THREE KAGULU STORIES:
ANNOTATIONS, ANALYSIS, AND WORD LISTS

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This article presents three linguistically analysed and annotated stories in the Kagulu language, together with Kagulu–English and English–Kagulu word lists. Kagulu is a Bantu language, classified as G12, spoken by approximately 340,000 people in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. The objective of the article is to make these linguistic data and stories public, for several reasons. First, there is very little published material in the Kagulu language at all, and no modern English–Kagulu word list. Second, the anthropological stories that are published do not come with annotations, glossing or even a word-for-word translation into Swahili or English, which do not make these texts very meaningful from a linguistic perspective. Thirdly, these stories tell us about Kagulu traditions and can thus be a tool in helping us to understand the culture and identity associated with the language. Finally, it is important that every language is written down, described and published. Undescribed languages run the risk of disappearing, while documenting a language forestalls its loss.

INTRODUCTION

This article presents three linguistically analysed and annotated stories in the Kagulu language, a brief grammatical sketch and English–Kagulu and Kagulu–English word lists of approximately 1,400 entries each.¹ The three stories all have different backgrounds and were told by different people. The objective of this article is to put the Kagulu data and the stories on display for several reasons: there is very little published material in the Kagulu language and the anthropological stories that are published do not come with annotations or glossing. Moreover, these stories are designed to tell Kagulu people about life and as such they can be a tool to help us understand the culture and identity associated with the language. Lastly, it is important that every language is written down to forestall its loss.

Kagulu is a Bantu language, spoken by approximately 340,000 speakers in Tanzania (Languages of Tanzania Project 2009). Kagulu is classified as G12, following Guthrie’s (1967/71) Bantu tradition and as kki following ISO 639 (the International Standard for language codes). The majority of Kagulu speakers live in the Kilosa district, in the Morogoro region of Tanzania.

¹ An old version of the Kagulu–English word list can be found in Petzell (2008), while the English–Kagulu word list is published for the first time here.

I am grateful to Lotta Aunio, Ahmad Kipacha, and two anonymous reviewers for comments and suggestions. I would also like to thank Mary Chambers for the proofreading. Any remaining mistakes are of course my own.
Malin Petzell: Three Kagulu Stories

The autonym, that is, what the speakers themselves call their language, is Chikagulu or Chimegi. Megi is a name the Maasai gave to the Kagulu. It was allegedly a derogatory term used by the Maasai to refer to the Kagulu, meaning ‘contempt’ or ‘scorn’, but has now been accepted by the Kagulu. Nowadays, its former belittling meaning is not widely known and the name is commonly used.

The Kagulu area is situated approximately 300 kilometres inland from Dar es Salaam on both sides of the main road to Dodoma. It is a hilly area with mountains (the Itumba Mountains), lowlands, and a plateau where the majority of the Kagulu live. It is said that Mamboya and Berega make up the heart of the Kagulu area and that a pure version of Kagulu is spoken there. Gairo is also mentioned, but since it is on the main road, people speaking other languages pass by and also settle there. The most linguistically homogeneous villages are in the Kilosa district in the Morogoro region, but there are towns in the Dodoma region where Kagulu is spoken as well, such as Kongwa and Mpwapwa. The neighbouring languages include Kwere [G32, ewe], Nguu [G34, ngp], Luguru [G35, ruf] and Sagala [G39, smb]. To the west are Gogo [G11, gog] and Hehe [G62, heh]. Figure 1 is a map of the Kagulu area.

The following paragraphs present a very brief sketch of Kagulu phonology and morphology. The orthography used in this work follows Swahili spelling conventions. All graphemes and

Figure 1 Map of the Kagulu area (created by Monica Fienen using data collected by the author).
phonemes are listed in Table 1. There are some sounds that
are not in use in Swahili, such as the three voiceless nasals. In
those cases, the informants’ spelling choices were compared
with how the sounds are spelt in neighbouring languages.
As a result, voiceless nasals are indicated with an <h> as in
mhene ‘goat’, nheifo ‘like that’ and ng’howo ‘banana’.

As in most Bantu languages, there is glide formation in
Kagulu, so the front high unrounded vowel <i> becomes
<y> before vowels in Kagulu. The same holds for the back
high rounded vowel <u>, which, when followed by a vowel,
becomes the rounded glide <w>. The vowel <u>- is some-
times dropped in the noun class prefixes for classes 1 and 3,
depending on the level of Swahili influence. Older speakers
and rural speakers who are less exposed to Swahili have an
inclination to use the full <mu>-; while younger speakers and
urban settlers are more disposed to using the Swahili <m>-.
There is a major difference between Kagulu and the majority
of Bantu languages, and that is the lack of tones. In Kagulu,
tones are not distinctive in meaning (neither lexical nor
grammatical).

There are 16 noun classes in Kagulu, and the majority are
paired for singular and plural. For instance, class 1 takes its
plural in class 2, so the gender is called 1/2. The plural pair-
ings are listed in Figure 2 (note that a dotted line signifies
that the pairing is less common). The nouns consist of a stem
and a compulsory prefix. In front of the mandatory prefix,
there may be an optional prefix, called the augment or pre-
fix, as seen in i-fi-dole ‘fingers’ where the initial i- is the
pre-prefix, fi- is the noun class prefix for class 8 and dole is
the root. The noun class prefixes and some example nouns
can be found in Table 2 below.

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Table 1 Kagulu graphemes
and phonemes.

Kagulu, like the majority of the Bantu languages, has a
rich verbal morphology. Despite the minimal shape for the
verb being only the root and a final vowel, the structure
is generally more morphologically complex and includes
numerous affixes. The verbs usually consist of a subject
marker (non-compulsory for the imperative), a tense
marker (not in the imperative), an optional object marker,
the verb root and a final vowel. The final vowel is usually
the “default” -a, namely the indicative, but it may also be
-e in the subjunctive.
BACKGROUND TO THE STORIES

The three stories published here have different backgrounds, but share one thing in common: they end in death. The first two stories were collected by the author in 2003. The story teller is Joice Mada, who lived in Berega village, which is where the recordings took place. The stories were transcribed and translated with the help of two Kagulu speakers.

The third story is a reanalysis of a story that was recorded by an anthropologist, Thomas Beidelman (1967: 34–35), in the late 1950s. I wanted to see if the language had changed much since then, so with the help of a Kagulu speaker, I reanalysed and annotated the story. We reworked the story and it turned out to be very similar to the Kagulu language today. Therefore, the original story is published here, but with a new translation and annotated for the first time (there were no glosses, annotations, or even word-for-word translations in the original version). Unfortunately, for copyright reasons, the whole story cannot be printed here, but two thirds are included.

The stories are analysed within the descriptive framework called Basic Linguistic Theory. “The term Basic Linguistic Theory has recently come into use for the fundamental theoretical concepts that underlie all work in language description and change” (Dixon 1997: 128). The theory aims at describing each language on its own terms, focusing on the facts of the language, and it attempts to avoid influence from European languages. It is based on a descriptive approach and the analysis stems from structuralist traditions, with the addition of semantics. Basic Linguistic Theory avoids using theory-specific terminology since many

2 The capital N- refers to a homorganic nasal, i.e. a nasal that changes according to the following consonant. On some nouns, especially loans, there may be a Ø noun class prefix.
3 There are no nouns in classes 17 and 18, but the prefixes can attach to other words.
4 I am grateful to Sauli Lengoliga and Richard Mtambi for their work.

Table 2 Noun classes in Kagulu.
such theories have proven to be short-lived. Basic Linguistic Theory can be said to be the
common theoretical assumptions underpinning most descriptive linguistics. It is basically the
cumulative tradition of linguistic theory up to the present moment. Analysing texts using
Basic Linguistic Theory renders the work accessible to all scholars, since the vocabulary
used is based on commonly accepted typological universals. For further information on Basic
Linguistic Theory, see Dryer (2006).

The reasons for publishing these stories are several. First, there is very little published mate-
rial in the Kagulu language at all. Apart from my grammar (Petzell 2008), there is a grammar
written by Joseph Last (1886), a nineteenth-century missionary. Last’s grammar is not very
reliable and his word list contains many terms that are now obsolete. Other sources are general
surveys that briefly mention the Kagulu language, including Tucker & Bryan (1957), Kadima
(1969), and Nurse & Philippson (1975). There are also some portions of Bible translations
made by the Pioneer Bible Translators in Morogoro (Brad Harvey pers.comm.), and several
stories published by the anthropologist Beidelman (1964; 1967 among others).

Second, the stories collected by Beidelman that have been published do not come with anno-
tations, glossing, or even a word-for-word translation into Swahili or English, which do not make
these texts very meaningful from a linguistic perspective. Stories can be a valuable linguistic
source, since they lend themselves easily to glossing and annotation; this is more difficult to do
with, for instance, conversations (since these involve turn taking and overlapping speech).

Additionally, the stories are of course valuable from an anthropological perspective, which
leads me to my third reason for publishing these stories. The stories are designed to tell Kagulu
people about life. Moralistic fables, folktales, and proverbs are very common among the
Kagulu. Many Kagulu stories set the rabbit and the hyena in opposition, with the hyena often
being the one to be punished or killed. Several Kagulu stories are classical stories that are not
only told in Kagulu but in numerous other languages. Similar fables can be found not just all
around Tanzania but through much of the rest of Africa as well. Most of these stories carry
a moral message. The interesting part about these three stories in particular is that they have
an unusually strong moral message, and that the message is straightforward and does not
require additional explanation, unlike other Kagulu folktales. If you are shameless (as hyenas
are considered to be), mean to children, or eat meat that you should not eat for some reason,
you will be killed. This severe lesson is not very common in the Kagulu stories that I have come
across, nor is the meaning and moral usually this easily accessible. I believe that the reason
for this bluntness in expression is that the lesson learnt should not be taken at face value. The
stories are full of action but do not necessarily reflect how the Kagulu actually live (Beidelman
1993: 161). There is impact in the preposterous quality of the stories and they carry out an
expressive function. These stories seem to be a way of exploring the boundaries between what
is right and wrong. Hyenas are not favoured and are considered greedy and even unintelligent,
which may lead to seemingly unjustified misfortune on their behalf. For instance, in the first
story, the hyena is killed in the end, even though it has not committed any crime; in fact, it is
the rabbit who eats the groundnuts. One might ask what lesson is to be learnt in this particular
case. Clearly, the favoured rabbit gets away with being mischievous at the expense of the
unfavoured hyena. Perhaps this could be interpreted as bad behaviour being morally tolerable
if it serves the greater good, namely the elimination of the unwanted hyena. It can also be seen
as promoting braveness or cleverness on the part of the rabbit.
Fourth and finally, it is important that every language is written down, described and published. Undescribed languages run the risk of disappearing, while documenting a language prevents its loss. Furthermore, describing a language can be a tool in helping us to understand the culture and identity associated with each language, as well as a tool for preserving the cultural heritage that the language represents. As Mous points out, “language death entails a loss of cultural diversity” (Mous 2003: 161).

The stories are first presented in Kagulu with a free, idiomatic translation. They are followed by a more literal translation and by glosses and annotations below. In everyday Kagulu, there is considerable influence from Swahili. In fact, the vast majority of the speakers never speak “pure” Kagulu, but code switch with Swahili. These stories have been “edited”: When the Kagulu speakers read the transcriptions of the orally recorded stories, they were not happy with the code switching and changed the stories to be pure Kagulu. For more information about this editing out of Swahili in Kagulu stories, see Marten and Petzell (forthcoming). The negligible Swahili influence we do see in these texts is solely in the old Kagulu text by Beidelman. There we find the Swahili word naye, meaning ‘and s/he’ or ‘with him/her’, even though there is an equivalent Kagulu expression (namely na imwene). What is more, the word basi ‘enough’ is found in the hyena story (as well as in other stories that are not analysed here) and has now entered into the Kagulu vocabulary as a Swahili loan.

REFERENCES


THE STORIES

The hyena and the rabbit

Baho katali difisi na sungula hawowa mbuya kamei sungula kamgamba, “chigende nhambo”. Kamei howoluta kunyumbangwa imwe, wahokeligwa. Kamei howekala bahaya majuwa mengi. Ijuwa dimwedu sungula hoyomgamba mwinya ikaya “aseye nhosiku chikuluta ukaya, haya!”

Nhechilo sungula kidiya mayowe gose, kamei kalonda meji, kasugusa, keja mutwila difisi.

Kamei keja difisi, kasugusa koneka fina imwene noyadiile. Difisi dikomigwa. Simo ihela.

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A long time ago, the hyena and the rabbit were friends. Then one day, the rabbit told the hyena, “Let’s go on a journey.” They arrived at a house and were welcomed. They stayed there for many days. One day the rabbit said to the owner of the house, “Tomorrow we are going back home, okay?”

At night the rabbit ate all the peanuts, and afterwards the rabbit took some water into his mouth, swilled it around his mouth, and went to spit over the hyena. On the morning of the following day, the rabbit told their host, the owner of the house, “Check your belongings to see if they are okay.” So the owner of the house checked his belongings, and he found that his peanuts had been eaten. Then the rabbit told him, “Bring a chair, and let’s wash our mouths. Each of us shall gargle so we can see who stole and ate the nuts.” The rabbit himself went first, saying, “Give me the water so that I can go first and gargle.” Then he washed out his mouth, and spat clean water onto the chair.

Next it was the hyena’s turn. He washed out his mouth and was found to be the one who had eaten. The hyena was killed. That is the end of the story.

The man and his wife

Baho katali munhu yumwe mugosi yeja yowa na mufele, kamei wekala chigele chitali, kamei imugosi yuya katola mufele yungi, kamei kekala nao, kamei hakamwenda lugano imufele we keli, wa kwanza ng’hamwendage. Ijuwa dimwe imugosi yuya kaluta nhambo, chigele yang’hati yakonge inhambo yakwe hoyewasigilila wakagwe yakugamba, “adino dimudyo dyonahandile mng’hadidiye mbaka nye”.

Imufele imukulu yowa yena wana weli, kekala nao wanagwe, hoyekuwa yakihindila kugati yakogoha kukumula umulango kosoko ya dimudyo didyo dikigwe hanje haya dihandigwe. Kamei imufele wa keli dimudyo diya kaditema, kamei kamulundila imiyagwe hamulango, kamei imulume foyejile hoyomutamila, langa imukago kng’enyu dimudyo dino.

Kamei imugosi yuya kamukoma imukagwe, kamei iwana wasigala bahaya, kamei imufele yuya hoyekuwa yekudumangisa lugano awana waya, howokuwa wakwikala hamafiga wakulila. Imufele yuya wa keli hakadumula diganja dyi mukono we muke miyagwe, keka ukano. Kamei awana howokuwa wakulila. Kamei imufele yuya hoyekuwa yakukwila kukano yakalonda
A long time ago, a man had a wife; they had been (together) for a long time. Then the man married another woman. He stayed with both of them, but he loved the second wife so much, whereas he did not love the first one. One day the man went on a journey. Before his journey started, he instructed his wives and said, “Don’t eat this fruit I have planted until I come back.”

The first wife had two children; she stayed with her children. She used to lock herself in, fearing to open the door because of the fruit which was planted and put there outside her house. One day, the second wife cut up the fruit and piled it up at the first wife’s door. When the husband came back, she told him, “Look, your wife cut up that fruit!”

So the man killed his first wife, but the children remained there, and the second wife started to harass those children very much; therefore the children used to sit at the hearthstone crying and singing. The second wife cut off the palm of the first wife’s hand, and put it in the crop storage shed, which made the children cry even more. The woman also used to climb up to the place where the cereal crops were kept, to get the palm. Then she would come down with the hand and scratch the children with it. Every day she did the same thing, harassing them.

One day an old woman came and told the husband, “Your children are being harassed because this woman cut off your wife’s hand. The children cried, and the woman climbs up to the crop storage shed to get the hand with which to scratch the children.” The next day, the man said to himself, “Well, today I will tell her that I’m going travelling.” Instead, he hid himself and the children started to sing. Suddenly the woman went and got the hand and she scratched the children. The man caught her and when she was caught she was sent to the King. The man told the King what had happened. Then the King blew a trumpet to signal that there was an announcement. When he blew the trumpet, the people came to listen. Then the King made his decision and said that the woman should be killed. My story is over.

The boy and the bird

Baho katali kowa na munhu, naye imunhu yuyo yowa na muke kamei na wana wao washano nao wose weja wowa wa chigosi. Imunhu yuyo yeja yowa na mugunda wakwe mukulu lowo fowowa wahandwa kowa ne idege dya diaga simbyeu. Imwanike wakwe imukulu yeja yaditega didege lowo disogwilaga.

Dijua dimonga didege didyo dyeya dyogwila mumutego uwo woyatega imwanike naye imwanike foyahita konjola umutego wakwe yadifika nadyo dyowa iswamu lugano. Foyowa mukudyohela mumutego didege dyalonga dikugamba:
Unondage digoyagoya!
Umwaka ukwija
Motambula dege
Mwana wa nyika!

Imwanike yudya yadilonda didege mpaka ukaya. Uko ukaya ng’hahananga yadikome, lowo kosoko dyeja dyowa iswamu lugano yeja yadileka. Hanyuma ing’ina ne babakwe weja wahananga didege dikomwe wadiile ugali kamei imwanike yadikola yakome kamei kahi dyemba.

Unghomage digoyagoya
Umwaka ukwija
Motambula dege
Mwana wa nyika.

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Long ago there was a man, and this man had a wife and they had five children, all of whom were sons. That man had a large garden. But when he sowed his seeds, a seed-eating bird came along. The man’s eldest boy had set a trap for the bird but the bird did not fall into it. But one day the bird was caught in the trap which the boy had set, and when the boy went to empty his trap, he found the bird, which was very beautiful. When it was freed from the trap, the bird spoke, saying, “Look after me carefully! Next year, you will discover the bird, Child of the Bush.” The boy took the bird home. There at home he did not want to kill it because it was so nice, so he left it alone. Later his mother and father wanted to kill the bird to eat with their porridge, so then the boy took it to kill it and then again it sang, “Kill me carefully, carefully! Next year you will discover the bird, Child of the Bush.”

The story continues with the boy killing the bird and cooking it. Even when the meat was cooked and lying on the plates, the same song was heard. One of the small children refused to eat the talking meat, but all the others ate. Suddenly everyone’s stomach, except the small child’s, started to swell until their stomachs burst and they died. The meat they had eaten then came out of their stomachs and came together to become the same bird as before, and it flew off into the bush.

Some conventions for annotations

The gloss in the morpheme line is the underlying form and does not always correspond to the surface form in the text line. For instance, the noun class prefix of class 5, di-, is often realized as i-. What is more, the glosses on the gloss line are literal while the free translation below each segment is idiomatic; it may, therefore, differ slightly from the glossing. For a completely idiomatic translation, see the full stories above.

All texts have been annotated in the Shoebox program (created by SIL International, now called Toolbox). The segmented texts are exported from the program and presented according to the outline below:

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5 The noun class prefixes are only glossed with their noun class number and the noun class belonging is indicated in parentheses following the noun.
Text in Kagulu

Morphemes

Gloss in English

Free translation

THE ANNOTATED STORIES

The hyena and the rabbit

(1) **Baho katali difisi na sungula hawowa mbuya kamei**

Baho katali di-fisi na sungula ha-wa-uwa mbuya kamei

**dem** long.time.ago **5-hyena(5/6) conj hare(9/10) pst-2-be-fv friend(1a/2) then**

sungula kamgamba, “chigende nhambo”.

sungula ka-m-gamb-a chi-gend-e N-tambo

hare(9/10) **1.pst-1-speak-fv** 17-house(9/10)-somebody’s 5-one 2-receive-pass-fv 9/10-journey(9/10)

A long time ago, hyena and rabbit were friends, then rabbit told hyena “let us have a journey”.

(2) **Kamei howoluta kunyumbangwa imwe, wahokeligwa.**

kamei ha-wa-lut-a ku-nyumba-ngwa di-mwe wa-hokel-igw-a

then **pst-2-go-fv** 17-house(9/10)-somebody’s 5-one 2-receive-pass-fv

Then they went to one house and they were welcomed.

(3) **Kamei howekala bahaya majuwa mengi**

kamei ha-wa-ikal-a ba-ya ya ma-jua ma-ingi

then **pst-2-stay-fv loc-16-dem day(5/6) 6-many**

They stayed there for many days.

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6 The origins of this prefix are unclear.
One day the rabbit said to the owner of the house “Tomorrow we go back to our home, okay?”

At night the rabbit ate all peanuts, then he took water into his mouth, gargled his mouth, and went to spit over the hyena.

In the morning of the following day rabbit told their host, the owner of the house, “Check your belongings to see if they are all right.”

Then the owner of the house checked his belongings and found that his peanuts had been eaten, then rabbit told him, “Bring a chair so that we can wash out our mouths; each person will gargle so we can see who stole or who ate.”
“ning’heni nikonge niye kasugusa meji.”

ni-ing’h-e-ni ni-kong-e niye ku-sugus-a meji
1SG-give-FV-PL 1SG-start-FV 1SG 15-gargle-FV water(6)

Then rabbit himself started. “Give it to me so that I start to gargle the water.”

(9) Kamei kasugusa meji, kotwila mwigoda meji maswanu;
kamei ka-sugus-a meji ka-tw-il-a mu-di-goda meji ma-swanu
then 1;PST-gargle-FV water(6)1;PST-split-APPL-FV 18-5-chair(5/6) water(6) 6-good

kameitekeja difisi, kasugusa koneka
kamei ka-ij-a di-fisi ka-sugus-a ku-onek-a
then 1;PST-come-FV 5-hyena(5/6)1;PST-gargle-FV 15-find.out-FV

fina imwene no yadiile.
fina i-mu-ene no ya-diy-ile
that PP-1-PRO COP 1-eat-PFV

Then he washed out his mouth and spat clean water onto the chair; then came the hyena, who washed out his mouth and was found to be the one who had eaten.

(10) Difisi dikomigwa. Simo thela.
di-fisi di-kom-igw-a simo i-hel-a
5-hyena(5/6) 5-kill-PASS-FV story(9) 9-finish-FV

The hyena was killed. The story is over.

The man and his wife

(1) Baho katali munhu yumwe mugosi yeja yowa na mufele,
baho katali mu-nhu yu-mwe m-gosi ya-ij-a ya-uw-a na m-fele
DEM long.time.ago 1-person(1/2) 1-one 1-male 1-come-FV 1-be-FV CONJ 1-woman(1/2)
kamei wekala chigele chitali, kamei imugosi yu-ya
kamei wa-ikal-a chi-gele chi-tali kamei i-mu-gosi yu-ya
then 2-stay-FV 7-time(7/8) 7-tall then PP-1-man(1/2) 1-DEM

katola mufele yungi, kamei kekala nao,
ka-tol-a m-fele yu-ingi kamei ka-ikal-a nao
1;PST-marry-FV 1-woman(1/2) 1-many then 1;PST-stay-FV with.them

kamei bakamwenda lugano imufe le we keli,
kamei ha-ka-mu-end-a lugano i-mu-fele u-a i-keli
then PST-1;PST-1-love-FV much PP-1-woman(1/2) 1-ASSOC PP-second

wa kwanza ng’hamwendage.
u-a kwansa ng’ha-mu-end-ag-e
1-ASSOC first 1;NEG-1-love-IPFV-FV

A long time ago, a man had a wife. They had been (together) for a long time, then that man married another woman. Then he lived with them both, but he loved the second wife so much, the first one he didn’t love.
Ijuwa dimwe imugosi yuya kaluta nhambo,

di-ju-a di-mwe i-mu-gosi yu-ya ka-lut-a N-tambo
5-day(5/6) 5-one PP-1-man(1/2) 1-DEM 1;PST-go-FV 9/10-journey(9/10)

chigele yang’hati yakonge inhambo yakwe hoyevasigilila
chi-gele ya-ng’hati ya-kong-e i-nhambo yu-akwe ha-ya-wa-sigilil-a
7-time(7/8) 1-not.yet 1-start-FV PP-journey(9/10) 1-3SG;POSS PST-1-2-instruct-FV

wakagwe yakugamba,
wa-uke akwe ya-ku-gamb-a
2-wife(1/2) 3SG;POSS 1-speak-FV

“adino dimudyo dyo nahandile mg’hadidiye mbaka nuye”.

One day that man went on a journey. Before his journey started he instructed his wives and said, “This fruit which I planted, don’t eat it till I come back.”

Imufele imukulu yowa yena wana weli, kekala nao
i-mu-fele i-mu-kulu ya-uw-a ya-in-a wa-ana wa-li li ka-ikal-a nao
PP-1-woman(1/2) PP-1-big 1-be-FV 1-be-FV 2-child(1/2) 2-two 1;PST-stay-FV with.them

wanagwe, hoyekuwa yakihindila kugati yakogoha
wa-ana-agwe ha-ya-ku-uw-a ya-ki-hindil-a ku-gati ya-ka-ogoh-a
2-child(1/2)-3SG;POSS PST-1-17-be-FV 1-REFL-lock-FV 17-inside 1-CONS-fear-FV

kukumula umulango kosoko ya dimudyo
ku-kumul-a u-mu-lango kosoko i-a di-mudyo
15-open-FV PP-3-door(3/4) because 9-ASSOC 5-fruit(5/6)

The first wife had two children, she stayed with her children (and) she used to lock herself in, fearing to open the door because of that fruit which was planted and put there outside.

Kamei imufele wa keli dimudyo diya kaditema,
kamei i-mu-fele u-a keli di-mudyo di-ya ka-di-tem-a
then PP-1-woman(1/2) 1-ASSOC second 5-fruit(5/6) 5-DEM 1;PST-5-cut-FV

kamei kamulundila imiyagwe hamulango, kamei
kamei ka-mu-lundil-a i-miy-akwe ha-mu-lango kamei
then 1;PST-1-pile-FV PP-neighbour-3SG;POSS 16-3-door(3/4) then

imulume foyejile hoyomutamilwa, langa
i-mu-lume fo-ya-ij-ile ha-o-ya-mu-tamil-a lang-a
PP-1-husband(1/2) REF-1-come-PFV NEG-REF-1-1-tell-FV look-FV

imukago kung’eny a dimudyo dino.
i-mu-uke-ako ka-ng’eny-a di-mudyo di-no
PP-1-wife(1/2)-2SG;POSS 1;PST-cut-FV 5-fruit(5/6) 5-DEM

Then the second wife cut that fruit, and piled it up at her neighbour’s door, then when the husband came she told him and said, “Look, your wife cut that fruit.”
Kamei imugosi yuya kamukoma imukagwe, kamei iwana
kamei i-mu-gosi yu-ya ka-m-kom-a i-mu-uke-akwe kamei i-wa-ana
then PP-1-husband(1/2) 1-DEM 1;PPST-1-kill-FV PP-1-wife(1/2)-3SG;POSS then PP-2-child(1/2)
wasigala bahaya, kamei imufele yuya hoyekuwa
wa-sigal-a ba-ha-ya kamei i-mu-fele yu-ya ha-ya-ku-uw-a
2-remain-FV LOC-16-DEM then PP-1-woman(1/2) 1-DEM PST-1-PRS-be-FV
yekudumangisa lugano awana waya, howokuwa
ya-ku-dumangis-a lugano a-wa-ana wa-ya ha-wa-ku-uw-a
1-PRS-harass-FV much PP-2-child(1/2) 2-DEM PST-2-PRS-be-FV
wakwikala hamafiga wakulila.
w-a-ku-ikal-a ha-ma-figa w-a-ku-lil-a
2-PRS-sit-FV 16-6-hearthstone(5/6) 2-PRS-cry-FV
Then that man killed his wife, but the children remained there, and the second wife started to harass those children very much; therefore the children used to sit at the hearthstone crying.

Imufele yuya wa keli hakadumula diganja dya
i-mu-fele yu-ya wa-a keli ha-ka-dumul-a di-ganja di-a
PP-1-woman(1/2) 1-DEM 2-ASSOC second PST-1;PST-cut-FV 5-palm.of.hand(5/6) 5-ASSOC
mukono we muke mtiyagwe, keka ukano.
m-kono u-a i-m-u-ke miy-akwe ka-ik-a u-kan-o
3-hand(3/4) 3-ASSOC PP-1-wife(1/2) neighbour-3SG;POSS 1;PST-put-FV PP-storage(9/10)
That second wife cut off the palm of her neighbour’s hand, and put it in the crop storage.

Kamei awana howokuwa wekulila.
kamei a-wa-ana ha-wa-ku-uw-a wa-ku-lil-a
then PP-2-child(1/2) PST-2-PRS-be-FV 2-PRS-cry-FV
Then the children cried.

Kamei imufele yuya hoyekuwa
kamei i-mu-fele yu-ya ha-ya-ku-uw-a
then PP-1-woman(1/2) 1-DEM PST-1-PRS-be-FV
yukukwila kukano yakalonda diganja.
ya-ku-kwil-a ku-kan-o ya-ka-lond-a di-ganja
1-PRS-climb-FV 17-storage(9/10) 1-CONS-take-FV 5-palm.of.hand(5/6)
Then that woman used to climb up to the place for putting cereal crops to get the palm.

Kamei yakuhumuluka na mukono uya yakuwakwacha wana
kamei ya-ku-humuluk-a na m-kono u-ya ya-ku-wa-kwach-a wa-ana
then 1-PRS-come.dow-FV CONJ 3-hand(3/4) 3-DEM 1-PRS-2-scratch-FV 2-child(1/2)
lugano kila juwa yekugolosa nheifo, wana yakuwadumangisa.
lugano kila di-juwa ya-ku-golos-a nheifo wa-ana ya-ku-wa-dumangis-a
much each 5-day(5/6) 1-PRS-do-FV like.that 2-child(1/2) 1-PRS-2-harass-FV
Then she would come down with that hand and scratch the children with it; every day she did the same thing, harassing them.
Then an old woman came and told that husband, “Your children are being harassed because this woman cut off your wife’s hand, the children sing songs, then she climbs up to the crop storage to get the hand and scratches the children (with it).”

Then he hid himself; and the children started to sing; then that woman went and got that hand and she scratched the children.

Then the next day that man said (to himself), “Well then, today I will tell her that I’m travelling.”

Then the children went and got that hand and she scratched the children.
Then the man caught her; when she was caught she was sent to the king, and he told the king, then that king blew a trumpet (that shows that there is to be an announcement).

(14) Fayatowile, digunda kamei wanhu waluta.

When he blew the trumpet the people went (there).

(15) Kamei imundewa yuya kalamula

Then that king decided and said that woman should be killed.

(16) Simo yangu ihela.

My story is over.

The boy and the bird

(1) Baho katali kowa na munhu, naye imunhu yuyo

Long ago there was a man, and this man had a wife and they had five children and all were sons.

(2) Imunhu yuyo yeja yowa na

Note that this is Swahili.
That man had his garden, which was large, but when it had been planted, there was a seed-eating bird.

Their elder boy had set a trap for the bird but it did not fall into it.

One day that bird was caught in the trap that the boy had set, and when the boy went to empty his trap he found the bird, which was very beautiful.

When it was freed from the trap, the bird spoke, saying: “Take me carefully!”

Next year, you will discover the bird, Child of the Bush.”
The boy took the bird home.

There at home he did not want to kill it because it was so nice, so he left it alone.

Later his mother and father wanted the bird killed to eat with porridge, so then the boy took it to kill it and then again it sang:

“Kill me carefully, carefully. Next year you will discover the bird, Child of the Bush.”
KAGULU–ENGLISH AND ENGLISH–KAGULU WORD LISTS

Abbreviations used in the word lists

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>adv</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
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<td>Conjunction</td>
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<td>Copula</td>
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<td>Singular</td>
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<td>v</td>
<td>Verb</td>
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</table>

Some word list conventions

This word list contains roughly 1,400 entries for each language. A hyphen denotes that the word requires a prefix, and bare stems are listed for adjectives and pronominal forms. For verbs, only the verb root and the final vowel are given, as in -agana ‘find’.

The part of speech is given for most words in the Kagulu–English word list. When the part of speech is not clear, such as for the ideophone bebelebebele ‘clinking sound from animal bell or utensils’, there is a question mark following the part of speech.

The numbers following the English gloss indicate what noun class a noun belongs to. For instance, “ching’ho n elbow (7/8)” signifies that it is a noun belonging to classes 7/8; thus, the plural is fing’ho ‘elbows’. Some nouns have an irregular or unexpected plural form, which is then given after the singular form, as seen in “usalu, pl. salu n bead (14/10)”. 
Kagulu–English Wordlist

**A - a**
- **afula** \(v\) crawl, creep
- **agana** \(v\) find
- **agila** \(v\) be attractive, suit
- **agilila** \(v\) be lost
- **agilisa** \(v\) lose
- **agilisa muda** \(v\) spend time
- **afula** \(v\) follow
- **andamila** \(v\) fly (for birds), soar, run around
- **andika** \(v\) write
- **anga** \(v\) making noise at wedding
- **angu** \(pro\) my, mine
- **anika** \(v\) set out to dry, spread in the sun
- **ao** \(pro\) their, theirs
- **asana** \(v\) set fire to, light
- **asa** \(v\) heat up, make fire
- **asama** \(v\) open mouth wide, yawn
- **asima** \(v\) lend, borrow
- **au** \(conj\) or

**B - b**
- **baba** \(n\) father (1a)
- **baka** \(v\) smear
- **balalila** \(v\) slander
- **balua** \(n\) letter (9/10)
- **bamisa** \(v\) hit
- **bana** \(v\) destroy
- **banika** \(v\) be destroyed, be disturbed
- **basi** \(adv\) well then, enough
- **bawa** \(v\) gather, pick flowers, fruit, vegetables
- **bida** \(v\) turn
- **biduka** \(v\) turn around
- **bidula** \(v\) turn upside down, change, answer
- **bili** \(v\) run
- **bisi** \(adj\) raw, unripe
- **bomba** \(n\) pump (9/10)
- **bonhola** \(v\) blossom, begin to have grey hair
- **bosi** \(num\) first
- **bota** \(v\) twist, spin
- **bukila** \(v\) rest
- **bulumula** \(n\) drag
- **bundiki** \(n\) gun (9/10)
- **bwaka** \(v\) scold
- **bwana** \(n\) mister (1a)
- **bwihila** \(v\) rest

**C - c**
- **cha** \(v\) dawn
- **chafu** \(adj\) dirty
- **chakudia** \(n\) food (7/8)
- **chali** \(n\) child (7/8)
- **chanyha** \(n\) top (9)
- **chaongo** \(n\) brain (7/8)
- **chawelu** \(adv\) in fact
- **chela** \(v\) be late
- **chibamhu** \(n\) cobra (7/8)
- **chibanda** \(n\) hut (7/8)
- **chibofu** \(n\) bladder (7/8)
- **chibubu** \(n\) dumb (7/8)
- **chibuga** \(n\) hare (7/8)
- **chidama** \(n\) calf (7/8)
- **chidangi** \(n\) mouse (7/8)
- **chidoga** \(n\) soul (7/8)
- **chidole** \(n\) finger (7/8)
- **chidufa** \(n\) hump (7/8)
chidula n blind (7/8)
chiduo n navel, umbilical cord (7/8)
chifa n chest (7/8)
chifungi v hiding-place (7/8)
chigele n time (7/8)
chigugamisi n studder (7)
chihanga n face (7/8)
chihombela n bicycle (7/8)
chihulo n thicket, small forest (7/8)
chikala n animal (7/8)
chikalo n meeting (7/8)
chike n feminine
chikundi n group (7/8)
chila pro every
chilema n crippled person (7/8)
chiliilo n mourning, cry (7/8)
chilimo n agriculture (7)
chilimu n animal (7/8)
chilo n night (7)
chilonda n wound (7/8)
chiiwanda n stream (7/8)
chimiliita adv straight away, non-stop
chimulipa adv traditional lamp (7/8)
chimwande adv quick, quickly
chinhu n thing (7/8)
-chinja v slaughter
chinyala n shame (7/8)

-Daha v be able
-Danha v tell lies
-Datu num three
dededede interj? please, sorry
-deka v vomit
deki n mop (9)
-deseka v be angry
-dibahila n feathers (5/6), fur (6)
dibakwa n door (5/6)
dibalabala n highway (5/6)
dibanhi n door (5/6)
dibata n duck (5/6)
dibeja n jaw (5/6)
dibiki n tree (5/6)
dibugo n tsetse fly (5/6)
dibulula n cowshed, cattle corale (5/6)
dibwa n dog (5/6)
dibwasioko n fox (5/6)
dibwihiilo n break, pause (5/6)
dichese n spark (5/6)
didakono buttocock (5/6)
didalo n banana plant (5/6)
didege n bird (5/6)
didete n reed (5/6)
didogowe n donkey (5/6)
didosi n top (of the head) (5/6)
diduwilu  n  ram (5/6)
diembe  n  mango (5/6)
difa  n  misfortune, death (5/6)
difahata  n  lung (5/6)
difiga  n  hearthstone (5/6)
difindi  n  knee (5/6)
difisi  n  hyena (5/6)
difu  n  ashes (5/6)
difufu  n  hump (of cattle) (5/6)
difuke  n  sweat (5/6)
difulagobe  n  tortoise (5/6)
difulata  n  male goat (5/6)
difulo  n  foam (5/6)
difulu  n  bird’s nest (5/6)
difunde  n  cloud (5/6)
digadu  n  crab (5/6)
digana  n  hundred (5/6)
diganja  n  palm (of hand) (5/6)
digendo endings  adv  all the time
digiso, pl. meso  n  eye (5/6)
digida  n  chair (5/6)
digolo  n  monkey (5/6)
digome  n  bark (5/6)
digongolo  n  millipede (5/6)
digoya  adv  well, good
digoyagoya  adv  carefully, slowly
diguha  n  bone (5/6)
digule  n  rat (5/6)
digulo  n ? yesterday
digunda  n  trumpet (5/6)
digunda  n  animal’s horn blown during circumcision (5/6)
digwalanga  n  two-faced snake (5/6)
dihaja  n  thigh (5/6)
dihembr  n  horn (5/6)
dihengele  n  hole (in the wall) (5/6)
dihowe  n  crown (5/6)
Dihungwa  pn  female child born as a result of the mother being treated by a traditional healer

dijatu  n  python (5/6)
dijiko  n  kitchen (5/6)
dijilani  n  neighbour (5/6)
dijogolo  n  rooster (5/6)
dijoka  n  snake (5/6)
dijua  n  day (5/6)
dijuma  n  week (5/6)
dijwi, maji  n  voice (5/6)
dikala  n  charcoal (5/6)
dikambaku  n  bull (5/6)
dikanda  n  burden, luggage (5/6)
dikanga  n  guinea-fowl (5/6)
dikanisa  n  church (5/6)
dikenje  n  cheer (5/6)
dikofe  n  snail (5/6)
dikolo  n  uncle (5/2,10)
dikololo  n  cough (5/6)
dikolongo  n  hole, pit (5/6)
dikombe  n  fruit skin (5/6)
dikombe jala  n  fingernail (5/6)
dikonde  n  tobacco (5)
dikonje  n  cowrie-shell (5/6)
dikopo  n  tin can (5/6)
dikumi  n  ten (5/6)
dikungugo  n  clan (5/6)
dikusisi  n  rubber heap (5/6)
dilamba  n  well (5/6)
dilefu  n  beard (5/6)
dilefula  n  maize stubble (5/6)
dilimba  n  type of xylophone (5/6)
dilimi  n  tongue (5/6)
dilolo  n  farm, valley (5/6)
dilua  n  flower (5/6)
dilul  n  dust (5)
diumbu  n  opposite sex sibling (5/2,10)
dilundo  n  heap (5/6)
dima  v  care, look after
dimambu  n  crocodile (5/6)
dimoma  n  puff-adder (5/6)
dimudo  n  fruit (5/6)
dimwemwe  n  thuder, lightening (5)
dimwewe  n  kite, hawk (5/6)
dindolo  n  sweet potato (5/6)
dinungu  n  porcupine (5/6)
dinyaga  n  leaf (5/6)
dinyani  n  baboon (5/6)
dinyanya  n  tomato (5/6)
dinyau  n  cat (5/6)
ding’bokwa  n  type of grass (5/6)
ding’bundi  n  dust (5/6)
dipalilo  n  wide cattle path (5/6)
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<thead>
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<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
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<td>dipanga</td>
<td>machete (5/6)</td>
<td>ditope</td>
<td>mud (5/6)</td>
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<td>dipela</td>
<td>baobab fruit (5/6)</td>
<td>ditwi</td>
<td>head (5/6)</td>
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<td>dipilopilo</td>
<td>piece of meat (5/6)</td>
<td>diusi</td>
<td>wolf (5/6)</td>
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<td>type of hole (5/6)</td>
<td>diwe</td>
<td>stone (5/6)</td>
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<td>-doda</td>
<td>rot, decay</td>
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<td>-doga</td>
<td>think</td>
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<td>charm used in traditional medicine (5/6)</td>
<td>ditegila v</td>
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<td>ditewa</td>
<td>flock, crowd (5/6)</td>
<td>-dumisa</td>
<td>knock</td>
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<td>liver (5/6)</td>
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<td>ditongo</td>
<td>hill (5/6)</td>
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<td>his/her</td>
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**E - e**

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<td>-ega</td>
<td>pull</td>
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<td>-egamila</td>
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<td>ehe</td>
<td>yes, okay</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ela</td>
<td>thresh, become clean</td>
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<td>be born</td>
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<td>your, yours</td>
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<td>-self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-etu pro</td>
<td>our, ours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F - f**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-fala</td>
<td>wear, put on</td>
<td>filimbi</td>
<td>whistle (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familia</td>
<td>family (9/10)</td>
<td>-filing</td>
<td>roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-fasa</td>
<td>dress someone</td>
<td>-fimba</td>
<td>swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fibi</td>
<td>badly</td>
<td>fina</td>
<td>like, that, namely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- fifu</td>
<td>spoil</td>
<td>-fina</td>
<td>dance, play, circumcise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>figo</td>
<td>kidney (9/10)</td>
<td>finju</td>
<td>mischief, intrigue (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-fika</td>
<td>find, reach</td>
<td>-finya</td>
<td>close eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-fila</td>
<td>be bereaved</td>
<td>-finyila</td>
<td>suffer, bear patiently</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-fisa v hide  -fuluka v be finished, be ready
-fitini v slander  -fulusa v finish
-fua v wash  -fumbatila v grasp
-fuga v keep livestock, tame  -fumbula v find out, catch, stir up
-fugama v kneel  
-fuilila v grope about (in the dark)  funda n cheek (9/10)
-fuka v remove sand, give smoke  -funda n knot (9/10)
-fukula v dig up  -funja n jigger (9/10)
-fula n rain (9/10)  -funya v pinch
-fula v fart, break wind  -fusa v learn
fulafu n black biting ant (9/10)  futa n face, shape (9/10)

G - g
-galamu adj wide  -gomba v quarrel
-galuka v grow, change  -gona v sleep
-gamba v speak  -gona lungata v lie on one's back
-gati adj? inside  -gona nhogo v sleep deeply
-gawa v divide  -goneka v invite
-gelegela v remember  -gonela v sleep on something
-gelegesa v remind  -gonelela v oversleep
-geleka v put on fire  -gongomana v bow, bend down
-gelesa v pour, fill  -gonja v become bent
-genda v go, walk  -gonjesa v bend
-gendelela v continue  -gon'onda v knock
-gendesa v drive  -gosi adj male
-gesa v try, taste  -gubika v cover
-geta v shave  -gubula v uncover
-gida v pour  -guhi adj short
-gina v become well nourished (of animals)  -gula v buy
-goja v wait  -gula v groan
-gola v reap, harvest  -guma v pour, put
goloko, pl. nyoloko n friend (vocative)  -guta v be full, have enough to eat or drink
-golola v straighten, stretch  gweye pro you (sg.)
golosa v make, repair, arrange, do

H - h

hah interj uh-huh, I see  hamsini n fifty
habali n news (9/10)  hamwande adv; n ahead, in front (17), future (16)
habehi adj, adv near  -handa v plant
hakili n ability, intelligence (9)  -hanga v share, do together
hali n situation (9/10)  -hananga v want
hamba conj since, but  -hanganisa v mix, put together
-hambama v dress, decorate  -hangila v share
hambia adv now  hanhu n place (16)
-hambula v undress  -hasa v mix
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malin Petzell: Three Kagulu Stories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **hasi** *adv, n?* under, down
- **hata** *interj* no
- **hegulo** *n* evening (9)
- **hela** *v* finish
- **helesa** *v* pass on, give back
- **hese** *interj* yes
- **heshimu** *v* honour
- **hey** *interj* ok
- **hijia** *v* steal
- **hila** *v* plan
- **himba** *v* dig
- **hindila** *v* lock
- **hita** *v* go
- **hoka** *v* take off (by force)
- **hokela** *v* welcome, receive

- **-haki** *int* where, what, who
- **-hola** *v* cool down
- **homa** *n* fever (9/10)
- **-hona** *v* recover
- **-honda** *v* pulverise, pound
- **honi** *int* where
- **-hosa** *v* cure, cool down, make trouble
- **huduma** *n* service (9/10)
- **-hugusa** *v* strip off (grain of corn)
- **-huía** *v* rely on
- **-hulika** *v* feel, hear
- **humuluka** *v* come down
- **-hongkula** *v* fall short
- **-hunguka** *v* diminish, reduce
- **-husunika** *v* become sad

### I - i

- **ibada** *n* service (9/10)
- **-ichaka** *v* be without, lack
- **-idika** *v* answer a call
- **-iega** *v* scratch
- **-ifa** *v* ripen, be well cooked
- **-igala** *v* bring, escort, carry, send
- **-igilisa** *v* imitate
- **-igolola** *v* stretch oneself
- **-iha** *v* be bad
- **-ija** *v* come
- **-ika** *v* put
- **-ikala** *v* stay, sit
- **-ila** *v* redo
- **-ilaga** *v* say goodbye, take leave of
- **-ilaha** *v* make a vow, swear
- **-i* num** two
- **-ilila** *v* ask for help, go up
- **-ima** *v* stand
- **-imba** *v* sing
- **-imila** *v* guard, supervise
- **-imilisa** *v* watch

- **-ina** *v* be, exist, have
- **-inamila** *v* kneel down, bend forward to look for
- **-inanga** *v* call
- **inda** *n* pregnancy, uterus (9/10)
- **-inga** *v* chase
- **-ingabi** *int* how much, how many
- **Ingelesa** *pn* English
- **-ingi** *adj* many
- **-ingila** *v* arrive, enter
- **inhumu ing'hu lu** *n* AIDS (5)
- **-inuka** *v* wake up
- **-inula** *v* pick up, lift
- **-inusa** *v* wake up
- **-inya** *pro* having
- **-ing'ha** *v* give
- **-isha** *adj* new
- **ishilini** *n* twenty (9/10)
- **isi** *n* country, land (9/10)
- **-itila** *v* pour away
- **Itumba** *pn* Itumba

### J - j

- **jelu** *adj* white
- **jenga** *v* build
- **jibila** *v* sink, submerge
- **joja** *v* shout, make noise
- **Jumamosi** *n* Saturday (9/10)
- **Jumapili** *n* Sunday (9/10)
- **-jumba** *v* jump
- **-unjuka** *v* get very angry
- **-jung'unja** *v* shake someone, push someone around
Malin Petzell: Three Kagulu Stories


K - k

-kaba v throttle, strangle
-kabati n rattle used in a dance (9/10)
-Kagulu pn Kagulu
-kahe adv again, also
-kalamu n pen (9/10)
-kali adj strict
-kama v squeeze, wring, milk
-kamei adv then
-kanda v knead, plaster
-kangala v be fully grown, mature
-kano n storage (9/10)
-kasi n work (9/10)
-kasinga v fry
-kata v dig
-katali adv long time ago
-kawa v exchange
-kaya n house, village (9/10)
-keha v breathe
-keli num second
-kendi n nine (9)
-kifana v resemble
-kifuna v boast
-kigolodyola v sprain the ankle
-kihakana v be adjacent
-kinda v cast a spell
-kinga v gather dripping water
-kingika v put on lap
-kingiliila v interfere
-kiwa adj poor
-kiyoga v take a bath
-kobadika v stumble
-kola v catch, hold
-kologa v stir
-kolola v cough
-koloma v snore
-koma v kill
-kombelesa v scrape out, clean out (e.g. bowl)
-kompyuta n computer (9/10)
-konda v be thin
-konga v start
-kongosa v collect money
-kong'ha v look for, suck
-kong'holo v collect together
-kosi n course (9/10)
-kosoko conj because
-kugutu adj difficult
-kuku n grandfather (1a,9)
-kula v grow up
-kulu adj big
-kulume n right hand side (17)
-kumbe conj but
-kumbila v embrace, nurse
-kumbe conj but
-kumoson n left hand side (17)
-kumula v open
-kundugisa v push
-kunje n outside (17)
-kunyatila v embrace
-kuta v meet
-kwacha v scratch
-kwamba conj though
-kwangula v scrape
-kwani n green
-kwansana num first
-kwasa v heat up
-kwawilila v grab, try to get hold of
-kwega v pull, drag
-kweja v urinate
-kwila v climb, come up
-kwimage interj? thanks

L - l

-lafa v take away, produce, give out
-lagala v fall down
-lagasa v order
-lakala v become burnt
-lakasa v burn, scorch
-lala v grow old
-lamula v decide, judge
-lamusa v greet
-langa v look, see
-langi n colour (9/10)
-langisa v search, look for
-langisisa v be careful
-lapa v cry
lasima adv must
-lawa v leave, bring forward, come from
-lawanisa v be prominent, appear
-legela v be faint
-legusa v send away, remove
-leka v leave, go away, refrain, allow
-lela v bring up, nurse, produce offspring
-lem a v refuse, disagree
-lemesa v disallow, withhold from
-leusa v take out from
-liga v abuse, insult
-iganisa v compare
-liha v pay
-lila v cry
-lima v cultivate
-loga v bewitch
-loka v pass, cross, penetrate
-londa v take, carry
-longa v say, pronounce
-longola v go in front, go ahead
-longosa v lead the way, guide
-lopol a v fish up, pull out
-losa v make someone cross something
-lota v dream
-lowa v fish
lowo conj but
lubafu, pl. mbafu n rib (11/10)
lubeso n contempt (11)
luboga n a few vegetables (11)
ludole n strength (11)
luga n courtyard, ground (11)

-mafuta n oil (6)
mafuta gauto n oil from animal fat
magenda n walk (6)
Mahungo pn male child born as a result of the mother being treated by a traditional healer
mai n my mother (1a)
maisha n life (6)
makwejo n urine (6)
mala n time (9)
-mala v finish
-malagisa v complete
lugaluga adv carefully
lugano adv much
lugendo n movement (11)
luholwe n rope for hanging clothes on (11)
luhoma n? counter-blessing, evil
lujwili, pl. njwili n a strand of hair (11/10)
-luka v weave
-lukasi n wall (11)
lukolo n clan (11)
-luma v bite
-lumba v thank
lumboya adj?, n? lonely, loneliness, sad, sadness
-lumbulula v undo (e.g. weaving)
lumwelu mwe adv? better, improved situation
lumwewe n thunder, lightening (11)
-lunda (ilundo) v pile up
-lundila v pile
luneka n time, chance (11)
lupasi n good smell (11)
lupeho n shade (11/6)
lusigi n string (11/10)
lusimo, simo n story (11), story (9)
lusito n thin supporting pole (11/10)
lusona, pl. misona n dowry ceremony, engagement (11/4)
-luta v go
lwanda n river (11)
wandi n side (11)
lwimbi n rim, edge of field (11)
lwimbo, nyimbo n song (11/10)
lwinango n call(ing) (11)

M - m

mafuta n oil (6)
maleia n malaria (6)
mama n grandmother (1a)
Mamboya pn Mamboya
mangala n bells worn around the leg (10)
-manya v know
mapasa n twins (6)
mapuni n? slowness
mashine n machine (9/10)
masika n rainy season (6)
masisi n soot (6)
mate n saliva (6)

matolelo n relationship between clans through marriage
mawese n palm oil (6)
mbago n wilderness (9/10)
mbaka adv until, to
mbaso n adze, chisel (9/10)
mbewa n wild rat (9/10)
mbeyu n seed (9/10)
mbo n buffalo (9/10)
mbololo n penis (9/10)
mbona int why
mbuguma n female goat or cow (9/10)
mbunguni n maize flower (9/10)
mbuli n word (9/10), affair (9/10)
mbuya, pl. wambuya n friend (1a, 9/2, 10)
mbwegele n ankle (9/10)
meji n water (6)
mele n milk (6)
-mema v overflow, fill
-memesa v fill up
-mesa v swallow
meso n eyes (6)
mbaka n boarder (9/10)
malalahala n gazelle (9/10)
manda n bean (9/10)
mando n stick (9/10)
mahi n louse (9/10)
meho n cold, wind (9)
mele n rhinoceros (9/10)
mbena n goat (9/10)
mhola adv calmly, peacefully
mhola adv slowly
mhukulaha adv open
mhuku n field rat (9/10)
mhula n nose (9/10)
мhule n grain (9/10)
mhumbu n testicle (9/10)
mhungile n good flavour/smell (9)
imaki int when
mis n afternoon (9)
misungu n intelligence, skill (4)
mitori n medicine (9/10)
miyangu, pl. wayangu n my fellow, colleague, neighbor
mjuho n broth (3)
mndugu n relative (1, 10/2, 10)
mokelo n relationship between clans through marriage
мonga pro some, any
Mologolo pn Morogoro
mosi num one
moto n fire (3/4)
moto n heart (3/4)
mpanda n beans (3)
msikiti n mosque (3/4)
mubala n clever person (1/2)
mudala n old woman, “missus” (1/2)
mudimin n shepherd (1/2)
mudoba n lazy (1/2)
mudula n blind (1/2)
mufuli n woman (1/2)
mufimba n corpse, carcass (3/4)
mufioko n pocket, bag (3/4)
mufumbulaji n traditional midwife (1/2)
mufuna n younger sibling (1, 5/2, 10)
mufundo n cause of regret or sorrow, secret (3/4)
mufusa n teacher (1/2)
muganga n medicine man (1/2)
mugenini n guest (1/2)
mugosa n spear (3/4)
mugoli n rich (1/2)
mugolosaji n worker (1/2)
mugongo n (human) back (3/4)
mugosi n husband, man (1/2)
mugulu n leg (3/4)
mugunda n farm (3/4)
mugwa n sugarcane (3/4)
muhai n sorcerer, witch (1/2)
muhiji n thief (1/2)
muhongo n cassava (3/4)
muhufu adj light (in weight)
muhulo n bush, small forest (3/4)
mujelelo n young man (1/2)
mukate n bread (3/4)
muke n wife (1/2)
mukela n mat (3/4)
mukila n tail, penis (colloquial) (3/4)
mukongana n trunk (of elephant) (3/4)
mukono n hand (3/4)
mukulu n head person (1/2)
mukumbisi n sponger (parasite), quarrelsome person (1/2)
mukwe n in-law (1/2)
-mula v open
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mulamu</td>
<td>brother/sister-in-law (1/2,10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulango</td>
<td>door (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulenge</td>
<td>moonlight (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mulika</td>
<td>shine, give light to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulile</td>
<td>sweetness (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulimo</td>
<td>work (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulongo</td>
<td>mouth, lip (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mulika</td>
<td>shine, give light to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulile</td>
<td>sweetness (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulimo</td>
<td>work (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munana</td>
<td>eight (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mundele</td>
<td>girl (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mundewa</td>
<td>king, chief (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munhu</td>
<td>person (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munjolinjoli</td>
<td>police (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munyasi</td>
<td>grass for thatching (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munyu</td>
<td>salt (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mupango</td>
<td>plan (3/4)</td>
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<td>musale</td>
<td>arrow (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muse</td>
<td>tail hair (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musche</td>
<td>old person (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musigo</td>
<td>luggage (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musimu</td>
<td>spirit (of dead person) (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musindamafu</td>
<td>orderly person, mild person (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musisi</td>
<td>root (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musitali</td>
<td>row (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musiwanda</td>
<td>lastborn (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musua</td>
<td>termite (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musungu</td>
<td>European (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutagwa</td>
<td>pn premature baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutala</td>
<td>excrement (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutama</td>
<td>maize (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutapita</td>
<td>interpreter (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutego</td>
<td>trap (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutela</td>
<td>wooden ladle (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutogomaji</td>
<td>worker (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutufi</td>
<td>body (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutuka</td>
<td>car (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutumbwa</td>
<td>uncle (1/2,10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muwese</td>
<td>oil palm (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwaka</td>
<td>year (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwali</td>
<td>maiden, virgin (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwalimu</td>
<td>teacher (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwana</td>
<td>child (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwanike</td>
<td>youth (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mwe (du)</td>
<td>num one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mwemwetela</td>
<td>v smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwesin</td>
<td>month (3/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwifusa</td>
<td>student (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwihwa</td>
<td>niece, nephew (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwimilisi</td>
<td>pl. mwemilisi guard (1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwongolaji</td>
<td>n hunter (1/2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N - n

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>conj and, with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-namha</td>
<td>v lick, taste with the tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nane</td>
<td>num eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nani</td>
<td>int who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nawa</td>
<td>v wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndesi</td>
<td>kind of rat (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndianao</td>
<td>pn N'dianao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndimi</td>
<td>n mole (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndiyo</td>
<td>interj yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndulele</td>
<td>n a type of flute (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nduwano</td>
<td>n fish hook (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ne</td>
<td>num four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nega</td>
<td>v fetch water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nene</td>
<td>adj fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ng’angila</td>
<td>v be undeveloped, be stunted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ng’halika</td>
<td>conj if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ng’hande</td>
<td>n food from polished maize mixed with beans (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’hata</td>
<td>n head pad (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’hati</td>
<td>adv? still, not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’hatu</td>
<td>n inside of cheek (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’hefu</td>
<td>adj a few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’hui</td>
<td>n thirst (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’hinda</td>
<td>n kid (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’hingo</td>
<td>n skin (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’hui</td>
<td>n sheep (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’honde</td>
<td>n hashish (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng’hondo</td>
<td>n war (9/10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

nw’os n fly (9/10)
nw’ohw n banana (9/10)
nw’uhu n type of porcupine (9/10)
nw’huku n hen (9/10)
nw’uli n skin (9)
nw’hulumbisa n nightingale (9/10)
nw’huma n vagina (9/6)
nw’humbisi n quarrel (9/10)
nw’hunde n bean, cowpea (9/10)
nw’utwi n ear (9/10), ear (6)
nw’hwaha n armpit (9/10)
nw’hasule n pangolin (9/10)
nw’hukwi n hiccup (9)
nw’ila n warthog (9/10)
nw’ina n someone else’s mother (1a)
nw’odi n bundle of firewood (9/10)
nw’ola v uproot, harvest
nw’oma n dance, drum (9/10)
nw’ombe n cow (9/10)
nw’onyo n ant (9/10)
nw’uha n tick (9/10)
nw’ula n shield (9/10)
nw’ulua n pig (9/10)
nw’gwa pro someone’s
nw’hambo n journey (9/10)
nw’hamu n sickness (9/6), disease (14/6 or 10)
nw’anga conj if
nw’ani int how, why
nw’as n prayer (9/10)
nwchilo adv? at night
nwgelega adv maybe
nwgegulo adv? in the evening
nwheifo interj like that, the same
nwembo n elephant (9/10)
nwemo n axe (9/10)
nwogota n female goat not yet bearing kids (9/10)
nw’hole n marriage (9/10)
nw’holo n vagina (9/10)
nw’homondo n hippopotamus (9/10)
nw’ondoiyi adv the day after tomorrow’s morrow

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Nw’uhu n type of porcupine (9/10)
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Nw’holo n vagina (9/10)
Nw’homondo n hippopotamus (9/10)
Nw’ondoiyi adv the day after tomorrow’s morrow

nhongo n sleep (10)
nhosiku n tomorrow (9)
nhosikusiku n morning (9)
Nhulahane n first born (9)
Nhungwe n dew (9)
Nhunyi n drum (9/10)
Nhwiga n giraffe (9/10)
Ni cop is
-Ni int what
Niye pro I
Njala n hunger (9/10)
Njama n special meeting (9/10)
Njif n grey hair (10)
Njila n path (9/10)
Njila mhanda n crossroad (9/10)
Njosi n dream, vision (9/10)
Njuki n bee (9/10)
Njuwili n hair (10)
No cop is
-No pro this
-Noga v be good
-Nola v sharpen
-Nonela v kiss
Nonga n language, topic (9/10)
-Nugula v open eyes, stare
-Nung’ha v smell
-Nusa v smell, sniff
-Nyala v dry, be barren
-Nyama n meat (9/10)
-Nyamala v be quiet
-Nyela v defecate
Nyelesi n star (9/10)
Nyeye pro you (pl.)
Nyika n bush (9/10)
Nyimo n song (9/10)
Nyuma adv?, n? behind
Nyumba n house (9/10)
Nyundo n hammer (9/10)
Nyung n pot (9/10)
-Nywu v peel
-Nywa v drink
### O - o

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-odoka v</td>
<td>be sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ogoha v</td>
<td>fear, be afraid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oha v</td>
<td>tie, fasten, pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ona v</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oneka v</td>
<td>be found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-onela v</td>
<td>rejoice, be happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-onesa v</td>
<td>show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ongesa v</td>
<td>increase, add up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ongeseka v</td>
<td>be increased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ongola v</td>
<td>hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-onjola v</td>
<td>empty a trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ose pro</td>
<td>all, whole, any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-otela v</td>
<td>bask (in the sun)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### P - p

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-papa v</td>
<td>carry a baby on one’s back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pata v</td>
<td>get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picha n</td>
<td>picture (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pikipiki n</td>
<td>motorbike (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pima v</td>
<td>measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posi adv, n?</td>
<td>quiet, stillness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pululuka v</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pululusa v</td>
<td>blow away, make something fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-puta v</td>
<td>blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-putilisa v</td>
<td>blow on (fire)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### S - s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saa n</td>
<td>hour (9/6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saba n</td>
<td>seven (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-safili v</td>
<td>travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-saga v</td>
<td>grind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sagula v</td>
<td>choose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakame n</td>
<td>blood (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sama v</td>
<td>move away, migrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sama v</td>
<td>leave behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samba n</td>
<td>ewe (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sambasa v</td>
<td>engage in trade, misuse, devalue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sana adv</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sangalala v</td>
<td>become cheerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sangasi n</td>
<td>aunt (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sang’hanya v</td>
<td>prepare for a journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sao n</td>
<td>domestic animal (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sasa v</td>
<td>turn sour, ferment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-seea v</td>
<td>become old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sehe adj</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-seheka v</td>
<td>become old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-seiga v</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-seka v</td>
<td>laugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selekali n</td>
<td>government (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semina n</td>
<td>seminar (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sendi n</td>
<td>money (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-senga v</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sengo n</td>
<td>scythe, machete (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seye pro</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-shagila v</td>
<td>sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-shano num</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shida n</td>
<td>problem (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-shukulu v</td>
<td>thank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shule n</td>
<td>school (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sigala v</td>
<td>remain, stay behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sigasa v</td>
<td>leave food for tomorrow, cause to remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sige n</td>
<td>locust (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sigi n</td>
<td>rope (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sigilila v</td>
<td>instruct, direct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sika v</td>
<td>bury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikilo n</td>
<td>antelope (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sikisa v</td>
<td>block the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siku n</td>
<td>morning (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sili adj</td>
<td>narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-simia v</td>
<td>extinguish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simba n</td>
<td>lion (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-simia v</td>
<td>faint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-similwa v</td>
<td>forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinda n</td>
<td>stomach (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sindamala v</td>
<td>be in order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sindamasa v</td>
<td>put in order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-singisa v</td>
<td>shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singo n</td>
<td>neck (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sisila v</td>
<td>doze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sisili adj</td>
<td>slim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sita n</td>
<td>six (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sito adj</td>
<td>heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malin Petzell: Three Kagulu Stories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| soka | v | be tired |
| soma | v | study, read |
| somba | n | fish (9/10) |
| somela | v | roast |
| somola | v | take out, draw out (from pile) |
| sona | v | sew |
| songola | v | carve, cut to shape |
| sonona | v | be cold |
| sowa | v | be familiar with, be used to |
| subula | (colloquial) | v | beat |
| sugusa | v | gargle |
| suha | | be upset, sulk |
| sui | n | leopard (9/10) |
| suka | v | plait |
| suke | n | clothes (9/10) |
| soli | n | sheepfold (9/10) |
| sulula | v | trickle away, leak |
| suma | v | conquer, win |
| sumigwa | v | be defeated |
| sumika | v | fail |
| sumwa | v | fail, be unable |
| sungu | adj | European |
| sungula | n | hare, rabbit (9/10) |
| sungula mboga | v | look for vegetables |
| sunguluta | v | turn around, surround |
| sungwi | n | bile (9/10) |
| sunha | v | wash |
| sunyala | v | squat |
| supa | n | bottle (9/10) |
| susubula | v | slough |
| swa | v | set (of sun) |

| adj |

<p>| taa | n | lamp (9/10) |
| tafulsii | v | translate |
| tajika | v | die |
| tala | v | count |
| talehe | n | date (9/10) |
| tali | adj | tall |
| tama | v | hurt |
| tamba | v | travel |
| tambala | v | crawl |
| tambula | v | discover, realize, recognize, reveal |
| tambusa | v | greet at length, make small talk |
| tamigwa | v | feel sick |
| tamila | v | tell, explain |
| tamu | adj | sick |
| tandika | v | spread, make a bed |
| tanga | v | recognize, realize, find |
| tangasa | v | announce |
| tang'anya | v | meet |
| tasa | v | pray, help, ask for |
| tayali | adj, adv | ready |
| tega | v | set a trap |
| tegelesa | v | listen |
| telela | v | slip |
| televisheni | n | television (9/10) |
| tema | v | cut, slash |
| tenda | v | make |
| tetema | v | shiver, tremble |
| tiya | v | escape |
| tinhusa | v | startle |
| titu | adj | black |
| toboka | v | become a hole |
| tobola | v | make a hole, pierce |
| togola | v | pray, praise |
| togoma | v | make, do |
| togota | v | boil (up) |
| tola | v | marry |
| tonya | v | rain |
| towa | v | beat |
| towa nyasa | v | sneeze |
| tubugila | v | be drowned, sink |
| tula | v | break, split, spoil |
| tula njila | v | begin |
| tuma | v | send |
| tumbugila | v | reach inside, fall into |
| tumia | v | use |
| tumisa | v | court, woo |
| tunga | v | put beads on a string, compose music |
| tunya | v | praise |
| tutu | v | beat hard |
| tutika | v | carry |
| twa | v | spit |
| twanga | v | polish (rice) |
| twanga | v | pound |
| tyamula | v | sneeze |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ubaga n</td>
<td>gruel from millet (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udoba n</td>
<td>laziness (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ufa v</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugalı n</td>
<td>maize porridge (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uganga n</td>
<td>art of medicine man, witchcraft (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u gimbi n</td>
<td>beer (14/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugoko n</td>
<td>crust (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u gono n</td>
<td>sleeping place (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ugwa v</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhai n</td>
<td>witchcraft, magic (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhele, pl. hele n</td>
<td>skin disease (14/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uji n</td>
<td>gruel (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujuguni n</td>
<td>mosquito (14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ukaya n</td>
<td>home (14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>uki n</td>
<td>honey (14)</td>
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<td>uko pro</td>
<td>there</td>
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<td>uko pro</td>
<td>there</td>
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<tr>
<td>ulanga n</td>
<td>heaven (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulili n</td>
<td>traditional bed (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulongo n</td>
<td>soil, mud (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umage, mimage n</td>
<td>knife (14/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-umba v</td>
<td>mould</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umi n</td>
<td>health, life (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umwambu n</td>
<td>riverside (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upande n</td>
<td>side (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-upung’huka v</td>
<td>dawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-usa v</td>
<td>sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-usa v</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usaga n</td>
<td>wooden bed (14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>usage n</td>
<td>flour (14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>usalu, pl. salu n</td>
<td>bead (14/10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>usi n</td>
<td>thread (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usito n</td>
<td>weight (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usungu n</td>
<td>grief, bitterness, poison (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uta n</td>
<td>bow (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utole n</td>
<td>marriage (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utowi n</td>
<td>conflict, quarrel (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utumbu, pl. mitumbu n</td>
<td>intestines (14/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utyolo n</td>
<td>fear (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-uwa v</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uwifu n</td>
<td>jealousy (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-uya v</td>
<td>return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uyoga n</td>
<td>mushroom (14)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-wahi v</td>
<td>reach (in time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wamba v</td>
<td>stretch over, tighten skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wambikaji n</td>
<td>cooking (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-weka v</td>
<td>to be put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wele n</td>
<td>pearl millet (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wiki n</td>
<td>week (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-winga v</td>
<td>chase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woga n</td>
<td>fear (14)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ya pro</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaani conj</td>
<td>so that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yega v</td>
<td>scratch, grate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
English–Kagulu Wordlist

A  -  a

abscess disungu (5/6)
ability hakili (9)
abruptly chinyang’hanya
abuse -liga
add up -ongesa
adze mbaso (9/10)
affair mbuli (9/10)
afternoon misi (9)
again kahe
agriculture chilimo (7)
ahread hamwande
AIDS inhamu ing’hulu (5)
all -ose
all the time digendegende
also kahe
and s/he naye
and they nao
animal chikala, chilimu (7/8)
animal’s horn blown during circumcision digunda (5/6)

ankle mbwegele (9/10)
announce -tangasa
answer -bidula
answer a call -idika
antelope sikilo (9/10)
ant ng’onyo (9/10)
any -ose
appear -lawanisa
armpit ng’hwahwa (9/10)
arrange -golosa
arrive -ingila
arrow msale (3/4)
ashes difu (5/6)
ask -usa
ask for -tasa
ask for help -ilila
at night nhechilo
aunt sangasi (9/10)
axe nhemo (9/10)

B  -  b

baboon dinyani (5/6)
back (human) mgongo (3/4)
badly fibi
bag mfuko (3/4)
banana ng’howo (9/10)
banana plant didalu (5/6)
banjo ching’weng’we (7/8)
bababab fruit dipela (5/6)
bababab tree mpela (3/4)
bark digome (5/6)
bask (in the sun) -otela
basket chisege (7/8)
be -ina, -uwa
be able -daha
be adjacent -kihakana
be afraid -ogoha
be angry -deseka
be attractive -agila
be bad -iha
be barren -nyala

be bereaved -fila
be born -elekigwa
be careful -langisisa
be cold -sonona
be defeated -sumigwa
be destroyed -banika
be disturbed -banika
be drowned -tubugila
be faint -legela
be familiar with -sowela
be finished -fuluka
be forced -endekana
be found -oneka
be full -guta
be fully grown -kangala
be good -noga
be happy -onela
be in order -sindamala
be increased -ongeseka
be late -chela
be lost -agilila
be prominent -lawanisa
be put -weka
be quiet -nyamala
be ready -fuluka
be sick -odoka
be stunted -ng’angila
be surprised shangaa
be thin -konda
be tired -soka
be tortured -dumangila
be troubled -duma
be unable -sumwa
be undeveloped -ng’angila
be upset suha
be used to -sowela
be well cooked -ifa
be without -ichaka
be without help -duma
bead usalu, pl. salu (14/10)
beans mpanda (3)
bean ng’hunde, mhanda (9/10)
bear a child -eleka
bear patiently -finyilisa
beard dilefu (5/6)
beat -subula (colloquial), -towa
beat hard -tuta
beautiful swanu, swamu
because kosoko
become a hole -toboka
become bent -gonja
become burnt -lakala
become cheerful -sangalala
become clean -ela
become old -seeka, -seheka
become sad -husunikia
become well nourished (of animals) -gina
bed disasi (5/6)
bed (traditional) ulili (14)
bed (wooden) usaga (14)
beer ugimbi (14/4)
bee njuki (9/10)
begin -tula njila
begin to have grey hair -bonhola
behind nyuma
bells worn around the leg mangala (10)
brother/sister-in-law mulamu (1/2, 10)
broth mjuho (3)
buffalo mbogo (9/10)
build -jenga
bull dikambaku (5/6)
pearl millet wele (14)
bundle of firewood ngodi (9/10)
burden dikanda (5/6)

C - c
calabash dibuyu (5/6)
calf chidama (9/10)
call -inanga
call(ing) lwinango (11)
calmly mhola
carcass mufimba (3/4)
care -dimu
carefully digoyagoya, lugaluga
carry -igala, -londa, -tutika
carry a baby on one's back -papa
carve -songola
car mtuka (3/4)
cassava mbogo (3/4)
cast a spell -kinda
catch -fumbula, -kola
cattle corale dibululu (5/6)
cattle path (wide) dipalilo (5/6)
cat dinyau (5/6)
cause of regret/sorrow mufundo
cause to remain -sigasa
celebration chinyemi (7/8)
certain -mwe
chair digoda (5/6)
chance luneka (11)
change -bidula, -galuka
charcoal dikala (5/6)
chase -inga, -winga
cheek funda (9/10)
cheer dikenje (5/6)
cheetah duma (9/10)
chest chifà (7/8)
chief mundewa (1/2)
child chali (7/8), mwana (1/2)
chin chilefula (7)
chisel mbaso (9/10)
choose -sagula
burn -aka, -lakasa
bury -sika
bush muhulo (3/4)
bush nyika (9/10)
but hamba, kumbe, lowo
buttock didako (5/6)
buy -gula

church dikanisa (5/6)
circumcise -fina
clan dikungugo (5/6), lukolo (11)
clean out (e.g. bowl) -kombelesa
clever person mubala (1/2)
climb -kwila
close eyes -finya
clothes suke (9/10)
cloth chitambala (7/8)
cloud difunde (5/6)
cobra chibamhu (7/8)
cold mheho (9)
cold season chinyuli (7)
colleague miyangu, pl. wayangu
collect money -kongosa
collect dripping water -kinga
collect together -kong’hola
colour langi (9/10)
come -ija
come down -humuluka
come from -lawa
come up -kwila
compare -liganisa
complete -malagisa
compose music -tunga
computer kompyuta (9/10)
conflict utowì (14)
conquer -suma
contempt lubeso (11)
continue -gendelela
cook -ambika
cooking wambikaji (14)
cool down -hola, -hosa
corner kumba (9)
corpse mufimba (3/4)
cough (n) dikololo (5/6)
cough (v) -kolola
count -tala
country isi (9/10)
course kosi (9/10)
court -tumisa
courtyard luga (11)
cover -gubika
cover a hole -fukisa
cowpea ng’hunde (9/10)
cowrie shell dikonje (5/6)
cowshed dibululu (5/6)
cow ng’ombe (9/10)
cow (female) mbuguma (9/10)
crab digadu (5/6)
crawl -afula, -tambala

cough -kolola
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crab digadu (5/6)
crawl -afula, -tambala

cry (v) -lapa, -lila
cry (n) chilolo (7/8)
cultivate -lima
cure -hosa
cut -dumula, -ng’enya, -senga, -tema
cut to shape -songola
dance (n) ng’oma (9/10)
dance (v) -fina
darkness chisa (7)
date talehe (9/10)
dawn -cha, -upung’huka
day dijua (5/6)
day after tomorrow chisindo
day after tomorrow’s morrow nhondoiya
death difa (5/6)
decay -doda
decide -lamula
decompose -funda
decorate -hamba
defecate -nyela
delay -lumuka
deliver a woman (of a child) -clesa
deride -besa
despise -besa
destroy -bana
devalue -sambasa
dew nhungwe (9)
die -tajika, -ufa
difficult -kugutu
dig -himba, -kata
dig up -fukula
diminish -hunguka
direct -sigiliila
dirty -chafu
creep -afula
crippled person chilema (7/8)
crocodile dimamba (5/6)
cross -loka
crossroad njila mhanda (9/10)
crow ditewa (5/6)
crow dihowe (5/6)
crust ugoko (14)
cry (n) chilolo (7/8)
cry (v) -lapa, -lila
crump -afula, -tambala
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crust ugoko (14)
cry (n) chilolo (7/8)
cry (v) -lapa, -lila
cultivate -lima
cure -hosa
cut -dumula, -ng’enya, -senga, -tema
cut to shape -songola
each  kila
ear of maize  ditama (5/6)
ear  ng’huwiti (9/6,10)
eat  -diya
eat without working for it  -kumbila
edge of shamba  lwimbi (11)
eggs  ditagi (5/6)
eight  mnana (3/4)
elbow  ching’ho (7/8)
elephant  nhembo (9/10)
embrace  -kumbatila, -kunyatila
empty a trap  -onjola
engage in trade  -sambasa
engagement  lusona (11/4)
English  Ingelesa

face  chihanga (7/8), futa (9/10)
fail  -duga, -sumika, sumwa
faint  -simia
fall  -ugwa
fall down  -lagala
fall into  -tumbugila
fall short  -hungikila
family  famila (9/10)
farm  dilolo (5/6), mgunda (3/4)
fart  -fula
fasten  -oha
fat  -nene
father  baba (1a)
fellow  miyangu, pl. wayangu
fear (n)  utyolo, woga (14)
fear (v)  -ogoza
feathers  dibahila
feel  -hulika
feel sick  -tamigwa
feminine  chike
ferment  -sasa
fetch water  -neza
fever  homa (9/10)
few, a few  ng’hefu
field rat  mhuku (9/10)
fifty  hamsini
fill  -gelesa, -mema

enough  basi
enter  -ingila
escape  -tija
escort  -igala
European  musungu (1/2)
evening  hegulo (9)
every  chila
evil  luhoma (?)
ewe  samba (9/10)
exchange  -kawa
excrement  mtala (3/4)
exist  -ina
explain  -tamila
extinguish  -simia
eye  digiso, pl. meso (5/6)
forest (small)  chihulo (7/8), muhulo (3/4)
forget -similiwa
four  -ne
fox  dibwasiko (5/6)
few mbuya, pl. wambuya  (1a,9/2,10)
friend goloko, pl. nyoloko,
frog  dibula (5/6)
fruit  dimudyo (5/6)
fruit skin  dikombe (5/6)
fry  -kasinga
fur  dibahila (5/6)
fur  -kasinga
future  hamwande (16)
gargle  -sugusa
gather (flowers)  -bawa
gazelle  mhahala (9/10)
general disease  dipwipwi (5/6)
get  -pata
get very angry  -junjuka
get wet  -donha
giraffe  nhwiga (9/10)
girl  mundele (1/2)
give  -ing’ha
give back  -helesa
give light to  -mulika
give out  -lafa
give out smoke  -fukisa
give smoke  -fuka
go  -genda, -hita, -luta
go ahead  -longola
go away  -leka, -leuka
go down  - dulika
go in front  -longola
go up  -lila
goat  mhene (9/10)
goat (female)  mbuguma (9/10)
goat (male)  difulata (5/6)
goat (not yet bearing kids)  nhogota (9/10)
god  mulungu (1/2)
good  digoya, swanu, swamu
good flavour/smell  mhungile (9)
good smell  lupasi (11)
government  selekali (9/10)

G - g

gargo  -kwawilila
grain  mhule (9/10)
grandfather  kuku (1a,9)
grandmother  mama (1a)
grasp  -fumbatila
graft  -yega
green  kwani
greet  -lamusa
greet at length  -tambusa
grief  usungu (14)
grind  -saga
groan  -gula
grope about (in blindness)  -alabasa
grope about (in the dark)  -fuihila
ground  luga (11)
group  chikundi (7/8)
grow  -galuka
grow old  -lala
grow up  -kula
gruel from millet  ubaga (14)
gruel  uji (14)
grunt  -ng’ula
guard (n)  mwimilisi, pl. vemilisi
guard (v)  -imila
guest  mugeni (1/2)
guide  -longosa
guinea-fowl  dikanga (5/6)
gun  bundiki (9/10)

H - h

hair  njuwili (10)
hair (grey)  njifi (10)
hair (of tail)  muse (3/4)
hammer  nyundo (9/10)
hand  mkono (3/4)
happiness  chinyemi (7/8)
hare  chibuga (7/8), sungula (9/10)
harvest  -gola, -ng’ola
hashish  -ng’honde (9)
hate  -chukia
have -ina
have enough to eat or drink  -guta
<table>
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<td>-inya</td>
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<td>dimwewe (5/6)</td>
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<td>head</td>
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<td>head person</td>
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<td>head-pad</td>
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<td>hearthstone</td>
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<td>heat up</td>
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<td>heavy</td>
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<td>her/his</td>
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<td>imitate</td>
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<td>inside</td>
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<td>inside of cheek</td>
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<td>how much</td>
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<td>hump (of cattle)</td>
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<td>instruct</td>
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<tr>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>dinyagala (5/6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leak</td>
<td>-sulula</td>
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<tr>
<td>lean</td>
<td>-egamila</td>
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<tr>
<td>learn</td>
<td>-fusa</td>
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<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>-lawa, -leka</td>
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<tr>
<td>leave behind</td>
<td>-sama</td>
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<tr>
<td>leave food for tomorrow</td>
<td>-sigasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave (off)</td>
<td>-leuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left hand side</td>
<td>kumoso (17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>leg</td>
<td>mgulu (3/4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>lend</td>
<td>-asima</td>
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<tr>
<td>leopard</td>
<td>sui (9/10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>lesson</td>
<td>disomo (5/6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>let</td>
<td>-leka</td>
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<tr>
<td>letter</td>
<td>balua (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lick</td>
<td>-namha</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>L</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lie on one’s back</td>
<td>-gona lunga t a</td>
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<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>-inula</td>
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<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>-asa</td>
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<tr>
<td>light (in weight)</td>
<td>muhu f u</td>
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<tr>
<td>lightening</td>
<td>dimwemwe (5), lumwewe (11)</td>
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<td>like</td>
<td>fin a</td>
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<td>like that</td>
<td>nheifo</td>
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<td>limp</td>
<td>-chonhyogela</td>
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<td>linger</td>
<td>-lumuka</td>
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<tr>
<td>lion</td>
<td>simba (9/10)</td>
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<td>lip</td>
<td>mlomo (3/4)</td>
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<td>listen</td>
<td>-tegelesa</td>
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<td>liver</td>
<td>ditoga (5/6)</td>
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<td>life</td>
<td>maisha (6), umi (14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>lock</td>
<td>-hindila</td>
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<tr>
<td>locust</td>
<td>sige (9/10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>loneliness, lonely</td>
<td>lumbo y a (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>long time ago</td>
<td>katali</td>
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<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>-langa</td>
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<td>look after</td>
<td>-dima</td>
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<tr>
<td>look for</td>
<td>-kong’ha, -langisa</td>
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<tr>
<td>look for vegetables</td>
<td>-sungula mboga</td>
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<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>-agilisa</td>
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<td>louse</td>
<td>mhani (9/10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>love</td>
<td>-enda</td>
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<td>luggage</td>
<td>dikanda (5/6), msigo (3/4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>lung</td>
<td>difahata (5/6)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>M</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>machete</td>
<td>dipanga (5/6), sengo (9/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine</td>
<td>mashine (9/10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>magic</td>
<td>uhai (14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>maiden</td>
<td>mwali (1/2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>maize</td>
<td>mtama (3/4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>maize flower</td>
<td>mbuguni (9/10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>maize porridge</td>
<td>ugali (14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>maize stubble</td>
<td>dilefula (5/6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>-golosa, -tenda, -togoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a bed</td>
<td>-tandika</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
make a hole -tobola
make a vow -ilaha
make an auction -ambasa
make fire -asa moto
make noise -joja
make someone cross -losa
make something fly -pululusa
make trouble -hosa
malaria malelia (6)
male -gosi
mango diembe (5/6)
many -ingi
man mugosi (1/2)
marriage nhole (9/10), utole (14)
marry -tola
mature -kangala
mat mkeka (3/4)
maybe nhegela
measure -pima
meat nyama (9/10)
meat (piece of) diponge (5/6)
medicine miti (9/10)
medicine man muganga (1/2)
(medical art) medicine man uganga (14)
meet -kuta, -tang’anyila
meeting chikalo (7/8), mlundo (3/4)
meeting (special) njama (9/10)
midwife (traditional) mufumbulaji (1/2)
migrate -sama
milk (n) mele (6)
milk (v) -kama
millipede digongolo (5/6)
mischief finju (9)
misfortune difa (5/6)
“missus” mudala (1/2)
mister bwana (1a)
misuse -sambasa
mix -hanganisa, -hosa
mole ndimi (9/10)
money sendi (10)
monkey digolo (5/6)
month mwesi (3/4)
moonlight mulenge (3/4)
lop deki (9)
morning nhosikusiku (9), siku (9/10)
mosque msikiti (3/4)
mosquito ujuguni (14)
mother (my) mai (1a)
mother (someone else’s) ng’ina (1a)
motorbike pikipiki
mould -kumba, -umba
mourning chililo (7/8)
mouse chidangi (7/8)
mouth mlomo (3/4)
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movement lugendo (11)
much lugano
mud ditope (5/6), ulongo (14)
mushroom uyoga (14)
must lasima

name disina (5/6)
namely fina
narrow -sili
navel chiduo (7/8)
near habehi
neck singo (9/10)
neighbour dijilani (5/6)
neighbour (vocative) miyangu, pl. wayangu
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news habari

niece or nephew mwihwa (1/2)
nightingale ng’hulumbisa (9/10)
night chilo (7)
nine kenda (9)
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non-stop chimilila
nose mhula (9/10)
ot yet ng’hati
now hambia
nurse -kumbatila, -lela
oil mafuta (6)
oil from animal fat mafuta ga uto (6)
oil from palm mawese (3/4)
okay che, heye
old person musehe (1/2)
old woman mudala (1/2)
one mosisi, -mwe(du)
only du
open -kumula, -mula

O - o
open eyes -nugula
open mouth wide -asama
harass -dumangisa
or au
order -lagisa
ostrich mbuguni (9/10)
outside kunje (17)
overflow -mema
oversleep -gonelela

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pack -oha
palm (of hand) diganja (5/6)
pangolin ng’hwasule (9/10)
pass -loka
pass on -helesa
path njila (9/10)
pause dibwihilo (5/6)
pay -liha
peacefully mhola
peanut diyowe (5/6)
peel -nyuwa
peel off skin (slough) -susubula
penetrate -loka
penis mbolo (9/10)
penis (colloquial) mkila (3/4)
pen kalamu (9/10)
person munhu (1/2)
person (mild, orderly) musindamafu (1/2)
pestle mtwango (3/4)
phone simu (9/10)
pick fruit/vegetables -bawa
pick up -inula
picture picha (9/10)
pierce -tobola
pig nguluwe (9/10)
pile -lundila
pile up -lunda
pimple chisungu (7/8)
pinch -funya
pit dikolongo (5/6)
place hanhu (16)
plait -suka
pulverise -honda
pump -bomba (9/10)
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push around -jung’unja
push hard into something -bamilisa
put -guma, -ika
put beads on a string -tunga

put in order -sindamasa
put on -fala
put on fire -geleka
put on lap -kingika
put together -hanganisa
python dijatu (5/6)

quarrel (n) ng’humbisi (9/10), utowi (14)
quarrel (v) -gomba
quarrelsome person mukumbisi (1/2)

rabbit chisungula (7/8)

rain (n) fula (9/10)

rain (v) -tonya

rainy season masika (6)

ram diduwulu (5/6)

rat digule (5/6)

(kind of) rat ndesi (9/10)
rat (wild) mbewa (9/10)
rattle used in a dance kabati (9/10)
raw -bisi
razor chiwembe (7/8)
reach -fika
reach inside -tumbugila
reach (in time) -wahi
read -soma
ready tayali
realize -tambula, -tanga

reap -gola
receive -hokela
recognize -tambula, -tanga
recover -hona
red -dung’hu
redo -ila
reduce -hunguka
reed didete (5/6)
refrain -lekha
refuse -lema
rejoice -onela
relationship between clans through marriage matolelo

relative nmndugu (1,10/2,10)
rely on -huila

quit, quickly chimwande
quiet posi

R - r

remain -sigala
remember -gelegela
remind -gelegesa
remove -legusa
remove sand -fuka
repair -golosa
resemble -kifana
rest -bukila, -bwihila
return -uya
reveal -tambula
rhinoceros mhela (9/10)
rib lubafu, pl. mbafu (11/10)
rich mugoli (1/2)
right hand side kulume (17)

rim lwimbi (11)

ripen -ifa
riverside umwambu (14)
river lwanda (11)
roast -somela
roll -filinga
rooster dijogolo (5/6)
root msisi (3/4)

rope -siga (9/10)
rope for hanging clothes on luholwe (11)
rot -doda
rotten -doda
roll msitali (3/4)
rubbish heap dikusisi (5/6)
run -bilima
sad, sadness  lumboya (?)  sheep  ng’holo (9/10)
saliva  mate (6)  sheepfold  suli (9/10)
salt  manyu (3)  shepherd  mudimi (1/2)
sand  disanga (5)  shield  ngula (9/10)
same  mheifo  shine  -mulika
Saturday  Jumamosi  shiver  -tetema
say  -longa  short  -guhi
say goodbye  -ilaga  shoulder  diyega (5/6)
scabies  uhele (10/14)  shout  -joja
school  shule (9)  show  -onesa
scold  -bwaka  sibling of opposite sex  dilubu (5/2,10)
scorch  -lakasa  sick  -tamu
scorn  -besa  sickness  nhamu (9/6)
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scape  -kwangula  since  hamba
scrape out  -kombelesa  sing  -imba
scratch  -iega, -kwacha, -yega  sink  -jibila, -tubugila
scythe  sengo (9/10)  sister/brother-in-law  mulamu (1/2, 10)
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search for (noisily)  -bebelesa  situation  hali (9/10)
second  -keli  six  sita (9/10)
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sell  -usa  slash  -tema
seminar  semina (9/10)  sleep -chinja
send  -igala, -tuma  sleep (n)  nhongo (10)
send away  -legusa  sleep (v)  -gona
service  huduma (9/10)  sleep deeply  -gona nhogo
service (religious)  ibada (9/10)  sleep on smth  -gonela
set a trap  -tega  sleeping place  ugono (14)
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set out to dry  -anika  slowness  mapuni (?)
seven  saba (9/10)  small  -dodogi
sew  -sona  (make) small talk  -tambusa
shade  lupeho (11/6)  smear  -baka
shake  -singisa  smell  -nung’ha, -nusa
shake somebody  -jung’unja  smile  -mwemwetela
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sharpen  -nola  sniff  -nusa
shave  -geta  snout  -buka
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soar -anga
soil -ulongo (14)
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sorry -dedede
soul -chidoga (7/8)
spark -dichese (5/6)
speak -gamba
spear -mgoha (3/4)
spend time -agilisa muda
spider -dibuibui (5/6)
spine -bota
spirit (of dead person) -musimu (3/4)
spit -twa
split -tula
spoil -tula
spoilt -fifu
sponge (parasite) -mukumbisi (1/2)
sprain the ankle -kigolodyola
spread -ambasa, -tandika
spread in the sun -anika
squat -sunyala
squeeze -kama
stand -ima
stare -nugula
start -konga
startle -tinhusa
star -nyelesi (9/10)
*stay* -ikala
*stay behind* -sigala
steal -hija
stick -mhando (9/10)
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stillness -posi (?)
stir -kologa

**stir up** -fumbula
**stomach** -sinda (10)
*stone* -diwe (5/6)
storage -kano (9/10)
story -lusimo (11), simo (9)
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straighten -golola
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strangle -kaba
stream -chilwanda (7/8)
stretch -golola
strength -ludole (11)
stretch oneself -igolola
stretch over -wamba
strict -kali
string -lusigi (11/10)
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student -mwifusa (1/2)
study -soma
stumble -kobadika
stutter -chigumumisi (7)
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suck -kong’ha
suffer -finyilisa
suffocate -dumangila
sugarcane -mgwa (3/4)
suit -agila
sulk -suha
Sunday -Jumapili
supervise -imila
surround -sunguluta
swallow -mesa
swear -ilaha
sweat -difuke (5)
sweep -shagila
sweet potato -dindolo (5/6)
sweetness -mulile (3)
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**T**

taboo food -mlongo (3/4)
tail -mkila (3/4)
take -londa
take a bath -kiyoga
take away -lafa

**T**
take leave of -ilaga
take off by force -hoka
take out -somola
take out from -leusa
tall -tali
tame -fuga
taste -gesa
taste with the tongue -namha
teacher mwalimu, mufusa (1/2)
tears disosi (5/6)
television televisheni (9/10)
tell -tamila
tell lies -dana
ten dikumi (5/6)
termite msua (3)
testicle mhumbu (9/10)
thank -lumba, -shukulu
thanks kwimage
that fina
then kamei
thicket chihulo (7/8)
thief muhiji (1/2)
thigh dihaja (5/6)
thin supporting pole lusito (11/10)
thing chinhu (7/8)
think -doga
thirst ng’hilu (9)
thorn muwa (3/4)
though kwamba
thresh -ela
thread usi (14)
three -datu
throttle -kaba
thunder dimwemwe, lumwewc (5)
tick nguha (9/10)
tie -oha
tighten skin -wamba
time chigele (7/8) (14), lunkeka (11), mala (9)
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prepare for a journey -sang’hanya
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today diyelo
tomato dinyanya (5/6)
tomorrow nhosiku
tongue dilimi (5/6)
tooth digego, pl. magego, meno (5/6)
top chanyha (9)
top (of head) didosi (5/6)
topic nonga (9/10)
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trap mtego (3/4)
travel -safili, -tamba
tree dibiki (5/6)
tree (tall sterculia) gunde (3/4)
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trick away -sulula
trumpet digunda (5/6)
trunk (of elephant) mkonga (3/4)
try -gesa
try to get hold of -kwawilila
tsetse fly dibugo (5/6)
turn -bida
turn around -biduka, -sunguluta
turn sour -sasa
turn upside down -bidula
twenty ishilini (9/10)
twins mapasa (6)
twist -bota
two -ili

umbilical cord chiduo (7/8)
umbrella chitunhumu (7/8)
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under hasi
undo (e.g. weaving) -lumbulula
undress -hambula

unripe -bisi
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urine makwejo (6)
use -tumia
uterus inda (9/10)
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walk (v)  -genda  why  mbona, nhani  
wall  lukasi (11)  wide  -galamu  
want  -hananga  wilderness  mbago (9/10)  
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watch  -imilisa  witch  muhai (1/2)  
water  meji (6)  witchcraft  uanga, uhai (14)  
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weave  -luka  with them  nao  
week  dijuma (5/6), wiki (9/10)  withhold from  -lemesa  
weight  usito (14)  wife  muke (1/2)  
welcome  -hokela  wolf  diusi (5/6)  
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well (n)  chisima (7/8), dilamba (5/6)  woo  -tumisa  
well then  basi  word  mbuli (9/10)  
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where  honi  wound  chilonda (7/8)  
whistle  filimbi (9/10)  wring  -kama  
white  -jelu  write  -andika  

yawn  -asama  young person  mujelelo (1/2)  
year  mwaka (3/4)  younger sibling  mufuna (1,5/2,10)  
yes  ehe, hese, ndiyo  youth  mwanike (1/2)  
yesterday  digulo