COLLECTIONS FOR A HANDBOOK

OF THE

MAKUA LANGUAGE.
COLLECTIONS FOR A

HANDBOOK

OF THE

MAKUA LANGUAGE.

BY

CHAUNCY MAPLES, M.A.,

CHAPLAIN TO BISHOP STEERE.

LONDON:

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE;
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS;
4, ROYAL EXCHANGE; AND 48, PICCADILLY.

1879
INTRODUCTION.

The Makua language is a step further from Swahili than Yao, and is on the whole far more difficult to acquire upon the basis of a knowledge of Swahili. In Makua some very marked characteristics are met with which are entirely without parallel in Swahili and its allied languages, and there are certain peculiarities of enunciation and accent very difficult for a foreigner to catch up. Whereas Makuas can always speak the neighbouring tongues, Yaos and other bordering tribes never seem able to talk Makua. It is classed by Dr. Bleek, in his "Comparative Grammar of South African Languages," as belonging to what he terms the middle branch of the Bantu family, and in that branch to the southern genus of its eastern portion, under which he includes the dialects of Tete, Sena, Lorenzo Marques, Inhambane, Sofala, Quelimane, Makua, Cape Delgado, and Maravi. The simpler classification of Frederich Müller ("Allgemeine Ethnographie") places it in the Zambezi branch of the eastern group of Bantu languages.
INTRODUCTION.

Dr. Peters' vocabularies of Moçambique dialects, which were compiled thirty years ago at that town, contain a tolerably long list of Makua words which differ but slightly from the present "Collections." It is much to be desired that a complete "Grimm's law" be drawn up for the Bantu tongues. Dr. Bleek has already effected something towards it in the table he has put forth exhibiting the phonetic changes or permutations of sounds in some of the principal members of the group. The following list of substantives will serve to show some of the more important variations in the phonology of Makua and Swahili—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swahili</th>
<th>Makua</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mfuko</td>
<td>mhuko</td>
<td>a bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matumbo</td>
<td>marupo</td>
<td>stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galawa</td>
<td>kalawa</td>
<td>canoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafuta</td>
<td>makura</td>
<td>oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nguo</td>
<td>ikuo</td>
<td>cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtima</td>
<td>mrima</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magano</td>
<td>makano</td>
<td>agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngoma</td>
<td>ikoma</td>
<td>drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tembo</td>
<td>itepo</td>
<td>elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masindano</td>
<td>mashindano</td>
<td>contest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this list it will appear that the mb of Swahili becomes p in Makua, the t becomes r, the ng becomes k, the f becomes either h or k, and so on. It is also important to observe that the s of Swahili and
kindred languages becomes in Makua *sh* invariably, while the hard *ch* almost invariably becomes *sh*. As the English *th* represents the *t* of Sanskrit, Greek, or Latin, so in Makua *th* represents the *t* of the neighbouring tongues. Whatever may be the ultimate explanation of this phonetic variation in the languages of Aryan descent, the reason of it in Makua is not far to seek. It is pretty evident that the Makua custom of filing the front teeth to a point is the true explanation of this variation, just as a similar custom in the case of the Otyi-herero tribe is believed to be the true and really scientific solution of a similar phonological problem.

It is also highly probable that the Makua lip-ring, which is only worn by women, has played a considerable part in modifying the phonology of the language as spoken by the female members of the tribe. While to the same cause is due the excessive nasalization that is so apparent in this and all languages of tribes where this custom is prevalent.

Although *d* finds no place in Makua, the strongly trilled *r*, following upon *n*, has often the sound of a *d* before it. Thus, *nrata* sounds very like *ndrata* when uttered emphatically; but in truth nothing but emphasis will account for a *d* in this word, inasmuch as it is a dental entirely absent from the language except in this particular connection. It is not an integral part of the word, and its occurrence finds an exact parallel in the Greek *ἀνδρος*, and the
INTRODUCTION.

English, *thunder* and *tender*; the insertion of the dental in these words being, as is well known, an assistance to their pronunciation, but etymologically unconnected with them.

Although the distinction between *l* and *r* is well defined amongst the Makuas, their language exhibits great uncertainty as to the difference between *l* and *n*. The one letter is often made to do duty for the other, while a Makua speaking the Yao tongue will always confuse the common verbal terminations *ele* and *ene*. The *l* of the Kafir language is *n* in Makua, although its equivalent in nearly all the other tongues of the same branch is *r*.

Another characteristic of the phonology of the Makua language is its large use of the aspirate, which finds no place in Yao, and but a comparatively subordinate one in the adjacent dialects.

To turn from the sound of Makua words to the grammar of the language, it is to be observed that there is on the whole far less to confuse and perplex a foreigner than in Yao. Thus the changes a verb undergoes in its various moods and tenses are for the most part as plain and straightforward as in Swahili. The letter *n* does not appear to work so many changes, but is altogether firmer than it is in Yao, while the perfect tense is simply formed by a syllable prefixed to the root of the verb after the personal prefix. There appear to be not less than nine classes of substantives, if, indeed, that be their extreme limit. The
adjectives are, as might be expected, very few in number. There is a small number of words in Makua identical with Swahili, and a somewhat larger number that are either borrowed from Yao or have been given to that language. The Makuas are a very large and extensive tribe, inhabiting the country that lies at the back of Moçambique, stretching inland for several hundreds of miles. Here they swarm and build large towns, but a considerable number of the tribe have detached themselves from time to time from the main body and spread to the north, settling, at various spots, on the Rovuma, both above and below its junction with the Lojenda. They have driven scattered bands of Mweras and other tribes from these places, and have taken possession of the country. These "Collections" give a key to the Makua tongue as spoken on the Rovuma and at Masasi, and probably contain some words that more properly belong to Yao. The Makuas, as I have known them at Masasi, seem to be a very domestic and peace-loving people compared with the Yaos: there is more of a home life amongst them, and little desire for trading with the coast or for becoming more civilized. They seem quite untainted by coast influences, and, though somewhat superstitious, have adopted none of the so-called Islamism which many of the Yaos have freely imbibed. At Masasi no Yao will touch pig's flesh. The Makuas delight in it. The Yaos deem their
Makua neighbours an inferior race, and even the Makuas themselves appear to consider the Yaos a quicker witted and more civilized people. Be this how it may, it is an undoubted fact that the Makuas are not equal to the Yaos in any of the native industrial works, such as iron-working, basket-making, and pottery: in these arts the Yaos are allowed, on all hands, to surpass their neighbours. Like the Yaos, the Makua tribe has supplied a very large number of slaves to the market, and there can be little doubt that at one time the tribe was a far larger and more powerful one than at present.

My instructor in Makua was a lad about eighteen years old, who had been resident at Masasi some seven or eight years before our mission station was planted there. He was a Makua by birth, had been carried away captive in one of the petty wars, and had lived in a state of nominal slavery ever since. At the time he undertook to help me, he had been in our school two years, and had a very good knowledge of Swahili, understanding well most of the words in our translations of the Scriptures. Being at the same time able to read and spell quite easily, he was able to spell for me all the Makua words he gave me, the sound of which I was not always able to catch without this assistance. Had he remembered more of his own language, I could have put forth these "Collections" with more confidence. As it is, I am conscious that there may be much incorrectness and
still more incompleteness. The young lad who thus enabled me to compile these pages was baptized at Masasi on Christmas Day, 1878,—the first convert from heathenism in the district,—after showing an earnestness of purpose and excellence of behaviour during the whole period of his probation, that made the day of his baptism a day of thankfulness and joy for all who knew him. Amongst many curious pieces of information I gathered from him as to the manners, customs, and beliefs of his tribe, I was told that all the Makuas had a belief in the resurrection of both body and soul, and that the word *uhihimwa* expressed this belief. Since the Makuas have had but little intercourse with Arabs, and thus little connection with Mohammedanism, this looks like a primitive belief; although it is just possible that it may be connected with the teaching of Portuguese missionaries, who in the past came into contact with the tribe. Anyhow, the belief itself is amongst the Makuas an universal one, and connects itself with the dances and games they celebrate after the death of one of their number for the repose of his soul. From the position of the country now occupied by the Makua tribe, it is clear that they cannot now be much longer without missionaries. Already the advanced posts of our Central African mission are situated in the midst of Makuas, while there is scarcely a spot on the banks of the Rovuma where they are not to be found.
The study of the Makua language, therefore, becomes an important thing, if not a necessity, to missionaries desiring to carry the gospel to the next stage beyond Masasi. It is hoped that these vocabularies may be a help to the mastery of an African tongue, by no means the easiest for a foreigner to acquire.

CHAUNCY MAPLES.

Masasi,
January, 1879.
As a rule, the *vowels* must be pronounced as in Italian, and the *consonants* as in English.

A is pronounced like the *a* in *father*.
B, as in English.
CH, as the Italian *c* in *ci* or *ce*, or as the English *ch* in *cherry*.
E, as the *a* in *late*.
G, always to be pronounced hard, as in *gate*.
H, always strongly aspirated, as in *house*.
I, like *ee* in *sleep*.
J, as in English, *e.g.* *just*.
K, as in English, *e.g.* *keep*. *N* if prefixed to *K* changes the two letters into NG.
L, as the English *l*, *e.g.* *like*.
M, as in English, *e.g.* *much*.
N, as in English, *e.g.* *not*.
O, like *oa* in *roar*.
P, as in English, *e.g.* *paper*. 
R, a strongly trilled r, as in the French rien. If the r follows an n the trill is so strong that it is difficult to say whether a d does or does not intervene; e.g. nrata, nroε, which might be written ndrata, ndroε.

S, not used except in conjunction with h, when it is to be sounded like the English sh, e.g. shirt.

T, like the English t, e.g. teach. Th is of very constant occurrence in Makua, and is sounded by pressing the flat of the tongue against the front teeth of the upper jaw, with its tip slightly projected beyond them, and then bringing it away sharply so as to give the effect of an explosive letter.

U, like the oo in fool.

V, like the English v in very.

W, like the English w in will.

Y, like the English consonant in you.
SUBSTANTIVES.

Makua nouns have two numbers, singular and plural, which are distinguished by their initial letters. Upon the form of the substantives depend the forms of adjectives, pronouns, and verbs governed by them. Makua substantives may be divided into nine classes, according to their initial letters, and the changes which they undergo in forming the plurals.

I. Words beginning with m, being the names of living creatures. These become plural by changing m into a.

\[ Mtu = \text{a person} ; \ \text{atu} = \text{persons}. \]

II. Words beginning with m, for the most part not the names of living creatures. These are made plural by changing m into mi.

\[ Mshamiro = \text{a pillow} ; \ \text{mishamiro} = \text{pillows} . \]

III. Words beginning with na and ka. These are made plural by prefixing a.

\[ Nakuo = \text{a cob of Indian corn} ; \ \text{anakuo} = \text{cobs of Indian corn}. \]

IV. Words beginning with n or ni before a consonant. In the plural the n becomes ma.

\[ Ntinji = \text{an island} ; \ \text{matinji} = \text{islands}. \]

V. Words beginning with u, which for the most part are abstract nouns and verbal substantives.
The plurals change the $u$ into $ma$; and when the final letter is $a$ in the singular, it becomes $o$ in the plural.

$Uthakala = \text{an evil}; \quad mathakalo = \text{evils}.$

VI. Words beginning with $mwa$. The plurals change the $mwa$ into $ashi$, and insert an $i$ before the next vowel.

$Mwamunku = \text{a caterpillar}; \quad ashimiunku = \text{caterpillars}.$

VII. Words beginning with $i$ which do not change in the plural. Most words introduced into the language from foreign sources belong to this class.

$Ihabha = \text{a claw}; \quad ihatha = \text{claws}.$

VIII. Words beginning with $yo$. The plurals change $yo$ into $cho$.

$Yolia = \text{food}; \quad cholia = \text{foods}.$

IX. Words beginning with $va$ and $vo$, mostly connected with the idea of place. The plurals change $va$ into $m$, $vo$ into $mo$.

$Vachitu = \text{place}; \quad mchitu = \text{places}.$

Locality is expressed by the use of three prefixes, together with the suffix $ni$.

1. $m$, $mu$, denoting within, to or from within.

$Mmashini.$

2. $u$, denoting motion to, or at (of a place far off).

$Umashini = \text{to the water}.$

3. $va$, denoting at, near, or before.

$Vamashini = \text{at the water}.$
LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Abhorrence, *ukinanarela*.
Ability, *woria*.
Abscess, *yowipa*; pl. *chowipa*.
Abundance, *winchi*.
Acceptance, *utuna*.
Accident, *kihimwaini*; *kihuiraukusera*.
Accounts, *walakera*; pl. *walakero*.
Accusation, *uhimiacha*; pl. *mahimiacho*.
Ache, *ukiwerea*.
Action, *yowira*; pl. *chowira*.
Addition, *jumula* (Sw.).
Adornment, *wipapa*.
Adultery, *uluva*.
Advantage, *fayida* (Sw.).
Adversity, *uhuva*.
Advice, *shauri* (Sw.).
Affection, *utuno*.
Affliction, *uhuva*.
Age: *Wina miaka michano?* How old are you? Old age, *ushuru pali*. Old time, *kalai*.
Agreement, *maagano* (Sw.).
Aim, *ulika*.
Air, *ipio*.
Alms, *ipepa* (Sw.).
Altar, *vantoloni*: the place where natives offer their *sadaka* of corn, etc., to the Deity.
Amusement, *wopamwaha*. 
Tickle, *uthekinya*.
Tie, *utuka*.
Tighten, *ulipiha*.
Tipsy, To be, *uhapalia*.
Tire, *wochehiha*; to be tired, *wochea*.
Toast, *upaha*.
Torment, *utarusha*.
Totter: tremble, *utetemela*; to be shaken, *uweverua*.
Touch, *ukwakwanya*; to touch up, *urehereria*.
Track, *utara inyao*.
Trade, *uthuma maronda*.
Train up, *ulela*.
Trample, *unyikala*.
Transform, *wakakaniha*.
Trap, *urea*.
Travel, *weta mkwaha*.
Treat, *upangela*.
Tremble, *utetemela*.
Trouble, *uhuviha*; to be troubled, *uhuva*.
Trust in, *ukuluvela*.
Try, *ulika*.
Tumble, *uwuluwa*; to tumble into, *uwuluwela*.
Turn, *urukunusha* (neut.), *urukunua*.
Turn aside (neut.), *unyopotoa*.
Twist (a rope, etc.), *uritha*.

Unclose, *ukunula*.
Uncomfortable, To be, *uhuva*.
Uncover, *ukunula*.
Understand, *uchuela*.
Undo, *uthapula*; to ruin, *urihiha*.
Unite, *uluta*.
Upset, *urukunusha*.
Urge, *ukaka*.
Urinate, *urucha*.
Use (accustom), *ulemaleliha*; to become accustomed to, *ulemalela*. 
Vanish, urihea.
Vex, uthunaliha.
Visible, To be, wonea.
Vomit, urapea; to make to vomit, urapeha.

Wait, ulita; to wait for, ulitelela.
Wake, uwuwa (neut.), uwusha (act.); to be awake ukala mitho; to wake up suddenly with a start, uthuthua.
Walk, weta; to walk about, weta; to walk lame, utumbela.
Wander, urukueria.
Want (need), utuna.
Ward off, uteleria.
Warm up, ukutihia.
Wash, uhapiha; to wash clothes, upuputa; to wash one's self, unyawa; to wash one's hands, unyawa miono.
Waste, uhononacha.
Watch, wipithela.
Water, uhela mashi.
Waylay, ulohera.
Weaken, ushokoyiha; to become weak, ushokoya.
Wear, uwara; to wear away, uwukuwa.
Weep, wunla.
Weigh, upima; to weigh down, ulemela.
Whet, unona.
Will, utuna.
Wink, wupila.
Wipe, uvuta.
Wither, unyala.
Withhold from, uthua.
Witness bear, wonechesya.
Wonder, uthikinachacha.
Work, upanga mitheko.
Worry, uhwiha.
Beard, *erori*.

Beast, *inama*; pl. *inama*.

Beauty, *urera*; pl. *marero*.

Bed (for planting potatoes, etc.), *ntuto*; pl. *matuto*.

Bedstead, *ulili*.

— legs of, *ipata cho mkori*.

— side pieces of, *mikung’kuti chaia*.

— head of, *wovesha muru*.

Bee, *inui*; pl. *inui*.

Beehive, *mchinga*; pl. *michinga*.

Beggar, *mtu ola mela uvekela*.

Begging, *uvekela*; pl. *mavekelo*.

Beginning, *mpacho*; pl. *mipacho*.


Bell, *ikengele*; pl. *ikengele*.

Bellows, *mrupa*; pl. *mirupa*.

Belly, *marupo*.

Bend, *upinda*.

Betel leaf, *tambun*.

Bhang, *ishuruma*.

Bier, *mtembo*; pl. *mitembo*.

Bile, *yamwe*.

Bill (chopper), *imbopo*; pl. *imbopo*.


Birth, *uyaria*; pl. *mayario*.

Bitterness, *uwawa*.

Blacksmith, *nohana*; pl. *ohana* (?).

Blackwood, *ummiko* (?).

Bladder, *itoto hiro*.

Blade (of grass), *inyashi*.

Blanket, *nikapa*; pl. *makapa*.

Blindness, *ohona*.
Blindness of one eye, *opwea nito.*
Blue vitriol, *mtrutu.*
Boards, *mapatankwa.*
Boat, *mashua* (Sw.).
Body, *irutu*; pl. *irutu.*
Boil, *nalipwe*; pl. *analipwe.*
Bone, *nikuva*; pl. *makuva.*
Book, *napwipwi*; pl. *anapwipwi.*
Bother, *uthia* (Sw.).
Bottle, *ichorochoro*; pl. *ichorochoro.*
Bottom, *vathi.*
Bough, *mwaurita*; pl. *mirita.*
Boundary, *mwinano*; pl. *minano.*
Bow, *mura*; pl. *miura.*
Bowl (wooden), *nipawa*; pl. *mapawa.*
Box, *ikasha*; pl. *ikasha.* A small box for lime, *mtete*; pl. *mitete.*
Boy, *mirao*; pl. *mirao.*
Brains, *ukoko.*
Bran, *nankanka*; pl. *anankanka.*
Branch, *mwaurita*; pl. *mirita.*
Brass, *achikungu.*
Bravery, *ohova,* ochacha.
Brawler, *namrokotole.*
Bread, *mkate*; pl. *mikate* (Sw.).
Breakfast, *yolia yo hihiu.*
Breast, *vamirimani*; breasts, *mapele.*
Breath, *ipumu*; pl. *ipumu.*
Brink, *mchereshere*; pl. *mchereshere.*
Brook, *mwamoloko*; pl. *ashimiolofo.*
Broom, *mvelo*; pl. *mivelo.*
Brother, *mwamunaka mwamlopwana.*
Brother-in-law, mlamu; pl. amlamu. Wife's brother, arokoro atwa. Husband's brother, arukaraka.

Bubble, niporu; pl. maporu.

Buckler, ichikopa; pl. ichikopa.

Buffalo, inari; pl. inari.

Bug, ikukuni.

Building, utheka; pl. matheko.

Bull, ing'ope.

Bullet, ipololo.

Bunch, ikonyo; pl. ikonyo.

Bundle, mrindi; pl. mirindi.

Burial-place, vanuwithia.

Business, mtetheko; pl. mitheko.

Butterfly, ichipepeta; pl. ichipepeta.

Buttocks, othakutu.

Buyer, othuma; pl. othuma.

Caffre corn, meli.

Cake, mkate; pl. mikate.

—— of tobacco, ing'uri.

Calabash, mtumba va mlapa.

Calabash tree, mlapa; pl. milapa.

—— pumpkin shell used for water, iku; pl. iku.

Calf, mwang'ope mwamkani.

Call, uwihana, mahano; a cry, unyakula.

Camel, ngamira.

Cannabis Indica, ishuruma.

Cannon, mchinga; pl. mchinga.

Canoe, ikalawa; pl. ikalawa.

Cap, ikopio; pl. ikopio.

—— of a gun, fataki (Sw.).

Capacity, kadri (Sw.).

Caravan, urendo. Caravan porter, baharia (Sw.).

Carcase, mrutu; pl. mirutu.

Care, ushunga; pl. mashungo. Caution, uweherera; pl. maweherero.
Carpenter, uhemachetu; pl. mahemachetu.
Cashew nut, ikachu; pl. ikachu.
Cask, nipipa; pl. mapipa.
Casket, ipache chikani.
Cassava, manangwa.
Castor oil, makura oparika.
—— plant, iparika; pl. iparika.
Cat, paka; pl. apaka.
Cattle, ing'ope.
—— fold, inupa ing'ope.
Cause, nioko; pl. maioko.
Cave, nikuku; pl. makuku.
Caterpillar, mwamunku; pl. ashimiunku.
Centipede, nanrere; pl. ananrere.
Chaff, nankanka; pl. anankanka.
Chain, nyororo, nkulu.
Chair, ihiche; pl. ihiche.
Chameleon, nriya; pl. ananriya.
Charcoal, makala.
Charm, ingirishi; pl. ingirishi.
Chatter, uhiloka.
Chatterbox, iyano; pl. iyano.
Cheat, upenya; pl. upenya.
Check, nrama; pl. mrama.
Chest, vamirimani.
Chicken, mwalaku; pl. achilaku.
Chief, amwene; pl. mamwene.
Chiefship, umwene.
Child, mwamhima; pl. achihima.
Childhood, unamwene.
Choice, utanla; pl. matanlo.
Cinders, makala.
Circumstances, nonetu.
Civet cat, ituko; pl. ituko. Another kind, nrwani; pl. anrwani.
Civilization, unethi.
Clap (of thunder), *itari*.
Claw, *ihatha*; pl. *ihatha*.
Clay, *itaia* (?)
Clearness, *otela*.
Cleverness, *nnema*.
Clothes, *ikuo*.
Coals, *makala*.
Cob (of Indian corn), *nakuo*; pl. *anakuo*.
Cock, *mthupi*; pl. *mithupi*.
Cock's comb, *ichunjuru yo mthupi*.
Cockroach, *mavepe*; pl. *mavepe*.
Cocoanut, *mikole*; pl. *mikole*.
—— the leaf of, *miritehaia*.
Cold, *ipio*. A cold in the head, *mamila*.
Colour, *rangi*.
Comb, *ivachero*; pl. *ivachero*.
Commission, *maleho*; pl. *maleho*.
Companion, *akwao*; pl. *akwao*.
Company, *uloko*.
Completeness, *ukumi*.
Concealment, *mavitho*.
Conclusion, *umaleloaia*; pl. *mamaleloaia*.
Concubine, *ahano*; pl. *manyahano*.
Confidence, *makulwelo*.
Conscience, *mirima*; pl. *mirima*.
Conspiracy, *mapatano*.
Continuance, *ukumi*.
Contract, *makano*.
Cook, *notereka*; pl. *anotereka*.
Cooked grain, *mirama*; pl. *mirama*.
Cooking-pot (earthen), *iopwe*; pl. *iopwe*. Frying-
pan, mivali; pl. mavali. Stones to set a cooking-pot on, matua.
Copal, mkumbi.
Copper, achikungu.
Cork, itielelo; pl. itielelo.
Corn (Indian), nakuo; pl. anakuo. Millet, meli.
Corner, mnyaka; pl. manyaka.
Corpse, mrutu; pl. mirutu.
Corpulence, uritimala.
Corruption, younta.
Cotton, ntoche.
Couch, mkori; pl. mikori.
Cough, nikotokoto.
Council, vatato.
Counsel, mashauri.
Country, iwani.
Courage, uchacha.
Courtesy, umanya.
Courtyard, nikure; pl. malure.
Covenant, makano.
Cover (of a dish), iokunela.
Cow, ing'ope yo mtiana.
Coward, owova.
Crab, inkala; pl. inlcala.
Crack, minyate; pl. minyate.
Credentials, ichuwelelo: the axe, knife, sword or stick sent by a chief to signify that he is the sender of the message accompanying it.
Crocodile, ikonya; pl. ikonya.
Crossways, ipiro cho mwalano.
Crossing place, volapua.
Crow, nikuku; pl. anakuku.
Crowd, uhimane.
Cry, ikuto; pl. ikuto.
Cucumber, ntanga; pl. matanga, mshirimaka.
Cubit, mwono; pl. miono.
Cultivation, *ichirimo*.
Cultivator, *mtu o lima*.
Cup, *mdumu*; pl. *midumu*.
Curry, *mhuji*; pl. *mihuji*.
Cushion, *mshamiro*; pl. *mishamiro*.

Danger, *wopia*.
Darkness, *ipipi*.
Dawn, *wichichuru*.
   All day, *mchua piro*.
Daylight, *uthana*.
Death, *ukwa*.
Deceit, *mothacho*.
Deep waters, *vowisha*.
Defect, *uwukuwo*.
Derision, *uheulacha*; pl. *maheulacho*.
Design, *mwaini*; pl. *miaini*.
Descent, *nkuruo*; pl. *makuruo*.
Desert, *uthako*; pl. *mathako*.
Destruction, *uhononea*; pl. *mahononeo*.
Devil, *minepa*.
Dew, *ukame*; pl. *makame*.
Dialect, *molumacho*.
Dinner, *yolia yo thana*.
Direction, *wituchiha*; pl. *metuchiho*.
Dirt, *ikokola*.
Disease, *werea*; pl. *mawereo*.
Disgust, *mananarelo*.
Dish, *ikarekare*.
Disgrace, *mcheche*; pl. *micheche*.
Dissipation, *wamama*; pl. *mamamo*.
Distress, *uhuva*; pl. *mahuvo*.
Substantives.

Disturbance, wapa; pl. mapo.
Dog, mwalapwa; pl. achilapwa.
Dollar, indarama.
Dominion, imwene; pl. imwene.
Donkey, puru; pl. apuru.
Door, mlako; pl. milako.
Dove, nchia; pl. machia. Pigeon, ikunda; pl. ikunda.
Dream, uloha; pl. maloho.
Dregs, ishenga; pl. ishenga.
Dripping, makura o inama.
Drop, itotwa; pl. itotwa.
Drum, ikoma; pl. ikoma.
— when used to call to war, nakwala; pl. anakwala.
Drunkard, ohapalia; pl. ohapalia.
Duck, nrata; pl. marata.
Dust, matukuruku.
Dye, rangi.
Dwarf, mtu okuvia.
Dysentery, mirimani mokuma ipome.

Eagle, nrepo; pl. marepo.
Ear, nyaru; pl. maru.
Earth, ilapo.
Earthen pots, iopwe; pl. iopwe. For cooking pombe 
(very large), mitereko; pl. mitereko. For cooking 
ugali (small), ikariko; pl. ikariko.
East, uno kuma nchua.
Ebony, miko; pl. nimiko.
Echo, namalowe; pl. anamalowe.
Egg, nyoche; pl. moche. White of egg, yotela yo 
moche. Yolk of egg, yokwila yo moche. Egg-shell, 
makotope o moche.
Elbow, ikokuno; pl. ikokuno.
Elder, ashulupali; pl. ashulupali: owuluwala.
Elephant, itepo; pl. itepo.
Emetic, urapia; pl. marapio.
Employment, *miteko*; pl. *miteko*.
Encampment, *vorula*; pl. *morula*.
Enemy, *onioko aka*.
Entrails, *marupo*.
Entrance, *ukela*; pl. *makelo*.
Error, *uwonya*; pl. *mawonyo*.
Esteem, *utuna*; pl. *matuno*.
Europe, *Ulaya*.
European, *Mshungu*; pl. *Ashungu*.
Evening, *uchochilo*; pl. *machochilo*.
Excrement, *mavi*.

Face, *ikowe*; pl. *ikowe*.
Faggot, *itathu*.
Falsehood, *wotha*; *maothacho*.
Familiarity, *malemalelo*.
Family, *uloko*; pl. *maloko*.
Famine, *ithala*; pl. *ithala*.
Fan, *ichelepeta*; pl. *ichelepeta*.
Fat, *makura*.
Father, *athithi*; pl. *athithi*.
Fatigue, *urushia*; pl. *marushio*.
Fault, *uwonya*; pl. *mawonyo*.
Favourite, *ichipendo*; pl. *ichipendo*.
Fear, *uchukula*; pl. *machukulo*.
Fence, *mtathi*; pl. *mitathi*.
Ferry, *volapua va msheloni*.
Fierceness, *uchacha*; pl. *machacho*.
Fight, *mashinano*.
File, *tupa*; pl. *atupa*.
Filth, *unyala*; pl. *manyalo*.
Fineness, urera.
Finger, nikoko; pl. makoko.
Fire, moro; pl. mioro.
Firewood, ikuni; a piece of firewood half burnt, nihiyalala.
Fireplace, ihuri; three stones to set a pot upon, over the fire, matuo.
Firefly, nianyimanyi.
Fish, ihopa; pl. ihopa. Mikopo, a river fish with large flattened head, in shape slightly resembling a gurnet, full of bones, and very plentiful in most rivers. Muka, an eel, the same in appearance and taste as the common eel of English rivers. Kam­pango, a fish found in large rivers, and said to be the size of a shark. Nikupa, a short thick fish of oval shape, with sharp spikes all over its body, and of a white hue. Tapatire: namwalo.
Fisherman, mmenji; pl. amenji.
Fist, ikwipi; pl. ikwipi.
Flag, ibendera; pl. ibendera.
Flatterer, mlapi.
Flattery, ulapa.
Flavour, uchiva.
Flea, ntitiri; pl. matitiri.
Flesh, inama.
Fleshiness, ithayi.
Flint gun, kapwiti ingume.
Floor, vathi. Chunammed floor, vopa patiya. Upper floor (roof), nivatho, pl. mavatho.
Flower, ituva; pl. ituva.
Fly, ipepele; pl. ipepele.
Foam, niporu, pl. maporu.
Fog, ukame; pl. makame.
Fold, upinda; pl. mapindo.
Foliage, mathakuru.
Follower, mtari; pl. atari.
Folly, ulochua; pl. malochuo.
Food, yolia; pl. cholia. Food saved from an evening meal and eaten in the morning, mivithe.
Fool, mlochoa, pl. alochoa.
Foot, nyao; pl. manyao.
Force, ikuru; machiri.
Ford, volapua; pl. molapua.
Forehead, iuji.
Foreigner, mleto; pl. aleto.
Forest, mwirthupi.
Forking of a tree, ipata; pl. ipata.
Form, upia.
Fortune, impumi.
Foundation, mikurio.
Fowl, ilaku; pl. ilaku.
Fox, nikule (?); pl. makule.
Fraud, mathepiu.
Freedom, nethi.
Friend, mwathithi; pl. achimwathithi.
Fright, uchukula; pl. machukulo.
Fringe, marocho.
Frog, marapi; pl. marapi.
Fruit, chowima; pl. chowima. Kachere, a fruit the size of a cherry, and of similar hue. Nakopo, the size of an apple, and red. Itema, dark purple, round, and about the size of a medlar. Ithapa: naningave: wepa: tamarinds. Mope: rawa: mpira, the fruit of the Indian-rubber, much appreciated and largely consumed.
Frying-pan, nivali; pl. mavali.
Fun, uthuela; pl. mathuelo.
Furnace, tukuta; pl. atukuta.

Gain, fayida (Sw.).
Game, malupato.
Gate, mlako; mchele.
Gazelle, nachoro; pl. anachoro.
Gentleman, nethi; pl. anethi.
Gentleness, uloka; pl. maloko.
Ghee, isamuli.
Giddiness, nariuru; pl. anariuru.
Ginger, ichikazu.
Giraffe, itata.
Girdle, ikulula.
Girl, mirao; pl. amirao.
Gizzard, ivisinyingi.
Gladness, utelia; pl. matelio.
Glance, uvela; pl. mavelo.
Glass, karirole; pl. akarirole. Drinking glass, mdumu.
Gum, inonohiro.
Glutton, mtu mlula; pl. atu milula.
Goat, epuri; pl. epuri.
God, Mluku.
Gold, indarama.
Goodness, urera; pl. marero.
Goods, ichipanji; pl. ichipanjii.
Goose, urata Mesungu.
Grain, cleaned: sorghum, mchoro wo mele; rice, mchoro wo muka.
Grandchild, mwanju; njulu.
Grandfather, amuna; pl. amuna.
Grass, manyashi.
Grave, nihie; pl. mahie.
Greatness, ulupale.
Greediness, milula; pl. milula.
Grey hairs, ipwii.
Grief, uchukula; pl. machukulo.
Ground, iwani; pl. iwani.
Ground nuts, mtesha; pl. mitesha.
Gruel, nikoko.
Guest, mleto; pl. aleto.
Guinea fowl, *ikaka*; *ikololo*.
Gum: birdlime, *ulipo*; of the teeth, *ušinini*.
Gum copal, *mkumbi*; pl. *mikumbi*.
Gunpowder, *uka*.
Gut, *merimani*; pl. *merimani*.

Habits, *malemaleliho*.
Hair, *ikarari*: of the beard, *ırori*; straight hair, *ikarari chorapa*; woolly hair, *ikarari chaka*.
Half, *nussu* (Sw.).
Hammer, *inuto*; pl. *inuto*.
Hand, *mthatha*; pl. *mathatha*.
Handkerchief, *nlesho*; pl. *malesho*.
Handle, *mini*; pl. *mivini*.
Happiness, *utelis*; pl. *matelio*.
Hardness, *ulipa*.
Hare, *hukula*; pl. *ahukula*.
Harvest, *mathikilo*.
Haste, *wakwva*.
Hat, *ikopio*.
Hatchet, *ipacho*; pl. *ipacho*.
Hatred, *mananarelo*.
Hawk, *amangweve*; pl. *anamangweve*.
Head, *muru*; pl. *miru*.
Healing things, *mawoniho*.
Health, *ušumi*.
Heart, *mirima*; pl. *mirima*.
Heat, *moro*; pl. *mioro*.
Heaven, *irimu*.
Heaviness, *ulemela*; pl. *malemelo*. 
SUBSTANTIVES.

Heaviness of soul, uchukula.
Heel, ikotokoto.
Heir, makelanupa.
Help, ukawherera.
Hen, ilaku. A full grown hen that has not yet laid, ndembe. A laying hen, namkutu.
Herd, mshungu; pl. ashungu.
Hiccough, nathokume; pl. anathokume.
Hidden things, matielelo.
Hide, marapala; pl. marapala.
Hill, mwako; pl. miako. A rocky hill, mwala; pl. miala.
Hilt, ivihi.
Hindrance, anokitelela.
Hippopotamus, iipitu; pl. iipitu.
History, itele.
Hoarseness, ulala nlove.
Hoe, ihipa; pl. ihipa.
Hole, mwithe; nihuku.
Hollow of a tree, ipao.
Home, uwamuku.
Honey, urao wo inui.
Honour, maina.
Hook, nimenjo.
Hope, makuluvelo.
Hordeolum, iparamela.
Horn, mnyaka; pl. manyaka. When used as a trumpet, nipenga; pl. mapenga: nipapalapata, pl. mapalapata.
Hostility, onioko.
House, inupa; pl. inupa.
Hump (of an ox), iputhu.
Hunger, ithala.
Hunter, mlupa; pl. alupa.
Hurry, wakwachá.
Husband, mlopwana; pl. alopwana.
Husk, *makova*.
—— of rice, *makacha*.
Hyæna, *kujupa*; pl. *akujupa*.

Idleness, *urushia*; pl. *marushio*.
Ignorance, *ujinga* (Sw.).
Imprecation, *ulapa*.
Incense, *rubani* (Sw.).
Indian-rubber, *mpirá* (Sw.).
Indian corn, *nakuo*; pl. *anakuo*.
Inheritance, *makelanupa*.
Inheritor, *nokela inupa*.
Insect, *mwanwetu*; pl. *achimwetu*.
Instruction, *metujiko*.
Insult, *maruano*.
Intellect, *irusho*.
Intention, *imweni*.
Intestines, *marupo*.
Interruption, *matielelo* (?).
Intoxication, *uhapalia*.
Invalid, *mreta*; pl. *areta*.
Iron, *iyuma*.
Island, *ntinji*; pl. *matinji*.
Itch, *uvele*.
Ivory, *nyaka notepo*.

Jackal, *mwichi*; pl. *michi*.
Jar, *meno*; pl. *mino*.
Jaw, *ntere*; pl. *matere*.
Jealousy, *ihache*.
Joke, *ubishi*.
Journey, *urendo*.
Joy, *utelia*; pl. *matelio*.
Judgment, *wakanyulaniha*.
Juice, *mashi*.
Justice, *ekekai*.
Kernel, ikorosho.
Key, mpunguriro; pl. mipunguriro.
Kidney, ipio.
Kindness, urera (?).
Kindred, achihimagag.
King, mwene; pl. mamwene.
Kingdom, imwene.
Kitchen, unoterikia, wiwurini.
Kite, namangweve; pl. anamangweve.
Knee, nikutha; pl. makutha.
Knife, mwalo; pl. mialo.
Knot, nluto; pl. maluto.
Knowingness, uriaria.

Labour, mtheko; pl. mitheko.
Ladder, nivata; pl. mavata.
Lake, ntia; pl. matia.
Land, iwani.
Language, malove.
Laugh, matheo.
Lead, ichumbu.
Leader, oholela; pl. oholela.
Leaf, ntakuru; pl. matakuru.
Lean-to, nipiroti; pl. mapiroti.
Leather, nrapala.
Left-handedness, emush.
Legend, itheli.
Length, utaliva.
Leopard, havara; pl. ahavara.
Liar, mwothi.
Licentiousness, ulavala.
Lid, yokunela; pl. chokunela.
Lie, wotha.
Life, ukumi.
Lights (of an animal), mapawela.
Lime, ishoakara.
Limit, mwinano; pl. minano.
Lion, karamu.
Lip, iyano.
Lip-ring, mthathi; pl. mthathi.
Liver, hapa; pl. ahapa.
Lizard, impara ; kumbulu. A large water lizard, ingoto.
Load, mwindi; pl. mirindi.
Loaf, mkate; pl. mikate (Sw.).
Loan, mashimo.
Locust, ichorope.
Log, mkululu; pl. mikululu.
Loins, iunu.
Looking-glass, karirore; pl. akarirore.
Loss, ukua.
 Luck, impumi.
Lungs, mapawela.

Magic, ukwiri; pl. makwiri.
Maggot, ikune; pl. ikune.
Malice, uthakala; pl. mathakalo.
Man, mtu; pl. atu. A male, mwamlopwana.
Mangouste, mthulu; pl. amthulu.
Mangrove, ingapa.
Manners,mwirelo; pl. mirelo. Good manners, uteri-hela.
Mark, alama (Sw.). Tribal mark, ine po.
Market, ushokoni.
Marrow, mthuthu.
Mast, mringote; pl. miringote.
Master, puria.
Mat (coarse matting), ntato; pl. matato.
Matter: What is the matter? urini?
Mattress, ninguna; pl. manguna.
Meal, yolia; pl. cholia.
Meaning, malumbo.
Meat, inama.
Meatiness, ithai.
Medicine, mirete; pl. mirete. Medical knowledge, mng'aka; pl. ang'aka.
Meekness, umala.
Melancholy, mchinjiri.
Merchant, mitu nothumethu.
Messenger, karumia.
Middle, iriari.
Midnight, uhiyu iriari.
Milk, mapele.
Mill, iriawe.
Millipede, monkolo; pl. mionkolo.
Millet, mele.
—- the stalks of, mithathi.
Mind, mirima; pl. mirima.
Misery, uhuva.
Mist, ukame.
Mistake, uwonya.
Modesty, ishoni.
Money, indarama.
Monkey, mshapwe; pl. mashapwe. An ape, kole. A small black monkey, tupili.
Mouth, mweri; mieri.
Morning, wichishu.
Morsel, vakani.
Mosque, musikitini.
Mosquito, ichenjema.
Mother, manyi.
Mould, ichipara (?).
Mound of earth, irua.
—- of stones, ichengo.
Mountain, mwako; pl. miako.
Mouth, iyano.
Mucus, nanikataka.
Mud, ipepe.
Mule, *inyupu* (?).
Multitude, *mahimano*.

Nail, of a finger, *ihatha*.
—— of iron, *ikomo*.
Name, *nchina*; pl. *machina*.
Nape of the neck, *ishiko*.
Napkin, *ntabwata*; pl. *matabwata*.
Nation, *nikosho*; pl. *makosho*.
Navel, *mteku*; pl. *miteku*.
Necessaries, *mpumi*.
Neck, *ishiko*.
Need, *utuna*; pl. *matuno*.
Needle, *singano*.
Neighbour, *uloko*; pl. *maloko*.
Nest, *ipuru*; pl. *ipuru*.
A large kind of a round shape, *ithungi*.
Night, *uhiu*.
Nipple, *vekani vo nipele*.
Nobody, *ka mtu*.
Noise, *nlowe*.
—— of voices, *unyakula*.
Nonsense, *upwapwa*.
Noon, *nchua amuru*.
Noose, *ithululela*; pl. *ithululela*.
Nose, *ipula*.
Nostril, *ipao yo pula*.
Nurse, *yaya*.
Nut, *ikorosho*; pl. *ikorosho*.

Oath, *ulupela*; pl. *malupelo*. 
Obedience, *umhela*.
Occupation, *mtheko*; pl. *mitheko*.
Offering, *ipepa*.
Old age, *ashulu vale*.
Old man, *uulu vale*.
Opportunity, *nipuro*.
Ornament, *wipapa*.
Owner, *mwenene*.
Ox, *ing’ope*.
Oyster, *ng’ombe (?)*. 

Pad, of grass, used to carry a load upon, on the head, generally ring-shaped, *ikara*.

Pain, *uweria*.
Paint, *pepe*.
Palm, *nhiaw no nthata*.
Pap, *mapele*.
Papaw, *mapapai*; pl. *mapapai*.
Paper, *nikaratha*.
Parable, *ulikaniha*; pl. *malikaniho*.
Part, *nikupata*; pl. *makupata*.
Partnership, *ukaviihana*.
Partridge, *ikwali*.
Path, *ipiro*.
Patience, *uwilela*; pl. *mavilelo*.
Pay, *mbote*; pl. *mbote*.
Peace, *nrimanrima*.
Peel, *nikothope*; pl. *makothope*.
People, *atu*.
Person, *mtu*; pl. *atu*.
Perspiration, *mtukuta*; pl. *matukuta*.
Phantom, *irungu*.
Physic, *mrete*; pl. *mirete*.
Physician, mng’aka; pl. ang’aka.
Pice, nipesha; pl. mapesha.
Pig, ikuluwe; pl. ikuluwe.
Pigeon, nchia; pl. machia.
Pillar, mikurio; pl. mikurio.
Pillow, mshamiro; pl. mishamiro.
Pimple, iyuku.
Pincers, ipano.
Pine apple, inika; pl. inika.
Pipe (for tobacco), inyukwa.
Pistol, namkoyo; pl. anamkoyo.
 PIT, nliti; pl. maliti.
Pity, ikiriri.
Plain, inrivathi.
Plank, nipatamkwa; pl. mapatamkwa.
Plant, imbeyu. A plant with a head of red flowers,  
ithali. The blue water-lily, ikogoa.
Plantains, inika.
Plantation, imata.
Plate, ikarekare.
Pleasure, utelia.
Plenty, winchiva.
Pocket, mhuko; pl. mihuko.
Point, wikani; pl. wikani.
Poison, uchungu. Fish poison; mtutu.
Pole, mwiri; pl. miri. For carrying burdens on,  
ikolokopiko.
Politeness, umanya.
Pool, ntia; pl. matia.
Porcupine, nashinuku; pl. anashinuku.
Porridge, ishima.
Porter, mbaharia.
Possessions, mhaku; pl. mihaku.
Possessor, mwenene.
Post, mwiri.
Posterity, amyanre.
SUBSTANTIVES.

Potato, karaka.
Potsherd, nivali; pl. mavali.
Potter, anopa miapu.
Poultry, ilaku.
Poverty, ohuva.
Power, ikuru.
Practice, malemaleliho.
Prayer, ukekela.
Precepts, metujiho.
Pregnancy, irukulu.
Present, mituro.
Prey, malupato.
Pride, uhiloka.
Privy, witupini.
Progeny, amanahumu.
Prohibition, makotiholo.
Property, mhaku; pl. mihaku.
Provisions, cholia.
Pumpkin, nchuku; pl. machuku. When used to carry liquids in, mtumba; pl. mitumba. The large kind, shinti; pl. shinti.
Purgative, nrete wo vyala.
Purpose, mwaini.
Python, ikuka.

Quarrel, namrukotoli; pl. anamrukotoli.
Question, makohano.
Quietness, umala.

Rabbit, hukula; pl. ahukula.
Race, ukotolano; pl. makotolano.
Rain, ipula. Rainy season, mlala. The lesser rains, ipula yo yaka.
Rainbow, nikwi; pl. makwi.
Rammer (for beating roofs), mpapato; pl. mipapato.
Ransom, nopo.
Rash, uvele.
Rat, nikule; pl. makule. A very large kind, nivala; pl. mavala.
Rawness, ukithi.
Razor, nimeto; pl. mameto.
Reason, mlatu; pl. milatu.
Redeemer, moopoli.
Reed, mthale; pl. mithale.
Refuge, matiawelo.
Rejoicing, utelia.
Relations, uloko.
Relish, mathapa.
Remainder, mahaliho.
Remission, makumihero.
Repentance, utarua.
Reproaches, molumelo.
Reptile. A large lizard, ing’oto. Another lizard, ivili. A python, ikuka.
Rest, metuuo.
Resting-place, marulo.
Resurrection, ukiphimwa.
Return, mahokolio.
Reverence, umala (?)
Reviling, marelo.
Rheumatism, ichikweni.
Rhinoceros, pela; pl. apela.
Rice, moka.
—, when cleaned from the husk, mchoro; pl. mchoro.
—, various kinds of, ngwindimba; ebungala; ika; singano.
Riches, mhaku; pl. mihaku.
Rich man, mtu ovanga.
Ridicule, uhehulacha.
Right, ikekai.
Rind, *makothope*.
River, *moloko*; pl. *mioloko*.
Road, *epiro*; pl. *epiro*.
Roar, *uritima*; pl. *maritimo*.
Robber, *owiia*; pl. *owiia*.
Rock, *mwako*; pl. *miako*.
Roof, *nivatho*; pl. *mavatho*. The roof over a watching-place in the fields, *itala*.
Room (space), *nipuro*.
—— (apartment), *inupa yo mhina*.
Rope, *mkoï*; pl. *mikoï*.
Row (line), *mtethela*; pl. *mitethela*.
Row (noise), *unyakula*; pl. *manyakulo*.
Rubbish, *ikokola*.
Ruins, *mauluo*.
Rust, *mrenji*; *mirenji*.

Sacrifice, *ipepa*; pl. *ipepa*.
Safety, *upiarata*.
Sail, *ntanga*; pl. *matanga*.
Sailor, *baharia*.
Saliva, *eshene*.
Salt, *maka*.
Salute, *michinga*, *choko hachia*.
Salver, *nipasho*; pl. *mapasho*.
Sand, *mhava*; pl. *mihava*.
Sandals, *ikokwata*.
Sap, *mashi o mwiri*.
Saucepan, *mwapo o yuma*.
Scab, *nihoko*; pl. *mahoko*.
Scabbard, *nigonelo*; pl. *magonelo*.
Scales (of a fish), *makahapapa*.
Scar, *nihoko*; pl. *mahoko*.
Scorn, *uherihatu*.
Scorpion, *namrere*; pl. *anamrere*.
Scraps (after eating), *makombo*. 
Scratch, *nkwaramorelo*; pl. *mkwaramorelo*.
Scull, *nikurukucha*; pl. *makurukucha*.
Scum, *niporu*.
Sea, *mashomaka*.
Seam, *mitoto*; pl. *mitoto*.
Season, *makati*.
Seat, *ikiche*.
Secret, *wapa*.
Seed, *mbeyu*.
Self, *nwima*.
Semsem, *namhakwa*; pl. *anamhakwa*.
Sense, *kamrusho*.
Servant, *karumia*; pl. *akarumia*.
Service, *upota*.
Shade, *mtuchi*.
Shadow, *irungu*.
Shame: disgrace, *uhononea*; modesty, *ishoni*.
Share, *umhuku*.
Sharing, *ukavihana*.
Shark, *paapa*.
Sharpness, *uchacha*.
Sheaf, *iuku*.
Sheath, *nigonelo*; *magonelo*.
Shed, *nigongwe*; pl. *magongwe*.
Sheep, *ikondoro*; pl. *ikondoro*.
Shells, *shwakara*.
Shepherd, *mshunga*.
Shield, *ichikopa*.
Shin, *nikuwa no mpacha*.
Shirt, *malaya*.
Shivering, *mathunkomelo*.
Shock, *uthuthua*.
Shop, *nduka*; pl. *maduka*.
Shot (small), *ithathu*.
Shoulder, *nikatha*; pl. *makatha*. 
Shout, unyakula; pl. manyakulo.
Shower, mevela.
Shrewdness, openya.
Sick person, mreta; pl. areta.
Sickness, ureta; pl. mareto.
Side, nthela; pl. mathela. Of the body, iparari; pl. iparari. Other side of the river, etc., ukopelele.
Sieve, nipite; pl. mapite.
Sign, uvela; pl. mavelo.
Silence, umala; pl. mamalo.
Silk, hariri (Sw.).
Silver, ndarama.
Silversmith, mhani wo ndarama.
Simpleton, mjinga; pl. ajinga (Sw.).
Sin, uwonya. (This word only signifies mistake: all kinds of sin, such as theft, cursing, adultery, murder, slander, are expressed by uchawi when it is intended to speak of them as wrong doings.)
Sister, urokora.
Sister-in-law, mlamu.
Size, nchusha; pl. machusha.
Skilled workman, pundi; pl. apundi.
Skin, marapula; pl. marapula.
Sky, nihute; pl. mahute.
Slander, wotheria.
Slaughter house, vamahitelon1~.
Slave, ipota; pl. ipota. Slave girl, mwanthiana; pl. achithiani. Fellow slave, mlokwaka; pl. alokwaka.
Slavery, upota.
Sleep, ikove.
Sleeping-place, vorupa; vamaroponi.
Sleeve, mono; pl. miono.
Slipperiness, uthetheria.
Sloth, urushia.
Smallness, uyeva.
Small-pox, induvi.
Smith, mhani; pl. ahani.
Smoke, mvishi; pl. miishi.
Snail, ikoropa; pl. ikoropa.
Snake, inoa; pl. inoa.
Snare, ithapa; pl. ithapa.
Sneezing, witiamuri.
Snoring, ung’ong’a.
Snuff, shoni o nukia.
Soap, shabuni.
Soldier, amirawo.
Sole, inyao; pl. inyao.
Solitude, uveka.
Somebody, mtu; pl. atu.
Son, mwana; pl. ashana.
Son-in-law, aukohi; pl. aukohi.
Song, machipo; pl. machipo.
Sore, makwata; pl. makwata; imbecha.
Sorrow, uchukula; pl. machukulo. Repentance, utaruya.
Soul, mirima; pl. mirima.
Sound, nlove; pl. malove.
Soundness, ukumi.
Sovereign, mwenene iwani.
Space, nipuro; pl. mapuro.
Spade, ihipa ye Ishungu.
Speaking, ulumacha.
Spear, nivaka; pl. mavaka.
Spider, randashi; pl. arandashi.
Spirits, mashoka: minepa.
Spittle, ishene.
Splinter, nipalapatu.
Spoon, mikori.
Sport, uthuela.
Spring (of water), imparawe; pl. imparawe.
Spy, ohotela; pl. ohotela.
Squint, utenderua mitho.
Staff, *ikopo*; pl. *ikopo*.
Stairs: upstairs, *vachulu*; downstairs, *vathi*.
Stalks (of mtama), *mthathi*; pl. *mthatha*.
Stammering, *ichimene*.
Stars, *itotwa*; pl. *itotwa*.
Start, *uthuthua*.
Stealing, *wiya*.
Steel, *pua* (Sw.).
Stem, *mwiri*; pl. *miiri*.
Step-father, *athumana owu pwanya*.
Step-mother, *anumwana owu pwanya*.
Steward, *mwehereri*; pl. *awehereri*.
Stick, *ikopo*; pl. *ikopo*.
Stillness, *umala*.
Stomach, *irukulu*; pl. *irukulu*.
Stone, *nluku*; pl. *maluku*.
Stone house, *inupa yo maluku*.
Stones (of fruit), *ikorosho*; pl. *ikorosho*.
Stooping, *winama, woroma*.
Stop (end), *ukoma*.
Stopper, *itiyelelo*; pl. *itiyelelo*.
Store, *uyeshera*.
Story, *itheli*; pl. *itheli*.
Stoutness, *uritimala*.
Strainer, *mhu kul o*; pl. *mhu kulo*.
Straits, *uhu va*; pl. *mahu vo*.
Strands (of a cord), *wikani wo mko i*.
Stranger, *mleto*; pl. *aleto*.
Strength, *ikuru: machiri*.
Stream, *mwamwoloko*; pl. *ashimi oloko*.
String, *ntoche*; pl. *matoche*.
Stumble, *makwakwathuo*.
Stump, *ikokolo*.
Sty (in the eye), *ishoshera*.
Subtraction, *uhala*.
Sugar, *ishukari*.
Sugar cane, *mhalu*; pl. *mihalu*.
Sulphate of copper, *mrututu*.
Sultanship, *imwene*.
Sum, *jumula*.
Summit, *vachulumwako*; pl. *vachulumwako*.
Sun, *vchuwa*; pl. *machuwa*.
Sunset, *uchechilo*.
Supper, *yolia yo chochilo*.
Sweat, *nihiro*; pl. *mahirw*.
Sweetheart, *atwaka*; pl. *atwaka*.
Sweet lime, *ndimu chochiva*.
Sweetness, *yochiva*.
Sweet potato, *karaka*; pl. *akaraka*.
Swindler, *mtu owo thotha*.
Swing, *mkumrumbwalelo*; pl. *mkumrumbwalelo*.
Swine, *ikuluwe*; pl. *ikuluwe*.
Sword, *upanga*.
Syrup, *urao*; pl. *marao*.

Tail, *mwila*; pl. *mila*.
Tailor, *mtoti*; pl. *atoti*.
Taking away, *makumihero*.
Tale, *itheli*; pl. *itheli*.
Talk, *mopa mwaha*.
Talker, *mulumachi*; pl. *mulumachi*.
Tamarind, *wepa*; pl. *awepa*.
—, the tree, *mwepa*; pl. *miwepa*.
Tartar (on the teeth), *nahavala*.
Taster, *mlawihi*; pl. *alawihi*.
Teaching, *metuchiho*.
Tear, *mithori*; pl. *mithori*.
Ten, *kumi*; pl. *makumi*.
Testimony, *uoneshesha*.
Theft, *owiya*.
Thickness, *uritimala*.
Thief, *owiya*; pl. *owiya*.
Thieving, winya.
Thing, itu; pl. itu.
Thirst, ntona; pl. matona.
Thorn, mwiwa; pl. miiwa.
Thorny shrub, nripwi; pl. maripwi.
Thought, wupuwela; pl. maupuwelo.
Thread, ntoiche; pl. matoiche.
Threat, wopopilha.
Throat, ishiko; pl. ishiko.
Thumb, nikoko mulpale.
Thunder, ithari.
Tickling, uthikinya.
Timber, miri.
Time, makati; leisure, makati owithua; midnight, uhuyu; morning, wichishau; mid-day, nchuwa va muru; evening, uchechilo.
Tobacco, shone.
To-day, lelo.
Toe, makoko o mnyani.
Tomb, nihye; pl. mihye.
To-morrow, melo.
——— the day after, mroto.
------------------------------ after that, nikucha.
------------------------------- after that, nthela.
Tongs, ipano.
Tongue, nilimi; pl. malimi.
Tooth, nino; pl. mino.
Top, mchulu.
Tortoise, kapa; pl. akapa.
Track, inyao; pl. inyao.
Trade, maronda.
Trader, mpanga maronda.
Trap, ithapa; pl. ithapa.
Traveller, mvetakachi.
Treasure, uthukumaniha.
Tree, mwiri; pl. miiri.
Tribe, nikosho; pl. makosho.
Trot, ikito.
Trouble, uhuva.
Trowsers, marapi.
Trumpet, nipenga; pl. mapenga. Niparapata; pl. maparapata.
Trunk, mwiri.
Truth, ikekai.
Truth-teller, mhimya ikekai.
Tub, nipipa; pl. mapipa.
Turban, mlesho; pl. malesho.
Turmeric, mbirichira.
Turtle, nipethe, nikokwa.
Turtle dove, nchiya; pl. machiya.
Twin, navata; pl. mavata.

Udder, wikani wo nipele.
Ulcers, nikiwata; pl. makwata.
Umbrella, ishumburere.
Uncleanness, unyala.
Uncle, athatha.
Understanding, irusho.
Unity, umoka.
Universe, ilapo.
Uproar, manyakulo.
Urine, urucha.
Utensils, meapo.

Valley, nrapo; pl. marapo.
Value, ikwelo.
Vegetables, machuko.
Vegetable marrow, machuko.
Vial, ichorochoro.
Vice, unanara.
Victuals, cholia.
Violence, wilipia.
Voice, *mllove*; pl. *mallove.*
Vow, *ulupela*; pl. *malupelo.*
Voyage, *mkwaha*; pl. *mikwaha.*
Vulture, *nrepo*; *marepo.*

Wages, *imbote.*
Wailing, *wunla.*
Waistcoat, *ipithao*; pl. *ipithao.*
Walk, *weta.* To go for a walk, *uroa weta kacha.*
Wall, *ishiri.*
War, *ikoto.*
Warmth, *moro*; pl. *mioro.*
Wart, *iparamela.*
Waste, *uriakacho.*
Waster, *mrihakachi*; pl. *arihakachi.*
Water, *mashi.* Fresh water, *mashi o chiva.*
Water-jar, *muno*; pl. *mino.*
Way, *ipiro*; pl. *ipiro.*
Wealth, *mhako mwinchi.*
Weapon, *nivaka*; pl. *mavaka.*
Weaver, *mtavi*; pl. *atavi.*
Weeds, *manyashi.*
Well, *ihimi ilushi.*
Weeping, *wunla.*
West, *uchechilo.*
Whirlwind, *iyupuru.*
Whistling, *mthuri.*
White ants, *ucheshe.*
White of egg, *yotela yo nyoch.*
Whiteness, *yotela.*
Widow, *namkweli*; pl. *anamkweli.*
Width, *witivala.*
Wife, *mthiana*; pl. *athiana.*
Wilderness, *wuthakoni.*
Wild animals, *inama cho mwitupini.*
Will, *mirima*; pl. *mirima.*
Wind, *ipeo.*
Winding, *urukurera.*
Wine, *nipa.*
Wing, *nipupa;* pl. *mapupa.*
Wink, *upila.*
Witchcraft, *ukwiri.*
Woe, *uhuva.*
Womb, *irukula.*
Wonder, *matikinacho.*
World, *ilapo.*
Worm, *nrithi;* pl. *mirithi.*
Wrath, *uweria mrima.*
Wrist, *nrecha no mono.*

Yam, *nipeta;* mapeta.
Yard, *unikureni.*
Yawn, *wiria moria.*
Year, *yaka.* Last year, *mwechana.* The year before last, *mwejuni.*
Yesterday, *njana.* The day before yesterday, *mchuri.*
Yolk of an egg, *yokwila yo nyochc.*
Youth, *uyeva.*

Zanzibar, *Unguja.*
Zebra, *iputa;* *iputa.*
ADJECTIVES.

Makua adjectives are few in number, their places being for the most part supplied by the use of verbs, substantives and adverbs preceded by the particle -o, or by verbs denoting the possession of such and such qualities.

The regular adjective -kani (small), varies according to the different class of nouns, as follows:

I. Mtu mwamkani, a small person; atu achikani, small people.

II. Mshamiro nikani, a small pillow; mishamiro chikani, small pillows.

III. Nakuo nikani, a small cob of Indian corn; anakuo achikani, small cobs of Indian corn.

IV. Ntinji nikani, a small island; matinji makani, small islands.

V. Ithakala ukani, a small evil; mathakalo ovakani, small evils.

VI. Mwamunku mwamkani, a small caterpillar; ashimiunku achikani, small caterpillars.

VII. Ihatha ikani, a small claw; ihat ha ikani, small claws.

VIII. Yolia ikani, a little food; cholia chikani, little food.

IX. Vachitu vekani, a small place; mchitu mwikani, small places.

The irregular adjectives, verbal and others, are
made to agree with their substantives in the different classes as follows:—

O vera, beautiful.

I. Sing., o vera, Plural, o vera.
II. " wo vera, " cho vera.
III. " o vera, " o vera.
IV. " no vera, " o vera.
V. " wo vera, " o vera.
VI. " o vera, " o vera.
VII. " yo vera, " cho vera.
VIII. " yo vera, " cho vera.
IX. " vo vera, " mo vera.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative degree may be expressed by merely coupling the things to be compared by putting ni (with) between them. The more common way of expressing comparison is by the use of the word upwaha, to exceed.

Ule mtule mulupale vo wapwahale, that man there is bigger than that; lit., That big man there exceeds that one.

The superlative is expressed by the use of the adjective in an absolute sense.

Mtule ula mulupale, this is the great man, i.e. This is the greatest man.
LIST OF ADJECTIVES.

Able, noria.
Alike, sawasawa (Sw.).
All, onkea.
Ancient, kalai.
Awake, urimitho.

Bad, nanara.
Bare, ituru.
Beautiful, rera.
Best, bora (Sw.).
Bitter, owawa.
Black, oripa.
Blind, ohona.
Blunt, ohivia.
Bold, ohova.
Broad, urunku.

Cheap, ohilipa.
Chief, ulupale.
Choice, uthalia.
Civilized, nethi.
Clean, orera.
Clever, orusho.
Clumsy, olemela.
Common, chichale.
Covetous, nlula.
Cross, uchacha.
Cunning, -o upenya.

Deaf, -o uhiva.
Dear, -o ulipa.
Deformed, -o ulemala.
Different, -ikina.
Distinct, kilikane.
Double, veli.
Dry, wuma.
Dull, uruchia (?).

Easy, uveua.
Elder, yulupale.
Empty, ituru.
Equal, sawasawa (Sw.).
Every, vavireule.

Fat, -o neneva.
Feeble, shokoya.
Female, thiana. A she hyæna, kuchupa omthiana. A
dioness, karamu omthiana.
Few (to be few), uyieva. The people who followed
me were few, atu ya kitandu ya hoyeves.
Fierce, uchacha. A fierce man, mtu o chacha.
Filthy, -o unyala.
Fine, -o rera.
Foolish, olochoa.
Foreign, -leto.
Former, -o upacha.
Free, -nethi.
Fresh, -kithi. Fresh water, mashi oriria.
Full, -o uchara. The water is up to the top, mashi
yahochara.

Generous, -o uvaha.
Good, -o rera.
ADJECTIVES.

Greedy, -o mlula.
Great, mulupale.
Gratis, yochicho.

Happy, wichivela.
Hard, -olipa.

Having, with, being with, -mwenene; a strong man, mtu mwenene ikuru.
Healthy, -kumi; a healthy house, inupa ikumi; a healthy man, mtu mkumi.
Heavy, -o ulemela.
High, -otaliva.
Hollow, -o pao.
Hot, -o moro.

Idle, -o rushia.
Ignorant, -jinga (Sw.).
Insufficient, -o uvea.
Irrational, -o himanya.

Jealous, -o hache.
Just, ekekai.

Large, yulupale.
Lean, -o wota.
Left (hand, etc.), wimushi.
Light: not dark, -otela; not heavy, uveua.
Like, chinre.
Little, -kani; a little water, mashi vakani.
Living, -shima, -kumi.
Long, -otaliva.
Low, -o ukuvea.

Mad, ihalahala.
Male, mlopwana.
Many, chinji.
Moist, yotapwatapwa.
Naked, *wikaletu*.
Narrow, *uhechevala*.
New, *yonanano*.

Old: of things, -o *kalai*; of persons, -ulupale.
Only, *yoveka*.
Other, -*kina*.

Patient, -uwilela.
Perfect, -chekai.
Pleasant, -ochiva.
Poor, -ohuva.
Possible, -woria.

Quarrelsome, *nanroketoli*.
Quick, *uveua*.
Quiet, -mala.

Raw, -kithi.
Red, -kwila, -oshira (?).
Regular, -ratarata.
Remote, utaliva.
Rich, *anene mhako*.
Right (hand, etc.), *mlopwana*.
Ripe, *utokota*.
Righteous, -ekekai.
Rotten, *unta*.
Round, *uvilikea*.

Sad, *upwela*.
Savage, *uchacha*.
Secret, *uvitha*.
Sharp, *wivya*.
Short, -kuvea.
Sick, -reta.
Silent, -mala.
ADJECTIVES.

Slim (see Narrow).
Smooth, -wereryana.
Soft, woloa.
Some, akinakina.
Sour, unyunya.
Spotted, manepa.
Stout, witivala.
Strange, -leto.
Strong, -olipa.
Stupid, -lochoa.
Sweet, -ochiva.

Tall, utaliva.
Thick, witivala.
Thievish, ushiia.
Thin, uchechevala.
True, -kekai.

Uneven, uhilikana.
Unwashed, unyala.

Various, ikinakina.

Wasteful, mrihakachi.
Warm, -mtukuta.
Weak, ushokoya.
Well done (i.e. well cooked), utokota.
Wet, utapwataapwa.
White, -otela.
Whole, -kumi.
Wide, -urunku.

Young, -kana.
Younger, -himaka.
THE NUMERALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>imoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>pili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>taru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>cheshe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>thanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>thanu na imoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>kumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>kumi na imoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>kumi wathiru thanu na imoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>makumi meli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The changes undergone by the numerals when in agreement with substantives in the nine classes are as follows:—

I. *Atu eli*, two; *araru*, three; *acheshe*, four; *athanu na araru*, eight.

II. *Mishamiro mili*, two; *miraru*, three; *micheshe*, four; *mithanu na miraru*, eight.

III. *Anaku eli*, two; *araru*, three; *acheshe*, four; *athanu na araru*, eight.

IV. *Matinji meli*, two; *mararu*, three; *macheshe*, four; *mathanu na mararu*, eight.

V. *Mathakalo meli*, two; *mararu*, three; *macheshe*, four; *mathanu na mararu*, eight.

VI. *Ashimunku eli*, two; *araru*, three; *acheshe*, four; *athanu na araru*, eight.

VII. *Ihatha pili*, two; *taru*, three; *cheshe*, four; *thanu na taru*, eight.

VIII. *Cholia pili*, two; *taru*, three; *cheshe*, four; *thanu na taru*, eight.

IX. *Vachitu veli*, two; *vararu*, three; *vacheshe*, four; *vathanu na vararu*, eight.

*Once, twice, etc., are expressed by prefixing *va* or by changing the first syllable into *va*:*—

Once, *vamoka.*
Twice, *veli.*
Thrice, *vararu.*
Four times, *vacheshe.*
Five times, *vathanu.*
Six times, *vathanu na vamoka.*
Seven times, "*veli.*
Eight times, "*vararu.*
Nine times, "*vacheshe.*
Ten times, *nikumi.*
Second, etc., are denoted by prefixing the particle o- with its appropriate initial letter for the different classes of substantives, and by prefixing to the numeral the syllable ne, or by modifying the first syllable into ne. The word denoting first is irregular.

Mtö o pacha, the first man.
,, naeli, the second man.
,, neraru, the third man.
,, necheshe, the fourth man.
,, nethanu, the fifth man.
PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The full forms of the personal pronouns are—

I, mi, minyano. We, hiyo, hiyano.
Thou, uwe, weyu. You, nyenyu, nyuo.
He or she, yoyo. They, yayo, ayo.

*It* and *they*, when referring to nouns of other than the first class, are expressed by the demonstrative pronouns.

The second and third persons plural are always used in addressing or speaking of an equal or a superior. The second and third persons singular are only used in speaking of or to inferiors, as to slaves and children. The personal prefixes to the verbs referring to nouns of the first class are—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjective</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ki-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou</td>
<td>u-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He or she</td>
<td>(a-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>n-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>'m-, mw-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>a-, ya-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>-ki-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thee</td>
<td>-u-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Him or her</td>
<td>-m-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Us</td>
<td>-ni-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>-u-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Them</td>
<td>-a-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subjective prefix of the third person singular is frequently omitted.

Apparently no objective prefixes are used for
nouns of the other classes: it and them, when referring to nouns of other than the first class, must be expressed by the demonstrative pronouns. The following examples will show how the subjective prefixes appropriate to the various classes are employed in connection with the word -horoa, the past tense of uroa, to go:—

I. Mtu ahoroa; atu yahoroa.
II. Mshamiro uhoroa; mishamiro chiho roa.
III. Nakuo haroa; anakuo ahoroa.
IV. Ntinji nihoroa; matinji ahoroa.
V. Uthakula uhoroa; mathakalo ahoroa.
VI. Mwamunku horoa; ashimiunku ahoroa.
VII. Ihatha ihoroa; ihatha chiho roa.
VIII. Yolia ihoroa; cholia chiho roa.
IX. Vachitu vahoroa; mchitu mhoroa.

The following examples will show the use of the subjective and objective prefixes, referring to persons:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ki-ho-u-himeria</td>
<td>I have thee told.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-ho-m-himeria</td>
<td>thou hast him told.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ho-ki-himeria</td>
<td>he has me told.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni-ho-himeriani</td>
<td>we have told you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-h(o)-a, himeria</td>
<td>you have them told.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ho-ni-himeria</td>
<td>they have us told.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possessive Pronouns.**

The initial letters of the possessive pronouns vary according to the class of the thing possessed. The invariable parts are—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My, -aka.</td>
<td>Our, -ihu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thy, -ao.</td>
<td>Your, -inyu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His, her, or its, -awe.</td>
<td>Their, -aya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronouns.

A longer form is as commonly used by prefixing aw- before aka, ao, awe, etc. The changes of the initial letters of -awaka, my, will show the necessary forms throughout.

I. Mtu awaka; atu awaka.
II. Mshamiro wawaka; mishamiro chawaka.
III. Nakuo awaka; anakuo awaka.
IV. Ntinji nawaka; matinji awaka.
V. Uthakala wawaka; mathakalo awaka.
VI. Mwamunku awaka; shimiunku awaka.
VII. Ihatha yawaka; ihatha chawaka.
VIII. Yolia yawaka; cholia chawaka.
IX. Vachitu vawaka; mchitu mawaka.

My own, his own, etc., are expressed by adding the word -ene, with its personal prefix, to the possessive pronouns aka, awe, etc.

My own, awaka kimwene.
Thine own, awao umwene.
His, her, or its own, awawe mwenene.
Our own, awihu nanene.
Your own, awinyu mwanene.
Their own, awaya anene.

Reflective Pronouns.

The Makua verb is made reflective by inserting i as an objective prefix—

Utuna to love.
Wituna to love myself.

Self may be expressed by mrama, heart. Where self is employed chiefly to give emphasis to the personal pronoun, it is expressed by the personal pronoun followed by the word -ene, with its appropriate prefix—
PRONOUNS.

I myself \textit{minyano kimwenene.}
Thou thyself \textit{weyu umwenene.}
He himself \textit{yoyo mwenene.}
We ourselves \textit{hiyano nanene.}
You yourselves \textit{nyenyu mwanene.}
They themselves \textit{yayo anene.}

By myself, ourselves, etc., are expressed by \textit{vek-}

prefixixed to the possessive pronouns.

By myself \textit{vekaka.}
By thyself \textit{vekao.}
By himself \textit{vekawe.}

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

There are four demonstrative pronouns: 1. \textit{This},
denoting objects near at hand. 2. \textit{That}, objects at
a distance. 3. More directly specific, \textit{This} or \textit{that}
one here.

\begin{tabular}{lcccc}
& 1. & 2. & 3. \\
I. Mtu & ula & ule & yole. \\
Atu & ala & ale & yayo (?). \\
II. Mshamiro & ula & ule & yole. \\
Mishamiro & chila & chile & chechile. \\
III. Nakuo & ula & ule & yole. \\
Anakuo & ala & ale & yale. \\
IV. Ntinji & nna & nne & nnene. \\
Matinji & ala & ale & yale. \\
V. Uthakala & uu & ule & wowe. \\
Mathakalo & ala & ale & yale. \\
VI. Mwamunku & ula & ule & yole. \\
Ashiminuku & ala & ale & yale. \\
VII. Ihatha & ila & ile & yele. \\
Ihatha & chila & chile & chechile. \\
VIII. Yolia & ila & ile & yele. \\
Cholia & chila & chile & chechile. \\
IX. Vachitu & vaa & vale & vavale. \\
Mchitu & muu & mule & momule. \\
\end{tabular}
The fourth form is made by a sort of double demonstrative before and after the noun—

I. *Yole mtule; yale atu ale.*
II. *Yole mishamiro ole; chechile mishamiro chile.*
III. *Yole nakuole; yale anakuo ale.*
IV. *Nene ntinji ne; yale matinji yale.*
V. *Wowule uthakala wule; yale mathakalo ale.*
VI. *Yole mwamunku ule; yale ashimiunku ale.*
VII. *Yele ihathele; chechile ihatha chile.*
VIII. *Yele yoliele; chechile cholia chile.*
IX. *Vawale vachitu vale; momule nhchitu mule.*

The demonstrative pronouns are very frequently doubled; as, *yoleyole, chechilechechile, aleale,* etc.

The usual place of a demonstrative is after the noun; as, *Mtu ula,* this man; but it may be put before the noun, and then the last syllable is repeated after it—*Ula mtu la.*

The general demonstratives, *here* and *there,* are *va* and *uo.*

There is a sort of demonstrative with the meaning, *This is the one, It is this, Here is the place,* etc. Its form for the several classes is as follows—

I. *Thiola, piayo.*
II. *Puyola, pichechi.*
III. *Thiola, piyala.*
IV. *Pinena, piyala.*
V. *Puwowu, piyala.*
VI. *Thiyola, piyala.*
VII. *Piyela, pichechi.*
VIII. *Piyela, pichechi.*
IX. *Pivava, pumomu.*

*Vavao,* here is the place.

*Wowo,* there is the place.
There are no relative pronouns in use. The relative, when the subject of the verb, is expressed by the direct sentence. When the time is either past or future, a particular tense form is used. The past tense form has the termination -ele or -ile, and the future (equivalent to the -taka- tense in Swahili) is noloha.

When the relative is the object of the verb, these tense forms are again always used, while its subject (if a pronoun) is in the possessive form, and placed after it with the past or present tense, before it with the future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative Pronoun</th>
<th>Swahili Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The man who went</td>
<td>mtu arule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The food that went</td>
<td>cholial chiruelg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man whom we sent</td>
<td>mtu umelemle hu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man who is going</td>
<td>mtu noroa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man whom I saw</td>
<td>mtu amonile aka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man whom thou sawest</td>
<td>mtu amonile ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man whom he saw</td>
<td>mtu amonile awe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man whom we saw</td>
<td>mtu amonile hu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man who will go</td>
<td>mtu nolohoroa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man whom he will see</td>
<td>mtu nolohawemwona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The food which we saw</td>
<td>yolia yonile hu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man who sees me</td>
<td>mtu nokona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man who saw us</td>
<td>mtu anonile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where I am sleeping</td>
<td>vanorupaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where he is sleeping</td>
<td>vanorupawe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where I shall sleep</td>
<td>vanlochakurupa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where he will sleep</td>
<td>vanlochaweuropa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When joined with the verb "to be," the relative is expressed by -ri, with the appropriate prefixes.

I. *Uri, ari* which is, which are.
II. *Uri, chiri* ""
III. Ori, ari    which is, which are.
IV. Nirî, ari    "    "
V. Uri, ari      "    "
VI. Uri, ari     "    "
VII. Iri, chiri  "    "
VIII. Iri, chiri "    "
IX. Vari, mri   "    "

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who? upani? apani?
What? shiani?
What is the matter? urishiani?
What thing? itu shiani?
What man? mtu shiani?
What food? cholia shiani?
When? yakani?
Which? shiani?
Where? uri? vai?
Where is he? uri vai?
Where are they? ari vai?
Here (inside) mmo.
By (by the side of) hapo.
Where do you come from? mnokuma vai?
How? chani?
II. Michani. V. Machani. VIII. Mchani.
III. Achani. VI. Achani. IX. Mchani.
How often? vachani?
Whoever I. Uri othe, ari othe.
II. Uri nothe, chiri chothe.
III. Uri othe, ari othe.
IV. Nirî nothe, ari othe.
V. Uri wothe, ari othe.
VI. Uri othe, ari othe.
VII. Iri othe, chiri chothe.
VIII. Iri othe, chiri chothe.
IX. Vari vothe, mri mothe.
VERBS.

Makua verbs always end in a in their simplest form. The simplest form standing alone is the singular of the imperative, as in English—

Panga! do! Roa! go away!

The person and tense are most commonly denoted by varying prefixes. There is a negative as well as an affirmative conjugation.

In using or construing Makua verbs, the plural of the second and third persons is always employed instead of the singular, where no special inferiority in the person addressed or spoken of is meant to be implied.

INFinitive Mood.

The Infinitive is made by prefixing u to the simplest form of the verb—

Upanga, to do; uroa, to go away.

Wata, to beat (the u becoming w before the vowel).

The infinitive may always be used as a substantive, like the English verbal substantive in -ing—

Upanga, doing.

The infinitive may be prefixed to other parts of the verb to intensify its meaning—

Utuna kinotuna, loving, I love, i.e. I love exceedingly.
**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**Present Tense.**

The Present tense, which is also used as a future, is formed by prefixing *no* to the simplest form of the verb:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
ki \\
u \\
a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va \\
ni \\
m \\
ya, chi,a,a,a,chi, chi, m \\
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
I go or will go. \\
no-roa \\
thou goest or wilt go. \\
he goes or will go. \\
we go or will go. \\
you go or will go. \\
they go or will go. \\
\end{array}
\]

**Present Imperfect.**

The Present Imperfect tense answers to our tense with *am*: I am going, I am loving, etc. It is formed by suffixing the syllable *-ka* to the form of the present:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
ki \\
u \\
a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va \\
ni \\
m \\
ya, chi,a,a,a,chi, chi, m \\
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
I am going. \\
o-roa-ka \\
thou art going. \\
he is going. \\
we are going \\
you are going. \\
they are going. \\
\end{array}
\]

**Second Future.**

There is a kind of Second Future formed with the auxiliary verb *to be*, and used in the sense of—I shall be doing, loving, going, etc. :

\[
\begin{array}{c}
ki \\
u \\
a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va \\
ni \\
m \\
ya, chi,a,a,a,chi, chi, m \\
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
I shall be going. \\
nokela oroa \\
thou wilt be going. \\
he will be going. \\
we shall be going. \\
you will be going. \\
they will be going. \\
\end{array}
\]
Present Perfect.

The Present Perfect answering to the English tense made with have, is formed by prefixing -ho- to the simplest form of the verb:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ki} & \quad \text{I have gone.} \\
\text{u} & \quad \text{thou hast gone.} \\
\text{a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va} & \quad \text{he has gone.} \\
\text{ni} & \quad \text{we have gone.} \\
\text{m} & \quad \text{you have gone.} \\
\text{ya, chi, a, a, a, chi, chi, m} & \quad \text{they have gone.}
\end{align*}
\]

Past Perfect.

The Past Perfect is formed from the present perfect by merely inserting -a- between the personal prefix and the verb. The -i- of the first persons singular and plural is dropped before the sign of the past perfect.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k} & \quad \text{I went.} \\
\text{w} & \quad \text{thou wentest.} \\
\text{a, w, a, n, w, a, a, y, v} & \quad \text{he went.} \\
\text{n} & \quad \text{we went.} \\
\text{mw} & \quad \text{you went.} \\
\text{ya, ch, a, a, a, ch, ch, mw} & \quad \text{they went.}
\end{align*}
\]

Relative Past.

A kind of Relative Past tense is formed by adding the termination -ele to the root of the verb:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ki} & \quad \text{I who went.} \\
\text{u} & \quad \text{thou who wentest.} \\
\text{a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va} & \quad \text{he who went.} \\
\text{ni} & \quad \text{we who went.} \\
\text{m} & \quad \text{you who went.} \\
\text{ya, chi, a, a, a, chi, chi, m} & \quad \text{they who went.}
\end{align*}
\]

A Future Relative is also formed by prefixing noloha or nloha to the simplest form of the verb: kino-loharoa, I who will go, etc., etc.
**Past Imperfect.**

The Past Imperfect is formed from the present tense by inserting *a* between the personal prefix and the verb:

\[
\begin{align*}
    k & \quad I \text{ was going.} \\
    w & \quad \text{thou wast going.} \\
    a, w, a, n, w, a, a, y, va & \quad \text{he was going.} \\
    n & \quad \text{we were going.} \\
    mw & \quad \text{you were going.} \\
    ya, ch, a, a, a, ch, ch, & \quad \text{they were going.} \\
    mw &
\end{align*}
\]

**Imperative Mood.**

The Imperative Singular is the simplest form of the verb:

*Panga!* do! *Roa!* go away!

The Plural is made by adding *-ni* to the singular, and is much more commonly employed even in speaking to a single person.

*Pangani!* do! *Roani!* go away!

**Subjunctive Mood.**

The Subjunctive, which is also used as an imperative, is formed by changing the final vowel into *-e*, and prefixing the signs of the person:

\[
\begin{align*}
    ki & \quad \text{that I may go, or,} \\
    u & \quad \text{let me go.} \\
    a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va & \quad \text{that thou mayest go} \\
    ni & \quad \text{that he may go.} \\
    m & \quad \text{that we may go.} \\
    ya, chi, a, a, a, a, chi, chi, & \quad \text{that you may go.} \\
    m & \quad \text{that they may go}
\end{align*}
\]
That, when it denotes an object or intention, and and, when in English it is used to connect an action with some preceding action which leads to it, are expressed by the use of the subjunctive:—

_Awiiye akalie_, let him come and sit down.

**Conditional.**

There is a tense made by prefixing the syllable _-ga_- to the present perfect form, which is used to express a contingency:—

_Ngahoroa_, I should go or have gone.
_Ukahoroa_, thou shouldst go or have gone.
_A, u, a, ni, u, a, a; i, va, -kahoroa_, he should go or have gone.
_Ningahoroa_, we should go or have gone.
_Mkahoroa_, you should go or have gone.
_Ya, chi, a, a, a, chi, chi, ni, -ngahoroa_, they should go or have gone.

The being in a state, or in the act, of doing anything is expressed by the adverb _va_ placed before the verb, the verb being followed by the possessive pronoun.

_Vanlohaveolumacha_ when he shall speak.
_Variayairuaka_ when they were going.
_Vanoliawe_ when he is eating.
_Valileyaka_ when I ate.
_Vakilumileawe_ when he was hurting me.

**Negative Tenses.**

**Negative Present.**

The Negative Present is formed by prefixing _ka_-,
followed by the sign of the person, to the present tense. The first person, however, is irregular:—

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{aki} & \quad \text{I do not go or am not going.} \\
\text{ku} & \quad \text{thou art not going.} \\
\text{ka, ku, ka, ku, ka, ka, ki, ki, kava, } & \quad \text{he is not going.} \\
\text{kan} & \quad \text{we are not going.} \\
\text{kam} & \quad \text{you are not going.} \\
\text{ka, kachi, ka, ka, } & \quad \text{they are not going.} \\
\text{ka, kachi, kachi, kam} & \quad \\
\end{align*}
\]

Negative Future.

The Negative Future is formed by prefixing \text{k-}, followed by the sign of the person, to the simplest form of the verb:—

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{aki} & \quad \text{I will not go.} \\
\text{ku} & \quad \text{thou wilt not go.} \\
\text{ka, ku, ka, ka, ku, ka, } & \quad \text{he will not go.} \\
\text{ki, ki, kava} & \quad \text{we will not go.} \\
\text{kani} & \quad \text{you will not go.} \\
\text{kam} & \quad \text{they will not go.} \\
\text{ka, kachi, ka, ka, ka, } & \quad \\
\text{ka, kachi, kachi, kam} & \quad \\
\end{align*}
\]

Negative Past.

The Negative Past is formed by prefixing \text{k-}, followed by the sign of the person, to the \text{ele} tense.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{aki} & \quad \text{I have not gone.} \\
\text{ku} & \quad \text{thou hast not gone.} \\
\text{ka, ku, ka, ka, ku, ka, } & \quad \text{he has not gone.} \\
\text{ki, ki, kava} & \quad \text{we have not gone.} \\
\text{kani} & \quad \text{you have not gone.} \\
\text{kam} & \quad \text{they have not gone.} \\
\text{ka, kachi, ka, ka, ka, } & \quad \\
\text{ka, kachi, kachi, kam} & \quad \\
\end{align*}
\]
**Negative Subjunctive.**

The Negative of the Subjunctive is formed by inserting between the personal prefix and the form of the present subjunctive, the syllable *hi*:

\[
\begin{align*}
&ki & \quad \text{that I may not go.} \\
u & \quad \text{that thou mayest not go.} \\
a, u, a, ni, u, a, & \{ \quad \text{that he may not go.} \\
a, i, va & \quad \text{that we may not go.} \\
ni & \quad \text{that you may not go.} \\
m & \quad \text{that they may not go.} \\
ya, chi, a, a, a, a & \{ \\
& \quad \text{that they may not go.} \\
& \quad \text{that they may not go.} \\
& \quad \text{that they may not go.} \\
& \quad \text{that they may not go.}
\end{align*}
\]

A form of negative with the sense of *not yet* is formed by the insertion of *-na-* between the negative and personal prefixes, and the present subjunctive of the verb:

\[
\begin{align*}
&aki & \quad \text{I have not yet gone.} \\
&ku & \quad \text{thou hast not yet gone.} \\
&ka, ku, ka, ka, ku, ka, & \{ \\
&\quad \text{he has not yet gone.} \\
&ki, ki, kava & \quad \text{we have not yet gone.} \\
&\quad \text{we have not yet gone.} \\
&kani & \quad \text{you have not yet gone.} \\
&\quad \text{you have not yet gone.} \\
&kam & \quad \text{they have not yet gone.} \\
&\quad \text{they have not yet gone.} \\
&ka, kachi, ka, ka, ka, ka & \{ \\
&\quad \text{they have not yet gone.} \\
&kachi, kachi, kam & \quad \text{they have not yet gone.}
\end{align*}
\]

**THE PASSIVE VOICE.**

The Passive is formed from the active by inserting *-i-* before the final vowel. It is in all other respects like the active.

*Utuna,* to love; *utunia,* to be loved.
THE VERB "TO BE."

The verb *ukala*, to be, is somewhat irregular. In the present tense the personal signs are used alone, to represent *is* or *are*. *Is* (and *are*) *not* is expressed by *ngati* or *ka*.

**Present Perfect.**

- *kiri* I have been.
- *uri* thou hast been.
- *a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va, -ri* he has been.
- *niri* we have been.
- *mri* you have been.
- *ya, chi, a, a, a, chi, chi, m, -mri* they have been.

**Past Perfect.**

The Past Perfect is formed from the present perfect by prefixing -*a-* to the final -ri:—

- *kari* I was or had been.
- *wari* thou wast or hadst been.
- *a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va, -ari* he was or had been.
- *nari* we were or had been.
- *mvari* you were or had been.
- *ya, ch, a, a, a, ch, ch, mw, -ari* they were or had been.

**Past Imperfect.**

The Past Imperfect, *was* or *was being*, used also like the Swahili *nikiwa*, *ukiwa*, *akiwa*, etc., is formed regularly from the root of the verb, by prefixing -*a-* to it, and by suffixing *ka*:—

- *k* (I was being.
- *w* thou wast being.
- *a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va* he was being.
- *n* we were being.
- *mw* you were being.
- *ya, ch, a, a, a, ch, ch, mw* they were being. 
Future.

The Future, shall or will be, is formed regularly, by prefixing -no- to the root of the verb.

\[
\begin{align*}
&ki \\
&\text{I shall be.} \\
&u \\
&\text{thou shalt be.} \\
a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va \\
&\text{he shall be.} \\
n \\
&\text{we shall be.} \\
m \\
&\text{you shall be.} \\
y\text{, } ch, a, a, a, a, ch, ch, mw \\
&\text{they shall be.}
\end{align*}
\]

Subjunctive.

The Subjunctive, that — may be or let — be, is formed regularly from the root by changing a into e, and prefixing the personal signs.

\[
\begin{align*}
&ki \\
&\text{that I may be.} \\
&u \\
&\text{that thou mayest be.} \\
a, u, a, ni, u, a, a, i, va \\
&\text{that he may be.} \\
ni \\
&\text{that we may be.} \\
m \\
&\text{that you may be.} \\
y\text{, } ch, a, a, a, a, ch, ch, mw \\
&\text{that they may be.}
\end{align*}
\]

THE VERB "TO HAVE."

The verb "to have" is expressed by ukala, followed by na, i.e. "to be with."

DERIVATIVE VERBS.

From any simple verb others may be formed by a change in its termination.

I. By changing the final a into ela or era the effect is the same as that of adding a preposition in English. The termination era is used when the
consonant of the preceding syllable is h or y. Era and ela cannot be interchanged or used as though r and l were the same letter. In Makua it is most important to distinguish r from l.

To make, upanga; to make for, upangela.
To bring, uwiha; to bring for, uwihera.
To be sorry, uchukula; to be sorry for, uchu-kulela.
To fall down, uwuluwa; to fall down to, uwuluwela.
To perplex, utapaniha; to perplex for, utapanihera.
To miss, uwonya; to miss for, uwonyera.
To climb, uwela; to climb for, uwelela.
To buy, uthuma; to buy for, uthumela.

The passive of this form refers to the person, etc., to, for, from, with, etc., which the action is done; and means, to have such a thing done to, for, with, etc., the person, etc.

II. The verb is made causative by changing the final a into iha. If the termination of the simple verb be ua, the causative sometimes makes ula, and sometimes usha:

- To increase, uthepa; to make to increase, uthepiha.
  To grow less, uvukua; to make to grow less, uvukula.
  To be angry, uthanala; to make angry, uthanaliha.
  To climb, uwela; to make to climb, uweliha.
  To go out, ukuma; to make to go out, ukumilha.
  To go down, ukurua; to make to go down, ukurusha.
  To change, urukunua; to make to change, urukunusha.
III. A passive or quasi-gerundive form is made by
the use of the termination ea in place of the final a.

To cheat, wothotha; to be cheated, wothothea.
To cut, uthikila; to be cut, uthikilea.
To find, wona; to be to be found, wonea.
To hear, uwiwa; to be to be heard, uwiwanea.
To increase, woncherera; to be increased, wonchererea.

IV. The verb is made reciprocal by changing the
final a into ana.

To hear, uwiwa; to hear one another, uwiwana.
To love, watha; to love one another, wathana.
To fight, wata; to fight one another, watana.
LIST OF VERBS.

In the Makua language there is no *ku-* prefix as in Swahili, Yao, Shambala, Nyamwezi, etc., to signify the "to" of the infinitive mood. Most Makua verbs begin with the letter *u.* Thus, "to do" in Makua is *upanga.*

Abhor, *unanarela.*
Abide, *ukalathi.*
Able, To be, *woria:* *urochiha.*
Abound with, *ujara.*
Abstain from, *uhapua.*
Abuse, *uruana.*
Accept, *utuna;* to receive, *wukela.*
Accompany, *utukanloka.*
Accomplish, *umalia.*
Accuse, *ukihimya.*
Accustom, *ulemaleliha;* to become used to, *ulemalela.*
Ache, *uweria;* my head is aching, *muru unoweria.*
Acquit, *uhia.*
Act, *upanga.*
Add to, *uoncherera.*
Admire, *utuna.*
Admit, *ugeliha.*
Adorn, *uwarara.*
Adultery, To commit, *ulura.*
Advance (money, etc.), *ukopika.*
Advise, *uvaha mashauri*.
Adze, *uthokola*.
Afflict, *uhuvhiha*.
Afraid, To be, *wova*.
Agree, *wirana*.
Aim, To take, *ulika*.
Alarm, *wopopiha*; to be alarmed, *ukelia ulata*.
Alienated, To be, *uhiana*.
Alter, *urukunusha* (neut.).
Amazed, To be, *uthikina*.
Angry, To be, *uthunala*; to make angry, *uthunaliha*.
Annoy, *uhuvhiha*.
Answer, *wakula*.
Appear, *wonelela*.
Approach, *watama*.
Approve, *utuna*.
Arise, *uroa*.
Arrange, *urehereriha*.
Arrive, *upiya*; to make to arrive, *upiha*; to reach a person, *upiwanya*.
Ascend, *uwela*.
Ascertain, *uchuhelesha*.
Ashamed, To be, *ulia muru*; to make ashamed, *umhela mccheche*.
Ask, *ukoha*; to ask for, *uvekela*; to make enquiries on behalf of, *umkohera*; to ask in marriage, *uveka*.
Assemble, *wokela*; *wokelana* (neut.).
Astonish, *umtikinachiha*; to be astonished, *uthikinacha*.
Attack, *ushenga*.
Attempt, *ulika*.
Attend, *ulita* (i.e. wait upon).
Audible, To be, *wiwanana*.
Avail, *uloka*.
Avoid, *uhapua*.
Awake, *wuwa*; to waken, *umusha* (act.).
Aware, To become, *ushurimuka*.
VERBS.

Backbite, *wotheria*.
Bake, *wosha*; to bake pottery, *upaha*.
Banish, *womola*.
Bar, *utea*.
Bark, *unla*.
Bask in the sun, *wotela nchua*.
Bathe, *urapa*.
Be, *ukala*.
Bear (fruit, children, etc.), *uyara*; carry, *ukusha*; tolerate, *uwilela*; bear witness, *wonechesha*.
Beat, *wata*; beat to pieces, *uwota*; beat a roof, *upapata*; beat a drum, *wopa*.
Beckon, *uwela*.
Beg, *uvekela*.
Beget, *uyara*.
Begin, *upachera*.
Behave, *upanga*.
Belch, *ukanana*.
Bend, *upinda*; to bend down, *uromiha*.
Benumb, *ukwita*.
Beware, *uwechechesya*.
Bewitch, *uloha*.
Bind, *utuka*.
Bite, *uluma*.
Bitter, To be, *uwawa*.
Blaze, *uparela*.
Bleed, *ukuma ikomi*.
Blind, To be, *upweya*.
Blossom, *ukala ituwa*.
Blow, as the wind, *uruma*; to blow with the mouth, *uchelela*; to blow the nose, *uutha mamila*.
Boast, *wihimeacha*.
Boil (bubble up), *uvilua*; to cook by boiling, *wapea*; to be cooked by boiling, *utokota*.
Border, *weshana mwinano*.
Born, To be, *uyaria*. 
Borrow, washimia.
Bother, uhuvihia.
Bow, woromiha (act.), woroma (neut.).
Box the ears, umwata ninthatha.
Break, upwesha (act.), upwea (neut.); to break through, utemula.
Breathe, umumula.
Breed, uyara.
Brilliant, To be, wonela.
Bring, uwiha; to bring to or for, uwihera; to bring up, ulela.
Bruise, uvyonola; to be bruised, uvyonyoa.
Brush, ukukuta.
Bud, upua.
Build, utheka.
Burden, To be a, ulemela.
Burn, uparela; to set on fire, uparehela.
Burst, uparua.
Bury, uwiha.
Buy, uthuma; to buy for, uthumela; to buy back, wopola.
Buzz, urithima.

Cackle, utetera: urotoka.
Call, wihana.
Calm, To be, umala; to make calm, umaliha.
Can (to be able), woria; I cannot, akinoria; I can, kinoa.
Care (take care of), uweha; to take care, uwechechecha; to consider, upwela; I don’t care, pahi.
Carry, ukusha; to carry for, ukushera; to carry (a baby on the back), umyara; to carry off as spoil, uvara.
Cast, uriha; to cast at, urihela.
Catch, ukapula; to catch in a trap, urea; to catch fish, umenja thopa.
Cease, *ukoma*; to make to cease, *ukomiha*; to cease (talking, etc.), *umala*.

Change, *urukunusha* (act.); *urukunua* (neut.).

Charge, *ulehera*.

Chase, *ulupata*; to chase away, *womola*.

Chastise, *utarusha*.

Cheat, *wototha*; to be cheated, *wotothea*.

Chew, *ukura*.

Chirrup, *uchonya*.

Choke, *wama*.

Choose, *uthanla*.

Chop up, *uthakacha*.

Circulate (news, etc.), *uwanheliha*.

Circumcise, *winela*.

Clap the hands, *ukwata*.

Claw, *uwarakula*.

Clean, *ureriha*.

Clear (to make plain), *umhimeresha*; to clear (ground in a forest, etc.), *uvera*; to clear a path by laying aside the grass, *uhata*.

Cleave, *uparula*; to cleave to, *uwarechesya*.

Climb, *uwela*.

Close: the eyes, etc., *upithiha*; the fist, *uhurua*; a book, *ukunela*.

Clothe, *waruha*; to put on clothes, *uwara*.

Cold, To be, *uriria*; to feel cold, *wona uriria*.

Collect, *ukela* (act.), *ukelana* (neut.).

Comb, *uvacha*.

Come, *ua*; to come to, *uwela*; to come out, *uroa*; to come in, *ukela*; to come upon (meet with), *upwanya*; to come near, *watama*; to come to life again, *uhikimwa*; to come to an end, *ukoma*; to arrive, *upiyo*.

Comfort, *umaliha*; to be comforted, *umalihea*.

Command, *ulamula*.

Complete, *wiraniha*; to be complete, *wiranihea*. 

---

**VERBS.**

73
Comprehend, *uchuwela*.
Conceal, *uwitha*; to be concealed, *uwithia*.
Confident, To be, *ukuluvela*.
Confound, *utakaniha*.
Connect, *uparana*.
Conquer, *welaveliha, welaveliha* (pass.).
Consent, *utuna*.
Consider, *wupuwela*.
Console, *umaliha*.
Construct, *utheka*.
Consult, *upanga mashauri*.
Consume, *upaha*.
Continue, *upicha*; to make to continue, *upichiha*.
Contract, *ukula*; to shorten, *ukuveha*.
Contradict, *uvaniha*.
Control, *utielela*.
Convert, *urukunusha*; to turn, *urukunua*.
Cook, *wapea*; to cook with fat, *warika*; to bake: *wosha*; to become cooked properly, *utokota*.
Corrupt, *uhononacha, uhononea* (neut.); to go bad, *untwa*.
Cough, *ukothomola*.
Count, *walakela, walakelea* (neut.).
Cover, *ukunela*.
Crack, *upanga mnyate*.
Crawl, *wapacha*.
Create, *wupa*.
Cross, *ulapua*.
Crow, *wipa*.
Crumble, *utikita*.
Crush, *uwota*; to crush up, *uhekaheka*.
Cry, *wunla*; to cry about, *wunlela*.
Cultivate, *ulima*.
Cure, *woniha, wonona*.
Curse, *umlapa*; to be cursed, *ulapea*.
Cut, *uthikila*; to be cut, *uthikilea*; to cut for, *uthi-kilela*; to cut up, *uparula*. 
VERBS.

Destroy, uhononacha.
Dance, utwela.
Dare, woria.
Daub, uhika; to daub on, uhikela.
Dawn, upachosha.
Deceive, wothotha; to be deceived, wothotha (neut.).
Decide, uthikila malove.
Decrease, uwukula (act.), uwukua (neut.).
Defend, ulita.
Delay, upicha (neut.).
Deliver, wapula; to be delivered, wapulea.
Demand, utuna (?) .
Deny, ukota; to deny to a person, uthuwia.
Depart, wroa.
Deride, uthea.
Descend, ukuruwa.
Describe, ulepa.
Desert, uhia.
Desire, utuna.
Despise, uweha.
Detain, upichiha.
Die, ukwa; to make to die, umwiva; to lose by death, ukwelia.
Dig, uthipa.
Dignify, ulemiliha; to become dignified, ulemela.
Dip, uruwea.
Direct, ulehera.
Disagree, uwana.
Disembowel, upula.
Disgrace, umhela mcheche.
Disgust, unanarela.
Dish up, wwanla.
Disquiet, uhuvuha; to be disquieted, uhuvuva.
Disobey, uhirumiha.
Disorder, uthipula; to be in disorder, uthipulisa.
Distort, unyopotola; to be distorted, unyopotoa.
Distribute, *umeaniha*.
Drive, *unela*.
Divide, *umeaniha*.
Do, *upanga*; to be done, *upangea* (neut.).
Doubt, *uhuva*; there is no doubt, *kavo uhuva*.
Doze, *wichiva*; to wake up suddenly from a doze, *uthuthua*.
Drag, *upurula*.
Draw (water), *urika*; to draw near, *watama*; to draw a line, *upanga mthethela*; to draw breath, *uhihimeria*; to draw up the earth round plants, *wukunjereera*; to draw the end of the loin cloth between the legs and tuck it in, *uwara mgonda*.
Dread, *wova*.
Dream, *umela*.
Dress, *uwara ikuo*; to dress up, *wipapa*.
Drink, *uria*.
Drip, *utonya*.
Drive (to lead, conduct), *uholehiha*; to drive as a shepherd, *ushunga*; to drive away, *womola*.
Drop, *uwuluwa* (neut.), *uwulusha* (act.).
Drop into, *uwuluwela*.
Drunken, To be, *uhapaliha*.
Dry, *wuma* (neut.), *wumiha* (act.); to put out to dry, *wanea*.
Dust, *ukukuta mtukuruku*.
Dwell, *ukala*.

Earn, *upata*.
Ease one's self, *unya*.
Eat, *ulia*; to eat for, *ulielia*; to be eaten or eatable, *ulea*; to over-eat one's self, *wipelia*.
Educate, *wituchiha*.
Embark, *uwela*.
Employ, *uruma*.
Empty out, *uriha*. 
Enable, *worīha*.  
Encamp, *urula*.  
End, *umāla* (neut.).  
Endure, *upīcha*.  
Enervate, *ushokoīha*.  
Enjoy, *utelia*.  
Enlarge, *wonjerera*.  
Enough, To be, *uthosha*.  
Enquire, *ukohā*.  
Enslave, *uheīia mu potani*.  
Enter, *ukela*.  
Entreat, *uwekela*.  
Entrust, *weshera*.  
Equalize, *ulikaniha*.  
Err, *uwonia*.  
Escape, *wapua*.  
Exalt, *winula*.  
Exceed, *uvira*.  
Exchange, *wakakaniha*.  
Excuse, *uhia*.  
Exercise, *ulemela*.  
Exhort, *woniha*.  
Expect, *walita*.  
Expel, *womola*.  
Explain, *uthapula*.  
Extend, *wokola* (act.).  
Extinguish, *utipīha*; to go out, *utipea*.  
Extol, *ushipa*.  

Fade, *uma*; to grow weak and thin, *ushokoia wukua*.  
Faint, *ухомоа*.  
Fall, *ulua*; to fall into, *uluwela*; to let fall into, *uluweliha*; to fall in, *upomoa*; to fall sick, *uvereia*.  
Fan, *upepetela*.  
Fast, *utuka*.  
Fasten, *utuka*.  

---
Fatten, uneneva (neut.).
Fatigue, wocheha; to be fatigued, wochea.
Fear, wova.
Feed, uliha.
Feel, wona.
Feign, wipanga.
Fell, uthekila.
Ferment, uchasha.
Ferry, ulapusha.
Fetch, uwhiha.
Fight, umanana.
Fill, uchariha; to become full, achara; to be full, to have had enough, urupala.
Find, wona; to be to be found, wonea.
Finish, umaliha (act.), umala (neut.); to finish off, urehereria; to finish a journey, upia.
Fire (to set on fire), uhela moro; to apply fire in any way, upaha.
Fish, umenja ihopa.
Fit, uloka.
Fix, uparelela.
Flame, upara.
Flash (to lighten), uverunya.
Flay, ukava.
Flee, utiawa.
Flexible, To be, uhongomana.
Float, urapela.
Flinch, wova.
Flourish, ukonda.
Flow, uwhira.
Flower, ukuma ithuthu.
Fly, uwava.
Fold, upinda.
Follow, utara.
Forbid, ulumela.
Force, uhela ikuru.
Forge, uhana yuma.
Forget, uliyala.
Forgive, uhiera.
Forsake, uhia.
Free, uhia unethi.
Frighten, woviha.
Frown, uwiha mahinyari.
Fry, werika.
Fulfil, umaliha.

Gain, upata impumi.
Gape, wiria muria.
Gather, urukula; to gather together, wukela.
Get, upata; to get better, uwona; to get drunk, uhapalia; to get dry, wuma; to get for, upatela; to get goods on credit, ukopa; to get into, ukela; to get out, ukuma; to get ripe, utokota; to get through, upwaha; to get up, uroa; to get upon, uwela.
Give (a thing), ukumiha; to give to a person, uvaha; to give back, uhokoleshera; to give trouble, uhulviha.
Glide, uthereria.
Glitter, utela.
Glorify, ushipa.
Glow, ung'ala.
Go, wetha; to go for, wethela; to go ashore, ukochera; to go away, uroa; to go away from, uhia; to go back, uhokolea; to go bad, wunta; to go before, uholela; to go by, uvira; to go crooked, urukureria; to go into, ukela; to go on board, uwela; to go over, ulapua; to go running, wetha uwakuvacha.
Govern, ukeli imupa.
Grasp, uvara.
Greedy, To be, ukalia milili.
Grieve, umchukulika (act.), umchukula (neut.).
Grin, *ushenya mino.*
Grind, *ushila.*
Groan, *wipulela.*
Grow, *uloha*; to become large, *unua*; of plants, *umea*; to become full grown, *ukomala*; to grow fat, *uneneva*; to grow thin, *wota*; to grow less, *ukua*; to make to grow up, *unuwiha.*
Grumble, *utokuta.*
Guard, *ushunga.*
Guess, *wanihera.*

Halt, *urula*; to go lame, *utembela.*
Hammer, *ukomela.*
Hang, *wanea*; to be suspended, *utukelela*; to hang up, *uthomea*; to strangle, *unyopotola.*
Harass, *uhuviha*; to be embarrassed, *uhuva.*
Harm, *upwerera.*
Hasten, *wakuviha* (act.), *wakuva* (neut.).
Hatch, *uthatha*; to break the egg, *uthothola.*
Hate, *unanarela.*
Have, *ukala na.*
Heal, *uwnoniha*; to be healed, *wivanea.*
Hear, *wiwa*; to hear one another, *wiwanana*; to be to be heard, *wivanea.*
Hearken, *wivelela.*
Heat (get hot), *upata mtukuta.*
Help, *ukaviha.*
Hesitate, *wuma uwanoni.*
Hide, *uwicha.*
Hinder, *utiyelela.*
Hit, *wata.*
Hoarse, To be, *ulala nlowe.*
Hoe, *ulima*; to hoe up, *vesha matuto.*
Hoist, *uthomea.*
Hold, *uvira.*
Hollow out, uwuhula.
Honour, ulemelihala.
Hope, ukuluvela.
Humble one’s self, wiyeviha.
Humble, uyeviha.
Hunger, woolia ithala.
Hunt, ulupata.
Hurt, uluma, uweria (act.).
Husk (of Indian corn, etc.), ukakata.

Ill, or unwell, To be, uwereia.
Imitate, utara.
Immerse, uruwea.
Imprecate against, ulapiha.
Imprison, utuka.
Incline, woroma (neut.), woromiha (act.).
Increase, woncherera (act.), wonchererea (neut.).
Indebted, To be, wulumihia.
Indulge in, ulemaleliha.
Ingratiate one’s self, wipwaneliha.
Inhabit, ukalathi.
Inquire, wavia.
Instruct, wetujiha.
Insult, uruwana.
Inter, wwitha.
Intoxicate, uhapaliha; to become intoxicated, uhapalia.
Invite, wihana; to invite to come in, uwihanela.
Itch, unena.

Jam, ukoromela.
Jest, uhewulachacha.
Join, uluta (act.); ulutana (neut.).
Judge, wakanyulaniha.
Jump, uvava.
Keep, *wesha*; to take care of, *ushunga*; to hold, *uwara*; to keep (animals), *uhuwa*; to keep from, *uhap乌鲁a*.

Kick, *wata ninyao*.
Kill, *viva*; to kill for food, *uhitha*.
Kind, To be, *upanga cho urera*.
Knead, *uwota*.
Kneel, *ukoroma*.
Knock, *watakelwa*.
Know, *uchuela*; I know where he is, *kihochuela uriawe*; I know how to speak the language of Zanzibar, *kihochuela ulamacha imaka*; I can do blacksmith's work, *kihochuela uhana*; to recognize, *uchuela*; to be knowable, *uchuelachia*; to make to know, *uchueliha*; to become known, *uwanela*.

Lace (the rope of a bedstead), *uranda*.
Lacerate, *wahula*.
Lame, To be, *utumbela*.
Last, *ulipa*.
Laugh, *uthea*.
Lay, *uhela*; to lay down, *wathalela*; to lay eggs, *urela moche*; to lay open, *ukunula*.
Lazy, To be, *ukalorushia*.
Lead, *wokola*; to lead astray, *wonyiha*.
Leak, *uwuva*.
Lean upon, *wihokochira*.
—-, To be, *wota*.
Learn, *wituchiha*.
Leave, *uhia*; to leave to, *uhiyera*; to be left, *uhala*; to take leave of, *uleha*; to leave one another, *ulehana*.
Leaven, *uchukumala*.
Lend, *washima*.
Lessen, *uwukula*.
Level, *urehereria*.
Liberate, uthapula.
Lick, ulatha.
Lie: to tell falsehoods, wotha; to lie down, uyatha-lela; to lie heavy on, ulemela; to lie in wait for, utohera.
Lift, winula.
Light, unena.
Like, utuna.
Liken, utataniha.
Linger, upicha.
Listen, wiwelela.
Live (stay, or, bè), ukalala; to be alive, ukala mkumi.
Load, umkuchiha; to load a gun, uhelela.
Long for, umirieria ukwilu.
Look, uwheha; to look out, or look carefully, uwheherera; to look for, uwavia; to look after, uthokoreria.
Loose, uthapula.
Lose (to be lost to), urimela; I have lost my knife, mwalo uhokirihia.
Love, utuna.

Magnify, ushipa.
Make, upanga; to create, wupa; to make for, upanga; to make sorry, uchukuliha; to make to agree, wiraniha; to make to enter, ukeliha.
Mark, uhela alama.
Marry: of the husband, uthela; of the wife, uthelia; of the couple, uthelana; of the parents, utheliha.
To ask in marriage, uveka.
Mean, umwayina.
Measure, upima.
Mediate, wakanyakulaniha.
Meet, wonana; to meet with, upwanya.
Melt, uthothoa (neut.), uthothosha (act.).
Mend, upangacha; to sew up, utotelela.
Mention, uromola.
Milk, wama.
Mind (take care of), uthokoreria.
Mingle, uthakaniha; to be mingled, uthakanihea.
Miss, uwonya.
Mislead, uriha.
Mock, utara.
Molest, upacha.
Mount, uwela.
Mourn, ukala mariro.
Move, uchusherera (neut.), uchusheira (act.); to shake, utikinya; to change the place of dwelling, uthama; to cause to remove, uthamiha.
Multiply, uthepiha.
Murder, wiva.
Murmur, utokuta.

Name, uromola.
Need, utuna.
Neglect, uhiyerera.
Nod (doze), ukichila.
Noise, To make a, unyakula.
Nourish, uliha.
Nurse, ulela.
Nudge, ukaka.

Obey, urumela.
Object to, uhituna.
Obstruct, ukotiha.
Offend, uthunaliha.
Offer to, ukumihera.
Old (to grow), wuluwala.
Omit, uhia.
Open, ukunula (act.).
Opposite, To be, watamela.
VERBS.

Oppress, *upacha*.
Order, *ulehera*; to put in order, *urehereria*.
Over-eat one's self, *wipelia*.
Overfeed, *wipeliha*.
Overflow, *uminea*.
Oversee, *wemelela*.
Overturn, *urukunusha*; to be overturned, *urukunua*.
Owe, *wulumihia*.

Pain, *uwerea*.
Pardon, *uhiera*.
Pass, *uviria*; to make to pass, *uviriha*; to pass through, *upwaha*; to pass over (of a river), *ulapuha*; to be passable, *wetea*.
Pasture, *ushunga*.
Patient, *uvelela*.
Pay, *uliva*; to pay to, *ulivela*.
Peel, *ukalcata*.
Peep, *uthurumela*.
Pelt, *uwonyera*.
Perfect, *wiraniha*; to be perfected, *wiranea*.
Perforate, *utemlacha*.
Perplex, *utapaniha*.
Persecute, *womola*.
Perspire, *ukuma mtukuta*.
Persuade, *uthepia*.
Pick, *urukula*; to pick out, *uthanla*; to pick up, *urokota*.
Pinch, *uthina*.
Place, *wesha*.
Plait, *utava*.
Plant, *wala*.
Plaster, *umara*.
Play, *uthwela*; to play upon an instrument, *wopa*.
Please, *upwanela*; to be pleased, *upwanelia*.
Pluck (feathers, etc.), *unyochola*.
Plug up, utiyela.
Plunder, uvara.
Point, uthokola.
Polish, ukuta.
Possess, uvaria.
Possible, To be, worea.
Pottery, To make, wupa.
Pound, wotawota; to clean corn by pounding, uthitha.
Pour, umina; to pour away, uriha.
Practise, wilimaliliha.
Praise, ushipa.
— one’s self, wishipa.
Pray, uvekela.
Precede, uholela.
Precipitous, To be, uthokolea.
Pregnant, To be, ukala nerukulu.
Prepare, wesha kalairu.
Press, utinyeririha; to press out, wama; to press heavily upon, ulemela; to press against one another, uthukumala.
Pretend to be, wipanga.
Prevent, utielela.
Proclaim, uwaneliha.
Prohibit, wulomela.
Profit, upata impumi.
Prop up, wihokocheriha.
Provoke, uthunaliha.
Puff (to be puffed up), uthamalea.
Pull, upurula; to pull out, upela; to be pulled out, upelia.
Punish, utarusha.
Purify, weriha.
Pursue, utara.
Push, ukaka.
Put, uhela; to put across, ulapusha; to put a pot on the fire, wapea; to put down, urula; to put on
VERBS. 87

(clothes), uwara; to put out (fire, etc.), utipiha; to put to rights, urehereria; to put through, upwahiha.

Putrify, unta.

Quake, uthukumela.
Quarrel, wana.
Quiet, umaaliha.
Quench, utipiha.

Race, ukotholana.
Rain, urupa.
Raise, uthesha.
Ransom, wopola.
Raw, To be made, uthunyua.
Reach (arrive at), upia; to reach a person, upiela; to cause to reach, upiha.
Read, ushoma; to teach to read, ushomihla.
Reap, uthikila.
Rear, ulela.
Rebel, umrela.
Rebuke, wulumela.
Receive, wakela; to accept, utuna; to receive for some one else, wakelela.
Reckon, walakela.
Recline, wiyokola.
Recognize, uchuela; to be recognizable, uchuonea.
Recollect, wupuwela.
Reconcile, wiraniha.
Reflect, upuwela.
Refuse, ukota; to refuse to, uthua.
Regret, uchukula.
Reign, ukela inupa.
Reject, ukota.
Rejoice, utelia (neut.), uteliha (act.).
Release, uhia.
Remain, *ukala*; to be left, *uhala*.
Remember, *wupuwela*.
Remind, *wupuweliha*.
Remove, *urochiha*.
Rend, *warakula*; to be rent to pieces, *uthalachatha*.
Repent, *utarua*.
Reply, *wakula*.
Repay, *uliva*.
Reproach, *urela*.
Rescue, *wapula*.
Resemble, *ulikana*; to make to resemble, *ulikaniha*.
Rest, *witua* (neut.), *wituwiha* (act.).
Restore, *urokolosha*.
Resuscitate, *uhikimwiha*.
Return, *uhokolea*.
Reveal, *ukunula*.
Reverse, *urukunusha*.
Revive, *ulama*.
Ride upon, *uwela*.
Ridicule, *uhemulacha*.
Ripen, *uthokota*.
Rise (ascend), *uwela*; to get up, *uroa*; to rise to (i.e. out of respect to), *uroela*.
Roar, *wipa*.
Roast, *wosha*.
Rob, *uiera*; take by force, *uchomola*.
Roll, *upikirisha* (act.), *upikiria* (neut.).
Rot, *unta*.
Round, To be, *uvilikea*.
Rouse, *wusha*.
Rub, *ukuta*; to rub to pieces, *utikita*; to rub in ointment, etc., *uhika*.
Ruin, *urihiha*.
Rule, *ukela inupa*.
Ruminate, *uchukula*.
Run, uthyawa; to make to run away, uthyawiha; to run away (from a master, etc.), utoroka; to run down with blood, ukuma ipome.
Rush along, wakuwacha.
Rust, uvara mrenje (neut.).

Satisfy (with food), urupaliha; to be satisfied, urupala; to be enough, uthosha.
Save, uwapula; to be saved, wapua.
Say, wulumacha; to say to, ulela.
Scald, upwa ha; to be scalded, uvia.
Scare, womolela.
Scatter, uri hakacha; to be scattered, urihakea.
Scold, wulumela.
Scorn, uveha.
Scour, ukuta.
Scrape, wakula.
Scratch one's self, wichuna.
Search for, wawya.
See, wona; to be seen, wona.
Seek, utuna; to seek advice, utuna ushauri.
Seize, uvara.
Select, uthanla.
Sell, uthuma.
Send, uwelela; to send to, uwelelela; to send away, uruchiha; to send back, uhokolosha; to send upon business, uruma.
Separate, umeaniha; to leave one another, uhiyana; to alienate, uhianiha; to become alienated, uhiana.
Serve, urumela; to be a servant, urumea.
Set, wesha; of the sun, wila; to set a trap, urea; to set in order, upaka(?); to set out on a journey, weta mkwaha.
Settle (to settle an affair), uthikila.
Sew, utota.
Shade, uhela mtuchi.
Shake, utikinya (act.).
Shame, uhela mccheche; to be put to shame, uhelea mccheche.
Shape, wupa.
Share, umeaniha; to be partners in, ukavihana.
Sharpen, unona.
Shave, wowula.
Shell, ukakata.
Shine, wonela.
Shiver, utetemela (neut.).
Shoot, umopa kapwiti; as a plant, upua.
Shorten, ukuwucha.
Shout, ukua.
Show, woniha; to show a light, umwalea; to show one's teeth, ushenya mino.
Shrink, uyeva.
Shrivel up, unyala.
Shrug one's shoulders, winula makatha.
Shun, uhapua.
Shut, utea; to fasten, utuka; to close, upithiha.
Sick, To be, uwerea.
Sift, uvera.
Sigh, wiha.
Silence, umaliha; to become silent, umala.
Sin, uwonya.
Sing, wipa.
Sink, uneliha (act.), unela (neut.).
Sit, ukalathi; like a hen, uramela.
Skin, ukava.
Slander, wotheria.
Slap, wathantha.
Slaughter, uhitha.
Sleep, urupa; to doze, uhichila.
Slide, uthereria.
Slit, uparula.
Slope, woroma.
VERBS. 

Smart, *unena*; to make to smart, *uneniha*.
Smear on, *uhika*.
Smell, *unuka* (neut.).
Smile, *uthea*.
Smoke, *ukuma mwishi*; to smoke tobacco, *umlia shoni*.
Smooth, *urureria*.
Snare, *urea*.
Snarl, *ushenya mino*.
Snatch, *uchomola*.
Sneeze, *wichamuria*.
Snore, *ung’ong’a*.
Soak, *uruea*.
Soothe, *umaliha*.
Sorry, To be, *uchukula*.
Sound (i.e. to sound depths, etc.), *upima*.
Sow (seeds), *wala*.
Sparkle, *wonela*.
Speak, *ulumacha*; to speak to, *ulumachela*; to speak against, *wapa*.
Spend, *ulia*; to spend time, *wopamwaha*.
Spill, *uriha*; to be spilt, *urihea*.
Spin, *upota*.
Spit, *ushua isheni*.
Splash, *umicha* (act.).
Spice, *uruta*.
Split, *uparula*.
Spoil, *uhununacha*.
Spoil, *uhononea* (neut.).
Spout out, *uthupa*.
Sprain, *uthughusha mtita·ri*.
Spread, *wanela* (neut.), *waneliha* (act.); to spread a bed, etc., etc., *wathala*.
Sprinkle, *unyunyera*.
Sprout, *umela*.
Spy out, *uhotela*.
Squabble, *wana*. 
Squeeze, vama; to squeeze together, unyopotola.
Stain, uhela manepanepa.
Stammer, ukalana ichimene.
Stand, wemela, to make to stand, wemeliha; to stand by, wemelela.
Start: to be startled, uthuthua; to set out, wuua.
Startle, uthuthusha.
Starve, ukwa ithala (neut.), ukwiha ithala (act.).
Stay, ukalathi; to loiter, upicha; to stop, utierela (act.).
Steal, wiya; to steal from, wiyela.
Stick, uvara (neut.).
Stick fast, To, upotwela (?).
Sting, uluma.
Stink, unuka.
Stir, wothoa; to stir up, urua; to stir up (fire, etc.).
uthetheria.
Stoop, woroma.
Stop (to make to cease), uvelaveliha, wemela (neut.); to stop up, utiela.
Straighten, wokola.
Strangle, unyopotola.
Strain (a liquid), uhukula.
Stray, urimela.
Strengthen, uhela ikuru.
Stretch, wokola.
Strew, umicha.
Strike, wata; to strike the foot, ukwakwathua.
String, uhulela.
Strip off, ukakata.
Strive with, ukotolana.
Stroke, wapapela.
Suck, wamwa.
Suckle, wamwiha.
Suffer, uhwihia.
Suffice, uthosha.
Suit, uloka.
Superintend, wemelela.
Support, withokocheriha.
Surpass, wira.
Surround, urukureria.
Sway about, uthetherua.
Swear, ulupelela; to swear at, ulupeliha (?) .
Sweat, ukuma mtukuta.
Sweep, ukwecha.
Swell, wipa.
Swim (of a man), urapela.
Swing, urukureria.

Take, ukusha; to receive, wakela; to take to, uvelelela; to take something from a dish, umea; to take a walk, wetakacha; to take across, ulapusha; to take by force, uchomola; to take care of, uthokoreria; to take leave of, uleha; to take off, urula; to take out of the pot, uvaula.
Talk, ulumachal; to talk about, ulumachela; to talk through the nose, ulumachela mpulani.
Tangle, uthapaniha.
Taste, ulawiha.
Teach, wetuchiha.
Tear, wahulacha; to be torn, wahua.
Tase, upacha.
Tell, ukimeria.
Tempt, ulika.
Tend, ushunga.
Terrorize, wopopiha.
Thatch, utunela.
Think, wupuwela; to think one's self, wiona.
Thirst, wona ntona.
Threaten, wopopiha.
Thresh, wetela.
Thrive, ukonda.
Throw, uriha; to throw down, uwulusha.
TICKLE, **uthekinya**.
Tie, **utuka**.
Tighten, **ulipiha**.
Tipsy, To be, **uhapalia**.
Tire, **wochehiha**; to be tired, **wochea**.
Toast, **upaha**.
Torment, **utarusha**.
Totter: tremble, **utetemela**; to be shaken, **ueverua**.
Touch, **ukwakwanya**; to touch up, **urehereria**.
Track, **utara inyao**.
Trade, **uthuma maronda**.
Train up, **ulela**.
Trample, **unyikala**.
Transform, **wakakanha**.
Trap, **urea**.
Travel, **weta mkwaha**.
Treat, **upangela**.
Tremble, **utetemela**.
Trouble, **uhuviha**; to be troubled, **uhuva**.
Trust in, **ukuluvela**.
Try, **ulika**.
Tumble, **uwuluwa**; to tumble into, **uwuluwela**.
Turn, **urukunusha** (neut.), **urukunua**.
Turn aside (neut.), **unyopotoa**.
Twist (a rope, etc.), **uriha**.

Unclose, **ukunula**.
Uncomfortable, To be, **uhuva**.
Uncover, **ukunula**.
Understand, **uchuela**.
Undo, **uthapula**; to ruin, **urihiha**.
Unite, **uluta**.
Upset, **urukunusha**.
Urge, **ukaka**.
Urinate, **urucha**.
Use (accustom), **ulemaleliha**; to become accustomed to, **ulemalela**.
Vanish, urihea.
Vex, uthunaliha.
Visible, To be, wonea.
Vomit, urapea; to make to vomit, urapeha.

Wait, ulita; to wait for, ulitelela.
Wake, uwuwa (neut.), uwusha (act.); to be awake
ukala mitho; to wake up suddenly with a start,
ututhua.
Walk, weta; to walk about, weta; to walk lame,
utumbela.
Wander, urukueria.
Want (need), utuna.
Ward off, uteleria.
Warm up, ukutiha.
Wash, uhapiha; to wash clothes, upuputa; to wash
one's self, unyawa; to wash one's hands, unyawa
miono.
Waste, uhononacha.
Watch, wipithela.
Water, uhela mashi.
Waylay, ulohera.
Weaken, ushokoyiha; to become weak, ushoko ya.
Wear, uwara; to wear away, uwukuwa.
Weep, wunla.
Weigh, upima; to weigh down, ulemela.
Whet, unona.
Will, utuna.
Wink, wupila.
Wipe, uvuta.
Wither, unyala.
Withhold from, uthua.
Witness bear, wonechesya.
Wonder, uthikinacha.
Work, upanga mitheko.
Worry, uhuvviha.
Wound, *umwereha*.
Wrap, *upinda*.
Wring, *wama*.
Wrinkle, *ukwitha*.
Write, *wandika*.

Yawn, *variamuria*. 
LIST OF ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

About (near), watama.
Above (adv.), mchulu.
——— (prep.), vachulu va.
Abundantly, chinene.
After (adv.), utuli.
Afterwards, utuli wawe.
Again, thoni.
Against, vachulu va (?).
Ago (long ago), kalai.
Alone (by himself), vekawe.
Along with, utukanloko omoka.
Already, miholo.
Also, na.
Always, makuko onkea.
Amidst, iriare yo.
Among, iriare.
And, na.
Anywhere, vari vothe.
Apart, utai.
As, kuno; like, thoko.
At, u-; at first, kalai; at home, u-; at night, uhiyu.
Back, uthuli.
Because, umlatu wo.
Before, miholo (adv.), miholo mo (prep.).
Behind, uthuli.
Below, vathi; uvathi vo (prep.).
Between, iriare ya.
Both of them, onkea o pili.
But, namcho.
By (after a passive verb), ni.
ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

Down, vathi.
Directly, nana no vava.

Early, mapikosha.
Even, anakala.
Ever, mahoko ene.

Far, utai.
First, kalai.
Forth, vathe.
Forward, uholu.

Gently, mrimamrima.
Gratis, uchicho.

Hastily, wakuva.
Here, va; he is here, ukala va; I am here, mi va.
Hither, anakala va; hither and thither, uno na uno.
Hitherto, anakala leo.
How? cha?
How often? va chani?

If, kuno.
In, m, mu-.
In the middle, iriare; in the middle of, iriare yo.
Inside, mhina.

Like, thoko.
Little, vakani.

Merely, tu.
Moreover, thoni.

Near, watama; near to, watama ni.
Neither—nor, anakala—anakala.
Next, o nayeli.
No, kiimo.
Not, akihiwe.
Not yet, kanayo.
Now, manano; now directly, manano vava.
ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

Of, -o, with a first letter varying according to the class of the preceding word; that is, of the thing possessed.
On, vachulu vo; on both sides, makopela o meli; on every side, wothewothe; on foot, wo meto; on purpose, mwayini.
Only, veke.
Orderly, ratarata.
Out, vathe.
Outwardly, wo vathe.
Over, vachulu vo.
Perhaps, nokalathoko.
Properly, rata.
Quickly, wakuva.
Quietly, mrimamrima.
Slowly, mrimamrima.
So, chicho.
Sometimes, nanano.
Soon, nanano vava.
Still, thoni.
Strongly, vo kuru.
That (how that), wira.
Then (then it was), pivavao.
There, vale, wo, ule.
Therefore, pumlato (?).
Thus, cho.
Till, mpika.
To, before a verb where it expresses the purpose or the object arrived at, is expressed by the use of the subjunctive. As the sign of the infinitive, it is expressed by u-.
Together, vamoka.
Truly, ikekai.
100 ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

Under, vathe vo.
Until, mpika.
Up, mchulu.

Vainly, yo chicho.
Very, maromaro.

Well, rata.
What? shiyani? What do you want? unotuna
ishyani? What tree is it? mwiri shiyani ula?
What man? mtu thuvi?
When? yakani?
When (if, as soon as), anakala.
Where? vai? I don’t know where he is, akichueuli
va uriawe; I don’t know where I am going, akichueuli va nokelaka; where the tree is, va mwirini.
Wherever, vare vothe; wherever I go, unokela ka
vothe; wherever I enter, nlohaka ukela mothe;
wherever I am, variaka vothe.
Whether—or, anakala—anakala.
Why? vovira chani?
With, ni; with me, naminyo; with thee, nowe; with
him, nula; with us, nahena; with you, nanyenyo;
with them, naala.
Within, mhina.
Without, vathe.
——, vahi; without seeing him, ahimone.

Yearly, yaka pi yaka.
Yes, eyo, chicho, urera.
Yonder, uo, uoooo.

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.