GIFT OF

GEORGE W. WALES,

OF BOSTON,

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COLLECTIONS FOR A HANDBOOK
of the
SHAMBALA LANGUAGE.

Edward Steere

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ZANZIBAR.
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P R E F A C E.

THE Shambala language is spoken in the country called in our maps, Usambara, which is a mountainous district on the mainland of Africa, lying opposite to the island of Pemba, and visible in clear weather from the town of Zanzibar.

Dr. Krapf twice visited the Shambala country, and described it as a most promising field for a mission. Owing, however, to some unfortunate political complications arising out of Dr. Krapf’s second visit, he was never able to plant the intended mission, and Mr. Erhardt, who was to have been the first missionary, was hindered from even learning the language.

My own Collections were obtained in the first place from a native of one of the coast villages, who was well acquainted with the
Shambala country and language. They were revised by another man, a Zegula by birth, who made scarcely any substantial alteration. They do not claim to be at all a perfect account of the language, but are printed to serve as a basis for more exact researches, and to give the missionaries who will, if it please God, soon be sent into that country, some little previous insight into the sort of speech they will have to converse in.

Dr. Krapf called the language, *Kisambara*, the Swahili call it, *Maneno ya Kisambaa*, and the people themselves, *Mbuli za Kishambala*. I have omitted the *Ki*—because it is a mere prefix which one must know something of the language to avoid applying improperly. *Kishambala*, is used as a Substantive meaning the *Shambala sort*, and may be applied to any other thing as properly as to the language. The people are *Washambala*, one man is an *'Mshambala*. It seems to me much simpler in writing for European read-
ers to drop all variable prefixes, and use only (as we always do in the case of the Zulus) the unvarying ground form.

I have throughout written $l$ for that peculiarly African sound, which seems to European ears at one time distinctly an $l$, and at another an $r$ just as distinctly. I have found an $l$-sound always understood but not so a stong $r$.

I have avoided the introduction of new letters and diacritical points, because while it is impossible to define all sounds unmistakably, complication and confusion must result from marking some peculiarities and omitting others. If the distinction is one involving differences of meaning in words which must otherwise be spelt alike some mark becomes necessary, but peculiarities of pronunciation which depend upon position and accent occur in all languages, and may safely be left to the ear of the learner.

Shambala conversation is always carried
in an exclamatory style, and the pronunciation is throughout explosive, guttural and unfinished. P and T are often strongly aspirated, especially at the beginning of a word, and an initial B generally gets an indistinct m-sound prefixed to it.

Edward Steere.

Zanzibar,

Whitsuntide, 1867.
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CORRIGENDA.

P. 4. 1. 3. for "la" read "ja"
P. 7. 1. 26. for "mulindi" read "mulundi"
P. 61. 1. 16. for "komesha" read "kemesha"
P. 74. 1. 18. insert "To Want, ku—unga."
COLLECTIONS FOR A HANDBOOK
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THE ALPHABET.

*** The vowels are pronounced as in Italian, the
Consonants generally as in English.

A as in father.
B as in English.
C is used only in the compound — ch.
D as in English.
E like a in gate.
F as in English.
G is formed in the throat, it often has a grating
sound like the Arabic ghain, approaching that
of a very deep r. G is never to be pronounced
like j.
H is pronounced with a deep sighing sound ne-
cessitating a slight pause before sounding it.
I like ee in feet.
J nearly as dy.
K often seems to have an indistinct n before it
and is followed by a sighing h-like sound.
L is formed at the back of the mouth, and often resembles an English r.
M has a semi-vowel sound, as though preceded by a suppressed u.
N has a semi-vowel sound, as though preceded by a suppressed e.
O more like aw than usual in English.
P as in English.
S as in see — the German ss.
T as in English.
U like oo in tool.
V as in English.
W is pronounced in an explosive manner, as if preceded by h or g.
Y as in English.
Z as in English — the German s.
Sh as in shine.
Ch as in cherry, — Italian c before e and i.
Ng' the sound of -ng in loving.

** The Accent in Shambala words invariably falls upon the last syllable but one.
SUBSTANTIVES.

There is no distinction of male and female in the forms of Shambala words. When necessary, it is denoted by the use of the Adjectives, mgoshi, male, and mvele, female. A distinction is however made between creatures possessing animal life and those which do not possess it. It will be seen that this distinction affects the form of the plural of Substantives beginning with m-, and of Adjectives and Pronouns, whatever the form of the Substantive may be.

There is only one Case. It is formed by adding an i, and signifies "in, at, or near" the thing mentioned.

Nyumba, a house. Nyumbai, in the house.
Shila, a road. Shilai, on the road.

The Plural is made by a change at the beginning of the word, and upon the nature of this change depends the form of the Pronouns and Adjectives connected with the Noun, and of the particle (-a) signifying of or from, which varies according to the form of the Substantive before it.

Mukono wa muntu, the arm of a man.
Mikono ya muntu, the arms of a man.
Chene cha muntu, the face of a man.
Vyene vya watu, the faces of people.
Zisho la muntu, the eye of a man.
Mesho ya muntu, the eyes of a man.
Hantu heshu hatana haoneka, twahakunda, our beautiful place is in sight, we love it.
Nyumba zeshu tana zaoneka, twazikunda, our beautiful houses are in sight, we love them.
Kilima keshu kitana chaoneka, twakikunda, our beautiful hill is in sight, we love it.
Miti yeshu mitana yaoneka, twaikunda, our beautiful trees are in sight, we love them.

Shambala Substantives may be divided into the following classes.

I. Those which are the names of living beings, and begin with m- or mu-. These make their plural by changing m- or mu- into wa-.
   Muntu, a person. Wantu, people.
   Mbogo, a buffalo. Wabogo, buffaloes.

II. Those which are the names of living beings, and do not change to form the plural.
   Ng’ombe, an ox. Ng’ombe, oxen.

III. Those which are not the names of living beings, but begin with m- or mu-. These make their plural by changing m- or mu- into mi-.
   Muti, a tree. Miti, trees.
SUBSTANTIVES.

Moyo, a heart.  Mioyo, hearts.
Mushi, a day.  Mishi, days.

IV. Those which are not the names of living beings, and do not change to form the plural.

Nyumba, a house.  Nyumba, houses.
Ngoda, a stick.  Ngoda, sticks.

V. Those which begin with ki- or ch-. Ki- is usually followed by a consonant, and ch- by a vowel. In the plural ki- becomes vi-, and ch- becomes vy-.

With these may be classed words beginning with ka-, which make their plural by changing ka- into vi-.

Diminutives belong to this class.

Kintu, a thing.  Vintu, things.
Kiboi, a club.  Viboi, clubs.
Chala, a finger.  Vyala, fingers.
Kagoshi, a lad.  Vigoshi, lads.

VI. Those beginning with lu- or u-. If a vowel follows the lu- or u- they are changed into ny- to make the plural. If they are followed by a consonant, they are merely omitted.

Luayo, a footprint.  Nyayo, footprints.
Luuino, a razor.  Nyumo, razors.
Uila, a song.  Nyila, songs.
SUBSTANTIVES.

Lugole, a string.       Gole, strings.
Lufovo, a leaf.         Fovo, leaves.
Ufumwa, a kingdom.      Fumwa, kingdoms.

VII. Those which make their plural by prefixing ma-.
Mazi (water) and other similar substantives, are treated as plurals of this class.
If anything is to be spoken of as remarkably large, it is brought into this class by omitting all prefix in the singular, and prefixing ma-, to form the plural.
Words beginning with zi- contract mazi- into me- in forming their plural.

Tuni, a knife.          Matuni, knives.
Zoka, a large snake.    Mazoka, large snakes.
Zino, a tooth.          Meno, teeth.

VIII. Hantu, a place, or places, which word alone requires an h- in all words referring to it.
     Hantu hoshe, all places.

IX. Infinitives of Verbs used as Substantives.
     Kufa kwenu, your dying.

In the following Vocabularies the first few letters of the Plural are given, unless the word is one [Classes II & IV] which keeps the singular form unchanged.
A. Parts of the Body.

Arm, mukono, mi—Eyelid, lukumbito lua
Armpit, kwapa, ma—zisho, pl. kumbito za
Back, mugongo, mi—mesho.
Beard, dezu.—Face, chene, vy—
one hair, ludezu.
Bile, nyongo.—Fat, mavuta.
Blood, sakami.—Finger, chala, vy—
Body, muili, mi—middle finger, chala
Boil, ihu, ma—cha gati.
Bone, mvuha, mi—little finger, chala
Bone, mvuha, mi—cha mpezo.
Brain, uwongo.—Fist, konde, ma—
Breasts, tombo, ma—Flesh, nyama.
Breath, muye.—Foot, mulundi, mi—
Buttock, tako, ma—Hair, fili.
Calf of the leg, one hair, lufili.
shafu, ma—Hand, mukono mi—
Cheek, funda, ma—Head, mutwi, mi—
Chest, kifua vi—Heart, moyo, mi—
Chin, kidezu, vi—Intestines,
Ear, gutwi, ma—large, ifu ma—
Elbow, kinko cha mu—small, tumbo ma—
kono.
Eye, zisho, mesho.—Joint, kilungo, vi—
pupil of the eye, m—Kidney, figo, ma—
boni wa zisho. Knee, vindi, ma—
Eyebrow, sige.—Left, -a mosso.
Eyelash, ngohe.—Leg, mulindi, mi—
one hair, lungohe.
Liver, ini, ma—
PARTS OF THE BODY.

Loins, kigudi.  
Mouth, kanwa, ma—  
Nail, kombe, ma—  
Navel, lukuvu, k—  
Neck, shingo, ma—  
Nose, pula.  
Nostril, mlasi wa pula.  
Palm of the hand, kiga-sa cha mukono.  
Privates, tambolo, ma-humbu.  
Rib, lubazu, b—  
Right, -a kulumbe.  
Scar, kovu, ma—  
Shoulder, wega ma—  
Skin, babu.  
Sore, londa, ma— kionda, vi—  
Spittle, mate.  
Spleen, luwengo, w—  
Sweat, shuguti.  
Tear, shozi, ma—  
Thigh, kiga, vi—  
Thumb, kidole cha gu-mba, vidole vya g—  
Tongue, lulimi, ndimi.  
Toe, chala, vy—  
Tooth, zino, meno.  
Uvula, kitoaluzi.  
Vertebrae, pingili.  
Wrist, tili ja mukono, kilimbili, vi—

B. HOUSE & HOUSEHOLD THINGS.

Shambala houses are generally round, with very low walls. The unmarried people live together, the bachelors’ house is called, Bweni ja wabwanga, and the spinsters’ house, Bweni ja ndele.

Ashes, zelu, ma—  
Bag, mfuko, mi—  
(mattting) tangulu, ma—, ngahu.  
Bedstead, lushazi, sh—  
space under it, mvu- 
ngu wa lushazi.
HOUSEHOLD THINGS.

Broom, hagilo.
Chain, myyolo, mi—
Chair, kiti, vi—
Charcoal, makaa.
Cooking pot, nyungu.
Copper, kilama.
Corner, muhindolo.
Cup, kikombe, vi—
Door, luvuvi, ny—
Dust, luvumbi, v—
Eaves, lukumela.
Fire, muoto, mi—
Fireplace, zikoi.
Firewood, kuni.
    one piece, lukuni.
Handle, fimbo, ma—
    muhini, mi—
House, nyumba.
Iron, msomo.
Iron pot, kisufulia vi—
Knife, tuni, ma—
Letter, kibamba, vi—
Lid, kigubiko, vi—
Lime, chokaa.
Mat(sleeping) mukeka, mi—. A hide (lukingo) is generally used.
Measure, kihimo, vi—
Mortar — for cleaning grain, tuli, ma—
Needle, singano.
Pestle, mutuho, mi—
Potsherd, kizokwa, vi—
Rag, kabwende.
Razor, luumo, ny—
Ring, pete, ma—
Roof, tala.
Rope, luzigi, pl. shigi, or zigi.
Scum, povu.
Sheath, luuo, ny—
Smoke, moshi.
Spoon, zomolo, ma—
Stable or cowshed, dewa, ma—
Stick, ngoda.
Stone, iwe, ma—
Strap, lukoza, k—
String, lugole, g—
Switch, muluwa, mi—
Thread, luzi.
Wall, lukuta, k—
Water jar, biga, ma—
    kabiga, vi—
Well, sima, ma—
tubwi, ma— (a pit)
Whetstone, kinolo vi—
C. Persons, Trades & Relationships.

Arab, Mbolushi, Wa—
Attendant, mlugojo, wa—
Aunt, ngazi.
Baby, mwana mkebe, kazana kakebe.
Batchelor, mbwanga, wa—
Beggar, mkiwa, wa—
Blacksmith, musilagi, wa—
Boy, kagoshi, vi—
Brother, ndugu, ndugu wa kigoshi.
elder, mkulu, wa—
younger, mvuna.
Brother-in-law, and other connections by marriage, mlamu, wa—
Carpenter, (woodman) mshongozi.
Chief, (of a village) ka-oneka.
Child, mwana, wa—
kazana, vi—
Cook, mdisi, wa—

Daughter, mwana mdele, kazana kavele.
Dwarf, kajihi, vi—, kiweti, vi—
Father, tate, my father, isho, your father.
ishe, his father.
Field labourer, mlimi, wa—
Foreigner, mgeni, wa—
Friend, mbwia, wa—
Girl, kandele, vi—, kavele, vi—
Glutton, mumelo, wa—

GOD, MULUNGU.
Grandchild, mwezukulu.
Grandfather, baba.
Grandmother, wau.
Guide, kilongola, vi—,
mulongozi, wa—
Heir, mpazi, wa—
Herdman, mdimi, wa—,
mlishi, wa—
Hunter, mkala, wa—
Husband, mgoshi, wa—
Judge, mulamuzi, wa—
PERSONS, TRADES &C.

King, Zumbe.
Vizir, mdowe, wa—
Liar, mululimi, wa—
mulongo, wa—
Man, mgoshi, wa—
Medecine man, mganga, wa—
Mediator, mwevanishi, wa—
Midwife, mlala mkulu.
Travelling woman, mshuzamizi.
Mother, mlala, wa—
my mother, mlala.
thy mother, nyokwe.
his mother, nine.
Neighbour, mweshu.
Old person, mdala, wa—
People, wantu, (maternal) mtumba, wa—
Person, muntu. zintu.
Porter, mwagazi, wa—
Rich man, mgoli, wa—
Sister, lumbu, ndugu mndele.
Woman, mvele, wa—

Sister, (elder) mvele mkulu.
younger, kavele.
Slave, mshumba, wa—
Soldier, mpuna, wa—
Son, mwana wa kigo-shi, kazana.
Sweetheart, kilumbu.
Spirit, mpepo, mzimu, mi—, jini, ma—
Tailor, msumi, wa—
Thief, mbayi, wa—
Trader, mgoshola ma-yombe.
Traveller, mtafi, wa—
Uncle, (paternal) tate mdodo, mtambo, wa—
Vagabond, mnyilisi, wa—
Virgin, mndele, wa—
Wife, mkaza, wa—
Wizard, mshawi, wa—

D. DRESS, WEAPONS &C.

Adze, shezo, ma— Anvil, fulawa.
Anklet, kidanga cha m-lundi.
Arrow, muvi, mi—, m-shale, mi—
Axe, hoya, ma—
Bead, lushalu, sh—one string, lutimbo lua lushalu.
 a double string, miti ya lushalu.
Blade, kilama.
Bow, luuta, ny—
 bowstring, lugole.g-
Braclet, kidanga cha mukono.
Bullet, polopolo.
Button, kishungo, vi—
Button-loop, kagole, vi-
Cap, kofila.
Chain, mnyolo, mi—,
 mkufu, mi—
Chisel, temo, kembeu.
Clarionet, zomali, ma—
Cloth, shuke. A shuke is two yards long.
(coarse) guni.
Clothes, shuke.
Club, kiboi. vi—
Drum, ngoma.

Gun, futi, bundiki.
gunpowder, baluti.
 keg of powder, kati pa, vi—
gunflint, iwe ja futi.
powder-horn, mpe-
 mbe wa baluti.
 shot belt, bene.
Hilt, muhini, mi—
Hoe, gembe, ma—
Knife, tuni, ma—
 large knife, sime, ma—
Loop, katasi, vi—
Noose, tasi, ma—
Paddle, kafi, ma—
Pincers, mukono.
Pipe, kiko, vi—
Punting pole, lupondo, p—
 Quiver, zilaka.
Ring, pete ma—
Sandals, vilatu.
Sheath, luuo ny—
Shield, rigawa.
Shirt, kanzu.
Snuff box, kiko cha m-
pula.
Spear, guha.
DRESS, WEAPONS &C.

Sword, lupanga, p— Trap, mteto, mi—
Stringed instrument, Turban, bundu, ma—
pangu, ma— Waistcoat, kisibao, vi—

E. ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Antelopes, kulungu, funo, kongoni.
Ants, chungu.
white ants, mushwa.
Ass, jowe.
Bee, nyoki.
Bird, ndege.
Buffalo, mbogo, wa—
Bug, kunguni.
Bull, kambaku[?]
bull calf, ndama.
Bullock, tule.
Cat, mnyao, mi—
wild cat, chonjwe.
Centipede, tandu.
Civet cat, fungo.
Cock, zogolo.
Cockroach, tele ma—
Cow, goma.
cow calf, moli, mi—
Crocodile, mamba.
Duck, wata, ma—
Dog, kuli.

Elephant, tembo.
Egg, tagi, ma—
eggshell, gadaja tagi.
Flea, kiloboto, vi—
Fly, nisi, ma—
Firefly, kimemeta, vi—
Frog, jula, ma—
Gazelle, pala.
Giraffe, twiga.
Gnu(?), pofu.
Goat, mbuzi.
wild goat, tohe.
Hare (?), buga, kibuga.
Hen, nguku.
chickens, vizana.
pullet, tetera.
laying hen, kolo ma—
Herd, shuma, ma—
Hippopotamus, mvulu, ma—
Hide, lukingo, k—
Honey, uki wa nyoki.
Horn, luvea, pl. fea.
ANIMALS &c.

Hump, nundu. Pig, ngulue.
Hyæna, fisì, manjaku, wild pig, with large
bau. tusks, gwasi.
Insect, mludu, wa— Rat, ngôshwe.
Ivory, ntembo, fea. Rhinoceros, falu, mpe-
Leopard, shuí. la.
Lion, simba. Scorpion, kisusa, vi—
Lizard, mjuzi, wa— Snake, nyoka.
large, zumbulugutu, Sheep, ngoto.
mbulu. Spider, bulibuli.
Mangoustë, tukwa, ma— spider’s web, luzi lu-
Milk, mele. a buli.
Millepede, nyongolo. Tail, mkila, mi—
Mole(?) puku. Tongue (of a beast) lu-
Monkëy, nyani. laka, l—
Mosquito, mbuu. Tortoise, kuwi, ma—
Ostrich, mbugunî. Udder, kiwele, vi—
Oxen, ng’ombe. Wax, inta.
 wild ox, kulo. Zebra, punda.

F. TREES, & VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

*** The names of plants and trees generally begin
with m— in the singular, and mi— in the plural;
the names of their fruits are made by omitting the
m— in the singular, and prefixing ma— to form
the plural.

Bamboo, mluasi, mi— Bananas, mahuti.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Banana stalks, tindi, ma—
Banana cakes, mkolongwe, mi—
Baobab tree, muyu, mi—
Bark, gada, gome.
Beans, kunde.
  tree beans, balazi.
Beer, pombe.
Bunch [of fruit] tambi, ma—
Bundle [of leaves] lute-te, t—
Caffre corn, muhemba.
Cake, mugati, mi—
Cassava, manga.
  dried, boko, ma—
Chaff, makafi.
Cooked grain, mashaza.
Ear of corn, shuke, ma—
Ebony, muhingo.
Euphorbia, utupa.
Flour, unga.
Flower, lua, ma—
Fruit, tunda, ma—
Grass, fovo.
Leaf, lufovo, f—
  Yam, kilungu, vi—
Maize, mapemba.
  parched maize, mabuli.
Melon, tango, ma—
Orange, shuza, ma—
Plant, mbeyu, mi—
Porridge, ugali.
Pumpkin, koko, ma—
Red pepper, pilipili.
Rice, muhunga.
  cleaned, shembe.
Roots, mazindo.
Seed, mbeyu, mi—
Snuff, gana, tumbatu ja mpula.
Stem, lugula, g—
Sugar cane, muguwa, mi—
Sweet potato, kutu, ma—
Syrup, uki wa miguwa.
Tamarind tree, mkwa- zu, mi—
Thorn, mwiwa, mi—
Tobacco, tumbatu.
Tree, muti, mi—
Trunk, shina.
  cut down, goda, ma—
NATIVE TREES.

Mfuni.
Mkindu, resembles a date tree.
Mkongolo.
Mkungwina, bears a fruit like the jack.
Mkwakwa, bears a fruit like a date.
Mkwamba.
Mnyuamazi, grows in rivers.
Msabila, bears a small pulpy fruit, with a red, prickly husk.
Mshagati.
Mtokwe, bears a small sweet fruit.
Mvune, very tall.
Mwale, a palm with immense leaves.

G. NATURAL OBJECTS.

Bank, seja. [The] country, koi.
Brook, kazutu, vi— Darkness, luiza.
Cave, pango. Daylight, mushi.
Clay, ulongo. Desert, nishi kazu, dry country.
Cloud, luwingu, w— luwangwa, bare ground.
white cloud, luwe-
ng’ara.
Cold, kwalota. Dew, kwalota.
Country, nishi. Fog, zunde.
NATURAL OBJECTS.

Ford, ulalo
Hail, fula ya maiwe.
Heaven, luwingu lua Mulungu.
Hill, kilima, vi—
Hot season, malangwe.
Island, kisiwa, vi—
Lake, ziwa ja mazi,
Light, mlenge.
Lightening, umwemwe.
Moon, mwezi.
  Full moon, mwezi u-uzakula.
  New moon, mwezi uzafa.
Mountain, mulima, mi—
Mud, tagata.
Pit, tubwi, ma—
Place, hantu.

Rain, fula.
Rainy season, sika ma—
lesser rains, fula ya vuli.
River, muto, mi—
Rock, gamba.
Sand, mshanga.
Shadow, kizuli.
Star, lutondo, t—
Stone, iwe, ma—
small, kaiwe, vi—
Storm, peho mkulu’m-no.
Sun, zua.
Thunder, kwatuntuma.
Valley, kolongo.
Water, mazi.
Wilderness, nyika.
Wind, peho.

H. MISCELLANEOUS.

Action, kigosh, vi—
Advice, mbuli.
Agreement, mwivano.
Avarice, kivivi, ukugo.
Bait, yambilo.
Rarrel, tipa, ma—
Beginning, chando.

Bottom, hashi.
Brass wire, ng’andu.
Brink, lukungu, k—
Burden, mzigo, mi—
Business, ndima.
Canoe, dalu, ma—
Care, lolela.
Certainty, ndidi.
Conscience, moyo.
Cough, lukolola.
Cramp, gasi.
Custom, tulo.
Day, mushi, mi—
Death, ufu.
Dirt, tagata.
Disease, mtamu.
Dominion, ufumwa.
Dream, sozi.
Drop, dote, ma—
End, pezo.
Entertainer, mwenyezi.
Envy, kizisho.
Evening, gulo.
Fable, ngano.
Famine, sala.
Fear, oga.
Feast, lusona.
Fever, ahuma.
Folly, holola.
Food, kande.
Footprint, luayo, ny—
Fun, micha.
Game, mshizigo, mi—
Goods, via.
Heap, shungu, ma—
Heat, mashuguti.

Hole, langa, ma—
Hunger, sala.
Hurry, shunguza.
Hut to scare birds from, ulingo, l—
Idleness, uvizu.
Itch uhele.
Joke, micha.
Journey, tambo ma—,
mtafi, mi—
Justice, vota, haki.
Kingdom, ufumwa, f—
Knot, fundo, ma—
Knowledge, teganyi—
Labour, ndima.
Language, mbuli.
Laugh, sheko, ma—
Lead, mbwewe.
Length, utali.
Leprosy, balangala.
Life, kalisha.
Limit, mubaka, mi—
Madness, kilalu.
Malice, mwiwi.
Market, gwilo.
Measurement, lugenzo.
Medecine, mzige, mi—
Memory, fukila.
Mercy, bazi.
Modesty, shoni. Piece, kihindi vi—, tili, ma—
Mombas, Kongomee. Pimple, kaushungu, vi—
Money, kungu. Pity, bazi.
Morning, mtondo. Pledge, guha.
Mourning, mviga. Poison, lushawi, sh—
Name, zina, ma— Possessions, tanu.
Night, kilo. Price, jafa.
midnight, kilo ki- Pride, ubishi.
kulu. Prison, kishungo.
Noise, luwashu, w—, lu- Prudence, teganyi.
kelele, k— Reward, mushungulita.
(of talking) vuzo. Revenge, bugo.
Noon, zua jizabula mwe Riches, ugoli.
mutwi. Road, shila.
afternoon, zua jiza- Rust, kanga, shizi.
shwa. Sacrifice, fika.
Oath, waho. Salt, munyu.
Offering; milga, fika. Secresy, njama.
place where offerings Shame, shoni.
are made, mzimu, Shape, kihimo.
m— Size, ukulu.
Open space, luazo. Sleep, ushishiza.
Origin, chando, vy— Small pox, duda.
Pain, mavuni. Smell, mzingo, mi—
Pangani, Pangai. Song, uila, ny—
Part, shungu, ma— Sort, inga.
Patch, dahame, ma— Spark, sheshe, ma—
Path, shila. Strength, nguzu.
Peace, mwivano.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Tale, ngano. Trick, mzungu, mi—
Tanga, Kilongwe. Truth, ndidi, kweli
Thing, kintu, vi— Vice, uwiwi.
Thirst, kilu. Vow, mfumba.
Time, minga. War, kondo.
Today, lelo. Weapons, mata.
Tomorrow, kiloi, luvi. Wedding, uteguzi, t—
    day after tomorrow, Witchcraft, ushawi.
    kishindo. Word, mbuli, mlosi, mi—
Top, ulanga. Year, mwaka, mi—
Trade, mayombe. Yesterday, zana.
Tungati Mtn, Mwailo- day before yesterday,
    ngo. zuzi.
Small pieces of wood to foretell by, mulamulu.
Stick to make fire by rubbing, lunindi.
    Zanzibar, Lunguza.

ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES in Shambala are made to agree with their Substantive by adopting its prefix. There are, however, very few Adjectives, their place being generally supplied by Verbs, which signify in the present, to acquire, and in the past, to possess the quality denoted in English by an Adjective.
ADJECTIVES.

The following Table exhibits the forms assumed by a regular Adjective (tana, fine, or beautiful) when connected with the various Classes of Substantives.

1 Muntu mutana, a fine man.
   Wantu watana, fine men.
   Mbogo mutana, a fine buffalo.
   Wabogo watana, fine buffaloes.

2 Ng'ombe mutana, a fine ox.
   Ng'ombe watana, fine oxen.

3 Muti mutana, a fine tree.
   Miti mitana, fine trees.

4 Nyumba tana, a fine house.
   Nyumba tana, fine houses.

5 Kintu kitana, a fine thing.
   Vintu vitana, fine things.
   Chene kitana, a fine face.
   Vyene vitana, fine faces.
   Kagoshi katana, a fine lad.
   Vigoshi vitana, fine lads.

6 Luumo lutana, a fine razor.
   Nyumo tana, fine razors.
   Uila utana, a fine song.
   Nyila tana, fine songs.
   Lufovo lutana, a fine leaf.
   Fovo tana, fine leaves.
ADJECTIVES.

7 Mazı matana, fine water.
    Tuni tana, a fine knife.
    Matuni matana, fine knives.
    Zoka tana, a handsome large snake.
    Mazoka matana, handsome large snakes.
    Zino tana, a fine tooth.
    Meno matana, fine teeth.

8 Hantu hatana, beautiful place, or places.

9 Kufa kutana, a fine death.

The word yoshe, all, (and yedi, good, ?) is not treated as an Adjective, but varies in the same way as the personal Pronouns.

All, yoshe.

Wantu woshe, all people.
Muti mwoshe, the whole tree.
Mitı yoshe, all trees.
Nyumba yoshe, the whole house.
Nyumba zoshe, all houses.
Kintu choshe, the whole thing.
Vintu vyoshe, all things.
Lufovo luoshe, the whole leaf.
Fovo zoshe, all leaves.
Shuza joshe, the whole orange.
Mashuza yoshe, all oranges.
Hantu hoshe, everywhere.
ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives always follow the Substantives they qualify. The annexed examples are intended to show peculiarities and irregularities, in other cases the adjective undergoes the same changes as tana, beautiful.

Bad, wiwi.
- Muntu muwiwi, a bad man.
- Nyumba mbiwi, not a good house.
- Zina wiwi, a bad name.

Bare, bule. Bule does not vary, and is commonly joined to its Substantive by part of the verb — to be.
- Babu ji bule, Skin [it is] bare.
- Nyumba i bule, house [it is] empty.
- Miloshi ya bule, words [they are] mere.

Beautiful, tana. See pp. 21—2.

Bitter, ushungu.
- Mzige ushungu, bitter medecine.
- Miloshi miushungu, bitter words.
- Kintu kiushungu, a bitter thing.
- Mbuli ushungu, bitter advice.
- Tumbatu jushungu, bitter tobacco.

Black, shize, mu—wa—ki—&c.

Blind, azatulika mesho, his eyes are spoiled.

Broad, uhana.
- Zani uhana, a broad leaf.
- Hantu hahaha, a broad place.
ADJECTIVES.

Cheap, hufu.
  Mahuti mahufu, cheap bananas.
  Miti mihufu, trees easily cut down.
  Hantu hahufu, a place easily reached.
Clean, kaina tagata, it has not dirt.
Clever, munyani.
Cold, ya mpeho.
Crooked, luazoluazo.
Dear, kutoga, to become dear, or difficult.
  Mahuti yazatoga, bananas are dear.
Deaf, kana magutwi, he has no ears. Kaiva, he does not hear.
Deformed, ana kilema.
Different, mtuhutuhu. See Other.
Dizzy, ana kizungu, he has dizziness.
Drunken, mkozi.
Dry, kazu, m— mi— ki— &c.
Empty, bule. See Bare.
Equal, vizaligana, they are equal.
Every, ki. Ki does not vary and always precedes the word it qualifies.
  Ki muntu, every man.
  Ki kagoshi, every lad.
  Ki shila, every path.
Exalted, azakula, he is great.
Fat, azaneneha, he is fat.
ADJECTIVES.

False  mbuli za ulimi, or, za ulongo, falsehoods.
Female, mvele, wa—
Fierce, kali, mu— wa— mi— ki— &c.
    Mbuli nkali, fierce words.
Foolish, mzimozi. Azahuzuluka, he is foolish.
Fresh, wishi, mu— wa— mi— ki— &c.
    Nyumba mbishi, a new house.
    Tunda wishi, a fresh fruit.
Free, azashigwa, he has been delivered.
Good, yedi.
    Mtu mwedi, a good man.
        Watu wedi, good people.
    Muti wedi, a good tree.
        Miti yedi, or, miedi, good trees.
    Nyumba yedi, or, nyedi, a good house.
        Nyumba zedi, or, nyedi, good houses.
Kagoshi kaedi, a good lad.
Kintu kedi, a good thing.
    Vintu vedi, good things.
Luzigi luedi, a good rope.
    Zigi zedi, or, nyedi, good ropes.
Uila ucedi, a good song.
    Nyila zedi, or, nyedi, good songs.
Shuza jedi, a good orange.
    Mashuza yedi, or, maedi, good oranges.
Great, kulu, mu— wa— mi— ki— &c.
    Nyumba nkulu, a great house.
    Shuza kulu, a large orange.
Happy, azatamilwa, he is pleased.
Hard, kutoga, to become hard.
   Muti uzatoga, hard wood.
   Miloshi yazatoga, hard, or difficult words.
Hasty, mbagibagi.
Healthy, mugima, wa—
Heavy, kizazwama, it is heavy.
Hollow, muti una mpaanga, the tree is hollow.
Jealous, mwizu, wa—
Idle, mvizu, wa—
Light,(not heavy) kizahuha, it is light.
Like, vizafanyana, they are like.
Little, ndodo.
   Muntu mudodo, a little man.
      Wantu wadodo, little people.
      Kazintu kadodo, a very little person.
      Vizintu vidodo, very little people.
      Futi ndodo, a little gun.
Living, mugima, wa—
Long, tali, mu— wa— ki— &c. nyile.
   Muntu mule, a tall man.
      Watu wale, tall people.
      Muti mule, a tall tree.
      Miti mile, tall trees.
      Kintu kile, a long thing.
      Vintu vile, long things.
      Ngoda nyile, a long stick, or sticks.
ADJECTIVES.

Male, mgoshi, wa—
Many, nyingi.
    Wantu wangi, many people.
    Nyumba nyingi, many houses.
    Vilungu vingi, many yams.
    Mashuza mangi, many oranges.
Mere, bule, see Bare.
Much, mazi yazamema, there is much water.
Narrow, shishili, m— wa— mi— ki— &c.
New, jihya.
    Zumbe muhya, a new king.
    Wapuna wahya, new soldiers.
Uila uhya, a new song.
    Nyila nihya, new songs.
Zina jihya, a new name.
    Mazina mahya, new names.
Old, shakailo, bwende, huzu.
    Nyumba ni shakailo, the house is old.
    Nyumba huzu, an old rotten house.
Shuke shakailo, an old cloth.
    Shuke ni bwende, the cloth is worn out.
Luvi ashakala, now he is old.
Other, tubu, mu— wa— mi— ki— &c.
Other people's, —ngwa.
    Mkazangwa, another man's wife.
    Nyumbangwa, another person's house, or, other people's houses.
    Koingwa, other people's land.
ADJECTIVES.

Open, mwazi. Mwazi does not vary and is connected with the Substantive by the personal prefix which represents the Verb, to be.

Shila i mwazi, the road is open.
Biga ji mwazi, the waterpot is open.
Mazani ya mwazi, the leaves are open.

Proud, mbishi, wa—
Quarrelsome, ana mpula’mno, he is quarrelsome.
Ready, shivu, vi—
Red, kizalungulika, it is red.
Rich, mugoli, wa—
Rotten, kizaola, it is rotten.
Same, vizaligana, they are alike.
Shallow, mazi mageke, shallow water.
Short, gihi, mu— wa— mi— ki— &c.
Sick, mtamu, wa—
Soft, kizalegela, it is soft.
Strange, geni, mu— wa— mi— ki— &c.
Sweet, kina mulile, it has sweetness.
Strong, ana nguzu, he has strength.
Straight, kizanyoloka, it is straight.
Tame, azashugwa, it is tame.
Upright, izagoloka, it is upright.
Violent, mukolomaza, wa—
Wet, mazimazi, kimazimazi.
Wide, bangu.

Shila ya bangu, a wide road.
ADJECTIVES.

White, kizang'ala, it is white.

Many quasi-adjectives may be made by the help of the word yuenyi, having, or possessing, which may followed by a Substantive, or by the Infinitive of a Verb.

Yuenyi tanu nyingi, having much treasure, i.e. very rich.

Yueni kuunga, possessing to desire, i.e. desiring, or desirous of.

Yuenyi changes in the same manner as the Possessive Pronouns, becoming wenyi, yenyi, kenyi, vyenyi, zenyi. luyenyi, jenyi, and henyi, according to the form of the Substantive which precedes it.

NUMERALS.

The Numerals used in counting are —

1 Bosi, or Mwe- 4 kanne. 8 mnane.
   nga. 5 kashanu. 9 kenda.

2 kaili. 6 tendatu. 10 kumi.

3 kantatu. 7 mfungate.  

Twenty is milongo miili. Thirty, forty &c. are milongo mitatu, milongo minne &c. A hundred is gana, a thousand, magana kumi.

When connected with a Substantive, mfunga-
30  

NUMERALS.

te, mnane, kenda and kumi do not change, the rest vary as follows —

Muntu mumwe, one man.
Wantu waili, watatu, wanne, washanu, watanatu.

Ng'ombe mumwe, one ox.
Ng'ombe wawili, watatu, wanne, washanu, watanatu.

Muti mumwe, one tree.
Miti miwili, mitatu, minne, mishanu, mitandatu.

Nyumba imwe, one house.
Nyumba mbili, tatu, 'nne, shanu, tendatu.

Kintu kimwe, one thing.
Vintu viwili, vitatu, vinne, vishanu, vitandatu.

Kagoshi kamwe, one lad.
Vigoshi viwili, vitatu, vinne, vishanu, vitandatu.

Luzigi lumwe, one rope.
Zigi mbili, tatu, 'nne, shanu, tendatu.

Uila umwe, one song.
Nyila mbili, tatu, 'nne, shanu, tendatu.

Zina jimwe, one name.
Mazina maili, matatu, manne, mashanu, mate-

Hantu hamwe, one place.
Hantu haili, hatatu, hanne, hashanu, hatendatu.
Kufa kumwe, one death.

The Ordinal Numbers are expressed by in-
serting the particle -a before the number as used in counting.

Muti wa bosí, the first tree.
Kíntu cha kaili, the second thing.
Kagoshi ka katatu, the third lad.
Luzigi lua kanne, the fourth rope.
Tuni ja tendatu, the sixth knife.

COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

The Comparison of Adjectives is effected by the use of the word —ingga, or by the Verb ku-
zinka, to pass.

Muntu uyu ni mwedi, ka inga sa yuja, this man is better than that.
Nyumba inu ni yedi ka inga sa ija, this house is better than that.
Kagoshi aka ni kaedi ka kinga sa kija, this lad is better than that.
Luzigi lunu ni luedi ka luinga sa luja, this rope is better than that.
Zija nyila ni zedi ka zinga sa zia, these songs are better than those.
Tuni iji ni jedi ka jinga sa jia, this knife is better than that.
Hantu hanu ni hedi ka henga sa haja hatuhu, this place is better than that other.
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Or by the use of kuzinka, to pass.
Lunguza ni mji mkulu, wazinka uja Kongomee. Zanzibar is a large town, it surpasses Mombas.

The SUPERLATIVE may be expressed by adding to the Comparative the word yoshe, all:
Unu muti ni wedi ka inga yoshe, this tree is best of all.
Unu uila ni wedi ka inga zoshe, this song is the best.
Mji unu mkulu, wazinka yoshe, this town surpasses all in size.

PRONOUNS.

A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The full forms of the Personal Pronouns are,

I imi. We ishwi.
Thou iwe. You inwi.
He, she yee. They wao.

He, she, it and they are generally represented by the proper Demonstrative Pronouns, which will be found a few pages further on.

The same forms may be used for the objective
PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Case, (me, him, us, &c.) after a Verb, or Preposition, but more commonly the Pronouns representing the object are inserted in the Verb, and an abbreviated form is frequently joined with the Preposition.

The following are of common occurrence —

And I, or with me, nami.
And you(thou) or with you(thee) nawe.
And he, or she; or with him, or her, naye.
And it, or with it, nayo, nako, nalo, or naho.
And we, or with us, nashwi.
And ye, or with you, nanyi.
And they, or with them, nao, navyo, or nazo.

The prefixes by which the persons of the Verb are distinguished are the same for all tenses, and may be regarded as Personal Pronouns incorporated into the Verb. For living beings they are as follows —

I ni— or n— We tu— or tw—
You u— or w— You 'm— or mw—
He, or she a— They wa— or w—

The forms ending in a consonant are used before a vowel.

The pronominal forms inserted in the Verb
to denote the Objective case of living beings are the following.

Me —ni— Us —tu— —ti—
Thee —ku— You —wa—
Him, her —mu— Them —wa—

The sign of the tense is interposed between the pronominal syllables.

I have told him. Ni-za-mu-tolela. (I did him tell)

You will tell me 'M-ta-ni-lambila. (you will me tell)

In the following examples these pronominal forms are connected with -a-kunda, the present tense of — kukunda, to love.

N-a-ku-kunda. I love thee.
W-a-mu-kunda. You love him.
A-ni-kunda. He loves me.
Tw-a-wa-kunda. We love them.
Mw-a-tu-kunda. You love us.
W-a-wa-kunda. They love you.

It, they and them, referring to inanimate objects are represented by particles varying according to the class of the Substantive represented by them. For the subject of the Verb (it and they) the proper forms are —
PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Class 3. Sing. u—w— Plur. ye—y—
4. i—y— zi—z—
5. ki—ka—k— vi—vy—
6. lu—u—w— zi—z—
7. ji—j— ya—y—
8. ha—h— ha—h—
9. ku—

Muti, a tree.

u-zaeleka, it has borne fruit.
ye-zaeleka, they have borne fruit.

Nyumba, a house.

i-zagwa, it has fallen down.
zi-zagwa, they have fallen down.

Kintu, a thing.

ki-zagwa, it is fallen.
vi-zagwa, they are fallen.

Kagoshi, a lad.

ka-zagwa, he has fallen down.

Luzigi, a rope.

lu-zadumuka, it is broken.
zi-zadumuka, they are broken.

Uila, a song.

u-zanitamila, it pleased me.
zi-zanitamila, they pleased me.

Tuni, a knife.

ji-zashenga, it has cut.
ya-zashenga, they have cut.
PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Hantu, a place.

ha-titamila, it pleases, or they please us.

Kufa, dying.

kufa kweshu ku-mukundela, our dying will please him.

The proper forms for the objective case (it & them) are the following—

Class 3 Sing. —u— Plur. —i—
4 —i— —zi—
5 —ki— —ka— —vi—
6 —lu— —u— —zi—
7 —ji— —ya—
8 —ha— —ha—
9 —ku—

Muti, a tree.

waza-u-shenga, they have cut it down.
waza-i-shenga, they have cut them down.

Nyumba, a house.
niza-i-gula, I bought it.
niza-zi-gula, I bought them.

Kintu, a thing.
waza-ki-igala, they carried it.
waza-vi-igala, they carried them.

Kagoshi, a lad.
waza-ka-toa, they have beaten him.
PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Luzigi, a rope.
   Niza-lu-gula, I bought it.
   Niza-zi-gula, I bought them.

Uila, a song.
   Na-u-kunda, I like it.
   Na-zi-kunda, I like them.

Tuni, a knife.
   Niza-ji-gula, I bought it.
   Niza-ya-gula, I bought them.

Hantu, a place.
   Twa-ha-kunda, we like it, or them.

Kufa, dying.
   Waza-ku-kunda kufa kwake, they were pleased at his dying.

B. REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS.

   Self may be expressed by —ki— inserted in the Verb.
   Na—ki—kunda, I love myself.

   Self may also be expressed by mwenye.
   Nizakikunda imi mwenye, I have loved my own self.

   By myself, by himself &c. is expressed by ike, or ikedu.
REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Ni mio ikedu, it is I by myself alone.
Ishwi ike, we by ourselves.

I am he, it is I, &c. are expressed by adding —o to the short form of the Pronoun.

I, Mio. We, Shiwo.
Thou, Weo. You, Nwio.

C. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The initial consonant of the Possessive Pronouns varies, the constant parts are —

My —angu. Our —eshu.
Thy —ako. Your —enu.
His, her, or its —akwe. Their —ao.

Possessive Pronouns always follow the name of the thing possessed and their initial letters vary according to its class.

1 Muntu yangu, yuako, yuakwe, yueshu, yuenu, yuao.
    Wantu wangu, wako, wakwe, weshu, wenu, wao.

2 Ng'ombe yangu, yuako, yuakwe, yueshu, yuenu, yuao.
    Ng'ombe wangu, wako, wakwe, weshu, wenu, wao.

3 Muti wangu, wako, wakwe, weshu, wenu, wao.
POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Miti yangu, yako, yakwe, yeshu, yenu, yao.

4 Nyumba yangu, yako, yakwe, yeshu, yenu, yao.
   Nyumba zangu, zako, zakwe, zeshu, zenu, zao.

5 Kintu kiangu, kiako, kiakwe, kieshu, kienu, kiao.
   Vintu viangu, viako, viakwe, vieshu, vienu, viao.
   Kagoshi kangu, kako, kakwe, keshu, kenu, kao.

6 Luzigi luangu, luako, luakwe, lueshu, luenu, luao.
   Zigi zangu, zako, zakwe, zeshu, zenu, zao.
   Uila wangu, wako, wakwe, wahamu, wenu, wao.
   Nyila zangu, zako, zakwe, zeshu, zenu, zao.

7 Tuni jangu, jako, jakwe, jeshu, jenu, jao.
   Matuni yangu, yako, yakwe, yeshu, yenu, yao.

8 Hantu luangu, hako, hakwe, heshu, henu, hao.

9 Kufa kwangu, kwako, kwakwe, kweshu, kwenu, kwao.

The locative Case in — i requires mw — where it does not imply motion, and kw — where motion is implied, to whatever class the Substantive may
POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

belong.

Nina shuke nyumbai mwangu. I have cloth in my house.

Igala izi shuke nyumbai kwangu. Take this cloth to my house.

The Possessive Pronouns of the second and third persons are also expressed by —o and —e subjoined to the Substantive.

Vuná-yo, your younger brother.
Mkulú-we, his elder brother.

In some cases the final vowel is modified by the addition of the suffix.

Mkaza wakwe, or, mkazí-we, his wife.

After —a and —i the initial consonant of the Possessive Pronoun of the first person may be omitted, and the following vowel blended with the final of the Substantive.

Mkazangu, my wife.

Instead of employing possessive pronouns to express — my father your father, my mother, his mother &c. different words must be used.

My father, tate. My mother, mlala
Your father, isho. Your mother, nyokwe.
His father, ishe. His mother, nine.
Is he your father? Ni isho?
   Yes, he is. Ehee, ni tate.
### D. Demonstrative Pronouns.

There are two Demonstrative Pronouns used in pointing out visible objects, which answer to this and that in English. The following table shows the forms required by each class of Substantives.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>This, these.</th>
<th>That, those.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muntu</td>
<td>uyu</td>
<td>yuja</td>
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<td>Wantu</td>
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<td>Ng'ombe</td>
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<td>Ng'ombe</td>
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<td>Miti</td>
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<td>Nyumba</td>
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<td>Nyumba</td>
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<td>Kintu</td>
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<td>Kagoshi</td>
<td>aka</td>
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<td>Vintu</td>
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<td>Luzigi</td>
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<td>Zigi</td>
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<td>Uila</td>
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<td>Nyila</td>
<td>izi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuni</td>
<td>iji</td>
<td>jia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matuni</td>
<td>aya</td>
<td>yaja</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hantu</td>
<td>hanu</td>
<td>haja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kufa</td>
<td>kunu</td>
<td>kuja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

These Pronouns are frequently doubled, being used before as well as after the Substantive.

Iji tuni iji, this knife here.
Lunu luzigi lunu, this rope here.

When referring merely to something mentioned before, the proper forms seem to be —
uyo, awo; uwo, iyo; iyo, izo; ako, iko, ivyo, luno, uno, izo; ijo, iyo; haho; kuno.

E. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Relative is expressed by inserting in the Verb a particle which becomes — yo — ko — vyo — zo — lo — ho — according to the class and number of the Substantive.

The following examples will show how the Relative is formed in connection with the singular and plural of each class of Substantives.

Muntu, who travelled, aza—yo—tamba.
   pl. waza—yo—tamba.

Ng’ombe, which was eating, aza—yo—ja.
   pl. waza—yo—ja.

Muti, which bore fruit, uza—yo—eleka.
   pl. yaza—yo—eleka.

Nyumba, which fell down, iza—yo—gwa.
   pl. ziza—zo—gwa.
RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Kintu, which hurt me, kiza—ko-niluma.
   pl.     viza—vyo-niluma.

Kagoshi, which beat me, kaza—ko-nitoa.
   pl.     viza—vyo-nitoa.

Luzigi, which broke, luza—lo—tulika.
   pl.     ziza—zo—tulika.

Uila, which pleased me, uza—yo—nitamila.
   pl.     ziza—zo—nitamila.

Tuni, which cut, jiza—yo—shenga.
   pl.     yaza—yo—shenga.

Hantu, which was visible, haza—ho—oneka.

Kufa, which pleased him, kuza—ko—mutamilu.

When the Relative is the Object of the Verb the infix remains the same and is followed by the pronominal particle representing the object, the personal prefix is that appropriate to the subject of the Verb.

Nyumba, which I bought, niza—yo—i—gula.
   pl.     niza—zo—zi—gula.

Muntu, whom I sent, niza—yo—mu—tuma.
   pl.     niza—yo—wa—tuma.

Ng’ombe, which I killed, niza—yo—mu—shinja.
   pl.     niza—yo—wa—shinja.

Muti, which I felled, niza—yo—u—shenga.
   pl.     niza—yo—i—shenga.
RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Kintu, which I carried, niza—ko—ki—igala.
   pl.    niza—vyo—vi—igala.

Kagoshi, which I beat, niza—ko—ka—toa.

Luzigi, which I bought, niza—lo—lu—gula.
   pl.    niza—zo—zi—gula.

Uila, which I sung, niza—yo—u—kema.
   pl.    niza—zo—zi—kema.

Tuni, which I sold, niza—yo—ji—taga.
   pl.    niza—yo—ya—taga.

Hantu, which I left, niza—ho—ha—lawa.

F. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Some interrogative Pronouns always keep the same form, they are —

Ninda — Who?
Mbwai — What?
Lini — When?
Vihi — How?

Ninda iwe — who are you?
Ninda uyu mwe luwo luvi — who is at the door?

Iki mbwai iki — what is this thing?
Kuna mbwai — what is the matter?
Iki kiala kina mbwai — what is the matter with this finger?
INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Nawize lini — when will you come?
Azafa lini Zumbe — when did the King die?
Kizagoshólwa vihi iki kintu — how was this thing made?
Iji tunda wajiona vihi — how do you like this fruit?
Nanikione vihi iki kintu — how shall I find this thing?
Iji sima uku ndai jizagenda vihi — how deep is that well?

What — is sometimes expressed by adding —i to a Verb, as —

Azagosholai — what has he done?

Where — is Hahi. When referring to a Substantive it has a variable prefix. The following examples will show the proper forms for the singular and plural of each class.

Walawa hahi — where do you come from?
Waita hahi — where are you going to?

Where is the man — yuhahi uyu muntu, pl. wa-
hahi awa wantu?
Where is the ox — yuhahi uyu ng’ombe, pl. wa-
hahi awa ng’ombe?
Where is the tree — uhahi unu muti, pl. ihahi

inu miti?
INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Where is the house — ihahi iyo nyumba, pl. zihahi izi nyumba?
Where is the thing — kihahi iki kintu, pl. vihahi ivi vintu?
Where is the lad — kahahi aka kagoshi, pl. vihahi ivi vigoshi?
Where is the rope — luhahi lunu luzigi, pl. zihahi izi zigi?
Where is the knife — Jihahi iji tuni, pl. yahahi aya matuni.
Where is the place — hahahi hantu haho?

How many — is ngahi, with a variable prefix, as follows —

How many people — wantu wangahi?
How many oxen — ng’ombe wangahi?
How many trees — miti mingahi?
How many houses — nyumba nyingahi?
How many things — vintu vingahi?
How many ropes — zigi nyingahi?
How many songs — nyila nyingahi?
How many knives — Matuni mangahi?
How many places — hantu hangahi?

How long ago — is expressed by — azavoka lini, he began when, or by naini, or merely by li-ni, when.

How often — minga mingahi.
INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

How long is it — utali wakwe ni nbwai?
How much is it — wataga vingahi?
How old is he — azakala miaka mingahi?

The Interrogative, Which, differs from hahi,
where, only by the omission of the syllable - ha-
Which of these men? is Muntu ni yuhi? The
other forms are — wahi; uhi, ihi; ihi, zihi; ki-
hi, kahi, vihi; luhi, uhi, zihi; jihi, yahi; hahi.

Whoever, may be expressed by the use of the
word yoshe, all.

Uyu yuoshe aize, shimuleke kuingila. Who-
ever may come, do not let him come in.

VERBS.

The VERB is conjugated by prefixing syllables
to distinguish the persons and tenses. The
second person singular of the Imperative is (as in
English) the simplest form of the word.

All Shambala Verbs end in -a. In the Fu-
ture Tense, and in the Subjunctive Mood the -a
becomes -e.
VERBS.

The **INFINITIVE** is made by prefixing ku—
ku—kunda, to like.
ku—oneka, to be visible.
kú—ja, to eat.

The Infinitive may be used as a Substantive, answering to the English form in —ing.

Kukunda, liking. Kuiza, coming.
Kufa, dying. Kuja, eating.

Ku— may be used as a personal prefix corresponding to the English — there — in an indefinite sense.

*Nekuzawa na muntu,* there was a man.

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

The Present Tense is formed by prefixing an —a— to the Verb. The proper personal prefix must in all cases be also employed.

N—a—kunda, I like.
W—a—kunda. Thou likest (you like)
A—a—kunda, He, or she likes.
W—a—kunda, Y—a—ku-
da, K—a—kunda, L—
a—a—kunda, J—a—kunda,
H—a—kunda, It likes.
. Tw—a—kunda, We like.
Mw—a—kunda, You like.
VERBS.

W—a—kunda, Y—a—kunda,
Z—a—kunda, Vy—a—ku-
nda, H—a—kunda, They like.

The Present Perfect, denoting an act complete
at the moment of speaking, is formed by insert-
ing the syllable —za— between the personal pre-
fix (pp.33-5) and the Verb.

Ni—za—kunda, I have liked.
U—za—kunda, You have liked.
A—za—kunda, He, or She has liked.

U—za—kunda, I—za—
kunda, Ki—za—kunda,
Ka—za—kunda, Lu—
za—kunda, Ji—za—
kunda, Ha—za—ku-
da, Ku—za—kunda, It has liked.

Ti—za—kunda, We have liked.
' M—za—kunda, You have liked.

Wa—za—kunda, Ye—za
kunda, Zi—za—kunda,
Vi—za—kunda, Ya—
za—kunda, Ha—za—
kunda, They have liked.

The Past Perfect denoting an act complete in
past time is formed by prefixing Ne— to the Pre-
sent Perfect.

Nenizakunda, I liked.
Neuzakunda, You liked.
Neazakunda, Neuzakunda,
Neizakunda, Nekizaku-
da, Nekazakunda, Ne-
luzakunda, Neuzakunda,
Nejizakunda, Nehazaku-
da, Nekuzakunda, He, she, or it liked.
Netizakunda, We liked.
Ne'mzakunda, You liked.
Newazakunda, Neyezaku-
da, Nezizakunda, Ne-
vizakunda, Neyazaku-
da, Nehazakunda, They liked.

This Tense may be employed as a translation of the English pluperfect — I had liked, &c.

There is also a tense which may be called the Historical Past as it can only be employed in con-
tinuing a narration, it is formed by inserting —
ka— between the personal prefix and the Verb.
It must always be preceded by a Verb in some
some other past tense, and contains in itself the
force of the conjunction — and.

Ni—ka—kunda & I liked.
U—ka—kunda & you liked.
A—ka—kunda, U—ka—kunda, I—ka—kunda,
Ki—ka—kunda, Ka—ka—kunda, Lu—ka—
kunda, Ji—ka—kunda, Ha—ka—kunda,
VERBS.

Ku—ka—kunda, & he, she, or it liked.
Ti—ka—kunda, & we liked.
'M—ka—kunda, & you liked.
Wa—ka—kunda, Ye—ka
—kunda, Zi—ka—kunda,
Vi—ka—kunda, Ya—ka
—kunda, Ha—ka—ku
nda, & they liked.

The Future Tense is made by prefixing na—
to the Present Subjunctive:

Nanikunde, I shall like.
Naukunde, You will like.

Naakunde, naukunde, nai-
kunde, nakikunde, nakakunde, nalukunde, naji-
kunde, nahakunde, naku-
kunde, He, she, or it will like.

Natikunde, We shall like.
Na'mkunde, You will like.

Nawakunde, nayekunde, na-
zikunde, navikunde, na-
yakunde, nahakunde, They will like.

Imperative Mood.

The second person singular of the Imperative
is the simplest form of the Verb, the second per-
sen plural is made by adding —ni.
Kunda, love thou. Kundani, love ye.
The Present Subjunctive may also be used as an Imperative or Jussive in all its persons.

SUBJUNCTIVE & CONDITIONAL MOODS.

The Subjunctive present is made by changing the final -a of the Verb into -e and applying the appropriate personal prefix.

Ni—kunde, That I may like.
U—kunde, That you may like.
A—kunde, U—kunde, I—
kunde, Ki—kunde, Ka—
kunde, Lu—kunde, Ji—
kunde, Ha—kunde, Ku—
kunde, That he, &c. may like.
Tu—kunde, That we may like.
'M—kunde, That you may like.
Wa—kunde, Ye—kunde,
Zi—kunde, Vi—kunde,
Ya—kunde, Ha—kunde, That they may like.

A Conditional Tense is formed by inserting —ki— between the personal prefix and the Verb. This tense has very nearly the force of a present Participle. Nikikunda, if it follows another Verb in the first person, may be translated — liking. If it stand alone, it may be rendered — if I like,
or, when I like, or, while I like.

Ni—ki—kunda, If I like.
U—ki—kunda, If you like.
A—ki—kunda, U—ki—kunda, I—ki—kunda, Ka
—ki—kunda, Ki—ki—kunda, Lu—ki—kunda,
Ji—ki—kunda, Ha—ki—kunda, Ku—ki—kunda,
If he, &c. like.

Tu—ki—kunda, If we like.
'M—ki—kunda, If you like.
Wa—ki—kunda, Ye—ki—kunda, Zi—ki—kunda,
Vi—ki—kunda, Ya—ki—kunda, Ha—ki—kunda,
If they like.

A Past Conditional Tense is made by the use of—enga with the Present Subjunctive.

Nenga nikunde, I should have liked.
Wenga ukunde, You would have liked.
Enga akunde, Wenga u—
kunde, Yenga ikunde,
Kenga kikunde, Lenga
lukunde, Henga haku-
nde, Kenga kukunde, He, &c. would have liked.

Twenga tikunde, We should have liked.
VERBS.

Mwenga 'mkunde, You would have liked.
Wenga wakunde, Yenga yekunde, Zenga zikunde, Venga vikunde, Yenga yakunde, Hanga hakunde, They would have liked.

Ought, may be expressed by the help of kugila, to come to concern.
Yazanigila kugenda. It is my business to go.

The Verb kubinda, to finish, or to have done, is often used as an auxiliary.
Nizabinda kuja, I have done eating.

The Verb kuiza, to come, has an irregular Imperative.
Zoo, come thou. Zooni, come ye.

NEGATIVE TENSES.

There are distinct forms to express the negatives of the various tenses, which are generally made by the use of—shi—in the first person singular, and of ka—in the other persons.

NEGATIVE PRESENT.

Shikunda, I do not like.
VERBS.

Ushakunda, You do not like.
Kakunda, Kaukunda, Ka-
   ikunda, Kakikunda,
   Kakakunda, Kaluku-
   nda, Kajikunda, Ka-
   hakunda, Kakukunda, He, &c. does not like.
   Katikunda, We do not like.
   Ka’mkunda, You do not like.
Kawakunda, Kayekunda,
   Kazikunda, Kaviku-
   nda, Kayakunda, Ka-
   hakunda, They do not like.

NEGATIVE PAST(?)

Nishakunda, I have not liked.
Ushakunda, You have not liked.
Ashakunda, Ushakunda,
   Ishakunda, Kishaku-
   nda, Kashakunda, Lu-
   shakunda, Jishakunda,
   Hashakunda, Kusha-
   kunda, He, &c. has not liked.
   Tishakunda, We have not liked.
   'Mshakunda, You have not liked.
Washakunda, Yeshaku-
   nda, Zishakunda, Vi-
   shakunda, Yashakunda,
   Hashakunda, They have not liked.
NEGATIVE FUTURE.

Shanikunde, I shall not like.
Kaukunde, You will not like.
Kakunde, Kaukunde, Kai-
kunde, Kakikunde, Ka-
kakunde, Kalukunde, Ka-
jikunde, Kahakunde, Ka-
kukunde, He, &c. will not like.
Katukunde, We shall not like.
Ka’mkunde You will not like.
Kawakunde, Kaikunde,
Kazikunde, Kavikunde,
Kayakunde, Kahakunde, They will not like.

NEGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE.

That I may not &c. Lest I should &c. Let
me not &c. Without my &c.

Nishikunda, Lest I like.
Ushikunda, Lest thou like.
Ashikunda, Ushikunda, I-
shikunda, Kishikunda,
Kashikunda, Lushikunda,
Jishikunda, Hashikunda,
Kushikunda, Lest he &c. like.
Tishikunda, Lest we like.
'Mshikunda, Lest you like.
Washikunda, Yeshikunda,
VERBS.

Zishikunda, Vishikunda, Yashikunda, Hashikunda, Lest they like.

CONDITIONAL NEGATIVE.

The Negative of the Conditional differs from the Negative of the Subjunctive only in the insertion of —ki— before the negative particle.

Nikishikunda, 'Ukishikunda, &c.

NEGATIVE INFINITIVE.

Ku—sha—kunda, not to like.

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The Passive differs from the Active only in the last syllable. The Passive has always a -w- before the final vowel. Where the Active ends in —a, the Passive ends in —wa, where the Active ends in —e, the Passive ends in —we.

Kukundwa, to be liked.
Akundwa, he is liked.
Azakundwa, he has been liked.
Naakundwe, he will be liked.
Enga akundwe, he would have been liked.
Akundwe, that he may be liked.
Kakundwa, he is not liked.
KUWA, To BE.

The Present Indicative of the verb, to be, may be represented either by the personal prefixes (p. 35) used absolutely, or by ni which never varies. The Past Tense is neni, the rest of the verb follows the usual forms.

Tate neni zumbe, lushi ni mkiwe mzimu, hangi kiloi naniwe zumbe. My father was a king, now I am a poor man, perhaps I shall be a king tomorrow.

Derived Verbs.

The meaning of a Verb may often be modified by a change in the termination. The following are the most important.

1 Changing —a into —ela, or —ila gives the meaning of doing something to or for a person.

   Kuleta, to bring.
   Kuniletela, to bring to me.
   Kugula, to buy.
   Kunigulila, to buy for me.

—ila is used when the preceding vowel is an a, an i, or a u. —ela is used after e and o.

In the Passive, verbs in this form refer to the
VERBS.

person for whom the thing is done, not the thing itself.

Nizagulilwa tuni, I have had a knife bought for me.

2 —ana gives a reciprocal meaning.
   Kukunda, to like.
   Kukundana, to like one another.

3 —sha generally gives a causative meaning.
   Kutegula, to marry.
   Kutegulisha, to make to marry.

   Sometimes —sha merely intensifies the meaning of the verb.
   Kukunda, to like.
   Kukundisha, to like much.

4 —ka gives a neuter sense, to become, or to get into the state of being &c.
   Kubana, to spoil.
   Kubanika, to become spoilt.

VERBS.

To be Able, ku—daha.
,, Abuse, ku—kanka.
,, Accept, (take) ku—hokea.
   (be pleased with) ku—kunda.
To Accompany, ku—tongelana.
" Accuse, ku—kwila.
" Accustom, ku—zuleza.
    be accustomed, ku—zuela.
" Ache, ku—luma.
" Act, ku—goshola.
" Add to, ku—ongeza, ku—gegeka.
" Adjoin, ku—apikana.
" Adorn, ku—hamba.
" Adze, (or to hollow out) ku—shongola.
" Agree, ku—ivana.
" be Alienated, ku—lekana.
" Answer, ku—longa.
" Arrive, ku—bula.
" Ascend, (climb) ku—kwela.
    (go up) ku—gendesha ulanga.
" Ascertain, ku—uzisha.
" be Ashamed, ku—wa na shoni.
" Ask a question, ku—uza.
    for, ku—lomba.
    to be always asking for things, ku—lo-
    mbezalombeza.
" Atone for, ku—gubika. (to cover)
" Attack, ku—nyatila.
" Awake, ku—inuka.
    to be awake, ku—wa mesho.
    to cause to wake, ku inula.
VERBS.

To Bake, ku—oka.

,, Barter, ku—sakanya.

,, Bathe, ku—sheshisha maji.

,, Bear fruit, or children, ku—eleka.

,, Beat, ku—toa.

,, Bear with, ku—vumilila.

,, Beg, ku—lombeza.

,, Begin, ku—voka.

,, Belch, ku—shula.

,, Bend, ku—hinda.

,, Bind, ku—shunga.

,, Bite, ku—luma.

,, Blaze, ku—waka.

,, Blow, ku—vuzila.

,, cold, ku—lota.

,, (a horn) ku—komesha.

,, Bore into, ku—bogashia.

,, be Born, ku—elekwa.

,, Box the ears, ku—toa kibao. (to strike with the open hand)

,, Break,[act.] ku—bonda.

,, [neut.] ku—bondeka.

,, Breathe, ku—lawa muye.

,, Bring, ku—leta, ku—letela.

,, Bubble, ku—sheuka.

,, Build, ku—zenga.
VERBS.

To Burn, ku—waka.
   (consume) ku—zakya.
,, Buy, ku—gula.
,, Call, (invite) ku—itanga.
   (give a name) ku—fambula.
,, Carry, ku—igala, ku—inula.
,, Cheat, ku—hufya.
,, Chew, ku—tafuna.
,, Choose, ku—shagula.
,, Clap the hands, ku—toa magasa.
,, be Clean, ku—tagata.
,, be Clear, ku—wa mwazi, ku—elela.
,, Climb, ku—kwela.
,, Clothe, ku—vika.
,, Collect, ku—kisanya.
,, Come, ku—iza.
   out, ku—lawa.
,, Concern, ku—agila.
,, Conquer, ku—lema, ku—zima.
,, Consider, ku—tongeleza.
,, Cook, ku—dika.
,, Copulate, ku—bofya, ku—bofyanu.
,, Cough, ku—kolola.
   to have a cough, ku—wa na lukolola.
,, Count, ku—langa, ku—tala, ku—waza.
,, Cover, ku—gubika.
VERBS.

To Creep, ku—tambala.
" be Crooked, ku—hotoka.
" Cry, ku—lila.
" Cure, ku—hōza.
" Cut, ku—shengā, ku—dumula, ku—shegeta, ku—shongola.
  to cut the front teeth to a point, ku—shengā nweko.
" Dance, ku—sheziga, ku—vina.
" Decide, ku—dwisha mbuli, ku—shengā mbuli.
" Deliver, ku—okola, ku—lavigwa.
" Desire, ku—unga.
" Destroy, ku—bananga, ku—banabana.
  be Destroyed, ku—banika, ku—banikilwa.
" Die, ku—fa.
" Dig, ku—fuka.
" Divide, ku—panga.
" Drag, ku—boluta.
" Draw, ku—zuta.
" Draw near, ku—bulila.
" Dream, ku—lota shozi.
" Dress, ku—vika.
  to put on, ku—zwala.
" Drink, ku—nwa.
" Drive away, ku—golusha.
" be Drunken, ku—kolwa.
VERBS.

To Dry, (make dry)  ku—nyalisha.
   (get dry)  ku—nyala.
   (put to dry)  ku—anika.
   " Eat,  ku—ja.
   " Empty,  ku—lavya.
   " Endure,  ku—luela.
   " be Enough,  ku—tosha.
   " Enter,  ku—engila.
   " be Equal,  ku—lingana.
   " Erect,  ku—golosha.
   " Exalt,  ku—kuza.
   " be Exalted,  ku—kula.
   " Exchange,  ku—sakanya.
   " Faint,  ku—zimya moyo.
   " Fall,  ku—gwa.
      (of leaves, tears, &c.)  ku—pagatika.
   " Fasten,  ku—shunga.
   " get Fat, (of persons)  ku—gimbala, ku—ne- neha.
      (of animals)  ku—nona.
   " Fear,  ku—ogoha.
      to be startled,  ku—tishigwa.
   " Feed,  ku—lisha.
   " Feel, (grop)  ku—hahasa.
   " Fight,  ku—toana, ku—gomana.
   " Fill,  ku—memeleza.
   " Find,  ku—ona.
VERBS. 65

To Finish,  ku—bindiliza.
   of persons, to have done.  ku—binda.  Ni-
   zabinda kuja,  I have done, eating.
   of things, to be done.  ku—shila.  Kande
   izashila, there is no more food.
   Finish off,  ku—gosholagoshola.
   Fly,  ku—pala.
   Fold,  ku—konya.
   Follow,  ku—tongela.
   Forbid,  ku—lemega.
   Forget,  ku—jala.
   Forgive,  ku—leka.
   Fry,  ku—kazinga.
   become Full,  ku—mema.
   Gain,  ku—mela.
   Gallop,  ku—guluka.
   Gather, (of people)  ku—kintanisha.
   Get well,  ku hona.
   large,  ku—kula.
   up,  ku—goloka,  ku—inuka.
   Give,  ku—inka,
   be Glad,  ku—tamilwa,  ku—kunduka[?]
   Gnaw,  ku—gugunya.
   Go,  ku—genda.
   away,  ku—ita.
   before,  ku—longola.
   down,  ku—shelela.
VERBS.

To Grind, ku—saga.
,, Gripe, ku—tozesha.
,, Grow, ku—hota.
,, Guard, ku—goja.
,, Hang, ku—tundika.
,, become Hard, ku—toga.
,, Hasten, ku—shunguza, ku—shunguliza.
,, Hate, ku—hila, ku—shakunda.
,, be hateful, ku—shukizigwa.
,, Hear, ku—iva.
,, Help, ku—ambiza.
,, Hide, ku—fisha.
,, Howl, ku—kema.
,, Hurt, ku—lumiza.

I have hurt myself, nizakikoma ngwenye.
,, Inherit, ku—gua.
,, Increase, ku—gegeka.
,, Judge, ku—lamula.
,, Jump, ku—kima.
,, Kill, ku—koma.
,, Kiss, ku—dokeza.
,, Kneel, ku—kima mavinti.
,, Know, ku—talila.
,, be Lame, ku—chentela, ku—shinshema, ku—sita.
,, Last, ku—kalisha.
,, Laugh, ku—sheka.
VERBS.

To Lead, ku—longoza.
,, Lean against, ku—egeka.
,, become lean, ku—nyala.
,, Learn, ku—kihinya.
,, Leave, ku—leka.
,, Let alone, ku—leka.
,, Let down, ku—sheleza.
,, Level, ku—liganya.
,, Lick, ku—lambita, ku—sona.
,, Lie, ku—longa lulimi, ku—wa na mulongo.
,, Lie down, ku—gona.
,, Lift, ku—inula.
,, Light, ku—gegeshela.
,, be Light, (of a place) ku—wa na mwhelenge.
,, become Light, (in weight) ku—huha.
,, Like, ku—kunda.
,, be Like, ku—fanana.
,, Listen, ku—tegeleza.
,, Live, ku—wa mgima.
,, Load a canoe, ku—pakiza.
    gun, ku—shindilia.
    a man, inulisha mzigio.
,, Loiter, ku—kalisha.
,, Look, ku—lolola.
    for, ku—londalonda.
    troubled, ku—kinamila.
,, Loose, ku—shungula,
To Loosen, ku—togola.

" be Lost, ku—aga.

" Love, ku—kundisha, ku—kunda.

" Make, ku—goshola.

pots, ku—umba nyungu &c.

" Make peace between, ku—ivanisha.

" Mark with the tribal mark, ku—shenga shale.

" Marry, (of the husband) ku—tegula.

(of the wife) ku—tegulwa.

(of both) ku—tegu'ana.

(of the parents) ku—tegulisha.

" Measure, ku—hima.

" Meet, ku—kintana, ku—onana.

" Melt, ku—hamuka.

" Mend, ku—gosholela.

" Milk, ku—kama.

" Mix, ku—hanganya.

" Mount, ku—kwela.

" Mourn, ku—kala tanga.

to finish mourning, ku—osha mviga.

" Move (change houses) ku—shama.

" Murder, ku—koma.

" Name, ku—fambula.

" Open, ku—shungula.

" Pass, ku—omboka.

" Pat, ku—fya.

" Pay wages, ku—inka mkweji.
VERBS.

To Perspire, ku—lawa shuguti.
,, Pick over, ku—shagwa.
,, Pick, (as with a knife) ku—bogosha.
,, Plait, ku—luka.
,, Plant, ku—handa.
,, Plaster, ku—kanda.
,, Please, ku—tama.
   to be pleased, ku—tamilwa.
,, Pluck a fowl, ku—fusula nguku.
,, Plunder, ku—taha.
,, Pound, ku—bunduga.
   to clean corn by pounding, ku—twanga.
,, Pray, ku—lombeza.
,, become-Pregnant, ku—gwanda.
,, Prick, ku—tunga.
,, Pull out, ku—ng’ola.
,, Put ready, ku—wika vishivu.
,, Quarrel, ku—pula, ku—shongeleza, ku—longea, ku—lumana, ku—toana.
,, Raise, ku—inula.
,, Reach, ku—bula.
,, Read, ku—fyoma.
,, Recap, ku—bonda.
,, Redeem, ku—kombola.
,, Reign, ku—agwa ufumwa, ku—wa zumbe.
,, Rejoice, ku—tamilwa.
To Remain, (stay) ku—kala.
   (be left) ku—shingala.

,, Remember, ku—fukila.
,, Remind, ku—fukiza.
,, Resemble, ku—fanana.
,, Rest, ku—humula.
,, Return, (come back) ku—huya.
   (give back) ku—vuza.

,, Ripen, ku—iva.
,, Rise, ku—inuka.
,, Rob, ku—hoka.
,, Roll, ku—tongoloka.
,, Rot, ku—ola.
,, be Rough, ku—gwaluza.
,, Rub, ku—sugula.
,, Rust, ku—ingila kanga.
,, Run, ku—guluka.
   away, ku—nyatila.

,, Salute, ku—gushiza, ku—logushana.
,, be Satisfied, (to have had enough) ku—eguta.
,, Say, ku—lamba.
,, Scare birds, ku—linda ndege.
,, Scatter, shangukana.
,, Scold, ku—kemela, ku—longela.
,, Scorn, ku—bela.
,, Scratch, ku—izaga.
VERBS.

To See, \( ku - ona. \)

,, Seize, \( ku - toza, ku - gumbatila. \)

,, Sell, \( ku - taga. \)

,, Send, \( ku - tuma, ku - igaila. \)

,, Set on fire, \( ku - vuzila, ku - okela moto. \)

,, Sew, \( ku - suma. \)

,, Shake, \( ku - shingiza. \)

,, Shave, \( ku - moga. \)

,, Shine, \( ku - ng'ala. \)

(like the stars) \( ku - meka, ku - meri-meta. \)

,, Shoot (with a gun) \( ku - toa futi. \)

,, Shout, \( ku - kemesha. \)

,, Show, \( ku - onyeshila. \)

,, Shut, \( ku - shunga. \)

,, be Sick, \( ku - wa mtamu. \)

,, Sift, (by shaking) \( ku - shunga. \)

(by tossing) \( ku - heta. \)

,, Sigh, \( ku - hema. \)

,, be Silent, \( ku - nyamala. \)

,, Sing, \( ku - kema uila, ku - imba. \)

,, Sink, \( ku - ilinya mwe mazi. \)

,, Slander, \( ku - gamba. \)

,, Slash, \( ku - shansha. \)

,, Sleep, \( ku - gona. \)

,, be Slippery, \( ku - telela. \)

,, Smear, \( ku - haka. \)
VERBS.

To Smell, (have a smell)  ku—nusa.
,, Sneezr,  ku—misha.
,, be Sorry,  ku—shengwa, ku—hilwa.
,, Speak,  ku—longa.
,, Spin,  ku—luka uzi.
,, Spit,  ku—nishua mate.
,, Spoil, (become spoilt)  ku—banika, ku—tu-
   lika.
,, Stand,  ku—goloka, ku—kima.
,, be Startled,  ku—ituka.
,, Steal,  ku—bawa.
,, Stink,  ku—nusa luvundo.
,, Stop,  ku—inama.
,, Stop,  ku—goloka.
,, be Straight,  ku—nyoloka.
,, Stretch,  ku—nyolosha, ku—zuta.
,, Strike,  ku—toa.
,, Suck,  ku—onka.
,, Swallow,  ku—mela.
,, Sweep,  ku—hagila.
,, Swell,  ku—futuka.
,, Swim,  ku—golela.
,, Swing,  ku—tambika.
   the arms,  ku—tagela mikono.
,, Take,  ku—gua.
   leave,  ku—laga, ku—lagana.
   off,  ku—vula, ku—hambula.
To Talk, ku—gonga, ku—gongesha.
" Tame, ku—shuga.
" Taste, ku—geleza.
    (have a taste) ku—wa na mwila.
" Teach, ku—hinya.
" Tear, ku—huka, ku—tatula.
    (be torn) ku—tatuka, ku—pampuka.
" Tell, ku—gambila, ku—ambila.
" Thatch, ku—ezeka.
" Think, ku—tongeleza.
" be Thirsty, ku—wa na kilu.
" Throw, ku—asha.
" Tickle the ribs, ku—dengenya.
" Tighten, ku—kaza, ku—toga.
" Tire, ku—shokela.
" Touch, ku—gufya.
" Trap, ku—tega.
" Travel, ku—tamba.
" Tread, ku—jata.
" Tremble, ku—tetema, ku—tetemeka.
" Trouble, ku—katula. [?]
" Try, ku—gera
" Turn,(change) ku—hitula.
    over, ku—hituka, ku—hitulila.
    round, ku—sungulusha, ku—sungulu
    luka.
" Twist, ku—shonga, ku—luka.
VERBS.

To Uncover, ku—gubula.

" Understand, ku—talila, ku—many.

" Undo, ku—shungula.

" Undress, ku—vula shuke.

" Unrip, ku—sumula.

" Unite, ku—duganya.

" Vanish, ku—hita,(go away)

" be Vexed, ku—famaya.

" Vomit, ku—tahika.

" Wag, ku—gevigwagevigwa.

" Wait, ku—kalisha.

upon, "ku—gojela.

" Walk, ku—talamka.

about, ku—zunguluka, ku—zungulu-

kila.

to halt in one's walk, ku—shangala, ku

genda konyikonyi.

" Wash, ku—shunta, ku—fula.

oneself, ku—haka mazi.

" Watch, ku—gojela.

" make Water, ku—koza.

" be Weak, ku—legela.

" Weave, ku—shuma.

" Weep, ku—lila.

" Work, goshola ndima.

" Wriggle, ku—bogoshabogosha.

" be Wrinkled, ku—kwinya, ku—zutana.
VERBS.

To Weigh, ku—hima.
" Whisper, ku—pokosa.
" Wink, ku—kopesa.

  to raise the eyebrows, ku—konyeza.

" Wipe, ku—hangusha.
" Wrap, ku—konya
" Wonder, ku—maka.
" Write, ku—gonda.
" Yawn, ku—genda miayo.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs may generally be formed by prefixing the particle kwa, which has in this connection the force of the English termination —ly.

   Kutalila, knowing.
   Kwa kutalila, knowingly.

Above, ulanga, mungoi.
Afterwards, nyumai.
Again, kaili naho, kangi.
Ago, — long ago, haho.

  ten days ago, kwa mishi kumi, lelo mishi kumi.

Alike, kwa vi mwenga, vyagigana.
Almost, hehi.
76 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{ADVERBS.}

Alone, du, ike, ikedu.
Aloud, kwa miloshi mikulu.
\hspace{1cm} to speak loud, ku—longesha, ku—longa
\hspace{1cm} kwa gonda.

Alternately, gua jimwe leka jimwe.
Always, mishi yoshe.
Ashore,(or, on the coast) pwaii.
Aside, kandai.
Away — he is not here, kaho.
\hspace{1cm} to go away, ku—ita.
on the back, mangaligali.
Before, longoz?.
Before long, hadodo.
on his Behalf, kwa ng’anya wakwe.
Behind, nyumai.
Certainly, ndidi.
Crookedly, bondwabondwa, kwa kuhotokahotoa.

Daily, ki mushi, mushi mumwe kwa mumwe.
Down, hashi.
Downwards, kwa hashi.
Early, makelo.
Easily, hufyo, lugufyo, shunguza.
Even, na.
Ever, minga yoshe.
Everywhere, hantu hoshe.
Exactly, ndidi, halisi.
ADVERBS.

on the Face—a zakisfinamila, he is lying on his face.
Far, hale.
Forth, chongoi.
First, kiando. To go first, ku—longola.
Forward, shogela.
Generally, kwa woshe.
Gently, palahole.
Gratis, bule.
Here, haha.
Hither, naho haha.
Hither & thither, kunu ng kunu.
Hitherto, hatta lushi.
How, kwa mbwai.
If, hangi.
Immediately, ivi lushi.
Inside, ndai.
Indeed, 'mno. Great indeed, mkulu'mno.
Merely, kibule.
Middling, kwa gatigati.
More — to be more, ku—kuza, ku—ongeya.
    See, Comparison of Adjectives.

Nearly, hehi.
of Necessity, shuti.
Never, kahana.
No, áha, shuu, kahana, kamuna.
Not, sho.
Not yet — shizati, I have not yet, kakizati, it is not yet
Now, lushi, minga inu, minga yeshu, mishi inu.
Once, kamwenga.
    at once, kamwedu, kamwengadu.
Onesidedly, konyekonye.
Outside, kwa chongoi.
Perhaps, hangi.
Quickly, shunguza.
Quite, vyoshe, kabisa.
Side by side, kandankanda, kandainkandai.
Soon, ivi lushi, tigoje ndodo, let us wait a little.
Still, naho.
Straight, kwa ku nyoloka.
Suddenly, ividu, ahodu.
Then, minga ija.
There, haja, haho, kuja.
Thus, vivyo, ivyo, ivi.
Topsy turvy, mutwimutwi.
Up, ulanga.
Upright, kwa ku goloka.
Vainly, bule.
Very, muno, added to the word.
Well, vedi.
When, aho, leho, —ho— inserted in the Verb.
    Ahonaize, when he shall come.
    Aho akunda leho, when he likes.
ADVERBS.

Why? mbwai, kwai?
Yes, éhe, vivyo.
Is it so, ééheni? It is, éhéhe.

PREPOSITIONS.

Above, ulanga wa.
After, nyumai.
Along, kandakanda.
Amidst, gatigati.
At, mwe, —ni(p. 3.)
Before, kulongoze kwa.
Behind, nyumai kwa.
Below, hashi ha.
By, ni, na, kwa.
Except, —shiho— inserted in the Verb, see
Without.

From, — ku—lawa, to come or go from.
In, mwe, —i.(p. 3)
In place of, hantu hakwe.
Into, kwe, —i.
Near, hehi na, umondo wa.
Next to, kaili ka.
Of, —a, this word becomes yua, wa, ya, za, ka,
vya, lua, ja, ha, kwa and mwa, according
to the form of the Substantive which precedes it, these variations follow the same rules as do those of the Possessive Pronouns. See p. 38.

On, —i. On foot, kwa mulundi.
To — is generally contained in the Verb. Ku-genda, to go to (a place) kugendela, to go to (a person) see p. 58.
With, na, (of an instrument, kwa)
Without, —shiho— a—shiho—kuiva, without his hearing, see p 56. Kana shoni, (he has no shame) without shame.

CONJUNCTIONS.

And, na.
But, ihaho.
If, hangi.

INTERJECTIONS.

Now then! haya kamila!
What! Ash!

The Vocative case is often expressed by adding —a to the name of the person addressed.

There are many very expressive Interjections which can hardly be learnt by a European.
THE LORD'S PRAYER.
