

# SIMPLE SILOZI

A GUIDE FOR BEGINNERS

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES  
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICA

*by*

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## PREFACE

This book is intended as a simple and practical guide for European beginners in learning the Silozi language. The grammatical terms used have been reduced to a minimum, the method of presenting the syntax aims at providing a familiar basis for acquiring further fluency in the idiom of the language, and the vocabulary has been restricted to the commonest words in present use. As it is written at present, the Silozi language does not follow the more usual conjunctive type of orthography, but it is written mainly disjunctively with a few inconsistent conjunctivisms. Although therefore it is appreciated that further linguistic research may perhaps require a more conjunctive form of orthography, the orthography used throughout this book is consistent with present practice.

September, 1949.

W. A. R. GORMAN

et, Cape Town.

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THE HISTORY OF THE  
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AND IRELAND  
BY  
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## INTRODUCTION

Consider this simple English sentence,

THE BOY KILLS THE SNAKE

It consists of a Subject ("the boy"), a Verb ("kills") and an Object ("the snake"). In Silozi there are some differences of grammar, syntax and pronunciation which it is well to notice at the beginning.

### 1. The Subject

(a) The Subject in Silozi is always a pronoun and if a noun is expressed it is placed in apposition to the pronoun i.e., the boy *he* kills the snake.

(b) There is no difference in Silozi between expressing "a boy" and "the boy."

(c) There are several classes of nouns which are distinguished by their prefix, e.g. *mushimani*, *busihu*, *libizo*, *sico*, etc., and in the plural it is this prefix which changes. As each noun has its own distinguishing prefix, so the pronoun which is the subject of the sentence must agree in number and concord with the noun which it represents.

(d) There is no special form for the English feminine pronoun.

### 2. The Verb

(a) Unlike the noun, changes in the tense, mood and voice of the verb are either expressed by the suffix attached to the root, e.g. *ni zibile ba tusize*, *lu boni*, etc., or by the use of auxiliary verbs as in English, e.g. *we may go*, *lu ka ya*.

(b) In addition to the suffixes which express the tense, mood or voice of the verb there are many different suffixes which are attached to the root in order to give the verb a special meaning, e.g. *ni ziba*, I know ; *ni zibisa*, I make known ; *na zibahala*, I am well known, etc. It is important to understand these uses.

### 3. The Object

(a) If the object is a noun, it generally follows the verb as in English, e.g. I know *the man*, *ni ziba mutu*.

(b) If the object is a simple pronoun, it is placed between the subject and the verb, e.g. I knew *him*, *ni mu zibile*.

## INTRODUCTION

### 4. The Pronunciation

Pronunciation and accent are, of course, best acquired by listening to the language being spoken and the following observations are intended only as a guide to the beginner:—

(a) Of the vowels, A is pronounced as *a* in "father," e.g. bata; E is pronounced as *a* in "late," e.g. eza, or in polysyllabic words, the initial vowel is pronounced as *e* "set," e.g. sebeza; I is pronounced as *ee* in "feel," e.g. pila; O is pronounced either as *ou* in "bought," e.g. Malozi, or *o* in "no," e.g. poso; U is pronounced as *oo* in "tool," e.g. bulela.

(b) Double vowels are pronounced separately, e.g. lael mualafi.

(c) The consonant sounds are similar to English, except C, which is pronounced as *ch* in "church," e.g. ca, sico; G, which is pronounced as *ng* in "king," e.g. n̄ata, n̄ibi; and B, which often sounds like a mixture of the English *b* and *p*, e.g. bulela, bupi.

(d) The accent generally falls on the last syllable but not of the word or phrase e.g. mulena, mushitu, libyana za ka



## THE POSITIVE VERB—THE PRESENT TENSE

1. There are two forms of the Present Tense :—

(a) when the verb has an object other than a simple pronoun, e.g. *ni ziba mutu*, I know the man :—

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ni ziba mutu</i>	<i>lu ziba mutu</i>
2	<i>u ziba mutu</i>	<i>mu ziba mutu</i>
3	<i>u ziba mutu</i>	<i>ba ziba mutu</i>

(b) when the verb has no object or it is a simple pronoun, e.g. *na mi ziba*, I know you :—

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>na ziba</i>	<i>lwa ziba</i>
2	<i>wa ziba</i>	<i>mwa ziba</i>
3	<i>wa ziba</i>	<i>ba ziba</i>

2. In using the verb :—

(a) it is usually more polite, except when speaking to children or to servants, to use the Second Person Plural ;

(b) the pronouns of the First and Second Persons do not change, but the pronoun of the Third Person must be the pronoun of the class of the noun which it represents.

3. Some common verbs are :—

see	<i>bona</i>	be ill	<i>kula</i>
help	<i>tusa</i>	do, make	<i>eza</i>
like	<i>lata</i>	ask for	<i>kupa</i>
call	<i>biza</i>	find	<i>fumana</i>
eat	<i>ca</i>	drink	<i>nwa</i>
die	<i>shwa</i>	live	<i>pila.</i>

### EXERCISE 1

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. We know the man.          | 11. He does know.             |
| 2. He is sick.               | 12. We see the man.           |
| 3. You are helping.          | 13. You are sick.             |
| 4. She sees a man.           | 14. They like.                |
| 5. They are calling the man. | 15. He is asking for the man. |
| 6. She is eating.            | 16. You make.                 |
| 7. They drink.               | 17. They are calling.         |
| 8. He is dying.              | 18. We are eating.            |
| 9. You are living.           | 19. They are ill.             |
| 10. She is calling the man.  | 20. I am alive.               |

2.

## NOUNS BEGINNING WITH MU-

There are two classes of nouns beginning with the prefix MU

- (a) personal nouns ;  
 (b) non-personal nouns.

## CLASS 1. PERSONAL NOUNS

1. Some common nouns are :—

	Singular	Plural
boy	<i>mushimani</i>	<i>bashimani</i>
girl	<i>musizana</i>	<i>basizana</i>
person	<i>mutu</i>	<i>batu</i>
man, husband	<i>munna</i>	<i>banna</i>
woman, wife	<i>musali</i>	<i>basali</i>
parent	<i>mushemi</i>	<i>bashemi</i>
magistrate	<i>mubusisi</i>	<i>babusisi</i>
teacher	<i>muluti</i>	<i>baluti</i>
carrier	<i>mulwali</i>	<i>balwali</i>
paddler	<i>mufuluhi</i>	<i>bafuluhi</i>

Some nouns in this class, and generally all tribal nouns, have the plural in MA-

chief	<i>mulena</i>	<i>malena</i>
Mulozi	<i>Mulozi</i>	<i>Malozi</i>

Some nouns in this class contract MUA- to MWA

child	<i>mwana</i>	<i>bana</i>
-------	--------------	-------------

Some personal nouns of this class have no prefix in the singular and a plural prefix BO-

father	<i>ndate</i>	<i>bondate</i>
mother	<i>me</i>	<i>bome</i>

2. The simple pronoun of this class is singular U and plural BA :—

the boy loves the girl  
*mushimani u lata musizana.*

the men are helping the women  
*banna ba tusa basali.*

3. In the Present Tense, if the verb is absolute or has a simple pronoun as object, the simple pronoun has the form WA in the singular :—

the boy is eating  
*mushimani wa ca.*

## EXERCISE 2

1. The parents are calling the children.
2. The carriers are sick.



3. We are looking for paddlers.
4. The boys are eating.
5. You are helping the parents.
6. The child is ill.
7. The chief calls the people.
8. My father is dying.
9. She is looking for the chief.
10. We are drinking.
11. A parent loves children.
12. The District Commissioner is calling the carriers.
13. The girl is helping.
14. The paddler is sick.
15. The Malozi love children.
16. I like the man.
17. The parents see the children.
18. The wives are helping the men.
19. We see the chief.
20. The paddlers are eating.

THE POSITIVE VERB—THE FUTURE TENSE

1. The Future Tense is formed by the use of the auxiliary verbs TA or KA. The difference between TA and KA is like the English "will" and "shall," i.e., TA is the more definite. But KA is the more commonly used.

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ni ka ziba</i>	<i>lu ka ziba</i>
2	<i>u ka ziba</i>	<i>mu ka ziba</i>
3	<i>u ka ziba</i>	<i>ba ka ziba</i>

2. Some common verbs are :—

go	<i>ya</i>	come	<i>ta, taha</i>
teach	<i>luta</i>	hunt	<i>zuma</i>
kill	<i>bulaya</i>	arrive	<i>fita</i>
speak	<i>bulela</i>	hear, obey	<i>utwa</i>
bring	<i>tisa</i>	ruin	<i>sinya</i>
need	<i>tokwa</i>	want	<i>bata.</i>

## EXERCISE 3

1. We shall die.
2. The District Commissioner wants paddlers.
3. The chiefs will come.
4. He hears the children.
5. You will become ill.
6. The men are teaching the women.
7. My father will come.
8. They are bringing the child.
9. The boys will arrive.
10. They will eat.
11. The girl is speaking.
12. I shall obey the magistrate.
13. She is looking for a husband.
14. The parents will teach the children.
15. You will want carriers.
16. They will be sick.
17. We shall kill the man.
18. The children will obey the parents.
19. I shall speak.
20. The Malozi will need chiefs.

## 4. NOUNS BEGINNING WITH MU-

## CLASS 2. NON-PERSONAL NOUNS

1. Some common nouns are:—

	Singular	Plural
mat	<i>museme</i>	<i>miseme</i>
fire	<i>mulilo</i>	<i>mililo</i>
forest	<i>mushitu</i>	<i>mishitu</i>
canoe	<i>mukolo</i>	<i>mikolo</i>
journey	<i>musipili</i>	<i>misipili</i>
way, custom	<i>mukwa</i>	<i>mikwa</i>
medicine	<i>muliani</i>	<i>miliani</i>
tribe, kind	<i>mushobo</i>	<i>mishobo</i>
road	<i>mukwakwa</i>	<i>mikwakwa</i>
village	<i>munzi</i>	<i>minzi</i>
work	<i>musebezi</i>	<i>misebezi</i>
smell	<i>munko</i>	<i>minko</i>



paddlers.

2. The names of trees are generally included in this class  
e.g. muzauli, muhuluhulu.
3. The simple pronoun of this class is singular U and plural I :—  
the canoe helps the hunter  
mukolo u tusa muzumi.  
medicines make a smell  
miliani i eza munko.
4. In the Present Tense, if the verb is absolute or has a simple pronoun as object, the simple pronoun has the form WA in the singular and YA in the plural :—  
the villages are dying  
minzi ya shwa.

## EXERCISE 4

1. We shall make a canoe.
2. The boys are hunting.
3. You need medicine.
4. We like the forest.
5. The fire is eating away the mat.
6. The men will make roads.
7. You are helping the Malozi.
8. We like the work.
9. He will know the customs.
10. I shall bring the mat.
11. The boys are making a canoe.
12. The chief will ask for medicine.
13. They are looking for the road.
14. The women are making mats.
15. The tribe is dying out.
16. We will find the road.
17. The fire will make a smell.
18. She likes the journey.
19. He sees the village.
20. They are drinking the medicine.

WITH MU-

Plural  
 miseme  
 mililo  
 mishitu  
 mikolo  
 misipili  
 mikwa  
 miliani  
 mishobo  
 mikwakwa  
 minzi  
 misebezi  
 minko

## THE POSITIVE VERB—THE PAST TENSES

There are three Past Tenses :—

1. the IMPERFECT tense, I was knowing, I used to know.

2. the PERFECT tense, I knew, I have known.  
 3. the PLUPERFECT tense, I had known.

## 1. THE IMPERFECT TENSE

(a) This tense is formed by adding NE to the Present tense.

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ne ni ziba</i>	<i>ne lu ziba</i>
2	<i>n'o ziba</i>	<i>ne mu ziba</i>
3	<i>n'a ziba</i>	<i>ne ba ziba</i>

(b) NE+U contracts to N'O and NE+A contracts to N'

## 2. THE PERFECT TENSE

(a) This tense is regularly formed by adding the suffix -ILE:

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ni zibile</i>	<i>lu zibile</i>
2	<i>u zibile</i>	<i>mu zibile</i>
3	<i>u zibile</i>	<i>ba zibile</i>

(b) Some verbs of different root endings have different Perfect forms:—

- Most verbs ending in S or Z have suffix -IZE  
 Most verbs ending in MA or NA have suffix -I.  
 Most verbs ending in ELA or ALA have suffix -EZI.  
 Most verbs ending in NYA have suffix -NYIZI

E.g. na tusa, I am helping,—ni tusize, I helped.  
 na feza, I am finishing,—ni felize, I finished.  
 na yema, I am standing,—ni yemi, I stood.  
 na bona, I see, ni boni,—I saw.  
 na bulela, I speak,—ni bulezi, I spoke.  
 na sinya, I ruin,—ni sinyize, I ruined.

(c) The Perfect Tense of some verbs has a Present meaning

na futumala ni futumezi  
 I am becoming warm. I am warm.  
 na nuna ni nunile  
 I am growing fat. I am fat.  
 na lapa ni lapile  
 I am getting hungry. I am hungry.

(d) Another form of the Perfect Tense is commonly used in narrative:—

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>na ziba</i>	<i>lwa ziba</i>
2	<i>wa ziba</i>	<i>mwa ziba</i>
3	<i>a ziba</i>	<i>ba ziba</i>

It will be noted that, except for the Third Person Singular,



orm is the same as the Present Tense when it is used without an object or with a simple pronoun as object. This form is extremely common and is used to add vividness to a narrative.

## 3. PLUPERFECT TENSE

(a) This tense is formed adding NE to the Perfect tense :—

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ne ni zibile</i>	<i>ne lu zibile</i>
2	<i>n'o zibile</i>	<i>ne mu zibile</i>
3	<i>n'a zibile</i>	<i>ne ba zibile</i>

(b) In Silozi the Pluperfect is commonly used where English would use the Perfect Tense.

## 4. Some common verbs are :—

hurry	<i>akufa</i>	chat	<i>ambola</i>
return	<i>kuta</i>	become cold	<i>hazela</i>
sleep	<i>lobala</i>	carry	<i>lwala</i>
run	<i>mata</i>	sing	<i>opela</i>
fear	<i>saba</i>	rest	<i>pumula</i>
become full	<i>tala</i>	steal	<i>uzwa.</i>

## EXERCISE 5

- We saw the village.
- The children are fat.
- The men were working.
- You had drunk the medicine.
- The paddlers are becoming hungry.
- He has seen the fire.
- He will return.
- The girl is running.
- I found the road.
- The mothers were calling the children.
- He asked for a canoe.
- You came.
- The husbands had taught the wives.
- The children were afraid of the forest.
- He was afraid of the chief.
- She stole the canoe.
- We slept.
- The girls have been singing.
- The chiefs had been chatting.
- The boys are on holiday.

## 6. NOUNS BEGINNING WITH BU- CLASS 3.

Nouns which have the prefix BU- are generally abstract nouns and are used only in the singular.

1. Some common nouns are :—

	Singular
old age	<i>buhulu</i>
anger	<i>buhali</i>
skill	<i>butali</i>
weight	<i>bukiti</i>
depth	<i>buliba</i>
width	<i>bupala</i>
beauty	<i>bunde</i>
laziness	<i>buzwa</i>
friendship	<i>bulikani</i>

Some nouns beginning with BU- have a plural with the prefix

		Plural
porridge	<i>buhobe</i>	<i>mahobe</i>
relish	<i>busunso</i>	<i>masunso</i>
night	<i>busihu</i>	<i>masihu</i>
grass	<i>bucwañi</i>	<i>macwañi</i>
disease	<i>butuku</i>	<i>matuku</i>

There are other abstract nouns beginning with MA- which might be considered as plural forms of this class :—

sympathy	<i>makeke</i>
cleanliness	<i>makete</i>
wisdom	<i>mano</i>
strength	<i>mata</i>

2. The simple pronoun of this class is singular BU and plural A :—

night assists the hunter  
busihu bu tusa muzumi.

disease worries people.  
matuku a kataza batu.

3. In the Present Tense, if the verb is absolute or has a singular pronoun as object, the simple pronoun of this class has singular form BWA :—

night is coming on  
busihu bwa fita.

disease is a worry  
matuku a kataza.



## EXERCISE 6

1. The paddlers have eaten the porridge.
2. The Malozi love relish.
3. The village was full of people.
4. The chief has returned.
5. We used to fear old age.
6. The boys have stolen the grass.
7. The men were sleeping.
8. You will learn wisdom.
9. The weight is killing the carriers.
10. Came the night.
11. You have made a road.
12. The chiefs had arrived.
13. You like laziness.
14. Disease is destroying the people.
15. They were afraid of cleanliness.
16. The District Commissioner summoned the chiefs.
17. The grass was burning.
18. The child is singing.
19. Old age is approaching.
20. The paddlers have ruined the canoe.

## THE NEGATIVE VERB—THE PRESENT TENSE

The Present Tense of the negative verb has two forms:—

- a) as the main verb in a sentence, e.g.  
*ha ni zibi,*  
 I do not know.
- b) as the main verb in a dependent clause, e.g.  
*niha ni sa zibi*  
 although I do not know.

## 1. THE MAIN VERB IN A SENTENCE

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ha ni zibi</i>	<i>ha lu zibi</i>
2	<i>ha u zibi</i>	<i>ha mu zibi</i>
3	<i>h'a zibi</i>	<i>ha ba zibi</i>

## 2. THE MAIN VERB IN A DEPENDENT CLAUSE

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>niha ni sa zibi</i>	<i>niha lu sa zibi</i>
2	<i>niha u sa zibi</i>	<i>niha mu sa zibi</i>
3	<i>nih'a sa zibi</i>	<i>niha ba sa zibi</i>

## 3. Some common verbs are :—

walk, go	<i>zamaya</i>	pound	<i>sita</i>
grow	<i>hula</i>	prepare	<i>lukisa</i>
cultivate	<i>lima</i>	deceive	<i>puma</i>
read	<i>bala</i>	rot	<i>bola</i>
throw away	<i>lata</i>	finish	<i>feza</i>
do wrong	<i>fosa</i>	clap hands	<i>kandelela.</i>

## EXERCISE 7

- Men are not afraid of the night.
- We do not like pain.
- Although he does not love work, he has made a canoe.
- I do not see the village.
- They are not resting.
- The boys have finished the work.
- Although you do not know the road, we will go.
- The girl does not speak.
- The women are not cultivating.
- The chief is not helping the people.
- You are not sick.
- We shall eat although we do not like porridge.
- The girl is not making a mat.
- The children do not hunt.
- He hates the journey.
- Although he is not ill, he is not bringing the grass.
- We do not know the customs.
- You have done wrong.
- The men do not drink the medicine.
- They are not looking for work.



NOUNS BEGINNING WITH LI-

CLASS 4.

1. Some common nouns are :—

	Singular	Plural
name	<i>libizo</i>	<i>mabizo</i>
stone	<i>licwe</i>	<i>macwe</i>
egg	<i>lii</i>	<i>mai</i>
spear	<i>lilumo</i>	<i>malumo</i>
word	<i>linzwi</i>	<i>manzwi</i>
letter	<i>liñolo</i>	<i>mañolo</i>
hand, arm	<i>lizoho</i>	<i>mazoho</i>
foot, leg	<i>liutu</i>	<i>mautu</i>
day, sun	<i>lizazi</i>	<i>mazazi</i>
worm	<i>libuku</i>	<i>mabuku</i>
open plain	<i>libala</i>	<i>mabala.</i>

A few common nouns of this class have an irregular plural form :—

tooth	<i>lino</i>	<i>meno</i>
eye	<i>lito</i>	<i>meto</i>

2. If the prefix LI- is added to the stem of another noun it gives it a meaning of largeness, e.g. *museme*, a mat; *liseme*, a large mat.

3. The simple pronoun of this class is singular LI and plural A :—

the worm is eating the egg  
*libuku li ca lii.*

4. In the Present Tense, if the verb is absolute or has a simple pronoun as object, the simple pronoun of this class has the form LA in the singular :—

the eye sees  
*lito la bona.*

EXERCISE 8

1. The eggs are rotten.
2. The men are not breaking the stones.
3. I do not read letters.
4. Daylight is approaching.
5. They have thrown away the spears.
6. We do not eat worms.
7. The sun is destroying the grass.
8. The girl will bring the letter.
9. He has stolen the eggs.

10. We do not understand the words.
11. The boys have carried the stones.
12. My father has died.
13. The chief does not know the names.
14. You are seeing the open plain.
15. I have finished the letter.
16. We are not spoiling our teeth.
17. Words are deceptive.
18. The people are not in a hurry.
19. Girls do not eat eggs.
20. Although you do not understand the words, you are reading the letter.

## 9. THE NEGATIVE VERB—THE FUTURE TENSE

1. The Future Tense of the negative verb is formed by auxiliary use of the verb KU BA NI, to have :—

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ha ni na ku ziba</i>	<i>ha lu na ku ziba</i>
2	<i>ha u na ku ziba</i>	<i>ha mu na ku ziba</i>
3	<i>h'a na ku ziba</i>	<i>ha ba na ku ziba</i>

2. Some common verbs are :—

complain	<i>bilaela</i>	cut	<i>seha</i>
buy	<i>leka</i>	sell	<i>lekisa</i>
wake up	<i>zuha</i>	awaken	<i>zusa</i>
ask	<i>buzi</i>	play	<i>bapala</i>
sweep	<i>fiela</i>	become rich	<i>fuma</i>
point out	<i>supa</i>	remain	<i>siala.</i>

### EXERCISE 9

1. We will not remain.
2. The man has sold the mats.
3. The people will not complain.
4. Although they seek they will not find.
5. We have remained.
6. The chief will not ask for medicine.
7. The boys are playing.
8. I will not become rich.
9. The chiefs had complained.



10. The women will not sweep.
11. The District Commissioner woke up the paddlers.
12. He is doing wrong although you do not know it.
13. He will not point out the road.
14. We will not get ill.
15. They will not fear the fire.
16. I will not buy a canoe.
17. The girls were playing.
18. The children will not sing.
19. You will not find the road.
20. The carriers will not wake up.

...ds, you are readi

FUTURE TENSE

b is formed by t  
e:—

Plural  
a lu na ku ziba  
a mu na ku ziba  
a ba na ku ziba

seha  
lekisa  
zusa  
bapala  
fuma  
siala.

NOUNS BEGINNING WITH LU-

CLASS 5.

1. Some common nouns are:—

	Singular	Plural
family	<i>lubasi</i>	<i>mabasi</i>
horn	<i>lunaka</i>	<i>manaka</i>
broom	<i>lufielo</i>	<i>mafielo</i>
race, tribe	<i>lusika</i>	<i>masika</i>
awning	<i>lutanga</i>	<i>matanga</i>
reed	<i>lutaka</i>	<i>mataka</i>

2. If the prefix LU- is added to the stem of another noun it gives it a meaning of tall and thin or long and narrow, e.g. mukolo, a canoe, lukolo, a long narrow canoe.

3. The prefix LU- may also be added to the stem of nouns meaning grain, plants or grasses and then it implies one single grain, plant or grass, e.g. bucwani, grass; lucwani, one single blade of grass.

4. The simple pronoun of this class is singular LU and plural A:—

the family helps the tribe  
lubasi lu tusa mushobo.

5. In the Present Tense, if the verb is absolute or has a simple

pronoun as object, the simple pronoun of this class has the form LWA in the singular:—

the race is sick

lusika lwa kula.

## EXERCISE 10

1. The broom is breaking.
2. The grass will not grow.
3. The tall thin boy is sick.
4. We saw the plain.
5. I have bought a horn.
6. The people were cutting reeds.
7. The paddlers are making an awning.
8. He has sold the long, narrow canoe.
9. We do not see the District Commissioner.
10. He asked for porridge.
11. She will not die.
12. The family makes the tribe.
13. They have finished the work.
14. The children will not know their parents.
15. Although you are not ill you will go.
16. They will not like the work.
17. The chiefs have remained.
18. He pointed out the open plain.
19. We know the forest.
20. The race is dying out.

## 11.

## THE NEGATIVE VERB—THE PAST TENSES

1. THE IMPERFECT TENSE, i.e. I was not knowing.

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ne ni sa zibi</i>	<i>ne lu sa zibi</i>
2	<i>n'o sa zibi</i>	<i>ne mu sa zibi</i>
3	<i>n'a sa zibi</i>	<i>ne ba sa zibi</i>

2. THE PERFECT TENSE, i.e. I have not known.

(a)

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ha ni si ka ziba</i>	<i>ha lu si ka ziba</i>
2	<i>ha u si ka ziba</i>	<i>ha mu si ka ziba</i>
3	<i>h'a si ka ziba</i>	<i>ha ba si ka ziba</i>



(b) When the negative Perfect Tense is used in a dependent clause it drops the initial HA:—

although he did not see the mat he bought it  
nih'a si ka bona museme u u lekile.

3. THE PLUPERFECT TENSE, i.e I had not known.

Person	Singular	Plural
1	ne ni si ka ziba	ne lu si ka ziba
2	n'o si ka ziba	ne mu si ka ziba
3	n'a si ka ziba	ne ba si ka ziba

4. Some common verbs are:—

rule	<i>busa</i>	work	<i>sebeza</i>
become weak	<i>fokola</i>	become well	<i>folo</i>
choose	<i>keta</i>	enter	<i>kena</i>
forget	<i>libala</i>	remember	<i>hupula</i>
weep	<i>lila</i>	praise	<i>loka</i>
blame	<i>nyaza</i>	go visiting	<i>pota.</i>

EXERCISE 11

- The women were not cultivating.
- The boys had gone visiting.
- The men used not to work.
- He did not remember the name.
- I did not know the village.
- Although he did not find the canoe he returned.
- You had not forgotten.
- I have become weak.
- We did not choose the chief.
- They did not like the work.
- The husbands did not blame the wives.
- He did not like the customs.
- I have not seen the carriers.
- The paddler did not drink the medicine.
- You have not got better.
- We have not finished the work.
- The children were blaming the parents.
- Although he did not like the medicine he drank.
- The chiefs did not govern the people.
- They did not know the villages.

## 12. NOUNS BEGINNING WITH SI-

## CLASS 6.

1. Some common nouns are :—

	Singular	Plural
food	<i>sico</i>	<i>lico</i>
school	<i>sikolo</i>	<i>likolo</i>
year	<i>silimo</i>	<i>lilimo</i>
paddle	<i>silabo</i>	<i>lilabo</i>
clothes	<i>siapalo</i>	<i>liapalo</i>
place, chance	<i>sibaka</i>	<i>libaka</i>
shoe	<i>sieta</i>	<i>lieta</i>
thing	<i>sika</i>	<i>lika</i>
local axe	<i>silepe</i>	<i>lilepe</i>
store	<i>sintolo</i>	<i>lintolo</i>
chair	<i>sipula</i>	<i>lipula</i>
barge	<i>sisepe</i>	<i>lisepe</i>
brick	<i>sitina</i>	<i>litina</i>

2. If the prefix SI- is added to another noun it can give the noun a meaning of wretchedness, often with the implication of contempt, e.g. *museme*, mat; *siseme*, an old tattered mat; *ndu*, house; *bindu*, dilapidated houses.

3. The simple pronoun of this class is singular SI and plural LI:—

the school lacks food.  
*sikolo si tokwa sico.*

4. In the Present Tense, if the verb is absolute or has a simple pronoun as object, the simple pronoun has the form SA in the singular and ZA in the plural:—

the barge is arriving  
*sisepe sa fita.*

5. A few nouns of this class have the prefix BI- in the plural:—

fragment *siemba* plural *biemba*

Such nouns have the simple pronoun BI in the plural or, if the verb is absolute or has a simple pronoun as object, the form BYA is used:—

the dilapidated houses are collapsing  
*bindu bya wa.*

## EXERCISE 12

1. We have not seen the barge.
2. The opportunity has arrived.
3. The boys are looking for nests.



4. I do not want food.
5. The bricks have become cold.
6. He is asking permission.
7. The carriers are stealing the food.
8. The girls were choosing clothes.
9. I have found the fragments.
10. I will not buy an old worn mat.
11. The men are making axes.
12. The barge has not arrived.
13. He has broken the chair.
14. The parents like the school although they have not seen it.
15. The Malozi know how to make paddles.
16. You have forgotten the shoes.
17. I will point out the school.
18. The wives have not prepared the food.
19. We shall see the store.
20. The men have made the bricks.

### THE PASSIVE VERB

1. The Passive Verb, positive and negative, is formed by inserting W or IW before the last vowel of the Active form :—

I am known  
ni zibwa.

he is being given money  
u fiwa mali.

he had not been known  
n'a si ka zibwa.

2. The preposition KI is used to denote the agent :—  
the man has been killed by his wife  
munna u bulailwe ki musal'a hae.

3. Although the use of the Passive Verb is frequent it is commonly used with a personal subject :—  
the food was given me by the District Commissioner  
ni filwe sico ki Mubusisi.

4. Some common verbs are :—

give	<i>fa</i>	paddle	<i>fuluha</i>
look after	<i>babalela</i>	build	<i>yaha</i>
grow (of plants)	<i>mela</i>	make grow	<i>melisa</i>
throw	<i>nepa</i>	pierce	<i>punya</i>
abandon	<i>siya</i>	explain	<i>talusa</i>
wash	<i>tapisa</i>	guide	<i>zamaisa.</i>

## EXERCISE 13

1. He has been seen by the District Commissioner.
2. The children are helped by the parents.
3. She is liked by people.
4. I was not known.
5. We were not deceived by the people.
6. They had not been found.
7. A spear was given him by the chief.
8. The child was being washed by the mother.
9. The forest has been destroyed by fire.
10. I was guided by the sun.
11. The barge was pierced by a stone.
12. The bricks had been carried by the teachers.
13. The child was abandoned by the parents.
14. We are not being looked after by the women.
15. The boy was praised by the teacher.
16. The people are ruled by the chief.
17. Food will not be needed.
18. He has been killed by the medicine.
19. We have been called by the District Commissioner.
20. The children were not blamed by the teacher.

## 14.

## CLASS 7. NOUNS WITHOUT A PREFIX

1. Some common nouns are :—

	Singular	Plural
dog	<i>nja</i>	<i>linja</i>
cat	<i>kaze</i>	<i>likaze</i>
lion	<i>tau</i>	<i>litau</i>
elephant	<i>tou</i>	<i>litou</i>



horse	<i>pizi</i>	<i>lipizi</i>
crocodile	<i>kwena</i>	<i>likwena</i>
animal	<i>folofolo</i>	<i>lifolofolo</i>
fowl	<i>kuhu</i>	<i>likuhu</i>
aeroplane	<i>fulai</i>	<i>lifulai</i>
river	<i>nuka</i>	<i>linuka</i>
flower	<i>palisa</i>	<i>lipalisa</i>
path	<i>nzila</i>	<i>linzila</i>
book	<i>buka</i>	<i>libuka</i>
rain	<i>pula</i>	<i>lipula</i>
fish	<i>tapi</i>	<i>litapi.</i>

2. The simple pronoun of this class is singular I and plural LI:—

the dog is hunting the cat  
nja i zuma kaze.

the dogs are killing the fowls  
linja li bulaya likuhu.

3. In the Present Tense, if the verb is absolute or has a simple pronoun as object, the simple pronoun of this class has the form YA in the singular and ZA in the plural:—

the aeroplane is arriving  
fulai ya fita.

the fowls are sick  
likuhu za kula.

4. A few nouns of this class have the prefix MA- in the plural:—

garden	<i>simu</i>	<i>masimu</i>
house	<i>ndu</i>	<i>'mandu</i>
bundle	<i>n̄ata</i>	<i>mañata</i>

Such nouns have the simple pronoun A in the plural.

#### EXERCISE 14

1. He has been killed by a lion.
2. The aeroplane has gone.
3. He will point out the path.
4. The villagers are making houses.
5. The dog is sick.
6. We did not see the animals.
7. The gardens are ruined by the rain.
8. The fish is rotten.
9. They have been looking for the river.
10. I have been given a book by the teacher.

11. The women are cultivating the gardens.
12. The elephants will not return.
13. The river is full.
14. They have grown flowers.
15. The hens are being killed by the cat.
16. The men were hunting animals.
17. The book will be explained by the teacher.
18. The horse was eaten by a crocodile.
19. The house has been built by the people.
20. The elephant has not forgotten.

### 15. THE INFINITIVE USED AS A NOUN

1. The Infinitive in any tense, positive or negative, is commonly used as a noun, e.g. lion-hunting, ku zuma litau, and as such its simple pronoun is KU; or, when the verb is absolute or has a simple pronoun as object, the simple pronoun has the form KWA.
2. The negative Infinitive is formed by the use of SA, e.g. ku ziba, knowing; ku sa ziba, ignorance.
3. Many English abstract nouns may be expressed by this use of the Infinitive:—

health is wealth  
ku pila hande ki ku fuma.

ignorance is no defence  
ku sa ziba ha ku na punyuh.

4. The Infinitive is often used as the main verb in a sentence and thus precedes the subject:—  
the District Commissioner arrived.  
ku fitile Mubusisi.

5. Some common verbs followed by the Infinitive are:—
- |         |                |       |               |
|---------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| be able | <i>kona</i>    | try   | <i>lika</i>   |
| must    | <i>swanezi</i> | ought | <i>lukela</i> |
| refuse  | <i>hana</i>    | learn | <i>ituta</i>  |
| begin   | <i>kala</i>    | avoid | <i>pima.</i>  |

#### EXERCISE 15

1. They were not able to find the river.
2. You ought to read books.



3. You must make a garden.
4. The people refused to obey the chief.
5. We do not like ignorance.
6. The children have not learnt to read.
7. They were making no attempt to learn.
8. We cannot see the river.
9. I have tried to hunt animals.
10. The paddlers have begun to eat their food.
11. The men were unwilling to cultivate the gardens.
12. He could not find a canoe.
13. The child is beginning to walk.
14. The boys will try to kill the crocodile.
15. We avoided being deceived by the people.
16. They like unemployment.
17. You ought to have gone.
18. He was trying to walk although he could not.
19. The people refused to sell food.
20. Night is approaching.

## NOUN

ive, is commonly  
and as such its  
absolute or has  
the form KWA.  
e of SA, e.g. ku

ssed by this use

## NOUNS BEGINNING WITH KA-

## CLASS 8.

1. Some common nouns are :—

	Singular	Plural
steynbuck	<i>kabu</i>	<i>tubu</i>
pit-latrine	<i>kalimba-limba</i>	<i>tulimba-limba</i>
dug hole	<i>katambi</i>	<i>tutambi</i>
trap	<i>katwa</i>	<i>tutwa.</i>

itive are :—

2. The prefix KA- added to the stem of other nouns give them a diminutive meaning, e.g. *mushimani*, a boy; *kashimani*, a little fellow.

3. The simple pronoun of this class is singular KA and plural TU :—

the steynbuck loves the forest  
kabu ka lata mushitu.

4. In the Present Tense, if the verb is absolute or has a simple

pronoun as object, the simple pronoun of this class has the form TWA in the plural:—  
 the steynbucks are drinking  
 tubu twa nwa.

## EXERCISE 16

1. They tried to avoid the holes.
2. We shall not go.
3. The little chap is eating his food.
4. I did not speak.
5. The animals are ill.
6. You must remain.
7. The steynbuck is afraid of the fire.
8. The mats have been sold.
9. One ought not to do wrong.
10. I have bought a tiny canoe.
11. There arrived a barge.
12. Although you want to go you should refuse.
13. The steynbucks have not seen the trap.
14. They did not know the village.
15. The father is teaching the child how to paddle.
16. I will not forget the words.
17. The latrines were not made by the villagers.
18. A teacher ought to praise the pupils.
19. You have stolen the table.
20. The boys are preparing traps.

## 17.

## THE SIMPLE PRONOUN

## 1. AS THE SUBJECT

It has been seen that the simple pronoun which is always the subject of the verb has the same form as the prefix of the noun, e.g. *silabo si* lobehile, the paddle is broken, except:—

(a) any initial M is dropped, e.g. *museme u* felile, the mat is finished;

(b) nouns of Class 7 have the singular pronoun I, e.g. *komu i* shwile, the cow is dead;



(c) there is a different form of the pronoun if the verb is absolute or has a simple pronoun as object.

## 2. AS THE OBJECT

(a) *Personal Pronouns*, when they are the object of the verb, have the form :—

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>ni</i>	<i>lu</i>
2	<i>ku</i>	<i>mi</i>
3	<i>mu</i>	<i>ba</i>

he gave you food  
u mi file sico.

we saw him  
lu mu boni.

(b) *Impersonal Pronouns*, when they are the object of the verb, have the same form as the prefix of the noun, e.g. na *si* tokwa (*silabo*), I need it (paddle), except :—

(i) any initial M is dropped, e.g. na *u* bata (*museme*),  
I want it (mat) ;

(ii) nouns of Class 7 have the singular pronoun I, e.g.  
na *i* bona (komu), I see it (cow).

he killed it (the snake)

u *i* bulaile (noha).

we are looking at it (the village)

lwa u bona (munzi).

## EXERCISE 17

- I did not know him.
- He gave me a canoe.
- You have cheated us.
- We saw you.
- The dog loved him.
- She does not know them.
- You asked me.
- A lion killed him.
- They do not like me.
- You have not found him.
- Although I gave you food, you did not eat it.
- You have pointed out the path. I can see it.
- We will not kill you.
- They did not understand me.
- I do not blame you.

16. You must drink the medicine although you do not like it.  
 17. He chose them.  
 18. The chiefs refused to listen to him.  
 19. They have not seen me.  
 20. Ignorance is destroying us.

## 18.

## SOME ADVERBS

## 1. ADVERBS OF PLACE

here	<i>kwanu, fa, mo</i>	there	<i>kwa, kwa</i>
everywhere	<i>kai ni kai</i>	on the ground	<i>ka fa</i>
underneath	<i>mwa tasi</i>	above	<i>fa fasi</i>
in front	<i>kwa pili</i>	behind	<i>fa halimu, kwa</i>
inside	<i>mwa hali</i>	outside	<i>halimu</i>
near	<i>fa kauft</i>	far	<i>kwa mulaho</i>
somewhere	<i>ko kuñwi</i>	elsewhere	<i>kwa nde</i>
			<i>kwa hule</i>
			<i>ku sili</i>

## 2. ADVERBS OF MANNER

in this way	<i>swana</i>	in that way	<i>kwalo</i>
only	<i>fela</i>	well	<i>hande</i>
thoroughly	<i>hande-nde</i>	badly	<i>maswe</i>
together	<i>hamoho</i>	a little	<i>hanyinyani</i>
much	<i>hahulu</i>	altogether	<i>kaufela</i>
easily	<i>ka bunolo</i>	with difficulty	<i>ka tata</i>

## 3. ADVERBS OF TIME

now	<i>kwale</i>	at once	<i>hona fo</i>
soon	<i>kapili</i>	afterwards	<i>hamulaho</i>
first	<i>pili</i>	often	<i>hañata</i>
formerly	<i>sapili</i>	long ago	<i>kale</i>
always	<i>ka mita</i>	never	<i>ni ka muta</i>
still	<i>sa</i>	already	<i>se</i>
again	<i>habe</i>	regularly	<i>ka nako ni nako</i>
yesterday	<i>mabani</i>	last year	<i>ñohola</i>
to-day	<i>kacemu</i>	this year	<i>unomwaha</i>
tomorrow	<i>kamuso</i>	next year	<i>isaho</i>
at cock-crow	<i>malungasiku</i>	in the after-noon	<i>manzibwana</i>
early morning	<i>kakusasana</i>	at night	<i>busihu.</i>



you do not like

## EXERCISE 18

1. All the boys ran in front.
2. We now know the country well.
3. Inside the women are pounding meal.
4. Formerly they were killed by the people.
5. Tomorrow I shall give you money.
6. We arrived here at dawn.
7. Long ago the chief used to rule well.
8. You must speak clearly.
9. All the Malozi like fish very much.
10. The carriers have put the boxes on the ground.
11. We shall arrive soon.
12. They like to rest in the afternoon.
13. He has put the table here.
14. Last year the people did not grow maize like this.
15. Sir, I am looking for work again.
16. We shall leave early in the morning.
17. I want to see him to-day.
18. They can work only for a little while.
19. The women always paddle like this.
20. You must water the garden regularly.

*kwa, kwa*  
*ka fa*  
*fa fasi*  
*fa halimu,*  
*halimu*  
*kwa mulaho*  
*kwa nde*  
*kwa hule*  
*ku sili*

*cwalo*  
*hande*  
*maswe*  
*hanyinyani*  
*kaufela*  
*ka tata*

*hona fo*  
*hamulaho*  
*hañata*  
*kale*  
*ni ka muta*  
*se*  
*ka nako ni nako*  
*ñohola*  
*unomwaha*  
*isaho*  
*manzibwana*

*busihu.*

## THE DEMONSTRATIVE WORD

The demonstrative word in Silozi may be used either as a pronoun or as an adjective.

## 1. "THIS"

Noun Prefix	Singular	Plural
1. mu-	yo	ba
2. mu-	wo	ye
3. bu-	bo	a
4. li-	le	a
5. lu-	lo	a
6. si-	se	ze
7. —	ye	ze
8. ka-	ka	to

this man is sick  
 mutu yo wa kula.

these dogs have killed this lion  
linja ze li bulaile tau ye.

## 2. "THAT"

There are three demonstrative words for expressing "that," according to the degree of nearness of the person or object to which reference is made:—

(a) the First Degree refers to a person or object which is nearer to the person addressed than to the speaker;

(b) the Second Degree refers to a person or object which is some distance away from both the person addressed and the speaker;

(c) the Third Degree refers to a person or object which is further away still from both the person addressed and the speaker.

Noun Prefix	FIRST DEGREE		SECOND DEGREE		THIRD DEGREE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1. mu-	<i>yo</i>	<i>bao</i>	<i>yani</i>	<i>bani</i>	<i>yale</i>	<i>bale</i>
2. mu-	<i>wo</i>	<i>yeo</i>	<i>wani</i>	<i>yani</i>	<i>wale</i>	<i>yale</i>
3. bu-	<i>bo</i>	<i>ao</i>	<i>bwani</i>	<i>ani</i>	<i>bwale</i>	<i>ale</i>
4. li-	<i>leo</i>	<i>ao</i>	<i>lani</i>	<i>ani</i>	<i>lyale</i>	<i>ale</i>
5. lu-	<i>lo</i>	<i>ao</i>	<i>lwani</i>	<i>ani</i>	<i>lwale</i>	<i>ale</i>
6. si-	<i>seo</i>	<i>zeo</i>	<i>sani</i>	<i>zani</i>	<i>sale</i>	<i>zale</i>
7. —	<i>yeo</i>	<i>zeo</i>	<i>yani</i>	<i>zani</i>	<i>yale</i>	<i>zale</i>
8. ka-	<i>kao</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>kani</i>	<i>twani</i>	<i>kale</i>	<i>twale</i>

he is reading that book  
u bala buka yeo.

we have cut down that tree  
lu lemile kota yani.

we are going to that village over there  
lu ya kwa munzi wale.

## EXERCISE 19

1. These carriers are sick.
2. He will cut down that tree.
3. This boy has made that table.
4. We are afraid of that forest over there.
5. Those girls are not working.
6. No, I do not like this village.
7. He has brought this letter.
8. The men made that road over there.
9. The people did not like that food.
10. They have made those mats.



11. I do not want to buy these eggs.  
 12. You must remember those words.  
 13. This teacher has not read those books.  
 14. We have built this barge.  
 15. These children are fat.  
 16. He is looking at that house.  
 17. These women know well how to make mats.  
 18. We will inspect that school over there.  
 19. These bricks are becoming dry.  
 20. This disease is destroying the people.

## 20. THE POSSESSIVE WORD

Possession in Silozi is expressed by:—

1. THE POSSESSIVE PARTICLE which agrees in number and concord with the possessing noun:—

Noun Prefix	Singular	Plural
1. mu-	<i>wa</i>	<i>ba</i>
2. mu-	<i>wa</i>	<i>ya</i>
3. bu-	<i>bwa</i>	<i>a</i>
4. li-	<i>la</i>	<i>a</i>
5. lu-	<i>lwa</i>	<i>a</i>
6. si-	<i>sa</i>	<i>za</i>
7. —	<i>ya</i>	<i>za</i>
8. ka-	<i>ka</i>	<i>twa</i>

I know the boy's name  
 ni ziba libizo la mushimani.  
 he stole Nyambe's cattle  
 u uzwize likomu za Nyambe.

2. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

(a) Special forms of the Possessive Pronoun exist only for the First, Second and Third Persons Singular:—

my dog  
 nja ya ka.  
 your mat  
 museme wa hao.  
 his cattle  
 likomu za hae.

For other persons and classes the emphatic pronoun is used. e.g. our dog, *nja ya luna*.

(b) In the singular some nouns such as *munna*, *mwana*, *musi* and *mulena* elide the final vowel with WA to become A :—  
 my child  
*mwan'a ka*.  
 the village headman  
*muñ'a munzi*.

(c) In both the singular and plural some nouns which express close relationship such as *ndate*, *me* and *malume* elide the final vowel to A :—

our uncle  
*malum'a luna*.  
 his father  
*ndat' ahe*.

(d) But the Possessive Pronoun of the First Person is not generally used with nouns of close relationship such as *ndate* and *me*, i.e. *ndate* means "my father."

(e) There are other possessive pronouns which express family relationship, although very loosely by English standards :—

	Singular	Plural
my relation	<i>mwanahesu</i>	<i>bana ba hesu</i>
your relation	<i>mwanahenu</i>	<i>bana ba henu</i>
his relation	<i>mwanahabo</i>	<i>bana ba habo</i>
our relation	<i>mwanahabo luna</i>	<i>banabahabo luna</i>
your relation	<i>mwanahabo mina</i>	<i>banabahabo mina</i>
their relation	<i>mwanahabo bona</i>	<i>banabahabo bona</i>

*Hesu* is also used with *wa* and *ba* to express more distant relationships. e.g. *wahesu*, *bahesu*.

## EXERCISE 20

1. My boy will fetch the milk.
2. I have not seen your village.
3. Our chief will come tomorrow.
4. Their gardens were growing well.
5. Your dog is eating our food.
6. We love our relations.
7. Your eyes are weak.
8. His father will beat him hard.
9. These cattle of yours are sick.
10. I have broken your knife.



- tic pronoun is used 1. My relative has died.  
 2. His child is destroying my flowers.  
 3. My boys are getting their goods ready.  
 4. You do not know your work.  
 5. They will soon finish their meat.  
 6. I have found my money.  
 7. My mother is always blaming me.  
 8. I do not know your name.  
 9. He has received my letter.  
 10. The people do not listen to the words of their chief.

First Person is not  
 ship such as ndat

which express family  
 standards:—

ba hesu  
 ba henu  
 ba habo  
 abahabo luna  
 abahabo mina  
 abahabo bona

are distant relations

## THE PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

1. KWA is used to express motion "to" or "from" a place and also "at" or "in" a place, generally of places which are distant and out of sight:—  
 he has gone to Senanga  
 u ile kwa Senanga.  
 you will find him there  
 mu ka mu fumana kwa teñ.
2. MWA may also be used to express motion "to" or "from", "at" or "in" a place, but of less distant places and it is generally used to imply "into" or "out of" a place:—  
 he has gone into the house  
 u ile mwa ndu.  
 on tour  
 mwa musipili.
3. FA is used to express "at" or "on" places which are near at hand:—  
 on the table  
 fa tafule.  
 we have arrived at the shore  
 lu fitile fa likamba.

4. KU is used to express motion "to" or "from" a singular person or a pronoun:—

he is taking a letter to the District Commissioner  
u isa liñolo ku Mubusisi.

we have come from them (cattle)

lu zwa ku zona (likomu).

Motion "to" or "from" plural personal nouns is expressed by KWA:—

he has gone to the people

u ile kwa batu.

5. Adverbs of place may be changed into prepositions:—

(a) commonly, by the use of the particle A:—

underneath the chair

mwa tas'a sipula.

in front of the car

fa pil'a motokala.

(b) sometimes, by the use of the preposition NI:—

near the river

fa kaufi ni nuka.

far from the house

kwa hule ni ndu.

## EXERCISE 21

1. On top of the house.
2. I am going to Mongu tomorrow.
3. We arrived at the village.
4. The carriers are resting underneath a tree.
5. The boys have put the food on the table.
6. He died yesterday in the forest.
7. On tour I shot a lion.
8. The women are working in the gardens.
9. No, he lives far from Katima Mulilo.
10. I saw him in the village.
11. We left Kalabo early this morning.
12. The boys are fishing at the river.
13. The paddlers have put the boxes in the barge.
14. He has refused to leave the house.
15. You have taken the letter to the store.
16. Yes, I shall come here next year.
17. They have tried to push the car from behind.



- or "from" a sim  
Commissioner
18. He has come from the District Commissioner.
  19. We are leaving the forest.
  20. Soon we shall arrive at the river.

nouns is expres

prepositions:—  
article A:—

preposition NI:—

### THE PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

1. KA is commonly used to express "at," "in," "on", etc. in phrases of time, although sometimes it is omitted:—
  - at night  
ka nako ya busihu.
  - in the year 1885  
ka silimo sa 1885.
  - on the first day  
ka zazi la pili.
  - the rain fell every day  
pula i nelile ka zazi ni zazi.
2. KU is used to express "in the time of" or "during the reign of":—
  - he died during the reign of Lewanika  
u shwile ku Lewanika.
3. INGE KI may be used to express "about" of time:—
  - about the year 1915  
inge ki ka silimo sa 1915.
4. KU ZWA KWA, KU KALA KWA and KU TUHA KWA are adverbial phrases of time used to express "from" or "since":—
  - from the beginning of the month  
ku zwa kwa makalelo a kweli.
5. Similarly, KU FITELA KWA and KU ISA KWA are used to express "to" or "until":—
  - to the end of the year  
ku fitela kwa mafelelezo a silimo.

### EXERCISE 22

1. I will pay you at the end of the month.
2. Soon the rain will fall on my gardens.
3. My father died about the year 1926.

4. I want to buy your cattle.
5. During the reign of Lewanika the people progressed much.
6. Their maize is growing well this year.
7. He has been sleeping since yesterday.
8. On the first day we reached Sefula.
9. I was born in the year 1912.
10. My carriers refused to return to Mongu.
11. You will find food in the house.
12. They will start work at the beginning of the month.
13. My canoe sank in the middle of the river.
14. He waters my garden every day.
15. We saw him during our travels.
16. The parents of this teacher cannot read.
17. I will dismiss you at the end of the year.
18. No, you have not worked well.
19. You must remain here until the end of this month.
20. Every day they go to the river.

## 23.

## SOME OTHER PREPOSITIONS

1. KI is used to express "by" of the agent of an action :—  
 he was killed by a lion  
 u bulailwe ki tau.  
 they are troubled by disease  
 ba katazwa ki butuku.
2. KA is used to express "by" of the instrument used in  
 action :—  
 we cultivate with hoes  
 lu lima ka mihuma.  
 he killed the snake with a spear  
 u bulaile noha ka lilumo.
3. NI is used to express "with" meaning "accompanied by" :—  
 the women went with their husbands  
 basali ba ile ni banna ba bona.
4. BAKENI SA is a phrase used prepositionally to express  
 "concerning" or "instead of" :—  
 he spoke about the gardens  
 u bulezi bakeñi sa masimu.



we prefer working to doing nothing  
lu lata ku sebeza bakeñi sa ku itulela.

5. SINA means "as" in the sense of "to be like" :—  
he pounded the maize like sand  
u sitile mbonyi sina mushabati.
6. INGE or CWALEKA means "as" in the sense of "in the same way as" :—  
she pounded the maize in the same way as flour  
u sitile mbonyi cwaleka fulaulo.

## EXERCISE 23

1. He carved this animal with a knife.
2. I want to speak about the school.
3. The boys went with the girls into the forest.
4. He walks like a cripple.
5. The women mould these pots by hand.
6. Our house has been destroyed by fire.
7. This year we shall be troubled much by famine.
8. The duiker was wounded by a spear.
9. This man killed a lion with his bare hands.
10. My clothes have been stolen by my servants.
11. Last year our gardens were ruined by the flood.
12. The women still use hoes for cultivation.
13. They are catching fish in traps.
14. The people were fined by the District Commissioner.
15. He wounded the elephant with a spear.
16. The school has been built of grass.
17. They are spreading their blankets in the sun.
18. The men and women are going with us to Lealui.
19. He has been cured by this medicine.
20. My child is taught by this teacher.

## THE CALENDAR

The English names of the days of the week and the months of the year are becoming more and more used, but many people still use the Silozi names.

## 1. DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	<i>la Mubulo</i> (for <i>lizazi la Mubulo</i> )
Tuesday	<i>la Bubeli</i>
Wednesday	<i>la Bulalu</i>
Thursday	<i>la Bune</i>
Friday	<i>la Buketalizoho</i>
Saturday	<i>la Pelekelo</i>
Sunday	<i>la Sunda.</i>

## 2. MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January	<i>Sope</i>	July	<i>Sikulu</i>
February	<i>Yowa</i>	August	<i>Muyana</i>
March	<i>Liatamanyi</i>	September	<i>Muimunene</i>
April	<i>Lungu</i>	October	<i>Yenda</i>
May	<i>Kandao</i>	November	<i>Njimwana</i>
June	<i>Mbuwana</i>	December	<i>Nulule.</i>

## 3. SEASONS OF THE YEAR

winter	<i>maliha</i>
hot season	<i>mbumbi</i>
flood season	<i>munda</i>
rainy season	<i>matabula, litabula.</i>

Days of the week or calendar dates are generally preceded by KA, e.g. on Tuesday, *ka la Bubeli*; on 13 July, *ka la 13 Ju* in January, *ka Sope*; but seasons are generally expressed without KA, e.g. in the hot season, *mbumbi*.

## EXERCISE 24

1. He left on 25th March.
2. The boys will return on Wednesday.
3. In the winter we all become very cold.
4. On Saturday I will pay you.
5. They must start work on Monday.
6. This year no rain fell in November.
7. During the flood season the Paramount Chief moves  
Limulunga.
8. He was killed by a snake in 1940.
9. Last year the flood destroyed the maize on the plain.
10. From December to February the women weed the garden.
11. In the hot season Europeans do not like to work hard.
12. The workmen will finish the work on Saturday.
13. We shall go to Kalabo on Friday.
14. He was born in February.
15. The people begin to plant maize in October.



16. This year the Paramount Chief will return to Lealui about the end of June.
17. On Sunday we shall go to church.
18. The Provincial Commissioner left Mongu on Tuesday.
19. At the end of the flood season the people catch fishes in traps.
20. The schoolchildren are on holiday from Friday to Monday.

### THE EMPHATIC PRONOUN

If a pronoun is used by itself, e.g. after a preposition, or it is required to emphasise it as the English "self" the emphatic pronoun is used.

Noun Prefix	Singular	Plural
1st Person	<i>na</i>	<i>luna</i>
2nd Person	<i>wena</i>	<i>mina</i>
1. mu-	<i>yena</i>	<i>bona</i>
2. mu-	<i>ona</i>	<i>yona</i>
3. bu-	<i>bona</i>	<i>ona</i>
4. li-	<i>lona</i>	<i>ona</i>
5. lu-	<i>lona</i>	<i>ona</i>
6. si-	<i>sona</i>	<i>zona</i>
7. —	<i>yona</i>	<i>zona</i>
8. ka-	<i>kona</i>	<i>tona</i>

we ourselves arrived in time

*luna lu fitile ka nako.*

they are coming with me

*ba taha ni na.*

although we saw the lion we did not go near it

*niha ne lu boni tau ha lu si ka fita fa kaufi ni yona.*

### EXERCISE 25

1. The people themselves said so.
2. Although he bought the shoes he soon sold them again.
3. I myself saw the man.
4. The dog itself laughed.
5. Hi, you!
6. He brought this letter to me yesterday.
7. You do not work like me.

8. The lion was killed by him.
9. The boys came with us.
10. The women themselves refused to leave their gardens.
11. The District Commissioner spoke to them.
12. He was taking the box to my wife.
13. We also like fish.
14. The river itself helps these people.
15. All the food has been eaten by him.
16. She herself made it.
17. These are their goods.
18. The flood will soon reach the forest itself.
19. Although you cannot see the box, you are standing near it.
20. This is the house which Jack built.

## 26.

## SOME CONJUNCTIONS

1. MI means "and" and it is used to connect separate complete sentences :—  
 he finished his work and returned home  
 u felize musebezi wa hae mi u kutile kwa hae.
2. NI, properly a preposition meaning "with," is used to mean "and" only when it connects nouns or parallel phrases or clauses :—  
 the men and the women are working in the gardens  
 banna ni basali ba sebeza mwa masimu.  
 the children like to sing and play  
 banana ba lata ku opela ni ku bapala.  
 It is also used to mean "also," "too," e.g. ni luna lu ile, also went.
3. I SI or ISINI means "and not" :—  
 they like money and not work  
 ba lata mali isini musebezi.
4. KONO means "but."
5. CWALE or CWALE HE means "and then" and is commonly used of stages in a narrative.
6. KU ZWA FO, KU TUHA FO or KI FO means "therefore" and is commonly used of stages in an argument.



7. NIHA KU LI CWALO is a common phrase meaning "nevertheless," "on the other hand," and usually introduces an objection.

8. KAPA, KAMBA or NJI means "or" and introduces the alternative.

9. KANTI means "however," "on the contrary."

10. KONJI or HA I SI means "except."

11. NI HAIBA. . . NI HAIBA means "neither. . . nor."

12. KAKULI or KA BAKA LA KULI means "because" and introduces a Causal Clause:—

he went away because he did not like the work  
u ile kakuli n'a sa lati musebezi.

## EXERCISE 26

1. Neither he nor his friend knew the way. And so they began to walk quickly through the forest, but they saw neither villages nor people on their journey. Soon it became dark and because they had no food they began to get very hungry. Nor could they find water in the forest. Thus, they were afraid of the night.

2. I struck him because I did not like his words. And then he became very angry and he picked up a spear and threw it. But I was able to avoid it and therefore he did not hurt me. On the contrary I too became angry and so I struck him again with a pot. Then he fell to the ground. He was dead.

3. He has read this letter and he understands it. Therefore he must leave at once for Livingstone. He will be going by river and I will give him money for his journey and a letter to the District Commissioner. But his wife and children must remain here because he will be returning to Mongu at the end of this month. Although he has not finished building his house, nevertheless he will be able to do so during August and his wife can look after his children and gardens.

## THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

## 1. PERSONAL NOUNS

The relative pronoun is expressed:—

(a) as subject of the verb, by singular YA and plural BA BA ;

(b) as object of the verb, by singular YO or YE or plural BO or BE.

we know the man who killed the lion  
lu ziba mutu ya bulaile tau.

we know the man whom the lion killed  
lu ziba mutu yo tau i mu bulaile.

## 2. NON-PERSONAL NOUNS

The relative pronoun is expressed:—

(a) as subject of the verb:—

Noun Prefix	Singular	Plural
2. mu-	<i>o</i>	<i>ye</i>
3. bu-	<i>bo bu</i>	<i>a</i>
4. li-	<i>le li</i>	<i>a</i>
5. lu-	<i>lo lu</i>	<i>a</i>
6. si-	<i>se si</i>	<i>ze</i>
7. —	<i>ye</i>	<i>ze</i>
8. ka-	<i>ka ka</i>	<i>to tu</i>

we like dogs which hunt well  
lu lata linja ze zuma hande.

the school which has been built here is called Mukoko.  
sikolo se si yahilwe mo si bizwa Mukoko.

(b) as the object of the verb, the relative pronoun has the same form as when it is the subject of the verb except that it drops the repetition of the prefix.

we will eat the meat which you have bought  
lu ta ca nama ye mu lekile.

the barge which you saw is mine  
sisepe se mu boni ki sa ka.

## 3. THE RELATIVE CLAUSE

When the relative pronoun is used as the subject of the verb it forms the participle of the verb and, in negative clauses, dependent form of the negative is used:—

he who learns will grow wise  
ya ituta u ta talifa.

ignorance breeds fear  
ya sa zibi wa saba.

## EXERCISE 27

1. All the trees which I planted were killed by the cold.
2. He who fights and runs away is able to fight again.
3. The money which she had found she kept in a tin box.



- YO or YE as  
on  
killed
4. This boy has not read the book I gave him.
  5. The school which you saw was built by the villagers.
  6. The coat which I bought has been stolen.
  7. He who is not afraid will progress.
  8. This is the dog which killed the cat.
  9. Those who do not pay tax will be punished.
  10. The missionaries whom I saw were building a church and not a school.
  11. The soap which I gave them is finished.
  12. The string with which you tied the boxes on the car has become loose.
  13. The porridge which you are eating has been burnt by the fire.
  14. I sold the mats which you made.
  15. The building which you see over there is the prison.
  16. The words which I spoke were not understood by the people.
  17. My elder brother who lives in Senanga has bought an ox.
  18. The clay which the women use is found near the river.
  19. The herd of goats which you saw is Nyambe's.
  20. I will remember the lies you told me.
- is called Mukoko  
Mukoko.  
pronoun has the  
cept that it drops  
bought

## THE ADJECTIVE

## 1. THE PURE ADJECTIVE

subject of the  
tive clauses, the

(a) There are only few pure adjectives of which the more common are:—

i. *Adjectives of Quality*

big	<i>tuna</i>	small	<i>nyinyani</i>
old	<i>hulu</i>	new	<i>nca</i>
good	<i>nde</i>	many	<i>ñata</i>
long	<i>telele</i>	short	<i>kuswani</i>
thick	<i>kima</i>	thin	<i>sisani</i>

ii. *Adjectives of Colour*

white	<i>sweu</i>	black	<i>nsu</i>
yellow	<i>seta</i>	brown	<i>kunoñ</i>
red	<i>fubelu</i>	green	<i>tala</i>

c

cold.  
gain.  
tin box.

Some of these adjectives of colour have feminine forms, e.g. *swanyana*, *swana*.

iii. *Adjectives of Number*

one	<i>n̄wi</i>	two	<i>beli</i> or <i>pele</i>
three	<i>lalu</i> or <i>talu</i>	four	<i>ne</i>

(b) These adjectives are joined to the noun they qualify the relative pronoun in its objective form and, except for plural of nouns beginning with SI- and nouns which have prefix, the adjective takes the prefix of the noun it qualifies

	Singular	Plural
a good man	<i>mutu yo munde</i>	<i>batu ba bande</i>
a fine mat	<i>museme o munde</i>	<i>miseme ye minde</i>
a long night	<i>busihu bo butelele</i>	<i>masihu a matelele</i>
a thick letter	<i>liñolo le likima</i>	<i>mañolo a makima</i>
a big reed	<i>lutaka lo lutuna</i>	<i>mataka a matuna</i>
a new school	<i>sikolo se sinca</i>	<i>likolo ze nca</i>
a white table	<i>tafule ye sweu</i>	<i>litafule ze sweu</i>
a big trap	<i>katwa ka katuna</i>	<i>tutwa to tutuna</i>

2. OTHER WAYS OF EXPRESSING THE ADJECTIVE

Adjectives are commonly expressed in Silozi by the use of nouns, adverbs and verbs attached to the noun they qualify by the relative pronoun in its subjective form :—

(a) *Noun* :—

	Singular	Plural
a bad man	<i>mutu ya maswe</i>	<i>batu ba ba maswe</i>
a lazy dog	<i>nja ye buzwa</i>	<i>linja ze buzwa</i>

(b) *Adverb* :—

such a mat	<i>museme o cwalo</i>	<i>miseme ye cwalo</i>
such a barge	<i>sisepe se si cwalo</i>	<i>lisepe ze cwalo</i>

(c) *Verb* :—

enough work	<i>musebezi o likani</i>	<i>misebezi ye likani</i>
a clean house	<i>ndu ye kenile</i>	<i>mandu a kenile.</i>

3. DOUBLE ADJECTIVES

If a double adjective is used the relative pronoun must be repeated, e.g. big black bulls, *lipoho ze tuna ze sweu*.

EXERCISE 28

1. Much money.
2. A long time.
3. A white horse.
4. Little women.
5. A broken reed.
6. Fried eggs.
7. New brooms.
8. Black people.
9. Three fishes.
10. Clean water.



- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. Lazy boys.    | 16. A little red hat. |
| 12. Good advice.  | 17. Dry ground.       |
| 13. Hot water.    | 18. Two Europeans.    |
| 14. Such a noise. | 19. A lot of food.    |
| 15. Green trees.  | 20. Many flowers.     |

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

### 1. THE COMPARATIVE

The verb **KU FITA**, meaning "to surpass," is commonly used to express the comparison of adjectives and adverbs. Sometimes it is omitted.

this book is better than that  
buka ye ki ye nde ku fita yani.

my horse is faster than yours  
pizi ya ka i fita ya mina kwa lubilo.

this house is bigger than that  
ndu ye ki ye tuna ku yani.

### 2. THE SUPERLATIVE

The superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs is commonly expressed :—

(a) by the adverbial phrase **KA KU FITISISA** :—

this is the best path  
nzila ye ki ye nde ka ku fitisisa.

(b) by the adverb **HAHULU** or **HAHULU-HULU** :—

this is a very fine mat  
museme wo ki o munde hahulu.

### EXERCISE 29

1. Too many cooks spoil the porridge.
2. I can run faster than you.
3. This good man has saved very much money.
4. This year they have grown more food than last year.
5. He is taller than I.
6. It is an easier thing to learn than to teach.
7. These leaves are more green than those.
8. More rain fell during the night.

9. This is the cleverest boy.
10. Hi you, you are spoiling my best clothes.
11. My garden is better than yours.
12. I know a better way of doing it.
13. This is my best friend.
14. These trees are growing very fast.
15. His is a bigger barge.
16. We reached Kalabo with the greatest difficulty.
17. These windows are too large.
18. The sun is very hot to-day.
19. You know best.
20. The more food you get, the more you want.

## 30.

## THE NUMBERS

## 1. THE CARDINAL NUMBERS

(a) The cardinal numbers are adjectives and as such they are joined to the noun they qualify by the relative pronoun.

(b) *NWI* can be used to express two meanings:—

i. when used as a pure adjective it means **A, AN** or **ANOTHER** in the singular and **SOME** or **OTHERS** in the plural:—

another man	<i>mutu yo muñwi</i>
other men	<i>batu ba bañwi</i>
another cow	<i>komu ye ñwi</i>
some cows	<i>likomu ze ñwi.</i>

ii. when joined by the verb *LI* it means **ONE ONLY**:—

one person	<i>mutu a li muñwi</i>
one letter	<i>liñolo li li liñwi</i>

(c) The forms *PELI*, two, and *TALU*, three, are used with nouns of classes 6 and 7, e.g. two schools, *likolo ze peli*; three dogs, *linja ze talu*.

(d) The method of counting in Silozi is tedious and the English numbers are now more commonly used, e.g. 125 men, *batu ba mianda ye lishumi ka ba mianda ye mibeli ka mashumi a malalu ka ba ketalizoho ka ba balalu*.



1 man	<i>mutu a li muñwi</i>
2 men	<i>batu ba babeli</i>
3 men	<i>batu ba balalu</i>
4 men	<i>batu ba bane</i>
5 men	<i>batu ba ketalizoho</i>
6 men	<i>batu ba ketalizoho ka a li muñwi</i>
7 men	<i>batu ba letalizoho ka ba babeli</i>
8 men	<i>batu ba ketalizoho ka ba balalu</i>
9 men	<i>batu ba ketalizoho ka ba bane</i>
10 men	<i>batu ba lishumi</i>
11 men	<i>batu ba lishumi ka a li muñwi</i>
20 men	<i>batu ba mashumi a mabeli</i>
30 men	<i>batu ba mashumi a malalu</i>
40 men	<i>batu ba mashumi a mane</i>
50 men	<i>batu ba mashumi a ketalizoho</i>
100 men	<i>batu ba mwanda.</i>

## 2. THE ORDINAL NUMBERS

The adverb PILI is used for "first" and for the other ordinal nouns are formed by the prefix BU- and are connected with the noun they qualify by the possessive particle:—

the first boy	<i>mushimani wa puli</i>
the second boy	<i>mushimani wa bubeli</i>
the third boy	<i>mushimani wa bulalu</i>
the fourth boy	<i>mushimani wa bune</i>
the fifth boy	<i>mushimani wa buketalizoho</i>
the sixth boy	<i>mushimani wa buketalizoho ka a li muñwi</i>
the seventh boy	<i>mushimani wa buketalizoho ka ba babeli</i>
the eighth boy	<i>mushimani wa buketalizoho ka ba balalu</i>
the ninth boy	<i>mushimani wa buketalizoho ka ba bane</i>
the tenth boy	<i>mushimani wa bulishumi</i>

## EXERCISE 30

1. We saw six crocodiles.
2. He found twenty-six boys in the villages.
3. He bought ten paddles.
4. My wife died in the year 1939.
5. This canoe cost twenty pounds.
6. Three white mice.
7. He gave me sixpence.
8. The first boy in the class.
9. The other dog is sick.
10. Ten little nigger boys.

11. I want to borrow two shillings.
12. Yesterday three hens died.
13. The second messenger had not arrived.
14. Five men only went to Lealui.
15. He has built two houses and a store.
16. A ticki is the same as threepence.
17. The other boy has left.
18. He bought two mats for a shilling.
19. Some people like these customs.
20. At this store two yards of cloth will cost six shillings.

### 31. THE VERB "TO BE"—THE POSITIVE TENSES

#### 1. THE PRESENT TENSE

This verb has two forms in the Present Tense, one for use in main sentences and the other for use in dependent clauses.

##### (a) In main sentences:—

i. *In the First and Second Persons* the verb is not pressed and the predicate is linked to the subject by the simple pronoun:—

I am a person	<i>ni mutu</i>
we are persons	<i>lu batu.</i>
you are good	<i>u yo munde</i>
you are good	<i>mu ba bande</i>

ii. *In the Third Persons* the simple pronoun is replaced by *KI* which keeps the same form both singular and plural irrespective of the noun which it represents:—

he is a person	<i>ki mutu</i>
they are persons	<i>ki batu.</i>
he is good	<i>ki yo munde</i>
they are good	<i>ki ba bande.</i>

But if the predicate is an adverb the Third Person retains the simple pronoun:—

he is there	<i>u teñ</i>
they are here	<i>ba kwamu.</i>



(b) In dependent clauses:—

i. The verb LI is used in dependent clauses, and in the Third Person, singular and plural, the pronoun I is used:—

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>niha ni li mutu</i>	<i>niha lu li batu</i>
2	<i>niha u li mutu</i>	<i>niha mu li batu</i>
3	<i>niha i li mutu</i>	<i>niha i li batu</i>

ii. But, in the Third Person, if the predicate is an adverb the forms A singular and BA plural are used.—

although he is far away *nih'a li kwa hule*  
 although they are near *niha ba li fa kaufi.*

2. THE FUTURE TENSE

I will be good *ni ta ba yo munde*  
 I will be there *ni ta ba teñ*

3. THE IMPERFECT TENSE

I was good *ne ni li yo munde*  
 I was there *ne ni li teñ*

TIVE TENSES

4. THE PERFECT TENSE

I have become good *ni bile yo munde*

Tense, one for dependent clauses.

5. The pronoun I is commonly used for the Third Person, singular and plural, not only in dependent clauses, but also in all other tenses whatever the class of noun to which it refers and provided the predicate is not an adverb:—

the verb is not subject by the sim

those men although they are teachers do not learn easily  
*batu bao niha i li baluti ha ba ituti ka bunolo.*

those girls will soon become wives  
*basizana bao i ta ba basali kapili.*

EXERCISE 31

noun is replaced ar and plural

1. This village is very clean.
2. Tomorrow I will be far from Mongu.
3. Although he was near the school he did not inspect it.
4. These houses are new.
5. He will not hear you because he is outside.
6. We were there last year.
7. These boys will all become soldiers.
8. There are now two doctors at the hospital.
9. This meat is going bad.
10. The Provincial Commissioner will be there with the Paramount Chief.
11. They were here yesterday.

Third Person retain

12. He will be at Lealui about ten'clock.
13. This boy is good, but the other one is better.
14. He was on tour last month.
15. These are new gardens this year.
16. A snake was in my house.
17. I was in the office.
18. The carriers will lack water because they are far from the river.
19. At that time all the people were elsewhere.
20. The mats were too old.

### 32. THE VERB "TO BE"—THE NEGATIVE TENSES

#### 1. THE PRESENT TENSE

As in the positive there are two forms of the negative Present Tense, one for main sentences and the other for dependent clauses.

(A) In main sentences:—

(i) *In the First and Second Persons* the negative HA is used:—

I am not a person	<i>ha ni mutu</i>
we are not persons	<i>ha lu batu</i>
you are not good	<i>ha u yo munde</i>
you are not good	<i>ha mu ba bande</i>

(ii) *In the Third Persons*

a. The simple pronoun is replaced by KI or SI which keeps the same form both singular and plural and irrespective of the number which it represents:—

he is not a person	<i>ha si mutu</i>
they are not persons	<i>ha si butu</i>
he is not good	<i>ha si yo munde</i>
they are not good	<i>ha si ba bande</i>

b. But if the predicate is an adverb the Third Person has the form A in the singular and BA in the plural and the adverb YO is used for "there":—

he is not there	<i>h'a yo</i>
they are not there	<i>ha ba yo</i>



(B) In dependent clauses:—

(i) In dependent clauses I SI is used in the Third Person singular and plural:—

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<i>niha ni si mutu</i>	<i>niha lu si batu</i>
2	<i>niha u si mutu</i>	<i>niha mu si batu</i>
3	<i>niha i si mutu</i>	<i>niha i si batu</i>

(ii) But, in the Third Person, if the predicate is an adverb he forms A singular and BA plural are used:—

although he is not there	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{nih'a si yo} \\ \textit{nih'a li si yo.} \end{array} \right.$
although they are not there	

2. THE FUTURE TENSE

I will not be good

*ha ni na ku ba yo munde*

I will not be there

*ha ni na ku ba teñi*

3. THE IMPERFECT TENSE

I was not good

*ne ni si yo munde*

I was not there

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{ne ni si yo} \\ \textit{ne ni li si yo} \end{array} \right.$

4. THE PERFECT TENSE

I was not good

*ha ni si ka ba yo munde*

I was not there

*ha ni si ka ba teñi*

5. THE PLUPERFECT TENSE

I had not been good

*ne ni si ka ba yo munde*

I had not been there

*ne ni si ka ba teñi*

6. THE PRESENT INFINITIVE

not to be good

*ku sa ba yo munde*

not to be there

*ku sa ba teñi*

EXERCISE 32

1. This meat is not fresh.
2. He was not there.
3. Although he is not my child I will feed him.
4. This is the man who was in the house.
5. He went back because he was not at the camp.
6. To err is human.
7. He was in prison for three years.
8. The time is half-past seven.
9. This is a good place to sleep.
10. We who are here ought to remember those who are far away.

11. Knowledge is not wisdom.
12. Here are the people who were present at the meeting.
13. These latrines are not clean.
14. English is a difficult language.
15. Although he is not a good servant he has stayed with me a year.
16. It is not your fault.
17. My goods were still in the barge.
18. Five and three are eight and not seven.
19. Although they are not here they must pay their tax.
20. It is not far now.

## 33.

## THE VERB "TO HAVE"

1. In Silozi the verb "to have" is formed by use of the auxiliary verbs BA "to be" and NA "to sit." To express "there is" or "there is not" the forms KU NA NI and HA KU NA are commonly used:—

there are many people in the village  
ku na ni batu ba bañata mwa munzi.

there are no people in the village  
ha ku na batu mwa munzi.

## 2. THE PRESENT TENSE

	Person	Positive	Negative
Singular	1	ni na ni	ha ni na
	2	u na ni	ha u na
	3	u na ni	h'a na
Plural	1	lu na ni	ha lu na
	2	mu na ni	ha mu na
	3	ba na ni	ha ba na

## 3. THE FUTURE TENSE

	Person	Positive	Negative
Singular	1	ni ta ba ni	ha ni na ku ba ni
	2	u ta ba ni	ha u na ku ba ni
	3	u ta ba ni	h'a na ku ba ni



Plural	1	<i>lu ta ba ni</i>	<i>ha lu na ku ba ni</i>
	2	<i>mu ta ba ni</i>	<i>ha mu na ku ba ni</i>
	3	<i>ba ta ba ni</i>	<i>ha ba na ku ba ni</i>

## 4. THE IMPERFECT TENSE

	Person	Positive	Negative
Singular	1	<i>ne ni na ni</i>	<i>ne ni si na</i>
	2	<i>n'o na ni</i>	<i>n'o si na</i>
	3	<i>n'a na ni</i>	<i>n'a si na</i>
Plural	1	<i>ne lu na ni</i>	<i>ne lu si na</i>
	2	<i>ne mu na ni</i>	<i>ni mu si na</i>
	3	<i>ne ba na ni</i>	<i>ne ba si na</i>

## 5. THE PRESENT INFINITIVE

Positive : *ku ba ni*  
 Negative : *ku sa ba ni.*

## 6. THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Positive : *ya na ni*  
 Negative : *ya si na.*

## EXERCISE 33

1. I have no money.
2. There is plenty of water in this place.
3. You will have enough relish.
4. There are no wild animals in this forest.
5. He had a hoe yesterday.
6. There are many crocodiles in the river.
7. The people wanted to hold a meeting about my words.
8. You have some fine cattle here.
9. There are not many people who do not drink beer.
0. These houses and compounds are very dirty.
1. He has much skill.
2. The people had no complaints.
3. That village has a good headman.
4. It is often a good thing not to have much money.
5. These men once had the opportunity of learning to read.
6. You have had your share.
7. There are always troubles in this district about food.
8. These pineapples are very sweet.
9. This trader has not many stores.
0. They had their ration money last week.





ku utwa	to understand	ku utwahaza	to make clearly understood
ku ziba	to know	ku zibahaza	to make well known
ku eza	to do	ku ezahaza	to make happen.

## 5. SUFFIX -ELA

(a) This suffix refers and limits the state or action of the verb to some special object or action :—

ku halifa	to be angry	ku halifela	to become angry with someone
ku ñola	to write	ku ñolela	to write to someone.

(b) Verb roots which end in -ISA, -ZA or -NYA contract to -EZA :—

ku fosa	to do wrong	ku foseza	to do wrong to someone
ku tusa	to help	ku tuseza	to help someone
ku sinyá	to damage	ku sinyeza	to cause damage to someone.

(c) Verb roots ending in -ZA which have more than one syllable have the suffix -ELEZA :—

ku sebeza	to work	ku sebeleza	to work for someone.
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(d) Thus, the use of this suffix makes intransitive verbs transitive and enables transitive verbs to have two objects :—

he was angry with me  
u ni halifezi.

he has damaged my house  
u ni sinyelize ndu.

## 6. SUFFIX -EHA

(a) This suffix gives a passive meaning to the verb and denotes a state :—

ku saba	to fear	ku sabeha	to be fearful
ku loba	to break	ku lobeha	to be broken

(b) The verb can take a partitive object :—

he has broken his arm  
u lobehile lizoho.

## 7. SUFFIX -ANGA

This suffix gives a frequentative meaning to the verb and denotes that the action of the verb is being carried out repeatedly or by habit :—

ku ezanga	to be in habit of doing, to do frequently, etc.
ku tahwanga	to get drunk regularly.

## 8. SUFFIX -ANA

This suffix gives a reciprocal meaning to the verb :—

ku lata	to love	ku latana	to love one another
ku lumelela	to allow	ku lumelelana	to agree.

## 9. SUFFIXES -OHA, -OKA, -UHA, -ULUHA and -OLA, -USA, -ULA, -ULULA

(a) These suffixes attached to the root of a verb give the verb an opposite meaning, like the English prefix UN-.

(b) The suffixes -OHA, -OKA and -UHA are intransitive :—

ku omba	to get in the water	ku omboka	to get out of the water
ku tama	to tie	ku tamuluha	to become untied.

(c) The suffixes -OLA, -USA are transitive :—

ku longa	to load	ku longola	to unload
ku tama	to tie	ku tamulula	to untie.

## 10. SUFFIXES -FALA and -FAZA

Verbs with these suffixes are formed from nouns or adjectives :—

(a) The suffix -FALA makes intransitive verbs :—

sweu	white	sweufala	to become white
buhole	lameness	holofala	to become hurt.

(b) The suffix -FAZA makes transitive verbs :—

sweu	white	sweufaza	to make white
buhole	lameness	holofaza	to hurt.

## 11. SUFFIXES -ISISA, -ELELA and -ELEZA

These suffixes attached to the root of the verb also intensify the meaning of the verb :—

ku utwa	to understand	ku utwisisa	to understand thoroughly
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ku ziba	to know	ku zibelega	to know thoroughly
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ku fela	to end	ku feleleza	to finish completely.
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## 12. PREFIX I-

(a) This prefix is used with transitive verbs to give them a reflexive meaning :—

ku seha	to cut	ku iseha	to cut oneself.
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(b) Some initial letters are changed when this prefix is attached :—

initial B becomes P, e.g. bulaya, ipulaya

initial F becomes P, e.g. fetula, ipetula

initial L becomes T, e.g. luta, ituta

initial H becomes K, e.g. holofaza, ikolofaza

initial vowel inserts K, e.g. eza, ikeza.



## 13. THE DOUBLE VERB

The verb is often repeated and this can give different verbs a variety of meanings :—

ku uzwa-uzwa	to steal again and again
ku mata-mata	to hasten
ku puma-puma	to cut into pieces
ku pota-pota	to pay a short visit here and there
ku tepa-tepa	to become a little loose.

## EXERCISE 34

- The messengers have prepared the camp.
- Yes, it is well understood.
- I became very angry with them.
- This box is broken.
- He does not work well because he is always getting drunk.
- Although I explained the matter to them they did not agree among themselves.
- The Paramount Chief will soon move to Limulunga.
- We have made the walls white.
- They must finish the work completely this week.
- He cannot work because he has hurt himself.
- This cook was working for me last year, but I dismissed him.
- The women took all the rubbish away and buried it.
- That teacher is very trustworthy.
- I have written a letter to him.
- He has lost his cattle.
- The paddlers are loading the barge and getting themselves ready.
- This year the gardens have been ruined by the flood.
- Food will be scarce during December.
- You are late.
- He has broken his leg.

## SOME VERB USES

- KU BATA** (to look for)  
This verb may be used as an auxiliary verb to express the idea of approximation, "about," "nearly" etc.  
about 250 people  
ku bata ku ba batu ba 250.

he nearly died  
u batile ku shwa.

2. KU PAKISA (to hurry)

This verb may be used as an auxiliary verb to express the idea of haste, quickness, etc.

they will finish this work quickly  
ba ta pakisa ku feza musebezi wo.

he was in a hurry to get off  
u pakisize wa zamaya.

3. KU SWALA (to hold)

This verb may be used as an auxiliary verb to express the idea of continuation, to "go on doing," etc.

the men go on chattering  
banna ba sweli ba ambola.

they continued paddling  
na ba sweli ba fuluha.

4. KU TUHA (to start)

This verb may be used as an auxiliary verb to express the idea of "soon," etc.

he will soon arrive  
u tuha a fita.

the children will soon know how to read  
bana ba tuha ba ziba ku bala.

5. KU TA (to come)

This verb is commonly used in the form T'O (present) and TIL'O (past) as an auxiliary verb. The form is an abbreviation for TA KU and TILE KU.

he came and saw this house  
u til'o bona ndu ye.

we love to come here and play  
lu lata ku t'o bapala.

6. KU YA (to go) is similarly used in the forms Y'O (present) and IL'O (past).

he likes to go visiting  
u lata ku y'o pota-pota.



he has gone to look for fish  
n'a il'o fumana litapi.

7. KU ZWA (to go out)

This verb is commonly used with the adverb SA and in the form Z'O to mean "just."

he has just gone

u sa z'o ya.

they have just got fish

ba sa z'o fumana litapi.

8. The perfect form NZE from the verb NA is commonly used to mean "to go on doing":—

they continue to disagree

ba nze ba fapana.

they went on talking

ne ba nze ba bulela.

EXERCISE 35

1. They kept on working all night.
2. The District Commissioner has gone to visit Sefula.
3. He has come to see me.
4. It is about two o'clock.
5. The villagers used to clap their hands in greeting.
6. He nearly died of hunger.
7. They ought to cover their latrines with lids.
8. The Malozi always feel the cold in July.
9. But I have just seen him.
10. These boys are about the same age.
11. They quickly finished the work and left.
12. The following things are very necessary.
13. This fellow keeps on marrying new wives.
14. First he shut the box and then he opened it.
15. These clothes are still wet.
16. They used to use clay, but now they prefer bricks.
17. Because he wronged his wife she brought a case against him.
18. The canoe nearly sank.
19. The men and boys have gone hunting.
20. You have broken the law.

36.

## THE DIRECT QUESTION

Questions are indicated by:—

1. THE EXPRESSION IN THE VOICE  
 you came yesterday?  
 mu tile mabani?
2. THE INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE  
 The interrogative particles are NA, KANA or KI KU LI—  
 did you come yesterday?  
 na mu tile mabani?
3. THE INTERROGATIVE CONJUNCTION  
 The interrogative conjunctions are NJI, KAPA or KAMBA—  
 did you come yesterday or not?  
 mu tile mabani nji?  
 is it a boy or a girl?  
 ki mushimani kapa musizana?
4. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN  
 The interrogative pronouns are:—
  - (a) MAÑI for persons (plural BOMAÑI):—  
 who are you?  
 u mañi?  
 whose house is this?  
 ndu ye ki ya mañi?
  - (b) IÑI or ÑI for things:—  
 what are you doing?  
 mu ezañi?  
 what shall I do with it?  
 ni ka ezañi ka ona?
  - (c) MAÑI is also commonly used to mean "what sort of" or "what is the name of":—  
 what sort of grass is this?  
 ki bucwañi mañi bo?  
 what is this thing called?  
 ki sika mañi?
  - (d) IÑI or ÑI is also commonly used, especially with verbs ending with the suffix -ELA, to mean "why" or "what for":—  
 why?  
 ki ka baka lañi?



why are you so angry?  
mu halifeziñi cwalo?

## 5. THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

(a) The interrogative adjective is formed by adding FI to the simple pronoun in accordance with the rules of concord:—

what is the reason?

libaka ki lifi?

what kind of grass is this?

ki mufuta ufi wa bucwañi bo?

(b) The interrogative adjectives "how many," "how much" are expressed by KAI:—

how many cows are there?

ku na ni likomu ze kai?

how much money have you?

mu na ni mali a makai?

## 6. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

when? *lili?*

how? *cwañi?*

where? *kai?* or *ka kai?*

how often? *hakai?*

when did they arrive?

ba fitile lili?

how are you?

mu pila cwañi?

where are you going?

mu ya kai?

In replying to a negative question in English the Mulozi will reply "yes" when he means "no":—

You haven't cleaned the house, have you? NO (i.e. I haven't)

Ha mu si ka kenisa ndu? ENI (i.e. yes, I haven't).

## EXERCISE 36

1. Have you eaten?
2. Who built this house?
3. What is your name?
4. What do you call this?
5. Why are you doing this?
6. Whose village is that over there?

7. How much does it cost?
8. How many boys are there?
9. What do you want?
10. When are you going back?
11. Who are you looking for?
12. Why did you do that?
13. Hi you, what are you doing here?
14. What tribe is this?
15. Is there much hunger this year?
16. Have you any relish?
17. Whose cattle are these?
18. Where is the road to Mongu?
19. What is progress?
20. What reason did he give?

37.

## THE DIRECT COMMAND

The direct command is expressed :—

1. IN THE SECOND PERSON by the Imperative or Present Subjunctive

do it like this

eza

mu eze

a mu eze

don't do that

si ezi

mu si ke mwa eza

} cwana.

} cwalo.

Politeness in speech usually requires the Present Subjunctive except when speaking to children or servants. The particle preceding the Present Subjunctive is even more polite.

2. IN THE FIRST AND THIRD PERSON by Present Subjunctive :—

let us sit down

lu ine fa fasi.

let him wait a little

a litele hanyinyani.

## THE IMPERATIVE

Singular  
PluralPerson  
2  
2Positive  
ziba  
zibañiNegative  
si zibi



## THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

	Person	Positive	Negative
Singular	1	<i>ni zibe</i>	<i>ni si ke na ziba</i>
	2	<i>u zibe</i>	<i>u si ke wa ziba</i>
	3	<i>a zibe</i>	<i>a si ke a ziba</i>
	Person	Positive	Negative
Plural	1	<i>lu zibe</i>	<i>lu si ke lwa ziba</i>
	2	<i>mu zibe</i>	<i>mu si ke mwa ziba</i>
	3	<i>ba zibe</i>	<i>ba si ke ba ziba</i>

## 3. THE USE OF T'O and Y'O is common :—

come and get it

mu t'o nga.

go and see

mu y'o bona.

## 4. Permission can be expressed by the use of the potential forms of the verb :—

you may go

mu ka ya.

you might go

ne mu ka ya.

## EXERCISE 37

1. Always obey the laws.
2. Go west, young man.
3. Thou shalt not steal.
4. Do not allow the children to bathe in the river.
5. Let us go.
6. Listen, Malozi.
7. Road Closed—No Entry.
8. Go home and don't wait for me.
9. Don't make such a noise.
10. Never speak to me again about this matter.
11. Let him go away at once.
12. Beware of the dog.
13. Come and see the feast.
14. Don't put that box under the table.
15. Speak the truth.
16. Go and get an answer.
17. Let us start early in the morning.
18. Read, learn and inwardly digest.
19. Give me the money back.
20. Please go and buy me some eggs.

38.

## THE PURPOSE CLAUSE

Clauses expressing purpose are expressed by:—

1. KULI+SUBJUNCTIVE:—

I have come in order to ask your advice  
ni tile kuli ni kupe kelezo ya mina.

2. THE INFINITIVE, especially with T'O and Y'O after verbs of motion:—

I have come in order to ask your advice.  
ni til'o kupa kelezo ya mina.

It should be noted that the verb "to prevent" is often used in English to express a negative purpose and it should be so translated in Silozi:—

he does this to prevent mosquitoes breeding  
u eza cwalo kuli minañi i si ke ya zwala.

## EXERCISE 38

1. He came to see me.
2. Have they gone to buy food?
3. We are doing this in order to help you.
4. To open, cut here.
5. I will go home in order to see my sister.
6. Put this man in prison to prevent his doing more harm.
7. To arrive in Mongu today you should leave now.
8. You must work harder in order to make progress.
9. I have come to talk to you about the famine.
10. He has not got the money to pay his tax.
11. The boys have gone to look for water.
12. To get well drink this medicine.
13. Most of the men have gone to the mines in order to earn money.
14. The boys have laid traps to catch fish.
15. One needs considerable skill to carve wooden animals well.
16. In order to make water clean you must boil it.
17. They are hiding in the forest to avoid capture.
18. Put your money in the Post Office to prevent your wasting it.
19. She has gone to Nalolo to get married.
20. Set a thief to catch a thief.



## THE INDIRECT STATEMENT

1. In English indirect speech is generally expressed by a 'that'-clause and the tense of the verb in the clause is conditioned by the main verb of the sentence, e.g. 'he said that he would come tomorrow.' The words actually spoken were "I will come tomorrow." In Silozi, except for the necessary change of pronouns, the actual tense used in direct speech is retained in the indirect speech and the clause is introduced by KULI or, if the verb LI is used, it is omitted.

he says that his father has died  
u li bondat'ahe ba shwile.  
u bulela kuli bondat'ahe ba shwile.

he said that he would come tomorrow  
n'a ize u ta taha kamuso.  
n'a bulezi kuli u ta taha kamuso.

2. Some common verbs which introduce the indirect statement are:—

say	<i>bulela, li</i>	believe	<i>lumela</i>
hope	<i>sepa</i>	think, remember	<i>hupula</i>
forget	<i>libala</i>	be sure	<i>kolwa</i>

3. The indirect object after BULELA or LI is always preceded by the preposition KU, e.g. "he told him that. . . ." "n'a bulezi ku yena kuli. . . ." Or, the verb is commonly used in the form BULELELA and then the preposition is omitted, e.g. "he told him that. . . ." "n'a mu bulelezi kuli. . . ."

4. The verb LI is defective. It has a Present Tense NI LI, a Future Tense NI KA LI and an Imperfect Tense NE NI LI. For the Perfect Tense the verb NI IZE is used and thus the Pluperfect becomes NE NI IZE. In the passive the verb is used impersonally in the form KU TWI, it is said, and KU IZWE, it was said.

## EXERCISE 39

1. I believe they are lying.
2. He said he would not pay them.
3. Who says the chief is dead?
4. Did you hear that my house has been burnt down?
5. Everyone is agreed that we must grow more food.
6. I do not believe he will do wrong again.
7. The witness said that he had seen him in the house at night.
8. Did you not say you would speak the truth?
9. I am surprised that the women work so hard.
10. Don't think that you have got an easy job here.

11. He told me he had been to visit his relatives.
12. Where do you think you are going?
13. I am sure you are trying to deceive me.
14. Didn't you know that the sun goes round the earth?
15. He said he had come to ask my advice.
16. It is quite obvious that you are lying.
17. Don't forget that more money means more work.
18. He said he wanted to help his people, but I did not believe him.
19. They are now saying that they cannot do the work.
20. We too hope that you will get well soon.

40.

## THE INDIRECT QUESTION

1. It has been seen that in indirect speech in Silozi the direct form of the statement may be retained and introduced by KULL. The indirect question may be treated similarly:—

I do not know  
ha ni zibi kuli

- where he has gone  
u ile kai
- how he has gone  
u ile cwañi
- when he will return  
u ka kuta lili.

2. More idiomatically, the conjunctions FO (when), KO (where) and MO (how) are used and, where possible, vowel contractions are commonly used. The sentence is then a dependent clause. The conjunctions MO and FO, when used in this sense, are always followed by the -ELA form of the verb:—

I do not know  
ha ni zibi

- where he has gone  
kw'a ile (KO+A=KW'A)
- how he has gone  
mw'a yezi (MO+A=MW'A)
- when he will return  
f'a ka kutela (FO+A=F'A)

3. SE is commonly used in indirect questions to express "what" and commonly follows the rules of contraction:—
- I do not know what he is doing  
ha ni zibi s'a eza (SE+A=S'A)



4. Some further examples of indirect questions are :—

I do not know  
ha ni zibi

why he has gone  
kuli u yeziñi  
ka baka lañi h'a ile  
how many people there are  
kuli ku na ni batu ba bakai  
whose boys he has taken  
kuli u ngile bashimani ba mañi  
whether he has gone or not  
kapa u ile kapa nya.

## EXERCISE 40

1. I asked him where he was going.
2. Ask him how he makes these baskets.
3. They don't know what they are doing.
4. He tried to find out whose cattle they were.
5. Do you know when they will come back?
6. Ask the children how many tickies there are in a pound.
7. The chiefs know what their people will think.
8. Tell me if we shall reach Mongu to-night.
9. No, I don't know where he is.
10. The people were asking when the food would arrive.
11. He did not know what to answer them.
12. Ask him how old he is.
13. I don't know which road he has taken.
14. Find out how many paddlers we have now.
15. He told me how to make a hoe.
16. Ask him if he knows how to paddle.
17. Let the messenger find out when he left.
18. Do you know if he has already gone?
19. Ask him how much he wants.
20. Tell me why you are doing this.

## THE INDIRECT COMMAND

1. The indirect command or petition introduced by such verbs as "order," "advise," "persuade," etc., is expressed :—

## THE INDIRECT COMMAND

## (a) BY THE INFINITIVE :

he ordered the men to work harder  
 n'a laezi batu ku sebezwa ka tata ku fita.  
 we advise you to go away at once  
 lu mi eleza ku zwa fa.

## (b) BY KULI+THE SUBJUNCTIVE :

he asked me to give him money  
 u ni kupile kuli ni mu fe mali.  
 he advised them not to be lazy  
 n'a ba elelize kuli ba si ke ba ba buzwa.

2. Some common verbs which introduce such clauses are:-
- |        |                 |          |                |
|--------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| order  | <i>laela</i>    | ask      | <i>kupa</i>    |
| advise | <i>eleza</i>    | persuade | <i>kolwisa</i> |
| warn   | <i>bulelela</i> | forbid   | <i>hanisa</i>  |

## EXERCISE 41

- Tell the men to go away.
- I shall not try to prevent your leaving.
- The law forbids people to drink this water.
- Don't ask me to give you more money.
- We tried to advise the villagers to build better houses.
- They were not persuaded.
- The boy asked permission to go home.
- He was ordered by the court to pay three pounds.
- Why don't you persuade the parents to send their children to school?
- But I told you to come back yesterday.
- Women are forbidden by custom to eat eggs.
- They have been warned not to drink beer.
- Tell him to go and earn the money for his tax.
- Who told you to do that?
- Ask him how much he wants for that basket.
- Go and tell the people not to wait for me.
- They were persuaded to look for new gardens.
- I thought I had ordered the paddlers to start at dawn.
- Tell him not to be such a fool.
- They have been forbidden to speak to the people about this.
- Haven't you been told many times not to do this?



## THE TEMPORAL CLAUSE

The temporal clause is a dependent clause and therefore the dependent form of the verb must always be used.

1. **WHEN**-clauses may be expressed by the conjunction **HA** followed by the Present Tense:—

they were working when we arrived  
ne ba sebeza ha lu fita.

2. **AFTER**-clauses may be expressed by the conjunction **HA** followed by the Perfect Tense:—

after I had spoken to them they went back  
ha ni bulezi ku bona ba kutile.

Or, by the use of **SE**:—

after I had spoken to them they went back  
ha ni se ni bulezi ku bona ba kutile.

3. **BEFORE**-clauses may be expressed by the **NEGATIVE** Perfect Tense in one of these ways:—

I went before the chief arrived

ni ile { pili mulena a si ka fita  
mulena a si ka fita  
mulena a si ka fita kale  
mulena h'a si ka fita.

4. **AS SOON** **AS**-clauses may be expressed:—

(a) by the use of **SE** after **HA**:—

as soon as you have finished you may go  
ha mu se mu felice mu ka zamaya.

(b) by the use of the verb **MANA**, to finish, after **HA**:—

as soon as you have finished eating we will go  
ha mu mana ku ca sico lu ta zamaya.

5. **UNTIL**-clauses may be expressed:—

(a) by the phrase **KU FITELA HA**:—

wait until he arrives  
mu litele ku fitela h'a fita.

(b) by the use of the verb **MANA** in the Subjunctive:—

wait until he arrives  
mu litele mane a fite.

6. **WHILE**-clauses may be expressed by the verb **NZE**:—

while he is here  
a nz'a li kwanu.

7. SINCE-clauses may be expressed by the phrase HA LI:—

since his father died  
ha i sa li ku shwile bondat'ahe.

## EXERCISE 42

1. Look before you leap.
2. When Imwiko died Mwanawina became Paramount Chief.
3. I did not know this man before he came to Mongu.
4. When the cat is away the mice will play.
5. There I stayed until the boys returned.
6. As long as you do not work you will not be paid.
7. Before leaving he destroyed his house.
8. You will be rich when your father dies.
9. While I was at Livingstone I paid many visits.
10. Since you are a witness you must be present.
11. While we were eating our food we thought about this problem.
12. As soon as the rain comes the maize will grow quickly.
13. When it is nearly twelve o'clock summon the members for a meeting.
14. They were sitting idle when I arrived.
15. He asked me when I had arrived.
16. Let us start while it is still light.
17. Wait here until I call you.
18. After a few days had passed we continued our journey.
19. He has been living here since he returned from the mine.
20. While you are counting the money I will read these letters.

43.

## THE CONDITIONAL CLAUSE

Conditional clauses are generally of two kinds: those which express a FACT and those which express an HYPOTHESIS. The if-clause is commonly introduced by HA, HAIBA or KABA and being in a dependent clause the verb takes the dependent form.

## 1. THE CONDITIONAL CLAUSE OF FACT

The verb of such clauses is naturally in the Indicative mood according to the time expressed:—

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  
9.  
10.  
11.  
12.



(a) *Present time*

if you are doing this you are wrong  
ha mu eza cwalo mwa fosa.

(b) *Future time*

if you do this you will be wrong  
ha mu ka eza cwalo mu ta fosa.

(c) *Past time*

if you did this you were wrong.  
ha mu ezize cwalo mu fosize.

## 2. THE CONDITIONAL CLAUSE OF HYPOTHESIS

The simplest way of expressing a hypothetical conditional clause is by the use of KABE which is repeated in the main sentence :—

(a) *Present time*

if you were teaching now you would be helping your  
people  
kabe mwa luta cwale kabe mu tusa batu ba mina.

(b) *Future time*

if you were to save money you would be able to buy  
a gun  
kabe mu ka buluka mali kabe mu ka kona ku leka  
tobolo.

(c) *Past time*

if you had gone to the hospital you would have been  
cured  
kabe ne mu ile kwa sipatela kabe ne mu folile.

## EXERCISE 43-

1. If at first you don't succeed, keep on trying.
2. If you work hard you will be happy.
3. If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves.
4. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
5. Whether you go or not you must first pay your fine.
6. If there is no fish, buy meat.
7. Had I known this I would not have gone.
8. If you have passed Standard VI why did you not say so?
9. Go home if you have finished.
10. If I want him, where shall I find him?
11. If you had thought first you would not have made such a  
mistake.
12. Unless you learn arithmetic you will not be able to keep a store.

13. If the rain is late this year the crops will be ruined.
14. You must plan your work if you want to succeed.
15. If you want progress you must work hard.
16. If you see the District Commissioner tell him about this.
17. If I were your chief I would punish you.
18. Had we left Mongu at dawn we would have reached Kalabo.
19. If they want the job they should come here tomorrow.
20. If you had written to me I would have answered you immediately.

## 44.

## THE DEPENDENT CLAUSE

1. It has been seen that the verb often has two forms, one use in main sentences and the other for use in dependent clauses. In Silozi, when the same subject is retained throughout the sentence the dependent clause commonly forms a substitute for an English adverbial clause expressing cause, time, circumstance, etc. The simple pronoun is A in the third person singular of personal pronouns beginning with MU-, but otherwise the a- form of the pronoun is not used even if the verb is absolute or has a subject pronoun as object. The negative form of the verb is, of course, SA and the verb is used in the present tense except when the negative form of the verb has a present meaning:—

he went home because he did not like the work  
u ile kwa hae a sa lati musebezi.

they begged for food as they were hungry  
ba kupile sico ba lapile.

they went first as they knew the way  
ba itangetite ba ziba nzila.

2. Similarly, this construction is commonly used to express what in English would be an adverb or participle phrase:—

they built this school voluntarily  
ba yahile sikolo se ba sa kupi mali.

you have written this letter very carelessly  
mu ñolile liñolo le mu sa mameli hahulu.

being afraid he began to weep  
n'a kalile ku lila a sabile.



will be ruined.  
 nt to succeed.  
 e hard.  
 I him about this  
 ou.  
 e reached Kalabo  
 here tomorrow.  
 ave answered y

3. The same construction is commonly used after verbs of "seeing" and "perceiving," and then the subject of the dependent clause refers to the object of the preceding verb :—

did you see him stealing that money?  
 na mu mu boni a uzwa mali ao?

he found that they were not working  
 u ba fumani ba sa sebezi.

we saw the elephants drinking water  
 ne lu boni litou li nwa mezi.

EXERCISE 44

1. He spoke without thinking.
2. I saw him in his village doing nothing.
3. The people agreed without question.
4. He could not go because he was sick.
5. Being only a child he did not know the customs of his tribe.
6. When I find him idling I shall dismiss him at once.
7. They were unwilling to work without pay.
8. He spoke like that because he was angry.
9. Although they had plenty of food they asked for more.
10. Having no money they had to go on foot.
11. They have finished the building without help.
12. No, I saw them making baskets not mats.
13. We listened to them chatting all night.
14. He did it unconsciously.
15. I saw them waiting for the barge.
16. Did you find him working in his garden?
17. Being angry, he refused to speak to me.
18. The girls must learn to sweep carefully.
19. He watched the birds building their nests.
20. They have walked all night without sleep.

USE  
 two forms, one  
 a dependent clause  
 throughout the sentence  
 substitute for an English  
 circumstance, etc.  
 of personal pronouns  
 form of the sentence  
 or has a subject  
 verb is, of course  
 not when the preposi-

e work  
 y

sed to express  
 phrase :—

SOME COMMON IDIOMS

Good morning  
 Let us go  
 It's all right  
 It's impossible

*mu zuhile.*  
*a lu yeñi.*  
*ku lukile.*  
*ha ku konahali.*

How much is it?	<i>ki bukai?</i>	They
It doesn't matter	<i>ha ku na taba.</i>	It ca
There's no harm done	<i>ha ku na mulatu.</i>	He n
See to it yourself	<i>mu iponele.</i>	
Where are you going?	<i>ku iwa kai?</i>	
Goodbye	<i>mu siale fo.</i>	1.
Farewell	<i>mu zamaye fo.</i>	2.
To go for good	<i>ku ya ku ile.</i>	3.
Not at all	<i>ku tokwa.</i>	4.
He's drunk	<i>u cile sico.</i>	5.
Poor fellow	<i>mutu wa batu.</i>	6.
An old woman	<i>musali wa mucembele.</i>	7.
Some of you	<i>ba ku mina.</i>	8.
As many children as possible	<i>bana ba bañata ni ku fita.</i>	9.
We are hungry	<i>lu shwile tala.</i>	10.
You're starving me	<i>mu ni bulaisa tala.</i>	11.
You're making me work hard	<i>mu ni bulaisa mabote.</i>	12.
You're killing me with laughter	<i>mu ni bulaisa liseho.</i>	13.
My heart is sad	<i>ni tomohile pilu.</i>	
We want some meat	<i>lu bata kwa nama.</i>	14.
Is it far to Mongu?	<i>ki kwa hule ku zwa fa ku</i>	15.
It's not too far	<i>kwa Mongu?</i>	16.
A coat of many colours	<i>ki kwa hule kono ki fa kaufi.</i>	17.
He came to school late	<i>baki ya mibala-bala.</i>	18.
He's clever at making bricks	<i>u liehile kwa ku kena</i>	19.
Whoever wants can go	<i>sikolo.</i>	20.
Nothing will grow without rain	<i>ki sikwala kwa ku folo</i>	
No one is allowed to enter	<i>sitina.</i>	
He has gone inside to sleep	<i>mañi ni mañi ya lata a zamayi</i>	
To oversleep	<i>ha ku na se si mela si si na pa</i>	
My child is ill	<i>ha ku lumelelwi mutu ufi ni</i>	
It's for you to decide	<i>ku kena.</i>	
A death has occurred in my village	<i>u ile mwa ndu a lobale.</i>	
They have lost many children	<i>ku lobala singomba.</i>	
He fainted	<i>ni kulelwa ki mwana.</i>	
He has lost his temper	<i>ku ta ziba mina.</i>	
He has no manners	<i>lu tahezwi ki maswabi.</i>	
He is incorrigible	<i>ba shwezwi ki bana ba bañata.</i>	
	<i>u kulehile pilu.</i>	
	<i>u felile pilu.</i>	
	<i>u shwile pilu.</i>	
	<i>u cile lizazi.</i>	



They have eaten their fill	<i>ba kusi.</i>
It can't be done	<i>kwa pala.</i>
He has died	<i>u tokwahalile.</i>

## EXERCISE 45

1. Look, there's a snake over there!
2. Poor fellow, how did it happen?
3. Are you good at growing vegetables?
4. No one is allowed by law to enter this house.
5. Bring as much water as possible.
6. Well done, you're late again. You're always late.
7. Only one man knows how to do this properly.
8. I'm sorry to hear of your troubles.
9. Some of you come and help to carry this box.
10. She began to weep out of sympathy for him.
11. I'm surprised to see so many people here.
12. O you fool, you've broken it!
13. When the sun shines my mother still keeps on working in the garden.
14. He's gone to the forest to collect firewood.
15. If you were really hungry you would eat anything.
16. What made me angry was that you had not obeyed my orders.
17. All you boys are very clever at making excuses.
18. Did he go away without telling you?
19. Don't talk such nonsense!
20. I will provide you with the necessary equipment.

## KEY TO EXERCISES

### EXERCISE 1

1. Lu ziba mutu.
2. Wa kula.
3. Mwa tusa.
4. U mutu.
5. Ba biza mutu.
6. Wa ca.
7. Ba nwa.
8. Wa pila.
9. Mwa pila.
10. U biza mutu.
11. Wa ziba.
12. Lu eza.
13. Wa kula.
14. Ba lata.
15. U kupa mutu.
16. Ba biza.
17. Ba biza.
18. Lwa ca.
19. Ba kula.
20. Na

### EXERCISE 2

1. Bashemi ba biza bana.
2. Bafuluhi ba kula.
3. fumana bafuluhi.
4. Bashimani ba ca.
5. Mu tusa bashimani ba ta fita.
6. Mwana wa kula.
7. Mulena u biza batu.
8. Bondate ba
9. U kupa mulena.
10. Lwa nwa.
11. Mushemi u lata
12. Mubusisi u biza balwali.
13. Musizana wa tusa.
14. M
15. Malozi ba lata bana.
16. Ni lata mutu.
17. Bashemi ba bona bana.
18. Basali ba tusa banna.
19. Lu
20. Bafuluhi ba ca.

### EXERCISE 3

1. Lu ka shwa.
2. Mubusisi u bata bafuluhi.
3. Malena
4. U utwa bana.
5. U ka kula.
6. Banna ba
7. Bondate ba ka taha.
8. Ba tisa mwana.
9. Ba
10. Ba ka ca.
11. Musizana wa bulela.
- 12.
13. U bata munna.
14. Bashemi ba ka
15. Mu ta bata balwali.
16. Ba ta kula.
17. Lu
18. Bana ba ka utwa bashemi.
19. Ni ka bule
20. Malozi ba ka tokwa malena.

### EXERCISE 4

1. Lu ta eza mukolo.
2. Bashimani ba zuma.
3. Mu tok
4. Lu lata mushitu.
5. Mulilo u ca museme.
6. Ba
7. Mu tusa Malozi.
8. Lu lata musebe
9. U ka ziba mikwa.
10. Ni ka tisa museme.
11. Bashimani
12. Mulena u ta kupa muliani.
13. Ba fumana
14. Basali ba eza miseme.
15. Mushobo wa shwa
16. Lu ta fumana mukwakwa.
17. Mulilo u ta eza munko.
- 18.
19. U bona minzi.
20. Ba nwa muliani.



## EXERCISE 5

1. Lu boni munzi. 2. Bana ba nunile. 3. Banna ne ba eza.
4. Ne mu nwile muliani. 5. Bafuluhi ba lapa. 6. U boni mulilo.
7. U ka kuta. 8. Musizana wa mata. 9. Ne ni fumani mukwakwa.
10. Bome ba ziba bana. 11. U kupile mukolo. 12. Mu tile.
13. Banna ne ba lutile basali. 14. Bana ne ba saba mushitu.
15. N'a saba mulena. 16. N'a uzwise mukolo. 17. Ne lu lobezi.
18. Basizana ne ba opezi. 19. Malena ne ba ambozi.
20. Bashimani ba pumula.

## EXERCISE 6

1. Bafuluhi ba cile buhobe. 2. Malozi ba lata busunso.
3. Munzi u tezi batu. 4. Mulena u kutile. 5. Ne lu saba buhulu.
6. Bashimani ba uzwise bucwani. 7. Banna ne ba lobala. 8. U ka ituta mano.
9. Bukiti bu bulaya balwali. 10. Busihu bu tile.
11. Mu ezize mukwakwa. 12. Malena ne ba fitile. 13. U lata buzwa.
14. Butuku bu sinya batu. 15. Ne ba saba makete.
16. Mubusisi n'a bizize malena. 17. Bucwani ne bu ca.
18. Mwana wa opela. 19. Buhulu bwa fita. 20. Bafuluhi ba sinyize mukolo.

## EXERCISE 7

1. Banna ha ba sabi busihu. 2. Ha lu lati butuku. 3. Nih'a sa lati musebezi u ezize mukolo.
4. Ha ni boni munzi. 5. Ha ba pumuli.
6. Bashimani ba felize musebezi. 7. Niha mu sa zibi mukwakwa lu ka ya.
8. Musizana h'a buleli. 9. Basali ha ba limi.
10. Mulena h'a tusi batu. 11. Ha u kuli. 12. Lu ka ca niha lu sa lati buhobe.
13. Musizana h'a ezi museme. 14. Bana ha ba zumi.
15. H'a lati musipili. 16. Nih'a sa kuli h'a tisi bucwani.
17. Ha lu zibi mikwa. 18. Mu fosize. 19. Banna ha ba nwi muliani.
20. Ha ba bati musebezi.

## EXERCISE 8

1. Mai a bolile. 2. Banna ha ba tubi macwe. 3. Ha ni bali mañolo.
4. Lizazi la fita. 5. Ba nepile malumo. 6. Ha lu ci mabuku.
7. Lizazi li bulaya bucwani. 8. Musizana u ta tisa liñolo.
9. U uzwise mai. 10. Ha lu utwi manzwi. 11. Bashimani ba lwezi macwe.
12. Bondate ba shwile. 13. Mulena h'a zibi mabizo.
14. Mu bona libala. 15. Ni felize liñolo. 16. Ha lu sinyi meno.
17. Manzwi a puma. 18. Batu ha ba akufi.
19. Basizana ha ba ci mai. 20. Niha mu sa utwi manzwi mu bala liñolo.

## KEY TO EXERCISES

## EXERCISE 9

1. Ha lu na ku siala. 2. Mutu u lekisize miseme. 3. Ba  
ba na ku bilaela. 4. Niha ba bata ha ba na ku fumana. 5. U bor  
siesi. 6. Mulena h'a na ku kupa muliani. 7. Bashimani. 8. U latiwa ki  
bapala. 8. Ha ni na ku fuma. 9. Malena ne ba bilaezi. 10. Batu. 6. Ne b  
sali ha ba na ku fiela. 11. Mubisisi n'a zusize bafuluhi. 12. Mwana n'a  
fosa niha mu sa zibi. 13. H'a na ku supa mukwakwa. 14. Ni zamaisi  
na ku kula. 15. Ha ba na ku saba mulilo. 16. Ha ni na ku  
mukolo. 17. Basizana ne ba bapala. 18. Bana ha ba  
opela. 19. Ha mu na ku fumana mukwakwa. 20. Balwali. 4. Ha lu bab  
na ku zuha. 16. Ba  
okwiwa. 18.  
20. Bana ne ba

## EXERCISE 10

1. Lufielo lwa lobeha. 2. Bucwani ha bu na ku  
3. Lushimani lwa kula. 4. Lu boni libala. 5. Ni lekile  
6. Batu ne ba lema mataka. 7. Bafuluhi ba eza lutanga. 8. Batu ba eza  
lekisize lukolo. 9. Ha lu boni mubusisi. 10. U kupile  
11. H'a na ku shwa. 12. Lubasi lu eza mushobo. 13. Ba  
musebezi. 14. Bana ha ba na ku ziba bashemi. 15. Niha  
kuli mu ta ya. 16. Ha ba na ku lata musebezi. 17. Malena  
siesi. 18. U supile libala. 19. Lu ziba mushitu. 20. Lu  
lwa shwa. 1. U bulai  
4. Batu ba eza  
ifolofolo. 7. M  
9. Ba batile nu  
lima masimu.  
14. Ba melisize l  
ne ba zuma lifol  
ne i cilwe ki kw  
ka libala.

## EXERCISE 11

1. Basali ne ba sa limi. 2. Bashimani ne ba potile. 3. Ba  
ne ba sa sebezi. 4. N'a sa hupuli libizo. 5. Ha ni si ka  
munzi. 6. Nih'a si ka fumana mukolo u kutile. 7. Ne mu  
libala. 8. Ni fokozi. 9. Ne lu si ka keta mulena. 10. Ne ba  
lata musebezi. 11. Banna ha ba si ka nyaza basali. 12. N'a si  
lata mikwa. 13. Ha ni si ka bona balwali. 14. Mufuluhi  
ka nwa muliani. 15. Ha mu si ka fola. 16. Ha lu si ka  
musebezi. 17. Bana ne ba nyaza bashemi. 18. Nih'a si ka  
muliani u nwile. 19. Malena ne ba sa busi batu. 20. Ne ba si  
ziba minzi. 1. Ne ba si  
libuka. 3. Mu  
mulena. 5. Ha  
bala. 7. Ne ba  
9. Ni likile ku z  
11. Banna ne ba  
fumana mukolo.  
ba ta lika ku bul  
16. Ba lata ku s  
lika ku zamaya  
20. Busihu bwa

## EXERCISE 12

1. Ha lu si ka bona sisepe. 2. Sibaka si fitile. 3. Bashimani  
ba bata lialeto. 4. Ha ni tokwi sico. 5. Litina li omile. 6.  
kupa sibaka. 7. Balwali ba uzwa sico. 8. Basizana ne ba  
liapalo. 9. Ni fumani biemba. 10. Ha ni na ku leka sisepe  
11. Banna ba eza lilepe. 12. Sisepe ha si si ka fita. 13. U lo  
sipula. 14. Bashemi ba lata sikolo niha ba si ka si bon  
15. Malozi ba ziba ku eza lilabo. 16. Mu libezi lieta. 17. Ni  
supa sikolo. 18. Basali ha ba si ka lukisa sico. 19. Lu ka bon  
sintolo. 20. Banna ba ezize litina. 1. Ba likile l  
mani ka ca sico.  
6. Mu swanezi k  
lekisizwe. 9. M  
11. Ku fitile sisep  
13. Tubu ha tu s  
15. Ndate u luta r



## EXERCISE 13

1. U bonwi ki mubusisi. 2. Bana ba tusiwa ki bashemi.  
 3. U latiwa ki batu. 4. Ne ni sa zibwi. 5. Ne lu sa pumwi ki  
 batu. 6. Ne ba si ka fumanwa. 7. U filwe lilun.o ki mulena.  
 8. Mwana n'a tapiswa ki bome. 9. Mushitu u bulailwe ki mulilo.  
 10. Ni zamaisizwe ki lizazi. 11. Sisepe si punyizwe ki licwe.  
 12. Litina ne li lwezwi ki baluti. 13. Mwana u siilwe ki bashemi.  
 14. Ha lu babalelwi ki basali. 15. Mushimani u lumbilwe ki  
 muluti. 16. Batu ba busiwa ki mulena. 17. Sico ha si na ku  
 okwiwa. 18. U bulailwe ki muliani. 19. Lu bizizwe ki mubusisi.  
 20. Bana ne ba si ka nyazwa ki muluti.

## EXERCISE 14

1. U bulailwe ki tau. 2. Fulai i ile. 3. U ka supa nzila.  
 4. Batu ba eza mandu. 5. Nja ya kula. 6. Ha lu si ka bona  
 lifolofolo. 7. Masimu a sinyizwe ki pula. 8. Litapi li bolile.  
 9. Ba batile nuka. 10. Ni filwe buka ki muluti. 11. Basali ba  
 lima masimu. 12. Litou ha li na ku kuta. 13. Nuka i tezi.  
 14. Ba melisize lipalisa. 15. Likuhu li bulaiwa ki kaze. 16. Banna  
 ne ba zuma lifolofolo. 17. Buka i ta talusiwa ki muluti. 18. Pizi  
 ne i cilwe ki kwena. 19. Ndu i yahilwe ki batu. 20. Tou ha i si  
 ka libala.

## EXERCISE 15

1. Ne ba si ka kona ku fumana nuka. 2. Mu lukela ku bala  
 libuka. 3. Mu swanezi ku eza simu. 4. Batu ba hanile ku utwa  
 mulena. 5. Ha lu lati ku sa ziba. 6. Bana ha ba si ka ituta ku  
 bala. 7. Ne ba sa liki ku ituta. 8. Ha lu koni ku bona nuka.  
 9. Ni likile ku zuma lifolofolo. 10. Bafuluhi ba kalile ku ca sico.  
 11. Banna ne ba sa lati ku lima masimu. 12. H'a si ka kona ku  
 fumana mukolo. 13. Mwana u kala ku zamaya. 14. Bashimani  
 ba ta lika ku bulaya kwena. 15. Ne lu pimile ku pumiwa ki batu.  
 16. Ba lata ku sa sebeza. 17. Ne mu swanezi ku ya. 18. N'a  
 lika ku zamaya nih'a sa koni. 19. Batu ba hanile ku lekisa sico.  
 20. Busihu bwa fita.

## EXERCISE 16

1. Ba likile ku pima tutambi. 2. Ha lu na ku ya. 3. Kashi-  
 mani ka ca sico. 4. Ha ni si ka bulela. 5. Lifolofolo za kula.  
 6. Mu swanezi ku siala. 7. Kabu ka saba mulilo. 8. Miseme i  
 lekisizwe. 9. Mutu h'a lukeli ku fosa. 10. Ni lekile kakolo.  
 11. Ku fitile sisepe. 12. Niha mu bata ku ya mu lukela ku hana.  
 13. Tubu ha tu si ka bona katwa. 14. Ha ba si ka ziba munzi.  
 15. Ndate u luta mwana ku fuluha. 16. Ha ni na ku libala manzwi.

## KEY TO EXERCISES

17. Tulimba-limba ne tu si ka eziwa ki batu. 18. Muluti ku lumba bana. 19. U uzwise tafule. 20. Bashimani ba tutwa.

## EXERCISE 17

1. Ne ni si ka mu ziba. 2. U ni file mukolo. 3. Mu lu pu  
4. Ne lu mi boni. 5. Nja ne i mu lata. 6. H'a ba zibi. 7. buzize. 8. Tau i mu bulaile. 9. Ha ba ni lati. 10. Ha mu s  
mu fumana. 11. Niha ni ku file sico ha u si ka si ca. 12. supile nzila. Ni kona ku i bona. 13. Ha lu na ku mi bula  
14. Ha ba si ka ni utwa. 15. Ha ni mi nyazi. 16. Mu swanezi nwa muliani niha mu sa u lati. 17. U ba ketile. 18. Malena hanile ku mu utwa. 19. Ha ba si ka ni bona. 20. Ku sa ziba kw lu bulaya.

## EXERCISE 18

1. Bashimani kaufela ba matile kwa pili. 2. Cwale lu ziba naha hande. 3. Mwa hali basali ba sita bupi. 4. Sapili ne bulailwe ki batu. 5. Kamuso ni ta mi fa mali. 6. Lu fitile kwa kakusasana. 7. Kale mulena n'a busa hande. 8. Mu swanezi bulela hande-nde. 9. Malozi kaufela ba lata litapi hahulu 10. Balwali ba beile makwati fa fasi. 11. Lu ka fita kapili. 12. Ba lata ku pumula manzibwana. 13. U beile tafule kwanu. 14. No hola batu ne ba si ka melisa mbonyi cwalo. 15. Ni bata ku mu bono hape, sha. 16. Lu ka tuha kakusasana. 17. Ni bata ku mu bono kacenu. 18. Ba kona ku sebeza hanyinyani fela. 19. Ka mita basali ba fuluha cwana. 20. U swanezi ku selacla simu ka nako ni nako.

## EXERCISE 19

1. Bafuluhi ba ba kula. 2. U ta lema kota yeo. 3. Mushimani yo u ezize tafule yeo. 4. Lu saba mushitu wale. 5. Basizana ba ha ba sebezi. 6. Batili, ha ni lati munzi wo. 7. U tizize liñolo le 8. Banna ne ba ezize mukwakwa wale. 9. Batu ha ba si ka lata sico seo. 10. Ba ezize miseme yeo. 11. Ha ni lati ku leka mai a 12. Mu swanezi ku hupula manzwi ao. 13. Muluti yo h'a si ka bala libuka zeo. 14. Lu pangile sisepe se. 15. Bana ba ba nunile 16. U bona ndu yeo. 17. Basali ba ba ziba hande ku eza miseme. 18. Lu ta tatuba sikolo sale. 19. Litina ze za oma. 20. Butuku bo bu bulaya batu.

## EXERCISE 20

1. Mushimani wa ka u ta tisa mabisi. 2. Ha ni si ka bona munzi wa hao. 3. Mulena wa luna u ka taha kamuso. 4. Masimu a bona a mela hande. 5. Nja ya hao i ca sico sa luna. 6. Lu lata banabahabo luna. 7. Meto a hao a fokola. 8. Ndat'ahe u ka mu



ki batu. 18. Muluti u lukisa  
le. 20. Bashimani ba lukisa

17  
le mukolo. 3. Mu lu pumula  
a. 6. H'a ba zibi. 7. U  
ba ni lati. 10. Ha mu si ka  
ha u si ka si ca. 12. Ma  
Ha lu na ku mi bulaya  
nyazi. 16. Mu swanezi ka  
ba ketile. 18. Malena ba  
bona. 20. Ku sa ziba kwa

a pili. 2. Cwale lu ziba  
a bupi. 4. Sapili ne lu  
mali. 6. Lu fitile kwanu  
nde. 8. Mu swanezi ka  
ba lata litapi hahulu  
u ka fita kapili. 12. Ba  
tafule kwanu. 14. Ne  
15. Ni bata musebezi  
7. Ni bata ku mu bona  
ni fela. 19. Ka mita  
selaela simu ka naku

a yeo. 3. Mushimani  
ale. 5. Basizana ba  
7. U tizize liñolo le  
Batu ha ba si ka lata  
ni lati ku leka mai a  
Muluti yo h'a si ka  
Bana ba ba nunile  
nde ku eza miseme  
oma. 20. Butuku

## KEY TO EXERCISES

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mata ka tata. 9. Likomu za mina ze za kula. 10. Ni lobile tipa  
ya hao. 11. Mwanahesu u shwile. 12. Mwan'a hae u sinyo  
lipalisa za ka. 13. Bashimani ba ka ba lukisa libyana za bona.  
14. Ha mu zibi musebezi wa mina. 15. Ba ka feza nama ya bona  
kapili. 16. Ni fumani mali a ka. 17. Bome ba ni nyaza ka mita.  
18. Ha ni zibi libizo la hao. 19. U amuhezi liñolo la ka. 20. Batu  
ba utwi manzwi a mulena.

## EXERCISE 21

1. Fa halimw'a ndu. 2. Ni ka ya kwa Mongu kamuso.  
3. Lu fitile kwa munzi. 4. Balwali ba pumula mwa tas'a kota.  
5. Bashimani ba beile sico fa tafule. 6. Mabani u shwile mwa  
mushitu. 7. Mwa musipili ni kunupile tau. 8. Basali ba sebeza  
mwa masimu. 9. Batili, u pila kwa hule ni Katima Mulilo. 10. Ni  
mu boni mwa munzi. 11. Lu zwile kwa Kalabo kakusasana.  
12. Bashimani ba fumana litapi kwa nuka. 13. Bafuluhi ba beile  
makwati mwa sisepe. 14. U hanile ku zwa mwa ndu. 15. Mu isize  
liñolo kwa sintolo. 16. Eni, ni ka taha kwanu isaho. 17. Ba  
likile ku sunda motokala kwa mulaho. 18. U zwile ku mubusisi.  
19. Lwa zwa mwa mushitu. 20. Kapili lu ka fita kwa nuka.

## EXERCISE 22

1. Ni ta mi lifa kwa mafelelezo a kweli. 2. Kapili pula i ka  
mela fa masimu a ka. 3. Bondate ba shwile inge ki ka silimo sa  
1926. 4. Ni bata ku leka likomu za hao. 5. Ku Lewanika batu  
ne ba zwela-pili hahulu. 6. Mbonyi ya bona ya mela hande  
unomwaha. 7. U lobezi ku kala mabani. 8. Ka zazi la pili lu  
fitile kwa Sefula. 9. Ne ni pepilwe ka silimo sa 1912. 10. Balwali  
ba ka ba hanile ku kuta kwa Mongu. 11. Mu ka fumana sico mwa  
udu. 12. Ba ta kala musebezi kwa makalelo a kweli. 13. Mukolo  
wa ka u lwelezi mwa hal'a nuka. 14. U selaela simu ya ka ka  
zazi ni zazi. 15. Lu mu boni mwa musipili. 16. Bashemi ba  
muluti yo ha ba koni ku bala. 17. Ni ta ku lelekisa kwa mafelelezo  
a silimo. 18. Batili, ha u si ka sebeza hande. 19. Mu swanezi ku  
siala kwanu ku fitela kwa mafelelezo a kweli ye. 20. Ba ya kwa  
nuka ka zazi ni zazi.

## EXERCISE 23

1. U betile folofolo ye ka tipa. 2. Ni bata ku bulela bakeni sa  
sikolo. 3. Bashimani ni basizana ba ile mwa mushitu. 4. U  
zamaya sina sihole. 5. Basali ba bupa lipizana ze ka mazoho.  
6. Ndu ya luna i bulailwe ki mulilo. 7. Unomwaha lu ka katazwa  
hahulu ki tala. 8. Puti i tabilwe ka lipumo. 9. Mutu yo u

bulaile tau ka mazoho fela. 10. Liapalo za ka li uzwiwe ki mani ba ka. 11. Nohola masimu a luna a sinyizwe ki m. 12. Basali ba sa lima ka mihuma. 13. Ba swasa litapi ka m. 14. Batu ba lifisizwe ki mubusisi. 15. U tabile tou ka m. 16. Sikolo si yahilwe ka bucwani. 17. Ba yala likubo mwa m. 18. Banna ni basali ba ya ni luna kwa Lealui. 19. U folb. 20. Mwan'a ka u lutiwa ki muluti yo.

## EXERCISE 24

1. U fundukile ka 25 March. 2. Bashimani ba ka kuta bulalu. 3. Maliha lwa hazela kaufela. 4. Ka la pekelo ku lifa. 5. Ba swanezi ku kala musebezi ka la mubulo. 6. U waha pula ne i si ka nela ka Njimwana. 7. Munda Mule muhulu wa omboka. 8. U bulailwe ki noha ka 1940. 9. N munda u bulaile mbonyi mwa libala. 10. Ku kala ka Deco ku isa ka February basali ba tahula masimu. 11. M Makuwa ha ba lati ku sebeza ka tata. 12. Babeleki ba musebezi ka la pekelo. 13. Lu ka ya kwa Kalabo ka la talizoho. 14. U pepilwe ka Yowa. 15. Batu ba kala k mbonyi ka Yenda. 16. Unomwaha Mulena yo muhulu u k kwa Lealui inge ki kwa mafelelezo a June. 17. Ka la Sund ya kwa keleke. 18. Mubusisi yo muhulu u fundukile kwa ka la bubeli. 19. Kwa mafelelezo a munda batu ba swasa makuko. 20. Bana ba sikolo ba pumula ku kala ka la buket ku fitela ka la mubulo.

## EXERCISE 25

1. Bona batu ba bulezi cwalo. 2. Nih'a lekile le lekisize hape kapili. 3. Na ni boni mutu. 4. Nja i sehi 5. Yela wena! 6. Mabani u tisize lifiolo le ku na. 7. sebezi cwaleka na. 8. Tau i bulailwe ki yena. 9. Bashi tile ni luna. 10. Bona basali ne ba hana ku zwa 11. Mubusisi n'a bulezi ku bona. 12. N'a isa likwati k fumahali. 13. Ni luna lu lata litapi. 14. Yona nuka i tusa 15. Sico kaufela si cilwe ki yena. 16. Yena u i ezize. 17. libyana za bona. 18. Munda u ka fita ku ona mushitu 19. Niha mu sa koni ku bona likwati mu yemi fa kaufi 20. Ndu ye Nyambe n'a i yahile.

## EXERCISE 26

1. Ni haiba yena ni haiba muzwale wa hae h'a z Ki fo ba kala ku zamaya ka tata mwa mushitu, kono ha bona ni haiba minzi ni haiba batu mwa musipili. Kapili kwa



## KEY TO EXERCISES

## EXERCISES

Liapalo za ka li uzwizwe ki  
 u a luna a sinyizwe ki  
 13. Ba swasa litapi ka ma  
 si. 15. U tabile tou ka li  
 17. Ba yala likubo mwa  
 na kwa Lealui. 19. U fo  
 lutiwa ki muluti yo.

## EXERCISE 24

2. Bashimani ba ka kuta  
 aufela. 4. Ka la pelekelo  
 usebezi ka la mubulo. 6. U  
 jimwana. 7. Munda Mulena  
 lwe ki noha ka 1940. 9. N  
 bala. 10. Ku kala ka Decem  
 a tahula masimu. 11. M  
 a tata. 12. Babelaki ba ka  
 ka ya kwa Kalabo ka la  
 owa. 15. Batu ba kala ku  
 aha Mulena yo muhulu u ka  
 o a June. 17. Ka la Sunda  
 o muhulu u fundukile kwa M  
 zo a munda batu ba swasa litap  
 pumula ku kala ka la buketa

## EXERCISE 25

walo. 2. Nih'a lekile lieta  
 boni mutu. 4. Nja i sehile yo  
 isize liñolo le ku na. 7. Ha  
 alailwe ki yena. 9. Bashimani  
 ne ba hana ku zwa masi  
 na. 12. N'a isa likwati ku boni  
 api. 14. Yona nuka i tusa batu  
 a. 16. Yena u i ezize. 17. Ze  
 u ka fita ku ona mushitu kap  
 likwati mu yemi fa kaufi ni lo  
 ile.

## EXERCISE 26

a muzwale wa hae h'a zibi nzi  
 ata mwa mushitu, kono ha ba si  
 u mwa musipili. Kapili kwa unsufa

mi kakuli ha ba na sico ba kala ku lapa hahulu. Mi ha ba koni  
 ku fumana mezi mwa mushitu. Cwale he ba saba busihu. 2. Ne ni  
 mu natile kakuli ha ni si ka lata manzwi a hae. Cwale a halifa  
 hahulu mi a nopa lilumo mi a li nepa. Kono na kona ku li pima  
 mi ki fo h'a si ka ni holofaza. Kanti ni na na halifa mi fo na mu  
 nata hape ka pizana. Cwale he a wela fa fasi. U shwile. 3. U  
 balile liñolo le mi u li utwile. Ku zwa fo u swanezi ku ya kwa  
 Livingi hona fo. U ka ya ka nuka mi ni ka mu fa mali a musipili  
 ni liñolo le ku mubusisi. Kono musal'a hae ni bana ba hae ba ka  
 siala kwanu kakuli u ka kutela kwa Mongu kwa mafelelezo a kweli  
 ye. Nih'a si ka feza ku yaha ndu ya hae, niha kuli cwalo u ka kona  
 ku eza cwalo ka August mi musal'a hae u ka babalela bana ba hae  
 ni masimu.

## EXERCISE 27

1. Likota kaufela ze ni calile li bulailwe ki silami. 2. Ya  
 kaufela ze ni lwana hape. 3. Mali a n'a fumani n'a a  
 buluka mwa likapa. 4. Mushimani yo h'a si ka bala buka ye ni  
 mu file. 5. Sikolo se mu si boni si yahilwe ki batu. 6. Baki ye ne  
 ni lekile i uzwizwe. 7. Ya sa sabi u ka zwela-pili. 8. Ye ki yona  
 nja ye bulailwe kaze. 9. Ba ba sa teli ba ka panishwa. 10. Baluti  
 be ni boni ne ba yaha keleke isiñi sikolo. 11. Mulola o ni ba file u  
 felile. 12. Muhala o mu tamisize makwati fa motokala u tepile.  
 13. Buhobe bo mu ca bu cisizwe ki mulilo. 14. Ni lekisize miseme  
 ye u ezize. 15. Muyaho o mu bona mwale ki tolongo.  
 16. Manzwi a ne ni bulezi a si ka utwiwa ki batu. 17. Muhulwani  
 wa ka ya pila kwa Senanga u lekile pulu. 18. Mubu o basali ba  
 itusisa u fumanwa fa kaufi ni nuka. 19. Mutapi wa lipuli o mu boni  
 ki wa Nyambe. 20. Ni ta hupula mashano ao a mu bulezi ku na.

## EXERCISE 28

1. Mali a mañata. 2. Nako ye telele. 3. Pizi ye sweu.  
 4. Basali ba banyinyani. 5. Litaka le li lobehile. 6. Mai a hali-  
 kilwe. 7. Mafielo a manca. 8. Batu ba bansu. 9. Litapi ze  
 talu. 10. Mezi a mande. 11. Bashimani ba ba buzwa.  
 12. Kelezo ye nde. 13. Mezi a cisa. 14. Lilato le li cwalo.  
 15. Likota ze tala. 16. Kuwani ye nyinyani ye fubelu. 17. Mubu  
 o omile. 18. Makuwa ba babeli. 19. Lico ze ñata. 20. Lipalisa  
 ze ñata.

## EXERCISE 29

1. Makuka ba bañata hahulu ba sinya buhobe. 2. Ni kona  
 ku mata ku fita wena. 3. Mutu yo yo munde u bulukile mali a  
 mañata hahulu. 4. Unomwaha ba melisize lico ze ñata ku fita



ñohola. 5. Ki yo mutelele ku na. 6. Ku ituta ki nto ye bunolo ku fita ku luta. 7. Matali a ki a matala ku fita ao. 8. Ku nelile pula ye ñata busihu. 9. Ya fita ba bañwi kwa butali ki mushimani yo. 10. Yela mina, mu sinya liapalo za ka ze nde ku fitisisa. 11. Simu ya ka ki ye nde ku fita ya mina. 12. Ni ziba mukwa o munde ku fita kwa ku eza cwalo. 13. Yo ki muzwale wa ka yo munde hahulu. 14. Likota ze li mela kapili hahulu. 15. Sisepe sa hae ki se situna ku fita. 16. Lu fitile kwa Kalabo ka tata hahulu. 17. Mahaulo a ki a matuna hahulu. 18. Lizazi li cisa hahulu kacenu. 19. Mu ziba hande ku fitisisa. 20. Mu ngile lico ze ñata, mu bata lico ze ñata.

## EXERCISE 30

1. Lu boni likwena ze ketalizoho ka i li ñwi. 2. U fumani bashimani ba 26 mwa minzi. 3. U lekile lilabo ze lishumi. 4. Musal'a ka u shwile ka silimo sa 1939. 5. Mukolo wo u cile lipondo ze mashumi a mabeli. 6. Lipeba ze talu ze sweu. 7. U ni file sixpence. 8. Mushimani wa pili mwa sitopa. 9. Nja ye ñwi ya kula. 10. Bashimani ba banyinyani ba bansu ba lishumi. 11. Ni bata ku kolota masheleñi a mabeli. 12. Mabani likulu ze talu li shwile. 13. Masinja wa bubeli n'a si ka fita. 14. Banna ba ketalizoho fela ba ile kwa Lealui. 15. U yahile mandu a mabeli ni sintolo. 16. Ticki i swana ni mapenni a malalu. 17. Mushimani yo muñwi u fundukile. 18. U lekile miseme ye mibeli ka sheleñi i li ñwi. 19. Ba bañwi ba lata mikwa ye. 20. Mwa sintolo se mapeka a mabeli a ka ca masheleñi a ketalizoho ka i li ñwi.

## EXERCISE 31

1. Munzi wo u kenile hahulu. 2. Kamuso ni ta ba kwa hule ni Mongu. 3. Niha n'a li fa kaufi ni sikolo h'a si ka si tatuba. 4. Mandu a ki a manca. 5. H'a na ku mi utwa kakuli u kwande. 6. Ne lu li teñi ñohola. 7. Bashimani ba i ta ba mapokola kaufela. 8. Ku na ni matokoteli a mabeli mwa sipatela ka nako ye. 9. Nama ye ya bola. 10. Mubusisi yo muhulu u ta ba teñi ni Mulena yo muhulu. 11. Ne ba li kwanu mabani. 12. U ta ba kwa Lealui inge ki ka 10. 13. Mushimani yo ki yo munde, kono yo muñwi ki yo munde ku fita. 14. N'a li mwa musipili kweli ye felile. 15. A ki masimu a manca unomwaha. 16. Ne ku na ni noha mwa ndu ya ka. 17. Ne ni li mwa ofisi. 18. Balwali ba ka tokwa mezi kakuli ba kwa hule ni nuka. 19. Ka nako yeo batu kaufela ne ba li ku sili. 20. Miseme ne i li ya kale hahulu.

1. Nama ye ha si  
mwan'a ka ni ta mu fa  
5. U kutile kakuli h'a s  
mutu. 7. N'a li mwa tol  
9. Ku lobala mo ki ko ku  
ku hupula ba ba li kwa  
12. Ki ba batu ba ba ne b  
to ha si to tu kenile. 1  
mushimani yo munde u sie  
si mulatu wa mina. 17.  
18. 5 ni 3 ki 8 isiñi 7. 1  
tela mitelo ya bona. 20

1. Ha ni na mali. 2  
3. Mu ka ba ni busunso l  
mushitu wo. 5. N'a na  
ze ñata mwa nuka. 7.  
bakeñi sa manzwa a ka.  
si batu ba bañata ba ba s  
li na ni masila hahulu. 1  
ne ba si na lipilaelo. 1  
munde. 14. Hañata ki  
15. Sapili banna ba ne ba  
mu na ni kalulo ya mina  
mifilifili ya sico. 18.  
19. Mulekisi yo h'a na lin  
sunda ye felile.

1. Bomasinja ba lu  
3. Ni ba halifezi hahulu.  
hande kakuli wa tahwa  
litaba ha ba si ka lumele  
ombokela kwa Limulu  
swanezi ku feleleza museb  
kakuli u ikolofalize. 11.  
mu lelekisize. 12. Basal  
pumbekile. 13. Muluti  
ñolezi liñolo. 15. U late  
sisepe mi ba itukisa. 17.



## EXERCISE 32

1. Nama ye ha si ye mezi. 2. N'a li si yo. 3. Niha i si  
n'a ka ni ta mu fa sico. 4. Yo ki mutu ya n'a li mwa ndu.  
kutile kakuli h'a si ka ba fa mafulo. 6. Ku fosa ki kwa  
1. 7. N'a li mwa tolongo lilimo ze talu. 8. Nako ki 7 ni hafu.  
u lobala mo ki ko kunde. 10. Luna ba ba li kwanu lu swanezi  
upula ba ba li kwa hule. 11. Ya ziba fela ha si ya talifile.  
Ki ba batu ba ba ne ba li mwa mukopano. 13. Tulimba-limba  
a si to tu kenile. 14. Sikuwa ki puo ye tata. 15. Niha i si  
imani yo munde u siezi ni na silimo si li siñwi ni ku fita. 16. Ha  
latu wa mina. 17. Libyana za ka ne li sa li mwa sisepe.  
ni 3 ki 8 isiñi 7. 19. Niha ba li si yo kwanu ba swanezi ku  
nitelo ya bona. 20. Ha si kwa hule cwale.

## EXERCISE 33

1. Ha ni na mali. 2. Ku na ni mezi a mañata mwa sibaka se.  
u ka ba ni busunso bo bu likani. 4. Ha ku na lifolofolo mwa  
itu wo. 5. N'a na ni muhuma mabani. 6. Ku na ni likwena  
a mwa nuka. 7. Batu ne ba latile ku ba ni mukopano  
ni sa manzwi a ka. 8. Mu na ni likomu ze nde kwanu. 9. Ha  
u ba bañata ba ba sa nwi bucwala. 10. Mandu ao ni malapa  
ni masila hahulu. 11. U na ni bukwala bo butuna. 12. Batu  
si na lipilaelo. 13. Munzi wale u na ni muñ'a munzi yo  
e. 14. Hañata ki nto ye nde ku sa ba ni mali a mañata.  
apili banna ba ne ba na ni sibaka sa ku ituta ku bala. 16. Ne  
a ni kalulo ya mina. 17. Ka mita mwa sikiliti se ku na ni  
ili ya sico. 18. Mimbata ye i na ni munati hahulu.  
ulekisi yo h'a na lintolo ze ñata. 20. Ne ba na ni mali a sico  
ye felile.

## EXERCISE 34

1. Bomasinja ba lukisize mafulo. 2. Eni, kwa utwahala.  
ba halifezi hahulu. 4. Likwati le li lobehile. 5. H'a sebezi  
kakuli wa tahwanga ka mita. 6. Niha ni ba taluselize  
ha ba si ka lumelelana. 7. Kapili Mulena yo muhulu u ka  
kela kwa Limulunga. 8. Lu sweufalize limota. 9. Ba  
zi ku feleleza musebezi ka sunda ye. 10. H'a koni ku sebeza  
u ikolofalize. 11. Nohola kuka yo n'a ni sebeleza kono ni  
lekisize. 12. Basali ba tusize matakala kaufela mi ba a  
ekile. 13. Muluti yo wa sepahala hahulu. 14. Ni mu  
liñolo. 15. U latehezwi ki likomu. 16. Bafuluhi ba longa  
mi ba itukisa. 17. Unomwaha masimu a sinyizwe ki munda

18. Sico si ka tokwahala ka December. 19. Mu liehile. 20. U lobehile liutu.

## EXERCISE 35

1. Na ba nze ba sebeza busihu kaufela. 2. Mubusisi u il'opotela Sefula. 3. U til'o ni bona. 4. Ku bata ku ba 2. 5. Batu ne ba twaenzi ku kandlelela. 6. U batile ku shwa tala. 7. Ba lukela ku kwahela tulimba-limba ka likwahelo. 8. Malozi ba nze ba utwa silami ka July. 9. Kono ni sa z'o mu bona. 10. Bashimani ba ba bata ba likanelela kwa lilimo. 11. Ba pakisize ku feza musebezi mi ba ile. 12. Ze tokwahala hahulu ki ze. 13. Mutu yo u sweli ku nyala basali ba banca. 14. Pili u kwahezi likwati mi hape u li kwaluzi. 15. Liapalo ze li sa kolobilie. 16. Ne ba twaenzi ku itusisa mubu kono cwale ba lata litina. 17. Kakuli u foselize musal'a hae u mu zekisize. 18. Mukolo u batile ku lwela. 19. Banna ni bashimani ba il'o zuma. 20. U lobile mulao.

## EXERCISE 36

1. Na mu cile sico? 2. Ya yahile ndu ye ki mañi? 3. Libizo la mina ki lifi? 4. Ki sika mañi? 5. Libaka ki lifi ha mu eza cwalo? 6. Munzi wale ki wa mañi? 7. Ki bukai? 8. Ku na ni bashimani ba bakai? 9. Mu batañi? 10. Mu ka kuta lili? 11. Ye mu bata ki mani? 12. Ki ka baka lañi ha mu ezize cwalo? 13. Yela mina, mu ezañi mo? 14. Mushobo wo ki ufi? 15. Ku na ni tala ye tuna unomwaha? 16. Mu na ni busunso? 17. Liko mu ze ki za mañi? 18. Mukwakwa wa kwa Mongu u kai? 19. Zwelopili ki ifi? 20. Libaka l'a file ki lifi?

## EXERCISE 37

1. Ka mita mu tokomele milao. 2. Mu ye kwa wiko, mucaha. 3. U si ke wa uzwa. 4. Mu si ke mwa tuhelela bana ku tapa mwanuka. 5. A lu yeñi. 6. Mu teezeze, Malozi. 7. Mukwakwa U Kwaliwle—Ha Ku Kenwi. 8. Mu ye kwa hae isiñi ku ni litela. 9. U si ke wa eza lilata le li cwalo. 10. Mu si ke mwa ni bulelela hape bakeñi sa taba ye. 11. A zwe hona fo. 12. Saba nja. 13. Mu t'o bona mukiti. 14. Mu si ke mwa beya likwati leo mwa tas'a tafule. 15. Bulela niti. 16. Mu y'o nga kalabo. 17. A lu funduke kakusasana. 18. Bala, itute, mi u utwisise. 19. Mu ni kutiseze mali. 20. A mu y'o ni lekela mai.

## EXERCISE 38

1. U til'o ni bona. 2. Ki ku li ba il'o leka sico? 3. Lu eza cwalo ku mi tusa. 4. Kuli u kwalule, seha mo. 5. Ni ta kutela



20. U wa hae ku bona kaizeli wa ka. 6. Mu kenye mutu yo mwa  
 olongo kuli a si ke a fosa hape. 7. Kuli mu fite kwa Mongu  
 acenu mu lukela ku tuha cwale. 8. Mu swanezi ku sebeza ka tata  
 u il'o fita kuli mu zwele-pili. 9. Ni til'o mi bulelela bakeñi sa tala.  
 5. Batu H'a na mali a ku tela mutelo. 11. Bashimani ba il'o bata  
 mezi. 12. Kuli u fole, nwa muliani wo. 13. Buñata bwa banna  
 7. Ba ku ile kwa mikoti ku y'o hola mali. 14. Bashimani ba teile makuko  
 ba nze ku swasa litapi. 15. Mutu u tokwa bukwalala bo butuna kuli  
 Bash- bete lifolofolo za likota. 16. Kuli mu eze mezi a mande, mu  
 ku feza swanezi ku a bilisa. 17. Ba ipata mwa mushitu kuli ba si ke ba  
 Mutu walwa. 18. Mu buluke mali a mina mwa ofisi ya posto kuli mu  
 likwati ke mwa a sinye. 19. U il'o nyalwa kwa Nalolo. 20. Ku  
 Ne ba wala lisholi, keta lisholi le liñwi.  
 Kakuli tile ku lobile

## EXERCISE 39

1. Ni hupula kuli ha ba buleli niti. 2. N'a ize h'a na ku ba  
 Libizo ifa. 3. Y'a li Mande i tubehile ki mañi? 4. Kana mu utwile  
 nu eza kuli ndu ya ka i cisizwe? 5. Kaufela ba lumelana kuli lu swanezi  
 u ni na ni y'o melisa lico ze ñata. 6. Ha ni hupuli kuli u ta fosa hape.  
 a lili? 7. Paki n'a ize n'a mu boni mwa ndu busihu. 8. Ki ku li ha mu  
 cwalo? 9. Ni ka bulela kuli mu ta bulela niti? 9. Ni komokile kuli basali ba  
 5. Ku sebeza ka tata cwalo. 10. Mu si ke mwa hupula kuli mu na ni  
 Liko- musebezi o bunolo kwanu. 11. N'a ni bulelezi kuli u il'o potela  
 kai? 12. Mu hupula kuli mu ya kai? 13. Ni kolwa  
 banabahabo. 14. Ha mu si ka ziba kuli lizazi li potoloha  
 kuli u lika ku ni puma. 15. N'a ize u til'o kupa kelezo ya ka. 16. Kwa bonahala  
 ifasi? 17. Mu si ke mwa libala kuli mali a  
 kuli u bulela mashano. 18. N'a ize  
 mañata ku fita a tokwa musebezi o mutuna ku fita. 19. Ka  
 u lata ku y'o tusa batu ba habo, kono ne ni si ka mu lumela. 20. Ni luna lu  
 akako ye ba bulela kuli ha ba koni ku eza musebezi. 20. Ni luna lu  
 pepa kuli mu ka fola kapili.

## EXERCISE 40

1. Ni mu buzize kw'a ya. 2. Mu y'o buza kuli u eza cwañi  
 ucaha. 3. Ha ba zibi se ba eza. 4. U likile ku fumana kuli  
 a mwa likomu ki za mañi? 5. Na mu ziba fo ba kutela? 6. A mu buze  
 wakwa bana kuli ku na ni maticiki a makai mwa pondo i li ñwi. 7. Man-  
 litela. 8. Mu ni bulelele bana ba ka hupula. 8. Mu ni bulelele  
 bule- duna ba ziba se batu ba bona ba ka hupula. 9. Batili, ha ni zibi kw'a  
 a nja. 10. Mu ni bulelele kapa lu ka fita kwa Mongu busihu. 9. Batili, ha ni zibi kw'a  
 o mwa 11. H'a si ka inzi. 10. Batu ne ba buza kuli sico si ka fita lili. 11. H'a si ka  
 A lu 12. Mu y'o mu buza kuli u na ni ziba s'a ka alaba ku bona. 12. Mu y'o mu buza kuli u na ni  
 Mu ni 13. Ha ni zibi kuli mukwakwa w'a ile ka ona ki ufi.  
 u eza kutela

14. Mu y'o fumana kuli lu na ni bafuluhi ba bakai cwale. 15. U ni bulelezi mo ku ezezwa muhuma. 16. Mu y'o mu buza kapa u ziba ku fuluha. 17. Masinja a fumane f'a yezi. 18. Na mu ziba kapa u s'a ile? 19. Mu y'o mu buza kuli u bata bukai. 20. Mu ni bulelele libaka la mina ha mu eza cwalo.

## EXERCISE 41

1. Bulelela batu ku zwa fa. 2. Ha ni na ku lika ku mi hanisa ku y'o funduka. 3. Mulao u hanisa batu ku t'o nwa mezi a. 4. Mu si ke mwa ni kupa ku mi fa mali a mañata. 5. Ne lu likile ku eleza batu ku yaha mandu a mande ku fita, kono ha ba si ka kolwiswa. 6. Mushimani u kupile sibaka sa ku kutela kwa hae. 7. U laezwi ki kuta ku y'o lifa lipondo ze talu. 8. Ki ka baka lañi ha mu si ka kolwisa bashemi kuli ba kenye bana ba bona mwa sikolo. 9. Kono ne ni ku bulelezi ku y'o kuta mabani. 10. Basali ba haniswa ki mukwa ku ca mai. 11. Ba bulelezwi kuli ba si ke ba nwa bucwala. 12. Mu mu bulelele ku y'o hola mali a mutelo. 13. Ya ku bulelezi ku eza cwalo ki mañi? 14. Mu mu buze ku sizuma seo u si batisa bukai. 15. Mu y'o bulelela batu kuli ba si ke ba ni litela. 16. Ba kolwisizwe ku y'o fumana masimu a manca. 17. Ne ni hupula kuli ne ni laezi bafuluhi ku y'o funduka kakusasana. 18. Mu mu bulelele kuli a si ke a ba sitoto se si cwalo. 19. Ba hanisizwe ku bulela kwa batu bakeñi sa taba ye. 20. Kana ha u si ka bulelelwa hañata kuli u si ke wa eza cwalo?

## EXERCISE 42

1. Mamela pili u si ka tula. 2. Imwiko h'a tokwahalile Mwanawina u bile Mulena yo muhulu. 3. Ne ni sa zibi mutu yo pili a si ka fita kwa Mongu. 4. Kaze ha i li kwa hule lipepa li ka ipapalela. 5. Ni siezi kwa teñi ku fitela ha bashimani ba kutile. 6. Ha mu nze mu sa sebezi ha mu na ku lifiwa. 7. U sinyize ndu ya hae pili a si ka tuha. 8. Mu ka fuma ndat'a mina h'a shwile. 9. Ha ne ni nze ni li kwa Livingi na pota-pota hahulu. 10. Kakuli mu lipaki mu swanezi ku ba teñi. 11. Ha ne lu nze lu ca sico ne lu hupula litaba ze. 12. Pula ha i se i nela mbonyi i ka mela kapili. 13. Ha ku bata ku ba 12 mu y'o ni bizeza batu. 14. Ne ba ituleze ha ni fitile kwa teñi. 15. U ni buzize fo ni fitezi. 16. A lu funduke ku nze ku na ni liseli. 17. Litela kwanu ku fitela ha ni ka ku biza. 18. Ha ku se ku fitile mazazi a manyinyani ne lu zwezi-pili ku zamaya. 19. U pilile kwanu ha i sa li a kutile kwa mikoti. 20. Ha mu nze mu bañi mali ni ta bañi mañolo a.

1. Ha mu sa kon  
tata mu ta taba  
umanga. 4. Mutu  
Kapa mu ka ya k  
ma. 6. Ha ku si  
bile cwalo, kabe ne  
libaka ki lifi ha mu s  
tize. 10. Haiba ni  
mu hupuzi pili, l  
ati lipalo, ha mu r  
nomwaha, lico li k  
mina haiba mu lat  
mu swanezi ku y'o se  
mu bulelele taba  
panisha. 18. Kabe  
kabe ne lu fitile kwa  
lukela ku ta k  
kabe ne ni mi alab

1. U bulezi a sa  
Batu ba lumezi b  
mwana fela n'a  
mu fumana a i  
ati ku n'o sebeza  
Niha ne ba na ni  
swanezi ku ya ka n  
usiwi. 12. Batili,  
3. Ne lu ba utwa  
sa zibi. 15. N  
umani a sebeza n  
bulelela. 18. Bas  
9. N'a lemuha li  
kaufela ba sa lob

1. Bona, nob  
Na u sikwala  
mulao mutu ufi ni  
hi ku fita. 6. U  
7. Ku na ni mut  
8. Se si ni swab



akai cwale. 15. U  
o mu buza kapa u  
yezi. 18. Na mu  
kuli u bata bukai  
walo.

u lika ku mi hanisa  
t'o nwa mezi ao  
ta. 5. Ne lu likile  
kono ha ba si ku  
u kutela kwa hae.  
8. Ki ka baka lam  
bona mwa sikolo  
ni. 10. Basali ba  
vi kuli ba si ke ba  
la mali a mutelo.  
Mu mu buze ku  
ela batu kuli ba si  
masimu a manca  
ku y'o funduka  
a ba sitoto se si  
akeñi sa taba ye.  
ke wa eza cwalo?

h'a tokwahalile  
i sa zibi mutu yo  
a hule lipepa li ka  
himani ba kutile.  
U sinyize ndu ya  
mina h'a shwile.  
ulu. 10. Kakuli  
e lu ca sico ne lu  
i ka mela kapili.  
14. Ne ba itulezi  
16. A lu funduke  
ha ni ka ku biza.  
lu zwezi-pili ku  
mikoti. 20. Ha

## EXERCISE 43

1. Ha mu sa koni lwa pili mu like hape. 2. Ha mu ka sebeza  
tata mu ta taba. 3. Ha lu ka bulela kuli ha lu na sibi, lwa  
manga. 4. Mutu h'a sa nati mwan'a hae u ka mu sinye.  
Kapa mu ka ya kapa nya, pili mu swanezi ku t'o lifa tifo ya  
ma. 6. Ha ku si na litapi mu y'o leka nama. 7. Kabe ne ni  
bibile cwalo, kabe ne ni si ka ya. 8. Ha mu pasize Standard Six,  
baka ki lifi ha mu si ka bulela cwalo? 9. Mu ye kwa hae ha mu  
fize. 10. Haiba ni ka mu bata, ni ka mu fumana kai? 11. Kabe  
mu hupuzi pili, kabe ne mu si ka fosa cwalo. 12. Ha mu sa  
ati lipalo, ha mu na ku buluka sintolo. 13. Pula ha i ka lieha  
omwaha, lico li ka sinyeha. 14. Mu swanezi ku lela misebezi  
mina haiba mu lata ku y'o zwela-pili. 15. Ha mu lata zwelo-pili  
mu swanezi ku y'o sebeza ka tata. 16. Haiba mu ka bona mubusisi,  
mu mu bulelele taba ye. 17. Kabe ki na mulen'a mina, kabe na mi  
panisha. 18. Kabe ne lu fundukile kwa Mongu kakusana,  
kabe ne lu fitile kwa Kalabo kacenu. 19. Haiba ba kupa musebezi,  
ba lukela ku ta kwanu kamuso. 20. Kabe ne mu ni ñolezi,  
kabe ne ni mi alabile hona fo.

## EXERCISE 44

1. U bulezi a sa hupuli. 2. Ne ni mu boni mwa munzi a itulezi.  
Batu ba lumezi ba sa buzi. 4. N'a sa koni ku ya a kula. 5. I sa  
mwana fela n'a sa zibi mikwa ya mushobo wa hae. 6. Ha ni  
mu fumana a itulezi ni ta mu lelekisa hona fo. 7. Ne ba sa  
ati ku n'o sebeza ba sa kupi mali. 8. N'a bulezi cwalo a halifile.  
Niha ne ba na ni lico ze ñata ne ba kupa ze ñata ku fita. 10. Ne ba  
swanezi ku ya ka mautu ba si na mali. 11. Ba felice muyaho ba sa  
usiwi. 12. Batili, ne ni ba boni ba eza lizuma isiñi miseme.  
3. Ne lu ba utwa ba ambola busihu kaufela. 14. U ezize cwalo  
sa zibi. 15. Ni ba boni ba libelela sisepe. 16. Na mu mu  
mani a sebeza mwa simu ya hae? 17. U halifile u hanile ku ni  
bulelela. 18. Basizana ba swanezi ku ituta ku fiela ka mamelo.  
19. N'a lemuhua linyunywani li eza lialeto. 20. Ba zamaile busihu  
kaufela ba sa lobali.

## EXERCISE 45

1. Bona, noha mwale! 2. Mutu wa batu, ku ezizwe cwani?  
3. Na u sikwala kwa ku melisa miloho? 4. Ha ku lumelelwi ki  
mulao mutu ufi ni ufi ku kena mwa ndu ye. 5. Tisa mezi a mañata  
hi ku fita. 6. U ezize hande, u liehile hape. U liehile ka mita.  
7. Ku na ni mutu a li muñwi fela ya ziba ku eza cwalo hande-nde.  
8. Se si ni swabisize ki ku utwa lizezi za mina. 9. Ba ku mina

## KEY TO EXERCISES

mu t'o tusa ku lwala likwati le. 10. N'a kala ku lila u mu shwezi makeke. 11. Ni komokile ku t'o bona batu ba bañata cwalo kwanu. 12. Sitoto, u i lobile! 13. Lizazi ha li benya bome ba sa sweli ku sebeza mwa simu. 14. U il'o sela tukota mwa mushitu. 15. Kabe mu lapile kaniti, kabe mu ka ca sifi ni sifi. 16. Se si ni halifsize ki kuli ne mu si ka utwa litaelo za ka. 17. Mina bashimani kaufela mu likwala kwa ku bulela libaka. 18. N'a ile a sa mi buleleli? 19. Mu si ke mwa bulela butoto cwalo. 20. Ni ta mi lukiseza libyana ze tokwahala.

English  
arm  
armpit

back  
beard  
blood  
bowels

calf  
cheek  
chest  
chin

ear  
elbow  
eye  
eyelash

face  
finger  
forearm

hair  
hand  
head  
heel

inside mouth

jaw

knee



## SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

### 1. THE PARTS OF THE BODY

English	Lozi	English	Lozi
arm	lizoho	leg	liutu
armpit	lihwafa	limb	silama
		liver	sibiti
back	mukokoto	lung	liswafu
beard	mulelu		
blood	mali	mouth	mulomo
bowels	mala (pl.)		
		nail	linala
calf	numbu	nakedness	mapunu
cheek	lilama	navel	mukubu
chest	sifuba	neck	mulala
chin	silelu	nose	ngo
		nostrils	lingo
ear	zebe		
elbow	ñokolwa	shoulder	liheta
eye	lito	side	neku
eyelash	ñobyoye	skin	litalo
		sole	buhato
face	pata	stomach	mba
finger	munwana		
forearm	mwambo	tear	muoko
		throat	mumizo
hair	mulili	tongue	lulimi
hand	lizoho	tooth	lino
head	toho		
heel	lisito	veins	missinga ya mali
inside mouth	hanu	waist	teka
jaw	mutahali	wrist	ngongo.
knee	liñwele		

## 2. THE HOSPITAL

English	Lozi	English	Lozi
abscess, sore	sitombo	hospital	sipatela
ache, to	opa	hot, to become	cisa
anoint, to	toza	hurt, to get	holofala
birth, to give	pepa	ill, to be	kula
bite, to	luma	itch, to	baba
blind person	sibofu	knife	tipa
bottle	botela	leprosy	mbingwa
cause	libaka	limp, to	toza
clean, to	kenisa	mad, to	
common, to be	ata	become	pulumuka
cold	libelenge	measles	muukwaukwani
cold, to		medicine	muliani
become	hazela	neuralgia	lusinga
cough	sihotolwa	nurse	mukulisi
cough, to	hotola	nurse, to	kulisa
cramp	singonyi	oil	
cut, to	seha	orderly	mafula
dampness	mukamo		mualafi
danger	kozi	pain	butuku
death	lifu	poison	mabeela, sifanu
die, to	shwa	poison, to	beela mabeela
dirt	masila	pregnant, to	
disease	butuku	become	itwala
dizzy, to be	tinguluka	pus	bululu
drink, to	nwa	ringworm	situu
dry up, to	oma	rub, to	huta
dust	liluli	scabies	lukwekwe
eczema	siloba	scurvy	lindombe
excrement	masipa	shivering	litutumebo
extract, to	tomola	sleep, to	lobala
fat, to become	nuna	sore eyes	lupwe
feel, to	utwa	sprain, to	leya
health	buiketo		
help, to	tusa		



English	Lozi	English	Lozi
Lozi sipatela	anyisa	ulcer	limbongola
ne cisa holofala	fufulelwa		
	temperature, to have	wash, to	tapisa
kula	cisa	well, to become	fofa
baba	ota	worry, to	kataza
	eat, to	wound	taba
tipa	alafa		

## 3. THE SCHOOL

English	Lozi	English	Lozi
mbingwa toza	kopanya	girl	musizana
	mutu yo muhulu	happy, to be	wabelwa
pulumuka muukwaukwani	alaba	health	buketo
	lipalo	holiday	pumulo
muliani	sipi, mulangu	ink	enge
lusinga	sipula	late, to be	lieha
mukulisi	buka	language	puo
kulisa	mushimani	laziness	buzwa
mafula	mwan'a sikolo	learn, to	ituta
mualafi	sitopa	lesson	tuto
	makete	letter	liñolo
butuku	butali	mend, to	lukisa
mabeela, sifanu	mubala	missionary	muluti
beela mabeela	bwanda	mistake	poso
	bonisa	multiply, to	taimisa
itwala	masila	name	libizo
bulalu	lelekisa	needle	ndonga
	caula	nib	nipi
situu huta	tuto	pencil, slate	pene
	libyana (pl.)	pencil	potoloto
lukwekwe	tatuba	play to	bapala
lindombe	litangu	praise, to	loka, lumba
litutumebo	mulatu	progress, to	zwela-pili
lobala	libala		
lupwe	papali		
leya			





Lozi	English	Lozi	English	Lozi
yema	law	mulao	question, to	buza
tusa	law, to break	loba mulao	rebuke, to	omanya
	law, to keep	tokomela mulao	report, to	biha
luta	law, to make	toma mulao	representative	muemeli
sihwaba	lie	lishano	responsibility	buikalabelo
	lie, to	puma	revenge, to	
sibaka	magic	mabibo	take	lombota
	mercy	sishemo	rule, to	busa
	murder	pulao		
takula	negligence	busafa	sentence, to	bea mulatu
mutusi wa			steal, to	uzwa
musali			summon, to	zekisa
bwanda			sympathise, to	shwela makeke
linzwi	order, to	laela	sympathy	makeke
ñola	own, to	lua	sympathy, to	
			lack	tokwa makeke
	pardon, to	swalela		
	pay tax, to	tela	tax	mutelo
	penalty	koto, mulatu	trouble	mufilifili
	plaintiff	ya zekisa mutu	truant	sihwaba
		fa kuta		
Lozi	polygamy	libali	witness	lipaki
tahwa	prison	tolongo	witness, to	paka
	prostitution	buhule		
keto	punishment	koto		
fosa				
talusa				

lwana  
tifo  
lifisa  
muso  
mutu ya na ni  
mulatu  
yola  
sanda  
mutu ya si na  
mulatu  
toloka  
atula

## 5. THE GARDEN

English	Lozi	English	Lozi
agriculture	bulimi	cultivate, to	lima
		cultivation	limela
banana	likonde	dig, to	yepa
beans	manawa	dig up, to	kata, pumbula
bury, to	pumbeka	drought	linanga
cabbage	kabici	famine	tala
cassava	mwanja	flower	palisa
cassava leaves	shombo	food	sico
cob, bare	mutose	fruit	litlwana (pl.)
cob, fresh	lisoto	fruit, wild	muselo
corn, Kaffir	mabele		

English	Lozi	English	Lozi
garden	simu	potato,	
gather, to	sela	European	litafule
groundnuts	ndongo	potato, sweet	ngulu
grow, to	mela		
		rain	pula
harvest	kutulo	rainy season	matabula
harvest, to	kutula	reap, to	kutula
hoe	muhuma	rice	laisi
		ripe, to	
kraal	mulaka	become	buzwa
		root	mubisi
leaf	litali		
lemon	lemune	sand	mushabati
lettuce	letisi	scatter, to	hasa
		seed	peu
maize	mbonyi	shade	muluti
manure, fresh	buloko	sickle	cekisi
manure, dry	musutelo	soil	mubu
millet	mauza	sugar-cane	mushwati
onion	nyanisi	tomato	matamankisi
orange	olonji	transplant, to	suña
		tree	kota
pineapple	mumbita	vegetable	muloho
plant	simela		
plant, to	cala	water, to	selaela
plough	sikekele	weed, to	tahula

## 6. THE HOUSE

English	Lozi	English	Lozi
axe, native	silepe	clay	lizupa
		construct, to	panga (of wood)
bark	likumba		
brick	sitina	firm, to become	tiya
brick, burnt	sitina se si	floor, smeared	bulilo
	cisizwe		
bricks, to make	foloma sitina	grass	bucwañi
build, to	yaha		
building	muyaho	hammer	sando
bundle	ñata	hatchet	palo



English	Lozi	English	Lozi
oil	ondo	saw	saha
oak, to	nela	saw, to	saha
rock	sikulukulu	size	tikanyo
soil	mapo	smear, to	lila, mateha
		storehouse	mabulukelo
paint	mubaso,	thatch, to	lulela
	mupende	tie, to	funga, tama
pit	musima	tool	sisebeliso
pole	musumo		
pole-and-dagga	ndu ya limota	verandah	malibela
hut	la mubu		
polish, to	penda	wall	limota
puddle, to	luba	weak, to	fokola
		become	lihaul
repair, to	lukisa, bakanya	window	sefa
roof	situwa	wire-gauze	
round, to be	potoloha		

## 7. THE RIVER

English	Lozi	English	Lozi
bail, to	yuba	harbour	lifwekelo
bank	munanga		
barge	sisepe	island	solli
		journey	musipili
canal	liabwa	land, to	fweka
canoe	mukolo	leak, to	luta
capsize, to	lwela	leave, to	funduka
change sides,	shatula	load, to	longa
to	malo		
confluence	sila	overload, to	imeza
cross, to			
depth	buliba	paddle	silabo
disembark, to	longoka	paddle, to	fuluha
downstream,	enduka	paddler	mufuluhi
to go		paddler, lazy	silonganu
	libyana (pl.)	push away, to	kandula
goods			

English	Lozi	English	Lozi	English
rapids	sibuba	swim, to	tapa	animal, with
river	nuka			claws
rope	muhala	unload, to	longola	animal, without
		upstream	musweto	claws
shore	likamba	waves	mandinda	animal,
splash, to	tapwita	wet, to become	koloba	domestic
stone	licwe			antelope

## 8. THE COUNTRYSIDE

English	Lozi	English	Lozi	English
ascend, to	kambama	hill	lilundu	baboon
				buffalo
bay	liko	lake	lisa	bull
border	museto			calf
bush	sicacani	mine	mukoti	cat
bush, in the	naheñi	mound	lizulu	cat, wild
				chicken
canal	liabwa	North	mutulo	cock
capital	muleneñ	palm tree	nzalu	cow
capital,		path	nzila	crocodile
away from	matakanyani	penetrate, to	punya	dog
country	naha	place	sibaka	donkey
		plain	libala	duck
depression	mulapo	precipice	liñope	duiker
descend, to	shetumuka	promontory	lungo	
desert	lihalaupa			eland
district, admin-		railway	njanji	elephant
strative	sikiliti	reed	lutaka	
district, native	silalo	river	nuka	
		road	mukwakwa	
East	upa	sand	mushabati	English
edge (forest)	mukolo	South	mboela	ant, white
edge (village)	njelelo	spring	liweliwelu	
		stream	nukananyana	bee
forest	mushitu	swamp	mataba	beehive
		valley	musindi	bird
grass	bucwañi	village	munzi	bug
ground, low	sitapa	visible, to be	bonahala	butterfly
grove	libumbu			
gum tree	mupulanga	West	wiko	chameleon





## SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

English	Lozi	English	Lozi
guinea-fowl	likakaka	pigeon	nkwilimba
grasshopper	pasu	scorpion	kabanze
hawk, kite	mankoli (pl.bo-)	spider	liuyi
honeybird	njolo	spurwing	licikwi
horsefly	libuba	stork	nongolo
insect	kokwani	swallow	kambimbi
lizard	mukolozwani	tadpole	lipui
locust	nzie	tick-bird	nalwange (pl. bo-)
louse	nda, lilondwe	toad	lisheshi
mosquito	munañi	tsetse-fly	zeze
moth	lifele	vermin	silumi
owl	sifi	vulture	linoñu
partridge	likwali	wasp	lilao
pheasant	mukala	woodpecker	ngongola
		worm	libuku

English  
 abandon, to  
 able, to be  
 above  
 accomplish, to  
 accustomed,  
 to be  
 ache, to  
 advice  
 advise, to  
 aeroplane  
 afternoon  
 again  
 age, old  
 ago, long  
 agree, to  
 all  
 all, that is  
 always  
 amazed, to be  
 anger  
 angry,  
 to become  
 animal  
 (with claws)  
 animal  
 (no claws)  
 answer  
 answer, to  
 ant, warrior  
 antelope  
 appear, to  
 April



Lozi  
nkwilimba

kabanze  
liuyi  
licikwi  
nongolo  
kambimbi

## GENERAL VOCABULARY

lipui  
nalwange  
(pl. bo-)  
lisheshi  
zeze

silumi  
linoñu

lilao  
ngongola  
libuku

fish  
andon, to  
ble, to be  
rove  
accomplish, to  
accustomed,  
to be  
che, to  
vice  
advise, to  
eroplane  
fternoon  
gain  
ge, old  
go, long  
gree, to  
ill  
ll, that is  
lways  
mazed, to be  
nger  
ngry,  
to become  
nimal  
(with claws)  
nimal  
(no claws)  
nswer  
nswer, to  
nt, warrior  
ntelope  
pppear, to  
April

Lozi  
siya  
kona  
halimu  
peta  
twaela  
opa  
kelezo  
eleza  
fulai  
manzibwana  
hape  
bucebele  
kale  
lumela  
kaufela  
ki peto  
ka mita  
komoka,  
makala  
buhali  
halifa  
sibatana  
folofolo  
kalabo  
alaba  
sului  
tolo  
taha  
Lungu

English  
arithmetic  
arrive, to  
arrow  
ascend, to  
ashes  
ask, to  
attention, to  
pay  
August  
avoid, to  
awaken, to  
awning  
axe, African

back  
badness  
bag  
banana  
barge  
bark, to  
basket  
bathe, to  
beans  
beard  
beat, to  
beauty  
because  
beer  
beg, to  
beget, to  
begin, to  
beginning

Lozi  
lipalo  
fita  
lisho  
pahama,  
kambama  
mulola  
buza  
teeleza  
Muyana  
pima  
zusa  
lutanga  
silepe  
mukokoto  
maswe  
mukotana, saka  
likonde  
sisepe  
huhula  
sizuma  
tapa  
manawa  
mahaha  
nata  
bunde  
kakuli  
bucwala  
kupa  
zwala  
kala  
makalelo

English	Lozi	English	Lozi	English
believe, to	lumela	canoe	mukolo	come from, to
belonging, a	sibyana	care	pabalelo	comfortable,
below	mwa tasi	care, to take	mamela	to be
birth, to give	pepa	carpenter	mubeti	complain, to
bite, to	luma	carrier	mulwali	complaint
black	nsu	carry, to	lwala	construct, to
blanket	kubo	cartridge	lilumo	cook
blame, to	nyaza	carve, to	beta	cook, to
blindness	bubofu	cassava	mwanja	corn, Kaffir
blood	mali	cat	kaze	cotton
blow, to	fuka	catch fish, to	swasa	count, to
body	mubili	cause	libaka	country
boil, to	bilisa	cease, to	tuhela	court
book	buka	cement	samende	cover, to
borrow, to	kalima	chair	sipula	cow
bottle	botela	chance	sibaka	crawl, to
box, tin	likapa	change, to	fetula	cream
box, wooden	likwati	chat, to	ambola	cripple
boy	mushimani	chief	mulena	crocodile
break, to	loba	child	mwana	cross, to
breakfast	mukushuko	choose, to	keta	crow
bream	papati	church	keleke	cruelty
brick	sitina	class	sitopa	cup
bring, to	tisa	clap hands, to	kandelela	cultivate, to
broken, to		clay	lizupa	cut, to
become	lobeha	clean, to		cut oneself,
broom	lufielo	become	kena	
brother, sister	kaizeli	cleanliness	makete	danger
buffalo	nali	clear, to be	bonahala	dark, to
build, to	yaha	clerk	muñoli	become
building	muyaho	cleverness	butali	darkness
bull	poho	cliff	liñope	dawn
bundle	ñata	cloth	lisila	day
burn, to	ca, cisa	clothes	siapalo	deceive, to
bury, to	pumbeka	coat	baki	December
bush	sicacani	cock	mukombwe	deep,
butter	silileli	cold	silami	to beco
buy, to	leka	cold, to be	bata	depart, to
		cold, to		depth
call, to	biza	become	hazela	descend,
camp	mafulo	colour	mubala	desire, to
canal	liabwa	come, to	ta, taha	



Lozi  
 mukolo  
 pabalelo  
 mamela  
 mubeti  
 mulwali  
 lwala  
 lilumo  
 beta  
 mwanja  
 kaze  
 swasa  
 libaka  
 tuhela  
 samende  
 sipula  
 sibaka  
 fetula  
 ambola  
 mulena  
 mwana  
 keta  
 keleke  
 sitopa  
 kandelega  
 lizupa  
  
 kena  
 makete  
 bonahala  
 muñoli  
 butali  
 liñope  
 lisila  
 siapalo  
 baki  
 mukombwe  
 silami  
 bata  
  
 hazela  
 mubala  
 ta, taha

English  
 come from, to  
 comfortable,  
 to be  
 complain, to  
 complain  
 construct, to  
 cook  
 cook, to  
 corn, Kaffir  
 cotton  
 count, to  
 country  
 court  
 cover, to  
 cow  
 crawl, to  
 cream  
 cripple  
 crocodile  
 cross, to  
 crow  
 cruelty  
 cup  
 cultivate, to  
 cut, to  
 cut oneself, to  
  
 danger  
 dark, to  
 become  
 darkness  
 dawn  
 day  
 deceive, to  
 December  
 deep,  
 to become  
 depart, to  
 depth  
 descend, to  
 desire, to

Lozi  
 zwa  
  
 iketa  
 bilaela  
 pilaelo  
 panga  
 kuka  
 apeha  
 mabele  
 bwanda  
 bala  
 naha  
 kuta  
 kwahela  
 komu  
 hohoba  
 lubibi  
 sihole  
 kwena  
 sila  
 liñwalala  
 lunya  
 komoki  
 lima  
 seha  
 iseha  
  
 kozi  
  
 unsufala  
 lififi  
 mafube  
 lizazi  
 puma  
 Nulule  
  
 tunga  
 tuha  
 buliba  
 shetumuka  
 lakaza

English  
 diarrhoea, to  
 have  
 die, to  
 differ, to  
 difficulty  
 dig up, to  
 dirt  
 dirty, to be  
 disease  
 disembark, to  
 disguise one-  
 self, to  
 dish  
 dispute  
 dispute  
 district  
 disturb  
  
 divorce, to  
 do, to  
 doctor  
 dog  
 door  
 drag, to  
 draw water, to  
 dress, to  
 drink, to  
 drown, to  
 drunk, to  
 become  
 dry, to become  
 dry up, to  
 duiker  
 dust  
 duty  
 duty, to have  
 the  
 ear  
 earn wages, to  
 earth  
 easiness  
 east

Lozi  
 sulula  
 shwa  
 fapana  
 tata  
 pumbula  
 masila  
 ku ba ni masila  
 butuku  
 fweka  
  
 ipetula  
 mukeke  
 zeko  
 zeka  
 sikiliti  
 filikanya,  
 kataza  
 leleka  
 eza  
 tokoteli  
 nja  
 sikwalo  
 hoha  
 ka  
 apala  
 nwa  
 shwa mezi, tiba  
  
 tahwa  
 oma  
 kala  
 puti  
 liluli  
 swanelo  
  
 swanela  
 zebe  
 hola  
 mubu  
 bunolo  
 upa

English	Lozi	English	Lozi	English
eat, to	ca	finish, to	feza	gladness
education	tuto	finished, to		go, to
egg	lii	become	fela	go ahead, to
elder brother,		fire	mulilo	go out, to
sister	muhulwani	firm, to		go round, to
elephant	tou	become	tia	go up, to
end	mafelelezo	firm, to make	tiisa	go visiting, to
enemy	sila	first	pili	goat
English	Sikuwa	fish	tapi	good
enough, to be	likana	fisherman	ndui	goodbye
enter, to	kena	fit for, to be	lukela	goods
equal, to be	likanelela	flood	munda	government
establish, to	toma	floor, dung-		grandparent
especially	sihulu	smeared	bulilo	grass
European	Mukuwa	flower	palisa	graze, to
examine, to	tatuba	fly	nzi	green
except	konji	fly, to	fufa	greet, to
exchange, to	cinca	follow, to	tatama	greetings
excrement	masipa	food	sico	grow, to
explain, to	talusa	fool	sitoto	grow, to make
extinguish, to	tima	forbid	hanisa	grow up, to
eye	lito	forest	mushitu	guess, to
face	pata	forge iron, to	tula	guide, to
fall, to	wa	forget, to	libala	gun
family	lubasi	fork	tabisa	hair
famine	tala	formerly	sapili	half
famous, to be	bubana	fragment	siemba	hand
far	hule	Friday	la Buketalizoho	hand, left
fat	mafula	friend	muzwale	hand, right
fat, to become	nuna	friendship	bulikani	handle
father	ndate	frighten, to	sabisa	hang, to
fault	mulatu, poso	from	mwa, kwa	happen, to
fear, to	saba	fry, to	halika	harbour
feast	mukiti	full, to become	tala	harvest, to
February	Yowa	game		hat
feel, to	utwa	garden	papali	hate, to
fell, to	lema	gentleness	simu	head
fight, to	lwana	gift	bunolo	headman
fill, to	taza	girl	mpo	heart
find, to	fumana	give, to	musizana	hearth
finger	munwana	glad, to become	fa	heaviness
			taba	



English	Lozi	English	Lozi
gladness	tabo	help	tuso
go, to	ya	help, to	tusa
go ahead, to	itangeta	hen	kuhu
go out, to	zwa	herd	mutapi
go round, to	potoloha	herd, to	lisa
go up, to	kambama	here	fa, kwanu, mo
go visiting, to	pota	hi!	yela!
goat	puli	hide, to	pata
good	nde	high	telele
goodbye	mu siale fo	hippopotamus	kubu
goods	tutu	hoe	muhuma
government	mubuso	hold, to	swala
grandparent	kuku	hole	musima
grass	bucwani	holiday	pumulo
graze, to	fula	honey	linosi
green	tala	hope, to	sepa
greet, to	lumelisa	horn	lunaka
greetings	mu lumele	horse	pizi
grow, to	mela	hot season	mbumbi
grow, to make	melisa	hour	hora
grow up, to	hula	house	ndu
guess, to	hakanya	how?	cwani?
guide, to	zamaisa	hungry, to	
gun	tobolo	become	lapa
hair	mulili	hunt, to	zuma
half	hafu	hunter	muzumi
hand	lizoho	hurry, to	akufa, pakisa
hand, left	nzohoto, la	hurt, to	holofaza
hand, right	silyo, la	hurt, to become	holofala
handle	mufinyana	hurt oneself, to	ikolofaza
hang, to	paheka	hyena	sitongwani
happen, to	ezahala	ill, to be	kula
harbour	lifwekelo	inform, to	zibisa
harvest, to	kutula	inherit, to	yola
hat	kuwani	insect	kokwani
hate, to	toya	interpreter	mutoloki
head	toho	introduce, to	tahisa
headman	muñ'a munzi	island	soli
heart	pilu	January	Sope
hearth	liso	journey	musipili
heaviness	bukiti		

English	Lozi	English	Lozi	English
judge	muatuli	live, to	pila	money
judge, to	atula	load	mulwalo	monkey
July	Sikulu	load, to	longa	month
June	Mbuwana	long	telele	moon
keep, to	buluka	long ago	kale	mosquito
kill, to	bulaya	look after, to	babalela	most
kilt	siziba	look at, to	talima	motor
kind	mufuta	loose, to		mother
kindness	musa	become	tepa	mould, to
knee	liñwele	lost, to become	lateha	mouse
knife	tipa	lounge, to	itulela	mouth
know, to	ziba	luck, bad	bumai	much
lamp	lampi	magic	mabibo	murder
language	puo	magistrate	mubusisi	nail
large	tuna	maize	mbonyi	name
last year	ñohola	make, to	eza	near
latrine, pit	kalimbalimba	manner	mukwa	necessary, to
laugh, to	seha	manners, good	likute	become
law	mulao	many	ñata	need, to
lawsuit	zeko	March	Liatamanyi	nest
laziness	buzwa	marriage	linyalo	net, fishing
leader	muzamaisi	marry, to (of man)		new
leaf	litali	mat	nyala	news
leak, to	luta	matter	museme	next year
leap, to	tula	May	taba	nice, to make
learn, to	ituta	meal	Kandao	night
leave, to	funduka	means of, by	bupi	no
leg	liutu	meat	ka	noise
lesson	tuto	medicine	nama	noth
letter	liñolo	meet, to	muliani	nose
leopard	ngwe	meet together, to	katana	notice, to
lid	sikwahelo	meet with, to	kopana	November
lie	buhata, lishano	meeting	tahela	now
light	liseli	messenger	kopano	number
like	inge, sina	midday	masinja	nurse, to
like, to	lata	millet	musihali	
like, to be	swana	mine	mauza	October
limp, to	toza	missionary	mukoti	office
little, a	hanyinyani	Monday	muluti	often
lion	tau		la Mubulo	old age
				old person



English	Lozi	English	Lozi
money	mali	one	ñwi
monkey	njoko	onion	nyanisi
month	kweli	only	fela
moon	kweli	open, to	kwalula
mosquito	munañi	open plain	libala
most	buñata	order	taelo
motor	motokala	order, to	laela
mother	me	overcome, to	fenya
mould, to	bupa	own, to	lua
mouse	peba	ox	pulu
mouth	mulomo		
much	hahulu	paddle	silabo
murder	pulao	paddle, to	fuluha
		paddler	mufuluhi
nail	mapo	pain	butuku
name	libizo	paint	mubaso
near	fa kauñi	pair	bubeli
necessary, to		paper	pepa, pampili
become	tokwahala	parent	mushemi
need, to	tokwa	Paramount	mulena yo
nest	sialetto	Chief	muhulu
net, fishing	lituwa	part	kalulo
new	nca	pass, to	pasa
news	makande	path	nzila
next year	isaho	pauper	mubotana
nice, to make	wabisa	pay, to	lifa
night	busihu	payment	tifo
no	batili, awa	pay tax, to	tela
noise	lilata	pencil	potoloto
north	mutulo	permission	sibaka
nose	ngo	person	mutu
notice, to	lemuha	persuade, to	kolwisa
November	Njimwana	pick up, to	nopa
now	cwale	picture	siswaniso
number	palo	pierce, to	punya
nurse, to	alafa	pig	kulube
		pineapple	mumbita
October	Yenda	pit	siliba
office	ofisi	place	sibaka
often	hañata	plain, open	libala
old age	bucembele	plan, to	lela
old person	mucembele	play, to	bapala

English	Lozi	English	Lozi	English
please, to	tabisa	refuse, to	hana	sheep
point out, to	supa	relish	busunso	shirt
pool	lisa	remain, to	siala	shoe
porridge	buhobe	remember, to	hupula	shoot, to
pot	pizana	rest, to	pumula	shore
potato, sweet	ngulu	return, to	kuta	shout, to
pound, to	sita	reward	mupuzo	show, to
pound, sterling	pondo	rice	laisi	shut, to
pour, to	sela	rich, to become	fuma	side
poverty	bubotana	rich person	mufumi	sin
praise, to	loka	ripen, to	buzwa	sing
prepare, to	lukisa	river	nuka	sir, madam
prepare one-		road	mukwakwa	sisal
self, to	itukisa	roof	situwa	sister, brothe
pretend, to	ikeza	root	mubisi	sit
prevent, to	tiba, hanisa	rot, to	bola	skill
price	teko	rubber	laba	skilled, to
prison	tolongo	rubbish	litakala	become
progress, to	zwela-pili	ruin, to	sinya	skin
protect, to	sileleza	ruined, to		slate
protection	silelezo	become	sinyeha	slate-pencil
Provincial	mubusisisi yo	rule, to	busa	sleep
Commissioner	muhulu	run, to	mata	sleep, to
punish, to	panisha	sad, to become	swaba	slow, to be
punishment	koto	salt	lizwai	smear, to
push, to	sunda	sand	mushabati	smell
put, to	beya	satisfied, to be	kolwa	smell, to
question	puzo	Saturday	la Pelekelo	smoke
quickly	kapili	saw, to	saha	smoke, to
quiet, to be	kuza	scarce, to be	tokwahala	snake
race	lusika, sicaba	school	sikolo	snuff
rain	pula	scissors	sikele	snuff, to
rain, to	nela	see, to	bona	soap
rainy season	litabula	sell, to	lekisa	soldier
read, to	bala	send, to	luma	song
ready, to		separate, to	kauhanya	soon
become	luka	separated, to be	kauhana	sound, to
receive, to	amuhela	September	Muimunene	sow, to
red	fubelu	sew, to	luka	speak, to
reed	lutaka	shape	sibupeho	spear
		sharpen, to	shenga	speed
				spoon



English	Lozi	English	Lozi
sheep	ngu	spread, to	yala
shirt	hembe	stand up, to	yema
shoe	sieta	star	naleli
shoot, to	kunupa	steal, to	uzwa
shore	likamba	steynbuck	kabu
shout, to	hua	stick	kota
show, to	bonisa	stomach	mba
shut, to	kwala	stone	licwe
side	buse	store	sintolo
sin	sibi	strength	mata
sing	opela	string	muhala
sir, madam	sha	sugar	swikili
sisal	lukushe	suicide, to	
sister, brother	kaizeli	commit	ipulaya
sit	ina	summon, to	zekisa
skill	bukwala	sun	lizazi
skilled, to		Sunday	la Sunda
become	talifa	supper	mulalelo
skin	litalo	surpass, to	fita
slate	litapa	sweep, to	fiela
slate-pencil	pene	sweetness	munati
sleep	buloko	sympathy	makeke
sleep, to	lobala		
slow, to be	londa	table	tafule
smear, to	lila, mateha	tail	muhata
smell	munko	take, to	nga
smell, to	nunka	take, away, to	zwise
smoke	musi	take to, to	isa
smoke, to	zuba	tax	mutelo
snake	noha	teach, to	luta
snuff	kwai	teacher	muluti
snuff, to	zuba	tell	bulelela
soap	mulola	thankful, to	
soldier	mupokola	become	itumela
song	pina	there	fo, kwa, teñi
soon	kapili	thick	kima
sound, to	liza	thief	lisholi
sow, to	cala	thin	sisani
speak, to	bulela	thin, to become	ota
spear	lilumo	thing	nto, sika, silo
speed	lubilo	think, to	hupula
spoon	lishwana	this year	unomwaha

English	Lozi	English	Lozi	English
throw, to	nepa	upside down,		wet, to become
throw away, to	lata	to be	fulumana	when?
Thursday	la Bune	upside down,		where?
thus	cwana, cwalo	to make	fulumeka	white
tie, to	funga	use, to	itusisa	width
tiger-fish	ngweshi			wife
tired, to		vain, in	fela, mbango	wildebeeste
become	katala	vegetable	muloho	win, to
time	nako	village	munzi	wind
to	mwa, kwa	visit, to	potela	window
tobacco	kwai			wing
today	kacenu	wages, to earn	hola	winter
together	hamoho	waggon	koloi	wisdom
tomorrow	kamuso	wait for, to	libelela, litela	witch
tool	sisebeliso	wake up, to	zuha	witchcraft
tooth	lino	walk, to	zamaya	witness
trader	mulekisi	wall	limota	witness, to
transplant	suña	want, to	bata, tokwa	
trap	katwa, lukuko	war	ndwa	
tree	kota	warm, to		
tribe	mushobo	become	futumala	
trouble	mufilifili	wash, to	tapisa	
trouble, to	kataza	water	mezi	
troubled, to be	filikana	water, to	selaela	
truant	sihwaba	waterfall	sibuba	
trustworthy,		weak, to		
to be	sepahala	become	fokola	
truly	luli, kaniti	wealth	bufumu	
truth	niti	Wednesday	la Bulalu	
try, to	lika	weed, to	tahula	
Tuesday	la Bubeli	week	sunda	
twice	habeli	weep, to	lila	
		weight	bukiti	
uncle		well	hande	
(maternal)	malume	well, to		
uncover, to	kwahulula	become	fola	
understand, to	utwa	well-being	buiketo	
understanding	kutwisiso	well-known,		
understood,		to be	zibahala	
to be	utwahala	well-known,		
unload	longola	to make	zibahaza	
upon	fa	west	wiko	



English	Lozi	English	Lozi
wet, to become	koloba	woman	musali
when?	lili?	word	linzwi
where?	kai?	work	musebezi.
white	sweu	work, to	sebeza
width	bupala	workman	mubeleki
wife	musali	world	lifasi
wildebeeste	kokoñ	worm	libuku
win, to	tula	wound	taba
wind	moya	write, to	ñola
window	lihaulō	wrong, to do	fosa
wing	lifufa		
winter	maliha	yard of cloth	lipeka
wisdom	mano	year	silimo
witch	muloi	yes	eni
witchcraft	buloi	yesterday	mabani
witness	paki	young man	mucaha
witness, to	paka	youth	bucaha