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D63/342 SP

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 ocuurs as initial sound and as ending.

PA, SIIb. pers. pron. 2nd pers. pl. you, s. ba, u. (Mg.) Ex.: pa !kwa---you wait. pa ǂ?aice---you sing.

PA, NIII. n. father, s. ba. (D.B.) Ex.: m pa ki ǁke:---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.: ɔnɔ ku paa-ku ina---I am grown up. ǁgɔbaija tsɔʃebi paana---there is great cold. pakapaa bek"au paana---a very big elephant. paan akwite ja Buruku---an old boy is Buruku.

PAKAPAÁ, CIII. adj. big, old, s. paa. (D.B.) Ex.: niŋgi pakapaá nanaje Dondui---the big doctor is over there at Dondui. sɛta pakapaá---the full moon. ɔla pakapaá me---the eldest child, he. pakapaá ko iʃo teko---greater is the sun than you.

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

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

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

PALAPAA, CIII. adj. younger. (D.B.) Ex.: pakapaá Gisoja, Makanjaŋge e palapaa---the elder Gisoja, Makanjaŋge 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.: !kũ a -txa pampam, a tsaba ǁkaǁka,---Bushmen shoot the pampam, which is a big bird.

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

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

PANDʒUPE, PANDʒUBI, CIII. a certain tree yielding poison used for arrows. (D.B.) Ex.: pandʒupe tsé́ti je, he tl?emutsu---the

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

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

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

PAŋGWE, NIII. n. Indian hemp, dagga. (D.B.) Ex.: _Goba |kwi ‾|kũ paŋgwe ---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', pára. Ex.: pār'ᵻe !kū---two horses. pára |aityi---mare.

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

PASAKO, CIII. n. left hand. (D.B.) Ex.: pasako hako, akwitibá 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.)

PATAKUʃIA, 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.)

PẼ, NIII. n. a certain plant of which the leaf is smoked. (D.B.)

-PE, CIII. pl. ending of n., prob. f. sometimes used as pron. s. -be, -bi, -pi. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁa-pe samaka-be---three stones. hats-pe pi e---leaves they are. marundi-pi bahé-pe aá 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 |né ǁnai---you have seen the hut.

PELATITA, CIII. v. to recover, get well. (D.B.) Ex.: kweko iʃo xlaa ti, ako pelatita, kweko iʃo xlaa, missi--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 tʃĩŋ kwe pembe---a goat is crying. !kũ kula pembe---Bushmen have no goats.

PEMBE, CIII. v. to fall (rain). (D.B.) Ex.: púxla nána, takɔ so pembe---ati
if he walks about, then falls rain.

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

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

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

PƐRI, SI. n. goat, s. ~~pembe, puli, pudi~~ biri. [Nama pirip] (B.) péri. Ex.:
péri-θpuá---a kid. péri e !kū---two goats.

PƐʃI, NIII. n. pipe. (D.B.)

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

PHA, CI. v. to bite. (Do.)

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.
elatija--boy. elati-pi--boys. tʃéketa pi bunduki---they
are putting away the gun.

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

PIÁ, CIII. up to, on, s. piama. (D.B.) Ex.: hámana 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 tsɔko e se
tl?ɔʃote---put it in the ashes to roast it.

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

PIƐ, PIEBI, PIEPI, PIEPE. CIII. num. two. [Swa. pili.] (D.B.) Ex.:
Hadzabi piebi
tlemebi piebiʃ---two men, two Bushmen. Baladʒa a Ntogo
ha-khame piepi. ---Baladʒa and Ntogo went, the two. tʃi:a
mo akwitipe ʃamope piepe---he married two Isanzu women.
isi piƐ-je e---this ~~kkx~~ 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 ɔlako---crying is the child.
kotuwa kl?uma ja pipi---close the grave and cry. pipi ma
kwetl?ea---cries the jackal or cries of the jackal.

PIRI, n. goat, s biri, pers. SI. (Lich).

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

for the nail. Misai a-kha mo !étsa na, tʃa:tia mo, hateea pisè upukwatina---Misai has gone to his hut, he is ill, has got a thorn in his foot.

PISI, PIʃI:, SV. n. horse, pl. pisila, piʃi:le. (D.B.). Ex.: Maki a ǁka³le ka ǁgwai

PISI, CIII. n cook. [Swa. mpishi] (D.B.) Ex.: tsitʃa:ja mendabi ɛ pisi---washing clothes is the cook. a mugɔŋgo ampuli pisibi---playing about are the cooks. ʃi, ǁka³le ʃke pisi – Maki has ridden (coming here) ridden on a horse. pisi:la ka ǁnu:m – two horses. ea xolaxáte piʃi:– he has tied the horse.

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

-PɔI:, SI. v. to arise, jump up (imitation of sound) (Ll.) ppɔ̄. Ex.: a !kú a ǁkoén wái-ta !kaúkaken ǁkhõá ssi !ku ppɔ̄---thou art the one who seeest, the springbok's children seem as if (they) would arise (they had been lying down.)

PO, PɔI, PO-U, NII.,NIII.,CIIb. n. sidestriped jackal. NII. (Ll.) pó, pɔ̄, póu. Ex.: pó ti mm̀ !au-ma---the jackal eats the little buck. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a txa -pɔ, a m -pɔ---shoot the jackal, eat the jackal. CIIb. (Bal. & Zuk.) po.

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

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

POKU, NII. n. reedbuck. (Sh.) (Ll.) póku. Ex.: póku ti ɔ̨mm ǁnɔ̨á, tá e ǁgú shi---the reedbuck eats reeds, for it is a water thing.

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

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

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

PɔPɔ, CIII. n. a large buck called by the Isanzu swale. (D.B.) Ex.: !néa dʒendʒai, !néatɔ tʃi:ta pɔpɔ-ko---springs the leopard, springing seizes the ~~buck~~ ewe.

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

PɔTLAWA, CIII. v. to break, (wood), cut down. (D.B.) Ex.: pɔtlawa mi ukwabitʃi---they break it with hands.

PU, SI. noise of flying stick. (Ll.) ppŭ. Ex.: jùken há !ne kúi',"!kab beta ssétɔ̨n, jù tẽ ggumm", he ha há !ne kúi, hábbu ppŭ,ppŭ,ppŭ, ppŭ, ppŭ, ppŭ, !kúbbu tẽ ssà ǁkhá---the beetle said,"get out of the way, the beetle is throwing", and he threw habbu ppu, ppu, ppu, ppu, ppu, letting fly the stick.

PU, PU:, CIII. adv. up, on, overhead. (D.B.) Ex.: Dɔndu hiina, pu:ha---Dɔndu is on this side, over there. a mo tʃi:ta han!a pakai, a mo pu kú:ta---he took a big stone and put it on top. iʃo pu

huba---the sun is overhead.

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

!khoo---goatherd.

PUDUMO !GEXEE, CI. n. mason bee. (Do.)

PUKÚ, CIII. v. to shut. (D.B.) Ex.: pukú 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.) puḿ. Ex.: ǹ ǂxam̆ma̋ hă sĕ sĕ́ puḿ !kwa͡

---I fetched him to come and pump water.

PUŋGU, XIII. n. meal , [Mbunda vunga] (D.B.) Ex.: Gɔva _!nwi, ta ʃɛla dʒu kwe puŋgu---the Mbunda barter, and wax people (give) for meal.

PUPU, NII. n. train, "puffpuff". (L1.) pŭ́-pŭ. Ex.: ná ti ù pŭ́-pŭ tchù---I went to the puffpuff's house (railway station).

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

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

R, ɗ, ɾ.

D63/342 2p

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 !kũ as a voiced alveolar, spoken with only one vibration.

Doke calls this the "flapped retroflex consonant" and writes it ɗ. He says:"ɗis one of the difficult sounds of ʗhũ: for the European to "acquire. Under certain circumstances it 'sounds like' d, under others "like r or l. ɗ,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 for- "wards. The vocal chords are in vibration during the production of the "sound, which is hence a voiced one."

Of the ǂkhomani ɾ he writes:" ǂkhomani speakers use neither the "rolled r nor the liquid l, but regularly employ the flapped lateral "consonant (ɾ). 'The flapped lateral is not a continuant, but is enun- "ciated 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 ɾ in ǂkhomani."

The same sound occurs also in ǀauni.

Bleek and Lloyd found in ǀxam a regular r, a sound between r and n, written $n^{r \text{ or } \tilde{r}}_{\wedge}$, and a sound between r, n, and l, written $\overset{l}{r}$ or $\overset{\sim}{\underset{l}{r}}$. But these intermediate sounds are found in second syllables.

RA, SI. interrog. part. used with others. (Ll.) ră. Ex.: ǀne ǁxkoényaŭ, ttssă ră ǂxa á, ǀkhé ǀne kokóáken ttssūwă ã--- **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 "áu te" teme,"ne ra ǀkã"---beans,

therefore I"give me" said, "that I can plant". a ǀkèrri k"au re i:, Namani ko hã̀---when a boy I was, the Nama came. !nu: ra ko, !nu: re ga !nu:ʃa---I have built, I will build a hut.

RE, CII. s. ra.

RE, RI, NI. v. part. express. continuous action. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkʌŋ re -kwi ---the sun is hot. sa re tsa re ǂkebi hã̀ ǀneé---the two are riding one horse. gome -tsa ǀkãekau, re hi -tsi-siŋ ǁga:---two oxen are ~~yoked~~, these are waiting. hai o ǀnée: ri ǂkãũ---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.

ʃI, SIIa. v. to take. (Dk.)

RRRRR, SI. exclamation. (Ll.) Ex.: hẽ̆ !kăńn !hăń hẽ̆ ǂa, hẽ̆ kkŭ:"rrrrr, !kă!kárro wwẽ̆, ṅ xă yáuki ssẽ̆ !kẽ̃ǁõũ ṅ ǀnĩ̃ hã̃ ?ǂ--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.) rrrú. Ex.: ǀgãra kaǹ swẽnya ṅ ǁkũ̃ ǀna, ǀgãra kaǹ kaǹ ǀkè hhó, rrrú kaǹ ǀkè̃ hhó---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. (Ll.) Ex.: !kú ru koã ã ǀkuei. ǀkã̀, ha ǀkhúruá ke ǁ~khwĭ-ta eṅ---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, ra. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu oási ka ru ǂau ka au ʃore---all people want to receive tobacco.

ʤU, NII. n. people, s. dʒu, ʒu. (Dk.)

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

RU 'KUŋ, NI. adj. ill. (P.) ru 'kung.

RU-TE, ~~NII~~ NIa. ch. n. neck. (Leb.) rŭ-tè.

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

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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 become.
used as v. part. shall, will, SI. (B.) ssā. ss'ā, ssa. ~~The short pronunciation is often found before other verbs, or to express become~~

Ex.: ssāgen ssā---the eland comes. !kúkō sań yauki ǁx̃ā hă ss'á di !ā kō---the other shall not again come to make another fight. ha ssā !uxe wāi, au ǁoíñyań !kuǵ !ne !é---he comes to run after the springbok, when the sun sets. (~~!ki ssa---to take come, to bring~~). (Ll.) ssā. Ex.: !kĭ ssa---to take come, to bring. ǁ̆kōken !kĭ ssá hi !i---wood bring us (for the) fire. (said to one person) ǁ̆kōken !kĭ ssáuí hĭ !i--- wood bring us (for the) fire. (said to several persons.) !waxu kań !kuí-tă, hăń ǁkóá, hă ssā !kainya, au kkuérrĕ-kkuérrĕ---the sky is white, it seems, it becomes green in the evening. SII. (D.B.) sa, sa:. Ex.: ǁõi !ne sa, ha ǁka ŋ---the sun comes, it burns me. hŋ kẽwa, !ka:$^{ɜ}$ sa ⁻se he: n ⁻ǂko---rain will come and fall. hŋ sa:---they run, they come. SIIa. (Mg.) sa. Ex.: a kɔ$^{r}$ɔ sa ǁkei !ka ---jackal come (to the) girl. a ǁgaĩ ceŋ !kui sa ǁgai !ka---wolf-- come back (to) girl. sa x⁻u---shall stop. SIIb. (Mh.) sā. Ex.: n' sa'---I come. n$_{o}$ sa$_{ı}$--- 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 Johannisburg ǂkonaa--- the !auni have come to Johannisburg to beg. ha _ǁaru 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 ʘpwe---we will eat meat.

SA, v. to bring, to give, s. saa. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: Misis sa |hoku ‾!xe |hoku e |na:‾---Missis gives |hoku a handkerchief for |hoku's head. sa ke !kha ke n kian ||k"wĩ---bring me water,I am thirsty. sa Θbo ke ‾bring me wood. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sa ni |i---give me fire. he sa stulosi---he brought a chair.

SÃ , v. to sit,set down ,put down, stay, s. sala, -sã-sã, so, IV. o.ʌ (D.B.) Ex.: |ga:‾kei ki se _ǂgã nara _!wara, |ne ko sã ||ʌn ‾ǂke--- granny comes to bring tsama to the maiden sitting on the hut floor. n ka sã ta---I have put it down. n sã ki |kɛn té e, ||kobe ge sã ku ~~xxxxx~~ ǂkuika de _dau---I am staying to-day, ||kobe stayed yesterday.

SA, SAA, ~~XX~~ v. to rest. CI. (Do.)

SA, pers. pron. 1st pers. plur. excl. we, s. si. $IIa. (Mg.) Ex.: sa ǂko ǂkwaa: ǂga---we (I & my lover) speak clear.

SA. root of pers. pron. 2nd pers. thou, you, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ CII. (D.B.) 1) used with endings: sing. m. sa-ʧa, f. sa-ʃa, dual. m. sa-ʧara, sa-ʧau, f. sa-ʃara, sa-ʃau, c. sa-ʃkhara; pl. m. sa-ʧi, f. sa-ʃi, sa-ʃau. 2) used without ending poss. sing. thy. Ex.: |nis ǂgobeʃa ti-diʃa i:, sa ǂgobe tama a---this bag is mine, ~~thyx~~ bag it is not.

SA, pers. pron. 3rd pers. plur. or dual., they, their, prob. short for si sã---they two. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ||nai ‾tsa tse, sa ba ‾ǂkei, sa tai ‾ǂkei, ǂno ‾tsa---two brothers these, their father is dead, their mother is dead, two orphans. NII. (Ll.) sa, ssa. Ex.: sá ti ǂhau---they walk. má ti tchũ ssá---thou blowest at them. ssá ti tchũ me---they blow at me. |xué bá é, |xué ǂkumm é, sa sã gu |xué---|xue's father was there, |xue's ~~mother~~ father-in-law was there, they two took hold of |xue. NIII. (D.B.) dame tsa, sa ||ga _||naa---two women, they are standing up.

SÃ, SA, num. two, s. tsa, zã, dzã:. NII. (Dk.) sã:. (Ll.) sã́, sã, sʂa. Ex.: má ti |á é ssa ko !num---thou dost present us two with the stone. |xué gú ha !nué, ta |ù ha !nué kue !kuni sã́---|xue took his bag, and filled his bag with two palm fruits. ha dzaú sã́ ti ssin ha---his two wives saw him.

_SA:, v. to pick up from the ground. NII. (V.) sã̀.

SA, prep. of, also used as poss. pron. 3rd pers. sing., its, his, her, s. ma. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: hɛma sa aijako---the tent of the mother. edzeme sa Tavaʃi piɛpɛ---the wives of Tavaʃi are two. tsiŋgaɔko, letl'emepe ǂoobe sa, iʃa kɔmatiko---the gemsbok, very long are its horns, like the eland. ǀkía ma atama sá---look for its blood. ahapi sa-bi, upukwape sa-pée---his teeth, his feet.

SA, conj. and, with. NII. (Dk.) sa. Ex.: sã: sa sã---two and two,(four). (V.) sá. Ex.: dzã́ sá dzã---two and two,(four). (Ll.) sá. Ex.: ǀxu̯é ǀne é sá ha ǁhã́---ǀxue was alone with his son. ha tái sá ha bá ti !kumm ha---his mother with his father buried him.

—SÃ:, n. buchu, a fragrant herb, snuff. ǂ. tʃã, tsã, tsẽ. [Nama sãb]. SI. (Ll.) ssã́. Ex.: hă ǁxum ǀnĕ kkoïtya oă̋, i, ŏ ssã́, o há kă, hă oă̋ ssĕ ǀkiǀki ssã́ ǂkwai---she (the new maiden) also fumigates her father with buchu, for she wishes her father may have the scent of the buchu. SII. (D.B.) sã. Ex.: n ǀk'ẽ:n sã, n ǀé sã !ʔu !gwai---I grind buchu, I put buchu into the tortoiseshell (snuff-box). NII. (Dk.) sã:---snuff. (Ll.) sã́. Ex.: siń !gú ti e Háiǁumm; hi !nu̯érre ti t'umm !kṹ !nu̯érre, ta !kṹ ti ǁamma hi ku̯e shí, ka !gú ti e sã́---their name is Haiǁumm; their country is near the !kũ country, and the !kũ buy from them the thing of which the name is sa.

SA:, n. eland. SI.(B.) ss 'ā, emph. ssāaken, ssāgen, poss. ssá-ga. Ex.: ssāaku̯en ǁnau, ss'ā ǀkūku̯en, ssāăken ǀkūku̯en tāẽ---the eland does this (when) the eland dies, the eland dying goes away. ṅ hĩ̯ ssá-ga ã̃---I eat eland's flesh. (Ll.) ssā, ssāgen. Ex.: !kw'ā, hé kŏ ssā, ǀkággen-kă tchuenyaṅ é---the hartebeest and the eland the Mantis's things are. ssāgen ā ǀkággen hhã̄ oă̋ ă ã̆ hă ã̃ zzū---the eland is one to whom the Mantis once gave wasps. SII. (D.B.) sa, pl. sagən. Ex.: sa a !kweinja---the eland is far. sa ǀgaiki---female eland. sa ǂgo:---male eland. sagən !nai---many elands. ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ SIV. (D.B.) sa:, prob. a ǂkhomani word, s.!kã̃. SVIa. (Kr.) sā. Ex.: !gĭń ǀgoai a ǀa ǁũ̃i aa, an k'x'ou hã̃ sā ga an---little man thou diest to-day, thou shalt not ear eland's flesh.

~~SAA, v. to bring, fetch~~

SAÄ, v. to bring, fetch, come from, s. sa. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: kwa do ki saá ʘboke---that man brings me wood. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: saá i Kalahari n-si ǂkõasi---(I) brought from the Kalahari my dog. u na saä ti Johannisburg k"auo---they come from Johannisburg in the twilight.

SAÄ, SA, v. to hear, understand, feel, try, smell, s. ʃaä. NII. (Ll.) sǎä, ssǎää, sá, ssá. Ex.: tchiń, e sǎa---cry, that we may hear. Dáé, sá me, a ba bá ǁnǎ ?---Da, hear me, did they father's father refuse? ná ti ssǎää Dáma ɔywì---I understand the Herero language. ǀkaḿ ǀgí, ta kǔú ha, tá ha sǎáá ǁkam, ta sau---the sun rose and burned him, and he felt the sun and rose up. !kań gó-ssiń ttamma, tá ha gu, ta ǁkú sǎä, tá ka ǁkú djá---the tree flowers fell, and he took (one), and smelt trying it, and it smelt nice. ta ǂkuó ti sǎä maíya ǀnó, ta ǁké tsema---and a dog smells the maiya skin (odour), and dies a little (faints). NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma -saä Fuelu a ǁkaŋ -kwi---I hear Fuelu who is speaking. a -ǀkwi saä---you do not hear.

SÃ:A, XXX adj. fat, s ʃweŋ, ɣyŋ, soa, soẽ. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: toi e ǁkã, a sã:a---the ostrich is nice and fat.

SA-AA, exclamation of pain. SI. (Ll.) ssaaa. Ex.: ha há ǀne kúi,"ssaaa", au ha há ǀkáu hó ha te-ta ã---he exclaimed "saaa", as he cut off his thigh's flesh.

SÁAKO, n. a waterbird. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sáako iʃi ako, kɔmi a gɔgɔgɔko a malana, tl?ǂmako sáako; awanikaka a ǂkaijako ; kwa ko pipí sa:, sa:, sa:,i---the saako like this is, smaller(are ) the gɔgɔgɔko 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. (B.B.)

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

SAI-I, v. to sneeze at, s. sũ:. SI. (Ll.) ssaii. Ex.: haṅ ǀku-g ǀne ǀxuórri tá, au wai, au haṅ ɣaúki ǀne ǁkhoúǁkhou ǂká, au haṅ tátti wai ǀké ta ssaii i au ǁgá---he lay in wait for the springbok, 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.: tʃɔma nána a Saiko---iron (I) buy from the Saiko.

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

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

SAKAMINA, v. to devour, to seize (?) CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: duduk"ɛja ko so sákamina---a lion devours (?) us.

SAKɔN, v. shall, form of sa or saŋ. SI. (B.) ssaken. Ex.: tó i" gwāi ā ||nau, ha ~~xxxx~~ |kúken, !khwéten ssaken ts'ú hho |kúken Θua--- the cock ostrich does this, he dies, the wind shall (comes to) blow up the little feather.

SAKɔNSAKɔN, v. to rattle. SI. (Ll.) ssákenssáken. Ex.: hiṅ ||kuáṅ ywā áken, hiṅ ||kuáṅ ssáken-ssáken, ău ssi |ne !k'õá---they (the dancing rattles) sound well, they rattle, as we dance.

SAKO, v. to bring, s. sa, saa. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: sako |k'ẽsi no ha ||ku ||ko ---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.: unu ásse ati nina, ita ||ák"eta, salameta tina ásseta elata tsetibi---a man sleeps at the water to shoot it, in a shelter, sleeps made of bushes.

SAM, n. breast, bosom, teat, udder. ~~kx~~ CI. (Do.) sãm.

SAMA, v. form of sɛmɛ to eat, s. sameta. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃia ota samaki, jo sama ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ ---catch we fish to eat. ~~xxxxx~~ tseloálo kwa:ta oṅ samá ---the paauw caught I eat.

SAMAKA, num. three. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: samaka e ami---three these are. ||ape smaka-pe---three stones. !uŋgu!uŋgu ássowako, o ||zápi samá-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 sɛmɛ to eat, s sama. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: dʒendʒai tʃi:ta pɔpɔko su sameta---the leopard caught the buck and ate it. gwa-diso sámeta manako---the vulture eats meat.

SA:MI, n. whip. NII. (Dk.) sa:mi.

SAMOŋ, n. fist. CI. (Do.) samong.

SAMTETERE, n. a small kind of grass. NII. (Ll.) ssammtetére.

SAŋ, SAⁱŋ, v. to come, a form of sa, se, also used as v. part. shall, will, should, would. SI. (B.) sań, ssań, ssạń. Ex.: he !kwań!kwãn hiń ẽ, a ã Hạmm-ssọëń, ákẹn ǀne ssań kokkonna kke hĩ---these pots are those which thou who art the Devourer-of-things, thou camest to swallow for me. !k'wã ǀne ssạń !kũxe si---the harte-beest came and chased us. hé ti hiǹe ẽ, si yauki sań ǂkuã---therefore we shall not hunt (for food.) (Ll.) ssạń. Ex.: ha !hãu, ha ssạń ǁkoen ǁneiń---he afterwards, he will look at the nest. hăn ǂĩ, ti ẽ, há ssă ǀxă ttóĭ ttẽ, ttóĭ ssạń !uhaiten---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 ʃa---bring water.

SA:N, n. dress. [Nama saràn] (V.) sān.

SANA, v. to be rested, ~~XX~~ convalescent, s. sa. CI. (Do.)

SANDAWE, n. name of a tribe. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: upukwape ma Sandawe---the feet of the Sandawe.

SAŋGANA, v. to find. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: núbeja ówa bárako, tawa ŋɔ saŋgana 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.)

SÃO, v. to sit, s. so, suen. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkamǁari ki sãõ, n sãõ ke !gʔa---ǀkamǁari sits, I sit on the ground.

SÃO, n. millet. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _gɔva ǀkaa sãõ---the Mbunda give millet.

SAchI, v. to visit. NII. (Dk.)

SA-chI, n. seat. ~~XX~~ NII. (Dk.) 'sachi.

SASA, v. to cure, sasae, to be cured. CI. (Do.)

-SÃ-SÃ:, v. to rest, s. sãõ, sa, saa. SI. (Ll.) ssã-ssã . Ex.: ha ǁnau, i ssã-ssã ss'o, ŏ i, ha ǁkho !gwẽ sshŏ i---he does this, we sit resting ourselves, he sits up opposite to us.

SÃSÃ:NI, v. to tickle. NII. (Dk.) sãsã:ni.

SA-SIŋ, n. younger sister, s. tsa-siŋ. NII. (Ll.) sa-ssiń, ssa-ssiń. Ex.: zaú-ma ti é e să-ssiń, ta ǁgóö-ma ti é é ssiń---a little girl is our younger sister, and a little boy is our younger brother.

SAʃA, pers. pron. 2nd pers. f. thou, dual sa-ʃi, sa-ʃau, you, s. sa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: saʃa !kũ, tire !kũ tama---thou (f.) goest, I go not. sa-ʃau ka ǀe:re---you (women) can fetch wood.

SATS, pers. pron 2nd pers. sing. thou, thy, s. sa, sa-tʃa. CII. (Schi.) *saz.*

SA-TʃA, pers. pron. 2nd pers. m. sing. thou, dual. sa-tʃara, sa-tʃau, pl. sa-tʃi, s. sa, sats. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: sa-tʃara ko mi---to you(two men) I speak. keim ko ǁeixaba ǁxau ʃe, !nauba ǁeija ǁkum, a na,"sa-tʃi ǁga kwe-tʃi i, ke !kũ,ha !gwiba ʃe na, na !num, na !geian k"o:", ta mi---then the captain a knife took,the rope cut 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 !nwiakwe--- comes out the sparrow. NII. (Dk.) saʊ̯, to jump. (Ll.) sáu, sau̍, sàu. Ex.: ta !xué e !xué, ta sáu, ta gú ǂnĕ́ǂnèbbi---and !xue was !xue, and rose up, and took hold of the woodpigeon. ha tai̍ ti shù ti e̍...!kam ti ǂnáu, !xó taí ti sau̍---its mother slept here...the sun set, the elephant mother awake.

SAU, SAU:, v. & n. to hunger, be hungry, hunger, want. NII. (Dk.) saʊ̯:. (Ll.) sáu, sau̍. Ex.: ha tsá sáu kue !kam sá---he slept hungering for two days. ma ǁkéya sáu, sáu ti !kún 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 !um---roast the birds in the ashes. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: ha gú tsxa̍n, ta sáu, ta shù---he took the lizard, and covered (it) with hot earth, and lay down. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma sau ǁkũ tsaba ---I bake in the ashes the bird.

SAU, v. to save. [Nama sõu.] NI. (D.B.) Ex.: !xu xan !xum me, ne sau me noxoba---God wil (?) hear me, that he save me once more.

SAU̍, v. to hide. CII. (Schi.)

SAU̍, v. to scrape, to work (a skin). SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: !go,ŋ ka !ne sau̍--- the leather bag, I do work it.

SA̍U̍, v. to be quick, be fleet, often used as adverb. SI. (B.) ss'au̍, ssau̍. Ex.: tai̍ ss'au̍ !ku̍ ss'ā ; i !kúi̍ten---come forward quickly, we return. (Ll.) ssau̍, ssāu̍. Ex.: ha !ku !né ta !ká, au há yáuki !ne ssau̍---he is stiff, when he is not fleet.

SAU̍, n. bread. NII. (Ll.) sau̍.

SAU, n. woman, wife, usually zau, dzau. NII. (Ll.) sáu. Ex.: djú sà tĭ ǁhé, sáu sà---two persons pound, two women.

SA̍U:, n. scent. NII. (Ll.) ssau̍. Ex.: !nŭhí ssau̍---mouse scent.

SAUA, n. winter, s. sau oko, ʃauba. [Nama sãob.] SIV. (D.B.)

SAUKO, n. a bird with a long bill & long neck eaten by Bushmen. NII.
(Ll.) Ex. saúko ti ŭmm ǃoú---the sauko bird eats the little buck.

SAU OKA, n. winter time, s. saua, ʃauba. CI. (Do.)

SAU-SIŋ, n. pl. teeth, usually tsau-siŋ. NII. (Ll.) ssau-ssiń.

SA:XA, n. man's apron, s. sa:bi. SVI. (D.B.)

SA ǃNWA:, little (of degree). SIVb. (St.)

SA ǁGAU, 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.: ǃkaó ǃkwã̀ ǃk'wā ǃkhóu, ǁxá Θua se ǃkámmeń ǃk'wá ǃná ; tá ǁkáxai ǃkè ssho, ha se x̌wain tti ǃk'wá ǁ̆koe̋, ta i ǃkú ss'e ǃkamman ǃx̌worri---cut and break off the hartebeest's neck, (so that) younger sister may carry the hartebeest's head, for elder sister sitxxxg yonder, she shall carry the hartebeest's back, for we must carrying return home. (Ll.) sse, sse̋. Ex:. ha sse̋ ǃkwáń, ǃk'e̋ kuiten sse̋ sse̋ hă--- he will beckon, (that) the other people may come to him. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha sé ki-i, ha ǁá ǁŋ---she comes here, she goes home. ha xeinki sé siŋ kitʃen---her mother comes to work (in the) kitchen. ǃka: ŋ, ŋ se ǁkáǁka ŋ ǃxre:---listen to me, I will read my book. ŋ se ǃke:ki ǁa ǁŋ---I will go home to-morrow. SIIb. (Mh.) sē. Ex.: sē ṅā---having come (come stand). SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a kwa se gji---you will come to-morrow. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀga:-kei ki x se _ǂg̃a -nara _!wara---granny comes to bring tsama to the maiden. !ge:xa ke -se---the doctor must come. ǂǀne _ǁk'am a ke, n se k"ẽ---give me quickly,(that) I may drink. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: donki ki a se se:la---the donkey is walking along.ŋ a se ka dʒu:be---I will throw it away. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: gume se ã̃ ǂga---the oxen come to eat grass. n se k"ãu---I will drink. SVIa. (Kr.) Ex.: se te ea---come here. ǹ kx̌'ou se ǃui aa---I shall not come this evening. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: ha ǂkúmm gú ha, ta sé ti kŭu ha kue̋ dáa---his father-in-law siezed him, and came to burn him with fire.

SE, v. to be, s. si. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: !ge:xa se bɛ---the doctor is a man.

SẼ, v. to bring, sʒ si. SIIb. (Mh.)

SE, v. to take, fetch, marry, usually ʃe. CI. (Do.) to take. CII. (Schi.)
(D.B.) Ex.: bo:ʃa se, a ǁau k"amʃi---(he) took an axe and cut

(its) mouth. kweba |ke|ais a se tame---a man has not married |ke|ais.

SƐ:, SE:, v. to see, s. siŋ. ǂ NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mi ¯|ka se:, kama ma dama !go---I did not see (it), when I (was) a little boy. ¯!kau ku ¯tsi ka ku sɛ:---the hyena comes and sees (them).

SE, v. to eat, usually sme, sɛme. 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 hãã, se ǁanu, 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. itʃe. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kwe se ʃa, se _dza |e ts'a ne---first they dip up, they come home.

¯SE, n. sea, [Afr. zee] SI. (Ll.) sse. Ex.: waiiten |ku ǁkéǁkéya sse-ta !khoā---the springbok resemble the sea's water.

SE, adj. new. NII. (Leb.)

¯SE'A, v. to hear. NII. (Dk.) se'a.

SEBALABALA, n. quiver. [ZULU zebe.] SIId. (Arb.)

SEBEKE, n. iron. [Ban.] SIId. (Arb.)

SEBEO, n. funeral. CI. (Do.)

¯SEBBU, v. to be round, to go round. SI. (Ll.) ssèbbu. Ex.: Skamper ǁkuáń |ku kúiˈ ssèbbu ttiń ǁā θho---Scamper ran round the post. ha |kú-g |ne !kaṇn |hiń ssā |kúkente, au !núiń kóā ssèbbu ssiń 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, ʃe. CI. (Do.) Ex.: see tcho---a bride.

SƐE, v. to give, possibly to fetch, s. se. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sɛe debe ---give (me) the knife.

SEFWA, v. to survive, to live. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n se ǁxe |a u bába séfwa, ŋ xoä 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.)

SEHOHU, adj. blind. CI. (Do.)

SEHOKA, by accident. CI. (Do.)

SEHOPA, n. biltong, dried meat. CI. (Do.)

SEHULE, n. cripple. CI. (Do.)

SEJA, v. to come, form of se. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃgwa seja---the child comes. Misis xan seja---Missis has come.

SEJA, v. to bring, s. se. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ki seja i ʃa:---(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, SƐMƐ, v. to eat, n. food, s. se.,sameta. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: welapina na seme---early I have eaten. kweto sɛmɛ manako,kutiku k"u--- when (he) ate meat, (it) stuck in his throat. hama sɛmɛ́ ekéja, akwene sɛmɛ---this food is bad, do not eat it.

SEMITʃANI, n. eatables, s. seme, sameta. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: semitʃani akwápi 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 ǃkwa---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.: ǃge:xa ke se, ti ka seri si---the doctor comes to rub us.

SERRE:, SERREJA, SERRITƆN, n. cold wind. SI. (Ll.) ssérrē, ssèrreya, ssérriten. Ex.: ǃgwéya-g ǃne ǃk'aiten ǃkam úi" ǁneiǁnei, he ssèrreya ǃne ǃè ǃk'e, i---the hail beating down breaks up the huts, and the cold wind gets in to the people, in consequence.

ssérrē há |ku-g |ne ssaṅ kúi sswaiyu hó ha, ssérriten |ku-g |ne |ki ||kaiten 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.) sséri, sérriten, ssérritten. Ex.: !khwa ē, kóro siṅ |kŭ !hóa hi, hiṅ |kŭ e, ṅ siṅ kūi ssérri au ṅ |i, i---the water which the jackal put aside is that with which I might cool my heart. !iten |ku tă ssérriten, ha |kŭ |kei tau taëyă---the sleeping-place feels cool, he must have been gone a long time. (Ll.) sérri, ssèrriten, sserri-ten. Ex.: hă ||ki-ten kaṅ |ē |heow, |heow ||kaiē |ně ddi kkúi tă sserri-ten---her saliva goes into the bow, the inside of the bow becomes cool. |i yáuki ||ká iya, he |i |kú tă x ssèrriten---the fire did not burn him, and the fire felt cool.

SE∫∫I:, v. to take snuff. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: |hoku se∫∫i:---|hoku takes snuff.

SERRU, n. some part of a locust. SI. (Ll.) sèrru.

SE-SAU, v. to coo as a woodpigeon, s. zau-záu. NII. (Ll.) ssésau.

SESARWA, n. the language of the Masarwa. [Tsw.] SV. (D.B.)

SE-SE, n. the coming. s. se, si. SI. (Ll.) ssĕ-sse. Ex.: há kă |kŭ ||naū, ssĕ-sse a, hă ssa a, hăṅ kă |kŭ ||naū, i kkĭ ssa |≈kē hă !xuõnni, hăṅ yáuki tá hă ssĕ !xuonni---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.

SẽSẽ, v. to work, form of siŋ, siŋsiŋ usually found with v. part., s. sesiŋ, se:_su_nu, sĩsĩ. [Nama sisen] SII. (D.B.) Ex.: u xŋ sẽsẽ---you have worked. ŋ |ne !kiŋki sẽsẽ---I shall work to-morrow. CII. (D.B.) sẽsẽ, sêsi. Ex.: |noane ko kuru tame, a ko sêsẽ-∫ |kwisa---war they did not make, but only worked for them. !gaudaman Namana kwe sẽsi---The Bergdamara worked for the Nama.

SESEME, SɛSɛME, n. lion, prob. derived from seme to eat. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: |kiwa mo séseme---he has seen a lion. ɔnɔ |kam |ki kwa sɛsɛme---I have not seen a lion. seseme tsibita mo kɛlako, seseme dzú:a---a lion came along the river-bed, a big lion.

SÉSIŋ, v. to work, form of sẽsẽ. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: sira ha sésiŋ, ha sésiŋ |kha:∫ xóra---the master is working, he works at the

water holes.

SE:_SU_NU, v. to work, s. sẽsẽ, sesiŋ, siŋsiŋ. NII. (Dk.) se:sunu.

-SƐTA, n. moon, month. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: -sɛta ǀé ke heja, -sɛta kutuku heɛ---the moon rises there, the moon sets here.-sɛta k"omia---the little(new)moon. -sɛta pakapaa---the big (full) moon. Pura kɔmi ahi, itʃame a sɛta 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. ǁkoá ko seta, kote seme---cooked when finished, then eaten.

SE:TƆN, prob. verb. n. from se, si to come, used in phrases. SI. (B.) ssẽtẹn. Ex.: haṅ !hummm ǀku tẽṅ !kwóbbo ka ssẽtẹn ǁnaiṅṅ---she (the hen ostrich) first lies making soft the ground inside the house. (Ll.) ssétẹn. Ex.: jùken há ǀne kúiṅ:"!kabbe ta ssétẹn, jù tẽ ggummm"---the beetle said,"get out of the way, the beetle is throwing".

SETENA, n. brick. CI. (Do.)

SETHAA, adj. yellow. CI. (Do.)

SETSÉA, v. to be old. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: K"embu, paanakwiti, setséa 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 sitẹn, si-si. (B.) si, sitẹn, si-si. Ex.: !kau kaken ǂkakken :"si taṅ tatti ẽ, !k'wá ǁkeiǁkei ǁkuaṅ ǁna"---the children said,"we thought that the hartebeest's horns were there". !k'wá ǀne ssaṅ !kúxe si, au sítẹn ka ǁkõ-u !k'wá eṅ-eṅ ---the hartebeest came and chased us, when we had put down the hartebeest's flesh. si ẽ tukẹn, si-ta tsha---we who are men, our things. (Ll.) ssi, ssi-ssi. Ex.: hẽ tĭ hĕ ẽ, tata-ggu ǁxã ǁxã ssĭ, ĩ, ŏ hã-ka ǁgauë, ssi-ssi ssĕ yauki ǂi, ti é, !k'ĕ ẽ ǀxárra, hĕ é ssĕ á ssĭ ã hã; tã, ssĭ ǀkŭ ǁĩṅ, ssítẹn ǁgauë hi ssĭ---these things are what our fathers taught us, about the seeking of food, we should not thi nk that other people were those who should give us food; for we should (do it) ourselves, we seek food for ourselves. SII. (D.B.) si xa ǀna !ku:ke---we saw a paauw. si ǁkaǂlãã ǁŋ!kwa ǁkaǂlãã---we speak

Bushman language. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: si ǂ?aice---we sing. SIIb. (Mh.) Ex.: si he sn |na---we shall see. haiia !hun'a si-s !'usti---he has beateb us both. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: si a ||kul|e ---we are Bushmen. SIIe. (And.) si. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: si |na ||kóä---we shoot with an arrow. si-s |kam---we two. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: si ¯||kaute !kha te !no:ë---we dip up water in a tortoise (shell). SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: si |kwa ã---we have not eaten. CII. (D.B.) short form of sita, ʃita. Ex.: si |kwa Naman !o: kwe ho tama---we did not bear children to the Nama. si-||kai ko |gi:i---we men do the dance. si-ʃe sana ǂ ¯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.: |gi-si ki e---what is that? ha |no ¯ki-si |na:---what can he see? SIIa.(Mg.) Ex.: |kwisi e ǂ ||koe, |kwike ne !?u---one bird, two birds. hem¯si---shirt. SIIb. (Mh.) Ex.: dusi---heaven. |aisi---heart. si---this. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: |kana-si te ǂũ kouko gudo---one girl among boys. kuni hin |e k"ei-si---the wagon has gone down to the riverbed. ~~XVI~~. Sometimes used as poss. m Θpwa-ga-si xu---my child's face. SIVb. (St.) Ex.: k'a si ǂgai---left hand. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: gume-si |xadi---an ox. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: piʃi-si |kau---the horse's hair.

SI, pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl., they, also used as pl. suffix to n., s. sŋ, sia. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: si ¯ǂkhi ne ku ǂkebi---they many are riding. si ko m, si !ka m ko---they (f. or com.) eat, they (m.) eat. ʒu-si tʃi: ku tʃom ¯kou---these people are gathering, picking. m-si---food. CII. short form of xasi, xaʃi. (D.B.) Ex.: !nesa, |kõ si a, a k"auna si, a ǂym 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, zija. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: si-e ¯ki e:---come up nearer. si-g ŋ |i---bring me fire. SIIa. (Mg.) na si !kae ǂkai---I --action of coming--action of looking-- I shall run to look . ʃa si ǂkauwa, a si |na---I shall show you, you shall see. SIIb. (Mh.) sī, si---to bring. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: si a e ---he comes. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: i si kwi ||he:nsi---we will get up again. SIV. Ex.: lorike ku si e |ne |nɔri---the lorry

action of running

came and took him. n sn si !kǒ kasi---I brought, put down the box. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: u si ʃi koma ʃi---you will come to-morrow. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: θpwa e ga si---a child is coming. e si !kãi kama---he is smoking. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a⁻kha mi Hadza-bi e si _dzata ~~man~~ makǒ---gone (are) Bushmen and will fetch meat. kweso ǁkowa hatsɐ̀, si lu:wa manakɛta---when killed is hunger, will be plenty of meat.

SI, v. to be. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n si ǁka ǁnai---I am an old woman. ǂobeku si ⁻aikhu---ǂobeku is the eldest.

SI, v. to laugh. NII. (Dk.) si:. (V.) sī. (Ll.) ssi, si. Ex.: na ti sí dju é, hé ti o ǀ~~ǂ~~aowa---I laughed at those people, they were drunk.

SI, conj. and, joining verbs, s. kau, ko, tau. SI. (B.) si, ssi. Ex.: ha g'ǀne !khwi!khwitiń tōi-tă !kuiten, ha g'ǀne tēń si giggĕri ten ǁkau tiń hi---he (hyena) lies on his back on the ostrich eggs, he lies and rejoices above them. (Ll.) ssĭ. Ex.: !kuĭ ttai ssĭ ddarrākenddarrāken hă ĕnĕń---the man walks moving his flesh.

SI, conj. when. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: si tuʃa tu, ǀni !kwaa !kũ---when rain falls, like this (the tortoise) comes out.

SI, n. soap. [Afr. seep.] SI. (Ll.) ssì. Ex.: hiṅ ǁkuaṅ ddĭ ssì, ĭ--- they make soap of it (assbos).

SI, n. water tortoise, Caretta imbricata. NII. (Ll.) ssì.

SI, n. entrails. NII. (Leb.) ssi.

SIA, v. to bring, s. si. $III. (D.B.) Ex.: sia kha:a---bring water.

SI ʔAI, n. ant bear STVb. (Ld.)

SIDO, n. ostrich. SVI. (D.B.)

SIDZWÃ, n. ant. SVI. (D.B.)

SIGU:, n. Agama lizard 'kogelmann'. SIV. (D.B.)

SIJA, v. to come, s. si. SIIa (Dk.) si⁻ja. (Mg.) sija. Ex.: ǁgai cən sija !kae ǁkei ǀha---wolf -- come run (to the) girl. na sija ǁʔuĩ ǁare--- I came yesterday. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁkɔbe ki sija, ki tane k"aa---ǁkɔbe comes, carries water.

SIJA, n. pit. NII. (Ll.) síya. Ex.: !xó-ma ti é, ta !xó-ma síya ti ē; ha tái ti gú 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.] SIId. (Arb.)

SILEMBI, n. whistle. CIII. (D.B.)

SIMESIME, n. pl. ants. CI. (Do.) ~~XXXX~~ sĭmesĭme. Ex.: sĭmesĭme ǁgaieho ---queen of ants.

SIM̃ISI, n . whip snake. SIIa. (Dk.)

SIMOLOLA, v. to begin. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SIŋ, v. part. prob. derived from só, soeŋ, to sit, denoting past or habitual action, conditional or an obligation. SI. (B.) siń. Ex.: ń ǁkwań ǀne á, há se ákke ts'oëń ē, ha siń !kwī ń ī, ń ā hī Θhōgen, ń siń hā hī--- I am here, let him give me the things to which he has called me, who eat bushes, that I might eat them. (Ll.) ssĭń, siń Ex.: úken yău-g ǀnĕ ǁkoén, au !gwaxuken ǀnĕ ā ǀkainyă, ău hă ssiń ǀhoäka au !kuí-kko, !gwaxu ssiń kkuerrēya---do ye not see how the sky is green, while it was black the day before yesterday, the sky has cooled. ha ssiń sse ǁnau, ŏ hă ǁkéǁkeyă ǀkagen kkuiten ē yauki ǂen-nă kki-sse, hăń ssĭń sse ǀkŭken, ǁkhañ ǀku ssiń sse tssi ǀkhă hă ---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. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁŋ!kwa 'suke !kenja, ǁŋ!kwá xn ǁxori:ja, ha siŋ ǁkauä, ha kiĕ xn ǀka: ha--- the Bushman hunts the steenbok, the Bushman creeps up to it, that he may shoot it, he has killed it. sá ke !kha ke, ŋ kian ǁk"wē, ŋ 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, soeŋ, generally used after a v. SI. (Ll.) ssĭń. Ex.: !k'ĕ sse-g ǀnĕ ǀămmă ǁgaúă ssĭń au !khauw ǁkĭ---the people shall sip in the shade sitting of honey liquid. (B.) siń. Ex.: tŏī-ta ǀkăka ǀku g'ǀne !hámmi tāeyă, hē ǀku g'ǀne ǁá kań Θoëń siń tĭ ē ǀxárra---the hen ostriches have fearing gone away, they go to sleeping sit at a different place.

SIŋ, SIŋSIŋ, v. to work, s. sĩsĩ, sẽsẽ. [Nama sĩ̀sẹn] SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ xe siŋ ǀu---I worked for the Kafirs. ŋ haŋ siŋsiŋ---I shall work. sire ka se siŋ milis---Master has worked (with) mealies.

SIŋ, v. to look, see, s. sn. siŋ ǁha, to take aim at, to throw. NII. (Ll.) ssiń. Ex.: Dama ǀge yăru ha, yăru ha, ǀkúä ssiń ha--- the Herero came to search for him, to search for him, did not

see him. daba ti sin da---the child looks at the fire. dzhu tanki ti oywi ha, "Karu, ti te ssin ǁha e"---the other people said,"Karu, leave off taking aim at us." n a !kui ssin ǁha i kue me ǁkau---I am not taking aim at ye with my arrow. !khumm !ge gu bambam !ne, ta ssin ǁha ara---the leopard came and took the head of the bambam bird, and threw it quite away. NIII.(D.B.) Ex.: ma ke -sin _!nai---I have seen war. ma !kwe sin Liʃondʒa ba---I have not seen Liʃondʒa's father.

SIŋ, pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl., not used with dual, they, their, them, s. sa. NII. (Ll.) sin, ssin. Ex.: sin !kau nu ǁga, sin !kau !ko--- they three stand, they three sit. ssin ti shu---they sleep. ǁgu ti sha ssin, ta sha !kun ssin kue daa---the rain fell upon them, and fell killing for them the fire. !ka-kue, sin !nuerre ti ǂxa; sin tsi ti !kua ǂga-an, ti !koma---the !ka people, their country is distant; their mouth is not long, it is short.

SIŋ, n. younger brother or sister, nephew, s. tsi, ǁko. NII. (Ll.) ssin, sin. Ex.: m ba ssin !untā e m su---my father's younger brother !unta was my uncle. ǁgoo e ti ǁke, ha sin e ti gu ha sau, ti ǂkuru dzha ha ǁko 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 oywi, "me ssin"---my mother's younger sister sees me, she says,"my nephew". m ba tai ti ssin me, ha ti oywi, "me ssin ǁge"---my father's mother sees me, she says, "my grandson".

SIŋGIRI, n. rope. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kotega notana ko baba ka singiri mabe---set is the trap by father with rope.

SIN ǂE, v. to flow. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sin ǂe atamape---flows blood.

SIPATOO, n. excuse. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SIRRI, SIRRITEN, v. to cool, become cold, s. serri. SI. (Ll.)ssirri, ssirriten. Ex.: !kui !ke ǁa, ha kku ssirri u ssin ǁe ti !ke, ha !kuerriten ssuen ǁa he---a person yonder goes, he will cool off, going to the place there, where he (the rain) thundering goes. !gauüken e, i !xa tss'a i, he sse ddi kku ta ssirriten---the poison with which we shoot the thing shall become cool.

SISE?-A, v. to ask. NII. (Dk.) sise?a.

SI-SI, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. emph. we, s. si. SI. (Ll.) ssi-ssi. Ex.:

ň ǁkhabbo-a, ti ē, ssi-ssi ko tata, ssi ha la !gei---I dreamt that we and father, we cut up a sheep. (Lich.) sisi. Ex.: sisi ka t'söing-sita. our good.

SIʃE, SISE, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. ~~excl~~. we, our, s. si, CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Namaba ko debi, se ko siʃe ǁeis kwe debi siʃe---the Nama went back, then we went back to our home. sise hom kwe ʃe ko debi a ha---to our husband came back and stayed.

SĨSĨ, v. to work, s. sẽsẽ, se_su_nu. [Nama sisen.] SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ tʃu, e-sa sĩsĩ---I sit, she is working. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi tia sĩsĩ---I alone worked.

SISIK"ASE, n. warrior ant. CIII. (D.B.)

SISIMA, n. a young wild goose. NIII. (D.B.)

SITA, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. we, our, s. si, ʃita, CII. (D.B.) Ex.: sise.

ǃnu: kwe sita ǃhuŋ-kwe ---the black people(were) our masters.

sita ǃkaia ǃnua---we sit here.

SITʃE, indef. pron. one, ththis one. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Hadza tã ǁi:a-mo, ǁkaǁka ana ihi ama, sitʃe tl'oa, sitʃe k'wa:tlabe, sitʃe k'ooko, sitʃe ǁanabe, sitʃe kátaikwape---a Bushman dies, divide they among them, to one the clothes, to one the shoes, to one the bow, to one the arrows, to one the beads.

SI ǀGAM, n. spoon. SV. (D.B.)

SI_ǀGO:, n. bird. SIVb. (St.)

SI-ǀKOU, n. bird, s. ʃiǀku. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: si-ǀkou ǁnei---bird's nest.

SIǀKU, n. bird, s. ʃiǀku. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: siǀku ǃge sái ki θmoi a---the bird sits on the tree.

SI_ǀNA, n. ant. SIVb. (St.)

SI_ǀNWA:, n. kaross. SIVb. (St.)

SI ǀO, n. lip. NII. (Ll.) ssi ǀó.

SI_ǃÃ, SIN_ǃÃ, n kaross, skin cloak. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: a -ǂkhai-i si_ǃã ---you sew a kaross. ti ǀʌhé-i sin_ǃã---sling on the kaross.

SI-ǁGWI, SI-ǂGWI, n. snake. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: si ǀkwa: e si-ǁgwi---we do not eat a snake.

SI-ǁHANSA, n. apron. SIV. (D.B.)

SJEUNI, fat. SI. Chief. o'jeuni.

SKAPOSI, n. sheep. [Afr. skaap.] SIII. (D.B.)

-SN, poss. ending to n. or pron. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n-sn ǁʌn ki ké-e ---my hut is here. o_ǁhaka-sn ǁʌn ki ké-e---old ǁhaku's hut is here.

SN, short form of pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. also used as pl. ending to they, n., s. hasn, gasn. NII. (Dk.) sn. (V.) sn̂, sn. Ex.: sn̂ ti ǂnoe |hom-a |no---they scrape nicely the skin. gome--ox. gomesn--oxen.

SN, v. to go. SIIb. (Mx.) sn. Ex.: 'i sn---let us go.

SN, v. to see, s. siŋ, NII. (Dk.) sn. (V.) sn. Ex.: e ti sn !ganse ǂgi koe ea---we see many trees at this place.

SŊ, v. to see, s. siŋ, sn. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma |na sŋ dʒi |kua--- to look, I look around.

SN, n. manure. NII. (V.)

SNSN, v. to work, s. sesẽ,sisĩ. [Nama sisẽn.] SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ken ke snsn aki ‾kha---they are working at the water.

S?O, SO, v. to seem, to appear, also pronounced ʃo, prob. a form of so, s?o, to sit. SI. (B.) so, ss'ó. Ex.: |nau hĩ, i ||ā ||gauä sin !ki |kẽ kan !khe, ha ā ka !ann só ta sérriten---let us go to sit in the shade of the great thorntree yonder standing, it is one whose shade appears to be cool. tói' |aíti ss'ó ā !uhi tta ||nain---the hen ostrich seems to be the one which lies in the nest. (Ll.) ss'ŏ. Ex.: han yauki |ne ǂen-nă, tĭ e, ||nein ss'ŏ sshō he---he did not know the place at which the house seemed to be.

SO, S?O, v. to sit, to remain, s. ʃo, soe:n, siŋ, [Nama sã to rest.] SI. (B.) so, ssō, ss'o. Ex.: !gaüë|ĩn |ne ssán !ā sin !gwai, au !gwain ssō ||nein---the Day's Heart comes to sit opposite the hyena, while the hyena sits (in) the house. sa kan |kẽ a, ha ||kúwa, ha !káo-gu ||kwan ss'o ywā ã-ka sswén---the eland is yonder, it is fat, so that the mier-kats sit crying about its fat. hi |ku se ||ā só-ko kkún |i ---they will go to sit warming (themselves) at the fire. (Ll.) ss'ŏ. Ex.: hă |kŭ θpuoin ĭ, ŏ hăn kă hă ||hŏä ; ŏ hăn ssĭn ǂi, tĭ e, hă ká hă ss'o-kŏ !kŏässĕ !kui---it slept there, when it had become warm, while it thought that it would sit watching for the man. SII. (D.B.) so, so:, sɔ:. Ex.: ŋ !ke so !aunke---I sit on the ground. ǂe !nai a sɔ:, a sɔ: ki-i---many people sit, sit here. ||kwã so: ---the shadow sits. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: O Misis !ge so kasi---old

Missis sat down on the box. ǂxai ke so tantan---the boy sits whittling (a stick).

SO, v. to be. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: jamoabiti so ditʃi---the earth is black. mbula, lekl?emwa, so tásse---the mbula, a carrion bird, is tall.

-SO, S?O:, v. to roast, to bake. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu ku gu !hau ka -so--- people catch locusts and roast locusts. !hwe koma kau da:a, ha s?o: !kũ---to-morrow make a fire and roast the ants.

SÕ, v. to snuff. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n sõ pole---I snuff tobacco.

SO, n. bee. NII. (Ll.) ssó. (Leb.) so schum.

Sɔ, n. sinew, thread, s sɔ̃?o. NII. (Ll.) sso. Ex.: ǁhi ǁna, ta gúwa ha kue !khwi, e sso---the hare objected, and caught him with grass-string, which is (like) ~~khxxxdx~~ sinew.

SO, n. hartebeest. NII. (Zuk.)

SO:, ʃO:, n. lung, pl. so:so:, ʃo:ʃo:, soso:ken, s. soã, sũ?ã, swã:. [Nama sõb.] SI. (B.) ssõ, ssõ-ssõ, ss'o. Ex.: xoro-ka ssõ---the ox lung. ssõ-ssõ e !ũ---two lungs. ss'o e !kũ---two lungs. (Ll.) ssho, sshossho, ssŏ-ssoken. Ex.: sshó ǀoá ǀkwai ǀéya sshossho---the ssho ǀoa scent has entered the lungs. ttóï kaň !gumm ŏ hă ssŏ-ssoken---the ostrich calls with his lungs.

SO, conj. then, s. iso, kweso. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso tʃ:ita seseme, so mudi:ga tambi---when (they) catch a lion, then the vultures gather. kweso ǁkɔ:ta dʒendʒai pɔpɔko, so _dzaa bame k'wetl?e, so sɛmi k'wetl?e---when catches a leopard a buck, then comes a jackal, then eats the jackal.

_SOA, v. to scratch, to draw. [Nama sǎo, to draw.] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a _soa tsom ka !k?ɔe---(he) scratched pictures, scraped in.

SOA, s. swa.

SO-Ã, SÕ_A, n. lung, breast, s. so:, sũ?ã, swã:. [Nama sõb.] NII. (V.) sõa. (Ll.) soa, soa. Ex.: !khũ soa---Bushman lungs. ha ti gú umm ta ti ǁkamm ha soa, ta shí ha soa---he takes up the fruit, and strikes upon his breast, and rubs his breast.

SOA, n. fat, s. soẽ, soëŋ. SII. (D.B.)

SOÃ, n. small hairy caterpillar with orange spots, chrysalis, s sũã. NII. (Ll.) soã, ssoa.

SOASOÁ, n. fly. ~~NII.~~ VIa. man. (Leb.)

SOASOA ǀNÉ, n. flea. ~~NII.~~ VIa. man. (Leb.)

SOẼ, n. fat, s soa, soëŋ. SIIa. (Mg.)

SOẼJA, s. soeŋ, to sit.

SOEM, v. to beat. SIVb. (St.)

SOEŋ, v. to sit, to sit down, s. so, sõ'ũ, sueŋ, sweŋ. [Nama sã to rest.]

SI. (B.) ssoéń, ssoëń, ss'oéń, ssoënya. Ex.: hé ti hiń é, ń ǀne !'haú, ń ǀne ssoëń i, ń siń ǀnĕ sso-kŏ ǁkoéń---therefore I do afterwards sit down, that I may sit looking. !gaúëten ǀku !kwa-ī, au káken ssoëń-ssoëń-na ss'a---the day broke, as I sitting (from time to time) came along. hań ǀku ss'oëń ǁā, hań ǀku ss'o-ko kúrritten ǁhoé---she went to sit, she sat mocking the black crow. SII. (D.B.) soe:ŋ, soẽja. Ex.: ŋ xaŋ ǁe:ja ǁŋ, ŋ xaŋ se:, ŋ soe:ŋ---I went home, I returned, I sit down.

SOËŋ, n. fat, marrow, s. soa, soẽ, sweŋ, syŋ. SI. (B.) ssoéń, ss'oéń. Ex.: ha se yáuń ǀhiń wái-ta !kwāgen-ka ssoéń---he will crunch out the springbok bones' marrow. ń ǁkwań ka !kāo g'ǀni wái-ta !kwāgen, hẽ hĩ tań ssoéń ǀkuái---I do smelling perceive springbok bones, as they exude a fat smell. hi ǂe ti ẽ, hĩ dóä ddómmiń !géi ẽ a, hĩ-ka ss'oéń---they thought that they would munch those sheep's fat.

SɔːGəN, n. tsama melon. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ ǁxarra sɔːgən kĩi n !ãu únke ---I plant tsama here in this ground.

SOÏO, n. tobacco. CIa. (Pa~~xx~~.) ssoïo.

SOKELA, v. to follow up scent. CI. (Do.)

SOKOMI, v. to eat (honey). CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃi:ta baala, dzanni mo ɔlanakwe 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.

SɔLOLE, n. buffalo. NIII. (D.B.)

SOLUPE, SOLUPI, ~~xxx~~.n. sable antelope. SVa. (Sel.)

SOM, n. shade. SIV. (D.B.)

SƎMA, n. chief. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kũ soma kula---Bushmen have no chief.

ˉSɔʔŋ, n. protuberances (on plants). NII. (Ll.) ssɔ̀ń.

ˉSɔŋgU, n. arrow. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kũ ǀne ǁkei ǁnau, sɔŋgu ǁnau---a Bushman takes the bow, the arrow's bow.

SɔʔO, n. sinew, bowstring, s. sɔ, tso, tʃo. NIII. (D.B.)

SƆƆKO, n. kernel, seed of baobab tree. CIII. (D.B.)

SORA, n. bark. CII. (Schi.)

SORE, v. to beat. SVI. (D.B.)

SORE, n. tobacco, s. sõ, sore. CII. (Schi.)

SORIS, n. sun. [Naron.] SIIc. (Lb.)

SOROTHO, n. fork. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

SOSA, n. rain, shower. CI. (Do.)

SOSOKON, s. so; lung.

SOSUM, n. bee, s. sum. NIa. man. (Lcb.)

SOTA, s. suta.

SOU, SÕŨ{, v. to sit, to squat, s. so, suĩ, swẽi, soeŋ. SIIa. (Dk.)
sou. Ex.: na sou---I sit. (Mg.) sõũ{. Ex.: ca sõũ{---(they) sit (i.e. the jackal and hare squat facing each other.)

S?OU, v. imp. come ye, prob contraction of si u. SI. (B.) ss'óu. Ex.: ǁkeiǁkei-gu-wé, ǁkaiten ss'óu---ye beasts-of-prey, come up. (Ll.) ssóu. Ex.: !k'éten kǎń ǀǂkě," ǀnĕ ddóã̆ ǀkí ssóu-ĭ hí á, !guattẹn-ta ǁkhaitẹn"-- the people said,"Bring ye (make come) to us assegais (knives' sticks)."

SOUPE, n. a short blue snake. CIII. (D.B.)

S?O:-ǀã̆, SO-ǀÃ, n. a certain vegetable medecine, s. ʃo-ǀõa. SI. (Ll.)
ss'o-ǀã̆. Ex.: ŋ̆ !koiŋ̆yăn ǂkákka kĕ, ti é, ǀhú ǀhú !nũm tã̆ ss'o-ǀã̆-ka ǁkhă---my grandfather said, that a baboon puts a stick of ss'o-ǀa into its mouth. SIV. (D.B.) so-ǀã̆.

SŨ:, v. to blow, to snore, to hum, s. sũ{wa, sũsũ, swai{. SI. (Ll.) ssũ, ssũ. Ex.: hĭń ǀnĕ ssũ ǀkí ǁkeĭ ǀĭ---they blow making burn the fire. !gixă-kă kkúmm, ti ĕ, hă-g ǁnãũ, ǁkŏx̌aitẹn ǁkiyă ń ddomm, hă-g ǀnĕ ssũ ń, ĩ, ŏ-g ṅ ddomm x̌iya---the sorceress's story, that which she did, when the kafir had hurt my throat, she snored me, where my throat was swollen. dadábassĭ ǁkuan ka ǀkha ǀé i en-en, hę !gixa ǀne ssũ i, ha ǀne wai hi---butterflies kill (us) entering our bodies, and a sorceror snores us, he draws them out. ti ttan, ṅ yauki ssĕ ǂ θpuoiṅ, ŏ tssu-tăuwa ǁkẽn-ã̆ ǀkĭ n, tã, tssu-tau ǀkŭ ssũ---it seems, I shall not sleep on account of the mosquitoes stinging me, for the mosquitoes are humming.

-SU, v. to vomit, s. tsu. NII. (Ll.) sù.

SU, n. blister, burn, pl. susukən. SI. (Ll.) ssu, ssussúkẹn. Ex.: haṅ ha ka,"ssu-wwé, hĩ hĩ, ǀi ttaṅ ǀkè ǀkù ǁkuára á ha ǁkă tẽ ṅ ĩ, hé tă ǀi"-- he said,"o blister, oh dear, that fire into which the proteles mother knocked me was fiery." ha ǁkuaṅ ka,

"hn̈, hn̈, hn̈, hn̈, hn̈," au |i-ta ssussúken---he cried,"oh,oh,oh, oh,oh," on account of the fire's ~~burnx~~ blisters. !kaúkan |ne ǂabbaken !kwai-!kwai, he !kwai-!kwai |ne ||kerri-i, i, o ssusssu ken, |i-ta ssussúken---the children roasted the !kwai-!kwai (bird), and the !kwai-!kwai screamed about the burns, the fire's burns. tʃi:ta dzendzai su dámeta péeko- caught the SV, and. CIII. (DB.) Ex.: leopard and ate the baboon.

SU, connection in |kɛn-su-dau---the day after te-morrow. SIV. (D.B.)

SU̇, n. nose, s. tsu̇. NII. (Ll.) ssu̇. Ex.: dju ssu̇---a person's nose.

SU̇:, quickly, NII. (V.) su̇. 1. sabuka.

SU, n. grandfather, uncle, stepfather, s. tsu. NII. (Ll.) su. Ex.: ná ti ssiń m ba bá, ná ti ywi "m su"---I see my father's father, I say "my grandfather". m bá-ssiń |únta e m su--- my father's brother |unta is my uncle. m su---my stepfather.

SU̇'Ȧ, n. lung, breast, s so:, soȧ, so:. NII. (Dk.) ~~xq~~ sʊ̃'ȧ, swȧ:.

SUA:, v. to pluck out, pull up, s. swa. NII. (Ll.) suȧ, ssua. Ex.: |xué gú ǂnenebbi, ta ti suȧ ǂnenebbi !yui-ssiń---|xue took hold of the pigeon, and plucked out the pigeon's feathers. há ti ssua |ke---he pulled up grass.

SU̇Ȧ, n. caterpillar of small tiger moth, family Arctidae, s. soȧ. NII. (Ll.) suȧ.

SUBU, adj. easy. CII. (Schi.)
SUBUKA, quick, s. sü:. CIa. (Pa.) ssúbuka.
SUE:ŋ, v. to sit, to be upon, to float, to elapse, ~~to lift up (face)~~, s. so, soeŋ, sweŋ, sou. SI. (Ll.) ssuēn̈, ssuēn̈, ssuēnya, ssuen̈-ssuen̈. Ex.: ǂxoa ssuēn̈ ||nein̈ !ka ssin̈ au |kaggi---the elepant sat down at the house, sat waiting for the Mantis. há sse |amma|amma ||koi ssiń ||kuiten, ha !nubbo ||koi ssho ||kuiten, há !nubbo ha ssuen̈-ssuen̈ ti !goai---he will drink (the egg) sitting inside the screen of bushes, he stirs (it) sitting in the screen of bushes, he sitting looks around. he stirs,

|kwkaken |ku ssuēn̈ ssa, !kwa-ka |kuágen---clouds floating came, the rain's clouds. ha ||kaxai |ne ǂen-na, ti e, ha ǂoa !xuonni, ha |ǂka|ǂka oa ssuenja !khwa---his sister should know that he had turned back, that his hands had been upon the child. !kui ||kuaṅ |ne ||ǂkoen, ti e, auw ||kuaṅ |ne ssuēn̈, o ha yauki ||xa ha kkebbi !khé sse---the man saw, that a long time had elapsed, that he (the lion) did not stand peeping. again

ssuēn ti ko !kúxe---to run in a zigzag direction. ha ssuēn

ha xu---she lifted up her face.

SUEŋSUEŋ, n. pl. maggots. (Ll.) ssuen-ssuen. Ex.: ǁxe-ta ssuen-ssuen

!kuita---the Bushman rice (ants' chrysalides) maggots are white.

SUI, v. to knock out. CII. (Schi.)

SUĨ, v. to sit, s. swei, sou, sueŋ. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: ŋ ce si ǀŋau suĩ

ǀka---I shall marry--sit with you (I shall marry you permanently)

SUKA, n. boy, child. SIV. (D.B.)

SUKE, v. to shoot. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁŋ!kwa suke !kenja---the Bushman shoots the steenbok.

SUKE, demonst.here. SIV. (D.B.)

SUKEE, down. SIV. (D.B.)

SU:KƆN, v. to jump, to spring, s. suttən. SI. (B.) ssuken. Ex.: ~~kóro ǀku suken~~ ~~ǀhā ǁnaiŋ---the jackal sprang out of the house.~~ !waiŋ ssuken

ui, !gwaiŋ ǀne ssuken ki ǀe ha !noa au ǀi---the hyena springs away, the hyena jumping puts her foot into the fire.

SUM, v. & n. to menstruate, menstruation. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀa ku sum,

ǀa ǀaba ki ǁʌn ǂke---the girl menstruates, lies down on the hut floor.

SUMBI, n. fowl or guinea fowl. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sumbi ǁgɔ---cock.

sumbi de---hen.

SUMMI, n. bowstring, s. sɔ. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: ǁnau summi tchu ssi---the bowstring's lying place.

SUŋ, n. kaffircorn. NI. (Ba) sung.

SUŋGU, n. necklace. NIII. (D.B.)

SUNSU, n. headdress. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sunsu, wakohaipi-a headdress, it is of feathers.

SʔUP, still, silent. SI. (Ll.) ssup. Ex.: he tiken e, !khwe ha ǀne kui ss'up, i---therefore the wind became still.

SURRITƆN, URRITƆN, SYRRITƆN, v. to twist, to wring, s. swerri-tju. SI. (B.) ssurriiten. Ex.: ǀkuwaken ǂabbaken ǂabbaken ǁkóë ttā ha au ǀi, au hiŋ !ka!kanna au ǀkaggen ǁkũǁkũ, haŋ surriiten !kwi!kwiten ǀ'hiŋ ha ǁkũǁkũ, haŋ ǁkhau ǁkóë uí ǀi ---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, ssurruten-ssurriten. Ex.: au !nwa ǁken !khe ttoi ene, ttoi sse ǁa !khau ttem, ha sse ttai ǀhiŋ ǁe au ǁkuiten, ha sse ǁa 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. ǹ ssúrriten-ssúrriten ǁkho twitwi (ten Θpuonni, o n-ka ǀhau !nu!nuntu---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 sucking the brush, s. surriten. SI. (B.) ssúrru. Ex.: i g'ǀne !ham ǀku xxxxxxxxxx ǀkam !aui a !oai, iten !ham ǀku ssurru ǀhiǹ ha---we first take one egg, we first drink it out. haǹ yau g'ǀne doä ǀki ss'a hi toi kwakwáǹ-ka !kwiten, i g'ǀne doä ssúrrussúrru-a hi---he does not bring us a real ostrich's eggs, that we may drink them up. (Ll.) ssúrru, tsúrru. Ex.: he ti hiǹ e, haǹ ǀne ǀammă tsúrru ǀhiǹ ǁkao, i, haǹ ǀne ǀe !ho ǀku ău ǁho---then he drinks twirling up the yolk, he puts the brush into the bag.

SURRU, far away. SI. (Ll.) ssùrru. Ex.: ǂxóaken ǀku-g ǀne ttai, ssùrru u ǁa---the elephant had gone very far away.

SŨSŨ, n. snoring, s. sũ. SI. (Ll.) ssũssũ. Ex.: ha-ka ssũssũ ǁkuaǹ ttáǹ, ha ssaǹ ddi kku ywã ǂhannuwa, ta ha-ka ssũssũ yauki tte tã--- his snoring feels, (as if) he would become well, for his snoring does not lie down.

SUSUKƏN, s. su. blister.

usu-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, dé a suta---my bark blanket it is, the woman's blanket. tʃi ǃkwi, sota ǃkwi---a kaross, a bark blanket. suta ke _ǁgaba _daa--- the bark blanket will go into the fire.

SUTTƏN, v. to spring, to jump, to leap, used also to express speed, s. su:kən. SI. (B.) sútten, ssúttenssutten. Ex.: !gwai se ddaúkko ssúttenssútten Θhogen---the hyena will go springing into the bushes. ǀkaggen ttūwaǹ !kaareken!karroken sútten ǀ'hiǹ hi au !kauken ǀǂka ǀǂka---the Mantis's skin snatched itself quickly out of the children's hands.(Ll.) ssútten. Ex.: ha ddóa ā sse ǀkiten ssútten ǀkam ssa ke wai---he must be one who will drive quickly bringing to me the springbok.

SUU, interrog. where? SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n ǀke ha ki su-u ?---my father he is where?

SŨ²WA, v. to blow the nose, s. sũ:. SIIa. (Dk.)

SUXUS, n. molerat. CII. (Sh.)

SUXUSA, SUGUSA, n. molerat. NIIa. (Sh.)

_SWA, v. to pluck, to pull up, s. sua³:. 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, s. ts'oa. (B.) ssw̄a, ss'w̄a. (Ll.) ssw̄a, sw̄a. Ex.:
ssho ǀoã yauki ǁna sw̄a, ta, swa-ka !ke ǀku ǁammă hi ău !ke
e ǁan-nă !kaogĕn---the ssho ǀoa plant is not on the Flat, for
the Flat's Bushmen buy it from the people who inhabit the
mountains.

SW̃A:, n. mucus, SII. (D.B.)

SW̃A:, n. lung, breast, s. -sũ, su²a. NII. (Dk.) sw̃a:. (Ll.) ssua. Ex.:
m bá ti umm̀ xam̀ ssua---my father eats the lion's lungs.

SW̃A, n. lichen (a yellow). NII. (Ll.) sũa.

SWAI², SWAI, v. 1) to drive. 2) to blow the nose. 3) to spit. SI. (Ll.)
sswai, ssw'ai, ssuai, ssuai. Ex.: 1) hiń ǁhiń hĕ, hiń sswai
hĕ, ǀki ǀkăm ǁă hĕ ŏ !kau, ŏ hiń sswaiyă Kkiă-ǁkeń-ggu ŏ párra
---they bound them, they drove them, making them go to the
cliff, when they had driven Kkia-ǁken and the others with horses.
hă ssáń ǁkaokeń ǀkum̀ ssĕ ǁneiń, hă sse ssá ssw'ai ti ttai' ǂ
!y'á!y'á---he will quite come to the nest, he will come to
drive away the black crows. ǁxuágen θpuaxai ē Ssuai-ǁă-ǀuháń
---the rhinoceros daughter is Driving-away-husbands. 2)
ssuai ǀhiń ǀuhain---blow out the cold. hań kúi', ha ssań ǀe
ǂxóă ǀnúnu, ǂxóăken há ǀne kúi', ǂxóă ssań ssuai ku ǁkuobbo
ǁkhŏ hă---he said, he would enter the elephant's nostril, the
elephant said, the elephant would blow forcing him down. 3)
ha há ǀne kúi', "ssuai-te ǀke, a koá ǀku ddérrita ǀhiń !khoa
au a ǀna". há-ka ǁ≂kau ǁ≂kau ǁkuań ǀku 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.

SW̃AIJŨ, v. to slice off. SI. (Ll.) sswaiyũ. Ex.: ha ǀkou tssítssi !gwára,
ha sse ántau ǀkáu ku sswaiyũ ho ha te-ta a---he sharpened,
making bite ~~his~~ the knife, that he might cut slicing off his
thighs 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, SWEI, v. to sit, s. sue:ŋ, sui, sʔu. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: a ǁgai ku, "sija ŋ !ʔaβa, sija sa swei ŋ !kwai"---wolf say, "come I carry you, come come sit on top (of my back).

SWEI:JAU, v. to sleep soundly. SI. (B.) ssweiyau, sswеissweiyau. Ex.: au ka a ǁkábbowa kokóa ssweiyau te hi, he yaúki sin ǀne ttai i !au e, hi ǁkau ta hi---as I was the one who dreaming made them sleep soundly, so that they did not feel the ground on which they lay.

SWEŋ, n. fat, marrow, s. soe, soeŋ, syŋ. SI. (B.) sswen, ssuin. Ex.: sa kan ǀke a, ha ǁkuwa, ha !kao-gu ǁkwan ss'o ywa a-ka sswen--- the eland yonder, it was fat, so the mierkats are crying about its fat. (Ll.) ssuen. Ex.: hi ǁkuan ǀkammain ssa, au ha ttoi, iten ǁkuan sse !kun ssuen---they come carrying that ostrich, we shall eat fat. toi' !khui' ha oa ǀki ssuen---the ostrich's thighbone formerly contained marrow.

SWE:ŋ, v. to sit, s sue:ŋ, soeŋ, so, sou. SI. (B.) sswēn, swin. Ex.: hi yauki san !hamm sswen ǀkarraken hi !noa!noa---they should not first sit sunning their feet. (Ll.) sswēnsswēnya. Ex.: ha ǀne sshó-ko ǁkau !kauwi, ha sswēnsswēnya ǀko ǁa---she sits over the ostrich egg, she sitting draws near.

SWɛRRE, n. (?) storm, s swerri. SI. (Ll.) sswerre. Ex.: he sswerre ha ssa, i, sswerreten ha ywan !khwe, han ywan, ti e, ǁgoǁgo-θpua ka ǀkwei' yo, i---and a (?) storm came then, the storm sounded like wind, it sounded as a little whirlwind does.

SWERRI-TJU, SWESWERRITA, v. to whisk up, s. ~~xwixSWIRRIT~~ surriten, swi swirriten, swɛrre. SI. (Ll.) sswerri-tyu, sswe-sswerrita. Ex.: he !khwe ǀku ha kkui' sswerri-tyu !kuiǀa, he !kuiǀa ǀku ǁkaiten hi !khwe---this wind whisked up the maiden, and the maiden ascended with the wind. uken ǁkuan e ǁkoen, ti e, ha ǁkuan i ǀke, sswe-sswerrita ǁkaiten---you are those who see that she is verily yonder, having been whisked up.

SWɛ:-U-TIŋ, v. to fall insensible. SI. (Ll.) sswe u ttin. Ex.: han ǀku kkui' sswe u tin---he fell insensible.

SWIKE, v. to ache, to hurt. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n xu oa ko swike---my head

aches. !ge:xa ke -se, ki se !kuri háa, ha ku swike---the doctor comes, comes to anoint here what is hurting.

SWIŋ, s. swe:ŋ

SWISWÍRRITƏN, v. (?) to stir, to twirl, s. surritən, swɛrre, swerri-tju. SI. (Ll.) ssuissuírriten., Ex.: ha há !ne kúi, "!gu ssuissuírriten !khoa", au ha ǂ kua au !khoa---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.: ǁoe ǁkwoǂnna, kie:n ǁa swynja θbɔ:---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 !ku---I see a person.

SXO, SXU, v. to skin, NII. (Ll.) sxo, sxu. Ex.: ta !nú daa, ta !xoa, ta !ni, ta ǂxo !ou---and (he) rubbed firesticks, and made a fire, and sat down, and skinned the buck. há e !xue !nee, ta sxu n'amm ǁgo, ta mm n'amm ǁgo---he was !xue, and skinned the male ostrich, ate the male ostrich.

SXUE, s. ʃxwe.

ʃ

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13p

The prepalatal unvoiced fricative ʃ 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 ʃx, and is often found after t as tʃ, often a variant of ʃ or ts. In many cases ʃ is merely a variant of s, especially in the Ixam language.

-ʃ, short form of ʃa, ʃe, f. n. ending, also used as pron. 3rd pers. f. sing. after v. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀna-ka-k"a:ʃa ǀniʃe ǀxẽʃi i, ~~xataxa-ʃ tõiʃi---stick-insect this bad is, but it is pretty.~~ toʃe-ʃ ko---she crawls. ǂaroasa ʃu:-ʃ ⁻kwe ǂkãe---the body is put into the pot.

-ʃA, f. n. ending, variant of sa, also used as pron. she, it, s -ʃ. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ta ko ǂku:-ʃa ǁnuri, a au:xu, ǀkaum-di ʃa---then the head break off and throw away, the snake's one (head). !gwi-ʃa, tu-ʃ !o: kwe !nume tama ʃa---a rope, in the rain trap not with it. This form is found in the phrases ʃa ko ma, ʃa ko ǁnei--- it is said, they say or sing.

ʃA, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. excl. we, s si, ʃi. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃa ka ǁkãi ki ⁻lubu---we look at the saltpan. ʃa di ʃi ⁻ǂnʌm--- we are two.

ʃA, pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. they, usually sa, si. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a ǁkɔ wa Kambinde, ta ʃa ⁻de ViʃakaV---his elder brother is Kambinde and their mother Viʃaka. ʃa wɛʃɛʃɛ a m be ǁkau---both their fathers died.

ʃA, v. to come, to come towards, to bring, s. ʃe, ʃɛ, ʃi, sa, se, si. also used as v. part. denoting unfinished action, SV. (D.B.) Ex.: θʔwa ʃa ka ʃi---the smoke comes to us. koloi a ʃa ʃi, ea ʃa ǁk"ai ǁna---a wagon comes to us, it comes past there. lakai ka ʃa ʃia ǁkokwi---a woman comes bringing a cock. Also used for to go. !xalla e tá ʃa ke Secume---!xalla has gone to Secume. wa ka ʃa ǁohé: !kha---they go to fetch water. i ʃa tʃu ǁk"óëǁk"óë---we go to sit in shelter. ǁnum tu ʃa ʃa--- both men are going. Sibohiso si ʃa ǁhaito rensi---Sibohiso is mending the reins. θhanna ʃa ʃi---the girls are coming. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁẽ: ʃa ǁgarre---sun comes up. ǁẽ: ʃa !xwoi---sun sets.

ǃkieb e ǁa: ka, n ʃa ǁkum---ǃkieb is at home, I will fetch (him).
NII. (Ll.) sha, to come towards, used also as towards. Ex.: ta
ssiń ha bá, ta ǃúwa ǁkau kue ha ǁnáu, ta ti shá ha bá---and (he)
saw his father, and put an arrow on his bow, and came towards his
father. ta ha ǃká shá ha---and(he)ran towards him. ha ǃñi, ti
yáru dzhú tánki , e sha ǃkań-a---he sat looking for the other
people who were bringing (the leaves of) trees. CIII. (D.B) Ex.:
ʃa atibi akwétibe, e a oranakwe swakoʃa ʃa---bring water the
women, and by children it is brought.

ʃA, v. to fall (rain), to pour, to bleed, to flow, s. ʃaˀa, tʃa, tʃara,
ʃara. NII. (Ll.) sha, shā. Ex.: ta ǁgú ti shā ssiń, ta shá ǃkuń
ssiń kue dăă---and rain fell upon them, and fell killing for them
the fire. í-wè, zaú-ssiń, í-wè, shá me ǃgăă kue kú---o ye women,
o ye, pour into my eye of (your) milk. ta ǃxué ti shá ǃiǹǃiń ǂkhì
and ǃxue bled much blood. na ti tchiń shá ǁgú---I cry letting fall
tears. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tissipi ʃa atamabe ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ a---~~ed~~ flows its blood.

ʃA, v. to sit, to sit down, to be, s. so, ʃũ, ʃã. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ ʃa
---I sit down. ea ha ʃa?---where is he? gome a ha ʃa -la?---where
are the oxen? Koŋkoŋ e: ke te e: ʃa---Kokong is this way.

ʃÃ, v. to rest, s. ʃa, so. NII. (Dk.) ʃã. (V.) ʃã.

ʃA:, n. man, person, pl. ~~sh~~ʃa:re. SVI. (D.B.)

ʃA, n. water. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kan ǁkówa ke e ʃa---he stands in the
water. NII. (Ll.) shā fountain.

ʃA, n. the root of a creeper named kàni. NII. (Ll.) shá. Ex.: m tái ti
ǁké ǃkhè ; ha ti gù ʃa, gù shá---my mother had a stick, she
dug the ground, dug the sha root.

ʃAˀA:, v. to pour out, s ʃa. NII. (Dk.) (Ll.) shǎä. Ex.:

ʃABI, n. kaross, skin cloak. SV. (D.B.)

ʃABUʃABU, n. bullroarer, s. tʃabutʃabu. NII. (Ll.) shabyshabu.

ʃAHA, ʃAHEA, v. to end, to finish. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: welapina iʃo ʃaha
tsefui---early the sun ends the night. tsifija ʃahea-ma---
the night is finished.

ʃAI, v. to be dark, to diminish. CIIIA (D.B.) Ex.: tsefija mo ko to
ʃai---the night is dark. kutuku ma sɛta, katu a ʃai---full
is the moon, then diminishes.

-ʃAI-ʃAI, n. a certain fruit plant which lies on the ground, the fruit is boiled. NII. (Ll.) shàishai. Ex.: !kaḿ ti kùu shàishai, ta shàishaì !guá-ssiń ti ǁkào---the sun burns the shaishai, and the shaishai leaves become dry.

ʃAKA, n. plant with bulbs. SV. (Schm.) nochaka

-ʃAKA, num. five. SV. (D.B.)

ʃAKO, v. to come slowly, to do gently. NII. (Ll.) sháko. Ex.: é !nuérre ǁgá ti !kúä !ká shá, ǁga ti shákо, ǁkumm !uhá ti shù---our country's rain does not hasten to fall, the rain comes slowly, a large black cloud merely is there. !kam tánki, ha ti shákо, há má---another day it does gently, it blows (wind).

-ʃALA, n. a certain tree. [Mbunda movulia.] NIII. (D.B.)

ʃALLA, v. 1) to stay, 2) to carry on the head. SV, (D.B.) Ex.: he ʃalla te ǁna:---he has stayed at home. ja ʃalla !ké !kha:---she carries (on her head) water.

ʃALLIKA, v.to be broken, worn out. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: !nwi a ka ʃallika, ʃi ǁun---the boot is broken, throw it away.

ʃAMO, n. Isanzu,(the name of a tribe), pl. ʃamoxi, ʃamobɛ, ʃamoni. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: bá me dzeto ʃamo átebi mo---there comes an Isanzu with water. akitibe to ʃamobɛ élaha ma:ku---the Isanzu women make pots. ʃamobi ha-kham---the Isanzu have gone. ǁk'a-a no wa _dzaito ʃamoni ja---a dog has come with the Isanzu.

ʃAMUNA, v. to collect, gather vegetable food, s. _sa:. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akwitibe ha-khame ʃamuna, miauwi-pi txleme-bi manako---women go out collecting (vegetable food), are seeking the men the game.

ʃA:ŋ, fat, s. sã:a, sweŋ, syŋ, soa, sõe. NII. (Dk.)

ʃANA, n. a tall fruit bearing tree, the fruit of which is eaten raw, s. tʃana. NII. (Ll.) shana. Ex.: ta sáu, ǁkunnà shana !né-ssiń kue !nué sa---and (he) arose, carried (on his shoulder) the shana berries in two bags.

ʃÃO, n. millet, s saã. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: i m ʃão, !o!kũ m ʃão i ǁwã--- they eat millet, Bushmen eat millet they buy.

ʃA-O, ʃA-U, n, a certain tree. NII. (Ll.) shaó, Ex.: shaó e !kaǹ !nu ǂgă-ń, ǁkeǁkéya !kúni---the shao is a tall tree, like the palm.

ʃARA, short form of saʃara, pers. pron. 2nd pers. f. dual you, s. ʃera.

CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃara ko mi---you (two women) have said.

ʃARA, v. to pour out, s. ʃa, tʃa, tʃara. NII. (Ll.) shara. Ex.: m tái, ~~kaxshara~~ ka ǂerri, ta shara me ǁgu---my mother, I am thirsty, pour out for me water.

ʃARI, n. end, point. NII. (V.) sari.

ʃÃʃÃ, v. to try, to taste, s. tʃãtʃã. NII. (Ll.) shãshã.

ʃAʃÁNI, v. to rub the hands, s. ʃauŋ. NII. (Ll.) shashánī.

ʃA-TU, pers. pron. 2nd pers. com. pl. you, s. sa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: a ma, kwe ǁe:xaba !gwi-ʃ ǀkwa-ǀkwa, "ʃa-tu !wiba ʃɛ, na !num"---(he) said, when the captain divided the rope, "you take the rope, and trap".

ʃAU, v. to go away, drive away, s. ʃa & u. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁnabbe ʃau, ǁnabbe ǁnʌŋ---go away, go home. ha ʃau ʃa---he drives away.

ʃA-U, v. to awake, s. sa, ʃa, -u. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkʌm -ǀgi, a -tʃi, ka ʃa-u---the sun rises, comes, then (he) awakes.

ʃAᵋ-U, & ʃaᵋ-o.

ʃAUBA, ʃAUME, n. winter. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃaum kwe kama -te, a koã te tama, ʃauba ko !kũ, i tu, !nu kwe !kũ---in winter when it is still, (the millipede) does not come out, winter goes, it rains, on the veld walks out.

ʃAUKWE, v. to flap wings. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _!ka: ta !ʔum a ʃaukwe ʃaukwe---the Koraan stands flapping his wings.

ʃAUŋ, v. to rub, s. ʃaʃáni. SV. (D.B.) ka ʃauŋ ǁga ǀk"a---(he) rubs the eye (with the) hand.

ʃAǂkau, pers. pron. 2nd pers. m. & com. pl. you, s. sa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃa-ǁkau wɛ-ǁkau !kũ---you all go.

ʃE, interrog. which? NII. (V.) se. Ex.: a dsū se ?---which man ? a dsū se-ua ?---which man is it ?

ʃʔE:, v. to be satisfied. NII. (V.) s'ē.

ʃE:, v. to return, , s. ʃe. NII. (V.) s'ē.

ʃE, v. to come, to go home, to return, to turn towards, also used as v. part denoting unfinished action, s. ʃe:, ʃa. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi ka ʃe !hʌnte Kui---we had come from Kui. wa ǁkalle ǀki ʃe gome---there trotting come oxen. Maki a ʃa ke Kokon ~~Makixhasxgoxexkoxkokox~~ a ʃe ǁk"ʌm ʃe ke Kokon---Maki

has gone to Kokon, he will come back from Kokon. na ʃe ʃa ke kolúi---I will go to the wagon. ǁanna bate ʃi ǁnum ke ʃe ka--- ~~kxixkxnxxhixxxx

3rd pers. f. dual you, they, s ʃara. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ho-ʃera ko ǀkʌm, ǀeːʃ ko ʃuʃa iː, ʃera ko !nuːʃera ǀkʌm---(of) two wives, (if) the first is angry, they (have) two huts.

ʃE-ǂUNTA, n. grass sieve. SVI. (D.B.)

ʃHAː, n. species of veldroot. NII. (Dk.)

ʃ?HI, ~~angry~~ n. thing, s. ʃitʃi. NII. (Dk.)

ʃI, v. to come, also used as v. part, s. sa, se, si, ʃa, ʃi. SI. (B.) sshi must, will. Ex.: haǹ ǂkákka !náũ θua ti ē, ha ǀku sshi !au!áu-ten ssha, au hā tatti ē, ha e !ka!kárro---he says to the little hare that he will living return, because he feels that he is the moon. SIII. (D.B.) shall, s. tʃi. Ex.: n ʃi θuensi---I shall sleep. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: u ba ⁻ʃi---you have come. polisi ba ʃi, ea: tʃuː---the policeman comes, he sits down. Misis ja ʃa !ná, e ǁk"aba ʃi---Missis goes away and comes back. ʃi ʃi ã---we will eat. ʃa ki !nau, hóleː !kha a ʃi tʃóő ---go to the waterpit, bring water to wash. Sitapi ʃi ǁk"aːte lusiba---Sitapi plays the bow. ʃi ʃi ka tʃu---we are sitting. ʃi ʃi eː bupi---we have eaten meal. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀgarrika ʃi ǀkã---women clap hands. u ʃi ǁna ka maka---they water the tobacco. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi tsisi ǀki sa, siri ǁgwaʔ ǂa tsi ke⁻tsi, e ǁgai ke si ǁgaː, si !nokuma ʃi ⁻u---My sisters have come, yesterday evening they came, and to-day are staying, and to-morrow will go.

ʃIː, v. to pour, s. ʃa, ʃaʔa. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: sia ʃáá', ha ʃi, ha ʃi e ka ǁkwalo---bring water, pour it out, pour it on the ground.

ʃI, v. to rub. NII. (Ll.) s. ʃaʃani, ʃauŋ. shí. Ex.: ha ti gú umm ta ti ǁkámm ha sõa, ti shí ha sõa---he takes up the fruit, and strikes upon his breast, rubs his breast.

ʃI, demonst. that is, s. si. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ti ʃi ǁʔu---that is the skin. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi !gaute !ʔwe---(it) is one root. ʃi ǀkaːne, ta ʃi ~~kxauka~~ ǂʔunta---that is a woman, and that is an old woman

ʃIA, ʃI, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. excl. we, us, s. si,i. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi ʃi ã---we will eat. ʃi ka xallate gome ke Kanje---we have driven oxen to Kanye. θʔwa ʃa ká ʃi---the smoke comes to us. ʃiä ʃa ba ǁaŋ---we shall eat. ʃiä !kóhŭ ti koloi---we have

assembled at the wagon. ʃia ʃa ǁkabbe---let us wake (him). CII. (D.B.) interchangeable with ʃiat$^{a}_{\wedge}$, si, sita. Ex.: !kũ ʃi tite ---we do not go. ʃi ǁk"ai ko ǁxamma-ʃa !kũ---we men the harte-beest cow killed. ʃi taka xataxa kuru ʃoren---we also grow tobacco.

ʃI, pers. pron. 2nd pers. pl. f. you, short form of saʃi. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ti ko ma ʃi---I told you (women).

ʃI. pers. pron. 3rd pers. sing. & pl. f. she, they, short form of xaʃa, xaʃi, s. si. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweba ko kwesa ʃe, a !xo: ʃi, a ti ʃi---(when) a man marries a woman, (he) seizes her, pulls her away. Hiʃeʃeʃeʃeʃe ko ha ǂnu ka, keiʃ ʃi ko ǂnu-ï---Hiʃeʃeʃeʃeʃeʃeʃe came at night, then she was black. !nu-kwen ko byri -ta tõisi si:se !hũ-kwe, na ǁno ga ko ʃi ba k"a---the Kafirs spoke nicely to the Nama and let them drink.

ʃ̃I, n. tobacco. SIIc. (D.B.)

-ʃI, n. wind, s. ʃisedana. SIIc. (D.B.)

ʃI, n. thing, s. ʃhi, tsi, tʃi. NII. (Ll.) shi. Ex.: ta ti ó ǁgomm tsema, ta ti tába !karma, ta ti txá shi, ta shí tí e !kaũ---and (they) gather small caterpillars, and make poison, and shoot a thing, and the thing is a buffalo (?). u gú shí---go pick up the thing. a shí ?---what thing, why ? a shí ma !kuń-a dzhú e ? ---why didst thou kill this person ?

ʃIA:, n. water, s ʃa. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha k"ẽ ʃia:---she drinks water.

ʃIA, we, s. ʃi.

ʃIBIRI, n. water tortoise. CI. (Do.) shibiri.

ʃI-DORO-HA, n. tinder. [Herero] NII. (Ll.) ~~xxxxxxxx~~ shí-dóro-haˇ.

ʃI-GWA:NI, n. wild doves. SV. (D.B.)

ʃ̃Ĩ-Ĩ, n. buchu, s. sã:. SVI. (D.B.)

ʃIKOI, n. cock, s. si-ǁkwi. SV. (D.B.)

ʃIMIKI, n. uncle, nephew, father's brother, brother's son, s. ʃemiki. CIII. (D.B.)

ʃIŋ, v. to drink, s. ʃŋ. NII. (Ll.) shiń. Ex.: !xue zaú !à ha !káo kue ǁgù, ta ha !káo shiń ǁgù---!xue's wife gave her husband water, and her husband drank water.

ʃINA, to-day. CII. (Pa.) schina.

ʃIPELE, n. pin. [Eng.] SV. (D.B.)

ʃIRIKARI, n. Askari. [Swa.] CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃirikari ki a-khape
áti nína---the Askais are going to the water.

ʃISEDANA, n. dust cloud, whirlwind, s. -ʃi. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃisedana
ʃa ǁna---the dust cloud goes away.

ʃIʃI, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. excl. we, s. ʃi, e. NII. (Ll.) shi-shí.
Ex.: shi-shí ti ǀhú---we (excl.) breathe.

ʃIʃI, n. a poisonous black ant, CI. (Do.) shishi. s. ʃizwa.

ʃITA, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. our, s. sita. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:
ʃita kwe ko -ǁo, kwena ko tu ǀũdʒi mu:--our person dies, people
see clouds (rain's hairs). ǀka:m kwe -keise ǂũxwoine _haʃnaha
ʃita-ti !nu: kwe---on the flat is much food in our country.

ʃITʃALO, n. mat. SV. (D.B.)

ʃIʒWA, n. black ant, s. ʃiʃi. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃiʒwa e ǁkaŋa ja
-ǁkari---the black ant crawls on its legs.

ʃI-ǀGUU, n. partridge, s. si-ǀku. ʃi-ǁgu, SV. (D.B.)

ʃI-ǁGU, n. bird, s. ʃi-ǀguu, SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi-ǁgu ti e ǁgɛbi---the
there is perched.

ʃI-ǁKWI, n. fowl, cock, s. ʃikoi. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Misisi ʃi e: ʃi-ǁkwi
---the ladies have eaten a fowl.

ʃI-ǁKWOI, n. snake. SV. (D.B.)

ʃN, v. to be. NII. (Dk.) ʃn.

ʃN:, v. to drink, s. ʃiŋ, tʃiŋ. NII. (Dk.) ʃn:.

-ʃŋ:, n. liver, s. tʃĩ, tʃiŋ. NII. (Dk.) ʃŋ:.

ʃO, v. to seem, to appear, to be likely to, s. so, sʔo. SI. (B.) ssho.
Ex.: ṅ ǁxam sẽ ǁa !kõ !kuiten ẽ koro ǀku sshŏ ǁgábbiten-a ĩ
---I also will go to feel for the eggs, which the jackal
seems to have rolled away. hiṅ ǀku ẽ sshó ǀa !khé au ǀxórrẽ
---they are those who are likely to be killed by the cold.
(Ll.) sshŏ. Ex.: hĩ ǂĩ, tĭ ẽ, í sshŏ θpuoin ttén-a ău ǁkụonnă
-kă θpuoin---they thought that we appeared to lie sleeping
in the noon-day's sleep.

ʃO:, v. to sit, be at, remain at, s. so:, sʔo, ʃu. SI. (B.&Ll.) sshō,
ssho. Ex.: !nãu θuáken ǂkakka ha ã, ti ẽ, ha ǀku ǁkhwai
-ǁkhwáita sshó hĩ,---the little hare says to him about it,
that he does deceiving sit (at) the place, which he who is
the moon sits at. ṅ siṅ !hám !uhaíten ǀkõ sĭ, ău tĭ ẽ !khwá

sshõ̆ hĭ---I did first limp near to the place where water was. (Ll.) !ke̊te̊n |ne̊ ǁkō ǁā !kŭi-ta ≃ā, hĭń sshó ko ddárrake̊n, ă̆u ≃ā-kă̆ tti-kkō̆ke̊n ddárrake̊n |ĕ tā hă̆ e̊ne̊ń---people set down the man's flesh, it remains quivering, while the flesh's other part quivers in his body. háń |háń ttŏ̈i |aĭti, hé tĭ híń ē, hā |kŭ !kw'ai |háń ssho̊, ĭ---he married a female ostrich, therefore he is once married. SIII.(D.B.) ʃo:, ʃo. Ex.: kati a ʃo:---the cat sits. a ~~xx~~ ʃo |ki:---you sit on the ground. i ʃo: ki--- we live there.

ʃo, ʃɔ, ⟩o:, v. to perspire, s. tʃo:. NII. (Dk.) ʃô:. (Ll.) shŏ̆ sho̊́, sshō. Ex.: |kåḿ kŭú ǁkeǁke mi kůe dă̆ā́, ta ná ti shŏ̆---the sun burns me like fire, and I am perspiring. |kåḿ kwí, tá kŭ̈ú ha, ta há sho̊́, sho̊ kukúwa, sho̊ |nu |ne ǁá---the sun was hot, and burned him, and he perspired, perspired very much, perspired greatly. sshō---perspiration. shó---to swell.

ʃo, v. to peel, to pare, s. ʃwa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: hiba ko kuru, a ǁkau me, a ʃo me, boʃ kwe a ǁkau me, ǁxauʃ kwe ʃo me---a stick I made, chopped it, pared it, with an axe chopped it, with a knife pared it.

ʃo, v. to fetch, s. ʃe. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ta ǁkate ǁa:, ǁkatena ʃo: e--- when a man dies, the people fetch him.

-ʃɔ̃, v. to rain, to fall. SIIc. Ex.: -du -ʃɔ̃---it rains.

ʃo:, ʃo, n. dislike. CI. (Do.) sho.

ʃóä, v. to rub with fat, to soften, s. ʃi, ʃaʃani, ʃauŋ. NI. (D.B.) Ex,: mihi -tʃo, ka dʒi, ka !nǽe:, ka me gum, ka ʃóä́---I span (the skin), and tan, and scrape (with a stick), and I work and rub with fat.

ʃOBA, ʃO-ME, n. spoon. CII. (D.B.) ~~Exxx~~

ʃOBBA, v. to roar, howl (wind), s. ʃwabba. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁgãũwa ǂa: |ni ʃobba---ǁgauwa's wind there roars.

ʃODI, n. snuff, tobacco, s. ʃore, ʃuli. CI. (Do.) shodi.

ʃODI. ~~n. a large hawk.~~ CI. (Do.) shodi.

ʃõ̃I, n. lungs, s. ʃoo, soa, [Nama sob] NIII. (D.B.)

ʃOKO, n. cow. CIb. (Pa.) schoko.

ʃOMI, n. tobacco, ʃone, ʃono. NIa. man. (Leb.) sholi.

ʃOM, v. to itch, s. ʃwa. CI. (Do.) shom.

ʃOM, n. shade, s. ʃum, ʃom. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: e ʃu ka ʃom ʃe---he sits

in the shade. CI. (Do.) shom.

ʃOO, v. to desert, forsake. CI. (Do.) shoo.

ʃOO, n. 1) the lungs, s. ʃõi, soo. [Nama sob.] 2) jealousy. CI.(Do.) shoo.

ʃORE, ʃORI, ~~ʃoro,~~ n. tobacco, smoke, s. ʃodi, ʃuri, sore. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:
mi ǂkéja ʃore---I am dying for tobacco. a ǀke ʃori ǀko ǀabu---
he smokes tobacco in a cartridge case (pipe). NII. (V.) sore--
smoke (of fire). (Dk.) ʃo:ri--smoke. (Ll.) shorre, shúre--smoke.
~~(Leb.) sóre, shoró, shóli--tobacco~~. CII. (D.B.) ʃore, ʃore-ʃa,
ʃori-ʃe, ʃore-n. Ex.: kwena ko ʃore-ʃa ǂkɔ̃ɔ̃---the people smoke
tobacco. ǀkukurri _ǂoǂ ʃore, koba ko ǁhãǂ, ʃori ǂkõ---ǀkukurri
smokes tobacco, fills his pipe, tobacco to smoke. ʃori-ʃe
ǀk'arise e---the tobaccoplant is small. ʃi taka xataxa kuru
ʃore-n---we also grow tobacco.

ʃOREBA, n. sun. [Nama soreis] NII b. (Leb.) shoreba.

ʃOREHE, n. sky. NII b. (Leb.) shorehe.

ʃORO, n. tree iguana, legavaan. CI. (Do.) shoro. CII. (D.B.) Ex.:
ʃoro a ko ǁamidʒi ǂũ---the legavaan eats the ants. ʃoro-ba
!aba hi:m kwe---the male legavaan climbs up the tree.

ʃORO, n. tobacco, s. ʃore, ~~soli~~ ʃoore. NIa. man. (Leb.) shoro.

ʃORRA, n. assegai-headed arrow, s. ʃwa:-ǂa. NII. (Ll.) shórra.

ʃOTSE, v. to dream. CI. (Do.) sho tse.

ʃO TSI, n. a dream, ʃo tsithi, dreamer. CI. (Do.) sho tsi, sho tsithi.

ʃOU, v. to roast, to cook, s. sʔo:, sau, sou. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: kwe da:ǂa
ka ʃou ǁkha ka kǁo:
a ʃou ʒi---on the fire (I) roast the nuts, and cook meat in
the pot.

ʃÓU, adj.blind. ~~NII.~~ NIa. man. (Leb.) schóu.

ʃOÚ-DA, n. eye. ~~NII.~~ NIa. ch. (Leb.) schoú-da.

ʃÓWA, v. to drive away, s. swai. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _!ne ki _ʃowa xx
_ǀgwi---the lion drives aaway the hyena.

ʃO-ǀÕA, n. a certain vegetable medicine, s sʔo:-ǀã. Emph. ʃo:-ǀõãŋ.
SI. (Ll.) ssho-ǀõä, sshõ-ǀõäń. Ex.: hăń ǀnĕ ǀkĭ ǀhĭń sshó-ǀõä
ē hă ttabba !kukõ, ĩ, hé e, hă ǀkĭ !kauĭ !kŭkõ, ĩ---he takes
out ssho-ǀoa with which he works upon the other, then he brings
to life the other with it. sshõ-ǀõäń !kõń ǀhiń au θho ǀu---the
ssho ǀoa grows out of the bushes' (Hakdoorn) stem.

ʃU, v. to smoke, s. ʃuri, ʃore. SIId. (Arb.) ga schu.

ʃU, v. to sit, to lie, to sleep, sometimes used as down, s. sou. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: e ʃu ka ʃom ʃe---he sits in the shade. NI. (D.B.) ⁻ʃu, ʃu. Ex.: ǀkʌm ǀgi, ǂna re o tam, mihi ⁻ʃu re tsa--- the sun rose, the people still danced, I lay and slept. ha ʃuwa tʃ̃i---he is lying on his back. ǁgu gu ǁke:, ǀhũ ku ʃu, ka ku tsi---the camel knelt, the white man got down and came. !nu-ma kwe ko !ka: ⁻ʃu---the little grasshopper jumps down. (Pa.) schu. NII. (Dk.) ʃu:--to sleep, lie down. (V.) su--to sleep, to lie. (Ll.) shu, shū, shù. Ex.: ssiǹ ti shu---they sleep. tchí ǀne-é ti shúwa yă, ta tchí ǂkhì ti ǂgă yă---one thing lies on the ground, and many things lie on the ground. shù ǀuhã́---to lie awake (merely lie). ha bá ti tchiǹ, ka !kă ù, ta shúwa ǁgŭ, ǁgŭ ǀnŭ ǀne ǁa---his father cried out, and ran away, and dived into the water, a great water. é ti !kuǹ e zaú kwe ǀnúbbo, é ti !xí ǀnúbbo, ti ǁniǹ-a ǀnúbbo kue zau shù-ssi, zaú tsá-ssi, ta zau ǀgé shù, ta ǀnúbbo ti ǁiǹ zaú---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 woman. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ⁻ǀgu ki dʒo, ⁻ʃu ke tsa ---the night is dark, lie and sleep.

⁻ʃU, n. stone pipe. SIIc. (D.B.)

ʃU, n. pot. ʃu-ba, clay pot, tall pot. ʃu-ʃa, iron pot, round pot. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀne-ǀkesa ko tau, a ko ʃu kwe !xʌm, a ko tum---the ǀne-ǀkesa fruit (we) stamp, and in a pot cook, and eat. ǀk"au ʃu-ba hana, !kore-ʃa ⁻ka---a male (earthen, tall) pot this is, no wooden pot. !kabbe ko ʃu-dʒi kuru, Naron ko ǁama---the Tswana (clay) pots make, the Naron buy (them). ʃuʃa ǀni ta iʃa ko kuru tama---and iron (female) pot like this (they do not make). (Pa.) schu.

ʃUI, v. to lift, CI. (Do.) shui.

ʃUI, ʃWI, v. to be light, (not heavy), easy, calm. NII. (Leb.) schúi-- easy. (V.) sui--'leicht'. (Dk.) ʃwi--to be light. (Ll.) shui-- to be light, calm. Ex.: sa kuónna ǀgaú, ta shui, sa ǀkúa ti--- they two lacked strength, and were light, they were not heavy. a ʃi me !xa ǀkúa kwi, ta ti ʃhui---why does my heart not burn but is calm ?

ʃULA, n. arrow, s. ʃorra, ʃwa:ɭa. NIII. (D.B.) ʃula ǀkẽ ǀuwa na dʒeni
---the arrow lies on the string.

ʃULI, n. tobacco, s. ʃore, ʃodi, ʃuri. CIIa. (Pa.) schuli.

ʃULI, n. hookah. NIII. (D.B.)

ʃUM, v. to be simple, not initiated. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒusa k"ai ~tsisi
re o: ho:wa, ʒu ǀnwa he ʃum ara ǀkwã̃ ho:a---people having
things (tribal marks) see him (the spirit), Bushmen who are
quite simple do not see him.

ʃUM, n. bee, also so-ʃum, ʃum-si. NIIa. (Leb.) schúm, so schum, schum-si.

ʃ?UM, n. skin of ostrich eggshell. NII. (Ll.) sh'umm.

ʃUM-!NU:ʃI, n. a certain Bushman tribe, s. su-!gnussi. CII. (D.B.)

ʃUŋKURI, n. dreams, s. ʃo tse. NI. (D.B.)

ʃUŋ TUAN, v. to have a cold. SIII. (D.B.)

ʃURE, n. smoke, s. ʃore.

ʃURI, n. snuff, tobacco, s. ʃore, ʃoro, ʃodi, ʃuru. CI. (Do.) shuri.

ʃURU, n. tobacco, s. ʃore, ʃoro, ʃodi, ʃuri. NI. (Pa.) schuru.

ʃURU, n. meal. CI. (Do.) shuru.

ʃUTINA, v. to sit down, s. ʃu. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a ʃutina ko hama---
she is sitting down here.

ʃUUTA, v. to smoke, s. ʃore, ʃuru. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃuuta ba a
Makwaʃa---we have smoked with Makwa ʃa.

ʃUWI, n. wind. SIII. (D.B.)

ʃU!GNORU, n. shoulder. NIIa. (Leb.) schu!gnóru.

ʃWA, v. to itch, to irritate, s. ʃom. CI. (Do.) shwa.

ʃWA, v. to scrape, to pare., s. ʃoa, ǀwi. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: mihŋ ke
ǀwã̃ ga n---I scrape at this (stick). ki ǁkau !gaũ̯ ta ki
wa ʃwa, ta ke !gole ǁnau dʒam---cut the tree, then pare and
pare, the wind round the bowstring.

ʃWA, n. water, s. ʃa. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: nie ǁk'waĩ̯ ʃwa---I drink water.

ʃWABBA, v. to blow, to whistle, s. ʃu, ʃobba. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂa:ba
ko ʃwabba ta:á, ǁgaũ̯ !ã̃ ǂa:ba ko ʃwabba---the wind blows
about, the spirit wind whistles.

ʃWAE, v. to suspect. CI. (Do.) shwae.

ʃWAO, n. itch, irritation, s. ʃwa, ʃom. CI. (Do.) shwae.

ʃWA:ɭA, n. steel arrowhead, s. ʃorra. NII. (Dk.) ʃwa:ɭa. (Ll.) shuára.

ʃWE, demonst. here. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: !kha utere !ãna, !kha-ga !ãna

ʃwe---water is in the pots, the water's pots here.

ʃWE, ʃWE:, v. to open, to pull out, s. ʃwi, ʃxo:. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃou ʒĩ a ka ǀnum, ka ʃwe: ka, ka m: ka---roast nuts till done, then pull them out, then eat them. NII. (Ll.) shwé, shué. Ex.: há ti shwé ǀgăă---he opens the eyes. ha ssiǹ ǀóu, ǀóu sà, ǀóu-dé sa ǀóu ǁgó, ha ssiǹ, ta ti shuéya ǁkau-ssiǹ---he saw buck, two bucks, a doe with a male buck, he saw, and pulled out arrows. ta ǁkáo ǀnĕ-é, é ti oywí n!xă, ta ǁkáo sa, é ti oywi shué--- for one arrow we say 'pick up', and for two arrows we say 'pull out'. NIII. (D.B.) ʃwɛ. Ex.: dʒu a ‾ǁkam, ʃwɛ ʃela--- people press, taking out the wax (from the honey).

ʃWI, v. to skin, to pull off, s ʃwe, ʃxo:. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweba ko !kweba ǀũ, a ko !xan, a ko ǁxaum kwe ko ‾ǁhai, a ko ʃwi, a ko ǁxau, a ko kɔaʃ a kurú---a man kills a leopard, stabs it, with a spear pierces it, skins it, tans (the skin), makes a kaross. ʃita ti ǂũsoine ǂkumba, ʃwia toko xu ǀoana, a ǂarroan ǂũ---our food is the locust, pull off and throw away the limbs, and the body eat.

ʃWI, s. ʃui.

ʃXO:, v. to take off skin, to get bruised, to bump, s. ʃwe, ʃwi. NII. (Dk.)

T TCD D63/342 106p BC 151 D3·24·9

The alveolar or dental explosive consonant t is in very frequent use in all Bushman languages both as initial sound and in second syllables. In Hie it is often aspirated, th, which Dornan describes as a "hard (strong) dental sound, similar to the Irish pronunciation of t in water=wather". A few examples of this sound are found in other Bushman languages. T unites with s and ʃ to form the affricates ts and tʃ, which are frequently followed by the glottal stop. Both t and tʃ are found before the velar fricative x, forming tx, and tʃx. Tj occurs in some languages, probably a contraction of ti and a second syllable. In Southern languages t often interchanges with k.

Doke says that in !k̃u 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 ǂkhomani he says: "t seems to be more of a dental than an alveolar consonant, though both pronunciations have been heard."

-TA, poss. part. following possessor, a variation of -ka found after words with e or i. It is dropped before words denoting parts of the body or relationships. It is used before ku all. SI. (B.) -ta. Ex.: ~~dekxn-kaxikhmmxexʔxxxkoxx~~ !éten ǀne ǁko ǁā !kui-ta ã---the people set aside the man's flesh. (Ll.) -ta. Ex.: déken-ta !khumm e ?---whose ball is it ? !kwa kkauwa !xoe-ta ku, !k'e-ta ku sse-g ǀne ǀxa-ã whai---the rain falls on all places, all the people will shoot springbok. SV.(D.B.) Ex.: baki, ki-ta ǁgute---a jacket, its sleeves.

-TA, ~~xxkaxkaxforxxng~~ syllable forming cardinal numbers. SIId. (Wu.) Ex.: ǁoai-ta---first. u-ta---second.

TA, conj. with different meanings in different languages. SI. for, because, therefore, but, although (B.) tā, ta. Ex.: !k'wā yauki ǀki ttwi ĩ, au !e ē ǀxã hã; tā !k'wā ǁkõã ǁeĩ, ha ǀkūken. tā !k'wā ǁkwaṅ ǁúwa, !k'wagen yáuki ǀki ǀxãǀxã-ga ttwi---the hartebeest 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.) tā.
Ex.: ǹ ǀkŭ-g ǀnĕ ǁkoén, ti ē, ha ǒä yauki ę́ !khwā-kă !gixă, tā,
hă ssiń ssĕ ǁnau, há ę !khwā-kă !gixă, hă kkŏä ǀnĕ yáuki ā !khwā
ssĕ-g ǀnĕ ǀhiń ŏ hă ǀ̃kă ǀ̃ka---I have now seen that he was not
a rain sorceror, for he would have done this, if he were a rain
sorceror, he would not have let the rain escape from his hands.
shō-ǀŏä yauki ǁnă Sswā, tā Sswā-ka !kĕ ǀkŭ ǁammă hĭ ău !kĕ ē
ǁănnă !kaogęn---the sho-ǀoa 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
ǂne sa, ta ti e ~ente ha---they come, then they run away. NI.
(D.B.) but, because. Ex.: gome ǀneé ‿tʃu, ta gome ‾!nwi !kãi---
one cow is bad, but the big cow is good. dabe !kwa re o tsi:, ta
re o dzau---the boy is laughing, because(he)is happy. NII. (Ll.)
and, so, but, for. Ex.: !nanni ba ti m̀m ǁkăǁkabba, ta Tamme ba
ti m̀m ǁkăǁkabba---!nanni's father eats the lynx, and Tamme's
father eats the lynx. m tái ti oywì m bbá, "shúwa ttō", ta m bbá
ti shúwa ttō---my mother said to my father, "sleep in the ashes",
so my father slept in the ashes. !núm ǀkúä ǁèrri, ta ǁgabba, ta
!kãu ǁèrri---a stone does not float in water, but sinks, but
wood floats. ná ti !x̌a!x̌arri, ta !kań ti kwē---I fell down, for
the tree was like this. NIII. (D.B.) and, but, when. Ex.: dama
ŋ, ta ǁgau ŋ, ta dzema ŋ---a woman (is) this, and a man this,
and a child this. !kũ tsausŋ !ko:a ǂxã, ta ‿Gǝle ke ǁna-a, ta
‾ǀnē si tsau ka ǂxã; ‿Gǝle ǂxã ha tsau---
Bushman teeth are not filed, but ~~Gole alone, 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 ǀetsa ta Madzata---that
is the hut of Madzata. auwa ę ta Sandawibe---the whip is fo the
Sandawe.

TA, v. part. possibly a form of tã, ta, to feel. SI. expresses habitual
action or a state, interchanges with ka. (B.) Ex.: ha se tēntēń
ti !g̃oä ǁgaúe !gwãi, au haǹ ǂi, ti ē, !gwãi ta !kāka tiǹ ǁga---
he (ostrich) will lie looking round seeking the hyena, as he
thinks the hyena runs round in the dark. (Ll.) Ex.: hă yauki

tă ǁkāitẹn, hă !gīyă---it is not slight, it is strong. hĕ-g !nĕ ʌauki !kŏă-ssĕ hĕ !kāgẹn, tā, hĕ tă-g !ne ddī ttikẹnttikẹn !kŏ-!kŏĭn---they do not take care of one another, for they are accustomed to do evil things. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ ta ŋ ǁxauŋ !i: ---I am making a fire. SV. expresses unfinished or future action or v. to be. (D.B.) Ex.: Masala xárite ta ʃi:---the Masarwa women are coming. ǁgwanate tá ʃa !gũ ǁke---the stars are in the sky. ia ta ʃi é Kokoŋ---he will come from Kokong. gome ta tí e: --- the oxen are here . ǁʌn ta ti---the sun is this. ǁna: ta ti--- a thornbush is this. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: θpwona ta !e: saka---the child is very little. !kha ta !ke !nau:so---water is in the river. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: Tamme ta mm̀ ǁkhùmm ---Tamme eats the porcupine. Tamme tái tái a ǁkè, ha dammi é ta !xóă---Tamme's mother's mother is dead, her children are those who live.

TA, v. to think, remember, wish, s. ka, tã:. SI. (B.) ta. Ex.: he ti hiń ē, si ta si dí si θăxai ău hẵ-hẵ---therefore we thought we would make our daughter of her. (Ll.) tā, tă. Ex.: !k'wằ ā !kăggen hhằ ŏă ă ă̆ hă̆ ā̃, ǁkằ, hĕ tíken ḕ, !k'wā̀ !kiyă̆, ī̃, ŏ hăń tằ ǁkă̆ tí e, ǁkằ !kiyă̆, he hă̆ hī̃ hī̃---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. ǁkhwí tă̆ ǁkhā̃ ssĕ tssi-ẵ hă̆--- the quagga wished the lion should bite him.

TÃ:, TÃ, TA:, v. to feel, to try, to seem, to become aware of, ʌ SI. (B.) s. ta. ttã̰, tã, and ta in the phrase ta ti, or tatti, feels that, because. Ex.: !ãũ ē tã sserritten, au !ãũń tatti ǀkérri ē---the ground feels cold, when the ground feels that wet it is. tōi !aiti ā !kwaï, hań ǀne tēn tã̰̃tã̰̃ ǁnaiń, hań ǀne tã̰̃ ti ē ǁnaiń yōa ākẹn--- one hen ostrich lies down to feel the nest, she tries whether the nest appears nice. ṅ ǀku g' ǀne tã̰̃, ti ē, ha tt'ã̰̃ ǀki ṅ---I feel that it tried to kill me. hā ǀku ā ǀēya !kwā, au ha dōa ttã̰̃ ttwaita !khwā---he it was who had been in the water, as he felt the water pleasant. (Ll.) ttã̰, tā, tta. Ex.: hă̆ ttã̰̃ ti ē !khwé ss'ŏ sshōwe, !khwa-kă̆ xóro xă̆ sse !khōu hĕ---they felt where the wind seemed to be, that the water bull might not smell them. hĭṅ ǀnĕ bbū ǀē !nabbă̆ ǁkoken, !kaüöken sse ddi kku tta ǀi---they burn dry thorn-

bushes, the stones will be made to feel hot (become hot). |kúken-
ttẽ hā ka ssiń |ku kkammá xaiten o |kú-g-!nwiń, o hań tā ||ka ti
e, |kú-g-!nwiń agen---the anteater formerly used to be anxious
about the lynx, for she felt that the lynx was handsome. !goa
||gaué yyu !koiń, tā, !koiń ttā ssā---look ye around for grandfather,
for grandfather seems to be coming. o hă-g |ne |kwei |kwe-|kwe,
i-g |ne ta hă !nwă, o ha ttaí, |ka-ã ||a hē ti---when he does thus,
we see his spoor, when he walks along this place. !kui |ã há |ne
|ku tã ha, au hań |ku-g |ne !kou !khe ssā---the young woman
became aware of him (the Rain bull), as he came up.

¯TÃ, TA, neg. v. not to do, to be unable to do. s. tia, kia, tam, tama,
SI. (Ll.) tã. Ex.: he tiken ē, ǹ kă-g |ne tã |xã|xã i, au tchueńya
|ku-g |ne ī |e !uha u-u ; he u-g |ne e |xa-ï, au ǹ a-g |ne tã
|xã|xã---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. !kui |aiti a !kwai, ha ã ssiń ggauwa
au !gaué, he ha |ne tã |xã|xã i---one woman (only) drove (spring-
bok) in the morning, so he was not able to shoot. SIV. (D.B.)
tá. Ex.: ŋ tá ije eŋels---I can't speak English. ||kwa:ve ti tá
se---||kwa:ve did not come. NI. (D.B.) ¯ta, no, ta, not. Ex.:
dzosi a ¯txã ?¯ta---do women shoot? no. ǂã: ta ¯u, tʃi ko ma---
the wind does not go, comes and blows.

TA, TA:, v. to lie, to remain, also used as down. SI. (B.) tá, tā. Ex.:
!k'wā kań |kē tá, ha |kúka---a hartebeest lies yonder, it is
dead. ǹ |ku g'|ne tãë, au !īten!ītaken |ku ē siń tā---I went,
while the sleeping places remained there. (Ll.) ttā, tā. Ex.: ǹ
ă ǂī, tĭ ē ǂgouwa ttā, ău hĭ yóa ddóa !khwéten ăkĭ !xóë---I had
thought that peace reigned (lay), while they must have disturbed
the place. !khwé-g |ně tta !kaúa---the wind was (lay) east. SIIb.
(Mh.) ta. NIII (D.B.) to be at, to stay. Ex.: !nave ke ta tʃu---
!nave is at the hut.

TA:, v. trans. to lay, to place, to loose hold of, s. ta, tẽ. SI. (B.)
ttã. Ex.: ha !noá |ku é, he ha |ku ā tāï |ki ǹ-ká !xóë, ha yauki
tāi kkúrrī ttã, ha !ku tāïtāï !uhi hho ss'ā ǹ---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 tã ǀã-ka ǁneĩn---they place (make) fighting's houses. (Ll.)
tt̃ã. **Ex.:** !gitẹn ǁkuan ǀnẽ ǁãn̂ ǀkhã̆ tt̃ã hẽ̆ á !khwa-ka xóro ŏ
hé-tã̆ !xóé---the sorcerors go to killing lay down for them the
water's bull on their land. !hãu hhã̃ ǀkŭ ddĭ kkúi' !xwã̆n!xwán
!kŭmmi, ĩ, ŏ hã̆ !á hhóã̆ !gwaxu, hã̆ sse̊ !kúiten, !k'ẽ̆ sse̊ ǂĕnn,
ti e, he tta a !khwa-ka xóro---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, T̃A̋, v, probably a form of to lie, used only in phrases ta ǁĩa, tã̃
ǁi:a, to die, to be ill, tã̃ ǀe, to go down, to set. CIII. (D.B.)
Ex.: tã̃ ǁi:a mo---he is dead. tã̃ ǁi:a ko Wembe---Wembe is dead.
Dondúi ta ǁĩa mo, Basalako ta ǁĩa kwe---Dondui (m.) is dead,
Basalako (f.) is dead. sɛta tã̃ ǀé-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'áä̃-ta---cook is singing.
ǀki+ta na baranakweti tseti tina---I have seen a small beehive
in a tree.

TA, n. a certain fruittree, a wild orange. NII. (Ll.) ttã́, tá. Ex.: ttá—
the name of a large tree bearing yellow fruit eaten by monkeys
and the !kuń and the Makoba. ǀxúe' !nù, ti saã́ ǁhí, ka sí,
ǁuonna umm, umm e !nó sa tá, ta ti ǁuonna---ǀxue stood listening
to the hare , and laughing, carrying food, the food was the
!no fruit and the ta fruit, and he carried (it). NIII (D.B.)
ta---wild orange.

_T̃A, n. load. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ki !ku tʃitele, _tã̃---I carried a
burden, a load. a gu tã̃ da !kuli---are taking loads to carry
(on their heads).

T̃A:, n. a plain, flat country. SII. (D.B.)

—T̃A, n. dish, pot. NII. (Ll.) tã̃.

— TA, n. whirlwind. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: —ta kiŋ ǀhu:---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.: ǀkã̃-dʒi ta ko ǀkei ʃaum kwe---roots we eat in

winter. ǀnani ko ʃkũ tama, a ku ta:ʃ̈ã, ka ta ko !gum---lice do not kill, (they) bite, so we shave.

TA, poss. pron. 2nd pers sing, thou, usually a. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ta ǁnʌm ʃi ǁkõi---thy stomache hurts. SVIb. (D.B.) Ex.: ta ʃa--- thy face.

TA, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. & pl., thou, you, s. tita, itebi. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁk'oá ta, watá ta---scratch yourself, rub yourself. ta kwia obɛ elatibi---you (?) give us boys. Budakwe a _dzana alako ki ta kenene tʃa:kwi-ta---Budakwe has brought a sheep, which you formerly ordered. kwapi _dzaʃ̈, _dza-ta a bɛɛleleko, ka ti ǁkha:-ta bɛɛleleko, a ti ǁká: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 ǂgo, ki u _ǀgwa-a, _ǀgwa-i ǁkʌm, ǁkau ta, k"ɛe ta, k"ɛe ku ǁkaisi ta---is a man, goes out to shoot, shoots a springbok, cuts it open, cuts it up, cuts it in pieces.

T̃A, other, another. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: au:ʃe ǁkei ko kurre, ǁnwe-ba ǁo, mi t̃a-mba !kei, ǁnwe-ba ¯kei, ǁais kwe ǁnaua debi haʃ---a long time he works, the moon dies, another comes, the moon gets big, he then comes back. t̃a kuri ka ǁkukaa---another year (he) does it again. ǀe:s-ti ǂnumʃa, ko ǀ'u: ǂnumʃa, ko ¯xu:, a t̃a-ʃa ǁgu: ---fire ashes, at dawn the ashes remove and another (fire) light.

T̃A:Ã, v. to feel, variation of t̃a:. SI. (B.) tt̃ã-ã, t̃ã-a. Ex.: hi sa!hamm tt̃ã-ã kuórrekuorrẽ-ka ǀxwórrẽ, heẽ, hi sa ǀne ǁxam tt̃ã-ã !gaüë-ta !hausi ǁxweten---they will first feel the evening's cold, and then they will also feel the morning's chill. ǹ ǀne ǂni !geiẽ hi, i, hi se !hamm tã-a ǁkaǹ---I took away these sheep on account of it, that they moght first feel hunger.

TAA, TAʃ̈ŋ, v. to hear, to understand. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋa ka t̃ãä ǁkukaŋ, tanate---I hear a noise, stamping. ja ga taʃ̈äŋ---do you understand ?

TÁÄ, v. to lie, t̃ãã, down, s. ta:. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Θmoi ka tá̈ä---the wood lies there. ʃi ǁʌm si, ʃi ǁk'um kan t̃ãã---we pick it up, we put it down.

TAʃ:Ä, v. to bite, to sting, s. ta:. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀnani ko ǀkũ tama,

a ku ta‡:ä, ka ta ko !gum---lice do not kill, (they) bite, so we shave.

TAA, v. 1) to work for, 2) to choke. CI. (Do.)

TA‡A‡, adj. sharp. SV. (D.B.)

TÁÄ, off, along. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂaba ko ʃaba táä, a ko !kũ---the wind blows along, then goes.

TÁÄ, TA, short form of sita, we, us, used after v. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: |hũ-||kwa ko ko byri táä |gore, a ko byri táä, !xuba ko |kũ tu:u ---the Nama told us about prayer, and told us, the sky will kill you.

TAA KUE, redness, red. CI. (Do.)

~~TAAni~~, TAASI, not to have, to lack, s. ta. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: !ge:xa ki táãsi sõ |a---the doctor has no medicine.

TAA:NI, v. to go away, s. ta:ẽ, ta‡i. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ja soa ta:si, i ki taa:ni---I was small, when I went away.

TABA, TA‡BBA, v. to work, to make. n. work, s. tabe, tabi. SI. (B.) tába. Ex.: ṅ-ń, ṅ |ku tába |ki θhõken---myself, I work getting wood. ṅ ā |kággen, ṅ |ne dā-ï ||kãrri, i ||kãrri ss'e ||xam ||ǂkoën ṅ-ka tába---I am the Mantis, I work for my friends, that our friends may also behold my work. (Ll.) ttábba. Ex.: hă ssĕ ǂkŭm θpuă ttábba ăkken ||kuiten---he will first make nice the screen of bushes. hi ssĭn |kŭ |kūwa sshó-|oă ău ||neiṅ, hi ssĭṅ |nĕ ttábbă tchuĕn ē hi |xa-i---they had put away the ssho-|oa plant at home, that they might work upon (influence) the things they were shooting. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: nie taba-i---I am working. NII. (Ll.) tába. Ex.: Ngoba ti tába ||na kue ||nuá, e ti tába ||ná kue !uhá |khú---the Makoba make the pipe of reed, we make the pipe of the kudu's horn. ha ǂkumm sa ha bá ti tăba ha kue măka---his father-in-law and his father work (treat) him with tobacco. yáru tăba---to seek in vain, as ha yáru tăba dzhù---he sought people in vain. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: taba ‾!ni---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.) tábbăkă. Ex.: Kà ā kŏkă tábbăkă ha e---Ka is one who is fond of tobacco. SV. (D.B.)

Ex.: a |kau |ke tabaka---thou hast cut tobacco.

_TABE, v. to shine, to lighten, s. taba. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tuʃa ko _tabe ---the rain lightens. ǁnweba ko _tabe---the moon shines.

TABE:, v. to greet, to salute, s. tabete. SI. (Ll.) ttabbē. Ex.: !kuiten |ne ttabbē |hu gwāi---the man salutes the white man. haṅ |ne !ku-iten ha-ka ǁneiṅ, au haṅ ttabbēya |hu---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 ʃa ke, si ʒwe---Sikuni tried to go to it, it flew away.

TABE, n. salt. CII. (Pa.) (Schi.)

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 tʃa-m kwe tabete ku---people to us with buchu say goodbye. xam-tis kweʃa ko tʃã-ba ma mè, a au me, tabete ko mi---his wife gives him buchu, presents it, and goodbye says.

TABO, n. sandal. CIb. (Pa.)

TADI, n. lightning., s. _tabe. CI. (Do.)

TA:ẽ, TA:ĩ, TA:ĩ, v. to walk, to go, also used as away, participle ta:ẽta:ẽ, taẽja. s. teani. SI. (B.) tāã, tāãya, tāã, tāi, tāi, tāĩtāĩ, tāitāiya, tāãtāãnya. Ex.: tshoṅ ē tāã !au, hiṅ |ku ē siṅ |kūken|kūken tāã, ṅ |ku shi tatti ē, ṅ |ku tāã au ǁgā---things which walk on the earth are those which must dying go away, I (moon) feel that I walk in the dark. haṅ |kē tāãtāãnya ti |umm !kwa au ha xu, haṅ |kē tāãtāãya ti ǁkoṅ ti ē ǁnaiṅ sshõ hi---he yonder walking wipes the water from his face, he yonder walking looks at the place where the house sits. !kauruxu kaṅ |ku tāãya,!iten |ku ta sserriten, ha |ku tāãya |kei tau --- !kauruxu has gone, the sleeping place feels cold, he has been gone a long time. hi se |ku !ko |i, au |iya |ku tai hiya tsuitsui ---they will miss the fire, as the fire has gone away together with the things.hi g' |ne tai kau !kei!kei, hiṅ ttum !ko-i g' ǁnaiṅ, hiṅ tāitāi !ui, hiṅ !kei!kei, hiṅ ttum i---they walk stopping, they listen in vain at the house, they walk on, they stop,

they listen. (Ll.) ttai, ttai, ttaittai, ttaiya, ttaittaiya.
Ex.: whaiiten ǀnĕ ttai ǁkaú hóa' !kwa ǁki ē ǀka---the springbok walk passing over the rain liquid, ~~which it~~ is wet. hă !goăi !yágen, hă ssań ǁkaoken ǀkŭm ssĕ ǁneiń, hă ssĕ ssá, ssw'ai ti ttai !yá!yá---he looks round for the crow, he will come to mount guard at the nest, he will come to drive away the crows. !k'ĕ kie !ke!kĕ akka i, hă yaúki ssĕ ǀniˉ !khweten, hé ssĕ ǂni ǀkĭ ttaiya, tā, tss'a ā ttai ŏ ǁkuonnă hă yaúki ětas tá hă ǀkŭ ttai ŏ ǁgá---the people wish to approach quietly, that he may not notice anything, that they may take him away, for a thing which walks at noonday he is not, for he walks at night. hań ttaittai !kui, hań ttentten---it kept walking back, it kept lying down. SII. (D.B.) tai. Ex.: ŋ ǀne !oé ki tai---ŊI cannot walk. SIIa. (Mg.) tai. SIV. (D.B.) tai, tai, taai, taitai. Ex.: ŋ tai, ŋ ka ǀkʌn ku:---I went, I saw an ostrich. Tutai ha ke ǁalle tai na Lutsipi---Tutai has gone away to Lutsipi. ǂnansi e ka taitai, e ka ǀke ǁk'wi n ǁǂara a---ǂnansi walks along and picks up the stick. SV. (D.B.) tai away. Ex.: Lihititu !a: ka ʃa tai---Lihititu is far away ( ? to walk).

TA-E, n. mother, s. ai, tai. NII. (Dk.) tae.

TAE, adj. good, s. tai, twai-i. SIId. (Arb.)

24 TAGHA, v. to make drunk. CI. (Do.)

TA GOIN, adj. heavy. SVIa. (Kr.)

TAHAŋKA, n. melon, "makadan". SV. (D.B.)

TAHŋ, n. form of tasiŋ younger sister. NIII. (D.B.)

TAʒI, s . ta:e.

_TAI, v. to hear, s. ta:a, tui. SVI. (D.B.)

~~TAI, adj. new, s. tae, twai-i, tlai-n. NI. (D.K.) Ex.: dzi ka tai--~~

~~tha nkxisnixaex~~

TA:I, v. form of ta:, ta, to feel. SI. (B.) ~~x~~ ta-i. Ex.: he ǁ'u, hiń ǀku ē, si ta-i hi---this fatigue, it is that which we are feeling.

tão

TAI, v. not to do, to desist from, must not, s. ta, t[illegible]. NII. (V.) tai used before imperr fut. Ex.: tai ts'a---thou shalt not steal. (Ll.) tai, ttai. Ex.: ǁna mi, n a ú m ba !nuérre, yai, tai !kuń mi, yai---let me alone, that I may go to my father's

country, oh dear, desist from killing me, oh dear. !x̆ue săá, ta ti tchiń,"ń-ǹ, zau tãi oywí me, na ti koá zau oywí"---!x̆ue heard and cried,"no, woman do not speak to me, I am afraid of woman's speaking". dzhu ǁná, ta kuĕ,"dzhú tánki ttãi ǁké é !nuérre"--- the people objected, and said,"other people must not die in our country".

TAI, TÃI, v. to stay, to let stay, to wait. CII. (D.B.) tãi. Ex.: !ʔú:ani i:, !núani i:, tãi ǁkai:a---white are here, black are here, (they) stay together. CIII. tai. Ex.: iklikwa Ikɔmbo, tai a---go to Ikɔmbo, stay there. Ikɔmbo kɛlako iʃa hako, Hadzabi tai tʃa--- Ikɔmbo is a riverbed like this, Bushmen stay at it. ta kwe hema, tái---do not call him, let(him) stay. tai ali klʔoako atɔnen--- (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 ǁkauǁe---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.) tái. Ex.: !nanni tái ta uywi !ku--- !nanni's mother talks Bushman. ǁnuai tái---the moon's mother, the upper pointer to the Southern Cross. táitái---maternal grandmother. tái ba---maternal grandfather. tái ssiń---mother's sister, aunt. é ti tsema, é ti oywi "m tái" ; é ti !kaǹ é ti oywi e tqi kue "ái"---(when) we are xxxxx,little, we say "my mother"; (when) we have grown, we call our mother "ai".

TAI, n. large frog. NI. (Pa.)

TÃI, adj. nice, s. ta-e, tʔain, twaii. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: dʒi ka tãi---the nut is nice.

TAIDE, interrog. (Nla. ch. what?. SI. (Lich.) Ex.: adang aa taide? — what is your name?

TAI-KHE, n. day. ~~NII~~. (Leb.)

TʔAIN, TʔAINJA, adj. soft, supple, s. ta-e, tãi. [Nama tsam.] SI. (B.) tt'áin, tthainya. Ex.: hiń ss'oẽń θho ā tt'ain---it sat upon a soft bush. dabben 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 !kuʔta, hiń !ne xx tt'ain---the clouds are white, they are soft.

TʔAIN, nearly. SI. (Ll.) tt'ain. Ex.: ha !ku!kúxe tt'ain ǁkho ǁa hi--- he (dog) was chasing, nearly catching them (cats).

T'AIN,
T'AINJA, v. to be cunning. SI. (Ll.) tt'ain, tt'ainya. Ex.: |kú-g-!nuiń á sse |hań !khouken, ha tt'ainya, há a |kúkente xxxx yáuki sse |ni ha, tá, |kúkente ssań |ku |ni ||guátten, tá, ||guatten yáuki tt'ain kwokwań-á, tá, !kú-g-!nuiń á tt'ainya---the lynx is the one who shall marry !khouken, 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.

T'AINT'AINJA, V. to make soft, s. t'ain. SI. (Ll.) tt'aintt'ainya. Ex.: he tiken ē, ha !khaua üi, ī, !k'e sse |ki tt'aintt'ainya ha !khauá, !khauá sse ttēn---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.

T'AI'TA, ~~T'AITON~~, s, t'a'tta.

TAI'ITON, v. to fear, to be startled. n. terror, uneasiness. SI. (Ll.) ttaïten, ttaiten. Ex.: ||khwi ha kă ssiń ||khó !xúru, ŏ hā ttai ||ā, he tiken ē, |hú|hú |kŭ ||koen ttaiten hă-kă !kwi!kwi, hiń |khi ha---the quagga formerly resembled a boulder, as she walked along, therefore the baboons seeing feared her greatness, they killed her. ń kă a ămm !go xonnowa kke !khwa ddomm, tá !khwaddomm |kŭ dda kke ttaiten---I want you just to treat for me the child's throat, for the child's throat causes me uneasiness.

TÁKA, v. to dance ,s. tsakatsaija. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: welapina pi táka, txlemevi tʃu táka, akwitibe hámaa---this morning they danced, the men only danced, the women sat. táká 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 |étsana ?---how many days are needed to go home ?

TÁKASI, adj. long. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ahabi sa tákasi pi---her teeth are long.

TAKÁTA, v. to want. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: aku ate kwi ta ko takáta ?---what do you want ?. ko takáta tumbate---(I) want tobacco.

TAKE-TAVITA, v. to fence, to fight with sticks, in play (a game of the Hadzabe and the Sandawe). CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Hadzabe piepi take-tavita---two Bushmen are fencing.

TAKOVITA, v. to hit, to break. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tákovita ǁánabe---break stones.

TÁKWA, v. to insert, to put in. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsau wa so bisɔko tseti nina tákwa ta tl'akwa na tl'apo eketámi na tákwa---the tail of a wildebeest in the wood insert, pare (it) and work (it) and insert (it).

TAKWÁTA, v. to boil, to heat. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: se takwáta makunu, "takwáta te ba seme, ukuwa atibi, hakate ti ʃa takwáta 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."

TÁKWE, neg. command do not. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: dzanne e---bring it. tákwe dza:na---do not bring it.

TALA, west (?). CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tala ʃa iʃoko si _dza---west(?) where the sun goes down.

TALA, TALATA, TALATE, v. to strike, to thunder. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _ǁgõ-hŋ ka tala---men strike (the bow). ǁga _tʃa:, ǁgãũa _talata---rain falls, the spirit thunders. ǁgãũa talate ke !kũ m te, !u !na !gãũ ta, ka -ǁga tálata, tʃau wa -tsa ka -ǁga ne talata---the spirit struck and killed my mother, (she) stood under a tree and the rain struck, two women the rain struck.

TÁLE, demons. that. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃia ǁnolle tále---bring that stone.

TALI, TARI, n. flame. NIa. (Leb.) mən. da tálì, ch. tarǐ.

TALI, n. tongue, s. ta-ri, tɛri, tɛni, ta:m. NIII. (D.B.) ~~XXXX~~

TA'M, v. to vibrate, to sound, to tremble. n. vibration. (Ll.) ttăm̃m, ttam̃m. Ex.: !xwăń !kŭmmi- !nuĭń ē kă ttăm̃m, hĕ-g ń̆ ssiń !xwăń ń̆ ttuĭ hĕ, hĭń-kă ttam̃m---like the musical bow's string which vibrates, that is what I seemed to hear, its vibration. !Nũiyań ā ka ttăm̃m---the bowstring it is which vibrates. !kui ā ttúko ddoä e, hé tíken ē, ha !nĕ kkuĭ ttăm̃m ŏ i xŏa---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.: !kʌm ka-khwi, !ga tam---the sun is hot, rain falls. ǂgõ"ẽ !ne, di ku tam---one star, it falls. ma ku ǁk'am !kũ, na ka _ǁgẽ:, !uhẽ: ko !kẽ, 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. ʒu ⁻tsa ǂkebbi ku tsi: ka ku _tam---two people riding came and dismounted. NII. (Ll.) ttamm, tamm, tamma. Ex.: ka ttamm---to alight (as birds). ǀkuĭ gó ti tamma ǀᶜxué---the ǀkui flowers fell upon ǀxue. ha ti shé, ta ti ǀgé ǀni, ta ti tamm ǀᶜxú---he returned and came to sit down, and threw the divining pieces (dollas). tchí ǀne e'!nu árra', tchi ǀnu ǂkhì 'ttamm ara', ta ǁgú, na ti ɔywi 'tcara'---one thing (we) throw away, many things (we) throw away, and (of) water I say pour out. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _!gwi e tam a k'a---in winter (flowers) fall to the ground.

⁻TAM, v. not to know, to be ignorant of, sometimes used as not, s. ta, m. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi tam---I do not know. ǁgora ma ko k"wi ka ʧanni ʒuǀnwa kam, tam ⁻ʧu gu---the baboon talks like a Bushman, does not build a hut. NII. (Dk.) tám. Ex.: natám---I don't know. (Ll.) tamm---to be ignorant of.

TA:M, n. tongue, s. tali, tar⁻i. CII. (Schi.) tām.

TAM, probably somewhat, used in the phrases tam ǀk'o:, tam ǀk'au, dirty, bad. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: !gu a ǀ?ym, !gu a tam ǀk'o:, ma ǀka ʧi !gu e tam ǀk'o:---the water is clean, the water is dirty, I cannot drink the water, it is dirty. dzoma tam ǀkąau---a bad girl. NII. (Ll.) tam ǀyao. Ex.: ma ǀkúä ɔywi dja, ta á ɔywi tam ǀyăo, ta é daba !kó ɔywi---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. (D.B.) Ex.: dama !goma krise ku tam---the little boy's years are so many (holding up fingers). tsisi si ⁻ǁkei, dzosi ku tam---the sisters are four, so many girls. NII. (Ll.) tamma. Ex.: ᶜxé ka ssin !kao !gú-ssin tamma kue, e ti !ku-ssin !kao ǀnŭ e---although their three names are like this, we kill one of the three. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀni:m kurri-m ko ha, tam ko ⁻mi---one policeman came, so (he) said. 'hanko, hankoko' tama ǁnai---'hanko, hankoko' so (they) sang. kwe ǁe:xaba !gwi:ʃa ʃɛ, tam ko _!xoba i a _ǀgora---the Bushman took the rope, as !xuba divided it.

TAM, n. a certain plant. with sweet smelling leaves. NII. (Ll.) tamm. Ex.: !kuń ti ǁkhi tamm---Bushmen smoke tamm (leaves, when they

have no dagga).

TAM, n. porcupine. NIa. ch. (Leb.)

TAMA, neg. not, s ta, tam. [Nama tama] CII. (Schi.) (D.B.) Ex.: we kwe ǂge tama---not all men dance. ʃaum kwe !num, ako !xom kwe !num, ǁnaum kwe !num tama---in winter set traps, and in spring set traps, in rain time do not set traps. ~kei kwe e, ǀk'ora tama--- many people (they) are, not a few.

TAMA, n. tsama melon. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu-g !nwasi m tama---Bushmen eat tsama melons. dzosi o !nwoi tama---women play with tsama melons.

TAMA, n. grass. CIa. (Pa.)

TAMA, interrog. who. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tama tee ?---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 ǁeja ha taman ǀkwa---the Bergdamara here, the Bushmen here lived with the Bergdamara.

TAMATSU, n. small hives, bees children. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋɔ sáŋgana támatsu, samakapi kota tʃi: támatsu, kota sameta; pakwipi tamatsu-pi--- I found small hives, three were taken, small hives were taken; as big as this the bees children.

TAMBA, n. tongue, s. tali, ta:m. NIIb. (Leb.)

TAMBI, v. to draw, to paint. n. painting. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁkɔǁkɔtʃeja _dzapi a kenina tambi---pictures Bushmen formerly painted. tambi ami, tambi hupi sissikassipi---draw (a path) they, draw(a path) here the warrior ants. ǀkia no tambi assowa--- I have seen the big picture.

TAMBI, v. to gather. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso tʃi:ta seseme, so mudi:ga tambi---when catches a lion, then vultures gather.

TAM-DU, thirst, ( ? no water) NIa. ch. (Leb.) tám-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.: !gẽŋ koásа tamka---the wilde-beest skin is thick.

TAMMA, v. to be near. NII. (Ll.) tamma. Ex.: tchù ti tamma ǁgù---the house was near the water.

TAMO, v. to tie. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: bawa a aijako mu:a akweteja, !ungu, we tamo hu: kwa keta i ǁka---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 ǁkaǁka ---the tamtam is a big bird.

TAM-ǂKA, n. spider. NI. (D.B.)

TAŋ, v. to feel, to be in pain, to seem, to want, often used as v.part. expressing emphasis, a state, or habitual action. s. tã̃, kaŋ. SI. (B.) taǹ, ttaǹ. Ex.: hiǹ ss'o taǹ !ywéiǹ--- they apparently feel angry. ǹ tãë sshã, ǹ taǹ, ǹ ǁkáǁká ttẽ ǹ !noá!noa au ǀí, au !aũ ẽ ǁkú ta ǀí---I came, I was in pain, I laid my feet burning with heat on ground which was hot. susúken ẽ a, hĩ yauki taǹ, ǹ sẽ ǁxã̃, ǹ !xwórri---these are burns, they do not fe el as if I may again turn back. ǹ yaúki ttáǹ ǹ se tãë---I do not want to walk. ha Θondeken ǂkákka ha, "si taǹ ǁkwaǹ ǀke-ã Θaxai"--her sons said to her,"we really got hold of daughter". (Ll.) taǹ, ttaǹ. Ex.: ti taǹ ǀku ǂenni au hă---the hole is too small for him. ssiten ttaǹ ssĭ tchúnn-tchunn !khe---we did shutting our eyes stand.!khwãgen ă, ssi tchuen ẽ, ssi tsăxaĭten ǀkŭ ddi kuĭ ttaǹ, hĕ ǀkaĭnya---the rain gave us things which made our eyes seem green. hé tiken ẽ, ǀkù ǀku-g ǀne taǹ ǀkeĭ ǀkaggen au ǀkù ǁkú kkō---the proteles caught the Mantis with the proteles' other are. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha taŋ ǁk?u:i---he is thirsty. tu ǁkẽin tʃʲi taǹ---the mouth's teeth ache. ha ǀk'a: taŋ---his stomache aches. SIId. (Wu.) tã̃ng, aux. of future tense, shall, will. Ex.: tã̃ng 'chùekn---shall or will beat.

TAŋ, v. to smell. ~~KSXX~~ SI. (B.) taǹ. Ex.: ǹ ǹ ã ǁkúrru ǹ ǀnã, au ǁnaiǹ-ta !aũ, ẽ taǹ tóiʻ ǀkuaí---I was the one who rubbed my head ɨ with the houses' dust, which smelt of the ostrich's scent.

TÃ̃ŋ, v. to love. SVIa. (Kr.) ~~tang~~. tã̃ǹ. Ex.: ha tã̃ǹ ǹ---he loves me. SIId. (Wu.) tã̃ng.

TAŋ̃, v. to get up early. CI. (Do.) taǹ̃.

TÃ̃ŋ, v. to hear. SVI. (D.B.)

TA:ŋ, v. to miss, s. taŋ far. (B.) ttãǹ. ~~KEXXX~~ Ex.: haǹ ǀku g'ǀne ǁkeín !í, haǹ kuíʻ !xi ã̃, au haǹ ǀne ǁkeín ttãǹ ǹ-ǹ---he stabbed the bed, it was torn, when he stabbed missing me. (Ll.) ttãǹ. Ex.: ǹ ǀke ssiǹ kă ttoiʻ sse ǹ-ǹ, tã u ka ǀkwei ku, au u sse ttãǹ 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. tãï, tean, antean. SIIa. (Dk.) tan.

TAŋ, v. to pull. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁkau kwa ŋ i taŋ ǁkaǂka ʃi---a trap like this pulls strongly.

TAŋ, adv. far. s. ta:ǂŋ. SI. (B.) táń. Ex.: sitẹn ǀku g'ǀne ǀgukẹn ǁõ táń---we offended went far away.

TAŋ, TAN, demon. that (is), those (are). SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: tan xu, tan ku ǀk'a, tan ǀkha, tan ǁǃa ǂe ǁna tis ǀkam---that is the head, that is a hand, that is the face, those are two shoulders. S.V.(D.B.) Ex.: ea ǁkõ ǁkui tan ʃa---it (ox) is walking about going there. n ǁk'on a ʃan taŋ---I walk along there. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: taŋ ka ta ?---that is what ?. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tan ǀejako---that is a rope. tan ǁaija atɔnen---throw it there again.

TAŋ, in, hither. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ga ǃkum taŋ ǁhã---rub in fat. guwa ja ǃkwé taŋ---a sheep comes hither.

TAŋ, adv. sweetly. NII. (Ll.) tàń. Ex.: ǁku tàń, ǁkŭ ǀyáo---to smell sweetly, to smell badly.

TAǂN, n. cucumber. SI. (Ll.) ttann.

T?AN, T?ANA, TANA, v. to speak, to talk, to ring, to crow, to resound. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: dolokwe ǀka t?an---the bell rings. ha t?an Sesarwa---she speaks Sesarwa. Θpwa:a kiä tana---the child talks. laǂä ke ʃa t?ana---that man comes to speak. ʃikʺwi ka t?ana---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. ǃxwe: ʒe tana---the rain resounds (thunders).

TAŋ-A, TAŋ-Ĩ, v. to ask for, to beg for. SI. (B.) tań-ă, tań-ĩ. Ex.: ha se ǁa ǁkáo ǁkaúë, ha se tań-ă ǁkaúë au wáï---he (jackal) will go to run after the leopard, that he may ask the leopard for the springbok. ǁkhãń ǀne ttań-ĩ ǃkhwí ǁnoein-ttu---the lion begged for the fieldmouse's chest. (Ll.) ttań-ă, ttań-i. Ex.: ha yauki sse ttań-ĩ ya, yauke ǁxã, ha ttań-a ha---he would not beg from him, would not again beg of him. SIIa. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ ki taŋ-a Θpxai---I ask for meat.

TA$^{\ddagger}\eta$-A, TA$^{\ddagger}\eta$-I, v. missing, s. ta:$^{\ddagger}\eta$.

TANA, TANE, v. to shoot, s. tx$\tilde{a}$. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ndala tana !naika ---a white man shoots the lion. Gɔba tane ke ǁnau na $^{-}$soŋgu ---and Mbunda shoots with bow and arrow.

TANA, v. to come or hither, s. tan to walk. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsifi ti tana i$\int$ɔko---in the evening comes here the sun.

TA$\eta$-A, n. body bulb, sometimes used for self. NII. (Ll.) tá$\acute{n}$-a. Ex.: m bá ti umm $\overset{c}{x}$a$\acute{m}$ ssu$\tilde{a}$, ha !kuä umm $\overset{c}{x}$am tá$\acute{n}$-a, ~~ti koa xam~~ ~~tan-a~~---my father eats the lion's lungs, he does not eat the lion's body, ~~fears the lion's body~~. ná ti ko$\acute{a}$ |x$\overset{c}{u}$e bá, ná ti ko$\acute{a}$ |x$\overset{c}{u}$e tái, ta ti ko$\acute{a}$ |$\overset{c}{x}$ue tá$\acute{n}$-a---I fear |xue's father, I fear |xue's mother, and fear |xue himself. mm, ga tá$\acute{n}$-a---food, (an onion) its bulb. NIII. (D.B.) ta$\eta$, ta$\eta$-a. Ex.: a ta$\eta$ ǁkha---his body's flesh. nek ke !k$\tilde{u}$ ta$\eta$ te $^{-}$o---some people's bodies broke out (smallpox).

TANA, so, this, s$\tilde{a}$ t$\tilde{a}$. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tana ko ~~kkuxŋ~~ ǁkuŋkwena $^{-}$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$^{\ddagger}\eta$-A$\eta$, verbal n. missing, s. ta:$^{\ddagger}\eta$. SI. (Ll.) tt$\overset{\backsim}{a}$$\acute{n}$-a$\acute{n}$. Ex.: tt$\overset{\backsim}{a}$$\acute{n}$-a$\acute{n}$ |k$\check{u}$ $\overset{\backsim}{e}$, !k$\acute{u}$kk$\acute{o}$ ssi$\acute{n}$ ya$\acute{u}$ki |kh$\acute{i}$---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.: !wara tane $^{-}$khaa ke $^{-}$xuu---the girl is carrying water on (her) head. k"amsa tani---to carry fastened to the head. |geki ki tane i θbwa:a, bɛ a ko !weko i θbwa: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. !nú!nuri kɔ ma ka $^{-}$u, ka ge ho:a t$\int$a, ka tani $\int$i---the snails early will come out, and I will get them, will bring them. |h$\tilde{u}$ǁkwa tane birikosi:---the white men wear trousers. NII. (Ll.) tánni. Ex.: ha záu |ge gúwa, ta |úwa ha ko$\acute{a}$ ha záu dá, ta tánni, tánni ha, tánni ha, ta há |nu |ne ǁá, ta !g'á$\acute{n}$ 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.: ǀkʌmtem ǁkauǁe: kweme e, a ga ha, a ga !koxo ko tani, a ko myridʒi tane---ǀkʌmtem is an Auen man, (he) shall come, shal 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 kwã n ¯tʃu---my mother stayed at the hut.

TA:ŋ-E, v. to give. SIIe. (And.) tãŋ-ĕe. Ex.: tãŋ-ĕ !õa---give me water.

TANE, n. sand. SIIc. (D.B.)

TAŋ-E, demons. there is. SIIe. (And.) taŋ-ĕe. Ex.: taŋ-ĕ ǀi---there is fire.

TAŋGA, v. to make. [Mbunda] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ndala ke taŋga ¯ǁgu--- white people make rain. dʒo ki taŋga ʃɛla---bees make wax.

TAŋGA, n. cloth, stuff. [Mbunda] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: taŋga ¯ǁgum, suta ¯!khwi---~~stuff~~ cloth is thin, barkcloth is warm. !kũ ki ¯to: taŋga ¯!gai---Bushmen want red stuff.

_TANJAE, v. to run. SIIe. (D.B.)

TANJE, v. to dance. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: i e tanje---they dance.

TANKI, adj. another, different. NII. (Ll.) tánki. Ex.: tá ti ǁgá ǀhũ tánki tchú---and visits another white man's house. ǀnáni ǁkeǁkéya ngóba; ǀnáni tánki, ngóba tánki---the ǀnani resemble the Makoba; the ǀnani are different, the Makoba are different.

TANNA, n. hair. NII. (Ll.) tánna. Ex.: !ywi tánna---hair of feather (stripped off).

TA:ŋ'O, v. to prohibit, to say 'musn't' NII. (Dk.)

TAŋŋTAŋŋ, reduplication of v. taŋ, to feel pain.1) v. ~~xxxxx~~. to make ache, be ill emphasised. 2) n. illness, great pain. $I. (B.) ttántán, tantan. Ex.: ń ǀku g'ǀne tái ttánttán ń !kwá!kwāgen ---I had gone making my legs ache. ǁkhãń ywáywā shō, au hă ttu, hĩ-ta tántán---the lion sits moaning about his skin, its great pain. (Ll.) ttănttán, ttanttan. Ex.: ha !k'ōă sse ha ¯e hă ddă hă óken-ggu he, ŏ hăń ta ǁkă ti ¯e, ha yauki kă hă óken-ggu sse ǀni ttănttán a ǀxarra---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 ǁxamki ttaṅttaṅ, au i !khi ǁkerri---we are also ill, if we kill the locust bird.

-TA:ŋ_TA:ŋ, TAŋTAŋ, v. to hum, to thunder, s. t‿ana. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _dʒo -ta:ŋ_ta:ŋ---the bees hum. ǁgauwa ki taŋtaŋ---the spirit thunders.

TANTAN, v. to cut, to pare. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂxai ke so tantan---the boy sits cutting (a stick).

TAN!JIH, warm. SI. (Lich.) tant!ǯjih. (ᵑtã̃ ĩ̂ǰ)

TÃO, v. to give, s. ta:ŋ-e. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: tão ki θpwe---give me meat.

TAʒO, v. to stroke, to smoothe. SI. (Ll.) tao, ttaö. Ex.: ha ha !ku ǁnau, ǁ≃khwiya ka ǂi, ha ttaö aken !ki ǁ≃khwi, ha ha !ku !kauken kkoiten-tte ǁkha o ǁ≃khwi---he did this, when the quagga thought he would stroke making nice the quagga, he beat laying on his stick on the quagga. ha há !ne tao ákken !ki !kui, tao !ki ssá 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-ttaòu.

TARA, TAʂRA, v. to shine, to lighten. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi ku se: -!ga re ku taʂra, !ga -ǀka tʃ̃i---I saw the rain lighten, the rain did not thunder. tara---shining. NII. (Ll.) tára, tárra. Ex.: ǁgá ti tára---it lightens (the rain lightens). ka ti tchin ka tára---it thundered and lightened.

TARA, n. stork. CII. (D.B.)

TARAOʂI, n. a plant, Euphorbia Macquilatera. CII. (D.B.)

TARAS, n. woman. s. tareʃa. [Nama taras.] NIIc. (Leb.)

TAREʂ_TARI, v. to carry, to bring, s. tane, tjane. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: !xaika n si se, n si _tari ǁkaisa---tomorrow I will come, I will bring clothes.

TAREʃA, n. woman, s. taras. [Nama taras.] NIIb (Leb.) taresha.

TARI, n. tongue, s. teri, tɛni ,tali. NI. (D.B.) ta-ri. NII. (V.) tari.

TARI, adj. flat. CI. (Do.)

TARRAKAN, n. pot. SI. (Ll.) tárraken. Ex.: ha há !né ta, "tárraken !kǒ!koiñ koa !khe, ta ṅ !uhita ǁkau"---he said, "the old pot must remain, for I lie in the old house."

T'ARRI, v. to quiver (?). NII. (Ll.) tt'arri. Ex.: me ǁkhá-ssiṅ ti tt'arri---my flesh quivered (?).

TA‡RRO, v. to drive (?). SI. (Ll.) tárro. Ex.: ǁkérri ǁkuaṅ ka ǁxou tárro !hou, he !houwa-g ǀne ǀè θhóken---the locust birds fly driving the locusts, and the locusts go into the bushes.

TA‡RRU-GU, n. lizard. SI. (Ll.) tárru-ggu, tátárruken-ggu.

TASIŋ, n. ~~xkx~~ younger sister, younger cousin., s. tsasiŋ, tsisi. NII. (Ll.) tà-ssiṅ. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha tasiŋ wɛ̀ʃɛʃɛ tʃxai---her younger sisters all dance. Wase-de m tasiŋ---Wase-de is my younger cousin.

TASITʃA, TASSA, TASSE, v. to buy or sell. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tasitʃa ɔnɔ daraŋga---I buy meal. ʃamobi tasitʃa daraŋga ba seme ---the Isanzu sell meat to eat. Hadzabi kima ʃa aʃoko se tássa ma:ku zaiko---Bushman take skins and buy pots in the south. tasse Hadzabe kataikwapi, tasse ota ʃamobi---buyx 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. CIb. (Pa.)

TAʃULE, v. to sharpen. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: n taʃule !ko---I sharpen the knife.

TA‡TA‡, v. to shake the hands. (Ll.) NII. tatá.

T̃A-TA(T), v. to be dark. SI. (Ll.) tátta(tt). Ex.: ti ē, !kau!kàuro yaúki ǂxiya, i, hiṅ ē, !k'e ta, ǁgá ttssomma, au ti tátta(tt) ---when the moon does not shine, the people say night darkness, when the place is dark.

TATA, n. father. SI. (Ll.) táta, tāta, emph. tátaken, pl. táta-ggu. Ex.: tátaken kaṅ ǂkakka ke---my father used to say to me. si ǀkú ka 'ibbo', ssiten ǀkú ka "i oa", au !kauken ē ǀne ǀkāgen ǁna, hiṅ ē ǀné ta 'tāta', hiṅ ssaṅ ka 'ibbo'. kumm ā, hi ta 'tāta', ā, haṅ ǀku ǀhiṅ Boere---we (Bushmen) 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. táta-ggu---my father and mother. SIV. (D.B.) tata= ǀge:, father. SVI. (D.B.) tata.

TATA, pron., form of sita, we. CII. (D.B.) xaba ʃataue a ta !kũ, tata !uwa ha---he may perhaps have gone, we do not know. k"am-ka k"wisiĩ '!nerri-me' tata ko-mi---(in) the Bushman language 'sky' we say.

TATABA, TATAMA, n. butterfly, moth, s. dadaba, thantabure. NI. (D.B.) tataba---butterfly. tatáma ko ǂã:---the butterfly flies. tãtamasi---moth. NII. (Ll.) tatǎba, tatábba. Ex.: ta ti ụmm tatǎba---it eats butterflies. tatábba ǁkẹ---the moth is dead. tatába ma---little moths.

TATARO, TATAʃU, v. to whisper, to speak slowly NII. (Ll.) tatáro. Ex.: ha tatáro tchiń---it (dog) whispering whines (whines softly). (Dk.) tataʃu---to speak slowly.

TA-TARRA, v. to be helpless, paralysed. SI. (Ll.) ttattanna. Ex.: ha ǁkũǁkũ !ne ddí kúi tã ttattanna---his arms became helpless.

TATI, demons. it is, that is. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂ !kwa:ku e θpwa tati e, e á ä tati e:---!kwa:ku's child this is, her father it is.

TATɔKWA, v. to chop. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: e tatɔkwa re áto tʃeka tsʔɔko nini---they are chopping and splitting wood.

TʔAǂT-TA, TʔAIǂTA, -TʔATTɔN, v. to lick. (SI. (Ll.) tt'át-tă, tt'áita, tt'átten. Ex.: ǁkhań kkúi, hă ǂkaúwa !kui hă ssiń tt'át-tă ha tsăxaiten-tă !khwéten---the lion said, he wanted the man whose eyes ' tears he had licked. !kui ywā, i, hẹ̆ hă tt'átten !kui tsaxaiten-ka !kwetyi---the man wept, and he licked the man's eyes tears.

TATTɔN, TATATTɔN, v. to fall, drop, make fall, used as down. SI. (B.) tatten, tatátten. Ex.: ha kań yōă !ku tătten ŏă---he must have fallen down. ha !ki !hiń !kwe ā ha siń ǁkein !ki a ákka !gaúä ã, he ha !aúken tatten hhŏ ha au !kwe-ta ǁkha---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. ṅ !ku g' !ne !úxe tatátten au !i-ta ǁkŏe, hiń !nẽ daúkko tatátten au hiń ǁkiǁki !áunta ṅ !noá ǁkāǁkātu--- I running dropped the fire's embers, they on the way fell from (where) they stood fast between my toes. (Ll.) ttăttătten. Ex.: hă ttăuko !năǃnabbiten, ŏ hă !năǃnăbbiten ttăttătten !kóë-ttă, ŏ hă !nă---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.) tátti. Ex.: hiṅ ǂúi, hiṅ ss'óēṅ θho ā tt'ain; au hiṅ tátti, θhó ǁkén-i hi---it arose, it sat upon a soft bush, as it felt that the (other) bush pricked it. (Ll.) tatti. Ex.: hé ti hiṅ ē, ā ǁku ddárra-ken, au aṅ tatti ē, ā !kauwa---that is why the flesh moves, for the flesh feels that the flesh lives.

TAU, conj. ~~xxx~~ connect. verbs, or prón. and n. s. kau, ki ko. SI. (B.) Ex.: kóroken ǀku ā siṅ ákkē ǂkhwā ē ṅ siṅ tāé tau kū ǁkáǁká ṅ !nóa i---the jackal is the one who must give me water, that I may go to pour wetting my foot with it. (Ll.) ttau. Ex.: ttói ē ttai~~xx~~ ttau hi ǁgóá---the ostriches are those who go along eating the blossom. !nwiṅ a ha ssiṅ ǁa ha ā, hé tau !kúken!kúken, hé tau ǁkhwai kokko, he ssiṅ ǁá ha 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. é ti tau-we---we are afraid(of a woman).

TAU, v. to poumd, to stamp. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁkannise a ko ǀko, a ko tau, a ko tum---nuts (I) gather, stamp, eat. a !k"u ʃ kwe pound. _ǀneǀkesa ǀga na tau---into the mortar seeds put and ~~stamp~~.

TAU, v. to burn, s. dau. CII. (Schi.)

TAU, v. to perceive, ~~(?) to wind~~. SI. (Ll.) ttau. Ex.: wai ǁkuára ā !kwai, tssi !khē, ha ssaṅ ku ttau a, ha koa ssaṅ hhō !khwā, ha koa ǂnammi ki ǀe !khwā au wái !kauúken---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.) taua. Ex.: taua kweja ---turn this way. ŋ: taua---to turn round (of a person while sitting).

TAU HO, a phrase there it goes. SI. (Ll.) ttau ho. Ex.: há ǀne ǁgebbita !nā-ka-ti, haṅ há ǀne kúi:"!nā-ka-ti wwe, ttau hó !"---he (the son of the Wind) rolled (a ball) to !na-ka-ti, he exclaimed,

"o !na-ka-ti, there it goes".

TAUITƆN, 1) v. 2) n. work. to work magic with,, to deal with, to work off. SI. (Ll.) ttauï-ten. Ex.: !kŭi ā, hă e !khwă-kă !gixă !kĕrri, hă ǂĕn-nă ti ē, !k'ĕ ǁkwēi yŏ, hĭn ttauï-ten hi !khwă-kă xóro---this man, he is an old rain-sorceror, he knows that the people did thus, they worked magic with the water-bull. hăn ǁnau, hăn kĭ ttă tĭ ē, hă ttŭ ǁkuan ttăn, hăn yauki ywăn hă ttă hă ttŭ, ŏ hăn tta, ǁkă ti ē, hă ǂĕn-nă ti ē, ǁkaggen ā ǁkwēi yŏken ttauï-ten hi hă---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, dealing with him. n̆ hă ǁkeyă ǁhŭ ă, ǁhŭ amm yauki ǁkhă ssĭ, hă ī ă ssĭ, ssĭ ttauï-ten hă ă, ŏ hă yauki ǁkhă ssĭ. tā-g n̆ yauki ǂkauwă hă ǁkhă n̆ oă, tă, n̆ kăn ssĕ a ttauï-ten n̆ oă-kă ttauï-ten, ē hă ssin̆ ǁkha !gei, ī; n̆ ssĕ ttauï-ten ǁkĕ hĭ, n̆-kă ttauï-ten, ŏ-g n̆ oă-kă ttauï-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.

TAUKƆN, TOUKƆN, v. to go in all directions, to disperse, to gather from all sides, s. tauko, dauko. SI. (Ll.) tauken, touken, Ex.: ha ǁne ǁxa, ha !xuonni, he !k'e ā ha ssin̆ ǁkati !kuxe ssi tauken, ha ǁne !a ssin̆ya, ha ǁne !xe ttin̆---it (springbok) again turned back, and the people who had just run from different directions, they were level with it, they lay hidden. !kau ǁku-g ǁnĕ kuï !gwa ŭ ǁkam !kauwi, ī, he !kauwi-ta tiken-tiken-ta !kauken ǁku-g ǁnĕ ǁkabbu ka ǁe tauken---the stone strikes upon the egg, and little bits of the egg fly in all directions. hi doă ǁkŭ !kagen kau !kòu ttin̆ ssă ì, o ìten ǁkua ǁĕ ttouken---they must have come early avoiding us, when we dispersed to gather food. !k'e ǁkŭ-g ǁnĕ !kuïten ssĕ touken---the people returned gathering from all sides.

TAUKO, v. phrase to go along, s. tau ho, dauko. SI. (Ll.) ttauko. Ex.: ssi ssĕ ǁkŭ ǁnau, ssi ǁna ǁkha !nwa, ssi ssĕ ǁkŭ i !kwe!kwe

!khé tté, ŏ ssĭ !kagen, ŏ ssiya !ku ttáukŏ ttai, ŏ ssĭ yauki

!khé---we should do this, (if) we saw a lion's spoor, we should merely look at each other, while we did not stand. hăn ǂnai tss'a, ha !kŭ-g !nĕ ttáuko !kaúken-i tss'á---he kicked the thing (animal), he went along beating the thing.

NIa. ch.

TAUNE, n. hand, s. tsau. NII. (Leb.) táune.
TAUO, v. to be better. CI. (Do.)
TAURÓ, n. troop (of springbok). SI. (Ll.) ttáuro. Ex.: waíten yáuki ǂ !kwaiya, tā, wai !ku ǂenni-θpuónni; hé tiken e, !k'e ta ka ttáuro θpuonni, i; ttáuro θpua kań !kŭ a, ha !ku ǁkerriten ǁkerriten---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.

TAURUTAURU, adj. flat (?). (Ll.) ttáuruttáuru. Ex.: !nútarra !na kkăń yáuki óä !kwaiya i e !k'e kkuiten, ĭ !na, tā hă !na-θpua !kŭ öä ttáuruttáuru, hĭń !kwaiya ttoï---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.) ttāu-ttāu. Ex.: !khwá sse kkuerre, !khwá sse ddi ku !xwa ttāu-ttāu, ŏ !khwa yáuki !ka-!karraken-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.: ǂi ka tava---they work.

Taxa n.g

TAXA, n. thing. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃita Narota a ko_dau, we taxa tá ko _dau---we Naron do burn, all things do burn.

TE: interrog. part. what? how?, s. de, tee. SI. (Ll.) tté, té. Ex.: hi !nĕ ttuttu !ni-θpuă, ti e, hă nŭ ssiṅ tté da, haṅ !kwi ssa---they asked the young ichneumon what he (the Mantis) had said, (when) he called the eland. ṅ !nĕ ssĕ tté !ki ṅ ddi? ---what shall I do? u xă ddóä tté yogen !xa i, ŏ ǁkha ? hĕ u yauki ddóä kă ŭ !khă ǁkhā ?---how did ye shoot at the lion, that ye did not kill the lion ?SVIa (Kr.) -ta, tsóa-te, which matter, which cause, what. why. Ex.: ts'oa-te ṅ ǁan ti

e a ?---what do I smell here ? ts'oa-te ń di-u ń ǀa ǁũĩ aa ? ---what did I do that I must die to-day ? ts'oa-te ts'un ń ǂgaggen haṅ 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 tí ū ?---which ox shall I take? (Ll.) té, te, where. Ex.: m bá té ?---where is my father ? me ǁhá te ?---where is my child ?

TẼ, TẼ:, v. to lay, to lie, often used as down, s. ta, ten. SI. (B.) tte, ttẽ. Ex.: haṅ ǀne tte ǁkhwai, au haṅ ss'o---he laid down the quiver as he sat. ǀaiti kõ ǀne ǃkwai te ǁnaiṅ---the other female alone lies in the house. (Ll.) ttẽ. Ex.: hiṅ sshúrriten ǃkwá ǀkuᵐ úi ssho-ǀoa ǀka, hiṅ ttẽ úi hi, hiṅ ǀé ttẽ ssho-ǀoa ǃkwá!kwagen---they twisting break off the sho-ǀoa's foliage, they lay it aside, they put in (to the bag) the sho-ǀoa's roots.

TẼ, TE, v. to fly, to spring, to get up, to throw. SI.(Ll.) ttẽ. Ex.: ǃkī tte ǃkábbu---the jackal trap springs bang. ju te ggumm--- the beetle is throwing (letting fly), ǁkhouken há ǀku-g ǀne kúi, "xe(tt) ttẽ ttẽ ttẽ ttẽ", ǃyetta te ǁa 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.: soŋgu te:---the arrow flies. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkõʃa ǁka te---the owl flies about. ǀkauba a te, a te, kwe k"aa:--- the cobra gets up, stands, bites the man. ǃgwiʃa te tama--- the trap does not spring. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: te ǀi:be--- plunges in (bird).

¯TƐ, ¯TE, v. to stand, to stay, to stick together, to pick up. NII. (Ll.) te, té. Ex.: ǀxue e ǀxue, ta ǃkabba tshana, ta ti te tshana ǀné-ssiń---ǀxue was ǀxue, and climbed a tshana tree, and picked tshana fruit te---to stick together. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkwadʒi ko hidʒ kwe ¯te---the calves under the tree stand. ǁa:m kwe ǂarroane ¯te---in the flower the fruit stands. ǀkʌm-tʃera ǃnu-tʃera hanaha, ǁku-ʃara di-ʃera ǃnuʃ kwe té ha--- two huts are there, the other two daughters in the huts stay.

TẼ, TE, v. to desist from, to leave off, not to do. NII. (Ll.) te, te. Ex.: ha záu ti oywí dzhu,"i te si me ǃkao"---his wife said

s. ta, tama.

to the people, "desist from laughing at my husband". m tai,
té ǂnĕamm !kaṅ-a m bá |né---my mother, do not beat wounding
my father's head.

-TE, pl. suffix. SIIe. (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. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: kwe
té so---she there sits. te !ʔuko, te _dwene---two, three.
SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂi te ¯ǂũ_u---one man. _ǁkɔwa te ǁkãri---
many arrows. _ǁkɔwa ǁna te |kam---two arrows. |kɛn té e---
this day, to-day. tan |nõ te a---that is the nose there.
SV. (D.B.) Ex.: kune a ʃi, té ʃi---the wagon comes, there
comes. ea ʃa ǁʔhunte TʃabeKe Makudje te e---she has come
from Thabe to Makudje here. Misis a te ʃo---Missis is there
sitting.

TE, conj. and. NII. (V.) Ex.: na ŭ, te |koa ho dsi---I went and received
nothing.

TE, v.part., indef. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: |kam te ¯|gi---the sun rises.
mihi !kwe, ka te _gu mi, te ǁna 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 ʃi te ¯ǁka
---I have come to the camelthorntree. he a ka |kʷwa ke ǁgárre,
he á ʃa |kʌ́m te kolui---he is passing with the basin, he is
putting (it) on the wagon. si ¯ǁkau te !kha te !no:e---we
dip up water in the tortoise-shell. ʃi ta θpuoin te Kenye---
we shall sleep at Kenje. θmoi ha ǁkaʃta te ¯ǁka---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. tʃe, tʃĩ. NIIa. (Leb.) tē.

TẼ, n. thigh, s. teŋ. SI. (B.) ttẽ, pl. ttẽttẽ. Ex.: haṅ |kau ho !kʼwa
ttẽ---she cut off the hartebeest's thigh. haŋg' |ne !gai
!gaiyā |ēta |kubbi ā ttẽttẽ-ta eṅ---he moaned in the bush
about his thighs' flesh. SIIa. (Mg.) tẽ, thẽ. SIIc. (D.B.)
tɛ̃. Ex.: ŋ ki tɛ̃---my thigh. SIII. (D.B.) tẽ. CII. (D.B.)
tẽ-ʃa---thigh. ǁgai tẽ---left thigh.

TE:, TẼ, TẼʃA, n. bow, s. dẽsa, teŋ. CII. (Pa.) tē. (Schi) tʰ. (D.B.)

Xxxx tẽ, tẽʃa, pl. tẽsi. Ex.: tẽ ǁabbo---bow string.

TE, pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. acc. me, s. tita. (Schi.) (D.B.) Ex.: ǀgeruba ko k'a te---the wasp has bitten me. duʃa !ko: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.: ɔno, te, k"lɔɔdzo-ba kenina---I, you, we talk together. takwata te, ba seme---boil(it) you, we eat. pakapaa ko iʃo teko--- greater is the 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 ǁaia monjoda---he said to the lady, axx asking for salt. teata teko,---said you.

TEA-BA, n. hind leg, s. tẽ, tee. CII. (D.B.) dual. tea-tʃera.

TEAN, v. to walk, to go. s. antean, tai. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n ten---I walk. ha teán---she goes away. tea:ni---run away.

TƐʔA:ŋ, n. food. SIIb. (Mh.) tẽʔān.

TEBBE, v. to beat off, to rub off. SI. (B.) tẽbbe. Ex.: hań ǀku g'ǀne tãẽtãẽya ti kau tẽbbe !ãũ au ha tsẽxu---he did walking rub off the dust from his back.

TEBBI, n. lower eyelid. NII. (Ll.) tebbi. Ex.: ǀgãã tebbi---eye's lower lid. ǀgãã tebbi-ssiń---eyes' lower lids.

TEE, v. to drive away. CI. (Do.) &XX

TEE:, v. to whistle. NII. (Ll.) xxxxxxxx tẽẽ.

TEE, n. thigh, hind leg, s. tẽ, teaba. CI. (Do.)

TEBBUTEBBUSI:, n. butterfly, butterflies, s. tataba. SI.(B.) ttebbu ttebbussi.

TEẽ, n. a bird like a fowl. NII. (Ll.) tẽ-ẽ, tteẽ, tẽẽ. Ex.: tẽ-ẽ ǁkeǁkeya kuku, ha ti !gá, ha !ywi-ssiń ti !gá, ha ti ǁke ǁkeya kuku dé---the tee resembles the fowl, it is red, its feathers are red, it resembles a hen.

TE:E, n. arrow. NI. (Pa.) tẽẽ.

TEEJA, v. to cover. CIII. (D.B.)

TEI, v. to arise, s. tẽ, te. CII. (Schi.)

TEKE, v. to pierce, to stick. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !ungu e ma ǁkauwa, teke ja manina utumeko---the Masai killed him, stuck him (in) the body a spear. tʃa:ti amo, ha teke amo pisé upukwa tina---he is ill, has pierced a thorn into his foot.

TEKETÁ, TEKITÁ, v. to fight with sticks. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: teketá-pi unubi piebi---two men fight. teketá-ja unu---a man fights. txlemepi teketa-pi, ba Sandawe-pi---the men fight, they are Sandawe.

TEKISE, adj. red, s. tissiuni. CIII. (D.B.)

TELELÉ, N. beetle, grasshopper. CIII. (D.B.)

TƐ:LIN, adj. short. SIIb. (Mh.) tēlin.

TEM, conj. then, so. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mu ku ts?a-a ʒu 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.: !hũǁkwa koko byri tää, !xo:ba teme---the Namas used to tell us, say !xoba. ti ǁkun-ʃ ko !kwãne aba, nos ka tira !gi, ǁgeis ko i: ne !urru ǁaisi teme---(if) my daughter bears a child, then I will name (it), if it is a girl, !urru ǁaisi will call (it).

TEME, in a little while. CI. (Do.)

TƐMMI, v. to roll up. SI. (Ll.) ttĕmmi. Ex.: hă kă !k'ĕ kkōo sse ttĕmmi !ē hă, ŏ !kw'ā ttŭ-ttŭ ē !kwāiyă, ǁkhã̄ ɛ̆ă sse ssá !ni hă---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. ~~xix~~ s. ta, te, tete. SI. (B.) tēn,tēn. Ex.: !kākagen !ne tāẽ, !kāgen-ka kū, au han !ne tén, ha se θoén ǁnaiń---the hens go, all the hens, while he lies, he will sleep in the nest. tēn nyau ti !kĕ---lie you down yonder. (Ll.) ttēn, tēn, partic. ttēnttēn, ttēnya. Ex.: hăn !ně ǁkoaken !ke!ke ǁkoe-ssiń, hă sse !kŭ-g !ně ttēn, au hăn tatti ē, hă !ki !eyă hă !nă au ǁkuiten-tă θhōken---he altogether 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. hăn ttai ŭ ǁā, ǂgeouken ttēn, ău hăn !kŭ-g !ně ǁăn ssuén há-ka ǁneiń---he went away, quiet reigned, while he went to sit at his house. ń !ně ǁā ǂkakken ǁnăǁnă ttoi ā ttēnttēn ti ǂkakken há-kă ǁneiń---I went to talk with an ostrich which lying talks at its house. ttén ǁa---lying go=float along. áken !kú a ǁkoen, !guru ē ttén ǁa hi e---thou art the one who beholdest, white clouds which float along these are. ń ssiń ta, ha ttchuttchu ttēnya hi---I had wished it (wind)

blowing should lie down for us, i. e. should gently blow for us. ddí ttẽ́nyă, made to lie, i.e. to be done, happen. hă ǃkí ẹ tss'ă ă ǃkŭ ǃkhŏu, tĭ é, ddí ttẽ́nyă hé tĭ---it (the game) is a thing which smells that which has been done at that place.

TẼ)), n. thigh, emph. form of tẽ. SI. (Ll.) ttêń. Ex.: ttóĭ ǁnwaĭnttŭ ĕ ǃkwagẹn, ttóĭ ttẽ́ń ĕ ă---the ostrich's chest is bone, the ostich's thigh is flesh.

TEŋ, n. bow, s. tẽ, te:, dẽʃa. CII. (Pa.) teng.

TE:N, interrog. how. SIIb. (Mh.) tẹ́n. Ex.: 'axa tẹ́n fardíka ?---how are you ?

TENANE, n. stick. CI. (Do.)

TENE, v. to carry, to bring, s. tane. [Nama ta ni.] NI. (D.B.) Ex.: 'tene ǁe:si---carry grass. NII. (Ll.) ténne. Ex.: ǃkuń ti gú ǃkań ǃgúa-ssiń, ta ti ǁkhunna, ta ti ténne tchú---Bushmen take the tree leaves, and put (them) over the shoulder, and carry (them) home. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tene ǀgaisi, tene ǀgadʒi---the women are carrying, carrying grass. ǂaroan ⁻kei ko si tʃaua, ko tene a Misis ka ǀgwa---many bulbs (I) will dig out and bring to Missis in the evening. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ave tene tʃa ǀa 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.: ǁ?ana tepe---arrow bag.

TEPI, n. tin, bucket. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃa átebi tepi tina---fetch water in a tin.

TERÁI, interrog. where. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a hɛma a teráĭ?---where is he?

_TəRI, v. to thunder, s. tala, tana. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a _təri---it thunders.

TƐRRE, v. to crumble and fall, to turn. SI. (Ll.) ttérre, ttẹ́rre. Ex.: hhúrru-ssĭ-ttŭ-ttúrrĭtẹn ttúko ddóă ĕ, hā ǃk'ãũ ǀku ttẹ́rre ŏ tĭ ē, hă ǀkã̄ ã́ hĕ---the anteater really it is for whom the earth crumbles and falls (? turns over) at the place where she goes along. ǃgúarra ǁkei ttẹ́rreta---the edge of the knife is turned.

TERRI, v. to splash, to plunge into. SI. (B.) terri, terri. SI. (B.)
Ex.: haṅ |ne kui !kum terri, ha g' |ne kui θxuu !uhi ttiṅ !kwa
~~666~~he plunging splashed, he swam on top of the water.

TƐRRI, n. tongue, s. tari, tali. NII. (Ll.) teri. Ex.: dzhu teri---
a person's tongue.

TƐRRI, n. clot of blood, pl. tɛtɛtten. SI. (Ll.) tteri, tetteten.
Ex.: ǁxauken ǁkuaṅ e, hiṅ |ne e tteri, hiṅ e ta ǁkhoe tiṅ twi
---it is blood, it is a clot of blood, it is that which lies
in the wound.

T'ERRIJA, v. to rub (?) SI. (Ll.) tt'erriya---Ex.: ha ka ha tt'erriya
!kui a twi, o ha |nunu---he (sorceror) wishes to rub the per-
son at the wound with his nose.

TERRITƏNTERRITƏN, v. to roll, s. tɛrre. SI. (B.) territentérriten. Ex.:
haṅ ǁkau tiṅ !kuiten kuiten, e !naunko !uhi !khe ǁnaiṅ, haṅ
ten ssi territentérriten e, haṅ yoaṅ |kammen |kam hi-ka ku---
he (jackal) lies upon the other eggs which still stand in the
nest, he lies rolling on them, he arising carries them all.

TƐTAMMAINJA, v. to disappear. SI. (Ll.) ttettammainya. Ex.: i ǁgwi !k'ui
au ha, au ha |ku-g |ne ǁkuara ttettammainya, au i !naunko !k'u
|e ssa |kao---we go astray from it, when it canters, disappear-
ing while we are still coming ~~to~~ below the hill.

TETE, TETE:ŋ, v. to lay down, to lie down, to throw away, form of te:ŋ.
SI. (B.) ttétté, tete. Ex.: ṅ |ne ss'o kko !kann!kann !kwa
|kam hi-ta ǁkoro, ṅ |ku g' |ne ttétté ui hi---I sat and taking
hold broke off their singed parts, I threw them away. (Ll.)
tetten. Ex.: hiṅ |ne ǁaṅ tetten taṅ θpuoiṅ---they went to
lie down yonder to sleep.

TETE, thou, s. te.

TE:TE:, n. thighs, s. te.
TETEINA, good. SI. (Lich.) Ex.: oa t'koang teteina—thou good man.
TETSE, v. to return. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: obi Hadzabi ota elata hamana,
elata ota tetse---we Bushmen did clear this, having cleared
returned.

THA, v. to lay, s. ta, ta:. SIId. (Wu.) tha.
THA, v. to feel, s ta. [Kora tha] SIId. (Wu.) tha. SIIb. (Hh) thā+
THA, v. to carve, to cut. CI. (Do.)
THA, v. to drink. CI. (Do.)
THA, n. meat. ~~NII~~. NIa. oh (Leb.)

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 ǁghadi---blister of blood. thaka ha---dysentry. thaka ǁkwa---a drop of blood. thaka kwa cha kwa jwa---bleeding at the nose. thaka lesikaa---artery.

THAME, n. secretary bird. CI. (Do.)

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. than. CI. (Do.)

THANAKHO, v. to cause to rise up, s. than. CI. (Do.)

THANAO, n. sprout, bloom, flower, fruit. CI. (Do.)

THAŋ KAKHO, v. to cause to stand. CI. (Do.) thãn kakho.

THANTABURE, n. butterfly, s. tataba, dadaba. CI. (Do.) ~~thankakho.~~

THAO, v. to teach. CI. (Do.)

THAOTHI, n. teacher. CI. (Do.)

THAPI, n. fish. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

THARA, v. to flutter the hands. NII. (Ll.) thára. Ex.: há ti thára---he (the doctor) flutters his hands.

THA:ʃA, 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.)

THÁU, n. woman, s. tsau, dzau. ~~NII.~~ NIa. ch. (Leb.) thấu.

THÁU, n. leather. ~~NII.~~ NIa. ch. (Leb.) thấu.

THA?U:, n. belly. SIIb. (Mh.) tha'ū.

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.
T'HEE, n. thigh, s. tē. SI. (Lch.) 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'HIM, v. to clean. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁka ǁgarri ǀni, u t'him ko---
bring the shoes here, clean them.

THOA, n. whey. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

THOA:RA, n. caput penis. SI. (B.) tthŏarā.

THOE, v. to depart. CI. (Do.)

THO:E:, n. fish. SIIb. (Mh.) thǭĕ̯.

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.

THɔRO, v. to pull tight, s. toro. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ahi ku ǁi ~ ǁi̯, ku !gwi:, ku
thɔro---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. (Ll.) tthū. Ex.:
ssi̯ kkoo̯ yauki sse̯ a̯ ǀi̯ sse̯ tthū---we must not allow the fire to go out. hă tta̯ tss'ă a̯ !kauń !khe̯ hă ǁkuaǁkuann, han ǁkuan̯ a̯, hă ǀkwei̯ yo-ken tthū, a̯---she felt a thing which rested(inside)upon her throat, that was why she breathed in this way.
SIIb. (Mh.) thu+, put out (fire).

THU̯:, v. to be heavy. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: !ku: e ti koko thu̯:---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. (Ll.) tthumm. Ex. hă ka hă sse ǁgwai ǁkhéǁkhe !kui, ha kkoe tthumm tss'a-ka ǀkhara, tthumm ǁkho he ti ǀke, hă ǀkha tta tss'a, i---he (lion) would cut open (the stomache) like a man, that he might bury the thing's contents of the stomache, 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.) tthúrru. Ex.:u si !kan ǁ(k)we au ha !no!nuntu, u ssin !kanna a ǀku, u si tthúrru ha, u si tthúrru ha ǀku, u se tthúrru 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. (Ll.)

THUUS, n. rain. SI. (Lich.) t'huues.

THU ZERA, n. swallow. CI. (Do.)

THU ǀKOO, 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.: ǁkáxai ǀke sso, ha se xwan tti !k'wa ǁkoe---elder sister sitting there yonder, she shall slinging lay on the hartebeest's back. !kwan !ku ti !k'wa ǀna---the child let fall the hartebeest's head.

TI, v. to make, to do, s. di, also used as v. part. SIIb. (Mh.) tī, to make, indicates the present. Ex.: ǂo 'e ti na---a man stands. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: a ka ti kofi, n ǀno 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 ǀnulle---he does (it) with a stone. ∫i ǂa ti ǂkx ǁk'weǂ--we are cold. na ti ǀk"a---I give. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: sa ti ǁnaä---we go. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀnabusib ti xau ǁk'wa---ǀnabusib 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. (Ll.) Ex.: !ku ti koa Goba---Bushmen fear the Makoba. ǀnabbe ti ǀkaa Tamme ka ǀhu---the Ovambo gave Tamme to the white man. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsaba to okwi tsatsa---the bird is singing.

NI. a. ch. (Leb.) ti—rich

TI, v. to be heavy. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃa: ti---the thing is heavy.
NII. (Ll) tí, ttí. Ex.: sa kuónna |gáu, ta shui, sá |kúä tí
---they (two) lacked strength, and were light, they were not
heavy. !nué ti |nu |ne ||a, ta ttí---the bag was large and
heavy. ~~(Leb.) ti---rich.~~

T̃I, n. thigh, s. t̃e. [Nama t̃is. Kora t̃ep.] SI. (B.) tt̃i, tt'̃i. Ex.:
|há |ku ||ā |kámmen ti si t̃oé tt̃i au g'||náin---the husband does
going bring an ostrich thigh to the house.

TI, n. place, thing, part, piece. emph. form tikəŋ , pl. ti, tikəŋ,
(tikən, which often stands for actions, doings. ti is referred
to in sing. & pl. by hi & e. SI. (B.) ti, tikẹn, tikẹntikẹn.
Ex.: ha ||káxaitẹn ǂkakkẹn,"hé ti, hi̋ tan ē, !k'wā yauki |ki
ttwi ĩ, au !ē ē |ǂxa hã̄"---her elder sister said," this thing,
it seems to be, the hartebeest has not a wound from the people
who shot it. tóï-ta |kāka |ku-g |ne !hámmi tāeyă, hē |ku-g |ne
||a kan ǂoën tin ti ē |ǂxarra---the ostrich wives have fearing
different. !ywákkẹn-ga ti ǂua |ku ē san |ne ǂxiya, au ||oïnyan
|ne |á ha---the little piece of the decayed (moon) it is which
shall make light, for the sun cut him. !kui ā ạ, ha ǂoä ttúkko
doä ā ss'ó ti ē---this person must have been the one who sat
here (at this place). tēn nyau ti |kē---lie you down there (at
yonder place). ti e is often used as a conjunction that, then,
if, whether. Ex.: han ||ǂkoen, ti ē, !káuken |ku |kéi ||ā ||nein
---he saw that the children had reached home. hé ti hin̋ ē---
this thing it is, or these things they are, is a phrase used
as therefore, this is why, then, s. he. ~~XXXX~~ há |ku sin̋ |xórro
ka ||ā ||gā, au tikẹn |ku ts'i ta---he rustling went at night,
while the place was still dark. ti dde?---which place?, where?
(Ll.) ti tikẹntikẹn. Ex.: ti é n̄ ||kē||kē ss'ō au wai, ĩ, hin̋ ē,
n̄ ||uhai ĩ---when I sit imitating the springbok, then I cough.
hă ssĕ ||ǂkoen, ti e !gaüe kkhwaiya ttoï, ĩ, au ttoïtẹn tta hi
---he will see if day will dawn for the ostrich ~~xxxxx~~, while
the place at which
the ostrich lies at it. hā ssin̋ !goai tikẹntikẹn-ta kū---he
will look round at all the places. hă !koässe n̄-n̄, tikẹn |kuẽï
yŏ, ĩ or ti ē n̄ |kuẽi yŏ, ĩ---he should watch me, the thing

~~the thing~~ which I thus did. ssi tuttu tata, i, ti e, tata |no
|na |kuiten o ti dde ? ---we asked father, where father got the
eggs ? SIIb. (Mh.) ti de ?---why ? (Lich) Ex.: t'²kang ing t'³ain ti—I come from there thence.

TI, demons. this, that, it, possibly a form of ti thing. SIIb. (Mh.)
this. Ex.: ǂo ti---this man. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ θpwɔ ka ti---
~~xxxx~~ my son is that. |a:ti ga ti---a girl is that. SIV. (D.B.)
Ex.: ti !guru---it thunders. _||kum ||ka ti i---a springbok
spur that is. ti ʃi ||ʔu---that is the skin. !ware ti e |ka tis
!nwɔna---the girls there are three. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: !gum ka
ti---a bag is this. ||na: ta: ti e:---a stick it is. ti na tʃi,
mesi ha tʃi---it is finished, the knives are finished. SVI.
(D.B.) Ex.: ti ŋ ta ?---what is that ? ti ka ta ?---what is it?
ti sa ||ki---it is good. SVIa. (Kr.) ~~XXXX~~ ti e a---here. ti
|gē---there. Ex.: ts'oate n ||an ti e a---what do I smell here?
aggen ganin !gou ti |gē---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 tēńtēń
ti !gõã ||gáuë !gwãi---he will lie looking round for the hyena.
ha ka |kammin ti taeya ha !kwiten---he carried and went his
eggs-he brought his eggs.

TI, prep. with various meanings, s.ki. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: si |na ko tõa
ti tã ki ||nai ||k"e:---we have laid him down in a hole. u |kwi
ti k"áuŏ---they arrive at twilight. u na saã ti Johannesburg
k"áuŏ---they come from Johannesburg in twilight. ǂkaman n ti
|k'au---carry on the back. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: si ʃá ti koloi---
we have come to the wagon. na ka ||á ti tobollo---I kill it
with a gun. NI. (D.B.) used after noun.Ex.: mihi ku ʃuwa da⁽ʔ⁾:
ti, ku ¯tsa:---I lie down by the fire, and sleep. ʒu ¯wa na
ka ku tsa da⁽ʔ⁾:ä ti---all people sleep by the fire.

TI, part. used before numerals, s.te, tes, tis. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: de ti
ǂũ---one man. ¯ǂi ti ¯ǂũ_u---one person. !ke!ke ti ¯ǂu_u---
one finger.

-TI, poss. part. used after noun, s.-di. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Dabeba ǂnu¯keba
-ti ||kõba---Dabeba (is) ǂnu¯keba's son. ʃita-ti ǂũxwoine
ǂkumba---our food is locusts.

TI, pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. nom. & poss. I, my, short form of tira.

[Nama ta,tita.] CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ti xare ko-kuru ti t(oŋ ǁkasa !kai---I these have made for my grandchild's apron. ti ko kóbbe a ǁe---I go to visit and barter. ti hoba ko waxa kuru---my husband made them all (clothes).

TI, poss. pron. 2nd. pers. sing., short form of titi, titina. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: awa ni kaku, awa ti jaku---my mouth is this, thy mouth is that.

TIA, v. to lie, s. ta. past tiéŋ. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ tia, ŋ xŋ tiéŋ--- I lie, I have lain. tuiŋ !ké tia !au---the dog lies on the ground.

TIA:, v. to hear, to understand, s. tu. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha xŋ ǁkallaa, ma ŋ !na xŋ tia: ha---he spoke, but I did not hear him. ŋ tia: aŋ ka ǁkallaa---I hear what you say.

TIÁ, neg. not, will not, s. ta, ka. SIV. (D.B.) n tiá-ǁkau !numa---I do not smoke tobacco. a se-keira se, n tiá ku k"u haa---you are old, I will not marry you.

TIA, demons. there, s. ti. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: u ǁk?alla tia---you stay there. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ka tia !gu---and there (is) water. ko ku-gu gome ka !k'au, -tia ku -t(i kusi, -!ka au mi---(he) caught the cow and milked, alone drank the milk, did not give me (any). mihi tía sĩsĩ---I alone worked.

-TIA, alone.

TIAŋ, v. to feel, to ache, s. ta, tjhaʒŋ, kiãŋ. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: n kia tiaŋ ǁoka--- ǁkai tiaŋ---my tooth aches. I am feeling cold. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n kia tiaŋ ǁoka---

TIÃU, n. calf. SII. (D.B.)

TIDI, interrog. where SI (Lich.) Ex.: a chang tzin tidi?-where do you come from?

TIDJAM, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. we. s. ti. CII. (Pa.)

TIÉŋ, s. tia, to lie.

TIGA, TIKA, v. to sharpen. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: tiga ǁkau ke !nwele--- sharpen the axe on the stone. tika !go:---sharpen the knife.

TIKɔN, s. ti, thing.

TÍKɔNTIKAKɔN, n. legs, unusual word, prob. really things. SI. (Ll.) tikentikaken. Ex.: ŋ-ka tikentikaken ǁkuaŋ !kei, o kaken !gauken !ki ǁa ha !nwa---my legs were stiff, as I followed her spoor.

TIKITʃI, adj. blue, green. CIII. (D.B.)

TIKO, TIKWA, demons. this is, this one. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ukwako paakoʃ paako beǁk"au tiko---the big foot of the elephant this is. tikwa ǁkéti bam, tikwa ǁkéti hako---this one stands up, this

one stands here.

TIŋ, v. 1) occasional form of ten, teŋ, to lie. 2) to go round, to go about, used as adv. round, about. SI. (B.) tiń. Ex.: ǀkáká g'ǀne ǁā ǁkañ tiń há-ka ǁnaiń---the Mantis goes hungry to lie down at his house. !gwāi ta !kaka tiń ǁgà---the hyena runs round in the dark. (Ll.) ttŭiń. Ex.: há ǀkŭ ttāiyă ttiń, há ssiń ǁŭkoen !k'ĕ kkuiten ē ttāiyă ttiń---he walked about, that he might look at other people who walked about.

TINA, prep. up, on to, follows noun. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ¯kha há:ta tséti tina---climb up the tree. hakha mo boma tina---he went to the fort. ngallátí jako klˀɔma tina---a crest is on its head.

TIŋ-A, adj. straight. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ¯!gãu _!hale, ¯!gãu tiŋ-a---a forked stick, a straight stick.

TIŋ!A, n. cloak. NII. (Pa.) ting ʒá.

TIÕ, n. skin, usually tũ. SII. (D.B.)

TIˀɔᵍ, n. bowels. SIIb. (Mh.) tiˈo.

TIɔ:KE, n. clouds, s. tu:. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: _!kaᵍ kãu tiɔ: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 ǁʌn, so tiara, ti ǂũ ha tisi ǁʌn---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 ¯!nu: ka !kõä _haᵍ---I went far away. tira kama ǂñüă---I only sat. tire ko ¯ǀgi, tira m tama---I danced the ǀgi, I saw no-thing. tira mu tama Hiʃeʃa---I did not see Hiʃeʃa. tire ǀuwa 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. (Schi.)

TIRO, n. work. [Tsw.] CI, (Do.)

TIRRE, interrog. where? in what place? contr. of ti, place & intrrog. part. re. SI. (Ll.) tírre. Ex.: hăn ǀŭkĕ kkotten,"tírre ǀnŭ ā !khwā ǀkŭm ǁă hĭ?"---she asked the partridge,"what place is it, that the child has gone to?" ǁkhãn ttŭttŭ ǀā-kkumm, ŏ hăn tta,"tírre xā ă, ă-g ǁnă hĕ?"---the lion asked ǀa-kkumm, as she lay,"where art thou? (what place is it thou art at it"?)

TIS, part. used before numerals, s. ti tes. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ke ǀkake tis ǀkam---two children. ǂpwa ǀna tis !nwɔna---three boys. ǀkẽ te ⁻ǂ?ũ, ǀkẽ ǀna tis ǀkam---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 ǁk"wiʃa---the Namas' language. tis kwesa sam kwe _haǂ---my wife stayed with me. [Nama tẽ.]

TISA, v. to ask, s. tẽ, tĩ, titi. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a tísa mi---you ask me.

TISSAFRITI, cold. SI. (Tech.) tiparíti.

TISSI, v. to grow, be big. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kwa no kɔmi o Kweme e,kwa no tissi, a Makwaʃa---when I was small, was (called) Kweme, when I was big, Makwaʃa. kwin heja ɔlanakwe idibabe, so kwin, so tissi---suck here children milk, will suck, will grow.

TISSI, TISSIUNI, adj. red. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a haípi tíssiunipi, tissi-pi ʃa atámabe 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.: !kũ ʃe tite---we do not go. kuru ra tite---I can't do it. ǂire ǀũ titi---I cannot eat.

TÍTI:, v. to peep, to look up. SI. (B.) titĩ. Ex.: haǹ ǀne ǁaǹ ǀẽ !noã, ha ǁkáxaiten ǀne tití ǀẽta !noa---she goes into the reeds, her sister peeps in the reeds. ń ǁ~koẽn ǁgaúẽ ǀki ha ts'axeíten, au haǹ yóä dóä tití ǀki ń au !ãu---I seeking looked for his eyes, while he looked up to me from the ground.

TITI, v. to work for. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkwa titi Tʃineŋgu, a ǀna tʃu ---(she) does not work for Tʃineŋgu, sits at home.

TITI, ~~XXXXXX~~ poss. pron. 2nd pers. sing, thy, thine, s. ti, titina. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: itlako titi jako---thy knife it is. ~~gxxxxaxaxadzaxtxtxina~~

TITIA, n. unusual word for father, s. tata. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: titia ǂkomani si, ma ǀauni si---father is a ǂkomani, mother an ǀauni.

TITIJE, TITÍKO, n. a certain bird, m. & f. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁnaena titíje---I hear the bird. haija a sa titíko---the feather is of the bird.

TÍTINA, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. s. ti, titi. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: guruma a adza títina?---why does he come to you?

TITSÍ, adj. hooked. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: awa ni kaku titsí ako---its beak is hooked.

TJA, v. to be accustomed to,used to, usually ka. SI. (Ll.) tyă. Ex.: hé tyă ddă hă ă ǁneín---they are accustomed to make a house for her. í tyă ǀkŭ ttŭmssĕ ssuén ywănni---we are used gently sitting to turn round.

TJA, apparently v. part, equivalent of kia. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: kx?amce n tja xwe na Oom Wolfie---true, I ---say Oom Wolfie.

-TJA, poss. part. usually -ka, -ta. SI. (Ll.) tyă. Ex.: hé-tyă ǀxam-kă ǀkāgen kă !koassĕ hē-tă !kuí ă---their Bushman women take care of their maidens.

TJA, pers. pron, 3rd pers. him, it. s. ~~gjaa~~ gjaa. ǂSIVb. (St.)

TJA, TJU, neg. no, s. ta, tia. SIVb. (St.)

TJA:, interrog. where? SIVb. (St.)

TJÃI, v. to feel, s. tiaŋ, tjha$^{ɬ}$n. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n tjãi ǁoʃʃa a--- I am feeling cold.

TJAI, n. leg. SIVb. (St.) Ex.: k'aŋ tjai---probably that is my leg.

TJAAI, v. to go. SIVb. (St.)

_TJANE, v. to carry, s. tane, tare. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: na ǁkam, na _dwã ka ǁkamau, a ǂkáma a, a _tjane, a _ǁanu---I cut, lay together what is cut, tie it up, carry it, return home.

TJAXU, n. eye, pl. tjxute, s. tsaxau. SIIe. (And.)

TJHA$^{ɬ}$N, v. to feel, s. tjãi. SIIa. (Mg.) tj$^{h}$a$^{ɬ}$n. Ex.: ŋ tj$^{h}$a$^{ɬ}$n ǂko:we, ?ŋ ǀŋ$^{ɬ}$---I feel (a) man, I (do).

TJHU, TJ?U, v. to hear, to listen, s. tu. SIIa. (Mg.) tj$^{h}$u. Ex.: ǁko si tj$^{h}$u---I shall not hear. ǀka tj$^{h}$-uu, iŋce ǁku ka g_au ---listen I not say (a) thing. ǀga tj?u ?ŋ ǀka ka ǂŋui---(to be together) listen with your ears.

TJHUXAI, interrog.who? SIIa. (Mg.) tj$^{h}$uxai. Ex.: tj$^{h}$uxai !nũ ?ŋkua ? ǂǂ-who thus say? tj$^{h}$utj$^{h}$ese xai ha ?---whose is it?

TJI, pers. pron. me, usually ki. SI. (Ll.) tyi. Ex.: ǀne ǂkakkai tyi, tǐ e u-ka !k'ĕ ǁnă hĕ---tell me where your people live.

TJI?U, v. to turn round. SIIb. (Mh.) tji'ŭ.

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.)

TL?AGATE, n. rhinoceros. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kómi a tl?agate, pakapaá beǁk"au---smaller is the rhinoceros, bigger the elephant.

TL?AKO, v. to cut, n. tattoo-mark, s. xlako, txlako. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.:
hi tʃiatose hi tl?ako---the split (arrowshaft ) is cut.
waine tʃa tl?ako-pi---all of them are tattoo-marks.

TL?AŋGASE, n. sheath (of pen) CIII. (D.B.)

TL?EHEN, down. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a mo iʃa tl?ehen---it lies down.

TL?EKETL?EKA, v. to peck (eggs) CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso uxlebi ko
tl?eketl?eka, so hn ǂe ɔlanakwe---when the eggs are pecked,
will come out chicks.

TL?EMA-KO, adj. big. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kɔmi a gɔgɔgɔko a malana, tl?emako
saako---small are the gɔgɔgɔko 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 ɔbe---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 tʃekatʃane a,
tl?oa: se ko kl?ɔma---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.: !usa he a tl?oa---they
put on clothes.

TLOATLOA, n. arrow. SIId. (Arb.)

TL?ɔKO, TL?ɔTL?ɔKO, v. to gather firewood, to make a fire, to burn.
s. ts?ɔko. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kwa mi tl?ɔtl?ɔko a !kɔŋga a
odzamme---then they gathered wood, the hare and the hyena.
(kamo dididina ts?ɔko, kamo tl?ɔkowa atɔnena)---when it was
alight, then flamed up the fire.

TL?ɔ MASAKO, n. pipe, s. kl?ɔmasako. CIII. (D.B.)

TL?ɔʃOTE, v. to roast. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: piama pe ts?ɔko e ʂe tl?ɔʃote
---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. SIIb. (Mh.) tn.
T'NA, n. man. SI. (Kich.) t'na.
-TO:, v. to want, to like. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma -to taŋga---I want stuff.
!o!kũ ki -to: taŋga -!gai---Bushmen like red stuff.

TO, v. to be straight, smooth. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: !kãi ri to:---the stick
is straight. NII. (Ll.) tó, tò. Ex.: djú tánki ti ǁkùbbi, djú
tánki ti tó---one person is bent, another person is straight.

tò---to be smooth (as hair).

_TO, v. to hang down, s. toxo. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ko !kai dʒi, ko _to---tie them, to hang down (strings).

TO, v to do, & v. part.similar to ti. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akú me tó hamana?---who has done this? ʃirikale me to !kuta---the Askaris have shot it. nwite to ǁgallite---on the arm wear it.

¯TO:, n. red haematite, emph. form ¯tɔ:gən. SI. (Ll.) ttò, ttō, ttōgen. Ex.: !kukkóken há lné ta, "ttò é, hín ē, ń kă, ń ssin lhówa wái hi"---another said,"it is red haematite, therefore I will draw a springbok with it." ǁhára ǁkuań ē lké lhoaka ; !k'éten ttamm-i hi lnań, ī, au ttōgen ǂkiya, he !k'é !yáui hé eñeń ī, au hi !kāu hi---the ǁhara 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. toé t?o---a male ostrich.

Tɔ:, n. mug, cup. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: na tɔ:, m a tʃi !gu:---give a cup, I will drink water.

TOǂ, Tɔ:, n. ashes. NII. (Ll.) ttō, tó. Ex.: ha ti shúwa ttō, tá ti !kaó---he slept in the ashes,and was white.tó=ǂgua---woodashes.

TɔA, n. sweet food from a flying insect, found in a tree. NII.(Ll.) tó.

TÓÄ, v. to hear, to listen, a form of tu. SI. (B.) ttóä. Ex.: lkagen kkūi', "lne ttóä, tsáken ā, ǹ-ka !kwã yauki ka lkwēda ã"?---the Mantis said, "listen, what is the matter, my child does not usually speak so?" úken yau lne ttóä, o-g ǹ ssiǹ ⊨keyă hū---do you not hear, what I told you about it?

join to toa, next page

TOA, v. to finish, be finished, to leave off. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: i toá ki e lnwas ko laskei, a lkabo i ǁʌn---we finish putting them in, (the sticks) and thatch the hut. kofi ki tóa---the coffee is finished. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ta tʃom tóä lē ʃeʃa !khúm---you are finished, laid in the grave. NI. (D.B.) tóä, _toã. Ex.: kuri ku tóä---the year is finished. xam ¯ko m, gu ¯tʃi ka o m, ka m _toã, ka tʃe ka¯u---the lion eats, catches a thing and eats, when he has finished eating, he goes. NII. (Ll.) toá, toã. Ex.:

dzhú |nĕ-é ǂkụi tọa ||kaú---one person finishes poisoning the arrow. Kárù dji, tá ti ǂxań, ǂxań, taba !koro, ǂxań, taba !koro, ti taba toa !koro---Karu was wet, and trembled, trembled, worked the hole, trembled, worked the hole, finished working the hole. djú ti tchiń, ná ti oywi, "||ná djú tŏa"---a person cries, I say,"leave the person alone.

TOA, v. to lie down,, to come down, to sit. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: |e |á _toa ~~it falls down~~ ---it falls down. khai _toa---water comes down. o toa ki !gã---(he) lies on the ground. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: toa ŋ a k"a---sit on the ground. _|gwi a ke óa Muye, -||kaija a |ŋ a tóã---yesterday you went to Muye, to-day you at home stayed.

TÕÃ, v. to lay down, to bury, s. toa. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: si |na ki tõã ti ǂkóä a, e si ku tõã ti ta---we lay a skin on the ground, and we lay him on it. |oruve anki ka tõã: a, ku xanki ke tõã a---|oruve's father is buried, his mother is buried.

TÓÄ, v. to tear.CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ko tóä---it is torn (coat). (Schi.) toa, to tear up.

TOÄ, v. to leave, to go away, to take away, s. tu:, toë. SI. (B.) ttóä. Ex.: úkẹn |kŭ dŏä !naŭ!naŭ xŭ ttóä hĭ tóï---you must hiding leave for us the ostrich (eggs). (Ll.) tóä. Ex.: !kwa kkãu |kum tóä ||góä---the rain falls, taking away the thornflower. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: gome tsi u tóä---the cows are going away. ʒu ok"wi ka ko ||gãuwa -|ã, ka ko -gu ko tóä---people say to it the spirit wind, because it seizes and takes away. tóä---run away (said to a child). NII. (Ll.) tóä. Ex.: tóä ù---go away (said to one person). ǹ a ||xu a, |na a tóä !ka ù---I rob thee, do thou run away. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃu:la ki ʃĩ -||a toa tʃi, toa ǂkxa---the arrow is shot off, let fly. tóa---go away (said to children).

TOA, demons. this is, here is. NII. (Ll.) tóä, tŏä. Ex.: ǂã ti ma |nání !khú tséma, dá !khú tséma, ta dá ||xụe ti tóä---the wind blows the little back-dress of the |nani, the little'muishond' back-dress, for a'muishond' tail this is. ha !nŭä, ta kụe,"hai, hai, i umm toä, |ne i umm"---he threw away and said,"hi, hi, your food is here, eat".

TÓÄ, TÕÄ, n. cucumber, s. toroba. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: m: toä, toäsi---eat a cucumber, cucumbers. Da ǂko t:m tóä---Da puts to roast the

both Coccinea sessilifolia & Cucumis africanus. L.f.

cucumber. CII. tõ̃ä̈, pl. tõ̃ä̈dʒi.

TÕ̃A:, n. tinder, s. to!, twã̃:. NII. (V.) tõ̃ā.

TOA:, much. CIb. (Pa.) toā.

TOA, yesterday. CII. (Pa.)

TOAI, adj. good, s. twai-i, SVIa. (Kr.)

T'ǒ́ä̀kɔN, n. darkness. SI. (B.) tt'ǒ́äken.

T'ǒA:ǂIN, n. fringe worn in front by women. SI. (B.) tt'ǒ́ārin.

TOBAË, v to take away. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n |ontli tobaë---people took me away.

TOBLLO, n. gun, s. toboro. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: gona a !ke tobollo |ki---a Motswana is carrying a gun there.

TOBORO, n. gun, s. tobollo. CIa. (?a.)

TOE, TÕ̃E, v. to move, to come, to crawl. CII. (Schi.) toe. (D.B.) ~~toë~~, ~~tõ̃e~~. Ex.: Sol na ga tẽ̃:, ǁgoʃa tẽ̃:, a ga tǒ́ë ha---Saul is ill, his chest is ill, or he would come here. kabaʃe |ʔuka toë Kovikwe a---tomorrow early will move to Gobabis. ǁeiʃ-diʃa tõ̃ë xu, a tãʃa ʃi ǁeĩ---his hut (she) moving leaves, and at another she lives.

TOË, n. ostrich, s. toï, twe, tjwe, kwe. SI. (B.) tǒ́ë. SIIb. (Mh.) toe, tũe. SIIc. (D.B.) toë. Ex.: toë tʔo---male ostrich. toë |ʔati---female ostrich.

TÕ̃Ë, ~~XXX~~, adj. pretty, s. tõ̃ï, tõ̃ïse. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: |kʌmʃa ki _!gwa, ako ǁnobbeba _ha:, tõ̃ë i---the sun goes low, and the rainbow comes, it is pretty.

TOGU, n. hippopotamus. SIId. (Arb.)

T_ʔOI, v. to stand up, to get up. s. tɔ:ɔ. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu !go:, ʒu o t_ʔoi ka ǁka---people sit, a person gets up.

TO:Ï, TOÏ, n. ostrich, s. toë, twe, kwe, tjwe. SI. (B.) tōï, tǒ́ï, form tōïten, poss. tōï-ta. Ex.: |xam-ka !kuiten |kĩ tōï au tōï-ta !kwiten---a Bushman kills an ostrich at the ostrich's eggs. ǁgóǁgo-θpuaken |ne ss'ā hĩ̃-hĩ̃, haṅ |ne ts'u-hhó tōï |kú ---a little whirlwind comes to them, it blows up the ostrich feather. tóï gwai, tóï-ta tuken, male ostrich, male ostriches. ṅ ǁkuaṅ ǁā tōï ǁnaiṅ-xu, ṅ |ne |ni tōïten |hóäken tā---I went to the ostrich nest, I saw a black ostrich lying. (Ll.) ttōï. Ex.: |xuʃka !k'ĕ kaṅ ka ttōï tsaxau ŏ tss'ă ā, i |ǂkoen ǁkõ̃iṅ

≃a---Bushmen say 'ostrich eye' (sunrise). SIIa. (Mg.) toi. SIV. tói, tóïs, (possibly borrowed, s ko:) Ex.: tóïs ǁkɛ, ǁku:s ǁkɛ---hen ostrich, hen bird. tói e ǁkã, a ʃa:a---the ostrich is nice, it is fat.

TÕÏ, TÕÏSE, adj. & adv. good, kind, nice, nicely, s. tṏe, twai-i. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃkwã ka k"ãi, ǃkãi-ʃe hana, a tõï-ʃe hana---the child is laughing, it is happy, it is good. Namani ko tõï-na i, kei-na i---the Namas were kind and friendly. kwen ko byri ǃnu-ta tõïse sise ǃhũ kwe---the Kafirs spoke nicely with the Namas.

TǂOǂITǂOǂI, v. to run gently. SI. (Ll.) tt'oïtt'oï. Ex.: n̓ yauki ta n̓ ǃkha ǃõã-θpuã, au n̓ tátti ẽ, ha yauki twaiten ǁkã ha, au ha XXX tt'oïtt'oï, tt'oïtt'oï ǁã---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.

TɔKA, v. to thread. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: kana tʃo ka toka---then on a sinew thread (beads).

TOKWA, v. to travel. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: na tokwa mi ʃamobi---there travelled the ǂsanzu.

TOKWA, adj. brown. [Tsw.] CI. (Do.)

TɔLO, v. to rub in (?) NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ja ba ke n _ǁgala, _ǁgala ka _dʒɔ, a ǃkum, a tɔlo ka _dʒɔ---his father marked (tattooed) him, marked with black, cut and rubbed in (?) with black.

TOLO, n. necklace. SIII. (D.B.)

TɜLO, n. moon. SIIc. (D.B.)

TOLOKO, n. bell. [Afri. klok.] SV. (D.B.) Ex.: gome a ʃi_e toloko ke ǃk"um---the ox has a bell om its neck.

TɔLOTɔLO, v. to play the pipe. s. tɔrotɔro. CIII. (D.B.)

-TO:M, v. to hear, s tu. NII. (Dk.) to:m.

TɔM, TOMA, v. to be near. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃu ri tɔm_---the house is near. si ǃka !xã:, si toma si---they are not far, they are near.

_TɔMA, 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.)

TɔNA, v. to pull out. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: iten tɔna k"ada atɔ:nen---then

pull out the poison again (like gum, with the fingers).

TƆNA, form of tɔne, away. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: txlikwa tɔna a mama---
going away from the lady.

TONAA, n.request, s. tona. CI. (Do.)

TONATHI, n. beggar, s. tona. CI. (Do.)

TƆNE, n. a certain long bulb (food). CII. (D.B.)

TƆNE, away, on, s. tɔna, tɔnina. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: txlikwa a tɔne
---(I) am going away. a tʃeka tseti a tɔne tl'ehen---put the
stick down on (it).

TONEE, v. to pinch. CI. (Do.)

TƆNENA, TƆNINA, below, down, s. tɔna, tɔne. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ɔlanakwe
a tɔnena hame---the children are below there. manako, a txleta
a tɔ̀nina---meat, cut it and put it down.

TƆNDƆSU, n. stem, trunk of tree. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tɔndɔsu assàana
---the trunk is tall.

TOǂNNO, v. to creep (?). SI. (Ll.) ttɔ́nno. Ex.: haǹ ǀne ǀku ttɔ́nno
ǀhíǹ ǁā au ǁneiǹ---he crept (?) out of the house. ǀkú-g-!nǐńyaǹ
ǀne ǀku tɔ́nno ǹ ǂé ssā, haǹ ǀne ǀku káu tēǹ ssa---the lynx
crept in, he came to lie down.

TƆ:ɔ̈, v. to rise. NII. (Ll.) ttɔ̄ɔ̈. Ex.: dá ttɔ́ɔ̈---the flame rises.

Tɔɔ̈:, n. ashes, s. toǂ. NI. (D.B.)

Tɔɔ̈, n. honey of some insect, possibly wasps, s. dʒɔ. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:
!kũ gu tɔɔ̈ a ǀku: Gàva---Bushmen get wild honey and give to
the Mbunda. tɔɔ̈ dani ke,ta dʒɔ dani ke---the tɔɔ are insects,
and bees are insects.

TOOI, interrog. what ? SIId. (Wu.)

TƆ:ɔ̈LƏ, v. to play. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: daba tɔ:ɔ̈lə, daba ŋ a tɔ:ɔ̈lə
---a child plays, this child plays.

_TʔƆRA, v. to hold up. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ahi ku _tʔɔra---you hold it
up (a cloth).

TORI, v. to shoot off, to let fly. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: a tʃi tori tʃi
ǀnaːǂka---he is shooting off the arrow.

TƆ-ɪ-Ɔ, v. to pierce. SIIa. (Dk.)

TORO, TORRO, TOTORO, v. to pour, to stream, to become wet, to be
drenched. SI. (B.) ttórro, ttottóro, tóttorowa. Ex.: ha ǀku
g'ǀne !aï i, au ha !kàu-ttuken ttórro !khè---he was startled,

was his body stood streaming(with blood). Ha |ne |kammeń ||ka||ka i-i, au ha !auuken-ka !kwa; i g' |ne tóttorowa au ha eńeń-ka !kwa he carried us, wetting us with his body's water; we were wetted with his flesh's water. (Ll.) toro, tottorro. Ex.: ń ssiń |kati tottoro, ń yaúki ttań ń ssiń ||xa ń tottoro---I was lately drenched, I do not wish that I may be again drenched. ha |ne |kam !kwagen, ha |ne ||á toro !hŏ !kwágen au he ti---he takes up the bones, he goes to pour down the bones at this place.

TORO, TOTORRO, TOROKENTOROKEN, v. to twist, to whirl, s. tworeja. SI. (Ll.) ttotokenttoroken. Ex.: |kaggen |ku-g |ne ttorokenttoroken !khwa tsaxau---the Mantis whirled around the child's eye, hań |ku ttorokenttoroken !nabbe, hań |ku ||khuerriten !khumm---he shook out (by whirling round) the feather brush, he played with the ball. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:toro tsike, ka khaua |ne !k'wisi---twist here, and let hang down the head's hair. NII. (Ll.) totorro. Ex.: ha totorro !ka---he twisting ran (springing from side to side so that the scent should not lie). CII. (D.B.) toro, ~~toru~~.Ex.: kwesa ko |amʃa tʃau ako toro---a woman digs 'giftboll' and twists

TORO, n. a troop. SI. (Ll.) ttoro. Ex.: he ti ddóä e, ă yaúki ttui ǂxóä, i, ka ttoro gwai e, ă ||kuań ǂkakka 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. CCII. (Pa.)

TOR:O-BAITEN, n. buttons. [Eng. ?] SI. (Ll.) ttoro-bbaiten. Ex.: ttoro-bbaiten ||h(e)ow ssho---the buttons are on it.

TOROTORO, musicsl pipe, made of a hollow curved branch, s. tolotolo. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ekekela na tɔrotɔro na !kɔlo---I made the pipe of the !kɔlo tree.

TOR-RI, v. to fill up, to fill in. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: |nidʒi ai ǂdʒi tor-ri, a ko |nu:a kuru, a ko |kẽ:, 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, tworeja. SI. (B.) ttorri-ttor riya,having whirled round. Ex.: |kuken-θaken |ne tatten !a |hiń !gwaxu, hań |ne ttorri-ttorriya ||khoe---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 tʃetʃe ta totla ko ǁabe---put the stick among the stones.

TOTÓ, v. s. tutú:, to ask.

TƆTÓǂROKA, TƆTO͡ROKƆN, adj. probably participle, very old, weak, worn out. SI. (Ll.) totóroka, totòroken. Ex.: ǁkunnaⁿ ǀku !kérriten kwŏkkwaⁿ-a, ǀku-g ǀne !kerriten totóroka, au ⁿ ǀku ssiⁿ !naúnko ǂe !khwa---ǁkunn was a really old man, was a very old man, when I was still a child. ssi ǁkuaⁿ ddóa ǀhiⁿ ǀkóa, !kóëte ǀkóa ǁkaië, hĕ ⁿ ǀi tă totoroken---we have come out of a stomache, the old woman's stomache, and my heart feels weak in consequence.

TO:U, v. to jump, SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha to:u---he jumps. hakən to_wa---he has jumped. ha háǂ to:u---he will jump.

TOU, v. to be afraid of (?) NII. (Ll.) tóu.

TOUKƆN, s. taukən.

TOUKI, contraction of u-u-ki. SI. (Ll.) ttouki---ŭ-u-ki---ye are.

TOUʃA, n. ashes, s. _to: ,tɔɔ:. CII. (D.B.)

TOUTƆNTOUTƆN, v. to be round. SI. (Ll.) ttoutentouten.

_TƆVESI, v. to get fat. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ti si tɔvesi i !nara ti _haä---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.: ǂũ tako a toxo, ǂ !ʔũ ka ǂũ---food we put aside, to-morrow early eat. ǁgweba a ko !kũ, a ko ʃe ǀni kwe ko !kũ, ko ǀkoro toxo---the tortoise walks, (I) caught him here walking, on his back laid (him). ǂa:ba xumʃ kwe toxo a tʃorre---a reed in the ground put and suck. a ǁem ǁkweba a ʃi toxo, taʃ ko ha tóë---while one side stays, the other crawls.

TƆXLEHE, v. to make a garden, to hoe. CIII. (D.B.)

TSA, v. to give, to bring, s. sa. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsa ke ǀku:---give me tobacco. tsa ke sekeri---bring me sugar.

TSʔA, v. to shoot, to hit, tsʔai-i, past SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: n tsʔa _ǁkum ǂI shoot a springbok. n tsʔai-i !giǂ---I shot a hyena.

TSA, v. to put on. SIVb. (St.)

TSA, TSA:, TSʔA, v. to sleep, to lie. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ tsa: θpwoin

___I sleep. NI. (D.B.) ¯tsa, ts'a:.Ex.: ha ka ¯tsa, _koma ka ¯tsi---he will sleep, to-morrow will come. ʒu !nasi ¯ǂkhi ri ku ts'a:, ¯ʒu gú-e k"a: re _!nauwa, hai ts'a:---a Bushman dies and sleeps, people dig the earth and bury him, he sleeps. NII. (Dk.) ts'a:. (Ll.) tsà, tsá. Ex.: !xué e !xué, ta shù ha tchú tsema, ǁé tchú, ta tsà--- !xue was !xue, and lay down in his little hut, a grass hut, and slept. Tamme ti tsá ǂnanni---Tamme nods with sleep. NIII. (D.B.) ts'a, tsa. Ex.: ¯!gu na dʒo:,!kũ ka tʃu a ts'a---night is dark, people lie and sleep. tsa ¯!nʌm ---to nod drowsily.

TSÃ, TS'A, v. to steal, s. tsaa, tʃa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ko ko m, e ko a tsã-sa m---(the moon) looks and sees the stealing. (Schi.) Ta.

TS'A, ¯TSA, v. to hear, to know, s. tʃ'a, ¯sa, s'a. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: tem ka ¯tsa m !kwisi, mu ku ¯tsa ka ku¯tsi, mu ku ts'aä ʒu ku o¯k"wi---first heard my ears, I heard it (wagon) coming, I heard the people talking. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a ‿kwá na tsa---I do not know.

TSA, v. to warm oneself, XX s. tsaa. CI. (Do.)

TS'A, n. thing, emph. ts'aken, pl. ts'oeŋ, tʃ‿ueŋ, tʃwitʃwi. SI. (B.) ts'a, ts'akan. Ex.: ń sin di ts'a---I have made the thing.ts'a ʏáuki ǁna---nothing is here. ts'a ba ¯a, !kõin ǁkwaǹ ssho dá !á ?---what thing is it, that the old man seems to have fought about ? haǹ !ne tútu ha ǂondè, " ts'á dẹ bá ã ? u ǁkwaǹ ǁkõá !kiã̃ ǁkáxai"---she asked her sons,"what is it? you really seem to have got sister!" (Ll.) tss'a. Ex.: tss'á ddĕ x̌a á, !k'e ʏáuki !ne ǂkákken, ŏ !k'eya é ?---why (for what thing) is it, that the people do not speak, if they be people? tss'ā (ts'ă̄ ā) ă ǁkuaǹ ǂen-nă, ti ē, ǁkoxaitẹn ǁkuǁkúttẹn !kweitẹn ttúko !kú ddóä ẹ !gauŏ-ki---a thing that thou shouldst know is that a Kafir's nails always are poisonous.

(tsa !ka)

TSA, n. water, s. tʃa. CIa. (Pa.) CII. (Pa.) Ex.: tsa ʒko---chalk pan, (probably water pan)..CIIa. (Pa.)

TSÃ, n. "buchu," scented herb, s. sã, tʃã, tsẽ. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Misis ku nabbo tsã---Missis is gathering buchu. CII. (D.B.)

used for toilet or ceremonial purposes; the following plants were so called: Lepidium rurale, L. Ocimum fruticulosum Burch., Heliosdonum leucorhizum E. Meyer., a Sutera species, Epaltes gariepina, Steetz, Hibiscus Elliottiae, Harv.

TSÃ: n. thorny cucumber, Citrullus caffer. NI. (D.B.)

TSA, n. ~~XGX.~~ ( gravy, fat, soup. CI. (Do.)

TSA, -TSA, TSÁ, TSÃ, num. two, s. sa. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: sa re tsa re ǂkebbi hã̃ ǀne-e---they two are riding one horse. doŋki o tsa te -ǀka: -tʃi---two donkeys did not come. NII. (Ll.) tsá, ǂtsā, tsã́. Ex.: dju tsá ti ǂnuá---two persons speak. tsā ti ū--- two go, or they two go. tchi ǀnẽ é, tchi tsá, tchi !káo, tchi ǂkhī---one thing, two things, three things, many things. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kũ̃ ǁgɔ o -tsʔa---two Bushman men. deve tsa ŋ--- two children are there.

TSAA, v. to steal, rob, plunder, s. tsã̃, tsʔa. 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, tʃa. CI. (Do.) Ex.: tsaa go---to wade in water. tsaa debi---a salt pan (water pan). tsaa !kodi---rubbish swept down by a flood. tsaa kwaho---fountain, cascade. tsaa ona behwa---a waterless desert. tsaa wa ǀgai---to plunge in water.

TSAA NAKASI KOO, v. to make haste. CI. (Do.)

TSABA, n. bird, s. tsama, tsʔava. NII. (Ll.) tsába. Ex.: ǁgú ki tchá tsába---rain falls upon the birds. tsába ti uywéi---the bird talks. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsaba ti te -m---birds eat it.

TSABATSAE, v. to play. CIII. (D.B.)

TSAGHO, v. to roast, s. tsa. CI. (Do.)

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TSAGO-KOLO, n. eye of millet. SIId. (Arb.)

TSAHA, v. to understand, s. tsʔa, -tsa. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akwá mo tsaha notana klʔodzə tʃa: na---he does not understand nicely to talk.

TSA HAĪ, 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.

TSÁHOBA, v. to speak. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ko tsáhoba obe hadzabe--- we speak Bushman.

TSÃ̃Ī, n. agama lizard, 'kogelmann'. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: tsãĩ ǁgo, tsãĩ -di ---male lizard, female lizard.

TSʔAI, n. liver, s. tʃĩ̃:. CII. (Schi.)

TSʔAIÃ̃, TSʔAIĨ̃, TSʔEIÃ̃, v. to moisten, to dip in fat. SI. (Ll.)

tss'ai-ã, tss'ai-i, Ex.: i sse tss'ai-ã, au kkuerre-kkuerre ka
ti e a, ta ttoi gwai ka ǁk'u-wa---we shall dip (flesh) into fat
this evening, for a male ostrich is wont to be fat.

TSAIETA, v. to understand, to know, s. ts?a, tsaha. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.:
itʃamebi idiga akwá: na tsaieta---some words I do not understand.

TSAI:JA, v. to be sharp, s. tsi:, to bite. SI. (Ll.) ttssaiya. Ex.:
han ha ka ssiń ǀku ǀkù tā ǃkuruken au ǁneiń, hiń kóã ǁkei kwok
kwáń 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 ǁ?u---two eyes.

TSAJE, n. ditch, channel. CI. (Do.) tsaye.

TSAKATSAIJA, TSAKATSE, v. to dance, to play. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsakatsaija
kwa: muna ǀki iʃoko---danced till here stood the sun. tsakatse
wáïna me---are playing they all.

TSAKHO, v. to cook, to roast, to bake. CI. (Do.)

TS?AM:-Ã, TS?AM:-Ĩ, v. to drop, to drip. SI. (Ll.) ttss'amm-ã, ttss'amm-i
Ex.: i-g ǀnĕ ǂkamm ĭ ǁkaǁkattu, hĕ ǁxauken kă ttss'ămm-ã hi,
ău i-g ǀnĕ ǀkammăin ǁã---we feel a sensation in the hollows under
our xxx knees, upon which the blood drops as we go along carry-
ing (the game). he ssĭ ǁkhoe ǁã ǁneiń, ĩ, hę ǃkhwa ttsṣ'amm-i
ssĭ ĩ---then we sat under the hut, and the rain dropped on
us there.

TSAMA, n. knobkerrie, s. tsa?mme, tsamo. SII. (D.B.)

TSAMA, n. bird, s. tsaba, ts?ava. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: tsama ǃnwi---a big
bird. tsama ma---a little bird. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Gaba ‾ǃku
tsama---the Mbunda kills a bird. tsama ta khwi---the bird chirps.

TSAMA, n. a wild melon. CI. (Do.)

TSAMA, s. tsema, little. NI a.ch. (Lib.) tsáma.

TSAMAXA, 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 ǁkwań ǀne e ǃkŭǃkūxē ǀhiń, au siten
kā ts'ammass'e ǃgaué-ǀi ǀha---we ran away, when we had poisoned
the Day's Heart's wife. si kań ē ǂkábbēya, tí ē, si se ts'am
ma ts'e ǃkōgen-ǃnuiń-tara---we are those who conspired together,
that we should bewitch the lynx.

TSA³MME, n. whip, s. tsama, tsamo. NII. (Ll.) tssámme.

TSAMO, n. stick, s tsama, tsa³mme. CI. (Do.)

TSA³ŋ, v. to assent. NII. (Ll.) tsaṅ. Ex.: ná ti tsaṅ, ná ti ṅ---I assented, I said yes.

⁻TSAŋ, n. nose, s. ⁻ts'ũ, ⁻sũ, tsɳ, tʃũ. NII. (Ll.) tsàṅ. NIII.(D.B.) Ex.: ⁻tsãɳ ɳ---a nose it is.

TSANASE, raw. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: !ka m ka tsanase---do not eat it raw.

TSAŋGANA, v. to become mature, reach the age of puberty. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: dzema ǁkaiǁkai !kũ ti tʃo:, daba dzema ki o tsaŋgana---a big girl people marked, a little girl wo had reached the age of puberty.

TSANI, v. to dance. NII. (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.: tʃokwa 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.: !ga ro ⁻tsi, !ga ra ka tsara---the rain has come, the rain has stopped. ka !kʌm⁻!gi ka, si tsra ka---when the sun rises, we stop (dancing). kwi ka !ke:, 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.) tsàra, tsára, tss'ara. Ex.: ǂ ǁkuaŋ yauki ǂenna, ti e, ssá ka tsara !nu e---we did not know what sort of an eland it was. !khwã ka tsara ka ǁke ã?---what kind of child is yonder? tsára ũ xãũ ǁkhõã ssi !kã ṅ ã?---why do you seem not to be waiting for me? ~~tss'ara ã !kou tiṅ ṅ ã?---what has brushed past me?~~

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. CI. (Do.)

TSARE, n. berries. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kaudʒi tsare ko tum tama---the !kaudʒi 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.) tsáru.

TSARUWE, v. to lie down, as cattle. CI. (Do.)

TSA-SI, n. sleeping-place, s_. tsa. NII. (Ll.) tsá-si, tsá-ssi. Ex.: ~~Ex.:~~ é ti !xi ǀnúbbo, ti ǁnin-a ǀnúbbo kwe záu shù-ssi, záu tsá-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-SIŋ, _TSA:SN, n. sister, prob. younger sister., s. tasiŋ, tsisi. ~~Ex.:~~ NII. (Ll.) tsá-ssiǹ. Ex.: á tsá-ssiǹ---thy sister. (V.) tsāsn, pl. tsāsnsn.

TSATHI, n. robber, thief, s. tsaa, to steal. CI. (Do.)

TSATSA, v. to go, to start. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso sɛta __dza: ba tsn tsatsa---when the moon comes, we shall start.

TSÃ:TSANI, v. to tickle, to do gently. NII. (V.) tsãtsani---to tickle. (Ll.) tsatsánni, to do gently. Ex.: ǁni tsatsánni---put down (the thing) gently.

TSÃTSÁNÃ, v. to work. NII. (Ll.) tsãtsánũ.

TS'ATS'AXUKƆN, s. ts'axau.

TSATSIA, v. to disappear. CI. (Do.)

TS'AU:, TSAU:, v. to milk, s. tsao. SI. (B.) ts'āŭŭ. Ex.: kórowakẹn ǀne ts'āŭŭ ǀẽ ha !khwéi ǁkí aŭ ǁxé---the jackal milked in her breast milk into the Bushman rice. (Ll.) ttssáu. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: sáà xʌmma kiẽŋ tsau:---bring the cow, that we may milk. ŋ ts'au:ts'au: mirriŋ---I milk the goats. SIVb. (St.) ts'au. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: m ku ¯tsi, ¯tsi ǁgã:, _ǁgwá 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 ǂũ 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.: ʒũ ǁgũ, kau ¯tsau, and take it up. NII.(Dk.) ts'aʊ̃ ɲɔ́ ---to stand up, get up. (Ll.) tssāu, tsàu, tsáu. Ex.: ha tssáu ---she arises. ha záu ti oywì," ǀxúé, ná to ssiǹ a, ǀná tsàu"