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SOME WEMBA WORDS OF SOME MEANINGS AND EXPLANATIONS

BY

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INTRODUCTION

CHIWEMBA is the language of the Wemba tribe, a branch of the Bantu family living in the country watered by the Chambeshi river and its tributaries, in the Eastern province of Northern Rhodesia. The language is understood, and even spoken with slight dialectical variations, over a very wide area in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, far beyond the actual geographical limits of the tribe. And this collection of Wemba words, compiled for my own use during the past eight years, is published in the hope that it may prove of use to others who come in contact with the people or their language.

The collection has been in a constant state of revision, correction, and extension, but it cannot boast of being free from imperfections and errors, and for such indulgence must be craved. The orthography of all Bantu and other unwritten languages must always be the subject of a certain amount of controversy, and I do not expect to escape the charges of inaccuracy or inconsistency. Inconsistencies indeed are practically unavoidable, but they are often more apparent than real. The principle followed has been as far as possible to spell a word as it is pronounced and to pronounce it as it is spelt, giving the sounds the value they have in Italian, and using my own ear as a criterion.

The only sounds in the language which are at all debatable are :—

- (1) the *B-V-W* or *BW* sound.
- (2) the *L-R-D* sound.
- and (3) to a lesser extent the short final *E* or *I*.

With regard to the first two I am not inclined to endorse the view held by some, that the pronunciation varies in different districts (that is, of the actual Wemba country). Of course there must be a certain degree of variety amongst individual natives, and I have occasionally heard the first pronounced as a definite English explosive *B*. Actually it is something more indeterminate, and in one 'shade' of pronunciation, e.g. in the word *Luwingu*, it is held by some to be midway between our *B* and our *W*.

It is however unsafe to dogmatize, and the reader will notice that *B*, *W*, and even *V*, have been used in the vocabulary to represent sounds which to him may seem, and which may actually be, identical; and that I have not adopted the method often employed of using any particular sign, whether artificial (e.g. *X*, *B*, or *Ŵ*) or existing, to represent them.

Similarly with *L*, *R*, and *D*. No hard and fast rule has been followed, except that *D* has not been used for this sound at all, as I personally have not noticed it in pronunciation by Wemba natives speaking their own language. In actual practice, however, it will be found that slight inaccuracy as regards these three indeterminate sounds will not lead to confusion or misunderstanding, and a sufficiently accurate pronunciation is quite easily acquired. For example, *Bantu* and *Wantu* (pronounced with English values¹) are equally well understood. And very few natives know themselves whether they are saying *left* or *reft* and *right* or *light*.

There is undoubtedly some ground for maintaining that short final *E* and *I* are not pronounced indiscriminately by the native, and should not therefore be so used. The number of cases in which it really matters, however, is very small, and except in a few instances I am not prepared to defend as correct the vowel that I happen to have used.

Where 'foreign' words (those of another Bantu tribe or of

¹ The *B* slightly less explosive than usual.

European origin) have been wittingly included the fact has been noted. The greater number of them are words from the Lake Wangweulu district, dealing with aquatic subjects, for which there are no Chiwemba equivalents.

The plurals of nouns are shown, often in an abbreviated form, in brackets after the singulars.

Other abbreviations used are :

n. (noun).	cf. (confer, compare).
adv. (adverb).	e. g. (<i>exempli gratia</i>).
v. (verb).	adj. (adjective).
interr. prōn. (interrogative pronoun).	conj. (conjunction).
poss. pron. (possessive pronoun).	interj. (interjection).
met. (metaphor, metaphorical, metaphorically).	q. v. (<i>quod vide</i>).
	syn. (synonym).

E. B. H. GOODALL.

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WEMBA WORDS

A

Afwa, v. help, assist.

Afya, v. be or cause a difficulty ; be hard to do, to deal with, to obtain, to understand, &c., be scarce ; be a puzzle.

Aka, v. be alight, catch fire, burn, burn up, burn brightly.

Akaka, v. come running full speed, of the hurried, important manner of one who has urgent news, who comes to report game just seen, &c.

Akana, v. divide, separate, divide into shares, apportion.

Akashya, v. beg or ask for something from one who cannot or will not give. *Uleakashyafye* ; *nshilekuperu*.

-akwe, poss. pron. his, (her, its).

Ala, interj. expressive of astonishment, disbelief, refusal to agree with or to a suggestion made, &c.

Alashya, v. publish a secret, spread about something one has been told in confidence.

Alaula, v. look at a thing closely, examine it carefully, turning it about. Used, e. g. of a medical examination.

Alaye, interj. by no means, certainly not, on no account, &c.

Ale, **aleni**, interj. come along, come on, now then, get a move on, &c. (imperative of a defective verb ?)

Alika, v. use bad, angry, despicable, improper, rude, language to.

Alula, v. change, turn, translate, alter, turn round, go after and bring back a person who is going away ('turn' him), put differently ; spend a whole year or season.

Alushya, v. overcome, throw down, get on top of (an adversary).

Amba, v. abuse, back-bite, annoy,

make angry, provoke, speak ill of a person behind his back.

Ambala, v. Of *myungu*, be hardening, setting, be getting on for ripe, be almost ripe. Of a liquid—gruel, oil, beer, &c., set, get hard on top, form a hard scum or crust.

Ambukishya, v. Causal of *ambula*—infect with.

Ambula, v. contract a disease, take infection.

Amfula, v. creep, crawl on hands and knees.

Amina, v. scare beasts and birds from crops by shouting and making a noise.

Ampula, v. beg, borrow ; meddle with things that do not concern one.

-anakashi, adj. female ; syn. *-kota*.

Ananya, v. scatter a report, spread abroad a rumour.

-andi, poss. pron. my.

Andika, v. direct, put straight, aim (a gun), set straight, set up, smear, apply (oil, &c.). *Andika mafuta pa muwiri*.

Andilila, v. Of crops, e. g. ground-nuts : throw out runners in all directions, spread and cover the ground ; syn. *anda*.

Andukira, v. disperse, disappear, dissolve (in fluid).

Andula, v. Reversive of *andika*, e. g. as applied to game-nets : take down after a drive, take up (fishing-nets).

Anduluka, v. become clear, clear up, become fine, dawn, become light.

Anga, v. jump about, frisk, gambol, leap about, dance for joy ; e. g. in the formal display and homage on

inheriting; and so in this case often merely of going to chief or boma to report formally on inheriting, take presents and do homage on inheriting.

Angala, v. be happy, be merry, pass the time, spend the time, live without incident; play, play about, be slack, not give one's mind to work one is doing; rest from work, be at leisure.

Angalira, v. act as overseer of workmen, direct operations, look after work.

Angufyala, n. (*wa-y-ang*.) my mother-in-law, my daughter-in-law; syn. *mamafyala*.

Angufyanya, v. make haste, do quickly, be quick, syn. *angupana*.

Anguka, v. be thin (of cloth, fluid, &c.), be light (in weight), be active, energetic, nimble, elusive.

Angula, v. take out, extract (a thorn or jigger), pull off (the legs or wings of insects), cut off (small branches, twigs, tufts of foliage), prune.

Angupana, v. make haste, do quickly, be quick; syn. *angufyanya*.

Angwa, v. look after, take care of, treat properly, provide for (e.g. of the husband's duty to his wife); take care, trouble, over a thing.

Ani, interr. pron. whom (objective. Cf. *nani*).

Anika, v. air, put out to dry in the sun.

Anka, v. catch (e.g. a ball), catch up (an object from water); take a bait (of fish).

Ankula, v. sing the chorus, take up the refrain, be a *mwanku*. Reply, answer when addressed (Chinyanja?).

-*mwana*. See under *Muteta*.

Ansa, v. spread out, lay out on ground, lay (a mat, &c.).

Anshya, v. be hard to deal with, be difficult, be puzzling, be beyond one; be hard to get. Cf. *afya*.

Ansula, v. Reversive of *ansa*: take up (mats &c.).

Anuna, v. Reversive of *anika*, remove from exposure to sun or air, remove from drying in the sun, remove from airing, take in, bring in from outside.

Anuna anuna, n. Name given by women to sudden showers of light rain ('April showers') at end of rains, which make them take up in a hurry the heads of eleusine grain spread out to dry before being threshed and ground.

Apa, *apo*, adv., conj., and demonstrative adjective, here, there, (near-by); now, then, thereupon; when, while, where, whereas.

Asama, v. open the mouth.

Ashima, v. borrow.

Ashya, v. Causal of *aka*: light (candle, lamp, &c.).

Asuka, v. answer.

Asukira, v. interfere, intervene, interrupt, 'put one's spoke in'.

Atula, v. tear, pull in half (cloth, a piece of wood down the grain, &c.); syn. *lepula*.

Aula, v. utter cries of joy, welcome, pleasure (a special peculiar kind of cry or *ululation* is indicated).

-*myau*, yawn.

Awe, interj. no, not at all, by no means.

Awika, v. put to soak in water.

-*awo*, poss. pron. their.

Awuka, v. cross over water, river, lake; go across, go over.

Awula, v. Reversive of *awika*—remove from soaking, take out of water, remove from water (e.g. the body of a drowned man).

B

Bwabwata, v. Of the bubbling boiling noise made by water or other liquid boiling or cooking on the fire. Also of a quarrelsome person going on muttering after the quarrel is over and the other person has become silent.

Bwaiche, n. childhood, childishness, childish behaviour.

Bwali, n. (*mali*, *fi-mali*) porridge, made of meal and water, the staple dish of natives; and so—a meal.

Bwalwa, n. (*malwa*, *fi-malwa*) native beer.

Bwalwabwalwa, n. species of edible caterpillar, found on *muwanga* trees.

Bwalyasaka, n. old white cow lechwe with peculiar curved horns, said to be the leader of the large herds of lechwe. It is almost impossible to overtake and kill her, and he who succeeds will be overtaken by great misfortune (Wauga story). N.B. An albino bull lechwe was killed in the Wangweulu swamps early in 1917: it was called by this name.

Bwanankoa, n. the relationship of the children of the same mother and father, or of two women who are own sisters, or of men who are own brothers.

Bwantila, n. Of things cooking, beer fermenting, &c.: go 'bwa! bwa!' sink down, sink in, fall in, e.g. of a roof, of a slack bedstead, &c., syn. *kuluka*. Cf. *tifuka*, *fwampira*.

Bwato, n. (*a-mato*) canoe.

Bwawi, n. maniocroot prepared for use by rotting in water. Cf. *kapesula*.

Bwekeshya, v. repeat, say again, do again.

Bwela, v. return, go back, come back; recur, be repeated; be given back, be returned.

Bweshya, v. Causal of *bwela*: give back, bring back, put back, replace; wipe off, wipe.

Bwile, n. spider's web. Met. a trap, snare.

Bwindika, v. put (one's foot) in a hole, fall into hole.

Bwinga, n. a marriage ceremony, practised to some extent by the Wawemba, but most common among the Walungu.

Bwino, adv. well, rightly, care-

fully, in moderation. *Waiso bwino*, 'you have come just when you were wanted, just at the right time, just when you will be useful'.

C

Cha, v. dawn, get light; become clear, clear up (after rain); and met. of a situation clearing up.

Chakulya, n. (*fyakulya*) anything edible, food, a meal; syn. *chilyo*.

Chaliali, n. (*wa-ch.*) a finch with black wings and bright scarlet head and body (*Chiwisa*); syn. *kalawanakula*.

Chalo, n. (*fyalo*) country, land, district. *Mwinafyalo*, a person from another country, a foreigner.

Chamata, n. (*wa-ch.*) friend (of friendship arranged for mutual material advantage); syn. *chiwusa*.

Chamba, n. (*fyamba*) 'crow's nest', platform in tree overlooking invested village from which to shoot into it.

Chambo, n. (*fyambo*) bait, lure, e.g. for fish-hook, for trapping or poisoning wild beasts, &c.

Changa, n. (*wa-ch.*) the night ape?

Chango, n. (*fyango*) bundle, especially of *lushishi* fibre for making fishing-nets.

Changwe, n. (*wa-ch.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Chani, n. (*fyani*) grass. *Kulira chani*, accuse a person; syn. *tununu*, *shinina*.

Chansa, n. (*fyansa*) fish-weir: fence of reeds, &c., set up across a stream to put basket traps in. Cf. *wamba*.

Chapewa, n. (*fyapewa*) hat (foreign word); syn. *chisoti*.

Chatili, n. (*fyatili*) much used by people swearing at one another; euphemistic for *chinyo*, *chikala*, &c., as appropriate, *chatili chowe*, your what's-its-name.

Chau, n. (no plural) bad temper, quarrelsomeness.

Chawu, n. (*fyawu*) crossing-place, ferry, ford, port.

Che, interj. descriptive of bright, vivid colour, redness.

Chechema, v. be set on edge, made rough, of the teeth, by eating, e.g. *mfungo* fruit, and apparently pineapple. Cf. *wishya meno*.

Chetya, v. Causal of *chepa*: lessen, shorten; humiliate, disparage, treat with contempt.

Cheka, v. notch, cut a notch or groove in.

Chela, n. (*fyela*) metal; tool, instrument, weapon, &c., made of metal.

Chelola, v. be about first thing in the morning, make an early start. Greet, give greetings to (always implying superiority of person greeted?).

Chelu, n. (*fyelu*) a drive, in hunting or netting fish, a drive with the nets in one position before they are taken up and reset elsewhere. Hunting site, hunting or fishing position or station.

Chelua, v. Passive of *cha*: be dawned upon, be overtaken by daylight, last till dawn; delay, be late, be too late; get into trouble, be caught, 'be in for it'.

Chema, v. tend livestock, herd, shepherd. Of the grunts and groans of one in great pain or at the point of death.

Chembe, n. (*wa-ch.*) the fish-eagle, white body and brown wings.

Chembenkwashi, n. (*wa-ch.*) a variety of the fish-eagle (*chembe*), much darker coloured and apparently rather larger; not common.

Chemeka, v. strain, filter, dissolve and strain.

Chena, n. (no plural!; plural *masena*!) smell, scent, taint.

Chena, v. play, 'rag', sport, dally (of man and woman); hurt, scratch.

Chenama, v. be open (of door).

Chenauka, v. be notched, e.g. of axe, hoe, knife-edge, &c.

Chenchenta, v. be sharp, be clever; syn. *chenjera*.

Chendeende, adv. go-as-you-please, freedom to go anywhere; safety in travelling, moving about without fear (e.g. of lions).

Chendula, v. push the teeth apart, widen the distance between them.

Chene, n. (*fyene*) the lap, at one's knees (of a person squatting).

Cheneka, v. show the teeth, snarl? syn. *chensa*.

Chenga, v. refuse a thing offered as being too small. Cf. *fwita*.

Chenge, n. (*fyenge*) dry bundle of grass, &c., anything for carrying live fire in; syn. *sanka* (Chiwiwa).

Chenjera, v. be clever, be cautious, be wise, be shrewd, be sensible, be alert. Be deceitful, be crafty, be treacherous. Be on the alert, beware, look out, take care. Be of passable age or size, be growing up.

Chenjeshya, v. Causal of *chenjera*: be too clever for, deceive, cheat. Warn, correct, reprove, punish. Teach, instruct, make wise, make smart, make clever, educate.

Chensa, v. have lips too small for the teeth, have protruding teeth.

Chenya, v. tease, poke fun at, joke with.

Chepa, v. be little, be small, be few, be scarce, be of small account. Be lacking, be too few, be too little, be insufficient, diminish.

Cheremya, v. gulp down without masticating; syn. *tawika*.

Cherewensa, v. be restless, keep moving about, walk backwards and forwards, avoid standing or sitting still in one spot.

Chesa, v. cut. *Chesa matete*, 'cut reeds'.

Cheshya, v. Causal of *cha*: make to last a long time, go on all night, keep watch till morning, see the dawn in. *Mulanga ucheshya wushiku*, 'the morning star brings on the dawn'.

Cheswa, (*fyeswa*) brush, broom (made of grass, finer and softer than *mukusao*).

Chewa, v. glance, look at, look, glance at.

Chewo, n. (*fyewo*) word, statement, report. Affair, matter, business.

Chewula, v. beckon with the fingers; syn. *kapishya*.

Chewushyanya, v. Reciprocal of *chewula*: beckon to one another (heard used of lovers meeting in secret, keeping a tryst).

Cheya, n. (*fyeya*) ringworm; syn. *itoka*. To cure it a woodlouse is caught and rubbed on the spot. (*Chiyeya*, which is sometimes heard, is probably *Chiwisa*).

Chibushimabwe, n. (*fibushi*) klipspringer.

Chibwabwa, n. vegetable relish made of pumpkin leaves.

Chibwira, n. broad adobe stand at back of fireplace, against the wall, on which the cooking utensils are kept; hob.

Chichenche, n. (*fichenche*) crocodile's lair.

Chichendwa, n. (*fichendwa*) gum (of mouth).

Chiohili, n. (*fichili*) charm used to protect object from harm by e. g. theft; charm used to *shilika* (q. v.).

Chifinga, n. (*fiinga*) bundle (of firewood).

Chifini, n. (*fiini*) cold in the head, catarrh.

Chifu, n. (*fiu*) the paunch or stomach of ruminating animals.

Chifua, n. (*fiua*) chest, breast; any pain in, or affection of, the chest or lungs, e. g. a cough; feelings, affections, desires.

Chifufya, n. (*fiufya*) green copper ore, malachite (highly prized as a remedy for eye-sickness or sores).

Chifuka, n. (*fiuka*) ground-nut garden, patch.

Chifukushi, n. anger, annoyance, ennui, weariness of doing anything.

Chifulefule, tepid. *Menshi ali chifulefule*, 'the water is tepid'.

Chifulo, n. (*fiulo*) one's home,

the village or district in which are one's relatives, connexions, and ties; the place of one's origin. The actual spot occupied by a person, the bit of ground he is standing, sitting, or lying on. *Muntu wa chifulo*, a man of reputation, position, standing; influential by means of family or connexions.

Chifumbule, n. (*fiumbule*) the short, thick, closely growing bush which comes up in abandoned cultivation clearings in the forest and round villages.

Chifunda, n. (*fiunda*) bundle, packet, parcel, e. g. a bundle of flour, grain, &c., made up in leaves or grass, usually in a more or less spherical shape.

Chifundo, n. (*fiundo*) knot.

Chifungalashi, n. cramp, stiffness of joints, 'pins and needles'.

Chifunshi, n. (*fiunshi*) the closed fist, a blow with a fist.

Chifuti, n. (*fiuti*) a shrub which grows on rocks. Its mauve-coloured flowers are borne just before the rains and have a strong almond scent. The stems are fibrous and are used as tooth-brushes and brooms.

Chifutu, n. (*fiutu*) (and *chimfuntu*) bend, angle, corner; bent back; hump back.

Chifuwiko, n. (*fiuwiko*) charm to keep duiker near a village and to bring success in hunting them.

Chifuwulwa, n. (*fiuwulwa*) cast skin, of snake, &c.

Chifwa, n. (*fiwa*) slug. There is a superstition that if one treads on a slug a nasty sore in the foot will result.

Chifwani, n. (*fiwani*) an old *wukula* garden, especially when planted with *masaka* or manioc.

Chiinga, n. (*fiinga*) potsherd.

Chikala, n. (*fikala*) male genitals.

Chikamalunshi, n. (*wa-chik.*) species of fish, brown back, silver belly, red line on sides.

Chikanda, n. a *nyika* plant with an edible tuberous root (plural same, *chikanda uwiri*).

Chikapa, n. (*fikapa*) bran, husks of maize grains (usually in plur.).

Chikavirira, n. heat, warmth of fire. Also: burning sensation in throat caused by hiccough.

Chiko, n. (*fiko*) grime, dirt on body.

Chikokotolo, n. (*fikokotolo*) crust, dried *bwali* adhering to the cooking-pot. Skin on boiled milk, &c.

Chikololo, n. (and *mukololo*, which supplies the plural) a species of tree with wood like boxwood. See separate list.

Chikolomino, n. (*fikolomino*) uvula.

Chikolowa, n. (*fikolowa*) large edible mushroom of two kinds: (1) very large white, grows on ant-hills at beginning of rains, syn. *chingulungulu*. (2) *Chikolowa chinono*, reddish in colour, and smaller, grows in profusion on ant-hills and on ground at beginning of rains.

Chikolwe, n. (*fikolwe*) ancestor, forbear. Of those still alive: old person whose progeny are numerous.

Ohikoma, n. (*fikoma*) large *wutala* grain-bin, built like a hut, with veranda and veranda pillars, sometimes in two rows.

Chikondo, n. (*fikondo*) toe.

Chikongera, n. (*fikongera*). *Ku pya chik.* is said of a forest fire which, taking place before the larger coarser grass is quite dry, sweeps through leaving hard stiff grass stems charred and standing, especially in a *chipya* or *chiwolya* or old garden.

Chikonko, n. grief, anguish, long-ing, remorse.

-*cha mbalala*, a 'mess' of ground-nuts, prepared in a particular way.

Chikonkoli, n. (*fikonkoli*) stick used in tethering dogs, one end fastened close to the throat, the other by a rope to a post, or tied to the dog's lead. This is to prevent the dog

gnawing through the string and getting loose.

Chikonkwa, n. (*fikonkwa*) gorge, depression between high banks; syn. *mukonko*.

Chikope, n. (*fikope*) scapula, shoulder-blade.

Chikoso, n. (*fikoso*) species of edible caterpillars, found on *mukoso* trees.

Chikoti, n. (*fikoti*) whip of hippo or rhino hide.

Chikowa, n. Syn. of *Chinkontya*, q. v.

Chikuka, n. (*fikuka*) weeds, sticks, rubbish, collected in clearing the ground for hoeing.

Chikuko, n. (*fikuko*) epidemic of illness, visitation.

Chikuku, n. (*fikuku*) an edible fungus found on tree trunks, darkish in colour; eaten raw.

Chikula, n. (*fikula*) place where game-nets have been set, have been drawn into position.

Chikulu, conj. so long as, provided that; the important thing is that.

Chikumbi, n. (*fikumbi*) eyelid, eyebrow.

Chikumo, n. (*fikumo*) thumb.

Chikunda, n. (*fikunda*) pigeon-cote; syn. *chitere*.

Chikundimateshe, n. (*fikundi*) white-backed duiker.

Chikungo, n. (*fikungo*) bundle of articles threaded on a string, e.g. a bundle of fish; syn. *ifungu* (Chiwisa). Cf. *nukungo*.

Chikungu, n. (*fikungu*) thick brass wire; armlet or anklet made of same.

Chikungulu pepo, n. name of the third moon of the cold weather. See list of moons under *Mweshe*. Syn. *kovolamfumu*, *kasokantomo*.

Chikunka, n. (*fikunka*) company, band of people.

Chikutulo, n. (*fikutulo*) canvas, matting, sacking, e.g. the coarse matting used in packing bales; tent canvas.

Chikutuma, n. dull, calm, overcast weather.

Chikwa, n. (*fikwa*) cylinder of bark, as used e.g. by boys in making mole-traps.

Chikwembe, n. (*fikwembe*) a three-yard length of cloth.

Chila, n. (*fila*) a patch (in cloth, &c.). Dance.

Chila, v. be (become, get,) over, beyond, above; step over, pass over, jump over, cross; be beyond, overlap, project; be more, be larger; excel, outstrip, surpass; pass beyond, exceed (a place, boundary, instructions given, &c.).

Chilafi, n. forgetfulness.

Chilaka, n. thirst, dryness of mouth, relieved (?) by smoking; craving for tobacco.

Chilala, n. drought, period of fine weather in the rains.

Chilamba, n. (*filamba*) tear.

Chilambanshila, n. (*filamb.*) a species of snake. White-bellied; back neutral tint; broad black bands running along sides from head to tail; just below them at regular intervals small red spots.

Chilambo, n. (*filambo*) place where meat has been dried on racks, 'elephant camp'. Cf. *ulambo*.

Chilambu, n. (*filambu*) present, tip, reward, payment.

Chilandushi, n. vengeance.

Chilaso, n. (*filaso*) wound.

Chilato, n. (*filato*) sandal; syn. *ndyato*.

Chilema, n. (*filema*) cripple, a person maimed or infirm.

Chilemba, n. (same, or *malemba*) beans, a bean.

Chilika, v. shut in, close up, enclose, hem in, invest, stop up. *Chilika wamba*, take fish by damming a stream with a fish-weir; set basket traps in passes in a fish-weir.

Chilimba, n. (*filimba*) musical instrument formed of a row of metal keys on a sounding-board.

Chilindi, n. (*filindi*) hole, pit.

Chilinganya, n. a venereal disease, yaws? Cf. *manoni*, *tunsokoto*, *wunono*.

Chilinganya, v. set or put across so as to interfere with; obstruct the path, bar the passage of; interrupt one speaking; interfere with actions, movements, or words of.

Chiliwa, n. (*fililwa*) trap, mouse-trap.

Chilo, n. (*filo*) sleep, an uninterrupted sleep, watch of the night. Natives wake regularly two or three times in the night, and the passage of time is marked by the number of 'sleeps'.

Chilosa, n. (*filosa*) a salt-lick, where game collect to lick earth which has salinity in it; syn. *chimyango*, *chimembe*.

Chilola, n. looking-glass; syn. *mulolani*.

Chilolo, n. (*filolo*) an elder, an old man of influence and importance, one of the chief's council. A swamp plant, the round roots of which are used like *chisule* to produce a scented powder.

Chilonda, n. (*filonda*) a sore, sore place, ulcer.

Chilopa, n. slave paid as 'blood-fine' to the chief as punishment for murder. *Chilopa tachiliwa*.

Chiloto, n. (*filoto*) dream.

Chilowalowa, n. white earth which is not *mpemba* clay.

Chilu, n. (*filu*) stake (the stakes of which a hut wall is composed).

Chilufu, n. (*filufu*) *prudenda muliebria*? (Obscene language.)

Chiluka, v. leap, jump, spring; jump over, jump out, cross over, get over; be unstopped, be unclosed, be open.

Chilundu, n. (*filundu*) piece of bark-cloth of full size ready for wearing. And so as indication of size—any piece of cloth, &c., containing stuff equivalent to ordinary full-sized bark-cloth. Piece of calico of four yards.

Chilungile, n. (*filungile*) a private

netting excursion: i.e. the hunter goes out alone. He does not invite his friends to help him (and incidentally to share the spoil).

Chilungwa, n. (*filungwa*) yam? An annual climber which grows an enormous tuberous root, which is edible. Not found wild.

Chiluwi, n. (*filuwi*) carving, carved image, idol.

Chilyanga, n. (*fiyanga*) discharge from an inflamed eye, as in ophthalmia.

Chilye, n. (*fiye*) discussion, meeting to discuss a matter or settle a dispute.

Chilyo, n. (*fiyo*) food; syn. *chakulya*.

Chimamba, n. (*wa-chim.*) the wild tea plant. It provides a *musalu* relish.

Chimanto, n. (*fimanto*) blacksmith's tongs.

Chimba, v. give in, be beaten, be cowed, sue for peace.

Chimbala, n. (*fimbala*) a piece of *bwali* as put on one side to be eaten later. And so heard applied to a piece of ground harder than the rest and difficult to hoe.

Chimbaswa, n. (*fimbaswa*) (Chiwisa) handle, haft, for the Ntomo (q.v.) canoe finishing implement. Only differs from an ordinary axe handle in the hole, which is larger, and allows of the head being readily set at any angle.

Chimbo, n. the right hand; syn. *kulyo*; especially of the right-hand tusk of an elephant.

Chimbokoto, n. (*fimbokoto*): see Mbokoto.

Chimbola, n. (*fimbola*) hyena; syn. *chimbwi*.

Chimbuka, n. (*fimbuka*) crop of self-sown eleusine grain in a last season's *wukula*. It is reaped earlier than the main crop, usually in *kutumpu* moon.

Chimbwi, n. (*fimbwi* and *wa-chimbwi*) hyena.

Chimembe, n. (*fmembe*) place where there is salinity which tempts animals to come and scratch up the ground and lick it; salt-lick; e.g. eland and elephant are attracted to some ant-hills, which they break into and lick. Also, hole scooped inside hut for use as urinal where lions are bad or by small children. Cf. *chiloo*, *chinyango*, *membe*.

Chimengwa, n. (*fmengwa*) 1. Cut in the flesh made by sharp edge of blade of grass. 2. Outer skin of millet stalk (*muse*) as stripped off by the teeth and thrown away in eating the sweet interior.

Chimfulamina, adv. washing stripped to the waist only, bending down and splashing the water over the head and back.

Chimfuntu, n. (*fimfuntu*) (and *chifutu*) corner, bend, angle.

Chimfuti ya numu, adv. backwards.

Chimfwemfwu, n. (*fmfwemfwu*) hole, pit, lair: e.g. hole made by crocodile in sand in which to deposit its eggs, nesting hole made by birds in a bank, &c.

Chiminya, n. (*fiminya*) sprain, sprained joint.

Chimo, adv. of one sort or kind, the same thing. *Chimo na chimo*, just the same, equal, all one, the same thing.

Chimonyamenso, n. (*fm.*) present given by owner to man who finds and returns to him something he has lost.

Chimpampa, n. (*fimpampa*) a fish-weir of a special kind seen in the Luapula Outlet, and intended specially to catch *mpumbu* fish as they go out into the swamps and flooded flats as the water rises. A reed fence of the usual kind is erected to shut off egress from the channel to a passage leading to the swamps behind it. A circular enclosure of reeds is erected in the centre on the swamp side. By raising a few reeds

portcullis fashion an underwater entrance is given into the circular enclosure, and the fish crowd through into it. When it is full the 'portcullis' is dropped imprisoning the fish, which are then removed at leisure (Chiwisa).

Chimpampa, n. (*wa-chimpampa*) species of tree. See separate list.

Chimpapila, n. vegetable relish prepared from leaves of bean plants.

Chimpo, n. (*fimpo*) fruit of *mumpo* tree.

Chimpompo, n. (*fimpompo*) round wooden box, like pill-box in make and appearance, but much larger.

Chimponda, n. (*fimponda*) large basket with square bottom, and deep.

Chimpu, n. 1. syn. **Chinkula**, q.v. 2. syn. **Mputula**, q.v. 3. If a woman after being delivered becomes pregnant again before menstruating the occurrence is held a *mupamba*, and the child after the birth of which it takes place is called *chimpu*.

Chimpukusa, n. (*fimp.*) undergrowth; syn. *lumpukusa*.

Chimpusa, n. (*fimp.*) small bush, or thicket of grass and undergrowth.

Chimputwa, n. (*fimp.*) a pinch (with the fingers).

Chimyango, n. (*fimyango*) salt-lick; syn. *chilola*, *chimembe*.

China, v. rub with the hand, massage; lave, wash (a wound, &c.).

Chinanashi, n. (*fin.*) pineapple.

Chinanda, n. (*fin.*) foreign musical instrument, piano, gramophone.

Chinangwa, n. (*fin.*) anything useless, good for nothing, bad, or objectionable.

Chinohintira, v. forestall; syn. *nyanyantira*.

Chinohishya, v. urge on, make to hurry; syn. *kulumishya*.

Chinohitana, v. wrestle, struggle about in fighting, now here, now there.

Chinda, v. dance.

Chindama, v. 'Stative' of *chindika*, be honourable, respectable, held in esteem; be notable, 'honourable',

large, big, pleasing to the eye, whole, sound, well-balanced, &c.

Chindikika, v. treat with respect, show respect, honour, favour, consideration to; be obliging to.

Chinechine, adv. in truth, truly, really.

Chinekonsekonse, adj. eight ('four on each side'). A Muwemba indicates this number by putting up his four fingers of each hand, in pairs, with a space between the first two and the last two.

Chineluwalli, adj. seven ('four on one side'), indicated by putting up all four fingers of one hand, in pairs, with a space between the first and last pair; and the last three fingers, all close together, of the other hand.

Chinena, n. (*finena*) pubes.

Chinga, v. be a check, covering, protection; stop up, block up, close up, bar, obstruct; ward off, screen, protect.

Chingalika, n. (*wa-ch.*) zebra; syn. *cholwa*, *munkoloto*.

Chingiramfwambi, n. (*gingira*) species of fish; syn. *mumbantasa*.

Chingo, n. (*gingo*) official who takes charge of and prepares for burial the body of a dead chief. Among the Wawemba the office is hereditary, and in the interval between the death of a chief and the succession of his inheritor the *gingo* are in the position of interreges.

Ching'onto, n. (*ging'onto*) dying groan, of animal or human being; syn. *mupango*.

Chinguka, v. Reversive of *chinga*, get out of the way, move so as not to obstruct the way or obscure the view.

Chingulungulu, n. (*ging.*) the very large *chikolowa* mushroom; syn. *pumbwa*.

Chingwe, n. (*gingwe*) string, cord (Chinyanja?).

Chingwele, n. (*ging.*) cake of tobacco as prepared by the Waunga. Prepared by heat: said to make very poor snuff.

Chinimbwe, n. (*wa-ch.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Chinkobwe, n. (*fink.*) large fish-hook for killing the larger fish such as barbel, tiger-fish, *mbowa*, &c.

Chinkole, n. plant with small light blue thistle-like flower; used as a vegetable by some natives.

Chinkolowondo, n. (*fink.*) wooden pounding-trough, mortar (horizontal; cf. *iwende*).

Chinkolwa, n. (*fink.*) (Chiwiwa) noise of paddle scraping against side of canoe.

Chinkonono, n. phlegm.

Chinkontya, n. (*fink.*) syn. *chikowa*. *Ku-upa mu chinkontya* is used of the marriage of first cousins (the children of a brother and sister).

Chinkukuma, n. (*fink.*) earthquake.

Chinkula, n. (*fink.*) cutting the top teeth first (*ku mena chinkula*). This is considered a *mupanba*, and the child that does it is destroyed, usually being thrown by its mother and maternal grandmother into the nearest considerable stream.

Chinkula, v. start a man off first thing in the morning; remind him of the errand on which he is going, so that he does not forget. Playfully pinch or smack a person who has got mixed in his speech and used one word for another by mistake.

Chinkuli, n. (*fink.*) hubble-bubble pipe.

Chinkumbi, n. (*fink.*) curiously shaped drum, consisting of a shaped and hollowed out log, no skin being used. Its tone differs according to the place in which it is struck. It seems to be Luwunda in origin.

Chinkumbiri, adv. all together, without distinction, people in general, indiscriminately, impartially.

Chinkwingiri, n. (*fink.*) anklet made of thick wire or metal rod. They are worn by the Wawisa women, and clink and jingle as the wearer walks.

Chinsala, n. (*finsala*) elephant with more than two tusks.

Chinseketa, n. (*fins.*) cheetah; syn. *chinsumpa*.

Chinsenda, n. (*fins.*) large white grub found in rubbish heaps, cultivated soil, and rotten roof-thatch.

Chinsete, n. (*fins.*) large Wisa drum, strung at the top only. In a small hole at the bottom is inserted a film of *lembalemba*, stretched on a section of an animal's horn. This makes a buzzing sound when the drum is beaten.

Chinshi kuwiri, n. the moon next after the *lusurwa* moons. See list under *Mweshe*.

Chinshingwa, n. (*fins.*) shadow, dizziness, a dancing of objects before the eyes.

Chinshinshi, adv. in silence, silently, without saying anything, without explanation.

Chinshiwenshiwe, adv. all mixed up, higgledy-piggledy.

Chinsoma, n. (*finsoma*) the large black tree ant: also the nest it makes on the tree trunk. Ants' nest (of any kind) in tree.

Chinsukwa, n. (*finsukwa*) a red edible fungus; grows throughout the rains.

Chinsumpa, n. (*finsumpa*) cheetah; syn. *chinseketa*.

Chinsunkulwe, n. (*fins.* and *wa-chin.*) large bull eland; syn. *wungwe*.

Chinta, v. push, knock, thump, bump.

Chintamba, n. (*fint.*) raised platform, e.g. in a village, for keeping grain, manioc, &c., out of the way of goats and fowls; *machaan*.

Chintelelwe, n. (*fintelelwe*) shade, shadow, shady spot.

Chintu, n. (*fintu*) thing, article, object. Also as conjunction, like *pantu*, or introducing a parenthesis—'the fact is that' 'as a matter of fact', or untranslated.

Chinwa, n. (*finwa*) jaw, lower jaw.

Chinyo, n. (*finyo*) *pudenda muliebria* (See *Nyo*).

Chipalu, n. (*fi-palu*) anything used as a scraper or parer, e.g. bit of stick or grass stalk used to scrape *numbu* clean for eating (verb *pala*).

Chipambwa, n. (*fi-p*) a fragment, a piece broken, chipped, or torn from the whole; also apparently the greater part remaining when a piece has been taken from the whole, e.g. a broken water-pot. And so *weya chipambwa*, shave part of head only, leaving the rest unshaved.

Chipampa, n. (*fi-p*) ash-tray consisting of a piece of board hollowed out into rather concave shape. Used by women to sweep up ashes and rubbish into to carry away.

Chipandala, (*fi-p*) piece of ground covered with *mpandala* plants, and so more or less open, as nothing else seems able to flourish where *mpandala* is thick.

Chipande, n. (*fi-pande*) slab of bark kept and used as a tray, for ashes, &c. Cf. *mukwa*. If there is any difference it is that *mukwa* is a piece cut for temporary use and thrown away afterwards, while a *chipande* is kept and used as a tray. Also the bark of a dead tree, which readily leaves the trunk and is much favoured as firewood.

Chipandwa, n. (*fi-p*) piece cut off, split off; any portion split off from whole: e.g. a part of a garden left while the main part is reaped (hoed, &c.).

Chipanga, n. (*fi-p*) skull, roof of skull; shell of tortoise.

Chipapa, n. (*fi-p*) skin, shell, integument, e.g. egg-shell.

Chipapala, n. (*fi-p*) chip of wood.

Chipashi, n. (*fi-pashi*) a species of bee, black in colour, and stingless; nests in tree trunks.

Chipaso, n. (*fi-p*) grasshopper.

Chipata, n. (*fi-p*) handle of knife; syn. *chitwwo*.

Chipata, n. (*fi-p*) gateway, entrance to fenced village.

Chipatakwawa, n. (*fi-p*) species of fish deep bodied, with small head resembling that of the mud fish (*muta*); syn. *lupatapawa* (Chiwiwa).

Chipe, n. (*fi-pe*) basket as used to put the meal of *bwali* in. And so commonly applied to any load carried, impedimenta, property, utensils in hut. It is shallower and smaller than *kamponda*; and smaller and square, as compared with *lupe*.

Chipembere, n. (*fi-p*) rhinoceros, (plural also *wa-chipembere*).

Chipenge, n. (*fi-p*) see *Mpenge*.

Chipépe, n. (*fi-p*) tail of fish.

Chipépe, n. (*fi-p*) comb (of honey).

Chipere, n. (*fi-p*) common wild dove.

Chipereweshya, n. (*fi-p*) butterfly, moth.

Chipeshe, n. (*fi-p*) basket containing the hunting charms of the *kalongwi*; syn. *chitanda*.

Chipeshyamano, n. (*fi-p*) a person or thing that is beyond one's understanding, too much for one's patience, &c., e.g. a miracle. See *Peshya*, *Peshya mano*.

Chipilintwa, adv. short, stumpy, cut off, truncated.

Chipimo, n. (*fi-pimo*) balance, scale, measure, measure arranged (*Chinyanja?*).

Chipinda, n. (*fi-pinda*) partition in a hut, party-wall.

Chipindawushiku, n. the Milky Way.

Chipingo, n. bet, wager. Two people making a bet take each other by the little finger, which they interlock. *Ku-lya nē chipingo* describes a practice said to exist and to be performed occasionally by man and wife. It is looked on as a mark of great and undying affection, and there is a superstition that, once it has been performed, when one of them dies the relict will die very soon unless he (she) confess to the elders that they performed the practice.

Chipiti, n. (*špiti*) piece of bark as beaten out into cloth. The *chilundu* or finished bark-cloth ready to wear consists of so many *makoma* (see *Ikoma*), each of which is composed of two *špiti* sewn together endways.

Chipolo, n. (*wa-ch.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Chipolo, n. (*šp.*) the base of the back, the rump, *os sacrum*?

Chipolomo, n. (*šp.*) Bhang pipe.

Chipolopolo, n. (*šp.*) bullet, cartridge; syn. *chisashi*, *chisongo*.

Chipoma, n. (*šp.*) water-fall, cascade. Cf. *poma*. Syn. *chituta*.

Chipompa, n. (*šp.*) uninhabited, dilapidated hut.

Chipompo, n. (*šp.*) unripe fruit, e.g. of *mupundu*, *musuku*, &c.

Chimpompolo, n. (*šp.*) thick piece of wood, lump of wood, used as weapon or missile; bludgeon.

Chiponde, n. (*šp.*) name given to a village or site of a village in which a chief has died.

Chipondo, n. (*šp.*) murderer, adulterer, criminal, perpetrator of the act complained of.

Chiponpongo, n. (*šp.*) noose, running noose.

Chipowe, n. (*špowe*) biting fly, the small blind fly; also the hippopotamus flies.

Chipowe, n. famine.

Chipu, n. (*šp.*) bed bug.

Chipuke, n. heat, closeness.

Chipulukusu, n. (*šp.*) a swelling.

Chipululu, n. (*šp.*) owl.

Chipuma, n. (*šp.*) protruding forehead, prominent forehead.

Chipumba, n. (*šp.*) and **Mpumba**, q. v.

Chipumbu, n. (*šp.*) stupid, foolish, thick-headed person; idiot, fool.

Chipumi, n. (Collective, no change) species of edible caterpillar, found on *mutondo* trees.

Chipumpu, n. (*šp.*) bed-post.

Chipuna, n. (*šp.*) native stool; and

so, stool used by a chief, 'throne'; office of chief.

Chipunda, n. (*šp.*) hole, hollow, opening, aperture. Cf. *mupunda*.

Chipushi, n. (*šp.*) vegetable marrow.

Chiputa, n. (*šp.*) raised bed of earth, hoed up bed of soil, e.g. raised foundation of earth on which hut is built.

— **cha lwito**, a small mound on which is placed a gourd flask (*musashi*) containing charms. Early in the morning the village headman will come out of his hut and blow into this, thus charming people from other villages to increase the size of his own. Cf. *limba chulu*.

Chiputi, n. (*šp.*) boil.

Chipuwa, n. (*šp.*) foolish person, simpleton, fool, idiot, person who is rather 'wanting'.

Chipwa, n. (*šp.*) autumn, the end of the year, the period about and just after harvest, the cold season.

Chipya, n. (*šp.*) forest country of a particular kind, generally distinguished by clumps of thick *itieshe* jungle, and wide spaces bare of trees, or perhaps with one large tree in the centre, but filled with long coarse grass or bracken. The trees are of a different growth and not so regularly distributed as in a *mutengo*. The undergrowth is thicker and more tangled.

Chippyu, n. anger, sharp temper, quick temper; dislike, e.g. *Nawane chipyu cha kwenda*, I do not care for walking about.

Chirimukira, v. start, jump when startled; shudder?

Chirumba, n. (*širumba*) pride, haughtiness, disdainful, overweening behaviour or disposition; proper pride, self respect; arrogance.

Chisa, n. (*šisa*) after-birth.

Chisakati, n. (*šis.*) worn-out mat.

Chisakulo, n. (*šis.*) comb (for hair).

Chisalala, n. (*šis.*) piece of ground in forest with few or no trees growing

on it; often the site of an old *chifwani*.

Chisalanga, n. (*fis.*) species of snake resembling the earth-worm in the fact that head and tail are indistinguishable.

Chisampiko, n. (*fis.*) purification of a village after an epidemic. After an epidemic, when the village is considered clear of the sickness, a sorcerer makes a decoction of certain roots. This is taken first thing in the morning to a place outside the village where two paths meet, and the whole population, old and young, is washed with it from sherds. These sherds are then inverted over the remains and dregs of the decoction, and brands from the hearth-fires are thrown on top. All fires in the huts are extinguished; the huts and village are swept clean, and the walls remudded. New fire is then kindled with fire-sticks (*muti wa fisampiko*).

Chisanga, n. (*fis.*) bed of reeds (*ch. cha matete*).

Chisangu, n. (*fis.*) bunch (of bananas).

Chisanguka, n. (*wa-chis.*) lion which has changed its nature and preys on human beings, man-eater. It is considered to be either a human being in disguise, or to be sent against human beings by the power of a sorcerer. Also loosely applied to any animal that sets on people unprovoked, e. g. a rogue buffalo.

Chisani, n. (*fis.*) mat or 'crate' roughly made of the stems of coarse stout grass, such as *musanse*, or of reeds. Used to wrap manioc or other stuff into a bundle for carrying.

Chisankonde, n. (*fis.*) sugar-cane.

Chisansa, n. (*fis.*) paw, hand.

Chisansala, n. (*fis.*) nest.

Chisasate, n. (*fis.*) Syn. of **Chisalala**, q. v.

Chisashi, n. (*fis.*) bullet, cartridge; syn. *chipolopolo*, *chisongo*.

Chisaso, n. (*fis.*) (*Chiwisa*) rotten, worn-out canoe.

Chisatu, n. (*fis.*) worn-out basket (*chiipe*, *museke*, &c.).

Chise, n. (*fise*) a species of fish.

Chisekese, n. (*fis.*) piece of *nkula* log for grinding red dye.

Chiselela, n. (*fis.*) running noose snare set in animal tracks, openings in fences, &c., to catch animals.

Chisemba, n. (*fis.*) spot, e. g. on leopard, pattern on cloth, &c.

Chisempe, n. (*fis.*) flounce? The end of a cloth as worn by women round the lower part of the body, and drawn up through the girdle, so as to hang over it, one on each side.

Chisere, n. (*fis.*) the white inside gristle or flesh of the sole of an elephant's foot.

Chisere, n. (*fis.*) sandbank in lake.

Chisesa, n. (*fis.*) mat made of strips of *chiwale* palm, generally used as a mattress on which the sleeping-mat is laid.

Chisesu, n. (*fis.*) unshaved patch on head; scalp shaved in part, part left unshaved.

Chisewalwalala, n. (*fis.*) small present given by travelling professional dancers to chief of village before giving their display.

Chisewere, n. (*fis.*) adobe stand in hut, like an inverted flower-pot, to set pot on.

Chishala, n. (*fishala*) ash heap, refuse heap.

Chishi, n. (*fishi*) island; illness supposed to be caused by removal to or journey in another country or district.

Chishiki, n. (*fishiki*) stump of tree.

Chishikisa, n. (*fish.*) the running stems and leaves of the ground-nut plant, also the sheath leaves on the trunk of the banana, used by women to burn for the resultant saline ash (usually in plural).

Chishikiswa, n. (*fish.*) charred remains of tobacco at bottom of bowl after pipe has been smoked.

Chishima, n. (*fishima*) well, spring, artificially made water-hole.

Chishimba, n. (*fish*.) master medicine or charm. The raising principle in bread-making is so called. Also the name of the object conjured by the sorcerer in some forms of divining?

Chishimu, n. (*fish*.) edible caterpillar. Many kinds are eaten, some of the varieties being known as: *mumpa*, *chipumi*, *chikoso*, *lupambata*, *chitowo*, *kayonga*, *mntasondwa*, *mbo-wo*, *lupwepwe*, *namisuku*, *namu-chilakumwenge*, *ntowa*, *lusenya*, *lusangati*, *namisanse*, *namilalushya*, *mulama*, *bwalwabalwa*, *nakapelembe*, *nkulameno*, *namisuluka*, *nungulila*.

Chishindi, n. (*fish*.) clod of earth.

Chishinga, n. (*fish*.) log.

Chishingu, n. (*fish*.) the lowest of the horizontal bindings which run round the grain store wall; these show through the daub and serve as divisions to describe the amount (i. e. the height) of the contents.

Chishinshili, n. (*fish*.) piece of dry firm ground with water (river or lagoon) on either side; sandbank or eyot in middle of river.

Chishinte, n. (*fish*.) root stock of plant.

Chishipa, n. (*fish*.) *ch. cha mushi*, the 'foundation stone' of a village, set in front of the headman's hut. Often it is a *mulunguti* tree set, which develops into a tree.

Chishisa, n. totem name: the totem of the female genitals; syn. *nkashi*.

Chishiishi, n. (*fish*.) ember, fire-brand, piece of wood that has been used for fuel and partially burnt; insect (beetle, caterpillar, gnat, &c.).

Chishiwa, n. (*fish*.) pool, lake, pond, backwater; syn. *ishiwa*.

Chishololo, n. (*fish*.) large fat white grub found in decayed wood. It is eaten by many natives.

Chishya, v. 1. Intensive of *chila*, excel, &c. (see *Chila*). 2. Causal of

chila, put across, help across, help over.

Chiso, n. (*fiso*) fragment of broken gourd, or small gourd vessel, e. g. snuff-box.

Chisofu, n. (*wa-ch*.) species of tree. See separate list.

Chisolo, n. (*fisolo*) the board on which native 'chess' is played.

Chisombo, n. (*fisombo*) presents exchanged between grandfather and grandchild.

Chisonga, n. (*fis*.) (Chiwisa) single paddle canoe, *bwato wa chisonga*, also *muntu wa chisonga*.

Chisonge, n. (*fis*.) a water-plant with bluish purple flowers produced in March and April. When burnt a saline relish is obtained from the ash.

Chisongo, n. (*fisongo*) bullet, cartridge; syn. *chisashi*, *chipolopolo*.

Chisongo, n. (*wa-ch*.) bushbuck. Also a disease or discoloration of the skin said to be contracted by contact with the meat or skin of the animal.

Chisonso, n. (*fis*.) grass-covered ground, ground that has not been laid bare by burning or hoeing.

Chisonsonkoto, n. (*fis*.) sharp end or stump of charred grass left sticking above the ground after forest fire.

Chisosola, n. (*fis*.) a large hairy red and black caterpillar, found in swamps on grass growing in water. The hair is very poisonous.

Chisoti, n. (*fis*.) hat, cap, especially the fez; syn. *chapewa*.

Chisu, n. (*fisu*) bladder.

Chisule, adj. † in flower, of eleusine. *Amale ali chisule*.

Chisule, n. (*fisule*) a plant found in hilly country. The leaves dried and powdered have a pleasant aromatic scent, and women use the yellow powder as a cosmetic.

Chisume, n. (*fisume*) biting insect (bug, tick).

Chisumiko and **Chisumo**, n. (*fis*.) cupping horn,

Chisumpa, n. (*fisumpa*) tuft, 'mop' of hair, crest.

Chisungu, n. female adolescence : girl's initiation ceremonies on attaining adolescence.

Chisungu, n. of European kind, manner, language.

Chiswango, n. (*fit.*) wild beast, dangerous, noxious, or loathsome creature (lion, leopard, snake, insect, &c.).

Chiswanka, n. (*fit.*) (Chiwisa) canoe patch consisting of a piece of wood cut to shape to fill the hole to be patched, with a projecting flange all round on the inside to keep it in place. Cf. *mulundi*, *lunumbu*, *lupangilo*.

Ohita, v. act, do, make; 'put up', pay, as in settling a claim; do as a habit or custom, be used to do.

Chita, n. (*fit.*) fighting man, warrior. In plural : band of warriors, warfare, war, and then simply band, company, attendants on chief when travelling.

Chitambala, n. (*fit.*) bit of cloth, piece of cloth, duster, bandage.

Chitanda, n. (*fit.*) basket containing the hunting charms of the *kalongwi*; syn. *chipeshe*.

Chitantala, n. (*fit.*) site of an old hut.

Chitapatapa, n. (*fit.*) a plant the ash of which, when burnt, provides a saline relish (*musungu*).

Chitawatawa, n. (*fit.*) a plait, plaited rope, plait of tobacco (as prepared by the Chiengi natives).

Chitekwa, n. (*fit.*) domestic animal.

Chitembo, n. (*fit.*) trap, snare (bent stick and noose for small animals and birds. The *mulolobwe* is much larger, for e. g. reed-buck.)

Chitembushya, n. (*fit.*) aloe. An aloe is planted on the grave of a twin.

Chitemene, n. (*fit.*) a tree-cutting, cultivation by lopping boughs, piling them together, and burning them, and sowing in the resulting ash—the Wemba method; a clearing in process of making for such a garden.

Chitende, n. (*fit.*) heel.

Chitendwa, n. weariness.

Chitente, n. (*fitente*) section, portion of a village. A village of any size will usually be composed of several such sections, the members of which are more or less related or connected among themselves or with the head of the section.

Chitere, n. (*fit.*) pigeon-cote; syn. *chikunda*.

Chitewa, n. (*fitewa*) structure of poles and cross pieces; stand, staging, raised platform.

Ohito, n. (*fito*) 'the pouring in place'. The junction of a tributary with the main stream.

Ohitole, n. (*fit.*) a forest plant with curiously shaped seed-pods suggestive of a testicle (hence name). The stalk provides a fibre, a *lupapi*, used in sewing cloth.

Ohitondo, n. (*wa-chitondo*) a white 'crumple' edible fungus; grows in the Kavengere Kakalamba, and Kutumpu moons.

Ohitontolo, n. (*fit.*) fragment of broken gourd.

Chitoto, n. end of land jutting out, spit, point, promontory, narrow piece between two rivers at junction.

Chitoto, n. beer made yesterday, new beer, not yet mature; *bwalwa wa chitoto*.

Chitotolo, n. (*fit.*) bird excrement, bird-droppings.

Chitowo, n. (*fit.*) species of edible caterpillar, found on *mutowo* trees.

Chitulamfwa, n. (*fitulamfwa*) curious-looking insect, rather like a short fat yellow centipede; seen on paths in the rains; considered a bad omen if met with.

Chitulankata, n. present given by the chief's head wife to those who bring in and lay before the chief the tusks of an elephant.

Chitumbi, n. (*fit.*) corpse, carcase, body, dead creature.

Chitungira, n. warmth, especially the warmth of the sun as felt by

people sitting outside early in the morning as the sun rises. Cf. *chikavirira*.

Chitungulu, n. (*fitungulu*) a plant with a red bulb-like seed-pod which forms half embedded in the ground. The pod is edible.

Chitungulusowe, n. (*fit.*) sitatunga with light-coloured white-spotted skin (usually an immature animal). Cf. *nsowe*, *mula*.

Chituntulu, n. (*fit.*) a live chattel, whether a slave or a domestic animal.

Chitushya, n. (*fit.*) blister.

Chituta, n. (*wa-ch.*) species of trees. See separate list.

Chituta, n. (*fituta*) water-fall, large falls; syn. *chipoma*.

Chituwa, n. (*fit.*) water-lily. Its seeds and roots are eaten by the Wananka, used in place of manioc root and meal.

Chituwo, n. (*fit.*) handle of knife; syn. *chipata*.

Chituwu, n. (*fit.*) flats covered with water, flooded plain. Cf. verb *tuwula*.

Ohivyailo, n. charm used in sowing eleusinium, to procure a heavy crop. The charm is obtained from a sorcerer and put in the basket containing the seed. This is set in the middle of the *wukula*, and the sower takes out small handfuls of seed at a time and sows. The charm, with any seed left over, is taken home and preserved in a gourd to be used again when the time comes round to sow. Meanwhile the sower, when he visits the garden to see how the crop is getting on, must not walk about it; he must stand where the *chivyailo* was placed when sowing. When the crop is ripe a small piece of the *wukula* is set aside from which to obtain grain for immediate necessities. With this exception the grain must not be used until all has been reaped, carried, and garnered. The sorcerer is then called in to *shilula* the grain-bin and its

contents (make it possible to use them without fear) Cf. *futikira*.

Chiwa, n. (*fiwa*) much like *chiwanda*, q.v. Also fairy, goblin (e.g. in folk-tales).

Chiwala, n. (*fiwala*) scar.

Chiwale, n. (*fiwale*) a species of palm; the raphia? See list of trees.

Chiwambo, n. (*fiwambo*) the outskirts, outlying huts, of a village.

Chiwanda, n. (*fiw.*) evil spirit, malignant, evilly disposed, spirit of some departed; evil genius, evil prompting, ill luck; devil, goblin.

Chiwandawanda, n. (*fiw.*) depression in ground, marking the site of an old *mukanda* or clay-pit.

Chiwangalala, n. (*fiw.*) frond of the *kambiri* (borassus?) palm.

Chiwangalima, n. (*fiw.*) a large brown bat; it has little white tufts at the base of each ear.

Chiwangalume, n. (*fiw.*) a small shrub, the roots of which are considered efficacious to cure impotence.

Chiwangwampopo, n. (*fiwangwampopo*) a species of woodpecker.

Chiwe, n. warmth, heat, stuffiness, closeness.

Chiweka, n. (*wa-chiweka*) cactus.

Chiwelwele, n. (*fiw.*) fool, idiot, stupid, senseless person, person rather 'wanting'. Cf. *chipuwa*.

Chiwenga, n. (*fiw.*) wound.

Chiwengere, n. (Collective, and *fiwengere*) a large species of white ants, sometimes seen working at night in large numbers without any clay covering or runs, cutting fallen leaves, pieces of twig, &c., into large pieces and carrying them away. A small dark edible fungus with long slender stems. It springs in masses from holes (those of the ant of the same name?) under ground.

Chiwerusi, n. Saturday.

Chiwewe, **chiwewewe**, adv. indistinctly.

Chiweya, adv. lying on the side, on one side, in a sideways position.

Chuma, n. (*fyuma*) property, possession, wealth.

Chumba, n. an illness of babies, supposed to come from the mother's breast: the body becomes whitish in appearance and emaciated. To cure it both mother and baby are washed with an infusion of certain leaves.

Chumbu, n. (*fyumbu*) sweet potato.

Chungu, n. (no plural? plural *misungu*?) chaff, husks of eleusine as separated when the ears are threshed and winnowed; syn. *misungu*.

Chungulo, n. evening, in the evening, yesterday evening.

Chuni, n. (*fyuni*) bird, large bird. Cf. *koni*, *luni*, *ng'uni*.

Chunshi, n. (*fyunshi*) the larva of a small beetle which destroys dried meat or fish.

Chunsu, n. (*fyunsu*) shock of hair, unshaven head.

Chupo, n. (*fyupo*) marriage.

Chushi, n. (*fyushi*) smoke, steam, vapour.

Chushya, v. Causal of *chula*, persecute, distress, be hard on, cause to be unhappy.

Chuswe, n. (*fyuswe*) waterbuck.

Chuwunda, n. echo, report.

E

E, copula . . . is . . . *Tata e mfumu*, 'my father is the chief'; cf. *ni*.

E, *E*, interj. yes, it is so, &c., expressing assent, consent.

-eka, adj. by (it)self, alone, sole, solitary, isolated; only, nothing but, entirely, just; with nothing else, empty, bare, plain; of —self, voluntarily, by free choice; special, unique, supreme.

Eka, v. draw in the stomach, make the stomach hollow.

Eko, adv. Emphatic form of *uko*, 'there'; and contraction of *e uko*, 'it is there that'.

Ela, v. clean eleusine flour (and the flour of other grain); winnow by

pouring from one basket into another, the wind blowing the chaff or other refuse away in the operation.

Eleshya, v. clean flour, grind it fine, winnow, render it as light in colour as possible.

Eluka, v. float, come to the surface, of, e.g. scum, oil (in making castor-oil only), dead fish, &c.

Elyo, adv. then, thereupon.

Emfya, v. be well turned out, be finely got up, be well dressed.

Emo, adv. Emphatic form of *umo*; cf. *eko*, *epo*; and contraction of *e umo*, 'it is in there that'.

-ena, adj. pron. demonstrative, emphatic—as regards that (this, him, &c.); *uyu wena kuti aya*, 'as for that man he might go'.

Enda, v. walk, go, proceed; live, behave, deport oneself.

Endeshya, v. Intensive of *enda*: walk fast, make haste, hurry.

Endi, interj. In answering salutations—*ende mukwai*.

Enga, v. skim, form a scum? or, extract by boiling, stirring, and straining? Generally—obtain oil by boiling pounded oil beans in water, and skimming off the oil as it rises; render down fat; obtain salt by filtering saline ash dissolved in water through grass and boiling the remaining fluid until the water has all evaporated, leaving the salt as a deposit.

Enguluka, v. melt, become fluid. Cf. *nonoka*, *nyenyenta*.

Enshya, v. Causal of *enda*, make to go, &c.; look after, treat (properly, badly, &c.).

-enu, poss. pron. your (second person plural).

Epela, adv. (from verb *pera*, 'end') enough, no more, exactly, only.

Epo, adv. Emphatic form of *apo*; cf. *eko*, q.v.; and contraction of *e apo*, 'it is there that'.

Eshya, v. try, endeavour, attempt; make proof of, test; measure; make trial of, do as an experiment.

-esu, poss. pron. our.

Ewa, v. speak, tell, say.

Ewaula, v. Frequentative or Expansive of *ewa*; give a good talking to, scold.

Ewerera, v. speak for, find in favour of, decide in favour of (in lawsuit); speak against, tell tales of.

Eya, interj. expressing approval or assent. 'Good!' 'That is right!' 'That is it!', &c.

Eyo, interj. expressing assent. 'Just so', 'Yes', 'It is so'. 'All right'.

F

Fenenkeshya, v. syn. Tininkishya, q. v.

Fika, v. arrive, get to, reach,

Fikansa, n. (no singular heard) argument, bickerings, arguing, quarrelling, disobedience, failure to comply; altercation.

Fikililwa, v. have guests, have some one staying with one.

Fikina, v. rub, rub in the hands, rub with the hands. Of a young girl's breasts swelling, *alefikina mawere*; syn. *nuka*, *pukusa*.

Fikirira, v. stay with, be entertained by, be given lodging by.

Fikula, v. cut a piece off (a pole), cut to length, cut up, shorten; tie tight round the waist or stomach (to relieve pain).

Filaye, n. (no singular heard) words of ill omen; something said which presages or suggests or implies a wish for future ill luck or disaster for the person addressed; syn. *ni-shindikira*.

Filwa, v. give up, be unequal to, be unable to cope with; be sick of, tired of, have had enough of; syn. *tendwa*.

Filwele, n. (no singular heard) leprosy; syn. *fiwashii*.

Fimba, v. swell. Cloth, use as a covering, cover, cover over, thatch (a roof).

Fimbilwa; v. be gorged.

Fimbira, v. set one's heart on, mean to have; set oneself against, have a down on (for some definite reason, to get something from, pay off old scores, or otherwise).

Fimbuluka, v. Neuter reversive of *fimba*, go down, subside (of a swelling); syn. *papuluka*.

Fina, v. be heavy, be thick; be gravid; be difficult; be dreadful, be objectionable, be unpleasant, be disgusting.

Finda, v. be sulky, be gloomy, sulk, refuse to reply when addressed.

Findana, v. Reciprocal of *finda*, be annoyed with one another, have a quarrel, be at daggers drawn.

Finshya, v. Causal of *finda*, tease, annoy, make angry, make to sulk.

Finuka, v. long for, desire, covet; syn. *kumbwa*.

Fipa, v. draw tight, pull tight; syn. *tinta*. Drink with lips almost closed, sip gently.

Fipakalala, n. (no singular heard) crops which fail to mature, which bear no grain in the ear.

Fipilla, v. suck, suck with the mouth, e.g. of sucking a wound or snake-bite to extract the poison.

Fipoti, n. (no singular heard). In beer-making at one stage flour in a basket is stirred (verb *pota*) into a thick paste with hot water. This is called *fipoti*.

Fipula, v. strike a blow (descriptive of the sound produced by the blow, e.g. of a bullet striking an animal).

Fisa, v. hide, conceal, disguise.

Fisama, v. 'Stative' of *fisa*: hide oneself, take cover.

Fisawo, n. (no singular heard) vegetables, crops.

Fishikisa, n. Plural of *Chishikisa*, q. v.

Fishya, v. 1. Causal of *fita*, make black, make dark. 2. Causal of *fika*, make to arrive, bring in, bring

before chief, &c.; report words, report news, make formal intimation, make proposals (e.g. of marriage, to girl's guardians).

Fita, v. be dark, be dark-coloured, be black; be dark, grow dark, be gloomy, be overcast; be black, be dirty, be unclean, be soiled; be handsome, be good-looking, have a fine complexion.

Fita, n. Plural of **Chita**, army, band, raid, war; following of a chief.

Fiti. *Ku wa fiti fiti*, be cruel.

Fitwa, v. be angry, be gloomy, be moody, sulk, mope.

Fiwashi, n. (no singular heard) leprosy; syn. *filwele*.

Fola, v. snort.

Foma, v. breathe noisily, e.g. with the mouth open while asleep, breathe stertorously.

Fona, v. lift up one's clothing about the legs; syn. *pimpa*.

Fonka, v. be hollow, be sunken, be concave, be deep, e.g. of a plate, the eyes, &c.

Fotontoka, v. slip away, slip through a person's grasp and escape, elude a would-be captor. Apparently the difference between *fontontoka* and *futuntuka*—if there is any difference—is that the latter implies escaping from an assailant's grasp after a struggle; the former implies avoiding his grasp without a struggle. Syn. *pusumuka*.

Fufuma, v. be spoilt, e.g. be rusty (of metal), be bad (of meat), be mouldy.

Fufutuka, v. be blunt. Fray (of thread or cloth), be ragged, be torn, be worn out.

Fufutula, v. ogle (*fuf. na menso*); syn. *fwewulula*.

Fufya, v. Causal of *fuwa* and *fupa*; make to go wrong, interrupt, interfere with, spoil by interruption, make blunt (a knife).

Fuka, v. dig up (ground-nuts), hem, turn up (cloth). Rise, curl up, rise in wreaths or eddies (of smoke).

Be quiet, obedient, docile, submissive, well-behaved.

Fukama, v. kneel.

Fukatira, v. embrace.

Fukawira, v. scrape up, scratch up, put into, heap into (e.g. grain into a basket).

Fukirira, v. Describes e.g. the action of heaping up earth round the bottom of a hut to keep out water, tucking in a mosquito curtain round a bed, &c.

Fukuka, v. be spilt, tumble out on to the ground, e.g. of contents of basket or load which is too full; froth up and over side of pot—of beer; syn. *pala*. (See *Addenda*).

Fukula, v. hollow out, excavate, dig up. *Fukula mukati*, turn inside out.

— *muntu*, instigate, influence, put up to, prejudice against; syn. *umya*.

Fukumuka, v. Neuter of *fukumuna*; be spilt, be poured out.

Fukumuna, v. pour contents of a basket, &c., into a heap; heap into.

Fukuta, v. blow (bellows).

Fikutuka, v. crumble, become dust, turn into dust, be pulverized, of e.g. soil, plaster, daub. Cf. *lufukutu*.

Fula, v. abound, be many, be much, be sufficient. Forge, make (of a blacksmith). Notice a thing is lost or missing from its usual place, and ask about or search for it. Undress, remove clothes, take off something from the body.

— *mawula*, of the chief; give to a person who has survived the *mwafi* ordeal, and thereby proved his innocence of the charge brought against him, a slave or other compensation. A person about to drink *mwafi* was stripped naked and his body covered with leaves. Hence the phrase means 'Strip off the leaves'.

Fulama, v. bend the body at the hips (and so euphemistic for going to stool).

Fulawira, v. throw up the earth, &c.; syn. *fukawira*; scratch up the soil in a *wukula* preparatory to sowing the seed. Met. *ifulawiro*

twani (pull up grass over oneself, to hide oneself), cover one's traces, avoid exposing oneself, avoid discovery, avoid confessing one's fault, deceive one's examiner; 'throw dust in the eyes'!

Fulika, v. Neuter of *fula*; be uncovered.

— **menso**, cast down the eyes, have a downcast glance.

Fuluka, v. be homesick, long to return home, long to see one's people.

Fulukuta, v. squirm, wriggle, roll about, knock about.

Fulukutu, adv. descriptive of the action expressed by *fulukuta*, and so descriptive of the action of dancing.

Fuluma, v. swell, break out (of a rash).

Fulumfunta, v. search all over for something mislaid, turn everything upside down for it.

Fulunganya, v. mix up, confuse, disarrange, do wrongly, make a blunder; misreport a message; erase, blot out.

Fulwa, v. be angry, be disgusted, loathe.

Fulwe, n. (*wafulwe*) tortoise.

Fuma, v. come out, go out, go away, leave, start, appear, come. *Mwafuma kwi?*—'where have you come from?' *Mutima wafumamo*; be excited, be stirred, be provoked, lose one's self-control.

Fumbafumba, n. (*wa-fumb.*) a black (or almost black) grub which lives in the soil and does much damage in some gardens, e.g. by eating seedlings, which it cuts through just below the surface of the soil.

Fumbata, v. close the hand, grasp in the hand.

Fumbika, v. put or bury to ripen or cook, e.g. sweet potatoes under hot ash from the fire, unripe *masuku* fruit in a hole in the ground covered with earth, to ripen. Cf. *fundika*.

Fumbula, v. beg tobacco. Be the second man to wound a hunted

animal, to get his weapon home. Cf. *walula*. The carcase of an elephant was shared on a definite plan, the first man to wound the beast getting a fore leg, the second a hind leg, the third the upper *ipampa* (part of the thick flesh above the thigh) as the animal lies, the fourth the lower *ipampa*, the fifth the upper breast, the sixth the lower breast. If a man picks up dead a buck that has been wounded by another he will say to the wounder, in taking it to him, *Nakufumbula*; be first up after a kill.

Fumfunya, v. rub (something in or on), wipe in.

Fumishya, v. Causal of *fuma*, q. v. (and *Fumya*).

Fumpuka, v. get up and go off suddenly, without notice or warning.

Fumpula, v. snatch, grab; syn. *sompola*, *fuwa*, *sampa*.

Fumya, v. and **Fumishya**. Causal of *fuma*, q. v.

Funa, v. break, break off, break in half.

Funda, v. become ripe, tender, or 'high', by keeping; be bad, be rotten; of soil be fertile, be in good condition. Teach, instruct, warn. Skin an animal, flay; bark a tree (e.g. for bark-rope).

Fundauka, v. wander about, go round (instead of straight); syn. *shingauka*.

Fundi, n. (*wafundi*) skilled workman, craftsman, skilled hunter.

Fundika, v. tie a knot. Make ripe, make mellow (e.g. of putting green bananas into a pot and covering them over to make them ripen). Cf. *fumbika*.

Fundukulula, v. Reversive of *fundika*, untie a knot.

Fundwefundwe, n. a rash or eruption on the body. The treatment is for the part affected to be rubbed with *mushinge* clay by the patient's cousin (*musyala*).

Funga, v. fasten up, fasten, tie

(by artificial means, not in the native way, e. g. of a lock, &c.). Propitiate, soften, tame, e. g. of making a cantankerous or lawless person into a respectable member of society; 'lay' or propitiate the spirit of a person lately deceased with an offering (see *Mufungo*, *Lupupo*); propitiate spirits connected with spot when about to build a village. In this case the village 'foundation stone' (*chishipa cha mushi*) is a *mufungo* stake. Is there supposed to be something especially benign about this tree which gives it its name? It is also one of the trees, with the *mofo* and *museshe*, which cannot be cut for canoe-making by the Wawisa unless it has been *suka'd*.

Fungaika, v. Neuter of *fungaula*, q. v.

Fungaula, v. crumble, reduce to powder, pulverize.

Fungebwe, n. (*ma-fungebwe*) swarm (of bees).

Fungila, v. be hospitable, be continually inviting people to meals or beer drinkings. Speak for one of a litter of puppies. When this in turn grows up and, if a bitch, has puppies, two of them, a dog and a bitch, must be given to the mother's original owner.

Fungulula, v. Reversive of *funga*, undo, unfasten, open (a box, lock, &c.); unfold, spread out.

Fungushyanya, v. exchange, of things of the same kind (with an underlying suggestion of astuteness, e. g. exchanging one fez for another which seems a better one).

Funkana, v. In phrase *funkana nu minwe*, clasp hands, as in shaking hands, and as natives sometimes do in laughter, hugely appreciating some situation or joke.

Funtukira, v. move away a little, syn. *sengerera*.

Funtula, v. push aside to make room for, push out of the way, push over, throw down.

Funuka, v. be greedy, be gluttonous, eat heavily.

Fupa, v. be blunt.

Fupika, v. search for, organize a search for; keep on hammering at the same old thing, be tediously persistent, go tediously on with inquiry.

Furumuka, v. run, make haste, dash off, run away.

Fusa, v. blow (of a hippopotamus).

Fushya, v. Causal of *fula*, multiply, amplify. *Mwilafushyē fya ku sosa*, 'do not be so prolix: keep to the point'.

Fūta, v. pay a fine or compensation.

Fūta, v. wipe.

Futala, v. be damp, with rain or dew; be green, refuse to burn. Of wood: be tough, be irresponsible to knife or axe, of e. g. soft, tough, wood such as dry *mukunyu*, which gives to the blow without being cut (not of hard woods such as *muwanga*).

Futata, v. turn the back, have one's back turned.

Futatuka, v. Reversive of *futata*, get from in front of, get out of the way so that one walking behind may come up.

Futauka, v. play about, spend time, pass the time; play at a thing, do in an aimless way, do without giving one's mind to.

Futika, v. be clean, be cleared, e. g. of a path by constant traffic; *nshila yafutika*.

Futikira, v. steam a sick person with a decoction of simples, making him inhale the steam; *futikira wulwere*. A form of *chivyalilo*, q. v. when about to sow his *wukula* the owner first decides where the entrance is to be; here he burns some charms obtained from a sorcerer, and taking the charred remnants he smears with them the tree stumps standing round the *wukula*. He then

proceeds to sow. When the crops are ripe they must not be used until all have been harvested and garnered, and the sorcerer has been called in to pronounce them free to use; *futukira male*.

Futuka, v. be neat, clean, tidy, well-kept, spick and span.

Futuka, v. simmer (of liquid heating, when bubbles begin to rise); rise up, rise in eddies (of smoke, syn. *futumuka*). Bend, bend back, have a bend, an angle, diverge from the general direction of its course (of a river), be out of the way from the direction required.

Futuka, v. of a trap: be released, go off. Of a person in trouble of any kind (*mulandu*, &c.) along with others: get out of it, escape by saying (whether rightly or wrongly) that he had nothing to do with it, that he was not there.

Futukira, v. be in a mass, be in a heap, be all mixed together, e.g. of people fighting, clutching and rolling about together.

Futula, v. throw down, get down, overthrow, throw in wrestling. Describes a way some old people—and most Wawisa—have of arranging their clothing as they sit down: one cloth is thrown back from the haunches, so as not to be sat upon; another is pressed back tightly between the thighs from the front.

Futuluka, v. make inconsistent statements, be self-contradictory.

Futumuka, v. rise, rise in eddies, e.g. of smoke wreaths; syn. *futuka*. Be disobedient, be inattentive, be a person of *miya*.

Futumuna, v. of a storm; gather, come together, come up, of rain clouds.

Futuntu, v. slip away from and escape, avoid an assailant's grasp. See also *Fotontoka*.

Futuwa, v. bend the back, bend down forward.

Fuwa, v. grab, snatch away, e.g. of a kite taking a chicken.

Fuwa, v. be spoilt, e.g. of a *wukula* in which the piled boughs refuse to burn, or burn badly, through having been wetted by rain, &c.

Fuwata, v. put in the mouth, take a mouthful of.

Fuwe and **Fuwefuwe**, n. (no plural heard) mist, fog, vapour.

Fuwika, v. of rain or mist, e.g. *mfula yafuwika*, 'it is raining'. Of rain or mist seen in the distance, of the appearance.

Fuwira, v. be jealous of.

Fuwula, v. strip, e.g. fibre, as from the *chiwale* palm.

Fwa, v. die, wither, be disused, be worn out, be useless. Be reasonable, be likely, be worth, e.g. *'Nsalu iyi yafwa mpiya ikumi.'* 'Uyu muntu e ufwire, ku ya', &c.

Fwaka, n. (no plural) tobacco, snuff, tobacco plant. Different species are: 1. *Fwaka mukalamba*, *kawongo*, or *mukoma*, the big, tall, rank growing tobacco. 2. *Kasonta* or *pepanene*, a smaller pink-flowered plant, with pointed leaves. 3. *Katete*, also a small plant, with greyish crinkly rounded leaves and yellow flowers, considered the strongest and best for making snuff.

Fwala, v. put on clothes (necklace, belt, &c.), dress oneself, wear, have on.

Fwalawulungu, n. string of beads, necklace of beads.

Fwalula, v. strike a match (foreign).

Fwambila, v. fit a 'lid' to a *mono* trap, set the *mfwambi* (q.v.) in the trap.

Fwambuluka, v. be frayed, be ragged, be in tatters; syn. *fwawuluka*.

Fwampuka, v. jump aside, rush away in alarm, dart off suddenly.

Fwanta, v. strike, hit (of a heavy crushing blow).

Fwawuluka, v. be frayed, be ragged; syn. *fwambuluka*.

Fwaya, v. want, wish, desire, intend; tend to, be about to, threaten

to; try to find, look for, hunt after, hunt out, find.

Fwemбера, v. climb by swarming.

Fwena, v. tickle, scratch, stroke (e.g. a cat).

Fwentemana, v. describes a crouching, huddled up attitude, with rounded back and stomach drawn in, either standing or sitting or walking. And so heard used also to describe the shape of an object which is narrower or smaller at the top than at the bottom.

Fwewulula, v. ogle (*na menso*), syn. *fufutula*.

Fwika, v. clothe, cause to wear, give a present of something to wear. Causal of *fwala*.

Fwisa, v. spit out, eject from the mouth.

Fwita, v. be dissatisfied with a thing offered and refuse it, as being too small or mean; reject or refuse in a huff; give petulantly and unwillingly.

Fwitama, v. disappear, hide, be nowhere to be found.

Fwitulula, v. Reversive of *fwitama*, produce from hiding place, bring to light, discover, bring into view (of something hidden or covered up).

Fyala, v. bear, beget, have offspring.

Fyangira, v. defy, cast defiance at.

Fyantama, v. be stuck in, be wedged in or between, be lodged.

Fyantuka, v. Reversive of *fyantama*, be dislodged, slip down from position, e.g. of a cross-beam from a forked prop, &c.

Fyashya, v. Causal of *fyala*, beget.

Fyatila, v. press thighs tight together, press cloth tight between thighs.

-fyē, enclitic adv. only, merely, simply, and no more; just, exactly, as (it) is; quite; altogether; for

nothing, without reason. *Awafye*, 'he is all right', 'he is going on well', 'there is nothing against him'.

Fyenga, v. bring a false charge against, accuse unjustly, give an unjust decision, cheat, treat unfairly, take an unfair advantage of.

Fyenta, v. be too tight, be tight for, be too small to go on.

Fyombotoka, v. slip from one's grasp and escape.

Fyombotola, v. snatch from a person's grasp, wrench from a person; syn. *sompola*.

Fyompa, v. lick.

Fyona, v. blow the nose.

Fyongana, v. coil up (e.g. of a snake).

Fyotola, v. pull heads of corn (maize) from the plant; syn. *kopola*.

Fyuka, v. run off, run away, escape.

Fyukuka, v. Syn. of *Fyantuka*, q. v. Also of heavy rain coming on, *kwafyukukē kumbi*.

Fyula, v. dislodge, disconnect, take down (a thing fitted together), take to pieces.

Fyushya, v. take away without leave, or without the knowledge of the owner or the person concerned.

Fyutula, v. remove from a position by force, e.g. dislocate (a joint), dislodge, pull down (the limb of a tree), &c.

I

The nouns following beginning with the initial letter I also have a fuller form beginning LI-. In speech the L is usually dropped, and the I coalesces in pronunciation with the final A or O or U of the preceding word (if it ends in A or O or U); e.g. *leta ilowa* becomes *letelowa*; *pamo isonde* becomes *panwe sonde*; *ku ipoma* becomes *kwi poma*.

One or two such nouns may be found entered in their full forms under L (*Li*):

-i-. 1. Reflexive particle with verbs, immediately preceding the verb-stem. 2. Negative particle with verbs in the subjunctive mood. It immediately follows the subject prefix. Cf. *ta-*, *shi-*.

Ibwe, n. (*mabwe*) stone, rock.

Ibwilili, n. (*mabwilili*) fruit of the *mubwilili* tree.

Icheya, n. (*mach.*) cheetah; syn. *chinsumpa*, *chinseketa* (?).

Iohelampundu, n. (*mach.*) a species of parrot; larger than the common *muchenje* which visits maize and *masaka* gardens.

Iohila, n. (*mach.*) (generally in the plural) travelling hammock slung on a pole.

Iohinchishyemilimo, n. ('The thing which hastens work'). An August or September shower is so called, being a warning to get tree-cutting and bough-piling finished before the rains begin.

Iohinda, n. (*mach.*) papyrus.

Iohinka, n. (*mach.*) cattle-fold, sheep-pen.

Iohungwa, n. (*mach.*) orange.

Ifpa, n. (Collective? No plural heard) a tall-growing swamp grass, up to eight or nine feet, with white feathery tufts.

Ifito, n. (*mafito*) one bit, lump, of charcoal.

Ifulo, n. (*maf.*) froth, foam, scum, fizziness, effervescence.

Ifumbi, n. (*maf.*) size, shape, form, height.

Ifumo, n. (*maf.*) belly, womb, pregnancy. Spear.

Ifundi, n. (*maf.*) warning, instruction, advice.

Ifungu, n. (no plural heard) the space underneath (bedstead only); cf. *mfumfundo*. Chiwisa syn. of *Chikungo*.

Ifupa, n. (*maf.*) bone.

Ifutu, n. (*maf.*) a species of vole.

Ifuwa, n. (*maf.*) bunch (of beads).

Ifwafwa, n. (*maf.*) puff-adder.

Ifwasa and **Ifwesa**, n. (*maf.*) the small ant-hill (of different shapes, conical, mushroom shape, &c.) made by the *nkumwankumwa* species of white ants, often seen in large numbers on open plains. And so—the small adobe stands like inverted flower-pots set in front of the hob (*chibwira*) on the hearth. They are usually three in number, and are used to support cooking-pots over the fire. These ant-hills are regularly used for the purpose when cooking away from a village.

Ifwe, n. (no plural heard) water, watering-place, place where water is drawn.

Ifwe, pers. pron. Disjunctive, first person plural: we, us.

Ithema, n. (*mah.*) tent (Chiswahili?).

Iifya, v. Reflexive of *ifya* (the Causal of *iwa*). 1. Contemptuous idiom describing a person who eats by himself (i.e. apparently 'makes himself steal the food from himself when no one is looking?'). 2. Describes the slow cautious progress of a hunter in the forest, stealing along looking for game.

Ika, v. get down, step down, descend.

Ikala, v. remain, stay, continue; sit down, sit; stay quiet, do nothing; live, settle; be quiet, be contented, settle.

Ikalashi, n. (*makalashi*) tarantula spider.

Ikando, n. an illness of women, a symptom being a pain across the stomach. If the patient has omitted her courses for the two or three months previously (and is therefore presumably pregnant) this pain is a sign that her pregnancy has disappeared, that she is no longer pregnant. Charms and simples to treat it are procured from the *iwungano* plant, and from a scorpion's tail.

Ikanga, n. (*makanga*) guinea-fowl.

Ikata, v. take hold of, seize, grasp,

hold, catch; engage in, set to work at; of the emotions: seize, possess.

Ikatira, v. Applied form of *ikata*. Common in meaning of detaining, or merely pointing out and leaving, 'speaking for', an article which it is intended to buy.

Ikira, v. Applied form of *ika*: get down into, especially of getting into a canoe, embark.

Ikishya, v. Causal of *ikira*: put into canoe, load a canoe.

Ikole, n. (*mak.*) fruit of the *mukole* tree.

Ikoli, n. (*mak.*) slave-stick.

Ikolongo, n. (*mak.*) large species of crane, grey, black, and white, usually seen in pairs or threes on open flats.

Ikoma, n. (*mak.*) 'panel' of cloth (in sewing bark-cloth). The size of a bark-cloth is denoted by the number of *makoma* composing it. A *likoma* consists of two *fipiti* sewn together at the narrow ends.

Ikome, n. (*mak.*) fruit of the *mukome* tree.

Ikondo, n. (*mak.*) game path, often leading to water, hollowed out into a regular deep path by constant use.

Ikonko, n. (*mak.*) ring, coil, of e.g. thick brass wire.

Ikosa, n. (*mak.*) ivory bracelet.

Ikuu, n. (*mak.*) track made on the ground by the passage of men or animals, spoor; syn. *mukwala*.

Ikufi, n. (*mak.*) knee.

Ikula, v. have an early meal, have breakfast.

Ikumbi, n. (*mak.*) cloud, storm, rainfall: *makumbi yawiri*—'two falls of rain'.

Ikumi, n. (*mak.*) ten, group of ten.

Ikundukuwira, n. (*mak.*) fruit of the *mukundukuwira* tree.

Ikunku, n. (*mak.*) log and spear trap for game. 'Piece' of calico (about 100 yards).

Ikunkutu, n. (*mak.*) stump of

amputated limb. In the plural it usually means a mutilated person.

Ikungu, n. (*mak.*) fruit of the *mukungu* tree.

Ikuta, v. be satisfied, be full, have had a good meal, have had enough.

Ikuwi, n. (*mak.*) vulture.

Ila, v. become dark, grow dark (of the approach of night).

Ilakashi, n. (*mal.*) drop, drip (of rain from eaves), drop of water.

Ilala, v. submit to a trial or ordeal by a diviner or sorcerer, syn. *pendushyanya*.

Ilamba, n. (*mal.*) broad belt of ox-hide, formerly worn round the waist by persons of importance. Any belt worn round the waist.

Ilamfya, n. war fetish: only certain chiefs had the right to it (Chitimukulu, Mwamba, and others to whom they gave it). It consisted of a basket set round with duiker horns, with a roan horn in the centre and a bell depending from it. A ceremony was performed with it with the blood of the first captive taken in a raid, for the purpose of taking the auspices.

Ilanda, n. (Collective; no plural) an edible cultivated vetch, of two kinds: 1. *Lilanda lya nkulu* (large); *Lilanda lya nche* (small).

Ilangi, n. (no plural heard) paint.

Ilaya, n. (*mal.*) coat, shirt, non-native article of attire.

Ilemba, n. (no plural heard) green tobacco, tobacco leaves, snuff prepared from the green leaves.

Ilembo, n. (*mal.*) the dewlap of cattle and eland.

Ilenga, n. (*mal.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Ilika, v. Of trees: heal a wound in the bark by putting out new bark to cover over the place cut. Of canoe-cutting: superintend the cutting, direct the cutters so that they cut the correct shape and keep straight. Of steering: steer, guide (canoe); also: cut out across or into the open water of a channel or lagoon

from the side, from one side to the other (*ilika mumana*).

Ilikishya, v. press down, fall on top of, oppress, interrupt, shout down (a person speaking).

Ililwa, v. the passive of an applied form of *ila*: wane, be past the full (of the moon); be overtaken by night (of travellers).

Ilinga, n. (*mal.*) fence, stockade.

Ilishyanya, v. grumble; syn. *ng'winta*.

Ilonda, n. (*malonda*) hornet.

Ilonde, n. (*mal.*) strip or splinter of wood, stripped off log or tree trunk, following the grain: used e.g. to make doors.

Ilongwe, n. the *munungwe* (q.v.) of a deceased person, when the body is taken from the hut for burial, redaub (*shingula*) the wall of the hut inside. In performing this ceremonial he is said *ku shingula ilongwe*. No actual meaning for the word, which is only used in this phrase, can be obtained.

Ilowa, n. (*mal.*) mud, clay, daub.

Iluka, v. get one's bearings, find oneself again, e.g. of a person lost in the forest who at length reaches a stream or some other feature that he recognizes. Win through, see light ahead, of people who as the crops ripen see prospects of pulling through after a severe famine.

Iluluka, v. be stiff. Press down and keep down; syn. *ilikishya*.

Ilulula, v. Reverse of *ilikishya*; unpile loads, &c., that have been piled together in a heap, remove objects from the top of a heap to give access to those underneath.

Ilumbo, n. (*mal.*) praise, flattery, boast; phrase, saying, in praise of, extolling, e.g. a person's totem, self, &c.; war-cry.

Ilunge, n. (*mal.*) fruit of the *mulunge* tree.

Ilungu, n. (*mal.*) open flat, treeless expanse of plain, open stretches of grass or swamp country.

Ilungule, n. (*mal.*) hot spring.

Iluwa, n. (*mal.*) flower, blossom.

Ilyo, conj. adv. when, then, at the time that, whilst. Cf. *lilya*.

Ima, v. get up from a lying or sitting position, rise, stand up, stand, be erect; get up and go, set out, start; stand still, stand, stop.

Imana, v. make marriage presents to the parents or guardians of one's wife or proposed wife. This act completes a formal binding marriage. Among the Wawemba the present consists of one or two bark-cloths.

Imba, v. sing. Dig (a hole, e.g. *imbo wuchinga*: not in meaning 'cultivate', which is *lima*.)

Imbulula (and *Imbula*), v. Reverse of *imba*: dig up, remove something set, fixed, planted in the ground. And so idiom for 'uproot from the spot', e.g. of a reluctant child sitting down being made to get up and do something. It is *imbulula* 'd.

Imfw, n. grey hair (Plural of *Lufwi*, and *Mfw* is better).

Imika, v. Causal of *ima*: set up, erect.

Iminina, v. Completive of *ima*: stand up, be erect, get up and remain standing; stop, stand still; be standing, be upright.

Imita, v. be pregnant, be gravid.

Imwe, pers. pron. second person plural: you.

Imwina, v. cast in the teeth, taunt with.

Ina, v. be fat (of persons. Cf. *nona*).

Inama, v. bend the head down, bend down; and so—set to work.

-ine, **-ine** **-ine**, demonstr. adj. self-same, very, alone, by (itself; actual, real, true; owner of, owning.

Ine, pers. pron. first person singular: I, me.

-ingi, adj. many, much, numerous; plenty, enough; too many, superfluous.

Ingira, v. go in, come in, enter, pass into; withdraw, disappear, vanish; inherit, perform the act of

inheritance, complete formalities of inheritance (*ingira mu ng'anda*).

Ingrishya, v. increase, add to, make more; syn. *manishya*, *ongere-shya*.

Ingishya, v. Causal of *ingira*: make to enter, cause to enter, admit, let in; insert, put in, press in. *Ingishya mwanakashi* means: 1. Segregate a girl to perform her *chisungu* ceremonies; 2. Take to wife.

Inika, v. name, give a name or nickname to.

Inuka, v. Reversive of *inama*: raise one's head, straighten up from a bending position; and so: stop working, cease work.

Inuna, v. Causal of *inuka*, q. v.
— *bwali*, beg some grain from owner of garden after helping her reap it and put the crop on the rack (*nko-losa*).

Inungo, n. (no plural heard) a salt mixed with snuff to give it more 'bite'. It is obtained from the ash of many different plants, e.g. dried banana leaves, *mufumbi* tree fruit, the *matongwe* bush, &c. These are burnt, and water is poured on to the ash obtained, and filtered through grass into a pot. The solution is then evaporated, and the resultant deposit is the *inungo*.

Ipaki, n. (*mapaki*) present made in honour of a dead person, a mark of respect to deceased; usually made when the death is formally announced (*ku wikula mfwa*). The sacrifice of a man at the beginning of each day's journey of a dead chief's body to Mwalule was also *ipaki*. Verb *pakishya*.

Ipala, n. (*mapala*) baldness, bald head.

Ipampa, n. (*mapampa*) the bone at the base of the back, the pelvis?

Ipande, n. (*map*.) a yard piece (of cloth, especially trade calico).

Ipandwe, (*map*.) big bull hippopotamus.

Ipayaa, v. kill.

Ipayana, v. Reciprocal of *ipaya*: kill one another, fight.

Ipenga, n. (*map*.) (and *Lupenga*) bugle.

-ipi, adj. short, low, small, shallow.

Ipifya, v. Causal of *ipipa*: shorten, make shorter.

Ipika, v. cook, boil, prepare food or hot water.

Ipindo, n. (*map*.) wing (of bird).

Ipinga, n. (*map*.) the *mapinga* are the two parallel pieces of wood laid across the grain-bin and projecting out through the wall on each side, two at the top, on each side of the entrance, and two at the bottom, raised from the ground on forked sticks.

Ipipa, v. be short, be low, be shallow, be near (of distance).

Ipo, n. only heard in the phrase *mwashala kuipo*, meaning: 'you do not know our secret, our plans', 'you have not heard what we have arranged', 'you are out in the cold'.

Ipukutu, n. the season immediately after the cold season, the season of falling leaves (? *mpukutu*). See under *Mwesho*.

Ipula, n. (*map*.) wax, beeswax.

Ipula, v. take a pot off the fire.

Ipulu, n. (*map*.) mongoose (a small species).

Ipumachulu, n. (*map*.) present given by murderer or person otherwise held responsible for the death of another to the dead person's relatives 'to enable them to bury the body'.

Ipunda, n. Syn. of *Chipunda*, q. v.

Ipununa, v. A reflexive of *pununa*, which has not been heard. Wound oneself, hurt oneself (against a stone, stick, &c., when walking).

Ipupu, n. (*map*.) a species of tree (*euphorbia*). See separate list.

Ipuahya, v. inquire of, ask; syn. *wushya*.

Iririra, v. Emphatic completive of *ya*: go for good, go and not come back, go right away.

Isa, v. come, approach; be near, be

at hand. As auxiliary, supplying a future tense. *Isa na*, come with, bring.

Isafwa, n. (*mas.*) fruit of *musafwa* tree.

Isaka, n. (*masaka*) one grain of *masaka*, q. v.

Isako, n. (*mas.*) a (single) hair (of animal's skin), feather, wing of insect; syn. *wusako*.

Isala, v. close, close up, shut, stop (an opening or doorway).

Isalala, n. (*mas.*) the cross sticks laid on the *mapinga* (see *Ipinga*) to form the floor of the grain-bin.

Isalankoko, n. (*masalankoko*) a species of shrub. See list of trees.

Isamba, n. (*mas.*) lower part, under position, base, bottom, foot (of tree, &c.). Direction, quarter, of downward movement, e. g. down stream, the West (where the sun sets).

Isango, n. (*mas.*) (Chiwiwa) large bundle, e. g. of eleusinium in the ear, manioc root, &c.; syn. *mulekese* (Chiwemba).

Isano, n. (no plural heard). Chief's quarters—his village, hut, sitting place (*nsaka*); his wives' huts.

Isansa, n. (*mas.*) a coarse cane-like grass, ten to fifteen feet high, used in basket-making.

Isawi, n. (*mas.*) fish, a single fish, and also collective.

Isaya, n. (*mas.*) cheek; also euphemistic syn. of *Mushino*.

Isaye, n. (*mas.*) fruit of the *musaye* tree.

Isembe, n. (*mas.*) axe.

Isensula, v. Reflexive of *sensula*, graze oneself; cf. *ipununa*.

Isera, n. (*mas.*) pelican; syn. *mwilakasangu* (Chiwiwa).

Isera, n. *ku fimba masera*, thatching a roof by laying alternate layers of grass criss-cross fashion (so called from a supposed resemblance of the pattern produced to a flock of pelicans in flight): also called by the Wawisa *makasa ya mboo*. Thatch-

ing of this kind, when well done, produces quite a pretty effect.

Isese, n. (*mas.*) native musical instrument, often with gourd shell as sounding board (stringed instrument).

Isewe, n. (*mas.*) bustard, paauw; syn. *mwilésewe*, *kangambushi*.

Ishidya, n. (no plural) side, the far side, the other side; *peshidya* across.

Ishika, n. (no plural heard) the bottom of a hill, down the hill, the ground at the bottom of the hill.

Ishiko, n. (*mashiko*) hearth, fire-place, cooking-place.

Ishiku, n. (no plural heard) incest, sexual intercourse with one forbidden by relationship or totem.

Ishilu, n. (*mashilu*) mad person, lunatic.

Ishimba, n. (*mashimba*) foot (of elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus).

Ishina, n. (*mash.*) name; fame, renown.

Ishinda, n. (*mash.*) footmark; also more generally, like *ikua*, track.

Ishingi, n. (*mash.*) rush (water-plant).

Ishipi, n. (*mash.*) spur-winged goose.

Ishisa, n. (*mash.*) woman's cloth, woman's clothing.

Ishiwa, n. (*mash.*) pool, lake, sheet of water. Milk (obsolete: the Chinyanja (f) *mukaka* is generally used).

Ishiwa, v. know, be acquainted with, recognize, understand; know how to; distinguish.

Ishiwi, n. (*mash.*) voice, speech, word. In plural 'words', argument, quarrel. *Lishiwi tyakoma*, 'he has lost his voice' (through a cold, hoarseness, &c.).

Ishiwira, v. Applied form of *ishiwa*: be used to, get used to, be accustomed to, get familiar with.

Ishya, v. 1. Assemble and sit together for talk, when embers are brought out in the evening and people sit round them in little groups,

foregather. 2. Causal of *ika*: set down, put down, let get down.

Isishya, v. make advances to, court a girl, make love to.

Isokoni, n. (*mas.*) harlot (Swahili word meaning 'market'?)

Isolo, n. (*masolo*) python's claw. Pythons have two rows of scutes near the vent for getting a grip of a tree, &c., as anchorage in crushing their prey.

Isonde, n. (plural *masonde* only heard as a territorial name, name of a district) the earth. *Panwē sonde*, 'on earth', 'in existence'.

Isongoli, n. (*mas.*) fruit of the *kasongoli* tree.

Isotola, v. Reflexive of a verb *sotola* (cf. *sotolola*), not otherwise heard: cast the skin (e. g. of snakes) (*Chiwisa*); syn. *iyuwula* (*Chiwemba*).

Isuku, n. (*mas.*) fruit of the *musuku* tree.

Isula, v. be full. Open (a door).

Isumbu, n. (*masumbu*) net (hunting, fishing, mosquito, &c.).

Ita, v. call, summon, invite; seduce (a woman); give a name to. Pour, pour out, spill.

Itabwa, n. (*matabwa*) board, plank.

Itako, n. (*mat.*) lower part, base, buttock, haunch; stock of a gun.

Itamba, n. (*mat.*) wave.

Itanta, n. (*mat.*) thigh.

Itawa, v. get up and go when called, answer to a call.

Itawulkanwa, n. (*mat.*) person, especially a child, who is wilful and headstrong and pays no attention to advice or orders given.

Iteke, n. (*mat.*) fruit of: 1. *Landolphia* rubber vine (*muteke*); 2. The *grenadilla* creeper.

Itenga, n. (*mat.*) pool or reach in a river, stretch of shallows with sandy bottom in lake.

Iteshe, n. (*mat.*) more or less impenetrable jungle, thicket, or grove, growth of special kind, much like

mushiu (q. v.) in appearance, but always found on ground which is perfectly dry and often far away from any water.

Itete, n. (*mat.*) reed (swamp plant) (put to many uses).

Itewe, n. disobedient child.

Itika, v. Neuter of *ita*, be poured out, be spilt.

Itirira, v. Completive of *ita*: make water (euphemistic for *sunda*).

Itiya, n. (*mat.*) a shortish thick-bodied snake, with handsome mauve and reddish markings, found in *mushiu*s and by streams. It resembles a puff-adder, except in colour and markings, with a puff-adder's head. It has peculiar large scales, and is believed by some to have horns on its head.

Itoka, n. (*mat.*) ringworm; syn. *cheya*.

Itole, n. (*mat.*) testicle.

Itonge, n. (*mat.*) cotton; a native-made cloth of cotton.

Itongo, n. (*mat.*) bay, recess in coast-line, in line of land (*Chiwisa*).

Itoni, n. (*mat.*) drop, splash, splodge (verb *tona*).

Ituki, n. (*mat.*) mole-heap.

Itulula, v. pour out, make or mix a drink.

Itumba, n. (*mat.*) small drum made like the *chinsete* (q. v.) (*litumba lya mfunkutu*). Bag (*Chinyanja*).

Itunga, n. (*mat.*) orphan; syn. *mwana wa nshira*.

Itunge, n. (*mat.*) corner (in a basket, &c.).

Ituntu, n. (*mat.*) swelling, protuberance, e. g. a swollen cheek.

Ituta, n. (*mat.*) poisoned arrow (*mujiwa wa wulembe*).

Iwa, v. steal.

Iwaka, n. (*maw.*) jump, leap, bound.

Iwala, n. (*maw.*) spot, marking, e. g. on a leopard's skin, fancy cloth, &c., plot of cultivated ground, garden, farm; syn. *matimino*.

Iwalawala, n. (*maw.*) a yellow-spotted snake fond of climbing trees; considered very deadly.

Iwamba, n. (Collective: no plural heard) a coarse grass fond of clayey swampy ground. The young shoots from the roots are very strong and sharp, wounding the naked foot. The ends of the grass blades are also sharp like needles.

Iwanda, n. (*maw.*) game drive, big lechwe hunt (Chiwisa).

Iwanga, n. (*maw.*) barb, e. g. on an arrow-head.

Iwange, n. (*maw.*) hemp, bhang.

Iwanshika, v. topple over, over-balance, flop down.

Iwata, n. (*maw.*) domestic (foreign) duck.

Iwe, pers. pron. second person singular: you.

Iwende, n. (*maw.*) pounding trough, mortar (upright).

Iwera, v. be different, be of a separate (kind).

Iwere, n. (*maw.*) breast, udder; first-born child (*mwana wē were*), *ē were lyande*, 'this is my eldest.'

Iwira, v. dive, sink, go under the surface of the water, submerge; disappear below the horizon (of distant objects).

Iwola, n. (*maw.*) cake of tobacco as prepared by the Wawemba; syn. *mandwa*.

Iwomba, n. (*maw.*) fruit of the *muwomba* bush.

Iwuka, v. Reversive of *iwira*, come to the surface; rise into view over the horizon; syn. *tumpuka*, (*iwuka* is perhaps strictly Chiwisa, not Chiwemba.)

Iwukira, v. be aware of, be conscious of, apprehend; recollect, remember.

Iwukishya, v. remind (Causal of *iwukira*).

Iwukula, v. have a presentiment, make a prophetic remark—e. g. 'let's go to the war and get killed', and the speaker is killed at the front soon

afterwards. Mistakenly take something overheard as applying to oneself.

Iwula, n. (*maw.*) leaf.

Iwulula, v. remind, bring to mind, refuse to let a topic lie; give a tip to, warn against, put on guard against.

Iwumba, n. (*maw.*) crowd, large concourse; herd. Pot clay.

Iwundu, n. (*maw.*) burrowing flea, jigger. Smouldering ground. Alluvial swamp ground, if burnt when very dry, will burn vegetation and roots and everything, to some depth, the whole ground smouldering till rain falls; syn. *mbulu*.

Iwungoteke, n. (*maw.*) fruit of the *muwungoteke* creeper (root rubber).

Iyingwe, n. (*may.*) post standing inside hut, one on each side of the doorway, set in the ground, to hold the door in place against the doorway.

Iyo, adv. No. Very common after verbs in the negative, to emphasize the negation.

Iyonga, n. (*maonga*) fruit of the *muonga* tree.

K

Kabokoshi, n. an epidemic very like small-pox, except that deaths from it are rare. Vaccination for small-pox is apparently a prophylactic, Kaffir pox.

Kabwe, n. (*tubwe*) diminutive of *ibwe*: small stone, pebble, little rock. *Ku lasa kabwe*, point out a person to inherit one dead.

Kabwili, n. (*tubwili*) the pigmy goose.

Kachelo, adv. very early in the morning.

Kachelochelo, n. adv. Syn. of *Luchelochelo*, q. v.

Kachendawipi, n. *Chita kachendawipi*, treat spitefully, disrespectfully, scornfully, hold of no account, despise, take no notice of.

Kafi, n. (*wa-kafi*) black spitting snake.

Kaffi, n. (*wa-kaf.*) cataract of the eyes.

Kafindo, n. (*tufindo*) double-barrelled or magazine rifle or gun.

Kafinshi, n. charm used by hunters to procure invisibility.

Kafuka, n. (*wa-kaf.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kafuko, n. charms used to enable their owner to make crops pass miraculously from his neighbour's stores or gardens to his own.

Kafukula, n. (*tuf.*) spring, bubbling water welling up.

Kafula, n. (*wa-kaf.*) smith, worker in metals, blacksmith. Also a conventional term of respect, used in addressing a superior; *Kafula! kafula wa jita!*

Kafula, v. eat as though the thing eaten is distasteful. Drop a catch. Seize by the throat.

Kafulamume, n. (*tuf.*) a species of tree. See separate list.

Kafupa, n. (*wa-kaf.*) a shrub. See list of trees.

Kafusasa, n. (*wa-kaf.*) the smaller paunch (?) in animals.

Kafutukira, adv. standing on the head, upside down.

Kafutuwututa, n. (*tuf.*) a species of tree. See separate list.

Kafya, v. Causal of *kawa*: heat, make hot. Talk loudly, make a noise.

Kaka, v. tie, bind, fasten, tie up, imprison.

Kakamuka, v. get up from the ground, get up from a sitting position.

Kakata, v. be sticky, be adhesive. Be assertive, quarrelsome, cantankerous, pugnacious, sharp-tempered.

Kakatana, v. Reciprocal of *kakata*: be sticky, stick, grip one another; be close together.

Kakatanya, v. Causal of *kakata*: make to stick together, put close together; syn. *titikanya*.

Kakoma, n. (*tukoma*) species of palm. See list of trees.

Kakonkote, n. (*tuk.*) mantis.

Kakoshi, n. (*tuk.*) diminutive of *lukoshi*: small hawk. *Kakoshi musa*, fit: the mild form, as opposed to *lupuma*.

Kakula, v. Reversive of *kaka*: unfasten, untie.

Kakumba, n. (*tuk.*) a small collection of boughs for an ash garden, not a full-sized *wukula*.

Kalakashya, v. make haste, hurry; syn. *angupana*, *endeshya*, &c.

Kalalira, n. (*tulalira*) a plant from which is obtained a medicine or charm used to treat stomach troubles in children.

-kalamba, adj. big, large, great, powerful.

Kalambwabwato, n. (*tul.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kalanangwa, n. (*wa-kal.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kalanda, n. sorrow, misfortune. *Ku lira kalanda*, weep bitterly; syn. *wulanda*.

Kalandalanda, n. (*wa-kalanda*.) a low creeping forest plant.

Kalata, n. (*wa-kalata*). And also unchanged, e. g. *kalata utatu* paper, letter, note (Chinyanja!).

Kalauka, v. speak a great deal, speak round the point, be diffuse with the intention of misleading, prevaricate; syn. *kalawira*, *were-nganya*.

Kalawa, v. crawl on the hands and knees; syn. *amfula*: especially of the procession of women in the *chisungu* ceremonies going out to collect firewood to cook the *namushimwa*.

Kalawana, v. be hard, be stiff, be coarse, be rough (e. g. of chapped flesh); be alert; assert oneself, be assertive, obtrusive, energetic, insistent; be hard to cope with. Cf. *kakawala*.

Kalawankula, n. (*tulawankula*) a finch with black wings and bright scarlet head and body; syn. *chialali* (Chiwiwa).

Kalawira, v. Syn. **Kalauka**, q.v.

Kale, adv. long ago, in time past, in the old days; some time ago, lately; already.

Kalefulefu, n. (*tul.*) chin.

Kalembula, n. (no plural heard) the leaves of sweet potatoes used as *musalu* relish.

Kalende, n. (no plural heard) the game of 'tick', or 'tiggy',

-kali, adj. fierce, ferocious, brave, savage, quick-tempered; sharp, painful, bitter, pungent, strong.

Kaliati, n. (*tuliati*) handcuff.

Kalika, v. cease, stop (of rain).

Kalimina, n. a tiny constellation of small stars: looks rather like a small saucepan (Chimambwe).

Kalingilingi, n. 'Adam's apple' in the throat; syn. *chikolomino*? *pu-denda muliebria*?

Kaling'ongo, n. (*wa-kal.*) scorpion.

Kalipa, v. hurt, ache, be painful, be sore; be angry, be fierce, be cruel, be severe; be strong (e. g. of tobacco, &c.).

Kalipira, v. be angry with, scold, reprove (applied form of *kalipa*).

Kaloko, n. (*wa-kaloko*) sable antelope (cows and bulls: cf. *nsansala*, *kanshirie*). (And **Kalyoko**).

Kalokoni, n. (*wa-kal.*) gaol, prison (Swahili?).

Kalombo, interj. In answer to a call by name.

Kalonde, n. (*tulonde*) small hoe, miniature hoe, ornamental hoe; syn. *palanga*. *Lukas* is apparently strictly only a large-sized hoe.

Kalongwe, n. (*wa-kalongwe*) elephant hunter whose weapon was a long heavy spear. They formed a guild under a leader who had special charms and took auspices.

Kalongwe, n. (*wa-kal.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kalowo, n. (*wa-kal.*) a noun of the agent formed from the verb *lowa*: bewitcher, wizard. Heard in the proverb '*Kalowo ucheneme . . .*'.

Kaluka, v. be wanting in courtesy,

be neglectful, fail to invite a person to share a meal.

Kalulu, n. (*wa-kal.*) hare.

Kalulula, v. decide a case, settle between parties, give an award. Cf. *kansulula*.

Kalume, n. (*wa-kalume*) boy attendant, page, bearer of fighting man's weapons.

Kalumekasamfwi, n. a dark-coloured edible fungus: grows on a long stem. It is eaten roasted.

Kalundwe, n. (no change) manioc, cassava.

Kalunguti, n. (*tulung.*) fruit of the *mulunguti* tree.

Kaluwi, n. (*tuluwi*) Diminutive of *chiluwi*, q. v.

Kalyoko, n. (*wa-kal.*) variant of *kaloko*, q. v.

Kama, v. squeeze, wring, express moisture; become dry, dry up (of stream, &c.); milk.

Kama, v. make an exclamation of protest, disapproval, surprise; or in disclaiming (onomatopoeic of the sound). And so of the croak of a species of frog.

Kamangu, n. (*wa-kam.*) a large drum like an elongated *munkanda*, covered all over with hide. Used in war, in the *chisungu* ceremonies, to summon people from the gardens to the village, &c.

Kambasa, n. (*tumbasa*) the nightjar or goatsucker.

Kambatika, v. make to stick to, cause to adhere to (Causal of *kambata*, *kambatira*).

Kambatira, v. adhere to, harden upon, stick to; be close to; (hug, embrace?).

Kambiri, n. (*tumb.*) species of palm. See list of trees.

Kamfuli. See under **Mukonko**.

Kamfya, v. flourish a fly-switch, of the bridegroom in the *bwinga* marriage ceremonies. And so: swagger, put on side.

Kamimbi, n. (*tumimbi*) swallow, martin.

Kaminda, n. (*tuminda*) small black otter.

Kamini, n. (*tumini*) dark-red poisonous centipede. Also heard applied to small scorpions and earwigs.

Kamo, adv. once; syn. *limo*. *Kamo kamo*, now and again, occasionally; sparsely, here and there.

Kamonang'anga, n. the new moon, the day the moon is invisible.

Kamoni, n. (*wa-kamoni*) witness, eye-witness.

Kampanda, (*wa-kampanda*) so-and so, such-and-such a person, of indefinite reference; syn. *kantwa*.

Kampande, n. (*wa-kampande*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kampasa, n. small-pox; syn. *mulu*, *mulonda*.

Kampo, n. (*tumpo*) tiny drum, like a minute *chinsete*, used by minstrels and professional dancers.

Kamponda, n. (*tumponda*) a kind of basket; a small edition of the *chimponda* (q. v.).

Kampumpu, n. a name given to eleusinium grain by members of the 'Wesa' totem in a saying they have of themselves: '*Kampumpu mwikalē-bwe ati ikale akapuna kasansaika*.'

Kamuka, v. be shameless, be wanting in common decency, e.g. in using outrageous obscene language, in not avoiding a person who is taboo, such as one's mother-in-law, &c.

Kana, n. (*twana*) Diminutive of *mwana*: small child, young of any species.

Kāna, v. say no, deny, refuse; divorce, repudiate.

Kāna, v. dab, e.g. in dabbing whitewash on a wall with a bunch of grass, splash (with bunch of leaves dipped in water), splash (some one) when wringing the fingers after washing.

Kanachikalacho, n. a forest plant from which a *mulembwe* relish is prepared.

Kanchense, n. (*tunchense*) a forest

plant with bulbous root from which a strong fish poison is prepared.

Kanchewere, n. red variety of *masaka* grain.

Kanchindu, n. (*tunch*.) a species of palm. See list of trees.

Kanda, v. knead, mix by trampling or with hoes (mud, clay, for daub); thrash, beat.

Kandang'ombe, n. a heavy storm at the end of the rains, apparently as being the last which makes the ground soft enough to receive the footprints of animals, such footprints remaining therefore through the dry season until the next rains.

Kandula, v. beat out the edge of an axe to sharpen it.

Kanga, v. dry by the fire.

Kangambushi, n. (*wa-kang*.) bus-tard, korhaan; syn. *isewe*, *mwilēsewe*.

Kangasa, v. treat with contempt, show contempt for by insulting treatment, be haughty.

Kangulwe, n. (*tungulwe*) a small species of bee, black in colour; larger than *kawuluwulu* but smaller than *chiwoonga*: nests in ant-hills, not common.

Kani, n. (*twani*) Diminutive of *chani*, grass.

Kanka, v. shiver, shake, tremble, have St. Vitus's dance.

Kankamba, v. be down on, object to, dislike? An old man complains that his relatives where he lives *kankamba* him: they refuse to look after him or give him food.

Kankamina, v. of the halting hesitating speech of a child that is learning to talk; stammer, stutter. Perform a task, do work, in a lazy, casual, desultory sort of way.

Kankamuna, v. in eating: take a large share of, a big portion of. Drive away, e.g. persons or dogs that try to join uninvited in a meal.

Kankanta, v. describes light rapid hammering, e.g. in chopping parsley on a board.

Kankantira, v. lick, caress, &c. :

e. g. of a dog 'washing' another dog, or searching for and biting at grass ticks in its skin.

Kankantishya, v. hinder, prevent, stop.

Kankatika, v. Describes the deliberate delicate-stepping progress of the chameleon.

Kankishya, v. push, push violently, make to shake.

Kankolenkole, n. (*tunkolenkole*) a species of plover.

Kankulubwe, n. (*tunkulubwe*) a small red edible fungus: grows when the first rains fall.

Kankungwe, n. (*wa-kankungwe*) whirlwind, air eddy, dust devil.

Kano, adv. but not, but as for . . ., certainly not, by no means; conj. but if, though if, if on the other hand.

Kansa, n. (Collective: no plural) an edible fungus; grows from small holes under the ground: rather like *chivengere*, but smaller.

Kansalonsalo, n. (*wa-kans.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kanshi, adv., interj. no doubt, certainly, in that case, the inference is that, I suppose, surely, probably, why then. Cf. *ninshi*.

Kanshirie, n. (*wa-kansh.*) sable antelope (the black bull. Cf. *nsansala*, *kaloko*).

Kanshirira, v. refuse to lend, or hand over, or give up, to a person something he demands or wishes to borrow.

Kansokoto, n. (*tuns.*) a venereal disease, syphilis of particular kind or degree? Cf. *wunono*, *manoni*, *chilinganya*. (Generally in plural.)

Kansulula, v. put an end to a dispute between parties by a judicial decision. Cf. noun *fikansa*.

Kansunda, n. (*tuns.*) a small mammal (kind of stoat?). Lives on mice.

Kanta, v. bite at something to try if it is edible.

Kantembwa, n. (*tunt.*) nape of the neck.

Kantengeshya, n. (*tunt.*) the little finger.

Kantika, v. throw at, splash with, mud in a careless sort of way; smear, make dirty, with muddy fingers.

Kantimba, n. (*tunt.*) the blue-buck.

Kantu, n. (*tunt.*) Diminutive of *chintu*, q. v. small thing. objectionable thing, &c. *Tapali kantu*, it is nothing, it does not matter. *Ni ku kantu* (and similar expressions, there was (will be) a fine to-do, &c.

Kantula, v. ward off a blow.

Kantwa, n. (*wa-kant.*) so-and-so, of indefinite reference; syn. *kampanda*.

Kanuna, v. Reverse of *kdna*, q. v., used e. g. of wiping away perspiration, or water spilt on one from a pot carried on the head.

Kanunka, n. (*tun.*) a species of edible fungus, rather like *mufita*.

Kanwa, n. (*tunwa*) mouth, orifice, opening; boasting, gossip, malicious chatter.

Kanya, n. (*tunya*) infant, newborn baby.

Kanyang'uni, n. (*tunyang'uni*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kanyerere, n. (*tun.*) Diminutive of *nyerere*, generic term for ants (except the white ants). *Ku shika kanyerere*, bury a body by letting it down into the grave with bark ropes, not by getting down into the grave to receive it in the usual way.

Kapale, n. (*tupale*) squirrel.

Kapampanshya, n. throbbing in the ear. To cure it the patient lays the ear affected on a log, one end of which is then struck by a cousin (*mufyala*) with a bark-cloth mallet (*nsalo*).

Kapanga, n. (*wa-kap.*) species of forest rat or vole.

Kapanga, n. (*wa-kap.*) syn. *kayimbi*. A species of tree. See separate list.

Kapaso, n. (*tupaso*) grasshopper.

Kape, n. (*tupe*) a small edition of the *chipe* basket.

Kapempe, n. (*tupempe*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kapendawantu, n. (*wa-kap.*) a species of lizard, the small lizard seen on paths. By the rapid nodding of its head it is supposed to be counting-in persons as they pass.

Kapepo, n. (*tupepo*) name of moons in the cold season. See list under **Mweshe**.

Kapeshe, n. species of large quail? or small partridge? It is larger than the *kaundu*, but smaller than the francolin. The schwimpe.

Kapesula, n. manioc prepared by drying in the sun; opposed to **Bwawi**, q. v.

Kapika, n. in *ku tumya* tree-cutting or other work: work done over and above the amount pointed out and agreed upon. For it an extra quantity of beer will be demanded.

Kapimfyawalenge, n. (*tupim.*) a low forest creeper, 'Traveller's joy', Medicine to treat head and chest complaints is obtained from it.

Kapindawusefwe, n. (*wa-kapinda-usefwe*) an edible fungus resembling *wusefwe*, but reddish and smooth.

Kapishya, v. beckon, summon with a gesture; syn. *chewula*.

Kapoli, n. (*wa-kapoli*) bush-pig.

Kapombo, n. (*tupombo*) a species of tree. See separate list.

Kapono, n. (*tupono*) the prepuce? or syn. for *kachikala*? usually in bad language.

Kapopo, n. (*tupopo*) aborted fruit of womb. Also, baby that dies in the *mbusa* stage. See also under **Tepereshya** for another use.

Kapotwe, n. (no plural heard) iron. (The word *chela* strictly applies to any metal).

Kapuli, n. (*tupuli*). Syn. of **Kapono** q. v.

Kapululambushi, n. (*tupul.*) a species of tree. See separate list.

Kapumpi, n. (*wa-kap.*) species of large falcon; not common; syn. *wambang'ombe*?

Kapunda, n. (*tupunda*) small hole (cf. *chipunda*). Wemba woman's bead girdle. Cf. *mushingo*.

Kaputula, n. (*wa-kap.*) short trousers, shorts (from *putula*—things cut down? or foreign?)

Kapyerere, n. whistle (instrument). An introduced word; syn. *pintu*.

Kasa, v. mix with water, make gruel, make a paste.

Kasaka, n. (*wa-kas.*) a bushy growth found in swampy ground, used by the Wawisa to make floats for hippopotamus harpoons, night-lines, and fishing-nets, &c; syn. *chiwingu* (*Chiwisa*).

Kasalanga, n. (*tus.*) crate-basket roughly made with strips of wood and fibre, for carrying fowls, &c., in.

Kasanda, n. (*tus.*) furred tongue. The symptom is mistaken for the illness. The tongue and back of the throat are scraped to remove the unhealthy symptoms, and thereby, it is hoped, cure the illness (*ku kushira* (see **Kusa**) *tusanda*).

Kasanga, n. (*tusanga*) a film over the eye-ball, as when the eyesight has been affected or destroyed by small-pox.

Kasanga, n. (*tus.*) shouting, cries, e.g. the shouts of people driving game; syn. *karwele*.

Kasangula, n. (*wa-kas.*) a species of tree found in *iteshe* jungle.

Kasangwa, n. (*wa-kas.*) pelican; syn. *mwilakasangwa*, *isera*.

Kasapo, n. charm for inducing fertility, child-bearing.

Kasasa, n. (*wa-kas.*) an ant-hill tree, the wood of which is used for making bows.

Kasawa, n. (*tusawa*) a forest plant with small rather fleshy leaves, and flowers rather suggestive of those of the heliotrope. It is aromatic, and is used by women as a scent like *chisule*.

Kasele, n. (no plural heard) gonorrhoea.

Kasembere, n. (*tusembere*) tsetse fly.

Kasendampukutu, n. (*wa-kasend.*) an edible fungus; grows like *unsefwe*.

Kasenga, n. (*tusenga*) gourd vessel for holding liquids, especially beer, in shape rather like an hour-glass.

Kasenseng'anda, n. (*tus.*) cricket.

Kasesawalimi, n. (*tus.*) a small dark, edible fungus; grows on a long stem.

Kasowe, n. (*tusewe*) a species of bee, black in colour, smaller than *chiwonga* but larger than *kawuluwulu*: nests in the ground. It resembles *kanguluwa* and *kaye*.

Kasewewe, n. (*tus.*) an open-place in the forest, covered with short fine grass; no trees; a glade.

Kashika, v. be a bright colour, be red.

Kashimu, n. bee; syn. *lushimu* (only as totem name).

Kashingiri, n. (*wa-kashingiri*, *tushingiri*) small barrel-shaped drum strung at each end with *iguana* skin, used by professional minstrels; syn. *munkuwiri*.

Kashita, n. (*tushita*) Diminutive of *nshita*, q. v.

Kashiya, n. (*tushiya*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kashongo, n. *Pa kashongo twelu*, idiom for—expressing the matter exactly, putting the matter in a nutshell, hitting the nail on the head, &c.

Kashululu, n. (*tush.*) comet.

Kashya, n. duiker antelope; syn. *mponbo*. (Only as totem name. Among the Wawisa this totem name is said to be synonymous with *nsengo sha nama*.)

Kasokantowo, n. the moon following *kapepo kakalamba*; so called because at this season the *mitowo* trees begin to put out their new leaves. Also called *chikungulu pepo* and *kowolamfumu*.

Kasokolo, n. (*tusokolo*) spur of fowl, goose (on the wing), &c.

Kasokopyo, n. (*tus.*) styte in the eye.

Kasokopyo, n. (*wa-kasokopyo*) a weed which grows in profusion in old villages or cultivated ground. Its black seeds stick all over one's clothes; syn. *sokontwi*. The burr-weed?

Kasongoli, n. (*tus.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kasonta, n. a species of tobacco; syn. *pepanene*. See *Fwaka*.

Kasosamintente, n. user of parables, instances, examples; refuter of arguments.

Kasuli, n. (*wa-kas.*) last-born child, youngest born.

Kasusu, n. (*tususu*) the common small bat.

Kasuwa, n. (*tus.*) the sun, sunlight, daylight, daytime, time of day, day.

Kaswende, n. (*tuswende*) syphilis (generally in plural).

Kata, v. be numbed by wet or cold.

Katakata, v. be clumsy, be 'all thumbs', act as though numbed (*kata*).

Katanga, n. (*wa-katanga*, *tukatanga*) species of small fish.

Katapa, n. (no plural heard) vegetable relish prepared from manioc leaves.

Katentamwela, n. (*tulent.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Katete, n. a species of tobacco. See *Fwaka*.

Katete, n. (*wa-katete*) a species of rank coarse grass, common e.g. in some *chipyas*, and on the edge of flats: not so tall or so stout as *musanse*.

Kati, n. middle, centre, inside; almost always with a preposition (*mu*, *pa*, *ku*), to form a prepositional phrase; e.g. *mukati ka ng'anda*, inside the house.

Katiri, n. (*tutiri*) steinbuck.

Katiti, n. (*tutiti*) a tiny finch, seen in flocks among seeding grass.

Katombamatipa, n. (*tut.*) species of snipe, snippet (smaller than jack snipe).

Katula, v. Syn. of **Suna**, q. v.

Katumbi, n. (*tutumbi*) a species of tree. See separate list.

Katundu, n. (*wa-kat.*) Strictly Chinyanja for the small basket called *kape* by the Wawemba: now commonly used for the load a person carries.

Katunga, n. *Ku shita katunga*, buy back a runaway criminal from the chief with whom he has taken refuge, for the purposes of punishment (*Chiwisa*).

Katungwe, n. (*tutungwe*) gathering, abscess.

Katwishi, interj. I do not know, perhaps, possibly. It often suggests 'I do not want to give an opinion'.

Katyakala, n. a variety of manioc having white-skinned roots and thick stems which grow up tall without branching much. Instead of the five- or six-pointed leaf of the common variety, each 'point' has a stalk of its own. Called by the Waunga *muntufita*.

Katyetye, n. (*tutyetye*) the wag-tail.

Kauka, v. be acid, be bitter, be salt. Of persons: be acid-tempered, be sour, be sharp.

Kaulu, n. (*wa-kaulu*) half-brother (or sister) of a chief's son (or daughter) by a different father, by a father who is a commoner; or of a chief (or chieftainness) by a different mother, by a mother who is a commoner.

Kaulula, v. Reversive of *kaya*: remove a charm or spell from.

Kaundu, n. (*tuundu*) quail.

Kavengere, n. (*tuwengere*) the name of two moons in the rainy season, the season of heaviest rains. See list under **Mwesha**.

Kawa, v. be hot, be warm; be noisy; be flourishing, be prosperous

(of village or district); be in a state of unrest, of busy doings, of hard work.

Kawala, v. be always moving about, be constantly on the move, go backwards and forwards without rest.

Kawale, n. (no plural heard) pleurisy.

Kawanga, n. (no plural) the East, the quarter in which the sun rises.

Kawansa, n. (*wa-kawansa*) a small dark edible fungus, only found in open places (*kaseweve*) in the forest.

Kawanshya, v. Causal of *ka-wala*: keep on the run, keep moving about without rest.

Kawaso, n. (*wa-kawaso*) species of stork (apparently the bird called by the Wawisa *Mpanashya*, q. v.).

Kawèle, n. shouting, cries, confused noise; syn. *hasanga*.

Kawère, n. (Collective, no plural) a swamp plant like a bulrush. The *musumbo* saline ash is made from it. Cf. *wuwere*.

Kaweshya, n. (*wa-kaw.*) species of tree; syn. *muwowo*. See separate list.

Kaweshyomulilo, n. (*tuw.*) fire-fly.

Kaweya, n. (*wa-kaw.*) ant-bear; syn. *mpendwa*, *nengo*, *nyaka*.

Kaweya, adv. lying on the side, on one side, sideways; syn. *chiweya*.

Kawila, v. be in need of, feel the want of.

Kawinge, adv. again: often untranslatable, introducing a sentence, or interpolated between words in a way that gives the impression that the speaker is not quite sure what he will say next, and is 'marking time' for a second. It occurs in the untranslatable phrase *kawinge nomba no wushe* (and other variations), which is repeatedly used, sometimes almost after every other word, in stating a case, and in oratorical, high-flown language.

Kawiri, adv. twice, a second time, again; besides, next.

Kawongo, n. a species of tobacco; syn. *mukoma*. See **Fwaka**.

Kawula, v. exchange, of differing articles, e.g. gold for silver money; syn. *kawushyanya*. Contrast *fungushyanya*.

Kawulula, v. Reversive of *kawula*: supply a person with (something needed).

Kawuluwulu, n. (*twu*., and Collective, no change) a tiny black bee which nests in small holes in tree-trunks.

Kawulyambulu, n. (*twu*.) lichen The burnt ash of lichen is used to heal sore places.

Kawumbu, n. (*wa-kaw*.) species of tree. See separate list.

Kawundi, n. (*twu*.) small nocturnal arboreal animal; the lemur?

Kawushyanya, v. exchange; syn. *kawula*, q. v.

Kaya, v. protect by means of a charm, place a charm on or near (an object) so that people will be afraid to touch (it); syn. *kayika*.

Kaye, n. (*tuye*) small species of bee, black in colour; resembles *kasewe* and *kangulwe*. It nests in the ground, going very deep.

Kayenge, n. new season honey in new white comb.

Kayengere, n. Syn. of **Kayenge**, q. v.

Kayenya, n. (*wa-kay*.) a plant, contact with which causes irritation of the skin. There are three kinds: (1) a small forest plant common in e.g. the Wulungu country in the Kasama division; (2) a *mushitu* growth, apparently a creeper; (3) the buffalo bean, a climber with vetch-like fruit-pods, covered with brown down-like plush which causes intense irritation; met with in gardens, &c; syn. *sepe* (Chiwiwa).

Kayidi, n. (*wa-kayidi*) prisoner (Chiswahili).

Kayika, v. Syn. of **Kaya**, q. v.

Kayimbi, n. (*wa-kayimbi*) species of tree. See separate list.

Kayonga, n. (Collective, no change) species of edible caterpillar, found on *muombo* trees.

Kela, n. (*twela*) Diminutive of *chela*, small iron tool, e.g. needle.

Kewo, n. (*twewo*) Diminutive of *chewo*, q.v. Heard too in meaning 'trouble', &c. *Waleta kewo*, you have caused trouble, have started a row, &c.

-ko. Possessive suffix, with concord prefix agreeing with noun denoting the possessor, preceded by class prefix (concord particle or preposition) agreeing with noun denoting thing possessed; usually impersonal, i.e. denoting possession by animals or things: *Nkoko na wana wa shiko*.

-ko. An affix of verbs; (1) locative, cf. *-po*, *-mo*; (2) indicating the object of the verb.

Kofoloka, v. Onomatopoeic, describing sound made by feet in walking through thick mud.

Kokola, v. loiter, be slow, be long (in doing, &c.), be late, dawdle; last a long time.

Kokota, v. gnaw, munch, crunch; scrape out, e.g. snuff from snuff-box.

Kola, v. cough, clear the throat. Make drunk, bewilder, daze, stupefy, insatuate, excite, madden. Make smooth, e.g. with a plane. Gather, pick, e.g. of gathering caterpillars, of birds or reptiles picking up insects, &c.

Kolamfifi, n. (*tolamfifi*) species of frog, bright green, with a horizontal red stripe on each side.

Koleka, n. (*wa-koleka*) scarecrow.

Kolokondwi, n. (*wa-kolokondwi*) a plant with yellow flowers like those of the evening primrose, and rough stems which scratch the naked flesh: found in old cultivated ground, on sandbanks by water, &c. A strong fibre is obtained from the skin of the stems, used in some parts for making game nets. Syn. *lupangala* (Chiwiwa).

Kolokota, v. Syn. of **Kokota**, q. v.

Kolola, v. scrape, scrape clean, hoe clean, e.g. of scraping bits of *bwali* off the fingers or the cooking-pot.

Kolowa, v. limp; syn. *sunta*. *Wanga walikolowa*, the charm (e.g. for ensuring success in hunting) is no longer effective, has lost its virtue.

Kolwe, n. (*wa-kolwe*) monkey, baboon.

Kolyokolyo, n. (*wa-kol.*) species of lizard, the tree lizard with brilliant blue head.

Koma, v. strike, knock, dig (with hoe); cut, cut up, cut down, fell; kill; be deaf, be dumb, have lost one's voice (*matwe yakoma*; *ishiwi lyakoma*).

Kombola, v. remove a slab of bark from a tree trunk, e.g. for making bark-cloth. Break up, smash; chip, chip off, nick, make a chip or nick in (a pot, the edge of an axe, &c.). Act in relay service, relieve another by taking his place, cf. *komboshyanya*, q. v.

Komboshanya, v. Reciprocal of *kombola*: relieve one another at (work, &c.), send by relays, by 'post'; syn. *pereshyanya*.

Komena, v. sew the edge of a cloth to prevent fraying.

Komfya, v. Causal of *kompa*. feed a child with *musunga* (gruel).

Kompa, v. Peck, pluck at, grab at.

Konda, v. be supple, be pliant, give, bend without breaking.

Kondwela, v. treat a baby which is weak and puny. Leaves of the *mpetwandupe* tree are burnt on a sherd at a place where two paths meet, and the ash is mixed with oil and rubbed on the baby's body.

Kongama, v. be bent, e.g. of shape of *chipampa* ash-tray, be hollow, be concave.

Kongola, v. borrow, get an advance, also buy on credit (Chinyanja).

Kongwe, n. (*wa-kongwe*) *pudenda muliebria*.

Koni, n. (*tuni*) bird, small bird. Cf. *chuni*, *luni*, *ng'uni*.

Konka, v. follow, go after, be in the company of, accompany; keep on a certain course, be guided by; go in search of, pursue; want to get, desire; imitate, copy.

Konkanya, v. be quick, make haste, do a thing expeditiously: usually heard in the imperative.

Konkola, v. (chop at, hammer at, of light rapid blows): thin down, fine down, finish off (a canoe).

Konkoloka, v. dribble down, run down, e.g. of blood from a wound, &c.

Konkomana, v. be bent, be curved, e.g. of a bent and stiffened arm; syn. *petama*.

Konkomena, v. hammer, drive a nail.

Konkomeshya, v. impress on, tell repeatedly to avoid possibility of a mistake (in sending on an errand, with a message, &c.); teach, reprove, instruct.

Konkontera, v. embroider, fancy stitch, braid (a cloth), finish off, hem, adorn round edge.

Konkotana, v. crinkle up, be crinkled, crumpled; be huddled up; syn. *tunkana*.

Konkotera, v. of hammering, e.g. to loosen refractory *lukwa* from bole of tree.

Konona, v. obscene language, used to women, the complement of *ponona* used to men.

Konaa, v. roll up, gather up, bunch up, pleat (cloth, clothing).

Konashya, v. inquire carefully, make strict inquiries. Tend a sick person; syn. *tenshya*.

Konta, v. sprinkle water lightly, put water in (food cooking in a pot, &c.) sparingly.

Konterera, v. hobble along slowly, proceed little by little, of a sick person's gait.

Konto, n. (*wa-konto*) grass tick.

Kontola, v. chip, nick, break off, snap off.

Konya, v. make fun of, poke fun at, make jokes against, laugh at. *Ulan-konya*, you are not serious, you are saying that in fun, you do not mean it.

Kopa, v. borrow; syn. *ashima*. Take a photograph of or make a painting or drawing of.

Kopoka, v. bend over and hang down, sag, e. g. of ripe *masaka* in the ear, women's breasts, &c.

Kopola, v. gather maize cobs; syn. *kowola*. Cf. *fyotola*. Be diffuse, talkative, not stop talking.

Kopwela, v. fold back, open, a book.

Kosa, v. be hard, be strong, be firm, be lasting; be difficult, be distasteful; be obdurate, be stubborn, be firm; be severe; be well, be in good health; *kosa pa kanwa*, be cheeky, disobedient, unruly, stubborn, obstinate. Make string, make a rope, by twisting fibre (*koso mwando*); *kosa lukose*, make a *lukose* snare (for birds and small animals); roll up, e. g. paper into a spill or cylinder.

Koahya, v. light (a fire), make up (a fire), make it burn brightly. And so used of working or making to work energetically.

Kota, v. age, grow old, become old, be old; be worn out.

-*kota*, adj. female; syn. *-anakashi*.

-*kote*, adj. old, aged.

Koti, n. (*wa-koti*) the genet.

Kowa, n. (*wa-kowa*) (and *Nkowa*) egret.

Kowa, v. snatch at, catch in, get caught in, get hung up in, e. g. of vegetation on side of path or channel catching in passing bicycle or canoe, &c.

Koweka, v. bespeak a girl in marriage; syn. *sawira*. Hang up, hang, sling (Causal of *kowa*). *Koweko mufwi mu wuta*. Fit an arrow to a bow (in shooting).

Kowela, v. of women: wear the cloth drawn up through the girdle and then allowed to hang down over it in flounces on either side. Become

emaciated, waste away; due, it is thought, to eating unnatural things, such as dung, or food pronounced by a *ng'angu* to be unsuitable for the particular person: due also to a woman who, being in her courses or not being temporarily separated from her husband, is thereby rendered ceremonially unclean, approaching the hearth while in that state; and in the case of young babies which have not yet been 'taken' by their father, to being touched by a woman who is unchaste, or ceremonially unclean; or to such a woman touching the hearth in their mother's hut. Cf. also *nongo*, *tekē nongo*, *mililo*.

Kowola, v. Reverse of *koweka*: unhang, take down; break off maize cobs, cut off heads of *masaka*, gather the maize or *masaka* harvest.

Kowolamfumu, n. the same moon as *kasokantowo*. It is so called because in it the chief's *masaka* crop was gathered. Commoners had gathered theirs the previous moon: the chief could wait, having plenty of slaves to keep the birds off.

Ku, prep. to, at, by, from, in, with, on, among, in search of, in pursuit of. Cf. *pa*, *mu*.

Kua, v. bark, howl, e. g. of dogs and jackals.

Kufya, v. Causal of *kuwa* (2), q. v.: (1) finish, see the last of; (2) huff, 'take', win in the spinning-seed game (see *Lupeta*).

Kuka, v. move house, migrate, leave an old village and rebuild on a new site, go and live somewhere else.

Kukuwa, v. stalk game, keeping out of sight; syn. *wendera*.

Kula, v. build. Draw, drag, pull, pull away, pull off, pull out, strip off; tempt, entice. Grow, grow up, reach maturity, be big, be full grown, be large, be great, be important; get old, be infirm.

Kuli, prep. from verb *li*: (1) as *ku*, q. v., and especially of persons, and in some cases apparently for euphony;

(2) as compared with (but *pali* is much commoner). Cf. *muti*, *pali*.

Kulika, v. tie, fasten up, tie up; kill by hanging.

Kulika, v. Neuter of *kula*: drag along, drag oneself along; crawl!

Kulu, n. (*molu*) leg, hind-leg of animals.

Kuluka, v. fall in, give way, sink down, sink in, sag, collapse; syn. *bwanila*, *tifuka*, *fwampila*. Used also of the sound of a beaten drum. Roll.

Kulula, v. clean up, e.g. weeds, rubbish.

Kululukira, v. forgive.

Kulumishya, v. urge on, make to hurry; syn. *chinchishya*, *kunkirishya*.

Kuluntanya, v. go through a place without stopping, travel fast and far, make a forced march.

Kulya, adv. away, yonder, away over there; syn. *palya*.

Kulyo, n. (no plural) food; syn. *chakulya*.

Kulyo, n. (*wa kulyo*?) the right hand, right-hand side; syn. *mwana-ndelwe*.

Kuma, v. be concerned in, be connected with, be implicated in, have to do with.

Kumana, v. meet, meet together; be enough, be sufficient, go round, complete the number required; amount to, constitute, complete; be complete.

Kumba, v. herd, tend cattle; gather together. Stir, mix (a drink, gruel, &c.).

Kumbanya, v. adulterate, mix up, put together; syn. *kumbinkanya*, *kumba*, *pumbinkanya*.

Kumbata, v. clasp, embrace, throw the arms round.

Kumbi, adv. elsewhere, at another place, in another direction, otherwise; far off, a long way off.

Kumbinkanya, v. mix, put together; syn. *kumbanya*, *kumba*, &c.

Kumbusuka, v. have pity on and give food to, give a person sitting about hungry a little food in pity.

Kumbwa, v. desire, long for, covet, lust after.

Kumfwa. Infinite of verb *umfwa*, sometimes used as a conjunction and adverb: in case, if, as for, with reference to.

Kumo, adv. at one time, at the same time, at same place, at once, all together. Cf. *pamo*.

Kumpa, v. pull, pluck at, give a tug or jerk at, pull and push about.

Kuna, v. pull out and enlarge the *labia majora*? (*mishino*), as done by native women.

Kunda, n. the big variety of the *ilanda* vetch; syn. *nkunde* (both used only as totem names).

Kunda, v. seduce (a woman), commit adultery with (her).

Kunga, v. 1. Be long, thick, luxuriant, of hair, e.g. *Mupunga wakunga*. 2. Be luxuriant, crop heavily, of ground-nuts, *Mbalala shakunga*.

3. Tie up, e.g. *Kungomuntu mu mwando*; syn. *kaka*. 4. Invoke (curses) on; *Kunga filaye*; syn. *lapishya*.

Kunguka, v. be uprooted, be wrenched from hold, be torn up, be torn away and carried off, as by water, e.g. of canoes from the bank or shore by a storm or the current, of blocks of sudd, &c. (Neuter of *kungula*).

Kungula, v. weed an old garden preparatory to planting, hoe up weeds and rubbish and draw them together in heaps; cf. *pusa*, *sekwila*. And so any action which cleans up, makes a clean sweep of, anything.

Kunkilikita, v. roll, roll about, e.g. of people wrestling and fighting.

Kunkirishya, v. urge on, press on; syn. *chinchishya*.

Kunkuluka, v. roll, roll down slope.

Kunkuntika, v. collect together, assemble in crowds (Active).

Kunkuntira, v. collect together, assemble in crowds (Neuter).

Kuno, adv. here, there; and prep.; cf. *muno*, q. v., and *pamo*.

Kunse, adv. outside, out of doors; syn. *panse*.

Kunta, v. shake; rap, knock (door, drum, &c.); and of the sound of distant thunder. *Kunta kakumba*, cut a small area of boughs for an ash garden, not a full-sized *wukula*.

Kuntanshi, adv., prep. See **Ntanshi**.

Kuntansoke, n. a heavy storm at the end of the rains or after, at the time the grass seeds are set and ripe; rain which knocks down the grass seeds.

Kuntu, adv., conj. where, exactly, just, &c.; often emphatic with *uko*, *kuno*—this (that) is the very place, here (there) if anywhere, &c.

Kunuma, adv. back, backwards, behind, in the rear; after, afterwards.

Kupa, v. put charms about (e. g. in hut), to keep away evil spirits. Cf. *kaya*, *shilika*.

Kupa, v. beat (in beating game to nets). Loiter about, idle about, remain listlessly, waste time doing nothing.

Kupama, v. lie stretched out face downward.

Kupaula, v. flap, flip (of cloth, flag, duster).

Kupika, v. shut, close, of a lid or cover; invert a basket or box, &c., over something; place with the face or hollow side downward.

Kupuka, v. be forgetful, be absent-minded, leave one thing unfinished to begin another and then forget the first entirely.

Kupukula, v. Reversive of *kupika*: uncover, remove lid.

Kupuluka, v. recover from a faint or fit, recover consciousness.

Kupundu milimo, n. the first moon of the rains proper; syn. *mupundu*. See list of moons under **Mweshe**.

Kupwa, v. be stupid, thick-headed, be wandering in mind, forget everything one is told.

Kupwira, v. put a fire belt round anything to protect it from fire, e. g.

by clearing with a hoe or by burning the grass near.

Kusa, v. scrub, brush, rub, rub hard, scrape, clear away.

Kushya, v. Causal of (1) *kula*. *Kushyo mwana*, bring up a child, rear it. *Kushyo mutwe*—get one into trouble for something one has not actually done, or for something for which one is not actually responsible. (2) *kuka*, q. v.

Kuso, n. left hand, left-hand side; syn. *chimbo*.

Kusulula, v. scrape, scratch, graze the skin.

Kuta, v. shout, call out, scream; call, summon, invite; recruit (labour).

Kutali, adv. and **Patali**: far, far off, at a distance, high up, deep down.

Kuti . . . Infinitive of *ti* used as a conjunction: that, saying that, as follows, in order that, supposing that, &c. And as a mild imperative: you (he, I, &c.) may as well, had better, &c.

Kutika, v. listen. Also like *kutumana*, be dull, still, overcast.

Kutula, v. eat *bwali* without *munani*.

Kutula, v. remove bits of flesh still adhering to a skin after it has been pegged out to dry.

Kutumana, v. be quiet, be still, have nothing to say; of the weather: be calm, be still, be dull, be overcast.

Kutumpu, n. a moon, about March. See list under **Mweshe**.

Kutwe, n. (*matwe*) ear (of the body).

Kuwa, v. 1. Throw about, scatter, sow (eleusinium), of the actual action; cf. *tunda*. 2. Be over, be finished (of the *myungu* crop, *masuku* fruit, &c.). 3. Be lean (of meat). 4. In preparing *mulembwe* relish: mix the pounded leaves with water to the consistency of a thick sauce, before cooking. Much the same as *kumba*.

Kuwati, conj. just as, as if, as though, as it were, one would think that . . . , &c.

Kuwatira, v. make a smooth surface with mud, e. g. mud the floor of a hut (smoothing the surface), make an embanked road smooth with mud.

Kuwe, n. (*wa-kuwe*) the 'Go away' bird.

Kuweya, n. (*maweya*) shoulder.

Kuwoko, n. (*marwoko*) arm, fore-leg of an animal. *Muntu wa kuwoko*—a person of full powers, capable of sexual intercourse.

Kwa, prep. like *ku* (q. v.), but only with persons (named), e. g. *muntu wa kwa Mwamba*, one of Mwamba's people, a person from Mwamba's village (or country). And in possessives with things, which are to that extent personified, e. g. *bwile wa kwa tandawuwe*.

Kwani, interr. (*kwa wani*) from (to) whom? whose village? &c.

Kwapa, n. (*mapa*) armpit.

Kwasa, v. wound in warfare, stab.

Kwata, v. have, own, possess, be in possession of (property, object, or quality).

Kwenena, v. 1. Eat maize by gnawing it from the cob. 2. Take snuff (when there is only enough for one small inhalation, apparently).

Kwesa, v. wear down, scrape down, file down.

Kweta, v. scratch (to relieve irritation).

Kwewulula, v. scratch, graze, abrade.

Kwi, interr. where? whither? whence?

Kwika, v. mount on a handle, fit in a handle or haft, of axes, hoes, spear-heads, &c.

Kwindi, n. (*wa-kwindi*) the house rat.

L

Lakata, v. drip (of rain from trees, eaves, &c.).

Lala, v. 1. Crack, break, e. g. an earthenware pot. 2. Lie down, rest, sleep; calm down, cease, stop; be disused, be given up, cease; be in arrears (*lala pa musonko*). Note the idio-

matic use with another verb, translatable often by an adverb—definitely, for good, &c., e. g. *nalala napoka*.

Lalikishya, v. watch an animal feeding till it lies down, to mark the spot so as to bring men and nets to take it. This is commonly done with reedbuck.

Lalila, v. Applied form of *lala*. Of birds: sit on eggs, be sitting.

Lalwa, v. be abundant, be numerous, abound in (used of the place in which the abundance occurs: e. g. *nama sha kuno—kwalilakwa*, or *nakulakwa*.)

Lama, v. look after, take care of; syn. *sunga, waka*.

Lamba, v. wrap, put on a wrapping, smear on; wallow, have a mud bath. Go round, skirt, pass close to, graze in passing.

Lambalika, v. lay out flat along the ground.

Lambatira, v. skirt round.

Lambuka, v. go home on a visit, go on leave.

Lambula, v. give a present to, tip (noun *chilambu*), pay wages to.

Lamina, v. Applied form of *lama*: ward off, knock away, prevent from hitting.

Lampuka, v. hop out, rush out, jump out.

Lamuka, v. greet, salute, pay respect to.

Lamununa, v. stop a fight, separate the combatants.

Landa, v. talk.

Landula, v. avenge.

Langa, v. show, show how, instruct, instruct in, warn; assign, provide, supply.

Langamana, v. stand still, stand up, come to a stand; syn. *iminina*.

Languluka, v. ponder, be thoughtful, be apprehensive, consider anxiously, think of with longing, forgive.

Lapa, v. swear, take an oath, affirm.

Lapira, v. repent, reform, give up doing something after being punished, &c., for it.

Lapishya, v. curse, invoke a curse on.

Lapula, v. (*lapula mulilo*) borrow fire, fetch embers from a fire to kindle another.

Lasa, v. wound, hurt, strike or pierce with a pointed or edged instrument, hit with a bullet, strike with any missile, stick into; hurt (of a shooting or stabbing pain in the body). Make an appointment (as successor to some one, as headman, &c. : of the chief; see *Kabwe*) ; send a person to a village or district as headman or *kapitao*.

Lawa, v. forget.

Lawikilwa, v. have one's attention distracted, be caused to forget (one thing on account of another).

Lawishya, v. perform the Luwunda custom by which a person shows gratitude on receipt of a present from a chief.

Laya, v. ask permission to go, inform of one's intended departure, bid good-bye to, say last words to, take one's leave.

Layishya, v. send (something, a message, &c.) to.

Leka, v. let, leave; let alone, let go, cease; allow, give leave; let pass, neglect; abandon, desert; pay, hand over (in buying or in paying a fine).

Lekana, v. Reciprocal of *leka* : part company, leave one another, be divorced; be different; part, cease fighting.

Lেকেশ্যা, v. desert, cease to look after, abandon; be the last to . . . ; exempt (a man from paying tax). *Pa kulekeleshya*, at last.

Lela, v. soar, hover (e.g. of the flight of hawks and eagles).

Lela, v. nurse, look after.

Leleshya, v. greet; syn. *poshya*.

Leluka, v. keep passing backwards and forwards, make as if to enter and then turn back, pass quickly across one's vision, so as to be indistinguishable.

Lema, v. string (a bow, bedstead, &c.), cover (a drum with skin or hide), cock (a gun); be strong, tant, firm, reliable. Be powerful, be renowned (of a chief)?

Lemana, v. be infirm, be unsound, be faulty, be maimed through loss or uselessness of a limb, be crippled, be blind, be infirm.

Lemba, v. put out new growth of buds and leaves, sprout (of trees). Make marks, tattoo, write.

Lembalemba, n. (*wa-lembalemba*) a thin parchment-like film spun by a species of spider (the flat house spider) over its eggs, often on walls, dead wood, &c. This is used in making certain drums (e.g. the *chinsete*) to produce a buzzing sound when the drum is struck.

Lemberera, v. Applied complete of *lemba* used in a special sense. Rub simples or charms into incisions made for the purpose in the skin of the body.

Lembula, v. beckon to, summon by a gesture; syn. *chevula*, *kapishya*.

Lemena, v. Applied form of *lema*, q. v.

— **wuta**, string a bow; begin hostilities, start a battle or assault. Be fierce, be brave, prove oneself, kill an enemy with one's own hand in war. Apparently a sort of initiation of the youth into man's estate or 'knighthood' (of a young chief in particular).

Lemuka, v. grow, sprout, put out new shoots, recover after being transplanted.

Lenga, v. dab spots of colour with the finger-tip (e.g. *nkula* or *mpemba*). Cause, be the cause of, be one's fault that, make, cause to (do, feel, &c.). A common use is with numerals, e.g. *ichi chalenga fine* (if three have been already mentioned), this makes four.

Lengama, v. be clear, be pure (of liquids).

Lengera, v. look at, spy about, examine.

Lengula, v. go and look for something, go and see if something is there, is to be seen.

Lepa, v. be long, tall, deep, high, distant.

Lepula, v. tear, cut up, cut in strips, tear off; crack, burst.

Lera, v. See **Lela**.

Lero, n., adv. to-day, this day, nowadays; but now, &c., and often untranslatable in English, introducing a sentence expecting the answer 'no', like the Latin *num*; or expressing surprise, disbelief in the possibility of what is asserted, in the sentence following it, or introducing a sentence controverting an argument.

Lero, interj. look out! (and also **Lelweni**, as though **lero** were a verb in the imperative, second person singular).

Lesa, n. (no plural) God, the personification of the powers of nature, maker and giver of rain, thunder, lightning, &c. And so sometimes almost equivalent to 'weather'.

Leshya, v. Causal of **leka**: stop, prevent, keep from; give the slip to, elude.

Leta, v. bring, fetch.

Li, v. (Defective) be. **Li na**, have, have in possession.

Likuka, v. boil up, boil furiously, boil over.

Lila, v. make a sound of any kind; cry, cry aloud, shout, scream, roar, bellow, bark, mew, &c.; mourn, bewail, shed tears.

Lila li, interr. when?

Lilya, conj. at the time that, when; cf. *ilyo*.

Lima, v. use a hoe, hoe, dig, cultivate.

Limba, v. plant, plant out. Fasten on to, adhere to (of leeches and ticks); stand firmly, plant the foot firmly, have a firm stand.

— **chulu**, make charms to place in a village to induce people from other villages to come and live there, so that the village will increase.

Limbi, adv. at another time, at a different time, long ago.

Limbula, v. transplant.

Limo, adv. once; also sometimes like *liwera*, once for all, while (I) am about it. *Limo limo*, occasionally.

Limpolonkonto, n. (*mampolo-nkonto*) lump in *buali* or *musunga*: and so sometimes applied to the lump-like scales of crocodiles (*man'ongwa*).

Linda, v. wait, stay, stop, wait for; watch, guard, 'mind'.

Lindimu, n. (*mandimu*) lemon.

Linga, adv. how many times? how often?

Linga, v. make like, make the same as, weigh, measure, compare, be like, be similar, suit, fit.

Lingala, n. (*mangala*) also **Ngala**, feather.

Lingana, v. Reciprocal of *linga*: resemble, be alike—in appearance, size, shape, weight, or terms; be even, be level.

Lingolomya, n. (*mangolomya*) fruit of *mungolomya* tree; syn. *lufilu*.

Ling'ongwa, n. (*mang'ongwa*) scale on back of crocodile.

Lini, n. (*mani*) egg.

Linkolobwe, n. (*mank.*) wild melon. A succulent plant bearing small round fruit generally coloured orange and green, and of pleasant flavour.

Lino, n. (*meno*) tooth, tusk (of elephant, wart-hog, &c.).

Linso, n. (*menso*) eye (lit. and met.). *Pa menso*, euphemistic for the region of the private parts, e.g. *fwala pa menso*, be decently clad.

Lintu, conj. at the time that, when.

Lipira, v. pay.

Lishya, v. 1. Causal of *lira*: cause anything to make a sound, make (a dog) bark, play (an instrument), fire (a gun), &c. 2. Causal of *lya*: give to eat, make to eat. 3. Intensive of *lya*: eat heartily.

Liswao, n. (*maswao*) stake with

hardened and sharpened point, e.g. as frequently set up in game-pits.

Litengo, n. (no plural heard) eclipse of the sun. Also: halo round the sun (considered a portent. One was noted just after the death of the Mwinamukulu chief Chungu in 1910).

Liwe, n. (*maue*) sweat (commoner in the plural).

Liwera, adv. once for all, while (I) am about it, to save trouble in future.

Liwiri, adv. twice. *Liwiri liwiri*, repeatedly, often; syn. *mule*.

Liwu, n. (*mawu*) liver (organ of the body).

Loa, v. be pleasant to the taste, be appetizing, be sweet, be savoury.

Lofya, v. Causal of *lowa*: enslave, sell into slavery.

Loka, v. rain, fall (as rain); leak, let water through, drip (e.g. of roof); leaky (of hut); drop on, wet, drench.

Lokwa, v. Passive of *loka*: be rained upon, be caught by rain, be drenched.

Lola, v. look, see, have eyesight; be awake, be alive; look at, face towards; go towards (e.g. of direction taken in a journey). Tend to, give the impression of, suggest (of words and deeds). *Tachilolemo*, it was of no use, of no avail.

Lolera, v. wait for, expect the arrival of, be on the look out for.

Lolshya, v. look at intently, examine; face towards, be opposite.

Lolshyanya, v. Reciprocal of *lolshya*: be face to face, be opposite one another.

Lomba, v. ask for, beg; cf. *pula*.

Lombolombo, n. (*wa-lomb*.) a species of fish.

Londa, v. follow, go after, track; look after, watch, guard, be on guard, be on guard over; beat up; go on a tour of inspection. N.B. The meaning 'guard' is an introduced one.

Londola, v. recover, get back, receive back something which is one's property, recover a debt; go after, follow up.

Longa, v. 1. Stow, pack, arrange in order. 2. Brew beer.

Longanya, v. bring together, assemble, collect, marshal.

Longolola, v. Reversive of *longa*: unpack, unload.

Longololo, n. (*nongololo*) backbone, spine; syn. *mongololo*.

Lonshya, v. track, spoor, follow spoor.

Lopokera, v. be under-done, be insufficiently cooked (of *bwali*, if the water used in making it was not boiling).

Lopola, v. smelt iron from the ore. Hurl to the ground—*amulopola panshi*.

Loshya, v. Causal of *lola*, q.v.

Loshya, v. mourn, bewail, be present at, assist at, mourning for dead person.

Lota, v. dream, have fancies.

Lotola, v. guess, 'dream', know by instinct, e.g. of the instinct by which hyenas and vultures seem to find their food.

Lowa, v. bewitch, cast a spell on, cause sickness or death by magic.

Lowa, v. and **Lowera**, fish with line, or rod and line, take fish by angling.

Lowa, v. be pleasant to the taste, be sweet, be savoury (perhaps better spelt *loa*).

Lowa, v. become a slave. Disappear, rot away, be lost, pass into desuetude, become obsolete.

Loweka, v. (Chiwisa) sink a canoe, put it under water, as commonly done to preserve and prevent from cracking a canoe which is not in use.

Lowoka, v. begin, set in (of the rainy season—*mfula yalowoka*).

Lowola, v. (Chiwisa) Reversive of *loweka*: remove from water, fish up out of water.

Lowolola, v. Reversive of *lowa*: remove a spell put on a person.

Lowolola, v. Reversive of *lowa*: be lost, ? gather in the harvest,

collect together and bring in the crops.

Luanza, n. (*mansa*) space between huts in a village, open space, courtyard, clearing in front of a hut.

Lubwabwa, n. (*mbwabwa*) the caracal.

Lubwe, n. (Collective, no plural) alluvial iron ore.

Lubweshya, n. (no plural) a return, a journey there and back. *Ku ya lubweshya*, go and return (in the same day).

Luchelo, n., adv. morning, in the morning, to-morrow morning.

Luchelohelo, n. early in the morning, first thing in the morning; syn. *kachelochelo*.

Luohena, n. (*nchena*) bed and channel of river as defined and contained by its banks; high steep bank of river; hollow under river bank.

Luoheshe, n. (*ncheshe*) veranda post supporting the eaves.

Luohesu, n. (*nchesu*) species of fish; syn. *lukupe*.

Lufilu, n. (*mifilu*) fruit of the *mufilu* tree; syn. *lingolomya*.

Lufine, n. (*mifine*) pimple.

Lufinas, n. (*mifinsa*) fruit of the *mufinsa* tree.

Lufombwa, n. (*mifompwa*) fruit of the *mufombwa* tree.

Lufukutu, (no plural) dust, pulverized ground.

Lufumpa, n. (*mifumpa*) thick bundle or 'cable' of withes, coarse grass, &c., encircling roof of hut at the bottom, at the eaves, running round the roof just under the ends of the rafters.

Lufungo, n. (*mfungo*) fruit of the *mufungo* tree.

Lufunsu, n. (no plural heard) deep swamp, quagmire.

Lufutu, n. (*mifutu*) fruit of the *mufutu* tree.

Lufuwa, n. (*mfuwa*) shrine, tiny shelter put up to nature gods or departed spirits in which the offerings made to them are placed.

Lufwi, n. (*mfw*) one grey hair.

Lufwinyemba, n. (*wa-luf*) chameleon.

Lufya, v. Causal of *luwa*. Mislay, lose, be unable to find.

Lufyanya, v. be wrong, make a mistake; do wrong, err; be in the wrong.

Lufyo, n. (*mfy*) kidney.

Luka, v. vomit.

Luka, v. string together, weave, plait, make (door, mat, basket, &c.).

Lukanu, n. elbow, crook of the bent arm.

Lukasa, n. (*makasa*) foot, footmark, spoor.

Lukas, n. (*nkasu*) hoe.

Lukobwe, n. a wandering round the subject of discussion, failure to come to the point, a being diffuse.

Lukoka, n. (*nkoka*) knot tied in a bunch of growing grass, as a locality mark.

Lukolobwa, n. (*nkolobwa*) hole in swampy ground: when the ground is covered with water or vegetation such holes cannot be seen and make going treacherous.

Lukolokoso, n. (*nkolokoso*) ankle, ankle-bone.

Lukoma, n. (*nkoma*) midriff, diaphragm.

Lukoma, n. (*wa-lukoma*) species of bird with large beak: toucan?

Lukombo, n. (*nkombo*) gourd drinking vessel (of particular shape), calabash.

Lukomo, n. (*nkomo*) blazed trail in forest.

Lukonte, n. (*nkonte*) immature *mumbu* tuber (usually in plural).

Lukopyo, n. (*nkopyo*) eyelash.

Lukose, n. (*nkose*) snare of fibre to catch birds and small animals.

Lukoshi, n. (*nkoshi*) hawk (generic).

Lukufu, n. (*nkufu*) house tick, the insect the bite of which causes tick fever.

Lukula, n. (no plural heard) the 'heart' of a tree, the hard interior of a heart wood tree.

Lukuli, n. (*nkuli*) iguana skin. It is used to cover the *chinsete*, *kampo*, *munkuwiri*, and other drums.

Lukumba, n. (*nkumba*) arrow-head, blade of arrow, unmounted arrow-head.

Lukungu, n. (*nkungu*) veranda of hut. Dust.

Lukungwa, n. (*nkungwa*) gnat, tiny biting fly.

Lukuni, n. (*nkuni*) firewood (one piece of).

Lukuniluma, n. (*wa-lukuniluma*) small grey snake with black markings on the sides. It is not poisonous.

Lukunku, n. (*nkunku*) gourd vessel with a narrow neck and rather wider mouth, a convenient shape for carrying on a journey, tied to the waist or load.

Lukunkute, n. the singular (never heard) of **Nkunkute**, q. v.

Lukupu, n. (*nkupa*) grass tick, when gorged and distended with blood.

Lukupe, n. (*nkupe*) a species of fish; syn. *luchesu*.

Lukuta, v. fall, e. g. of leaves or fruit from trees; syn. *pululuka*; of daub from a wall, &c.

Lukuwe, n. (*nkuwe*) fruit of the *mukuwe* tree.

Lukwa, n. (*nkwa*) strip of bark cut from the trunk, e. g. to beat into a *chipiti* of bark-cloth.

Lula, interj. Expresses astonishment at size of a thing, e. g. *ati atile amonafye, lula!* (of a man catching sight of an elephant, perhaps unexpectedly).

Lula, v. be bitter, be acid; of persons: be nasty, create an unpleasant impression. Buzz, hum (of bees).

Lulamba, n. (no plural heard) the edge of a *nyika* or flat or meadow, where the forest borders on the open ground, border line of a forest and flat. Edge, outskirts, of e. g. a garden.

Lulao, n. (*ndao*) a short grass rather like the English 'black-sweep':

the small tuberous roots are sometimes eaten.

Lule, n. (*male*) single grain of eleusine (see **Male**). (Better probably *wule*).

Lulembelyo, n. (no plural heard) tender new foliage of trees in spring (September, October).

Lulembo, n. (*nembo*) line, scratch, writing, sketch, tattoo mark. (From verb *lemba*.)

Lulenda, n. (no plural heard) saliva, water from the mouth.

Lulimi, n. (*ndimi*) tongue (organ of the body); tongue, speech, language.

Luluma, v. rumble (of distant thunder); and of the peculiar rumbling 'bubbling' noise sometimes made by elephants.

Lulumba, v. wander about, with no fixed place of abode or destination, or object in view.

Luma, n. (*ng'uma*) wound on the head, caused by a weapon or missile.

Luma, v. be fierce, be keen, be hard, be sharp, grip, bite, be pungent, be strong.

Lumase, n. (*mumase*) a species of fish, the freshwater flying fish? (*Chiwisa*); syn. *muwanse* (*Chiwemba*).

Lumba, v. extol, sing the praises of, express admiration of, flatter; syn. *tutuwula*; be strong, be firm, last a long time; become seasoned (of a pipe).

Lumbilila, v. point out a little girl as one's wife, with the intention of marrying her when she grows old enough.

Lumbula, v. mention by name, name, speak of.

Lumbwi, n. (*wa-lumbwi*) son-in-law; consort of a chieftainness.

-lume, adj. male, masculine. *Miti ilume*, hard-wood tree.

Lumembe, n. (no plural heard) a sweet drink made by pounding and boiling ripe *mpundu* fruit.

Lumene, n. (*mumene*) species of small fish, rich in fat; syn. *lusaku*.

Lumono, n. (*mmono*) castor-oil bean.

Lumpanswa, n. (*wa-lumpanswa*) a species of fish like *muwanse*, but larger, and with red fins and tail. To find one dead is a bad omen. Syn. *mutula*, *mutungulu*.

Lumpukusa, n. (Collective, no plural) undergrowth in forest; syn. *chimpukusa*.

Lumpumba, n. the knob-nosed duck (usually called *chuni lumpumba*, plural *wa-chuni lumpumba*).

Lumya, v. and **Lumishya**. Causal of *luma*: make sharp, make keen, make fierce; sharpen up, speed up, get an impetus on.

Lunda, n. the pumpkin plant and fruit, gourd; syn. *mungu*, *nsupa* (totem name only).

Lunda, v. join, connect, fasten together, add a piece (to).

Lunduka, v. be well set up, be well-built (of persons).

Lundumana, v. be swelling ground, rising ground, be higher ground (than that surrounding it).

Lunga, v. hunt (especially with dogs). Put seasoning matter (salt) in food, make tasty.

Lungama, v. be straight, even, level; go straight; be straightforward, honest, upright, plain, without difficulties.

Lungika, v. Causal of *lungama*: set straight, cause to go straight; act honestly, straightforwardly. *lungika mashiwi*, speak well, speak the truth, speak to the point.

Lungosa, n. (no plural heard) leopard (a nickname, explained as referring to its sly marauding habits).

Lungu, n. (Collective, no plural) pumpkin seed.

Lungula, v. burn, catch, scorch (of anything cooking).

Lungutana, v. be in a line with.

Luni, n. (*ng'uni*) bird; syn. *koni*, *chuni*, *ng'uni* (especially, like *ng'uni*, of the honey-bird).

Lunkoto, n. (Collective, no plural) doubt grass.

Lunsa, n. (*nunsa*) species of tree. See separate list.

Lunse, n. (no plural heard) a woman who while she is still giving suck becomes pregnant is said to *posera lunse* with reference to the baby at her breast. The baby is expected to become ill and emaciated, and its condition is ascribed to that and it is treated for it (*muti wa lunse*).

Lunshi, n. (*wa-lunshi*) the house fly.

Lunsonga, n. (*wa-luns*) species of tree, euphorbia. See separate list.

Lunweno, n. (*nunweno*) small earthenware bowl in which the relish is served with the meal of porridge.

Luo, n. frog; syn. *chula* (only as totem name).

Lupako, n. (*mpako*) hole, hollow, especially in a tree.

Lupalipali, n. (*mpalipali*) seed-pod of the *mutowo* and other trees.

Lupambata, n. (*mpamb*) species of edible caterpillar, found on *mututu*, *musaka*, and *musompa* trees.

Lupambo, n. (*mpambo*) bell (in European style, as worn sometimes hung round the waist). Cf. *ndiwu*.

Lupanda, n. (*mpanda*) forked stick or pole as cut for use. Cf. *mampanda*.

Lupandulo, n. (*mpand*) stick split off the log along the grain of the wood; verb *pandula*. Stake with sharpened point hardened in the fire, as set in game-pit; syn. *liswao*.

Lupangilo, n. (*mpang*) (Chiwiwa) a plain patch of wood or tin nailed or pegged over a hole or crack in a canoe; syn. *luwumbu*. Cf. *mulundi*, *chiswanka*.

Lupango, n. (*mpango*) article of commercial value, medium of barter or exchange, e. g. hoe, bark-cloth, &c.

Lupantila, n. (*mpantila*) flea.

Lupao, n. (*mpao*) a small offering, often a bead, put in a little grass shelter as an offering to the god of the place on taking out duiker nets, before

setting them. A rough shelter of grass is made, and the bead thrown inside, the name of the deity being pronounced in doing so. This is to ensure success in the hunt.

Lupapi, n. (*mpapi*) a fibre procured from the *mupapi* tree, used for sewing; applied loosely to other fibres of the same description, e. g. to that obtained from the *chitole* plant.

Lupashi, n. (*mpashi*) the red driver ant.

Lupatapawa, n. (*wa-lupatapawa* or *fi-patapawa*?). Chiwiwa for *chipata-kwawa*, a species of fish.

Lupe, n. (*ndupe*) large shallow basket, winnowing basket.

Lupembe, n. a form of sorcery. If a person is ill his relatives, if other means fail of finding out the person who is supposed to have bewitched him, will call in a *ng'anga ya lupembe*. The latter boils certain herbs or other charms in water, and the ascending steam is supposed to be wafted away to the hut of the unknown wizard and to cause his death. Or in another form the sorcerer will decide from the direction in which the ascending steam floats away the direction of the wizard's hut or village.

Lupemfu, n. (*mpemfu*) cockroach.

Lupenga, n. (*mapenga*) (and *Ipenga*) bugle.

Lupere, n. (*mpere*) one pimple or pustule of the 'itch' skin disease.

Lupese, n. (*mpese*) the borer, boring beetle.

Lupeta, n. (*mpeta*) the chocolate-coloured seed or bean of the *mupeta* tree, used to spin in a game.

Lupi, n. (*mapi* and *ndupi*) palm of the hand. Plural *mapi*, when used as an implement, e. g. in clapping the hands, or smacking some one; *ndupi*, when used as a receptacle.

Lupili, n. (*mpili*) hill, mountain.

Lupimbili, n. (*mpimbili*) stalk, straw, of cleusineum.

Lupimpi, n. (*mpimpi*) charm or amulet consisting of a little bit of

wood, worn, usually two together, tied round the neck or wrist.

Lupindi, n. (*mpindi*) obstruction of any kind, especially the heap of boughs, leaves, grass, &c., laid across the path for the novice to jump over at the beginning of the *chisungu* ceremony—*ku sakira nachisungu, pa kwingishya nachisungu*. Barrier, dyke, dam.

Lupinga, n. (*mpinga*). Syn. of **Lupimpi**, q. v.

Lupingu, n. (*mpingu*) 'knot' or joint in stalk of grass or other plant, length between two such joints, bit, piece; knuckle, knuckle-bone.

Lupiso, n. (*mpiso*) piece of wood such as one can pick up in the hand, e. g. as a missile.

Lupoloto, n. (*mpoloto*) tattoo mark as made by Luwunda and other western tribes, single round raised mark, not lines, as made by the Wawemba.

Lupompo, n. (*mpompo*) lump on face, especially the warty protuberances on the faces of wart-hogs and bush-pigs.

Lupopo, n. (*mpopo*) a species of grass with small tuberous roots, which children fry and then hammer, making them burst with a bang. Bush-pigs are very fond of these tubers. The grass is very common in *chipya* country, and is a nuisance in cultivation wherever it occurs, being difficult to eradicate.

Lupopo, n. (*mpopo*) peg, tent-peg: syn. *kwambo*.

Lupu, n. (*ndupu*) bundle (of grass, meal, salt, &c.) made up in the cylinder of bark removed from a section of the trunk of a *muombo* or other fibre tree.

Lupuma, n. fit (the severe form; cf. *kakoshi musa*).

Lupumpa, n. (*mpumpa*) ash of fire, as for instance thrown into the air when water is spilt on a fire.

Lupundu, n. (*mpundu*) fruit of the *mupundu* tree.

Lupungu, n. (*mpungu*) watch-tower, shelter raised high on piles, for watching crops in native gardens.

Lupupo, n. propitiation of the spirit of a departed. Beer is made, and a small quantity of it is taken to the grave of the deceased. The remainder is consumed in a big beer-drink and dance, in the process of which the relatives of the deceased mourn.

Lupupu, n. (*mpupu*) core and seed mass of pumpkin.

Luputa, n. (*mputa*) raised bed, mound of soil, hoed up mound, e.g. garden bed.

Luputu, n. (no plural heard) bracken.

Lupwa, n. (no plural heard) family, family connexions, clan.

Lupwepwe, n. (*mpwepwe*) a species of edible caterpillar found on grass in flats.

Lusa, n. (no plural heard) permission (Chiswahili).

Lusa, n. (Collective, no plural) water-weed, a general term for the softer finer weeds: e.g. a plant found in the flooded grass flats of Lake Wangweulu, which is just like fine pink seaweed.

Lusafu, n. (*nsafu*) calf of the leg.

Lusakalabwe, n. the singular of *usakalabwe*, gravel, one bit of gravel.

Lusaku, n. (*nsaku*) species of small fish; syn. *lumene*.

Lusale, n. (*nsale*) wire, brass bracelet wire, telegraph wire, spoke of bicycle wheel, &c.

Lusambo, n. (*nsambo*) anklet or bracelet made of twisted wire.

Lusangati, n. (*nsangati*). 1. Fruit of the *musangati* tree. 2. Species of edible caterpillar found on the *musangati* tree.

Lusangwa, n. (*nsangwa*) seed head, pod, of, e.g. the tobacco or the *mwanga* plant.

Lusanka, n. (*nsanka*) wicker-work or withe-work trap for snaring small animals, cane-rat in particular.

Lusansu, n. (*nsansu*) twig, bit of stick.

Lusao, n. belly, stomach (external).

Lusasa, n. (*nsasa*). 1. Fence, enclosure (lightly made, e.g. of reeds, such as is seen in some villages round the headman's quarters: not the same as *ombe*, *lwao*, a timber fencing round a garden. 2. A small red edible fungus.

Lusase, n. (*nsase*) spark.

Lusato, n. (*nsato*) python.

Lusawa, n. The singular of **Nsawa**, q. v.

Luse, n. (no plural) mercy, kindness, sympathy.

Luseko, n. (*nseke*) a (single) grain of seed of any kind, 'stone' of a fruit (when small). Heard also used of money, especially the shilling piece, in meaning of (one) coin.

Luseko, n. Singular of **Nseko**, q. v., which is much commoner.

Lusele, n. (*nsele*) bad language, obscene language, a 'swear word'.

Lusemo, n. (*nsemo*) thin transparent whitish tube of wax-like substance sticking from the tree trunk, &c., in which is a bees' nest (of *kawuluwulu* and other small bees). It forms the entrance to the nest.

Lusengo, n. (*nsengo*) horn of an animal; horn used by medicine man or wizard filled with charms.

Lusengu, n. (*nsengu*) bamboo.

Lusenkwere, n. (*nsenkewere*) fringe, tassels, on cloth.

Lusanya, n. (*nsenya*) species of edible caterpillar, found on the *mulundenya* bush.

Lusepa, n. (*nsepa*) a fibre procured from the long flower stems of the *musepa* tree, used for wrapping arrow-heads.

Lushikishi, n. (*nshikishi*) the bean of the *mushikishi* tree. An oil is obtained from it.

Lushiko, n. (*nshiko*) fire-stick.

Lushili, n. (no plural heard) faintness, collapse, from want of food.

Lushimu, n. (*nshimu*) bee, the honey-bee.

Lushindi, n. (*nshindi*) root and plant of herbage as turned over in hoeing, sod; syn. *chishindi*.

Lushinga, n. (*nshinga*) strip of hide, thong, bowstring.

Lushingu, n. (*nshingu*) fruit of the *mushingu* tree.

Lushishi, n. (*nshishi*) the inner bark of certain fibre-producing trees and roots, especially as used for making bark-rope. A forest plant with long spreading roots, the skin of which is much used for fishing-net fibre, is called *lushishi*.

Lushishya, n. (*nshishya*) the fruit of the *mushishya* tree.

Lushito, n. (*nshito*) fence, e.g. round garden; syn. *ombe*, *lwao*.

Lushiwu, n. (*nshiwu*) a black swamp bird, small black stork.

Lushya, v. Causal of *luka*: make to vomit. A medicine given in treating syphilis has this effect, which being attained the cure is considered complete.

Lusoke, n. (*nsoke*) grass seed (barbed, sharp-pointed.)

Lusokolowe, n. (*nsokolowe*) the fruit of the *musokolowe* tree.

Lusombo, n. (*nsonbo*) fruit of the *musombo* tree. The shell of the fruit is used as a snuff-box and as a rattle.

Lusomo, n. (*nsomo*) fee given to doctor, sorcerer, dancer, &c., for his professional services.

Lusongwa, n. (*nsongwa*) fruit of (1) the *musongwa* tree; (2) the Cape gooseberry (which rather resembles No. 1 in appearance).

Lusongwe, n. (*nsongwe*) a species of fish; syn. *mulwa*.

Lusonkonono, n. (*nsonk.*) a species of grasshopper, bright green, with short body and long limbs.

Lusonsa, n. (no plural heard) soft ground; ground in which is water. Ground in which water may be found which does not dry up.

Lusonta, n. (*nsona*) roof-pole, rafter.

Lusota, n. (*nsota*) nipple (of breast).

Lusuka, n. (*nsuka*) tail feather (of bird).

Lusuku, n. dropsy, swollen stomach.

Lusula, n. enlarged or swollen testicles or scrotum, hydrocele?; elephantiasis of scrotum.

Lusuli, n. (*nsuli*) narrow strip of cloth worn sometimes by men and boys, worn usually both in front (*pa menso*) and behind. It corresponds to the *wukushi* of women.

Lusundu, n. (*nsundu*) wart (on body).

Lusunga, n. (*nsunga*) screw, nail.

Lusunsami, n. (*nsunsami*) the ground-bean; syn. *lusuu*, *lutoyo*.

Lusuu, n. (*nsuu*) the ground-bean; syn. *lusunsami*, *lutoyo*.

Lusuwa, n. the hot weather. Two hot weather moons are so called; see under *Mweshe*.

Lutali, n. a dark-coloured edible fungus; resembles *mufita*.

Lutambo, n. (*ntambo*) game-net prop (a long rod, forked at one end, used for setting game-net).

Lutambwa, n. (*ntambwa*) kernel (strictly only of the stone of *mpundu* fruit).

Lutanda, n. (*ntanda*) star.

Lutanga, n. a bright red edible fungus; grows all through the rains.

Lutekuti, n. (*ntekuti*) a fat yellow flying beetle, rather like a small cockchafer, eaten by some natives; very numerous in parts at the beginning of the rains.

Lutembo, n. (*ntembo*). See under *Temba*.

Luto, n. (no plural) honey nectar.

Lutondwa, n. (*ntondwa*) bubble (in water).

Lutongwe, n. (*ntongwe*) pea, (the edible pea).

Lutoshi, n. (*ntoshi*) lump of *bwali* (porridge), as pulled off the mass on the plate by the fingers in eating.

Lutoto, n. (*ntoto*) kernel of stone of *mfungo* fruit.

Lutoyo, n. (*ntoyo*) the ground-bean; syn. *lusunsami*, *lusuu*.

Lutuli, n. smooth red-coloured edible fungus; grows among dead leaves without visible stem.

Lutungu, n. (*ntungu*) thigh-joint, hip. Domestic fowl; syn. *nkoko* (only as totem name).

Lutunti, n. (no plural heard) hunting expedition.

Lutwe, n. (no plural heard) end (of a line, &c.) boundary, tip.

Luwa, v. lose the way, be lost, stray, go wrong; be wrong, do wrong; be at a loss, be dazed; forget, fail to recognize; fail to know; be unable to follow, disagree with (a suggestion or statement).

Luwafu, n. (*mbafu*) rib, side (of body).

Luwalala, n. (*mbalala*) ground-nut, monkey-nut.

Luwali, n. (*mbali*) side (position, direction). Met. on the one hand, at one moment, on the other hand, again, partly, in part, &c. The plural *mbali*, q. v., seems to have distinct uses.

Luwanga, n. (no plural) a native vegetable sown during the rains, and often found wild in and round villages. The cooked leaves have a pleasant rather bitter, flavour; native spinach?

Luwango, n. See **Lwango**.

Luwansa, n. (*mansa*). Better **Luwansa**, q. v.

Luwantika, v. be muddled in one's speech, have a difficulty in expressing or explaining oneself; wander aimlessly about, unable to find or to keep to the track.

Luwilo, n. (*mbilo*) quickness, speed, haste. And as adverb: in haste, speedily.

Luwingu, n. (no plural heard) flame of fire, blaze.

Luwondo, n. (*marwondo*). 1. hoof, leg and hoof. 2. Waist-cloth used as a receptacle.

Luwuko, n. (*mbuko*) divination.

Luwula, v. return a thing to its owner; ransom a slave, pay a prisoner's fine, redeem. Frequently used of divorcing a wife (i. e. giving her back to her parents).

Luwuli, n. (no plural) strife, struggle, fight, fighting.

Luwulula, v. state a case at length, argue a case, explain in full, speak in one's own defence.

Luwumbanongo, n. (*wa-luw.*) hornet (of several species?) which makes mud nests on hut walls, &c.

Luwumbu, n. (*mumbu*) (*Chi-wisa*); syn. of **Lupangilo**, q. v.

Luwunda, n. the lower half, including the hind-quarters, of a carcass divided in two in the middle of the back (*Chiwisa*).

Luwungu, n. toothache.

Luwuto, n. (*mbuto*) (a single) seed, grain.

Luwuwa, n. bush forest of a particularly dense nature, composed generally of bushes proper, not of full trees.

Lwa, v. struggle, wrestle, fight; work hard, exert oneself.

Lwala, n. (*mala* and *ngala*?) nail, claw.

Lwala, v. be ill, be sick.

Lwalala, n. open space, strictly of the *luansa*, but heard used occasionally of open space, room, in centre of hut.

Lwambo, n. (*mambo*) peg for pegging out a skin, tent-peg, &c. Cf. *wamba*.

Lwamina, n. (*mamina*) a plant with pink flowers which grows in sandy ground by water. A fibre is obtained from the skin of the stem.

Lwandwe, n. (*wa-lwandwe*) sea-gull.

Lwanga, n. (*manga*) seine basket for fishing in shallow water.

Lwango, n. Singular of **Mango**, q. v. (Better spelt *luwango*).

Lwao, n. (*mbao*) game fence to protect crops; syn. *ombe*, *lushito*.

Lwena, n. (*wa-lwena*) an aroma-

tic plant, found usually on ant-hills and round villages.

Lwendo, n. (*nyendo*) journey, expedition; 'cavalcade', company of travellers, gang of carriers.

Lwili, n. (*njili*) a fan-shaped shell-fish.

Lwimbo, n. (*nyimbo*) song.

Lwino, n. (*njino*) rack or stand erected over the fireplace in native huts on which to keep things.

Lwipo, n. (*njipo*) wooden scoop for removing water: usually carried in canoes.

Lwishi, n. (*mbishi*) circumcised penis.

Lwishya, v. get the better of in fighting, overcome in warfare.

Lwitampepo, n. (*wa-lwit.*) species of snipe, full snipe.

Lwito, n. See *Chiputa*.

Lya, v. eat, devour, consume, have a meal; use up, destroy, cause the destruction of, be the bane of; lay hands on, appropriate, receive as compensation. *Nalyapo*, I am satisfied now (with the compensation I have received).

Lyamba, n. (*mamba*) fish-scale. *Lyamba lya lesa*—talc.

Lyango, n. Obsolete Chiwemba (and present day Chinamwanga?); syn. of *mwinshi*, doorway.

Lyashi, n. (no plural) talk, chatter, conversation, idle chatter.

Lyeli, adv. next, then, afterwards, next time.

M

Machacha, n. the time just before dawn, first cock-crow.

Machololo, n. (no singular form heard) rumblings in the stomach.

Mafi, n. (no singular) dung, ordure.

Mafina, n. (no singular) pus, matter.

Mafisakanwa, n. (no singular) 'hush money'.

Mafito, n. charcoal. (Plural of *Ifito*).

Mafuta, n. (no singular) fat, grease, oil, ointment.

Maka, n. (no singular) strength, power, authority; intimidation; refusal of compliance.

Makaka, n. (no singular) fine clothes, swagger; 'side'.

Makalanchese, n. (no singular heard). *Muntu wa makalanchese* is a person of a disrespectful or cantankerous disposition, or one who makes vague unfounded charges or complaints.

Makanta, n. (no change, e.g. *makanta umo*, *makanta utatu*) locust.

Mako, n. taboo, person who is tabooed on account of connexion by marriage or totem.

Makoko, n. (no singular) second year's growth from the seed left in the ground from last year; usually of ground-nuts.

Makunkutu, n. Plural of *Iku-nkutu*, q. v.: a person with hands cut off, whether by mutilation or by amputation. And so any mutilated person.

Mala, n. 1. Bowels, entrails (cf. *nda*) (no singular in use). 2. Plural of *Lwala*, nail, claw.

Malakashi, n. Plural of *Ilakashi*, q. v.

Malanga, n. (*wa-malanga*) a large white fungus with a very short stem. It is eaten by some.

Malayila, n. song of triumph or victory, sung by returning warriors, by those who have killed a lion or leopard, &c.

Male, n. (singular *wule*) a small brown grain, the staple crop of the Wawemba, grown by them in the ash of piled and burnt boughs, eleusinium?

Malimino, n. (no singular) garden, field, cultivated ground.

Malipiro, n. (no singular) pay, wages.

Malungu, n. (no singular form heard with this meaning) smelting

furnace; syn. *nichelo*. (Also plural of *Ilungu*, q. v.).

Maluti, n. (no singular) gun-powder.

Malyo, n. (no singular) an omen presaging an invitation to a meal or a beer drink.

Mama, n. my grandmother, my mistress; and as term of respect in speaking of or addressing any woman, especially a chief's wife or a European.

Mamafyala, n. my mother-in-law, my daughter-in-law.

Mambi, n. buffalo; syn. *mboo*, *mfunda*.

Mamba, n. Plural of **Lyamba**, q. v.

Mampanda, n. (no singular) forked trunk or branch of a tree, fork in a tree; cf. *lupanda*.

Manda, n. the tiger-fish; syn. *nchene*.

Mandwa, n. (no change) cake of pounded tobacco, as prepared by the Wawemba; syn. *iwola*.

Mandyata, n. (no singular heard) row of small bells worn on a strip of hide round the ankle. Cf. *nsawa*.

Mang'anya, v. wriggle, squirm; syn. *salasanta*.

Mango, n. Plural of **Lwango**, binding, of withe or thin sticks or climbing plants, laid on the rafters of the hut and tied to them to make the roof firm.

Mangu, n. See **Kamangu**.

Manika, v. conveys the idea of compressing, pressing tight, putting under restraint; e.g. *manika mu-mana*, dam a stream, make a dyke to hold back the water by fixing stakes and ramming down grass, reeds, sods, &c., between them; grip with pincers, grip as in a vice.

Manishya, v. increase, add to; syn. *ongereshya*, *ingirishya*.

Mankumanya, n. (no singular) a chance meeting.

Mankumba, n. a grass rather like a degenerated *eleusineum*, the seeds

of which are sometimes ground into flour in serious famine; syn. *wu-lolo*.

Mano, n. (no singular) intellect, intelligence, sense, wisdom, knowledge, discretion; sharp practice, deceitfulness, crafty dealing; plan, method, contrivance; counsel, advice; knowledge or practice of magic, of the sorcerer's art.

Manoni, n. (no singular) venereal disease, syphilis of particular kind? Cf. *tunsokoto*, *wunono*, *chilinganya*.

Mansansa, n. (no singular) children's play-hut, as often set up in a *nyika* or among garden beds close to the village.

Mansukana, n., adv. in a hurry, in a rush, headlong, at top speed.

Manyeng'we, n. (no singular) 'palm wine', obtained by tapping the *kanchindu* and *chiwale* palms.

Mapasa, n. (no singular) the twin ceremony, performed after the birth of twins to purify their parents and the village. The charms used in the twin ceremony. The place where the twin ceremony has been performed.

Mapipi, n. (no singular heard) hairs, down, on the human body, e.g. on the arms.

Masa, v. mud, daub, plaster (e.g. wall of hut), cover with plaster, plaster with mud, seal with mud.

Masaka, n. the large white millet, Kaffir corn? The staple crop of the Eastern Wawisa, Wakunda, and others (plural of *isaka*).

Masako, n. Plural of **Wusako** and **Isako**, q. v.

Masalule, n. (no singular) remnants left after animal fat has been rendered down.

Masamba, n. the West, westerly direction (Plural of **Isamba**). The waist. Reed apron worn by dancers.

Masangi, n. (no singular) anything said or done in a casual, irresponsible, joking way; anything

not meant seriously; want of steadiness, firmness, reliability, or determination; irresponsibility.

Masansa, n. (no singular) place where two or more paths meet, where a path forks. Also plural of **Isansa**, q. v.

Masaye, n. (no singular) the water taken into the mouth and then spat out in smoking *hang*. See **Saika**.

Masena, n. apparently an irregular plural of **Chena**, scent, especially in sense of scent carried by the wind, 'wind'.

Masense, n. lion's mane.

Masense, n. bran (and **Nsense**).

Mashi, n. (no singular) dregs of beer.

Mashilo, n. (no singular) pot or gourd sealed at mouth with mud to preserve its contents.

Mashya, n. (no singular) 'dance du ventre'.

Mashyamo, n. (no singular) grave, burial-place (lit. the unlucky place?).

Maso, n. (no singular) hair on pubes, pubescence.

Masula, v. Reversive of *masa*, q. v.: remove e.g. mud seal from *mashilo*.

Mate, n. (no singular) saliva, spittle.

Matipa, n. (no singular) mud.

Matongwe, n. species of tree or bush. See list of trees.

Matope, n. (no singular) *labia minor* (?).

Matweyakalulu, n. (*wa-matweyakalulu*) an edible fungus resembling *chitondo*: grows all through the rains.

Mawa, n. (no singular) waves, broken water. Cf. *itamba*.

Mawa, n. (no singular) much like *kafuko*, q. v., but perhaps not so definite. Magic powers ascribed by the lazy and envious to an energetic neighbour who makes large gardens and whose crops do well.

Mawe, n. Plural of **Liwe**, sweat.

Mawilo, n. (no singular) place

where one stream falls into another; syn. *chito*.

Mawingo, n. (no singular) salutation to a man returned from hunting. The reply, if he has been successful, is *ya nama*.

Mawiya, n. (no singular) dregs left when oil has been made from oil-producing beans, which is done by roasting the beans, then pounding them and boiling in water.

Mawuli, n. (*wa-marwuli*) a species of fish; syn. *monde*.

Mayilo, n. yesterday, to-morrow.

Mayingwe, n. Plural of **Iyingwe**, q. v.

Mayinsa, n. (no singular) the rains, wet season.

Mayo, n. (*wa-mayo*) (my) mother, and as term of courtesy in addressing any woman.

Mayosenge, n. (*wa-mayosenge*) (my) paternal aunt.

Mbafi, n. (same) battle-axe, ornamental axe.

Mbala, n. (same) scar caused by a bad burn; also chapping or roughness of skin caused by sitting or lying too near the fire in cold weather (*ku pya mbala*).

Mbalala, n. Plural of **Luwalala**, q. v.

Mbale, n. (same) the serval cat.

Mbali, n. Plural of **Luwali**, side (position). *Ku mbali*, aside, on one side, beside, near, close to; aside, secretly, in a secretive underhand way, avoiding observation. *Apitire ku mbali*, he went without letting me know, without my knowing it; he passed me unobserved, taking another way, &c.

Mbasamwiko, n. (same) the spoon-bill.

Mbashi, n. (same) reedbuck; syn. *mfwi*.

Mbau, n. (same) the large white-cheeked otter; syn. *mumpanda*.

-mbi, adj. With concord prefix, other, additional, more; different, of another kind.

Mbila, n. (same) a public announcement or proclamation or notice to the village in general.

Mbiria, n. (same) species of fish.

Mbokoma, n. (same) large wooden pipe-bowl, used especially by the Wawisa and Walala; syn. *mumpasa*.

Mbokoto, n. (same) man-eating lion; syn. *chisanguka*.

Mbone, n. (same) pupil of the eye.

Mboo, n. (same) buffalo; syn. *mfunda*, *mambi*.

Mboshyamisewa, n. name given to heavy rain at the end of the wet season (the rotter of the maize cobs).

Mboswa, n. (*wa-mboswa*) woman who assists at childbirth and names the child. She is the child's *mboswa*, and there are ties of affection between them.

Mbowa, n. (same) perhaps better *mboa*? species of fish, large and rich in fat, caught in the open lake and much esteemed by the natives.

Mbowo, n. (same) species of edible caterpillar, found on *musoso* trees.

Mbowoyo, n. earache accompanied by a discharge from the ear; abscess in the ear? To cure it the patient's paternal aunt looks for human dung deposited at the roots of a tree (any tree apparently), chews it together with leaves from the same tree, and spits the result into the ear affected.

Mbukuli, n. (same) skin wallet.

Mbulo, n. iron (as totem name only).

Mbulu, n. (same) the tree iguana.

Mbulu, n. (no plural) smouldering ground; syn. *iwundu*, q. v.

Mbuluma, n. (same) fall of earth, landslide, e. g. on river bank.

Mbulumina, n. period of heat of bitch and other animals (when occurring after the beginning of the rains—considered a bad season.)

Mbusa, n. (same). 1. Little clay figures and paintings on the wall inside the *chisungu* hut, made by the

mistress of the *chisungu* ceremonies. One stage of the proceedings is the showing to the novices of these *mbusa* and explaining them (*ku lang' mbusa*). 2. A new-born baby before its umbilical cord drops. Until that happens it is scarcely considered a human being, a *muntu*; e. g. if it dies a *mbusa* it is called a *kapopo* as though it were an abortion.

Mbushi, n. (same) goat. The word is often used generically to cover both species of ordinary domestic stock—sheep as well as goats.

Mbuwu, n. (same) a species of fish.

Mbwa, n. (same) dog.

Mbwese, n. (same) young vegetable-marrow fruit, before the seeds have developed.

Mbwili, n. (same) leopard.

Meka, v. be proud, be haughty, be conceited, put on 'side', refuse to answer when addressed; syn. *mokoka*, be coy, give oneself airs.

Membe, n. totem name; the totem of the male genitals; syn. *miya*. The word seems to have a root meaning connected with salinity (cf. *chi-membe*), and it is said to be known as meaning salt—an imported word—in the north-east of the Wemba country.

Mena, v. spring up, shoot, sprout, grow, e. g. of plants, and of the teeth.

Menshi, n. (no singular) water, liquid, fluid, moisture; urine.

Menta, v. stab, of sharp shooting pains in the body, in the side, &c.

Mffi, n. (same) darkness, blackness (of night, an ill-lighted room, &c.).

Mfuko, n. (same) mole (small mammal).

Mfukula, n. (same) minstrel's drum, on which he accompanies his song, holding the bottom end against his chest while he beats the other. It is strung at one end with iguana skin, the other end being quite open.

A feature of this drum is that the rubber 'studs' on the skin are set on the inner side, inside the drum, not outside.

Mfula, n. (same) rain.

Mfumunto, n. (same) the space underneath (grain-bin, table, &c.). Cf. *ifungu*.

Mfumu, n. (same, and *shyamfumu*) chief, either by position or by birth (i. e. a member of the same totem as that of the ruling family); any headman, district or village, of any degree; and so as a general mere title of respect.

Mfunda, n. (same) buffalo; syn. *mambi*, *mboo*.

Mfundala, n. (same) the dead grass of last year in forest or *nyika* which was not burnt and has lain, the new growth coming up amongst it.

Mfungo, n. (same) the civet.

Mfunkutu, n. See under *Itumba*.

Mfuti, n. (same) gun, rifle, firearm.

Mfutichiyongolo, n. (*wa-mfutich.*) species of fish; syn. *nsangula* (Chiwisa), *nkwenpe*.

Mfuwu, n. (same) hippopotamus.

Mfwa, n. (same) death.

Mfwalessa, n. natural death, death which can be ascribed to nothing but natural causes.

Mfwambi, n. (same) the 'lid' of a fish-trap (*mono*) containing a reverse pass to admit fish, set in the mouth of a *mono*.

Mfwi, n. 1. (same) reedbuck; syn. *mbashi*. 2. Plural of *Lufwi*, q. v.

Mihelo, n. (no singular heard) smelting furnace; syn. *malungu*.

Mikanga, n. *Nongo sha mikanga*, unburnt pots.

Mikondo, n. (no singular heard) native hockey (when the 'ball' consists of a bit of wood), Cf. *nyenje*.

Mililo, n. Plural of *Mulilo*, fire. It is believed that while a man and his wife are living together, before

they have performed the Pot ceremony of purification (see *Nongo*, *Teké*, *nongo*), if their children eat of the same food with them (i. e. food cooked in their hut?) they—the children—will die. Their parents are said to have killed them—*kwipaya ku mililo*. While the parents are cohabiting their children should live and feed with their grandmother.

Milimo, n. Plural of *Mulimo*, q. v.

Miloswe, n. (no singular heard) a reddish-brown deposit made in streams by water impregnated with iron. Sometimes it takes the form of a scum or of a thick moss-like weed in the water. It is used to dye bark-cloth.

Mima, n. drizzle, spot with rain.

Mimena, n. (no singular) malt; grain sprouted and then dried. It is then ground and used to ferment beer.

Mina, v. swallow, gulp down; syn. *chiwula*. *Mina mutima*, hold one's breath.

Minamina, n. circular, horizontal, binding (*lwango*) round grain-bin, used as a mark to indicate amount (i. e. height) of contents. It comes next above the *chishingu*, which is the lowest. Higher still comes the *mpetakuwoko*.

Minsulula, v. pour carefully and slowly, pour off a fluid to separate from it things not wanted, to keep the dregs or refuse away.

Minunuka, v. keep on arguing, nagging, trying to provoke a quarrel, be provocative.

Misakalala, n. (no singular heard).

— *ya nkalamu*, place where a lion has died in the forest, where the body or skeleton of a lion is found.

Mishindikira, n. (no singular heard) words of ill-omen: e. g. if a person seeing a man starting out to hunt tells him he will be unsuccessful he has pronounced *mishindikira*; syn. *filaye*.

Misoka, n. murder of a relative, taint of parricide. No one of his own totem will eat with a parricide. (The singular *musoka* is also heard.)

Misokolo, n. new site of a village, village which has just been moved and is building on a new site. (The singular *musokolo* is also heard.)

Misu, n. (no singular) urine.

Misula, n. 1. Plural of *Musula*, fundament. 2. (no singular) insolence, disobedience, disrespect, obstinacy; syn. *miya*.

Miwundo, n. (no singular heard) the season of the beginning of the heavy rains; less definite than the moon *mupundu* or *kupundu milimo*.

Miya, n. (no singular). 1. Insolence, disobedience, arrogance; syn. *misula*. 2. Masculine private parts (only as totem name); syn. *membe*, *chikala*.

-mo, adj., adv. one, single, one only, unique; similar, the same; some, a few.

-mo, a verbal locative affix. cf. -ko, -po.

Mofu, n. (*myofu*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mokoka, v. crumble, break off, fall to pieces, fall in, cave in. Talk proudly, swagger, put on 'side'; syn. *meka*.

Molwa, n. (*wa-molwa*) banked-up road; syn. *muwumbili*.

Momauka, v. lie (Chiwisa); syn. *wepa*.

Mona, v. see, notice; find something for which one is looking.

Mona, n. (*myona*) nose, nostril.

Monde, n. (same) large species of fish; syn. *mawuli*.

Mondo, n. (*myondo*) small drum made entirely of wood, without hide, used by chiefs to summon people in the village. By varying the sound the player indicates the person he is calling.

Moneka, v. Nenter of *mona*: be

visible, be in sight, appear; turn up, be found, come to light (of something searched for).

Mongololo, n. (*myong.*) spine, backbone; syn. *longololo*.

Mono, n. 1. (*myono*) Wicker fish-trap. 2. Plural of *Lumono*.

Montamfumu, n. (*myontamfumu*) species of tree; syn. *mulama*. See separate list.

Mopo, n. forwardness in speaking, interruption, readiness or eagerness to quarrel.

Mpa, n. *Bwalwa wa mpa*, beer made to pay helpers for a day's gardening (or other) work; syn. *mushya* (*bwalwa wa ku tumya*).

Mpaka, n. (same) species of wild cat.

Mpakamwa, n. (same) a forest plant found in the Senga country. An aromatic powder prepared from the roots is used by women as a cosmetic.

Mpala, n. (same) strictly probably the *impala* antelope, but applied in districts in which the *impala* is not found to the *puku*; syn. *nseula*, *mporokoso*.

Mpali, n. (same) second wife, an additional wife (verb *palika*).

Mpampi, n. (same) bushbuck; syn. *chisongo*.

Mpande, n. (same) knee-cap. Also base of a large shell imported from the East coast, used as an ornament.

Mpanga, n. (same) sheep.

Mpanga, n. (same) forest country, forest or tree-covered country as opposed to open flats, or swamp; the country, forest land, gardens, &c., as opposed to the village (in this connexion even of open flats or swamp); piece of country between two streams or flats; syn. *Mulundu*, q.v.; the district under a chief, a chief's country, province, district.

Mpanshya, n. (same) large species of swamp bird (stork?); long legs, plumage black and white, big. red

bill with black bar across it. (Chi-wisa). Syn. *kawaso* (Chiwemba).

Mpao, n. (no singular) victuals for journey, rations, board.

Mpapa, n. (same) covering, skin, hide, bark, rind, shell, &c. Anything to carry a baby in on the back.

Mpape, n. (same) a dark-coloured edible fungus, with shiny surface, grows like *wusefwe* and throughout the rains.

Mpasa, n. (same) species of tree. See separate list.

Mpekelele, n. See *Lupekelele*.

Mpemba, n. (same) a white china clay, used as whitewash.

Mpembwe, n. (same) ditch, earth-work round village.

Mpende, n. (same) species of fish, black bream.

Mpendwa, n. (same) ant-bear; syn. *nengo*, *nyaka*, *tama*, *kaweya*.

Mpenge, n. (same) clitoris. (?)

Mpepo, n. (same) wind, cold, cold weather, draught, damp, moisture in atmosphere. *Ku wa ku* (or *mu*) *mpepo*, menstruate; syn. *ku wa mu minwe*, *tawa*, *tamuna*.

Mpera, n. (same) end, point.

Mpere, n. Plural of *Lupere*; the itch (skin disease).

Mperembe, n. (same) the roan antelope.

Mpero, n. (same) grinding stone.

Mpetakuwoko, n. one of the circular horizontal bindings round a grain-bin, the one above *minamina* and below the *luwango lwa mu mapinga* (the one at the top where the cross-beams—see *Ipinga*—are placed). They are used as measures to indicate the amount (i.e. the height) of the contents.

Mpifu, n. (same) a large species of fish found about rocks and in rocky rivers; syn. *mpiki* (Chiwisa).

Mpiki, n. (same) (Chiwisa); syn. of *Mpifu*.

Mpinda, n. (same) load, bundle (usually of salt).

Mpofu, n. (same) blind person.

Mpokereshye, n. (same) girl given by a wife to her husband when she has aged herself and he is still vigorous. She is often the wife's grandchild.

Mpombo, n. (same) the duiker antelope.

Mpondo, n. (same) murderer. Also apparently: man wounded in warfare but not yet dead: apparently the word is only used when there is no hope of recovery. Also of a person or animal attacked by e.g. a lion and left in the same condition.

Mpongolo, n. (same) gateway, opening in fence or stockade.

Mporokoso, n. (same) bull *puku*. Cf. *nseula*, *mpala*.

Mpuku, n. (same) generic term for all rats, mice, shrews, and voles.

Mpukutu, n. (plural only ?) dead leaves on the ground.

Mpulumushi, n. (same) quarrelsome person, bad character, impudent, aggressive, disrespectful person. Also colloquially: the 'blighter', &c.

Mpulwa, n. *Ku pila mpulwa*, go through a village without stopping.

Mpumba, n. (same) (and *Chipumba*) kind of hard red pimple, such as forms at the back of the neck, &c., where hair grows. Not the same as *lufine*.

Mpumbamukowa, n. (same) mistletoe.

Mpumbu, n. (same) a brilliantly coloured fish.

Mpumfya, n. (same) a large dark coloured edible fungus; commonest during the earlier rains.

Mpumi, n. (same) forehead.

Mpumpa, n. Plural of *Lupumpa*, *q. v.*

Mpumpula, n. (same) infant that is leaving the baby stage and beginning to walk.

Mpundu, n. (*wa-mpundu*) twin. Also plural of *Lupunda*, *q. v.*

Mpungu, n. (same) a species of eagle, with red beak, black upper

feathers and white feathers on belly and under the wings (as seen in flight). Also plural of *Lupungu*, q. v.

Mputŭla, n. the becoming pregnant of a girl, and the birth of a child by her, before she has had her *chirungu*. This is a *mupamba*, which the girl's relatives try to keep secret. Otherwise apparently no further steps are taken among the Wawemba. Such a thing appears to be a physical impossibility, but instances of it are given: and to avoid any chance of it happening a young girl who becomes well developed before menstruating is sometimes removed from her husband by her mother.

Mpwalonda, n. (same) a persistent sore, ulcer, rodent ulcer?

Mpyane, n. (same) heir, inheritor, successor.

Mu, prep. in, within, into, from within, out of, during; syn. *nuli*, *mwa*.

Mucha, n. (*micha*) aborted fruit (of tree, the womb, &c.). Gumboil.

Muchenche, n. (*wa-muchenche*) parrot (species of): it does great damage in places to the *masaka* crop.

Muchende, n. (*wachende*) adulterer, profligate.

Muchenja, n. (*michenja*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muchenje, n. (*mich.*) quiver for arrows.

Muchere, n. (*mich.*) salt. Heard used also meaning favourite, a person's favourite.

Muchila, n. (*mich.*) tail (of animals).

Muchilikwandiwi, n. (*michilikwandiwi*) a forest creeping plant. The leaves are chewed and eaten to cure dysentery.

Muchinka, n. (*mich.*) species of tree; syn. *mufutu*. See separate list.

Muchinshi, n. (no plural heard) honour, respect, civility, courtesy, favour (verb *chindika*).

Mufu, n. (*mif.*) species of tree; syn. *mungolomya*. See separate list.

Mufinsa, n. (*mif.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mufishi, n. (*wafishi*) dark-skinned, dark-hued person. Cf. *musweshe*.

Mufita, n. (*mif.*) an edible fungus of two kinds: 1. dark-coloured and 'crumply', like *mpumfya*; 2. red. Grows in the early rains. Syn. (of 2) *musholomwe*.

Mufito, n. (*mif.*) charred wood, wood blackened by fire, black caused by fire. Cf. *mafito*.

Mufombwa, n. (*mif.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mufuka, n. (*mif.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mufuko, n. (*mif.*) bag (of cloth, canvas, &c.).

Mufulo, n. a spoiling or interruption of one's wishes or intentions or arrangements by the interference of another person. E. g. an animal one is stalking is frightened by the appearance of some one from another direction; that person *ali no mufulo*. A man wishes to marry a girl and is favoured by her people until they are told something against him by someone else, &c. Verb *fulunganya*.

Mufumbi, n. (*mif.*) heavy steady rain, beginning early and lasting for some hours, steady downpour.

Mufumbi, n. (*mif.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mufumbo, n. (*mif.*) rough crate of saline ash as produced and packed by the Waunga of Nsalushi. It is obtained by burning swamp vegetation of various kinds, mainly *kawere*, and is much sought after.

Mufungo, n. (*mif.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mufungo, n. the pot of beer set apart at the *lupupo* to take to the dead person's grave. See Pupa, *Lupupo*, *Funga*.

Mufungufungu, n. (*mif.*) species of tree, the 'sausage tree'. See separate list.

Mufutu, n. (*mif.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mufututwe, n. (*wa-mufututwe*) species of large water-rat? The size of a large cat, but longer in the body: found in swamp and in moist places in open flats.

Mufutwe, n. (*mifutwe*) temporary leaf and grass shelter, arbor; syn. *musakula*, *chisakula*.

Mufwi, n. (*mifwi*) arrow; sting of an insect.

Mufyala, n. (*wafyala*) cousin (child of mother's brother or of father's sister.)

Mufyashi, n. (*wafyashi*) parent (father or mother).

Muka-, n. (*wa-muka-*) spouse of, husband of, wife of.

Mukaka, n. (no plural) milk (Chinyanja, but in regular use. The Chiwemba *ishiwa* seems to be obsolete).

Mukalamba, n. (*wakalamba*) elderly person, elder; (my) elder brother (or sister); the departed, the people of old time, of a former generation; person of importance, of seniority, of higher rank.

Mukalu, n. (*mikalu*) the day's work of, the amount set to be done by, a band of people doing *tumya* work, tree-cutting, &c. (working for payment, usually in beer). E.g. *mukalu wa mputa* (in hoeing).

Mukanda, n. (*mik.*) pit made by removal of earth for daubing huts.

Mukane, n. (*wakane*) a refuser, one who refuses; *kampanda te mukane*, he did not refuse (the offer or suggestion made); a periphrasis rather common at times.

Mukanga, n. (*mik.*) marabout stork.

Mukangala, n. (*wakang.*) person who has had small-pox or syphilis and has recovered, and is therefore probably immune.

Mukankala, n. (*wakank.*) great, famous, powerful person; respectable, trustworthy, steady, honest, reliable,

kindly, generous, well-intentioned person; person whose behaviour, demeanour, and treatment of others inspire affection and respect.

Mukapa, n. *Ku lwala mukapa*, to be very seriously ill.

Mukasa, n. (*mik.*) species of heron, slate-coloured, very common in swamps.

Mukasa, n. (*mik.*) bundle of withes or stout grass running round the top of the wall, in hut-building, in which the poles of the wall end and on which the roof rests.

Mukashana, n. (*wakashana*) girl, young girl.

Mukashi, n. (*wakashi*) wife.

Mukati, See **Kati**.

Mukaya, n. (*wakaya*) native of the place.

Mukoa, n. (*mikoa*) totem. Among Wemba totems are those of: *bwali* or *wesa*, *ng'oma*, *ng'uni* (*katili*), *nsofu*, *tembo* or *isawi*, *mumba*, *worwa*, *mwanza*, *kashimu*, *kani*, *mbulo*, *mfula*, *nkashi* or *chishisa*, *ngo*, *nguluwe*, *mbwa* (?), *nkunde* or *kunda*, *mbushi*, *miya* or *membe*, *ng'ona*, *mbao*, *mpuku*, *ng'andu*, *nongo*, *nkamba*, *luo*, *chulu*, *nkonde*, *kashya*, *ng'ombe*, *mpande*, *mpashi*, *lutungu*, *mulilo*, *nsoka*, *lunda*.

Mukofu, n. (*mik.*) scar of wound, &c. If the wound was caused by another person the latter will give something in compensation—a *lupango lwa ku shindika mukofu*.

Mukofyo, n. (*mik.*) rope at bottom of game-net, on which the net is stretched.

Mukola, n. (no plural heard) a drink made from ripe *masuku* or *mfungo* fruit.

Mukolamfula, n. (*mik.*) rain-bow.

Mukola, n. (*mik.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mukoli, n. (*mik.*) stone (of stone fruit), kernel, core.

Mukolo, n. (*wa-mukolo*) head wife, chief wife.

Mukolobwe, n. (*mik.*) stick and noose snare for animals.

Mukololo, n. (*mikololo*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mukolombeshi, n. (*wa-muk.*) prow paddler in two-paddle canoe (Chiwiwa).

Mukolowondo, n. (*mikol.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mukolwa, n. (*mikolwa*) trench, gully, ravine.

Mukolwe, n. (*ma-mukolwe*) cock (domestic fowl).

Mukoma, n. (*wa-mukoma*) name of one of the varieties of the tobacco plant; syn. *kawongo*. See **Fwaka**.

Mukomango, n. (*mik.*) the tribal tattoo-marks on the forehead and temples borrowed by the Wawemba from the Wayeke.

Mukome, n. (*mik.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mukonde, n. (*mik.*) the digitalis plant. In former times, it is said, a *mulembwe* relish used to be obtained from it. An infusion of the leaves is used to lave the face of small-pox patients to save the eyesight. Syn. *sambwe*.

Mukondo, n. (*mik.*). Syn. of **Mutiwa**, q. v. (Chiwiwa).

Mukonka, n. (*mik.*) a forest plant used as a charm to make dogs keen hunters (*ku lumishya mbwa*).

Mukonka, n. (*wa-mukonka*) a species of fish.

Mukonko, n. (*mik.*) depression in ground, gorge, gully; syn. *chikonkwa*. *Kamfuli mukonko*, an adverbial phrase meaning head first. The explanation is that a person stepping unawares into a *mukonko* would probably fall on to his head. *Kamfuli* is connected with the verb *fulama*—bend forward—the position the body of a person falling in such a way would assume.

Mukonkoshi, n. (*wakonk.*) (Chiwiwa) man who finishes off a new canoe, canoe finisher; verb *konkola*, q. v.

Mukonso, n. (*mik.*) calf of leg, leg below the knee; and so, often: 'leg' or stalk of inanimate objects, stalk of grass, &c.

Mukontokonto, n. (*mik.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mukonswa, n. (*wakonswa*) sick person.

Mukoshi, n. (*mikoshi*) neck.

Mukoso, n. (*mik.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mukote, n. (*wakote*) an aged person.

Mukowa, n. (*mik.*) the hunting charms of an elephant hunter (of *fundis* only, i. e. those who use guns).

Mukowe, n. (*mik.*) otter.

Mukuku, n. (*mik.*) current of stream, river; wake of canoe.

Mukukuma, n. (*mik.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mukumbwa, n. (*mik.*) pool of water in a flat.

Mukundukundu, n. and **Mukundukuwira**, n. (*mik.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mukungo, n. (*mik.*) noose, loop, e. g. as used in hanging, as tether for a goat, &c. Cf. *chikungo*.

Mukungulu, n. (*mik.*) leg-bone of an elephant.

Mukungwe, n. (*wa-mik.*) barrier, fence, or enclosure of boughs.

Mukunku, n. (*mik.*) log of wood on which bark-cloth is hammered out.

Mukunyu, n. (*mik.*) species of tree, fig-tree. See separate list.

Mukupo, n. (*mik.*) hide, skin (hide of the buffalo and larger antelopes, &c., as used for sitting upon, covering drums, &c. The softer skins, suitable for use as clothing, or for carrying babies on the back, e. g. those of the reedbuck or cow lechwe, are called *mpapa*.)

Mukusa, n. (no plural heard) the strong smell of e. g. the civet and the *nshimba* cat.

Mukusa, n. (*mik.*) broom made of twigs or brushwood.

Mukuta, n. (*wa-muk.*) a swamp

bird the size of a magpie, rich brown in colour, with black head and white throat. Its peculiar liquid call is often heard in the middle of the night as well as during the daytime.

Mukutu, n. (*wa-mukutu*) lion (lion only; *nkalamu* may include leopards.)

Mukuwa, n. (*mikuwa*) copper.

Mukuwe, n. (*mikuwe*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mukwa, n. (*mik.*) piece of bark cut from tree trunk to serve as a receptacle or tray, e.g. to carry honey in.

Mukwala, n. (*mik.*) track made on the ground or through grass by the passage of men or animals; syn. *ikuwa*.

Mukwamba, n. (*mik.*) piece of two yards, fathom, measured by stretch of the arms.

Mukwaye, n. (no plural) term of courtesy much used by the Wawemba in addressing one another; used indiscriminately among equals, by superiors or elders to inferiors or young people, and vice versa—sir, madam, &c.

Mula, n. (*wa-mula*) bull sitatunga. Cf. *nsowe*.

Mulaka, n. (*mil.*) the hammer of a bell; the bit of metal put inside *nsawa* bells to make them jingle.

Mulalalale, n. (*milalalale*) woman of easy virtue.

Mulalantanga, n. (*mil.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mulale, n. (*mil.*) crack, fissure, line of cleavage.

Mulalo, n. (no plural heard) war.

Mulalushya, n. (*mil.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mulama, n. (*mil.*) species of tree; syn. *montamfumu*. See separate list.

Mulama, n. (no change) a species of edible caterpillar, found on the *mulama* tree.

Mulamba, n. (*mil.*) torrent, e.g. in village or path, during rain storm.

Mulambi, n. (*mil.*) pool or puddle,

shallow depression containing rain-water.

Mulambwabwato, n. (*mil.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mulanda, n. (*walanda*) one of the common people, a 'poor' man, a retiring, inoffensive, unpretentious, unassertive person.

Mulando, n. (*mil.*) log of wood, fallen tree; log used to fasten hut door to on inside.

Mulando, n. (*mil.*) piece of ground in the swamp which is higher (and consequently drier) than that surrounding it.

Mulandu, n. (*mil.*) matter of discussion, case, affair, matter in dispute, debate, quarrel, legal proceedings; cause, reason.

Mulanga, n. (no plural) the morning star, herald of the dawn. *Mulanga ucheshya wushiku*.

Mulanga, n. (*mil.*) native drill, used for boring holes, e.g. in *mpande* shells.

Mulao, n. (*mil.*) last instructions as to care of children and property, &c., or succession, or anything else, given by a man at the point of death.

Mulasa, n. (*mil.*) garden levy work for the chief, statute labour. Also: the chief's private garden, as distinguished from those of his wives'.

Mule, n. (*mile*) soot, smut.

Mulekese, n. (*mil.*) bundle (large), e.g. of meat, manioc root, grain in the ear; syn. *isango* (Chiwisa).

Mulembe, n. (*mulembe*) elephant's trunk.

Mulembwe, n. (no plural heard) a vegetable relish, prepared by drying and pounding the leaves and cooking them like a sauce. As compared with *musalu*, *mulembwe* is said to be 'thin' and 'smooth'.

Mulemfwe, n. (*mil.*) new growth of fresh young grass after the forest fires.

Mulenga, n. (*mil.*) young immature fish; of any species.

Mulenga, n. the rinderpest, god of

the rinderpest, popularly supposed to be white, and so considered responsible for albino children.

Mulengeshya, n. (*wa-mul.*) dragon-fly.

Muli, from verb *li*, used as a preposition, as *kuli*, q. v., and *pali*, among, &c.

Mulilo, n. (*mil.*) fire; matches. And met. of an angry or dangerous man or animal. (For a special use of the plural, which is seldom if ever used in the ordinary sense, see *Mililo*).

Mulima, n. (*mil.*) a species of large fruit-bat.

Mulimba, n. (*mil.*) wooden trough, e. g. water trough at pigeon-cote.

Mulimba, n. (*mil.*) tendon (the principal tendons of the body).

Mulimi, n. (*wal.*) cultivator, user of the hoe; and so particularly of people who use the hoe to good effect, who cultivate large gardens, who grow large crops.

Mulimo, n. (*mil.*) digging, cultivation; more commonly: work of any kind, employment, occupation (usually in plural).

Mulingo, n. (*milingo*) small drum, used with the *mwimbe* in the *chira* dance.

Mulinso, n. (*wa-mulinso*) species of lizard, the common wall lizard.

Muliwa, n. (*wa-muliwa*) species of fish; syn. *lusongwe*.

Mulola, n. (no plural) view, in view. *Mu mulola*, where visible, where (it) can be seen, in line of vision.

Mulolani, n. (*mil.*) looking-glass, mirror; syn. *chilola*.

Mulolo, n. (*mil.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mulombwa, n. (*mil.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mulomo, n. (*mil.*) lip, beak, rim, projection, opening, mouth, (i.e. entrance, opening) of anything. Also: impertinence, provocation, tale-telling.

Mulonda, n. (no plural) small-pox; syn. *mwalu*, *kampasa*.

Mulondi, n. (*mil.*) straw or reed siphon for drinking beer through.

Mulondo, n. (*walondo*) professional fisherman.

Mulondo, n. (*milondo*) instructions for use of medicine or charm, given by provider to recipient.

Mulonga, n. (*mil.*) running water, running stream, main channel of river.

Mulonge, n. (*mil.*) species of small barbel or mud fish.

Mulongo, n. (*mil.*) line of people, animals, &c., in procession. The following of a chief or person of influence.

Mulopa, n. (*mil.*) blood.

Mulopwe, n. (*wa-mulopwe*) title of respect, used in addressing a chief.

Muloshi, n. (*waloshi*) wizard, witch, one who uses magic to harm others.

Mulowoka, n. (*mil.*) the beginning, opening, of the rains.

Mulu, n. (no plural heard) the sky, the top, the upper part. *Ku (pa, mu)*, *mulu*, above, on top of.

Muluki, n. (*mil.*) truss (of cloth) (foreign).

Mulumbi, n. (*mil.*) story, tale, fable.

Mulumbi, n. (*wa-mul.*) buffalo (old bull).

Mulumbi, n. (*mil.?*) the hut or shed in which *wutwa* rites are practised.

Mulumbu, n. (*wal.*) member of the *kashimu* (bee) totem.

Mulumbwelumbwe, n. (*mil.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mulume, n. (*wal.*) husband, male.

Mulumendo, n. (*wal.*) young man, youth.

Mulundi, n. (*mil.*) (Chiwisa) wood patch made like a *chiswanka* (q. v.) to replace piece missing in gunwale of canoe.

Mulundo, n. (*mil.*) seam, joint.

Mulundu, n. (*mil.*) land, dry land, firm land, mainland, forest country

as opposed to swamp or flats; piece of country between two streams or flats, and so commonly used to describe distance, like *mpanga*—to such and such a place it is so many *milundu*. (Verb *lundumana*.)

Mulunduwa, n. (*mil.*) a soft oily red stone used for making pipe-bowls.

Mulunge, n. (*mil.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mulungu, n. (*milungu*) God, creator of all things, the omnipotent all-benevolent spirit; but a very vague conception, too far removed from human life to be practically considered; no prayers or offerings are made to Him. In the plural it means local nature deities. Sunday. A week.

Mulungulwa, n. (*milungulwa*) ghost, spook, wraith; syn. *mwene kwa*.

Mulunguti, n. (*mil.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mulunshi, n. (*walunshi*) a hunter with dogs, man who hunts with dogs.

Muluwa, n. (no plural heard) pollen, as stored by bees in their combs.

Mulwani, n. (*walwani*) brute, monster, tyrant; 'rotter', nuisance, person who makes himself objectionable in any way.

Mulwele, n. (*walwele*) sick person, one who is ill, the patient.

Mulyafiwi, n. (*wa-mul.*) person who eats alone, who does not eat with his fellows.

Mumana, n. (*mim.*) river, stream, piece of water.

Mumba, n. fruit of the *mupundu* tree (only as totem name). Also among the western tribes, (1) rubber (*mumba mba*); (2) pot clay (*mumba nongo*) (also only as totem names).

Mumbantasa, n. (*wa-mumb.*) species of fish, resembling *polwe* in shape, marking, and general appearance, but very dark coloured. Syn. *chingiramfwambi*.

Mumbo, n. rain from the west or north-west (a sign of the end of the rains.)

Mumbu, n. (same) a cultivated vegetable, yams? The long slender tuberous roots, either red or white skinned, are crisp and juicy.

Mumbulu, n. (*mimb.*) hunting dog.

Mumbuwu, n. (*mimb.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mumbwe, n. (*wa-mumbwe*) jackal; syn. *nkusa*.

Mume, n. (no plural) dew.

Mumembe, n. (*wa-mumembe*) bull *lechwe*. Cf. *nja*.

Mumena, n. (*mimena*) swelling like a large boil, but which does not come to a head like a boil, abscess?

Mumfwemfwwe, n. (*mimfw.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mumono, n. (*mim.*) the castor-oil shrub.

Mumpa, n. (no change) species of edible caterpillar, found on *mutondo* and *muputu* trees.

Mumpanda, n. (*wa-mump.*) the large white-cheeked otter; syn. *mbau*.

Mumpasa, n. (*mimp.*) large wooden pipe-bowl; syn. *mbokoma*.

Mumpo, n. (*mimpo*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mumpombwe, n. (*mimp.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Munamba, n. (*min.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Munandi, n. (*wanandi*) my fellow, my companion, my friend, the person with me.

Munang'ani, n. (*wanang'*) lazy person.

Munang'u, n. (*min.*) the large black soldier-ant.

Munang'ushilu, n. (*min.*) stink-ant; a large black ant indistinguishable in appearance from the soldier-ant, but with different habits, and capable of emitting at will a foetid smell.

Munani, n. (no plural) relish of any kind, which, together with *bwali*, forms the meal, especially, and perhaps strictly only, of meat so used.

A vegetable relish is *musalu* or *mulembwe*.

Munankwe, n. (*wan.*) his (her, its) friend, companion, fellow; the person (animal, object of like kind) with him (her, it); syn. *muwiye*.

Munawe, n. (*min.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Munawo, n. (*wan.*) their friend, companion, fellow; the person (animal, object of like kind) with them.

Mundoloshi, n. (*mind.*) stripe (of colour, marking on cloth, &c.) band of colour.

Mundu, n. (*wa-mundu*) lion. Especially the clay erection with a hole at each end set up in the hut in the *chisungu* ceremonies, which is blown into to produce an imitation of a lion's roar. Cf. *mungu* and *mungwe*.

Mune, n. (*wane*) my friend, old fellow, old chap, &c. Used in familiar address to equals and inferiors.

Munemba, n. (*minemba*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muneng'ene, n. (*min.*) the chocolate-coloured seed-pod of the *ndale* tree. (In Chaushi also: (1) the pod of the *muwaka* tree, which is very like that of the *ndale*; (2) the *muwaka* tree itself.)

Munensu, n. (*wanensu*) our friend, companion, fellow, the person with us.

Munenu, n. (*wanenu*) your friend, companion, fellow, the person with you.

Munga, n. (*myunga*) thorn, prickle, fish-bone, spine of fish's back.

Mung'ang'a, n. (*ming'*) the black ibis (the sacred ibis?).

Munganunshi, n. (*myung.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mungiri, n. and **Munjiri**, n. (*wa-mun.*) wart-hog; syn. *ngiri*, *njiri*.

Mungoli, n. (*wa-mungoli*) the crested crane.

Mungolomya, n. (*ming.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mung'omba, n. (*ming'*.) the horn-bill.

Mungu, n. (*myungu*) pumpkin.

Mungu, n. Name given to crocodiles from the roaring or bellowing noise they make. Cf. *mungwe*, *mundu*.

Mungwe, n. (*wa-mungwe*) the bittern? Small water-bird which makes a deep booming noise in the evening and at night, suggestive of a lion's roar, and produced, according to the natives, with its bill under the water. Called by the Waunga *muwasamitungu*.

Mung'wing'wi, n. (*wa-mun.*, and Collective) mosquito.

Munkanda, n. (*mink.*) species of drum, strung with hide; used in war, the *chilugaluga* dance, proceeding to the chief's *mulasa*, when travelling with the chief, &c.

Munkoloto, n. (*wa-munk.*) zebra; syn. *cholwa*, *chingalika*.

Munkonono, n. (*mink.*) snore, snoring.

Munkonti, n. (*mink.*) the 'button' at the base of pumpkins, vegetable marrows, &c., the junction of the fruit with the stalk.

Munkuwiri, n. (*mink.*) a barrel-shaped drum, strung at both ends with iguana skin: used in minstrel singing, &c.; syn. *kashingiri*.

Muno, adv. here, there, in here, within. And preposition, e.g. *muno chalo* (for *mulu chino chalo*).

Munofu, n. (*min.*) flesh, meat.

Munonko, n. (*wa-munonko*) thy brother (of brother), thy sister (of sister).

Munowe, n. (*wanowe*) thy friend, companion, fellow, the person with thee; syn. *muwiyo*.

Munsanta, n. (*min.*) bundle (of meat, rubber, beans, &c.).

Munsenda, n. (*min.*) thong lacing on *munkanda* drums, surrounding the drum near the top, intertwined with the vertical lacings, to hold them and keep them in place.

Munshere, n. (*min.*) a kick with the foot.

Munshishi, n. (*wansh.*) one who buries, inter, a body.

Munshishinga, n. (*wa-munsh.*) a large solitary bee, red and black in colour; nests in holes in trees.

Munsokansoka, n. (*mins.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Munsoli, n. (*mins.*) whistling, a whistle (of the mouth).

Munsowélungu, n. (*wa-muns.*) a species of lizard, rather like the common wall-lizard, but with a very long tail: found in swamps and flats.

Munsundu, n. (*mins.*) leech.

Munsungwe, n. (*mins.*) chrysalis.

Muntafyala, n. (*mint.*) young duiker, immature duiker; syn. *mutule*.

Muntasondwa, n. (*mint.*) species of edible caterpillar, found on the *chimpampa* tree.

Muntekuntuku, n. (*mint.*) hic-cough.

Muntesa, n. (*mint.*) species of fish.

Muntetenga, n. (*mint.*) plume, e.g. of the male nightjar in the breeding season, &c.

Muntingisa, n. (*mint.*) bunch or head of flowers or fruit on one stalk.

Muntu, n. (*wantu*) person, human being.

Muntufita, n. (*mint.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muntungwa, n. (*want.*) son or daughter of a chief; syn. *shichula* (male) and *nachula* (female). Also free person, person who is not a slave.

Munundu, n. (*min.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Munungwe, n. (*wan.*). In totemism one's *munungwe* is a member of a totem which by its nature is hostile to or dependent on or complementary to one's own. E.g. members of the leopard and bush-pig totems are *wanungwe* of one another; so are members of the pot and porridge totems, &c.

Munungwe, n. (*minungwe*) a swamp or sudd growth very like coarse rank grass, and bearing seeds like grains of rice. It is the plant which blocks channels in the swamps.

Mununka, n. (*min.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Munwe, n. (*minwe*) finger. *Ku wa nu minwe*, to menstruate; syn. *tawa*, *tamuna*. *Minwe nkutwa*, unarmed, without weapons, with nothing with which to protect oneself.

Munyakapande, n. (*miny.*) a small white edible fungus.

Munyera, n. (*wa-munyera*) slag from smelting furnace.

Munyina, n. (*wa-muny.*) brother (of brother), sister (of sister) (his, her, their). And applied also to inanimate objects to express great resemblance. (N.B. children of two sisters or two brothers are to one another brothers and sisters.)

Munyinane, n. (*wa-muny.*) my brother (of brother), &c. See **Munyina**.

Munyinefwe, n. (*wa-muny.*) our brother (of brother), &c.

Munyinenwe, n. (*wa-muny.*) your brother (of brother), &c.

Munyinewo, n. (*wa-muny.*) their brother (of brother) &c.

Munyororo, n. (*miny.*) chain (of any kind), prisoners' gang chain.

Muonga, n. (*miyonga*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mupa, n. (*mipa*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mupaka, n. (*mip.*) boundary, border.

Mupamba, n. (*mip.*) an occurrence contrary to the usual fixed order of things, portent, bad omen (e.g. a comet); a contravention of the laws of decency or use or custom; a speaking of things which should not be mentioned or revealed.

Mupampo, n. (*mip.*) iron instrument used to bore holes in the strips of reed which are strung together to make the *wutanda* mat.

Mupango, n. (*mip.*) (1) mourning band round head; (2) dying groan of animal or human being, e.g. *ng ombe yaito mupango*.

Mupangwa, n. (*mip.*) one of the varieties of the *musuku* tree. It bears much larger fruit than the others.

Mupapa, n. (*mip.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mupāsa, n. (*mip.*) a basket with the sides artificially extended by means of twigs and leaves, to hold and carry light articles, e.g. eleusinium in the ear.

Mupashi, n. (*mip.*) spirit of the departed, ancestral spirit; good fortune, favour of Providence. *Nawa nē mipashi*, I am lucky.

Mupawi, n. (*wap.*) commoner, one of the common people.

Mupepe, adv. See **Pepe**.

Mupepo, n. (no plural) the cold season of the year.

Mupete, n. (*mipete*) stalk of maize or millet.

Mupeto, n. (*mip.*) bent stick, hoop, arch, wheel, bicycle wheel, &c. The crate (made by plaiting fibre in a network on a stick bent into a ring) in which dried fish is packed. The stick part of the stick and noose trap. The mystic obstacle made by the mistress of the *chisungu* ceremonies in the hut to be jumped over by the *nachisungu*. A piece of wood bent into a half circle is set up on the floor, and another is laid across it at right angles. These are then plastered thickly with daub and white clay, and pumpkin and marrow seeds are stuck all over them. The result resembles a rough kind of hobby-horse. This is the night that the groom shoots at the *mbusa*.

Mupetwandupe, n. (*mip.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mupindo, n. the two horizontal bars used together with an upright to fasten on the outside of the door of the hut of a chief just dead. A pain across the stomach. Eclipse of the moon.

Mupini, n. (*mip.*) handle (of hoe or axe).

Mupira, n. (*mip.*) rubber; ball.

Mupopolo, n. (*mip.*) the sound of hammering blows, sound made by chopping wood, felling trees, &c.

Mupopolo, n. (*mip.*) comb or crest of birds (except the domestic fowl). See **Musesere**.

Mupu, n. (*mipu*) draught, current of air, e.g. as caused by the motion of a bird's wing. And so applied to a bicycle pump.

Mupulampako, n. (*mip.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mupulumpumpi, n. (*mip.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mupundu, n. (*mip.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mupundu, n. the first moon of the heavy rains; syn. *kupundu milimo*. See list under **Mweshe**.

Mupunga, n. (*mip.*) tail of an animal (such as can be used as a fly switch).

Mupungi, n. (*mip.*) rice.

Muputu, n. (*mip.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muputu, n. (*wap.*) a fat, heavily made, person.

Mupya, n. (*mip.*) burnt ground, ground which has been cleared of grass by a forest fire.

Mupyakakula, n. (*mip.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musa, n. (*mis.*) draught of liquid.

Musafwa, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musaka, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musako, n. (*mis.*) spear haft.

Musaku, (Collective) green *masaka* (millet?) grain (used as a vegetable, boiled).

Musalankwali, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musalu, n. (*mis.*) vegetable relish. The leaves are cooked either green or after being dried and rubbed in the hands, and eaten from the *lunweno* with the fingers. Cf. *mulembe*.

Musalula, n. (no plural heard) disrespect, discourtesy, degrading or spiteful or supercilious treatment.

Musambashi, n. (*was.*) a person of wealth, reputation, position, or importance.

Musambo, n. (*mis.*) bough, branch of tree.

Musamwe, n. (no plural heard) nonsense, joking, a thing said or done in an irresponsible, offhand, joking sort of way.

Musana, n. (*mis.*) loins, lower part of back, small of the back; back, ridge, of anything.

Musangati, n. (*misangati*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musango, n. (*misango*) kind, sort, species; custom, character, disposition.

Musangula, n. Of the eleusine crop: *Male ali musangula*, meaning—bearing fruit, the grains swelling and setting.

Musano, n. (*wasano*) member of chief's household, wife, page, domestic attendant.

Musanse, n. (*mis.*) a coarse tall grass, the stems of which are used in making doors, bundle wrappings, &c.

Musao, n. (*misao*) head-rest, pillow.

Musasa, n. (*mis.*) temporary shelter of boughs or sticks and grass roughly thrown together, booth.

Musase, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musashi, n. (*mis.*) oil receptacle, gourd, flask, bottle.

Musaye, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muse, n. (*mise*) stalk of maize or millet (*masaka*) (in green state, edible).

Museke, n. (*mis.*) basket, roughly made generally of strips of bamboo or *isansa* grass, tied together with string; not woven or plaited.

Muselemba, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musembelo, n. (*mis.*) bits cut off

edge of, e.g. a bark-cloth in trimming the piece to shape, trimmings. *Misembelo ya chilundu*.

Musenga, n. (*mis.*) sand.

Musengere, n. (*mis.*) mattress of native bedstead, generally a rough mat of laths.

Musensenga, n. (*mis.*) sand, sandy ground, sandbank.

Musepa, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musepelela, n. (*mis.*) furious rainstorm, driven rain, blizzard.

Musesere, n. (*mis.*) comb of domestic cock, cockscomb.

Museshe, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musewa, n. (*mis.*) maize cob.

Musewo, n. (*mis.*) ground cleared of grass, &c., with hoe, e.g. to make a clear space on which to dry grain in the sun; hoed road.

Mushi, n. (*mishi*) place where people live, where dwellings are, hamlet, village, town, *boma*.

Mushika, n. (*wa-mushika*) *kapitao* of chief.

Mushiki, n. (no plural heard) hut built of the usual wattle and daub. *Ng'anda ya mushiki*.

Mushiki, n. (*mish.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mushikishi, n. (*mish.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mushiko, n. (*mish.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mushila, n. (*mish.*) root; creeper, tendrils, festoons from a *mushitu* or *iteshe* jungle, as used for string (the Chiwisa *munkolonto*).

Mushili, n. (*mish.*) ground, earth, humus.

Mushilo, n. (*mish.*) spell: the words used or ceremony performed to render charms potent and active, as e.g. charms to keep off rain from a traveller.

Mushimba, n. (*wash.*) leopard (the scratching thing). Members of the leopard totem are known by this name.

Mushimbe, n. (*wash.*) unmarried man or woman.

Mushimpambusa, n. present demanded from the novice's mother by the *nachimbusa* in the *chisungu* ceremonies preparatory to erecting the large *mbusa* which is set up in the centre of the hut, the '*mundu*' *mbusa*.

Mushimpo, n. (*mish.*) drumstick.

Mushimwinanongo, n. (*mish.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mushindo, n. (*mish.*) footfall, sound of footsteps.

Mushindo, n. (*mish.*) charge of gunpowder, sufficient powder to fire one shot.

Mushinga, n. (*mishinga*) (and also *Munashinga*, *minsh.*) cannon (from Chinyanja).

Mushinga, n. (*mishinga*). *Ku pishya mishinga*, to meet obligations, i. e. to compensate a person who has a claim against one, to make a present in return for one received, &c.

Mushinge, n. (*mishinge*) clay deposits built by white ants on ant-hills, bare clay deposits (usually red).

Mushingishyo, n. and **Mushingishye**, n. (*mish.*) centre pole in hut, as erected sometimes to facilitate the setting of the roof.

Mushingo, n. (*mish.*) Wemba woman's girdle (strictly only when composed of cloth without beads. Cf. *kapunda*).

Mushingu, n. (*mish.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mushino, n. (*mish.*) *labia majora*?

Mushipa, n. (*mish.*) tendon, blood-vessel, vein. Cf. *wushipa*.

Mushiipi, n. (*mish.*) belt. (An introduced word.)

Mushiishi, n. (*mish.*) hair on the head.

Mushiishya, n. (*mish.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mushita, n. (*mish.*) track made and used by e.g. cane rats through grass, a sheep track in miniature.

Mushitu, n. (*mish.*) grove of close growing thick-set evergreen trees and

tangled masses of creepers, jungle. Always found in or by water or swampy ground. Cf. *iteshe*.

Mushongo, n. severe headache, particularly in the region of the eye, neuralgia.

Mushya, n. (*washya*) slave; one of the common people, low-born person, commoner. In phrase *bwalwa wa mushya*. Syn. of *Mpa*, q. v.

Musoa, n. (*misoa*) cry, shout, wailing, wail, mourning.

Musoka, n. (*misoka*) commoner in plural form, q. v.

Musokolo, n. (*mis.*) commoner in plural form, q. v.

Musokolowe, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musolilo, n. (*mis.*) embers.

Musolo, n. (*mis.*) a click of the tongue, a mark of contempt and a considerable insult.

Musolo, n. (*mis.*) pullet, any immature bird.

Musolo, n. (*mis.*) 'club'; little band of people who have a meal together. There will be several groups in a village in the evening, and each constitutes a *musolo*.

Musolo, n. (*mis.*) the fruit of the *musangati* tree. A dark indigo or black dye for dyeing cloth is obtained from it. Also: the seed of the *musolo* tree, used to play the *chisolo* game with.

Musombo, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musompa, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musonga, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musonga, n. (*mis.*) end, point, tip, sprout; the 'eye' or bud of a potato or other tuber. Also heard applied, though apparently incorrectly, to the 'horn' of a snail.

Musongwa, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list. The Cape gooseberry plant is also called by this name, its fruit being similar in appearance to that of the *musongwa*.

Musonko, n. (*mis.*) collection, contribution, tax (verb *sonka*).

Musonso, n. (*mis.*) head of grain of eleusinium.

Musopelo, n. (*mis.*) ramrod.

Musoso, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musuka, n. (*mis.*) the reverse end of a metal instrument, e.g. the spike end of an arrow-head which is inserted in the reed shaft; of a knife, which is inserted in the handle; of a hoe or axe, which is fixed in and through the head of the handle.

Musuku, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musukupala, n. (*mis.*) bottle, glass bottle.

Musula, n. (*mis.*) fundament.

Musumba, n. (*misumba*) the chief's own village, the capital, the centre of government. Also: place held sacred for its association with the dead (of important people, e.g. the burial place of a chief) or with nature deities, e.g. a waterfall, cavern, &c. *Musumba wa bwali*, a 'mess' of *bwali* as served dished up like an inverted bowl and smoothed over with the porridge-stick.

Musumbo, n. (*misumbo*) iron stick, iron spear-shaft, dart, metal spike, any pointed metal instrument or implement.

Musunga, n. (*misunga*) gruel, a mixture of native meal and water.

Musungu, n. (*wasungu*) European.

Musungu, n. (*mis.*) chaff (usually in plural); syn. *Chungu*, q. v.

Musungu, n. (*mis.*) the 'flower', inflorescence, of grain such as millet, eleusinium, rice.

Musungu, n. (*mis.*) saline relish obtained from the ash of plants of many kinds, most of them of water or swamp growth. The vegetation is burnt green and the resultant ash dissolved in water.

Musungushya, (*mis.*) yoke of egg.

Musungwa, n. (*mis.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Musushi, n. (*was.*) the second man to wound an elephant (in *kalongwe* hunting); verb *sulira*.

Muswa, n. (*wa-muswa*) the stern paddler in a two-paddle canoe (*Chiwisa*).

Musweshe, n. (*wasweshe*) light-hued person. Cf. *mufishi*.

Musweswe, n. (*mis.*) a 'mess' of e.g. ground-nuts or beans cooked in a particular way.

Muta, n. (*mita*) the mudfish, barbel.

Mutaka, n. (*mit.*) an edible plant, cooked like spinach.

Mutala, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutale, n. smelted iron ore. Pig-iron?

Mutambélungu, n. (*wa-mut.*) an animal that spends its whole time, even when hunted, as eland, roan, and hartebeeste do sometimes, in open flats, never entering the forest.

Mutambu, n. (*mit.*) small stick, cane, walking-stick.

Mutanda, n. (no plural) six (used adjectively).

Mutanda, n. (*mit.*) cake or slab of pig-iron as drawn from the smelting furnace.

Mutanda, n. (*mit.*) temporary shelter, e.g. for living in while at work away from the village.

Mutandafiwa, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutandambwibwi, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutande, n. (*mit.*) row, rank, line.

Mutanga, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutantamfula, n. (*mit.*) swollen gland, in thigh (usually), elbow, or armpit, as caused by a sore place on the limb affected.

Mutante, n. (*mit.*) strip of meat, meat cut into a strip, biltong.

Mutanto, n. (*mit.*) ladder, either of one pole with steps cut in it, or of two poles with rungs lashed to them.

Mutapo, n. (*mit.*) alluvial iron ore.

Mute, n. (*mite*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mute, adv. frequently, repeatedly, often; syn. *liwili liwili*.

Muteke, n. (*mit.*) the *Landolphia* rubber vine.

Muteketa, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutembo, n. (*mit.*) pole for carrying a double load; and so applied to the load—a double load.

Mutendankwali, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutende, n. (no plural) peace, quiet, safety, well-being. Common in salutation.

Mutenge, n. (*mit.*) roof.

Mutengo, n. (*mit.*) price, cost, value (Chinyanja!).

Mutengo, n. (*mit.*) open forest country. (Only a particular kind of forest is so called. Cf. *chipya*, *musitu*, *chifumbule*, *lunwua*, &c.).

Muteta, n. Before an infant has been 'taken' by its father (*ku poka mwana*—which is effected by an act of sexual intercourse between the father and the mother) it is believed that it will be caused to *kowela* (q.v.) if touched by any person who is a *muntu wa kuwoko* (see *Kuwoko*), or if such a person enters its mother's hut to take fire (*lapulo mulilo*) and so touches the hearth. To avoid the injuries resulting from any accidental contact of either kind the infant is taken into an *nsaka* in the village while the men are sitting there, and in their presence it is given gruel and medicine, and charms are tied to its leg, and it is bathed (*ku china*). This performance is called *ku nwe-shya muteta* or *ku ankula mwana*.

Mutete, n. (*mitete*) layer of flesh covering the stomach and entrails. Cf. *nsambilo*.

Mutetya, n. (*mitetya*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutewetewe, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muti, n. (*miti*) a tree; wood (substance); medicine, simple, charm, drug, poison (almost entirely prepared from the bark, leaves, wood, or roots of trees).

Mutima, n. (*mit.*) heart, the heart (organ of body), 'heart' of anything; internal organs generally, stomach, bowels; feeling, imagination, desire, purpose, disposition, intention, conscience; tendency to madness, disposition to have fits.

Mutimbwambusa, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutinankufu, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutiti, n. (*mit.*) maggot.

Mutiti, n. (*mit.*) a kind of drum; large edition of the *munkuwiri*, used by the Wamambwe and Wawemba.

Mutiwa, n. (*mit.*) canoe as cut and floated, still in the rough state, before being fined down and finished off; syn. *mukondo* (both Chiwisa).

Muto, n. (*mito*) ash of fire. Juices in cooking, gravy.

Mutoke, n. (*mit.*) testicle of the iguana, used as a charm or medicine to cure elephantiasis of the scrotum (?) or hydrocele (?).

Mutombo, n. Only heard in the phrase *ku fwa mutombo*, be speechless, nerveless, rooted to the ground, unable to move or speak, with fright.

Mutondo, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutondo, n. (*mit.*) water-pot.

Mutoto, n. (*mit.*) navel, centre; navel-like end of bunch of bananas.

Mutowo, n. (*mit.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mutula, n. (*mit.*) species of fish; syn. *mutungulu*, *lumpanswa*.

Mutule, n. (*mit.*) immature duiker; syn. *muntafyala*.

Mutulo, n. (*mit.*) chief's due, tribute, tax; offering to a chief of what is his by right.

Mutumba, n. (*mit.*) name of a small drum used by witchfinder when

digging up dead bodies and performing other rites.

Mutungulu, n. (*mit.*) species of fish; syn. *mutula*, *lumpanswa*.

Mutunku, n. (*mit.*) the tattoo marks of the Wawemba, straight lines on the backbone, and down the centre of the chest and stomach.

Mutuntula, n. (*mit.*) a species of solanum, with prickly stems and round bright yellow fruit (not edible). It seems to grow only in abandoned gardens and deserted villages.

Mututu, n. (*mit.*) small toy arrow, ready-made of a piece of stout grass, &c., used by children to fire from toy bows at pumpkins, &c., rolled along the ground as targets.

Mutuwa, n. (*wa-mutuwa*) species of fish, noticeable for brown speckles on the sides: immature *nkamba*.

Mutwe, n. (*mitwe*) head; anything resembling a head in shape or position.

Muwa, n. (*myuwa*) bellows.

Muwaka, n. (*miwaka*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muwale, n. (*miwale*) punt-pole, made from the *chuwale* palm.

Muwalu, n. (*wawalu*) the first man to wound an elephant (in *kalongwe* hunting). Verb *walula*.

Muwamba, n. (*miw.*) 1. Load, bundle (of meat, beans, nuts, &c.)
2. Elephantiasis of the leg.

Muwambwang'oma, n. (*miw.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muwamfu, n. (*miw.*) bundle of dried bhanga.

Muwanga, n. (*miw.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muwanse, n. (*miw.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muwanse, n. (*miw.*) species of fish; syn. *Lumanse*, q. v. (*Chiwisa*).

Muwe, n. (*miw.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muwemba, n. (*miw.*) pod (of peas and beans).

Muwemba, n. (*Waw.*) native of the Wemba tribe.

Muwilili, n. (*miw.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Muwinda, n. (*miw.*) a method of wearing the cloth; a piece of cloth drawn tightly between the legs is fastened into the girdle in front and behind.

Muwiri, n. (*miw.*) body (animal, and generally the living body), trunk, substance, bulk.

Muwiye, n. (*waw.*) Syn. of **Munankwe**, q. v.

Muwiyo, n. (*waw.*) Syn. of **Munowe**, q. v.

Muwomba, n. (*waw.*) a dwarf fruit-bearing bush. See list of trees.

Muwombo, n. (*miw.*) species of tree. See separate list (perhaps better *muombo*, '*miyombo*').

Muwombolo, n. (*miw.*) principal tendon of the heel, or of the top of foot (running to the great toe).

Muwumbili, n. (*miw.*) banked-up road, embankment; syn. *molwa*.

Muwundo, n. (*miw.*) the beginning of the rainy season (usually heard in the plural).

Muwungoteke, n. (*miw.*) species of rubber vine, very like *muteke* in appearance; provides root rubber.

Muyembeyembe, n. (*miy.*) 1. Species of tree. See separate list.
2. Species of water-bird, the black and white ibis.

Muyoka, n. (*waw.*) snake-charmer.
Mwa, prep. Syn. of **Mu**, **Muli**, used like **Kwa**, q. v.

Mwa, interj. of assent: Oh! ah! indeed! really? really! Sometimes it merely shows that a question is asked or implied, and it is then translatable by a mark of interrogation.

Mwafi, n. (*myafi*) a species of tree. A poison used in the poison ordeal is prepared from the bark. Hence the poison preparation; the right to administer *mwafi*; any ordeal of other kinds.

Mwaiche, n. (*waiche*) child, small child; the younger brother (sister)

of. *Mwaiche wandi*, my younger brother (sister); *Mayo mwaiche*, my mother's younger sister.

Mwaka, n. (*myaka*) year, season (period of twelve, sometimes six, months); season, time, occasion.

-mwakwe. Preceded by preposition *ku*, *pa*, *mu*, to (from, at, &c.), his (her) home, village, house. *Mwinamwakwe*, a person belonging to his (her) village, following, company, &c.; her husband, his wife.

Mwala, n. (*myala*) red cloth, as given by the chief as the prize and mark of valour to a warrior who has killed an enemy, or to those who have killed a lion or a leopard.

Mwalala, n. (*myalala*) rock, large flat surface of rock.

Mwale, n. (*wa-mwale*) the buffalo bird.

Mwalo, n. (*myalo*) cross-beam, e.g. of bedstead, covering of gamepit, &c.

Mwalu, n. (no plural) small-pox; syn. *mulonda*, *kampasa*.

Mwalulankula, n. (*myal.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mwambo, n. (*myambo*) worm.

Mwamfuli, n. (*myam.*) umbrella (Chiswahili?).

Mwana, n. (*wana*) child, son, daughter, young of any living thing. Anything resembling a child in relation to another thing, e.g. *mwana wa chimkuli*, pipe-bowl; *mwana wē bwe*, the upper (and smaller) grindstone pushed backward and forward by the hands over the lower), &c. *Mwana wa wene*, child of other people, comes to mean sometimes a free person, person ransomed from slavery, as opposed to a slave.

Mwanakashi, n. (*wanak.*) woman, female.

Mwanandelwe, n. (*wa-mwan.*) left hand, especially the left side tusk of an elephant; syn. *kuso*.

Mwanda, n. (*myanda*) a hundred; any large indefinite number.

Mwande, n. (*wa-mwande*) a small

black bee, in size between *chiwonga* and *kawuluwulu*. It nests in holes in tree trunks.

-mwandi. Preceded by preposition *ku*, *pa*, *mu*, to (from, at, &c.) my house, village, home. *Mwina-mwandi*, a person belonging to my village, following, company, &c.; my husband, my spouse.

Mwandi, interj. of emphasis; yes indeed, very much so, really, truly, I assure you, &c.; also sometimes indicates that the words with which it is used are meant sarcastically.

Mwando, n. (*myando*) cord, string, rope.

Mwane, n. (*wa-mwane*) his (her) child, son, daughter.

Mwangōsala, n. (*wa-mwang.*) site of an old village, so ancient that all knowledge of its inhabitants or headman's name is lost to memory.

Mwangwi, n. (no plural) a species of eleusinium, sown early and ripening in January–February.

Mwankole, n. (*wa-mwank.*) crow.

Mwanku, n. (*wanku*) chorus, one who takes up or answers a song.

Mwano, n. (*wa-mwano*) your (sing.) child, son, daughter.

Mwansa, n. (*myansa*) mane, dorsal mane (of lion, bush-pig, sable, zebra, &c.).

Mwansa, n. the *kansa* fungus (totem name only).

Mwansampande, n. the white-bodied vulture (*ikuwi lya mwansampande*).

Mwansamusaka, n. a plant like hemlock or fennel in appearance.

Mwanshi, n. (*myanshi*) bundle (of grass); syn. *mufunshi*.

Mwau, n. (*myau*) a gape, yawn.

Mwaume, n. (*waume*) man, male.

-mwawo. Preceded by preposition *ku*, *pa*, *mu*, to (from, at, &c.) their home, village, house, &c. *Mwina-mwawo*, a person belonging to their village, district, company, &c.

Mwawu n. (*myawu*) crossing-

place of animals, place where animals (especially elephant and buffalo) are accustomed to cross a river or swampy flat.

Mwefu, n. (*myefu*) beard, moustache, hair on face, whiskers (of man or beast); antenna of an insect, &c.

Mwela, n. (no plural) wind, cold, cold weather, the cold windy season (June, July).

Mwele, n. (*myele*) knife.

Mwembo, n. (no plural) an old 'country' dance, in which there is much leaping about.

Mwendo, n. (*myendo*) leg, quarter (in cutting up a carcass).

Mwene, n. (*wene*) stranger, visitor, person from another village or district.

Mwenekwa, n. (*wa-mwenekwa*) apparition, ghost; syn. *mulungulwa*. Also heard applied to a tree-stump which seen in the distance was mistaken for a human being.

Mwenge, n. (*myenge*) species of tree. See separate list. Torch, lighted brand, burning stick or wisp of grass.

Mwengere, n. (*myengere*) species of tree. See separate list.

Mwengo, n. (*myengo*) small iron chisel-like instrument for shaving down and smoothing off axe and hoe handles, &c. (Chiwisa *nyengo*).

Mwenso, n. (no plural) fear, timidity, shyness, cowardice.

-mwenu. Preceded by preposition *ku*, *pa*, *mu*, to (from at, &c.) your home, village, district, &c. *Mwinamwenu*, a person belonging to your village, district, &c.

Mweo, n. (*myeo*) the heart-beat, breath, life, health.

Mweshe, n. (*myeshe*) the moon, a moon, month. The thirteen moons are: 1. *Kavengere kanono* (say the first moon after Christmas). 2. *Kavengere kakalamba*. 3. *Kutumpu*. 4. *Shindi*. 5. *Kapepo kanono*. 6. *Kapepo kakalamba*. 7. *Chikungulu pepo*. 8. *Lipukutu linono*. 9. *Lipu-*

kutu likalamba. 10. *Lusurwa lunono*. 11. *Lusurwa lukalamba*. 12. *Chinshi kuwiri*. 13. *Mupunda*.

-mwesu. Preceded by preposition *ku*, *pa*, *mu*, to (from, at, &c.) our home, village, house, &c. *Mwina-mwesu*, a person belonging to our village, following, &c.

Mwi? interr. where? whence?

Mwikalampungu, n. (*mik*) orchid. Orchids are put to grow in the water-troughs at pigeon-cotes. *Kalongwe* elephant hunters make charms of the orchid, which are worn tied round the arm: when one of the band goes after a beast to attack it the others twist their amulets round to charm it to come in their direction.

Mwikalebwe, n. a descriptive epithet equivalent to *u-ikala pē bwe* (who sits on the stone, i.e., grindstone), used with *kampumpu*, q.v. in a saying of the Wena-Wesa.

Mwiko, n. (*miko*) porridge-stick, stick to stir porridge with.

Mwilakasangu, n. (*wa-mwila*) (Chiwisa) pelican; syn. *isera*.

Mwilosewe, n. (*wa-mwil*) bustard, *paaww*; syn. *iseve*, *kangambushi*.

Mwilye, n. (*wa-mwil*) a small mammal like a weasel in shape and build; head wedge-shaped, pointing down to a sharp muzzle; lower jaw set back; tail long and tufted at the end; hair like that of the common *mushitu* monkey's in length, texture, and colour. Species of mongoose?

Mwimba, n. (*mimba*) (the thing dug—*imba*) a hole burrowed in the ground, 'earth', lair.

Mwimbe, n. (*wa-mwimbe*) long slender drum, strung at the top with iguana skin. It is played standing up with the drum held between the legs; the common dance drum.

Mwina-(*wena*). Person connected with or belonging to another person or thing as defined by the word following: e.g., *mwina mfula*, a member of the rain totem; *mwina ituna*, a person from the Ituna district; *mwina Makasa*, one

of Makasa's people; *mwina musumba*, a person from the chief's village, inhabitant of the capital, envoy or attendant of the chief's; *mwina mpanga*, a person from an outlying village, or a person who lives and wanders in the forest, shunning his fellows; and so, a person of the timid, boorish, manners of such a one; *mwina fyalo*, a foreigner, person from another country.

Mwina, n. (*mina*) heap.

Mwine, n. (*wene*) owner, possessor, master, patron, protector. *Mwana wa wene*, a person of position, a free person (see *Mwana*); *fintu fya wene*, other people's property.

Mwine, adj. (*wene*) self. *Ine mwine*, I myself (see -*ine*).

Mwinga, n. (*wa-mwingu*) second wife, concubine.

Mwinshi, n. (*minshi*) doorway, entrance.

Mwinshi, n. (*minshi*) pestle, a club-like pole used for pounding grain, manioc, &c., in mortar.

Mwipi, n. (*wepe*) dwarf.

Mwipwa, n. (*wepwa*) nephew, niece (child of a man's sister).

Mwishikulu, n. (*weshikulu*) grandchild, grandnephew (child of *mwipwa*).

-mwowe. Preceded by preposition *ku*, *pa*, *mu*, to (from, at, &c.) your (singular) home, village, house, &c. *Mwinamwowe*, a person belonging to your village, company, &c.; your husband (wife).

Myanga, v. lick.

N

Na, conj., adv. and, also, and even, too.

Na, prep. with, by: *kuli (wa) na* . . . have, possess.

Nabwinga, n. (*wa-nabwingu*) the bride in the *bwinga* marriage ceremonies.

Nachimbusa, n. (*wa-nachimbusa*) mistress and directress of the *chisungu* ceremonies.

Nachisungu, n. (*wa-nachisungu*)

girl going through or just through the *chisungu* ceremonies.

Nachula, n. (*wa-nachula*) (Chimambwe!) daughter of a chief; syn. *munungwa*.

Nafyala, n. (*wa-nafyala*) his (her) mother-in-law, daughter-in-law; *nafyalefwe*, our mother- (daughter-) in-law; *nafyalenwe*, your do.; *nafyalewo*, their do.

Naka, v. be soft, be tender, be loose, be slack; be damp, be wet (of ground, &c.); be cheap (of price); be careful, go slowly; be gentle, mild, amiable, good-tempered, obedient, docile, poor-spirited, listless; be weak, tired, feeble, exhausted.

Nakalamba, n. (*wa-nak.*) woman called in by the *nachimbusa* to assist her, more particularly in the services of the hut, sweeping up, &c. She also acts as company to the novices. She attains to some importance, and must be treated with great respect by the novices and their relatives.

Nakalya, adv. quite, entirely, without exception.

Nakapelembe, n. (no change) a species of edible caterpillar, found on *mututu* trees.

Nakulu, n. (*wa-nak.*) his (her) grandmother, great aunt, mistress; *nakulu-ifwe*, our do.; *nakulu-inwe*, your do.; *nakulu-iwo*, their do.

Nalimo, adv. perhaps, possibly.

Nalume, n. (*wa-nal.*) his (her) maternal uncle; *nalumeifwe*, our do.; *nalumenwe*, your do.; *nalumewo*, their do.

Nalwiko, n. (*wa-nal.*) a species of snake, long and slender, with a kind of comb or collar on the back of the neck.

Nama, n. (same) animal, game, meat.

Namansako, n. (same) any animal with hairy skin, in distinction from the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

Namaula, n. (*wa-nam.*) the bright green tree snake, said to be harmless.

Namba, n. (same) row, line (the English word 'number', from the lining up and numbering of troops at drill?).

Namilalushya, n. (no change) species of edible caterpillar, found on the *mulalushya* tree.

Namililo, n. (*wa-nam.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Namisanse, n. (no change) species of edible caterpillar, found on *katete* grass.

Namisuku, n. (no change) species of edible caterpillar, found on the *musuku* tree.

Namuchilakumwenge, n. (no change) species of edible caterpillar, found on *mwenge* trees.

Namulelema, n. (*wa-nam.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Namumanga, n. (*wa-nam.*) fish-weir, syn. *nkumbi*, *chansa*.

Namunchenene, n. (*wa-nam.*) the largest species of white ant.

Namungwe, n. (*wa-nam.*) the *korhaan*.

Namushimwa, n. (none) a large basket containing all the kinds of grains, beans, peas, nuts, castor oil, &c., all cooked together by the mistress of the ceremonies (the *chisungu*) at one stage of the proceedings. Portions are sent round to all the 'messes' in the village. *Kwipikira namushimwa*: It is so called from the mixture composing it.

Namusuluka, n. (no change) species of edible caterpillar, found on the *muputu* tree.

Namuteketa, n. (*wa-nam.*) species of tree. See separate list.

Namwandi, n. (*wa-nam.*) nickname for a big-bellied person.

Namwinshi, n. (*wa-nam.*) species of tree. See separate list.

-nandi, adj. my like, fellow, match, equal, one like me.

Nang'ana, v. be soft, pappy, limp, relaxed, slack, idle, lazy.

Nangu, **Nangula**, conj. . . . adv., perhaps, possibly, it may be, even,

even though, although, not even, by no means; *nangu* . . . *nangu* . . ., either . . . or . . .; neither . . . nor . . .; even (not even) . . . or (nor) . . . Syn. *yangu*, *yangula*.

Nani, pron. interrogative—who? (subjective; cf. *ani*).

-nankwe, adj. his (her, its) like, fellow, equal, match, another like him (her, it), another of the same kind.

Naponga, adv. perhaps, possibly, it may be the case that, it may be that.

Nasenge, n. (*wa-nasenge*) his (her) paternal aunt.

-nawo, adj. their like, fellow, match, another like them.

Nawuwale, n. (*wa-nawuwale*) species of tree. See separate list.

Naya, v. cook (only of cooking *bwali*).

Nohelo, n. (same) air-pipe of burnt clay, to admit draught into smelting furnace.

Nohelwa, n. (same) (and *Njelwa*) brick (Chinyanja).

Nohembere, n. (same) girl who has borne one child.

Nohende, n. (same) space, room, space (to sit in, put things in, &c.).

Nohene, n. (same) the tiger-fish; syn. *manda*.

Nohenge, n. (same) place of resort, place where one is always to be found, *nsaka*. Any place where a person (or animal) is invariably to be found may be so called.

Nohentu, n. *Ku fwa ku nchentu* is said of a woman who dies while pregnant or at childbirth. This is held to be the result of adultery committed while she is in that state by herself or her husband, or even by the paramour of either.

Nohiliko, n. (same) something that closes or stops up (*ku chilika*), cork, stopper.

Nohinga, n. (same) bicycle (Chinyanja).

Nda, n. (same) louse.

Nda, n. (same) stomach (generally locally, with *mu* or *pa*).

Ndakaye, adv. now, presently, just now, immediately; syn. *nomba*.

Ndala, n. (same) line or *chishilwa* drawn through the *wukula* before sowing, as a mark to show where the sowing was begun.

Ndalama, n. (same) money, coin, shilling.

Ndalawa, n. rust.

Ndale, n. (same) species of tree. See separate list.

Ndelwe, n. (same) walled in veranda of hut.

Ndewelewe, n. (same) cloth worn to threads, tatters.

Ndi, interj. expressive of hardness, stiffness. *Mushili wauma ndi!* the ground is as hard as hard!

Ndiwu, n. (same) small metal bell (as put round a dog's neck, &c. Cf. *lupambo*).

Ndo, n. (same) stage on a journey, place where the night is passed.

Ndowo, n. (same) decoy. Also a person who meeting one lost in the forest sets him in the right direction; or a path which the wanderer finds and so reaches a village.

Ndume, n. (same) brother (of a woman).

Ndushya, n. (same) gall, gall-bladder.

Nduwa, n. (same) a bird with crimson and navy blue feathers. It is a royal bird, a perquisite of the chief's.

Ndyato, n. (same) sandal; syn. *chilato*.

Ndyawuluwa, n. (same) giraffe (Chiyeke?).

Nē, conj. . . prep. See *Na*.

-ne, adj. four.

Nelyo, conj. although; not even, by no means; neither; *nelyo . . . nelyo . . .*, neither . . . nor . . .; whether . . . or . . .

Nenga, n. (same) small mammal, species of jackal?

Nengo, n. (same) ant-bear;

syn. *kaweya*, *mpendwa*, *tama*, *nyaka*.

Nengu, n. (same) one who *lengu*-la's, a spy.

-nensu, adj. our like, fellow, match, one like us.

-nenu, adj. your like, fellow, match, one like you.

Nenuka, v. work loose, become slack, limp (of cloth, bandage, fastening).

Nga, adv., conj. 1. Introducing a question: what about . . . , &c., or untranslated. 2. Introducing a wish: would that, if only. 3. In comparison: like, as. 4. Marking a condition: it goes in the 'if' clause (protasis) in distinct and indistinct futures; with the second clause (apodosis) in unfulfilled conditions. In marking a condition it cannot stand first in its clause unless there is no other subject than is contained in the verb. 5. When.

-nga, adj. how many?

Ngala, n. 1. Plural of *Lwala* (nail, claw). 2. (plural same) feather; syn. *lingala*. And so the 'wing' of metal raised from the middle of the block of 'pig' iron in the smelting-furnace in course of smelting (see *Mutanda*), probably by the action of gases forcing an escape from beneath the mass as it cools. If this *ngala* is not present the smelting is considered to have been unsatisfactory.

Ngalande, n. (same) trench, ditch. (A foreign word, being 'England' pronounced in native style. How the native mind, however, connected England with a ditch is not clear).

Ngalati, n. (same) species of tree. See separate list.

Ng'ana, n. (same) coil, 'rope' of twisted grass; e.g., the bindings laid on the thatch of a roof to keep the grass from blowing off; also the ring of twisted leaves or grass or cloth put by a carrier on his head on which to set his load.

Ng'anda, n. (*mayanda*) house, hut.

Ng'andu, n. crocodile; syn. *ng'wena* (only as totem name).

Ng'anga, n. (same) doctor, medicine man, diviner, witchfinder, sorcerer.

Ng'ansa, n. (same) species of tree. See separate list.

Ng'anse, n. (same) crab.

-ngi, adj. many, much, &c. (see *-ingi*).

Ngiri, n. (same) (and *Njiri*) wart-hog.

Ngo, n. leopard; syn. *mbwili* (in Chiwemba only as totem name).

Ngololo, n. (same) a hollow tube of wood, forked at one end, which is strung on to the rope of a stick and noose snare (*mukolobwe*) for small animals. When the noose is released and catches the animal's leg the *ngololo* slides down and prevents the animal gnawing through the rope and releasing itself.

Ng'oma, n. (same) drum. Different varieties are: *chinsete*, *munukuwiri* or *kashingiri*, *mwimbe*, *litumba* *lya mfunkutu*, *mulingo*, *chinkumbi*, *mutiti*, *munkanda*, *kamangu*, *mutumba*, *mondo*, *kampo*, *mfukula*.

Ng'omayakalulu, n. (*ng'omashakalulu*) a very large coarse fungus, not edible.

Ng'omba, n. (same) professional singer.

Ng'ombe, n. (same) cattle, ox, cow, bull.

Ng'ona, n. (same) a small brownish fungus with long slender stems which grows on rubbish heaps (*fishala*); not edible. As a totem it is divided by the Wawisa into two branches: the *ng'ona mwaka* and the *ng'ona samfwu*.

Ng'onde, n. (same) a kind of fishing-net; of large size, but small meshed, with big floats attached.

Ng'ongo, n. (same) hump on the back, hump-back.

Ng'onso, n. (same) ball of rope for making game-net; syn. *ntusa*.

Ng'onta, v. grunt, groan, snore.

Ng'ontoka, v. of the roar or bellow of a lion or buffalo about to charge.

Ngoshye, n. (*wa-ngoshye*) a very deadly species of snake, a *mamba*?

Ngoya, n. (same) porcupine syn. *nungi*. This term is used by professional porcupine-hunters.

Ngulu, n. (same) nature spirit.

Nguluwe, n. bush-pig; syn. *kapoli*. Among the Wawemba only as totem name).

Ng'umba, n. (same) a barren woman or animal.

Ng'uni, n. (same) bird, especially the honey bird (*nsolo*). Cf. *lumi*, *chuni*, *koni*.

Ng'wena, n. (same). 1. Crocodile. 2. A distinguishing term in totemism for *masaka* porridge: see *Wesa*.

Ng'wintuka, v. go a long way, go right away, leave the district, make off, pay a visit a long distance away.

Ni, copula. he (she, it, they) is (are) &c. Cf. *li*.

Nika, n. (*manika*) open flat, grass-covered plain, grassy meadow in forest marking course of stream.

Nina, v. go up, climb, ascend, mount; also of animals copulating, serve; go upstream, go against current, get out to sea, out into open lake.

Nina, n. See *Nyina*.

-nini, adj. small, little, tiny, few, scarce, deficient, trifling; syn. *-nono*.

Ninshi, adv. the result is that, must be that, then in that case . . . , surely, then it must be that . . . , why then. Cf. *kanshi*.

Nja, n. (same) lechwe. Cf. *mu-membe*.

Njelwa, n. (same) (and *Nohelwa*) brick.

Njiri, n. (same) (and *Ngiri*) wart-hog.

Njiswilakasuwu, n. name given to a storm or cloudy weather, such as

sometimes occurs in September (e.g. in the year 1915), as being the introduction to the hot season proper. Cf. *nkoshyalulembelyo*, &c.

Nka, In phrase *leke nka*, *amule-kafye nka*, knock down a person so that he falls unconscious, knock unconscious, fell like a log, kill outright.

Nkafi, n. (same) paddle, oar.

Nkakashi, n. adj. unripe, raw, tart, insufficiently cooked. And so often applied to people of an obstreperous, quarrelsome disposition.

Nkake, n. (same) the 'rough' sensation produced on the palate by eating unripe *masuku*, *mpundu*, and other fruit.

Nkalamu, n. (same) lion (this word sometimes also includes leopards. Cf. *mukutu*).

Nkamba, n. (same) species of fish, one of the bream.

Nkamba, n. tortoise; syn. *fulwe* (in Chiwemba only as totem name).

Nkambatula, n. (same) single-barrelled gun or rifle, rifle without magazine.

Nkanda, n. (same) skin of body, skin, hide, leather.

Nkanshi, n. (same) cold weather cultivation in flats or on strand of lake or river (Chiwisa).

Nkashi, n. (same). 1. Sister (of a man) (N.B. the children of two sisters or of two brothers are to one another sisters and brothers). 2. *Pudenda muliebria*; syn. *chishisa* (both only as totem names).

Nkashya, n. (Abstract) want of, scarcity of, longing for, meat: lack of *munani*. Also *wukashya*.

Nkate, n. (same) the winged female of the small species of white ants, the *wuwenshi*.

Nkati. Adjectival form of *kati* in the phrase *mu nama nkati*, right into the flesh, to the quick.

Nkoko, n. (same) the domestic fowl.

Nkola, n. (same) snail.

Nkole, n. (*wa-nkole*) captive, hostage.

Nkolokoso, n. Plural of *Lukolokoso*, ankle-bone.

Nkololwe, n. (*wa-nkololwe*) a low creeping thorny plant, very common in *chipya* country, the sarsaparilla?

Nkoloso, n. (same) rack or stand on which grain in the ear is spread out to dry in the *wukula* before being put in the grain-bin.

Nkolotima, n. (same) the brisket? the bone in the centre of the breast from which the ribs start.

Nkomamatwe, n. (*wa-nkomamatwe*) a deaf person.

Nkombe, n. (same) messenger, one sent on an errand.

Nkombe, n. (same) the soft bone in the centre of the breast at the base, above the stomach.

Nkonde, n. (same) the banana (plant and fruit).

Nkonde, n. Syn. of *Musos*, cries of lamentation (only as totem name).

Nkondo, n. (same) war, fighting, raid.

Nkondokondo, n. (same) the green fruit-pigeon.

Nkongole, n. (same) debt, advance. Verb *kongola*.

Nkonkoni, n. (same) elbow.

Nkonkotera, n. (same) hartebeeste; syn. *nkonshi*.

Nkonshi, n. (same) hartebeeste; syn. *nkonkotera*.

Nkonte, n. Plural of *Lukonte*, q. v.

Nkonto, n. (same) club, stick to walk with.

Nkoshyalulembelyo, n. a rain-storm during the dry season, about September, when the trees have put out their new foliage (*lulembelyo*) Cf. *njiswilakasuwa*.

Nkowa, n. (same) (and *Kowa*) egret.

Nkowa, n. (same) the stick with which lines are scratched all over the surface of the *wukula* after sowing, the earth turned over covering the

seed. A stick with a Y-shaped fork is used for the purpose.

Nkuku, n. (same) short-legged fowl; syn. *chisera*.

Nkula, n. (same) red pigment prepared by powdering the heart wood of the *mukula* and *mulombwa* trees.

Nkulameno, n. (*wa-nkula*.) a species of edible caterpillar, found on *chimpampa* trees.

Nkulumushi, n. (same) species of large lizard, the large rock lizard.

Nkumba, n. (same) passage made and kept open by canoes through vegetation in flooded flats and swamps.

Nkumbe, n. (same) weir or fence set up across a stream to put fish-traps in; syn. *namumanga*, *chansa*.

Nkumbi, n. (same) the 'cakes' which form on the inside of a bowl of a much-smoked pipe.

Nkumwankumwa, n. (same) the small species of white ant which makes the *ifwesa* ant-hills.

Nkunda, n. (same) the domestic pigeon.

Nkunde, n. The big *ilanda* vetch; syn. *kunda* (both only as totem names).

Nkungufuma, n. (same) large wild pigeon.

Nkungulu, n. (same) big bull elephant, tusker.

Nkungumfwe, n. (*wa-nkung*.) a large white fungus, like *mpumfya*, but with a rough skin. It is eaten by some.

Nkungwila, n. (Collective) crop of eleusine sown in the dust before the rains begin; syn. *chifwifwi*.

Nkuni, n. Plural of *Lukuni*, fire-wood.

Nkunkute, n. (Plural of *Lukunkute*) boughs and twigs which remain when a forest fire has been through a patch of boughs lopped for a *wukula* but not yet drawn together.

Nkupiko, n. (same) lid, covering.

Nkusa, n. (*wa-nkusa*) jackal; syn. *mumbwe*.

Nkusa, n. (*wa-nkusa*) ferrule of iron securing butt end of spear.

Nkuta, n. (same) summons, order, call for anything wanted, especially a demand on a chief for labour.

Nkutwa, n. See under *Munwe*.

Nkwali, n. (same) francolin.

Nkwashi, n. See under *Chembe*.

Nkwela, n. (same) shield.

Nkwempe, n. (same) species of fish; syn. *nsangula* (Chiwisa), *mfuti-chiyongolo*.

-no, demonstrative adjective and pronoun, with concord prefix—of specification, nearness.

Noko, n. (*wa-noko*) your (singular) mother.

Nokofyala, n. (*wa-noko*.) your (singular) mother-in-law, daughter-in-law.

Nokokulu, n. (*wa-noko*.) your (singular) grandmother, great aunt, mistress.

Nokolume, n. (*wa-noko*.) your (singular) maternal uncle.

Nokosenge, n. (*wa-noko*.) your (singular) paternal aunt.

Nokuwa, adv. Perhaps, it may be, possibly, very likely, and indeed: *nokuwa kwene*.

Nomba, adv. Now, lately, presently, at the present time; and so, and then, &c. *Nomba line*, immediately, at once, just, at the present moment. Syn. *ndakaye*.

Nona, v. Be fat, plump, in good condition (with reference to edible possibilities always); be fat, be rich.

Nona, v. sharpen, whet.

Nondo, n. (same) gizzard (of birds).

Nondo, n. (same) hammer.

Nondo, n. (same) a water-bird, species of cormorant or diver.

Nondo, n. (same) a water-snake, said to be particularly dangerous.

Nongo, n. (*malongo* and *nongo*) pot, cooking-pot. *Tekk nongo*, put a pot on the fire, start cooking; also,

perform the pot ceremony. It is the custom of the Wawemba, when a man has lived in one wife's hut for some time and is going to leave her alone again or go and live with another wife, for the woman to set on the fire a small ceremonial pot containing water. The husband sits on the one side and his wife over against him on the other, and each hold the pot and dip their fingers in as the water warms. Until this is done the woman cannot cook or approach the hearth. This ceremony apparently purifies her after intercourse with her husband. Every girl after the completion of her *chisungu* ceremonies is provided, by her paternal aunt, with a special small pot to be used for this ceremony only. A man only performs the ceremony with his head wife, not with the others. This pot ceremony is important at inheritance, after the birth of twins, or after a death has occurred within a village, at the village purification.

Nonka, v. trade, go trading,

-nono, adj. Syn. of -nini, q. v.

-nowe, adj. your (singular) like, fellow, equal, match, one like you.

Nsaka, n. (same) shelter, generally in the shape of a hut without a wall. Such shelters form the meeting and working places of the men in each section of a village, and correspond to clubs or messes. *Mboo ya nsaka*, red buffalo.

Nsakalabwe, n. (Plural of *Lusakalabwe*) gravel, small stones, pebbles.

Nsakwe, (same) temporary shelter of boughs for living in while in the forest, on *ulendo*, or on gardening work.

Nsala, n. (same) hunger, famine.

Nsala, n. (same) *Nsala ya fiwula*, a portion of the total area of lopped boughs in tree-cutting for gardens, one part or corner.

Nsala, n. (same) wood-louse, *nsala ya mu fipande*. To cure ringworm

the insect is killed and rubbed on the patches.

Nsalamu, n. (same) metal or wire ring or bracelet, bone ring; any object given or sent as a keepsake or token of remembrance.

Nsali, n. (same) small round gourd filled with seeds or tiny pebbles and often poker-worked; used as a plaything by women.

Nsalo, n. (same) mallet for beating out bark-cloth.

Nsalu, n. (same) bark-cloth (stuff beaten out—*sala*); and so calico, cloth of any kind, clothing, clothes.

Nsamba, (same) the water iguana.

Nsambilo, n. (same) the flesh covering the stomach of the hippopotamus. This is considered a dainty, and is one of the parts which must be taken to the chief. Cf. *mutete*.

Nsana, n. (same) species of rat or vole.

Nsangula, n. (same) species of fish (*Chiwisa*); syn. *nkwempe*, *mfutichi-yongolo*.

Nsansala, n. (same) the sable antelope (thered cow; cf. *kanshiric*, *kaloko*).

Nsapato, n. (same) boot, shoe, slipper.

Nsawa, n. (Plural of *Lusawa*) little iron bells worn on strips of hide below the knees, like the *mand-yata* (which are smaller) round the ankles.

Nsefu, n. (same) cland. Cf. *wungwe*, *chinsunkulwe*.

Nseko, n. (Plural of *Luseko*) laughter, jokes; good temper, amiability.

Nsenkewere, n. (Plural of *Lusenkewere*) fringe, tassel on cloth.

Nsense, n. (no singular) bran; syn. *masense*.

Nsenshi, n. (same) the cane rat.

Nserewende, n. (same) tunnel, tunnel-like passage through thick jungle which meets overhead, e.g. in *mateshe*.

Nsewula, n. (same) puku. (Species of antelope.) Cf. *mpala*, *mporokoso*.

-nshi, interr. suffix, which? what? why?

Nshikinki, n. (same) (Chiwisa) the whistling duck.

Nshiku, n. (plural of?) days, periods of twenty-four hours. ('One day' singular, is *wushiku* or *kasuwa*). Often indefinite, of time generally; *muno ushiku*, at the present time, recently, before long, nowadays, &c.

Nshila, n. (same) path, way, track, route; journey.

Nshimba, n. (same) species of wild cat, the genet?

Nshimbushimbu, n. a large forest spider resembling the tarantula, but harmless: it lives in holes in the ground.

Nshindano, n. (same) needle; syn. *kela*, *kawilo*. The word is an introduction from Chinyanja, but is in general use.

Nshindashinda, n. (same) curiously shaped spider with small spines on its body. It is an omen of much food to the person it is found on.

Nshinge, n. Plural of *Lushinge*, q. v.

Nshinso, n. (same) an iron instrument like a small chisel; used like a chisel for cutting the top front teeth to a point (*ku wanga meno*), and for marking (graving) metal.

Nshishi, n. (same) grave, burial-ground.

Nshita, n. (same) time, period of time, space of time.

Nshiwa, n. *Mwana wa nshiwa*, an orphan; syn. *itunga*.

Nsofu, n. (same) elephant; elephant's tusk, ivory.

Nsoka, n. (same) snake.

Nsokanda, n. (same) intestinal worm.

Nsolo, n. (same) the honey bird.

Nsoni, n. (same) shyness, modesty, shame; pity, sympathy.

Nsono, n. (same) a round stone used to chip and shape grindstones (verb *sona*).

Nsonshe, n. (same) tuft of grass

at the top of the roof, in which the thatch ends, comes to a point.

Nsonshya, n. (same) beer drunk by the bridegroom and his sister only (?) at one stage of the *bwinga* marriage ceremony.

Nsonto, n. (same) a tiny brown mouse with a black stripe along the backbone, large ears, and long tail: nests in trees and bushes and eats fruit.

Nsowe, n. (same) *sitatunga*. (Species of antelope.) Cf. *mula*.

Nsuku, n. (same) a species of fish, the green bream.

Nsunguluwa, n. (same) young pumpkin (*mungu*) just formed on the plant and with the flower still on it.

Nsunsami, n. Plural of *Lusunsemi*, q. v.

Nsupa, n. (same) large calabash vessel, used especially for holding water or beer.

Ntaka, n. (same) grime, dirt on body; syn. *chiko*. *Mutende wa ntaka* in reply to a greeting means: it is not well, things are bad at the village, &c.

Ntalantanshi, n. (same) a fickle, capricious creature. Verb *talantanta*, q. v.

Ntambalilo, n. (same) the foot of the bed.

Ntandawanga, n. a lingering disease from which a person suffers a long time, getting thinner and thinner and wasting away, dying perhaps after four or five months' illness. In burying such a person's body the people burying do not get into the grave to place the body, but let it down by bark ropes (*ku shika kanyerere*).

Ntanshi, n. before, in front, beyond, further on, &c.; usually with prepositions *ku*, *pa*, of time and place.

Nteka, n. (same) scent-bags beneath the tail of the *nshimba* and *mfungo* animals: used to rub on the

noses and bodies of dogs, to make them keen hunters.

Nteko, n. (same) snuff-box.

Ntengere, n. (same) the hump (of humped cattle).

Ntengumalole, n. (same) the *tsessebe*.

Ntomo, n. (same) (Chiwisa) the implement used in fining down and finishing off canoes: it is like an axe with the edge narrowed down to something like a scoop.

Ntonde, n. (same) a tiny mouse or shrew with rather a long snout.

Ntondo, n. (same) tap-root of a tree, principal root of a sapling, the centre root striking straight down into the ground.

Ntowa, n. (same) species of caterpillar, found on the *ndale* tree.

Ntoyo, n. Plural of *Lutoyo*, q. v. -ntu. Affix denoting something special, particular, definite, in combination with prepositions *ku*, *pa*, *mu*; and sometimes with a concord prefix to form a relative pronoun.

Ntulilo, n. (same) source, beginning, origin.

Ntulo, n. (same) source, fountain-head (of stream).

Ntumbatumba, n. (same) a sickness supposed to be caused by treading on a place where pots have been burnt, without having first pulled and thrown on it some fresh leaves. It is supposed to cause boils.

Ntungu, n. (same) a castrated person or animal (verb *tungula*).

Ntungulushi, n. (same) guide. Verb *tungulula*.

Ntunkamafi, n. (*wa-ntunk*.) the dung-rolling beetle.

Ntuta, n. (same) ball of rope, as used in making game-nets; syn. *ng'onso*.

Ntwani, *ntwanikani*, n. what's-its-name, what's-his-name,—taking the place of correct name or word forgotten for the moment in conversation.

Ntwilo, n. a relish made of pounded

ground-nuts made up into a thick sauce. It is served with vegetable *munani*.

Nuka, v. rub, knead; syn. *fikina*, *pukusa*.

Nukula, v. pull up, root up, draw out, pull out; syn. *tupula*.

Numa, n. (same) back (of the body, &c.), back part, back position or direction, rear.

Numbu, n. (same) wildebeeste.

Nungi, n. (same) porcupine; syn. *ngoya*.

Nungulira, n. (same) indigestion accompanied by a burning sensation in the throat.

Nunka, v. smell, have a smell (pleasant or otherwise), be odorous.

Nunshya, v. smell at, get scent of, smell.

Nwa, v. drink.

Nwena, v. be drowned.

Nwenshya, v. Causal of *nwena*, drown, kill by drowning.

Nweshya, v. Causal of *nwa*: give to drink, cause to drink.

Nya, v. pass a stool; of a fly; deposit a maggot or egg.

Nyaka, n. (same) ant-bear; syn. *mpendwa*, *kaweya*, *tama*: a term used by regular ant-bear hunters, like *tama*.

Nyali, n. (same) candle, lamp, artificial light (Chinyanja).

Nyambi, n. (same) bag made of whole skin of a lamb or kid.

Nyanje, n. (same) maize.

Nyanta, v. tread on, put foot on, trample, tread, kick.

Nyantirira, v. challenge to the hunting test. A man accused of witchcraft will say to his accuser *So-unyantirire tutende* (come and tread on my heels). If the challenge is accepted they go out and apply the hunting test.

Nyanyangala, v. run, run away (of great haste, precipitate flight).

Nyanyantira, v. forestall; syn. *chinchintira*.

Nyenga, v. deceive, defraud, cheat; seduce a woman.

Nyengo, n. (same) Chiwisa for *mwengo*, q. v.

Nyenje, n. (same) cicada; syn. *shinga*.

Nyenje, n. (same) native 'hockey' (when a rubber ball is used. Cf. *mikondo*).

Nyense, n. (same) species of large cricket, which lives in small burrows in the soil and appears in the rains. It makes an intense whirring humming noise. It is eaten by the natives.

Nyenyenta, v. be moist, be greasy, be damp, ooze. Heard of a skin which was greasy and would not dry; and to describe water oozing up where one treads on swampy ground, &c.

Nyerere, n. (same) ant (generic).

Nyina, n. (*wa-nyina*) (and *Nina*) mother (his, her, its), female (e.g. *nyina-nsofu*); main channel (of stream).

Nyinu, n. (same) the tall anemone plant: used as a medicine to cure colds.

Nyo, n. (same) *pudenda muliebria*.

Nyonga, v. twist, turn round, turn a screw; syn. *pikanya*.

Nyongotola, v. dislocate.

Nyumbi, n. (same) ball of thigh-bone, at hip-joint.

Nyunshika, v. uncoil, pull out straight, stretch out straight, straighten out what is bent or twisted or coiled; syn. *ololola*, *nyunsulula*.

Nyunsulula, v. uncoil, untwist; syn. *nyunshika*, *ololola*.

Nyunyumbula, v. pull out the beard and make it long (*n. mwefu*).

O

Ocha, v. set fire to, burn, destroy by fire; bake, roast; smelt; burn (bricks, clay pots, &c.).

Okoka, v. survive without loss or damage, e.g. of a band returning from a raid; of a pot which shows no flaw or crack after burning.

Olanya, v. of the action of e.g. elephants in an eleusinium patch, pulling out clumps of plants here and there, or pulling up growing *ilanda* plants, the tendrils pulling up others with which they are entwined; despoil, destroy, waste, in a wanton, useless sort of way?

Ololola, v. stretch out, straighten out, pull out straight; syn. *nyunshika*, *nyunsulula*.

Olowana, v. be lopsided, be askew, be aslant.

Omba, v. (and *Womba*) do work *ombē milimo*.

Ombe, n. (*wa-ombe*) fence round garden, to keep marauding animals from the crops; syn. *lushito*, *lwao*.

Ombekana, v. be flattened, be squashed flat; syn. *papa*.

Omonona, v. unmake, undo something done, e.g. pull to pieces (a fence), unstitch (a cloth), &c.

Ona, **onaula**, v. spoil, destroy.

Onda, v. be lean, be thin (of a living person or animal; cf. *kuwa*).

Onga, v. lay out a dead body in the burial position.

Ongereshya, v. increase, add to, make more or bigger, give in addition; syn. *manishya*, *ingirishya*.

Ongoloka, v. turn up or go away unobserved, unnoticed; slink in, slink away.

Onka, v. suck (the breast).

-**onse**, adj. all, every, whole; any.

Onshya, v. Causal of *onka*: suckle, give suck to, nurse.

Onta, v. warm (oneself), by a fire or in the sun.

Owa, v. wash, wash oneself all over, bathe; swim.

-**owe**, adj. your, yours (second person singular).

Owera, v. go out into and across, of crossing a plain or flat.

Owola, v. call down upon, cause misfortunes to, be the author of anything unpleasant, e.g. call in the intervention of a band of people, of the chief, or of the Administration

to assist one against. Explained as syn. of *wushya ifyalala* (raise up again the things which are down, which are asleep, i. e. *fiwanda*), and *itirira*, call together against.

P

Pa, v. give, present, furnish.

Pa, prep. to, at, by, from, near, on, &c.; concerning, as to, about, &c.; as concord prefix in conjunction with an adjective it sometimes forms an adverb; syn. *pali*. Cf. *ku*, *mu*.

Paka, v. put in, press in, fill with, pack tight; be numerous, be sufficient, meet the necessities of the case.

Pakana, v. have common boundary, march (with).

Pakata, v. clasp, embrace, support on the arm or in the lap.

Pakati. See *Kati*.

Pakishya, v. make a present as a mark of respect for a deceased person, in connexion with the obsequies. See *Ipaki*.

Pakula, v. come into ear, e. g. of eleusinium.

Pala, v. resemble, be like.

Pala, v. peel, pare, scrape; polish, brighten.

Pala, v. rise, froth up, brim over, be running over (of liquid in a pot); spit, spit at (e. g. of a spitting snake). And so: bless, give one's blessing (*pala mate*), of a common propitiatory ceremony. Also, apparently: invoke, intercede (probably by an extension of the last meaning). E. g. a person named by a sorcerer as being the cause of another person's illness will, if he feels innocent, come and sit before the sorcerer and *pala*. He puts a little flour on his head and says: 'If you, Thing, have caused the sickness on my account let the sick person recover. But if it is something else, which has nothing to do with me, may he never recover'. If the sick person thereupon recovers the man who 'pala's' is held to have

been responsible and compensation is demanded of him. If the sick person neither recovers nor dies the sorcerer is held to have been at fault, and another sorcerer is consulted. Cf. *pepa*, *pepereshya*, *tembeshya*.

Palama, v. be near, come near, approach; be near the person of, be in attendance upon.

Palana, v. Reciprocal of *pala*: (1) be alike, resemble one another; (2) bless one another.

Palanga, n. (*wa-palanga*) small hoe, ornamental hoe; syn. *kalonde*.

Pali, from verb *li* used as a preposition, as *kuli*, q. v., especially in comparisons—as compared with. As conjunction: in case, e. g. *pali nkalanu yamoneka*. Note also the use as in *pali uko mwachiwika*, 'you must have put it somewhere (but I do not know where)'.

Palika, v. 1. Marry a second wife, be a polygamist. 2. Put a roof on a hut.

Pama, v. remain perfectly still, without movement (cf. *pamwa*); be unmoved, unafraid, unaffected by emotion.

Pama, v. strike, hit, knock.

Pambaula, v. pull to pieces, e. g. of breaking up mushrooms to dry or cook.

Pambi, adv. elsewhere, at another time, at another place, far away; otherwise, quite differently. Cf. *kumbi*, *limbi*.

Pambiriwiri, adv. in the open; at large; casually, without any particular object or effect.

Pambula, v. raise a weapon (e. g. an axe) to strike a blow, threaten with; syn. *pangula*.

Pambula, v. take a piece out of, break . . . from, tear . . . from. Cf. *chipambwa*.

Pamfya, v. bother, annoy, worry, be a nuisance to.

Pamo, adv. at one place, at the same place or time, together, alike, the same, as well, too. Cf. *kumo*.

Pampa, n. (*wa-pampa*) a tiny edible fungus, like lichen, which grows on dry or decaying wood, on the bark.

Pampamina, v. knock, hammer; be overbearing, lay down the law.

Pampanta, v. feel, play with, fondle with the fingers, caress, touch lightly, feel about, palpate.

Pampira, v. flap the wings about (e.g. of a young bird unable to fly, or a bird with clipped wings).

Pamwa, v. Passive of *pama*: faint, become unconscious, have a stroke.

Pana, v. be about to, be thinking of, be on the point of. (An auxiliary only. Its use often implies that the action contemplated was never, or would not be, completed).

Panda, v. literally: split, cleave? (Cf. *bandula*, *bandulo*.) *Panda nshimu* (or *wuchi*), take a bees' nest. *Panda wanga* make charms, witchcraft.

Pandula, v. split wood with an axe.

Panga, v. make—by tying things together, e.g. *panga wulalo*. Thence used in a wider sense—make, effect, do, &c., e.g. *panga chongo* (a noise), *panga nchito* (work), &c. Arrange, decide, make plans; make a display, threaten. Heard used also with the meaning 'punish': *ku mu pangē chintu* (do something to him).

Pangula, v. Reverse of *panga*: undo, take to pieces, fold (e.g. a folding chair). Raise a weapon (e.g. an axe) to strike, threaten with; syn. *pambula*.

Panguluka, v. be undone, unmade, broken up; of the womb: be delivered.

Pano, adv. here, there, now. And as preposition: here in this . . .

Panonse, adv. outside here, outside there; syn. *panse*.

Pansa, v. open out flat, open wide, open to full extent, e.g. of opening and laying out a truss of calico, cutting open a bird or small

animal to make it into one flat piece for purposes of drying, &c. Of a canoe: cut through waves at right angles.

Panse, adv. outside; syn. *panonse*.

Panshi, adv. down, below, on the ground, on the bottom, underneath.

Panta, v. kick. Thunder, *Lesa alepanta*.

Pantalala, v. be extended, be wide apart, e.g. of the toes of an antelope's foot when running (opposite of *papatala*).

Pantanshi, adv. See *Ntanshi*.

Pantu, conj. but, because. Cf. *chintu*.

Pantuka, v. burst open, crack, hatch (of eggs). Of the rains: cease for a time, give way to a dry spell.

Panuma, adv. behind, backwards, after, afterwards, soon.

Panya, v. frighten away, disturb and put off (e.g. game, by bungling a stalk or missing a shot); miss, let go, fail to catch.

Papa, v. open the mouth in astonishment or admiration at, be lost in astonishment or admiration.

Papa, v. be narrow, be thin, be fined down, be flattened, be squashed flat; syn. *ombekana*. And so of a pregnant woman: give birth to a child.

Papa, v. carry a baby (or other person) on the back.

Papanuka, v. burst, e.g. of *mpalipali* pods, laughter, &c.

Papata, v. express sorrow, contrition; acknowledge error; beg for pardon. And so *napapata*, in making a request, comes to mean: please, I implore you, &c.

Papatala, v. be close together, be set together, be closed up, be flat, be thin (opposite of *pantalala*).

Papuluka, v. go down, disappear (of a swelling).

Pasa, v. scatter, disarrange, destroy. Make a hole through.

Pasa, v. bear twins, be delivered of twins (*wampundu*).

Pashya, v. splash (water), bale out (a canoe).

Pashyanya, v. imitate.

Pasuka, v. break off (intrans.), e.g. of a bough from a tree, &c.

Pāta, v. scream, trumpet (of elephants).

Pāta, v. dislike, object to, have a down on, hate.

Pāta, v. be too big for, refuse to go in, stick.

Patali, adv. Syn. of *Kutali*, q.v.

Patashya, v. stick, stick fast, get stuck, be unable to pass, e.g. *lifumo lyapatashya*—of a woman who has difficulty in childbirth.

Pati, n. (*wa-pati*). A small arboreal mammal found in *mushitu* jungle. It is said to fall to the ground insensible after prolonged crying; syn. *pimpi*.

Patika, v. force (a person to do something he does not want to do).

Patila, v. enclose a hut with an *ndekwe*, q.v.

Patuka, v. separate, break off from, leave; leave path, stand aside, make way.

Patula, v. decorate with fancy work, e.g. of fancy ornamental stitches on bark-cloth.

Pawula, adj. nine, 'lacking (one)', i. e. to make ten; indicated by closing the fist of one hand and putting up the four fingers of the other.

Pe, adv. always; generally, but not invariably, in the phrase *nshiku pe*.

Peka, v. push slightly (a door), push just open, push ajar.

Pekesa, v. use *lupembe* witchcraft (*pekese lupembe*).

Pelula, v. sow a second crop of eleusineum on the failure of the first in the *wukula*; syn. *tandulula*.

Pema, v. breathe, draw breath; be at rest, be free from anxiety, be satisfied; slacken off.

Pemashika, v. breathe hard, pant, be out of breath.

Pembara, v. wait, wait for; syn. *linda*.

Pembuka, v. get food, be hospitably entertained, after having gone hungry for some time, e.g. of an *ulendo* reaching a village where they are given food.

Pempema, v. be flighty, capricious, unsteady (opposite of *tekanya*).

Pempemana, v. be wide apart, have a gap, not fit closely.

Pempenkanya, v. tidy up, arrange, set in order.

Pemperera, v. bless, give a blessing to, call down a blessing on.

Pempula, v. go and visit, pay a call on, look up, visit a person to see how he is getting on.

Pena, v. be mad. Lighten (of lightning); syn. *vyata* (*pena* seems to be used of sheet lightning, *vyata* of forked lightning).

Pena, v. press apart, force apart (so as to pass, or see, within, &c.).

Penaula, v. interfere with; scratch up, e.g. of a person or jackal scratching up some ground-nuts or potatoes from plants in a garden, a few from each, leaving the rest.

Penda, v. count.

Penderekanya, v. miscount, make a mistake in counting.

Pendula, v. decide by the ordeal or lot between two clients (of the sorcerer).

Pendushyanya, v. submit to trial by ordeal or the lot; syn. *ilala*.

Penyapenya, v. move rapidly about, agitate, e.g. of an insect waving its antennae.

Penge, adv. (*pa-inge*) of many kinds, in many ways.

Pensa, v. put aside, put apart with the hands, e.g. of making a passage through thick vegetation.

Penuna, v. open, uncover, put aside, blow aside, e.g. of wind lifting and blowing aside thatch, leaving the roof bare underneath.

Pepa, v. smoke (tobacco, bhang), take snuff.

Pepa, v. pray to, make offerings.

Pepanene, n. (*wa-pepanene*) a variety of tobacco; syn. *kasonta*.

Pepe, adv. near, close by.

Pepemuka, v. recover when rain falls after a dry spell (of plants), wake up and look about (of human beings).

Pepereshya, v. invoke, call down (curses, imprecations, blessings) on. Cf. *pepa*, *pala*.

Pera, v. come to an end, stop, cease, finish; go a certain distance, get as far as.

Pera, v. Applied form of *pa*: give. Used as much as the simple form and with the same meaning.

Pera, v. grind (with grindstones).

Pereshyanya, v. pass along from hand to hand, send by relays: *kuwoko kwa mutanto mulepereshyanya*. Syn. *komboshyanya*.

Pesa, v. bore (of the boring beetle, *lupese*).

Peshima, v. gleam, glitter, flash, e.g. of the sun on distant paddles as they are lifted from the water.

Peshya, v. Causal of *pera* (come to an end): finish, bring to an end, fill up to a mark, finish off at a definite point. *Peshya mano*, be more than one can manage, be beyond one's experience, understanding, or belief, &c.

Peta, v. bend, bend round, bend over, curve, hem (active).

Petama, v. Stative of *peta*: be bent, curved. Be patient, tame, docile, submissive, gentle, spiritless.

Petapeta, n. (*wa-petapeta*) (Chiwisa) a form of channel common in the swamps. The channel, which is always of running water, bends (verb *peta*) backward and forward in a series of short sharp hairpin or S bends, usually through papyrus. Such a channel is usually very narrow.

Pi, interr. where? whence?

Pika, v. weave, net, make a web or net.

Pika, v. (Chiswahili?) fire (a gun).

Pikana, v. be set across one another, be ravelled, be interlaced.

Pikanya, v. interlock, interlace; turn (a screw).

Pikinya, v. wag (the tail); syn. *pukunya*.

Pikulula, v. unravel.

Pilikita, v. be persistent, tenacious, aggressive, keep on at a thing steadily, refuse to give in or give up, resist, struggle.

Pilila, v. wipe, brush away: e.g. of wiping tears from the cheeks, of a woman sweeping together the grain while grinding eleusine, &c.

Pilingana, v. be twisted round, be set awry, askew, not put on straight, e.g. of a lid or cover.

Pimpa, v. be energetic, be persistent, be importunate, bother, be a nuisance.

Pimpa, v. lift the clothing up from about the legs; syn. *fona*.

Pimpa, n. (*wa-pimpa*) a plant with light blue flowers rather like those of the periwinkle. It provides a *mulembwe* relish.

Pimpinta, v. chivvy.

Pinda, v. put across, close with a bar; put in the way, oppose, make a fence, surround with a fence; make a claim against, accuse of, hold responsible for.

Pindula, v. turn round, change (both literally and metaphorically): e.g. *pindula kalata*, make necessary alterations of address on hut-tax paper of a man who has left one village and gone to another.

Pindulula, v. move and refix a thing that is placed in a crooked or improper position, remove an obstruction, move an obstacle lying across the path, &c.

Pinga, v. carry a double load.

Pingana, v. debate, argue, one taking one view, one upholding another; make a bet (literally 'interlock'?). It is the custom in making a bet for the parties to interlock one

another's little fingers. See also **Chipingo**.

Pingira, v. threaten.

Pingula, v. remind of, draw one's attention to, bring up a matter, turn the discussion to, make a suggestion, suggest an alternative (course of action, &c.). Settle a dispute (of the arbitrator or judge). Turn round, change, put across, make marks across! (Heard used of drawing diagonal lines on a hut-tax paper to make it apply to a different year from that for which it was printed).

Pinika, v. cut off, cut in two; syn. *putula*.

Pintu, v. (*wa-pintu*) whistle (the instrument).

Pinuka, v. overbalance, slip and fall over, fall down, topple over.

Pipa, v. wipe away, remove, clear away (dung).

Pirikishya, v. put a prop against e. g. a door to keep it shut, fasten (a door) by means of logs, one set up from the floor against the middle of the door, leaning propped against it; the other resting on it horizontally, supported by it and the door posts (*mazingwe*).

Piriwula, v. turn over, roll over, overturn.

Pita, v. pass, pass along, go on, go away, proceed; step forward, come in, enter; flow (of water, stream); pass (of time); bring, carry.

Pitula, v. pick up, call for in passing.

-po. Locative verbal affix, referring to the scene of the action of the verb; sometimes to the person or thing affected by the verb's action; also sometimes with meaning: also, in addition. Notice also the use as in *Kuti walekapo umo*, you had better give up one of them.

Pofula, v. be blind.

Pōka, v. take (often with suggestion of force); take up a song, take the chorus (*pokera*).

Pōka, v. crack (e. g. of burning wood crackling), go off with a pop or bang.

Pokeshyanya, v. take by turns, each in turn, take over from one another.

Pokolola, v. rescue.

Pokoshya, v. chatter, make a din, noise.

Pola, v. be well, be in good health, recover after illness. The regular greeting is *mwapoleni*.

Pola, v. throw down, knock down (a person in fighting).

Pola, v. clear away *mpolo* grass which has sprung up in a *wukula* between the burning and the sowing, and also after the crops have come up; syn. *pusa*. See *Lupolo*.

Pola, v. leave a village, split off from a village (of a large section of the inhabitants going off to build on their own or enter another village); syn. *wembuka*.

Pololola, v. pour over, spill.

Polomya, v. have dysentery or diarrhoea; syn. *puma*.

Polwe, n. (*wa-polwe*) a species of fish.

Poma, v. describes the sound made by e. g. rushing, falling water, an approaching rainstorm, or a swarm of bees buzzing. Cf. *chipoma*.

Pomba, v. put round, twist round, wind, twist, entwine.

Pombolola, v. Reverse of *pomba*, q. v.

Pomena, v. be choked up, clogged up, e. g. of the contents of a bottle which refuse to come out, of dirt stuck fast in a gun barrel, of the mixture of grease and red dye with which the Wawisa used to fill their hair, &c.

Pona, v. fall, drop, let oneself drop; befall, happen, occur; make a start (on), enter (upon); fall (upon), attack.

Pondama, v. be bent or leaning out of position, be awry, be all on one side, e. g. of a roof set awry on

a hut, a lame man hobbling in a huddled attitude, &c.

Pongoloka, v. have a hole, e.g. of a wall with a hole or breach in it. a piece of cloth, a package, &c.

Pongwela, v. pass through a hole along to, e.g. of passing water from a dam through an opening into a trench, &c.

Pono, n. (*wa-pono*). See **Kapono**.

Ponona, v. draw back the fore-skin? Usually in obscene language, used to males only. Cf. *konona*.

Ponsola, v. file an inverted V-shaped aperture between the top two front teeth (Wemba custom, for adornment); syn. *chendula*.

Ponta, v. be rude, treat with disrespect, speak disrespectfully to or of.

Pontera, v. Applied form of *ponta* and more common.

Posa, v. throw, throw away; dispose of, sell, sell into slavery; fill up, be in flood (of a river); fire (a gun).

Posera, v. Applied form of *posa*. Among special uses are: 1. Smelt (of throwing ore into the furnace). 2. Offer first-fruits to the *Wenye* before the crops are touched. Crops which should not be touched before first-fruits are offered are: maize, pumpkins, *mumbu*, *mwangwe*, *ma-saka*, *ilanda*.

Poserera, v. perform the *bwinga* marriage ceremonies (*poserera bwinga*); syn. *seshya*.

Poshya, v. Causal of *pola* (get well); heal, make well, cure; greet, give the greeting *mwapoleni*.

Pota, v. twist, wring, stir.

Potola, v. rub, rub the hands and fingers after eating *bwali*, rub the body in washing.

Powola, v. be full, be swift running (of rivers). Poetical? *Milonga yapowola* in a minstrel's song.

Puka, v. burst; spring up, put out shoots, burgeon (of plants); also of sweat: *puka marwe*.

Pukumana, v. sit down, sit quiet, sit in a crouching attitude.

Pukumuna, v. shake, e.g. of an animal shaking itself: *mbushi yai-pukumuna*.

Pukunya, v. wag, shake (e.g. of shaking a branch).

Pula, v. beg (generally, if not invariably, of begging food. The more general word is *lomba*).

Pula, v. go through and come out the other side, pass beyond, surpass, excel; go beyond one's orders, exceed one's orders.

Pulama, v. be comely, bonny, well-liking.

Pulauka, v. be witless, feather-brained; be distracted, be overwhelmed with work and unable to give attention.

Pulikishya, v. take by surprise, arrive unexpectedly, pay an unexpected visit; syn. *pumikishya*.

Pulukira, v. have one's attention distracted, forget one thing in doing another; syn. *pusukira*.

Pulula, v. pull off, strip (e.g. leaves); syn. *swa*, *sawa*, *tondola*.

Pululuka, v. shed the leaves or fruit (of trees); syn. *lukuta*.

Pulumpunta, v. take the wrong article by mistake, owing to insufficient direction; try one path then another, uncertain as to which is the right one; syn. *pumbira*, *sese-muna*.

Pulumuka, v. do wrong, be wicked; and so sometimes: do amusing, outrageous things.

Pulumuna, v. have a miscarriage.

Puluwala, v. show up, stand out, be prominent, e.g. of some object on an open flat, of a big tree that seen at a distance towers above the rest of the forest, &c.

Puma, v. beat, hit; syn. *uma*; throb. Have dysentery or diarrhoea; syn. *polomya*.

Pumbinkanya, v. gather together into one, put all together,

assemble together. Another form is *puminkanya*.

Pumbira, v. take by mistake, e.g. take another person's fowl, thinking it is one's own; sleep in another person's hut by mistake for one's own (when drunk), &c.; syn. *sesemuna*, *pulumpunta*.

Pumbuka, v. be very ill, be at the last gasp, be at the point of death.

Pumbwa, n. (*wa-pumbwa*) the *chingulungulu* mushroom.

Pumbwe, n. (*wa-pumbwe*) he goat; syn. *sawe*.

Pumfyanya, v. mix up, confuse, get into confusion, twist round (words, orders, &c.).

Pumikishya, v. take by surprise; syn. *pulikishya*.

Puminkanya, v. Syn. of *Pumbinkanya*, q. v.

Pumpa, v. leave in the rough, rough hew, not finish off. (The opposite of *wasu* or *konkola*.)

Pumpunta, v. steal in bulk, make a full haul, make away with everything.

Pumuka, v. leave *en masse*, go off in a body.

Punama, v. throw back the head, stare upwards.

Punda, v. shout, cry out, call out, utter cries.

Punga, v. a winnowing operation: shake the winnowing basket, imparting to it at the same time a circular motion, thus separating from the flour or grain the refuse or 'foreign' substances by bringing them to the top. Cf. *sensa* (the jerking, up and down, agitation), and *ela* (pouring the contents of one basket from an elevation into another, the chaff being blown away by the breeze as the heavier grain falls straight down).

Pungira, v. wag, e.g. of a dog wagging its tail.

Pungula, v. 1. grow fat; syn. *pulama*? 2. Remove from some-

thing too full, e.g. some of the grain or flour in a basket, water or beer in a pot, &c. *Chilapungula chashye tenda* is said of a woman who has had a miscarriage and survived; meaning that having survived she may bear another child, so it does not matter so much. See *Itenda*.

Pungushima, v. stagger, reel, totter.

Pungwa, n. (*wa-pungwa*) large brown kite, common round native villages, in which it commits great depredations on the young chickens.

Punswa, v. be unfortunate, fall on evil days. If a man is killed by a lion his friends may say *natupunswa*. (Apparently this is the only connexion in which the word is used.)

Puntuka, v. be silly, mad, subject to fits.

Punuka, v. be badly ground, be coarse (of flour).

Pupa, v. be windy, blow in gusts.

Pupa, v. appease spirit of deceased person by a ceremony involving a beer drink and dance. See also *Lupupo* and *Mufungo*.

Pūpuka, be off one's head, be silly, be mad.

Pūpuka v. fly, rise up into the air.

Pupukira, v. Applied form of *pupuka*: fly up on to; take a person by surprise from behind.

Pupuluka, v. begin to get better, to recover from illness, pass the crisis. Be worried in mind, be remorseful, e.g. after committing a murder.

Puputa, v. rub, clean or polish by rubbing.

Puputula, v. revive, bring to life again.

Pupwe, n. (*wa-pupwe*) species of tree. See separate list.

Pūsa, v. miss an object aimed at (with bullet or other missile); miss, fail to meet with.

Pūsa, v. weed a *wukula* prepara-

tory to sowing, clear it of growths which have come up since the boughs were burnt; syn. *pola*. Cf. *sekwila*, *kungula*.

Pusana, v. Reciprocal of *pusa*: miss one another, pass without meeting; cross each other, overlap.

Pusauka, v. be flighty, be stupid, be foolish, be unstable, be undependable.

Pushya, v. Causal of *pula*: push through, poke through, force through.

Pusuka, v. escape, save one's life, be healed, be cured.

Pusukira, v. Syn. of *Pulukira*, q. v.

Pusula, v. defraud, cheat.

Pusumuka, v. avoid, elude, slip through the grasp of, or away from; syn. *folontoka*.

Putu, v. blow, puff from the mouth, e. g. of blowing a fire.

Putirira, v. blow from the mouth medicine, simples, &c., on to the part affected.

Putula, v. cut, cut off, cut in two, amputate; cut short, finish, bring to an end; decide a case. Also almost synonymous with *wepa*—say what is not true, invent, make up, lie.

Pwa, v. come to an end, be finished; finish, consume, come to an end of.

Pwapwa, n. (*wa-pwapwa*) lung; syn. *sakulwe* (usually in plural).

Pwemaula, v. pull out lumps, tear (e. g. in pulling grass, or eating meat).

Pwira, v. gulp down.

Pwirira, v. have difficulty in getting one's breath, have a constricted feeling, suffocate.

Pwishya, v. Causal of *pwa*, q. v. -*pya*, adj. new.

Pya, v. be hot, be boiling, be on fire, burn, be burnt, be scorched; be cooked, be ripe, be mature.

Pyana, v. follow after, succeed, inherit.

Pyanga, v. sweep, sweep up, clear up.

S

Safwali, n. (*wa-safwali*) brass, brass wire; syn. *wutali*.

Saika, v. a method of smoking bhang; a mouthful of water is taken and a whiff inhaled; the water is then spat out.

Saila, v. lop (the large branches of trees, in tree-cutting for gardens.)

Saka, v. be full, be distended (*mawere yasaka*).

Saka, v. close, prevent access to, e. g. a garden, by means of charms; a garden or grain-bin, by the prohibition of a chief (common when a man goes off without permission to another country, &c.); a path with fresh leaves to prevent those behind from taking the wrong turning. *Saka nsakwe*, make a shelter (by throwing together a fence-like erection of boughs).

Sakala, n. (*wa-sakala*) an eruptive rash on the body. It is treated by rubbing dust on the part affected.

Sakalika, v. stick out, set up, ruffle up, throw out (of a bird its feathers, of a porcupine its quills, &c.).

Sakamana, v. be conscious of guilt, be remorseful, be solicitous about, be apprehensive of; care about.

Sakanta, v. pound, crush in a mortar, 'bruise'. Cf. *twa*, which implies pounding fine, reducing to powder.

Sakatuka, v. Of metal: be unsound, have flaws, refuse to weld into one mass. Of persons: be bent on a fight, be beside oneself with rage. Of district overrun by lions: be dangerous? Cf. *wukatu*.

Sakira, v. enclose (fish in net), catch fish by driving into net.

Sakula, v. comb the hair. Remove an obstacle; e. g. remove marks in a path put there as a sign to prevent that path being taken, remove a prohibition to enter. One who kills

a man-eating lion is said to *sakula mpanga*—make the district safe to travel in again.

Sakulwe, n. (*wa-sakulwe*) lung; syn. *pwapwa*.

Sakunya, v. rustle, make a noise, wriggle about, toss about.

Sāla, v. beat out bark with a mallet on a log, to make cloth.

Sāla, v. choose, select, pick out; scratch about, e.g. of fowls 'selecting' morsels, scratching for food, feeding.

Sāla, v. own up, repent one's sins in a moment of great danger; disown one's wrongdoings to escape punishment, mention some one else as guilty of or responsible for the acts complained of, tell tales of, or put the blame on, some one else, give away, betray, save oneself by disclosing some one or something.

Salamba, v. bound, rebound, e.g. of a ball.

Salangana, v. be scattered, be dispersed, disperse (v. n.), be broken up and scattered.

Salasanta, v. twitch, wriggle.

Salipa, v. be fierce? *Mwasalipeni* is the greeting to those who dance the *malayila* dance of triumph.

Salula, v. fry.

Salula, v. be impertinent to, be disrespectful or rude to, slight (noun *musalula*).

Sama, v. be high, be perched up, be set on high; be aground (of a canoe).

Samalale, interj.? greeting to a woman on the birth of a child.

Samba, v. wash, wash oneself, bathe, swim, float.

Sambana, v. (and **Sambanina**) separate from, have nothing more to do with, disown ('you go your way and I will go mine' idea).

Sambilila, v. learn, pick up knowledge of how to do a thing by practice, acquire dexterity by practice.

Sambula, v. sharpen a metal

instrument by heating and beating out the edge.

Sambwe, n. (*wa-sambwe*) the digitalis plant; syn. *mukonde*.

Samfwi, n. (*wa-samfwi*) a tiny white edible fungus: grows in clumps, large numbers all together, and in season all through the rains.

Samika, v. Causal of *sama*. 1. put up, e.g. on to a ledge or shelf. 2. Bedeck, adorn, clothe finely (a favourite with jewels or ornaments, a servant with nice clothes).

Sampa, v. snatch, grab, scramble for; syn. *sompola*.

Sampa, n. (*wa-sampa*) a large species of barbel, cat-fish.

Samuna, v. Reversive of *samika*: take down something hung up or placed high up.

Sana, adv. (Chiswahili) much, very; syn. *chiwi*.

Sanda, v. breed, increase, be prolific, grow numerous.

Sanga, v. meet, find, come across, happen on, light on.

Sanguka, v. change, become different, alter; leave one's village or district and go and live elsewhere; turn man-eater (of a lion); leave (her husband, of a woman).

Sangula, v. 1. Make contributions of . . . to a common fund or supply. 2. Causal of *sanguka*: turn into, change into, make . . . of; *sangulo wuwa*—heard used meaning 'make a fool of', hold of no account.

Sangulula, v. perform a ceremonial purification, e.g. of a village after a death has occurred inside it, of those who have handled a corpse, &c.

Sangwa, v. be found (at), be present, appear (Passive of *sanga*). Be bereft, be heart-broken? *Muntu wandi nafwa*. *Nasangwa*.

Sanika, v. make a light, lighten the place, e.g. by lighting a bundle of grass, striking a match, &c.

Saninga, n. (*wa-saninga*) species of tree. See separate list.

Sanka, n. (*wa-sanka*) Chiwisa syn. for **Chenge**, q. v.

Sankawala, v. Neuter reversion of *sankula* (?), q. v., of boughs or twigs or a whole tree left just as it is felled—a disorderly mass of twigs, &c., set and pointing in all directions, all interlaced and mixed up: *fiwula fyasankawala mu makula*.

Sankira, v. throw a fence (e. g. of thorns) round, fence in, enclose in a fence, barricade.

Sankula, v. in tree-cutting for gardens, when the tree is felled or the branches cut off, the next process is to break or partially sever the branches and twigs, to enable them to be set trimly in order, close together, and more or less parallel to one another. This is the process described by *sankula*.

Sankula, v. change (money) (not Chiwemba, but common).

Sansa, n. (*wa-sansa*) a kind of rat.

Sansa, n. (*wa-sansa*) a species of tree. See separate list.

Sansa, v. strain, filter; sprinkle, spray.

Sansaika, v. break into pieces, be broken up, be smashed to pieces: much like *santaika*.

Sansalika, v. scatter about: e. g. of spreading out clothes to dry, of scattering carelessly grain one is carrying or spreading out (so that the fowls get it), of bush-pigs rooting up potatoes in a garden (cf. *tukula*).

Sansama, v. be set on a height, be high, be elevated, especially of the ground, the landscape.

Sansamuka, v. be happy, merry, sportive, light-hearted; sport, play, in a gladsome way. *Lisawi lyasansamuka*, heard used of small fish noticed swimming about in droves and feeding after a storm of rain. Of a woman: be unfaithful to her husband, be a light-of-love, be inconstant, be of easy virtue. Of the sun: be well

above the horizon in the morning, be making its warmth felt.

Sansantika, v. split up into small channels and scatter about, e. g. of a river channel disappearing in swamp or flats.

Sanshika, v. set out, set up, construct, arrange (by spreading poles, &c.), (e. g. a bedstead, a stand for setting things on, &c.).

Sanshya, v. mix, put together.

Sansilishya, v. decide by ordeal, decide how to interpret a trial, test, or ordeal about to be held; syn. *temba lutembo*.

Sansuka, v. be elevated, have an open prominent position, have a wide prospect (of a locality); syn. *sansama*.

Sansula, v. raise: e. g. *sansulē shiwi*, raise the voice; *sansula menso*, raise the eyes, look up; stretch out the neck, crane the neck; syn. *tongomona*.

Santa, v. scatter about, shiver, force into fragments, e. g. of splitting reeds in mat making; twitch, struggle convulsively, kick about.

Santaika, v. split up, separate into fragments, fly into fragments; heard used of bullets: much the same as *sansantika*, q. v.

Santamuka, v. throw oneself, one's arms, wildly about, to avoid an assailant's clutches.

-*sanu*, adj. five.

Sanuka, v. flinch (as when a tender spot is touched).

Sapa, v. be thick, be untidy, overgrown, unswept, littered, neglected.

Sapika, look for something lost, make a systematic search.

Sapika, v. in hoeing garden beds (*mpula*): cut with hoe and heap together the top sods and lumps of vegetation (*fishindi*) preparatory to hoeing up and heaping over them the soil proper (*ku shikira*).

Sapula, v. (and *Sapuka*) be clothed in rags, have nothing but rags to wear.

Sapwira, v. Heard used of elephants: spread out in ravaging a garden; scatter in flight, scatter in all directions.

Sasa, v. be sour, be flat (of beer), ferment (e.g. of *lumembe*), be pungent, 'bite' (of aerated water).

Sashila, v. prepare and cook *musalu* relish.

Sashilila v. mend a basket by running in new strips of reed or bamboo, and so renewing especially the corners.

Sata, v. wander, go wrong, get off the track, in speech or act; say or do the wrong thing, miss the point.

Satula, v. slit up with a knife.

Sawa, v. pull, pluck, gather, browse; syn. *putula, swa, tondola*.

Sawe, n. (wa-sawe) he goat; syn. *pumbwe*.

Sawira, v. bespeak a girl in marriage; syn. *koweka*.

Sawula, v. 1. Pull out straight, straighten out, (game-nets, the beard, &c.). 2. Obtain a neighbour's crops by magic: cf. *kafuko, mawa*; bewitch a person by putting charms in his clothing or in bits of hair from his head.

Seka, v. be abundant, be numerous, be sufficient; syn. *fula*.

Seka, v. laugh, be merry, jest. And so: laugh at, laugh to scorn, jeer at, deride, reprove, be angry with.

Sekera, v. be pleased.

Sekerera, v. approve, be favourable to be beneficent to.

Sekeseke, n. (wa-sekeseke) a mouse or rat with a tail with a bushy tip, apparently a fruit-eater, and a wonderful climber. Neither cats nor natives eat it.

Sekeshya, v. leave or place with another for safe keeping, especially of placing out livestock.

Seketa, v. gnaw.

Sekwila, v. weed (of weeding in general: cf. *pusa, kungula*).

Sela, n. (wa-sela) floating island of detached sudd.

Sele, n. (wa-sele) oribi.

Seleka, v. bear (of pumpkins, *lungu*).

Selika, v. be on a slope or slant, be open, lie open before one, slope gradually away, giving a wide prospect.

Semba, v. cut, cut strips off, shave off, trim with a knife.

Sembereshya, v. cut according to a pattern marked, fill up to a measure indicated, &c.

Semena, v. Semeno mweshe — said of elephants and buffalo moving off to another district, to other feeding grounds, at the new moon.

Sempaula, v. cut up, cut to pieces.

Sempera, v. slip aside, jump aside (to avoid something); syn. *sempuka*.

Sempu, interj. describing the action of the verb *sempula, sempuka*, q. v.

Sempuka, v. spill over, e.g. of fluid in a vessel when jolted, ground-nuts from a basket, &c. (intrans.). Slip aside, jump aside; syn. *sempera*.

Sempula, v. spill, knock a portion off; flick away, cause to sway and swing from side to side, as in the *chisera* dance song: '... ku walan-jewa luwilo! Ala! Nshikwete wukushi wa ku sempula!'

Semuka, v. be filled with the *Wutwa* excitement. Cf. *sesema*.

Semya, v. seduce and carry away, abduct; syn. *fyushya. Asemya mukamunankwe*.

Senama, v. lie outstretched flat on the back, throw oneself back (in striking an attitude).

Senda, v. carry, bear, pick up and carry, take away.

Sendama, v. lean, be aslant, be warped, be awry, slope over, bend aside; lie down, go to bed.

Sendeka, v. Causal of *sendama*: set aslant, put on one side, tip up.

Sendekeshya, v. set aslant, lay on the side, place in a leaning position.

Senga, v. file. Set one's mind on, decide to secure, set about stalking

game seen when hunting (*senga inama*).

Senga, n. (*wa-senga*) badger; syn. *chiwuli, chiwinda*.

Sengauka, v. set upon, set on with one accord; syn. *tanganina*.

Sengeka, v. be scraped, be scratched, be marked by friction, be worn down, be filed down (Neuter of *senga*).

Sengerera, v. move a little, move away, move up, move on.

Senguka, v. Of a person confidently appealed to: unexpectedly refuse to corroborate. Of a witness: give evidence against the party in whose support he is called.

Sengulwila, be undecided, uncertain, shifty, restless, importunate, hard to please, never satisfied: e.g. of a man who refuses one thing after another, saying the thing offered is not exactly what he wants; of a headman who is continually moving his village without staying long in one place, &c.

Sensa, v. sift, e.g. of cleaning beans, grain, flour, &c., of dust or foreign bodies which have got into them: the word describes a jerky up and down agitation of the winnowing basket. Cf. *punga* and *ela*.

Senseka, v. set the nets for a drive in hunting or fishing—*senseka ichelu*.

Sensengwila, v. tell tales of, report; syn. *sewa*.

Sensenta, v. carry a person by the legs and shoulders, assist one who cannot walk by himself.

Sensera, v. walk quickly, smartly, hurry along, trot.

Sensuka, v. be chipped at the edge, e.g. of an earthenware pot.

Senukira, v. topple over (of a man struck in the head with a bullet); move uneasily in pain.

Sepa, v. reap (eleusinium).

Sepe, n. (*wa-sepe*) the 'buffalo bean', a climbing vetch, the pods of which are covered thickly with brown hairs, like plush. On contact these set up an intense irritation.

Sepukira, v. hear something indistinctly when half asleep.

Sera, v. move, move aside, change position, make way, migrate (of a village moving to a new site).

Sera, n. Heard only in the phrase *mulu wa sera* to describe enormous numbers, large crowds, great quantities.

Serewula, v. turn over, turn up; syn. *piriwula*.

Sesa, v. cut, bite, nibble, pluck (a bird), pull out the hairs (of an animal); and of wart-hogs damaging young eleusinium crops.

Sesema, v. be inspired, be filled with the afflatus, prophesy, say 'Wa! Wa! Wa! (of an *mfumu ya mipashi*).

Sesemuna, v. get mixed in one's orders, misperform an errand, on being sent for one thing bring back another instead; syn. *pumbira, pulumpunta*. Also simply: go and fetch, remove and take away, dislodge and bring, implying apparently a heavy object requiring great effort. And: *Lesasemesuna makumbi*, of a big storm coming on, with heavy lowering clouds making everything dark.

Seshya, v. Causal of *sera*: move, cause to move. *Seshyo bwinga*, of the bridegroom in the *bwinga* marriage ceremony, stalk swaggering about the village flourishing a fly-switch; syn. *poserera*.

Sesuka, v. be raving mad. Cf. *sesema*.

Sewa, v. cut strips or shavings off a piece of wood, tree trunk, &c. A method of cultivation: the grass and sods and foliage are cut and laid with a hoe; when these are dry they are burnt, and the seed (usually eleusinium or rice) is sown in the ash. Clear ground with a hoe, e.g. *Sewo musewo*.

Sewa, v. report, inform against.

Sewanya, v. shame, disgrace, expose to shame, put to shame, make ashamed.

Sewulula, v. save from shame, remove from disgrace, enable one to avoid exposure to shame or disgrace. *Sewulula nsoni*, give a man food that he asks for to help him entertain a visitor.

Seya, v. wander about, wander from place to place, lead a wandering existence; syn. *lulumba*.

Seyuluka, v. wander about in an aimless way, be lost.

Sha, v. leave, leave behind, abandon, desert, leave off. Often as an auxiliary with another verb: have just done, have completed and left.

Shala, v. remain behind, be left, stay.

Shama, v. be unlucky, be unfortunate, fail.

Shanga, v. be hard, stubborn, recalcitrant—of hard, knotty, cross-grained wood.

Shangira, v. clutch hold of, stick to, prevent being taken, give up only with great reluctance (literally and metaphorically).

Shani, interr. how? what? why?

Shela, v. shuffle; syn. *shoshota*.

Shelala, v. slip, slide; syn. *shetuka*.

Shengula, v. make dizzy, e.g. of snuff taken on an empty stomach. 'Knock silly', hit; syn. *towa*.

Sheta, v. gnaw, chew, masticate. Used also of a dog biting through its cord, if tied up, and getting free; and so too sometimes of a prisoner, *sheto mwando*, escape.

Shetuka, v. slip, slide, overbalance; syn. *shelala*.

-shi-. Negative particle prefix with verbs, in the first person singular in tenses in the indicative mood, and in all tenses and persons in negative clauses: it immediately succeeds the subject prefix. Cf. *ta-*, *-i-*.

Shibwinga, n. (*wa-shibwinga*) the bridegroom in the *bwinga* marriage ceremony.

Shichalo, n. (*wa-shichalo*) elder, headman, person occupying position of importance, village headman.

Shiohisungu, n. (*wa-shichisungu*) husband of girl going through the *chisungu* initiation ceremonies, bridegroom.

Shiohula, n. (*wa-shichula*) (Chimambwe?) son of a chief: syn. *mntungwa*.

Shifwe, n. (*wa-shifwe*) our father.

Shifyala, n. (*wa-shifyala*) his (her) father-in-law, son-in-law.

Shika, v. dig, bury, fill up a hole in the ground with earth, cover with earth. Paddle (a canoe). Make fire (with the fire-sticks, by friction). Sink, go under, go down (in water).

Shikakula, v. give a martial display, perform a war dance, make a martial declamation extolling oneself or one's chief (in this performance an entirely different pronunciation is used from that of ordinary speech, and perhaps some obsolete words and phrases as well).

Shikama, v. Stative of *shika*: be buried, covered (with). Remain (at a place) a long time.

Shikira, v. hoe up soil proper and cover with it the mounds of sods which are the first stage in making garden beds (*mputa*). (Cf. *sapika*). *Shikira mpanga*, be the cause of bad luck in hunting, use charms to prevent another being successful in the chase, so that frequent netting excursions are unproductive.

Shikita, v. cut the throat.

Shikuka, v. be unburied, dug up, appear from beneath the surface of the ground.

Shikula, v. dig up; syn. *shula*. *Shikula mfwa*, bring congratulations and small presents to man who has inherited a relative's widow. This is done the morning after he has entered her hut. With the greetings are added often some plain home truths in the shape of friendly advice. *Shikula nachisungu*, treat a *nachisungu* the same way, the morning she leaves the initiation hut. Give a person a present or token for per-

mission to do or obtain something desired; e.g. a newly-married girl will be dumb with her husband until he *shikula*'s her; and the same thing will happen again when she is given back to him after her initiation ceremonies. Again a man may *shikula* his wife to get her to eat with him, which otherwise she would not do. A man may not eat food cooked by his mother-in-law until she *shikula*'s him *ku bwali* or *ku munani* by a formal meal (*ku teweta*). (N.B. a separate meal is necessary for each.) Meanwhile she sends him meals, which he gives his fellows to eat. A synonym for *ku teweta* in this sense is *ku lango mulilo kwa nafyala*.

Shikulu, n. (*wa-shikulu*) (my, his, her) grandfather, grand-uncle (i.e. the *nalume* of either parent); master, owner (of slave or dog), *Shikulu-ifwe*, our grandfather, &c.; *s-imwe*, your grandfather, &c.; *s-iwo*, their grandfather, &c.

Shila, v. scratch marks, scratch a line, e.g. with a stick in the dust, &c.

Shilankuni, n. the evening star.

Shilika, v. guard by charms, prevent access to by means of charms, keep off by means of charms: e.g. keep off rain; lay a spell; put an embargo, sanction, prohibition, on. Charms used in this connexion are called *fichili*.

Shilila, v. consume, use up, wear out, e.g. of wearing down a hoe by long use, of water in a pot on the fire boiling away, &c.

Shilili, adv. silently, without saying a word.

Shilula, v. Reversive of *shilika*: remove an embargo, sanction, prohibition, from; render free of access, contact, or use; purify one ceremonially unclean.

Shima, v. prepare ground for cultivation by pulverizing and smoothing the sods, break up the ground, e.g. in a *chiwundi* garden.

Shima, v. of fire: go out, die down.

Shimika, v. tell, relate, report.

Shimpa, v. stab, drive in, poke with the finger, strike with anything pointed. *Shimpa ng'anda*, set up the wall of a hut (by driving the pointed wall poles into the ground). *Shimpa mu mensa*, set eyes upon.

Shimpula, v. In making beer: pour water into a *mutondo* pot holding a little flour. The thin gruel resulting is allowed to stand until it ferments (or goes sour!—*ku sasa*). Meanwhile the malt (*mimena*) is being ground. Also reversive of *shimpa*, q. v.

Shimya, v. Causal of *shima*: put out, extinguish (a light or fire). Damp, slake (snuff).

Shina, v. scratch (with claws, nails, &c.). Powder tobacco to make snuff.

Shinda, v. wipe the fundament after going to stool.

Shindaila, v. press down, compress; ram down, ram tight.

Shindi, n. a moon between the rains and the cold weather. For full list see under *Mweshe*.

Shindika, v. see off, accompany part of the way.

Shinga, n. (*wa-shinga*) cicada; syn. *nyenje*.

Shinga, v. smear, apply a coat of mud, plaster, oil, paint. Surround, encircle.

Shingauka, v. go round, e.g. a hill or other obstruction, wander about; syn. *fundauka*.

Shingilila, v. be behind something which obstructs the view, disappear behind.

Shingula, v. daub, plaster wall with thin coating of mud or white-wash, to fill up the cracks after *masa-ing*.

Shinguluka, v. turn round and round, move round, spin; be around, encircle.

Shinina, v. accuse; syn. *tanda*.

Shininkishya, v. watch, look out for, spy, be on the watch for

something expected to happen, examine and mentally note, satisfy oneself about.

Shinishya, v. nudge, fondle, stroke.

Shinka, v. take too large a portion from the common dish, be greedy, eat greedily (generally of *munani*).

Shinshinkanya, v. make level, make like, make appear a solid mass?; syn. *linganya*. *Wantu wekela iwumba, washinshinkanye mütwe*.

Shinshula, v. pull lumps out of, of a fowl pecking at *bwali*, a person eating meat, &c.

Shinta, v. extend to, towards, as far as, in the direction of; be bounded by.

Shintirika, v. lean a thing against, prop against.

Shintukira, v. start away, jump back, recoil.

Shinwe, n. (*wa-shinwe*) your (pl.) father.

Shipikishya, v. be cool and collected, not easily alarmed, frightened, aroused into action: e. g. coolly wait for an approaching lion, not running away without investigation; receive an order or news without taking hasty action in consequence; set one's teeth and bear pain, e. g. in tattooing, without flinching or crying out.

Shipula, v. be drowsy, be half asleep.

Shishita, v. move restlessly about, settle down only to get up and start off again. E. g. of flies: dart about in a restless annoying way; of a dog lying down for a moment and then getting up to change its position time after time, &c.

Shita, v. buy, sell.

Shita, v. fence in, enclose with a fence (gardens, &c.: *shito lushito*).

Shita, v. iron clothes (Chinyanja, and usually with the Chinyanja pronunciation *sita*).

Shiwata, v. close the eyes, blink, doze.

Shiwo, n. (*wa-shiwo*) their father.

Shiwuka, open the eyes, wake up.
Shiwula, v. tread on, trample on, kick.

Sita, v. See **Shita**.

Shoka, v. go round, follow a devious course, not go straight between two points, be out of the way, be roundabout.

Shonaula, v. rub in the hands, e. g. of tobacco or snuff.

Shoshota, v. shuffle with the feet, shuffle along; syn. *shela*.

Shuka, v. be lucky, fortunate.

Shukira, v. Applied form of *shuka*: have the luck to get or see (something wanted), get or see something by luck or chance.

Shula, v. dig up, disinter. Launch (a canoe) put off from shore; and so often of stealing a canoe.

Soa, v. cry out, call out, make cries (cf. noun *musoa*); and so especially of driving game into nets, hunt with nets.

Sofyala, n. (*wa-sofyala*) your (sing.) father-in-law, son-in-law.

Sokera, v. fill and light a pipe (*sokera fwaka*).

Sokerera, v. 'just come', turn up, slip in, 'drop in'.

Sokola, v. remove from socket, extract, get out (axe or hoe from handle, spear from shaft, tooth, &c.). Dislodge from lair, drive out, bring out into the open (game, &c.). Move a village to a new site.

Sokoloka, v. appear on scene, turn up, present oneself.

Sokolola, v. produce, bring to light, bring to view.

Sokomoka, v. become loose in socket, come out of socket.

Sokontwi, n. (*wa-sokontwi*) burr-weed? a weed with very adhesive black seeds, a great nuisance in places in cultivated ground; syn. *kasokopyo*.

Sokoshya, v. harass, annoy, bother, trouble; syn. *pamfya*.

Sokotola, v. glean, e. g. the remainder of maize cobs, after the main harvest has been gathered.

Solola, v. turn over and over, spread about, poke about, poke for, scratch for, e. g. with a stick.

Solomoka, v. fall down, become detached and slip down (of a piece of grass from the thatch).

Solwela, v. A causal form of *solola*; *solwela nachisungu*, make the novice poke for (nuts?) (in the embers). Women while in their courses may not approach or touch the hearth: if they do the hearth is defiled, and others using it, and they themselves too, apparently, are attacked by a wasting sickness (see **Kowela**). When therefore a girl has her first courses, if it is not intended to put her through the *chisungu* ceremonies immediately, steps are taken to prevent her in the meantime from causing wasting sickness by contact with the hearth; as it being the first occasion on which she has become unclean she may forget. To do this she is taken outside the village by the older women and a fire is made, in which ground-nuts are thrown to roast. The girl, the *nachisungu*, is then given a stick and told to rake out the ground-nuts and eat them. This performance renders access by her to the hearth innocuous, and she can approach it and use it without fear until she is 'danced'.

Soma, v. insert, push in, stick in, e. g. of planting manioc or ground-nuts.

Soma, v. read.

Somaika, v. Frequentative of *soma*: insert all over the place, stick about all over.

Somauka, v. get angry and expostulatory about nothing, be in a huff without reason, talk back over one's shoulder while walking away.

Sombola, v. look for something wanted with a view to buying it, make inquiries for, make offers for.

Somboshyanya, v. Reciprocal of *sombola*: harter.

Somoka, v. jump, leap, be tossed about, up and down (e. g. of a canoe in rough water).

Somokera, v. Applied form of *somoka*: jump and fall into, jump into (e. g. of a fish leaping into a canoe from the water).

Sompá, v. snatch, grab; syn. *sompola*, *sampa*.

Sompola, v. snatch, grab, make off with; syn. *fumpula*, *sompá*, &c.

Sona, v. chip with a chisel, chip (one stone with another).

Sonda, v. have a taste of only, not get a satisfying meal, take a taste, taste.

Songera, v. slander, accuse falsely, make trouble for.

Songeshya, v. get one into trouble.

Songola, v. sharpen to a point.

Songolola, v. thin down, water down, adulterate, weaken (e. g. gruel, beer, &c.).

Sonka, v. collect (e. g. firewood); pay tax.

Sonka, v. poke (with the finger), prick.

Sonkola, v. poke (with the finger, a bit of stick, &c.).

Sonkolola, v. Reversive of *sonka*: remove pieces of wood from a fire (which is too large).

Sonshya, v. Causal of *sonda*: give a taste of; especially of the performance of giving the *shichisungu* some of the *namushimwa* to taste, in the *chisungu* ceremonies.

Sonsomba, v. bother, annoy, worry, keep on arguing or trying to provoke a quarrel.

Sonsonkera, v. stand up, show up, jut out, e. g. of a headland, of a spit of forest running out into a flat, &c.

Sonsontera, v. tap, tap lightly: of a treatment to prevent a hornet bite from causing excessive pain or swelling. A leaf is placed over the spot, which is then tapped several times with a sort of drumming motion with the end of a strong grass stalk.

Sonta, v. point, point out, show, indicate direction or object.

Sontoka, v. set fire to.

Sopa, v. spear (fish).

Sopa, v. act as overseer, be in charge of a gang of workpeople, see that work is done.

Sopoloka, v. come out, be removed from socket. Draw out into line (of a crowd).

Sopolola, v. draw out (spear, stake, &c.).

Sosa, v. speak, say, make a statement; talk, dispute, argue.

Soshya, v. accost, speak to, bother with, worry.

Sotoka, v. come untied, come undone, slip off (e. g. of a bracelet).

Sowa, v. Perhaps better spelt **Soa**, q. v.

Sowolola, v. sort out, separate out, disentangle, pick out, choose; investigate.

Suka, v. An auxiliary verb, generally translatable by an adverb: then, at last, &c.

Suka, v. perform the rites necessary before felling a *mofu*, *museshe*, or *mufungo* tree.

Sukauka, v. be grazed (of the skin.).

Sukuka, v. be grazed, be scratched, have the skin taken off.

Sukunta, v. shake up, e. g. fluid in a bottle.

Sukusa, v. clean the teeth, wash out the mouth.

Sula, v. treat with contempt, show contempt for or indifference to, take no notice of, scorn; divorce (a wife); take no notice, be lenient, be forgiving, pardon.

Sulama, v. be overbalancing, be leaning out of the perpendicular, be on a slant. Lie down round e. g. a fire, with legs all towards the fire and heads outwards.

Sulikishya, v. do last, have the last word in an argument, bear (beget) the youngest in a family of children, &c.

Sulira, v. In hunting: be the second to get a weapon into the quarry. Cf. *walula*.

Sulula, v. set on a slope down to. **Sululukira**, v. go down a slope, an incline, a depression; syn. *sumukira*, *tentemukira*.

Sulungana, v. swing backward and forward, sway.

Suma, v. bite, sting; grip. Leak, flow, run (of liquids).

-suma, adj. good, whole, sound, nice, in good condition.

Sumata, v. eat the new crops. Before they can be touched an offering of the first-fruits must be made by the chief to his ancestral spirits (*wa wenye*) (see also *Posera*); syn. *tomona*.

Sumba, n. (*wa-sumba*) young bull hippopotamus (*Chiwisa*).

Sumba, v. tighten, draw tight, make taut; track by scent.

Sumbula, v. lift up, raise up, hoist up.

Sumbulula, v. Reversive of *sumba*: loosen, slacken.

Sumika, v. bleed, cup.

Sumika, v. *Sumika bwakwa*: when a chief is drinking beer it is customary for him to have the pot held for him by a page or wife or young girl. The person who performs this duty is said to *sumika bwakwa*.

Sumina, v. assent, agree, acquiesce in, allow, permit, confess.

Suminishyanya, v. make a mutual agreement or contract, come to terms, conspire.

Suminkanya, v. make like; syn. *linganya*.

Sumuka, v. be weaned.

Sumuna, v. Active of *sumuka*: wean.

Suna, v. take a piece or portion or something from the whole, pull off a lump (e. g. in eating *bwali*); syn. *katula*.

Sunda, v. pass water.

Sundikishya, v. do a thing repeatedly, without rest or relief: e. g.

of continually sending out messengers, so that they are always travelling.

Sunga, v. look after, take care of; observe, heed; arrange dead body; syn. *onga*; perform the twin ceremony (*sunga wampundu*). Also: when a woman is pregnant, the pains associated with that condition, whether they occur in the earlier stages or at childbirth, are regarded as an indication of the entrance into the womb of some departed spirit with the intention of taking under its protection (*sunga*) the baby which is to be born. When then such pains occur recourse is had to a diviner to decide who the spirit is, and the child when born will be given that name. If therefore there are no pains at all until the actual moment of birth the child will have no name—no spirit entered the womb to assume protection of it. But if some time after birth the child is very ill, or cries a great deal, such an event will indicate a post-natal decision of a departed spirit to take an interest in it: the act of '*sunga-ing*' by the spirit disturbs the child's normal condition and causes illness or continual crying. It will then be necessary to name the child after the spirit, which must be identified, as before, by divination. The Wawisa and Waunga call such a nameless child *chipulu* or *chipulupulu*. Many people so named are met with in the Wangweulu swamps and islands.

Sungauka, v. be spilt, wasted, thrown away, e.g. of flour, sugar, &c., and of the fruit of the womb.

Sungira, v. Applied form of *sunga*, q. v. *Sungiro wawa*, prepare and use fish poison.

Sungula, v. apply remedies, especially to cure snake bite (practically entirely of external applications, usually applied from the mouth—*ku putirira*. This word does not seem to be used when cupping or incisions are the method practised).

Sunguluka, v. melt, dissolve, decompose.

Sunka, v. push.

Sunkana, v. move, move a little, budge, show signs of movement, show signs of animation or life by motion.

Sunkuluka, v. push off (from shore), start off (in canoe).

Sunsa, v. carry (a person) on the shoulders. Chiefs are thus carried, sitting astride a man's shoulders.

Sunshya, v. swing about, twirl.

Sunsuntira, v. rock, e.g. a baby.

Sunta, v. limp, hobble; syn. *kolowa*.

Suntikanya, v. join together; syn. *lunda*. Used especially of sewing together *fipti* of bark-cloth in making a *chilundu*.

Sununkila, v. go down, into gorge, depression, river bed, &c.

Susuka, v. break off, e.g. of something pulled at so that a piece breaks off, be shaken off; be alarmed, frightened, recoil in a panic; break wind?

Susula, v. Active of *susuka*. Shake, off; alarm, make to recoil, put in a panic.

Suwa, v. anoint, smear, apply oil or paint.

Suwila, v. hope, trust; syn. *tete-kela*.

Suwukila, n. (*wa-suwukila*) the large black and white kingfisher.

Suwula, v. bite, tear and rend with the teeth.

Suwuluka, v. wash out, fade, e.g. of dye.

Swa, v. be about to, be on the point of (an auxiliary, always with another verb).

Swa, v. pluck; syn. *sawa*, *pulula*, *tondola*.

Swenga, v. whistle (of the reed-buck and puku).

T

Ta, v. play with a ball, play catch, throw a ball about; play other games, e.g. spinning *mpeta* seeds.

Ta-. Negative particle prefix with verbs in the indicative mood (except in relative clauses) in all persons except the first person singular: it precedes the subject prefix. Cf. *-shi-*, *-i-*.

Takishya, v. praise, honour, extol, sing the praises of; syn. *tashya*.

Tala, v. begin, take the first steps, be the first to, do in the first place; syn. *wala*.

Talala, v. be cold, be quiet, be still, be cool (of a shady place), strike cold, be damp (of clothing) be wet. *Ku talala pa kanwa* or *ku talala munda*, be tasteless.

Talalika, v. Causal of *talala*: comfort, soothe, make quiet, allow to get cold.

Talama, be stiff, immovable, unyielding, e. g. of a joint, a dead body, &c. Be stiff-necked, unsubmitive, e. g. of a woman who will have nothing to do with her husband. Be fixed, unresponsive, e. g. of the eyes, unable to fix themselves on an object, unable to focus, to see clearly.

Talamina, v. Applied form of *talama*: be unsubmitive to, be in revolt against.

Talangana, v. Of a woman: leave her husband and go off with another man.

Talantanta, v. be fickle, capricious, unsettled, undependable: e. g. of a servant who keeps joining one master after another, of a wife who leaves her husband, of a man who changes his allegiance, &c.

Talashya, v. wave about, brandish—in a minstrel's song: '*Pano mwa-mba atalashya myala*' (see *Mwala*).

-tali, adj. long, high, tall, deep, far, distant.

Talika, v. begin, start.

Taluka, v. be far, be a long distance off.

Tama, n. (*wa-tama*) ant-bear; syn. *mpenda*, *nyaka*, *kaweya*, *nengo*.

Tamba, v. look at, stare at, look on, watch a spectacle.

Tambalala, v. be stretched, spread out, extended, be at full length, be flat, lie flat, be laid lengthways, lie with legs stretched out; and so of a path or channel: be straight, straight ahead, without bends or difficulties.

Tambalika, v. Causal of *tambalala*, q. v.

Tamfya, v. drive away, disperse, chase away, run after, put to flight, rout; send away, dismiss.

Tampa, v. make a line, stretch out to a length, draw out in line, e. g. of people or animals stringing out into a line, of making a rope, &c.

Tamuna, v. menstruate; syn. *tawa*, *ku wa mu minwe*, *ku wa ku mpepo*.

Tamuna, (Chiwisa) swing the nose or stern of a canoe to one side or the other (with paddle or punt pole).

Tamya, v. flick away, ward off, knock from one, remove with a flick of the hand.

Tana, v. refuse, not to give, withhold something, particularly such as is due, natural, or right to give.

Tanda, wave the hands about? e. g. drive flies away with a fly-switch; sow eleusinium (N.B. in sowing eleusinium the actual sowing is *ku kuwa*: the action of *ku tanda* is performed in covering the grain with the *nkowa* or hoe.).

Tanda, v. accuse; syn. *shinina*.

Tandala, stroll about, go for a walk, take a holiday, pay a visit, be on a visit to. Cf. *lewera*.

Tandanya, v. wave the hands about, point about from one thing to another with the fingers, indicate vaguely by gestures; scatter about, spread out, spread all about.

Tandawuwe, n. (*wa-tandawuwe*) spider.

Tande, n. (*wa-tande*) a small white edible fungus resembling *samfwi*: it grows in profusion on ant-hills.

Tandulula, v. sow a second time, re-sow (on failure of first sowing of eleusine seed); syn. *pelula*.

Tangalala, v. stretch out, extend, throw out, the arms or legs, sprawl; syn. *tanshya*.

Tanganina, v. Of a number of people: all set on to one.

Tangasa, v. slouch, of the gait of one tired out.

Tangira, v. go in front, precede, lead the way, be in front, be in advance.

Tanika, stretch, peg out (a hide).

Tanshya, v. 1. Tie fast, tie tight; syn. *kakishya*. 2. Sprawl, sit with legs wide apart; syn. *tangalala*.

Tansuka, v. draw up the legs, draw back the legs (for some one to pass).

Tanta, v. cut into strips, especially of meat. Ache, of drawing gnawing pains in the limbs.

Tantalira, v. be long, be of great extent, extend a long distance.

Tantama, v. stand in a line, be in a row, line up.

Tantankula, v. be sick of speaking? talk until one is tired?

Tantawira, v. speak at great length, be long-winded, prevaricate. Do a thing one after the other in turn.

Tantika, v. Causal of *tantama*: set in a row.

Tanuka, v. bounce off, rebound (of a ball), glance off (of an axe that has failed to 'bite').

Tapa, v. take by force, or without payment: e. g. in fining a person you *tapa* his money.

Tapa, v. draw (water); drink (of elephants).

Tapata, v. smart, hurt.

Tapula, v. ladle over, scoop out.

Tashya, v. honour, hold in esteem, praise, make much of; syn. *takishya*.

Tata, n. (*wa-tata*) my father.

Tatafyala, n. (*wa-tatafyala*) my father-in-law, son-in-law.

-tatu, adj. three.

Tawa, v. menstruate; syn. *tamuna*, *ku wa mu mirwe*, *ku wa mu mpepo*.

Tawanta, v. wander aimlessly, restlessly, about; go restlessly from one place to another, or to the same place repeatedly, in search of something or some one.

Tawika, v. eat, swallow, gulp down. Go on without stopping, go straight through a village; syn. *pita mpulwa*.

Te, neg. adv. not, (it) is not, in close connexion with word or noun clause following.

Tefwetefwe, n. (*wa-tefwetefwe*) quagmire, swamp ground composed of a solid surface of vegetation resting on bog or water, so that it quakes and rocks when stepped upon.

Teka, v. put in place, place, set (pot on fire, arrow on string, &c.), put down, set up, construct; live, be staying, take up one's quarters, take up position; look after, be responsible for; keep (in confinement, domestication, slavery, &c.), have.

Tekanya, v. be calm, be mild, be settled; be careful, be circumspect, have one's wits about one; be of an equable disposition; be trustworthy.

Tekunya, v. tickle.

Tekuti, conj. it is impossible that, (you, it, &c.) must not, had better not, (I, you, he, &c.) would never, would not be likely to, have no intention of, &c. (followed by verb in the subjunctive mood).

Tema, v. cut, chop, cut trees; engage in tree-cutting for bough gardens (*fitemene*).

Temba, v. carry on a pole, carry a double load.

Temba, v. *Temba lutembo*, arrange a test, an ordeal; decide how the result is to be interpreted; syn. *sansilishya*.

Tembeshya, v. Causal of *temba*: invoke (misfortunes, death) on (by means of sorcery): a practice of sorcery to discover an unknown injurer and kill him at the same time. Cf. *pala*.

Tembetera, v. carry carefully, using both hands.

Tembo, n. Only as totem name: among the Wawemba the fish called by them *mfutichiyongolo* or *nkwempe*, by the Wawisa *nsangula*; among the Wawisa the *luwumbanongo* hornet; among the Waushi the lion.

Temuka, v. Of an earthenware pot being fashioned: fall in, collapse, 'sit down', when the clay is poor.

Temwa, v. like, love; be pleased, be satisfied. Also used as an adverb (*natemwa*, *atemwa*, &c.) meaning: perhaps, probably, if I (you, he, &c.) feel so disposed.

Tena, v. knock against, move, displace, nudge and dislodge by accident.

Tenda, v. be ill.

Tendeka, v. begin, start; provoke, tease, insult.

Tendushya, v. Causal of *tendwa*: make one sick, tired, disgusted, annoyed.

Tendwa, v. be sick, tired, disgusted, have had enough of; syn. *filwa* (though *filwa* suggests rather inability, *tendwa* rather disinclination).

Teneka, v. put on the side, tip up, overturn, overthrow. And also apparently simply: hit, strike a blow.

Tenshya, v. Causal of *tenta*: make to vibrate, set quivering.

Tenshya, v. From *tenda*: nurse a sick person.

Tenta, v. shake, rock, of motion caused by disturbed equilibrium; also used of St. Vitus dance.

Tento, n. (*ua-tento*) an edible fungus rather like a large English mushroom.

Tentemba, v. hold, carry, or use carefully (e.g. of a cracked pot, so as not to break it), get hold, grasp, carry, in a gingerly manner, with exaggerated care. And so: humour an angry person, soothe him, calm him down, so that he becomes reasonable and friendly again.

Tentemena, v. forestall, get in front of, cut off in front.

Tentemuka, v. go down hill, descend.

Tenuna, v. overthrow, upset, throw down.

Tepereshya, v. speak lowly, under the breath. *Tepereshyanya mu kapopo*, whisper, speak aside.

Tera, v. (Chiwisa) move; syn. *sera*.

Terebwila, v. leave one argument or subject of discussion and start another abruptly, be inconsequent; try one excuse after another; use every argument, try every means, to make a person say, do, or admit something.

Terera, v. be smooth, be slippery.

Tesemuna, v. sneeze; syn. *tesula*.

Teshya, v. hear, listen, be listening, be attentive, hear a case; syn. *umfwwa*.

Teshya, v. Causal of *tera*, q.v.; syn. *seshya*.

Tesula, v. sneeze; syn. *tesemuna*.

Teta, v. amputate, cut off, especially of mutilations by chiefs.

Teta, v. groan, of persons in pain or illness.

Tetekela, v. hope, trust; syn. *suwila*.

Tetera, v. cluck (of a broody hen), coo (of pigeons), &c.

Teti, conj. Shortened form of *Tekuti*, q.v.

Teula, v. take up and carry away (using both hands).

Tewa, v. cut up, chop up; collect firewood; knock down, batter down, demolish.

Tewera, v. nest, collect nesting materials (of birds).

Teweta, v. cook food; especially of special or formal feasts, e.g. in betrothal, ratification of marriage, &c. *Tateweta*, of a woman, is sometimes a euphemism for having her courses (so that she cannot approach the hearth).

Tewishya, v. make a confused noise, all talk or shout at once, so that it is impossible to distinguish a connected statement.

Teya, v. set (a snare, trap, the

game-nets for a drive, &c.). *Teya fipa*, divine with the bead and dough.

Ti, v. say, think, do, intend, be on the point of. Common as conjunction: see **Kuti**, **Kuwati**.

Tifuka, v. sag, droop, give, fall in, be bent, be doubled up. Cf. *kuluka*, *bwantila*, *fwampila*.

Tika, v. get bogged, get stuck in mud; be boggy, be deep in mud. (See *Addenda*.)

Tikama, v. be thick. e. g. of cloth, fluid, speech, &c. The Wawemba describe the soft *z* sounds of the Wawisa and Wangoni as 'thick'.

Tikina, v. be rotten, soft, pappy.

Timpula, v. eat off the ears (of animals in an eleusinium garden).

Timuka, v. flare up, blaze up, burn up (of a fire). Run fast, make off, stampede (of people or animals).

Tina, v. 1. Fear, be afraid. 2. Squeeze, press.

Tinamina, v. want a thing given to some one else, grudge or envy the recipient.

Tinina, v. be sore, tender (of a wound, &c.).

Tininkishya, v. p ess, pin down, pin against, squeeze.

Tinta, v. pull, drag, draw tight.

Tinya, v. Causal of *tina*: alarm, make afraid.

Tipuka, v. become soft, sodden, e. g. of thoroughly cooked rice, &c.

Tipula, v. dig deep, hoe deep, take large 'hoefuls' of soil in hoeing.

Tipwishya, v. Syn. of **Tipula**, q. v.

Titikana, v. be near together; syn. *kakatana*.

Titikishya, v. press hard, squeeze.

Tiwula, v. press hard in walking, walk heavily.

Tola, v. pick up, take up; pick up by chance, come across, find.

Tolana, v. Reciprocal of *tola*: pick up with one another (of a marriage by mutual consent, mere cohabitation).

Tomba, v. have sexual intercourse.

Tombolilo, n. (*wa-tombolilo*). tad-pole.

Tomona, v. Syn. of **Sumata**, q. v.

Tompa, v. spoon, track.

Tondo, n. (*wa-tondo*) tuskless elephant.

Tondo, n. *Nshira ya tondo*, an ordinary beaten track, native path, as opposed to a hoed road.

Tondola, v. pull, pluck, gather; syn. *pulula*, *swa*, *sawa*.

Tondolo, adv. silently, in silence; cool, cold (of water, &c.—as an interjection).

Tongola, v. shell, e. g. ground-nuts; strip, e. g. maize from the cob; pick (the teeth).

Tongomona, v. stretch out the head, crane the neck; syn. *sansula*.

Tongosa, v. tread heavily, tread with an effort, e. g. of a man unused to boots. Climb a tree, using the soles of the feet (instead of swarming).

Tonkola, v. gouge out; blind; pick (the teeth).

Tontomeshya, v. stare at.

Tontonkanya, v. think, revolve in one's mind, reflect, remember.

Tonya, v. feel, press with the fingers, palpate.

Tota, v. poke with the finger; clap the hands, e. g. in beating time in the dance, in greeting a superior, &c.; hatch (eggs) (of a bird).

Totomya, v. bubble, gurgle (of hubble-bubble pipe).

Totowola, v. flake off, e. g. of plaster from the wall (Transitive: the neuter is *totowoka*).

Towa, v. break (pots. &c.); hit, smack; break up, ruin (a village district).

Towers, v. cook seasoning, relish (*munani*) to serve with the meal of *bwali*, eat as a relish, use as a relish.

Towoka, v. hop (as a frog, &c.).

Towolola, v. A custom of the Wawisa, Waunga, and others, but not of the Wawemba: a person whose husband or wife has died has to give presents to the family of the deceased

before they will provide a successor to inherit the deceased or 'take the death off the body' of the relict.

Tufwafwa, n. (no singular heard) (Chiwisa syn. for *tunkuli*) a disease of the feet; soft corns (!).

Tufya, v. Causal of *tupa*. *Tufya nama*, a treatment to preserve rotten meat. It is put to soak in water, the idea being that the soaking renews and strengthens the tissue. It is then hung up to dry.

Tufya, v. *Tufyo wukwewo*—in selling; fail to make the most of one's merchandise, not get so good a price as one ought, 'throw away'.

Tūka, v. raise earths or mounds from a burrow, make *matuki* mounds, mole heaps. Cf. *ituki*.

Tūka, v. swear at, use bad language to, swear.

Tūka, v. go and beg food, look for food, hold out, manage to exist until the crops are ripe (in time of famine.)

Tukuka, v. be stretched, extended, distended, swollen; rise up, appear, spring up in clumps or masses, like the *samfwi* fungus.

Tukula, v. distend, make to bulge, cause a swelling in.

Tūkula, v. pull off, scrape off, remove, e. g. fat from the entrails; dig out, scrape out, e. g. the inside of an elephant's foot, leaving the skin and sole; dig out, dig up, root up, e. g. of bush-pigs in a potato garden.

Tula, v. pierce, bore, blind (*tula menso*); come out, come into view, appear (*kaswwa katula*); originate, proceed (from), be the consequence (of), come (from).

Tula, v. put down a load from the head, deliver (a load), stop (for the night or for a rest); common too in the special sense of taking presents to a chief as lord of the country.

Tula, v. help, rescue; syn. *pokolola*.

Tulika, v. Neuter of *tula*: become famous, become well-known, become a matter of common know-

ledge, become celebrated, Beblinded. Pour in a heap on the ground.

Tulo, n. (no singular) sleep.

Tulufa, v. flood, turn water into or over.

Tululwa, v. Passive of *tulula*: be flooded, be covered with water, be flooded out, be driven away by floods.

Tuluntunshya, v. trouble, grieve, worry. *Mvilatuluntunshyo mutima*, do not worry yourself.

Tuma, v. send, dispatch, employ (a person).

Tumba, v. swell, bulge, grow (of a boil: *chiputi chatumba*); swell up, form buds, germinate, sprout; be prominent, make prominent, raise, flick, prick (*inama yatumba matwe*).

Tumbikishya, v. push up, help up, give a lift up to.

Tumbula, v. disembowel, gralloch, clean (for kitchen), remove the entrails.

Tumfya, v. Causal of *tumpa*: make a fool of, play tricks on, deceive, take in. Cf. *tumpika*.

Tumpa, v. be foolish, be a fool, be stupid (stronger in meaning than the English words).

Tumpa, v. dip; syn. *tumpika*.

Tumpika, v. dip; syn. *tumpa*.

Tumpika, v. Causal of *tumpa*: make a fool of, call a fool. Cf. *tumfya*.

Tumpuka, v. come to the surface, float; rise into view above the horizon.

Tumya, v. employ (people to give a day's assistance, usually in gardening work, for payment usually in beer; *ku tumya bwalwa*.)

Tuna, v. Of a missile, arrow, &c.: hit the mark and fall off without piercing it.

Tundama, v. lean over to one side, heel over, be lopsided. Cf. *pondama*.

Tundula, v. accuse of, e. g. *tundula wuloshi*.

Tunga, v. thread, string, put on a skewer, spit.

Tungula, v. castrate.

Tungulula, v. unthread, unravel; show the way, point out the way; explain, give an account.

Tunkana, v. crinkle up, crumple up, lie or sit in a huddled position, crouch; syn. *konkotana*.

Tunkolonkolo, n. (no singular heard) odds and ends, goods and chattels (the small impedimenta of a travelling native, or as found in an ordinary native hut; small baskets, pots, gourds, &c.).

Tunkuli, n. (no singular heard) a disease of the feet, soft corns (!).

Tunkunya, v. move uneasily, be restless, writhe (of a snake, a man lying huddled up, &c.).

Tunsokoto, n. (Plural of *Kansokoto*, which is seldom heard) a venereal disease, syphilis of a particular kind or degree! Cf. *wunono*, *manoni*, *chilinganya*.

Tunta, v. heap, pile up, make a heap, pile into a heap.

-tuntulu, adj. whole, sound, perfect, in good condition, undamaged, unharmed.

Tuntumana, v. be convex, bulge, stand out prominently, appear in crowds, be in numbers.

Tunuka, v. appear in crowds, present themselves to the vision in numbers.

Tununuka, v. accuse, charge with, make a considered formal charge against; syn. *shinina*.

Tupa, v. swell up, e.g. of a decomposing body.

Tupula, v. pull up, root up; syn. *nukula*.

Tusa, v. be stunted, puny, ill-developed.

Tusanga, n. (plural) small spots, specks, speckles, e.g. the small white spots on a guinea-fowl's feathers.

Tusansawalimi, n. (plural) a light shower of rain, insufficient to wet a person through or to drive him to seek shelter: ('the sprinkler of the hoers').

Tushya, v. rest, have a respite, take a rest.

Tuswende, n. (Plural of *Kaswende*, which is seldom heard) syphilis.

Tuta, v. batter, knock down.

Tute, n. (no plural) (Chiwisa) manioc; syn. *kalundwe*.

Tuti, n. (*wa-tuti*) rough hut, of poles meeting overhead and covered with grass.

Tutira, v. put something into a storehouse, manioc or grain into a bin.

Tutu, interj. descriptive of whiteness, clearness, cleanliness.

Tutuma, v. shiver, quiver, quake, tremble; be afraid.

Tutumuka, v. swell up, expand.

Tutumuna, v. Causal of *tutumuka*: make to expand, stretch (e.g. a bow).

Tutuwala, crouch down, sit down in a huddled-up attitude.

Tutuwula, v. praise, extol, sing the praises of; syn. *lumba*.

Tutwe, n. (Plural of *Katwe*, not heard). *Mu tutwe mu tutwe*, each and all, each one by himself (itself), every one without exception.

Tuwira, v. mix beer for drinking by pouring hot water into the thick gruel-like preparation which results when beer is brewed. And so: start drinking, have a beer drink.

Tuwula, v. walk across flats covered with water, cross on foot ground ankle deep in water.

Twa, v. pound, thresh.

Twa, v. be sharp.

Twala, v. take, convey, conduct; bear (of fruit or flowers).

Twelu, n. See *Kashongo*.

Twika, v. raise a load on to a person's head; and so: give a person a load to carry.

Twikira, v. Applied form of *twika*: in basket-making: put a rim round the mouth of the basket, in finishing the basket off.

U

Ufishya, v. Applied form of *ufya*: give in marriage to.

Ufwire, adv. Perhaps, in the sense 'would be likely to', 'is the proper person (thing) to', &c. Cf. *nalimo*, *naponga*. (N. B. This word is really a tense of the verb *fua*, in the meaning 'be reasonable', 'be likely' and can vary to allow the proper subject prefix in agreement with the subject expressed or implied).

Ufya, v. Causal of *upa*: give in marriage, marry one's daughter (niece, &c.).

Uko, *uku*, adv., and demonst. adj. here, there, now, this, that.

Uluka, v. fly, fly up and away, be wafted; change, disappear (of insects, &c.).

Ulungana, v. be round in shape. Be eccentric, be odd; be naughty, do wrong, be wicked, of bad character, reprobate.

Uma, v. dry, dry up; be hard, be tough; be dear (of price); be difficult, puzzling, hard to deal with; be refractory.

Uma, v. beat, hit, strike. *Umanbila*, proclaim publicly in village, give notice to the inhabitants in general.

Umanya, v. bother, annoy, argue with.

Umfwa, v. 'sense': hear, taste, touch, smell, feel, experience; hear, listen to, apprehend, understand; heed, attend to, obey, be amenable.

Umfwika, v. Neuter of *umfwa*, q. v.: be audible; be well known, get about (of report, saying, &c.); be famous.

-umi, adj. alive, living (of animal life).

Umika, v. *Umika chifuwa*, make anxious, worry, cause anxiety, put one in a fluster.

Umo, *umu*, adv. and demonst. adj. in here, in there, in this (that).

Umya, v. prejudice against, put one against (a person).

Undapa, v. heal, cure.

Undaunda, v. hesitate, be undecided, waver.

Ungula, v. keep something to oneself, refuse to share, be greedy with.

Ungwaungwa, v. hesitate, be undecided, beat round a point, shilly-shally; wander aimlessly about. Cf. *shingashinga*.

Upa, v. marry, take to wife.

Upila, v. Applied form of *upa*: marry the daughter (relative) of.

Upwa, v. Passive of *upa*: be married, marry (of the woman).

Uumfya, v. make a *ng'umba* (barren woman) of: said of parents who marry their daughter to a man by whom she will be unlikely to have children.

Uwa, v. skin (e.g. of skinning maize cobs).

Uwula, v. cast the skin (of snakes, &c.); syn. *isotola* (Chiwisa).

V

Vyala, v. (*bvyala*) plant (seeds, young plants, &c.).

Vyata, v. lighten (especially of forked lightning). Cf. *pena*.

Vyola, v. belch, eructate.

W

Wa, v. be, become, exist; happen, happen to, come upon. (especially of the emotions); live, reside; stay as it is, be let alone, be passed by.

Wa, v. fall, collapse, set (of the sun, &c.); fall upon, set upon; incline towards, favour.

Waila, v. cut up a carcass.

Wake, v. keep, take care of, look after; syn. *lama*, *sunga*.

Wala, v. begin, start, be the first to, do in the first place, anticipate; syn. *tala*. Also: displease, raise the ire of, provoke, annoy, begin a quarrel.

Walala, v. be speckled, spotted, many-hued, variegated.

Walala, n. (no plural) name given to light shower of rain which stops as

soon as it has begun ('It says *Wa* and is gone').

Walanda, n. (*wa-walanda*) an edible fungus which grows on fallen logs in the rains.

Walawashya, v. stare about, have wandering eyes (of the restless nervous glances of the curious or alarmed).

Walawata, v. be flecked or speckled with light markings. E.g. of the guinea-fowl: have handsome markings, or spots, show off its speckles (which the *nshimba* cat admired in the story); of a badly thatched roof: show daylight through; of the first light of day showing through the hut door (as made with reeds, canes, or wood splinters).

Walika, v. shine, be bright, be well up, be high in the sky—of the sun and moon; of the sun also: be blazing, be hot.

Walila, v. be the first to (do something), do (say, &c.), first, before doing anything else; first of all. before any one else.

Walilika, v. make spots or markings for, mark with spots.

Walo, n. (no plural) your (singular) husband; syn. *mulume wowe*.

Walula, v. In hunting: be the first to wound the quarry.

Wama, v. be good, be nice, be pleasant, be just, be right, be pretty, be clean, be convenient, be honourable.

Wamba, adj. bare, naked, without covering.

Wamba, n. (*wa-wamba*) species of tree. See separate list.

Wamba, n. (*mamba*) fish-weir, dam, dyke; syn. *chansa*.

Wamba, v. stretch out, set out with pegs, peg out, e.g. of stretching out a skin to dry, of covering a drum, &c.; hunt (i.e. 'stretch out nets'?). '*Wambeni*' is the greeting to a successful hunter.

Wambang'ombe, n. (*wa-wambang'ombe*) a species of large falcon; not common; syn. *kapumpi*?

Wambika, v. put bellows into position in blow-pipe at furnace to blow, *wambika muwa*.

Wanda, v. open out flat, e.g. of opening and laying out a truss of calico, of cutting open a bird or small mammal to make it into one flat piece to dry; syn. *pansa*.

Wanga, v. file down to a point, sharpen, e.g. as the Wawemba and Wawisa file down their front teeth; cut out an elephant's tusks.

Wanga, v. lash, tie up, fix by tying and fastening down laths or withes across.

Wanga, n. (*manga*) witchcraft, spell, magic, charm, and the manifestation and outward signs of the same.

Wangirira, v. do a thing quickly, without delay, be the first to do (say, &c.), do (say, &c.) before the others or before something intervenes to prevent.

Wangu and Wanguwangu, adv. quickly, fast, suddenly, in a hurry; soon.

Wangweshimba, n. (*wa-wangweshimba*) an edible red fungus like *mufita* but spotted on the crown: it is said to be poisonous to dogs.

Wansa, v. carry grain from the bin, get out grain to prepare food.

Wantila, v. Perhaps better **Bwantila**, q.v.

Wasa, v. fashion, cut, shape, work in wood with metal tools, e.g. of cutting canoe, carving a stool, &c.

Watalala, v. be level, even, flat, neither convex nor concave (e.g. of a board, canoe bottom, &c.). Cf. *watama*.

Watama, v. be level, flat, even, unbroken (of ground, district, &c.). Cf. *watalala*.

Wati and Watini. From the defective verb *ti*, used as an interjection: come now! tell me! what do you think? And denoting question merely, in an appealing or coaxing way to the person addressed.

Wawa, v. smart, tickle, irritate, itch, sting, be painful.

Wawa, v. singe, scorch, char, grill (e.g. of singeing the hair off an animal before cooking it, of poker work, &c.).

Wawatata, v. stoop down and hide, crouch down; syn. *werama*.

Wawuka, v. be charred without being burnt up, be charred simply.

Weka, v. shine, sparkle, glitter, gleam.

Wekama, v. be light, show light, gleam, glitter, sparkle, show white: e.g. of clearing in forest seen from a distance, &c.

Wekula, v. have small eyes.

Wekwa, v. be happy, be pleased, be fussily happy.

Wela, n. (*mela*) (perhaps better **Bwela** in singular) a long-shafted fish and lechwe spear as used in the swamps of Lake Wangweulu. The head often consists of a single, double, triple, or quadruple prong instead of the usual blade.

Wela, v. yell at in derision; jeer at. And also of the noise made by white ants alarmed when working.

Weleka, v. beget his firstborn (of the father).

Welelela, v. Continuative intensive of *wa*: be unending, be the regular thing, be always the same, go on for ever, become customary.

Welemya, v. eat fast, gulp down, gobble, swallow whole.

Wema, n. (*memma*) smell, scent, of any kind; scent of animal, man, 'wind'.

Wemba, n. (*wa-wemba*) lake, sheet of open water. Cf. *ishiwa*, *chishiwa* (which suggest something smaller in size).

Wemba, v. steal, lure away from, abduct; syn. *iwa*, *fyushya*.

Wembe, n. (no plural) mange.

Wembuka, v. use deceit, be treacherous, act in an underhand way?; commit adultery, seduce a woman, be discovered as her paramour (*wembuka nu mwanakashi*); leave one's village and go off elsewhere to

live (of a whole section of the people); syn. *sanguka*, *pola*.

Wembya, (*membya*) switch, cane.

Wendera, v. stalk (e.g. game); syn. *kukwira*.

Wendo, n. (*mendo*) hole, chink, opening, den.

Wenye, n. (*wa-wenye*) apparently the ancestral spirits of a chief, as represented by the bows, 'thrones', &c., of his predecessors, his 'Lares'.

Wepa, v. act or speak falsely or dishonestly or give any impression which is false or dishonest; lie, pretend, deceive, mock.

Wepeshya, v. slander, accuse falsely.

Werama, v. stoop down, bend down; and so: hide.

Werenganya, v. speak a great deal, talk round the point, mislead by a flood of words, prevaricate; syn. *kalawira*, *kalauka*.

Wesa, n. Syn. of **Bwali** (only as totem name. Among the **Wawisa** both are separate totems, *wesa* being porridge of *male* flour). (Among the **Wawemba** apparently *male* porridge and *masaka* porridge are the same totem. But *wesa* strictly refers to *male* porridge, and *bwali* to *masaka* porridge, which is called in that connexion by the **Wenabwali** *bwali wa pa ng'wena*).

Weweta, v. look, sec, have eyesight, look at, examine.

Wewuka, v. be panic-stricken, run away in a panic.

Weya, v. shave, cut the hair.

Weyama, v. be out of the straight, be aslant, be askew, slope, have a list; e.g. of a frame, door, &c., pushed out of the rectangular to diamond shape; of ridge-pole of hut not set properly in the centre, &c.; sit sideways on to. -wi, adj. bad, base, wicked, nasty, ugly, evil, wrong, objectionable.

Wifya, v. Causal of *wipa*: do wrong to, trespass against; do wrong.

Wika, v. put, place, bury.

Wikalamabwe, n. (no change) an edible fungus resembling *wusefwe*, and like the latter sometimes eaten raw: grows soon after the beginning and at the end of the rains.

Wikira, v. Applied form of *wika*: lay (eggs).

Wikula, v. *Wikula mfwa*, announce a person's death to the relatives, the chief, or the boma; make a formal announcement of a death. A present is customarily made with the announcement.

Wilma, v. flare up, blaze up.

Wilwa, v. Passive of *wa*: be filled with, seized by, the influence; dance and prophesy, be inspired, be under spirit influence (of the *mfumu ya mipashi*).

Wimbuka, v. blaze up, flame up.

Winda, v. forbid. Wear loin-cloth (*muwinda*) drawn tight between the thighs.

Windika, v. 1. Causal of *winda*: make to wear, dress with, a *muwinda* cloth, as for instance in laying out a corpse. 2. Perhaps better Bwindika, q. v.

Windula, v. Reversive of *winda*: remove a prohibition on. Of a bitch: be in season.

Wingi, n. (Abstract) abundance, plenty, large quantity.

Winyantandewowa, n. (*wa-winy*.) a large white edible fungus, like *mpape*.

Wipa, v. be offensive, unpleasant, nasty, bad, dangerous, stupid, disastrous; be wrong, cruel, wicked, evil.

Wira, v. sew.

Wira, v. make a proclamation (*wira mbila*).

Wira and **Wirauka**, v. boil, bubble with heat; boil, eddy, swirl (of stream, current).

-wiri, adj. two.

Wirikishya, v. shout out, call out to.

Wiringana, v. go, make off,

make haste, hurry. *Mfumu yawiringana yaya ku Kasama*.

-wishi, adj. raw, uncooked, unripe, fresh, green; wet, damp (earth, &c.).

Wishi, n. (*wa-wishi*) his (her) father.

Wishya, v. Causal of *wa*: make to fall, throw down, pull down. And also: make to be, cause to occur. *Wishya chisungu*, of the husband: perform and complete the *chisungu* ceremonies of his young wife, who is said *ku wa chisungu* when she first menstruates. *Wishya meno*, set the teeth on edge? make the teeth feel rough? Of the effect of eating e. g. *mfungo* fruit and also pineapple. Cf. *chechema*.

Wiso, n. (*wa-wiso*) your (singular) father.

Wiwa, (*wa-wiwa*) her husband; syn. *mulume*, *mulume wakwe*.

-wiye, adj. Syn. of -nankwa, q. v.

-wiyo, adj. Syn. of -nowe, q. v.

Wola, v. rot, decay, be bad, be rotten.

Womba, v. do work (*wombē milimo*) (and Omba).

Womba, v. be wet, be damp.

Womboka, v. be softened through, be made soft and pappy, limp, flabby, e. g. of a skin or of manioc root after being put to soak in water.

Wombomana, v. be huddled up, assume an attitude suggesting shivers or illness, be ill.

Womfuma, v. be soft, flabby, pappy; throb: e. g. of unfirm ground, as in swamp or on *tefwetefwe*; of a swelling, a bruise, or a vein.

Womfya, v. Causal of *womba*: make wet.

Wondola, v. recover oneself from falling, all but fall (into): e. g. of a person almost walking into a hole and drawing back just in time; of an animal on a covered game-pit, putting its foot through and succeeding in withdrawing and escaping.

Wonga, v. be soft to the touch, of ripe fruit.

Wonga, v. 1. Sing well, sing carefully, sing finely. 2. Groan, of the dying groan of an expiring animal.

Wongola, v. extract marrow from the bone.

Wongoteka, v. be limp, relaxed, strengthless, of a sick or sleepy person when lifted up sinking limply down again. Be overcooked, soft, pappy.

Wongowongo, n. (*wa-wongo-wongo*) the brain.

Wonsa, v. dry up, wither (of plants); waste away, fade away (of sick persons).

Wosa, v. bark (e.g. of dogs and bushbuck).

Woso, n. (*wa-woso*) (Chiwisa) the speckled teal.

Wotola, v. drawl, speak slowly.

Wowa, n. (Collective) mushroom, fungus (generic). Various kinds are: *chingulungulu* or *chikolowa*, *tente*, *chitondo*, *lusasa*, *pampa*, *wusefwe*, *walanda*, *ng'ona*, *samfw*, *mpumfya*, *mufita*, *chinsukwa*, *wikalamabwe*, *muniyakapande*, *kapindakawusefwe*, *kawansa*, *kansa*, *chiwengere*, *mpape*, *nkungumfwe*, *malanga*, *choangole*, *tande*, *kanunka*, *wufyululu*, *lutanga*, *lutuli*, *wangweshimba*, *winyantande*, *wowa*, *matweyakalulu*, *yongoli*, *ng'omayakalulu*, *lutali*, *kasendampukutu*, *kankulubwe*, *kasesawalimi*, *kalumekasamfw*, *chikolowa chinono*, and *chikuku*. All these seem to be eaten except *ng'omayakalulu* and *ng'ona*.

Wowota, v. grumble, complain, keep up a continual dissent or nagging; be vociferous, offensively noisy.

Wuche, adv. Used as an adjective, meaning tiny, thin, small, slender, slight.

Wuchende, n. (Abstract) adultery, immorality.

Wuchenjeshe, n. (Abstract) cleverness, cunning, trickery, deceit, treachery.

Wuchewuche, adv. slowly, gently,

quietly, cautiously, carefully, with deliberation.

Wuchi, n. (Collective) honey.

Wuchinga, n. (*machinga*) pitfall, game-pit.

Wufi, n. (Abstract), lying, lies, falsehood, deceit.

Wufumu, n. (Abstract) chieftainship, power; rights, privileges, rank, &c., of chieftainship.

Wufuwa, n. (Abstract) jealousy.

Wufyompo, n. (Collective) marrow.

Wufyululu, n. (no change) a small white edible fungus: grows on ant-hills at the beginning and the end of the rains.

Wuka, v. rise up, wake, revive, become conscious, recover (from illness), get up from a recumbent position, come into being, occur, take place, begin (e.g. *luwuli kwawuka*).

Wuka, v. employ divination, divine.

Wukafi, n. (Collective) hair, bristles, from elephant's tail: much esteemed for necklets and bracelets.

Wukakashi, n. (Abstract) sourness, unripeness; quarrelsomeness, truculent disposition.

Wukala, n. (*makala*) penis, male genitals.

Wukali, n. (Abstract) fierceness, savage disposition, quick temper, bravery, lack of fear, sharpness of flavour, &c.

Wukambi, n. (Collective) *mpundu* fruit pulp, from which the *lumembe* drink is made.

Wukashya, n. (Abstract). Syn. of **Nkashya**, q. v.

Wukonge, n. (*makonge*) a species of aloe, from which a fibre is procured.

Wukuka, v. be very hungry, have an insatiable appetite, go on eating after the others have finished. Used also of game which are particularly bold and determined garden robbers.

Wukula, n. (*makula*) eleusinium garden made by lopping the boughs of trees, drawing them together (*ku*

kula), burning them, and sowing in the ash.

Wukulu, n. bigness, size, greatness, breadth.

Wukuluka, v. be raised again, come up again, arise again (e.g. of a *mulandu* of any kind).

Wukungwilo, n. (no change) bait (e.g. as used in mouse-traps),

Wukungu, n. (Collective) a tiny yellow biting ant.

Wukushi, n. (*makushi*) woman's apron, worn *pa menso*.

Wukwe, n. (*wa-wukwe*) brother-in-law, sister-in-law.

Wukwewo, n. (*makwewo*) barter, trade; goods for sale, merchandise.

Wula, n. the big intestine (of elephants) (*wula wa nsofu*). (The plural *mala* means entrails in general.)

Wula, v. be without, not have, lack; be lacking, missing, wanting, lost, unprocurable; followed directly by a verb in the infinitive it is equivalent to a negative, like *kana* in the same use.

Wula, v. take, carry, bear; get, obtain, fetch, bring; employ, use; strike up, lead singing, take the solo (*wulo lwimbo*).

Wulalo, n. (*malalo*) bridge.

Wulamba, n. (Abstract) strength, effort, strain.

Wulambo, n. (*malambo*) rack for drying meat.

Wulamu, n. (Abstract) laziness, carelessness, want of care or attention or interest.

Wulanda, n. (Abstract) unhappiness, sorrow, misfortune, loneliness, meekness, unpretentiousness.

Wule, n. (*male*) one grain or head of grain of eleusineum. By the *Wawisa* and *Waunga* the singular form is used in a collective sense instead of the plural.

Wulembe, n. (*malembe*) a poison made from the seeds of the *mulembe*, a large jungle creeper of the *strophanthus* family, and used for poison-

ing arrow-heads; also: an arrow so poisoned.

Wulembo, n. (Collective) tobacco, snuff; syn. *fwaka*.

Wulimbo, n. (Collective) birdlime.

Wulimika, v. make a bad job in sharpening a stake or stick, leave a blunt end.

Wulo, n. (*malo*) place where an animal or person has lain, 'form', lair, sleeping-place, place where the night is passed (on a journey).

Wulolo, n. (*malolo*) a grass which grows in villages and round them in the rains. The seeds are ground and eaten in severe famine; syn. *mankumba*.

Wulowo, n. (*malowo*) fish-hook.

Wuluku, n. (Abstract) battle, strife.

Wulukuta, v. rumble, e.g. of distant thunder or the bowels; syn. *wuluma*; racket about, rag, knock about, horse-play in hut.

Wuluma, v. growl, grunt, roar, e.g. of lion, dog, thunder, &c.

Wulumana, v. be gloomy, grumpy, ill-tempered, sulky; much like *fitwa*.

Wulunga, n. (Collective) the small brown tree ant.

Wulungani, n. (Abstract) moral wrongness, bad character, bad habits; playing the fool (verb *ulungana*).

Wulungu, n. (Collective) bead, beads; gland in the duiker (and other animals?).

Wuluwusa, v. stammer, stutter, have difficulty in enunciation.

Wulwere, n. (Abstract) disease, illness.

Wumba, v. work in clay, make things of clay, e.g. of pottery, and the workings of white ants.

Wumi, n. (Abstract) life, health, good health. *Kampanda te wumi*, So-and-so is seriously ill.

Wumpo, n. (Abstract) the sound of cracking in the joints, e.g. of cracking the finger-joints (*lishyo wumpo*).

Wunang'ani, n. (Abstract) limpness, slackness, laziness.

Wunda, v. capsize.

Wunda, v. eat gluttonously, filling the mouth until the cheeks bulge. Also of a monkey keeping morsels in its cheek.

Wundibwandibwa, adv. all mixed up, disorderly, higgledy-piggledy.

Wundula, v. put a lot of water in things cooking, or in mixing beer, or in filling a basin for washing in, &c.

Wundumuka, v. scatter in flight (e.g. of a herd of game). The word seems to describe both the appearance presented to the onlooker and the sound made by the galloping animals.

Wunga, n. (Collective; *monga* and *simonga* are also heard as plurals) flour, meal.

Wungululu, n. *Fwaka wa wungululu*, unslaked snuff.

Wunguluwe, n. (no change) piece of daub or plaster from the wall.

Wungwe, n. (*wa-wungwe*) big bull eland; syn. *chinsunkulwe*.

Wunono, n. (no change) venereal disease; syphilis of a particular kind? Cf. *tunsokoto*, *manoni*, *chilinganya*.

Wupalu, n. (Abstract) hunting. *Ng'anga ya wupalu* is a sorcerer who divines by game-killing, by the hunting test.

Wupapa, n. (Abstract) selfishness, a keeping a thing to oneself.

Wupo, n. (Abstract) dull-wittedness, allowing oneself to be cheated or deceived without noticing or protesting.

Wuputu, n. (Abstract) stoutness, largeness of body.

Wusa, n. (no plural) overcrowded condition of plants, resulting in failure of the crop; seeds too thickly sown, manioc too densely planted.

Wusaka, n. (Abstract) swagger, display, neatness, trim and tidy appearance, proper pride.

Wusako, n. (*masako*) fur, animal hair, bird's feather, wing of an insect; syn. *isako*.

Wusale, n. (no plural) human ordure.

Wusamba, n. (Collective) palm fibre, obtained from the *chiwale* palm.

Wusanishi, n. (*masanshi*) bedstead.

Wuse, n. (Collective) hair from an animal's tail, horsehair. It is used e.g. for making snares to catch small birds.

Wusefwe, n. (*wa-wusefwe*) a medium-sized white edible fungus, sometimes eaten raw. It grows soon after the beginning and at the end of the rains.

Wuseneme, adv. backwards, on the back, face upwards (verb *senama*).

Wushiku, adv. at night, by night, in the dark; last night; to-night. *Wulya wushiku*, the day before yesterday.

Wushilili, n. (no plural) a dark viscous fluid in the face glands of the duiker. It is smeared on the forehead for the benefit of the scent, which is appreciated by natives. Syn. *wuti*.

Wushilu, n. (Abstract) madness.

Wushipa, n. (*mashipa*) tendon from animal's leg below the knee, used as gut to stitch with, &c.

Wushya, v. inquire of, ask; syn. *ipushya*. Also Causal of *wuka* and of *wuta*, q. v.

Wushya, n. (Abstract) slavery.

Wushye, interj. asking a question, denoting that a question is asked.

Wuta, n. (*mata*) bow, offensive weapon, gun, rifle, trigger of firearm. In plural often equivalent to insignia of office, chieftainship.

Wuta, v. be light, be white, be light-coloured, be clear, get light; be clean, be clear, be bare, be open, be exposed.

Wutala, n. (*matala*) grain-bin; granary, storehouse.

Wutali, n. (no change) brass, brass wire; syn. *safwali*.

Wutali, n. (Abstract) length, distance, height, depth.

Wutanda, n. (*matanda*) mat, sleeping-mat.

Wutani, n. (Abstract) selfishness, stinginess, niggardly disposition (verb *tana*). Syn. *kaso*.

Wuti, n. (no plural). Syn. of **Wushilili**, q. v.

Wutuka, v. move quickly, run, run away, run away from.

Wutwatwa, n. (Collective) a long slender red ant, which only appears in the cold weather, when it damages vegetables growing in the garden.

Wuwa, n. (Collective) fish poison, of different kinds, obtained from various roots and seed-pods. Among others are: *kanchense* (the roots of a forest plant of the name), *kowamushi* (a cultivated shrub, of which the leaves and seed-pods are used), *kapombo* (a tree the pods of which are used), the seed-pods of the *muwaka* tree, the roots of the *kansakata* shrub, the woody bulb of the *chiwombolwa* plant, and the bark of the *mufinsa* tree. See also under **Sangula**.

Wuwenshi, n. (Collective) white ant.

Wuwere, n. (*mawere*) a grain resembling eleusine which grows with a head like that of the bullrush. It is cultivated in some parts. It makes very strong beer.

Wuwu, n. (*wa-wuwu*) species of tree. See separate list.

Wuwula, v. strike a heavy blow with stick or log.

Wuyawuya, v. mumble, the mastication of a toothless old person.

Wuyoka, n. (no change) charm to render a person immune from snake bites and enable him to catch snakes. The charm is rubbed into incisions made in the skin of the hands, &c.

Y

Ya, v. go, depart. Also common as an auxiliary, to form a future tense.

Yabwe, interj. Expressing disbelief, disapproval, reluctance to accept a statement made, &c.

Yama, n. (*wa-yama*) my maternal uncle.

Yangu and **Yangula**, conj. Syn. **Nangu**, **Nangula**, q. v.

Yangu, interj. Expressive of surprise, astonishment, perplexity, dissent.

Yangwee, interj. Expressive of pain, terror, sorrow.

Yawa, interj. gracious! you can't mean it, &c., as per context.

Yeshya, v. See **Eshya**.

Yongoli, n. (*wa-yongoli*) an edible fungus resembling *mufita*. It grows all through the rains.

TREES

SOME TREES AND SHRUBS FOUND IN THE LUWINGU DIVISION (CHIWEMBA WITH A FEW CHIWISA NAMES) WITH SOME OF THEIR USES.

Changwe. A decoction made from the roots is used to relieve pain in the stomach: also used by the sorcerer in exhuming bodies (of wizards).

Chikololo. Syn. of **Mukololo**, q.v.

Chimpampa. Charcoal for the forge: axe and hoe handles: the forked props on which the grain-bin is erected.

Chinimbwe. Thread for sewing bark-cloth is obtained from the twigs: the leaves are burnt for a saline relish: the fruit provides birdlime.

Chipolo. A *mushitu* tree, the trunk of which is covered with conical excrescences. *Mulembwe* relish from the leaves: heads for bark-cloth mallets and other things are fashioned from the wood.

Chisofu. Fruit edible: roof poles: bows!; the skin of the roots is chewed to relieve cough.

Chituta. See **Kalambwabwato**.

Chiwale. The raphia palm: machila poles; mats; baskets; fibre; palm wine; punt-poles.

Chiwangalume. A shrub. The roots are much esteemed as medicine to cure sterility.

Chiwombwesala. The roots are rubbed on dogs' teeth to make them keen hunters. When children are ill and the body all whitish the roots are boiled and left to soak on an ash-heap: the head and talons of a hawk are thrown in and the child's body is washed with the decoction. It is also used for fits.

Chiya. Axe-handles: a wash for *chisongo* skin disease is obtained by soaking chips of the bark and trunk in water.

Chombwe. Syn. **Muombo**. The bark provides cloth and fibre.

Ilenga. Provides birdlime, and good bark-cloth, which however is only worn by people who are incapable (by age or otherwise) of bearing or begetting children. Sometimes parasitic from a hole in a tree, when it is called *mupulampako*. It much resembles the true *mupulampako* in appearance.

Ipupu. A euphorbia with thick acrid juice; used as a quick stockade round villages.

Kafuka. Syn. **Mwalulankula**. The leaves are burnt to provide a saline relish; the roots are boiled with logwood in preparing *nkula*.

Kafulamume. Medicine for pain in the leg: incisions are made and powdered root rubbed in. A charm to keep off rain is made from it.

Kafupa. A shrub. Provides the rods on which game-nets are set, and also the toy arrows used by children to shoot at pumpkins rolled along the ground as a mark (*mututu*).

Kafutuwtutu. Used for touch-wood in making fire. A wash obtained by soaking the roots in water is used for laving sick persons and for the ear complaint *mbowoyo*.

Kakoma. Syn. **Kambiri.** The borassus palm. The fruits are eaten by the Wasokili (Wankonde), and the shells of the fruits are used as plates. A saline relish is obtained from the ash of the burnt wood.

Kalambwabwato. Syn. **Chituta** and **Namililo.** The roots are ground up to make a powder used to prevent pots leaking; the pot is heated and the powder rubbed in. The roots and leaves are chewed and blown from the mouth (*ku putirira*) on swellings on babies' heads above the forehead: used also in purification of a village when a death has occurred inside the village, and by those who have handled a corpse, on returning from the burial; they dip their hands in a decoction (*ku sangulula*).

Kalanangwa. An ant-hill thorn-bush; provides *mbafi* axe-handles, bows, and troughs to feed puppies in (*mulimba*): also medicine for headache and for elephantiasis of the leg. The roots are powdered, and the powder, mixed with oil, is rubbed into incisions made for the purpose.

Kalongwe. Axe- and hoe-handles. The 'neck' of the hoe is heated with the bark of the tree on it to make a gum to fix it firmly in the handle. The roots are soaked, and the decoction drunk to relieve pleurisy. The roots are shredded and soaked in water, and the decoction is used warm to lave the face for eye sickness.

Kambiri. Syn. **Kakoma**, q. v.

Kampande. Provides pipe-bowls, the cross-poles to support the covering of game-pits, and *chisolo* chess-boards. For headache the leaves are chewed and blown from the mouth into the sufferer's nostrils and ears.

Kanchindu. A species of palm. Provides material for mat-making, and palm wine.

Kansalonsalo. The heads of bark-cloth mallets are made from the wood. For headache the leaves are put in a pot of water on the fire, and the patient

holds his head in the steam; he may also add more water and drink the decoction. Medicine also for pleurisy.

Kanyang'uni. A swamp tree which grows in wet ground by the side of channels. The fruit is eaten by the Waunga. Syn. **Musale** (Chiwisa).

Kapanga. Syn. **Kayimbi.** It provides fuel for smelting and charcoal for the forge; also the *nyalo* (laid across the *mapinga*) which form the floor of the grain-bin.

Kapempe. Produces soft fluffy balls (due to insects?) which are full of a fluid like water. This is squeezed into the ears to treat deafness, and even used to clean the hands with. A very hard and durable wood, used for instance in making village stockades.

Kapombo. This tree sheds its bark like a plane. A fish poison is prepared from the fruit. The seeds are swallowed as a charm to ward off ophthalmia.

Kapululambushi. Provides with bindings (*mango*). A *mulembue* relish from the dried leaves (?). A medicine for the wasting sickness of children; the roots are cooked with the small vetch seeds (*ilanda lya nche*) and eaten by the child; its playmates eat with it, and as they eat they smear the gravy on the thin one. There is a tradition that oil used to be obtained from the seed.

Kasangula. A *liteshe* jungle tree.

Kasasa. An ant-hill tree.

Kashiya. An ant-hill tree. A fish poison is obtained from the fruit.

Kasongoli. Fruit edible. Porridge-sticks are made from the wood. When a baby has a swelling over its forehead the leaves are chewed and smeared on the place.

Katentamwela. Axe and *mbafi* handles are made from the wood. The roots are cut up and tied in little bundles on game-nets when hunting, and over game-pits, for good luck.

Katumbi. Medicine for headache; the roots are ground up and rubbed into incisions made for the purpose (*ku lemberera*). Medicine also for the itch. Used as a charm also on mole-traps and by professional hunters.

Kaweshya. Syn. *Muwowo*. Firewood; *mondo* drums; pounding troughs; axe-handles; grain-store *mapinga*.

Kawumbu. The wood is used for carving stools, making pounding troughs, and for veranda pillars and bow shapes: medicine for diarrhoea: the roots provide a fibre used in basket-making. Sets of this tree will take root and sprout.

Kayimbi. Syn. *Kapanga*, q. v.

Lunsa. An ant-hill bush: from it is cut the fire-stick (the one twirled in the hand, *kalume ka lushiko*).

Lunsonga. A species of euphorbia, used like *ipupu*.

Matongwe. Syn. *Wamba*, q. v.

Mofu. Canoe (of the largest size). This tree can only be felled after propitiatory ceremonies (*ku suka*).

Montamfumu. Syn. *Mulama*. Firewood. The roots are ground and put in a duiker's horn, together with the heart of a *nenga*, as a charm for elephant-spearers to wear on the biceps. Two little bits of wood cut from the root are worn as an amulet (*mpimpi* or *mpingu*) on the forehead against headache. Medicine for *kasanda* and for coughs. The leaves are chewed as a charm to 'lay' a dead elephant.

Mpassa. The bark provides fibre and bark-cloth and bark bags (*ndupu*) for making up loads of grain, salt, &c. Axe- and hoe-handles: wall-poles for hut: rat-traps (*fiko fya mpuku*).

Mpumbamukowa. Mistletoe. Provides birdlime; and an amulet of the wood is worn by bird-shooters.

Muchenja. Fruit edible. Por-

ridge sticks; *mbafi* axe-handles; kerries; the 'bridge' of the *iseze* musical instrument.

Muchinka. Syn. *Mufutu*. Fruit edible. Canoes, drums, harps, pounding troughs, both upright (*iwende*) and horizontal (*chinkolowondo*).

Mufilu. Syn. *Mungolomya*. Fruit edible. Wood pillows (*musao*) and pipe-bowls. The juice of the boiled roots is put in gruel for chest complaints.

Mufinsa. Fruit edible. Canoes; pipe-bowls; medicine for small-pox. A fish poison is prepared from the bark.

Mufombwa. An ant-hill thorn. Fruit edible. A fibre used for sewing is obtained from the bark of the twigs. Juice of the boiled roots is administered mixed in gruel for chest complaints, especially those of children.

Mufuka. The thread-like black roots are worn by women as necklets in imitation of elephant hair; and are used also in basket-making to finish off the edges. For coughs the leaves are chewed, and also dried and smoked in a pipe.

Mufumbi. The seed-pods are burnt and used as *inungu* for snuff. The leaves are chewed as medicine for coughs and also for the teeth.

Mufungo. Fruit edible. Canoes (very occasionally. This tree, like *mofu*, cannot be felled without a propitiatory ceremony). Young leaves in the bud are pounded and mixed with bush-pig dung as a wart cure: the young leaves are also pounded and used as a wash to cure pimples.

Mufungufungu. The sausage tree. The fruit is thrown into rivers above bathing-places to keep away crocodiles; it is supposed to scare them as it floats down. A woman who has no breast (cannot suckle?) will use the fruit as a pillow. If a hunter has no luck, or keeps wounding without killing, he soaks in water

chips of the bark, and pours the water down the barrel of his gun, which is then hung up to dry. The long pod is hollowed out and water drunk from the shell as a general medicine for health. The hollowed-out pod is also used as a trough for puppy food. The inside of the pod is used as a medicine for sores and cuts.

Mufutu. Syn. **Muchinka**, q. v.

Mukole. Fruit edible, Bows: roof bindings from strips of the wood. The leaves are an edible vegetable.

Mukololo. Pipes, drums, and head-rests are made from the wood. The fruit is hollowed out and water allowed to drip from the shell into the ear to relieve deafness. Sticks of it are put up round huts as a charm to prevent the thatch from being carried away by whirlwinds (also *chikololo*).

Mukolowondo. Fruit edible. Medicine for stomach-ache.

Mukome. Fruit edible. Medicine for pleurisy. Used as a charm by game *fundis*. A man alone in the forest will stick a leaf on his forehead as a charm against wild beasts.

Mukontokonto. A shrub or small tree not unlike heath in appearance: grows in some localities in the forest on the edge of *nikas*. Also called *kalume ka musoso*. The roots are powdered and rubbed into small incisions made for the purpose in the flesh to relieve headache.

Mukoso. Fuel for smelting furnace: canoes: charcoal for the forge: edible caterpillars are found on it.

Mukukuma. A *liteshe* jungle tree.

Mukundukundu and **Mukundukuwira.** Fruit edible. The bark is a medicine for the chest, either smoked in a pipe or as a 'tea'. It is used also for making mole-snare.

Mukunyu. The wild fig-tree. Fruit edible. *Chinkumbi* drums.

Mukuwe. Fruit eaten by some. *Myalo* of grain-bin.

Mulalushya. Ant-hill tree. Amu-

lets made from the roots are worn on the forehead to ward off headache especially by children. Crops when reaped are put on a layer of the leaves to make them last a long time. Edible caterpillars feed on it.

Mulalantanga. Syn. of *Chiwo-mbwesala*, q. v.

Mulama. Syn. of *Montamfumu*, q. v.

Mulambwabwato. See *Kalambwabwato*.

Mulolo. Axe- and hoe-handles. Amulets of the wood are tied round dogs' necks to prevent them being gored by wart-hogs. Medicine for snake-bite. Juice obtained by pounding and soaking the bark is used to smear the clay board on which *mpeta* spinning is played, to make it smooth; and also to smear cakes of tobacco, to make them smooth and to prevent them crumbling.

Mulombwa. Canoes, paddles, carpentry, axe- and hoe-handles: log-wood dye. Medicine for backache. When the leaves are sprouting a liquid drips from the twigs. This is allowed to drip into the hole for the spear-head in the top of the shaft, to fix it firmly. Splinters of the wood are soaked in water, which is splashed on to new burnt pots, while still hot from the fire, to cool and darken them. A piece of the bark, torn off the tree with a spear, thrust in the fire, and then carried on the spear-point by a man going out, will keep the rain off. The red juice which exudes from the trunk is smeared on women's breasts to represent blood and so frighten babies, to wean them.

Mulumbwelumbwe. Syn. **Mumpombwe.** Edible caterpillars are found on it. Wall-poles and rafters in hut-building. For a cold a bundle is made of the leaves, heated on the fire, and then held over the nose and mouth to inhale.

Mulunge. Smooth bright green

bark. Fruit edible. Used as a charm by hunters to bring luck, and by diggers of pitfalls, in their *misashi*.

Mulunguti. Syn. **Musungwa.** Drums and harps are made from the wood. Village foundation 'stones' (*chishipa cha mushi*). The roots are put to soak on a sherd and used to purify the village after a death has occurred in it, and also to purify those who have handled a corpse (*ku sangulula*). A medicine is also obtained from it for use after abortion and for fits in children.

Mumbuwu. The leaves and twigs when burnt provide a rich saline relish.

Mumfwemfwe. An ant-hill growth. Medicines for the greater fit (*lupuma*). Charms to make dogs keen hunters and against snake-bite.

Mumpo. Fruit edible; eaten especially in famine. For headache small bits of the wood are pounded, put on a red-hot hoe first thing in the morning, and then rubbed into incisions made for the purpose on the forehead.

Mumpombwe. Syn. **Mulumbwelumbwe**, q. v.

Munamba. Small-pox medicine. The new shoots are chewed to make a kind of gum, which is used to smear on arrows, to make the *wulembe* poison adhere; on snuff-boxes, to make the wrappers stick; and on porous pots, to stop them leaking.

Munawe. Pipe-bowls. Oil is obtained from the fruit.

Munemba. A *mushitu* and ant-hill tree. Birdlime: hunters' charms: canoes (very occasionally).

Munganunshi. A thorn-tree. The roots have a powerful, persistent, and unpleasant smell. The sorcerer uses them to make a wash to wash out his hut before proceeding to make his charms, &c.: hence the tree is called *mutandafiwa*. Elephant-spearsers use it, thinking the elephants will fear the smell.

Mungolomya. Syn. **Mufilu**, q. v.
Munondwe. Canoes.

Munsokansoka. A shrub with yellow flowers. To relieve headache the leaves are chewed and blown in the sufferer's face and ears.

Muntufita. For chest trouble the leaves are chewed, or smoked in a pipe together with some Chiengi salt. Amulets of it are worn on the ankles to protect from snake-bite. *Fundis* make charms of it to procure invisibility.

Munundu. The thorn-like parts of it are worn round the neck as a charm to cure *nungulira*.

Mununka. Syn. **Mutanda-mbwibwi**, q. v.

Muombo. Syn. **Chombwe**, q. v.

Muonga. Fruit edible. Found usually on ant-hills.

Mupa. A *mushitu* tree. Canoes: carpentry.

Mupangwa. A large-fruited variety of the *musuku*.

Mupapa. Canoes: carpentry: medicine to relieve pleurisy; a strip of bark is heated and rubbed over the side affected. Used as a charm by elephant-hunters who only manage to kill cow elephants; a piece of bark is put in soak in a *mukwa* of *mpasa* or *muputu*, and left on an ant-hill. Early in the morning the hunter laves his arms with it to change his luck.

Mupape. The bark of the twigs provides a fibre used in sewing bark-cloth. The roots are pounded and used as a soap to wash cloth. The seeds provide an oil. Gonorrhoea medicine. Charm to make dogs keen hunters.

Mupetwandupe. Strips of it are put round the rim of baskets to strengthen them and finish them off. The leaves are pounded and put into a bowl of water, into which a man who is going to undergo the boiling water ordeal first puts his arm before thrusting it into the boiling water. Medicine for pleurisy; a bundle of

leaves into which a needle has been inserted is dipped in water and rubbed on the side. When a baby is puny and weakly the leaves are burnt on a sherd at a place where two paths meet, and the ash mixed with oil and rubbed on its body (*ku kondwelo mwana*).

Mupulampako. Parasitic from holes in tree trunks: a species of fig, which looks as though it might be the ancestor of the village *mutawa*. The leaves and roots are ground up for medicine to treat cataract of the eye. Hunters make charms from it to prevent game seeing them. A charm made from it is wrapped with the heart of a python in a bit of cloth and worn by persons who show symptoms of incipient madness.

Mupulumpumpi. Itch medicine. To relieve headache the leaves are cooked in water and the patient holds his head over the steam. As a charm to give good luck the rope on which the hunting-net is stretched is wiped with a bunch of the leaves. For a *mumena* two leaves are plucked, smeared with oil, and rubbed on the swelling. They are then hung up in the doorway.

Mupundu. Fruit edible. Canoes, carpentry, doors (of splinters of the wood). If a lion is killed those present will strike an axe in a *mupundu* tree and hold it to the ear while it rings, as a charm to keep away deafness and blindness.

Muputu. Fibre: bark bundles (*ndupu*) for making up loads of grain, salt, &c. Pieces of the bark are used as rough trays for carrying things on (*mukwa*), for cooking porridge in, and (large ones) as rafts on which to cross rivers. Medicine for headache; if headache comes on in the forest put your hands behind you and take a leaf in your mouth: after chewing it turn in the direction from which the wind is blowing and blow

it out, so that it blows back in your face.

Mupyakakula. Syn. *Kafuka*, q. v. and *mwalulankula*.

Musafwa. Fruit edible, Medicine for madness and for gum-boils: splinters of the wood are soaked to make a mouth-wash to relieve gum-boils: for madness the body of the patient is laved with a wash made by pounding and soaking the wood in water. Medicine also for leprosy, *chisongo*, and *fisakalala* skin disease. If a snake has spat in a person's face a wash is made with a decoction of the roots.

Musaka. Fibre. Wall-poles for huts, fences, &c.

Musalankwali. Medicine for headache. The roots are chewed and blown in the face of the person afflicted: amulets also are made from it and worn on the head with white beads.

Musalo. Chiwisa syn. for *Kanyang'uni*, q. v.

Musangati. A dye is made from the fruit for darkening cloth. Medicine for headache and stomach. Used in making charms for duiker netting (put in *musashi*). The leaves are rubbed on game-nets, when set, to procure luck. It is a charm also to 'lay' a dead elephant and avert misfortune and illness from those present: *fundis* and bystanders chew the leaves when removing the tusks: and the leaves are chewed by those who see an elephant for the first time.

Musase. Drums, harps, canoes, pounding troughs, &c., are fashioned from the wood. The bark fibre is applied to cuts to stanch the blood. Medicine for backache: the embers are removed from the centre hearth, and leaves are spread on the hot ground, on which the patient is then laid. Charms for elephant-spearing in the initiation of a new member into the guild. Charcoal for the forge. The bark is rubbed on bow-strings

to soften and smoothe them. Root fibre used to ornament pipes.

Musaye. Syn. **Mute** and **Sansa**. Fruit eaten by some, not by the Wawemba. The roots provide charms for duiker netting. Elephant-spearers smoke the bark to prevent coughing and to give speed. The roots are used (put to soak on a sherd) for the purification of those who have handled a corpse.

Muselemba, Syn. **Mushimwinanongo**. Carpentry.

Musepa. A fibre obtained from the big flower-heads is used to wrap arrows, where the head is fixed in the shaft.

Museshe. Poles for hut-walls, rafters, fencing. Canoes occasionally.

Mushiki. Fibre, bark-cloth, rafters, roof-bindings.

Mushikiishi. Axe and hoe handles: oil from the berries. The leaves are used to allay 'buffalo bean' irritation.

Mushiko. A Chilui island tree.

Mushimwinanongo. Syn. of **Muselemba**, q. v.

Mushingu. A waterside tree. For pains in the body the person afflicted takes a bunch of leaves and massages himself with them, standing in a stream, facing upstream. On return from a raid the carriers of heads of the slain enemy were bathed with a decoction at the places where they put down the heads to camp for the night. Fruit eaten by some. The African willow.

Mushishya. Fruit edible. The wood is pounded and boiled with logwood powder in making *nkula* dye. If a woman who is enceinte thinks that her husband has had intercourse with other women, and so jeopardized her life (*ku chilo mukashi*), she wears two little amulets of the wood on her back. The leaves are chewed and blown on to the hands and arms of one who has killed a lion or a person, to avert

misfortune. To cure a sore place take a bunch of the leaves, dip it in water, and squeeze it over the place.

Musokolowe. Fruit edible. Building material. The leaves are applied to sore places. Charms of it are used by snarers and netters of game, and snarers of moles. Men following lion or elephant will carry a bit of the wood as an amulet.

Musombo. The shell of the fruit is made into snuff-boxes and rattles. Medicine for headache and stomach-ache. The fruit is hollowed out and worn by children with charms inside, for health.

Musompa. Fibre, building material.

Musonga. Syn. **Kampane**, q. v.

Musongwa. Fruit edible. Building materials: forked props and cross-poles for grain-bins. The roots are soaked and the effusion drunk to relieve headache and stomach-ache.

Musoso. Amulets of the wood are worn on the forehead to cure headache. Medicine for stomach-ache. For a gum-boil the roots and leaves are soaked to provide a wash to bathe the cheek with. The leaves are used to massage the ribs to relieve internal pain.

Musuku. Fruit edible. For chest trouble the young leaves are chewed and an effusion of the leaves is drunk. Used as a charm to make dogs keen hunters.

Musungw Syn. of **Mulunguti**, q. v.

Mutala. A *chipya* tree. Building materials. Syn. **Mutetya**.

Mutandafiwa. Syn. of **Munganunshi**, q. v.

Mutandambwibwi. Syn. **Mununka**. A flowering shrub. Branches of it are hung up in the hut to drive away mosquitoes. It is used in 'scraping' *kasanda* (*ku kushira tusanda*).

Mutanga. Syn. **Muwanse**. Hoe-handles: roof-bindings. A decoction

of the roots is taken in gruel to relieve stomach-ache.

Mute. Syn. of **Musaye**, q. v.

Muteke. The *Landolphia* rubber-vine. Roof bindings. Fruit edible.

Muteketa. A thorn. Used to make dogs keen hunters. Strips of it are cut, dried, pounded, and soaked to provide an effusion to relieve stomach-ache.

Mutendankwali. A thorn-bush. Charms for snaring small animals and birds. Medicine for chest.

Mutetya. Syn. of **Mutala**, q. v.

Mutewetewe. Snuff-boxes. *Myalo* for game-pits. For disease of the leg the roots are ground up with an *ngoshye* snake, and the powder rubbed into incisions made for the purpose in the skin.

Mutimbwambusa. For snake-bite the leaves are chewed and blown on to the bite, and an amulet of the wood is tied round it. In the *chisungu* ceremonies the mistress of the ceremonies makes the *mupeto* (q. v.) of it. The mother of an infant who fears that her baby will waste away (*ku kowela*) if an immoral person enters the hut and approaches the hearth, cuts a piece of the wood and buries it in the ground under the hearth to keep away the evil influence.

Mutinankufu. A tree found in *mushitu* and *liteshe* jungles and in thick *mutala* chippyas. It has glossy dark-green leaves.

Mutondo. Fibre. Building materials. Edible caterpillars found on it.

Mutowo. Poundingtroughs. Splinters of the trunk are used to make doors. Edible caterpillars are found on the tree. To cure a headache the sufferer sits on a stone with his feet on two *mutowo* leaves, while powdered *mumupo* wood is rubbed into incisions made in the skin of his head: then the two leaves are taken up, and his face and the back of his head struck with them. For a cut toe bark fibre is wrapped round the place. If a

man has wounded a lion and dreams about it afterwards, he takes a piece of the bark, places it where two paths meet, strikes his spear into it, and walks round it.

Muwaka. Canoes. The pods provide a fish poison.

Muwambwang'oma. An ant-hill bush with enormous thorns, which are used as pegs in covering drums.

Muwanga. Canoes: drums. For neuralgia powdered bark is rubbed into incisions made for the purpose on the head. After an abortion, or for pains that indicate that an abortion is to be feared, bits of the bark and trunk are cut and powdered, and the woman and her husband have the powder rubbed into incisions made for the purpose in their bodies.

Muwanse. Syn. of **Mutanga**, q. v.

Muwe. A *mushitu* tree. Provides bark-cloth.

Muwilili. Fruit edible. For dysentery the bark is cut and pounded and put to soak in a cupping-horn in which a native razor is placed: the patient drinks the infusion from the horn.

Muwomba. A dwarf bush growth found in sand-flats. It bears in the early rains a fruit violet in colour when ripe, rather like *mfinsa* and *masafwa* in appearance, and suggestive of both in taste.

Muwowo. Syn. of **Kaweshya**, q. v.

Muwungoteke. Species of rubber-vine, scarcely distinguishable from *muteke* in appearance: it provides root rubber. Fruit edible.

Muyembeyembe. An ant-hill tree. Provides a rich saline ash.

Mwalulankula. Syn. of **Kafuka**, q. v.

Mwenge. Spear-shafts: bows: poles for spring part of stick and noose snares: medicine for coughs.

Mwengere. A *mushitu* tree. Fibre. Rafters, veranda pillars, bedstead, fire-stick. The wood is not attacked by borers.

Namililo. Syn. of **Kalambwa-bwato**, q. v.

Namulelema. The leaves are said to be sweet to the taste.

Namuteketa. See **Muteketa**.

Namwinshi. Pounding-pestles. The roots supply medicine for sores, and charms for purifying people or village rendered ceremonially unclean through contact with a dead body.

Namuwale. From the fruit is made a concoction for smearing baskets. Medicine for headache. Charms to keep bush-pig out of gardens. Edible caterpillars are found on it.

Ndale. The leaves provide a fish poison. The pods powdered are used to smear baskets. Pestles, axe- and hoe-handles. Medicine for headache, and to treat a child that becomes ill and whitish in appearance (*chumba*); the child sits on a basket placed on an ash-heap and is anointed.

Ngalati. Fibre and bark-cloth. Slabs of the bark are used as extempore trays.

Ng'ansa. A tree resembling *mpasa* and *muombo*, but only found in the vicinity of water. It provides bark-cloth and fibre.

Pupwe. An ant-hill tree, the bark of which is studded with conical excrescences like the *mushitu* tree *chipolo*.

Saninga. Porridge-sticks, kerries, forked props for the grain-bin. Carpentry.

Sansa. Syn. of **Musaye**, q. v.

Wamba. Called by the Wawemba *matongwe*. A bushy growth in swampy ground. *Inungo* for snuff. Axe- and hoe-handles in the swamps.

Wuwu. An ant-hill bush. Provides a medicine for headache.

ADDENDA

A

Afyanya, v. Reciprocal of *afya*. Be too much for one another. And so of a struggle or contest:—*wachili waleyafyanyafye*—Neither has yet proved his superiority; has overcome the other.

Anda, v. Syn. of *Andilila*, q. v.

Andalala, v. spread out, spread in all directions; e. g. of the branches of a large tree, *Muti wayandalalafye*, Cf. *anda*, *andilila*.

C

Chifwifwi, n. (Collective, no plural) early sown eleusine; syn. *nkungwila*.

Chiku, n. (*fiku*) bit of cloth or rag used as a receptacle for anything (snuff, money, &c.).

Chikuku, n. (*fikuku*) blast of wind, gale; syn. *chipupu*.

Chileka, n. (*fileka*) 'windfall', branch or piece of wood which breaks off of itself and falls from a tree.

Chimanda, n. (*fimanda*) stone for braying skins with (*ibwe lyakukushirako*).

Chimuni, n. (*wachimuni*) the winged female of the *namunchenene*, the largest of the white ants.

Chinyenye, n. (*finyenye*) hole in the ground for a bitch to litter in.

Chipinduka, n. (*wachipindu*) a 'naturalized' person, one who is alien by birth but native by upbringing or long residence.

Chipote, n. (*wachipote*) animal (duiker, &c.) with only one horn.

Chipupu, n. (*fipupu*). 1. blast of wind, gale; syn. *chikuku*. 2.

bundle of *nkwa* (see *Lukwa*) such as one sees hung up waiting to be soaked before hammering out. *Uli chipupu cha nkwa* is said of a person whose decision in anything has disappointed the speaker. The explanation probably is that a bundle of bark strips is expected to contain only good ones, but sometimes a bad one is found when they are tried by soaking and beating out. So, an old man is expected to have wisdom, but such expectation is sometimes proved on trial to be a delusion.

Chishikamutwe, n. (*fish*.) the hole in the skull which contains the ear.

Chitoki, n. (*fitoki*) a plant like the banana, but with the main rib of the frond red in colour. It bears clusters of a small nut-like fruit.

Chitungu, n. (*fit*.) patch of forest or timbered land forming a spit or spur from the main forest jutting out into open flats, or nearly surrounded by e.g. a stream; 'island' of forest in the middle of open flats.

Chonohowola, v. preen, of a bird preening its feathers. e.g. *Nkoko shileyichonchorwola*.

F

Filuka, v. begin to ripen, begin to drop from the trees (of fruit).

Fituluka, v. be nearly dark, be not quite dark, be dusk. Cf. *wutuluka*.

Fukuka, add the following:—Crowd, appear in numbers, e.g. of a thick crop of grass (or anything else), a flock of birds in the air, &c. A person suffering from delusions

explained, 'Fintu filefuma mu mutima; filefikuka mu mutwe na pa menso'.

Fukunkira, v. be low, be hollow, be in a depression, be sunk (of the ground, a hollow in the ground).

Funtauka, v. wriggle about, jump about, throw oneself about, from side to side, all over the place.

Funtumana, v. Syn. of **Fwente-mana**, q. v.

Funtumuna, v. deposit, throw down, in a careless untidy manner.

Futukishya, v. *Futukishya mulandu*: turn a case round against the other side, avoid a conviction by counter-charges against the prosecutor?

Fuwulula, v. cook or parboil mushrooms, meat, &c., before drying it to preserve for future use.

Fwampira, v. bend, give, sag, belly; e.g. of a house ridge-pole (with the weight of the rafters on it), &c. Cf. *bwantila*, *kuluka*, *tifuka*.

I

Ichowa, v. Reflexive: dash, rush, hurl oneself into. *Wayingila na ku mwimba*, *eko wayichowa*.

Ifwa, n. (*mafwa*) notch (as cut or nicked in wood).

Ikatishiya, v. Intensive of *ikata*, do (say, &c.) with energy, with all one's might, often of the voice. Speak loudly, *Ikatishiya ku* . . . (followed by an infinitive)—work hard at . . . , do (say, &c.) energetically.

Imukulula, v. pull up; syn. *shimpula*, *nukula*.

Inaka, n. (*manaka*) the large cormorant, diver. (The small one is 'nondo'.)

Inangila, v. of storks, &c., quartering the ground feeding, bending down and thrusting their beaks into the water or ground; e.g. in the Wisa canoe song 'Nkowa shayinangila . . . '.

Ipulumba, n. *Wula wē pulumba* is the part of the intestine next to the fundament, and in elephants is much esteemed for its richness.

Itenda, n. (*matenda*) a receptacle of any kind half full, not filled to full capacity. Of a woman who has had a miscarriage; see **Pungula**.

K

Kakawala, v. be stiff, strained, set (of facial expression); be hard, stiff (of cloth, &c.). Much like *kalawana*.

Kalanga, n. Stops in the duiker drive to prevent the quarry breaking out at the sides between the beaters and the nets—*Muntu wa kalanga*.

Kalimfekenya, n. (*tumamfekenya*) gland; syn. *lupekelele*.

Kamfenenkeshya, n. (*tumf.*) a small black solitary bee which stings.

Kangala, interj. descriptive of the appearance of a dead body. '*Nasangile muntu mukati ka ng'anda kangala!*' (of finding a corpse unexpectedly).

Kankalishya, v. heard in the reflexive *ikankalishya*. Set oneself to show or betray illness or weakness as little as possible; ignore or conceal it. Syn. **Iyuminishya** (from **Uma**), **Ikoseleshya** (from **Kosa**).

Kankamuka, v. begin to get dry, be drying, be getting dry (of wet ground, cloth, &c.).

Kansa, v. stretch tight, make taut, pull tight, remove slack or creases.

Kansakata, n. (*wa-kans.*) a small shrub, the tuberous root of which furnishes a fish poison.

Kansongerekanya, n. (no plural) malicious, spiteful tale-telling, behaviour or language calculated to make trouble. A person who 'amba-s' (q.v.) is a *Muntu wa kansongerekanya*.

Kashinswa, n. (*tushinswa*) bits of meat round the jaw and tusk socket of an elephant. These are the perquisites of the *chivinda* or *fundi*.

Kaso, n. (no plural) selfishness, stinginess, niggardly disposition; syn. *wutani*.

Kawilo, n. (*tuwilo*) needle; syn. *kela*, *nshindano*.

Kayambo, n. (*tuyambo*) the film or membrane containing the intestines. In elephants sometimes it is veined with fat.

Kondomona, v. of a lion, dig its claws into the ground in charging: *Nkalamu yakondomona mala*.

Kongowala, v. be bent, e.g. of an old man's back.

Koseleshya, v. heard in the reflexive *ikoseleshya*. Syn. of *Ikankalishya* (see *Kankalishya*) and *Iyuminishya*.

Kosowoka, v. be strong, get strong, of a child growing up, of one recovering from illness, fatigue, or famine, &c.

Kowamushi, n. (no change) a cultivated shrub which provides fish poison.

Kutunkunshya, v. make a rattling or shaking noise, as when shaking water in a bottle, &c.; e.g. *Alakulunkunshyamo mu wutala nē chimuti*.

Kunkunyala, v. slip away, try to escape, as when startled or frightened.

Kuwama, v. be on a slope, be sloping, fall away (of the ground).

Kuwauka, v. of the heart—beat rapidly, palpitate; of a crocodile, &c.—splash about in the water.

Kuwishya, v. set on, incite; e.g. *Ku kuwishya mbwa*.

Kwesenga, v. the basic meaning is apparently 'scrape' (*kvesa*). Hence of a little girl pushing the grindstone about in learning to grind grain: of an elephant moving with shuffling steps when about to lie up for his midday rest, &c.

Kwinka, v. hide, push out of sight; syn. *fisa*.

L

Lalilila, v. spy on, scout, watch secretly. Cf. *lengula*.

Lewera, v. visit, pay a visit to (some one). Syn. of *Tandala*, but more restricted in use: *tandala* means also—Pay a visit (somewhere); go for a change or holiday; go for a walk.

Lompoka, v. burst out, escape; syn. *fuma*, but suggesting some degree of violence.

Lunshinsambo, n. (no plural) a curious aerial parasitic creeper, which seems to thrive on trees without any apparent roots either in the tree or on the ground. It has flowers but no leaves, and consists of masses of bare thread-like stems. A decoction prepared from it is used as a wash for inflamed eyes.

Lupekelele, n. (*mpekelele*) lump in porridge, syn. *limpolonkonto*; gland, syn. *kalimfekenya*. (Perhaps better *Mpekelele* both in singular and plural).

Lupepa, n. (*mpepa*) float, e.g. on fishing-net or harpoon.

Lupoloko, n. (*mpoloko*) small cylindrical *mpande* shell ornament.

Lusekete, n. (*msekete*) bulging jaw socket.

Lushinge, n. (*nshinge*) the species of white ant responsible for the *mushinge* ant-hill.

Luso, n. (*nduso*) spiked stick for digging a hole with.

Lusoso, n. (*nsoso*) place where firewood is kept in the hut.

Luwembu, n. (no plural) crime, wrong done, piece of wickedness.

Lwewela, n. gossip, gossiping disposition, tale-telling, inability to keep a thing to oneself (verb *ewa*).

Lwewe, n. flood, full flood, high water, of a river in flood.

Menshi yachita lwewe. Cf. *minsawawile*.

M

Minsawawile, n. (no singular) floods (of flood water in flats, &c., only: not of a river in flood). Cf. *lwewe*.

Mitapashi, n. (no singular heard) puddles (of mud or water).

Mokoshya, v. weep. *Walamokoshyafye filamba mokoshye*.

Mufunshi, n. (*mifunshi*) bundle (of grass); syn. *mwanshi*.

Mukwakwa, n. (*wakwakwa*) tell-tale, busybody, mischief-maker; quarrelsome, cantankerous person.

Mulemu, n. (*milemu*) a tree planted, transplanted, or grown from a set, not one grown naturally from seed and left *in situ*. Introduced foreign trees are so called. Verb *lemuka*.

Munango, n. (*minango*) bell, especially as hung on the necks of dogs or cattle. It is round, like the *mandyata* bells, not wide-mouthed like *lupambo*.

Munkumbi, n. (*minkumbi*) stalk of mushroom or fungus.

Mupunda, n. (*mipunda*) space between two *mawasa* on hearth in hut (see *Ifwasa*). Cf. *chipunda*.

Mushilinshi, n. (*mish.*) soil, ordinary ground, as opposed e.g. to rocks; flat level ground as opposed to hills.

Musholomwe, n. Another name for the fungus *Mufita wakashika*. *Namona ishamwene musholomwe* is a sort of proverb meaning, apparently, 'I have seen a dreadful portentous thing. . . . A thing I never saw before'. Syn. *natola mupamba*.

Mutapashi, n. singular (not heard) of *Mitapashi*, q.v.

Muwansa, n. (*miwansa*) a clearing of the ground for a particular purpose, especially the bare patch in

the garden for drying crops on when harvesting, or for drying grain preparatory to threshing. Cf. *luwansa*.

N

Namundobwa, n. (*wa-nam.*) a white grub, probably the larva of some beetle, found in small holes in roads and paths. It has a dangerous-looking head, and a small hump on the back towards the tail end. Little boys fish for it with a straw with a chewed end which they push down the hole. The grub bites it, and the boy 'strikes', pulling it out.

Nankole, n. a name given to the female duiker.

Nohengo, n. (same) cave, cavern, large hole; syn. *ninga*.

Ninga, n. (same) cave, cavern, especially in rocks; syn. *nchengo*.

Nkama, n. (same) plot, secret plan, conspiracy.

Nkolonga, n. *Chipinda cha nkolonga* or *Lwao lwa nkolonga* is a substantially made garden fence for protecting crops from game. Logs are laid lengthwise one on top of the other, and kept in position by double uprights at short intervals.

Nkombalume, n. (*wa-nkomb.*) male monkey, old man baboon. Game fundi; hunter with the rifle.

Nonoka, v. be greasy, soft, half melted; of warm wax, grease, richness, &c. Cf. *nyenyenta*, *enguluka*.

Nashiwo, n. (plural, no singular) finely ground potsherd dust. It is used to mix with the new clay in pot-making.

Nsunsu, n. (same) a seat on the back or shoulders. *Senda pa nsunsu* is a synonym of *Sunsa*, q.v.

Ntesu, n. (same) lump on body, growth, cyst. These are sometimes excised by the natives. The wood-louse is also used in treating them.

Ntinti, interj. used with verb *tila* (applied form of *ti*) to describe great effort or exertions (usually unsuccessful).

ful). *Watila ntinti! Watila ntinti!*
—They tried their very hardest.

P

Pa, interj. descriptive of fullness, e.g. *Anayē chipe pa!* (She cooked a basket quite full of porridge).

Pampulula, v. unpile (e.g. a stack of loads).

Pankata, interj. descriptive of the movements and sound made by a person running. *Luwilo pankata! pankata!*

Panuna, v. a verb descriptive of large, staring, luminous eyes; e.g. *Apanunafye amenso panu!*

Pelelele, v. shuffle, drag the feet, of an elephant about to come to a standstill. Cf. *kwesenga*.

Pimbi, n. (*wa-pimbi*); syn. **Pati**, q.v.

Pipi, interj. descriptive of an offensive disgusting smell. *Chanunka pipi*.

Pokota, v. make a noise, especially of a threatening or annoying noise, as of people quarrelling or fighting.

Pukusa, v. rub (with the hands); syn. *nuka*, *fikina*.

Pululwe, n. (*wa-pul*.) a rough cone of grass to make a 'roof' to keep the rain off, e.g. a bundle of game-nets left hanging up in the forest.

Puwa, v. a verb describing the incidence or effects of shortage of *munani*, or *wukashya*; e.g. *Wukashya wapona wapuwē chiwi*, and *Twapuwa muno ku wukashya*.

S

Sa, interj. An interjection descriptive of the new-risen sun. *Kaswua kati sa!* to indicate the time of day: very early in the morning.

Sasula, v. Reversive of *sasa*,

sweeten; *Ukumbe mulembwe twice tusasule mu tunwa mwasasa*.

Se, interj. often used for emphasis with the verb *kawa*, in both its meanings; e.g. *Kwakawa na se!* —There was such a noise going on; or, It was extremely hot.

Shingilishya, v. get round, crowd round, mob.

Shininda, v. hang, swing, sway; of an object hanging suspended from a string or rope.

Soka, v. give secret information or warning to, warn as a spy, put a person on his guard. Syn. *chenjeshya*.

Sunguka, v. be astonished, be amazed.

Swelelele, n. (*wa-swelelele*) the screech owl.

T

Talishya, v. get (some one) into trouble.

Tankayila, v. Frequentative (!) of *tankila*. Totter, of the reeling footsteps of a person just getting about after a long illness.

Tankila, v. toddle, of the unsteady steps of a child just learning to walk.

Tantula, v. take in or take down something hung out, hung up, or set up (e.g. clothes put out to dry, game-nets set up for a drive, &c.).

Tika. Add the following: shake, quiver, quake. *Muwiri walatika* was used by a person suffering from hallucinations to describe his feelings—presumably feelings of uncontrollable terror. Used also to describe the spasmodic muscular action of the flesh of a recently killed animal.

Tumbayila, v. walk with stooping weary gait in climbing a steep hill. *Lupili lwa ku tumbayilapo*.

Tuntula, v. creep underneath, pass under. Also of going through tall grass, canes, &c., which tower over one's head.

Twalana, v. Reciprocal of *twala*. Compete against one another, 'go for' one another, have a heated argument, &c.

Twishika, v. say '*katwishi*', be always saying '*katwishi*'; sometimes almost translatable 'guess'.

U

Umalala, v. harden the heart, be stubborn, unyielding, e. g. of a wife who has transferred her affections elsewhere, &c.

Uminishya, v. heard in the Reflexive *iyuminishya*; syn. of *Ikoseleshya* (see *Koseleshya*), and *Ikankalishya* (see *Kankalishya*).

W

Waminishya, v. make good, make nice, show in a favourable light. E. g. *Waminishyo mulandu*—Get favourable evidence to put a good construction on the case.

Wotoka, v. be swollen, be dis-

tended, e. g. of the stomach of one who has gorged himself.

Wukatu, n. (Abstract) wildness, fierceness (in appearance), e. g. *Menso yali wukatu*. Dangerous disturbed state (of a district infested by man-eating lions or disturbed by warfare, &c.). Cf. *sakatuka*.

Wukwakwa, n. (Abstract) the disposition, character, of a person who is a *mukwakwa* (q.v.).

Wusamba, n. (*masamba*) stretcher, for carrying a corpse or other heavy burden. 'Cradle' for carrying a heavy load. (There is a slight difference in intonation in the pronunciation of this word from that meaning palm fibre).

Wusokwa, n. (no plural) *Mufwi* (*lukasu*, *mwele*, &c.) *wa wusokwa*—an arrow-head or other metal implement or weapon) without the shaft or handle. Cf. verb. *sokola*.

Wutuluka, v. be nearly light, be getting light (of the twilight of dawn before sunrise); be rather white, be whitish. Cf. *fituluka*.

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