

BUSHMAN GRAMMAR.

A grammatical sketch of the language of the /xam-ka-¹e
by Dorothea F. Bleek.

(Continuation.)¹

The Verb.

In conjugating a verb the different persons are not distinguished save by the subject; one says: *ŋ ʔkakən* I speak; *a ʔkakən* thou speakest; *oä ʔkakən* father speaks; *sitən ʔkakən* we speak; *ukən ʔkakən* you speak; *hi ʔkakən* they speak; */ka:gən ʔkakən* the women speak.

Two or three verbs can be strung together in a sentence, sometimes joined by one of the particles *ki*, *ko*, *kau*, *ti*, *to*, *tau*, *si*, or by */ki* 'to take', sometimes without any connection. It is possible that the adverbs and prepositions which have also a verbal meaning are really verbs used in this manner.

/ha /ki sa wai the husband takes comes springbok, brings the springbok.

!khwā:ŋ /ne //kara so child did bask sit, the child sat basking.

ŋ _koä _tā:i kau !nu:i I must walk and bark, I must bark as I walk.

oäkən siŋ _/kame:n ki //a !kwitən father did carry and go eggs, took the eggs.

ha se !khe tau !nau he will stand and bury (it).

ha se //a di /ki siŋ ha he will go make take sit it, he will go to sit preparing it.

Moods and tenses are formed by placing one or more verbal particles or auxiliaries before the verb in chief. A few of these can be used as independent verbs, others are not found alone, though they may once have been so used. These particles do not correspond exactly with one mood or tense in English, it is therefore difficult to give exact rules for their use, particularly when several are employed together, but the following examples will show the most usual meaning. Occasionally also the verb takes an ending, generally when it can be translated as a participle. Sometimes however the ending seems to include the object. There are evidently so many more ways of expressing nuances of action in Bushman than in English, that we shall see many different Bushman forms translated by one and the same English expression.

¹) cf. Vol. XIX, p. 81—98.

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se indicates the future or subjunctive. It is generally used in clauses expressing the effect of the preceding clause. Sometimes it can be translated by 'must'. It may be derived from *sa, si* 'to come'.
/kwiŋ fo ɸi, ti e; /kwiŋ se /ka ha, au /kwiŋjaŋ k'auki se /ka ha
 the dog seems to think that the dog will kill it, but the dog will not kill it.

/kao -/kwa: /kɔwa: /khou, //xa ɔpwa se -/kamme:ŋ /kɔwa:
 cut break hartebeest's neck, (that) sister little may carry hartebeest's head.

haŋ /kurukən /kurukən //kau ta: /kwa: /na: ts'i-ta /pāu, ha se
 he dries (his feathers) upon lie water's head's back's earth, he will

/hau ha -ta:ē u.
 afterwards he walk away, i. e. he dries his feathers lying upon the water's bank, that he may afterwards walk away.

he e; to'i se aro:ko /ku:kən i: then ostrich will quickly die from it; he ti hiŋ e; i se -tai au //kōiŋya /eta therefore we will go when the sun has set.

/kwi gwai se ɸkam-ɔpwa -taba /ki /e: so-/ōā -/kwai au ha /ha
 the man must first work put in herb scent on his wife,

he e: ha se-g /ne -tai //koē /khe ha /ka:ŋən.
 then she may walk among stand her mates, i. e. the man must first work scenting his wife with herbs, so that she may walk about among her companions.

siŋ indicates the past tense, also the perfect, pluperfect and subjunctive perfect. It may be derived from one form of the verb 'to sit'.

/kɔwa:ŋən siŋ ka, ŋ /kvm u /hāu au ha ts'axau.
 hartebeest did want, I take away thong from his eye, i. e. the hartebeest wanted me to take the thong away from his eye.
ts'wa:-ga /kɔ:-ta kukumi hē: //kabogu: siŋ ɸkaka hu hē,
 Flat's Bushmen's stories which the Jantjes have told you them,

he e: i se xōāxōā hē, ta: //kabo k'auki /naunko /ki kum
 they are we will write them, for Jantje not still gets story
a: ha se ɸkaka.

which he may tell, i. e. the Flat-Bushman's stories, which Jantje and his people have told you are what we will write, for Jantje no longer hears a story that he may tell.

/kagən kukui:tən /k'e; ha siŋ /kaitji //k'oən ho:-ɔpwakən //gwi:tən
 Mantis answering said, he had just seen springbok little play

//koē /khe: ɸxōā-ka /kauken.
 among stand elephant's children, i. e. the Mantis answered that he had just seen the little springbok playing among the little elephants.

ŋ ɸi; ti e: ŋ /ku siŋ /ke/ke -k'agn, -/kaka siŋ //na
 I thought that I would await the crow, the crow might be with
ŋ, ha siŋ //k'oən /kwi:tən.
 me, it might see the eggs.

-sɔaŋ, -saŋ appears to be one form of the verb *si, sa* 'to come'. Sometimes it can be translated as 'come', at others it expresses future or conditional action. It is often used with other particles.

hiŋ -sɔaŋ /gua:n /ɔaŋ /khe hiŋ /kōtən.
 it came to join upon stand its top of neck, i. e. it came to join onto the top of its neck.

hē e: kō:ro -saŋ -hami ha /na: then the jackal will fear his head. /kwi /akən ɸi ti e: ha -saŋ //kau ki //kaiten /huŋ eyej the girl thought that she would throw up the /huŋ roots.

-ōā perfect or pluperfect.

/kwi a: -a -ōā tuko -a: -a man this has really been here, i. e. this man has really been here.

hiŋ e ha //kaxai /ne ɸenna, ti ē: ha -ōā /xwōni, ti e: ha /k'a/k'a -ōā sœnja /khwā then his sister would know, that he had turned back, that his hands had been upon the child.

-ha indicates the past. It is generally used with other particles. The word is identical with the verb 'to come' in Naron and Hottentot, and similar to the Bushman *-hā* 'to go'.

/kwi /akən -ha //k'oən ha the girl looked at him.
he ti hiŋ e; /aiti -ha /ne /kau/kau ho u: ha /nu/nuytu: therefore his wife cut away his ears.

/ne expresses either the indicative or imperative. In the indicative it may denote a state, when it may be translated by the verb 'to be', or a habitual action, or a simple continuation of the narrative.
/khou /ne -kō:ŋ. /kwaitantu:wa //kō:wa, hē /ne xubu /kuy //e. /kauka-g /ne /ni: ha the honey is lean. The flowers having dried, they break off. The children saw him.
ts'uits'uītən /ne /ke:tən hi /ka:ŋən, /ne -hā: the things call to their mates, go.

/ne ≠kaka ke a-a-ka kum tell me thy story.

//kvi//kei-we, /ne //kaotən s'a: o beast of prey, rise up.

/ku a narrative particle, either past or present, often used similarly to the verb 'to be'.

/kaggen /ku a: /korruwa /kauken the Mantis was one who cheated the children.

ha /na: ka /ku -mai, hi /hiy //e, au ha eyeyja: /ku //nū: /na:; ha /na: /ku /gōā ā his head is wont first to go out, while his body is behind the head; his head looks round.

/kauken /ku /kei //a: //neiy the children reached home.

he /ku /ki:ja they are red.

ha /na: /ku /hoā:ka his head is black.

/ku /ne, /ku-g /ne is often used in narratives; it seems to express either continuous action, or a repetition of the preceding tense.
ha /ku-g /ne /kan/kan au /ku/ku, au hay /ku-g /ne butən xa au ha -//gai he was stepping along with his shoes, while he jogged along with his shoulderblade.

hi /ku /ne dabba-ī it opens and shuts its eyes, i. e. it is opening and shutting its eyes.

he tikən e: ha xōa /ku-g /ne -taba taba, ha xōakən /ku-g /ne /ki //a ha ā hā therefore, his mother worked and worked, his mother brought him food.

/ne /ku likewise used in narratives to carry on any tense.

/khwa: kay -ha -oa //haita /kwi /a, au /kwi /akən //na //neiy; /kwa:-gən /ne /ku /khau ha, he /khwa: /ne /ku /hiy i: the rain formerly courted a girl, while the girl was at home; the rain scented her, and the rain went forth on account of it.

-dōa 'must, can', or a past tense. It is generally used with other particles.

/hā: -ōā -dōā e: /ka -hoā /k?e Boers must have been those who killed off the people.

γ /nsa kan k'auki -dōā i:ja my foot can not do so.

γ /ke /ku -dōa /kurrija //na//na: koro-ka //neiy, au γ k'auki //e γ-ga //neiy, γ /ku -dōo /shaitən uī: I there have been writhing at the jackal's hut, and I did not go to my home, I had to limp away.

γ a: -ha: k'au -dōa /ku:we I am the one who was not able to run.

-kōā 'must' or 'should' is usually followed by another verbal particle or a verb of motion.

u -kōā se //ka: hi: /kuttar you must burn for us to Sirius.

a -kōā /ne se /e: //ko:ā ke -kō:ā au //ho-Opwa thou must pack up for me stamped meat in the little bag.

γ -kōā -tāē /ha /awe; u -kōā -tāē /kuγ so γ I must walk to the wife first; you must walk behind me.

k''ōa, k''ōa, -k''ōā 'should, seems to', may also be translated 'must'.

hay /ne ta ti e: ha /eni -k''ōā k'auki si //xā: hi //k'i: tiy he wished that his tongue should not again stick fast.

au ka -k''ōā /ku se /ne di /a: while I was obliged to fight.

to:ī a: /xara ha k''ōā e a different ostrich she seems to be.

kwa: and kway also -kwa and -kway, are generally used in one of a series of clauses to express sequence or effect. They may be translated 'shall', 'should' or 'must', or by an adverb 'then', 'henceforth' etc.

γ /kōiyja /ne /k'e: γ, γ kway k'auki -/kaitən-ī //kerri my grandfather told me, I must not throw stones at the bird.

hā -fen-a ti e: so /ōā -/kwai -say -/kwa:γ, so /ōā -/kwai -kway //k?uere hā /i they know that the herb scent would be angry, the herb scent would hurt their hearts.

/khwetən ts'u //koe ta: γ-ka //neiy //kaiē, au akən kway /ku //keri //na au /khwa: the wind blows into my hut's middle, while thou art just screaming there about the rain.

γ ka /laru xway k'auki ≠: I wish the Dassie should not think.
ha //nseintuwa: si-g /ne /kwē: da, ha kwa: /ne //kām//kām his chest will be thus, that he may bellow.

au ha ≠gou /ki so, γ kwa: /ku i:ja while it sat silent, I consequently did so.

au //kōiy a: //hiy s'a, ha kwa: /ne /khe while the sun comes out, he still stands.

-//kuay seems to emphasize the following verb; it is sometimes merely narrative, sometimes adverbial in meaning.

/kwiγ //kuay e a dog it is.

//koxaitən -kuay //khōā a Kafir it seems (to be).

tswey e: -darakən hā -//kuay /ne e things which move they are.

ibogu -//kuay /ke: -/kamen s'a: our fathers yonder come carrying.

hay /ne aroko ho: //kha, au hay tatti e:, ha -//kuay /ne ≠haw≠haw i: he quickly picks up the stick, because he is just springing away.

γ -//kuay /ne ho akkən γ-ka /swiftwi, au kakən /ne ≠gouwa, γ -//kuay siy /ne -/kamey akkən hā I picked up nicely my things, while I was at peace, I carried them nicely.

ka 'to wish', 'to mean', 'to intend' is also used to express habitual action or a state.

au hay ka, ha si /ki /e: /k''i: a: /nuntu for he wishes, he shall stick in beads to his ears.

γ ɸi, ti e; γ ka γ /nɔa se /hɔm kwɔre I think that I want my foot first to cool.

ha ka-g /ne /a /kwi/kwisiten /ni: he meant to go to tell lies to the ichneumon.

/ha /gwɔɪγ a: ka aroko /kameγ ti sa to-i-ta /kwiten the male hyena is one who quickly carries off the ostrich eggs.

he e: /nwa: ka /khe wai then the arrow stands in the springbok.

ha a: ka /ku: wa; /kui /ku a: ka /kɔ:ɪγ he is one who is fat; the broody ostrich is one who is lean.

kaγ expresses continuous action or a state.

/ga: ra kaγ swe: nja γ /ku: /na: the berries are sitting on my shoulder.

/auā /khwā, /khwā kaγ k'wa: listen to the child, the child is crying.

au /a a:, ha kaγ da: ha au /kauzu about the fight which he had been making on the hunting ground.

ha-g /ne /shai ho /khwai, au /ni: ja kaγ /k'oɛn /khe: /neɪγ he slung on the quiver, while the ichneumon stood looking at the hut.

γ kaγ /kaγ_a I am hungry.

si kaγ e: /k'abbe:ja we are those who conspired.

ta, *tā* 'to feel' is used in the same sense as *ka*.

si ta si di si /pɔwaxai au hā-hā we thought we should make our daughter of her.

to-i k'auki ta ɸkaka /k'e an ostrich does not talk to people.

he e:, /gwāɪ ta /khwai/khwai hī they are those whom the hyena frightens.

tan 'to feel', 'to seem', is also used to emphasize the following verb.

ha k'auki taγ /ku: he does not feel tired.

ti taγ, to-i se /ka ha it seems, the ostrich will kill him.

γ taγ ts'auwa I do milk.

/kwi taγ /ke sa:, /kɔɪγ taγ /ke sa: a man yonder comes, Grandfather yonder comes.

kiē 'would' used after conditional clauses.

ta ha /nau, ha xa /kwē /kwē/kwā:, ha di, hiγkiē se-tai hī ha for she knew, if she did not act in this manner, they would go out with her.

In many cases a number of particles are used together. The following are some combinations frequently found.

ha oā, */kuay ha oā*, *kaγ* or *taγ ha oā* are often used at the beginning of a story, where we should say 'once' or 'once upon a time'. They have generally been translated 'formerly'.

/xwe-/na-s'o /kui /kuay ha oā /haγ-a ɸneru a man of the early race once married a ɸneru bird.

/kha-ū /kuay ha oā ka the lizard once sang.

/kui: ha oā da hi /kawai au /kui the vultures formerly made their sister of a person.

/khwa kaγ ha oā /haita /kui/a the rain once courted a girl.

/khwe taγ ha oā /ku ɸgouwa the wind was formerly still.

kaγ s'ay 'will'

γ kaγ s'ay /ka:ti /gwa: /ki a tu I will soon beat thy mouth.

γ kaγ s'ay i: I will come.

k''oā dōā 'must have'

γ *k''oā dōā* /khwaiten/khwaiten I must have been mistaken.

au ha /k''oā dōā mai, ha /ahi ho γ while he must have first passed in front of me.

au hī *k''oā dōā* /khwetan /ki /xōē for they must have disturbed the place.

/ne and */ku* or both are often used with particles expressing tense without apparently affecting the meaning.

/hu/hu ha /ne /ay /gauē hī the baboons went to seek it.

he /gauē-/i ha /ku /ne /k'e: ha /kouki-Ōpwa and the Dawn's-Heart scolded his younger sister-in-law.

se */ku-g* */ne* or */ku se-g* */ne* are equivalent to 'will be doing'.

/khwa /ku se-g /ne kōū, /ki se wai the rain will be falling, bringing the springbok.

i se /ku-g /ne /xā-a wai we shall be shooting springbok.

Interrogative particles.

/nū, */nu* expresses a question, doubt or possibility.

aken /nū k''au fo /dōā-g /ne /kwakka? dost thou not seem able to understand?

γ k''auki ɸenna, ti e: /kui /nū e I do not know whether it be a man.

/ka:gen tutu: ha i, ti e:, ha /nu k''au /na: /k'e i the women asked, whether it had not seen the men.

hiγ /kuay /khoā hī /nū /kōā they seem as if they may be travelling.

ba is used in direct questions.

a ba /ku /uru: wa ha /khwā? hast thou forgotten this child?

u ba siγ se /ku /a: /ā /kōiγ? have you been and cut up the old man?

ha ɸkaka /ni:, ts'a ba a:, /kōiγ /kuay so da: /a: she said to the ichneumon, what is it that the old man seems to have?

de, *dī* is used in direct and indirect questions, but with a second interrogative particle. *tī de* 'what place,' stands for 'where,' *tsa de* 'what thing' for 'what' or 'why,' *lku de* or *lku dī* 'what person' for 'who'; there is even an example of *deken* used as 'who'. We might almost look upon the particle as adjective, adverb, or pronoun.

ra is another particle used in questions with a second interrogative.

It generally follows *tsa* 'thing' and may be translated by 'what' or 'why'.

xa when used with one of the above mentioned interrogatives certainly expresses a question, occasionally it is used without them as a negative, expressing 'lest' or 'unless'.

//neinjay /nu //na tī de? where is the house?

tsa de ba a, u_//kuay //kōā //kē:ā //kawai? what is it, you have really got sister?

a xa de? where art thou?

//ōā *xa de?* where is the hare?

γ xa sī //kaitā tī de? where shall I ascend?

a-a: //kain Opwa, *a xa* //ke: swe:gswe:γ tī k'wa? thou little orphan, art thou sitting there crying?

tsa de xa e, he //khwā k'auki ≠kakān ke? what is the matter that the child does not speak to me?

//khwā-we, *tsa ra xa a*, *a-ka* //kandī //kwēi tā ā? o child, why is it that thy foolishness is like this?

//ku dī *xa a*: //na: //kuttāu? who was it saw Sirius?

hay //xē:ī ha //k'a'k'a, //kuko *xa se* //nī: he he hid his hands, lest the other should see them.

See also the example to *kiē*.

Verbal endings.

-ī The termination -ī to a verb expresses duration of action, corresponding to the forms with the present participle.

au hīγ tattī Oh //ken-ī hī as it felt the bush was pricking it.

he ey-ey doā-g /ne darakān, he -k'ōā e; hī ≠ko:ī, ī: its flesh is able to move, that must be why it is shrinking away from it (the second ī: is the pronoun).

he tikān e, //kaggān /ne //kabo-ī //khwā therefore the Mantis was dreaming about the child.

-ā, -a after a verb expresses duration or repetition of action, it can sometimes be used as a participle.

//hu //hu a: *kay* hā-a //xī hoā a baboon who feeding went by.

ha oā se //karro-ā //k'e e: //kau//kau //hī//hī //khe //kukān //kukān that his father might take aim at the people who sit upon their heels.

a In the cases quoted above the ending *a* or *ā* remains distinct from the verb in pronunciation, but there is another ending *a* which connects itself more closely with the verbal root in one of the following ways:

(1) In short verbs the final *e* or *i* turns into *a*. Such verbs are *se*, *sī* 'to come', //e 'to go', *dī* 'to do', *hī* 'to eat', //ke 'to burn', //kī 'to kill', //i 'to cut', //nī 'to see', //xi 'to shoot'.

(2) In longer verbs, especially in those ending in a diphthong or *n* the *a* is joined to the root by *w*, or *j*, forming -*wa* or -*ja*, as //kei//keija, //korruwa, //kammenja.

(3) Verbs ending in *kān* or *tān* change these syllables into *ka* and *ta*, ≠kaka, tatta.

(1) The rules governing the change of *i* and *e* to *a* are not clear; sometimes the latter form expresses the perfect, sometimes it is used after *se* as the subjunctive, sometimes it seems to be used as an applied form, but then again there are cases where no reason can be found for its use.

hay hī: *kerru-ka* //kaukān he eats young bushes.

sitān k'auki //naunko hā: *to:ī ey-ey* we have not yet eaten ostrich flesh. *ha ka*, *ha* //ka *tsa*, *ha se* hā: *to:ī ey-ey* he thought he would kill something, that he might eat ostrich flesh.

γ k'auki tay, *γ se tāē* *hay* I do not want to walk feeding myself.

//na: *korwa se* //ku-g /ne *se* another winter will come.

//go//go Opwa:kān /ne *sa* hīhī a little whirlwind came to them.

sa:γān sa:, *sa:γān* //ke *sa* the eland comes, the eland yonder comes.

sitān k'auki se //k'oēn //ka'kauro, *o sī* //xā: Opwai we may not look at the moon, when we have shot game.

(2 and 3) The endings *wa*, *ja*, *ka*, *ta* seem to indicate the imperative, an applied form, a participle, or the passive.

//kaggān *ku a*: //korruwa //kaukān the Mantis is one who cheated the children.

hay //kei//keija *ha* //ku:ka he seemed as if he were dead.

//k'wa: //na: //k'oēn//k'oēnja //nūγ *ta* *γ ts'ēγxu* the hartebeest's head lay looking behind my back.

au hay //xoroka *sa* as he rustling came.

hīγ //xerrija //kuītān-ka //k'āū they scratch up the screen's earth, or they scratch up earth for the screen.

hay //ne *tōrītōrīja* //koē: he having whirled round fell.

mamay ≠kakka *ke* mother told me.

//koīγ *se* //karaka hī //k'āū the sun should warm for them the earth.

//khweitan//khweita /ku sa: lying come forward.
 hay ≠kakkən kweitankeita !kwā: it speaks whispering to the child.
 /ne ≠kakka ke speak to me.
 //k'oenja ti e: look at this place.

These endings may be forms of a verbal particle *a* or *a*: sometimes still found before the verb, probably denoting past action. A similar particle in the Auen language denotes the repetition of any tense. As this particle is almost identical with the singular of the relative pronoun, it is difficult to say which is meant after nouns in the singular. *ŋ woä a: ≠kakka ke* may be 'my mother was the one who told me' or 'my mother told me'. But in the following instance the *a* follows a noun in the plural, so it is clearly not a relative. *!kʔe a !han!han -tai* the people had gone hunting.

That the *a* may be a verbal particle sometimes preceding the verb is indicated by the fact, that the endings *wa* and *ja* are occasionally found attached to the noun, yet affecting the verb, not merely emphasizing the noun.

i se -tai, au //kōinja /e: ta we will go, when the sun has set.
 /kaggən tūway !karokən!karokən suttən /hiŋ hī au !kaukən /k'a/k'a
 the Mantis's skin snatched itself out of the children's hands.

The ordinary emphatic form of *tū* is *tūn*.

//khetən//khetən say hī ʔpwai, au ʔpwaija /ku:kən ta the beasts of prey would eat the game, while the game lay dying.

In the following example the particle seems attached to both noun and verb.

!kwaitəntu:wa //ko:wa, hī /ne /xubu the flowers having dried, they break off.

The participle in *a*, *wa*, *ja*, *ka*, *ta* is occasionally used as the passive.

!k'āū /ne ≠ka≠kaka the ground is made light (lit up).
 !kwā gwai ʔpwakən a !kauwa ha /k'a a little boy is cut in this hand.
 !ka!karro //kuay /a: the moon has been cut.

Many adjectives seem to be simple participles of verbs.

!k'āū-ka ku: ≠xi: ja all the earth is bright (shining).
 !k'āū /ne /ki: ja the earth is red.
 ha siŋ -doā khwiya, ka ku-gmuŋ ku a khwiya it had to be cunning, for the lynx was one who is cunning.

Reduplication of the verb.

Reduplication expresses either repeated, continuous action such as might be translated 'kept on doing', or else transitive and causative action.

!kway /ku: tī !k'wa: /na: the child let fall the hartebeest's head.
 ha //kaxukakən !ku!ku: tī /kaggən-ka eŋ-eŋ her sisters let fall (one after another) the Mantis's flesh.

/kaggən-ka eŋjaŋ ≠hau≠hau //k'e: the Mantis's flesh sprang together, kept springing together.

ha /ne !kattan!kattan //koā !khe //a: he running went before the wind.
 hay kiki ha he makes himself grow, from *ki* 'to grow'.

ha se tāē !kwain!kwain ha !noa!noa he will walk strengthening his feet, from !kwain 'to grow strong'.

a a: say /ki/ki !khwāŋ thou art the one who shall take care of the child, from !ki 'to get, have, bring'.

ku i

A very frequent form of expressing action is the use of the verb *ku i* before the chief verb, which is often an imitation of sound; such a phrase as 'it went pop', 'er machte plumps'.

ku i alone generally means 'to speak, say'. It is often used with another verb of speech.

he ha ku i: ta ti e, ŋ siŋ //xam ta he and he said: feel that which I have also felt.

he mama kukuitten /k'eja ke and mother speaking said to me.

When used with other verbs *ku i* corresponds more to 'to make' or 'to do' in so far as it need be translated at all.

he //go:gən ku i tʃotto //ko ha /na: o ha //kua//kuan and the tortoise made slide in her head to her neck, i. e. and the tortoise drew her head into her neck.

ha /ku-g /ne ku i //nip(p) au /khwā ʔpwa he makes nip to the little child, i. e. he catches hold of the little child.

hay /ne ku i //khabbe(t) ā: /khwi he fended off his brother-in-law.
 he ti /ku di ku i taŋtaŋ !khwa: !kən !hay si tsaxaitən these things made to feel water holding shut our eyes, i. e. it seemed as if the rain were closing our eyes.

Syntax.

The sequence of the sentence or clause is the direct one: subject, verb, object; or amplified: connective, subject, verbal particle, verb, indirect object, direct object, extension.

Only in the Imperative does the subject occasionally follow the verb, for example:

_amm //k'o'en ju //xabbitan//xabbitan /na: gwai first look ye at *//xabbitan//xabbitan's* big head.

Where there are several subjects they are first enumerated, then repeated by a pronoun. Several verbal particles may precede the chief verb or verbs, for as stated above, several verbs can be strung together to express one action. One of these verbs, where there are two or more, has generally an adverbial effect indicating place or manner. An extension of the verb expressed by a noun with a preposition follows the verb, and has more the nature of an indirect object with a preposition.

The whole speech is broken up into small clauses, joined either by connectives which precede the subject, by relatives, or by the meaning. Many of these clauses are adjectival phrases, others are adverbial phrases with the form of verbs, after which the subject is repeated (see Adverbs, Part 1).

he ti hiy e:, hay /ne ku: /e _//khā: tu au /xabba:, hay /ne
these things they are, he did fill in lion's mouth with soup, he did
/kei /e: _//khā:y /na: au !koō, au hay tatti (ta ti) e:
put in lion's head to pot for he felt thing which (or this)

ha //ko:ākən /ki /e: _//khā: /na: au !koō; ha si //ko:ākən /ka _//khā:
he altogether put in lion's head to pot; he will altogether kill lion
au /xabba-ka /i; au han (ta ti) tatti e:, ha e /gwā a dattən
with soup's heat; for he feels thing this, he is hyena who deceives
!k?e kuitən, hay fakkən, he ti hiy e:, ha fakkə _//khā:, i:
people other, he speaks, these things they are, he spoke to lion, of them.
i. e. therefore, he poured soup into the lion's mouth, he put the
lion's head into the pot, while he felt that he altogether put the
lion's head into the pot, that he might altogether kill the lion with the
soup's heat; while he feels that he is a hyena who deceives other
people, he speaks, therefore he talked to the lion about it.

The *i:* that finishes so many sentences is sometimes clearly a part of the relative, referring back to a preceding pronoun or demonstrative, but occasionally it seems only a final 'in this manner', 'like this', 'on account of it'.

he _//khā: tui, o ha k'wa: //na, he _//khā: /kam sa ha i: and lion heard, as she cried there, and lion came to her on account of it.

The use of the adverbial phrase *//nau* is shown in these examples:

he /xam-ka /nuk'o //nau, hay //k'o:gən //a: /aitji ā;
and Bushman old man did this, he gathering wood went for wife of it,
/aitji se //ke: //kau //kha o /kuī-se, ha /auwi _//khā:, o _//khā:y
wife should make fire upon place on *!kuī-se*, he espied lion, as the lion

!khai /hiy sa:, ti e:, k'audro siy /khai /hiy sa: he,
crossing over came, place this, youth had crossing over come it, i. e.
and an old Bushman, as he went along getting wood for his wife, in
order that his wife might make a fire above the *!kuī-se*, espied the
lion, as the lion came over the hill at the place which the young
man had come over.

Di-xerretən _//kuay _ha oā //nau, _//khā //kuarakən //na !kwa: /kuenja,
Di-xerretən once did this, lioness mother at water was dipping up,
hay /ne //ay /kuen //na, Di-xerretən ta ti e: (tatti e:), _//khā
she had gone to dip up there, *Di-xerretən* felt this thing, lioness

a: /kan!kan //k'e:ja !k?e-ta !kaukən, au _//khāy tatti,
was one who gathered together people's children, for lioness felt thing,
_//khā e _//o:sa, //nwaintu; he tiken e:, ha /ne /kan!kan
lioness was weak in chest; these things are, she did gather
//k'e: !k?e-ta !kaukən, !kauka: siy //na ha, !kauka siy
together people's children, children might be with her, children might
da: ha ā; ta ha e _//o:sa, he ha k'auki di /gi: tŋeŋ.
do for her of it; for she was weak, and she not does hard things.

The following examples show adjectival phrases:

he tiken e:, !kaukən e: !ku:, hi _ha /ne ui, hiy /ne /kam
these things are, children are two, they did arise, they did reach
//a hā-ta !k?e.
go their people, i. e. therefore two children arose, they went away
to their own people.

!kui a: a, hay /ki !ui!ui.
man who here }
man is here } he has feather brushes. This man has feather brushes.

Repetition seems the most striking feature of Bushman speech. Every part of a story is generally told over and over again with slight alterations in the forms of speech, for instance:

he tiken e:, !kwā _ha /ku-g /ne -ki, i:; hay /ku-g /ne di
these things were, child was growing, during them; it was becoming

kui //kho ti e: ha siŋ /kuē ī. he tikan e:
 making to resemble thing which it had been like it. these things were
 /kaggən _ha /ne sa:, ī.; au hay sa: //k'oen; he ha _ha /ne
 Mantis did come, during them; while he came to look; and he did
 /kuēī -/ki, hay _tai sa:. hay _ha //nan, au hay _tai tau //k'oenja
 like this, he walking came. he did as follows, as he walking and looking
 -sa:, hay /ne /ouwi !khwā, au !khwāy /ne /kara s'o:.
 came, he espied child, as child did basking sit, i. e. then the child
 grew; it became like that which it had been. Then the Mantis came,
 while he came to look; and he in this manner walking came. While
 he came walking and looking, he espied the child, as the child was
 sitting in the sun.

Poetry.

The repetition found in the stories is even more evident in the poetry, which consists in short sentences or phrases recurring again and again with very small changes, and an occasional chorus of sounds, not words. A good example is the Blue Crane's song:

/ga:ra /ku swe:nja ŋ //ku/na:,

berries are sitting on my shoulder (arm's head),

/ga:ra kay swe:nja ŋ //ku/na:,

berries do sit on my shoulder,

/ga:ra hay swe:nja ŋ //ku/na:,

berry it sits on my shoulder,

/ga:ra kay swe:nja ŋ //ku/na:,

berries do sit on my shoulder,

/ga:ra kay kay -/ke: ho,

berries are up here, (yonder placed),

rrru kay -/ke: ho,

rrru are up here,

/ga:ra kay kay -/ke: ho,

berries are up here,

rrru kay -/ke: ho,

rrru are up here,

kay kay -/ke: ho,

are are up here,

/ga:ra rru kay -/ku: ha.

berries rru are put on it.