

# TONGA MMAR

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J. R. FELL





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# A TONGA GRAMMAR

BY

J. R. FELL
OF THE BAILA-BATONGA MISSION.

# SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

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#### PREFACE

TONGA is the language spoken by the natives in the Zambesi Basin below the Victoria Falls and on the Batoka Plateau. This book is an attempt to help Europeans in this district, Officials, Missionaries, and others who must use the language. No pretence is made to an absolutely exhaustive treatment. But the varied forms of speech are gathered together, and much valuable information given which has been secured through long contact with the natives, and which cannot be obtained in any other single book.

In order that space may be saved, neither exercises nor vocabulary are given. Literature has already been produced which can be used to illustrate these grammatical forms, and our Tonga Reader could be read with advantage by all students of Tonga. Explanations are as briefly given as possible. The matter is arranged under the several parts of speech. In some cases sections might easily have been reserved for later studies, but generally it seemed most convenient to group all relevant matter under the sectional heading, leaving it for the student to pass over the advanced parts and intricacies until the whole has come under general survey.

We would suggest to the learner that every Tonga word be read aloud, and pronunciation and accentuation corrected by close association with natives. The grammar can well be read consecutively. First look at the whole, then get a thorough knowledge of vital parts, and later fill in the more difficult details.

The system of phonetics should be carefully noted. The section on language characteristics could be read, but will not be fully appreciated until some proficiency has been gained. The Noun Classes must be mastered. Every illustration need not be laboriously learned, but the constant view of these word lists will help to increase the beginner's stock. The section on Case must not be overlooked, particularly the Genitive Particle. The Copulative Particles should certainly have attention at this stage. The learner can next proceed to the Adjective. Qualitative and Quantitative prefixes must be firmly fastened in the mind, and their general use. All other matter on the Adjective can be reserved for the second reading. Next we proceed to the Pronoun. Of this the forms of first importance are Personal. Then those of the First Class in Substantive and Possessive should follow. All other matter can conveniently be learned later. When tackling the Verb the conjugation of Present, Past, Aorist, Perfect, and Future Tenses should be carefully learned first. Verbal species, other tenses, and irregular verbs can be done later.

The first stock along with common Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections will make a very good working basis for future advance. The second reading would note all the other sections, so that the difficult section on the Copula would be attacked last of all. If this plan is followed, what appear formidable lists will almost mechanically be assimilated.

We would advise the learner to read the literature carefully, listen to natives intently, and speak the language continuously, if he wishes to become proficient. If the present book makes the way more easy, it will have achieved its purpose.

The subjects are arranged in the order adopted by Rev. E. W. Smith in his Handbook on the *Ila*, which is a cognate language.

J. R. F.

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## A TONGA GRAMMAR

#### ALPHABET REQUIRED FOR TONGA PHONOGRAPHY

#### I. VOWELS.

The vowels are a, e, i, o and u. Each has the long or short sounds commonly associated with it.

a short	as in	mat	ma-ta	daub.
a long	,,	father	ta-ta	my father.
e short	,,	men	se-ba	sift.
e long	,,	they	ma-te-le-le	herbs.
i short	,,	sick	si-ka	to arrive.
i long	,,	ravine	i-ji	egg.
o short	,,	on	bo-la	to rot.
o long	,,	bone	mo-yo	heart.
u short	,,	buck	bu-ka	to rise.
u long	"	rule	lu-fu	death.

Frequently two vowels are written immediately following each other. Each has its individual long sound, although these may be uttered so quickly as to give the idea of a diphthong yet strictly speaking such is not the case, e.g.:

```
ai as in mai
                 eggs.
        tao
                 he is not here.
ao
    , maulu
                 legs.
au
       lea
                 step aside.
ea
       ntolei
                 where am I to take it?
ei
       iteo
                 scrub, bush.
eo
       ku pia
                to be hot.
ia
ie
       bieni how?
       bio
               only.
io
       miunzi villages.
iu
       buloa blood.
oa
oi
       inkoloi
                waggon.
       ibua
                desert.
ua
```

#### 2. CONSONANTS.

Eighteen consonants are used, viz.-

b	as in	bone	bo-na	sec.
d	,,	din	di-no	tooth.
f	,,	fig	fu-ma	to rise early.
g	,,	go	i-go-go	evening.
h	,,	house	i-ha-i-si	house.
j	,,	June	ju-nza	to-morrow.
k	,,	key	ka-la	sit.
1	,,	lay	le-ka	stop, cease.
m	,,	mamma	ma-ma	patch.
11	,,	noon	su-nu	to-day.
p	,,	pat	pa-ta	to rise (of sun).
S	,,	sustain	su-sa	carry.
t	,,	jet	je-ta	monkey.
V	,,	over	vu-na	defend.
w	,,	war	wa-la	throw.
y	,,	you	yu-na	to peep.
Z	,,	Zulu	zu-ba	to fish (with net).

C is only used in combination with h, that is ch as in "church," chi-ta to do, to make.

R is only necessary when introducing foreign words, the sound represented by this character is absent in Tonga.

O and X are not required.

#### 3. COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS.

ch	as in	chi-ko-lo	school.
mb	,,	ba-mba	to arrange.
nd	,,	mu-nda	garden.
mf	,,	mu-la-mfu	long.
ng	,,	i-ngo-mbe	cow.
	,,	i-mpo-ngo	goat.
nj	,,	i-nji-la	to enter.
nk	,,	i-nka	to go.
mp	,,	la-mpa	to be lengthy.
ns	,,	i-nsa	kidney.
nt	,,	mu-ntu	person.
mv	,,	i-mvu-la	rain.
bw	,,	bwa-nga	poison.
dw	,,	dwa-ya	to swim.

#### ALPHABET REQUIRED FOR TONGA PHONOGRAPHY 9

```
as in fwa
                              to die
fw
iw
            i-iwi
                              word.
kw
            i-so-kwe
                              grass.
lw
           lwa-no
                              tale.
                              moon, month.
mw
           mwe-zi
                              to abbroach.
SW
           swa-na
           mu-twe
                              head
tw
                              to hunt
           vwi-ma.
VW
                              to clothe.
           zwa-ta
ZW
                              tobacco.
dv
           po-dva
           nya-ya
                              to defraud.
ny
                              to bite.
           syu-ta
sy
                              to revolve.
           zvu-lu-ka
ZV
           ma-nzi
                              water.
nz
           nchi-cho
                              it is it.
nch
tch
           tchu
                              very.
           i-mbwe-bwe-to
                              antenna.
mbw
ndw
           va-ndwa
                              to be loved, desired.
           i-mfwi-fwi
                              short.
mfw
                              who is he?
ngw
           ngwa-ni
nkw
           lu-cha-nkwi-za
                              shallowness.
           i-mpwi-zi
                              heifer.
mpw
                             fish.
nsw
           i-nswi
           ntwa-gi-la
                              to lab.
ntw
                              understood.
mvw
           mvwi-de
           nywi-de
                              drank.
nvw
           ka-nsyo
                              if, except.
nsy
                              chrysalis.
nzy
           i-nzyu-ndu
tchw
           tchwa.
                              verv.
```

Strange as these combined consonants may appear to the uninitiated, they present little difficulty. Each has the individual sound as when uttered separately. Note must be made of ng which has two sounds as the illustrations show, viz. ng as in "longing," i-ngo-mbe cow, and ng as in "longer," i-mpo-ngo goat.

The combinations tch and tchw are very rarely met. In these the explosive t is prefixed to ch and chw respectively.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF TONGA PHONETICS

#### I. SYLLABLES.

It is important to remember that every syllable ends with a vowel both in writing and enunciating the language.

#### 2. ACCENT.

Accent plays an important part, but it is almost impossible to make rules for the correct accentuation of Tonga words. Were they given they would be so numerous, so intricate, and have so many exceptions that they would hinder rather than help. Correct accentuation can be more rapidly and easily learned by constant intercourse with natives than by artificial rules.

#### 3. CONCORD.

The genius of the language is in this principle. It is established by prefixes. The prefix used before the root of the substantive is repeated through the sentence before every expression which agrees with it. The prefix may appear in a slightly modified form, but it is easily recognizable, as the following examples will show:—

- (a) Muntu mubotu udi munganda.
- Lit. Person good he is in house.

  A good person is in the house.

(b) Tunyama otu ntuto nto we eta, ntubi.

- Lit. Small animals these those which he brought, they are bad.

  These small animals which he brought are bad.
- (c) Kankala kangu aka ka janide inyama yako.

Lit. Puppy my that it found meat its.

That puppy of mine found its meat.

(d) Zintu zimwi zingi zidi bikidwe mudi zimbi zyen zinyena zyezyo.

Lit. Things some many are placed among others his friends of them.

Various things are placed among others similar to them.

#### 4. EUPHONY.

The easy enunciation of words is an important feature of Tonga. For the sake of cuphony many changes take place. Weak sounds may be strengthened, and vowel sounds may be clided, assimilated or contracted. It has been noted that all syllables end with a vowel. Some words begin with one so that in rapid speech it naturally follows that some of these will be omitted or slurred over. The following examples may be noted:—

- (a) When two a's come together one may be elided. U l'adike, He is alone, for U la adike. Bikawa, Put it here, for Bika awa.
- (b) When a and e come together assimilation takes place.We enda, He goes, for Wa enda.Be ena, They deceive, for Ba ena.
- (c) When a and i come together assimilation or contraction may take place.

Ndi i jaya, *I killed it*, for Nda i jaya. Ba le tombe, *They are dirty*, for Ba la itombe.

The Locative prefix a, or the Conjunction a, invariably become c when prefixed to or connecting words beginning with i.

Esikati egogo, Both noon and evening, for A isikati a igogo. Ejunza ezona, Both to-morrow and the day following, for A ijunza a izona.

Bika e nyika, Place it on the ground, for Bika a inyika.

(d) When a and o come together contraction or assimilation may take place.

W'ona, He sleeps, for Wa ona. Wo ongolola, He calls, for Wa ongolola.

(e) When a and u come together assimilation may take place. Mwezi nu u sika, The moon when it comes, for Mwezi na u sika. (f) When two o's come together one may be elided.Ndona, I will sleep, for Ndo ona.Cha moyomwi, With a single heart, for Cha moyo omwi.

(g) When u and i come together, as when Locative mu or ku comes before nouns with initial i, the i is elided.

Munganda, In the house, for Mu inganda. Kuvu, To the ground, for Ku ivu.

(h) When u and o come together contraction takes place.
 Lozi, bark string, for luozi.
 Ku kona, For to sleep, for Ku ku ona.

Frequently the occurrence of an initial consonant does not affect these vowel changes. The vowels of the syllables often conform with the foregoing as the following examples show:—

Wa ke za, He did come, for Wa ka za.

We ba, He steals, for Wa ba.

Ba le midimo, *They have work*, for Ba la midimo. Chi be chindi. *After a time*, for Cha ba chindi.

The following changes in consonantal sounds may be noted:

(a) L is deleted from words of Class 9 when prefixed by the Copulative particle.

Ndunyolo, *It is a razor*, for Ndu lunyolo. Nduludi, *It is a roof*, for Ndu luludi. Ndweno, *It is deceit*, for Ndu lweno.

- (b) Lis strengthened in some words of Class 3 in the singularidosi, a drop, not ilosi, but plural is malosi. idundu, a hill, not ilundu, but plural is malundu. idambwa, a pond, not ilambwa, but plural is malambwa. idwazi, sickness, not ilwazi, but plural is malwazi.
- (c) Consonant is inserted to strengthen the syllable. ijamba, hoe, not iamba, but plural is mamba. igundu, country, not iundu, but plural is maundu. kujwe, to the east, for ku iwe. inganze, seas, for inanze, which would be the regular plural of lwanze.
- (d) Different consonant is used with harder sound. ijoba, cloud, for iyoba, plural mayoba. ijuni, bird, for iyuni, plural mayuni.

#### THE NOUN

#### CLASSIFICATION OF THE NOUN

Nouns are made up of two parts, viz., stem and prefix, e.g. in the word mulonga, river, -longa is the stem and muis the prefix. In the word chilongo, pot, -longo is the stem and chi- is the prefix.

Nouns are classified according to their prefixes. Whilst it cannot be said that the prefixes define sex, yet to some extent the signification and connotation of the word is indicated

by its prefix.

The prefixes used are: mu, ba, mi, i, ma, bu, ku, ka, tu, chi,

zi, im, in, and lu.

Some of these are undoubtedly the plurals of others, so that the classes of nouns do not total the number of prefixes here enumerated.

A Noun stem may take more than one singular and plural form of prefix. According to the prefix used does the connotation of the noun vary, e.g. stem -lombe becomes mulombe, boy; balombe, boys; bulombe, boyhood; kalombe, small boy; tulombe, small boys.

The Noun prefixes define the form which the whole sentence shall take, and it is therefore imperative that a thorough knowledge be gained of these various forms if one is to correctly

understand and speak the language.

CLASS I.

mu-, ba-,

This class has mu- in the Singular and ba- in the Plural. The Singular mu- appears as mw- when preceding a root beginning with a vowel.

This class may be called the Personal class, although it

includes names of animals which are able to assume a more or less erect posture.

Examples:-

Singular.		Plural.
muntu	person	bantu.
mwalumi	man	balumi
munyama	animal	banyama.
muyuni	bird	bayuni.
muka	insect	bauka.
mwenze	male	benze.
mulavu	lion	balavu.

#### SUB-CLASS 1a.

-, ba-,

Many nouns require the concord of Class I but have no classifier in the singular.

(a) Proper Names of Persons.

Mwemba, The chief Mwemba; plural ba-Mwemba, Mwembaites.

Simeja, The chief Simeja; plural ba-Simeja, Simejaites.

(b) Some Names of Animals.

suntwe hyena Pl. basuntwe.
siluwe leopard basiluwe.
sikale squirrel basikale.
mwaba jachal bamwaba.

(c) Personal Names beginning with Si.

sinkondo enemy Pl. basinkondo. simpongo herd boy basimpongo. sichimbodio one-eyed person basichimbodio.

(d) Other Personal Names.

chimpuku deaf person Pl. bachimpuku. chimumu dumb person bachimumu.

SUB-CLASS 1b.

mu-, ma-,

These nouns agree in the Singular with the classifier of Class 1, but differ in the Plural. Their personal nature and singular form stamp them as belonging to Class 1.

Mukua	a European	Pl. Makua.
Mupunu	Mutebele person	Mapunu.
Mukalanga	Makaranga person	Makalanga.

#### SUB-CLASS IC,

-, ma-,

These again are personal nouns and so must be placed in Class  $\tau$ .

tata	my father	Pl. matata.
uso	thy father	mauso.
wisi	his father	mawisi.
tatesu	our father	matatesu.
wisanu	your father	mawisanu.
wisabo	their father	mawisabo.
tatalenze	my uncle	matatalenze.
wisilenze	his uncle	mawisilenze.
bama	my mother	mamama.
banyoko	thy mother	manyoko.
banyena	his mother	manyena.

It should be noted that the word used for "mother" in the singular has the plural construction. This is used for the sake of politeness and respect. Similarly, every woman is always addressed in the plural, e.g. Inywe no banakazi, lit., you women, is correctly used when addressing only one woman.

CLASS 2. mu-, mi-,

This class has mu- in the singular and mi- in the plural. This class is Impersonal. In it we find words of the following types:

- (a) NAMES OF TREES.

  musanta Pl. misanta.

  mukoka mikoka.

  mumpingili mimpingili,
- (b) Some Anatomical Parts.

muchila	tail	Pl. michila.
mutwe	head	mitwe.
mulomo	lip	milomo.
munwe	finger	minwe.

(c) Intangible Objects connected with Human Life.

moyo heart Pl. miyoyo.
muzimo spirit mizimo.
munzimwemwe shadow minzimwemwe.
moya breath miyoya.

moya breath miyoya.
muyeyo thought miyeyo.
mubuluko recollection mibuluko.
mulazio command milazio.

(d) Physical Objects connected with Human or Animal Life.

munda garden Pl. miunda. musena grassy plain misena. mudilo fire midilo. mulonga river milonga. munzi village miunzi.

(e) MANUFACTURED OBJECTS CONNECTED WITH HUMAN LIFE.

brush Pl. mivaizio. muyaizio mifunko. mufunko walking-stick mulangu bell milangu. musinza soub medicine misamu musamu musidi gunpowder mutetele flute muvwi arrow miywi.

CLASS 3. i-, ma-,

This class has i- in the singular and ma- in the plural. Probably the i- is an abbreviation of di-, which is found in a few words, and which form is retained in the pronoun, e.g.:

dino tooth Pl. meno. diso eye meso.

Some nouns of this class are augmentative, *i.e.* these prefixes give the idea of greatness, but such words are few in number, *e.g.*:

idundu a high hill Pl. malundu.
itanda a big log matanda.
indomba a big rock mandomba.
ijuni a big bird mayuni.

The words of this class include the following:

(a) MANY FRUITS.

ibuyu Pl. mabuyu.
inji miyi.
inego manego.
ikunka mankunka.
inkononga mankononga.
intondo mantondo.

(b) Parts of the body which are hard, or barf, or flat.

Pl. meso. diso eve isaya cheek masaya. testicle machende. ichende igovovo tvachea. magovovo. ibele udder mabele. skin makanda. ikanda hand ijanza manza.

(c) THINGS IN NATURE WHICH ARE HARD.

ibwe stone Pl. mabwe.
indomba rock mandomba.
isamu tree masamu.
isokwe grass masokwe.
ikwa bark makwa.

(d) ARTIFICIAL OBJECTS WHICH ARE HARD OR FLAT.

isumu spear Pl. masumu. ijamba hoe mamba,

CLASS 4. bu-, ma-,

This class takes bu- in the singular and ma- in the plural. With roots beginning with a vowel the singular prefix is bw-.

This class contains-

(a) ABSTRACT NOUNS.

buswini Pl. maswini. truth bupampu wisdom mapampu. bumi life maumi bubi badness mabi. goodness mabotu. bubotu bulombe boyhood malombe.

(b) NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

Butonga Tongaland.
Bupunu Matabeleland.
Bwila Haland.

(c) MANY FLUIDS OR SEMI-FLUIDS.

bukande beer Pl. makande. bugeza strong beer mageza. buloa blood maloa.

SUB-CLASS 4a.

---, ma-,

Some words require the concord of this class in the plural, but have no singular form, e.g.:

manzi water. mafuta fat. madidi milk.

SUB-CLASS 4b.

bu-, --,

Some words require the concord of this class, but are rarely if ever used in the plural form, e.g.:

bongo brain. boya hair. bwizu grass.

CLASS 5.

ku-, ma-,

Only very few words have these prefixes, so that this class is not a large one. Probably only three words occur.

kutwi ear Pl. matwi. kulu leg maulu. kuboko arm maboko.

SUB-CLASS 5a.

ku-, --,

This consists entirely of verbal nouns which are really verbs in the Infinitive used as nouns, and which require the concord of this class. The sign of the Infinitive ku-thus

becomes a classifier. Generally speaking these nouns have no plural, e.g.:

kuyanda desire, longing. kuchita work.

Before a root beginning with a vowel the classifier will appear as kw-, or contraction may take place, e.g.:

kwita calling. kongolola shouting.

CLASS 6. ka-, tu-,

This is largely a diminutive class, and has the prefix kain the singular with tu- in the plural. Before a root beginning
with a vowel, the tu- becomes tw-.

Every word of this class does not denote a diminutive, but only a relatively small object, e.g.;

kanwa	mouth	small when compared
		with whole body.
kango	thoracic cavity	ditto.
kasindi	heel	ditto.
kapango	proverb	small when compared
		with general speech.
kalabi	conundrum	ditto.
kasuwa	island	small when compared
		with surroundings.
kaleba	axe	small when compared
		with work performed.
kanyenyezi	star	small when compared
		with heavens.

Many nouns may be taken from other classes, stripped of their prefixes, and given those of this class, thus forming true diminutives, e.g.:

		mulombe, boy.	kalombe, small boy. Pl.	tulombe.
_,,	2.	munda, garden.	kaunda, small garden.	tunda.
,,	3.	isamu, tree.	kasamu, small tree.	tusamu.
		bwato, canoe.	kato, small canoe.	twato.
"	7.	chintu, thing.	kantu, small thing.	tuntu.
,,	8.	impongo, goat.	kapongo, small goat.	tupongo.
11	9.	lubaya, fence.	kabaya, small fence.	tubaya.

Another diminutive expression may here be noted, viz. kinga, pl. tunga.

These prefixes may be placed to other nouns, and give a

diminutive idea.

simpongo herd boy Pl. basimpongo.
kingasimpongo a small herd boy tungabasimpongo.
sikale squirrel basilake.
kingasikale a small squirrel tungabasikale.

The prefix tu- often means "a small quantity of." It is especially used of food, e.g.:

twanzi a little water.
tukande a little beer.
twinyo a little salt.
tusinza a little soup.

CLASS 7. chi-, zi-,

This class consists of words that have the prefix *chi*- in the singular and *zi*- in the plural. With roots having an initial vowel, *zi*- becomes *zy*- for euphony.

The nouns in this class include:

#### (a) LANGUAGES.

chiloto

Chipunu Punu language, i.e. Sindebele. Tonga language.

(b) The word for "thing," and other words associated with the idea of "a thing for."

chintu chibonebone window, i.e. thing for seeing zibonebone. tool, i.e. thing for carving chibezio zibezio. chito ferry, i.e. place where one zito. calls for canoe. chibalo lesson, i.e. thing for reading zibalo. chibikilo cupboard, i.e. thing for zibikilo. holding goods. chilondolwedo storehouse, i.e. place for zilondolwedo. storing. chiko stove, i.e. place for cooking ziko.

dream, i.e. thing dreamt

ziloto.

(c) Words denoting stubby objects.

chipembele rhinoceros Pl. zipembele. maize cob chipopwe zipopwe. stool chuno zvuno. chulu ant heab zvulu. chilongo earthenware pot zilongo. chipanzi a portion zipanzi. chisela. half zisela.

(d) WORDS DENOTING AGE.

chindi long time Pl. zindi. chikulukulu old zikulukulu. chanakazi worn-out woman zyanakazi.

(e) THE WORD FOR CUSTOM AND OTHER WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE IDEA OF "CUSTOM OR MANNER OF."

chimbo	custom	Pl. zimbo.
chizo	custom	zizo.
chikua	manner of European	zikua.
chalumi	manner of man	zyalumi.
chinyama	manner of an animal	zinyama.
chizike	manner of a slave	zizike.

#### CLASS 8.

in-, in-, im-, im-,

The words of this class have the same form in both singular and plural. The numbers are only defined by the pronouns used along with the noun. In the singular these pronouns are i or ya, and in the plural zi or zya, e.g.:

Ingombe i la chela, The cow is grazing. Ingombe zi la chela, The cows are grazing.

The initial i is frequently elided or assimilated when following prepositions. In this class we get words of the following kinds:

(a) MANY ANIMALS.

imbongolo	ass	Pl. imbongolo.
impongo	goat	impongo.
ingombe	cow	ingombe.
imbelele	sheep	imbelele.
imbizi	zebra	imbizi.
imvuvu	hip-popotamus	imvuvu.
inzovu.	elephant	inzovu.

Pl. imbeba. imbeba field mouse inkuku fowl inkuku. inkanga guinea fowl inkanga. ostvich impo inkwidimba. inkwidimba pigeon fish inswi inkala. crab inkala. flying ant inswa. fly inzi. inzuki inzuki. hee larva imvunyu. imvunvu inzyundu. pupa inzvundu intantabwa. intantabwa flea snail inkumba inkumba. intale crocodile intale. snake inzoka. inzoka

(b) MANY OBJECTS OF ANIMAL NATURE.

Pl. ingubo. ingubo hide clothing hide sandals insangu. insangu impeta horn trumbet impeta. drum of stretched skin ingoma. mgoma pocket of animal skin inkomo. inkomo hide shield intobo. intobo intambo hide reins intambo.

(c) FLESH AND MANY FLESHY PARTS.

meat Pl. inyama. invama forehead inkumu. inkumu kidney insa. insa insingo neck insingo. nose impemo. impemo penis intoni insinga. insinga vein intunda hump intunda.

(d) ANIMAL SENSATIONS.

impeyo cold Pl. impeyo. strength inguso. inguso fame impuwo. impuwo shame insoni. inkani affair, concern inkani. thirst invota. invota intuntumanzi ague, malaria intuntumanzi

#### (e) THE EARTH AND EARTHLY THINGS.

inyika	country P	l. inyika.
imbuto	seed corn	imbuto.
impako	hole	impako.
impunga	common grass	impunga.
imvula	rain	imvula.
inchelwa	clay pipe bowl	inchelwa.
inkanda	black clay ground	inkanda.
inganda	wattle-and-daub house	e inganda.
inongo	big clay pot	inongo.
insima	porridge	insima.
inzila	path	inzila.
indongo	ground nut	indongo.

#### CLASS 9.

lu-, im- or in-,

The words in this class have the classifier lu- in the singular and im- or in- in the plural. Before roots beginning with a vowel the singular appears as lw-.

The words of this class are usually those which have the

idea of continuity or succession, e.g.:

hymn, song	Pl. inyimbo.
bark string	ingozi.
letter	ingwalo.
tongue	indimi.
big river	inzi.
kin	inzubo.
sea	inganze.
fence	imbaya.
building wattle	imbalo.
wealth	imbono.
journey	inyendo.
	letter tongue big river kin sea fence building wattle wealth

#### SUB-CLASS 9a.

lu-, ma-,

Many words having the prefix lu- in the singular take ma-in the plural, e.g.:

lugwalo	letter	Pl. magwalo.
lutete	reed	matete.
lutanga	pumpkin patch	matanga.
lwala	finger-nail	mala.

lubua	threshing-floor	Pl. mabua.
lubono	wealth	mabono.
luwo	breeze	mauwo.
luja	horn	meia.

It will be observed that a few words of this class may take either of the above plural forms.

#### SUMMARY OF NOUN CLASSES.

Cle	assifiers	3.	Illustra	tions.	
Class.	Sing.	Pl.	Singular.	Plural.	Eng. Singular.
I	mu-	ba-	muntu	bantu	person.
	mw-	ba-	mwalumi	balumi	man.
ta		ba-	suntwe	basuntwe	hyena.
			sinkondo	basinkondo	enemy.
			chimpuku	bachimpuku	
1b	mu-	ma-	mukua	makua	European.
IC		ma-	tata	matata	my father.
2	mu-	mi-	muchila	michila	tail.
3	i- ·	ma-	ikanda	makanda	skin.
	di-	ma-	dino	meno	tooth.
4	bu-	ma-	butala	matala	grain store.
	bw-	ma-	bwato	mato	canoe.
40		ma-	-	manzi	water.
46	bu-	-	bongo		brain.
5	ku-	ma-	kutwi	matwi	ear.
5a	ku-	Con II	kuchita	-	work.
	kw-		kwita		calling.
6	ka-	tu-	kasimbi	tusimbi	little girl.
7	chi-	zi-	chintu	zintu	thing.
	chu-	zyu-	chuno	zyuno	stool.
8	in-	in-	ingombe	ingombe	cow.
	im-	im-	impongo	impongo	goat.
9	lu-	im-	lubaya	imbaya	fence.
	lu-	in-	ludimi	indimi	tongue.
	lw-	in-	lwendo	inyendo	journey.
9a	lu-	ma-	lugwalo	magwalo	letter.
	lw-	ma-	lwala	mala	finger-nail.

#### GENDER OF NOUNS.

In Tonga no change is made in the noun to denote sex, and gender plays no part in grammatical construction.

Sex may be indicated in the following ways:-

#### I. DIFFERENT WORDS.

Masculine Feminine. Common. mwalumi man. mwanakazi woman. muntu person. mulombe boy. inusimbi inuzingili cockerel. inseke girl. mwana child. hen. inkuku fowl. mwenze bull. muziazi ingombe head COTEL of cattle. mugutu sheep ram. inziazi ewe sheep. imbelele sheep. mupule goat ram, inziazi ewe goat. impongo goat.

2. The Adjectives -pwizi, -ziazi, and -tumbu are sometimes used to denote the female sex, e.g.:

ingombe inziazi cow. impongo impwizi ewe goat. munkala mutumbu female dog.

3. The words Boy and Girl are added to the word Child, so as to denote sex in children. E.g.:

mwana mulombe male child. mwana musimbi female child.

#### CASE.

There are four cases in Tonga, viz. Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, and Vocative.

#### I. NOMINATIVE.

As in English, a substantive in the Nominative is the subject of the sentence. Tonga differs, however, in the fact that the Nominative is always absolute. In every case a pronoun is inserted between the noun and the verb, e.g.:

Balumi ba beleka, not Balumi beleka, Lit. Men they work, not Men work.

The position of the Nominative noun may vary, but in every case the pronoun used comes before the verb, e.g.:

Ba chi beleka abo balumi, Lit. They still work those men, For Those men are still at work.

See further note and illustrations under Personal Pronouns.

#### 2. ACCUSATIVE.

The noun in the Accusative is unchanged, but is always easily recognized in the sentence, e.g.:

Bantu ba bona banyama, i.e. People they saw game.

A noun in the Accusative may be governed by a preposition instead of a verb.

The prepositions mu, ku and a, are commonly used in this way, e.g.:

Mulombe wa ka zwa mu nganda, i.e. The boy he has come from the house.

Mulombe wa ka ya ku nganda, i.e. The boy has gone to the house.

Mulombe udi kede e nganda, i.e. The boy sat at the house. Mulombe oyo wadi indide a banyena, i.e. That boy passed with his mother.

Mwalumi wa ka beza a kaleba kakwe, i.e. The man carved by means of his axe.

Bantu ba la fwa e nzala, i.e. The people will die on account of hunger.

#### 3. GENITIVE.

This case is applied to a noun from which something else proceeds or to which it belongs. In English it is usually expressed by the preposition "of," but in Tonga the particle varies with each class of noun used, as the following table shows.

Every noun prefix has its own genitive particle, which is made up of the vowel a and the dominant consonantal sound of the class prefix. These simple forms may be lengthened by the addition of an initial i or nasalized for the copulative form

#### GENITIVE PARTICLES.

Si	ngular.		Phural.			
Simple.	Full.	Copulative.	Simple.	Full.	Copulative.	
I. wa	iwa	ngwa	ba	iba	mba	
1b. wa	iwa	ngwa	a	ia	nga	
2. wa	iwa	ngwa	ya	iya	nja	
3. dia	idia	ndia	a	ia	nga	
4. bwa	ibwa	mbwa	a	ia	nga	
5. kwa	ikwa	nkwa	a	ia	nga	
6. ka	ika	nka	twa	itwa	ntwa	

Singular.			Piurai.		
Simple.	Full.	Copulative.	Simple.	Full.	Copulative.
8. ya		nja	zya	izya	nzya
-	ilwa	ndwa	zya	izya	nzya
9a. lwa	ilwa	ndwa	a	ia	nga

The Simple forms are in most common use, e.g.:

I.	Mulombe wa mwami	Pl. Balombe ba mwami.
2.	Muchila wa munkala	Michila ya bankala.
3.	Ikanda dia muntu	Makanda a bantu.
4.	Butala bwa mwami	Matala a mwami.
5.	Kutwi kwa mwana	Matwi a mwana.
6.	Kasimbi ka mwami	Tusimbi twa mwami
7.	Chuno cha mwalumi	Zyuno zya balumi.
	Impongo ya muntu	Impongo zya bantu.
	Lunyolo lwa mwalumi	Inyolo zya balumi.

The Full forms are used when the noun is understood, as in

Nguwe oyu iwa mwami ngo mupati,

Lit. It is he of the chief he is great.

The Copulative forms are used when the particle is the predicate of the sentence, as in

Munzi oyu ngwa mwami wangu, Lit. Village this it is of my chief.

#### 4. VOCATIVE.

This case is confined to a few words of Class r. Thus in addressing one's father you use Ndende.

mother me.
elder sangwe.
grandmother banene.
fellow wife yaye.

#### LOCATIVE NOUNS.

Three other classifiers are used with nouns which are identical with the prepositions used when illustrating the Accusative case. At times it is plain that these particles

are prepositions, but on other occasions there is a concord running right through the sentence. e.g.:

Munganda mo nda zwa mu la tontola. Lit. In house from whence I came inside it is cool.

i.e. It is cool inside the house from whence I came.

Kunganda ku munzi nkubotu. Lit. To house to village is to good,

i.e. It is good at the house in the village.

Enganda adi kukwide,

Lit. At house at swept.

i.e. It has been swept at the house, or around the house.

These particles are frequently used with other locative expressions, e.g.:

munsi	underneath.	kutala	above.
kunsi	below.	etala	on the top.
ansi	on the ground.	mukati	inside.
mujulu	in the air.	akati	between.
kujulu	above.	munembo	in front, before.
ejulu	upon.	kunembo	before.
mufwifwi	near.	enembo	before.
kufwifwi	near.	musule	behind.
afwifwi	near.	kusule	behind.
munze	outside.	esule	behind.
kunze	outside.	mumwi	together.
anze	outside.	kumwi	together.
mutala	beyond.	amwi	together.

When these expressions are used the particles mu, ku, or a are retained throughout the sentence in agreement with the other locative used. In these cases mu means "in": hu means "to or towards"; and a means "on, at, or close by."

#### COPULATIVE PARTICLES USED WITH NOUNS.

In English the copulas used in this connection are two in number, viz. "it is," and "they are." These expressions may be used with every noun. In Tonga no such simple process is to be found. The particles vary with the several classes of nouns used. The process appears to be simply that of nasalizing the noun. It may, therefore, be the letter m, or n, or in some cases a full nasal syllable. When a word begins with the letter m, no change may take place.

The following table gives the particles in use:-

#### COPULATIVE PARTICLES.

	Sin	igulai		Plural.		
Class	Ι.	(M)	ngu or ngo	M,	mba or mbi.	
,,	2.	(M)	ngu or ngo	(M)	nje.	
,,	3.		ndi	(M)	nga.	
,,		M,	mbo	(M)	nga.	
,,	5.	N,	nko	(M)	nga.	
,,		N,	nka	N,	nto.	
,,	7.	N,	nche	N,	nze.	
,,	8.	N,	nje	N,	nze.	
,,	9.		ndu		nze.	
,,	9a.		ndu	(M)	nga.	

#### Illustrations-

Class 1. Mulombe, or Ngu mulombe, i.e. It is a boy. Pl. Mbalombe, or Mba balombe.

- , 2. Muchila, or Ngu muchila, i.e. It is a tail. Pl. Michila, or Nie michila.
- , 3. Ndikanda, i.e. *It is skin*. Pl. Makanda, *or* Nga makanda.
- , 4. Mbutala, or Mbo butala, i.e. It is a grain store.
  Pl. Matala, or Nga matala.
- Nkutwi, or Nko kutwi, i.e. It is an ear.
   Pl. Matwi, or Nga matwi.
- ,, 6. Nkasimbi, or Nka kasimbi, i.e. It is a girl. Pl. Ntusimbi, or Nto tusimbi.
- ,, 7. Nchuno, or Nche chuno, i.e. It is a stool. Pl. Nzyuno, or Nze zyuno.
- , 8. Nimpongo, or Nje mpongo, i.e. It is a goat. Pl. Nimpongo, or Nzempongo.
- , 9. Ndunyolo, i.e. It is a razor. Pl. Nzenyolo.
- 9a. Ndugwalo, i.e. It is a letter. Pl. Magwalo, or Nga magwalo.

These particles may also be used to connect the nouns.

When so used the particle agrees with the second noun used:—

Class 1. Nameba oyu ngu mulombe, i.e. This thief is a boy.

2. Inyama eyi ngu muchila, i.e. This meat is the tail.

.. 3. Insangu ndikanda, i.e. The sandal is skin.

,, 4. Chilondolwedo mbo butala, i.e. The store is a grain bin.

, 5. Kapapali nkutwi, i.e. The thin plate is the ear.
6. Sikusanzia nka kasimbi, i.e. The washer is a girl.

7. Itanda nche chuno, i.e. The log is a stool.
8. Mupule nje mpongo, i.e. The ram is a goat.

, 9. Katale ndunyolo, i.e. The small iron is a razor.

The plural forms follow regularly according to the table given above, and can easily be made up from the particles already illustrated.

There are corresponding negative expressions which may be conveniently left to a later period when all copulatives are

grouped together.

A word of warning may be given. If you ask, "What is this?" when pointing to an object, the reply will invariably contain the copulative particle, which must be removed so as to obtain the noun in its simple form.

#### FORMATION OF NOUNS.

In this section we are not strictly concerned with the primal origin of words, but only with the language as we find it spoken to-day. At this point we may conveniently turn aside to note that it may originally have been largely onomapoetic. The following examples will illustrate the process of coining words in the first instance:—

inkwecheche	so called	because	the bird calls "kwe-che-che."
isekwa	"	,,	duck calls "kwa-kwa."
simuguluwe	,,	,,	bird calls "gu-lu-we."
inkuku	,,	,,	fowl calls "ku-ku."
inzi	11	,,	fly hums "zi."
inkwailo	11	,,	sandals seem to say "kwai- kwai" when in use.
igudyugudyu	,,	,,	trachea seems to say "gu- dyu-gudyu," when in
CHEST TO BE			the act of swallowing.

mudidimo	so called	because	the thunder sounds like "didi."
izio	,,	"	grinding-stones make a noise like "zi-zi."
indombondo	"	"	water in the calabash bubbles when in the act
			of smoking, "dombo- dombo."

The process is still in use, as many modern words certainly show :inchoko so called because the brass anklets clang together, sounding like 'cho-cho." tinware clangs with a ingengema noise like "nge-nge." the whistle seems to say chipololo "po-lo-lo." file makes a noise like inswailo "swai-swai" when in use. ingolovani wheelbarrow says "ngolongolo" when it is in

Many of these onomapoetic words are in frequent use, and may be either nouns, adjectives, or adverbs. Some must be nouns, but as such they have neither prefixes nor suffixes, e.g.:

Imvula ya bola waa, i.e. The rain came again, a heavy downpour.

motion.

Wa dichisa, wa ti mpu, i.e. He suddenly hurt himself, Lit. He hurt himself, he said, "mpu."

This latter construction is very frequently used, and following the verb ku ti, the word mpu, etc., must be used substantively.

Nouns are most frequently formed from verbs, but they may be derived from other nouns, adjectives, or adverbs. This being so, the rules following will be better understood after the study of the verb, but are inserted here so that all matter relating to the noun may be continuous.

The operation is performed in various ways. A noun classifier may or may not be prefixed, and the verb ending may or may not be changed. When a classifier is prefixed, care must be taken to use one which agrees with the desired idea. If we desire to make a personal noun the prefix will

be mu-, ba-. si-, etc. Manufactures and other physical objects connected with human life will take mu- or mi-, etc., and right through the remaining classes.

The following methods of formation may be noted:

- I. FORMATION OF PERSONAL NOUNS FROM VERBS.
- 1. By prefixing mu- and ba- to the verb, and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku iya, to teach. ku beza, to carve. ku yaka, to build. mwiyi, teacher. Pl. biyi. mubezi, carver. babezi. ku yaka, to build. bayaki.

2. By prefixing si- or sia- to verb root or to infinitive form, e.g.:

ku bumba, to mould. siabumba, potter. Pl. basiabumba. ku yamba, to paddle. sikuyamba, paddler. basikuyamba.

- 3. By prefixing nama- to verb root, e.g.:

  ku luka, to weave. namaluka, a weaver. Pl. banamaluka.

  ku kwila, to cry aloud. namakwila, a crying child. Pl.

  banamakwila.
- 4. By prefixing si- to the relative form of the verb, e.g.:

  ku dya, to eat.

  ku dida, to eat on behalf of.

  sikudida, collector acting on behalf of his master.

  Pl. basikudida.

ku dinda, to watch. ku dindila, to watch for. sikudindila, a waiting person. Pl. basikudindila.

- 5. By prefixing si-to the causative form of the verb, e.g.: ku chisa, to be painful. ku chisia, to injure. sikuchisia, one who hurts. Pl. basikuchisia.
- 6. By prefixing mu- or ba- to the causative form of the verb, and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku sima, to be perfect, whole, or ripe. ku simia, to make perfectly clear, to give evidence. musimii, a witness. Pl. basimii. ku embela, to herd. ku embezia, to compel to herd. mwembezi, herd boy. Pl. bembezi.

7. By prefixing si- to the reciprocal form of the verb, e.g.: ku bona, to see. ku bonana, to see each other. sikubonana, one seeing a second person. Pl. basikubonana.

8. By prefixing *mu*- or *ba*- to stative form of the verb, and changing the final syllable, *e.g.*:

ku futuka, to save. ku futuka, to be saved. mufutusi, one saved. Pl. bafutusi.

- 9. By prefixing si- to the intensive form of the verb, e.g.: ku amba, to speak. ku ambisia, to speak truly. sikuambisia, a truth-speaker. Pl. basikuambisia.
- ku anga, to tie. ku angununa, to ûntie. sikuangununa, a releasēr. Pl. basikuangununa. ku dima, to dig. ku dimuna, to reap. sikudimuna, a reaper. Pl. basikudimuna.
- ku biala, to sow ku bialula, to resow.
  sikubialula, one resowing. Pl. basikubialula.
  ku enda, to go. ku endenda, to wander.
  sikuendenda, a wanderer. Pl. basikuendenda.
- 12. By prefixing si- to reflexive form of verb, e.g.:
  ku jaya, to kill. ku dijaya, to commit suicide.
  sikudijaya, a suicide. Pl. basikudijaya.
- 13. By prefixing mu- to passive form of verb and changing final vowel, e.g.:

ku yanda, to love. ku yandwa, to be loved. muyandwi, one loved. Pl. bayandwi.

- II, FORMATION OF IMPERSONAL NOUNS FROM VERBS.
- 1. By prefixing mu- or mi- to the verb and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku yeya, to think. muyeyo, thought. Pl. miyeyo. ku ibuluka, to recollect. mubuluko, recollection. Pl. mibuluko.

2. By prefixing mu- or mi- to causative form of the verb and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku yaila, to sweep. ku yaizia, to make sweep. muyaizio, a brush. Pl. miyaizio. ku laya, to command. ku laizia, to give instruction. mulaizio, a command, an order. Pl. milaizio. This may be contracted to mulazio, Pl. milazio.

3. By prefixing i- or ma- to perfect form of verb and changing the final syllable, e.g.:

ku zavula, to tear. zavwide, torn. izavwiza, rag. Pl. mazavwiza.

4. By prefixing bu- or ma- to the verb and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku dima, to dig.
ku mena, to grow.
ku pampuka, to be wise.
ku yuma, to be hard.
budimo, dug field Pl. madimo.
bumena, yeast, malt. mamena.
mapampu.
mapampu.
mayumu.

5. By prefixing bu- or ma- to the causative form of the verb and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku bija, to be bad. ku bisia, to make bad. bubisi, bad or raw food. Pl. mabisi.

6. By prefixing ha- or tu- to the verb and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku laba, to tell a riddle. kalabi, a conundrum. Pl. tulabi. ku tenda, to cut. katendu, a slice. tutendu.

7. By prefixing chi- or zi- to the verb and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku jika, to cook. ku lota, to dream. ku zia, to grind. chiloto, a dream. chizio, a grinding stone. zizio.

8. By prefixing chi- or zi- to relative form of the verb and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku fula, to smith.
chifulilo, a smithy.
ku jika, to cook.
chijikilo, a hitchen.
ku fulila, to smith for.
Pl. zifulilo.
ku jikila, to cook for.
Pl. zijikilo.

9. By prefixing chi- or zi- to the causative form of the verb and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku pila, to sacrifice. ku pizia, to sacrifice. chipizio, a sacrifice. Pl. zipizio. ku dila, to cry. ku dizia, to mourn. chidizio, expression of grief. Pl. zidizio.

10. By prefixing im- or in- to the verb. The final part may or may not be changed, e.g.:

ku nyota, to thirst. ku tuntuma, to tremble. ku kumba, to rub.

invota, thirst. intuntumanzi, ague, malaria. inkumba, snail.

ku bungana, to assemble. imbungano, assembly.

11. By prefixing lu- to the verb and changing the final vowel, e.g.:

ku enda, to walk. ku gwala, to write. ku nyola, to shave. lwendo, journey. lugwalo, letter. lunvolo, razor.

12. By using the ku of the infinitive as a true classifier, e.g.:

ku bona, to see.

kubona, sight. kubonwa, being seen. kubonana, mutual seeing. kubonya, showing. kuboneka, visibleness. kubonesia, clear vision.

## III. FORMATION OF PERSONAL NOUNS FROM OTHER NOUNS.

I. By prefixing si- or sia-, e.g.;

manu, wisdom, cunning. simanu, a wise person. buya, kindness. sibuya, a kind man. malelo, food.

simalelo, master. inguso, strength. singuso, a strong man.

It may here be noted that many proper nouns are formed from other nouns in this way. A person may be called by names such as :--

Sialusaka from lusaka, forest. Siabwizu bwizu, grass. Siankuku inkuku, fowl. Simeja meja, horns.

2. By prefixing ba-, e.g.: malelo, food.

bamalelo, mistress.

3. By prefixing na-, e.g.:

buya, kindness. nabuya, a kind woman.

4. By prefixing bina-, e.g.: instead of using a woman's personal name she is invariably addressed as "The mother of

So-and-so," i.e. if Bene is a girl's name, her mother will be called Binabene.

- 5. By prefixing bana-, e.g.: mwami, chief's wife. banamwami, chief's wife.
- 6. By prefixing muna-, e.g.:

  Leza, God.

  Mwemba, chief of that name.

  mwami, chief.

  munaleza, man of God.

  munamwemba, man of Mwemba.

  munamwami, man of the chief.
- 7. By prefixing the diminutive *kinga-*, *e.g.*: simpongo, *goat-herd*. kingasimpongo, *small goat herd*.
- 8. By prefixing the diminutive ka- or tu-, e.g.: mulombe, boy. kalombe, small boy. Pl. tulombe.
- 9. By prefixing mudi- or mwadi-, e.g.:
  inganda, house.
  munzi, village.
  munda, garden.
  mugutu, sheep ram.
  mwadinganda, householder.
  mwadimunzi, head of village.
  mudimunda, owner of garden.
  mudimugutu, owner of ram.
- 10. By prefixing muka-, e.g.:

  mwana, child.
  mwami, chief.
  muntu, person.

  mukamwana, wife of son.
  mukamwami, wife of chief.
  mukamuntu, wife of another.
- 11. By prefixing siana, e.g.:

  sulwe, hare.

  sianasulwe, a deceiver, i.e. like
  the hare, which is proverbial for
  deception.

## IV. FORMATION OF IMPERSONAL NOUNS FROM OTHER NOUNS.

- 1. By prefixing *mu* or *ba*-, *e.g.*: ichende, *testicle*. muchende, *bull*. Pl. bachende.
- 2. By prefixing the augmentative *i* or *ma*-, *e.g.*: muyuni, *bird*. ijuni, *big bird*. Pl. mayuni.
- 3. By prefixing bu- or ma-, e.g.: mwami, chief. bwami, chieftainship. Pl. mami.

4. By prefixing ka- or tu-, e.g.:

chintu, thing. kantu, small thing. Pl. tuntu. isamu, tree, kasamu, small tree, tusamu.

- 5. By prefixing the diminutive kinga-, e.g.: sikale, squirrel. kingasikale, small squirrel.
- 6. By prefixing chi- or zi-, e.g.: inyama, meat. chinyama, manner of animal.
- 7. By prefixing china-, e.g.:

  Zambesi, river of that name. Chinazambesi, language of the Zambesi.
- V. FORMATION OF PERSONAL NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES.
  - 1. By prefixing mu-, e.g.:-kadi, angry. mukadi, angry person.
  - 2. By prefixing simu-, siamu-, or siasimu-, e.g.:

-bi, bad. simubi, a bad person.
-lamfu, long. siamulamfu, a tall person.
-lema, heavy. siasimulema, a dullard.

VI. FORMATION OF IMPERSONAL NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES.

By prefixing in-, e.g.:

-ziazi, female, childbearing. inziazi, ewe, heifer.

VII. FORMATION OF PERSONAL NOUNS FROM ADVERBS.

By prefixing si-, e.g.:
insiku, long ago. sinsiku, an ancient.

VIII. FORMATION OF IMPERSONAL NOUNS FROM ADVERBS.

By prefixing cha- or zya-, e.g.:

kumbadi, aside, zyakumbadi, secrets.

### IX. FORMATION OF COMPOUND NOUNS.

These are made up of one or more parts of speech. They are really phrases or sentences put together so as to conveniently name a person or thing, e.g.:

siazibakutanta, an expert climber. mwanamukamwanawangu, my grandchild. siakumusida, the one who dug him a hole. bamunasimunyanga, those who wear an abundance of beads. sikumusindikila, a fellow-traveller. simukwatwama, my fellow-wife.

### FOREIGN NOUNS.

With the advent of civilized life, many new ideas and objects have been introduced. These have necessitated new words. In some cases old words have been vested with a larger and wider meaning. In other cases there was nothing in the language upon which to hang the new thought. In these instances new words have been introduced which have been given the correct type of classifier proper to them. We need only cite the following:—

New institutions: prison, sixpence, sikisipense.
 Common objects: tent, socks, masokesi.
 Time: Sunday, Insondo.
 Ecclesiastical terms: babtism. lubapatizo.

# THE ADJECTIVE

## QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES

As in English, we get quite a number of adjectives of this type. The following examples will suffice:—

-yumu, hard.	-tetete, soft.
-yumu, dry.	-tete, moist.
-botu, good.	-bi, bad.
-cheche, young.	-kulukulu, old.
-lemu, heavy.	-uba, light.
-lamfu, long.	-fwifwi, short.
-pati, big.	-nini, small.

It must be immediately noted that these are root-words, and need prefixes so that they may be completed. The prefixes used with adjectives are identical with those of the noun classes, and each adjective may take any one or all of the thirteen noun classifiers. *Im*- and *in*- are not interchangeable. Generally speaking, the particular adjectival root used takes the same prefix as the noun which it qualifies, the only exception being in Classes 8 and 9. The adjectival prefixes are:—

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	mu-	ba-
2.	mu-	mi-
3.	i-	ma-
4.	bu-	ma-
5.	ku-	ma-
6.	ka-	tu-
7· 8.	chi-	zi-
8.		im-, in-, zi-
9.	lu-	zi-
9a	. lu-	ma-
		30

The adjective "big" may therefore appear in the following forms:—mupati, bapati, mipati, ipati, mapati, bupati, kapati, tupati, chipati, zipati, impati, and lupati. In use with nouns they will appear as follows:—

mulombe mupati, a big boy. I. Pl. balombe bapati. 2. muchila mupati, a big tail. michila mipati. 3. ikanda ipati, a big skin. makanda mapati. butala bupati, a big grain bin. 4. matala mapati. kutwi kupati, a big ear. 5. matwi mapati. 6. kasimbi kapati, a big girl. tusimbi tupati. chuno chipati, a big stool. zyuno zipati. 8. impongo impati, a big goat. impongo zipatilunyolo lupati, a big razor.

9a. lugwalo lupati, a big letter.

inyolo zipati. magwalo mapati.

The only remaining difficulty seems to be in Class 8. How shall one decide whether to use im- or in- in the singular, and either of these or zi- in the plurals ?

The rule is that im- is used with all adjectives whose roots begin with b, p, or f, e.g: imbotu, impati, imfwifwi. If the adjectival root begins with any other letter, in- is used, e.g: injumu, dry; intete, wet; indemu, heavy; inguba, light; indamfu, long; inini, small. Some consonantal changes take place which will occasion but little difficulty.

In the plural the *im-*, *in-*, or *zi-* form may be interchangeable. It is equally correct to say impongo inyingi *or* impongo zingi, *many goats*. Probably the plural prefix *zi-* is in most

frequent use.

In English we frequently find qualitative expressions other than truly adjectival constructions. Such forms are frequently used in Tonga, so much so that a statement may often be made in quite a variety of ways.

The following may be noted :-

## 1. AN ADJECTIVE MAY BE USED SUBSTANTIVELY.

E.g. The learned say so. Bapampu ba amba obo. In this sentence an adjective is used substantively.

## 2. THE ADJECTIVE IS USED PREDICATIVELY.

E.g. The man is good, (a) Mwalumi mubotu.

(b) Mwalumi udi mubotu.

(c) Mwalumi wa bota.

In each case the meaning is the same, viz. the man is good.

(a) This is the purely adjectival construction.

(b) This form shows the insertion of a personal pronoun to which has been suffixed the particle -di. Every personal pronoun may be used in this way, the shorter being for sentences in the present and the longer for the past tense.

(c) This gives the same idea by means of the verb from which the adjective has been derived. Similarly the

following adjectives may be noted:-

-yumu	may	be	used	in	the	verb	form	yuma.
-tete		,,		,,			,	teta.
-botu		,,		,,			,	bota.
-bi		,,		,,			,	bija.
-lemu		,,		,,			,	lema.
-lamfu		,,		,,			,	lampa.
-fwifwi		,,		,,		PAGE.	,	fwimpa.

When the short pronouns with the suffix -di are used, we shall get the following forms in the present tense:—

ndi badi. udi idi. 2. didi adi. 3. 4. budi adi. 5. kudi adi. 6. kadi tudi. 7. chidi zidi. idi zidi. zidi. Q. ludi adi. 9a. ludi

E.g. Mulombe udi mupati.
Muchila udi mupati.
Ikanda didi ipati.
Butala budi bupati.
Kutwi kudi kupati.
Kasimbi kadi kapati.
Chuno chidi chipati.
Impongo idi impati.
Lunyolo ludi lupati.
Lugwalo ludi lupati.

Balombe badi bapati, Michila idi mipati. Makanda adi mapati. Matala adi mapati. Matwi adi mapati. Tusimbi tudi tupati. Zyuno zidi zipati. Impongo zidi zipati. Inyolo zidi zipati. Magwalo adi mapati.

If the predicate is in the past tense, the long form of pronoun is used with the suffix -di, c.g.:

T.	wadi	badi.
2.	wadi	yadi.
3.	diadi	adi.
4.	bwadi	adi.
5.	kwadi	adi.
6.	kadi	twadi.
7.	chadi	zyadi.
8.	yadi	zyadi.
9.	lwadi	zyadi.
oa.	lwadi	adi.

I.e. Mulombe wadi mubotu, The boy was good, etc.

When the adjectival idea is obtained by the verb, a pronoun links up the substantive with it. The longer pronouns are used in these instances:—

I.	wa	ba.
2.	wa	ya.
3.	dia	a.
4.	bwa	a.
5.	kwa	a.
6.	ka	twa.
7.	cha	zya.
8.	ya	zya.
9.	lwa	zya.
90.	lwa	a.

## 3. THE ADJECTIVE IS IN A RELATIVE CLAUSE.

E.g. I want a boy who is good, Nda yanda mulombe u bota. In such sentences as these the verb follows the short pronouns:—

I.	11	ba.
2.	u	i.
3.	di	a.
4.	bu	a.
5.	ku	a.
6.	ka	tu.
7.	chi	zi.
8.	i	zi.
9.	lu	zi.
oa.	lu	a.

It is easy to make illustrations using these forms. The one most commonly used will be the word "water," e.g.:

manzi a pia, hot water, i.e. water which is hot. manzi a tontola, cold water, i.e. water which is cold.

The adjectival form manzi mapia is Tonga for "fresh water," and this construction is never used for "hot water."

4. SOMETIMES THE PERFECT FORM OF THE VERB IS USED WITH AN ADJECTIVAL SENSE.

E.g. the verb ku lulama, to be straight. The perfect is luleme.

(a) Muntu u luleme, a righteous person.

(b) Muntu udi luleme, the person is righteous.

The pronouns used need no further comment. The u is the simple form of pronoun, and the second form has the suffix.

5. A Noun may also be used with an Adjectival Sense.

E.g. (a) Inzila eyi mbutezi, This road is slippery.

(b) Si yandi inzila iya butezi, I do not want a slippery road.

In (a) an abstract noun is used with a copulative particle, which may be the nasal letter or the full copulative as

previously given (page 29).

In (b) a pronoun is given in its full form, *i.e.* the long pronoun, to which the vowel i has been prefixed. According to the noun classes used, the pronouns would be as follows:—

I.	iwa	iba.
2.	iwa	iya.
3.	idia	ia.
4.	ibwa	ia.
5.	ikwa	ia.
6.	ika	itwa.
7.	icha	izya.
8.	iya	izya.
9.	ilwa	izya.
ga.	ilwa	ia.

6. Personal Nouns beginning with Si are frequently used adjectively.

E.g. This person is strong, Muntu oyu ngu singuso.

- 7. A RELATIVE CLAUSE OR SENTENCE MAY BE USED TO GIVE THE ADJECTIVAL IDEA.
  - E.g. I want a strong man, Nda yanda mwalumi u le nguso. Lit. I want a man who has strength.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

No such simple rule for forming the comparative and superlative degrees can be given as the one of adding -er and -est as in English.

Various methods may be noted :--

1. By the use of logo, very.

muntu mupati, a big person.
muntu mupati, a very big person.
muntu mupati logo logo, a very very big person.
muntu mupati logo logo logo, a very very very big person.

2. By the use of the verb ku inda, to surpass.

Muntu oyu mupati ku inda oyo, i.e. This person is big to surpass that, or This person is bigger than that.

3. By the use of the verb ku inda and another verb denoting the quality under comparison.

Muntu oyu u la inda oyo ku ku lampa, i.e. This person surpasses that to be long, or This person is taller than that.

4. By the use of the verb ku inda and the indefinite numeral onse. all.

Muntu oyu mupati ku inda bonse, i.e. This person is big to surpass all, or This person is the biggest of all.

5. By the use of kudi.

Muntu oyu mupati kudi oyo, i.e. This person is big to that, or This person is bigger than that.

6. By the use of kudi and the numeral onse.

Muntu oyu mupati kudi bonse, i.e. This person is big to all, or This person is the biggest of all.

7. By reduplication.

This process gives the idea of "somewhat," "fairly," "moderately," etc., e.g.:

Muntu mupatipati, a moderately big person.

Similarly one frequently finds such adjectives as:

-siasia, grey, somewhat black.

-tubatuba, yellowish, somewhat white.

-salalasalala, pink, somewhat red.

-botubotu, fairly good.

The Adjective

-ubauba, fairly light, not very heavy.

-yumuyumu, somewhat hard, tough rather than brittle.

8. The superlative idea is often given by the addition of special particles. We have already noted some, and said that they may be used substantively, adjectivally, or adverbially. Those of the latter type are used with verbs and are frequently derived from them. Of those which give the superlative idea we may note the following adjectives and the particular particles which they take:—

mbete.

-tuba takes

nveche. salala. -salala ... tchu. byamu. pilibili. tele. tcheke. gwende. -subila piu. -sia zwi. zwiti. ntamu. nkantamuntamu. mbi. nti. -pati kampatila. du. tchwa. -yumu tchwatchwati. nta.

-tete

-pia

-tontola ..

-luleme ,,

tete.

piyai. kasu.

tontolo.

twese.

E.g. Muntu u la tuba bu, The person is exceedingly white.

Mulambo u tuba mbete, Whiting which is perfectly white.

etc.

etc.

## QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES.

#### 1. CARDINAL NUMERALS.

One is -mwi.

Two ,, -bilwe or -bili.

Three ,, -tatwe.

Four ,, -ne.

Five ,, -sanwe.

These are used like all other adjectives, and need completion by prefixes. In the formation of these prefixes the vowel o is used, and the consonantal sound of the classifiers, except in Classes 1 and 2 singular.

1. o- bo-.

2. o- yo-.

3. dio- o-.

4. bo- c-. 5. ko- o-.

5. ko- o-. 6. ko- to-.

7. cho- zyo-.

8. yo- zyo-.

9. lo- zyo-.

9a. 10- 0-.

In use, therefore, we shall get the following expressions:—
Mubombe omwi. Balombe bobilwe, botatwe, bone,
bosanwe.

Muchila omwi. Michila yobilwe, yotatwe, yone, yosanwe. Ikanda diomwi. Makanda obilwe, otatwe, one, osanwe. Butala bomwi. Matala obilwe, otatwe, one, osanwe.

Kutwi komwi. Matwi obilwe, otatwe, one, osanwe.

Kasimbi komwi. Tusimbi tobilwe, totatwe, tone, tosanwe.

Chuno chomwi. Zyuno zyobilwe, zyotatwe, zyone, zyosanwe.

Impongo yomwi. Impongo zyobilwe, zyotatwe, zyone, zyosanwe.

Lunyolo lomwi. Inyolo zyobilwe, zyotatwe, zyone, zyosanwe.

Lugwalo lomwi. Magwalo obilwe, otatwe, one, osanwe.

In actual counting the process adopted is this. The left hand is closed. With the little finger opened and raised to the lips we count one, the next finger is two, the middle finger is three, the index finger is four, and the thumb is five.

If the process is continued beyond this the thumb of the right hand is six when the two thumbs are placed together. When the index finger of the right hand is added it means seven, each additional finger means an additional number until ten is reached by placing the two palms together.

In enumeration the same process is adopted :-

Six is musanu a kamwi, i.e. 5 and 1.
Seven, musanu a tubili, i.e. 5 and 2.
Eight, musanu a tutatu, i.e. 5 and 3.
Nine, musanu a tune, i.e. 5 and 4.
Ten, ikumi.

The roots of the four digits being -mwi, -bili, -tatu, and -ne. In use the word "musanu" is fixed, and the additional units take the shorter pronoun forms as prefixes for the respective nouns used:—

ba-. Τ. 2. 11i-. di-3. a-. 4. bua-. 5. kua-. katu-. 7. chizi-. 8. luzi-. Q. oa. lua-.

E.g. Balombe musanu a umwi, six boys. Michila musanu a umwi. six tails. six skins. Makanda musanu e dimwi. Matala musanu a bumwi. six grain bins. Matwi musanu a kumwi. six ears. Tusimbi musanu a kamwi, six girls. Zyuno musanu e chimwi, six stools. Impongo musanu e imwi. six goats. Involo musanu a lumwi. six razors. Magwalo musanu a lumwi, six letters.

We should here note that a connective is frequently placed between the noun and the word for "five," i.e. the numeral is used predicatively. The connectives are the short pronouns with the suffix -di or the copulative particles. In this way we get these expressions:—

Balombe badi musanu a umwi or Balombe mbasanu a umwi. Michila idi musanu a umwi Michila njisanu a umwi. Makanda adi musanu e dimwi Makanda ngasanu e dimwi. Matala adi musanu a bumwi Matala ngasanu a bumwi. Matwi adi musanu a kumwi Matwi ngasanu a kumwi. Tusimbi tudi musanu a kamwi Tusimbi ntusanu a kamwi. Zvuno zidi musanu e chimwi Zvuno nzisanu e chimwi. Impongo zidi musanu e imwi Impongo nzisanu e chimwi. Involo zidi musanu a lumwi Involo nzisanu a lumwi. Magwalo adi musanu a lumwi Magwalo ngasanu a lumwi.

For "seven," "eight," and "nine" we get the following expressions with words of the various noun classes.

Balombe musanu a babili	a batatu	a bane.
Michila musanu e ibili	e itatu	e ine.
Makanda musanu a abili	a atatu	a ane.
Matala musanu a abili	a atatu	a ane.
Matwi musanu a abili	a atatu	a ane.
Tusimbi musanu a tubili	a tutatu	a tune.
Zyuno musanu e zibili	e zitatu	e zine.
Impongo musanu e zibili	e zitatu	e zine.
Inyolo musanu e zibili	e zitatu	e zine.
Magwalo musanu a abili	a atatu	a ane.

The same process of inserting a connective may be adopted as that just described.

Ten is ikumi.

Twenty is makumi obilwe, i.e. two tens.

Thirty is makumi otatwe, i.e. three tens.

Forty is makumi one, i.e. four tens.

Fifty is makumi osanwe, i.e. five tens.
Sixty is makumi musanu e dimwi, i.e. five tens and one ten.
Seventy is makumi musanu a abili, i.e. five tens and two tens.

Eighty is makumi musanu a atatu, i.e. five tens and three tens. Ninety is makumi musanu a ane, i.e. five tens and four tens.

Hundred is mwanda.

From this is will be observed that an expression like 99 is a very complex one in Tonga. It could only be given as "five tens and four tens, also with five and four units."

Ten people is Bantu badi ikumi or Ikumi dia bantu.

Eleven people is Bantu badi ikumi a umwi, or Ikumi dia bantu di la umwi.

Twelve people is Bantu badi ikumi a babili.

Thirteen people is Bantu badi ikumi a batatu.

Twenty people is Bantu badi makumi obilwe, or Makumi obilwe a bantu.

Thirty people is Bantu badi makumi otatwe, or Makumi otatwe a bantu.

Thirty-one people is Bantu badi makumi otatwe a la umwi.

Thirty-five people is Bantu badi makumi otatwe a la musanu.

Thirty-six people is Bantu badi makumi otatwe a la musanu a umwi.

Thirty-seven people is Bantu badi makumi otatwe a la musanu a babili.

Fifty people is Bantu badi makumi osanwe.

Fifty-one people is Bantu badi makumi osanwe a la umwi.

Sixty people is Bantu badi makumi musanu e dimwi.

Sixty-one people is Bantu badi makumi musanu e dimwi a la umwi.

Sixty-five people is Bantu badi makumi musanu e dimwi a la basanu.

Seventy people is Bantu badi makumi musanu a abili.

Ninety people is Bantu badi makumi musanu a ane.

Ninety-nine people is Bantu badi makumi musanu a ane a la musanu a bane.

Ninety-nine sheep is Imbelele zidi makumi musanu a ane a la musanu e zine, or Makumi musanu a ane e mbelele zi la musanu e zine.

Hundred is Mwanda or Ikumi dia makumi.

Two hundred is Mianda yobilwe.

Three hundred is Mianda yotatwe, etc.

In theory, therefore, it would be possible to count up to nine hundred and ninety-nine in Tonga with a certain amount of ease, but the cumbrous method is impracticable.

Beyond these numbers we come to the "uncountable," "many," "numerous," "like sand," "like earth," "like ants," etc., and so get the expressions manimani, isabasaba, busidibi, chulu, ivu.

## 2. ORDINAL NUMERALS.

These are as follows:—
First is -tanzi,

Second is -bili.
Third ,, -tatu.
Fourth ,, -ne.
Fifth ,, -sanu.

These are connected with the nouns by the Genitive particles (see page 26).

First. Second. Third. Fourth Fifth. Mulombe wetanzi wabili watatu wane wasanu. Muchila wetanzi wabili watatu wane wasanu. Ikanda dietanzi diabili diatatu diane diasanu etc. etc. etc. etc.

Beyond five we revert to the Cardinal form for the digits 1 to 5.

Sixth is wa musanu a -mwi.
Seventh ,, wa musanu a -bili.
Eighth ,, wa musanu a -tatu.
Ninth ,, wa musanu a -ne.
Tenth ,, we kumi.

E.g. Mulombe wa musanu a umwi, i.e. the sixth boy.
Mulombe wa musanu a bili, i.e. the seventh boy.
Mulombe wa musanu a tatu. i.e. the eighth boy.
Mulombe wa musanu a ne, i.e. the ninth boy.
Mulombe we kumi, i.e. the tenth boy.

Sometimes the Ordinal stands at the beginning of a sentence, and then it has the prefix i-.

E.g. Ibwetanzi mbu bwangu, the first is mine. Ichetanzi nche changu, the first is mine.

The form is, of course, determined by the class of noun to which the phrase relates.

## 3. NUMERALS USED ADVERBIALLY.

Once is kamwi.
Twice ,, tubili.
Three times ,, tutatu.
Four times ,, tune.
Five times ,, tuneanu.
Six times ,, musanu a kamwi.
Seven times ,, musanu a tubili.
Eight times ,, musanu a tutatu.
Nine times ,, musanu a tune.
Ten times ,, ikumi,

## 4. INDEFINITE NUMERALS.

These are such as "some," "other," "little," "few," "all," "only," which had better be given in tabular form.

0	C.			C	
One.	Some.		Every.		
T. umwi	bam		umwi a umwi.		
2. umwi	imw			i a umwi.	
3. dimwi	amw			vi e dimwi.	
4. bumwi	amw			wi a bumwi.	
5. kumwi	amw			vi a kumwi.	
6. kamwi	tum			vi a kamwi.	
7. chimwi	zimy	vi		wi e chimwi.	
8. imwi	zimy	vi		e imwi.	
9. lumwi	zimv	vi	lumw	i a lumwi.	
9a. lumwi	amw	i	lumw	i a lumwi.	
Another.	Other.	L	ittle of.	Few.	
1. umbi	bambi	ır	nuche	bache.	
2. umbi	imbi	n	nuche	miche.	
3. dimbi	ambi	d	iche	mache.	
4. bumbi	ambi	b	uche	mache.	
5. kumbi	ambi	k	uche	mache.	
6. kambi	tumbi	k	ache	tuche.	
7. chimbi	zimbi	cł	niche	ziche.	
7. chimbi 8. imbi	zimbi	in	che	ziche.	
9. lumbi	zimbi	lu	che	ziche.	
9a. lumbi	ambi	lu	che	mache.	
	Whole.	All.	Only.	Merely.	
I. 1st Person		tonse	endike		
2nd Person		nonse	odike	amulike.	
3rd Person		bonse	adike	abalike.	
2.	onse	yonse	aulike	eyilike.	
3.	dionse	onse	edilike	alike.	
4.	bonse	onse	abulik		
5.	konse	onse	akulike		
6.	konse	tonse	akalike		
7.	chonse	zyonse	echilik		
8.	yonse	zyonse	eyilike	ezilike.	
		2			
9.	lonse lonse	zyonse	alulike alulike	ezilike. alike.	

MARINEO!

Illustrations need scarcely be given, or at least they can easily be made if we give a sample only:

Mulombe umwi wi inka, umwi wa chala, One boy goes, one remains.

Balombe bamwi ba ka bona kale, Some boys have seen already.

Na a zwa mulombe umwi, wa sika umbi. When one boy had gone, another arrived.

Balombe bamwi ba ka sika, junza ba zo za bambi, Some boys have arrived, to-morrow others will come.

Isamu dia wa, ndibotu, ndiche bio idi bolede, The tree has fallen, it is a good one, a small part only is rotten. Mu lusaka olu masamu mache adi luleme, In this

forest few trees are straight.

Chuno chonse cha ka mana, The whole stool is finished. Zyuno zyonse zya ka mana, All the stools are finished. Ndime nda ka chita echi endike, I have done this alone. Bantu be za, umwi a umwi u jisi isumu diakwe, The people came, every one having his spear.

## LOCATIVE ADJECTIVES.

The three locative prefixes may be used with adjectives, as the following sentences show:—

Omuno munganda mubotu, Here in the house it is good. A mu kale monse mukati mu lubaya, Sit everywhere inside the fence.

## THE PRONOUNS

In Tonga we find the following kinds of Pronouns: Personal, Substantive, Possessive, Interrogative, Reflexive, Demonstrative, and Relative.

There are no forms to denote sex.

There are different forms for singular and plural; for first, second, and third persons; and also third personal pronouns for use with the various noun classes.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The following is a table of Personal pronouns:-

SINCHIAR

	SINGUI	LAK.	LUKA	L.
Class. Perso	on. Nominative.	Accusative.	Nominative.	Accusative
I. Ist	. nda, ndi, n, n ndadi	n ndi, n, m	tu, twa twadi	tu
2nd	d u, wa udi, wadi	ku	mudi, mwad	mu li
370	l u, wa, a udi, wadi	mu	ba badi	ba
2. 3rd	l u, wa udi, wadi	u	i, ya idi, yadi	i
3.	di, dia didi, diadi	di	a adi	a
4.	bu, bwa budi, bwadi	bu	a adi	a
5.	ku, kwa kudi, kwadi	ku	a adi	a
6.	ka kadi,	ka	tu, twa tudi, twadi,	tu
7.	chi, cha chidi, chadi	chi	zi, zya zidi, zyadi	zi
		53		

#### SINGULAR.

#### PLURAL.

Class.	Person. Nominative.	Accusative.	Nominative.	Accusative.
8.	i, ya	i	zi, zya	zi
	idi, yadi		zidi, zyadi	
9.	lu, lwa	lu	zi, zya	zi
	ludi, lwadi		zi, zya zidi, zyadi	
9a.	lu, lwa	lu	a	a
	ludi lwadi		adi	

Locatives :-

mu, mwa, mudi ku, kwa, kudi a, adi

#### NOTES.

1st per. sing. Nominative form nda is the one in most frequent use. E.g. Nda bona. I see.

The form *ndi* is used when euphony demands a change, and is also always used in the perfect indicative form of verb, e.g. Ndi bwene. I have seen.

The forms n and m are used in some imperatives, and with the present subjunctive, e.g. Mbone, That I may see; Nkale, That I may sit.

Ist per. sing. Accusative form ndi is in general use. The final i may be elided or assimilated for euphonic reasons, e.g. Ba ndi buzia, They told me; Ba nd'ita, They call me.

The forms m and n are most frequently used with verbs in interrogative sentences, e.g. Mfutuke ime na? Shall I be saved?

2nd per. sing. Nom. forms u and wa are identical with those in the third person. The context decides which personal pronoun is being used.

Wa is used in expressions which have a past or a rist sense, along with particles like ku, ka, e.g. Wa ka bona, You saw.

*U* is used with future tense, e.g. U yo bona, You will see. 3rd per. sing. Nom. forms wa and u are used as above, and need no further comment, except to note that wa is used after the nouns which form the subjects of sentences.

A is the pronoun form of the subjunctive and imperative

moods, e.g. A bone, Let him see.

1st per. plur. Nom. form tu is used with the future tense, e.g. Tu yo bona, We shall see.

The form twa is used with past or aorist, e.g. Twa bona, We saw.

2nd per. plur. Nom. form mu is used with future tense, e.g. Mu yo bona, You will see.

The form mwa is used with past or aorist, e.g. Mwa bona, You saw.

3rd per. plur. Nom. form ba is used with all tenses, and is also the particle used after the plural noun subject of a sentence.

The forms with the suffix -di may be emphatic. When used with u, mu, tu, these have a progressive idea. When used with wa, twa, mwa, these have a past tense.

The accusative pronouns are always placed between the subject of the sentence and the verb, never after the verb as

in English, e.g. Nda mu bona, I saw him.

Pronouns of Classes 2 to 9. Whenever a noun is the subject of a sentence, it is always followed by a personal pronoun as already noted. These pronouns are as shown in the table. The short forms in the nominative are used with the present and future tenses, and the longer ones with the past and aorist. All the nominative forms may take the suffix -di. The accusative pronoun forms are always used as shown without any variant.

The following illustrations may be noted:—

Muchila wa ka lampa. Ndu u bona, The tail is long. I saw it.

Kutwi ku la chisa. Nda ku bona, The ear is painful. I saw it.

Lugwalo lwa ka mana. Nda lu bona, The letter is finished. I saw it.

The locatives mu, ku, and a again appear as pronouns. They may take these forms or the expanded ones mwa, kwa, mudi, kudi.

E.g. Munganda mu la tontola, In the house it is quiet.

Mwa sia munganda, It is dark in the house.

Mudi sofwede monse munganda, It is dirty everywhere
in the house.

### SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

Sometimes a pronoun is used substantively instead of the noun, and in this case we get two personal pronouns used together. These have different forms. The latter one used

would be one of the personal forms already noted. The former or substantive one would take one of the following forms:—

## (a) SIMPLE FORM.

Class.	Person.	Singular.	Plural.
I.	1st	ime, I myself.	iswe, we ourselves.
	2nd	uwe, thou thyself	inywe, you yourselves.
	3rd	alakwe, he himself	abalabo, they themselves.
2.	3rd	aulao	eyilayo.
3.		ediladio	alao.
4.		abulabo	alao.
5.		akulako	alao.
6.		akalako	atulato.
7· 8.		echilacho	ezilazyo.
8.		eyilayo	ezilazyo.
9.		alulalo	ezilazyo.
9a.		alulalo	alao.

Locatives :--

amulamo.

akulako.

alao.

E.g. Ime nda ka abila zintu zimwi, I, I have divided among them some things.

Alakwe wa ka tobela musule, He, he has followed afterwards. Ediladio dia ke bila izuba, It, it has set the sun.

Amulamo omo mwa sia, Over there also it was darh. Akulako oko kwa bota, Over there also it was good.

## (b) INDICATIVE FORM.

Class.	Person.	Singular.	Phural.
1.	1st	ndime, it is I	ndiswe, it is we.
	2nd	nduwe, it is thou	ndinywe, it is you.
	3rd	nguwe, it is he	mbabo, it is they.
2.	3rd	nguo, it is it	njiyo, it is they.
3.		ndidio	ngao.
4.		mbubo	ngao.
5. 6.		nkuko	ngao.
6.		nkako	ntuto.
7.		nchicho	nzizyo.
7· 8.		njiyo	nzizyo.
9.		ndulo	nzizyo.
9a.		ndulo	ngao.

Locatives :-

mumo.

mpao.

These are affirmative and indicative pronouns pointing out something or somebody, indicating the author of an action or means by which it is done.

When these forms are used with the prepositions "from,"

"to," "at." these latter take the form mudi, kudi, adi.

Each of the above pronouns is changed to the negative by prefixing the particle e-.

The following examples may be noted:-

Ndime nda ka chita obo, It is I who did so.

Inganda ya ka yakwa a mbabo, The house was built by them.

A mu bole kudi ndime, Come back to me.

Endime si ambide obo, It is not I, I have not spoken in this way.

## (c) PREPOSITIONAL FORM.

Class.	Person.	Singular.	Plural.
I.	Ist	mbede, me	tubede, us.
	2nd	ubede, thee	mubede, you
	3rd	abede, he	babede, them
2.	3rd	ubede	ibede.
3.		dibede	abede.
4.		bubede	abede.
5.		kubede	abede.
6.		kabede	tubede.
7.		chibede	zibede.
7· 8.		ibede	zibede.
9.		lubede	zibede.
9a.		lubede	abede.

Locatives :--

mwabede. kwabede. mpabede.

The above forms are verbal. The latter part -bede is the perfect of the verb "to be." In this way if we get a sentence such as, Ka ya nko babede, it really means, Go to where they

are, yet in daily use it often has the intention only of Go to them.

No other illustrations need be given.

## (d) CONJUNCTIVAL FORM.

Class.	Person.	Singular.	Plural.
I.	1st	ambe, I also, with me	aswe, we also, with us
	2nd	aye, thou also, even thee	anywe, you also, even
		arma it also suith it	abo, they also, with them.
	3rd	awe, it also, with it	
2.	3rd	ao, it also, with it	eyo, they also, with them.
3.		edio	ao.
4.		abo	ao.
		ako	ao.
5· 6.		ako	ato.
7.		echo	ezyo.
7· 8.		evo	ezyo.
9.		alo	ezyo.
90.	E I E I	alo	ao.

These all have the conjunctive particle a or a modified form for euphony.

They may all be used in either nominative or accusative.

The nominatives have the meaning, "and I," "I also," even it," "even I," "it also," etc.

The accusatives have the meaning "with me," "with it." The following examples may be noted:—

Ambe nda ka yaka, And I also, I have built. Nda ka bola awe, I have returned with him.

Ezyo impongo zi la chela, They also, the goats, they are grazing.

No wa bola ku munzi, u bole ezyo, When you return to the village, you will return with them.

The Conjunctival form of substantive pronoun may be emphasized by the addition of -bo. We therefore get the following forms:—

1st personambeboaswebo.2nd,,ayeboanywebo.3rd,,ayeboabalabo.

E.g. Kansyo u inke uwe, ambebo ndi inka, If you go, I also, I go, i.e. If you go I go also.

### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The following is a table of Possessive pronouns:-

Class.	Person.	Singular.	Plural.
I.	1st	-ngu, my, mine	-esu, our, ours.
	2nd	-ko, thy, thine	-nu, your, yours.
	3rd	-kwe, his, hers, its	-bo, their, theirs.
2.	3rd	-o, its	-yo, theirs.
3.		-dio	-0.
4.		-bo	-0.
5.		-ko	-0.
6.		-ko	-to.
7.		-cho	-zyo.
7· 8.		-yo	-zyo.
9.		-lo	-zyo.
9a.		-lo	-0.

As the form shows, these need completion by a prefix.

The prefixes used are the Genitive particles (page 26).

It is somewhat difficult at first to realize the use of this pronoun, probably because in English the words "its," or "their" are used in the third person, no matter what noun is being linked up. It will be well at once to learn that the possessive formula is not pronoun+noun as in English, but noun+possessive, or, to be more explicit, noun possessed+corresponding genitive particle+possessive pronoun agreeing with its possessor, i.e.

His house = House of him. The cow and her calf = Cow and child of her.

i.e. substantive, conjunction, noun possessed, genitive particle, pronoun agreeing with possessor.

In Tonga, Ingombe a mwana weyo.

Similarly, we get the following illustrations:-

Mulombe wangu, My boy.
Mulombe wako, Your boy.
Mulombe wakwe, His boy.
Balombe bangu, My boys, etc.
Muchila a boya bwao, The tail and its hair.
Michila a boya bweyo, The tails and their hair.
Ikanda a boya bwedio, The skin and its hair.
Makanda a boya bwao, Skins and their hair.

Butala a zidyo zyabo, The grain bin and its grain. Matala a zidyo zyao, Grain bins and their grain. Kutwi a mudimo wako, The ear and its work. Matwi a midimo yao, Ears and their works. Kasimbi e nchoko zyako, The girl and her bracelets. Tusimbi e nchoko zyato, Girls and their bracelets. Chuno a maulu echo, The stool and its legs. Zyuno a maulu ezyo, Stools and their legs. Impongo a chata cheyo, The goat and its kraal. Impongo a chata chezyo, Goats and their kraal. Lunyolo a butale bwalo, The razor and its iron. Inyolo a butale bwezyo, Razors and their iron. Lugwalo a makani alo, The letter and its affairs. Magwalo a makani ao, Letters and their affairs.

### LOCATIVE POSSESSIVES.

	Prefixed	by mu.	Prefixed	by ku.	Prefixed	by a.
S	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
I.	mwangu	mwesu	kwangu	kwesu	angu	esu.
	mwako	mwanu	kwako	kwanu	ako	anu.
	mwakwe	mwabo	kwakwe	kwabo	akwe	abo.
2.	mwao	mweyo	kwao	kweyo	ao	eyo.
3.	mwedio	mwao	kwedio	kwao	edio	ao.
4.	mwabo	mwao	kwabo	kwao	abo	ao.
5.	mwako	mwao	kwako	kwao	ako	ao.
6.	mwako	mwato	kwako	kwato	ako	ato.
7.	mwecho	mwezyo	kwecho	kwezyo	echo	ezyo.
8.	mweyo	mwezyo	kweyo	kwezyo	eyo	ezyo.
9.	mwalo	mwezyo	kwalo	kwezyo	alo	ezyo.
9a.	mwalo	mwao	kwalo	kwao	alo	ao.

These are formed by the locative forms mwa, kwa, and a being prefixed to the possessive pronouns.

mwangu, in of mine. mwako, in of yours. mwakwe, in of his or hers, its.

kwangu, to of mine. kwako, to of yours. kwakwe, to of his,

angu, at of mine. ako, at of yours. akwe, at of his, etc.

These are used with a meaning something like this-

inside one, inside one's home, in it. towards one, towards one's home, towards it. at one, at one's home, at it. E.g., Omuno mwangu ta mu kwe mudimo, Inside my home there is no work.

U zi tole kwako ezi impongo, Take these goats to your place. Onse akwe ta kwe manda mabotu, There are no good houses at his place.

Munzi mubotu logo. Twa ka kede mumbadi mwao, It is a very good village. We sat by the side of it.

Tola chuno kunganda. U chi bike kumbadi kweyo, Take this stool to the house. Put it by its side.

#### ENCLITIC POSSESSIVES.

Sometimes possessive pronouns are affixed to nouns so as to make one word. The following examples may be noted:—

mwanangu, my child, i.e. mwana wangu. mwanako, your child, i.e. mwana wako. mwanakwe, his child, i.e. mwana wakwe. mwanasu, our child, i.e. mwana wesu. mwananu, your child, i.e. mwana wanu. mwanabo, their child, i.e. mwana wabo. tatesu, our father, i.e. tata wesu. mulombangu, my boy, i.e. mulombe wangu. munkalangu, my dog, i.e. munkala wangu. muchizangu, my sister, i.e. muchizi wangu.

Often we find the following particles:--

-ma, ny fellow . . . -nyokwesu, our fellow . . . -nyokwe, or -nyena, his fellow . . . -nyokwanu, your fellow . . .

E.g. mulutima, my fellow-missionary. mulombema, my fellow-boy. mukwatwama, my fellow-wife. mukazima, my fellow-wife. musama, my fellow-initiate.

INTERROGATIVE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogative -ni? whose? is joined with the genitive particle to form Interrogative Possessive Pronouns, e.g.:

Whose boy is this? Mulombe oyu ngu wani? Whose children are these? Bana aba mbi bani? Whose stool is this? Chuno echi nchi chani? Whose goats are these? Impongo ezi nzi zyani?

### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

- 1. Sing. -ni? Pl. -bani? who? whom?
- 2. Sing. and Pl. -nzi? what?
- 3. Sing. and Pl. -nyamanzi? what?
- 4. Sing. and Pl. -ni? whose?
  5. Sing. and Pl. -di? which?
- 6. Sing. and Pl. -ngai? how many?
- $\tau$ . The suffixes -ni and -bani in use give such expressions as:

Nduweni? Who art thou?

Ngwani? Who is he?

Ndinywebani? Who are you?

Nbi bani? Who are they?

Wa ambulani? With whom did you speak?

Wa pekwani echi? By whom were you given this?

2. The interrogative nzi is principally used with verbs, e.g.: Wa ka chita nzi? What has he done?

Ba amba nzi? What do they say?

It is also used in a general sort of way with the particles chi or ni, to ask the question, What is it ? E.g. Chinzi? or Ni nzi?

3. The suffix -nyamanzi is affixed to the various noun classifiers or to modified copulative particles in asking the question, What is it? What are they?

Class I. munyamanzi banyamanzi.
2. munyamanzi minyamanzi.
3. dinyamanzi manyamanzi.
4. bunyamanzi manyamanzi.
5. kunyamanzi manyamanzi.
6. kanyamanzi tunyamanzi.
7. chinyamanzi zinyamanzi

8. inyamanzi zinyamanzi.
9. lunyamanzi zinyamanzi.

9a. lunyamanzi manyamanzi.

With the Copulatives we get the following forms:-

Class I. ngunyamanzi mbanyamanzi.
2. ngunyamanzi njinyamanzi.

ndinyamanzi nganyamanzi.
 mbunyamanzi nganyamanzi.

Class 5. nkunyamanzi nganyamanzi.
6. nkanyamanzi ntunyamanzi.
7. nchinyamanzi nzinyamanzi.
8. ninyamanzi nzinyamanzi.
9. ndunyamanzi nzinyamanzi.
94. ndunyamanzi nganyamanzi.

4. The Interrogative Possessive Pronoun -ni has been

previously treated. (Page 61.)

5. The suffix -di? which? is used when one is desirous of deciding between one thing and others of the same kind. The suffix is added to the short form of the personal pronoun or the above forms of copulative particle as used with the interrogatives.

Wa langula muntu udi?
Ngudi muntu ngo wa langula?
Wa beza chuno chidi?
Nchidi chuno ncho wa beza?
Which stool did you carve?

6. The Interrogative -ngai? is prefixed with the particles used with the numerals, and also with the above forms of copulatives.

Bantu bongai? Mbangai bantu? Tusimbi tongai? Ntungai tusimbi? Impongo zyongai? Nzingai impongo?

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

The Reflexive Pronoun -di is prefixed to a verb. This form is used for all numbers, persons, and noun classes. Thus we get such expressions as:

Nda dijaya, I killed myself. Nda dianga, I tied myself. Ba dibika, They placed themselves. Masamu ta dieti, Trees do not bring themselves. Impongo zya dichezia, The goats grazed themselves.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The following is a table of Demonstrative Pronouns:-

	This.	These.	That.	Those.	Yonder.	Yonder.
I.	oyu	aba	oyo	abo	udia	abaya
2.	oyu	eyi	oyo	eyo	udia	idia

This.

Matwi ava.

Tusimbi otu. Zyuno ezi.

Impongo ezi.

Involo ezi. Magwalo aya.

	This.	These.	That.	Those.	Yonder.	Yonder.
3.	edi	aya	edio	ayo	edia	adia
4.	obu	aya	obo	ayo	obuya	adia
4· 5·	oku	aya	oko	ayo	okuya	adia
6.	aka	otu	ako	oto	akaya	otuya
7· 8.	echi	ezi	echo	ezyo	echia	ezia
8.	eyi	ezi	eyo	ezyo	idia	ezia
9.	olu	ezi	olo	ezyo	udia	ezia
94.	olu	aya	olo	ayo	udia	adia
mu.	omune	0	omo		omiya	
ku.	okuno		oko		okuya	
a.	ano, a	ıwa	awo		adia.	

These pronouns need no explanation. This and these are used to denote things close at hand; that and those to denote those further away or those previously referred to; and vonder, to things which are more remote still. e.g.:

That.

Yonder.

Matwi adia.

Zyuno ezia.

Involo ezia.

Tusimbi otuya.

Impongo ezia.

Magwalo adia.

Mulombe oyu.	Mulombe oyo.	Mulombe udia.
Muchila oyu.	Muchila oyo.	Muchila udia.
Ikanda edi.	Ikanda edio.	lkanda edia.
Butala obu.	Butala obo.	Butala obuya.
Kutwi oku.	Kutwi oko.	Kutwi okuya.
Kasimbi aka.	Kasimbi ako.	Kasimbi akaya.
Chuno echi.	Chuno echo.	Chuno echia.
Impongo eyi.	Impongo eyo.	Impongo idia.
Lunyolo olu.	Lunyolo olo.	Lunyolo udia.
Lugwalo olu.	Lugwalo olo.	Lugwalo udia.
PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF		
These.	Those.	Yonder.
Balombe aba.	Balombe abo.	Balombe abaya.
Michila eyi.	Michila eyo.	Michila idia.
Makanda aya.	Makanda ayo.	Makanda adia.
Matala aya.	Matala ayo.	Matala adia.
Kutwi oku. Kasimbi aka. Chuno echi. Impongo eyi. Lunyolo olu. Lugwalo olu. These. Balombe aba. Michila eyi. Makanda aya.	Kutwi oko. Kasimbi ako. Chuno echo. Impongo eyo. Lunyolo olo. Lugwalo olo.  Those. Balombe abo. Michila eyo. Makanda ayo.	Kutwi okuya. Kasimbi akaya. Chuno echia. Impongo idia. Lunyolo udia. Lugwalo udia.  Yonder. Balombe abaya Michila idia. Makanda adia.

Magwalo ayo. The copulative particles may be prefixed to these forms, so that we get the following expressions:-

Matwi ayo.

Tusimbi oto.

Zyuno ezyo.

Inyolo ezyo.

Impongo ezvo.

	This.	These.	That.	Those.	Yonder.	Yonder.
1.	ngoyu	mbaba	ngoyo	mbabo	ngudia	mbabaya
2.	ngoyu	njeyi	ngoyo	njeyo	ngudia	njidia
3.	ndedi	ngaya	ndedio	ngayo	ndedia	ngadia
4.	mbobu	ngaya	mbobo	ngayo	mbobuya	ngadia
5.	nkoku	ngaya	nkoko	ngayo	nkokuya	ngadia
6.	nkaka	ntotu	nkako	ntoto	nkakaya	ntotuya
7.	nchechi	nzezi	nchecho	nzezyo	nchechia	nzezia
8.	njeyi	nzezi	njeyo	nzezyo	njidia	nzezia
9.	ndolu	nzezi	ndolo	nzezyo	ndudia	nzezia
9a.	ndolu	ngaya	ndolo	ngayo	ndudia	ngadia

E.g. Ngoyu mulombe, This is the boy. Ngudia mulombe, Yonder is the boy. Nchechi chuno, This is the stool, etc.

We sometimes get another form of the pronouns this and these, as follows:—

Exact	ly this.	Exactly these
I. ui	*	bano
2. ui	10	ino
3. ed	lino	ano
	ouno	ano
	cuno	ano
6. ak	cano	otuno
7. ec	hino	ezino
7. ec 8. in	0	ezino
9. ol	uno	ezino
9a. ol	uno	ano

These forms may be emphatic or may give the added idea, on this, this here, on these, these here.

More frequently these are found with the copulatives, so that we get the following expressions:—

	It is here.	These are here.
	This is it.	These are they.
	Here it is.	There they are.
1.	Nguno.	Mbano.
2.	Nguno.	Njino.
3.	Ndedino.	Ngano.
4.	Mbobuno.	Ngano.
5.	Nkokuno.	Ngano.
6.	Nkakano.	Ntotuno.
7.	Nchechino.	Nzezino.

8. Njino. Nzezino. 9. Ndoluno. Nzezino. 9a. Ndoluno. Ngano.

The Locative Demonstratives, as shown in the table of Demonstratives, are used in this way, e.g.:

Munganda omuno, ta mu kwe kudya, In this house there is no food.

Munganda omo, ta mu kwe kudya, In that house there is no food.

Munganda omuya, ta mu kwe kudya, In yonder house there is no food.

Eta echi okuno ku nganda, Bring this here to the house. Tola echi oko ku nganda, Take this there to the house. Tola echi okuya ku nganda, Take this yonder to the house. Bika ano, Put it here. Bika awa, Put it here Kala awo, Sit there. Kala adia, Sit yonder.

From these illustrations it will be easily seen that the muform implies in, the ku- form implies to, and the a-form implies at or on. This means that you could not say, Eta ano, nor
yet could you say, Bika okuno.

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The following is a table of Relative Pronouns:—

First Form.		Second	Second Form.		Third Form.	
Si	ng.	P1.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
1.	u	ba	iwa	iba	ngo	mbe
2.	11	i	iwa	iya	ngo	nje
3.	di	a	idia	a	nde	nge
	bu	a	ibwa	a	mbo	nge
5.	ku	a	ikwa	a	nko	nge
6.	ka	tu	ika	itwa	nke	nto
7.	chi	zi	icha	izya	nche	nzye
7· 8.	i	zi	iya	izya	nje	nzye
9.	lu	zi	ilwa	izya	ndo	nzye
9a.	lu	a	ilwa	a	ndo	nge
mu.	mo				mo	
ku.	ko				nko	
a.	a, mp	a			mpo	

- r. When the subject of the relative clause represents the antecedent noun, we use the first form of the Relative Pronoun on all occasions, except when the verb is in the past or agrist tenses.
- 2. When the subject of the relative clause represents the antecedent noun, and when the verb is in the past or aorist, we use the second form.
- 3. When the subject of the relative clause does not represent the antecedent noun, we use the third form, e.g.:
  - 1. Ngoyu mulombe u enda ambe, This is the boy who goes with me.
  - 2. Ngoyu mulombe iwa ka sikide ambe, This is the boy who arrived with me.
  - Molombe oyu ngo nda enda awe mubotu, This boy with whom I walked is good.

Using locatives, we get such expressions as:

Bika echi omo mo wa chi jana, Put this there where you found it.

Ko ya okuya nko nda ka zwa, You go yonder from whence
I have come.

### THE VERB

Tonga verbs generally end in -a. The exceptions are:

1. Negative finals in -i.

2. Perfect finals in -e.

3. Subjunctive, Imperative, and Potential finals in -e.

4. Verb to say, ku ti.

The simplest form of the Verb is found in the second person singular of the present imperative. When the final vowel is removed from this form, we get the verb root, and it is to this root form that additions are either prefixed or suffixed.

### VERBAL SPECIES.

There are nine species of verbs, all being derivative forms secured by adding to, or changing the final part of the regular verb.

## 1. THE RELATIVE SPECIES.

These may be called the applicative. The change gives a prepositional meaning to the verb. We may say that it adds the words for, to, on behalf of, or about to the original meaning of the verb.

The Relative is formed in the following ways:-

(a) By affixing -ina or -ena to verbs ending with -na or -ma.

E.g. ku tina, to squeeze. ku tinina ku fugama, to hneel. ku fugam ku lema, to be heavy. ku lemer

ku tinina, to squeeze for. ku fugamina, to kneel to. ku lemena, to be heavy upon.

The form -ina follows verb roots containing a, i or u. The form -ena follows verb roots containing e or o,

(b) By affixing -ila or -ela to verbs,

E.g. ku amba, to speak.

ku beza, to carve.

ku leta, to bring.

ku jika, to cook.

ku ambila, to speak to.

ku bezela, to carve for.

ku letela, to bring to.

ku jikila, to cook for.

(c) By affixing -wida to some disyllabic and most polysyllabic verbs ending in -la, -na, and similar syllables.

E.g. ku tenda, to cut.

ku langula, to search.

ku agununa, to untie.

ku tendwida, to cut for.

ku langwida, to search for.

ku angunwida, to untie for.

(d) By affixing -zia to forms of verbs ending in -sia, -zia.

E.g. ku njizia, to put in. ku njizizia, to put in for. ku bisia, to destroy. ku bisizia, to destroy for.

(e) By affixing -da to modified form of monosyllabic verbs.

E.g. ku dya, to eat.
ku za, to come.
ku nywa, to drink.
ku dida, to eat for.
ku zida, to come for.
ku nywida, to drink for.

Concerning the use of this relative suffix we may note that:
1. Intransitive verbs become transitive.

E.g. Nda kalala, I am angry.

Nda mu kaladila, I am angry with him.

2. Transitive verbs take two objects, one direct and the other indirect.

E.g. Wa bezela mwami chuno, He carved a stool for the chief.

3. The Active form of the verb with this suffix may be made Passive by inserting w before the final vowel.

E.g. ku beza, to carve. ku bezela, to carve for. ku bezelwa, to be carved for.

4. Some verbs have two relative forms.

E.g. ku amba, to speak. ku ambila, to speak to.
ku ambidila, to speak on behalf of.
ku komba, to pray. ku kombila, to pray to.
ku kombidila, to pray on behalf of.
ku dinda to watch ku dindila to watch for

ku dinda, to watch. ku dindila, to watch for.
ku dindidila, to watch on behalf of.

# 2. THE CAUSATIVE SPECIES.

These verbs express the idea of causing, helping, making, or compelling a thing to be done.

The Causative is formed in the following ways:

(a) By affixing -zia to verbs ending in -la, -nga, -nda, -ia, or -ya.

E.g. ku dila, to cry.

ku langa, to behold.

ku tonda, to taboo.

ku sia, to be black.

ku jaya, to kill.

ku dizia, to make cry.

ku lanzia, to make behold.

ku tonzia, to make taboo.

ku sizia, to blacken.

ku jazia, to make kill.

(b) By suffixing -sia to verbs ending with -ka, -nka, -nta.

E.g. ku buka, to arise.
ku sinka, to obstruct.
ku tanta, to climb.

ku busia, to awaken.
ku sinsia, to make obstruct.
ku tansia, to make climb.

(c) By affixing -ia or -ya to verbs ending with -na, -ta, -ba, -sa, -ma, -mpa, -mba.

E.g. ku bona, to see.
ku chita, to do.
ku taba, to support.
ku chisa, to be painful.
ku yuma, to be dry.
ku ampa, to touch.
ku amba, to speak.
ku bonya, to make see.
ku chita, to make do.
ku tabya, to make support.
ku chisia, to make painful.
ku yumia, to make dry.
ku ambya, to make soee.
ku chita, to make see.
ku chita, to make support.
ku chisa, to make support.
ku ampa, to make speainful.

These must only be regarded as general rules, and many exceptions will be found.

E.g. ku fwamba becomes fwanzia or fwanzanya quite as frequently as fwambya.

ku zunda becomes zundya, not zunzia.

A verb may be changed from Intransitive to Transitive by the addition of a causative suffix.

E.g. Nda buka, I arise. Nda mu busia, I awakened him.

# 3. THE RECIPROCAL SPECIES.

These verbs express mutual action, the doing of something together.

The Reciprocal is formed by the addition of the suffix -na.

E.g. ku bona, to see.

ku sula, to hate.

ku swana, to approach.

ku swanana, to approach each other.

ku swanana, to approach each other.

# 4. THE STATIVE SPECIES.

The verbs in the Stative species give the idea of being in a state or condition. They are formed by affixing -ka.

E.g. ku tiola, to break.

ku tioka, to be in a broken condition.

ku dunsula, to break. ku dunsuka, to be in a broken condition.

ku andula, to split.

ku anduka, to be in a split condition.

# 5. THE CAPABLE SPECIES.

Verbs in this species corespond to those in English ending with -able, i.e. the action of the verb is capable of being done. These verbs are formed by the addition of the suffix -ika or -eka.

E.g. ku yanda, to love. ku bona, to see. ku sula, to hate.

ku vandika, to be lovable. ku boneka, to be visible. ku sulika, to be hateable.

### 6. THE INTENSIVE SPECIES.

The verbs in this species have the same idea as the simple verb, but intensified, as the name implies. This means that the change adds the idea of properly, well, urgently, truthfully, greatly, clearly, carefully, etc.

These verbs are formed by changing the final vowel to

e or i and affixing -sia.

E.g. ku suma, to sew. ku bamba, to arrange. ku chita, to do. ku amba, to speak. ku vaka, to build. ku bona, to see. ku bala, to read.

ku sumisia, to sew properly. ku bambisia, to arrange well. ku chitisia, to do urgently. ku ambisia, to speak truthfully. ku yakisia, to build greatly. ku bonesia, to see clearly. ku balisia, to read carefully.

# 7. THE REVERSIVE SPECIES.

The verb of this species give the reverse idea to that of the simple verbs. In English we secure this by prefixing un-, e.g. tie, untie. Reversive verbs are formed by affixing -ula, -una, or -ununa.

E.g. ku jala, to shut. ku dima, to dig. ku anga, to tie.

ku jula, to open. ku dimuna, to reap. ku angununa, to untie.

#### 8. THE REPETITIVE SPECIES.

As the name implies, these verbs have the idea of repetition, or doing over again. They are the equivalent of English verbs with the prefix re-, e.g. make, remake. In Tonga they are formed by affixing -ulula after the final vowel has been removed.

E.g. ku chita, to make. ku chitulula, to remake. ku yaka, to build. ku biala, to sow. ku bialulula, to resow.

## 9. THE PERSISTENT REPETITIVE SPECIES.

These verbs have the idea of doing over and over again, doing persistently, continuously. This idea is obtained by reduplicating the verb.

E.g. ku pala, to scrape. ku palapala, to scrape persistently. ku enda, to walk. ku endenda, to walk on and on.

Note.—Instead of a root verb one may be taken out of any of these species, and although it already has one added suffix, an additional one may be affixed belonging to another species. These need occasion no difficulty.

## VOICE.

As in English, we have verbs in both Active and Passive Voice to denote whether the nominative is the performer of the action or the person upon whom the act is performed.

Active: Nda uma, I beat.

Passive: Nda umwa, I am beaten.

The Passive is formed by affixing -ikwa or -wa. Verbs ending in -sia, -zia, -ya, take -ikwa atter removing the final yowel.

E.g. ku bisia, to make bad. ku njizia, to put in. ku pwaya, to crush. ku bisikwa, to be made bad. ku njizikwa, to be put in. ku pwayikwa, to be crushed.

Other forms take -wa.

E.g. ku jata, to hold. ku yaka, to build.

ku jatwa, io be held. ku yakwa, io be built.

We may here note that the Passive is frequently followed by the preposition by.

E.g. The earth was created by God, Inyika ya lengwa a Leza.

#### MOOD.

The moods are exactly equivalent to those used in English.

Indicative, for mere statement.
 Potential, to express possibility.

3. Subjunctive expresses purpose. This mood implies the use of "so that," "in order that," which may or may not be written.

4. Imperative expresses command or entreaty.

5. Infinitive is the simple form of the verb, and is preceded by ku. It is equivalent to a noun, but partakes of the nature of a verb because it may take a direct object.

### TENSE.

Tense denotes the time to which the assertion denoted by the verb refers. The names sufficiently denote them. All tenses are obtained by the auxiliary particles noted below except the Perfect, in which the verb form is changed.

The Perfect is formed in the following ways:-

Final -a changed to -ide or -ede.
 E.g. jaya, to kill, becomes jayide.
 gonka, to cut off, becomes gonkede.

2. Final -ala becomes -ede.

E.g. kala, to sit, becomes kede. lala, to recline, ,, lede. jala, to shut, ,, jede.

3. Final -ana becomes -ene.

E.g. jana, to find, becomes jene.

4. Final -ama becomes -eme.

E.g. lulama, to be straight, becomes luleme.

5. Final -ata becomes -ete.

E.g. kwata, to marry, becomes kwete.

6. Final -ula becomes -ide.

E.g. jula, to open, becomes jwide.

7. Final -zia becomes -zizie.

E.g. njizia, to place within becomes njizizie.

Some verbs have two Perfect forms, which may be used interchangably, e.g.:

### NUMBER AND PERSON.

The verb form undergoes no change for either number or person. The pronouns used with the verb do vary for both, and it is by the pronouns used that we decide those of the verb.

### NEGATIVE.

Verbs may be marked off as being in the negative by the use of negative particles or by the negative final vowel i, or by both.

## AUXILIARY PARTICLES.

1. la is used in the imperfect future.

2. ka is used in indicative mood to denote past, in potential mood to denote possibility, and in Imperative Mood as the equivalent of "let."

3. ta is used as the equivalent of "not," except in first and

second persons.

4. chi is used to express continuous action.

5. ku is used to express a sort of unfinished idea.

6. na is used in many negative expressions.

7. bu is used to give the sense "habitually," "continually," "frequently."

# AUXILIARY VERBS.

Many verbs are used as auxiliaries. Before giving a full conjugation of the verb it will be well to note these, so that they need not find a place in the regular conjugation, although they are very frequently used. Linked with another verb in the infinitive, it is often equally expressive, accurate, and grammatical to use one of these auxiliary verbs, and for a beginner it is far more easy than some part of the verb which is not in everyday use.

The following verbs may be noted, and seeing that all are used with the strong verb "sit," the added meaning will be clear. This is not by any means a complete list of such verbs,

but sufficiently long to show their common use:-

ku amba, to say. Nda amba ku kala, I want to sit. ku bala, to carry. Nda bala ku kala, I just sat only. ku bija, to be bad. Nda bija a ku kala, I cannot sit.

ku bula, to lack. Nda bula ku kala, I did not sit.

ku bweda, to return. Nda bweda a ku kala, I sat again.

ku dila, to cry. Nda dila ku kala, I want to sit.

ku fwamba, to hasten. Nda fwamba ku kala, I sat quichly. ku gama, to be impudent. Nda gama ku kala, I sat on heedlessly.

ku jana, to find. Nda jana bu kala, I sat well.

ku kachilwa, to be unable. Nda kachilwa ku kala, I cannot sit.

ku katala, to tire. Nda katala a ku kala, I am tired of sitting.

ku kondwa, to be glad. Nda kondwa ku kala, I like sitting. ku konzia, to be able. Nda konzia ku kala, I am able to sit.

ku leka, to cease. Nda leka ku kala, I sat no longer.

ku lumba, to thank. Nda lumba ku kala, I am glad to sit. ku mana, to finish. Nda mana ku kula, I have finished sitting.

ku sanguna, to begin. Nda sanguna ku kala, I sat first.

ku ti, to say. Nda ti nkale, I was about to sit.

ku ya, to go. Nda ya ku kala, I am going to sit.

ku yanda, to desire. Nda yanda ku kala, I want to sit. ku yowa, to fear. Nda yowa ku kala, I am afraid to sit.

ku zibila, to be accustomed. Nda zibila ku kala, I am accustomed to sitting.

ku zumina, to assent. Nda zumina ku kala, I will sit, or stay.

ku zundwa, to be overcome. Nda zundwa ku kala, I cannot sit.

ku zwa, to come out. Nda zwa a ku kala, I have just been sitting.

# CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Below we give the conjugation of the verb ku bona, to see, in the Active Voice.

The Passive need not be given, which would merely be a reduplication in everything except the actual verbal word which would have w or kw inserted.

The English rendering is not given in full, but only the first person singular placed at the head of each tense. The additional persons and numbers can easily be mentally inserted.

The Negative is given by the side of the Affirmative, so as

to impress the differences more forcibly.

It should be noted that the conjugation shows personal pronouns. We have already pointed out on page 25 that a pronoun is used between the subject and predicate of every sentence. The personal pronouns for nouns of Class 1 are therefore as used in the conjugation of *ku bona* here given. Other pronouns must be inserted for use with nouns of the remaining classes.

There is no need to conjugate fully for the third person singular and plural of every noun class, if we note that we need a form of pronoun for the class of noun being used corresponding to the form of the personal pronoun used in this

personal conjugation; i.e.

1. Where this 3rd per. pron. is short, we use the corresponding short form from table on page 53 for each noun class.

2. Where this per. pron. is long, we need the corresponding

long form given under each noun class.

3. Where the per. pron. has the suffix -di we need the corresponding form with suffix for the various noun classes.

This can best be shown in tabular form giving the 3rd person pronoun equivalents for each noun class:—

lass.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
T.	u	ba	udi	badi	wa	ba	wadi	badi
2.	11	i	udi	idi	wa	ya	wadi	yadi
3.	di	a	didi	adi	dia	a	diadi	adi
4.	bu	a	budi	adi	bwa	a	bwadi	adi
5.	ku	a	kudi	adi	kwa	a	kwadi	adi
6.	ka	tu	kadi	tudi	ka	twa	kadi	twadi
7.	chi	zi	chidi	zidi	cha	zya	chadi	zyadi
8.	i	zi	idi	zidi	ya	zya	yadi	zyadi
9.	lu	zi	ludi	zidi	lwa	zya	lwadi	zyadi
9a.	lu	a	ludi	adi	lwa	a	lwadi	adi

In use we should, therefore, get such expressions as:

1. Wa kala, He sat.

1. Muntu wa kala, The person sat.

6. Kasimbi ka kala, The girl sat.

1. Udi kede, He sat.

r. Munkala udi kede, The dog sat.

8. Impongo idi kede, The goat sat.
1. Badi chi kede, They had still sat.

8. Impongo zidi chi kede, The goats had still sat.

1. Ba no kala, They will sit,

8. Impongo zi no kala, The goats will sit.

The negatives may give a little more, difficulty seeing that we have had no previous equivalents as in the case of pronouns. Remembering that the particles hu, ya, chi, bu, na, kwe, etc., remain constant, we are only concerned with the initial pronoun forms. We may give them similarly to those just tabulated:—

Class.	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
I.	ta	ta ba	te wa	te ba.
2.	tu	ti	te wa.	te ya
3.	ta di	ta	te dia	ta a.
4.	ta bu	ta	te bwa	ta a.
5.	ta ku	ta	te kwa	ta a
6.	ta ka	ta tu	te ka	te twa.
7.	ta chi	ta zi	te cha	te zya.
7: 8.	ti	ta zi	te ya	te zya.
9.	ta lu	ta zi	te lwa	te zya.
94.	ta lu	ta	te lwa	ta a.

We may illustrate in this way:

- 1. Muntu ta na ku chi kala, The person was not still sitting.
- 8. Impongo ti na ku chi kala, The goat was not still sitting.
- 1. Bantu te ba chita, The people did not do.
- Inyolo te zya chita, The razors did not do.
   Bantu ta ba no inka, The people will not go.
- 6. Tusimbi ta tu no inka, The girls will not go.
- 8. Ingombe ta zi no inka, The cows will not go.

# THE VERB KU BONA.

AFFIRMATIVE.

NEGATIVE.

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

Note.—The learner will be well advised at first to concentrate on Present, Past, Aorist, Perfect, and Future tenses. With these well in mind, the Imperfect, Habitual, and Progressive forms are easily added to the stock.

# PRESENT.

I see, etc.

I do not see, etc.

Nda bona.

U bona.

U bona.

Ta boni.

Pl. Tu bona.

Mu bona.

I do not see, etc.

I do not see, etc.

To boni.

To boni.

Pl. Ta tu boni.

Ta mu boni.

Ba bona. Ta ba boni.

#### PRESENT.

I am seeing, etc. Ndi mu ku bona. Ildi mu ku bona. Udi mu ku bona. Pl. Tudi mu ku bona.

Mudi mu ku bona. Badi mu ku bona.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE.

I still see, etc. Nchi bona. U chi bona. U chi bona. Pl. Tu chi bona. Mu chi bona. Ba chi bona.

PAST IMPERFECT. I was seeing, etc. Nda ku bona. Wa ku bona. Wa ku bona. Pl. Twa ku bona. Mwa ku bona. Ba ku bona.

IMPERFECT PROGRESSIVE. I was still seeing, etc. Nda ku chi bona. Wa ku chi bona. Wa ku chi bona. Pl. Twa ku chi bona. Mwa ku chi bona. Ba ku chi bona.

IMPERFECT HABITUAL. I was repeatedly seeing, etc. I have not gone on seeing, etc. Ndadi ku ya bu bona. Wadi ku ya bu bona. Wadi ku ya bu bona

Badi ku ya bu bona.

I have not vet seen, etc. Si na ku bona. To na ku bona. Ta na ku bona. Pl. Ta tu na ku bona. Ta mu na ku bona. Ta ba na ku bona.

I still do not see, etc. Si chi boni. To chi boni. Ta chi boni. Pl. Ta tu chi boni. Ta mu chi boni. Ta ba chi boni.

I was not seeing, elc. Si na ku ku bona. To na ku ku bona. Ta na ku ku bona. Pl. Ta tu na ku ku bona. Ta mu na ku ku bona. Ta ba na ku ku bona.

I still did not see, etc. Si na ku chi bona. To na ku chi bona. Ta na ku chi bona. Pl. Ta tu na ku chi bona. Ta mu na ku chi bona. Ta ba na ku chi bona.

Si na ku ya bu bona, To na ku ya bu bona, Ta na ku ya bu bona, Pl. Twadi ku ya bu bona. Pl. Ta tu na ku ya bu bona. Mwadi ku ya bu bona. Ta mu na ku ya bu bona. Ta ba na ku ya bu bona.

AORIST.

I saw, etc.
Nda bona.
Wa bona.
Wa bona.
Pl. Twa bona.
Mwa bona.

Ba bona.

Aorist Progressive.

I still saw, etc.
Nda chi bona.
Wa chi bona.
Wa chi bona.
Pl. Twa chi bona.
Mwa chi bona.
Ba chi bona.

AORIST HABITUAL.

I have been seeing, etc.

Nja bu bona.

U ya bu bona.

U ya bu bona.

Pl. Tu ya bu bona.

Mu ya bu bona.

Ba ya bu bona.

Past, or Preterite.

I did see, etc.

Nda ka bona.

Wa ka bona. Wa ka bona. Pl. Twa ka bona. Mwa ka bona.

Ba ka bona.

PAST PERFECT.

I did see, etc.

Nche mbwene.

Nko bwene.

Nko bwene.

Pl. Nko tu bwenc. Nko mu bwene. Nko ba bwene. I did not see, etc.
Te nda bona.
Te wa bona.
Te wa bona.
Pl. Te twa bona.
Te mwa bona

Te ba bona.

I still did not see, etc.
Si chi boni.
To chi boni.
Ta chi boni.
Pl. Ta tu chi boni.
Ta mu chi boni.
Ta ba chi boni.

I have not been seeing, etc.
Te nda bu bona.
Te wa bu bona.
Te wa bu bona,
Pl. Te twa bu bona.
Te mwa bu bona.
Te ba bu bona.

I did not see, etc.
Si kwe ne nda ka bona.
To kwe no wa ka bona.
Ta kwe na a ka bona.
Pl. Ta tu kwe ne twa ka bona.
Ta mu kwe ne mwa ka bona.
Ta ba kwe ne ba ka bona.

I did not see, etc.
Nke nsi bwene.
Ko ta bwene.
Ka ta bwene.
Pl. Ka tu ta bwene.
Ka mu ta bwene.
Ka ba ta bwene.

PAST.

I had seen, etc. Nda ku bona. Wa ku bona. Wa ku bona. Pi. Twa ku bona. Mwa ku bona. Ba ku bona.

Past Progressive.

I did still see, etc.

Nda ka chi bona.

Wa ka chi bona.

Wa ka chi bona.

Pl. Twa ka chi bona.

Mwa ka chi bona.

Ba ka chi bona.

Past Habitual.

I went seeing, etc.

Nda ka ya bu bona.

Wa ka ya bu bona.

Wa ka ya bu bona.

Pl. Twa ka ya bu bona.

Mwa ka ya bu bona.

Ba ka ya bu bona.

PERFECT.

I have seen, etc.
Ndi bwene.
Udi bwene.
Udi bwene.
Pl. Tudi bwene.
Mudi bwene.
Badi bwene.

PLUPERFECT.

I had seen, etc.

Ndadi ka bwene.
Wadi ka bwene.
Wadi ka bwene.
Pl. Twadi ka bwene.
Mwadi ka bwene.
Badi ka bwene.

I had not yet seen, etc.
Nke nsi na ku bona.
Ko ta na ku bona.
Ka ta na ku bona.
Pl. Ka tu ta na ku bona.
Ka mu ta na ku bona.
Ka ba ta na ku bona.

I did not still see, etc.
Te nda ka chi bona.
Te wa ka chi bona.
Te wa ka chi bona.
Pl. Te twa ka chi bona.
Te mwa ka chi bona.
Te ba ka chi bona.

I did not go seeing, etc.
Te nda ka ya bu bona.
Te wa ka ya bu bona.
Te wa ka ya bu bona.
Pl. Te twa ka ya bu bona.
Te mwa ka ya bu bona.
Te ba ka ya bu bona.

I have not seen, etc.
Si bwene.
To bwene.
Ta bwene.
Pl. Ta tu bwene.
Ta mu bwene,
Ta ba bwene.

I had not seen, etc.
Si na ka bwene.
To na ka bwene.
Ta na ka bwene.
Pl. Ta tu na ka bwene.
Ta mu na ka bwene.
Ta ba na ka bwene.

PERFECT PROGRESSIVE.

I had still seen, etc.
Ndadi chi bwene.
Udi chi bwene.
Udi chi bwene.
Pl. Tudi chi bwene.
Mudi chi bwene.

Mudi chi bwene. Badi chi bwene.

IMPERFECT FUTURE.

I am about to see, etc. Nda bona.

U la bona.
U la bona.

Pl. Tu la bona. Mu la bona. Ba la bona.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE HABITUAL.

I shall go seeing, etc. No ya bu bona. U la ya bu bona. U la ya bu bona.

Pl. Tu la ya bu bona.

Mu la ya bu bona.

Ba la ya bu bona.

FUTURE (1).

I shall see, etc.

Ndo bona.

U yo bona.

U yo bona.

Pl. Tu yo bona. Mu yo bona. Ba yo bona.

Future (2).

I shall see, etc.

Nzo bona.

U zo bona.

U zo bona.

Pl. Tu zo bona.

Mu zo bona.

Ba zo bona.

I had still not seen, etc. Si chi bwene.
To chi bwene.
Ta chi bwene.

Pl. Ta tu chi bwene. Ta mu chi bwene. Ta ba chi bwene.

I am not about to see, etc.

Si ko bona. To ko bona. Ta ko bona.

Pl. Ta tu ko bona. Ta mu ko bona. Ta ba ko bona.

I shall not go seeing, etc.
Si no ya bu bona,
To no ya bu bona.

Ta no ya bu bona.
Pl. Ta tu no ya bu bona.
Ta mu no ya bu bona.
Ta ba no ya bu bona.

I shall not see, etc.
Si ko yo bona.
To ko yo bona.
Ta ko yo bona.
Pl. Ta tu ko yo bona.
Ta mu ko yo bona.

Ta ba ko yo bona.

I shall not see, etc.
Si zo boni.
To zo boni.
Ta zo boni.
Pl. Ta tu zo boni.
Ta mu zo boni.

Ta ba zo boni.

FUTURE (3).

I shall see, etc.

No bona.

U no bona.

U no bona.

Pl. Tu no bona.

Mu no bona.

Ba no bona.

Future (4).

I am going to see, etc.

Nda ya ku bona.

U la ya ku bona.

U la ya ku bona.

Pl. Tu la ya ku bona.

Mu la ya ku bona.

Ba la ya ku bona.

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE.

I shall still see, etc.

Ndo chi bona.

U yo chi bona.

U yo chi bona.

Pl. Tu yo chi bona.

Mu yo chi bona.

Ba yo chi bona.

FUTURE HABITUAL.

I shall be seeing, etc.

No ya bu bona.

U ya bu bona.

Pl. Tu ya bu bona.

Mu ya bu bona.

Ba ya bu bona.

I shall not see, etc.
Si no boni:
To no boni.
Ta no boni.
Pl. Ta tu no boni.
Ta mu no boni.
Ta ba no boni.

I am not going to see, etc.
Si ko yo ya ku bona.
To ko yo ya ku bona.
Ta ko yo ya ku bona.
Pl. Ta tu ko yo ya ku bona.
Ta mu ko yo ya ku bona.
Ta ba ko yo ya ku bona.

I shall not still see, etc.
Si ko yo chi bona.
To ko yo chi bona.
Ta ko yo chi bona.
Pl. Ta tu ko yo chi bona.
Ta mu ko yo chi bona.
Ta ba ko yo chi bona.

I shall not be seeing, etc.
Si yi bu bona.
To ya bu bona.
Ta ya bu bona.
Pl. Ta tu ya bu bona.
Ta mu ya bu bona.
Ta ba ya bu bona.

# POTENTIAL MOOD.

I may see, etc.
Nka bone.
U ka bone.
U ka bone.
Pl. Tu ka bone.
Mu ka bone.
Ba ka bone.

PRESENT.

I may not see, etc.
Si ka boni.
To ka boni.
Ta ka boni.
Pl. Ta tu ka boni.
Ta mu ka boni.
Ta ba ka boni.

## PERFECT.

I should have seen, etc. Ndi ka bwene.

Udi ka bwene. Udi ka bwene.

Pl. Tudi ka bwene.

Mudi ka bwene. Badi ka bwene.

## FUTURE.

It may be I shall see, etc.

Nka ka bone. U ka ka bone. U ka ka bone.

Pl. Tu ka ka bone. Mu ka ka bone.

Ba ka ka bone.

- T. (T.)

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

(that) I see, etc. Mbone.

U bone.

Pl. Tu bone. Mu bone. Ba bone.

PRESENT (2). (that) I see, etc.

Ndi ku bone. U ku bone.

A ku bone.
Pl. Tu ku bone.
Mu ku bone.

Mu ku bone. Ba ku bone.

# FUTURE.

(that) I may see, etc.

Nka bone. U ka bone. A ka bone.

Pl. Tu ka bone. Mu ka bone. Ba ka bone. I should not have seen, etc.

Si ka bwene.

To ka bwene. Ta ka bwene.

Pl. Ta tu ka bwene.

Ta mu ka bwene. Ta ba ka bwene.

It may not be I shall see, etc.

Si ka ka boni. To ka ka boni.

Ta ka ka boni.
Pl. Ta tu ka ka boni.

Ta mu ka ka boni. Ta ba ka ka boni.

(that) I see not, etc. Nsi boni.

U ta boni.
A ta boni.

Pl. Tu ta boni. Mu ta boni.

Ba ta boni.

(that) I see not, etc.

Nsi ku boni. U ta ku boni.

A ta ku boni. Pl. Tu ta ku boni. Mu ta ku boni.

Ba ta ku boni.

(that) I may not see, etc.

Nsi ka boni. U ta ka boni. A ta ka boni.

Pl. Tu ta ka boni. Mu ta ka boni.

Ba ta ka boni.

FUTURE (2).

(that) I may see, etc. Nka ku bone. U ka ku bone.

A ka ku bone.

Pl. Tu ka ku bone. Mu ka ku bone. Ba ka ku bone.

(that) I may not see, etc. Nsi ka ku boni.

U ta ka ku boni. A ta ka ku boni. Pl. Tu ta ka ku boni.

Mu ta ka ku boni. Ba ta ka ku boni.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD SIMPLE.

See.

Bona. No plural.

WITH AUXILIARIES (1).

Ke mbona. Ko bona. Ka bona. Pl. Ka tu bona.

Ka mu bona. Ka ba bona.

WITH AUXILIARIES (2).

E mbone. No bone. A bone. Pl. A tu bone.

A mu bone. A ba bone.

FUTURE.

Let me see, etc. Nka bone. U ka bone. A ka bone.

Pl. A tu ka bone. A mu ka bone.

A ba ka bone.

Ku bona, to see.

See.

U ta boni. Pl. Mu ta boni.

Si boni. To boni. Ta boni.

Pl. Tu ta boni. Mu ta boi.i. Ba ta boni.

Si boni. To boni. Ta boni.

Pl. Tu ta boni. Mu ta boni. Ba ta bon'.

Do not let me see, etc.

Si ka boni. To ka boni. Ta ka boni.

Pl. Tu ta ka boni. Mu ta ka boni. Ba ta ka boni.

# INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ku ta boni, not to see.

# VERBS WITH INITIAL VOWELS.

Many verbs have initial vowels. The following samples may be given: ku ana, to tell a tale; ku ena, to deceive; ku ima, to stand; ku ona, to sleep; and ku uma, to strike.

It naturally follows that many euphonic changes will occur when pronouns and other particles are prefixed to the verb form. We may, therefore, apply some of the rules of

euphony already given.

There is no need to conjugate these additional verbs for all persons, nor need we give every tense. It will be sufficient to take these samples in rotation and show the changes following the use of each particle or pronoun. The complete conjugation of each is then very simple:

Pronoun nda with verb, as in 1st Sing. Pres. Indicative.

Nda ana, Si ani.
Nde ena. Si eni.
Ndi ima. Si imi.
Nda ona Si oni.
Nda uma. Si umi.

Pronoun wa and negative ta, as in 3rd Per. Sing. Pres. Indic.

W'ana. Ta ani.
W'ena. Te eni,
W'ima. Ti imi,
W'ona. Ta oni.
Wu uma. Ta umi.

Particle ku, as in 1st Pres. Indic. Sing.

Ndi mu kwana. Si na kwana.
Ndi mu kwena. Si na kwena.
Ndi mu kwima. Si na kwima.
Ndi mu k'ona. Si na k'ona.
Ndi mu l'uma. Si na k'uma.

Particle chi, as in 1st Sing. Pres. Progressive Indicative.

Nchana. Si chani.
Nchena. Si cheni.
Nchima. Si chimi.
Nchona. Si choni.
Nchuma. Si chumi.

Particle bu, as in 1st Sing. Imperfect Habitual Indicative.

Ndadi ku ya bwana.
Ndadi ku ya bwena.
Ndadi ku ya bwima.
Ndadi ku ya bwona.
Ndadi ku ya bwona.
Ndadi ku ya bu uma.
Si na ku ya bwima.
Si na ku ya bwona.
Si na ku ya bwona.
Si na ku ya bu uma.

Particle wa with negative, as in 3rd Sing. Aorist Indicative.

Wa ana.

We ena.

Wi ima.

W'ona.

Te we ena.

Te wi ima.

Te wi ona.

Te woona.

Te wu uma.

Particle ka, as in 1st Sing. Past or Preterite Indicative.

Nda ka ana.

Nda ke ena.

Nda ki ima.

Nda ka ona.

Nda ka uma.

Si kwe ne nda ka ana.

Si kwe ne nda ki ima.

Si kwe ne nda ka ona.

Si kwe ne nda ka ona.

Si kwe ne nda ka uma.

Particle si, as in 1st Sing. Past Perfect Indicative.

Nchanide.
Nchenede.
Nchimywi.
Nchonede.
Nchumide.
Nke nsi imywi.
Nke nsi imywi.
Nke nsi onede.
Nchumide.
Nke nsi umide.

Particle nko, as in 3rd Sing. Past Perfect Indicative.

Nko anide. Ka ta ani.
Nkwenede. Ka te eni.
Nko imide. Ka ti imi.
Nko onede. Ka to oni.
Nko umide. Ka ta umi.

Particle ndi, as in 1st Sing. Perfect Indicative.

Ndi anide. Si anide.
Nde enede. Si enede.
Ndi imvwi. Si imvwi.
Nd'onede Si onede.
Nd'umide. Si umide.

Particle la, as in 3rd Sing. Imperfect Future Indicative.

U la ana.

U le ena.

U li ima.

U lo ona.

U la uma.

Ta ko ana.

Ta ko ena.

Ta ko ima.

Ta ko ona.

Ta ko ona.

Ta ko ona.

Particle ndo or yo, as in 1st Sing. Future Indicative.

Ndo ana. Si ko yo ana. Ndo ena. Si ko yo ena.

Ndo ima.	Si ko yo ima.
Ndo ona.	Si ko yo ona.
Ndo uma.	Si ko yo uma.

Nasal particle, as in 1st Sing. Present Subjunctive.

Ngana.	Nsi ani.
Ngene.	Nsi eni.
Njime.	Nsi imi.
Ngone.	Nsi oni.
Ngume.	Nsi umi.

Particle ke and nasal, as in 1st Sing. Imperative.

Si ani.
Si eni.
Si imi.
Si oni.
Si umi.

Particle nka, as in 1st Future Sing. Imperative.

Nka ane.	Si ka ani.
Nkene.	Si ke eni.
Nkime.	Si ki imi.
Nkone.	Si k'oni.
Nka ume.	Si ka umi

### IRREGULAR VERBS.

A few verbs with initial vowels, e.g. kwita, to call; kweza, to come; and kwizi, to know, vary still more, and do not follow the euphonic changes above noted. Because of their greater irregularity and frequent use, it will be well to give them more fully. When they closely follow the regular conjugation they are only given in the first person.

KWITA.	KWEZA.	Kwizi.
	INDICATIVE MOOI	D.
	PRESENT.	
Nda ita.	Nde za.	Ndi zi.
W'ita.	U za.	U zi.
W'ita.	U za.	U zi.
Twita.	Tu za.	Tu zi.
Mwita.	Mu za.	Mu zi.

Be za.

Ba ita.

Be zi.

Neg. Si iti. Si zi. Si zi. To iti. To zi. To zi. Ta iti. Te zi. Te zi. Ta twiti. Ta tu zi. Ta tu zi. Ta mwiti. Ta mu zi. Ta mu zi.

Ta be zi.

Present. I am . . . .

Ndi mu kwita.
Udi mu ku za.
Udi mu kwita.
Udi mu ku za.
Udi mu ku ziba.
Udi mu ku ziba.
Udi mu ku ziba.
Udi mu ku ziba.
Tudi mu ku ziba.
Tudi mu ku ziba.
Mudi mu ku ziba.
Mudi mu ku ziba.
Badi mu kwita.
Badi mu ku za.
Badi mu ku ziba.

Ta be zi

Neg. I am not yet . . .

Ta ba iti.

Si na kwita, Si na ku za. Si na ku ziba. etc. Si na ku ziba.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE. I still . . .

Nchi ita. Nchi za. Nchi zi. U chi ita. U chi za. U chi zi. etc. etc. Nchi zi.

Neg.

Si chi iti. Si chi zi. Si chi zi. ctc, etc. Si chi zi.

PAST IMPERFECT. 1 was . . .

Nda kwita. Nda ku za. Nda ku ziba. Wa kwita. Wa ku za. Wa ku ziba. etc. etc.

Neg.

Si na kwita. Si na ku za, Si na ku ziba. etc. Si na ku ziba.

IMPERFECT PROGRESSIVE. I was still . . .

Nda ku chi ita. Nda ku chi za. Nda ku chi ziba, etc. Nda ku chi ziba,

Neg.

Si na ku chi ita. Si na ku chi za. Si na ku chi zil a. etc. etc. etc.

Imperfect	HABITUAL. I was re	peatedly				
Ndadi ku ya	Ndadi ku ya bu za.	Ndadi ku ya bu				
bwita.		ziba.				
etc.	etc.	etc.				
Neg.						
Si na ku ya	Si na ku ya bu za.	Si na ku ya bu				
bwita.		ziba.				
etc.	etc.	etc.				
	Aorist.					
Nda ita.	Nde za.	Nda ziba.				
Wi ita.	We za.	Wa ziba.				
Wi ita.	We za.	Wa ziba.				
Twi ita.	Twe za.	Twa ziba.				
Mwi ita.	Mwe za.	Mwa ziba.				
Bi ita.	Be za.	Ba ziba.				
Neg.						
Si iti.	Si zi.	Si zibi.				
etc.	etc.	etc.				
Aoris	r Progressive. I st	ill				
Nda chi ita.	Nda chi za.	Nda chi ziba.				
etc.	etc.	etc.				
Neg.						
Si chi iti.	Si chi zi.	Si chi zibi,				
etc.	etc.	etc.				
		been				
Nja bwita.	Nja bu za.	Nja bu ziba.				
U ya bwita.	U ya bu za.	U ya bu ziba.				
etc.	etc.	etc.				
Neg.						
	Te nda bu za.	Te nda bu ziba.				
etc.	etc.	etc.				
Past or Preterite. I did						
Nda ki ita	Nda ke za.	Nda ke zi.				
etc.	etc.	etc.				
Neg.						
Si kwe ne nda	Si kwe ne nda ke	Si kwe ne nda ke zi.				
ki ita.	za.					
etc.	etc.	etc,				

### PAST PERFECT. I did . . .

Nke njitide. Nke nzide. Nke nzibide. Nko itide. Nko zide. Nko zibide. etc. etc. etc.

Neg.

Nke nsi itide. Nke nsi zide. Nke nsi zibide, Ko ti itide. Ko te zide. Ko ta zibide. Ka ti itide, Ka te zide. Ka ta zibide. etc. etc. etc.

PAST. I had . . .

Nda kwita. Nda ku za. Ndi kwizi.
Wa kwita. Wa ku za. Udi kwizi.
etc. etc. etc.

Neg.

Nke nsi na kwita. Nke nsi na ku za. Nke nsi na kwizi. etc. etc.

PAST PROGRESSIVE. I did still . . .

Nda ka chi ita. Nda ka chi za. Nda ka chi zi. etc. etc.

Neg.

Ta nda ka chi ita. Te nda ka chi za. Te nda ka chi zi. etc. etc.

PAST HABITUAL. I went . . .

Nda ka ya bwita. Nda ka ya bu za. Nda ka ya bwizi. etc. etc.

Neg.

Te nda ka ya Te nda ka ya bu za. Te nda ka ya bwizi. bwita.

PERFECT. I have . . .

Ndi zide. Ndi itide. Ndi zibide. Wa zibide, Wi itide. - We zide. Wi itide. We zide. Wa zibide. Twi itide. Twe zide. Twa zibide. Mwi itide. Mwe zide. Mwa zibide. Bi itide. Be zide. Ba zibide.

Si itide. Si zide. Si zibide. To itide. To zide. To zibide. Ti itide. Te zide. Te zibide. Ta tu zide. Ta twitide. Ta tu zibide. Ta mwitide. Ta mu zide. Ta mu zibide. Ta bi itide. Ta be zide. Ta ba zibide.

PLUPERFECT. I had . . .

Ndadi ki itide. Ndadi ke zide. Ndadi ke zibide. etc. Ndadi ke zibide.

Neg.

Si na ki itide. Si na ke zide. Si na ke zibide. etc. Si na ke zibide.

PERFECT PROGRESSIVE. I had still . . .

Ndadi chi itide. Ndadi chi zide. etc. Ndadi chi zibide. etc.

Neg.

Si chi itide. Si chi zide. Si chi zibide. etc. Si chi zibide.

IMPERFECT FUTURE. I am about to . . .

Ndo ita. Nde za. Nda ziba.
U la ita. U le za. U la ziba.
U la ita. U le za. U la ziba.
etc. etc. etc.

Neg.

Si ko ita. Si zo za. Si ko ziba.
To ko ita. To zo za. To ko ziba.
etc. etc. etc.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE HABITUAL. I shall go . . .

No ya bwita. No ya bu za. U la ya bwita. U la ya bu ziba. U la ya bu ziba. etc. U la ya bu ziba.

Neg.

Si no ya bwita. Si no ya bu za. Si no ya bu ziba. etc. Si no ya bu ziba.

FUTURE (1). I shall . . .

Ndo ita. Ndo za. Ndo ziba. etc. etc. etc.

Neg.

Si ko yo ita Si ko yo za. Si ko yo ziba. etc. si ko yo ziba.

FUTURE (2). I shall . . .

Nzo ita. Nzo za. Nzo ziba. etc. etc. etc.

Neg.

Si zo iti. Si ko zo za. Si zo zibi. etc. Si co zibi.

FUTURE (3). I shall . . .

No ita. No za. No ziba. etc. etc.

Neg.

Si no iti. Si no zi. Si no zibi. etc. Si no zibi.

FUTURE (4). I am going to . . .

Nda ya kwita. Nda ya ku za. Nda ya ku ziba. etc. etc.

Neg.

Si ko yo ya Ku za. Si ko yo ya ku kwita. ziba. etc. etc. etc.

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE. I shall still . . .

Ndo chi ita. No chi za. No chi ziba. etc. etc.

Neg.

Si ko yo chi ita. Si ko yo chi za. Si ko yo chi ziba, etc. Si ko yo chi ziba,

FUTURE HABITUAL. I shall be . . .

No ya bwita. No ya bu za. No ya bu ziba etc, ctc, etc,

Si yi bwita. Si yi bu za.
To ya bwita. To ya bu za.
etc. etc.

yi bu za. Si yi bu ziba.
o ya bu za. To ya bu ziba.
etc. etc.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

# PRESENT. I may . . .

Nk'ite. Nke ze.
U k'ite. U ke ze.
etc. etc.

Nka zibe. U ka zibe. etc.

Neg.

Si k'iti. Si ke zi. etc.

Si ka zibi. etc.

# PERFECT. I should have . . .

Ndi ki itide. Ndi ke zide.

Ndi ka zibide.

Neg.

Si ki itide. Si ke zide. etc. etc.

Si ka zibide, etc.

# FUTURE. It may be I shall . . .

Nka ka ite. etc. Nka ke ze.

Nka ke zibe.

Neg.

Si ka ka iti. Si ka ke zi. etc. etc.

Si ka ke zibi. etc.

# SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

# PRESENT. (that) I . . .

 Nkite.
 Nze.

 U ite.
 U ze.

 A ite.
 E ze.

 Twite.
 Tu ze.

 Mwite.
 Mu ze.

 Bi ite.
 Be ze.

Nzibe. U zibe. A zibe. Tu zibe. Mu zibe.

Ba zibe.

Nsi iti. Nsi zi. Nsi zi.
U ti iti. U te zi. U ta zibi.
A ti iti. A te zi. A ta zibi.
etc. etc. etc.

FUTURE. (that) I may . .

Nka ite. Nke ze. Nka zibe.
U ka ite. U ke ze. U ka zibe.
A ka ite. A ke ze. A ka zibe.
etc. etc. etc.

Neg.

Nsi ka iti. Nsi ke zi. Nsi ka zibi. etc. etc. etc.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE.

Ita. Kweza. Ziba.

SECOND. WITH AUXILIARIES,

Ko ita. Ko za. Ko zi.

Plurals.

A mwite. A mu ze. A mu zibe. Ka mwita. Ka mu za. Ka mu zi. Nga mwite. Nga mu ze. Nga mu zibe.

Neg.

To iti. To zi. To zibi.
U ti iti. U te zi. U ta zibi.

Plurals.

Mu ti iti. Mu te zi. Mu ta zibi. Mu ta ki iti. Mu ta ke zi. Mu ta ka zibi.

THIRD.

A ite. E ze. A zibe.

Plurals.

Ba ite. Be ze. Ba zibe. Ka ba ita. Ka be za. Ka ba ziba. Nga ba ite. Nga be ze. Nga ba zibe.

Ti iti. A te zi. A ta zibi.

Plurals.

Ba ti iti. Ba te zi. Ba ta zibi. Ba ta ki iti. Ba ta ke zi. Ba ta ka zibi.

## THE VERB "TO HAVE."

The verb "to have" is very irregular. The verb ku jana, to find, and its perfect form jene, as well as the perfect form jisi of the verb ku jata, to hold, are both used for the verb to have in some of its tenses. Possibly the greatest difficulty will be occasioned with the form a. This is the locative at, with. Nda a, which is I am with, is therefore I have. U la is used for he has. It is really a contraction of U la a, he is with. The various parts may well be given in detail.

# Indicative Mood. Present.

 I have.
 I have not.

 Nda a.
 Si kwe.

 Wa a.
 To kwe.

 Wa a.
 Ta kwe.

 Twa a.
 Ta tu kwe.

 Mwa a.
 Ta ba kwe.

# PRESENT. (Another Form.)

 I have.
 I have not.

 Ndi la.
 Si kwe.

 U la.
 To kwe.

 U la.
 Ta kwe.

 Tu la.
 Ta tu kwe.

 Mu la.
 Ta mu kwe.

 Ba la.
 Ta ba kwe.

# PRESENT PROGRESSIVE.

I still have.

I still have not.

Nda chi la.

U chi la.

U chi la.

To chi kwe.

Ta chi kwe.

Tu chi la.

Ta tu chi kwe.

Mu chi la.

Ta mu chi kwe.

Ba chi la.

Ta ba chi kwe.

## PAST PERFECT.

I had. Nda ku jisi. Wa ku jisi. etc. I had not. Si na ku jisi. To na ku jisi.

# IMPERFECT PROGRESSIVE.

I was still having. Nda ku chi la. Wa ku chi la. I was not still having. Si na ku chi la. To na ku chi la. etc.

### IMPERFECT HABITUAL.

I was repeatedly having. Ndadi ku ya bu jisi. etc. I was not repeatedly having. Si na ku ya bu jisi.

### AORIST.

I had. Nda jisi. Wa jisi. etc. I had not.
Te nda jisi.
Te wa jisi.
etc.

# PAST, OR PRETERITE.

I had. Nda ka jisi. etc. I had not.
Si kwe ne nda ka jisi.
etc.

# PAST.

I had. Nda ka la. Wa ka la. Wa ka la. Twa ka la. etc. I had not.
Se nda ka la.
Te wa ka la.
Ta a ka la.
Te twa ka la.
etc.

# PERFECT.

I have had. Ndi jisi. Udi jisi. etc. I have not had.
Si jisi.
To jisi.
etc.

### PLUPERFECT.

I had had. Ndadi ka jisi. etc. I had not had. Si na ka jisi. etc.

## PERFECT PROGRESSIVE.

I had still had. Ndadi chi jisi. etc. I had still not had. Si chi jisi. etc.

## IMPERFECT FUTURE.

I shall have.
Nda jana.
U la jana.
U la jana.
Tu la jana.
etc.

I shall not have. Si ko jana. To ko jana. Ta ko jana. Ta tu ko jana. etc.

## FUTURE.

I shall have. Ndo jana. U yo jana. etc. I shall not have. Si ko yo jana. To ko yo jana. etc.

# FUTURE.

I am going to have. Nda ya ku jana. etc. I am not going to have. Si ko yo ya ku jana. etc.

# FUTURE PROGRESSIVE.

I shall still have. Ndo chi jana. etc. I shall not still have. Si ko yo chi jana. etc.

# FUTURE HABITUAL.

I shall be having. No ya bu jana. U ya bu jana. etc. I shall not be having. Si yi bu jana. To ya bu jana. etc.

# PRESENT.

I may have. Nka jane. etc. I may not have. Si ka jani, etc.

Perfect.

I should have had. Ndi ka jene.

I should not have had.
Si ka jene.
To ka jene.
etc.

Udi ka jene.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

(that) I have. Njane. U jana.

etc.

(that) I have not.
Nsi jani.
U ta jana.
etc.

FUTURE.

(that) I may have. Nka jane. U ka jane. etc. (that) I may not have. Nsi ka jani. U ta ka jani. etc.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
PRESENT.

Tata.

U ta jati, Pl. Mu ta jati.

WITH AUXILIARIES.

Ke njate. Ko jata. Ko jata. Ka tu jata. Ka mu jata. Ka ba jata. Si jati.
To jati.
Ta jati.
Tu ta jati.
Mu ta jati.
Ba ta jati.

FUTURE.

Nka jate. U ka jate. Si ka jati. To ka jati. A ka jate.
A tu ka jate.
A mu ka jate.
A ba ka jate.

Ta ka jati. Tu ta ka jati. Mu ta ka jati. Ba ta ka jati.

# THE VERB "TO BE."

Ku ba is the equivalent of to be or to become. This is conjugated regularly, and so needs no separate paradigm. But there is also the auxiliary verb ku di, to be. This has already been frequently given in use as a pronoun and also as the copula in the section on Predicative Adjectives. Many of the pronoun forms used in conjugating the regular verb are derived from this verbal particle. For completeness' sake we therefore give its tense forms.

### PRESENT.

I am.I am not.Ndidi.Sidi,Udi.Todi.Udi.Tadi.Tudi.Ta tudi.Mudi.Ta mudi.Badi.Ta badi.

# PRESENT PROGRESSIVE.

I still am.

Nchidi.
U chidi.
U chidi.
Tu chidi.
Tu chidi.
Ta tu chidi.
Ta tu chidi.
Ta mu chidi.
Ba chidi.
Ta ba chidi.
Ta ba chidi.

# PAST.

I was. I was not.
Ndadi. Te ndadi.
Wadi. Te wadi.
Wadi. Te wadi.
Twadi. Te twadi.
Mwadi. Te twadi.
Mwadi. Te mwadi.
Badi, Te badi.

Past. (Another Form.)

Nda kadi. Wa kadi. Wa kadi. Twa kadi. Mwa kadi. Ba kadi. Te nda kadi.
To wa kadi.
Ta a kadi.
Te twa kadi.
Te mwa kadi.
Te ba kadi.

# THE COPULA

In English the copula is formed by means of the verb "to be." The Tonga Copula is far more complicated. The verb "to be" is used on some occasions, but more frequently we get other forms. The whole can best be shown in tabular form.

### THE COPULA IN THE PRESENT.

1. When a Pronoun is connected with a Pronoun, the simple pronoun has the copulative prefixed and thus becomes equivalent to the Indicative Pronoun.

ndime, It is I. nduwe, It is thou. nguwe, It is he. ndiswe, It is we. ndinywe, It is you. mbabo, It is they.

For the Negative form prefix e-

endime, It is not I. enduwe, It is not thou. enguwe, It is not he. endiswe, It is not we. endinywe, It is not you. embabo, It is not they.

- 2. When Pronoun is connected with Noun.
- $\ensuremath{\textit{(a)}}$  We may use the Indicative form of Substantive Pronoun as Copula.

I am . . . ndime mulombe. nduwe musimbi. nguwe inwalumi.

We are . . . ndiswe balombe. ndinywe basimbi. mbabo balumi.

For Negative prefix e- or the following forms may be used:—

ndime sidi . . . nduwe todi . . . nguwe tadi . . .

ndiswe ta tudi . . . ndinywe ta mudi . . . mbabo ta badi . . .

(b) We may use the Copulative Particles with the nouns of each successive class.

It is . . . ngu mulombe. ngu muchila. ndikanda. mbo butala. nko kutwi. nka kasimbi. nche chuno. nje mpongo. ndu nyolo. ndu gwalo.

They are . . . mba balombe. nje michila. nga makanda. nga matala. nga matwi. nto tusimbi. nze zyuno. nze mpongo. nze nyolo. nga magwalo.

The Negative of this is secured in three ways:-

(a) The Negative form of Indicative Substantive Pronoun may be used as connective.

It is not . . . enguwe mulombe, enguo muchila. endidio ikanda. embubo butala. enkuko kutwi. enkako kasimbi. enchicho chuno. enjiyo impongo. endulo lunyolo. endulo lugwalo.

They are not . . . embabo balombe. enjiyo michila. engao makanda. engao matula. engao matwi. entuto tusimbi. enzizyo zyuno. enzizyo impongo. enzizyo inyolo. engao magwalo.

(b) Negative particle ta with suffix -di may be used.

It is not . . . ta di mulombe. tu di muchila. ta didi ikanda. ta budi butala. ta kudi kutwi. ta kadi kasimbi. ta chidi chuno. ti di impongo. ta ludi lunyolo. ta ludi lugwalo.

They are not . . . ta badi balombe. ti di michila. ta di makanda. ta di matui. ta tudi tusimbi. ta zidi zyuno. ta zidi impongo. ta zidi inyolo. ta di magwalo.

(c) The negative particle ta with Genitive Particles and suffix -ensi may be used.

It is not . . . They are not . . . ta bensi balombe. te usi mulombe. tu ensi muchila. ti vensi michila. ta ensi makanda. ta diensi ikanda. ta bwensi butala. ta ensi matala. ta kwensi kutwi. ta ensi matwi. ta kensi kasimbi. ta twensi tusimbi. ta chensi chuno. ta zvensi zvuno. ti vensi impongo. ta zvensi impongo. ta zvensi involo. ta lwensi lunvolo. ta Iwensi lugwalo. ta ensi magwalo..

3. When a Noun is connected with a Noun we use the Copulative Particles, the particle agreeing in class with the second noun.

. . . is . . . . . . are . . . . . . mbi . . . . . . ngo . . . . . . nje . . . . . . ngo . . . 3. . . . ndi . . . . . . nga . . . 4. . . . mbo . . . . . . nga . . . 5. . . . nko . . . . . . nga . . . 6. . . nka . . . . . . nto . . . 7. ... nche ... 8. . . nje . . . . . . nze . . . o. . . ndu . . . . . . nze . . . oa. . . . ndu . . . . . . nga . . .

E.g. Itanda nche chuno. Matanda nze zyuno. Ikanda ndugwalo. Makanda nga magwalo.

For Negative Constructions we use the negative particle ta with suffix -di as in section 2.

... is not ... are not ...

1... ta di ... ta badi ...

2... tu di ... ti di ...

3... ta didi ... ta di ... etc.

4. When Pronoun is connected with Adjective.

(a) We may use the Indicative form of Substantive Pronoun and an Adjective having the noun classifier.

I am . . . We are . . . etc. Ndime . . . Ndiswe . . .

```
        nduwe . . .
        ndinywe . . .

        nguwe . . .
        mbabo . . .

        Neg.
        We are not . . . etc.

        sidi . . .
        ta tudi . . .

        todi . . .
        ta mudi . . .

        tadi . . .
        ta badi . . .
```

E.g. Ndiswe babotu, We are good.
Sidi mubotu, I am not good.
Ta badi babotu, They are not good.

(b) The Personal Pronoun with suffix -di may be used as connective coming before adjectives having the noun classifiers.

1	tis.		1	hes	' are etc.
1	st pe	r ndi			tudi
2	nd pe	er udi			mudi
3	rd pe	er udi			badi
					A Colorest
2.		udi			idi
3.		didi			adi
4.		budi			adi
5.		kudi			adi
6.		kadi			tudi
7.		chidi			zidi
8.		idi			zidi
9.		ludi			zidi
9a.		ludi			adi

E.g. Ndime ndi mubotu, I am good.
Inywe mudi babotu, You are good.
Ezi zidi zibotu, They are good.
Edi didi ibotu, It is good.

Negative.

```
      1st per.
      . sidi
      . ta tudi
      .

      2nd per.
      . todi
      . ta mudi
      .

      3rd per.
      . tadi
      . ta badi
      .

      2.
      . tu di
      . ti di
      .

      3.
      . ta didi
      . ta di
      . etc.
```

- E.g. Nguwe tadi mubotu, He is not good.

  Abo ta badi babotu, They (persons) are not good.

  Ezi ta zidi zibotu, They (things) are not good.
- 5. When a Noun is connected with an ADJECTIVE, we use the Copulative Particles as prefixes, except where the classifier begins with m, when the classifier itself is used as a connective.

	 is				are
J.	 mu-	10000	377		mba-
2.	 mu-				mi-
3.	 ndi-		4.		ma-
4.	 mbu-		5 .		ma-
5.	 nku-				ma-
6.	 nka-				ntu-
7.	 nchi-				nzi-
8.	 nim-		- 5		nzi-
9.	 ndu-				nzi-
ga.	 ndu-				ma-

The negative particles  $ta \dots di$ ,  $ta \dots badi$ , etc., are used with the Adjective, which is prefixed by the noun classifier.

E.g. Mulombe mubotu, The boy is good.

Zyuno nzibotu, The stools are good.

Michila mibotu, The tails are good.

Mulombe tadi mubotu, The boy is not good.

Zyuno ta zidi zibotu, The stools are not good.

6. When a Pronoun is connected with a Locative Advers; we require the following connectives which are best given in tabular form:—

OMUNO. OKUNO. ANO. Per. Sing. Pl.Sing. Pl. Sing. Pl. mutudi ist mondi kondi kutudi mpondi mputudi and mudi mumudi kudi kumudi mpudi mpumudi 3rd mwadi mubadi kwadi kubadi mpwadi mpubadi

E.g. Ime mondi omuno, I am here in here.
Iswe kutudi okuno, We are here.
Ime mpondi ano, I am here.
Nguwe mpwadi ano, He is here.
Mbabo mubadi omuno, They are here.

	Omuno.		Okuno.		Ano.	
1st 2nd	Sing. simo tumo tamo	Pl. tatumo tamumo tabamo	Sing. siko tuko tako	Pl. tatuko tamuko tabako	tuo	Pl. tatuo tamuo tabao

E.g. Tamo omuno, He is not here. Tabao ano, They are not here.

7. When a Noun is connected with a LOCATIVE ADVERB, we require the following connectives:—

	Omuno.		Okuno.		Ano.	
	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
1.	mwadi	mubadi	kwadi	kubadi	mpwadi	mpubadi
2.	mudi	mwidi	kudi	kwidi	mpudi	mpwidi
3.	mudidi	mwadi	kudidi	kwadi	mpudidi	mpwadi
4.	mubudi	mwadi	kubudi	kwadi	mpubudi	mpwadi
5.	mukudi	mwadi	kukudi	kwadi	mpukudi	mpwadi
6.	mukadi	mutudi	kukadi	kutudi	mpukadi	
7.	muchidi	muzidi	kuchidi	kuzidi	mpuchidi	
8.	mwidi	muzidi	kwidi	kuzidi	mpwidi	
9.	muludi	muzidi	kuludi	kuzidi	mpuludi	
94.	muludi	mwadi	kuludi	kwadi	mpuludi	mpwadi

E.g. Muntu mwadi omuno, The person is here.
Muntu kwadi okuno, The person is here.
Muntu mpwadi ano, The person is here.
Kasimbi mukadi omuno, The girl is here.
Impongo kwidi okuno, The goat is here.
Zyuno mpuzidi ano, The stools are here.

Negative.

	OMUNO.		Okuno.		Ano.	
	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
1.	tamo	tabamo -	tako	tabako	tao	tabao
2.	tumo	timo	tuko	tiko	tuo	tio
3.	tadimo	tamo	tadiko	tako	tadio	tao
4.	tabumo	tamo	tabuko	tako	tabuo	tao
5.	takumo	tamo	takuko	tako	takuo	tao
6.	takamo	tatumo	takako	tatuko	takao	tatuo
7.	tachimo	tazimo	tachiko	taziko	tachio .	tazio

	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
8.	timo	tazimo	tiko	taziko	tio	tazio
9.	talumo	tazimo	taluko	taziko	taluo	tazio
oa.	talumo	tamo	taluko	tamo	taluo	tao

E.g. Ikanda tadimo omuno, The shin is not here.

Magwalo tako okuno, The letters are not here.

Lunyolo taluo ano, The razor is not here.

Negative (another form). This is obtained by inserting di after the pronoun in each case.

	Omuno.		Okuno.		Ano.	
	Sing. tadimo	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
I.	tadimo	tabadimo	tadiko	tabadiko	tadio	tabadio
	tudimo					
	tadidimo					
4.	tabudimo	tadimo	tabudiko	tadiko	tabudio	tadio.
5.	* takudimo	tadimo	takudiko	tadiko	takudio	tadio
6.	takadimo	tatudimo	takadiko	tatudiko	takadio	tatudio
7.	tachidimo tidimo	tazidimo	tachidiko	tazidiko	tachidio	tazidio
	taludimo					
9a.	taludimo	tadimo	taludiko	tadiko	taludio	tadio

8. When Pronoun is connected with Interrogative we place the Interrogative after the following Pronoun form:—

```
      1st per.
      Ndidi . . . ?
      Tudi . . . ?

      2nd per.
      Udi . . . ?
      Mudi . . . ?

      3rd per.
      Udi . . . ?
      Badi . . . ?
```

E.g. Badi kudi? Where are they?

Badi bangai? How many are they?

Udi bieni? How is he?

9. When Noun is connected with Interrogative.

(a) We place the following connectives between the noun and the Interrogative:—

	is?	· are?
1.	udi?	badi ?
2.	udi?	idi ?
3.	didi ?	adi?
4.	budi?	adi ?
5.	kudi ?	adi?
	kadi ?	tudi ?

7.	 chidi ?	zidi ?
8.	 idi ?	zidi ?
9.	 ludi ?	zidi ?
ga.	 Iudi?	adi ?

E.g. Bantu badi bongai? How many are the people? Impongo zidi kudi? Where are the goats? Lunyolo lwangu ludi kudi? Where is my razor?

(b) We may use a form of Copulative Particle having the suffix -di between the noun and the Interrogative.

	 is?	 are?
I.	 ngudi ?	 mbadi ?
2.	 ngudi ?	 njidi ?
**	ndidi ?	ngadi ?
	mbudi ?	ngadi?
	nkudi ?	ngadi ?
	nkadi ?	ntudi ?
	nchidi ?	nzidi ?
	njidi ?	nzidi?
		nzidi ?
9a.	 ndudi?	 ngadi ?

E.g. Tusimbi ntudi kudi? Where are the girls?

Magwalo ngadi kudi? Where are the letters?

## THE COPULA IN THE PAST.

I. When a Pronoun is connected with a Pronoun, we use forms of the particle ka with the suffix -di.

E.g. Kadi ndime, It was I. Ka tudi ndiswe, It was we. Kadi nduwe, It was Ka mudi ndinywe, It was you.

Kadi nguwe, It was he. Ka badi mbabo, It was they.

Negative.

Ke ntadi ndime. Ka tutadi ndiswe. Ka tadi nduwe. Ka mutadi ndinywe. Ka tadi nguwe. Ka batadi mbabo.

2. When a Pronoun is connected with a Noun, we use  $ka \dots di$ .

I was . . . etc. We are . . . etc.

1st per. Nda kadi . . . Ka tudi . . .

2nd per. Wa kadi . . . Ka mudi . . .

3rd per. Wa kadi . . . Ka badi . . .

	It was	They were
I.	Kadi	Ka badi
2.	Kudi	Kidi
3.	Ka didi	Kadi
4.	Ka budi	Kadi
5.	Ka kudi	Kadi
6.	Ka kadi	Ka tudi
7.	Ka chidi	Ka zidi
8.	Ka chidi Kidi	Ka zidi
9.	Ka ludi	Ka zidi
9a.	Ka ludi	Kadi

Negative.	
1st per. Te nda kadi	Te twa kadi
2nd per. To wa kadi	Te mwa kadi
3rd per. Ta a kadi	Te ba kadi
r. Ka tadi	Ka ba tadi
2. Ka tadi	Ki tadi
3. Ka ditadi	Ka tadi
4. Ka butadi	Ka tadi
5. Ka kutadi	Ka tadi
6. Ka katadi	Ka tutadi
7. Ka chitadi	Ka zitadi
7. Ka chitadi	Ka zitadi
9. Ka lutadi . ·	Ka zitadi
oa. Ka lutadi	Ka tadi

E.g. Nda kadi mulombe, I was a boy.

Ta ba kadi balombe, They were not boys.

Kadi munkala, It was a dog.

Ka zitadi impongo, They were not goats.

3. When a Noun is connected with a Noun, we use a Pronoun with this particle ka and suffix -di.

		and the second
	 was	 were
1.	 wa kadi	ka badi
2.	 wa kadi	 kidi
3.	 ka didi	kadi
4.	 ka budi	kadi
5.	 ka kudi	kadi
6.	 ka kadi	ka tudi
7.	 ka chidi	 ka zidi

Ne

8 kidi	ka zidi
9 ka ludi	ka zidi
9a ka ludi	kadi
egative.	
1 ka tadi	ka ba tadi
2 ka tadi	ki tadi
3 ka ditadi	ka tadi
4 ka butadi	ka tadi
etc., as with Pronoun	and Noun in 2 above.

E.g. Mulombe kadi nameba, The boy was a thief.
Mulombe ka tadi nameba, The boy was not a thief.

4. When a Pronoun is connected with an Adjective, we get the following forms before the Adjective which of course is prefixed with the noun classifier.

	ist per.	One ndi	Na tudi ,
	and per.	Ko di	Ka mudi
	3rd per.	Ka di	Ka badi
1	Tegative.		
	1st per.	Te nda kadi	Te twa kadi
	and per.	To wa kadi	Te mwa kadi
	3rd per.	Ta a kadi	Te ba kadi
		ndi mubotu, I was	

Ka badi babotu, They were good. Te twa kadi babotu, We were not good.

5. When a Noun is connected with an ADJECTIVE, we use forms of ka with the suffix -di followed by the Adjective prefixed by the Noun classifier.

	 . was	were	
I.	 . kadi	ka badi .	
	. kudi	kidi	
3.	 . ka didi	: kadi	
4.	 . ka budi	kadi	
5.	 . ka kudi	kadi	
6.	 . ka kadi	ka tudi	
7.	 . ka chidi	ka zidi	
8.	 . kidi	ka zidi	
	. ka ludi	ka zidi	
	. ka ludi	kadi	

I.				ta a kadi	te ba kadi	
2,				te wa kadi	te ya kadi	
				te dia kadi		
4.		100	10	te bwa kadi	ta a kadi	
5.				te kwa kadi	ta a kadi	
6.			9	ta ka kadi	te twa kadi	
7.				te cha kadi	te zya kadi	
8.	1.			te ya kadi	te zya kadi	
9.				ta lu kadi	te zya kadi	
00				to la leadi	to a leadi	

E.g. Isamu ka didi ibotu, The tree was good.

Lunyolo ka ludi lubotu, The razor was good.

Makanda ta a kadi mabotu, The skins were not good.

Tusimbi te twa kadi tubotu, The girls were not good.

6. When a Pronoun is connected with a Locative Advers, we require the following connectives:--

On	tuno.	Oku	Ano.		
Cina	DI	Sing	101	Cina	Di

(1) ke ndimo ka tudimo ke ndiko ka tudiko ke ndio ka tudio

- (2) ko dimo ka mudimo ko diko ka mudiko kodio ka mudio (3) ka dimo ka badimo ka diko ka badiko kadio ka badio
- Negative.
  (1) ke nsimo ka tutamo ke nsiko ka tutako ke ntao ka tutao
- (2) ko tamo ka mutamo ko tako ka mutako ko tao ka mutao (3) ka tamo ka batamo ka tako ka batako ka tao ka batao

E.g. Ke ndimo omuno, I was here.

Ka badio ano, They were here.

Ka mutako okuno, You were not here.

7. When a Noun is connected with a LOCATIVE ADVERB, we require the following connectives:—

OMUNO. OKUNO. ANO. g. Pl. Sing. Pl. Sing.

- Sing. Pl. Sing. Pl. Sing. Pl. 1, kadimo ka badimo kadiko ka badiko kadio ka badio ka
- 2. kadimo kidimo kadiko kidiko kadio kidio kadio kadimo kadimo kadiko kadiko kadido kadio kadio
- 4. ka budimo kadimo ka budiko kadiko ka budio kadio
- 5. ka kudimo kadimo ka kudiko kadiko ka kudio kadio

		11 1.02	NOIL OIL	21/11/12/12		
	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
6.	ka kadimo	<i>Pl.</i> ka tudimo	ka kadiko	katudiko	ka kadio	
		Montal to				tudio
7.	ka chidimo	ka zidimo	ka chidiko	ka zidiko	ka chidio	
0		, pay, tu				zidio
8.	Kidimo	ka zidimo	kidiko	ka zidiko	kidio	ka zidio
9.	ka ludimo	ka zidimo	ka ludiko	ka zidiko	ka ludio	ka

- oa, ka ludimo kadimo ka ludiko kadiko ka ludio
- kadio Negative.
- ka tamo ka batamo ka tako ka batako ka tao ka batao
- ku tamo kitimo ku tako kitiko ku tao kitio
- ka ditamo katamo ka ditako katako ka ditao katao 3.
- ka butamo katamo ka butako katako ka butao katao 4.
- ka kutamo katamo ka kutako katako ka kutao katao 5.
- 6. kakatamo ka tutamo ka katako ka tutako ka katao ka
- ka chita- ka zitamo ka chita- ka zitako ka chitao ka zitao 7.
- mo ki tamo ka zitamo ki tako ka zitako ki tao ka zitao
- ka lutamo ka zitamo ka lutako ka zitako ka lutao ka zitao
- oa, ku lutamo katamo ka lutako katako ka lutao katao
  - E.g. Mulombe kadimo omuno, The boy was here. Kasimbi ka kadiko okuno, The girl was here. Impongo ka zidio ano, The goats were here. Balombe ka batamo omuno, The boys were not here.
- 8. When a Pronoun is connected with an Interrogative, we use the Interrogative after the following Pronoun forms:—

```
Ke ndadi . . . ? Ka tudi . . . ?
ist per.
and per. Kadi . . .?
                         Ka mudi . . .?
3rd per. Kadi . . .? Ka badi . . .?
E.g. Ke ndadi kudi? Where was I?
    Kadi bieni? How was he?
    Ka badi bieni? How were they?
```

9. When a Noun is connected with an Interrogative, we place the following connectives between the Noun and the Interrogative.

```
. . . kadi . . . ?
                             . . ka badi . . . ?
. . . kadi . . .
                            . . . kidi . . . ?
```

3.		ka didi ?			kadi ?
4.		ka budi ?	1.		kadi ?
5.		ka kudi ?			kadi?
6.		ka kadi ?			ka tudi ?
7.		ka chidi ?			ka zidi?
8.		kidi ?			ka zidi?
9.		ka ludi ?			ka zidi?
ga.		ka ludi ?	- 13		kadi ?

E.g. Balombe ka badi kudi? Where were the boys? Chuno ka chidi kudi? Where was the stool? Lunyolo ka ludi bieni? How was the razor?

Note.—The Locative Copulas are frequently heard with the particle *chi* embodied in them to give the idea of *still in*, *still at*, etc. These may be given in a complete set as follows:—

	OMUN	vo.	Oĸ	UNO.	Ano.	
	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
(1) P.	mo-	mutu-	ko-	kutu-	mpo-	moutu-
	nchidi	chidi	nchidi	chidi	nchidi	chidi
(2) P.	mu-	mumu-	ku-	kumu-	mpu-	mpumu-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
					mpwa-	
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
2.	mu-	mwi-	ku-	kwi-	mpu-	mpwi-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
3.	mudi-	mwa-	kudi-	kwa-	mpudi-	mpwa-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
4.	mubu-	mwa-	kubu-	kwa-	mpubu-	mpwa-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
5.	muku-	mwa-	kuku-	kwa-	mpuku-	mpwa-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
6.	muka-	mutu-	kuka-	kutu-	mpuka-	mputu-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
7.	muchi-	muzi-	kuchi-	kuzi-	mpuchi-	mpuzi-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
8.	mwi-	muzi-	kwi-	kuzi-	mpwi-	mpuzi-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
9.	mulu-	muzi-	kulu-	kuzi-	mpulu-	mpuzi-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi
9a.	mulu-	mwa-	kulu-	kwa-	mpulu-	mpwa-
	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi	chidi

		gative.			1000		
(1)	P.	sichimo	tatu- chimo		tatu- chiko	sichio	tatuchio
(2)	P.	tuchimo	tamu- chimo	tuchiko	tamu- chiko	tuchio	tamuchio
(3)	P.	tachimo		tachiko		tachio	tabachio
	2.	tuchimo		tuchiko		tachio	tichio
	3.	tadi- chimo		tadi-	tachiko	tadichio	tachio
	4.	tabu-	tachimo	tabu-	tachiko	tabuchic	tachio
	5.	taku-			tachiko	tabuchic	tachio
	6.	taka- chimo	tatu-	taka-	tatu-		tatuchio
	7.	tachi-	tazi-	tachi-	tazi-		tazichio
	8.	tichimo		tichiko	tazi-	tichio	tazichio
	9.	talu-	tazi-	talu-	tazi-	taluchio	tazichio
	9a.°	chimo talu- chimo	tachimo	o chiko chiko	chiko tachiko	taluchio	tachio
	Ne	gative.	(2nd Fo	rm.)			
	1	•	UNO.		0	KUNO.	May S. In
1.	ta	chidimo	tabac	chidimo	tachidik	o ta	bachidiko
2.			tichic		tuchidik	o tic	chidiko
3.		dichidim			tadichid:		chidiko
4.		buchidin			tabuchic		chidiko
5.		kuchidin			takuchic		chidiko
6.				chidimo	takachid		tuchidiko
7.		chidimo		hidimo	tachichie		zichidiko zichidiko
8.				hidimo			zichidiko
9. 92		luchidim		dimo			chidiko
9~				An			
		-	. tachie		tabacl	nidio	
		2			tichid		
		3			tachid		
		*					

4.	tabuchidio	tachidio
5.	takuchidio	tachidio
6.	takachidio	tatuchidio
7.	tachichidio	tazichidio
8.	tichidio	tazichidio
9.	taluchidio	tazichidio
oa.	taluchidio	tachidio

Past Form.

rast roim.			
Affirmat.	ive. OMUNO	· Ne	galive.
Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
(1) P. ke nchidimo	ka tuchidimo	ke nsichimo	ka tutachimo
(2) P. ko chidimo			
(3) P. ka chidimo	ka bachidimo	ka tachimo	ka batachimo
2. kuchidimo	kichidimo	ku tachimo	ki tichimo
3. ka dichidimo	kachidimo	ka ditachimo	ka tachimo
4. ka buchidimo	kachidimo	ka butachim	o ka tachimo
5. ka kuchidimo	kachidimo	ka kutachimo	ka tachimo
6. ka kachidimo	ka tuchidimo	ka katachimo	katutachimo
7. ka chichidimo	ka zichidimo	ka chitachime	o ka zitachimo
8. kichidimo	ka zichidimo	ka tichimo	ka zitachimo
9. ka luchidimo	ka zichidimo	ka lutachimo	ka zitachimo
9a. ka luchidimo	kachidimo	ka lutachimo	ka tachimo

#### OKUNO.

Remove the suffix -mo and replace it by -ko in every instance.

## ANO.

Replace the final suffix -mo by -o.

## THE COPULA IN THE FUTURE.

1. When a Pronoun is connected with a Pronoun, we use the connective -ku la ba, i.e. "it will be."

1st per.	Ku la ba ndime.	Ku la ba ndiswe.
and per.	Ku la ba nduwe.	Ku la ba ndinywe.
3rd per.	Ku la ba nguwe.	Ku la ba mbabo.

# Negative.

1st per.	Ta ku ka bi ndime.	Ta ku ka bi ndiswe.
2nd per.	Ta ku ka bi nduwe.	Ta ku ka bi ndinywe.
3rd per.	Ta ku ka bi nguwe,	Ta ku ka bi mbabo,

- 2. When a Pronoun is connected with a Noun.
- (a) If the pronoun is impersonal, we use the above connective in both affirmative and negative.
  - E.g. Ku la ba muntu, It will be a person.

    Ta ku ka bi muntu, It will not be a person.
- (b) When the pronoun is personal or definitely associated with the noun, we use the following connectives:—

It will be	They will be
1. u la ba	ba la ba
2. u la ba	i la ba
3. di la ba	a la ba
4. bu la ba	a la ba
5. ku la ba	a la ba
6. ka la ba	tu la ba
7. chi la ba	zi la ba
8. i la ba	zi la ba
9. lu la ba	zi la ba
9a. lu la ba	a la ba

I.	ta ti a ka bi	ta ba ti ba ka bi
2.	ta ti u ka bi	ti i ti i ka bi
3.	ta di ti di ka bi	ta a ti a ka bi
4.	ta bu ti bu ka bi	ta a ti a ka bi
5.	ta ku ti ku ka bi	ta a ti a ka bi
6.	ta ka ti ka ka bi	ta tu ti tu ka bi
7.	ta chi ti chi ka bi	ta zi ti zi ka bi
8.	ti ki ti li ka bi	ta zi ti zi ka bi
9.	ta lu ti lu ka bi	ta zi ti zi ka bi
9a.	ta lu ti lu ka bi	ta a ti a ka bi

E.g. Di la ba isamu, It will be a tree.
Chi la ba chuno, It will be a stool.
Ta ba ti ba ka bi bantu, They will not be people.

(c) The Future Tense of the verb "to be" may be used as connective.

```
1st per. Ndo ba . . . Tu yo ba . . . 2nd per. U yo ba . . . Mu yo ba . . . 3rd per. U yo ba . . . Ba yo ba . . .
```

ist per. Si ko yo ba . . . Ta tu ko yo ba . . . 2nd per. To ko yo ba . . . Ta mu ko vo ba . . . 3rd per. Ta ko vo ba . . . Ta ba ko yo ba . . . Another form of Negative. ist per. Si ti mbi . . . Ta tu ti tu bi . . . and per. To ti a bi . . . Ta mu ti mu bi . . . 3rd per. Ta ti a bi . . . Ta ba ti ba bi . . .

Another form of Negative.

1st per. Si kwe ne nsi ka ba . . . Ta tu kwe ne tu ka ba . . . and per. To kwe no ka ba . . . Ta mu kwe ne mu ka ba . . . 3rd per. Ta kwe na ka ba . . . Ta ba kwe ne ba ka ba . . .

Another form of Negative.

ist per. Si ka bi . . . Ta tu ka bi . . . and per. To ka bi . . . Ta mu ka bi . . . 3rd per. Ta ka bi . . . Ta ba ka bi . . .

E.g. Ndo ba nameba, I will be a thief.

Si ko yo ba nameba, I will not be a thief. Si ti mbi nameba, I will not be a thief.

Si kwe ne nsi ka ba nameba, I will not be a thief.

Si ka bi nameba, I will not be a thief.

(d) The Future Tense of the verb "to be" may be used with the pronouns of the noun classes to link up the noun.

It will be	They will be
I. u zo ba	ba zo ba
2. u zo ba	i zo ba
3. di zo ba	a zo ba
4. bu zo ba	a zo ba
5. ku zo ba	a zo ba
6. ka zo ba	tu zo ba
7. chi zo ba	zi zo ba
8. i zo ba	zi zo ba
9. lu zo ba	zi zo ba
9a. lu zo ba	a zo ba
egative.	

ta ko yo ba . . . Ι. ta ba ko vo ba . . . tu ko vo ba . . . 2. ti ko yo ba . . . ta di ko yo ba . . . 3. ta ko yo ba . . . ta bu ko yo ba . . . ta ko yo ba . . . 4.

5.	ta ku ko yo ba	ta ko yo ba
6.	ta ka ko yo ba	ta tu ko yo ba
7.	ta chi ko yo ba	ta zi ko yo ba
8.	ti ko yo ba	ta zi ko yo ba
9.	ta lu ko yo ba	ta zi ko yo ba
9a.	ta lu ko yo ba	ta ko yo ba

E.g. Chi zo ba chuno, It will be a stool.

Ta zi ko yo ba zyuno, They will not be stools.

- 3. When a Noun is connected with a Noun.
- (a) The form la ba of the verb "to be" with a pronoun may be used:—

```
... will be ... will be ...

1. ... u la ba ... ba la ba ...

2. ... u la ba ... i la ba ...

3. ... di la ba ... a la ba ...

etc., as in section b of 2 above.
```

(b) The Future of the verb "to be" may be used with pronouns agreeing with the noun classes.

	will be	will be
1.	u yo ba	ba yo ba
2.	u yo ba	i yo ba
3.	di yo ba	a yo ba
	etc.	etc.

- 4. When a Pronoun is connected with an ADJECTIVE, we use precisely the same connectives as when connecting a noun. (See Section 2.)
- 5. When a Noun is connected with an ADJECTIVE we use the following connectives, and the adjective has the noun classifiers:—

ווופכיו	1015	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
		will be	will be
1.		u no ba	 ba no ba
		u no ba	 i no ba
3.		di no ba	 a no ba
		bu no ba	 a no ba
5.		ku no ba	 a no ba
6.		ka no ba	 tu no ba
7.		chi no ba	 zi no ba
8.		i no ba	 zi no ba
9.		lu no ba	 zi no ba
02.		hi no ba	 a no ba

4		ta no yo ba	ta ba no yo ba
			ti no yo ba
		tu no yo ba	
3.		ta di no yo ba	ta no yo ba
4.		ta bu no yo ba	ta no yo ba
5.		ta ku no yo ba	ta no yo ba
6.		ta ka no yo ba	ta tu no yo ba
		ta chi no yo ba	ta zi no yo ba
8.		ti no yo ba	ta zi no yo ba
9.		ta lu no yo ba	ta zi no yo ba
94.		ta lu no yo ba	ta no yo ba

6. When a Pronoun is connected with an Adverb, we use the same connectives as when connecting a Pronoun and an Adjective.

7. When a Noun is connected with an Adverb, we use the same connectives as when connecting a Noun and an Adjective.

8. When a Pronoun is connected with an Interrogative, we use the same connectives as when connecting a Pronoun and an Adjective.

9. When a Noun is connected with an Interrogative, we use the same connectives as when connecting a Noun and an Adjective.

# THE COPULA IN INDIRECT CLAUSES.

In Indirect Clauses the Copula is unchanging. The Affirmative form is *kuti*. The Negative form is *te nsi*.

E.g. A kuti mubi, mu ume, If he is bad, hit him.

Nda ula bieni, a te nsi mabotu, How can I buy those
which are not good?

#### THE ADVERB

TONGA Adverbs are identical in use with those of English. They add some qualification to the words with which they are used, limiting or more fully explaining their meaning.

Adverbs are usually classified as of Time, Place, Manner,

etc.

#### ADVERBS OF TIME.

The following may be noted :-

kale, already. Wa ka inka kale, He has gone already.

chindi, long ago. Twa sika chindi, We arrived long

sunu, to-day. Sunu nda dima, To-day I dig. ijilo, yesterday. Nda sunduka ijilo, I started yesterday.

junza, to-morrow. Ndo i chita junza, I will do it to-morrow.

izona, the day after tomorrow. U la sika izona, He will arrive the day after to-morrow.

izonaedia, the second U la sika izonaedia, He will day after to-morrow. arrive the second day after to-morrow.

ne, when. U yo diokezia ne tu inka, You will rest when we go.

Note.—For euphony this Adverb may be used in the form of na, ni, no, or nu.

masikusiku, very early Wa buka masikusiku, He arose worning.

junzajunza, forenoon. Junzajunza ndadi kede, I sat during the forenoon.

isikati, noon. Isikati di la bala, At noon it shines.

igogo, afternoon.

masiku, night.

lumwi, sometime.

lino, now

ndidio lino, just now.

didi? ididi? when?

lube, frequently.

mane, until.

chi be chindi, after a

ku kusanguna, in the beginning.

ku kumana, in the end.

kunembo, beforetimes.

musule, afterwards.

Be njila mu chikolo igogo, They enter school in the afternoon.

Ta tu beleki masiku, We do not work in the night.

Lumwi ba la yeya, Sometime they will think.

Chita lino, Do it now.

Bola ndidio lino, Return immediately,

U yo bola didi? When will you return?

Nda beleka lube, I work continuously.

lube lube, very frequently. Ndadi ku yaka lube lube, I was always building.

Kala, mane nda sika, Sit until I come.

Chi be chindi imvula i la wa, After a time the rain will fall.

Ku kusanguna Leza wa ka lenga inyika, In the beginning God created the land.

Ku kumana wa zumina, In the end he assented.

Kunembo wadi zide, He had been previously.

Ndo vwima musule, I will hunt afterwards.

## ADVERBS OF PLACE.

kule, far, distant. Oyu munzi udi kule, This village is far.

The suffix -i? added to verbs is equivalent to where?

Wa indai? Where did you pass?

## THE LOCATIVES.

(1) Simple. Mu, in. Ku, to. A, at.

(2) Augmented form. Mwa, mudi, in. Kwa, kudi, to. Mpa, adi, at.

(3) Contracted form. (This is used in relative clauses.) Mo, in, from. Ko, to. O, at, on.

(4) Indicative form. Mumo, it is in. Nkuko, it is to. Mpao, it is on, it is at.

(5) Demonstrative form.

omuno, in here. omo, in there. omiya, in yonder. okuno, to here. oko, to there. okuya, to yonder. ano, awa, on here. awo, on there. adia, on yonder.

(6) Demonstrative forms emphasized.

just here, just there, just yonder.
mumo omuno. mumo omo.
nkuko okuno. nkuko oko. mpano, mpanyawa. mpanyawo. mpanyadia.

(7) Interrogative forms.

mudi? in where? kudi? to where? ani? on where?

(8) Locative with Possessives : -angu, -ako, -akwe, -esu, -anu, -abo.

mwangu, in mine. kwangu, to mine. angu, at mine, etc.

(9) Locatives with -mwi, one. mumwi, in one, i.e. together; kumwi, to one, i.e. together; amwi, at one, i.e. together.

(10) Locatives with -mbi, other, different.

mumbi, in a different place; kumbi, to a different place;

ambi, on a different place.

(11) Locatives with -onse, -all.

monse, everywhere inside. konse, to everywhere, from everywhere, onse, everywhere upon.

These forms may be duplicated, monse monse, konse konse, and onse onse, everywhere.

(12) Locative Compounds, such as:—
mumbadi, by the side.
kumbadi, to the side.
embadi, at the side.
mujwe, from the east.
kujwe, to the east.
kumbo, towards the north.
munsi, underneath.
kunsi, below.
ansi, on the ground.
mujulu, in the air.
kujulu, above.
ejulu, upon.

mufwifwi, kufwifwi, afwifwi, near. anze, outside.
mutala, beyond.
kutala, above.
etala, on the top.
mukati, between, inside.
kunembo, in front.
musule, behind.

#### ADVERBS OF MANNER.

bio, merely. luzutu, simply. chali, purposely. -like, only, see page 51.

## Adverbs with prefix cha-:

changuso, forcibly.
chabuya, kindly.
chaluno, swiftly.
chamanu, cunningly.
chakufwambana, hurriedly.

#### Adverbs with bu-:

mbudi, like, as. bumbi, differently. obo, thus, so. bobo, thus, so. mbobo, thus, so. mbubo, it is thus.

#### Adverbs with ka-:

kabotu, well. kabi, badly. kanini, little.

Intensive Species of Verb contains an adverbial idea in itself, and is equivalent to adding the words intensely, clearly, urgently, well, etc.

Adverbial particles when used with some verbs add a

qualification of manner :-

mbu. ku fuma mbu, to arise early.
fwepe. ku zula fwepe, to be quite full.
mpu. ku umpuna mpu, to strike forcibly.
ndu. ku sula ndu, to hate strongly.

ku nunka nsu, to smell abominably. nsu. ka vakwa go, to be built vertically. go. ku yakwa nga, to be built well. nga. ndendende. ku yakwa ndendende, to be built strongly. ntamaa. ku mana ntamaa, to be entirely finished. nto. ku mana nto, piyai. ku mana piyai, supu. ku mana supu, nte. ku kala nte, to sit well. dendele. ku kala dendele, to sit well. ku kala sunsumane, to sit crouchingly. sunsumane. ku bala mwengu, to shine fiercely. mwengu. ku umuna wi, to be perfectly quiet. chimpamu ku dila chimpamumpamu, to mpamu. sorrowfully. gwababa. ku anzika gwababa, to hang carefully.

Verb derivatives are used adverbially when following the verb from which they have been formed.

angule. ku angula angule, to take down carefully. ku batama bata, to be perfectly still. bata. ku bomba bombe, to soften perfectly. bombe. ku bompelwa bompelwe, to be great!v bompelwe. astounded. botie. ku botia botie, to make exceedingly good. buli. ku budika buli, to be missing altogether. bulu. ku bulula bulu, to explain explicitly. bunta. ku buntama bunta, to be exceedingly sorrowful. delu. ku delula delu, to shred finely. donko. ku donkola donko, to bore cleanly. dunsu. ku dunsula dunsu, to break suddenly. ku ebia ebie, to make see clearly. ebie. ezuezu. ku ezuka ezuezu, to faint deathly. fwinvane. ku fwinyana fwinyane, to shrink abnormally. ku gamba gambe, to be evceedingly gambe. astonished.

haa. ku asama haa, to open the mouth widely.
jabu. ku jabula jabu, to rest perfectly.
ji. ku jimpa ji, to beat up nicely.

kankama. ku kankamana kankama, to tremble awfully.

ku kantama kanta, to be greatly askanta. tounded.

ku kondwa kondwe, to rejoice exceedkondwe.

ingly.

ku kotama kota, to bow humbly. kota. laka. ku lakama laka, to stare vacantly. ku lebuka lebu, to be very weak. lebu.

lobe. ku loba lobe, to be entirely lost, to drown. ku mbombomena mbombomane, to sink mbombomane. entirely.

nanala.

ku nanamana nanala, to sit lightly. ku ngaima ngaingai, to glisten dazzlingly, ngaingai.

to be perfectly clean and shining.

ku ngenjema ngenje, to entirely shed the ngenje. bloom.

ngwalamu. ku ngwalamuna ngwalamu, to roar fiercely.

nkankanka. ku kankama nkankanka, to tremble greatly.

nyanya. ku nyanyamuna nyanya, to awaken gently.

ku nyenemuna nyenemu, to release carenyenemu. fully.

ndvondvondvoku ndvondvomena ndvondvondvondvo. ndyo. to precipitate profusely.

ku pungula pungu, to look up intently. pungu. ku puzuka puzu, to escape entirely. puzu. sampu. ku sampuka sampu, to lose flavour

entirely. siazie. ku siazia siazie, to leave altogether. simie. ku simia simie, to greatly harden.

ku sisa sise, to hide completely. sise. sole. ku sola sole, to try hard.

somo. ku somona somo, to unsheathe suddenly. ku sulika suli, to drift far or quickly. suli. ku supuka supu, to cleanse beautifully. supu. takataka. ku takana takataka, to disperse every-

where. tandie. ku tandia tandie, to drive away alto-

gether. tole. ku tola tole, to take once for all.

tondezie. ku tondezia tondezie, to point out explicitly.

wayu. yakuyaku. ku wayuka wayu, to burst out suddenly. ku yakununa yakuyaku, to pull down altogether.

yangale. yewele. ku yangala yangale, to disperse entirely. ku yemuka yewele, to dissolve entirely, to melt.

yosie, zilima. zilo, to melt. ku yosia yosie, to make greatly afraid. ku zilimana zilima, to stare vacantly.

ku zilika zilo, to look intently.

#### THE PREPOSITION

A Preposition is used to join a noun or pronoun to a noun or other part of speech, so as to indicate some relationship between them. When joined, the noun and preposition perform the function of an adverb or adjective. The preposition is said to govern the noun or pronoun with which it is joined.

# Locative Prepositions.

"Mu" expresses rest within, motion into or out from. It therefore is equivalent to: in, among, inside of, within, out of, through, during, etc.

"Ku" expresses rest at, motion to or from. It is equivalent

to: at, by, towards, from, to, etc.

"A" expresses rest upon, motion on to, or from off. It is equivalent to: on, upon, at, off, from, on to, off, on account of, because, with, by means of, etc.

Compound, Locative Prepositions.

Many of the Locative Adverbs previously noted on page 122 are followed by the simple preposition. They are then used as pure prepositions. We get the following expressions:—

outside of. anze a. between, among, in the middle of. akati ka. afwifwi a. near to. embadi a, at the side of. in front of. enembo a. above, on the top of. ejulu a, by the side of. kumbadi a, kunembo a, in front of. above, on the top of. kujulu ka, mukati mu. within, inside of. mumbadi a. by the side of, in the vicinity of.

## Phrase Prepositions.

kambo ka, on account of, because.
mbudi mbo, like, just as.
ku chindi cha, at the time of.
ku chimanga cha, in the stead of.

# THE CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions in Tonga are connectives which join sentences or words. They may be merely copulative or may be adversative. A subordinate phrase may be linked up by a conjunction and the conjunction used may be named according to the type of sentence which it introduces. We may, therefore, have Consecutive, Conditional, Causal, Comparative, etc.

In addition to the Copulatives already noted, the following

conjunctions are in common use :-

a, and.

Tola intobolo a masumu, Take the gun and the spears.

akuba, perhaps.

I, akuba, nguwe wa ka chita obo, Yes, perhaps he has done so.

ani, but.

Ani mu la chita nzi musule? But what shall you do afterwards?

ansya, unless, except.

Ansya wa dima sunu, u zo dya nzi obuya?

Unless he digs to-day, what will he eat
then?

anu, whereas.

Nda chi tanga udi mubotu, anu mubi, I still thought him good, whereas he is evil.

atene, perhaps.

Atene nzo bola, Perhaps I shall return.

ikuti, because.

Si lumbi ikuti wa bisia echi, I am not grateful because you have spoiled it.

kambunya, also.

Nduwe wa chi tola, kambunya nduwe wa chi bozia, It is you who took it away, also it is you who has returned it.

kansyo, unless, except, if, supposing, unless.

Si ko yo kondwa kansyo to ndi abili chimwi, I shall not be happy unless you give me one.

kuti. give me one.

Ba mu tola kuti a futuke, They took him that he might be saved.

lino, now, and, then, just then.

Ku sanguna wa zumina, lino wa kaka, At first he consented, then he refused.

mpo, but.

Nda mu buzia, mpo ta mvwi, I told him, but he did not understand.

nanka, or, whether.

Sa u yanda echi nanka echo? Do you want this or that?

nekubabobo, nevertheless.

Wa fusa adi ndime, nekubabobo nda ku ambwida, You have sinned against me, nevertheless I forgive you.

nekudikuti, although, though.

Wa ka chita nekudikuti ndadi ku kasia, You have done it although I was forbidding.

nkabela, and, also.

Wa zwa, nkabela ta chi boli, He has gone, and he does not return.

The conjunction na . . . ba, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, has a variable form for each class of noun used and the pronoun is embodied in it:—

1st per. nimba, nor I.
2nd per. nuba, nor thou.
3rd per. naba, nor he.
2. nuba, nor it.
3. nedba, nor they.
3. nuba, nor it.
3. nuba, nor they.
3. nuba, nor they.

nediba. 3. naba. 4. nebuba. naba. nekuba, 5. naba, 6. nekaba. netuba. nechiba. neziba. 8. niba.

8. niba, neziba, 9. neluba, neziba, 9a. neluba, naba.

# THE INTERJECTION

No work

3 . . 1

Interjections being mere exclamations do not enter into the grammatical structure of sentences. Any word almost may be used in an interjectional way, so that we cannot hope to give a complete list of words so used. The following may be noted:—

I!	Yes!
Pe!	No!
I! Pe!	No!
A kabi!	No! Not so!
Ma!	Oh!
Si kwe!	Not I!
Ta kwe!	No!
Zwa!	No!
Sangwe!	Thanks! Sir!
Mayo!	Dear me!
Ai!	Oh!
Wenche!	Please! Oh!
Ka bi!	Just so!
Yo bo!	Good!
Ani!	Well!
Sobo!	Just so!
To bwene!	See!
Chipo! Mumo!	Just so!
Mbwina!	Here! Oh!
To mvwide!	Just so!
E na!	Really!
I ma!	Alright!
U ma!	Really!
Ehe!	That's it!
A!	No!
Akaka!	No, no, no!
Nchonzyo!	Just so!
Malaa! or Maloa!	1 ruly!
Mpande!	Truly I
Simwaba!	Truly!
	Truly !
Ye!	Yes!

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