-ye, -e A-zu-we, A-zu-eme ? ?	-iy-ene Y-esē. Ci. ?	-mō, -ju, -ju Hwe. Hō- ?	-eya-ju We. Hō- ?	...	We. I. -we- -a-hu
	-a-zīō, -zīō	-iy-esi	-hwe, -hū	-eya-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 ¹	-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-e, -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

¹ 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. ¹ ·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	·neni	·nene	·nene	...	·nene
Little	·aŋwɔ	·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	·nɔme	Saŋgwe	Mɔ-mɔ; ba-mɔ. Mɔ-mi; me-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	Vei. Vena, Venɔ. 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. ¹ (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- ²
„ beat ...	·bōla	·be. ·menda	·bōma	...	...	·dipa
„ buy, sell	·kōla	·sombu	·hamba	...	...	·kāmba
„ come ...	·bie, ·bia ³	·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	...	...

¹ Pa is only negative when placed before the verb-root. After the verb it merely means 'much', 'entirely'. Negation is usually expressed in Mpongwe by stressing the first vowel of the verb-root; and if the negation is to be emphasized -du is added in the verb-root.

² Compare infinitive prefix in North Congoland, Nyanza, and Semi-Bantu languages, Li-, Eri-.

³ Cf. Swahili -fika, 'arrive'.

English	193. M-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- ¹
„ 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 ² (walk)	·vala	...	·wala. ·i-tema
„ kill	·jōna. ·ta (hunt)	·yō, ·yōkω	·wea	...	...	·weyak'
„ know	·mia. ·avorω	·demβω	·yowa. ·yowa-ka	...	...	·jua
„ laugh	·jōnla. ·seva. (Ike = noun)	·wiω. ·yoke-mω	·yō	...	...	·i-yō
„ leave off, cease	·tiga, ·riga ³	·cikω	·dika	·dika	...	·dika
„ love, want	·tonda. ·bela. ·jomba (marry, copu- late: cf. Swahili)	·diñ'. ·koñgu. ·konō. ·bele	·tondō	·vaha	...	·wak'. ·tōndω
„ see	·pōna (·vōna). ·jena, ·dyena. (·bōn-wa = to be seen)	·yenω	·yene	...	...	·yombwa
„ sit, remain, abide	·are	·diyω. ·nima	·jadi. ·diya-ka	·diya	...	...
„ sleep	·nana	·tegi-ba. ·wilω, ·vidω. ·ñgωω. ·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

¹ Compare infinitive prefix in North Congoland, Nyanza, and Semi-Bantu languages, Li-, Eri-.

² Cf. Zulu ·hamba.

³ The older form seems to be ·riga, now the imperative of ·tiga. ·riga is also used as a negative in the same sense as ·reka in East Central Africa.

'some one', or in the preposition and adverbial particle **Ga**·, meaning 'like', 'as'; 14. **Ωw**· (*pl.* No. 6) (*ow*·, *wi*·, *w'*·, *ω*); 15. **Ω**·, **Ωgu**·, **Gω**·, **Gu**· (used only as a preposition); 16. **Va**· (used only as preposition); 17. missing.

A· seems to be an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SEKE-BULU (SEKI-ANI)

Class 1. **Mω**·, **M**·, **N**·, — (*mu*, *ω*); 2. **B'**· (**Bω**·), **Ba**· (*ba*); 3. **U**·, **M'**·, **N**·, — (*mu*, *u*); 4. **Me**·, **Mi**· (*me*); 5. **Di**·, **Li**·, **I**· (*li*); 6. **Me**·, **Mi**·, **Ma**· (*ma*); 7. **E**·, **I**·, **Y**· (*e*, *ye*); 8. **Bi**·, **Be**· (*bi*); 8 a. **Vi**·, **Wi**· (*vi*); 9. **N**·, — (? *i*, *n*); 10. **N**· (?); 11. **Di**·, **Li**·, **I**·, **La**·? (*pls.* **N**·, **Ma**·, —, **Mi**·) (? *di*); 12. **Ji**·, **Ci**· (*pl.* to 8 a) (*ci*); 13. missing; 14. **W**·, **Ω**·, **U**· (*pl.* **Me**·) (*u*); 15. **U**·, **Ω**· (used only as a preposition); 16. **Va**·, **E**· (used only as prepositions)¹; 17. traces of **-ni**.

PREFIXES IN BENGA, N-GUMBI, BA-LANGI, AND NAKA

Class 1. **M**·, **Mu**·, **M**·, **U**·; 2. **Ba**·, **Bω**·; 3. **U**·, **Ωku**·, **N**·, **N**·, **Mw**·, **Mω**·; 4. **Me**·, **Mi**·; 5. **I**·, **J'**·, **Ij'**·, **Di**·; 6. **Me**·, **Ma**·; 7. **E**·, **I**·, **Y**·, **A**·; 8. **Be**·; 8 a. **I**·, **Vi**·, **Ve**·, **We**·; 9. **N**· (**M**·), **Ny**·, **N**·, — (concord of No. 9, *ya*); 10. **N**· (**M**·), **Ny**·, **N**· (concord of No. 10) is ordinarily *di*, but also *i* in *Beña*, and *ja* in *Naka*; 11. missing; 12. **Lω**·, **Li**·, **L'**·, **Otω**·; 13. missing; 14. **Ωbω**·, **Bu**·, **Bω**· (*pl.* **Me**·); 15. **Ω**·, **U**·, **Ωku**·; 16. missing, except for slight traces in adverbs, such as **Ha**·, **Va**·, **Pa**·, **P'**·; 17. traces of **-ne**, **-ni**.

193. **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 *Ωgowe*.

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 Batañga*).

198. **Naka** or **Bapuku** is spoken in *Little Batañga* between the *Kribi* and *Nyoñ* rivers.

¹ **E**· as a locative prefix answers exactly to **E**· in the same position in the *Kafir Group* 75-75 c.

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES

(continued)

OO 1 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	...	...	I-nyē	E-waki
Arm	I-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'	...	...	Hünt'	E-wündω
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sombω, E-sombω
Back	N-hoñgω. N-goñga	Kōañ', N-kuoñ'; mi +	...	...	M-bus'	M-busa. M-oñgω. Ma-oñgω (204 a)
Banana, plan- tain	E-hondi. Di-hube. Uñ-konde	N-zō; bin-zω	...	...	M-pyūye	Di-kube. Mw-ele (204 a)
Beard... ..	Di-helu	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-ōlω	Ny-ōli, Nw-ōli	...	...	M-kuba	Mu-kuba. Ny-ulω ¹
Bone	E-wēhe	Zia; bi-zia. Y-ie; b-ie	...	...	I-si; bi-si	E-wese; be-

¹ Also = *flesh*.

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkω, <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; ¹ 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	...	...	...	...

¹ 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 + (200a)	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 ¹ = <i>great heat</i>); (M-ōte-li = <i>to kindle a</i> <i>fire</i>)
Fish	Huwe	Fō, Fu; bω-fō	...	...	Kωşi	Sui

¹ 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>)
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>)
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. Ngω-diba
Monkey ...	Kema	Cema, Kima ; bω +	...	...	...	Kema. Mω-sau
Moon, month	N-gōnde	N-gonde. N-guon	N-gon	Mu-ndωa	E.ba. Suñ	N-gonde (<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 ; ¹ mi-
Road	N-jea	N-zie ; ma +	N-seu	...	...	N-gea. E-bōkω

¹Cf. 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	Kōa; ma-kōa. Kōe	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 ¹ M-bōa (204 a)
Tree	Y-ele; b-ele	Le <i>or</i> Li; bi-lē	E-li; be-li	...	B-ē	Bw-ele; mi-ele
Twins ... ..	...	Wūa; ma+	...	...	...	Di-wasa; ma-wasa
Urine	Men-jedi	Man-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

¹ 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 ¹	...	...	...	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, ¹ ·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

¹ *Noteworthy.*

English	199. Ba-nōhō	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkō, <i>ḶḶ</i>	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Here	Ūwa. Ūhōnō	We, Wā	...	...	...	Wani, Ū-wani
In, inside ...	Ū-teni. Ū. Ū-hē	Pe tu Pe kw-are	A. A-te	...	...	Ū-tin', Ū-tetin', Ū-
Middle	Hañga-ne. Ū-hañga-ne	-tima. Pahala	...	...	...	Tetin. Pulisene
Near	Beibe na	Bebe	...	...	...	Bebe. Pe
Outside	Mw-eñge	Pe dende	...	...	...	Bu-sinō. E-bōkō, Ū-bōkō
Plenty, many	Bō-hitō	Bvōā, bwübwū. M-fuli	...	...	...	Jita, Gita. Iti
There	Ū-nu. Ū-wane	Wū. Pe	...	...	...	Une, Ūne, Wone
Where?	Ū-wewe?	Ūpe-nye? Pe?	...	...	...	Sō? Ū-we? U-ndi?
No!	Bah!	N-zōle! Tō!	...	...	...	Kem'! Si!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	-ima-; -ā-; -i-	-poñele. -a -le. -digi-	Tō	...	...	Se. Si. Tō, Titi
To	l-	?	Ū-	?	?	? ¹
„ beat	-dipa, -tiba	...	...	...	...	-dipa
„ buy, sell	-hamba, -hambie	-jaga	...	...	...	-anda, -ganda
„ come ... ..	...	-nze, -nzi	...	...	...	-poi. -wa- -ya. Tō!
„ cut ... ..	...	-tia	...	...	...	-ke
„ dance ... ..	...	-gimbō	-ñ-gand'	...	...	-sa
„ die ... ..	...	-yō. -gū	...	...	...	-wō
„ eat	-da	-di, -da	...	...	...	-da
„ give	-bwe-de. -bōla	-le. -kie	...	...	...	-bōla
„ go... ..	-la	-ke. -kandā	-ke (-kene. -kenek'!)	...	...	-ala. Ite!
„ kill ... ..	...	-gu. -ñe	-liliha	...	...	-bwa, -bwea
„ know	-bia	-saña, -sañele, -sañle	...	...	...	-bii, -bia
„ laugh	-yō	-jō	...	...	...	-yō, -yōlō

¹ There is only a slight trace of an infinitive prefix in Duala. It is Ū- (No. 15).

English	199. Ba-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 ¹
„ 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. ·jā	...	...	...	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, &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-KΩKΩ

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, &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);

¹ 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 Nyoñ river and the estuary of the Duala ('Cameroons') or Wuri river.

200. **Mabea** and 200 a. **Ngumba** are spoken in the region immediately behind the Batañga coast, from the Kribi to the Benito; also in the separate dialect, **Ngumba**, farther inland, between the Kribi and the Nyoñ rivers (partly a Pygmy population).

201. **Basiki** is spoken under various names (Basiki, Bimbi, Banek) eastward of **Ngumba** and **Mabea**, and northward to beyond the Nyoñ river.

202. **Bakωkω** is spoken in the region of South-west Cameroons, between the Lower Sanagā and Nyoñ rivers, and between the Sanagā and the Dibambu. The range of the **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-taŋga¹
209. Ba-kundu (of the East)
210. Ba-rombi-M-boŋge

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwōw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Adze ... ..	...	E-undu; be-	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	...	...	...	...	...
Ant	I-tanda; be-	I-tanda; we. Sōma. Jwa. Si-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 ²	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' ³	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'

¹ Koelle's 'Mu-rundw'.

² Noteworthy: see East African Bantu.

³ Noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bəkω	207. Ba-rondω- Ba-luē	208. Ñ-gωlω- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
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-buŋga; bi-	E-buŋga	Bo-ñ ...	...	...	...
Brains	W-oŋgω	B-oŋgω, Bo-oŋgω	...	...	B-oŋgω	Di-ombi
Breast(man's)	Mu-kaŋga	E-kōkω, Mu-kaŋga. Li-embī	...	I-kembekembe; dω-kembe- kembe	Bo-kaŋga	...
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-boti
Cat	Māmbala	Māmbala	A-ñwa	A-wambara; ba-	Šiŋgi	M-biō
Charcoal	Findi	...	...	Pindi ša m-oya	...	...
Chief	Saŋgω	Tate	M-di	Mω-li; ba-li	E-yaŋgi. M-foŋi	M-bōle; ba-bōle
Child	Mw-ana; b-ana. Mω-keŋge; mi-	W-ana; b-ana. Mu-keŋgele; 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-dwanja	Ñ-gande	Ñ-gandω	Ñ-gandu	Ñ-gaŋge
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-ōŋgi	M-ōŋgi	Ñ-gū	...	E-kali	Bw-eli
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Ñ-gaŋga	Ñ-gaŋga	...	Mω-wura ma-le	...	...
Dog	Ñ-bwa	Ñ-bwa	M-biω	M-fā	M-bwea	N-joŋgi
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-ŋgw, Sa-ŋgw	Ta-te. Sese	Tata	Sese	Tata. Sa-ŋgw	...
Fear	W-oŋgw	M-bwbi	W-oñ	...	W-oŋgw	B-oŋgi
Finger ...	Mw-ini	Mu-nye; J-waw; be-waw. ¹ 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 ²	I-ke; dw-ke	M-bwli	Peŋge ²
„ (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	...	...	...	...

¹ Also D-waw; *pl.* wi-waw. J-waw usually stands for 'thumb'.

² Noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bɔkwɔ	207. Ba-rondɔ- Ba-luē	208. N-gɔwɔ- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
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 ¹ (<i>pl.</i>)	...	N-gondi wa yɔŋ	...	N-gɔndɔ ja baye	...
Guinea-fowl	Kpai	E-kwai. Kaŋge	Fi-kpwa; u-kpwa	...	...	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 ¹	Di-konjɔ. ¹ 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 ¹	...	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

¹ *Noteworthy.*

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bwoko	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwolo- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Leopard ...	N-jō	N-gw	N-je	N-kō	N-jō	Y-uŋgu; be-uŋgu
Lion ... ..	...	M-baŋgw	...	...	N-gila	...
Lips	Mu-lumbu	Mu-umbu	Bwegbwe	...	E-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

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwaw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
River	Mw-anja. Mw-ɔphi. M-ombw	Mw-anja. M-ɔsɔ	M-bū	...	Mw-anja, Mw-andya	Ma-lep'
Road	N-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 (pl.)	Yu-tutu (pl.)	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 or W-ana; b-ana	M-ān'; pl. b-ɔin' or b-ɔn'	Wu-ana; b-ana	N-ana	Mw-an'
Song	Mu-keŋge	Mu-sɔkɔ. (Embi = sing')	N-gom'	...	Mu-kɔni	Dɔ-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 ¹	E-yi; we-yi. E-boŋgw	M-bwendi	Mw-le; me-le	Mw-ere	Mw-timbu ¹
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-kondɔ	Mu-ondɔ	...	...	M-ūndɔ	...
Tear	Li-sɔli	...	Mi-sis'	...	Rua	Ma-ji
Testicles	Li-windi; ma-	Li-windi	Ny-aŋga	...	...	Puŋgu
Thief	J-iwa	L-iba	W-if'; pl. ŋgw-iv'	...	W-ipi. N-ipe	M-gbwala

¹ Cf. *Swahili* Fimbw.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwōw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Thigh... ..	Li-bebe	Li-bebe, Li-yebi. (I-tuŋga = <i>hip</i>)	...	E-lefu; be-	...	...
Thing... ..	Y-uma; b-ema	Y-uma; w-ema	Di-ambi; m-ambi	...	C-uma	Di-am'
Thorn... ..	N-jenje	N-jenje	Ki-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 ¹	Yana ¹	...
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	...

¹ See also 'yesterday', noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwōw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
One	Y-ōkw, ōkw	I-yō. Fōkw. -mō, -bō, M-ōkw, Bōkw	Mw-ā. C-ā	E-ōkw	E-ōkw	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	-arō	-aru. -lalō	-lasō, -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 okō. -tan' bey-ōkw	Mō-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'awareō	-tana-we-raru. N-ambe	Mō-tuwa beke (6 + 2)
Nine	Li-buka ¹	Li-būa, Li-buka	Di-bū	Be-tan'abini	-tana wi-ni. -tanna be-ne	Di-wū, Di-bū
Ten	I-sāka. I-ḡomi	Li-umi, Di-ūmi, Diy-ōme. Mini ¹	L-um'	Ro-ndarō	Lu-undaru. Do-ndaru. Lo-ndalō	Di-um'
Eleven ...	I-sāka na y-ōkw. (I-sāka na we-ba = <i>twelve</i>)	Li-umi na i-yō	L-um ni c-ā	Ro-ndarō-ne-ōk'	Lu-undaru- ney-ōkw	Di-bum' ne fō
Twenty ...	Dō. M-āwai. (Dō ne y-ōkw = <i>twenty-one</i>)	M-baŋgi. Mu-aya. Dō	M-u mw-a	Dū (?)	Dō or Dū (<i>pl.</i> m-ū). (Du ne y-ōkw = <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-ātanō or Mini me-tā. Saki tā	...	...	M-ū-ma-ba na lū-undaru	Ma-ti na di-ūm'
Sixty ...	M-u-mu-tōba	Mini mu-tōba	...	...	M-u-m-āru	...
Seventy ...	M-usāmba	Mini samba	...	...	M-u-ma-aru na lu-undaru	...
Eighty ...	M-u-l-ombi	Mini w-ambi	...	...	M-u-m-āni	...
Ninety ...	M-u-li-buka	Mini li-būa	...	...	M-u-m-āni na lu-undaru	...
Hundred ...	E-gbwea	E-gbu. E-wōke	M-bōkw	...	M-u-m-āta	Ma-ti ma-tanu
Thousand...	I-kōli	I-kū; <i>pl.</i> lō-kō	...	...	...	...

¹ *Noteworthy.*

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bwkw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwkw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
I, me, my ...	M-ba. N-a- -a-mi	M-bau. N-a- -m-ba, -a-mi	Me-niñ. Me, M-a-, N- -me, -e-ñ	M-ba. N-, N-a- -a-m-ba	Mi. M-ba. N-a-, N- -m-ba, -ya-m-ba, -eā	Me-nie. ? -ya-ñ
Thou, thee, thy	Wa. Ū- -a-ñgw	Wa. Ū- -a-ñgw	We-niñ. Wa- -f, -v'	A-we. ? -we, -a-we	Uwe, Ū-we. Ū- -we, -ya-we, -e-abe	We. ? -oñ
He, him, his	Ūnō. A- -e-ni	Ū-nō, Mō. A- -e-ni	Nyenū. A- -ñyene, -oñ	...	Mō. A- -mō, -ca-mw, -e	Ta-we. ? -ye
We, us, our	I-sw. I- -a-su	I-sw. Di-, I- -a-su	Be-se. Bi-š, Ša- -is	...	I-se, I-sw, I-si. Di- -i-sō, -i-sō, -ea-su	Ba-lu. ? -yeñ
Ye, you, your	I-nyw. E- -a-nyu	I-nyw. Lw-, E- -a-nyu	Biba. Ba- -nwe-ni, -iñ	...	I-nye. Ba- -i-nyō, -i-nyu, -ea-nyu	Ba-mun. ? ?
They, them, their	A-ñga. Wa- -wω, -a-wω	A-ñga, Ba-ñga. Babw. Wa-, Ba- -wω, -bw, -babw, -a-bu	Bw-niñ. Ba- -a-bw, -ba-ñ	...	Bw, Ba-nu or Bō. Ba- -bō, -ya-bw	Yeri. ? ?
All	-ase, -ese, w-ese (1 and 2); m-ase, m-ase (3 and 4); y-ase or j-ase, be-ase (7 and 8)	-ase, -ese	-akakpa	...	Mu-sūsū	-se
This, these	-nu (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))	Ū-nu, ba-nu or ba-cu; mu-cu, mi-cu; di-ni, ma-ni; ki-cu or e-ni, be-ni and be-cu; e-ni (9 and 10); rō-cu (12); bu-cu (14); a-u or e-cu or wa-ni (16)	...	-cω (ω-cω, ba-cω; Šc.)	Mw- (1 and 3), Ba- (2); -ki (7); -m-bi (8); -m (9 and 10); -m-bw (14) Ta. ¹
That, those	-ne (ω-ne, ba-ne; Šc.)	-nia (yonder); (a-nia, 16)	-wara (yonder) (ω-wara, ba-wara, Šc.)	...	-ne	...

¹ 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	-lam	-rōli. -a-leti	-lōli. -rōrōw. Bw-am	-lam
Great	-ndene. -kwē	-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-ōme	M-ume	-lum	...	-m-ume	N-dom, -lom
Old	-duni	-luni <i>or</i> -dun', -duna. ¹ -uni, -una	...	-tina	-tina	...
Red	-tea	-tea	...	...	-tonda	...
Rotten	-bō	-bō	...	...	-sundu	...
Short	-kutu	-utu	...	...	-tūi	...
Sick	-ōka	-ōka, -wōka	...	-y-ambe	-ōka. Ny-ambe	...
White... ..	-tana. -fembe	M-bōmi	-bō	Fu-faka	-saŋga	N-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 ²	Diŋgan'	...	Di-būa	Dū, -du
There ... ..	...	Ū-ne. Ū-ten'. Ania (<i>yonder</i>)	Uwa	...	Iya. Ūne	Ta

¹ Noteworthy.² 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 (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	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 ¹	-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. -ōngō	-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	...

¹ Noteworthy, cf. Nyanja (61).

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN I-SUBU AND BA-KWIRI

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω**, **W**. (ω, u, mω, a); 2. **Ba**, **Wa**. (ba, wa); 3. **Mu**, **Mω**, **Nw**. (mu); 4. **Mi**, **Me**. (mi); 5. **Li**, **Di**, **L'**, **J'**, **I**. (di, li); 6. **Ma**. (ma, m'-); 7. **E**, **J**, **Dy**. (y', ji); 8. **Bi**, **Be**, **Wi**, **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, &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, &c., IN N-GΩLΩ-BA-TANGA AND EAST BA-KUNDU

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω**, **M'**, **N'**. (bu, mu, ñ, u); 2. **Ba**, **Bu**, **Bω**. (ba); 3. **Mu**, **M'**. (mu); 4. **Mi**, **Me**. (mi); 5. **Di**. (di); 6. **Ma**. (ma); 7. **E**. (e); 8. **Be**. (be); 8 a. **Fi**. (fi); 9. **N**, **Ng**. (ji-, j-, c', k'-); 10. **N**, **Ng**, — (ji); 11. **Wω**. (?); 12. **U**. (u, rω); 13. missing; 14. **Bw**, **Bω**, **U**. (bω) (scarce); 15. **Ω**. (as preposition); 16. **Fa**. (?).

Traces of **-ana** suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BA-ROMBI-M-BONGE

Same as in **N-gωlω-Ba-taŋga**, &c., but 7 = **E**. (concord ki-); and 8 a. (**Fi**) has as plural 12 **Dω**. (dω).

205. **Isubu** is spoken in West Cameroons, on the Bimbia peninsula, and in the estuary region between the Lower Moŋgo river and the sea-coast at Man-of-War Bay, near Victoria.

206. **Bakwiri-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-luñ¹ 213 a. Ba-fɔ

214. N̄-kōsi or Ba-kōsi²

215. Bañ-gañte³

GROUP QQ

THE MIDDLE SANAGÁ LANGUAGES

216. Ba-ti (Ba-ceñga)

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abɔ	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fɔ	214. Ba-kōsi (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)	...	...	...	Si	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	E-wake (gorilla)	...	...
Arm	E-nō	E-nō. I-kāā	E-kā	E-ke ; me-ke	E-kā ; me-kā. E-kɔɔ re-kā ⁴	...
Arrow	E-banji	M-banj	...	...	Mɔ-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 ⁵	E-nōn	...

¹ Me-loñ of Koelle.

² N̄-halemɔe of Koelle.

³ N̄-gōteñ of Koelle.

⁴ The 'leg of the hand'.

⁵ This very un-Bantu collocation of *d* and *n* (as well as other inharmonious combinations of consonants) is recorded of 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-pw-sa	...
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-kw-ba	...	...
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-gw-ampa. 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-şwu	N-şw <i>or</i> N-siox	N-jow	In-şūi. N-jw
Excrement	Duku	E-be	...	A-bū; me-bū	...	...
Eye	D-isw	D-isē	D-iş, 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 ¹	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-ñwenw; 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. Lw-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'; lw- 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, ² 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	...

¹ Ewem-ta = my father. Ewoñ-ta = thy father.² Poss. pronoun precedes this and other relationship words.

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
Hair	Sigi. Nyō	Kisi	Nyuñ <i>or</i> Ny-uñ	Nyuñ. E-sit	Nyuñ	...
Hand	Ñ-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 ... ..	...	...	...	Ñ-gwō, E-kob	...	...
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	E-kwone ; i-	...	...
Hippopotamus	Ñ-kubu	Ñ-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 ; m-w- A-buboñ ; me-buboñ	E-boñ re kwō	...
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	Ñ-gō	Ñ-gw, Ñ-gwa	Ñ-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. Ñ-kum	E-lem	...
Maize ... ..	...	...	Ñ-gū	Ñ-goñ	Ñ-guw	Im-basa
Man	Mō-tw, Mu-tw ; ba-tw	Mu-ti ; ba-ti	M-w-t' ; bā-t'. M-ō ; bā- M-wm-an. M-wañ-gi-om	M-wt' ; ba-t', bā. M-wañ-gi-om ; ba-re-gi-om. M-wt a nyoñ, M-wnyoñ	Mw-an-j-om, M-wañ-gi-om	M-wtw ; 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-twā; 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 ¹	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-sol. Nyw	N-sear' <i>or</i> N-söl	N-šiöl	...
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-yanda. N-gan'	Be-yā (<i>pl.</i>)	N-yan'	N-yane	Nn-yan'	...
Name ...	D-ina	J-ō	D-in	D-in; m-in	...	...
Navel ...	...	...	E-toñ	Mū-i; <i>pl.</i> m-i. A-toñ; me-	E-toñ	...
Neck, throat	Kiñw	Kiñ	Kiñ. E-böl	N-kañ <i>or</i> N-keñ. A-bwāl, A-böl; me-böl	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-jölw	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	...

¹ 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 mw-at	Mw-annya- mw-at	M-anya mw-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, Mw-tañ ; ba-	N-tañ ; be-tañ	M-beya	Im-bace
Sleep	I-lō	Fi-lō	...	Ky-ō	...	...
Smoke	Mw-ā	Ny-ombe	Me-tut'	Mw-atu, Mu-entu Ny-ō	Me-tut'	...
Snake... ..	N-yō	...	...	Ny-ō	...	...
Son, boy	M-ana	M-ana ; b-on'	Mw-an-de-m. Mw-an- mw-añ-gi-om. Mw-an	Mw-an mw-añ-gi-om ; b-an-ba-re-gi-om. Mw-an ; b-an	Mw-an-de-m. Mu-an	...
Song	L-oñ	W-oñgi	...	Ñ-keñge. (-kwa = <i>to</i> <i>sing</i>)	...	...
Spear... ..	Koñ	E-koñ	E-koñ. Fi-tob ; l-w. E-lw	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 ¹	...	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-w	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-dēa
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

¹ ? Survival of **Ka.** prefix.

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
Two	·bā	·ba	·ba, ·be	·ba, ·m-ba	·ba	·ba (-baba)
Three... ..	·alu, ·lalu	·ia, ·ā	·la, ·lal, ·lan	·n-le. ·la	·lan, ·lal	·tad'
Four	·na, ·ne	·nanu, ·na	·ni, ·nin	·n-ni. ·ni	·nin, ·ni	·ne
Five	·tan', ·tanw	·tanu	·tān'	·n-tē. ·tan'	·tan'	·tanw
Six	Bi-sama. Mu-tōba	M·itu. Bi-sama	Mu-tōb, Mw-tō, N-tob, Tiw (213 a)	N-tō, N-tōb	N-tō	Ba-latw, ·latw ¹
Seven... ..	Samba	N-jambwe	Tsiambeny', Samba	Siampfa, Si-amba. Samba	Samba or N-jamba	Ba-latw- w-mōsi
Eight	W-ambi, Bw-ambi. L-ombe	Mw-am'	W-am', W-om', Wu-am'	Wu-ām', W-am'	Ww-am'	Belemön ¹
Nine	Būa, Di-bwa	Ki-bō	De-bū, Di-buk. A-bog	A-bw, A-bū; me-bū	A-bog	Belemān- w-mōsi
Ten	J-w. D-um	E-bom	Di-ūm, di-om. Dj-wm. M-bom	Di-om, J-om; m-ūm	Di-om	Ba-bōt ¹
Eleven ... ..	...	...	Di-om n-hok	Di-om muñ-hō. J-om n' e-ba (<i>twelve</i>)	Di-om nū pog	...
Twenty	M-u-ma-ba. M-u-a-ba	M-u-ma-ba	M-w-ma-ba. M-bom mi-be	M-w-mu-ba, M-um m-ba or -e-ba	M-omba	...
Thirty	M-u-m-ālu	M-u-m-ā	M-w-ma-lal. M-bom mi-lan	M-ūm n-la	...	...
Forty... ..	...	...	M-w ma-ni. M-bom mi-nin	M-ūm nni	...	...
Fifty ... ..	...	...	M-u-ma-tan. M-bom mi-tan	M-ūm n-tān. (M-ū-ñgw-um = <i>eighty</i>)	...	...
Hundred	Bw-keya. E-būka	M-bwkw	M-ū-di-ūm. M-bwkol. M-buki (213 a)	M-bōka, M-bōkal	...	...
Thousand... ..	Kuri	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my	Wañ. Ñ. -a-me	Mme. Me. -me, ·yeñ	Mi. Ñg. N. -ye-me, ·ewe and -ewe-m. ²	Me, Men. N-, Me- ·om, ·em ^z	? N-, A- -ewe-n ^z	...
Thou, thee, thy	W. W- ·yēē, ·oñ	Wa, Oñw. W- ·we, ·yeñ	Wē. W-, E- -eā-be, ·we, -e-we, -ew-oñ, ew-oñ-	Wē. E-mon. E-, W- ·we, ·waw, ·ō, ·oñ	? ?	..
He, him, his	Yei. A- -eñ	Nyei. A- -nye, ·ye, ·e	Mō. A- ·ye-be, -e-mw	Mw. Mw-en. Bwbw. A-, E- ·i or ·ē	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

² The possessive pronouns in these three languages (213, 214, 215) precede the noun and carry its concord as an initial. Thus: ejem, awem, adoñ, muē, abwed, aden, ejab.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kösi (Ñ·halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (Ñ·göteñ)	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- -böö, -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); ᄃc.	...	-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; ᄃc.)	...	...
That, those	Wō-ne, ba-ne; yi-ne (7), bi-ne (8); ᄃc.	Sw. A-nu- (1), a-ba; a-ki (7), a-bi (8)	...	-ine, -ene (An-ine, ab-ene; mu-ine, m-ine; ᄃc.)	...	...
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-swe	-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... ..	Unēñē	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,</i> <i>as prefix, in-</i> <i>ix, or suffix</i>)	·ti-, ·ta-	Tōtω. ·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</i> <i>initial pro-</i> <i>noun to a</i> <i>negative pro-</i> <i>noun or by</i> <i>differently ac-</i> <i>centing the</i> <i>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	·kwaale	·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	·kwaale	·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., N̄. (j̄-, 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. Bω., Bu., Bi.? (Bω. is a diminutive in Ba-fω) (bω, ab', b'); 15. Ω. (in adverbial compounds only); 16. (in adverbial compounds only) He., We., Aw', Ωw..

Traces of the -ni locative suffix in the form of -n.

PREFIXES IN BA-TI

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 9 and 10.

Class 1. Mω., Ω.; 2. Ba.; 3. Ω., Ō.; 4. E.; 5. A., I., E.; 6. Ma., A., Mω.; 7. Ge., Ye., E.; 8. Bi., Be.; 9. In. (Im.), N. (M.), Añg', Uñ.; 10. same as 9; 11, 12, 13, not observed; 14. Bω., Wu., U.; 15, 16, and 17, not observed.

Apparently an honorific A. singular prefix is present.

211. **Boñkeñ** is spoken between the head streams of the Dibombe river (an affluent of the Wuri-Duala) and the south-west slopes of the Maneñguba Mountains, east of the Moñgo basin, and south to the confines of Duala-Wuri.

212. **Abω** is spoken between Boñkeñ and the Moñgo river.

213. **Baluñ** is spoken in the Baluñ country, north of the Abω, east and south of the Barombi. The Bafω dialect is north of Baluñ and west of the western encampment of Maneñguba Mountains.

214. **Bakōsi** is spoken in the country north-west of Boñkeñ and eastwards to the south-west flanks of the Maneñguba Mountains.

215. **Bañgañte** is spoken east and north-east of Boñkeñ to the limits of Bamum; and southwards to the Inubu-Wuri river.

216. **Bati** is spoken both sides of the Lower Mbam river and thence southwards and eastwards to the north bank of the Sanagá. Also across the Sanagá till it confines with the Yaunde-Mvele branch of the Fañg group.

GROUP RR

THE PANWE OR 'FANG' LANGUAGES

217. **Yaūnde** or **Eūndu**¹

218. **Pañwe** or 'Fañg'²

218 a. **Ma-kē**

219. **Bulu** 219 a. **N-tum**

220. **N-jiem, N-dzem** or **Zimu** (Zamam)

220 a. **Ma-kā**

GROUP SS

THE KADEI-SANGA-LŪBAI LANGUAGES³

221. **M-bimu**

222. **Gundi** or **Ba-gundu**

English	217. Yaūnde or Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē ⁴	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Adze	N-gwak	M-bar. A-wel	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Zit; mi-zit	Cit, Tsit	Tsit	...	...	...
Ant	E-son. E-kukum	E-son. Sigi, Seki. M-bebe. Fom. Kam. E-son (218 a)	E-son	...	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Sigibem	...	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	Wā, Wō. Ngi	Wāgha, Waka. Wōō; be-wōō. Nji; be-nji. N-gi. Ndyina	Wō'ō; be-wō'ō. Nji; be-nji	Gwa; be-gwa. Nje; bo-nje	...	...
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	...	...

¹ The **Yaūnde** of Rev. Father Haarpaintner and of R. F. Nekes are evidently two different dialects. That of the last-named is virtually **Bulu**. **Yaūnde** is written **Eūndu** by G. Tessmann, and **E-wōndō** by others. Under **Yaūnde** are included the **E-ton**, **M-vele**, and **Ba-ne** (**Be-ne**) dialects.

² Under **Pañwe** or 'Fañg' (also pronounced *Mfañ*, *Pañwe*, *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.

³ Chiefly of the Upper *Saŋga* basin above the *Jā* confluence.

⁴ The last word in each series is usually of the **Ma-kē** dialect.

English	217. Yaūnde <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 ...	Zöl	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-nœn; a-nœn	Ū-nœn; a-nœn	Non; bi-nœn	...	...
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-gœn	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	Zœmō; ¹ bi-zœmō	Jœmu ¹	Dz-ate
Buttocks ...	Me-kan	Me-kan. A-kan (<i>sing.</i>). N-jen	Me-kan	Me-bœa	...	...
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-œngœ; b-œngœ. M-ān; <i>pl.</i> bœn	Mœ-n; bo-n. M-œna, M-œnœ	Mœ-n; bœ-n	Mœ-an; bœ-an	Keke	Mœ-āsini
Cloth ...	E-wœmen. Zi	E-tœ; bi-tœ	E-tœp; bi-tœp. Ñ-gœmsa	Kan; mi-kan	...	...
Cold ...	A-veb. E-fuē	A-jœ. A-viē	...	...	...	...
Country ...	Si. Nam	A-yœñ; me-	A-yœñ; me-	Kul; bi-kul	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	217. Yaūnde or Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Cow	Eny-aga; bi-	Ny-ar'	...	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	N-gan	N-gan; be +	N-gan; beñ-gan	...	Gandi	Gandu
Day	Amω-s, Am-ω	A-lū. M-u (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>). Amω-sa	Mō-s. Me-lu (<i>pl.</i>)	Mō-ho; mimō-hō	...	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	Kōn. A-kōm	...	...	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-bebala	N-gañ. Ngeñ-gañ	...	...	...	...
Dog	M-fū, M-funfū	M-vu; be +. N-vu	M-vū	M-pie; òm-pie	...	...
Door, door- way	M-bē	M-be; mi +	M-be; mi +	E-be; me-be	...	...
Dream	Bi-yiyem	N-dem; me +	E.yeyem; bi- E.yiyem; bi-	Bi-lim (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...
Drum	N-gom. N-kūl. M-bē	N-kul; mi +	N-kul; mi +. M-bae; mi +	Kul; bi-kul. N-kom; me +	...	...
Ear	A-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 ¹	...	...
Father	Tara. I-suω. I-sia	Tara. Tata. E-sa, I-sa. Tare. Tyita. (Jañ = <i>my</i> <i>father</i>)	Tara. E-sa A-tat'!	...	So-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	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	217. Yaunde or Eñdu	218. Pafiwe 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
Frog	Iñ-goñgō. N-koñgō	A-kabe; ba- N-koñge; mi+. N-koña	...	...	...	...
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 (pl.)	Ō-but. Vi-ō; pl. 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 = roof)	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	...	...	...	...

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
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-dzi. 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	Ŵ-beñ, Ŵ-bōñ	Ŵ-beñ ; a-beñ. (Ŵ-bōñ)	Ŵ-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. Ŵ-hoñgŵ ; le-hoñgŵ. Kōsi	E-du ; bi-du. Fŵ	E-du ; bi-du	N-sau ; mi +	...	...
River	Ŵ-suē	Ŵ-sūi ; a-sūi	Ŵ-sŵe ; a-sŵe. Ŵ-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 ...	Ŵ-sōn	Ŵ-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-thŵl <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. Ŵ-lŵ ; be-lŵ	N-sugħa. N-tŵbe	...	...	...	...
Sleep	O-yō	Ō-yŵ. l-bom	Ō-yŵ	...	...	Vi-ŵ
Smoke ...	Ŵ-tsīda	O-tita, Ŵ-tuta	Ō-tita	Dudum	...	...

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
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

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
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 or ba-yal	N-gal; be-yal	Mi-al	...	...
Wind, air...	E-wundu; bi-	E-vuñele, E-vuli	E-vuñulu. M-fep	...	...	...
Witch, sor- cerer	N-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-vori, e-vori, w-vori)	-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

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
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)	...	...	...	...

English	217. Yaūnde or Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
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 ¹	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	...	...	..

¹ In this group the adjectives often precede the noun.

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
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'. -si- .dia. Ke- (imperative prefix)	Si- (negative verb). -ki, -kik	-nya-, -aka-	Ya-	A-

English	217. Yaūnde or Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jlem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
To	N—an, A-, E-	Ū-, O-, E-	A-, Zu-, O-	?	?	?
„ beat ...	-yit	-yire, -yire	-bom	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	-kus	šūm	-kus	...	...	...
„ come ...	-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, -nyeie -nyege <i>or</i> -nyege. -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, &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-yaka¹

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 Bube²

226 a. Eastern and Southern Bube

226 b. South Western Bube

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgŵ, &c. 224 b. Ba-kŵta	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Adze	Jaba	...	Rŵa
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)	Bŵ-suse	Se-sŵbŵ	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	l-cwa	N-cūa	N-ca. In-cwa
Arm	Bŵ, Bŵŵ	Ū-bŵ ; ma-bŵ. E-bŵ	M-bŵ	Lu-bŵ ; ma-bŵ	Lu-bŵ ; ma-bŵ	Lu-bō ; ma-bō
Arrow	Dolŵ	Mu-na or Bū-na ; pl. bi-na	Mu-na ; bi-na	M-piŵ ? Mi-na (pl.)
Axe	E-au ; bi-au	R-ŵa	R-ŵa
Baboon	M-bŵña
Back	Koñg'	H'na, E-hina. I-nna	...	E-hina. Huna. Mu-tende
Banana	Li-kondŵ. Nđŵ	Gondŵ	Gondŵ. Kuonde	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	Mo-i. Bumu	Mo-ye', Mo-i	...	Bu-la, Bŵ-ela	Bu-ila	Bu-la. E-tŵke
Bird	N-on	Si-nōdi ; tŵ-	Si-rōdi ; tu-	Si-n-yōdi ; tŵ-
Blood	Mi-kiŵ	Ba-nna	Ba-nnā	Ma-ila
Body	Mo-i	Ūb-utŵ. Kŵ-lōtŵ	Kŵ-lŵtŵ. Mu-yŵ	Mu-jŵ ; me-jŵ

¹ 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.

² The first column represents the dialect of the north-west and north-east parts of the Island of Fernando Pô. A list of the Fernandian tribes or clans is printed after the geographical delimitation of the language.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋŋo, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pó	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pó	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pó
Bone	Uha	Mu-ŋa	Mū-ŋha ; 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-bōkwō	M-bōkwō	N-yōmu or Jwomō ¹	M-bōkwō?	Ŋ-kōmō? M-bōkwō?	Im-bōkwō
Bull	Ŋ-kōpō	Dome ōkwō	N-dōme m-bōkwō
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 ² (wild)
Charcoal
Chief	l-bira, Bila	Bō-tuku; ba- Kukeriku	Mu-cuku; ba-	...
Child	M-aŋga. Ma-bōkwō (pl.). Leŋge	E-leŋge	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	Ūlhe	Sile. Cōka	Sini
Country	B-ōba. I-ci; bi-ci	l-ci	I-ci, E-ce; i-ci. E-dia. Cae
Cow	Badōa	M-bōkwō. Ŋ-kadi 'ōkwō. Gōpo. Haukwō. Ŋ-kōpō kadi	Kari ōkwō. Ŋ-gōpō, Ŋ-gōmō? Ūkwō kaca-na. M-bōkwō kan-ōla	Kadi 'ōkwō. ³ M-bōkwō
Crocodile ...	Gandu	Gandu	Kandi	...	...	...
Day, daylight	Bō-hōku	E-lō, l-lue; bi-lō	E-lō; bi-lō. E-live
Devil, evil spirit	Mō-ō	l-ŋkōpa. Mō-sa la-be. Mō-hō	Mō-rimō; ba-
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Bō-yammō	...

¹ Noteworthy.² Noteworthy. The far-spread -simba root.³ 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 ¹	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

¹ This word is printed in the Spanish vocabularies 'Bu-tne ; *pl.* be-tne'. I cannot help thinking the n is a misprint for u.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-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; ¹ 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

¹ 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-ehŋ. 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 ...	...	...	...	Ōb-itta	E-lŋa. E-riŋa	E-riŋa
Leg ...	Mu-nde	Mŋ-pondŋ. Ōkŋ	Tlēhe. Bei	Ōli-ŋŋ. E-pasŋ; bi-pasŋ	Lu-pula. Mu-isŋ	Mu-esŋ
Leopard ...	...	...	N-ŋoi	...	...	...
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ...	...	...	...	I-bebŋ	I-bebŋ. Mu-ehe; mi-ehe	Mu-ēē; mi-ēē
Magic ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rŋŋŋ
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. Ōmŋme-cu; abŋbe-cu. Ōmŋ-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	N-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	Ō-li	N-ŋonde. Kundi	D-ēa. B-ea. E-lembŋ	Me-ŋkŋŋ. Er-eha. Di-ā, Di-wā. E-lebŋ. Bu-ēa ¹	E-lembŋ. (M-ēja = <i>moonlight</i>)

¹ Bu-ēa and related words may be equivalent to Mu-ela = the 'brilliant', the 'shining white', of which Mu-ezi is an inflection.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Mother ...	Mo-ñgwe. Nañgwo	Ngũ, Ngwo	Niañgwo. Nyañgwe (225 a)	Emmi, Ū-mi, Ū-bedi, Ū-beri	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	Mw-ninā. Mu-nyoñ, Mu-nywo	Numbu	Bw-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 ; ¹ m-ina
Navel ...	...	...	...	Cwoku	Swoku	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, Bw-ciwo. Mi-rima (<i>darkness</i>)	Bw-cwo, Bw-ci
Nose ...	Bu-añga	Mi-oñ, Mi-wo	Dū or Joi	Bu-mpwo, Bw-ompwo ; bi-impwo. Di-kekwo	Mu-mbw or Ūbo-mpwo ; <i>pl.</i> ibe-mpwo. Esi-mbw (<i>dim.</i>)	Mw-lumbwo
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	Bitā. Ū-bila, U-bila. Ka-bila	Ū-bila, Bw-bila ; ma-bila	Bw-bila ; ma-bila. (Mu-tende = <i>wild date</i>)
Ox ...	...	...	...	lñ-kōpw. E-kōpw. Hwukwo	M-bwkw, Ūkw. N-kwopwo. Si-nābā (<i>dim.</i>). I-buale	M-bwkw
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Kape	N-kapi ; i-kapi	N-kapi
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	B-ahū, M-ahū. T-wope	B-ahū, M-ahū	M-ahū
Parrot ...	...	...	...	Iñ-kō, l-kwo	Eñ-kwo	Lw-kwōjwo ; <i>pl.</i> bi-kwōjwo ² ...
Penis ...	Li-bia. Lw-kwōt, kutu (223 a)	E-lwku. E-lwkw (224 a)	Mon-palwo	Nini ?	Ku-amba ?	...
Pig ...	...	...	Bara	A-sulu. E-sowho	E-sulu	E-sowwo ; bi-sowwo
Pigeon ...	...	...	...	E-leka	E-leka. Beka	Bekabeka
Place ...	...	...	...	Ū-mwo	Ū-lwkw	Ū-lwkw

¹ Noteworthy as a very archaic form.² Note eccentric plural.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgw, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwota	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Rain ... ..	...	...	Biw	L-wla. M-pula (storm)	L-ula. M-pula	N-kwla
Rat ... ..	...	...	...	Ū-bica ; a-bica	Mū-wica ; me-isa. I-vatsa. Iñ-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 ¹	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. ² M-bamba	...
Son, boy	M-añga m-pell	Mu-ā. Mo-ina wa-pai	Mo-ina-m-ō	A-ūci. Kōm-ōla. ³ 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

¹ Compare words for 'moon'.

² Compare Nyama gbawa of Gaboon.

³ Noteworthy. Does it stand for Kōm-ō-(Gumu-)ana or Ka-muana?

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
Spear... ..	...	...	Kū	E-cika ; bi-	Mu-cika, Mω-şikā; 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	l-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-ēsū, Bω-nesū	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

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri ¹	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Tree	Moñ-gwkw	Me-le, Mu-le. Duma	Jw-e-ti	Bu-te	Bw-te, Mw-te; ba-ti, ma-ti	Bw-te. Bu-te; ba-te
Twins ... ..	...	...	...	Be-bwkw	...	Be-bwkw
Urine	M-inye. M-ime	M-inye. Mam-bwli	Am-india	Ba-nyera	Ma-nyera	Ma-nyera
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mu-inj'
War ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-ta	Bi-la.	Bi-ta
Water	M-e	Ma-ye	Mw-dibw. Me-dugu	Bw-wope. (Riba = dew)	Di-ōpw M-ōphe; b-ōphe. M-ōpe. Tō-bele; m-ele	Mw-ōpe
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-niwa. Ww-odi. Mu-aisw. Mu-äre	Mw-ara-nna. Mw-adi
Wind ... ..	...	...	Pupwkw	N-dundu n-dulu	E-nrudu	Mu-nwke
Witch... ..	...	...	...	Bu-aya'rimw	Bw-güa	Ba-larimw
Witchcraft	A-lembw?	A-lembw	...	...	...	Rwkw
Woman	Mwom-wli	Mo-itu, M-aitu	Mi-mia. M-eri (225 a)	Bu-aisw; b-aisw. W-adi. Aw-aisw. S-adi. Mw-ita; ba-	Mu-aisw; ba-isw. Wmu-ahwla; ab-ahwla. Mu-kadi; ab-adi. Mo-ñki	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-wsw
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	B-ilu. S-wle; bi-wle	Sw-wle; bi-wle	Sō-ōli; bi-ōli
Year ... ..	...	...	...	Cwkw? Lu-ā; m-ā	L-w, Lu-a; m-ā. Duda?	Lw-ā; m-ā
Yesterday...	...	...	...	M-padi	M-padi	l-mbi tw- pwasā
One ... ..	.mw. .gbe (223 a) ¹	.mwoti	.watw, .wate	Bu-li, .li, .ne, .ni	En-nye. .li, .le, .de, .nye. Ne	.li, .de
Two ... ..	.bale. .leisi (223 a)	.bai, .baye	.ba	.ba, .pa (E-pa)	.pa, ba (E-pa, Mem-ba, A-pa, N-ba, &c.)	-im-ba, .ba

¹ The numerals of 223 a are altogether Sudanic.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgw, &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
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)	Vuē 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 ¹

¹ Twelve is Miw na maim-ba.

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
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. Bope-bope (223 a)	Ma-kupe. Ma-bope	Kamon-bā. Kamu-ba	E-ci, I-ci	Di-cila; pl. ama-cila (twenties)	Di-cila. (An-cila = twenties)
Thirty ...	...	...	Kamu-tati	Bo-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 ¹	

¹ The numerals in the Fernandian dialects are sufficiently peculiar and interesting for it to be worth while to append a special note in situ in order to comment on them in immediate sequence to their appearance. The root-word for 'one' can be traced back to *-nye* or *-ne*, which is also the term for 'finger' in Fernandian, as well as in some other forms of Bantu. 'Two' is expressed by *-pa* or *-ba*, as in many Bantu languages of Central Congoland, of North Congoland, and of the Cameroons. 'Four' has a misleading resemblance to 'one', but is of course derived from the Old Bantu root *-ne* or *-ni* (in Fernandian phonology it will be noted that *n*, *l*, *r*, and *d* constantly permute, like *m* and *b*). But there is also a form for 'four'—*-m*—which is puzzling, unless, as happens in other cases in Fernandian, the *m* is derived from an *n*. The root for 'five'—*-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, *Li-u*, for 'ten' (contracted from *Li-kumi*) and *Maha-* be one of those privative terms occasionally used in Bantu to express 'nine'—'one from ten', &c. The words for 'ten' in Fernandian are also enigmatic in appearance. There are traces of a form *Li-u* (already mentioned) which may descend from the archaic *Li-kumi*. Eastern Bube also possesses the form *Di-on*, *Ni-on*, *-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

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-kõngõ, &c. 224 b. Ba-kõta	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
I, me, my ...	Nei, Nge?	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, -nõ, -m, -a-m	-nye, -m, -a-nye	-nye, -ka, -m, -nye, -nyi
Thou, thee, thy	We, A-he.	Wfe.	Ww.	Wē, Wā.	Wē.	We, A-hwe.
	?	?	?	W, Bw, Wñ, U.	W, U.	W, U, B'.
	?	?	-u, -be?	-we, -wa, -w, -a-w	-ue, -bue, -a-w	-w, -a-hwe, -mwa, -mwe
He, him, his	Wu-ende. ? ?	...	Yu. A. ?	Bwe, Ke. A, E. -la, -bwe, -bw, -a-i	Ōw, Mw. A. -o-le, -mow, -ari	Ww. A, E. -mow, -a-be, -mi, -mow
We, us, our	...	...	Da. ? ?	Tue, Twa-la. Tw, Twñ, Tu. -tu-e, -tw-la, -le, -wu, -a-u	Twe. Tu, Tw. -cu-e, -a-u	A-cu-e, Tu-e, Tu. Tu. -cu-ēw, -cw
Ye, you, your	...	...	Mu. ? ?	Lu-e, Lu-le. l-la. Lu, Lw, Lwñ, Nw. -lu-e, -a-nū	Lwe. Lw, Lu.	Nw, 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-bw	Beba, Be. Be, Bale, Ba-lw. -be, -a-bw	Aba-le, Abeba. Ba, Be. -ba, -bw

understood; just as in most Fernandian dialects 'six', 'seven', 'eight', and 'nine' are expressed by '— and one', '— and two', &c.

The emphatically quinary nature of Fernandian computation is shown in the distinct term for 'fifteen'—(W), Ew. In fuller forms this is Ew and Bi-eyu, Bi-eww, Bi-e-ew, Mi-e-ew. Possibly the Ew is a final contraction of -e-tw, 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. Ew again becomes La-w ('and fifteen') in further calculations. Thus fifty-five is Ama-cila ma-ba la-w, i. e. 'two twenties and fifteen' (la = and, w = fifteen). 'Sixteen' is W-nye (15+1), or W-i-le, W-si-le, W-de, according to the various concord prefixes placed in front of 'one' ('one' being -nye, -le, -de). 'Seventeen' is W-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 Bw-ra-pa, which probably stands for 'fifteen-twice' (Bw in such a case being an abbreviated plural of W, '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 tw-ba; 'nineteen knives' is tyu-edda w tu-ele (i. e. 'knives fifteen-four'): but 'twenty knives' is Di-edda (or D-eda) cila. 'Nineteen yams' ('yams fifteen-four') is Ebi-lw e w bi-le, but 'twenty yams' is Di-lw cila. 'Twenty fingers' is not Ma-cila me-nye, as it might be by analogy, but Di-nye e-cila; 'twenty teeth' (-inw or -ilw) is not Ma-cila m-elw or m-enw, but R-elw or D-elw 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' (-wlu) is M'-wlu (Ma-wlu) -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. ¹ Ku-ba	-ama. Ma-la. Ku-ma ¹	-ela, M-ela, M-ala. -ma
This, these	...	...	...	Ū-lŵ, ba-li or a-; ō, i-le; i, a- or aba-; e-, bi-le; sŵ; e-, i-le-; lŵ-; tŵ; ō	<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 ¹	-be	-beŵ- (An-yoñ = not good)	-be, La-be. Kala-be	M-mē, Em-mē. -sasa	-mi
Black	-telu	Bo-yundu ¹	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 ¹ , -ax ¹	...	...

¹ Noteworthy. Cf. 162, 230, 87, 134, 136, 129, 131, &c.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-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-mū-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 ¹	-ōme, Dōme (prefixed). -me-cō (affixed) (ōme-cō, s-ōme-cō, k-ōme-cō)	...
Old ... ..	...	...	...	-lōlu. -luna ³	...	-luna. ² -cici, -cili. N-kōtō
Red ... ..	...	...	-tenate	-tōlatōla	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-boi	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-ntu, Si-ntu	-xundu	-huntu
Sick ... ..	...	-kōna	...	-dōpā. A-lwadi ³	...	-lōdi
White	Mō-pu, -pu	Bō-pumbu	A-pumon	Bō-tōtō. Bō-hutūtū	-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

¹ Noteworthy: cf. word for 'male', 'man', -yala, -bakala, in West Congo and Angola.² Cf. East Bantu.³ Cf. -duna in Zulu

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋgɔ, &c. 224 b. Ba-kɔta	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Middle ...	...	...	...	Bɔ-telɔ, Bwila	Ūbɔ-telɔ. Ūbu-aci	Ūbu-aci
Near ...	...	...	...	Ke-pie	Kɔ-piē. Biɔ	Beō, Biɔ
Outside ...	...	...	...	Ū-hita	Ū-hita. Ūmū-alalɔ	Ūlɔ-lombwaa
Plenty, many	M-bɔtɔ	...	...	B-ike	-ŋkeŋke. A-mōte. -ike. L-ɔmɔ	Bɔ-hi
There... ..	...	...	...	Hali. H'ɔ	Hali. Ale. Xɔke, Xale. Xeake	...
Where? ...	...	...	...	Keci?	Ka? Kɔ? Kaxe? Hatsi! Hehe!	...
No! ... ..	...	...	...	Ehe!	Hatsi! Hehe!	Ehe!
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Kɔkɔ. -we. De-	Pɔlɔ (?) A.	Ke. A.	Bw-e, Lu-e (imperative). -ta-, -ci-, -te. Te-, Aci-, Li-	Te! Aci-. Bw-e (sing.). Lu-ē (pl.). (-e in impera- tive). La-	-ci-, -ta- (-da-, -ca-), -i' (-lɔ-, -li-). -e. Li-, La-
To	?	?	?	Ū-?, Ala- -ɔpa	A-, Ū- -teta	E-, Ala-, Al-
„ beat ...	...	...	...	...	...	-ɔpa, -mba, -teta
„ buy, sell	...	...	...	-ɔlɔ (-wēla, -ɔla)	-ɔla	-ɔla. -rɔnda, -rɔanda
„ come ...	-ya-ka	-ya-te. -nyɔa	...	-pēlɔ, -pa, -pwa. -plū	-putɔ	-pūlɔ
„ cut ...	...	...	...	-pɔlɔ	-bɔla	-m-bɔla
„ dance ...	...	...	...	-bila, -bila-ŋia	-bila, -bina	-bina
„ die ...	...	...	-gɔa	-bwa	-xu	-hu, -hwa
„ eat ...	-dzia-ki	-yuma. N-die	-ade. -di	-da	-rrā	-ra
„ give ...	...	...	-yori	-mpa	-vala	-mba
„ go... ..	...	...	...	-hela, -xela. -cila. -eka, -beka	-hela, -eda. -enda	-eda. -enda. -hela
„ kill ...	...	...	...	-ɔla, -ɔda. (-udi = pret.)	-oribi	-hōla
„ know ...	...	...	...	-am, -lam	-lam	-am, -an, -anya ¹

¹ Cf. the -manya of the East Bantu.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
To ?	?	?	?	Ū-?, Ala-	A-, Ū-	E-, Ala-, Ale-
„ laugh	-yae-tw	-itwa	-twaya	-twa
„ leave off, cease	-cia
„ love, want	-rata. -hūda	-ñaha. -xori. -xōdwa	-hōdi, -hora
„ see	-ela	-ena, -ela	-ena
„ sit, remain, abide	-pela. -kaŋa	...	-pena. -ica
„ sleep	-lala. -doŋgi	-diagwa	-twa	-twa	-twa
„ stand, stop, be erect	-mi	...	-ema
steal	-ubi	-iŋa	-hubi

PREFIXES IN PANDE, BA-YAKA, KAKA

Much defaced, often wanting.

Class 1. Mwa, M'; 2. ?; 3. Mwa, Mu-, —; 4. Mi-, Me-, —; 5. Li-, —; 6. Ma-, Me-; 7. ?; 8. ?; 9. N- (M-), —; 10. ?Te-,¹ N- (M-), —; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. Bu-.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN FERNANDIAN

Preprefixes are present,¹ especially in regard to Classes 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6.

Class 1. Umu-, Ūmu-, Mwa, Ūwa, Ūwa, Ūwa, Ūwa, Ūwa (mu, bu, bw, wa, k', a-, nye); 2. Aba-, Ab', Ba-, Be-, Bwa, A- (?) (ba, beba, be); 3. Ūmwa, Ūmu-, Mu-, Ū-, Bu-, Bwa (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-, Mwa, Ba-, A- (a, aba, ama); 7. E-, J- (rare), He-, Xe-? (e, k'); 8. Ebi-, Bi-, Ebe-, Be-, I- (bi)²; 8 a. Esi-, Isi-, S', Si-, Bi-² (si, s', x); 9. En-, In- (Im-), N-, N' (l', n', k'); 10. I-, N-, Ng- (i, n); 11. Ūwa, Ūlu-, Lu-, Lu- (*pl.* I-, N-, Ng-, Ma-) (wa, l', lu); 12. Ūwa, Ūtu-, Twa, Tu-, Tyu-, Cwa, Cu- (tu, tu-, tyu, cu); 13. Ka-, Kw-, Ke-³ (not used as a diminutive and has no concord of its own, but generally uses that of Class 1. Is rather honorific or feminine in signification; also adverbial); 14. Ūwa, Ūbū-, Bw-, Ū- (bw) (often confounded with Nos. 1 and 3, but has No. 6 (Ma-) as plural); 15. persists in Ū- as preposition,

¹ Te-goma = 'hundreds'.

² Bi- (8 or 8 a) is sometimes used in a singular and slightly diminutive sense, as in Bi-*wa*, 'a virgin'.

³ There are a masculine and a feminine prefix in Fernandian, which last may be connected with No. 13. Kw- for masculine and Ka- for feminine. But Kw- is superimposed on a retained prefix, whereas Ka- is used as sole prefix before the root, though sometimes there are indications that it represents a doubled 13 prefix, viz.: Kah', derived from Kaka-, Kak', Kah'. Kwam', Kwamwa-, 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.¹

226. **Bube** of North-west and North-east Fernando Pô is spoken in the northern parts of Fernando Pô² Island.

226 a. **Bube** of East and South Fernando Pô is spoken in the eastern and southern parts of Fernando Pô Island.

226 b. **Bube** of South-west Fernando Pô is spoken in the west and south-west of Fernando Pô Island, in the San Carlos (George Bay) district.

FERNANDIAN TRIBES OR CLANS

North-west to North-east: 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.

¹ See *Strümpell and Struck* on p. 448 of the 42nd volume (1910) of the *Berlin Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*.

² It may chance that in this volume, or its successor, Fernando Pô is spelt Fernando Poo. The last is more correct and is sometimes the modern Spanish spelling, though Fernando Pô is preferable because more usual. The earliest form of the name was Fernao (Fernam) do Pôo or Povo ('Ferdinand of the people'), that being the name of the legendary Portuguese mariner who first sighted the island, circ. 1470.

THE SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES

GROUP A

THE CAMEROONS-CROSS RIVER LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP A I CAMEROONS BORDERLAND

227. **Ekoi** or **Ejam**¹
 227 a. **Akwa**² 227 b. **Eafeñ** 227 c. **Injō** or **Itun**
228. The **Nde** or **Atam** dialects³
 228 a. **Akparaboñ** 228 b. **Agbaragba**
229. **Nki** (**Bw-ki**)⁴
 229 a. **Ū-sikom** 229 b. **Dama** 229 c. **Gayi** 229 d. **Yakorō** 229 e. **Alege**
230. **Mbudikum**⁵
 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**)⁶ 233. **Mbe**
234. **Manyañ** (**A-nyañ**, **Ba-nyañ**)⁷
 234 a. **Koñguañ**

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ , c.c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama , c.c.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nšō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
Adze ... ..	...	N-kpataja	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-am ; ω+. N-sun	Iny-am	Ka-ny-am	...	...	...
Ant	N-siañ ; ω-. N-ke ; a-ke. M-fap. M-fanuti. Ū-siyōnga (227 c)	Mu-ñkō ; ali- N-kō ; e-kō. N-kwōōk. A-nyiyō	...	E-cicw. Ko-mkañket	...	Be-siñe (<i>pl.</i>)

¹ **Ekoi** is the *Old Calabar* or *Efik* name for this language. Its real local appellation is **Ejam**, **Ezam**, or **Ejyam**.

² 227 a. **Akwa** is also pronounced **Akpa** or **Akpwa**. It has no near relationship with the **Kwa** or **Kwō** language of the *Ibibio* country to the west of the Cross River estuary (No. 245 a). No. 227 b is the **Eafeñ** of Koelle. There are two distinct tones in the **Ekoi** group of dialects, 'being the low, and' the high tone. I have not thought it necessary, however, to insert these marks, except where they seem to affect the etymology. Moreover, there is considerable local variation in their use, and, as a general rule, they are not of much importance in philological comparisons.

³ Included in this column are the **Ekamtulufu**, the **Udom**, and the **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.

⁴ This is the **Nki** of Koelle and the 'Eastern **Nki**' of Johnston of 1887-8, the **Bw-ki** of E. Dayrell, and the **Ū-sikom** of Northcote Thomas. Its northern dialects, **Dama**, **Gayi**, and **Yakorō**, extend its range to the verge of the *Munsi* country. The **A-lege** of Koelle is almost a separate language, yet sufficiently near to be included as a dialect of **Nki**, though its location and existence at the present day are very uncertain.

⁵ This is in the main the language I have heard called locally **Mbudikum**, though a similar name, **Mburukem**, is also, according to Koelle, applied to the **Ndob** language (237), which is spoken on the eastern side of the **Mbudikum** country. **Mbudikum** in general seems to be closely allied to **Ba-hom** (230 a) and to the other numerous dialects ranging from 230 b to 230 j, information as to which is almost wholly derived from Koelle, with rectifications and additions from recent German research. **Ngwala** (231) appears to be a distinct language, and this also is derived from Koelle's 'Polyglotta Africana'. The **Bamum** dialect or language (230 g) is virtually identical with **Ba-nyañgi** of German explorers.

⁶ **Nsō** and **Mbe** are mainly derived from Koelle, with a few modern rectifications by the author.

⁷ **Manyañ** is of my own local collection (1887-8), with a few additions from German sources. Koelle's **Koñguañ** appears to be little more than a dialect of **Manyañ**.

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a <i>to</i> 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> 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;ɣuyɔ. 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-teyɔ. Ne-tey; 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-gɔmɔ, 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-kɔnɔ, Muñ-kɔnɔ. 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> Nşō 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, N̄si Ne-di. Nā (230 a)	Me-n̄si. 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	Ū-bi ; a-bi	...	...	...	...	...
Bow	O-ik ; a-ik. I-niri	E-neg ; a- Bω-lek (228 a). In-tanik	Ka-ji ; bω-ji. Bo-re. U-rop (229 e)	Mu-ñwak. Ū-gua (230 h). N̄nā-ket (230 j). Roñ-ket (231). Gom, Goñ. Wu-añ	Ke-nte	N̄-ket ; ba-ket
Bowels ... ..	...	Bō-la (228 a)	...	...	...	...
Brains	A-ron	Be-di. Be-rebere. A-ron. Ba-fiak (228 a)	Bω-boñ	...	...	Ke-nō (<i>pl.</i>)
Breast (man's)	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-kuşu. 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

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229 Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a <i>to</i> 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
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. ¹ 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. N-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-furye-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 (230j). 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	N-ke. N-kie. Ke-mu. Ke-ke	Ge-kalseñ; e- De-kinyit (233). De-kiyō (233)	N-kiri; ba-
Chief, king	N-tui; a-	N-ton; a-ton. N-tun. Mun-tun. M-ō-nen (228 a)	Ū-tō; ba-tō. O-jūi; a- (229 e)	E-fō; me-fō. E-fā (231). Fuon	Fōn; a-fōn. Kum. M-ba (233)	M-fō; ba-fō
Child	M-on; ab-on. M-ōni. M-ōna (227 b)	M-ō; b-ōn. Mw-a. M-ō-an. M-ō-anse; ab-ōñke	Wu-an; bi-an. Wu-āsoñ	Me-exi. M-on; b-on. Mu-mbua (230 a). N-g-ōan. Mu-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	N-wā. N-ji	M-pfim	E-woru. N-den

¹ Other words for brother: M-fōla, M-faru, N-sase, N-jinjia (231).

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, 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. Nḡwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nṣō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koṅguañ
Cold	E-dyuk. E-kena	E-mina	Ke-kon	A-fūe. A-fum. I-fuωmω	E-ju. I-fō (233)	E-kwansi
Country ...	M-fam; ω-fam. Ba-tek (227 b)	M-fam <i>or</i> M-pam	Ū-sie	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-fω; m-fen (227 a)	E-fen. E-fω. Ū-bu. E-pω; be-pω. E-pū (228 a)	E-ṣω. Bo-run. E-ce	Dia; <i>or</i> Die; N-sū (230 a). Nω-tsu (231). N-cu (230 b-f)	E-tu. Sui. I-tω-a-tsag (233)	Ny-or; bany-or. N-gωṣi
Devil, evil spirit	A-kwabaisi. A-rem (227 a)	A-kwane. A-kwō. Ba-kωkω (228 a)	Ū-lom. Ba-rem (<i>pl.</i>)	N-dem, N-dep. E-pfumω (230 a). Ny-awω. Sā. M-beωket	...	De-wu. N-zā
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-gbawa; a- N-jom	Ū-ne-ωω-kia, Ū-ni-wa-kie. Ō-ni-ō-je (229 e)	N-gafu. N-jañ-a-fω (231). N-gañga; b-aṅga. N-ga-fu-lab	N-gāfω-ω-ṣib	N-gañ; ba-yañ
Dog	N-jō; ō-jō. M-biō; ō-biō (227 a)	N-wō; a-wō. Mun-dyω. Uñ-gwō (228 a)	Ka-bi. Ō-kuakūe (229 e)	M-xω, M-vω, M-vu (230 a, 230 i, 230 j). Mo-ṅgu (231). Ma-ndr (230 h)	Bi. Bog	Mū
Door, door- way	M-ba; ō-ba. Ū-keri. N-dawe	M-bω; a- Ū-kegeri (228 a)	Li-fi; bi-fi. Ū-keri. Di-ṣi (229 e)	Ū-vi-ndā. N-zindie (230 a). Yuza. Kōō. N-gonte (230 h). U-xoti-n-dab	Ke-sun; e-sun. Su. A-wuyā nab (233)	M-bi-ny-ōp. De-kok; ba-
Dream ...	N-deni. E-yωe	Nanan. A-maranju Nod (228 a)	A-bap	N-jiω, N-jonjū	...	Ke-nō (<i>pl.</i>)

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> Nṣō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguañ
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-ṣua. E-sūō (229 e)	E-sō. N-suen (230 h). N-cen. I-zeañ (230 j)	Ke-tam. E-ṣan (233)	N-sō, N-sok
Excrement	A-biñ <i>or</i> A-buñ. Ū-sam (227 b)	A-biñ, Ba-biñ. M-buñ (228 a)	A-buñ	N-zet, N-za	...	Ke-pi (<i>pl.</i>)
Eye	E-yit; <i>pl.</i> am-it. Am-ut <i>or</i> Am-ure (227 b)	Am-at; nem-at. Mam-err <i>or</i> Mam-et. M-et (228 a). Em-err (228 b)	De-ji <i>or</i> De-ci; a-ji. E-zi; a-zi (229 e)	I-tset. Ni-tset. M-tsek <i>or</i> Ni-tsegw; <i>pl.</i> ma- L-ī, Li-tā, Dzi-ta, T-se; <i>pls.</i> m-ī, m-ē, mim-u. N-di (231)	E-yō (233)	Ny-err, Ny-et <i>or</i> Ny-es; <i>pl.</i> am-ak <i>or</i> am-ā
Face, fore- head	Ū-ci; a-ci. Ū-si; a-si. M-būk	A-si-am-u. E-siwe-m-biri. Berī. B-ōsō (228 a). N-don, Dun	B-ωṣu; ba-ṣu. M-buō; ba+	E-se. E-ge. E-ju. N-jujem. Sa, N-ja. Jenta, Mem-u	E-ṣi. E-jeṣi (233)	Be-ṣi
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 to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nšō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguan
Father ...	N-se; a-se. N-tā	N-tā. N-sō, Nšō	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-nšiepō, 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-yñit (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-su (231). N-zō, Su, N-sōe, N-sā	Su (233). Zō	N-si, I-si
Foot ...	E-kat e-jare; a-kat a-jare	N-sapa-le-gā. N-jeme-ne-jā. E-rawe-ni-jā. E-tā. Mu-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-gōbō, N-gub. Mo-ñgōr. Kōkōlokō (231)	N-gub	N-kok
Frog, toad	E-sañ; n-sañ <i>or</i> o-sañ	Egbajunu. E-jinañken	Ke-nšū-a-woñ. O-tutoñ	Te-tō. Ti-tañ. Sua. Sañgan	Ke-sañ. Ke-nsa-ne-ñgan	Ma-nsañ (<i>pl.</i>)

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, ᵿᵿ.	229. Nki 229 a. ᵿ-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ᵿᵿ.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a <i>to</i> 230j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nšō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguañ
Ghost... ..	N·ki·ba·nsi ; a· N·ki·ma·nse. A·kwō. N·je (227 b)	A·kwane. A·kwō. E·kum. ᵿ·tentem (228 a)	B·woce	M·pfōsi ; mo-	...	M·ᵿ·aci·fū
Girl, maiden	M·ᵿniñkae	Mᵿ·a·ma·ñkᵿ ; ab·ā aba·ñkᵿ	W·anᵿ·nyinyi ; bᵿ·an·ma· nyinyi. Wua·soñ	Mᵿ·a·mi·ndyūi. M·on·me·ñgue. M·o·me·ñgue	W·an·ᵿ·wūi. Va·yei (233)	Mo·ñgᵿle ; bᵿ·wa·gᵿle.
Goat	M·būi, M·bᵿe, M·be	Mum·būi. M·bun. M·būi (228 a)	E·bᵿ, E·bū. O·bi (229 e)	Mfā. Mᵿdzō. M·bi, M·vi, M·pi. Momfu (231). Vi·nduñ	Būi. N·doñ (233)	Men, Man. Ngᵿ man
,, (he) ...	Num·i·m·būi ; a·rum·ᵿ·būi. Nim·i·m·bᵿe ; a·om·ᵿ·bᵿe. E·koñkᵿ	Egbeñi	ᵿte·bᵿ·kinu. Apije (229 e)	Mpop. Mefor. Nᵿᵿ·am· biñkᵿ	...	E·pūe·man
God	ᵿ·basi <i>or</i> A·wasi. N·dam. E·burᵿ a·kpabi	E·sᵿwō. O·sᵿwō. M·buta ¹	Bᵿboñ. E·burᵿ· akpabi. ᵿlim (229 e)	Esi. N·iekob. Nūekar (231)	A·nyoi. Nūye (233)	N·tañ. N·dam
Grandparent	Ite·mise ᵿ. Ite·munyen ᵿ	...	A·tᵿlien ᵿ. ᵿ·kiñkaᵿ· nyiiñi ᵿ	N·dumban ᵿ (231). N·dubara. Tereteta. N·duñgwe, N·duma ᵿ. N·dzi. Ma·fuket ᵿ ²	Tata ᵿ. Yeye ᵿ	Ji·ñgᵿ <i>or</i> Eta·ñgᵿ. Ma·ñgᵿ ᵿ
Grass... ..	A·wañ. A·ñgañga (227 a). Nje. Ajia (227 b)	N·yan. A·wen. Ma·kukwᵿ. Ba·kukwō (228 a)	A·san	Ma·ge. Nwin	...	Babe
Ground ...	N·si ; a·si. N·si	Nsi·si	E·si	E·ca. N·ca	...	Mak
Ground-nut	M·bañgañ·ifu. E·furre (227 b). N·jūi	M·firi ; a·firi	M·bantsam. M·fri	Pira <i>or</i> Pire. Ba·yan <i>or</i> M·biañ. Menzᵿ	Biren	N·jeresi. Ny·ikesi
Guinea-fowl	Ikwa. Oyeñ (227 b)	Nyafut. E·nyñ. E·giñ (228 a)	Kekañ	Sañga ; ma +	...	M·oñkō ; b·oñkō ;
Gun	N·gun ; a·gun	N·gun. ᵿ·kwa. Mu·ñkut (228 a)	ᵿ·kua ; e-	Kañ, Na·kañ, Di·kañ	Eyūlt (233)	Ngᵿ ; ba·ñgᵿ

¹ Compare word for 'ruin' in North-west Bantu.² Also Teta·yiñ·gura ᵿ, Nina·ñ·gura ᵿ (230).

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, ᵘc.	229. Nki 229 a. ᵘ-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ᵘc.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a <i>to</i> 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nṣō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koṅguañ
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. Emane
Hand	Ö-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. Dedbᵘ- hare-pu	Njim-ke-wō. Kewō. Ike-bᵘ. Nji-wa-bᵘ (233)	Dija-a-bō. Nsama-wuᵘ. Dekā-ha-wuᵘ
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-kwō. 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	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-goi (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-

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, <i>ŋc.</i>	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, <i>ŋc.</i>	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. Konguañ
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	...	...	...	...
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-soñ-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

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 Nşō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
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 ¹ (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

¹ An interesting survival of the Mu-ntu; ba-ntu root.

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
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-nyō; a-nyō	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-ñokun. Bo-ru-bw-ji	Bw-dzu, Bw-ju, Bw-cu. Mw-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, Mw-min	N-dzoñ; ba +. N-jon. Li-dru (229 b). Ni-jūi (229 e). Li-juen (229 c)	Me-ca. Kondi, Konji. Dji. Le. E-ṣuye (231). A-tsi. N-koñ-e-tse	Juiñ. 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	...	...	...

English	227. Ekoï or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, ḙc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ḙc.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
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. Mo-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-ke	M-bā	...	E-tok
Rain ...	M-buta. I-wunta (227 c)	A-net. N-uana. M-buta. A-lap	Ōmō. Ke-fañ. Ommū	M-bañ, M-bōñ. M-būe	Wu. Mbañ (233)	Ba-nya. Ma-nep, Ma-lep
Rat ...	M-be; ḙ be	M-be. Ū-pep. M-pep (228 a)	E-feb	Ceñkwō. Jo-ku. 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-njia, Ma-nyi	...	M-beyumbi
Salt ...	A-kañ	A-kañ	Ba-nō. Ma-nu (229 e)	E-ki (231). N-ke, N-ji. N-gūa, N-guañ, N-gbañ	Ji-ñbañ. Fu-ñgūan (233)	N-gañ
Shame ...	N-son	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ...	N-jōbūi. N-jam-būi. N-gyōm-bōe, N-jombe	M-bun. Bore. O-won-m-būi	E-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

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
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. ¹ 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

¹ See words for 'God' in Nos. 9 c, 30, 38, 70, &c.

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, ḙc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ḙc.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguañ
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 Star	E-yam E-gōma-m-fuk. I-runandu. N-dunandu	A-kwane Ne-kpwa. E-dirandu. In-dunandu (228 a)	... Ne-kpēra	N-dem Sañ; me-sañ	... ...	N-dañ-awa Ne-mbe; ma-mbe
Stick	E-ti; a-ti. N-tam (227 a)	Ma-biti (<i>dimin.</i>). E-te. I-riri. Be-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-jeñ, 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, É.c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, É.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
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-sūe. 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 ¹	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-

¹ 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, ᵘc.	229. Ñki 229 a. ᵠ-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ᵘc.	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-fuᵠᵠ, A-fuyᵠᵠ. M-pabi (228 a)	Ba-sa	N-cince	...	Ba-ce
Vein ...	Bi-jab ; a- N-dyip (227 a)	E-niye ; a-	E-je. E-ru (229 c)	E-sik (231). 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-tᵠᵠ (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)	ᵠ-mᵠᵠ, ᵠ-mū. N-buᵠᵠ (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	ᵠ-kara, ᵠ-karera	M-barāne. Ma-kara	ᵠ-ne-ṣiṣiet. ᵠ-kara	Pañ-mu-kwō. Me-kara. Mun-bañket	N-tᵠᵠ	...
Wife ...	Ñ-kaene. Meñ-kama	Ñ-ka-wañā. Muñ-kᵠma. Ma-ñka, Ma-ñkai	ᵠ-ninye-ᵠ-gi	Min-dyūi. Men-vie (230 a)	...	Ñ-gōᵠō
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-ōce	B-ᵠce	N-gañga	...	De-bū
Witchcraft Woman ...	Neñ-kai ; ana-kai. Niñ-kai	Ma-ñka ; aba-ka. Muñ-kare. Aneñ-kal'	A-kpabi O-nyinyi ; ba- ᵠ-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-gōᵠō ; ba- Ñ-ga ; <i>pl.</i> ba-ga
Womb ...	O-ya. A-wa	...	...	N-remi	...	...

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injò	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, Éc.	229. Ñki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, Éc.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsò <i>or</i> Nşò 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñgwañ
Wood (fire-wood)	Ñ.kun	Ñ.kon. E.kul. Uñ-kūi (228 a)	Ke-kon <i>or</i> E.kun. E.kueñ (229 c)	Ñ.koe, N.jūe. Kuñ. Ñ.kueñ. Ñ.kpi.	Me-ñka. Ñka. 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	Ñ.gu	E.yōni, Yōni. M-boñ (233)	Mie; ba-mie
Yesterday	E.nyane, E.nyāre	E.nyā	Lenje	E.zò	...	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, Éc.). .nyi, .inye, .en. .ken, .kin (229 b, c, d)	.mu, -mō, -mω. Yin, N.yin, N.ei	Mwan. Fog (233)	.mō, -mot
Two ... ..	.bae, -wai	.ba, -fai, -bal. -fen, -pen	.fe (Ba.fe, E.fe, Éc.). -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, Éc.). I.kia (229 b). I.ci (229 c). I.şia (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, Guatāt. 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-ŀe	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. ¹ N-tsere (231)	...	(De-ku = 'fif- teen')

¹ Cakpa = 'twelve'; Capte = 'thirteen'; Camkwa = 'fourteen'; Cabtā = 'fifteen': in Ba-yoñ (230 b).

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. 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, -aŋga, -a-mma	Me. Me., M'. -mi. ¹ .ji (eji, -iji), -ña, -eya-ña	Mō, Mō. Me., N., Nga. ? .a, -ha, -a-mō, -ya, -yaŋge	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. ¹ -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'

¹ Note remarkable infix.

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a to 230j 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	Kpekpwē. 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, ᵿc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ᵿc.	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)	·sis. ·mia	·sar	·name. ·ndu
Long, high	·dam, ·dandam. ·dōrōdō	...	·tanatañ. ·tañ	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	·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, Ḷc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, Ḷc.	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-, ·bωgω-
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-bω	Bω-	
To	E—um or ·m ¹	? Ū-	? Kω-	? ·gwa. ·bu. ·gbumω. ·lap. ·di. ·dob	? ·yer. ·šoñ (233)	? ·ren, ·den
„ beat	·tem	·mωωω	·men			
„ buy, sell	·nam. ·gori or ·guri	·gωgω. ·gurω	·mende. ·sia	·tsωω. ·fωe ·fi. ·jōni, ·yōna. ·juemω. ·feni. ·femω	·jun. ·pfeni. ·šoñ (233)	·kuf, ·kuh. ·ti

¹ E. is the infinitive prefix and is reinforced by a suffix ·um or ·m. Example: 'to buy' = E-gorim.

English	227. Ekoi <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. Ū-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	?Ū-	?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	·gō

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	-deşare. -ləmbwale. -resi (229 e)	-de. -dim. -ləma. -lia -jijje. -la. -tena, -ten. -tī. -jeni. -kema. -tsia	-nem. -bōni. -nōka. -agwaci (233) -tem. -sama-sei (233)	-were
„ stand, stop, be erect	-yeme	-yimi	-bim	-jijje. -la. -tena, -ten. -tī. -jeni. -kema. -tsia	-tem. -sama-sei (233)	-te
„ steal ...	-jup	-jup	...	-zu	...	-yap

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, &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, &c., IN NKI (INCLUDING Ū-SIKOM, &c., AND A-LEGE 229 e).

Class 1. Ū-, Ō-, U-, Wu- (u, wu); 2. Ba-, B' (ba); 3. Ū-; 4. ?E-; 5. De-, Le-, Ni-, L', E- (de, ri); 6. A-, Ba-, B', Ma- (a, ma); 7. Ke-, Ki-, E-, I- (ke); 8. Be-, Bi- (be); 9. N- (M-); 10. same as 9; 11. ?Li-; 12. missing; 13. Ka- (ka) (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, &c., IN NSŌ AND MBE (232, 233)

Class 1. —, M', U-, Wu- (?); 2. Be-, A-, Va- (233) (a, ba-); 3. ?U- (?); 4. ?Mi- (?); 5. De-, E-, I, Ji- (?); 6. Me-, A-, Mi-, Mu- (?); 7. Ke-, Ge-, A- (?); 8. E-, ?Bi- (?); 8 a. Si- (232), Fi-, Fu- (233); 9. N-, N', En-, Nyi-, Ny' (?); 10. missing or same as 9.

227. **Ekoi** (locally called Ejam, Ezam, or Ejayam) is spoken in a variety of distinct dialects across the coast region east of the Cross River (Calabar) estuary, north-eastwards to the south bank of the Upper Cross River. Its range includes the Itun or Injō country (227 c), and extends westwards along the south bank of the Upper Cross River from the Bali confluence on the east to 8° 40' East longitude, and to the North Ūban Hills. The **Akwa** dialect (227 a) is almost disconnected in area, and is spoken in the country east of Old Calabar and Akayoñ, between the Rivers Akwa and Akpayafe, south of the Ūban Hills. Nos. 227 b and 227 c are spoken on or near the Upper Cross River.

228. The **Atam** or **Nde** and the **Akparaboñ** (228 a) countries are side by side, north of the Upper Cross River and north-west of Itun (which is part of the Ekoi domain). They are bounded to the north-east by Bōki and west by Ukele (239). Nde is perhaps spoken south of the Cross River as well.

229. **Nki** is spoken in the 'Bōki' country lying to the north of the Upper Cross River, west of the Oyi river, east of the Itun and Akparaboñ countries, and of the 8° 45' East longitude. South of the 6° 45' of North latitude **Ūsikom** (229 a), a dialect of Nki, is spoken in the southernmost part of the Bōki country. **Dama**, **Gayi**, **Yakorω** (229 b, c, d) extend on the north to the Munši country. **Alege** 229 e seems to be a north-western dialect of Nki.

230, 231. The area over which the **Mbudikum-Bali-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. Olulom̄. See Appendix to Vocabularies]¹
- SUB-GROUP A 2 WESTERN CROSS RIVER
 [239. Ukele 239 a. N-kōdō 239 b. O-kp̄ot̄w
 240-240 c. The E-diba-E-kuri-N-kw̄kōle
 dialects
- SUB-GROUP A 2 (continued)
 241. Akunakuna or Uguguna 242 Es̄wop̄oñ-
 Arun. See Appendix to Vocabularies]
 243. Uyañga
 244. Kōrōp̄ or O-dodōp̄ 244 a. O-kōyoñ or
 O-kōnyoñ
 245. Efik 245 a. Ibibiw̄ dialects (Kw̄o)
 246. Uwet

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-būrükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyañga	244. Kōrōp̄ or O-dodōp̄ 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibiw̄ 246. Uwet
Adze	Ne-hok	Fu-tsen	...	...	...	E-kuri
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	...	...	U-nam
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Ō-kokkoi; bō	E-kanakan; bu-	Iyoñ. E-bū. Nuene
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	E-dja; bō-ja	E-teñge; bu-	N-kakāt. E-bū
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	E-yum; bō-um	E-tum; bu- Ke-nō (244 a)	N-simb̄w̄. 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 ... ..	...	Pfuñgen; 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-ōma	Lu-nd̄w̄ñi; ku- U-kom (244 a)	M-bor̄w̄. ² 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-kw̄k

¹ It is impossible to illustrate fully every individual Semi-Bantu language of the Cross River district. To do so would exhaust the space at my command. I have, therefore, selected those which were most important or peculiar for separate treatment in these columns, and have briefly described Nos. 238 to 242 in an appendix to this group of vocabularies. But in the Analysis of the next volume full use is made of the material I possess concerning Nos. 238-242.

² See roots for 'penis' in No. 100 and in Analysis of succeeding volume.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob <i>or</i> M-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. ¹ 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

¹ The short u, especially before a terminal consonant, is often pronounced ü in Efik.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-būrükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Finger ...	He-nōne, He-nōnō; tu-nōnō ¹	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	Ū-wase; bō-	Ū-basi. E-ō (244 a)	A-basi. Ū-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 ²	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)

¹ Noteworthy for the prefixes.² Probably, after many clippings, from the Portuguese Espingarda.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob <i>or</i> M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaña	244. Kōrōp <i>or</i> O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Eñk 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
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-kōñ ; 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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory	Ū-pañ	Me-joñ mon-jok	Mi-nten <i>or</i> Ti-nten	De-jeñ	Du-yik-d-enyi. De-nen (244 a)	I-suω 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. ¹ 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)

¹ Portuguese.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob <i>or</i> M-būrükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp <i>or</i> O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Magic	Bw-kanyi	M-burō	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 ¹	M-burō	M-buri, M-buli	...	...	I-bok
Milk	Ma-pen	Me-nyi-me- me-bi	Mi-nyoñ	Ma-bum, Mi-bum	Mo-mbai. Ni-ambai (244 a)	Mo-ñ-e-ba. Ba-bei-mu-n (246)
Monkey	Um-bwɔʃ ¹	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-	Ñum; 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-rō	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-điu	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. Borō (246)
Parrot	Mi-oş	Kpagbot; be+	Kuot; be+	Bi-cam; bō-	I-rum; mun-dum. I-dim (244 a)	I-nim. Bi-tim (246)

¹ Cf. Bantu word for 'know', 'knowledge'.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-būrükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaiga	244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
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-fere (245 a)
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	O-kpi	I-ton	But. M-bōm
Sheep	En-tombu, N-domba. I-git	N-ju. Pok	N-joñgañ. Mu-pun (237 a)	E-raam ; bo-	E-nami ; bu- (and 244 a)	E-roñ. E-ram (246)
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ū-tu
Shoulder ...	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)

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. Ibibiw 246. Uwet
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)	Ω-fim. E-beb (246)
Witch... ..	...	...	...	U-tan ; ω-	Bu-sa ; ba-sa	A-bia-i-dioñ, -i-fot
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	Kiñkon (244 a)	I-dioñ. I-fot. Ku-tan (246)
Woman ...	Mu-andω. Mo-rω	Mo-ñge ; bo-ñge	M-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' ¹	-rā	-Iē	-rāā	-nān (<i>and</i> 244 a)	-i-ta. Bo-daāt (246)
Four	-niš' ¹	Ke-nyi	-ni	-dayi, -dai ¹	-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 ²	Tā-fog	Sōlu, Sorω	-ruon-na-kōni	Ka-sāasa. Ω-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. Ω-nen-a-an (244 a)	I-tiaba. Bu-rwon e-bawan (246)
Eight	-namane	Ta-rā	Neni	-ruon-na-raa	Caŋga-caŋga- nai. Ω-nen-nān (244 a)	I-ti-a-ita. Bu-rune- ba-daāt (246)

¹ Noteworthy.² 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, Johar. Bihwar, Bōhara. ² Tade ¹	N-tet, N-tat ¹	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- johar	?	?	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-johar	?	?	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

¹ Noteworthy. See Nos. 152, 161, and 219.² 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-köyoñ	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·bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyānga	244. Köröp <i>or</i> O·dodöp 244 a. O·köyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I·biō. ·muk, ·puk ·dōñō, ·rōñō
Sick	·nuna	·tsōkw	·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, Dōe
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	·bōgw	·bō	...	...	·mia. ·tuak
„ buy, sell	·nondū. ·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	·donsa·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	·flok. ·dioñω. ·bure
„ laugh ...	·hion. ·nonok	gωfiω	·šω-	·kparana	·sek	·sak
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	·sida. ·kpoñ. ·siω
„ love, want	·aš	·giri	·sω (-sω-ma)	·kpara	...	·ma
„ see ...	·šieyen	·ge	·ye (-ye-ma). ·yina	·fēri. ·gwebe	·niñ	·kut
„ sit, remain, abide	·notuan	·korā	·non	...	...	·tie. ·kubō
„ sleep ...	·fianen	·dā	·dea, ·die	·ñgōma	·irat	·de
„ stand, stop, be erect	·tomp	·še. ·ji	·li (·li-ma = to stand?)	...	...	·da
„ steal ...	...	...	...	·šebba	·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, &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, &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-gbω** = 'banana'; **Kō-tōtō** = 'bee'; **Leme** = 'belly'; **Ke-non** = 'bird'; **Be-nyi** = 'blood'; **Kō-bω** = '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-nω** = 'finger'; **Ke-kō** = 'fowl'; **E-bili** = 'goat'; **Lā-me rekā** = 'hand'; **Le-ta** = 'head'; **E-mara** = 'house'; **Le-dū** = 'knee'; **Kōta** = 'leg'; **A-nω** (*pl.* **ba-na**) = 'man'; **W-adu** = 'male'; **Lω-kōkω** = '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**¹ (240 c). The numerals are: **Gwen** (240) or **Sin** or **Wana** (240 a), **-jana** (240 b) or **-gani** (240 c) = 'one'; **-va**, **-pω**, **-pu**, or **-wa** = 'two'; **-tat**, **-tili**, **-tele**, or **-cili** = 'three'; **-na** or **-nia** = 'four'; **-ωωω**, **-tene**, **-teen**, or **-teω** = 'five'; **-ten-awana**, **-tin-a-gani** = 'six'; **Sō**, **Ju**, **-jō** = 'ten'; **Ne-nubω**, **Leau**, **Le-yap**, or **Le-nan** = 'twenty'. Noteworthy word-roots are: **E-dum** (*pl.* **ω-dum**) = 'ape'; **Ū-bō** = 'arm'; **Lω-buk** (*pl.* **la-buk**) = 'arrow'; **I-ban** = 'axe'; **Lam**, **Ke-fat** = 'back'; **E-kwom**, **-nantω**, **-ke-njon** = 'banana'; **E-bom** = 'beard'; **O-kwuñ-kwana**, **N-kokōni** (240 a), and **E-totoiyω** (240) = 'bee'; **Deme**, **Ke-fat**, **U-tu** = 'belly'; **Bi-yōnō**, **I-ñon**, **Kω-non** (*pl.* **la-non**) = 'bird'; **Ka-ji** (*pl.* **wa-ji**) = 'blood'; **O-vebω**, **Koyω**, **U-nek** = 'bow'; **Ku-juok** = 'brains'; **Lω-kontu** (*pl.* **la-**) **Le-be** = 'breast', ♂ and ♀; **Gwo-ban** (*pl.* **bu-**) = 'brother'; **U-tuō** = 'buffalo'; **La-galiba** = 'buttocks'; **E-kpok** = 'canoe'; **O-vai**, **O-gbun** = 'chief'; **Gwa-gwani**, **Go-gurru** (*pl.* **bo-**) = 'child'; **E-om** = 'cow'; **I-taran** = 'crocodile'; **Le-je**, **Higu** = 'day'; **E-ja**, **E-fa** = 'dog'; **Lω-kuma**, **E-kōma**, **I-ban** = 'drum'; **Go-tuñ**, **O-tōñ** = 'ear'; **Y-ōni**, **I-nyabale** = 'elephant'; **La-bi** (240 c) = 'excrement'; **Si-enω**, **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-jeñ** = '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-tuω** = 'house'; **E-lamω** (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-kω**, **Li-kil** = 'neck'; **Jōnu**, **Zuma**, **Nyamω** = 'nose'; **O-kpω** (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-diamω** (240 c) = 'sleep'; **Rişi** (240 c) = 'smoke'; **Yod** (240 a), **Duō** (240 c) =

¹ They ought really to be classed as four distinct languages. Ediba and Nkōkōle are the most divergent.

'snake'; I-zek (240), O-kon (240 c) = 'spear'; Le-tā (240 b), Hω-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 DIALECTS¹ (241, 241 a to 241 c)

These are spoken in a narrow strip of country chiefly on the right bank of the Lower Cross River, between Umon and Akunakuna, west of 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, Sωbω, 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'; Dωwei (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)³ (242, 242 a, 242 b)

Mr. Northcote Thomas (*Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria*) divides this speech into six dialects or principal types (or, if Ndaja-nawe be further subdivided, then into eight): Apiapum, Oderiga, Ndajanawe, Wakande, Igbω-i-maban, and Agiga. I think it is sufficient discrimination to consider 242 to include all the 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-mωgabωω = 'nine'

¹ These are the same as Koelle's 'Akurakura'.

² Cf. Ibw Ω-kukω, O-kuka.

³ Nearly identical with Koelle's 'O-kam'.

Jop, Jō, E-**bow** (242 b) = 'ten'; **Ji** = 'fifteen'; E-**rop**, Le-**hop** = 'twenty'. The noteworthy noun-roots are: **Ū-bok**, Ke-**bok**, E-**gbegbeye** = 'arm'; **Ō-gōnaci**, **Ū-bube** = 'arrow'; E-**bre** = 'axe'; **N-am**, **Ŋ-am** = 'back'; E-**gwōm** = '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-**hum** = '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 **Ibibiō** 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**)¹
 GROUP C: SOUTH-WEST BENUE
 248. **Munši** or **Tivi**²
 GROUP D: SOUTHERN BENUE
 249. **Afudu**

GROUP E: CENTRAL BENUE
 250. **Boritsū** or **Afiteñ**³
 251. **Mbarike**
 GROUP F: SOUTH-WEST BAUCI
 252. **Burum**
 GROUP G: CENTRAL BAUCI
 253. **Jarawa**⁴

English	247. Yala (Iñikum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munši or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsū or Afiteñ ³ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Adze ... ..	...	I-šwun	...	...	...	Kwat
Animal, wild beast	...	I-nyam	...	...	Ny-ama, N-ama	...
Ant ... ..	...	Noñ	...	...	...	Turukli
Ant, white (termite)	E-gā	...	...	...	...	Nañ
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	N-šum	...	...	...	...	Gu-sunsun
Arm	Wō-bō, A-bō	Wuere. A-wuω, A-vω	Koñ, E-koñ	Gubu. U-pañ. Gi-rabu. Gu-juω; a-juω (251) Ge-beben. Le-bu (251)	...	Bog (K.). Mel-bog. Bugu (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 ⁵	E-tuã	Gi-sω (stone axe). Le-kar (251)	...	...
Baboon ... ..	...	I-jompω. M.bagu	...	A-bagω	...	? Gu-sunsun
Back	I-ši	Jimi. I-jume; a-	...	...	...	Gata la nyū (M.)
Banana	Wō-būa, Wō-bwō. A-gbω (247 b)	...	...	...	...	Ta-kwat. A-yaba
Beard... ..	I-jemi	...	...	...	...	Liri

¹ Koellé's **Yala**.

² 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**.

³ An alternative name for this tribe is, or was, **Afiteñ**. Other neighbours called them **Difū**.

⁴ 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**.

⁵ Cf. Bantu roots for 'hoe'.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Muñsi <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afuđu	250. Boritsü <i>or</i> Afiteñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Bee	I-ñgu, I-ñu. E-ñwu	I-yōyō	Jiō	N-dyur; ba+. I-wok (251)	...	Ni (K.), Nyi (M.)
Belly	Di-pū, Le-pū	I-yaye, I-yawe, Yaba	A-bū	Ke-mbar. Le-sū (251)	...	Vum (K.), ¹ Tudi (M.)
Bird	Wo-ñbana. A-bwana (247 b). A gbana (247 b)	I-nyōm	Ka-nyen	E-nenon. I-noñ (251)	...	Ni-al, Nyi-al, Ny-el; <i>pl.</i> ny-elbi
Blood	Yiyi, Yeyi	A-wambwæ <i>or</i> A-mbe	E-fiem	Ba-yañ (<i>pl.</i>). A-nyin (251)	Mi	Kil (K., M.) ¹
Body	Wo-kpiye	Yurō, Yol ²	...	Yor (251)	I-bek, Ri-bek	Yidi; <i>pl.</i> ¹ 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	...	...	...	...	...	Kañ
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)	...	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 ² , Wō-an-gwam ²	Wō-an-noye ³	U-ma. I-nyam (251)	Gwa; bi-gwa	Yam ma-jin (K.). (Yam ma-gab = 'sister'). Ny-umi (M.)
Buffalo	Yeye	...	En-tam	In-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.) ¹
Chief, king	O-suwale, Ō-juāle	Tōw, Torō	Mu-sō	U-deñ. U-kuor (251)	Pōmw ¹	He-reñan (K.). Reñgan (M.)

¹ Bantu affinities marked.

² 'Child of father.'

³ 'Child of mother-my.'

English	247. Yala (Iñikum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afnđu	250. Boritsü or Afiten 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Child	O-yi, On'	Ń-giriki W _o -an, W-an; <i>pl.</i> on _o -v	W _o -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 _o . 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	Ū-hu. l-nd _o hore	...	O-rurun. E-jimsur (251)	...	l-fwal; ma-fwal (<i>K.</i>). Yut (<i>M.</i>)
Country ...	Opu-öle	...	...	...	Cap. Ri-p _o m _o (<i>i. e. kingdom</i>)	Zal
Cow	Yana, Yena	B _o a	En-tam	ln-dañ. ln-dak' (251)	...	N-dag, N-dak
Crocodile ...	Yije-yenyi. ¹ E-kü (247 b)	A-mbe; ve-mbe	Kōs _o	l-kur	...	Gan ²
Day, daylight	N-ce, N-ci	l-yañge. A-tetan	E-ji-habe	Wu-r _o . Ō-su-ra-fa. Ū-su-re-tañ (251)	N-pol	Mi-mes (<i>K.</i>). Mū-s (<i>M.</i>)
Devil, evil spirit	W-ōse. E-ya	Ba-kuw _o . l-jop. Ū-kumb _o	...	O-nyōtsü. Le-tsu (251)	Vu-vwel	Gi-gilen (<i>K.</i>). Koxal (<i>M.</i>). Guñba ('jin', 'whirlwind')
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Oy- _o ši, l-yi-a-tse. O-nyata (247 b).	W _o -r _o -komb _o . Or-tuele	Mu-sō	O-nyiñgiha. O-nde-da-pien (251).	...	B _o -mi-b _o ma- ka-kbur
Dog	O-kukwa. E-wō (247 b), I-owō	l-wa	N-degb _o	l-b _o . Ū-pu (251)	...	M-f _o (<i>K.</i>). M-v _o ; m-v _o -bi (<i>M.</i>)
Door, door- way	O-kugeri. O-pugeri. Ū-l _o -gwopf _o (247 b)	Hund _o . O-gbuda	N _o a-n-t _o (<i>i. e.</i> 'mouth-house')	Ū-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 _o -norre	...	...	...	...	Lōd (<i>K.</i>). Lōt (<i>M.</i>) ²
Drum	E-je. Ū-girigb _o . l-ma (247 b)	Gbande. Gañga	N-tañ	Guya. Gi-ben. Ū-tañ. Ū-papom (251)	...	Ń-g _o am (<i>K.</i>). Gañga (<i>M.</i>) ²
Ear	Wō-rō, A-rō	Tōy _o , Itōy; a- Ńgwa	Ka-tō	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 ²

¹ Leopard of the water.² Bantu affinities marked.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munši or Tivi	249. Afuđu	250. Boritsü or Afitēñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Elephant ...	I-nyi. E-nyeyñ. O-dagba (247 b)	Nōiω. I-nōre	E-fwan	I-ndr'. I-nji	...	N-zugu ¹
Excrement	E-mi	...	...	...	...	Sip
Eye ...	E-kpirri, Ik-peri. E-yi (247 b)	I-šie ; a-šie	E-ji	E-gi. ... A-yip (251)	Yi-s ...	Mo-s or Me-s (K.). Mu-ssi ; <i>pl.</i> mu-ssi-a (M.)
Face, forehead	I-reyi, I-lei	E-širi, I-ši-γ ; <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.) ²
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.)

¹ Bantu affinities marked.

² Both these words constitute a paraphrase, 'male (of) hand', 'child (of) hand'.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munši or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü or Afteñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
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.) Gañ; φl. gañ-ba
Guinea-fowl	I-fe	...	...	...	...	M-binduya (Arabic) (K.). Bindiga (M.) Nyoñ (K., M.)
Gun	Ö-la	Burka. Ci-biriga	...	...	...
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; φl. mu-ti-a (M.)
Heart	Di-kpωtu. 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 φl. suffix)
Hide ... ..	...	U-rω	...	...	...	N-gup N-gup Din
Hill	E-kiō. Ūce	...	...	...	Ra-hwōl	
Hippopotamus	I-njō-a-ya	...	...	...	...	Nget ... Dom (M.); dom-ba
Hoe	Ny-arω	N-dōhale	Ka-tar	Ū-hun. I-ru (251)	...	Mu-rog-ni (K.). Nyi (M.)
Honey	Yanō	Tsalio	...	...	N-si-šok	N-jop
Horn	Le-ji	...	...	...	...	Puras (Arabic)
Horse	Wō-nya	N-yenya; ve +	...	Ge-kirnya. O-kākum (251)	...	

English	247. Yala (Iñikum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munši or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü or Afitēñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
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-ji	Ba-litpi or Ge-litpi. I-kōap (251)	...	Ny-ōu (K.). Ny-ū (M.)

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munši <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü <i>or</i> Afitēñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Moon, month	Ūw-ya. U-ya, O-ya	Wu-ele, W-iri	Ewū-er, Ewū-e	U-fo. Uṣ-an (251)	...	Lean (K.). ¹ 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.). ¹ Kāxa (M.)
Name ...	Le-yi, Li-yi	Tina	...	...	...	Lok ; löke-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.). ¹ 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.) ¹
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.). ¹ M-vul (M.)
Rat ...	I-fu	I-hiewe	Fi-wū	I-sur. I-tsuñ (251)	...	M-bab (K.). ¹ M-bap (M.)

¹ 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> Afiten 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
River	Li-fu, Li-fu. O-kbɔfu	M-pañku	...	...	Rod	Bol ; bol-bala
Road	O-kpölɔ. W-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 ¹
Sheep	W-hyerō. O-nyerɔ (247 b). O-mlōdu ð (247 b)	Yoñgɔ	...	I-tā. W-tañ	Vyel	N-zur (K., M.)
Shield... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Toñ
Shoulder ...	E-jiabɔ	I-vandey ; a-	N-tabe	Gi-bäg. W-kadyɔ (251)	...	Mɔ-d-bog (K.). Kun-ku-bi (M.)
Sister... ..	O-yinem- w-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, ¹ N-gup
Sky	O-kpōwō	A-onɔw, A-wundɔ	I-bu	I-kpi. W-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.). ¹ 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.). ¹ 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. W-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. W-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.)

¹ Bantu affinities marked.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Muñsi <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsū <i>or</i> Afteñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	...	...	N-din (<i>M.</i>)
Tear ...	A-geji	...	...	...	...	Mi-rin (<i>M.</i>)
Testicles ...	U-para	...	...	...	...	Jōni (<i>M.</i>)
Thief ...	O-boyi	Fifi	...	...	...	Ñ-gib; ñgib-ba
Thigh...	I-taku	Name-ye; <i>pl.</i> a-nam	Me-tō (<i>pl.</i>)	Gu-ke. Gu-sā (251)	...	Ñ-ge-kwos (<i>K.</i>). Sudōli (<i>M.</i>)
Thing...	Ō-ja	Kwa. I-nyare-γ; <i>pl.</i> i-nyare-v	...	...	Y-om	Gi-r ¹ ; gi-r-bibi. (Gi-r-mi = <i>thing my</i>)
Thorn ...	U-je	...	...	...	...	Katanabu
Tobacco ...	E-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)	...	Lla, Lana
Tree ...	Ū-ši, Ō-ji (247 b)	Tōwō. Kuōn. Kuru. I-kom	E-kūan. Ka-tay	E-keji. Ū-ji. Ū-ti. Gō-tete. Gō-tuku	...	Ñ-gun
Twins ...	A-yapele	...	...	...	...	...
Urine ...	Y-evi	...	...	...	...	Sañgat
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	Ñ-golum. Ñ-gerem. Girimi. M-gerim. M-ger	A-ñgai	Be-mum. A-mpiet (251)	N-ši	Mu-rog (<i>K.</i>). Bin. Jam (<i>M.</i>)
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	Jar-bin
White man	Ū-kara	O-ru-nyan; <i>pl.</i> y-oru be-nyān. A-kunakuna	...	...	...	Bō-mō-ba-ñni (<i>M.</i>)
Wife ...	O-nyam	Kuasa	...	...	Ha <i>or</i> Hwa; bi-ha	Mām

¹ A much changed version of the Bantu Ki-ntu (Ki-tu, Gi-tu, Gi-t', Gi-r').

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munši <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsū <i>or</i> Afiñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
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.).
Woman ...	Ū-nya, Ōi-nya	Kuasa (<i>or</i> 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; 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-šisia	I-tsañ. 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- ¹ mōm	E-nyin-fae	Ō-toñ-gi-en. Tsoñ-i-jō (251)	N-timiñ	Toñ-sar-mō, Tōn-sal-mōk
Seven...	A-rapā, E-lapā, A-rōpā	Tan-kar-u-hare	Ke-nyi-tae, Ke-nyi-ka-tar	Ō-toñ-a-fa. Tsoñ-i-fa	Bi-tama	Toñ-sar-bari, Tōn-sal-bari
Eight ...	A-ratā, E-latā, A-rōtā	Tan-kar-u-tare. Nyinyi	E-nyī, E-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-ligō (247 b)	Puōkar. ² Puō, Pūe, Pawe	Doñ, N-doñ	Kur. A-riyor. Yom (251)	-kuru, Ri-kuru	Lum

¹ Kar or Kārā in these formations means 'again', 'twice'.

² Puōkar, given as 'ten' in one dialect may be 'five-twice', Puō being an alternative root for 'five' and kar = har 'two'.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Muñsi or Tivi	249. Afuđu	250. Boritsü or Afiten 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Eleven ...	l-gwω-lo-ši	Puōkar-u-mom	N-doñ-sa-dō	Kur-gien. Yom-be-n-tso (251)	?	Lum-kui-mōk, Lum-kω-mω
Fifteen ...	l-gwe-le-rawa	Puōkar-u-hare = 'twelve'	...	Yom-be-fa = 'twelve' in 251	Ša-bi-ba = 'twelve'	Lum-kui-bari, Lum-kω-bari = 'twelve'
Twenty ...	Ō-fu, Ū-fω, Ō-lωfu, Ūgu-rωfu (247 b)	I-kundu	Mu-nyuar (i. e. 'man')	Ge-kam. U-rom (? 'man') (251)	?	Hanyamōk (M.), Lumbari (K.)
Thirty ...	Ō-fu-si-gwω	I-kundu-ka-a- būe. I-kundu-bri- šabi-puwe. I-kundu-gbi- šave-puwe	...	...	...	Hanya-mōk- na-lum
Forty ...	E-fu e-pa	A-kundu-hara or A-kuadu- har	...	...	...	Hanya-bari
Fifty ...	E-fu e-pa si-gwω	A-kundu-hara. 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	Mω. Ka-mω. Mon. M-, Ma- -mi, -mω, -a-m	Me (?). N-, M-, Me- -mi	Mω (?) Mi (251). Ma-, Mi-, Me-, Mu-, N-, M- -ōnum, -num, -nam	Me, Ma. Hwω. -ω, -mω	Me. Mi. Me-, N- -bam, -mam, -lam
Thou, thee, thy	A-wō. Ū- -ω, -a-wō, -wω	Wω. Ka-wω. Ka-nwe. U- -u, -we, -ω	? ? -we, -gbe, -a-ñgω, -we	? ? -mu, -ōnu, -ru, -a-fω (251)	? Hwω. -ω, -mω	Wū. Wu- -bu, -mu, -lu, -du, -n-du
He, him, his	A-nu. —, A-, E- -nu, -e-yin	Na. Ka-na. Ngu. A- -un, -na	? ? ?	? ? ?	Ye. A- -he, -e	Yi. ? Yi- -bi, -mi, -li
We, us, our	A-lima. Le- -ilō, -elω	Se. Ka-se. Se- -si, -se, -a-se	...	...	Wo-d. -o-d	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

English	247. Yala (Iñikum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü or Afitēñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
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 ¹ (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)	...	·mān (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·aşı	·i·dω	·nieñkw	·a·rar. ·nyañ	·naka	·bōat (K.). ·bōdden (M.).
Great	·jo·neşi. ·lo·kōku. ·kuru	·kehe. ·tamine. Tarara	·sō	·gege, ·gōge	...	·gul ¹ (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

¹ Adjectives sometimes precede the noun in Jarawa, sometimes follow in plural, when they take the concord.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Muñši <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afuðu	250. Boritsü <i>or</i> Afitēñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Old	-kuru, -nya-kuru	-yōrō	-duañkō. -kūe	-hun, -hahun. -kian, -jian (251)	...	Gös (<i>M.</i>)
Red	-gōwa	...	...	...	...	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	-fω	-num. -jw (251)	...	-pa, -pan, -pam
„ go... ..	-sω, -sw. -gaša, -gaja (247 b)	-dzende (travel). -dza, -ja. -yem. -yom. -biri	-nω	-se	-wω. -ki	-be (M.). -biā (K.)
„ kill ...	-gbw	...	-kua	-boñ. -wūan	...	-wal (K.). -wuli (M.)
„ know ...	-je	-fwā	...	...	-tog	-dāl
„ laugh ...	-kesese, -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, -mω	-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)	-sɔgω	-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-, Wω-, Ō-, Ū-, U-, A- (nyō, o); 2. ?A- (a, ba); 3. Wō-, Wω-, Ō-, Ū- (?); 4. ?I-, ?E- (?); 5. Li-, Le-, Di-, E-, I- (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, &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**¹, **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**²; -γ (ki, γ, -eye); 8. **I**; -v (mbi, i, -v); 9. **I** (i); 10. same as 9; 11, 12, 13. absent; 14. -v (mbu); 15. -γ (ku, -γ); 16. **Ha** (prepositional only). **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):

¹ From **Oru** = 'man'.

² 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 **Afitēn** 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 TŌGWŌLAND LANGUAGES

257. Lefana

258. Santrokŵfi *or* Balé

259. Avatime (Kedea)

260. Nyañgbŵ-Tafi

GROUP J

THE SOUTH SIERRA LEONE LANGUAGES

261. Bulom (*or* North Bulom)

262. Mampa¹ *and* Krim (*or* South Bulom)

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuka 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokŵfi <i>or</i> Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbŵ-Tafi	261. Bulom ¹ 262. Mampa- Krim
Adze	Bi-ncammi	A-guba ; ʃi-guba	...	...	Ka-wŵe ; bŵ-wŵe (260)	...
Animal, wild beast	Bi-nimi	...	Le-na, La-na ; e- E-buŵ ; be-buŵ	Bŵke ; ba-bŵke	Ū-ga <i>or</i> A-ga ; <i>ʃl.</i> ba-ga <i>or</i> ma-ga	Voēs, N-vis, Wis
Ant	Yi-mana	...	...	...	O-ñini ; i- Ka-gawi ; ku-gawi (260)	I-ʃañ
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	Baba ; <i>ʃl.</i> b'-baba	...
Ape (chim- panzi <i>or</i> gorilla)	Wamwa (? <i>baboon</i>)	...	...	...	Vugŵ	I-tiñ (?)
Arm	I-nigya <i>or</i> Nija. Yanu	Ū-γŵ ; ye-γŵ. Do-njie. U-ragbam (256). Suñgurŵmi. A-mbala (256)	Ū-nubŵ	Kŵ-ne ; a-ne	Ū-ūla ; i-ūla. Ū-hŵe ; ba- (260)	U-kant ; si-kant
Arrow	I-ra	A-gŵaba ; ʃi-gŵaba. E-ila ; a-ila (256)	Le-burabi ; a- E-tutŵ	...	Ō-tre ; i-tre	Sor. Kē (262)
Axe	Ti-yapa. Ci-taka	A-ʃawŵ ; ʃi- A-guba ; se-	Ū-lŵmà	Ka-fe ; n-	Ka-wŵe ; ku- (260)	Bera. Gbere (262)
Baboon ...	Wamwa	...	...	Kuŵ ; ba-kuŵ	Ū-dŵzi ; ba-	I-tiñ ; si-tiñ
Back, back- bone	A-bāŵ	...	Ka-ku ; ba- Ka-mma	Ka-ma ; <i>ʃl.</i> m'-ma	Ke-de ; ku-de Ke-de ; be-de <i>or</i> bu-de (260)	Wiliñ. Kok. Uñ-kweliñ

¹ Also spelt by Koelle Mampūa. Bulom is also pronounced Bulam and Bulŵm.

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Banana ...	Byi-wunu. A-yaba	...	Ū-bedie; le- Ū-kwotra; le-	Blecw; ba-blecw	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-lw; si- Isi-lw. Kw-lw (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-télw. (Puma = a belly full)
Bird ...	A-nunu	E-nwaw; mw- U-nūnū; ša-nunu (256)	...	Ka-nsie; ba-	Ka-dzw; ku-dzw	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-haŋgu (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.tof. 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-lw	A-nwbw. A-jramw (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-ñwñwmi	...	Ke-se; ku-se. Tisi (260)	U-pok
Cow, cattle	Bi-taww	Bi-na; e-na. Bu-na; i-na (256)	...	...	Li-gume; e-	I-nar; <i>pl.</i> si-nar. I-nar-i-lakan
Crocodile ...	Mu-vu	U-ba; i-ba. A-vō; ji-vō (256)	...	Leñke; ba-leñke	Ū-le; i-le. E-deke; be- (260)	Kiū I-kī
Day, daylight	Ū-hū	Ū-hōhō. N-nana (256)	Li-mei; e-mei	Di-yi; a-yi. Ka-le; u-le (<i>daylight</i>)	Ke-le. Ke-li; be-li (260, 259). Li-wwē. Ki-wūi; e- (260). Ke-mu-ze (<i>daylight</i>)	Pal; li-pal. N-dwē. Yi-pale
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	...	Di-ti; a-ti	Ū-bu; ba-bu. 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-bañgana	I-yeta; mw- Ō-gba. U-nw-duba (256)	Ka-yaku; kō	...	Ū-pupw; i-	Bet-u-fōmfōl. U-fōmfōl
Dream	Ww-rabw	Ww-labwa	...	...	Ku-lela	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	...

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
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; mō- 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; mō- Bi-geana; i-gena (256)	...	...	Li-kpa; a-kpa	Yū; i-yū or si-sū. Susi
Foot	U-vuna	Punde-ta-sō. 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	Kkwk; ba +	Ū-kukw; i-	I-sok
Frog ... ..	...	U-kundu. Ū-rigwa; a- Ū-kutu; a- (256)	Le-pōtrw; ba-	...	A-kpakpla	Bom
Ghost... ..	Ku-ruwō	...	...	Kpi; ba-kpi	Ū-foefoe; ba-	Pōmul, Pamol
Girl, maiden	...	I-hōbuta; mō- Yawew (256)	...	...	Kw-si. Ka-dze-bi. Ke-bik; bu-bik (260)	Wanta, Wantiñ. Wō-an-tatōe. Wō-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')

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
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-ŵ. Ke-se	Ka-sω ; n-sω	Ke-se	Gbum
Ground-nut	Gwo-inje	A-gwǝja ; ſi- l-gwǝsi ; ñ-gwǝsi	...	Le-kwotwωa ; a-	Li-zi ; a-zi	U-kantr. Ka-kente
Guinea-fowl	Ku-rēgw	...	...	...	A-tōnu ; i-	...
Gun ...	Bindiga (Arabic)	Bundeŷa. Budeñga (256)	Kw-ta ; a-ta	Ū-kūmá	Ū-tū ; i-tū	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-sē ; te-sē (260)	I-dirĩñ. E-de. I-zemeñ
Hand ...	Ki-pyena	A-ba-ω-tara. Ū-tara ; a- U-ala (256)	Kō-nu ; e-nu	Kω-ne ; a-ne	Ka-ūlakpω. Ka-ūla (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-tukpω. Ke-takpω ; 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 ; mω- 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 ; ¹ m-	Ka-tokpa ; ku- Pi-aba ; ba + (260)	Kik. Roñ. Yi-woñ
Hippopotamus	Bi-ni-ma-ni	...	...	...	Tsi-menyi. Tω-menyi (260)	...
Hoe ...	...	E-sawω ; 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-sωa. Ma-ya-sūi (256)	...	Ba-blw	Ki-bu ; bi-bu	Šilw. Ma-cūe. Ma-serω. Dōsule
Horn ...	l-ha	...	Li-se ; e-se	...	Li-siā ; a-	...

¹ Cf. 'mountain' Ka- is a diminutive prefix.

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi <i>or</i> Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
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 ¹	...	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; ² <i>pl.</i> a-pw

¹ In the near-by Ghari language Hyena is Bussi. Cf. the Bantu Fisi.

² A-inya = 'people' in Bulom, and A-nēnūa = 'people' in Krim.

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Basa	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Man, vir. ...	...	I-reje; mω-reje	O-nana; ba- U-noñku; ba-	...	O-nyime; be- A-nōnyē; ba- (260)	No-pugan (-pōk-an). Nō-puyan (262)
Meat	Sunda	U-zumbōa. Ū-sunda (256)	...	Sina	Ki-dza; bi-dza. Ke-dzya (260)	Vis, N-vis
Medicine ...	...	Ū-niwu, Ū-nibu. Nabi (256)	Ku-vō	Kō-fa	Ku-wōa; ba- Bō-wōa (260)	Un-rom
Milk ... ..	...	Ma-saba. A-suba (256)	...	Nyetu	Ku-mwani	Mmō. Nōmō
Monkey ...	...	U-wama; a- Bō-nu; a+ (256)	Ka-dzi; ba-dzi	...	Ke-tse; ku-tse. A-dōzi; ba-dōzi (260)	Kil, Koel. Kak
Moon	Wu-penna	Ū-piana. U-peana (256)	...	Kō-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-šēma	...	...	Kō-bōkōte	Li-tō; e-tō	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-sōali. U-sūi (256)	Le-fiō; a-fiō	O-nefō; se-nefō	Ki-ñloafu; bi- Ke-ñuōe (260)	Sentañ, I-santañ. Ku-sukula
Name	Yi-zīyi	...	...	...	Li-nyi; e-nyi. Ki-nyi (260)	I-lil, I-loel. Le-mue
Navel... ..	...	Li-ōwu, Li-ōbu; a- U-ōbi (256)	...	...	Ki-vōkpō; bi-	U-pūk; si-
Neck, throat	Dwasa	A-ba; ši-ba. Bi-liagō. 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'oiōhol. 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-nō; mω-nō. Ny-ianō (256)	E-ñu	O-ñu; si-ñu	Li-nyō; a-nyō. Ke-nyōtō (260)	Min, U-min; ši-min. Kumen (262)
Oil palm ...	Ku-kwande	Bi-siwa; mω- Bi-sua; i- (256)	...	Ū-wōsō; 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-lō; a-lō	Ku-da; ba-da. Bu-nu, Bu-lu (260)	Mūi. M-kalem

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyaŋgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
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-prakw; 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-bōšī; bō-	Loñkōbe. Noñgube
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-loñkō; ba-	Ō-dōkō	Wōke; a-wōke
Sleep ...	Ma-rabu	Le-ji	...	...	Si-dā. Te-dā (260)	Lāl
Smoke ...	Mi-jiyō	Mō-hle. In-šikō (256)	U-yō	...	Ku-nyō	I-gbimi, I-gbemi
Snake ...	Ū-hwaa	A-hūa; še- Ū-hūa; a- (256)	Kw-lakpi; ba-	...	O-gblaga; ba- E-blija; be-	Kirr, Ker. Koe. Kem

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi <i>or</i> Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyaŋgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
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	...	Beh. 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

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Town, village	Wu-cefu	W _o -jeh _o ; a- W _o -sogb _o (256)	Ō-ma; le-ma	A-kr _o wa. O-kp _o	Ū-ma; i-ma. Kōwe. B _o -ka (260)	Turr _t , Ter. Trir (262)
Tree	Ū _o or Ōö; <i>pl.</i> e- _o	Ū-w _o we; e-w _o we. Ō-ōō; ye-ō	Ku-ji; e-ji	K _o -w _o s _o	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 _o a; ye- Bi-ni; i-ni (256)	...	...	...	U-nyūt; ši- 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 _o	...
White man	Bature (Hausa)	Bature. A-t _o meni (256)	...	B _l o-f _o ; ba-bl _o f _o	...	Put _o -n _o (<i>'Portugal- man'</i>)
Wife	Bu-riši	...	U-l _o ku. L _o -kudi	Ū-sañk _o	O-dze. E-dzini; be- Y- _o fūi (260)	La, Lakan. N _o ma
Wind	Ū-huga	...	...	K _o -f _e f _o	Li-wō; a-wō. Ke-le (260)	Heñ
Witch	U-nūbū	...	...	Sē; ba-sē	A-dze. Ū-hūi-leté; be- (260)	Serīn _o
Woman	Buō. ? B _o ba	B _o a; aa. Bik _o (256)	U-l _o ku. U-ledi	Ū-sañk _o	Ō-dze; bā-dze	La, Lak, Lakan. N _o ma (N _o = <i>person</i> , -ma = <i>female</i>); <i>pl.</i> a-ma. N _o mamō (262)
Womb, fetus	...	...	...	Leme	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E- _o	Ye-ō. E-ñh _o (256)	Ke-c _o eni; e-c _o eni	...	Ū-nyi; i-nyi. Ū-nye (260)	U-tok
Yam	Ma-gapa	I-gana; m _o - 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 _o ; a-g _o	Nen
Yesterday...	...	Na-huala. Nu-enebi (256)	...	K _o -sa	Ki-v _o 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

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokōfi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Two	E-ribu. -rebu	Wu-lē, -lē, -liē. Ye-wī (256)	E-nyō, -nyō	Ū-nyō	‘wa. -ba (260)	·tiñ, ·tēñ, ·tsiñ. ·triñ (262)
Three	·tatu	Tatō. Tatū (256)	E-te, -te	Ū-tie	·ta. -tata or E-tā (260)	·rā
Four	·naši	Naši. Naši (256)	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 Menatsiñ.
Seven... ..	Tandari ¹ (i old form of 'five' plus 'two')	Tandale. Jendye	Mate	Kuōusi (i. e. Kuō + kusi) 'five plus one'	Glōéle. Gene, Gegene (260)	Mentrin (262). Mantōñ (262)
Eight	Tandatu ¹	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-ñwi	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-fiti. 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	...

¹ It would seem as if Tandari might be a combination of lost forms of 'five' and 'two' of more Bantu complexion, as similarly Tandatu and Tāndāši of 'five + three', 'five + four'.

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyaŋgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
I, me, my ...	Ga-mi. Mi, Ma-, Mu- -mi	Mi. Mō. — -ni. Ma (256). N-, I-	A-mi. M-, N-, Le-, Li. -mi. Mi-, Mina. ¹	A-mi. Le-, Ni-, N-, K-. -mi, -ni, -mi	Me. E. Me-, M-, E-, I-. -me. Me. ¹ Wō, Wō.	Yañ. Me. Yā-, Me-, A-. -me, -mie. -mda, -am, -m (262) Mun. Mō. Hom(262). Mu. M', N-. ? -mō, -mōa, -mōe Won. Wō. U-, Wō-, ō-.
Thou, thee, thy	Ga-bu. I. -pō-, -pō- ² . -bu	? -wō, -bō, -wu	A-wō. A. ? -ō. Fura- A-ñu. Ū-, U-.	A-fō. Fa- -fō. ² (-lefō). -fō	Wō. ? -wō. Wō. ¹ Ye. A-, E-, I-.	? -mō, -mōa, -mōe Won. Wō. U-, Wō-, ō-.
He, him, his	Bō-ki. Ba-, Wa- ? -ba	? -wō (256)	A-ñu. Ū-, U-. ? -ñu. Ñuna- A-bu. Bō-.	Ñō. A- -ñō. ² -ma, -nō	Blo. ³ Ku-, Kui-.	Hi. He. E-, I-, Yi, He-.
We, us, our	Ga-tu. Ga-tu- ? -tu	? -wō (256)	? -bu. Bura- A-mi. Be- -mi- ? Bira- A-ma. Ba- ? -ma. Bara-	A-wō. Buō-, Bu-, Mu- -wō- -wō (lō, le-wō; &c.) A-ye. Bie-, Bi-, Mi- -ye- -ee (le-ye, &c.)	Blo. ³ Ku-, Kui-.	Hi. He. E-, I-, Yi, He-.
Ye, you, your	Ga-hi. Na-, N- ? -tihi ?	...	A-mi. Be- -mi- ? Bira- A-ma. Ba- ? -ma. Bara-	A-ye. Bie-, Bi-, Mi- -ye- -ee (le-ye, &c.)	Mlō or W-ōnō. Ml-, Nō- ? -mlō, -wōnō. Mlō-, Wōnō-	Ñga. Nō. Ñaña-, ? Nō- ? -nō, -mu (262)
They, them, their	A-kie. ? -ga?, -baba	...	A-ma. Ba- ? -ma. Bara-	Mā. Bō-, Ba- -ma- -ma (le-ma, &c.)	Bale. Ba. Be-, B-, Ba- ? -ba, -bale, -ale. Ba-, Bal'	Pe. Ñga. Nā. Na-, Nā- ? -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	-şili, l-şī (256)	-ñu	...	Kpikpl, Kpikl	-ti

¹ Possessive pronouns precede the noun they govern in Nos. 257, 259, and 260.

² Note infix pronouns for objective.

³ There is some indication that Blo 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. Nyaŋbw-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, Bienie	-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	Kpekpe -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. -lā	-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)	-tā. -ya	-ta	-kw	-kā
„ go ...	-bari	-gw. -giw (256)	-trw. -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. ·yō
„ see ... ..	...	·hianau. ·hēki (256)	·nū	·nya	·mō. ·di	·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.*) $\bar{\omega}$, \bar{O} ·, U·, A·, E· (o, ω , u, \bar{u}); 2. (*pl.*) Ba·, Be· (a, ba, be, e, ma); 3. (*sing.*) Ku·, K ω ·, Ke· (ku, k ω , k \bar{o}); 4. (*pl.*) E· (e, a); 5. (*sing.*) Li·, Le·, I·, \bar{O} · (le); 6. (*pl.*) E·, A·, Ba· (a); 7. (*sing.*) Ke·, E· (e, a); 8. Be· (be); 9. ?; 10. (*pl.*) La·, Le·, Li· (li); 11. (*sing.*) $\bar{\omega}$ ·, \bar{O} ·, U· (ω) (*pl.* No. 10); 12. (*pl.*) Ku·, K ω ·, K \bar{o} ·; 13. (*sing.*) Ka·, K· (ka, ke) (*pl.* No. 2); 14. missing; 15. Ku·, K ω · (Kut ω).

Class 3—Ku·, K ω ·, &c.—seems to fuse with Class 15, and both classes are connected more especially with *trees* or *the members of man's body*. Classes 1 and 2 in all these T \bar{o} g \bar{o} land languages are chiefly connected with mankind and 'anthropomorphized' beasts.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SANTROK $\bar{\omega}$ FI (258)

Class 1. $\bar{\omega}$ ·, — (w ω); 2. Ba·, B· (ba); 3. $\bar{\omega}$ ·, \bar{O} ·, \bar{O} · (w ω); 4. Si·, Se·, E· (se, e) (a plural and also an abstract prefix); 5. Di·, Ni·, Le· (le, ni); 6. A· (ya, a); 7. Ku·, K ω ·, K \bar{o} · (k ω) (a singular prefix, with plural No. 6 A·); 8. ?; 9 and 10. N·, M·, N· (be) (singular and plural, especially to No. 13); 11. ?; 12. missing; 13. Ka· (ka) (this, as a diminutive, is singular, with a plural in No. 10—N·, &c.; as a plural prefix it is plural perhaps to No. 7); 14. ?; 15. Ku·¹, K ω ·, K \bar{o} · (k ω).

PREFIXES, CONCORDS, AND SUFFIXES IN AVATIME AND NYANG $\bar{b}\bar{\omega}$ -TAFI

(259-260)

Class 1. $\bar{\omega}$ ·, \bar{O} ·, N ω ·, A·, — (ω , a, ye; - \bar{n} a, - \bar{n} ω , -e); 2. Ba·, Be·, Ma· (ba, be; -ba, -be); 3. $\bar{\omega}$ ·, \bar{O} · (\bar{o} , l \bar{o} , l ω ; -n ω , -n \bar{o}); 4. I·, E· (i, le; -ne); 5. Li·, Le· (li; -le); 6. A·, E· (a, la; -na); 7. Ki·, Ke·, E·, Ka· (ki; -ye, -e); 8. Bi·, Be· (bi; -be, -me); 9. — (*pls.* Classes 2 and 10); 10. Si·, Ti·, Te· (in No. 260) (*pl.* to 9 and 15) (concord and suffixes: si, ti; -se, -te); 11. missing; 12. Ku· (*pl.* to 13) (ku, ω ; -k ω); 13. Ka·, Ke· (ka, a; -e); 14. B ω ·, Bu· (b ω) (absent in Avatime; both singular and plural in Nya \bar{n} g $\bar{b}\bar{\omega}$ -Tafi); 15. Ku· (ku, a; - ω); 16. ? Fa· (-awa, -aba); 17. ? Ni·, Ne· (-me, -ni).

-bi is a diminutive suffix.

The arrangement of correspondence between singular and plural prefixes differs sometimes in Avatime and Nya \bar{n} g $\bar{b}\bar{\omega}$ -Tafi. In both tongues much use is made of suffixes in addition to prefixes.

There is an interesting feature in Avatime, which may also occur in other T \bar{o} g \bar{o} land languages. Where two associated nouns come together to form a compound, such as 'fowl's egg', 'king's stool', 'medicine man', there is fusion on these lines: The prefix of the second noun is placed *first*, then the root-word of the first noun, then the root-word of the second. Thus: 'medicine man' is $\bar{\omega}$ -w ω a-nete; *pl.* ba-w ω a-nete: from Ku-w ω a, 'medicine', and $\bar{\omega}$ -nete, 'owner'. 'Fowl's egg' is Li-kuk ω -dze; *pl.* a-kuk ω -dze: from $\bar{\omega}$ -kuk ω , 'fowl', and Li-dze, 'egg'. 'King's stool' is Li-kusi-gb ω : from $\bar{\omega}$ -kusi, 'king', and Li-gb ω , 'stool'.

In addition to Avatime, Nya \bar{n} g $\bar{b}\bar{\omega}$ -Tafi, Santrok $\bar{\omega}$ fi, and Lefana, there would seem to be two other languages in North-east T \bar{o} g \bar{o} land which come near to qualifying as Semi-Bantu. They are named Basari and Camba. In word-roots they offer little similarity to the four mentioned (Nos. 259, 260, 258, and 257) languages of South-west T \bar{o} g \bar{o} land. Basari and Camba are spoken in the north-east parts of T \bar{o} g \bar{o} land between North latitudes 8° 50' and 9° 30', between the sources of the $\bar{\omega}$ ti river and those of its tributary the M $\bar{\omega}$.

In their prefixes Basari and Camba offer considerable resemblances to the languages of South-west

¹ No. 15—Ku·, K ω ·, &c.—is the infinitival prefix in languages 258 and 259. There is no discernible infinitival prefix in 257. $\bar{\omega}$ · is also employed in that sense in 258. Te· is the usual infinitival prefix in 260.

Togoland. They are: Ω ; *pl.* **Be**: **Ke**; *pl.* **Bi**: **Ke**; *pl.* **E**: Ω or **Bu**; *pl.* **Ö**: Ω or **Bu**; *pl.* **Me** or **E** or **I**: **De** or **Di**; *pl.* **A**: **Ge**, **Ge**; *pl.* **Mw**: **N**; *pl.* **I** or **E**: **Kw** or **Gw**; *pl.* **Te**, &c.

In their pronouns they are Semi-Bantu. The simple roots are: **Ma**, **N**, 'I, me'; **Se**, **E**, 'Thou, thee'; Ω , 'He, him'; **Tem**, **De**, **Te**, 'We, us'; **Nim**, **Nem**, **Ne**, 'Ye, you'; **Be**, 'They, them'.

The numerals are: **-ba**, 'one'; **-le**, 'two'; **-ta**, 'three'; **-na**, 'four'; **-mw**, **-mō**, 'five'; **-lu** or **Lobe**, 'six'; **Böllēē** or **Lwle**, 'seven'; **Bini** or **Ni**, 'eight'; **Bowa** or **Ōñwe**, 'nine'; **Sala** or **Būi**, 'ten'. **Umoñgu** or **-ñko** is 'twenty'.

But a variety of suffixes are also used additionally to indicate the singular and plural senses of the noun; and there is a tendency to employ as well inflectional changes in the root-word—a very un-Bantu feature. When more is known about **Basari** and **Camba** the preponderating evidence may be in favour of their being classed as Semi-Bantu languages; and in such cases their geographical position is of interest, as it helps to bridge over the interval between the Semi-Bantu of the Kaduna basin (Central Nigeria) and those of the Togoland group.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BULOM (261)

Class 1. —, ? **U**, ? Ω (? u, ? ω , -w ω , -n ω); 2. **A**. (a, pe); 3. ? **Uñ**. (rare), **U**. (u, ñ ω); 4. **I**. (i); 5. **Di**, **Li***, **E**, **I**, **Yi**. (i, la); 6. **Ma***, **A**. (a); 7. absent; 8. absent; 9. **N**, **I**. (n, i); 10. **Ti**, **Si**, **Si**. (this is the commonest plural prefix, but it is not certain that **Ti** and **Si** (**Si**) may not represent distinct classes) (se, si, ti); **N**, **N**. (n, m); 11. **Lw***, **U**, Ω . (u, ω); 12. **Tu***, **Tw*** (a singular prefix); 13. missing; 14. ? **Ww***; 15. **Ku***, **Kw**. (used only as plural); 16. (prepositional) **Ha**, **Hw**. -p ω m ω is a diminutive suffix. - ω is a suffix meaning 'person', 'agent'. **La** and **Pw** are respectively female and male prefixes.

The prefixes marked with an asterisk are now inseparable from the noun-root in **Bulom**, though a little more detachable in **Mampa-Krim**. In modern **Bulom**, prefixes, especially in the singular number, are gradually passing out of use. The one most commonly retained to indicate plural is **Ti**, **Si**. The concords were formerly much in use. They are a good deal dropped now, especially adjectively. The assignment of the prefixes and concords to Bantu classes is very hazardous, but there may be some affinities.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MAMPA AND KRIM (SOUTH BULOM) (262)

Class 1. Ω , **O**, ? **Ww**. (ω , w ω , -n ω); 2. **A**. (a); 3. ?; 4. **I**; 5. **Le***, **De**, **Di**, **I**, **Yi**. (?); 6. **Ma**, **M'**, **Mu**. (sing., collective, and plural) (?); 7. missing; 8. missing; 9. ? **Yi**. (?); 10. **Si**, **Ti**. (si, ti); 11. **Lw***, **Nw***; 12. **Tu***, **Tw*** (singular); 13. **Ka**. (?); 14. ?; 15. **Ku**. (?); 16. (prepositional) ? **Ha**; 20. ? **Ta**.

Prefixes marked * are not (usually) detachable from the word-root and have become part of it. In the most modern form of South **Bulom**, as in the nearly extinct northern dialect, prefixes are increasingly disused or are becoming fused with the word-root and their sense forgotten. The vocabularies here given of Northern and Southern **Bulom** (derived mainly from 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 Gusorō, ten miles to the north of Kuta.

255. **Kamuku** is spoken east of the Middle Niger, between the Lower Kaduna and the Lower Man-yara rivers, east-north-east of Raba, and along the north bank of the Lower Kaduna. **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 Tōgōland, east of the Lower Volta river.

258. **Santrokwōfi** or **Balé** is spoken in the south-west of Tōgōland between the Volta river and the Akpōwō highlands, in the south part of the Bueme district.

259. **Avatime** is the 'foreign' name of a speech—Kedea or Kedeame—native to the western part of South Tōgōland, at an average distance of eighty miles from the sea-coast, on the east of the River Volta. The Avatime people, like those speaking languages Nos. 257, 258, and 260, are said to have migrated to their present site from the western bank of the Volta river. **Nyañgbō** and **Tafi** (260) are two closely allied dialects—one language—spoken on the south-east of the Avatime area. All these Tōgōland Semi-Bantu languages are limited to a small region of South-west Tōgōland, generally called Bwem or Bweme, between the first and second hill ranges beyond the coast-plain east of the River Volta.

261. **North Bulom** is said to be nearly extinct now. Its locality a hundred and even fifty years ago was the Sierra Leone peninsula and the opposite coast territory north of the Rōkel estuary. It passed gradually into South Bulom (Mampa, Krim) (262) along the Sierra Leone south coast as far eastwards as the Sherbro river and islands where 'Krim' is no doubt still spoken. Mampa seems to be the name farther inland.

GROUP K

THE SOUTH GUINEA LANGUAGES

263. **Temne**

264. **Baga**

265. **Landoma**

GROUP L

THE NALU LANGUAGE

266. **Nalu**

GROUP M

THE NORTH GUINEA LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP M 1: THE 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 ¹ 264. 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). Ki-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

¹ This is also written *Timne* and *Timani*; but *Temne* is the most correct. *Landoma* (265) is also written *Landuma*.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landõma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyõp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadat 272. Bõla	273. Fulup (Dyõla) 273 a. Fõnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kõnyãgi
Arrow ...	A-senõ; ma- Ke-balma; tse- (264, 265)	Ñ-kiam; a-	Bu-meda; ma- Pi-saf (268)	Pu-nañin (269). Õ-bañile. Pi-nsañ. Õ-meri (272)	Ka-tañ; u-tañ. E-dyoñku. E-mera	U-ñweri
Axe ...	Ka-bap; tra- <i>or</i> tse- A-bera. Ta-munt	Ñ-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 ¹
Back, back- bone	Ka-mut; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-sol. Ba-lemuk (273 a). Fu-mõbum (273 a) Hu-niwõ	Wi-ampann ²
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)	Õ-nõwõ. U-nõp	Y-ad; f-ad. H-ady', F-adyã. Ba-lempuy.	Ñ-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)	Õ-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	Ñ-gan

¹ The terminal vowel in Kõnyãgi is sometimes so faint that it is best rendered by a small letter above the line.

² -bana, -banana is a widespread word in the Guinea coast regions for 'banana', and it was here that the west European word 'banana' originated, through the Portuguese.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bōla	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273 a. Fōnyī 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāzi
Bowels ...	Ru-mpa; nu-	...	...	...	Mu-hlaw. M-lam. Ka-fes or Ka-hes. Har	Bē-ē
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-ijenj (269), Bi-jus (270). Bu-gidj (271). Bi-jinj (272)	Bu-suş; a- Bu-sūs. Ba-geñ, Ba-giñ, Ba-gān	I-ñak
Breast (woman's)	Ka-lont. Da-sa or 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-lām	I-bal; wa-wil
Brother ...	U-wantr; a- W-an-tu-baki, W-an-tsi-baki (264). Ū-bagi (265)	N-wōke. M-foñ	N-kōdo. Ma-ide. Ninda. U-jase. U-peare (268)	Tu-māki (269). A-simaka. Tse-magw. A-dza, A-toa, A-tsa (270, 271, 272).	A-ti. A tumba	A-ceron
Buffalo ...	U-ban; tra-	...	...	...	E-dakoi (273 a)	I-dyēla
Bull ...	U-nā-u-runi. Tura (265)	Ma-şimbe kele	Tura	U-kas. Ō-kal	Fu-muna. Fi-jin; gu-jin	I-ni
Buttocks ...	A-sā; e-sa	...	...	...	E-baty'; si-baty'. E-bat; si- Fu-tiit (273 a)	Ō-tā
Canoe, boat	A-bil	M-bafe	Bi-regi; sa- Ku-luñ (268)	Bi-rşene (270). Bw-tian. Bi-ten. Bu-tsen (272)	Bu-sana; u-	Kulu
Cat ...	A-yari. N-yari; e- or ma- (264, 265)	...	Ja-ñguma	U-ndāli	E-dañguma; şi- E-sehω; 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-jōl. Ka-juar; i- II (272)	Bu-gek, Fo-geg; kω- Fu-met; gu- Hu-dek. Hu-met	Wa-iyōna
Chief, king	U-bai; a- Ū-bē; a-	M-fem; be-	U-yama; bi-yama. Fa-ñkama (268)	Da-rkuan (269). N-hlei; ba- (270). Na-siω; ba-siω (271, 272)	A-sanum; ku- Ū-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-mpω (271). A-bok, A-buk (270, 272)	E-nyu. A-nyil. Di-nyil. Mu-nyil	Fa-ttaf; u-tab

English	263. Tembe 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Safal 272. Bola	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
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; ñ-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-āund
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)	Sāntēñ
Doctor (medi- cine man)	U-bölomba. I-wur-a-tsor; <i>pl. a-</i> (264). W-jara; a- (265)	Mi-let; be-let	U-jarōna; bi- U-jande-burō	Na-pene (269). Na-pena (271, 272). Ni-ñkanya; bö- (270)	A-sontena. A-jifa; ku- A-lax; u-	Vj-ló, Vi-lōa
Dog	A-tran; e- A-dzan. A-tsien; ya- (265)	Ma-bet; ba-bete	Gi-sadu. Ji-bā (268)	U-bos (269). O-bol (270). U-bōz, Ö-burş (271, 272)	En; ş-ien. E-dyaba, E-jaba. E-nai	I-wi
Door, door- way	Ka-rare. Ke suñga (264). Rō-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; w- 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-bumbu. Un-doñga (272)	E-if. Bu-gad, Bu-gar. Ba-han. Fi-ndum	I-ñgañ

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landõma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyõp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadai 272. Bõla	273. Fulup (Dyõla) 273 a. Fõnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kõnyagi
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	Rrmūh'; 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-burūa (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

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landɔma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Fepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadai 272. Bɔla	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273 a. Fōnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāgi
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)	Kōt. 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	Fōk
Fowl	A-tōkō, A-trōkō. A-tsɔgɔ, A-tsōyɔ	Ma-tkɔ	A-jūa; ma-sūa. Pa-jafe (268)	U-gog (269). Ō-gwoka (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-bōpal (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-mpole; 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-rōu; ñge-rōu. U-dūōu	Fi-jehel; gu- Hu-dikel (<i>or</i> Fu-). Hu-suñ	Ō-tōna
God	Kuru (263,264). Kanū (265)	Ma-halañ. Mi-yagat	Gu-dana. Ko-dañ	Bate. Bursei. Gbate, Gbadzi	At-e-mit (<i>or</i> E-mits) (<i>i. e.</i> 'chief of sky')	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-nofānɔ	R-rmuiba
Grass	Ke-ren	...	...	...	Mu-kaɔ. Mu-git (273 a)	l-dīl
Ground	A-tof	...	...	...	E-tama. M-of. Yi-ñkam	l-ñgā
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

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadäl 272. Bwala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
Gun	A-piñkar (Portuguese)	M-biñgar	Gu-fuñgaru. Ke-di (268)	Pu-ñigare (269). Ke-ñani, Ka-ñane	E-fumbeñ, E-pumbeñ	...
Hair	Ra-fon. Kw-fon; se-fon (265)	Mi-lewu; a-lewu	Ga-mbwei; 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. Kw-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-öfa <i>or</i> Wu-öfa; ma-gafa (267). Pö-fa (268)	Be-hen (269). B-ene; e-hene (270). Bu-gwon, Bu-kwon; i- (271, 272)	Fu-kwu; gu- Fu-kw, Hu-kw	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-dz ñ-ka-dañ (268)	Pu-šoanye (269). Pu-šon, Pu-sönyi (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 (pygmy)	...	...	...	E-kau	1-mwü
Hoe	Ka-trala. Ka-tsala; pls. tse-, tsu- <i>or</i> tra- Da-ba; sa-ba	N-joñkot; a-joñkotwa	Jalw; ba+. Ka-jama (268)	O-kobaröl (269). Bu-boñkw, Bu-mboñgw, M-buñku (270-272)	Ka-dyandw. Ge-jantw. E-bara; ši- (273 b)	I-guba
Honey	Ra-mai. Ma-sä	...	Li-a. Ti-ye (268)	Pu-nöwö	Mw-kum, Mu-kum	Wa-dedji
Horn	Ka-len	...	...	...	Ka-sin, Ka-šin. Bu-sin	Ü-miri; wa-
Horse	A-swe	Ma-reba	N-uegwa	Um-pulinj. O-sumpulel	E-piliñ	...
House	A-set; e- De-nde; se-nde (264). Ku-lw; tse-lw (265)	N-kuk; a-kuküa	Sadi; ba+. Pade (268)	Ka-tw (269, 271, 272). Ke-tox (270). Kö-kub (270). Ka-gup (271)	E-lup, E-löp, E-luf; ši- Yañ; s-añ. E-hañk. Fu-tefe. Ka-limbisi	A-tyeri

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landõma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyõp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bõla	273. Fu'up (Dyõla) 273 a. Fõnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kõnyãgi
Hunger ...	Dor	Ba-õme	...	...	Bu-tar, Ba-tyar	I-nde
Husband ...	W-wos; a-	...	...	...	A-in. A-tan (273 a)	A-zanũ
Hyena ...	A-sulugu	...	...	...	E-munduõw. E-samai	I-nẽ
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 ^u	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-jul, 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	...

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landõma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyõp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadar 272. Bõla	273. Fulup (Dyõla) 273 a. Fõnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kõnyägi
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-enzd (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. ¹ 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-ñinden. Pe-suntan	Fu-xulot; gu. E-kumpulot. Ku-kusulot	I-tamvul

¹ Cp. with 262, and with Bantu words for 'suck', 'fat'.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadäl 272. Bôla	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
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 ¹
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-karö. E-bayebaye	Ma-baka; be-bakae	Jöga. Ku-joi (268)	On-šimna. U-šemane. Un-simana	E-kekora; ba-	?
Penis	Ma-runi	...	...	...	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

¹ Properly l-gin—ψ representing the Russian vowel ѡ which is like a throaty ɪ or the Welsh ý in tý ('house').

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landõma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyõp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadat 272. Bõla	273. Fulup (Dyõla) 273 a. Fõnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kõnyãgi
Rain	K-om ; ts-õm. K-õ-am. Tsa-fun (265)	N-tak	Gu-sina. Ba-luru. Pa-tiõ (268)	O-hlõ-wura (270). Wi-bal ; ñgu-ş-wai (271). Usõ-bal (272). P-õ-ti ; i-ti, mu-nti	E-lub, Ka-lup. Mu-mel. E-mits (<i>şky</i>)	Er-rëbi
Rat	W-er ; c-er	...	Fiali ; ba+. Fear (268)	O-yarş. Wu-yat. U-yadz	Fu-jõ ; gu- E-tuku, Ba-tuku. Hu-dyunta	I-nañ
River	Ra-bon ; tra-	...	...	...	Ka-tok, Dya-tok. Fu-lõi. Fu-te	U-õbe, U-õve
Road	R-õñ ; s-õñ. Ka-bia	...	...	...	Bu-tin. Bu-ruñ	A-ñgãõ
Salt	M-er	A-woj	A-kõli. Ma-kõre (268)	Pu-nam (269, 271, 272). Po-tehel (270)	Mu-sis	Wa-ñiri
Shame	Ma-lap	...	...	...	Nyi-su. Nyi-nyekõ	U-sufrã. U-sufanax
Sheep	Ka-lõme ; tra- Ke-lõngõme (264). A-gãngasia (265)	Ki-ñgesia	Gu-mpalela. Ji-põde	U-põbabõ (269). Om-palalõ (270)	E-saha. Saya ; şi+	I-fe
Shield	Ka-binta	...	...	...	E-bañgal, Ka-bañga	Di-okwa
Shoulder	A-kañkela. Ke-bantsa ; te- (265). Ke-gbãts (264)	N-tafe ; a-tafõa	Ga-mbahi ; ny-efahi. Ka-pe (268)	Pu-ñgama (269). Ki-sak, Ke-jak (270, 271). Pu-gañga ; ge- (272)	Ka-band, Ga-ban ; õ-ban	A-ñküs
Sister	U-wontr. W-õ-an-tu- bera (264). õ-bagl (265)	...	(<i>same as</i> 'brother')	(<i>same as</i> 'brother')	A-lina, A-linõ. A-ti, A-li	...
Skin	A-zeka. A-der. D-iş ; ş-iş <i>or</i> se-dis	N-toñkot	Nya-du ; ba- Ku-ndar (268)	Ka-tel (269, 271, 272). Ke-tila (270)	Ga-fol ; gu.pol. Ka-puñgol ; u- Ka-bañ	A-ñgãñ ^a
Sky	Ka-rantr. A-riana. Kuru (264). Kanũ (265)	Ma-halañ	Gu-dana. Ko-dañ	M-bitakala. Gbate. Bu-rsei	Sot. E-mit. Bu-tuna	Wũ-nna
Slave	õ-tar, U-trar ; õ-tsar. I-tsar	M-bõl ; be-bõl	U-lasa ; bi- U-samp (268)	A-gare (269). Ni-njok ; ba-jok (270). Na-juok (271, 272)	A-mikel, A-megel ; õ-	A-rrambũ
Sleep	Ma-re. Ka-dira	...	...	...	Ka-ñot	Õ-kwõd

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landõma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyõp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadal 272. Bwla	273. Fulup (Dyõla) 273 a. Fõnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kõnyägi
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; ¹ ba+. Ni-se (268)	Na-pat ² (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

¹ Also Numbe *or* Numbi.² Also Ba-jañ, A-bok, and A-buk.

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
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, Ezúk ^a	Wo-ñāla
Tree ...	Na-ntr; yi-ntr. Ke-nts; tse-nts (264). Ke-tog; ya-tog (265)	N-ti; a-ti	Bu-ri; ma-ri. Pi-s (268)	Bu-kō (269). Bō-nō; iy-ōnō (270). Bu-mol (271, 272)	Fu-bad, Bu-bat. Bu-bōre. Bu-nunukeñ	A-ttay

English	263. Temue 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bøla	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
Twins ...	Ka-bari; tra ¹	...	...	...	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-potω. 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)	...	...	...	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-lajω. Ma-rajω (268)	Ki-tok, Ka-tox	E-kama. Ku-kis, E-kis	I-yōka
Year ...	Ka-ren	...	...	...	Ka-dyandω. E-mit	Böna
Yesterday...	Di-s, Di-sa. Ka-nmaya	Ne-fot	Waye. Paki (268)	Ta-gal, Ta-kae. Mo-ntω (270)	Fu-ken, Hu-ken	Yinω

¹ 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 ⁶ (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	l-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. Fōnyī 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāgi
Twenty ...	Ka-gba, Ke-gba. Kare-kuma- rañ (264). Pū-ma-rañ (265)	Tebele ka-mbele	Wa-pōhɔ wa- ruñke. Papɔ mañe (268)	Mu-ram (271)	Kabanan. ¹ 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-ɔ- fatr	...	...	...	Kabanan-dy'- u-nyen	A-fukɔ a-rar
Forty ...	Tra-gba-tra- rañ	...	...	...	Kabanan-buka- si-gaba	A-fukɔ a-naye
Fifty ...	Tra-gba-tra- rañ tr'ɔ-fatr	...	...	...	Kabanan-ku- gaba-dy'u-nyen	A-fukɔ i-mbit
Hundred ...	Keme kin	...	...	...	Kabanan-bu- kana-fu-tok	Kēmě
Thousand ...	A-wul	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	I. Mina. Minañ. In-, I. -mi. ² -a-mi	Mi, Mini. Ni, Nn. ? -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. Munɔ. Munoñ. Ma- -mu. ² -mu, -kamu	? ? ? -ñgei	? ? ? -me, -he, -ñe	? ? ? -nu (269-272)	Aū. U-, Nu- ? -iya, -ia, -i, -ei, -ae	Wudyě. ? Wu- ? -yid', -uhu
He, him, his	Ō. Kɔno, Kɔnoñ. O- -kɔ. ² -oñ	...	...	...	Ume. Yō. Akila. A-, Na- ? -oyɔ, -ol, -ɔ U-li, Ō-li. Ō-lal. Di-, Du-, U- ? -ɔ-lali, -ɔ-li, -u-ri	Ai. ? A- ? -nai, ? Bunō. ? ? -fu
We, us, our	Sa. Sya, Syañ. Sa- -su. ³ -a-sa	...	...	...	Buku. Bukurul. Miūl, Muyul. Dyi-, Dyu- ? -ul Kukila. Bukɔ. Ku- ? -olil, -il	Uña. ? ? ? -ugun Ale. ? ? -e
Ye, you, your	Na. Nyā. Nyañ. Na- -nu. ³ -a-nu	...	...	...	...	...
They, them, their	Na, Nañ. Na- -ña. ³ -a-ñañ	...	...	...	...	...

¹ From Kaba-nyen = 'twice ten'.² These infixial pronouns in the objective are also used terminally.³ These (ordinarily) terminal pronouns may be sometimes used infixially.

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)	.nõnora. -titi. -wursi. -arat	.dakut. -fut. -nyenyi. -ñĩni	I-wona

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landɔma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadai 272. Bɔla	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?	·pɔle. ·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. ·dyɔbi	Nyiwök
Great	·bana. ·buñera. ·baki (265)	·a tibel	Lumaye (267). Ne-nde (268)	·dem. ·dembe. ·magi. ·ram	·jalɔ. Kabak. ·kalökälö. ·amök	·naik
Little	·löl. ·fetɔ	·a finyax	Halage. ·nentiti (268)	·tiañk. ·tiers. ·teñgētsi	·tita. ·hihun. ·temtem, ·teme (273 b)	Fatɔdy', ·tɔdy'
Long	·bol, ·bōli	...	...	...	·bak. ·momök	·noñk
Male	·runi	·kele, ·kiele	·bi?	·bɔ. ·yint	·ine, ·en	Fa·can, ·can
Old	·baki. ·wūon	·a wok	Balibi (267). Ka-fo-nde (268)	·tafe. ·rşafi	·falen, ·finan. ·hinā	A·tyerr
Red	·yim	...	...	...	·duñk	M·bantak
Rotten	·tei	...	...	...	·popot, fufut	Ñ·gallak
Short	·gbutr	...	...	...	·totog. ·tog	Ñ·wɔanā
Sick	·tru, ·trñi	·a kulónax	Rawe. Korō· (268)	·mage. ·maki	·sumute. ·dyurs	U·rēs
White... ..	·fera. M·fera	·a wūin, ·wūne	Fasi-lie. Fasi-nde (268)	·fasi, ·faj	·hit. ·fita. ·tumpuy'. ·fur. ·tien	N·yerrk
Above, up,	Rɔ·kom	...	...	...	Fa. Fatiai	Ga·mbin
on top					Bu·dyɔlen.	Ka·điuñkwa
Before	·kadi. Rɔđi·ka	...	...	...	Bu·hl	Ka·mūnɪ
Behind	Rɔ·rarañ	...	...	...	Bu·lemuk. Bu·sol	Gödd'
Below, down	Rɔ·rata	...	...	...	Tentam. De·lam. De·tam	
Far	Rañ. Ro·yañ. O·bōli	...	...	...	Lüli, Lüülü	Nyāka. ·ñau
Here	Anɔ. Nɔ	...	...	...	Tate	Da·nyari

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landõma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyõp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadat 272. Bõla	273. Fulup (Dyõla) 273 a. Fõnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kõnyägi
In, Inside ...	Ka-, Rõ-, Ro-	...	...	...	Nen. Nende. Hinde. Di	Ta-ñüri
Middle ...	Ra-troñ	...	...	...	Dy ¹ -eliñga. Dy ² -etut	Fa-gant
Near ...	Õ-fatsi	...	...	...	Nõnok. 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-. Mbarş-	-ut, -at, -et (-ut <i>most commonly</i>). Dyakum-, Zakum-, Kum-	-lã
To ...	Tra-, Traka-	?	?	?	Ka-	?
„ beat ...	-not. -sap	-mat	-fumu. Nafu. ¹	-kõwe. -tuja	-tek. -gotẽñ	...
„ 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. -riñ	...
„ cut ...	-tsap. -gbek	-bõgu	Rufu- (268). -bumu, -habu (267)	-te. -fal	-mine. -pit. -fitik. -faren	...
„ dance ...	-pisa. -tõmõ	-kame	-gama. -pe. Kamede (268)	-gei. -ke	-bombom, -fum. -bum. -kak. -yõkoñ	...
„ die ...	-fi	-rufe	Neme-. Sadi- (268)	-gate. -ketse. -kerse. -jat	-kers, -ket. -fur	...

¹ The verb-roots in 267 and 268 seem to be conjoined with suffixes rather than prefixes.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. 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. ¹ -uli. -sene. -sen. -dyi	-dómí
„ go... ..	-kω, -kōne, -ñkω	-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.	-etabu, etab
„ laugh ...	-sel	-giyu	Dasi-	-ge. -je	-gak -reñkeñ. -bebet, -ber. -delhu, -hlu	...
„ leave off, cease	-trai, -trei	...	...	...	-fatw. -kāt. -was	-tavireke
„ love, want	-bōtr, -bōter	-jiwbe	Duki-	-ñälw	-böfi. -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	-tote	Nyanye- Nyenyw-	...	-dyume. -hitw. -jundum. -hinw	...
„ steal ...	-keia	...	...	...	-kuet. -bot	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN TEMNE, BAGA, AND LANDÓMA (263-265)

Class 1. (singular) $\text{Ōw}\omega$, $\text{W}\omega$, Ō , U . ($\omega\text{ka-}$, ω -, $\text{k}\omega$, $\text{k}\omega\text{ñ}$, &c.); 2. (plural) Añä , Nä , A . (añä- , ñä -, ñi -, ñ- , a-); 3. (singular) A . (añä , ñi , &c.); 4. (plural) Ya -, Y' -, Ye -, E -. (eye , yi , e); 5. (? or 20 singular) Ara -, Ra -, Rā -, Dā -, D' -, R' -, Ata -, Ta -,¹ T' -. (ara- , da- , ta- , ri , di , ?ti); 6. (plural, collective,

¹ Ta -. was regarded by the Rev. C. F. Schlenker as an independent prefix in Temne, with Ma -. for plural. But it would seem only to be an alternative form of Da -. and Ra -. It is more commonly met with in Baga (264), while Da -. is the form preferred in 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>
M .	Be , A .
Me .	A , Be .
Ma .	Ba , Be , Abu , Abe .
Mi .	A .
Mω , Mu .	A .
N , N' , Ny .	A .
Ki , Ke ?	?
Ba ?	
La (or Lam .) (feminine)	

(**Nalu** also employs suffixial vowels—**a**, **e**—to lengthen the noun-root in the plural, additionally to the plural prefix.)

PREFIXES, &c., IN **BIAFADA** AND **PAJADE**¹ (267, 268)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural (Biafada only).</i>
Wω , Wu , U . (u) (human beings mainly)	Bi , Ba . (bí)
Gu , Gun , Ga .	Wa , Ma , Bō , Pō .
Bu , Bω , Wu , Wω , Fu , Fω , Pu , Pω , Pi . (268)	Ba . (ba)
A , E ; Pa , Fa . (268)	Ma . (pa, ma), Man .
N' , N , Ny , I , —	Ma . (pa, ma)
Bu , Wu , Bi , Be . (bi), Pi . (268)	Ma , Gu .
Gi .	Sa .
N , Ni , Nin , Ny' . (ni)	Ma . (ma)
Ke , Ka . (ka) (268)	Ma , Masa , Ba .
Gam , Gan , N . (M.)	Nya , Nye .
Ji , Ju .	Nya .
Ndu , Lu . (uru, be)	Ma .
Ku , Kω . (268)	?
La . (268)	?
Nin . (diminutive?)	Ma .

¹ The plural prefixes of **Pajade** are not given by Koelle and are quite uncertain. **Pa**- is the commonest singular prefix in **Pajade**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **KANYŌP**,¹ **MANJAK**(**ω**), **PEPEL**, **SARAR** (**ṢADAL**) AND **BŌLA** (269-272)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Wu , U , (ω), 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 ,	I , E , Ge , Muñ , Moñ , Mi .
Wi , U .	
Mu , Mon , Muñ , Min .	I .
Li , Ni , Nin (270)	Bō , Ba .
Ku . (270)	I .
Ba . (269)	?

PREFIXES, &c., IN **DYŌLA** (**FULUP**) (273-273 b)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A , An , Ö . (a, u, um). (This is the 'human being', 'intelligent' class)	Ku . (ku), Buka (ku), Ba . (bu), and Vu . (vu)
Yi , Y' , E , I . (e, ei, i-)	Si , Su . (si, su), or Ṣi , Ṣ' . (ṣi, ṣu)
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 , (ω), 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, &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 , Ḍi .	6. Wa . (wa), Wu , Wi . (wi)
7. Ya .	
9. N , N' .	
13. ? Ka .	
14. Ö , (ω -), Ö , Wu , U . (<i>pl.</i> No. 6)	14. Wu , U .
15. Gu .	10. Se ?
16. Fa , Fu . (<i>pl.</i> 14) (sometimes locative)	
20. Rr' , Ra , La , Da .	

There is not much obvious resemblance here to the Bantu prefixes, though I have used the Bantu numbers for their classification. No. 16, **Fa**-, **Fu**-, seems often associated with 'male', 'masculinity', and may be a version of the **Pa**- or 'father' prefix, a form very common in **Pajade** (268). No. 5 seems to correspond with the 5th Bantu prefix (**Di**-, **Li**-), and No. 6 (**Wa**-) certainly answers to the Bantu **Ma**-.

¹ Note: the plural prefixes of 269 are very uncertain.

263. The **Temne** language is spread over the western and central parts of the Sierra Leone Protectorate, and extends westward over a little of French Guinea. The **Baga** or **Kalum** language (264) is—or was—spoken on the coast of French Guinea opposite the Los Islands, north-west of the Sierra Leone boundaries. **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 **Wō-**, **Ōnō** 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 **Ōkuo** opposite 'There'.

On page 54 the negative particles of **Olu·konjō** in column 1 require restating:

Si- (**Sindi**, **Siwa** or **Su-** or **So-**, **Si-a**, **Si-tu**, **Si-mu**, **Si-ba**); **Sōsa-**, **Susa-** (before 2nd pers. sing. of imperative); **-ta-** (in past, future, and subjunctive tenses); **Ereke-** (negative prefix for infinitive). **-ndisa** (= negative verb 'not to do').

There should be also added the following verb-roots in column 1 on page 55:

-laba, 'go'; **-ta**, 'kill'; **-kanza**, **-ganza**, 'love'; **-lañkera**, **-bōna** or **-boña**, 'see'; **-wōnya**, 'sleep'; **-ema**, **-ema-na**, 'stand'.

On page 55 the prefixes and concords of **Olu·konjō** require restating in accordance with our fuller knowledge of the language at the present time (1919):

Class 1. **Ōmu-** (**ōmu-**, **-mu-**, **ōwu-**, **yō**, **yu**, **u-**); 2. **Aba-** (**aba-**, **-ba-**, **ba-**); 3. **Ōmu-** (**ō-** or **ōmu-**, **gu** or **ku**); 4. **Emi-** (**emi-**, **eyi-**, **gi**, **yi**, **i-**); 5. **Eri-** (**li**, **ri**); 6. **Ama-** (**ama-**, **a-**, **awa-**, **ga**); 7. **Eki-** (**eci-**, **ki**); 8. **Ebi-** (**ebi-**, **bi**); 8 a. **Ebi-** (**ebi-**, **bi**); 9. **E-**, **Eyi-**, **En-**, **Eñ-**, **Em-**, **N-** (**M-**) (**en-**, **e-**, **eyi-**, **yi**); 10. **Esi-**, **Esiō-**, **Esiañ-**, **Esion-**, **Esiony-** (**en-**, **esiō**, **isi-**); 11. **Ōlu-** or **Ōru-**, **Ōdu-**, **Ōnu-** (**ōlu-**, **ru-**, **lu**, **du**); 12. **Ōtu-** (**ōtu-**, **tu**); 13. **Aka-** (**aka-**, **ka**); 14. **Ōbu-** (**ōbu-**, **ōwu-**, **bu**); 15. **Ōku-** (**ōku-**, **ku**); 16. **Aha-** (**aha**, **ha**, **he-**); 17. **Ōmu-** (**ōmu-**, **mu**).

URUNYORŌ (2).

On page 54, column 2, there should be added to the negative verbal infixes of **Uru·nyorō**, **-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 **Ii·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 **Fanō** (4 b), in addition to **Wanō**.

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: **-kō**; **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', **-boña**, **-bōña**, **-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 ² to second foot-note. On page 99 insert opposite 'Breast (man's)', **Lega**; opposite 'Brother', **M-bari**; opposite 'Country', **N-dwe**. On page 100, column 11, note that the plural prefix of **Ū-tuku**, 'Day', is **ma-**, and insert as a further root for 'Day', **Hiñgw**; 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 prefixially, but mainly

as an *infix* and objective pronoun—a distinction which, from oversight of either printer or author, is often lacking in the earlier vocabularies of this work. On page 112, the **Taita** prefixes, &c., require some alterations and additions. **gu-** should be substituted for **u-** as a concord of Class 1, and **Si-** should be added as an honorific prefix. The form **Ru-** should be inserted among the forms of the 11th prefix in **Pokomō**.

CAGA, 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 -ši-; Ka-** (in passive infinitives only). The negatives in **Bondei** (19 a) are: **Nki-, Nku-, Nka-, &c.; -hi-, -hu-, -ha-, &c.; Hi- or Ki-, Hu- or Ku-, Ha- or Ka-, &c.; Nke-** (subj.); **-kasa-, -se-, -ka-; -nase; Nkusō-** (infinitives). The negative particles in 20 d are much like those in No. 20, but they further include these forms for the past tense: **Nahi-, Nahu-, Naha-, Nahaki-, &c.**

On page 128, the following additions and corrections are required in the statement of prefixes and concords. In those of the **Caga** dialects, add **lō** as an additional concord for Class 11, and these words: 'but **-ñ** or **-ny'**, suffix stands for **-ni**, the particle associated with Class 17'. The first concord given for Class 10 in **Pare-Gwenō** should be **zi'**, not **si-**. The 'Prefixes, &c., in **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 ω zi word M-vi opposite 'Arrow'; and in column 21 b, the word I-tu, opposite 'Banana', as belonging to dialect 21 d. On page 130, insert N-aci in column 21 e opposite 'Buffalo' as a variant on Ny-aci. On page 131, column 22, S-aya should be given as another term for 'Finger'. On page 132, column 21 a, opposite 'Grandparent', insert Nana (q); and in column 21 b, opposite 'Grass', Gubu (21 c). On page 133, column 21, opposite 'Leg', insert additionally -guru; in column 21 b, opposite 'Man', M-cu (Siu); in column 21 e, opposite 'Milk', I-tiva; and opposite 'Nail', I-dowe; ma-. On page 134, column 21 b, add Fu η gwa to the words for 'Pigeon'. On page 136, column 21 b, opposite 'War', insert Kond ω (21 d). On page 138, column 21 f, opposite 'That, those', insert Hu-y ω , &c. ¹ with reference to the footnote below. On page 139, column 21 (Swahili), add -si-, -sip ω -, -sije- to the negative particles after Ha-, &c. In column 21 f, add negative prefixes Hau-, Ha-. In column 21 b, opposite 'To know', add the roots -isi-, -isa, and in column 22, opposite 'To go', the roots -endre for the past tense of -inda, and -indu-tsa as a variant on the simple root 'go'.

On page 140, the following corrections are needed in the prefixes and concords: An addition should be made to the prefixes of Class 5 —, I- (21 e); while the concords for Class 5 in all the dialects should be stated as (li, l', j', r', ri (21 f)). The 5th Class prefixes in Si-a η gazija, &c., should read: Dzi-, Di-, D', L'; and Ga- be given as an additional form of the 13th prefix.

In the geographical definitions on page 140 of the area in which No. 21 (Swahili) is spoken the word 'Nyasa' should be inserted after Unyamwezi; and 'or Ki- η govi' after Ki- η gozi. Sela should follow 'Pata' as one of the islands on which the dialect 21 d is spoken; also 'Pata' is best spelt Pate, though very variously pronounced. The phrase '21 f Ki-wibu (Ki-mrima and Ki-mgaw) are ...' should read '21 f Ki-wibu (and ? Ki-mgaw) is ...'.

USAGARA-UG ω G ω 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 ' ω , preceded by He-'. In column 26 on the same page, opposite 'Long', -leha should be printed -le-ha, and a hyphen is missing before -ere- η kundu ('Red'). On page 151, the negative particles of Nos. 23, 23 a-c, 24-24 b-g should be re-stated. Those of 23 are: Si- or Hi-, Hu-, Ha-, Hatu-, &c; Si-ku-, Si- (for all persons); Kulema- (for infinitives); -bule and -bae (negative verbs). Those of 23 a-c are Si-, Hu-, Ha-, &c.; -si- (all persons); -leke- (subj.); -bule (neg. verb); Si, I η ali (adverbial). Those of 24-24 g are: Si-; -si-; -si-nati-, -si-ku-, -si η kha-, η kha-; Khali-; -leka.

On page 153, in the clause dealing with the locality of the Northern Sagara dialects should read thus: '24-24 b. The Kaguru, Itumba, and Kond ω a dialects are spoke in Northern Usagara, &c.' In the clause on the same page dealing with Ira η gi, 'Lake Manyasa' should be spelt 'Lake Manyara'.

P ω GOR ω (28).

In the pages beginning 154, and in the column 28 dealing with the P ω gor ω or Mahe η ge language, the following additional words should be inserted: 'Adze', Li-tendese; 'White Ant', Ha η gu; 'Baboon', Ni-yani; 'Banana', Li-t ω si; 'Beard', N-deu; 'Bird', M-bo η g ω ; 'Blood', Mi-ahi; 'Body', Mw-ili; 'Borassus Palm', M-hum ω ; 'Breast (man's)', Ci-tivi; 'Brother', M-hwaca; 'Cloth', Lu-pande; 'Crocodile', N-gwena; 'Dog', Na η a; 'Dream', M-p ω ta; 'Egg', Ndi-gi; ma-gi; 'Face', C-ene; 'Forest', Li-top ω l ω ; 'Frog', C-ula; 'Girl', M-hinja; 'He-goat', M-kambak ω ; 'Grandparent', delete M-buzi and insert Mau; 'Hide', M-bapa; 'Iron', Debi; 'Island', Lu-h ω nyu; 'Knee', Nu η un ω ; 'Leopard', Ci-huwi; 'Lion', Li-himba; 'Maize', Li-lombe; 'Medicine', M-ko η g ω ; 'Nail', N-gonji; 'Name', Li-hina; 'Navel', Kuvu; 'Nose', M-bula; 'Parrot', Li-kwala; 'Pig', N-guruwe; 'Rhinoceros', M-bela; 'Salt', Ca η anya η a; 'Sheep', Funyam ω ; 'Shield', N-gao; 'Shoulder', Li-wega; ma-; 'Sister', Mw-aca; 'Skin', Li-papala; 'Sky', Ku-mbindi; 'Slave', M-manda; 'Sleep', M-b ω ta; 'Spear', M-g ω ha; 'Stool', Ki-tehu; 'Sun', Li-cuwa; 'Tail', M-sisa; mi-; 'Thief', Mw-ivi; 'Thigh', Li-wond ω ; 'Thorn', Li-s ω mi; 'Toe', Ci-dale; 'Tongue', Lu-limi; 'Tree', M-ko η g ω ; 'Vein', N-dandamba; 'Water', Ma-ci; 'Wind', Ma-liti (*pl.*); 'Witch', M-hawi; 'Witchcraft', U-hawi; 'Wood', N-du η g ω ; 'Yam', Ci-yawo.

SANG ω , KIMATUMBI, &c. (29-32).

On page 155, column 29, opposite 'Bowels', insert Lu-da; n-da. And in the same column, opposite 'Country', substitute I η -hyi for the word incorrectly spelt. On page 158, column 32, opposite 'House', correct the spelling of Mm-ambe to M-mambe. On page 160, column 27, opposite 'Slave', add (*pl.*) to Ma-teka. On page 168, in the prefixes, &c, of Bena, Ga η gi, and Bu η ga, add to Class 16 Pa- (31 a). To the prefixes, &c, of Ki-matumbi, add Kina, Ki-, honorific.

KIMAWANDA-KIDONDE (33 a).

On page 169, at top, add the words 'or Ki-mawanda' to '33 a. Ki-donde', and place these words after Ki-donde throughout the vocabulary at the head of column 33.

Further, beginning on page 169, supplement the words given in the **Mwera** column (33) by the following, all of which apply to the **Ki-donde** or **Ki-mawanda** dialect of **Mwera** (33 a):

'Adze', **Soŋgole** (33 a);¹ 'Ant', **M-hyōkō**; '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', **-tōa**; '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)'.

¹ Theoretically (33 a) should follow each of these citations so that, inserted in the column, they might be distinguished from the words of **Mwera** (33).

On page 206, the infinitive prefix given in column 44 b should be **Uku-**. On page 208, column 52, the word for 'Arrow' should read **Mu-vwe**. On page 213, column 52, opposite 'Palm wine', insert **Ma-kama**. On page 217, column 49, in the last but one word for 'That', the figure (1) should follow **Wu-ninw** in brackets.

NGINDO (55).

On page 221, at the top, the figure ¹ should be supplied to 'North **Ngindo**' and refer to this footnote: '¹ North **Ngindo** (indicated in column by 'N') is the **Ki-gindo** or **Ki-maniŋw** 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-ŋindo**. This distinguishing mark can be omitted here: 'Adze', **Ki-koŋamw**; 'Arm', **Lu-wokw**; **ma-bokw**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ki-tivi**; 'Brother', **M-an'ita**; 'Charcoal', **Ma-kala**; 'Cold', **Ma-riri**; 'Country', **Ki-tambw**; 'Crocodile', **Li-wamba**; 'Day', **Li-tanwa**; 'Devil', **M-bepw**; 'Doctor', **M-tela**; 'Drum', **Nōma**; 'Face', **Ku-mihw**; 'Fat', **Ki-vuŋgi**; 'Fear', **B-oga**; 'Finger', **Lu-konja**; **ŋ-gonja**; 'Fire', **Mu-ōtw**; 'Foot', **Lu-ajw**; 'Forest', **M-hitu**; 'Frog', **Jula**; 'Girl', **Mw-ikige**; 'God', **M-nuŋgu**; 'Grandparent', **A-hukulu**; 'Guinea-fowl', **Li-kaŋga**; 'Heart', **M-ajw**; 'Heel', **Ki-hiŋgiŋginw**; 'Hide', **Li-mbendera**; 'Hoe', **Li-jembe**; 'Horn', **Lu-pembe**; 'Hyena', **N-tote**; 'Knee', **Li-jugwa**; 'Knife', **Ki-himbi**; 'Lake', **Li-liwa**; 'Leg', **Lu-koŋgonw**; '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-bulw**; 'Palm wine', **U-gimbi**; 'Parrot', **Li-kwalu**; 'Place', **Ki-rive**; 'Rat', **Li-kule**; 'Rhinceros', **M-bera**; 'River', **Lu-kemba**; 'Salt', **Mw-inyw**; 'Skin', **Li-mbendera**; 'Sleep', **Ndu-gonw**; 'Tail', **M-kila**; 'Tears', **Ma-n-joŋsi**; 'Thigh', **Li-bondw**; 'Thing', **Ki-tenw**; 'Tobacco', **Ni-mbaku**; 'To-morrow', **Ma-lawu**; 'Town', **M-hali**; 'Twins', **Ma-vila**; 'Vein', **N-dandamba**; 'White man', **M-suŋwa**; 'Wife', **Mw-aka-ŋgu**; 'Wind', **M-pugw**; 'Yam', **I-jaww**; 'Yesterday', **Li-cw**. 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', **-makecw**; 'Red', **-kare**; 'Rotten', **-wola**; 'Short', **-jipi**; 'Sick', **-tamwe**; 'White', **-hulila**. As regards adverbs: 'Here' is **Pambanw**; 'Middle', **M-gati** and **-na-kati**; 'Outside', **-nja**; 'Plenty', **-jirwaka**; 'There', **Papalya**; 'Where?' **Ku?** In verb-roots 'Buy or sell' is **-heme-la**; 'Cut', **-hikitw**; 'Go', **-jenda**; 'Love', **-jupa**.

YAŴ (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 **YaŴ** prefixes, &c., the words beginning 'Also the prefix **Na-**' should conclude: 'with concord of Class I'.

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-selelew**, opposite 'Adze'; opposite 'Arrow', **Mu-upa**; opposite 'Belly', **N-tukwa**. On page 222, column 56 a, opposite 'Bull', insert **I-ŋōpe i-lopwana**; opposite 'Country', **I-lapo**; opposite 'Cold', **I-peo**. Page 223, opposite 'Doctor', add 'Ūmi-rete' to **M-ŋaka**; 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-koŋtia**; opposite 'Island', **I-curumba**; opposite 'Lips', **N-laku**; **ma-**. Page 226, opposite 'Palm wine', **U-beka**; opposite 'Penis', **M-lomw**. Page 227, opposite 'Rat', **Torw**; opposite 'Skin', **Ni-kuli**. Page 228, opposite 'Testicles', **I-kate**; opposite 'Thigh', **Na-ki-tondorw**; opposite 'To-morrow', **M-rōtw**; opposite 'Town', **I-wani**; opposite 'Vein', **M-bitari**; opposite 'Well', **I-hima**. Page 229, opposite 'Wife', **A-twa**; opposite 'Witchcraft', **U-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', **Selw**; 'Baboon', **Pombwe**; 'Breast (man's)', **Sati**; 'Bull', **N-gundi**; 'Cold', **Seŋgi**; 'Cow', **N-gombe nō hōti**; 'Grandparent ♂', **Kuku**; 'Hair', **Teūki**; 'Hide', **Mw-aye**; 'Milk', **M-enji**; 'Female' (p. 346), **-lioti**.

Column 85 (**Mbunda**): insert opposite 'Adze', **M-bayw**; 'Arm', **Mu-konw**; 'Baboon', **M-puya**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ha-mbuŋgi**; 'Brother', **M-bwembwa**; 'Charcoal', **Ma-nuŋgu**; 'Child', **Ci-kukw**; 'Face', **Lōlw**; 'Forest', **Mu-ŋendi**; '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; ōw-ō-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; ōw-ō-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-pōcīi; '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**; *om-belela*; 'Forest', **Mu-keleŋge**; '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', Lum-bueša; 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', **-ulamw**; '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).¹

Page 533 *et seq.*, insert following words in column 168:

'Ant', Le-nyōmō; nyōmō; 'Ant, white', Ke-sieli; be-; 'Arm', Kōkō; *pl.* mi-eke;² '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;² '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-ŋkuti; '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;² 'Stone', N-kwōlō; 'Stool', M-bata; 'Sun', Vuna; 'Tail', Mō-kela; 'Tear', Yata; 'Testicles', Le-ba; me-ba; 'Thief', Mō-suki; ba-; 'Thigh', Ke-bele; 'Thing', Ki-a; bi-a; 'Thorn', N-ciene; 'Tobacco', E-kā; 'To-day', Nōnō; 'To-morrow', M-bale; 'Tongue', Le-leme; n-deme; 'Tooth', Di-ine; mi-ine; 'Town', Bōla, M-bōkō; 'Tree', Mō-te; 'Twins', N-keta; 'Urine', M-ia; 'Vein', Mō-ntu; mi-; 'War', Bi-ta; 'Water', M-pila; 'Well', E-subi; 'Wife', Mō-kale; 'Wind', Mōm-pebe; 'Witch', Mō-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.

'I', Me; 'Thou', Yie; 'We', Bete; 'Ye', Meni; 'They', Be.

'All', -nsw.

'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-nsi; '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-.

¹ Most of these words and particulars refer to the Tende dialect of Seŋele (168 a), which may turn out to be a distinct language.

² Note similar vowel change in roots for 'arm', -ōkō, -eke; 'man', -ōtō, -te; 'leg', -ōlō, -ele; &c.

On page 545, at the end of the last paragraph, should be added the words 'east and north-east of 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', **Kōkō**; 'Arrow', **Ki-tōma**; **bi-**; 'Axe', **Ki-tadi**; **bi-**; 'Back', **N-gōdi**; **ma+**; 'Beard', **Ki-levō**; 'Bee', **N-uki**; 'Belly', **Ki-vumu**; 'Bird', **N-uni** or **Balaka**; 'Blood', **Ma-kila**; 'Body', **N-itu**; 'Bone', **Ma-fwa** (*pl.*); 'Brains', **Tomfi**; 'Breast (man's)', **N-tulu**; 'Brother', **M-boyō**; 'Canoe', **Bw-atu**; 'Cat', **N-gamanya**, **M-buma**; 'Child', **Mw-ana**; **b-ana**; 'Cloth', **N-lele**; 'Cold', **Mō-didi**; 'Cow', **N-gombe**; 'Crocodile', **N-gōne**; 'Day', **Tiū**; 'Devil', **Mō-fū**, **Balagō**; 'Doctor', **N-gaŋga**; 'Door', **Mw-elō** or **Ki-vi**; 'Dream', **N-zōdi**; 'Drum', **N-gōmō**; 'Ear', **E-ti**; **ma-ti**; 'Egg', **Ke**; 'Elephant', **N-zōkō**; 'Eye', **D-isi**; **m-isi**; 'Face', **Lu-luŋgi**; **man-duŋgi**; 'Fear', **B-ōma**; 'Finger', **N-lembo**; **mi-**; 'Fire', **M-bā**; 'Fish', **M-bidi**; 'Foot', **Ku-lu**; **mi-lu**; 'Forest', **Taŋga**; 'Fowl', **N-susu**; 'Frog', **Kōtō**; 'Ghost', **M-pele**; 'Goat', **N-taba**; 'Grandparent', **N-kaka**; 'Grass', **Ma-leŋge**; 'Ground', **N-tōtō**; 'Hair', **M-fumfu**; 'Head', **Mu-nswi**; 'Heart', **Mu-kōlō**; 'Heel', **Siŋgini**; **bi+**; 'Hide', **Swama**; 'Hill', **Hama**; *pl.* **ma-lama**; 'Hippopotamus', **M-vubu**; 'Hoe', **Temi**; 'Honey', **Bō-nugi-man-paka**; 'Horn', **M-paka**; 'Iron', **Ki-songwei**; 'Island', **Ki-tidi**; 'Ivory', **M-puŋgi**; 'Knee', **Bōŋw**; 'Knife', **M-bele**; 'Lake', **Zaŋga**; 'Leg', **Kulu**; 'Leopard', **N-gō**; 'Lion', **N-kōsi**; 'Male', husband', **Bakala**, **Balaga**; 'Meat', **M-bizi**; 'Medicine', **Bi-loŋgō**; 'Milk', **Ma-beni**; 'Monkey', **N-kewa**; 'Moon', **N-suŋgi**; 'Mother', **Yaya**, **M-paŋgi**; 'Mountain', **Lama**; 'Mouth', **Mu-nūa**; 'Nail', **Zala**; 'Name', **N-kumbō**; 'Neck', **Mō-widi**; 'Night', **M-pimpa**; 'Nose', **M-bombō**; 'Oil palm', **Ma-di-ma-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-ŋŋwa**; 'Shame', **N-sōni**; 'Sheep', **Meme**; 'Shoulder', **Ki-samō**; 'Skin', **N-itu**; 'Sky', **Tuti**; 'Sleep', **Tonzu**, **Bi-mina**; 'Smoke', **Mw-isi**; 'Snake', **N-tadi**; 'Son', **Mw-ana-bōlō**; 'Song', **N-kuŋga**; 'Spear', **Yō**; **ma-yō**; 'Spirit', **Dumu**; **ma+**; 'Star', **M-bwetete**; 'Stone', **Tadi**; **ma+**; 'Sun', **Tedi**; 'Tail', **Mu-kila**; 'Tear', **Bā**; 'Thief', **Mw-ivi**; **mi-vi**; 'Thigh', **Ma-tō**, **Ma-taku** (*pls.*); 'Thing', **Bi-lō**; 'Thorn', **N-siene**; 'To-day', **Lelō**; 'Toe', **Mu-lemō**; 'Tongue', **Lu-dimi**; 'Tooth', **D-inu**; **m-inu**; 'Town', **Bula**; **ma+**; 'Tree', **N-ti**; 'Twins', **Ba-mbu**; 'Urine', **Ma-suba**; 'Vein', **Mw-anzi**; 'War', **Bi-ta**; 'Water', **Ma-dia**; 'Well', **I-te**; **bi-te**; 'White man', **Mun-dele**; 'Wife', **Mu-kadi**; 'Wind', **M-pira**; 'Witch', **Mu-lōwi**; 'Witchcraft', **Bw-aŋga-bwa-leka**; 'Woman', **Mu-kantu**; 'Wood', **N-kuni**; 'Yam', **Kwa**; **bi-kwa**; **I-ala**; **bi-**; 'Year', **Mu-mvu**; 'Yesterday', **Ma-biū**.

'One', **Mōsi**; 'Two', **ōle**, **ele**; 'Three', **tu-tu**; 'Four', **-na**; 'Five', **-tanu**; 'Six', **-siana**; 'Seven', **N-samu**; 'Eight', **M-pwōmō**; 'Nine', **Bwa**; 'Ten', **Kumi**; 'Eleven', **Kumi ye mōsi**; 'Twenty', **Maku-m-ōle**; 'Thirty', **Ma-ku-ma-tutu**; etc.; 'Hundred', **N-kama**; 'Thousand', **Funda**.
'I', **Me**; 'He', **Nde**; 'We', **Betō**; 'Ye', **Abenō**; 'They', **Yau**.

'All', **-onsi**.

Demonstratives are (1) the pronominal particles and (2) the suffix **-na**, preceded by concord.

'Black', **-pinu**.

'Behind', **Ku-maŋgōdi**; 'Below', **Yansi**; 'Far', **Kule**; 'In', **Muna**; 'Middle', **Kati**; 'Plenty', **-alō**; 'These', **Kuna**; 'Where?' **Akuni?** 'No!' **Ke!**
'To—', **U-**.

'Beat', **-beta**; 'buy', **-suma**, **-teka**; 'come', **-ya**; 'cut', **-tita**; 'dance', **-kina**; 'die', **-fi**; 'eat', **-dia**; 'give', **-wa**; 'go', **-wena**; 'kill', **-dusa**; 'know', **-yeba**; 'laugh', **-seva**; 'leave off', **-sisa**, **-yekesa**, **-yeka**; 'love', **-zōla**; 'see', **-mōna**; 'sit', **-kala**, **-bwa**; 'sleep', **-tonza**; 'stand', **-telama**, **-sapi**; 'steal', **-yiba**.

The prefixes of **Ki-wumbubū** 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 **Kiwumbubū** (the root being **-wumbubū**).

CHAPTER V

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES¹

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

¹ This Bibliography does not pretend to be completely exhaustive. It is limited by the author's own researches, and he will be glad to receive further information as to important sources of information which he has overlooked. References to the languages and dialects herein enumerated may occur in many works not mentioned, but where they have been known to the author, yet not mentioned in this list, they have seemed to him not worth inclusion if they provided no definite information as to the locality, structure, or relationships of the speech. He does not also refer to work which is not original; that is to say, illustrations of any of these languages in the works of Bleek, Torrend, Meinhof, Werner, Johnston, Struck, Madan, &c., which are no more than repeated words and passages gleaned and quoted from the original published research of others.

on the Ba-hima, with a few words of their language, by the Rev. J. Roscoe, in the June issue of the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 1907, p. 93 et seq.

2 e. **RU-KARAGWE.**

This southernmost dialect of Nyorō, though first alluded to by Speke and Stanley, was not illustrated by lists of words until the publication of *The Victoria Nyanza* (London, 1899) by Lieutenant Paul Kollmann, p. 211 et seq.

2 f. **URU-KEREBE.**

Under the name of Ki-kerewe in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza*, p. 211 et seq. Also, and much better, in the *Mittheilungen d. Seminars f. Oriental. Sprachen*, vol. xii, Berlin, 1909, p. 1 of the last, African section. Here is an excellent 'Essai de Grammaire' of Ru-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-ŞAŞI?, RU-RORI?)**

This group of dialects of the south-west coast-lands¹ of the Victoria Nyanza, the affinities of which are almost divided between the Nyoro, Uganda, and Ruanda species, was first illustrated by Stanley in *Through the Dark Continent*, p. 486 under the name of Ki-nyambu. Under the same name there is a short vocabulary on p. 160 of J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. The next illustration appears in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza*, p. 211 et seq. But by far the best treatment is in three articles by Hermann Rehe in vol. iii of *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1912-13; and one article on the Bazinza in the same periodical for 1914.

3. **URUNYA-RUANDA and KI-RUNDI (3 a).**

The first published vocabulary of this language appeared in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*, p. 969 et seq. Its most complete illustration is at the hands of Père Eugène Hurel (*Manuel de la Langue Kinyarwanda*, p. 1 et seq. of the African section, vol. xiv of the *Mitt. d. Seminars f. Oriental. Sprachen*, 1911). But there are many references to the Ruanda speech, which give interesting word-roots, in *Anthropos*, No. iv, 1909, p. 847 (Père Félix Dufays); No. v, 1910 (Père P. Schumacher), p. 870; 1912, No. vii, pp. 456, 529, and 840 (Père Alex. Arnoux); and 1913, No. viii, pp. 110, 754 (Arnoux, *Le Culte de la Société secrète des Imandwa au Ruanda*).

With the Ruanda language must be associated the closely-allied dialect Ki-rundi (3 a). This is effectively illustrated by Père J. M. M. van der Burgt on p. 1 et seq. of the 5th vol. (African Studies) of the *Mitt. d. Seminars f. Oriental. Sprachen*, Berlin, 1902, and the *Grammaire de la Langue Kirundi*, by Père A. Ménard (1910), and *Dictionnaire Français-Kirundi, Kirundi-Français*, by the same author, 1912.

3 b. **RU-HA, -TUTSI, or -TUSI.** Probably nearly identical with Ki-jiji.

The Ruha, Tutsi, or Tusi speech was first illustrated on p. 154 of Mr. J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, published by the S.P.C.K., London, in 1885. Subsequently in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza* (p. 211 et seq.), in *Anthropos*, iii, 1908, p. 1, by Père Loupias. The Ki-jiji dialect is represented by a few words in Sir H. M. Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent* (1878).

4. **LU-GANDA, together with LU-SESE 4 a, and LU-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

¹ And, according to Oscar Baumann, the south-east coast-lands likewise, the Şaşi, and Rori territories.

from Sir Harry Johnston's vocabulary of Lu-soga, there are some words to be obtained in the article on the *Basoga-Batamba* by Father M. A. Condon, of the Mill Hill Mission, published in *Anthropos* for 1910, p. 934. And there is the Gospel of St. Mark, translated into Lu-soga by a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in 1896, and of St. John in 1899 (B. and F. B. Soc.).

5. LU-NYARA and 5 a. LU-WANGA (Lukabarasi, Lurimi, and Lusiŋga).

These dialects of the 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*,¹ compiled by the Rev. T. H. Sparshott from the manuscripts left behind by Krapf and Rebmann (published, S.P.C.K., in 1887); and the *Giryama Vocabulary and Collections*, by the Rev. W. E. Taylor, both works published by the S.P.C.K. in 1887 and 1891 respectively.

17. CAGA.

(Caga is the best general name for the Bantu speech of Mt. Kilimanjaro, the main dialects of which may be enumerated further as 17. M̄osi, 17 a. Ki-siha or Šira, 17 b. Ki-macame, 17 c. Ki-romb̄o, 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-GWEN̄O, 18 a. C-ASU.

My authorities are vocabulary and notes collected by Sir H. H. Johnston and published in his *Kilimanjaro Expedition*, 1885, and an important MS. vocabulary obtained through Mr. A. C. Hollis. Also scattered notes in the works of Krapf and von der Decken; and in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1887-8. *Sonyo*, an isolated Bantu dialect spoken on the north-west coast of Lake Natron, in the north-eastern part of German East Africa, is said by Struck to be a dialect of Pare.² In 1909, in the xth vol. of *Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen*, there was published (Berlin, Georg Reimer) a *Grammatik des Chasu in Deutsch-Ostafrika* (Pare-Gebirge), by Ernst Kotz, which one may presume to be an illustration of the Kipare language from internal evidence, though, as too often occurs in German linguistic works, there is no clue given to fix the geographical area with precision.

19. ŠAMBALA.

Collections for a Handbook of the Shambala Language, by Bishop Steere, Zanzibar, 1867; *Versuch einer systematischen Grammatik der 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. N̄GURU.

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 N̄guru dialect appears in Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

20 b. KIM-RIMA (LIMA).

Very little is recorded of this eastern (coast) dialect of Zigula. What there is (besides a few scattered words collected by the author) is given in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, under the heading of *Lima*. Kimrima (*lit.* 'the language of the mainland') is quite distinct from Swahili, though it is sometimes classed as a Swahili dialect.

¹ The 'Rebmann MS.' referred to by R. N. Cust in the 2nd vol. of his *Modern Languages of Africa*.

² I cannot find the reference to this opinion of Struck. If I remember it aright he states that according to native tradition this Bantu colony on the shores of Lake Natron was founded by refugees from the Pare mountains.

21. **SWAHILI** (KI-UNGUJA, KI-HADIMU, KI-NGŪZI), 21 a. KI-MVITA, 21 b-d. KI-AMU, &c., 21 e. KI-TIKŪŪ, 21 f. KI-WIBU, and 21 g. KI-NGŪJI.

The modern literature dealing with the Swahili language is so considerable that it would be impossible to give a full list of the works here; those however will be quoted which contain material specially germane to the purpose of this book:

A vocabulary of twelve words of Swahili was collected by the English traveller Thomas Herbert, who made a voyage to India and Persia, via the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, and the Komoros in 1626-30. The fullest edition of his travels was published in 1677; the first in 1634; but I have not been able to trace these words in either edition of his book; unless the allusion is to the words he gives of the Mohila language (see p. 2). Henry Salt in 1809 recorded twenty-eight more words (of the Kigunya or Kitikūū dialect) very incorrectly; but a longer vocabulary appeared in the *Journal of the Geographical Society of Bombay* in 1844. The first work, however, which attempted to deal with the language in a modern and accurate manner was that of Bishop Steere (*Handbook to Swahili*, S.P.C.K., London, 1875), though Swahili had been studied elaborately in its Mombasa dialect by Krapf and Rebman much earlier, and Krapf in 1850 had printed a fairly long vocabulary in his collection of *Six East African Languages*, &c., published at Tübingen (Württemberg) 1850.

Krapf's great *Swahili-English Dictionary* (London, Trübner and Co., 1882) is a mine of information on this important language, but its practical value is a little 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, 1910.¹ Mr. A. C. Hollis has also supplied the present writer with a good deal of information on Swahili dialects in MS. In 1909 the *Grammaire des Dialectes Swahilis*, by the Rev. Father Ch. Sacleux (Paris, Procure des PP. du Saint-Esprit). This, however, is confined in its range chiefly to the dialects of the Equatorial Coast and of Zanzibar, and the opposite mainland, and does not mention the important dialects of Ki-wibu and Ki-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.²

22. **KOMORŌ** (SI-ANGAZIJA, 22 a. HI-NZUANI).

The dialects of the Komorō Islands (probably three in number) are little else than an ancient and corrupted form of Swahili. They remain to this day very insufficiently studied. The principal materials available (of any value) are a short vocabulary ('Anzuani or 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

¹ 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.

² A further bibliography of Swahili is given by Miss Alice Werner in the *Catalogue of Linguistic Works* in the *Journal of the African Society*, April 1908. Miss Werner's work on Ki-hadimu, referred to above, is based on the researches of Miss Abdy, of the Universities' Mission.

to the brief vocabulary collected by Herbert in 1626, see p. 2) is given in the second volume of R. N. Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*. The best addition, so far, to our knowledge of the Komoro dialects generally is that given under the heading of *An Unpublished Vocabulary of the Komoro Language*, by Bernhard Struck, in the *Journal of the African Society*, July 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. Spr.*, vol. xv, Berlin, 1912.

33. **MWERA** and 33 a. **KIDONDE** or **KI-MAWANDA.**

A *Skizze der Grammatik des Ki-mwera in Deutsch-Ostafrika*, by R. von Sowa, appeared in the *Zeitschrift für afrikanische und oceanische Sprachen*, vol. ii, 1896 (Berlin). This is the only extant account I can find and it is so tantalizingly brief. Such very slight references to Kidonde as I can glean from the writings of English and German explorers suggest its close connexion with Ki-mwera. It is seemingly the same language or dialect as Kimawanda; and of this I possess a full vocabulary, drawn up by Archdeacon Woodward in 1916. This arrived too late for inclusion in the vocabulary columns, but its main features are treated in the preliminary *Corrigenda et Addenda*.

34. **MAKONDE** and 34 a. **MAVIA** or **MABIA.**

Makonde was first illustrated by Bishop Steere in *Collections for a Handbook of the Makonde Language*, Zanzibar, 1876. Last gives a short vocabulary in his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. There are vocabularies of Ki-makonde and Ki-mavia in *Apontamentos para o Estudo das Linguas falladas, &c., da Provincia Portuguesa de Moçambique, &c.*, by Joaquim d'Almeida da Cunha, vol. i, Loanda, Imprensa Nacional, 1886. But some of the information contained in this convenient transcript is derived (with acknowledgements) from the various papers by Consul H. E. O'Neill, published on pp. 403-4 in the 1883 volume of the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*.

35. **SUTU** or **MANUNDI (NINDI)** and 35 a. **KI-MATENGŴ.**

A fairly comprehensive vocabulary (but no grammar) of this language is given under the name of Kisutu by Cassian Spiss in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. vii, Berlin, 1904. [The grammar preceding the vocabulary deals only with '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**.¹

Kibakabwari is represented by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*; Eastern Kilega by an incomplete vocabulary in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

40. **GUHA.**

A short vocabulary of Guha is given by Stanley in vol. ii *Through the Dark Continent*. A much fuller vocabulary was published by Sir Harry Johnston in his *British Central Africa*. A more complete MS. vocabulary, however, was compiled by the Rev. A. Jones, of the London Missionary Society, 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

¹ South Kilega is dealt with briefly under the name of East Manyema by Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent*, and also by a MS. vocabulary compiled by Emil Torday. Western Kilega, by Stanley, under the name of 'Baregga'. See pp. 181, 473, 484.

p. 131 in Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. Much fuller treatment is given in Sir Harry Johnston's two vocabularies (Ki-wemba and Ki-emba) in *British Central Africa*, 1897. Bemba has been exhaustively dealt with in *An Introductory Handbook to the Language of the Bemba People*, by W. G. Robertson, L.M.S., published by the London Missionary Society, 1904, and by a *Grammar of the Bemba Language as spoken in North-east Rhodesia*, by the Rev. Fr. Schoeffler, Oxford University Press, 1907.

43. **LUNGU** or **ULUNGU**.

This language is doubtfully illustrated by a few words under the name of Maruṅgu, Uruṅgu, &c., in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, but the only vocabulary extant of any completeness or correctness is that given by Sir Harry Johnston in *British Central Africa*.

43 a. **MAMBWE**.

A vocabulary of Ki-mambwe is given in Johnston's *British Central Africa*, but the language is more effectively illustrated in *Outlines of Ki-mambwe Grammar*, with vocabularies, &c., appended, by the Rev. David Picton Jones, L.M.S., published by the London Missionary Society in 1893.

44. **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'¹, **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*

¹ 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-kamañga (or Aba-kamañga), a former ruling caste among the Batumbuka would appear to have been nearly identical with Ci-tumbuka. See for this an article on the *Kamañga 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-ñgindo 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-mañiñga, 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 Tugulu¹ Dialect of the Makua Language; together with comparative vocabularies of three dialects of Makua, and with a short English-Tugulu and Mbwabe vocabulary* (London, S.P.C.K., 1887). An accurate vocabulary of Moçambique Makua was published in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and a certain amount of additional information concerning Makua in MS. is in the possession of the author.

56 a. Northern MAKUA (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*).

¹ Tugulu is equivalent to my I-makua, to Southern Makua as contrasted with MedŴ or Northern Makua.

57. **CUAB**(ω) or **CUAMB**(ω) (the language of Quelimane).

Ci-cuamb ω , 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** ω 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**(ω) 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** ω appears in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*.

58 a. **CI-PODZ**(ω).

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**(ω) or **CI-CINJIRI**.

The **Ci-mb** ω 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 Mozambique*. 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 ω 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 Mashona* (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-LENŞE, HLENŞWE, 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 **NUALUNŞŪ**.

Briefly referred to (often under the name of Joñga) in the writings of Henri A. Junod.

71 f. **ŞI-GWAMBA** or **ŞI-HLENŞWE**.

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 Schwelnuß, 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;¹ Bonatz a *Grammar* in 1862; Davis a *Dictionary* in 1872; and Roberts a *Grammatical Note* in 1874. The Rev. J. Torrend, afterwards celebrated for his *Comparative Grammar of the South African Bantu*, printed an *Outline of the Xosa-Kafir Grammar* in 1886. The best modern treatment of this speech has been the *Kafir-English Dictionary*, by the Rev. Albert Kropf, published at Lovedale, South Africa, in 1899, and a *Grammar of the Kafir Language*, by J. McLaren, London, 1906. Scarcely any literature is known to me at present which deals with the divergent dialects of 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.

¹ *The Kafir Language; comprising a Sketch of its History, &c., and a Grammar.*

The wretched hotch-potch of speech known as Kitchen Kafir (Isi-kula) is described by Otto Trapp in *Anthropos*, 1908.

75 a. **ZULU.**

The Zulu language in reality differs no more from 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 Colenso¹ produced a *Grammatical Note* in 1859 and a *Dictionary* in 1861. Other dictionaries before and since were published by Dohne (whose work was of importance, since he attempted to discriminate between the aristocratic Ukukulama dialect and the Isi-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,² a MS. vocabulary was compiled and sent to me by Mr. A. G. Marwick. Later, an even fuller vocabulary was compiled by another South African official, and forwarded to me by Lady Phillips.

75 c. **TEBELE (SIN-DEBELE).**

This dialect of the Matebele (Amandebele) Zulus was probably first set down on paper by Mr. M. E. Weale in a small book published at Cape Town in 1893 (*Matabele and Makalaka 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

¹ Colenso's *Zulu-English Dictionary* attained its fourth authorized edition, published at Pietermaritzburg, in 1905.

² Now Governor of Uganda.

Chi-we and Chi-totela dialects. Lastly, in 1915, their colleague, Mr. A. W. Griffin, published, through the Oxford University Press, a *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.¹

83. **SI-LUYI**.

This important—but now nearly extinct—language of Barotseland was often referred to by Livingstone and others, and received its first illustration in his 1852-5 MS. vocabularies in the Grey Library. But there was little to indicate the true character of this somewhat peculiar Bantu tongue till the publication of the interesting *Grammatical Sketch*, by E. Jacottet, already referred to in connexion with Subia (Paris, 1896). M. Jacottet, in the third part of his *Études sur les Langues du Haut-Zambèze* (Paris, 1901), published Luyi legends and folk-lore translated word for word into French. Vocabulary material, chiefly illustrative of the Si-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-ṅmbi (86 c) dialect from the Upper Kwanza.

¹ 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 **Kiŏkŏ** 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. **Kiŏkŏ** 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-hérerŏ** 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 Hererŏ, &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-Hererŏ 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 **Hérerŏ**, chiefly in the *Zeits. f. Afr. u. Oc. Spr.*, of Berlin. He further treated of **Hérerŏ** in its relation to other members of the group in his *Lehrbuch des Oshikuanjama* (1891). Additional information on **Hérerŏ** is given in vol. xvi of the *Lehrbücher des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen*, by G. Viehe, published at Berlin in 1897 (*Grammatik des Ōtyi-hererŏ*), and also in an admirable little book, the *Praktische Grammatik des Nama, Ōtyi-hererŏ, &c.*, by A. Seidel, published at Leipzig about the same time.

90. **NDŌNGA** or **AMBŌ.**

Ōŕi-ndoŋga or **Ōtyi-ambŏ** of Ovambŏland 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 Ovambŏland than the Grammar and Vocabulary of this language by A. Seidel in the *Praktische Grammatiken des Nama, Ōtyi-Hererŏ, &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 **Ōŕindoŋga** is given in P. H. Brincker's *Lehrbuch des Oshikuanjama*, described below.

91. **KUANYAMA.** 91 a. **HUMBE.**

The language of North Ovambŏland 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 **Hérerŏ** 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 Huambŏ Mission, Southern Aŋgŏla. 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 Aŋgŏla 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 Aŋgŏla 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.**¹

This speech of the Mossamedes coast, spoken by the **Andombe**, **Akwandŏ**, and **Akoroka** tribes

¹ Mr. W. J. B. Chapman, of Southern Aŋgŏla, asserts that the true **Korŏka** 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 1859.¹ Livingstone compiled a MS. vocabulary in 1855, which I have not seen. A short *Vocabulary* by the German explorer Lux was printed at Loanda in 1880, and a vocabulary appeared (together with one of Umbundu) by Hale in a report of the *United States Naval Expedition to South-west Africa* in 1846. Souza-e-Oliveira and Castro-Francina published a *Grammar* at Loanda in 1864. No really complete dictionary of this interesting speech has as yet been published, though several are said to have been written by Portuguese (such as Senhor Joaquim d'Almeida da Cunha) or educated natives of 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.² 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*

¹ Héli Chatelain, in his *Folk-Tales of Angola*, pp. 23-4, gives a bibliography of Kimbundu, and mentions that Cannecattim's work is characterized by incorrectness, confused spelling, and erroneous renderings of words.

² There is a long vocabulary of Kimbundu in vol. ii of *From 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-KONGŌ.**

The most important dialect of the Koñgô 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-koñgô 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 Koñgô at all, but of the Luañgô dialect of Kakoñgô, and is mentioned under that heading. Short and incorrect vocabularies of Kišī-koñgô 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 Koñgô (the Kisuloñgô 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 Koñgô 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 Kongô 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 Kisuloñgô ('Mussuroñgô' or Sônyô) dialect of the coast region of the Congo estuary.

100 a. **KI-KONGŌ.**

The speech of the Ba-koñgô, 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, Bôma, and Sônyô. It is to some extent represented by the 'Musentandu' dialect recorded by Koelle in *Polyglotta Africana*. The language of the Ba-koñgô, 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. **KAKONGŌ.**

In 1772 a remarkable *Kakoñgô-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 Kakoñgô; 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 Kakoñgô 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 Kakoñgô, not Kikoñgô. In the nineteenth century Oldendorp and the editor of the *Narratives of Tuckey's Expedition to the Congo* published fragmentary lists of words of Kakoñgô. 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 (104b) 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. **C1-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**,¹ remained unknown until 1917. There were references to them and to kindred tongues in the *Travels of Schiitt*, published in 1881, which showed that they were Bantu and belonged probably to the group in which I have placed them. Since my vocabularies were printed, lists of words in **Mi-nungŪ** 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 Kwaŋgo river, in the district of Kasanji, is chiefly made known to us by a short vocabulary published by Héli Chatelain in the *Zeits. f. afr. Spr.*, Berlin, 1889; secondly, in his *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies* (*Journal Amer. Geog. Soc.*, 1894); and further by notes in a private letter addressed to me by the author. But Umbaŋgala is undoubtedly the same as the 'Kasandsh' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. Further references to this speech, under the name of 'Gala', may be identified through the bibliography of Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*. **YoŋŪ** 114 a would seem to be a northern dialect of Umbaŋgala.

115. **U-PINDI** or **KWESE** (**KIKWESE**, **UKWESE**), 115 a. **U-SAMBA**.

These dialects of the Central Kwaŋgo-Kwilu region are said to resemble Umbaŋgala. All we know of them is through the references contained in the writings of Henrique de Cavalho and of Héli Chatelain, who gives one or two words and the pronouns. From references made by Mr. Emil Torday in his writings and maps (notably the *Ethnology of the South-western Congo Free State*, Royal Anthropological Institute, 1907) it is permissible to identify with this speech the Bakwese of the Upper Kwilu.

116. **YAKA** (**BAYAKA**).

The only record of this language which I can find is that contributed by Mr. Emil Torday to the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* (*Notes on the Ethnography of the Ba-yaka*), vol. xxxvi, 1906.

117. Northern **YAKA** ('**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 KimbunŪ language of the Teke group than the language styled Ba-yaka by Mr. Torday.

118. **BAMBALA**.

Such slight knowledge as we possess of the language spoken by the Bambala people we owe to Mr. Emil Torday, whose information on their language appears in his *Notes on the Ethnography of the Bambala*, in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. xxxv, 1905.

119. **HUANA**.

Similarly, Mr. Emil Torday is at present our only authority on the language of the Bahuana, in his article on the ethnography of that people in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. xxxvi, 1906.

¹ 'Locative' references to **HŪlŪ** and **Huŋgu**, **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. **BUSONGŌ** 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.¹ The more southern Lukili dialect (137 a) of this language is represented by a MS. vocabulary collected by Emil Torday.

138. **MŌLEKA**.

A scarcely known language, to be located somewhere about the Lower Lomami and the north-east bend of the Lualaba-Congo, not far from the Lomami confluence (perhaps east of that point), is only represented by a few words collected by W. H. Stapleton, barely sufficient to show its peculiarities.

139. **KITUMBA** ('Kitwa of Middle Lomami').

This speech was first illustrated by Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent* under the name of 'West Manyema'. The remainder of my material is derived from a MS. collected by Mr. Emil Torday and styled 'Kitwa' (Dwarf or Bush people language) of the Middle Lomami. Other evidence ascribes to it the name of Kitumba.

140. **NYANGWE** or South-west **KILEGA** (? **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.

¹ Mr. G. B. Michell, besides his studies of Bantu languages between 1906-9, is the author (earlier) of papers on the Berber dialects of Morocco; and notably of a treatise on the intrusive Sudaic (?) language of the 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',¹ 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. **TŪPŪKE** or **TŪFŪKE**.

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

¹ Bakumu is, no doubt, a Bantu appellation which has been conferred on both Bantu and non-Bantu tribes near the confluence of the Congo and Lindi rivers in the neighbourhood of Stanley Falls. But it is best used as the distinguishing name of that remarkable non-Bantu speech which is the southernmost point of the Sudanic wedge thrust into the heart of the Congo basin from the Bahr-al-Ghazal.

transcribed by Franz Thonner in *Dans la grande Forêt de l'Afrique Centrale* (Brussels, 1899), and MS. notes by the Rev. William Forfeitt.

159 a. **BWELA (IRINGI, ILINGI, 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. **SANĠA (BABINGA, BAMBU, BASINDE, BASANĠA, BAMPONDE, &c.).**

The Bantu dialects of the Lower Saŋga, between its junction with the Jā and the region of its confluence with the main Congo, are very little known. They are represented chiefly by a few words of the Babiŋga dialect of the Saŋga Pygmies, given by M. L. Douet in the *Bulletin of the Ethnographical Society of Paris*, January 1914. Under the name of 'Ketiene', a speech of the Saŋga-Likwala estuary, I have gathered a few more words from the translation of the Lord's Prayer by the Baptist Missionary Society. But I have since learnt that Ketiene = Batende language (168 a).

166. **BANĠI (LŌBŌBANĠI, LŌNUNŌ, IREBU).**

This is the 'Kiyanzi' of Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, and of the present writer's *River Congo: from its Mouth to 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, WANĠATA).**

A few words of Waŋgata are given by Lieutenant Engel in *La Revue Congolaise*, vol. i, 1910; but Mpama has been illustrated since this work was in print by a vocabulary compiled by the Rev. A. R. Stonelake, B.M.S., 1918. See pp. 782, 783.

168. **SENĠELE**, 168 a. **BATENDE.**

No. 168 is represented by a MS. vocabulary compiled by the Rev. Robert Glennie, of the Baptist

Missionary Society, and by allusions in the article on the 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 Banōhō, 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. **BAKOKO (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 1842.¹ In addition, there is a vocabulary in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. A *Grammatical Note* was published by the Baptist missionary, Joseph Merrick, in 1854; and there are other short (and, I might add, untrustworthy) vocabularies specified in Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*.

206. **BAKWIRI** or **BAKWILI, BAMBOKO**.

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, BARONDU-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. **NGOLO-BATANGA** (Koelle's 'Murundo').

Koelle's vocabulary of 'Murundo' (*Polyglotta Africana*) is my chief source for this interesting northernmost Bantu speech, together with material of my own collected in 1886-8, which enabled me to locate the language transcribed by Koelle as 'Murundo'; and further evidence, geographical and linguistic, in addition to the article by Lessner in *Globus*, 1904 (above mentioned), and the maps, &c., in the *Mitt. v. Forsch. aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Berlin, 1903, and the same work for the year 1898.

¹ *A Dictionary of the Isubu Tongue* (in two volumes). This work, as far as I am concerned, is only known through its first volume in the British Museum Library.

209. **BAKUNDU** (of the East).

C. H. Richardson, a Baptist missionary, published at Berlin, in 1887, through the *Zeitschrift* of the German Ethnological Society, a Note on Bakundu. But I possess considerable material of my own collecting. There is a short vocabulary on pp. 202-3 of *Mittheilungen von Forschungsreisenden, &c., aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, by Dr. von Danckelmann, Berlin, 1898; and in addition, an allusion to this speech is made in the fourth part of vol. i of the *Zeits. f. Afrik. u. Ocean. Sprach.*, in the article of Count Rogozinski in the *Journal of the African Society* for July 1903, and in the above-mentioned article by Oberleutnant Lessner. There is further a vocabulary and brief syntax, by Herr Bufe, in the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1910.

210. **BAROMBI-MBONGE**.

Vocabularies of my own transcription between 1886 and 1888, and allusions in the writings of Count Rogozinski; also references in the maps and articles of the Kamerun regions contained in the 1898 and 1903 volumes of the *Mitt. v. Forsch. a. d. Deutsch. Schutzgeb.*, already instanced.

211. **BONKEN**, 212. **ABŌ**.

A short vocabulary of AbŌ or Abu is said to have been printed by Alfred Saker, the Baptist missionary pioneer in the Cameroons, about 1854, but I have not seen it. My only sources for Boñkeñ and chief material for AbŌ are of my own collection in the Cameroons, besides information supplied to me subsequently by a native linguist, Beba Bell. Also a few sentences of AbŌ in MS. contributed by the late Rev. J. J. Fuller (Baptist Mission). A short vocabulary of AbŌ is given in Prof. Meinhof's *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun* (see below). There are references to Boñkeñ in the preliminary geographical information of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

213. **BALUŃ** (Meloñ of Koelle), 213 a. **BAFŌ**.

Besides Koelle's 'Meloñ' vocabulary (*Polyglotta Africana*), which I have traced to this region, there is a short but valuable vocabulary of Baluñ and BafŌ on pp. 202-3 in the *Mitt. v. Forsch. a. d. Deutsch. Schutzgeb.*, above mentioned, Berlin, 1898. Also references (geographical) in the volume of the same publication for 1903; and vocabularies and some syntax by the missionary Bufe in *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1910.

214. **NKŌSI** or **BAKŌSI** (N̄halemoe of Koelle).

This N̄halemoe vocabulary of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* I have traced to the 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 Binne* (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-Esopon-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 **Okoyōñ** (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 'Tivi' vocabulary in the *Polyglotta Africana* (the two agree very closely, but Hetley's vocabulary is of to-day, and Koelle's of sixty odd years ago). I have also added a few words from the **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*; **Santrokwofi** (258): *Die Santrokwofi-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*¹ (preceded by a *Grammatical Essay*), published in Paris in 1909; but was enabled to write down from the mouths of the Senegambian soldiers the **Dyola** or **Fulup** language in three dialects, as well as recording, for the first time, the **Konyāgi** (274) of the Upper Gambia basin. My knowledge of the northern and western dialects of **Temne** is derived almost entirely from Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* (**Landōma** (264) and **Baga** (265)). I owe also to Koelle much of my scanty knowledge of **Bulom** (261) and **Mampa** (262), supplemented by a little note-taking in West Africa in 1907, and by the very poor work of the Rev. G. R. Nylander (*Grammar of the Bulom Language*), published in London (C.M.S.) in 1814. But further information is now given on **Temne**, **Bulom**, and **Mampa-Krim** (Southern Bulom) in the works of Mr. Northcote Thomas, *Specimens of Languages from Sierra Leone*, 3 vols. (including a *Temne Dictionary and Grammar*, published in London, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 1916).

¹ The Felup or Fulup of other writers (No. 273).

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

