

BENNIE JOHN  
NOTES  
1832



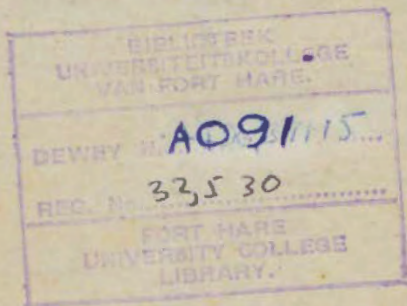
University of Fort Hare  
*Together in Excellence*

From the Revd John Bennie  
to John Ross A.M.

The Grammar

By the Author of the Dictionary.

1832.



University of Fort Hare  
Together in Excellence

# Chap. I. of the Letters.

The Kaffers Alphabet contains Twenty  
five letters, which are thus arranged and  
named.

		name
A	a	a
E	e	e-ë
I	i	i-ï
O	o	o
U	u	u-ü
B	b	ib
P	p	ip
D	d	id
T	t	it
G	g	ig
K	k	ik
V	v	iv
F	f	if
Z	z	iz
S	s	es
H	h	ih
L	l	el
M	m	em
N	n	en
R	r	me
Y	y	ye
C	c	ce, c, c.



l	q	Some qu, qj, qj.
x	x	xi, x̄, x̄.
R	r	ru

The first five letters single or pointed represent eight vowel sounds which the language contains.

a

Has the sound of the English open a, as heard in glass, brass, sash &c

Examples.

- Imbabala - - - - - the Bush buck.
- Indaba - - - - - news.
- Pabala - - - - - spill
- Umabala - - - - - Colours

Note. a is sometimes long in one of the verbal prefixes which ~~not~~ denote past time.

2<sup>nd</sup> a, when it precedes y, seems to have the diphthongal sound of ai.

naye - - - - - with him or her.  
 ibaya, - - - - - an enclosure.



E.

Has the sound of slender or English e, as heard  
in make, take, mane, face &c.

ũmbele	-----	Leat, Aug.
izembe	-----	an axe
ubuzele	-----	fulness
ebuswemi	-----	in presence, or before.

Ë

Has the sound of the Greek ãta, or of the English  
e as heard in debt, bed, tell &c.

Ëta	-----	speak
Singa	-----	milk
mãliãta	-----	expel
Ëipãta	-----	a bow

Ï I

Has the sound of ï, in sea, sea, &c, or of ee  
in see; or of ey in key.

Ïibidi	-----	legs.
Ipiiko	-----	wing.
Intini	-----	another.
Intili	-----	a meadow.

Ï is short only, but not always, when it is the  
first vowel of a word. It has the sound of i, in  
sin, tin, gin &c.

Ïisitupa	-----	thumb.
Ïizibuko	-----	ford.
Ïimpumlo	-----	nose.



o

Has the sound of o, as heard in bone, cone &c

- upondo - - - - - a horn.
- ponos hono - - - - - ~~the~~ side,   
 with
- idolo - - - - - knee.
- utalo - - - - - arrow.
- imtombo - - - - - a fountain.

seto, when followed by y, seems to have the diphthongal sound of oi

- uboya - - - - - wool.
- umoya - - - - - mind
- kukoya - - - - -

u.

Has the sound of u in rule, or of oo in boot, cool, &c

- ubu boru - - - - - pus.
- ubuhlungu - - - - - pain.
- ubulumko - - - - - wisdom.

ü short has the sound of u, in dumb, sun, sum

- nümbla - - - - - today.
- ümbete - - - - - dew.
- ümtunzi - - - - - a shade
- pümbla - - - - -



vowel - u is short only, but not always, when  
conjoined with m.

all

Is perhaps the only diphthong in the language. It has the sound of oo, in how, howl, &c.

gaula	-----	fell
idaura	-----	the zebra
ukupaula	-----	to mark
uyalaula	-----	he rules
ha hraulau	-----	surrounded

B

Has the sound which it obtains in English.

vowel - B, in verbal prefixes chiefly,  
has a sound which seems to be something  
between b and p. †

G

Is always hard.

X

Has always a ringing sound when it precedes  
g and k, and x.

tunga	-----	sew.
sen-ga	-----	milk.
on-ke	-----	all.
ison-ka	-----	a loaf.

† The consonants which are not noticed partic-  
ularly have the sounds which they obtain together in English.



Note - The sound of n is often heard before a word which has g or d as its first letter, and is thus written.

Zenirima<sup>n</sup> gume - - - they were <sup>not</sup> done by you  
 Zarisma<sup>n</sup> guye - - - they were brought by him  
 dihirima<sup>n</sup> gubamina? - - Who calls me?  
 kutitima<sup>n</sup> dim - - - I speak it is spoken by me  
 yenzima<sup>n</sup> dim - - - I see it is done by me

This n is sometimes written with the negative particle, the relative pronoun, the substantive verb &c.

into engumtu - - - } litt. a thing or creature, which  
 into e gumtu - - - } is a person.  
 andimar' - - - }  
 a dimar' - - - } litt. not I him know.  
 andinguye - - - }  
 a di guye - - - } not I am he.  
 ungubamina? - - - }  
 u gubamina? - - - } thou art <sup>being</sup> unboxed?  
 andinanto - - - }  
 a dinanto - - - } not I am with a thing.  
 bandrhalo - - - } i.e. I have nothing.  
 ba drhalo - - - } they are such  
 and w are sometimes conjoin-  
 ed. isishigora - - - a deserted one  
 entliymeni - - - in the heart

Represents the remidental click which is produced by withdrawing the tongue from a pressure of that organ on the superior teeth and the palate.

i. ca. la. - - - side.



cima - - - - - extinguish.  
 ixicata - - - - - a servant.  
 u-can-go - - - - - a door.

Ĉ represents the semidental klick conjoined with the sound of n.

inĉinane - - - - - small.  
 ĉeda - - - - - help  
 ĉipisa - - - - - lessen  
 inĉuka - - - - - the hyena

Ċ represents the semidental klick conjoined with the sound of g.

imicobo - - - - - joy.  
 ċianciarela - - - - - tremble.  
 umċa - - - - - a stripe

ċ

Represents a klick which is produced by withdrawing the tongue from the pressure of that organ on the palate.

Note this klick is not easily formed, it however seldom occurs, but when it does occur it may be expressed by the simple semidental klick. In sound it seems to be something between the simple c and g klicks, with the sound of n conjoined.

Examples.

ċotula - - - - -  
 uċuta - - - - -  
 iċele - - - - -



Q, C and Q  
are conjoined with m.

imalkisa	---	---
imelheha	---	---
umwangele	---	---
ixpe mamedli	---	mirror, book
colisa imela	---	---
ubunimalisa	---	glory
imenga	---	straw, filter

2.

Represents the palatal klick which is produced by withdrawing the tongue inward from considerable pressure of that organ on the palate.

2ala	---	begin
umyaga	---	chaff
umagula	---	bee buttons

2 represents the palatal klick conjoined with the sound of n

Amagina	---	witnesses
ingmelo	---	amaggon
gumlora	---	cross

2 represents the palatal klick conjoined with the sound of g.

bagaxola	---	the goats
amagihra	---	doctors
ingalo	---	commence



l, l̇ and l̈  
are conjoined with n.

umimazi	-----	what, a cap.
gmespha	-----	desert.
amqimifera	-----	mizfard.

x

Represents the lingual klick which is produced in the right side of the mouth by a gentle motion of the edge of the tongue.

umxosa	-----	a Kaffer.
ubuxoki	-----	falsehood.

ix represents the lingual klick conjoined with the sound of n.

inxoma	-----	a sack
ixixolo	-----	a death

ix represents the lingual klick conjoined with the sound of g.

bagaxola	-----	they squabble
umxiobozo	-----	a bog.

l, l̇ and l̈  
are conjoined with m.

ixmili	-----	the mild dog.
ixmellefra	-----	a moped one.
inxwala	-----	lime.



K

Represents the hard guttural sound.

ivara ----- bitter  
rola -----

Hr

Represents the soft guttural sound.

ama hrūmēwa ----- mild animals.  
Siyahringa ----- we saw are saming  
hrolani ----- drag ye.

The letters *p, d, t, g, k, z, sh, l, h, n, c, ċ, ċ, q, q̇, q̈.*

*x, ẋ, ẍ* and *r* are conjoined with *w*.

<i>indwe</i> -----	<i>The crane</i>	<i>inēwadi</i> -----	<i>a book,</i>
<i>umtmana</i> -----	<i>a child</i>	<i>ēmenga</i> -----	<i>straw,</i>
<i>ingwe</i> -----	<i>a tiger</i>	<i>umq̇wari</i> -----	<i>cap, hat.</i>
<i>kmela</i> -----	<i>ribble</i>	<i>ukugmesha</i> -----	<i>to desert.</i>
<i>amazwane</i> -----	<i>toes</i>	<i>amaq̇mihra</i> -----	<i>doctors.</i>
<i>uswazi</i> -----	<i>asmitch</i>	<i>amaxmili</i> -----	<i>mild dogs.</i>
<i>ukwaga</i> -----		<i>ixmlehra</i> -----	<i>a wounded</i>
<i>ulwanthle</i> -----	<i>sea</i>	<i>inxmala,</i> -----	<i>line.</i>
<i>umme</i> -----	<i>finger</i>	<i>izirwaga,</i> -----	<i>weapons.</i>
<i>icmebasha</i> -----			

The letters *d, t, and n* are conjoined with *y*.

*tyala* ----- plant.  
*idyimdyungu* ----- a blister.  
*unyamo* ----- foot.



These conjoined consonants *drh, ts, tsh, tl, thl, sh,* and *hl* represent certain compound sounds.

<i>indrha</i> --- a dog.	}	<i>izi thlele,</i> - cheepth.
<i>tsalani</i> --- pull ye.		<i>ishushu,</i> - hot.
<i>siya ts kaya</i> - me smoke.		<i>ukuhlala</i> - to sit.
<i>intloya</i> --- whey		

*Drh, ts, tsh, ts, thl, sh, hl,* and *nh.*

These representatives of certain compound sounds, are conjoined with *m.*

*isidshmi* -----  
*intswelo* -----  
*intshwalanti* -----  
*intlmayelo* -----  
*ukutshmengata* -----  
*amashmeshme* ----- concubines  
*amashomaga* -----  
*nhomankwa* -----

*sh*

is conjoined with *y*

*nhyatya* -----  
*nhyisha* -----

*shy*

is conjoined with *m.*

*inshymela* -----  
*nshymelilela* -----



There is one nasal sound in the language which the author is unable to express by any combination of the letters: It is therefore here represented by the French letter *s*.† *s* before *n* preceding it has the ringing sound.

<i>usansati</i> -----	glutinous
<i>insamu</i> -----	a zizlet
<i>isansane</i> -----	a bird

There are no mute letters in the written language.

*n* is the only consonant which terminates a word, and this does not frequently happen. In every other case words terminate with one of the five vowels *a, e, i, o, or u*.

Some words do indeed seem to terminate in *z, s, or r*, as

<i>Amariti</i> -----	water.
<i>Amas</i> -----	fermented milk.
<i>umigwari</i> -----	cap, hat
<i>imfundisi</i> -----	an instructor

† It may perhaps be a subject worthy the attention of learned natives or others conversant with the language, whether all these so compound sounds can be represented by single characters, in the same manner as *dsch* is represented in English by *j*, and *ks* by *x*, even if them, *vin, i, e, i, g, q, x* are already pointed. *ng* is also represented by single pointed letters.



umalus' ----- a herd, shepherd,  
 umfar' ----- a wife,  
 int'hor' ----- an elephant,  
 indere ----- the beard.

but when they are fully pronounced, or are in construction, they always terminate with a vowel.

These sixteen letters a, e, i, o, u, b, d, g, k, z, s, l, m, n, w, and x, are employed as serviles. By means of these the whole business of Flexion, Derivation, Numbers, Persons and Tenses, are accomplished.

No other sound than those represented by these letters is ever so employed.

### Division of Syllables.

The consonants which terminate a syllable are m, or n.

When m terminates a syllable in a word, the first letter of the succeeding syllable may be any one of the <sup>following</sup> consonants, or of the ~~same~~ simple or compound.

ümbele -----	teat	ümtunri, -----	s'he
ümpu -----	gun	ümga -----	Mis
ümda -----	line	üm'kono -----	arm



imvu, ----- Sheep  
 ümpundi ----- learner  
 ümsila ----- tail  
 ümrimba ----- body  
 ümhlaba ----- ~~water~~  
 ümlilo ----- fire  
 ümmino -----  
 ümniname ----- fongor boka  
 ümwongo -----  
 ümya ----- da ha  
 ümtya, -----  
 ümka -----  
 ümzama -----  
 ümhla -----  
 ümhema -----  
 ümlweme -----  
 ümnyaka -----  
 ümqamari -----  
 ümzuma -----  
~~ümqamari~~  
 ümqamari -----  
 ümmino -----  
 ümqirwa -----  
 ümxam -----  
 ümtmana ----- a child

ümcepa ----- saddle  
 ümgala ----- throat  
 ümxosa ----- a Kopper  
 ümro ----- a bird  
 ümotskelo -----  
 ümdzhamagu -----  
 ümdyesha -----  
 ümblw -----  
 ümts hitshi -----  
 ümthlebe ----- iron wood tree  
 ümtymina ----- a tree  
 ümqmenya ----- a tree  
 ümshologu -----  
 ümsmi -----  
 ümthrosho -----  
 ümrome ----- finger  
 ümci -----  
 ümqumlero -----  
 ümceba -----  
 ümxexxme -----  
 ümca -----  
 ümqmets -----  
 ümxwashula -----

when a terminator a syllable in a word, the  
 first letter of the following syllable may be of  
 the following, v, d, t, g, h, z, n, g, x, d, b, l, w, m, d, t, h, s, l, k, p, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z



in, ty, ty<sup>m</sup>, g<sup>m</sup>, c, c<sup>m</sup>, q, q<sup>m</sup>, ac, x<sup>m</sup>, tl, km, z<sup>m</sup>, g, ng, c, c<sup>m</sup>, q, q<sup>m</sup>  
 x, x<sup>m</sup>.

inubaba ----- news  
 intaha ----- mountain  
 ingubo ----- garment  
 inkolo ----- spirit  
 inwima ----- heavy  
 inhadli,  
 innamla ----- a serpent  
 ingayisa -----  
 inxumiso -----  
 intyolane -----  
 ingmerru -----  
 inivalisa -----  
 inqmeqme -----  
 intloko -----  
 inzwana -----  
 innyaba<sup>m</sup> ----- flesh  
 incam ----- end  
 ingaba -----  
 inxowa ----- a sack

indaba ----- dog  
 indwadaba -----  
 indyelo -----  
 intsumpa ----- wart  
 iatshigi -----  
 inthlamafa ----- hair  
 inthmela -----  
 intmana -----  
 intymenta -----  
 incola -----  
 ingalo -----  
 inisingma -----  
 inkwabi -----  
 inqamu -----  
 innyobo -----  
 incwaba, ----- a grave  
 inqumiba -----  
 inxwane -----

The first letter of a word, if a vowel, and not con-  
 joined with m or n, is a ~~single~~ syllable.

The first letter of a word may however be  
 followed by m or n, and yet be still form a  
 syllable; but when this is the case the m or n  
 is followed by a vowel.

amadoda ----- men



uma <sup>h</sup> ki	builder
enu	our
a <sup>h</sup> manwi	water
uma <sup>h</sup> lusi	herd

Every syllable in the language consists of  
 or terminates not in m or n, consists <sup>of</sup> <sup>which</sup> of one of these  
 six vowels a, e, i, o, u, or it terminates <sup>either</sup> with one  
 of them.

Note - There are about 450 syllables in the language  
 of the Accent.

The accent is placed on the penultimate, as

gēna	enter
intūku	the mole
tuturēla	console
tshabalalisa	destroy

and when a word receives an increase it draws  
 the accent forward, as,

gēnisa	enter
erintukwini	among the moles
tuturēlani	comfort ye
zitshabalalisiwe,	

An exception to this rule places the accent  
 on the final syllable of a few words, as

u-mā	mother of the
------	---------------



iten-gī - - - - - firm  
 diten-gā - - - - - I am astonished

The rising or the falling inflexion gives ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> words of the accent gives to words, which correspond in letters, a different signification, as,

Bona - - - - - see  
 Bona - - - - - they  
 Umnyama - - - - - dark  
 Umnyama - - - - - the rain bow  
 Tiya - - - - - snare  
 Tiya - - - - - hate

### Of the Noun.

The first letter of Every <sup>noun</sup> is one of these five vowels; viz, a, i, ī, u, ū.

These vowels are subject to change by inflexion; a may be changed into e; i, ī into e; u, ū into e, or o.

The vocative case of nouns is formed by <sup>adding</sup> these initial vowels.



The first letter, or the first syllable of every personal Noun is u, um or un; as,

u-Magoma      um-Layi      un-Lika  
u-Kintsa      um-Lawu      un-Thambe

Note - the initial u in names of ~~persons~~ <sup>persons</sup> is frequently followed by the syllable <sup>so</sup> u, as u-Nosutu, u-Notonto, u-Nomanto, u-Noxina. <sup>usogali</sup>

\*  
The sexes are distinguished by sometimes by different words; as,

ubawo	} father	of the first person	} ama	} mother	
uyikho		of the second person			umyoko
ayise		of the third person			unina

indoda, a male person, <sup>husband,</sup>	intokazi, a female person
umfo, a male person.	umfazi, a wife, a female.
unyana, son.	intombi, daughter, girl
umkulume } older brother.	udadle, sister.
umninane } younger brother	
inkurri, bull.	imari, cow

but the feminine is most frequently distinguished by affixing the particle Kazi to the noun; as,

umxosa, a Kaffer	umxosakazi, a Kafferess
isicaka, a servant	isicakakazi, a servantess
umlungu, a European	umlungukazi, a Europeaness



ishashe, a horse  
ingwe, a tiger  
ingonyama, a lion  
indobha, a dog

ishashekazi, a mare  
ingwekazi, a tigress  
ingonyamakazi, a lioness  
indobhakazi, a bitch.

### The plural number of Nouns.

1. Nouns in *i* form their plural by dropping the *i* and assuming *ama*; as,

ishashe	horse	amahashe	horses
ikoboka	slave	amakoboka	slaves
izibuko	ford	amazibuko	fords
igazi	blood	amagazi	bloods
igama	name	amagama	names
izwane	toe	amazwane	toes

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2. A second class of nouns in *i* form their plural by changing *s* their first consonant into *z*; as,

isonka	loaf	izonka	loaves
isitende	heel	izitende	heels
izitsheke	knife	izitsheke	knives
izantula	hand	izantula	hands
izipuzi	stump	izipuzi	stumps
isono	sin	izonono	sins
izithlele	cheek	izithlele	cheeks



3. Nouns in ili form their plural by dropping the ili, and assuming ama; as.

ilira	a rock	amarwa	rocks
iliri	patella	amari	patellae
ilitze	a stone	amatze	stones
ilizwe	country	Amazwe	Countries
ilizmi	voice, word	Amazmi	voices, words
iliza	wave	Amaza	waves
ilifu	cloud	Amafu	clouds

fe	ihangu, a smine	ihangu	smine	by pre.
ig	igiya, napkin	igiya	napkins	
im	imali, money	imali	money	as, he
m	imazi, corn	imazi	corn	l, sent

4. A ~~second~~ class of nouns in ~~it~~ form their plural by changing i short into i; as,

intaka	bird, fowl	intaka	birds
intombi	girl, daughter	intombi	girls, daughters
inkomo	an ox	inkabi	oxen



inkunzi	bull	inkunzi	bull
inxowa	sacks	inxowa	sacks
intloko	heads	intloko	heads
intlabe	ears	intlabe	ears
induli	hills	induli	hills

5. ~~5. A class of nouns in the form also their plural is~~  
~~by changing i short into i; as,~~

imvaba	milk sack	imvaba - milk sacks
imbiza	pot	imbiza - pots
impuku	mouse	mice - impuku
impi	adversary	adversaries - impi
impumlo	nose	noses - impumlo
imbanderelo	<del>is</del> strait	straits - imbanderelo

note - The plurals of these two classes of nouns are easily distinguished when in construction, for their number is then determined either by the verb, the adjective &c or by the assumption of the particle *zi; as,*

inkunzi enkulu, a large bull - inkunzi ezinkulu  
 inkomo zam, my ox ~~or cows~~ - inkomo zam, my cattle  
 intloko zayo, his head - intloko zayo, their heads  
 ingubo endala, an old garment - ingubo ezindala  
 impofu iyathla, theeland grazes - impofu ziyathla  
 impuku zintatu, three mice.



imbira erinamansi, a water pot - imbira erinamansi.  
 isenxomeni, it is in the sack - iserinxomeni, it is in the sacks.  
 isengutyeni yako, it is in your garment - iseringutyeni za ka  
 entlokmeni, in the head - erinthokmeni.

But sometimes, tho' not frequently, the particle zi  
 is assumed when the noun is in its simple plural form,  
 as,

into	a thing, a being	irinto	things, beings
indrha	a dog	irindrha	dogs
inthlu	a hut, a house	irinthlu	houses

6 Nouns in u form their plural by changing the  
 u into o; as

unomkhasi	crow	onomkhasi	crows
unyana	son	onyana	sons
udade	sister	odade	sisters
ubontsi	great toe	obontsi	great toes
u-tixo	God	o-tixo	gods
ubawo	father	obawo	fathers
uyibalo	your father	oyibalo	your fathers
uyise	his father	oyise	their fathers
uma	mother	oma	mothers
unyoko	your mother	onyoko	your mothers
unina	his mother	onina	their mothers
ukamkani	a king	okamkani	kings
umoya	mind	omoya	minds



7. A second class of nouns in u form their plural by dropping the u and assuming eu; as,

udonga	wall	indonga	walls
usiba	feather	intsiiba †	feathers, quills
ungawo	foot	ingawo	feet
uhlobo	sort	intlobo *	kind
ushaba	an enemy	intshaba	enemies
usebe	eyelid	intsebe †	eyelids
ucango	door	incango ‡	doors
usizi	grief	intsizi †	griefs
ukozo	grain	inkozo	grains
uswazi	a <del>twig</del> smitch	intswazi †	smitches
usana	infant	intsana †	infants

\* The compound consonant hl of the singular number takes the compound consonant tl in the plural; because n and hl do not agree.

† S of the singular number is changed in the plural into the compound sound ts, because n and s do not agree.

‡ C of the singular number is changed in the plural into c; because n and c do not agree.

8. Another class of nouns, in u, form their plural by changing the u into i; as,

ulwanthle	sea	ilwanthle,	seas
ulwimi	tongue	ilwimi	tongues
ubuhlanti	cattle enclosure	ibuhlanti	enclosures



9 A third class of nouns in u form their plural by dropping the u and assuming im; as,

ujafa	a path	imjafa	paths
uviringane,	butterfly	imviringane,	many butterflies
ubende	the spleen	imvunde,	spleens
uvunde	hot ashes	imvunde,	hot ashes
ubedu	metal	imbedu,	metals

10. A class of nouns in um change the um into imi; as,

umti	a tree	imiti	trees
umzimba	the body	imizimba	bodies
umomangaliso	a wonder	imimangaliso	wonders
umlambo	a river	imilambo	rivers
umpungu	lung	impungu	lungs
umomango	ridge	imimango	ridges
umitya	latchet	imitya	latches
umtombo	a fountain	imitombo	fountains
umlenze	leg	imilenze	legs
umkhono	arm	imikhono	arms

11. Another class of nouns in um form their plural by changing um into aba; as,

umfazi	wife	abafazi
umtembu	aambookie	abatembu
umtwa	a Bushman	abakwa



umpi	a giver	abapi	givers
umfundisi	an instructor	abafundisi	instructors
umfuni	a seeker	abafuni	seekers
umkululi	a saviour	abakululi	saviours
umfo	a male person	abafu	male persons
umtunywa	messenger	abatumywa	messengers
umkulwana	an elder brother	abakulwana	elder brethren
umniname	a younger brother	abaniname	younger brethren
umnini	an owner	abanini	owners
umpatwa	a subject	abapatwa	subjects
<del>umxaki</del>	<del>nummer</del>	akaki	nummers

Some nouns of this class form their plural irregularly, as,

umntu	a person	abantu	people
umntwana	child	abantwana	children
umri	hearer	aberi	hearers
ummi	impatient	abemi	impatiants
<del>ummi</del>	<del>impatient</del>	<del>abemi</del>	<del>impatiants</del>
umlungu	a European	abelungu	Europeans

Some ~~are~~ of the same class are still more irregular owing to their being formed from irregular verbs; as,

ummoni	a sinner	aboni	sinners
umntu	a builder	abantu	builders
umntu	inhabitant	abantu	inhabitants
umntu	a deer	abantu	deer



12. A third class of nouns in um form their plural by dropping <sup>the</sup> um and assuming ama; as,

umxosa	a kaffer	amaxosa	kaffers
umpakati	a soldier	amapakati	soldiers
<del>umbebe</del>			
umbele	a seat	amabele	seats

2. A class of nouns in in form their plural by dropping the in and assuming ama; as, Let this class come in after the 1st

indoda	a man	amadoda,	men
indodana	a youth	amadodana,	youths
inkazana	a girl, maid	amankazana,	maidens
inkwenkwe	a boy	* amakwenkwe,	boys
intsimi,†	a corn field	amasimi,	corn fields

\* The n which precedes k in this word seems to be inserted for the sake of sound.  
† see note † p. 24

14. A class of nouns in ulu or ula change these particles in the plural into isi or isa, assuming also n or m for the sake of sound; as,

uluri	a grey hair	izimvi	grey hairs
ulubulu	a row	izintlu	rows
uluti	a lathe	izinti	lathes
ulusu	stomach	izintbu	stomachs
ulutya	pack riem	izintya	pack riems
ularila	a sting	izamvila	stings



The cases of nouns are not distinguished by terminations, but by letters or prepositions prefixed.

A proper noun stands thus.

u-Langa	u-Langa we lim kile kade, Langa has <sup>already</sup> <del>long</del> gone.
Ka-Langa, of	ubengunyana ka-Langa, he was the son of Langa.
Ku-Langa, to	Yiya ku-Langa, go to Langa.
u-Langa,	Kwanikwa u-Langa, it was given to Langa.
Langa	bayi, Langa, aringabo, - No, O Langa, we are not they.
	Dinyanivile, Langa, - I am true, O Langa; i.e. <del>xx</del>
	surehas Langa was, or is, I utter the truth.
wa-Langa!	wa-Langa! ka um'apo, - Ho Langa (calling as at a distance) <sup>stand</sup> there.
	(Addressing) wa-Langa, kandinik'amanzi dicele, please give me water, Langa, that I may drink.

gu-Langa, by - Washiywa gu-Langa, he was forsaken by L.

Kwa-Langa, from - Sivela kwa-Langa, - we come from Langa.

no-Langa, and, with - kumba no-Langa, go with Langa - u-kantsi no-Langa

One of these nine particles is frequently prefixed to the preposition K of the genitive case; as,

amazimbaka-Langa	Langa's corn
abantu baka-Langa	Langa's people
ubuso buka-Langa	Langa's face
ukutala kuka-Langa	Langa's food



intshaba zika-Langa  
 ixixenze sika-Langa  
 ihashe lika-Langa  
 uhadi luka-Langa  
 ingubo yika-Langa

Langa's enemies  
 Langa's axe  
 Langa's horse  
 Langa's harp  
 Langa's garment

Example of a common Noun.

b  
k  
z  
s  
e  
w  
y

umtu, a person (homo)  
 omtu, of a person  
 kumtu, to a person  
 umtu, a person

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7

abantu, people  
 abantu, of people  
 kubantu, to people  
 abantu, people

mtu, used when calling or  
 mtondini } addressing  
 wamtondini } a person  
 gumtu, by a person  
 emtwini, in a person

bantu, mine bantu. o ye people  
 gabantu, by, by means of people  
 ebantwini, among people

The Genitive

amehlo omtu, a person's eyes  
 ubuso bomtu, a person's face  
 ukuvuka komtu, a person's rising  
<sup>gantsi</sup> <sup>zabantu</sup> <sup>umntu</sup> <sup>omtu</sup> <sup>umntu</sup> komtu, a person

inkabi zomtu, a person's cattle  
 oxen  
 isantlala somtu, a person's hand  
 ihashe lomtu, a person's horse  
 umtrana womtu, a person's child  
 intshu yomtu, a person's house

amagama abantu  
 names of persons  
 ubulwinko babantu  
 wisdom of people  
 ukutya kwabantu  
 the food of people  
 inkomo zabantu  
 peru kwa bantu  
 gantsi kwabantu  
 ivitebe <sup>zabantu</sup>  
 the table of people  
 ilizwi <sup>zabantu</sup>  
 the words of people



## Another Example.

Singular	Singular	Plural
6 2 5 1 6 7	6 2 5 1 6 7	
in kosi, a lord	in kosi, a lord	in kosi, the lords
en kosi of a lord	en kosi of a lord	er in kosi, of lords
kw in kosi to a lord	kw in kosi to a lord	kw in kosi, to lords
in kosi, a lord	in kosi, a lord	in kosi, the lords
nkosi, a lord	nkosi, a lord	zin kosi, hail lords
on kosi, O lord	on kosi, O lord	zin kosi by the lords
an kosi! hail lord!	an kosi! hail lord!	er in kosi mi, in, among, the lords
yi n kosi by a lord	yi n kosi by a lord	ne a in kosi, with lords
en kosi mi, in a lord	en kosi mi, in a lord	
ne n kosi, with a lord	ne n kosi, with a lord	

## Example of the name of a River,

6 2 5 1 6 7	6 2 5 1 6 7	
i-lyume	i-lyume	i-lyume li mi ne, the lyume is inhabited
e-lyume of	e-lyume of	ama nzi e-lyume, water of the lyume
e-lyume to	e-lyume to	ma si y' e-lyume, let us go to the lyume
i-lyume	i-lyume	kw a pu nzi li su a, to be a river a seven
lyume	lyume	to be a river a seven
e-lyume from	e-lyume from	si ve l' e-lyume, we come from the lyume.
e-lyume, in	e-lyume, in	in the lyume
ga se lyume,	ga se lyume,	at the lyume

The particle *ase* signifying *at* is frequently inserted between the genitive particles and the initial vowel; as,

ase-lyume, a mi tye ase lyume, the stones at lyume



base-iyume, abantu baseiyume, the people at iyume  
kwase-iyume, ukuthala kwaseiyume, the food at iyume  
zase-iyume, inkabi zaseiyume, the oxen at the iyume  
sase-iyume  
lase-iyume  
lwase-iyume  
wase-iyume  
yase-iyume

The signs of the genitive case generally are these twelve  
viz, a, e, o, b, k, kw, z, s, l, lw, w, y.

The Rules to be observed respecting these signs or  
particles are

1. That when a plural noun in Ama governs a plural  
noun in aba or ama, the noun governed retains its simple  
plural form; as

amanthla abantu, the strength of the people.  
amakaka amapakati, the Soldiers' Shields.

2. That when a plural noun in Ama governs a  
noun in i or u, the i is changed into e, and the u into o,  
as,

amafu ezulu, the clouds of heaven  
amagama osana, the infants  
amanthla okucina,



amalebe omloms, the lips of the mouth.

amatye entaba, the stones of the mountain.

2. That when a plural noun is ama

3. That commonly when a noun whose first con-  
sonant is b, or whose plural form is  $Q^*$  <sup>and which does not form its pl. in ama,</sup> the noun governed,

if in i or u, changes the i into e, the u into o, and  
prefixes b; as

ubuso bendoda, the ~~nose~~ <sup>the</sup> face of man

ubulumko bokumkani, the king's <sup>the</sup> wisdom of the <sup>(king)</sup>

ibevvi bokona, evil doers of evil

abemi bomhlaba, the inhabitants of the earth

But if the noun governed be in aba or ama it only  
prefixes the b; as

ubutyebi babantu, the wealth of the people

### Exceptions.

ubambo, rib

~~ibala, colour~~

~~ibantaba, a part of an~~

ubizo, naming, calling

ubityo, leanness

\* See list of such nouns in page



4. That when a noun, whose first consonant is  $K$ ,<sup>and whose plural form is not Ama,</sup> governs; or when certain prepositions govern, the noun governed, if in  $i$ , changes the  $i$  into  $e$ , and prefixes  $Kw$ ; if in  $u$ , it changes the  $u$  into  $o$ , and prefixes  $K$ , never  $Kw$ ; as,

ukuKanya kwelanga, the light of the sun.

ukumka komhlobo, the departing of a friend.

But if the noun governed be in  $aba$  or  $ama$ , it only prefixes  $Kw$ ; as

ukuhlala kwabantu, the sitting of the people

ukutshisa kwamiva, the burning of thorns.

If the noun governed be a proper name, besides assuming the particle ~~uku~~ corresponding with the ~~u~~ form of the governing noun, ~~uku~~ it changes its initial  $u$  into  $a$ , and prefixes  $K$ ; as,

uBaro - kaBaro, of my father

uMesiyasi - kaMesiyasi, of Messiah

### Exceptions

ukuko, a sleeping mat.



Some of the nouns in ~~the~~ ~~plural~~ ~~form~~ whose first consonant is k, and which form their plural by dropping their initial i and assuming ama, and therefore cause the governing noun to prefix i  
 ikaka, a shield  
 ikoboka, a slave

5. When a plural noun in iz, im or in governs, the noun governed, if in i or u changes the i into e and the u into <sup>and prefixes z</sup> o<sub>i</sub> as,

- izicaka zenkosi, the lord's servants
- imbuzi zendoda, the man's goats.
- inkabi zenqumelo, the waggon oxen.
- ingubo zomqmebi, the judge's robes

But if the noun governed be in abia or ama, it only prefixes z

- izithu zabatengi, merchants' houses.
- izono zabantu, people's sins.
- inkomo zamaseka, the thieves' cattle
- izindaba zamats'hambe, the gentlemen's dogs

6. That when a noun whose first consonant is k, and whose plural form is not ama, governs a noun governed, if in i or u, changes the i into e, the u into



6 and prefixes S; as,

isipita somtra, a Bushman's bow.

isigamosemita, the fruit of trees.

isikumba senkunri, a bull's hide.

But if the noun governed be in aba or ama, it only prefixes S; as,

isigothelo samafuta, a horn of oil.

Some nouns whose first consonant is, <sup>s</sup> are whose plural form is ama, and ~~which the~~ cause the noun governed to assume prefix l; as,

isela, a thief

isiko, a law

7. That when a noun in i<sup>2</sup> which forms its plural by dropping the i and assuming ama, the noun governed, if in i or u changes the i into e, the u into o and prefixes l; as,

ilirmi lenkos; the lord's voice

ilangatyelombilo, a flame of fire

But if the noun governed be in aba or ama it only prefixes l; as

ilirme lamaxosa, the Kaffer ~~to~~



Some frequently occurring nouns in *i* whose plural form is *ama*.

ibala, colour

imele, twin

ibifa, cloud

icuba, tobacco

ipuzi, pumpkin

ibomthla, a party of men

~~izala~~  
izala, the sun

idolo, knee

ibele, breast

igala, the sun

icala, side

izibuko, ford

iculo, song

igegu, packox

itambo, bone

ipiko, wing

izulu, heaven

itemba, hope

igama, name

iliso, eye

ixani, blood

ilebe, lip

itole, calf

izembe, ~~axe~~ hatchet

igiza

iyera, a medicine

ichinga, promise

iqingqa, ~~counsel~~  
counsel

igumbi, room, corner

ilungu, joint

ihlati, wood

ihashi, horse

ikwapa, arm pit

ityuna, salt

ixesha, time

ibitye, stone

ixeba, mound

ishmeshu, concubine, ixwana, kid

ivinyo, tooth

ijihra, doctor

irimba, corn

ishumi, ten

icwaba, grave

iduna, an independent person

ikulu, hundred

iwaka, thousand

8. That when a noun in *u*, whose plural form, if it has such, is *im* or *in*, the noun governed, if in *i*, changes the *i* into *e*, and prefixes *lw*; if in *u*, it changes the *u* into *o*, and prefixes *l* only, never *lw*; as,

usizi bwentombi, the girl's grief

unyama lomtho, a person's foot



But, if the noun governed be in aba, it prefixes lw; or  
if in ama it only prefixes l; as,

utola lwabatwa, the Bushmen's arrow.

uhadi lamankazana, the maidens' harp

9. That when a noun in um governs, the noun governed,  
if in i or u, changes the i into e; the u into o, and  
prefixes w; as,

umbeti wengmelo, a waggon driver

umti wobomi, the tree of life

But, if the noun governed be in aba or ama, it only  
prefixes w; as

umcini wabantu, the Preserver of man.

umtombo wamanzi, a fountain of water.

10. That when a singular noun in <sup>or in</sup> ~~in~~ <sub>i, u</sub> or a plural  
noun in imi <sup>governs</sup> ~~governs~~, the noun governed, if in i or u,  
changes the i into e, the u into o, and prefixes y; as,

inxowa yendodana, the youth's sack.

impudumalo yombilo, the heat of fire

imithi yehlathi, the trees of the forest.

But if the noun governed be in aba or ama it only pre-  
fixes y; as,

intsimi yabantu, peoples corn field.

imihlathi yehashe, the jaw bones of a horse

imali yokutenga  
purchase money

imvadi yokubusa  
a catechism

imvadi yokufunda  
a school book



University of Fort Hare  
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Some nouns have a plural form only; as,  
amanwi, water, waters  
amera, thorn, thorns  
amasi, milk fermented  
amafuta, oil, grease, oils

The following class of nouns is formed chiefly by dropping the initial vowel or syllable of adjectives and assuming ubu; as,

inowalisa	ubunowalisa, glory
ilumko	ubulumko, wisdom
ikmele	ubukmele, jealousy
inimele	ubunimele, purity, holiness
ibanzi	ububanzi, breadth
imbi	ububi, badness, naughtiness
igmesia	ubugmesia, perversity.
indala	ubudala, age
inde	ubude, length, height
inkulu,	ubukulu, greatness



The infinitive of verbs forms a very numerous and uniform class of nouns; as,

muka ukumka, departure

gala ukugala, beginning

pumla ukupumla, rest

kolwa ukukolwa, belief

lamba ukulamba, hunger

teta ukuteta, speech

A second class of verbal nouns is also numerous and uniform in their formation; as,

biza, ubizo, calling, naming

tanda, utando, loving

hamba, uhambo, going

qhelelela, uqhelelelo, baptizing

vuka, uvuko, arising

qiba uqibo, terminating

funa, ufano, seeking



Many nouns affix the particle na, by which they suffer a degree of diminution. In this form they are subject to inflexion as when in their common state.

1. Some nouns which terminate in a, do not change any letter in assuming the na; as,

indrha, a dog,

indrhana, a pup, puppy

indoda, a man

indodana, a youth

umfula, a glen

umfulana

intaka, a bird

intakana, a small bird

imbiza, a spot

imbizana, a little spot

ixesha, a time

ixeshana, a little time

inyoka, a serpent

inyokana, a small serpent

inxowa, a bag sack

inxowana, a small sack

igusha, a sheep

igushana, a little sheep

inyama, flesh

inyamana, a small piece of meat.

ufafa, a path

ufafana

imvula, rain

imvulana

imnyama, black

imnyamana

impusa, brown

impusana

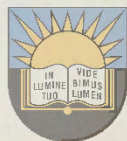
idzhaawa,

idzhaawana



2. Some nouns which terminate in e or i, and whose last consonant is not b, p or m, change the e or i into a on assuming the na; as,

iharhe, a horse	iharhana, a little horse
inčiwadi, looking glass	inčiwadana, a small looking glass
induli, a hill	indulana, a small hill
in kumzi, a bull	in kumzana, a little bull
ibele, a breast	ibelana, a small breast
intilani, a meadow	intilana, a small meadow
indzhakari, a bitch	indzhakarana
amanzi, water	amanzana
imiti, trees	imitana
amasi, fermented milk	amasana
inčinane, little	inčinanana
amakwenkwe, boys	amakwenkwana
imfutshane, short	imfutshanana



3. Some nouns, <sup>or adjectives</sup> which terminate in <sup>or</sup> "u", and whose <sup>final</sup> consonant is <sup>or</sup> "y", change the "u" into "a" on assuming the na; as,

imru, a sheep  
inthloru, an elephant  
umpu, a gun  
ibomru, red  
umfo, a male person

imrana, a lamb  
inthlorana,  
umpana  
ibomrana  
umfodini



4. Some nouns which terminate in <sup>or u</sup> *o*, and whose last consonant is not *b*, *p* or *m*, change the *o* into <sup>or u</sup> *wa* on assuming the *na*; as,

umlibo, fire

amehlo, eyes

intloko, head

into, a thing

indawo, place

upondo, horn

ukozo, a grain

~~indawo~~ umtu, a person

inkolo, faith

isisu, belly

iqegu, pack ox

umlibwana

amehlwana

intlokwana

intwana

indawana

upondwana

ukozwana

umtwana

inkolwana

isuswana

iqegwana



5. Nouns, whose last consonant is b which is not preceded by m or n, change the b into ty, and if their terminating vowel be not ~~the~~ a the change it into a on assuming the ~~the~~ a; as

inkabi, an ox                      inkatyana

utshaba, an enemy,              utshatyana

ugubu, a bottle                      ugutyana

ingubo, garments                      ingyatyana

imvaba, milksack                      imvatyana

intaba, mountain                      intatyana



0. Nouns, whose last consonant is <sup>or p</sup> b which is preceded by m of the penultimate, change the <sup>or p</sup> b into dzh. <sup>The p into dzh</sup> the m into n; and if their terminating vowel be not in a, they change it into a on assuming the na; as

umzimba, the body,

intambo, a halter

umtombo, a fountain

umlambo, a river

amazembe, axes

igumbi, a corner

umkombe, a ship

itemba, a hope

ihlwembu, a poor person

ipempe, a cot

amatambo, bones

imhlope, white

umzindzhana

intandzhana

umtondzhana

umlandzhana

amazendzhana

igundzhana

umkondzhana

itendzhana

ihlwendzhana

ipentzhana

amatandzhana

imhlotszhazana



7 Some nouns or adjectives whose final consonant is m, change the m into ny, and if their terminating vowel be not a, they change it into a, or assuming the na; as,

inkomo, an ox or cow	inkonyana
ubomi, life	ubonyana
igama, name	iganyana
<del>ixya</del> isigamo, fruit	isigatyana
ulwimi, tongue	ulwinyana
umgama, distant	umganyana
umlomo, mouth	umlonyana
inrima, heavy	inrinyana,

8 Some nouns or adjectives whose final consonant is l change the l into tl, and if their terminating vowel be not an a, they change the ~~u~~ into a, or assuming the na; as,

ametole, the young of animals	amatothlana
idolo, knee	idothlana
ubelu, yellow	ubethlana
xinkulu, large	xinkuthlana
ityolo, a clump of trees	ityothlana
amadolo, knees	amadothlwana



These nouns frequently suffer a greater degree of  
diminution by the use of the adjective ~~small~~ little; as,  
itotlana elinčinane, a little little young one, a chicken  
umlandzhana omčinane, a little streamlet  
amehlorana mančinane, little small eyes  
Wkozwana olunčinane, a little small grain  
inčwadana enčinane, a small note,  
imratyana enčinane, a little small milk sack



Many names suffer a <sup>still</sup> greater degree of diminution by a repetition of the partile *na*; as  
into, a thing - *intwana* - *intwanana*  
~~umli~~ fire - *umlilwana* - *umlilwanana*  
*umtu*, a person - *umtwanax* - *umtwanana*  
*intl*, a house - *intlwana* - *intlwanana*  
*ingubo*, a garment - *ingutyana* - *ingutyanaana*  
*ipempe*, a cot - *ipentshana* - *ipentshanana*  
*imbira*, a pot - *imbirana* - *imbiranana*  
*izembe*, a hatchet - *izendzhana* - *izendzhanana*



Many nouns insert the particle za before their  
diminishing particle na, by means of which a de-  
gree of fitness, neatness or beauty, is expressed; as,

inkosi,	inkosazana, a pretty lordling
ucango,	ucangwazana, a pretty little door
ishashe,	ishashazana, a fine little horse
<sup>incwadi,</sup> incwadazana,	a pretty little looking glass, <del>is</del>
umqwazi,	umqwazana, a pretty little cap
igubu,	igubuzana, a pretty vial
intonga,	intongazana, a pretty little stick
umlilo	umlibwazana, a fine little fire
idzhaema	idzhamazana,
itafa,	itafazana, a <sup>delightful</sup> <del>pretty</del> little valley
inkomo,	inkonyamazana? a pretty little calf
intwana,	intwanazana? a pretty little girl
amaty <del>we</del> e,	amatyazana, beautiful small stones



Many nouns obtain an increment by affixing the particle Kazi; as

umti,	umtiKaz',	a large tree
inthlu,	inthluKaz',	a large house
umfari	umfariKazi,	a superior woman
umlambo	umlamboKazi,	a large river
* inkunzi (bull)	inkunziKazi,	a powerful woman
intaba	intabaKazi,	a great mountain
ingubo <del>Kazi</del>	inguboKazi,	a large garment

These nouns obtain an additional degree of increment by the use of the adjective nkulu, great,

\* a powerful man is figuratively termed a bull.





These nouns add to their increment by means  
of the adjective nkulu, great, as,  
ishashiduna elikulu, indidinduna entkulu  
ilishmiduna elikulu (indidinduna entkulu  
umpevaduna entkulu amadodamaduna imakulu

The author entertained the notion, for some  
time, that the genders of nouns might be distinctly  
marked by means of these particles Kari and Duma;  
but on finding that those nouns which assume  
the former may be often followed by the latter  
in the shape of a regular adjective, the hope  
of being able to mark the genders passed away.

Many nouns by affixing Kazana, which  
which seems to be Kari with the diminishing particle  
na, signify an indefinite number of one kind  
of things in one place; as,

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| imbiza, pot    | imbizakazana  |
| inxorra, sack  | inxorvakazana |
| inkomo, cattle | inkomokazana  |
| igusha, sheep  | igushakazana  |
| ihashe, horse  | ihashekazana  |
| in'wadi, book  | in'wadikazana |



Many nouns drop their initial vowel, or  
 syllable and prefixing *isi* assume a generic form, as  
*igusha*, a sheep, the sheep - *igusha*, sheep.  
*imiti*, trees, the trees, *isimiti*, trees  
*umuntu*, a person - pl. *abantu*, men. \* *isintu*, man  
*ingubo*, a garment, garments - *isingubo*, garments  
*amëra*, thorn *isimëra*, thorns.  
*inyamakazi*, a deer, deer *isinyamakazi*, deer  
*intaka*, a bird, birds *isintaka*, birds.  
*isixosa*, a kaffer *isixosa*, Kaffers of every name  
*umlungu*, a European *isilungu*, European of every class  
*ilizwe*, country *isizwe*, the nation  
*indrha*, dog *indrha*, dogs

\* Note - *Ungana wesintu*, the son of man, a name  
 by which the Saviour of the world has been pleased  
 to designate himself, with most becoming propriety.



Nouns in the ablative form.

2. Nouns on assuming the ablative form change their initial vowel into e, and if their terminating vowel be a, they change it also into e, and affix ni; as,

intlela	entleleni, in, on the road ezintleleni
intaba	entabeni, in, on the mountain ezintabeni, among the mountains
emhlaba	emhlabeni, in, on the earth
ukugala	ekugaleni, in the beginning
isantlani	esantlani, in the hand ezantlani
amaxosa, Kaffers	emaxoseni, among the Kaffers (in Kafferland)
umoya	emoyeni, in the mind
imbotla	embotlani, in the cat ezimbotlani, pl. among cats
intaka	entakeni, in the bird ezintakeni, among the birds

utshaba	elutshabeni, in the enemy ezintshabeni, plu.
udada	eludadeni, in the copse ezindadeni pl.
udimba	eludimbeni, in the multitude ezindimbeni pl.
udonga	eludongeni, on the wall ezindongeni, pl.



1. Nouns on assuming the ablative change their initial vowel into e, and affix ni; as,

ihlati, ~~in the wood~~  
igumbi, ~~in the corner~~  
inkosi, ~~the lord~~  
umtunzi, ~~in the shade~~  
amanzi, ~~in the water~~  
amatye,  
ihashe  
inthlebe  
imbokotwe,  
ubume,

Ehlatini, in the wood  
egumbini, in the corner  
enkosini, into the lord  
emtunzini, in the shade  
emanzini, in the water.  
ematyeni, among the stones  
ehashe, <sup>on the horse</sup>  
<sub>on horse back</sub>  
enthlebeni, in the ear  
erinthlebeni, in the ears  
embokotweni, in a pebble  
erimbokotweni, pl.  
ebumeni, in the state

But some nouns in u on assuming the ablative form insert the particle lu between themselves and their converted initial vowel, as,

ufefe  
udongwe

elufefeni, in grace  
eludongweni, in the clay.



3. Nouns which terminate in ~~o~~ ~~or~~ ~~or~~ change  
~~that~~ vowels into ~~we~~, <sup>or ~~we~~</sup> on assuming the ablative

form; as,	
impodda	ezimpoddaeni, on the horns
umilo	emilweni, in the fire
ukuko	elukukweni
uzono	ezonweni, in sins
isihoko	esihokweni, in the pit
ubuso	ebusweni, in the face, in presence
intengo	entengweni,
umkondo	emkondweni, in the track
umlungu, <sup>a European</sup>	emlungweni, in the colony
abantu	ebantwini, among the people
izulu	ezulwini, in heaven
isisu	esismini, in the belly
intlu	enthlwini, in the house
igegu	egegwini, on the pack ox
uluklu	elukhlwini, in the row

Nouns which terminate in ~~o~~ or ~~or~~ or ~~or~~ change that vowel into ~~we~~, on assuming the ablative form

Direction given to a lion to the umkondo, in the form of a voice or music

ukuko	elukukweni, in the mat ezinkukweni, pl.
utango	elutangweni, in, on the fence ezitangweni, pl.
upondo	elupondweni, in, on the horn ezimpondweni,
ungamo	elungarweni, in the foot ezinnyamweni, pl.

Exceptions - inkomo - enkomeni - ezinkomeni  
 ingubo, engutyeni, eringutyeni



5. Nouns, whose last consonant is ~~h~~ preceded  
 by *m* of the penultimate, change the *b*<sup>r</sup> into *dz*<sup>or p</sup>  
 and the *m* into *n*, on assuming the ablative form,  
 as,

umtombo

emtondzheni, in the fountain  
 emitondzheni, pl.

intando

entandzheni, in the hall  
 ezintandzheni, pl.

abatembu

ebatendzheni, among the Tembookies  
 in Tembookia

umlambo

emlandzheni, in the river  
 emilandzheni, pl.

ipempe

epentsheni, in the cot  
 emapentsheni, pl.

izembe

ezendzheni, on the axe  
 emazendzheni, pl.



6. Nouns in ili drop li, on assuming the  
ablative form; as,

ilizwe,	erwemi, in the world, country
ilitye	etyeni, in the stone
ilivi,	eveni, in on the knee pan
ilizumi	erzumi, in the word
ilirwa	erweni, on the rock
ilifu	efini, in a cloud

Some nouns possess also the quality of the  
adjective; as,

isidenge

isityebi

isitulu

isipezu

isibiba

isikumkum

isikohlo, left hand

isikumene, right hand




The apostles' Creed will furnish a few specimens of the noun in construction.

Uku kolwa Kwabatunywa baka-yezu.

The Belief of the Apostles of Jesus.

Viyakolwa ku-Tixo u-Bawo onamanthla-onke.

I believe in God the Father who <sup>is with</sup> has power all,  
Umdali wezulu nomhlaba; na ku-yezu Kristu,  
the Creator of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ,  
Unyana waka emnye, inKosi yetu, owamkelwayo  
Son his one, Lord our, who having been <sup>begotten</sup>  
guMoya oyiincweli, wazalwa guMariya opeleleyo  
by the Spirit Holy, he was born by <sup>the</sup> Mary in,  
wabulawa gu-Ronti Pilate, waqunyulwa <sup>the</sup>  wa  
he was murdered by Pontius Pilate, he was crucified, he



# Concerning the Adjective.

When the adjective is, for example coupled with the substantive verb it has the initial syllable, i, im, or in; as.

ibukali, sharp	imfutshane, short	inzima, heavy
ibutataka, soft	imnyama, dark	inzulu, deep
ilubelu, yellow	imhlope, white	intsha, new
ibomvu, red	imnandi, sweet	indala, old
irrada, raw	impama, blind	inkulu, large

The Adjective readily changes its initial syllable, and agrees with the noun; as,

1.

ihashi elinkulu, a large horse
ilizmi elimnandi, a pleasant voice
izemb' elibutuntu, a blunt axe
ihashi elimhlope, a white horse



2. innyama erwada, raw meat  
into enzima, a heavy article  
ingub' entsha, a new garment  
intab' ende, a high mountain  
intaka abizwa, ~~many~~ <sup>many</sup> books  
izegu elubelu, a yellow pack bullock  
inxowa ezele, a full sack  
in'wadi erimbama, a few books, ie, book  
(which may be) counted  
imbiza ~~entsha~~, <sup>new</sup> pots  
enzima, a heavy

3. umti omde, a tall tree  
ump' omkulu, a chief person  
ungana omkulu, oldest son  
umhlaba olukuni, hard ground  
umtu ongendawo, a micked person



4. ukukanya okukulu, a great light

5. imit' imide. tall trees



6. ufefe ~~olucisulu~~ olucisulu  
usiba olucinane, a small feather  
ucanz' oluhle, a pretty door  
ufafana oluhunga, a straight little path

7. amawzi' ashushu, hot water  
amawzi' amda ka, muddy water  
amas' ammandi, excellent fermented milk



8. inkomo erintle, fine cattle  
igiza erimawu, met clothes  
intliziyo erintsha, new hearts

9. ubom'obufutshane, a short life



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10. isitshetshi esibukali, a sharp knife  
isigamo esimmandi, a sweet fruit

11. abantu batsha, young people



substantive verb with

Nouns, having the relative pronoun *unda*, a  
~~substantive verb~~ <sup>preposition</sup> prefixed, are sometimes used  
instead of the adjective; as,

*umtu onamanthla*, a person who is with strength  
*ie a strong person*

*vranthla evinegari*, hands which are with blood  
*ie bloody hands*

*umti onamira*, a shrub which is with thorns  
*a thorny shrub*

*uVixo onofefe*, God who is with grace, *ie. gracious God*

*iqiya enzimica*, a cloth which is with stripes  
*a striped cloth*

*umxosa ~~xxx~~ onobuhlobo*, a Kaffer who is with friendship  
*a friendly Kaffer*



Another Class of Adjectives may be denominated the verbal or ~~first participial~~ Class, as,

-lungile, ready	-kohlakele, bad
-gelile, accustomed	-hambile, going
-gabile, dear	-mwebishile, lazy
-pilile, well	<del>simile, extinguished</del>
-pelile, done	-igashile, hired
-lambile, hungry	-valile, shut
-tambile, weak	-genile, lean
-vile, hearing, feeling	<del>pakamile, raised</del>
-bonile, seeing	-subile, deceased
<del>hambile, affectionate</del>	<del>kelabile, satisfied</del>
-pile, <del>seeing</del> <del>seeing</del>	<del>mbabile, passed</del>
-lulamile, humble	
-lamkile, wise	
-tyebile, fat	

But this class does not assume the initial particles and conform to the noun as does the common adjective. They prefix the substantive verb only; as,

-kulungile, it is good	-bapilile, they are well
-dilungile, I am ready	-silambile, we are going
-ulungilena? are you ready?	-zigabilena? are they ready?
-zigelile, they are accustomed	-lipelile, it is done



a class of adjectives which may be denominated  
the participial class, and which <sup>is</sup> in part, derived  
from the ~~process~~ foregoing, conform to the noun, as,

-lungileyo, good

-omebikhileyo, lazy

-pilileyo, living

-lumkhileyo, wise

-fileyo, ~~at~~ dying

-lambileyo, hungry

-lulamileyo, humble

-tyebileyo, fat

inkomo erityebileyo, fat cattle

amadoda alumkhileyo, wise men

uNxosopilileyo, the living God

umntu olulamileyo, a humble person

into efileyo, a dying creature

abantu bajenileyo, ~~lean~~ lean persons



Numeral adjectives also change their initial syllables and conform to the noun expressed or understood.

### of the Cardinal Numbers.

innye, one	* isitandatu, six
* <del>ixix</del> <sup>ixix</sup> bimi, two	isixixix, seven
* <del>ixix</del> <sup>ixix</sup> tatu, three	isibozo, eight
* <del>ixix</del> <sup>ixix</sup> ne, four	† isitoba, nine
* <del>ixix</del> <sup>ixix</sup> thanu, five	ishumi, ten

ishumelinanye, a ten which is with & one

† If the natives wish to signify the number two, they hold up the little finger and the one next it; if five, they hold up all the fingers of one hand: but if they wish to signify the number seven, they hold up the thumb and ~~two~~<sup>middle</sup> finger only of one; if nine, they hold up the thumb and the three large fingers, and bend the little one: hence, for nine, they often say, "itobam-nwimnye": - toba, to bend, umnwiri, finger, innye, one. They signify ten in the same way.

\* The ~~same~~ <sup>same</sup> ~~three~~ <sup>three</sup> ~~four~~ <sup>four</sup> ~~prefix~~ <sup>prefix</sup> in time that a year in it is understood.



ishumpelina<sup>ESi</sup> mabini, a ten which is with 2  
 ishumpelina<sup>ESi</sup> tatu, a ten which is with 3  
 ishumpelina<sup>ESi</sup> ne, a ten which is with 4  
 ishumpelina<sup>ESi</sup> plannu, a ten which is with 5  
 ishumpelina<sup>ESi</sup> sitandatu, a ten which is with 6  
 ishumpelina<sup>ESi</sup> sixëxe, a ten which is with 7  
 ishumpelina<sup>ESi</sup> sibozo, a ten which is with 8  
 ishumpelina<sup>ESi</sup> sitoba, a ten which is with 9  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> mabini, tens two.  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> mabini anannye, ~~the~~ tens 2 which one with 1  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> mabini ana<sup>ESi</sup> bin\*, tens two which one with 2  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> mabini ana<sup>ESi</sup> tatu\*, tens two which one with 3  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> mabini ana<sup>ESi</sup> ne\*, tens two which one with 4  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> mabini anesitoba, tens two which one with 9  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> matatu tens three  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> mane, tens four  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> ma plannu, tens five  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> matandatu, tens six  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> sixëxe, tens seven  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> sibozo, tens eight  
 amashump<sup>ESi</sup> sitoba, tens nine  
 ikulu, 100  
 ikulu sinannye, a hundred which is with 100



elineliçi \*

ikulu ~~shinamane~~ <sup>shinamane</sup>, a hundred which is with ten

ikulu shinamane ~~shinamane~~ <sup>shinamane</sup> ~~anare~~ <sup>anesene?</sup> 100 which is with 44

amakul<sup>o</sup> mabini anama ~~shinamane~~ <sup>shinamane</sup> anesitoba, 299

amakul<sup>o</sup> matatu 300

amakul<sup>o</sup> sitoba 900

amakul<sup>o</sup> sitoba anama ~~shinamane~~ <sup>shinamane</sup> anesitoba 999

hundreds nine which are with less nine which are with nine

irwaka. 1000.

amawaK' emabini, 2000 Thousands two

amawaK' asixexe anamakul<sup>o</sup> mabini anesiboro,  
Thousands seven which are with hundred two which are with eight

amawaK' amashumi, 10000 Thousands which are ten

<sup>li</sup>  
for a countless number

Amawaka gamawaka alikulu

Thousands thousands ~~which are~~ <sup>which are</sup> a hundred

Amawaka gamawaka alirwaka

Thousands thousands ~~which are~~ <sup>which are</sup> a thousand

1. ikashe linge, one horse

into mnye, one thing

umfar' mnye, one wife

ucango lunge, one door

isicaka singe, one servant

\* The natives use the word <sup>ilici</sup> ~~ici~~ to denote ten instead of ishumi when they have got beyond the ikulu, or a ten for every finger.



2. imilambo mibini, two rivers  
 abantu babini, two persons  
 amakmenkme anabini, two boys  
 imbiza zimhini, two pots
3. inkabi risibozo, eight oxen  
 amalawo asibozo, eight Hottentots  
 imiti isitoba, eight trees  
 abelungu basitoba, eight Europeans
4. into zilishumi, ten articles  
 imikombe ilishumi, ten ships  
 amaxosa alishumi, ten Kaffers  
 abantu balishumi, ten persons
5. inthlu erilishumi elinamathu, <sup>houses</sup> <sup>Ten</sup> <sup>which with three</sup> <sup>houses 13</sup>  
 imiti emashumi imathu anamathu, <sup>trees</sup> <sup>Tens</sup> <sup>three</sup> <sup>which are with three (trees)</sup> <sup>trees 13</sup>  
 abantwana bamashumi mabini asibozo, <sup>children</sup> <sup>Tens</sup> <sup>two</sup> <sup>which are with eight</sup>  
 amatye amashumi asibozo anamane, <sup>Stones</sup> <sup>Tens</sup> <sup>eight</sup> <sup>which are with four (stones)</sup>

### Of the Ordinal Number.

The ordinal numbers also change their initial syllable, and conform to the  
 indawo syokugala, 1<sup>st</sup> place  
 eyesibini, 2<sup>nd</sup>



eyesine, 4<sup>th</sup>  
eyesitoba, 9<sup>th</sup>  
yeshumi, 10<sup>th</sup>  
yeshumi linanngye, 11<sup>th</sup>  
yeshumi linambini 12<sup>th</sup>  
yeshumi linantandatu, 16<sup>th</sup>  
yeshumi linaxixixe, 17<sup>th</sup>  
yeshumi lesibini, 20<sup>th</sup>  
yeshumi lesibini linanngye, 21<sup>st</sup>  
yeshumi lesitatu, 30<sup>th</sup>  
yeshumi lesine, 40<sup>th</sup>  
yehikuba, 100<sup>th</sup>  
yehiwaka, 1000<sup>th</sup>

ukukanya okugala, 1<sup>st</sup> light  
okmesibini 2<sup>nd</sup>

ihashe okugala, 1<sup>st</sup> horse  
okisitatu 3<sup>rd</sup>

umtu wokugala, 1<sup>st</sup> person  
mesibini, 2<sup>nd</sup>

ucango lokugala, 1<sup>st</sup> door  
lmesibini, 2<sup>nd</sup>



## Of Comparison

Many nouns, and some adjectives, as has been already noted at p. assume certain degrees of comparison by means of affixed particles; but adjectives are also often compared by means of adverbs; as,

Kulungile kaicinane, it is tolerably good

Kulungile kakulu, it is ~~indeed~~ <sup>very</sup> really good

Kulungile kanye, it is ~~very~~ <sup>particularly</sup> extremely good

inkulu kaicinane, it is somewhat large

inkulu kakulu, it is very large

inkulu kunene, it is truly large

inkulu kanye, it is singularly large

incinane kakulu, it is too small

incinane kanye, it is very small.

Sometimes the adverbs are ~~to be~~ doubled or repeated; as,

~~inkulu~~ <sup>inkulu</sup> ka kulu kunene, it is truly exceedingly heavy

inkulu kakulu kanye, it is indeed ~~very~~ <sup>truly</sup> very heavy

ulungile kanye kanye, he is very very good



Sometimes a degree of comparison is expressed by means of emphasis. ~~Another~~ Another degree is brought out by means of emphasis accompanied by gesticulation, as when the natives asking or refusing a very small thing ~~say~~ say, "in twan' encinane", they rest once, twice or even thrice longer on the penultimate of "encinane" than usual; at same time, moving slowly the right hand, the index finger being pointed; the head gently declining, the eye brows contracted, the eyes half shut, and sometimes the right eye shut.

The comparative degree is often expressed by means of the preposition *k* or *kw* to; as,

*Wm kulu Kum*, you are great to me; i.e. you are greater than I am.

*Wm kulu ka kulu Kum*, you are greatly great to me, i.e. you are indeed greatly superior <sup>[to me]</sup>.

*Wm kulu Kanye*, thou art very great.

*Wm kulu ka kulu Kanye Kum*, you are very much superior to me.

*le in kulu Kuleyo*, this is large to that

*le in kulu <sup>ka kulu</sup> Kuleyo*, this is much large to that

*le in kulu ka kulu Kanye Kuleyo*, this is very much large to that



Sometimes the preposition is dropped and the comparative degree is thus expressed,

*innyanga incinane elangeni.*

The moon is less than the sun.

*usiba lulula emkontweni.*

a feather is lighter than a spear

*inithloru inkulu engonyameri*

an elephant is larger than a lion

The superlative degree is thus expressed; as,

1. *Yipim' indod' enkulu?* Where is the great man; i.e. where is the master of village, for instance, who has no fellow in authority there?

*Ubengubanina umpomdala?* Who was the old man? i.e. who was the oldest man; or, the most aged among men?

*indoda enamantata ebengubani?* Who was the man who is with strength? i.e. who was the strongest man, or the man who has no fellow in strength among men?



2. Umkulu mena Kwisinto zonke,  
Thou art great to every being; i.e.  
Every being is inferior to thee.

Ukoko olucinanane Kwizinye inkozo zonke  
~~It is~~ a grain which is the smallest of all grains.



The Kaffer language does not possess the articles; or rather, it does not possess particles which might be denominated such. This deficiency is however only apperent, for should the exact signification of nouns ~~be~~ not be understood, on account of such deficiency, it is expressed by other means with sufficient clearness; as when it is said, or written "Usemlandr'keni," he is at ~~the~~ <sup>or in</sup> river, or in the bed of the river, or all may understand that he is at the river; or, that he is in the bed of the river, near to which those are who are enquiring, for him. Had he gone to another stream its name would be expressed; as, "use xesi, use tyume," he is at ~~the~~ <sup>or on</sup> Xesi, he is at ~~the~~ <sup>or on</sup> Tyume.

"Vifim'ilitye," I seek stone; all hearing a person say so understand, that, tho' seeking, it may be, a stone of a certain size or shape, he is not seeking the particular stone which he had previously seen, or which he had been directed to seek. But should he be seeking such



a stone, he says, "difuni elotye, I seek that stone; i.e., the stone in question; or he describes the stone he wants; or he states the purpose for which it is wanted.

Amani'apina, a pin' amowiz' ? where is water ? also, where is the water, i.e., the water in possession, or sought for.

Gen'enthlwini, enter house; i.e., enter the house already sufficiently well known or described

### Of Pronouns.

1. The substantive pronouns are

often - mina  
sometimes - minna

I

Wena, Thou

Yena, he, or she

Tina, me

Xina, ye

Bona, They

Kona, he, ~~she~~, or it

Zona, they

Sona, he, she or it

hona, he, she, or it

wona, they, it

yona, he, she or it

\* figuratively, "Kona kubesezmen" (the light) was in the world.



They are thus declined

6  
Kw  
2  
5  
6  
6  
w  
y

Mina, I  
Am, of me, or my  
Kum, to me  
Mina, me  
Gam, by me  
Nam, with me

### Possessive Case

amanthla am, my strength  
abantu bam, my people  
ukuthla kwam, my food  
inkomo zam, my cattle  
isantlha sam, my hand  
ichashe sam, my horse  
ukuko kwam, my ~~sleeping~~ mattress  
umtrana wam, my child  
inkabi yam, my ox.

6  
Kw  
5  
6  
6  
w  
y

Wena, thou  
ako, thy, your  
Kume, to thee, or you  
Wena, ~~me~~ thou.



Game, by thee,

have, with you; thou also; and thou.

6  
kin  
2  
5  
6  
kin  
w  
y

Yina, He, She.

Ake, His, Her.

Kaye, to him, to her

Yina, Him, Her.

[On account of him, her]

Gaye, by him or her; by means of him or her.

Naye, with him.

6  
kin  
2  
5  
6  
kin  
w  
y

Tina, we.

Etu, our.

Kuti, to us.

Tina, us.

Gati, by us.

Nati, with us.

Nina, ye.

Ena, our

Kuni, to you

Nina, ye

Gani, by you

Nani, with you



6  
kw  
z  
s  
l  
kw  
w  
y

Bona, They  
Abo, Their  
Kubo, to them  
Bona, them  
Gabo, by them  
Nabo, with them

Kona, Him, it  
Koko, of it  
Kuko, to it  
Kona, him, it  
Gako, by it  
Noko, with it

6  
kw  
z  
s  
l  
kw  
w  
y

Zona, They  
Azo, Their  
Kuzo, to them  
Zona, them  
Gazo, by them  
Nazo, with them

6  
kw  
z  
s  
l  
kw  
w  
y

Sona, he, she or it  
Aso, his, her, its  
Kuso, to him, to her, to it



Sona, him, her, it.

Gaso, by him, by her, by it.

Naso, with him, with her, with it.



Lona, he, she, or it.

Allo, his, her, its.

Kulo, to him, to her, to it.

Lona, him, her, it.

Galo, by him, by her, by it.

Nalo, with him, with her, with it.



Wona, they, or it.

awo, their, its.

Kumo, to them, to it.

Wona, them, it.

Gawo, by them, by it.

Nawo, with them, with it.



Yona, he, she, or it.

ayo, his, her, its.

Kuyo, to him, to her, to it.

Yona, him, her, it.

Gayo, by him, by her, by it.

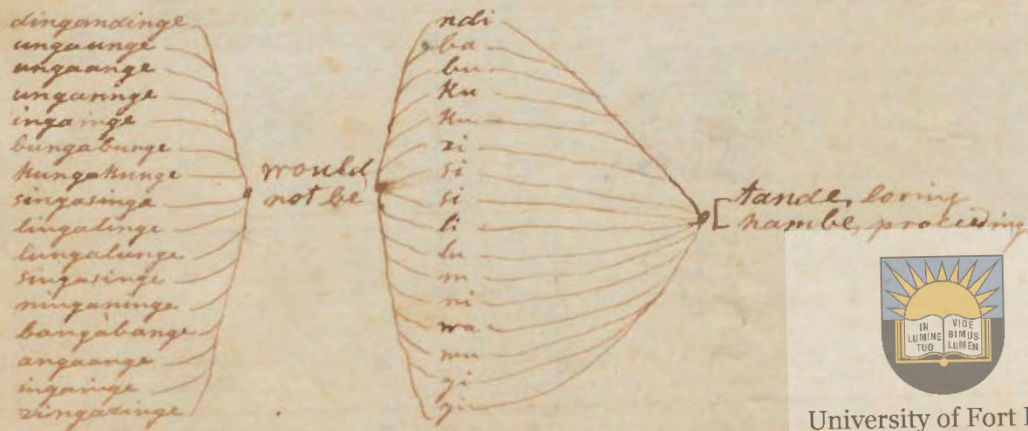
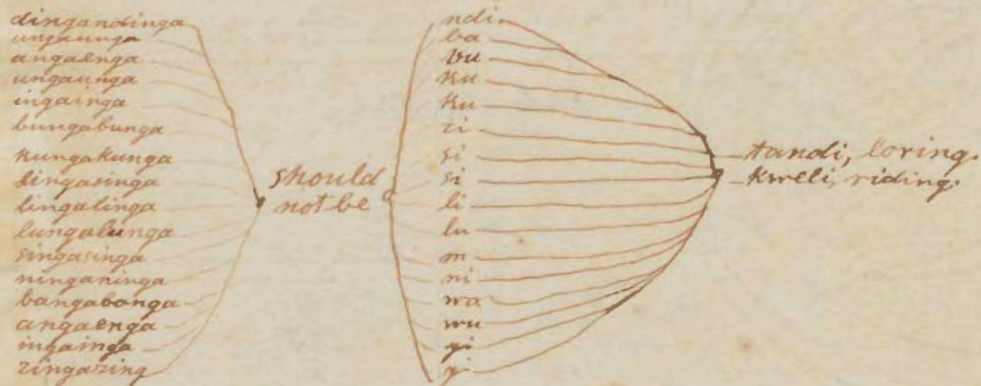
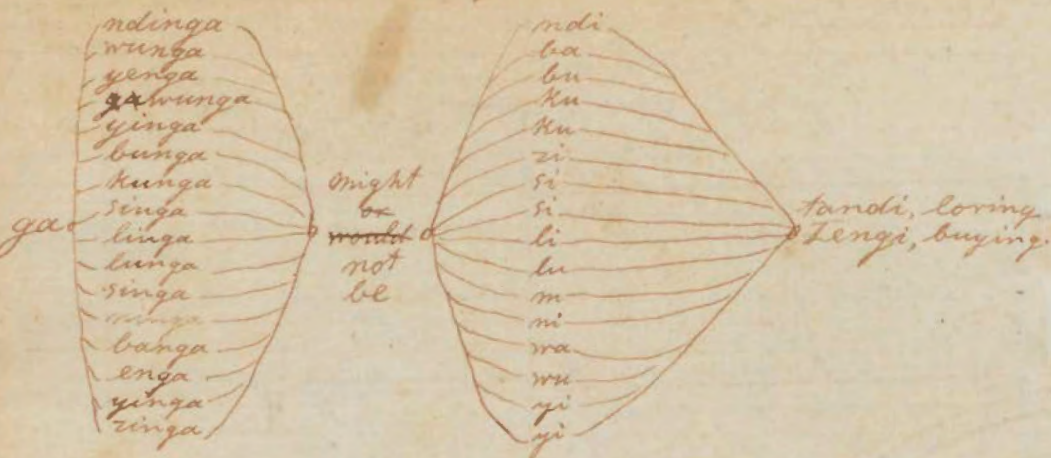
Nayo, with him, with her, with it.







Negative



Might or Would.

gandi, I  
 gawu, you  
 gaye, he, she  
 gawu, it  
 gayi, he, she, it  
 gabu, it  
 gaku, it  
 gasi, he, she, it  
 gali, he, she, it  
 galu, it  
 gasi, me  
 gani, ye  
 gaba, they  
 gale, they  
 gayi, they  
 gazi, they

might  
 or  
 would  
 be

ndi  
 ba  
 bu  
 ku  
 ku  
 zi  
 si  
 li  
 si  
 lu  
 m  
 ni  
 wa  
 mu  
 yi  
 yi

tanda, loving  
 -tenga, buying

Should.

dingandi  
 angai  
 angai  
 ungai  
 ingai  
 bungabu  
 kungabu  
 singasi  
 lingali  
 lungalu  
 singasi  
 mungani  
 bangani  
 angai  
 ingai  
 zingai

should  
 be

ndi  
 ba  
 bu  
 ku  
 ku  
 zi, self, selves.  
 si  
 li  
 lu  
 si  
 m  
 ni  
 wa  
 wa  
 yi  
 yi

tanda, loving  
 -kwela, riding

Would.

dingandinga  
 unbaunga  
 ungaanga  
 ungasiga  
 ingainga  
 bungabunga  
 kungakunga  
 singaringa  
 lungalinga  
 lungalunga  
 singasinga  
 singainga  
 bangabanga  
 angaanga  
 ingainga  
 zingaringa

would  
 be

ndi  
 ba  
 bu  
 ku  
 ku  
 zi  
 si  
 si  
 li  
 lu  
 m  
 ni  
 wa  
 wa  
 yi  
 yi

tanda, loving  
 hamba, proceeding



Negative.

The same as the  
positive, chang-  
ing final  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon$   
dingending  $\epsilon$

The Particles

- handle.  
- bone.

Negative.

The same as the  
positive chang-  
ing final  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon$

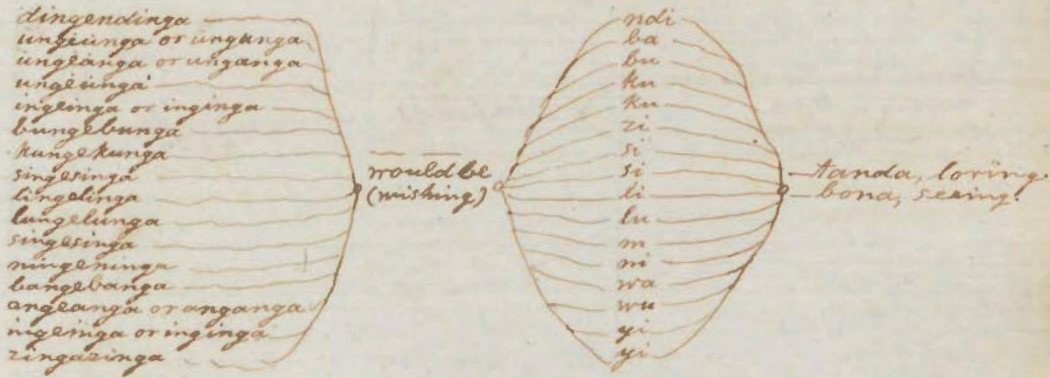
The Particles

- handle  
- well

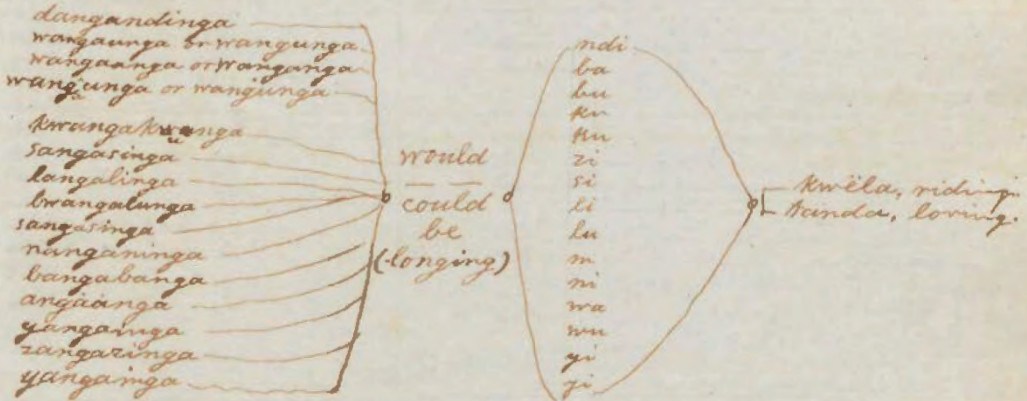


Optative.

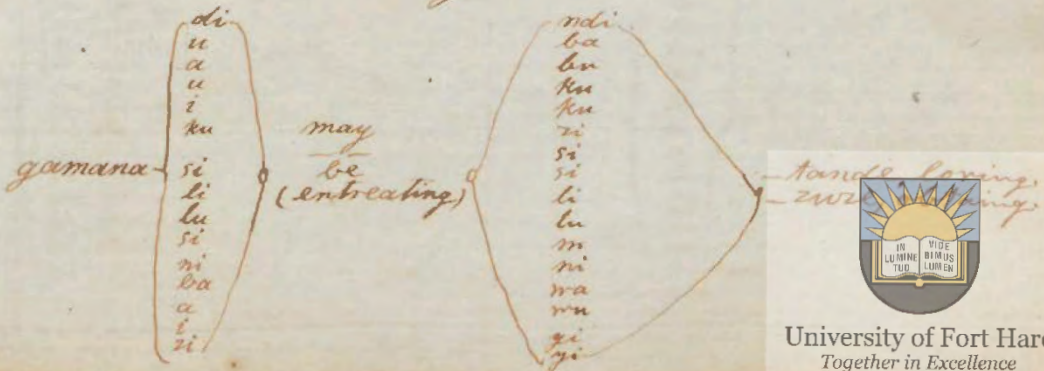
would be.



would I could be.



May



Negative.

Same as the Positive,  
adding nga.  
olendinga to

Indices

Hoandi.  
beti.



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# Imperative.

## Must.

dendi  
 du  
 odoi  
 idoi  
 + dēbu  
 dēku  
 dēsi  
 deli  
 oclū  
 dēsi  
 deni  
 dēba  
 adda  
 idā  
 dēri

must  
be

ndi  
 ba  
 bu  
 ku  
 ku  
 zi  
 si  
 li  
 lu  
 m  
 ni  
 wa  
 wa  
 gi  
 gi

tandle, loving  
 bete, striking

## Please do be

(Commanding gently; as, have the goodness to—)

kēndi  
 (wēka or kau)  
 kēā  
 kēle  
 kēba  
 kēkau  
 kēsi  
 kēli  
 + ma kēlu  
 kēi  
 kēsi  
 kēni or kani  
 kēba  
 kēā  
 kēi  
 kēri

Please  
 let  
 be

ndi  
 ba  
 bu  
 ku  
 ku  
 zi  
 si  
 si  
 li  
 lu  
 m  
 ni  
 wa  
 wa  
 gi  
 gi

pume, going out.  
 tandle, loving.  
 bone, seeing.

## Let

ndi, me  
 (wa, be them) \*  
 ka, him, her \*  
 wa, it \*  
 lu, it \*  
 ku, it \*  
 si, him, her, it  
 lu, it \*  
 li, him, her, it  
 si, us  
 (ni, be ye)  
 ba, them  
 wa, them  
 yi, them \*  
 zi, them  
 yi, him, her, it \*

ma  
let

be  
 (with the ma  
 strongly; with  
 out ma, gently.)

ndi  
 ba  
 bu  
 ku  
 ku  
 zi  
 si  
 si  
 li  
 li  
 lu  
 m  
 ni  
 wa  
 wa  
 gi  
 gi

tete, speaking.  
 tandle, loving.  
 nambē, proceeding

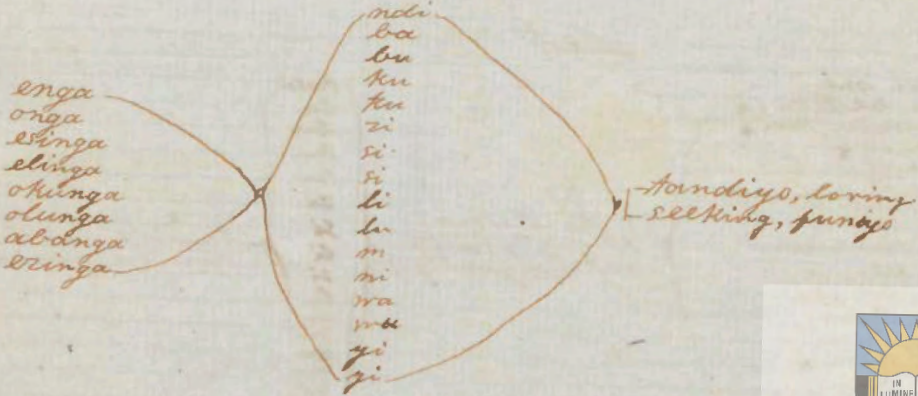
+ ~~ndi~~ ~~ba~~ ~~bu~~ ~~ku~~ ~~ku~~ ~~zi~~ ~~si~~ ~~si~~ ~~li~~ ~~li~~ ~~lu~~ ~~m~~ ~~ni~~ ~~wa~~ ~~wa~~ ~~gi~~ ~~gi~~  
 ma is frequently used

\* The persons, when without ma, are used  
 e, i.



Lunda  
Lundani

Negative.



Another Form

roots

cina, keep thou.  
 tanda, love thou.  
 tandasani, love ye.  
 cinani, keep ye.

di, me  
 ba, them  
 bu, it  
 ku, ~~thou~~  
 ku, it  
 zi, yourself,  
 si, us  
 si, him, her, it  
 li, him, her, it  
 lu, it  
 m, him, her  
 ni, ye  
 wa, them  
 wu, it  
 yi, him, her, it  
 zi, them

tande  
 be loving  
 or, do thou  
 love

tandesu  
 be ye loving  
 or  
 do ye love.

Infinitive.

uku, to be

ndi  
 ba  
 bu  
 ku  
 ku  
 zi  
 si  
 li  
 lu  
 m  
 ni  
 wa  
 wu  
 yi  
 yi

-beta, striking.  
 -tandala, loving.  
 -bona, seeing.

First Participle

e, who is, or who are: which is.  
 o, who is  
 esi, who, or which is  
 eli, who, or which is  
 oku, which is.  
 olu, which is  
 aba, who are  
 eri, who are

ndi  
 ba  
 bu  
 ku  
 ku  
 zi  
 si  
 si  
 li  
 lu  
 m  
 n  
 wa  
 wu  
 yi

-betayo, striking.  
 -tandayo, loving.



Negative.

andi  
aku  
aka  
aru  
ayi  
abu  
aku  
asi  
ali  
alu  
asi  
ani  
ala  
aka  
ayi  
tri

yawa

Infixes

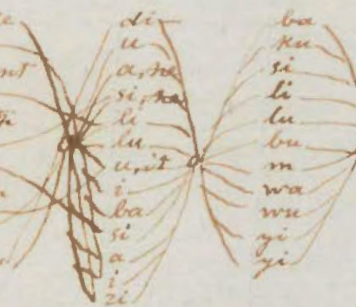
tan di, lo ring.



# Second Participle.

Handwritten notes or scribbles at the top right.

abantu, people  
oko, that  
isicaka, servant  
dizwi, word  
ulu kwana, youth  
ubuso, face  
umntu, person  
amadoda, men  
umntu, tree  
into, into  
imikwa, actions



Two of these particles being joined (a noun being expressed or understood) signify "the people whom, or which we are, I am &c"

Handwritten notes: "Tiyayo, hatiyayo, tandayo, loving"

abantu dibatandayo, the people whom I am loving, hatiyayo  
isicaka sisitandayo - umntu isru tandayo - imikwa diyitan.

## Adverbial Tenses. Indicative Present.

diyawa, I am  
uyawa  
uyawa  
uyawa  
iyawa  
bu  
ku  
si  
li  
lu  
si  
ni  
ba  
a  
i  
zi, They are

equally

ndi  
ba  
bu  
ku  
ku  
zi  
si  
li  
lu  
si  
m  
ni  
wa  
wu  
yi  
yi

tandayo, loving

## Not ever or Never.

andi  
akid  
aka  
aku  
awu  
abu  
ayyi  
asi  
ali  
alu  
asi  
ani  
aba  
aka  
ayyi  
dzi

bisa, do not ever or is, are never

ndi  
ba  
bu  
ku  
ku  
zi  
si  
si  
li  
lu  
m  
ni  
wa  
mu  
yi  
yi

tandayo, loving  
buya, loving



an/dite  
a/hite  
a/hate  
a/hite  
a/hite



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already.

sendi, I am  
 xsenru, or xse  
 xcell  
 xseru or xseu  
 xeyi  
 xebu  
 xeku  
 lowo xele, he, she  
 xeli  
 xelu  
 xesi, he, she, it  
 xesi  
 xeni  
 xobe  
 xced, they are  
 xeyi  
 xbi

already or  
 or  
 now

disendi  
 useu  
 usell  
 usell  
 iseli  
 busebu  
 kuseku

diseli  
 diselu  
 disesi  
 disesi  
 miseni  
 basebe  
 aseli  
 iseli  
 ziseri

now  
 or  
 already  
 (spinning  
 now  
 enough)  
 already  
 (copying  
 m. strongly)

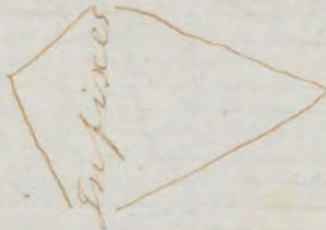
ndi  
 bu  
 bu  
 bu  
 zi  
 zi  
 si  
 li  
 lu  
 ni  
 ni  
 wa  
 wa  
 zi  
 zi

tanda, loving

long time at <sup>some time</sup> ~~some time~~ ago.

diselondi  
 uselciu  
 uselcu  
 uselcu  
 iseli  
 buselabu  
 kuseleku  
 diseli  
 diselu  
 diseleri  
 diseleri  
 miseloni  
 baselebe  
 aseli  
 iseli  
 ziseri

some time  
 or  
 some ago  
 or  
 long time



tanda, loving

Just Now

disaxat  
 u  
 u  
 u  
 i  
 bu  
 bu  
 si  
 li  
 lu  
 si  
 ni  
 ba  
 a  
 i  
 zi

sanduku, (just now  
 (as during  
 the past few  
 minutes))

sanduluku, very  
 lately

tanda, long

Part 1



## Negative.

andite  
akute  
akale  
amite  
ayite  
alute  
akute  
asite  
alite  
alute  
asite  
anite  
abate  
akale  
ayite  
arite

In every other respect  
Both the same as the positive  
in both, changing e  
of the first adverb into i.

Note - This tense is sometimes used without  
the adverb, akustanda.

## Negative.

The same as is the above Tense

## Negative.

The same as is the above Tense.



While or whilst, When.

dile da ku  
 ulé wa  
 ulé a  
 ulé wa  
 ite ya  
 kute ba  
 kute kusa  
 site si  
 lile li  
 lute lu  
 site si  
 nite ni  
 bate ba  
 ate a  
 ite ya  
 zite ra

ku, while  
 or  
 whilst  
 is, are

dile da  
 ulé wa  
 ulé a  
 ulé wa  
 ite ya  
 buti bu  
 kute kusa  
 site si  
 lile li  
 lute lu  
 site si  
 nite ni  
 bate ba  
 ate a  
 ite ya  
 zite ra

ku, when  
 is are

Partic les

Tanda, loving

Presently.

diple da  
 uhle wa  
 uhle wa  
 uhle wa  
 ihle ya  
 kuhle ba  
 kuhle kusa  
 siple sa  
 lihle la  
 kuhle, lwa  
 siple sa  
 nihle na  
 baple ba  
 aple a  
 ihle ya  
 zihle ra

am, is, are  
 Presently,  
 immediately,  
 soon, at once.

Infinitive

Tanda, loving  
 funda, learning

about.\*

dile da  
 ulé wa  
 ulé a  
 ulé wa  
 ite ya  
 kute ba  
 kute kusa  
 site si  
 lile li  
 lute lu  
 site si  
 nite ni  
 bate ba  
 ate a  
 ite ya  
 zite ra

mlaléluku

am, is, are  
 about  
 to be

Infinitive

Tanda, loving  
 za, coming

\* Note This tense should perhaps be considered future



again.

dibuyandi  
ubuyu  
abuya  
ibuyi  
bubuyabu  
kubuyaku  
sibuyari  
libuyali  
lubuyulu  
sibuyasi  
nibuyani  
babuyabu  
abuyabu  
ibuyi  
ribuyari

again

Prefixes

tanda lorong  
za, coming

On.

di  
u  
l  
i  
ku  
si  
li  
lu  
si  
ni  
ba  
a  
i  
zi

koruku

on

(as he on  
entering  
found)

Prefixes

-gëna, entering  
tanda, lorong.  
-puma, going out.

