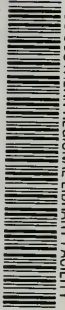


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COLLECTIONS

FOR A

HANDBOOK

OF THE

YAO LANGUAGE.

BY EDWARD STEERE, LL.D.

CHAPLAIN TO BISHOP TOZER.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Yao language is at first particularly puzzling to a foreigner on account of the rapid and even pronunciation and the extraordinary number of euphonic changes. All the syllables of a word are uttered with as nearly as possible the same degree of accent, except perhaps that the last syllable but one is a little louder than the last, and that the mere difficulty of enunciation gives a slight extra length to a syllable followed by a double consonant. The words of a sentence are run together so as not to be easily separated. The letter *n* and the vowels cause many euphonic changes, and the remarkable forms of the past tense of the verb are exceedingly baffling. Thus *ambele* means *he gave me*, and it is formed from *kupa*, to give to, of which it has not retained a single letter. It is formed of *a-*, the sign of the third person, *n-* the sign of the objective first person (me), and *-pele*, the past tense of *-pa*. From *kuloga*, to bewitch, is made for *he will bewitch me*, *tandoje*, being by construction, *ti-a-n-loge*. The *-i-* is swallowed up by the *-a-* which follows it, the *-n-* changes the *-l-* into *-d-*, and the change of the final *-a* into *-e* compels the change of

the hard *-g-* sound into that of an English *-j-*. The rules for these changes will be found in the alphabet, and numerous examples occur in the section on verbs. It is scarcely possible to construct a sentence which shall not contain two or three euphonic changes, more or less baffling to any but a native. Another puzzling usage is that of adding *-je* to verbs and *-pe* to other words; they are generally untranslatable, but serve to define the ideas better,—all the people, is *wandu wose*, but a Yao will almost always say *wandu wosepe*, as though we should say, just every one of them. *Kuchita* is to wish, and for “I wished” one hears generally *njiteje*. The *-j-* is the *-ch-* as modified by the *n-*, which is the sign of the first person, and the final syllable is a mere enclitic conveying something of the effect of *I wished, yes I did*. All these euphonic changes and light enclitics tend to facilitate and smooth the pronunciation, and do in fact give a very singular effect to the general sound of the spoken language.

The Yaos inhabit the country on the east side of the Lake Nyassa, which is generally marked in our maps with their name according to the Portuguese mode of spelling as Hiau or Wahiau. They have been a very numerous tribe, and used to supply a large part of the slaves brought down to Zanzibar; of late years, however, their country has been ravaged by the Maviti, and all trade for the time prevented. It is said that only one of their great chiefs succeeded in holding his own against the invaders. One

could not, indeed, expect much courage from a people who enjoy the proverb—

*Kuaja woga kwenda chiseko,
Kuaja chisongolo kwenda chililo.*

Whoso is fearful goes to laughing.

Whoso is bold goes to weeping.

The Yaos are one of the bow and arrow tribes, who are invariably despised by the tribes that use spears and shields, as the Maviti (who are said to be Zulus) always do.

A number of words in the Yao language were published by Dr. Krapf, in his "Vocabulary of Six African Languages." The Yao boys who were in Bishop Tozer's school when I was in Zanzibar recognized many, though by no means all of them. Their recollections were too imperfect and their shyness too great to allow me to learn very much from them. It is very remarkable that there should be thousands of Yaos in Zanzibar, and yet that it should be difficult to find a competent teacher. The reason lies partly in the shame which all Africans from the inland seem to feel about their own origin. They will profess the most utter forgetfulness of every thing connected with their old homes and language, merely in order to avoid being questioned about them. Another reason is that in proportion as they learn Swahili they forget Yao, and for the most part speak neither language at all correctly. I began with the help of a young slave, who gave me a great

many words and grammatical forms, but who mixed up the Yao with much that really belonged to the Nyassa language. One of my Arab friends introduced me to a man of some importance from Kilwa, who with the help of his slaves gave me some further information. I then noticed the curious fact that Arabs and men of Arab origin put an aspirate between consecutive vowels, though I never heard a native use any aspirate either there or elsewhere. I found at last a really good teacher in a man called by the very common name of Mabruki. I heard afterwards that his original name was Mpanda. He had been a slave employed by his master in trading journeys to and from his own tribe. His master had by his will given him his freedom, and he then got a living by selling small ventures in one of the markets in Zanzibar. It is only men employed as he had been, and who besides have a natural aptitude for language, who really speak and understand both Yao and Swahili, and can adequately explain one language in the other. I then made out a vocabulary containing all Dr. Krapf's words and all those I had collected from my teachers and other sources, and went carefully through it with Mabruki, testing my grammar by illustrations as I went along. I now publish the result; and it will be clear enough to the reader that I must have had a good teacher to enable me to find my way among such a tangle of idioms, inflexions, and euphonic changes. It has been to me a work of singular interest; and I have a good hope that this

great tribe, which now holds the country in which Bishop Mackenzie first tried to plant our Central African Mission, may yet in its own tongue praise and glorify the great God and our Redeemer.

EDWARD STEERE.

Little Steeping,
Michaelmas, 1871.

COLLECTIONS,

&c.

THE ALPHABET.

As a general rule the *vowels* are intended to be pronounced as in Italian, and the *consonants* as in English.

A is pronounced like the *a* in *father*. When in composition followed by *a*, it coalesces with it into a single sound; when followed by *e* or *i*, it forms with it the sound of *e*; when followed by *u*, the two vowels unite, and form the sound of *o*.

B as in English. When *n* has to be prefixed to *b*, *p*, or *w*, the two letters become *mb*.

C is used only in the compound *ch*, which is pronounced as in English, or as *c* before *i* or *e* in Italian. The same root letter is pronounced (as in Italian) as a *k* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, and as the English *ch* before *e* or *i*. It may very probably be found best to denote both these sounds by *c*; but they are represented here by *k* and *ch* in order to avoid mistakes in pronunciation. When *n* is prefixed to *ch* they become *nj*.

D as in English. When *n* is prefixed to *l* or *t*, the two letters become *nd*. *Li* and *di* seem to be often treated as identical. *g b*

E is pronounced like *ai* in *chair*. Where in composition *a* is followed by *e* or *i*, the two vowels unite, and are pronounced *e*. *K* and *g* become *ch* and *j* when followed by *e*.

G is always to be pronounced hard as in *gate*. The same root letter which is here written *g* and pronounced hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is written *j*, and has the sound of a soft *g* before *e* and *i*. The rules for *c* and *g* being the same as in Italian, it may perhaps ultimately be found best to write them as in that language, inserting an *i* wherever they ought to have a soft sound before *a*, *o*, or *u*; and inserting an *h* where they ought to have a hard sound before *e* or *i*.

H as an aspirate is not used by the Yaos themselves, and is only employed here in expressing the sound of the English *ch*. Arabs when they speak the Yao language always insert an *h* between two consecutive vowels.

I is pronounced like *ee* in *keep*. When in composition *i* is made to follow *a*, the two vowels unite, and are pronounced *e*. *I* standing alone before a vowel becomes *y*. *K* and *g* become *ch* and *j* before *i*.

J as in English, the Italian *gi*. When *n* is prefixed to *j*, the two letters become *ny*. *G* becomes *j* when followed by *e* or *i*. *Ch* becomes *j* when preceded by *n*.

K as in English. *K* becomes *ch* when followed by *e* or *i*. When *n* is prefixed to *k*, the two letters become *ng*.

L as in English, or like an untrilled English *r*. When

n is prefixed to *l*, the two letters become *nl*, or else the *l* is omitted altogether.

M as in English. *M* before any consonant except *b* stands for *mu*, and has a semivowel sound, as though preceded by a suppressed *u*. *M* before *b* is generally a modified *n*. *Mb* may stand for *nb*, *np*, or *nw*. Where *n* has to be prefixed to *m*, the *n* is not heard at all.

N as in English. *N* is used as a prefix in the formation of nouns, and as the sign of the first person in the conjugation of verbs. When so used it affects or is affected by most of the other consonants.

<i>nb</i> becomes <i>mb</i> .	<i>nn</i> becomes <i>n</i> .
<i>nch</i> „ <i>nj</i> .	<i>np</i> „ <i>mb</i> .
<i>nj</i> „ <i>ny</i> .	<i>ns</i> „ <i>s</i> .
<i>nk</i> „ <i>ng</i> .	<i>nt</i> „ <i>nd</i> .
<i>nl</i> „ <i>nd</i> or <i>n</i> .	<i>nu</i> „ <i>u</i> .
<i>nm</i> „ <i>m</i> .	<i>nw</i> „ <i>mb</i> .

Thus where we find

nd it may stand for *nd*, *nl*, or *nt*.

ng „ „ *ng* or *nk*.

nj „ „ *nj* or *nch*.

n „ „ *n* or *nl*.

m, *s*, and *u* may have a suppressed *n* as a prefix.

There are two compound consonants in which *n* occurs:—

1. *Ny*, which is the Spanish *ñ*, the French and Italian *gn*, and the Portuguese *nh*. It is a little thicker and more nasal than the *ni* in *Spaniard*.

2. *Ng'* pronounced like the English *ng's* in long-ing, both sounds are heard, but neither are carried on to the following vowel as is done where an *n* is merely prefixed to a *g*.

O is pronounced like *oa* in *broad*. Where *o* is in composition followed by *e* or *i*, the two letters become *we*. An *o* sound arises from the coalition of *a* and *u* when brought together in composition.

P as in English. When *n* is prefixed to *p*, the two letters become *mb*.

Q. The sound of the English *Qu* is expressed by *Kw*.

R. There is no strong *r* in Yao. A sound like that of the indistinct English *r* may be given to the letter *l*. It is however safer for a foreigner always to pronounce it as an *l*.

S as in *sun*, never as in *rise*. There is no sound in Yao like that of the English *z*, or the German *s*. Where *n* has to be prefixed to *s*, the *s* remains unchanged, and the *n* is dropped.

T as in English. Where *n* is prefixed to *t*, the two letters become *nd*.

U is pronounced like *oo* in *stool*. Where *u* is followed by *e* or *i*, the two letters become *wi*. Where *a* is prefixed to *u*, the two letters coalesce into the sound of *o*. Where *n* has to be prefixed to *u*, the *n* disappears.

W as in English, it is a consonantal *u*. Where *n* is prefixed to *w*, the two letters become *mb*. *We* may stand for *oe* or *oi*; *wi* may stand for *ue* or *ui*.

Y as the English consonant, it is a consonantal *I*. Where *n* is prefixed to *j*, the two letters become *ny*.

SUBSTANTIVES.

YAO nouns have two numbers, singular and plural, which are distinguished by their initial letters. Upon the form of the substantives depend the forms of the adjectives, pronouns, and verbs governed by them. Yao substantives may be conveniently divided into nine classes, according to their initial letters, and the changes which they undergo in forming their plurals.

I. Words beginning with *m*, *mu*, or *mw*, being the names of living creatures. These become plural by changing *m*, *mu*, or *mw*, into *wa*, or *w*:

Mundu jumo, one person; *wandu wa wajinji*, many people.

The singular prefix is generally *m*, with an indistinct semivowel sound, before a consonant; and *mw* before a vowel. The plural prefix is *wa* before a consonant, and *w* before a vowel. In words beginning with *mb*, the *m* is generally a modified *n*, and the word belongs to the third class.

II. Words beginning with *m*, *mu*, or *mw*, which are not the names of living creatures. These are made plural by changing *m*, *mu*, or *mw*, into *mi*:

Mtela umo, one tree; *mitela ja mijinji*, many trees.

III. Words which do not change to form the plural. They begin with *n* before a consonant; or *ny*

before a vowel. As *n* becomes *m* when prefixed to *b*, *p*, or *w*, roots beginning with those letters make nouns of this class beginning with *mb*. Again as *n* disappears before *s* and *u*, roots beginning with those letters make nouns of this class without any apparent change:

Nyumba jimo, one house; *nyumba sya nyinji*, many houses.

Mbusi jimo, one goat; *mbusi sya nyinji*, many goats.

IV. Words beginning with *ch* or *chi*; these become plural by changing *ch* into *y*, and *chi* into *i*. *Ch* is used before a vowel; *chi* before a consonant:

Chindu chimo, one thing; *indu ya ijinji*, many things.

V. Words beginning with *li*; these become plural by changing *li* into *ma*:

Liwago limo, one axe; *mawago ga majinji*, many axes.

When anything is to be spoken of as particularly large, it is brought into this class by substituting *li* and *ma*, for its ordinary singular and plural prefixes:

Chisegwe, a noise; *lisegwe*, a great noise.

VI. Words beginning with *lu*; these are made plural by changing *lu* into *n* before a consonant; or *ny* before a vowel. The letter *n* changes and is changed as described under that letter in the alphabet:

Lusaso lumo, one piece of firewood; *saso sya nyinji*, much firewood.

Lupeta lumo, one sifting basket; *mbeta sya nyinji*, many sifting baskets.

VII. Words beginning with *ka*; these make their

plural by changing *ka* into *tu*; the *a* of the singular prefix disappears before a vowel; and the *u* of the plural prefix becomes *w*:

Kanache kamo, one child; *twanache twa tujinji*, many children.

Words are made diminutives by being brought into this class:

Liwago, an axe; *kawago*, a very small axe.

VIII. The one word *pandu*, place or places:

Pandu pamo: one place; *pandu pa pajinji*, many places.

IX. The infinitives of verbs used as substantives: they all begin with *ku*:

Kuuwa, dying; *kunenyeta*, loving; *kuiwa*, stealing.

The names of persons treated with respect have *a* prefixed in the singular; and *acha* in the plural. These prefixes seem to be substituted for *m* and *wa*, as the names are treated as of the first class:

Achimwene, a chief; *achachimwene*, chiefs.

Acha may be used in the singular where very great respect is intended. An important chief named *Mataka* is also spoken of as *Achamataka*.

There is no distinction between the subjective and objective cases of nouns.

The possessive case is represented by the use of the variable particle *-a*, which is placed after the thing possessed, and before the possessor, like the English preposition *of*, which is represented by it. The initial letter varies according to the class of the thing pos-

sessed. This form can be used in all cases in which the English preposition *of* can be used, and not only in the true possessive case. The same particle is used to connect an adjective with its substantive, and the proper forms for each class will be found in the examples at the end of this section :

Nyumba ya achimwene, the chief's house; *liwago lia achimwene*, the chief's axe; *nyumba ya maganga*, a house of stone.

Locality is expressed by the use of three prefixes:—
1. *Mu*, denoting within, to or from within. 2. *Pa*, denoting at, near, before. 3. *Ku*, denoting motion to, or at (of a place far off).

Munyumba, in the house; *panyumba*, at the house; *kunyumba*, to the house.

The *u* of these prefixes becomes *w* before a vowel; the *l* of the singular prefix *li* is dropped after the locative prefixes :

Litumbi, a hill; *mwitumbi*, in the hill; *petumbi* [*pa-itumbi*], at the hill; *kwitumbi*, to the hill.

The following examples will show the effect of the class of the noun upon the adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, as well as upon the variable particle or preposition *-a*. It is the sentence, *Our beautiful — is in sight, we love it*. The blank being filled up with the words *mwanache*, child; *mtela*, tree; *nyumba*, house; *chilambo*, land; *litumbi*, hill; *lutenje*, an enclosure; *kapawala*, gazelle; and *pandu*, place; with their respective plurals.

1. Mwanache juetu jua mkoto akuonekana, tu-
ku'mnenyela.
Wanaache wetu wa wakoto wakuonekana, tu-
kuwanenyela.
2. Mtela wetu wa ukoto ukuonekana, tukuune-
nyela.
Mitela jetu ja mikoto jikuonekana, tukujine-
nyela.
3. Nyumba jetu ja ngoto jikuonekana, tukuji-
nenyela.
Nyumba syetu sya ngoto sikuonekana, tuku-
sinenyela.
4. Chilambo chetu cha chikoto chikuonekana,
tukuchinenyela.
Ilambo yetu ya ikoto ikuonekana, tukuine-
nyela.
5. Litumbi lietu lia likoto likuonekana, tukuli-
nenyela.
Matumbi getu ga makoto gakuonekana, tuku-
ganenyela.
6. Lutenje luetu lua lukoto lukuonekana, tu-
kulunenyela.
Ndenje sietu sya ngoto sikuonekana, tukusi-
nenyela.
7. Kapawala ketu ka kakoto kakuonekana, tu-
kukanenyela.
Tupawala twetu twa tukoto tukuonekana, tu-
kutunenyela.
8. Pandu petu pa pakoto pakuonekana, tuku-
panenyela.

LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES.

- Accusation, *magambo*.
 Action, *lisengo*, pl. *masengo*.
 Adultery, *chikululu*.
 Advice, *mtemela*, pl. *mitemela*.
 Adze, *liwago lia kusepela*.
 Agreement, *malangano*; agreeing, *masiowekano*.
 Air, *mbepo*.
 Aloe, *lichongwe*.
 Ancestors, *achambuje*.
 Ankle—bone, *chisukusuku*; —joint, *mbindi*.
 Anger, *litumbilo*.
 Anguru, *Wamangulu*, the people living on the borders of the Nyassa tribe.
 Animal, *nyama*.
 Anklets, *likaya*, pl. *makaya*.
 Answer, *masalilo*.
 Antelope, *mbawala*, pl. *wabawala*.
 Anthill, *lisugulu*, pl. *masugulu*; (white ants), *chikula*, pl. *ikula*.
 Ants, black, *lipipi*, pl. *mapipi*; brown, *salawe*; reddish-yellow, *mbamba*; white, *ucheche*; in the flying stage, *ngumbi*.
 Anvil, *lipulawe*, pl. *mapulawe*.
 Arabic, *Chibulusi*.
 Arm, *mkono*, pl. *mikono*.
 Armpit, *ngwapa*.
 Arrow, *mpamba*, pl. *mipamba*; a kind used in shooting birds, *mkwala*.
 Ashes, *liu*.
 Aunt, *lisangasi*; paternal, *alumba wa atati*; maternal, *amao wa nandi*.
 Authority, *machili*.
 Avarice, *kusuka*.
 Axe, *liwago*, pl. *mawago*; small, *kawago*, pl. *tuwago*.
 Baby, *kanache*, pl. *twanache*; *mwanache juate pyuu*; *kanache kate pyuu*.
 Back, *mgongo*, pl. *migongo*.
 Bag (generally of skins), *msaku*, pl. *misaku*; *kasaku*, pl. *tusaku*.
 Bait, *nyambo*.
 Baldness, *lupala*.
 Bamboo, *mlasi*, pl. *milasi*.
 Banana, *ligombo*, pl. *magombo*; fruit stem, *mkonga*; male flower, *litulu*.
 Bank, of a river, *mbandu*, *mgulugulu lusulu*; the other side, *lisi*.
 Baobab, or calabash tree, *mlonji*, pl. *milonji*; calabash, *lilonji*, pl. *malonji*.
 Barber, *juakumetelela*.
 Bark, of a tree, *likungwa*, pl. *makungwa*.
 Basin, *ngulekale*.
 Basket, *chikalala*, pl. *ikalala*;

- large, *lukalala*, pl. *ngalala*; small open, *chiselo*, pl. *iselo*; long-shaped, *mtumba*, pl. *mitumba*; small, *chindu-ndu*, sifting basket, *lupeta*, pl. *mbeta*.
- Bat, *lichinji*, pl. *machinji*; *liputiputi*, pl. *maputiputi*; *chiputiputi*, pl. *iputiputi*.
- Bead, *chuma*, pl. *yuma*; red, *chitalaka*, pl. *italaka*; white, (?) *usimbwa*.
- Beans, *nguunde*, *mbanda*, *sawawa*, *ngwingwisu*, *ngunguta*; like sweet pea seed, *mbeso*; tree, *mbelimende*.
- Beard, *udeu*.
- Beauty, *ukoto*.
- Bed, *ligono*, pl. *magono*; sleeping mat, *ulili*; strips of matting for making ulili, *litete*, pl. *matete*.
- Bedstead, *usangwali*.
- Bee, *nyuchi*; humble bee, (?) *linyenyeyu*, pl. *manyenyeyu*.
- Beer, *ukana*; not much fermented, *utulwa*; corn steeped for making beer, malt, *chilungo*, *ilungo*.
- Beggar, *juawina*.
- Begging, or beseeching, as a child of its parents, *lutete*.
- Beginning, *matando*.
- Bell, *chalulimba*, pl. *yalulimba*, *chikengcle*.
- Bellows, *chipala*; two bags of skin, which are closed and pressed down, and opened and raised alternately, so as to give a continuous draught, *misagu ya chipala*; the nozzle of the bellows, *mbugu wa chipala*.
- Belly, *palutumbu*; *pa* = at; *lutumbu*, *ndumbu*, entrails.
- Belt of cloth, *mpango*, pl. *mipango*; of twine, *lukokosi*, pl. *ngokosi*; *lupundo*, pl. *mbundo*.
- Bhang, Indian hemp, *chamba*.
- Bile, *nyongo*.
- Bill of a bird (at the mouth), *pakamwa*; (lip), *lujemo*, pl. *njemo*.
- Bill, axe, *mbopo*, pl. *mibopo*.
- Bird, *lijuni*, pl. *majuni*; *chijuni*, pl. *ijuni*; sorts of birds, *Chiwuti*, *Chikongo*, *Chikwengwe*, *Chisolokoto*, (?) secretary bird or adjutant, *Lititi*; (?) partridge, *Ngwale*; *Ngululu*; *Ngwilili*; *Mlamba*; has a banging nest, *Ngwesi*.
- Birth, *uwelese*; a bandage worn by women after a birth, *maweleko*.
- Blacksmith, *juakusiana*.
- Bladder (?) scrotum), *lipwala*.
- Blade, of a knife, *chisiani* (iron); *chenjele*.
- Blessing (?) luck), *upili*.
- Blister, *lituku*, pl. *matuku*.
- Blood, *miasi*.
- Bloodvessel or nerve, *mtasi*, pl. *mitasi*.
- Body, *chiilu*, pl. *iilu*.
- Boils, *lipute*, pl. *mapute*; small painful pimples, *chizunguputi*.

- Bone, *liupa*, pl. *maupa*.
 Bottom, *pasi*.
 Bough, *luambi*, pl. *nyambi*.
 Boundary, *mpika*.
 Bow, *ukunje*, pl. *ngunje*; *mkunje*, pl. *mikunje*; bow string, *lusinga*, pl. *singa*.
 Box, *liweta*, pl. *maweta*; *likasa*, pl. *makasa*; *chikasa*, pl. *ikasa*.
 Boy, *mwanache*, pl. *wanache*; youth, *msongolo*, pl. *wasongolo*.
 Bracelet, of brass wire, *chikungu cha mkono*; of elephant's hair, *lusinga lua ndembo*.
 Brain, *uwongo wa 'mtwe*.
 Bran, *masapi*; husks of rice, *masokolikoko ga mpunga*.
 Branch, *lujambi*, pl. *nyambi*; pieces cut off a tree, *mbanda*.
 Brass, *chikungu*, pl. *ikungu*.
 Breadth, *chitipa*; as to its breadth, *chamchitipa*.
 Breakfast, *chakulia cha kundawi*.
 Breasts, *liwele*, pl. *mawele*.
 Breath, *bumusi*.
 Brink, *mjengwa*.
 Brook, *kasulu*, pl. *tusulu*.
 Broom, *lupijilo*, *pijilo*.
 Brother, used of all relatives, *mlongo*, pl. *walongo*; elder, *akulu*, pl. *achakulu*; younger, *mpwangwa*, pl. *wapwangwa*.
 Brother, or sister in law, *alamu*; their, or his brother, or sister in law, *alambwao*.
 Bruise, *pambiteche*.
 Bucket, a vessel to draw water in, *njembo*.
 Buffalo, *njati*.
 Bug, *ngunguni*.
 Bull, *ng'ombe ja ndume*; apt to cover, *ng'ombe jua mko-mbaku*.
 Bullet, *chipolopolo*, pl. *ipolopolo*.
 Bundle, *litita*, pl. *matita*.
 Burden, *mtambala*, pl. *mitambala*; a bundle of things tied together, *mungu*, pl. *miungu*; a regularly made up package, *mtumba*, pl. *mitumba*; carried one before and one behind on a pole, *ja mlwinda*; tied to a pole between two men (like a corpse), *ja mitembo*.
 Business, *masengo*.
 Butterfly, *lipuloputwa*, pl. *mapuloputwa*.
 Calf, *mwanache jua ng'ombe*.
 Calm, *imialele*; the waters are calm, *mcsi gamialele*.
 Canoe, *likuungwa*, pl. *makuungwa*; *ligalawa*, pl. *mugalawa*.
 Cap, *chisoti*, pl. *isoti*.
 Carpenter, *asokola matuli* (he hollows out mortars).
 Cassava, *manangwa*; one root, *litepo lia manangwa*.
 Castor oil, *mauta ga mbalika*.
 Cattle, *n'gombe*.
 Cause, *ligongo*; what began it? *chichi mtanditje?*

- Caterpillar, *liwungu*, pl. *ma-wungu*.
- Cave, *mbango*; pit, *simbo*; hole, *mbugu*.
- Centipede, *lijelenesya*, pl. *majelenesya*.
- Chaff, *masapi*.
- Chain, *litambichi*, pl. *matambichi*; the links of a chain, *ndolo sya litambichi*.
- Chair, *chitengo*, pl. *itengo*.
- Chameleon, *nalwii*.
- Character, *lumbile*; his character is widely known, *lumbili lukuuma*.
- Charcoal, *makala* [*ga mtela*].
- Chatterbox, *segwe*.
- Cheating, *ulamba*; a cheat, *mundu jua ulamba*.
- Cheek, on the cheek bone, *pan-dese*; below the cheek bone, *lijeje*.
- Check bone, *ndese*.
- Chest, *pantima*; heart, &c., *ntima*.
- Chief, *achimwene*, pl. *achimwene*.
- Child, *mwanache*, pl. *wanache*; a newly born child, *chipo-ngolelo*.
- Chin, or lower jaw, *chimbundi*.
- Claw, *chikose*, pl. *ikose*.
- Cleft, *liluga*, pl. *maluga*.
- Cloth, *nguo*; blue, *chingyong'onyo*; home made, *likamambo*; bark cloth, *mauwondo*.
- Clouds, *liwunde*, pl. *mawunde*; clear sky, *liwunde lia pi-lyuu*.
- Coast, people of the coast, *wanasala*; their language, &c., *chinusala*.
- Cock, *tambala*; comb, *luese*; wattles, *nde'u*, *likolomiko*.
- Cockroach, *mbeu*.
- Cocoa nut, *lingole*, pl. *mangole*.
- Cold, *mbepo*.
- Comb, *lisamolo*, pl. *masamolo*.
- Companion, *ajangu*, pl. *achajangu*; *ambosanga*, pl. *achumbosanga*.
- Company, a, *msuku*.
- Concubine, *achakongwe wu mwitengo*.
- Conversation, *makunguluko*.
- Cook, *mtelesi*, pl. *watelesi*.
- Copper, *chikungu*.
- Cord, *lugua*; *lugoji*, pl. *ngoji*; *ngoji*, pl. *migoji*; twisted rope, *lukonji*.
- Corn: Indian corn, *chimanga*, pl. *imanga*; cob of corn, *limanga*, pl. *mamanga*; core of the cob, *chisonda*, pl. *isonda*; male flower, *suaji*; leaves, *makwati*; stalks, *litindi*, pl. *matindi*; dry, *mbetu*; husk, *mugoolelo*.
- Millet, *mapemba*; root, *lisinde*, pl. *masinde*; rootlets, *msapulo*, pl. *misapulo*; stem, *mpesi*; leaves on the stem, *likwati*, pl. *mukwati*; joints in the stem, *mbindi*; corn in the ear, *itumbo ya mapemba*; heads of corn, *lisache*, pl. *masache*; footstalk of the head, *litete*; stems of a kind of millet chewed like sugar

- cane, *mswaga*, pl. *miswaga*; second year's crop, *makolowela* (*ga mapemba*). With a small seed like linseed, *mswele*, *msundi*, *likutwi*. With a small round seed and hanging close heads, *usanje*. See *Rice*.
- Corner, (?) on the side, *ngulugulu*.
- Corpse, *mtúi*, pl. *mitúi*; sewn up in a mat and tied to a pole ready for burial, *mtembo*, pl. *mitembo*.
- Cotton, *litonji*.
- Cough, *chikosomola*.
- Country, *chilambo*; the country, *migunda*; a low wet place fit for rice, *lilambo*, pl. *malambo*; a place near a river fit for millet, *matimba*.
- Course (of a river), *kuiwanda*(?).
- Cousin, *mwipwa*.
- Cover, *chioniko*, pl. *yoniko*.
- Cow, *ng'ombe ja jikongwe*, pl. *syu ngongwe*; having calved, *ng'ombe ja mkolo*.
- Cowitch, *usangu*.
- Crack, *luga*; cracks made by the sun in dried mud, *ufeleje*.
- Craft, *makalamuko*.
- Credentials, *chimanyilo*, pl. *imanyilo*. The chiefs send a stick or a sword as a sign that the message comes from them. One chief has a little axe which he sends by way of credentials.
- Crest, *chinyuzu*.
- Crocodile, *ngwena*, *chimalamasi*.
- Crowd, *masimano*; *msuku*, pl. *misuku*.
- Cry, *chisegwe*; screaming, *chisuu*; shouting, *chilulu*; cry of birds, *tongola*.
- Cubit, *mkono* (i. e. from the point of the elbow to the tip of the fingers); *chilinga chu mkono*.
- Cup, *ngaligali*.
- Curses, *malweso*.
- Custom (the way people act), *chilinga cha kutenda wandu*.
- Dagger (Arab knife), *chipula chu Ulusi*.
- Danger, frightening, *pakuogoya*, *mapwelelo*.
- Darkness, *chipi*.
- Daughter, *mwanache jua mkongwe*, *mwana jua mkongwe*.
- Dawn, *kumachelo*; before sunrise, *mung'ando wa liua*.
- Day (sun), *liua*, pl. *moa*; all day, *musi tetetete totolo*; morning, *kundawi*; noon, *musi, liua pachanya mtwi*; evening, *ligulo*; sunset, *ligulo 'mnope*.
- Death, *kuuwa*.
- Debt, *mugongo*, *magambo*.
- Derision, *uwilo*, *chipongwe*, *chanache*.
- Desert (all sand), *msangasanguape*; dry place, *mkulikulipe*.
- Devil, *lisoka*, pl. *masoka*,

- lisimu* (?); place for offerings, *pamzimu*.
- Dew, *mangame*.
- Dinner, *chakulia cha musu*.
- Dirt: much dirt, *litaka*, pl. *mataka*; dust, husks, &c., *chiswani*, pl. *iswani*; mud, *litope*, pl. *matope*; grime on a pot, *lichile*; what is rubbed from a man's back after bathing, *likaku*.
- Disease, *ilwele*.
- Disgrace (shame), *mchesela*.
- Dish, *chiselo*.
- Dog, *'mbwa*; (little), *kawa*, pl. *tuwa*; wild dog, *likuli*, pl. *makuli*.
- Door, *litanga*, pl. *matanga*; *chitanga*, pl. *itanga*; little door at the back of the house, *chitupa*.
- Dove, *njua*; pigeon, *ngunda*.
- Dream, *masagamilo*.
- Dregs, *lusenga*, pl. *senga*; *chikoko*, pl. *ikoko*.
- Drop, *ndondwa*; *lindondwa*, pl. *madondwa*.
- Drum, *ngoma*. Kinds of drums and drumming, *likunda*, *msondo*, *chinganga*; used for war, *lilombe*; held in the hand against the breast, *michomo*; small drums beaten quickly, *chimininga*.
- Drunkard, *akolwa*.
- Dry-place, *mkuli*.
- Dunghill, *chitutu*.
- Dust, *luundu*.
- Dwarf, *juamjipi*, *mundu jua-kuilila*; shortness, (?) *uipi*.
- Dwelling, *pakutama*; a former place of residence, *musami*; site of an abandoned house, *liundu*.
- Ear, *lipilikanyilo*, pl. *mapilikanyilo*.
- Earring, *ndolo sya mapilikanyilo*; hole for earring, *ndolola*, *apowele*.
- Earth, *chilambo*, *litaka*.
- Earthquake, *matetemelo ga chilambo*.
- Earthen pots: cooking pot, *chiteleko*, pl. *iteleko*; large pot for making beer, *liteleko*, pl. *mateleko*; *liwiga*, pl. *mawiga*; *chiriga* (*cha ku telechela*); small, *lulugo*; water jar, *lulu*.
- East, *kulikutioka liua*.
- Ebony, *mpingo*.
- Echo, *malowe*.
- Egg, *lijele*, pl. *majele*; *linda-nda*, pl. *mandanda*; *liwumbi*, pl. *mawumbi*.
- Eggshell, *makombwa*.
- Elbow (point of the elbow), *chingongoli*.
- Elephant, *ndembo*; elephant's tusks (in the interior), *meno ga ndembo*; (on the coast) *liwengwa*, pl. *mawengwa*.
- End, *mbesi*, *pambesi*; (point), *lusonga*, pl. *songa*.
- Enemy, *jua kukatima mti-ma*.
- Error, *makoso*.
- Euphorbia, *mtutu*, pl. *mitutu*; *ngachi*, a kind used as a fish

- poison, *ngwese* ; its milky sap, *utombo*.
- Evening, *ligulo*.
- Excrement, *manyi*.
- Eye, *liso*, pl. *meso* ; eye-brows, *gwimbi* ; eye-lids, *lukope*, pl. *ngope*.
- Face, *kameso*.
- Famine, *sala*.
- Fan, *kapepelo*, pl. *twapepelo* ; *chipepelelo*, pl. *ipepelelo* ; *lupepelo*, pl. *mbepelo*.
- Farewells, *malungano*.
- Fat, *mauta*.
- Father, *atati*, *wese* ; father, or son-in-law, *akwe*.
- Fatigue, *usakaliu*.
- Faults, *makoso*, *maliwalo*.
- Feast: a gathering of people to work and feast afterwards, *chijao* ; gathering for dances, *likwata*, *chindimba*, *mdalanga*.
- Feathers, *ling'omba*, pl. *man'g'omba* ; long feathers, *li-ndenga*, pl. *mandenga*.
- Feebleness, *ulepetala*.
- Fence, *lutenje*, pl. *ndenje*.
- Fever: the body is fevered, *puchiilu* *pukundipuka* ; pain in the chest, *li'ndika*.
- Field, *ngunda*, pl. *migunda*.
See *Country*.
- Fight, *mamenyano*.
- Figure, *malinga*.
- Finger, *chala*, pl. *yala*.
- Fins, *mapapilo*.
- Fire, *moto*, pl. *mioto* ; fire-flies, *chinyetanyeta*, pl. *inyeta-nyeta* ; fire place, *chisisa* ; stones on which the pot is placed, *maiga*, sing. *liiga*.
- Firewood, thin, *lusasu*, pl. *sasu* ; large, *lungwi*, pl. *ngwi*.
- Fist, *lisua*, pl. *masua*.
- Fish, *somba* ; fishes' tail, *lusepule*.
- Fisherman, *mloposya somba* ; net fisher, *mwuta somba*.
- Fish-trap, *dema* ; fishing-line, *lukonji* ; float, *lutela*.
- Flag, *msati*.
- Flame, *lilamba*.
- Flea, *lutitili*, pl. *nditili*.
- Flesh, *nyama*.
- Flour, *utandi*, (?) *ututu*.
- Flower, *lutua*, pl. *ndua*.
- Fly, *membe* ; a small troublesome sort of fly, *chisugusugu*.
- Foam, *liulo*.
- Fog, *lipundugulu*, *dendambwi*.
- Food, *chakulia*, pl. *yakulia* ; rations, *ngomalilo* ; food put away after being made ready to cook, *mbiko* ; food put away after being cooked, *lipolwe* ; a ball of food made ready to put in the mouth, *kapanu*.
- Foot, *likongolo*, pl. *makongolo* ; sole of the foot, *likao*, pl. *makao* ; footprint, *lusajo*, pl. *sajo*.
- Force, *machili*,
- Ford, *chiko*, *pachiko*.
- Foreigner, *mlendo*, pl. *walendo* ; *alendo*, pl. *achalendo*.
- Forehead, *pausyo*.

- Forest, *msitu*; jungle, *likonde*, pl. *makonde*; desert, *mseso*.
- Fortune, *upili*.
- Foundations, *lukolome*; holes for hut-poles, *lisimbo*, pl. *masimbo*.
- Fountain, spring, *pagati-mbwiche mesi*, *pagakutokota mesi*.
- Fowls, *nguku*.
- Fowl-house, *chitundu cha nguku*.
- Freedom, *ulukosyo*.
- Friend, *ambosanga*, pl. *achambosanga*.
- Friendship, *uganja*.
- Frog, *nasonda*; *liula*, pl. *mola*.
- Froth, *liulo*.
- Fruit, *litunda*, pl. *matunda*; a fruit like mangoes, *lisuku*, pl. *masuku*; a fruit like a large damson, *luuu*, pl. *uu*; (♀) *ngana*.
- Furniture, *ilingo*; sing. *chilingo*.
- Gall, *nyonga*.
- Gazelle, *kapawala*, pl. *tupawala*.
- General, *jua mkulungwa jua ngondo*.
- Germ, *ndwelo*, *mbegu*.
- Giddiness, *chisiungusiungu*.
- Gift, *litulu*, pl. *matulu*.
- Girdle. See *Belt*.
- Girl, *mwesijana*; *amwali*, pl. *achamwali*.
- Gizzard, *ndutumba*.
- Glass, *kalilole*; *kachilole*.
- Glutton, *mnyelo*.
- Gnat, mosquito, *jenjema*.
- Goat, *mbusi*.
- God, *Mulungu*.
- Gold, *ndalama sya njejeu*.
- Goodness, *wambone*.
- Gourd: a gourd used as a ladle, *liungu*, pl. *mongu*; tastes like a vegetable marrow, *liungu mbondo*; large gourd, *litagalala*, pl. *matagalala*; a small gourd used to carry oil, *kisasi*; water melon, *litikiti*, pl. *matikiti*; eaten raw like a cucumber, *litangwa* pl. *matangwa*.
- Grain, *songolo*; cleaned grain, *msokolo*.
- Grandchild, *msukulu*.
- Grandfather or Grandmother, *ambuji*.
- Grass, *linyasi*, pl. *manyasi*; a blade of grass, *ukusipuka*.
- Grasshopper, *litete*, pl. *matete*; *chitete*, pl. *itete*.
- Grave, *lilembe*, pl. *malembe*; a sound heard about graves, (♀) *liwuta* or *chiwuta*.
- Gravy, *msusi*.
- Greatness, *ukulungwa*.
- Greediness, *litama*.
- Grief, *lukumbuchilo*.
- Ground nuts, *mtesa*; a hard sort, *njana* or *sugu*.
- Guard, *mlindilile*, pl. *walindilile*.
- Guest, *mlendo*, pl. *walendo*; *alendo*, pl. *achalendo*.
- Guide, *jua kulungolela*.
- Guinea fowl, *chikolola*, pl. *ikolola*.

- Gun, *uti*; barrel, *mtutu*; hammer, *ukunje*; screw, (?) fastens all together, *chisou*; pan, *pa mbeko*; lid of pan, *pa chikombe*; ramrod, *lukoselo*; muzzle, *pakamwa*; stock, *lipondo*; trigger, *mtambo*; touch-hole, *pa mwisya*; spring, *mikunje*; flint, *liganga lia uti*.
- Gunpowder, *uonga*.
- Gut, *litumbo*, pl. *matumbo*; *chitumbo*, pl. *itumbo*.
- Gutter, *lukoloma*.
- Hail, *ula ja maganga*.
- Hair, *umbo*; one hair, *luumbo*; white hair, *uuli*.
- Half: two halves or pieces of cloth, *mbande siwili*; two pieces of pumpkin, wood, &c., *nyale siwili*; to cut in half, *kukang'anda chalumope*.
- Halting-place: without water, *chilandamlima*; without fire, *mchisima*.
- Hammer, *nyundu*.
- Hand, *mkono*, pl. *mikono*; palm of hand, *ligasa*, pl. *magasa*; left hand, *mkono wa ku mchiji*; right hand, *mkono wa mlilo*, *chilume* or *mdio*.
- Handful, in the palm, *mwigasa*.
- Handle, *mpini*, pl. *mipini*; *chipini*, pl. *ipini*.
- Hare, (?) rabbit, *sungula*, *chisungula*.
- Harp, *chindang'anda*.
- Harvest, *mauno*.
- Hawk, *mwewa*; has a red throat, *chimbanga*.
- Head, *'mtwe*, pl. *mitwe*.
- Health, *umi*, *chiwela*.
- Heap, *liunjile*, pl. *maunjile*; *lusungu*, pl. *sungu*.
- Heart, *mtima*.
- Heat, *moto*, *chitukutu*.
- Heaven, *liwunde*, *kuinanc ku Mulungu*.
- Hedge, *lutenje*, pl. *ndenje*.
- Heel, *chindende*.
- Hell, you will go to hell, *malawi moto*, (to-morrow fire).
- Hem, of cloth, *lujeje*.
- Hen, *nguku*; laying hen, *mkolo*; little chicks, *tuku ku twa tunande*.
- Herd, *likumbu*, pl. *makumbu*.
- Herdman, *mbisya*, *jua kusakula mbusi*, &c.
- Hill, *litumbi*, pl. *matumbi*; *katumbi*, pl. *tutumbi*.
- Hippopotamus, *domondo*.
- Hire, *mbote*.
- History, *chindawi*.
- Hoe, *lijela*, pl. *majela*; large hoes with very long handles, *ligwangwa*, pl. *magwangwa*.
- Hole, in wood, *mbugu*, pl. *mibugu*; in earth, &c. *mwisye*; a hole bored through something, *apowele*.
- Hollow of a tree, *mbugu*.
- Honey, *ucki*.
- Honeycomb, *lisega lia nyuchi*; bee's wax, *lipula*.
- Hook, *chilopo*, pl. *ilopo*.
- Hope, *makulupalilo*.
- Horn, of oxen, &c., *livengwa*,

- pl. *mawengwa*; of goats, &c., *msengo*, pl. *misengo*.
- Horn or trumpet, *lipenga*, pl. *mapenga*.
- Hornet, *litendeu*, pl. *matendeu*; a hornet that builds on the walls with clay, *nalugumbo*.
- Horse, *mbalasi*.
- House, *nyumba*; large, *likome*, pl. *makome*; a house where a person has died (the word is used as an oath), *liucha*; a place where a house formerly stood, *liundu*; storehouse for grain, *ngokwe*.
- Hump, *nyundu*.
- Hunger, *sala*.
- Hunter, *msakula*, pl. *wasakula*; one who uses a gun, *mlumba*, pl. *walumba*.
- Hurry, *msanga*.
- Husband or Wife, *asono*.
- Husk, *likoa*, pl. *makoa*.
- Hut, *kajumba*, pl. *tujumba*; hut to scare birds from, *chilindo*, pl. *ilindo*.
- Hyæna, *litunu*, pl. *matunu*; *litunungu*, pl. *matunungu*.
- Hypocrite, *mnamu*, pl. *wanamu*.
- Idleness, *ulesi*, *usakaliu*; feebleness, *ulepetala*.
- Indian corn, *chimanga*. See *Corn*.
- Information, *malulo*; what news? *uli malulo?*
- Insect: small black insect, comes out in great numbers, eats cloth, and every thing, *mbamba*; like a grasshopper, but very small, ticks like a clock, *chijoso*.
- Intelligence, *mate*, *malango*.
- Iron, *chisiano*; ore, *maganga ga ku chipala*; smelting-furnace, *pakujenjela*.
- Itch, *upele*.
- Ivory, *meno ga ndembo*, *mawengwa*.
- Jack fruit, *liaja*, pl. *maja*.
- Jar for water, *luulo*.
- Jaw, *chimbundi*.
- Jealousy, *uwuuu*.
- Joint, *mbindi*, pl. *mibindi*; *chisukusuku*, pl. *isukusuku*.
- Joke, *uwilo*; *chanache*, pl. *yanache*.
- Journey, *ulendo*.
- Judgment, *mapokolanyo*.
- Justice: goodness, *wambone*; decision, *magambo*; he has done equitably, *alinganisye*.
- Kernel, *lusongolo*, pl. *songolo*.
- Key, *luugulilo*, pl. *ugulilo*.
- Kick, *lichese*, pl. *machese*.
- Kidney, *lusongolo*, pl. *songolo* (*sya nyama*).
- Kilwa, *Chiwiji*.
- Kind is expressed by *chi-* prefixed to the name of the sort, as the Yao sort, *chiyao*; the coast sort, *chinasala*; of different kinds, *ine inepe na ine inepe*; what sort is it? *uli pali?*
- King, *asiene chilambo*; *achi-*

- mwene*, pl. *achachimwene* ;
juamtenga ; *chezumbe* (not
 used in the interior).
 Kingdom, *uchimwene*.
 Knee, *lilungo*, pl. *malungo*.
 Knife, *chipula*, pl. *ipula* ; a
 small sort of knife, *chimaŋe* ;
 handle, *chipini* ; blade, *chi-*
siano ; sheath, *ligonelo*.
 Knot, *chiundo*, pl. *iundo*.
 Labour, *masengo*.
 Ladle (made of a sort of gourd
 which grows with a natural
 handle), *mgao* ; the part used
 as a handle, *lukonga lwa*
mgao ; flat, *msomelo*, pl.
misomelo ; *chikoi*, pl. *ikoi*.
 Lair (place where a beast has
 lain or rolled), *liundo*, pl.
mondo.
 Lake, *litanda*, pl. *matanda* ;
 at the lake, *petanda*.
 Lamb, *mwanache ja ngondolo*.
 Lamp, *lumuli*.
 Land, *chilambo*.
 Language, *chivelecheto*, *mawe-*
lecheto.
 Laugh, *chiseko* ; one who
 laughs at every thing, *chi-*
gwagwa.
 Lead, *liwelo*.
 Leaf, *lisamba*, pl. *masamba*.
 Leak, *pamsululu* ; leaking
 place, *msululu*.
 Lean-to, *lupenu*, pl. *mbenu* ;
lipenu, pl. *mapenu*.
 Leather. See *Skin*.
 Leg (from the knee to the toes),
likongolo, pl. *makongolo*.
 Leisure (privacy), *mtemela*.
 Length, *uleu*.
 Leopard, *chisui*.
 Leprosy, *mawalanga* ; a break-
 ing out into sores, *linduka*.
 Liar, *mnami*, pl. *wanami*,
akwete unami.
 Lice, *njipi* ; small lice in fowls,
luulayili, pl. *ulayili*.
 Lid, *chiwoniko*, *cha ku oni-*
chila.
 Lie, *unami*, *nami*.
 Life, *mtundu* (?).
 Light : light-holes, *mbelete*.
 Lightning, *njasi* ; lightning
 which rends trees, &c., *njasi*
chikuwalula ; which strikes
 the ground, *njasi pasi*.
 Lime, *swakala*.
 Limit, *mpika*, pl. *mipika* ;
 this man's boundary and
 mine are the same, i.e. our
 land adjoins, *mpika wa*
wawa na wangune chalu-
mope.
 Lion, *lisimba*, pl. *masimba* ; a
 small round thing taken
 from a lion and reputed a
 charm against them, *njilisi*
ya lisimba.
 Lip, *lujemo*, pl. *njemo* ; upper,
lua pa chanya, or *lu pena-*
ni ; lower, *lua pasi*, or *lu*
pasi.
 Lip-ring, *chingwengwa*, *chi-*
wesa ; hole for it in the
 upper lip, *lupelele*.
 Liver, *litoga*, pl. *matoga*.
 Lizard, *chigulukwanda* ; large,
mbulukwanda ; large marsh

- reptile, *sagata*; large land reptile, *ug'ondwa*; *mpopo*; *chinyese*, pl. *inyese*.
- Load, *mtambala*, pl. *mitambala*.
- Loins, 'mchiuno.
- Looking-glass: small round, *kalilole*.
- Louse. See *Lice*.
- Love, *manenyelo*.
- Lumps (as in bad flour), *mapulua*; the flour has gone lumpy, *utandi utesile mapulua*.
- Madness, *masoka* (devils).
- Maggots, *mbisu*.
- Maiden, *amwali*, *chemwali*, *msijana*. See *Virgin*.
- Malice, *ukomu*, *uwanga*.
- Man, *mundu*, pl. *wandu*; *mundu jua mlume*, pl. *wandu wa walume*.
- Mangoe, *bembu*; a similar fruit, *lisuku*, pl. *masuku*.
- Manure, *mai*.
- Marriage, *kulombela*; cry of joy at a wedding, *kululuta*.
- Mark, *chimanyilo*.
- Marrow, *uongo wa maupa*.
- Master, *ambuje*.
- Mat, *ulili*; straw for mat-making, *litete*.
- Meal, *chakulia*.
- Meaning, *mwenemu*.
- Measure, *chakulinjila*.
- Mediator, *jua ku chenjelela*.
- Medicine, *mtela*, pl. *mitela*; *chilaga*, pl. *ilaga*; medicine-man, *jua mtela*.
- Meekness, *malenjelo*.
- Merchandize, *maluchu*.
- Merriment, *chiseko*.
- Middle, *kati*, *kisikati*.
- Midnight, *pakati chilo*.
- Midwife, *jua ku'melekesya*.
- Milk, *likama*; curdled milk, *mawele ga majiu*.
- Mill: lower stone, *liganga lia ku sijila*; upper stone, *ngasi ja ku sijila*.
- Millepede, *lijongolo*, pl. *majongolo*.
- Millet, *mapemba*; one grain, *lipemba*.
- Mind: heart, *mtima*; understanding, *malango*.
- Mire, *litope*; much mire, *matope*.
- Mist, *lipundugulu*.
- Mocker, (a man who hears what you say and goes and makes fun of it to others), *chigwagwa*.
- Mockery, *uwilo*.
- Modesty, *soni*.
- Mole (?) *uuko*.
- Monkey, *chitumbili*; ape, *lijani*, pl. *majani*, *nyani*; tame monkeys (it is said they will run away wild again if they are called *nyani*), *mungo*.
- Month, *mwesi*, pl. *miesi*; next month, *mwesi utuonecheu*; last month, *mwesi wa liso*; month before last, *mwesi wa lijusi*.

- Moon, *mvesi*; full moon, *mvesi utcsile litumba*; new moon, *mvesi uoneche mpela linganje* (rind of sugar-cane).
- Moonlight, *luwesi*; the moon shines very brightly, *luwesi lukulanguka mnope*.
- Morning, *kundawi*.
- Morsel (a little), *chinandipe*; a morsel of food ready to put into the mouth, *kapamu*.
- Mortar (for cleaning grain), *lituli*, pl. *matuli*.
- Mosquito, *jenjema*.
- Moth, *chisolokoto* (?).
- Mother, of children, *amao*; of a grown-up man, *kusyeto-kula*; my mother, *amao wangu*; his mother, *aehiku-lugwe*.
- Motion (play), *ug'ando*.
- Mouldiness, *ukutu*.
- Mountain, *liehenje*, pl. *ma-chenje*.
- Mouse, *kakoswe*. See *Rat*.
- Mouth, *kamwa*; *pakamwa*.
- Mud, *matope*.
- Murderer, *muulaji*.
- Musical instruments: horn, *lipenga*, pl. *mapenga*; accordion (tongues of iron played by vibration), *lulimba*; pipe, *chimbetu*, pl. *imbeta*. See *Drum*.
- Nail (of fingers), *chikalawesa*, pl. *ikalawesa*; dead part, claw, *ngose*, *chikose*, pl. *ikose*; of iron, *mchililo*, pl. *michililo*.
- Name, *lina*, pl. *mena*; tell me your name, *mdulile lina lienu*.
- Nation, *lukosyo*.
- Nature, *lupinga*, *chipinga*.
- Navel, *chisou*, pl. *isou*.
- Neck, *lukosi*, pl. *ngosi*.
- Needle, *singano*; large, to sew mats with, *kusinje*; very small, *kasingani*, pl. *tusingani*; needle made of bamboo, *chilowa*, pl. *ilowa*.
- Neighbour, *achajetu*; he lived at our place, *atemi mwangwetu*; living near us, *utuwandikene*.
- Nephew, *mwipwa*; mynephew, *mwipwangu*; his or their nephew, *mwipagwao*.
- Net, *luaou*; to catch gazelles, *likoka*.
- News: what news? *uli kweleko*.
- Night, *chilo*; nightfall, *totolo*; midnight, *pakati chilo*; all night, *njenjenjengwe*.
- Noise, *lisegwe*, pl. *masegwe*, *chisegwe*, pl. *isegwe*; *lowego*, pl. *malowego*; what is that noise about? *malowego ga chichi galego?*
- Noon, *muusi*; *liua pachanya 'mtwe*.
- Noose, *kisuipulilo*; a trap to catch birds with a noose, *kitawa*.
- North, *mapwene*.
- Nose, *lupula*, pl. *mbula*.
- Nostril, *mbengo mupula*, *mbugu wa lupula*.

- Nourishment, *yakulia*.
 Nucleus, *lisongolo*, pl. *maso-
ngolo*.
 Number, *mawalango*.
 Oath, *chilapo*, pl. *ilapo*; cus-
 tomary oaths: a strong
 affirmation, *soto liuchu*;
 at the graves, *kumalembe*;
 by the death and burial of
 my father, *kuakuuwa aje-
nda atati akunsito*.
 Oil, *mauta*.
 Ointment, *mauta ga mtela*.
 Ordeal, *chisangwa*; a stone
 which is boiled in a pot,
 innocent people can touch
 it, a thief is scalded, *mtela
wa chisangwa*.
 Origin (where it formerly be-
 gan) *mwichatanduwilile ka-
tasipe*.
 Ornament, *ukoto*.
 Orphan, *juawina*, pl. *wawina*.
 Ox, *ng'ombe*.
 Owl, *liundi*, pl. *maundi*.
 Pain, *kupeteku*.
 Palm of the hand, *ligasa*, pl.
magasa; *chigasa*, pl. *igasa*.
 Paper, *likarata*.
 Pardon, *ulchelo*.
 Parent, *jua ku weleka*.
 Parrot, *ngwalu, ngwesi*.
 Part, *lipungu*, pl. *mapungu*.
 Patch, *chigamba*, pl. *igamba*.
 Path, *litala*; a newly opened
 path, *litula lia liuna*.
 Pebble, *saluwi*.
 Peel (of fruit,) *likoa*, pl.
makoa.
 People, *wandu*.
 Pepper (red), *sopola*.
 Perspiration, *chitukuta*.
 Pestle, *mwisi*, pl. *miisi*.
 Piece, *chiwisya*; a piece of
 wood, *kitela*; a splinter or
 a piece taken off by an adze,
chipalawandu.
 Pig, *ligolule*, pl. *magolule*;
likuluwe, pl. *makuluwe*;
 wild pig (with large tusks),
mbango; lives in marshes,
ngungusi.
 Pigeon, *nguunda*.
 Pillow (generally of wood),
msamilo, pl. *misamilo*.
 Pimple, *upele, kapele*, pl. *tu-
pele*; a sort of small, pain-
 ful eruption, *chisungupete*.
 Pipe, *chilongo (cha ku utila
sona)*; flute of reeds, *chi-
mbeta*, pl. *imbeta*.
 Pit, *lisimbo*, pl. *masimbo*; a
 muddy hollow, *litimba*.
 Pith, *ututu*.
 Pity, *chanasa*.
 Place, *pandu*.
 Plant: offshoot, young plant
 of bananas, *makolowelo*;
 young plant of *mtama* or
 rice, *songa*.
 Point, *lisonga*, pl. *masonga*.
 Poison, *mwayi*; charm to
 cause death, *lwasi*; poison
 upon an arrow, *usungu*.
 Porch, *lumsisi*, pl. *msisi*;
 seat outside the house,

- panganya*; under the eaves, which are very long, *kuwesi*.
 Porcupine, *ndiuu*.
 Porridge (of grain), *ugali*; like arrowroot, made of dried easava root, *mtandasya*.
 Porter: in a caravan, *jua kujigala*; one who carries, *jua kulalika*; one who carries for, *mjigele*, pl. *wajigele*.
 Possession, *chipanje*, pl. *ipanje*.
 Post (of a house), *lusichi*, pl. *sichi*.
 Potsherd, *chijonjo*, pl. *ijonjo*; small, *chijesya*, pl. *ijesya*.
 Potter, *jua kugumba iwiga*, *mgumba iwiga*.
 Powder, *utandi*; mere dust, *utanditandipe*; gunpowder, *uonga*.
 Powder-horn, *livengwa*, pl. *mawengwa*.
 Power, *machili*.
 Praise, *lumbili*.
 Prayer, *majugo*.
 Present, *mutulu*, *mbiko*.
 Prison, *pandu pa kutawa*; wooden collar, *likongwa*.
 Privates (♀), *unyago wa ndagala* (?), *unyago wa chiputu* (?).
 Profit, *upili*.
 Prudence, *chilingo*, pl. *ilingo*.
 Pumpkin. See *Gourd*.
 Quarrel, *ngondo*.
 Question, *mausyo*.
 Quiver, *chikopa*, pl. *ikopa*, *ndumba*.
 Rag, *chitambala*, pl. *itambala*, *kutambala*, pl. *tutambala*; a worn out little bit of cloth, *kaguo ka kawisaga*.
 Rain, *ula*; it sprinkles with rain, *ula jikununya*; there is a driving mist, *ula jikulununyunda*.
 Rainbow, *ukunjewa Mulungu*.
 Rat, *likoswe*, pl. *makoswe*; *liindo*, pl. *maindo*; *lipukuu*, pl. *mapukuu*; *lipanya*, pl. *mapanya*.
 Rations, *ngomalilo*.
 Rattle, *lisewe*, pl. *masewe*; *lusauji*, pl. *sauji*, made by putting small stones in a gourd, or dry seeds in a calabash.
 Rays (of light), *yala*.
 Razor, *lumeta*, pl. *meta*; *lukwangulu*, pl. *ngwangulu*.
 Reason (understanding), *malango*; cause, *ligongo*.
 Red pepper, *sopola*.
 Refuge, *kwa kuutuchila*.
 Remedy, *chilabu*, pl. *ilabu*; *mtela*, pl. *mitela*.
 Restlessness, *maulukutu*.
 Rhinoceros, *mbela*.
 Rib, *lumbalati*, pl. *mbalati*.
 Rice, *mpunga*; cleaned, *mso-kolo*; cooked, *msele*; rice straw, *masuani gu mpunga*; rice water, *chitivi cha msokolo*.
 Ring, *sapuli*.
 River, *lusulo*, *sulo*; *mlusulo*; pl. *milusulo*; large, *lujenda*, pl. *jenda*.

- Road, *likondo*; way, path, *litala*; on the road, *petala*; cross-roads, *pamalikano*.
- Robber, *juakusombola*.
- Rock, *lwala*; *lilwala*, pl. *malwala*.
- Roof, *chipagala*, pl. *ipagala*.
- Room, *nyumba*, *kajumba*; space, *liuto*.
- Root, *likolo*, pl. *makolo*; rootlets, *mchiga*, pl. *michiga*.
- Rope, *lugoji*, pl. *ngoji*; *mgoji*, pl. *migoji*; *lukonji*.
- Ruddle, *ngama*.
- Rumbling sound, *masionga*.
- Rust, *lukutu*.
- Sale, *masumo*, *masulimo*.
- Salt, *njete*.
- Sand, *msanga*.
- Sandfly, *chipukusu*, pl. *ipukusu*.
- Sap (if milky), *utomongo*; if watery, *mesi*.
- Saviour: (deliverer, one who takes away) *mtiosya*; (one who makes well), *mlamisya*.
- Scales scraped off a fish, *mapalawandu*.
- Scar, *liwasi*, pl. *mawasi*; *liwanga lia kala*.
- Scents, *manunjilo*; a wood scraped and used as a scent, *mkungusa*; a marsh plant whose stems are worn round the neck for their scent, *mboka*; a scented root, *chilungu*.
- Scorpion, lives in rotten wood. *kulise*, pl. *tulise*; larger, and lives in holes in the ground, *likalambu*, pl. *malalambu*.
- Scraps (left after eating), *malepele*.
- Skull, *chikalakasa*, pl. *ikalakasa*.
- Scum, *chiulu*, *liulu*.
- Scurvy (?), *mang'ungutu*.
- Seam, *mtoto*; without seam, *ngali mtoto*.
- Season: rainy season, *chuku*; coolseason, *masika*; northerly winds, *chau*. A description of the year—northerly winds about December, *chau*; near the rains, *pamtulo*; beginning of the rains, *chuku cha kutanda*; now hoeing, *sambano kupalila*; earing, *itumbo*; we have tasted the new corn, *tulimbwiche*; reaping, *kutumenyene*; putting in the storehouse, *kututaje mgokwe*; time to eat corn, *masika ga kula mapemba*; then *chau*; the year is ended, *chaka kimasile*.
- Seat, *chitengo*, pl. *itengo*; *mtamilo*, pl. *mitamilo*; seat outside a house, *panganya*.
- Secret, *mtemela*.
- Seed, *mbeju*; of water melon, &c., *ndwelo*; of the gourd eaten raw like cucumber, *ndunga*.
- Semsem, *mkwia*.
- Separation (? division), *magawanyo*.

- Servant, *juakutumika*.
 Shade, *mwilili*.
 Shadow, *chiwilili*.
 Shame, modesty, *soni*; disgrace, *mchesela*.
 Share, *lipungu*, pl. *mapungu*.
 Sheath, *ligonelo*, pl. *magonelo*.
 Sheep, *ngondolo*.
 Shelf, *ligulu*, pl. *magulu*.
 Shield, *chikopa*, pl. *ikopa*; *kakopa*, pl. *tukopa*; *likopa*, pl. *makopa*.
 Shirt, *mwinyilo*, pl. *miinyilo*.
 Shoal, *mbanga*.
 Shoot, *chisiji*, pl. *isiji*; *ujiti*, *lutela*; as in the centre of a palm or in grass, *suki*.
 Shore, *lisi*, *mwisi*, *pasi*, *mbwani*.
 Shoulder, *likoyo*, pl. *makoyo*.
 Shower, *ula jikununya*.
 Sickness, *chilwele*, pl. *ilwele*; nausea, *mselu*.
 Side, *lupande*, pl. *mbande*.
 Sieve, basket to sift with, *lupeta*, pl. *mbeta*.
 Silence, *manyamalo*, *chetee*.
 Silver, *ndalama* (*sya swela*).
 Sister, *mlumbu*, *mlongo*.
 Skewer, *luani*.
 Skin, *likombwa*, pl. *makombwa*; skin of crocodiles, &c., *liwangulu*, pl. *mawangulu*; of men, &c., *likunami*; of leopards, &c., *lipende*; of snakes, *lisegolo*; a cast snake skin, *ligwagulilo*.
 Sky, *liunde*, *maunde ga mapilyuu*.
 Slave, *mkapolo*, pl. *wakapolo*; slave stick, *likongwe*, pl. *makongwe*; iron which fastens it round the neck, *mchililo*.
 Slavery, *ukapolo*.
 Sleep, *lugono*.
 Slipperiness, *utelesya*, *utiatya*.
 Small pox, *ndui*.
 Smell, *manungo*; smell of animal decomposition, *chituuti*; smell of burning hairs, *chiwawile*.
 Smoke, *liosi*.
 Snail, *likonokono*, pl. *makonokono*.
 Snake, *lijoka*, pl. *majoka*; great snake, *lipili*, pl. *mapili*; python, *satu*.
 Snare, made with ropes: for buffaloes, *litambula*; for birds, *lukonji*, pl. *ngonji*.
 Sneezing, *mwisyo*.
 Snuff, *sona ga kunusi*; snuff-box, *tabachilo*.
 Sole of the foot, *likao*, pl. *makao*.
 Son, *mwana*, *mwanache*; my son, *mwanangu*; your son, *mwanagwenu*; his son, *mwanagwao*.
 Song, *luimbo*, pl. *nimbo*.
 Soot, *makala ga lijosi*; grime (on a pot), *machile* (*ga chiwiga*).
 Sore, *liwanga*, pl. *mawanga*.
 Sort is expressed by *chi-* prefixed to the name of the sort. *Nyumba sya chinasala*, house of the sort built on the coast.
 Soul (?), *mtima*, *malango*.

- Sound, *lilowe*.
- Source, *lilambo* (?), *mkuli* (?).
- South, *chamchitipa*.
- Space: place, *pandu*; open space of ground, *palangwiche*; light, clear space, *lilanga*; space, opportunity, room, *liuto*.
- Spear, *lipanga*, pl. *mapanga*; shaft, *ngongo*; small cutting blade, *mpalilo*, pl. *mipalilo*.
- Spider, *nyangata*; spider's web, *lindundambuli*, *litonjilia lindandambuli*; a jumping spider which eats white ants, *chitopotopo*.
- Spittle, *mata*.
- Spleen, *liwandama*.
- Spoon, *mtiko*, pl. *mitiko*; large spoon, *chikoi*, pl. *ikoi*.
- Stable, *likolwa* (*lia ng'ombe*).
- Stage, of a journey, *malonjellelo*.
- Stains, *mawala mawala*.
- Stake (sharpened stakes set in traps to kill beasts), *lisonga*, pl. *masonga*.
- Stalk. See *Stem*.
- Stammering, *chimeme*.
- Stamping, with the foot, *manwanyato*.
- Star, *ndondwa*; falling star, *ndondwa jijigwile*.
- Stem, of millet &c., *mpesi*, pl. *mipesi*. See *Corn* and *Straw*.
- Steps, *maliwato*.
- Stick, *ngolombe*; a staff, *mputo*; a switch, *kapichi*, pl. *tupichi*; a thin stick, *mpichi*, pl. *mipichi*.
- Stockade, *luwagala*.
- Stomach, *litumbo*; smaller intestines, *tutumbo*.
- Stone, *liganga*, pl. *maganga*.
- Story, *chindawi*, pl. *indawi*.
- Stranger, *mlendo*, pl. *walendo*.
- Straw, dry, *manyassi ga majumu*; rice straw, *masuani ga mpunga*; one straw, *lisuani*; dry stems of millet, maize, &c., *mbetu*.
- Strap, *lukanda*, pl. *mganda*.
- Strength, *machili*.
- String, *lukonji*, *lupote*; bow string, *lusinga*, pl. *singu*.
- Stumps of trees, *michiga jamitela*.
- Stuttering, *chigugumisi*.
- Stye, on the eye, *sochela*.
- Sugar cane, *'mlungu*, pl. *milungu*; outer skin peeled off before eating, *manganji*; one piece, *linganji*; what is spit out after chewing (trash), *ikambilo* (one piece, *chikambilo*) *ya milungu*.
- Sun, *liuu*, (pl. *mowa*, days); the sun is rising, *liuu likutio-ka*; the sun is setting, *liuu likuswa*.
- Supper, *yakulia ya ligulo*.
- Suture, *mtoto*, pl. *mitoto*.
- Sweat, *chitukuta*.
- Sweet potatoes, *mbatatu*; raised bed for planting sweet potatoes, *litutu*, pl. *matutu*.
- Swelling, *maimbo*; *paimbile*.
- Sword: straight Arab sword, *lupanga*, pl. *mbanga*; curved Arab sword, *mkulo*.

- pl. *mikalo*; sword like knife, *chipula cha lupanga*; handle, *mpini*, pl. *mipini*; *chipini*, pl. *ipini*; scabbard, *ligonelo*, pl. *magonelo*.
- Tail, *mchila*, pl. *michila*; tail of a fish, *lusepule lwa somba*.
- Tale, *chindawi*, pl. *indawi*.
- Tamarind, *ukwesu*; tree, *mkwesu*, pl. *mikwesu*.
- Teacher, *mjiganyi*.
- Teaching, *majiganyo*.
- Tear (weeping), *lisosi*, pl. *masosi*.
- Teeth, *lino*, pl. *meno*; he has lost one of his front teeth, *akwete mbenya*.
- Testicles, *liwolodyo*.
- Thatch, *masakasa (ga nyumba)*.
- Thief, *juawii*, pl. *wawii*; a thief who has a medicine to prevent people's seeing what he is doing, *lusemba*.
- Thigh, *lichiga*, pl. *machiga*; *chiwalo*, pl. *iwalo*.
- Thing, *chindu*, pl. *indu*.
- Thirst, *njota*.
- Thorn, *mwiwa*, pl. *miiwa*.
- Thought, *maganyisyo*.
- Thread, *lupota*; to sew with, *lu kutotela*.
- Throat, *likolomiko*, pl. *makolomiko*; *pekolomiko*; wind pipe, *mtasi wa likolomiko*.
- Throne, *chitengo chu uchimwene*.
- Thumb, or great toe, *chala cha chikongo*; *chikongo*, pl. *ikongo*.
- Thunder, *chikukumo*, pl. *ikukumo*.
- Ticks, *likupe*, pl. *makupe*; in houses, *mbuu*; dog ticks, *mbapani*.
- Time, *makati*; at this time, *sainoino*.
- Tip, *chisonga*, *pambesi*.
- Toad, *ligumi*, pl. *magumi*.
- Tobacco, *sona*.
- To-day, *lelo*.
- Toe, *chala (cha likongolo)*, pl. *yala*.
- To-morrow, *malawi*; day after to-morrow, *ntondo*; after that, *mkucha*; after that, *mtondogola*; day still future, *uwowo*.
- Tongue, *lulimi*, pl. *ndimi*; tongues of flame, *lilamba*.
- Tooth, *lino*, pl. *meno*; grinder, *lijengo*, pl. *majengo*. See *Teeth*.
- Top, *mbesi*, *linani* (?), *penani*, *kuinani*.
- Torch, *lumuli*, pl. *muli*.
- Tortoise, *ngong'o*; water tortoise, *lipuji*, pl. *mapuji*.
- Town, *musi*, pl. *misi*.
- Trade, *malonda*.
- Trader, *juukusalila malonda*.
- Trap, *chitopole*, pl. *itopole*; of ropes, *lukonji*; small made with a calabash, *chipoto*; pitfall, *lisimo*, pl. *masimo*; a large stone which falls, *liliwa*, pl. *maliluwa*.

- Traveller, *mlendo*, pl. *walendo*.
 Tribe, *lukosyo*, pl. *ngosyo*; tribal mark, *nembo*. The Yao mark is two short parallel lines (*nembo siwili*).
 Troubles, *masauko*.
 Trousers, *nwenjilo*, pl. *mienjilo*.
 Trumpet (horn), *lipenga*, pl. *mapenga*.
 Trunk (of a tree), *lisiki*, pl. *masiki*; fallen, *mkungulu*, pl. *mikungulu*.
 Twig, *ndechetu*.
- Udder, *livele*.
 Uncle, *atati wa nandi*, *lisi-ngasi*, *asiwani*.
 Understanding, *malango*.
 Unity, *umpepe*.
 Urine, *makwesho*.
 Utensil, *chilingo*, pl. *ilingo*.
- Vagabond, *mtianga*; a runaway, *jua kunyenyela*.
 Vertebra, *chiwisya*, pl. *iwisya ya mgongo*.
 Vexation, *uchimwa*.
 Virgin, *mwali*; *juangamwina unyago*; *nganawe mukwika mwali hayawo*; *wangaina unyago* (?).
 Vulture, *litumbusi*, pl. *matumbusi*.
- Wages, *chilongwe*, *mbote*.
 Waist, *chiwiliwili*.
- Wall, *lipupa*, pl. *mapupa*.
 Want, *masako*.
 War, *ngondo*.
 Warmth, *mtukutu*, *lioto*.
 Warrior, *chisongolo*.
 Wart, *susua*.
 Washerman, *msaula nguo*.
 Water, *mesi*.
 Water-jar, *luulo*, pl. *nyulo*; large, *liulo*, pl. *maulo*.
 Way, *litala*.
 Wax, *lipula*.
 Weaver, *mgomba likamambo*.
 Weeping, *chililo*.
 Well, *chisima*; stream, *lusulu*.
 West, *kulikuswela liua*.
 Whetstone, *chinolo*, pl. *inolo*; *linolelo*, pl. *manolelo*.
 Whirlwind, *chimbunga*.
 Whistling, *lwisi*.
 White ants, *ucheche*; *lucheche*, pl. *njeche*; in the flying stage, *mgwimbi*. See *Anthill*.
 Whiteness, *uswele*.
 Widow, *juawilile*.
 Wife, *asono*.
 Wild overgrown place, *mbagu*, pl. *mibagu*.
 Wits, *mate*.
 Work, *masengo*.
 Wrinkle, *sinia*.
 Wrist, *kisukusuku* (joint).
- Yam, *lipeta*, pl. *mapeta*; *lijimbi*, pl. *majimbi*.
 Yarn, *lupota*.
 Year, *chaka*, pl. *yaka*; last

year, <i>chaka chichipitechile</i> ;	Youth, <i>msongolo</i> , pl. <i>wasongolo</i> (lad); <i>usongolo</i> (age).
before last, <i>chaka chikala</i> ;	
ten years ago, <i>chaka-chakumala likumi</i> .	
Yesterday, <i>liso</i> ; day before, <i>lijusi</i> ; day before that, <i>lijusi alile</i> .	Zanzibar, <i>Mwisi Lunguja</i> .
	Zebra, <i>mbunda</i> .

ADJECTIVES.

THE general rule in regard to the agreement of Adjectives with their Substantives is that they take the same initial syllable, interposing the particle *-a* with its appropriate initial consonant. Thus *-kulungwa*, great, becomes—

- I. *Mundu jua mkulungwa*, a great man.
Wandu wa wakulungwa, great people.
- II. *Mtela wa ukulungwa*, a great tree.
Mitela ja mikulungwa, great trees.
- III. *Nyumba ja ngulungwa*, a great house.
Nyumba sya ngulungwa, great houses.
- IV. *Chindu cha chikulungwa*, a great thing.
Indu ya ikulungwa, great things.
- V. *Lisimba lia likulungwa*, a great lion.
Masimba ga makulungwa, great lions.
- VI. *Lungwi lua lukulungwa*, a great piece of fire-wood.
Ngwi sya ngulungwa, great pieces of fire-wood.
- VII. *Kapawala ka kakulungwa*, a large gazelle.
Tupawala twa tukulungwa, large gazelles.
- VIII. *Pandu pa pakulungwa*, a great place, or great places.

The Adjective follows its Substantive: *-ose*, all, *-mpepe*, single, and *-ne*, other, have initial letters varying according to the rule for Pronouns, and not as Adjectives.

The regular Adjectives are very few; their places are supplied by the use of Verbs, Substantives, and Adverbs preceded by the particle *-a*, or by Verbs denoting the possession of such and such qualities.

LIST OF ADJECTIVES.

Where the Yao word begins with a hyphen the proper initial letters have to be supplied.

Acute, *-a kukalamuka*.

Agreeable: to be agreeable, *kukotopa*; the house is agreeable, *nyumba jikukotopa*; to please, *kusalala*; a beautiful house, *nyumba ja ngoto*.

Alike, *chalume, malinga pe*.

Alive, *njumi, jua chiwela*.

All, *-ose*; every one, *-ose pe*; *wandu wose, mitela jose, indu yose, tupawala twose, masimba gose, ngwi syose, nyumba syose, pandu pose*.

Alone, *mwakemwake pe, jikape*.

Ancient, *-a katasipe*; an ancient town, *musi wa katasipe*.

Bad: (hateful) *mchimwa*; not good, *juangalumbana*; *mundu juangalumbana*; *wandu wangalumbana*; *yakulia yangalumbana*; *nyumba jangalumbana*; not pleasing, *juangasalala*; to be old and worn out, *kusakala*; *nyumba jisakele*;

nyumba sisakele; to go bad, *kunyakala*; *yakulia yakunyakala*.

Bare, *pe*. See *Empty, Naked*.

Beautiful, *-koto*. *Mundu jua mkoto*; *wandu wa wakoto*. *Mtela wa ukoto*; *mitela ja jikoto*. *Chindu cha chikoto*.

Nyumba sya ngoto. *Kuuwa ku ukoto*. To please, *kusalala*; *mundu asalele*; *chindu chisalele*.

Black, *-pilyuu*; to be black, *ku pilila*. *Mundu jua mpilyuu*, or *juakupilila*; *wandu wa wapilyuu*. *Mtela wa mpilyuu*; *mitela ja mipilyuu*. *Busi ja mbilyuu*; *busi sya mbilyuu*. *Kaanache ku kapilyuu*; *twanache twa tupilyuu*. *Lisimba lia lipilyuu*; *masimba ga mapilyuu*.

Blind: without eyes, *juangali meso*; he does not see, *juangalola*; his eye is put out, *atuswiche*.

Blunt, it does not cut, *changa-tema*.

- Bold, -a *kisongolo*, *wandu wa kisongolo*; without fear, *juangali uoga*.
- Born, *awelechwe*; unborn, *wangawelechwa*.
- Both, *wose wawili*, *gose gawili*, &c. &c.
- Broad, *cha mehitipa*; how broad is it? *Chitipacho uli chipali?* broad leaves, *masamba ga makulungwa*.
- Cheap: not difficult, *changanonopa*; if it is cheap we will buy it, if it is dear we will not buy it, *ikanonope je kutusume, na inonopaga ngatusuma*.
- Clean: white, *woswele pe*; without dirt, *wangali iswani*; *jangali litaka*; to be clean, *kusuejela*.
- Clear, to be open, *ku uguka*; to be light, *ku languka*.
- Clever: he has understanding, *jua na malango*; he soon understands, *jua ku manyilila*; not to be green, *ku kalambuka*.
- Cold, *mbepo*; it is always cold there in the evening, *akoko yose yaka mbepo chilo*.
- Considerate, *akulenjela mtima*.
- Content, *mtima woswele* [*wa uswele*]; whatever I have I am content, *mungolele mose mtima woswele*.
- Cowardly, *jua uoga*.
- Deaf: he hears not, *juangapilikana*; his ears are stopped, *gasiwile mapilikanyilo*.
- Deaf and dumb, *wuu*.
- Dear, it is hard to get, *chakunonopa*.
- Deceased, *ajenda*.
- Deep, to go (down) much, *ku-jendesya*; the pit which is deep, *lisimbo li lijendesya*.
- Deformed, *jualemele*; it is not good to laugh at the deformed, *angasalala kuwaseka walemele*; to be distorted, as a limb out of shape, *kuindimala*; who has an arm he cannot straighten, *juaindimele mkono*; he has no power over his arm, *mkono utemeche*.
- Different, *jumo jumo*; *chimo chimo*; *limo limo*, &c., &c.
- Distant, *kutaliche*, *pataliche*. *Mundu juataliche*; *nyumba sya taliche*. *Lisimba liataliche*; *masimbaga taliche*.
- Double, *kuwili*; the paper is double, *chikalata china kuwili*.
- Dry, -*jumu*; *mtela wa ujumu*; *chilambo chu chijumu*; the river has dried and the bed is cracked by the sun, *lusulo lugasile*; dried meat, *nyama ja nyumu ja kwanika na liua*.
- Dumb: he speaks not, *juangawelecheta*; *wuu*.

- Each, (one by one), *jumo jumo*, &c.
- Easy, *-a chitema*; work soon done, *masengo ga chitema*; not hard, *masengo ganganonopa*.
- Eloquent, *jua kupawelechetsya*.
- Empty (without any thing), *ngali chindu*; empty water jar, *luulu luangali chindu*; empty house, *nyumba jangali chindu*.
- Equal, *chalume, malinga pe*; to make equal, *kutendu iyoyo*.
- Every, *-ose*; *mundu juose*; *nyumba jose*. Whichever it shall be:—the man, *mundu ju tawe juose*; the goat, *mbusi ji tijiwe jose*; the lion, *lisimba li tiliwe liose*. Any sort of house, *mujiwele nyumba*.
- False, falsehood, *unami*; false words, *mavelechetoga unami*; I will tell no lies (make no falsehood), *ngandende unami*.
- Fat, to grow fat (of beasts), *kunakana*; (of men) *kujimbala*.
- Female, *-kongwe*, *wandu wa wakongwe*, *mbusi ja jikongwe*, or *ngongwe*, *mbusi sya ngongwe*, or *sikongwe*. A she-hyæna, *litunu lia likongwe*; lionesses, *masimba ga makongwe*.
- Few, to be few, *kunandupa*; the people who followed me were few, *wandu wa angagwile anandwipe*.
- Fierce, fierceness, *ukali*; *mundu jua ukali*; *wandu wa ukali*; *lisimba lia ukali*.
- Fine, *-koto*; fine houses, *nyumba sya ngoto*.
- Foolish: foolish people, *wandu wakulolwela*; to be foolish, *kulolwela*.
- Free, *jua mlukosyo*.
- Fresh, *-wisi*; fresh water, *mesi gukusisima*; a new slave, *mkapolo jua mwisi*; new rice, *mpunga wa uwisi*; a fresh thing, *chindu cha chiwisi*; new houses, *nyumba sya mbisi*; new millet, *mapemba ga mawisi*; raw meat, *nyama ja jiwisi*, or *mbisi*, *likuta lia liwisi*.
- Full: to be full, *kugumbala*; the water is up to the top, *mesi gagumbale*; it is half-full of water, *mesi galitika*.
- Good, goodness, *mbone*. *Mundu jua mbone*; *wandu wa mbone*. *Chindu cha mbone*; *indu ya mbone*. *Mpamba wa mbone*; *manganga ga mbone*. *Kaana-che ka mbone*. To covet is not good, *kusuka ngati kwambone*.

- Gratuitous, (gratis) *lulele*. *Indu ya lulele*.
- Great, *-kulungwa*. See the observations prefixed to this section.
- Green, (leaf-colour) *upilile wa masamba*.
- Grown up, *jua mkulungwa*.
- Happy, to be—*ku sachelela, kulitogolela, kulinenyela*.
- Hard, *unonono, mtela unonono, maganga unonono*.
- Harmless: who does nothing, *juanga[m]tenda*; which does not hurt, *changa[m]luma*.
- Having, *-siene, mundu msiene machili; wandu wasiene, &c. Limsimba lisiene, &c. Masimba gasiene, &c. Lukonji lusiene, &c.*
- Healthy, *jumi; mundu jua mjumi, mbusi sya nyumi*; to be healthy, *kuchangalamana*; people having good health, *wandu wasiene kuchangalamana*.
- Heavy, (weight) *usito*; a heavy burden, *mtambola wa usito*; heavy burdens, *mitambola ja usito*; to be heavy, *kusitopa*.
- High, (up) *kuinani*; this tree is tall, it will surpass that one, *au mtela u ujesile kuinani, tuupunde aula*.
- Hoarse, *lilowc lisowile*; to become hoarse, *kusowa ku welecheta*.
- Hollow: the tree is hollow, *mtela unu mbuku*; the stone is hollow, *liganga lina mbuku*; the stone sounds hollow, *liganga likugungulila*.
- Honest, his heart is straight, he is an honest man, *mtima wakwe ugolweche*.
- Hot, (heat) *moto*; hot water, *mesi ga moto*; hot iron, *kisiana cha moto*; the body is very warm, *pachiilu pachiiite motomotope*.
- Idle, idleness, *ulesi*; he is idle, *aju juna ulesi*.
- Immortal (he does not die), *ngauwa*.
- Impossible: to be possible, *kukomboleka*; this work is impossible, *masengo aga gangakomboleka*.
- Incorporeal, *angali chiilu*; he has no body, he is spirit only, *juangali chiilu, mtima pe usigele*.
- Insincere, (his heart is not straight), *angagoloka mtima*.
- Irrational, *angali malango*; he has no sense, he is like an ox, *juangali malango, ampelaga ng'ombe*.
- Jealous, jealousy, *wiuu*.
- Just (he errs in nothing), *ngapugwa chakulwisye*.

- Last, *cha mbesi, cha kumalichisya*.
- Lean, to become lean, *kuganda*; a man who is lean, *mundu ju agandile*.
- Least, *chinandipé*.
- Less: they are less, *isapwile*.
- Light (not heavy): to be light, *kujuluka*, or *kwaluka*; a light gun, *uti ja kwaluka*; this burden is light, *au mta mbola una kwuluka*; (not dark): to be light, *kulunguka*; this house is light, *nyumba jia jikulunguka*.
- Like, *mpelaga, malinga*.
- Little, *-nandi, mundu jua mmandi. Lisimba lia linandi; masimba ga manandi. Nyumba ja jinandi; nyumba sya sinandi*.
- Living, *jua mjumi, jua mtundu*.
- Long, *-leu, mundu jua mleu; wandu wa waleu. Lusinga lua luleu; singa sya ndeu*. A long way, *litala lia kutalika*; a short way, *litala lia liuna*.
- Loud: a loud voice, *lilowe lia likulungwa*.
- Low, *pasi*; a low place, *pandu pa pasi*.
- Lukewarm, *lioto, mesi gana lioto*.
- Mad: he is mad, *ana masoka*; mad people, *achasicne masoka*.
- Male, *-lume, wandu wa walume; mbusi ja jilume. mbusi sya ndume; lisimba lia lilume, masimba ga malume*.
- Manifest, *mawelecheto gapelchete*.
- Many, *-jinji*. See *Substantives*. To be many, *kutupa*, or *kuchuluka*; there were formerly many people, *wandukatasipe achulwichi*, or *atupile*.
- Mild, *jua kulenjela*.
- Moist, *mesimesi*.
- More: to exceed, *kupunda*; it is more, *chipundile*.
- Naked, *matakope* (?); with nothing in his hands, *mikonope*.
- Narrow, *chilenje*; very narrow, *kalenje*; a slim man, *mundu jua chilenje*; a narrow path, *litala lia kulenje*.
- Near (not far off), *pangatalika*; he has approached, i.e., he is near, *aju awandichile*.
- New, *-a sambano*. See *Fresh*. *Nyumba ja sambano, nyumba sya sambano*.
- Old, *-a kalakala, nyumba ja kalakala; nyumba sya kalakala*; to become old and worn out, *kusakala*, or *kuwisala*; aged, *-chekulu, mundu jua mchekulu; wandu wa wachekulu. Lisi-*

- mba lia lichekulu; masimba ga machekulu.*
- Other, *-ne*. *Mundu jine; wandu wane. Mtela une; mitela jine. Chindu chine; Indu ine. Kaanache kane; tranache tune. Lisimba line; masimba gane. Lungwi lune; ngwi sine. Nyumba jine; nyumba sine. Pandu pane.* Other people's houses, *nyumba sya wandu*; some one else's house, *nyumba ja msiene.*
- Patient, *jua kulenjela.*
- Plain, *-a mbelete.*
- Poor, *ganakola chindu; juungali chindu.*
- Possible, it is possible, *kupakombola.*
- Pregnant, *jua kujigala chindamba*, or *chitumbo.*
- Prudent, *msiene ilingo.*
- Pure, without dirt, *pangali matuka*; only good, *chambone pe.*
- Quarrelsome, *jua uwanga.*
- Quiet, *msiene malenjelo*, or *kulenjela.*
- Ready, *chili, chilichili.*
- Red, *-chejeu, mundu jua mchejeu; wandu wa wachejeu. Chindu eha chichejeu; nyumba sia njejeu.* To become
- red, *kuchejela*; they are red, *achejele.*
- Reeling, *lusiungusiungu.*
- Remote, *kutalika*; it is remote, *pataliche, panuula* (contemptuous).
- Rich, *asiene ipanji*; he has got goods, *akwete chipanji.*
- Right, *mwambone.*
- Righteous, *jua mwambone, jua mkoto mtimu.*
- Rotten, *-uole*; to rot, *ku ola; mitela ji juole; chindu eha chuole; indu ja iuole; nyumba si uole; manyasi ga mauole.*
- Sad: grave, *maganyiganyi*; cross, *mehimwa*; I pity myself, *ngulitendela chanasi.*
- Safe: there is no fear, *pangajogopa*; there is no danger, *pangapwelela.*
- Secret, *ya kusisa*; these are secret (affairs), *agaga ga kusisa*; private, *temela*; people have not heard (it), *yangapilikana wandu.*
- Sharp: to cut, *kutema*; a sharp knife, *chipula chi chikutema*; a sharp sword, *lupanga lu lukutema.*
- Short, *-jipi. Mundu jua mjiipi; wandu wa wajipi. Mgoji ujipi; nyumba sya nyipi.*
- Sick, *-lwele. Munda jua mlwele; wandu wa walwele. Lisimba lia lilwele; masi-*

- mbaga malwele. Mbusi sya ndwele.*
- Silent, *jua kumialala.*
- Sincere, the heart is straight, *ntima ugolweche.*
- Single, *-mpepe; mundu jumpepe; nyumba jimpepe; lisimba limpepe.*
- Small. See *Little, -nandi, chinandi pe; mundu jua mnanandi pe.*
- Smooth: to be smooth, *kulepetala; nguo ja kulepetala. Kukolowana, litonji liakolowana.*
- Soft, *kujolowa; soft mud, matope ga gajolwewe.*
- Some, *jumo jumo; wane wane.*
- Sour: to turn sour, *kuwipa; it is sour, chiwipile.*
- Speechless, deaf and dumb, *wuu; mundu jua liwuu; twanache twa tuwuu; nyama sya wuu; which speaks not, chungawelecheta.*
- Spotted, *akwete mawala.*
- Stout, *-a kukapa; wandu wa kukapa; ngonji sya kukapa.*
- Straight: to become straight, *kugoloka; my stick is straight, ngolombe jangu jigolweche.*
- Strange, *-lendo. Mundu jua mlendo; wandu wa walendo. Chindu cha chilendo; indu ya ilendo.*
- Strong, *msiene machili; -a kulimba; a strong man, mundu jua kulimba; strong*
- goats, *mbusi sya kulimba; a strong rope, lukonji lua kulimba.*
- Stupid, *-lowelu; mundu jua mlowelu; twanache twa tu-lowelu.*
- Sweet: to be sweet, *ku nong'a; chindu chikunong'a; mesi gakunong'a; uchi ukunong'a; mitela jikunong'a.*
- Tall, *-leu; to become tall, kuleupa.*
- Tame, *-a kulangwa; mbusi sya kulangwa.*
- Tenacious, *indu inyambatena.*
- Thick, *kukula; very thick, kukapa; lukonji lukukula, or lukukapa.*
- Tight: to be tight, *kulimbilila; it is tied tight, itawiche yenonono.*
- Uneven, *yangalingana; an uneven road, litala lilemele.*
- Unhappy, *juangali chiseko; juungusungalala.*
- Unintentionally, *ganatendu mele; ganugwa wa mele.*
- Unknown, it is unknowable, *yangamanikuna.*
- Unpunished, *nganamsausya.*
- Unripe, *jongupya; magombo gangapya.*
- Unsafe, *pasi unguliche.*
- Unwashed, *usakwa.*
- Upright: to be straightened, *ku goloka; to stand up, ku ima.*

Usual, of years, *-a yaka*.

Valiant, *juangali uoga*.

Various, *ineinepe, yangalanda*.

Warm, *mesi gana mtukuta ; mesi gana lioto*.

Weak, *angali machili*.

Wet, *mesimesi* ; he is wet, *ana mesi*.

White, *-swela* ; *nguoja jiswela, nguo sya swela ; mundu jua mswela ; lisimba*

lia liswela, masamba ga maswela ; chindu cha chiswela.

Whole, *-ose, -ose pe* ; the whole house, *nyumba jose* ; the whole day, *liua liose*.

Wide, *chitando. chitipa* ; how wide is it? *chitipa chi mwati uli?* a broad path, *litala lia mchitipa* ; a wide place, *patikukula*.

Young (beardless), *-a mchandu*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

THE comparative degree may be expressed by merely coupling the things to be compared by putting *na*, with, between them :

Achichi chinandipe na chilachila, this is merely little with that, i.e., this is less than that.

Mundu aju jua mkulungwa na ajulajula, this man is great with that one, i.e., this man is greater than that.

The verb *kupunda*, to exceed, may also be used.

The Superlative is expressed by the use of the adjective in an absolute sense :

Mundu aju jua mkulungwa, this is the great man, i.e., this is the greatest man.

If the adjective expresses some positive quality, it may be intensified by adding *muno* or *'mno*. If a negative quality, by adding *pe* or *pé* :

Cha chikulungwa 'mno, very great indeed ; *cha chinandi pe*, very small ; *cha chinandi pé*, exceedingly small.

THE NUMERALS.

- 1, *limo*.
 2, *gawili*.
 3, *gatatu*.
 4, *mcheche*.
 5, *msanu*.
 6, *msanu kupambula limo*.
 7, „ „ „ *gawili*.
 8, „ „ „ *gatatu*.
 9, „ „ „ *mcheche*.
 10, *likumi*.
 11, „ *kupambula limo*.
 16, „ *kupambula msanu na limo*.
 17, „ „ „ *na gawili*.
 20, *makumi gawili*.
 30, *makumi gatatu*.
 35, *makumi gatatu na msanu*.
 40, *makumi mcheche*.
 70, *makumi msanu ku pambula gawili*.
 78, *makumi msanu kupambula gawili na [msanu]
 pambula gatatatu*.
 99, *makumi likumi kupungusya limo*.
 100, *makumi likumi, or ligana*.
 1000, *magana likumi*.

When used as adjectives, *mcheche*, *msanu*, and *likumi* never vary; the rest vary like regular adjectives.

For the changes of *limo*, one, see the classification of Substantives.

Mpepe, single, is often used instead of one.

- I. *Wandu* (two) *wawili*, (three) *watatu*, (eight) *msanu na watatu*.
- II. *Mitela* (two) *jiwili*, (three) *jitatu*, (eight) *msanu na jitatu*.
- III. *Nyumba* (two) *siwili*, (three) *sitatu*, (eight) *msanu na sitatu*.
- IV. *Indu* (two) *iwili*, (three) *itatu*, (eight) *msanu na itatu*.
- V. *Mawago* (two) *gawili*, (three) *gatatu*, (eight) *msanu na gatatu*.
- VI. *Mbeta* (two) *siwili*, (three) *sitatu*, (eight) *msanu na sitatu*.
- VII. *Twanache* (two) *tuwili*, (three) *tutatu*, (eight) *msanu na tutatu*.
- VIII. *Pandu* (two) *pawili*, (three) *patatu*, (eight) *msanu na patatu*.

Once, twice, &c., are expressed by prefixing *ka* :

Once, *kamo*, or *kampepe*.

Twice, *kawili*.

Three times, *katatu*.

Four times, *kacheche*.

Five times, *kasanu*.

Six times, *kasanu kupambula kamo*.

Seven times, ,, *kupambula kawili*.

Eight times, ,, ,, *katatu*.

Nine times, ,, ,, *kacheche*.

Ten times, *kakumi*.

First, &c., are denoted by prefixing the particle *-a* to the form in *ka* :

The second man, *mundu jua kawili*.

The third man, ,, ,, *katatu*.

The fourth man, ,, ,, *kacheche*.

§c.

§c.

The first man is expressed by *jua kutanda*.

The last man by *jua panyuma*, or *munyuma*.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

THE full forms of the personal pronouns are,

I, *une, ne, or neju.*

We, *uwe, or uweju.*

Thou, *ugwe, gwe, or gweju.*

You, *umwe, or mweju.*

He or she, *aju.*

They, *wale, or awala.*

It and they, when referring to nouns of other than the first class, are expressed by the demonstrative pronouns.

The second and third persons plural are always used in addressing or speaking of an equal or a superior. The second and third persons singular are only used in speaking of or to inferiors, as to slaves or children.

The same forms are used for the objective case—me, thee, him, her, us, them. For the possessive case, the possessive pronouns are employed.

When united to a verb, the personal pronouns are only employed as distinct words where it is intended to mark them as emphatic. Both the subjective and objective cases are generally denoted only by prefixes. The personal prefixes referring to nouns of the first class are—

	Subjective.		Objective.
I	<i>n-</i> or <i>ni-</i>	Me	<i>-n-</i>
Thou	<i>u-</i>	Thee	<i>-ku-</i>
He or she	<i>a-</i>	Him or her	<i>-’m-</i> or <i>-mw-</i>
We	<i>tu-</i>	Us	<i>-tu-</i>
You	<i>’m-</i> or <i>mw-</i>	You	<i>-wa-</i>
They	<i>a</i>	Them	<i>-wa-</i>

For nouns of the other classes, the objective and subjective prefixes are identical, but vary according to the class and number :

	It.	They or them.
Class II.	<i>u-</i> , <i>-u-</i>	<i>ji-</i> , <i>-ji-</i>
III.	<i>ji-</i> , <i>-ji-</i>	<i>si-</i> , <i>-si-</i>
IV.	<i>chi-</i> , <i>-chi-</i>	<i>i-</i> , <i>-i-</i>
V.	<i>li-</i> , <i>-li-</i>	<i>ga-</i> , <i>-ga-</i>
VI.	<i>lu-</i> , <i>-lu-</i>	<i>si-</i> , <i>-si-</i>
VII.	<i>ka-</i> , <i>-ka-</i>	<i>tu-</i> , <i>-tu-</i>
VIII.	<i>pa-</i> , <i>-pa-</i>	<i>pa-</i> , <i>-pa-</i>

Ku- is used as a prefix in an indefinite sense, answering to our pronoun *there*, in such phrases as, *there is*, or *there was*.

The following examples will show how the subjective prefixes appropriate to the various classes are employed in connexion with the verb *-gwile*, the past tense of *kugwa*, to fall down :

- II. *Mtela ugwile ; mitela jigwile.*
- III. *Nyumba jigwile ; nyumba sigwile.*
- IV. *Chindu chigwile ; indu igwile.*
- V. *Lisimba ligwile ; masimba gagwile.*
- VI. *Luugwi lugwile ; ngwi sigwile.*
- VII. *Kanache kagwile ; twanaeche tugwile.*

VIII. *Pandu pagwile.*IX. *Kugwile*, there has fallen down.

The following examples will show the use of the subjective and objective prefixes, referring to persons :

N-a-ku-lulile, I told thee.

W-a-m-lulile, thou toldest him.

A-n-dulile, he told me.

Tw-a-wa-lulile, we told you.

Mw-a-wa-lulile, you told them.

A-tu-lulile, they told us.

In the third person singular and plural, where the sign of the tense begins with *a*, it absorbs the sign of the person, so that in effect one *a* serves for both. The changes worked by the *-n-*, which denotes the first person, are often very puzzling, it has in the above instances turned the *l* of the verb into *ḍ*. Sometimes it becomes itself *m*, and then is liable to be confounded with the objective prefix denoting the third person singular; it is, however, generally distinguishable by the change it works in the first letter of the verb. Thus, from *kuputa*, to beat, *amputile* is, he beat him, and *ambwile* is, he beat me. There is beside the difference that *m*, when it represents *mu*, may be treated as a syllable in itself; whereas *m*, when it represents *n*, merely modifies the sound of the *l* which follows it.

The objective prefixes relating to things must be used whenever the object of the verb is a definite thing, as where we in English should express the object by the pronouns *it* or *them*; or should use the definite article with the name of the object :

Ngusaka nyumba, I want a house.

Ngujisaka nyumba, I want the house.

Ngujisaka nyumba aji, I want this house.

Ngujisaka nyumba ajino, I want this very house.

The objective prefix must always be placed immediately before the verb; the subjective prefix is generally the first of all; but in some cases the tense prefix precedes it.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

THE initial letters of the possessive pronouns vary according to the class of the thing possessed. The invariable parts are—

My, *-angu*.

Our, *-etu*.

Thy, *-ako*.

Your, *-enu*.

His, her, or its, *-akwe*.

Their, *-ao*.

The changes of the initial letters of *-angu*, my, will show the necessary forms throughout, as the initial letters would be the same for any other pronoun:

- I. *Mundu juangu* ; *wandu wangu*.
- II. *Mtela wangu* ; *mitela jangu*.
- III. *Nyumba jangu* ; *nyumba siangu*.
- IV. *Chindu changu* ; *inbu yangu*.
- V. *Liwago liangu* ; *mawago gangu*.
- VI. *Lungwi luangu* ; *ngwi siangu*.
- VII. *Kapawala kangu* ; *tupawala twangu*.
- VIII. *Pandu pangu*.
- IX. *Kuura kwangu*.

There are shorter forms sometimes used :

My, *-ngu* ; *mwanangu*, my child, for *mwana wangu*.

Thy, *-go*.

His, hers, or its, *-gwe* ; *atáti gwé*, his father.

Their, *-gwao* ; *mwanagwao*, their child.

Alambwao = *alamu juao*, their brother-in-law.

My own, his own, &c., are expressed by adding a syllable taken from the personal or demonstrative pronoun to the regular possessive form :

My own, *wangune*.

Our own, *wetuwe*.

Thine own, *wakowe*.

Your own, *wenumwe*.

His, her, or its own,

Their own, *waoule*.

wakweu.

REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS.

THE Yao verb is made reflective by inserting the syllable *-li-* as an objective prefix :

Ngunenyela, I like.

Ngulinenyela, I like myself.

Self may be expressed by *mtima*, heart.

Une mtima wangu, I my own self.

Where *self* is employed chiefly to give emphasis to the personal pronoun it is expressed by adding *-pano* :

Nepano, I myself.

Uwepano, we ourselves.

Wepano, thou thyself.

Mwepano, you yourselves.

Apano, he himself, &c.

Apano, they themselves.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

THERE are five demonstrative pronouns formed by joining syllables which vary according to the class of the noun with syllables which determine the nature of the pronoun :

1. *A-*, this, of something near at hand.
2. *A-la*, that, referring to something at a distance.
3. *A-no*, this one here, a more specific word.
4. *A-o-o*, this, or that, before mentioned.
5. *-e -le*, referring to what is no longer visible.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
I. <i>Mundu</i> ,	<i>aju</i> ,	<i>ajula</i> ,	<i>ajino</i> ,	<i>ajojo</i> .
<i>Wandu</i> ,	<i>awa</i> ,	<i>awala</i> ,	<i>awano</i> ,	<i>awowo</i> .
II. <i>Mtela</i> ,	<i>au</i> ,	<i>aula</i> ,	<i>auno</i> ,	<i>aoo</i> .
<i>Mitela</i> ,	<i>aji</i> ,	<i>ajila</i> ,	<i>ajino</i> ,	<i>ajojo</i> .
III. <i>Nyumba</i> ,	<i>aji</i> ,	<i>ajila</i> ,	<i>ajino</i> ,	<i>ajojo</i> .
<i>Nyumba</i> ,	<i>asi</i> ,	<i>asila</i> ,	<i>asino</i> ,	<i>asyosyo</i> .
IV. <i>Chindu</i> ,	<i>achi</i> ,	<i>achila</i> ,	<i>achino</i> ,	<i>achochi</i> .
<i>Indu</i> ,	<i>ai</i> ,	<i>aila</i> ,	<i>aino</i> ,	<i>ayoyo</i> .
V. <i>Liwago</i> ,	<i>ali</i> ,	<i>alila</i> ,	<i>alino</i> ,	<i>alolo</i> .
<i>Mawago</i> ,	<i>aga</i> ,	<i>agala</i> ,	<i>agano</i> ,	<i>agogo</i> .
VI. <i>Lungwi</i> ,	<i>alu</i> ,	<i>alula</i> ,	<i>aluno</i> ,	<i>alolo</i> .
<i>Ngwi</i> ,	<i>asi</i> ,	<i>asila</i> ,	<i>asino</i> ,	<i>asyosyo</i> .
VII. <i>Kapawala</i> ,	<i>aka</i> ,	<i>akala</i> ,	<i>akano</i> ,	<i>akoko</i> .
<i>Tupawala</i> ,	<i>atu</i> ,	<i>atula</i> ,	<i>atuno</i> ,	<i>atoto</i> .
VIII. <i>Pandu</i> ,	<i>apa</i> ,	<i>apala</i> ,	<i>apano</i> ,	<i>apopo</i> .

The fifth form is made by a sort of double demonstrative before and after the noun.

- I. *Jue mundu jule ; we wandu wale.*
- II. *We mtela ule ; je mitela jile.*
- III. *Je nyumba jile ; sye myumba sile.*
- IV. *Che chindu chile ; ye indu ile.*
- V. *Le liwago lile ; ge mawago gule.*
- VI. *Lwe lungwi lule ; sye ngwi sile.*
- VII. *Ke kapawala kale ; twe tupawala tule.*
- VIII. *Pe pandu pale.*

The demonstrative pronouns are very frequently doubled, as *ajulajula*, yonder man, *awalawala*, those people, *achichi*, this thing.

The usual place of a demonstrative is after the noun, as *mtela au*, this tree; but it may be put before the noun, and then the variable part is repeated after it.

Aju mundu ju; au mtela u.

Achi chindu chi.

The general demonstratives here and there, are *apala*, here, and *akula*, there.

There is a sort of demonstrative with the meaning, this is the one, it is this, here is the place; &c. Its forms for the several classes are as follows:

I. *Jueleju, welewo.*

II. *Welewo, jelejo.*

III. *Jelejo, syelesyo.*

IV. *Chelecho, yeleyo.*

V. *Lielelio, gelego.*

VI. *Lwelelo, syelesyo.*

VII. *Kaleko, tweleto.*

VIII. *Pelepo*, this is the place.

IX. *Kweleko*, there is the place.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

THE relatives who, whom, and which, are represented by the syllables which occur as the variable parts of the first demonstrative:

I. *ju, wa.*

IV. *chi, i.*

VII. *ku, tu.*

II. *u, ji.*

V. *li, ga.*

VIII. *pa.*

III. *i, si.*

VI. *lu, si.*

- The man who likes thee, *mundu ju akukunyeneyela*.
 The man who likes him, *mundu ju akumnyenyela*.
 The man who wanted it, *mundu ju asachile cho*.
 The house which fell down, *nyumba ji jigwile*.
 The lion which will come, *lisimba li tiliiche*.
 The knife which cut him, *chipula chamsikite cho*.
 The man whom I love, *mundu ju ngumnyenyela*.
 The man whom he loves, *mundu ju akumnyenyela*.
 The tree which we saw, *mtela u tuwene u*.
 The thing which he wants, *chindu chi akusaka cho*.

The relative may be repeated after the verb, and in this case in the fourth class we have *cho* instead of *chi*.

When joined with the verb *to be* it must be remembered that there are different forms employed, determining whether mere existence or the being in a place are denoted, and in regard to place whether it is near, far off, or within any thing. These distinctions are very rarely marked in English.

Which is (exists) :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. <i>alina, walina.</i> | IV. <i>chilina, ilina.</i> |
| II. <i>ulina, jilina.</i> | V. <i>lilina, galina.</i> |
| III. <i>jilina, silina.</i> | VI. <i>lulina, silina.</i> |
| | VII. <i>kalina, tulina.</i> |
| | VIII. <i>palina.</i> |
| | IX. <i>kulina.</i> |

Which is (inside) :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. <i>amuli, wamuli.</i> | IV. <i>chimuli, imuli.</i> |
| II. <i>umuli, jimuli.</i> | V. <i>limuli, gamuli.</i> |
| III. <i>jimuli, simuli.</i> | VI. <i>lumuli, simuli.</i> |
| | VII. <i>kamuli, tumuli.</i> |
| | VIII. <i>pamuli.</i> |
| | IX. <i>kumuli.</i> |

Which is (here) :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. <i>apali, wapali.</i> | IV. <i>chipali, ipali.</i> |
| II. <i>upali, jipali.</i> | V. <i>lipali, gapali.</i> |
| III. <i>jipali, sipali.</i> | VI. <i>lupali, sipali.</i> |
| VII. <i>kapali, tupali.</i> | |
| VIII. <i>papali.</i> | |
| IX. <i>kupali.</i> | |

Which is (there) :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. <i>akuli, wakuli.</i> | IV. <i>chikuli, ikuli.</i> |
| II. <i>ukuli, jikuli.</i> | V. <i>likuli, gakuli.</i> |
| III. <i>jikuli, sikuli.</i> | VI. <i>lukuli, sikuli.</i> |
| VII. <i>kakuli, tukuli.</i> | |
| VIII. <i>pakuli.</i> | |
| IX. <i>kukuli.</i> | |

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS, ETC.

Who? *acheni? wani?*

What? *chichi?*

What is the matter? *kuna chichi?*

What thing? *chindu chi?*

What man? *mundu chi?*

What house? *nyumba chi?*

When? *chakuche?*

Which? *-pi?*

Which man? *munulu juapi?* Which people? *wandu wapi?*

Which tree? *mtela uapi?* Which trees? *mitela japi?*

Which house? *nyumba japi?* Which houses? *nyumba siapi?*

Which thing? *chindu chipi?* Which things? *indu ipi?*

Which axe? *liwago liapi?* Which axes? *mawago gapi?*

Which piece of wood? *lusasu luapi?* Which fire-wood? *sasu siapi?*

Which gazelle? *kapawala kapi?* Which gazelles? *tupawala twapi?*

Which place or places? *pandu papi?*

Where? *kwapi?*

Where is he? *juli kwapi?* Where are they? *wali kwapi?*

Where is it?

II. *Uli kwapi?*

V. *Lili kwapi?*

III. *Jili kwapi?*

VI. *Luli kwapi?*

IV. *Chili kwapi?*

VII. *Kali kwapi?*

VIII. *Pali kwapi?*

IX. *Kuli kwapi?*

Where are they?

II. *Jili kwapi?*

V. *Gali kwapi?*

III. *Sili kwapi?*

VI. *Sili kwapi?*

IV. *Ili kwapi?*

VII. *Tuli kwapi?*

Where do you come from? *kwapi mkutioka?*

Where do these things come from? *ai kwapi itiosile?*

How? *uli?*

How do you like it? *mku[li]wona uli?*

How shall I get it? *tin[ji]kole uli?*

How will you get it? *tim[chi]kole uli?*

How many?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| I. <i>Walingwa?</i> | IV. <i>Ilingwa?</i> |
| II. <i>Jilingwa?</i> | V. <i>Galingwa?</i> |
| III. <i>Silingwa?</i> | VI. <i>Silingwa?</i> |
| VII. <i>Tulingwa?</i> | |
| VIII. <i>Palingwa?</i> | |

How often? *kalingwa?*

How tall is he? *aju uleu chi?* [this man height
what].

Whoever, *ju juose*.

Whatever house, *nyumba ji jose*.

Whoever the man shall be, *mundu ju tawe jose*.

Whichever the goat shall be, *mbusi ji tijiwe jose*.

Whatever they do to him, *i tamtende yose*.

Whenever he sleeps, *pakugona pose*.

Such a one, such a thing, such and such people, &c.,
-*alakwe*, with the appropriate prefix.

Such a man, *jualakwe*.

Such and such houses, *syalakwe*.

VERBS.

YAO verbs always end in *-a* in their simplest form. The simplest form standing alone is the singular of the imperative, as in English :

Tenda! do! *Jaula!* go away!
Jisa! come!

The person and most of the tenses are denoted by varying prefixes. There is a negative as well as an affirmative conjugation.

It must be borne in mind, in using or construing Yao verbs, that the plural of the second and third persons is always employed instead of the singular, where no special inferiority in the person addressed or spoken of is meant to be implied.

In most verbs beginning with a vowel a *j-* seems to be prefixed or not, without any difference of meaning, as if merely to facilitate the pronunciation.

THE INFINITIVE.

The infinitive is made by prefixing *ku-* to the simplest form of the verb :

Kutenda, to do. *Kuaula* or *kujaula*, to go away.
Kuisa or *kujisa*, to come.

The infinitive may always be used as a substantive answering to the English verbal in *-ing* :

Kutenda, doing. *Kuaula*, going away.
Kuisa, coming. *Kuuwa*, dying.

The infinitive may be prefixed to other parts of the verb to intensify its meaning :

Kuogopa nguogopa, fearing I fear, i.e., I fear exceedingly.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense :

The present tense is formed by prefixing the sign of the person to the infinitive. The sign of the first person being the letter *u-*, it changes the initial *k-* of the infinitive into *-g-* :

N-gu-tenda, I do.

U-ku-tenda, thou dost.

A-ku-tenda, he or she does.

U-ku-tenda, *ji-ku-tenda*, *chi-ku-tenda*, *li-ku-tenda*, *lu-ku-tenda*, *ka-ku-tenda*, *pa-ku-tenda*, it does.

Tu-ku-tenda, we do.

M-ku-tenda, you do.

A-ku-tenda, they do.

Ji-ku-tenda, *si-ku-tenda*, *i-ku-tenda*, *ga-ku-tenda*, *tu-ku-tenda*, they do.

There is also a tense made by using *-pa-* instead of *-ku-*. Its meaning is that it is in the nature of the person or thing to be or to do what the verb denotes.

The *n-* of the first person makes instead of *n-pa-*, *mba-*:

Akuguluka (he is actually flying), he flies.

Apaguluka (he is naturally able to fly), he flies.

Apakombola (he has natural ability for), he can.

Akukombola (he is actually able to) he can.

Present Perfect :

The present perfect answering to the English tense made with *have*, is formed by prefixing the sign of the person to the simplest form of the verb, and modifying the termination. The *n-* of the first person changes the initial consonant of a great many verbs, and the changes of termination are so varied and intricate, that it is necessary in the vocabulary to add to every verb the first person singular of the present perfect, by the help of which all the other persons can be formed without difficulty, as in them the consonant of the verb resumes its original form, and the termination is the same as that given for the first person. Thus *tenda*, do, gives :

N-desile, I have done.

U-tesile, thou hast done.

Atesile, he has done.

U-tesile, *ji-tesile*, *chi-tesile*, *li-tesile*, *lu-tesile*

ka-tesile, *pa-tesile*, it has done.

Tu-tesile, we have done.

M-tesile, ye have done.

A-tesile, they have done.

Ji-tesile, *si-tesile*, *i-tesile*, *ga-tesile*, *tu-tesile*,
they have done.

The nature of the change in the termination is exceedingly difficult to describe, it is much more easily felt than expressed.

It will be useful to remember that verbs in *-ama* and *-ana* make their present perfects in *-eme* and *-ene*, and that where the vowels of the last two syllables are *-o-* and *-a-*, the present perfect generally makes them *-we-* and *-e*, while where the last two vowels are *-u* and *-a*, the present perfect makes them *-wi-* and *-e*. The following are a few specimens :

<i>Kutama</i> , to sit.	<i>Ateme</i> , he has sat.
<i>Kujilikana</i> , to love one another.	<i>Ajilikene</i> , they have loved one another.
<i>Kujogopa</i> , to fear.	<i>Ajogwepe</i> , he has feared.
<i>Kupalula</i> , to split.	<i>Apalwile</i> , he has split.
<i>Kukwela</i> , to climb.	<i>Akwesile</i> , he has climbed.
<i>Kulola</i> , to look.	<i>Alolite</i> , he has looked.
<i>Kukola</i> , to get.	<i>Akwete</i> , he has gotten.
<i>Kutaga</i> , to put.	<i>Atasile</i> , he has put.
<i>Kutula</i> , to push.	<i>Atulile</i> , he has pushed.
<i>Kuika</i> , to arrive.	<i>Aiche</i> , he has arrived.
<i>Kukanisya</i> , to prohibit.	<i>Akanisye</i> , he has prohibited.
<i>Kukusya</i> , to make larger.	<i>Akuisye</i> , he has made larger.
<i>Kupalila</i> , to hoe.	<i>Apalile</i> , he has hoed.
<i>Kupa</i> , to give to.	<i>Ambele</i> , he has given to me.
<i>Kujimbala</i> , to get fat.	<i>Ajimbele</i> , he is fat.
<i>Kumenya</i> , to strike.	<i>Amenyile</i> , he has struck.
<i>Kujanga</i> , to answer.	<i>Ajanjile</i> , he has answered.
<i>Kuunganya</i> , to bring together.	<i>Aungenye</i> , he has brought together.

The Past Perfect.

The past perfect is formed from the present perfect by merely inserting an *-a-* between the personal prefix and the verb :

Natesile, I did.

Watesile, thou didst.

Atesile, he or she did.

Watesile, *jatesile*, *chatesile*, *lutesile*, *lwatesile*,
katesile, *patesile*, it did.

Twatesile, we did.

Mwatesile, you did.

Atesile, they did.

Jatesile, *syatesile*, *yatesile*, *gatesile*, *twatesile*,
they did.

The Past Imperfect.

To form a past imperfect the syllable *-ga* is added to the simplest form of the verb, and the personal sign followed by the vowel *-a-* is prefixed :

N-a-tenda-ga, I was doing.

W-a-tenda-ga, thou wast doing.

A-tenda-ga, he or she was doing.

Watendaga, *jatendaga*, *chatendaga*, *latendaga*,
lwatendaga, *katendaga*, *patendaga*, it was
doing.

Tw-a-tenda-ga, we were doing.

Mw-a-tenda-ga, you were doing.

A-tenda-ga, they were doing.

Jatendaga, *syatendaga*, *yatendaga*, *gatendaga*,
twatendaga, they were doing.

Future Tenses.

There are three future tenses. The first changes the final vowel of the simple form of the verb into *-e* and prefixes *ti-* followed by the sign of the person :

Ti-n-dende, I shall do.

Ti-u-tende, thou wilt do.

T-a-tende, he or she will do.

*Tiutende, tijitende, tichitende, tilitende, tilu-
tende, tikatende, tipatende*, it will do.

Tu-tu-tende, we shall do.

Ti-m-tende, you will do.

T-a-tende, they will do.

*Tijitende, tisitende, tiitende, tigatende, tutu-
tende*, they will do.

The second future, which seems to express rather the idea of being about to do something, inserts the syllable *-ka-* between the personal prefix and the verb, in other respects it follows the form of the first future.

Ti-n-ga-tende, I am about to do.

Ti-u-ka-tende, thou art about to do.

T-a-ka-tende, he or she is about to do.

*Tiukatende, tijikatende, tichikatende, tilika-
tende, tilukatende, tikakatende, tipa-
katende*, it is about to do.

Tu-tu-ka-tende, we are about to do.

Ti-m-ka-tende, you are about to do.

T-a-ka-tende, they are about to do.

*Tijikatende, tisikatende, tiikatende, tigakatende,
tutukatende*, they are about to do.

The third future differs from the others in leaving the final vowel unchanged, it is formed by prefixing the syllable *ti-*, the sign of the person, and the syllable *-chi-*. It refers to a distant future, and expresses what will happen then :

Ti-n-ji-tenda.

Ti-u-chi-tenda.

T-a-chi-tenda.

Tiuchitenda, tijichitenda, tichichitenda, tilichitenda, tiluchitenda, tikachitenda, tipachitenda.

Tu-tu-chi-tenda.

Ti-m-chi-tenda.

T-a-chi-tenda.

Tijichitenda, tisichitenda, tiichitenda, tigachitenda, tutuchitenda.

THE IMPERATIVE.

The imperative singular is the simplest form of the verb :

Tenda ! do ! jaula ! go away ! jisa ! come !

The plural is made by adding *-ni* to the singular, and is much more commonly employed even in speaking to a single person.

Tendani ! do ! jaulani ! go away ! jisani ! come !

THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive, which is also used as a jussive, is

formed by changing the final vowel into *-e*, and prefixing the signs of the person :

N-dende, that I may do, or, let me do.

U-tende, that thou mayest do.

A-tende, that he or she may do.

Utende, jitende, chitende, litende, lutende, katende, patende, that it may do.

Tu-tende, that we may do.

M-tende, that you may do.

A-tende, that they may do.

Jitende, sitende, itende, gatende, tutende, that they may do.

That where it denotes an object or intention, and *and* where in English it is used to connect an action with some preceding action which leads to it, are expressed by the use of the subjunctive :

Ajise atame, let him come and sit down.

Conditional Tenses.

There is a tense made by prefixing the sign of the person followed by the syllable *-ka-*, and at the same time suffixing the syllable *-ga*, which is used to express a contingency :

N-ga-tenda-ga, I should do, or, have done.

U-ka-tenda-ga.

A-ka-tenda-ga.

Ukatendaga, jikatendaga, chikatendaga, likatendaga, lukatendaga, kakatendaga, pakatendaga.

Tu-ka-tenda-ga.

M-ka-tenda-ga.

A-ka-tenda-ga.

*Jikatendaga, sikatendaga, ikatendaga, gaka-
tenduga, tukatendaga.*

A similar tense is formed from the present perfect by inserting *-ka-* between the sign of the person and the verb :

Ngachite, I should have thought.

Akagubwiche, he would have flown.

Ngakasile, I should have fried.

Another conditional tense is expressed by the use of *kuchita*, to wish, as an auxiliary, followed by the common definitive particle *je*, and by the subjunctive of the principal verb :

Njiteje ndende, I would have done [wished
to do].

Uchiteje utende.

Achiteje atende.

*Uchiteje utende, jichiteje jitende, chichiteje
chitende, lichiteje litende, luchiteje lu-
tente, kachiteje katende, puchiteje pa-
tende.*

Tuchiteje tutende.

Mchiteje mtende.

Achiteje atende.

*Jichiteje jitende, sichiteje sitende, ichiteje itende,
gachiteje gatende, tuchiteje tutende.*

The having been in a state of readiness is expressed

by prefixing to the above tense, the past tense of the verb to be :

Naliji njite ndende, I was wishing to do.

Aliji achite je atende, he was wishing to do.

The being in a state or in the act of doing any thing is expressed by the adverb *pu* or *pa* placed before the verb, which may be followed by *pala* or *po*. *Pa* is used before the third person when nouns of the first class are referred to and before the second person plural ; in all other cases *pu* is used :

When it was flying, *pu liagulukaga pala*.

When he was speaking, *pa alulilaga pala*.

When it shall fly, *pu tiliguluche po*.

When he shall speak, *pa talulile po*.

When he had bitten me, *pamasile kunduma*.

When he was coming back, *pa aujaga*.

If I had stopped I should have forgotten,
pu ngakawilile, ngalixalile.

If I should fry, *pu ngakasile*.

Negative Tenses.

The negative of the present and future, or, rather, an indefinite negative, is made by prefixing the syllable *nga-*, followed by the sign of the person :

Ngandenda, I do not, have not, or will not do.

Ngautenda.

Ngatenda.

Ngautenda, ngajitenda, ngachitenda, ngalitenda,
ngalutenda, ngakatenda, ngapatenda.

Ngatutenda.

Ngamlenda.

Ngulenda.

*Ngajitenda, ngasitenda, ngaitenda, ngagatenda,
ngatulenda.*

When *nga-* is followed by *-pa*, it denies generally the possibility of the action or state :

Ngapakombola, there is no being able.

Ngapaichila, there is no reaching up to.

In order to make the sense more definite, the sign of the person may be added before the *-pa-* :

Ngampakombola, there is no being able for you.

Ngampajomboka, there is no crossing for you.

If the sign of the person is put before the syllable *-nga-*, it gives the sense of *not yet* :

Tungaika, we are not yet arrived.

Jangapia, it is not yet cooked.

Nguo siangapajumula, the cloths are not yet dry.

Negative Past.

The negative of the past tense is made by prefixing *ngana-*, followed by the sign of the person :

Nganandenda, I did not do.

Nganotenda.

Nganatenda.

*Nganotenda, nganajitenda, nganachitenda, ngana-
litenda, nganalutenda, nganakatenda,
ngunapatenda.*

Nganatutenda.

Nganamtenda.

Nganatenda.

*Nganajitenda, nganasitenda, nganaitenda, ngana-
gatenda, nganatutenda.*

The negative of the past imperfect is made by adding *-ga* to the negative past :

Nganandendaga, I was not doing.

Nganotendaga.

Nganatendaga, &c. &c.

Negative Subjunctive.

The negative of the subjunctive is made by the use of *-kaja*, with the personal sign prefixed, followed by the verb with the personal sign prefixed :

*Ngaja ndenda, that I may not do, or, let me
not do.*

Ukaja utenda.

Akaja atenda.

*Ukaja utenda, jikaja jitenda, chitaja chitenda,
litaja litenda, lutaja lutenda, kataja
katenda, pakaja patenda.*

Tukaja tutenda.

Mkaja mtenda.

Akaja atenda.

*Jikaja jitenda, sikaja sitenda, itaja itenda,
gataja gatenda, lutaja tutenda.*

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The passive is formed from the active by inserting

-w- before the final vowel. It is in all other respects the same as the active :

<i>Kutenda</i> , to do.	<i>Kutendwa</i> , to be done.
<i>Kukamula</i> , to seize.	<i>Kukamulwa</i> , to be seized.
<i>Akamwile</i> , he has seized.	<i>Ukamwilwe</i> , it has been seized.

The Verb "To be."

The verb *kuwa*, to be, is, as in most other languages, somewhat irregular.

In the present tense the personal signs are used alone to represent is or are. *Is* and *are not* is expressed by *ngati* or *ngali*.

The present perfect, expressing have been or am :

<i>Ndi</i> , I have been.	<i>Tuli</i> , we have been.
<i>Uli</i> , thou hast been.	<i>Mli</i> , you have been.
<i>Ali</i> , he or she has been.	<i>Ali</i> , they have been.
<i>Uli, jili, chili, libi, luli,</i> <i>kali, pali</i> , it has been.	<i>Jili, sili, ili, gali, tuli</i> , they have been.

The past perfect, was, or had been, is made by the syllables *-aliji-* :

<i>Naliji.</i>	<i>Twaliji.</i>
<i>Waliji.</i>	<i>Mwaliji.</i>
<i>Aliji.</i>	<i>Aliji.</i>
<i>Waliji, jaliji, chaliji, lali- ji, lualiji, kaliji, pali.</i>	<i>Jaliji, syaliji, yaliji, gali, twaliji.</i>

The past imperfect, was, or, was being, is found regularly :

<i>Nawaga.</i>	<i>Twawaga.</i>
<i>Wawaga.</i>	<i>Mwawaga.</i>
<i>Awaga.</i>	<i>Awaga.</i>
<i>Wawaga, jawaga, chawaga,</i> <i>lawaga, luawaga, kawaga,</i> <i>pawaga.</i>	<i>Jawaga, syawaga, yawaga,</i> <i>gawaga, twawaga.</i>

The future, shall and will be, is :

<i>Tiwe.</i>	<i>Tutuwe.</i>
<i>Tiuwe.</i>	<i>Timwe.</i>
<i>Tawe, &c.</i>	<i>Tawe, &c.</i>

The subjunctive, that—may be, or let—be, is :

<i>Mbe.</i>	<i>Tuwe.</i>
<i>Uwe.</i>	<i>'Mwe.</i>
<i>Awe, &c.</i>	<i>Awe, &c.</i>

To be, in the sense of existing is expressed by adding *na* to the verb *kuwa*. The same form expresses the verb to have.

To be in a place, whether the place is expressed or not, is denoted by the insertion between the personal sign and the verb of the syllables, *-mu-*, *-pa-*, or *-ku-*. *Mu* is used to express being within something. *Pa* is used for being on a definite spot. *Ku* is used where the place is conceived of more vaguely or as at a distance.

DERIVED VERBS.

From any simple verb others may be formed by a change in its termination :

1. By changing the final *-a* into *-ila* or *-ela* the effect is the same as that of adding a preposition in English. In translating this form any appropriate preposition may be used. The termination *-ila* is used where the vowel of the preceding syllable is *-a-*, *-i-*, or *-u-*; *-ela* is used after *-e-*, or *-o-*.

To buy, <i>kusuma</i> .	To buy for another, <i>kusumila</i> .
To carry, <i>kujigala</i> .	To carry for, <i>kujigalila</i> .
To leave alone, <i>kuleka</i> .	To forgive to, <i>kulechela</i> .
To open one's eyes, <i>kutola meso</i> .	To open one's eyes at, <i>kutolela meso</i> .
To sit, <i>kutama</i> .	To sit upon, <i>kutamila</i> .
To go first, <i>kulonga</i> .	To go before, <i>kulongolela</i> .
To be a servant, <i>kutumika</i> .	To be a servant to, <i>kutumichila</i> .
To look, <i>kulola</i> .	To look out for, <i>kulolela</i> .
To steal, <i>kuiwa</i> .	To steal from, <i>kuiwila</i> .

The passive of this form refers to the person, &c., to, for, from, &c., or with which the action is done, and means, to have such a thing done to, for, &c., or with the person, &c.

2. The verb is made causative by changing *-la* or *-ka* into *-sya*, *-ma* into *-mya*, *-na* into *-nya*, or, in other terminations, changing the final *-a* into *-esya* or *-isya*, according to the vowel of the preceding syllable, *-esya* after *-e-* or *-o-*, and *-isya* after *-a-*, *-i-*, or *-u-*:

<i>Kutojima</i> , to start.	<i>Kutojimya</i> , to startle.
<i>Kujonga</i> , to suck.	<i>Kujonjesya</i> , to suckle.
<i>Kusakala</i> , to spoil (neut.)	<i>Kusakasya</i> , to spoil (act.).
<i>Kutioka</i> , to go out.	<i>Kutiosya</i> , to put out.

Kuungana, to come to-
gether. *Kuunganya*, to bring to-
gether.
Kupindana, to be folded together. *Kupindanya*, to fold to-
gether.

The forms in *-sya* are used also to intensify the action of the simple verb :

Kujogopa, to fear. *Kujogopesya*, to fear ex-
ceedingly.

This form is strengthened still further by inserting *-chi-* or *-che-* before the syllable *-sya*.

3. A neuter or quasi-passive form is made by the use of the termination *-ka*. The terminations *-la* and *-sya* are changed into *-ka*. In other cases the final *-a* becomes *-eka* or *-ika*, according to the vowel of the preceding syllable :

Kutulusya, to let down. *Kutuluka*, to be let down,
to descend.
Kumanya, to know. *Kumanyika*, to be known.
Kugolosya, to make straight. *Kugoloka*, to be straight.

4. The verb is made reciprocal by changing the final *-a* into *-ana* :

Kumenya, to strike. *Kumenyana*, to strike one
another, to fight.
Kulanga, to take leave. *Kulangana*, to take leave
of one another.

LIST OF VERBS.

THE first person singular of the present perfect is placed in a parenthesis after the word. In order to form the other persons the initial consonant of the verb must be restored to its original form.

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| <p>Abhor, <i>angasalala mtima</i>.</p> <p>Abide, <i>tama (ndeme)</i>.</p> <p>Able, be, <i>kombola (ngombwele)</i>.</p> <p>Abolish: slavery is abolished in our country, <i>ukapolo umasile kumangwetu</i>.</p> <p>Abound, <i>chuluka (njulwiche)</i>; to be many, <i>tupa (ndupile)</i>; to be full of, <i>gumbala (ngumbele)</i>; our country abounds in lions, <i>chilambo chetu chigumbele masimba</i>.</p> <p>Abuse, by word or deed, <i>tunduka</i>; he abused me, <i>andunduchile</i>; by bad or filthy language, <i>tukana (ndukene)</i>.</p> <p>Accept, <i>jitichila (nyitichile)</i>; receive, <i>pechela (mbechele)</i>.</p> <p>Accompany, <i>longana na (nongene)</i>; let us go together, <i>tulongane</i>.</p> <p>Accomplish, <i>malisya (malisi-sye)</i>; become accomplished, <i>masila (masile)</i>.</p> <p>Accuse, say of, <i>salila</i>.</p> <p>Accustom, <i>siowesya (siowesi-</i></p> | <p><i>sye)</i>; become used to, <i>siowela (siowele)</i>; become used to one another, <i>siowekana (siowekene)</i>.</p> <p>Ache, <i>peteka (mbeteche)</i>; my head is aching, <i>mtwi ukumbeteka</i>.</p> <p>Add, <i>onjesya, onjehesya</i>; be added to, <i>onjesela</i>.</p> <p>Admit, <i>jinjisy (nyinjisy)</i>.</p> <p>Adorn, <i>lamba (nembile)</i>; I shall adorn, <i>tinembe</i>; adorn one's self (dress well), <i>wala ukoto</i>.</p> <p>Advise, <i>weléketa (mbelecheti)</i>; we advised you privately, <i>tukuwelechete mtemele</i>.</p> <p>Adze, <i>songola (songwele)</i>.</p> <p>Afraid, be, <i>jogopa (nyogwepe)</i>; be very much afraid, <i>jogopesya, ogopechesya</i>; be in great fear or danger, <i>pwelela (mbwelele)</i>.</p> <p>Agree, be of one mind, <i>jilana</i>; we agreed, <i>tujilene je</i>; be accustomed to one another, <i>siowekana (siowekene), siowelana</i>.</p> |
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- Agreeable, be, *kotopa* (*ngotwepe*).
- Alienate, become alienated, *lekana* (*ndekene*).
- Anger, become angry, *tumbala* (*ndumbile*).
- Anoint, rub on, *pakala* (*mbachele*).
- Answer, *janga* (*nyanjile*).
- Appear, *kopochela*; appear to, *kopochelela*.
- Approach, *wandika* (*wandiche*); one another, *wandikana* (*mbandikene*); bring near, *wandichila*, *sejelela*; let him come and sit down, *ajize atame*.
- Arrive, *ika* (*niche*).
- Ascend, *kwela* (*ngwesile*); climb up! *kwelanimwinani!*
- Ashamed, be, *ona soui, kolasoni*.
- Ask, *usya* (*usisye*); ask for, *saka* (*sachile*); ask on behalf of, &c., *uchisya*.
- Assemble, (act.) *unganya* (*unge nye*).
- Assist, *jangata* (*nyangete*); I assisted him, *nimjungete*.
- Attack, *sienga*.
- Attempt, *linga* (*ninjile*).
- Augment, *onjejésya*.
- Avoid, leave, *leka* (*ndesile*); get out of the way of, *sepuka* (*sepwiche*); avoid a missile, *tiala* (*ndiasile*); he avoided drinking (he just left the place of beer), *asepwicheje paukana*.
- Awake. he is awake, *juachuela meso pe*.
- Aware, become, *sisimuka* (*sisimukile*).
- Bake, *joka* (*nyochile*).
- Banish, *winga* (*winjile*), *minga* (?).
- Bark, *lila*; he barked. *alisile*.
- Bask in the sun, *otela liua*.
- Bathe, *joga* (*nyosile*).
- Be, *wa*. [See p. 68].
- Bear, fruit, children, &c., *welika* (*weliche*), *welichela*; be born, *pugwa* (*mbagwile*); carry, *jigala* (*nyigele*).
- Beat, *menya* (*menyile*), *kunula* (*ngunwile*), *puta* (*mbutile*); beat a drum, *gomba ngoma* (*ngombele*).
- Beckon to, *wilanga* (?).
- Beg, *juga* (*nyusile*); pray, *lomba* (*nombile*).
- Begin, *tanda* (*ndandite*), *tandula* (*ndandwile*).
- Behave well, *tenda uchenene*; he behaves well, *atesile uchenenepe*.
- Behead, *sichita likosi*.
- Bellow, like a bull, *gunguluma*; he bellowed, *agungulwime*.
- Bend, *pinda* (*mbindile*).
- Bend down, (neut.) *jinama* (*nyineme*); (act.) *jinamisya* (*nyinamisye*); bend down very much, (neut.) *jinamisya*.
- Benumb: my fingers are dead with cold, *yala yangu iwile mandindi*.
- Beware, *lolechesya* (*ndolechesye*).

- Bewitch, *loga* (*ndosíle*); he bewitched me, *andosíle*; he bewitched you, *akulosíle*.
- Bind, *tawa* (*ndawíle*).
- Bite, *luma*; it bit me, *andumíle*.
- Bitter, be, *wawa*; it has got bitter, *chíwawíle*.
- Blacken, *tenda cha chipilyu*; become black, *pílima* (*mbílíle*).
- Blaze, *koléla*.
- Bless, *jiníchíla*.
- Blind: his eyes are swollen and burst, *meso gatuswíche* (*tusuka*); his eyes are closed, *meso gatotweche* (*totoka*).
- Blow (like the wind) *tutuma*; it blows, *jítutwíme*; blow the fire, *wíwíla*; with the mouth, *kolesya moto na pakamwa*; with bellows, *ukutíla moto na míwua*.
- Boil, *tutuma*; the water boils, *mesi gatutwíme*; boil vegetables, &c., *tokosya, telesya*; the sweet potatoes are boiled, *batata sitokwete* (or *sípíle*).
- Border upon, one boundary, *mpíká umo*; alongside, *malínga pe*; just together, *chalumo pe*.
- Born, be, *pagwa* (*mbagwíle*).
- Box the ears, *menya lígasa, kunula lípende*; he boxed my ears, *anguwíle lípende*.
- Break, *temanya* (*ndemenye*), *temángula* (*ndemangwíle*), *kasa* (*ngasíle*); become broken, *temeka, kasíka*; it broke, *itemeche*; the water jar is broken, *luulo lukasíche*.
- Breathe, *pumwula* (*mbumwíle*); sigh, *isya mtíma*.
- Breed, of animals, *pongola* (*apongwele*).
- Bring, carry to, *ígalíla*; come with, *isa nayo*; give to, *pa*. Bring me my knife, *kambeni chipula changu*; [take], *tola*; bring water, *katoleni mesi*; it was brought long ago, *chiiche kalakala*.
- Build (tie, all houses are tied together), *tawa*; to set up a stockade, *kutawa lusagala*.
- Burn: set on fire, *oka*; the men burnt the house, *wandu ajochíle nyumba*; be consumed, *píla*; the house was burnt, *nyumba jípile moto*; light up, *pamba* (*mbambíle*); make up a fire, *ísíla lúsasu*; in cooking, *tiníka*; burst into a blaze, *temesya moto*.
- Bury, *asa* (*nyasíle*).
- Buy, *suma* (*sumíle*); buy for, *sumíla*; I want you to buy me a slave, *ngusaka msú-míle kapólo*.
- Cackle, *tetela*.
- Call, *wílanga* (*wílasíle*); he is calling me, *akumbílanga*.
- Can: be able, *kombola*; to be possible, *kupakombola*.

- Care, think, *ganisya* ; look after, *lolechesyu*.
- Carry, *jigala* ; carry for, *jigalila* ; be a porter, *lalika*.
- Carve, ornament, *lamba*.
- Catch (a ball), *janga* (*nyanjile*) ; seize, *kamula* (*ngamwile*) ; catch fish, *loposya somba* ; he caught, *alopwesye*.
- Cease, *leka* (*ndesile*) ; finish, *mala* (*masile*).
- Chase, *winya* (*winjile*).
- Cheat, *lumbusya* (*nambwisye*).
- Chew, *tauna* (*ndawine*) ; chew sugar-cane, &c., *kumbila*, *ipa*.
- Chirrup, *sionya* (*sionyile*).
- Choose, *ságula* (*sagwile*).
- Circumcise, *mwina* ; go into the woods and stay there, as part of the ceremony of entering on manhood, *dagala*.
- Clap the hands, *kwata* (*ngwatile*).
- Claw, *papula* (*mbapwile*).
- Clean (see *Wash*), become clean, *suejela* ; scrape the scales off a fish, *pala somba* (*mbasile*) ; gut, *tumbula* (*ndumbicile*) ; clean cotton from the seeds, *chela litonji* (*njesile*).
- Clear ground in a forest, *sanjila* ; clear the path by laying the grass to a side, *wanda* (*wandile*).
- Cleave, split up, *palula* (*mbalwile*) ; split a little, *palandula* (*mbalawandwile*).
- Climb, *kwela* (*ngwesile*).
- Close, the fist, *umbata* (*umbete*) ; the eyes, *kupila* (*ngupile*) ; put to (a door), *usya* (*usisye*) ; fasten (a door), *ugala* (*ugele*).
- Clothe, *wasya* (*wasisye*) ; put on, *uala* (*uete*).
- Cluck, the hen is calling her chicks, *nguku jikwawilanjila wanache wake*.
- Cold, be, *sisima* ; feel the cold, *ona mbepo*.
- Collect, *unganya* ; gather into a heap, *kokola* ; we are come together, *twiche pampepe* ; they are gathering now, *akwika sambano*.
- Comb, *samula* (*samwile*).
- Come, *isa* (*nisile*) ; arrive, *ika* ; come from, *tioku* (*ndiosile*) ; come out of, *kopoka* (*ngopweche*) ; come near to, *wandichila* ; come up with, *chinga* ; the goats have all come, *mbusi siose siikange-ne* (*ikanyana*).
- Comforted, be, *lisinjila* (*ndisinjile*).
- Command, *lula*.
- Commence, *tanda* (*ndandite*).
- Commiserate, *tendela chanasas* ; pity, *kumbuchila*.
- Complete, *malisya*, *lingana*.
- Comprehend, understand, *manya* (*manyile*) ; it is incomprehensible, *galimanyika*.
- Conceal, *sisu* (*sisile*).
- Conclude, *mala*.

- Confound, mix, *wanganya* (*wanganyise*).
- Consent, *kunda* (*ngundile*); be content, *jitichila*; I shall not consent, *tingane*.
- Consider, *kúmbuchila*, *ganyisya*.
- Console, still, *tamika*; he consoled him, *autamiche mtima*; he was consoled, *mtima umiulele* [become still, *mialala*], lull, *pembesya*.
- Consume, *lia*; the house was consumed by fire, *moto ulile nyumba*.
- Contract, draw up, *matikana*; make a contract, *langana* (*nangene*).
- Converse, *kunguluka*; we conversed together, *twakungulwiche*.
- Convert, *galausya* (*ngalau-sisye*).
- Cook, *wuga* (*mbujile*); boil, *teleka* (*ndelecho*); be cooked (done), *pya*; it is done, *ipile*.
- Cool, (act.) *posya* (*mbosisye*); (neut.) *pola*; the water has cooled, *mesi gaposile*.
- Cough, *kusómola* (*ngosomwele*); hawk up spittle, *kolola*.
- Count, *walanga* (*walanjile*).
- Cover, *onika*; for a person, *onichila*.
- Covet, *suku*.
- Crack, *taga luga*; don't crack it, *mkaja mtaga luga*; he has cracked it, *atasile luga*; it is cracked (it has a crack), *luna luga*; open like clay in the sun, *gala* (*-gasile*).
- Crackle, *tatásika*.
- Crawl, *kwawa* (*ngwawile*).
- Creep, *tambala* (*ndambele*).
- Cross, a river, *jomboka* (*nyo- mbwecche*); let us go over in a canoe, *tujomboche mwe likungwa*; it cannot be crossed, *ngapajomboka*; lie across, *jejema*; be cross with, *kalipila*.
- Cry, *lila* (*ndisile*); cry out, *tenda jisegwe*; go crying to one's father, &c., *chokoleka*.
- Cultivate, *lima* (*ndimile*).
- Cure, *posya* (*mbosisye*); be cured, *pola*; the wound has healed, *liwanga liposile*.
- Curse, *lwesa* (*ndwesile*); imprecate against, *lwesela*.
- Cut, *sikita* (*sikite*); across the middle, *sikita chisikatipe*; long ways, *sikita chamchileu*; obliquely, *sikita chamchipingula*; cut down (fell), *kang'anda* (*ngang'andile*); with a sword (slash), *tema* (*ndemile*); as in reaping (mow), *kumba*; cut open an animal, *tumbula* (*ndumbwile*); cut the throat, *singa* (*sinjile*); cut the tops off weeds, cut hair, &c. (crop), *utula* (*utwile*); cut even, *lenga*; cut the teeth to a point, *songola meno*, *panya meno* (*mbanyile*).

- Dance, *ina (inile)*; *ng'anda (ng'andile)*.
- Deal, trade, *tenda malonda*; hawk about, *jesyua (nyesi-sye)*.
- Deceive, *lambusya (nambu-sisye)*, *lambuchisya*.
- Decrease, (act.) *pungusya*; (neut.) *punguka*, *pungula*; by taking away, *sapula*; become little, *jawa*; the water is failing, *mesi gajuwile*.
- Deformed, be, *lemala*; the man is deformed, *mundu alemele*; the tree grows out of shape, or, it has outgrown itself, *mtela ukulemala*; the road is rough and broken, *litala likulemala*; the hill is abrupt and precipitous, *litumbili likulemala*.
- Deliver, *lumila*, *lamisya*.
- Deny, *kana (nganile)*.
- Deride, *sekela*; *tenda uwilo*; *tenda chipongwe*; *tenda chunache*.
- Descend, *tuluka (ndulwiche)*.
- Deserve: he deserves to be beaten, *kungulu akumpu-tile* [it were best they beat him].
- Desire, *saku (sachile)*.
- Despair: I despair of it, *nga ngulupalila* (I do not hope).
- Destroy, *sakasya (sakesye)*; to be destroyed or spoilt, *sakala*.
- Detain, *kawilisya*.
- Die, *uwa (uwile)*.
- Difficult, be, *kanichisya*; I found a difficulty, *ndi pa-kanichisye*.
- Dig, *ukula (ukwile)*; dig a small hole as with an iron bar, *sola (sosile)*; dig holes for the posts of a hut, *sola lisimba*.
- Diminish, (act.) *pungusya (mbungwisye)*, (neut.) *pungula*; become little, *jawa*; by taking away, *sapula (sapwile)*; (neut.) *sapuka*; the water has been made less, *mesi gasapwiche*.
- Dip, *chopya (nyopile)*; put in, *taga*; I have dipped it in water, *ndasile pumesi*; dip up, *teka (ndechile)*; dip up beer, and give it out for drinking, *tekanya ukana (ndekenye)*.
- Dirt, get dirty, *jinjila likapo*.
- Disapprove, *kanila*; he dislikes it, *angasuka*.
- Dislocate, *tialambusya*; be dislocated, *tialumbuka*; it is dislocated, *itiulambwiche*.
- Dissolve, (act.) *nyenyendusya*; (neut.) *nyenyenduka*; it is dissolved, *inyenyendwiche*.
- Distort, *popotola*.
- Dive, *tiwilo (ndiwile)*.
- Divide, *gawanya (ngawenye)*.
- Do, *tenda (ndesile)*; *panganya (mbangenye)*.
- Doubt, *layu (ndasile)*.
- Doze, *gwesela (ngwesele)*.
- Drag, *uta*.
- Draw, *uta (utile)*; water, *te-*

- ka* (*ndechile*); draw up together, *kwima*; the meat has shrunk in boiling, *nyamajikwimile*; draw the fire together, *kumbanya moto*; draw back, *tukuka*, *tukuchila*.
- Dream, *sagamila* (*sagamile*).
- Dress, *uala nguo*; dress hair, *tiwa umbo*.
- Drink, *ng'wa* (*ng'wele*); give to drink, *ng'wesya* (*ng'wesisyeye*).
- Drive, *longolesya* (*nongolesye*).
- Drop, *sulula madondwa*.
- Dry, (neut.) *jumula*; they are not dry, *siangajumula*; they are dry, *sijumwile*; (act.) *jumulila*; put to dry, *janika* (*nyaniche*); he is putting his clothes out to dry, *akusijanika nguo*; he has bathed, and is drying (wiping) himself, *ajosile akulisiula mesi*.
- Dwell, *tama* (*ndeme*).
- Dye, red, *chejcsya*; be dyed, *chejela*.
- Earn: to get hire, *kupelwa ambote*.
- Ease one's self, *kunya*; he is gone to ease himself, *ajile kuikonde* [gone into the bush].
- Ease (make easy) *apuka*.
- Eclipse: the moon is eclipsed, *mwezi ukamwilwe na lijoka* [the moon has been seized by a snake].
- Eat, *lia* (*ndile*); eat to excess, *nyela*; eat up all the food away from the rest, *kalamusya*; be overstuffed, *lulilwa*.
- Emerge, *juuka* (*nyuwiche*).
- Empty. See *Pour*. He emptied out all the water, *ajitile gose*.
- Encamp, stop on the road, *tama mwitala*.
- Encourage, to be encouraged, *timalika mtima*.
- End, (neut.) *mala*; the food is done, *yakulia imasile*; my work is done, *gamasile masengo gangu*.
- Engender, *weleka*; cover, *kwehana*.
- Enter, *jinjila* (*nyinjile*).
- Entreat, *juga* (*nyusile*); persuade, *chondelela*.
- Entrust, *wichila* (*mbichile*).
- Equalize: make alike, *tenda chalumo*; make fair, *tenda iyoyo*.
- Erect, *jimika* (*nyjimiche*).
- Err: miss the way, *kosa litala, sachelela*.
- Escape, as a spring, *jutuka*.
- Evaporate: the water is dried up, *mesi gaamwele*.
- Examine, look well at, *lolchesya*; seek, *sosa*.
- Exceed: pass, *punda*; he excels him, *ampundile*.
- Excited, be: he is excited, *nyongo jitindene* [his bile is upset].

- Exhort, *onesya* (*mboonesisye*); *losya* (*nosisye*).
- Expect: I was expecting it, *nasisimukaga*.
- Extinguish, *simya* (*simile*).
- Extol, *jinichila* (*nyinichile*).
- Fade, dry, *jumula*; waste away, *gaula*.
- Faint away, *silika* (*silichile*).
- Fall, *gwa* (*ngwile*); fall in, *likuka*; it fell in, *lilikwiche*; fall into a pit, &c. *tumbika* (*ndumbichile*); make to fall into, &c. *tumbukisya*.
- Fan, *pepelela*.
- Fasten: tie, *tawa*; firmly, *tawisya*; fasten into, *ugalila*.
- Fatten, (neut.) of beasts, *nakana*; the goat is fat, *mbusi jinakene*; of men, *jimbala* (*nyimbele*).
- Favour, *jinichilila* (*nyinichilile*).
- Fear, *jogopa* (*nyogwepe*).
- Feed, *lisya* (*ndisisye*); let us go and feed the goats, *twe nde tukasilisye mbusi*; he fed him, *ampele chakula* [he gave him food].
- Feel: touch, *kwaya* (*ngwayile*); stroke, *papasya* (*mbapasisye*); lay on the hand, *kwayisya*.
- Fence: make a fence, *tenda lutenje*; with reeds, *kweta* (*ngwetile*).
- Ferment, *chesuka*; it has fermented, *icheswiche*.
- Fever: get a fever, *ndipuka* (*ndipwiche*).
- Fetch. See *Bring*.
- Few, be, *nandupa*; we are few, *tunandwipe*.
- Fight, *menyuna, umana*; strive with, *tetelu*.
- Fill, *gumbasya* (*ngumbesye*), *gumbulichisya*; become full, *gumbala*; the jar is full of water, *luulo lugumbele mesi*; the jar is half full of water, *luulo lukwete litika mesi*; fill up a small hole in the ground, *silila* (*silile*).
- Find: see, *wona*; seek, *sosa*; he found me, *ambwene*.
- Finish, (act.) *malisya*; (neut.) *mala*; finish off well, *tendu uchinene*.
- Fire a gun, *gomba* (*ngombile*) *uti*; cock a gun, *tega*; miss fire, *kana moto*.
- Fix, *kasiana* (*ngasiene*).
- Flash, of lightning, *mesya*.
- Flee, *tila* (*ndisile*); make to flee, *tisya* (*ndisisye*).
- Flinch, *tiala* (*ndiasile*); flinch from, *tiasya* (*ndiasisye*).
- Flog, *puta na migoji*.
- Flourish, *tenjela*.
- Flow, pass, *pita*; leak out, *sulula*; the water flows in the river, *mesi gakupita mno lusulo*; the blood is flowing fast, *miasi jikusulula mnope*.
- Flower, *tola ndua*.
- Fly, *guluka* (*ngulwiche*), a man cannot fly like a bird,

- mundu angapakombola kuguluka mti chijuni.*
 Fold, *pindanya (mbindenye) ilijila*; it was folded up, *chilijililwe.*
- Follow, *kagula (ngagwile).*
- Foolish, be, *lowela, (ndowele).*
- Forbid, *kanya (nganisye).*
- Force, *tenda machili.*
- Forge, do smith's work, *siana (sianile).*
- Forget, *liwalila (ndiwalile), lemwa*; he said he should forget, *aluwile kuti taliwalile*; if I had stopped I should have forgotten, *pu ngakawilile ngaliwalile*; don't forget, *mkaja mliwalila.*
- Forgive, *leka, lechela.*
- Free, *tenda mlukosyo.*
- Fresh, be, not salt, *sisima*; the water is fresh, *mesi gasisime.*
- Frighten, *jogosya (nyogwesye).*
- Frown, *sinya (sinyile)*; he frowned, *atesile sinya.*
- Fry, *kalangu (ngalusile or ngalanjile).*
- Gain, *kola upili*; get advantage, *pinduchila (?)*.
- Gape, *tenda mwayu.*
- Gasp for breath, *ndipuka mtima*; he gasped for breath, *undipwiche mtima.*
- Gather: put together, *wika pampepe, unganya (unge nye)*; come together, *ungana*; gather into a heap, *kola (ngokwele)*; a hen gathering her chickens under her wings, *nguku jutamile wanache wake*; gather fruit, *kawa (ngawile).*
- Get, *kola (ngwete)*; get giddy, *kola kisiungusiungu*; get up, *tioka, ima*; get well, *lama (ndamile), imuka*; of a wound, *pola (liposile)*; get wet, &c. See *Wet*, &c.
- Give to, *pa*; he gave me, *umbele*; (pass.) to receive, *pelwa*; get from one another, *pelwana*; make presents to, *laguchisya*; make a gift to a workman, *upa (upile).*
- Give way, a little, *wonyela*; and fall in, *likuka.*
- Glance off, *sembenduka*; it glanced off, *chisembendwiche.*
- Glide, slip, *telesya, chililika*; water is gliding down, *mesi gakuchililika pasi.*
- Glitter, *merimeta*; they glittered, *simerimetile*; give light, *swejela*; the stars shine bright, *ndondwa siaswejele*; like lightning, *mesya.*
- Gnash the teeth, *lumanganya meno (ndumangenyé).*
- Gnaw, *tauna (ndawine).*
- Grin, *jasema (nyuseme)*; the dog opened his lips and fixed his teeth, *mbwa ijaseme ilumanganile meno.*
- Go, *euda, jenda (nyesile), ja.*
- Go away, go off, *juula (nyau-ile)*; I am going away, *nde-*

- nda kwaula* ; I shall not go away, *ngaja nyaula*.
- Go away, set out, *tioka* ; the goat is gone away, *mbusi jitiosile*.
- Go back, *uja (usile)*.
- Go bad, *ola* ; it has gone bad, *iwosile*.
- Go before, *longolela (nongolele)*.
- Go deep, hard, fast, &c., *jendesya*.
- Go down, *tuluka (ndulwiche)*.
- Go far, *talika (ndaliche)* ; very far, *talichisya* ; don't go very far, *mkuja mtalichisya pukwenda*.
- Go fast, *chelenga (njelenjile)*.
- Go quickly, *kangamala*.
- Go in or into, *jinjila (nyinjile)*.
- Go out of, *kopoka (ngopwiche)*.
- Go out, like a lamp, *simika*.
- Good, be, *lumbana (ndumbene)*.
- Graze, of cattle, *enda kulisya*.
- Graze, rub off the skin, *pomolu* ; it rubbed off my skin, *imbomwele*.
- Greet, *jimuka (nyimwiche)*, *jimwichila* ; he saluted me, *anyimwichile*.
- Grind, *siaga (siajile)* ; the women were grinding, *wakongwe asiajileje*.
- Groan, *uuula (uwúsile)*.
- Grow, of vegetables, *mela* ; the tree has grown, *mtela ume-*
- sile* ; of persons, *sagamila* ; my child has grown, *mwanangu asagamilile*.
- Grow great, *kula (ngusile)*.
- Growl, *tongula, gunguluma*.
- See *Roar*.
- Grumble, *songona, songonela*.
- Grunt, *turuma, ninya* ; the pig grunted, *likuluwe linyinyile*.
- Guard, *linda (ndindite)* ; guard against, &c., *lindilila*.
- Guide, go before, *longola, longolela* ; show the way, *lanjila litala*.
- Hail : it hails, *jikunya ula ya magunga* (or, *ya mandondwa*).
- Halt : stop, *ima* ; go lame, *tin dimajila*.
- Hang : strangle, *popotola* ; hang up, (act.) *kwesya (ngwesisye)* ; (neut.) *koleka* ; it hangs up, *chikoleche*.
- Happy, be, *litimalila*.
- Harm, *pwelela (mbwelele)* ; it does no harm, *ngapakwelele* ; no harm, all right, *mbesi*.
- Harass, *pesya (mbesisye)*, *sakalisya* ; be harassed, *pelela (mbesile)*.
- Hasten, (act.) *kangamasya* ; make haste, *kangamalu (ngangamele)*.
- Hatch, *sosola*.
- Hate, *tumbila, sausya, kana cha mtima*.

- Healthy: to be healthy and light hearted, *changalamana*.
- Hear, *pilikana* (*mbilikene*).
- Hearken, *pilikanila*.
- Help, *jangata* (*nyangatile*), *kamusya* (*ngamwisyé*); I helped him, *nimjangatile*; he helped me, *anyangatile*; call a man to help him, *awilange mundu amkamusyé*; I cannot lift it, make some one help me, *ngapakombolu kunyakula mbe mundu angamusyé*.
- Hide, *sisá* (*sisile*); hide one's self, *juwa* (*nyuwile*).
- Hinder, *kanya*, *kanichisya*.
- Hire, *pelwa kwa mbote*.
- Hit: with the fist, *puta*; thrust, *soma* (*somile*); with a stick, *nula*, *menya*.
- Hoarse, be: the voice is dried up, *lilowe lijumwile* (*jumula*); the voice is lost, *lilowe lisowile* (*sowa*).
- Hoe, *palila* (*mbalile*).
- Hoist up, *twika* (*udwichile*); *uta mwine*, *utila kwine*.
- Hollow: hollow out, *sokolola*; clean the pith out of a reed, &c., *tenda lipesi*; sound hollow, *gungulila*.
- Hop, *gulukaguluka*.
- Hope, *kumbuchila*, *lupalila*.
- Humble one's self, *linonokwa* (*ndinonochete*); make one's self a child, *litenda mwana*; entreat like a child, *tenda lutete*.
- Hunt, *winga* (*winjile*).
- Hurt: be hurt, *ulula* (*ulele*); give pain, *péteka* (*mbeteche*).
- Husk Indian corn, *senda imanga* (*sendile*).
- Imitate, *linga* (*ninjile*), *lingana*; he cannot imitate me, *ngampakombola kulilingana none* [*na une*].
- Immerse in water, *tumbukisya mesi*.
- Immigrate: they have left their land, and come to dwell in our land, *asamile chilambo chao ajesile kutama kuchilambo chetu*.
- Impossible, to be: it cannot be, *ngapakombola kuwa*.
- Improve, *tenda ukoto*.
- Imprison: bind, *tawa*.
- Incline, *jinama* (*nyineme*).
- Increase, *jonjichesya* (*nyonjichesye*); become more, *pambula*; they are more, *ipambwile*.
- Inherit: I have got the property of him who died, *ngwetechipanje cha juawile jule*. When a man dies his hut is pulled down, his widow takes her pots and vessels, and his brother takes the rest.
- Inquire, *sosa*; listen for the truth, *lipilikanila mnope*.
- Instruct, *jiganya* (*nyigenye*).

- Insult, *tukana*.
 Intend, *saka*.
 Introduce, *jinjisya*.
 Inundate: the river is rising, *lusulo lukulikuka*; the river is in flood, *lusulo luli-kwiche*.
 Invent, *kola kindu chipia*.
 Irritate, *tumbalisya* (*ndumbalisye*); be irritable, *tumbalila*; be very irritable, *tumbalisya*.
 Itch: cause to itch, *nyanya*; he itched, *yamnyanyile*.
 Jam, *pachikana* (?); become jammed, *pachika*; it is jammed, *lipachiche*.
 Jerk, *kutula* (*ngutwile*).
 Joke, *seka, tenda uwilo, kwelegula*.
 Judge, *pokolanya* (*mbokolenye*).
 Jump, *guluka* (*ngulwiche*).
 Keep: guard, *lindila*; put away, *wika*.
 Kick, *puta lichese*; he kicked me, *ambutile lichese*.
 Kill, *ulaga* (*mbuleje* or *nuleje*).
 Kindle, *kolesya*.
 Kiss, *nusya*.
 Knead, *pondu*; he kneaded with his fingers, *apoundile na gala*.
 Kneel, *tindiwala* (*ndindiwele*).
 Knock: heavily, *menya*; light-ly, *kumunda* (*ngumundile*); at a door, *poposya*; it is usual at a door to clap the hands and cry—*icho!*
 Know, *manya* (*manyile*), *manyila*; he understands you, *akumanyilile*; I do not understand them, *ngamanyilila*; I know something, *ngumanya chindu*; I know nothing, *ngamanya*; I don't know, *kwali*.
 Labour, *tenda masengo*.
 Lacerate, *papula* (*mbapwile*).
 Lade out, *pakula* (*mbakwile*).
 Lame, be, *tundajila*.
 Last: be durable, *limba*; be hard, *nouopa*; ebony lasts long (does not end), *mpingu wangumala*; stay, *kawilila*.
 Laugh, *seka* (*sechile*).
 Lay, *wika* (*mbisile*); *taga* (*ulásile*); lay a cloth, &c., *tandika* (*ndandiche*); lay eggs, *tajila mandanda*; lay across diagonally, *pingulana*.
 Lead: go before, *longola, longolela*; show the way, *lanjila litala*.
 Leak, *sulula*.
 Lean, be, *gauda* (*ugandile*).
 Learn, *lijiganya*.
 Leave, *leka*; leave remaining, *lepela* (*ndepete*); leave off, *kotoka* (*ngotweche*); used of pain or of talking, *mialala*.
 Lend: let a person have goods

- or money to trade with, *kougola* (*ngongwele*).
- Lengthen, (act.) *leuya* (*ndewiye*); (neut.) *leupa*; the hair is long, *umbo silewipe*.
- Lessen, (act.) *ipisya* (*nyipisiye*); (neut.) *ipia* (*nyipiye*).
- Let down, *tulusya* (*ndulwiye*).
- Level, *tenda malinga*.
- Liberate: from slavery, *tenda lukosyo*; from work, &c., *welusya* (*mbelwisye*); be at liberty, *weluka* (*mbelwiche*).
- Lick, *lamba* (*ndambile*) touch with the tongue, *lapita*.
- Lie: tell lies, *tenda* (or *welcheta*) *unami*; you are telling lies, *mkutenda unami*; you are not telling a lie, *mkatenda unami*; I tell no lies, *ngasaka kumbusya unami*; lie (lay yourself down), *ligoneka* (*niligoneche*); *lijongola*; lie, *gonagoneka*; we lay on our backs, *tugonele lugali*; lie one upon another, *sanjikangana*; lie in wait, *sagamisya* (*sagamisisye*).
- Lift, *nyamula* (*nyamwile*); *nyakula* (*nyakwile*).
- Light: set on fire, *kolesya* (*ngolesye*, *ngolesisye*); be light (not dark), *languka*; be light (not heavy), *kwaluka*.
- Lighten, flash, *mulika*.
- Like, *nenyela* (*nenycle*); he does not like work, *anga nyanenyela kupanganya masengo*.
- Listen to, *pilikanyila*.
- Live, dwell, *tama*; he is alive, *jua mjumi*.
- Load: a gun, *sopela* (*sopele*); a porter, *jigusya*; put upon, *twichila*; add to a person's load, *pambila* (*mbambile*).
- Loiter, *kawilila*.
- Look, *lola* (*ndolite*); look out for, *lolela* (*ndolelele*); look with astonishment, *tola meso*.
- Loose: let loose, *gopola* (*ngopwele*); be loose (not tight), *lejela*.
- Loosen, *lejesya*.
- Lose: be lost, *jasika*, *sowa* (*sowile*); I have lost my knife, *chipula changu chijasiche*; wander about homeless, *lijasa*; be utterly lost, *similila*; lose one's way in the woods, *suchelela*.
- Love, *nenyela*; love one another, *jilikana*; we loved one another, *tujilichene*.
- Lower, *tulusya* (*ndulwisye*).
- Lull, *pembelesya*.
- Lust after, *pila*.
- Magnify, *kusya* (*ngusisye*); grow great, *kula* (*ngusile*); make great, *tenda ukulungwa*; he made him great, *antesile juamkulungwa*.
- Maintain, *igalila*; he gave me rations, *ambele ngomalilo*.

- Make: cause to be, *tenda* (*ndesile*); by working, *pa-nganya* (*mbangenyé*), *pa-nganisya*; for a person, *pa-nganichisya*; make pots, *gumba iwiga*; make up a fire, *isila lusu*.
- Many, be, *tupa*; they are many, *situpile*.
- Mark with the tribal mark, *lemba nembo* (*nembile*).
- Marry, of the man, *lombela* (*ndombele*); of the woman, *lombelwa* (*ndombelwe*); ask in marriage, *lombesya*.
- Measure, *lingu* (*ndinjile*).
- Meet, *chingangana*; see one another, *onegana*; come up with, *chingana* (*njingene*); meet with, *simana*; I found him in the house, *namsime-ne munyumba*.
- Melt (neut.), *nyenenyenduka*; (act.) *nyenenyendusya*.
- Mend, *panganichisya*; by binding round, *lienga* (*ndienje*).
- Milk, *kama*.
- Mired, be, *tapuka*; the ox has stuck in the mud, *ng'ombe jitapwiehe*.
- Miscarry, *tungulumula*; she miscarried, *atungulumwile*.
- Mislead, make to miss the road, *kosisya litala*; mislead by lies, *namanyila*.
- Miss, not to hit, *kulusya* (*ngulwisye*); I missed the way, *ngosile* (*kosa*) *litala*.
- Mistake, *livala* (*ndiwele*).
- Mix, *wanganya*.
- Mock, *ng'andila, linga*; mock a stutterer, *linga jua chimeme*.
- Molest, *sakalisya*.
- Mould, shape, *wandikana*; go mouldy, *mala ukungu*; it is mouldy, *chimesile ukungu*.
- Moulder away, *timbuka*; it has mouldered away, *jitimbwiche*.
- Mount, *kwela* (*ngwesile*).
- Mourn, *tama kumalilo*. It is customary to watch in the house, perhaps six days for a wife, or a month for a husband.
- Move (act.), *tukusya* (*ndukwisye*); like a snake or live thing, *ulukuta* (*ulukwite*); change houses, *sama* (*samile*).
- Muddy, become, or filthy, *tapula* (*ndapwile*).
- Murder, *ulaga* (*uleje*).
- Name, *tela lina, pa lina*; he called me such a name, *andele lina*.
- Need, *saka*.
- Neglect, *leka*.
- Nod assent, *jitichila na lukosi*.
- Noise, make a, (of people), *singanga, singanjika*.
- Notify, *manyisya*.
- Nourish, *lisyá*.
- Nudge, *tuta* (*ndutile*); touch

- to call attention, *palasa* (mbalese).
- Object, *pingusya* (mbingwisye).
 Obscure, *tenda chipi*.
 Observe, *lola*.
 Offer, *tolela* (ndolele); offer for sale, *salila*, *kwesya*, *jesyia*.
 Old, grow, *nyakala*.
 Omit, *leka*.
 Open, unfasten, *ugula*, (ugwile); uncover, *unukula* (unukwile); grow larger, *kula*; open one's eyes in astonishment, *tola meso*.
 Oppress (?), *ng'andila*.
 Outrun, *pundila* (mbundile).
 Overcome, *pundila* (?).
 Oversee, stand by, *jimilila*.
 Overtake, *chinga* (njinjile).
 Overturn, *galausya*, *pitekunya*.
- Paddle, *palasya* (mbalesye).
 Pain, *peteka*.
 Pardon, *lechela*.
 Parry, *jepekula* (nyepekwile), *chinjila*.
 Pass: go by, *pitangana* (mbitangene); pass on, *pelengana*; go through, *peleta* (mbelete); make to go through, *pelesya* (mbelesye).
 Pay, *lipa* (ndipile); pay to, *lipila*.
 Peace, make, of the parties, *chenjela* (nyenjele); of the mediator, *chenjelesya*.
- Peck, *sopa* (sopile).
 Peel, *senda* (sendile), *sepa*.
 Peep, *lingulila* (ningulile).
 Pelt with, *somala* (somele).
 Penetrate, go through, *peleta*; go into, *injila*.
 Perspire, *tioka chitukuta*; make to perspire, *tenda chitukuta*.
 Persuade, *chondelela*; the evil spirits persuaded him, *masoka gamehondelele*.
 Pick, with a knife, *sokola* (sokwele); pick up, *lokota* (ndokwete); kwita (ngwile); pick over, *sagula* (sagwile).
 Pierce a hole, *paola* (mbawele) *soma*.
 Pinch, *tona* (ndonile).
 Pity, *kumbuchila*; be pitiless, *kalalisya*.
 Plait, *luka* (nduchile); *suka* (suchile).
 Plant, *panda* (mbandile).
 Plaster, *mata*; finish with a smooth coat of clay, *lialia-jisya*.
 Play, *ng'anda*; play the fool, *jijilika* (nyijiliche).
 Please, *nenyelesya* (nenyelesye); be pleased, *jinichila*; Please! *chonde chonde!* say "please," *chondela*.
 Pluck, *kupula* (ngupwile). *nyocholu* (nyochwele); pluck a fowl, *mesa* (mesile).
 Plug up, *siwu* (siwile).
 Plunder, *sombola* (sombwele).
 Poison, *pa lwasi*.

- Polish, *kuta* (*ngutile*).
- Possess, *wanga* (*wanjile*).
- Possible, be, *komboleka*.
- Pound, *ponda* (*mbondile*); clean corn by pounding, *tua* (*ndwele*); clean corn for, &c., *twesela* (*ndwesele*).
- Pour out, *ita* (*nitile*), *jita* (*nyitile*); pour upon, &c., *jitila*.
- Praise, *jinchila*.
- Pray, *juga* (*nyusile*), *lomba* (*ndombele*).
- Precede, *lonjelela* (*nonjelele*).
- Pregnant, be, *jigala*; become pregnant, *kola chitumbo* or *chindamba*.
- Prepare for, *wichila* (*wichile*).
- Present to, *pa* (*mbele*); make a present, *laguchisya*.
- Press: hold tightly, *tawisya* (*ndawisye*); press out, *minya* (*minyile*); cook out oil, *enga*, *jenga* (*nyenjile*).
- Pretend to be, &c., *linganichisya mpela*, &c.
- Prick, *soma* (*somile*).
- Proceed, *sejelela*; proceed from, *tioka*.
- Procure for (?), *sosela* (*sosele*).
- Prohibit, *kanisya* (*nganisye*).
- Pronounce, *kalamuka* (*ngalamwiche*).
- Prop up, *chingamisya* (*njingamisye*).
- Prosper, *tenjela* (*ndenjele*).
- Prostrate one's self, *inamisya*; fall down before a person and embrace his knees, *chondelela*.
- Protect, *lindilila*.
- Pull: *uta* (*utile*); pull out (a hair), *tupula* (*ndupwile*); pull out (take forth), *tiosya* (*ndiosye*); pull out (root up), *kula*; be pulled up, *kulika*; the tooth is pulled out, *jino likuliche*; pull apart, *gwagula*.
- Punish, *sausya* (*sawisye*).
- Pursue, *kagula* (*ngagwile*), *winga* (*mbinjile*).
- Push: *tuta* (*ndutile*); push away, *tawanya* (*ndawanye*); give a push to, *tenganya* (*ndenjenye*), *tenganisya*.
- Put: *taga* (*ndasile*); *wika* (*mbisile*); put away, *wika*; (divorce) *leka* (*ndesile*); *winga* (*winjile*); put on one side, *wika pandu pane*; out of the way, *wika pakisiepela*; put out, *tiosya*; (a fire), *simya* (*simile*); (of a house), *koposya* (*ngopwesye*); put off, *lekangasya* (*ndekangesye*); put on, *wala* (*wisile*) (*wete*) (?).
- Puzzle, *simonga* (*simongile*).
- Quarrel, *jumana* (*nyumene*).
- Quench, *simya*.
- Quiet, *mialasya* (*mialesye*); quiet a child by soothing or rocking, *pembesya*; become quiet, *mialala* (*mialele*).
- Rage, *tumbala*.
- Rain: fall as rain, *nya*; it

- rained, *ula jinyele*; leave off raining, *cha*; it has left off, *ula jichele*.
- Raise, *nyamula (nyamwile)*.
- Ram down, *sopela*.
- Reach: arrive at, *ika (niche)*; reach by stretching up, *nyanyamila*; I cannot reach it by stretching up, *nga-paichila kunyanyamila*.
- Reap: rice, *una (unile)*; by cutting, *nenyena (nenyene)*; pull off the cobs of Indian corn, *gowola (ngowele)*.
- Rebound, *uja*.
- Receive, *pechela*; accept, *kunda*.
- Recollect, *kumbuchila (ngumbuchile)*.
- Reconcile, *chenjelesya (njenjelesye)*.
- Recover, from sickness, *lama (ndamile)*.
- Redden, become red, *chejela (njejele)*.
- Redeem, *gombola (ngombwele)*.
- Reel, *tenda lusungulusungu*.
- Refresh, give rest, *pumusyu (mbumwisye)*.
- Refuse, *kana (ngene)*; refuse with scorn, *sila (sile)*.
- Rejoice, *sangalala, sechelela*.
- Remain, stay, *tama*; be over, *sigala (sijele)*; be left after eating, *lepelwa*.
- Remedy, *posya (mbosisye)*.
- Remind, *kumbusya (ngumbwisye), kumbuchisya*.
- Remove, *tiosya*.
- Rend, *papula (mbapwile)*.
- Renew, put new, *tagu cha chi-wisi (ndasile)*.
- Renounce, *kanilu (nganile)*.
- Repent, *lipakana (ndipakene)*.
- Reproach, *pakana*.
- Request, *saka*.
- Resemble, *lingana, landana*.
- Rest, *pumwulila, pumula*.
- Restore, *uja naeho*.
- Result from, *tioka*.
- Retaliate, *tenda chalumo pe*.
- Return, *uja (usile)*.
- Revive, *lama (ndamile)*.
- Ride, *kwela*; I rode a horse, *ngwesile mbalasi*.
- Ripen, *jiula*; the bananas are ripe, *magombo gajiwile*.
- Rise, *tioka*.
- Roar, *gunguluma*; the lion roared, *lisimba lingulwime*; the lion says, *uim, uim*.
- Roast, *joka (nyochile)*.
- Rob, *jiwila (nyiwile)*; take by force, *sombola (sombwele)*; snatch away, *sumula (sumwile)*.
- Roll, (neut.) *galambula*; the tree rolled, *mtela ugalmbwile*; (act.) *galambusya (ngalambwisye)*.
- Rot, *ola*; it is rotten, *chiosile*.
- Round, be, *wilima (-wilime)*; spherical, *wilimana (wili-mene)*.
- Rub, *tikita (ndikite)*; rub on, *kasya (mbekesye)*; rub off the skin, *pomola (mbomwe-*

- le); to have the skin rubbed off, *pomoka* (*mbomweche*).
- Rumble: the stomach rumbles, *lutumbo lukutenda masionga*.
- Ruminant, *selula*; the ox ruminated, *ng'ombe jiselwile*.
- Run, *enda luwilo pe, utuka* (*utwiche*); run away, *tila* (*ndisile*); run away from, *unduka* (*undwiche*); run away from a master, &c., *nyenyela*.
- Rust, *jinjila likutu*; it is rusty, *chijinjile likutu*.
- Salt, *taga njete*.
- Salute, *komasya* (*ngomasisye*) *komachisya*.
- Satisfied, be, *kundila*; to have eaten enough, *jikuta* (*nyikwite*); to have eaten too much, *lulilwa* (*ndulilwe*).
- Save, *lamisya* (?) *posya* (?) ; take away, *tiosya*.
- Say, *lula* (*ndulile*); talk or speak, *welecheteta*; not to have a word to say, *kusowa kuweleketa*.
- Scald or scorch, *tinisya* (*ndinisye*); be scalded or scorched, *tinika* (*ndiniche*), *tinichila* (*ndinichilile*).
- Scare birds from corn, *linda lijuni, winga lijuni, lindilila lijuni*.
- Scatter, *jasanga* (*nyasanjile*), *misanga* (*misanjile*); be scattered, *jasanjika* (*nyasanjiche*).
- Scold, *kalipila* (*ngalipile*), *welechetela* (*mbelechetetele*).
- Scorch. See *Scald*.
- Scorn, *ng'andila*; refuse scornfully, *sila*.
- Scrape, *pala*; scrape up, *kwanigula*.
- Scratch, *mwaga* (*mwasile*).
- Scream, *luluta ilulu, iguta ikuu*.
- Search for, *sosa*.
- See, *wona* (*mbwene*); look, *lola* (*ndolite*); be within sight of, *kopochela*.
- Seize, *kamula* (*ngamwile*).
- Sell, *salila, suma*; trade, *tenda malonda*; give to another to sell, [*j*]*esya* (*nyesisye*).
- Send, a person, *tuma* (*ndumile*); send away, *lekasya* (*ndechesye*).
- Separate, *gawanya* (*ngawenye*), *lekanya*; lay apart, cut up into joints, &c., *kasanya* (*ngasanye*); separate people when fighting, *pokolanya*.
- Serve: be a servant, *tumiku* (*ndumiche*); a master, *tumichila* (*ndumichile*); serve up food, *pakula* (*mbakwile*).
- Set a trap, *tega* (*ndesile*); set up, *jimika* (*nyimiche*).
- Sew, *tota* (*ndotile*).
- Shake, *pukunya, sukunya*; he shook his head, *apukwi-*

- nye mtwi*; tremble, *teteme-la*; shake about, (neut.) *nyikanyika*.
- Shame, *tendela soni*; disgrace, *tendela mchesela*.
- Sharpen : whet, *nola (nosile)*.
- Shave, *moga (mosile)*; shave off, *kumba (ngumbile)*; shave the head, *metéléla (metelele)*; shave round leaving hair on the top of the head only, *sijilila (sijilile)*.
- Shed, *pakatika*; the tree has shed its leaves, *mtela upakatiche masamba*.
- Shell, beans, &c., *palasya (mbalesye)*.
- Shine, *milemeta*.
- Shiver, *tetemela*.
- Shoot : kill with a gun, *ulaga kwa uti*; pierce with an arrow, *soma na mpamba*; fire a gun, *lumba*; put forth a shoot, *sipuka (manyasi gasipwiche)*.
- Shorten, *tenda cha chijipi, jipisya (nyipisye)*.
- Shout, *lila (ndisile)*; shout and rejoice, *wangala*.
- Show, point out, *laujila (nanjile)*; make visible, *losya (udosisye)*.
- Shrink, *nandupa (-nandwipe)*, *pungusya, sapulanya*.
- Shrivel up, *suinyana (-suinyene)*.
- Shrug the shoulders, *ng'anda makoyo*.
- Shudder, *tetema*.
- Shut, put back, *usya (usisye)*; tie up, *tawa*; fasten, *ugalasya (ugalesye)*; be fastened as with a bar, *ugala (-ugele)*.
- Sick, be, vomit, *tapika (ndapwiche)*; feel nausea, *wona mselu*; make to feel sick, *tenda mselu*; be ill, *lwala (ndwasile)*; to ache in the legs as most men do in the first day's marches, *kulwala mkungulu*.
- Sift—sifting is done by shaking and tossing in a flat basket; there are three motions—1. *ku-peta*. 2. *ku-senyenda*. 3. *ku-pembula*.
- Sigh, *isya mtima*.
- Silent, be, (not to speak), *mialala (mialele)*; leave off speaking, *mialasya*.
- Sing, *jimba (nyimbile)*; begin to sing, *somola*; he has begun a song, *asomwele lwimbo*.
- Sink (neut.), *tiwila (ndiwile)*; (act.) *tiwisya (ndiwisye)*; sink altogether, *similila*.
- Sip (?), *undika (undichile)*.
- Sit, *tama (ndeme)*; sit on one's heels, *tama msuuso*; the hen is sitting, *nguku jikutamila mandanda*.
- Skim, *wanda (wandile)*; take up oil or fat by laying something on it, *jengula (nyengwile)*.

- Skin, *tua (nduile)*; take off skin, *samisya litende*; tear off skin, *gwagula*.
- Slander, *namanila (namanile)*.
- Slap, *nula lipenda*.
- Slaughter, *uluga*. It is the custom to kill by the blow of an axe on the back of the neck.
- Sleep, *gona (ngonile)*; doze, *gwesela (ngwesele)*; sleep with the eyes open (a fox's sleep), *gona usungula*.
- Sling, *ponya kwa lukonje*.
- Slip, *tialambuka (ndialambwiche)*, *tiatia (ndiutile)*; make to slip, *telesya*; the mud made him slip, *matope gamtelesisyé*; become slippery, *kola utelesya*; the mud is slippery, *matope gakwete utelesya*; slip out of one's hand, *kolupuka (-kolupwiche)*.
- Smear, *pakala*.
- Smell, (neut.) *nunga (-nunjile)*; make to smell, *nusya*; I smell tobacco, *ngupilikana chikununjila sona*; his clothes smell of tobacco, *nguo suo sikununga sona*.
- Smoke, *tioka liosi*; smoke tobacco, *uta sona*.
- Smooth, *tepetesya (ndepetesisye)*; be smooth, *tepetala (-tepetele)*; smooth out, *tenda malinga*.
- Smoulder, *similila*; the fire smouldered a long while, *moto usimilile pakukawa*.
- Snap (like green wood in burning), *walika*.
- Snare, *tega (ndesile)*.
- Snatch away, *sombola (sombwele)*.
- Sneeze, *tenda mwisyo*.
- Snore, *koloma (ngolweme)*.
- Snort, *shwenga (-shwenjile)*.
- Soak, *loweka (ndoweche)*.
- Sob, or sniff, *susululu (susulile)*.
- Soften a skin (by pulling, &c.), *uta (uutile)*; become soft, *uutika*.
- Sorry, be, *isya (?)*; be sorry for (pity), *nyitichila (nyitichile)*; be sorry for (repent of), *lipakana*.
- Sow seeds, *panda (mbandile)*.
- Speak, *welecheta*; speak clearly, *welecheta ichinene*.
- Spend, *jusa (nyasile)*; spend quickly, *misanga (misanjile)*; waste, *lia*; he has spent all he had, *alile ipanji yuo*.
- Spit, *sunu mata (sunile)*.
- Splash, *misila (misile)*.
- Split, *walula (mbalwile)*, *palawandula*; split open like wood in the sun, *gala (-gasile)*; split open like ripe fruit, *walika (-waliche)*.
- Spoil (act.), *sakasya, onanga*; (neut.) *sukala (-sakele)*.
- Sprain, *tiasa (?)*.
- Spread (act.), *jenesya (nyenesye)*; (neut.) *jenela (-jenele)*.
- Sprinkle, *nyunyunyusya*.

- Sprout, *kula, sipuka* (-*sipwiche*).
- Spy out, *lugulila* (*ndagulile*).
- Squeeze, *miny* (*minyile*).
- Squint: the eyes go on one side, *meso gajesile chu lupande*.
- Stab, *soma* (*somile*).
- Stain, *tendu mawala*.
- Stammer, he stammers, *akwete chimema*.
- Stand, *jima* (*nyimc*); he stands, *akwimu*, or *akujima*.
- Start, be startled, *tojima* (*ndojime*).
- Startle, *tojimya* (*ndojimye*).
- Starve: die of hunger, *uua sala*; he was starved to death, *auwile sala*; he is starving (hunger has got him), *sala jinkwete*.
- Stamp, with the foot, *kanyata* (*nganyete*).
- Stay, *tama* (*ndeme*); I shall stay, *tindame*; don't stay very long, *mkuja mtama mno pe*.
- Steal, *jiwa* (*nyicile*).
- Step, *liwata* (*ndiwete*).
- Stick to, *nyambatila* (*nyambatile*); stick in a hole, &c., *pachika* (*mbachiche*).
- Still, *tumika*; become still, *mialala*.
- Sting, *luma* (*ndumile*).
- Stink, *nunga wamba*.
- Stir, *kologanya* (*ngologeny*); *wuga* (*mbujile*); stir together, *uga* (*usile*); stir up, *unya* (*unyile*).
- Stoop, *jinama*.
- Stop: (act.), *siwila*; prohibit, *kanya*; leave off, *kotoku*; stand still, *ima*.
- Straighten, *golosya*; be straight, *goloka* (-*golweche*).
- Strain, a liquid, *ng'ung'unda* (*ng'ung'undile*); strain the grain out of the native beer, *sungula ukana*.
- Stretch, *golosya* (*ngolwesye*); stretch one's self out, *lijongola*; stretch out the leg, *tambalika*; stretch up (to reach something), *nyanyamila*; stretch over (as skin over a drum), *uamba* (*uambile*).
- Strew, *jasa*; he strewed, *ajasile*.
- Strike, *menya* (*menyile*).
- String (beads, &c.), *tunga* (*ndunjile*).
- Strip off, *pulula* (*mbulwile*); strip off bark to make rope, *tua*.
- Stroke, *paapasa* (*mbaapasile*).
- Stumble, *kuwala* (*nguwcle*).
- Stunned, be, — *juangali malango* (he has no sense).
- Suck, *jonga* (*nyonjile*); suck out, *kwemba* (*ngwembile*).
- Suckle, *jonjesya*.
- Suffer, *sauka* (*sawiche*).
- Suffice, *jenela* (*nyenele*). There is a past tense meaning, I, &c., have done it once for all; *nde, ute, ate; tute, 'mte, ate*.
- Suit, match, *lingana*.

- Suppose, *chita, pela*; I should have thought, *ngachite*; I thought, *napelaga*.
- Supplicate *chondela*; he besought, *akamwile mako-ngolo* [he seized (my) legs].
- Surpass, *punda (mbundile)*.
- Swallow, *mila (misile)*.
- Sway about like a drunken man, *liungaliunga*.
- Swear, *lumbila*; swear at, *lweselela*.
- Sweat, *tenda chitukuta*.
- Sweep, *piagila (mbiajisile)*.
- Sweet, become, *lieliépela*.
- Swell, *imba (-imbile)*: swell up, *tupa (-tupile)*.
- Swim, *jelejela (nyelejele)*; float, *sujilila*.
- Swing (neut.), *liunga (-liunjile)*; swing the arms, *uta mkono*.
- Take, *tola (ndosile)*; seize, *kamula*; take down, *patula (mbatwile)*; take off clothes, *uula (uusile)*; take off the fire, *tegula (ndegwile)*; take leave, *langa, langana*.
- Talk, *welcheta*; he went by, talking, *pita njuwelcheta*; talk over much, *welchetesya*; talk through the nose, *welcheta mbulu*.
- Tame (keep), *langa*; become tame, *siowelela*.
- Tangle, *kolekunya (ngolekenye)*.
- Tarry, *kawa (ngawile), kawilila*.
- Taste, *pasya (mbasisye)*; taste a new crop, &c., *limbuka (nimbwiche)*.
- Teach, *jiganya (nyigenye)*; *jiganisya*.
- Tear (act.), *papula (mbapwile), walula*; be torn, *papuka (-papwiche), tusuka (tuswiche)*.
- Tease, *tanda (ndandite)*.
- Tell, *luula (nduwile)*.
- Terrify, *jogoya (nyogweye)*.
- Thatch, *uimba (ximbile)*.
- Thin, get, *ganda (ngandile)*.
- Think: reflect, *kumbuchila*; consider, *ganisya*; suppose, *chita*.
- Thirst, *kolwa na njota*; I am thirsty, *jingwete njota* [thirst has got me]. I am getting thirsty, *jikungola njota* [thirst is getting me].
- Threaten, *sienjela (sienjéle), pakana (mbakene)*.
- Thresh, *kuita (nguitile)*.
- Throw, *ponya (mbonyile)*; throw away, *jusa (ngasile)*; throw out sparks, *tatalika*.
- Thunder, *nguguluma (-ngugulwime)*; it thundered at that time, *ge mow' agala yungugulumaga njasi*.
- Tickle, *nyelenyesya*.
- Tie, *tawa (ndawile)*.
- Tighten, *limbisya (ndimbisye)*; be tight, *limba (-limbile), limbilila*.
- Tinkle, *chimula (?)*, we are

- shaking our rattles, *tukuchimula masewe*.
- Tired, get, *pela (mbesile)*; get very tired, *totoka (ndotwiche)*; get utterly beaten, *menyeka*.
- Touch, *kwaya (ngwaye)*, *kwayisya*.
- Trade, *tenda malonda*.
- Train up, *lela*.
- Travail, *petekwa na kuweleka*.
- Travel, *jenda mulendo*.
- Tread, *liwatu (ndiwete)*; tread among brushwood, *kojolu*; tread among dry grass, *wakanya*.
- Treat, *tenda*; treat well, *tenda ukoto*, or *uchinene pe*; treat ill, *tenda mwangalumbana*.
- Tremble, *tetemela*.
- Trumpet, *menya lipenga*.
- Trust in, *lupalila*.
- Try, *linga (ninjile)*, *tanda (ndandite)*.
- Turn over (act.), *galumbusya*; (neut.) *galambuka*; turn round (act.), *pitikusya (mbitikwisye)*; (neut.) *pitikuka (mbitikwiche)*.
- Twist, *pota (mbotile)*.
- Uncover, *unukula (unukwile)*.
- Understand, *manya (manyile)*, *manyila (manyilile)*; to be understood, *manika, manikangana*; the language was understood, *magambo gamanike*; which were understood, *ga gamanikangene*; which were not understood, *ga ngamanikangana*.
- Undress, *uula nguo*.
- Unfold, *sapangula (sapangwile)*.
- Unite, *tenda chimpè pe, tawa maundo*.
- Unpick, *sumula (sumwile)*.
- Unthatch, *uimula manyasi (uimwile)*.
- Untie, *gopola (ngopwele)*.
- Urge on, *amila*.
- Urinate, *tunda (ndundile)*, *tenda makweso*.
- Use up, *lia (eat)*.
- Vanish, *sowa (sowile)*, *similila*.
- Vanquish, *tisya (ndisisye)* [make to flee].
- Vomit, *tapiku (ndapiche)*.
- Wait, *kawa*; wait a bit, *linda ni kaje, kalinde chinundipe*; wait for, *linda (nindile)*; look for, *lolola (ndolele)*; I am anxiously waiting for him, *kulinda ngumlinda*.
- Walk, *tianga (ndianjile)*, *jimajima (nyimujimile)*.
- Wander, *siungula*.
- Want, wish for, *saka*; fall short, *punguka*; be without, *pila*; he wants clothing, *akupilanguo*; I had nothing to eat, *mbilile je iakulia*.

- War, *tenda ngondo*.
- Warm, to get, *kola mtukuta*; the water is warm, *mesi gakwete mtukuta*; warm it (let it get warm), *gakole mtukuta*.
- Warn, *onesya*.
- Warp, *popotoka (-popotweche)*.
- Wash, *suka (sukile)*; wash one's self, *nawa*; I have washed my hands, *nawile miala*; wash clothes, *saula (sawile)*; wash the house walls with red earth, which is used like whitewash, *lia-liajisya*; I have redwashed my house, *ndialiajisye nyumba jangu*.
- Waste, *onanga (nyonanjile)*.
- Watch, *linda, lindila*; watch for, *juwilila*; spy out, *lagulila (ndagulile)*.
- Water, *itila mesi (nyitile)*, *ng'wesya*; make water, *tunda (ndundile)*, *tenda makweso*.
- Waylay, *juwilila*; the lion waylaid him, *lisimba limjuwilile*.
- Weaken, *pungusya machili, gandisya (-gandisisye)*; be weak, *lepetala*.
- Wear out (neut.) *wisala*; it is worn out, *icisile sambano*.
- Weave, *gomba*; he wove cloth, *agombile likamambo*.
- Weep, *lila*.
- Weigh, *linga (ninjile)*.
- Well, get, *imuka, lama, pola*.
- Wet, *nyowesya (nyowesye)*; get wet, *nyowa (-nyowile)*, *nyowa mesi*.
- Whisper, *songonela*.
- Whistle, *tenda luwisi*.
- Whiten, whiten one's self, *uka pachiilu*; become white, *suejela (suejele)*.
- Will, *suka*.
- Wipe, *siula (siulile)*.
- Wish, *chita (njite je)*.
- Wonder, *lapa (ndapile)*; be puzzled, *simonga (simongile)*.
- Work, *tenda masango*.
- Worship, *juga, lomba*.
- Wound, *tenda liwanga*.
- Wrap up, *ilijilila*; he wrapped it up in a piece of paper, *auilijilile kwa chikalata*.
- Wrench, *popotola (mbopotwele)*.
- Wrestle, *kamulana*; they wrestled, *akamulene*.
- Wring the neck of a fowl, *popotola nguku*.
- Yawn, *tenda mwaju*.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, AND INTERJECTIONS.

THERE are five particles which are in constant use in Yao. Three of them are placed before what they qualify, they are—*mu*, *pa*, and *ku*. Two are placed after, and may be regarded as enclitics, they are *pe* and *je*.

1. *Mu* expresses withinness. When used with a substantive it denotes position within what the substantive denotes, or inclusion in the idea conveyed by it. When used with a verb it denotes time included in that during which the action or state continued. It may be translated by in, within, into, out of, in the act of, while.

2. *Pa* expresses atness. When used with a substantive it denotes position at or near what the substantive denotes. When used with a verb it denotes the time at which an action occurred or a state existed. It may be translated by at, by, near, upon, where something is or was, the place of, when.

3. *Ku* answers generally to the English word to. It expresses motion to a place; it is the sign of the infinitive, as to is in English; it is also used of a distant or indeterminate place in the sense of at. It may be translated by to, up to, as far as, unto, at, and until.

4. *-pe* is very commonly added to words to define them more exactly, especially with those that have at all a restrictive meaning. It does not generally require any translation; but it gives the sense of quite, completely, exactly, merely, or that is all.

5. *-je* is very frequently added to verbs; it seems to give greater distinctness and immediateness to the idea. It can seldom be translated; but it gives the sense of just this, just now, indeed, truly, this is what was, or was done, &c.

A preposition connected with a verb may almost always be expressed by a verb in the derived form in *-ila* or *-ela*.

LIST OF THE SMALLER PARTS OF SPEECH.

- Above, *inani, chanya, penani, pachanya kwinani.*
- Abroad, *pasa.*
- According to, *malinga na.*
- Across, obliquely, *chamchipi-ngula*; across the middle, *chisikatipe.*
- After, *nyuma, panyuma, kunyuma*; after, when joined with a verb is expressed by *puna*, followed by a past tense.
- Again, *sooni*: a second time, *kawili*; try again, *lingani sooni.*
- All together, *wose pampepe.*
- Alone, *jikape, pajikape.*
- Aloud, *lilowe lia likulungwa.*
- Also, *na, sooni.*
- Although, *muno*; though he was beating me, *ambulaga muno.*
- Always: all days, *mowa gose*; all years, *yaka yose.*
- Among, *pa*; amongst themselves, *walawala pawale.*
- Anciently, *chikala, katasipe.*
- And, *na.*
- Annually, *yaka yose, chaka muchikupitila*, [as a year passes].
- Apart, *jumo jumo, chimo chimo, &c., &c.*
- As: like, *mpela, mpelaga, i, iipe, ilaila, paila*; this man does not do as his father did, *mundu aju nganalingana yatesile atatigwe*; such as these, *ga ii, sya ii, &c.*; as if, *patipo*; as to, *nawa*; as to a house, *nawa nyumba*; as (when, while), *mu-, pa-*.
- Aside, *pachisiepe, pachisiepe-la.*
- At, *pa-, ku-*; at all, *chilepe, muno.*
- Away: not there, *ngapalipo*; not within, *ngamulimo*; I am going away, *ndenda kwaula.*
- Back, *kunyuma.*
- Backwards: to walk backwards, *kwenda kitukululu*; he fell backwards, *agwile lugali.*
- Badly. *mwangalumbana*; he who acts badly will see trouble hereafter, *ju akutenda mwangalumbana tachi-lola kusauka malawi.*

- Before: in front of, *paujopo* ;
preceding, *mukulongolela*.
- Behind, *nyuma*, *panyuma*, *ku-nyuma*.
- Beside, *mumbalati*, *mgulugulu*.
- Better, *kungulu* ; I had better go, *ngupila tinyende* (or *nyende*).
- Between, *chilikati*, *chisikati*, *pachilikati*, *kuchilikati* ; between two people, *pachisikati pa wandu wawili* ; to go between, *kwenda kuchisikati*.
- But, *nambo*.
- By: of an agent, *na* ; of an instrument, *kwa* ; of a place, *pa*.
- Carefully, *kukumbuchilaga*.
- Certainly, *mwambone*.
- Complete, *muno*, *mbesi*.
- Consequently, that cause, *ligongo lilalila* ; for why, *kwa chichi*.
- Daily: day by day, *liua liua* ; as days end, *mowa mugakumalila*.
- Directly, *sambano pano*.
- Down, *pasi*, *kusi* ; he has thrown it down, *alechele pasipe* ; down in a hole, *pasi mmwisia* ; down into a hole, *kusi mmwisia*.
- Downwards, *kusi*.
- Early in the morning, *kunda-wipe*,
- Easily, *chalumope*.
- Either—or—, *ama—ama—*.
- Entirely, *josepe*.
- Ere, *pu-* with a future tense.
Ere he went, *patije atioche*.
- Even, *na* ; he may come even to-day, *chamuno lelo kupai-ka*.
- Every where, *posepe*, *mosepe*, *cheluu* (?).
- Except: except he be there, *akaweje* ; except there be a house, *jikaweje nyumba*.
- Far, *kutalika*, *kwanaula* ; where they are going is far off, *kuakwendako kutalika* ; where I went was far off, *kunajile kwa kutalika*.
- Fast, *msanga*, *luwila*, *katoto*.
- Finally, *mbesi*, *kwa kumala*.
- For this reason, *ligongo li lio-lio*.
- Forcibly, *kwa machili* : I was brought by force, *nyisile kwa machili*.
- Forwards, *paujopo* ; he fell forwards, *agwile makuku* ; to lie on the stomach, *kugona makuku*.
- Frequently, *mwamjinji*, *kata-sipeko*.
- From is expressed in the verb, or implied by the general meaning of the sentence.
He is alienated from me, *alekene na neju*.
- Front, in, *chambuju*.
- Further, *mbunde*.

Gently, *mbolebole*, *kokowaga*.

Good bye! *Sigalagani!*

Gratis, *lulele*.

Hastily, *kukwangrii*.

Heaps, in, *lusungulusungu*.

Here, *apala*, *palapala*, *apano*, *panopano*, *po*.

Hereafter, *malawi*.

How? *Uli?* how are you?
Uli kuimukaga? *Uli mji-
mwicheje?*

If, *kanga*.

Immediately, *sambano pano*.

In, *mwe*, *mu-*, *mkati*, *mkati mu-*; look in the jar, *lola muchiwiga*.

Indeed, truly, *mwambone*; very, *muno*, *munope*; very sweet indeed, *kunung'a muno*.

Indoors, *munyumba*.

Inside, *mkati*, *mu-*; has it any thing inside? *mna chindu?*

Instead of, *pandu pa*.

Into, *mu-*, *mkati mu-*; pour it into the water jar, *mi-mimani 'mlulu*; he put it in the bag, *atasile mumsaka*.

Inwardly, *kwa mkati mwa*.

I say! *kuti!*

Just, *-je*, *-pe*.

Just this, *mumupemu*.

Least, in the least, *chilepe*.

Lengthwise, *chamchileu*.

Likewise, *sooni*, *na*.

Little, a, *chinandipe*.

Long while, a, *pakukawa*.

Merely, *pe*.

More, *kupunda* (exceeding).

Near, *pangulugulu*; to draw near to, *kuwandichila*.

Never, *gwamba*.

Nevertheless, *nambo*.

Not, *ngailio*, *nga*; it is not he, *ngaliju*; it is not inside, *ngamulimo*; not there, *ganapagwa*, *ganakugwa*; not yet, *nganali*. See Verbs, negative present, &c.

Nothing: *chindu*, with a negative verb: he has nothing, *angali chindu*; there is nothing, *ganakola*, *gailio*; there is nothing there, *changanapagwa*.

Now, *sambano*, *lepano*; now then! *kuti!* the people of to-day, *wasambanoje*.

Obliquely, *chamchipingula*.

Of, *-a*, with a varying initial letter. See Substantives, p. 7.

Often, *kakajinji*; how often? *kalingwa?*

On, above, *pa*, *pachanya*; on purpose, *melepe*; on the

- back, *lugali*; on the stomach, *makuku*; on the side, *pambalati*.
- Once, *kampepe*, *kamo*.
- Only, *pe*, *jikapi*; I only, *nenepene*.
- Or, *ama*.
- O! in a solemn address, *mwa*; O chief! *Mw'achimwene!* O God! *Mwa Mulungu!*
- Over, *penani pa*, *pachanya*.
- Outside, *sa*, *pasa*, *pasapo*, *kusa*, *kusako*; I arrived outside the door, *naiche kusa mlango*.
- Pairs, in (two by two), *iwili iwili*.
- Perhaps, *mpelaga*.
- Privately, *mtemele*.
- Quickly, *msangamsanga*, *mtoto*.
- Really, *mwambone*.
- Scarcely, with hardness, *kwa-kunonopa*; with sticking and jamming, *pakuli pakanchisya*.
- Seldom, *ngati kakajinji*.
- Side by side, *malingape*; on the side, *pambalati*; on one side (one-sidedly), *pambali*; on this side, *kwa lupande lua lulu*; on that side, *kwa lupande lua kulakula*.
- So, *ii*, *iyoyo*, *iipei*.
- Sometimes, *kamokamo*.
- Something, *chindu*.
- Soon, *sambano*.
- Such a one, such people, &c.: such a one, *alakwe*, *jualakwe*; we, such and such people, *twalakwe*; you, such and such people, *mwalakwe*; such and such people, *walakwe*.
- Thank you, *nanga*.
- Then, *nda*; then he said, *nda alulile*.
- There, *akoko*, *kwekula*, *papopo*, *kulakula*, *ko*.
- Therefore, *kwa ligongo alino*.
- Therein, *mwa munomuno*.
- Thither, *kunokuno*.
- Through: to go through, *kupeleta*; sand-flies can get through into any thing, *ipukusu ikukombola kupelctamose*.
- Throughout, *ose*.
- Thus, *ai*.
- To, *ku*.
- To-day, *lelo*, *lepano*; this very day, *lepanoje*.
- Together, *pampepe*, *chalumo*.
- Total, *ose*.
- Totally, *mbesi*.
- Truly, *mwambone*, *mnope*.
- Unanimously, *mtima mnope*.
- Unawares: when I was not aware, *pungaliye nasisimukuga*.

Under, *si, pasi, kusi*; under the tree, *kusi mtela*; at the bottom of the tree, *pasi mtela*; down in a hole, *pasi mmwisia*; down into a hole, *kusi mmwisia*.

Upon, *penani, kuinani, pachanya*.

Usually, for years, *ya yaka*; it has been a custom from our births to do so, *chitandwile chi twapagwile kutendaga ii*.

Well, *uchinene, mukulumba-na*; he behaved well, *atesi-le uchinenepe*; very well! *clu! yoyopei!*

What? *chichi? chi?*

When? *chakache?*

When, *po, pa*. See *While*.

Whence? *kwapi?*

Where? *kwapi?*

Where, *palipo, kuliko*; where they are going to, *kuakwendako*; where I am going to, *kungwendako*; I don't know where I am going to, *kwali kutinyende*; I don't know where he is coming from, *kwali kuatioka*.

Whereby? *kwa chichi?*

Whereby, *kwa ligongo liliolio*.

While, *kona, pa, pu*; when I went, *punajesile*; while I

was going, *punajendaga*; when I shall see him, *putinjimwona*; when he shall see him, *patachimwona*; while he was going, *pajendaga*; when you were going, *pamjendaga*; when, or while, in the sense of in the act of, is expressed by *mu*.

Why? *kwa chichi? mpelagaii? ligongo chi?*

Willingly, *kwa kusaka, kwa mtima*; not by force but willingly, *ngati mwa machili, mwa mtima*.

With, of an instrument, *kwa*; he beat me with a stick, *ambutile kwa lupichi*; together with, *na, pampepe na*.

With me, *none (na une)*; with thee, *nogwe (na ugwe)*; with him or her, *naju (naaju)*; with us, *nowe (na uwe)*; with you, *nomwe (na umwe)*; with them, *nawa (na awa)*.

Within, *mkuti, mu*.

Within there, *mulamula*.

Without: outside, *pasa*; there not being, *pangali*; there is not, *pangapawa*.

Yes! *Elo!*

Yonder, *kulakula*.

YAO ENIGMAS.

1. *Ndawile nyumba jangu jangali mlango.*

I have built my house, it has no door.

Ans. *Lindanda*, an egg.

2. *Liliwa lia ambuje liakuyutuka kutoto.*

My master's trap falls quickly.

Ans. *Mgwimbi*, the eyelid.

3. *Najile kuambusanga animuchile kuitalape.*

I went to my friend, he saluted me while on the way.

Ans. *Mbwa*, a dog, because he barks as soon as he hears a footstep.

4. *Najile kuambusanga akungomasya kuitalape.*

I went to my friends, they saluted me on the road.

Ans. *Nyuchi*, bees.

5. *Mgunda wa ambuje tupandile sugupe.*

In the master's field we have planted only ground nuts.

Ans. *Ndoudwa*, stars.

6. *Liwanga lia ambuje li ngatula membe.*

The master's sore which flies do not rest upon.

Ans. *Moto*, fire, because a hot ember is the same colour as a sore place.

7. *Ndawile nyumba ja ngulungwa wanache watatupe.*
I have built a great house with only three children.

Ans. *Mayiga*, the three stones on which
a pot is set over the fire.

8. *Nijinleje nyama yangamanyika minoo.*
I have killed the game, and there is nothing
meaty as yet to be seen.

Ans. *Lipuji*, a tortoise.

9. *Najile kuambusanga ambujile ugali mboga jangu-
tumbula.*

I went to my friend and he cooked me what had
not been cut open.

Ans. *Mgumbi*, white ants in the flying
stage.

10. *Chi ajigele ambuje tulie.*

Let us eat what grandfather has carried.

Ans. *Uuli*, grey hair, because it looks
like flour.

11. *Najile kuambusanga nasimene ateme muitengo.*

I went to my friends and I found them sitting on
stools.

Ans. *Makwenda*, mushrooms, on their
stalks.

12. *Najile kuambusanga punaiche kwasimana osepe,
waliji atwichile iselo, na chalume wanache
wose iselope.*

I went to my friends, when I arrived they were
all met, and were carrying flat baskets, and
the children had every one a basket.

Ans. *Makwenda*, mushrooms.

13. *Najile kuambusanga, kwasimana wose ndeupe na achakongwe amesile ndeu, ndi nausile petala najogopaga pakumela ndeu wosepe.*

I went to my friends, they were met, all of them bearded, even the women had grown beards, I went back on the road and was afraid at their all growing beards.

Ans. *Imanga*, Indian corn, referring to the tuft of filaments at the end of the cob.

14. *Mchila wa ngwene ngaukombola kutauna.*
The crocodile's tail, it cannot be gnawed.

Ans. *Litala*, a road.

15. *Apitako tusimanako.*
Where they pass, where we meet.

Ans. *Lupondo*, a girdle.

A YAO GRACE.

Chonde chonde nyikute na malawi.
May it please that I have enough to-morrow also.



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