I. AN OUTLINE OF CILENJE

0. The Lenje Language

The Lenje language, one of the Bantu languages, is spoken in the Central Province of Zambia, which is near to Lusaka. According to Bryan (1969), Guthrie (1971) and Kashoki (1978), the Lenje language makes one group together with the Soli, the Ilala, the Tonga languages, etc. The number of speakers is about 80,000 (1969 census; Kashoki, 1987). The language is called Cilenje by its speakers.

There are two informants for this study. One is Mr. W.B. Cinkuli (42 years old in 1985). He comes from Kabwe town, the main town of the area where Cilenje is spoken. Both the grammar and the vocabulary of Cilenje were obtained mainly with his assistance. Besides his mother tongue Cilenje, he can speak English, Bemba and Nyanja. The other is Mr. J. Bowa (20 years old in 1985). He was born in a village 40 km south of Kabwe where he lived till he was 17 years old. After that, he moved to Lusaka and acquired English and Nyanza. He also says that he knows the Bemba language a little. His vocabulary is a little different from that of Mr. Cinkuli. In this study, Mr. Cinkuli's dialect is called the Kabwe dialect, and Mr. Bowa's is called the Lusaka dialect, tentatively.

1. Phonemes and their Description

Cilenje speakers use the Roman alphabet to write their language. Their ordinary writing is used in this study. To the right of each phoneme stands the approximate phone value, in brackets.

1-1. Vowels

The following five vowels are found.
i [i̯i̯], e [e̯e̯], a [a̯a̯], o [o̯o̯], u [u̯u̯].

1-2. Consonants

1-2-1. Plosives

The following plosives are found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Voiceless</th>
<th>Voiced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p [p]</td>
<td>b [b̞]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>t [t]</td>
<td>d [d]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velar</td>
<td>k [k]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among them, /d/ is found only in words of foreign origin, i.e., "lídíshi" (dish), "mádíshi" (dishes), "kádonki" (donkey) and "túdonki" (donkeys).

1-2-2. Affricate

Voiceless alveolo-palatal   c [tʃ]

1-2-3. Fricatives

All the fricatives found are voiceless.

Voiceless labio-dental f [f]
Voiceless dental s [s]
Voiceless palato-alveolar sh [ʃ~ʃ]
Voiceless velar h [x~ɣ]

[x] is observed only in the words "líháki" (horse) and "máháki" (horses).

1-2-4. Nasals

The following nasals are observed.
1-2-5. Lateral

dental 1 [ l ]

1-2-6. Semi vowels

bilabial w [ w ]
palatal y [ j ]

1-2-7. Prenasalized consonants

In some consonants, prenasalization is observed immediately before the consonant and the nasal has the same place of articulation as that consonant. Such a consonant with prenasalization is called the prenasalized consonant. The prenasalized consonants found in this study are as follows.

Prenasalized Plosives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voiceless</th>
<th>Voiced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bilabial</td>
<td>mp [ mp ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dental</td>
<td>nt [ nt ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>velar</td>
<td>nk [ ηk ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prenasalized Affricates

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alveolo-palatal</td>
<td>nc [ ntζ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prenasalized Fricatives

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>labio-dental</td>
<td>mf [ mf ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dental</td>
<td>ns [ ns ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palato-alveolar</td>
<td>nsh [ ηʃ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All these prenasalized consonants are represented by "NC" as necessary.

1-2-8. Labialized Consonants

Many labialized consonants are observed. They are transcribed /pw, bw, tw, cw, kw, fw, sw, lw, mw, nw/. They are also indicated as "CW" in this study where necessary. These labialized consonants appear only immediately before the vowels /i,e,a/. Thus, they may be considered to be the result of the sound change "Cu → CW /___<i,e,a>". In the above, "C" stands for a consonant and "u" for the vowel /u/. Besides, when the above /Cu/ precedes the vowel /u/ or /o/, it becomes /Cuu/ or /Coo/, respectively.

Labialized and prenasalized consonants are also observed. They are /mpw, mbw, ntw, ndw, nkw, ngw, mfw, nsw/. They are also written as "NCW" if necessary.

1-2-9. Palatalized Consonants

Many palatalized consonants are observed, too. They are /py, by, ty, fy, ly, my/. They are indicated as "Cy" where necessary. These palatalized consonants occur only immediately before the vowels /a,o,u/, and may be considered to be caused by the sound change "Ci → Cy /___<a,o,u>". Besides, when /Ci/ is followed by the vowel /i/ or /e/, it becomes /Cii/ or /Cee/, respectively.

One palatalized and prenasalized consonant /ndy/ is found in the word " الهندبولا " (giraffe). This word is considered to be a compound word which is made of "in-dya + bu-luba" (eater + flower), and the /ndy/ is considered to be caused by the sound change "/n-ly/ → /ndy/". This sound change "n-l → nd" is often observed in this language.
1-3. Tones and Their Descriptions

The tone carrier unit of this language is a vowel (described as V) or N of the prenasalized consonant NC. In most cases of W (of a CWV syllable), the "W" is not considered to be a tone carrier unit, because it is too short to carry a tone. In this case the "W" is represented as "CW" together with a consonant. However, at the word-initial and the word-medial position, it is pronounced long enough to carry a tone. In this case, the "W" is indicated without "\~".

Tone is marked on the tone carrier unit. There is a high level tone (described as \^, V is a tone carrier unit), a low level tone (V, no mark) and an ultra-low level tone (\~V). Furthermore, there is a falling tone from high (V), a falling tone from low (V) and a falling tone from ultra-low (\~V). The ultra-low level tone and these falling tones appear only at the sentence-final position. The tone in parentheses is optional. A sequence of consecutive tones is called a tonal pattern. "!" is called the tonal slippage mark in this study, and it lowers all tones by one level after the mark.

If the same tones are adjacent to each other, they have of course the same height tonetically. However, if there is a low tone(s) between two high tones, the latter high tone(s) is actually lower than the former one(s), though the height of the second is still higher than that of the preceding low tone. The tonal pattern of a word with two different series of high tones before and after a low tone(s) is found in predicate verbs but not in infinitives or in nouns. The tonal patterns in the following are transcribed tonetically according to the informant's pronunciation. Thus, free variation may be seen in the description.

1-4. Syllable Structure

The syllable of Cilenje is limited to open syllables. These are "V, CV, CWV, CYV, NCV, NCWV, NCYV".
2. The Structure of the Sentence

Generally, the word order of the indicative sentence is "subject + predicate verb + object". In the above, only the predicate verb is required, and both the subject and the object are optional.

The predicate verb usually consists of "subject prefix - tense marker - object affix - verb stem - verb ending." Of these, all elements other than the object affix are required.

3. Nouns

Nouns are classified into many classes according to the grammatical "gender and number". A noun consists of "prefix - stem" and the class of each noun is mostly indicated by the prefix. The prefixes of nouns and some examples of words are shown in the following. The number at the left shows the class number which is assigned by the author for convenience' sake. The "sg" or "pl" immediately after the class number shows the grammatical number of the words belonging to the class. "nt" shows that the word is uncountable. Among the prefixes, "0-" shows that the nouns have no prefix. The " - " shows the boundary between the prefix and the stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Example Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (sg)</td>
<td>mu-</td>
<td>mu-ntu (person), mw-anà (child)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a. (sg)</td>
<td>0-</td>
<td>-nändumi (brother), -sulwe (hare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. (pl of class 1 &amp; 1a)</td>
<td>ba-</td>
<td>ba-ntu (persons), bá-anà (children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bá-nändumi (brothers), ba-sulwe (hares)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (sg)</td>
<td>mu-</td>
<td>mú-twi (head), mú-ko no (arm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. (pl of class 3)  
mí-  
mí-twì (heads), mí-konò (arms)  
5. (sg)  
li-  
li-kosà (bracelet), li-cinkò (pillar)  
6. (pl of classes 5, 9, 11, 14, 15)  
ma-  
má-kosà (bracelets), ma-cinkò (pillars)  
má-ôlenji (oranges), má-pàkà (palms),  
má-tàntì (beds), má-twì (ears)  
7. (sg)  
ci-  
ci-mpantà (foot), ci-pindà (room)  
8. (pl of class 7)  
shi-  
shi-mpantà (feet), shi-pindà (rooms)  
9. (sg)  
iN-  
în-dyabulubà (giraffe), în-kàtà (coil)  
N-  
n-kàlamù (lion), ny-életì (needle)  
0-  
-fwàshikò (match), -ányenshi (onion)  
-ôlenji (orange)  
10. (pl of classes 9, 11)  
iN-  
în-dyabulubà (giraffes), ím-fwì (many  
N-  
n-kàtà (coils), n-kàlamù (lions)  
0-  
ny-életì (needles), ny-îmbo (songs)  
-fwàshikò (matches), -ányenshi (onions)  
11. (sg)  
lù-  
lù-fwì (a piece of white hair), lw-imbò  
(song), lù-pàkà (palm)  
12. (sg)  
ka-  
kà-kukù (chicken), ka-nà (mouth)  
13. (pl of class 12)  
tu-  
tù-kukù (chickens), tu-nà (mouths)  
14. (nt)  
bu-  
bu-lowà (blood), bú-shilù (madness),  
bú-tàntì (bed)  
15. (sg)  
kù-  
kú-twì (ear)  
16. (nt)  
pá-ńshi (floor), pa-nsêngwe (outside)  
17. (nt)  
kù-  
kù-mbò (west), kw-iculù (sky)  
18. (nt)  
mù-kàti (inside), mú-ńshi (down)  

In the above, some explanation is required for classes nine and ten. In the case of the Kabwe dialect, "iN-" appears only if the prefix "iN-" is high and the other part is low in the tonal pattern of the word. Otherwise, "N-" or "0-"
appears. The N of iN- or N- indicates a nasal consonant which takes the same place of articulation as the following consonant, if the stem-initial begins with a consonant. In case the stem-initial phone is a vowel, the N changes into "ny" or "ng" as shown in the following examples (the sound change shown below is limited within the data for this study).

Example: \[ N \rightarrow ny /\_\_i,e_\] 

- N-imbo \[ \rightarrow ny-\imbo (songs) \]
- N-end\[ \rightarrow ny-end\ (journeys) \]

N \[ \rightarrow ng /\_\_ u \]

- N-ubi \[ \rightarrow ng-\ubi (ululations) \]

The word "ng'ánda" (house(s)) has an alternative form "má-ánda". In this case, it may be considered that the change "N-and\[ \rightarrow ng'-anda" occurs. Apart from this, changes like "N-ganda \[ \rightarrow -ng'anda" may be supposed (cf. Guthrie, 1971).

In the case of Class 8, the prefix is "shi-" in the Kabwe dialect as shown in the above examples, but "fi-" in the case of the Lusaka dialect. This may be caused by the influence of other languages.

Example: fi-mpanta (feet), fi-pinda (rooms)

Besides the nouns shown in the above, infinitives can function like nouns. The prefix of the infinitive is "ku-".

4. Sound Changes

4-1. Vowel Coalescence and Sound Change

If the stem of a noun begins with a vowel, the stem-intial vowel often coalesces with the immediately
preceding vowel, i.e., with the vowel of the prefix, and a
sound change occurs as a result. (In addition to the above
condition, sound change is considered to occur always when two
vowels are adjacent to each other). Some examples are shown
in the following.

(1). /i/:

(1a). \text{i+\{e,a,o,u\} \rightarrow \{e(e),a(a),o(o),u(u)\}/\{c,sh\}__}
\text{ci-emba \rightarrow cé-émba (line), shi-emba \rightarrow shé-émba}
\text{(lines), ci-akulya \rightarrow c-ákulya (food), shi-akulya}
\text{\rightarrow sh-ákulya (foods), ci-ondo \rightarrow c-ondo (hoof),}
\text{shi-ondo \rightarrow shó-ondo (hooves), ci-una \rightarrow cú-unà}
\text{(stool), shi-una \rightarrow shú-unà (stools).}

(1b). \text{i+\{a,o,u\} \rightarrow \{ya(a),yo(o),yu(u)\}/after all con-
\text{sonants other than /c/ and /sh/.
\text{li-ansa \rightarrow ly-ansa (hand), mi-ansha \rightarrow my-ánsha
\text{(crack on wall), mi-ono \rightarrow myo-ono (one type of}
\text{fishing trap), mi-ongololo \rightarrow myo-ongololo
\text{(backbone), mi-umfwa \rightarrow myo-umfwa (thorns), miunda}
\text{\rightarrow myu-unda (field, farm).}

The sound change regarding /i/ is not found in any
conditions other than the above. That is, no sound change
occurs if the vowel /i/ is followed by /i/ or if /i/ is
followed by /e/ and the /i/ is placed immediately after a con-
sonant except /c/ and /sh/.

(2). /a/.

(2a). \text{a+i \rightarrow ee
\text{ma-ino \rightarrow mé-eno (teeth), ma-ica \rightarrow mé-eca (horns).}

(2b). \text{a+e \rightarrow ee
\text{ka-endo \rightarrow ke-endo (small leg), ka-embe \rightarrow ke-embe (axe).}
(2c). a+o → oo
    ka-o-se → ko-o-se (trap), ma-oka → mó-óka
    (caterpillar)

(2d). a+u → oo
    ndaka-upwaya → ndakóopwaya (I broke), bantu ba-umi →
    bantu bó-omi (living person)

    Sound change does not occur when /a/ is followed by
    /a/.

(3). /u/.

(3a). u+o → o(o)
    tu-o-se → to-o-se (traps), mu-o-yo → mo-o-yó (heart)

(3b). u+i,e,a→<wi,we,wa>
    lu-ica → lw-ica (horn), lu-imbo → lw-imbo (song),
    mu-endo → mw-endo (leg), ku-ela → kw-éla (end), ku-
    apa → kw-apá (armpit), mu-ansha → mw-áńsha (crack on
    wall)

    Sound change does not occur when /u/ is immediately
    followed by /u/.

5. Adjectives

    An adjective is placed after the noun which it modi-
    fies. An adjective consists of a prefix and a stem. The pre-
    fix of an adjective takes a different form according to the
    class of the noun which is modified by the adjective. That
    is, the sound form of the prefix depends on the class of the
    noun. This is called "grammatical concord". In the
    following, the prefix of each noun class is shown. There, the
    stem of the adjective is mainly "-botu" (good, beautiful etc.).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Class</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>mu-</td>
<td>múntú mú-botù (good person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a.</td>
<td>mu-</td>
<td>súlwé mú-botù (good hare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ba-</td>
<td>bántú bá-botù (good persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>u-</td>
<td>múkónó ú-botù (good arm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>i-</td>
<td>múkónó í-botù (good arms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>li-</td>
<td>libú lí-botù (good reed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>a-</td>
<td>mábú á-botù (good reeds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ci-</td>
<td>císépó cí-botù (good fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>shi-</td>
<td>shísépó shí-botù (good fruits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>i-</td>
<td>ntámbo í-botù (good rope)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>shi-</td>
<td>ntámbo shí-botù (good ropes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>lu-</td>
<td>lúpílí lú-lamfu (high mountain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ka-</td>
<td>kálulú ka-botù (good umbrella)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>tu-</td>
<td>túlúlí tú-botù (good umbrellas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>bu-</td>
<td>búsú bú-botù (good flour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>ku-</td>
<td>kúwwí kú-botù (good ear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>pa-</td>
<td>péécúlú pá-botù (beautiful peak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>ku-</td>
<td>kúnémbo ku-botù (good front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>mu-</td>
<td>múkátí mú-botù (good inside)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above, the adjective prefix for class 8 is /fi-/ in the Lusaka dialect. The following is an example.

Example: fímpánťá fí-botù (good feet)

Furthermore, the Lusaka dialect seems to use the adjective prefix "u-" for animals of class 1 as well as "mu-", though "mu-" is always used for human beings. This may be considered to be caused by the influence of other languages. Some examples are shown in the following.

Example: súlwé ú-botù ~ súlwé mú-botù (good hare)
bóbwe ú-botù ~ bóbwe mú-botù (good frog)
6. Demonstrative Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns

Like adjectives, the demonstrative adjective is placed after the noun modified by it and shows grammatical concord with the class of the noun. The demonstrative adjectives are divided into (a) this (b) that and (c) that yonder. Some examples are shown in the following.

Example: muntu uyu (this person), muntu uyo (that person), muntu ulya (that person yonder), bantu aba (these persons), músāmu uyu (this medicine), músāmu ii (these medicines).

If these are used without preceding nouns, they become the demonstrative pronouns. The demonstrative adjectives (or the demonstrative pronouns) are shown in the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Class</th>
<th>(a) this</th>
<th>(b) that</th>
<th>(c) that yonder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>uyu</td>
<td>uyo</td>
<td>ulya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a.</td>
<td>uyu</td>
<td>uyo</td>
<td>ulya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>aba</td>
<td>abo</td>
<td>balya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>uyu</td>
<td>uyo</td>
<td>ulya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iyo</td>
<td>ilya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ili ~ ii</td>
<td>ilyo ~ iyo</td>
<td>lilya ~ ilya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>aya</td>
<td>ayo</td>
<td>alyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ici</td>
<td>ico</td>
<td>cilya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ishi</td>
<td>isho</td>
<td>shilya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iyo</td>
<td>ilya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>ishi</td>
<td>isho</td>
<td>shilya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>ulu</td>
<td>ulo</td>
<td>lulya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>aka</td>
<td>ako</td>
<td>kalya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>utu</td>
<td>uto</td>
<td>tulya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>ubu</td>
<td>ubo</td>
<td>bulya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>uku</td>
<td>uko</td>
<td>kulya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>apa</td>
<td>apo</td>
<td>palya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. uku     uko     kulya
18. umu     umo     mulya

In the Lusaka dialect, class 8 takes (a) ifi, (b) ifyo and (c) filya, respectively.

7. Possessive

"Noun1 of Noun2" like "a finger of a person" is expressed with the word order "Noun1 + particle + Noun2". The particle indicating "of" shows grammatical concord with the immediately preceding noun (i.e., Noun1 in the above). The following are some examples.

Example:  cíkumo cá muntu (a finger of a person)
            shíkumo shá muntu (fingers of a person)
            kápókóso ká muntu (a knee of a person)
            túpókóso t'wá muntu (knees of a person)

The particle for each noun class is shown in the following.

                           1. wa     2. ba     3. wa     4. ya
                           5. lya    6. a      7. ca     8. sha    9. ya

In the Lusaka dialect, class 8 takes the particle "fya" instead of the above "sha".

8. Other Words Modifying Nouns

There are some other words which are placed after a noun and which modify the preceding noun. Some of them are as follows.
8-1. Numerals

A numeral consists of a prefix and a stem. If numerals are used independently, i.e., as nouns, they have their own prefixes and they are classified into the noun classes mentioned in 3. Some examples are shown in the following.

Example:  k-omwi (← ka-omwi, one), t-obílo (← tu-obilo, two), lí-kumi (ten), má-kumi (tens), ṃw-andá (hundred), my-andá (hundreds).

If a numeral is placed after a noun and modifies the noun, the numeral shows grammatical concord like an adjective. Examples are shown in the following.

Example:  líǹkanda ly-omwi (one time), mánkanda otátwe (otatwe ← a-otatwe, three times)

8-2. "Many", "Few" and "All"

The stem of "many", "few" or "all is "-(i)nji", "-niini" or "-onse", respectively. They are placed after the noun modified and the prefixes show grammatical concord with the nouns. Some examples are shown in the following.

Example:  bàńtú bánji (ba-nji?) ~ bàńtú bénji (← ba-ńjì?) (many persons),
shíntu shinji (many things),
bàńtú báníini (few persons),
bàńtú bónse (←ba-onse, all persons).

8-3. Interrogative Adjective; "How many" and "Which"

The stem of "how many" is "-ongae" and the prefix shows grammatical concord with the noun modified.
Example: myáaka y-ongae (how many years)
nshiku sh-ongae (how many days)
bantu b-ongae (← ba-ongae, how many persons)

The word "which" is always "nshi" irrespective of the noun class which is modified by it.

Example: líbukú nshi (which book), mabukú nshi
(which book), múshóbó nshi (which type, what kind), bánýámá nshi (which animals)

9. Personal Pronouns

The independent personal pronouns are shown in the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg</td>
<td>nébo</td>
<td>wébo</td>
<td>lakwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>sswébo</td>
<td>mwebo</td>
<td>ssábo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The emphatic form of independent personal pronouns like "myself, yourself etc." are shown in the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg</td>
<td>némwine</td>
<td>ómwine</td>
<td>nwíne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>sóbéene</td>
<td>nobéene</td>
<td>béeene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The stem of each possessive pronoun form is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg</td>
<td>-ángu</td>
<td>-áko</td>
<td>-ákwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>-ésu ~ -esu</td>
<td>-ánu ~ -anu</td>
<td>-ábó ~ abo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the possessive pronoun modifies a noun, the possessive pronoun is placed after the noun and the prefix
shows grammatical concord with the noun.

Example: ců́ná c-ángu (my chair), ců́ná c-ákwe (his/her chair), bankámbó y-ákwe (his grandfather), náńkashi y-aabo (their sister), bèéshi w-esu (our father)

When these possessives are used independently, i.e., without a preceding noun, they come to mean "mine, yours, his/hers etc."

Some kinship terms already show a relationship with others. "father" or "mother" are examples. They are shown in the following.

Example: ba-tá (my father), bé-éso (your (sg) father), bé-éshi (his father), ba-má (my mother), bá-ńyóko (your (sg) mother), bá-ńyína (his mother), bá-káapo (my grandparent), bá-ńkámbó (someone else's grandparent).

10. Infinitive Form of the Verb

The infinitive consists of "ku- verb stem -a", where "ku" is the prefix and "a" the verb ending. Some examples are shown in the following.

Example: kú-bon-á (to see, seeing), kú-nyufw-á (to hear, hearing), kw-amb-á (to say, saying).

If the stem of a verb begins with a vowel, the vowel often coalesces with the vowel of the prefix "ku" and sound change occurs. The manner of the change is the same as that mentioned in section 4. The following are some examples of this sound change.
Example: ku-okeshà → ko-okeshà (to rest),
ku-osa → kó-osà (to knit), ku-eba → kw-ebà (to marry (of a man)), ku-anga → kw-angà (to fasten).

Before the stem, the reflexive affix "-li-" can be inserted. Examples are as follows.

Example: kú-li-cisa (to injure oneself) vs. ku-cisà (to injure (somebody)); kú-li-kunkumuna (to wipe oneself) vs. kú-kunkumuna (to wipe (somebody)).

Like verbs, the infinitive can be followed by a noun which is an object or by a complement consisting of prepositive + noun. The following are some examples.

Example: kúcesà misusù (to cut hair), kútélèkà mánsì (to boil up water), kúnánà pa mubìli (to smear on a body), kúkompola a mûnì (to lick with a finger).

Like nouns, the infinitive can become a subject or an object. The following are some examples.

Example: tulisùní kùnìwa (we want to drink; tulisuni, we want; kunìwa, to drink).

When the infinitive is used like a noun, the adjective prefix is "ku".

Example: kútélèkà kú-botù (good cooking), kóósà kú-botù (good knitting).

In the following example, the former infinitive is used like a verb and the latter like a noun.

Example: kùumuna kulìlà (to stop weeping)
The infinitive is also used like an adverb, where it means "in order to do".

Example: ndaakúyá mú kubakumanyá (I will go in order to meet them; ndaakuya, I will go; kúbakumanya, to meet them, -ba-, them).

"a (meaning "with") + infinitive" is placed immediately after a predicate verb, and it shows consecutive action by the same subject.

Example: bá(ntú) bá(tooyá) á kú(ísá). (People are going and coming; batooya, they are going, kwisa, to come).

11. Derivative verbs

Various derivative verbs can be formed by adding a derivative affix to the stem of the infinitive. There are a lot of derivative affixes. Some of them are shown in the following. The rough meaning (function) of each affix is shown in parentheses.

(1). -sh/-ish/-esh- (Causative, Transitivization)
   kú-li-sh-a (to feed; cp. kú-ly-a, to eat),
   kú-nw-ish-a (to make drink; cp. kú-nw-a, to drink),
   kú-kankaman-ish-a (to puzzle, surprise; cp. kú-
   kankaman-a, to become puzzled, surprised),
   kú-bon-esh-a (to show; cp. kú-bon-a, to see).

(2). -u- (Passive)
   kú-bonw-a (to be seen; cp. kú-bon-a, to see),
   kw-ebw-a (to get married, be married (of a woman);
   cp. kw-eb-a, to marry (of a man)),
   ku-komw-a (to be defeated; cp. ku-kom-a, to win,
   defeat),
   ku-calulw-a (to be opened; cp. ku-calul-a, to open).
(3). -ik/-ek/-k- (Stative, Transitivization, Intransitivization)
ku-bamb-ik-a (to be repaired; cp. ku-bamb-a, to repair),
kú-fwal-ik-a (to dress; cp. kú-fwal-a, to wear),
kú-bon-ek-a (to be seen; cp. kú-bon-a, to see).
kú-shimi-k-a (to go out (of fire); cp. kú-shimy-a, to extinguish).

(4). -uk/-ok- (Intransitivization)
ku-sandul-uk-á (to turn round; cp. ku-sandul-á, to make turn round),
ko-olol-ok-á (to become straight; cp. ko-olol-á, to straighten).

(5). -ul/-ulul/-olol- (Antonymous)
ku-shink-ul-a (to take out a stopper; cp. ku-shink-a, to stop up),
kú-fwék-ul-a (to uncover; cp. ku-fwék-a, to cover),
kú-pet-ulul-a (to unfold; cp. ku-pet-a, to fold),
kú-kob-olol-a (to disentangle; cp. ku-kob-a, to tangle).

(6). -an- (Reciprocal)
kw-ab-an-a (to share; cp. kw-ab-a, to give away),
ku-punk-an-a (to hit each other; cp. ku-punk-a, to hit).

(7). -il/-el/-ilil- (Applicative, Intensive)
kú-tung-il-a (to thread; cp. kú-tung-a, to pierce, sew),
kú-yey-el-a (to consider; cp. kú-yey-a, to think),
kú-cat-ilil-a (to hold; cp. kú-cat-a, to touch).

The following are some examples of compound derivative affixes.
(8). -olok-/-uluk-
    ku-pop-olok-a (to become loose; cp. ku-pop-a, to hit in (of nail)),
    kw-ang-uluk-a (to become untied; cp. kw-ang-a, to tie).

(9). -ilish-
    ku-lang-ilish-a (to look at; cp. ku-lang-a, to look, see).

(10). -ikw-
    ku-cis-ikw-a (to become injured; cp. ku-cis-a, to injure),
    kú-nyufw-ikw-a (to be heard; cp. kú-nyufw-a, to hear).

(11). -ishikw-
    ku-tibanka-ishikw-a (to become mixed; cp. ku-tibany-a, to mix).

In the same category of derivative affixes, some words take /i/ or /u/ as the initial vowel of the affix and others take /e/ or /o/. For example, the word "kubambika" takes /i/ as the initial vowel, while the word "kuboneka" takes /e/ (see 11-(3)). The selection depends on vowel harmony with a vowel of the stem. That is, /i/ or /u/ appears if the last vowel of the stem is one of /i,a,u/ and the /e/ or /o/ appears if there is /e/ or /o/, though some exceptions were found.

12. Predicate Verbs

Generally, the affirmative form of a predicate verb consists of "subject prefix - tense marker - object affix - verb stem - verb ending". The negative form is indicated by adding the negative affix immediately before the subject prefix in the affirmative formula, in general. In the above, the object affix is optional.
The subject prefix shows grammatical concord with the noun of the subject, i.e., it takes an inherent form depending on the noun class. For example, in the sentence "múlónga utóókún'ka" (a river is flowing), the predicate verb is "utóókún'ka" (it is flowing). The subject prefix in it is "u", which is the inherent prefix for the noun class of the subject "múlónga" (river). The object affix shows grammatical concord with the noun class of the object, too. For example, in the sentence "ndáákúlúpá líkúmbeesa" (I will give a blanket), the object affix in the predicate verb "ndáákúlúpá (I will give it) takes the inherent affix "li" for the noun class of the object "líkúmbeesa" (blanket).

As for verb endings, "A" type, "I" type, "E" type and "ITE" types are found. They indicate the tense and/or the aspect together with the tense marker (see below).

12-1. Subject prefixes and Object affixes

The subject prefixes and the object affixes for the personal pronoun are shown in the following, where the former is the subject prefix and the latter the object affix.

1st.sg: N / N, 2nd.sg: u / ku, 3rd.sg: u,a / mu
1st.pl: tu/tu, 2nd.pl: mu/mu, 3rd.pl: ba/ba

The following are the subject prefix and object affixes of nouns. The former is the subject prefix and the latter the object affix. The class number is shown in parentheses.

(1). u,a/mu. (1a). u,a/mu. (2). ba/ba. (3). u/u.
In the above, the subject prefix "N" of the first person singular pronoun appears as /nj/ if the immediately following vowel is /i/. It appears as /nd/ or /ng/ if the immediately following vowel is /a/ or /u/, respectively. Besides, if /l/ follows immediately after "N", the sound change "N+1 → nd" occurs. If a consonant other than /l/ follows, "N" appears as a nasal consonant with the same place of articulation as that of the consonant. In some environments in the negative form, the "N" does not appear. The following are the environments found within the scope of this study.

\[
N \rightarrow 0 /\langle nshi, teshi \rangle_\_\langle b, t, c, kw, l, y \rangle
\]

There are two subject prefixes /u/ and /a/ for the third person singular pronoun, noun class (1) and noun class (1a). /u/ seems to appear in the affirmative and /a/ in the negative. However, in the Lusaka dialect, /a/ appears only if the subject prefix is followed by the vowel /a/, and /u/ seems to appear in other cases.

In some cases, the subject prefix of the third person singular pronoun /u/ has the same sound as that of the second person singular. However, they are distinguished from each other by the tone. The following are some examples.

Example: wakámbona ciiló (you(sg) saw me) vs. \\
áwakámbona ciiló (he saw me).

The object affix "N" of the first person singular shows a sound change like the "N" of the subject prefix. The sound change found in this study is as follows. Before a consonant, "N" appears as a nasal consonant with the same place of articulation as that of the consonant and it appears as /nj/ before the vowel /i/.

The sound of each object affix is the same as that of the subject prefix except in the cases of the third person singular, classes (1) and (1a).
12-2. Verb-endings

Among the verb-endings, the "A" type, the "I" type and the "E" type are formed by adding affixes /a/, /i/ and /e/ to the end of the verb stem, respectively. The "ITE" type is formed by adding affixes /ite/ or /ete/ to the stem-end. /ite/ is attached if the last vowel of the stem is one of /i,a,u/ and /ete/ if the last vowel of the stem is one of /e,o/. Thus, vowel harmony is also observed here as well as in derivative verbs (cf. Madan, A.C., 1908).

13. Predicate Verbs

Some examples showing the structure of the sentence will be given in the following. There, "A=" stands for the formula of the affirmative and "N=" for the negative. In each formula, "S" stands for the subject prefix, and "V" for the verb stem. "A", "E", "I" and "ITE" stand for respective types of the verb endings. The object affix is omitted in the formula. The category or the explanation of each formula is not precisely grammatical, but just shows that the formula is used in some such circumstance.

(1). Remote past (Past on or before yesterday)

A=S-aka-V-A, N=ta-S-kwee ku-V-A.
twakábunjika (we gathered. ku-bunjika, to gather),
tátuık’ée kúbunjika (we did not gather).

(2). Immediate past (Past of today, cf. (10))

A=S-a-V-A
twabúnjika (we gathered).
The negative form is the same as that of (1).

(3). Present, Present Habitual

A=S-la(a)-V-A, N=ta-S-V-I
tulaabunjika (we gather  we will gather),
tatubunjiki (we do not gather  we will not gather),
tulaya ku coonde (we go to church habitually. ku-ya, to go; ku, to; coonde, church),
tulayi ku coonde (we do not go to church).

(4). Immediate Future (Future of today)
N=teshi S-V-E
téší tubunjikè (we will not gather).
The affirmative is the same as (3) above.

(5). Remote Future (Future on or after tomorrow)
A=S-la(a)-ku-V-A, N=teshi S-ka-V-E
tulaakubunjikà (we will gather),
téshi tukabunjikè (we will not gather).

(6). Remote Past Progressive (Past progressive on or before yesterday), Past Habitual
A=S-aka-linga ku-V-A, N=te-S-aka-linga ku-V-A
twaka'lingà kubunjikà (we were gathering),
tetwaka'lingà kubunjikà (we were not gathering).

(7). Immediate Past Progressive (Past progressive of today)
A=S-a-linga ku-V-A, N=te-S-a-linga ku-V-A
twalangingà kubunjikà (we were gathering),
tetwalingà kubunjikà (we were not gathering).

The affirmatives of (6) and (7) consist of "copula (cf.16) + infinitive". "linga+ku" often appears as the abbreviated form "li+ku" or "ly+uu".

(8). Present Progressive
A=S-limu ku-V-A, N=ta-S-betemu ku-V-A
tulimú kubunjikà (we are gathering),
tatubetemu kubunjikà (we are not gathering).
(9). Present Progressive and Progressive where the action continues from Present to Immediate Future
A=S-too-V-A, N=ta-S-too-V-A
\(^{(2)}\) tutoobunjika (we are gathering),
tatutôobunjika (we are not gathering).

The affirmative of (9) is also expressed by the formula "S-te-ku-V-A". It may be considered that the sound change "teku \(\rightarrow\) teu \(\rightarrow\) too" occurred.

(10). Immediate Future Progressive (Future progressive of today. This is also used in the sense of "need to do")
A=S-la(a)-noo-V-A, N=teshi S-noo-V-A.
tulanoobunjika (we will be gathering we will need to gather),
téshi tunôobunjika (we will not be gathering we will not need to gather).

The above are expressed by "A=S-naku-V-A", and "N=ta-S-naku-V-A". It is considered that the sound change "naku \(\rightarrow\) nau \(\rightarrow\) noo" occurred.

(11). Remote Future Progressive (Future Progressive on or after tomorrow, and it is also used in the sense of "need to do")
A=S-la(a)-ku-noo-V-A, N=teshi S-ka-noo-V-A
tulaakunoobunjika (we will be gathering we will need to gather),
téshi tukanôobunjika (we will not be gathering we will not need to gather).

The perfect tense is expressed with a verb ending of the "ITE" type.

(12). Remote Past Perfect (Past perfect on or before yesterday)
A=S-aka-linga ku-V-ITE, N=te-S-aka-linga ku-V-ITE
ndakáli kúbálité lîbukù (I had already read a book. cf.13-(7)).
nshindakály úubálité libúkù (I had not read a book yet. cf.13-(7)).

Only in the first singular, "te" appears as "nshi".

(13). Immediate Past Perfect (Past perfect of today)  
A= S-a-linga ku-V-ITE, N=te-S-a-linga ku-V-ITE  
ndalíngá kubunjikite (I had already gathered),  
nshindalíngá kubunjikite (I had not gathered yet).

(14). Present Perfect (This is also used as Immediate Past Perfect)  
A= S-li-V-ITE, N=ta-S-V-ITE  
tulibunjikite (we have gathered),  
tatubunjikite (we have not gathered yet).

(15). Present Perfect (cf.(2))  
A= S-a-V-A, N=ta-S-naa-ku-V-A  
ndé twashika (just now, we have arrived),  
tatunáakushika (we have not arrived yet).

(16). Immediate Future Perfect (Future perfect of today)  
A= S-la(a)-noo-V-ITE, N=teshí S-noo-V-ITE  
tulanoobunjikite (we will have gathered),  
téshí tunóóbunjikite (we will not have gathered).

(17). Remote Future Perfect (Future perfect on or after tomorrow)  
A= S-la(a)-ku-noo-V-ITE, N=teshí S-ka-noo-V-ITE  
tulaakunoobunjikite (we will have gathered),  
téshí tukanóóbunjikite (we will not have gathered).

The following "continuous forms" express that an action which occurred in the past is still continuing at the time expressed by the tense marker.
(18). Remote Past Continuous (continuous form of the Remote past tense)
A=S-aka-ly uu-ci-V-A, N=te-S-aka-ly uu-ci-V-A
twakály úúcibélëngà (we were still reading),
tetwakály úúcibélëngà (we were not still reading).

(19). Immediate Past Continuous
A=S-a-ly uu-ci-V-A, N=te-S-a-ly uu-ci-V-A
twaly úúcibélëngà (we were still reading),
tetwaly úúcibélëngà (we were not still reading).

In both (18) and (19), "ly uu" is considered to be an abbreviated form of "linga ku" (cf.13-(7)).

(20). Present Continuous
A=S-ci-V-A, N=ta-S-ci-V-A
tucibélëngà (we are still reading),
tatucibélëngà (we are not still reading).

(21). Immediate Future Continuous
A=S-la(a)-noo-ci-V-A, N=teshi S-noo-ci-V-A
tulanoocibélëngà (we will still be reading),
téshi tunóocibélëngà (we will not still be reading).

(22). Remote Future Continuous
A=S-laa-ku-noo-ci-V-A, N=teshi S-ka-noo-ci-V-A
tulaakunoocibélëngà (we will still be reading),
téshi tukanóocibélëngà (we will not still be reading).

The "continuous form with perfect tense" is expressed by using "ci" together with the "ITE" type of verb ending.

(23). Present Continuous Perfect
A=S-ci-V-ITE
tucílimite (we have been farming).
14. Imperative

The imperative is expressed in the form of "Verb stem -A", where "A" stands for the "A" type of verb ending. It is also replaced by "ka-u-Verb stem-A", if the number of the person ordered is one. In this case, the sound change, ",(k)a+u \rightarrow (k)o", always occurs, where the "u" is the subject prefix of the second person singular pronoun. If the persons ordered are more than one, the formula is replaced by "(k)a-mu-Verb stem-A", where "mu" is the subject prefix for the second person plural pronoun. Some examples are shown in the following.

Example: léta! koléta! (bring!; kúleta, to bring), téléka! kotéléka! (cook!; kúteleka, to cook), kamuléta! (bring!), kamukútíka! (cook!).

The imperative may sometimes be replaced with the subjunctive when more politeness is intended. In this case, the formula is "S - Verb stem - E", and means "Would you do ...?".

Example: uléte? (would you(sg) bring?), ukútíke? (would you(sg) cook?), muléte? (would you(pl) bring?), mukútíke? (would you(pl) cook?).

The negative form, i.e., prohibitive form, is given by the formula "S-ta-Verb stem-I", where "S" stands for the subject prefix, "ta" the negative affix, and "I" for the "I" type of verb ending.

Example: utáletì! (do not bring!), utáteleki! (do not cook!), mutáletì (do not bring!), mutákútikì! (do not cook!).

The expression "let somebody do!" also uses the above formulae.
Example: kantéléka! (let me cook!), ntéléke? (Shall I cook? or Would you have me cook?); kabatéléka! (let them cook!), batéléke? (Shall they cook? or Would you have them cook?).

15. Subjunctive

The subjunctive always takes a verb-ending of the "E" type. The formula is mainly "S-(O)-Verb stem-E", where "S" stands for the subject prefix and "O" the optional object affix. The subjunctive is used in the meaning something like "so that the subject may do" or "in order that the subject do". Furthermore, it can be used in a sense like "subject had better do" or "subject must do". In this case, it takes the formula "(a)-S-Verb stem-E" (cf. 14). Some examples are shown in the following.

Example: twakábeepusha kwámbái tucáne múkumbuló. (we asked them in order that we might get the answer. kí-pusha, to ask; kwámbái, so that; kúcana, to get), twakwipusha kwámbái tushí-níshe. (we asked you(sg) in order that we might be sure), tukoólishe ng'ombé. (we must sell cattle; kuulishá, to sell; ng'ombé, cattle).

16. Copula

The copula is shown in the following formulae depending on the tense. There, "S" stands for the subject prefix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote Past</td>
<td>S-aká-língá</td>
<td>te-S-aká-língá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate Past</td>
<td>S-a-língá</td>
<td>te-S-a-língá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>S-li</td>
<td>ta-S-shí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate Future</td>
<td>S-la(a)-ba</td>
<td>ta-S-tóó-ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S-tóó-ba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Future</td>
<td>S-la(a)-ku-ba</td>
<td>tésí S-ká-be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the above, the formulae of both Immediate Future and Remote Future take the verb "kú-ba" (to become, to exist). In the negative form of the Immediate Future, the formula "teshi S-be" may also be supposed to exist, but no such a formula is found within the scope of the data in this study. Some examples are shown in the following.

Example: ndakáliingá móìì. (I was a teacher. móìì, teacher),
nshindakáliingá móìì. (I was not a teacher. "te" appears as "nshi" only in the case of the first person singular)
mukalo walingá úlamfù. (The well was deep. mukaló, well; -lamfu, deep),
mukalo tewalingá úlamfù. (The well was not deep),
cíntu cílí cílémuì. (The thing is heavy. cintú, thing; -lemu, heavy),
cíntu tacishí cílémuì. (The thing is not heavy),
túlabá báñábácíkölolò. (we will become students.
báñábácíköloì, students),
ntóóba móìì. (I will be a teacher),
nshitóóba móìì. (I will not be a teacher),
ndáákúbá wáánò. (I will be here),
tESHINKABÉ wáánò. (I will not be here).

The present tense is also given using "n" (affirmative) or "teshi" (negative). Examples are shown in the following.

Example: kádonki n kániínì. (A donkey is small.
-niínì, small),
kádonki teshí kániínì. (A donkey is not small),
túdonki n túníínì. (Donkeys are small),
túdonki teshí túníínì. (Donkeys are not small).

If the subject is plural, the "n" can be optional.
Example: shíntú shílému. (Things are heavy).

The copular "N" can be placed in the sentence-initial position. In this case, "N + Noun" expresses "It is a Noun" or "They are Nouns". Then, the copula "N" shows the grammatical concord with the class of the following noun, as shown in the following.

(a). "N" appears as "ngu" before nouns of classes (1), (1a) and (3) (the prefix is mu- or 0-).
(b). "N" appears as "njí" before nouns of class (4) (the prefix is mi-).
(c). "N" appears as "nga" before nouns of class (6) (the prefix is ma-).
(d). "N" appears as "ni" before nouns of classes (9) and (10) (the prefix is iN-, N-, or 0-).
(e). "N" appears as a nasal consonant which has the same place of articulation as the following consonant except in the above cases (a), (b), (c) and (d). However, the sound change "n+1 → nd" occurs.

The negative form is expressed by the formula "tēshí+ Noun" (It is not a Noun or They are not Noun). In the negative, grammatical concord does not occur and "tēshí" appears before any noun. Examples are shown in the following.

Example: ngu mūtīwi. (It is a head): nji mūtīwi. (They are heads): n dibu. (It is a reed. n libu → ndibu): ngamābu. (They are reeds): nī nshingō. (It is a neck. or They are necks): tēshī mūtīwi. (It is not a head): tēshī mūtīwi. (They are not heads).

17. The Formula to express "to have"

The formula expressing "to have" is, in general, "copula + Infinitive" for the past and present tense and "copula + a (meaning "with")." for the future tense.
Affirmative | Negative
---|---
Remote Past | S-a-ká-ly úúčité (țíte) | te-S-a-ká-ly úúčité (țíte)
Immediate Past | S-a-ly úúčité (țíte) | te-S-a-ly úúčité (țíte)
Present | S-lićité | ta-S-ćité
Immediate Future | S-la(a)-ba a | ta-S-tóó-ba a
| S-tóó-ba a |
Remote Future | S-laa-kü-ba a | tēši S-ká-be a

In the above, "linga ku" or "lingo o" (← linga u ← linga ku(?)) can be used instead of "ly uu" (13-(7)). Some examples are shown in the following.

Example: ndakály úúcîte mááli. (I had some money, mááli, money), nshindakály úúcîte mááli. (I had not any money), waly úúcîte líbúkú. (He had a book, líbúkú, book), tâlîy úúcîte líbúkú. (He had not a book, te+a → taa), ulîcîte cîbêši. (He has a knife, cîbêši, knife), taacîte cîbêši. (He has not a knife), utôóba a mááli. (He will have some money), ndâákâbâ a mááli. (I will have some money), tēši ňkâbe a mááli. (I will not have any money).

18. Locatives

Locatives are divided into the following three groups: (a). definite locatives (here/there), (b). indefinite locatives (hereabout/thereabout) and (c). locatives indicating the inside (inside of this place/inside of that place). They are shown as follows.

(a) definite  (b) indefinite  (c) inside

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>here etc.</th>
<th>pano</th>
<th>kuno</th>
<th>muno</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>there etc.</td>
<td>palya</td>
<td>kulya</td>
<td>mulya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. Prepositions

Prepositions are placed immediately before a noun. Among them, "pa", "ku", "mu" and "a" are mentioned here.

(a). pa

"pa" includes the meaning of "definite location" and it means "at, on, on the place etc."

Example: kúbélékélá pa lubasó (to carry on a hip, lubasó, hip), kúménéná pá cíśamu (to be parasitic on, kumenéna, to grow on; cíśamu, tree).

(b). ku

"ku" includes the meaning of "indefinite location" and it means "around, near, by, to, from etc."

Example: kú Lúsáka (to Lusaka), kúkóbékélá kú cílúli (to suspend from a roof(ceiling), kukobekela, to suspend; cíluli, roof ~ ceiling).

(c). mu

"mu" includes the meaning of "inside of" and it means "in, into (the inside of), from (the inside of) etc."

Example: kúbíka mu káñwa (to put into a mouth; kúbika, to put; káñwa, mouth), kusuwa mu bulongó (to come out of the ground/to spring out; kusuwa, to come; bulóngó, ground/soil).

(d). a

"a" means "with, by etc.".

Example: kúkompola a munwé (to lick with a finger; kúkompola, to lick; munwé, finger), wakácáikwá a mubie kú cíbeshi (he was killed by his friend with a knife; mubie, his friend; cíbeshi, knife).
20. Conjunctions and Others

In the following, some conjunctions and others are shown.

(a). a (and)
busu a máfuta (flour and oil),

(b). nabi (or)
busu nábi máfuta (flour or oil),

(c). naa (if)
ntooya náa aye. (I will go if he goes),
teshí nje náa abúlekuyà (I will not go if he does not go).

(d). sombi (but)
baakesa sombi tatkwee kubabona (they came but we did not see them. kwisa, to come; kubabona, to see),

(e). mukwinga (because)
twakaboomba mukwinga bakatubeca. (we beat them because they cheated us. kúuma, to hit/beat, kúbeca, to cheat).

(f). aboobo (therefore)
bakatubeca abóobo twakáboomà. (they cheated us, therefore we beat them).

(g). ku (where)
tatushi-ko ku bakaye. (we don't know where they went. kuúa, to go).

(h). lishi (when)
ndaakulipila malipilo líshi akáboole. (I will pay the salary when he comes. malipilo, salary; kuboolá, to come).

(i). aí (that)
wakándwitá aí básí yashiká. (he told me that a bus has arrived. kulwitá, to tell; kushiká, to arrive).
21. Relatives

The relative clause is placed after the noun which is modified by the clause. If the subject of a relative clause corresponds to the noun which is modified by the clause, the relative clause is called the direct relative clause in this study. If the noun modified by the relative clause corresponds to the object of the clause, the relative clause is called the indirect relative clause.

21-1. Direct Relative Clause

In general, the affirmative form of the direct relative clause is given by replacing the subject prefix in the predicate verb formula by the subject relative pronoun. This is true in the Remote Past, Immediate Past and Present Progressive. In all the cases, the subject relative pronoun shows grammatical concord with the preceding noun modified by the relative clause. In the following, the subject relative pronouns are shown according to the noun class.

(1). u  (2). ba  (3). i  (4). li  (5). li
(6). a  (7). ci  (8). shi  (9). i  (10). shi
(16). pa  (17). ku  (18). mu

In the subject relative pronouns of classes (2), (6), (12) and (16), the sound change "a → e/ shi" occurs and each relative pronoun appears as "be, e, ke, pe", respectively.

As is obvious in the above, most of the subject relative pronouns have the same sounds as the subject prefix shown in the predicate verb. Thus, the relative clause becomes the same as the predicate verb concerning the sounds in the Remote Past, Immediate Past, Present Progressive etc.

Example: muntu utóótupa shintu onó (a person who is giving us things now) — a person is giving us things now).
On the other hand, in the case of the Present tense, the relative clause is represented by the formula "subject relative pronoun - Verb stem - A". In the cases of the Immediate Future and Remote Future, they are represented by the formula "subject relative pronoun - shi + subject prefix - (object affix -) Verb stem - E" and "subject relative pronoun - shi + subject prefix - ka - (object affix -) Verb stem - E", respectively.

The present form of the relative clause indicates the general characteristics, situation or state of the noun modified. Some examples are shown in the following.

Example: muntu ṣhíṣhákátupe shuntu cíilò (a person who will give us things tomorrow), múntú ụ́bánjíkà (a person who gathers).

The negative formulae are represented by inserting the negative affix "ta" immediately after the subject relative pronoun. This is the case for Present, Present Progressive or Remote Future tense, etc. Furthermore, in the case of the Present, the verb ending "A" is replaced by the "I" type. In the case of the Remote Future, the verb ending "E" may be replaced by "I" depending on the verb stem. In this tense, another negative formula is often used, too. It is "subject relative pronoun - shi + subject prefix - kabule + ku - Verb stem - A". In the Remote Past, the negative formula is represented by "subject relative pronoun - ta - kwe(e) + ku-Verb stem -A". Some examples of the negative forms are shown in the following.

Example: basankwa bátàkwé kuya ku Lusaka cíilò (men who did not go to Lusaka yesterday), munut útabunjíkì (a person who does not gather), kákuku kátátóólanda (a chicken which is not escaping).

21-2. Indirect Relative Clause

The affirmative form of the indirect relative clause
is generally represented by putting the object relative pronoun immediately before the affirmative formula for the predicate verb. This is true in the cases of the Remote Past, Immediate Past and Present Progressive, etc. In the case of the Present tense, it is given by "object relative pronoun - Subject prefix - Verb stem - I" (this is the case found in the example with the verb stem "-suna" (meaning "to want")). The formula of the Immediate Future and Remote Future are given by "Object relative pronoun - shi + Subject prefix - Verb stem - E" and "Object relative pronoun - shi + Subject prefix - ka - Verb stem - E", respectively. The object relative pronoun shows grammatical concord with the preceding noun modified by the relative clause. Object relative pronouns take the same sounds as those of the subject relative pronouns except for classes (2), (6), (12) and (16). In these classes (2), (6), (12) and (16), they appear as follows, though the number of examples is small.

Noun class (2). be/__shi, or bo/__t,b,nd
Noun class (6). a/__a, or o/__t,b,m
Noun class (12). ka/__a, or ko/__t,b
Noun class (16). pe/__shi, or po/__b

From the above, it may be supposed that "ba, a, ka, pa" appear before "a", "be, e, ke, pe" before "shi" and "bo, o, ko, po" before other consonants.

The negative form is represented by the formula "Object relative pronoun - Subject prefix - ta - kwe(e) + ku - Verb stem - A" in the Remote Past, and by the formula "Object relative Pronoun + Subject prefix - ta - Verb stem - I" in the Present, respectively. The following are some examples of indirect relative clauses.

Example: musankwa ubakatuma ciilo (a man whom they sent yesterday. kutuma, to send), musankwa ubatakwee kutuma ciilo (a man whom they did not send yesterday),
musankwa ushimukakumanye cilò (a man whom you(pl) will meet tomorrow. kukumanya, to meet), basankwa beshimukakumanye cilò (a man whom you(pl) will not meet tomorrow).

If there are nouns which are the subject and/or the object in the relative clause, the word order is "Relative form + Object + Subject".

22. Interrogatives

(a). who, whom

The words corresponding to "who, whom" appear together with the copula "ni" and are placed at the sentence-initial position. These words are "ngani" for the singular and "mbaani" for the plural.

Example: ngání wákáyá ku Lusaka? (who went to Lusaka? kuya, to go), ngání'ulya musankwà? (who is that man?; ulya musankwa, that man), mbáání bómwákábóna cilò? (whom did you(pl) see yesterday?; bo, object relative pronoun).

(b). which, what

The word corresponding to "which, what" is "nshi", irrespective of the noun classes which are modified by this interrogative (cf. 8-3). "noun + nshi" follows the copula "N" and is placed in the sentence-initial position. A relative clause follows "noun + nshi".

Example: ngu múnyámá ñshi wakacayaîmpóngo cilò? (which animal killed the goat yesterday?, ngu="N" (cf.16); múnyamà, animal; kucaya, to kill; împóngo, goat).

If the noun modified by "which" is limited to one out
of many things, "noun prefix-li" seems to be used instead of "nshi".

Example: n díbúku lílí líbákóola cíílo? (which book did they buy yesterday?, n líbúku → n díbúku; kuulá, to buy). vs. n díbúku nshi líbákóola cíílo? (what (kind of) book did they buy yesterday?).

The word corresponding to "what" is "nshi". It may also be "ci-nshi" (singular form; the plural is "shi-nshi"?). The former is found as the object of a predicate verb, and it is placed in the same position as the object in the predicate verb. The latter always follows the copula "N" and it is placed in the sentence-initial position. It is followed by a relative clause.

Example: mutokuula nshi sunu macólesha? (what will you(pl) buy this afternoon?), n cííshí cákámúuma cíílo (what hit you(pl) yesterday?, n="N"; kúuma, to hit), n cííshí cíbákóómá? (what did they hit?).

(c). where

The word corresponding to "where" is "kuli". "kuli" is placed in the same position as the adverb in the sentence. If it follows the copula "N" immediately, "N + kuli" is placed at the sentence-initial position followed by a relative clause. Instead of "kuli", "pali" or "muli" is also used as "where" (for "ku", "pa" and "mu", see locative types (cf.18)).

Example: wayá kúlí sunu macúnsa? (where did he go this morning?, kuyá, to go), n kúlí kówákábona kádonkí? (where did you(sg) see the donkey?), ng’ándá yáákwe yakálíngá kúlí? (where was his house? ng’anda, house).

(d). when

The word corresponding to "when" is "lili". It is
also expresses by the formula of "noun concerning time + nshi (meaning "which")", as shown in "ciindi (time) nshi (which)" (what time). "lili" is placed in the same position as the adverb. "ciindi nshi" follows the copula "N" and "N + ciindi nshi" is placed in the sentence-initial position.

Example: wakáshíká lílí ku Lusaka? (when did you arrive at Lusaka? kushíká, to arrive), n ciííndí nshí cíbotu kulí mbábo? (what time is convenient for them? cíbotu, it is good; kulí mbábo, to them).

(e). how long

The form corresponding to "how long" is "Noun + noun prefix - ongaye" (cf.8-3). It is placed in the same position as the adverb.

Example: ulakukalá-kó ńshíku shongaye(é) kúñò? (how many days will you(sg) stay here? kukaná, to stay; "-ko" expresses action that continues further).

(f). why

The word corresponding to "why" is "nshi" (also used as "what, which"). However, in the case of "why", the verb stem of the predicate verb should take the Applicative form of the derivative affixes, i.e., the stem takes the derivative affix "il" etc. meaning "for" (cf.11).

Example: wakácipwáílá ńshí cííasà? (why did you break the door?, kupwwaya, to break; cííasà, door), wayákilá ńshí ko kúñò? (why did you build here?, kuyaka, to build).

(g). how

The word corresponding to "how" is "bayuni", which is placed in the same position as the adverb.
Example: mwakáshíká búyúni ku Lusaká? (how did you(pl) arrive in Lusaka? kushika, to arrive), bakáiçáyá búyúni nkalamú? (how did they kill the lion? kucaya, to kill; nkalamu, lion).

REFERENCES


II. A CLASSIFIED VOCABULARY OF CILENJE

Cilenje words are listed essentially following "A Tentative Questionnaire for the Words of Bantu Languages" by Y. Yukawa (in Journal of Asian and African Studies No.17, 1979, ILCAA). Most words in the following are given by Mr. W. B. Cinkuli. Words given by Mr. J. Bowa is marked "(B)" after the word. Words described in Chapter I (e.g. particles, etc.) are not included in the following.

The first word of each item shows its singular form and the second its plural form. "+pl" in parentheses shows that both the singular and plural have the same form. Furthermore, "sg" or "pl" is used to indicate grammatical number where necessary. "lit." shows a literal meaning of a word, phrase or sentence. "cl." shows a noun class. "vi" shows an intransitive verb and "vt" a transitive verb. "?" shows that the meaning of a word is questionable. "A?" shows the tonal pattern being questionable. In the data from Mr. Cinkuli, there are some words whose tonal pattern is not clear. For these words, the tones are marked according to the data of Mr. Bowa. In this case, "(+)") is marked after the word.

(Tonal patterns of a word are almost the same between the two informants, though the complete comparison between the two is not achieved yet.) If there are some words with reference to a word listed, their numbers are shown in parentheses. Sounds or tones in parentheses can be optional. A tonal description of a noun or an infinitive is represented in the form pronounced in isolation. In an isolated word, the penultimate syllable tends to be pronounced long.

Tonal patterns of nouns or infinitives are not analyzed sufficiently. However, the following types are observed.

(A). Nouns
1. o(N)-(o)o
2. o(N)-o
3. o(N)-o
4. o(N)-o
5. o(N)-o

(B). Infinitives
1. o-(o)o
2. o-(o)o
In the above, "o" stands for a tone carrier unit, and "N" a nasal consonant. "-" stands for a boundary between a prefix and a stem. "ó" shows a high level tone, and "o" (no mark) a low level tone. "o" with a tone mark in parentheses shows a sequence of tones specified by the mark being in arbitrary length including zero length. The final tone of type 1 nouns or type 1 infinitives appears as a falling tone from low. The final tone of type 5 nouns appears as an ultra-low tone. The final tone of other nouns or infinitives appears as an ultra-low tone, though it sometimes appears as a falling tone from low. Furthermore, the following free variation may be seen: The initial high tone of a noun or an infinitive may appear as low, if the following tone is high. This happens very often in the case of the initial ÑCÚ syllable. The initial CÚNCÚ may appear as CVNCÚ. In some cases pronounced by Mr. Bowa, the initial height of type 2 infinitives is kept to the following tone carrier unit, but such cases are very rare. The tonal pattern for a phrase or a sentence is tonetically shown in such a form as was pronounced by the informant though tonal slippage is not shown. Thus, free variation may be seen in the description. There may be some mis-translation or mistakes. Those are the author's.
XII. SOCIAL LIFE
50. Language
51. Playing
52. Quarrelling
53. Giving and Receiving
54. Society
55. Politics
56. War

XIII. MENTAL LIFE
57. Feeling
58. Mental Activity
59. Number and Counting
60. Religion

XIV. ACTION TOWARDS THING
61. Movement of Thing
62. Connecting and Disconnecting
63. Transformation
64. Breaking
65. Other Kinds of Action towards Thing

XV. THING
66. Parts of Thing
67. Relation to Thing
68. Colour and Shape

XVI. NATURAL PHENOMENA
69. Natural Phenomena
70. Light and Sound

XVII. GROUND
71. Geographical Features
72. River
73. Ground and Minerals

XVIII. TIME
74. Time

XIX. NATURE OF THING
75. Nature of Thing

XX. GENERAL (ACTION)
76. Beginning and Ending
77. Other Verbs

XXI. GENERAL (THING)
78. General (thing)

XXII. MISCELLANY
79. Pronouns etc.
80. Adverbs and Conjunctions
81. Greetings etc.
I. HUMAN BODY

1. Head

1-1. head  
mútwi, mítwi

1-2. brain  
bóóngo (=pl)

1-3. hair  
mususu, misusu

1-4. white hair  
lúfwi, ímfwi

1-5. baldness  
lúbala, mbáala

1-6. face  
ciwa, shiwa

1-7. forehead  
nkumo (=pl)

1-8. wrinkles  
múkónya, mikónya

1-9. eye  
línso, ménso

1-10. eyebrow  
cíkoye, shikoye

1-11. eyelid  
ńkopéla (=pl)

1-12. eyelash  
ńkóoye (=pl)

1-13. pupil of eye  
ímboni (=pl)

1-14. nose  
nshono (=pl)

1-15. nostril  
mushoono (=pl)

1-16. mouth  
kanwa, tunwa

1-17. lip  
mulomo, milomo

1-18. tongue  
múlaka, mílaka

1-19. tooth  
líino, méeno

1-20. molar  
cabandwa, bacabandwa

1-21. front tooth  
líino lyá kunembo, méeno á kenembo (+)

1-22. moustache  
ndesu

1-23. cheek  
licili, macili

1-24. ear  
kútwi, mátwi

1-25. ear lobe  
lítwi, mátwi

1-26. lower jaw  
múbanga, múbanga

1-27. chin  
ndesu (=1-22)

1-28. beard  
ndesu (=1-22)

1-29. neck  
ńshíngo (=pl)

1-30. nape of neck.  
nshinshimanò (=pl)

1-31. throat  
cíkolóméñwa, shikolóméñwa

1-32. Adam's apple  
kámíná ńshima (lit. swallowing mush, cf.22-10, 19-3)
2. Body

2-1. body  mubili, mibili
2-2. trunk of body  mubili, mibili
2-3. skin  cíkanda, shíkanda
2-4. hair on body  bóoya
2-5. shoulder  cífushi, shífushi
2-6. chest  cáamba, sháamba
2-7. breast  lúkolo, nkóolo
2-8. teat  kósóta, túsóta
2-9. abdomen  cíbuno, shíbuno
2-10. pit of stomach  kábémbéfu, túbémbéfu
2-11. navel  múkombo, míkombo
2-12. lower part of the abdomen  líbúmbu, mábúmbu
2-13. armpit  kwápa, máapa
2-14. hair of armpit  mánkúlú-kwápa
2-15. side of body  mbafu (=pl)
2-16. waist  bukome, makome
2-17. hip  kasolo, tusolo
2-18. back of body  múlsana, mílsana
2-19. buttock  lítako, måtako
2-20. anus  mushindo, mishindo
2-21. genitals  márwalo
2-22. penis  bukala
2-23. testicle  líbolo, mábolo
2-24. vulva  málebe
2-25. pubic hair  maso

3. Arm

3-1. arm  múkono, míkono
3-2. hand  lyansa, mansa
3-3. palm  lúpáka, mápáka
3-4. back of the hand  nkápila (=pl)
3-5. fist  likóofi, mákóofí
3-6a. finger  munwe, minwe
3-6b. finger  cíkumo, shíkumo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3-7.</th>
<th>thumb</th>
<th>cíkúmô cinene, shíkúmô shílene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-8.</td>
<td>forefinger</td>
<td>nkopóla (=pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-9.</td>
<td>middle finger</td>
<td>cíkúmökúmo, shíkúmökúmo (A?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-10.</td>
<td>third finger</td>
<td>kákáwabo kányansa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-11.</td>
<td>little finger</td>
<td>kányansa, túnanya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-12.</td>
<td>finger nail</td>
<td>lyáala, máala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-13.</td>
<td>wrist</td>
<td>ntímfu (=pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-14.</td>
<td>forearm</td>
<td>múkono, míkono (=3-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-15.</td>
<td>elbow</td>
<td>nkókóla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Leg

| 4-1.   | leg         | mwendo, miendo                   |
| 4-2.   | thigh       | libelo, mabelo                   |
| 4-3.   | knee        | linungo, manungo                 |
| 4-4.   | lower part of the leg. | címpánta á mwindi, shímpánta á míindi |
| 4-5.   | shin        | mwindi, míindi                   |
| 4-6.   | calf        | nsafu (=pl)                      |
| 4-7.   | foot        | címpanta, shímpanta              |
| 4-8.   | ankle       | kápókóso, túbókóso               |
| 4-9.   | sole        | mucímpanta, mishímpanta          |
| 4-10.  | heel        | káshindi, túshindi               |
| 4-11.  | footprint   | mwendo, miendo (=4-1)            |
| 4-12.  | footfall    | munkinti, minkinti              |

5. Inside of Body

| 5-1.   | bone        | cífuwa, shífuwa                   |
| 5-2.   | bone marrow | múpóópo, mípóópo                  |
| 5-3.   | joint       | ntímfu (=pl)                      |
| 5-4.   | skull       | cífuwa cá mútő, shífuwa shá mútíwi |
| 5-5.   | shoulderblade | cípeketi, shípeketi              |
| 5-6.   | collarbone  | nsaando (=pl)                    |
| 5-7.   | breastbone  | ntiiti (=pl)                     |
| 5-8.   | rib         | lípinga, mápinga                  |
| 5-9.   | backbone    | mongololo, myongololo            |
5-10. blood bulowa
5-11. vein lúushinga, ēshínga
5-12. tendon mushina, mishina
5-13. heart mooyo, myoyo
5-14. lung lípálápáfu, mápálápáfu
5-15. stomach lifumo, mafumo
5-16. liver liini, maani
5-17. gall-bladder nduíwe (=pl)
5-18. bile nduíwe (=pl)
5-19. intestine maala (=pl)
5-20. kidney nsa (=pl)
5-21. urinary bladder. citundilo, shitundilo
5-22. womb cíktúulu, shíktúulu

6. Physiological Phenomena

6-1. dandruff maamba
6-2. tears mínsonshi
6-3. to shed tears. kulila
6-4. to wink kúkamina
6-5. to twitch (of the eyelid). kushana (=51-4)
6-6. nasal mucus mamina
6-7. to blow one's nose. kuminuna
6-8a. to pick one's nose. kúlíkólóbólá mushono
6-8b. to pick out Kúlikolobola
6-9. to beat (of the heart). kúpuma
6-10. breath múuya
6-11. to breathe kuyoya
6-12. to breathe in. kúyoyélá múkáti (cf. kuyoyela)
6-13. to breathe out. kúyoyélá pansengwe
6-14. to blow with one's mouth. kúfulila
6-15. spittle máte
6-16a. to spit kúshipa
6-16b. to spit on kúshipila (cp.26-14)
6-16c. to spit spittle. kúshipá máte
6-17. phlegm cíkolwa
6-18. to cough  kúkosoka
6-19. cough  cikósókoso, shikósókoso
6-20. to yawn  kwáula
6-21. yawn  mýwáu
6-22. to hiccup  kùshikula
6-23. hiccup  nşikíla
6-24. to sneeze  kúbá císhíni
6-25. sneeze  císhíni
6-26. to belch  kubyola
6-27. sweat  nkasàalà
6-28. to perspire  kuyuwa
6-29. dirt  matombe
6-30. to urinate  kutunda
6-31. urine  múkoño
6-32. to defecate  kunya
6-33. excreta  túshi
6-34. to break wind, to let a fart. kunya cisushi
6-35. wind per anus, fart. cisushi

7. Sense

7-1. to see  kúbona
7-2. to look at  kulangilisha
7-3a. to be seen (passive). kúbonwa
7-3b. to be seen (stative). kúboneka
7-4a. to disappear  kúshiming'ana
7-4b. to disappear  kútaboneka
7-5. to obstruct the sight. kúcingilisha
7-6. to watch  kwebela
7-7. to look for  kulangoola
7-8. to find, to get. kúcana (=53-6a)
7-9. to look round. kúcebooka
7-10a. to look behind. kúlángá kwísule
7-10b. to look  kulanga
7-11. to peep  kusondeła
7-12. to notice  kúshiba
7-13. to show kúbonesha
7-14a. to hear kúnyufwa
7-14b. to be heard kúnyufwikwa
7-15. to listen kúkutika
7-16. to strain one’s ears. kúkutikisha
7-17. smell kánúndo
7-18a. to smell bad kúñúndo búúbí
7-18b. to smell bad kúñúndo cíbyáábi
7-19. to smell good. kúñúndo káboto
7-20a. to smell (vi). kununka
7-20b. to smell (vt). kununkisha
7-20c. to smell (vt). kununsha
7-21. to feel kúnyufwa

II. ILLNESS AND INJURY

8. Illness

8-1. disease búlwashi, málwashi
8-2. to become ill. kuciswa
8-3. to get (a disease). kuyambula
8-4. to infect (a person with a disease), kuyambukisha
8-5. patient málwashi, bálwashi
8-6. cold cimpwita
8-7. to catch cold. kuciswa cimpwita (cf.8-9)
8-8. leprosy mánta
8-9. malaria cimpwita
8-10. measles kánzáamwa
8-11. sleeping sickness. búlwashi bwa koonoona
8-12. small pox shinkwela
8-13. cough cíkosokoso (+)
8-14. fever cimpwita (=8-9)

9. Mental Disorder

9-1. madness búshilu
9-2. to become mad, to become crazy. kucinkuka
9-3. mad person múshilu, báshilu
9-4. to shout kólobesha (+)
9-5a. to talk nonsense, to babble (of a mad). kúlakooka
9-5b. to talk nonsense (of a mad). kutamooka
9-6. stupidity buluya
9-7. to be stupid kúba muluya
9-8. fool, stupid person. muluya, baluya

10. Injury

10-1a. to become injured, to injure oneself. kúlicisa
10-1b. to be injured. kucisikwa
10-2. to injure kucisa
10-3a. to bleed kuswa bulowa (cf.5-10)
10-3b. to bleed at the nose. kúnokola
10-4. wound cilonda, shilonda
10-5. wound on the head. cílóndá pá múṭwi
10-6. to hurt a sore. kucisa pacilonda (A?)
10-7. wale kútala
10-8. to get a bump. kúshimba
10-9. pus máshina
10-10. scab cíkokoto, shíkokoto
10-11. scar múbata, mibata
10-12. to be dislocated (of a bone). kútunsuka
10-13. to graze, to injure one's skin. kuyupuka

11. Skin Disease

11-1. boil cúute, shúute
11-2. to burst open (of a boil). kútuluka
11-3. the itch kúbaba
11-4. ringworm ciseseseya (+)
11-5. to swell (after being bitten by an insect). kúshimba
11-6. swelling címputu, shímputu
11-7. burn cilóndá cá mulilo
11-8. to get a burn. kutentwa
11-9. spot on the skin (after sitting near the fire too long). ōmbāala
11-10. water blister. lipisa, mapisa
11-11. wart kápúu, túpúu (A?)
11-12. pimple lufulo, nfulo
11-13. corn kámmpampa, túmpampa
11-14. crack in the foot. ling'a, mang'a
11-15. albino mwabi, bamwabi

12. Symptoms

12-1a. to become painful. kucisa (=10-2)
12-1b. to become painful (of the stomach). kunyona
12-1c. I have a headache. mútwi utoocisa. (A?)
12-1d. I have a stomachache. múmálá mútōonyōna (A?)
12-1e. I have a toothache. ōndícité kámútōba.
12-2a. pain cicísa, shíshísa
12-2b. toothache kámútōba
12-3a. to itch kúbaba
12-3b. My foot itches. címpañtá cítóobaba.
12-4. giddiness cínsing'wa
12-5. to become giddy. kúnýufwá cínsing'wa (cf.7-14a)
12-6. heartburn cilungulila
12-7a. to feel nausea. kúfündóoka kumoyo
12-7b. to feel bad kufundooka
12-8. to vomit kúluka
12-9. to become tired. kulema
12-10a. to become numb. kúba cifwe
12-10b. numbness cifwe
12-11. to shiver kututuma
12-12a. to faint, to swoon. kuwuisuka
12-12b. to faint, to swoon. kúsensuka
12-13. to come to oneself. kushinshimuka
12-14. to suffer kucisiwá
13. Physical Handicap

13-1. lame person cílema, shílema
13-2. to become lame. kúlemana
13-3. cripple person. cílema, shílema (=13-1)
13-4. blind person mpofu (=pl)
13-5. to become blind. kupofola
13-6. dumb person cíbúulu, bácíbúulu
13-7. deaf person cípama, bácípama

14. Treatment

14-1. to squeeze with one's fingers. kutyana (A?)
14-2. to press with one's finger. kutyanka
14-3. to scrape kukwanya
14-4a. to extract a thorn. kúbángúlá múmfwa
14-4b. to extract kubangula
14-5a. to suck out kufyonta (A?)
14-5b. to suck out kúyamwa (B)
14-6a. to smear medicine. kúnáná músámu
14-6b. to smear kunana
14-7. medicine músámu, músámu
14-8. to cure kúshilika
14-9. to become cured. kuyuma
14-10. to treat kúshilika (=14-8)
14-11. to nurse kúlwasha
14-12. doctor mung'anga, bang'anga
14-13. nurse múshiliki, báshiliki
14-14a. witch doctor múng'ángá wá shísoko, báng'ángá bá shísoko
14-14b. special tools used by a witch doctor. shísoko
14-15a. to divine kusonda
14-15b. to foretell kúlotela
14-16. to bleed by cupping. kúlumika
14-17. cupping-horn múlumu, múlumu
14-18. to rest kookesha
14-19. to fan kúkupwéta
14-20. I am in good health. ndi múyumu.

III. CLOTHING AND DRESSING

15. Clothing

15-1. clothes cákúfwala, shákúfwala
15-2. loincloth cifunga, shifunga
15-3. to wear kúfwala
15-4. to wear inside out. kufutula
15-5. to clothe (somebody). kúfwalika
15-6. to take off kúfuula
15-7. to come off (of clothes). kúfuulwa (A?)
15-8. to help to undress. kúcáfwa kúfuula
15-9a. a naked body mátákósha
15-9b. He is naked. ulí mátákósha.
15-10. to wear loincloth. kúfwala cifunga
15-11. to become worn out. kusansooka
15-12. to become torn. kúkwamuka
15-13. to wash (clothes). kucapa
15-14. soap mulola
15-15. to rinse kusukulusha
15-16. to spread to dry. kúyanika
15-17. to take in (washings). kúyanuna
15-18. trousers bútúkwé, málutkwe
15-19. belt múkopo, míkopo
15-20. shoe nısápáato (=pl)
15-21. traditional sandal. nkwábiló (=pl)
15-22. to go barefoot. kwenda a myendo-bo

16. Sewing

16-1. thread búsalu (=pl)
16-2. to spin thread. kóosa (=16-10)
16-3. needle nyéleti (=pl)
16-4. to thread kútunga
15-5. to pierce kútungila
16-6. cloth nêsáalu (=pl)
16-7. scissors shísaala (=pl)
16-8. to measure the body. kúpima mubili
16-9. to sew kútunga
16-10. to knit kóosa (=16-2)
16-11. to undo (knittings). kóosolola
16-12. to try on (clothes). kwelesha
16-13. to fit kwelela
16-14a. to patch kumamika
16-14b. patch címa, shíma

17. Dressing

17-1a. to wash one's face. kúsámbá kúménso
17-1b. to wash kusamba (=17-10)
17-2a. to brush one's teeth. kúkútóólá méeno
17-2b. to brush kukutoola (=17-12b)
17-3. to comb kusakula
17-4. comb císakulo, shísakulo
17-5. to plait the hair. kóosa misusu (cf.16-10)
17-6. to undo (the hair). kóosolola
17-7. to cut the hair. kúcesa misusu
17-8. to shave kukulula
17-9. razor lwémbe (=pl)
17-10. to bathe kusamba (=17-1b)
17-11. to wash one's body. kúsámbá pa mubili
17-12a. to rub one's body (to clean it). kúlikutoola
17-12b. to rub (somebody). kukutoola (=17-2b)
17-13. mirror cílola, shílola
17-14. to wipe (after evacuation). kulipukuta (A?)
17-15a. to smear (something) on one's body. kúnáná pa mubili
17-15b. to smear kunana
17-16. to tatoo kúlembweta
18. Ornaments

18-1. earring  líshíkíyo, máshíkíyo
18-2a. necklace  kálúngú ṇshingo, túlúngú ṇshingo
18-2b. beads which are threaded.  kálúngu
18-3. bracelet  líkosa, mákosa
18-4. fingerring  ñsáláamo (=pl)
18-5. bead  bulungu (=pl)
18-6a. hat (with the narrow brim).  ñcêpeshi (=pl)
18-6b. hat (with the broad brim).  ñgówáani (=pl)
18-7. umbrella  kálúli, túlúli
18-8. walking stick.  mükókóolo, mükókóolo
18-9. cudgel, heavy stick.  ñkóoli (=pl)

IV. EATING

19. Food

19-1. food  cákúlya, shákúlya
19-2. cooked rice.  láishi
19-3. mush  ñshíma
19-4a. to cook mush  kúpó ndá ñshíma
19-4b. to cook (of mush).  kuponda
19-5. bread  múkáate, mínkáate
19-6a. alcoholic drink (generic).  bólwa
19-6b. weak beer made of maize (fermented within a day and not filtered).  mutete (+)
19-6c. strong beer made of maize, finger millet or miscellaneous cereals.  cíbúku (+)
19-6d. beer made of maize (transparent, fermented for seven days and filtered).  kácáásu (B)
19-7. to be strong (of alcoholic drink).  kúkalala
19-8. to ferment (vt).  kusubika
19-9. to ferment (vi).  kunema
19-10. to filter  kusansa
19-11. broth  múshíshi, míshíshi
| 19-12. | salt | mwinyo |
| 19-13. | pepper | mpilibili |
| 19-14. | oil | mfuta |
| 19-15. | to make oil | kwéénqá mfuta |
| 19-16. | to extract, to squeeze | kweenga |
| 19-17. | sugar | shúka |
| 19-18. | tea | masamba (B) |

20. Cooking

| 20-1. | to cook | kútéléka (cf.19-4b) |
| 20-2. | to boil something | kútéléka cintu |
| 20-3a. | to boil water | kétéléká mánshi |
| 20-3b. | to heat (liquid), to warm | kúkásaasha |
| 20-4a. | to become boiled | kútéléká |
| 20-4b. | to become warm | kúkásaashiká |
| 20-5. | to bubble up | kufufuma |
| 20-6. | to simmer | kushooma (cp.58-24) |
| 20-7. | steam | cilungulishi |
| 20-8a. | to roast | kuyoka |
| 20-8b. | to smoke | kutemeka |
| 20-9. | to bake in ashes | kufumbika |
| 20-10. | to fry | kúkanga |
| 20-11. | to become cooked | kúpya (=48-10) |
| 20-12. | meat not yet cooked enough | nyama itanakútélékwa bunene (A?) |
| 20-13. | raw meat | nyámá íbishi |
| 20-14. | cooking-stone | lífuwa, máfua |
| 20-15. | to put a pot on the fire | kúbiká cíténtu pa mulilo |
| 20-16. | to take off a pot from the fire | kútëula |
| 20-17. | to pour | kwaaba |
| 20-18. | to take out food from the pot | kwaba (=20-14?) |
| 20-19. | to dish up | kúpakila |
| 20-20. | to overflow | kúsemfuka |
| 20-21. | to pour out | kúpukula |
| 20-22. | to season | kulunga |
20-23. to sprinkle (salt etc.). kusanseela
20-24a. to scrape the food sticking to the bottom of a pot. kúpyangulusha
20-24b. to scrape for cleaning. kupala

21. Tableware

| 21-1a. | empty pot | mupika, mipika |
| 21-1b. | pot for mush. | cítentu, shítentu |
| 21-1c. | pot for relish. | múleu, míleu |
| 21-2. | calabash bottle. | cinkuli, shinkuli |
| 21-3. | bottle | límbónđela, mambónđela |
| 21-4. | stopper | nshinko (=pl) |
| 21-5. | to stop up | kushinka |
| 21-6. | to take out the stopper. | kushinkula |
| 21-7a. | small plate | mbale (=pl) |
| 21-7b. | dish, big plate. | lídíši, mádíši |
| 21-8. | cup | nkómeshi (=pl) |
| 21-9a. | glass | likáláashi, mákáláashi |
| 21-9b. | glass | licalaashi (A?) |
| 21-10. | spoon | múlisho, mílisho |
| 21-11. | to scoop up | kútapula |
| 21-12. | ladle for cooking mush. | mookolo, myokolo |
| 21-13. | ladle for dipping water. | lúfulu, núulu |
| 21-14a. | bucket | cikopo, shikopo |
| 21-14b. | drum can | buleki (A?) |
| 21-15. | tin | kakopo, tukopo |
| 21-16. | lid | nshinkisho (=pl) |
| 21-17. | to cover with the lid. | kufwëka |
| 21-18. | to take off the lid. | kufwëkula |
| 21-19. | empty bottle | límbónđela mútáámú cintu |
| 21-20. | to empty | kupumuna |
| 21-21. | to fill up | kúsusha |
| 21-22. | to become full. | kúsula |
| 21-23a. | to wash a plate. | kusansha mbale |
| 21-23b | to wash | kusansha |
22. Eating

22-1. to eat  kúlya
22-2. to feed  kúlisha
22-3. to wash one's hands. kusamba kumansa (A?, cf.17-1)
22-4. to lick  kúmyanguta
22-5a. to lick with one's finger. kúkompola a muñwe
22-5b. to lick  kúkompola
22-6. to put (something) into one's mouth. kúbíká mukanwa (+)
22-7. to suck  kúfyonta
22-8. to have a foretaste. kúnyumwá
22-9a. to drink  kúnwá
22-9b. to make (somebody) drink. kúnwisha
22-10. to swallow  kumina
22-11. to gnaw (as a rat). kusheta
22-12. to chew  kútafula
22-13. to get hungry. kúfá nsala (cf. abbreviated form of kunyufwa), kúnyufá nsala (lit. to feel hunger)
22-14a. hunger  nsala
22-14b. famine  nsala
22-15. to get food from other people by asking. kupumpa
22-16a. to feel thirsty. kúfá nyotwá
22-16b. thirst  nyotwá
22-17. to become satiated. kúkuta
22-18. to overeat  kúshimbilíwá
22-19. to get drunken. kúkoiwá
22-20. to become jammed in the throat. kupatwá (A?)
22-21. to abstain  kúshilioníwá
22-22. to prohibit to eat. kúshilionila
22-23. something prohibited to eat. cíkokoto, shíkokoto

23. Condition of Food

23-1a. It is tasty. cílícite mise. (lit. It has sweetness)
23-1b. sweetness  mise
23-2. It is untasty. tacíčíte mise.
23-3. to be bitter kulula
23-4. bitterness múlúnda
23-5. to be acid kusasamwita
23-6. acidity kasasamwina
22-7a. to be sweet kúba mise
22-7b. to be sweet kúlWelà
ciláWelà.
23-8a. It is salty. cálungalala.
23-8b. to be salty kúlungalala
23-9. to cool down kóola
23-10. to become dry and hard. kúyuma
23-11a. hard bread múkáate múyumu, míkáate míyumu
23-11b. soft bread múkáate múbómbo, míkáate míbómbo
23-12. to become soft. kubomba
23-13. to become hard. kúyuma
23-14a. crust of mush (?). mukusu (A?)
23-14b. crust of rice (?). ntapulo (A?)
23-15. to become scorched (?). kupya alumwi (A?)
23-16. to become rotten. kubola
23-17. rotten meat nyámá íbólele
23-18. to go sour (of fresh milk). kusasa
23-19. sour milk mánídili
23-20. must, mold ngulwe
23-21. to become musty. kuba ngulwe

V. DWELLING

24. House

24-1. house ng'ánda (=pl), máánda (pl)
24-2. to build kúyaka
24-3. doorway mulyango, milyango
císasa, shísasa
cucala
24-5. to shut kucala
to lock kúpinga
24-7. to knock  kúkonkonsha
24-8. to open  kucalula
24-9a. to be open  kúbá bwashi
24-9b. the state that something is open. bwashi
24-9c. to be opened (by somebody, passive). kucalulâwa
24-10. sleeping place. búlo, málo
24-11. fireplace  ciiko, shiiko
24-12. kitchen  mwákútelekela (cf.20-1)
24-13. room  cipinda, shipinda
24-14a. to decorate (a room). kúbotesha
24-14b. to paint  kupenta
24-15. toilet  cimbushu, shimbushu
24-16. wall  lúbumbu (=pl)
24-17a. to interlace (sticks). kúbangila (lit. to tie with sticks)
24-17b. longitudinal beam in the roof. lisondo, masondo
24-17c. transverse beam in the roof or in the wall. mbáalo (=pl)
24-18. to daub soil on the wall. kumata
24-19. to plaster  kumata (=24-18)
24-20. brick  lúceÇíwa, ñceÇíwa
24-21a. to burn bricks. kúténtá ñceÇíwa
24-21b. to burn  kutenta
24-22. crack in the wall. mwánya, myánya
24-23. to become cracked. kúba a mwánya
24-24. floor  páánshi
24-25a. to make smooth (generic). kuteshinya
24-25b. to make the floor smooth by sprinkling water. kushingula
24-26. roof, ceiling. cílúli, shílúli
24-27. to thatch  kufumbo
24-28. window  cipence, shipense
24-29. pillar  licinko, macinko
24-30. granary  bütala, mátala
24-31. temporary hut (built in a field). kátungu, tútungu
24-32. watching platform. lupingwe, mpingwe
24-33. to fence kúyáká lúpångó (+)
24-34a. fence made of grass. lúpångó (=pl)
24-34b. fence made of branches of a tree. lílinga, málinga
24-35. play ground cíbansa (+)
24-36. well-kept space around a house. lúbansa, máansa
24-37. to dwell kukala
24-38. to move kulonga
24-39. to pack one's thing for moving. kulongela (A?)

25. Furniture

25-1. bed bútántí, mátántí
25-2. pillow císaamino, shísaamino
25-3. sleeping mat. mpása ya kóóná-awo
25-4. blanket líkúmbëesa, mákúmbëesa
25-5. to cover oneself (with something). kúlífweka
25-6. table lítebulu, mátébulu
25-7a. stool cúuna, shúuna
25-7b. chair mupando, mipando
25-8. ladder mánëla (=pl)
25-9a. mat made of thin grass. liseele, maseele
25-9b. mat made of reeds. mpása (=pl)
25-10. to plait (a mat). kóósa (=16-10)
25-11. to spread (a mat). kúfungulula
25-12. to wind (a mat). kupeta

26. Cleaning

26-1. to clean kúbotesha
26-2a. to sweep kúpiela
26-2b. to sweep kúpyanga
26-3. broom cípyango, shípyango
26-4a. to gather up rubbish (with a broom).
    kúbunjika shíswáswa (cf.61-68b)
26-4b. rubbish shíswáswa
26-4c. rubbish shísokolwani
26-5. to rake up kúkokolola
26-6. to take away rubbish. kuyola
26-7. rubbish heap ntántáala
26-8. dust lusuko
26-9a. to hit to dust. kupampa
26-9b. to hit a mat. kúpápá mpása
26-10. to wipe kupukuta
26-11. to rub off kúkunkumuna
26-12. to become jammed. kushinka
26-13. to dislodge kushinkulula
26-14. to become dirty. kushipila (cp.6-16b)
26-15. dirty house ng'ánda yá matooke, máánda á matooke
26-16. clean house ng'ánda isálála, máánda ásálála

VI. KINSHIP

27. Family

27-1. my father bata
27-2. your(sg) father. béešo
27-3. his father béešhi
27-4. our father béešhi wesu
27-5. your(pl) father. béešhi wanu
27-6. their father béešhi wabo
27-7. their fathers. báméešhi, báméešhi wabo
27-8. my mother bama
27-9. your(sg) mother. bányóko
27-10. his mother bányína
27-11. our mother bányína wesu
27-12. your(pl) mother. bányína wanu
27-13. their mother bányína wabo
27-14. their mothers. bámánína wabo
27-15. parent múshali, básali
27-16a. my grandfather. bákáapa basankwa
27-16b. my grandparent. bákáapa
27-17a. your(sg) grandfather. bámkambó yáko basankwa
27-17b. someone else's grandparent. bankambó, bamankambó
or bámkambó, bámánkambó
27-18. his grandfather. bankámbo yakwe basankwa
27-19. our grandfather. bankámbo yésu basankwa
27-20. your(pl) grandfather. bankámbo yanu basankwa
27-21. their grandfather. bankámbo yábo basankwa
27-22. their grandfathers. bamankámbo shábo basankwa
27-23. my grandmother. bakáapa bánákashi
27-24. your(sg) grandmother. bankámbo yáko bánákashi
27-25. his grandmother. bankámbo yákwe bánákashi
27-26. our grandmother. bankámbo yésu bánákashi
27-27. your(pl) grandmother. bankámbo yanu bánákashi
27-28. their grandmother. bankámbo yábo bánákashi
27-29. their grandmothers. bamankámbo shábo bánákashi
27-30. child mwnana, báana
27-31. son mwnana musankwa, báana basankwa
27-32. daughter mwnana mwnákashi, báaba bánákashi
27-33a. first-born mwnana wákwiya, báana bakwiya
27-33b. last-born shikéela, báshikéela
27-34. elder brother nándumi múnene
27-35. elder sister nákashi múnene
27-36. younger brother. nándumi mwnáike
27-37. younger sister. nákashi mwnáike
27-38. brother nándumi, bánándumi
27-39. sister nákashi, bánákashi
27-40. grandchild múshikulu, báshikulu
27-41. paternal uncle. bata, ta
27-42. maternal uncle. shímíshéesu, báshímíshéesu
27-43. paternal aunt. bátá nkashi (=pl)
27-44. maternal aunt. bama
27-45. stepfather bátá bákúncánáamo
27-46. stepmother báma bákúncánáamo
27-47. stepchild mwnana wákúcánáamo
27-48. cousin múpyála, bápyála
27-49. nephew mwníwa musankwa, béecíwa basankwa
27-50. niece mwníwa mwnákáshi, béecíwa bánákáshi
27-51. family múkwashí, míkwashí
27-52. orphan mwnana nshiwa (lit. child who is left)
28. Marriage

28-1. to marry (of a man). kweba
28-2. to get married (of a woman). kwebwa
28-3. marriage cikwati, shikwati
28-4. wedding bwinga
28-5. bride nabwinga, banabwinga
28-6. bridegroom shibwinga, bashibwinga
28-7. to make an engagement. kukobekela
28-8a. husband ibaye, bameebaye
28-8b. my husband bebangu
28-8c. her husband beebaye
28-9a. wife mwanakashi ukwgetwe (lit. woman who is married), banakashi bakwgetwe
28-9b. my wife mukaangu
28-9c. his wife mukaakwe, bakakaakwe
28-10. widow mukalubinje, bamukalubinje
28-11. polygamy mpalali
28-12. to marry the second wife. kupalikila (lit. to add the second)
28-13a. principal wife. ina bunene (lit. big female)
28-13b. second wife ina bwanike
28-13c. co-wife nabukashi, banabukashi
28-14a. brother-in-law. mulamu musankwa
28-14b. sister-in-law. mulamu mwanaakashi
28-15a. father-in-law. kumakwe basankwa
28-15b. father-in-law. bapongoshi basankwa
28-16a. mother-in-law. kumakwe banaakashi
28-16b. mother-in-law. bapongoshi banaakashi
28-17a. son-in-law mukwe, bakwe
28-17b. daughter-in-law. mulokashi, balokashi
28-18. relative mukowa, mikowa (lit. relationship)
28-19. to divorce kelekanaka

29. Bearing and Rearing

29-1a. to become pregnant. kumita
29-1b. pregnancy  lifumo, mafumo
29-2. fetus  káfunga, túfunga
29-3a. to bear (a child).  kúshala
29-3b. to bear (a child).  kubeleka
29-3c. to give birth to.  kutumbuka
29-4. to be born  kúshaľwa (cf.29-3a)
29-5. new mother  mútúmbu, bátúmbu (cf.29-3c)
29-6. baby  katete, bakatete
29-7. umbilical cord.  lúshalilo (=pl)
29-8. twin  mpúndu, bámpundu
29-9a. midwife  úbélékéshá múánakáshi, bábélékéshá bánakáshi
29-9b. helper  úbélékésha, bábélékichá
29-10. name  líina, méena
29-11a. to name  kútúmbá líina (lit. to give a name)
29-11b. to give  kutumba
29-12. to bring up  kúkusha (cp.47-44)
29-13. to grow  kúkula
29-14. to look after (a child).  kulela
29-15. to give the breast (to a child).  kúyamwishá
29-16. to suck the breast.  kýamwa (†)
29-17. to vomit milk (with belch).  kútkikula
29-18. to pacify (a child).  kúmbulusha
29-19a. to carry (a child) on one's back.  kubeleka (†)
29-19b. to carry (a child) on one's hip.  kúbélékélá pa lubasu
29-20. baby sling  mbeleko (=pl)
29-21. to hold (a child) in one's arms.  kúfukata
29-22. to hold (a child) on knees.  kufukata pa myeendo (A?)
29-23. to wipe excreta from a child.  kúpipa
29-24. barren woman  ng'umba (=pl)

VII. HUMAN BEING

30. Human being

30-1. person  muntu, bantu (†)
30-2. man
30-3a. woman
30-3b. lady
30-4. boy
30-5. girl
30-6. full grown, unmarried man. nkungulume, bankungulume
30-7. full grown, unmarried woman. mushike, bashike (+)
30-8. to become mature (of a boy). kubolosha
30-9. to become mature (of a girl). kúkubala
30-10. adult múnene, bánene (+)
30-11. to become aged. kucembela (+)
30-12a. old man (honorific). múntú múlóba, bántú bálóba
30-12b. old man múcémbéle, bácémbéle
30-13. young man münike, bánike
30-14. old age bucémbéle
30-15. to become bent with age. kúkonkomana

31. Death

31-1. to die kúfiwa
31-2. death lúfu
31-3. dead person múntú úfīwite, bántú báfīwite
31-4. corpse mútuntu, mítuntu
31-5. to be alive kúbá múumi
31-6. to revive kushinshimuna (A?)
31-7. living person. múntu múumi, bantu bóomi (+)
31-8. life bünümi (+)
31-9. to announce somebody's death. kúlúulá lúfu (cf.50-21)
31-10. to bury (a dead). kúbika (lit. to keep)
31-11. funeral cílílo, málílo (+)
31-12. grave cumbwé, shumbwé (+)
31-13. to mourn kulila mufu (A?)
31-14. to inherit kúpyana
31-15. inherited things. cíntú cá búpyami, shíntu shá búpyami
31-16. belongings ciipe, shiipe
VIII. ANIMALS

32. Domestic Animals

32-1a. domestic animal. nyámá yá kufuba, nyámá shá kufuba (cp.33-1)

32-1b. to domesticate. kufuba

32-2a. cat múnàmálna, bámúnàmálna
32-2b. cat kááse, bákááse
32-2c. cat púushi, bápúushi
32-3. to scratch kufwanda
32-4. to mew kulila
32-5. dog mbúva, ímbúva (=pl)
32-6. to bark kúkuwa (+)
32-7. to bite kúluma
32-8. cattle ng’ombe (+pl) (+)
32-9. bull mucende, bacende (+)
32-10. ox múshúne, báshúne
32-11. cow mpwishi (=pl) (+)
32-12. to become fat. kówna
32-13. to castrate kutungula
32-14. horn íwica, méeca
32-15. hump íntunda (=pl)
32-16. udder libéele, mábéele (+)
32-17. milk mukupa (+)
32-18. to milk kúkama (+)
32-19. hoof cóondo, shóondo
32-20. sticky saliva. lulenshi
32-21a. cattle pen lúbaya (=pl)
32-21b. cattle pen címpati, shímpati
32-22. to open the gate of the pen. kucalula
32-23. to close the gate of the pen. kucalila
32-24. pig nkúmba (=pl)
32-25. goat mpóngo (=pl) (+)
32-26. he-goat peepe, bapepe
32-27. she-goat mpóngo yánákáshi, mpóngo shánákáshi