A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

BAKĚLE LANGUAGE,

WITH

VOCABULARIES.

BY THE

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INTRODUCTION.

It is now a well established fact, that all the inhabitants of Africa, south of the Mountains of the Moon, with the exception of a few Arabs along the Eastern shores, and the Hotentots, Namakwas, and a few other small tribes near the Cape of Good Hope, belong to one great family or branch of the negro race, and all speak dialects of the same language. To this great family belong the Corisco, Mpongwe, Loango, Kongo, and Dongo tribes of Western Africa; the Kafirs, the Bechnans, and the Zulus of the Cape of Good Hope; the Mozambique, Swahere, and other tribes on the Eastern Coast, and others as far interior as the country has been explored.

This great family of languages is variously denominated the Kafir, the Nilotic, and the Ethiopic language. It is essentially and radically different from all the dialects spoken in Northern Guinea, and in Central Northern Africa.

The Bakĕle is a dialect of this great family of languages. The people by whom it is spoken are known as the Akĕli people. They are to be found in Western Africa, near the head waters of the Gaboon, but extending several degrees both North and South of the equator. The Corisco, Mpongwe, and Cape Lopez tribes occupy the country between them and the sea coast, and the Pangwes (a large tribe who have recently descended from the mountainous regions of the interior) have taken possession of all the country between them and the "Sierra del Crystal" mountains.

It is difficult to form a correct estimate of the population of the Bakĕle people, but it is probable that they do not fall short of 100,000.

They have all the physical characteristics of the great family to which they belong. Their complexion is not so dark as that of the tribes between them and the sea coast, and not so light as those in the rear of them, who have more recently emerged from the mountainous regions of the interior.

In stature they are something below the medium size of the maratime tribes, and their bodies are disproportionably long to their legs. They are mild, peaceable, and timid, but are frequently embroiled, nevertheless, in petty wars with each other, and with the surrounding tribes. They cultivate the soil to a limited extent, are a good deal addicted to hunting, and since they have reached the maratime country, they have become much engaged in trading, acting as factors between the Mpongwe and the Pangwe tribes.

Their language, though obviously of the same family as the Mpongwe, differs very materially as a dialect. The Bakĕle has a larger number of declensions than the Mpongwe, and its adjectives and pronouns, consequently, are more flexible and complicated.

It has but few of the conjugations of the verb which form so conspicuous a feature in the Mpongwe, and it makes very little use of the passive voice, which is just the reverse of the usage in Mpongwe.

The verbal resemblances are not very striking. Perhaps one word out of ten is the same, or obviously from the same root. The orthography of the two differ very materially, and, in this respect, the Bakĕle is more like the dialects of the Eastern coast than the Mpongwe, particularly in the frequent use of *th*, which is unknown to the latter, but very common in the dialects near Zanzibar.

The Bakĕle Grammar has been prepared by the joint labors of Messrs. Preston and Best, of the Mission of the American Board at the Gaboon; both of whom have resided several years among the Bakĕle people, and have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with their language. Their future researches may bring to light some additional facts in connection with the structure of the language, but its general principles are well understood and succinctly set forth in the following pages, and must be of great service to those who may hereafter labor among this people. The appearance of this Grammar affords another proof of the indebtedness of science and scientific men to the incidental labors of modern missionaries.

J. Leighton Wilson.

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ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. The vowel sounds which occur in this language are *a*, sounded as a in father, *â* as a in all, *e* as a in hate, *ĕ* as e in met, *i* as i in machine, *ĭ* as i in pin, *o* as o in note, *ŏ* as o in not, and *u* as oo in moon.

2. Each of these vowels has also a nasal sound, which is represented by *nh* written after it; as *mbanh*, house, *nkânh*, the back, *mbĕnh*, good, *kinh*, the neck.

3. When two or more vowels come together they run into each other, and *ai* especially, pronounced like i in pine.

4. In some words *i* is changed to *u*, especially by old people, as *bia* no, changed to *bua*, *sha lubiki* to *sha lubuku*.

5. The consonant sounds are *b*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *w*, *y*, *z*, and are sounded as English. *G* is always hard; *d* has in some words a mixed sound, as if preceded by an l, which is not represented in writing; *th* is always sounded as the same letters are in the, that; *ty* is sounded as ch in chair.

6. Two and sometimes three consonants come together at the beginning of a word; as, *mputyi*, custom, *ngboma*, to bark (as a dog). They are pronounced as i, preceded by a very short ĕ.

7. These when initials belong mostly to nouns and pronouns, and the nouns in forming the plural take a prefix syllable, whose final is *a* or *i*, and then these consonants are separated; e.g. *mbia*, plural, *bam-bia*; *mbeka*, pl., mim-beka. And in any case when a word ending in a vowel precedes a word beginning with two or more consonants, the vowel draws to itself a consonant.

8. Consonants are sometimes interchanged, as *thangâkâ* for langâkâ. When also in the course of inflecting the verb, *d* comes to be followed by *i*, the *d* is changed into *j*; as *londa*, *lonjimĕ*; and when in like circumstances *t* is followed by *i*, *y* is introduced between them; as *tata tatyiki*. Here also is to be placed *pĕ tyi*, instead of *pĕ ti*, out there.

ETYMOLOGY.

The parts of speech in Bakĕlĕ are—nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.

NOUNS.

Bakĕlĕ nouns have number and classification or declension, but no separate forms to distinguish gender or case.

There are two ways of distinguishing gender. The first is by placing *miali*, woman, or *shangwĕ*, father, before the noun, while the noun, whose gender is to be distinguished, is connected with it by the particle, called the "definite pronoun," which agrees in declension and number with miali or shangwĕ, thus; *miali wimboli*, a she-goat; *miali mimboli*, or *mibimboli*, she-goats; *miali wikuba*, a hen; *miali mibakuba*, hens; *shanh ngwamboli*, a he-goat; *bashanh babimboli*, or *bamboli*, he-goats; *shanh ngwakuba*, cock, *basha babakuba*, cocks.

The other and more usual way of distinguishing the gender, is by placing the same words, *miali* and *shangwĕ* after the nouns. They are then regularly declined as adjectives; (see declension of adjectives below) thus, for the first declension:

Amboli yimiali, a she-goat.
Bimboli bimiali, she-goats.
Amboli yishangwĕ, a he-goat.
Bimboli bibashangwĕ, or *bashangwe*, he-goats.

NOTE.—*Miana*, child, forms its masculine by taking *mithom*, man, as an adjective after it, and sometimes other words take it instead of *shangwĕ*.

Cases.—The nominative and objective cases of nouns are alike, but personal and definite pronouns (which see) have separate forms for the objective case.

When the noun to be put in the possessive case is the name of an animal or thing, it is placed after the noun which governs it, and connected to it by the definite pronoun; which takes the number and declension of the governing noun, thus; *tyityi ngwa pĕnje*, a beast of the field; *batyityi ba pĕnje*, beasts of the field; *vinâni vi thobĕ*, a fowl of the air; *lanâni la thobĕ*, fowls of the air. *Ngwa*, *vi*, *la* and *ba*, agree in number and classification with the nouns that precede them.

But when the word is the name of the Deity, a person or a relative, which refers to persons, the syllable *mbi* is suffixed to

the definite pronouns, thus; *mithali* mimbi Anyambiĕ, the laws of God; *mbanh wumbi Bongwĕ*, Bongwĕ's house; *abobi yimbi nja*, whose hat?

Sometimes this particle is wholly dropped, and they say, *akoldi Malângâ*, Malângâ's town.

Again, *mbi* only is retained, thus; *nyanh mbi Pitĕr*, Peter's mother.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION.

Nouns have two numbers, the singular and the plural. But some nouns are used only in the singular, others only in the plural, while others have only one form for both numbers.

There are nine classes or declensions of nouns. The manner of forming the plural and the forms, which the definite pronoun, adjective, etc. take, when relating to, or qualifying different nouns, determine classification. Thus, it is said of two Latin or Greek nouns, *naturally neuter;* one is masculine, because it takes a masculine form of the adjective; and the other is feminine, because it takes a feminine form of the adjective.

FIRST DECLENSION.

This declension includes all nouns beginning with *a* and *j*, (except jombi,) and forms the plural by changing *a* and *j* into *bi*, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Avata,	*bivata*,	Chest.
Abobi,	*bibobi*,	Hat.
Jeli,	*bieli*,	Tree.

NOTE.—Some nouns belonging to this declension have two plurals, thus: Sing.—*Ashu;* Plur.—*bishu*, or *mashu*. The plural form *mashu*, belongs to the second declension.

SECOND DECLENSION.

This embraces all nouns beginning with *di*, and forms the plural by changing *di* into *ma;* but if *di* is followed by a vowel, *di* is changed into *m* only, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Dikâki,	*makâki*,	a stone.
Diashika,	*mashika*,	a door.
Diâli,	*mâli*,	the nape.
Dieki,	*meki*,	a law.
Dioi,	*moi*,	voice.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Dina*, name, makes *mina*, names, in the plural; and *dishĭ*, eye, changes to *mishĭ*, eyes.

NOTE 1.—*Du*, fire, belongs to this declension, and forms the plural *mu*; *dumba*, cargo, makes *mumba*, cargoes; and *dushĭ* a brush, changes to *mushĭ*, brushes.

NOTE 2.—To this class belong the nouns which are names of liquids, and some others, which have no singular; as, *madiba*, water; *mali*, oil; *makânjikâ*, sap; *makiemba*, salt, etc.

NOTE 3.—*Manga*, the manatus, has the same form in both numbers, and belongs to the plural of this declension.

THIRD DECLENSION.

This declension includes nouns beginning with *l*, *m*, *n*, and *th*, and forms the plural by prefixing the syllable *mi*, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Lema,	*milema*,	heart.
Mbeka,	*mimbeka*,	hill.
Nkoma,	*minkoma*,	ring.
Thali,	*mithali*,	law.

NOTE 1.—It must not be understood that all nouns beginning with *l*, *m*, *n*, etc., are of the third declension, but *only* such as form the plural as above. They are to be learned from the vocabulary and interpreters.

NOTE 2.—*Gwana*, mouth, makes *miana*; *mâi*, the belly, makes miâi; *mulĭě*, the head, *miulĭě*; *munh*, a corpse, *miunh*.

NOTE 3.—*Miaka*, *miaya*, *miânhyâ*, *miěnhye mienji*, *miěbě*, *miěli*, *miěthě*, *miělia*, *minyungwa*, take adjectives after them, of the same form as other nouns of this declension; but they are not changed to form the plural.

NOTE 4.—*Mbŏ*, the arm, forms *mabŏ* in the plural, and *nkothi*, the leg, *makothi*; the singular belonging to this, and the plural to seventh declension.

NOTE 5.—*Moka*, the sole-fish, makes *mioka* in the plural. Its singular takes adjectives of the second declension plural, and its plural belongs to this declension.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

This embraces nouns beginning with *g*, *k*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s* and *t*, and forms the plural by prefixing the syllable *ba* to the singular, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Gwâlě,	*bagwâlě*,	the ear.
Koshě,	*bakoshě*,	a parrot, etc.

NOTE 1.—Verbal nouns, representing the agent of the action, expressed by the verb, and a few common nouns, which begin with *n*, drop the *n* in forming the plural, thus: *Njothi*, pl. *bajothi*, a killer; *nlonh*, pl. *balonh*, a builder; *nkâthâ*, pl. *bakâthâ*, a bachelor.

NOTE 2.—*Mutyĭ*, a person, makes *botyĭ*, people, in the plural; *miana*, a child, *bana*; and *mânâ*, the mullet, bânâ. These forms are all evidently euphonic contractions.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

This declension includes nouns beginning with *l* and *th*, and forms the plural by changing the first syllable into *ma*, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Langâkâ,	*mangâkâ*,	the head.
Thapatha,	*mapatha*,	a hoof.

SIXTH DECLENSION.

This includes a few nouns beginning in *la*, and drops this syllable to form the plural, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Lanyui,	*nyui*,	honey-bee.
Lanyatha,	*nyatha*,	a flea.

NOTE 1.—Some nouns of this declension form also a plural, like the fifth declension, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Landângâ,	{ *Ndângâ*, *Mandângâ*,	the end.

SEVENTH DECLENSION.

This embraces some nouns beginning with *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and forms the plural by prefixing *ma*, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Mbute,	*mambute*,	bottle.
Njali,	*manjali*,	gun.
Pĕnje,	*mapĕnje*,	world.
Sheba,	*masheba*,	ivory.

EIGHTH DECLENSION.

This contains most nouns which begin with *vi;* and forms the plural by changing *vi* into *la;* but when *vi* is followed by a vowel the *a* is dropped, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Vilambe,	*lalambe,*	a trap.
Vionji,	*lonji,*	a hatchet.

NOTE 1.—*Veia*, firewood, makes *leia; vina* makes *mina*, its singular belonging to this, and its plural to the third declension.

NINTH DECLENSION.

This embraces a few nouns beginning with *bi;* and forms its plural by changing *bi* into *ma;* but if *bi* be followed by a vowel, *a* is dropped, thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Biwobi,	*mawobi,*	a piece of cloth.
Biali,	*mali,*	canoe.

NOTE 1.—The following are irregular, but take adjectives of the ninth declension, viz.: *boshě* pl., *maboshě*, face; *biânh* pl., *mânh*, brain; *bishikwě*, pl., *mabishikwě*, back-yard; *buli*, pl., *muli*, a cavern.

VERBAL NOUNS.

There are four ways of forming verbal nouns. First: They are mostly formed by prefixing *bi* to the second person singular of the imperative mood, and simply express the meaning of the verb, as we sometimes in English use the infinitive mood, thus: to hate, *bibenika.*

NOTE 1.—Many of the verbs ending in *tha*, *thâ* and *thě*, form their verbal by prefixing *bi* to the radical form of the verb, as *bishambitha*, to arrange. Others place *bi* before, and *ni* after the radical, to form this verbal, as *bijâliani* to rest.

The second way of forming verbal nouns, is to prefix *di* to the radical. This forms nouns of the second declension, which mostly have the same meaning as English participial nouns. But some are simple nouns, as, *matoka*, wants or desires.

NOTE.—This verbal (with a slight *l* sound before the *d*,) is often used with *pě*, where in English we use an infinitive mood,

thus: *sha nyĕngi pĕ dinânh*, fear not to take; *ngwa bialiĕ pĕ didi abotyĕ*, who is born to be king.

It is used with *na* in the second member of a clause or sentence, as *a minji na dikishĕ beshĕ*, he came and saved us.

The third forms nouns of agency of the fourth declension, (note 1, fourth dec.) by prefixing *n* to the radical, and changing the last vowel into *i*; thus, *njibi*, thief. But if *i* precedes the final vowel, the final is dropped; thus, *njeli*, a teacher, from *jeliĕ*, to teach.

The fourth class of verbal nouns may be called abstract nouns. They express the mode of existence, or the manner of performing the action implied in the verb. Their meaning and difference from verbals of the second declension, may be illustrated by a few English words, thus: *Dikiĕ*, going, *nkiebia*, gait. Many verbs can form verbals of this class and signification, that will not admit those of the second class, thus; *laba*, to be long, forms *nlabia*, length; *nenĕ*, to be large, forms *nenia*, length.

They are formed by an initial prefix and a terminational change. Verbs beginning with *b* and *p*, prefix *m*; all others (except those beginning with *m* and *n*, which have no prefix) take *n*. The final syllable is changed into *ia*, unless it already thus end; thus, from *bena*, to hate, is formed *mbenia*, hatred; *kuba*, to work, *nkubia*, a manner of working. But if the final have a *k* in it, the change is into *kwa*; thus, *dâkâ*, to be weary, makes *ndâkwa*, weariness; and if it have a *t*, the change is into *tya*; thus, *kata*, to cut; *nkatya*, a manner of cutting. Polysyllables in *tha*, thâ, etc., change into *a*; thus, *pimbitha*, to wipe off, makes *mpimbia*. Verbs ending in *da*, terminate the nouns in *ja*; *lenja*, to dawn, *nlenja*; *penda*, to plait (the hair,) *mpenja*. These as well as those in *kwa* and *tya*, are evidently euphonic. Nasal terminations change to *ngwa*, thus; *nânh*, to take; *nângwa*, *shânh*, to mend, *nshângwa*. *Nja*, to come, makes *njebia*; *kiĕ*, to go, makes *nkiebia*.

PRONOUNS.

There are four kinds of pronouns; the Personal, Relative, Adjective, and Definitive.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These have number and person, but no gender.

The second and third persons, both singular and plural, have forms for the objective case, which are farther modified when governed by, and incorporated with certain prepositions.

Emphatic forms, rendered more so by intonation, are used both singular and plural, as also a suffix for self. The following is a table of the simple pronouns:

SINGULAR.

	NOMINATIVE.	OBJECTIVE.	EMPHATIC.
1st person,	*Mě*,	*mě*,	*měni.*
2d "	*Wě*,	*wě*, *gwě* and *agwě*,	*wěni.*
3d "	*A*, *jě*, or *yě*,	*yě*,	*yěni* or *jěni.*

PLURAL.

1st person,	*Beshě* ba,	*beshě.*	
2d "	*Be* ba,	*bewě* and *begwě*,	*begwe.*
3d "	*Bâ* ba,	*bâ*,	*bâni.*

NOTE 1.—*Mětě* is suffixed to each of the personal pronouns, with the force of self, but not reflexively. When they wish to put myself, etc., in the objective case, they use the middle voice of the verb, or the word for body, thus: *bâ ba paka manyuli mabi*, they praise their bodies, *i. e.* themselves.

NOTE 2.—*Ba* properly belongs to the definite pronoun, but is used with the personal pronouns before all verbs, except when the negative particles *sha* or *tyi* intervene, though the omission of it before these particles is not uniform.

NOTE 3.—The preposition *na* is often incorporated with these pronouns, thus instead of *na wě* they say *nâiě*, for *na yě nei*, *na beshě* becomes *na shě*, and *na bâ*, *na bi*, but sometimes the full form is used.

NOTE 4.—*Beshě*, *be* and *bâ*, are often used as singular, when other nouns or pronouns are connected with them; as *bâ na* nyangwě, *he* and his mother.

There is also a change of form when pronouns of different persons are compounded with the preposition *na*; as, *be nâ*, *I and you* (sing.), *bena*, I and you (pl.), *beshi nei*, I and he; *beshi na*, I and they; *benâ nei*, I and you and he; *nana*, with me and you, in the objective case. For pronouns governed by *pě* and *woni*, see prepositions.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The definite pronoun in all declensions is used as a relative. (See def. pron.)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are *nja*, who, what; *ni*, which; and *ndǐ*, what; which are regularly declined through all declensions.

When the question refers to persons, *nja* is used; as *nja kâ nani?* who says so? *botyi banja banaba?* what people are those?

Sometimes *nja* is irregularly used before the noun, without declension; as, *nja a dukwa*, what time? instead of *adukwa yirija*; *nja busha*, what day; instead of *busha binja.*

Nja is also frequently used, referring to things; as, *mabongwĕ mati manja*, what words are those? Put in the possessive case (see possessive case of nouns), after any noun, it means whose, thus; *mbanh wumbi nja?* whose house?

Ni is used interrogatively, like which, in English, thus; *avata yini?* which chest?

Ndi is chiefly used absolutely; as *a ja na ndi*, what does he say? *a thi kâmâ ndi*, what is he doing?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

These have number and declension; and are, with few exceptions, placed after the noun, and next to it, in the sentence. The remarks and illustrations of the possessive pronouns which immediately follow, will equally apply to all adjective pronouns and adjectives also. So that having understood declension in its reference to a possessive pronoun, it is understood for all.

It may be seen under the head of the declension of nouns, that the plurals of several declensions are alike; and they might be ranged under one declension, if they did not take different forms of adjectives, and adjective pronouns in the singular, thus; *dikâki*, stone; *langâkâ*, head; *njetha*, path; all form plurals in *ma;* but their singulars take different forms of the pronoun, thus:

Dikâ' diamĕ, my rock.
Langâkâ lamĕ, my head.
Njetha nyamĕ, my path.

The plural form for my is the same in all, viz., *mami;* but this difference of the singular holds through all the adjective pronouns and adjectives, and is the real cause of difference in declension.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Possessive pronouns correspond to the possessive cases of personal pronouns in English, viz.: my, thy, his, hers, etc., thus; *dina diamĕ*, my name; *dina diâyĕ*, thy name; *dina diei*, his, hers, or its name; *diashi*, *diani*, *diabi*, our, your, their.

There are yet others, to which we have none corresponding in English. *Nga*, another's; as *dina dinga*, another's name; *dina dianâ*, my and thy name; *dina diana*, my and your name.

When these are used without a noun expressed, an *n* or *m* is prefixed, except when the pronoun begins with one of those letters, thus; whose name is this? *ndiami*, mine.

The following table will show the possessive pronoun my, in each declension:

1st Declension—		Singular, *Avata jamě*, my chest.
	"	Plural, *Bivata biamě*, my chests.
2d	"	Singular, *Dina diamě*, my name.
	"	Plural, *Mina mamě*, my names.
3d	"	Singular, *Lema gwamě*, my heart.
	"	Plural, *Milema miamě*, my hearts.
4th	"	Singular, *Mbia ngwamě*, my dog.
	"	Plural, *Bambia bamě*, my dogs.
5th	"	Singular, *Langâkâ lamě*, my head.
	"	Plural, *Mangâkâ mamě*, my heads.
6th	"	Singular, *Lakapi lamě*, my paddle.
	"	Plural, *Kapi nyamě*, my paddles.
7th	"	Singular, *Njali nyamě*, my gun.
	"	Plural, *Manjali mamě*, my guns.
8th	"	Singular, *Vionji viamě*, my ax.
	"	Plural, *Lonji lamě*, my axes.
9th	"	Singular, *Biali biamě*, my canoe.
	"	Plural, *Mali mamě*, my canoes.

Note 1.—In all these ways is the pronoun my, varied in the different declensions. And every adjective, and adjective pronoun, has similar variations for a like purpose.

Note 2.—In the fourth declension there is some irregularity in the application of these principles, both to adjectives and pronouns. Many words take only the root of the adjective and pronoun, thus; *miali amě*, *ei*, *ashi*, *ani*, *abi*, my, his, our, your, their woman.

Others in the second person singular place *yŏ* before the noun, as *yŏ miali*. But as these words are in constant use, we might expect contractions and changes.

Sometimes the pronoun is placed before, in other persons, and then it assumes the same form as when used alone; as, *a thi na ndiei dina*, he has his name.

A careful study of the annexed table of declensions will render farther illustrations unnecessary, and make every thing plain.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are *yi*, this; *yinâyi* and *yitĭ*, that; whose declensions may be seen in the annexed table.

Note 1.—The use of *yinâyi* is limited to some present object; as, *alombi yinâyi*, that thing; while *yitĭ* is unlimited in time or place.

Note 2.—*Yinâyi* is variously contracted in the singular. Now its first syllable is dropped; as, *ndĭ nâyi*, what is that?

Again its first and last syllables are clipped; as *mutyĭ nâ*, that man.

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS.

The singular of the indefinite pronoun for all, *jeshĕ*, is used to a limited extent for each and every; thus, *ngothoma nyeshĕ*, each or every evening. Its plural also is frequently used, where in English we use every; as, *bilombi bieshĕ bi beshĕ jenĕ*, every thing which we see.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

These are *wâkâ* (changed to *pâkâ* in the seventh declension), other, another, some, and *jeshĕ*, all. *Wâkâ* repeated, thus; *wâkâ—wâkâ*, one—another; repeated in the plural, some—others.

DEFINITE PRONOUNS.

This part of speech, under different names, belongs to all the dialects of Africa, south of the "Mountains of the Moon." In South Africa, it is called "Alliteral Concord;" but not properly, as we think here. If it carried forward the first letter or syllable of the noun before it, to verbs, adjectives, adjective pronouns, and nouns, it might be so termed. But it does not always, nor generally do so, in any of the dialects known to the writer. It amounts; to this in many words in this language, but it has other and very important uses.

First: It interposes itself between all nouns (except those of the fourth declension, sing.) and the verbs which they govern, as an apposition pronoun, having the same case, number and declension, as the noun, thus; *ashangangob yi kâ nani*, the book, *it* says so; *dioba di valia*, the sun, *he* rises; *letĕli la kwa*, the stars, *they* fall. *Yi*, *di* and *la*, are different forms of the definite pronoun, agreeing in case, number and declension, with *ashangangob*, *dioba* and *letĕli*.

Second: In like manner it stands, where in English, personal pronouns would be used, thus; *Ani yi mibetyi, yi mivishilie pĕnje, yi mivishilie mimbeka njiki*, the tide rose, *it* covered the land, *it* covered the hills also; *dioba di dubia, di panya na ndanh*, the sun rises, he shines by day.

Its form in the objective case is used for the objective case of personal pronouns, and also as a kind of emphatic pronoun in the nominative, thus; *ba mijeni vietĕli, diŏ viŏ vi mikie pĕ boshi biabi*, they saw the star, and it went before them. *Viŏ vi* refers back to *vietĕli*—much more distinctly than our pronoun it can refer to star. *Mĕ naka mŏ shomba*, I want to buy

them, *mŏ*. *Mě njimě na bikândâ, vě naka biŏ shomba?* I have come with plantains, do you wish to buy them, *biŏ?*

Third: It is used as a relative pronoun; and as such, by its number and declension, varied with every class of nouns, identifies its antecedent with admirable precision, thus; *bilombi bieshě, bi beshe jeně*, all things *bi* which we see. *Bi*, which, being of the same number and declension with *bilombi*, things, has two unmistakable signs of identifying its antecedent.

Where in English the infinitive mood is governed by a noun, the relative pronoun is used, instead of the infinitive mood, thus; *a thi na mabŏm ma shomba sheba*, (literally) he is with money, which buys *ivory*. English idiom; he has money to buy ivory.

Fourth: It is used as a demonstrative pronoun. (See dem. pron. *yi*, this.)

Fifth: It serves as a connecting link between two nouns, or a noun and relative pronoun, to form the possessive case (see possessive case of nouns), and no possessive case can be regularly formed without it.

Sixth: Lastly, it incorporates itself with all adjectives, and adjective pronouns, and is indispensable to their declension. Any omission, as in the fourth declension, is an exception, and very limited.

The definite pronoun is inflected through all the declensions, and has a distinct form for the objective case, when used as a personal pronoun, which is also used as an emphatic nominative.

But when used as a relative pronoun, in the objective case, it is not changed, thus; *mabongwě ma ngwanga a mibonhthi*, the words, *ma*, which (not *mŏ*, the objective) the prophet spoke.

Note 1.—In the first and third declensions singular, there is a difference in its form when applied to possessive pronouns, from that applied to adjectives and other adjective pronouns. This arises no doubt from contraction in the first, and contraction and euphony in the third declension.

Note 2.—In the singular of the fourth declension, its use as a personal pronoun is supplanted by the personal pronoun, and its form can only be ascertained from its use as a relative, or as applied to the declension of adjectives.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have number, classification and comparison.

The number and classification of adjectives have been sufficiently illustrated, under possessive pronouns. For the manner

of declining, see the table of declensions. As they are all declined alike, having learned one, it will be easy to apply the same principles to any other, when the root is known from the vocabulary.

COMPARISON.

Comparison does not, in all respects, correspond to what it is in English, as may be seen from the following examples:

Of two, three or more persons or things, they will ask, which is old, large, small, etc.; meaning which is the older or oldest, larger or largest, etc., thus; *na weni na yeni na manyângwĕ, nja thi ntoli?* you and he and your brother, which is old? Another way is by the use of adverbs, derived from verbs, which signify to surpass or excel, thus; *shakĕ ngwamĕ a thĭ mbĕnh nulami*, or *dakami na shakĕ ngwâyĕ*, my knife is good more than your knife.

Another mode is to put *posho* before the adjective, with or without *nulami*, or *dakami* following it, in the sense of more or most, according as two or more objects are compared, thus; *shakĕ ngwamĕ a thĭ posho mibenh na ngwâyĕ*, or *nulami na ngwâyĕ*, my knife is better than yours. *Posho* is an adverb of comparison in the Mpongwe language, and its use in Bakĕlĕ may be derived thence, and not understood far away from that tribe.

Still another way is to put *kwĕ*, which is declined like the adjective it qualifies, after the adjective. This forms a comparative, thus; *abobi jâyĕ yi thĭ yibĕnh, nji njamĕ yi thĭ yibĕnh yikwĕ*, your hat is good, but mine is better. The superlative then is formed by a like use of *mĕtĕ, nji njamĕ yi thĭ yibĕnh yimĕtĕ*, but mine is best. A superlative is also formed by repeating the adjective, followed by *na*, and the thing compared.

NUMERALS.

In Bakĕlĕ they count to five, when they repeat five and one for six; five and two for seven, etc., up to ten, *diom*, used as a noun of the second declension. Its plural is *mabom*, with an euphonic epenthesis of *b*.

Eleven is ten and one; twelve is ten and two, etc.; though they count by tens; that is, having finished one ten, they begin another, without repeating the numbers of the first ten. Twenty is *mabom maba*, two tens; thirty, is *mabom malali*, three tens, etc.

The word for one hundred, is *nkama*; the same with the Mpongwe; and the word for one thousand, they have borrowed

through the Mpongwe, from the English. The following is a list of the numerals, each with the definite pronoun of the first declension before it, as is the manner of abstract counting:

1. *Yiwâtâ* or *yiwoto.*
2. *Biba.*
3. *Bilali.*
4. *Binai.*
5. *Bitani.*
6. *Bitani na yiwoto.*
7. *Bitani na biba*, etc.
10. *Diom.*
20. *Mabom maba.*
30. *Mabom malali*, etc.
100. *Nkama* or *nkama woto.*
200. *Minkama miba*, etc.
1000. *Ntâshen* or *ntâshen woto.*
2000. *Mintâshen miba*, etc.

DECLENSION OF NUMERALS.

Wâtâ or *woto* is declined in the singular, like an adjective; but in the fourth declension it is *wâtâ* alone, and in the seventh declension, *pâtâ.*

Biba, *bilali*, etc., take the definite pronoun plural of all declensions, and agree with the nouns which they qualify.

Nkama and *ntâshen* are used as nouns, and belong to the third declension.

PLACE OF THE NUMERALS.

When the numeral is less than ten, it comes after the noun; as, *bivata binai*, four chests; *mali matani na malali*, (literally) canoes five and three. But when more than ten, the ten or tens are put before the things numbered, and the multiplicator after; thus—*mabom ma bikândâ maba*, tens of plantains two, *i. e.* twenty plantains. The numbers between ten and twenty, twenty and thirty, etc., repeat the noun, and the numerals after it; thus—*mabom ma bimboli maba na bimboli bitani*, literally tens, of goats two, and goats five, *i. e.* twenty-five goats. Numbers greater than one hundred are expressed thus; *minkama mi bimboli miba na mabom ma bimboli maba na bimboli bitani*, (lit.) hundreds of goats two, and tens of goats two, and goats five, *i. e.* two hundred and twenty-five goats.

ORDINALS.

The following are the ordinal numbers, viz.:—*yigwekě*, first; *yibaliě*, second; *yilaliě*, third; *yinaiě*, fourth; *yitaniě*, fifth;

yitanie na yiwoto, sixth; *yitanie na yiba*, seventh; *yitanie nayilalie*, eighth; *yitanie nayinaie*, ninth; *yidiṇm*, tenth.

These ordinals take the definite pronoun singular of each declension, according to the noun they qualify, except in the fourth declension, thus; in the second declension *dina ditanie na diba*, the seventh name.

The distributive numbers are formed by repeating the cardinals, thus; *yiwoto yiwoto*, one by one; *biba biba*, two by two, etc.

Remarks.—The labor of counting is usually divided. The narrator of events very seldom uses the numerals, but makes a free use of his fingers and the demonstrative pronoun for this and these; thus—*me e ti thatha mashu ma*, I will there sleep days these—holding up three fingers (beginning to count from the little one), while the auditor immediately responds, *malali*, three. When the number is five, the clenched fist is held up. If greater than five, first the fist, and then the requisite number of fingers are held up—the narrator using the demonstrative pronouns, and the auditor responding the numerals, thus; *me e ti thatha mashu ma*, (the fist,) I will sleep there days these—the auditor responds, *matani*, five; narrator adds, *na ma*, holding up three fingers; when the auditor responds, *na malali*. The same course is pursued with greater numbers, thus; *me e ti thatha minkama mi mashu mi* (two fingers), *na mabom ma mashu ma* (three fingers), *na ma shu ma* (four fingers), while the auditor responds *miba*, *na malali na manai*, as the narrator successively exhibits his fingers, and utters the demonstrative pronouns.

This manner of counting, though general, is not always used. The narrator will sometimes give the numerals, but not with out speaking the pronouns, and exhibiting his fingers.

VERBS.

Every verb in the language begins with a consonant and ends with a vowel; and this rule holds good in every mood and tense of every verb. The vowels which end the radical form of the verb are, *a*, *ä*, *e*. The substantive verb *thi*, am, is, ends in *i*.

The radical form of the verb is the indicative mood, present tense.

MOODS AND TENSES.

Bakělě verbs have five moods, viz.; the indicative, the imperative, the subjunctive, the potential, and the infinitive. Of these, the indicative, imperative and potential, have independent forms of their own. The parts of the subjunctive are made

by auxiliary particles. The potential also can take auxiliaries in any of its tenses.

There are four tenses in Bakělě: the present, the future, and two past tenses, called the perfect and indefinite past, or historical tenses.

The indicative mood is the simplest part of the verb, and corresponds in its use to the same mood in English. Its tenses are all (except the future) formed by changes on the radical, and is the only mood that has all four of the tenses.

Tenses of the indicative. The present tense, like that tense in English, has two forms, thus; *mě thĭ loma*, I am sending; and *mě loma*, I send. *Thĭ* is the substantive verb, present tense. Negative in this and the perfect tense is formed by putting the particle *sha*, not, between the nominative and the verb, thus; *mě sha shomba*, may mean I am not buying, I do not buy, I have not bought.

NOTE.— *Veka*, to know, usually takes *tyi*, the negative particle of the future, instead of *sha*.

The future tense is formed by the auxiliary particle *ĕ*, between the nominative and the radical form of the verb, thus; *mě ĕ loma*, I will send. Negation in the future changes *ĕ* to *tyi*, thus; *mě tyi loma*, I will not send.

The perfect tense is formed from the radical, by changing the last vowel into *i*, and suffixing *mě*, thus; *loma*, to send; *mě lomimě*, I have sent. This tense corresponds in general to the perfect tense in English. In some cases it means to have become, to be or do, and thus is equivalent to the present tense, thus; *ani yi betyimě*, the tide has become to rise, i. e. is rising: *a bebimě*, he has become bad. Negation in this tense is expressed by *sha* and the radical form of the verb. (See present tense.)

The indefinite past tense is formed from the radical by prefixing *mi* and changing the last vowel into *i*, thus: *loma*, to send; *milomi*, sent. Negation is expressed by prefixing *tyi* to the tense, thus: *mě tyi milomi*, I sent not. This tense leaves the present out of view and refers to past time indefinitely, like the Aorist in Greek. It is used in all narration of past events.

The imperative mood is used as in English for commanding, exhorting, &c. It is formed from the radical by changing the last vowel into *i* and suffixing *k*, followed by a vowel like the changed vowel, i. e. if the radical ends in *a*, *a* is joined to *k*; if in *â*, an *â* is suffixed; if in *ĕ*, an *ĕ* is put with *k*, thus; *loma*, to send; *lomika*, send thou; *shâshâ*, to deny; *shâshikâ*, deny thou; *shĕmĕ*, to curse; *shĕmikĕ*, curse thou. The plural suffixes *ni* to the singular, thus; *lomika*, lomikani. But when

the singular ends in the vowel *â* or *ĕ*, it is changed into *a*, thus: *shâshikâ*, deny thou; *shâshikani*, deny ye.

There is a form for the first and third persons, both singular and plural, signifying must, which may be conveniently classed under the imperative, though it is not strictly philosophical to say, one commands himself or a third person. It is formed from the second person singular by changing the last vowel into *i*, and always has its nominative expressed before it, thus: *a lomiki*, he must send; *beshĕ ba lomiki*, we must send. *Sha* is the negative particle in the imperative, and is applied to this form of the verb, except in the second person plural, where it is applied to the regular plural, thus: *sha lomiki*, send not; *mĕ sha lomiki*, I must not send; or, with a (?) must I not send? and *sha lomikani*, send ye not.

The subjunctive mood is formed by the use of particles with the tenses of the indicative, not having any distinct form of its own. The future tense is wanting, but the particles often give a future meaning to the other tenses, as *na wĕ diĕmĕ kâ wĕ gwimĕ*, if you eat you will die.

Na, if, is the most used, especially in independent sentences. But *kâ*, *nakâna*, *nadiambilindĭ* are used in dependent sentences to draw a conclusion, in the sense of then, therefore, etc., and are often used where in English no particle is put. *Sha* and *tyĭ* are used here as in the indicative.

The potential mood has two forms, one is, in the present tense the same with the imperative second person singular, the other is formed by means of auxiliary particles, thus; *mĕ lomika*, I may or can send. To form the perfect, *mĕ* is suffixed to the present, thus; *lomikamĕ*. But if the final letter of the present be *â* or *ĕ*, it is changed into *a*, because it is difficult to give the strong accent of this tense on *â* and *ĕ*. The indefinite past tense prefixes *mi* to the present, *milomika*.

The auxiliary particle *ka* is used with the radical in the present in the sense of may or can, thus; *mĕ ka loma*. The perfect suffixes *mĕ* to *ka*, and the indefinite past prefixes *mi* to *ka*, thus: *mĕ kamĕ loma* and *mĕ mika loma*. *Sha* and *tyi* are used as in the indicative, the former with the present and the latter with the indefinite past.

Note.—The perfect and indefinite past sometimes correspond to the same tenses of the indicative and seem to be used instead of them. The perfect in this way often expresses what has just now taken place.

Infinitive mood. The radical form of the verb is used without any auxiliary, as the infinitive is in many cases in English, thus: *mĕ kiĕmĕ wusha mbusha*, I am going to throw the net; *wusha*, to throw, is the simple radical.

A verb in the infinitive mood, in English, governed by a noun, would be rendered in this language by a relative pronoun and a finite verb, thus: *mě shi na ngudi nya kâmâ nani*, I have not strength to do so; *nya* is the relative and *kâmâ* the finite verb.

The preposition *pě* with a verbal noun of the second class, either singular or plural, is used like the infinitive mood in English, thus: *mě kiěmě pě dikwělě*, I am going to fell trees; *mě kiěmě pe maběthě*, I am going to plant. The infinitive has only the present tense.

NOTE.—When in the course of inflecting the verb, the letter *d* or *t* is followed by *i*, there is always an euphonic insertion of *y* between them; but instead of writing *dy* we write the letter *j*, as its equivalent, thus; *věndě*, to sweep; *věnjikě*, *věnjimě*; *mivěngi*; *tata*, to be sick; *tatyika*, *tatyimě*, *mitatyi*.

These principles have an extensive application to the Bakělě verb. They are *the* principles of forming the different moods and tenses. Most of them apply to every verb in the language, except two or three defective verbs. But there are in some verbs modifications of these principles in some tenses upon euphonic grounds; in others, exceptions.

The modifications may be arranged under the following classes.

First: When a verb ends in *ě* preceded by *i*, most of the conditions for forming the perfect tense exist ready for use—the penult contains the union vowel *i*, and by dropping *ě* and suffixing *mě*, the tense is formed, thus: *bapiě*, to carry; *bapimě*, have carried. The historical tense is formed by prefixing *mi* to the radical.

In like manner to form the imperative mood, the *ě* final is dropped and *kwě* suffixed instead of *kě*, because it is easier of pronunciation. The remainder corresponds to the general rules.

Second: Verbs of this class end in a nasal vowel, or a vowel preceded by a nasal. Verbs ending in a nasal make no change in the radical, but add to it *mě* and *mi* to form the past tenses of the indicative, thus; *nânh*, to take; *nânhmê*, have taken; *minânh*, took.

In the imperative instead of adding *k* with the vowel *a*. *â* or *ě*, the nasal *nh* and *k* are softened to *ng*, and *a*, *â* or *ě* suffixed according to the nasal in the radical, thus; *nânh*, to take; *nângâ*, take thou; *děnh*, to lurk; *děngě*, lurk thou.

Those in which a vowel follows the nasal, drop the vowel and add *mě* and *mi* to the shortened radical to form the past tenses of the indicative, thus; *dinha*, to love; *dinhmě midinh*. The imperative is formed as above, thus; *dinga*, love thou.

Third Class: Verbs of this class have *th*, *y* or *k* in the last syllable with *a*, *â*, or *ĕ*, as the final vowel. They agree in dropping the last syllable and suffixing *mĕ* and *ka*, *kâ*, *kĕ* to the shortened radical, to form the perfect tense and imperative mood, thus:

RADICAL.	PERFECT.	IMPERATIVE.
Botha,	*bomĕ*,	*boka*.
Buya,	*bumĕ*,	*buka*.
Buka,	*bumĕ*,	*buka*.

1. Dissyllables having *th* in the last syllable preceded by *i*, change *i* into *a* (or *â* when the radical ends thus) to form the imperative. Preceded by *ji* they change *ji* into *da*, thus; *dimbitha*, *dimbaka*; *kâshithâ*, *kâshâkâ*; *pinjitha*, *pindaka*.

2. If the final *th* is preceded by a nasal vowel, a kind of double imperative is formed. The nasal is changed to *ng* and a vowel added, as in the second class, and *ka* is added to this, the final syllable of the radical having been dropped, thus: *janhtha*, *jungaka*, *nyinhtha*, *nyingaka*. Many dissyllablic verbs ending in *th* with a vowel, double the final syllable in the imperative, thus; *bâthâ*, *bâkâkâ*; *jetha*, *jekaka*. Also *nyala*, *nyakaka*.

To form the first and third persons imperative of these and the verbs under the preceding note, the penult vowel as well as the final, is changed into *i*, thus: *dimbaka*, *dimbiki*; *kâshâkâ*, *kâshiki*; *pindaka*, *pinjiki*; *nyingaka*, *nyingiki*, etc.

We may conveniently form the perfect of these verbs from the imperative, instead of the radical, by changing the penult vowel into *i*, dropping the last syllable and suffixing *mĕ*, thus; *nyingaka*, *nyingimĕ*; *bâkâkâ*, *bâkimĕ*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The Bakĕlĕ verb delights in the active voice, and will avoid a passive, even by a considerable circumlocution. Yet in a large number of verbs there is a passive voice, regularly formed and regularly declined, through all the moods and tenses.

The passive voice is formed from the radical, by changing the final vowel into *iĕ*, thus; *loma*, *lomiĕ*; *bâmâ*, *bâmiĕ*; *mĕmĕ*, *mĕmiĕ*.

In forming this passive, like euphonic changes occur, as in the active voice, thus; if the radical was a *k* in the final, the passive is not *kiĕ*, but *kwĕ*; as, *jaka*, pass. *jakwĕ*; if it contain a *t*, the change is into *tyiĕ*, thus; *kuta*, pass. *kutyiĕ*; *lĕndĕ*, to write, makes *lĕnjiĕ* in the pass.; and *vanja*, to tear down, makes *vanjiĕ*; and so of other verbs of like terminations.

Verbs ending in *iĕ*, have the same form in both voices.

Verbs ending in a nasal or a vowel, preceded by a nasal, change the nasal into *ng*, and by euphony suffix *wĕ*, instead of

ě, thus; *lanh*, to count; pass. *langwě dinha*, to love, pass. *dingwě;* or they form the passive from the second person singular of the imperative, by changing the final vowel into *wě; nângă*, take thou; *nângwě*, pass.

All these verbs form the past tenses, imperative and potential moods regularly, like verbs, whose active voice ends in *ě*. Those ending in *kwě* and *gwě*, have these forms unchanged in the imperative and potential present; all others are regularly formed.

All verbs forming the double imperative (see third class, note 2), form the passive from the imperative, by dropping the last syllable, and inserting a *w* in the next, thus:

RADICAL.	IMPERATIVE.	PASSIVE.
Banhtha,	*bangaka*,	*bangwa.*
Běnhthě,	*běngěkě*,	*běngwě.*
Jetha,	*jekaka*,	*jekwa.*
Nyala,	*nyakaka*,	*nyakwa.*

Verbs having *th* in the final, preceded by *i*, form the passive, by dropping the final syllable, and adding *a* to the shortened radical, thus; *debitha*, pass. *dibia ; kâbithâ*, pass. *kâbia.*

To form the perfect tense, *mě* is added to the present. The imperative and potential present, add *ni* and *kwani* to the radical, thus; *bangwa, bangwamě, bangwani ; jekwa, jekwamě, jekwani ; dibia, dibiamě, dibikwani.*

SPECIES OF THE VERB.

By the term species, is designated derived verbs. From the radical of many verbs other verbs may be derived, which have a modified meaning, thus; *dona*, to rejoice; *donishě*, cause to rejoice; *dinha*, to love; *dinhshě*, cause to love.

This is called the causative species. It is formed by adding *shě* to the radical, with like euphonic changes, as in the formation of the perfect tense and imperative mood, thus; *bemba*, to stay; *bembishě*, to cause to stay; *pândâ, pânjishě.*

Polysyllables ending in *tha, thâ, thě*, drop this syllable, and add *shě* to the shortened radical, thus; *dimbitha*, to mistake, err; *dimbishě*, cause to mistake.

Dissyllables in *tha, thâ, thě*, drop the final syllable, and add *liě* to the shortened radical, thus; *batha*, to marry; *baliě*, cause to marry.

These are the general principles of forming the causative species of verbs, but a few verbs are irregular, or conform but in part to these rules.

This species is always transitive in signification; though the radical from which it is derived may be intransitive or neuter.

It is varied through all moods and tenses, and conforms to the general principles of their formation, with but slight variation. The perfect tense changes final *ĕ* to *i*, and adds *mĕ*, thus; *bulishĕ*, to bring or take back, *bulishimĕ*.

The imperative changes *ĕ* to *i*, and adds *kwĕ*, thus; *bulishikwĕ*. The second person plural changes *ĕ* of the radical to *a*, and adds *kani*, thus; *bulishakani*.

A reciprocal species is formed upon like general principles, by adding *lia* to the radical, thus; *dinha*, to love; *dinhlia*, to love each other; *ngâmâ*, to whip; *ngâmilia*, to whip one another; *duma*, to shoot; *dumilia*, to shoot each other.

The perfect tense adds *mĕ* to the present tense of this species, and the imperative adds *kani*, thus; *dumilia*, *dumiliamĕ*, *dumiliakani*.

A reciprico-causative species is formed from the causative species, by changing *ĕ* into *a*, thus; *dâshĕ*, cause one to be tired; *dâsha*, weary each other.

The perfect tense and imperative mood of this species follow the same in the reciprocal species.

SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

In Bakĕlĕ, as in most other languages, the substantive verb is irregular. The different moods and tenses are composed of parts of different verbs.

Thĕ is the form most frequently used, e. g. *a thĭ mbĕnh*, he is good. This form is used only in the present tense.

In connection with the preposition *na*, with, it denotes possession; as, *a thĭ na mabâm*, he has money, (lit.) he is with money.

Mĭĕ, is sometimes, though not so frequently, used in the same way as *thĭ*.

In the other moods and tenses, the forms of *bĕ* and *wutha* are used; e. g. *mĕ wumĕ tĭ*, I have been there; *mĕ miwu tĭ*, or *mĕ mibĕ tĭ*, I was there. These verbs are defective, but regularly declined in the moods and tenses in which they are used.

The regular verb *diya*, to sit, to dwell, is sometimes used in the sense of *to be*.

VOCABULARIES

OF THE

BAKĚLĚ AND MPONGWE LANGUAGES,

WITH THE

ENGLISH.

A VOCABULARY.

A.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Aba, 1.	Osaun.	Affair.
Ababa, 1.	Ebaba.	Necklace.
Abai, 1.	Gnandi.	Envy.
Abashi, 1.	Nkazyo.	Fish-scale, scab.
Abama, 1.	Nkeva.	Gum-copal.
Abanjika, 1.	Ote.	Bamboo-lath.
Abândâ, 1.	Orere.	Wild plum. An oil is made from its seed.
Abembi, 1.	Olingo.	Long time.
Abeka, 1.		
Abekě, 1.	Ovega.	Shoulder.
Abeki, 1.	Ebeke.	Fire-place.
Abeli. 1.	Ezyigo.	Red-wood.
Abenga, 1.	Ovâvi.	Mediator.
Aboli, 1.	Eboli.	The fist.
Abiema, 1.		Chase.
Abobi, 1.	Epokolu.	Hat.
Aboliboli, 1.	Eza zi kwakwa.	Crockery.
Abotyi, 1.	Oga.	King.
Aböthi, 1.	Ewoga.	Deserted town.
Abotyi, 1.	Etuka.	Rind, husk.
Abonh, 1.	Evundu.	Piece (of flesh or fish).
Abonji, 1.	Ewonjo.	Head (of tobacco).
Abongili, 1.	Ewongolo.	Wooden bowl.
Aboka, 1.	Ezo.	Mortar, mill.
Aboka, 1.	Eboke.	A cripple.
Abunh, 1.	Etava.	Mat.
Abuma, 1.	Olonda.	Fruit.
Abuki, 1.	Imonga.	Loaf, ball.
Adâmilině, 1.	Ekâmina.	Peg.
Adětyi, 1.	Itu.	Joke.
Adeka, 1.	Olega.	Cracker, biscuit.
Adiki, 1.	Erogora.	Perspiration.
Adibiki, 1.	Igugi.	Door.
Adioka, 1.	Menda.	Hatchet.
Adiya, 1.	Iloano.	Seat, residence.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Adoshi, 1.	Ngâwe-doshi.	Snuff-box.
Adŏngwĕ, 1.	Otondo.	Basket.
Aduka, 1.	Eduka.	Pistol.
Aduiki, 1.	Êdugi.	Cork, stopple.
Adukwa, 1.	Egombe.	Time.
Agwashi, 1.	Egwasa.	Saw, file.
Agwokwa, 1.	Ewulu.	Chaff, husk, trash.
Aiye, ad.	Ai.	The reply to the salutation, "Bieke."
Ajâbâ, 1.	Enlima.	A burrowing, carnivorous animal.
Akândâ, 1.	Ikândâ.	Plantain.
Akapĕ, 1.	Inoka.	Lie.
Akaki, 1.	Ntongo.	Stick, drum-stick.
Akala, 1.	Mpemba.	Chalk on the forehead.
Akanh, 1.	Nntyaga.	Farm.
Akai, 1.	Owavi.	Leaf.
Akâliki, 1.	Ivuva.	Jealousy.
Akâthâ, 1.	Eroro.	Snail-shell.
Akesha, 1.	Eva.	Limb (of the body).
Akitha, 1, & a.	Orunda.	Forbidden, sacred, taboo.
Akienh, 1.	Ebende.	Corpse.
Akieli, 1.	Inkanda.	Purpose, design.
Akiĕmbe, 1.	Ekĕmbe.	Animal poison, venom.
Akiyâmbâ.	Kiyâmbâ.	Green parrot.
Akoi, 1.	Ndondo.	Albino.
Akonda, 1.	Ebanda.	Skin.
Akoldi, 1.	Nkala.	Town.
Akomba, a.	Nkeli.	Barren.
Akombi, 1.	Ogu.	Sense.
Akonji, 1.	Nkonde.	Head wife.
Akoshakosha, 1.	Epĕ.	Poniard.
Akuli, 1.	Kulu.	Pail.
Akubĕthĕ, 1.	Ikaguma.	Stammering.
Akumi, 1.	Ekuwu.	Stump.
Akutyi, 1.	Nyŏngâ.	A time.
Akutyi, 1.	Kutyi.	Amulet.
Alabi, 1.	Ivare.	Branch (of a tree).
Alashi, 1.	Elash.	Glass.
Alanga, 1.	Elango.	Iron hoop.
Alâki, 1.	Inyemba.	Dew, witch-poison.
Aleba, 1.	Ido.	Soft stone, brick.
Alemba, 1.	Oganla.	Statue.
Aleni, 1.	Ekoka.	Honey-comb.
Alenge, 1.	Egĕge.	Small tusk of ivory.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Alenga, 1.	Olenga.	Aim (with a gun).
Alesha, 1.	Elĕngĕlĕ.	Fool, crazy.
Alĕngĕ, 1.	Elĕngĕ.	Sailor.
Alĕnji, 1.	Elĕnde.	Boat.
Alika, 1.	Ya-yariga.	Property left.
Alinga, 1.	Elinga.	Gown.
Alingalinga, 1.	Elingalinga.	Corpse (carried to burial).
Aloba, 1.	Elowa.	Sein.
Alolo, 1.	Elolo.	Young herring.
Alombi, 1.	Ezâma.	Thing.
Alongwe, 1.	Nântye.	Room.
Aluma, 1.	Nkâma.	Full moon.
Amanaketa, 1.	Maketa.	Ginger.
Amâyi, 1.	Itena.	A sitting up (at night).
Amboli, 1.	Mboni.	Goat.
Ambena, 1.	Ombena.	A hunting.
Ambonga, 1.	Mbongâ.	Bribe.
Ambenga, 1.	Olŏnga.	Valley.
Amina, 1.		A thing swallowed.
Aminiki, 1.	Epongo.	Gullet.
Amŏngâ, 1.	Imŏngâ.	Sweet potatoe.
Amuka, 1.	Mbungu.	Toothache.
Ana, ad.	Aranga.	Not, it is not.
Anami, 1.	Enlami.	Rich man.
Anama, 1.	Iveni.	Leg of meat.
Anânh, 1.	Odo.	Bed.
Andâmâki, 1.	Idâmbe.	Sheep.
Andâbeli, 1.	Ntyanda.	Five yds. cloth.
Anĕnge, 1.	Nĕnge.	Island.
Andĕmĕ, 1.	Nkânjâ.	Small bat.
Angânjiki, 1.	Kâgâzyâ.	Elbow.
Angamba, 1.	Engamba.	Demijohn.
Angiaka, 1.	Oguni.	Eyebrow.
Angânh, 1.	Egwa.	Kind of yam.
Angili, 1.	Ereni.	Piece, half.
Angonga, 1.	Olongo.	Neptune (large brass pan).
Anguni, 1.	Ompomo.	Point of land.
Angwashila, 1.	Ezalina.	Comb.
Angânligânli, 1.	Ongonga.	Throat.
Angkombiĕ, 1.	Ongwatanda.	Echo.
Angwĕlĕ, 1.	Iviki.	Roasted plantain.
Angwengwe, 1.	Ingongo.	Tin vessel.
Ani, 1.	Eningo.	Tide.
Anipŏtyi, 1.	Inapoti.	Iron pot.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Anjanja, 1.	Enjanja.	Brass pan.
Anjika, 1.	Ewumbu.	Firebrand.
Anjiki, 1.	Ndigo.	Date tree and fruit.
Anjum, 1.	Ngâme.	Drum.
Anyambie.	Anyambia.	God.
Anyala, 1.	Ifera.	Nail, claw.
Anzyonh, 1.	Nyŏngŏli,	Noise, racket.
Anzyonja, 1.	Ongwâ njâgâni.	Young fowl.
Apaka, 1.	Epaga.	Partition.
Apaki, 1.	Ipaki.	Cap.
Apaki, 1.	Isuminia.	Praise.
Apâki, 1.	Ipâku.	Blind person.
Apeli, 1.	Evezyu.	Scar.
Apenĕ, 1.	Ndondo.	A light, blue eyed negro.
Apĕ, 1.	Egâmba.	Parable.
Apĕle, 1.	Epĕle.	Plate.
Apĕpa, 1.	Epĕpa.	Wing, rudder.
Apĕshi, 1.	Mbĕi.	Piece, part.
Apimbika, 1.	Ozyira.	Side (of house).
Apilibish, 1.	Owonliawonlia.	Butterfly.
Apita, 1.	Mpira.	Powder.
Apika, 1.	Eponga.	Cover.
Apianjĕ, 1.	Ombâga.	Hoe.
Aponga, 1.	Eponga.	Beeswax.
Apota, 1.	Eza zi kwakwa.	Crockery or glassware.
Apushi, 1.		Crumb, particle.
Apuni, 1.	Punu.	Pawn.
Aputa, 1.	Esĕsĕgĕ.	Second-hand garment.
Ashishika, 1.	Isĕku.	Hiccough.
Asha, 1.	Ewulu.	Trash, dirt.
Ashâtiki, 1.	Ozumbu.	Beak, bill.
Ashâmbâ, 1.	Ntyâmbâ.	Loan.
Ashapi, 1.	Ishapi.	Key.
Ashâ, 1.	Eshânga.	Palm-cabbage.
Ashali, 1.	Evilo.	Work.
Ashatha, 1.	Eshala.	Feather, tail (of birds).
Ashasha, 1.	Ezyazya.	Bamboo fish-spear.
Ashangobi, 1.	Ezango.	Book, any writing.
Ashâpikâ, 1.	Orâi.	Ground.
Ashei, 1.	Inyanga.	Sake, merit.
Ashâpâ, 1.	Orâi.	Ground.
Ashibi, 1.	Ezyiwo.	Wild goat.
Ashili, 1.	Ezĕni.	Forehead.
Asheĕkĕ, 1.	Inini.	Liver.
Ashishoi, 1.	Irevo.	Smarting (of pain).

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Ashevi, 1.	Nanga.	Short dry season.
Ashini, 1.	Sini.	Under garment.
Ashokwě, 1.	Ozângâ.	Arrow.
Ashuübi, 1.	Epondoma.	Pillow, cushion.
Ashopi, 1.	Onyengi.	Mist.
Ashu, 1 & 2.	Ntyugu.	Day (of 24 hours).
Ashoda, 1.	Nkowo.	Sore.
Ashuka, 1.	Ntyuga.	Jug.
Ashange, 1.	Osange.	Bean, pea.
Ashuli, 1.	Ekuru.	Owl.
Ashuna, 1.	Ntyuna.	Red stinging fly.
Asiwagenda, 1.	Eziwagenda.	Bench.
Ata, 1.	Rera.	Father.
Atâki, 1.	Eliwa.	Pond, mudhole.
Atâkâ, 1.	Egândâ.	One's family or dependants.
Athemě, 1.	Enlema.	Lame, cripple.
Atena, 1.		Apartment.
Athai, 1.	Olumbu.	Lip, Eyelid.
Athembi, 1.	Evugina.	Domestic animal or fowl.
Athěkě, 1.	Ogaso.	Craving.
Atholi, 1.	Nonli.	Bitter.
Athoni, 1.	Inumba.	Enmity.
Athaki, 1.	Inano.	Bed.
Athoa, 1.	Okogo.	Dandruff.
Atombi, 1.	Inyoanlo.	Quarrel.
Atoli, 1.	Tolu.	Towel.
Atothi, 1.	Edungu.	Uproar.
Atyana, 1.	Ntyoana.	Brass kettle.
Atyuli, 1.	Eboli.	Fist.
Atyiě, 1.	Ojo.	Torch, candle.
Atyuna, 1.	Ogumbu.	Strap (for holding a basket on the back).
Atyika, 1.	Oreru.	Trumpet, horn.
Avangi, 1.	Evango.	Fish-spear.
Avanja, 1.	Otombě.	Stolen wife.
Avata, 1.	Egara.	Chest.
Avala, 1.	Oyombo.	One's wives.
Avashina, 1.	Evindina.	Spirit.
Avesha, 1.	Epa.	Bone.
Aveshithě, 1.	Eshove.	Thirst.
Avěthě, 1.	Ipědia.	Contempt.
Avikwě, 1.	Ovambo.	Bark (for building).
Avinji, 1.	Evindi.	Cloud.
Avibika, 1.	Iba.	Fruit of dika-tree.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Avila, 1.	Evila.	Ebony.
Avina, 1.	Gnandi.	Envy.
Awombi, 1.	Eranlia.	Lunatic.
Awu, 1.	Efu.	Blanket.
Awuba, 1.	Eguwa.	Fathom.
Awushi, 1.	Efu.	Paunch, stomach.

B.

Baba, v. i.	Jomiza.	Dry (one's self).
Babilĭĕ, v. t.	Kwera.	Cut, bleed.
Babilia, v. i.	Bŏnjana.	Cut each other.
Babitha, v. i.	Bŏnja.	Cut one's self.
Bagwâlâ-tyi, a.	Mpoge.	Deaf.
Balia, v. i.	Jombana.	Marry each other.
Baliba, v. i.	Dĕmbia.	Bow, bend the body.
Balĭĕ, a.	Mbani.	Second.
Bali, ad.	Fâ.	Again.
Bamita, v. t.	Datiza.	Place side by side.
Banh, v. t.	Mberinla.	Accuse falsely.
Banhtha, v. t.	Nungunla.	Open.
Banjilie, v. t.	Toanliza.	Send by another.
Bapiĕ, v. t.	Toana.	Carry on the back.
Bata, a.	Mbĕvĕ.	Level, smooth.
Batyiba, v. i.	Vĕvĕlĕ.	Be low, level.
Batyiĕ, v. t.	Bangatia.	Crowd, push.
Batyiĕ, v. t.	Panga vĕvĕlĕ.	Make level.
Batha, v. t.	Jomba.	Marry.
Batha, v. i.	Bangwa.	Be separated.
Baya, v. t.	Baza.	Cut up meat.
Bâbithâ, v. t.	Sala.	Comb.
Bâliĕ, v. t.	Bâdia.	Express ingratitude.
Bâkwĕ, 4.		Largest land-snail.
Bâlishĕ, v. t.	Tĕviza.	Wet.
Bâmâ, v. t.	Niva.	Acquire, own.
Bâmbâ, v. i.	Pera.	Escape.
Bâmbâ, v. t.	Songa.	Follow.
Bâmbishĕ, v. t.	Periza.	Let escape.
Bânhthâ, v. t.	Bukunla.	Speak plainly, openly.
Bâta, v. i.	Kwa oge.	Faint.
Bâtâ, v. i.	Tĕva.	Wet.
Bâtyiĕ, v. t.	Bâria.	Dress.
Bâtâ, v. t.	Bârâ.	Wear.
Bâthâ, v. i.	Bânla.	Rot.
Bâthâ, v. t.	Piza.	Bore, wring.
Beba, v. i.	Feva.	Become bad.

ělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
ıě, v. t.	Feviza.	Make bad.
a.	Sifweni.	Cooked.
a, v. i.	Fevana.	Be bad for each other.
v. t.	Fweniza.	Cook.
ı, v. i.	Dinga.	Be a long time.
ě, v. t.	Pandiza.	Cause to ascend.
v. t.	Numba.	Hate.
a.	Ralič.	Full.
, v. i.	Nŏngwa.	Straighten up.
ıa, v. t.	Nŏngunia.	Raise up.
, v. i.	Simina.	Groan.
v. i.	Panda.	Ascend.
a.	Bata.	Perched.
, v. i.	Fwena.	Be done (cooked).
, v. i.	Dogwa.	Fly, jump.
ɔě, v. i.	Batamina.	Alight.
ɛ́, v. t.	Nunga.	Light (a candle).
v. i.	Bânda.	Ripen.
n.	Pegaga.	Be.
a, v. t.	Něgira.	Beg.
a, v. t.	Komba.	Dodge.
ɛ́thě, v. t.	Kělagěla.	Examine.
, v. t.	Běnla.	Plant.
.d.	Nyawe.	No.
.d.	Bu.	Recumbently.
ı, 9.	Ngango.	Medicine.
9.	Owaro.	Canoe.
bi-ntanga, 9.	Owa-tanga.	Ship.
bivailič, 9.	Owar-otutu.	Steamboat.
ısha.	Ngânlě.	Hoarseness.
a, v. t.	Jana.	Beget, bring forth.
i, 9.	Ozamba.	Side (of a place).
ıe, 9.	Ibobo.	Cowardice.
ı, 9.	Ipunju.	Brain.
1, pl.	Inyena.	Gain, profit, pay.
, 1, pl.	Inya.	Food.
i, ad.	Polu.	Much, very much.
, pl. biekani.	Mbolo.	Word of salutation.
iba, v. i.	Koto.	Be caught.
a, v. t.	Kota.	Catch.
i, 9.	Nyilinu.	Dream.
i, 9.	Oganla.	Idol (bust).
9.	Mbato.	Stinginess (about money).
ɛi, 9.	Evilie.	Food (of a former meal).

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Bikutyika.	Iyěyě.	Cramp, sleeps (as a limb).
Bikâmikâmiě.	Nyawěnyawě.	Nothing.
Bikieli.	Avono.	Skill, cunning.
Bikanjika.	Ekěnjě.	Intense pain.
Bikâmi, 9.	Evungu.	Piazza.
Bikuka.	Igěvěli.	Sprain.
Binda, v. t.	Binda.	Mash.
Binětě.	Dirâ.	Slowly (in speaking).
Binděmbi, 9.	Erumbe.	Childhood.
Binhisha, v. i.	Sambakanla.	Be restless, sleepless.
Bingili, 9.	Ongili.	Shot.
Binyunh.	Ogělě.	Stinginess (about food).
Bioi, 9.	Onlěmbě.	Honey.
Bishâmbě.	Evanga.	Beauty (of person).
Bishâmbâ-gwana.	Ombia-gwana.	Hypocrite.
Bisha, 1, pl.	Amanli.	Grass.
Bishawuli, 1, pl.	Abobo.	Lungs.
Bishikwě, 9.	Ogwirinu.	Back-yard.
Bishika, 1.	Ati.	Excrement.
Bishonji, 9.	Nkânge.	Stolen-wife.
Bityunh.	Njasini.	Weariness.
Bitha, v. t.	Bola.	Whip, beat.
Bithânh, 9.	Ozange.	Light.
Bitholiě, 9.	Eroviarovia.	Nausea.
Bithonh, 9.	Mpyu.	Heat (of fire).
Bivěnishi, 9.	Egěnizo.	Measure (of quantity).
Bivěkê, 9.	Mpaga.	Gift, present.
Biwoli, 9.	Itua.	Sharpness (of a tool).
Biwusha, 9.	Igingi.	Awkwardness.
Bo, ad.	Nlěnlâ.	To-day.
Boba, v. t.	Boata.	Touch, feel of.
Boka, v. t.	Boka.	Take out the inside of a tree.
Boliě, v. i.	Juwa.	Break.
Bomita, v. i.	Datana.	Meet, assemble.
Bomiliě, v. t.	Bulia.	Notify, inform.
Boma, v. t.	Duka.	Knock.
Boma, v. t. (with mapende).	Dowa mpaga.	Doubt, disbelieve.
Bomě, 4.	Monda.	Amulet.
Bonda, ad.	Donge.	First.
Bonhatha, v. t.	Bulia.	Speak.
Bonda, v. t.	Bonda.	Concert.
Boniě, v. i.	Pokwa.	Become dull (as a tool.)

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Bonha, v. t.	Jonga.	Join.
Boshĕ, 9.	Ozyo.	Face.
Botha, v. t.	Jarunla.	Break (a dish).
Buka, v. t.	Mâguna.	Break (stick or pole).
Bukwa, v. i.	Mâgwa.	Break.
Bulĭĕ, v. t.	Bunliza.	Make abound.
Buli, 9.	Obulungu.	Cavern.
Bulia, v. i.	Fwinia.	Return.
Bulishĕ, v. t.	Fwiniza.	Return.
Bumbilĭĕ, v. t.	Bundakaina.	Spoil, destroy.
Bunlĭĕ, v. t.	Bekelia.	Trust in.
Bupa, v. t.	Pika.	Roast.
Buta, ad.	Bundu.	Up side down, on the belly.
Butha, v. i.	Bunla.	Be many, abound.
Butyĭĕ, v. t.	Bonla.	Turn upside down.
Butyitha, v. t.	Jŏnga.	Smoke (tobacco).
Butyiba, v. i.	Jugumia.	Brood.
Buya, v. t.	Bunduna.	Stir around.

D.

Daka, v. i.	Nâgana.	Pass by, excel.
Dakami, ad.	Viaganu.	More.
Dalĭĕ, v. i.	Dalia.	Cross (a river).
Dambitha, v. t.	Dura.	Pull, draw.
Dâkâ, v. i.	Dudio.	Be weary.
Dâlibâ, v. i.	Dĕmba.	Bow the head.
Dâlĭĕ, v. t.	Dĕmbiza.	Bow the head.
Dâlâ, a.	Lĕmbĕ.	Bowed down (as the head).
Dâmilĭĕ, v. t.	Kâmina.	Drive (a nail), ram.
Dâshĕ, v. t.	Jasiza.	Weary.
Dela, v. i.	Jâla.	Be hard, strong.
Deli, a.	Jâli.	Hard, strong.
Delishĕ.	Jâliza.	Harden.
Dĕkĕ, a.	Jinayina.	Tottering.
Dĕmbilĭĕ, v. t.	Bola.	Dash down.
Dĕngilĭĕ, v. t.	Dĕngĕlia.	Insult, disrespect.
Dĕnh, v. i.	Shâta.	Skulk, lay wait.
Dĕtĕ, v. t.	Bola itu.	Joke, feign.
Dia, v. t.	Nye.	Eat.
Diabi, 2.	Igonu.	Summit (of a hill).
Diainh, 2.	Njâlini.	Strength (of rum, tobacco, etc.)
Diaki, 2.	Iki.	Egg.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Diambi, 2.	Osaon.	Thing, concern.
Diana, 2.	Nkĕngâ.	Disposition, gentleness.
Dianh, v. t.	Pera.	Get, bring (water).
Dianhlĭĕ, v. t.	Kubunla.	Dip up (water).
Dianhi, 2.	Egunu.	Anger.
Diashika, 2.	Ompombana.	Door-way.
Diatha, 2.	Inyanla.	Coal.
Diâlâ, 2.	Ivombo.	Boil.
Diâli, 2.	Ewomba.	Nape.
Diba, v. t.	Nunja.	Shut.
Dibabaka, 2.	Epomba.	Roll (of food).
Dibaki, 2.	Ibaku.	Stubbing (of the foot).
Dibambi, 2.	Ibambo.	Departed spirit.
Dibambi, 2.	Egoro.	Sheath.
Dibanda, 2.	Nkĕnje.	Gizzard.
Dibanja, 2.	Nag'y'owanto.	Woman's house.
Dibanja, 2.	Obo.	Iron-bar.
Dibali, 2.	Igâvi.	War.
Dibânhthâ, 2.	Mpângâ.	Joint (cane).
Dibânh, 2.	Ivuva.	Knee.
Dibândâ, 2.	Ivagina.	Charge (of gun).
Dibâtâ, 2.	Akewa.	Thanks, blessing.
Dibeka, 2.	Ibeka.	Music-box.
Dibeki, 2.	Ntyago.	Feast, sacrifice.
Dibeli, 2.	Ombeni, Goora.	Goora nut.
Dibenjika, 2.	Eteno.	Partition, end (of a house).
Dibĕthĕ, 2.	Iwĕnle.	Teat, breast.
Dibeta, 2.	Enlimĕ.	Patch.
Dibilia, v. i.	Nunjo.	Shut in.
Dibilĭĕ, v. t.	Puga.	Enclose.
Dibia, v. i.	Nŏngwa.	Rise up.
Dibibiki, 2.	Itita.	Scratch.
Dibitha, v. t.	Nungunla.	Open.
Diboka, 2.	Eboko.	Small of the back.
Dibŏ, 2.	Ntyozyo.	Foot, paw.
Dibŏm, 2.	Iniva.	Money (article of trade).
Dibonh, 2.	Ikasha.	Bridge.
Diboki, 2.	Igwĕra.	Notch.
Dibowa, 2.	Ompogoni.	Hole, lair.
Diboli, 2.	Ewola.	Charge (of powder).
Dibomi, a.	Ralĭĕ.	Full.
Dibomba, 2.	Ndaga.	Cause, reason.
Dibupi, 2.	Igeu.	Meat (cooked in leaves).
Dibimba, 2.	Evendini.	Size.
Dibuki, 2.	Ibuku.	Panting, vexation.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Dibunja, 2.	Nyumba.	Foliage.
Dibum, 2.	Inyemě.	Fœtus.
Dibongwe, 2.	Igamba.	Word.
Dibundĭ, 2.	Okorue.	Binding (of a garment).
Dibiaki, 2.	Mpandino.	Ladder.
Didianh, 2.	Evero.	Spring, brook.
Didodo, 2.	Ododo.	Steelyards.
Didutha, 2.	Igenga.	Swarm of bees.
Dieba, v. i.	Tanginla.	Be prohibited.
Diekě, 2.	Ivanga.	Law.
Dieshě, v. t.	Nyeza.	Feed, Pardon.
Dieka, 2.	Iwonlo.	Bitumen.
Dieya, 2.	Igambo.	Fine (for adultery).
Digewa, 2.	Igega.	Sea crab.
Digei, a.	Agěi.	Fresh water).
Digeba, 2.	Igeva.	Negro-dance.
Digwělě, 2.	Owelâ.	Paint.
Digwera, 2.	Igwera.	Mark, pound, hour.
Digwanja, 2.	Iwanjâ.	Young-man.
Dijâkâ, 2.	Induandua.	Bubble.
Dika, v. i.	Pia.	Burn.
Dikaki, 2.	Nděkě.	Knot (of plantains).
Dikanh, 2.	Nyŏngâ.	Time, repetition.
Dikatha, 2.	Nkěgeni.	Spark (of fire).
Dikâki, 2.	Ido.	Rock, stone.
Dikâ-diebi, 2.	Ido-nyiporina.	Whet-stone.
Dikânh, 2.	Igânga.	Spear.
Dikânji, 2.	Ntyâme.	Hand.
Dikânjili, 2.	Nkere.	Cleanliness.
Dikenjě, 2.	Ido-nyi-njali.	Gun-flint.
Dikiĕli, 2.	Dianâ.	Disposition.
Dikiĕlikwě, 2.	Nkere.	Cleanliness.
Dikiĕnge, 2.	Ikĕngě.	Skill.
Dikika, 2.	Ikika.	Only child.
Dikili, 2.	Njembě.	Female society (for devil worship).
Dikitha, 2.	Ntyina.	Blood.
Dikubi, 2.	Nkuü.	Large coarse mat.
Dikuli, 2.	Ekângwě.	Humpback.
Dikukwĭ, 2.	Ikuku.	Sail.
Dikumba, 2.	Igumba.	Cargo, effects.
Dikunjiki, 2.	Iyela.	Place for trash.
Dikunda, 2.		Revenging.
Dikushi, 2.	Iwâga.	Mourning (for dead).
Dikwaka, 2.	Ibaka.	Fallen-tree.

Bakŏlŏ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Dila, a.	Dira.	Heavy.
Dila, 2.	Ilanga.	Lilly.
Dilâlâ, 2.	Ilâlâ.	Pawpaw-tree and fruit.
Dilâmbâ, 2.	Orŏmbâ.	Horn, bugle.
Dilâtâ, 2.	Ilâtu.	Mate, second in power.
Dileka, 2.	Igamba.	Word.
Diliasa, 2.	Olasha.	Orange-tree and fruit.
Dilanji, 2.	Irandi.	Oyster.
Dilobi, 2.	Iboboti.	Spider.
Diloshi, 2.	Oloshi.	Lime-tree and fruit.
Diloki, 2.	Iroki.	Button.
Dilŏnga, 2.	Orŏnga.	Channel.
Diluki, 2.	Ezâmbi.	A woman of one's tribe.
Diluma, 2.	Igâvi.	War.
Dimângĕ, a.	Mezwĕ.	Left handed.
Dimbila, 2.	Oyila.	Palm-tree and fruit.
Dimilia, v. i.	Nuwunla.	Be last.
Dimba, v. i.	Nimbanla.	Be hid.
Dimânhthâ, 2.	Mpăngă.	Joint.
Dima, v. t.	Nima.	Extinguish.
Diminikwĕ, 2.	Ikĕndekĕnde.	Meekness.
Dimuki, 2.	Iwugu.	Cheek.
Dimbitha, v. t.	Fwema.	Mistake, err.
Dimbishĕ, v. t.	Fwemiza.	Cause to err.
Dingămăki, 2.	Iliria.	Knot (in a tree).
Dingbami, 2.	Izauzau.	Sourness.
Dingutyi, 2.	Ombutowa.	Fog.
Dinyili, 2.	Ntyonjo.	Leech.
Dinzyâmbi, 2.	Ozyĕvi.	Spoon.
Dinya, 2.	Iwĕnlĕ.	Teat (of an animal).
Dingângâ, 2.	Ngâmbi.	One-stringed harp.
Dinha, v. t.	Tŏnda.	Love.
Dinhlia, v. i.	Tŏndana.	Love each other.
Dina, 2.	Ina.	Name.
Dinhshĕ, v. t.	Tŏndiza.	Cause to love.
Dinanh, 2.	Ona.	Loins.
Dingumba, 2.	Isukâ.	Wife, lent to a guest.
Dingânli, 2.	Egâgâli.	Adam's-apple.
Dinyaliki, 2.	Mpândâ.	Hoof.
Dioi, 2.	Inyoi.	Voice, nose.
Diomba, 2.	Igeu.	Round bundle.
Diongiliĕ, v. t.	Nokinla.	Deceive, swindle.
Dioba, 2.	Nkombe.	Sun.
Dionhtha, 2.	Ntyŏngakaino.	Joint.
Diotyi, 2.	Kolu.	Net-bag.

Bakŏlŏ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Dioya, v. i.	Bioga.	Belch.
Diŏ, conj.	Ndo.	And.
Dipaka, 2.	Ipakâ.	Permanent residence.
Dipaki, 2.	Mpângâ.	Matter.
Dipa, v. t.	Korina.	Tie (a package).
Dipa, ad.	Dadiĕ.	Alone.
Dipenga, 2.	Igâma.	Large circular spots.
Dipepika, 2.	Menga.	Pigeon.
Dipepikwa, 2.	Evagazya.	Fin.
Dishali, 2.	Izyali.	Unmarried female.
Dishâbâ, 2.	Nkinji.	Collection (of things).
Dishâli, 2.	Numbo.	Bow (of canoe).
Dishĕ, v. t.	Pezya.	Burn.
Dishâlâ, 2.	Ishâlâ.	Need, care, concern.
Dishesha, 2.	Ishesha.	Young-woman.
Dishâthâ, 2.	Izyâmbunlo.	Hiding-place.
Disheĕi, 2.	Ntyĕnge.	Sand.
Dishi, 2.	Intyâ.	Eye.
Dishubiki, 2.	Ombu.	Ashes.
Disheliki, 2.	Ntyenji.	Cricket.
Dishosha, 2.	Okondo.	Heap, pile.
Dishola, 2.	Ndendendi.	Blister (by a burn).
Dishombika, 2.	Irenda.	Thorn.
Dishombi, 2.	Igolo.	Trade.
Dishoa, 2.	Inâ.	Tooth.
Dishowa, 2.	Epwi.	Stool, chair.
Dishoki, 2.	Egâni.	Rapids.
Dishunh, 2.	Oshasha.	Brass-rod.
Dishusha, 2.	Isusa.	Wadding.
Ditamba, 2.	Itamba.	Paw.
Ditâtâ, 2.	Itâtâ.	Banana.
Ditâi, 2.	Irârâ.	Drop, navel, step (of a mast).
Dithâbi, 2.	Ilâvâ.	Fish-hook.
Dithânji, 2.	Igwana.	Spittle.
Dityia, 2.	Iliria.	Knot (in a string.)
Dityinda, 2.	Etumbutumbu.	Breech (of a gun).
Ditânâ, 2.		Spot, speck.
Ditoka, 2.	Ibela.	Want, desire.
Dityunjiki, 2.	Ntulungu.	Corner, angle.
Dityutyi, 2.	Enimba.	Bamboo-tree.
Dityili, 2.	Ntumbu.	Heel.
Diveka, 2.	Elĭngĭlĭo.	Mark, sign.
Divĕlĕsh, 2.	Evĕlĕsh.	Handkerchief.
Divala, 2.	Inlŏngâ.	Nation, tribe, kingdom.
Divĕb, 2.	Ifwi.	Cold.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Divenji, 2.	Ogavalič.	Ravine.
Divĕ, 2.	Ipa.	Wages.
Divwityiki, 2.	Mpiri.	Darkness.
Diwâmbâ, 2.	Igâmbâ.	Land-crab.
Diwâtyi, 2.	Isinga.	Hunting-net.
Diwombi, 2.	Ikuku.	Sail.
Diwombi, 2.	Eviga.	Wen.
Diwâlângâ, 2.	Egâlângâ.	Sea-sickness.
Diwula, 2.	Ikwĕliki.	Betrothment money.
Diyokwĕ.	Mpongwe.	Mpongwe language.
Diya, v. i.	Doanla.	Sit, reside.
Do, ad.	Be.	Not.
Dona, v. t.	Jena mbia.	Be glad, rejoice.
Du, 2.	Inu.	Fire.
Duba, v. t.	Fela.	Put to soak.
Dubia, v. i.	Tŏngwa.	Rise (as sun).
Dubitha, v. t.	Tomba.	Take out of soaking.
Duka, v. t.	Nuga.	Paddle, row.
Dumba, 2.	Igumba.	Cargo, effects.
Dumitha, v. t.	Dukana.	Impinge, butt.
Duma, v. t.	Bola.	Shoot, fall (from a height).
Dumilič, v. t.	Doka.	Knock.
Dusha, v. i.	Kâgwa.	Go out of doors.
Dushi, 2.		A brush.
Dushitha, v. t.	Dĕnga.	Find.

G.

Gwa, v. i.	Juwa.	Die.
Gwana, 3.	Ogwana.	Mouth.
Gwasha, v. t.	Mwetina.	Motion to, wink at.
Gwâlĕ, 4.	Oroi.	Ear.
Gwemi, a.	Bui.	Open, unobstructed.
Gwetha, v. i.	Poa.	Fail, dry up.
Gwekĕ, a.	Nonga.	First.

J.

Ja, v. i.	Bulia.	Say.
Ja, 1.	Oyembo.	Song.
Jabitha, v. t.	Koga.	Gape, spread, open.
Jaki, 1.	Nkundu.	Bird's nest.
Jaka, v. t.	Pĕngunla.	Castrate.
Jakwĕ, v. t.	Talia.	Place upon.
Jamitha, v. t.	Jogolia.	Mock, disregard.
Jamilia, v. t.	Bogina.	Halloo, shout.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Jamisha, ad.	Kâporo.	Much more.
Janh, v. t.	Kanga.	Parch, fry.
Janga, 1.	Oganjo.	Switch (of elephant's tail).
Janja, v. t.	Kwĕra.	Rob, plunder.
Janiĕ, v. t.	Jania.	Spread.
Janhtha, v. t.	Janga.	Singe.
Japa, 1.	Epokolu.	Basket.
Jatha, v. i.	Jaguna.	Creep.
Jatha, v. t.	Jemba.	Sing.
Jâkâ, v. i.	Jâga.	Swim.
Jâlâ, v. t.	Jâgâ.	Warm one's self, bask.
Jâlia, v. i.	Jâwa.	Rest.
Jâliĕ, v. t.	Kemba.	Paint.
Jâmĕ, v. i.	Bia.	Is coming.
Jâmbâ, v. t.	Kâmba.	Scrape.
Jâmithâ, v. t.	Kâgunia.	Take off or out.
Jânja, v. i.	Senia.	Start (on a journey).
Jânbâ, v. i.	Tia.	Be fearful, cowardly.
Jâthâ, v. t.	Jŏnla.	Laugh.
Jâthâ, v. t.	Saga.	Anoint, smear.
Jeba, v. t.	Poria.	Whet.
Jeba, v. i.	Panda.	Climb, ascend.
Jebishĕ, v. t.	Pandia.	Cause to ascend.
Jebĕ, v. i.	Jezya.	Lean, incline.
Jeka, v. t.	Panga.	Make (a law).
Jeli, 1.	Erere.	Tree.
Jeliba, v. i.	Jivira.	Answer.
Jela, v. i.	Jela.	Be in distress.
Jelishĕ, v. t.	Jeliza.	Distress.
Jelia, v. t.	Kĕniza.	Try, measure, take aim.
Jeliĕ, v. t.	Nenja.	Teach.
Jemia, v. i.	Jema.	Awake, be awake.
Jemitha, v. t.	Jemiza.	Awaken.
Jemba, v. i.	Jina.	Dance.
Jena, 1.	Oyeno.	Looking-glass, patch.
Jenĕ, v. t.	Jena.	See.
Jenishĕ, v. t.	Jeniza.	Cause to see.
Jenjitha, v. i.	Beiya.	Luff.
Jeni, 1.	Ezyeni.	Landing.
Jemilia, v. i.	Mĕna.	Be accustomed.
Jetha, v. t.	Nenga.	Learn.
Jĕliĕ, v. t.	Jĕkĕlia.	Judge.
Jĕli, 1.	Ilĕlu.	Beard.
Jĕmbĕlĕ, 1.	Egeza.	Auger, gimblet.
Jiba, v. t.	Jufa.	Steal.
Jiesha, v. t.	Shega.	Mimic.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Jika, v. t.	Sindinla.	Endure.
Jimiĕ, 1.	Animwa.	Apparition.
Jinda, v. t.	Mâga.	Slander, belittle.
Jinia, v. i.	Janginia.	Melt (as lead, etc).
Jinitha, v. t.	Janginia.	Melt.
Jiya, v. t.	Kila.	Pulverize, grind.
Joa, 1.	Nkona.	Of same age.
Jobu, 1.	Ongwanga.	Iron.
Jebitha, v. t.	Jovunla.	Wash, bathe.
Joka, v. t.	Jâgâ.	Hear, understand, feel.
Joka-lokwĕ, v. t.	Sheva.	Play.
Jolia, v. t.	Poganio.	Listen.
Joma, v. t.	Jinga.	Cure, dry.
Jomi, a.	Njomi.	Dry.
Jombi, 4.	Ndego.	Friend.
Jomia, v. i.	Tongwa.	Revive, rise from dead.
Jomitha, v. t.	Tongunia.	Raise from the dead.
Jombitha, v. t.	Daginla.	Desire, long for.
Jonha, v. t.	Shuga.	Drive away.
Jonji, 1.	Ntugu.	Loin.
Jopitha, v. t.	Sanga.	Peel.
Jotha, v. t.	Jona.	Kill, be worth.
Juba, 1.	Eguwa.	Snot.
Juishĕ, v. t.	Jâgiza.	Hurt (another).
Juka, v. t.	Jâgiza.	Hurt (one's self).
Jula, v. i.	Jora.	Be satiated.
Julishĕ, v. t.	Joriza.	Satiate.
Juma, v. t.	Jana.	Bear (give birth).
Junh, 1.	Iduba.	Respect.
Jungwĕ, v. t.	Bimbia.	Respect, reverence.
Jushi, a.	Ogava.	Thick (as cloth).
Jutha, v. t.	Kula.	Pick up, gather up.

K.

Kaba, v. t.	Kera.	Divide.
Kabiliĕ, 4.	Nyavali.	Armpit.
Kaka, v. i.	Kaga.	Sour, spoil (as food).
Kali, 4.	Ongwângi.	Sister.
Kala, v. t.	Kila.	Rub chalk on the forehead.
Kaliba, v. t.	Keva.	Surpass, overcome (in a trial).
Kala, v. i.	Bĕnla.	Boil (as water).
Kamba, ad.	Vendetua.	Perhaps.
Kambiliĕ, v. t.	Kanla.	Defend, take part with.
Kanda, v. i.	Kemba.	Be painful, pain.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Kanh, v. t.	Taga.	Choke, overcome (as weeds corn).
Kanitha, v. t.	Kovina.	Speak, give illustration.
Kanhla, v. t.	Kenja.	Prepare (for a journey).
Kanhliě, v. t.	Bandamina.	Be careful of.
Kasha, v. i.	Kŏnga.	Become lean.
Kasha, v. t.	Toa nl'inyeme.	Conceive.
Kashiliě, v. t.	Savuga.	Wrap (a garment around one).
Kasa, a. and v.	Kasa.	Sharp, scolding voice.
Kata, v. t.	Tena.	Cut.
Katha, v.		Stretch out.
Katha, v. t.	Kemba.	Fence.
Kawe, 4.	Nkaga.	Armadillo.
Kâ, conj.	Gamběnle.	Therefore, then.
Kâbithâ, v. t.	Paruna.	Disentangle, extricate.
Kâbě, 4.		Hinge.
Kâbiliě, v. i.	Jaka.	Become entangled.
Kâkâ, v. t.	Kâga.	Shove, push, launch.
Kâmâ, v. t.	Denda.	Do, make.
Kâmbâ, v. t.	Kâmba.	Walk to and fro.
Kâmi, 7.	Elěndina.	Cross-bow.
Kândâ, v. t.	Kânda.	Allure.
Kâna, conj.	Gamběnle.	Therefore, then.
Kâshithâ, v. i.	Kânla.	Cough.
Kâtâ, a.	Ruě.	Bent, crooked.
Kâthâ, v. t.	Bulia.	Say, tell.
Kâtâ, v. t.	Kâta.	Question.
Kâtyibâ, v. i.	Re ruě.	Be crooked.
Kâtyishě, v. t.	Pura ruě.	Make crooked.
Kěshě, v. t.	Fela.	Put, place.
Keta, v. i.	Keta.	Become cold.
Kěshě, a.	Ofafa.	Brittle.
Kia, a.	Nyânla.	New.
Kiava, ad.	Tětavenâ.	Just now.
Kiema, 4.	Nkěma.	Monkey.
Kieka, v. t.	Demba.	Taste.
Kiě, v. i.	Kěnda.	Go.
Kiělě, v. t.	Noma.	Bite.
Kiěnhthě, v. t.	Sěmba.	Censure, blame.
Kiěkě, v. t.	Těva.	Hatch.
Kiěnh, v. t.	Shenginla.	Shave.
Kikami, a.	Bâ.	Alive.
Kika, v. i.	Tola.	Be or become well.
Kina, v. t.	Bika.	Dislike, reject.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Kinh, 7.	Ompelĕ.	Neck.
Kinjiki, 7.	Ntye.	Land.
Kiŏ, ad.	Via.	Entirely, wholly.
Kishĕ, v. t.	Toliza.	Cure, help (in trouble), save.
Kiyĕ, v. imp.	Nâ tigare.	Stop a little.
Koa, ad.	Kega.	Reclining on the side.
Koka, v. t.	Keka.	Suffice, hold.
Kola, v. i.	Nĕgiza.	Hasten.
Kolĕ, 4.	Okorue.	Binding (of cloth).
Kolia, v. t.	Kunda.	Add.
Komba, v. t.	Panga.	Make, repair.
Kombitha, v. t.	Mĕpia.	Do good.
Komĕ, or Kopĕ, only in imp.	Riga.	Stop, quiet.
Konhwe, 4.	Okângâ.	Shin.
Koni, ad.	Gunu.	Here.
Konhitha, v. t.	Duka.	Butt.
Kopila, v. i.	Pura ruĕ.	Warp.
Koshĕ, v. t.	Kekiza.	Prepare.
Koshĕ, 4.	Ngozyo.	Parrot.
Kovitha, v. t.	Kova.	Get, bring.
Ku, a.	Ralie.	Full.
Kuba, 4.	Njâgâni.	Fowl.
Kuba, v. t.	Janja.	Work.
Kubilĕ, v. t.	Shuga.	Shake.
Kuli, 4.	Ekaga.	Land-turtle.
Kulĕ, v. t.	Bolangania.	Abuse, mal-treat.
Kumisha, conj.	Vende.	If.
Kuna, ad.	Piere.	Near, soon.
Kunda, v. i.	Jega.	Blossom (a plantain).
Kunda, v t.	Fwiniza.	Avenge.
Kuta, v. t.	Fala.	Throw away, forsake.
Kutya, v. i.	Pera.	Be lost.
Kutha, v. i.	Bia.	Arrive.
Kutha, 4.	Ntyigo.	Chimpanzee.
Kwa, v. i.	Poswa.	Fall, be in the wrong.
Kwalikwalĕ, 7.	Ibanga.	Morning.
Kwanh, v. t.	Shazya.	Strip off (leaves).
Kwanja, v. t.	Pambiza.	Purge.
Kwashĕ, ad.	Buku.	Plainly, fearlessly.
Kwashitha, v. t.	Bukunla.	Speak plainly.
Kwĕlĕ, v. t.	Bega.	Fall (trees).
Kwĕlĕ, v. t.	Sĕlia.	Mal-treat.
Kwĕtĕ, v. t.	Tumba.	Dig.
Kwishĕ, v. t.	Sira.	Cause to fall, be against.

Bakélé.	Mpongwe.	English.
	L.	
Laba, a.	Nda.	Long, tall.
Labibâli, 5.		Crown (of the head).
Labishě, v. t.	Daviza.	Lengthen.
Labeni, 5.	Numbini.	Hatred.
Labokě, 5.	Oyino.	A dance.
Ladinh, 5.	Ntŏndini.	Love, pleasure, will.
Laka, 3.	Mengo.	Horn.
Lakiki, 5.	Emĕnlâ.	Life.
Lakobaka, 6.	Igugi.	Door.
Lakienhthě, 5.	Erumbe.	Infancy.
Lakapi, 6.	Nkabi.	Paddle, oar.
Lakumi, 6.	Elumi.	Fame.
Lalie, a.	Ntyaro.	Third.
Lambai, 6.	Ebângâmbângâ.	Knee-pan.
Lambakitha, 6.	Ovamba.	Freckle.
Lambashi, 6.	Olonda.	Seed.
Lambanh, 6.	Igwĕra.	Notch, mark.
Lamba, v. t.	Namba.	Cook (by boiling).
Lambanja, 6.	Ongwanja.	Side (of a person).
Lambetha, 6.	Ivela.	Hole, pit,
Lambâthâ, 6.	Ntyini.	Common house fly.
Lambeya, 6.	Ibembe.	Pigeon.
Lambenja, 6.	Mbenjo.	Thwart.
Lambenda, 6.	Mbenda.	Ground-nut.
Lambunhi, a.	Oyuwi.	White (hair).
Lambithi.	Mpira.	Pot-black, soot.
Lambinh, 6.	Erere.	Pole (for house building).
Landěbě, 5.		Valley.
Langâkâ, 5.	Ewonjo.	Head, sense.
Lanh, v. t.	Tanga.	Count, read.
Lanlia, v. t.	Pikilia.	Think.
Lanyaka, 5.	Ogaso.	Greediness.
Lanzyŏnh, 5.	Ozyŏnga.	Nose (of bellows).
Landoli, 6.	Ndoli.	Scar.
Langonja, 6.	Ompabo.	Bamboo-thatch.
Lanzyânh, 6.	Mbuma.	Egg-plant, tomato.
Landa, v. i.	Danda.	Crawl, glide, glance (as eye).
Landângâ, 5 & 6.	Ntyai.	End.
Landâkâ, 5.	Ntyângâ.	Nail.
Lanjothi, 5 & 6.	Ntyovi.	Bamboo-nut.
Lanina, 6.	Mbina.	Louse.
Lanjasha.	Ntyangilia.	Rapidly, loudly (in speaking).

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Lanyui, 6.	Nyowe.	Bee.
Lanji, 3.	Oganjo.	Fly-brush.
Lanjili, 6.	Igogozyo.	Shave, carpenter's plane.
Lanzyobi, 6.	Ntyua.	Gall.
Lanyatha, 6.	Ogĕnlĕ.	Flea.
Lanyŏngâ, 6.	Nyŏnge.	Thread.
Lapuliki, 5.	Ampunli.	Froth, foam.
Lapâshi, 6.	Ileve.	Palm, sole (of foot).
Lapesha, 6.	Olonda.	Flower.
Lashietha, 6.	Ntyĕlĕlĕ.	White-ant.
Lashiya, 6.	Izyigo.	A plum.
Lashoi, 6.	Orue.	Hair.
Lata, v. t.	Datiza.	Put, bring, or sew together.
Lathem, 5.	Onlĕmĕ.	Tongue.
Lavinya, 5.	Apina.	Pus.
Lawâkwĕ, 5.	Ezambâlâ.	Broom.
Lâlĕ, 5.	Akĕ.	Laughter.
Lânh, v.	Koga.	Crow, halloo, sound.
Leba, v. t.	Tevunla.	Punish, reprove.
Lebilĕ, v. t.	Tuminia.	Show.
Lema, 3.	Ntyondo.	Heart.
Leninga, v. i.	Piagana.	Pass through.
Lepilie.	Kâmbiza.	Follow, chase.
Leshilie, v. i.	Pĕva.	Stagger.
Levisha, v. t.	Dewana.	Forget.
Lĕbĕ, v. t.	Shila.	Disobey, cock (a gun).
Lĕnhbĕ, v. i.	Tegwa.	Lean, incline.
Lĕnh, a.	Regâ.	Leaning.
Lĕmba, v. i.	Jamina.	Move (to the lee side).
Lĕnh, v. t.	Shĕlia.	Deride, laugh at.
Lĕnja, v. i.	Jenja.	Dawn.
Lĕnjishĕ, v. t.	Jenjiza.	Make to dawn, enlighten.
Lĕndĕ, v. t.	Tĕnda.	Write.
Lĕndĕ, 3.	Orendâ.	Letter (of alphabet).
Lĕtĕ, v. i.	Pingwa.	Go around.
Lĕpilie, v. t.	Kâmbiza.	Pursue, chase, follow.
Lika, v. t.	Tiga.	Leave.
Lilie, v. t.	Pina.	Take to, deliver.
Lima, v. t.	Tumba.	Dig.
Limba, a.	Zowa.	Narrow.
Limbie, v. t.	Dura.	Pull.
Litha, v. i.	Tigana.	Be left.
Liya, v. t.	Nĕma.	Cut (bushes).
Loba, v. t.	Ta.	Sting.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Loba, 3.	Erâgâli.	Sting.
Loka, v. t.	Jova.	Bail (a canoe).
Lolině, v. t.	Meza.	Dash down(water),splash.
Loma, v. t.	Toma.	Send.
Lomili, 3.	Igěnde.	Errand.
Londa, v. i.	Jona.	Become full.
Lonishě, v. t.	Jonia.	Fill.
Longwa, v. i.	Poma.	Grow.
Longwa, 3.	Mpomini.	Growth.
Longliě, v. t.	Pomiza.	Grow, bring up.
Lonha, v. t.	Noga.	Build (a house).
Lubila, v. t.	Kamba.	Speak.
Lubiliě, v. t.	Kambiza.	Cause to speak.
Lunha, v. t.	Divina.	Surround, enclose.
Lubia, 3.	Nkambini.	Language, dialect.
Luta, v. t.	Ivangi.	Trim up, adjust, dress.
Luma, v. t.	Tuma.	Prick, pierce.

M.

Manh, 9, pl.	Ngango.	Medicine.
Mabata, pl.	Abukwe.	Yaws.
Madinlia, pl.		Lust.
Madiba, pl.	Aningo.	Water.
Madunh.	Ikilikili.	Heavy tramping.
Madimilia, a.	Nuwunla.	Last.
Mai.	Imarakano.	Forks (of a road).
Majakwě.	Ayakwě.	Casada tops.
Makaliě.	Kadia.	Man, person, any one.
Makanda.	Ekanda.	Tinder.
Makânjikâ, 2, pl.	Aka.	Sap.
Makiemba, 2, pl.	Ezanga.	Salt.
Makětě, a.	Ngewâ.	Bow-legged.
Malěbi, 2, pl.	Shishila.	Disobedience.
Mali, 2, pl.	Agali.	Oil.
Mamitha, v. t.	Mama.	Wonder at.
Mana, 4.	Onwana.	Child.
Manda, v. t.	Pitakaina.	Press down, crowd.
Manga, 3.	Manga.	Manatus, seal.
Mangâla.	Angâla.	Red cloth.
Mangiěnh, 2, pl.	Ntyěmbâ.	Censure.
Manyadiba.	Ambeningo.	Milk.
Manyamia.	Anyamia.	Ebb.
Manyangwě, 4.	Ongwângi.	Brother or sister.
Mapa, pl.	Ampazya.	Twins.
Mapanjia.	Ampandia.	Flood (of tide).
Mashulinga.	Ampazya.	Twins,branches(of river).
Mathâk, 2, pl.	Alugu.	Palm wine, any spirits.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Mawoni, 2, pl.	Avono.	Cunning.
Mawna, 2, pl.	Aguga.	Distress.
Mâi, 3.	Iwumu.	Belly, womb.
Mânâ, 4.	Mânlâ.	Mullet.
Mâtâ, 4.	Eza.	Thing.
Mâyâ, v. .i.	Tena.	Sit up at night.
Mbaka, 3,	Ombaka.	Bamboo-pith, basket.
Mbali, a.	Mbia.	Entire, complete, good.
Mbambi, 7.	Ishâlâ.	Care, need, regard.
Mbamba 4.	Rera-ya-rera.	Grand-parent.
Mbandângwe, 4.	Oseseli.	Lizzard.
Mbanja, 7.	Nganja.	Parlor.
Mbanji, 3.	Osâlima.	Perseverance.
Mbainh-mbainh,ad	Pĕkapĕka.	Continually.
Mbanh, 3.	Nago.	House.
Mbanji, 3.	Ogĕla.	Crack, split.
Mbashĕ, 3.	Okanja.	Booth.
Mbathi, 4.	Oyombo.	Polygamist.
Mbâmĕ, 4.	Ombâma.	Boa constrictor.
Mbâmbi, 3.	Ita.	Bundle.
Mbâkâ.	Mbâgâ.	Fishing-ground.
Mbâthâ.	Nĕfu.	Okra.
Mbei, a.	Tenatena.	Red, yellow, brown.
Mbela, 4.	Mpanga.	Spur.
Mbelia, 3.	Mpyu.	Heat.
Mbenh, 7.	Ivanga.	Law.
Mbelĕ, 4.	Ngwanyâni.	Eagle.
Mbelo, 4.	Mbeli.	Flamingo.
Mbeka, 3.	Nomba.	Hill.
Mbembili, 3.	Ozyira.	Side (of canoe, etc.)
Mbenia, 3.	Numbini.	Hatred, aversion.
Mbeshi, a.	Mbezyo.	Raw.
Mbeyĕ, 7.	Ntyolombo.	Brass kettle.
Mbiathia, 3.	Njano.	Birth.
Mbĕthĕ, 3.	Ivĕveni.	Thigh.
Mbĕli, 4.	Mbĕri.	Herring.
Mbĕnh, a.	Mbia.	Good.
Mbia, 4.	Mboa.	Dog.
Mbiashi, a.	Oyani.	Fruitful (of persons).
Mbilityi, 7.	Ibambo.	Ghost, spirit.
Mbie, v. n.	Toa.	Be, or become.
Mbimba, 7.	Egunu.	Anger, wrath.
Mbinhmbinh, 3.	Mbipa.	Stripe, weal.
Mbinji, 4.	Mbinde.	Wild goat.
Mbisha, 3.	Mpava.	Whip.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Mbitha, 3.	Imbamba nl'imbamba.	Genealogy.
Mbityiki, 7.	Nanga.	Dirt.
Mbo, prep. & ad.	Ga.	Like, so, how.
Mbombo, ad.	Giligili.	Truly, certainly.
Mbole.	Mbolo.	Word of salutation.
Mboliĕ, v. t.	Bogizya.	Salute (with mbolo).
Mbokĕ, 3.	Nkala.	One's town.
Mboka, 3.	Mbwedi.	Captive, fetter.
Mbonde, ad.	Ga ande.	Much.
Mbonh, 3.	Orŏndâ.	Ridge-pole.
Mbothĕ, 3.	Ogendâ.	Journey.
Mbothi, 3.	Ntyonde.	Head of navigation.
Mbŏ, 3 and 7.	Ogâ.	Arm.
Mbŏ, 3.	Ozamba.	Side, part.
Mbu, 3.	Ompuma.	Year.
Mbubi.	Okugi.	Poverty.
Mbuenha, v. i.	Tatamina.	Quiver.
Mbuli, 4.	Nkambi.	Deer.
Mbunda, 7.	Monda.	Amulet.
Mbusha, 7.	Mbuzya.	Net.
Mbutha, 4.	Ningo.	Rain.
Mbuütha, 3.	Ntĕvĕ.	Rafter.
Mbute, 7.	Mbute.	Bottle.
Mĕkĕ, v. i.	Mĕga.	Doze, nod.
Mĕliĕ, v. t.	Jivira.	Assent, believe.
Mĕmĕ, v. t.	Mema.	Consent, confess.
Mĕtĕ, 4.	Niva.	Owner.
Mia, ad.	Go.	When.
Miaka, 3.	Ovĕngunlia.	Castrated animal.
Miali, 4.	Owanto.	Woman.
Miana, 4.	Ongwanla.	Child.
Mianga.	Ikĕndo.	Fire-steel.
Mianja, 4.	Puka.	Bag, sack, pocket.
Miasha, v. t.	Nyenya.	Sow.
Miashiliĕ, v. t.	Nyenya.	Sprinkle.
Miaya, 3.	Ntyĕlĕlĕ.	White-ant.
Miânhyâ, 3.	Omia.	Fur, hair (of the body).
Miembiĕ, 3.	Otâki.	Cock's tail-feather.
Miebiki, 3.	Gwarueni.	Edge (of a tool).
Mienhye, 3.	Eranlia.	Lunatic.
Mieshĕ, v. t.	Fwizafwiza.	Wag.
Mienji, 3.	Ovâvi.	Messenger.
Miĕbĕ, 3.	Ipi.	A swelling.
Miĕli.	Ilanga.	Moonlight.
Miĕthĕ, 3, pl.	Isĕgĕ.	Entrails.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Miĕliă, 3.	Egenizo.	Measure (of length).
Miĕkĕ.	Nkumba.	Dam.
Miĕmbĕ.	Owembâ.	Soup, gravy.
Miĕmitha, v. i.	Ovĕngĕvĕnge.	Smile.
Milanh, 3. pl.	Ntyango.	News, chat.
Mina, v. t.	Mĕnla.	Swallow.
Mintanganiĕ, 4.	Ntogolu.	Red pepper.
Minyungwa, 3.	Nkizi.	Fragments, dregs.
Moka, 3.	Ogweri.	Sole-fish.
Mpaka, 3.	Mpaga.	Gift.
Mpaka, 3.	Edinga.	Place (of gardens).
Mpanji, 3.	Oramba.	Root.
Mpanga, 3.	Mpanga.	Yoke.
Mpasha, 3.	Ekâtâ.	Defense, pickets.
Mpatha, 3.	Mpândâ.	Leg (of an animal).
Mpâka, 3.	Mpâga.	Lock.
Mpeka, 3.	Ikumbu.	Crab's claw.
Mpĕmba, 3.	Mpĕmba.	Chalk, flour, bread.
Mpika, 3.	Ikâta.	Question.
Mpinji, 3.	Ompindi.	Plantation, farm.
Mpoka, 3.	Ogaza.	Juice of ripe plantains.
Mpombĭ, 3.	Otŏngu.	Gun-barrel.
Mpuli, 3.	Ompogoni.	Hole.
Mpulingi, 3.	Ompulungu.	Hold (of vessel).
Mpuma, 3.	Ogwĕra.	Night.
Mpungi, 3.	Epĕpa.	Fan.
Mpunja, 3.	Mepundu.	Billet (of red wood).
Mpumba, 3.	Ombuwutu.	Dust.
Mpunga, 3.	Ompunga.	Wind.
Mpusha, 3.	Ompuzya.	Width.
Mputha, 3.	Nkizi.	Fragment, scraping.
Mputyi, 3.	Mpani.	Custom.
Muliĕ, 3.	Ewonjo.	Head, sense.
Munh, 3.	Ebende.	Corpse.
Mutyi, 4.	Oma.	Person.

N.

Na, conj. & prep.	Ja & nli.	If, and, with, by.
Nadiambilindĕ, cj.	Kândĕnle.	Because.
Naka, v. t.	Bela.	Want.
Nakwa, 3.	Mbelini.	Want, desire.
Nakwalia, ad.	Mĕnlĕ.	To-morrow.
Nama, v. t.	Noga.	Braid, plait.
Nambi, a.		Limber.
Nani, ad.	Nânâ.	So.
Nani, a.	Ntevo.	Empty.
Nangwĕ, v. t.	Naniza.	Lay down.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Naniba, v. i.	Datana.	Come close to.
Nata, v. t.	Data.	Stick.
Natha, v. t.	Dubia.	Honor, respect.
Nâkwa, v. i.	Poswa.	Drop or fall (as fruit).
Nâliĕ, v. t.	Dâdina.	Peep, look in upon.
Nânh, v. t.	Bŏnga.	Take.
Nâtâ, v. t.	Jŏnga.	Drink.
Nâthâ, v. t.	Muzunla.	Shell (as corn).
Nâtyi-gwa-mathâk, 4.	Eyŏnga.	Drunkard.
Nâyâ, v. i.	Nâga.	Rain.
Nda, 7.	Owanda.	Day, day-time.
Nda-ndeni.	Nkombe-nyondo.	Noon.
Ndaka, 7.	Ndaga.	Thing.
Ndambiĕ, 4.	Olambo.	Gum-elastic.
Ndamba, 3.	Olamba.	Cloth.
Ndatha, 4.		Grand-child.
Ndembilia, v. i.	Pĕva	Stagger.
Ndema, 3.	Nkânjâ.	Bat.
Ndembĕ, 4.	Ntonda.	Heavy rain, freshet, flood.
Ndeshĕ, v. t.	Baga.	Bring.
Ndĕnh, v. i.	Mĕga.	Dose.
Ndĕkĕ, 7.	Ndĕkĕ.	Deck, story.
Ndĕmbishali, 4.	Erumbe.	Child.
Ndika, 3.	Odika.	Kind of food.
Ndia, 3.	Ezĕnia.	Bait.
Ndianh, 3.	Onlŏngâ.	Kind.
Ndianh, 3.	Egândâ.	Family, dependents.
Ndio.	Onigi.	Sweetness, saltness.
Ndioba, 3.	Onoki.	Deceitfulness.
Ndĭ, pron.	Andĕ.	What.
Ndombi, 7.	Inyĕngâ.	Post (of a house).
Ndokwĕ, 4.	Ntyolo.	Hammer, anvil.
Ndomi, 4.	Owângwe.	Brother.
Nduka, 3.	Ompenli.	Handle.
Nduma, 3.	Oduma.	Cannon.
Ndumi, 4.	Owolisi.	Striker, fighter.
Ndushiki, 3.	Ozâzi.	Pestle.
Nen, a.	Mpolu.	Large.
Nenĕ, v. i.	Penda.	Be large.
Nenishĕ, v. t.	Pendia.	Enlarge.
Nenia, 3.	Mpendini.	Size, greatness.
Nengwĕ, v. i.	Danginla.	Lost, irrevocably.
Nĕmbĕ, v. t.	Dĕmbiza.	Bend.
Nĕtyithĕ, v. i.	Kamba dirâ.	Speak slowly.
Nga, a.	Ngani.	Another's.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Nga, 4.	Oganga.	Doctor, conjurer.
Ngali, 7.		Ceremony (to cure the sick).
Ngali, 4.	Njali-towa.	Thunder.
Ngana, 7.	Nkogo.	Parable.
Nganji, 7.	Ngando.	Alligator.
Ngâyě, 4.	Ngâi.	Garment.
Ngâmâ, v. t.	Shiwa.	Whip.
Ngâmbi, 7.	Ntyâmbi.	Harp.
Ngânlič, v. i.	Kâgârâ.	Snore.
Ngânhthě, 4.	Nkângânlâ.	Millepede.
Ngânjě, 4.	Ogwěli.	Moon.
Ngândâ, 7.	Ngândâ.	Kind of gourd.
Ngâtâ, 7.	Ekěva.	Pity, sorrow.
Ngâwě, 4.	Ngâwe.	Captain.
Ngâkě, 4.	Ngwěntyontyio.	Hopping.
Ngboma, v. i.	Boka.	Bark.
Ngě, prep.	Kao.	Except.
Ngikanji, a.	Ikanda.	Acid.
Ngiyě, 4.	Etebombe.	Scorpion.
Ngitha, 4.	Njina.	Ourang-outang.
Ngomba, 4.	Ngomba.	Hedge-hog.
Ngonjiba, v. i.	Dembinla.	Kneel.
Ngolě, 4.	Ngâla.	Whirlpool, whirlwind, waterspout.
Ngothoma, ad.	Jau.	Yesterday, evening.
Ngoya, 4.	Ngoa.	Hog.
Nguba, 7.	Nguwa.	The black-fish.
Nguba, 7.	Nguwa.	Shield.
Ngubi, 7.	Nguū.	Hippotamus.
Nguli, 7.	Ngulu.	Strength.
Ngwamba, v. i.	Tatamina.	Shiver.
Ngwali, 4.	Nkwani.	Wild-hen.
Ngwanhtha, v. i.	Tatamina.	Tremble.
Ngwanjiba, v. t.	Kwandamina.	Pounce upon.
Ngwashitha, v. t.	Salina.	Comb.
Niě, a.	Mia.	How many?
Nikwě, v. t.	Kenja.	Lay down.
Nimbitha, v. t.	Nyonyunia.	Straighten.
Nina, v. t.	Dâmina.	Sink.
Nja, v. i.	Bia.	Come.
Njali, 7.	Njali.	Gun.
Njâki, 4.	Njâgu.	Elephant.
Njetha, 7.	Mpânlâ.	Road, path.
Njeli, 4.	Onlěnji.	Teacher.
Njenia, 3.	Njeno.	Sight, view.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Njĕ, 4.	Njĕgâ.	Tiger.
Njimĕ, 4.	Ipâku.	Blind man.
Njiki, ad.	Kĕ.	Also, too.
Njibi, 4.	Ofe.	Thief.
Njothi, 4.	Oyonisi.	Killer, hunter.
Njŏnji, 7.	Ntyŏnga.	Quarter (in a town).
Njuki, 7.	Njuki.	Trouble.
Nkala, 3.	Ogomba.	Fence, spine.
Nkanh, 3.	Oramba.	Root.
Nkashi, 3.	Egânga.	Leanness.
Nkatha, 3.	Nkumba.	Company (of persons).
Nkâla, 3.	Nkâla.	Clock, watch.
Nkâli, 3.	Ozyono.	African ratan.
Nkânjili, a.	Nkĕre.	Clean, pure, holy.
Nkângwa, 3.	Ogâ.	Jug-handle.
Nkâmi, 3.	Nkâmi.	Patch of ground nuts.
Nkâthâ, 4.	Ompondo.	Bachelor, widower.
Nkânh, 3.	Nyuma.	Back.
Nkânjĕ, 4.	Nkânjĕ.	Shark.
Nkâkâ, 3.	Ekâga.	Log.
Nkânla, 3.	Epondwe.	Shorn head.
Nkembĕ, 3.	Okĕmbâ.	Full dress.
Nkeba, 3.	Okeva.	Wave.
Nkĕlĕ, 4.	Okĕlĕ.	Tribe of people.
Nkiebia, 3.	Nkĕndini.	Going.
Nkiĕkĕ, 3.	Njĕgelu.	Chin, lower jaw.
Nkienh, 4.	Okĕngekĕnge.	Carpenter.
Nkithi, 4.	Ogâi.	Wife's family and friends.
Nkityi, 3.	Nkâgu.	Cane, staff.
Nkombia, 3.	Mpangini.	Making, nature.
Nkothi, 4.	Ntori.	Rat.
Nkonge, 3.	Nkongo.	Cat-fish.
Nkombi, 4.	Ovangi.	Maker.
Nkotyi, 3.	Okokotwe.	Bed-bug.
Nkothi, 3 & 7.	Ogolu.	Leg.
Nkonji, 3.	Okwendi.	Tail.
Nkoma, 3.	Olonga.	Ring.
Nkomba, 3.	Ozyâguna.	Nostril.
Nkola, 3.	Enlomo.	Dry season.
Nkomba, 3.	Iguwa.	Bellows.
Nkombe, 3.	Nkombe.	Kind of cloth.
Nkonga, 3.	Nkonga.	Copper.
Nkokwĕ, 3.	Ikoko.	Sugar cane, sugar.
Nkothi, ad.	Jâni.	Day before yesterday.
Nkuba, 3.	Ompinga.	Circumference.
Nkubia, 3.	Igui.	Pine-apple.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Nkubia, 3.	Njanjini.	Work.
Nkum, 3.	Ogumia.	Dead tree, mast.
Nkunji, 3.		Treasure-house.
Nkuki, 3.	Okukwe.	Evil spirit, devil.
Nkusha, 3.	Origo.	Widow.
Nkuni, 3.	Nkunu.	Sea-turtle.
Nkwata, 3.	Okwara.	Cutlass.
Nlatyiki, 3.	Ndatizo.	Seam.
Nlanhlia, 3.	Mpivini.	Thinking, thought.
Nlânhli, 3.	Ogozyi.	Hallooing, crowing.
Nleya, 3.		Brace.
Nlonh, 4.	Onlogi.	Builder.
Nlui, 4.	Ogufwaguwa.	Blacksmith.
Noka, v. t.	Noka:	Lie, deceive.
Nshaka, 3.	Ozamba.	Shore (of river).
Nshaka, 3.	Oshaka.	Slave.
Nshashi, 3.	Oshasha.	Brass rod.
Nshamba, 3.	Nkândâ.	Company (traveling).
Nshanh, 3.	Ozanja.	Bristle.
Nshanh, 3.	Ikilikili.	Heavy tread.
Nshâ, 3.	Ogola.	Intestinal worm
Nshâshâ, 3.	Ozyâzyâ.	Business.
Nshebi, 3.	Eriga.	Hollow (of a tree).
Nshemba, 3.	Ezimba.	Ant hill.
Nshěkě, 3.	Ozyěgě.	Beach (of sand).
Nshětě, 3.	Ntyěrě.	Ramrod.
Nshěnh, 3.	Igala.	Street.
Nshisha, 3.	Oganji.	Vein, tendon.
Nshinhshinh, 3.	Inlinla.	Shadow, soul.
Nshia, 3.	Ogâli.	Cord, small rope.
Nshieki, 3.		Round box.
Nshieki, 4.	Oshikani.	Name of a tribe.
Nshinhtha, 3.	Evungu.	Piazza.
Nshole, 3.	Njěve.	Ripe plantain.
Nsho, 3.	Olâvi.	River.
Nshothi, 3.	Mbeni.	Spring.
Nshokiěthi.	Nkâmi.	Seaward.
Nshombeka.	Olomba.	Interior-ward.
Nshoni, 3.	Ozyonli.	Flesh.
Nshě, 3.	Ozyâ.	Pipe.
Nshunh, 4.	Ozunge.	Savior, deliverer.
Nshumbi, 3.	Shumbu.	Lead.
Nshumbiki, 3.	Nkâgu.	Cane, staff.
Nshua, 3.	Monda.	Amulet.
Ntambila, 3.	Nkabi.	Paddle.
Ntanga, 3.	Otangani.	White-man.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Ntambi, 3.	Ntambi.	Riches.
Ntenge, 3.	Igalinga.	Bell.
Nteka, 3.	Orěga.	Barrel, cask.
Ntě, 3.	Elendina.	Bow (for shooting).
Ntěthě, 3.	Elondwini.	Height, length, quantity.
Ntětyi, 3.	Iroanlo.	Load.
Nthali, 3.	Ivanga.	Law, promise, covenant.
Nthabia, 3.	Ndavini.	Length.
Nthaka, 3.	Ntyango.	News.
Nthěnh, 4.	Ogěnda.	Guest, stranger.
Nthěnh, 3.	Inyeme.	Fœtus.
Ntheli, 3.	Okao.	Boundary.
Ntoa, 3.	Otŏngu.	Ball (eye, etc.)
Ntombě, 3.	Ntombo.	Needle.
Ntomba, 3.	Ombânlâ.	Mud.
Ntombinanga, 3.	Etombinanga.	Under-shirt.
Ntothi, 7.	Ntono.	Breast.
Ntoli, 4.	Onerŏ.	Old, full age.
Ntovi, 3.	Orove.	Prairie.
Ntŏndâ.	Otŏndâ.	Hair-pin.
Ntuthě, a.	Ntuntu.	Whole, entire, all.
Ntyŏngě, 4.	Ntyŏnga.	A game.
Ntyanga, 3.	Ntyanga.	Flag.
Ntyutha, 4.	Nkenjo.	Dwarf.
Ntyilâmbia, 3.	Orŏngâ.	Sprout, blade.
Ntyimbi, 3.	Ntimbi.	Timber, plank, throne.
Ntyuba, 3.	Ntyanja.	Wet season.
Ntyabi, 3.	Ntyabo.	Soap.
Ntyĕngě, 3.	Ntyĕnga.	Wash-basin, bowl.
Ntyinh, 3.	Olŏngâ.	Kind, nature.
Nula, v. i.	Piagana.	Pass, excel.
Nushě, v. t.	Pěria.	Cause to pass.
Numbi, 3.	Numbo.	Bow (of boat).
Numbilič, v. t.	Nunla.	Smell.
Nwanh, v. i.		Link.
Nwândâ, 3.	Oguma.	Cassada.
Nwanji, 3.	Ogěla.	Crack, split.
Nwoli, a.	Itua.	Sharp.
Nwoshi, 3.	Mbundakai.	Destructiveness.
Nya, 3.	Olumba.	Belt, girdle.
Nyantyime, 4.	Intyimě.	Monkey-apple.
Nyata, v. t.	Jara.	Tread, step.
Nyanh, v. t.	Piva.	Suck (as child).
Nyânhshě, v. t.	Jŏnja.	Suckle.
Nyatyi, 4.	Nyare.	Cow.
Nyakâyĕkâyĕ, 4.	Osakampazyo.	Grasshopper.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Nyanga, 7.	Nyanga.	Rust.
Nyangialiě, 4.	Ngaka.	Ant-house.
Nyangwě, 4.	Ngwe.	Mother.
Nyatha, v. t.	Něra.	Lick.
Nyala, v. t.	Mwěra.	Scratch.
Nyamambalě, 4.	Ompinga.	Ball.
Nyaba, v. t.	Jarunla.	Split, tear in two.
Nyamila, v. i.	Dagalaga.	Mutter, grumble.
Nyanya, v. i.	Benda.	Be angry.
Nyanyishě, v. t.	Bendia.	Make angry.
Nyabila, v. t.	Pianguna.	Chew.
Nyâmithâ, v. t.	Shuga.	Plague.
Nyebě, v. i.	Měpa.	Be good, fine, satisfactory.
Nyebiliě, v. t.	Měpana.	Become (as a garment).
Nyebishe, v. t.	Mepia.	Make good, satisfactory.
Nyeniě.	Nyenliě.	Brass.
Nyeshiliě, v. t.	Pitakaina.	Press upon.
Nyeniba, v. i.	Nyonyua.	Be straight.
Nyenitha, v. t.	Nyonyunia.	Make straight.
Nyěnh, 3.	Itia.	Fear.
Nyěnh, v. i.	Tia.	Fear, fly, escape.
Nyěnhshě, v. t.	Tieza.	Frighten.
Nyěnhgwa, 3.	Ntieni.	Fear, fright.
Nyitha, v. t.	Pindia.	Push, shove.
Nyinhitha, v. i.	Jinginla.	Enter (a house).
Nyinhliě, v. t.	Jinginlia.	Cause to enter.
Nyima, v. t.	Niminla.	Refuse.
Nyilu, 7.	Nyilu.	Anchor.
Nyishitha, v. i.	Nyinyinla.	Urine.
Nyěnh, 3.	Omwamba.	Serpent.
Nyěngâ, 4.	Nyěnge.	Thread.
Nyunha, v. t.	Muzuna.	Crumble.
Nyunh, a.	Ogělě.	Stingy.
Nyuli, 7.	Okuwa.	Body.
Nyunhtha, 3.	Ongwanjangwanja.	Roof.
Nzyatha, 7.	Njanla.	Hunger.
Nzyam, 7.	Egâlani.	Leprosy.
Nzyibi, 4.	Njiwo.	Musk-deer.
Nzyilia, 7.	Ekâkâ.	Meaning.

P.

Pa, 7.	Epě.	Dagger (Pangwe make).
Paka, v. t.	Suminia.	Praise.
Pakě, 4.	Mpanlo.	Adz.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Pama, v. i.	Bia.	Arrive.
Panya, v. t.	Bamba.	Shine.
Paniĕ, v. t.	Bania.	Suspend.
Panh, v. i.	Bĕnla.	Boil (as water).
Pasha, v. i.	Felia.	Sprout.
Pashitha, v. t.	Tâkuna.	Extract.
Patyitha, v. i.	Tiga diengo.	Let go.
Pâkâ, v. t.	Dula.	Pluck, pull.
Pâmbâ, v. i.	Pânla.	Go down (as a fire).
Pândâ, v. i.	Sumina.	Descend.
Pâthâ, ad.	Mbiambiĕ.	Well, in good condition.
Pelishĕ, v. t.	Periza.	Lose.
Pendĕ, 7.	Mpaga.	Doubt, disputation.
Penda, v. t.	Noginla.	Braid (the hair).
Pepa, v. t.	Dega.	Prevent.
Pesha, v. t.	Pesha.	Weigh, bear (fruit).
Petyiĕ, v. t.	Bania.	Hang up.
Peyĕ, v. i.	Tawa.	Break, part (as rope).
Pĕ, prep.	Go.	To, at, on.
Pĕnje, 7.	Ntye.	Earth, land, woods.
Pĕnjĕ, 4.	Mpenjo.	Cockroach.
Pĕpiliĕ, v. t.	Pevina.	Flap, hail (with hand), wink.
Pĕpa, v. i.	Pĕva.	Float (with current).
Pialiĕ, v. i.	Poa.	Ebb, be low (as tide).
Piasha, a.	Bĕmbakĕle.	Shallow, flaring.
Piaya, v. t.	Jola.	Make thread.
Piâpâ, v. t.	Piva.	Suck, kiss.
Piâtâ, v. t.	Binda.	Knead.
Pienh, 7.	Evora.	Gash, sore, wound.
Pila, v. t.	Tola.	Bore.
Pimbitha, v. t.	Siza.	Wipe, rub off.
Pimbia, v. i.	Saza.	Be wiped off.
Pingwĕ, 7.		Loan.
Pinya, v. t.	Piara.	Squeeze.
Pinjitha, v. t.	Pala.	Gouge out (as oysters).
Pipitha, v. t.	Pala.	Brush off, efface.
Pishĕ, 7.	Nyuma.	Back.
Pita, v. t.	Pita.	Cheat.
Piu, ad.	Kwi.	Off, entirely off.
Po, 4.	Mpogo.	Mouse.
Poka, v. t.	Poka.	Wade.
Ponha, v. t.	Tava.	Pay (a fine).
Poshĕ, v. t.	Fwizavwiza.	Shake.
Poshitha, v. t.	Pokunla.	Peel (with fingers).
Posho, ad.	Posho.	More, most.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Potye, 4.	Mba.	Corn.
Puka, v. i.	Sĕga.	Be eaten with worms.
Pula, v. t.	Binda.	Mix.
Pula, v. t.	Boga.	Chew.
Puli, 7.	Ongwei.	Breath.
Pumi, a.	Pupu.	White.
Puma, v. i.	Jâmbua.	Be or become white.
Pumishĕ, v. t.	Jâmbunia.	Whiten.
Pumbia, v. i.	Tugwa.	Be blown down.
Pumbitha, v. t.	Tugwiza.	Blow down.
Pumitha, v. i.	Towa.	Be or become mouldy.
Punda, v. i.	Pulâ.	Run.
Punishĕ, v. t.	Puliza.	Make run.
Pungwĕ, 7.	Gare.	Inside.
Pupiliĕ, v. t.	Pĕpa.	Blow gently, fan.
Pusha, v. i.	Bĕkwa.	Break, divide in halves.
Pushitha, v. t.	Bĕkunia.	Break, crumble.
Pusi, 7.	Pusi.	Cat.

S.

Sha, v. t.	Pona.	Do, treat, regard.
Shaka, v. t.	Nĕma.	Weed, cut grass.
Shakĕ, 4.	Swaka.	Knife.
Shaliba, v. i.	Kŏnga.	Be, or become small or lean.
Shalishĕ, v. t.	Kŏngiza.	Make small.
Shala, v. i.	Bola.	Thunder.
Shaliĕ, v. t.	Panla.	Sharpen (poles).
Shali, a.	Nyango.	Small.
Shalia, v. i.	Salia.	Be detected, found out.
Shambĕ, a.	Tĕle.	Naked.
Shambiĕ, v. i.	Shaiya.	Be disappointed, ashamed.
Shambitha, v. t.	Shamba.	Set, arrange (table).
Shanh, v. t.	Pona.	Look, behold.
Shangwe, 4.	Rera.	Father.
Shâbiliĕ, v. t.	Datiza.	Assemble, call together.
Shâkâ, v. i.	Jasa.	Be weary.
Shâkâ, v. t.	Pâga.	Conjure, prophesy.
Shâkâ, v. t.	Jâbâ.	Take back (a gift).
Shâkĕ, 4.	Izâgĕ.	Duck.
Shâlibâ, v. i.	Shâmbunla.	Hide (one's self).
Shâliĕ, v. t.	Jumbunla.	Hide (a thing).
Shâthĕ, 4.	Ntyâmbĕ.	Marrow.
Shâmbâ, v. t.	Jana.	Bring forth (young).
Shâmbishĕ, v. t.	Janiza.	Assist in child-birth.
Shâmbĕ, a.	Mbia.	Good, fine, pretty.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Shânh, 7.	Abe.	Grave.
Shânh, v. t.	Sânga.	Mend, repair.
Shânhthâ, v. i.	Sěnia.	Start (on journey).
Shâni, 7.	Ntyâni.	Shame.
Shânâ, 7.	Shânâ.	Sabbath.
Shâpilině, v. t.	Kâta.	Question.
Shâshâ, v. t.	Danda.	Deny.
Shâsha, v. i.	Juwa.	Die.
Shâta, v. t.	Shâwa.	Peck, pick up (with beak).
Shâthâ, v. t.		Bring out (a hidden thing).
Sheba, 7.	Mpunji.	Ivory.
Shembia, v. i.	Kwa oge.	Faint.
Shěbině, a.	Sěkě.	Dirty.
Shěnhla, v. t.	Pengakaina.	Exchange.
Shěyě, v. t.	Siza.	Scour (a knife).
Shěba, v. t.	Kěra.	Circumcise.
Shěka, v. t.	Kěla.	Hash.
Shělě, v. t.	Sělia.	Mock, deride.
Shěmbě, v. t.	Sěmba.	Scold.
Shěmě, v. t.	Sava.	Curse.
Shěnda, v. t.	Jěginla.	Trust.
Shěnja, v. i.	Poelěla.	Slip, slide.
Shěnjibia, v. i.	Sělěla.	Slip, slide.
Shině, 4.	Evěre.	Fish.
Shinhlině, v. t.	Kila.	Rub together.
Shishilině, v. t.	Jega.	Kindle.
Shitha, v. i.	Mana.	Be ended, settled, done.
Shilině, v. t.	Měniza.	End, complete, destroy.
Shila, v. t.	Kâmina.	Ram down (a charge).
Shikwě, 4.	Ntyunu.	Driver-ant.
Shiekwa, v. i.	Sekuma.	Sob, sigh.
Shimisha, v. t.	Jonginlia.	Remember, think about.
Shika, v. i.	Siga.	Ground.
Shisha, v. t.	Teria.	Call one's attention, startle.
Shishibia, v. i.	Nindia.	Start (with fright).
Shĭ, 7.	Ntye.	Earth.
Shĭ, ad.	Tu.	Down.
Shobině, v. i.	Jila.	Capsize.
Shobishě, v. t.	Jiliza.	Capsize.
Shoba, v. t.	Jira.	Pour out.
Shoba, v. i.	Kwa oge.	Be stunned, faint.
Shobě, 7.	Mbambi.	Gourd.
Shoka, v. i.	Mâg'erungu.	Consult in private.
Shomba, v. t.	Kola.	Buy, sell.
Shoka, 7.	Egombe.	Time.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Sholia, v. i.	Jokwa.	Be scalded.
Sholitha, v. t.	Jokuna.	Skin.
Shoya, v. t.	Kazya.	Gut.
Shovitha, v. t.	Dumba.	Surprise.
Shosha, a.	Pugu.	In a pile.
Shoshiĕ, v. t.	Dimbinla-pugu.	Put down in a pile.
Shosho, int.	Kâkâlâ.	I pray you (used in begging).
Shoshiliĕ, v. t.	Kwena nkâlâ.	Beg, desire.
Shota, a.	Zoge.	Squatted down.
Shotyiba, v. i.	Are shota.	Squat.
Shosha, v. t.	Taviala.	Give, present.
Shunha, v. t.	Sunginla.	Rescue, deliver.
Shula, v. i.	Poa.	Ebb, descend.
Shuma, v. i.	Simba.	Land.
Shuma, v. t.	Soliza.	Stick in.
Shunhlia, v. t.	Sungakanla.	Contend with each other.
Shusha, v. i.	Shusha.	Move along.
Shunja, v. t.	Dandunla.	Redeem.
Shungwakala, 7.	Izyungakanlo.	Chain.
	T.	
Taliĕ, v. t.	Penjavenja.	Keep, preserve.
Talakwĕ, 4.	Tako.	Tobacco.
Tata, v. i.	Daga.	Scream, squall.
Tata, v. i.	Jâgâ.	Sick.
Tashĕ, v. t.	Jâgiza.	Make sick, visit (the sick).
Tatyiliĕ, v. t.	Pakilia.	Begin.
Tavilia, v. t.	Nyamita.	Resemble.
Tâbâ, v. t.	Pinja.	Choose.
Tâbâ, v. i.	Kwena.	Embark.
Tâbiĕ, v. t.	Kweniza.	Put into.
Tâkâ, v. i.	Bĕnla.	Boil.
Tâshĕ, v. t.	Bĕnliza.	Make boil.
Tâpâ, v. i.	Poka.	Wade.
Tâshĕ, v. t.	Daliza.	Take a cross.
Tâthâ, v. t.	Tâwa.	Insult, treat with disrespect.
Tâtya, v. i.	Daliĕ.	Go out (of a canoe), cross over (a river).
Tâtyithâ, v. t.	Taunla.	Take out.
Tâyâ, v. i.	Twezina.	Drip, leak.
Tema, 7.	Gare.	Middle.
Tembĕ, v. t.	Pâga.	Prophesy, conjure.
Temishĕ, v. t.	Temiza.	Tempt.
Tĕtyika, 7.	Ozamba.	Side.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Tĕ, int.	Sa.	Get out (frighten or drive away an animal).
Tĕbĕ, v. i.	Kumanla.	Stand.
Tĕkĕ, ad.	Sunge.	Quickly.
Tĕki, a.	Dĕla.	Soft, weak.
Tĕshĕ, v. t.	Deliza.	Soften.
Tĕliĕ, v. t.	Dovia.	Set down.
Tĕnhthĕ, v. t.	Jekiza.	Slacken.
Tĕngwa, v. i.	Jeka.	Be slack.
Tĕyĕ, v. i.	Bonwa.	Appear (as new moon).
Thatha, v. i.	Nanla.	Sleep, lie down.
Thanyaka.	Ogaso.	Greediness.
Thambenh.	Ntonda.	Flood, current.
Thambitha, v. t.	Bonga.	Take (by force), rescue.
Thanja, 3.	Nkĕndini.	Going.
Thatha, v. t.	Bulia.	Say, tell.
Thalia, v. t.	Panganla.	Promise, pledge (friendship).
Thapatha, 5.	Mpândâ.	Hoof.
Thânliĕ, v. t.	Pagina.	Charge (as gun), fill (a pipe).
Thântyithântyi, a.	Sangasanga.	Thin, sleazy.
Thâbâ, v. t.	Dâvwa.	Angle.
Thâshâ, v. i.	Fwema.	Mistake, err.
Thânh, a.	Bui.	Light, open.
Thânhba, v. t.	Nungwa.	Be open.
Thâbâ, v. t.	Binla.	Skim.
Thânhshĕ, v. t.	Bamba.	Give light, lighten.
Thâshĕ, v. t.	Sapilia.	Confound, perplex.
Thetha, v. i.	Dena.	Cry.
Themba, 4.	Onyembayemba.	Enemy.
Theba, v. t.	Fwelia.	Call.
Thebitha, v. i.	Tanla.	Be crazy.
Thepi, a.	Javura.	Light.
Thepithĕ, v. t.	Javuria.	Make light, assist (to carry).
Thĕmbia, v. i.	Jasa.	Be tired, weary.
Thĕnhmbĕ, v. i.	Pĕva.	Float, be afloat.
Thĕ or vĕ, v. t.	Pa.	Give.
Thĕngwa, v. i.	Janginâ.	Float.
Thĕnhtha, v. i.	Kanganla.	Walk about, frequent.
Thĕnh, v. i.	Kenda ogendâ.	Go (a journey).
Thĕnhgĕngĕ, a.	Langalanga.	Perpendicular.
Thĭ v. n. def.	Re.	Be.
Tholiĕ, v. t.	Bĕta.	Name.
Thonha, v. i.	Jâgâ.	Be or become hot (of water).

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Thonhshě, v. t.	Jâgiza.	Heat (water).
Tholiê, v. t.	Baminia.	Make blaze.
Thoya, v. t.	Tova.	Vomit.
Thokwa, v. i.	Dubua.	Leave, clear out.
Thombiba, v. i.	Toa mbolo.	Be or become old.
Tholiba, v. i.	Bamina.	Blaze.
Tholi, 3.	Ovambo.	Flame, blaze.
Thonda, v. i.	Tonga.	Roar.
Thotha, v. t.	Tombinla.	Take away.
Thothangoli, 7.	Ongwongoli.	Chameleon.
Toka, v. t.	Bela.	Want, seek for.
Tola, v. t.	Tora.	Move (effects or town) from a place.
Toli, a.	Nonga.	Old.
Toliě, v. i.	Tuwa.	Burst.
Tombiliě, v. t.	Nâzina.	Hand over.
Tombitha, v. t.	Tombinla.	Lift up.
Tomba, v. i.	Jomwanla.	Quarrel.
Tunishě, v. t.	Tuliza.	Dull.
Tutě, 4.	Tutu.	Two fathoms cloth.
Tyaka, v. t.	Tuma.	Stick (with pointed instrument).
Tyĭ, a.	Ngwa.	Shut.
Tyi, ad.	Zye.	Not.
Tyinhliě, v. t.	Diria.	Tie.
Tyinhtha, v. t.	Puruna.	Untie.
Tyiba, v. t.	Tula.	Beat, pound, pulverize.
Tyimiliě, v. i.	Jaza.	Sneeze.
Tyityi, 4.	Evere.	Animal, meat.
Tyinjiliě, v. t.	Sombia.	Command.
Tyinjitha, v. t.	Pindia.	Push, shove.
Tyuka, v. t.		Squeeze.
Tyuta, v. t.	Suna.	Pinch.
Tyuni, 7.	Njuki.	Trouble.
Tyuna, v. i.	Tula.	Be or become dull.
Tyuma, v. t.	Tuma.	Sew.
Tyumba, v. t.	Pezya.	Burn (a farm).
Tyula, v. t.		Strip off (leaves).
Tyunitha, v. t.	Panga njuki.	Trouble.
Tyuba, v. t.	Teta.	Speak, utter.
Tyubitha, v. t.		Stab.

V.

Va, ad.	Venâ.	Here, where.
Vala, v. t.	Tumba.	Dig up.

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Vala, v. t.	Tongunia.	Raise up.*
Valia, v. i.	Nŏngwa.	Arise.
Vanh, v. t.	Tâ.	Wish.
Vanda, v. t.	Tâma.	Choose, select.
Vani, ad.	Gogo.	There.
Vani, ad.	Gwi.	Where.
Vanja, v. t.	Sazya.	Tear down, demolish.
Vanjitha, v. t.	Pazangana.	Scatter, waste.
Vanâva, ad.	Vâvâ.	There.
Veia, 8.	Ogoni.	Firewood, fire.
Veka, v. t.	Mia.	Know.
Vela, v. i.	Mana.	Heal.
Velia, v. i.	Miagana.	Know each other.
Velie, v. t.	Kĕniza.	Try, measure.
Venhlie, v. t.	Penginla.	Wait for.
Vendĕ, v. t.	Jâmbunla.	Sweep.
Venia, v. i.	Ogwande.	Be generous.
Venha, v. i.	Jena igono.	Tend (an infant).
Veshĕ, v. t.	Mieza.	Cause to know.
Vĕbĕ, v. i.	Dogwa.	Fly, bounce.
Vĕbilia, v. i.	Pevina.	Blow gently.
Vĕ or Thĕ, v. t.	Pa or Pe.	Give, pay.
Vĕbi, 3.	Ongwei.	Breath.
Vĕmbĕ, v. i.	Pevina.	Blow hard, blow (the nose).
Vĕshĕ, v. t.	Pĕniza.	Neglect, slight.
Vĕthĕ, v. t.	Pĕdia.	Insult, treat with contempt.
Via, 8.	Ongwâ.	Little one.
Vialia, v. i.	Ninia.	Sink, dive.
Viambilia, v. t.	Pĕlavĕla.	Brandish.
Vialie.	Otutu.	Smoke.
Viâ, 8.	Ikozyo.	Mushroom.
Viâli, 8.	Ososi.	Whistling.
Viâli, 8.	Eshânge.	Hawk.
Vibakwa, 8.	Mbinji.	Wild-dog, jackall.
Viba, v. t.	Sâmba.	Kiss.
Vibilia, v. i.	Sâmb[illegible]	Kiss each other.
Vibiki, 8.	Mbo. [illegible]	Musquito.
Vieteli, 8.	Ogĕgĕ[illegible]	Star.
Viekoli, 8.	Olâgâzyongĕ.	Fire fly.
Vietĕtĕ, a.	Boba.	Lopsided.
Vie, ad.	Banda.	Tight, fast.
Vikienh, 8.	Ovenda.	Razor, scissors.
Vikosha, 8.	Ogula.	Tornado.
Vikaka, 8.	Mbato.	Stinginess (about money).

Bakĕlĕ.	Mpongwe.	English.
Vilĕ, 8.	Mango.	Swiftness.
Vilambĕ, 8.	Mondo.	Snare.
Vilânga, 8.	Orŏnga.	The deep channel.
Vileli, 8.	Nkoro.	Centipede.
Viletyi, 8.	Elĕnge.	Poor man, lazy.
Viliĕ, v. t.	Nungunla.	Help.
Vilonda, 8.	Olonda.	Bead.
Vilesi, 8.	Oresi.	Rice.
Vimi, 3.	Nkani.	Sickness, pain.
Vinâni, 8.	Nyâni.	Bird.
Vinhliĕ, v. t.	Kavalia.	Roll.
Vinhtha, v. t.	Sungo.	Borrow.
Vinda, v. i.	Jilas	Be or become dark.
Vinishĕ, v. t.	Pindiza.	Make dark.
Vinji, a.	Onâmbe.	Black.
Vina, 8 & 3.	Omen'lo.	Finger.
Vina-vishangwĕ.	Omen ompolu.	Thumb.
Vindoli, 8.	Ozyakilia.	Kindler.
Vinitha, v. t.	Jongunla.	Covet.
Vinyâ, 8.	Ofuru.	Sand-fly, gnat.
Vinda, v. t.	Numba.	Hate.
Vinyângwĕ, 8.	Njiko.	Brown water-bird.
Vio, 8.	Vio.	Distress.
Vionji, 8.	Erem.	Hatchet.
Viosha, 8.	Ongwei.	Sunshine.
Vishĕli, 8.	Ntyeri.	Gazelle.
Vishĕgwĕ, 8.	Itu.	Fun.
Vishliĕ, v. t.	Puga.	Cover.
Vishâli, 8.	Ntyâli.	Sparrow.
Vishivishali, ad.	Ongwâzâma.	Little.
Vishivishoka, ad.	Erungu.	In a whisper.
Vithâ.	Vinâ.	Sleep.
Vithaba, ad.	Bo.	Far away.
Vithonhliĕ, 8.		Fire-brand.
Vitoli, 8.	Nkenjo.	Dwarf.
Vitya, v. i.	Kalua.	Change, turn.
Vityitha, v. t.	Kalunia.	Change.
Vityiĕ, 8.	Ojo.	Torch, candle.
Vivai, 8.	Mbadi.	Squirrel.
Vivitha, v. t.	Tena.	Chop.
Viu, a.	Viâviâ.	Black, brown.
Vĭ, ad.	Gwĭ.	Where.

W.

Wanda, v. t.	Jarunla.	Split.
Wâbi, 3.	Ozyâzyâ.	Palaver.

Bakělě.	Mpongwe.	English.
Wâli, a.	Nkei.	Cool.
Wâthâ, v. i.	Pânla.	Become cool.
Wâliě, v. t.	Pânliza.	Cool.
Wâlinga, a.	Regâ.	Crooked.
Wânh, v. i.	Pâma.	Be or become fat.
Wânhshě, v. t.	Pâmiza.	Fatten.
Wâshâ, v. t.	Pěnla.	Twist.
Wěmbiliě, v. t.	Kogina.	Snuff.
Wo, a.	Dâ.	Still, silent.
Woka, v. i.	Doa dâ.	Be still.
Woitha, v. i.	Poza.	Stop, quit.
Wola, v. i.	Tua.	Be sharp.
Woliě, v. i.	Jâlia.	Be able.
Wolishě, v. i.	Něgiza.	Hasten, sharpen.
Womba, v. i.	Pombiavombia.	Oscillate, be deranged.
Wombishě.		Make swing, befool.
Woni, ad.	Gunu.	Here.
Woshě, v. t.	Bundakaina.	Break, spoil.
Wotha, v. t.	Shuga.	Trouble.
Wubiě, a.	Mpe.	Short.
Wubitha, v. i.	Tuna.	Be or become short.
Wubishě, v. t.	Tuniza.	Shorten.
Wula, v. t.	Bumba.	Betroth.
Wulia, v. i.	Duma.	Swell.
Wunja, v. i.	Purua.	Become loose.
Wunjitha, v. t.	Puruna.	Untie.
Wunjitha, v. i.	Bundunla.	Boil (as spring).
Wunhliě, v. t.	Punjina.	Blow (with mouth).
Wusha, a.	Iginji.	Awkward.
Wusha, v. t.	Punga.	Throw.
Wuta, v. t.	Kombina.	Hem, fold.

ENGLISH AND BAKĚLĚ.

A.

Abash, v. t. *jenishě shâni.*
Abdomen, n. *mâi.*
Abhor, v. t. *bena.*
Abide, v. i. *diya.*
Ability, n. *nguli.*
Able, v. i. *wolié.*
Abound, v. i. *butha.*
Above, ad. *pě thobě.*
Abroad, ad. *pě mbothě.*
Absent, v. i. *shi bě.*
Abuse, v. t. *kwěliě.*
Accuse (falsely), v. t. *banhliě.*
Ache, v. i. *kanda.*
Acknowledge, v. t. *měmě.*
Act, v. t. *kâmâ.*
Adam's apple, n. *dingânh.*
Add, v. t. *kolia.*
Adhere, v. i. *nata.*
Adversary, n. *themba.*
Adz, n. *pakě.*
Afar, ad. *vithaba.*
Affair, n. *aba.*
Afraid, v. i. *nyěnh.*
After, ad. *pishě ti.*
Again, ad. *bali.*
Aground, v. i. *shika.*
Ahead, ad. *pě boshě.*
Aid, v. t. *viliě.*
Aim, v. i. *jelia.*
Albino, n. *akoi, apěně.*
Alcohol, n. *mathâk.*
Alight, v. i. *betyibě.*
Alike, a. *na ntyinh wâtâ.*
Alive, a. *kikami.*
All, a. *jeshě, &c.*
Allegorize, v. t. *kanitha.*
Allegory, n. *ngana.*
Alligator, n. *nganji.*
Allow, v. t. *měliě.*
Allure, v. t. *kândâ.*
Almighty, a. *na nguli nyeshě.*
Almost, ad. *kunakuna.*
Alone, ad. *dipa.*
Aloud, ad. *na nguli* (with strength).
Also, ad. *njiki.*
Alter, v. t. *vityitha.*
Altercate, v. t. *shunhlia.*
Altercation, n. *dishunhlia.*
Always, ad. *adukwa jeshě* (all time).
Amulet, n. *bomě, mubunda, nshua.*
Ancestry, n. *bambamba.*
Anchor, n. *nyilu.*
And, conj. *na, diŏ.*
Anger, n. *mbimba, dianhi.*
Angle, n. *dityunjiki.*
Angle, v. *thâbâ.*
Angry, v. i. *nyanya.*
Animal, n. *tyityi.*
Annoy, v. t. *kâmâ njuki.*
Annoyance, n. *njuki.*
Anoint, v. t. *jâthâ.*
Another, a. *wâkâ.*
Another's, a. *nga.*
Answer, v. i. *jeliba.*
Ant-hill, n. *nshemba.*
Ant, n. *shikwě* (one species).
Anvil, n. *ndokwě.*
Any, a. *jeshě, &c.*
Apparition, n. *jimiě.*
Approach, v. i. *nja kuna* (come near).
Arise, v. i. *valia.*
Arm, n. *mbŏ.*
Armadillo, n. *kawě.*
Arm-pit, n. *kabiliě.*

Arrange, v. t. *shambitha.*
Arrest, v. t. *bietha.*
Arrive, v. i. *kutha, pama.*
Arrow, n. *ashokwĕ.*
As, conj. *mbo.*
Ascend, v. i. *beta.*
Ashamed, v. i. *jenĕ shâni.*
Ashes, n. *dishumbiki.*
Ashore, ad. *pĕ pĕnje.*
Ask, v. t. *pika.*
Assemble, v. t. *shâbiliĕ.*
Assent, v. i. *mĕliĕ.*
Astonish, v. t. *mamishĕ.*
At, prep. *pĕ.*
Attempt, v. i. *jelia.*
Awake, v. i. *jemia.*
Awake, v. t. *jemitha.*
Awkward, a. *washa.*
Awkwardness, n. *biwusha.*
Axe, n. *vionji.*

B.

Babe, n. *lakiĕnhthĕ.*
Bachelor, n. *nkâthâ.*
Back, n. *nkânh.*
Backbone, n. *nkala.*
Backwards, ad. *pĕ pishĕ.*
Bad, a. *mbĕ.*
Bag, n. *mianjĕ.*
Bail, v. t. *loka.*
Bait, n. *ndia.*
Baldness, n. *dibama.*
Ball, n. *ntoa, abuki.*
Bamboo (for building), n. *abanjika.*
Bamboo-nut, n. *lanjoi.*
Bamboo-tree, n. *dityutyi.*
Banana, n. *ditâtâ.*
Bark, n. *aviki.*
Bark, v. i. *ngboma.*
Barrel, n. *nteke.*
Barren-woman, n. *akomba.*
Barter, v. t. *shomba.*
Basin, n. *ntyĕngĕ.*
Bask, v. i. *jâlâ.*
Basket, n. *adongwĕ, japa, mbaka* (different kinds).
Bat, n. *ndema.*
Bathe, v. i. *jobitha.*
Beach, n. *nshĕkĕ.*
Beads, n. *vilonda.*
Beak, n. *ashâtiki.*
Bean, n. *ashange.*
Bear (carry), v. t. *bapiĕ.*
Bear (produce), v. t. *juma.*
Beard, n. *jĕli.*
Beast, n. *tyityi.*
Beat, v. t. *bitha.*
Beautiful, a. *na bishâmbĕ.*
Beauty, n. *bishâmbĕ.*
Because, conj. *nadiambilindĕ.*
Beckon, v. i. *pĕpiliĕ.*
Bed, n. *anânh, ăihaki.*
Bed-time, n. *adukwa-yi-nyinhitha.*
Bee, n. *lanyui.*
Beef, n. *tyityi-nga-nyatyi.*
Beeswax, n. *aponga.*
Before, ad. *pĕ boshĕ.*
Beg, v. t. *bĕmbĕ.*
Beget, v. t. *biatha.*
Begin, v. t. *tatyiliĕ.*
Behind, ad. *pe pishĕ.*
Behold, v. t. *shanh.*
Belch, v. i. *doya.*
Believe, v. t. *mĕliĕ.*
Bell, n. *ntenge.*
Bellow, v. i. *thonda.*
Bellows, n. *nkomba.*
Belly, n. *mâi.*
Below, ad. *pĕ shĕ.*
Belt, n. *nya.*
Bench, n. *ashuavenda.*
Bend, v. t. *kâtyishĕ.*
Benefit, v. t. *kombitha.*
Bent, a. *kâtâ.*
Beseech, v. t. *shâshiliĕ.*
Between, prep. *pĕ tema.*
Betroth, v. t. *wula.*
Beyond, prep. *pe boshĕ, pĕ mbŏ wâkâ.*
Big, a. *nen.*
Bigness, n. *nenia.*
Billet (of wood), n. *mpunji.*
Billow, n. *nkeba.*

Binding, n. *dibunde, kola.*
Bird, n. *vinâni.*
Birdnest, n. *jaki.*
Biscuit, n. *adeka.*
Bite, v. t. *kiělě.*
Bitterness, n. *atholi.*
Black, a. *vinji.*
Blacken, v. t. *vinishě.*
Blackfish, n. *nguba.*
Black-man, n. *mutyi-nga-vinji.*
Blacksmith, n. *nlui.*
Blame, v. t. *shěmbě.*
Blame, n. *nshěmbia.*
Blanket, n. *awu.*
Blaze, n. *tholi.*
Blaze, v. i. *tholiba.*
Bleed, v. t. *babiliě.*
Blessing, n. *dibâtâ.*
Blind person, n. *apâki, njimě.*
Blister, n. *dishola.*
Blood, n.
Blow (gently), v. i. *pupiliě.*
Blow (with mouth), v. t. *wunhliě.*
Blow (the nose), v. i. *věmbě.*
Blow down, v. t. *pumbitha.*
Board, n. *ntyimbi.*
Boast, v. i. *paka-nyuli.*
Boat, n. *alenji.*
Body, n. *nyuli.*
Boil, n. *diâlâ.*
Boil (as water), v. i. *kala, tâkâ.*
Boil, v. t. *tâshě.*
Bold, a. *na lema.*
Bone, n. *avesha.*
Book, n. *ashangango.*
Border, n. *mbeiki.*
Bore, v. t. *bâthâ, pila.*
Borrow, v. t. *vinhtha.*
Bounce, v. i. *věbě.*
Boundary, n. *ntheli.*
Bow (for shooting), n. *ntě.*
Bow (of canoe, &c.), n. *dishâli.*
Bow, v. i. *dâlâ.*
Bowels, n. *miěthě.*
Bowl, n. *ntyěngě.*
Bow-legged, a. *makětě.*
Box, n. *avata.*

Boy, n. *nděmbishali.*
Brace, v. t. *shuka.*
Braid, n. *dishala.*
Braid, v. t. *nama.*
Brains, n. *biânh.*
Branch, n. *alaba.*
Brandish, v t. *orambiliě.*
Brass, n. *nyeniě.*
Brass kettle, n. *mbeyě.*
Brass pan, n. *anjanja.*
Brass rod, n. *dishunh.*
Break, n. *mpěmba.*
Break (crockery, &c.), v. i. *boliě.*
Break, " " v. t. *botha.*
Break (stick, &c.), v. t. *buka.*
Breast, n. *ntothi.*
Breath, n. *puli, věbi.*
Breech, n. *dityinda.*
Bridge, n. *dibonh.*
Bring, v. t. *ndeshě.*
Bring forth, v. t. *bratha, shâmbâ.*
Bring up, v. t. *longliě.*
Bristle, n. *nshanh.*
Broad, a. *na mpusha.*
Brook, n. *via nsho.*
Broom, n. *lawâki.*
Brother, n. *manyangwě, ndomi.*
Brush, n. *dushi.*
Brush, v. *pipitha.*
Bubble, n. *dijâkâ.*
Buckle, n. *kâlě.*
Budd, n. *ntyilâmbia.*
Build, v. t. *lonha.*
Builder, n. *nlongi.*
Bundle, n. *mbâmbi.*
Burn, v. i. *dika.*
Burn, v. t. *dishě.*
Burst, v. i. *tolia.*
Business, n. *nshâshâ.*
Butt, v. t. *konhitha.*
Butter, n. *bâtâlâ.*
Butterfly, n. *apilibish.*
Buttock, n. *dibombi.*
Button, n. *diloki.*
Button-hole, n. *dibowa-di-diloki.*
Buy, v. t. *shomba.*

C.

Cable, n. *nwuli.*
Cag, n. *via-nteka.*
Calabash, n. *shabě.*
Calf, n. *via-nyatyi.*
Calico, n. *nkombe.*
Call, v. t. *theba.*
Candle, n. *atyiě.*
Cannon, n. *nduma.*
Canoe, n. *biali.*
Cap, n. *apaki.*
Capsize, v. t. *shobishě.*
Captain, n. *ngâwě.*
Captive, n. *mboka.*
Carcass, n. *munh.*
Care, n. *dishâlâ, mbambi.*
Careful, v. i. *kanhliě.*
Cargo, n. *dumba.*
Carpenter, n. *nkiěnh.*
Carry (on back), v. t. *bapiě.*
Carry (in arms), v. t. *vambitha.*
Case, n. *dibambi.*
Cask, n. *nteka.*
Cassada, n. *nwândâ.*
Cast, v. t. *wusha.*
Cat, n. *pusi.*
Cataract, n. *dishoki.*
Catch, v. *bietha.*
Catfish, n. *nkonge.*
Cavern, n. *buli.*
Censure, v. t. *shěmbě.*
Centipede, n.
Chain, n. *sungwakala.*
Chair, n. *dishowa.*
Chalk, n. *mpěmba.*
Chamber, n. *alongwe.*
Chameleon, n. *tho thangoli.*
Charge, n. *diboli.*
Charge, v. t. *thânhliě.*
Cheat, v. t. *pita.*
Cheek, n. *dimuki.*
Chest, n. *avata.*
Chew, v. t. *nyabitha, putha.*
Child, n. *mana.*
Childhood, n. *bindĕmbi.*
Chimpanzee, n. *kutha.*
Chin, n. *nkiěkě.*
Chip, n. *lambai.*
Choke (as weeds), v. t. *kanh.*
Choose, v. t. *tâbâ.*
Chop, v. t. *vivitha.*
Circumcise, v. t. *shěba.*
Circumference, n. *nkuba.*
Claw, n. *anyala.*
Clean, a. *nkânjili.*
Cleanliness, n. *dikânjili, dikiělikwě.*
Climb, v. t. *jeba.*
Clock, n. *nkâla.*
Cloth, n. *ndamba.*
Cloud, n. *avinji.*
Coal, n. *diatha.*
Cock, n. *kuba ngwashangwě.*
Cockroach, n. *pěnjě.*
Cold, n. *divěbi.*
Cold (to become), v. i. *keta.*
Collection, n. *dishâbâ.*
Comb, n. *angwashitha.*
Comb, v. t. *bâbithâ.*
Come, v. i. *nja.*
Come out, v. i. *dusha.*
Command, v. t. *tyinjiliě.*
Company, n. *nkatha, nshamba.*
Complete, v. t. *shiliě.*
Conceal, v. t. *shâliě.*
Concern, n. *diambi.*
Concert, v. i. *bonda.*
Confess, v. t. *měmě.*
Conjure, v. i. *shâkâ, těmbě.*
Conjurer, n. *nga.*
Conquer, v. t. *kaliba.*
Consent, v. i. *měliě.*
Consider, v. i. *lanlia.*
Contend, v. i. *shunhlia.*
Converse, v. i. *lanh milanh.*
Cook, v. t. *lamba.*
Cool, a. *wâli.*
Copper, n. *nkonga.*
Cork, n. *aduiki.*
Corn, n. *potyě.*
Corner, n. *dityunjiki.*
Corpse, n. *akiěnh, munh.*
Cough, v. i. *kâshithâ.*

ıt, v. t. *lanh.*
ıtenance, n. *boshě.*
ıty, n.
ır, n. *apika.*
ır, v. t. *vishiliě.*
ıt, v. t. *vinitha.*
ıtousness, n. *avina.*
, n. *nyatyi.*
ardice, n. *biângwě.*
ık, n. *nwunji.*
ıker, n. *adeka.*
vl, v. i. *landa.*
y person, n. *alesha.*
p, v. i. *jâtha.*
ket, n. *disheliki.*
ple, n. *aboka, athěmě.*
ıked, a. *wâlinga.*
s, v. t. *tâtya.*
v, v. i. *lânh.*
vd, v. t. *batyiě.*
vn (of head), n. *labibâli.*
nb, n. *apushi.*
nble, v. t. *nyunha.*
v. i. *thatha.*
, n. *ntyěngě ngashali.*
ı, v. t. *joma, kishě.*
, v. t. *bâthâ.*
ıe, v. t. *shěmě.*
ıion, n. *ashubi.*
ıom, n. *mputyi.*
v. t. *kata.*
(bushes), v. t. *liya.*
(up meat) *baya.*
ass, n. *nkwata.*

D.

y, ad. *ashu jeshě.*
ı, n. *miěkě.*
ce, v. i. *jemba.*
ce, n. *labokě.*
k (become), v. i. *vinda.*
ken, v. t. *vinishě.*
kness, n. *divityiki.*
ı, v. t. *děmbiliě.*
ı (tree and fruit) n. *anjiki.*
ghter, n. *miana ngamiali.*

Dawn, v. i. *lenja.*
Day, n. *ashu.*
Day-time, n. *ndanh.*
Deaf, a. *bagwâlâ tyĭ.*
Death, n. *digwa.*
Decay, v. i. *bâthâ.*
Deceitful, a. *na ndioba.*
Deceitfulness, n. *ndioba.*
Deck, n. *nděkě.*
Deep, n. *vilânga.*
Defend, v. t. *kambiliě.*
Deliver, v. t. *liliě.*
Demijohn, n. *angamba.*
Demolish, v. t. *vanja.*
Deny, v. t. *shâshâ.*
Depart, v. i. *kiě.*
Dependents, n. *atâkâ.*

E.

Eagle, n. *mbelě.*
Ear, n. *gwâlě.*
Ear-ring, n. *mori.*
Earth, n. *pěnje nyi, shĭ.*
Eat, v. t. *dia.*
Ebb, n. *manyamia.*
Ebb, v. i. *shula.*
Ebony, n. *avila.*
Edge (of knife), n. *miebiki.*
Edge, n. *miebiki.*
Effects, n. *dumba.*
Egg, n. *diaki.*
Elbow, n. *angânjiki.*
Elephant, n. *njâki.*
Embark, v. i. *tâbâ.*
Empty, a. *nani.*
Enclose, v. t. *dibiliě.*
Enclose, v. t. *lunha.*
End, n. *landângâ.*
End, v. t. *shiliě.*
Endure, v. t. *jika.*
Enemy, n. *themba.*
Enlarge, v. t. *nenishě.*
Enmity, n. *athoni.*
Enter, v. i. *nyinhitha.*
Entrails, n. *miěthě.*
Envy, n. *avina.*

Errand, n. *lomili.*
Escape, v. i. *bâmbâ.*
Escape, *thebitha.*
Evening, ad. *ngothoma.*
Examine, v. t. *bĕnhĕthĕ.*
Excel, v. i. *daka.*
Except, prep. *ngĕ.*
Exchange, v. t. *shĕnhla.*
Explain, v. t. *tyimbitha.*
Explicitly, ad. *gwashi.*
Extinguish, v. t. *dima.*
Extricate, v. t. *kâbithâ.*
Eye, n. *dishi.*
Eyebrow, n. *angiakâ.*
Eyelid, n. *athai.*

F.

Face, n. *boshĕ.*
Fail (as streams), v. i. *gwetha.*
Faint, v. i. *shoba.*
Fall, v. i. *kwa.*
Falls, n. *dishoki.*
Fame, n. *lakumi.*
Family, n. *atâkâ.*
Fan, n. *mpungi.*
Fan, v. t. *pupiliĕ.*
Far, ad. *vithaba.*
Farm, n. *akanh.*
Fat (to be), v. i. *wânh.*
Father, n. *shangwe.*
Fathom, *awuba.*
Fatten, v t. *wânshĕ.*
Fear, n. *nyĕnhgwa.*
Fear, *nyĕnh.*
Fearful (to be), v. i. *jânhbâ.*
Feast, n. *dibeki.*
Feather (tail of birds), n. *ashatha.*
Feed, v. t. *dieshĕ.*
Fell, v. t. *kwĕlĕ.*
Fetish, n. *akutyĕ.*
Fence, n. *nkula.*
File, n. *agwashi.*
Fill, v. t. *lonishĕ.*
Find, v. t. *dushitha.*
Fine, a. *shâmbĕ.*
Finger, n. *vina.*
Finger-nail, n. *anyala.*
Fire, n. *veia.*
Fire, *du.*
Fire-brand, n. *anjika.*
Fire-fly, n. *viekoli.*
Fire-steel, n. *mianga.*
Fire-wood, n. *veia.*
First, a. *gwĕkĕ.*
Fish, n. *shiĕ.*
Fish-hook, n. *dithâbi.*
Fish-net, n. *mbusha.*
Fish-scale, n. *abashi.*
Fish-spear (bamboo), n. *ashasha.*
Fish-spear, n. *avangi.*
Fist, n. *aboli, atyuli.*
Flag, n. *ntyanga.*
Flamingo, n. *mbelo.*
Flannel, n. *ntombinanga.*
Flap, v. t. *pĕpiliĕ.*
Flea, n. *lanyatha.*
Flee, v. i. *nyĕnh.*
Flesh, n. *nshoni.*
Float, v. i. *thĕnhmbĕ.*
Flock, n. *ndianh.*
Flood, n. *ndembĕ.*
Flood-tide, n. *mapanjia.*
Floor, n. *ndĕkĕ.*
Flour, n. *mpĕmbâ.*
Flower, n. *lapesha.*
Fly, v. i. *vĕbĕ.*
Fly, n. *lambâthâ.*
Fly-brush, n. *lanji.*
Foam, n. *lapuliki.*
Fœtus, n. *dibum.*
Fog, n. *dingutyi.*
Fold, v. t. *wuta.*
Food, n. *bidia.*
Fool, n. *alesha.*
Foot, n. *dibŏ.*
Foresight, n. *bikieli.*
Forehead, n. *ashili.*
Forget, v. t. *levisha.*
Forks (of road), n. *mai.*
Forsake, v. t. *kuta.*

l, n. *kuba.*
;ments, n. *minyungwa,*
putha.
kle, n. *lambakitha.*
het, n. *ndembě.*
nd, n. *jombi.*
k, n. *alinga.*
t, n. *abuma.*
v. t. *janh.*
, a. *beni.*
, a. *dibŏmi.*
, v. i. *londa.*
, *vishĕgwĕ.*

G.

ı, n. *biba.*
e, v. t. *jabitha.*
nent, n. *ngâyĕ.*
ı, n. *lakobaka.*
ılle, n. *vishĕli.*
ɜrous (to be), v. i. *vĕnia.*
v. t. *kovitha.*
, n. *bivĕkê.*
n. *mpaka.*
ger, n. *amanaketa.*
le, n. *nya.*
n. *ndĕmbishali.*
ı, v. t. *vĕ.*
ard, n. *dibanda.*
l (to be), v. t. *dona.*
s, n. *alashi.*
e, v. t. *landa.*
v. i. *kiĕ.*
, n. *amboli.*
, n. *anyambie.*
l, a. *mbĕnh, mbali.*
a-nut, n. *dibeli.*
ıut, v. i. *dusha.*
ge, v. t. *pinjitha.*
rd, n. *ngândâ, shobĕ.*
n, n. *alinga.*
ıd-child, n. *ndatha.*
ıd-parent, n. *mbamba.*
s-field, n. *ntovi.*
s-hopper, n. *nyakâyĕkâyĕ.*

Grave, n. *shânh.*
Gray-hair, n. *lambunhi.*
Greediness, n. *lanyaka.*
Green-parrot, n. *akiyâmbâ.*
Grind, v. t. *jiya.*
Groan, v. i. *benja.*
Ground, n. *ashâpikâ.*
Ground, v. i. *shika.*
Ground-nut, n. *lambenda.*
Grow, v. i. *longwa.*
Growth, n. *longwa.*
Grumble, v. i. *nyamila.*
Guest, n. *nthĕnh.*
Gullet, n. *aminiki.*
Gum-copal, n. *abama.*
Gum-elastic, n. *ndambiĕ.*
Gun, n. *njali.*
Gun-flint, n. *dikenje.*
Gut, v. t. *shoya.*

H.

Hair, n. *lashoi.*
Hair-pin, n. *miashi.*
Half, *angili.*
Halloo, v. t. *jamilia.*
Hammer, n. *ndokwĕ.*
Hand, n. *dikânji.*
Handkerchief, n. *divĕlesh.*
Handle (of knife), n. *ndaka.*
Hang up, v. t. *petyiĕ.*
Hard (to be), v. *dela.*
Hard, a. *deli.*
Harp, n. *ngambi.*
Hasten, v. i. *kola.*
Hasten, v. i. *wolishĕ.*
Hat, n. *abobi.*
Hatchet, n. *adioka.*
Hate, v. t. *bena.*
Hate, v. t. *vinda.*
Hatred, n. *mbenia.*
Hatred, n. *labeni.*
Head (of tobacco), n. *abonji.*
Head, n. *langâkâ, muliĕ.*
Head of navigation, n. *mbothi.*
Head-wife, n. *akonji.*

Heal, v. i. *vela.*
Heap, n. *dishosha.*
Hear, v. t. *joka.*
Heart, n. *lema.*
Heat, v. t. *thonhshĕ.*
Heat, n. *mbelia bithonh.*
Hedge-hog, n. *ngomba.*
Heel, n. *dityili.*
Help, v. t. *viliĕ.*
Hem, v. t. *wuta.*
Hen-hawk, n. *viâli.*
Here, ad. *va, woni.*
Herring, n. *mbĕli.*
Hiccough, n. *asheisheiki.*
Hide (one's self), v. i. *shâlibâ.*
Hide, v t. *shâliĕ.*
Hiding-place, n. *dishâthâ.*
Hill, n. *mbeka.*
Hinge, n. *kâbĕ.*
Hippopotamus, n. *ngubi.*
Hoarseness, n. *bianhsha.*
Hoe, n. *apianje.*
Hog, n. *ngoya.*
Hold, n. *mpulingi.*
Hole, n. *mpuli.*
Hole (in ground), n. *lambetha.*
Hole, n. *dibowa.*
Honey, n. *bivi.*
Honey-comb, n. *aleni.*
Honor, v. t. *natha.*
Hoof, n. *dinyaliki.*
Horn, n. *laka.*
Horn, n *atyika.*
Hot (to be), v. i. of water, *thonha.*
Hour, n. *digwela di nkâla.*
How many? a. *niĕ?*
Hunger, n. *nyatha.*
Hunter, n. *njothi.*
Hunting net, n. *diwâtyi.*
Hurt, v. t. *juka.*
Hurt, v. t. *juishĕ.*
Husk, v. t. *nâthâ.*
Husk, n. *abotyi.*
Hypocrisy, n. *bishâmbĕ-gwana.*

I.

If, conj. & prep. *na.*
Image, n. *alemba.*
Impinge, v. t. *dumitha.*
Infant, n. *lakienhthĕ.*
Inside, *pungwĕ.*
Insult, v. t. *tâthâ.*
Interiorward, *nshombeka.*
Iron, n. *jobu.*
Iron-bar n. *dibanja.*
Iron-hoop, n. *alanga.*
Iron-pot, n. *anipŏtyi.*
Island, n. *anĕnge.*
Ivory, n. *sheba.*

J.

Jealousy, n. *akâliki.*
Join, v. t. *bonha.*
Joint, n. *dimânhthâ, diontha.*
Joke, v. t. *dĕtĕ.*
Joke, n. *adĕtyi.*
Journey, n. *mbothĕ.*
Journey, v. i. *thĕnh.*
Jug, n. *ashuka.*
Jump, v. i. *betya.*
Just now, ad. *kiava.*

K.

Keep, v. t. *taliĕ.*
Key, n. *ashapi.*
Kick, *nyata, nshanh.*
Kill, v. t. *jotha.*
Killer, n. *njothi.*
King, n. *abotyi.*
Kiss, v. t. *piâpâ, viba.*
Knead, v. t. *piâtâ.*
Knee, n. *dibănh.*
Knee-pan, n. *lambai.*
Kneel, v. i. *ngonjiba.*
Knife (two-edged, pointed), n. *shakĕ.*
Knock, v. t. *boma, dumiliĕ.*
Knot, n. *dityia.*
Know, v. t. *veka.*

L.

Ladder, n. *dibiaki.*
Lair, n. *dibona.*
Land, n. *kinjiki.*
Land, v. i. *shuma.*
Land-crab, n. *diwâmbâ.*
Land-turtle, n. *kuli.*
Landing, n. *jeni.*
Large, v. i. *nenĕ.*
Last, a. *madimilia.*
Laugh, v. t. *jâthâ.*
Laugh at, v. t. *lĕnh.*
Laughter, n. *lâlĕ.*
Law, n. *nthali.*
Lay down, v. t. *nangwĕ, nikwĕ.*
Lead, n. *nshumbi.*
Leaf, n. *akai.*
Leak, v. i. *tâyâ.*
Lean, v. i. *lĕnhbe.*
Lean (to be), v. i. *kasha.*
Leanness, n. *nkashi.*
Learn, v. t. *jetha.*
Leave, v. t. *lika.*
Leach, n. *dinyili.*
Left-handed, a. *dimângĕ.*
Leg, n. *nkothi.*
Leg (of meat), n. *anama.*
Leg (of animal), n. *mpatha.*
Length, n. *ntĕthĕ, nthabia.*
Lengthen, v. t. *labishĕ.*
Leprosy, n. *nzyam.*
Let go, v. i. *patyitha.*
Letter (of alphabet), n. *lĕndĕ.*
Letter, n. *ashangobi.*
Level, a. *bata.*
Lick, v. t. *nyatha.*
Lie, v. t. *noka.*
Lie down, v. i. *thatha.*
Life, n. *lakiki.*
Lift up, v. t. *tombitha.*
Light, a. *thânh.*
Light (not heavy), a. *thepi.*
Light, n. *bithânh.*
Light, v. t. (a candle), *betyiĕ.*
Lighten, v. t. *thepithĕ.*
Like, ad. & prep. *mbo.*
Limb (of body), n. *akesha.*
Limber, a. *nambi.*
Lime (fruit), n. *diloshi.*
Limits, n. *manjaki.*
Link, n. *debânlâ.*
Lip, n. *athai.*
Listen, v. t. *jolia.*
Little, ad. *vishivishali.*
Liver, n. *asheĕkĕ.*
Lizard, n. *mdandângwe.*
Load, n. *ntĕtyi.*
Loaf, n. *abuki.*
Loan, n. *ashâmbâ.*
Lock, n. *mpâka.*
Log, n. *nkâkâ.*
Loin, n. *jonji.*
Loins, n. *dinanh.*
Long, a. *laba.*
Long-time, n. *abembi.*
Look, v. t. *shanh.*
Looking-glass, n. *jena.*
Loose (to be), v. i. *wunja.*
Loosen, v. t. *wunjitha.*
Louse, n. *lanina.*
Love, v. t. *dinha.*
Love, n. *ladinh.*
Luff, v. i. *jenjitha.*
Lunacy, n. *mienyĕ.*
Lungs, n. *bishawuli.*
Lust, n. *madinlia.*

M.

Make, v. t. *kâmâ, komba.*
Maker, n. *nkombi.*
Mark, n. *diveka.*
Mark (on body), n. *lamba.*
Marrow, n. *shâthĕ.*
Marry, v. t. *batha.*
Mast, n. *nkum.*
Mat, n. *abunh.*
Matter (of sore), n. *lavinya.*
Measure (of length), n. *mielia.*
Measure (of quantity), n. *bivĕnishi.*
Measure, v. t. *veliĕ.*
Measure, v. t. *jelia.*

Meat, n. *tyityi.*
Medicine, n. *bianh, manh.*
Meekness, n. *diminikwě.*
Meet, v. i. *bomita.*
Melt, v. i. *jinia.*
Melt, v. t. *jinitha.*
Mend, v. t. *shânh.*
Messenger, n. *abenga.*
Messenger, n. *mienji.*
Middle, n. *tema.*
Middle dry season, n. *ashevi.*
Milk, n. *manyadiba.*
Mill, n. *aboka.*
Milliped, n. *ngânhthě.*
Mimic, v. t. *jiesha.*
Mincing, *dijashi.*
Mist, n. *ashopi.*
Mistake, v. i. *thâshâ.*
Mistake, v. t. *dimbitha.*
Mix, v. t. *pula.*
Mock, v. t. *jamitha.*
Money, n. *dibom.*
Monkey, n. *kiema.*
Moon, n. *ngânjě.*
Moonlight, n. *miěli.*
More, ad. *posho.*
More, ad. *dakami.*
Morning, n. *kwalikwalič.*
Mortar, n. *aboka.*
Mother, n. *nyangwě.*
Mouldy (to be), v. i. *pumitha.*
Mouse, n. *po.*
Mouth, n. *gwana.*
Move, v. i. *shusha.*
Move (one's residence), v. t. *tola.*
Mpongwe language, *diyokwě.*
Much, ad. *mbonde.*
Much, ad. *bideli.*
Mud, n. *ntomba.*
Mud-hole, n. *atâki.*
Mullet, n. *mânâ.*
Mushroom, n. *viâ.*
Music-box, n. *dibeka.*
Musketoe, n. *vibiki.*
Muzzle, *mpombi.*

N.

Nail, n. *landâkâ.*
Name, n. *dina.*
Name, v. t. *tholiě.*
Naked, a. *shambě.*
Nape, n. *diâli.*
Narrow, a. *limba.*
Nation, n. *divala.*
Nausea, n. *bitholiě.*
Navel, n. *ditâi.*
Neck, n. *kinh.*
Necklace, n. *ababa.*
Needle, n. *ntombe.*
Neglect, v. t. *věshě.*
Nest, n. *jaki.*
New, a. *kia.*
News, n. *nthaka.*
Night, n. *mpuma.*
No, ad. *bia.*
Nod, v. i. *měkě.*
Nod, *nděnh.*
Noise, n. *anzyonh.*
Noon, n. *nda-ndeni, tema-nya-ndanh.*
Nose, n. *dioi.*
Nostril, n. *nkomba.*
Not, ad. *do.*
Not, ad. *tyi.*
Notch, n. *diboki.*
Nothing, n. *bikâmikâmiě.*
Notify, v. t. *bomiliě.*

O.

Oar, n. *lakapi, lalenje.*
Obey, v. t. *joliě.*
Oil, n. *mali.*
Okra, n. *mbâthâ.*
Old, a. *toli.*
Old person, n. *ntoli.*
Open, a. *thânh.*
Open, v. t. *dibitha.*
Open (eyes), v. t. *banhtha.*
Opposite, a. *shonhliě.*
Orange, n. *diliasa.*
Out-door fire, n. *abeki.*

Owl, n. *ashuli.*
Own, v. t. *bâmâ.*
Owner, n. *mĕtĕ.*
Oyster, n. *dilanji.*

P.

Paddle, n. *lakapi.*
Paddle, v. t. *duka.*
Pail, n. *akuli.*
Pain, n. *vimi.*
Painful (to be), v. i. *kanda.*
Paint, n. *digwĕlĕ.*
Paint, v. t. *jâliĕ.*
Palaver, n. *dipaki.*
Palaver, *wâbi, nshâshâ.*
Palm (of hand), n. *lapâshi.*
Palm-cabbage, n. *ashâ.*
Palm-tree and fruit, n. *dimbila.*
Palm-wine, n. *mathâko.*
Panting, n. *dibuki.*
Paper, n. *ashangobi.*
Parable, n. *ngana.*
Pardon, v. t. *dieshĕ.*
Parlor, n. *mbanja.*
Parrot, n. *koshĕ.*
Partition, n. *apaka.*
Partition (of house), n. *dibenjika.*
Pass, v. i. *daka.*
Pass, v. i. *nula.*
Patch, *dibeta.*
Patch, n. *jena.*
Path, n. *njetha.*
Paunch, n. *awushi.*
Paw, n. *dibŏ.*
Pawn, n. *apuni.*
Pay, n. *divĕ.*
Pea, n. *ashange.*
Peace, n. *pâthâ.*
Peal, v. t. *jopitha.*
Peck, *kiĕkĕ.*
Peck, v. t. *shâta.*
Peep, v. t. *nâliĕ.*
Pen, n. *ashatha.*
Perched, a. *betĕ.*
Perhaps, ad. *kamba.*
Perplex, v. t. *thâshĕ.*
Perseverance, n. *mbanji.*
Person, n. *mutyi.*
Perspiration, n. *adiki.*
Pestle, n. *ndushiki.*
Piazza, n. *bikâmi.*
Piazza, n. *nshinhtha.*
Pick, v. t. *jutha.*
Piece, n. *apĕshi.*
Piece (of flesh or fish), n. *abonh.*
Pierce, v. t. *luma.*
Pigeon, n. *dipepika.*
Pigeon (green), n. *lambeya.*
Pile, v. t. *shoshiĕ.*
Pillow, n. *ashuübi.*
Pin, n. *ntombĕ.*
Pinch, v. t. *tyuta.*
Pine-apple, n. *nkubia.*
Pipe, n. *nshŏ.*
Pistol, n. *aduka.*
Plait, v. t. *penda.*
Plane, n. *lanjili.*
Plant, v. t. *bĕthĕ.*
Plantain, n. *akândâ.*
Plate, n. *apĕle.*
Play, v. t. *joka-lokwĕ.*
Pluck, v. t. *pâkâ.*
Plunder, v. t. *janja.*
Point (of land), n. *anguni.*
Poison, n. *akiĕmbe.*
Pole (for building), n. *lambinh.*
Post, n. *ndombi.*
Potatoe, n. *amŏngâ.*
Pounce, v. t. *ngwanjiba.*
Pound, n. *digwera di didodo.*
Pound, v. t. *tyiba.*
Pour, v. t. *shoba.*
Poverty, n. *mbubi.*
Praise, n. *apuki.*
Praise, v. t. *paka.*
Pray, int. *shosho!*
Precipice, n. *lakombi.*
Prepare, v. t. *koshĕ.*
Press upon, v. t. *nyeshiliĕ.*
Press down, v. t. *manda.*
Press, v. t. *batyiĕ.*
Prevent, v. t. *pepa.*

Profit, n. *biba.*
Promise, n. *thali.*
Promise, v. t. *thalia.*
Prophesy, v. t. *shâkâ, tembě.*
Pull, v. t. *limbiě.*
Pull, v. t. *dambitha.*
Pulverize, v. t. *jiya.*
Punish, v. t. *leba.*
Purge, v. i. *kwanja.*
Purge, v. t. *kwanjithě.*
Purpose, n. *akieli.*
Push, v. t. *nyitha.*
Push, v. t. *tyinjitha.*
Put, v. t. *kěshě.*
Put together, v. t. *lata.*

Q.

Quarrel, n. *atombi.*
Quarrel, v. i. *tomba.*
Quarter (of town), *njŏnji.*
Quiver, v. i. *mbuenha, ngwanhtha.*

R.

Rain, n. *mbutha.*
Rain, v. i. *nâyâ.*
Raise up, v. t. *belishě.*
Raise up, v. t. *benitha.*
Ram, v. t. *dâmiliě.*
Ram-rod, n. *nshětě.*
Rapidity (of speaking), *lanjasha.*
Rapids, n. *dishoki.*
Rat, n. *nkothi.*
Ravine, n. *divenji.*
Razor, n. *vikienh.*
Read, v. t. *lanh.*
Recumbently, ad. *bia.*
Red, a. *mbei.*
Redeem, v. t. *shunja.*
Red pepper, n. *mintanganiě.*
Redwood, n. *abeli.*
Refuse, v. t. *nyima.*
Reject, v. t. *kina.*
Remember, v. t. *lanhliě.*
Remove, *jipitha.*
Remove, v. t. *thotha.*
Repair, v. t. *komba.*
Repeat, v. i. *baliě.*
Reprove, v. t. *leba.*
Resemble, v. t. *tavilia.*
Residence, n. *adiya.*
Respect, n. *junh.*
Respect, v. t. *jungwě.*
Respect, v. t. *natha.*
Rest, v. i. *jâlia.*
Return, v. i. *bulia.*
Return, v. t. *bulishě.*
Revenge, *makemjilia.*
Rice, n. *vilesi.*
Riches, n. *ntambi.*
Rich man, n. *anami.*
Ridge-pole, n. *mbonh, bityua.*
Rind, n. *abotyi.*
Ring, n. *nkoma.*
Ripen, v. i. *beya.*
Rise up, v. i. *dibia.*
Road, n. *njetha.*
Roar, v. i. *thonda.*
Roast, v. t. *bupa.*
Rob, v. t. *janja.*
Roll, v. t. *vinhliě.*
Roof, n. *nyunhtha.*
Room, n. *alongwe.*
Root, n. *nkanh.*
Rope, n. *nwuli.*
Rot, v. i. *bâthâ.*
Row, v. t. *duka.*
Rub together, v. t. *shinhliě.*
Rudder, n. *apěpa.*
Rum, n. *mathâk.*
Run, v. i. *punda.*
Rust, n. *nyanga.*

S.

Sacred, a. *akitha.*
Salt, n. *makiemba.*
Salute, v. t. *mboliě.*
Sand, n. *dishěi.*
Sap, n. *makânjikâ.*
Satiate, v. i. *jula.*

Satiate, v. t. *julishě.*
Satiety, n. *mbimbi.*
Savior, n. *nshunh.*
Savor, n. *ndio.*
Saw, n. *agwashi.*
Say, v. i. *ja.*
Say, v. t. *kâthâ.*
Scab, n. *abashi.*
Scar, n. *apěli.*
Scar, n. *landoli.*
Scatter, v. t. *miasha.*
Scissors, n. *vikienh.*
Scold, v. t. *shěmbě.*
Scorpion, n. *n[illegible]yě.*
Scour, v. t. *sh[illegible].*
Scrape, v. t. *jâmbâ.*
Scratch, v. t. *nyala.*
Scratch, n. *dibibiki.*
Scream, v. i. *tata.*
Sea, n. *nsho.*
Sea-crab, n. *digewa.*
Sea-sickness, n. *diwâlângâ.*
Seam, n. *nlatyiki.*
Seat, *adiya.*
Seaward, ad. *nshokiěthi.*
See, v. t. *jeně.*
Seed, n. *lambashi.*
Seek, v. t. *toka.*
Sein, n. *aloba.*
Sell, v. t. *shomba.*
Send, v. t. *loma.*
Send (by another), v. t. *banjilie.*
Sending, n. *lomili.*
Sense, n. *akombi.*
Senselessness, n. *awombi.*
Set down, v. t. *těliě.*
Sew, v. t. *lata.*
Sew, v. t. *tyuma.*
Shadow, n. *nshinhshinh.*
Shake, v. t. *kubiliě.*
Shake, v. t. *poshě.*
Shame, *shâni.*
Shark, n. *nkânjě.*
Sharp, a. *nwoli.*
Sharp (to be), v. i.
Sharpen (sticks, &c.), v. t. *shaliě.*

Shave, v. t. *kiěnh.*
Sheath, n. *dibcenbi.*
Sheep, n. *andâmâki.*
Shin, n. *konhwě.*
Shine, v. t. *panya.*
Ship, n. *biali-bi-ntanga.*
Shiver, v. i. *ngwamba.*
Shoot, v. t. *duma.*
Shore, n. *nshaka.*
Short, a. *wubiě.*
Shorten, v. t. *wubishě.*
Shoulder, n. *abekě.*
Shout, v. t. *jamilia.*
Shove, v. t. *kâkâ.*
Show, v. t. *lebilě.*
Shut, a. *tyě.*
Shut, v. t. *diba.*
Sick (to be), v. i. *tata.*
Sicken, v. t. *tashě.*
Sickness, n. *vimi.*
Side, n. *tětyika.*
Side (of house), n. *apimbika.*
Side (of a place), n. *biatyi.*
Side (of a person), n. *lambanja.*
Sigh, v. i. *shiekwa.*
Sight, n. *njenia.*
Silent, a. *wo.*
Sing, v. t. *jatha.*
Singe, v. t. *janhtha.*
Sink, v. i. *nwanh.*
Sink, v. t. *nina.*
Sister, n. *kali.*
Sit up, v. i. *mâyâ.*
Size, n. *dibimba.*
Skill, n. *dikiěngě.*
Skim, v. t. *thâbâ.*
Skin, n. *akonda.*
Skin, v. t. *sholitha.*
Skulk, v. i. *děnh.*
Slack (to be), v. i. *těngwa.*
Slacken, v. t. *těnhthě.*
Slander, v. t. *jinda.*
Slave, n. *nshaka.*
Sleep, n. *vithâ.*
Sleep, v. i. *thatha.*
Sleepless (to be), v. i. *binhisha.*
Slide, v. i. *shěnja.*

Slip, v. i. *shěnja.*
Small, a. *shali.*
Smarting (of pain), n. *ashi-shoi.*
Smear, v. t. *jâthâ.*
Smell, v. t. *numbiliě.*
Smile, v. i. *miěmitha.*
Smoke, n. *vialiě.*
Snake, n. *nyŏnh.*
Snare, n. *vilambě.*
Snatch, v. t. *thambitha.*
Sneeze, v. i. *tyimiliě.*
Snore, v. i. *ngânliě.*
Snot, n. *juba.*
Snuff, v. t. *wěmbiliě.*
Snuff-box, n. *adoshi.*
So, ad. *nani.*
Soak, v. t. *duba.*
Soap, n. *ntyabi.*
Sob, v. i. *shiekwa.*
Soft, a. *těki.*
Soften, v. t. *těshě.*
Sole, n. *lapâshi.*
Sole-fish, n. *moka.*
Song, n. *ja.*
Soot, n. *lambithi.*
Sore, n. *pienh.*
Sorrow, n. *ngânh, ngâtâ.*
Sort, n. *ntyinh.*
Soul, n. *nshinhshinh.*
Soup, n. *miěmbě.*
Sour, v. i. *kaka.*
Sourness, n. *dingbami.*
Sow, v. t. *miasha.*
Spark, n. *dikatha.*
Speak, *lebila.*
Speak, v. t. *tyuba.*
Spear, v. *dikânh.*
Speckle, n. *ditânâ.*
Spider, n. *dilobi.*
Spirit, n. *avashina.*
Spittle, n. *dithânji.*
Split, n. *nwanji.*
Split, *shana.*
Split, v. t. *wanda.*
Spoil, v. t. *woshě.*
Spoon, n. *dinzyâmbi.*
Sprain, n. *bikuka.*
Spread, v. t. *janiě.*
Spring, n. *didianh.*
Sprinkle, v. t. *miashiliě.*
Sprout, n. *ntyilâmbia.*
Sprout, v. i. *pasha.*
Spur, n. *mbela.*
Squat, a. *shota.*
Squat, v. i. *shotyiba.*
Squeeze, v. t. *pinya.*
Squirrel, n. *vivai.*
Stag, n. *mbuli.*
Stagger, v. i. *leshiliě.*
Stagger, v. i. *ndembilia.*
Stammering, n. *akuběthě.*
Stand, v. i. *těbě.*
Star, n. *vieteli.*
Statue, n. *alemba.*
Steal, v. t. *jiba.*
Steamboat, n. *biali-bivailiě.*
Steel-yard, n. *didodo.*
Step, v. t. *nyata.*
Stick, n. *jeli.*
Stick, n. *akaki.*
Stick, v. t. *nata.*
Stick, v. t. *luma.*
Still, a. *wo.*
Sting, n. *loba.*
Sting, v. t. *loba.*
Stinginess (of food), n. *binyunh.*
Stinginess (of money), n. *vikaka.*
Stingy, a. *nyunh.*
Stir, v. t. *buya.*
Stolen wife, n. *avanja.*
Stomach, n. *awushi.*
Stone, n. *dikâki.*
Stopper, n. *aduiki.*
Straighten, v. t. *nimbitha.*
Straighten (up), v. i. *benia.*
Straighten, v. t. *nyenitha.*
Stranger, n. *nthěnh.*
Strap, n. *atyuna.*
Street, n. *nshěnh.*
Strength, n. *nguli.*
Strike, v. t. *bitha.*
String, n. *nshia.*

ɔ, n. *akumi.*
v. t. *nyanh, piâpâ.*
e, v. t. *nyanhshĕ.*
e, v. t. *koka.*
-cane, Sugar, n. *nkokwĕ.*
v. t. *nyebiliĕ.*
nit, n. *diabi.*
n. *dioba.*
ay, n. *shânâ.*
ine, n. *viosha.*
ise, v. t. *shovitha.*
und, v. *lĕtĕ.*
nd, v. t. *paniĕ.*
ow, v. t. *mina.*
m (of bees), n. *didutha.*
p, v. t. *vendĕ.*
tness, n. *ndio.*
ing, n. *miĕbĕ.*
ness, n. *vilĕ.*
ı, v. i. *jâkâ.*
dle, v. t. *diongiliĕ.*
g, v. i. *womba.*
g, v. t. *wombishĕ.*

T.

n. *nkonji.*
, v. t. *nânh.*
(off or out), v. t. *jâmithâ.*
n. *nthaka.*
n. *milanh.*
, v. t. *kieka.*
h, v. t. *jeliĕ.*
her, n. *njeli.*
, v. t. *nyaba.*
n. *dibĕthĕ, dinya.*
on, n. *nshisha.*
ks, n. *dibâtâ.*
, conj. *kâ, kâna.*
e, ad. *vanâva.*
efore, conj. *kâna.*
ɛ (of cloth), a. *jushi.*
f, n. *njibi.*
h, n. *mbĕthĕ.*
, a. *thântyithântyi.*
v n. *alombi, mâtâ.*
t. *lanlia.*

Think about, v. t. *shimisha.*
Third, a. *lalie.*
Thirst, n. *aveshithĕ.*
Thorn, n. *dishombika.*
Thought, n. *nlanhlia.*
Throat, n. *angânligânli.*
Throw, v. t. *wusha.*
Throw away, v. t. *kuta.*
Thumb, n. *vina-vishangwĕ.*
Thunder, n. *ngali.*
Thunder, v. i. *shala.*
Thwart, v. t. *lambenja.*
Tide, n. *ani.*
Tie (a package), v. t. *dipa.*
Tie, v. t. *tyinhliĕ.*
Tiger, n. *njĕ.*
Tight, ad. *viĕ.*
Tighten, v. t. *kâthâ.*
Time, n. *adukwa.*
Time, n. *shoka.*
Tinder, n. *makanda.*
Tin vessel, n. *angwengwe.*
Tire, v. i. *dâkâ.*
To, prep. *pĕ.*
Tobacco, n. *talakwĕ.*
To-day, ad. *bo.*
Toe, n. *vina.*
Together, ad. *mbonh.*
Tomato, n. *lanzyânh.*
To-morrow, ad. *nakwali.*
Too, ad. *njiki.*
Tooth, n. *dishoa.*
Torch, n. *atyiĕ.*
Tornado, n. *vikosha.*
Towel, n. *atoli.*
Town, n. *akoldi.*
Trade, n. *dishombi.*
Trash, n. *asha.*
Tread, v. t. *nyata.*
Treat, v. t. *sha.*
Tree, n. *jeli.*
Tribe, n. *divala.*
Trouble, n. *tyuni.*
Trouble, *njuki.*
Trouble, v. t. *tyunitha.*
Truly, ad. *mbombo.*
Trumpet, n. *atyika.*

Trust, v. t. *bunliĕ.*
Trust, v. t. *shĕnda.*
Try, v. t. *jelia.*
Try, v. t. *veliĕ.*
Tub, n. *akuli.*
Tuft, n. *dimbunja.*
Turn, v. i. *vitya.*
Turn, v. t. *vityitha.*
Turn (upside down), v. t. *butyiĕ.*
Twins, n. *mapa, mashulainga.*
Twist, v. t. *wâshâ.*

U.

Umbrella, n. *awombo, wombo.*
Undermine, v. t. *shâthâ.*
Unsuitable (to be), v. i. *bebilia.*
Untie, v. t. *tyinhtha.*
Uproar, n. *atothi.*

V.

Valley, n. *landĕbĕ, mpiali.*
Vein, n. *nshisha.*
Venom, n. *akiĕmbe.*
Vex, v. t. *nyanyishĕ.*
Voice, n. *dioi.*
Vomit, v. t. *thoya.*
Vomiting, n. *bitholiĕ.*

W.

Wadding, n. *dishusha.*
Wade, v. i. *tâpâ.*
Wages, n. *divĕ.*
Wait, v. t. *venhliĕ.*
Walk about, v. i. *thĕnhtha.*
Walk (to and fro), v. t. *kâmbâ.*
Walking-stick, n. *nkityi, nshumbiki.*
Want, n. *ditoka.*
Want, n. *nakwa, ntokwa.*
Want, v. t. *naka.*
War, n. *dibali.*
Warm (one's self), v. t. *jâlâ.*
Wash, v. t. *jebitha.*
Waste, v. t. *vanjitha.*
Watch, n. *nkâla.*
Water, n. *madiba.*
Water-spout, n. *ngolĕ.*
Wave, n. *nkeba.*
Weak, a. *tĕki.*
Weal, n. *mbinhmbinh.*
Wear, v. t. *bâtâ.*
Weariness, n. *bityunh.*
Weary (to be), v. i. *shâkâ, thĕmbia.*
Weary, v. t. *dâshĕ.*
Weed, v. t. *shaka.*
Weigh, v. t. *pesha.*
Well, ad. *pâthâ.*
Well (to become), v. i. *kika.*
Wen, n. *diwombi.*
Wet, v. t. *bâlishĕ.*
Wet-season, n. *ntyuba.*
What? pro. *ndi?*
When? ad. *mia?*
Where? ad. *vani? vi?*
Whet, v. t. *jeba.*
Whet-stone, n. *dikâ-diebi.*
Whip, n. *mbisha.*
Whip, v. t. *ngâmâ.*
Whirl-pool, n. *ngolĕ.*
Whirlwind, n. *ngolĕ.*
Whistling, n. *viâli.*
White, a. *pumi.*
White-ant, n. *lashietha.*
White-man, n. *ntanga.*
Whiten, v. t. *pumishĕ.*
Whole, ad. *ntuthĕ.*
Wholly, ad. *kiŏ.*
Widow, n. *nkusha.*
Wild-goat, n. *ashibi.*
Wild-goat, n. *mbinji.*
Will, n. *ladinh.*
Wind, n. *mpunga.*
Wing, n. *apĕpa.*
Wipe, v. t. *pimbitha.*
Wish, v. t. *vanh.*
Witch-poison, n. *alâki.*
With, conj. & prep. *na.*
Wives of one man, n. *[illegible]ngala.*
Woman, n. *mia.*
Womb, n. *mâi.*

Wonder, v. t. *mamitha.*
Wooden-bowl, n. *abongili.*
Woods, n. *pěnje.*
Word, n. *dibongwe.*
Work, n. *ashali.*
Work, v. t. *kuba.*
Wound, n. *pienh.*
Wrap, v. t. *kashilič.*
Wring, v. t. *bâthâ.*
Write, v. t. *lěndě.*

Y.

Year, n. *mbu.*
Yell, v. i. *tata.*
Yesterday, ad. *ngothoma.*
Yoke, n. *mpanya.*
Yonder, ad. *vani.*
Young-man, n. *digwanja.*
Young woman, n. *dishesha.*