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
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INTRODUCTION

Consider this simple English sentence,

**THE BOY KILLS THE SNAKE**

which 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 zible 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.*
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 in "set," e.g. sebeza; I is pronounced as ee in "feel," e.g. pilu; 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. bulula.

(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; ng, which is pronounced as ng in "king," e.g. niata, nibi; and which often sounds like a mixture of the English b and e.g. bulula, bupi.

(d) The accent generally falls on the last syllable but one 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ni ziba mutu</td>
<td>lu ziba mutu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>u ziba mutu</td>
<td>mu ziba mutu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>u ziba mutu</td>
<td>ba ziba mutu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>na ziba</td>
<td>lwa ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>wa ziba</td>
<td>mwa ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>wa ziba</td>
<td>ba ziba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

EXERCISE 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>mushimani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>musizana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>mutu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man, husband</td>
<td>munna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman, wife</td>
<td>musali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent</td>
<td>mushemi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magistrate</td>
<td>mubusisi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>muluti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrier</td>
<td>mulwali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paddler</td>
<td>mufuluhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some nouns in this class, and generally all tribal nouns, have the plural in MA-
chief     mulena   malena
Mulozi    Mulozi   Malozi

Some nouns in this class contract MUA- to MWA
child    mwana   bana

Some personal nouns of this class have no prefix in the singular
and a plural prefix BO-
father    ndate   bondate
mother    me      bome

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 tusu 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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ni ka ziba</td>
<td>lu ka ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>u ka ziba</td>
<td>mu ka ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>u ka ziba</td>
<td>ba ka ziba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Some common verbs are:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mat</td>
<td>museme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td>mulilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest</td>
<td>mushitu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canoe</td>
<td>mukolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journey</td>
<td>musipili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>way, custom</td>
<td>mukwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicine</td>
<td>muliani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tribe, kind</td>
<td>mushobo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road</td>
<td>mukwakwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>village</td>
<td>munzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>musebezi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>munko</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ne ni ziba</td>
<td>ne lu ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>n' o ziba</td>
<td>ne mu ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n' a ziba</td>
<td>ne ba ziba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ni zibile</td>
<td>lu zibile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>u zibile</td>
<td>mu zibile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>u zibile</td>
<td>ba zibile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (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 -NYIZ.

   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
   I am becoming warm. I am warm.
   na nuna
   I am growing fat. I am fat.
   na lapa
   I am getting hungry. I am hungry.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>na ziba</td>
<td>lwa ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>wa ziba</td>
<td>mwa ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a ziba</td>
<td>ba ziba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   It will be noted that, except for the Third Person Singular,
THE POSITIVE VERB—THE PAST TENSES

form 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.

PLUPERFECT TENSE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ne ni zibile</td>
<td>ne lu zibile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>n’o zibile</td>
<td>ne mu zibile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n’a zibile</td>
<td>ne ba zibile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Some common verbs are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Silozi</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Silozi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hurry</td>
<td>akufa</td>
<td>chat</td>
<td>ambola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return</td>
<td>kuta</td>
<td>become cold</td>
<td>hazela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>lobala</td>
<td>carry</td>
<td>lwala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>mata</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>opela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fear</td>
<td>saba</td>
<td>rest</td>
<td>pumula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become full</td>
<td>tala</td>
<td>steal</td>
<td>uzwa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old age</td>
<td>buhulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anger</td>
<td>buhali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skill</td>
<td>butali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>bukiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>buliba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>bupiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>bunde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laziness</td>
<td>buzwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendship</td>
<td>bulikani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>porridge</td>
<td>buhobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relish</td>
<td>busunso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>busihu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grass</td>
<td>bucwañi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disease</td>
<td>butuku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- sympathy: makeke
- cleanliness: makete
- wisdom: mano
- strength: mata

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

- 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.
NOUNS BEGINNING WITH BU-

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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ha ni zibi</td>
<td>ha lu zibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ha u zibi</td>
<td>ha mu zibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>h’a zibi</td>
<td>ha ba zibi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE NEGATIVE VERB—THE PRESENT TENSE

2. THE MAIN VERB IN A DEPENDENT CLAUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>niha ni sa zibi</td>
<td>niha lu sa zibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>niha u sa zibi</td>
<td>niha mu sa zibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>nih’a sa zibi</td>
<td>niha ba sa zibi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Some common verbs are:

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

EXERCISE 7

1. Men are not afraid of the night.
2. We do not like pain.
3. Although he does not love work, he has made a canoe.
4. I do not see the village.
5. They are not resting.
6. The boys have finished the work.
7. Although you do not know the road, we will go.
8. The girl does not speak.
9. The women are not cultivating.
10. The chief is not helping the people.
11. You are not sick.
12. We shall eat although we do not like porridge.
13. The girl is not making a mat.
14. The children do not hunt.
15. He hates the journey.
16. Although he is not ill, he is not bringing the grass.
17. We do not know the customs.
18. You have done wrong.
19. The men do not drink the medicine.
20. They are not looking for work.
Nouns Beginning with Li-

Class 4.
1. Some common nouns are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>libizo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone</td>
<td>licwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg</td>
<td>lii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spear</td>
<td>lilumo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>word</td>
<td>linzwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letter</td>
<td>liνolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand, arm</td>
<td>lizoho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foot, leg</td>
<td>liutu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day, sun</td>
<td>lizazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worm</td>
<td>libuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open plain</td>
<td>libala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mabizo</td>
<td>macwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>malumo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manzwi</td>
<td>maνolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mazumo</td>
<td>mazoho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mautu</td>
<td>mazazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maboku</td>
<td>mabala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- tooth: lino, meno
- eye: lito, meto

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.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ha ni na ku ziba</td>
<td>ha lu na ku ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ha u na ku ziba</td>
<td>ha mu na ku ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>h’a na ku ziba</td>
<td>ha ba na ku ziba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Some common verbs are:

- complain: bilaela
- buy: leka
- wake up: zuha
- ask: buza
- sweep: fiela
- point out: supa
- cut: seha
- sell: lekisa
- awaken: zusu
- play: bapala
- become rich: fuma
- remain: siala

**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.

NOUNS BEGINNING WITH LU-

CLASS 5.

1. Some common nouns are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>family</td>
<td>lubasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horn</td>
<td>luna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broom</td>
<td>luhiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>race, tribe</td>
<td>lusika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awning</td>
<td>lutanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reed</td>
<td>lutaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 tua 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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ne ni sa zibi</td>
<td>ne lu sa zibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>n’o sa zibi</td>
<td>ne mu sa zibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n’a sa zibi</td>
<td>ne ba sa zibi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **The Perfect Tense, i.e. I have not known.**

   (a) | Person | Singular          | Plural          |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ha ni si ka ziba</td>
<td>ha lu si ka ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ha u si ka ziba</td>
<td>ha mu si ka ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>h’a si ka ziba</td>
<td>ha ba si ka ziba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ne ni si ka ziba</td>
<td>ne lu si ka ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>n’o si ka ziba</td>
<td>ne mu si ka ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n’a si ka ziba</td>
<td>ne ba si ka ziba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Some common verbs are:—

- rule: busa
- become weak: fokola
- choose: keta
- forget: libala
- weep: lila
- blame: nyaza
- work: sebeza
- become well: fola
- enter: kena
- remember: hupula
- praise: loka
- go visiting: pota.

EXERCISE 11

1. The women were not cultivating.
2. The boys had gone visiting.
3. The men used not to work.
4. He did not remember the name.
5. I did not know the village.
6. Although he did not find the canoe he returned.
7. You had not forgotten.
8. I have become weak.
9. We did not choose the chief.
10. They did not like the work.
11. The husbands did not blame the wives.
12. He did not like the customs.
13. I have not seen the carriers.
14. The paddler did not drink the medicine.
15. You have not got better.
16. We have not finished the work.
17. The children were blaming the parents.
18. Although he did not like the medicine he drank.
19. The chiefs did not govern the people.
20. They did not know the villages.
### 12. Nouns Beginning with SI-

#### Class 6.

1. Some common nouns are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>sico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school</td>
<td>sikolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>silimo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paddle</td>
<td>silabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothes</td>
<td>siapalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place, chance</td>
<td>sibaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>sieta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thing</td>
<td>sika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local axe</td>
<td>silepe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store</td>
<td>sintolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chair</td>
<td>sipula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barge</td>
<td>sisepe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brick</td>
<td>sitina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**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. **Nouns without a prefix**

**Class 7.**

1. Some common nouns are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>nja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>kaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lion</td>
<td>tau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elephant</td>
<td>tou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linja</td>
<td>likaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>litau</td>
<td>litou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>pizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crocodile</td>
<td>kwena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal</td>
<td>folofolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fowl</td>
<td>kuhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aeroplane</td>
<td>fulai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river</td>
<td>nuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flower</td>
<td>palisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>nzila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td>buka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>pula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>tapi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 simu masimu
   house ndu 'mandu
   bundle ŋata mañata

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 punyuho.
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 kona
   - try lika
   - must swanezi
   - ought lukela
   - refuse hana
   - learn ituta
   - begin kala
   - avoid pima.

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.

NOUNS BEGINNING WITH KA-

CLASS 8.
1. Some common nouns are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>steynbuck</td>
<td>tubu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pit-latrine</td>
<td>tulimba-limba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dug hole</td>
<td>tutambi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap</td>
<td>tutwa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The prefix KA- added to the stem of other nouns gives 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>ni</em></td>
<td><em>lu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>ku</em></td>
<td><em>mi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>mu</em></td>
<td><em>ba</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 bulaire (noha).

we are looking at it (the village)
lwa u bona (munzi).

EXERCISE 17

1. I did not know him.
2. He gave me a canoe.
3. You have cheated us.
4. We saw you.
5. The dog loved him.
6. She does not know them.
7. You asked me.
8. A lion killed him.
9. They do not like me.
10. You have not found him.
11. Although I gave you food, you did not eat it.
12. You have pointed out the path. I can see it.
13. We will not kill you.
14. They did not understand me.
15. 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.

### SOME ADVERBS

1. **ADVERBS OF PLACE**
   - **here** *kwamu, fa, mo*
   - **everywhere** *kai ni kai*
   - **underneath** *mwa tasi*
   - **in front** *kwa pili*
   - **inside** *mwa halis*
   - **near** *fa kaufi*
   - **somewhere** *ko kuñwi*
   - **on the ground** *fa fasi*
   - **above** *fa halimu*
   - **behind** *kwa mulaho*
   - **outside** *kwa nde*
   - **far** *kwa hule*
   - **elsewhere** *ku sili*

2. **ADVERBS OF MANNER**
   - **in this way** *cwana*
   - **only** *fela*
   - **thoroughly** *hande-nde*
   - **together** *hamohoh*
   - **much** *hahulu*
   - **easily** *ka bunolo*
   - **in that way** *cwalo*
   - **well** *hande*
   - **badly** *maswe*
   - **a little** *hanyinyani*
   - **altogether** *kaufela*
   - **with difficulty** *ka tata*

3. **ADVERBS OF TIME**
   - **now** *cwale*
   - **soon** *kapili*
   - **first** *pili*
   - **formerly** *sapili*
   - **always** *ka mita*
   - **still** *sa*
   - **again** *hape*
   - **yesterday** *mabani*
   - **to-day** *kacemu*
   - **tomorrow** *kamuso*
   - **at cock-crow** *malungasiku*
   - **early morning** *kakusasana*
   - **at once** *hona fo*
   - **afterwards** *hamulaho*
   - **often** *hañata*
   - **long ago** *kale*
   - **never** *ni ka matua*
   - **already** *se*
   - **regularly** *ka nako ni nako*
   - **last year** *ñoñola*
   - **this year** *unomwaha*
   - **next year** *isaaho*
   - **in the afternoon** *manzibwana*
   - **at night** *busihu*
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.

The Demonstrative Word

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

1. “THIS”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Prefix</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. mu-</td>
<td>yo</td>
<td>ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mu-</td>
<td>wo</td>
<td>ye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. bu-</td>
<td>bo</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. li-</td>
<td>le</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. lu-</td>
<td>lo</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. si-</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>ze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. —</td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>ze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ka-</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This man is sick
mutu yo wa kula.
THE DEMONSTRATIVE WORD

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
-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------
1. mu- | yo | yani | yale
2. mu- | wo | wani | wale
3. bu- | bo | bwani | bwale
4. li- | leo | lani | lyale
5. lu- | lo | lwani | lwale
6. si- | seo | sani | sale
7. - | yeo | yani | yale
8. ka- | kao | kani | kale

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:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Prefix</th>
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<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. mu-</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mu-</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. bu-</td>
<td>bwa</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. li-</td>
<td>la</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. lu-</td>
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<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. si-</td>
<td>sa</td>
<td>za</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. —</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>za</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ka-</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>twa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, mu and mulena elide the final vowel with WA to become A:—

my child
mwan'a ka.

the village headman
mu'n'a munzi.

(c) In both the singular and plural some nouns which express close relationship such as ndate, me and malume eli express 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 or bondate means "my father."

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my relation</td>
<td>mwanahesu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your relation</td>
<td>mwanahemu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his relation</td>
<td>mwanahabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our relation</td>
<td>mwanahabo luna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your relation</td>
<td>mwanahabo mina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their relation</td>
<td>mwanahabo bona</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hesu is also used with wa and ba to express more distant relations, 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.
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 li-nilolo 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.
THE PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

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

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 bulaiile 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. BAKEÑI 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 bakeni 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.
THE CALENDAR

1. DAYS OF THE WEEK
   Monday  la Mubulo (for lizazi la Mubulo)
   Tuesday la Bubeli
   Wednesday la Bulalu
   Thursday la Bune
   Friday   la Buketalizoho
   Saturday la Pelekelo
   Sunday   la Sunda.

2. MONTHS OF THE YEAR
   January   Sope      July       Sikulu
   February  Yowa     August     Muyana
   March     Liatamanyi September Muimunene
   April     Lungu     October    Yenda
   May       Kandao    November   Njimwana
   June      Mbuwana   December   Nulule.

3. SEASONS OF THE YEAR
   winter    maliha
   hot season mbumbi
   flood season munda
   rainy season matabula, litabula.

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 July 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 Kalabobo 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.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Prefix</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>luna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>wena</td>
<td>mina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. mu-</td>
<td>yena</td>
<td>bona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mu-</td>
<td>ona</td>
<td>yona</td>
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<td>ona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. lu-</td>
<td>lona</td>
<td>zona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. si-</td>
<td>sona</td>
<td>zona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. —</td>
<td>yona</td>
<td>tona</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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 mean “and” only when it connects nouns or parallel phr 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 ISIŅI means “and not”:—
   they like money and not work
   ba lata mali isiņi musebezi.

4. KONO means “but.”

5. CWALE or CWALE. HE means “and then” and is co monly 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;
THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

(b) as object of the verb, by singular YO or YE and 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:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Prefix</th>
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<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. mu-</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>ye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. bu-</td>
<td>bo bu</td>
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</tr>
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<td>a</td>
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<td>6. si-</td>
<td>se si</td>
<td>ze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ye</td>
<td>ze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ka-</td>
<td>ka ka</td>
<td>to tu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

we like dogs which hunt well
lu lata linja ze zuma hande.
the school which has been built here is called Mukolo
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 drop
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, the
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.
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.

---

THE ADJECTIVE

1. THE PURE ADJECTIVE
(a) There are only few pure adjectives of which the more common are:

i. Adjectives of Quality
   big       tuna       small  nyinyani
   old       hulu       new   nca
   good      nde        many  ñata
   long      telele     short kuswani
   thick     kima       thin  sisi

ii. Adjectives of Colour
   white     sweu      black  nsu
   yellow    seta      brown Kunoon
   red       fubelu    green  tala
Some of these adjectives of colour have feminine forms, swanyana, swana.

iii. Adjectives of Number

one ŋwi
two beli or peli
three lalu or talu
four ne

(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:

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

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a bad man</td>
<td>mutu ya maswe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a lazy dog</td>
<td>nja ye buzwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batu ba ba maswe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>linja ze buzwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>museme o cwalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miseme ye cwalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sisepe se si cwalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>misebezi ye likani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ndu ye kenile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>masebezi o likani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mandu a kenile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
10. Clean water.
13. Hot water. 18. Two Europeans.

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 mundane 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.
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 joined to the noun they qualify by the relative pronoun.

(b) ÑWI 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: mutu yo muñwi
- other men: batu ba bañwi
- another cow: komu ye ŋwi
- some cows: likomu ze ŋwi

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

- one person: mutu a li muñwi
- one letter: liñolo li liñwi

(c) The forms PELI, two, and TALU, three, are used with nouns of classes 6 and 7, e.g. two schools, likolo ze pelli; 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. 123 men, batu ba mianda ye lishumi ka ba mianda ye mibeli ka bashumi a malalu ka ba ketalizoho ka ba balalu,
### THE NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Bantu Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 man</td>
<td>mutu a li muñwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 men</td>
<td>batu ba babeli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 men</td>
<td>batu ba balalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 men</td>
<td>batu ba bane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 men</td>
<td>batu ba ketalizoho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 men</td>
<td>batu ba ketalizoho ka a li muñwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 men</td>
<td>batu ba letalizoho ka ba babeli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 men</td>
<td>batu ba ketalizoho ka ba balalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 men</td>
<td>batu ba ketalizoho ka ba bane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 men</td>
<td>batu ba mishumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 men</td>
<td>batu ba mishumi ka a li muñwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 men</td>
<td>batu ba mishumi a mabeli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 men</td>
<td>batu ba mishumi a malalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 men</td>
<td>batu ba mishumi a mane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 men</td>
<td>batu ba mishumi a ketalizoho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 men</td>
<td>batu ba mwanda.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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: mushimani wa puli
- the second boy: mushimani wa bubeli
- the third boy: mushimani wa bulalu
- the fourth boy: mushimani wa bune
- the fifth boy: mushimani wa buketalizoho
- the sixth boy: mushimani wa buketalizoho ka a li muñwi
- the seventh boy: mushimani wa buketalizoho ka ba babeli
- the eighth boy: mushimani wa buketalizoho ka ba balalu
- the ninth boy: mushimani wa buketalizoho ka ba bane
- the tenth boy: mushimani wa bulishumi

### 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 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
- we are persons
- you are good
- you are good

- ni mutu
- lu batu.
- u yo munde
- mu ba bande

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

- he is a person
- they are persons
- he is good
- they are good

- ki mutu
- ki batu.
- ki yo munde
- ki ba bande.

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

- he is there
- they are here

- u teñ
- ba kwamu.
(b) In dependent clauses:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>niha ni li mutu</td>
<td>niha lu li batu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>niha u li mutu</td>
<td>niha mu li batu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>niha i li mutu</td>
<td>niha i li batu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. But, in the Third Person, if the predicate is an adverb 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

4. THE PERFECT TENSE

I have become good ni bile yo munde

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:

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

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.
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
we are not persons
you are not good
you are not good

(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 noun which it represents:

he is not a person
they are not persons
he is not good
they are not good

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
they are not there

ha ni mutu
ha lu butu
ha u yo munde
ha mu ba bande

ha si mutu
ha si butu
ha si yo munde
ha si ba bande

h'a yo
ha ba yo
THE VERB TO BE—THE NEGATIVE TENSES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>niha ni si mutu</td>
<td>niha lu si batu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>niha u si mutu</td>
<td>niha mu si batu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>niha i si mutu</td>
<td>niha i si batu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 \( \{ \text{niha'a si yo} \text{ niha'a li si yo.} \)

although they are not there \( \{ \text{niha ba si yo} \text{ niha ba li si yo.} \)

2. THE FUTURE TENSE
   I will not be good
   I will not be there
   \( \text{ha ni na ku ba yo munde} \)

3. THE IMPERFECT TENSE
   I was not good
   I was not there
   \( \{ \text{ne ni si yo munde} \text{ ne ni si yo} \text{ ne ni li si yo} \)

4. THE PERFECT TENSE
   I was not good
   I was not there
   \( \text{ha ni si ka ba yo munde} \)

5. THE PLUPERFECT TENSE
   I had not been good
   I had not been there
   \( \text{ne ni si ka ba yo munde} \text{ ne ni si ka ba teñi} \)

6. THE PRESENT INFINITIVE
   not to be good
   not to be there
   \( \text{ku sa ba yo munde} \text{ ku sa ba teñi} \)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ni na ni</td>
<td>ha ni na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>u na ni</td>
<td>ha u na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>u na ni</td>
<td>ha a na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lu na ni</td>
<td>ha lu na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>mu na ni</td>
<td>ha mu na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ba na ni</td>
<td>ha ba na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. THE FUTURE TENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ni ta ba ni</td>
<td>ha ni na ku ba ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>u ta ba ni</td>
<td>ha u na ku ba ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>u ta ba ni</td>
<td>ha a na ku ba ni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Verb to Have

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>lu ta ba ni</td>
<td>ha lu na ku ba ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>mu ta ba ni</td>
<td>ha mu na ku ba ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ba ta ba ni</td>
<td>ha ba na ku ba ni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4. The Imperfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>ne ni na ni</td>
<td>ne ni si na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n' o na ni</td>
<td>n' o si na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n'a na ni</td>
<td>n'a si na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>ne lu na ni</td>
<td>ne lu si na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ne mu na ni</td>
<td>ni mu si na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ne ba na ni</td>
<td>ne ba si na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5. The Present Infinitive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>ku ba ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>ku sa ba ni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6. The Present Participle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>ya na ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>ya si na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 hoc 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.
10. These houses and compounds are very dirty.
11. He has much skill.
12. The people had no complaints.
13. That village has a good headman.
14. It is often a good thing not to have much money.
15. These men once had the opportunity of learning to read.
16. You have had your share.
17. There are always troubles in this district about food.
18. These pineapples are very sweet.
19. This trader has not many stores.
20. They had their ration money last week.
SOME VERB FORMS

34.

SOME VERB FORMS

The Silozi language is more rich in verbs than in nouns, there are many forms which verbs can take to give them special meanings. The more common are:

1. SUFFIX -ISA
   (a) This suffix makes intransitive verbs transitive:
       ku zwa, to go out       ku zwisa, to make to go out
       ku luka, to be right    ku lukisa, to make right, to arrange.
   (b) Transitive verbs when joined with this suffix generally imply "to help":
       ku fuluha, to paddle     ku fuluhisa, to help to paddle
       ku puma, to cut          ku pumisa, to help to cut.
   (c) Verb roots which end in -YA contract to -ISA:
       ku zamaya, to go         ku zamaisa, to guide.
   (d) Some roots ending in -OHA or -UHA contract to -USA respectively:
       ku tuha, to leave        ku tusa, to take away.

2. SUFFIX -YA
   This suffix makes some intransitive verbs transitive:
   ku kopana, to meet        ku kopanya, to unite
   ku kena, to enter         ku kenya, to introduce.
   ku fapana, to disagree    ku fapanya, to make disagree
   ku kubukana, to become    ku kubukanya, to heap up
   heaped

3. SUFFIX -AHALA
   This suffix intensifies the meaning of the verb and gives it a passive sense:
   ku bona, to see
   ku utwa, to understand
   ku ziba, to know
   ku eza, to do
   ku tokwa, to lack
   ku sepa, to trust
   ku bonahala, to be well visible
   ku utwahala, to be well understood
   ku zibahala, to be well known
   ku ezahala, to happen
   ku tokwahala, to be necessary
   ku sephala, to be trustworthy

4. SUFFIX -AHAZA
   This suffix both intensifies the meaning of the verb and gives it a transitive meaning:
   ku bona, to see
   ku bonahaza, to make well visible
SOME VERB FORMS

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 sinya 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.
(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 sinyelizire 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 lobha to break  ku lobeza to be broken
(b) The verb can take a partitive object:—
he has broken his arm
u lobehile lizohu.

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 lumclelana to agree.

9. SUFFIXES -OHA, -OKA, -UHA, -ULUHA and -OLA, -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 tama to tie
ku omboka to get out of the water
ku tamuluha to become untied.
(c) The suffixes -OLA, -USA are transitive:—
    ku longa to load
    ku tama to tie
ku longola to unload
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
    buhole lameness
    sweufala to become white
    holofala to become hurt.
(b) The suffix -FAZA makes transitive verbs:—
    sweu white
    buhole lameness
    sweufaza to make white
    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 ziba to know
    ku fela to end
    ku utwisisa to understand thoroughly
    ku zibelela to know thoroughly
    ku feleleza to finish completely.

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.
(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**

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

**SOME VERB USES**

1. **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 njii?
   is it a boy or a girl?
   ki mushimani kapa musizana?

4. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN
   The interrogative pronouns are:—
   (a) MĀNI for persons (plural BOMĀNI):
      who are you?
      u māni?
      whose house is this?
      ndu ye ki ya māni?

   (b) IŅI or NI for things:
      what are you doing?
      mu ezaņi?
      what shall I do with it?
      ni ka ezaņi ka ona?

   (c) MĀNI is also commonly used to mean “what sort of”
      or “what is the name of”:
      what sort of grass is this?
      ki bucwaņi māni bo?
      what is this thing called?
      ki sika māni?

   (d) IŅI or NI is also commonly used, especially with verbs
      ending with the suffix -ELA, to mean “why” or “what for”:
      why?
      ki ka baka laņi?
THE DIRECT QUESTION

why are you so angry?
mu halifeziĩĩi 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?
kí mufuta ufi wa bucwañí bo?

(b) The interrogative adjectives "how many," "how much"
are expressed by KAI:
how many cows are there?
kú na ni likomu ze kai?
how much money have you?
mú na ni mali a makai?

6. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS
when? lili?
how? cwañí?
where? kai? or ka kai?
how often hakai?

when did they arrive?
bà fitile lili?
how are you?
mú pila cwañí?
where are you going?
mú 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
cwana.
   - a mu eze
don’t do that
   - si ezi
cwalo.
   - mu si ke mwa eza

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 little hanyinyani.

THE IMPERATIVE

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular 2</td>
<td>ziba</td>
<td>si zibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural 2</td>
<td>zibaní</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE DIRECT COMMAND

THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ni zibe</td>
<td>ni si ke na ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>u zibe</td>
<td>u si ke wa ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a zibe</td>
<td>a si ke a ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>lu zibe</td>
<td>lu si ke lwa ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>mu zibe</td>
<td>mu si ke mwa ziba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ba zibe</td>
<td>ba si ke ba ziba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.
Clauses expressing purpose are expressed by:

1. **Kuli+-Subjunctive:**
   I have come in order to ask your advice ni til’o 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 mina ni 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  bulela, li  believe  lumela
   hope  sepa  think, remember  hupula
   forget  libala  be sure  kolwe

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 KULI. 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 cwaani

   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:

- why he has gone
  kuli u yezini
  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 mani
- 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 sebeza 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 eleelize kuli ba si ke ba ba buzwa.

2. Some common verbs which introduce such clauses are:
   order  laela
   advise  eleza
   warn    bulelela
   ask     kupa
   persuade kolwisa
   forbid  hanisa

EXERCISE 41

1. Tell the men to go away.
2. I shall not try to prevent your leaving.
3. The law forbids people to drink this water.
4. Don’t ask me to give you more money.
5. We tried to advise the villagers to build better houses,
   they were not persuaded.
6. The boy asked permission to go home.
7. He was ordered by the court to pay three pounds.
8. Why don’t you persuade the parents to send their child
   to school?
9. But I told you to come back yesterday.
10. Women are forbidden by custom to eat eggs.
11. They have been warned not to drink beer.
12. Tell him to go and earn the money for his tax.
13. Who told you to do that?
14. Ask him how much he wants for that basket.
15. Go and tell the people not to wait for me.
16. They were persuaded to look for new gardens.
17. I thought I had ordered the paddlers to start at dawn.
18. Tell him not to be such a fool.
19. They have been forbidden to speak to the people about that
20. 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 bulézi ku bona ba kutile.
   Or, by the use of SE:
   after I had spoken to them they went back
   ha ni se ni bulézi 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
   pili muléna a si ka fita
   muléna a si ka fita
   muléna a si ka fita kale
   muléna 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 felize 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 litéle ku fitela h’a fita.
   (b) by the use of the verb MANA in the Subjunctive:
   wait until he arrives
   mu litéle mane a fita.

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:—
THE CONDITIONAL CLAUSE

(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.

THE DEPENDENT CLAUSE

1. It has been seen that the verb often has two forms, one for use in main sentences and the other for use in dependent clauses. In Sinolozi, when the same subject is retained throughout the sentence, the dependent clause commonly forms a substitute for an adverbial clause expressing cause, time, circumstance, etc. A simple pronoun is A in the third person singular of personal subject, beginning with MU-, but otherwise the a- form of the simple pronoun is not used even if the verb is absolute or has a simple 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 perfect 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 lalile.
- 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 niolle lino lolo le mu sa mameli hahulu.
- being afraid he began to weep
  n’a kalile ku lila a sabile.
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.

**Some Common Idioms**

- Good morning: *mu zuhile.*
- Let us go: *a lu yeñi.*
- It’s all right: *ku lukile.*
- It’s impossible: *ha ku konahali.*
How much is it?
It doesn’t matter
There’s no harm done
See to it yourself
Where are you going?
Goodbye
Farewell
To go for good
Not at all
He’s drunk
Poor fellow
An old woman
Some of you
As many children as possible
We are hungry
You’re starving me
You’re making me work hard
You’re killing me with laughter
My heart is sad
We want some meat
Is it far to Mongu?

It’s not too far
A coat of many colours
He came to school late

He’s clever at making bricks

Whoever wants can go
Nothing will grow without rain
No one is allowed to enter

He has gone inside to sleep
To oversleep
My child is ill
It’s for you to decide
A death has occurred in my village
They have lost many children
He fainted
He has lost his temper
He has no manners
He is incorrigible

ki bukai?
ha ku na taba.
ha ku na mulatu.
mu iponele.
ku iwa kai?
mu siale fo.
mu zamaye fo.
ku ya ku ile.
ku tokwa.
u cile sico.
mutu wa batu.
musali wa mucembele.
ba ku mina.
bana ba bañata ni ku fita.
lu shwile tala.
mu ni bulaisa tala.
mu ni bulaisa mabote.
mu ni bulaisa liseho.
ni tomohile pilu.
lu bata kwa nama.

ki kwa hule ku zwa fa ku kwa Mongu?
ki kwa hule kono ku fa kaufi baki ya mibala-balala.

u liehile kwa ku kena sikolo.
ki sikwala kwa ku folo sitina.

mani ni mani ya lata a zamaye ha ku na se si mela si si na phe ha ku lumelelwu mutu ufi ni ku kena.
u ile mwa ndu a lobale.
ku lobala singomba.
ni kulelwana ki mwana.
ku ta ziba mina.

lu tahezwi ki maswabi.
ba shwezwi ki bana ba bañata.
u kulehile pilu.
u felie pilu.
u shwile pilu.
u cile lizazi.
They have eaten their fill  
It can’t be done  
He has died

ba kusi.  
kwa pala.  
utokwahalile.

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

EXERCISE 2

EXERCISE 3

EXERCISE 4
KEY TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 5

EXERCISE 6

EXERCISE 7

EXERCISE 8
KEY TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 9

EXERCISE 10

EXERCISE 11

EXERCISE 12
KEY TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 13

EXERCISE 14

EXERCISE 15

EXERCISE 16
KEY TO EXERCISES


EXERCISE 17


EXERCISE 18


EXERCISE 19


EXERCISE 20

Exercise 21
5. Ni bata ku kwa mubapishelela.
6. Mwali kwa mwa mubuli.
7. Ba ku lebolela kwa mafelo.
8. Mu swaneni ku ndu.
bulaile tau ka mazoho shela. 10. Liapalo za ka li uziziwe kikulu
mani ba ka. 11. Nohola masimu a luna a sinyizwe ku naka.
14. Batu ba liifisizwe ki mubusisi. 15. U tabole tou ka langa
16. Sikolo si yahilwe ka bucwani. 17. Ba yala likubwa mwa
18. Banna ni basali ba ya ni luna kwa Lealui. 19. U folo
muliani wo. 20. Mwan' a ka u lutiwi ka muluti yo.

EXERCISE 24

1. U fundukile ka 25 March. 2. Bashimani ba ka kuta
bualu. 3. Malihwa lwa hazela kaufela. 4. Ka la pelekelo
ku life. 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 ku noha ka 1940. 9. N
munda u bulaile mbonyi mwa libala. 10. Ku kala ka De-
ku isa ka February basali ba tahula masimu. 11. M
Makuwa ha ba lati ku sebeza ka tata. 12. Babeleki ba k
musebezi ka la pelekelo. 13. Lu ka ya kwa Kalabo ka la
talizaho. 14. U pepilwe ka Yowa. 15. Batu ba kala k
mbonyi ka Yenda. 16. Unomwaha Mulena yo muhulu u
kwa Lealui inge ku kwa mafelelezo a June. 17. Ka la Sund
ya kwa keke. 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 buke
ku fitela ka la mubulo.

EXERCISE 25

1. Bona batu ba bulezi cwalo. 2. Nih'a lekile lik
leksize hape kapili. 3. Na ni boni mutu. 4. Nja i seh
sebezi cwaleka na. 8. Tau i bulailwe ki yena. 9. Basih
tile ni luna. 10. Bona basali ne ba hana ku zwa
11. Mubusisi n'a bulezi ku bona. 12. N'a isa likwati k
15. Sico kafela si cilwe ki yena. 16. Yena u i ezize. 1
libyana za bona. 18. Munda u ka fita ku ona mushit
19. Niha mu sa koni ku bona likwati mu yemi fa kaufi

EXERCISE 26

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


EXERCISE 28


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 ali a mañata hahulu. 4. Unomwaha ba melisize lico ze füata ku fita
KEY TO EXERCISES


EXERCISE 30


EXERCISE 31


KEY TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 32

EXERCISE 33

EXERCISE 34

**Exercise 35**


**Exercise 36**


**Exercise 37**


**Exercise 38**

1. U til'o ni bona. 2. Ki ku li ba il'o leka sico? 3. Lu eza cwaló ku mi tusa. 4. Kuli u kwalule, sehá mo. 5. Ni ta kutela
Excerpts from a text document page, likely a page from a book or educational material.

**Exercise 39**


**Exercise 40**

KEY TO EXERCISES


EXERCISE 41


EXERCISE 42

KEY TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 43


EXERCISE 44


EXERCISE 45

### SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

#### 1. THE PARTS OF THE BODY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lozi</th>
<th>English</th>
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<td>mulelu</td>
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<td>mali</td>
<td>mouth</td>
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<td>mala (pl.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>numba</td>
<td>nakedness</td>
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87
2. THE HOSPITAL

English
abscess, sore
ache, to
anoint, to

Lozi
sitombo
opa
toza

English
hospital
hot, to become
hurt, to get

Lozi
sipatela
cisa
holofala

ill, to be
itch, to

kula
baba
tipa

leprosy
limp, to

mbingwa
toza

mad, to
become
measles

pulumuka
muukwaukwani

medicine
neuralgia
nurse
nurse, to

muliani
lusinga
mukulisi
kulisa

oil
orderly

mafula
mualafi

pain
poison
poison, to
pregnant, to
become

butuku
mabeela, sifanu
beela mabeela

pus

itwala
bulalu

ringworm
rub, to

situu
huta

scabies
scurvy
shivering
sleep, to
sore eyes
sprain, to

lukwekwe
lindombe
litutumebo
lobala
lupwe
leya

fat, to become
feel, to
health
help, to

cut, to
dampness
danger
dead, to
death
die, to
dirt
disease
dizzy, to be
drink, to
dry up, to
dust

eczema
excrement
extract, to

mukamo.
kozi
lifu
shwa
masila
butuku
tinguluka
nwa
oma
liluli

siloba
masipa
tomola

English

tuckle, to
sweat, to
temperature,
to have
thin, to become
headed, to

answer, to
rithmetic
tell

book
boy

child, school
class

cleanliness

fever

colour

demonstrate, to
fire

dismiss, to

fright, to

education
equipment
examine, to

fall
fault
forget, to

game
### Special vocabularies

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#### 3. The School

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<td>child, school</td>
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<td>teach, to</td>
<td>luta</td>
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<td>truant</td>
<td>sihwaba</td>
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<td>sit, to</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>write, to</td>
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### 4. THE LAW

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<td>argue, to</td>
<td>kanana</td>
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<td>ket0</td>
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<td>betray, to</td>
<td>beteka</td>
<td>err, to</td>
<td>fosa</td>
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<td>nyaza</td>
<td>explain, to</td>
<td>talusa</td>
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<td>case</td>
<td>litaba (pl.)</td>
<td>fight, to</td>
<td>iwana</td>
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<td>bilaela</td>
<td>fine</td>
<td>tifo</td>
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<td>mbilinganya</td>
<td>fine, to</td>
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<td>government</td>
<td>muso</td>
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<td>wisa, kolwisa</td>
<td>guilty</td>
<td>mutu ya na ni</td>
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<td>kashwau</td>
<td>judge, to</td>
<td>atula</td>
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**English**

- banana
- beans
- bury, to
- cabbage
- cassava
- cassava leaves
- cob, bare
- cob, fresh
- corn, Kaffir
5. THE GARDEN

English | Lozi
---|---
agriculture | bulimi
banana | likonde
beans | manawa
bury, to | pumbeka

cabbage | kabici
 cassava | mwanja
 cassava leaves | shombo
 cob, bare | mutose
 cob, fresh | lisoto
 corn, Kaffir | mabele
SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

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

6. THE HOUSE

English          Lozi          English          Lozi
----------          --------          ----------          -----
axe, native       silepe         clay             lizupa
bark              likumba         construct, to    panga (of wood)
brick             sitina          firm, to become   tiya
brick, burnt      sitina se si   floor, smeared    bulilo
cisizwe           bricks, to make   grass            bucwani
foloma sitina     yaha            barge
build, to         muyaho         canal
building          ñata            capsize, to      goods
to                ñata            change sides, to  downstream
devise, to        ñata            confluence
confluence        ñata            cross, to
cross, to         ñata            depth
disembark, to      ñata            disembark, to
bargain, to       ñata            downstream
to               ñata            to go
### Special Vocabulary

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<td>saw</td>
<td>sake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nela</td>
<td>saw, to</td>
<td>sake, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikulukulu</td>
<td>size</td>
<td>tikanyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mapo</td>
<td>smear, to</td>
<td>lila, mateha</td>
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<td>mubaso,</td>
<td>thatch, to</td>
<td>mabulukelo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mupende</td>
<td>tie, to</td>
<td>lulela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musima</td>
<td>tool</td>
<td>funga, tama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musumo</td>
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<td>sisebeliso</td>
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<tr>
<td>ndu ya limota</td>
<td>verandah</td>
<td>malibela</td>
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<tr>
<td>la mubu</td>
<td>wall</td>
<td>limota</td>
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<tr>
<td>penda</td>
<td>weak, to</td>
<td>fokola</td>
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<tr>
<td>luba</td>
<td>become window</td>
<td>lhaulo</td>
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<td>lukisa, bakanya</td>
<td>wire-gauze</td>
<td>sefa</td>
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<tr>
<td>situwa</td>
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### 7. The River

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<td>soli</td>
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<td>sisepe</td>
<td>journey</td>
<td>musipili</td>
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<td>fweka</td>
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<td>leave, to</td>
<td>funduka</td>
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<td>shatula</td>
<td>load, to</td>
<td>longa</td>
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<td>malo</td>
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<td>sila</td>
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<td>imeza</td>
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<td>buliba</td>
<td>overload, to</td>
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<td>longoka</td>
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<td>silabo</td>
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<td>paddle, to</td>
<td>mufuluhi</td>
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<td>paddler</td>
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<tr>
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<td>paddler, lazy</td>
<td>silonganu</td>
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<td>push away, to</td>
<td>kandula</td>
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<td>goods</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>rapids</td>
<td>sibuba</td>
<td>swim, to</td>
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<td>river</td>
<td>nuka</td>
<td>unload, to</td>
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<td>rope</td>
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<td>shore</td>
<td>likamba</td>
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<td>splash, to</td>
<td>tapwita</td>
<td>wet, to become</td>
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8. THE COUNTRYSIDE

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<td>bay</td>
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<td>lisa</td>
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<td>border</td>
<td>museto</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>mukoti</td>
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<td>bush</td>
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<td>mound</td>
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<td>bush, in the</td>
<td>naheni</td>
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<td>canal</td>
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<td>capital</td>
<td>muleneñi</td>
<td>path</td>
<td>nzila</td>
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<td>capital, away</td>
<td>matakanyani</td>
<td>penetrate, to</td>
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<td>naha</td>
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<td>desert</td>
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<td>district,</td>
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<td>East</td>
<td>upa</td>
<td>road</td>
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<td>edge (forest)</td>
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<td>mushabati</td>
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<td>edge (village)</td>
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### 9. ANIMALS

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<td>sibatana</td>
<td>hare</td>
<td>shakame</td>
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<td>folofolo</td>
<td>heifer</td>
<td>nkkomwana</td>
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<td>animal, domestic antelope</td>
<td>simununu tolo</td>
<td>hippopotamus horse</td>
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<td>baboon</td>
<td>pombwe</td>
<td>hyena</td>
<td>pizi ya mwa hae</td>
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<td>nali</td>
<td>jackal</td>
<td>sitongwani</td>
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<td>lizwii</td>
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<td>lion</td>
<td>ngwe</td>
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### 10. BIRDS AND INSECTS

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<td>scorpion</td>
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<td>mankoli</td>
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<td>liuyi</td>
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<td>njolo</td>
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<td>kambimbi</td>
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<td>nda, lilondwe</td>
<td>toad</td>
<td>(pl. bo-)</td>
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<td>munani</td>
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Go, to
Go ahead, to
Go out, to
Go round, to
Go up, to
Go visiting, to
Goat
Good
Goodbye
Goods
Government
Grandparent
Grass
Graze, to
Green
Greet, to
Greetings
Grow, to
Grow, to make
Grow up, to
Guess, to
Guide, to
Gun
Hair
Half
Hand
Hand, left
Hand, right
Handle
Hang, to
Happen, to
Harbour
Harvest, to
Hat
Hate, to
Head
Headman
Heart
Hearth
Heaviness

Lozi

Tabo
Ya
Itangeta
Zwa
Potoloha
Kambama
Pota
Puli
Nde
Mu siale fo
Tutu
Mubuso
Kuku
Bucwani
Fula
Tala
Lumelisa
Mu lumele
Mela
Melisa
Hula
Hakanya
Zamaisa
Tobolo
Mulili
Hafu
Lizoho
Nzohoto, la
Silyo, la
Mufinyana
Paheka
Ezahala
Lifwekelo
Kutula
Kuwani
Toya
Toho
Mun'a munzi
Pili
Liso
Bukiti

English

Help
Help, to
Hen
Herd
Herd, to
Here
Hi!
Hide, to
High
Hippopotamus
Hoe
Hold, to
Hole
Holiday
Honey
Hope, to
Horn
Horse
Hot season
Hour
House
How?
Hungry, to
Become
Hunt, to
Hunter
Hurry, to
Hurt, to
Hurt, to become
Hurt oneself, to
Hyena

Lozi

Tuso
Tusa
Kuhu
Mutapi
Lisa
Fa, kwanu, mo
Yela!
Pata
Telele
Kubu
Muhuma
Swala
Musima
Pumulo
Linosi
Sepa
Lunaka
Pizi
Mbumbi
Hora
Ndu
Cwani?

Lapa
Zuma
Muzumi
Akufa, pakisa
Holofaza
Holofala
Ikolofaza
Sitongwani

Ill, to be
Inform, to
Inherit, to
Insect
Interpreter
Introduce, to
Island

January
Journey

Sope
Musipili
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| potato, sweet pound, to pound, to pour, to poverty praise, to prepare, to prepare oneself, to pretend, to prevent, to price prison progress, to protect, to protection Provincial Commissioner punish, to punishment push, to put, to question quickly quiet, to be race rain rain, to rainy season read, to ready, to become receive, to red reed | lisa   | bubobe | lizada | sita   | pizana | ngulu | sita   | pondo | sita   | bubotana | loka | lukisa | itukisa | ikeza | tiba, hanisa | teko | tolongo | zwela-pili | sileleza | silelezo | mubusisisi yo muhulu | panisha | koto   | sunda | beya   | puzo | kapili | kuza   | lusika, sicaba | pula | nela   | litabula | bala   | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubelu | lutaka | luka | amuhela | fubel...
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