

▣ 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.

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(Petzell 2008: 23). 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, cwe], Nguu [G34, ngp], Luguru [G35, ruf] and Sagala [G39, sbm]. 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

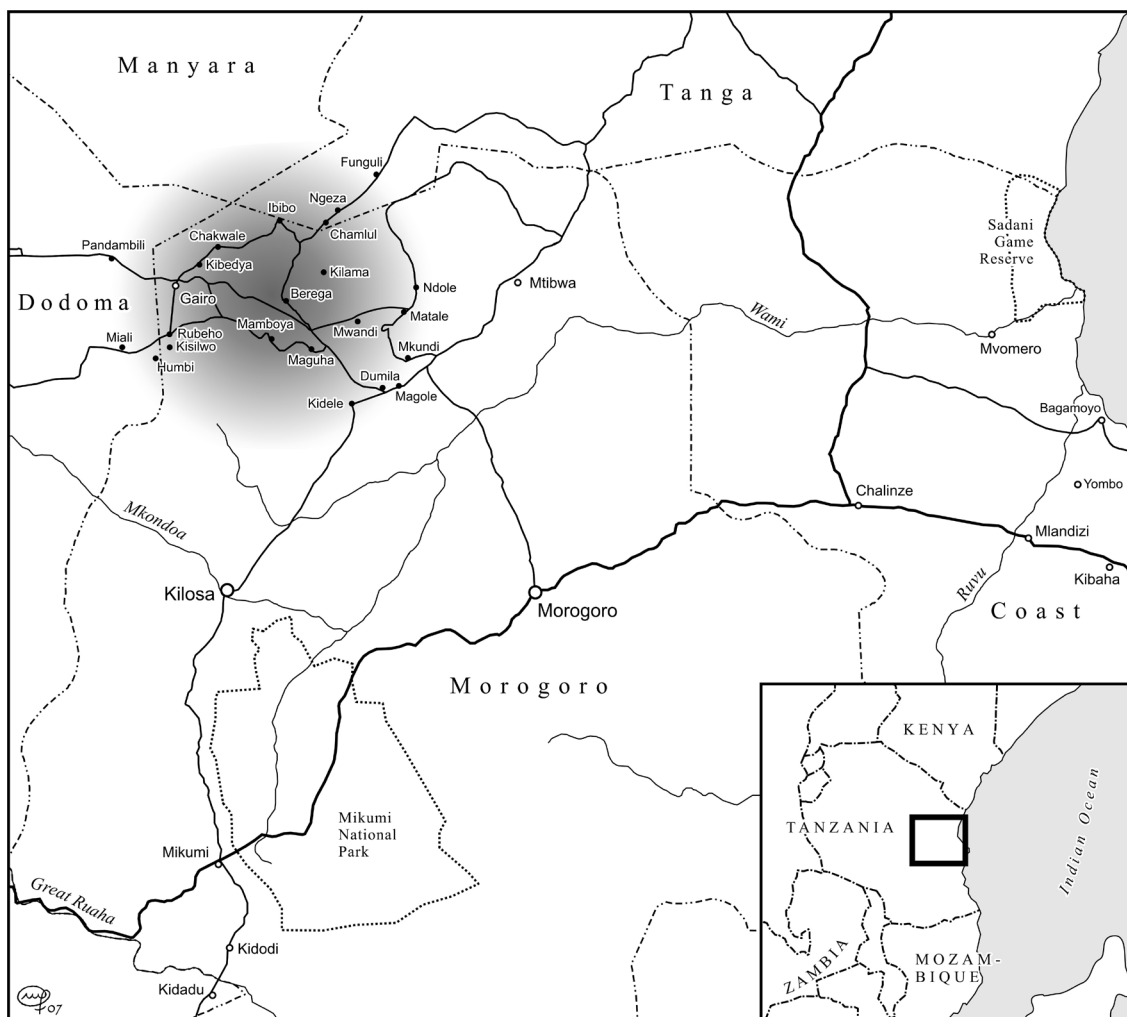


Figure 1 Map of the Kagulu area (created by Monica Fienen using data collected by the author).

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 sometimes 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 pairings 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-prefix, 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.

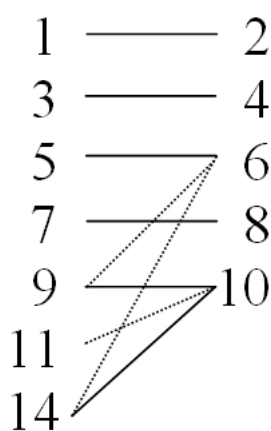


Figure 2 Singular/plural pairings

Grapheme	Phoneme
a	a
b	b
ch	ʧ
d	d
e	e
f	f
g	g
h	h
i	i
j	ɟ
k	k
l	l
m	m
mb	^m b
mh	^h m
n	n
nd	ⁿ d
nj	ⁿ ɟ
nh	^h n
ng'	ŋ
ng	^h g
ng'h	^h ŋ
ny	ɲ
o	o
p	p
s	s
sh	ʃ
t	t
u	u
w	w
y	j

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.

Class	Pre-prefix	Noun class prefix	Example
1	i-	mu-	<i>munhu, mudini</i> ‘person, shepherd’
2	a-	wa-	<i>wanhu, wadini</i> ‘persons, shepherds’
3	u-	m(u)-	<i>m(u)fimba, m(u)honi</i> ‘door, finger millet’
4	i-	mi-	<i>mifimba, mihoni</i> ‘doors, finger millet’
5	i-	(d)i-	<i>(d)ibakwa, (d)ibote</i> ‘door, bean’
6	a-	ma-	<i>mabakwa, mabote</i> ‘doors, beans’
7	i-	chi-	<i>chinhu, chibuga</i> ‘thing, hare’
8	i-	fi-	<i>finhu, fibuga</i> ‘things, hares’
9	i-	(N-) ²	<i>mbuli, figo</i> ‘word, kidney’
10	si-	(N-)	<i>mbuli, figo</i> ‘words, kidneys’
11	u-	lu-	<i>lukasi, lukolo</i> ‘wall, clan’
14	-	u-	<i>ulongo, umi</i> ‘soil, healt’
15	-	ku-	<i>kukonga, kwikala</i> ‘to start, to sit’
16	a-	ha-	<i>hanhu</i> ‘place’
17	-	ku-	- ³
18	-	m(u)-	-

Table 2 Noun classes in Kagulu.

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.⁴

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.

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 material 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 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. 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 straight forward 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.

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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 kadiya mayowe gose, kamei kalonda meji, kasugusa, keja mutwila difisi. Kamei nhosikusiku sungula hoyomtamilu imukaya mwinya nyumba, “ulangise finhu fyako halika fyose fiswamu”. Kamei imwinya kaya kalangisa finhu fyakwe, kona mayowe gakwe gadiigwa, kamei sungula kamgamba, “lete digoda chisuguse, kila munhu yasuguse yoneke yahijile au yadiile no yehoki”. Kamei sungula kakonga mwene, “ning’heni nikonge niye kususuga meji”. Kamei kasugusa meji, kotwila mwigoda meji maswanu.

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

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 nuye”.

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 kang’anya 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 dya mukono we muke miyagwe, keka ukano. Kamei awana howokuwa wekulila. Kamei imufele yuya hoyekuwa yakukwila kukano yakalonda

diganja. Kamei yakuhumuluka na mukono uya yakuwakwacha wana lugano kila juwa yekugolosa nheifo, wana yakuwadumangisa.

Kamei hakeja mdala yumwe hoyemutamila mugosingwa yuya, “wanago wakudumangila kosoko imufele yuno hakadumula mkono we mukago, wana wakwimba nyimbo, kamei imwene yakukwila kukano yakalonda mukono yakukwacha wana”. Kamei imugosi yuya dijuwa dimonga yagamba, basi hambia diyelo nikumgamba nikuluta nhambo. Kamei hakakifisa; kamei iwana wakonga wakwimba; kamei imwene imufele yuya yakalonda umukono uya yakuwakwachila awana. Kamei imugosi yuya kamkola; kamei foyakoligwe kegaligwa kaluta kwa mundewa, kejatamila, kamei imundewa yuya katowa digunda. Foyatowile, digunda kamei wanhu waluta. Kamei imundewa yuya kalamula kagamba imufele yuya yakomigwe. Simo yangu ihela.

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 simbeyu. Imwanike wakwe imukulu yeja yaditega didege lowo disogwilaga.

Dijua dimonga didege didyo dyeja 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.

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-*.⁵ 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:

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

Abbreviations used in annotations

1;PST	Prefix for class 1, in the past	INT	Interrogative
1PL	First person plural	IPFV	Imperfective
2SG	Second person singular	NEG	Negation
ACP	Agreement class prefix	NEUT	Neuter
APPL	Applicative	PASS	Passive
ASSOC	Associative marker	PFV	Perfective
CONJ	Conjunction	POSS	Possessive
CONS	Consecutive	PP	Pre-prefix (augment)
COP	Copula	PRO	Pronoun
DEM	Demonstrative	PRS	Present
FUT	Future	PROG	Progressive
FV	Final vowel	PST	Past
INDEF	Indefinite pronoun	REF	Referential
		REFL	Reflexive

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-uw -a mbuya kamei
 DEM long.time.ago5-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 7-go-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 ba⁶ha-ya ma-jua ma-ingi
 then PST-2-stay-FV LOC-16-DEM 6-day(5/6) 6-many

They stayed there for many days.

6 The origins of this prefix are unclear.

- (4) *Ijuwa dimwedu sungula hoyomgamba mwinya ikaya*
 di-jua di-mwe(-du) sungula ha-ya-o-m-gamb-a mu-inya i-kaya
 5-day(5/6) 5-one hare(9/10) PST-1-REF-1-speak-FV 1-having PP-village(9/10)

“*aseye nhosiku chikuluta ukaya, haya!*”
 a-seye nhosiku chi-ku-lut-a u-kaya heye
 PP-1PL tomorrow 7-FUT-go-FV 14-home(14) ok

One day the rabbit said to the owner of the house “Tomorrow we go back to our home, okay?”

- (5) *Nhechilo sungula kadiya mayowe gose, kamei kalonda meji,*
 nhechilo sungula ka-diy-a ma-yowe ga-ose kamei ka-londa meji
 at.night hare(9/10) 1;PST-eat-FV 6-peanut(5/6)6-all then 1;PST-take water(6)

kasugusa, keja mutwila difisi.
 ka-sugus-a ka-ij-a m-tw-il-a di-fisi
 1;PST-gargle-FV 1;PST-come-FV 14-spit-APPL-FV 5-hyena(5/6)

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

- (6) *Kamei nhosikusiku sungula hoyomtamilia imukaya*
 kamei nhosikusiku sungula ha-ya-o-m-tamil-a i-mu-kaya
 then morning(9) hare(9/10) PST-1-REF-1-explain-FV PP-18-house(9/10)

mwinya nyumba, “ulangise finhu fyako halika fyose fiswamu”.
 mu-inya nyumba u-langis-e fi-nhu fi-ako ng’halika fi-ose fi-swanu
 3-having house(9/10) 2SG-search-FV 8-thing(7/8) 8-2SG;POSS if 8-all 8-good

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.”

- (7) *Kamei imwinya kaya kalangisa finhu fyakwe, kona*
 kamei i-mu-inya kaya ka-langis-a fi-nhu fi-akwe ka-on-a
 then PP-1-having house(9/10) 1;PST-search-FV 8-thing(7/8) 8-3SG;POSS 1;PST-see-FV

mayowe gakwe gadiigwa, kamei sungula kamgamba, “lete
 ma-yowe ga-akwe ga-diy-igw-a kamei sungula ka-m-gamb-a let-e
 6-peanut(5/6) 6-3SG;POSS 6-eat-PASS-FV then hare(9/10) 1;PST-1-speak-FV bring-FV

digoda chisuguse, kila munhu yasuguse
 di-goda chi-sugus-e kila mu-nhu ya-sugus-e
 5-chair(5/6) 1PL-gargle-FV each 1-person(1/2) 1-gargle-FV

yoneke yahijile au yadiile no yehoki”.
 ya-on-ek-e ya-hij-ile au ya-diy-ile no ya-hoki
 1-see-NEUT-FV 1-steal-PFV or 1-eat-PFV COP 1-INT

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.”

- (8) *Kamei sungula kakongamwene,*
 kamei sungula ka-kong-amu-ene
 then hare(9/10) 1PST-start-FV 1-PRO

“ning’heni nikonge niye kusugusa 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-spit-APPL-FV 18-5-chair(5/6) water(6) 6-good

kameikeja 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 ihela.*
 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 mufe,*
 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 yuya
 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 hakamwenda lugano imufele 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.

- (2) *Ijuwa dimwe imugosi yuya kaluta nhambo,*
 di-jua 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 hoyewasigilila*
 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-PRS-speak-FV
- "adino dimudyo dyo nahandile mng'hadidiye mbaka nuye".*
 a-di-no di-mudyo di-o ni-a-hand-ile mu-ng'ha-di-diy-e mbaka ni-uy-e
 PP-5-DEM 5-fruit(5/6) 5-REF 1SG-PST-plant-PFV 2PL-NEG-5-eat-FV until 1SG-return-FV

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."

- (3) *Imufele imukulu yowa yena wana weli, kekala nao*
 i-mu-fele i-mu-kulu ya-uw-a ya-in-a wa-ana wa-ili 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)
- didyo dikigwe hanje haya dihandigwe.*
 di-di-o di-ik-igw-e ha-nje ha-ya di-hand-igw-e
 5-5-REF 5-put-PASS-FV 16-outside(17) 16-DEM 5-plant-PASS-FV

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.

- (4) *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 hoyomotamila, 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 kang'anya 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."

- (5) *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;PST-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.*
wa-ku-ikal-a ha-ma-figa wa-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.

- (6) *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 miyagwe, keka ukano.*
m-kono u-a i-m-uke miy-akwe ka-ik-a u-kano
 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.

- (7) *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 2SG-PRS-cry-FV

Then the children cried.

- (8) *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
- yakukwila kukano yakalonda diganja.*
ya-ku-kwil-a ku-kano 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.

- (9) *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.down-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-jua 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.

- (10) *Kamei hakeja mdala yumwe hoyemutamila*
 kamei ha-ka-ij-a m-dala yu-mwe ha-o-ya-mu-tamil-a
 then PST-1;PST-come-FV 1-old.woman(1/2) 1-one PST-REF-1-1-tell-FV
- mugosingwa yuya, "wanago wakudumangila*
 m-gosi-ngwa yu-ya wa-ana-ako wa-ku-dumangil-a
 1-husband(1/2)-somebody's 1-DEM 2-child(1/2)-2SG;POSS 2-PRS-be.tortured-FV
- kosoko imufele yuno hakadumula mkono*
 kosoko i-mu-fele yu-no ha-ka-dumul-a mu-kono
 because PP-1-woman(1/2) 1-DEM PST-1;PST-cut-FV 3-hand(3/4)
- we mukago, wana wakwimba nyimbo, kamei imwene*
 u-a i-m-uke-ako wa-ana wa-ku-imb-a nyimbo kamei i-mu-ene
 3-ASSOC PP-1-wife(1/2)-2SG;POSS 2-child(1/2) 2-PRS-sing-FV song(9/10) then PP-1-PRO
- yakukwila kukano yakalonda mukono yakukwacha wana."*
 ya-ku-kwil-a ku-kano ya-ka-lond-a mu-kono ya-ku-kwach-a wa-ana
 1-PRS-climb-FV 17-storage(9/10) 1-CONS-take-FV 3-hand(3/4) 1-PRS-scratch-FV 2-child(1/2)

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)."

- (11) *Kamei imugosi yuya dijuwa dimonga yagamba,*
 kamei i-mu-gosi yu-ya di-jua di-monga ya-gamb-a
 then PP-1-man(1/2) 1-DEM 5-day(5/6) 5-indef 1-speak-FV
- basi hambia diyelo nikumgamba nikuluta nhambo.*
 basi hambia diyelo ni-ku-m-gamb-a ni-ku-lut-a nhambo
 well.then now today 1SG-PRS-1-speak-FV 1SG-FUT-go-FV journey(9/10)

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

- (12) *Kamei hakakifisa; kamei iwana wakonga wakwimba; kamei*
 kamei ha-ka-ki-fis-a kamei i-wa-ana wa-kong-a wa-ku-imb-a kamei
 then PST-1;PST-REFL-hide-FV then PP-2-child(1/2) 2-start-FV 2-PRS-sing-FV then
- imwene imufele yuya yakalonda*
 i-mu-ene i-mu-fele yu-ya ya-ka-lond-a
 PP-1-PRO PP-1-woman(1/2) 1-DEM 1-1;PST-take-FV
- umukono uya yakuwakwachila awana.*
 u-m-kono u-ya ya-ku-wa-kwach-il-a a-wa-ana
 PP-3-hand(3/4)3-DEM 1-PRS-2-scratch-APPL-FV PP-2-child(1/2)

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

- (13) *Kamei imugosi yuya kamkola; kamei foyakoligwe*
 kamei i-mu-gosi yu-ya ka-m-kol-a kamei fo-ya-kol-igw-e
 then PP-1-man(1/2) 1-DEM 1;PST-1-catch-FV then REF-1-catch-PASS-FV
- kegaligwa kaluta kwa mundewa, kejatamila, kamei*
 ka-igal-igw-a ka-lut-a ku-a m-ndewa ka-ij-a tamil-a kamei
 1;PST-bring-PASS-FV 1;PST-go-FV 17-ASSOC 1-king(1/2) 1;PST-come-FV tell-FV then

imundewa yuya katowa digunda.
 i-mu-ndewa yu-ya ka-tow-a di-gunda
 PP-1-king(1/2) 1-DEM 1PST-beat-FV 5-trumpet(5/6)

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) *Foyatowile, digunda kamei wanhu waluta.*
 fo-ya-tow-igw-ile di-gunda kamei wa-nhu wa-lut-a
 REF-1-beat-PASS-PFV 5-trumpet(5/6) then 2-person(1/2) 2-go-FV

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

- (15) *Kamei imundewa yuya kalamula*
 kamei i-mu-ndewa yu-ya ka-lamul-a
 then PP-1-king(1/2) 1-DEM 1;PST-decide-FV
- kagamba imufele yuya yakomigwe.*
 ka-gamb-a i-mu-fele yu-ya ya-kom-igw-e
 CONS-speak-FV PP-1-woman(1/2) 1-DEM 1-kill-PASS-FV

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

- (16) *Simo yangu ihela.*
 simo i-angu i-hel-a
 story(9) 9-1SG;POSS 9-finish-FV

My story is over.

The boy and the bird

- (1) *Baho katali kowa na munhu, naye⁷ imunhu yuyo*
 baho katali ka-uw-a na mu-nhu naye i-mu-nhu yu-yu-o
 DEM long.time.ago 1;PST-be-FV CONJ 1-person(1/2) and.s/he PP-1-person(1/2) 1-1-REF

yowa na muke kamei na wana wao
 ya-uw-a na m-uke kamei na wa-ana wa-ao
 1-be-FV CONJ 1-wife(1/2) then CONJ 2-child(1/2) 2-3PL;POSS

washano nao wose weja wowa wa chigosi.
 wa-shano nao wa-ose wa-ij-a wa-uw-a wa-a chi-gosi
 2-five and they 2-all 2-come-FV 2-be-FV 2-ASSOC 7-male

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*
 i-mu-nhu yu-yu-o ya-ij-a ya-uw-a na
 PP-1-man(1/2) 1-1-REF 1-come-FV 1-be-FV CONJ

7 Note that this is Swahili.

mugunda wakwe mukulu lowo fowowa
 m-gunda u-akwe m-kulu lowo fo-wa-uw-a
 3-farm(3/4) 3-3SG;POSS 3-big but REF-2-be-FV

wahandwa kowa ne idege dya diaga simbeyu.
 wa-hand-igw-a ku-uw-a na i-di-dege di-a diy-ag-a si-N-beyu
 2-plant-PASS-FV 17-be-FV CONJ PP-5-bird(5/6) 5-ASSOC eat-IPFV-FV PP-9/10-seed(9/10)

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

- (3) *Imwanike wakwe imukulu yeja*
 i-mu-anike wa-akwe i-mu-kulu ya-ij-a
 PP-1-youth(1/2) 2-3SG;POSS PP-1-big 1-come-FV

yaditega didege lowo disogwilaga.
 ya-di-teg-a di-dege lowo di-si-ugw-il-ag-a
 1-5-set.a.trap-FV 5-bird(5/6) but 5-NEG-fall-APPL-IPFV-FV

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

- (4) *Dijua dimonga didege didyo dyeja dyogwila*
 di-jua di-monga di-dege di-di-o di-ij-a di-ugw-il-a
 5-day(5/6) 5-INDEF 5-bird(5/6) 5-5-REF 5-come-FV 5-fall-APPL-FV

mumutego uwo woyatega imwanike naye
 mu-m-tegou- u-o u-o-ya-teg-a i-mu-anike naye
 18-3-trap(3/4) 3-3-REF 3-REF-1-set.a.trap-FV PP-1-youth(1/2) and.s/he

imwanike foyahita konjola
 i-mu-anike fo-ya-hit-a ka-onjol-a
 PP-1-youth(1/2) REF-1-go-FV CONS-empty.a.trap-FV

umutego wakwe yadifika nadyo dyowa iswamu lugano.
 u-m-tego u-akwe ya-di-fik-a na-di-o di-o-uw-a di-swanu lugano
 PP-3-trap(3/4) 3-3SG;POSS 1-5-find-FV CONJ-5-REF 5-REF-be-FV 5-beautiful much

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.

- (5) *Foyowa mukudyohela mumutego didege dyalonga dikugamba:*
 fo-ya-uw-a mu-ku-di-o-hel-a mu-mu-tego di-dege di-a-long-a di-ku-gamb-a
 REF-1-be-FV 3-PRS-5-REF-finish-FV 18-3-trap(3/4) 5-bird(5/6) 5-PST-say-FV 5-PROG-speak-FV

Unondage digoyagoya!
 u-ni-lond-ag-e digoyagoya
 2SG-1SG-take-IPFV-FV carefully

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

- (6) *Umwaka ukwija motambula dege Mwana wa nyika!*
 u-mu-aka u-ku-ij-a mo-tambul-a dege mu-ana u-a nyika
 PP-3-year(3/4) 3-FUT-come-FV 2PL;FUT-discover-FV bird(5/6) 1-child(1/2) 1-ASSOC bush(9/10)

Next year, you will discover the bird, Child of the Bush.”

- (7) *Imwanike yudya yadilonda didege mpaka ukaya.*
 i-mu-anike yu-ya ya-di-lond-a di-dege mbaka u-kaya
 PP-1-youth(1/2) 1-DEM 1-5-take-FV 5-bird(5/6) to 14-home(14)

The boy took the bird home.

- (8) *Uko ukaya ng'hahananga yadikome, lowo*
 uko u-kaya ng'ha-hanang-a ya-di-kom-e lowo
 DEM 14-home(14) 1;NEG-want-FV 1-5-kill-FV but
kosoko dyeja dyowa iswamu lugano yeja yadileka.
 kosoko di-ij-a di-o-uw-a di-swanu lugano ya-ij-a ya-di-lek-a
 because 5-come-FV 5-REF-be-FV 5-beautiful much 1-come-FV 1-5-refrain-FV

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

- (9) *Hanyuma ing'ina ne babakwe*
 ha-nyuma i-ng'ina na i-baba-akwe
 16-behind PP-someone's.mother(1a) CONJ PP-father(1a)-3SG;POSS
weja wahananga didege dikomwe wadiile ugali
 wa-ij-a wa-hanang-a di-dege di-kom-igw-e wa-diy-ile u-gali
 2-come-FV 2-want-FV 5-bird(5/6) 5-kill-PASS-FV 2-eat-PFV 14-maize.porridge(14)
kamei imwanike yadikola yakome kamei kahi dyemba.
 kamei i-mu-anike ya-di-kol-a ya-kom-e kamei kahe di-a-imb-a
 then PP-1-youth(1/2) 1-5-catch-FV 1-kill-FV then again 5-PST-sing-FV

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:

- (10) *Unghomage digoyagoya Umwaka ukwija*
 u-ni-kom-ag-e digoyagoya u-mu-aka u-ku-ij-a
 2SG-1SG-kill-IPFV-FV carefully PP-3-year(3/4) 3-FUT-come-FV
motambula dege Mwana wa nyika
 mo-tambul-a dege mu-ana u-a nyika
 2PL;FUT-discover-FV bird(5/6) 1-child(1/2)1-ASSOC bush(9/10)

“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

<i>adj</i>	Adjective
<i>adv</i>	Adverb
<i>conj</i>	Conjunction
<i>cop</i>	Copula
<i>int</i>	Interrogative
<i>interj</i>	Interjection
<i>n</i>	Noun
<i>num</i>	Numeral
<i>pl</i>	Plural
<i>pn</i>	Personal name
<i>pro</i>	Pronoun
<i>sg</i>	Singular
<i>v</i>	Verb

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 *bebebebebe* ‘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 *fiŋ’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 <i>v</i>	crawl, creep	-andamila <i>v</i>	follow
-agana <i>v</i>	find	-andika <i>v</i>	write
-agila <i>v</i>	be attractive, suit	-anga <i>v</i>	fly (for birds), soar, run around making noise at wedding
-agilila <i>v</i>	be lost	-angu <i>pro</i>	my, mine
-agilisa <i>v</i>	lose	-anika <i>v</i>	set out to dry, spread in the sun
-agilisa muda <i>v</i>	spend time	-ao <i>pro</i>	their, theirs
aho <i>int</i>	what	-asa <i>v</i>	set fire to, light
-aka <i>v</i>	burn	-asa moto <i>v</i>	heat up, make fire
-ako <i>pro</i>	your, yours	-asama <i>v</i>	open mouth wide, yawn
-akwe <i>pro</i>	his, her, hers, its	-asima <i>v</i>	lend, borrow
-alabasa <i>v</i>	grope about (in blindness)	au <i>conj</i>	or
-ambasa <i>v</i>	spread, make an auction, display		
-ambika <i>v</i>	cook		

B - b

baba <i>n</i>	father (1a)	-bida <i>v</i>	turn
-baka <i>v</i>	smear	-biduka <i>v</i>	turn around
-balalila <i>v</i>	slander	-bidula <i>v</i>	turn upside down, change, answer
balua <i>n</i>	letter (9/10)	-bilima <i>v</i>	run
-bamisa <i>v</i>	hit	-bisi <i>adj</i>	raw, unripe
-bana <i>v</i>	destroy	bomba <i>n</i>	pump (9/10)
-banika <i>v</i>	be destroyed, be disturbed	-bonhola <i>v</i>	blossom, begin to have grey hair
basi <i>adv</i>	well then, enough	bosi <i>num</i>	first
-bawa <i>v</i>	gather, pick flowers, fruit, vegetables	-bota <i>v</i>	twist, spin
bebebebebe <i>n</i> ²	clinking sound from animal bell or utensils	-bukila <i>v</i>	rest
-bebelesa <i>v</i>	search for noisily	-bulumula <i>n</i>	drag
-bena <i>v</i>	break	bundiki <i>n</i>	gun (9/10)
-besa <i>v</i>	scorn, deride, despise	-bwaka <i>v</i>	scold
-beta <i>v</i>	bend, winnow	bwana <i>n</i>	mister (1a)
Biblia <i>n</i>	Bible (9/10)	-bwihila <i>v</i>	rest

C - c

-cha <i>v</i>	dawn	chibanda <i>n</i>	hut (7/8)
-chafu <i>adj</i>	dirty	chibofu <i>n</i>	bladder (7/8)
chakudia <i>n</i>	food (7/8)	chibubu <i>n</i>	dumb (7/8)
chali <i>n</i>	child (7/8)	chibuga <i>n</i>	hare (7/8)
chanyha <i>n</i>	top (9)	chidama <i>n</i>	calf (7/8)
chaongo <i>n</i>	brain (7/8)	chidangi <i>n</i>	mouse (7/8)
chawelu <i>adv</i>	in fact	chidoga <i>n</i>	soul (7/8)
-chela <i>v</i>	be late	chidole <i>n</i>	finger (7/8)
chibamhu <i>n</i>	cobra (7/8)	chidufa <i>n</i>	hump (7/8)

chidula <i>n</i>	blind (7/8)	chinyang'hanya <i>adv</i>	abruptly
chiduo <i>n</i>	navel, umbilical cord (7/8)	chinyemi <i>n</i>	celebration, happiness (7/8)
chifa <i>n</i>	chest (7/8)	chinyuli <i>n</i>	cold season (7)
chifungi <i>v</i>	hiding-place (7/8)	ching'ho <i>n</i>	elbow (7/8)
chigele <i>n</i>	time (7/8)	ching'weng'we <i>n</i>	banjo (7/8)
chigugumisi <i>n</i>	stutter (7)	chisa <i>n</i>	darkness (7)
chihanga <i>n</i>	face (7/8)	chisege <i>n</i>	basket (7/8)
chihombela <i>n</i>	bicycle (7/8)	chisima <i>n</i>	well (7/8)
chihulo <i>n</i>	thicket, small forest (7/8)	chisindo <i>n</i>	day after tomorrow (7)
chijiji <i>n</i>	village (7/8)	chisinyagilo <i>n</i>	heel (7/8)
chikala <i>n</i>	animal (7/8)	chisungu <i>n</i>	pimple (7/8)
chikalo <i>n</i>	meeting (7/8)	chisungula <i>n</i>	rabbit, hare (7/8)
chike <i>n?</i>	feminine	chisuswe <i>n</i>	scorpion (7/8)
chikundi <i>n</i>	group (7/8)	chitabu <i>n</i>	book (7/8)
chila <i>pro</i>	every	chitambala <i>n</i>	cloth (7/8)
chilefula <i>n</i>	chin (7)	chitunda <i>n</i>	hill (7/8)
chilema <i>n</i>	crippled person (7/8)	chitunhumu <i>v</i>	umbrella (7/8)
chililo <i>n</i>	mourning, cry (7/8)	chiwanja <i>n</i>	plot of ground (7/8)
chilimo <i>n</i>	agriculture (7)	chiwembe <i>n</i>	razor (7/8)
chilimu <i>n</i>	animal (7/8)	chiya <i>n</i>	vessel (7/8)
chilo <i>n</i>	night (7)	chiyeti <i>adv?</i>	publicly
chilonda <i>n</i>	wound (7/8)	chokaa <i>n</i>	whitewash (9/10)
chilwanda <i>n</i>	stream (7/8)	-chonhyogela <i>v</i>	limp
chimilila <i>adv</i>	straight away, non-stop	-chonyhoma <i>v</i>	hesitate
chimuli <i>n</i>	traditional lamp (7/8)	-chuja <i>v</i>	filter
chimwande <i>adv</i>	quick, quickly	-chukia <i>v</i>	hate
chinhu <i>n</i>	thing (7/8)	chuma <i>n</i>	iron (7/8)
-chinja <i>v</i>	slaughter	chupa <i>n</i>	bottle (9/10)
chinyala <i>n</i>	shame (7)		

D - d

-daha <i>v</i>	be able	dibuibui <i>n</i>	spider (5/6)
-danha <i>v</i>	tell lies	dibula <i>n</i>	frog (5/6)
-datu <i>num</i>	three	dibululu <i>n</i>	cowshed, cattle corale (5/6)
dedede <i>interj?</i>	please, sorry	dibuyu <i>n</i>	calabash, gourd (5/6)
-deka <i>v</i>	vomit	dibwa <i>n</i>	dog (5/6)
deki <i>n</i>	mop (9)	dibwasiko <i>n</i>	fox (5/6)
-deseka <i>v</i>	be angry	dibwihilo <i>n</i>	break, pause (5/6)
dibahila <i>n</i>	feathers (5/6), fur (6)	dichese <i>n</i>	spark (5/6)
dibakwa <i>n</i>	door (5/6)	didako <i>n</i>	buttock (5/6)
dibalabala <i>n</i>	highway (5/6)	didalaja <i>n</i>	bridge (5/6)
dibanhi <i>n</i>	door (5/6)	didalu <i>n</i>	banana plant (5/6)
dibata <i>n</i>	duck (5/6)	didege <i>n</i>	bird (5/6)
dibeja <i>n</i>	jaw (5/6)	didete <i>n</i>	reed (5/6)
dibiki <i>n</i>	tree (5/6)	didogowe <i>n</i>	donkey (5/6)
dibugo <i>n</i>	tsetse fly (5/6)	didosi <i>n</i>	top (of the head) (5/6)

diduwilu <i>n</i>	ram (5/6)	dijua <i>n</i>	day (5/6)
diembe <i>n</i>	mango (5/6)	dijuma <i>n</i>	week (5/6)
difa <i>n</i>	misfortune, death (5/6)	dijwi, maji <i>n</i>	voice (5/6)
difahata <i>n</i>	lung (5/6)	dikala <i>n</i>	charcoal (5/6)
difiga <i>n</i>	hearthstone (5/6)	dikambaku <i>n</i>	bull (5/6)
difindi <i>n</i>	knee (5/6)	dikanda <i>n</i>	burden, luggage (5/6)
difisi <i>n</i>	hyena (5/6)	dikanga <i>n</i>	guinea-fowl (5/6)
difu <i>n</i>	ashes (5/6)	dikanisa <i>n</i>	church (5/6)
difufu <i>n</i>	hump (of cattle) (5/6)	dikenje <i>n</i>	cheer (5/6)
difuke <i>n</i>	sweat (5)	dikofe <i>n</i>	snail (5/6)
difulagobe <i>n</i>	tortoise (5/6)	dikolo <i>n</i>	uncle (5/2,10)
difulata <i>n</i>	male goat (5/6)	dikololo <i>n</i>	cough (5/6)
difulo <i>n</i>	foam (5/6)	dikolongo <i>n</i>	hole, pit (5/6)
difulu <i>n</i>	bird's nest (5/6)	dikombe <i>n</i>	fruit skin (5/6)
difunde <i>n</i>	cloud (5/6)	dikombe jala <i>n</i>	finger nail (5/6)
digadu <i>n</i>	crab (5/6)	dikonde <i>n</i>	tobacco (5)
digana <i>n</i>	hundred (5/6)	dikonje <i>n</i>	cowrie-shell (5/6)
diganja <i>n</i>	palm (of hand) (5/6)	dikopo <i>n</i>	tin can (5/6)
digego , pl. magego or meno <i>n</i>	tooth (5/6)	dikumi <i>n</i>	ten (5/6)
digembe <i>n</i>	hoe (5/6)	dikungugo <i>n</i>	clan (5/6)
digendegende <i>adv</i>	all the time	dikusisi <i>n</i>	rubbish heap (5/6)
digiso , pl. meso <i>n</i>	eye (5/6)	dilamba <i>n</i>	well (5/6)
digoda <i>n</i>	chair (5/6)	dilefu <i>n</i>	beard (5/6)
digolo <i>n</i>	monkey (5/6)	dilefula <i>n</i>	maize stubble (5/6)
digome <i>n</i>	bark (5/6)	dilimba <i>n</i>	type of xylophone (5/6)
digongolo <i>n</i>	millipede (5/6)	dilimi <i>n</i>	tongue (5/6)
digoya <i>adv</i>	well, good	dilolo <i>n</i>	farm, valley (5/6)
digoyagoya <i>adv</i>	carefully, slowly	dilua <i>n</i>	flower (5/6)
diguha <i>n</i>	bone (5/6)	diluli <i>n</i>	dust (5)
digule <i>n</i>	rat (5/6)	dilumbu <i>n</i>	opposite sex sibling (5/2,10)
digulo <i>n?</i>	yesterday	dilundo <i>n</i>	heap (5/6)
digunda <i>n</i>	trumpet (5/6)	-dima <i>v</i>	care, look after
digunda <i>n</i>	animal's horn blown during circumcision (5/6)	dimamba <i>n</i>	crocodile (5/6)
digwalangwa <i>n</i>	two-faced snake (5/6)	dimoma <i>n</i>	puff-adder (5/6)
dihaja <i>n</i>	thigh (5/6)	dimudyo <i>n</i>	fruit (5/6)
dihembe <i>n</i>	horn (5/6)	dimwemwe <i>n</i>	thunder, lightning (5)
dihengele <i>n</i>	hole (in the wall) (5/6)	dimwewe <i>n</i>	kite, hawk (5/6)
dihowe <i>n</i>	crow (5/6)	dindolo <i>n</i>	sweet potato (5/6)
Dihungwa <i>pn</i>	female child born as a result of the mother being treated by a tradi- tional healer	dinungu <i>n</i>	porcupine (5/6)
dijatu <i>n</i>	python (5/6)	dinyagala <i>n</i>	leaf (5/6)
dijiko <i>n</i>	kitchen (5/6)	dinyani <i>n</i>	baboon (5/6)
dijilani <i>n</i>	neighbour (5/6)	dinyanya <i>n</i>	tomato (5/6)
dijogolo <i>n</i>	rooster (5/6)	dinyau <i>n</i>	cat (5/6)
dijoka <i>n</i>	snake (5/6)	ding'hokwa <i>n</i>	type of grass (5/6)
		ding'hundi <i>n</i>	dust (5/6)
		dipalilo <i>n</i>	wide cattle path (5/6)

dipanga <i>n</i>	machete (5/6)	ditope <i>n</i>	mud (5/6)
dipela <i>n</i>	baobab fruit (5/6)	ditwi <i>n</i>	head (5/6)
dipilopilo <i>n</i>	wooden bike (5/6)	diusi <i>n</i>	wolf (5/6)
diponge <i>n</i>	piece of meat (5/6)	diwe <i>n</i>	stone (5/6)
dipuli <i>n</i>	type of hole (5/6)	diwenje <i>n</i>	traditional lamp (5/6)
dipulo <i>n</i>	big club (5/6)	-diya <i>v</i>	eat
dipunda <i>n</i>	donkey (5/6)	diyega <i>n</i>	shoulder (5/6)
dipwipwi <i>n</i>	general disease (5/6)	diyelo <i>n?</i>	today
disanga <i>n</i>	sand (5)	diyowe <i>n</i>	peanut (5/6)
disasi <i>n</i>	bed (5/6)	-doda <i>v</i>	rot, decay
diselo <i>n</i>	traditional pot (5/6)	-doda <i>adj</i>	rotten
dishagililo <i>n</i>	broom (5/6)	-dodogi <i>adj</i>	small
disimbo <i>n</i>	small pond (5/6)	-doga <i>v</i>	think
disina <i>n</i>	name (5/6)	-donha <i>v</i>	get wet
disomo <i>n</i>	lesson (5/6)	du <i>adv</i>	only
disosi <i>n</i>	tears (5/6)	-duga <i>v</i>	fail
disungu <i>n</i>	abscess (5/6)	-dulika <i>v</i>	go down
diswali <i>n</i>	question (5/6)	duma <i>n</i>	cheetah (9/10)
ditagi <i>n</i>	egg (5/6)	-duma <i>v</i>	be without help, be troubled
ditama <i>n</i>	ear of maize (5/6)	-dumangila <i>v</i>	suffocate, be tortured
ditego <i>n</i>	charm used in traditional medicine (5/6)	-dumisa <i>v</i>	knock
ditewa <i>n</i>	flock, crowd (5/6)	-dumula <i>v</i>	cut
ditoga <i>n</i>	liver (5/6)	-dung'hu <i>adj</i>	red
ditombo <i>n</i>	breast (5/6)	-dye <i>pro</i>	his/her
ditongo <i>n</i>	hill (5/6)		

E - e

-ega <i>v</i>	pull	-endekana <i>v</i>	be forced
-egamila <i>v</i>	lean	-endesa <i>v</i>	please
ehe <i>interj</i>	yes, okay	-ene <i>pro</i>	him/her/it/they
-ela <i>v</i>	thresh, become clean	-enela <i>v</i>	fit
-eleka <i>v</i>	bear a child	-enu <i>pro</i>	your, yours
-elekigwa <i>v</i>	be born	-enyecho <i>pro</i>	-self
-elesa <i>v</i>	deliver a woman (of child)	-etu <i>pro</i>	our, ours
-enda <i>v</i>	love		

F - f

-fala <i>v</i>	wear, put on	filimbi <i>n</i>	whistle (9/10)
familia <i>n</i>	family (9/10)	-filinga <i>v</i>	roll
-fasa <i>v</i>	dress someone	-fimba <i>v</i>	swell
fibi <i>adv</i>	badly	fina <i>conj</i>	like, that, namely
-fifu <i>adj</i>	spoilt	-fina <i>v</i>	dance, play, circumcise
figo <i>n</i>	kidney (9/10)	finju <i>n</i>	mischief, intrigue (9)
-fika <i>v</i>	find, reach	-finya <i>v</i>	close eyes
-fila <i>v</i>	be bereaved	-finyilisa <i>v</i>	suffer, bear patiently

-fisa <i>v</i>	hide	-fuluka <i>v</i>	be finished, be ready
-fitini <i>v</i>	slander	-fulusa <i>v</i>	finish
-fua <i>v</i>	wash	-fumbatila <i>v</i>	grasp
-fuga <i>v</i>	keep livestock, tame	-fumbula <i>v</i>	find out, catch, stir up
-fugama <i>v</i>	kneel	fume <i>n</i>	disease (9/10)
-fuilila <i>v</i>	grope about (in the dark)	funda <i>n</i>	cheek (9/10)
-fuka <i>v</i>	remove sand, give smoke	-funda <i>v</i>	decompose
-fukisa <i>v</i>	cover a hole, give out smoke	fundo <i>n</i>	knot (9/10)
-fukula <i>v</i>	dig up	funja <i>n</i>	jigger (9/10)
fula <i>n</i>	rain (9/10)	-funya <i>v</i>	pinch
-fula <i>v</i>	fart, break wind	-fusa <i>v</i>	learn
fulafu <i>n</i>	black biting ant (9/10)	futa <i>n</i>	face, shape (9/10)

G - g

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

H - h

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

hasi <i>adv, n?</i>	under, down	-hoki <i>int</i>	where, what, who
hata <i>interj</i>	no	-hola <i>v</i>	cool down
hegulo <i>n</i>	evening (9)	homa <i>n</i>	fever (9/10)
-hela <i>v</i>	finish	-hona <i>v</i>	recover
-helesa <i>v</i>	pass on, give back	-honda <i>v</i>	pulverise, pound
hese <i>interj</i>	yes	honi <i>int</i>	where
-heshimu <i>v</i>	honour	-hosa <i>v</i>	cure, cool down, make trouble
heye <i>interj</i>	ok	huduma <i>n</i>	service (9/10)
-hija <i>v</i>	steal	-hugusa <i>v</i>	strip off (grain of corn)
-hila <i>v</i>	plan	-huila <i>v</i>	rely on
-himba <i>v</i>	dig	-hulika <i>v</i>	feel, hear
-hindila <i>v</i>	lock	-humuluka <i>v</i>	come down
-hita <i>v</i>	go	-hungikila <i>v</i>	fall short
-hoka <i>v</i>	take off (by force)	-hunguka <i>v</i>	diminish, reduce
-hokela <i>v</i>	welcome, receive	-husunika <i>v</i>	become sad

I - i

ibada <i>n</i>	service (9/10)	-ina <i>v</i>	be, exist, have
-ichaka <i>v</i>	be without, lack	-inamila <i>v</i>	kneel down, bend forward to look for
-idika <i>v</i>	answer a call	-inanga <i>v</i>	call
-iega <i>v</i>	scratch	inda <i>n</i>	pregnancy, uterus (9/10)
-ifa <i>v</i>	ripen, be well cooked	-inga <i>v</i>	chase
-igala <i>v</i>	bring, escort, carry, send	-ingahi <i>int</i>	how much, how many
-igilisa <i>v</i>	imitate	Ingelesa <i>pn</i>	English
-igolola <i>v</i>	stretch oneself	-ingi <i>adj</i>	many
-iha <i>v</i>	be bad	-ingila <i>v</i>	arrive, enter
-ija <i>v</i>	come	inhamu ing'hulu <i>n</i>	AIDS (5)
-ika <i>v</i>	put	-inuka <i>v</i>	wake up
-ikala <i>v</i>	stay, sit	-inula <i>v</i>	pick up, lift
-ila <i>v</i>	redo	-inusa <i>v</i>	wake up
-ilaga <i>v</i>	say goodbye, take leave of	-inya <i>pro</i>	having
-ilaha <i>v</i>	make a vow, swear	-ing'ha <i>v</i>	give
-ili <i>num</i>	two	-isha <i>adj</i>	new
-ilila <i>v</i>	ask for help, go up	ishilini <i>n</i>	twenty (9/10)
-ima <i>v</i>	stand	isi <i>n</i>	country, land (9/10)
-imba <i>v</i>	sing	-itila <i>v</i>	pour away
-imila <i>v</i>	guard, supervise	Itumba <i>pn</i>	Itumba
-imilisa <i>v</i>	watch		

J - j

-jelu <i>adj</i>	white	Jumapili <i>n</i>	Sunday (9/10)
-jenga <i>v</i>	build	-jumha <i>v</i>	jump
-jibila <i>v</i>	sink, submerge	-junjuka <i>v</i>	get very angry
-joja <i>v</i>	shout, make noise	-jung'unja <i>v</i>	shake someone, push someone around
Jumamosi <i>n</i>	Saturday (9/10)		

K - k

-kaba <i>v</i>	throttle, strangle	-kombelesa <i>v</i>	scrape out, clean out (e.g. bowl)
kabati <i>n</i>	rattle used in a dance (9/10)	kompyuta <i>n</i>	computer (9/10)
Kagulu <i>pn</i>	Kagulu	-konda <i>v</i>	be thin
kahe <i>adv</i>	again, also	-konga <i>v</i>	start
kalamu <i>n</i>	pen (9/10)	-kongosa <i>v</i>	collect money
kali <i>adj</i>	strict	-kong'ha <i>v</i>	look for, suck
-kama <i>v</i>	squeeze, wring, milk	-kong'hola <i>v</i>	collect together
kamei <i>adv</i>	then	kosi <i>n</i>	course (9/10)
-kanda <i>v</i>	knead, plaster	kosoko <i>conj</i>	because
-kangala <i>v</i>	be fully grown, mature	-kugutu <i>adj</i>	difficult
kano <i>n</i>	storage (9/10)	kuku <i>n</i>	grandfather (1a,9)
kasi <i>n</i>	work (9/10)	-kula <i>v</i>	grow up
-kasinga <i>v</i>	fry	-kulu <i>adj</i>	big
-kata <i>v</i>	dig	kulume <i>n</i>	right hand side (17)
katali <i>adv</i>	long time ago	kumba <i>n</i>	corner (9)
-kawa <i>v</i>	exchange	-kumba <i>v</i>	mould
kaya <i>n</i>	house, village (9/10)	-kumbatila <i>v</i>	embrace, nurse
-keha <i>v</i>	breathe	kumbe <i>conj</i>	but
keli <i>num</i>	second	-kumbila <i>v</i>	eat without working for it
kenda <i>n</i>	nine (9)	kumoso <i>n</i>	left hand side (17)
-kifana <i>v</i>	resemble	-kumula <i>v</i>	open
-kifuna <i>v</i>	boast	-kundugisa <i>v</i>	push
-kigolodyola <i>v</i>	sprain the ankle	kunje <i>n</i>	outside (17)
-kihakana <i>v</i>	be adjacent	-kunyatila <i>v</i>	embrace
-kinda <i>v</i>	cast a spell	-kuta <i>v</i>	meet
-kinga <i>v</i>	gather dripping water	-kwacha <i>v</i>	scratch
-kingika <i>v</i>	put on lap	kwamba <i>conj</i>	though
-kingilila <i>v</i>	interfere	-kwangula <i>v</i>	scrape
-kiwa <i>adj</i>	poor	kwani <i>n</i>	green
-kiyoga <i>v</i>	take a bath	kwansa <i>num</i>	first
-kobadika <i>v</i>	stumble	-kwasa <i>v</i>	heat up
-kola <i>v</i>	catch, hold	-kwawilila <i>v</i>	grab, try to get hold of
-kologa <i>v</i>	stir	-kwega <i>v</i>	pull, drag
-kolola <i>v</i>	cough	-kweja <i>v</i>	urinate
-koloma <i>v</i>	snore	-kwila <i>v</i>	climb, come up
-koma <i>v</i>	kill	kwimage <i>interj?</i>	thanks

L - l

-lafa <i>v</i>	take away, produce, give out	-lamula <i>v</i>	decide, judge
-lagala <i>v</i>	fall down	-lamusa <i>v</i>	greet
-lagisa <i>v</i>	order	-langa <i>v</i>	look, see
-lakala <i>v</i>	become burnt	langi <i>n</i>	colour (9/10)
-lakasa <i>v</i>	burn, scorch	-langisa <i>v</i>	search, look for
-lala <i>v</i>	grow old	-langisisa <i>v</i>	be careful

-lapa <i>v</i>	cry	lugaluga <i>adv</i>	carefully
lasima <i>adv</i>	must	lugano <i>adv</i>	much
-lawa <i>v</i>	leave, bring forward, come from	lugendo <i>n</i>	movement (11)
-lawanisa <i>v</i>	be prominent, appear	luholwe <i>n</i>	rope for hanging clothes on (11)
-legela <i>v</i>	be faint	luhoma <i>n?</i>	counter-blessing, evil
-legusa <i>v</i>	send away, remove	lujwili , pl. njwili <i>n</i>	a strand of hair (11/10)
-leka <i>v</i>	leave, go away, refrain, allow	-luka <i>v</i>	weave
-lela <i>v</i>	bring up, nurse, produce offspring	lukasi <i>n</i>	wall (11)
-lema <i>v</i>	refuse, disagree	lukolo <i>n</i>	clan (11)
-lemesa <i>v</i>	disallow, withhold from	-luma <i>v</i>	bite
-leuka <i>v</i>	leave (off), go away	-lumba <i>v</i>	thank
-leusa <i>v</i>	take out from	lumboya <i>adj?, n?</i>	lonely, loneliness, sad, sadness
-liga <i>v</i>	abuse, insult	-lumbulula <i>v</i>	undo (e.g. weaving)
-liganisa <i>v</i>	compare	-lumuka <i>v</i>	delay, linger
-liha <i>v</i>	pay	lumwelumwe <i>adv?</i>	better, improved situation
-lila <i>v</i>	cry	lumwewe <i>n</i>	thunder, lightning (11)
-lima <i>v</i>	cultivate	-lunda (ilundo) <i>v</i>	pile up
-loga <i>v</i>	bewitch	-lundila <i>v</i>	pile
-loka <i>v</i>	pass, cross, penetrate	luneka <i>n</i>	time, chance (11)
-londa <i>v</i>	take, carry	lupasi <i>n</i>	good smell (11)
-longa <i>v</i>	say, pronounce	lupeho <i>n</i>	shade (11/6)
-longola <i>v</i>	go in front, go ahead	lusigi <i>n</i>	string (11/10)
-longosa <i>v</i>	lead the way, guide	lusimo, simo <i>n</i>	story (11), story (9)
-lopola <i>v</i>	fish up, pull out	lusito <i>n</i>	thin supporting pole (11/10)
-losa <i>v</i>	make someone cross something	lusona , pl. misona <i>n</i>	dowry ceremony, engagement (11/4)
-lota <i>v</i>	dream	-luta <i>v</i>	go
-lowa <i>v</i>	fish	lwanda <i>n</i>	river (11)
lowo <i>conj</i>	but	lwandi <i>n</i>	side (11)
lubafu , pl. mbafu <i>n</i>	rib (11/10)	lwimbi <i>n</i>	rim, edge of field (11)
lubeso <i>n</i>	contempt (11)	lwimbo, nyimbo <i>n</i>	song (11/10)
luboga <i>n</i>	a few vegetables (11)	lwinango <i>n</i>	call(ing) (11)
ludole <i>n</i>	strength (11)		
luga <i>n</i>	courtyard, ground (11)		

M - m

mafuta <i>n</i>	oil (6)	malelia <i>n</i>	malaria (6)
mafuta ga uto <i>n</i>	oil from animal fat	mama <i>n</i>	grandmother (1a)
magenda <i>n</i>	walk (6)	Mamboya <i>pn</i>	Mamboya
Mahungo <i>pn</i>	male child born as a result of the mother being treated by a traditional healer	mangala <i>n</i>	bells worn around the leg (10)
mai <i>n</i>	my mother (1a)	-manya <i>v</i>	know
maisha <i>n</i>	life (6)	mapasa <i>n</i>	twins (6)
makwejo <i>n</i>	urine (6)	mapuni <i>n?</i>	slowness
mala <i>n</i>	time (9)	mashine <i>n</i>	machine (9/10)
-mala <i>v</i>	finish	masika <i>n</i>	rainy season (6)
-malagisa <i>v</i>	complete	masisi <i>n</i>	soot (6)
		mate <i>n</i>	saliva (6)

matolelo <i>n</i>	relationship between clans through marriage	-monga <i>pro</i>	some, any
mawese <i>n</i>	palm oil (6)	Mologolo <i>pn</i>	Morogoro
mbago <i>n</i>	wilderness (9/10)	mosi <i>num</i>	one
mbaka <i>adv?</i>	until, to	moto <i>n</i>	fire (3/4)
mbaso <i>n</i>	adze, chisel (9/10)	moyo <i>n</i>	heart (3/4)
mbewa <i>n</i>	wild rat (9/10)	mpanda <i>n</i>	beans (3)
mbeyu <i>n</i>	seed (9/10)	msikiti <i>n</i>	mosque (3/4)
mbogo <i>n</i>	buffalo (9/10)	mubala <i>n</i>	clever person (1/2)
mbolo <i>n</i>	penis (9/10)	mudala <i>n</i>	old woman, "missus" (1/2)
mbona <i>int</i>	why	mudimi <i>n</i>	shepherd (1/2)
mbuguma <i>n</i>	female goat or cow (9/10)	mudoba <i>n</i>	lazy (1/2)
mbuguni <i>n</i>	maize flower (9/10)	mudula <i>n</i>	blind (1/2)
mbuguni <i>n</i>	ostrich (9/10)	mufele <i>n</i>	woman (1/2)
mbuli <i>n</i>	word (9/10), affair (9/10)	mufimba <i>n</i>	corpse, carcass (3/4)
mbuya , pl. wambuya <i>n</i>	friend (1a, 9/2, 10)	mufuko <i>n</i>	pocket, bag (3/4)
mbwegele <i>n</i>	ankle (9/10)	mufumbulaji <i>n</i>	traditional midwife (1/2)
meji <i>n</i>	water (6)	mufuna <i>n</i>	younger sibling (1,5/2,10)
mele <i>n</i>	milk (6)	mufundo <i>n</i>	cause of regret or sorrow, secret (3/4)
-mema <i>v</i>	overflow, fill	mufusa <i>n</i>	teacher (1/2)
-memesa <i>v</i>	fill up	muganga <i>n</i>	medicine man (1/2)
-mesa <i>v</i>	swallow	mugeni <i>n</i>	guest (1/2)
meso <i>n</i>	eyes (6)	mugoha <i>n</i>	spear (3/4)
mhaka <i>n</i>	boarder (9/10)	mugoli <i>n</i>	rich (1/2)
mhalahala <i>n</i>	gazelle (9/10)	mugolosaji <i>n</i>	worker (1/2)
mhanda <i>n</i>	bean (9/10)	mugongo <i>n</i>	(human) back (3/4)
mhando <i>n</i>	stick (9/10)	mugosi <i>n</i>	husband, man (1/2)
mhani <i>n</i>	louse (9/10)	mugulu <i>n</i>	leg (3/4)
mheho <i>n</i>	cold, wind (9)	mugunda <i>n</i>	farm (3/4)
mhela <i>n</i>	rhinoceros (9/10)	mugwa <i>n</i>	sugarcane (3/4)
mhene <i>n</i>	goat (9/10)	muhai <i>n</i>	sorcerer, witch (1/2)
mhola <i>adv</i>	calmly, peacefully	muhiji <i>n</i>	thief (1/2)
mholamhola <i>adv</i>	slowly	muhogo <i>n</i>	cassava (3/4)
mhuku <i>n</i>	field rat (9/10)	muhufu <i>adj?</i>	light (in weight)
mhula <i>n</i>	nose (9/10)	muhulo <i>n</i>	bush, small forest (3/4)
mhule <i>n</i>	grain (9/10)	mujelelo <i>n</i>	young man (1/2)
mhumbu <i>n</i>	testicle (9/10)	mukate <i>n</i>	bread (3/4)
mhungile <i>n</i>	good flavour/smell (9)	muke <i>n</i>	wife (1/2)
milaki <i>int</i>	when	mukeka <i>n</i>	mat (3/4)
misi <i>n</i>	afternoon (9)	mukila <i>n</i>	tail, penis (colloquial) (3/4)
misungu <i>n</i>	intelligence, skill (4)	mukonga <i>n</i>	trunk (of elephant) (3/4)
miti <i>n</i>	medicine (9/10)	mukono <i>n</i>	hand (3/4)
miyangu , pl. wayangu <i>n</i>	my fellow, colleague, neighbor	mukulu <i>n</i>	head person (1/2)
mjuho <i>n</i>	broth (3)	mukumbisi <i>n</i>	sponger (parasite), quarrelsome person (1/2)
mndugu <i>n</i>	relative (1,10/2,10)	mukwe <i>n</i>	in-law (1/2)
moki <i>int</i>	inside where	-mula <i>v</i>	open

mulamu <i>n</i>	brother/sister-in-law (1/2,10)	musiwanda <i>n</i>	lastborn (1/2)
mulango <i>n</i>	door (3/4)	musua <i>n</i>	termite (3)
mulenge <i>n</i>	moonlight (3/4)	musungu <i>n</i>	European (1/2)
-mulika <i>v</i>	shine, give light to	Mutagwa <i>pn</i>	premature baby
mulile <i>n</i>	sweetness (3)	mutala <i>n</i>	excrement (3/4)
mulimo <i>n</i>	work (3/4)	mutama <i>n</i>	maize (3/4)
mulomo <i>n</i>	mouth, lip (3/4)	mutapita <i>n</i>	interpreter (1/2)
mulongo <i>n</i>	taboo food (3/4)	mutego <i>n</i>	trap (3/4)
mululi <i>n</i>	flute (3/4)	mutela <i>n</i>	wooden ladle (3/4)
mulume <i>n</i>	husband (1/2)	mutogomaji <i>n</i>	worker (1/2)
mulundo <i>n</i>	meeting (3/4)	mutufi <i>n</i>	body (3/4)
mulungu <i>n</i>	god (1/2)	mutuka <i>n</i>	car (3/4)
munana <i>n</i>	eight (3/4)	mutumba <i>n</i>	uncle (1/2,10)
mundele <i>n</i>	girl (1/2)	mutwango <i>n</i>	pestle (3/4)
mundewa <i>n</i>	king, chief (1/2)	muwa <i>n</i>	thorn (3/4)
munhu <i>n</i>	person (1/2)	muwese <i>n</i>	oil palm (3/4)
munjolinjoli <i>n</i>	police (1/2)	mwaka <i>n</i>	year (3/4)
munyasi <i>n</i>	grass for thatching (3)	mwali <i>n</i>	maiden, virgin (1/2)
munyu <i>n</i>	salt (3)	mwalimu <i>n</i>	teacher (1/2)
mupango <i>n</i>	plan (3/4)	mwana <i>n</i>	child (1/2)
mupela <i>n</i>	baobab tree (3/4)	mwanike <i>n</i>	youth (1/2)
musale <i>n</i>	arrow (3/4)	-mwe <i>pro</i>	certain
muse <i>n</i>	tail hair (3/4)	-mwe(du) <i>num</i>	one
musehe <i>n</i>	old person (1/2)	-mwemwetela <i>v</i>	smile
musigo <i>n</i>	luggage (3/4)	mwesi <i>n</i>	month (3/4)
musimu <i>n</i>	spirit (of dead person) (3/4)	mwifusa <i>n</i>	student (1/2)
musindamafu <i>n</i>	orderly person, mild person (1/2)	mwihwa <i>n</i>	niece, nephew (1/2)
musipi <i>n</i>	string made of cloth (3/4)	mwimilisi , pl. wemilisi <i>n</i>	guard (1/2)
musisi <i>n</i>	root (3/4)	mwongolaji <i>n</i>	hunter (1/2)
musitali <i>n</i>	row (3/4)		

N - n

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

ng'hosi <i>n</i>	fly (9/10)	nhongo <i>n</i>	sleep (10)
ng'howo <i>n</i>	banana (9/10)	nhosiku <i>n</i>	tomorrow (9)
ng'huhe <i>n</i>	type of porcupine (9/10)	nhosikusiku <i>n</i>	morning (9)
ng'huku <i>n</i>	hen (9/10)	nhulahanju <i>n</i>	first born (9)
ng'huli <i>n</i>	skin (9)	nhungwe <i>n</i>	dew (9)
ng'hulumbisa <i>n</i>	nightingale (9/10)	nhunyi <i>n</i>	drum (9/10)
ng'huma <i>n</i>	vagina (9/6)	nhwiga <i>n</i>	giraffe (9/10)
ng'humbisi <i>n</i>	quarrel (9/10)	ni <i>cop</i>	is
ng'hunde <i>n</i>	bean, cowpea (9/10)	-ni <i>int</i>	what
ng'hutwi <i>n</i>	ear (9/10), ear (6)	niye <i>pro</i>	I
ng'hwaha <i>n</i>	armpit (9/10)	njala <i>n</i>	hunger (9/10)
ng'hwasule <i>n</i>	pangolin (9/10)	njama <i>n</i>	special meeting (9/10)
ng'hwikwi <i>n</i>	hiccup (9)	njifi <i>n</i>	grey hair (10)
ngili <i>n</i>	warthog (9/10)	njila <i>n</i>	path (9/10)
ng'ina <i>n</i>	someone else's mother (1a)	njila mhanda <i>n</i>	crossroad (9/10)
ngodi <i>n</i>	bundle of firewood (9/10)	njosi <i>n</i>	dream, vision (9/10)
-ng'ola <i>v</i>	uproot, harvest	njuki <i>n</i>	bee (9/10)
ng'oma <i>n</i>	dance, drum (9/10)	njuwili <i>n</i>	hair (10)
ng'ombe <i>n</i>	cow (9/10)	no <i>cop</i>	is
ng'onyo <i>n</i>	ant (9/10)	-no <i>pro</i>	this
nguha <i>n</i>	tick (9/10)	-noga <i>v</i>	be good
ngula <i>n</i>	shield (9/10)	-nola <i>v</i>	sharpen
-ng'ula <i>v</i>	grunt	-nonela <i>v</i>	kiss
nguluwe <i>n</i>	pig (9/10)	nonga <i>n</i>	language, topic (9/10)
-ngwa <i>pro</i>	someone's	-nugula <i>v</i>	open eyes, stare
nhambo <i>n</i>	journey (9/10)	-nung'ha <i>v</i>	smell
nhamu <i>n</i>	sickness (9/6), disease (14/6 or 10)	-nusa <i>v</i>	smell, sniff
nhanga <i>conj</i>	if	-nyala <i>v</i>	dry, be barren
nhani <i>int</i>	how, why	nyama <i>n</i>	meat (9/10)
nhasa <i>n</i>	prayer (9/10)	-nyamala <i>v</i>	be quiet
nhechilo <i>adv?</i>	at night	-nyela <i>v</i>	defecate
nhegela <i>adv</i>	maybe	nyelesi <i>n</i>	star (9/10)
nhegulo <i>adv?</i>	in the evening	nyeye <i>pro</i>	you (pl.)
nheifo <i>interj</i>	like that, the same	nyika <i>n</i>	bush (9/10)
nhembo <i>n</i>	elephant (9/10)	nyimbo <i>n</i>	song (9/10)
nhemo <i>n</i>	axe (9/10)	nyuma <i>adv?, n?</i>	behind
nhogota <i>n</i>	female goat not yet bearing kids (9/10)	nyumba <i>n</i>	house (9/10)
nhole <i>n</i>	marriage (9/10)	nyundo <i>n</i>	hammer (9/10)
nholo <i>n</i>	vagina (9/10)	nyungu <i>n</i>	pot (9/10)
nhomondo <i>n</i>	hippopotamus (9/10)	-nyuwa <i>v</i>	peel
nhondoiya <i>adv</i>	the day after tomorrow's morrow	-nywa <i>v</i>	drink

O - o

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

P - p

-papa <i>v</i>	carry a baby on one's back	posi <i>adv, n?</i>	quiet, stillness
-pata <i>v</i>	get	-pululuka <i>v</i>	fly
picha <i>n</i>	picture (9/10)	-pululusa <i>v</i>	blow away, make something fly
pikipiki <i>n</i>	motorbike (9/10)	-puta <i>v</i>	blow
-pima <i>v</i>	measure	-putilisa <i>v</i>	blow on (fire)

S - s

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

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

T - t

taa <i>n</i>	lamp (9/10)	-tinhusa <i>v</i>	startle
-tafulsili <i>v</i>	translate	-titu <i>adj</i>	black
-tajika <i>v</i>	die	-toboka <i>v</i>	become a hole
-tala <i>v</i>	count	-tobola <i>v</i>	make a hole, pierce
talehe <i>n</i>	date (9/10)	-togola <i>v</i>	pray, praise
-tali <i>adj</i>	tall	-togoma <i>v</i>	make, do
-tama <i>v</i>	hurt	-togota <i>v</i>	boil (up)
-tamba <i>v</i>	travel	-tola <i>v</i>	marry
-tambala <i>v</i>	crawl	-tonya <i>v</i>	rain
-tambula <i>v</i>	discover, realize, recognize, reveal	-towa <i>v</i>	beat
-tambusa <i>v</i>	greet at length, make small talk	-towa nyasa <i>v</i>	sneeze
-tamigwa <i>v</i>	feel sick	-tubugila <i>v</i>	be drowned, sink
-tamila <i>v</i>	tell, explain	-tula <i>v</i>	break, split, spoil
-tamu <i>adj</i>	sick	-tula njila <i>v</i>	begin
-tandika <i>v</i>	spread, make a bed	-tuma <i>v</i>	send
-tanga <i>v</i>	recognize, realize, find	-tumbugila <i>v</i>	reach inside, fall into
-tangasa <i>v</i>	announce	-tumia <i>v</i>	use
-tang'anyila <i>v</i>	meet	-tumisa <i>v</i>	court, woo
-tasa <i>v</i>	pray, help, ask for	-tunga <i>v</i>	put beads on a string, compose music
tayali <i>adj, adv</i>	ready	-tunya <i>v</i>	praise
-tega <i>v</i>	set a trap	-tuta <i>v</i>	beat hard
-tegelesa <i>v</i>	listen	-tutika <i>v</i>	carry
-telela <i>v</i>	slip	-twa <i>v</i>	spit
televisheni <i>n</i>	television (9/10)	-twanga <i>v</i>	polish (rice)
-tema <i>v</i>	cut, slash	-twanga <i>v</i>	pound
-tenda <i>v</i>	make	-tyamula <i>v</i>	sneeze
-tetema <i>v</i>	shiver, tremble		
-tija <i>v</i>	escape		

U - u

ubaga <i>n</i>	gruel from millet (14)	umi <i>n</i>	health, life (14)
udoba <i>n</i>	laziness (14)	umwambu <i>n</i>	riverside (14)
-ufa <i>v</i>	die	upande <i>n</i>	side (14)
ugali <i>n</i>	maize porridge (14)	-upung'huka <i>v</i>	dawn
uganga <i>n</i>	art of medicine man, witchcraft (14)	-usa <i>v</i>	sell
ugimbi <i>n</i>	beer (14/4)	-usa <i>v</i>	ask
ugoko <i>n</i>	crust (14)	usaga <i>n</i>	wooden bed (14)
ugono <i>n</i>	sleeping place (14)	usage <i>n</i>	flour (14)
-ugwa <i>v</i>	fall	usalu, pl. salu <i>n</i>	bead (14/10)
uhai <i>n</i>	witchcraft, magic (14)	usi <i>n</i>	thread (14)
uhele, pl. hele <i>n</i>	skin disease (14/10)	usito <i>n</i>	weight (14)
uji <i>n</i>	gruel (14)	usungu <i>n</i>	grief, bitterness, poison (14)
ujuguni <i>n</i>	mosquito (14)	uta <i>n</i>	bow (14)
ukaya <i>n</i>	home (14)	utole <i>n</i>	marriage (14)
uki <i>n</i>	honey (14)	utowi <i>n</i>	conflict, quarrel (14)
uko <i>pro</i>	there	utumbu, pl. mitumbu <i>n</i>	intestines (14/4)
ulanga <i>n</i>	heaven (14)	utyolo <i>n</i>	fear (14)
ulili <i>n</i>	traditional bed (14)	-uwa <i>v</i>	be
ulongo <i>n</i>	soil, mud (14)	uwifu <i>n</i>	jealousy (14)
umage, mimage <i>n</i>	knife (14/4)	-uya <i>v</i>	return
-umba <i>v</i>	mould	uyoga <i>n</i>	mushroom (14)

W - w

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

Y - y

-ya <i>pro</i>	that	-yega <i>v</i>	scratch, grate
yaani <i>conj</i>	so that		

English–Kagulu Wordlist

A - a

abscess	disungu (5/6)	ankle	mbwegele (9/10)
ability	hakili (9)	announce	-tangasa
abruptly	chinyang'hanya	answer	-bidula
abuse	-liga	answer a call	-idika
add up	-ongesa	antelope	sikilo (9/10)
adze	mbaso (9/10)	ant	ng'onoyo (9/10)
affair	mbuli (9/10)	any	-ose
afternoon	misi (9)	appear	-lawanisa
again	kahe	armpit	ng'hwaha (9/10)
agriculture	chilimo (7)	arrange	-golosa
ahead	hamwande	arrive	-ingila
AIDS	inhamu ing'hulu (5)	arrow	msale (3/4)
all	-ose	ashes	difu (5/6)
all the time	digendegende	ask	-usa
also	kahe	ask for	-tasa
and s/he	naye	ask for help	-ilila
and they	nao	at night	nhechilo
animal	chikala, chilimu (7/8)	aunt	sangasi (9/10)
animal's horn blown during circumcision	digunda (5/6)	axe	nhemu (9/10)

B - b

baboon	dinyani (5/6)	be bereaved	-fila
back (human)	mgongo (3/4)	be born	-elekigwa
badly	fibi	be careful	-langisisa
bag	mfuko (3/4)	be cold	-sonona
banana	ng'howo (9/10)	be defeated	-sumigwa
banana plant	didalu (5/6)	be destroyed	-banika
banjo	ching'weng'we (7/8)	be disturbed	-banika
baobab fruit	dipela (5/6)	be drowned	-tubugila
baobab tree	mpela (3/4)	be faint	-legela
bark	digome (5/6)	be familiar with	-sowela
bask (in the sun)	-otela	be finished	-fuluka
basket	chisege (7/8)	be forced	-endekana
be	-ina, -uwa	be found	-oneka
be able	-daha	be full	-guta
be adjacent	-kihakana	be fully grown	-kangala
be afraid	-ogoha	be good	-noga
be angry	-deseka	be happy	-onela
be attractive	-agila	be in order	-sindamala
be bad	-iha	be increased	-ongeseka
be barren	-nyala	be late	-chela

be lost -agilila	bend -beta, -gonjesa
be prominent -lawanisa	bend down -gongomana
be put -weka	bend forward to look for -inamila
be quiet -nyamala	better, improved situation lumwelumwe
be ready -fuluka	bewitch -loga
be sick -odoka	Bible Biblia (9/10)
be stunted -ng'angila	bicycle chihombela (7/8)
be surprised shangaa	bicycle (wodden) dipilopilo (5/6)
be thin -konda	big -kulu
be tired -soka	bile sungwi (9/10)
be tortured -dumangila	bird didege (5/6)
be troubled -duma	bird's nest difulu (5/6)
be unable -sumwa	bite -luma
be undeveloped -ng'angila	bitterness usungu (14)
be upset suha	black -titu
be used to -sowela	black biting ant fulafu (9/10)
be well cooked -ifa	bladder chibofu (7/8)
be without -ichaka	blind chidula (7/8)
be without help -duma	block the way -sikisa
bead usalu, pl. salu (14/10)	blood sakame (9/10)
beans mpanda (3)	blossom -bonhola
bean ng'hunde, mhanda (9/10)	blow -puta
bear a child -eleka	blow away -pululusa
bear patiently -finyilisa	blow on (fire) -putilisa
beard dilefu (5/6)	boarder mhaka (9/10)
beat -subula (colloquial), -towa	boast -kifuna
beat hard -tuta	body mtufi (3/4)
beautiful swanu, swamu	boil (up) -togota
because kosoko	bone diguha (5/6)
become a hole -toboka	book chitabu (7/8)
become bent -gonja	borrow -asima
become burnt -lakala	bottle chupa, supa (9/10)
become cheerful -sangalala	bow (n) uta (14)
become clean -ela	bow (v) -gongomana
become old -seeka, -seheka	brain chaongo (7/8)
become sad -husunika	bread mkate (3/4)
become well nourished (of animals) -gina	break (n) dibwihilo (5/6)
bed disasi (5/6)	break (v) -bena, -tula
bed (traditional) ulili (14)	break wind -fula
bed (wooden) usaga (14)	breast ditombo (5/6)
beer ugimbi (14/4)	breathe -keha
bee njuki (9/10)	bridge didalaja (5/6)
begin -tula njila	bring -igala
begin to have grey hair -bonhola	bring forward -lawa
behind nyuma	bring up -lela
bells worn around the leg mangala (10)	broom dishagililo (5/6)

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)

burn -aka, -lakasa
bury -sika
bush muhulo (3/4)
bush nyika (9/10)
but hamba, kumbe, lowo
buttock didako (5/6)
buy -gula

C - c

calabash dibuyu (5/6)
calf chidama (9/10)
call -inanga
call(ing) lwinango (11)
calmly mhola
carcass mufimba (3/4)
care -dima
carefully digoyagoya, lugaluga
carry -igala, -londa, -tutika
carry a baby on one's back -papa
carve -songola
car mtuka (3/4)
cassava mhogo (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 chifa (7/8)
chief mundewa (1/2)
child chali (7/8), mwana (1/2)
chin chilefula (7)
chisel mbaso (9/10)
choose -sagula

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 utowi (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

creep -afula
crippled person chilema (7/8)
crocodile dimamba (5/6)
cross -loka
crossroad njila mhanda (9/10)
crowd ditewa (5/6)
crow dihowe (5/6)
crust ugoko (14)
cry (n) chilolo (7/8)
cry (v) -lapa, -lila
cultivate -lima
cure -hosa
cut -dumula, -ng'anya, -senga, -tema
cut to shape -songola

D - d

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) -elesa
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 -sigilila
dirty -chafu

disagree -lema
disallow -lemesa
discover -tambula
disease nhamu (14/6, 14/10), fume (9/10)
display -ambasa
divide -gawa
do -golosa, -togoma
do together -hanga
dog dibwa (5/6)
domestic animal sao (9/10)
donkey didogowe (5/6), dipunda (5/6)
door dibakwa (5/6), dibanhi (5/6), mlango (3/4)
down hasi
dowry ceremony lusona (11/4)
doze -sisila
drag -bulumula, -kwegwa
draw out (from pile) -somola
dream (n) njosi (9/10)
dream (v) -lota
dress -hamba
dress someone -fasa
drink -nywa
drive -gendesa
drum ng'oma, nhunyi (9/10)
dry -nyala
duck dibata (5/6)
dumb chibubu (7/8)
dust diluli (5), ding'hundi (5/6)

E - e

each kila	enough basi
ear of maize ditama (5/6)	enter -ingila
ear ng'hutwi (9/6,10)	escape -tija
eat -diya	escort -igala
eat without working for it -kumbila	European musungu (1/2)
edge of shamba lwimbi (11)	evening hegulo (9)
egg ditagi (5/6)	every chila
eight mnana (3/4)	evil luhoma (?)
elbow ching'ho (7/8)	ewe samba (9/10)
elephant nhembo (9/10)	exchange -kawa
embrace -kumbatila, -kunyatila	excrement mtala (3/4)
empty a trap -onjola	exist -ina
engage in trade -sambasa	explain -tamila
engagement lusona (11/4)	extinguish -sima
English Ingelesa	eye digiso, pl. meso (5/6)

F - f

face chihanga (7/8), futa (9/10)	fill up -memesa
fail -duga, -sumika, sumwa	filter -chuja
faint -simia	find -agana, -fika, -tanga
fall -ugwa	find out -fumbula
fall down -lagala	finger chidole (7/8)
fall into -tumbugila	fingernail dikombe jala (5/6)
fall short -hungikila	finish -fulusa, -hela, -mala
family familia (9/10)	fire moto (3/4)
farm dilolo (5/6), mgunda (3/4)	first bosi, kwansa
fart -fula	first born nhulahanju (9)
fasten -oha	fish (n) somba (9/10)
fat -nene	fish (v) -lowa
father baba (1a)	fish hook nduwano (9/10)
fellow miyangu, pl. wayangu	fish up -lopola
fear (n) utyolo, woga (14)	fit -enela
fear (v) -ogoha	five -shano
feathers dibahila	flock ditewa (5/6)
feel -hulika	flour usage (14)
feel sick -tamigwa	flower dilua (5/6)
feminine chike	flute mululi (3/4)
ferment -sasa	flute (type of) ndulele (9/10)
fetch water -nega	fly (n) ng'hosi (9/10)
fever homa (9/10)	fly (v) -pulukuka
few, a few ng'hefu	fly (for birds) -anga
field rat mhuku (9/10)	foam difulo (5/6)
fifty hamsini	follow -andamila
fill -gelesa, -mema	food chakudia (7/8)

forest (small) chihulo (7/8), muhulo (3/4)
forget -similwa
four -ne
fox dibwasiko (5/6)
friend 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)
future hamwande (16)

G - g

gargle -sugusa
gather (flowers) -bawa
gazelle mhalahala (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 -ilila
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)

grab -kwawilila
grain mhule (9/10)
grandfather kuku (1a,9)
grandmother mama (1a)
grasp -fumbatila
grass for thatching munyasi (3)
grass (type of) ding'hokwa (5/6)
grate -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) -fuilila
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. wemilisi
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

having -inya
hawk dimwewe (5/6)
head ditwi (5/6)
head person mukulu (1/2)
head-pad ng'hata (9/10)
health umi (14)
heap dilundo (5/6)
hear -hulika
heart moyo (3/4)
hearthstone difiga (5/6)
heat up -asa moto, -kwasa
heaven ulanga (14)
heavy -sito
heel chisinyagilo (7/8)
help -tasa
hen ng'huku (9/10)
hesitate -chonyhoma
her/his -dye
hiccup ng'hwikwi (9)
hide -fisa
hiding-place chifungi (7/8)
highway dibalabala (5/6)
hill ditongo (5/6)
hill chitunda (7/8)
hippopotamus nhomondo (9/10)
his/her -dye

if ng'halika
imitate -igilisa
in nho-
in fact chawelu
in front of hamwande (17)
in the evening nhegulo
increase -ongesa
in-law mukwe (1/2)
inside gati
inside of cheek ng'hatu (9/10)

jaw dibeja (5/6)
jealousy uwifu (14)
jigger funja (9/10)

hit the head -bamilisa
hoe digembe (5/6)
hold -kola
hole dikolongo (5/6)
hole (in the wall) dihengele (5/6)
hole (type of) dipuli (5/6)
home ukaya (14)
honey uki (14)
honour -heshimu
horn dihembe (5/6)
hour saa (9/6)
house kaya, nyumba (9/10)
how nhani
how many -ingahi
how much -ingahi
hump chidufa (7/8)
hump (of cattle) difufu (5/6)
hundred digana (5/6)
hunger njala (9/10)
hunt -ongola
hunter mwongolaji (1/2)
hurt -tama
husband mugosi, mulume (1/2)
hut chibanda (7/8)
hyena difisi (5/6)

I - i

instruct -sigilila
insult -liga
intelligence hakili (9), misungu (4)
interfere -kingilila
interpreter mutapita (1/2)
intestines utumbu (14/4)
intrigue finju (9)
invite -goneka
iron chuma (7/8)

J - j

journey nhambo (9/10)
judge -lamula
jump -jumha

K - k

keep livestock -fuga
kidney figo (9/10)
kid ng'hinda (9/10)
kill -koma
king mundewa (1/2)
kiss -nonela
kitchen dijiko (5)
kite dimwewe (5/6)

knead -kanda
kneel -fugama
kneel down -inamila
knee difindi (5/6)
knife umage (14/4)
knock -dumisa, -gong'onda
knot fundo (9/10)
know -manya

L - l

lack -ichaka
ladle (wooden) mutela (3/4)
lamp taa (9/10)
lamp (traditional) chimuli (7/8), diwenje (5/6)
land isi (9/10)
language nonga (9/10)
last born musiwanda (1/2)
laugh -seka
laziness udoba (14)
lazy mudoba (1/2)
lead the way -longosa
leaf dinyagala (5/6)
leak -sulula
lean -egamila
learn -fusa
leave -lawa, -leka
leave behind -sama
leave food for tomorrow -sigasa
leave (off) -leuka
left hand side kumoso (17)
leg mgulu (3/4)
lend -asima
leopard sui (9/10)
lesson disomo (5/6)
let -leka
letter balua (9/10)
lick -namha

lie on one's back -gona lungata
lift -inula
light -asa
light (in weight) muhufu
lightning dimwemwe (5), lumwewe (11)
like fina
like that nheifo
limp -chonhyogela
linger -lumuka
lion simba (9/10)
lip mlomo (3/4)
listen -tegelesa
liver ditoga (5/6)
life maisha (6), umi (14)
lock -hindila
locust sige (9/10)
loneliness, lonely lumboya (?)
long time ago katali
look -langa
look after -dima
look for -kong'ha, -langisa
look for vegetables -sungula mboga
lose -agilisa
louse mhani (9/10)
love -enda
luggage dikanda (5/6), msigo (3/4)
lung difahata (5/6)

M - m

machete dipanga (5/6), sengo (9/10)
machine mashine (9/10)
magic uhai (14)
maiden mwali (1/2)
maize mtama (3/4)

maize flower mbuguni (9/10)
maize porridge ugali (14)
maize stubble dilefula (5/6)
make -golosa, -tenda, -togoma
make a bed -tandika

make a hole -tobola	milk (v) -kama
make a vow -ilaha	millipede digongolo (5/6)
make an auction -ambasa	mischievous finju (9)
make fire -asa moto	misfortune difa (5/6)
make noise -joja	“missus” mudala (1/2)
make someone cross -losa	mister bwana (1a)
make something fly -pululusa	misuse -sambasa
make trouble -hosa	mix -hanganisa, -hasa
malaria malelia (6)	mole ndimi (9/10)
male -gosi	money sendi (10)
mango diembe (5/6)	monkey digolo (5/6)
many -ingi	month mwesi (3/4)
man mugosi (1/2)	moonlight mulenge (3/4)
marriage nhole (9/10), utole (14)	mop deki (9)
marry -tola	morning nhosikusiku (9), siku (9/10)
mature -kangala	mosque msikiti (3/4)
mat mkeka (3/4)	mosquito ujuguni (14)
maybe nhegela	mother (my) mai (1a)
measure -pima	mother (someone else’s) ng’ina (1a)
meat nyama (9/10)	motorbike pikipiki
meat (piece of) diponge (5/6)	mould -kumba, -umba
medicine miti (9/10)	mourning chililo (7/8)
medicine man muganga (1/2)	mouse chidangi (7/8)
(art of) medicine man uganga (14)	mouth mlomo (3/4)
meet -kuta, -tang’anyila	move away -sama
meeting chikalo (7/8), mlundo (3/4)	movement lugendo (11)
meeting (special) njama (9/10)	much lugano
midwife (traditional) mufumbulaji (1/2)	mud ditope (5/6), ulongo (14)
migrate -sama	mushroom uyoga (14)
milk (n) mele (6)	must lasima

N - n

name disina (5/6)	niece or nephew mwihwa (1/2)
namely fina	nightingale ng’hulumbisa (9/10)
narrow -sili	night chilo (7)
navel chiduo (7/8)	nine kenda (9)
near habehi	no hata
neck singo (9/10)	non-stop chimilila
neighbour dijilani (5/6)	nose mhula (9/10)
neighbour (vocative) miyangu, pl. wayangu	not yet ng’hati
new -isha	now hambia
news habari	nurse -kumbatila, -lela

O - o

oil mafuta (6)	open eyes -nugula
oil from animal fat mafuta ga uto (6)	open mouth wide -asama
oil from palm mawese (6)	harass -dumangisa
oil palm muwese (3/4)	or au
okay ehe, heye	order -lagisa
old person musehe (1/2)	ostrich mbuguni (9/10)
old woman mudala (1/2)	outside kunje (17)
one mosi, -mwe(du)	overflow -mema
only du	oversleep -gonelela
open -kumula, -mula	

P - p

pack -oha	plan (n) mpango (3/4)
palm (of hand) diganja (5/6)	plan (v) -hila
pangolin ng'hwasule (9/10)	plant -handa
pass -loka	plaster -kanda
pass on -helesa	play -fina, -seiga
path njila (9/10)	please dedede, -endesa
pause dibwihilo (5/6)	plot of ground chiwanja (7/8)
pay -liha	pocket mfuko (3/4)
peacefully mhola	poison usungu (14)
peanut diyowe (5/6)	police munjolinjoli (1/2)
peel -nyuwa	polish (rice) -twanga
peel off skin (slough) -susubula	pond (small) disimbo (5/6)
penetrate -loka	poor -kiwa
penis mbolo (9/10)	porcupine dinungu (5/6)
penis (colloquial) mkila (3/4)	porcupine (type of) ng'huhe (9/10)
pen kalamu (9/10)	pot nyungu (9/10)
person munhu (1/2)	pot (traditional) diselo (5/6)
person (mild, orderly) musindamafu (1/2)	pound -honda, -twanga
pestle mtwango (3/4)	pour -gelesa, -gida, -guma
phone simu (9/10)	pour away -itila
pick fruit/vegetables -bawa	praise -togola, -tunya
pick up -inula	pray -tasa, -togola
picture picha (9/10)	prayer nhasa (9/10)
pierce -tobola	pregnancy inda (9/10)
pig nguluwe (9/10)	problem shida (9)
pile -lundila	produce -lafa
pile up -lunda	produce offspring -lela
pimple chisungu (7/8)	pronounce -longa
pinch -funya	publicly chiyeti
pit dikolongo (5/6)	puff-adder dimoma (5/6)
place hanhu (16)	pull -ega, -kwega
plait -suka	pull out -lopola

pulverise -honda
pump bomba (9/10)
push -kundugisa
push around -jung'unja
push hard into something -bamilisa
put -guma, -ika
put beads on a string -tunga

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 diduwilu (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 -leka
refuse -lema
rejoice -onela
relationship between clans through marriage matolelo
relative mndugu (1,10/2,10)
rely on -huila

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

Q - q

question diswali (5/6)
quick, quickly chimwande
quiet posi

R - r

remain -sigala
remember -gelegela
remind -gelegesesa
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 sigi (9/10)
rope for hanging clothes on luholwe (11)
rot -doda
rotten -doda
row msitali (3/4)
rubbish heap dikusisi (5/6)
run -bilima

S - s

sad, sadness lumboya (?)	sheep ng'holo (9/10)
saliva mate (6)	sheepfold suli (9/10)
salt mnyu (3)	shepherd mudimi (1/2)
sand disanga (5)	shield ngula (9/10)
same nheifo	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 dilumbu (5/2,10)
scorch -lakasa	sick -tamu
scorn -besa	sickness nhamu (9/6)
scorpion chisuswe (7/8)	side lwandi (11), upande (14)
scrape -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)
search -langisa	sit -ikala
search for (noisily) -bebelesa	situation hali (9/10)
second -keli	six sita (9/10)
secret mufundo (3/4)	skill misungu (4)
see -langa, -ona	skin disease uhele (10/14)
seed mbeyu (9/10)	skin ng'hingo (9), ng'huli (9/10)
sell -usa	slander -balalila, -fitini
seminar semina (9/10)	slash -tema
send -igala, -tuma	slaughter -chinja
send away -legusa	sleep (n) nhongo (10)
service huduma (9/10)	sleep (v) -gona
service (religious) ibada (9/10)	sleep deeply -gona nhogo
set a trap -tega	sleep on smth -gonela
set fire to -asa	sleeping place ugono (14)
set (of sun) -swa	slim -sisili
set out to dry -anika	slowly digoyagoya, mholamhola
seven saba (9/10)	slowness mapuni (?)
sew -sona	small -dodogi
shade lupeho (11/6)	(make) small talk -tambusa
shake -singisa	smear -baka
shake somebody -jung'unja	smell -nung'ha, -nusa
shame chinyala	smile -mwemwetela
shape futa (9/10)	snail dikofe (5/6)
share -hanga, -hangila	snake dijoka (5/6)
sharpen -nola	sneeze -towa nyasa, -tyamula
shave -geta	sniff -nusa

snore -koloma	stir up -fumbula
so that yaani	stomach sinda (10)
soar -anga	stone diwe (5/6)
soil ulongo (14)	storage kano (9/10)
someone's -ngwa	story lusimo (11), simo (9)
song lwimbo (11/10), nyimbo (9/10)	straight away chimilila
soot masisi (6)	straighten -golola
sorcerer muhai (1/2)	strand of hair lujwili, pl. njwili (11/10)
sorry dedede	strangle -kaba
soul chidoga (7/8)	stream chilwanda (7/8)
spark dichese (5/6)	stretch -golola
speak -gamba	strength ludole (11)
spear mgoha (3/4)	stretch oneself -igolola
spend time -agilisa muda	stretch over -wamba
spider dibuibui (5/6)	strict kali
spin -bota	string lusigi (11/10)
spirit (of dead person) musimu (3/4)	string made of cloth msipi (3/4)
spit -twa	strip off (grain of corn) -hugusa
split -tula	student mwifusa (1/2)
spoil -tula	study -soma
spoilt -fifu	stumble -kobadika
sponger (parasite) mukumbisi (1/2)	stutter chigugumisi (7)
sprain the ankle -kigolodyola	submerge -jibila
spread -ambasa, -tandika	suck -kong'ha
spread in the sun -anika	suffer -finyilisa
squat -sunyala	suffocate -dumangila
squeeze -kama	sugarcane mgwa (3/4)
stand -ima	suit -agila
stare -nugula	sulk -suha
start -konga	Sunday Jumapili
startle -tinhusa	supervise -imila
star nyelesi (9/10)	surround -sunguluta
stay -ikala	swallow -mesa
stay behind -sigala	swear -ilaha
steal -hija	sweat difuke (5)
stick mhando (9/10)	sweep -shagila
still ng'hati	sweet potato dindolo (5/6)
stillness posi (?)	sweetness mulile (3)
stir -kologa	swell -fimba

T - t

taboo food mlongo (3/4)	take leave of -ilaga
tail mkila (3/4)	take off by force -hoka
take -londa	take out -somola
take a bath -kiyoga	take out from -leusa
take away -lafa	tall -tali

tame	-fuga	tin can	dikopo (5/6)
taste	-gesa	prepare for a journey	-sang'hanya
taste with the tongue	-namha	tobacco	dikonde (5)
teacher	mwalimu, mufusa (1/2)	today	diyelo
tears	disosi (5/6)	tomato	dinyanya (5/6)
television	televisheni (9/10)	tomorrow	nhosiku
tell	-tamila	tongue	dilimi (5/6)
tell lies	-dana	tooth	digegeo, pl. magego, meno (5/6)
ten	dikumi (5/6)	top	chanyha (9)
termite	msua (3)	top (of head)	didosi (5/6)
testicle	mhumbu (9/10)	topic	nonga (9/10)
thank	-lumba, -shukulu	tortoise	difulagobe (5/6)
thanks	kwimage	translate	-tafulsili
that	fina	trap	mtego (3/4)
then	kamei	travel	-safili, -tamba
thicket	chihulo (7/8)	tree	dibiki (5/6)
thief	muhiji (1/2)	tree (tall sterculia)	gunde (3/4)
thigh	dihaja (5/6)	tremble	-tetema
thin supporting pole	lusito (11/10)	trickle away	-sulula
thing	chinhu (7/8)	trumpet	digunda (5/6)
think	-doga	trunk (of elephant)	mkonga (3/4)
thirst	ng'hilu (9)	try	-gesa
thorn	muwa (3/4)	try to get hold of	-kwawilila
though	kwamba	tsetse fly	dibugo (5/6)
thresh	-ela	turn	-bida
thread	usi (14)	turn around	-biduka, -sunguluta
three	-datu	turn sour	-sasa
throttle	-kaba	turn upside down	-bidula
thunder	dimwemwe, lumwewe (5)	twenty	ishilini (9/10)
tick	nguha (9/10)	twins	mapasa (6)
tie	-oha	twist	-bota
tighten skin	-wamba	two	-ili
time	chigele (7/8) (14), lunkeka (11), mala (9)		

U - u

umbilical cord	chiduo (7/8)	unripe	-bisi
umbrella	chitunhumu (7/8)	until	mbaka
uncle	dikolo (5/2,10), mutumba (1/2,10)	uproot	-ng'ola
uncover	-gubula	urinate	-kweja
under	hasi	urine	makwejo (6)
undo (e.g. weaving)	-lumbulula	use	-tumia
undress	-hambula	uterus	inda (9/10)

V - v

vagina ng'huma (9/6), nholo (9/10)
valley dilolo (5/6)
vegetables (a few) luboga (11)
very sana
vessel chiya (7/8)

village chijiji (7/8), kaya (9/10)
virgin mwali (1/2)
vision njosi (9/10)
voice dijwi, maji (5/6)
vomit -deka

W - w

wait -goja
wake up -inuka, -inusa
walk (n) magenda (6)
walk (v) -genda
wall lukasi (11)
want -hananga
warthog ngili (9/10)
war ng'hondo (9/10)
wash -fua, -nawa, -sunha
watch -imilisa
water meji (6)
wear -fala
weave -luka
week dijuma (5/6), wiki (9/10)
weight usito (14)
welcome -hokela
well (adv) digoya
well (n) chisima (7/8), dilamba (5/6)
well then basi
what -ni
when milaki
where honi
whistle filimbi (9/10)
white -jelu

whitewash chokaa (9/10)
who nani
whole -ose
why mbona, nhani
wide -galamu
wilderness mbago (9/10)
win -suma
wind mheho (9)
winnow -beta
witch muhai (1/2)
witchcraft uganga, uhai (14)
with her/him naye
with them nao
withhold from -lemesa
wife muke (1/2)
wolf diusi (5/6)
woman mufele (1/2)
woo -tumisa
word mbuli (9/10)
work kasi (9/10), mlimo (3/4)
worker mugolosaji, mutogomaji (1/2)
wound chilonda (7/8)
wring -kama
write -andika

Y - y

yawn -asama
year mwaka (3/4)
yes ehe, hese, ndiyoo
yesterday digulo

young person mujelelo (1/2)
younger sibling mufuna (1,5/2,10)
youth mwanike (1/2)