

Both these sounds occur very frequently in Bushman languages, but rarely at the beginning of words. O as a word by itself is often a dialectical variation of a or au, or of a word of which the initial consonant has been omitted.

The ~~o~~ of ^{+khomani} ~~the~~ Doke calls the "back mixed vowel, half open", adding: "In tongue-position this is slightly ^{below} ~~within the~~ Cardinal No 6. and slightly within the cardinal line." The o of !kū he calls the "back half-close vowel", and says it "is a pure vowel ^{somewhat} slightly lower in tongue-position than Cardinal ^{vowel} No 7."

Bleek, Lloyd, Meinhof and Passarge write the open o as o.

O, 2, SI, SII., SIIc., SIV., ^(SVI.) NI., NII., NIII., CIII. v. part. or v. to be,
ofo. SI. (LI.) o, o. Ex.: t̄ata kan o kan 'kutton, !nuin d̄d̄oā ā
!kwa---father sang (that) the string had broken. n̄ !koin !kerri,
ha !ke o e !nuin-!kuiten---my great grandfather, his name was !nuin-
!kuiten. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: n o !nea ha !nwe:ntuja o o we---I see
his ear is one. !ka: o !nei o !ke: !na !kau, !kau o !gebba---the
sister is older than the brother, the brother is smaller. SIIc. o
(D.B.) Ex.: !haq o o: o swa ---the children fetch water. SIV. (D.B.)
Ex.: !nabo o---a shoe (it) is. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: epw̄oq o !karri---
children are many (many children). o !nee !kha---fetch water (imp.)
NII. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi o dama !go, mihi ba o !kau!wei---I was a boy,
my father was an Auen. !ei ja tsike re o !nauka---This time is the
rain-time. donki o t̄sa te t̄ka: t̄ i---donkeys are two (two donkeys)
did not come. me !gu t̄(i) t̄a, me o t̄ni---I put down the kaross,
I sit. zu o t̄si---a person is laughing. !igwa ka zo nabbo t̄ni---
yesterday people gathered berries. NII. (LI.) v. part. used after
conj. o, s. below. Ex.: na ti t̄ne-ēmm ā !ne, o !li o sha, o ma o
t̄chin---I will beat thy head, until blood flows, until thou dost
cry. (V.) v. part. fut. Ex.: na ti o gū---I shall take. NIII. (D.B.)
Ex.: m o !gole ba---I am !gole's father. e o t̄si---we have come.
CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !k'oma k̄m̄i o dz̄'a:---the head comes out. kwana
komi o Kwemo e, kwana tassi o Makwa a---when (I) was small, was
Kwemo, when (I) was big, was Makwa a.

O, 2, NII. v. l to do, make, treat, prepare, beat. (V.) o, s. go. Ex.:
go (n) d̄oā a o, !nā a o---as you have once done, (so) may you (now) do.

This nasal is rarely used as initial sound except in the languages with foreign influence, ^{SIIa,} SIII., SV., NIII., CI., CIII. Like the other nasals it occurs alone with syllabic value, often as the form n and ŋ take before labials. Many words end in m, and it is found ~~n~~ in second syllables, sometimes interchanging with b, as dama, daba, child.

M, SI., SII., SIIa., SIIc., SIII., SIV., SIVb., SV., SVI., NI., NII., NIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. nom. & poss., in the southern languages

the form of n & ŋ used before labials, in the northern a shortened form of mihi used before any sound. SI. (B.) Ex.:

ŋ ʔxam ʔkū kkwa ūi, au m bāi ʔgauē-ŋ ŋ ʔoēŋya---I also did softly steal away, as I escaped (from) the sleeping Day's Heart. ha yau akke m ʔoēŋ akken---he does not allow (that) I sleep (lik.) mm. Ex.: m m m t ʔoang t ʔu t ʔe kei - I do not have well. m ʔoēŋde---my sons. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: siēja ki-i m ʔpwaikiē---here comes my daughter. SIIa. (Dk.) Ex.: m ʔko---my son. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: m ma---my mother. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: m ʔue:ŋ---I sleep. m ʔa:ri---my child. SIV.: (D.B.) Ex.: m ʔpwa-ga si xu---my child's face. SIVb. (St.) Ex.: m ʔxa:---my daughter. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: m ʔpwa:ke e: la---my child is that. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: m ʔpwa kei e:---my child it is. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: m tai a Naro-di, m ba a ʔkauē---my mother was a Naron woman, my father an Auen. m ʔkua: gu-t ʔu---I do not build a hut. NII. (Dk.) Ex.: mba: ---my father. (V.) Ex.: m' ū---I go. (Ll.) Ex.: m tai ʔnū ʔxoā, m bba ta ʔkē---my mother lives, my father is dead. m bā ti ūmm ʔna-ʔkē, m tai ti ūmm ʔkoire---my father eats the boa constrictor, my mother eats the zebra (?). m is also used for our, s m-sa. M m ba ba ti oywi me, m Huwe e ʔxue, ta e ʔkun---my father's father told me, that our Huwe is ʔxue, and is a Bushman. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: m o ʔgole ba---I am ʔgole's father. m suta i---my blanket it is.

M, CII. n. suffix, m. sing., shortened form of -me, alternative of -ba,

sometimes used as pers. pron. he, him. (D.B.) Ex.: ʔnwe-ba ʔgore ma (s, ʔnwe-m ʔkwa ʔne:---(to) moon prayer speaking send, with the moon & talk. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ato ha-kha na m---and went away to him.

(Ll.) ó, s. ówa. Ex.: ta lge lxi ha Wnau, ó ha Wnau---and broke off (a stick for) his bow, made his bow. Ikam tanki ha tka, ta umm, ta ó ha Inoo, ta Wke---another day he shot, and ate, and prepared the skin, and had (it). na lkuí lge m bá, ta m bá ó mi---I will not go to my father, for my father beats me. 2) to see, to shine on. (Ll.) ó. Ex.: ta tsá t'erri Ikam, ta lkuá ó Ikam, ta shu, ta ti tsa---and slept, forgetting the sun, and did not see the sun, but lay and was sleeping. Ikam ó me lga-ssin, Ikam ó We---the sun shines on my eyes, the sun shines on the grass.

-O, NIII. v. to grow, to raise. (D.B.) Ex.: Gova te -o pangwe---the Nyemba grow ~~daga~~ *Indian hemp*.

O:, O, SIIc., CII. v. to fetch, get, find. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: lhaq o o: -wa---the children fetch water. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: a koko, a o tama, a dibbi ha{---(I) sought, found not, came home.

O, SI., SII., SIV., NI., NII., NIII., general prep. & conj. SI. variant of au used in the Katkop dialect. (B.) o, ó. (Ll.) ó. Ex.: (B.) n sek ha #kaka n Wkaxei o Ikwa---I will go to tell my sister about the child. #xoá ttukko doá a hoá ka Ikwa, o kan Wkeiñ le ta lko---from the elephant must have been the one who took away ~~far~~ me the child, when I was digging in the hole. (Ll.) lhaú ha a, he Wkhoa ha o lkhwa-ka xoro ~~Wkeiñ~~ Wkeiñ, lhaú ha lku Wnau, o hin ke #ke lki lkuonni lkhwa-ka xoro o lkhwa e ha ka ha le he, lhaú lku-g ine Ikwa---the thong it was, they placed it on the water-bull's horns, the thong did this, when they wanted to pull, making turn the water-bull from the water, which he wanted to enter, the thong broke. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: laú sa Wq degen o Wq degen lgurru---dust comes to the Bushmen, when the Bushmen dance. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ba. he kwa lke -u o Wkam---the man, he has gone to lift (it) up. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: ná ti lkaá lkuñ kye Wnau, o kye Wkou, o lkuñ o txa a---I present the Bushmen with a bow, and with an arrow, so that the Bushman can shoot thee. na ti lkuñ Dama, o Dama she lkuñ mi---I would kill the Dama, while the Dama was coming to kill me. (V.) o, and, s. o go, go. Ex.: sñ go #a m = lkhara ha Ine, o ha Wge---they broke his head, and he died. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: save o -u, o lgaum o tsi---winter goes, when spring comes. Goba Ikwa -na mi o pangwe---the Mbunda did not present me with Indian hemp.

M, SII. prep. on, of, used before labials, s ɲ. (D.B.) Ex.: ɲgo: ha
siɲ k"u m ɔbɔ---the bow is made of wood. ɲ'olo lgo m ɔhɔ^{o:}---
the can hangs on the bush.

-M:, ʼM, M, NI., NII., NIII., CII. v. to eat, s. am, m-si, m-sn. NI. (D.B.)
Ex.: mihi k"o !kha:, mihi m: ʼtama---I eat meat, I eat melons.
This sentence shows the different values of the two verbs to
eat. zu m: ʼini ka ʼm---people eat berries which are nice.
la: na mihi m---give that I may eat. NII. (Dk.)^{ʼm.} (V.) ʼm.
Ex.: ɲnā a ɲā mi ʼm dsi, sn hoese---mayst thou let me eat all
things. (LI.) ʼmm, ʼmm, Ex.: Tamme wé, ʼmm---o Tamme, eat. ɲnanni
ba ti ʼmm ʼkallkabba---ɲnanni's father eats the lynx. NIII. (D.B.)
Ex.: i m ʼao---we eat millet. !kō ke ʼm lau---people eat the
duiker buck. tsaba ti te ʼm---birds eat this. CII. (D.B.)
rarely used, prob. borrowed word. Ex.: k"okwane a ko m---meat
(you) eat.

M, CII. v. to see, short form of mu. (D.B.) Ex.: Namani ko ʼi guni ʼkwe,
tire ko m---the Nama came in wagons, I saw it. !karaba ko m,
ʼi ko kum---a guinea fowl I have seen, have heard them.

MA, SV., NI., NIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. I, prob. contraction of
m and v. part. a. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ku:ma ɲna:---I to-morrow
shall see (him). NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mi ʼika se:, kama ma dama lgo
---I did not see (it), because I was a little boy. ma a ɲne-e
ku ʼtsi---I alone have come. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ki hɲ Kwevi,
Kwelei ma ki hɲ---I have seen the Kwevi, the Kwelei I have seen.
ma ɲa k"a---I sit on the ground.

MA, M-A, NII. pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. nom.; obj. a. thou. (LI.) mā,
m a. Ex.: ʼhi !kōā ʼnuai, ta kue, "ma ti ʼké, ta ti ʼkuā ʼku
ʼyao"---the hare spoke to the moon and said, "thou diest, but
dost not smell bad." mā ssin a---look thou at thyself. é ʼkuí
gú a, ta m a ʼkuí e daba !khō---we do not take thee up, for
thou art not a little child.

MA, SI. neg. interrog. part., rare variation of ba. (B.) mā, mma. Ex.:
m mā ɲne ʼenna---do I not know? há mma ɲne ʼenna or há bba
ɲne ʼenna---does he not know?

-MA, SIV. pl. end. (D.B.) Ex.: be---a man, be-ma des !kam---two men.

-MA, SV., SIV., NI., NII., NIII. dim. end. also used for young, new, or as
a noun, interchanging with ba, child. s. ms-si. SV. (D.B.)

O, SIV. adj. old [Afri. ou.] (D.B.) Ex.: O Makopo Xatia heri ge se
!nu-ba---old Makopo, the Xatia, has also died.

OA, O:A¹, OA, SI., SIV., ~~NI.~~ v. part. SI. expresses past, often distant
past, prob. a form of the v. part. o, or the v. oa to come up.
(B.) oa. (LL.) oa, oa, oa. Ex.: (B.) !kui a a oa ttukko a a---
this person must have been the one who was here. (LL.) n yaui
+en-na, ti e, !kha oa !koé ssho !kau-ka !nein---I did not know,
that the lion was sitting in the cave. n !koin !xugen-ddi, ha
kan oa kan kakka ke, ti e, !kui ha oa !nau, !kwa kkauiwa, ha
+i, ti e, ha ka ha !a, !un !kau-ka !nein, o !khan oa a dda ha
a !kwa---my grandfather !xugen-ddi, he told me long ago, that
a man formerly long ago did this when the rain fell, he thought
that he would go to sleep in a cave, when a lion had been the
one who had made rain for him. SIV. (D.B.) ~~NI.~~ expresses
present. Ex.: n xu oa ko swike---my head aches.

OA, NI., NII., NIII. v. to be, s. o. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Hwitib oa !ha:---
Hwitib is a son. hi oa ma tsema---he is still small. NII.
(LL.) Ex.: !nabba ddi oa !ne-e---the white rhinoceros horn is
one. !nanni ba oa !ne-ssi---!nanni's father is !ne-ssi. NIII.
(D.B.) Ex.: !ku oa kuli ?---Where is the Bushman ? dzo: oa
Muesi---bees are at the Muesi.

OA, O:A, SI., SIIc., SIII., NIII., CII. v. to arise, come up, come away,
prob. a form of ui; often used with other verbs as away, from,
out of. SI. (LL.) oa, oa. Ex.: hi sse !ke !a !ni ttōiya ttā,
tā, ha !kuan yaui ssin oa---they should go to see the ostrich
lying, for it had not arisen. hi !hin oa hi !ku e, hi ssin e
ssuenissuen i---They (insects) come up out of their skin, (in)
which they have been maggots. han !ku !keya !nein-ta !k'e, ti
e, ha ttuko dda oa, o !koinyan !kau !khe---he kept calling out
to the home people, that he had been lifted up, when the sun
stood high. !kwa ui---breaks off. !kwa oa---broke off. SIIc. (D.B.)
oa. Ex.: ta !an oa---run fast (run away). SIII. (D.B.) to take
out. Ex.: n ke !kobe:nje oa !khaia---I must go to take out mealies.
NIII. (D.B.) to go away. Ex.: !ku ka oa---people have gone away.
!nabe ki !kei Makua, a kwe oa Kukirika---!nabe took Makua and
went away to Kukirika. CII. to take away. Ex.: birridzi ko -u,

(i) kwí---duikerbuck. (i)kwí-ma---little duikerbuck. (kai⁵, ga
 (kai⁵ ba---lion, lion cub. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: opwai-ma---a young
 girl. ngobe-ma---little bag, purse. NI. (D.B.) dzau-ma---
 young girl. ^{ti}tse-ma--- is a small thing. tsama-ma---little bird.
 da-ma, da-ba---child. (hū-ma---young white lad. NII. (Dk.) ma:
used of objects. Ex.: da:ma---small blanket. (V.) mā, pl. me.
 Ex.: ngā-mā---little knife. ngā-mesn---little knives. (LI.)
 mā, mma. Ex.: eseli-mā---young ass. Inanni e (kam dabba, (kam
 ssin (ku, (kam mma---Inanni is a Sun child, a Sun Bushman, a
 Sun child. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Mulundu wa ngu-ma---the Mulundu
 is a little river. Goba ki gu mi -ma---the Mbundas took my
 Child. (xū a -ma---xu is the little one. (nwi-ma---new moon.

MA, CI. v. to find, s. mu. (Do.)

MA⁵, MA⁵, Mā⁵, NI., NII. v. to carry on the back, put in the kaross, s.
 mama, [Nama ava.] NI. (D.B.) Ex.: gu tso, a ri mā⁵---pick(him)
 up and ~~carry~~ put (him) in the kaross (a baby). NII. (V.) mā.
 (LI.) mā, mā. Ex.: ha mā dabba---she carries the child (on her
 back). ta dāba tchin, ta lge gú dāba ta mā, ta ti tenne---and
 the child cried, and (she) picked up the child, and put it in
 her kaross and carried it.

MA, MA⁵, NI., NII., NIII. v. to blow. [Nama ngavu-mā--to blow back and
 forth.] NI. (D.B.) Ex.: #a -ma---the wind blows. lgu ka,ka re
 -ma -i---at night it will blow here. NII. (LI.) mā, mā. Ex.:
 #a ti mā---the wind blows. #a ti mā Inani !khu tsema---the
 wind blows the little back-dress of the Inani. NIII. (D.B.)
 Ex.: ukoli pepe -ma o---the wind whistling blows.

MA, -MA, CII. v. to say, a form of mi often used with other verbs. [Nama
 mi.] (D.B.) (Schi.) ma. Ex.: Hexaba lgwi (kwa-kwa: a ma,
 "atu lgwiba s, na !num"---the captain divided the rope and
 said. "you take a rope and trap". Igou dama ko -ma, "Sol na ga
 tē:," ngo(a tē:---the Berg dama said, "Saul is ill, the chest is
 ill." Igore ma (e---prayer speaking send, say a prayer. Hi:(a
 Inai ma te tama---(of) Hi(a (they) speaking said to me not (they
 did not tell me of Hi(a).

MA, -MA, NIII. CII., CIII. v. to give, s. maa. [Nama mā] NI. (D.B.) Ex.:
 -ma -m Ikha---give me meat. CII. (Schi.) ma. (D.B.) Ex.: ko:be
 a (i Hei, a ma si, si ha:---a skin he buys, gives her, she puts
 (it) on. Namani ko !xai, a ko Naron ko k"oxon -ma---the Nama

a ko uwa tea ¹lkwoi, a ¹weis kwe ¹oa dzi---the goats go out, he goes out to collect them, home take them.

OA, SI. contraction of au ha used in the Katkop dialect. (LI.) ¹oa--¹au ha.

Ex.: ¹ikhwa ¹luaitya ¹oa ¹lkwai---the rain became angry at her odour.

O:A, OA, SI., SIIc., SVIa. n. father, s. aa, ba, ibo, bobo. SI. (B.) ¹oa,

¹oa, emph. ¹oaken, pl. ¹oken-gu, ¹okenguken, fathers or parents.

(LI.) ¹oa, ¹oa, pl. ¹oken-ggu. Ex.: (B.) ha ¹oa g'ine ¹ikwan au si, n i, n iku a ¹we n ihan ha ¹oa---her father was angry with us,

I was the one myself, I married her father. ¹oaken sin ¹ikammen ki ss'a toi-ta ¹ikulten---father did carrying bring ostrich eggs.

i ¹okengu---our fathers. ha ¹okenguken ¹kakka ¹kauken---their parents said to the children. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: ¹oa---my father.

SVIa. (Kr.) oa. Ex.: n oa ¹ni n du---my father's house this.

OAA, CI. just so. (Do.)

OAGGAN, SVIa. adj. beautiful, ¹handsome. (Kr.) ¹aggen. Ex.: lati aa ¹koan ¹aggen---this woman is handsome.

OA KHWA, CI. at. (Do.)

OASI, SIIc. n. meat, s. ¹a, ¹e. (D.B.) Ex.: nie ¹e oasi---I eat meat.

O-ASI, OASI, NI. all, both. (D.B.) Ex.: e oasi o ts'a, ¹hu -tsi---we all were sleeping, the white man came. i oasi t si o !go---you all are coughing.

OA TO, SIII. a greeting (?) good day. (D.B.)

OAW, SIIId. y. to drink. [Kora oa.] (Wu.)

OAXA, OAXA, CII. y. to bring. (D.B.) Ex.: gwe ¹a ko oaxa gome dama---cows the Herero brought. ka¹ba ¹ikanni ¹i a ¹hu ko oaxa---a new book the white man brought.

OBE, OBE, OBI, CIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. we, a short form of onebe, onebi. (D.B.) Ex.: omi a sams a obe Hadzabe---they are eaten by us Bushmen. obe Hadzabe e---we are Bushmen. Tsahaba ko obe a mamaku---talk we to madam. obi Hadzabi ota elata hamana---we Bushmen did clear this.

OBITI, CIII. ours. (D.B.) Ex.: obiti jako ¹etsa---ours is the hut.

ODZAMME, CIII. n. hyena. (D.B.) Ex.: kamo !no enabit ¹ina, a -kamo odzamme, mo ti¹oko atonen---when he had hidden in the grass, came the hyena, he gathered wood.

hunted and to the Naron the meat gave. Ikēlei (a Ik'ore a óäxa ko a foba llama, xaba) ko duko ma:i---Ikēlei (a brought beads (a headpiece) to buy a spoon, but to her a handkerchief was given. t)a)a ko (e; a ko ma ma, a ko k'a:---water (he) fetches, gives (it) to him to drink. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: e, monjoda ma ta---yes, salt give me.

MA, CII. conj. but. (D.B.) Ex.: Ikwisa ko debi, ma ko leane u---one woman comes back, but others ~~MA~~ go.

MA, CIII. poss. part. of following thing possessed, s. sa. [Bantu] (D.B.) Ex.: ndawaxma ndawae-be ma kwadiso---beaks of eagles (?). Unai eba a tsukutsuku ma olanakwe---we hear the shouting of the children

MA, SIIc. n. mother. [Afri.] (D.B.) Ex.: m ma---my mother.

MA, MAA, CIII. v. part. denoting completed action. (D.B.) Ex.: aku ma a éлата hanla ? ~~Ma~~ Mungu ma a éлата---who has worked this stone? God has worked it. Masansura maa xlako Dondui---Masansura cut (me at) Dondu. Iungue ma Ikauwa---the Masai killed(him.)

MA, MAÄ, CIII. v. to surround, make a round screen. (D.B.) Ex.: Iki t)a ma tseti-bi akwiti-ko, ma atonen letsa-ko---brings of branches the woman to surround there the hut.

MAA, CI. v. to lend, to give, to forgive, s. ma. (Do.)

MAA, NI. v. to bear, give birth to, lay (egg), s. ma: (D.B.) Ex.: ma:ä ine ka !nu:m ka zu Inwa ho:ä---lays one egg, a Bushman finds (it).

MABA, SVI. interrog. where; [Nama maba.] (D.B.) Ex.: Ikieb ji e maba ha ? ---where is Ikieb gone ?

MABA OLE, CI. n. nettle. [Tsw.] (Do.) mabashole.

MABE, CIII. prep. with. (D.B.) Ex.: Iki t)a ta Tawa i mabe a Masai---you saw Tawa (i with Masai. [Tsw.]

MABERE, CI, n. millet, (2). *CI a. mabele,* (2).

MABIBI, CI. n. cream. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MADI, CI. n. money. [Tsw.] (Do.) Ex.: madi teo---to give money.

MAE, CI. n. mother. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MAFEREFERE, CI. n. rogue, rascal. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MAHANDA, NIII. n. a buck. (D.B.)

MAHATA, CI. v. to be bald. (Do.)

MAHUTO, CI. n. knot. (Do.)

MAI, CIII. v. let us go. (D.B.) Ex.: mai atonena letsa ⁿ ha---let us go home. ^{now}

MAI, MAIⁱ, SI. v. to be first, to do first, used as adv. first, after which the subject is repeated. (B.) mmaⁱ, mmai, mmaⁱ, mmaⁱ.

OE, SI. contraction of óá e used in the Katkop dialect. (LI.) $\acute{o}\acute{e} = \acute{o}\acute{a} \acute{e}$.

Ex.: Ik'ě tya !gá há $\acute{o}\acute{e}$!kui---people say the frog formerly

OE, NTA ^{ch} was a person.

OE, CI. deep, depth, s. oka. (Do.)

OE, OEJA, SI. exclamation. look, hi, ho there, leave off talking. (LI.)

$\acute{o}\acute{e}$, $\acute{o}\acute{e}yá$. Ex.: há há !ní há !kuíá, há há !né kuí, " $\acute{o}\acute{e}$!uhá, ~~EH~~
!né !kamma ki !kauwi ~~atamex~~ á", he !kuíá há !né kuí, " $\acute{o}\acute{e}yá$, tí
tán yáuki !ná, he n sáin lé !hó !kauwi i"---he caught sight of
that girl, he said, "hi, in front, take for me this eggshell", and
the girl said, "ho there, the thing is not here, that I may put
the eggshell into it. !nútará ku, " $\acute{o}\acute{e}yá$, n kán ka n ké, a sse
ú, a sse !khóu !kuíten, au !khwetén tss'ú !khoéta n-ka !néin
!kaíé, au áken kwan !ku !kerri !ná au !khoá---the old woman ex-
claimed, "leave off talking, I say thou shalt arise, thou shalt
make a shelter, for the wind is blowing through the inside of
my house, while thou art screaming here about the rain."

_OGA, NII. adv. later, afterwards. (V.) oga.

OG, NII. conj. also, s o, go. (V.) o, go.

OH, NTA ^{ch} a dead body. (Lib.)

OHA KHOO, CI. a dead body, s. ohe, oo. (Do.)

OHE, CI. dead, s. oha, oo. (Do.)

OH, NII. exclamation alas. (LI.) $\acute{o}h\acute{o}$. Ex.: záu !ká ú, !xué sáú, tí

yáru záu, yáru záu, yáru záu; !kam #náú, tá !xué tí shú, shuwa
yá, tá tí tchin záu, "mé záu, $\acute{o}h\acute{o}$, mé záu, $\acute{o}h\acute{o}$ ---the wife ran

away, !xue arose, sought the wife, sought the wife, sought the
wife; ~~the sun set~~ the sun set, and !xue lay down, lay on the
ground and cried, "my wife, alas, my wife, alas."

OKA, CI. down, below, s. oe. (Do.)

OKAN-GU, s. oa, father.

OKO, NII. and. (DK.)

OKO, OKKO, OKU, CIII. n. wife, generally with the f. end. ko, ku. (D.B.)

Ex.: -khamo (angiri a oko-ko---gone is Shangiri and wife.

edze ^{ko} oko-ko, two words for wife. okuku sa Makanjange zanití

---the wife of Makanjange is middleaged. oko wako Sima-ko---
~~the wife of Sima-ko~~ the wife is Sima-ko. oku wa ma Buruku

Toga---the wife of Buruku is Toga. oko ma akaije---wife of
uncle.

OKU, SIV. v. part. (D.B.) Ex.: motor le -khaí, oku le -khaí---the

(LL.) mmai. Ex.: hān tī tī ē, hā sān mma¹/hā nā yōā---he thinks that he will first go to drink. hān kú g' inē mmai hāi¹/lūxē hīn---he was first, he ran out. (LL.) ha kkhōā, ha sse mmai¹ ha kkhē---it seems as if it would first stop.

MAIJA, NII. n. a certain plant of which the fruit is eaten. (LL.) maiya. Ex.: maiya tañ-a lga, ha gó dzhá, ta kku dzhá---the maiya body (the fruit) is reddish, its flower is light-coloured, and smells sweet.

MAI¹I-MAI¹I

MAI-MAI-DA, SI. previously, the other time. s. mai. (LL.) mmai¹-mmai¹-dda. Ex.: whai kuan¹ssin nau mmai¹-mmai¹-dda, whaiten kuan ssin kuka kke, ō-g n kaiten ki whai, ō mmai¹-mmai¹-dda---the springbok had really done this previously, the springbok had really died for me, when I hit the springbok (with ball) the other time.

MAI¹N, s. mai¹n.

MA:IN, SI. n. a root found in water eaten by Bushmen. (LL.) main.

MAKA, NIII. n. year. [Bantu.] (D.B.) Ex.: maka wi(e) e lga ka tsa:---every year rain falls.

MAKA, MAKA, SVI., NII. n. tobacco. SVI. (D.B.) X maka. NII. (Dk.) maka. (LL.) maka. Ex.: ha kkuā kki wa-na, ta maka inē-é ha kki---he does not smoke Indian hemp, but tobacco only he smokes.

MAKANA, CIII. v. to feed. (D.B.) Ex.: mete, mete, makana ebita---give, give, feed us.

MAKANESA, CIII. v. to wind. (D.B.) Ex.: makanesa at(u)---wind thread.

MAKA:NJA, NII. n. tobacco, s. maka. (Dk.) maka:ja.

MAK¹AT(E), CIII. v. to go away. (D.B.)

MAKHALAHADI, SV. n. the Bakhalaharis. (D.B.)

MAKHOPHO, CI. n. forehead of a baboon. (Do.)

MAKHWARAPANO, CI. n. pebble. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MAKO, MAKU, MA:KU, CIII. n. pot, clay. (D.B.) Ex.: ku tuta mako nina manako---put into the pot the meat. akiti-be Hadza-be akwape a elaha ma:ku, akiti-be to amo-bi elaha Ma:ku---Bushman women do not make pots, Isanzu women make pots. zaikuna ai le maku---in the south is found (?) clay.

MAKOE, CI. n. francolin (Do.)

MAKOUKO, NI., CII. n. another name for the kkaulen [Bantu] (D.B.)

MAKWA PUPI, CI. n. flour. [Tsw.] (Do.)

motor goes to the water, it must go (or has gone) to the water.

a oku haija i lau---thou must talk to us launi.

OKU, SVI. v. to be, s. o. (D.B.) Ex.: sido e? anni, oku inum, sido inum
---one ostrich, (they) are two, two ostriches.

OKWAPI, CIII. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl., s.kwapi. (D.B.) Ex.: Wnae na
okwapi kl²sdzo---I hear them talk.

OK"WI, NI., NII. v. & n. to speak, say, call, tell, sing, speech, language.

NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Namasi ok"wi m Wkai, Nama ok"wi t(uma Ixo)-t(i
t(i e---the Nama told me to pray, the Nama said millipedes are
God's things. mihi o-k"wi Igaudama o-k"wi---I speak the Klip-
kaffir language. te ku t(et)ẽ, ka o-k"wi (i t(i e:---there stands
the singertji, he is singing there. NII. (LI.) oywi, oywi. Ex.:
é lui-sau ti oywi e Ikuru Igú kue Inue, ta Ikui kue Ikuru; e zau
a e Wkeya, ha ti oywi Ikuru---our mother-in-law calls our quiver's
name as bag, and not as quiver, our wife whom we have, she says
quiver. Inani oywi Wkelkeya Dama, ná ti Ikua sa hi oywi---the
Inani talk like the Dama, I do not understand their language. (Dk.)
okx²wi:.

OKWOIJAPI, CIII. n. the cold season, [Swa. kipupwe.] (D.B.)

OLA, OLA, CIII. n. child, s. ora. pl. olanakwe, ola mutlepe. (D.B.) Ex.:
e, asseja ola---yes, sleeps the child. ola jako---a child it is.
ola pakapaa me---the eldest child he (is). kwin heja olanakwe
idibabe---suck here the children milk. edzeko it(ame ako, a
olanakwe pieps---the wife is one and the children two.

OLAPI, OLAPINA, CIII. form of welapina early. (D.B.)

OLE, SV. v. to put in (D.B.) Ex.: ja ole lke ba:kis---(he) puts it in
(his) jacket.

OME, OMEJA, CIII. n. husband. (D.B.) Ex.: ta Wia kwa ta me ome sa---she
died with her husband. Mekanjange omeja sa Soki---Mekanjange
is husband of Soki.

OMI, CIII. unusual form of them, s. bi, mi vi, pi. (D.B.) Ex.: omi a
seme obe Hadzabe---them eat we Bushmen.

ON, ONA, ONA, CIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing., form used with v. s.
ono, onebi, na, ma. (D.B.) Ex.: dzana^a a on---I have come. ona
seme We:kwa---I have eaten We:kwa roots. ona Wna^obae: welapina---
I live to the east.

ONDOKO, CIII. v. to seek, look for. (D.B.) Ex.: akwa mu sameta, hi ondoko

MAKWA THARA, CI. n. headache. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MAKWAI KWANA, CI. n. quail. (Do.)

MALA, CI. cold. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MALAMBA, CI. n. a thick worm. (Do.)

MALANA, CIII. n. a large bird. s. marana. (D.B.)

MALUNTEPE, CIII. n.pl. clouds. (D.B.)

MAMA, SI., SVI., CIII. n. mother, s. ma, mae. [Nama mamas.] SI. (LI.)

máma, pl. máma-gu, less used than itau & xoa. Ex.: máma ssín
ká han ɬkē, tí ē, ɬkhwá-ká ɬk'ē ke ssé ɬkann ɬhán ɬkhwá-ká
xoro ō ɬkhwá---mother used to say, that the water's people are

accustomed to pull out the water's bull from the water. máma-

ggu kkan kán ɬkē, ɬkuatten ká ɬnau, há tatten ɬk'oa ɬgwaxu,
há ɬá ɬé ɬhauru---our mothers used to say, a star does this,

it falls from the sky, it goes into the waterpit. SVI. (D.B.)

mama. CIII. mother or lady [Swa.] (D.B.) Ex.: amo a bawa,

hadza-ko a mama---an Isanzu was the father, a Bushman woman

the mother. hakabi ta ne ~~ɬkann~~ tselealo ati ne a mama---I come
(to talk) about water birds to madam.

MAMA, NI., CII, n. voc. form of address to a grandparent or greatuncle,
sometimes to a grandchild. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mama, m tai si ge

---granny, my pat. grandmother. mama, mihi ba ɬxi---granpa, my

pat. grandfather. m tai ba a tse mihi ok"wi ko mama---my

mother's father's brother I call mama. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:

mama-i---grandfather, grandson. mama-sa---grandmother, grand-
daughter.

MAMA, NIII. n. a blue bead, mama ɬkau---a white bead. (D.B.)

MAMA, NIII. y to carry in the kaross or on the back, s. ma: (D.B.) Ex.:
de ne mama ja---the ^{woman} mother is carrying it.

MAMANTHWANE, CI. n. bat. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MAMPHORWANA, CI. n. chicken. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MA⁴), MAI⁴), SI. under the arm. (B.) man, man. (LI.) mān, mman, mmāin.

Ex.: (B.) há sē hō ɬ'hau, ha se mān tē há---he will take up

the bow, he will put it under his arm. ((LI.) ɬhú ɬhú gwaiten

há ɬkē ssá ɬhú ɬhú-ɔpua, hán ɬkí ɬhín ɬhú ɬhú-ɔpua, hán mān ɬkhó

há---the great baboon went up to the little baboon, he picked

up the little baboon, he put it under his arm. ɬhú ɬhú ɬaityi

ɬkí ɬhín ɬhú ɬhú-ɔpua ō há ɬkatten-ttu ē há ssín mān tta

---did not see food, which (she) looked for.

ONE, ONE, ONEJA, CIII. adj. nice, sweet. (D.B.) Ex.: nubeja ssms, One:---
nice food, sweet. manjo:da one, oneja tumbate---salt is nice,
nice is tobacco.

ONEBI, ONEBI, CIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. pl., s. ona, often shortened
to obi. (D.B.) Ex.: Wnaie ba onebi---we hear (them). welapina
bita onebi dza---in the morning we came.

ONENA, NENE, CIII. pers. & poss. pron. 1st pers. sing., I, my, mine,
s. ona, onx. (D.B.) Ex.: onene xleme it {a:me---I am the only
male. akaije ja hama onena---grandchild is this mine.

ONI, CIII. v. to fan. (D.B.) Ex.: bibi ka oni jako---the lady fans herself

ONO, ONO, CIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing., full form: s. ona, na, (D.B.)
Ex.: ono komi nee---I am young. it {ame a ono ko dzaita---alone
have I come. ono, te, k"lodzo-ba kenena---I, thou, we talk to-
gether. Dundu akaije a ono---Dundu is grandfather to me. it {ame
ako ono edzeko---one was my wife.

OO, Ci. 1) v. to hunt. 2) v. to die. 3) n. death, s. oha, ohe. (Do.)

O:O, SI. v. part. form of o:a, expressing past condit. (Ll.) oo. Ex.:
i' ihummi, ti e, i ssan oo Wnau, ha oa ttai ssa, ha koa lne oa
ttu---we fear, that if we should have done so, as he came, he
would have heard.

O:O, NII. v. to blow the nose, s. Wna:O. (V.) O:O.

OOOO, NII. exclamation hallo,, s. O:hO. (Ll.) oooo. Ex.: ta lxue ti dzon
ha zau, "me zau, oooo, me zau, dzon me, oooo"---and lxue called
out to his wife, "my wife, hallo, my wife, call out to me, hallo".

OPI, CIII. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. they, generally pi, or bi. (D.B.)

Ex.: elati opi akwaa huuna---workers they the boys are.

ORA, ORANAKWE, CIII. n. child, s. ola. (D.B.) Ex.: m ora---my child.

Sagilo orankwe a ma Tawa i--- Sagilo is the child of Tawa i.

Wnaie ba a tsukutsuku ma oranakwe---we hear the shouting of the
children.

ORATSE, CIIa. n. wood. (P.)

OROWE, CI. n. laziness. (Do.)

ORRO, SI. exclamation (?) hi. (Ll.) orro. Ex.: ha ha kui, "orro wwi ho,
lne kennin a ssuen al---he said, "hi(?), turn aside, peep at this
fat maggot."

OSA, CI. v. to miss, s. oso. (Do.)

hu^hhu-^upu^a, i---the female baboon took out the little baboon from her armpit, where she had been carrying the baby baboon.

^NMAN^h, CIII. v. prob. to speak found in the phrase man waia, to ask for, beg for. (D.B.) Ex.: téa-ba a mama, man waia monjoda---he said to the lady, (I) ask for salt.

MANA, SII. n. language. (D.B.) Ex.: ^hhō māna---white man's language.

MANA, SIVa. n. a pipe of wood or clay, s. manāā. (D.B.)

MANA, CIII. n. body, meat, game, also used with the endings -pe, -ko, -na. (D.B.) Ex.: Zangamibi ha^hkha mana tina---Zangamibi has gone to the meat. ^llungue ma ^hkauwa, teke ja man²ina utuméko---the Masai killed him stuck in his body a spear. mi-tl[?]a mana-pe---bones of bodies.t[?]eketa mi manako---they put down the meat. kweto seme manako, kutiku k^u---when he ate meat, it stuck in his throat. a^hkha mi manana---he goes after game.

MANAA, SIV. n. pipe of wood or clay, s. manā, manase. (D.B.)

^hMANAA, SV. n., boys, s. manakani. (D.B.)

MANAKANI, SIV. n.pl. boys, s. ma:nāā. (D.B.)

MANAKETA, CIII. n. millet, meal. (D.B.) Ex.: si lu:wa manaketa---they have plenty of meal.

MANASE, SIV. n. pipe, s. manāā. (D.B.)

MANJE, CIII. v. to burn. (D.B.) Ex.: ~~tsefia mo ten lea mo marwanda~~ tseko te manje---fire is burning.

MANNIA, ^hSII. n. baboon. (arb.)
MANNISIN, NII. v. to do a thing of oneself. (LI.) manissin.

MANO. CI. n. device, plan. (Do.)

MARWANDA, CIII. n. star. (D.B.) Ex.: tsefia mo ten lea mo marwanda---at night comes out the star.

MAPHUTSE, CI. n. pumpkin. (Do.)

~~MARRA~~, SVI. v. to lighten, flash, used in the phrase !xwe/ ^ama:ra---the rain flashes, it lightens. (D.B.)

MARA, CI. n. my mother, pl. maza. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MARANA, CIII. n. stork, s. malana. (D.B.) Ex.: petl[?]aija marana---white is the stork.

MARI, SVI. n. goat, s. myri, byri. (D.B.)

MARI, NII. n. money, [Bantu mali] (V.) mari.

MARIKA, SV. v. to look around, s. ma, mu. (D.B.) Ex.: i ka wi:ja marika
---we have looked all around. (

MARISI, SIIa. n. money, s. mari. (Dk.)

SI, SIVb. adj. big. (St.)

OSO, CI. n. a miss, s. osa. (Do.)

OTA, CIII. v. part. indicating duration or completion. (D.B.) Ex.: obe hama, obe hama & ota, e, onebi---we stay, we are staying, yes, we. obi Hadzabi ota elata hamana, elata ota, té tse---we Bushmen did clear this, having cleared it, returned. Inapako Ik'ota ota---the horse fly is caught.

TOGO, CIII. v. to cut up. (D.B.)

OT(A), CIII. n. body, stomache. (D.B.)

OTUWE, CI. n. colic, pain in the stomache. (Do.)

OU;, SI. n. (?) whirlwind. (Ll.) ōu. Ex.: hān 'kū-g lne 'khe, hē hā 'nau, ōu-ōpua ka ssuēn ē, tiken 'kū ywan 'kui ā'herri ttatten 'kau 'kūm hā---he stood there, and he did this when a ^{little} (?) whirlwind came up, it seemed as if a person had pushed him down.

OUKI, SI. dialectical variation of k'auki, no, not. (Ll.) ōuki. Ex.: 'ikhwa ōuki 'nā 'nein---there is not water in the house.

OWA, SIII. away. (D.B.) Ex.: ha o:wa---she is away.

OWA, NII, CIII. v. to be. become, s. o. (Ll.) ōwa. Ex.: hā ōwa lu 'uni tsema, ta lne ha zāu---he became a little ant, and bit his wife. ha y'aru ha bá, y'aru ha bá, y'aru ha bá, ta tsá, ta ōwa ta tsá. 'nee---he sought his father, sought his father, sought his father, and slept, and was alone and slept. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: baheá mo Dundui, mutl?e a owa---he lived at Dundui, many they were. núbaja ōwa báraiko---sweet is honey.

OWA, CI. within, inside. (Do.) Ex.: owa 'khao---to look inside, look down. owa 'khaiho---to fall inside, fall down.

OWA:LA, NII. v. to scatter about. (Dk.) *owa:la*

OWA:MA, SIVb. two. (St.)

OWA:MI, NII. v. to scare away. (Dk.) *owa?i*.

MARU⁻LE, SV. n. the Milky Way (?). (D.B.)

MARUNDI-PI, CIII. n.pl. clouds, s. malute-pe. (D.B.) Ex.: marundi-pi bahe'-pi
~~xxx~~ aa nina---the clouds live in the sky.

MASA, SIV. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. they, s. mana. (D.B.) ~~KIKI~~ Ex.:
 masa ko opwai---they will sleep.

MASANDAW^uE-BE, CIII. n.pl. the Sandawe. (D.B.)

MASARWA, SV. n.pl. the Masarwa, name this tribe call themselves, being
their Bantu masters' name for all Bushmen. The word is prob.
a Bantu corruption of the Nama word sab, san, Bushman, Bush-
men. pl. Masarwate, f. pl. Masalaxarite. s. Basarwate. (D.B.)
 Ex.: Masarwa ku ka s:---the Masarwa eats it. (i unai kuma ka
 Masarwate lixa---we sing and the Masarwa dance. Masalaxarite
 ta (i---the Masarwa women are coming.

MA(E, CI. n. my mother, s. mara. (Do.) mashe.

MASEKA, NIII. n. beads, band worn below knee. (D.B.)

MATA⁷GA, CIII. n melons or pumpkins. [Swa. tango] (D.B.) Ex.: ha-khan te
 lea matanga---go to fetch melons.

MATAUHI, CI. n. pole. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MATHA, CI. v. to gallop. (Do.)

MATHANANA SI, SIIB. n. wild dog. (Mh.) mathanana si.

MATI, CIII. v. to flow. (D.B.) Ex.: ati mati jamoa---water flows (on) the
 earth.

MAXE, SIII. n. clothes. (D.B.) Ex.: an ^sMeri maxe--I wash clothes.

MAZA, s. mara.

MBA⁻LE, n. arrow, arrowshaft. SV. (Chu.) (possibly m ba-le, my arrow.)

MBO GO, NIII. n money. [Bantu.] (D.B.) Ex.: ke tanga, ke -kanu, ke mbongo
 ke fueta mi---with stuff, with metal, with money he bought me.

MBULA, CIII. n. a large bird of prey. (D.B.)

MBWELAKO, CIII. n. jackal. [Swa mbwa] dog. (D.B.)

MDZA, CII. interrog. what? where? Nama ma which. (D.B.) Ex.: mdza kam
 Heim le:m kweba ha?---at what time did that man come? mdza
 t(a xu:a ha? ---where do you come from?

-M^z:, SI. cry of springbok kids. (Ll.) mē.

ME, NI., NII., NIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. I, me, my, s m, mi, mihi.
 NI. (D.B.) Ex.: me lgu t(i-^uta, me o ni---I put down the
 kaross, I sit. me lku-ma---my nephew, brother's child. NII.
 ((Ll.) mē. Ex.: ha lka^o kue, "me e luli^oni tsema"---her hus-
 band said, "I am a little ant". daba di ssin --- the child

looks at me. me #xé---my daughter. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: e-siŋ
 !kú a Kilikitu, me ke -siŋ a ʔna: m---we shall see Bushmen at
 Kilikitu, I shall see and talk to them. ma ke ʔna:a ta ka me
 !kum kwa ŋ---I was big and they cut me like this.

NII.
 ME, NIII. dim. pl. ending, s. ma. NII. (V.) me. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: dam^e-me
 ki t{xai, !koi-me ki t{xai---the young women dance, the young
 men dance. tsama-me---little bird.

ME, CII. m. ending, also used as pers. pron. obj. him, it, (D.B.) Ex.:
 !neba ʔkau-me e---this one is tall. ʃoroba ka !aba hi:m kwe,
 a xataxa !aba kweane, a ko ʃi ʔkama !ko me, a ko ʔgwa^e !kwa me
 ---the legavaan climbs up a tree, so the men climb too, and
 come to hit killing it, and climb down with it.

ME, CIII. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. generally used with v. s. be. (D.B.)
 Ex.: !kia-me seta akwiti-be---they look at the moon, the women.

ME, CI. v. to say to., s. ma, mi. (Do.)

ME-Ē, CII. v. to speak, s. ma, me, mi. (D.B.) Ex.: t{osa ko kuru ʔgai
 !kwasa, nas ko t{osisa me-e---the grandmother works for the
 little girl, so that the granddaughter speaks.

MEHE, CI. v. to say to oneself. (Do.)

MENA, CI. indeed. (Do.)

MENDA, CIII, n. stuff, clothes. (D.B.) Ex.: menda t{e:tai---striped stuff.
 tsit{a: ja menda-bi pisi, si petl³a:---he washes the clothes
 the cook, shall be white.

MENE, CI. n. a wild pig. (Do.)

MENNIN, MEMENNIN, SI. v. to burn, singe. (LI) mennin, memennin. Ex.:
 a sse ʔa bbū iē, a sse tā, ti ē, i i lnu sse mennin a---thou
 shalt go to make a fire, thou shalt feel whether the fire
 will burn thee. ha !ku iē i i, au i i ya memennin---he entered

the fire, while the fire was burning.

MENSEJA, CIII. n. trunk of elephant. (D.B.)

MERI, s. myri.

MESI, SIVb. n. baby. (St.)

MEFE, MITI, CIII. v. imperat. (D.B.) Ex.: mete, mete, makana ehtaⁱ---give,
 give, feed us.

MI, MIHI, NI, NII, MIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. I, me, my, s. m, me,
 ma. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mi #keja ʃore---I am dying (for) tobacco.
 mi -!ka se:, kama ma dama !go---I did not see, because I was
 a little boy. !a: na mihi m, au mi---give that I may eat, give

me. mihi gu tu a tsike---I take this hut. NII. (Dk.) mi, mihi.
 (V.) mi. (Ll.) mi, mi. Ex.: (Dk.) mi sa:sn---my little sister.
 (V.) mi le ti doni---I alone escape. mixn---myself. (Ll.) dzhu
 tsema ti nabbe mi, ti lku, ti gu mi kue tchi---the small person
 saluted me, ran, took from me the thing. i she gu mi---come ye,
 take me up. mi ka e ixue---I am ixue. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: mi
 lne e lq---I alone sit. mihi Wkai Wgau---I hold (with the) hand.
 mihi wa lku---I am a Bushman. mihi txe---my daughter. mi Wko---
 my elder brother.

MI, CII. pers. pron. 3rd pers. acc. sing. him, s. bi. (Schi.)

1)
 MI, CIII. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. they, s me. (D.B.) Ex.: askari-bi
 ha kha mi manana---the askaris they went out for game. kwesa
 akiti-be lki:a seta, boko kawa mi---when women see the moon,
 sing.
 they become ill. 2) 1st pers. obj. & poss. me, my. (D.B.) Ex.:
 mi dziwa ka Mbaga---my brother is Mbaga. mi Waiako monjoda---
 give me salt, or I ask for salt.

MI, -MI, CII. v. to say, to tell, s ma, me, me-e, mi i. (D.B.) Ex.:
 Wkuq Narrom kweba, k'am-ka kweba, ko mi i, "lgore ma se, na
 k"we, a lku," tam ko mi---an old man a Bushman said, "a prayer
 speaking you send, that (you) live and walk", so (he) said. tata ko
 mi---we say so or so it is said, used in stories.

MIAUWA, CIII. v to seek. (D.B.) Ex.: miauwa pi txleme-bi manako---the men
 seek game.

MII, CII. v. to say, s. ma, me, mi. (Schi.)

MIKELA, CI. n. a severe cold, influenza. (Do.)

MINJOKO, CIII. n.pl. chains. (D.B.)

MIRI, s. myri.

MIRINGO, CIII. n. load. [Swa. mzigo] (D.B.) Ex.: te Wéa-pi miringo
 amo-pi---they are carrying loads the Isanzu.

III.
 MISE, 1) v. to rub, to twirl. (D.B.) Ex.: a tia tseti, a ta te:ka, mise
 tl[?]epi jate---(L) pick up the stick, have laid it down, twirl
 the firestick (in hands). 2) n. thorn. (D.B.) Ex.: mise Wk'aia
 a tseti---the thorn falls from the tree.

MISSI, MISI, CIII. v. to die, fall, be killed. (D.B.) Ex.: kweko io
 xlaati, ako p^elat^et^eta, kweko io xlaati, missi---if the sun
 wants, he gets well, if the sun wants, he dies. Maruku kenena
 mu misi, lunge ma Wkauwa---Maruku long ago fell, the Masai

killed him. misi a mo, seseme ka txlen aija---he is killed,
a lion sprang on him. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

MITWA #GAM, CI. n. a finger ring. (Do.)

M-MA, CI. stubborn. (Do.) mma.

MO, CI. pers. pron. 3rd pers. sing. often attached to verb, repeating

n. (D.B.) Ex.: akwa mo tsaha notana kl⁷odzo t(a:na---he does not
understand nicely to talk. pisi _dza: mo---cook, he came. t)ia
monjoda Makwa)a iki:a, a to mo dzan l'etsano---gets salt Makwa)a
there, and he comes home.

MO, CI. v. to discover, s. mu. (Do.)

MOA, CI. on purpose. (Do.)

MODUBU, CI. n. willow tree. (Do.)

MODUNO HEE, CI. v. to make a noise. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MODZEMA, CIII. n. a plant like fennel used in tattooing. (D.B.)

MOE, CI. v. to be visible, s. mo, moo, mu. (Do.)

MOGANDA, CIII. n. garden, 'shamba'. [Bantu] (D.B.)

MOJA, CIII. n. flower. (D.B.)

MOJE, CIII. unmarried. (D.B.) Ex.: it)ame ako, moje' ako---alone (he)
was, unmarried (he) was.

MOKA#GA, CIII. n. a tree somewhat like a camelthorn. [Bantu] (D.B.)

~~MOKHUELE, SII d. n. cold, winter. (arb.)~~
← MOLATO ONA, CI. v. to owe. (Do.) [MOKOLU, SII d. n. fault, war, wrong. (arb.)]

MOLEU, NIII. v. to die. [Nyemba] (D.B.) Ex.: m ba ne Ikwa, m te -ke, ke
wa moleu---my father lives, my mother not, is dead.

MOLU, SV. n. mule. [Eng.] (D.B.) Ex.: ea Ikale ka^e molu---he has come
on a mule.

MOMBERI, CIII. n. monkey (?). (D.B.)

MOMO, SI. n. court round moon, (lunar rainbow) is the dust made by a
dancing party which ascended and surrounds the moon. s. mumu.
(B.) mmommo.

MONAM, CI. v. to take heed to. (Do.) monam.

MONGALA, SV. n. trap made by tying down a tree. (D.B.)

MONGELO, CIII. n. hut with mud roof. (D.B.)

MONGOLOWA, MONGOROWA, CIII. n. chin. (D.B.)

MONJODA, CIII. n. salt. ^[Lwa munyo] (D.B.) Ex.: e, monjoda) mata---yes salt give me.

MOⁱNO, NII. n. a creeping plant, root eaten. (LI.) mmono.

MOO, CI. v. to see, appear, n. sight, s. mo, moe, mu. (Do.)

MOOWA, CI. very much. (Do.)

MOROBA, CI. n. a young girl. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MOROHO, CI. n. salad. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MORUKO, CI. n. fence. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MOSARWA, SV. n. sing. of Masarwa. [Tsw.] (D.B.) Ex.: Mosarwa a (i

||k"abo emoi---the Mosarwa has brought wood.

MO(AIAII, CIII. n. name given to the Hare in folktales. (D.B.)

MO(U-KURULA, SV. n.pl. roots worn as a charm on necklace. (D.B.)

MOSWA, CI. n. white ant. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MOTAKA, std. n. servant. (Do.)

MOTHAPE, CI. n. cattle. (Do.)

MOTSURE, CI. n. d. certain tree. [Tsw. motshwene] (Do.)

MPAI, NIII. interrog. what? (D.B.) Ex.: ki ke mpai?---what is it? _da

MPTSU, NI. n. ostrich. [Tsw. impse] (Do.)

M-SA, NII. we two, our two, us two. (LI.) m-sa, m sa. Ex.: na ikua e

||hi luha, ta e |xue, ta m-sa e |xue sa---I am not a mere hare, but am |xue, we two are two |xues. m-sa oyi n a saa ---our mutual speech I understand. ta kue, "||hi ti ||na, ta ikua ||ke||keya m sa---and said, "the hare was objecting, for (he) does not resemble us two."

M-SA, M-SI, NI. n. food, especially vegetable food. s. m. (D.B.) Ex.:

m-sa zu !no !gama---food a person gnaws (is) !gama bulb.

zu !khu ka nabo m-si---people go to collect food.

M-(E, M-)I, NII. words used in greetings. (LI.) m she, m shi. Ex.: !kui

m she---good evening (greeting). ||kua! m she---good morning (reply).

MTAI, CII. interrog. how deep? (D.B.) Ex.: mta! kono ko t(aue?---how deep did you dig?

MTANO, NIII. num. five. [Luch.] (D.B.)

MTUMBI, NIII. n. medicine. [Mbunda] (D.B.) Ex.: mtumbi ki t(o:a jale ---medicine to cure smallpox.

MU, NI. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. unusual form of m, mi. (D.B.) Ex.:

mu ku -tsa ka ku -tsi, mu ku -tsaa zu ok"wi---I heard it (wagon) coming, I heard people talking.

~~MU:A, MU:A-KO, CIII. n. stick, pestle. (D.B.)~~

MU, CII. v. to see, to look, s mo, moo, moe, m. (Schi.) (D.B.) Ex.:

tira mu tama Hi(e)---I have not seen Hi(e). !ku mu re ko ---the !ku I have seen.

MU:A, MU:A-KO, CIII. n. stick, pestle. (D.B.) Ex.: te ||eapi miringu

(amopi, te ||eapi mu:a---are carrying (on their shoulders)

loads the Isanzu, are carrying sticks. ~~mu: a-ko~~ mu: a-ko akwete
wi: hi²te---a stick the child has thrown. mu: a-ko ko tl²uniko---
a pestle for pounding.

MU: A, CIII. v. to cut off. (D.B.) Ex.: ukuwana akwete, mu: a hama---the
left little finger, cut it off here. bawa a aijako mu: a akweteja
---father and mother cut the child (cut off the finger joint).

MUBA, CI. n. bellows. [Tsw.] (Do.)

MUDI, CI. n. maize, mealies. (Do.)

MUDI: GA, CIII. n. vulture, carrion bird. (D.B.) Ex.: mbula ubama mudi: ga,
letl²emewa, so tae, seme heja manako---the mbula one of the
carrion birds, very big and tall, its food is meat. kwesa t²i: ta
seseme, so mudi: ga tambi---when catches a lion, then vultures
gather.

MU-I, NIII. n. eye, s. mu. (Leb.)

MUINDA, NIII. n. spirit (?) (D.B.) Ex.: ma ua muinda, ma !²o---I go to
the spirit (?), I go up.

MUJUMBU, NIII. n. fetish stick, s. bulu. [Mbunda] (D.B.)

MUKINGI, CIII. n. bat. zoo. (D.B.)

MU: LA, CIII. v. to groan. (D.B.)

MULIMODA, CIII. v. to work (D.B.)

MUMU, SI. 1) n. halo, ghost, spectre, s. momo. (B.) mmumu. (LL.) mmumu.
Ex.: (LL.) n ssin kakka ka, ti e, koin ssin e mmumu---I
told thee that the sun did go into a halo (describing an eclipse)
(B.) kha-ga mmumu---the lion's ghost, the spectre lion. (LL.)
mmumu ik'o---will o' the wisp. 2) v. to show, make see. s.
mu, mo. (B.) mmumu. (LL.) mmumu. Ex.: (LL.) hi sse ikwan
mmumu i---they will beckon making us see.

MU-MU, CIII. very. (D.B.) Ex.: Buruku keni mu-mu---Buruku is very old.

MUGU, CIII. n. God. [Swa.] (D.B.) Ex.: Mungu ma elata boku hanla---
God has worked it on the stone.

MUNINGI, CIII. n. either pl. of ningi doctor, or 'school'. (D.B.) Ex.:
kwa muningi isp klake---by doctors (he was) then cut or in

the 'school' (he was) then cut.

MURI. CI. n. doctor. s. muningi. (P.)

MUSAKA, NIII. n. mouthpiece of hookah. (D.B.)

MUTLE, CIII. many, can take pl. endings. (D.B.) Ex.: mutle-abe e a
seseme Kessimejangu---many lions are at Kessimejangu. a na
seta Madzumbi Hadza mutle-pi---sat at Madzumbi many Bushmen.

MU: ~~EN~~, SI. y. seeing know, ~~recognize~~ recognize, know by sight. (B.) mmu
~~enn~~, mu~~enn~~. (Ll.) mmu ~~enn~~. Ex.: (Ll.) n yauki mmu ~~enn~~ ha,
 ta ~~ka~~-ssin-ta !kui !kuan e---I do not know him by sight,
 for ~~ka~~-ssin's person (he) is.

M/N, SI. y. to wet with the mouth. (Ll.) mann. Ex.: han ha !ne mann
!gaun---he wetted the feather with his mouth.

MWA:KA, MU:AKA, CIII. n. year, rainy season. [Swa mwaka.] (D.B.) Ex.:
~~edeamo~~ mwa:ka, kweso ati dza---we say 'mwaka', when rain comes.
hapabi dza t u okoijabi, tum u a, so dza: ha mu:aka---now
 has come the winter, when it goes, then comes the rainy season,
 (August, September). wainet u, mwaka uku mungeretsa dza, ko
~~ke~~ kmi-pe---they all, the year the English came, were small.

MWANZA, NIII. n. manioc. [Mbunda] (D.B.)

MWENTA-PE, CIII. n.pl. stars. (D.B.)

MYRI, MERI, MIRI, SII. n. goat, s. byri. [Nama berip] (D.B.) Ex.:
!kabe !ka n myri---the leopard kills the goat. myri go a
 ---a he-goat it is. myri owa k"a, k"a, k"a---the kid cries,
 cries, cries.

MYRI, CII. n. mealie, pl. myri-dgi. (D.B.) Ex.: a ga k"oxo ko tani, ako
myri-dgi tane---he shall meat bring, and mealies bring.

MYRIⁿ, SII. n.pl. mealies. (D.B.) Ex.: myriⁿ !ko:, kau sin a---mealies
 cook, let us eat.

These two nasals interchange so often in Bushman languages, that I find it best to treat them together. N is the ordinary sound as in English, ŋ is the sound of ng in 'ring'. Both can have syllabic value, and form a word or syllable without any vowel. In pure Bushman languages they do not often occur as initial sound, but are frequently found in unstressed second syllables and at the end of words. In languages exposed to Bantu influence the initial sounds nd, ng, nk, are found, often in words of Bantu origin. In !kū such words are a dialectical variation of words without an initial nasal. In ^{le}Hada a nasal is often found before a click, evidently a result of Bantu influence.

In ~~Phomani~~ Doke and Maingard use *ɲ* which seems to have the sound of nj. In !kū Doke also uses *ɲ*, a variation of this sound.

ŋ. N, SI., SII., SIIa., SIIb., SIIc., SIId., SIIe., SIIIf., SIV., SIVa., SIVb., SV., SVI., NII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. nom. & obj. I, me, s. m, mi, ma. SI. (B. & Ll.) n̄, rarely n, before labials changing to m, in subord. clauses sometimes to ka, dat. ke, ki. Emph. form n̄-n̄. Poss. n̄, or n̄-ka, n-ta, n̄-ga. Occasionally it joins the v. part. a and becomes n-a, na. Ex.: (B.) !k'wā kaŋ ts'uŋn̄ n̄ au !k'wā ts'axau; !k'wāŋ sin̄ ka, n̄ !kaŋ u !hau au ha ts'axau--- the hartebeest has winked at me with the hartebeest's eye; the hartebeest desired that I should take away the thong from his eye. hī sin̄ #i, ti ē, hī ||ā !kū n̄-n̄, hī se ||ēi n̄ ts'oēn̄, #u au hīn̄ ||kā hī !kī n̄-ka t̄ikent̄iken--- they did think that they would go to rob me, that they might possess my things, for they meant to take my possessions. n̄ !ku g'ine tā ti ē, ha tt'ā !kī n̄, hē ē, n̄a ine #chou xu ūi n̄-ka !kuiku, au hīn̄ ine tā hī n̄-ka ||khwaī, hē ē, n̄-na ine #kakken ki ||uā ||ā au n̄ tsē--- I did feel that it tried to kill me, hence I flew away leaving my shoes as they lay with my quiver, hence I talked backwards behind me. SII. (D.B.) n, ŋ used equally I, me, dat. sometimes ke, poss. n, ŋ, n-ka, ŋ-ka. Occasionally n joins the v. part a and becomes n-a. Ex.: n kiamme:, n -tu; n -tu ŋ !nwe:ntu--- I listen, I hear; I hear (with) my ear. ŋ se ||ke:nki se, ŋ se ||ŋ--- I shall come to-morrow, I go home. ||oi ine sa, ha ||ka ŋ--- the sun comes.

I come to-morrow, I go home. ||oi ine sa, ha ||ka ŋ---the sun comes. These two nasals interchange so often in Bushman languages that

it burns me. n lko kiē so---my husband sits there. η ηη ηna 1kau:
 1ha---my hut is behind the hill. η xu, η-ka #kwike---my face, my
 cheekbones. n-a lgei so 1[?]au---I sit on the ground. SIIa (Dk.)
 n, η, (probably) my. Ex.: neu---lip (my lip). η 1[?]um ---moustache
 (my moustache). (Mg) η, [?]η, rarely n, emph. η 1[?]η, ^{η?}η, I, ^{nyā} s. na, ^{ja}
 (probably n-a.) [?]η, η me, η, ηka my. Ex.: 1kei1ka ku: "η ce 1ηa"---
 girl say: "I shall see." [?]η[?]η #kaua---I (shall) obtain. [?]η: si
 1nau [?]a---I shall marry you. a #kai η---you see me. aka 1[?]ou [?]η
 ---you marry me. [?]a ceη η 1keikā ---you (become) my wife. ηka
 1ku---my shoe. SIIb. (Mh.) n, [?]n, [?]n, I, n, me, n, n-s, my. Ex.:
 n 11'an #ēre---I will pay a visit. n sn 11'a n-tsun 1nū---I will
 shoot a gnu. tu xa 1hau n [?]---who has bound me? n 1kx'a---my hand.
 n-s 1ava---my child. SIIc. (D.B.) η I, me, s. niē; poss. η, n-ka,
 η-ki my. Ex.: η 1k'wai ---wa---I drink water. t(wala 1ke η---thirst
 seizes me. η oā---my father. n-ka 1lgwa---my feet. η-ki tē---my
 thighs. SIIId. (Wu.) 'n, I, me, my, s. na. Ex.: 'n eku---myself.
 SIIe. (And.) n, η, I. Ex.: 1ka-xe, n 1ā---sister, I am dying. n 1ū
 1eja---I am going out. SIIIf. (D.B.) n, η, I, me, my, s. ni. Ex.:
 n sō pole---I snuff tobacco. η 1xe:gn---I am old. η xōā uake sefwa---
 my mother still lives. n 1xe n lko---I speak my language. sai n kha:
 ēē-bring me water. SIV. (D.B.) n, η, I, me, poss. n, η, η-ga, n-si,
 n-sn, dat. ki, sni. ~~na~~ na. Ex.: n si n k"o---I will rub myself.
 a xanki ke n---his mother am i. kati kofi, η k"a---make coffee,
 (that) I may drink. η 1hā a 1kwabe---my wife is 1kwabe. n 1gake---
 my grandmother. n-ga 1kē---my name. n-si #kōasi---my dog. SIV a.
 (D.B.) n, I, my. Ex.: n ku ka 1kōa n #ōa---I have put on my kaross.
 SIVb. (St.) n, η my. Ex.: n 1ā---my arm. η [?]i---my mother. SV.
 (D.B.) n, η, I, ~~my~~ poss. η, η-ga, η-ke. Ex.: n ka 1kōhu t[?]om---I
 buy a skin. η 1nai---I clap (hands) η dza:ni---my chin. η-ga
 1kuri 1naη---my elbow. η-ke 1nwa: e---my stick it is. n 1xamma
 ---my heart. SVI. (D.B.) η, η-η, n, I, my. Ex.: η 1a:ka maka---
 I have no tobacco. n se k"āu---I will drink. η #xē---my grandson.
 n 1kai---my mother. η-η ki n ā:---I have eaten. NII. (Dk.) pro-
bably ^{my} ~~Ex.~~ Ex.: η [?]o---brother (? my brother). η [?]ha:va---forearm
 I, my, rarely used instead of na, m.
 (? my forearm). (Ll) n. n.
 Ex.: n a 1koma---I am short. n 1kōnni---my elbow. n a 1kū'gu a

---I will not lift thee up, me ʷhá, n̄ a ʷgu, n̄ a shin---my child,
give me water, that I may drink.

N, ʷ, SIIb. pers. pron. 3rd pers.pl. they, short for hn, hn. (Mh.) n̄, n̄.

ʷ, N, SII., SIIa., SIIb., SIII., SIV., SVI. general preposition. SII. (D.B.)

in, into, with, s. na. Ex.: ʷ ik'a xan ʷka: n̄ li---my hand has
burnt in the fire. ha ka !ku[?]ra n̄ ![?]xri---he plays with a ~~xiri~~ ^{strap.}
ʷ !ku !kaken ʷ !koā---I pour water into a pot. SIIa. (Mg.) ʷ, [?]ʷ,

of, out of, with. Ex.: ko^p ku, "ikisi ʷ #ken"---jackal say:"get
hold of ~~rein~~ ^{rein.}rein". ʷkei lka hā ʷna ʷ ʷ_ʷ---girl she go out
of hut. ʷa ka ʷau sui [?]ʷ ʷga---I...marry sit be with(you). (Dk.)

ʷ ʷ_ʷ---out of the house. SIIb. (Mh.) n̄, n̄, to, in for. SIII.

(D.B.) n̄, with. Ex.: ʷia ʷkei n̄ kha---wash hands with water. SIV.

(D.B.) n̄, for, with, ^{over,} in, into. Ex.: na #kau n̄ li---I cut wood

for the fire. a ke no kauwe n̄ ʷ_ʷa n̄ #oke---he has knocked
over a silver jackal with a kirrie. k'e ʷ-u n̄ ʷan ike---go

into the hut. n̄ Kalahari te hāa---in the Kalahari I stay. SVI.

(D.B.) n̄, in, on. Ex.: ʷna ʷgumane n̄ !kinte ʷore (we---the
lying

'resinki' berries are in the dish. komike n̄ !ki:te koni---the
mug is standing on the wagon.

ʷ, N, SIIa.
SIIb., SIII., SIV., SV. v. to be, or copula. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: ʷa [?]ʷ

ʷgh_āi, ʷgh_āi n̄_ʷ, #khi ʷ_ʷaki---I (am a) wolf, wolf I,
man more. ʷa [?]ʷghāi---I (am) wolf. SIII. (D.B.) n̄. Ex.: kha

n̄ !Kéo:---water is wanting. SIV. (D.B.) n̄, copula before

numerals. Ex.: i n̄ !^ukuu---we are two. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: n̄ !ge
!no:e---(it) is evening.

SIIb. (Mh.) copula [?]is. Ex.: hasi n̄-hai---yellow horse (? horse
is yellow). hasi n̄-loā---brown horse (? horse is brown).

N, ʷ, SIIa., SV., NII. yes. s. [?]ʷ, i, SIIa. (Wu.) 'n̄. SV. (D.B.) ʷ. NII.

(Dk.) ʷ. (Ll.) n̄. Ex.: é ti sā-ā, é ti kue, "n̄, e ʷna' tcha"---
we hear, we say, "yes, we object to stealing".

ʷ, SII. Interrog part. (D.B.) Ex.: ʷ-tu e ʷ-ʷa a [?]---who is that man?

ʷ-ki si e: [?]---what is that? ʷ ina -kwa tun kié [?]---where do
you live? ʷ ʷa a ʷje [?]---where is the hut?

ʷ, N, NIII. demonst. this one, this ^{here,} here. (D.B.) Ex.: dama ʷ, ta ʷgau ʷ,
ta dzema ʷ---a woman this is, and a man this, and a child this.
a ʷdam ʷ---thy throat this is. ʷgau ne kwa gé siq kwa ʷ---the

trees there are like here. η η , ta n $\sim$ nu---this one sits, and this one stands.

N, , NII. syllable used before v. after ta, te, tai, also dialectically before any word. (Ll.) n, n. Ex.: ha γ aru ha zau, γ aru ha zau, !kua ssi $\acute{n}$ ha zau, ta n-debbi---he sought his wife, sought his wife, did not see his wife, and returned. ha saa, ta !ka , ta n !ka !kau ---he heard and ran, and drew out an arrow. daa !kan !ga-an , tsema ta n- !gaan ---the fire stick was long, small and long. !xunnu , n !xunnu ---to snore.

CIII.

NA, X, SIIa., SIV., SV., SVI., NII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. nom. I, s.

η , n, m. SIIa. (Dk.) !k . Ex.: na $\sim$ sou---I sit. na $\sim$ l η i !gái ---I see the hyena. (Mg.) Ex.: na $\text{ce}^?m$?a a ---I court you. SIV. (D.B.) !k . Ex.: na !kwa !komani , na !kwa !auni ---I speak !komani , I speak !auni . na si !na $\sim$ u:wa---I will yet take you. SV. (D.B.) na, η a. Ex.: na $\int$ e $\int$ a: ke kólui ---I will go to the wagon. η a ka !k^{a} ai---I have killed (it). SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: na !ne ---I see(him). na !kua $\tilde{\text{a}}$ ---I have not eaten. NII. (Dk.) na. Ex.: na $\int$ hu: $\int$ hu---I kill a Bushman. (Ll.) Ex.: na ti !kú békésá ---I hung up the jacket. na !nu tchako , ta gú !num ---I slowly take up the stone. na !kui ---my elder sister. CIII. form used with v., s. ono, ona. (D.B.) Ex.: !kita -na upúkwape ---I saw the footprints. it $\int$ amebi idi:ga akwá na tsaleta ---some words I do not know.

NIII.

NA, SII, SIV., SVI. prep. with, in, to, s. η , n, SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha $\text{s}^?o$ na ha !kuiki ---he sits with his granny. !kwa !ka na !k^{a} a, !ka !gec na !k^{a} a---he holds in his hand, holds the bow in his hand. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: Tutai ha ke !ale tai na Lutsapi, !kariáu na Apintén---Tutai has gone away to Lutsapi, !kariáu to Upington. na Kalahari !geki ku $\sim$ u !go ---in the Kalahari women take out ostrich eggshells. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: si !gwi !xe si na $\text{!}^?onni$ ---the snake has gone into the ground. !gě na xaba $\int$ e---the milk (is) in the ~~mix~~ dish. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: $\int$ ula !kē !uwa na dzeni ---the arrow lies on the string.

NA, SIIa., SV. v. to be. SIIa. (Wu.) form used in past. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ti na t $\int$ i---the thing is finished. na $\int$ i $\acute{i}$, na ga $\text{t}^?um$ ---(it) is sharp, is blunt.

NA, SIV., NIII. v. part. pres. & fut. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: e na !oku !pwóinkí

---we will now sleep. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Unwei na lgi---the moon rises. daba dzema na t*ŋ*i, na -deē na -Inu---the little child cries and the mother stands.

NA, CIII. ^{XIX}prep. of, into with, s. n, ina, tina, nina,. (D.B.) Ex.: ekekela -na torotero na ikolo---I make the pipe of ikolo wood. takwae ta na maki^o---pour it into a dish. Misai a-kha-mo ietsa na---Misai has gone to (his) hut. 2) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ha-khana welapina na miringo (they) came early with loads. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Ex.: ono hako ta dzanna, na te tse---I here will go and come again.

NA, NI., NIII., CII., CIII. conj. so, and, when, then. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: tsama-ma -u na o -Inwi---the bird gets up and flies. a ikwa tsa: na tso -u---you wont listen, so run away. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: na mihi, na ahi a -u---both I and you go. ma ne ka _dzema, na m txu ki ŋke---I was small, when my grandfather died. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: {a-tu igwiba {s, na Inum, na ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ k"o:--- you the rope take take and trap, and eat. Igore ma {e ixuba, na ŋk'wi---a prayer speaking send (to) heaven, then live. CIII. (D.B.)

NA, [†]NA, SIIb. v. to stand. (Mh.) na, na. Ex.: [†]No e ti na---one man stands.

NA, NI., NII., NIII. v. to give, to let, s. a, ma. [Nama Inare] NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ahi ku na {ore, ku na msi---you did give tobacco, did give food. na to:, ma t*ŋ*i lgu---give a cup, I will drink water. NII. (Dk.) na: (V.) na. (Ll.) na. Ex.: i sa na #ko#ko---you two give a knife.. me zau, na na a tshi, n a ssiñ---my wife, give me thy thing, (that) I may look (at it). na mi, n a !kuñ m ba---let me alone, (that) I may kill my father. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _Goba ikwa -na mi o pangwe---the Mpunda did not give me Indian hemp. lo!ku a txa ŋkha a ŋnau, a na Inani !kū, Inani !kū na {ao--- Bushmen shoot game with a bow, and give to the Black People, Black People give meal. tsi na---come give, bring.

NA, CIIb. n. roan antelope. (Zuk.)

NAA, SV., SVI., n. father, prob. my father, s. n, aa. SV. (D.B.) SVI. (D.B.) naa !gau---aunt, prob. father's sister. naa te kai---grandfather.

NABA, NII. n. white rhinoceros. (Zuk.)

NABASA, ^{NIA. ch.}NII. n. chameleon. (Leb.) ~~sk d. nobesa.~~

NABBE, NII. v. to greet. (Ll.) Ex.: dzhu tsema ti nabbe mi---the small person greeted me.

NABBO, NABO, NI., CII. v. to gather food, collect, seek food, s. !nabbo.

NI. (D.B.) Ex.: zu ku -!u: ka nabbo, nabbonabbo, o ka ɪŋa^ε, ka
#ge si nabbo, ka tsi !kauwa -ka---people go out to collect, go
on collecting, and put it down, when they have collected, then
come and sit down. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tira ko nabbo !xeani, !xe:an
kuriko nabo---I gather the leaves, leaves only(I)gather. ti
duri) tire ko dau, ko me ta kwe nabbo---my fire I burn, and *there*
no one seeks food ~~there~~.

NABBU-SI), SI. v. ? to fly in some manner. (B.) nabbu-ssin. Ex.: !noa¹ !ku
!kau kuli nabbu-ssin n---the arrow flew whistling (?) to me.

NABITI, CIII. poss. pron. 2nd pers. pl. yours, s. itibi. (D.B.) Ex.:
Nabiti jako !etsa---yours is this hut.

NAIA, NAIJA, CIII. v. to live, to be. (D.B.) Ex.: seta na naia---the
moon is there. !unguwe-be naija hama---the Masai live yonder.

NAKEDI, CI. n. wild cat. [Tsw.] (Do.)

NAKWA:KO, CIII. n. a certain big shrub. (D.B.)

NAKWETE, NAKW TE, CIII. adj. little, small, often used as ending for
child, s. ola, ora. (D.B.) Ex.: teko tasikini ti?etl?e nakwete
han!a kupana Jaje:da---then climb down a little hill to reach
Jajeda.

-N[?]AM:, NEAM, NII. n. ostrich. (LI.) n'amm, n'amm, neamm. Ex.: !xabba-she
ti umm n'amm !nu---!xabbashe ate an ostrich egg.

NAM, NAMA, CI. interrog. where, which, what. (Do.) Ex.: nam oha !ganaha?
---where do you live? dhau nama ha?---where is the road? nama
cho?---which man? nama na cho?---of what country? nam !kam?---
when? when? (which sun?)

NAMA, SI., NII., CII. n. Nama. SI. (B.) Ex.: n¹ Herri !khe au !xe, n¹ !koen
he e Nama-ka !e !ne !ke-i n-ka !hu---I stood washing Bushman
rice, I saw that Nama people got hold of my master. NII. (LI.)

Ex.: na ti sa !nabbe, na ti sa Dama, na ti sa Nama---I under-
the Ovambo, I understand the Herero, I understand the Nama. CII.

(D.B.) ^{sing.} Nama, Namaba, pl. Naman, Namana, Namani. Ex.: Naro ko

~~NAMXXXXXXX(NAR)~~ k"wi !neriba, Nama ko k"wi !xo:ba, !kwime e---a
Naro says (!neriba) heaven, a Nama says (!xo:ba) heaven, it
is one. tira ko Namaba uwa ha---I a Nama man had (married).
Nama ko haa^{va} kei, Naman ko #nu:---the Namas came many, the

Namas sat. ~~OXASXKWE~~ lo:as kwe ko Namana ^{we}:ja ha---at Oas the
 Namas lived. a ^{ik}'erri k"au re i:, Namani ko ha --- (when) a
 a small boy (I) was, the Namas came.

NAMA, CI. no. (Do.)

NAMAKAE 2. *nate*.

NAMKWA, CII. conj. and then. (D.B.) Ex.: gweⁱsa tis biⁱa ko ma Dabe, namkwe
 kwedzi au ^{ik}kwasisa---the cow's milk (I) ^gave Dabe, and then the
 people give (it) to the children.

NAMMA, SI. n. beard of grass. (Ll.) nna^{ma}man. Ex.: ^{ik}he ^{inu}!nuntuk^a-ka
 nna^{ma}man---grass ears' beard (resembling the beard of barley.)

NAN, NAY, SIIb. prep. & conj. with, ^{and,} ~~is~~, on, s. na. (Mh.) ~~X~~ nan, naⁿ. Ex.:
 n ^o'on lau hē sa naⁿ ha ^{tho}ē---my son's wife comes with her
 brother-in-law. koro naⁿ !unsi ^{ix}aa ^{ik}x'au te^{an}---the hyena and
 the jackal carried the lion's food. naⁿ !'auⁿ---on the earth.

ηAηA, SIIb. n. liver. (Mh.) ^{na}na^a.

NANA, CIII. away there, over there. (D.B.) Ex.: ha⁻kha ke nana haku su
 seme---he went away there with it and ate. ningi pakapaa
 nana-je Dondui---the big doctor is over there at Dondui.

NA⁻NANNASE:, SI. n. a small white wild flower. (Ll.) nan^annassē.

ηANI, SIIb. old (person) (Mh.) ^{na}ni.

NANARRA, SI. prob. v. used as adv. eagerly. (B.) nan^aarra. Ex.: lei
 !naunko nanarra ki ss'a ⁿ---the people yet ran eagerly up to me.

NAⁱNAⁱRRRO, NII. n. an insect, Anthia thorocica, also called ^{na}na^ananna.
 (Ll.) nanarro.

NANIJAKO, CIII. poss. pron. 3rd pers. his. (D.B.) Ex.: nanijako itl^a---
 his knife.

NANNI, NII. n. needle. s. nauro. (Ll.) nanni.

NAN HOC, CI. n. hair. (Do.)

NAO, CI. interrog. what, which. (Do.) Ex.: nao e are heaha?---what
 have they done?

NARA, NARO, SIV. n. tsama melon, s. niara. (D.B.) Ex.: lga⁻kei ki se
^{ga}-nara !wara---granny comes to bring tsama to the maiden.

NARE, CI. interrog. who. (Do.) Ex.: kau nare?---who are you?

NAJIVI, NII. n. mosquito. (Dk.)

NARO, CII. n. name of the tribe, pl. Naron, Narona. (D.B.) Ex.: Naro e:
 !kun^kwe e:---a Naro (I) am, an old man am. !nu kwena Naman ko
 k"wi, Naron ko k"wi---the black people speak Nama, speak Naron.
 Khana Narona ko ^{ik}won^a---dagga the Naron smoke.

NARO, s. -nara.

NARRU, NI. y. to be sleepy (?) (D.B.) Ex.: e k ikau tsa narru---we are all sleepy.

NAS, CII. conj. so that. (D.B.) Ex.: t²osa ko kuru ngai ikwasa², nas ko t²osisa me-e---the grandmother works for the little girl, so that the granddaughter speaks.

NATE, CI. rel.pron. what, pl. namaka. (Do.)

NATHA, CI. adv. how. (Do.)

NATIKOSA, CIII. yesterday, s. nau. (D.B.) Ex.: natikosa _dza Seremani--- yesterday came Seremani.

NATS⁷AKO, CIII. n. a plant with a big purple flower.

NAT(EJA---CIII. y. to laugh. Ex.: pakapa' unu nat(eja---a grown person laughs.

NATAURI, CI. last year. (Do.) nachuri.

NAU, CI. yesterday, s. natikosa. (Do.)

NAU:, NII. n mushroom, fungus. (Dk.) nas.

NAU, NII. y. to flow. (V.) nau.

NA^u, NII. n. hare, Lepus saxatilis, (Ll.) nau. (not the hare of !ku folk-lore).

NAURO, SI. n. metal needle of European make, s. nanni, #oro. (Ll.) Ex.:

ixam-ka !k'e !ke ttañ !na Sswā, he kkan ka !kum whai !kwa o
!xauru, o he ka, he sse #umm !nuin o whai !kwa. he tiken e, he
!kum whai !kwa, he sse ddi #oro o whai !kwa, he se #umm i. ta
he !ki yauki #en-na nauro-ka #umm#umm---the Bushmen yonder living
on the Flats, they are used to cut a springbok's (fore)leg with
a stone knife, when they want to sew a kaross with a springbok's
leg. therefore they shape a springbok's leg, that they may make
a (bone) needle of the springbok's leg, that they may sew with
it, for they do not understand a (European) needle's sewing.

NAWA, CI. n. a noise. (Do.)

NAXU, NAXU-SI, SIib. n. leg. (Mh.) naxui, naxu-si.

NA^uINA:, NII. no, s. nama. (Dk.) na^uina:.

NDA, NII. n. firewood, s. daa. (Leb.)

NDALA, CI. n. grinding stone, flat rock. (Do.)

NDALA, NIII. n. white man. [Bantu ?] (D.B.) Ex.: ihi ke tanga -ngu,
ndala ke tanga -ngu---you (pl.) make rain, white people make
rain.

NDAMBA, NIII. n. arrowtip. (D.B.)

NDawe, CIII. n. nose, beak, s. ntawe. (D.B.) Ex.: ndawe-be ma kwadiso---
the beaks of the eagles.

NDEKX[?]AI, SIIB. n. chin, ? my chin. (Mh.) ^endkx'ai.

NDODZA, CI. n. a hump. (Do.) ndodja.

NDOT(OT)O, CI. immense. (Do.) ndochocho.

NDWEDI, CI. n. a ball, a round thing. (Do.)

NDZA, CIII. n. a little buck. (D.B.)

NDZENDZE, NIII. n. the Barotse. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ki sin Ndzendze Inole---
I have seen the Barotse country.

NDZ^o, NII. n. round white veld tuber. (Do.) ndz^o.*

NE, SIIe. prob. pers. pron. I. (And.) Ex.: a ne kx'a---(? and) I am
drinking.

NE, ~~SII~~ SIV., SVI., NII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. s. na, mi. [?] SIV.
(D.B.) Ex.: Ina so-a ne keira, na si Ina uwa---although I am
take
old, I will yet ~~marry~~ you. SVI. dat. me. (D.B.) Ex.: Wxei
Ikha ne---^a show me wter. NII. (V.) Ex.: ne ti ts'i ngu---I
drink water. (Ll.) ne. Ex.: ne WkaWka^u---I tear.

NE, SIIB. v. to be (esse) (Mh.)

NE, NEE, CIII. v. to be. (D.B.) Ex.: komi ne ono---the younger am I.
olanakwe hawa ne bonepi---the children there are four. Tla:kwe
nee akwitive piepe---(Of) Tlakwe are two wives.

NE, SIIa. part. joining n. & pl. numeral, possibly a form of e to be. (Mg.)
Ex.: Ikwise e Wkoe, Ikwise ne ![?]u, Ikwise ne cebece---one bird,
many
two. birds, ~~Ikwise~~ birds.

NE:, NE:A, NII. demonst. rare form of e, e:a this. (V.) ne. nea.
s. na, ina.

NE, CIII. prep. about, in, to, (D.B.) Ex.: Iririkari ki a-khape ati nina,
-kwese {a, se _dza le_tsa ne---the Askaris are going to the
water, when they have dipped up, then come home (to hut). ne
tsealolo ati ne hakabita---about birds in water we will talk.

NE, NI., NIII., CII. conj. that, and, when, then, if. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:

Ina:, ne me -kei {e Inu -{u, ne m---help, that I (may) soon
go about, and eat, NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ne ka dzema, na m
txu ki Wke---when I was small, then my grandfather died. CII.
(D.B.) Ex.: ti Wkun { ko Wkwane aba, nos ka tira Igi, Wgeis
ko i: ne---my daughter bears a child, then I will call its
name, if it is a girl. WkaWka {a owa haⁱ, ne- { ko Wwo---I had
an Auen wife, then she died. aute, ne ra Wka---give that I plant.

NE, NIII. indef. pron. some. (D.B.) Ex.: !kū #khi#khi, ne ki !kellke, ne
ki !koe---many people, some are big, some are little.

N^{ta} man^{ch}.
NE, NII. n. naval. (Leb.)

NEE, NEA, CIII. n. baboon, f. née-ko, nea-ko, pl. née-pi. (D.B.) Ex.:
hama née---this is a baboon. t*ʃ*i:ta dzendzai su sámeta née-ko
~~xxx~~ komi, née nakwete---caught the leopard and ate a little
she-baboon, a baboon child. t*ʃ*i:ta née-pi pie-pi komi-pi---
(he) caught two little baboons.

NEI IAREB, CIIB. n. banded mongoose. (Sh.)

NEMERU, CI. n. signs of birth. (Do.)

NENA, CIII. n. a tin. (D.B.)

NE SE, NII. almost. (V.) *nese.*

NETN, SIIB. they lie (?) (Mh.) netn.

ŋGA, SIIa. pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. you. (Mg.) Ex.: na ce^m ʔaa ŋ
k^ʔu !keiki nga---I court you, I make wife you.

(or *s. lna.*)
NGA, ~~SIIX~~ ŋA, SIID. n. 1) forehead, 2) wife, s. lga. (Arb.) nga.

N-GA, ŋ-GA, s. n. ŋ. SIV.

NGAA, CI. v. to burn a candle. (Do.)

NGADZA, NIII. n. cup. (D.B.)

NGAI, (or ŋAI), SIID. n. gnu, a young, s. lga. (Arb.) *ngai.*

NGAINGAI, CI. n. anthep. (Do.)

NGAKA, CI. n. doctor. [Tsw.] (Do.)

ŋGALA, ŋGALA^ʔ, CIII. n. crest, mane, hackle, bracelet made of hair. (D.B.)

NGAŋNGAŋ, (or ŋAŋŋAŋ), SIID. n. horse. (Arb.) *ngang.*

NGANTSE, CI. v. to argue. (Do.)

NGARO, CI. n. water iguana. (Do.)

NGATHA, CI. n. a heap. (Do.)

NGAU, CI. n. firmament. (Do.)

NGAUO, CI. v. to surround. (Do.)

ŋGAUO, CI. n. example. (Do.) *ngauo.*

NG:HABE, SV. n. giraffe. (Bry.) ng:habe, 'nghabe.

N^{ta} man.
NGO, NII. n. flower. (Leb.)

NGO, (or ŋO), SIID. n. God. (Arb.) ngo.

NGOA, (or ŋOA), SIID. n. conscience. (Arb.) ngoa.

NGOAN, (or ŋOAN), SIID. n. millet beer. (Arb.) ngoang.

NGOBA, NII. n. Makoba. (Ll.) Ngóba, Ngóba. Ex.: é ti oywí Ngóba-ma
tséma, Ngóba-ma tséma ti lú ha tchú---we say to a small

NGOLOLO, CI. n. redbreasted lizard, s. ngaru. (Do.)

Makoba child, that the small Makoba child shall go into its hut.

NGO-GA GA, NII. n. a certain little bird. (LI.) Ex.: ngo-gaŋga. ngo-gaŋga

ti !kaowa ma kwe !nuerre---the little bird has gone away to my

country.

NGOM, CI. n. anus. (Do.) ngom.

NGOMA, CI. v. to kiss. (Do.) ngoma.

NGOMA, CIII. n. (?) food. (D.B.) Ex.: !kidzaja pisi _ŋ ngoma---cooks

the cook the food (?).

NGOMBE, NIII. n. ox, unusual form of gome. [Bantu] (D.B.)

NGOMERE, (or NGOMERE), SII. to-day. (Arb.) ngomere.

NGONAWA, CI. num. three, s. !nwona. [Nama !nona.] (Do.)

NGORU, NII. n. lizard, gecko, form of goru. (LI.) ngoru.

NGOTAHE, CI. v. to humble oneself. (Do.)

NGU, CI. n. smell. (Do.)

NGUA, CI. n. spotted hyena, (Bal.)

NGUEME, (or NGUEME), SII. n. bowstring. (Arb.) ngueme.

NGULU, NIII. n. pig. Bantu (D.B.) Ex.: a !ka:ja ha -ba na ngulu, ha

ba ki -m---presents her father with a pig, her father eats.

NGUTJO, CI. n. tsessebe antelope. (Do.) ngucho.

NGUVU, NIII. n. hippopotamus. (D.B.) Ex.: nguvu _!kaan _watu---a hippo-

potamus smashes the boat.

NI, SIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. dat. me, s. n, ŋ. (D.B.) Ex.: sa:

ni pole---bring me tobacco.

NI, NI., ~~XX~~ conj. that, ~~XXXXXX~~ s. ne. (D.B.) Ex.: dabe !kwa ku _are -!gu, ni

sa a -i---the children fetch water, that thirsty (they) drink.

NI, CI. conj. and. (Do.)

NI, CIII. conj. but. (D.B.) Ex.: si ha -kha oranakwe, ni obe hama---come

the children, but we stay.

-NI, CIII. ending meaning in. (D.B.) Ex.: hana a t(i:kine zaiko-ni---

there he worked in the south.

NIARA, SIV. v. to make pap of tsama seeds, s. nara. (D.B.)

NIAU, CIII. n. cat. (D.B.)

NIE, SIIc. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. I, s. n, ŋ, ni. (D.B.) Ex.: nie

tabai---I work. nie ē oasi---I eat meat.

NIKO, CIII. prep. from following n. (D.B.) Ex.: ha -khamo boma niko---

gone from the fort.

4 NINA, CIII. prep. by, with, in, at, before or after n. (D.B.) Ex.:

baheja Shamo nina---he stayed with the Izanzu. marundi-pi
 bahepi aa nina---clouds live in the sky. ko as^setamo unu nina
 mu:a---he strikes a man with a stick.

NINGI, CIII. n. doctor, sorcerer. (D.B.) Ex.: kwe so boko unu, iso xlako
 ningi---when is ill a person, then cuts the doctor. ningi
 bakapaa nanaje---the big doctor is over there. t^sia:mo ati
 ningi---is leading water the sorcerer.

NI !KHO, ^{Nia. man} n. hair. (Leb.)

NJA, SIIa., SV. pers. pron. 1st. pers. sing. s. n,ŋ, ni, nie. SIIa. (Mg.)

na: Ex.: ja ŋko si t^jhu---I shall not hear. SV. (D.B.) Ex.:
 nja ŋkō ŋki---I stand up.

NJA, SIII. demonst. that is, those are. (D.B.) Ex.: nja ŋho---that is a
 bush. nja ŋxēŋ---those are clouds.

NJA, CI. before. (Do.) nya.

NJAA, CI. n. wind, storm. (Do.) nyaa.

NJABE, CIib. n. giraffe. (Bal.)

NJAHO, CI. v. to place. (Do.) nyaho.

NJAISI, SIVb. small. (St.)

NJAMBULU, CIII. n. a certain bird of prey. (D.B.) Ex.: njambulu tasseja,
 i^sa gubama kenangu---the njambulu is tall, like the size of
 an ostrich.

NJAŋ, CI. v. to accuse. (Do.) nyan̄.

NJAOKO, CI. ^A v. ^a to go on. (Do.) nyaoka.

NJAOKO, CI. n. perseverance. (Do.) nyaoko.

NJATSA, CI. v. to rebel. [Tsw.] (Do.) nyatsa.

NJEE, CI. v. to put out a fire. (Do.) nyee.

NJEHE, CI. v. to hear. (Do.) nyehē.

NJEŋ, CI. v. to remember, to consider. (Do.) nyēŋ.

NJENNE, CI. v. to spin. (Do.) nyenne.

NJE:SI, SIIa. demonst. this. (Mg.) e:si. Ex.: je:si ŋ[?]ai ŋko---this
 happen not.

NJE T^A, CI. v. to be greedy. (Do.) nye cha.

NJE T^U, CI. v. to be stingy. (Do.) nye chu.

NJIM, CI. v. 1) to make. 2) to spread out as roots. (Do.) nyim.

NJIM HE, CI. v. to coil. (Do.) nyim he.

NJIM KHAO, CI. v. to look up. (Do.) nyim khao.

NJIMO, CI. 1) above, the top, high. 2) condition, state of a thing. (Do.) nyimo

NJIM OKA, CI. n. the sky, heaven. (Do.) nyim oka.

NJIMWA, CI. upon, on top of. (Do.) nyimwa.

NJIMWA HKOE, CI. v. to touch. (Do.) nyimwa hkoe.

NJIN, CI. v. to think. (Do.) nyin.

NJIN HE KAKHO, CI. v. to admire, exalt. (Do.) nyin he kakho.

NJIN KAKHO, CI. x n. counsel. (Do.) nyin kakho.

NJIN NE, CI. 1) y. to hope, 2) to plait. (Do.) nyin ne.

NJO, CI. v. to sit. (Do.) nyo.

NJOAHE, CI. v. to be glad. (Do.) nyoahe.

NJO HWA, CI. n. pasturage. (Do.) nyo hwa.

NJO NEHE, CI. v. to do without food. (Do.) nyo nehe.

NJONO, CI. n. an accusation. (Do.) nyono.

NJONO MEE, CI. v. to tell lies. (Do.) nyono mee.

NJOO, CI. 1) n. chair, stool. 2) n. food, meat. 3) v. to eat ^{grass, to} graze. 4) v. to sit down to food, to eat. (Do.) nyoo.

NJO TEE, CI. v. to give food to. (Do.) nyo tee.

NJO T AKHO, CI. v. to do nothing. (Do.) nyo chakho.

NJUNO, CI. n. bread, porridge. (Do.) nyuno.

ŋKA, SIIa. v. to say. (Mg.) Ex.: ?au lga ŋka ʃisi---you girl say what?

NKŋO, SIIId. n. spouse. (Arb.) nkeo.

ŋKHA-LU, NII. v. to come down. (Dk.) ŋkha^{lu}.

ŋKHU:M, NII. n a Heikum Bushman. (Dk.) ŋkhu:m.

ŋKJA, KJE, SIIa. pers. pron. I, possibly aux. kja, kje. (Mg.)

ŋca, ŋce, ʃca, ʃce. Ex.: ŋca e^ʔw^ʔi ja, ŋceŋ ?ŋ lko lga---I

state of being ill, I not come. ŋce inu ?ŋkwa---I thus say.

ŋKO^ʔ, SIIa. v. to say ^{s. ŋkua, ŋkuwa.} (so), (Mg.) Ex.: tjhuxai ŋ ko^ʔ?---who say (so)?

N KOA, NI. n. dog. (P.) n'koá

NKOA, NII. v. to fear, s. koa: (LI.) nkóá. Ex.: !kuñ ti !kuá !kuñ á,

ina a tsau, tẽ nkóá !kuñ---Bushman will not kill thee, stop

(ŋKWA, ^{fear} ~~knawing~~ Bushmen.

?ŋkua, ŋkuwa, ?ŋkua.

ŋKUA, ŋKUWA, SIIa. v. to say (so), s. ŋ ko^ʔ. (Mg.) Ex.: tjhuxai inu

ŋkua ? ŋkua ? ŋce: inu ?ŋkwa---who thus say ? I thus say.

ko^ʔ cen ŋkuwa---jackal --say (so).

ŋKWA, ŋK"WA, SII. v. to do so, to hold thus. (D.B.) Ex.: lgwa a, ha ^{ŋk"wa} ~~ŋkwa~~

ha-ka !k"a---this child holds its arms thus.

N-N, SIIId. no, s. ŋ-ŋ. (Wu.) 'n 'n.

177, SIVb, SV., NI., NII., CII., CIII., ^[Nama hm-m] no. SIVb. (St.) η η. SV. (D.B.) η-η.
 NI. (D.B.) η-η. NII. (LI.) ^{h-h} Ex.: zau lna, "h-h, m a lkuā
 e me lkaō--the woman objected, "no, thou art not my husband".

CII. (D.B.) η-η. CIII. (D.B.) η-η.

NOA, ^{NIa. ch.} ~~NI.~~ ^{NIa. man.} ~~NI.~~ n. way, path. (Leb.) nna.

N NIE, ^{NIa. man.} ~~NI.~~ alone, s. nō-e. (Leb.) n nle.

NO, SIII. [^] prep. with, s. n, na. (D.B.) Ex.: n tuli no dzumi---I hear
 with the ear.

NO, SIV. conj. then. (D.B.) Ex.: n ka tu:a lkabes, a no lk'aia Missis-^a
 I will ask lka:bes, and then tell Missis.

NO, ^{NIa. ch.} ~~NI.~~ [^] n. river. (Leb.) nō.

NO, NII. n. roan antelope. (Sh.)

NO, CIII. pers. pron. 1st pers. sing., short for ^o ~~no~~ I. (D.B.) Ex.:
 no ~~tsakovi~~ Dza ko---I am a Bushman.

NO, NIII. [^] y. to be. (D.B.) Ex.: mi no !nave de---I am !nave's wife.

NOA, CII. n. ~~tsakovi~~ duiker. (P.) nōa.

NO-E, ^{NIa. ch.} ~~NI.~~ alone, s. n nle. (Leb.)

NOHA, CI. this year, s. no t(uri. (Do.)

NO IKA, CI. n. eddy of wind, and dust. (Do.)
 everywhere.

NOI JEKA, CI. y. ~~tsakovi~~ (Do.) noi yeka.

NOKHAA, CI. y. to run away. (Do.)

NOLOO, CIII. y. to be lazy. (D.B.) Ex.: Mambu noloo-wa, akwa t(i:t)a
 tsakovi---Mambu is lazy, he does not fetch wood.

NOO, CI. n. world, earth, veld. (Do.)

NOSKA, CII. conj. then. (D.B.) Ex.: te Ikun ko lkwane aba, noska tira
 lgi---my daughter bears a child, then I will call its name.

NOTANA, CIII. 1) adv. nicely. (D.B.) Ex.: akwa mo tsaha notana---he does
 not understand nicely. 2) n. trap. Ex.: kotéga notana ko baba
 ka singiri mabe---made is the trap by father with ropes.

NOTO, CII. n. hammer. [Tsw.] (P.)

NOU, CI. this year, s. naha. (Do.) no churi.

NOU, NII. n. hare, s. lhi. (LI.) nnou.

NOUU, CI. to-day. (Do.)

NOXOBA, NI. still, again, once more, then. (D.B.) Ex.: e koa'dzi, keisi
 koa'dzi, noxoba t(i eo koa'dzi---we were afraid, very much
 afraid, stil now we are afraid. noxoba llnai---say it again.

CII. otherwise. (D.B.) Ex.: llnai lkwai-a llnai, noxoba

buri te tama---that one thing (they) taught, otherwise said nothing.

NOHGALEWA, CI. n. wilderness, desert. (Do.)

ḡSA, SIIB. v. to give. (Mh.) nsa.

N-SI, N-SN, SV. s. n.

NTA^{~?}U, SIIB. v. to receive. (Mh.) ntā'u.

NTAWA, NTAWE, CIII. n. nose, nostrils, trunk (of elephant, s.ndawe. (D.B.)

N-THA[~]FI, NII. n. tongue. (Dk.) ntha[~]fi.

NT(A, NI. n. prickly cucumber. (P.) ntscha.

NT(A: NII. v. to steal, s. t(a. (Dk.) nt(a:.

NT(A: NII. v. to weep. s. t(iq. (Dk.) nt(A:q.

NT(A:NI, NII. v. to dance, to stamp feet in dancing, s. t(xane. (Dk.)

nt(A:xi.

NU, SV. prep. on, s. n, na, ~~EXXI~~ (D.B.) Ex.: ie tu nu ga k'a:---it
is lying on its back.

-NUBE, NUBEJA, CIII. adj. sweet, fine, good. (D.B.) Ex.: nubéja seme---
good food. menda nube---fine clothes. nubéja ówa báráko---
sweet is honey.

NUI, ^{Ni. ch.} NII. n. mouse, s. Inu-hi. (Leb.)

NUM, NUN, CII. then. (D.B.) Ex.: ^ukim ko ^uku-e, num ko ^ukim ^ukorre-ba
ko xau-e---one (buck) is killed, then one tattoo mark is cut.
ho-(era ko ^ukam, ^ui:) ko ^ukei i:, nun ko ^ukwi ^uInu:) kwe ^ulei
---two wives, (if) the first is friendly, then in one hut
(they) stay.

NU:MA, CIII. v. to go away, leave. (D.B.) Ex.: ko missia-mo unu, okoko
baija-ko, nu:ma ko missi:a-mo edze---when dies a man, the
wife is left, leaves when dies the man. X mu:ma no---I am
going away.

ḡUTU, CI. n. tsessebe antelope. (Do.) nuchu.

ḡWAKAFI, CIII. n. year. (D.B.)

ḡXADE:, SIIB. interrog. where, s. xede:. (Mh.) n[~]xadē.

NYN, NII. n. eland, s. ^uni[~]n. (Zuk.) nūn.

NZWANZWA, NII. n. fly. (Dk.) nzwanzwa.

KKE NIGAMI, CI. n. springhare. (Do.)

NIGENANE, CI. n. earring. (Do.)

NIGHAU, CI. n. perspiration. (Do.)

NIGHAWAHA, CI. v. to perspire. (Do.)

ḡNIGHURU, CI. v. to forget. (Do.) nighuru.

NIGINI IKU, CI. v. to fan oneself. (Do.)

ŋIGOO, CI. n. wool. (Do.) ñigoo.

NIGWA, , CI. n. bone. (Do.)

NIGWE, CI. n. a large bustard. (Do.)

ŋIKATU, CI. n. battle. (Do.) ñikachu.

ŋIKOO, CI. n. a chief's courtyard. (Do.) ñikoo.

N-¹IKX'ABA, SIIB. red-white (of horse). [Kora] (Mh.) n-¹ik'aba.

NIGAA, CI. n. jackal. (Do.)

ŋ-¹HANI, NII. n. snake, small white-striped nonpoisonous. (Dk.) ñc¹hani.

ŋIKWÓRRIBÉ, NII. n. "mackerel sky". (Ll.) ñik^uorribé.

N^uo:, SIV, n. axe. (D.B.) Ex.: a tsen u, a ka ŋko n^uo:, ŋkam-i_ŋbwa:a

---thou go out, take the axe, cut bushes.

ŋ^uo:, NII. v. to be pregnant. (Dk.) ñc¹o:.

N^uION, N^ua. *man. evening. (Dk.)* ñ^ugaa.

ŋIGAI, CI. v. to burn. (Do.) ñligai.

ŋIGAIÉ, CI. v. to swing. (Do.) ñligaié.

ŋIGAY, CI. n. debate, discussion. (Do.) ñligañ.

NIGWA IKWARE, CI. n. a rocky place. (Do.)

ŋIKAZ, NII. *adv. rough. (Ll.)* ñikaz.

NIKAA, CI. n. a wait-a-bit thorn. (Do.)

ŋIKAE, NII. v. to bear a child. (Dk.) ñ^uae.

NIKAHA, CI. v. to sit by the side of. (Do.) ñ^uha.

ŋIKAREHA, CI. v. to forgive one another. (Do.) ñnikareha.

ŋIKHAI, CI. v. to shoot. (Do.) ñnikhai.

NIKHARE, CI. others. (Do.)

ŋIKA, NII. n. rain. (Dk.) ñ^ua.

ŋIKHAN, NII. n. gladiolus root. (Dk.) ñ^uhan.

ŋIKHAVU, NII. n. wing, s. ŋikhavu. (Do.) ñ^uhavu.

ŋGA¹O, NII. n. a certain tree bearing fruit which is boiled and eaten. (Ll.) ñ^ugao.

ŋ¹HÁ:VA, NII. n. forearm. (Dk.) ñ^uhá:va.

ŋ¹HU:, NII. v. to wipe. (Dk.) ñ^uhu:.

ŋ¹HWI:, NII. n. dog., s. ñ^uhwi. (Dk.) ñ^uhwi:.

ŋ¹HWI, NII. n. armadillo. (Dk.) ñ^uhwi.

ŋ¹KO, NII. n. brother. (? my brother). (Dk.) ñ^uko.

N^uNE:, NII. n. lion, s. ñ^une. (P.) ñ^une.

 must be same---that one thing (they) taught, otherwise said

The unvoiced labial plosive is not a Bushman sound. In the purer languages it is only found in borrowed words, or in imitations of noises. In the languages much exposed to Bantu influence it occurs frequently as initial sound, in those influenced by Hottentot speech it is often found in endings, interchanging with b. In Hadza, which bears traces of both Bantu and Hottentot influence, it often occurs, as initial sound and as ending.

PA, SIIb. pers. pron. 2nd pers. pl. you, s. ba, u. (Mg.) Ex.: pa Ikwa---
you wait. pa #⁷aice---you sing.

PA, NIII. n. father, s. ba. (D.B.) Ex.: m pa ki Wke:---my father is dead.
m -pa ba---my father's father.

PAA, CI. n. 1) a bundle. 2) a treeless plain. (Do.)

PAA, PAAKU, PAANA, CIII. adj. & adv. old, grown-up, great, much, very, s.
pakapaa. (D.B.) Ex.: ono ku paa-ku ina---I am grown up.
Wgobaija tso(ebi paana---there is great cold. pakapaa bek"au
paana---a very big elephant. paan akwite ja Buruku---an old
boy is Buruku.

PAKAPAA, CIII. adj. big, old, s. paa. (D.B.) Ex.: ningi pakapaa nanaje
Dondui---the big doctor ~~lives~~ is over there at Dondui. seta
pakapaa---the full moon. ola pakapaa^a me---the eldest child. is
he. pakapaa ko i(o teko---greater is the sun than you.

PA-KELA, CI. n. dawn, daybreak. (Do.)

PAKWAI, CIII. adj. big, form of pakapaa. (D.B.) Ex.: pakwai dzua han!a:
---very big stones.

PAKWINAKWO, CIII. n. nephew. (D.B.)

PALAPAA, CIII. adj. younger. (D.B.) Ex.: pakapaa Gisoja, Makanjange e
palapaa---the elder Gisoja, Makanjange is the younger.

PALAPESA, CIII. n. scales in tortoise's shell. (D.B.)

PAME, CIII. n. stick with hole used in rubbing fire. (D.B.)

PAMPAM, NII. n. crocodile. (Dk.)

PAMPAM, NIII. n. a bird, (?) paauw. (D.B.) Ex.: Iku a -txa pampam, a
tsaba Wkalka,---Bushman shoot the pampam, which is a big bird.

PANA, CI. n. cup. [Tsw.] (Do.)

PANDO, CI. n. adze. [Tsw.] (Do.)

PANDZUPE, PANDZUBI, CIII. a certain tree yielding poison used for ar-
rows. (D.B.) Ex.: pandzupe tseti je, he tl⁷emutsu---the

pandzupe is a tree, it is broad. k"ada pandzubi ti---poison in the pandzubi (tree).

PANGO, CI. n. rafter. (Do.)

PANGU, NIII. n. a native food, "muanza", s. pungu. (D.B.)

PANGWE, NIII. n. Indian hemp, dagga. (D.B.) Ex.: _Goba ikwi -iku pangwe
---the Mbunda do not smoke Indian hemp.

PAPASI, CI. n. a root, a branch. (Do.)

PA:R, PARA, SI. n. horse. [Nederl. paard] (B.) pār, para. Ex.: pār e
!ku---two horses. para laityi---mare.

PARI, SV. n. goat, pl. kapulete, s. puli, puri. [Tsw.] (D.B.)

PASAKO, CIII. n. left hand. (D.B.) Ex.: pasako hako, akwitibi tiko---
the left hand this, the female one.

PATA, CI. v. to please. (Do.)

PATAA, CI. adj. firm, solid. (Do.)

PATAHA, CI. n. walking stick. (Do.)

PATAKU)IA, CIII. n. palm of hand. (D.B.)

PATHA, CI. n. a crack. (Do.)

PATOI, CI. adj. sweet. (Do.)

PAWA, CI. n. a lump of wet clay. (Do.)

PAXLE, CIII. n. wife's father or mother's brother. (D.B.)

PE, NIII. n. a certain plant of which the leaf is smoked. (D.B.)
sometimes used as pron.

-PE, CIII. pl. ending of n., prob. f., s. -be, -bi, -pi. (D.B.) Ex.:

Ha-pe samaka-be---three stones. hats-pe pi e---leaves they
are. marundi-pi bahe-pe aa nina---clouds they live in the sky.

PEE, CI. v. to gush, jump out, hop. (Do.)

PELA, CI. n. rock rabbit. (Do.)

PE:LA, SIII. v. to finish, also used as v. part. (D.B.) Ex.: m ga pe:la
---I have finished. a pe:la ŋ kwa iné Unai---you have seen
the hut.

PELATITA, CIII. v. to recover, get well. (D.B.) Ex.: kweko i) o xlaa ti,
ako pelatita, kweko i) o xlaa, missé---if the sun wants, (he)
will recover, if the sun wants, (he) dies.

PELO, CI. n. broom. [Tsw.] (Do.)

PEMBE, NIII. n. goat, sing. & pl. s. pari, puli, pudi. (D.B.) Ex.: da
tŋin kwe pembe---a goat is crying. Iku kula pembe---Bushmen
have no goats.

PEMBE, CIII. v. to fall (rain). (D.B.) Ex.: puxla nana, take so pembe---^{lati}
if he walks about, then falls rain.

PEO, CI. seed. [Tsw.] (Do.)

PEPE, NIII. v. to blow. (D.B.) Ex.: _ukoli pepe _ma o---the wind blows
and whistles.

PERE, SIV. n. bread. [Afri. brot] (D.B.)

P RI, SI. n. goat, ^{bini} s. pembe, pulh, pudi. [Nama pirip] (B.) peri. Ex.:
peri-epua---a kid. peri e lku---two goats.

PE(I, NIII. n. pipe. (D.B.)

PETL[?]AI, CIII. adj. white. (D.B.) Ex.: ahapi petl[?]ai-pi---white tusks.
petl[?]ai~~wa~~ako kl[?]omako, a haibi ma petl[?]ai-pi---white head,
and the feathers of it white.

PHA, CI. v. to bite. (D.B.)

PHETOLO, CI. an answer. [Tsw.] (Do.)

PHURU, CI. n. a hole in a blanket. (Do.)

-PI, CIII. m. pl. end. of n., also used as pers. pron. 3rd pers.pl., s.
bi, vi, pe. (D.B.) Ex.: upukwa--leg. upukwa-pi--legs.
elati[?]ja--boy. elati-pi--boys. t[?]eketa pi bunduki---they
are putting away the gun.

PI, CIa. n. milk, s. pii, bii. (P.)

PIA, CIII. up to, on, s. piama. (D.B.) Ex.: hamana pia---up to there
(showing height on body).

PIAHO, CI. v to give suck, s. pi, pii. (Do.)

PIAMA, CIII. v. to put on, in, s. pia. (D.B.) Ex.: piama pe tsoko e se
tl[?]ote---put it in the ashes to roast it. t

PIDI, CI. n. goat, s. pudi, puli. [Tsw.] (Do.)

PIZ, PIEBI, PIEPI, PIEPE. CIII. num. two. [Swa. pili.] (D.B.) Ex.:
tlem[?]ebi pieb[?]~~pi~~ ^{Hadzabi piebi}---two men, two Bushmen. Baladza a Ntogo
ha[?]kame piepi. ---Baladza and Ntogo went, the two. t[?]i:a
mo akwitipe ^{amope} piepe---he married two Isanzu women.
isi pi[?]z-je e---this ~~is~~ is the second (finger).

PII, CI. v. to suck, to nurse, s. pi, pii, bii. (Do.)

PII, CI., CIb. n milk, s. pi, pii, bii. CI. (Do.). CIa. (P.)

PIPI, CIII. v. to cry. (D.B.) Ex.: pipi ako olako---crying is the child.
kotuwa kl[?]uma ja pipi---close the grave and cry. pipi ma

PIRI, n goat, s. ^{bini} peri, SI. (Lich.).
kwetl[?]ea---cries the jackal or cries of the jackal.

PISE, CIII. n. nail (iron), thorn. (D.B.) Ex.: tauwaku ma pise---the hole

for the nail. Misai a-kha mo l'etsa na, t(a:tia mo, hateea pisi^e
upukwatina---Misai has gone to his hut, he is ill, has got a

thorn in his foot.
PIST, PISI; ST. n. horse, pl. pisda, pisi:le. (D.B.) Ex.: Maki a ||ka^{le} ka ||gwa
PISI, CIII. n. cook. Swa. mpishi (D.B.) Ex.: tsit a:ja mendabi e pisi---

washing clothes is the cook. a mugongo ampuli pisibi---playing
about are the cooks.

PIXLO, CIII. v. to boil. (D.B.)

-PD:, SI. v. to arise, jump up (imitation of sound) (Ll.) ppō. Ex.: a

lku a ||koen wai-ta lkaukaken ||khoa ssi lku ppō---thou art the
one who seeest, the springbok's children seem as if (they)
would arise (they had been lying down.)

PO, PD, PO³U, NII., NIII., CIIB. n. sidestriped jackal. NII. (Ll.) pō, po,
pōu. Ex.: pō ti mm lau-ma---the jackal eats the little buck,
NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a txa -po, a m -po---shoot the jackal, eat the
jackal. CIIB. (Bal. & Zuk) po.

POIJA, CIII. v. to blow. (D.B.) Ex.: tsot(ēpi poija-pi---winds blow.

POIJUBE, CIII. v. to pound, knead. (D.B.)

POKU, NII. n. reedbuck. (Sh.) (Ll.) pōku. Ex.: pōku ti umm ||noā, tá e
||gu shi---the reedbuck eats reeds, for it is a water thing.

POLE, SIII. n. tobacco. (D.B.) Ex.: n sō pole,---I snuff tobacco.

POLOGN, SIII. n. flowers. (D.B.) Ex.: pologn ien tē oho:---the flowers
are on the tree.

POO, CI. n. a bull, a male of anything. (Do.)

PDP, CIII. n. a large buck called by the Isanzu swale. (D.B.) Ex.: !néa
dzendzai, !néato t(i:ta popo-ko---springs the leopard, spring-
ing seizes the buck ewe.

POTA, NIII. n. trade beads. (D.B.)

POTLAWA, CIII. v. to break (wood), cut down. (D.B.) Ex.: potlawa mi
ukwabiti---they break it with hands.

PU, SI. noise of flying stick. (Ll.) ppū. Ex.: juken ha' ine kúi, "Ikab
(beta sseten, ju tē gūmm", he ha ha' ine kúi, habbu ppū, ppū, ppū,
ppū, ppū, ppū, Ikubbu tē ssa ||kha---the beetle said, "get out
of the way, the beetle is throwing", and he threw habbu ppū,
ppū, ppū, ppū, ppū, ppū, letting fly the stick.

PU, PU:, CIII. adv. up, on, overhead. (D.B.) Ex.: Dandu hiina, puina---
Dandu is on this side, over there. a mo t(i:ta han!a pakai, a
mo pu kú:ts---he took a big stone and put it on top, ^{to} pu

huba---the sun is overhead.

PUDI, CI. n. goat, s. puli, pidi. [Tsw.] (Do.) Ex.: pudi tsene
ikhoo---goatherd.

PUDUMO ^NIGETEE, CI. n. mason bee. (Do.)

PUKU, CIII. v. to shut. (D.B.) Ex.: puku te kiriviti---shut the box.

PULI, SIVb. n. goat, s. pudi, pidi. (St.)

PULI, NI., NII., Cib., CII. n. goat, s. pudi, pidi. (P.)

PUM, SI. v. to pump. [Eng.] (B.) pum. Ex.: n +xamma ha se se pum !kwa
---I fetched him to come and pump water.

^NPUNGU, ^AIIII. n. meal, [Mbunda vunga] (D.B.) Ex.: Gova _inwi, ta {la
dzu kwe pungu---the Mbunda barter, and wax people (give)
for meal.

PUFU, NII. n. train, "puffpuff". (LI.) pu-pu. Ex.: na ti u pu-pu tchu---
I went to the puffpuff's house (railway station).

PURRA, CIII. v. to burn, to blaze. (D.B.) Ex.: vui te tsoko ka purra---
blow that the fire may burn.

PUXLA, CIII. v. to walk about, (D.B.) Ex.: puxla nana, tako so pembe
ati---if he walks about, then falls rain.

All Bushman languages have some form of this consonant found in second syllables, but rarely as initial sound.

Dornon says that the r of Hie is strongly trilled.

Vedder describes the r of Ikū as a voiced alveolar, spoken with only one vibration.

Doke calls this the "flapped retroflex consonant" and writes it ɻ . He says: "This is one of the difficult sounds of ɻ : for the European to acquire. Under certain circumstances it 'sounds like' d, under others 'like r or l. ɻ , however, is a retroflex consonant. The tip of the tongue is turned back, placed against the hard palate in the centre, and then moved smartly forwards and downwards with a single flap. In most cases the tip is drawn further back than the position of palate contact, that contact only becoming complete as the tongue starts to move forwards. The vocal chords are in vibration during the production of the sound, which is hence a voiced one."

Of the #khomani ɻ he writes: " #khomani speakers use neither the 'rolled r nor the liquid l, but regularly employ the flapped lateral consonant (ɻ). 'The flapped lateral is not a continuant, but is enunciated with a single flap of the tongue. The contact positions are much as for l, but naturally there is more tension. In its production the sides of the tongue are raised to touch the palate all along the upper side teeth. The forward part of the tongue-blade (not the tip) flaps against the alveolus almost to the base of the upper front teeth, while the air escapes over the front and slightly forward laterally.' This description stands good for the pronunciation of ɻ in #khomani."

The same sound occurs also in launi.

Bleek and Lloyd found in !xam a regular r, a sound between r and n, written r or ɹ , and a sound between r, n, and l, written ɻ or ɻ . But these intermediate sounds are found in second syllables.

RA, SI. interrog. part. used with others ~~interrogatives~~. (LI.) rā . Ex.:

!ne ||koenyau, ttssa rā xa ɹ , !khe !ne kokoaken ttssuwa ā ---

look, why (what thing) is it that the grass is blowing this way?

RA, RE, CII. short form of pers. pron. 1st. pers. sing. I, often used

after v. (D.B.) Ex.: tira -ma---I give. -ma ra ko---I am

giving. wiŋki, xataxa ra ko "au te" teme, "ne ra !kā"---beans,

therefore I "give me" said, "that I can plant". a lkerri k"au re
i:, Namani ko hā[~]i---when a boy I was, the Nama came. Inu: ra ko,
Inu: re ga Inu: {a---I have built, I will build a hut.

RE, CII. s. ra.

RE, RI, NI. v. part. express. continuous action. (D.B.) Ex.: lka^m/re -kwi
---the sun is hot. sa re tsa re #kebi hā inee---the two are riding
one horse. gome -tsa lkaekau, re hi -tsi-siq lga:---two oxen are
inspanned
yoked, these are waiting. hai o inee: ri #kau---she alone is ill.

RI, NI. s. re.

RI, CII. short form of pers. pron 1st pers. sing. s. ra, re. (D.B.) Ex.:
Nama k"wi: ri koko---Nama I speak.

PI, SIIa. y. to take. (Dk.)

RRRRR, SI. exclamation. (LI.) Ex.: hē lkan¹ lhan¹ hē lyā¹, hē kku:"rrrrr,
lka¹lkarro wwe, n¹ xā yauki sse lke¹lhou¹ n¹ lni hā ?"---they (the women)
shut their hand, they exclaim, "rrrrr, o moon, shall I not really
get food?"

R'R'R'U, SI. call of the Blue Crane. (B.) rrru. Ex.: lgāra kan swēnya n¹
lku¹ lna, lgāra kan kan¹ lke¹ hho¹, rrru kan lke¹ hho¹---the berries are
upon my shoulder, the berries are up here, rrru are up here. (from
the Blue Crane's song.)

RU, SI. interrog. part. used with n., s. ra. (LI.) Ex.: lku ru koa¹ a lkuē¹
lka¹, ha lkhurua ke lkhwi-ta en---what person can have done this?
he has broken up for me the quagga's meat.

RU, NI. v. part. expr. continuous action, s. re, ré. (D.B.) Ex.: zu oasi
ka ru #au ka au {ore---all people want to receive tobacco.

LU, NII. n. people, s. dzu, zu. (Dk.)

RUE, CI. y. to leave. (Do.)

RU 'KU), NI. adj. ill. (P.) ru 'kung.

RU-TE, NII. ^{Nia. ch} n. neck. (Leb.) ru-tè.

RWERWE, CI. n. lapwing. (Do.)

The unvoiced alveolar fricative is found both as initial sound and commencing second syllables. In the latter case it is usually a grammatical ending, denoting number or gender. S only stands at the end of a word, when a following vowel has been dropped.

In Ixam Bleek and Lloyd have often written ss to mark a strongly sounded s, and ss' or s' to show that there is a slight arrest of breath after the sound, making it almost an ejective s. But the same words ~~the same words~~ are written with s, ss, and ss'; the difference seems to be merely an individual variation.

The prepalatal fricative will follow this letter in the alphabet.

SA:, S'A:, SA, v. to come, also found as se and si. It is sometimes
used as v. part. shall, will, SI. (B.) ssā. ss'ā, ssa. become. ~~The short~~

~~pronunciation is often found before other verbs, or to express become.~~

Ex.: ssāgen ssā---the eland comes. !kukō sa' yauki ||xā hā ss'ā di lā
 kō---the other shall not again come to make another fight. ha ssā
 !uxe wāi, au ||oiñya' !kuŋ lne lē---he comes to run after the springbok,

when the sun sets. ~~LIKI ssā---to take come to bring.~~ (LI.) ssā. Ex.:

!ki ssā---to take come, to bring. ||kōken !ki ssā hi li---wood bring
 us (for the) fire. (said to one person) ||kōken !ki ssāu hi li---

wood bring us (for the) fire. (said to several persons.) ⁸iwaku kan

!kui-tā, hā ||koā, hā ssā !kaiña, au kkuerre-kkuerre---the sky is
 white, it seems, it becomes green in the evening. SII. (D.B.) sa,

sa:. Ex.: ||oi lne sa, ha ||ka ŋ---the sun comes, it burns me. hŋ kēwa,

!ka: sa se he: n *ko---rain will come and fall. hŋ sa:---they run, they come. ⁸SIIa. (Mg.) sa. Ex.: a kol sa ||kei!ka

---jackal come (to the) girl. a ||gai ceŋ !kui sa ||gai!ka---wolf--

sa x u---shall stop. come back (to) girl. ⁸SIIb. (Mh.) sā. Ex.: n' sa---I come. n, sa---

they come. SIIc. (D.B.) sa. Ex.: !hwe: sa ha ma---the child comes
 (to) her mother. SIII. (D.B.) sa. Ex.: n sa !xe---I come to cook, I

will cook. SIV. (D.B.) sa. Ex.: !auni ke sa Johannesburg #konaa---

the !auni have come to Johannesburg to beg. ha ||aru sa na !geki---

he returning comes with woman. SVI. (D.B.) sa. Ex.: u sa harre,

u sa !we: !kha---they come bringing (water), they come from the water
 si sa e opwe---we will eat meat.

SA, v. to bring, to give, s. saa. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: Misis sa lhoku txe
lhoku e lna:---Missis gives lhoku a handkerchief for lhoku's
head. sa ke lkha ke n kian lk"wi---bring me water, I am thirsty.
sa obo ke---bring me wood. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sa ni li---give
me fire. he sa stulosi---he brought a chair.

SA, v. to sit, set down, put down, stay, s. sala, -sā-sā, so, ^{SIV.} {o. (D.B.)
Ex.: lga:-kei ki se tga nara lwara, lne ko sā wan tke---
granny comes to bring tsama to the maiden sitting on the hut
floor. n ka sa ta---I have put it down. n sa ki lken té e,
lkobe ge sa ku ~~hikuk~~ tkuika de dau---I am staying to-day,
lkobe stayed yesterday.

SA, SAA, vi v. to rest. CI. (Do.)

SA, pers. pron. 1st pers. plur. excl. we, s. si. \$IIa. (Mg.) Ex.: sa
tko tkwaa: tga---we (I & my lover) speak clear.

SA. root of pers. pron. 2nd pers. thou, you, used without the following
CII. (D.B.) ^{used with endings} sing. m. sa-t)a, f. sa-a, dual.
m. sa-t)ara, sa-t)au, f. sa-ara, sa-au, c. sa-khara; pl. m.
sa-t)i, f. sa-i, sa-au. Used without ending poss. sing. thy.
Ex.: lnis tgo be)a ti-di)a i, sa tgo be tama a---this bag is mine,
thy bag it is not.

SA, pers. pron. 3rd pers. plur. or dual. ^{they, their,} prob. short for si tsa
two. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: lnai tsa tse, sa ba tkei, sa tai tkei,
tno tsa---two brothers these, their father is dead, their
mother is dead, two orphans. NII. (LI.) sa, ssa. Ex.: sa ti
thau---they walk. má ti tchu ssa---thou blowest at them. ssa
ti tchu me---they blow at me. lxue bá é, lxue tkuum é, sa sa
gu lxue---lxue's father was there, lxue's ^{father-in-law} mother was there,
they two took hold of lxue. NIII. (D.B.) dame tsa, sa lga
lnaa---two women, they are standing up.

SA, SA, num. two, s. tsa, za, dza. NII. (Dk.) sā. (LI.) sā, sā, sā.
Ex.: má ti lá é ssa ko lnum---thou dost present us two with
the stone. lxue gu ha lnué, ta lù ha lnué kue lkuni sā---lxue
took his bag, and filled his bag with two palm fruits. ha
dzau sā ti ssiñ ha---his two wives saw him.

SA, v. to pick up from the ground. NII. (V.) sā.

SA, prep. of, also used as poss. pron. 3rd pers. sing., its, his, her, s. ma. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: hema sa aijako---the tent of the mother. edzeme sa Tava*1* pieps---the wives of Tava*1* are two. tsiŋgaako, letl[?]emepe ~~ko~~be sa, i*1*a komatiko---the gemsbok, very long are its horns, like the eland. Ikia ma atama sa--- look for its blood. ahapi sa-bi, upukwape sa-pée---his teeth, his feet.

SA, conj. and, with. NII. (Dk.) sa. Ex.: sā: sa sā---two and two, (four). (V.) sā. Ex.: dza sā dza---two and two, (four). (Ll.) sā. Ex.: *lxue* *ine* *e* sā ha *lha*---lxue was alone with his son. ha *tai* sā ha *ba* ti *lkumm* ha---his mother with his father buried him.

SA:, n. buchu, a fragrant herb, snuff, *s. t*(ā, tsā. tsē. [Nama sāb]. SI. (Ll.) ssā. Ex.: ha *lkum* *ine* *kkoitya* *oā*, *i*, *o* ssā, *o* ha *kā*, ha *oā* sse *iki* *iki* ssā *lkwai*---she (the new maiden) also fumi-gates her father with buchu, for she wishes her father may have the scent of the buchu. SII. (D.B.) sā. Ex.: n *ik'e*; n sā, n *ie* sā *lu* *lgwai*---I grind buchu, I put buchu into the tortoiseshell (snuff-box). NII. (Dk.) sā:---snuff. (Ll.) sā. Ex.: *sin* *igu* ti *e* *Hailumm*; *hi* *inuerre* ti *t'umm* *iku* *inuerre*, ta *iku* ti *Wamma* *hi* *kue* *shi*, *ka* *igu* ti *e* sā---their name is Hailumm, their country is near the *iku* country, and the *iku* buy from them the thing of which the name is sa.

SA:, n. eland. SI.(B.) ss 'ā, emph. ssaaken, ssāgen, poss. ssa-ga. Ex.: ssaaken *lnau*, ss'ā *lkūken*, ssaaken *lkūken* *tāe*---the eland does this (when) the eland dies, the eland dying goes away. *n* *hi* ssa-ga *ā*---I eat eland's flesh. (Ll.) ssā, ssāgen. Ex.: *ikw'a*, *he* *ko* ssā, *ikaggen*-*kā* *tchuenyan* *e*---the hartebeest and the eland the Mantis's things are. ssāgen *ā* *ikaggen* *hha* *oā* *ā* *ā* *hā* *ā* *zzū*---the eland is one to whom the Mantis once gave wasps. SII. (D.B.) sa, pl. sagan. Ex.: sa *ā* *lkweinje*---the eland is far. sa *lgaiki*---female eland. sa *lgo*:---male eland. sagan *lnai*---many elands. ~~XXXXXX(KKX)~~ SIV. (D.B.) sa:, prob. a khomani word, s. lka. SVIa. (Kr.) sā. Ex.: *igin* *lgoai* *ā* *la* *lwei* *aa*, *an* *k'x'ou* *hā* *sā* *ga* *an*---little man thou diest to-day, thou shalt not eat eland's flesh.

SAA, v. to bring, fetch
XXXXXXXXXXXX

SAA, v. to bring, fetch, come from, s. sa. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: kwa do ki
 saa 0boke---that man brings me wood. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: saa i
 Kalahari n-si #koasi---(I) brought from the Kalahari my dog. u
 na saa ti Johannesburg k"auo---they come from Johannesburg in
 the twilight.

SA, v. to hear, understand, feel, try, smell, s. (NII.) saa, (LL.)
 ssaa, sa, ssa. Ex.: tchin, e saa---cry, that we may hear. Dae,
 sa me, a ba ba #na?---Da, hear me, did they father's father
 refuse? na ti ssaa Dama cywi---I understand the Herero language.
 #kam lgi, ta kuu ha, ta ha saa #kam, ta sau---the sun rose and
 burned him, and he felt the sun and rose up. #kan go-ssin ttamma,
 ta ha gu, ta #ku saa, ta ka #ku dja---the tree flowers fell, and
 he took (one), and smelt trying it, and it smelt nice. ta #kue'
 ti saa maiya lno, ta #ke tsema---and a dog smells the maiya
 skin (odour), and dies a little (faints). NIII. (D.B.) Ex.:
 ma -saa Fuelu a #kan -kwi---I hear Fuelu who is speaking. a
 -kwi saa---you do not hear.

SA:A, adj. fat, s. swen, syn, soa, soe. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: toi e #ka,
 a sa:a---the ostrich is nice and fat.

SA-AA, exclamation of pain. SI. (LL.) ssaaa. Ex.: ha ha #ne kui, "ssaaa",
 au ha ha #kau ho ha te-ta a---he exclaimed "saaa", as he cut
 off his thigh's flesh.

SAAKO, n. a waterbird. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: saako i i ako, komi a gagogoko
 a malana, tl #mako saako; awanikaka a #kaijako ; kwa ko pipi
 sa:, sa:, sa:, i---the saako like this is, smaller(are) the
 gagogoko and the stork, bigger (is) the saako ; its beak is
 broad ; it cries sa, sa, sa.

SABE, n. arrowhead. SIV. (D.B.)

SABI, n. kaross, skin cloak. SVI. (D.B.)

SAI, n. basin. NIII. (D.B.)

SAI, SA?I, let us, s. se:i. SIIb. (Mh.) sai, sa'i.

SAI-I, v. to sneeze at, s. su:. SI. (LL.) ssaii. Ex.: han #ku-g lne
 #xuorri ta, au wai, au han yauki lne #khoul#khoul #ka, au han
 tattti wai lke ta ssaii i au #ga---he lay in wait for the spring-
 bok, while he did not become visible, for he felt that the
 springbok is wont to sneeze at us by night.

SAIKO, n. a people living to the south, s zaiko. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: t¹oma
nana a Saiko---iron(I) buy from the Saiko.

SAKA, n. reed, rush. CI. (Do.) Ex.: saka lgana---leaf of a reed.

SA-KA, interrog. whose? SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: Han sa-ka ~~XXXX~~ ke kn a ?---
whose hut is that?

SAKAMINA, v. to devour, to seize (?) CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: duduk¹aja ko so
sakamina---a lion devours (?) us.

SAKON, v. shall, form of sa or sa¹. SI. (B.) ssaken. Ex.: toi¹ gwa¹ a
Hnau, ha ~~ik~~ ¹kuken, ¹khwet¹en ssaken ts'u¹ hho ^kkuken ¹gwa---
the cock ostrich does this, he dies, the wind shall (comes to)
blow up the little feather.

SAKONSAKON, v. to rattle. SI. (LL.) ssaken¹ssaken¹. Ex.: hin¹ ¹kuan¹ ywa¹aken,
hin¹ ¹kuan¹ ssaken¹ssaken¹ au ssi¹ ine¹ ik'oa¹---they (the dancing
rattles) sound well, they rattle, as we dance.

SAKO, v. to bring, s sa, saa. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: sako ik'esi¹ no ha ¹ku¹ ¹ko
---bring beads to put on my neck.

SAKO, n. mealie cob. CI. (Do.)

SAKWI, n. little bag, purse. [Eng. sack.] SV. (D.B.)

SALABU, n. watermelon. CI. (Do.)

SALAMETA, n. shelter. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: unu¹ asse¹ ati nina, ita ¹ak¹eta,
salameta tina¹ asseta¹ elata¹ tsetibi¹---a man sleeps at the water
to shoot it, in a shelter ^{sleeps} made of bushes.

SAM, n. breast, bosom, teat, udder. ~~in~~ CI. (Do.) sam¹.

SAMA, v. form of same to eat, ^{s.} sameta. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: t¹ia ota samaki, jo sama
~~xxxxxx~~ ---catch we fish to eat. ~~xxxxx~~ tseloalo kwa:ta ¹ona¹ sama¹
---the paauw caught I eat.

SAMAKA, num. three. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: samaka e ami---three these are.
Hape ^asmaka-pe---three stones. lungulungu assowako, o ^Dzapi sama-
ka-pi---strangers are many, the Bushmen are three.

SAMAKI, n. a certain fish. CIII. (D.B.)

SAMBE, n. tassel of fez. CIII. (D.B.)

SAMETA, v. form of same to eat, s sama. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: dzendzai t¹i:ta
popoko su sameta---the leopard caught the buck and ate it. ^{gwa}
(diso sameta manako---the vulture eats meat.

SAMI, n. whip. NII. (Dk.) sa:mi.

SAMON, n. fist. CI. (Do.) samong.

SAMTETERE, n. a small kind of grass. NII. (LL.) ssamtetere.

SA⁷, SA⁴, v. to come, a form of sa, se, also used as v. part. shall, will, should, would. SI. (B.) ^{san}ssan, ssan. Ex.: he !kwan!kwan hin ē, a ā Hamm-ssoēn, aken ine ssan kotkonna kke hi---these pots are those which thou who art the Devourer-of-things, thou camest to swallow for me. !k'wā ine ssan !kūxe si---the hartebeest came and chased us. he ti hine ē, si yauki san kkuā---therefore we shall not hunt(for food).(LL.) ssan. Ex.: ha !hau, ha ssan !kkoen !nein---he afterwards, he will look at the nest. han #i, ti ē, ha ssā !xa ttōi tte, ttōi ssan !uhāiten---he thinks, that he will shoot the ostrich's thigh, the ostrich will limp.

SAN, v. to bring, s. sa. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: san {a---bring water.

SA:N, n. dress. [Nama saran] (V.) sān.

SANA, v. to be rested, ~~XX~~ convalescent, s. sa. CI. (Do.)

SANDAWÉ, n. name of a tribe. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: upukwape ma Sandawé^{-re}---the feet of the Sandawe.

SAYGANA, v. to find. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: nūbeja ōwa bārako, tawa ŋo sangana tamatsu samakapi---sweet is honey, and I found small hives three.

SANJA, n. snake, a certain kind. SIV. (D.B.)

SANTHOKWE, n. gall. CI (Do.)

SĀO, v. to sit, s. so, suen. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: !kam!ari ki sāo, n sāo ke !g'a---!kam!ari sits, I sit on the ground.

SAO, n. millet. ^{sāo}NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _gova !kaa sāo---the Mbunda give millet.

SA¹, v. to visit. NII. (Dk.)

SA¹I, n. seat. ~~IX~~ NII. (Dk.) 'sa¹i.

SASA, v. to cure, sasae, to be cured. CI. (Do.)

-SĀ-SĀ, v. to rest, s. sao, sa, saa. SI. (LL.) ssā-ssā. Ex.: ha !nau, i ssā-ssā ss'ō, ō i, hā !khō !gwe sshō i---he does this, we sit resting ourselves, he sits up opposite to us.

SĀSĀNI, v. to tickle. NII. (Dk.) sāsā:ni.

SA-SI⁷, n. younger sister, s. tsa-si⁷. NII. (LL.) sā-ssin, ssa-ssin. Ex.: zau-ma ti é e sā-ssin, ta !gōō-ma ti é é ssin---a little girl is our younger sister, and a little boy is our young brother.

SA{A, pers. pron. 2nd pers. f. thou, dual sa-{i, sa-{au, you, s. sa. (D.B.) Ex.: sa{a !kū, tire !kū tama---thou (f.) goest, I go not. sa-{au ka le:re---you (women) can fetch wood.

SATS, pers. pron 2nd pers. sing. thou, thy, s. sa, sa-t (a. CII. (Schi.) *sax*,

SA-T (A, pers. pron. 2nd pers. m. sing. thou, dual. sa-t (ara, sa-t (au,

pl. sa-t (i, s. sa, sats. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: sa-t (ara ko mi---to
you(two men) I speak. keim ^{ko} *Heixaba* *lxau* (e, *Inauba* *Heija* *lkum*,
a na, "sa-t (i *lga* kwe-t (i i, ke *lkū*, ha *lgwiba* (e na, na *lnum*, na
lgeian k'o:", ta mi---then the captain a knife took, the rope
out through, and then; you are only people (Bushmen), go, take
the rope, and trap, and springbok eat", said.

SAU, v. to rise up, awake, come out, jump. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: sau *lnwiakwe---*
comes out the sparrow. NII. (Dk.) *sax*, to jump. (LI.) sau, sau,
sau. Ex.: ta *lxue* e *lxue*, ta sau, ta *gū* *ne-nebbi---* and *lxue*
was *lxue*, and rose up, and took hold of the woodpigeon. ha *taí*
ti shu ti e... *lkam* ti *naú*, *lxo* *taí* ti sau---its mother slept
here...the sun set, the elephant mother awake.

SAU, SAU:, v. & n. to hunger, be hungry, hunger, want. NII. (Dk.) *sax*:.
(LI.) sau, sau. Ex.: ha *tsá* sau *kue* *lkam* sa---he slept hungering
for two days. ma *lkeya* sau, sau ti *lkun* a---thou art dying of
hunger, hunger is killing thee.

SAU, v. to roast, bake in hot earth or ashes. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ka sau *tsa-*
mani ka lum---roast the birds in the ashes. NII. (LI.) Ex.: ha
gū *tsxan*, ta sau, ta shu---he took the lizard, and covered (it)
with hot earth, and lay down. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma sau *lku* *tsaba*
---I bake in the ashes the bird.

SAU, v. to save. [Nama sou.] NI. (D.B.) Ex.: *lxu* xan *lxum* me, ne sau me
*noxoba---*God wil (?) hear me, that he save me once more.

SAU, v. to hide. CII. (Schi.)

SAU, v. to scrape, to work (a skin). SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: *lgo*, *ka* *lne* sau---
the leather bag, I do work it.

SAU, v. to be quick, be fleet, often used as adverb. SI. (B.) *ss'au*,
ssau. Ex.: *taí* *ss'au* *lkū* *ss'a* ; *i* *lkū* *ten---*come forward quickly,
we return. (LI.) *ssau*, *ssau*. Ex.: ha *lku* *lne* ta *lka*, au ha *yauki*
lne *ssau---*he is stiff, when he is not fleet.

SAU, n. bread. NII. (LI.) sau.

SAU, n. woman, wife, usually *zau*, *dzau*. NII. (LI.) sau. Ex.: *djú* *sa* ti
lhe, sau *sa---*two persons pound, two women.

SAU:, n. scent. NII. (LI.) *ssau*. Ex.: *lnuhi* *ssau---*mouse scent.

SAUA, n. winter, s. sau oko, {auba. [Nama saob.] SIV. (D.B.)

SAUKO, n. a bird with a long bill & long neck eaten by Bushmen. NII.

(LL.) Ex. sauko ti umm lou---the sauko bird eats the little buck.

SAU OKA, n. winter time, s. saua, {auba. CI. (Do.)

SAU-SI^h, n. pl. teeth, usually tsau-siq. NII. (LL.) ssau-ssin.

SA:XA, n. man's apron, s. sa:bi. SVI. (D.B.)

SA INWA:, little (of degree). SIVb. (St.)

SA HGAU, pers. pron. 2nd pers. pl. you, your, s. sa. CII. (Schi.)

SE, v. to come, often used as v. part. shall, will, must, may, s. sa,

si. SI. (B.) se, sse, ss'e. Ex.: Ika^o Ikwā Ikwā Ikhōu, Wxa
qua se Ika^mmen Ikwā ina; ta Ika^xai Ikwē sso, ha se kwain tti
Ikwā W^oko^e, ta i Iku^o ss'e Ika^mmen Ikworri---cut and break off

the hartebeest's neck, (so that) younger sister may carry the
hartebeest's head, for elder sister sitting yonder, she shall
carry the hartebeest's back, for we must carrying return home.

(LL.) sse, sse. Ex.: ha sse Ikwā, Ikwē kuiten sse sse ha---

he will beckon, (that) the other people may come to him. SII.

(D.B.) Ex.: ha sé ki-i, ha Wā Wā---she comes here, she goes home.

ha xeinki sé si^h kit^hen---her mother comes to work (in the)

kitchen. Ika: η, η se Wka^hka η Ixre:---listen to me, I will

read my book. η se Ike:ki Wā^h Wā---I will go home to-morrow.

SIIB. (Mh.) sē. Ex.: sē nā---having come (come stand). SIII.

(D.B.) Ex.: a kwa se gji---you will come to-morrow. SIV. (D.B.)

Ex.: Iga:kei ki x se +ga^h nara Iwara---granny comes to
bring tsama to the maiden. Ige:xa ke se---the doctor must come.

Wne Ikw^ham a ke, n se k^hē---give me quickly, (that) I may drink.

SV. (D.B.) Ex.: donki ki a se se:la---the donkey is walking

along. η a se ka dzu:be---I will throw it away. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.:

gume se ā +ga---the oxen come to eat grass. n se k^hau---I will

drink. SVIa. (Kr.) Ex.: se te ea---come here. n k^hou se Iui

aa---I shall not come this evening. NII. (LL.) Ex.: ha +kum^h

gu ha, ta sé ti ku^hu ha kwē daa---his father-in-law seized him,

and came to burn him with fire.

SE, v. to be, s. si. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: Ige:xa se be---the doctor is a man.

SE, v. to bring, s. si. SIIB. (Mh.)

SE, v. to take, fetch, marry, usually {e. CI. (Do.) to take. CII. (Schi.)

(D.B.) Ex.: bo: {a se, a Wau k^ham {i---(he) took an axe and cut

(its) mouth. kweba ikelais a se tame---a man has not married ikelais.

Si:, SE:, v. to see, s. siq. X NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mi -ika se:, kama ma dama lgo---I did not see (it), when I (was) a little boy. -ikau ku -tsi ka ku se:---the hyena comes and sees (them).

SE, v. to eat, usually ~~same~~, same. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: dzake ba se manako, dzake ba se k'omati---people eat meat, people eat wildebeest.

SE, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. excl. we, s. si. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: se a ku haa, se Wanu, O Misis ti kxu se---we have stayed, we go back, Old Missis fetched us.

SE, pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl., unusual form, they, s. it {e. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kwe se {a, se _dza le ts'a ne---first they dip up, they come home.

-SE, n. sea, [Afr. zee] SI. (LL.) sse. Ex.: waiiten iku ikel'keya sse-ta !khoa---the springbok resemble the sea's water.

SE, adj. new. NII. (Leb.)

-SE²A, v. to hear. NII. (Dk.) se¹a.

SEBALABALA, n. quiver. [ZULU zebe.] SIId. (Arb.)

SEB^KE, n. iron. [Ban.] SIId. (Arb.)

SEBEO, n. funeral. CI. (Do.)

-SEBBU, v. to be round, to go round. SI. (LL.) ssëbbu. Ex.: Skamper ikuan iku kuf ssëbbu ttin Wā oho---Scamper ran round the post. ha iku-g ine ikann ihin ssā ikukente, au !nuin koā ssëbbu ssin ha ddomm---he pulled out the anteater, while the thong was round her throat.

SEDIBO, n. a patch. CI. (Do.)

SEE, v. to marry, s. se, {e. CI. (Do.) Ex.: see tcho---a bride.

S{E, v. to give, possibly to fetch, s. se. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sse deb*i* ---give (me) the knife.

SEFWA, v. to survive, to live. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n se Wxē la u baba sefwa, ŋ xoā u ake sefwa---I came back, father still lived, my mother still lived.

SEGHUDU, n. wild duck. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SE:GN, v. to whip, to strike, s. seme. SIII. (D.B.)

SEHAI, n. a smell of burning. CI. (Do.)

SEHO, n. blessing. CI. (Do.)

SEHOU, adj. blind. CI. (Do.)

SEHOKA, by accident. CI. [#](Do.)

~~S~~ SEHOPA, n. biltong, dried meat. CI. (Do.)

SEHULE, n. cripple. CI. (Do.)

SEJA, v. to come, form of se. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: Igwa seja---the child comes. Misis xan seja---Missis has come.

SEJA, v. to bring, s. se. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ki seja i {a:---(I) have brought the water.

SEKA, n. bow. [Zulu ring.] SIId. (Arb.) secca.

SEKABA, n. tail of jackal. CI. (Do.)

SEKEE, n. river sand. CI. (Do.)

SEKISAHE, v. to make peace. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SEKWARE BANA, n. a rash. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SELARA, n. trap for game. CI. (Do.)

SELOTILI, n. lock, bar. CI. (Do.)

SEME, n. whip, s. se:gn. SV. (D.B.)

SEME, S_{EM}ξ, v. to eat, n. food, s. se., sameta. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: welapina na seme---early I have eaten. kweto seme manako, kutiku k"u---when (he) ate meat, (it) stuck in his throat. hama seme ekeja, akwene seme---this food is bad, do not eat it.

^I SEMIT {ANI, n. eatables, s. seme, sameta. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: semit {ani akwapi dza:ta---eatables have not come.

SENA, n. the hole of a springhare. CI. (Do.)

SENKUKU, n. gizzard. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SEO, n. marriage, s. se, see. CI. (Do.)

SEPERE, n. horse, s. para. [Tsw.] [Afr. perd.] CI. (Do.) Ex.: sepere Ikwa---foal.

SERAME E HAIE, n. ice. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SEREE, n. journey. CI. (Do.)

SERETHE, n. the back part of a hoof. CI. (Do.)

SERI, v. to rub. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: Ige:xa ke -se, ti ka seri si---the doctor comes to rub us.

SERRE:, SERREJA, SERRIT_{AN}, n. cold wind. SI. (LI.) sserre, sserreya, sserriten. Ex.: Igweya-g Ine !k'a'aiten !kam ui !nei!nei, he sserreya Ine !e !k'e, i---the hail beating ~~down~~ breaks up the huts, and the cold wind gets in to the people, in consequence.

ssérre ha' lku-g lne ssan' kuf sswaiyu ho ha, sserriten lku-g
lne lki lkaiten ha---the cold wind drove along lifting her up,
the cold wind carried her up.

SERRI, SERRITEN, v. & adj. to cool, to be cold, cold. SI. (B.) ssérri,
serriten, sserritten. Ex.: lkhwa e, koro sin lku lhoa hi, hin
lku e, n sin kuf ssérri au n i, i---the water which the jackal
put aside is that with which I might cool my heart. liten lku
ta sserriten, ha lku lkei tau taeya---the sleeping-place feels
cool, he must have been gone a long time. (LI.) sérri, sserriten,
sserriten. Ex.: ha lki-ten kan le lheow, lheow lkaie lne ddi
kkui ta sserriten---her saliva goes into the bow, the inside
of the bow becoming cool. li yauki lka iya, he li lku ta
sserriten---the fire did not burn him, and the fire felt cool.

SENHI:, v. to take snuff. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: lhoku senhi:---lhoku takes
snuff.

SERRU, n. some part of a locust. SI. (LI.) serru.

SESAU, v. to coo as a woodpigeon, s. zau-zau. NII. (LI.) ssesau.

SESARWA, n. the language of the Masarwa. [Tsw.] SV. (D.B.)

SE-SE, n. the coming. s. se, si. SI. (LI.) sse-sse. Ex.: ha ka lku lnau,
sse-sse a, ha ssa a, han ka lku lnau, i kki ssa lke ha lxuonni,
han yauki ta ha sse lxuonni---it would do this about the
coming with which it came, it would do this, even if we ordered
it to turn back, it would not be willing to turn back.

SESE, v. to work, form of sin, sin sin usually found with v. part., s.
sesin, se: su nu, sisi. [Nama sisen] SII. (D.B.) Ex.: u xq
sese---you have worked. q lne lkiqki sese---I shall work
to-morrow. CII. (D.B.) sese, sesi. Ex.: lnoane ko kuru tame,
a ko sese- { lkwisa- } war they did not make, but only worked
for them. lgaudaman Namana kwe sesi---The Bergdamara worked
for the Nama.

SESEME, SASEME, n. lion, prob. derived from seme to eat. CIII. (D.B.)
Ex.: lkiwa mo seseme---he has seen a lion. ono lkam lki kwa
seseme---I have not seen a lion. seseme tsibita mo kelako,
seseme dzu:a---a lion came along the river-bed, a big lion.

SESI, v. to work, form of sese, sese. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: sira ha sesin, ha
sesin lkha: xora---the master is working, he works at the

water holes.

SE:SU_NU, v. to work, s. sēsē, sēsīq, siqsiq. NII. (Dk.) se:sunu.

-SETA, n. moon, month. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: -sata lé ke heja, -sata kutuku
hec---the moon rises there, the moon sets here. -sata k'omia---
the little(new)moon. -sata pakapaa---the big (full) moon. Pura
komi ahi, it came a sata sa---Pura is the youngest, one month
she is.

SETA, v. to sit, be finished. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: nana Moluki a na seta
Madzumbe, Hadza---there at Moluki sat Madzumbe, a Bushman. #koa
ko seta, kote seme---cooked when finished, then eaten.

SE:TAN, prob. verb. n. from se, si to come, used in phrases. SI. (B.)
ssēten. Ex.: hañ ihumm iku tēñ ikwobbo ka sseten #nain---she
(the hen ostrich) first lies making soft the ground inside the
house. (Ll.) ssēten. Ex.: juken hañ ine kul: "ikabbe ta sseten,
ju te ggum"---the beetle said, "get out of the way, the beetle
is throwing".

SETENA, n. brick. CI. (Do.)

SETHAA, adj. yellow. CI. (Do.)

SETSEA, v. to be old. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: K'embu, paanakwiti, setsea mo---
K'embu, a big man, he is old.

SETSWA KHA, v. to be idle. CI. (Do.)

SETUNJA, n. daisy, blossom. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.) setunya.

SI, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. excl. we, us, s. sa. [Nama sigye, sise.]

SI. emph. form siten, si-si. (B.) si, siten, si-si. Ex.: #kau
#kaken #kakken : "si tañ tattī ē, ik'wā #kei#kei #kuan #na---
the children said, "we thought that the hartebeest's horns were
there". ik'wā ine ssañ ikūxe si, au siten ka #ko-u ik'wā en-en
---the hartebeest came and chased us, when we had put down the
hartebeest's flesh. si ē taken, si-ta tsha---we who are men,
our thing. (Ll.) ssi, ssi-ssi. Ex.: hē tī hē ē, tata-ggu #xa
#xa ssi, i, o ha-ka #gaue, ssi-ssi sse yauki #i, ti ē, ik'ē ē
#xarra, hē ē sse a ssi a ha; ta, ssi ikū #in, ssiten #gaue
hi ssi---these things are what our fathers taught us, about
the seeking of food, we should not think that other people
were those who should give us food; for we should (do it) our-
selves, we seek food for ourselves. SII. (D.B.) si xa ina
#ku:ke---we saw a paauw. si #ka'laa #n-ikwa #ka'laa---we speak

Bushman language. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: si #²aice---we sing. SIIb. (Mh.) Ex.: si he sn ina---we shall see. haiia ihun'a si-s !'usti---he has beateb us both. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: si a #kulle ---we are Bushmen. SIIe. (And.) si. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: si ina #koa---we shoot with an arrow. si-s ikam---we two. ^{SIIa. (D.B.) si.} SV. (D.B.) Ex.: si #kaute ikha te ino:é---we dip up water in a tortoise (shell). SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: si ikwa ã---we have not eaten. CII. (D.B.) short form of sita, ita. Ex.: si ikwa Naman lo: kwe ho tama---we did not bear children to the Nama. si-#kai ko lgi:i---we men do the dance. si-(e sana x-keixa---we (women) later grew up. (Schi.) si #gai.

-SI, optional n. suffix, demon. this, often used as in sing. SII. (D.B.)

used in interrog. Ex.: lgi-si ki e---what is that? ha ino

-ki-si ina:---what can he see? SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: ikwisi e

#koe, ikwike ne !² u---one bird, two birds. hem-si---shirt.

SIIb. (Mh.) Ex.: dusi---heaven. laisi---heart. si---this.

SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ikana-si te #u kouko gudo---one girl among boys. kuni hin le k"ei-si---the wagon has gone down to the

riverbed. ~~xxx~~ Sometimes used as poss. m opwa-ga-si xu---my

child's face. SIVb. (St.) Ex.: k'a si #gai---left hand. SVI.

(D.B.) Ex.: gume-si lxadi---an ox. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: pi(i-si

lkau---the horse's hair.

SI, pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl., ^{they,} also used as pl. suffix to n., s.sq, sia.

NI. (D.B.) Ex.: si #khi ne ku #kebi---they many are riding.

si ko m, si !ka m ko---they (f. or com.) eat, they (m.) eat.

zu-si t(i: ku t(om -kou---these people are gathering, picking.

m-si---food. CII. short form of xasi, xa(i. (D.B.) Ex.: inesa,

lko si a, a k"auna si, a #ym si---wild onions, roast them,

and peel them and eat them.

SI, v. to come, to bring, also used as v. part, denoting pres. or fut.,

s. sa, se, ^{siga.} SII. (D.B.) Ex.: si-e -ki e:---come up nearer.

si-g q i---bring me fire. SIIa. (Mg.) na si !kae #kai---I

--action of coming--^{action of running} action of looking up-- I shall run to

look up. na si #kauwa, a si !qa---I shall show you, you shall

see. SIIb. (Mh.) si, si---to bring. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: si a e

---he comes. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: i si kwi lthe:nsi---we will

get up again. SIV. Ex.: lorike ku si e lne !nori---the lorry

came and took him. n sn si lko kasi---I brought put down the box.
 SV. (D.B.) Ex.: u si {i koma {i---you will come to-morrow. SVI.
 (D.B.) Ex.: opwa e ga si---a child is coming. e si lkai kama---
 he is smoking. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a-kha mi Hadza-bi e si dzata
 man
 manako---gone (are) Bushmen and will fetch meat. kweso lkowa
 hatsé, si lu:wa manaketa---when killed is hunger, will be plenty
 of meat.

SI, y. to be. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n si lka lnai---I am an old woman. #obeku
 si -aikhu---#obeku is the eldest.

SI, y. to laugh. NII. (Dk.) si:. (V.) si. (Ll.) ssi, si. Ex.: ná ti si
 dju é, hé ti o lyaowa---I laughed at those people, they were
 drunk.

SI, conj. and, joining verbs, s. kau, ko, tau. SI. (B.) si, ssi. Ex.:
 ha g'ine lkhwi!khwitin tói-ta lkuiten, ha g'ine tén si giggeri
 ten lkau tin hi---he (hyena) lies on his back on the ostrich
 eggs, he lies and rejoices above them. (Ll.) ssi. Ex.: lkui
 ttai ssi ddarrakenddarraken ha énen---the man walks moving his
 flesh.

SI, conj. when. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: si tu)a tu, ini kwaa lku---when rain
 falls, like this (the tortoise) comes out.

-SI, n. soap. [Aff. seep] SI. (Ll.) ssi. Ex.: hin lkuan ddi ssi, i---
 they make soap of it (assbos).

-SI, n. water tortoise, Caretta imbricata. NII. (Ll.) ssi.

SI, n. entrails. NII. (Leb.) ssi.

SIA, v. to bring, s. si. \$III. (D.B.) Ex.: sia kha:a---bring water.

SI ^{AI} n. ant hear. SIKU. (Ll.)

SIDO, n. ostrich. SVI. (D.B.)

SIDZWA, n. ant. SVI. (D.B.)

-SIGU:, n. Agama lizard 'kogelmann'. SIV. (D.B.)

SIJA, y. to come, s. si. SIIa (Dk.) si-ja. (Mg.) sija. Ex.: lgai cen
 sija lkae lkeilha---wolf -- come run (to the) girl. na sija
 l?ui lware--- I came yesterday. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: lkobe ki
 sija, ki tane k"aa---lkobe comes, carries water.

SIJA, n. pit. NII. (Ll.) siya. Ex.: lxo-ma ti é, ta lxo-ma siya ti é;
 ha tai ti gu ha siya---the little elephant was here, and the
 little elephant's pit was here; its mother dug out its pit.

SIKOKU, n. shield. [Ban.] SIIId. (Arb.)

SILEMBI, n. whistle. CIII. (D.B.)

SIMESIME, n. pl. ants. CI. (Do.) ~~MEYX~~ simesime. Ex.: simesime ʔgaieho
---queen of ants.

SIMISI, n. whip snake. SIIa. (Dk.)

SIMOLOLA, v. to begin. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SIŋ, v. part. prob. derived from so, soeq, to sit, denoting past or
habitual action, conditional or an obligation. SI. (B.) siŋ.

Ex.: ń ʔkwaŋ ɪne á, há se ákke ts'oēŋ ē, ha siŋ ʔkwi ń i, ń
á hī ohōgen, ń siŋ hā hī--- I am here, let him give me the
things to which he has called me, ^{me} ʔ who eat bushes, that I
might eat them. (LL.) ssin, siŋ. Ex.: ʔken yau-g ɪne ʔkoēŋ,
au ʔgwaxuken ɪne á ʔkainya, au hā ssin ʔhoaka au ʔkui-kko,
ʔgwaxu ssin kkuerreya---do ye not see how the sky is green,

while it was black the day before yesterday, the sky has cooled.

ha ssin sse ʔnau, o ha ʔkelkeya ʔkagen kkuiten ē yauki ʔen-na
kki-sse, hā ssin sse ʔkuken, ʔkhan ʔku ssin sse tssi ʔkha hā

---for she would have done this, if she had resembled other

women, who did not know education, she would have died, the
lion would have killed her. ^{biting (Dish.) sing. Ex.: time cha sing t'aua? where} SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʔʔikwa suke

ʔkenja, ʔʔikwa xn ʔxori:ja, ha siŋ ʔkauā, ha kiē xn ʔka: ha---

the Bushman hunts the steenbok, the Bushman creeps up to it,

that he may shoot it. he has killed it. sa ke ʔkha ke, ʔ kian

ʔk"we, ʔ siŋ k"a---bring me water, I am thirsty, I would drink.

SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha ja siŋ gji:---he would come back.

SIŋ, v. to sit, stay, a form of so soeq, generally used after a v. SI.

(LL.) ssin. Ex.: ʔk'e sse-g ɪne ʔamma ʔgauā ssin au ʔkhauw

ʔki---the people shall sip in the shade sitting of honey

liquid. (B.) siŋ. Ex.: tōi-ta ʔkaka ʔku g'ɪne ʔhammi tēya,

hē ʔku g'ɪne ʔā kan oēŋ siŋ tī ē ʔarra---the hen ostriches

have fearing gone away, they go to sleeping sit at a different
place.

SIŋ, SIŋSIŋ, v. to work, s. sīsī, sēsē. [Nama sisen] SII. (D.B.) Ex.:

ʔ xe siŋ ʔu---I worked for the Kafirs. ʔ haŋ siŋsiŋ---I shall

work. sire ka se siŋ milis---Master has worked (with) mealies.

SIŋ, v. to look, see, s. sn. siŋ ʔha, to take aim at, to throw. NII.

(LL.) ssin. Ex.: Dama ʔge yaru ha, yaru ha, ʔkuā ssin ha---

the Herero came to search for him, to search for him, did not

see him. daba ti s^sin dā---the child looks at the fire. dzhu tanki ti o^wi ha, "Karu, ti t^xi tē ssin ŋha e"---the other people said, "Karu, leave off taking aim at us." n a l^kui ssin ŋha i kue me ŋk^uau---I am not taking aim at ye with my arrow. !khumm lge gu bambam lne, ta ssin ŋha ara---the leopard came and took the head of the bambam bird, and threw it quite away. NIII. (D.B.)
Ex.: ma ke -sin _lnai---I have seen war. ma l^kwe sin Li^sondza ba---I have not seen Li^sondza's father.

SI7, pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl., not used with dual, they, their, them, s. sa. NII. (LL.) sin, ssin. Ex.: sin l^kau nu ŋga, sin l^kau l^ko---they three stand, they three sit. ssin ti shu---they sleep. ŋgu ti shā ssin, ta shā l^kui ssin kue dāa---the rain fell upon them, and fell killing for them the fire. l^ka-kue, sin lⁿuerre ti t^xa; sin tsi ti l^kua t^ga-an, ti l^koma---the l^ka people, their country is distant; their mouth is not long, it is short.

SI7, n. younger brother or sister, nephew, s. tsi, ŋko. NII. (LL.) ssin, sin. Ex.: m ba ssin luntā e m su---my father's younger brother lunta was my uncle. ŋgo^o e ti ŋke, ha sin e ti gu ha sau, ti t^kuru dzha ha ŋko damme-ssin---(when) a man dies, his younger brother takes his wife, bringing up nicely his elder brother's children. m tai ssin ti ssin me, ha ti o^wi, "me ssin"---my mother's younger sister sees me, she says, "my nephew". m ba tai ti ssin me, ha ti o^wi, "me ssin ŋge"---my father's mother sees me, she says, "my grandson".

SI7GIRI, n. rope. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kotēga notana ko baba ka singiri mabe---set is the trap by father with rope.

SIN t^e, v. to flow. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sin t^e atamape---flows blood.

SIPATOO, n. excuse. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SIRRI, SIRRI^{ten}, v. to cool, become cold, s. serri. SI. (LL.) ssirri, ssirriten. Ex.: l^kui l^ke ŋa, ha k^ku ssirri u ssin ŋe ti l^ke, ha l^kuer^{riten} ssuen ŋa hē---a person yonder goes, he will cool off, going to the place there, where he (the rain) thundering goes. l^gau^{ken} e, i t^xa tss'a i, hē sse ddi k^ku tā ssirriten---the poison with which we shoot the thing shall become cool.

SISE²A, v. to ask. NII. (Dk.) sise²a.

SI-SI, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. emph. we, s. si. SI. (LL.) ssi-ssi. Ex.:

they,
 SN, short form of pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. also used as pl. ending to
n., s. hasn, gasn. NII. (Dk.) sn. (V.) sn̂, sn. Ex.: sn̂ ti t̂noe
lhon-a in̂o---they scrape nicely the skin. gome--ox. gomesn--
oxen.

SN, v. to go. SIIb. (Mx.) sn. Ex.: 'i sn̂---let us go.

SN, v. to see, s. sin̂, NII. (Dk.) sn. (V.) sn. Ex.: e ti sn̂ !gānse
†gi koe ēa---we see many trees at this place.

SN, v. to see, s. sin̂, sn. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma in̂a sn̂ d̂zi k̂ua---
I look around.

SN, n. manure. NII. (V.)

SNSN, v. to work, s. sēsē, sīsī. [Nama sisen.] SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ken ke
snsn aki k̂ha---they are working at the water.

S^o, SO, v. to seem, to appear, also pronounced (o, prob. a form of
so, s^o, to sit. SI. (B.) so, ss^o. Ex.: in̂au hī, i wā ŵgāuā
sin̂ i k̂i k̂ē k̂ān̂ i k̂hē, ha ā ka lann̂ sō tā ŝerriten---let us
go to sit in the shade of the great thorn tree yonder standing,
it is one whose shade appears to be cool. tōi l̂aiti ss^o ā
!uhī t̂ta ŵnain̂---the hen ostrich seems to be the one which
lies in the nest. (LL.) ss^o. Ex.: han̂ ŷauki in̂e t̂en-nā, t̂i
ē, ŵnein̂ ss^o sshō he---he did not know the place at which
the house seemed to be.

SO, S^o, v. to sit, to remain, s. (o, soe:n, sin̂, [Nama ŝa to rest.]
SI. (B.) so, ssō, ss^o. Ex.: !gaueiñ in̂e sŝān̂ l̂ā sin̂
!gwai, au !gwain̂ ssō ŵnein̂---the Day's Heart comes to sit
opposite the hyena, while the hyena sits (in) the house.
ŝā k̂ān̂ i k̂ē ā, ha ŵkūwa, ha !k̂ao-gu ŵkwan̂ ss^o ŷwa ā-ka
sswen̂---the eland is yonder, it is fat, so that the mier-
kats sit crying about its fat. hī i k̂u se ŵā sō-ko k̂kūn̂ i
---they will go to sit warming (themselves) at the fire.
(LL.) ss^o. Ex.: ĥā i k̂ū ̂puoin̂ i, ō han̂ k̂ā ĥā ŵhōā ; ō han̂
ssin̂ t̂i, t̂i ē, ha k̂ā ĥā ss^o-kō !koasse i k̂ui---it slept
there, when it had become warm, while it thought that it
would sit watching for the man. SII. (D.B.) so, so:, so:.
Ex.: ŋ i k̂ē so !aunke---I sit on the ground. t̂e in̂ai a so: ŝā
a so: ki-i---many people sit, sit here. ŵkwa so: ---the
shadow sits. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: Ō Misis !gē so kasi---old

Missis sat down on the box. *xai ke so tantan---the boy sits whittling (a stick).

SO, v. to be. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: jamoabitⁱ so ditⁱ---the earth is black.
mbula, lekl⁷ emwa so tasse---the mbula, a carrion bird, is tall.
-SO, S⁷O:, v. to roast, to bake. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: zu ku gu ihau ka ^{ihau}so---
people catch locusts and roast locusts. ihwe koma kau da:a,
ha s⁷o: lku---to-morrow make a fire and roast the ants.

S[~]O, v. to snuff. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n s[~]o pole---I snuff tobacco.

SO, n. bee. NII. (Ll.) sso. (Leb.) so schum.

SO, n. sinew, thread, s s[~]o. NII. (Ll.) sso. Ex.: whi hna, ta guwa ha
kue ikhwi, e sso---the hare objected, and caught him with
grass-string, which is (like) ~~ikxamx~~ sinew.

SO, n. hartebeest. NII. (Zuk.)

SO:, {O:, n. lung, pl. so:so:, {o:o:, soso:ken, s. soa, su[~]a, swa. [Nama
sob.] SI. (B.) ss[~]o, ss[~]o-ss[~]o, ss'[~]o. Ex.: xoro-ka ss[~]o---the
ox lung. ss[~]o-ss[~]o e iu---two lungs. ss'[~]o e lku---two lungs.
(Ll.) ssho, sshossho, ss[~]o-ss[~]oken. Ex.: ssho loa ikwai leya
sshossho---the ssho loa scent has entered the lungs. ttoi
kan igum[~] o ha ss[~]o-ss[~]oken---the ostrich calls with his lungs.

SO, conj. then, s. iso, kweso. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso tⁱ:ita seseme, so
mudiga tambi---when (they) catch a lion, then the vultures
gather. kweso kko:ta dzendzai popoko, so dzaa bame k'wetl⁷e,
so semi k'wetl⁷e---whenc catches a leopard a buck, then comes
a jackal, then eats the jackal.

-SOA, v. to scratch, to draw. [Nama sao, to draw.] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a _soa
tsom ka lk⁷oe---(he) scratched pictures, scraped in.

SOA, s. swa.

SO[~]A, SO[~]A, n. lung, breast, s. so:, su[~]a, swa. [Nama sob.] NII. (V.)
soa. (Ll.) soa, soa. Ex.: lku soa---Bushman lungs. ha ti
gu umm ta ti kamm ha soa, ta shi ha soa---he takes up the
fruit, and strikes upon his breast, and rubs his breast.

SOA, n. fat, s. soe, soeq. SII. (D.B.)

SOA, n. small hairy caterpillar with orange spots, chrysalis, ^{s. su[~]a}NII. (Ll.)

soa, ssoa.

SOASOA, n. fly. ^{Nia. mar.}NII. (Leb.)

SOASOA INE, n. flea. ^{Nia. mar.}NII. (Leb.)

SOE, n. fat, s. soa, soeq. SIIa. (Mg.)

SOEJA, s. soeq.

η soe:η ʷkhai---I sit in shade. na soeja---
I sit down.

SOEM, v. to beat. SIVb. (St.)

SOEN, v. to sit, to sit down, s. so, so^u, sueη, swe^η. [Nama sa to rest.]

SI. (B.) ssoen, ssoen, ss'oen, ssoenya. Ex.: he ti hin ē, n lne

!hau, n lne ssoen i, n sin lne sso-ko ʷkoen---therefore I

do afterwards sit down, that I may sit looking. !gaueten iku

!kwa-i, au kaken ssoen-ssoen-na ss'a---the day broke, as I

sitting (from time to time) came along. han iku ss'oen ʷa,

han iku ss'o-ko kurritten ʷhoe---she went to sit, she sat

mocking the black crow. SII. (D.B.) soe:η, soeja. Ex.: η xaq ʷe:ja

ʷη, η xaq se:, η soe:η---I went home, I returned, I sit down.

SOEN, n. fat, marrow, s. soa, soe, sueη, syη. SI. (B.) ssoen, ss'oen.

Ex.: ha se yaun ihin wai-ta !kwagen-ka ssoen---he will crunch

out the springbok bones' marrow. n ʷkwan ka !kao g'ini wai-ta

!kwagen, he hi tan ssoen !kui---I do smelling perceive spring-

bok bones, as they exude a fat smell. hi ʷe ti ē, hi doa

ddomin !gei ē a, hi-ka ss'oen---they thought that they would

munch those sheep's fat.

SO:GDN, n. tsama melon. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: η ʷxarra so:gen ki-i n !au unke
---I plant tsama here in this ground.

SOIO, n. tobacco. CIA. (Pam.) ssoio.

SOKELA, v. to follow up scent. CI. (Do.)

SOKOMI, v. to eat (honey). CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: t(i)ta baala, dzanni mo
alanakwe sokomi---having got honey, he fetches the children
to eat (it).

SOLA TSIKHO, n. towel. CI. (Do.)

SOLOKOLIDZE, n. a large black hare. CI. (Do.) solakolije.

SJOLE, n. buffalo. NIII. (D.B.)

SOLUPE, SOLUPI, ~~SIX~~ n. sable antelope. SVa. (Sel.)

SOM, n. shade. SIV. (D.B.)

SOMA, n. chief. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: iku soma kula---Bushmen have no chief.

-SO^η, n. protuberances (on plants). NII. (Ll.) sso^η.

-SONGU, n. arrow. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: iku lne ʷkei ʷnau, -songu ʷnau---a
Bushman takes the bow, the arrow's bow.

SO^o, n. sinew, bowstring, s. so, tso, t(o). NIII. (D.B.)

SOOKO, n. kernel, seed of baobab tree. CIII. (D.B.)

SORA, n. bark. CII. (Schi.)

SORE, v. to beat. SVI. (D.B.)

SORIS, n. sun. [Nana] *Ntch. (Lib.)*

SORE, n. tobacco, s. so, *ore. CII. (Schi.)*

SOROTHO, n. fork. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SOSA, n. rain, shower. CI. (Do.)

SOSOKAN, s. so: lung.

SO SUM, n. bee. *s. sum. Ntch. man. (Lib.) so schum.*

SOIA, s. suta.

SOU, v. to sit, to squat, s. so, *suī, swei, soej. SIIa. (Dk.)*

sou. Ex.: na sou---I sit. (Mg.) *suī*. Ex.: ca sou---(they)

sit (i.e. the jackal and hare squat facing each other.)

S⁷OU, v. imp. come ye, prob contraction of si u. SI. (B.) ss'ou. Ex.:

WkeiWkei-gu-we, Wkaiiten ss'ou---ye beasts-of-prey, come up.

(LL.) ssou. Ex.: !k'eten kan *Wke*, "Ine ddoā !ki ssou-i hi a,

!guatten-ta Wkaiiten-- the people said, "Bring ye (make come)

to us assegais (knives' sticks)."

SOUPE, n. a short blue snake. CIII. (D.B.)

S⁷O:-lā, SO-lā, n. a certain vegetable medecine, s. {o-lōa. SI. (LL.)

ss'o-lā. Ex.: n !koinyan Wkakka kē, ti ē, !hūhū !num tā ss'o

lā-ka Wkha---my grandfather said, that a baboon puts a stick
of ss'o-la into its mouth. SIV. (D.B.) so-lā.

SU:, v. to blow, to snore, to hum, s. *su^uwa, sūsu, swai. SI. (LL.) ssū,*

ssū. Ex.: hin Ine ssū !ki Wkei li---they blow making burn the

fire. !gixa-ka kkuum, ti ē, ha-g Wnau, Wkoiiten Wkiya n ddom,

ha-g Ine ssū n, i, o-g n ddom xiya---the sorceress's story,

that which she did, when the kafir had hurt my throat, she

snored me, where my throat was swollen. dadabassi Wkuan ka

!kha le i en-en, he !gixa Ine ssū i, ha Ine wai hi---butter-

flies kill (us) entering our bodies, and a sorcerer snores us,

he draws them out. ti ttañ, n yauki ssē ē epuoin, o tssu-tauwa

Wken-a !ki n, tā, tssu-tau !ku ssu---it seems, I shall not

sleep on account of the mosquitoes stinging me, for the mos-
quitoes are humming.

SU, v. to vomit, s. tsu. NII. (LL.) sū.

SU, n. blister, burn, pl. susuken. SI. (LL.) ssu, ssussuken. Ex.: han

ha ka, "ssu-wwē, hi hi, i ttañ !kē !ku Wkuara a ha Wka tē n

i, he tā li--- he said, "o blister, oh dear, that fire into

which the proteles mother knocked me was fiery. ha Wkuan ka,

"hñ, hñ, hñ, hñ, hñ," au li-ta ssussuken---he cried, "oh, oh, oh, oh, oh," on account of the fire's ~~hñhñhñ~~ blisters. Ikaukan ine #abbaken Ikwai-Ikwai, he Ikwai-Ikwai ine #kerri-i, i, o ssusssu
(ken, li-ta ssussuken---the children roasted the Ikwai-Ikwai (bird), and the Ikwai-Ikwai screamed about the burns, the

fire's burns. *ti-ta dzendzai su sameta neeko-caught the*
SV, and. CIII. (DB.). Ex. *ti-ta dzendzai su sameta neeko-caught the*
SU, connection in Iken-su-dau---the day after to-morrow. SIV. (D.B.)

-SU, n. nose, s. tsu. NII. (Ll.) ssu. Ex.: dju ssu---a person's nose.
SU:, quickly, *s. subuka* NII. (V.) su.

-SU, n. grandfather, uncle, stepfather, s. tsu. NII. (Ll.) su. Ex.:
na ti ssin m ba ba, na ti oywi "m su"---I see my father's
father, I say "my grandfather". m ba-ssin lunta e m su---
my father's brother lunta is my uncle. m su---my stepfather.

SU^{na} A, n. lung, breast, s. so:, soa, so: NII. (Dk.) ~~ssu~~ s^{na} a, swa:.

SUA: ^{na} y. to pluck out, pull up, s. swa. NII. (Ll.) sua, ssua. Ex.:

Ixue gu #ne#nebbi, ta ti sua #ne#nebbi kui-ssin---Ixue took
hold of the pigeon, and plucked out the pigeon's feathers.

ha ti ssua #ke---he pulled up grass.

SUA, n. caterpillar of small tiger moth, family Arctidae, s. soa. NII.
(Ll.) sua.

SUBU, adj. easy. CII. (Schi.) *(s. su)*
SUBUKA, *adj. quick. CIA. (Pa.) ssibuka.*

SUE: ^{na} y. to sit, to be upon, to float, to elapse, to lift up (face),

s. so, soeq, swen, sou. SI. (Ll.) ssuen, ssuen, ssuēnya,
ssuen-ssuen. Ex.: #xoā ssuen #nein Ika ssin au ikaggi---the

elephant sat down at the house, sat waiting for the Mantis.

ha sse lamma lamma #koi ssin #kuiten, ha #nuobbo #koi ssho

#kuiten, ha #nuobbo, ha ssuen-ssuen ti #goai---he will drink

(the egg) sitting inside the screen of bushes, he stirs (it)

sitting in the screen of bushes, *he sits,* he sitting looks around.

ikwkaken Iku ssuen ssa, Ika-ka Ikuagen---clouds floating

came, the rain's clouds. ha #kaxai ine #en-na, ti e, ha oa

Ixuonni, ha #ka-ka oa ssuenja Ikhwa---his sister should

know that he had turned back, that his hands had been upon

the child. Iku Ikuani ine #koen, ti e, auw Ikuani ine ssuen,

o ha #auki #ka ha kkebbi Ikhē sse---the man saw, that a long

time had elapsed, that he (the lion) did not stand peeping.

ssuēn ti ko !kuxē---to run in a zigzag direction. ha ssuēn
 ha xū---she lifted up her face.

SUE/SUE, n. pl. maggots. (LL.) ssuēn-ssuēn. Ex.: !xe-ta ssuēn-ssuēn
 !kulta---the Bushman rice (ants' chrysalides) maggots are white.

SUI, v. to knock out. GII. (Schi.)

SUI, v. to sit, s. swei, sou, suē. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: ŋ ce si !nau sui
 !ka---I shall marry--sit with you (I shall marry you permanently)

A
 SUK, n. boy, child. SIV. (D.B.)

SUKE, v. to shoot. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: !ŋ!kwa suke !kenja---the Bushman
 shoots the steenbok.

SUKE, demonst. here. SIV. (D.B.)

SUKEE, down. SIV. (D.B.)

ssūken. Ex.:
 SU:KON, v. to jump, to spring, s. suten. SI. (B.) koro !ku suken XMA
 !hā !nain---the jackal sprang out of the house. !wain ssūken
 ui, !gwain !ne ssūken ki !e ha !noa au !i---the hyena springs
 away, the hyena jumping puts her foot into the fire.

SUKUMAKU, n. shoulder. CIII. (D.B.)

SUM, v. & n. to menstruate, menstruation. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: !a ku sum,
 !A_laba ki !an !ke---the girl menstruates, lies down on
 the hut floor.

SUMBI, n. fowl or guinea fowl. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sumbi !go---cock.
 sumbi de---hen.

string,
 SUMMI, n. bowstring, s. so. NII. (LL.) Ex.: !nau summi tchu ssi---the
 bowstring's lying place.

SUN, n. ~~kaffir corn~~. NI. (D.B.) sung.

SUNGU, n. necklace. NIII. (D.B.)

SUNSU, n. headress. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sunsu, wako kaipi, a headress in
 feathers.

SUP, still, silent. SI. (LL.) ss'up. Ex.: he tiken ē, !khwe ha !ne
 kui ss'up, i---therefore the wind became still.

SURRITON, {URRITON, SYRRITON, v. to twist, to wring, s. swerri-tju.

SI. (B.) ssurriten. Ex.: !kuwaken !abbaken!abbaken !koe
 tta ha au !i, au hin !kalkanna au !kaggen !ku!ku, han
 surriten !kwi!kwiten !'hin ha !ku!ku, han !khau !koe ui li
 ---the proteles heating stones laid him in the fire, while
 they held fast to the Mantis' arms, he twisted out burning
 his arms, he flew out of the fire. (LL.) ssurriten, sshurriten,
 ssurriten-ssurriten. Ex.: au !nwa !ken !khe ttoi enen, ttoi
 sse !a !khau tten, ha sse ttoi !hin !e au !kuiten, ha sse
 !a ssurriten !kwa ttoi !kh(e)au---when the arrow pierces the
 ostrich's body, the ostrich will go and fall down, he (the

man) will go out of the screen of bushes, he will go to twist
 breaking the ostrich's neck. n ssurriten-ssurriten ^ukhō ^utwitwi
 Cten epuonni, ō n-ka ^uhau ^uinu^ununttu---I twisting place (cut)
 little scars on my bow's ears (the points of the bow).

SURRU, v. to drink an egg, probably by twirling the brush in it and suck-
 ing the brush, s. surriten. SI. (B.) ssurru. Ex.: i g'ine
^uham ^uiku ~~ssurriten~~ ^ukam ^ulaui a ^uloai, ^uiten ^uham ^uiku ssurru
^uhin ha---we first take one egg, we first drink it out. han
^uau g'ine ^udoā ^uiki ^uss'a ^uhi ^utoi kwakwan-ka ^ukwiten, i g'ine ^udoā
 ssurussurru-a ^uhi---he does not bring us a real ostrich's eggs,
 that we may drink them up. (LL.) ssurru, tsurru. Ex.: he ti
^uhin e, ^uhan ^uine ^ulamma ^utsurru ^uhin ^ukkao, i, ^uhan ^uine ^ule ^uho ^uiku
^uau ^uho---then he drinks twirling up the yolk, he puts the
 brush into the bag.

-SURRU, far away. SI. (LL.) ssurru. Ex.: ^uxoaken ^uiku-g ^uine ^uttai, ssurru
 u ^uha---the elephant had gone very far away.

^u~^u SUSU, n. snoring, s. sū. SI. (LL.) ssussu. Ex.: ha-ka ^ussussu ^ukkuan ^uttan,
 ha ^ussan ^uddi ^ukku ^uywa ^uhannuwa, ^uta ha-ka ^ussussu ^uyauki ^utte ^uta---
 his snoring feels, (as if) he would become well, for his
 snoring does not lie down.

SUSUKAN, s. su. blister.

^u~^u SUSU-u, v. to be staying, sitting, s. so, soen. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: Txobaku
 xa susu-u Tweerivier---Txobaku is staying at Tweerivier.

SUTA, SOTA, n. bark blanket, s. sora. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: m suta e, de
 a suta---my bark blanket it is, the woman's blanket. t*u* ^uikwi,
 sota ^uikwi---a kaross, a bark blanket. suta ke ^ugaba ^udaa---
 the bark blanket will go into the fire.

SUTTEN, v. to spring, to jump, to leap, used also to express speed, s.
 su:ken. SI. (B.) suttēn, ssuttēnssuttēn. Ex.: ^ulgwai ^use ^uddaukko
 ssuttēnssuttēn ^uohogen---the hyena will go springing into the
 bushes. ^uikaggen ^uttuwan ^u!karoken!karoken ^usuttēn ^u!hin ^uhi ^uau
^uikauken ^uka ^uka---the Mantis's skin snatched itself quickly
 out of the children's hands. (LL.) ssuttēn. Ex.: ha ^uddoa ^ua ^usse
^uikiten ^ussuttēn ^ukam ^ussa ^uke ^uwai---he must be one who will drive
 quickly bringing to me the springbok.

SUU, interrog. where? SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n ike ha ki su-u ?---my father
 he is where?

SU[~]WA, v. to blow the nose, g. sū[~]:. SIIa. (Dk.)

SUXUS, n. molerat. CII. (Sh.)

SUXUSA; SUGUSA, n. molerat. NIIa. (Sh.)

_SWA, v. to pluck, to pull up, g. sua[~]:. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a _swa tsaba,
a _swa a !kwe---plucked the bird, pulled out its feathers.

SWA, v. to forget. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ka swa---I have forgotten.

SWA:, n. flat, plain, g. ts[~]oa. (B.) sswa[~], ss'wa[~]. (Ll.) sswa[~], swa[~]. Ex.:
ssho[~] loa[~] ya[~]uki[~] !na[~] sswa[~], ta[~], swa[~]-ka !ke[~] !ku[~] !amma[~] hi[~] au[~] !ke[~]
e[~] !an-na[~] !kaogen---the ssho loa plant is not on the Flat, for
the Flat's Bushmen buy it from the people who inhabit the
mountains.

SWA:, n. mucus, SII. (D.B.)

SWA:, n. lung, breast, g. -sū, sū[~]a. NII. (Dk.) swa[~]:. (Ll.) ssua[~]. Ex.:
m ba[~] ti umm[~] xam[~] ssua[~]---my father eats the lion's lungs.

SWA, n. lichen (a yellow). NII. (Ll.) sua[~].

SWAI[~], SWAI, v. 1) to drive. 2) to blow the nose. 3) to spit. SI. (Ll.)

sswai[~], ssw'ai[~], ssuai[~], ssuai[~]. Ex.: 1) hin[~] !hin[~] he[~], hin[~] sswai[~]
he[~], !ki[~] !kam[~] !a[~] he[~] o[~] !kau[~], o[~] hin[~] sswai[~]ya[~] Kkia[~]-!ken[~]-ggū[~] o[~] parra[~]
---they bound them, they drove them, making them go to the

cliff, when they had driven Kkia-!ken and the others with horses.

ha[~] ssa[~] !kaoken[~] !kum[~] sse[~] !nein[~], ha[~] sse[~] ssa[~] ssw'ai[~] ti[~] tta[~]i[~] t[~]
y'a[~]y'a[~]---he will quite come to the nest, he will come to
drive away the black crows. !kuagen[~] opuaxai[~] e[~] Ssuai[~]-!a[~]-!uhan[~]

---the rhinoceros's daughter is Driving-away-husbands. 2)

ssuai[~] !hin[~] !uhan[~]---blow out the cold. han[~] kui[~], ha[~] ssa[~] !e[~]
!xoā[~] !nunu[~], !xoāken[~] ha[~] !ne[~] kui[~], !xoā[~] ssa[~] ssuai[~] ku[~] !kuobbo[~]
!kho[~] ha[~]---he said, he would enter the elephant's nostril, the

elephant said, the elephant would blow forcing him down. 3)

ha[~] ha[~] !ne[~] kui[~], "ssuai[~]-te[~] !ke[~], a[~] koā[~] !ku[~] dderrita[~] !hin[~] !khoā[~]
au[~] a[~] !na[~]". ha[~]-ka[~] !kaul[~]-kaul[~] !kuan[~] !ku[~] e[~], he[~] ha[~] ka[~] ssuai[~] ti[~], i[~]
---he said, "spit there, thou shalt come back ill from the

water with thy head." his cursing it was, and he spat with it.

SWAIJU, v. to slice off. SI. (Ll.) sswaiyu[~]. Ex.: ha[~] !kou[~] tssitssi[~] !gwara[~],

ha[~] sse[~] antau[~] !kau[~] ku[~] sswaiyu[~] hō[~] ha[~] te[~]-ta[~] a[~]---he sharpened,
making bite ^{the} his knife, that he might cut slicing off his
thigh's flesh.

SWE, v. to snuff the air (as a dog), s. su. NII. (LL.) ssue.

-SWE:, -SWE, n. button. NII. (LL.) sue, sue.

SWE:I,
SWE, SWEI, v. to sit, s. sue:ŋ, sui, so^u. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: a ŋgai
ku, "sija ŋ i² aβa, sija sa swei ŋ i² kwai"---wolf say, "come
I carry you, come come sit on top (of my back).

SWEI:JAU, v. to sleep soundly. SI. (B.) sswēiyau, ssweisswēiyau. Ex.:
au ka ā ŋkabbowa kokōa sswēiyau tē hi, he^u yauki sin^u lne tta^u
i lau ē, hi ŋkau tā hi---as I was the one who dreaming made
them sleep soundly, so that they did not feel the ground on
which they lay.

SWEI, n. fat, marrow, s. soē, soeŋ, syŋ. SI. (B.) sswēn, ssuīn. Ex.: sa
kan i^u kē a, ha ŋkuwa, ha i^u kao-gu ŋkwan ss'o^u ywa ā-ka sswēn---
the eland yonder, it was fat, so the mierkats are crying about
its fat. (LL.) ssuēn. Ex.: hi ŋkuan i^u kammain ssa, au hā ttoi^u,
iten ŋkuan sse i^u kūn ssuēn---they come carrying that ostrich,
we shall eat fat. toi i^u khuf hā oā i^u ki ssuēn---the ostrich's
thighbone formerly contained marrow.

SWEI, v. to sit, s. sue:ŋ, soeŋ, so, sou. SI. (B.) sswēn, swin. Ex.:
hi yauki san i^u hām sswēn i^u karraken hi i^u noa!noa---they should
not first sit sunning their feet. (LL.) sswēnsswēnya. Ex.:
hā lne ssho-kō ŋkau i^u kauwī, hā sswēnsswēnya i^u kō ā---she
sits over the ostrich egg, she sitting draws near.

SWERRE, n. (?) storm, s. swerri. SI. (LL.) sswerre. Ex.: he sswerre hā
ssa, i, sswerreten hā ywan i^u khwe, hā ywan, ti ē, ŋgōŋgo-epua
ka i^u kwei yō, i---and a (?) storm came then, the storm sounded
like wind, it sounded as a little whirlwind does.

SWERRI-TJU, SWERERRITA, v. to whisk up, s. ~~swerriten~~ surriten, swi^u
swirriten, swerre. SI. (LL.) sswerri-tyū, sswe-sswerrita. Ex.:
he i^u khwe i^u ku hā kkuī sswerri-tyū i^u kuīā, he i^u kuīā i^u ku i^u kaiten
hi i^u khwe---this wind whisked up the maiden, and the maiden
ascended with the wind. ŋken ŋkuan ē ŋkoen, ti ē, hā ŋkuan
i^u i^u kē, sswe-sswerrita i^u kaiten---you are those who see that
she is verily yonder, having been whisked up.

SWE:-U-TI, v. to fall insensible. SI. (LL.) sswe ū ttin. Ex.: hā i^u ku
kkuī sswe ū ttin---he fell insensible.

SWIKE, v. to ache, to hurt. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n xu oa ko swike---my head

aches. Ige:xa ke -se, ki se Ikuri haa, ha ku swike---the doctor comes, comes to anoint here what is hurting.

SWIŋ, s. swe:ŋ

SWISWIRRIŋ, v. (?) to stir, to twirl, s. surriten, swerre, swerri-

Ctju. SI. (LL.) ssuissuirriten. Ex.: ha ha' ine kui, "Igu ssuissuirriten Ikhoa", au ha i kua au Ikhoa---she said,

"ripple (?) stir the water", while she did this to the water (moving her right hand backwards and forwards in the water).

SWYNJA, v. to sit by, s. soeŋ, swe:ŋ. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ~~noe~~ Ikwoŋna, kie:n ha swynja obo:---the sun is warm, go sit by the bushes.

SYŋ, n. fat, s. sweŋ. SII. (D.B.)

SYŋ, v. to see, s. siŋ, sŋ. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma syŋ Iku---I see a person.

SXO, SXU, v. to skin, NII. (LL.) sxo, sxu. Ex.: ta Inu daa, ta Ixoa, ta Inu, ta ~~sxo~~ lou---and (he) rubbed firesticks, and made a fire, and sat down, and skinned the buck. ha e Ixue Inee, ta sxu n'amm Igo, ta mm n'amm Igo---he was Ixue, and skinned the male ostrich, ate the male ostrich.

SXUE, s. xwe.

The prepalatal unvoiced fricative } occurs frequently in some Bushman languages, especially in those exposed to Bantu influence, occasionally in others, and not at all in a few. It can combine with the velar fricative x as }x, and is often found after t as t}, often a variant of } or ts. In many cases } is merely a variant of s, especially in the !xam language.

-}, short form of }a, }e, f. n. ending, also used as pron. 3rd pers.

f. sing. after v. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: !na-ka-k"a:}a !ni}e !xẽ}i i, xataxa-} tõi}i---stick-insect this bad is, but it is pretty. to}e-} ko---she crawls. #aroasa }u:-} -kwe #kãe---the body is put into the pot.

-}A, f. n. ending, variant of sa, also used as pron. she, it, s }. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ta ko #ku:-}a !nuri, a au:xu, !kaum-di }a---then the head break off and throw away, the snake's one (head). !gwi-}a, tu-} !o: kwe !nume tama }a---a rope, in the rain trap not with it. This form is found in the phrases }a ko ma, }a ko !nei--- it is said, they say or sing.

}A, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. excl. we, s si, }i. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: }a ka !kai ki -lubu---we look at the saltpan. a di }i -#nam---we are two.

}A, pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. they, usually sa, si. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a }a ^{o wa} ~~!kai~~ Kambinde, ta }a -de Vi}aka---his elder brother is Kambinde and their mother Vi}aka. a w}e}e a m be !kau---both their fathers died.

also used as v. part. denoting unfinished action,
 }A, v. to come, to come towards, to bring, }e, }e, }i, sa, se, si.
 SV. (D.B.) Ex.: e²wa }a ka }i---the smoke comes to us. koloi a }a }i, ea }a !k"ai !na---a wagon comes to us, it comes past there. lakai ka }a }ia !kokwi---a woman comes bringing a cock. Also used for to go. !xalla e ta }a ke Secume---!xalla has gone to Secume. wa ka }a !hohe: !kha---they go to fetch water. i }a t}u !k"oẽk"oẽ---we go to sit in shelter. !num tu }a }a---both men are going. Sibohiso si }a }haito rensi---Sibohiso is mending the reins. Ohanna }a }i---the girls are coming. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: !ẽ: }a !garre---sun comes up. !ẽ: }a !xwoi---sun sets.

kieb e ʔa: ka, n ʔa ʔkum---kieb is at home, I will fetch (him).
 NII. (LI.) sha, to come towards, used also as towards. Ex.: ta
 ssiñ ha bá, ta luwa ʔkau kue ha ʔnau, ta ti sha ha bá---and (he)
 saw his father, and put an arrow on his bow, and came towards his
 father. ta ha ʔká sha ha---and(he) ran towards him. ha ʔni, ti
 yaru dzhú tanki, e sha ʔkan-a---he sat looking for the other
 people who were bringing (the leaves of) trees. CIII. (D.B) Ex.:
 ʔa atibi akwetibe, e a ʔranakwe swakomso ʔa---bring water the
 women, and by children it is brought.

ʔA, v. to fall (rain), to pour, to bleed, to flow, s. ʔaʔa, tʔa, tʔara,
 ʔara. NII. (LI.) sha, sha. Ex.: ta ʔgu ti sha ssiñ, ta sha ʔkun
 ssiñ kue daa---and rain fell upon them, and fell killing for them
 the fire. i-we, zau-ssin, i-we, sha me ʔgaa kue ku---o ye women,
 o ye, pour into my eye of (your) milk. ta ʔxue ti sha ʔlinlin ʔkhi
 and ʔxue bled much blood. na ti tchin sha ʔgu---I cry letting fall
 tears. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tissipi ^{ʔa atamabe} a---flows its blood.

ʔA, v. to sit, to sit down, to be, s. so, ʔu, ʔa. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʔa
 ---I sit down. ea ha ʔa?---where is he? gome a ha ʔa -la?---where
 are the oxen? Konkon e: ke te e: ʔa---Kokong is this way.

ʔA, v. to rest, s. ʔa, so. NII. (Dk.) ʔa. (V.) sa.

ʔA:, n. man, person, pl. ʔa:re. SVI. (D.B.)

ʔA, n. water. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kan ʔkówa ke e ʔa---he stands in the
 water. NII. (LI.) sha fountain.

ʔA, n. the root of a creeper named kani. NII. (LI.) sha. Ex.: m tai ti
 ʔké ʔkhè; ha ti gu ya, gu sha---my mother had a stick, she
 dug the ground, dug the sha root.

ʔAʔA:, v. to pour out, s. ʔa. NII. (Dk.) (LI.) sha. Ex.: ha ba' shouwa
 ha kye ʔet ʔgumim ʔgu, ta ʔhadi ha ---his father
 ʔABI, n. kaross, skin cloak. SV. (D.B.) ʔhadi ha ---his father
 his mouth waken & dribbled it on him, took in
 ʔABU ʔABU, n. bullroarer, s. tʔabut ʔabu. NII. (LI.) shabshabu.

ʔAHA, ʔAHEA, v. to end, to finish. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: welapina i ʔo ʔaha
 tsefui---early the sun ends the night. tsifija ʔahea-ma---
 the night is finished.

ʔAI, v. to be dark, to diminish. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsefija mo ko to
 ʔai---the night is dark. kutuku ma seta, katu a ʔai---full
 is the moon, then diminishes.

-{AI-} AI, n. a certain fruit plant which lies on the ground, the fruit is boiled. NII. (Ll.) shaishai. Ex.: kam ti ku shaishai, ta shaishai !gua-ssin ti !kao---the sun burns the shaishai,

SARA, n. and the shaishai leaves become dry.

-{AKA, num. five. SV. (D.B.) *plant with bulls. SV. (Schn.) nochaka.*

{AKO, v. to come slowly, to do gently. NII. (Ll.) shako. Ex.: e !nuerre !ga ti !kuu !ka sha, !ga ti shako, !kumm !uha ti shu---our country's rain does not hasten to fall, the rain comes slowly, a large black cloud merely is there. !kam tanki, ha ti shako, ha ma---another day it does gently, it blows (wind).

-{ALA, n. a certain tree. [Mbunda movulia.] NIII. (D.B.)

{ALLA, v. 1) to stay, 2) to carry on the head. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: he {alla te !na:---he has stayed at home. ja {alla !ke !kha:---she carries (on her head) water.

{ALLIKA, v. to be broken, worn out. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: !nwi a ka {allika, i !nun---the boot is broken, throw it away.

{AMO, n. Isanzu, (the name of a tribe), pl. {amoki, {amobe, {amoni. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ba me dzeto {amo a'tebi mo---there comes an Isanzu with water. akitibi to {amobe elaha ma:ku---the Isanzu women make pots. {amobi ha-kham---the Isanzu have gone. !k'a-a no wa _dzaito {amoni ja---a dog has come with the Isanzu.

{AMUNA, v. to collect, gather vegetable food, s. _sa:. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akw'itibe ha-kh'ae {amuna, miauwi-pi txleme-bi manako---women go out collecting (vegetable food), are seeking the men the game.

{A:~}, fat, s. sa:a, swen, syn, soa, soe. NII. (Dk.)

{ANA, n. a tall fruit bearing tree, the fruit of which is eaten raw, s. t{ana. NII. (Ll.) shana. Ex.: ta sau, !kunna shana !ne-ssin kue !nue sa---and (he) arose, carried (on his shoulder) the shana berries in two bags.

{AO, n. millet, s. saa. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ~~xtkaxkaxkaxkaxkax~~ i m {ao, !oku m {ao i !wa--- they eat millet, Bushmen eat millet they buy.

{A~-O, {A~-U, n. a certain tree. NII. (Ll.) shao, *sheli* Ex.: shao e !kan !nu #ga-n, !ke!keya !kuni---the shao is a tall tree, like the palm.

{ARA, short form of sa {ara, pers. pron. 2nd pers. f. dual you, s. {era.

CII. (D.B.) Ex.: {ara ko mi---you (two women) have said.

{ARA, v. to pour out, s. {a, t {a, t {ara. NII. (Ll.) shara. Ex.: m tai,
~~takexaxax~~ na ferri, ta shara me ngu---my mother, I am thirsty,
 pour out for me water.

{ARI, n. end, point. NII. (V.) sari.

{A, v. to try, to taste, s. t {at {a. NII. (Ll.) shāshā.

{ANI, v. to rub the hands, s. {au^{sen} NII. (Ll.) shashanī.

{A-TU, pers. pron. 2nd pers. com. pl. you, s. sa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:

a ma, kwe He:xaba Igwi- { Ikwa-ikwa, "a-tu iwiba {s, na
 Inum"---(he) said, when the captain divided the rope, "you
 take the rope, and trap".

{AU, v. to go away, drive away, s. {a & u. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Un^oabbe
 {au, Un^oabbe Un^oan---go away, go home. ha {au {a---he drives
 away.

{A-U, v. to awake, s. sa, {a, -u. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Ikam -gi, a t {i,
 ka {a-u---the sun rises, comes, then (he) awakes.

{A-U, {a-o.

{AUBA, {AUME, n. winter. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: {aum kwe kama -te, a ko[~]a te
 tama, {auba ko Iku, i tu, Inu kwe Iku---in winter when it is
 still, (the millipede) does not come out, winter goes, it
 rains, on the veld walks out.

{AUKWE, v. to flap wings. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _ika: ta !?um a {aukwe
 {aukwe---the Koraan stands flapping his wings.

{AU, v. to rub, s. {a {ani SV. (D.B.) ka {au {nga Ik"a---(he) rubs
 the eye (with the) hand.

{AUKAU, pers. pron. 2nd pers. m. & com. pl. you, s. sa. CII. (D.B.)

Ex.: {a-ukau we-ukau Iku---you all go.

{E, interrog. which? NII. (V.) se. Ex.: a dsū se ?---which man ?
 a dsū se-ua ?---which man is it ?

{E:, v. to be satisfied. NII. (V.) s'e.

{E:, v. to return, , s. {e. NII. (V.) s'e.

{E, v. to come, to go home, to return, to turn towards, also used as
v. part denoting unfinished action, s. {e, {a. SV. (D.B.)

Ex.: {i ka {e Ihante Kui---we had come from Kui. wa {kalle
 Iki {e gome---there trotting come oxen. Maki a {a ke Kokon
 Maki {e {k"am E {e ke Kokon---Maki

has gone to Kokon, he will come back from Kokon. na {e} sa ke
 kolui---I will go to the wagon. Hanna bate {i} {num} ka {e} ka---
~~tsixkoxchix---people~~ in two days the wagon
 will come. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: zu a gu zo:, ka {e} ka -tsi tane hi
 ---people get honey, and returning come carrying it. donkeri ku
 t{i} -!gu ka ku {e}---the donkeys came to the water and returned.
 NII. (Dk.) {e}: to return. (LI.) shé. Ex.: ha saa ha ba, ta tchin,
 "m ba, shé gu mi, ténne, yáí"---he heard his father and cried,
 "my father, come take me up, carry (me), oh dear". ha ba {e} ha,
 lge gu ha---his father came to him, came to lift him up. ikhumm
 yaru ihunishe, ssin ihunishe !han-a, ti !habba ihunishe, ikúá'
 ssin ihunishe !han-a, ta shé---the leopard sought the mouse, saw
 the mouse spoor, followed the mouse, did not see the mouse spoor,
 and returned. me !nuérrelkúá' é, ta ná ti shé---my country (this)
 is not, and I will go home. !koíya---to turn the head to look
 backward. shé---to turn the head to look forward.

{E, y. 1) to fetch, take, marry. 2) to say, send. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:
 {u}sa {e}---fetch the pot. !éxaba ko xau -kum, a kwena bari,
 "lgeidzi -{s", a !hu-!kwa, "gwedzi -{s"---the Captain cut (the
 rope) in two, and to the Bushmen said, "take the bucks", and to
 the White Man, "take the cattle." kweba ko kwesa {e}, a ko
 ko{a} {a} kuru---a man marries a woman and makes (her) a kaross.
 !kake keiba !unake {ka} !kúba, !kake keiba !ó, a ku xaa, ha, a
 {e} {i}, a debi tame---old !kake was !unake's father, old !kake
 died, (I) came here, married her, returned not. 2) !kuu farron
 kwen ko !nweba !gore ma {e}---the old people to the Moon a prayer
 say (speaking send). kama !ké, ko !gore ma {s}, "t{a}: tama {e} i"
 ---when (the Moon) returns, say a prayer, "illness do not send".

{LA, n. wax. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: dzo ki tanga {ela}---bees make wax.

{ELE, n. lid. SV. (D.B.)

{EMIKI, n. brother-in-law, wife's brother, s. {imiki. CIII. (D.B.)

{ENAXA, ENEKA, later. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kwan*ku kwe ko dibi !hum-ti
 donkeri, a ga {enaxa} !kuu---from Olifantskloof returned the
 White Man's donkeys, and will later go on.

{EN} ENI, y. to rub the hands, s. {a} ani:, {aun. NII. (LI.) shensheni.

{ERA, f. dual ending to n., also sometimes used as pers. pron. 2nd or

3rd pers. f. dual you, they, s {ara. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ho-era
ko ikam, le: ko t'u a i:, {era ko inu:era ikam---(of) two
wives, (if) the first is angry, they (have) two huts.

{ E-#UNTA, n. grass sieve. SVI. (D.B.)

{ HA:, n. species of veldroot. NII. (Dk.)

{ HI, ^{n thing, s. sitai} angry, NII. (Dk.)

{ I, v. to come, also used as v. part, s. sa, se, si, {a, {i. SI. (B.)

sshi must, will. Ex.: han #kakka inau oya ti e, ha iku sshi
laulau-ten ssha, au ha tatti e, ha e ikakarro---he says to
the little hare that he will living return, because he feels
that he is the moon. SIII. (D.B.) shall, s. t {i. Ex.: n {i
ouensi---I shall sleep. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: u ba {i---you have
come. polisi ba {i, ea: t'u:---the policeman comes, he sits
down. Misis ^{ja} a ina, e Wk"aba {i---Missis goes away and comes
back. {i {i a---we will eat. {a ki inau, hole: ikha a {i t'oo
---go to the waterpit, bring water to wash. Sitapi {i Wk"a:te
lusiba---Sitapi plays the bow. {i {i ka t'u---we are sitting.
{i {i e: bupi,---we have eaten meal. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.:
ika---women clap hands. u {i Wna ka maka---they water the tobacco.
NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi tisisi iki sa, siri Wgwa #a tsi ke tsi,
e Wgai ke si Wga:, si inokuma {i u---My sisters have come,
yesterday evening they came, and to-day are staying, and to-
morrow will go.

{ I:, v. to pour, s. {a, {a? a. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sia {aa, ha {i, ha
{i e ka Wkwalo---bring water, pour it out, pour it on the ground.

{ I, v. to rub. NII. (Dk.) ^{s. {a jani, {aun.} shi. Ex.: ha ti gu umm ta ti Wkamm ha soa,
ti shi ha soa---he takes up the fruit, and strikes upon his
breast, rubs his breast.

{ I, demonstr. that is, s. si. SIV. (D.B.A.) Ex.: ti {i W? u---that is the
skin. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: {i Wgaute W? we---(it) is one root. {i
ika:ne, ta {i Wgaute #? unta---that is a woman, and that is an
old woman

{ I, ^{IA,} pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. excl. we, us, s. si, i. SV. (D.B.) Ex.:
{i {i a---we will eat. {i ka xallate gone ke Kanje---we have
driven oxen to Kanye. W? wa {a ka {i---the smoke comes to us.
{ia {a ba Waz---we shall eat. {ia ikohu ti koloi---we have

assembled at the wagon. {ia {a #kabbe---let us wake (him). CII.
(D.B.) interchangeable with {i^a t, si, sita. Ex.: !ku {i tite

---we do not go. {i #k"ai ko #xamma- {a !ku---we men the harte-
beest cow killed. {i taka xataxa kuru {oren---we also grow tobacco.

{I, pers. pron. 2nd pers. pl. f. you, short form of sa {i. CII. (D.B.)

Ex.: ti ko ma {i---I told you (women).

{I. pers. pron. 3rd pers. sing. & pl. f. she, they, short form of xa {a,

xa {i, s. si. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweba ko kwesa {e, a !xo: {i, a
ti {i---(when) a man marries a woman, (he) seizes her, pulls her

away. Hi {e {e ko ha {inu ka kei {i ko #nu-i---Hi {e {e came at
night, then she was black. Inu kwen ko byri ta toisi si:se

!hu-kwe, na !no ga ko {i ba k"a---the Kafirs spoke nicely to the
Nama and let them drink.

{I, n. tobacco. SIIc. (D.B.)

- {I, n. wind, s. {isedana. SIIc. (D.B.)

{I, n. thing, s. {hi, tsi, t {i. NII. (LI.) shi. Ex.: ta ti o' Ngomm
tsema, ta ti taba !karma, ta ti tra shi, ta shi ti e !kau---and
(they) gather small caterpillars, and make poison, and shoot a
thing, and the thing is a buffalo (?). u gu shi---go pick up
the thing. a shi ?---what thing, why ? a shi ma !ku-a dzhu e ?
---why didst thou kill this person ?

{IA:, n. water, s {a. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha k"e {ia:---she drinks water.

{IA, we, s. {i.

{IBIRI, n. water tortoise. CI. (Do.) shibiri.

{I-DORO-HA, n. tinder. [Herero] NII. (LI.) xixixix shi-doro-ha.

{I-GWA:NI, n. wild doves. SV. (D.B.)

{I-I, n. buchu, s. sa:.. SVI. (D.B.)

{IKOI, n. cock, s. si-#kwe. SV. (D.B.)

{IMIKI, n. uncle, nephew, father's brother, brother's son, s. semiki.
CIII. (D.B.)

{Iη, y. to drink, s. {η. NII. (LI.) shin. Ex.: !xue' zau la ha !kao kue
!gu, ta ha !kao shin !gu---!xue's wife gave her husband water,
and her husband drank water.

{INA, to-day. CII. (Pa.) schina.

{IPELE, n. pin. [Eng.] SV. (D.B.)

{IRIKARI, n. Askari. [Swa.] CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: {irikari ki a-khape
ati nina---the Askais are going to the water.

{ISEDANA, n. dust cloud, whirlwind, s. -{i. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: {isedana
{a nina---the dust cloud goes away.

{I/I, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. excl. we, s. {i, e. NII. (LI.) shi-shi.
Ex.: shi-shi ti ihu---we (excl.) breathe.

{I/I, n. ^{os} ~~CI.~~ a poisonous black ant, ^{si-izwa} CI. (Do.) shishi.

{ITA, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. & our, s. sita. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: xiat
{ita kwe ko -no, kwena ko tu iudzi mu---our person dies, people
see clouds (rain's hairs). Ika:m kwe -keise tukwoine ha naha
{ita-ti Inu: kwe---on the flat is much food in our country.

{IT(ALO, n. mat. SV. (D.B.)

{IZWA, n. black ant, s. {i/i. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ~~i-izwa~~ {izwa e Ika:ja
-Ikari---the black ant crawls on its legs.

{I-IGUU, n. partridge, s. {i-igu. SV. (D.B.)

{I-IGU, n. bird, s. {i-igu, ^{si-iku} SV. (D.B.) Ex.: {i-igu ti e Igebi---the
there is perched.

{I-UKWI, n. fowl, cock, s. {ikoi. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Misisi {i e: {i-ukwi
---the ladies have eaten a fowl.

{I-UKWOI, n. snake. SV. (D.B.)

{N, v. to be. NII. (Dk.) {n.

{N:, v. to drink, s. {in, t {in. NII. Dk.) {n:.

{n:, n. liver, s. t {i, t {in. NII. (Dk.) {n:.

{O, v. to seem, to appear, to be likely to, s. so, s?o. SI. (B.) ssho.

Ex.: n Ixam se Ila Iko Ikuiten e korō Iku ssho Igabiten-a i

---I also will go to feel for the eggs, which the jackal

seems to have rolled away. hin Iku e ssho Ila Ikhé au Ixoré

---they are those who are likely to be killed by the cold.

(LI.) ssho. Ex.: hi ti, ti e, i ssho epuoin tten-a au Ikuonna,

Ika epuoin---they thought that we appeared to lie
in the noon-day's sleep.

{O; to sit, be at, remain at, s. so:, s?o, u. SI. (B.&LJ) ssho,

sshō. Ex.: Inau Iuaken Iakka ha a, ti e, ha Iku Ikhwai

Ikhwaita ssho hi,---the little hare says to him about it,

that he does deceiving sit (at) the place, which he who is,

the moon sits at. n sin Iham Iuhaiten Iko si, au Ikhwa

sshō hi---I did first limp near to the place where water was.
 (LL.) Iketen inē wko wā ikui-ta ā, hīn sshō ko ddarraken, āu
 ā-ka tti-kkoken ddarraken ē tā ha enen---people set down the
 man's flesh, it remains quivering while the flesh's other part
 quivers in his body. han han ttoī lāiti, he ti hīn ē, hā iku
 !kw'ai han sshō, i---he married a female ostrich, therefore he
 is once married. SIII.(D.B.) }o:, }o. Ex.: kati a }o:---the
 cat sits. a }o iki:---you sit on the ground. i }o: ki---
 we live there.

{O, }O, }O:, v. to perspire, s. t}o:. NII. (Dk.) }ō:. (LL.) shō shō,
 sshō. Ex.: ikam kuu ikelike mi kue daa, ta na ti shō---the sun
 burns me like fire, and I am perspiring. ikam kwi, ta kuu ha,
 ta ha shō, shō kukuwa, shō inu lne wā---the sun was hot, and
 burned him, and he perspired, perspired very much, perspired
 greatly. sshō---perspiration. shō---to swell.

{O, v. to peel, to pare, s. }wa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: hiba ko kuru, a wkau
 me, a }o me, bo } kwe a wkau me, wau } kwe }o me---a stick I
 made, chopped it, pared it, with an axe chopped it, with a
 knife pared it.

{O, v. to fetch, s. }e. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ta wkatē wā:, wkatēna }o: e---
 when a man dies, the people fetch him.

--}ō, v. to rain, to fall. SIIIc. Ex.: --du --}ō---it rains.

So: {O, n. dislike. CI. (Do.) sho.
 {OA, v. to rub with fat, to soften, s. }i, }a ahi, }au. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:
 mihi t}ō, ka dzi, ka !noe:, ka me gum, ka }ō---I span (the
 skin), and tan, and scrape (with a stick), and I work and
 rub with fat.

{OBA, {O-ME, n. spoon. CII. (D.B.) EXXI

{OBBA, v. to roar, howl (wind), s. }wabba. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: wgauwa wa:
 ini }obba---wgauwa's wind there roars.

{ODI, n. snuff, tobacco, s. }ore, }uli. CI. (Do.) shodi.

{ODI. n. a large hawk. CI. (Do.) shodi.

{OI, n. lungs, s. }oo, soa, [Nama sob] NIII. (D.B.)

{OKO, n. cow. CII. (Pa.) schoko.

{OM, v. to itch, s. }wa. CI. (Do.) shom.

{OM, n. shade, s. }um, som. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: e }u ka }om }e---he sits

in the shade. CI. (Do.) shom.

{OO, v. to desert, forsake. CI. (Do.) shoo.

{OO, n. 1) the lungs, s. {oi, soo. [Nama sob] 2) jealousy. CI.(Do.) shoo.

{ORE, {ORI, ^{soro} n. tobacco, smoke, s. {odi, {uri, sore. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:

ni #keja {ore---I am dying for tobacco. a lke {ori lko labu---

he smokes tobacco in a cartridge case (pipe). NII. (V.) ^vsore--

smoke (of fire). (Dk.) {o:li--smoke. (LL.) shorre, shure--smoke.

(Leb.) sore, shoro, sholi--tobacco. CII. (D.B.) {ore, {ore-(a,

{ori-(e, {ore-n. Ex.: kwena ko {ore-(a #koo---the people smoke

tobacco. {kukurri _to{ {ore, koba ko #ha{ {ori #ko---{kukurri

smokes tobacco, fills his pipe, tobacco to smoke. {ori-(e

{k'arise e---the tobaccoplant is small. {i taka xataxa kuru

{ore-n---we also grow tobacco.

{OREBA, n. sun. [Nama soro^e] NII. (Leb.) shoreba.

{OREHE, n. sky. NII. (Leb.) shorehe.

{ORO, n. tree iguana, legavaan. CI. (Do.) shoro. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:

{oro a ko Mamidzi #u---the legavaan eats the ants. {oro-ba

!aba hi:m kwe---the male legavaan climbs up the tree.

{ORO, n. tobacco, s. {ore, {oli, core. NII. man. (Leb.) shoro.

{ORRA, n. assegai-headed arrow, s. {wa:-la. NII. (LL.) shorra.

{OTSE, v. to dream. CI. (Do.) sho tse.

{O TSI, n. a dream, {o tsithi, dreamer. CI. (Do.) sho tsi, sh^o tsithi.

{OU, v. to roast, to cook, s. s?o, sau, sou. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: kwe da:a

ka {ou ukha ka k'o:

a {ou ji---on the fire (I) roast the nuts, and cook meat in the pot.

{OU, adj. blind. NII. ^{man.} (Leb.) schou.

{OU-DA, n. eye. NII. ^{ch.} (Leb.) schou-da.

{OWA, v. to spurt (water) NII. (LL.) sho'wa. Ex.: ha ba sho'wa hokwe

{OWA, v. to drive away, s. swai. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _ine ki _}owa xt

_lgwi---the lion drives away the hyena.

{O-IOA, n. a certain vegetable medicine, s s?o:-la. Emph. {o:-loa.

SI. (LL.) ssho-loa, ssho-loan. Ex.: han ine iki ihin ssho-loa

e ha ttabba {kuko, i, he e, ha iki {kaui {ku ko, i---he takes

out ssho-loa with which he works upon the other, then he brings

to life the other with it. ssho-loan {kon ihin au eho _u---the

shsho loa grows out of the bushes' (Hakdoorn) stem.

{U, v. to smoke, s. {uri, {ore. SIId. (Arb.) ga schu.

on to dive.
 {U, v. to sit, to lie, to sleep, sometimes used as down, s. sou. SVI.
 (D.B.) Ex.: e {u ka {om {e---he sits in the shade. NI. (D.B.)

-{u, {u. Ex.: ikam lgi, zu tna re o tam, mihi -{u re tsa---
 the sun rose, the people still danced, I lay and slept. ha
 {uwa t{i---he is lying on his back. ngu gu uke:, hu ku {u,
 ka ku tsi---the camel knelt, the white man got down and came.
 Inu-ma kwe ko lka: -{u---the little grasshopper jumps down.

{Pa.) schu. NII. (Dk.) {u:--to sleep, lie down. (V.) sū--to
 sleep, to lie. (LI.) shu, shū, shū. Ex.: ssiñ ti shu---they
 sleep. tchi ine-e ti shuwa ya, ta tchi kchi ti tga ya---one
 thing lies on the ground, and many things lie on the ground.

shu luha---to lie awake (merely lie). ha ba ti tchiñ, ka lka
 u, ta shuwa ngu, ngu inu ine ha---his father cried out, and ran
 away, and dived into the water, a great water. e ti lkuñ e zau
 kwe inubbo, e ti lxi inubbo, ti nin-a inubbo kwe zau shu-ssi,
 zau tsa-ssi, ta zau lge shu, ta inubbo ti nin zau---we kill our
 wives with a wooden arrow, we break off a wooden arrow, set the
 wooden arrow in the woman's lying-place, the woman's sleeping-
 place, and the woman comes to lie down, and the wooden arrow
 pierces ^{the} ~~the~~ woman. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: -ngu ki dzo, -{u ke tsa
 ---the night is dark, lie and sleep.

-{U, n. stone pipe. SIIc. (D.B.)

{U, n. pot. {u-ba, clay pot, tall pot. {u-a, iron pot, round pot. (D.B.)

Ex.: ine ikesa ko tau, a ko {u kwe ikam, a ko tum---the ine-
 ikesa fruit (we) stamp. and in a pot cook, and eat. Ik"au {u-ba
 hana, ikore-{a-ka---a male (earthen, tall) pot this is, no
 wooden pot. ikabbe ko {u-dzi kuru, Naron ko Wana---the Tswana
 (clay) pots make, the Naron buy (them). {u fa ini ta i fa ko kuru
 tama---an iron (female) pot like this (they do not make). (Pa.) schu

{UI, v. to lift, CI. (Do.) shui.

{UI, {WI, v. to be light, (not heavy), easy, calm. *Ma. man.* NII. (Dob.) schui--
 easy. (V.) sui--'leicht'. (Dk.) {wi--to be light. (LI.) shui--
 to be light, calm. Ex.: sa kuonna lgaù, ta shui, sa kuua ti---
 they two lacked strength, and were light, they were not heavy.
 a {i me lya kuua kwi, ta ti shui---why does my heart not burn
 but is calm?

- {ULA, n. arrow, s. {orra, {wa:fa. NIII. (D.B.) {ula ikē juwa na dzeni
---the arrow lies on the string.
- {ULI, n. tobacco, s. {ore, {odi, {uri. CIIa. (Pa.) schuli.
- {ULI, n. hookah. NIII. (D.B.)
- {UM, v. to be simple, not initiated. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: zusa k'ai tsisi
re o: ho:wa, zu inwa he {um ara ikwa hō:a---people having
things (tribal marks) see him (the spirit), Bushmen who are
quite simple do not see him.
- {UM, n. bee, also so-{um, {um-si. ^{Nia.} NII. (Leb.) schum, ^{wom.} so schum, schum-si. ^{ck.}
{UM, n. skin of ostrich eggshell. NII. (LL.) sh'umm.
- {UM-INU: {I, n. a certain Bushman tribe, s. su-!gnussi. CII. (D.B.)
- {UKURI, n. dreams, s. {o tse. NI. (D.B.)
- {UTUAN, v. to have a cold. SIII. (D.B.)
- {URE, n. smoke, s. {ore.
- {URI, n. snuff, tobacco, s. {ore, {oro, {odi, {uru. CI. (Do.) shuri.
- {URU, n. tobacco, s. {ore, {pro, {odi, {uri. NI. (Pa.) schuru.
- {URU, n. meal. CI. (Do.) shuru.
- {UTINA, v. to sit down, s. {u. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a {utina ko hama---
she is sitting down here.
- {UUTA, v. to smoke, s. {ore, {uru. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: {uuta ba a
Makwa{a---we have smoked with Makwa{a.
- {UWI, n. wind. SIII. (D.B.)
- {UIGNORU, n. shoulder. ^{Nia.} ^{wom.} NII. (Leb.) schulgnoru.
- {WA, v. to itch, to irritate, s. {om. CI. (Do.) shwa.
- {WA, v. to scrape, to pare., s. {oa, {wi. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: mihq ke
{wa ga n---I scrape at this (stick). ki ikau igau ta ki
{wa}wa, ta ke igole inau dzam---cut the tree, then pare and
pare, the ⁿ wind round the bowstring.
- +{WA, n. water, s. {a. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: nie ik'wai {wa---I drink water
- {WABBA, v. to blow, to whistle, s. {u, {obba. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ta:ba
ko {wabba ta:a, [~]igau ta:ba ko {wabba---the wind blows
about, the spirit wind whistles.
- {WAE, v. to suspect. CI. (Do.) shwae.
- {WAO, n. itch, irritation, s. {wa, {om. CI. (Do.) shwae.
- {WA:fa, n. steel arrowhead, s. {orra. NII. (Dk.) {wa:fa. (LL.) shu
- {WE, demonst. here. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ikha utere lana, ikha-ga lana

{we---water is in the pots, the water's pots here.

{WE, {WE:, y. to open, to pull out, s. {wi, {xo: NI. (D.B.) Ex.: {ou zi a
ka inum, ka {we: ka, ka m: ka---roast nuts till done, then
pull them out, then eat them. NII. (Ll.) shwe', shue'. Ex.:
há ti shwe' lgaá---he opens the eyes. ha ssin' lou, lou sa,
lou-de' sa lou lgo', ha ssin', ta ti shueya lkaú-ssin'---he saw
buck, two bucks, a doe with a male buck ^{he saw} and pulled out arrows.
ta lkaó lne-e', e' ti cywi' nixa', ta lkaó sa, e' ti cywi' shue'---
for one arrow we say 'pick up', and for two arrows we say
'pull out'. NIII. (D.B.) {we. Ex.: dzu a -lkaú, {we {ela---
people press, taking out the wax (from the honey).

{WI, y. to skin, to pull off, s. {we, {xo: CII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweba ko
lkweba lū, a ko l'xan, a ko l'xaum kwe ko -l'hai, a ko {wi, a ko
l'xau, a ko koe' {a kuru'---a man kills a leopard, stabs it, with
a spear pierces it, skins it, tans (the skin), makes a kaross.
{ita ti ~~fu~~ ^{fu}oine kumba, {wia toko xu loana, a ~~fu~~ ^{fu}arroan ~~fu~~---our
food is the locust, pull off and throw away the limbs, and the
body eat.

{WI, s. {ui.

{KO:, y. to take off skin, to get bruised, to bump, s. {we, {wi. NII.
(Dk.)

Doke says that in l^{kũ} t is pronounced "with tongue tip articulation against the gum ridge, as is common in southern English." Of the combination with ʃ he says: "In the pronunciation of this affricate, . . . the tongue tip is not against the alveolus as for t and d, but it is the blade of the tongue, behind the tip, which comes into contact with the division between the alveolus and the hard palate." In writing of *khomani he says: "t seems to be more of a dental than an alveolar consonant, though both pronunciations have been heard."

(B.) -ta. Ex.: ~~deken-ta ikhumm e ?---whose~~ ^l leten ine ^l hko na
!kui-ta a---the people set aside the man's flesh. (LL.) -ta. Ex.:
^l deken-ta ^l !khumm e ?---whose ball is it ? ^l ikwa ^u kkauwa ^l !xoe-ta
^l ku, ^l ik'e-ta ^l ku ^u ssë-g ine ^u na-a ^u whai---the rain falls on all
places, all the people will shoot springbok. {SV. [D.B.) Ex.:
^u baki, ki-ta ^u ngute---a jacket, its sleeves.

TA, conj. with different meanings in different languages. SI. for,

because, therefore, but although h. (B.) ta, ta. a. ng! kyay yauki
iki ttwi i, au te e. ha chad; ta u ki' wa ik'o a. lei, ha n ku en. ta
ik'wa ikwan luwa, ik'wage yauki iki xa xa-ga ttwi---the hart
has not a wound from the people who shot it; therefore the

hartebeest appears to have died of itself. although the harte-
 beest is fat, the hartebeest has no shooting wound. (Ll.) ta.
 Ex.: ¹ka-¹ne ¹koen, ¹ti e, ¹na ¹ya¹uki e ¹ka¹ka ¹gi¹ta, ¹ta,
¹na ¹ssin ¹se ¹na¹u, ¹na e ¹ki¹wa-¹ka ¹gi¹ta, ¹na ¹ko¹a ¹ne ¹ya¹uki a ¹ka¹wa
¹se e ¹ne ¹hi¹n o ¹na ¹ka¹ka---I have now seen that he was not
 a rain sorcerer, for he would have done this, if he were a rain

sorcerer, he would not have let the rain escape from his hands.
 sho-¹loa ¹ya¹uki ¹na ¹sswa, ¹ta ¹sswa-¹ka ¹ike ¹ku ¹na¹ma ¹hi ¹au ¹ike e
 na¹na ¹kaogen---the sho-loa plant is not on the Flat, but the
 Flat's Bushmen buy it from the people who inhabit the mountains.
 SIIB. (Mh.) "denn, jetzt, nun". ta. SIIC. (D.B.) then. Ex.: ti
 ne sa, ta ti e-ente ha---they come, then they run away. NI.
 (D.B.) but, because. Ex.: gome ¹nee ¹t u, ta gome ¹inwi ¹ka¹i---
 one cow is bad, but the big cow is good. dabe ¹ka¹wa re o tsi:, ta
 re o dzau---the boy is laughing, because(he)is happy. NII. (Ll.)
 and, so, but, for. Ex.: ¹na¹nni ¹ba ¹ti ¹na ¹ka¹ka¹ba, ta ¹na¹me ¹ba
 ti ¹na ¹ka¹ka¹ba---naani's father eats the lynx, and Tamme's
 father eats the lynx. m ¹ta¹i ¹ti ¹oywi ¹m ¹bba, "shuwa ¹ttō", ta m ¹bba
 ti ¹shuwa ¹ttō---my mother said to my father, "sleep in the ashes",
 so my father slept in the ashes. ¹num ¹ka¹wa ¹herri, ta ¹ga¹ba, ta
¹ka¹wa ¹herri---a stone does not float in water, but sinks, but
 wood floats. na ¹ti ¹ka¹ka¹arri, ta ¹ka¹na ¹ti ¹kwe---I fell down, for
 the tree was like this. NIII. (D.B.) and, but, when. Ex.: dama
 a, ta ¹ga¹wa a, ta ¹dzema a---a woman (is) this, and a man this,
 ne si ¹tsau ¹ka ¹xa; Gole ¹ke ¹na-a, ta
 and a child this. ¹ku ¹tsaus ¹ko:a ¹xa, ta ¹Gole ¹xa ha ¹tsau---
 Bushman teeth are not filed, but ~~but his teeth are filed~~
 Gole alone, his teeth are filed. Gole was big, when filed his
 teeth.

TA, prep. of, s. ma, sa. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: hn letsa ta Madzata---that
 is the hut of Madzata. auwa e ta Sandawibe---the whip is fo the
 Sandawe.

TA, v. part. possibly a form of ta, ta, to feel. SI. expresses habitu
 action or a state, interchanges with ka. (B.) Ex.: ha se ¹tē¹tē¹n
 ti ¹goa ¹ga¹ne ¹gwai, au han ¹i, ti e, ¹gwai ta ¹ka¹ka ¹tin ¹ga---
 he (ostrich) will lie looking round seeking the hyena, as he
 thinks the hyena runs round in the dark. (Ll.) Ex.: ¹na ¹ya¹uki

ta¹ ka¹iten, ha¹ gi¹ya---it is not slight, it is strong. he¹-g
 ne¹ ya¹uki i¹ko¹a-sse he¹ i¹ka¹gen, ta¹, he¹ ta¹-g ne¹ ddi¹ ttik¹enttiken¹
 i¹ko-i¹ko¹in---they do not take care of one another, for they are
 accustomed to do evil things. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: η ta η ka¹auη i¹:
 ---I am making a fire. SV. expresses unfinished or future action
or v. to be. (D.B.) Ex.: Masala xa¹rite ta¹ si:---the Masarwa women
 are coming. ka¹wanate ta¹ sa¹ i¹gu¹ ka¹ke---the stars are in the sky.
 ia ta¹ si e¹ Koko¹η---he will come from Kokong. gome ta¹ ti e: ---
 the oxen are here. ka¹an ta¹ ti---the sun is this. ka¹na: ta¹ ti---
 a thornbush is this. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: opwona ta¹ le: saka---the
 child is very little. i¹kha ta¹ i¹ke i¹na¹u:so---water is in the river.
 NII. (LI.) Ex.: Tamme ta¹ ka¹ ka¹humm a¹ttk ---Tamme eats the porcupine.
 Tamme tai¹ tai¹ a¹ ka¹ke, ha¹ dam¹mi e¹ ta¹ i¹ko¹a---Tamme's mother's mother
 is dead, her children are those who live.

TA, v. to think, remember, wish, s. ka, ta¹. SI. (B.) ta. Ex.: he¹ ti hin¹
 e, si ta¹ si di¹ si ka¹xai au¹ ha¹-ha---therefore we thought we would
 make our daughter of her. (LI.) ta¹, ta¹. Ex.: i¹ka¹wa¹ a¹ i¹ka¹gen ha¹
 o¹a a¹ a¹ ha¹ a¹, i¹ka¹, he¹ tiken¹ e¹, i¹ka¹wa¹ i¹kiya¹, i¹, o¹ han¹ ta¹ ka¹ti e¹,
 i¹ka¹ i¹kiya¹, he¹ ha¹ hi¹ hi---the hartebeest is the one to whom the
 Mantis formerly gave of the comb of young bees, therefore the
 hartebeest is red, because he remembers that the comb of young
 bees was red, when he ate it. ka¹khwi¹ ta¹ ka¹ha¹ sse¹ tssi¹-a¹ ha¹---
 the quagga wished the lion should bite him.

TA:, TA, TA:, v. to feel, to try, to seem, to become aware of, s. ta¹. SI. (B.)
 ttā, ta¹, and ta¹ in the phrase ta¹ ti, or tatti, feels that, because.
 Ex.: lau¹ e¹ ta¹ sse¹rritten, au¹ lau¹n tatti i¹kerri e¹---the ground
 feels cold, when the ground feels that wet it is. tōi¹ laiti¹ a¹
 i¹kwai¹, han¹ ne¹ ten¹ tātā¹ ka¹nain, han¹ ne¹ ta¹ ti e¹ ka¹nain yōā¹ aken---
 one hen ostrich lies down to feel the nest, she tries whether the
 nest appears nice. n¹ i¹ku g¹ ne¹ ta¹, ti e¹, ha¹ ttā¹ i¹ki n¹---I feel
 that it tried to kill me. ha¹ i¹ku a¹ lēya¹ i¹kwā¹, au¹ ha¹ dōā¹ ttā¹ ttwa¹ita¹
 i¹khwa¹---he it was who had been in the water, as he felt the water
 pleasant. (LI.) ttā, ta¹, ttā. Ex.: ha¹ ttā¹ ti e¹ i¹khwe¹ ss'o¹ sshōwe¹,
 i¹khwa¹-ka¹ xoro¹ xa¹ sse¹ i¹khōu¹ he¹---they felt where the wind seemed
 to be, that the water bull might not smell them. hin¹ ne¹ bbū¹ i¹e¹
 i¹nabba¹ i¹ko¹ken, i¹ka¹u¹ken sse¹ ddi¹ kku¹ ttā¹ i¹---they burn dry thorn-

bushes, the stones will be made to feel hot (become hot). Ikuken-
 tte ha ka ssin Iku kamma kaiten o Iku-g-inwin, o han ta Ika ti
 e, Iku-g-inwin agen---the anteater formerly used to be anxious
 about the lynx, for she felt that the lynx was handsome. Igoa
 Igaue yyu Ikoim, ta, Ikoim tta ssa---look ye around for grandfather,
 for grandfather seems to be coming. o ha-g ine Ikwai Ikwai-ikwe,
 i-g ine ta ha Iwa, o ha tta, Ika-a Ika he ti---when he does thus,
 we see his spoor, when he walks along this place. Ikuia ha ine
 Iku ta ha, ka au han Iku-g ine Iku Ika ssa---the young woman
 became aware of him (the Rain bull), as he came up.

TA, TA, neg. v. not to do, to be unable to do. s. tia, kia, tam, tama,
 SI. (LI.) ta. Ex.: he tiken e, n ka-g ine ta Ika Ika i, au tchunya
 Iku-g ine i Ie Iuha u-u; he u-g ine e Ika-i, au n a-g ine ta
 Ika Ika---therefore I do not shoot, when the things (game) verily
 go in among ye; and ye are those who are shooting, while I am
 the one who does not shoot. Iku Iaiti a Ikwai, ha a ssin ggauiwa
 au Igaue, he ha ine ta Ika Ika i---one woman (only) drove (spring-
 bok) in the morning, so he was not able to shoot. SIV. (D.B.)
 ta. Ex.: n ta ije engels---I can't speak English. Ikwave ti ta
 se---Ikwave did not come. NI. (D.B.) -ta, no, ta, not. Ex.:
 dzosi a -txa ? -ta---do women shoot? no. ta: ta -u, t i ko ma---
 the wind does not go, comes and blows.

TA, TA:, v. to lie, to remain, also used as down. SI. (B.) ta, ta. Ex.:
 Ikuwa kan Ika ta, ha Iku---a hartebeest lies yonder, it is
 dead. n Iku g' ine tae, au Iiten Iitaken Iku e sin ta---I went,
 while the sleeping places remained there. (LI.) tta, ta. Ex.: n
 a ti ti e Igauiwa tta---I had thought that peace reigned (lay).
 a ti, ti e Igauiwa tta, au hi ya dda Ikhwetan Iki Ixoe---I had
 thought that peace reigned (lay), while they must have disturbed
 the place. Ikhwe-g ine tta Ikaui---the wind was (lay) east. SIIB.
 (Mh.) ta. NIII (D.B.) to be at, to stay. Ex.: Inave ke ta t u---
 Inave is at the hut.

TA:, v. trans. to lay, to place, to loose hold of, s. ta, te. SI. (B.)
 tta. Ex.: ha Inoa Iku e, he ha Iku a tai Iki n-ka Ixoe, ha yaui
 tai kkurri tta, ha Iku taitai Iuh hho ss'a n---his spoor it is,
 so he is the one who walked about my place, he did not walking
 elsewhere lay (his spoor), he walked across in front of me. hi

ka tā lā-ka ʔnein---they place (make) fighting's houses. (LL.)
 ttā. Ex.: Igiten ʔkuan ʔne ʔan ʔkhā ttā hē a ʔkhwa-ka xoro, o
 hē-tā ʔxoē---the sorcerers go to killing lay down for them the
 water's bull on their land. ʔhau hha ʔku ddi kku ʔxwan!xwan
 ʔkummi, i, o hā lā hhoā ʔgwaku, ha sse ʔkuiten, ʔk'e sse ʔenn,
 ti ē, hē ttā a-ʔkhwa-ka xoro---the thong used to sound like a
 musical instrument, as it passed ^{along} in the sky, (that) it might
 return home, (that) the people might know, they had lost hold
 of the water's bull.

TA, TA, v. probably a form of to lie, used only in phrases ta ʔia, ta
 ʔia:a, to die, to be ill, ta ʔe, to go down, to set. CIII. (D.B.)
 Ex.: tā ʔia mo---he is dead. tā ʔia ko Wembe---Wembe is dead.
 Dondui ta ʔia mo, Basalako ta ʔia kwe---Dondui (m.) is dead,
 Basalako (f.) is dead. ssta tā ʔe-ta---the moon goes down.

-TA, v. ending, forming a sort of participle, possibly sometimes standing
for it. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: pisi ako kl'aa-ta---cook is singing.
 ʔki+ta na baranakweti tseti tina---I have seen a small beehive
 in a tree.

TA, n. a certain fruittree, a wild orange. NII. (LL.) ttā, tā. Ex.: ttā,
 the name of a large tree bearing yellow fruit eaten by monkeys
 and the ʔkun and the Makoba. ʔxue ʔnu, ti ssa ʔhi, ka si,
 ʔuonna ʔum, ʔum e ʔno sa tā, ta ti ʔuonna---ʔxue stood listening
 to the hare, and laughing, carrying food, the food was the
 ʔno fruit and the ta fruit, and he carried (it). NIII (D.B.)
 ta---wild orange.

TA, n. load. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ki ʔku titele, tā---I carried a
 burden, a load. a gu tā da ʔkuli---are taking loads to carry
 (on their heads).

TA, n. a plain, flat country. SII. (D.B.)

TA, n. dish, pot. NII. (LL.) tā.

-TA, n. whirlwind. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: -ta kin ʔhu:---the whirlwind is cold

TA, n. sting. NII. (LL.) tā.

TA, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. we, short form used with v. part. ko.

CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʔkā-dzi ta ko ʔkei ʔaum kwe---roots we eat in

winter. Inani ko Iku tama, a ku ta: ʔa, ka taiko, gun---lice do
 not kill, (they) bite, so we shave. TA, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. & pl., thou, you, s. tita, itebi. CIII.
TA, poss. pron. 2nd pers. sing. & pl., thou, you, s. tita, itebi. CIII.
 Inam (i) Iko---thy stomache hurts. SVIb. (D.B.) Ex.: ta a---
 thy face.
 TA, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. & pl., thou, you, s. tita, itebi. CIII.
 (D.B.) Ex.: Iko'oa ta, wata ta---scratch yourself, rub yourself.
 ta kwia obe elatibi---you (?) give us boys. Budakwe a dzana
 alako ki ta kenene t(a:kwia ta---Budakwe has brought a sheep,
 which you formerly ordered. kwapi dzana, dzana ta a bɛɛleleko,
 ka ti Ikhata bɛɛleleko, a ti Ika: a ta, si same ta---when they
 came, brought a goat, then cut the goat's throat, then cut it
 open.
 TA, pers. pron. 3rd pers. sing. it. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: i go, ki u Igwa-a,
 Igwa-i Ika, Ika ta, k'ee ta, k'ee ka Ika: si ta---is a man,
 goes out to shoot, shoots a springbok, cuts it open, cuts it up,
 cuts it in pieces.

TA, other, another. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: au: e Ikei ko kurre, Inwe-ba ho,
 mi ta-mba Ikei, Inwe-ba kei, Iais kwe Inaua debi ha---a long
 time he works, the moon dies, another comes, the moon gets big,
 he then comes back. ta kuri ka Ikukaa---another year (he) does
 it again. le: s-ti num(a, ko I'u: num(a ko ku:, a ta---a Igu:
 ---fire ashes, at dawn the ashes remove and another (fire) light.

TA: A, v. to feel, variation of ta: SI. (B.) ttā-ā, tā-a. Ex.: hi san
 Iham ttā-ā kuorrekuorre-ka Iworre, he e, hi san Ine Ixam ttā-ā
 Igaue-ta Ihausi Ixweten---they will first feel the evening's
 cold, and then they will also feel the morning's chill. n Ine
 Igei e hi I, hi se Iham ttā-ā Ikan---I took away these sheep
 on account of it, that they might first feel hunger.

TAA, TA: A, v. to hear, to understand. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: qa ka taā Ikuka,
 tanate---I hear a noise, stamping. ja ga ta: a---do you under-
 stand?

TAA, v. to lie, taa, down, s. ta: SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Gmoi ka taa---the
 wood lies there. (i) Iam si, (i) Iku'um kan taa---we pick it up,
 we put it down.

TA: A, v. to bite, to sting, s. ta: CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Inani ko Iku tama,

Winter. Imani ko Iku tams, a ku ts: a, ka ts ko! Gum--rice do

a ku ta³:a, ka ta ko 'gum---lice do not kill, (they) bite, so
 TA, poss. pron. Snd pers. sine... usually a, tsy. SV. (D.B.) Ex.:
 we shave.

TAA, v. 1) to work for, 2) to choke. CI. (Do.)

TA³A³, adj. sharp. SV. (D.B.)

TAA, off, along. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ^{taba}taba ko (aba taa, a ko kku---the
 (D.B.) Ex.: 'k'os ts---secretly yourself. waits ts---and yourself.
 wind blows along, then goes.

TAA, TA, short form of sita, we, us, used after v. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:

ihu-ikwa ko ko byri taa igore, a ko byri taa, ikuba ko ikutu

---the Nama told us about prayer; and told us, the sky will
 goes out to shoot, shoots a springbok, cuts it open cuts it
 kill you.

TAA KUE, redness, red. CI. (Do.)

TAA NI, TAASI, v. not to have, to lack, s. ta. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: !ka
 ki taasi so--a doctor has no time

TAA NI, v. to go away, s. ta: e, ta: i. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ja soa ta: si,
 i ki ta: ni--I was small, when I went away.

TABA, TA³BBA, v. to work, to make. n. work, s. ^{taa}tabe, tabi. SI. (B.) taba.
 Ex.: n-n, n kku taba ki shoken---myself, I work getting wood.
 n a ikaggen, n ine da-i 'kharri, i 'kharri ss'e 'kham 'kkoen n-ka
 taba---I am the Mantis, I work for my friends, that our friends
 may also behold my work. (LI.) ttabba Ex.: ha sse 'kum epua
 ttabba akken 'kuiten---he will first make nice the screen of
 bushes. hi ssin 'ku 'kuwa sso-loa au 'nein, hi ssin ine ttabba
 tehuen e hi 'ka-i---they had put away the sso-loa plant at home,
 that they might work upon (influence) the things they were
 shooting. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: nie taba-i---I am working. NII.
 (LI.) taba. Ex.: Ngoba ti taba 'na kue 'nua, e ti taba 'na kue
 'uha 'khu---the Makoba make the pipe of reed, we make the pipe
 of the kudu's horn. ha 'kum sa ha ba ti taba ha kue maka---
 his father-in-law and his father work (treat) him with tobacco.
 yaru taba---to seek in vain, as ha yaru taba dzhu---he sought
 people in vain. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: taba Tni---to put under the
 arm.

TABA, TJABA, v. to lighten, s. tabe. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: 'kane taba---the
 sky lightens.

TABAKA, n. tobacco. [Afr. tabak.] SI. (B.) tabbaka. Ex.: Ka a koka
 tabbaka ha e---Ka is one who is fond of tobacco. SV. (D.B.)

Ex.: a lkau lke tabaka---thou hast out tobacco.

TABE, v. to shine, to lighten, s. taba. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tuſa ko tabe
---the rain lightens. Unweba ko tabe---the moon shines.

TABE, v. to greet, to salute, s. tabete. SI. (LI.) ttabbe: Ex.: Ikuiten
ine ttabbe ihu gwai---the man salutes the white man. han ine
!ku-iten ha-ka Unein, au han ttabbeya ihu---he returns to his
home, when he has saluted the white man.

TABE, v. to try, s. taba. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Sikuni si tabe a ſa ke, si
zwe---Sikuni tried to go to it, it flew away.

TABE, n. salt. CII. (Pa.) (Schl.)

TABE, n. "vlei", a depression in the land, probably a saltpan. CII.
& CIIa. (Pa.) tabe.

TABETE, v. to greet, to say goodbye., s. tabe: NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi ku
tsi ku tabete a---I have come to greet you. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:
taa
kwe ko tſa-m kwe tabete ku--- ~~people to us with buchu say goodbye.~~
people to us with buchu say goodbye. xam-tis kwe ſa ko tſa-ba
ma me, a au me, tabete ko mi---his wife gives him buchu, pre-
sents it, and goodbye says.

TABO, n. sandal. CIIb. (Pa.)

TADI, n. lightning., s. tabe. CI. (Do.)

TA:E, TA:I, TA:I, v. to walk, to go, also used as away, participle
ta:eta:ē, ta:ēja. s. teani. SI. (B.) tāē, tāēya, tāē, tāi, tāi,
tāitāi, tāitāiya, tāētaēnya. Ex.: tshoēn ē tāē lau, hiñ lku ē
sin lkuken lkuken tāē, n lku shi tattī ē, n lku tāē au lga---
things which walk on the earth are those which must dying go
away, I (moon) feel that I walk in the dark. han lke tāētaēnya
ti lumm lkwa au ha xu, han lke tāētaēya ti lkoēn ti ē Unain ssho
hi---he yonder walking wipes the water from his face, he yonder
walking looks at the place where the house sits. lkauruxu kan
lku tāēya, lten lku tā sseriten, ha lku tāēya lkei tau ---
lkauruxu has gone, the sleeping place feels cold, he has been
gone a long time. hi se lku lko li, au liya lku tai hiya tsuutsui
---they will miss the fire, as the fire has gone away together
with the things. hi g'ne tai kau lkeilkei, hiñ ttum lko-i g'
Unain, hiñ tāitāi lui, hiñ lkeilkei, hiñ ttum i---they walk stop-
ping, they listen in vain at the house, they walk on, they stop,

country, oh dear, desist from killing me, oh dear. *ixue saá, ta ti tchií, "n-h, zau tai oywi me, na ti koá zau oywi"*---ixue heard and cried, "no, woman do not speak to me, I am afraid of woman's speaking". *dzhu ná, ta' kue, "dzhú tanki ttai 'ké é inuérre"*---the people objected, and said, "other people must not die in our country".

TAI, TAI, v. to stay, to let stay, to wait. CII. (D.B.) tai. Ex.: *!úani i:, inuani i:, tai 'kai:a*---white are here, black are here, (they) stay together. CIII. tai. Ex.: *iklikwa Ikombo, tai a*---go to Ikombo, stay there. *Ikombo kelako i)a hako, Hadzabi tai t)a*---Ikombo is a riverbed like this, Bushmen stay at it. *ta kwe hena, tai*---do not call him, let(him) stay. *tai ali kl'oako atonen*---(we) are waiting for the clothes still.

TAI, n. mother, s. ai, ta-e. NI. (Pa.) (D.B.) Ex.: *m tai a Naro-di, m ba a 'kau'e*---my mother was a Naron woman, my father an Auen. *m tai si -ge*---my paternal grandmother. *m tai o dzau*---my maternal grandmother. NII. (LL.) tai. Ex.: *inanni tai ta uywi 'ku*---inanni's mother talks Bushman. *'nuai tai*---the moon's mother, the upper pointer to the Southern Cross. *ta'tai*---maternal grandmother. *tai ba*---maternal grandfather. *tai ssin*---mother's sister, aunt. *e ti tsema, e ti oywi "m tai"*; *e ti 'kan e ti oywi e tai' kue "ai"*---(when) we are ~~small~~, little, we say "my mother"; (when) we have grown, we call our mother "ai".

TAI, n. large frog. NI. (Pa.)

TAI, adj. nice, s. tae, t'ain, twaii. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: *dzi ka tai*---the

TAIDE, nut is nice, interrog. *ta. ch. what?* SI. (Lich.) Ex.: *achang aa taide?*
TAI-KHE, n. day. III. (Leb.) *-what is your name?*

T'AIN, T'AINJA, adj. soft, supple, s. ta-e, tai. [Nama tsam.] SI. (B.) *tt'ain, tt'ainya*. Ex.: *hin ss'oén ého á tt'ain*---it sat upon a soft bush. *dábben tthappen e tthainya*---snow is soft. (LL.) *tt'ain, tt'ain, tt'ainya, tt'ainya*. Ex.: *'kuken-ka 'kauken e tt'ain*---feathers' children (young feathers) are soft. *'kuagen e 'kuita, hin lne tt'ain*---the clouds are white, they are soft.

T'AIN, nearly. SI. (LL.) *tt'ain*. Ex.: *ha 'kukuxe tt'ain 'kho 'ha hi*---he (dog) was chasing, nearly catching them (cats).

^{-T}AIN, ^{-T}AINJA, v. to be cunning. SI. (LI.) tt'ain, tt'ainya. Ex.: Iku-g-inuin a sse Ihan Ikhouden, ha tt'ainya, ha a Ikuente ~~xxxx~~ yauki sse ini ha, ta, Ikuente ssan Iku ini Uguatten, ta, Uguatten yauki tt'ain kwokwan-a, ta, Iku-g-inuin a tt'ainya---the lynx is the one who shall marry Ikhouden, he is cunning, he is one whom the anteater shall not see; but the anteater would see the cat, for the cat is not cunning, really but the lynx is cunning.

^TAIN^TAINJA, v. to make soft, s. t'ain. SI. (LI.) tt'aintt'ainya. Ex.: he tiken e, ha Ikhaua ui, i, Iku'e sse Iku tt'aintt'ainya ha Ikhaua, Ikhaua sse tten---this is why his vertebral artery stood up, the people must make soft the vertebral artery for him, that the vertebral artery may lie down.

^TAI^TTA, ^TAI^TN, s. t'aitta.

^TAIT^TN, v. to fear, to be startled. n. terror, uneasiness. SI. (LI.) ttaiten, ttaiten. Ex.: Ikhwi ha ka ssin Ikhwa Ixuru, o ha ttai wa, he tiken e, Ihu Ihu Iku Ikhwen ttaiten ha-ka Ikwilkwil, hin Ikhwa ha---the quagga formerly resembled a boulder, as she walked along, therefore the baboons seeing feared her greatness, they killed her. i ka a amm Igo xonnowa kke Ikhwa ddomm, ta Ikhwa ddomm Iku dda kke ttaiten---I want you just to treat for me the child's throat, for the child's throat causes me uneasiness.

^TAKA^s, v. to dance, s. tsakatsaija. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: welapina pi taka, txlemevi t'u taka, akwitibe hamaa---this morning they danced, the men only danced, the women sat. taka pe, a kl'aa---they dance and sing.

TAKA, interrog. how many. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: taka ipi so hakha?---how many of them are going? taka epe tsifibe kwebe ikl'ikwa letsana?---how many days are needed to go home?

^TAKASI, adj. long. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ahabi sa takasi pi---her teeth are long.

^TAKATA, v. to want. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: aku ate kwi ta ko takata?---what do you want? ko takata tumbate---(I) want tobacco.

^TAKE^TTAVITA, v. to fence, to fight with sticks, in play (a game of the Hadzabe and the Sandawe). CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Hadzabe piep* take-tavita---two Bushmen are fencing.

TAKOVITA, v. to hit, to break. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: takovita hanabe---
break stones.

TAKWA, v. to insert, to put in. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsau wa so bisoko
tseti nina takwa ta tl'akwa na tl'apo eketami na takwa---
the tail of a wildebeest in the wood insert, pare (it) and
work (it) and insert (it).

TAKWATA, v. to boil, to heat. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: se takwata makunu,
"takwata te ba seme, ukuwa atibi, hakate ti (a takwata manako"
---they boil in a (?) pot; "boil it you for us to eat, there
is no water, go and dip up to boil the meat."

TAKWE, neg. command do not. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: dzanne e---bring it.
takwe dza:na---do not bring it.

TALA, west (?). CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tala {a i}oko si _dza---west(?)
where the sun goes down.

TALA, TALATA, TALATE, v. to strike, to thunder. ^N CIII. (D.B.) Ex.:
_lga-hq ka tala---men strike (the bow). lga _t{a:; lga^u
_talata---rain falls, the spirit thunders. lga^u talate ke
lku m te, lu ina lga^u ta, ka _lga talata, t{au wa _tsa ka
_lga ne talata---the spirit struck and killed my mother, (she)
stood under a tree and the rain struck, two women the rain
struck.

TALE, demons. that. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: {ia lholle tale---bring that stone.

TALI, TARI, n. flame. ^N CIII. (Leb.) *man da tali, ch. tari*

TALI, n. tongue, s. ta-ri, teri, teni, ta:m. NIII. (D.B.) ~~CIII~~

TA^M, v. to vibrate, to sound, to tremble. n. vibration. (LI.) ttamm,

ttamm. Ex.: lxwan lukumi ^{sta/} inu^uin e ka ttamm, he-g n ssin

lxwan n ttui he, hih-ka ttamm---like the musical bow's string

which vibrates, that is what I seemed to hear, its vibration.

Inuiyan a ka ttamm---the bowstring it is which vibrates. lkui

a ttuko dda^o e, he tiken e, ha ine kkui ttamm o i xoa---a

man who really wants to kill us he really is, that is why he
makes tremble our mother.

TAM, v. to fall, to drop, to dismount, to let fall, to throw. NI. (D.B.)

Ex.: ikam ka khwi, lga tam---the sun is hot, rain falls.

*goe ine, di ku tam---one star, it falls. ma ku ik'am lkui,

na ka _lge: i, luhe: ko lke:, ma ko ta:m i, ko so: i---I dig

out ants, then pick them up, put them in the bag, I drop them in and roast them. zu tsa #kebbi ku tsi: ka ku tam---two people riding came and dismounted. NII. (LL.) ttamm, tamm, tamma. Ex.: ka ttamm---to alight (as birds). Ikui go ti tamma ixue---the flowers fell upon ixue. ha ti she, ta ti lge ini, ta ti tamm iku---he returned and came to sit down, and threw the divining pieces (dollars). tchi lne e' inu arra', tchi inu #khi 'ttamm ara', ta lgu, na ti oywi 'teara'---one thing (we) throw away, many things (we) throw away, and (of) water I say pour out. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: l'gwi e tam a k'a---in winter (flowers) fall to the ground.

-TAM, y. not to know, to be ignorant of, sometimes used as not, s. ta, m. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi tam---I do not know. l'gora ma ko k'wi ka t anni zulnwa kam, tam t'u gu---the baboon talks and dances like a Bushman, does not build a hut. NII. (Dk.) tam. Ex.: natam---I don't know. (LL.) tamm---to be ignorant of.

TA:M, n. tongue, s. tali, tar i. CII. (Schi.) tam.

TAM, probably somewhat, used in the phrases tam ik'o:, tam ik'au, dirty, bad. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: l'gu a l'ym, l'gu a tam ik'o:, ma l'ka t'i l'gu e tam ik'o:---the water is clean, the water is dirty, I cannot drink the water, it is dirty. dzoma tam l'kau---a bad girl. NII. (LL.) tam l'yo. Ex.: ma l'kuu oywi dja, ta a oywi tam l'yo, ta e daba l'ko oywi---thou dost not speak nicely, but thy speech is bad, for (it) is a little boy's speech.

TAM, TAMMA, like this, so many, often used when counting fingers. NI. so, as. on

(D.B.) Ex.: dama l'goma k'rise ku tam---the little boy's years are so many (holding up fingers). tsisi si l'kei, dzosa ku tam---the sisters are four, so many girls. NII. (LL.) tamma. Ex.: xe ka ssih l'kao l'gu-ssih tamma kue, e ti l'ku-ssih l'kao inu e---although their three names are like this, we kill one of the three. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ini:m kurri-m ko ha, tam ko mi---one policeman came, so (he) said. 'hanko, hankoko' tama l'nai---'hanko, hankoko' so (they) sang. kwe l'he:xaba l'gwi: (a) s, tam ko l'xoba i a l'gora---the Bushmen took the rope, as l'xuba divided it.

TAM, n. a certain plant. with sweet smelling leaves. NII. (LL.) tamm.

Ex.: l'kuu ti l'khi tamm---Bushmen smoke tamm (leaves, when they

have no dagga).

TAM, n. porcupine. ^{N Ia. ch.} NII. (Leb.)

TAMA, neg. not, s ta, tam. [Nama tama] CII. (Schi.) (D.B.) Ex.: we kwe
tge tama---not all men dance. {aum kwe inum, ako ixom kwe inum,
unaum kwe inum. tama---in winter set traps, and in spring set
traps, in rain time do not set traps. kei kwe e, ik'ora tama---
many people (they) are, not a few.

TAMA, n. tsama melon. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: zu-g inwasi m tama---Bushmen eat
tsama melons. dzosi o inwoi tama---women play with tsama melons.

TAMA, n. grass. CIA. (Pa.)

TAMA, interrog. who. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tama tee^t ?---who are you ?

TAMAB, n. musical bow with tortoiseshell as sounding board. NI. (D.B.)

TAMAI, n. uncle, father's brother. CII. (D.B.)

TAMAN, n. Bergdamara. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: taman i, kwena i ũeja ha taman
ikwa---the Bergdamara here, the Bushmen here lived with the
Bergdamara.

TAMATSU, n. small hive, bees children. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: qo sangana
tamatsu, ^{samakapi} kota t i: tamatsu, kota sameta; pakwipi tamatsu-pi---
~~found~~ I found small hives, three were taken, small hives ^{were eaten;} as
big as this the bees children.

TAMBA, n. tongue, s. tali, ta:m. NII. (Leb.)

TAMBI, v. to draw, to paint. n. painting, ~~picture~~. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.:

ũkolũkot ũeja _dzapi a kenina tambi---pictures Bushmen formerly
painted. tambi ami, tambi hupi sissikassipi---draw (a path)
they, draw(a path) here the warrior ants. ikia no tambi assowa---
I have seen the big picture.

TAMBI, v. to gather. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso t i:ta sesame, so mudi:ga
tambi---when catches a lion, then vultures gather.

TAM-DU, thirst, (? no water) ^{N Ia. ch.} NII. (Leb.) tam-du

TAME, interrog. who, what, s. tama. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ika suina tame ?
---is coming there who ? tame a nini ? ---what ?

TAMKA, v. to be thick. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: lgen koasa tamka---the wilde-
beest skin is thick.

TAMMA, v. to be near. NII. (LI.) tamma. Ex.: tchu ti tamma ũgu---the
house was near the water.

TAMO, v. to tie. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: bawa a aijako mu:a akweteja, !ungu
C we tamo hu: kwa keta i ũka---father and mother cut the child

(the little finger) with string, tie it so that it falls off.

TAM TAM, n. a certain bird. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tam tam wa tsaba kaka

---the tantam is a big bird.

TAM-KA, n. spider. NI. (D.B.)

TAN, v. to feel, to be in pain, to seem, to want, often used as v. part. expressing emphasis, a state, or habitual action. s. tā, ka. SI. (B.) tan, tān. Ex.: hin ss'o tan lywein---

they apparently feel angry. n tāē sshā, n tān, n kaka tē
n inoalnoa au li, au lau ē lku ta li---I came, I was in pain,

I laid my feet burning with heat on ground which was hot.

susuken ē a, hi yauki tān, n sē xa, n lxworri---these are

burns, they do not feel as if I may again turn back. n yauki

tān n sē tāē---I do not want to walk. ha eondeken kakka ha,

"si tān kwān lke-a eaxai---her sons said to her,"we really

got hold of daughter". (LI.) tān, tān. Ex.: ti tān lku tēnni

au hā---the hole is too small for him. ssiten tān ssi tehunn-

tehunn lke---we did shutting our eyes stand. lkhwagē a ssi

tehuen ē, ssi tsaxaiten lku ddi kui tān, he lkanya---the

rain gave us things which made our eyes seem green. he tiken

ē, lku lku-g lne tān lkei lkagēn au lku lku kko---the proteles

caught the Mantis with the proteles' other are. SII. (D.B.)

Ex.: ha tān k'u:i---he is thirsty. tu lkein t i tān---the

mouth's teeth ache. ha lka'a: tān---his stomach aches. SIId.

(Wu.) tāng, aux. of future tense, shall, will. Ex.: tāng

'chuekn---shall or will beat.

TAN, v. to smell. (XII) SI. (B.) tān. Ex.: n n ā kkurru n lna, au lnain-

ta lau, ē tān toi lkuai---I was the one who rubbed my head

with the houses' dust, which smelt of the ostrich's scent.

TAN, v. to love. SVIa. (Kr.) kang. tān. Ex.: ha tān n---he loves me.

SIId. (Wu.) tāng.

TAN, v. to get up early. CI. (Do.) tān.

TAN, v. to hear. SVI. (D.B.)

TAN, v. to miss, s. tān far. (B.) tān. (XIII) Ex.: han lku g' lne

lkein li, han kui lxi ā, au han lne lkein tān n-n---he stab-

bed the bed, it was torn, when he stabbed missing me. (LI.)

tān. Ex.: n lke ssin ka ttoi sse n-n, ta u ka lkuēi ku, au

u sse tān tss'a---I did wish the ostrich was coming to me,

for you acted as if you would miss the thing.

TAN, v. to walk, s. tai, tean, antean. SIIa. (Dk.) tan.

TA⁷, v. to pull. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ⁹Wkau kwa ⁷η i ta⁷ ⁹Wka⁷ka i---a ~~xxx~~
trap like this pulls strongly.

TA, adv. far. s. ta:⁷η. SI. (B.) ta⁷. Ex.: si⁷ten iku g'⁷ine i⁷guken ⁷W⁷
tan---we offended went far away.

TA⁷, demon. that (is), those (are). SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: tan xu, tan ku
i⁷k'a, tan i⁷kha, tan ⁹W⁷ae ⁹Wna tis i⁷kam---that is the head,
that is a hand, that is the face, those are two shoulders.
S.V.(D.B.) Ex.: ea ⁷Wko ⁷Wkui tan {a---it (ox) is walking about
going there. n ⁷Wk'on a {an ta⁷---I walk along there. SVI. (D.B.)
Ex.: ta⁷ ka ta ?---that is what ?. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tan
i⁷ejako---that is a rope. tan ⁷Waija atonen---throw it there
again.

TA⁷, in, hither. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ga i⁷kum ta⁷ ⁷W⁷hā---rub in fat. guwa ja
i⁷kwe ta⁷---a sheep comes hither.

-TA⁷, ~~xxx~~ adv. sweetly. NII. (Ll.) ta⁷. Ex.: ⁷Wku ta⁷, ⁷W⁷ka ⁷W⁷yao---to
smell sweetly, to smell badly.

TA⁷N, n. cucumber. SI. (Ll.) ttann.

T⁷AN, T⁷ANA, TANA, v. to speak, to talk, to ring, to crow, to resound.
SV. (D.B.) Ex.: do⁷lokwe i⁷ka t⁷an---the bell rings. ha t⁷an
Sesarwa---she speaks Sesarwa. opwa:ia kia tana---the child
talks. la⁷ā ke {a t⁷ana---that man comes to ~~talk~~ speak.
{i⁷k"wi ka t⁷ana---the cock is crowing. si ka kumma tanane---
we have talked enough. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: n kai tu oa tana te
---I hear the person speaking. i⁷kwe: 3e tana---the rain re-
sounds (thunders).

TA⁷-A, TA⁷-I, v. to ask for, to beg for. SI. (B.) ta⁷-a, ta⁷-i. Ex.:
ha se ⁷Wā ⁷Wkao ⁷Wkauē, ha se ta⁷-a ⁷Wkauē au wai---he (jackal)
will go to run after the leopard, that he may ask the leopard
for the springbok. ⁷Wkhan ine ttan-i i⁷khwi ⁷Wnoein-ttu---the
lion begged for the fieldmouse's chest. (Ll.) ttan-a, ttan-i.
Ex.: ha ⁷Wauki sse ttan-i ya, ⁷Wauke ⁷W⁷ka, ha ttan-a ha---he
would not beg from him, would not again beg of him. SIII.
(D.B.) Ex.: η ki ta⁷-a op⁷ai---I ask for meat.

TA^hη-A, TA^hη-I, v. missing, s. ta:ʒη.

TANA, TANE, v. to shoot, s. txā. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ndala tana inaika
 ---a white man shoots the lion. Goba tane ke Unau na songu
 ---and Mbunda shoots with bow and arrow.

TANA, v. to come or hither, s. tan to walk. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsifi
 ti tana ioko---in the evening comes here the sun.

TAN^h-A, n. body bulb, sometimes used for self. NII. (Ll.) tã^h-a. Ex.:
 n ba ti umm xam ssua, ha pkuu umm xam tã^h-a, ti koa xam
 tã^h-a---my father eats the lion's lungs, he does not eat
 the lion's body, fears the lion's body. na ti koa xue ba,
 na ti koa xue tai, ta ti koa xue tã^h-a---I fear xue's
 father, I fear xue's mother, and fear xue himself. mm,
 ga tã^h-a---food, (an onion) its bulb. NIII. (D.B.) tan,
 tan-a. Ex.: a tan ukha---his body's flesh. nek ke iku tan
 te o---some people's bodies broke out (smallpox).

TANA, so, this, s. ta. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tana ko ~~ukha~~ ukukwena mi---
 so the old men say.

TANA, TANO, num. five. [Swa. mtano.] CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsivi wa tana
 ki---five days. o tano e ami---five there are.

TANABA, n. head. [Nama tanas.] NIIb. (Leb.)

TA^hη-Aη, verbal n. missing, s. ta:ʒη. SI. (Ll.) tã^h-an. Ex.: tã^h-an
 iku e, ikukko ssin yauki khi---missing it is, the other
 shall not kill.

TANE, TANI, TANNE, TANNI, v. to carry, to wear, to bring, to fetch, s.
 tare, tjane, tenne. [Nama tani.] SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: lwara tane
 khaa ke xuu---the girl is carrying water on (her) head.
 k'amsa tani---to carry fastened to the head. lgeki ki tane
 i obwa:a, be a ko !weko i obwa:a---a woman carries wood (in
 her kaross)., a man shoulders the wood. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:
 mihi ku tane daba---I was carrying the child. Inu!nuri ko ma
 ka-u, ka ge ho:a t(a, ka tani i---the snails early will
 come out, and I will get them, will bring them. Ihukwa
 tane birikosi---the white men wear trousers. NII. (Ll.)
 tanni. Ex.: ha zau lge guwa, ta luwa ha koa ha zau da, ta
 tanni, tanni ha, tanni ha, ta ha nu ine la, ta lge'an da---

his wife went to take hold of him and put him in his wife's kaross, and carried, carried him, carried him, and he was large and filled (?) the kaross. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Ikantem
 "kauhe: kweme e, a ga ha^f, a ga ikoko ko tani, a ko myridzi
 tane---Ikantem is an Auen man, (he) shall come, shall bring meat, and bring mealies.

TANE, v. to stay. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma tane wa kwa ŋ---I shall stay here. m te tane kwa n t{u---my mother stayed at the hut.

TA:ŋ-E, v. to give. SIIe. (And.) tāŋ-ě. Ex.: tāŋ-ě loā---give me water.

TANE, n. sand. SIIc. (D.B.)

TAN-E, demons. there is. SIIe. (And.) tāŋ-ě. Ex.: tāŋ-ě li---there is fire.

TANGA, v. to make. [Mbunda] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ndala ke tanga ŋgu---white people make rain. dzo ki tanga {ela---bees make wax.

TANGA, n. cloth, stuff. [Mbunda] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tanga ŋgum, suta cloth
 "khwi---~~stuff~~ is thin, barkcloth is warm. ^{!o}iku ki -to: tanga
 -!gai---Bushmen want red stuff.

TANJAE, v. to run. SIIc. (D.B.)

TANJE, v. to dance. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: i e tanje---they dance.

TANKI, adj. another, different. NII. (Ll.) tanki. Ex.: tá ti ŋga ihu tanki tchu---and visits another white man's house. Inani
 "kelkeya ngoba; Inani tanki, ngoba tanki---the Inani resemble the Makoba; the Inani are different, the Makoba are different.

TANNA, n. hair. NII. (Ll.) tanna. Ex.: lywi tanna---hair of feather (stripped off).

TA:ŋ[?] O, v. to prohibit, to say 'musn't' NII. (Dk.)

TANTAN, reduplication of v. tan, to feel pain. 1) v. ~~XXXX~~ to make ache, be ill emphasised. 2) n. illness, great pain. \$I. (B.)
 ttanttan, tantan. Ex.: n iku g'ine táí ttanttan n ikwaikwāgen
 ---I had gone making my legs ache. "khan ywaywā shō, au
 há ttu hi-ta tantan---the lion sits moaning about his skin, its great pain. (Ll.) ttanttan, ttanttan. Ex.: há ik' sse há
 ē há dda há oken-ggu hé, v hān tā "ka ti ē, há yauki ka há
 oken-ggu sse Iní ttanttan a "arra---she is careful about

the food which she prepares for her parents, for she feels that she does not want her parents to have an illness which is different. *iten* *ʔxamki* *ttanttan*, *au i* *ʔkhi* *ʔkerri*---we are also ill, if we kill the locust bird.

TA:ŋ TA:ŋ, *TAŋTAŋ*, *y.* to hum, to thunder, *s.* *t.ana*. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: *_dzo -ta:ŋ ta:ŋ*---the bees hum. *ʔgauwa ki tanŋtan*---the spirit thunders.

TANTAN, *y.* to cut, to pare. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: *ʔxai ke so tantan*---the

TANŋŋ boy sits cutting (a stick). *warm. SI. (Leb.) tant ʔjeh. (? ta~i.)*

TAO, *y.* to give, *s.* *ta:ŋ-e*. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: *tao ki ʔpwe*---give me meat.

TAʔO, *y.* to stroke, to smoothe. SI. (LL.) *tao*, *ttao*. Ex.: *hā hā ʔku*
ʔnau, *ʔkhwiya ka ʔi*, *hā ttao aken ʔki ʔkhwi*, *hā hā ʔku*
ʔkauken kkoiten-tte ʔkha o ʔkhwi---he did this, when the
quagga thought he would stroke making nice the quagga, he beat
laying on his stick on the quagga. *hā hā ʔne tao aken ʔki*
ʔku, *tao ʔki ssā gwai*---he smoothed making nice the person,
made smooth the male eland.

TAOLO, *n.* a command. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

TAOU=TAOU, *n.* bird found in numbers in Bushmanland. SI. (LL.) *ttaou*-
ttaou.

TARA, *TAʔRA*, *y.* to shine, to lighten. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: *mihi ku se: -iga*
re ku taʔra, *iga -ka tʃi*---I saw the rain lighten, the rain
did not thunder. *tara*---shining. NII. (LL.) *tara*, *tarra*. Ex.:
ʔga ti tara---it lightens (the rain lightens). *ka ti tohiŋ ka*
tara---it thundered and lightened.

TARA, *n.* stork. CII. (D.B.)

TARAS, *n.* woman. *s.* *tare* {*a.* [Nama taras.] NIIc. (Leb.)
TARAO: I, *n.* a plant, *Euphorbia Macquillateri*. CI. (D.B.)
TARE, TARI, *y.* to carry, to bring, *s.* *tane*, *tjane*. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.:

ʔxaika n si se, *n si _tari ʔkaisa*---tomorrow I will come, I
will bring clothes.

TARE(A, *n.* woman, *s.* *taras*. [Nama taras.] NIIb. (Leb.) *taresha*.

TARI, *n.* tongue, *s.* *teri*, *teni*, *tali*. NI. (D.B.) *ta-ri*. NII. (V.) *tari*.

TARI, *adj.* flat. CI. (Do.)

TARRAKON, *n.* pot. SI. (LL.) *tarraken*. Ex.: *hā hā ʔne ta*, "tarraken
ʔko!ko!iŋ ko! ʔkhe, *ta n ʔuhita ʔkau*---he said, "the old pot
must remain, for I lie in the old house."

T⁷ARRI, v. to quiver (?). NII. (LL.) tt'arri. Ex.: me Ikha'-ssin ti
tt'arri---my flesh quivered (?).

TA¹RRO, v. to drive (?). SI. (LL.) tarro. Ex.: Wkerri Wkuan ka Wxou
tarro Ihou, he Ihouwa-g ine iē ohoken---the locust birds
fly driving the locusts, and the locusts go into the bushes.

TA¹RRU-GU, n. lizard. SI. (LL.) taru-gu, tatarruken-gu.

TASI⁷, n. ~~my~~ younger sister, younger cousin., s. tsasiq, tsiisi. NII.
(LL.) ta'-ssin. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha tasiq w²(s)(s t) xai---
her younger sisters all dance. Wase-de m tasiq---Wase-de
is my younger cousin.

TASIT¹A, TASSA, TASSE, v. to buy or sell. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tasit (a
one daranga---I buy meal. (amobi tasit) a daranga ba seme
---the Isanzu sell meat to eat. Hadzabi kima (a a) oko se
tassa ma:ku zaiko---Bushman take skins and buy pots in the
south. tasse Hadzabe kataikwapi, tasse ota (amobi---buy
for the Bushmen beads, buy of the Isanzu.

TASSE, adj. long, tall. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: mua: tasse---a long whip.
unuwa hama, tasseja unu---a man this, a tall man.

TASSI, n. leather bag. Clb. (Pa.)

TA¹ULE, v. to sharpen. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: n ta(ule) iko---I sharpen the
knife.

TA²TA¹, v. to shake the hands. (LL.) NII. tata.

TA-TA(T), v. to be dark. SI. (LL.) tatta(tt). Ex.: ti ē, Ikau!kauro
yauki t^ciya, i, hin ē, Ik'ē ta, Iga ttssomma, au ti tatta(tt)
---when the moon does not shine, the people say night dark-
ness, when the place is dark.

TATA, n. father. SI. (LL.) tata, t^ata, emph. t^ataken, pl. tata-ggu.
Ex.: t^ataken kan k^akak^a ke---my father used to say to me.
si Iku ka 'ibbo', ssiten Iku ka "i o^a", au Ika^uken ē ine
Ik^agen I^ana, hin ē ine ta 'tata', hin ssan ka 'ibbo'. kumm
a, hi ta 'tata', a, han Iku I^ahin Boere---we (Bushman) say
'ibbo', my father, we say 'i oa', our father, while the
children who are lately there are those who say 'tata', my
father, they should say 'ibbo'. the fashion of saying 'tata'
comes from the Boers. tata-ggu---my father and mother.
SIV. (D.B.) tata- Ige:, father. SVI. (D.B.) tata.

TATA, pron., form of sita, we. CII. (D.B.) xaba {ataue a ta ikū, tata
luwa ha---he may perhaps have gone, we do not know. k'am-ka
k'wisii 'Inerri-me' tata ko ni---(in) the Bushman language
'sky' we say.

TATABA, TATAMA, n. butterfly, moth, s. dadaba, thantabure. NI. (D.B.)
tataba---butterfly. tatama ko tã:---the butterfly flies.
tātamasi---moths. NII. (LI.) tataba, tatabba. Ex.: ta ti
umm tataba---it eats butterflies. tatabba ũkē---the moth
is dead. tataba ma---little moths.

TATARO, TATARU, v. to whisper, to speak slowly. NII. (LI.) tatáro. Ex.:
ha tataro tchin---it (dog) whispering whines (whines softly).
(Dk.) tataRU---to speak slowly.

TA-TARRA, v. to be helpless, paralysed. SI. (LI.) ttattanna. Ex.: ha
ũkuũku lne ddi kũ tã ttattanna---his arms became helpless.

TATI, demons. it is, that is. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ũkwa:ku e opwa tati e,
e a'a tati e:---ũkwa:ku's child this is, her father it is.

TATOKWA, v. to chop. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: e tatokwa re áto t{eka ts'oko
nini---they are chopping and splitting wood.

TATTA, TATTA, TATTAN, v. to lick. (SI. (LI.) tt'at-ta, tt'aita,
T'atten. Ex.: ũkhan kũ, ha ũkauwa kũ ha ssin tt'at-ta ha
tsaxaiten-ta ũkhwetē---the lion said, he wanted the man whose
eyes 'tears he had licked. kũ ywa, i, he ha tt'atten kũ
tsaxaiten-ka ũkwetyi---the man wept, and he licked the man's
eyes tears.

TATTAN, TATATTAN, v. to fall, drop, make fall, used as down. SI. (B.)
tatten, tatatten. Ex.: ha kan yōa ũku tatten ōa---he must have
fallen down. ha ũki ũhin ũkwē ā ha sin ũkein ũki ā akka ũgauā
ā, he ha ũauken tatten hho ha au ũkwē-ta ũkha---he took out
the digging stone, with which he had been digging out wild
honey, and he struck, knocking it (the calf) down with the
digging stone's stick. ũku g'ine ũkē tatatten au ũi-ta
ũkōe, hin lne daukko tatatten au hin ũki ũki launta ũnoa
ũkankatu---I running dropped the fire's embers, they on the
way fell from (where) they stood fast between my toes. (LI.)
ttattatten. Ex.: ha ttauiko ũnaũnabbiten, ũ ha ũnaũnabbiten
ttattatten ũkōe-tta, ũ ha ũna---it (hare) going along shakes

its head, while it shakes its head making fall the lice from its head.

TATTI, that, feel that, contrac. from ta ti, feel the thing, often used in phrases. SI. (B.) tatti. Ex.: hin' ui', hin' ss'oēn' oho ā tt'ain; au hin' tatti, oho' Wken-i hi---it arose, it sat upon a soft bush, as it felt that the (other) bush pricked it. (LL.) tatti. Ex.: he ti hin' ē, ā lku dārra-ken, au ān' tatti ē, ā lkaūwā---that is why the flesh moves, for the flesh feels that the flesh lives.

TAU, conj. and connect. verbs, or pron. and n. s. kau, ki ko. SI. (B.)

Ex.: kōroken lku ā sin' akkē lkhwa ē n' sin' tae tau kū Wkālka n' Inoa i---the jackal is the one who must give me water, that I may go to pour wetting my foot with it. (LL.) ttāu. Ex.: ttōi' ē ttāi' ttāu hi Wgōā---the ostriches are those who go along eating the blossom. Inwin ā hā ssin' Wā hā ā, he tau lkuken!kuken, he tau Wkhwaī kokko, he ssin' Wā hā ā---the kaross which he had gone to give her, and the shoes, and the quiver, too, they must go after him.

TAU, v. to be angry, to be afraid. NII. (LL.) tau---to be displeased or angry. ē ti tau-we---we are afraid(of a woman).

TAU, v. to pound, to stamp. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Wkannise a ko lko, a ko tau, a ko tum---nuts (I) gather, stamp, eat. a lku' u' kwe pound. Wneikesa lga na tau---into the mortar seeds put and stamp.

TAU, v. to burn, s. dau. CII. (Schi.)

-TAÜ, v. to perceive, (?) to wind. SI. (LL.) ttāü. Ex.: wai Wkuara ā lkwai, tssi lkhē, ha ssan ku ttāü ā, ha koā ssan hho lkhwa, ha koā Wnammi ki lē lkhwa au wai lkaūken---one mother springbok grazing stands, she will perceive him (the hunter), she will make the child (kid) arise, she will drive the child in among the body of the springbok.

TAU, n. ashes, s? dau. CII. (Pa.)

TAUA, v. to turn round (of an object). NII. (Dk.) tawa. Ex.: tawa kweja ---turn this way. q: tawa---to turn round (of a person while sitting).

TAU HO, a phrase there it goes. SI. (LL.) ttāu ho. Ex.: hā lne Wgebbita lna-ka-ti, han hā lne kui: "lna-ka-ti wwe, ttāu ho!"---he (the son of the Wind) rolled (a ball) to lna-ka-ti, he exclaimed,

"o Ina-ka-ti, there it goes".

TAU¹TON, ²y. to work magic with,, to deal with, to work off. SI. (LL.)

ttau¹i-ten. Ex.: Iku¹i a, ha e Ikhwa¹-ka Igi¹xa Ikerri, ha t¹en-na¹
ti e, I¹k'e I¹kwei¹ yo, hin ttau¹i-ten hi Ikhwa¹-ka xoro---this

man, he is an old rain-sorcerer, he knows that the people

did thus, they worked magic with the water-bull. han¹ n¹au,

han ki tta¹ ti e, ha t¹tu¹ kuan¹ t¹an, han¹ yau¹ki ywan¹ ha tta¹ ha

ttu¹, o han¹ tta¹, Ika¹ ti e, ha t¹en-na¹ ti e, I¹kaggen a I¹kwei¹

yoken ttau¹i-ten hi ha---he does this, if he feels that his

skin smarts, he does not show (that) he feels his skin, for

he feels that he knows that the Mantis is acting thus, deal-

ing with him. n¹ ha t¹keya Ihu¹ a, Ihu¹ am¹ yau¹ki I¹kha ssi, ha

i a ssi, ssi ttau¹i-ten ha a, o ha yau¹ki I¹kha ssi. ta¹-g n¹

yau¹ki I¹kauwa ha I¹kha n¹ o¹a, ta, n¹ kan¹ sse a ttau¹i-ten n¹ o¹a-

ka ttau¹i-ten, e ha ssi¹ I¹kha I¹gei, i; n¹ sse ttau¹i-ten I¹ke

hi, n¹-ka ttau¹i-ten, o-g n¹ o¹a-ka ttau¹i-ten---I told the master,

the master should not kill us, he really should allow us to

work for him for it, instead of killing us. for I did not

want him to kill my father, for I should be the one to work

off my father's work for having killed the sheep; I would

work off both together, my work and my father's work.

TAUK¹ON, TOUK¹ON, ²y. to go in all directions, to disperse, to gather from

all sides, s. tauko, dauko. SI. (LL.) tauken, touken, Ex.:

ha I¹ne I¹xa, ha I¹xonni, he I¹k'e a ha ssi¹ I¹kati I¹kuxe ssi

tauken, ha I¹ne I¹a ssi¹nya, ha I¹ne I¹xe tti¹n---it (springbok)

again turned back, and the people who had just run from dif-

ferent directions, they were level with it, they lay hidden.

I¹kau I¹ku-g I¹ne kui I¹gwa u I¹kam I¹kauwi, i, he I¹kauwi-ta tiken-

tiken-ta I¹kauken I¹ku-g I¹ne I¹kabbu ka I¹ne tauken---the stone

strikes upon the egg, and little bits of the egg fly in all

directions. hi do¹a I¹ku I¹kagen kau I¹kou tti¹n ssa i, o iten

I¹kua I¹ne ttouken---they must have come early avoiding us,

when we dispersed to gather food. I¹k'e I¹ku-g I¹ne I¹kuiten sse

touken---the people returned gathering from all sides.

TAUKO, ²y. phrase to go along, s. tau ho, dauko. SI. (LL.) ttau¹ko. Ex.:

ssi sse I¹ku n¹au, ssi I¹na I¹kha I¹nwa, ssi sse I¹ku i I¹kweI¹kwe

Ikhe tte, ǝ ssi Ikagen, ǝ ssiya Iku ttauko ttaí, ǝ ssi yaúki
 Ikhe---we should do this, (if) we saw a lion's spoor, we should
 merely look at each other, while we continued to go along, while
 we did not stand. han #nai tss'a, ha Iku-g Ine ttauko Ikaúken-i
 tss'a---he kicked the thing (animal), he went along beating
 the thing.

Nia.ch.

TAUNE, n. hand, s. tsau. NII. (Leb.) taune.

TAUO, v. to be better. CI. (Do.)

TAURO, n. troop (of springbok). SI. (Ll.) ttauro. Ex.: waiten yaúki +
 Ikwaiya, ta, wai Iku tenni-epuonni, hé tiken ǝ, Ik'e ta ka
 ttauro epuonni, i; ttauro epua kan Iku a, ha Iku Ikerriten Iker
 riten---the springbok are not numerous, for the springbok are
 few; therefore people say small troops to them; a small troop
 is here, it is round.

TAURUTAURO, adj. flat (?). (Ll.) ttauruttauro. Ex.: Inutarra Ina kkan
 yaúki ǝa Ikwaiya i ǝ Ik'e kkuiten, i Ina, ta ha Ina-epua Iku ǝa
 ttauruttauro, hin Ikwaiya ttoi---the old woman's head did not
 resemble us who are other people, our heads, for her little
 head was flat (?), it resembled an ostrich.

TAU:TAU:, v. to be gentle, to fall gently (?) SI. (Ll.) ttáu-ttáu. Ex.:
 Ikhwa sse kkuerre, Ikhwa sse ddi ku Ixwa ttáu-ttáu, ǝ Ikhwa
 yaúki Ika-Ikarraken-i---the rain will become cool, the rain
 will seem to be gentle (?), while the rain does not make a
 noise of rattling thunder.

TAUWE, v. to lick. CI. (Do.)

TAVA, v. to work, s. taba. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: i ka tava---they work.

TAXA, n. thing. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ita Narota a ko dau, we taxa ta ko
 dau---we Naron do burn, all things do burn.

TE: interrog. part. what? how?, s. de, tee. SI. (Ll.) tte, té. Ex.:
 hi Ine ttuttu Ini-epua, ti ǝ, ha Inu ssin tte da, han Ikwí
 ssa---they asked the young ichneumon what he (the Mantis)
 had said, (when) he called the eland. n Ine sse tte Iki n ddi?
 ---what shall I do? u xa dda tte yogen Ixa I, ǝ Ikha? hé u
 yaúki dda ka u Ikha Ikha?---how did ye shoot at the lion,
 that ye did not kill the lion? SVIa (Kr.) -ta, ts'oa-te,
 which matter, which cause, what. why. Ex.: ts'oa-te n han ti

e a ?---what do I smell here ? ts'oa-te n di-u n la [~]huf aa ?
 ---what did I do that I must die to-day ? ts'oa-te ts'un n
 #gaggen han kx'ou toai ?---why thing I say not good ? (why
 is what I say bad?) NII. (V.) te which (usually applied to
 things) Ex.: gome te na ti u ?---which ox shall I take? (LI.)
 te, te, where. Ex.: m ba te ?---where is my father ? me [~]ha
 te ?---where is my child ?

[~]TE, [~]TE: v. to lay, to lie, often used as down, s. ta, ten. SI. (B.)
 tte, [~]te. Ex.: han ine tte [~]khwai, au han ss'o---he laid down
 the quiver as he sat. [~]lalti ko [~]ine [~]ikwai te [~]hain---the other
 female alone lies in the house. (LI.) tte. Ex.: hin sshurriten
[~]ikwa [~]ikwa ui [~]ssho-[~]joa [~]ka, hin tte ui [~]hi, hin te tte [~]ssho-
[~]joa [~]ikwa[~]kwagen---they twisting break off the sho-[~]joa's foliage,
 they lay it aside, they put in (to the bag) the sho-[~]joa's roots.

[~]TE, TE, v. to fly, to spring, to get up, to throw. SI. (LI.) tte. Ex.:
 iki tte ikabbu---the jackal trap springs hang. ju te ggum---
 the beetle is throwing (letting fly) [~]khouken ha [~]ku-g ine
[~]kui, "xe(tt) tte tte tte tte", [~]lyetta te [~]ha au ju---the
 striped mouse said, "xett tte tte tte tte" (the noise of the
 stick), letting fly back at the beetle. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:
 k"annisa ko te---the males (ants) fly up. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.:
 songu te:---the arrow flies. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: [~]iko a [~]ka te
 ---the owl flies about. [~]ikauba a [~]te, a te, kwe k'aa:---
 the cobra gets up, stands, bites the man. [~]igwi a te tama---
 the trap does not spring. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: te [~]li:be---
 plunges in (bird).

[~]TE, TE, v. to stand, to stay, to stick together, to pick up. NII. (LI.)
 te, te. Ex.: [~]xue e [~]xue, ta [~]ikabba tshana, ta ti te tshana
[~]ine-ssin---xue was xue, and climbed a tshana tree, and
 picked tshan fruit te---to stick together. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:
[~]ikwadzi ko hidz kwe te---the calves under the tree stand.
[~]ha:m kwe [~]farroane te---in the flower the fruit stands. [~]kam-
 t(era [~]inu-t(era hanaha, [~]ku-ara di-era [~]inu) kwe te ha---
 two huts are there, the other two daughters in the huts stay.

[~]TE, TE, v. to desist from, to leave off, not to do. NII. (LI.) te, te.
 Ex.: ha zau ti [~]gywi dzhu, "i te si me [~]ikao"---his wife said

to the people, "desist from laughing at my husband". m tai,
 té #néamm !kan-a m ba iné---my mother, do not beat wounding
 my father's head.

-TE, pl. suffix. SIle. (And.) Ex.: tsaxu---eye. tsaxu-te---eyes.

TE, demons. this, it, there, and part. used before numerals, s. tes,
 ten, ti. SIib. (Mh.) tē---this one. SIle. (D.B.) Ex.: kwe
 té' so---she there sits. te !'uko, te _dwene---two, three.
 SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: #i te -fū_u---one man. _#kowa te #kari---
 many arrows. _#kowa #na te !kam---two arrows. !ken té e---
 this day, to-day. tan inō te a---that is the nose there.
 SV. (D.B.) Ex.: kune a {i, té {i---the wagon comes, there
 comes. ea {a #hunte T#abe ke Makudje te e---she has come
 from Thabe to Makudje here. Misis a te {o---Missis is there
 sitting.

TE, conj. and. NII. (V.) Ex.: na ū, te !kwa^hno dsi---I went and received
 nothing.

TE, v.part., indef. ^{s. ti.} NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kam te -gi---the sun rises.
 mihi !kwe, ka te _gu mi, te #na m !ko---my man, when (he)
 took me, marked my forehead.

TE, prep. to, on, in at, from, s. ke. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ ga {i te #ka
 ---I have come to the camelthorntree. he a ka !k'wa ke #garre,
 he a {a !kam te kolui---he is passing with the basin, he is
 putting (it) on the wagon. si -#kau te !kha te !no:e---we
 dip up water in the tortoise-shell. {i ta epuoin te Kenye---
 we shall sleep at Kenje. emoi ha #ka#ta te -#ka---the wood
 has fallen from the camelthorntree.

TE, n. mother, also applied to mother's elder brother or younger sister ^{s. de.}

NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: m -te a Maxa---my mother is Maxa.

TE, n. liver, s. t {e, t {i. ^{Nia. ch.} NII. (Leb.) te.

TE, n. thigh, s. ten. SI. (B.) ttē, pl. ttētē. Ex.: han !kau hō !k'wa
 ttē---she cut off the hartebeest's thigh. ha#g'ine !gai)
 !gaiya !eta !kubbi - ttētē-ta en---he moaned in the bush
 about his thighs' flesh. SIIa. (Mg.) tē, thē. SIle. (D.B.)
 tē. Ex.: ŋ ki tē---my thigh. SIII. (D.B.) tē. CII. (D.B.)
 tē- {a---thigh. #gai tē---left thigh.

TE:, TE, TE {A, n. bow, s. dēsa, ten. CII. (Pa.) tē. (Seki) (D.B.)

~~Exi~~ tē, tē/a, pl. tēsi. Ex.: tē ʔabbo---bow string.

TE, pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. acc. me, s. tita. (Schi.) (D.B.) Ex.:

ʔgeru~~ba~~ ko k'a te---the wasp has bitten me. du-a ʔko:a ha a
au te tama---what (are you) holding and do not give me.

TE, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. you, m. tete, f. teko. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.:

ono, te, k^lʔedzo-ba kenina---I, you, we talk together. takwata
te, ba seme---boil(it) you, we eat. pakapaa ko i/o teko---
greater is yhe sun than you (f.). tama tete?---who are you (m.).

TEA, v. to call, to say. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: one tea marutu---me (he)

calls 'marutu'. tea ba: a mama, man ʔaia monjoda---he said
to the lady, ~~ask~~ asking for salt. teata teko,---said you.

TEA-BA, n. hind leg, s. tē, tee. CII. (D.B.) dual. tea-t/era.

TEAN, v. to walk, to go. s. antea, ta. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n ^atea---I

walk. ha tean---she goes away. tea:ni---run away.

TE[?]A:ʔ, n. food. SIib. (Mh.) te[?]an.

TEBBE, v. to beat off, to rub off. SI. (B.) tēbbe. Ex.: ha^li ʔku g^l'ine
tā^ltā^lēya ti kau tēbbe ʔau au ha tsexu---he did walking rub
off the dust from his back.

TEBBI, n. lower eyelid. NII. (LL.) tēbbi. Ex.: ʔgaa tēbbi---eye's
lower lid. ʔgaa tēbbi-ssin---eyes' lower lids.

TEE, v. to drive away. ^{CI.} (Do.) ~~Exi~~

TEE:, v. to whistle. NII. (LL.) ~~tee:tee~~ tee.

TEE, n. thigh, hind leg, s. tē, teaba. CI. (Do.)

TEBUTEBBUSI:, n. butterfly, butterflies, s. tataba. SI.(B.) ttebbu
(ttebbussi.

TEE, n. a bird like a fowl. NII. (LL.) tē-e, ttee, tee. Ex.: tē-e
ʔke^lkeya kuku, ha ti ʔga, ha ʔwi-ssin ti ʔga, ha ti ʔke
(keya kuku de---the tee resembles the fowl, it is red, its
feathers are red, it resembles a hen.

TE:E, n. arrow. NI. (Pa.) tee.

TEEJA, v. to cover. CIII. (D.B.)

TEI, v. to arise, s. tē, te. CII. (Schi.)

TEKE, v. to pierce, to stick. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʔungu e ma ʔkauwa,
teke ja manina utuneko---the Masai killed him, stuck him
(in) the body a spear. t/a:ti amo, ha teke amo pise upukwa
tina---he is ill, has pierced a thorn into his foot.

TEKETA, TEKITA, v. to fight with sticks. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: teketa-pi
unubi piebi---two men fight. teketa-ja unu---a man fights.
txlemepi tekⁱta-pi, ba Sandawe-pi---the men fight, they are
Sandawe.

TEKISE, adj. red, s. tissiuni. CIII. (D.B.)

TELELE, N. beetle, grasshopper. CIII. (D.B.)

TẼ:LIN, adj. short. SIIB. (Mh.) tēlin.

TEM, conj. then, so. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mu ku ts'a-a zu ku ok"wi, tem kuni
ku tsi---I heard people talking, then the wagon came.

TEME, v. to say, to call, s. tea. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ihũkwa koko byri
tāā, !xo:ba teme---the Namas used to tell us, say !xoba. ti
!kun-} ko !kwane aba, nos ka tira !gi, !geis ko i: ne !urru
!aisi teme---(if) my daughter bears a child, then I will name
(it), if it is a girl, !urru !aisi will call (it).

TEME, in a little while. CI. (Do.)

TẼMMI, v. to roll up. SI. (LI.) tẼmmi. Ex.: hā kā !k'e kkōō sse tẼmmi
!ē hā, ō !kw'a ttu-ttu ē !kwaiyā, !kha xa sse ssa inī hā---
he wanted the people to roll him up in many hartebeest skins,
so that the lion should not come and get him.

TE:ŋ, TE:N, v. to lie, to lie down, to reign. ~~SI~~ s. ta, te, tete. SI.
(B.) tēn, tēn. Ex.: !kakagen ine tēē, !kagen-ka kū, au han ine
tēn, ha se ōōēn !nain---the hens go, all the hens, while he
lies, he will sleep in the nest. tēn nyau ti !kē---lie you down
yonder. (LI.) tēn, tēn, partic. tētētēn, tēnyā. Ex.: hān
ine !koaken !ke!ke !kōē-ssin, hā sse !kū-g ine tēn, au hān
tatti ē, hā !ki !eyā hā ina au !kuiten-tā ōhōken---he alto-
gether waits quietly (?) inside, that he may lie down, when
he feels that he has put his head inside the boughs of the
screen of bushes. hān ttai ū hā, !geouken tēn, au hān !kū-g
ine hān ssuen hā-ka !nein---he went away, quiet reigned, while
he went to sit at his house. n ine hā !kakken !nalina, ttoi a
tētētēn ti !kakken hā-ka !nein---I went to talk with an ostrich
which lying talks at its house. tēn hā---lying go=float along.
aken !kū a !kōēn, !guru ē tēn hā hi ē---thou art the one
who beholdest, white clouds which float along these are. n
ssin ta, hā ttehutthu tēnyā hi---I had wished it (wind)

blowing should lie down for us, i. e. should gently blow for us.
 ddi ttenya, made to lie, i. e. to be done, happen. ha iki e tss'a
 a iku i'khōu, ti e, ddi ttenya he ti---it (the game) is a thing
 which smells that which has been done at that place.

TEŋ, n. thigh, emph. form of tē. SI. (LL.) tten. Ex.: ttoi hmwainttu
 e i'kwagen, ttoi tten e a---the ostrich's chest is bone, the
 ostrich's thigh is flesh.

TEŋ, n. bow, s. tē, te?, de a. CII. (Pa.) teng.

TE:N, interrog. how. SIib. (Mh.) tēn. Ex.: 'axa tēn fardika ?---how
 are you ?

TENANE, n. stick. CI. (Do.)

TENE, v. to carry, to bring, s. tanē. [Nama ta ni.] NI. (D.B.) Ex.:
 tene we:si---carry grass. NII. (LL.) tenne. Ex.: iku ti gu
 i'kan i'gua-ssin, ta ti i'khunna, ta ti tenne tchu---Bushmen take
 the tree leaves, and put (them) over the shoulder, and carry
 (them) home. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tene igaisi, tene gadzi---the
 women are carrying, carrying grass. t'aroan -kei ko si t'aua, ko
 tene a Misis ka i'gwa---many bulbs (I) will dig out and bring to
 Missis in the evening. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ave tene t'a la meriko
 --- (he) carries on the shoulder a load.

TENEE, v. to swing anything. CI. (Do.) Ex.: tenee kakho---to swing about.

TENEE, adv. by and by. CI. (Do.)

TEO, v. to cease. CI. (Do.)

TEO, n. marriage ceremony. CI. (Do.)

TEPE, n. cap. NIII. (D.B.)

TEPE, n. ^{bag,} quiver. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: h'ana tepe---arrow bag.

TEPI, n. tin, bucket. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a atebi tepi tina---fetch
 water in a tin.

TERAI, interrog. where. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a hema a terai?---where is he?

TERI, v. to thunder, s. tala, tana. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a teri---it
 thunders.

TERRE, v. to crumble and fall, to turn. SI. (LL.) tterre, tterre. Ex.:
 hhurru-ssi-ttu-tturriten ttuko dda e, ha i'k'au iku tterre o
 ti e, ha i'ka a he---the anteater really it is for whom the earth
 crumbles and falls (? turns over) at the place where she goes
 along. i'guarra i'kei tterreta---the edge of the knife is turned.

- THAAE, v. to split, to divide, s. tha. CI. (D.)
- THADHO, n. piece. CI. (Do.)
- THAGHO, n. sparrow. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)
- THAI, adj. hard. SIId. (Arb.)
- THAKA, n. blood. CI. (Do.) Ex.: thaka 1ghadi---blister of blood.
thaka ha---dysentry. thaka 1kwa---a drop of blood. thaka kwa
cha kwa jwa---bleeding at the nose. thaka lesikaa---artery.
- THAME, n. secretary bird. CI. (D.B.)
- THAN, v. to stand by, to wake up. CI. (Do.)
- THAN, n. nettlerash. CI. (Do.)
- THANA, v. to sprout, to bloom. CI. (Do.)
- THANA, n. berry. CI. (Do.)
- THANAHA, v. standing up, s. xthan. CI. (Do.)
- THANAKHO, v. to cause to rise up, s. than. CI. (Do.)
- THANAO, n. sprout, bloom, flower, fruit. {CI. (Do.)
- THA¹ KAKHO, v. to cause to stand. CI. (Do.) tha¹ kakho.
- THANTABURE, n. butterfly, s. tataba, dadaba. CI. (Do.) ~~thantabakho~~
- THAO, v. to teach. CI. (Do.)
- THAOTHI, n. teacher. CI. (Do.)
- THAPI, n. fish. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)
- THARA, v. to flutter the hands. NII. (LI.) thara. Ex.: ha¹ ti thara---
he (the doctor) flutters his hands.
- THA¹TA, n. lightning. NII. (Dk.)
- THARA, v. to tear, to crack. CI. (Do.)
- THARA, n. grain bin. CI. (Do.)
- THARANJA, v. to become torn, s. thara. CI. (Do.) tharanya.
- THARI, v. to bruise. CI. (Do.)
- THATHI, n. carpenter. CI. (Do.)
- THAU, v. to startle. CI. (Do.)
- THAU, n. woman, s. tsau, dzau. ~~NII.~~ ^{NIIa. ch.} (Leb.) thaú.
- THAU, n. leather. ~~NII.~~ ^{NIIa. ch.} (Leb.) thaú.
- THA²U:, n. belly. SIIB. (Mh.) tha²U.
- THAUO, v. to put in posts or poles. CI. (Do.).
- THAUO, n. a decree. CI. (Do.)
- THAUTHAU, v. to disappoint. CI. (Do.)
- THE, v. to stand, s. te. CI. (Do.)

THEE, v. to give. CI. (Do.) Ex.: thee chu---to give food to another.
 THEE, n. ~~thigh~~ thigh, s. tē. SI. (Lich.) t'hee.

THEO, n. gift, s. thee. CI. (Do.)

THIBELELA KWA HOHWA, n. camp. CI. (Do.)

THII, prep. to with, s. ta. CI. (Do.)

T^hHIM, v. to clean. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: Wka Wgarri ini, u t^hhim ko---
 bring the shoes here, clean them.

THOA, n. whey. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

THOA:RA, n. caput penis. SI. (B.) ttho¹ara.

THOE, v. to depart. CI. (Do.)

THO:B:, n. fish. SIib. (Mh.) thōē.

THOEHA, v. to stay a day. CI. (Do.)

THOM, v. to swallow, to eat up. CI. (Do.) thom̃.

THOŋ, n. hedgehog. CI. (Do.) thoñ.

THOO, 1) v. to be sorry for. 2) n. mercy, pain, repentance. CI. (Do.)

Ex.: thoo chom---to feel sorry for. thoo chom kakho---to hurt,
 to oppress. thoo chom oo---distress, sorrow.

THOO, adv. always. CI. (Do.)

THOO BAKWA, on account of. CI. (Do.)

THORA, n. God, spirit. [Bantu] CI. (Do.)

THORO, n. hat. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.) Ex.: thoro aree---to put on a hat.
 thoro chwaho---to take off a hat.

TH RO, v. to pull tight, s. toro. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ahi ku ŋi ^{ŋi, ku} ŋwi:, ku
 thoro---you have tied the rope, tied, pulled tight.

THOTHA, v. to honour. CI. (Do.)

THOTSERA, n. fruit stone, pip. CI. (Do.)

THOWE, n. sore, boil. CI. (Do.)

THU:, v. to go out (fire), to breathe, s. tu:. SI. (LI.) tthū. Ex.:

ssī kko¹ yauki sse¹ a¹ ŋi sse¹ tthū---we must not allow the fire
 to go out. hā ttā tss'ā a¹ !kaun¹ !khe¹ hā !kuā¹ !kuann¹, hān¹ !kuān¹
 a¹, hā !kwei¹ yo-ken¹ tthū, a---she felt a thing which rested (in-
 side) upon her throat, that was why she breathed in this way.

SIib. (Mh.) thu⁺, put out (fire).

THU:, v. to be heavy. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: !ku: e ti koko thū:---the head
 is heavy to look.

THUATHUA, v. to begin. [Kora] SIib (Mh.) thuathua.

THUBA, n. kilt. CI. (Do.)

THUKAA, adv. yesterday. CI. (Do.)

THUM, v. to bury, s. tum. SI. (LI.) tthumm. Ex. ha ka ha sse ngwai
 ||khe||khe iku, ha kkoë tthumm tss'a-ka ikhara, tthumm ||kho he
 & ti ike, ha ikha tta tss'a, i---he (lion) would cut open (the
 stomach) like a man, that he might bury the thing's contents
 of the stomach, burying cover them in at the place yonder,
 where he had killing laid down the game.

THURU, n. rat, mouse, s. dirib. CI. (Do.)

THURRU, v. to pull out, to pluck, to strip, s. turru. SI. (B.) tthurru.
 Ex.: u si ikan ||(k)we au ha ino!nuntu, u ssin ikanna a iku, u
 si tthurru ha, u si tthurru ha iku, u se tthurru ho u hi---you
 must hold strongly by her (lynx) ears, you must hold by the
 hair, you must strip her, you must pull out her hair, you must
 pull it off.

THUSA, v. to keep. CI. (Do.)

THUTHUN, n. tadpoles. SI. (LI.)

THUVUS, n rain. SI. (Dk.) t'huus.

THU ZERA, n. swallow. CI. (Do.)

THU IKOO, n. rainbow. CI. (Do.)

THWE, n. a plant with red berries eaten by Bushmen. NIII. (D.B.)

TI, v. to lay on, let fall, s. ta, te. SI. (B.) tti, ti. Ex.: ||kaxai
 ike sso, ha se kwan tti ik'wa kkoë---elder sister ^{sitting there}
 she shall slinging lay on the hartebeest back. ikwan iku ti
 ik'wa ina---the child let fall the hartebeest's head.

TI, v. to make, to do, s. di, also used as v. part. SIIB. (Mh.) ti,
 to make, indicates the present. Ex.: to 'e ti na---a man stands.
 SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: a ka ti kofi, n ino k"a---you make coffee,
 that I may drink. n-xu ti ts'i:---my head aches. SV. (D.B.)
 Ex.: ja ga ti ke inulle---he does (it) with a stone. ⁱ1 ka ti
 ke ||k'we---we are cold. na ti ik"a---I give. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.:
 sa ti inaa---we go. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: inabusib ti xau ik'wa---
 inabusib cuts the stick. NII. (Dk.) Ex.: gumi ti tava---the
 ox turns round. (V.) Ex.: na ti gu---I take. na ti o gu---I
 will take. (LI.) Ex.: iku ti koa Goba---Bushmen fear the Makoba.
 inabbe ti ikaa Tamme ka ihu---the Ovambo gave Tamme to the
 white man. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsaba to okwi tsatsa---the bird
 is singing.

NTa.ch. (Lab.), ti --- rich

TI, v. to be heavy. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: t(a: ti---the thing is heavy. ^
 NII. (LL) tí, ttí. Ex.: sa kuónna lgaú, ta shuí, sa lkuá ti
 ---they (two) lacked strength, and were light, they were not
 heavy. Inue ti Inu lne lla, ta tti---the bag was large and
 heavy. (Lab.) ti---rich.

TI, n. thigh, s. te. [Nama tis. Kora tep. SI. (B.) tti, tt'i. Ex.:
 lha lku lla lkaamen ti si toe tti au g'lnain---the husband does
 going bring an ostrich thigh to the house.

TI, n. place, thing, part, piece. emph. form tiken, pl. ti, tiken
 (tiken, which often stands for actions, doings. ti is referred
 to in sing. & pl. by hi & e. SI. (B.) ti, tiken, tikentiken.
 Ex.: ha lkaaiten kakken, "he ti, hi tan e, lkuwa yaui lki
 ttwi i, au le e lxa ha"---her elder sister said, "this thing,
 it seems to be, the hartebeest has not a wound from the people
 who shot it. toi-ta lkaka lku-g lne lhammi taeya, he lku-g lne
 lla kan ooen tin ti e lxa ha---the ostrich wives have fearing
 gone away, they have gone to lie sleeping at a place which is
 different. lywakken-ga ti oua lku e san lne xiya, au lloinyan
 lne la ha---the little piece of the decayed (moon) it is which
 shall make light, for the sun cut him. lkuí a a, ha oa ttukko
 doa a ss'o ti e---this person must have been the one who sat
 here (at this place). ten nyau ti lke---lie you down there (at
 yonder place). ti e is often used as a conjunction that, then,
 if, whether. Ex.: han lkoen, ti e, lkauken lku lkei lla lnein
 ---he saw that the children had reached home. he ti hin e---
 this thing it is, or these things they are, is a phrase used
 as therefore, this is why, then, s. he. EXX lha lku sin lxorro
 ka lla lga, au tiken lku ts'i ta---he rustling went at night,
 while the place was still dark. ti dde?---which place? where?
 (LL.) ti tikentiken. Ex.: ti e n lkelke ss'o au wai, i, hin e
 n luhai i---when I sit imitating the springbok, then I cough.
 ha sse lkoen, ti e lgaue kkhwaiya ttoi, i, au ttoiten tta hi
 the place at which
 ---he will see if day will dawn for the ostrich ~~xxxx~~, while
 the ostrich lies at it. ha ssin lgoai tikentiken-ta ku---he
 will look round at all the places. ha lkoasse n-n, tiken lkuvei
 yo, i or ti e n lkuvei yo, i---he should watch me, the thing

the thing which I thus did. ssi tuttu tata, i, ti e, tata ino
 ina ikuiten o ti dde ? ---we asked father, where father got the
 eggs ? SIIb. (Mh.) ti de ?---why ?

TI, demon. this, that, it, ^{thence, there.} possibly a form of ti thing. SIIb. (Mh.)

this. Ex.: to ti---this man. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: n opwo ka ti---

xxxx my son is that. la:ti ga ti---a girl is that. SIV. (D.B.)

Ex.: ti !guru---it thunders. ukum uka ti i---a springbok

spur that is. ti i u---that is the skin. !ware ti e !ka tis

!nwna---the girls there are three. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: !gum ka

ti---a bag is this. Wna: ta: ti e:---a stick it is. ti na t(i,

mesi ha t(i---it is finished, the knives are finished. SVI.

(D.B.) Ex.: ti n ta ?---what is that ? ti ka ta ?---what is it?

ti sa !ki---it is good. SVIa. (Kr.) EXXII ti e a---here. ti

!ge---there. Ex.: ts'oate n !an ti e a---what do I smell here?

aggen ganin !gou ti !ge---thou must look for water there.

TI:, n. a certain tree, 'wittgatboom'. SII. (D.B.)

TI, conj. connecting verbs, s. ki, ko, kau. SI. (B.) Ex.: ha se tenten
 ti !goa !gaue !gwai---he will lie looking round for the hyena.
 ha ka !kammin ti taya ha !kwiten---he carried and went his
 eggs-he brought his eggs.

TI, prep. with various meanings, s. ki. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: si ina ko foa
 ti ta ki !nai !k"e:---we have laid him down in a hole. u !kwi
 ti k"auo---they arrive at twilight. u na saa ti Johannesburg
 k"auo---they come from Johannesburg in twilight. #kaman n ti
 !k'au---carry on the back. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: si a ti koloi---
 we have come to the wagon. na ka !a ti tobollo---I kill it
 with a gun. NI. (D.B.) used after noun. Ex.: mihi ku uwa da:
 ti, ku tsa:---I lie down by the fire, and sleep. zu wa na
 ka ku tsa da:"a ti---all people sleep by the fire.

TI, part. used before numerals, s. te, tes, tis. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: de ti
 #u---one man. -#i ti -#u u---one person. !ke!ke ti -#u u---
 one finger.

-TI, poss. part. used after noun, s. -di. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Dabeba #nu-keba
 -ti !koba---Dabeba (is) #nu-keba's son. ita-ti #uxwoine
 #kumba---our food is locusts.

TI, pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. nom. & poss. i, my, short form of tire.

one stands here.

TIN, v. 1) occasional form of ten, ten, to lie. 2) to go round, to go about, used as adv. round, about. SI. (B.) tin. Ex.: ikaka g'ine wa kkan tin ha-ka nain---the Mantis goes hungry to lie down at his house. Igwai ta ikaka tin nga---the hyena runs round in the dark. (LL) ttin. Ex.: ha iku ttaiya ttin, ha ssin koon ik'e kkuiten e ttaiya ttin---he walked about, that he might look at other people who walked about.

TINA, prep. up, on to, follows ~~the~~ noun. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: -kha ha:ta tseti tina---climb up the tree. hakha mo boma tina---he went to the fort. ngallati jako kl'oma tina---a crest is on its head.

TIN-A, adj. straight. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: -lgau ihale, -lgau tin-a---a forked stick, a straight stick.

TIN!A, n. cloak. NII. (Pa.) ting 3a.

TIO, n. skin, usually tu. SII. (D.B.)

TIO, n. bowels. SIIb. (Mh.) ti'o.

TIO:KE, n. clouds, s. tu: SII. (D.B.) Ex.: -ika kau tio:ke---rain falls from the clouds.

TIRA, TIRE, n. a big girl, a grown-up. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: a ha i so tire-si wan, so tira, ti ha tisi wan---there sits the big girl in the hut, sits as a big girl, stays alone in the hut.

TIRA, TIRE, pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. I, s. ti. CII. (D.B.) tira ko -inu: ka ikod ha---I went far away. tira kama nu---I only sat. tire ko -gi, tira m tama---I danced the gi, I saw nothing. tira mu tama Hi(e)a---I did not see Hi(e)a. tire luwa ha---I do not know it.

TIRAU, n. path. SII. (D.B.)

TIRE, interrog. where? SI. (Lich.) Ex.: tire cha sing t'aua?--where have you seen it?

TIRI, adj. blunt. CII. (Sch.)

TIRO, n. work. [Tsw.] CI, (Do.)

TIRRE, interrog. where? in what place? contr. of ti, place & interrog.

part.re. SI. (LL) tirre. Ex.: han ke kkotten, "tirre nu a ikhwa ikum ha hi?"---she asked the partridge, "what place is it, that the child has gone to?" kkan ttuttu la-kkumm, o han tta, "tirre xa u, a-g na ho?"---the lion asked la-kkumm, as she lay, "where art thou? (what place is it thou at it?)

TIS, part. used before numerals, s. ti tes. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ke ikake
tis ikam---two children. Epwa ina tis inwona---three boys. Ike
te -[~]u, Ike ina tis ikam ---one woman, two women.

-TIS, 1) poss. part. f. used after noun. s. ti, di. 2) poss. pron.
my, s. ti. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Namani-tis Ik'wi {a---the Namas'
language. tis kwesa sam kwe ha^z---my wife stayed with me.

TISA, v. to ask, s. tē, tī, titi. [Nama tē.] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a

tisa mi---you ask me.
TISSA RI: TI, *cold. SI. (Luch.)* *tisavili*

TISSI, v. to grow, be big. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kwa no komi, o Kweme e, kwa
no tissi, a Makwa {a---when I was small was (called) Kweme, when
I was big Makwa {a. kwin heja olanakwe idibabe, so kwin, so
tissi---suck here children milk, will suck, will grow.

TISSI, TISSIUNI, adj. red. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a haipi tissiunipi, tissi-
pi {a atanabe a---its wings are red, red like blood.

TITA, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. used after verb, s. te, ta. CIII. (D.B.)
Ex.: te, seme-tita---thou, thou eatest.

TITE, TITI, neg. used after pers. pron. sta, tama. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:
iku {e tite---we do not go. kuru ra tite---I can't do it.
tire {u titi---I cannot eat.

TITI:, v. to peep, to look up. SI. (B.) titi. Ex.: han ine han le inoa,
ha Ikaxaiten ine titi leta inoa---she goes into the reeds, her
sister peeps in the reeds. n Ikoeñ Ngauē Iki ha ts'axeiten,
au han yoa doā titi Iki n au lau---I seeking looked for his
eyes, while he looked up to me from the ground.

TITI, v. to work for. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Ikwa titi T {inengu, a ina t {u
---(she) does not work for T {inengu, sits at home.
titina.

TITI, ~~XXXXXX~~ poss. pron. 2nd pers. sing, thy, thine, s. ti, CIII. (D.B.)
Ex.: itlako titi jako---thy knife it is. ~~gumaxaxadzaakikina~~

TITIA, n. unusual word for father, s. tata. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: titia
#komani si, ma launi si---father is a #komani, mother an launi.

TITIFE, TITIKO, n. a certain bird, m. & f. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Unaena
titife---I hear the bird. haija a sa titiko---the feather is
of the bird.

TITINA, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. s. ti, titi. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.:
guruma a adza titina?---why does he come to you?

TITSI, adj. hooked. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: awa ni kaku titsi ako---its
beak is hooked.

TJA, v. to be accustomed to, used to, usually ka. SI. (LL.) tyā. Ex.:
 he tyā dda ha a ʔnein---they are accustomed to make a house for
 her. i tyā lku ttūmsse ssuen ywanni---we are used gently sitting
 to turn round.

TJA, apparently v. part, equivalent of kia. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: kxʔance
 n tja xwe na Oom Wolfie---true, I ---say Oom Wolfie.

-TJA, poss. part. usually -ka, -ta. SI. (LL.) tyā. Ex.: he-tyā lxaṁ-ka
 lkaḡen ka lkoasse he-ta lkuila---their Bushman women take care
 of their maidens.

TJA, pers. pron, 3rd pers. him, it. s. gja. SIVb. (St.)

TJA, TJU, neg. no, s. ta, tia. SIVb. (St.)

TJA:, interrog. where? SIVb. (St.)

TJAI, v. to feel, s. tian, tjhaʔn. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n tjai ʔa a---
 I am feeling cold.

TJAI, n. leg. SIVb. (St.) Ex.: kʔan tjai---probably that is my leg.

TJAI, v. to go. SIVb. (St.)

-TJANE, v. to carry, s. tane, tare. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: na lkaṁ, na dwa
 ka lkaṁau, a kama a, a tjane, a lmanu---I cut, lay together
 what is cut, tie it up, carry it, return home.

TJAXU, n. eye, pl. tjaute, s. tsaxau. SIIe. (And.)

TJHAʔN, v. to feel, s. tjai. SIIa. (Mg.) tjaʔn. Ex.: ʔ tjaʔn
 ʔko:we, ʔ ʔ---I feel (a) man, I (do).

TJHU, TJʔU, v. to hear, to listen, s. tu. SIIa. (Mg.) tjaʔu. Ex.: na
 lko si tjaʔu---I shall not hear. lka tjaʔu, ʔnce lku ka gʔau
 ---listen I not say (a) thing. lga tjaʔu ʔ lka ka ʔqui---(to
 be together) listen with your ears.

TJHUXAI, interrog.who? SIIa. (Mg.) tjaʔuxai. Ex.: tjaʔuxai lnu ʔkua?
 ʔ---who thus say? tjaʔutjaʔese zai ha?---whose is it?

TJI, pers. pron. me, usually ki. SI. (LL.) tyi. Ex.: lne kʔakʔai tyi,
 tʔ u-ka lke lna he---tell me where your people live.

TJIʔU, v. to turn round. SIIb. (Mh.) tjiʔu.

TJOE, v. to be fat. SIVb. (St.)

TJU, s. neg. tja.

TJWE, n. ostrich, s. toi, twe. SIIa. (Mg.)

TKINGWA, n. black footed cat, 'Sebala', Microfelis nigritis. NI. (Sh.)

TIʔAGATE, n. rhinoceros. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: komi a tlʔagate, pakapaa
 beʔkʔau---smaller is the rhinoceros, bigger the elephant.

TL[?]AKO, v. to cut, n. tattoo-mark, s. xlake, txlake. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.:

hi t {atose hi tl[?]ako---the split (arrowshaft) is cut.

waine t {a tl[?]ako-pi---all of them are tattoo-marks.

TL[?]AYGASE, n. sheath (of pen) CIII. (D.B.)

TL[?]EHEN, down. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a mo i {a tl[?]ehen---it lies down.

TL[?]EKETL[?]EKA, v. to peck (eggs) CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso uxlebi ko
tl[?]eketl[?]eka, so hn te olanakwe---when the eggs are pecked,
will come out chicks.

TL[?]EMA-KO, adj. big. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: komi a gogogoko a malana, tl[?]emako
saako---small are the gogogoko bird and the stork, big is
the saako bird.

TL[?]ETL[?]AKA, v. to return. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: i kl[?]ikwa te, ba tl[?]etl[?]aka
a obe---go ye, then return to us.

TL[?]ETL[?]EHE, v. to fly. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ita tl[?]etl[?]ehe, e ikl[?]ikwa ta
tl[?]etl[?]ehe---so (it) flies, runs and flies.

TL[?]OA:, v. to tie. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kenena Hadzapi mu:a t {ekat {ane a,
tl[?]oa: se ko kl[?]oma---in old days Bushmen cut off the little
finger, tied it on to the head (at the soft spot).

TL[?]OA, n. clothes, a kaross. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: lusa he a tl[?]oa---they
put on clothes.

TLOATLOA, n. arrow. SIId. (Arb.)

TL[?]3KO, TL[?]3TL[?]3KO, v. to gather firewood, to make a fire, to burn.
s. ts[?]oko. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kwa mi tl[?]okl[?]oko a ikenga a
odzamme---then they gathered wood, the hare and the hyena.

√ kamo dididina ts[?]oko, {kamo tl[?]okowa atonena}---when it was
alight, then flamed up the fire.

TL[?]3MASAKO, n. pipe, s. kl[?]omasako. CIII. (D.B.)

TL[?]3OTE, v. to roast. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: piama pe ts[?]oko e se tl[?]ote
---put them in the fire and roast (them).

TL[?]UTL[?]E, n. a hut with earth or mud on the branch shelter. CIII. (D.B.)

TN, v. to lie, s. ta. SIId. (Mh.) tn.

+2NA, n. man. SI (Lich.) tna.
TO:, v. to want, to like. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma to tanga---I want stuff
lo!ku ki to: tanga -lgai---Bushmen like red stuff.

TO, v. to be straight, smooth. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Ikal ri to:---the stick
is straight. NII. (LI.) to, to. Ex.: dju tanki ti Wkubbi, dju
tanki ti to---one person is bent, another person is straight.

tō---to be smooth (as hair).

TO, v. to hang down, s. toxo. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ko !kai dzi, ko tō---
tie them, to hang down (strings).

TO, v to do, & v. part. similar to ti. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: aku me tō
hamana?---who has done this? (irikalē me to !kuta---the Askaris
have shot it. nwrite to !gallite---on the arm wear it.

TO:, n. red haematite, emph. form to:gen. SI. (LL.) ttō, ttō, ttōgen.
Ex.: !kukkokēn ha lne ta, "ttō ē, hiñ ē, n̄ k̄a, n̄ ssiñ !howa
wai hi"---another said, "it is red haematite, therefore I will
draw a springbok with it." !hara !kuan ē !kē !hoaka ; !k'eten
ttam-i hi !nan, i, au ttōgen !kiya, he !k'e !yauñ ha enen i,
au hi !kau hi---the !hara stone is black; people anoint their
heads with it, (having mixed it with fat), while red haematite
is red, and people rub their bodies with it, when they have
pounded it.

T^o, n. or adj. male. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: la:ti ga ti, t^o ga ti---a
girl is that, a boy is that. toē t^o---a male ostrich.

TO:, n. mug, cup. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: na to:, m a t i !gu:---give a cup,
I will drink water.

TO³, TO:, n. ashes. NII. (LL.) ttō, to. Ex.: ha ti shuwa ttō, ta ti
!kao---he slept in the ashes, and was white. to=+gua---woodashes.

TO, n. sweet food from a flying insect, found in a tree. NII. (LL.) to.

TOA, v. to hear, to listen, a form of tu. SI. (B.) ttoā. Ex.: !kagen
kūi, "lne ttoā, tsaken ā, n̄-ka !kwa yaui ka !kwēda ā"?---the
Mantis said, "listen, what is the matter, my child does not
usually speak so?" !ken yau lne ttoā, o-g n̄ ssiñ !kēyā hū---
do you not hear, what I told you about it?

TOA, v. to finish, be finished, to leave off. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: i toa ki
e !nwās ko !askei, a !kabo i !an---we finish putting them in,
(the sticks) and thatch the hut. kofi ki toa---the coffee is
finished. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ta t om toā lē se)a !khum---you are
finished, laid in the grave. NI. (D.B.) toā, toā. Ex.: kuri ku
toa---the year is finished. xam to m, gu-t i ka o m, ka m
toā, ka t e ka u---the lion eats, catches a thing and eats,
when he has finished eating, he goes. NII. (LL.) toā, toā. Ex.:

džu lñe-e #kui toa #kau---one person finishes poisoning the arrow.
 Karu dji, tá ti #xan, #xan, taba ikoro, #xan, taba ikoro, ti taba
 toa ikoro---Karu was wet, and trembled, trembled, worked the hole,
 trembled, worked the hole, finished working the hole. dju ti tchin,
 na ti oywi, "Hna dju toa"---a person cries, I say, "leave the person
 alone.

TOA, v. to lie down,, to come down, to sit. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: le lá _toa
~~ikxaiikxai~~ ---it falls down. khai _toa---water comes down. o
 toa ki lga---(he) lies on the ground. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: toa ŋ a
 k"a---sit on the ground. _lgwi a ke óa Muye, -#kaija a lŋ a toa---
 yesterday you went to Muye, to-day you at home stayed.

TOA, v. to lay down, to bury, s. toa. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: si lna ki toa
 ti #koa a, e si ku toa ti ta---we lay a skin on the ground, and
 we lay him on it. loruve anki ka toa: a, ku xanki ke toa a---
 loruve's father is buried, his mother is buried.

TOA, v. to tear. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ko toa---it is torn (coat). (Schi.)
 toa, to tear up.

TOA, v. to leave, to go away, to take away, s. tu:, toé. SI. (B.) ttoa.
 Ex.: uken iku doa lnaulnau xu ttoa hi toa---you must hiding leave
 for us the ostrich (eggs). (LI.) toa. Ex.: !kwa kkaui kum toa
 lgoa---the rain falls, taking away the thornflower. NI. (D.B.)
 Ex.: gome tsi u toa---the cows are going away. zu ok"wi ka ko
 lgauiwa -la, ka ko -gu ko toa---people say to it the spirit wind,
 because it seizes and takes away. toa---run away (said to a child).
 NII. (LI.) toa. Ex.: toa u---go away (said to one person). n a
 #xu a, lna a toa lka u---I rob thee, do thou run away. NIII. (D.B.)
 Ex.: {u:la ki {i -la toa t}i, toa #kxa---the arrow is shot off,
 let fly. toa---go away (said to children).

TOA, demons. this is, here is. NII. (LI.) toa, toa. Ex.: ta ti na lnani
 !khu tséma, da !khu tséma, ta da #xue ti toa---the wind blows
 the little back-dress of the lnani, the little 'muishond' back-
 dress, for a 'muishond' tail this is. ha lnuá, tá kue, "hai, hai,
 i umm toa, lne i umm---he threw away and said, "hi, hi, your
 food is here, eat".

TOA, TOA, n. cucumber, s. toroba. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: n: toa, toasi---eat
 a cucumber, cucumbers. Da #ko t:m toa---Da puts to roast the

cucumber. CII. tōā, pl. tōādzi.

TŌA: n. tinder, s. toⁱ, twā:. NII. (V.) tōā.

TOA: much. Cib. (Pa.) toā.

TOA, yesterday. CII. (Pa.)

TOAI, adj. good, s. twai. SVIa. (Kr.)

T⁷ŌAK⁸N, n. darkness. SI. (B.) tt'ōāken.

T⁷ŌA: ^RTI⁷, n. fringe worn in front by women. SI. (B.) tt'ōārin.

TOBAE, v. to take away. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n lontli tobae---people took me away.

^OTOBILLO, n. gun, s. toboro. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: gona a lke tobollo lki---a Motswana is carrying a gun there.

TOBORO, n. gun, s. tobollo. CIA. (Pa.)

TOE, TŌE, v. to move, to come, to crawl. CII. (Schi.) toe. (D.B.) ~~toe~~, to e. Ex.: Sol na ga tē:, lgo a tē:, a ga tōē ha---Saul is ill, his chest is ill, or he would come here. kaba e ⁷uka tōē Kovikwe a---tomorrow early will move to Gobabis. Hei-di a tōē xu, a ta a i Hei---his hut (she) moving leaves, and at another she lives.

TŌE, n. ostrich, s. tōi, twe, tjwe, kwe. SI. (B.) tōē. SIIB. (Mh.) toe, tūē. SIIC. (D.B.) tōē. Ex.: tōē t'ō---male ostrich. tōē ⁷ati---female ostrich.

TŌE, TXI, adj. pretty, s. tōi, tōise. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: lka a ki lga, ako llobbeba ha:, tōē i---the sun goes low, and the rainbow comes, it is pretty.

TOGU, n. hippopotamus. SIID. (Arb.)

T⁷ŌI, v. to stand up, to get up. s. to:o. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: zu lgo:, zu o t'oi ka lka:---people sit, a person gets up.

TO:ī, TŌī, n. ostrich, s. tōē, twe, kwe, tjwe. SI. (B.) tōi, tōi, emph. form tōiten, poss. tōi-ta. Ex.: lka-ka lkuiten lki tōi au tōi-ta lkwiten---a Bushman kills an ostrich at the ostrich's eggs. lgo lgo-epuaken lne ss'a hī-hī, ha lne ts'u-hho tōi lku---a little whirlwind comes to them, it blows up the ostrich feather. tōi gwai, tōi-ta tukē, male ostrich, male ostriches. n lkuā lā tōi lnain-xu, n lne lni tōiten lhoāken ta---I went to the ostrich nest, I saw a black ostrich lying. (LI.) ttōi. Ex.: lku-ka lke ka ka ttōi tsaxau o tss'a a, lka lkoen lkoen

a---Bushmen say 'ostrich eye' to the place where the sun we see (sunrise). SIIa. (Mg.) toi. SIV. toi, tois, (possibly borrowed, s ko:) Ex.: tois Wke, Wku:s Wke---hen ostrich, hen bird. toi e Wka, a {a:a---the ostrich is nice, it is fat.

TOI, TOISE, adj. & adv. good, kind, nice, nicely, s. tōe, twai-i. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Ikwa ka k"ai, !kai-{e hana, a toi-{e hana---the child is laughing, it is happy, it is good. Namani ko toi-na i, kei-na i---the Namas were kind and friendly. ^{inu} kwen ko byri ta toise sise ihu kwe---the Kafirs spoke nicely with the Namas.

TTOITTOI, v. to run gently. SI. (LI.) tt'oitt'o'i. Ex.: h yauki ta n ikha loa-epua, au n tatti e, ha yauki twaiten Wka ha, au ha Wka tt'oitt'o'i, tt'oitt'o'i Wā---I was not willing to kill the leveret, because I felt that nothing acted as prettily as it, when it was gently running, gently running along.

^ATOKA, v. to thread. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: kana t o ka toka---then on a sinew thread (beads).

TOKWA, v. to travel. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: na tokwa mi { amobi---there travelled the Usanzu.

TOKWA, adj. brown. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

TOLO, v. to rub in (?) NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ja ba ke n Wgala, Wgala ka dzo, a Ikum, a tolo ka dzo---his father marked (tattooed) him, marked with black, cut and rubbed in (?) with black.

TOLO, n. necklace. SIII. (D.B.)

TLO, n. moon. SIIc. (D.B.)

TOLOKO, n. bell. [Afri. klok.] SV. (D.B.) Ex.: gome a { i e toloko ke !k'um---the ox has a bell on its neck.

TLOTLO, v. to play the pipe. s. torotero. CIII. (D.B.)

TO:M, v. to hear, s. tu. NII. (Dk.) to:m.

TOM, TOMA, v. to be near. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: t u ri tom---the house is near. si ika ixa, si toma si---they are not far, they are near.

TOMA, n. musical bow. SIIc. (D.B.)

TOMKE, TUMKE, v. to wrap up, to fold. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ja tomke dukwe---he folds the handkerchief. ja ka tumke tabaka---he is wrapping up tobacco.

TONA, v. to beg, to ask for, s. tonaa, tutu. CI. (Do.)

TONA, v. to pull out. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: iten tona k"ada ato:nen---then

pull out the poison again (like gum, with the fingers).

TONA, form of tone, away. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: txlikwa tona a mama---
going away from the lady.

TONAA, n. request, s. tona. CI. (Do.)

TONATHI, n. beggar, s. tona. CI. (Do.)

TONE, n. a certain long bulb (food). CII. (D.B.)
on.

TONE, away, ~~txlikwa~~, s. tona, tonina. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: txlikwa a tone
---(I) am going away. a tseka tseti a tone tl'ehen---put the
stick down on (it).

TONEE, v. to pinch. CI. (Do.)

TONENA, TONINA, below, down, s. tona, tone. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: olanakwe
a tenena hame---the children are below there. manako, a txleta
a tonina---meat, cut it and put it down.

TONDOSU, n. stem, trunk of tree. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tondosu assana
---the trunk is tall.

TONNO, v. to creep (?). SI. (LI.) ttonno. Ex.: han ine lku ttonno
hin na au hnein---he crept (?) out of the house. lku-g ininyan
ine lku tonno n le ssa, han ine lku kau ten ssa---the lynx
crept in, he came to lie down.

TOD, v. to rise. NII. (LI.) tto. Ex.: da tto---the flame rises.

TOD, n. ashes, s. to. NI. (D.B.)

TOD, n. honey of some insect, possibly wasps, s. dzo. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:
lku gu to a lku: Gva---Bushmen get wild honey and give to
the Mbunda. to dani ke, ta dzo dani ke---the to are insects,
and bees are insects.

TOOL, interrog. what ? SIId. (Wu.)

TODLO, v. to play. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: daba to'ole, daba n a to'ole
---a child plays, this child plays.

TORA, v. to hold up. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ahi ku t'ora---you hold it
up (a cloth).

TORI, v. to shoot off, to let fly. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: a t'i tori t'i
ina:ika---he is shooting off the arrow.

TOR, v. to pierce. SIId. (Dk.)

TORO, TORRO, TOTORO, v. to pour, to stream, to become wet, to be
drenched. SI. (B.) ttorro, ttotterō, tottorowa. Ex.: ha lku
ine lai i, au ha lkau-ttuken ttorro !khe---he was startled,

aas his body stood streaming (with blood). Na ine ikammen ikalika
 i-i, au ha lauken-ka ikwa; i g'ine tottorowa au ha eneh-ka ikwa
 he carried us, wetting us with his body's water; we were wetted
 with his flesh's water. (LL.) toro, tottorro. Ex.: n ssin ikati
 tottoro, n yauki ttan n ssin ikka n tottoro---I was lately drenched,
 I do not wish that I may be again drenched. ha ine ikam ikwagen,
 ha ine ha toro lho ikwagen au he ti---he takes up the bones, he
 goes to pour down the bones at this place.

TORO, TOTTORO, TOROKANTOROKAN, v. to twist, to whirl, s. twereja. SI.
 (LL.) ttokenttoroken. Ex.: ikaggen iku-g ine ttokenttoroken
 ikhwa tsaxau---the Mantis whirled around the child's eye, han
 iku ttokenttoroken inabbe, han x iku ikhuerriten ikhum---he
 shook out (by whirling round) the feather brush, he played with
 the ball. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: toro tsike, ka khaua ine ik'wisi---
 twist here, and let hang down the head's hair. NII. (LL.) tottorro.
 Ex.: ha tottorro !ka---he twisting ran (springing from side to side
 so that the scent should not lie). CII. (D.B.)-toro, tora. Ex.: it.
 kwesa ko lam a tau ako toro---a woman digs 'giftboll' and twists
 TORO, n. a troop. SI. (LL.) ttoro. Ex.: he ti dda e, a yauki ttui xda,
 i, ka ttoro gwai e, a ikuan ikakka ke a---therefore it must have
 been, that thou didst not hear the elephants, the great troop
 which thou hast told me about.

TOROBA, n. cucumber, s. toa. OCII. (Pa.)

TOR:O-BAITON, n. buttons. [Eng. ?] SI. (LL.) ttoro-bbaiten. Ex.:
 ttoro-bbaiten ih(e)ow ssho---the buttons are on it.

TOROTORO, musical pipe, made of a hollow curved branch, s. toloto. lo.

CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ekekela na torotero na ikolo---I made the
 pipe of the ikolo tree.

TOR-RI, v. to fill up, to fill in. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: inidzi ai dzi
 tor-ri, a ko inu: a kuru, a ko lke:, xumsa ko tor-ri him kwe---
 these holes fill up and make flat, put in, earth fill in with
 a stick.

TORRITORRI, v. to whirl round, s. toro, twereja. SI. (B.) ttorri-ttor
 riya, having whirled round. Ex.: ikuken-ekaken ine tatten la ihin
 igwaxu, han ine ttorri-ttorriya ikhoe---the little feather falls
 down out of the sky, it having whirled round falls down.

TOTLA, n. stick, a hand long, used for digging. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a

tsete ta totla ko Haba---put the stick among the stones.

TOTO, v. g. tutu:, to ask.

TOTO²ROKA, TOTO²ROKON, adj. probably participle, very old, weak, worn

out. SI. (LI.) totoroka, totoroken. Ex.: Hkunnan lku Hkerriten

kwokkwan-a, lku-g lne Hkerriten totoroka, au n lku ssin Inauko

le Hkhwa---Hkunn was a really old man, was a very old man,

when I was still a child. ssi Hkuan ddoā Hhīn Hkoā, Hkoēte

Hkoā Hkale, he n li ta totoroken---we have come out of a stom-

ache, the old woman's stomache, and my heart feels weak in

consequence.

TOU, v. to jump, SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha to:-u---he jumps. haken to-wa---

he has jumped. ha ha² to:-u---he will jump.

TOU, v. to be afraid of (?) NII. (LI.) tou.

TOUKON, g. tauken.

TOUKI, contraction of u-u-ki. SI. (LI.) ttouki---u-u-ki---ye are.

TOU(A, n. ashes, s. to: ,tao:. CII. (D.B.)

TOUTONTOUTON, v. to be round. SI. (LI.) ttoutenttouten.

TOVESI, v. to get fat. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ti si tovesi i Inara ti Haa

---in order to get fat we cook porridge of seeds.

TOWA:NI, n. bulbs, wild onions. SIII. (D.B.)

TOWE, n. snake. SIIc. (D.B.)

TOXO, v. to put, to lay, to stay. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Hū tako a toxo, i

Hka Hū---food we put aside, to-morrow early eat. Hgweba

a ko lku, a ko Hē lni kwe ko lku, ko Hkoro toxo---the tortoise walks, (I) caught him here walking, on his back laid (him).

Haba xum Hkwe toxo a Hsorre---a reed in the ground put and

suck. a Hēn Hkweba a Hī toxo, ta ko ha Hōō---while one side stays, the other crawls.

TOLEHE, v. to make a garden, to hoe. CIII. (D.B.)

TSA, v. to give, to bring, s. sa. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsa ke lku:---give

me tobacco. tsa ke sekeri---bring me sugar.

TS²A, v. to shoot, to hit, (ts ai-i, past) SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n ts²a Hkum

H shoot a springbok. n ts²ai-i Hgi:---I shot a hyena.

TSA, v. to put on. SIVb. (St.)

TSA, TSA:, TS²A, v. to sleep, to lie. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: H tsa: epwain

___I sleep. NI. (D.B.) -tsa, ts'a: Ex.: ha ka -tsa, _koma ka
 -tsi---he will sleep, to-morrow will come. zu inasi -#khi ri
 ku ts'a:, -zu gu-e k'a: re _inawwa, hai ts'a:---a Bushman dies
 and sleeps, people dig the earth and bury him, he sleeps. NII.
 (Dk.) ts'a: (Ll.) tsa, tsa. Ex.: |xue e |xue, ta shu ha tchu
 tsema, |e tchu, ta tsa--- |xue was |xue, and lay down in his
 little hut, a grass hut, and slept. Tamme ti tsa #nanni---Tamme
 nods with sleep. NIII. (D.B.) ts'a, tsa. Ex.: |gu na dzo:, |ku
 ka t(u a ts'a---night is dark, people lie and sleep. tsa -inam
 ---to nod drowsily.

TSA, TS'A, y. to steal, s. tsaa, t(a. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ko ko m, e ko
 a tsa-sa m---(the moon) looks and sees the stealing. (Schi.) T a.

TS'A, -TSA, y. to hear, to know, s. t(a, -sa, s'a. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:
 tem ka -tsa m |kwisi, mu ku -tsa ka ku-tsi, mu ku ts'aa zu ku
 o-k"wi---first heard my ears, I heard it (wagon) coming, I heard
 the people talking. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a kwa na tsa---I do not
 know.

TSA, y. to warm oneself, EX s. tsaa. CI. (Do.)

TS A, n. thing, emph. ts'aken, pl. ts'oer, t(ueq, t(wit(wi. SI. (B.)
 ts'a, ts'aken. Ex.: n sin di ts'a---I have made the thing. ts'a
 yauki |na---nothing is here. ts'a ba a, |koin |kwan ssho da
 |a ?---what thing is it, that the old man seems to have fought
 about ? han |ne tutu ha qonde, " ts'a de ba a ? u |kwan |koa
 |kia |kaxai---she asked her sons, "what is it? you really seem
 to have got sister!! (Ll.) tss'a. Ex.: tss'a dde xa a, |k'e
 yauki |ne #kakken, o |k'eya e ?---why (for what thing) is it,
 that the people do not speak, if they be people? tss'a (ts'a a)
 a |kuan #en-na, ti e, |koxaiten |kullkuten |kweiten ttuko |ku
 ddo'a e |gauo-ki---a thing that thou shouldst know is that a
 Kafir's nails always are poisonous.

(toa'ko)

TSA, n. water, s. t(a. CIA. (Pa.) CII. (Pa.) Ex.: tsa 3ko---chalk pan,
 (probably water pan). CIIa. (Pa.)

TSA, n. "buchu," = scented herbs, s. sa, t(a, tse. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Misi
 ku nabbo tsa---Missis is gathering buchu. CII. (D.B.)

TSA: n. thorny cucumber, *Citrullus caffer*. NI. (D.B.)

*the following plants were so called: Lepidurus rupestris, Scirpus
 pectinatus, Peltandra, Pelicolum, Buchu, E. Meyer, a Eubera species, Epaltes gariepina, Sheety, Hibiscus, E. Meyer*

TSA, n. ~~XCI.~~ (gravity, fat, soup. CI. (Do.)

TSA, -TSA, TSA[?], TSA[~], num. two, s. sa. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: sa re tsa re

#kebbi ha[~] lne-e---they two are riding one horse. donki o tsa
te -ka: -t[?]i---two donkeys did not come. NII. (LI.) tsa[?], tsa[~],
tsa. Ex.: dju tsa ti #nua[?]---two persons speak. tsa[?] ti u---
two go, or they two go. tchi lne e, tchi tsa, tchi lkao, tchi
#khi---one thing, two things, three things, many things. NIII.
(D.B.) Ex.: #ku[~] _lgo o -ts[?]a---two Bushman men. deve tsa q---
two children are there.

TSAA, v. to steal, rob, plunder, s. tsa, ts[?]a. CI. (Do.)

TSAA, v. to boil, bubble up, to leap, adj. hot, s. tsa. CI. (Do.)

TSAA, n. water, v. to wring out of water, s. tsa, t[?]a. CI. (Do.) Ex.:
tsaa go---to wade in water. tsaa debi---a salt pan (water pan).
tsaa lkodi---rubbish swept down by a flood. tsaa kwaho---foun-
tain, cascade. tsaa ona behwa---a waterless desert. tsaa wa
lgai---to plunge in water.

TSAA NAKASI KOO, v. to make haste. CI. (Do.)

TSABA, n. bird, s. tsama, tsava[?]. NII. (LI.) tsaba. Ex.: #gu ki tcha[?]
tsaba---rain falls upon the birds. tsaba ti uywei[?]---the bird
talks. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsaba ti te -m---birds eat it.

TSABATSAE, v. to play. CIII. (D.B.)

TSACHO, v. to roast, s. tsa. CI. (Do.)

TSAGO-KOLO, n. eye ofm millet. SIId. (Arb.)

TEAHA, v. to understand, s. ts[?]a, -tsa. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akwa mo tsaha
notana kl[?]edza t[?]a: na---he does not understand nicely totalk.

TSA HAI, v. to scorch, tsahaie, to be scorched. CI. (Do.)

TSA HAI, n. sparrow. CI. (Do.)

TSAHO, v. to dig. CI. (Do.)

TSAHO, n. tail, s. tsau. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsaho wa ko sa biso---the
tail is of the wildebeest.

TSAHOBA, v. to speak. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ko tsahoba obe hadzabe---
we speak Bushman.

TSAI, n. agama lizard, 'kogelmann'. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: tsai[~] lgo, tsai[~] -di
---male lizard, female lizard.

TS[?]AI, n. liver, s. t[?]i. CII. (Schi.)

TS[?]AI[~]-A, TS[?]AI[~]-I, TS[?]EI[~]-A, v. to moisten, to dip in fat. SI. (LI.)

tss'ai-a, tss'ai-i, Ex.: i sse tss'ai-a, au kkuerrre-kkuerrre ka
ti e a, ta ttoi gwal ka 'k'u-wa---we shall dip (flesh) into fat

this evening, for a male ostrich is wont to be fat. *hin 'x'x'x'*
ts'ai-i, au ttoi-ta en au ttoi-ta ssuen-thyaloo dip with the ostrich flesh into
TSAIETA, v. to understand, to know, s. ts'a, tsaha. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: the

it (amebi idiga akwa: na tsaieta---some words I do not understand. *ostrich fat.*)

TSAI:JA, v. to be sharp, s. tsi:, to bite. SI. (LI.) ttssaiya. Ex.:

han ha ka ssin iku iku ta ikurken au 'nein, hin koa 'kei kwok

(kwan a ttssaiya---she (the rhinoceros) was wont to put away the
short horn at the hut, both that and the real horn which was sharp)

TSAIN, n. pl. eyes, s. tsaxu. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: han tsain 'u---two eyes.

TSAJE, n. ditch, channel. CI. (Do.) tsaye.

TSAKATSAIJA, TSAKATSE, v. to dance, to play. CI. (D.B.) Ex.: tsakatsaija

kwa muna iki i'joko---danced till here stood the sun. tsakatse

waina me---are playing they all.

TSAKHO, v. to cook, to roast, to bake. CI. (Do.)

TS'AM:-A, TS'AM:-I, v. to drop, to drip. SI. (LI.) ttss'amm-a, ttss'amm-i

Ex.: i-g ine 'kamm i 'ka'kattu, he 'kauken-ka ttss'amm-a hi,

au i-g ine 'kammain 'a---we feel a sensation in the hollows under

our knees, upon which the blood drops as we go along carry-

ing (the game). he ssi 'kho'e 'a 'nein, i, he 'khwa ttss'amm-i

ssi i---then we sat under the hut, and the rain dropped on

us there.

TSAMA, n. knobkerrie, s. tsame, tsamo. SII. (D.B.)

TSAMA, n. bird, s. tsaba, tsava. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: tsama inwi---a big

bird. tsama ma---a little bird. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Gaba iku

tsama---the Mbunda kills a bird. tsama ta khwi---the bird chirps.

TSAMA, n. a wild melon. CI. (Do.)

TSAMA, s. tsama, little. NIIa.ch. (Leb.) tsama.

TSAMAKA, n. bead. SIVb. (St.)

TS'AMKA, negligent. CII. (Schi.)

TS'AMMAS'E, TS'AMMATS'E, v. to poison, to bewitch. SI. (B.) ts'ammass'e,

ts'ammats'e. Ex.: siten 'kwan ine e 'kukux'e 'hin, au siten

ka ts'ammass'e 'gaue-li 'ha---we ran away, when we had poisoned

the Day's Heart's wife. si kan e 'kabbeya, ti e, si se

(na ts'e 'kogen-inuin-tara---we are those who conspired together,
that we should bewitch the lynx. *ts'am*)

TSA³MME, n. whip, s. tsama, tsamo. NII. (Ll.) tssamme.

TSAMO, n. stick, s. tsama, tsa³mmē. CI. (Do.)

TSA³ŋ, v. to assent. NII. (Ll.) tsan̄. Ex.: ná ti tsan̄, ná ti n̄---I assented, I said yes.

TSAN̄, n. nose, s. -ts⁷ũ, -sũ, tsŋ, t⁷ũ. NII. (Ll.) tsan̄. NIII. (D.B.)
Ex.: -tsan̄ ŋ---a nose it is.

TSANASE, raw. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: lka m ka tsanase---do not eat it raw.

TSAN̄GANA, v. to become mature, reach the age of puberty. NIII. (D.B.)
Ex.: dzema lka¹lka¹ lku ti t⁷ũ, daba dzema ki o tsan̄gana---
a big girl people marked, a little girl ^hwo had reached the
age of puberty.

TSANI, v. to dance. NIII. (V.) tsani

TSANI, n. cord made of sanseveria. NIII. (D.B.)

TSAO, v. to milk, tsaowe, to be milked. s. tsau. CI. (Do.)

TSAO, many. CI. (Do.) Ex.: tsao chware --- (many people) crowd, company.

TSAPALE, v. to dig. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: t⁷okwa man tsapale---a hole
is dug.

TSAPANE, n. stick for digging. CIII. (D.B.)

TSAR, TSARU, n. warthog. NII. (Sh.)

TSARA, V. 1) to stop, 2) to divide, to open. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: lga ro
-tsi, lga ra ka tsara---the rain has come, the rain has stop-
ped. ka lka¹m tgi ka, si ts⁷ra ka---when the sun rises, we
stop (dancing). kwi ka lke:, kwi ke tsara---make shut (book),
make open. NII. (Ll.) tsara--to divide (as the fibres of
a feather.

TSARA, interrog. what? why? SI. (Ll.) tsara, tsara, tss'ara. Ex.:
i lku¹an yauki tenna, ti e, ssa ka tsara inu e---we did not

TSARA, adj. swift. CI. (Do.)

TSARAA, adj. easy. CI. (Do.)

TSARA KA, adv quickly. CI. (Do.)

TSARAKA DHAN, v. to be in a rage. CI. (Do.)

TSARAO, adj. light, quick, fast. CI. (Do.)

TSARASI KAHE, v. to be in a hurry. C.I. (Do.)

TSARE, n. berries. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: lkaudzi tsare ko tum tama---the
lkaudzi berries we do not eat.

TSARI, n. small kaross worn on shoulders. SIV. (D.B.)

TSARI, n. chair, NII. (V.) tsari.

TSAROKWE, n. a Bushman tribe related to the Naron. CII. (D.B.)

TSARU, v. to choke, to suffocate. CI. (Do.)

TSARU, n. secretary bird. NII. (LL.) tsaru.

TSARUWE, v. to lie down, as cattle. CI. (Do.)

TSA-SI, n. sleeping-place, s. tsa. NII. (LL.) tsa-si, tsa-ssi. Ex.:
Ex.: e ti !xi inubbo, ti nin-a inubbo kxe zau shu-ssi, zau
tsa-ssi---we break off a wooden arrow, setting the wooden
arrow upright in the woman's place of lying down, the woman's
sleeping-place.

TSA-SI, TSA:SN, n. sister, prob. younger sister., s. tasiq, tsihi.
Ex.: NII. (LL.) tsa-ssin. Ex.: a tsa-ssin---thy sister. (V.)
tsasn, pl. tsasnsn.

TSATHI, n. robber, thief, s. tsaa, to steal. CI. (Do.)

TSATSA, v. to go, to start. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso seta _dza: ba t
tsn tsatsa---when the moon comes, we shall start.

TSA:TSANI, v. to tickle, to do gently. NII. (V.) tsatsani---to tickle.
(LL.) tsatsanni, to do gently. Ex.: uni tsatsanni---put
down (the thing) gently.

TSATSANU, v. to work. NII. (LL.) tsatsanu.

TS[?]ATS[?]AXUKON, s. ts axau.

TSATSIA, v. to disappear. CI. (Do.)

TS[?]AU, TSAU, v. to milk, s. tsao. SI. (B.) ts'auu. Ex.: korowaken ine
ts'auu te ha !khwei !ki au !xe---the jackal milked in her
breast milk into the Bushman rice. (LL.) ttssau. SII. (D.B.)
Ex.: saa xamma kien tsau---bring the cow, that we may milk.
q ts[?]au:ts[?]au: mirriq---I milk the goats. SIVb. (St.) ts[?]au.
NI. (D.B.) Ex.: m ku-tsi, -tsi !ga:, _!gwa ka ts[?]au gume---
I have come, come to stay, in the evening to milk cows. CII.
(Schi.) Tau.

TSAU, TSAUTSAU, -TS[?]AU, v. to become fat. CI. (Do.) tsau, tsautsau.
CII. (D.B.) Ex.: xasa ta ko fu, xas kwe -ts[?]au---these we
eat, with them become fat.

TSAU, TSAU, v. to arise, to awake, to get up, to take up. NI. (D.B.)
Ex.: zu ngu, ^{ha-g toau} ~~put~~ it down, and take it up. NII. (Dk.) ts[?]a[?] no
---to stand up, get up. (LL.) tssau, tsau, tsau. Ex.: ha tssau
---she arises. ha zau ti ovi, "xue, na to ssin a, ina tsau"

---his wife says, "lxue, I now see thee; awake." ha kue "h^o-h^o",
 ta tsau, tá ti thau---he said, "oho", and got up, and walked. NIII.
 (D.B.) Ex.: Gova ki kxaua lau, ke tsau, ke t{iq---the Mbunda
 trapped a buck, which jumped up and cried. Ikam na t{u, kovekove
 na tsau, a tsau ta iq---the sun sleeps, at dawn gets up, gets up
 and ~~sleeps~~ sits.

TSAU, n. tooth, tusk, point, bill, edge. NI. (D.B.) tsausi, tsousi, teeth.
 (Pa.) tsaus-i. NII. (Dk.) ts²au: (LL.) tssau, tsau, pl. tsau-ssin.
 Ex.: dju tssau---a person's tooth. tsaba tssau---bird's bill.
 !kú ti lá Ngoba kó tchi é, !xó tsau, Ngoba ti lá !kú gommi---the
 Bushmen give the Makoba this thing, an elephant's tusk, the Makoba
 give the Bushmen a bull. #ke tssau é---an arrowhead (quartz) edge
 it is. !garru tsau---knobkirrie point. NIII. (D.B.) Gole tsau
 ka ga #xá---Gole's tooth has been filed. !kú tsausq !ko:a #xá---
 Bushmen teeth are not filed.

TSAU, n. nose, end of quill. NII. (LL.) s. tsú, -sú. tsau, tssau. Ex.:
 ha ti o^{wi} ha tsau---he spoke through his nose. !ywi tssau---
 quill end, of feather.

TSAU, n. brother, s. tsi. NII. (LL.) tsau.
 TSÁU, n. woman, female, s. dzau. dzou. NII. (Leb.) tsau, bride. Ex.: tsau !qná
 ---old woman. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: m tsau,---my wife. Gova gua tsau
 kwa q---Gova took a wife over there. (Pa.) tsau.

TSAU, n. 1) hand, finger, arm. 2) tail. s. t{au. CI. (Do.) Ex.: tsau
 kakho---to embrace. tsau !kham---to clap hands. tsauo---palm of
 hand. tsau !kono---to wag the tail. CIa, CIIb., CII, CIIa. (Pa.)
 hand. CIII. (D.B.) tail.

TSÁUKWE, n. name of a tribe of Bushmen related to the Naron, living

in the Kwachanei. NI, CII. (D.B.)
 -TSAUR v. a ground creeper with edible fruit. NII (LL.) tsauru.
 TSAU TSEBBU, v. to be weak. SI. (LL.) tssautssebbu. Ex.: au !khoa
 !kel!keya !kum, !khoa !kiten ya¹uki !ne !kulkuita, han !ne tssau
 tssebbu---when the rain is like mist, the rain liquid is not
 strong, it is weak.

TS²AVA, n. bird, s. tsaba, tsama. NII. (Dk.) ts²ava. (V.) ts'awa.

TSAWA, n. name. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsawa aije Mboga---my name is Mboga.

TSAXAU, TS²AXAU, TSAKU, TS²AXU, TSAXEM, TSAXE. n. eye, berry. SI. (B.)
 ts'axau, pl. ts'axaiten, ts'axaitaken. Ex.: ts'axau e loai---

to 'ato'ax taken