

A RUKIGA VOCABULARY

Shigeki Kaji



Center for Language Studies
Kyoto Sangyo University
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PREFACE

The Kiga language, or *orúkiga* [orúciɟa], is a Bantu language spoken by one and a half million people¹ in southwestern Uganda by an ethnic group called *abákiga* [aβáciɟa]. It is also spoken in other parts of Uganda and beyond the country by diasporas. Kiga is a vast language and embodies the Kiga culture of long tradition. It has, as its northern neighbour, the Nkore language, or *orunyankóre* [orupaŋkóre], which is also a massive language³ that has influenced Kiga. Today, some Kiga people even consider their language inferior to Runyankore and tend to refrain from using Rukiga words in favour of Runyankore words.

Rukiga and Runyankore are extremely similar, and people need not speak the others' language to communicate; everywhere people go in the Runyankore-Rukiga area, speaking their own languages will sufficiently make themselves understood. However, this does not necessarily indicate a lack of differences between the two.

The similarity between Rukiga and Runyankore reinforces the trend that these two languages are treated together and labelled Runyankore-Rukiga. Crucially, most Runyankore-Rukiga writers are Runyankore speakers or Bakiga people who are influenced by Runyankore, and their books and articles are usually titled Runyankore-Rukiga (rarely Rukiga-Runyankore), which ignores Rukiga features or treats them as variants of Runyankore counterparts.

To our knowledge, this is the first book that specifically discusses Rukiga in terms of vocabulary. It intends to present Rukiga words as they are and as exactly as possible, excluding Runyankore elements. It will therefore reveal the real shape of Rukiga, which is hidden in the common Runyankore-Rukiga orthography. A dog, for example, is spelt *embwa* in Runyankore-Rukiga, which is pronounced as it is spelt in Runyankore [émbwa], but it is [émga] in Rukiga,⁴ a pronunciation similar to the Kinyarwanda word.

Our clarification of differences between Rukiga and Runyankore is not from a separatist point of view but aims to preserve and give testimony to the heritage of Kiga language and culture. As stated elsewhere,⁵ when studying the Bantu languages of western Uganda, it is always our intention to first describe what is there, and then other things may follow. Differences in languages embody their history and provide us with valuable data to reconstruct such history and eventually the history of the people who speak them. This is our fourth vocabulary study about west Ugandan Bantu languages after those on Runyankore, Rutooro and Runyoro.

The realisation of this vocabulary study has been possible because of many individuals and organisations. I especially express my gratitude to the main informant, Dr Felix Besigomwe, a researcher at Makerere University. His wide and deep knowledge of the languages of the area has helped this vocabulary become well-balanced. Some of the pictures in this vocabulary study were provided by him. I also thank Dr Celestino Oriikiriza and Dr Merit Kabugo of the College of

¹ SIL International provides a size of 1,580,000, quoting the 2002 census (Lewis et al. (eds) 2015).

³ SIL International provides a size of 2,330,000, quoting the 2002 census (Lewis et al. (eds) 2015).

⁴ Makerere University (2007), in spite of its being a dictionary that is relatively mindful of Rukiga, provides [émbwa] as the pronunciation of the word for 'dog' without even mentioning [émga] as a variant.

⁵ Kaji (2004: 25).

Humanities and Social Sciences at Makerere University for their kindness and support during my research in Uganda. My research trips to Uganda were financially supported by JSPS KAKENHI grant numbers 16K02625 and 20K00556 and the research budget of Kyoto Sangyo University.

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January 19, 2023 in Kyoto, Japan
Shigeki Kaji

INTRODUCTION

1. On the Rukiga language

Rukiga⁶ belongs to the Bantu interlacustrine group of languages and, as stated in the preface, is closely related to Runyankore and also to Rutooro and Runyoro. These four Ugandan languages and some languages in Tanzania, including Ruhaya (or Kihaya), are sometimes referred to as Runyakitara (or Rutara), highlighting that they form one language group or even one language. Rukiga and its northern neighbour, Runyankore, are so closely related and similar that they are usually put together and labelled Runyankore-Rukiga.

Every language is composed of dialects, and Rukiga is no exception. For the sake of this vocabulary study, we divided Rukiga into two dialects: southern, named *orunyangyezi* [orupa'njezi], and northern, called *orunyéfo* [orupé:fo]. *Orunyangyezi* is the lake dialect (cf. *engyezi*, 'lake'), spoken south of Kabale Municipality around Lake Bunyonyi, north of Rwanda. *Orunyéfo* is the dialect spoken adjacent to Runyankore. It literally means 'down language' (cf. *ifo* 'down'), that is, the dialect spoken south of Runyankore. These two nominations are not real terms, but we conceived them to indicate the area where the dialects are spoken.⁷

It is important to note that this study focuses on Rukiga vocabulary, not a common Runyankore-Rukiga vocabulary. It is particularly based on *orunyangyezi*, that is, the southern dialect. Roughly speaking, *orunyangyezi* is a dialect with a predilection for Kinyarwanda, and *orunyéfo* is a dialect that has similarities with Runyankore. These days, the Runyankore way of speaking gives people a feeling of stylishness, and when they hear *orunyangyezi*, they feel a sense of archaism and take it as relatively genuine. Indeed, it is *orunyangyezi*, more than *orunyéfo*, that keeps Rukiga unspoiled. Our main informant, Dr Felix Besigomwe, comes from the south of Lake Bunyonyi, from a village located near the border with Rwanda. He repronounced all the words collected and registered in this vocabulary study to ensure consistency. We worked independently of existing works on the language. The data, information and analyses in this vocabulary are from our own research.

This introduction provides the aspects of Rukiga grammar, which will facilitate the usage of this vocabulary.

2. Letters and pronunciation

The letters we use in this vocabulary are shown in (1). Long vowels are indicated by two dots (:) after vowels. A high tone is marked by an acute accent (´), a falling tone by a circumflex (^), and a low tone is left unmarked.

(1) a, b, bb, c, d, e, f, g, gy, h, i, j, k, ky, l, m, n, ny, o, p, r, s, sh, t, u, v, w, y, z

⁶ With regard to the name of languages, this vocabulary uses forms without the augment, thus Rukiga rather than Orukiga for the Kiga language.

⁷ The language variety of the Bahororo is not considered in this vocabulary. The Bahororo, or Abahororo [aBahóroro], are cattle keepers who live mainly in the Rukungiri area. They are considered part of the Bakiga, but because they are cattle keepers, they have features in common with the Bahima of the Banyankore.

2.1. Consonants

Rukiga consonants and semivowels are shown in (2). The transcription is broad phonetic. Rukiga has a common orthography with Runyankore, which we follow in principle in writing Rukiga words. However, the relation between orthography and pronunciation is not straightforward for Rukiga words. In this section, we provide phonetic indications of consonants.

(2)		labial	labiodental	alveolar	postalveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
stop	voiceless	p [p]		t [t]		k or ky [c]	k [k]	
	voiced	bb [b]		d [d]		g or gy [ɟ]	g [g]	
fricative	voiceless		f	s	sh [ʃ]			h
	voiced	b [β] or [b]	v	z	j [ʒ]			
liquid	lateral			l [l]				
	flapped			r [ɾ]				
semivowel						y [j]	w [w]	
nasal		m [m]		n [n]		ny [ɲ]	n [ŋ]	

2.1.1. k [k] or k [c] and g [g] or g [ɟ]

The letter **k** is pronounced [c] before /i/ or /e/ and written as **ki** when it is followed by /i/. When it is followed by /e/, the sound [ce] is orthographically spelt **kye**, and we follow the tradition. See the examples in (3) with phonetic indications. Likewise, **g** is pronounced [ɟ] before /i/ or /e/, and the sounds are orthographically written as **gi** [ɟi] and **gye** [ɟe], and we follow the tradition as well. See (4).

- (3) a. omukingo 3⁸ [omuci:ŋgo] ‘precipice’, ‘cliff’
 b. emité:kyere 4 [emité:cere] ‘cooking’
 c. itaka 5 [itaka] ‘land, soil’
 d. okúkora 15 [okúkora] ‘to work’
 e. enkúkú:ru 9 [eŋkúkú:ru] ‘cactus’
- (4) a. ekigigo 7 [eciɟigo] ‘molar’
 b. gwangye 3 [gwa'ɲje] ‘my’
 c. omusígazi 1 [omusígazi] ‘male single youth’
 d. omúkago 3 [omúkago] ‘blood pact’
 e. empû:ngu 9 [empû:ŋgu] ‘eagle’

In some cases, however, the sequences **ki** and **gi** are pronounced as [ki] and [gi], respectively. They are mostly when **i** is long [i:] occasioned by **ai** or **ai:** → [i:], as seen in (5a,b), where we note that **k** is followed by **a**, not **i**, underlyingly. Similarly, we see [gé:] in example (5c), where **g** is followed by **a** underlyingly, which is elided by the following **e**. Furthermore, **k** and **g** may be

⁸ The number after the noun is the class number of the noun in question. Section 3 explains the noun class system.

pronounced as [k] and [g], respectively, even though the vowel **e** follows them as in (5d,e). The occurrence of **ke** [ke] in (5d,e), which shows no alternation, is understandable when we refer to related languages such as Nyoro, which preserve the sequence **ai** in pronunciation. We realise in this way that **k** was originally followed by **a**, not **e**. Still, some words such as (5f) are pronounced with **gi** [gi] for no apparent reason.

- (5) a. a-ka-íbo 12 → akí:bo [akí:βo] ‘small basket’
 b. akantu ka: íkumi 12 → akantu k’í:kumi [aka’ntu kí:kumi] ‘the 10th small object’
 c. enkanga émwé 9 → enkang’é:mwe [eŋka’ŋgé:mŋe] ‘one guinea fowl’
 d. omuké:kuru 1 [omuké:kuru] ‘old woman’
 Cf. Nyoro *omukaikâru* [omukaikâru] ‘old woman’.
 e. ekikê:ju 7 [ekikê:ʒu] ‘sugarcane’
 Cf. Nyoro *ekikáijo* [ekikáidʒo] ‘sugarcane’.
 f. okushígisha 15 [okuʃígiʃa] ‘to make porridge’

2.1.2. **b** and **bb**

The letter **bb** represents the voiced bilabial stop [b], while **b** is the voiced bilabial fricative [β] when not preceded by a nasal. After nasals, **b** is pronounced as a voiced bilabial stop, thus neutralising with **bb** [b]. The occurrence of **bb** in environments not preceded by a nasal is relatively rare and is found mostly in loanwords, especially from Swahili and English (6a,b,c,d,e,f). Still, some genuine Rukiga words (6g,h) also contain this sound. **bb** is phonetically characterised as having a stronger oral closure than the fricative **b** [β]. **b**, being fricative, is much weaker than the stop [b]. In this vocabulary, we call **bb** [b] the strong **b**.

- (6) a. ebbínika 9,10 ‘kettle(s)’ <Sw. *birika*
 b. ebbê:yi 9,10 ‘price(s)’ <Sw. *bei*
 c. ebbárúha 9,10 ‘letter(s)’, ‘mail(s)’ <Sw. *barua*
 d. ebbá:ra 9,10 ‘bar(s)’ <Eng. *bar*
 e. bbé:bburi 9,10 (written as Baiburi) ‘Bible(s)’ <Eng. *Bible*
 f. ebbáketi 9,10 ‘bucket(s)’ <Eng. *bucket*
 g. ekibbí:na 7, ebibbí:na 8 ‘association(s)’, ‘group(s)’
 h. ekibbû:ni 7, ebibbû:ni 8 ‘plastic jerry can(s)’

2.1.3. **d**

The letter **d** represents the voiced alveolar stop [d] and, like **bb** [b], is a strong consonant. It appears not only in the postnasal position but also intervocally and word-initially. Most words containing this sound intervocally or word-initially are loanwords, especially from Swahili and English (7a,b,c,d). Still, some genuine Rukiga words are found to contain this sound (7e,f). In the postnasal position, **d** is a variant of **r**. In (7g), **e-n-dób-o** 9,10, ‘fishing equipment(s)’, is derived from **o-kú-rob-a**, ‘to fish with line and hook’.

- (7) a. edírísa 5, amadírísa 6 'window(s)' <Sw. *dirisha*
 b. edú:ka 9,10 'shop(s)' <Sw. *duka*
 c. edébe 9,10 'tin can(s)' <Sw. *debe*
 d. ekidurâ:mu 7, ebidurâ:mu 8 'drum can(s)' <Eng. *drum*
 e. akatádo:ba 12, obutádo:ba 14 'traditional handmade lamp(s)'
 f. edî:ro 9,10 'salon'
 g. endóbo 9,10 'fishing equipment(s)'
 Cf. *okúroba* 15 'to fish with line and hook'.

2.1.4. v

The letter **v** is the voiced labiodental fricative [v] whose occurrence is relatively rare in Rukiga. It is present not only in loanwords (8a,b) but also in genuine Rukiga words (8c,d,e,f,g).

- (8) a. vokédo 9,10 'avocado(s)' <Eng. *avocado*
 b. viktóriya 9,10 'variety of Irish potato' <Eng. *Victoria*
 c. ekihóvo 7, ebihóvo 8 'big earthworm(s)'
 d. okúvuga 15 'to drive (a car)'
 f. okuvo:ma 15 'to draw water'
 g. okuvuruga 15 'to stir'

2.1.5. Liquids and nasals

2.1.5.1. r and l

Rukiga uses solely **r** [r] as a liquid consonant (9). The occurrence of [l] is restricted to foreign words, including Luganda words (10a). The city of Kampala, for example, is pronounced [ka'mpála] following Luganda. Also, the city of Kabale is called [kába:le] by many people, but such pronunciation is influenced by English. In genuine Rukiga, it is [kabâ:re].⁹

- (9) a. okuguru 15, amaguru 6 'leg(s)'
 b. ibê:re 5, amabê:re 6 'breast(s)'
 c. okuroga 15 'to bewitch', 'to poison'
 d. omushárába 3, emishárába 4 'cross(es)' <Sw. *msalaba*
 e. burâ:ya 9 'Europe' <Sw. *Ulaya*
 f. omusirikáre 1, abasirikáre 2 'government(s)', 'public authority' <Sw. *serikale*
- (10) a. kampála 'the city of Kampala' <Gan. *Kampala*
 b. kába:le 'the city of Kabale'

2.1.5.2. ny

The letter **ny** represents a single consonant [ɲ], not a combination of the two segments **n** [n] and **y** [j]. Examples are in (11). The combination **n** [n] followed by **y** [j] is absent in Rukiga.

⁹ This name comes from *akabâ:re* 12,14, 'small stone(s),' diminutive of *ibâ:re* 5,6, 'stone'.

- (11) a. enyî:ndo 9,10 [ɛɲî:ndo] 'nose(s)'
 b. ekinyógote 7 [ɛɲiɲógote] 'porcupine'
 c. okutô:nya 15 [okutô:ɲa] 'to fall in droplets'

2.2. Vowels

Phonemically, Rukiga has five short vowels and five corresponding long vowels but no diphthongs.

2.2.1. Short vowels

The five short vowels are organised by the features [high] and [back] of the tongue as in (12).

(12)		front	back
	high	i	u
	mid	e	o
	low	a	

2.2.2. Long vowels

Rukiga has five long vowels, each corresponding to its short counterpart. See (13). Long vowels are marked with the symbol : after the vowel. In (14), some minimal pairs are given.

(13)		front	back
	high	i:	u:
	mid	e:	o:
	low	a:	

- (14) a. okuhanura 15 'to pull down'
 okuhanu:ra 15 'to discuss'
 b. okuyaga 15 'to shine because of oil'
 okuya:ga 15 'to comfort a person with food and/or drinks', 'to backbite'
 c. okukírana 15 'to be all sorts of people', 'to differ in ranks'
 okukí:rana 15 'to spit at each other'
 d. omukoki 3 'earth fissure'
 omuko:ki 1 'subtribe member of the Baganda, living in Masaka district'

2.2.3. Vowel lengthening

Besides phonemically long vowels, we see short vowels lengthen in some phonetic circumstances. Long vowels are also created from morphological processes.

2.2.3.1. By glide formation and compensatory lengthening

The high vowels **i** and **u** lose their syllabicity and become glides when they are preceded by a consonant and followed by a nonidentical vowel, and this following vowel is lengthened for compensation. See (15a,16a). When **i** is followed by another **i**, a long vowel **i:** arises (17a,19a) except **bii** becomes **byi:** [b^dj:] (17b, and also see section 2.3.1).

- (15) a. eki-arí 7 → ekyá:ri [ecá:ri] ‘nest’
 b. ekyarí kyangye 7 [eca’rí ca’nye] ‘my nest’
- (16) a. o-bu-oyá 14 → obwó:ya [obgó:ja] ‘body hair’
 b. obwoyá bwangye 14 [ogbo’já bga’nye] ‘my body hair’
- (17) a. e-ki-ijuso 7 → eki:juso [eci:zuso] ‘monument’
 b. e-bi-ijuso 8 → ebyijuso [eb^dji’zuso] ‘monuments’
- (18) a. e-ri-ísho 5 → erí:sho [erí:fo] ‘eye’
 b. a-ma-ísho 6 → amê:sho 6 [amê:fo] ‘eyes’
- (19) a. e-ki-muira 7 → ekimwira [ecimɲi’ra] ‘snivel’, ‘nasal mucus’
 b. ekimwira kyangye 7 [ecimɲi’ra ca’nye] ‘my snivel’, ‘nasal mucus’

Compensatory lengthening is full, that is, two moras long when a high or falling tone falls on the vowel (15a,16a,18a). If the vowel has a low tone, the lengthening is not full but half-long, which is not marked with : in the spelling but indicated with a dot ‘ in the pronunciation (15b,16b,19a,b).

However, when grammatical elements intervene, the abovementioned phonetic full or half lengthening is not always observed. For example, with respect to connectives (the forms of the genitive ‘of’), vowels derived from glide formation and compensatory lengthening are long even when their tone is low. See **wa:**, ‘of’, and **gwa:**, ‘of’, in (20a,b). Interestingly, when connectives are followed by a noun with an augment, the underlying three moras are realised as one mora. See **w’ó** of **w’ómuntu**, ‘of a person’ (21a), and **gw’ó** of **gw’ómuntu**, ‘of a person’ (21b). The reader is advised to check each pronunciation every time they encounter grammatical constructions in the vocabulary.

- (20) a. u-a 1 → wa: [wa:] ‘of’
 ex. omwá:na wa: Maríya ‘child of Mary’
 b. gu-a 3 → gwa: [gwa:] ‘of’
 ex. omutí gwa: Maríya ‘tree of Mary’
- (21) a. omwá:na wa: omuntu 1 → omwá:na w’ómuntu ‘child of a person’
 b. omutí gwa: omuntu 3 → omutí gw’ómuntu ‘tree of a person’

We note that even when the phonetic lengthening of vowels is not full, vowels are long. This is verified in reference to cases of vowel coalescence/fusion (explained in section 2.2.3.4.). In (22b), the sequence **a-a** of **ba-a** becomes fully long [a:] because if the vowel is short, the verb radical might be taken for **-nik-**, not **-anik-**, since the subject prefix is **ba-**. In the case of (22a) the lengthened

vowel is slightly shorter because the sequence **twa** provides enough evidence that the radical begins with **a** since the subject prefix is **tu-**.

- (22) a. tu-anik-a → twanika [t^kwa'nika] 'We spread.'
 b. ba-anik-a → ba:nika [βa:nika] 'They spread.'

2.2.3.2. Before nasal clusters

Short vowels become lengthened when followed by a nasal cluster. They are fully long, that is, two moras long, if a high or falling tone falls on them (23a,b, 24a, 25a,b, 26a,b). Otherwise, they are half-long, that is, one and a half moras long (24b, 27a,b). To be strict, penultimate low-toned vowels followed by a nasal cluster are slightly longer when pronounced in isolation than when followed by another word in the phrase. Short vowels followed by a nasal cluster are not lengthened if they are word-initially even though they have a high or falling tone on them (28a,b).

- (23) a. omugô:ngo 3 [omugô:ŋgo] 'back'
 b. omugó:ngo gwangye 3 [omugó:ŋgo gwa'nje] 'my back'
 (24) a. omuyé:mbe 3 [omujé:mbe] 'mango'
 b. omuyembé gwangye 3 [omuye'mbé gwa'nje] 'my mango'
 (25) a. itá:mbiro 5 [itá:mbiro] 'shrine for traditional gods'
 b. itá:mbiro ryangye 5 [itá:mbiro dja'nje] 'my shrine for traditional gods'
 (26) a. okurí:ngura 15 [okurí:ŋgura] 'to see sb naked'
 a. okukó:ndo:ra 15 [okukó:ndo:ra] 'to sweep'
 (27) a. ekihonzi 7 [eciho'nzi] 'discharge from the eyes'
 b. emondi 9 [emo'ndi] 'Irish potato'
 (28) a. éntebe 9 [énteβe] 'chair'
 b. émbone 9 [émbone] 'eyelid'

2.2.3.3. By vowel elision

Long vowels may also emerge through vowel elision. In (29a), the vowel **a** in **enkókora**, 'elbow', is elided by the following vowel **e**, which becomes long for compensation. In (29b), it is the vowel **o** that is elided, which lengthens the following **i**. However, it should be noted that vowel lengthening does not take place every time two vowels become contiguous and vowel elision occurs, as in (30a,b), in which **ní** is an affirmative copular clitic and **tí** is a negative clitic.

- (29) a. enkókora émwe 9 → enkókor'émwe 'one elbow'
 b. kiró ibiri 10 → kir'íbiri 'two kilogrammes'
 (30) a. ní omúkono → n'ómúkono 'It is an arm.'
 b. tí ogyé:nda → t'ógyé:nda 'You (sg.) do not go.'

Interestingly, some loanwords that begin with a vowel block the elision of, and fusion with, the vowel of the preceding words, as in (31). For example, in the context ‘It is a ~’, the vowel *í* of the copula *ní* is normally elided by the vowel of the following word, as in (30a) and (32a,b), or fused with it when the vowels are identical, as in (32c). However, in (31), no such change occurs. It seems as if such words begin with a glottal stop though no real glottal stop is heard in actual pronunciation.

- (31) a. askâ:ri 1a, ba:skâ:ri 2a ‘security guard’ < Sw. *askari* ‘soldier’
 ní askâ:ri (→ *n’askâ:ri) ‘It is a security guard.’
- b. â:nsa 9a,10a, za:â:nsa 10b or á:nsa 9a,10a, za:á:nsa 10b ‘answer’ < Eng. *answer*
 ní â:nsa or ní á:nsa (→ *n’â:nsa or *n’á:nsa) ‘It is an answer.’
- c. íngini 9,10 ‘engine’ < Eng. *engine*
 ní íngini (→ *ní:ngini) ‘It is an engine.’
- (32) a. erá:ngi 9,10 ‘colour’, ‘paint’ < Sw. *rangi* ‘colour’, ‘paint’
 ní erá:ngi → n’erá:ngi ‘It is paint.’
- b. akamanyi:so 12, obumanyi:so 14 ‘mark’
 ní akamanyi:so → n’akamanyi:so ‘It is a mark.’
- c. ibega 5, amabega 6 ‘shoulder’
 ní ibega → ní:bega ‘It is a shoulder.’

2.2.3.4. By coalescence of vowels

The coalescence (or fusion) of vowels also produces long vowels (33,34,35,36). However, for two consecutive vowels to coalesce, the first vowel must have an onset consonant. Otherwise, a glide is inserted between the two to avoid hiatus; see examples in (42). Coalescence typically occurs when the vowel of a prefix is **a** (ex. **ma-**, **ka-**, **ba-**, etc.) and followed by a vowel-initial stem. Interestingly, the sequence **a-i** becomes either [e:] (33) or [i:] (34) depending on lexical items.

- (33) a-i > e:
 a. a-ma-ízi 6 → amê:zi [amê:zi] ‘water’
 b. a-ma-ínyo 6 → amê:nyo [amê:nyo] ‘teeth’
- (34) a-i > i:
 a. a-ka-íbo 12 → akî:bo [akî:bo] ‘small basket’
 b. a-ka-ij-a → aki:ja [aki:ja] ‘He/she came.’
- (35) a-o > o:
 a. ba-og-á → bó:ga [bó:ga] ‘They bathe.’
 b. a-ma-oyá 6 → amó:ya [amó:ja] ‘feathers’
- (36) a-u > u:
 a. ba-ubi:r-á → bu:bí:ra [bu:bí:ra] ‘They dive.’
 b. a-ka-ubi:r-a → aku:bi:ra [aku:bi:ra] ‘He/she dived.’

2.2.3.5. By two consecutive nasals

Long vowels can also be generated by two consecutive nasals. Example (37b) has the object prefix **-n-**, ‘me’, before the radical **-nig-**, ‘to choke’. The resulting two consecutive **n**’s lengthen the preceding vowel **u**, with themselves becoming a single **n**. By contrast, when the object prefix is **-tu-**, ‘us’ (37c), for example, which is not **n**, no such lengthening occurs. Also, in (38), the verb **okutuga**, synonymous with **okuniga**, is used, but no such change occurs even though the object prefix **-n-**, ‘me’, is used because the initial consonant of the verb is **t** (38b).

- (37) a. okuniga < oku-nig-a ‘to choke’
b. oku:niga < oku-n-nig-a ‘to choke me’
c. okutuniga < oku-tu-nig-a ‘to choke us’
- (38) a. okutuga < oku-tug-a ‘to choke’
b. okuntuga < oku-n-tug-a ‘to choke me’
c. okututuga < oku-tu-tug-a ‘to choke us’

2.2.3.6. By imbrication

Imbrication¹⁰ processes with the perfective ending **-ire/-ere** can also produce long vowels. In (39b), the **r** of the applicative **-er-** drops, and the resulting two consecutive **e**’s are responsible for the long [e:].

- (39) a. na:kikorére. <n-a:-ki-kor-ere. ‘I did it.’
Cf. *okúkora* ‘to do’.
- b. na:kimukoré:re. <n-a:-ki-mu-kor-er-ere. *appl.* ‘I did it for him/her.’
Cf. *okukórerera* ‘to do for sb’.

2.2.4. Diphthongs

Rukiga has no diphthongs like Runyankore, which is a feature that differentiates Rukiga and Runyankore from Runyoro and Rutooro. The latter two languages have diphthongs.

(40) indicates how the English word **towel** [tául] is borrowed and treated by Rukiga, Runyankore, Runyoro and Rutooro. Rukiga inserts [w] and Runyankore [h] to separate the vowel sequence [au] to create two syllables. In Runyoro and Rutooro, however, no insertion takes place; [au] is treated as a diphthong, thus constituting one syllable. In (40), dots indicate syllable boundaries.

- (40) Rukiga e.tá.wu.ro 9,10 : four-syllable, four-mora word
Runyankore e.tá.hu.ro 9,10 : four-syllable, four-mora word
Runyoro e.táu.lo 9,10 : three-syllable, four-mora word
Rutooro e.táu.lo 9,10 : three-syllable, four-mora word

¹⁰ Imbrication is a morphological process where some morphemes (the applicative **-er-** and the perfective ending **-ere** in 39b) interweave in certain morphophonological conditions.

2.2.5. Two adjacent vowels

(41) summarises how Rukiga deals with two vowels when they combine. Rukiga employs four methods, three of which we have already explained (41a,b,c). This section discusses (41d), that is, the insertion of a glide, together with other methods.

- (41) a. glide formation and compensatory lengthening (see section 2.2.3.1)
 b. vowel elision (see section 2.2.3.3)
 c. coalescence (or fusion) of vowels (see section 2.2.3.4)
 d. insertion of a glide

(42) is the present forms of the defective verb **-ine**, ‘to have’, for persons, showing all methods except (41b). First, we observe the insertion of the glide **y** [j] in the second- and third-person singular forms where the subject prefix is a vowel, that is, **o-** for the second-person singular and **a-** the third-person singular. The glide **y** prevents the stem **-ine** from coming into direct contact with the vowel of the preceding element. Thus, **oyine**, ‘you (sg.) have’, and **ayine**, ‘he/she has’, are three-syllable and three-mora words, that is, **o.yi.ne** and **a.yi.ne**, respectively. When the subject prefix is **n-** for the first-person singular, **y** is also inserted, and the sequence **ny** gives rise to [ɲ]. Glide formation and compensatory lengthening is observed in the first- and second-person plural forms: **tu-ine** > **twine** [t^kwiːne], ‘we have’, and **mu-ine** > **mwine** [mɲiːne], ‘you (pl.) have’, in which lengthening is not full. Finally, the coalescence (or fusion) of two vowels is seen in the third-person plural form **ba-ine** > **bi:ne** [βiːne], ‘they have’.

(42)		singular		plural	
	1st per.	nyine <n-ine	‘I have’	twine [t ^k wiːne]	<tu-ine ‘we have’
	2nd per.	oyine <o-ine	‘you (sg.) have’	mwine [mɲiːne]	<mu-ine ‘you (pl.) have’
	3rd per.	ayine <a-ine	‘he/she has’	bi:ne [βiːne]	<ba-ine ‘they have’

2.2.6. Two-mora restriction

Rukiga syllables can support a maximum of two moras. In (43a), for example, the sequence **u-a-** (2 moras) becomes **wa:-** (2 moras). In (43b), by contrast, the sequence **ba-a-** (3 moras) becomes **ba:-** (2 moras). Also, in (43c), **ua íkumi** becomes **w’í:kumi**, in which glide formation and compensatory lengthening occur (**ua** → **wa:**), but **wa: íkumi** becomes **w’í:kumi**. Thus, the resulting syllables are always two moras long regardless of the number of syllables involved.

- (43) a. 2 moras > 2 moras : o-mu-ána → omwâ:na ‘child’
 b. 3 moras > 2 moras : ba-a:genda → ba:genda ‘They have gone.’
 c. 3 moras > 2 moras : omuntu ua íkumi → omuntu w’í:kumi ‘the 10th person’

2.3. Semivowels

Rukiga has two semivowels, **y** [j] and **w** [w], whose pronunciations are not straightforward when they are preceded by a consonant. This is the most deviated point in Rukiga orthography. Two operations are necessary for correct Rukiga pronunciation, palatalisation and velarisation, which work quite pronouncedly in Rukiga (but not in Runyankore). We limit examples here to some representative cases.¹¹ In the vocabulary body, exact pronunciations are given every time the pronunciation deviates from the spelling.

2.3.1. Palatalisation by y

In **CyV**¹² sequences, the semivowel **y** produces an alveolar consonant **t** or **d** depending on the voice quality of **C**; it is **t** when **C** is voiceless and **d** when **C** is voiced. In (44), we observe a slight **d** appear after **b**. The resulting **d** habitually takes the place of **b**, which disappears. (45) provides examples of a slight **t** insertion after **s**.¹³ (46) gives examples of the **ryV** sequence becoming **dyV**. We see there that **r** is replaced by **d**. Because of this, it is interesting to note that **byV** and **ryV** are often pronounced similarly, both becoming **dyV**. In (47), **myV** gives rise to **m^dyV**, in which **d** assimilates to **m**, becoming **n**, and then the resulting **nn** simplifies to **n**, which combines with **y**, producing **ny** [ɲ].

(44) **byV** → **b^dyV** or **dyV**

- a. ebyó:ndo 8 → [eb^djó:ndo] or [edjó:ndo] ‘mud (caused by rain)’
- b. ebyî:bo 8 → [eb^djî:Bo] or [edjî:Bo] ‘baskets to serve food’
- c. okubÿ:ma 15 → [okub^djâ:ma] or [okudjâ:ma] ‘to lie down’, ‘to sleep’

(45) **syV** → **s^tyV**

- a. omurisyo 3 → [omuris^tjo] ‘stick for drums’
- b. okutaba:rusya 15 → [okutaβa:rus^tja] ‘to congratulate’

(46) **ryV** → **dyV**

- a. obúryo 14 → [oβúdjjo] ‘method’
- b. ryangye 5 → [djaⁿje] ‘my’

(47) **myV** → **m^dyV** → **n^dyV** → **nⁿyV** → **nyV**

- a. emyâ:ka 4 → [eɲâ:ka] ‘years’, ‘crops’
- b. emyê:nda 4 → [eɲê:nda] ‘clothes’

2.3.2. Velarisation by w

In **CwV** sequences, the semivowel **w** generates a velar consonant **k** or **g** if the consonant preceding it is voiceless or voiced, respectively. In (49) and (50), a slight **k** appears after **t** and **s**, respectively. In (48) and (51), **g** arises because of **w**, and **w** disappears in (48). If the resulting **bg** is

¹¹ For a full explanation, the reader is referred to a separate article on this topic (Kaji 2023a).

¹² **C** and **V** stand for consonant and vowel, respectively.

¹³ In some Rukiga dialects, especially the southern dialect, **y** is absent from the words in (45), in which case (45a) and (45b) are pronounced as **omuriso** 3 [omuriso] and **okutaba:rusa** 15 [okutaβa:rusa], respectively.

preceded by a nasal like in (48b), **b** assimilates to the preceding nasal, and the resulting geminate nasal simplifies to a single one. In (52), **w** is responsible for the appearance of **g**, which erases **r**.

- (48) bwV → bgV
 a. ekirí:bwa 7 → [ecirí:bga] ‘sweet potato’
 b. émbwa 9 → [émga] ‘dog’
- (49) twV → t^kwV
 a. omútwe 3 → [omút^kwe] ‘head’
 b. entwí:ga 9 → [ent^kwí:ga] ‘giraffe’
- (50) swV → s^kwV
 a. okwé:gye:swa 15 → [okwé:je:s^kwa] ‘to be taught’
 b. okutánaswa 15 → [okutánas^kwa] ‘to be made vomit’
- (51) zwa → z^ɛwa
 a. ebyó:gyézwa 8 → [eb^djó:jéz^ɛwa] ‘waste water’
 b. ebisígarízwa 8 → [eβisígaríz^ɛwa] ‘residues of tea leaves’
- (52) rwV → gwV
 a. orwênda 11 → [ogwênda] ‘rag’
 b. rwangye 11 → [gwaˈnje] ‘my’

2.4. Tone

Rukiga has two basic tones: high (marked with an acute accent over the segment **á**) and low (no marking). A falling tone (marked with a circumflex over the segment **â**) also appears, which is a phonetic variation of a high tone. A rising tone does not appear, nor does a downstepped high tone.

High and falling tones are normally borne by vowels; nasals can also have underlying high tones but hardly support them phonetically. (53) shows the general present forms of the verb **-gu-** (infinitive **okúgwa**), ‘to fall’. The first-person singular subject prefix **n-** hardly supports a high tone; **ńgwa**, ‘I fall’, is rarely used. Instead, the form with the prefinal **-ag-**, that is, **ngwá:ga**, of the same meaning is used. It is when a word with a high-toned nasal is preceded by a vowel with which it is pronounced that a high tone is comfortably realised. Thus, in (54a), the high tone **ń** of **ńkye** is docked on the preceding vowel **u** of **enju**. The same process is seen in (54b,c,d). In (55), it is inferable from the plural form **bámbeba** that the singular **mbéba** should have high tone on **m**, but in actuality, it is on **e**.

- (53) (ńgwa) ‘I fall’ túgwa ‘we fall’
 ógwa ‘you (sg.) fall’ múgwa ‘you (pl.) fall’
 ágwa ‘he/she falls’ bágwa ‘they fall’
- (54) a. enju ńkye → enjú:nkye ‘a small house’
 b. buri ńda → burí:nda ‘every louse’
 c. tí mbuzi → tímbugi ‘It is not a goat.’ ‘They are not goats.’
 d. okugyenda mpora → okugyendámpora ‘to go slowly’

(55) mbéga 1a, bámbega 2a ‘spy, spies’

2.4.1. Lexical tone

Rukiga has lexical tones to differentiate lexical items. (56) lists some minimal pairs by tone.

- (56) a. enda 9 ‘stomach’, ‘foetus’, ‘embryo’
énda 9 ‘brown colour louse’
b. ekísisi 7 ‘gourd’
ekisísi 7 ‘stump’
c. enkombe¹⁴ 9 ‘protruding forehead’
enkó:mbe 9 ‘millet porridge’
enkô:mbe 9 ‘pigeon’, ‘dove’
d. okufunya 15 ‘to crumple’
okúfunya 15 ‘to whack (cows)’
e. okuhera 15 ‘to grind badly’
okúhera 15 ‘to disappear forever’
f. okushara 15 ‘to go mad’
okúshara 15 ‘to cut’

2.4.2. Grammatical tone

Tone also functions grammatically to differentiate otherwise identical syntactic forms. (57a) is an ‘already’ tense form whereas (57b) is a near-past form. (58a) is a nonrelative basic sentence of the general present, while (58b) is a subject-relative form of the same tense. (59a) is also a nonrelative form of the general present, while (59b) is an imperative form. The initial **n-** is the first-person subject prefix in (59a), while that of **n-** in (59b) is the first-person object prefix. The pair in (60) is an example of a conjoint/disjoint opposition of the verb **okukyê:nga**, ‘to understand’, in the general present. (60a) is a disjoint form, and (60b) is a conjoint form with the word **kurungi**, ‘well’, as a complement that immediately follows the verb.

- (57) a. na:gyendire ‘I have already gone.’
b. na:gyé:ndire ‘I went.’
(58) a. abantu bagyé:nda ‘(The) persons go.’
b. abantu bágyenda ‘persons who go’
(59) a. nkyé:nga ‘I understand.’
b. nkyê:nga! ‘Understand me!’
(60) a. bakyé:nga ‘They understand.’
b. bakyenga kurungi ‘They understand well.’

¹⁴ The length of the vowels does not matter. In all three words, the vowel **o** is long because it is followed by a nasal cluster. In the case of **enkombe** 9, ‘protruding forehead’, since the vowel **o** is low-toned, its length is not full, in which case : is not used. See section 2.2.3.1.

2.4.3. Characteristics of the Rukiga tone

The Rukiga tone has two characteristics absent from neighbouring languages. One is that high tone anticipation works strongly such that the last three syllables of words are in its domain. The other is that nouns can have two high-toned syllables in isolation.

2.3.3.1. High tone anticipation

High tone anticipation is a widespread rule implemented not only in Rukiga but also in other Bantu languages of the area. However, it is applied more strongly in Rukiga than in others. Runyankore, for example, applies only to the last H of a phrase. In (61a), we see that the underlying H of the last syllable is anticipated by one syllable in isolation. However, H on the penultimate or more left syllable remains in the original underlying position and does not move to the left in isolation as seen in (61b,c,d).

(61) Runyankore

	underlying		in isolation	
a.	/ekihuká/ 7	→	ekihúka	‘insect’
b.	/oruhára/ 11	→	oruhára	‘baldness’
c.	/akatádo ^a ba/ 12	→	akatádo ^a ba	‘traditional handmade lamp’
d.	/ekisígisi ^a ro/ 7	→	ekisígisi ^a ro	‘small clay pot’

In Rukiga, high tone anticipation regularly applies not only to the underlying H of the last syllable but also to the H of the penultimate syllable of a word. (62a) is an example of the last H, while (62b) is an example of the penultimate H. (62c) is an example of the antepenultimate H, and (62d) is an example of the preantepenultimate H. The underlying H syllable is underlined. We see that the underlying H appears in its original position when the noun is followed by another word in a phrase, thus eliminating pause. We also note that high tone anticipation does not apply to the H of the antepenultimate or more left syllable of a word. The examples in (63) indicate that it applies across word boundaries in a phrase.

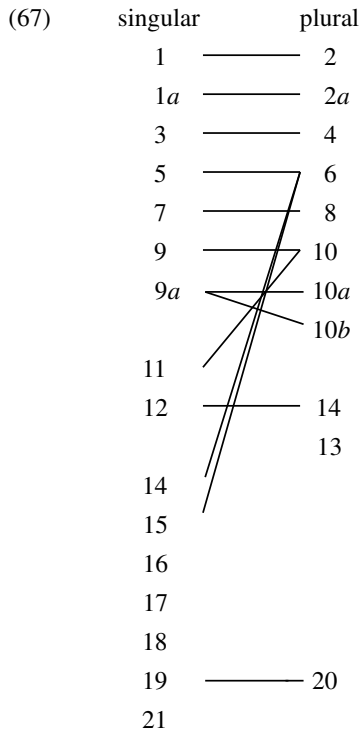
- (62) a. ekijúma 7, ebijúma 8 ‘fruit(s)’
ekijuma kyangye 7, ebijuma byangye 8 ‘my fruit(s)’
- b. orúrimi 11, éndimi 10 ‘tongue(s)’
orurimi rwangye 11, endimi zangye 10 ‘my tongue(s)’
- c. oruzitiro 11, enzitiro 10 ‘fence(s)’, ‘hedge(s)’
oruzitiro rwangye 11, enzitiro zangye 10 ‘my fence(s)’, ‘my hedge(s)’
- d. akasirikiro 12 ‘retreat’, ‘meditation’
akasirikiro kangye 12 ‘my retreat’, ‘my meditation’
- (63) a. omuntú ki? ‘what kind of person?’
b. omuntú ati ‘a person like this’

3. Noun classes

Rukiga nouns are categorised into 21 classes (numbered from 1 to 21) according to their grammatical characteristics.

3.1. Pairings

Two classes are usually paired to indicate the noun's singular and plural. This results in the main pairings shown in (67). Italic lowercase letters indicate the subclasses of each class such that *1a* and *2a* are subclasses of Class 1 and Class 2, respectively. Class 10 has two subclasses, *10a* and *10b*. The characteristics of these classes are explained below.



(68)

class	singular	class	plural	
1	omuntu	2	abantu	'person(s)'
	omushê:ja		abashê:ja	'man, men'
<i>1a</i>	nyoko	<i>2a</i>	ba:nyoko	'your (sg.) mother(s)'
	má:rume		ba:má:rume	'maternal uncle(s)'
3	omúti	4	emíti	'tree(s)'
	omúkono		emíkono	'arm(s)'
5	ibâ:re	6	amabâ:re	'stone(s)'
	erî:sho		amê:sho	'eye(s)'
			amáte	'milk'

- a) Class 1 and its plural, Class 2, contain human nouns exclusively. Class 1 has a subclass, Class 1*a*. It does not take a prefix or an augment. Its plural, Class 2*a*, takes a prefix (but not an augment), which is **ba:-**. The long vowel of **ba:-** is noteworthy.
- b) Class 5 has two noun class prefixes, either **i-** or **ri-**. **i-** is used with consonant-initial noun stems and **-ri-** with vowel-initial noun stems. Nouns with the prefix **i-** do not take an augment.

(69)

singular	plural		
a. i-bâ:re 5	a-ma-bâ:re 6		‘stone(s)’
b. e-ri-ísho 5 → eří:sho	a-ma-ísho 6 → amê:sho		‘eye(s)’

- c) Class 6 is mostly used as the plural of Classes 5, 14 and 15 and of other Classes such as 7 or 9, as seen in (70). It is also used to refer to mass nouns (liquids) such as **amáte**, ‘milk’, with no corresponding singular form. For some plural class nouns, the Class 6 form is much more commonly used than the paired plural, like **amakyankya** 6 rather than **enkyankya** 10 for the pair **orukyankya** 11, **enkyankya** 10, ‘banana leaf (leaves)’ (70d).

(70)

singular	plural		
a. ekyó:ya 7	ebyó:ya 8	or amó:ya 6	‘feather(s)’
b. enju 9	enju 10	or amaju 6	‘house(s)’
c. ebbáruha 9	ebbáruha 10	or amabbáruha 6	‘letter(s)’
d. orukyankya 11	enkyankya 10	or amakyankya 6	‘banana leaf (leaves)’

- d) Class 9 (singular) and Class 10 (plural) nouns are homomorphic. Some nouns of these classes lack both an augment and a prefix, in addition to those that do not take a prefix (but take an augment). They are referred to as Class 9*a* and Class 10*a* nouns. Furthermore, the prefix **za:-** (Class 10*b*) can be affixed to the noun to explicitly differentiate the plural from the singular. The long vowel of **za:-** is noteworthy. Many plant and animal names are found in this category.

(71)

singular	plural		
a. mucómo 9 <i>a</i>	mucómo 10 <i>a</i>	or za:mucómo 10 <i>b</i>	‘piece(s) of grilled meat’
b. butá:ndu 9 <i>a</i>	butá:ndu 10 <i>a</i>	or za:butá:ndu 10 <i>b</i>	‘traffic accident(s)’
c. gó:nya 9 <i>a</i>	gó:nya 10 <i>a</i>	or za:gó:nya 10 <i>b</i>	‘crocodile(s)’
d. magabari 9 <i>a</i>	magabari 10 <i>a</i>	or zamagabari 10 <i>b</i>	‘variety of sweet potato’

- e) Class 9*a* nouns have a commonality with Class 1*a* nouns. Some Class 9*a* nouns can be used as Class 1*a* nouns too.

- (72)
- | | singular | plural | |
|----|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| a. | mukene 9a or 1a | mukene10a or za:mukene10b | ‘silver fish’ |
| | mukene yangye 9a | or mukene wangye 1a | ‘my silver fish’ |
| b. | búto 9a or 1a | za:búto 10b | ‘cooking oil’ |
| | butó yangye 9a | or butó wangye 1a | ‘my cooking oil’ |

f) Class 11 is often used to specify singularity as seen in (73). For example, grasshoppers are usually referred to as **esé:nene** using Classes 9 and 10. To designate one single grasshopper, the Class 11 noun **orusé:nene** is used.

- (73)
- | | singular | plural | |
|----|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| a. | empí:ndu 9 or oruhí:ndu 11 | empí:ndu 10 | ‘needle(s) to weave baskets’ |
| b. | énjuki 9 or orújuki 11 | énjuki 10 | ‘bee(s)’ |
| c. | esé:nene 9 or orusé:nene 11 | esé:nene 10 | ‘grasshopper(s)’ |
| d. | orunyâ:si 11 | obunyâ:si 14 | ‘general term for tall grass’ |

g) The word for ‘canoe’ can be either **eryâ:to** 5 (singular), **obwâ:to** 14 (plural) or **obwâ:to** 14 (singular), **amâ:to** 6 (plural), without any change in meaning.

- (74)
- | | singular | plural | |
|----|------------|------------|------------|
| a. | eryâ:to 5 | obwâ:to 14 | ‘canoe(s)’ |
| b. | obwâ:to 14 | amâ:to 6 | ‘canoe(s)’ |

h) Class 15 is almost exclusively reserved for verb infinitives, which also work as gerunds. See (75). The verb radical is either low-toned (**-gu-** 75a, **-gyend-** 75b) or high-toned (**-rí-** 75c, **-kór-** 75d). Interestingly, Class 15 contains a handful of common nouns, mostly those referring to body parts. (76) presents an exhaustive list of such nouns together with their plural forms.

- (75)
- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| a. | okugwa 15 | <o-ku-gu-a | ‘to fall/falling’ |
| b. | okugyenda 15 | <o-ku-gyend-a | ‘to go/going’ |
| c. | okúrya 15 | <o-ku-rí-a | ‘to eat/eating’ |
| d. | okúkora 15 | <o-ku-kór-a | ‘to do/doing’, ‘to work/working’ |

- (76)
- | | singular | plural | |
|----|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| a. | okuguru 15 | amaguru 6 | ‘leg(s)’ |
| b. | okújwi 15 | amájwi 6 | ‘knee(s)’ |
| c. | okútwi 15 | amátwi 6 | ‘ear(s)’ |
| d. | okwâ:hwa 15 | amâ:hwa 6 | ‘armpit(s)’ |
| e. | okwê:zi 15 | amê:zi 6 | ‘moon(s)’, ‘month(s)’ |

i) Classes 7 and 8, Class 11 and Classes 19 and 20 are used to project an augmentative and/or derogative meaning. All have connotations of ‘big and/or bad’, but Class 11 implies ‘bigger and/or worse’. For example, in (77c), both **ekishê:ja** 7 and **orushê:ja** 11 mean ‘big man’, ‘bad man’, while **orushê:ja** 11 often implies bigger and/or worse than **ekishê:ja** 7. The derogative nouns under Class 11 have no corresponding plural, in which case Class 8 is used if necessary. Classes 19 and 20 are also used to convey an augmentative and/or derogative meaning, but their use is rare. They have no inherent words; all words included in them are derived from other classes. Class 6 is sometimes used to communicate a derogative meaning; for instance, **amáti** means ‘bad trees’ (77a), not necessarily ‘big’.

(77) a	normal	omúti 3, emíti 4	‘tree(s)’
	augmentative	ekíti 7, ebíti 8	‘big or bad tree(s)’, ‘tree(s) cut’
	derogative	amáti 6	‘bad trees’
	augmentative	orúti 11, ----	‘big or bad tree’
	augmentative	ogúti 19, agáti 20	‘big or bad tree(s)’
b.	normal	omwê:nda 3, emyê:nda 4	‘cloth, clothes’
	augmentative	ekyê:nda 7, ebyê:nda 8	‘big or bad piece(s) of cloth’, ‘rag(s)’
	augmentative	orwê:nda 11, ----	‘dirty or useless cloth’, ‘rag’
	augmentative	ogwê:nda 19, agê:nda 20	‘big or bad cloth(es)’, ‘rag(s)’
c.	normal	omushê:ja 1, abashê:ja 2	‘man, men’
	augmentative	ekishê:ja 7, ebishê:ja 8	‘male animal(s)’, ‘fat or bad man (men)’
	augmentative	orushê:ja 11, ----	‘giant or bad man (men) ‘
	augmentative	ogushê:ja 19, agashê:ja 20	‘big, fat or bad man (men)’

j) Classes 12 and 14 are used to refer to a diminutive meaning as in (78). Sometimes Class 13 is used as a diminutive of Class 14 as (78c,d). No inherent nouns belong to Class 13 except **otúro** 13, ‘sleepiness’ (79), which does not convey a diminutive meaning. Many inherent words under Classes 12 and 14 have no diminutive meaning as well, as shown in (80).

(78) a.	ícumu 5, amácumu 6	‘spear(s)’
	akácumu 12, obúcumu 14	‘small spear(s)’
b.	ekigyéri 7, ebigyéri 8	‘foot, feet’
	akagyéri 12, obugyéri 14	‘pedal(s)’
c.	énkoko 9,10	‘chicken(s), hen(s)’
	akákoko 12, obúkoko 14 or otúkoko 13	‘small size hen(s)’
d.	orusî:nga 11, ensî:nga 10	‘wire(s)’
	akasî:nga 12, obusî:nga 14 or otusî:nga 13	‘small wire(s)’
(79) a.	otúro 13	‘sleepiness’
(80) a.	akarébure 12, obrébure 14	‘arrogant way(s) of talking’
b.	akazé:ngyeréra 12, obuzé:ngyeréra 14	‘giddiness’, ‘dizziness’

c. akatabanguko 12, obutabanguko 14 'chaos'

k) Classes 16, 17, 18 and 21¹⁵ are so-called locative classes, which designate not only place names but also other meanings such as time and manners. The usage of Classes 17, 18 and 21 is relatively restricted, for which Class 16 is used instead.

3.2. List of augments and nominal prefixes

All class prefixes are listed in (81) together with the augments (initial vowels). The vowel of the augment harmonises with that of the prefix. Thus, the augment is **o-** when the vowel of the prefix is **u**, and the augment is **e-** when the vowel of the prefix is **i**. That is, the vowel of the augment is one level lower in aperture than that of the prefix. When the vowel of the prefix is **a**, the augment is **a-**.

(81)	class	augment	nominal prefix
	1	o-	mu-
	1a	zero	zero
	2	a-	ba-
	2a	zero	ba:-
	3	o-	mu-
	4	e-	mi-
	5	e-	i-
		e-	ri-
	6	a-	ma-
	7	e-	ki-
	8	e-	bi-
	9	e-	N- (m-, n-) ¹⁶
		e-	zero
	9a	zero	zero
	10	e-	N- (m-, n-)
		e-	zero
	10a	zero	zero
	10b	zero	za:-
	11	o-	ru-
	12	a-	ka-
	13	o-	tu-
	14	o-	bu-
	15	o-	ku-

¹⁵ Class 21 is referred to as Class 23 in Katamba (2003).

¹⁶ N- is an archisegmental expression. It is homorganic to the following segment (**m-** before **p** and **b**, **n-** before **t** and **d**, etc.)

16	a-	ha-
17	o-	ku-
18	o-	mu-
19	o-	gu-
20	a-	ga-
(21	e-	i-)

3.3. Augment

The previous subsections showed that typical Rukiga nouns consist of three elements – the augment (initial vowel), nominal prefix and stem – of which the nominal prefix and the stem are indispensable constituents (except in some nouns under Classes 9 and 10 that lack a nominal prefix). The augment, by contrast, has an article-like function and is not used in some syntactic constructions. Two such contexts are explained below.

(82), (83) and (84) illustrate that the augment has a nominalisation function. (82) and (83) are examples of common nouns with an augment. (84) exemplifies the relativisation of verb forms by an augment together with tonal change.

- (82) a. ekintu 7 ‘a/the thing’
 b. Kintu 1a ‘the name of a person that means a/the thing’
- (83) a. obubâ:re 14 ‘(the) small stones’
 b. Bubâ:re 9a ‘the name of a place that means (the) small stones’
- (84) a. abantu bashékire 2 ‘People have laughed.’
 b. abantu abáshekire 2 ‘the people who have laughed’

(85c) illustrates that the augment has a definite article-like function. (85a) is a transitive-verb sentence in which *omúti* is the direct object. Sentence (85b), which is a negative transitive construction, does not have an augment. Yet in (85c), the augment of the noun appears even though it is a negative transitive sentence. That is, if an augment is used in a negative transitive sentence as in (85c), it has a definite meaning.

- (85) a. Nyine omúti. ‘I have a tree.’
 b. Tí:nyiné múti. ‘I do not have a tree.’
 c. Tí:nyiné omúti. ‘I do not have the tree.’

In this regard, we note that the languages of the area deal with the augment in a different way. One such case is exemplified in (86), which expresses the meaning ‘This is a head.’ in four languages of the area. In Runyoro and Rutooro, we observe that the augment is not used when a noun is used predicatively, and no copula is necessary. The absence of an augment itself indicates that the noun is a predicate. However, Rukiga and Runyankore both retain the augment and use the copula *ní*.

	okukinga	‘to close’	okukingu:ka	‘to open (intr.)’
			okukingu:ra	‘to open (tr.)’
f.	-uk-/ok-	intransitive, -ur-/or-	transitive	
	(okusisi:ma	<i>not used</i>)	okusisi:muka	‘to wake up (intr.)’
			okusisi:mura	‘to wake sb up’
	(okukunkuma	<i>not used</i>)	okukunkumuka	‘to be shaken off (dust, etc.)’
			okukunkumura	‘to shake off (dust, etc.)’
g.	-urur-/oror-	transitive, -uruk-/orok-	intransitive	
	okwaba	‘to deflate’	okwaburuka	‘to become pierced’
			okwaburura	‘to pierce making a hole’
h.	-ik-/ek-	positional transitive, -am-	positional intransitive	
	(okugara	<i>not used</i>)	okugarika	‘to make lie flat’
			okugarama	‘to lie flat on one’s back’
	okugonda	‘to bend deeply’	okugondeka	‘to make sth bent’
			okugondama	‘to bend down, to crouch’
i.	-ik-/ek-	possibility, intransitive		
	okutwâ:ra	‘to take’	okutwâ:rika	‘to be takeable’
	okure:ba	‘to see’	okure:beka	‘to be visible’
j.	-an-	reciprocal, associative		
	okuyamba	‘to help’	okuyambana	‘to help each other’
	okuguma	‘to remain’	okugumana	‘to remain with’
k.	-ar-	intransitive		
	okushi:sha	‘to spoil (tr.)’	okushi:shikara	‘to be spoiled’
	okúsigá	‘to leave sb/sth behind’	okusígara	‘to remain’
l.	-iriz-/erez-	insistent		
	okúbisha	‘to hide’	okubíshiriza	‘to hide repeatedly’
	okuronda	‘to look for’	okurondereza	‘to look here and there’
m.	-isiriz-	emphatic		
	okuguma	‘to be hard, firm’	okugumisiriza	‘to be patient’, ‘to persevere’
	okúhama	‘to be confident’	okuhámisiriza	‘to confirm strongly’, ‘to reassure’
n.	-i:rir-/e:rer-	repetitive		
	okuribata	‘to tread on’	okuribati:rira	‘to tread repeatedly’
	okufuka	‘to be cold’	okufuki:rira	‘to be very cold’
o.	-irir-/erer-	intensive		
	okuzí:nga	‘to wind up’, ‘to fold’	okuzí:ngirira	‘to coil’
	okugyenda	‘to go’	okugyenderera	‘to intend’
p.	-an-	antipassive		
	okugaya	‘to despise’	okugayana	‘to despise people’
	okujo:ga	‘to disrespect’	okujo:gana	‘to disrespect people’

Although only two cases, antipassive derivation deserves to note. In (87p) **-an-** is not a reciprocal nor associative suffix, but an antipassive suffix. Antipassive verb forms are used without an object as if they have an object incorporated in themselves.

In addition to those listed above, two more morphological processes can be treated under the same cover. One is the reflexive (88a), whose marker has two forms, either **-i-** or **-e-**. Although the former is considered genuine Rukiga, and the latter a form influenced by Runyankore, both are commonly used. The other morphological process is the reduplication of stems (88b). Note that when the stem is reduplicated, the final vowel of the first stem is usually lengthened, as in **okushára:shara**, ‘to cut repeatedly’, but still, vowel lengthening does not occur in some cases, as in **okuza:naza:na**, ‘to joke’.

- (88) a. **-i-** or **-e-** reflexive
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| okuhanika | ‘to hang’ | okwí:hanika or okwé:hanika | ‘to hang oneself’ |
| okushima | ‘to scratch’ | okwí:shima or okwé:shima | ‘to scratch oneself’ |
- b. reduplication of the stem
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| okúshara | ‘to cut’ | okushára:shara | ‘to cut repeatedly’ |
| okúnaga | ‘to throw away’ | okunága:naga | ‘to scatter’ |
| okuza:na | ‘to play’ | okuza:naza:na | ‘to joke’ |

It is possible to combine two or more derivational suffixes, as in (89).

- (89) a. okutánaka *basic* ‘to vomit’
 okutánasa *caus.* ‘to make vomit’
 okutánaswa *caus.+pass.* ‘to be made vomit’
- b. okutaba:ra *basic* ‘to rescue’
 okutaba:ruka *rev.intr.* ‘to go out of a trouble’
 okutaba:rusa *rev.intr.+caus.* ‘to congratulate’

(90) presents a set of four verbs to mean ‘to close’ and ‘to open’ used both transitively and intransitively, derived from the same radical **-king-**. (90a) is the basic form with no affix. (90b) is a reflexive form. (90c) is with the reverse intransitive suffix, and (90d) is with the reverse transitive suffix.

- (90) a. okukinga < o-ku-king-a *basic* ‘to close (tr.)’
 b. okwí:kinga or okwé:kinga < o-ku-í/é-king-a *reflexive* ‘to close oneself’
 c. okukingu:ka < o-ku-king-u:k-a *reversive intransitive* ‘to open (intr.)’
 d. okukingu:ra < o-ku-king-u:r-a *reversive transitive* ‘to open (tr.)’

5. Verb conjugations

Rukiga conjugated verb forms are of two types: simplex and complex. Most verb forms are simplex, consisting of one verb form, yet some are complex, composed of two verb forms, both conjugated in one way or another.

5.1. Morphological structure of verbs

Simplex verb forms have structure as depicted in (91). The elements indispensable to constitute a verb form are SPR,¹⁸ TAM, RAD and FIN.

(91) CLIT SPR-TAM-(OPR)-RAD-EXT-SUF-PREFIN-FIN CLIT

CLIT	: clitic
SPR	: subject prefix (see No.1462a in the main section of the vocabulary)
TAM	: tense/aspect/mood marker
OPR	: object prefix (see No.1462b in the main section of the vocabulary)
RAD	: radical
EXT	: formal extension
SUF	: derivational suffix (see section 4)
PREFIN	: prefinal
FIN	: final

5.2. Sample conjugations

The Bantu languages of the area, of which Rukiga is typical, follow a complicated paradigm of verb conjugations. There are many conjugated verb forms because they are composed of several elements (91). We limit our examples of conjugated forms to three: general present (92), which describes habitual things or what usually happens (e.g., Water flows in a river.); present perfective (93), which indicates an action that has just been done (e.g., I have just gone.), and very near future (94), which refers to an action in the immediate future (e.g., I am going to do sth). (92) and (93) are simplex forms consisting of one verb form, and (94) is a complex form composed of two verb forms, with the first verb functioning as an auxiliary. The verb used is **okugyenda**, ‘to depart’, ‘to go’.

	[affirmative]		[negative]	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
(92) General present				
1st pers.	ngyé:nda	tugyé:nda	tíngyé:nda	títugyé:nda
2nd pers.	ogyé:nda	mugyé:nda	t’ógyé:nda	tímugyé:nda
3rd pers.	agyé:nda	bagyé:nda	t’ágyé:nda	tíbagyé:nda
	‘I usually go’, etc.			

¹⁸ SPR is not overtly expressed in imperatives.

(93) Present perfective

1st pers.	na:gyé:nda	twa:gyé:nda	tína:gyenda	títwa:gyenda
2nd pers.	wa:gyé:nda	mwa:gyé:nda	tíwa:gyenda	tímwa:gyenda
33rd pers.	ya:gyé:nda	ba:gyé:nda	tíya:gyenda	tíba:gyenda

‘I have just gone’, etc.

(94) very near future

1st pers.	nda:zé kugyenda	tura:zé kugyenda	tínda:zé kugyenda	títura:zé kugyenda
2nd pers.	ora:zé kugyenda	mura:zé kugyenda	t’óra:zé kugyenda	tímura:zé kugyenda
3rd pers.	ara:zé kugyenda	bara:zé kugyenda	t’ára:zé kugyenda	tíbara:zé kugyenda

‘I am going to go’, etc.

Verbs change their forms when they are relativised and subordinated. (95) provides five forms of the verb **okúkora**, ‘to work’, conjugated in the general present.¹⁹

(95) a. basic (main)	: bakóra	‘They work.’
b. subject relative	: (a)bákora	‘(those) who work’
c. object relative	: (omurimo ogwó) bakóra	‘(the work which) they do’
d. when-subordinate	: kú bakóra	‘when they work’
e. if-subordinate	: kuri bakóra	‘if they work’

6. Organisation of the vocabulary

This vocabulary lists Rukiga words (and some phrases) as entries in a semantic order, numbered from 1, ‘head’, to 1558, ‘formulas to say before and/or after the meal’. It lists additional words as subentries under some entries using lowercase letters a, b, c, and so on. We have employed this listing system for our vocabularies of this area’s languages (*Runyankore Vocabulary*, *Rutooro Vocabulary*, and *Nyoro Vocabulary*). This Rukiga vocabulary follows tradition but allows some adaptations to better represent Kiga realities.

The entry numbers function as reference numbers when the reader seeks the meaning of the Rukiga words they encounter. The reader first looks for the word in the Rukiga index and then in the main body of the vocabulary by referring to the reference number indicated in the index. An English index has been prepared to allow users to search for a Rukiga word from its meaning.

The main section of the vocabulary provides several types of information. After the reference number (①), an English word is listed (②). On the second line, the singular of an equivalent Rukiga word (③) is provided in the case of a noun with its class number (④) and then the corresponding plural (⑤) with its class number (⑥). In some cases, the pronunciation of the word(s) is provided in square brackets [] (⑦) when the spelling does not represent the correct pronunciation. // is used to separate the pronunciation from other information. The third line (⑧) is a phrase that uses the noun meaning ‘one ~’ (‘one head’ in this example). The fourth line (⑨) is another phrase, ‘my ~’

¹⁹ For a comprehensive description, the reader is referred to Kaji (in preparation), which deals with Rukiga verb conjugations.

(‘my head’ in this example). The fifth line (⑩) is a sentence meaning ‘This is a ~.’ (‘This is a head.’ in this example).²⁰ The form on the sixth line (⑪) means ‘What kind of ~ is this?’ (‘What kind of head is this?’ in this example).

- (96) ① 1. ② head
 ③ omútwe ④ 3, ⑤ emítwe ⑥ 4 ⑦ // [omút^kwe], [emít^kwe]
 ⑧ omutwé gwangye
 ⑨ omutwé gúmwe
 ⑩ ugu ní omútwe → ugu n’ómútwe
 ⑪ ugu ní omútwe ki ? → ugu n’ómútwe ki ?

Explications:

- ① reference number
- ② English meaning
- ③ Rukiga word in the singular
- ④ class number of the singular
- ⑤ Rukiga word in the plural
- ⑥ class number of the plural
- ⑦ pronunciation of **omútwe** and **emítwe**
- ⑧ noun phrase ‘my ~’ (‘my head’ in this example)
- ⑨ noun phrase ‘one ~’ (‘one head’ in this example)
- ⑩ sentence ‘This is a ~.’ (‘This is a head.’ in this example)
- ⑪ sentence ‘What kind of ~ is this?’ (‘What kind of head is this?’ in this example)

The purpose of placing a noun in different contexts is to verify the features of the word in question, especially its grammatical class and tonal pattern. A noun’s grammatical class cannot be determined by its prefix alone; by modifying it with an adjective, we can determine its class via grammatical agreement. Also, by removing pause after the noun with a modifying adjective that comes after the noun in the phrase, we can know the word’s underlying pronunciation, especially tonal, which cannot be known in isolation. For example, the word ‘head’ is pronounced **omútwe** in isolation, whose tonal pattern is LHL. However, its underlying tonal pattern is **omutwé**, LLH, which is verified by modifying it with an adjective after the noun, thus removing pause. These are the two main reasons why we consistently adopted this method in this vocabulary despite peculiar meanings that may occasionally arise through such an operation.

The way of describing verbs is the same as that of nouns. See (97). The required Rukiga form is indicated on the second line in its infinitive form. Some derivational forms may be listed below it with the derivational meaning.

²⁰ For the ‘this’ in cl.9, we opted for **egi** rather than **eyi**. The former is more commonly used in the Rukiga area than the latter, whose use is restricted in the southern dialect.

- (97) ① 1066. ② to hide
 ③ 1) ④ okúbisha
 ⑤ okúbishwa ⑥ *pass.* ⑦ // [okúβiʃ^kwa] : ⑧ to be hidden
 ⑤ okwí:bisha ⑥ *refl.* : ⑧ to hide oneself
 ⑤ okubíshu:ra ⑥ *rev.tr.* : ⑧ to get what is hidden
 ⑤ okubíshu:rwa ⑥ *rev.tr.+pass.* ⑦ // [okuβíʃu:gwa] : ⑧ to be found [said of what is hidden]
 ⑤ okubíshiriza ⑥ *int.* : ⑨ [rare] ⑧ to hide repeatedly
 ⑩ ☆ ⑪ okubísha amazima : ⑧ to hide the truth
 ⑫ 2) ④ okushereka : ⑧ syn. of *okúbisha* ⑨ [Ifo dial]

Explications:

- ① reference number
- ② English
- ③ first Rukiga possibility
- ④ required Rukiga verb
- ⑤ derivational verb
- ⑥ derivational suffix used
- ⑦ pronunciation
- ⑧ meaning of the derivational verb
- ⑨ additional information about the word (e.g., style, dialect, use frequency, etc.)
- ⑩ mark of example
- ⑪ example
- ⑫ second Rukiga possibility or synonym of the first possibility

For other categories of words, various inflected forms are provided as well. For example, with adjectives, their forms in agreement by noun classes in phrases are indicated together with tone. In sum, this is not a usual vocabulary for finding the meaning of words; rather, it is designed to allow the user to become familiar with the language with ample syntactic data with tone indication. This vocabulary will also be useful for linguistic analysis, with an incomparable amount of syntactic data with tone. Cultural and ethnographic information are given where appropriate.

7. Rukiga dialects and Runyankore

As stated earlier, we temporarily divide Rukiga into two dialects: the southern dialect (*orunyanyezi*) and the northern dialect (*orunyéfo*). Despite being the same language and having the same vocabulary and grammar, these two Rukiga dialects sometimes display different patterns. This section provides such examples together with Runyankore data.²¹

In general, Runyankore shows fidelity to orthography because the common Runyankore-Rukiga orthography is based on Runyankore, and the northern dialect also looks to reflect the orthography as it shares many features with Runyankore. The southern dialect has its own features.

²¹ The Runyankore discussed here is the Ntungamo dialect described in Kaji (2004).

Concurrently, however, we know that the southern dialect has also been somewhat influenced by Runyankore, especially through schooling and orthography.

7.1. Words

The main difference between the southern and northern dialects lies in the words each dialect uses. Words used in the northern dialect are often identical or similar to those in Runyankore. The reasons seem twofold. First, the northern dialect of Rukiga and Runyankore are adjacent to each other and share many historical elements. Second, the influence of Runyankore is also felt on the northern dialect. In contrast, the southern dialect of Rukiga has several words in common with Kinyarwanda (not indicated here).

For example, people of the northern dialect use the word **ekitakuri** 7,8 to indicate ‘sweet potato’. At the same time, they know that people of the southern dialect use **ekirí:bwa** 7,8 for ‘sweet potato’, which they themselves do not use. People of the southern dialect consider that the genuine Rukiga word for ‘sweet potato’ is **ekirí:bwa** 7,8, and **ekitakuri** 7,8 is borrowed from Runyankore.

Oftentimes, it is difficult to tell whether variants in Rukiga are inherent or borrowed from Runyankore. For instance, the word that means ‘earthworm’ is **omunyórongóto** 3,4 in Rukiga. However, many people of the northern dialect, especially the townspeople of Kabale, use the term **omunyongorówa** 3,4. This is the same word as in Runyankore. The difference is the pronunciation. Bakiga people pronounce it [omupɔŋgorógwa] changing the **rwa** part as **gwa** by velarisation. This word is supposed to be Runyankore; the pronunciation [omupɔŋgorógwa] is a Rukiga adaptation.

(98)	southern dialect	northern dialect	Runyankore	
a.	ekirí:bwa 7,8	ekitakuri 7,8	ekitakuri 7,8	‘sweet potato’
b.	ekirâ:re 7,8	omwâ:ta 3,4	omwâ:ta 3,4	‘weed’
c.	ekisî:mba 7,8	ekikó:ko 7,8	ekikó:ko 7,8	‘animal’
d.	omúgu 3,4	ensíri 9,10	esíri 9,10	‘mosquito’
e.	endyá:nkwi 9,10	empango 9,10	empango 9,10	‘axe’
f.	engyezi 9,10	enyanja 9,10	enyanja 9,10	‘lake’
g.	ekihumi 7,8	ekitára 7,8	ekitára 7,8	‘granary’
h.	okutota 15	okujuba 15	okujuba 15	‘to get wet’
i.	okúbisha 15	okushereka 15	okushereka 15	‘to hide’

7.2. Sounds

7.2.1. Vowels and consonants

The following are some noticeable segmental differences between the southern and northern dialects.

	southern dialect	northern dialect	Runyankore	
(99)	e: or i: ²²			
	a. omushê:ja 1,2	omushî:ja 1,2	omushî:ja 1,2	‘man’
	b. enge:to 9,10	enki:to 9,10	enki:to 9,10	‘shoes’
(100)	i or e			
	a. ekito:ki 7,8	ekito:kye 7,8	ekito:kye 7,8	‘banana’
	b. íshoki 5,6	ishókye 5,6	i:shókye 5,6	‘hair’
	c. -í-	-é-	-é-	‘reflexive pronoun’
(101)	e or a			
	a. óhe 1	óha 1	óha 1	‘who?’
	b. báte 2	báta 2	báta 2	‘how?’
(102)	u or o			
	a. omwû:ya 3,4	omwô:ya 3,4	omwô:ya 3,4	‘air’
	b. énjuki 9,10	enjóki 9,10	enjóki 9,10	‘bee’
(103)	w not used after c in the southern dialect			
	a. okúca 15	okúcwa 15	okúcwa 15	‘to break’
	b. okucî:ra 15	okucwê:ra 15	okucwê:ra 15	‘to spit’
(104)	sV or syV ; zV or zyV			
	a. okúsa 15	okúsyá 15	okúsyá 15	‘to get burnt’
	b. okwô:za 15	okwô:za 15	okwô:zya 15	‘to wash’
		or okwô:zya		
(105)	byi or bi:			
	a. abantu bí:ngi 2	abantu bí:ngi 2	abantu bí:ngi 2	‘many people’
	b. ebitabo byî:ngi 8	ebitabo byî:ngi 8	ebitabo bí:ngi 8	‘many books’
		or ebitabo bí:ngi 8		
(106)	s or sh			
	a. okusa:sa 15	okusha:sha 15	okusha:sha 15	‘to have a pain’
	b. isaza 5,6	ishaza 5,6	i:shaza 5,6	‘pea’
(107)	n before voiceless consonants			
	a. esê:te	esê:nte	esê:nte	‘money’
	b. há:si	(a)há:nsi	ahansi	‘down’, ‘on the ground’

With respect to the reflexive pronoun (100c), **-í-** is considered more genuine than **-é-** in Rukiga. However, both are used interchangeably, and in some cases, **-é-** forms are more commonly used than **-í-** forms.

- (108) a. okwî:re:ba or okwé:re:ba ‘to see oneself’
cf. *okure:ba* ‘to see’

²² This illustrates the difference as to how the original sequence **ai** is realised in each dialect. Cf. the Tooro cognates: **omusháija** 1,2 ‘man’ and **enkáito** 9,10 ‘shoes’.

- b. okwí:shubika or okwé:shubika ‘to cover oneself’
 cf. *okushúbika* ‘to cover’

Also, concerning the vowels **e** or **a** in (101), whereas **e** forms are considered more genuine in Rukiga, **a** forms are more commonly used in some cases, as those in (109).

- (109) a. ori óte? → oryó:te? or ori óta? → oryó:ta? ‘How are you (sg.)?’
 b. ore:re óte? → ore:r’ó:te? or ore:re óta? → ore:r’ó:ta? ‘Good morning.’

With regard to (105), **bi-íngi**, ‘many’ (cl.8), becomes **byî:ngi** [b^dyî:ŋgi] or [dyî:ŋgi] in Rukiga. That is, **i** of **bi-** becomes desyllabified when another **i** follows it, and the resulting **y** [j] triggers palatarisation, producing the **d** sound. In Runyankore, however, **bi-íngi**, ‘many’ (cl.8), becomes **bî:ngi** [Bî:ŋgi], which has the same pronunciation as **ba-íngi** > **bî:ngi** [Bî:ŋgi], ‘many’ (cl.1). In the northern dialect of Rukiga, some people say **byî:ngi** and others **bî:ngi** for the Class 8 ‘many’.

The **rr** sound, particularly heard in Rutooro and Runyoro, and also in Runyankore to some extent, is absent in Rukiga. It arises from the dropping of a vowel inserted between two **r**’s, /rar/, for example. To the Bakiga, this sound incites the impression of arrogance, and they do not use it.

- (110) a. Runyankore : ekiharara 7, ebiharara 8 or ekiharra 7 ebiharra 8 ‘variety of locust’
 b. Rukiga : ekiharara 7, ebiharara 8 same as Runyankore

7.2.2. Tone

Though Rukiga is similar to Runyankore, tone rules clearly differentiate the former from the latter. Here we mention two such rules. One is that in Runyankore, if a word has no high-toned syllable, its last syllable becomes high when the possessive adjective ‘my’ follows it, as seen in **okugurú kwangye**, ‘my leg’ (111b). However, such a change does not occur in either Rukiga dialect. The other rule is that the high tone of a word (except words without a noun prefix) is deleted in Runyankore when the numeral adjective ‘one’ follows it, as seen in **orurimi rúmwe**, ‘one tongue’ (112c). In neither Rukiga dialect such a change occurs.

- | | southern dialect | northern dialect | Runyankore | |
|----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (111) a. | okuguru 15 | okuguru 15 | okuguru 15 | ‘leg’ |
| b. | okuguru kwangye | okuguru kwangye | okugurú kwangye | ‘my leg’ |
| c. | okuguru kúmwe | okuguru kúmwe | okuguru kúmwe | ‘one leg’ |
| (112) a. | orúrimi 11 | orurími 11 | orurími 11 | ‘tongue’ |
| b. | orurími rwangye | orurími rwangye | orurími rwangye | ‘my tongue’ |
| c. | orurími rúmwe | orurími rúmwe | orurimi rúmwe | ‘one tongue’ |

The main difference in tone between the southern and northern dialects of Rukiga is that in the southern dialect, high tone anticipation occurs at the last and penultimate syllables of words in

isolation whereas in the northern dialect, tone anticipation takes place only at the last syllable of words as in Runyankore. See (113). If the pause after the noun is eliminated by a modifying adjective that comes after the noun, the anticipated high tone is rectified, and the tone pattern becomes the same in the two dialects. See (114).

	southern dialect	northern dialect	Runyankore	
(113) a.	ítama 5, amátama 6	itáma 5, amatáma 6	i:táma 5, amatáma 6	‘cheek’
b.	omúkazi 1, abákazi 2	omukázi 1, abakázi 2	omukázi 1, abakázi 2	‘woman’, ‘wife’
(114) a.	itáma ryangye 5	itáma ryangye 5	i:táma ryangye 5	‘my cheek’
b.	omukázi wangye 1	omukázi wangye 1	omukázi wangye 1	‘my wife’

Another characteristic of the northern dialect regarding tone is that although it uses two high-toned syllables in a word as in the southern dialect as seen in (115), some words are observed to have only one high-toned syllable in the northern dialect, as in (116).²³

	southern dialect	northern dialect	Runyankore	
(115) a.	ekisírí:ra 7,8	ekisírí:ra 7,8	?	‘burning firewood’
b.	omubíríkíra 3,4	omubíríkíra 3,4	?	‘funnel’
(116) a.	ekánísa 9,10	ekanísa 9,10	ekanísa 9,10	‘Protestant church’
b.	akátíka 12,14	akátíka 12,14	akátíka 12,14	‘broken piece’

7.3. Grammatical elements

It is noteworthy that in Rukiga, the augment **e-** of cl. 5 is only used when the noun prefix is **ri-** and not when the noun prefix is **i-** whereas Runyankore uses the cl. 5 augment **e-** in both cases. The long vowel **i:-** at the beginning of Runyankore words of cl. 5 comes from **e-i-** > **i:**, and in some dialects of Runyankore, it is pronounced **ei** as **eitáma 5**, ‘cheek’.

	southern dialect	northern dialect	Runyankore	
(117) a.	ítama 5	itáma 5	i:táma <eitáma 5	‘cheek’
b.	ihuri 5	ihuri 5	i:huri <eihuri 5	‘egg’
(118) a.	erî:sho 5	erî:sho 5	erî:sho 5	‘eye’
b.	erî:nyo 5	erî:no 5	erî:no 5	‘tooth’

The perfective ending is **-ire/-ere** both in the southern and northern dialects. However, in the southern dialect, **-iye** is often heard rather than **-ire**, which is an influence from Kinyarwanda, and northern people are surprised when it is uttered by southern people. Also, ...**r-ire** sequences are pronounced ...**rire** in the southern dialect and ...**zire** in the northern dialect as in Runyankore.

²³ See the characteristics of Rukiga tone (section 2.4.3) that differentiate Rukiga from Runyankore.

- (119) the perfective ending **-ire** or **-iye**, and **-rire** or **-zire**
- | | southern dialect | northern dialect | Runyankore | |
|----|------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| a. | arí:re or arí:ye | arí:re | arí:re | ‘He/she ate.’ |
| b. | akuríre | akuzíre | akuzíre | ‘He/she is old.’ |

The present progressive tense is expressed in Runyankore with the clitic **ni**, as in (120a). Since this form indicates both the general present and the present progressive, they add the defective ‘be’ verb **-ri** (or **-li**) with the clitic **yó** to explicitly convey the present progressive as in (120b).

- (120) a. nibakóra ‘They are working.’, ‘They work.’
 b. baliyó nibakóra ‘They are working.’

In Rukiga, both dialects employ the construction of the defective ‘be’ verb **-ri** followed by the verb infinitive to mean the present progressive as in (121).

- | | southern dialect | northern dialect | |
|----------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (121) a. | bari kugyenda | bari kugyenda | ‘They are going.’ |
| b. | bari kúkora | bari kukóra | ‘They are working.’ |

However, the southern dialect normally uses the construction with the tense marker **-ra-** to convey the present/future tense, a feature common with Kinyarwanda.

- (122) a. baragyenda ‘They go (will go).’
 b. barákora ‘They work (will work).’

8. Bibliography

As stated in section 1, we worked independently of the existing works on the language. The books and articles listed below, taken from various sources, are intended for referential purposes for further research. Indeed, we could consult only a few of them, and the list is not exhaustive. Particularly, we should know that the Bakiga people began to write in Rukiga on various Internet sites (Mulera 2016 is one such example), which was unimaginable 10 years ago. Also, a massive number of Rukiga words and sentences are exchanged through personal SNS. These involve big data, which merit future study.

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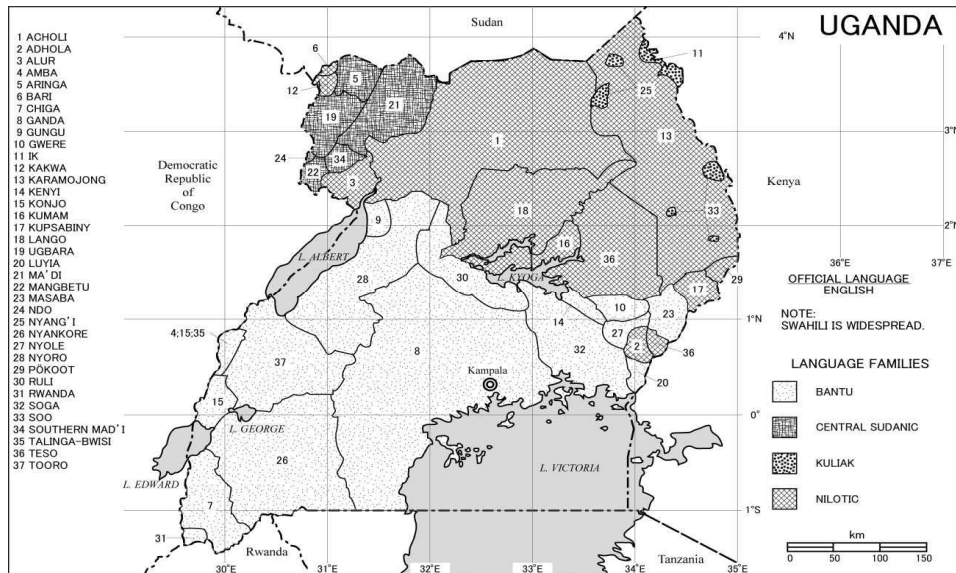
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MAP: The location of the languages of Uganda. Rukiga is No.7 (listed as Chiga). The neighbouring languages are: Runyankore (26), Rufumbira (31) (listed as Rwanda), Rutooro (37), Runyoro (28). Ruhaya (or Kihaya) is not shown on this map. It is spoken to the south of Runyankore (26) and Luganda (8), in the Tanzanian territory. Source : Grimes (ed.) 2000: 57.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<	: borrowed from; derived from	emph.	: emphasis, emphatic
→	: becomes	Eng.	: English
//	: separation of pronunciations from other information	euph	: euphemism
[]	: pronunciation; also used for grammatical notes	excl.	: exclamation
()	: rare forms in Rukiga; optional for English	exp.	: expression
----	: no corresponding plural form	ext.	: (by) extension
1), 2), 3)...	: possibilities, synonyms	fig.	: figurative
☆	: example	Fr.	: French
/	: another pronunciation for Rukiga; also used when the explanation continues in the following line	FV	: final vowel
a:	: long vowel	Gan.	: Luganda
á	: high tone	inf.	: infinitive
â	: falling tone	infor.	: informal, i.e., forms that are understandable because of morphological derivation but not used
a	: low tone is unmarked	ins.	: insistent
a., b., c.	: subentries	int.	: intensive
adj.	: adjective	inter.	: interrogative
adv.	: adverb	interj.	: interjection
affir.	: affirmative	intr.	: intransitive
appl.	: applicative	inv.	: invariable
ant.	: antonym	lit.	: literally
ass.	: associative	n.	: noun
aug.	: augment, augmentative	Nkore	: Runyankore
ant.	: antonym	N.B.	: nota bene
aux.	: auxiliary verb	NPr.	: nominal prefix
borr.	: borrowing	neg.	: negative
C	: consonant	orig.	: originally
caus.	: causative	part.	: particle
clit.	: clitic	pass.	: passive
coll.	: colloquial	pej.	: pejorative
conj.	: conjunction	Perf	: perfective
conn.	: connective	pl.	: plural
dem.	: demonstrative	posit.	: positional
den.	: denominative	poss.	: possessive
derog.	: derogative	pot.	: potential
dim.	: diminutive	PPr.	: pronominal prefix
		prep.	: preposition
		pron.	: pronominal

recipr. : reciprocal
red. : reduplicate
rel. : relative form
repet. : repetitive, repetition
Rw. : Rwandese
sb : somebody
sg. : singular
sth : something
Sw. : Swahili

tr. : transitive
V : vowel
v. : verb
var. : variant, variation
vulg. : vulgar

English – Rukiga

1. head

omútwe 3, emítwe 4 // [omút^kwe], [emít^kwe]
omutwé gwangye
omutwé gúmwe
ogu ní omútwe → ogu n'ómútwe
ogu ní omútwe ki ? → ogu n'ómútwe ki ?

☆ mumútwe 18 : in a/the head, mental

a. back of the head

enkomo 9,10
enkomo yangye
enkomo émwe → enkom'émwe
egi ní enkomo → egi n'énkomo
egi ní enkomó ki ? → egi n'énkomó ki ?

2. brain

obwó:nko 14 // [obgó:ŋko]
obwonkó bwangye // [obgo'ŋkó bga'nye]
obwonkó búmwe
obu ní obwó:nko → obu n'óbwó:nko
obu ní obwó:nkó ki ? → obu n'óbwó:nkó ki ?

a. skull

empanga 9,10
empanga yangye
empanga émwe → empang'émwe
egi ní empanga → egi n'émpanga
egi ní empangá ki ? → egi n'émpangá ki ?

3. hair

íshoki 5, amáshoki 6
ishóki ryangye
ishóki rímwe
erí ní íshoki → erí ní:shoki
eri ní ishókí ki ? → eri ní:shókí ki ?

N.B. *íshoki* 5 designates not only a person's whole hair, but also a strand of hair. The plural *amáshoki* 6 means different types of hair or hair of different persons.

a. white hair; grey hair

orújwi 11, énjwi 10
orujwí rwangye // [gwa'nye]
orujwí rúmwe
oru ní orújwi → oru n'órújwi
oru ní orújwí ki ? → oru n'órújwí ki ?

N.B. The pronunciation *orúju* 11, *énju* 10 is often heard in Kabale town. It is a Runyankore-influenced pronunciation.

4. baldness

orúhara 11, émpara 10
oruhára rwangye // [gwa'nye]
oruhára rúmwe
oru ní orúhara → oru n'órúhara

- oru ní oruhára ki ? → oru n'óruhárá ki ?
5. face
hamê:sho : [lit] at eyes. See No.7.
- a. forehead
- 1) obúso 14, ----. *vari.* obúsyo 14 //[obús'jo].
obusyó bwangye //[bga'ŋje]
obusyó búmwe
obu ní obúsyo → obu n'óbúsyo
obu ní obúsyó ki ? → obu n'óbúsyó ki ?
N.B. Although *obúso* is the right Rukiga word, *obúsyo* is commonly used.
- 2) enkombe 9,10 : protruding forehead
enkombe yangye
enkombe émwe → enkombé:mwe
egi ní enkombe → egi n'énkombe
egi ní enkombé ki ? → egi n'énkombé ki ?
☆ Ayine enkombe. : He has a protruding forehead.
6. eyebrow
- 1) obwoyá harî:sho 14, obwoyá hamê:sho 14 //[obgo'já harî:fo],[obgo'já hamê:fo]
2) obwoyá bw'éri:sho 14, obwoyá bw'ámê:sho 14 : same as the preceding.
- a. eyelid
- émbone 9,10
embóne yangye
embóne émwe → embóné:mwe
egi ní émbone → egi n'émbone
egi ní embóné ki ? → egi n'émbóné ki ?
- b. eyelash
orúbone 11, émbone 10 <émbone 9/10 'eyelid'. See above.
7. eye
- erî:sho 5, amê:sho 6
erî:sho ryangye
erî:sho rímwe
eri ní erî:sho → eri n'éri:sho
eri ní erî:shó ki ? → eri n'éri:shó ki ?
☆ erî:sho ryê:ra 5, amé:sho gê:ra 6 : white eye
- a. pupil of the eye
omwá:na gw'éri:sho 3, abá:na b'ámê:sho 2 : [lit] child of the eye
Cf. *omwána* 1/2 'child' (No.471).
- b. discharge from the eyes
ekihonzi 7, ebihonzi 8
ebihonzi byangye //[b^d'ja'ŋje] or [dja'ŋje]
ebihonzi bímwe
ebi ní ebihonzi → ebi n'ébihonzi
ebi ní ebihonzí ki ? → ebi n'ébihonzí ki ?
N.B. This word is normally used in the plural.
- c. squint
írari 5, amárari 6

irári ryangye
irári rímwe
erí ní írari → erí ní:rari
eri ní írání ki ? → eri ní:rání ki ?

8. tear

- 1) omúzigá 3, emíziga 4
omuzíga gwangye
omuzíga gúmwe
ogu ní omúzigá → ogu n'ómúzigá
ogu ní omuzígá ki ? → ogu n'ómuzígá ki ?
N.B. The singular *omúzigá* 3 means either 'one line of tear' or 'tears from one eye'.
- 2) iríra 5, amaríra 6 : tears when one cries <*okurira* 'to cry' (No.749)
irirá ryangye
irirá rímwe
eri ní iríra → eri ní:ríra
eri ní irírání ki ? → eri ní:rírání ki ?

9. ear

okútwi 15, amátwi 6 // [okút^kwi], [amát^kwi]
okutwí kwangye
okutwí kúmwe
oku ní okútwi → oku n'ókútwi
oku ní okútwí ki ? → oku n'ókútwí ki ?

a. earwax

ekihuruguto 7, ebihuruguto 8
ekihuruguto kyangye
ekihuruguto kímwe
eki ní ekihuruguto → eki n'ékihuruguto
eki ní ekihurugutó ki ? → eki n'ékihurugutó ki ?

10. nose

enyîndo 9,10
enyíndo yangye
enyíndo émwe → enyí:nd'émwe
egi ní enyîndo → egi n'ényîndo
egi ní enyí:ndó ki ? → egi n'ényí:ndó ki ?

a. snot; nasal mucus

ekimwira 7, ebimwira 8 // [ecimɲi'ra], [eβimɲi'ra]
ekimwira kyangye
ekimwira kímwe
eki ní ekimwira → eki n'ékimwira
eki ní ekimwirá ki ? → eki n'ékimwirá ki ?

b. to blow one's nose

okufuna
☆ okufuna ekimwira : to blow one's nose

c. to snivel

okufuniza

d. to sniffle; to sniff

okunu:kiriza <insis. of *okunu:ka* ‘to smell bad’ (No.728)

11. mouth

1) omumwa 3, emimwa 4 // [omumŋa],[emimŋa] <*okúmwa* ‘to drink’ (No.758)

omumwa gwangye

omumwa gúmwe

ogu ní omumwa → ogu n’ómumwa

ogu ní omumwá ki ? → ogu n’ómumwá ki ?

cf. dim.: akamwa 12, ---- // [akamŋa] : small mouth, inside the mouth

2) omunywa 3, eminywa 4 : same as *omumwa* 3/4. [Ifo dial] <*okúnywa* ‘to drink’ (No.758)

N.B. Most town people use the word *omunywa* 3/4 whereas village people use the word *omumwa* 3/4, which is considered typically Rukiga. See the comment about the word ‘to drink’ in No.758.

a. palate

enkâ:nka 9,10

enkâ:nka yangye

enkâ:nka émwe → enkâ:nk’é:mwe

egi ní enkâ:nka → egi n’énkâ:nka

egi ní enkâ:nká ki ? → egi n’énkâ:nká ki ?

N.B. This indicates the palate in general and the hard palate in particular.

c. lip

omumwa 3, emimwa 4. See above.

12. tongue

orúrimi 11, éndimi 10

orurími rwangye // [gwa:nje]

orurími rúmwe

oru ní orúrimi → oru n’órúrimi

oru ní orurímí ki ? → oru n’órurímí ki ?

13. saliva

amacwá:nsi 6

amacwansí gangye

amacwansí gámwe

aga ní amacwá:nsi → aga n’ámacwá:nsi

aga ní amacwá:nsí ki ? → aga n’ámacwá:nsí ki ?

Cf. *okucî:ra* ‘to spit’ (No.757), *énsi* 9 ‘earth’ (No.306).

a. slaver

engonero 10 <*okugona* ‘to snore’ (No.776)

engonero zangye

engonero zímwe

ezi ní engonero → ezi n’éngonero

ezi ní engoneró ki ? → ezi n’éngoneró ki ?

14. tooth

1) erí:nyo 5, amê:nyo 6

erí:nyo ryangye

erí:nyo rímwe

eri ní erí:nyo → eri n’érí:nyo

eri ní erí:nyó ki ? → eri n’érí:nyó ki ?

2) erî:no 5, amê:no 6

N.B. In most areas of Rukiga-Runyankore, the tooth is called *erî.no 5/6*. The pronunciation *erî.nyô 5/6*, used in the southern dialect, especially south of Lake Bunyonyi, may be influenced by Kinyarwanda.

a. molar

ekigigo 7, ebigigo 8

ekigigo kyangye

ekigigo kímwe

eki ní ekigigo → eki n'ékigigo

eki ní ekigigó ki ? → eki n'ékigigó ki ?

b. dog-tooth; canine

enshongyeza 9,10

enshongyeza yangye

enshongyeza émwe → enshongyez'émwe

egi ní enshongyeza → egi n'énshongyeza

egi ní enshongyezá ki ? → egi n'énshongyezá ki ?

c. gum

engino 9,10

engino yangye

engino émwe → engin'émwe

egi ní engino → egi n'éngino

egi ní enginó ki ? → egi n'énginó ki ?

d. caries of the tooth

oburwére bw'ámê:no 14 // [obugwére:re bgámê:no]

e. space after removal of a tooth

ekyâ:sha 7, ebyâ:sha 8 // [eb^djâ:fa]

ekyâ:sha kyangye

ekyâ:sha kímwe

eki ní ekyâ:sha → eki n'ékýâ:sha

eki ní ekyâ:shá ki ? → eki n'ékýâ:shá ki ?

f. gap between teeth

eshinyanyi 9,10

eshinyanyi yangye

eshinyanyi émwe → eshinyany'émwe

egi ní eshinyanyi → egi n'éshinyanyi

egi ní eshinyanyí ki ? → egi n'éshinyanyí ki ?

15. chin

ekireju 7, ebireju 8

ekireju kyangye

ekireju kímwe

eki ní ekireju → eki n'ékireju

eki ní ekirejú ki ? → eki n'ékirejú ki ?

cf. dim.: akareju 12, obureju 14 or otureju 13 : small chin

a. jaw

omusháya 3, emisháya 4

omushayá gwangye

- omushayá gúmwe
 ogu ní omusháya → ogu n'ómusháya
 ogu ní omusháyá ki ? → ogu n'ómusháyá ki ?
16. cheek
 ítama 5, amátama 6
 ítáma ryangye
 ítáma rímwe
 erí ní ítama → erí ní:tama
 eri ní ítámá ki ? → eri ní:támá ki ?
- a. cheek bone
 akanénero 12, obunénero 14 <appl. of *okúnená* 'to crunch' (No.751)
 akanénero kangye
 akanénero kámwe
 aka ní akanénero → aka n'ákanénero
 aka ní akanéneró ki ? → aka n'ákanéneró ki ?
17. beard; moustache
 akareju 12, obureju 14
 cf. ekireju 7, ebireju 8 : long beard. This word also means 'chin' (No.15).
 ☆ Ayine ekireju. : He has a long beard.
18. neck
 1) ekikánu 7, ebikánu 8
 ekikanú kyangye
 ekikanú kímwe
 eki ní ekikánu → eki n'ékikánu
 eki ní ekikánú ki ? → eki n'ékikánú ki ?
 2) ebísa 8. *var.* ebísya 8 : syn. of the preceding.
 ebisá byangye
 ebisá bímwe
 ebi ní ebísa → ebi n'ébísa
 ebi ní ebísá ki ? → ebi n'ébísá ki ?
- a. hollow between the two muscles of the nape of the neck
 énego 9,10
 enógo yangye
 enógo émwe → enóg'émwe
 egí ní énego → egí n'énogo
 egi ní enógó ki ? → egi n'énógó ki ?
19. throat
 omumiro 3, emimiro 4 <*okumira* 'to swallow' (No.591)
 omumiro gwangye
 omumiro gúmwe
 ogu ní omumiro → ogu n'ómumiro
 ogu ní omumiró ki ? → ogu n'ómumiró ki ?
- a. gullet; oesophagus
 omumiro 3, emimiro 4. See above.
- b. respiratory passage
 ensí:ngo 9,10

- ensí:ngo yangye
 ensí:ngo émwe → ensí:ng' é:mwe
 egi ní ensí:ngo → egi n'énsí:ngo
 egi ní ensí:ngó ki ? → egi n'énsí:ngó ki ?
- c. bronchium
 ekimirô:nko 7, ebimirô:nko 8
 ekimiró:nko kyangye
 ekimiró:nko kímwe
 eki ní ekimirô:nko → eki n'ékimirô:nko
 eki ní ekimiró:nkó ki ? → eki n'ékimiró:nkó ki ?
- d. Adam's apple
 akashonda-búro 12, obushonda-búro 14
 akashonda-buró kyangye
 akashonda-buró kámwe
 aka ní akashonda-búro → aka n'áakashonda-búro
 aka ní akashonda-buró ki ? → aka n'áakashonda-buró ki ?
 Cf. *okushonda* 'to peck' (No.755), *obúro* 14 'millet' (No.140).
20. shoulder
 ibega 5, amabega 6
 ibega ryangye
 ibega rímwe
 eri ní ibega → eri ní:bega
 eri ní ibegá ki ? → eri ní:begá ki ?
- a. scapula
 ekibega 7, ebibega 8. <aug. of *ibega* 5/6.
21. trunk
 ekicweká ky'ómubiri ky'óhagáti 7, ebicweká by'ómubiri by'óhagáti 8
22. back
 omugô:ngo 3, emigô:ngo 4
 omugó:ngo gwangye
 omugó:ngo gúmwe
 ugu ní omugô:ngo → ugu n'ómugô:ngo
 ugu ní omugó:ngó ki ? → ugu n'ómugó:ngó ki ?
- a. backbone; spine
 igúfa ry'ómugô:ngo 5, amagúfa g'ómugô:ngo 6
- b. spine deformity
 enyô:njo 9,10 : spina bifida
 enyó:njo yangye
 enyó:njo émwe → enyó:nj' é:mwe
 egi ní enyô:njo → egi n'ényô:njo
 egi ní enyó:njó ki ? → egi n'ényó:njó ki ?
23. chest; breast
 ekífuba 7, ebífuba 8
 ekífúba kyangye
 ekífúba kímwe
 eki ní ekífuba → eki n'ékífuba

- eki ní ekifúbá ki ? → eki n'ékifúbá ki ?
- a. breast of hens or birds
 énkoro 9,10
 enkóro yangye
 enkóro émwe → enkór'émwe
 egí ní énkoro → egí n'énkoro
 egi ní enkóro ki ? → egi n'énkóro ki ?
24. breasts
 ibê:re 5, amabê:re 6
 ibé:re ryangye
 ibé:re rímwe
 eri ní ibê:re → eri ní:bê:re
 eri ní ibé:ré ki ? → eri ní:bé:ré ki ?
- a. nipple
 1) omutwé gw'í:bê:re 3, emitwé y'ámabê:re 4 : [lit] head (top) of the breast
 2) enyó:nkyezo 9,10 : syn. of the preceding; [lit] suckling place <okwô.nka 'to suckle (intr.)'
 enyó:nkyezo yangye / (No.819)
 enyó:nkyezo émwe → enyó:nkyez'émwe
 egi ní enyó:nkyezo → egi n'ényó:nkyezo
 egi ní enyó:nkyezó ki ? → egi n'ényó:nkyezó ki ?
25. abdomen; belly
 ibondo 5, amabondo 6
 ibondo ryangye
 ibondo rímwe
 eri ní ibondo → eri ní:bondo
 eri ní ibondó ki ? → eri ní:bondó ki ?
- a. lower abdomen
 endá:nto 9,10. See No.34.
26. rib
 orubaju 11, embaju 10
 orubaju rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orubaju rúmwe
 oru ní orubaju → oru n'órubaju
 oru ní orubajú ki ? → oru n'órubajú ki ?
27. navel
 1) omukundi 3, emikundi 4
 omukundi gwangye
 omukundi gúmwe
 ugu ní omukundi → ugu n'ómukundi
 ugu ní omukundí ki ? → ugu n'ómukundí ki ?
 2) ekirô:mba 7, ebirô:mba 8 : protruding navel
 ekirô:mba kyangye
 ekirô:mba kímwe
 eki ní ekirô:mba → eki n'ékirô:mba
 eki ní ekirô:mbá ki ? → eki n'ékirô:mbá ki ?
- a. navel string

- enkundi 9,10 : what remains on the body after cutting the navel string, and drops off
 ☆ okushára enkundi : to cut the navel string
28. hip
- 1) enyúgunyu 9,10, amanyúgunyu 6
 enyúgunyu yangye
 enyúgunyu émwe → enyúguny'émwe
 egi ní enyúgunyu → egi n'ényúgunyu
 egi ní enyúgunyú ki ? → egi n'ényúgunyú ki ?
 - 2) énkune 9,10 : protruding hip of women, pelvis
 enkúne yangye
 enkúne émwe → enkúné:mwe
 egí ní énkune → egí n'énkune
 egi ní enkúné ki ? → egi n'énkúné ki ?
- a. waist
 obwé:zirikiro 14, ---- // [obgé:ziriciro] <refl.+appl. of okuzirika 'to tie' (No.982)
 obwé:zirikiro bwangye // [bga'nye]
 obwé:zirikiro búmwe
 obu ní obwé:zirikiro → obu n'óbwé:zirikiro
 obu ní obwé:zirikiró ki ? → obu n'óbwé:zirikiró ki ?
29. backside; buttocks
 ekíbunu 7, ebíbunu 8 or amábunu 6
 ekibúnu kyangye
 ekibúnu kímwe
 eki ní ekíbunu → eki n'ékíbunu
 eki ní ekibúnú ki ? → eki n'ékibúnú ki ?
 N.B. The singular *ekíbunu* 7 can mean one side of buttocks or the whole backside. The plural *ebíbunu* 8 and *amábunu* 6 mean 'big buttocks'.
30. anus
 omwoyo 3, emyoyo 4 // [omŋ'jo],[eŋo'jo]
 omwoyo gwangye
 omwoyo gúmwe
 ugu ní omwoyo → ugu n'ómwoyo
 ugu ní omwoyó ki ? → ugu n'ómwoyó ki ?
- a. perineum
 enyo 9,10 <okunya 'to defecate' (No.770)
 enyo yangye
 enyo émwe → eny'émwe
 egi ní enyo → egi n'ê:nyo
 egi ní enyó ki ? → egi n'ényó ki ?
31. genital organs; private parts
 ebicweká by'ékyama : [lit] secret parts
 Cf. *ekyama* 7/8 'secret' (No.1200).
- a. pubic area
 ekyí:nyi 7, ebyí:nyi 8 // [eb^djí:ni]
 ekyí:nyi kyangye
 ekyí:nyi kímwe

- eki ní ekyî:nyí → eki n'ékî:nyí
 eki ní ekyí:nyí ki ? → eki n'ékí:nyí ki ?
- b. pubic hair
 orusa 11, ensa 10. *var.* oruza 11, enza 10
 orusa rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]
 orusa rúmwe
 oru ní orusa → oru n'órusa
 oru ní orusá ki ? → oru n'órusá ki ?
- c. groin
 amáyasha 6
 amayásha gangye
 amayásha gámwe
 aga ní amáyasha → aga n'ámáyasha
 aga ní amayáshá ki ? → aga n'ámayáshá ki ?
32. male genital organs
 ebicweká by'ékýama by'ómushê:ja 8
- a. penis
 émboro 9,10
 embóro yangye
 embóro émwe → embór'émwe
 egí ní émboro → egí n'émboro
 egi ní embóro ki ? → egi n'émbóro ki ?
- b. glans
 empá:ri 9,10
 empa:rí yangye
 empá:rí émwe → empár'émwe
 egi ní empá:ri → egi n'empá:ri
 egi ní empá:rí ki ? → egi n'empá:rí ki ?
- c. prepuce
 ekishúshu ky'émboro 7, ebishúshu by'émboro 8 : [lit] prepuce of the penis
 N.B. *ekishushu* 7/8 means a cover in general, usually used for 'bean shell, vegetable skin'
 //(No.129).
- d. scrotum; testicle
 igosi 5, amagosi 6
 igosi ryangye
 igosi rímwe
 eri ní igosi → eri ní:gosi
 eri ní igosí ki ? → eri ní:gosí ki ?
33. semen
 (ekinyâ:ri 7), ebinyâ:ri 6 <*okunyâ:ra* 'to urinate' (No.771).
 ebinyá:ri byangye
 ebinyá:ri bímwe
 ebi ní ebinyâ:ri → ebi n'ébinyâ:ri
 ebi ní ebinyá:rí ki ? → ebi n'ébinyá:rí ki ?
- a. sperm
 entanga 9,10
 entanga yangye

- entanga émwe → entang'émwe
 egi ní entanga → egi n'éntanga
 egi ní entangá ki ? → egi n'éntangá ki ?
34. female genital organs
 ebicweká by'ékýama by'ómúkazi 8
- a. vagina
 emana 9,10
 emana yangye
 emana émwe → eman'émwe
 egi ní emana → egi n'émana
 egi ní emaná ki ? → egi n'émáná ki ?
- b. clitoris
 omúsino 3, emísino 4
 omusíno gwangye
 omusíno gúmwe
 ogu ní omúsino → ogu n'ómúsino
 ogu ní omusínó ki ? → ogu n'ómusínó ki ?
- c. womb; uterus
 1) endá:nto 9,10 : [lit] lower stomach, womb
 endantó yangye
 endá:ntó émwe → endá:nt'émwe
 egi ní endá:nto → egi n'éndá:nto
 egi ní endá:ntó ki ? → egi n'éndá:ntó ki ?
 Cf. *enda* 9/10 'foetus, embryo, stomach' (No.51), *-to* adj. 'young' (No.1353).
- 2) nyabá:na 9a,10a, za:nyabá:na 10b : syn. of *endá:nto* 9/10; [lit] for babies
 nyabá:na yangye
 nyabá:na émwe → nyabá:n'émwe
 egi ní nyabá:na
 egi ní nyabá:ná ki ?
35. hand
 engaro 9,10
 engaro yangye
 engaro émwe → engar'émwe
 egi ní engaro → egi n'éngaro
 egi ní engaró ki ? → egi n'éngaró ki ?
- a. palm of the hand
 1) ekiganja 7, ebiganja 8
 ekiganja kyangye
 ekiganja kímwe
 eki ní ekiganja → eki n'ékiganja
 eki ní ekiganjá ki ? → eki n'ékiganjá ki ?
- 2) ekíhi 7, ebíhi 8 : [slang] plam of the hand implying a slap <*orúhi* 11/10 (No.1017)
- b. blister
 ekibá:ju 7, ebibá:ju 8
 ekibá:ju kyangye
 ekibá:ju kímwe

- eki ní ekibâ:ju → eki n'ékibâ:ju
 eki ní ekibâ:jú ki ? → eki n'ékibâ:jú ki ?
36. fist
 entomi 9,10
 entomi yangye
 entomi émwe → entom'é:mwe
 egi ní entomi → egi n'éntomi
 egi ní entomí ki ? → egi n'éntomí ki ?
37. arm
 omúkono 3, emíkono 4
 omukóno gwangye
 omukóno gúmwe
 ogu ní omúkono → ogu n'ómúkono
 ogu ní omukónó ki ? → ogu n'ómukónó ki ?
- a. to cross one's arms; to fold arms
 okwá:fumbata or okwé:fumbata <refl. of *okufúmbata* 'to cuddle in bed' (No.824)
38. armpit
 okwâ:hwa 15, amâ:hwa 6
 okwá:hwa kwangye
 okwá:hwa kúmwe
 oku ní okwâ:hwa → oku n'ókwâ:hwa
 oku ní okwá:hwa ki ? → oku n'ókwa:hwa ki ?
- a. armpit hai
 enkyakwâ:hwa 9,10
 enkyakwá:hwa yangye
 enkyakwá:hwa émwe → enkyakwá:hw'é:mwe
 egi ní enkyakwâ:hwa → egi n'énkyakwâ:hwa
 egi ní enkyakwá:hwa ki ? → egi n'énkyakwá:hwa ki ?
39. elbow
 enkókora 9,10
 enkókora yangye
 enkókora émwe → enkókor'é:mwe
 egi ní enkókora → egi n'énkókora
 egi ní enkókorá ki ? → egi n'énkókorá ki ?
40. joint; articulation
 engingo 9,10
 engingo yangye
 engingo émwe → enging'é:mwe
 egi ní engingo → egi n'éngingo
 egi ní engingó ki ? → egi n'éngingó ki ?
41. finger
 1) orúkumu 11, énkumu 10
 orukúmu rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orukúmu rúmwe
 oru ní orúkumu → oru n'órúkumu
 oru ní orukúmú ki ? → oru n'órúkúmú ki ?

- 2) ekyâ:ra 7, ebyâ:ra 8 // [eb^djâ:ra]
 N.B. This word means ‘finger nail’ (No.42), but it is often used to mean ‘finger’.
- a. thumb
- 1) ekí:nkumu 7, ebyí:nkumu 8 // [eb^djí:ŋkumu]
 ekí:nkumu kyangye
 ekí:nkumu kímwe
 eki ní ekí:nkumu → eki n’ékí:nkumu
 eki ní ekí:nkumú ki ? → eki n’ékí:nkumú ki ?
- 2) ekyá:ra ky’ékishê:ja 7, ebyá:ra by’ébishê:ja 8 : syn. of the preceding; [lit] male finger
 Cf. *omushê:ja* 1/2 ‘man’ (No.469).
- b. index finger
 karahura 9a,10a, za:karahura 10b <*okurahura* ‘to provoke, to insult’ (No.1189)
 karahura yangye
 karahura émwe → karahur’émwe
 egi ní karahura
 egi ní karahurá ki ?
- c. middle finger
 nkira-zô:na 9a,10a, za:nkira-zô:na 10b : [lit] I surpass all things
 nkira-zó:na yangye
 nkira-zó:na émwe → nkira-zó:n’émwe
 egi ní nkira-zô:na → egi ní nkira-zô:na
 egi ní nkira-zó:ná ki ?
 <*okúkira* ‘to surpass’ (Nos.1415,1510) and the adjective *-ona* ‘all’ (No.1482) in cl.10.
- d. ring finger
 katongána 9a,10a, za:katongána 10b <*okutómgana* ‘to quarrel’ (No.1230)
 katonganá yangye
 katonganá émwe → katongan’émwe
 egi ní katongána
 egi ní katonganá ki ?
- e. little finger
 aká:ra káhera 12, obwá:ra búhera 14 // [obgá:ra búhera] : [lit] last finger
 Cf. *akâ:ra* 12/14, dim. of *ekyâ:ra* 7/8 ‘finger(nail)’, see above; *akáhera* 12/14 ‘small last thing’ (No.433).
42. nail
 ekyâ:ra 7, ebyâ:ra 8 // [eb^djâ:ra]
 ekyá:ra kyangye
 ekyá:ra kímwe
 eki ní ekyâ:ra → eki n’ékýâ:ra
 eki ní ekyá:râ ki ? → eki n’ékýá:râ ki ?
43. foot
 ekigyéri 7, ebigyéri 8. *var.* ekigyére 7, ebigyére 8 [Ifo dial]
 ekigyerí kyangye
 ekigyerí kímwe
 eki ní ekigyéri → eki n’ékigyéri
 eki ní ekigyerí ki ? → eki n’ékigyerí ki ?
- a. heel

- ekisí:nsi:no 7, ebisí:nsi:no 8
ekisí:nsi:no kyangye
ekisí:nsi:no kímwe
eki ní ekisí:nsi:no → eki n'ékisí:nsi:no
eki ní ekisí:nsi:nó ki ? → eki n'ékisí:nsi:nó ki ?
- b. ankle
akagombá:mbure 12, obugombá:mbure 14
akagombá:mbure kyangye
akagombá:mbure kámwe
aka ní akagombá:mbure → aka n'ákagombá:mbure
aka ní akagombá:mburé ki ? → aka n'ákagombá:mburé ki ?
- c. Achilles' tendon
ekite:ga 7, ebite:ga 8
ekite:ga kyangye
ekite:ga kímwe
eki ní ekite:ga → eki n'ékite:ga
eki ní ekite:gá ki ? → eki n'ékite:gá ki ?
- d. toe
1) aká:ra k'ékigyéri 12, obwá:ra bw'ébigyéri 14
2) ekyá:ra ky'ékigyéri 7, ebyá:ra by'ébigyéri 8 : same as the preceding.
- e. footstep
omusí:ndo 3, emisí:ndo 4
omusí:ndo gwangye
omusí:ndo gúmwe
ogu ní omusí:ndo → ugu n'ómusí:ndo
ogu ní omusí:ndó ki ? → ugu n'ómusí:ndó ki ?
- f. footprint
ekigyéri 7, ebigyéri 8 : foot. See above
44. leg
okuguru 15, amaguru 6
okuguru kwangye
okuguru kúmwe
oku ní okuguru → oku n'ókuguru
oku ní okugurú ki ? → oku n'ókugurú ki ?
- a. shin
omurû:ndi 3, emirû:ndi 4
omurú:ndi gwangye
omurú:ndi gúmwe
ogu ní omurû:ndi → ugu n'ómurû:ndi
ogu ní omurú:ndí ki ? → ugu n'ómurú:ndí ki ?
- b. calf
entumbwe 9,10 //[entu'mge]
entumbwe yangye
entumbwe émwe → entumbw'é:mwe
egi ní entumbwe → egi n'éntumbwe
egi ní entumbwé ki ? → egi n'éntumbwé ki ?

c. step; stride

entá:mbwe 9,10 // [entá:mge]

entá:mbwe yangye

entá:mbwe émwe → entá:mbw'émwe // [entá:mgé:mje]

egi ní entá:mbwe → egi n'éntá:mbwe

egi ní entá:mbwé ki ? → egi n'éntá:mbwé ki ?

d. legs turned out

embariga 9,10

embariga yangye

embariga émwe → embarig'émwe

egi ní imbariga → egi n'émbariga

egi ní imbarigá ki ? → egi n'émbarigá ki ?

e. bow-legs

emítego 4 : bow-legs, x-legs

emitégo yangye

emitégo émwe → emitég'émwe

egi ní emítego → egi n'émítego

egi ní emitégó ki ? → egi n'emitégó ki ?

N.B. This is the plural of *omútego* 3 'trap' (No.923), i.e., legs bent like a trap.

45. knee

okújwi 15, amájwi 6

okujwí kwangye

okujwí kúmwe

oku ní okújwi → oku n'ókújwi

oku ní okújwí ki ? → oku n'ókújwí ki ?

a. back of the knee

éntegye 9,10

entégye yangye

entégye émwe → entégy'émwe

egí ní éntegye → egí n'éntegye

egi ní entégyé ki ? → egi n'éntégyé ki ?

46. thigh

1) ítako 5, amátako 6 : thigh in general

itáko ryangye

itáko rímwe

erí ní ítako → erí ní:tako

eri ní ítakó ki ? → eri ní:takó ki ?

2) ekibero 7, ebibero 8 : inner part of the thigh

ekibero kyangye

ekibero kímwe

eki ní ekibero → eki n'ékibero

eki ní ekiberó ki ? → eki n'ékiberó ki ?

47. heart

omútima 3, emítima 4

omutíma gwangye

omutíma gúmwe

- ogu ní omútíma → ogu n'ómútíma
 ogu ní omutímá ki ? → ogu n'ómutímá ki ?
- a. soul; spirit
 omwoyo 3, emyoyo 4 // [omŋ'jo], [epo'jo]
 omwoyo gwangye
 omwoyo gúmwe
 ogu ní omwoyo → ogu n'ómwoyo
 ogu ní omwoyó ki ? → ogu n'ómwoyó ki ?
- b. to beat of the heart (normal beating)
 okuhú:me:ka : [lit] to breathe
- c. to beat of the heart rapidly, to thump
 okuhú:magira
 ☆ Omútíma guri kuhú:magira. : The heart is beating rapidly.
48. lung
 ekiháha 7, ebiháha 8
 ekihahá kyangye
 ekihahá kímwe
 eki ní ekiháha → eki n'ékiháha
 eki ní ekiháhá ki ? → eki n'ékiháhá ki ?
49. liver
- 1) ekitígu 7, ebitígu 8
 ekitígú kyangye
 ekitígú kímwe
 eki ní ekitígu → eki n'ékitígu
 eki ní ekitígú ki ? → eki n'ékitígú ki ?
- 2) ekí:jíma 7, ebyí:jíma 8 // [eb^djí:zíma] : syn. of the preceding.
 ekí:jímá kyangye
 ekí:jímá kímwe
 eki ní ekí:jíma → eki n'ékí:jíma
 eki ní ekí:jímá ki ? → eki n'ékí:jímá ki ?
- a. bile
 endurwe 9,10 // [endugwe]
 endurwe yangye
 endurwe émwe → endurwé:mwe
 egi ní endurwe → egi n'éndurwe
 egi ní endurwé ki ? → egi n'éndurwé ki ?
- b. gallbladder
 endurwe 9,10 // [endugwe]. See above.
- c. pancreas
 empindura 9,10
 empindura yangye
 empindura émwe → empindur'émwe
 egi ní empindura → egi n'empindura
 egi ní empindurá ki ? → egi n'empindurá ki ?
 Cf. *okuhindura* 'to change (tr.), to turn (tr.)' (No.1291).
- d. spleen

- ekikúruma 7, ebikúruma 8
ekikúruma kyangye
ekikúruma kímwe
eki ní ekikúruma → eki n'ékikúruma
eki ní ekikúrumá ki ? → eki n'ékikúrumá ki ?
50. kidney
énsigo 9,10
ensígo yangye
ensígo émwe → ensíg'émwe
egí ní énsigo → egí n'énsigo
egi ní ensígó ki ? → egi n'énsígó ki ?
51. stomach
1) enda 9,10 : general term for stomach, abdomen, pregnancy, etc.
enda yangye
enda émwe → end'émwe
egi ní enda → egi n'è:nda
egi ní endá ki ? → egi n'éndá ki ?
2) ekikyâ:nkya 7, ebikyâ:nkya 8 : specifically means 'stomach' of humans and animals
ekikyá:nkya kyangye
ekikyá:nkya kímwe
eki ní ekikyâ:nkya → eki n'ékikyâ:nkya
eki ní ekikyá:nkya ki ? → eki n'ékikyá:nkya ki ?
52. intestine; bowels
orura 11, amara 6
orura rwangye // [gwa'nje]
orura rúmwe
oru ní orura → oru n'órura
oru ní orurá ki ? → oru n'órurá ki ?
- a. large intestine
1) orura ruhâ:ngu 11, amara mahâ:ngu 6
2) orura rúkuru 11, amara mákuru 6 : syn. of the preceding.
- b. small intestine
orura rúto 11, amara máto 6
- c. rectum
omura 3, emira 4
53. urinary bladder
oruhago rw'énkari 11, empago z'énkari 10 // [oruhago gwénkari]
N.B. *oruhago* 9/10 means 'big handbag'. (No.223).
54. body
omubiri 3, emibiri 4
omubiri gwangye
omubiri gúmwe
ogu ní omubiri → ogu n'ómubiri
ogu ní omubirí ki ? → ogu n'ómubirí ki ?
- a. build-up of a body; physique
ekyé:merero 7, ebyé:merero 8 // [eb^djé:merero] <okwé:merera 'to stand up' (No.689)

ekyé:merero kyangye
 ekyé:merero kímwe
 eki ní ekyé:merero → eki n'ékýé:merero
 eki ní ekýé:mereró ki ? → eki n'ékýé:mereró ki ?

☆ Ekyé:mereró kye kiri báta ? : How is his/her physical appearance ?

55. skin

- 1) omubiri 3, emibiri 4 : human skin. See No.54.
- 2) orúhu 11, émpu 10 : animal skin, dry or raw. It can also designate human skin.
 oruhú rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 oruhú rúmwe
 oru ní orúhu → oru n'órúhu
 oru ní orúhú ki ? → oru n'órúhú ki ?

- a. appearance of a person in terms of his/her skin colour
 enshusho 9,10 <okushusha 'to resemble' (No.1267)
 enshusho yangye
 enshusho émwe → enshush'émwe
 egi ní enshusho → egi n'énshusho
 egi ní enshushó ki ? → egi n'énshushó ki ?

b. rough skin to which vaseline is not applied

- 1) oruhú rúrahanda 11, empú zírahanda 10 : rough skin; [lit] skin that is rough.
 Cf. *okuhanda* 'to be rough' (No.1350).
- 2) omwé:ra 3, emyé:ra 4 // [omjé:ra],[ejé:ra] : [rare] syn.of the preceding.
 omwerá gwangye
 omwerá gúmwe
 ugu ní omwé:ra → ugu n'ómwé:ra
 ugu ní omwé:rá ki ? → ugu n'ómwé:rá ki ?

c. dried animal skin

- 1) omúguta 3, emíguta 4
 omugúta gwangye
 omugúta gúmwe
 ugu ní omúguta → ugu n'ómúguta
 ugu ní omugútá ki ? → ugu n'ómugútá ki ?
- 2) ekíkoba 7, ebíkoba 8 : dried animal skin softened in water, ready for cooking
 ekikóba kyangye
 ekikóba kímwe
 eki ní ekíkoba → eki n'ékíkoba
 eki ní ekikóbá ki ? → eki n'ékikóbá ki ?

56. sweat

- 1) itú:tu 5, ---- <okutu.tukara 'to sweat' (No.769)
 itú:tu ryangye
 itú:tu rímwe
 eri ní itú:tu → eri ní:tú:tu
 eri ní itú:tú ki ? → eri ní:tú:tú ki ?
- 2) entu:yo 9,10 : syn. of *itú.tu* 5. <okutu.yana 'to sweat' (No.769)
 entu:yo yangye
 entu:yo émwe → entu:y'émwe

- egi ní entu:yo → egi n'entu:yo
 egi ní entu:yó ki ? → egi n'entu:yó ki ?
57. dirt of the body
- 1) énzíro 10 : dirt attached to the body, a saucepan, etc.
 enzíro zangye
 enzíro zímwe
 ezí ní énzíro → ezí n'énzíro
 ezi ní enzíró ki ? → ezi n'énzíró ki ?
 - 2) obúrofa 14, ----- : dirtiness. See No.1363.
 - 3) amaga 6 : dirt of the feet (without washing them)
 amaga gangye
 amaga gámwe
 aga ní amaga → aga n'ámaga
 aga ní amagá ki ? → aga n'ámagá ki ?
 - 4) obukâ:mba 14 : syn. of the preceding.
 obukâ:mba bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obukâ:mba búmwé
 obu ní obukâ:mba → obu n'óbukâ:mba
 obu ní obukâ:mbá ki ? → obu n'óbukâ:mbá ki ?
58. body hair
- orwó:ya 11, obwó:ya 14 // [ogó:ja],[obgó:ja]
 orwoyá rwangye // [ogó:já gwa'nje]
 orwoyá rúmwe
 oru ní orwó:ya → oru n'órwó:ya
 oru ní orwó:yá ki ? → oru n'órwó:yá ki ?
59. naked body
- 1) bukunya 9 : nakedness
 bukunya yangye
 bukunya émwe → bukuny'é:mwe
 egi ní bukunya
 egi ní bukunyá ki ?
 ☆ Ari bukunya. : He/she is naked.
 - 2) okujwá:ra busha : to wear nothing
 ☆ Ajwere busha. : He/she wears nothing, i.e., naked.
 - 3) okubá busha : to be nothing
 ☆ Ari busha. : He/she is naked.
- a. to see sb naked
 okurí:ngura
 ☆ okurí:ngura omúkazi : to see a woman naked
60. bone
- ígufa 5, amágufa 6
 igúfa ryangye
 igúfa rímwe
 erí ní ígufa → erí ní:gufa
 eri ní igúfá ki ? → eri ní:gúfá ki ?
- a. bone marrow

omushoko:ro 3, emishoko:ro 4
 omushoko:ro gwangye
 omushoko:ro gúmwe
 ugu ní omushoko:ro → ugu n'ómushoko:ro
 ugu ní omushoko:ró ki ? → ugu n'ómushoko:ró ki ?

61. meat

enyama 9,10
 enyama yangye
 enyama émwe → enyam'émwe
 egi ní enyama → egi n'ényama
 egi ní enyamá ki ? → egi n'ényamá ki ?

a. meat without bones; flesh; piece of meat

entongo 9,10 : piece of meat, raw or cooked
 entongo yangye
 entongo émwe → entong'émwe
 egi ní entongo → egi n'éntongo
 egi ní entongó ki ? → egi n'éntongó ki ?

b. meat cut in pieces

ekifu 7, ebifu 8
 ekifu kyangye
 ekifu kímwe
 eki ní ekifu → eki n'ékifu
 eki ní ekifú ki ? → eki n'ékifú ki ?

c. dried meat

enyama y'ómukáru 9, enyama z'émikáru 10

d. grilled meat; kebab

- 1) mucómo 9a,10a, za:mucómo 10b <Sw. *kuchoma* 'to grill'
 mucomó yangye
 mucómó émwe → mucóm'émwe
 egi ní mucómo
 egi ní mucómó ki ?
- 2) enyama eyókize 9, enyama zókize 10

62. fat

ekíshaju 7, ebíshaju 8 : lump of fat
 ekisháju kyangye
 ekisháju kímwe
 eki ní ekíshaju → eki n'ékíshaju
 eki ní ekishájú ki ? → eki n'ékishájú ki ?

63. blood

eshágama 9, ----
 eshágama yangye
 eshágama émwe → eshágam'émwe
 egi ní eshágama → egi n'éshágama
 egi ní eshágamá ki ? → egi n'éshágamá ki ?

a. animal blood

- 1) orwâ:mba 11, ---- // [ogwâ:mba] : general word

- orwá:mba rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orwá:mba rúmwe
 oru ní orwá:mba → oru n'órwá:mba
 oru ní orwá:mbá ki ? → oru n'órwá:mbá ki ?
- 2) omukyebo 3, emikyebo 4 : blood of an animal (cow, goat, etc.) slaughtered <okukyebo 'to
 omukyebo gwangye /cut' (No.935)
 omukyebo gúmwe
 ugu ní omukyebo → ugu n'ómukyebo
 ugu ní omukyebo ki ? → ugu n'ómukyebo ki ?
- 3) amare:gano 6 : cow blood taken from the body with an arrow <okure:ga 'to draw a bow'
 amare:gano gangye / (No.986)
 amare:gano gámwe
 aga ní amare:gano → aga n'ámare:gano
 aga ní amare:gano ki ? → aga n'ámare:gano ki ?
64. nosebleed
 ekigá:nga 7, ebigá:nga 8
 ekigá:nga kyangye
 ekigá:nga kímwe
 eki ní ekigá:nga → eki n'ékigá:nga
 eki ní ekigá:ngá ki ? → eki n'ékigá:ngá ki ?
- a. to get a nosebleed
 okujwa munyí:ndo
65. vein
 omúsi 3, emísi 4
 omusí gwangye
 omusí gúmwe
 ugu ní omúsi → ugu n'ómúsi
 ugu ní omúsí ki ? → ugu n'ómúsí ki ?
66. muscle
 enyama 9,10 : meat, muscle. See No.61.
- a. sinew; tendon
 omukamba 3, emikamba 4
 N.B. This is the same word for 'sweet potato vine' (No.136).
- b. muscular person; body-builder
 kanyama 1a, ba:kanyama 2a : muscular person, term used by young people
 kanyama wangye
 kanyama ómwe → kanyam'ó:mwe
 ugu ní kanyama
 ugu ní kanyamá ki ?
67. animal
 1) ekisí:mba 7, ebisí:mba 8 : wild animal, insect
 ekisí:mba kyangye
 ekisí:mba kímwe
 eki ní ekisí:mba → eki n'ékisí:mba
 eki ní ekisí:mbá ki ? → eki n'ékisí:mbá ki ?
- 2) ekikó:ko 7, ebikó:ko 8 : animal, domestic or wild; insect. [Ifó dial]

ekiko:kó kyangye

ekiko:kó kímwe

eki ní ekikó:ko → eki n'ékikó:ko

eki ní ekikó:kó ki ? → eki n'ékikó:kó ki ?

N.B. As *ekikó:ko* 7/8 also means 'outer timber of tree', people prefer to use *ekisí:mba* 7/8 to mean an animal to avoid confusion.

a. domestic animal

itú:ngo 5, amatú:ngo 6 <*okutú.nga* 'to raise animals' (No.931)

itú:ngo ryangye

itú:ngo rímwe

eri ní itú:ngo → eri ní:tú:ngo

eri ní itú:ngó ki ? → eri ní:tú:ngó ki ?

b. wild animal

1) *ekisí:mba* 7, *ebisí:mba* 8. See above.

2) *ekikó:ko* 7, *ebikó:ko* 8 : [Ifo dial]. See above.

3) *enyam'é:shwa* 9,10 : [Ifo dial]

68. male

1) *enshê:ja* 9,10 : general term for male animals. <*omushê:ja* 1/2 'man' (No.469)

enshê:ja yangye

enshê:ja émwe → *enshê:j'é:mwe*

egi ní *enshê:ja* → *egi* n' *enshê:ja*

egi ní *enshê:já* ki ? → *egi* n' *enshê:já* ki ?

2) *énumi* 9,10 : bull. See No.74.

a. female

énkazi 9,10 : general term for female animals. <*omúkazi* 1/2 'woman' (No.470)

enkázi yangye

enkázi émwe → *enkáz'é:mwe*

egí ní *énkazi* → *egí* n' *énkazi*

egi ní *enkází* ki ? → *egi* n' *enkází* ki ?

69. horn

ihê:mbe 5, *amahê:mbe* 6

ihê:mbe ryangye

ihê:mbe rímwe

eri ní *ihê:mbe* → *eri* ní:hê:mbe

eri ní *ihê:mbé* ki ? → *eri* ní:hê:mbé ki ?

70. elephant tusk; ivory

ihê:mbe ry'énjojo 5, *amahê:mbe* g'énjojo 6 : [lit] elephant horn

a. elephant nose

omugobora 3, *emigobora* 4

omugobora gwangye

omugobora gúmwe

ogu ní *omugobora* → *ogu* n' *ómugobora*

ogu ní *omugoborá* ki ? → *ogu* n' *ómugoborá* ki ?

b. fang

erí:nyo rirengwa 5, *amé:no* marengwa 6 : [lit] long tooth

erí:nyo rirengwa ry'ékisí:mba 5, *amé:no* marengwa g'ékisí:mba 6 : fang of a wild animal

71. animal hair; wool; fur
obwó:ya 14 // [obgó:ja]. See No.58.
- a. mane
omuga:ro 3, emiga:ro 4
omuga:ro gwangye
omuga:ro a gúmwe
ogu ní omuga:ro → ogu n'ómuga:ro
ogu ní omuga:ró ki ? → ogu n'ó omuga:ró ki ?
- b. hide; leather
orúhu 11, émpu 10. See No.55.
72. tail
omúkira 3, emíkira 4
omukíra gwangye
omukíra gúmwe
ogu ní omúkira → ogu n'ómúkira
ogu ní omukírá ki ? → ogu n'ómukírá ki ?
73. hoof
- 1) ekino:no 7, ebino:no 8
ekino:no kyangye
ekino:no kímwe
eki ní ekino:no → eki n'ékino:no
eki ní ekino:nó ki ? → eki n'ékino:nó ki ?
- 2) murokoyi 9a,10a, za:murokoyi 10b : cooked hoof
murokoyi yangye
murokoyi émwe → murokoyi'émwe
egi ní murokoyi
egi ní murokoyí ki ?
N.B. *murokoyi* is served in restaurants. It contains a whole foot of a cow, including hoof and meat of that part.
74. cow
ente 9,10
ente yangye
ente émwe → enté:mwe
egi ní ente → egi n'ê:nte
egi ní enté ki ? → egi n'énté ki ?
N.B. The cows raised by the Bakiga are mostly short-horned cows, which do not need much care, and are resistant to diseases.
- a. cattle
itû:ngo 5, amatû:ngo 6
N.B. This word means not only cattle but other possessions as well. See No.639.
- b. bull
énumi 9,10
enúmi yangye
enúmi émwe → enúm'émwe
egi ní énumi → egi n'énumi
egi ní enúmí ki ? → egi n'énúmí ki ?

c. ox

enda:ho 9,10 <okura:ha 'to castrate' (No.933)

enda:ho yangye

enda:ho émwe → enda:h'émwe

egi ní enda:ho → egi n'éndá:ho

egi ní enda:hó ki ? → egi n'éndá:hó ki ?

d. calf

1) ényana 9,10

enyána yangye

enyána émwe → enyán'émwe

egí ní ényana → egí n'ényana

egi ní enyáná ki ? → egi n'ényáná ki ?

cf. dim.: akányana 12, obúnyana 14 : small calf

2) omutavu 3, emitavu 4 : syn. of ényana 9/10.

omutavu gwangye

omutavu gúmwe

ogu ní omutavu → ogu n'ómutavu

ogu ní omutavú ki ? → ogu n'ómutavú ki ?

e. names of cows

1) enkungu 9,10 : cow without horns

enkungu yangye

enkungu émwe → enkung'émwe

egi ní enkungu → egi n'énkungu

egi ní enkungú ki ? → egi n'énkungú ki ?

2) ga:ju 9a,10a, za:ga:ju 10b : cow of brown hide

ga:ju yangye

ga:ju émwe → gaj'émwe

egi ní ga:ju

egi ní ga:jú ki ?

3) bihógo 9a,10a, za:bihógo 10b : long-horned cow

bihogó yangye

bihogó émwe → bihóg'émwe

egi ní bihógo

egi ní bihógó ki ?

75. pig

empúnu 9,10

empunú yangye

empúnú émwe → empún'émwe

egi ní empúnu → egi n'empúnu

egi ní empúnú ki ? → egi n'empúnú ki ?

76. goat

émbuzi 9,10

embúzi yangye

embúzi émwe → embúz'émwe

egí ní émbuzi → egí n'émbuzi

egi ní embúzi ki ? → egi n'émbúzi ki ?

cf. mábuzi 6 : in a foolish way; [lit] in a goat way

☆ okukóra mábuzi : to do in a goat way

a. male goat

émpaya 9,10 : male goat or male sheep

empáya yangye

empáya émwe → empáy'émwe

egí ní émpaya → egí n'émaya

egi ní empáyá ki ? → egi n'empáyá ki ?

b. young goat

omwá:gazi 3, emyá:gazi 4 // [omjá:gazi], [epná:gazi]

omwá:gazi gwangye

omwá:gazi gúmwe

ogu ní omwá:gazi → ogu n'ómwá:gazi

ogu ní omwá:gazí ki ? → ogu n'ómwá:gazí ki ?

c. young adult goat

omuharara 3, emiharara 4

omuharara gwangye

omuharara gúmwe

ogu ní omuharara → ogu n'ómuharara

ogu ní omuharará ki ? → ogu n'ómuharará ki ?

☆ Nyine omuharará gw'embuzi. : I have a young adult goat.

77. sheep

enta:ma 9,10

enta:ma yangye

enta:ma émwe → enta:m'émwe

egí ní enta:ma → egí n'énta:ma

egi ní enta:má ki ? → egi n'énta:má ki ?

78. rabbit; hare

bakáme 9a,10a, za:bakáme 10b

bakamé yangye

bakámé émwe → bakámé:mwe

egí ní bakáme

egi ní bakámé ki ?

N.B. In folktales *wakáme 9a,10a, za:wakáme 10b* is used to personify the character.

79. horse

embarâ:si 9,10 <Sw. *farasi*

embarâ:si yangye

embarâ:si émwe → embarâ:s'émwe

egí ní imbarâ:si → egi n'embarâ:si

egi ní imbarâ:sí ki ? → egi n'embarâ:sí ki ?

a. donkey; ass

endogóya 9,10

endogoyá yangye

endogóyá émwe → endogóy'émwe

egí ní endogóya → egi n'éndogóya

egi ní endogóyá ki ? → egi n'éndogóyá ki ?

b. camel

engamíra 9,10. var. engamíya 9,10 <Sw. *ngamia*
engamirá yangye
engamirá émwe → engamír'émwe
egi ní engamíra → egi n'éngamíra
egi ní engamírá ki ? → egi n'éngamírá ki ?

80. dog

émbwa 9,10 // [émga]
embwá yangye
émbwá émwe → émbw'émwe // [émgé:mŋe]
egí ní émbwa → egí n'émwba // [ejí né:mga]
egi ní émbwá ki ? → egi n'émwá ki ? // [ejí né:mga ci]
cf. aug.: ekíbwa 7, ebíbwa 8 // [ecíbgá],[eβíbgá] : big or bad dog

a. puppy

ekibwá:na 7, ebibwá:na 8 // [ecibgá:na],[eβibgá:na]
ekibwá:na yangye
ekibwá:na kímwe
eki ní ekibwá:na → eki n'ékibwá:na
eki ní ekibwá:ná ki ? → eki n'ékibwá:ná ki ?
<ekíbwa 'dog' in cl.7, followed by the noun stem -ána 'child' (No.471).

b. male dog

embwá y'énshê:ja 9, embwá z'énshê:ja 10 // [emgá jénjê:za],[emgá zénjê:za]

c. bitch

- 1) embwá:kazi 9,10 // [emgá:kazi]
embwá:kazi yangye
embwá:kazi émwe → embwá:kaz'émwe
egi ní embwá:kazi → egi n'émwá:kazi
egi ní embwá:kazí ki ? → egi n'émwá:kazí ki ?
- 2) embwá y'énkazi 9, embwá z'énkazi 10 // [emgá jénjkazi],[emgá zénjkazi]

81. cat

- 1) kápa 9a,10a, za:kápa 10b <Sw. *paka* 'cat'
kapá yangye
kápa émwe → káp'émwe
egi ní kápa
egi ní kápa ki ?
- 2) púsi 9a,10a, za:púsi 10b : syn. of the preceding. <Eng. *pussy* or onomatopoeic sound to /chase cats
pusí yangye
púsí émwe → pús'émwe
egi ní púsí
egi ní púsí ki ?
- 3) enjá:ngu 9,10 : syn. of the preceding.
enjangú yangye
enjá:ngú émwe → enjá:ng'émwe
egi ní enjá:ngu → egi n'énjá:ngu
egi ní enjá:ngú ki ? → egi n'énjá:ngú ki ?
- 4) enya:hú:ku 9,10 : syn. of the preceding.

enya:hú:ku yangye
enya:hú:ku émwe → enya:hú:k'é:mwe
egi ní enya:hú:ku → egi n'énya:hú:ku
egi ní enya:hú:kú ki ? → egi n'énya:hú:kú ki ?

82. wild animals

- 1) enjojo 9,10 : elephant
enjojo yangye
enjojo émwe → enjoj'é:mwe
egi ní enjojo → egi n'énjojo
egi ní enjojó ki ? → egi n'énjó ki ?
- 2) enjúbu 9,10 : hippopotamus
enjubú yangye
enjubú émwe → enjub'é:mwe
egi ní enjúbu → egi n'énjúbu
egi ní enjubú ki ? → egi n'énjubú ki ?
- 3) gó:nya 9a,10a, za:gó:nya 10b : crocodile
go:nyá yangye
gó:nyá émwe → gó:ny'é:mwe
egi ní gó:nya
egi ní gó:nyá ki ?
- 4) embógo 9,10 : buffalo
embogó yangye
embógó émwe → embóg'é:mwe
egi ní embógo → egi n'émbógo
egi ní embógó ki ? → egi n'émbógó ki ?
- 5) énjobe 9,10 : antelope, waterbuck
enjóbe yangye
enjóbe émwe → enjóbé:mwe
egi ní énjobe → egi n'énjobe
egi ní enjóbé ki ? → egi n'énjóbé ki ?
- 6) empara 9,10 : impala
empara yangye
empara émwe → empar'é:mwe
egi ní empara → egi n'émpara
egi ní empará ki ? → egi n'émpará ki ?
- 7) enturegye 9,10 : zebra
enturegye yangye
enturegye émwe → enturegyé:mwe
egi ní enturegye → egi n'énturegye
egi ní enturegyé ki ? → egi n'énturegyé ki ?
- 8) entwí:ga 9,10 // [ent^kwí:ga] : giraffe
entwigá yangye
entwí:gá émwe → entwí:g'é:mwe
egi ní entwí:ga → egi n'éntwí:ga
egi ní entwí:gá ki ? → egi n'éntwí:gá ki ?
- 9) éntare 9,10 : lion

- entáre yangye
entáre émwe → entáré:mwe
egí ní éntare → egí n'éntare
egí ní entáré ki ? → egí n'éntáré ki ?
- 10) ekicû:ncu 7, ebicû:ncu 8 : a species of civet
ekicú:ncu kyangye
ekicú:ncu kímwe
eki ní ekicû:ncu → eki n'ékicû:ncu
eki ní ekicú:ncú ki ? → eki n'ékicú:ncú ki ?
- 11) engwe 9,10 : leopard
engwe yangye
engwe émwe → engwé:mwe
egí ní engwe → egí n'è:ngwe
egí ní engwé ki ? → egí n'è:ngwé ki ?
- 12) émpisi 9,10 : hyena
empísi yangye
empísi émwe → empís'é:mwe
egí ní émpisi → egí n'émpisi
egí ní empísi ki ? → egí n'émpísi ki ?
- 13) entú:ru 9,10 : wild cat
entú:ru yangye
entú:ru émwe → entú:r'é:mwe
egí ní entú:ru → egí n'éntú:ru
egí ní entú:rú ki ? → egí n'éntú:rú ki ?
- 14) akasamúnyiga 12, obusamúnyiga 14 : skunk
akasamúnyiga kangye
akasamúnyiga kámwe
aka ní akasamúnyiga → aka n'ákasamúnyiga
aka ní akasamúnyigá ki ? → aka n'ákasamúnyigá ki ?
- 15) omuterere 3, emiterere 4 : mongoose <okuterera 'to slide' (No.698)
omuterere gwangye
omuterere gúmwe
ogu ní omuterere → ogu n'ómuterere
ogu ní omutereré ki ? → ogu n'ómutereré ki ?
- 16) mu:hwa 9a,10a, za:mu:hwa 10b : side-striped jackal
mu:hwa yangye
mu:hwa émwe → mu:hw'é:mwe
egí ní mu:hwa
egí ní mu:hwá ki ?
- 17) omushega 3, emishega 4 : wolf
omushega gwangye
omushega gúmwe
ogu ní omushega → ogu n'ómushega
ogu ní omushegá ki ? → ogu n'ómushegá ki ?
- 18) enkyende 9,10 : a species of small monkey
enkyende yangye

- enkyende émwe → enkyendé:mwe
 egi ní enkyende → egi n'énkyende
 egi ní enkyendé ki ? → egi n'énkyendé ki ?
- 19) énkima 9,10 : a species of small monkey
 enkíma yangye
 enkíma émwe → enkím'é:mwe
 egi ní énkima → egi n'énkima
 egi ní enkímá ki ? → egi n'énkímá ki ?
- 20) enkobe 9,10 : baboon
 enkobe yangye
 enkobe émwe → enkobé:mwe
 egi ní enkobe → egi n'énkobe
 egi ní enkobé ki ? → egi n'énkobé ki ?
- 21) empundu 9,10 : chimpanzee
 empundu yangye
 empundu émwe → empund'é:mwe
 egi ní empundu → egi n'empundu
 egi ní empundú ki ? → egi n'empundú ki ?
- 22) engagi 9,10 : gorilla
 engagi yangye
 engagi émwe → engagy'é:mwe
 egi ní engagi → egi n'engagi
 egi ní engagí ki ? → egi n'engagí ki ?
- 23) embeba 9,10 : rat
 embeba yangye
 embeba émwe → embeb'é:mwe
 egi ní embeba → egi n'émbeba
 egi ní embebá ki ? → egi n'émbebá ki ?
- 24) múshushwe 9a,10a, za:múshushwe 10b // [múfuj^kwé] : shrew mouse
 mushúshwe yangye
 mushúshwe émwe → mushúshwé:mwe
 egi ní múshushwe
 egi ní mushúshwé ki ?
- 25) efúkuzi 9,10 : mole
 efúkuzi yangye
 efúkuzi émwe → efúkuz'é:mwe
 egi ní efúkuzi → egi n'éfúkuzi
 egi ní efúkuzí ki ? → egi n'éfúkuzí ki ?
- 26) katwara-mafû:ni 9a,10a, za:katwara-mafû:ni 10b // [kat^kwara-mafû:ni] : syn. of the preceding.
 katwara-mafû:ni yangye
 katwara-mafû:ni émwe → katwara-mafû:n'é:mwe
 egi ní katwara-mafû:ni
 egi ní katwara-mafû:ní ki ?
 N.B. This name literally means 'which carries worn-out hoes'. Cf. *okutwâra* 'to carry away' (No.1105) and *efû:ni* 9/10(6) 'worn-out hoe' (No.196).
- 27) ekinyógote 7, ebinyógote 8 : porcupine

- ekinyógote kyangye
ekinyógote kímwe
eki ní ekinyógote → eki n'ékinyógote
eki ní ekinyógoté ki ? → eki n'ékinyógoté ki ?
- 28) ka:múgi 9a,10a, za:ka:múgi 10b : squirrel
ka:mugí yangye
ka:múgi émwe → ka:múgy'émwe
egi ní ka:múgi
egi ní ka:múgi ki ?
- 29) engongi 9,10 : otter
engongi yangye
engongi émwe → engongy'émwe
egi ní engongi → egi n'éngongi
egi ní engongi ki ? → egi n'éngongi ki ?
- 30) omukara 3, emikara 4 : small aquatic animal which eats fish
omukara gwangye
omukara gúmwe
ogu ní omukara → ogu n'ómukara
ogu ní omukará ki ? → ogu n'ómukará ki ?
- 31) akacúráma 12, obucúráma 14 : bat <okucúrama 'to lie on one's face down'
akacúramá kangye
akacúramá kámwe
aka ní akacúráma → aka n'ákacúráma
aka ní akacúramá ki ? → aka n'ákacúramá ki ?
83. bird
enyoni 9,10. var. enyonyi 9,10 [Ifo dial]
enyoni yangye
enyoni émwe → enyon'émwe
egi ní enyoni → egi n'ényoni
egi ní enyoní ki ? → egi n'ényoní ki ?
cf. aug.: ekinyoni 7, ebinyoni 8 : big or bad bird, dirty bird
84. wing
ipápa 5, amapápa 6
ipapá ryangye
ipapá rímwe
eri ní ipápa → eri ní:pápa
eri ní ipápá ki ? → eri ní:pápá ki ?
- a. feather
ekyó:ya 7, ebyó:ya 8 or amó:ya 6 //[eb^djó:ja]
ekyoyá kyangye
ekyoyá kímwe
eki ní ekyó:ya → eki n'ékýó:ya
eki ní ekyó:yá ki ? → eki n'ékýó:yá ki ?
cf. obwó:ya 14 //[obgó:ja] 'body hair' (No.58).
85. beak; bill
omumwa gw'ényoni 3, emimwa y'ényoni or emimwa z'ényoni 4 : [lit] mouth of a bird

- or omunywa gw'ényoni 3, eminywa y'ényoni or eminywa z'ényoni 4
86. nest
- 1) ekyá:ri 7, ebyá:ri 8 // [eb^djá:ri]
 - ekyarí kyangye
 - ekyarí kímwe
 - eki ní ekyá:ri → eki n'ékýá:ri
 - eki ní ekyá:rí ki ? → eki n'ékýá:rí ki ?
 - 2) ekyashuri 7, ebyashuri 8 // [eb^dja'furi] : [lit] humble grass-thatched hut
 - ekyashurí kyangye
 - ekyashurí kímwe
 - eki ní ekyashuri → eki n'ékýashuri
 - eki ní ekyashurí ki ? → eki n'ékýashurí ki ?
87. egg
- ihuri 5, amahuri 6
 - ihuri ryangye
 - ihuri rímwe
 - eri ní ihuri → eri ní:huri
 - eri ní ihurí ki ? → eri ní:hurí ki ?
88. domestic fowl; chicken; hen
- énkoko 9,10
 - enkóko yangye
 - enkóko émwe → enkók'é:mwe
 - egí ní énkoko → egí n'énkoko
 - egi ní enkókó ki ? → egi n'énkókó ki ?
- cf. dim.: akákoko 12, obúkoko 14 or otúkoko 13 : small size hen, young or old
- a. cock
 - eshá:ki 9,10
 - esha:kí yangye
 - eshá:kí émwe → eshá:ky'é:mwe
 - egi ní enshá:ki → egi n'énshá:ki
 - egi ní enshá:kí ki ? → egi n'énshá:kí ki ?
 - b. hen
 - enkokókazi 9,10
 - enkokókazi yangye
 - enkokókazi émwe → enkokókaz'é:mwe
 - egi ní enkokókazi → egi n'énkokókazi
 - egi ní enkokókazí ki ? → egi n'énkokókazí ki ?
 - c. chick
 - 1) akashwi 12, obushwi 14 or otushwi 13 // [aka^jkiwi],[obu^jkiwi],[otu^jkiwi]
 - akashwi kangye
 - akashwi kámwe
 - aka ní akashwi → aka n'áka^jshwi
 - aka ní akashwí ki ? → aka n'áka^jshwí ki ?
 - 2) omushwi 3, emishwi 4 // [omu^jkiwi],[emi^jkiwi] : same as *akashwi* 12/14
 - 3) akáná k'énkoko 12, obwáná bw'énkoko 14 or otwáná tw'énkoko 13 : [lit] child hen
 - d. crest

- akaszunu 12, obuszunu 14
- cf. aug.: ekiszunu 7, ebiszunu 8 : big crest
 N.B. This word originally means 'top of a roof' (No.265). The following expression makes the meaning clear :
- ☆ akaszunú k'énkoko12, obuszunú bw'énkoko 14 : creast of a chicken
 - ☆ ekiszunu ky'éshá:ki 7, ebiszunu by'éshá:ki 8 : big crest of a cock
- e. to pluck a chicken
 okufu:ra
 ☆ okufu:ra énkoko : to pluck a chicken
- f. coccidiosis
 omuráramu 3, (emiráramu 4)
 omuráramu gwangye
 omuráramu gúmwe
 ugu ní omuráramu → ugu n'ómuráramu
 ugu ní omuráramú ki ? → ugu n'ómuráramú ki ?
 N.B. This disease affects poultry (hens, ducks, etc.)
89. duck
 emba:ta 9,10
 emba:ta yangye
 emba:ta émwe → emba:t'é:mwe
 egi ní emba:ta → egi n'émba:ta
 egi ní emba:tá ki ? → egi n'émba:tá ki ?
90. guinea fowl
 enkanga 9,10
 enkanga yangye
 enkanga émwe → enkang'é:mwe
 egi ní enkanga → egi n'énkanga
 egi ní enkangá ki ? → egi n'énkangá ki ?
- a. turkey
 sé:nkoko 9,10 : [lit] father of hens
 senkóko yangye
 senkóko émwe → senkók'é:mwe
 egi ní sénkoko
 egi ní senkókó ki ?
- b. ostrich
 emá:ya 9,10
 ema:yá yangye
 emá:yá émwe → emá:y'é:mwe
 egi ní emá:ya → egi n'émá:ya
 egi ní emá:yá ki ? → egi n'émá:yá ki ?
91. species of birds
 1) enyâ:ngye 9,10 : egret
 enyâ:ngye yangye
 enyâ:ngye émwe → enyâ:ngyé:mwe
 egi ní enyâ:ngye → egi n'enyâ:ngye
 egi ní enyâ:ngyé ki ? → egi n'enyâ:ngyé ki ?

- 2) ekiyongóyongo 7, ebiyongóyongo 8 : grey heron
ekiyongóyongo kyangye
ekiyongóyongo kímwe
eki ní ekiyongóyongo → eki n'ékíyongóyongo
eki ní ekiyongóyongó ki ? → eki n'ékíyongóyongó ki ?
or omuyongóyongo 3, emiyongóyongo 4
- 3) omwangá:ngye 3, emyangá:ngye 4 : ibis
omwangá:ngye gwangye
omwangá:ngye gúmwe
ogu ní omwangá:ngye → ogu n'ómwangá:ngye
ogu ní omwangá:ngyé ki ? → ogu n'ómwangá:ngyé ki ?
- 4) ka:muzí:nzi 9a,10a, za:ka:muzí:nzi 10b : hamerkop
ka:muzí:nzi yangye
ka:muzí:nzi émwe → ka:muzí:nz'émwe
egi ní ka:muzí:nzi
egi ní ka:muzí:nz'í ki ?
- 5) karô:ri 9a,10a, za:karô:ri 10b : marabou stork
karó:ri yangye
karó:ri émwe → karó:r'émwe
egi ní karô:ri
egi ní karó:r'í ki ?
N.B. This name comes from the Christian name *Karô:ri* 'Charles'.
- 6) emba:ta 9,10 : duck, goose. See No.89.
- 7) empû:ngu 9,10 : eagle
empû:ngu yangye
empû:ngu émwe → empû:ng'émwe
egi ní empû:ngu → egi n'empû:ngu
egi ní empû:ngú ki ? → egi n'empû:ngú ki ?
- 8) ekisi:ga 7, ebisi:ga 8 : a species of big eagle
ekisi:ga kyangye
ekisi:ga kímwe
eki ní ekisi:ga → eki n'ékisi:ga
eki ní ekisi:gá ki ? → eki n'ékisi:gá ki ?
- 9) ka:mushungúshungu 9a,10a, za:ka:mushungúshungu 10b : long-crested eagle
ka:mushungúshungu yangye
ka:mushungúshungu émwe → ka:mushungúshung'émwe
egi ní ka:mushungúshungu
egi ní ka:mushungúshungú ki ?
- 10) akákya 12, obúkya 14 : kite, hawk
akakyá kangye
akakyá kámwe
aka ní akákya → aka n'ákákya
aka ní akákya ki ? → aka n'ákákya ki ?
- 11) endahi 9,10 : quail, francolin
endahi yangye
endahi émwe → endah'émwe

- egi ní endahi → egi n'éndahi
 egi ní endahí ki ? → egi n'éndahí ki ?
- 12) omusâ:m̄bi 3, emisâ:m̄bi 4 : crested crane, crowned crane
 omusâ:m̄bi gwangye
 omusâ:m̄bi gúmwe
 ogu ní omusâ:m̄bi → ogu n'ómusâ:m̄bi
 ogu ní omusâ:m̄bí ki ? → ogu n'ómusâ:m̄bí ki ?
- 13) entú:he 9,10 : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 entu:hé yangye
 entú:hé émwe → entú:hé:mwe
 egi ní entú:he → egi n'éntú:he
 egi ní entú:hé ki ? → egi n'éntú:hé ki ?
- 14) enkô:mbe 9,10 : pigeon, dove
 enkô:mbe yangye
 enkô:mbe émwe → enkô:mbe:mwe
 egi ní enkô:mbe → egi n'énkô:mbe
 egi ní enkô:mbe ki ? → egi n'énkô:mbe ki ?
- 15) omúshure 3, emíshure 4 : mousebird
 omushúre gwangye
 omushúre gúmwe
 ogu ní omúshure → ogu n'ómúshure
 ogu ní omushuré ki ? → ogu n'ómushuré ki ?
 N.B. This bird lives in banana fields and eat bananas.
- 16) kasúku 9a,10a, za:kasúku 10b : parrot
 kasukú yangye
 kasúkú émwe → kasúk'é:mwe
 egi ní kasúku
 egi ní kasúkú ki ?
- 17) ekihú:nyíra 7, ebihú:nyíra 8 : owl
 ekihú:nyirá kyangye
 ekihú:nyirá kímwe
 eki ní ekihú:nyíra → eki n'éki hú:nyíra
 eki ní ekihú:nyírá ki ? → eki n'éki hú:nyírá ki ?
- 18) enyá:manza 9,10 : swift
 enyá:manza yangye
 enyá:manza émwe → enyá:manz'é:mwe
 egi ní enyá:manza → egi n'ényá:manza
 egi ní enyá:manzá ki ? → egi n'ényá:manzá ki ?
- 19) kankomá:nga 9a,10a, za:kankomá:nga 10b : woodpecker
 kankomángá yangye
 kankomá:ngá émwe → kankomá:ng'é:mwe
 egi ní kankomá:nga
 egi ní kankomá:ngá ki ?
 N.B. This name literally means 'it knocks me'. Cf. *okukómanga* 'to knock continuously'
- 20) akanya:múnyu 12, obunya:múnyu 14 : wagtail / (No.1019).
 akanya:munyú kangye

- akanya:munyú kámwe
 aka ní akanya:múnyu → aka n'ákanya:múnyu
 aka ní akanya:múnyú ki ? → aka n'ákanya:múnyú ki ?
- cf. kanya:múnyu 9a,10a, za:kanya:múnyu 10b : same as *akanya.múnyu* 12/14, but used as a
 kanya:munyú yangye /proper name
 kanya:múnyú émwe → kanya:múny'émwe
 egi ní kanya:múnyu
 egi ní kanya:múnyú ki ?
- 21) kanyarúkira 9a,10a, za:kanyarúkira 10b : a species of bird with a long tail. Cf. *orúkira* 11
 kanyarúkira yangye /'big tail'.
 kanyarúkira émwe → kanyarúkír'émwe
 egi ní kanyarúkira
 egi ní kanyarúkírá ki ?
- 22) ka:nyó:nza 9a,10a, za:ka:nyó:nza 10b : snow-headed robin chat. Sings early in the morning.
 ka:nyonzá yangye
 ka:nyó:nzá émwe → ka:nyó:nz'émwe
 egi ní ka:nyó:nza
 egi ní ka:nyó:nzá ki ?
- 23) akafunzi 12, obufunzi 14 : redwing warbler (?)
 akafunzi kangye
 akafunzi kámwe
 aka ní akafunzi → aka n'ákafunzi
 aka ní akafunzí ki ? → aka n'ákafunzí ki ?
- 24) eshâ:nde 9,10 : weaver (yellow)
 eshâ:nde yangye
 eshâ:nde émwe → eshâ:ndé:mwe
 egi ní eshâ:nde → egi n'éshâ:nde
 egi ní eshâ:ndé ki ? → egi n'éshâ:ndé ki ?
 N.B. This bird eats bananas very much. They come in group, and make noisy cry. The
 name *eshâ:nde* 9/10 comes from the yellow colour of this bird like ripe bananas *eshâ:nde*
 9/10 'banana juice' (No.175).
- 25) ekikô:na 7, ebikô:na 8 : crow
 ekikô:na kyangye
 ekikô:na kímwe
 eki ní ekikô:na → eki n'ékikô:na
 eki ní ekikô:ná ki ? → eki n'ékikô:ná ki ?
92. insect
- 1) ekisî:mba 7, ebisî:mba 8 : wild animal, insect. See No.67.
 2) ekikô:ko 7, ebikô:ko 8 : animal, domestic or wild; insect. See No.67. [Ifo dial]
- a. weevil
 emú:ngu 9,10
 emungú yangye
 emú:ngú émwe → emú:ng'émwe
 egi ní emú:ngu → egi n'émú:ngu
 egi ní emú:ngú ki ? → egi n'émú:ngú ki ?
 N.B. This insect eats beans, sorghum, millet, wood, etc.

93. worm

- 1) omunyórongótó 3, eminyórongótó 4 : small earthworm
omunyórongótó gwangye
omunyórongótó gúmwe
ogu ní omunyórongótó → ugu n'ómunyórongótó
ogu ní omunyórongótó ki ? → ugu n'ómunyórongótó ki ?
- 2) ekihóvo 7, ebihóvo 8 : big earthworm
ekihóvo kyangye
ekihóvo kímwe
eki ní ekihóvo → eki n'ékihóvo
eki ní ekihóvo ki ? → eki n'ékihóvo ki ?

94. intestinal worm

énjoka 9,10 : [lit] snake, or more precicely :
enjóka y'ómunda 9, enjóka z'ómunda 10 : [lit] snake in the stomach
N.B. The same word meaning the snake applies to the intestinal worm. See No.110.

a. ascaris

enjóka z'émimwa 9,10 : [lit] intestinal worm of the mouth

b. hookworm

enjóka z'éhû:zi : [lit] intestinal worm of (the form of) thread

95. fly

esa:zi 9,10
esa:zi yangye
esa:zi émwe → esaz'émwe
egi ní esa:zi → egi n'ésa:zi
egi ní esa:zi ki ? → egi n'ésa:zi ki ?

a. drosophila

tínshengye:ra 9a,10a, za:tínshengye:ra 10b
tínshengye:ra yangye
tínshengye:ra émwe → tínshengye:r'émwe
egi ní tínshengye:ra
egi ní tínshengye:r'á ki ?

N.B. This name may come from *tínshengyé:ra* 'I don't offer a drink'. Drosophilas come around sweet things.

b. maggot

enjogonyo 9,10
enjogonyo yangye
enjogonyo émwe → enjogony'émwe
egi ní enjogonyo → egi n'énjogonyo
egi ní enjogonyó ki ? → egi n'énjogonyó ki ?

☆ okúbamú enjogonyo → okúbam'énjogonyo : to be infested with maggots

96. mosquito

- 1) omúgu 3, emígu 4
omugú gwangye
omugú gúmwe
ogu ní omúgu → ugu n'ómúgu
ogu ní omúgu ki ? → ugu n'ómúgu ki ?

- 2) esírí 9,10 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 esírí yangye
 esírí émwe → esír'émwe
 egi ní esírí → egi n'ésírí
 egi ní esírí ki ? → egi n'ésírí ki ?
 or ensírí 9,10
97. bee
 énjuki 9,10 or orújuki 11
 enjúki yangye
 enjúki émwe → enjúky'émwe
 egí ní énjuki → egí n'énjuki
 egi ní enjúkí ki ? → egi n'énjúkí ki ?
 or énjoki 9,10 : [Ifo dial]
- a. queen bee
 orwâ:mi 11, ---- //[ogwâ:mi]
 orwâ:mi rwangye //[ogwâ:mi gwa'nye]
 orwâ:mi rúmwe
 oru ní orwâ:mi → obu n'órwâ:mi
 oru ní orwâ:mí ki ? → oru n'órwâ:mí ki ?
- b. worker bee
 kyampamba 9a,10a, za:kyampamba 10b
 kyampamba yangye
 kyampamba émwe → kyampamb'émwe
 egi ní kyampamba
 egi ní kyampambá ki ?
- c. wasp; hornet
- 1) énwá 9,10 //[énŋa] : a species of wasp
 enwá yangye //[enŋá ja'nye]
 énwá émwe → énw'émwe //[énŋé:mwe]
 egí ní énwá → egí n'énwá //[ejí nénŋa]
 egi ní énwá ki ? → egi n'énwá ki ? //[eji nénŋá ci]
- 2) omuyugí:ri 3, emiyugí:ri 4 : a species of wasp which often makes nests with soil at a corner /of a wall
 omuyugí:ri gwangye
 omuyugí:ri gúmwe
 ogu ní omuyugí:ri → ogu n'ómuyugí:ri
 ogu ní omuyugí:rí ki ? → ogu n'ómuyugí:rí ki ?
98. honey
- 1) obwû:ki 14 //[obgû:ci]
 obwû:ki bwangye //[obgú:ci bga'nye]
 obwû:ki búmwé
 obu ní obwû:ki → obu n'óbwû:ki
 obu ní obwû:kí ki ? → obu n'óbwû:kí ki ?
- 2) ensinda 9,10 : solidified honey in a pot, used as medicine
 ensinda yangye
 ensinda émwe → ensind'émwe
 egi ní ensinda → egi n'énsinda

- egi ní ensindá ki ? → egi n'énsindá ki ?
- 3) omushô:ngi 3, emishô:ngi 4 : nectar in general, and pure honey in particular
 omushô:ngi gwangye
 omushô:ngi gúmwe
 ogu ní omushô:ngi → ogu n'ómushô:ngi
 ogu ní omushô:ngí ki ? → ogu n'ómushô:ngí ki ?
- 4) obúhura 14 : honey made by wild bees underground
 obuhúra bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obuhúra búmwe
 obu ní obúhura → obu n'óbúhura
 obu ní obuhúra ki ? → obu n'óbuhúra ki ?
- a. honey comb
 ekisâ:si 7, ebisâ:si 8
 ekisâ:si kyangye
 ekisâ:si kímwe
 eki ní ekisâ:si → eki n'ékisâ:si
 eki ní ekisâ:sí ki ? → eki n'ékisâ:sí ki ?
- b. beehive
 1) ekihumi 7, ebihumi 8
 N.B. This word indicates beehives in general and those made of reeds or papyrus stems in particular. As this word is the same as the one which means 'granary' (No.263), the following expression can differentiate it from granary :
 ekihumi ky'énjuki 7, ebihumi by'énjuki 8 : *ekihumi* of bees
- 2) omuzinga 3, emizinga 4 : wooden beehive
 omuzinga gwangye
 omuzinga gúmwe
 ogu ní omuzinga → ogu n'ómuzinga
 ogu ní omuzingá ki ? → ogu n'ómuzingá ki ?
- c. to take out honey from a hive
 okuháku:ra
99. butterfly
 ekinyugúnyugu 7, ebinyugúnyugu 8
 ekinyugúnyugu kyangye
 ekinyugúnyugu kímwe
 eki ní ekinyugúnyugu → eki n'ékinyugúnyugu
 eki ní ekinyugúnyugú ki ? → eki n'ékinyugúnyugú ki ?
- a. cricket
 enjere:re 9,10
 enjere:re yangye
 enjere:re émwe → enjere:rémwe
 egi ní enjere:re → egi n'énjere:re
 egi ní enjere:ré ki ? → egi n'énjere:ré ki ?
100. grasshopper
 orusé:nene 11, esé:nene 9,10
 esé:nene yangye
 esé:nene émwe → esé:nenémwe

egi ní esé:nene → egi n'ésé:nene
 egi ní esé:nené ki ? → egi n'ésé:nené ki ?
 N.B. Grasshopper are eaten with delight.

a. locust

- 1) enzigye 9,10 : harmful to crops, edible
 enzigye yangye
 enzigye émwe → enzigyé:mwe
 egi ní enzigye → egi n'énzigye
 egi ní enzigyé ki ? → egi n'énzigyé ki ?
- 2) ekiharara 7, ebiharara 8 : locust of brown colour, edible
 ekiharara kyangye
 ekiharara kímwe
 eki ní ekiharara → eki n'ékiharara
 eki ní ekiharará ki ? → eki n'ékiharará ki ?

101. cockroach

ekiyê:nje 7, ebiyê:nje 8
 ekiyé:nje kyangye
 ekiyé:nje kímwe
 eki ní ekiyê:nje → eki n'ékiyê:nje
 eki ní ekiyé:njé ki ? → eki n'ékiyé:njé ki ?

102. bedbug

emperí 9,10
 emperi yangye
 emperi émwe → emper'é:mwe
 egi ní emperi → egi n'émperi
 egi ní emperí ki ? → egi n'émperí ki ?

103. ant

- 1) empazi 9,10 : red ant, safari ant
 empazi yangye
 empazi émwe → empaz'é:mwe
 egi n'empazi
 egi n'empazí ki ?
- 2) akasí:siri 12, obusí:siri 14 : black small ant
 akasí:siri kyangye
 akasí:siri kámwe
 aka ní akasí:siri → aka n'ákasí:siri
 aka ní akasí:sirí ki ? → aka n'ákasí:sirí ki ?
- 3) ekisá:múnyu 7, ebisá:múnyu 8 : large black ant
 ekisá:munyú kyangye
 ekisá:munyú kímwe
 eki ní ekisá:múnyu → eki n'ékisá:múnyu
 eki ní ekisá:múnyú ki ? → eki n'ékisá:múnyú ki ?

104. white ant; termite

- 1) omúshwa 3, emíshwa 4 // [omú^hwa], [emí^hwa] : termites which build termite nests
 omushwá gwangye
 omushwá gúmwe

- ogu ní omúshwa → ogu n'ómúshwa
 ogu ní omúshwá ki ? → ogu n'ómúshwá ki ?
- 2) akahungambeba 12, obuhungabeba 14 : flying ants which come out of termite nests, edible
 akahungambeba kangye
 akahungambeba kámwe
 aka ní akahungambeba → aka n'ákahungambeba
 aka ní akahungambébá ki ? → aka n'ákahungambébá ki ?
 Cf. *okuhunga* 'to run away from danger' (No.677), and *embeba* 9/10 'rat' (No.82).
- a. termite nest
 ekíshwa 7, ebíshwa 8 // [ocíʃ^kwa],[eβíʃ^kwa] <omúshwa 3/4. See above.
105. flea
 omúra 3, emúra 4
 omurá gwangye
 omurá gúmwe
 ogu ní omúra → ogu n'ómúra
 ogu ní omúrá ki ? → ogu n'ómúrá ki ?
- a. sand flea; jigger; chigoe
 omúra 3, emúra 4. See above.
- b. place affected by jiggers having layed eggs under the skin
 ivû:nja 5, amavû:nja 6
 ivú:nja ryangye
 ivú:nja rímwe
 eri ní ivû:nja → eri ní:vû:nja
 eri ní ivú:njá ki ? → eri ní:vú:njá ki ?
106. louse
- 1) omúgi 3, emígi 4 : whitish lice living in the hair
 omugí gwangye
 omugí gúmwe
 ogu ní omúgi → ogu n'ómúgi
 ogu ní omúgí ki ? → ogu n'ómúgí ki ?
- 2) énda 9,10 : brown colour louce
 endá yangye
 éndá émwe → énd'émwe
 egí ní énda → egí n'éndá
 egi ní éndá ki ? → egi n'éndá ki ?
- a. chicken lice
 akaró:ro 12, oburó:ro 14 or oturó:ro 13
 akaro:ró kangye
 akaro:ró kámwe
 aka ní akaró:ro → aka n'ákaró:ro
 aka ní akaró:ró ki ? → aka n'ákaró:ró ki ?
107. tick
- 1) ekirongwe 7, ebirongwe 8
 ekirongwe kyangye
 ekirongwe kímwe
 eki ní ekirongwe → eki n'ékirongwe

- eki ní ekirongwé ki ? → eki n'ékirongwé ki ?
- 2) éngoha 9,10 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
engóha yangye
engóha émwe → engóh'émwe
egí ní éngoha → egí n'éngoha
egi ní engóhá ki ? → egi n'éngóhá ki ?
108. spider
ekitákangurírwa 7, ebitákangurírwa 8 // [ecitáka'ngurígwa], [eβitáka'ngurígwa]
ekitákangurirwá kyangye
ekitákangurirwá kímwe
eki ní ekitákangurírwa → eki n'ékitákangurírwa
eki ní ekitákangurírwá ki ? → eki n'ékitákangurírwá ki ?
- a. web
ekitákangurírwa 7, ebitákangurírwa 8 : the same word is used as 'spider'.
109. caterpillar
ekinyábwó:ya 7, ebinyábwó:ya 8 // [ecinábgó:ja], [eβinábgó:ja]
ekinyábwo:yá kyangye
ekinyábwo:yá kímwe
eki ní ekinyábwó:ya → eki n'ékinyábwó:ya
eki ní ekinyábwó:yá ki ? → eki n'ékinyábwó:yá ki ?
Cf. *obwó:ya* 14 'body hair' (No.58).
- a. larva of caterpillar
ekihandurira 7, ebihandurira 8
ekihandurira kyangye
ekihandurira kímwe
eki ní ekihandurira → eki n'ékihandurira
eki ní ekihandurirá ki ? → eki n'ékihandurirá ki ?
110. snake
énjoka 9,10
enjóka yangye
enjóka émwe → enjók'émwe
egí ní énjoka → egí n'énjoka
egi ní enjóká ki ? → egi n'énjóká ki ?
- a. puff adder
émpiri 9,10
empíri yangye
empíri émwe → empír'émwe
egí ní émpiri → egí n'émpiri
egi ní empírí ki ? → egi n'émpírí ki ?
- b. cobra
encwéra 9,10
encwerá yangye
encwé:rá émwe → encwé:r'émwe
egí ní encwéra → egi n'éncwéra
egi ní encwé:rá ki ? → egi n'éncwé:rá ki ?
- c. python

- ekizíramíre 7, ebizíramíre 8
ekizíramiré kyangye
ekizíramiré kímwe
eki ní ekizíramíre → eki n'ékizíramíre
eki ní ekizíramiré ki ? → eki n'ékizíramiré ki ?
cf. aug.: oruzíramíre 11, enzíramíre 10 : big python
- d. green snake
omuká:ngé:ne 3, emiká:ngé:ne 4
omuká:nge:né gwangye
omuká:nge:né gúmwe
ogu ní omuká:ngé:ne → ogu n'ómuká:ngé:ne
ogu ní omuká:ngé:né ki ? → ogu n'ómuká:ngé:né ki ?
- e. snake with a mouth at each end
ekirúmira-hábiri 7, ebirúmira-hábiri 8. *var.* ekirumira-hábiri 7, ebirumira-hábiri 8
ekirúmira-hábiri kyangye
ekirúmira-hábiri kímwe
eki ní ekirúmira-hábiri → eki n'ékirúmira-hábiri
eki ní ekirúmira-hábiri ki ? → eki n'ékirúmira-hábiri ki ?
Cf. *okúruma* 'to bite' (No.751) and *hábiri* 18 'two places' (No.400).
- f. to moult
okwíyinu:za
cf. ekíyinu:ríza 7, ebíyinu:ríza 8 : slough of a snake
ekíyinu:rízá kyangye
ekíyinu:rízá kímwe
eki ní ekíyinu:ríza → eki n'ékíyinu:ríza
eki ní ekíyinu:rízá ki ? → eki n'ékíyinu:rízá ki ?
111. lizard
1) omusíribangánya 3, emisíribangánya 4 : house lizard
omusíribanganyá gwangye
omusíribanganyá gúmwe
ogu ní omusíribangánya → ogu n'ómusíribangánya
ogu ní omusíribanganyá ki ? → ogu n'ómusíribanganyá ki ?
2) ekihá:ngare 7, ebihá:ngare 8 : gecko
ekihá:ngare kyangye
ekihá:ngare kímwe
eki ní ekihá:ngare → eki n'ékihá:ngare
eki ní ekihá:ngaré ki ? → eki n'ékihá:ngaré ki ?
112. chameleon
enya:rújwi 9,10
enya:rujwí yangye
enya:rújwí émwe → enya:rújw'émwe
egi ní enya:rújwi → egi n'énya:rújwi
egi ní enya:rújwí ki ? → egi n'énya:rújwí ki ?
or ekinyarújwi 7, ebinyarújwi 8
113. tortoise
akanyankógóte 12, obunyankógóte 14

akanyankógoté kangye
 akanyankógoté kámwe
 aka ní akanyankógóte → aka n'ákanyankógóte
 aka ní akanyankógóté ki ? → aka n'ákanyankógóté ki ?

114. snail

ekinyamushondo:rera 7, ebinyamushondo:rera 8
 ekinyamushondo:rera kyangye
 ekinyamushondo:rera kímwe
 eki ní ekinyamushondo:rera → eki n'ékinyamushondo:rera
 eki ní ekinyamushondo:rera ki ? → eki n'ékinyamushondo:rera ki ?

115. fish

eky'ényanja 7, eby'ényanja 8 // [eb^djépanza]
 eky'ényanja kyangye
 eky'ényanja kímwe
 eki ní eky'ényanja → eki n'éky'ényanja
 eki ní eky'ényanja ki ? → eki n'éky'ényanja ki
 <ekyá 'that of', enyanja 9/10 'lake' (No.324)

a. tilapia

engyégye 9,10
 engyégye yangye
 engyégye émwe → engyégye:mwe
 egi ní engyégye → egi n'ényégye
 egi ní engyégye ki ? → egi n'ényégye ki ?

b. species of small catfish

ensô:nzi 9,10
 ensô:nzi yangye
 ensô:nzi émwe → ensô:nz'é:mwe
 egi ní ensô:nzi → egi n'énsô:nzi
 egi ní ensô:nzi ki ? → egi n'énsô:nzi ki ?

c. species of big catfish in lakes

emári 9,10
 emarí yangye
 emarí émwe → emar'é:mwe
 egi ní emári → egi n'emári
 egi ní emári ki ? → egi n'emári ki ?

d. species of small fish

mukene 9a or 1a, 10a, za:mukene 10b : silver fish
 mukene yangye 9a or mukene wangye 1a; mukene zangye 10a
 mukene émwe 9a → mukené:mwe (*mukene ómwe 1a → muken'ómwe)
 egi ní mukene 9a (*owu ní mukene 1a)
 egi ní mukené ki ? (*owu ní mukené ki ? 1a)

N.B. This word is used either in class 9a or class 1a for the singular with the possessive adjective 'my', i.e., *mukene yangye* 9 or *mukene wangye* 1, but not with other qualifying adjectives.

e. species of small fish

akayamba 12, obuyamba 14

akayamba kangye
 akayamba kámwe
 aka ní akayamba → aka n'ákayamba
 aka ní akayambá ki ? → aka n'ákayambá ki ?
 N.B. This fish is usually dried or smoked.

f. species of small fish

esamá:ki 9,10 <Sw. *samaki* 'fish'
 esamá:ki yangye
 esamá:ki émwe → esamá:ky'émwe
 egi ní esamá:ki → egi n'ésamá:ki
 egi ní esamá:kí ki ? → egi n'ésamá:kí ki ?

g. Nile perch

empu:ta 9,10
 empu:ta yangye
 empu:ta émwe → empu:t'émwe
 egi ní empu:ta → egi n'empu:ta
 egi ní empu:tá ki ? → egi n'empu:tá ki ?
 N.B. Nile perches are not in Lake Bunyonyi.

116. scale

ekíshushu 7, ebíshusha 8 : shell, bark, etc. See No.129.
 ☆ ekishúshu ky'éký'ényanja 7, ebishúshu by'éby'ényanja 8 : fish scale
 ☆ ekishúshu ky'énjoka 7, ebishúshu by'énjoka 8 : snake scale

117. frog

- 1) omutúbu 3, emitúbu 4 : frog of green smoothe skin
 omutubú gwangye
 omutubú gúmwe
 ugu ní omutúbu → ugu n'ómutúbu
 ugu ní omutúbú ki ? → ugu n'ómutúbú ki ?
- 2) énkýeri 9,10 : small frog, eaten fried
 enkyéri yangye
 enkyéri émwe → enkyér'émwe
 egí ní énkýeri → egí n'énkyeri
 egi ní enkyérí ki ? → egi n'énkyérí ki ?

a. toad

ekíkyeri 7, ebíkyeri 8
 ekikyéri kyangye
 ekikyéri kímwe
 eki ní ekíkyeri → eki n'ékíkyeri
 eki ní ekikyérí ki ? → eki n'ékikyérí ki ?

b. polliwog; tadpole

- 1) aká:na k'ómutúbu 12, obwá:na bw'ómutúbu 14 //[obgá:na bgómutúbu]
- 2) aká:ná k'énkyeri 12, obwá:ná bw'énkyeri 14 //[obgá:na bgénceri]
- 3) aká:na k'ékíkyeri 12, obwá:na bw'ékíkyeri 14 //[obgá:na bgécíceri]

118. tree

omúti 3, emíti 4
 omutí gwangye

- omutí gúmwe
 ogu ní omúti → ogu n'ómúti
 ogu ní omútí ki ? → ogu n'ómútí ki ?
- cf. pej. : ekítí 7, ebítí 8 : any tree cut
- a. core of tree
 éntíma 9,10 <omútíma 3/4 'heart' (No.47)
 entíma yangye
 entíma émwe → entím'émwe
 egí ní éntíma → egí n'éntíma
 egi ní entímá ki ? → egi n'éntímá ki ?
- b. outer timber of a tree
 ekikó:ko 7, ebikó:ko 8
 ekiko:kó kyangye
 ekiko:kó kímwe
 eki ní ekikó:ko → eki n'ékikó:ko
 eki ní ekikó:kó ki ? → eki n'ékikó:kó ki ?
 N.B. This is outer timber remaining when they saw up logs, used to make animal sheds, bridges or even for firewood.
119. log
- 1) empimbi 9,10
 empimbi yangye
 empimbi émwe → empimb'émwe
 egi ní empimbi → egi n'émpimbi
 egi ní empimbí ki ? → egi n'émpimbí ki ?
- 2) omukô:mba 3, emikô:mba 4 : long log for construction
 omukó:mba gwangye
 omukó:mba gúmwe
 ogu ní omukô:mba → ogu n'ómukô:mba
 ogu ní omukó:mbá ki ? → ogu n'ómukó:mbá ki ?
- a. to slash branches and leaves off from a tree
 okukonkobora
120. root
 omuzi 3, emizi 4
 omuzi gwangye
 omuzi gúmwe
 ogu ní omuzi → ogu n'ómuzi
 ogu ní omuzí ki ? → ogu n'ómuzí ki ?
121. stump
- 1) ekisísi 7, ebisísi 8 : stump uprooted with roots
 ekisisí kyangye
 ekisisí kímwe
 eki ní ekisísi → eki n'ékisísi
 eki ní ekisisí ki ? → eki n'ékisisí ki ?
- 2) enkô:ngi 9,10 : stump above the ground
 enkó:ngi yangye
 enkó:ngi émwe → enkó:ngy'émwe

- egi ní enkô:ngi → egi n'énkô:ngi
 egi ní enkó:ngí ki ? → egi n'énkó:ngí ki ?
122. bark
 ekíshushu 7, ebíshushu 8. See No.129.
- a. bark cloth
 ekishâ:to 7, ebishâ:to 8. See No.180.
123. branch; bough; twig
 itâ:gi 5, amatâ:gi 6
 itá:gi ryangye
 itá:gi rímwe
 eri ní itâ:gi → eri ní:tâ:gi
 eri ní itá:gi ki ? → eri ní:tá:gi ki ?
 cf. aug.: ekitâ:gi 7, ebitâ:gi 8 : big branch
124. leaf
 ibabi 5, amababi 6
 ibabi ryangye
 ibabi rímwe
 eri ní ibabi → eri ní:babi
 eri ní ibabí ki ? → eri ní:babí ki ?
 cf. aug.: ekibabi 7, ebibabi 8 : big leaf
 derog.: orubabi 11, embabi 10 : big leaf, bad leaf
125. flower
- 1) ekimori 7, ebimori 8 : flowers in general and flowers of decoration in particular
 ekimori kyangye
 ekimori kímwe
 eki ní ekimori → eki n'ékimori
 eki ní ekimorí ki ? → eki n'ékimorí ki ?
- 2) ekírabyo 7, ebírabyo 8 // [ecírab^djo],[eβírab^djo] : flower of crops <okúrabya 'to flower'
 ekirábyo kyangye / (No.868)
 ekirábyo kímwe
 eki ní ekírabyo → eki n'ékírabyo
 eki ní ekirábyó ki ? → eki n'ékirábyó ki ?
126. fruit
- ekijúma 7, ebijúma 8
 ekijumá kyangye
 ekijumá kímwe
 eki ní ekijúma → eki n'ékijúma
 eki ní ekijumá ki ? → eki n'ékijumá ki ?
- a. shank that attaches the fruit to a branch or vine
 enkô:ndo 9,10
 enkó:ndo yangye
 enkó:ndo émwe → enkó:nd'émwe
 egi ní enkô:ndo → egi n'énkô:ndo
 egi ní enkó:ndó ki ? → egi n'énkó:ndó ki ?
- b. pineapple
 enaná:si 9,10 <Sw. *nanasi*

- enaná:si yangye
 enaná:si émwe → enaná:s'émwe
 egi ní enaná:si → egi n'énaná:si
 egi ní enaná:sí ki ? → egi n'énaná:sí ki ?
- c. guava
 ipê:ra 5, amapê:ra 6
 ipé:ra ryangye
 ipé:ra rímwe
 eri ní ipê:ra → eri ní:pê:ra
 eri ní ipé:rá ki ? → eri n'í:pé:rá ki ?
- d. small yellow fruit like guava, loquat (?)
 iyó:nza 5, amayó:nza 6
 iyonzá ryangye
 iyonzá rímwe
 eri ní iyó:nza → eri ní:yó:nza
 eri ní iyó:nzá ki ? → eri ní:yó:nzá ki ?
- e. pawpaw
 ekipapâ:ri 7, ebipapâ:ri 8 <Sw. *papai* or Eng. *papaya* (*pawpaw*)
 ekipapâ:ri kyangye
 ekipapâ:ri kímwe
 eki ní ekipapâ:ri → eki n'ékipapâ:ri
 eki ní ekipapâ:rí ki ? → eki n'ekipapâ:rí ki ?
 or ipapâ:ri 5, amapapâ:ri 6 : [Ifo dial]
- f. avocado
 vokédo 9a,10a, za:vokédo 10b <Eng. *avocado*
 vokedó yangye
 vokédó émwe → vokéd'émwe
 egi ní vokédo
 egi ní vokédó ki ?
 or voka 9a,10a, za:voka 10b : same as *vokédo* 9/10; word used in areas adjacent to Rwanda
 voka yangye
 voka émwe → vok'émwe
 egi ní voka
 egi ní voká ki ?
- g. jack-fruit
 1) fene 9a,10a, za:fene 10b
 fene yangye
 fene émwe → fené:mwe
 egi ní fene
 egi ní fené ki ?
 2) ekifenê:nsi 7, ebifenê:nsi 8 : same as the preceding, but less used.
 ekifené:nsi kyangye
 ekifené:nsi kímwe
 eki ní ekifenê:nsi → eki n'ékifenê:nsi
 eki ní ekifené:nsí ki ? → eki n'ekifené:nsí ki ?
- h. mango

- omuyé:mbe 3, emiyé:mbe 4
omuyembé gwangye
omuyembé gúmwe
ogu ní omuyé:mbe → ogu n'ómuyé:mbe
ogu ní omuyé:mbé ki ? → ogu n'ómuyé:mbé ki ?
- i. orange
omucú:ngwa 3, emicú:ngwa 4 <Sw. *mchungwa*
omucungwá gwangye
omucungwá gúmwe
ogu ní omucú:ngwa → ogu n'ómucú:ngwa
ogu ní omucú:ngwá ki ? → ogu n'ómucú:ngwá ki ?
- j. lemon
endímu 9,10 <Sw. *ndimu*
endímú yangye
endímú émwe → endím'émwe
egi ní endímu → egi n'éndímu
egi ní endímú ki ? → egi n'éndímú ki ?
- k. mandarin
má:ngada 9a,10a, za:má:ngada 10b <Eng. *mandarin*
má:ngada yangye
má:ngada émwe → má:ngad'émwe
egi ní má:ngada
egi ní má:ngadá ki ?
- l. passion fruit
1) akatunda 12, obutunda 14
akatunda kangye
akatunda kámwe
aka ní akatunda → aka n'ákatunda
aka ní akatundá ki ? → aka n'ákatundá ki ?
or akatunda k'ámará:nda 12, obutunda bw'ámará:nda 14 : creeping passion fruits
- cf. aug.: ekitunda 7, ebitunda 8 : big passion fruit
N.B. The passion fruit is sometimes called *akatunda k'ámará:nda 12, obutunda bw'ámará:nda 14* to differentiate it from the following fruit of the same name. *irá:nda 5, amará:nda 6* itself can mean passion fruits.
- 2) irá:nda 5, amará:nda 6 : same as *akatunda 12/14*. <*okuranda* 'to creep' (No.863)
irandá ryangye
irandá rímwe
erí ní irá:nda → erí ní:rá:nda
eri ní irá:ndá ki ? → eri ní:rá:ndá ki ?
- m. species of fruit which has a soft skin and bloody juice inside
ekitunda 7, ebitunda 8
ekitunda kyangye
ekitunda kímwe
eki ní ekitunda → eki n'ékitunda
eki ní ekitundá ki ? → eki n'étundá ki ?
or akatunda k'éshágama 12, obutunda bw'éshágama 14 : bloody fruit

N.B. This fruit is often called *akatunda k'ëshágama* 12, *obutunda bw'ëshágama* 14 to differentiate it from the passion fruit.

- n. species of small fruits, taste bitter
ensha:ri 9,10 <*okusha:ri:ra* 'to taste bitter, sour' (No. 1424)
ensha:ri yangye
ensha:ri émwe → ensha:r'émwe
egi ní ensha:ri → egi n'énsha:ri
egi ní ensha:rí ki ? → egi n'énsha:rí ki ?

N.B. This word seems to designate any small bitter fruits

- o. alkekengi; husk tomato

- 1) enyâ:nya 9,10, orunyâ:nya 11 <Sw. *nyanya* 'tomato' (?)

N.B. This is the same word for tomatoes. See No.150. Alkakengi fruits are eaten. They taste sour and sweet, not bitter.

- 2) entú:tu 9,10 : [Ifo dial]

entu:tú yangye
entu:tu émwe → entu:t'émwe
egi ní entú:tu → egi n'éntú:tu
egi ní entú:tú ki ? → egi n'éntú:tú ki ?

- p. species of wild berry

enkyê:ri 9,10
enkyé:ri yangye
enkyé:ri émwe → enkyé:r'émwe
egi ní enkyê:ri → egi n'énkyê:ri
egi ní enkyé:rí ki ? → egi n'énkyé:rí ki ?

- or enkyere:ri 9,10

enkyere:ri yangye
enkyere:ri émwe → enkyere:r'émwe
egi ní enkyere:ri → egi n'énkyere:ri
egi ní enkyere:rí ki ? → egi n'énkyere:rí ki ?

- q. species of fruit found in Kigezi

ekyú:fe 7, ebyú:fe 8 // [eb^djú:fe] : Rare to find; tastes very sweet.
ekyu:fé kyangye
ekyu:fé kímwe
eki ní ekyú:fe → eki n'ékýú:fe
eki ní ekyú:fé ? → eki n'ékýú:fé ki ?

- r. olive

omuza:bíbu 3, emiza:bíbu 4
omuza:bibú gwangye
omuza:bibú gúmwe
ogu ní omuza:bíbu → ogu n'ómuza:bíbu
ogu ní omuza:bíbú ki ? → ogu n'ómuza:bíbú ki ?

127. seed

- 1) enjúma 9,10
enjumá yangye
enjumá émwe → enjúm'émwe
egi ní enjúma → egi n'énjúma

- egi ní enjúmá ki ? → egi n'énjúmá ki ?
 Cf. *ekijúma* 7/8 'fruit'. See the preceding number.
- 2) émbibo 9,10 : seed to sow <*okúbiba* 'to sow' (No.860)
 embíbo yangye
 embíbo émwe → embíb'é:mwe
 egí ní émbibo → egí n'émbibó
 egi ní embíbó ki ? → egi n'émbibó ki ?
- 3) énsigo 9,10 : seedling, seed. See below.
- a. stone inside a fruit; kernel
 ekítima 7, ebítima 8
 ekitíma kyangye
 ekitíma kímwe
 eki ní ekítima → eki n'ékítima
 eki ní ekitímá ki ? → eki n'ékítímá ki ?
 Cf. *éntima* 9/10 'core of tree' (No.118).
- b. seedling
 énsigo 9,10
 ensígo yangye
 ensígo émwe → ensíg'é:mwe
 egí ní énsigo → egí n'énsigo
 egi ní ensígó ki ? → egi n'énsígó ki ?
128. thorn
 íhwa 5, amáhwa 6
 ihwá ryangye
 ihwá rímwe
 erí ní íhwa → erí ní:hwá
 eri ní íhwá ki ? → eri ní:hwá ki ?
 See No.159 for thorny plants.
129. shell; pod
- 1) ekíshushu 7, ebíshushu 8
 ekishúshu kyangye
 ekishúshu kímwe
 eki ní ekíshushu → eki n'ékíshushu
 eki ní ekishúshú ki ? → eki n'ékishúshú ki ?
- 2) omuké:ga 3, emiké:ga 4 : soft pod of beans
 omuke:gá gwangye
 omuke:gá gúmwe
 ogu ní omuké:ga → ogu n'ómuké:ga
 ogu ní omuké:gá ki ? → ogu n'ómuké:gá ki ?
 Cf. Rutooro : *ekikáíga* 7, *ebikáíga* 8 'young pod of beans'
- 3) enké:ga 9,10 : same as the preceding.
 enke:gá yangye
 enké:gá émwe → enké:g'é:mwe
 egi ní enké:ga → egi n'énké:ga
 egi ní enké:gá ki ? → egi n'énké:gá ki ?
130. sap

- 1) amé:zi g'ékíti : sap
- 2) amáte 6 : milky juice of trees; [orig.] animal milk (No.178)
- ☆ amaté g'ómúti : sap of a tree
- 3) amaka:ki 6 : sticky sap (of banana, sweet potato, etc.)
 - amaka:ki gangye
 - amaka:ki gámwe
 - aga ní amaka:ki → aga n'ámaka:ki
 - aga ní amaka:kí ki ? → aga n'ámaka:kí ki ?
- 4) iríra 5, amaríra 6 : sap of the tree *buríko.ti* 9/10. Red colour, sticky and edible.
 - amarirá gangye
 - amarirá gámwe
 - aga ní amaríra → aga n'amaríra
 - aga ní amarirá ki ? → aga n'amarirá ki ?

131. grass

- 1) orunyâ:si 11, obunyâ:si 14 : general term for tall grass
 - orunyâ:si rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 - orunyâ:si rúmwe
 - oru ní orunyâ:si → oru n'órunyâ:si
 - oru ní orunyâ:sí ki ? → oru n'órunyâ:sí ki ?
 or ekinyâ:si 7, ebinyâ:si 8 : syn. of *orunyâ:si* 11/14.
 cf. dim.: akanyâ:si 12, obunyâ:si 14 : small grass
- 2) omucâ:mba 3, emicâ:mba 4 : general term for short grass (ex. lawn)
 - omucâ:mba gwangye
 - omucâ:mba gúmwe
 - ogu ní omucâ:mba → ogu n'ómucâ:mba
 - ogu ní omucâ:mbá ki ? → ogu n'ómucâ:mbá ki ?
- 3) pa:sikárama 9a, 10a, za:pa:sikárama 10b : lawn
 - pa:sikárama yangye
 - pa:sikárama émwe → pa:sikáram'é:mwe
 - egi ní pa:sikárama
 - egi ní pa:sikáramá ki ?
- 4) embúrara 9,10 : a species of tall grass (silver grass ?)
 - embúrara yangye
 - embúrara émwe → embúrar'é:mwe
 - egi ní embúrara → egi n'émbúrara
 - egi ní embúrará ki ? → egi n'émbúrará ki ?
- 5) omushâ:nje 3, emishâ:nje 4 : a species of grass with a creeping stem
 - omushâ:nje gwangye
 - omushâ:nje gúmwe
 - ogu ní omushâ:nje → ogu n'ómushâ:nje
 - ogu ní omushâ:njé ki ? → ogu n'ómushâ:njé ki ?
 N.B. The stem of this grass is used to make baskets, winnowing trays, local beehives, etc.
- 6) omurandágashi 3, emirandágashi 4 : a species of morning glory <*okuranda* 'to creep'
 omurandágashi gwangye / (No.863)
 omurandágashi gúmwe
 ogu ní omurandágashi → ogu n'ómurandágashi

- ogu ní omurandágashí ki ? → ogu n'ómurandágashí ki ?
- 7) omufú:ngwa 3, emifú:ngwa 4 : a species of grass
 omufungwá gwangye
 omufungwá gúmwe
 ogu ní omufú:ngwa → ogu n'ómufú:ngwa
 ogu ní omufú:ngwá ki ? → ogu n'ómufú:ngwá ki ?
 N.B. The leaves and stem of this grass is very sweet, and chewed by children.
- a. weed
- 1) ekirâ:re 7, ebirâ:re 8 <okurâ:ra 'to have weeds' (No.866)
 ekirâ:re kyangye
 ekirâ:re kímwe
 eki ní ekirâ:re → eki n'ékirâ:re
 eki ní ekirâ:ré ki ? → eki n'ékirâ:ré ki ?
- 2) omwâ:ta 3, emyâ:ta 4 // [omñâ:ta], [ejâ:ta] : syn. of *ekikâ:re* 7/8. [Ifo dial]
 omwâ:ta gwangye
 omwâ:ta gúmwe
 ogu ní omwâ:ta → ogu n'ómwâ:ta
 ogu ní omwâ:tá ki ? → ogu n'ómwâ:tá ki ?
- b. species of weeds
- 1) orwî:ri 11, ---- // [ogwî:ri] : coach grass uprooted and dried
 orwî:ri rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orwî:ri rúmwe
 oru ní orwî:ri → oru n'órwî:ri
 oru ní orwî:rí ki ? → oru n'órwî:rí ki ?
- 2) orú:mbúgu 11, ---- : syn. of the preceding.
 orú:mbugú rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orú:mbugú rúmwe
 oru ní orú:mbúgu → oru n'órú:mbúgu
 oru ní orú:mbúgú ki ? → oru n'órú:mbúgú ki ?
- 3) embágara (9), 10 : coach grass uprooted, but still green
 embágara zangye
 embágara zímwe
 ezi ní embágara → ezi n'émbágara
 ezi ní embágará ki ? → ezi n'émbágará ki ?
- 4) kanyô:bwa 9a, 10a, za:kanyô:bwa 10b // [kapô:bga] : weed whose leaves look like peanuts
 kanyô:bwa yangye
 kanyô:bwa émwe → kanyô:bw'é:mwe // [kanyô:bgé:mwe]
 egi ní kanyô:bwa
 egi ní kanyô:bwá ki ? → egi ní kanyô:bwá ki ?
 Cf. *ekinyô:bwa* 7/8 // [ecijô:bga] 'peanut' (No.143).
- 5) hunika 9a, 10a, za:hunika 10b : short and soft grass, used to feed rabbits, goats, etc. hawk-
 hunika yangye /weed (?)
 hunika émwe → hunik'é:mwe
 egi ní hunika
 egi ní huniká ki ?
- 6) ente:ja 9, 10 : a species of creeping plant, very resistant to dryness, destroys crops

ente:ja yangye
ente:ja émwe → ente:j' é:mwe
egi ní ente:ja → egi n' énte:ja
egi ní ente:já ki ? → egi n' énte:já ki ?

- 7) endábarásanyi 9,10 : hairy beggar ticks (*Bidens Pilosa*), leaves used as medicine to dry /wounds.

endábarásanyi yangye
endábarásanyi émwe → endábarásany' é:mwe
egi ní endábarásanyi → egi n' éndábarásanyi
egi ní endábarásanyí ki ? → egi n' éndábarásanyí ki ?

- 8) akanyu:nyá:mbuzi 12, obunyu:nyá:mbuzi 14
akanyu:nyá:mbuzi kangye
akanyu:nyá:mbuzi kámwe
aka ní akanyu:nyá:mbuzi → aka n' ákanyu:nyá:mbuzi
aka ní akanyu:nyá:mbuzí ki ? → aka n' ákanyu:nyá:mbuzí ki ?
<okunyûnya 'to suck' (No.760), émbuzi 9/10 'goat' (No.76).
N.B. The leaves taste sweet and eaten by children and goats.

c. fern

orusíru 11, ensíru 10
orusirú rwangye // [gwa'nje]
orusirú rúmwe
oru ní orusíru → oru n' órusíru
oru ní orusirú ki ? → oru n' órusirú ki ?

132. stalk; stem

- 1) ekíti 7, ebíti 8 : stalk, stem in general. See No.118.
2) empimbi 9,10. See No.119.

133. banana

ekito:ki 7, ebito:ki 8 : banana fruit in general, and also banana tree
ekito:ki kyangye
ekito:ki kímwe
eki ní ekito:ki → eki n' ékito:ki
eki ní ekito:kí ki ? → eki n' ékito:kí ki ?
N.B. Orthographically this word is written as *ekitookye*.

a. banana tree

omutû:mba 3, emitû:mba 4
omutú:mba gwangye
omutú:mba gúmwe
ogu ní omutú:mba → ogu n' ómutú:mba
ogu ní omutú:mbá ki ? → ogu n' ómutú:mbá ki ?

b. banana garden

oruto:ki 11, ento:ki 10

c. stem cut down of banana tree

ekivó:vo 7, ebivó:vo 8
ekivo:vó kyangye
ekivo:vó kímwe
eki ní ekivó:vo → eki n' ékivó:vo
eki ní ekivó:vó ki ? → eki n' ékivó:vó ki ?

- d. bunch
- 1) enté:nde 9,10
enté:nde yangye
enté:nde émwe → enté:nd'émwe
egi ní enté:nde → egi n'énté:nde
egi ní enté:ndé ki ? → egi n'énté:nde ki ?
 - 2) enkota 9,10 : syn. of the preceding, but not a common word.
enkota yangye
enkota émwe → enkot'émwe
egi ní enkota → egi n'énkota
egi ní enkotá ki ? → egi n'énkotá ki ?
- e. cluster of bananas
- 1) oruhágara 11, empágara 10
oruhágara rwangye //[gwa'nje]
oruhágara rúmwe
oru ní oruhágara → oru n'óruhágara
oru ní oruhágará ki ? → oru n'óruhágará ki ?
 - 2) ekíhago 7, ebíhago 8 : syn. of the preceding.
ekihágo kyangye
ekihágo kímwe
eki ní ekíhago → eki n'ékíhago
eki ní ekihágó ki ? → eki n'ékíhágó ki ?
- f. one banana
omumwa 3, emimwa 4. *var.* omunywa 3, eminywa 4 : [lit] mouth. See No.11.
☆ omumwa gw'ékito:ki 3, emimwa y'ékito:ki 4 : one banana, bananas
- g. arm of a banana tree
ekíkono 7, ebíkono 8 : [lit] fat arm <aug. of *omúkono* 3/4 'arm'. See No.37.
☆ ekikóno ky'ékito:ki 7, ebikóno by'ébito:ki 8
- h. male bud
omuka:nâ:na 3, emika:nâ:na 4
omuka:ná:na gwangye
omuka:ná:na gúmwe
ogu ní omuka:nâ:na → ogu n'ómuka:nâ:na
ogu ní omuka:ná:na ki ? → ogu n'ómuka:ná:na ki ?
- i. banana leaf, green or dry
orukyankya 11, amakyankya 6 (or rarely enkyankya 10)
orukyankya rwangye //[gwa'nje]
orukyankya rúmwe
oru ní orukyankya → oru n'órukyankya
oru ní orukyankyá ki ? → oru n'órukyankyá ki ?
cf. ekikyankya 7, ebikyankya 8 : syn. of *orukyankya* 11/6,10.
- j. fibre of dry banana stalk
- 1) orure:re 11, ende:re 10
orure:re rwangye //[gwa'nje]
orure:re rúmwe
oru ní orure:re → oru n'óruure:re

- oru ní orure:ré ki ? → oru n'órure:ré ki ?
- 2) ekire:re 7, ebire:re 8 : same as the preceding.
- k. sucker
- énsina 9,10
ensína yangye
ensína émwe → ensín'émwe
egí ní énsina → egí n'énsina
egí ní ensíná ki ? → egí n'énsíná ki ?
- l. kinds of banana
- 1) banana in general
ekito:ki 7, ebito:ki 8
- 2) cooking banana; matooke
- 1) enyamû:nyu 9,10
enyamû:nyu yangye
enyamû:nyu émwe → enyamû:ny'émwe
egí ní enyamû:nyu → egí n'enyamû:nyu
egí ní enyamû:nyú ki ? → egí n'enyamû:nyú ki ?
Cf. *omûnyu* 3 'salt' (No.168).
- 2) embwázirúma 9,10 // [emgázirúma] : type of cooking banana, stem red; [lit] dogs bite
embwázirumá yangye
embwázirumá émwe → embwázirúm'émwe
egí ní embwázirúma → egí n'émwázirúma
egí ní embwázirumá ki ? → egí n'émwázirumá ki ?
- 3) beer-making banana
- 1) embî:re 9,10 : big banana, bitter taste but becomes sweet when ripe
embî:re yangye
embî:re émwe → embî:rémwe
egí ní embî:re → egí n'émbî:re
egí ní embî:rémwe ? → egí n'émbî:rémwe ki ?
N.B. This banana is cooked and eaten in times of famine.
- 2) músa 9a,10a, za:músa 10b : small hard bananas, also used to make pancakes
músá yangye
músá émwe → mús'émwe
egí ní músá
egí ní músá ki ?
- 3) kabarágára 9a,10a, za:kabarágára 10b : small sweet banana, also used to brew. See below.
- 4) plantain banana
gó:nja 9a,10a, za:gó:nja 10b
go:njá yangye
gó:njá émwe → gó:nj'émwe
egí ní gó:nja
egí ní gó:njá ki ?
N.B. Plantain bananas are roasted and eaten as a snack.
- 5) sweet banana
- 1) mbogoya 9,10 : big bananas

- mbogoya yangye
 mbogoya émwe → mbogoy'émwe
 egi ní mbogoya
 egi ní mbogoyá ki ?
- 2) kabarágára 9a,10a, za:kabarágára 10b : small banana, also used to make pancakes.
 kabarágára yangye
 kabarágára émwe → kabarágár'émwe
 egi ní kabarágára
 egi ní kabarágára ki ?
- 6) ripe banana
 omunekye 3, eminekye 4 : any ripe banana
 omunekye gwangye
 omunekye gúmwe
 ugu ní omunekye → ugu n'ómunekye
 ugu ní omunekyé ki ? → ugu n'ómunekyé ki ?
- 7) wild banana tree
 omutembe 3, emitembe 4
 omutembe gwangye
 omutembe gúmwe
 ugu ní omutembe → ugu n'ómutembe
 ugu ní omutembé ki ? → ugu n'ómutembé ki ?
 N.B. This has seeds in banana fruits, with big leaves.
- m. to prune banana trees by cutting off dry leaves
 okushahurira
- n. to cut off fibres of banana stalks
 okushárira
- o. to rip a cluster of bananas from a bunch by hand
 okuhágura
134. oil palm tree
 No oil palm trees are found in the region.
- a. date palm
 ekikí:ndo 7, ebikí:ndo 8
 ekikí:ndo kyangye
 ekikí:ndo kímwe
 eki ní ekikí:ndo → eki n'ékikí:ndo
 eki ní ekikí:ndó ki ? → eki n'ékikí:ndó ki ?
- cf. orukí:ndo 11, enkí:ndo 10 : leaf of date palm
135. cassava
 1) múhogo 9a,10a, za:múhogo 10b : general term for cassava <Sw. *mhogo*
 muhógo yangye
 muhógo émwe → muhóg'émwe
 egi ní múhogo
 egi ní muhógó ki ?
- 2) rutuga 9a,10a, za:rutuga 10b : toxic type cassava <*okutuga* 'to choke, to strangle'
 rutuga yangye
 rutuga émwe → rutug'émwe

egi ní rutuga
egi nírutugá ki ?

136. sweet potato

- 1) ekirí:bwa 7, ebirí:bwa 8 // [ecirí:bga], [eβirí:bga] : general name for sweet potatoes

ekiri:bwá kyangye
ekiri:bwá kímwe
eki ní ekirí:bwa → eki n'ékirí:bwa
eki ní ekirí:bwá ki ? → eki n'ékirí:bwá ki ?

N.B. This is a pure Rukiga word.

- 2) ekijumba 7, ebijumba 8 : syn. of the preceding. <Rw. *ikijumba*

ekijumba kyangye
ekijumba kímwe
eki ní ekijumba → eki n'ékijumba
eki ní ekijumbá ki ? → eki n'ékijumbá ki ?

- 3) ekitakuri 7, ebitakuri 8 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]

ekitakuri kyangye
ekitakuri kímwe
eki ní ekitakuri → eki n'ékitakuri
eki ní ekitakurí ki ? → eki n'ékitakurí ki ?

a. varieties of sweet potatoes

- 1) magabari 9a, 10a, za:magabari 10b : big tuber like a pumpkin, whitish colour

magabari yangye
magabari émwe → magabar'émwe
egi ní magabari
egi ní magabarí ki ?

- 2) kísozi 9a, 10a, za:kísozi 10b : big tuber, round form

kisózi yangye
kisózi émwe → kisóz'émwe
egi ní kísozi
egi ní kisózí ki ?

- 3) sukâ:ri 9a, 10a, za:sukâ:ri 10b : yellow inside, sweet taste <*sukâ:ri* 9/10 'sugar' (No.171)

- 4) kâ:je-mundégye 9a, 10a, za:kâ:je-mundégye 10b : <Rw. [lit] it came in an airplane.

kâ:je-mundégyé yangye
kâ:je-mundégyé émwe → kâ:je-mundégyé:mwe
egi ní kâ:je-mundégye
egi ní kâ:je-mundégyé ki ?

N.B. This is not an original type; it was brought from outside.

- 5) otankúbu:ra 9a, 10a, za:otankúbu:ra 10b : [lit] Don't undress me.

otankúbu:ra yangye
otankúbu:ra émwe → otankúbu:r'émwe
egi ní otankúbu:ra → egi n'ótankúbu:ra
egi ní otankúbu:râ ki ? → egi n'ótankúbu:râ ki ?

Cf. *okukúbu:ra* 'to undress, to lift the clothes' (No.1108). This variety produces many potatoes underground, and people harvest potatoes at one time while for other varieties, they come from time to time for harvesting.

- 6) karandágashi 9a, 10a, za:karandágashi 10b

karandágashi yangye
karandágashi émwe → karandágash'émwe
egi ní karandágashi
egi ní karandágashí ki ?

Cf. *okuranda* 'to creep' (No. 863). This species produces small hard potatoes.

- 7) nyirá:nsásé 9a,10a, za:nyirá:nsásé 10b : plants of this type grow very slowly, and potatoes
nyirá:nsásé yangye /are whitish. <Rw.
nyirá:nsásé émwe → nyirá:nsásé:mwe
egi ní nyirá:nsásé
egi ní nyirá:nsásé ki ?

b. sweet potato vine

- 1) omukamba 3, emikamba 4 : general term for sweet potato vine
omukamba gwangye
omukamba gúmwe
ogu ní omukamba → ogu n'ómukamba
ogu ní omukambá ki ? → ogu n'ómukambá ki ?
2) kashû:sha 9a,10a, za:kashû:sha 10b : *magabari* vine
kashû:sha yangye
kashû:sha émwe → kashû:sh'émwe
egi ní kashû:sha
egi ní kashû:shá ki ?

137. (Irish) potato

emondi 9,10
emondi yangye
emondi émwe → emond'émwe
egi ní emondi → egi n'émondi
egi ní emondí ki ? → egi n'émondí ki ?

a. varieties of Irish potato

- 1) viktóriya 9a,10a, za:viktóriya 10b : new type, brown in colour <Eng. *Victoria*
viktóriya yangye
viktóriya émwe → viktóriy'émwe
egi ní viktóriya
egi ní viktóriyá ki ?
N.B. This type was brought from the lake Victoria region.
2) kasha:ri 9a,10a, za:kasha:ri 10b : whitish, bitter taste <*okusha:ri.ra* 'to taste bitter' (No.1424)
kasha:ri yangye
kasha:ri émwe → kasha:r'émwe
egi ní kasha:ri
egi ní kasha:rí ki ?
3) mbú:mba 9a,10a, za:mbú:mba 10b : [lit] I mould. <*okubû.mba* 'to mould' (No.921)
mbumbá yangye
mbú:mbá émwe → mbú:mb'émwe
egi ní mbú:mba
egi ní mbú:mbá ki ?

N.B. Many round and purple potatoes are produced in a cluster near the surface of soil as if they are moulded together. Cf. *okubû.mba* 'to mould' (No.921).

4) nkurúza 9a,10a, za:nkurúza 10b : [lit] I crawl <okukuruza 'to crawl' (No.696)

nkuruzá yangye

nkurúzá émwe → nkurúz' é:mwe

egi ní nkurúza

egi ní nkurúzá ki ?

N.B. This type produces big size potatoes (purple indide), whose shape is roundish and long. The way of sequence of potatoes looks as if they crawl.

138. coco yam; taro

N.B. Coco yams are called yams in Uganda.

1) itekye 5, amatekye 6 : one tuber type, hard tuber

itekye ryangye

itekye rímwe

eri ní itekye → eri ní:tekye

eri ní itekyé ki ? → eri ní:tekyé ki ?

2) bwáyise 9a,10a, za:bwáyise 10b //[bgájise] : brown colour inside, soft and sweet taste

bwáyise yangye

bwáyise émwe → bwáyisé:mwe

egi ní bwáyise → egi ní bwáyise

egi ní bwáyisé ki ? → egi ní bwáyisé ki ?

3) iyu:ni 5, amayu:ni 6 : many tubers under the plant

iyu:ni ryangye

iyu:ni rímwe

eri ní iyu:ni → eri ní:iyu:ni

eri ní iyu:ní ki ? → eri ní:iyu:ní ki ?

139. sorghum

1) omúgusha 3, emígusha 4 : general term, grains or a plant

omugúsha gwangye

omugúsha gúmwe

ogu ní omúgusha → ogu n'ómúgusha

ogu ní omúgushá ki ? → ogu n'ómugúshá ki ?

2) omúkoma 3, emíkoma 4 : sorghum grains of red or brown colour

omukóma gwangye

omukóma gúmwe

ogu ní omúkoma → ogu n'ómúkoma

ogu ní omukómá ki ? → ogu n'ómukómá ki ?

a. ear of sorghum

ekikumba 7, ebikumba 8

ekikumba kyangye

ekikumba kímwe

eki ní ekikumba → eki n'ékikumba

eki ní ekikumbá ki ? → eki n'ékikumbá ki ?

b. sorghum stem

1) omusigâ:ti 3, emisigâ:ti 4 : sorghum stem cut to chew

omusigâ:ti gwangye

omusigâ:ti gúmwe

ogu ní omusigâ:ti → ogu n'ómusigâ:ti

- ogu ní omusigá:tí ki ? → ogu n'ómusigá:tí ki ?
 N.B. Maize stems can also be chewed, and called by this name.
- 2) ekikô:nko 7, ebikô:nko 8 : dry sorghum stem from which ears are taken off
 ekikô:nko kyangye
 ekikô:nko kímwe
 eki ní ekikô:nko → eki n'ékikô:nko
 eki ní ekikô:nkó ki ? → eki n'ékikô:nkó ki ?
 N.B. Dry sorghum stems are used for thatching houses.
- 3) enô:fu 9,10 : sorghum stem which failed to produce grains (because of disease, but people /chew them)
 enô:fu yangye
 enô:fu émwe → enô:f'émwe
 egi ní enô:fu → egi n'énô:fu
 egi ní enô:fú ki ? → egi n'énô:fú ki ?
- c. fermented sorghum
 amamera 6 <okumera 'to germinate' (No.862)
 amamera gangye
 amamera gámwe
 aga ní amamera → aga n'ámamera
 aga ní amamerá ki ? → aga n'ámamerá ki ?
 N.B. Sorghum grains are soaked for 24 hours, and after soaking they are dusted with ash to accelerate fermentation. Then, they are kept in a mound for at least four days. At this point the grains have become grey or black in colour. They are spread to dry and winnowed before giving *amamera* 6.
- d. sorghum particles floating on the surface of a drink *obushera*
 empi:ja 9,10
 empi:ja yangye
 empi:ja émwe → empi:j'émwe
 egi ní empi:ja → egi n'émpi:ja
 egi ní empi:já ki ? → egi n'émpi:já ki ?
- e. sorghum disease, smut
 engúrigwa 9,10
 engúrigwa yangye
 engúrigwa émwe → engúrigw'émwe
 egi ní engúrigwa → egi n'engúrigwa
 egi ní engúrigwá ? → egi n'engúrigwá ki ?
140. finger millet; eleusine; pearl millet
 obúro 14
 oburó bwangye // [bga'nye]
 oburó búmwe
 obu ní obúro → obu n'óbúro
 obu ní obúró ki ? → obu n'óbúró ki ?
141. maize
 ekico:ri 7, ebico:ri 8 : maize plant or ear
 ekico:ri kyangye
 ekico:ri kímwe
 eki ní ekico:ri → eki n'ékico:ri

- eki ní ekico:rí ki ? → eki n'ékico:rí ki ?
- ☆ ekishúshu ky'ékico:ri 7, ebishúshu by'ébito:ri 8 : ear cover of maize
- cf. oruco:ri 11 : big maize plant or big maize ear
- obuco:ri 14 : maize grains
- a. corncob after grains have been removed
- ekinénéra 7, ebinénéra 8
- ekinénéra kyangye
- ekinénéra kímwe
- eki ní ekinénéra → eki n'ékinénéra
- eki ní ekinénéra ki ? → eki n'ékinénéra ki ?
- Cf. *okúnená* 'to crunch' (No.751).
- b. hair growing from a maize ear
- éshisha 9,10
- eshísha yangye
- eshísha émwe → eshísh'émwe
- egí ní éshisha → egí n'éshisha
- egi n'éshishá ki ? → egi n'éshishá ki ?
- c. different colours of maize grains
- (ihinda 5), amahinda 6
- amahinda gangye
- amahinda gámwe
- aga ní amahinda → aga n'amahinda
- aga ní amahindá ki ? → aga n'amahindá ki ?
- ☆ ekico:ri ky'ámahinda 7, ebico:ri by'ámahinda 8 : maize of coloured grains
- N.B. This is the traditional type of maize.
142. rice
- omukyê:ri 3, emikyê:ri 4 <Sw. *mchele*
- omukyé:ri gwangye
- omukyé:ri gúmwe
- ogu ní omukyê:ri → ogu n'ómukyê:ri
- ogu ní omukyé:ri ki ? → ogu n'ómukyé:ri ki ?
- a. wheat
- engano 9,10
- engano yangye
- engano émwe → engan'émwe
- egi ní engano → egi n'éngano
- egi ní enganó ki ? → egi n'énganó ki ?
143. peanut; groundnut
- ekinyô:bwa 7, ebinyô:bwa 8 // [ecijô:bga], [eβijô:bga]
- ekinyó:bwa kyangye
- ekinyó:bwa kímwe
- eki ní ekinyô:bwa → eki n'ékinyô:bwa
- eki ní ekinyó:bwá ki ? → eki n'ékinyó:bwá ki ?
144. kidney bean
- 1) ekihî:mbo 7, ebihî:mbo 8 : general term for kidney beans
- ekihî:mbo kyangye

- ekihî:mbo kímwe
 eki ní ekihî:mbo → eki n'ékihî:mbo
 eki ní ekihî:mbó ki ? → eki n'ékihî:mbó ki ?
- cf. ekihî:mba 7, ebihî:mba 8 : [Ifo or Hororo dial]
- 2) entó:ndóre 9,10 : fresh ripe beans <okutómdora 'to shell, to pod beans' (No.876)
 entó:ndoré yangye
 entó:ndoré émwe → entó:ndoré:mwe
 egi ní entó:ndóre → egi n'éntó:ndóre
 egi ní entó:ndoré ki ? → egi n'éntó:ndoré ki ?
- a. young leaves of kidney beans (for cooking)
 ekishoma 7, ebishoma 8
 ekishoma yangye
 ekishoma kímwe
 eki ní ekishoma → eki n'ékishoma
 eki ní ekishomá ki ? → eki n'ékishomá ki ?
- b. various kinds of beans
 N.B. Beans are given various names according to their form, colour, taste, origin, etc.
- 1) kabundi 9a,10a, za:kabundi 10b : big, round seed
 kabundi yangye
 kabundi émwe → kabund'é:mwe
 egi ní kabundi
 egi ní kabundí ki ?
- 2) ekiyû:mba 7, ebíyû:mba 8 : biggest seed, red or brown colour
 ekiyû:mba yangye
 ekiyû:mba kímwe
 eki ní ekiyû:mba → eki n'ékíyû:mba
 eki ní ekiyû:mbá ki ? → eki n'ékíyû:mbá ki ?
- or oruyû:mba 11, ----
- 3) kacwé:kano 9a,10a, za:kacwé:kano 10b : which comes from Kacwekano Agriculture
 kacwé:kano yangye /Institute in Kabale
 kacwé:kano émwe → kacwé:kan'é:mwe
 egi ní kacwé:kano
 egi ní kacwé:kanó ki ?
- 4) ka:buyâ:nda 9a,10a, za:ka:buyâ:nda 10b : which comes from Ka:buyâ:nda market in Isingiro
 ka:buyâ:nda yangye
 ka:buyâ:nda émwe → ka:buyâ:nd'é:mwe
 egi ní ka:buyâ:nda
 egi ní ka:buyâ:ndá ki ?
- 5) musingiriro 9a,10a, za:musingiriro 10b : type which creeps on a support <okusingirira 'to
 musingiriro yangye /support a plant' (No.1006)
 musingiriro émwe → musingirir'é:mwe
 egi ní musingiriro
 egi ní musingiriró ki ?
- c. cow pea
 egóbe 9,10
 egobé yangye

egóbé émwe → egóbé:mwe
egi ní egóbe → egi n'égóbe
egi ní egóbé ki ? → egi n'égóbé ki ?

145. pea

isaza 5, amasaza 6
isaza ryangye
isaza rímwe
eri ní isaza → eri ní:saza
eri ní isazá ki ? → eri ní:sazá ki ?

a. soy bean

Soy beans are not common in Kigezi.

b. sesame

Sesame is not common in Kigezi.

146. gourd

omwû:ngu 3, emyû:ngu 4 // [omŋû:ŋgu], [eŋû:ŋgu]
omwú:ngu gwangye
omwú:ngu gúmwe
ogu ní omwû:ngu → ogu n'ómwû:ngu
ogu ní omwú:ngú ki ? → ogu n'ómwú:ngú ki ?

a. leaf of gourd (or pumpkin)

ekishû:sha 7, ebishû:sha 8
ekishû:sha kyangye
ekishû:sha kímwe
eki ní ekishû:sha → eki n'ékishû:sha
eki ní ekishû:shá ki ? → eki n'ékishû:shá ki ?

b. wild gourd

omutanga 3, emitanga 4 : wild gourd or pumpkin
omutanga gwangye
omutanga gúmwe
ogu ní omutanga → ogu n'ómutanga
ogu ní omutangá ki ? → ogu n'ómutangá ki ?

c. calabash recipient

N.B. Different names are given to the calabash as a container according to its size and usage, as follows.

1) enkâ:yi 9,10 : a whole calabash (used to keep milk, water, beer, etc.)

enkâ:yi yangye
enkâ:yi émwe → enkâ:y'émwe
egi ní enkâ:yi → egi n'énkâ:yi
egi ní enkâ:yí ki ? → egi n'énkâ:yí ki ?

2) ekísisi 7, ebísisi 8 : a big whole calabash

ekísisi kyangye
ekísisi kímwe
eki ní ekísisi → eki n'ékísisi
eki ní ekísísí ki ? → eki n'ékísísí ki ?

3) orúshare 11, énsare 10 : calabash cut into two (used as a drinking cup, etc.)

orusháre rwangye // [gwaŋje]

- orusháre rúmwe
 oru ní orúshare → oru n'órúshare; ezí ní énsshare → ezí n'énsshare
 oru ní orusháre ki ? → oru n'órusháre ki ?
- d. sponge
 ekyangu 7, ebyangu 8 // [eb^djaŋgu]
 ekyangu kyangye
 ekyangu kímwe
 eki ní ekyangu → eki n'ékýangu
 eki ní ekyangú ki ? → eki n'ékýangú ki ?
147. pumpkin
- 1) ekiha:za 7, ebiha:za 8
 ekiha:za kyangye
 ekiha:za kímwe
 eki ní ekiha:za → eki n'ékíha:za
 eki ní ekiha:zá ki ? → eki n'ékíha:zá ki ?
 Cf. *okuha:za* 'to satisfy' (No.768).
- 2) ekyô:zi 7, ebyô:zi 8 // [eb^djô:zi] : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 ekyô:zi kyangye
 ekyô:zi kímwe
 eki ní ekyô:zi → eki n'ékýô:zi
 eki ní ekyô:zí ki ? → eki n'ékýô:zí ki ?
- a. pumpkin leaf
 ekishû:sha 7, ebishû:sha 8. See No.146.
- b. pumpkin seed
 orutéteri 11, entéteri 10
 orutéteri rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]
 orutéteri rúmwe
 oru ní orutéteri → oru n'órutéteri
 oru ní orutéteri ki ? → oru n'órutéteri ki ?
- c. species of wild pumpkin
 omutanga 3, emitanga 4. See No.146.
148. tobacco
- 1) itá:bi 5, amatá:bi 6 : tobacco plant
 ita:bí ryangye
 ita:bí rímwe
 eri ní itá:bi → eri ní:tá:bi
 eri ní itá:bí ki ? → eri ní:tá:bí ki ?
- 2) esigára 9,10 : cigarette <Sw. *sigara*
 esigará yangye
 sigará émwe → sigár'é:mwe
 egi ní esigára → egi n'ésigára
 egi ní esigará ki ? → egi n'ésigará ki ?
- 3) ekikâ:mba 7, ebikâ:mba 8 : dried tobacco leaves (to chew)
 ekikâ:mba kyangye
 ekikâ:mba kímwe
 eki ní ekikâ:mba → eki n'ékikâ:mba

eki ní ekiká:mbá ki ? → eki n'ékiká:mbá ki ?

149. cannabis; hemp

enzâ:yi 9, ----

enzâ:yi yangye

enzâ:yi émwe → enjá:y'émwe

egi ní enzâ:yi → egi n'énzâ:yi

egi ní enzâ:yí ki ? → egi n'énzâ:yí ki ?

150. vegetables

N.B. The Kiga word seems to have two pronunciations. Both mean not only 'green vegetables' but also 'sauce made of green vegetables'. Some people differentiate the two meanings as *embóga* 9,10 'green vegetables' and *emboga* 9,10 'sauce made of green vegetables'.

1) embóga 9,10

embogá yangye

embogá émwe → embóg'émwe

egi ní embóga → egi n'émboğa

egi ní embogá ki ? → egi n'émboğa ki ?

2) emboga 9,10

emboga yangye

emboga émwe → embog'émwe

egi ní emboga → egi n'émboga

egi ní embogá ki ? → egi n'émboğa ki ?

a. vegetables cooked on top of other food in a sauce pan

ekigyéreke 7, ebigyéreke 8

ekigyeréke kyangye

ekigyeréke kímwe

eki ní ekigyéreke → eki n'ékigyéreke

eki ní ekigyeréké ki ? → eki n'ékigyeréké ki ?

b. vegetables for sauce or as side dish (cultivated or wild)

1) omúririri 3, emíriri 4 : Amaranthus spp.

omuríri gwangye

omuríri gúmwe

ogu ní omúririri → ogu n'ómuriri

ogu ní ómurírí ki ? → ogu n'ómurírí ki ?

N.B. There are two types : green leaves type and red leaves type. What is eaten is the green leaves type.

2) dó:do 9, ---- : Amaranthus spp. pigweed (?), called dodo in Ugandan English

dó:dó yangye

dó:dó émwe → dó:d'émwe

egi ní dó:do

egi ní dó:dó ki ?

3) enyabutongo 9,10

enyabutongo yangye

enyabutongo émwe → enyabutong'émwe

egi ní enyabutongo → egi n'ényabutongo

egi ní enyabutongó ki ? → egi n'ényabutongó ki ?

- 4) nakáti 9a,10a, za:nakáti 10b : with hard stalk, only leaves are eaten, sour taste <Gan.
nakatí yangye
nakatí émwe → nakát'émwe
egi ní nakáti
egi ní nakatí ki ?
- 5) eshogi 9, ---- : wild plant
eshogi yangye
eshogi émwe → eshogy'émwe
egi ní eshogi → egi n'eshogi
egi ní eshogí ki ? → egi n'eshogí ki ?
- 6) eshwî:ga 9, ---- //[e]ᵏwî:ga] : half-wild
eshwî:ga yangye
eshwî:ga émwe → eshwî:g'émwe
egi ní eshwî:ga → egi n'eshwî:ga
egi ní eshwî:gá ki ? → egi n'eshwî:gá ki ?
N.B. There are two types. One is brown, and the other is dark green which tastes bitter, but commonly eaten.
- 7) ekishoma 7, ebishoma 8 : kidney bean leaves. See No.144.
- 8) ekishû:sha 7, ebishû:sha 8 : gourd or pumpkin leaves. See No.146.
- 9) kábegi 9a,10a, za:kábegi 10b : cabbage <Eng. *cabbage*
kábegi yangye
kábegi émwe → kábegy'émwe
egi ní kábegi
egi ní kábegí ki ?
- 10) akatú:nguru 11, obutú:nguru 14 : onion <Sw. *kitunguu*
akatú:nguru kangye
akatú:nguru kámwe
aka ní akatú:nguru → aka n'akatú:nguru
aka ní akatú:ngurú ki ? → aka n'akatú:ngurú ki ?
cf. aug.: orutú:nguru 11, entú:nguru 10 : big size onion
- 11) enyâ:nya 9,10, orunyâ:nya 11 : tomato <Sw. *nyanya*
enyâ:nya yangye
enyâ:nyá émwe → enyâ:ny'émwe
egi ní enyâ:nya → egi n'enyâ:nya
egi ní enyâ:nyá ki ? → egi n'enyâ:nyá ki ?
- 12) bbiringánya 9a,10a, za:bbiringánya 10b : eggplant with big purple fruits <Sw. *biringani*
bbiringányá yangye
bbiringányá émwe → biringány'émwe
egi ní bbiringánya
egi ní bbiringányá ki ?
- 13) entogi 9,10 : tiny green eggplant, bitter taste
entogi yangye
entogi émwe → entogy'émwe
egi ní entogi → egi n'entogi
egi ní entogí ki ? → egi n'entogí ki ?
- 14) éntura 9,10 : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]

- entúra yangye
entúra émwe → entúr'émwe
egí ní éntura → egi n'éntura
egí ní entúrá ki ? → egi n'éntúrá ki ?
- 15) shu:sha 9a,10a, za:shu:sha 10b : chayote
shu:sha yangye
shu:sha émwe → shush'émwe
egí ní shu:sha
egí ní shu:shá ki ?
- 16) munéte 9a,10a, za:munéte 10b : same as the preceding.
muneté yangye
munété émwe → munété:mwe
egí ní munéte
egí ní munété ki ?
- 17) ekisúra 7, ebisúra 8 : shrub in swamp areas, leaves edible
ekisurá kyangye
ekisurá kímwe
eki ní ekisúra → eki n'ékisúra
eki ní ekisurá ki ? → eki n'ékisurá ki ?
N.B. Leaves of this shrub makes good sauce. They have nettling hairs and very itchy when touched. Parents use them to punish naughty children.
- 18) ekicúringányi 7, ebicúringányi 8 : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]
ekicúringányí kyangye
ekicúringányí kímwe
eki ní ekicúringányi → eki n'ékicúringányi
eki ní ekicúringányí ki ? → eki n'ékicúringányí ki ?
151. ginger
entangahû:zi 9,10 <Sw. *tangawizi*
entangahú:zi yangye
entangahú:zi émwe → entangahú:z'émwe
egí ní entangahû:zi → egi n'éntangahû:zi
egí ní entangahú:zí ki ? → egi n'éntangahú:zí ki ?
- a. garlic
katunguru-cúmu 9a,10a, za:katunguru-cúmu 10b <Sw. *kitunguu saumu*
katunguru-cumú yangye
katunguru-cúmú émwe → katunguru-cúm'émwe
egí ní katunguru-cúmu
egí ní katunguru-cúmú ki ?
152. fungus; mushroom
- 1) ekítuzi 7, ebítuzi 8 : generic term for mushroom, edible or not, but particularly those edible
ekítúzi kyangye /ones which grow on the ground
ekítúzi kímwe
eki ní ekítuzi → eki n'ékítuzi
eki ní ekítúzí ki ? → eki n'ékítúzí ki ?
- 2) enégyeri 9,10 : small white edible mushroom
enégyeri yangye

enégyeri émwe → enégyer'émwe
egi ní enégyeri → egi n'énégyeri
egi ní enégyerí ki ? → egi n'énégyerí ki ?

N.B. This mushroom tastes good and is appreciated by the Bakiga. It is seasonal.

cf. dim.: akanégyeri 12, obunégyeri 14

☆ okwí:ta enégyere : to pick mushrooms

3) ekíjegyè 7, ebíjegyè 8 : white toxic mushroom which grows on trees

ekijégye kyangye
ekijégye kímwe
eki ní ekíjegyè → eki n'ékíjegyè
eki ní ekijégyé ki ? → eki n'ékijégyé ki ?

a. cradle for *enégyeri*

omugina 3, emigina 4 : place where *enégyeri* grows, mostly at antihills
omugina gwangye
omugina gúmwe
ogu ní omugina → ogu n'ómugina
ogu ní omuginá ki ? → ogu n'ómuginá ki ?

153. sugar cane

ekikè:ju 7, ebikè:ju 8
ekiké:ju kyangye
ekiké:ju kímwe
eki ní ekikè:ju → eki n'ékikè:ju
eki ní ekiké:jú ki ? → eki n'ékiké:jú ki ?

cf. engingo 9,10 for joint of sugacane (No.40).

154. bamboo

omugano 3, emigano 4
omugano gwangye
omugano gúmwe
ogu ní omugano → ogu n'ómugano
ogu ní omuganó ki ? → ogu n'ómuganó ki ?

155. elephant grass; reed

orubingo 11, embingo 10 : big type, like a bamboo, used to make fences
orubingo rwangye // [gwa'nje]
orubingo rúmwe
oru ní orubingo → oru n'órubingo
oru ní orubingó ki ? → oru n'órubingó ki ?

a. species of swamp grass

1) eshanja 9,10 : very sharp swamp grass found in the Lake Bunyonyi area, used for thatching

eshanja yangye
eshanja émwe → eshanj'émwe
egi ní eshanja → egi n'éschanja
egi ní eshanjá ki ? → egi n'éschanjá ki ?

2) omubí:mbiri 3, emibí:mbiri 4 : a species of tall swamp grass, used to make mats

omubí:mbiri gwangye
omubí:mbiri gúmwe
ogu ní omubí:mbiri → ogu n'ómubí:mbiri

- ogu ní omubí:mbirí ki ? → ugu n'ómubí:mbirí ki ?
- 3) oruká:ngága 11, obuká:ngága 14 or enká:ngága 10 : a species of swamp grass, dark green
 oruká:ngagá rwangye //[gwa'nje] /colour and hard, used to make mats
 oruká:ngagá rúmwe
 oru ní oruká:ngága → oru n'óruká:ngága
 oru ní oruká:ngagá ki ? → oru n'óruká:ngagá ki ?
- 4) orucence 11, obucence 14 : plant like a reed, stems are used as a torch
 orucence rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orucence rúmwe
 oru ní orucence → oru n'órucence
 oru ní orucencé ki ? → oru n'órucencé ki ?
- 5) ekisheká:shekye 7, ebisheká:shekye 8 : grass plant like a reed, stem hard
 ekisheká:shekye kyangye
 ekisheká:shekye kímwe
 eki ní ekisheká:shekye → eki n'ékisheká:shekye
 eki ní ekisheká:shekyé ki ? → eki n'ékisheká:shekyé ki ?
- 6) rarama 9a,10a, zararama 10b : plant like a reed, whose outer skin is used to weave mats,
 rarama yangye /and ropes
 rarama émwe → raram'émwe
 egi ní rarama
 egi ní raramá ki ?
 N.B. *Rarama* is a useful plant. A small plot of land is reserved for it to grow in the garden.
- 7) ekigye:gye 7, ebigye:gye 8 : a species of grass which grows near water bodies
 ekigye:gye kyangye
 ekigye:gye kímwe
 eki ní ekigye:gye → eki n'ékigye:gye
 eki ní ekigye:gyé ki ? → eki n'ékigye:gyé ki ?
- b. spear grass
- 1) omutê:te 3, emitê:te 4
 omutê:te gwangye
 omutê:te gúmwe
 ugu ní omutê:te → ugu n'ómutê:te
 ugu ní omutê:té ki ? → ugu n'ómutê:té ki ?
- 2) omushójwa 3, emishójwa 4 //[omu'fój^swa],[emi'fój^swa] : syn. of the preceding.
 omushojwá gwangye
 omushojwá gúmwe
 ugu ní omushójwa → ugu n'ómushójwa
 ugu ní omushójwá ki ? → ugu n'ómushójwá ki ?
 N.B. This grass is used to extract juice from bananas for brewing.
156. papyrus
- 1) ekikorógoto 7, ebikorógoto 8 : papyrus plant
 ekikorógoto kyangye
 ekikorógoto kímwe
 eki ní ekikorógoto → eki n'ékikorógoto
 eki ní ekikorógotó ki ? → eki n'ékikorógotó ki ?
- cf. obugára 14 : top tuft of papyrus plants

- obugará bwangye // [bga'nje]
obugará rúmwe
obu ní obugára → obu n'óbugára
obu ní obugará ki ? → obu n'óbugará ki ?
- 2) ekifû:njo 7, ebifû:njo 8 : papyrus plant or swamp areas where papyrus grow
ekifû:njo kyangye
ekifû:njo kímwe
eki ní ekifû:njo → eki n'ékifû:njo
eki ní ekifû:njó ki ? → eki n'ékifû:njó ki ?
- cf. aug.: orufû:njo 11, enfû:njo 10 : swamp areas where papyrus grow
157. castor-oil plant
ekishogá:shoga 7, ebishogá:shoga 8
ekishogá:shoga kyangye
ekishogá:shoga kímwe
eki ní ekishogá:shoga → eki n'ékishogá:shoga
eki ní ekishogá:shogá ki ? → eki n'ékishogá:shogá ki ?
- a. sunflower
icâ:nda 5, amacâ:nda 6
icâ:nda ryangye
icâ:nda rímwe
eri ní icâ:nda → eri ní:câ:nda
eri ní icâ:ndá ki ? → eri ní:câ:ndá ki ?
158. vine; creeper
There is no specific term for creeping plants, for which the following expression can be used : akanyá:si káraranda 11, obunyá:si búraranda 14 : [lit] grass that creeps
159. species of wild trees and shrubs
- 1) omugabá:gaba 3, emigabá:gaba 4 : cassia
omugabá:gaba gwangye
omugabá:gaba gúmwe
ogu ní omugabá:gaba → ogu n'ómugabá:gaba
ogu ní omugabá:gabá ki ? → ogu n'ómugabá:gabá ki ?
- 2) omubû:nda 3, emibû:nda 4 : a species of cypress
omubû:nda gwangye
omubû:nda gúmwe
ogu ní omubû:nda → ogu n'ómubû:nda
ogu ní omubû:ndá ki ? → ogu n'ómubû:ndá ki ?
N.B. This tree is often used to make fence.
- 3) ka:rwé:nda 9a, 10a, za:ka:rwé:nda 10b // [ka:gwé:nda] : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]
ka:rwé:ndá yangye
ka:rwé:nda émwe → ka:rwé:nd'émwe
egi ní ka:rwé:nda
egi ní ka:rwé:ndá ki ?
- 4) ekitô:ma 7, ebitô:ma 8 : bark cloth fig
ekitô:ma kyangye
ekitô:ma kímwe
eki ní ekitô:ma → eki n'ékitô:ma

- eki ní ekitó:má ki ? → eki n'ékitó:má ki ?
 N.B. This tree gives bark cloth and also makes good brewing tubs.
- 5) karitú:si 9a,10a, za:karitú:si 10b. var. entú:si 9,10 : eucalyptus <Eng. *eucalyptus*
 karitú:si yangye
 karitú:si émwe → karitú:s'émwe
 egi ní karitú:si
 egi ní karitú:sí ki ?
- 6) omusî:zi 3, emisî:zi 4 : a species of big tree, planted for timber
 omusî:zi gwangye
 omusî:zi gúmwe
 ugu ní omusî:zi → ugu n'ómusî:zi
 ugu ní omusî:zí ki ? → ugu n'ómusî:zí ki ?
- 7) omuvure 3, emivure 4 : African teak <Sw. *mvule* (?)
 N.B. This is a hard tree and brought from outside for timber. It makes good brewing tubs.
 Brewing tubs are originally called by this name, and it applied to this tree. See No.902.
- 8) oruyenje 11, enyenje 10 : finger euphorbia
 oruyenje rwangye // [gwa'nye]
 oruyenje rúmwe
 oru ní oruyenje → oru n'óruyenje
 oru ní oruyenjé ki ? → oru n'óruyenjé ki ?
 N.B. This tree is resistant to hard weather, often used to make hedges.
- 9) omuhóko 3, emihóko 4 : a species of shrub with dark green leaves
 omuhokó gwangye
 omuhokó gúmwe
 ugu ní omuhóko → ugu n'ómuuhóko
 ugu ní omuhokó ki ? → ugu n'ómuuhokó ki ?
 N.B. Leaves are used as medicine, also for abortion in the past.
- 10) ekíko 7, ebíko 8 : coral tree
 ekikó kyangye
 ekikó kímwe
 eki ní ekíko → eki n'ékíko
 eki ní ekíkó ki ? → eki n'ékíkó ki ?
 N.B. This tree makes brewing tubs.
- 11) ekitojo 7, ebitojó 8 : a species of shrub with thorny leaves but goats eat them. A species of
 ekitojo kyangye /thistle
 ekitojo kímwe
 eki ní ekitojo → eki n'ékitojo
 eki ní ekitojó ki ? → eki n'ékitojó ki ?
- 12) omunyinya 3, eminyinya 4 : acacia, species of big tree in the forest
 omunyinya gwangye
 omunyinya gúmwe
 ugu ní omunyinya → ugu n'ómunyinya
 ugu ní omunyinyá ki ? → ugu n'ómunyinyá ki ?
- 13) buríko:ti 9a,10a, za:buríko:ti 10b : black wattle
 buríko:ti yangye
 buríko:ti émwe → buríto:t'émwe

- egi ní buríko:ti
egi ní buríko:ti kǐ ?
N.B. Timber of this tree is the hardest of all. Its bark is used as medicine against cough.
- 14) omuna:ba 3, emina:ba 4 : a cany shrub with slippery stem
omuna:ba gwangye
omuna:ba gúmwe
ogu ní omuna:ba → ogu n'ómuna:ba
ogu ní omuna:bá → ogu n'ómuna:bá kǐ ?
N.B. The stem of this shrub is flexible and used to makes beehives, baskets, traditional chairs, etc.
- 15) omugorora 3, emigorora 4 : a species of shrub
omugorora gwangye
omugorora gúmwe
ogu ní omugorora → ogu n'ómugorora
ogu ní omugororá kǐ ? → ogu n'ómugororá kǐ ?
N.B. This shrub is often used as a hedge to separate fields, resistant to dryness.
- 16) omunyezá:nyegye 3, eminyegá:nyegye 4 : a species of tall tree with wide branches and /tinny leaves
omunyezá:nyegye gwangye
ogunyezá:nyegye gúmwe
ogu ní omunyezá:nyegye → ogu n'ómunyezá:nyegye
ogu ní omunyezá:nyegyé kǐ ? → ogu n'ómunyezá:nyegyé kǐ ?
- 17) ekibonó:bono 7, ebibonó:bono 8 : a species of tree
ekibonó:bono kyangye
ekibonó:bono kímwe
eki ní ekibonó:bono → eki n'ékibonó:bono
eki ní ekibonó:bonó kǐ ? → eki n'ékibonó:bonó kǐ ?
N.B. This tree has pods which split in dry seasons and seeds fly off. Seeds are used in rattles to make sound in music.
- 18) enkúkú:ru 9,10 : cactus, tree euphorbia
enkúkú:ru yangye
enkúkú:ru émwe → enkúkú:r'émwe
egi ní enkúkú:ru → egi n'énkúkú:ru
egi ní enkúkú:ru kǐ ? → egi n'énkúkú:ru kǐ ?
- 19) éntuha 9,10 : syn. of the preceding.
éntuha yangye
éntuha émwe → éntuh'émwe
egí ní éntuha → egí n'éntuha
egi ní éntuhá kǐ ? → egi n'éntuhá kǐ ?
- 20) ekigorógoro 7, ebigorógoro 8 : dracaena, Adam's needle
ekigorógoro kyangye
ekigorógoro kímwe
eki ní ekigorógoro → eki n'ékigorógoro
eki ní ekigorógoró kǐ ? → eki n'ékigorógoró kǐ ?
- 21) morí:nga 9a,10a, za:morí:nga 10b : moringa <Eng. *moringa*
moringá yangye
morí:ngá émwe → morí:ng'émwe

- egi ní morí:nga
 egi ní morí:ngá ki ?
 N.B. Leaves are used as medicine.
- 22) rukáka 9a,10a, za:rukáka 10b : aloe
 rukaká yangye
 rukáká émwe → rukák'émwe
 egi ní rukáka
 egi ní rukáká ki ?
 N.B. Aloes are used to treat a number of diseases, such as malaria, yellow fever.
- 23) omuhú:kye 3, emihú:kye 4 : lantana (*Lantana trifolia*)
 omuhu:kyé gwangye
 omuhu:kyé gúmwe
 ugu ní omuhú:kye → ugu n'ómuhú:kye
 ugu ní omuhú:kyé ki ? → ugu n'ómuhú:kyé ki ?
- 24) omungo 3, emyungo 4 // [ɛnu'ŋgo] : a species of big tree
 omungo gwangye
 omungo gúmwe
 ugu ní omungo → ugu n'ómungo
 ugu ní omungó ki ? → ugu n'ómungó ki ?
 N.B. Wood of this tree is easy to carve. Musical instruments, cooking spoons, brewing tubs, etc. are made out of this tree.
- 25) omubiri:zi 3, emibiri:zi 4 : a species of shrub, whose leaves are used as medicine of malaria
 omubiri:zi gwangye
 omubiri:zi gúmwe
 ugu ní omubiri:zi → ugu n'ó omubiri:zi
 ugu ní omubiri:zi ki ? → ugu n'ómubiri:zi ki ?
- 26) enjuga:jubwe 9,10 // [ɛnzuga:zɔbge] : a species of shrub whose leaves are used as medicine
 enjuga:jubwe yangye /to cure boils and arthritis
 enjuga:jubwe émwe → enjuga:jubw'émwe
 egi ní enjuga:jubwe → egi n'énjuga:jubwe
 egi ní enjuga:jubwé ki ? → egi n'énjuga:jubwé ki ?
- 27) efugwe 9,10 : a species of shrub whose leaves have nettling hairs
 efugwe yangye
 efugwe émwe → efugw'émwe
 egi ní efugwe → egi n'éfugwe
 egi ní efugwé ki ? → egi n'éfugwé ki ?
- 28) esúsa 9,10 : a species of shrub whose leaves are hard with nettling hairs
 esúsá yangye
 esúsá émwe → esús'émwe
 egi ní esúsa → egi n'ésúsa
 egi ní esúsá ki ? → egi n'ésúsá ki ?
- 29) ehongwe 9,10 : a species of shrub of yellow flowers
 ehongwe yangye
 ehongwe émwe → ehongw'émwe
 egi ní ehongwe → egi n'ehongwe
 egi ní ehongwé ki ? → egi n'ehongwé ki ?

N.B. The pollen is sweet, which attracts bees and other insects.

- 30) ekigará:gara 7, ebigará:gara 8 : a species of shrub with soft leaves (*Vernonia auriculifera*)
ekigará:gara kyangye
ekigará:gara kímwe
eki ní ekigará:gara → eki n'ékigará:gara
eki ní ekigará:gará ki ? → eki n'ékigará:gará ki ?

N.B. Leaves of this tree are used as toilet paper.

- 31) ekizímya-muriro 7, ebizímya-muriro 8 // [ecizíjna-muriro], [eβizíjna-muriro] : a species of
ekizímya-muriro kyangye /shrub
ekizímya-muriro kímwe
eki ní ekizímya-muriro → eki n'ékizímya-muriro
eki ní ekizímya-muriró ki ? → eki n'ékizímya-muriró ki ?

N.B. This name literally means 'that which extinguishes fire'. Cf. *okúzímya* 'to extinguish' (No.886) and *omuriro* 3/4 'fire' (No.352).

160. food; meal

- 1) eky'ókúrya 7, eby'ókúrya 8 // [eb^djókúdjá]
eky'ókuryá kyangye
eky'ókuryá kímwe
eki ní eky'ókúrya → eki n'éky'ókúrya
eki ní eky'ókúryá ki ? → eki n'éky'ókúryá ki ?

N.B. The singular *eky'ókúrya* 7 means 'something to eat'. To mean 'food, meal' the plural *eby'ókúrya* 8 is used.

- 2) ekíryo 7, ebíryo 8 : same as *eky'ókúrya* 7/8.
ebiryó byangye // [b^dja'nje] or [dja'nje]
ebiryó bímwe
ebi ní ebíryo → ebi n'ébíryo
ebi ní ebiryó ki ? → eki n'ébíryo ki ?

N.B. The singular *ekíryo* 7 means a piece of cooked food (ex. one kidney bean fallen down on the ground).

- 3) emére 9,10 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
emeré yangye
emeré émwe → emér'émwe
egi ní emére → egi n'émére
egi ní eméré ki ? → egi n'éméré ki ?

a. food served at table

- eki:huro 7, ebyihuro 8 // [eb^dji'huro]
eki:huro kyangye
eki:huro kímwe
eki ní eki:huro → eki n'éki:huro
eki ní eki:huró ki ? → eki n'éki:huró ki ?

b. to bring food to sb

okugyemurira

c. food which has gone bad

ebiryó bígagire, or ebígagire 7
Cf. *okugaga* 'to go bad' (No.871).

d. food cooked in mixture

akatogo 12, obutogo 14

akatogo kangye

akatogo kámwe

aka ní akatogo → aka n'ákatogo

aka ní akatogó ki ? → aka n'ákatogó ki ?

N.B. Bananas, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, beans, beef, etc. are cooked together. *akatogo* is served in restaurants in town as breakfast. Customers are asked either beans type or meat type, other things automatically accompany them.

e. banana cooked without peeling

empogoro 9,10

empogoro yangye

empogoro émwe → empogor'émwe

egi ní empogoro → egi n'empogoro

egi ní empogoró ki ? → egi n'empogoró ki ?

161. breakfast

eky'ókuryá ky'ákashê:she 7, eby'ókuryá by'ákashê:she 8

Cf. *akashê:she* 12 'morning around 6 or 7 o'clock' (No.383).

☆ okuryá eky'ókuryá ky'ákashê:she : to take breakfast

a. accompaniment, what one eats with tea (bread, etc.), snack

eky'ókunywê:sa 7, eby'ókunywê:sa 8 // [eb^djókunjwê:sa]

b. lunch

eky'ókuryá kya: kya:mushána 7, eby'ókuryá bya: kya:mushána 8

or kya:mushána 9a,10a, za:kya:mushána 10b

kya:mushaná yangye

kya:musháná émwe → kyamushán'émwe

egi ní kya:mushána

egi ní kya:musháná ki ?

Cf. *omushána* 3/4 'sunshine' (No.372).

☆ okuryá kya:mushána : to take lunch

c. supper; dinner

eky'ókuryá kya: kya:kíro 7, eby'ókuryá bya: kya:kíro 8

or kya:kíro 9a,10a, za:kya:kíro 10b

kya:kíró yangye

kya:kíró émwe → kya:kír'émwe

egi ní kya:kíro

egi ní kya:kíró ki ?

Cf. *ekíro* 7/8 'night' (No.387).

☆ okuryá kya:kíro : to eat supper/dinner (=okurá:rira)

d. extra food which remains (to be eaten on the following day)

obúhoro 14, amáhoro 6 <okúhoro 'to get cold' (No.1310).

obuhóro bwangye // [bga'nje]

obuhóro búmwé

obu ní obúhoro → obu n'óbúhoro

obu ní obuhóró ki ? → obu n'óbuhóró ki ?

162. soup; broth

1) súpu 9a,10a, za:súpu 10b <Eng. *soup*

- supú yangye
 súpú émwe → súp' é:mwe
 egi ní súpú
 egi ní súpú ki ?
- 2) amaró:ngó:rwa 6 // [amaró:ngó:gwa] : cooking water (of beans), liquor
 amaró:ngo:rwa gangye
 amaró:ngo:rwa gámwe
 aga ní amaró:ngó:rwa → aga n'ámaró:ngó:rwa
 aga ní amaró:ngó:rwa ki ? → aga n'ámaró:ngó:rwa ki ?
 Cf. *okuró.ngo.rwa* 'to be discarded [of cooking liquid]' (No.889).
- a. sauce
 omucû:zi 3, emicû:zi 4 : sauce <Sw. *mchuzi*
 omucú:zi gwangye
 omucú:zi gúmwe
 ugu ní omucû:zi → ugu n'ómucû:zi
 ugu ní omucú:zi ki ? → ugu n'ómucú:zi ki ?
- b. to immerse in soup
 okúkoza
163. staple food among the Bakiga
 1) emondi 9,10 : Irish potatoes. See No.137.
 2) ekirí:bwa 7, ebirí:bwa 8 : sweet potatoes. See No.136.
 3) obúro 14 : kneaded stiff porridge of millet, sorghum, maize flour, etc. See No.140.
 4) omunyígye 3, eminyígye 4 : mashed cooked-bananas. See No.166.
 N.B. The staple food of the Bakiga is Irisho potatoes and sweet potatoes. Kneaded stiff porridge (of maize flour, etc.) and bananas come after them.
164. flour
 1) esa:no 9,10 : general term for flour
 esa:no yangye
 esa:no émwe → esa:n' é:mwe
 egi ní esa:no → egi n' ésa:no
 egi ní esa:nó ki ? → egi n' ésa:nó ki ?
 ☆ esa:no y'óbúro : millet flour
 ☆ esa:no ya múhogo : cassava flour
 2) akahû:nga 12, obuhû:nga 14 : maize flour <Sw. *unga*
 akahû:nga kangye
 akahû:nga kámwe
 aka ní akahû:nga → aka n'ákahû:nga
 aka ní akahû:ngá ki ? → aka n'ákahû:ngá ki ?
 N.B. *akahû.nga* 12 and *obuhû.nga* 14 have the same meaning.
- a. flour particle not broken (in kneaded stiff porridge, etc.)
 ekitírímwa 7, ebitírímwa 8 // [ecitírímwa],[ebitírímwa]
 ekitírímwa kyangye
 ekitírímwa kímwe
 eki ní ekitírímwa → eki n' ékitírímwa
 eki ní ekitírímwá ki ? → eki n' ékitírímwá ki ?
165. kneaded stiff porridge; posho

obúro 14 : general term for kneaded stiff porridge

N.B. *obúro* 14 as a crop means 'millet' (No.140), but it designates all types of kneaded stiff porridge. Kneaded stiff porridge is made not only from millet but other flours as well. It corresponds to *posho* in Ugandan English and Swahili, and *ugali* in Kenyan, Tanzanian, and Congolese Swahili.

a. various types of kneaded stiff porridge

1) akáro 12 : stiff porridge of millet

N.B. *akáro* 12 is a diminutive form of *obúro* 14, but it does not mean 'small quantity of stiff porridge' in this context.

2) oburó bw'éngano 14 : stiff porridge of wheat

3) oburó bwa: múhogo 14 : stiff porridge of cassava flour

4) oburó bw'óbuhû:nga 14 : stiff porridge of maize flour

5) oburó bw'ómúgusha 14 : stiff porridge of sorghum flour

6) oburó bw'ómúkoma 14 : stiff porridge of red sorghum flour

7) kyankara:ta 9a,10a, za:kyankara:ta 10b : stiff porridge of red sorghum flour; syn. of *oburó* kyankara:ta yangye */bw'ómúkoma* 14.

kyankara:ta émwe → kyankara:t'é:mwe

egi ní kyankara:ta

egi ní kyankara:tá ki ?

8) obuhê:mba 14 : syn. of *kyankara:ta* 9a,10a/10b.

obuhê:mba bwangye // [bga'nje]

obuhê:mba búmwé

obu ní obuhê:mba → obu n'óbuhê:mba

obu ní obuhê:mbá ki ? → obu n'óbuhê:mbá ki ?

b. fistful ball of stiff porridge

énogo 9,10. See No.18.

N.B. This noun originally means the hollow between the two muscles of the back of the head. It applies to balls of stiff porridge because balls of stiff porridge have a hollow to catch soup like the back of the head.

☆ okuté:ra énogo : to make a bolus

166. mashed cooked-food

1) omunyígye 3, eminyígye 4 : mashed banana <*okúnyiga* 'to press, to mash' (Nos.951,1024)

omunyígyé gwangye

omunyígyé gúmwé

ogu ní omunyígye → ogu n'ómunyígye

ogu ní omunyígyé ki ? → ogu n'ómunyígyé ki ?

N.B. Mashed bananas are made by pressing cooked bananas with hands in banana leaves.

2) beans paste

firinda 9a,10a, za:firinda 10b

firinda yangye

firinda émwe → firind'é:mwe

egi ní firinda

egi ní firindá ki ?

N.B. Cooked beans are pounded to make *firinda* 9/10.

3) rounded mashed cooked-food

omubû:mba 3, emibû:mba 4 <*okubû:mba* 'to mould' (No.921)

omubú:mba gwangye
 omubú:mba gúmwe
 ugu ní omubú:mba → ugu n'ómubú:mba
 ugu ní omubú:mbá ki ? → ugu n'ómubú:mbá ki ?

N.B. Bananas, Irish potatoes, etc. are cooked, mashed and rounded.

167. porridge drink

- 1) obushera 14 : black sorghum porridge drink
 obushera bwangye //[bga'nye]
 obushera búmwé
 obu ní obushera → obu n'óbushera
 obu ní obusherá ki ? → obu n'óbusherá ki ?

cf. dim.: akashera 12 : small quantity of *obushera*

cf. amashera 6 : dirty or bad porridge drink

N.B. *obushera* 14 is made by adding hot water to *ekyânga* 7/8 'thick porridge' (see below) and leave it for some days. It is liquid and tastes sweet. It becomes alcoholised as time advances. *obushera* is also made from *ekisânga*, another kind of 'thick porridge' (see below), but a small quantity. *ekitiribi.ti* 7, *ebitiribi.ti* 8 is a Runyankore word that corresponds to *obushera*. The Banyankore usually use millet flour in addition to maize or sorghum flour. *obushera* 14 is a typical Bakiga drink, drunk in specialised bars where only *obushera* is served, nothing else. Men frequent such bars, while women are rare except young girls, often seen drinking in the evening.

☆ *obushera* butóka 14 : fresh and sweet *obushera*. It is pure *obushera*, ready for consumption.

cf. obutóka 14 : fresh and sweet *obushera*

obutoká bwangye //[bga'nye]
 obutoká búmwé
 obu ní obutóka → obu n'óbutóka
 obu ní obutóká ki ? → obu n'óbutóká ki ?

N.B. *obutóka* 14 can be taken by children as it is sweet.

☆ *obushera* búhi:re 14 : *obushera* slightly alcoholised <*okúsa* 'to be cooked' (No.890)

☆ *obushera* bw'ábashê:ja 14 : porridge drink for men (i.e., of bitter taste)

2) entagatira 9,10 : warm *obushera* <*okutagata* 'to be warm' (No.1449)

entagatira yangye
 entagatira émwé → entagatir'émwé
 egi ní entagatira → egi n'éntagatira
 egi ní entagatirá ki ? → egi n'éntagatirá ki ?

3) obúte:re 14 : *obushera* added with some sorghum flour <*okutê:ra* 'to beat' (No.1017)

obúte:re bwangye //[bga'nye]
 obúte:re búmwé
 obu ní obúte:re → obu n'óbúte:re
 obu ní obúte:ré ki ? → obu n'óbúte:ré ki ?

N.B. If *obushera* 14 is liquid, it does not ferment easily. People add some sorghum flour to activate the fermentation.

a. thick porridge

- 1) ekyâ:nga 7, ebyâ:nga 8
 ekyá:nga kyangye
 ekyá:nga kímwe

eki ní ekyâ:nga → eki n' ékyâ:nga
eki ní ekyá:ngá ki ? → eki n' ékyá:ngá ki ?

N.B. Hot water is added to flour of *amamera* 6 'fermented sorghum grains' to make *ekyâ.nga* 7/8. It is for making a big quantity of *obushera* 14 'black sorghum porridge drink', but as it is thick porridge, it can be consumed as such. It tastes very sweet.

- 2) ekisá:nga 7, ebisá:nga 8

ekisangá kyangye
ekisangá kímwe
eki ní ekisá:nga → eki n' ékisá:nga
eki ní ekisá:ngá ki ? → eki n' ékisá:ngá ki ?

N.B. Although *ekyâ.nga* 7/8 is made solely with flour of *amamera* 6 'fermented sorghum grains', *ekisá.nga* is made not only with *amamera* but other flour such as millet flour is added to it.

- 3) enkumba 9,10 : thick porridge of red sorghum flour

enkumba yangye
enkumba émwe → enkumb' é:mwe
egi ní enkumba → egi n' énkumba
egi ní enkumbá ki ? → egi n' énkumbá ki ?

N.B. *omúkoma* 3,4 'red sorghum grains' is used to make *enkumba* 9/10. People take this as breakfast. As it is thick, it is added with water, and sometimes sugar.

- 4) obuhû:nga 14 : thick porridge of maize flour. See No.164.

- 5) enkó:mbe 9,10 : thick porridge of millet flour

enkó:mbe yangye
enkó:mbe émwe → enkó:mbé:mwe
egi ní enkó:mbe → egi n' énkó:mbe
egi ní enkó:mbé ki ? → egi n' énkó:mbé ki ?

b. to make porridge

okushígisha // [okufígiʃa]

☆ okushígisha obushera : to make black sorghum porridge

☆ okushígisha obuhû:nga : to make maize flour porridge

168. oil

- 1) amájuta 6 : oil, ointment in general

amajúta gangye
amajúta gámwe
aga ní amájuta → aga n' amájuta
aga ní amajútá ki ? → aga n' amajútá ki ?

☆ amajúta g'émótoka : motor oil, petrol

☆ amajúta g'ê:nte : cow ghee, butter

- 2) búto 9a or 1a, 10a, za;búto 10b : cooking oil

butó yangye 9a or butó wangye 1a
bútó émwe 9a → bú't' é:mwe (*bútó ómwe 1a → bú't' ó:mwe)
egi ní búto 9a (*owu ní búto 1a)
egi ní búto ki ? 9a (*owu ní búto ki ? 1a)

- 3) amamesha 6 : palm oil

amamesha gangye
amamesha gámwe

- aga ní amamesha → aga n'ámamesha
 aga ní amameshá ki ? → aga n'ámameshá ki ?
- 4) omúzigó 3, ---- : kerosene (paraffin) for lamps
 omuzígo gwangye
 omuzígo gúmwe
 ogu ní omúzigó → ogu n'ómúzigó
 ogu ní omuzígó ki ? → ogu n'ómuzígó ki ?
169. salt
- 1) omû:nyu 3, ----
 omú:nyu gwangye
 omú:nyu gúmwe
 ogu ní omû:nyu → ogu n'ómû:nyu
 ogu ní omú:nyú ki ? → ogu n'ómú:nyú ki ?
 N.B. Dictionaries write this word as *omwonyo*.
- 2) omwô:nyo 3, ---- // [omŋô:ŋo] : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 omwó:nyo gwangye
 omwó:nyo gúmwe
 ogu ní omwô:nyo → ogu n'ómwô:nyo
 ogu ní omwó:nyó ki ? → ogu n'ómwó:nyó ki ?
- a. rock salt
- 1) ekikuka 7, ebikuka 8
 ekikuka kyangye
 ekikuka kímwe
 eki ní ekikuka → eki n'ékikuka
 eki ní ekikuká ki ? → eki n'ékikuká ki ?
- 2) mahó:nde 9a,10a, za:mahó:nde 10b : syn. of the preceding.
 mahondé yangye
 mahó:ndé émwe → mahó:nd'é:mwe
 egi ní mahó:nde
 egi ní mahó:ndé ki ?
 or ekihó:nde 7, ebihó:nde 8
170. pepper
- 1) orushê:nda 11, enshê:nda 10 : general term for pepper
 orushé:nda rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orushé:nda rúmwe
 oru ní orushê:nda → oru n'órushê:nda
 oru ní orushé:ndá ki ? → oru n'órushé:ndá ki ?
- cf. aug.: ekishê:nda 7, ebishê:nda 8 : big pepper, paprica
- 2) ka:múrari 9a,10a, za:ka:múrari 10b : small red pepper
 ka:múrari yangye
 ka:múrari émwe → ka:múrar'émwe
 egi ní ka:múrari
 egi ní ka:múrarí ki ?
171. sugar
 sukâ:ri 9a,10a, za:sukâ:ri 10b <Sw. *sukari*
 suká:ri yangye

suká:ri émwe → sukár'émwe
egi ní sukâ:ri
egi ní suká:rí ki ?

172. bread

omuga:ti 3, emiga:ti 4 <Sw. *mkate*
omuga:ti gwangye
omuga:ti gúmwe
ogu ní omuga:ti → ogu n'ómuga:ti
ogu ní omuga:tí ki ? → ogu n'ómuga:tí ki ?

a. pancake (deep fried); doughnut; fritter

- 1) burahanda 9a,10a, za:burahanda 10b : made of banana (*kabaragára* or *músa*) flour and
burahanda yangye /cassava flour <*okuhanda* 'to be rough' (No.1350)

burahanda émwe → burahand'émwe
egi ní burahanda
egi ní burahandá ki ?

- 2) erindâ:zi 5, amandâ:zi 6 : made of wheat flour, eggs, milk, sugar, and baking powder <Sw.
erindâ:zi ryangye /*mandazi*

erindâ:zi rímwe
eri ní erindâ:zi → eri n'érindâ:zi
eri ní erindâ:zí ki ? → eri n'érindâ:zí ki ?

cf. aug.: ekyandâ:zi 7, ebyandâ:zi 8 // [eb^dja'ndâ:zi] : big or dirty pancake

b. samosa

shumbû:sha 9a,10a, za:shumbû:sha 10b <Sw. *sambusa*
shumbû:sha yangye
shumbû:sha émwe → shumbû:sh'émwe
egi ní shumbû:sha
egi ní shumbû:shá ki ?
N.B. Rice is packed inside.

c. chapati

kyápati 9a,10a, za:kyápati 10b <Sw. *chapati*
kyápati yangye
kyápati émwe → kyápat'émwe
egi ní kyápati
egi ní kyápatí ki ?

d. yeast

ekitumbî:sa 7, ebitumbî:sa 8 <*okutumbi:sa* 'to make swell' (No.1287).
ekitumbî:sa kyangye
ekitumbî:sa kímwe
eki ní ekitumbî:sa → eki n'ékitumbî:sa
eki ní ekitumbî:sá ki ? → eki n'ékitumbî:sá ki ?

173. cooked rice

omukyé:ri gúte:kire 3, emikyé:ri eté:kire 4

174. beer

- 1) amá:rwa 6 // [amá:gwa] : alcoholic drink in general
ama:rwá gangye
ama:rwá gámwe

- aga ní amá:rwa → aga n'ámá:rwa
 aga ní amá:rwa ki ? → aga n'ámá:rwa ki ?
 N.B. In the case of traditional beer, this word designates beer which is fully fermented, in the state of three days of fermentation.
- 2) omútahe 3, emítahe 4 : banana or sorghum beer which is begining to ferment <okútaha 'to
 omutáhe gwangye /fetch beer, water'
 omutáhe gúmwe
 ugu ní omútahe → ugu n'ómútahe
 ugu ní omutáhé ki ? → ugu n'ómutáhé ki ?
 N.B. To make banana beer, they first extract juice from ripe bananas in a wooden tub. Then they transvase the juice from the tub into clay pots or plastic jerrycans in which fermentation is done. The word *omútahe* designates, for banana beer, banana juice just transvased from a tub. In the case of sorghum beer, it indicates sorghum beer just beginning to ferment.
- 3) omúbisi 3, emíbisi 4 : banana beer which has begun to ferment, one day after transvasating
 omubísi gwangye /from the brewing tub
 omubísi gúmwe
 ugu ní omúbisi → ugu n'ómúbisi
 ugu ní omubísí ki ? → ugu n'óomubísí ki ?
 <-bisi adj. 'raw, uncooked' (No.1425).
- 4) omútobe 3, emítobe 4 : syn. of the preceding.
 omutóbe gwangye
 omutóbe gúmwe
 ugu ní omútobe → ugu n'ómútobe
 ugu ní omutóbé ki ? → ugu n'ómutóbé ki ?
- 5) tó:nto 9a,10a, za:tó:nto 10b : banana beer ready for drinking
 tontó yangye
 tó:ntó émwe → tó:nt'émwe
 egi ní tó:nto
 egi ní tó:ntó ki ?
- 6) orwá:rwa 11, ---- //[ogwá:gwa] : same as the preceding.
 orwarwá rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orwarwá rúmwe
 oru ní orwá:rwa → oru n'órwá:rwa
 oru ní orwá:rwa ki ? → oru n'órwá:rwa ki ?
- 7) omuramba 3, emiramba 4 : sorghum beer ready to drink (boiled 5 or 6 hours to activate
 omuramba gwangye /fermentation)
 omuramba gúmwe
 ugu ní omuramba → ugu n'ómuramba
 ugu ní omurambá ki ? → ugu n'ómurambá ki ?
 N.B. This is the most classic alcoholic beverage among the Bakiga.
- 8) entúrire 9,10 : sorghum beer mixed with honey
 entúrire yangye
 entúrire émwe → entúriré:mwe
 egi ní entúrire → egi n'éntúrire
 egi ní entúriré ki ? → egi n'éntúriré ki ?

- cf. okutúrirá : to put honey to *obushera* 14 ‘black sorghum porridge drink’
- 9) amarwa 6 // [amagwa] : millet beer (as consumed by the Basoga, etc.)
 amarwa gangye
 amarwa gámwe
 aga ní amarwa → aga n’ámarwa
 aga ní amarwá ki ? → aga n’ámarwá ki ?
- a. liquor; distilled alcohol
- 1) wáragi 9a,10a, za:wáragi 10b
 wáragi yangye
 wáragi émwe → wáragy’é:mwe
 egi ní wáragi
 egi ní wáragí ki ?
- 2) embá:ndure 9,10 : strong alcohol
 embá:ndure yangye
 embá:ndure émwe → embá:nduré:mwe
 egi ní embá:ndure → egi n’émbá:ndure
 egi ní embá:nduré ki ? → egi n’émbá:nduré ki ?
- 3) engû:ri 9,10 : syn. of the preceding.
 engû:ri yangye
 engû:ri émwe → engû:r’é:mwe
 egi ní engû:ri → egi n’engû:ri
 egi ní engû:rí ki ? → egi n’engû:rí ki ?
- b. straw (to drink beer)
 omúshekye 3, emíshekye 4
 omushékye gwangye
 omushékye gúmwe
 ugu ní omúshekye → ugu n’ómúshekye
 ugu ní omushékyé ki ? → ugu n’ómushékyé ki ?
- cf. aug.: ekíshekye 7, ebíshekye 8 : big straw
175. drink; beverage
 eky’ókúnywa 7, eby’ókúnywa 8 // [eb^{dj}ókúpwa]
 eky’ókunywá kyangye
 eky’ókunywá kímwe
 eki ní eky’ókúnywa → eki n’éky’ókúnywa
 eki ní eky’ókunywá ki ? → eki n’éky’ókunywá ki ?
 <ekya ‘that of’ followed by *ókúnywa* ‘to drink’ (No.758).
- a. banana juice
 eshá:nde 9,10 : fresh juice in general and banana juice in particular
 eshá:nde yangye
 eshá:nde émwe → eshá:ndé:mwe
 egi ní eshá:nde → egi n’eshá:nde
 egi ní eshá:ndé ki ? → egi n’eshá:ndé ki ?
- b. to make watery
 okufungu:ra : to add water because the drink is too thick or strong
 okufungu:ka : to become watery
 N.B. These words originally mean ‘to loosen a tie’. See No.982.

c. to be watery

okubá nka amê:zi → okubá nk'ámê:zi

176. tea

1) kyâ:yi 9a,10a, za:kyâ:yi 10b <Sw. *chai*

kyá:yi yangye

kyá:yi émwe → kyá:y'émwe

egi ní kyâ:yi

egi níkyá:yí ki ?

N.B. This in fact indicates not only tea but also coffee if sugar and milk are added to it.

2) igyâ:ni 5, amagyâ:ni 6 : tea tree(sg.), tea trees or leaves (pl.)

igyâ:ni ryangye

igyâ:ni rímwe

eri ní igyâ:ni → eri ní:gyâ:ni

eri ní igyâ:ní ki ? → eri ní:gyâ:ní ki ?

3) omukáru 3, emikáru 4 : tea without milk (with or without sugar)

omukarú gwangye

omukarú gúmwe

ogu ní omukáru → ogu n'ómukáru

ogu ní omukarú ki ? → ogu n'ómukarú ki ?

a. residue of tea leaves

ebisígarizwa 8 <*okusígarizwa* 'to be left for sb' (No.648)

ebisígarizwá byangye

ebisígarizwá bímwe

ebi ní ebisígarizwa → ebi n'ébisígarizwa

ebi ní ebisígarizwá ki ? → ebi n'ébisígarizwá ki ?

177. coffee

1) ká:wa 9a,10a, za:ká:wa 10b <Sw. *kahawa*

ka:wá yangye

ká:wá émwe → ká:w'émwe

egi ní ká:wa

egi ní ká:wá ki ?

2) omwani 3, emyani 4 //[[omŋa'ni],[eŋa'ni] : coffee tree or beans

omwaní gwangye

omwani gúmwe

ogu ní omwani → ogu n'ómwani

ogu ní omwaní ? → ogu n'ómwaní ki ?

178. milk

1) amáte 6 : animal milk (of cow, goat)

amaté gangye

amaté gámwe

aga ní amáte → aga n'ámáte

aga ní amaté ki ? → aga n'ámaté ki ?

2) amashéreka 6 : human breast milk

amashéreka gangye

amashéreka gámwe

aga ní amashéreka → aga n'ámashéreka

- aga ní amashéreká ki ? → aga n'ámashéreká ki ?
- a. skin of milk
 orúkoko 11, ----
 orukóko rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orukóko rúmwe
 oru ní orúkoko
 oru ní orukókó ki ? → oru n'órukókó ki ?
- b. yoghurt
 amacû:nde 6 <okucû.nda 'to shake milk' (No.1010).
 amacú:nde gangye
 amacú:nde gámwe
 aga ní amacû:nde → aga n'amacû:nde
 aga ní amacú:ndé ki ? → aga n'amacú:ndé ki ?
- c. condensed milk
 éshabwe 9,10 // [é'fabge]
 eshábwe yangye
 eshábwe émwe → eshábwé:mwe
 egí ní éshabwe → egí n'éshabwe
 egi ní eshábwé ki ? → egi n'eshábwé ki ?
 N.B. This is mainly eaten among the Banyankore.
179. poison
- 1) obutwa 14 // [obut^kwa] : poison of natural sources or factory-made
 obutwa bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obutwa búmwé
 obu ní obutwa → obu n'óbutwa
 obu ní obutwá ki ? → obu n'óbutwá ki ?
 - 2) obusabwe 14 // [obusabge] : venom of snakes, hornets, etc.
 obusabwe bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obusabwe búmwé
 obu ní obusabwe → obu n'óbusabwe
 obu ní obusabwé ki ? → obu n'óbusabwé ki ?
 - 3) oburozi 14, ---- : poison of witchcraft <okuroga 'to bewitch, to poison' (No.810)
 oburozi bwangye // [bga'nje]
 oburozi búmwé
 obu ní oburozi → obu n'óburozi
 obu ní oburozì ki ? → obu n'óburozì ki ?
180. garment; clothes; dress
- 1) ekijwâ:ro 7, ebijwâ:ro 8 : general term for clothes <okujwâ.ra 'to wear' (No.717)
 ekijwâ:ro kyangye
 ekijwâ:ro kímwe
 eki ní ekijwâ:ro → eki n'ékijwâ:ro
 eki ní ekijwâ:ró ki ? → eki n'ékijwâ:ró ki ?
 - 2) orúgoyi 11, éngoyi 10 : syn. of the preceding.
 orugóyi rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orugóyi rúmwe
 oru ní orúgoyi → oru n'orúgoyi, ezí ní éngoyi → ezí n'éngoyi

- oru ní orugóyí ki ? → oru n'órugóyí ki ?
- 3) omwê:nda 3, emyê:nda 4 //[[omñê:nda],[epñê:nda]. See No.188.
N.B. The singular means 'a big piece of cloth like a shawl to cover the body for women', and its plural means clothes in general.
- a. ancient type of clothes
- 1) ekishâ:to 7, ebishâ:to 8 : ancient clothes of barkcloth or animal skin
ekishâ:to kyangye
ekishâ:to kímwe
eki ní ekishâ:to → eki n'ékishâ:to
eki ní ekishâ:tó ki ? → eki n'ékishâ:tó ki ?
- 2) enkâ:nda 9,10 : ancient clothes of cow hide
enkâ:nda yangye
enkâ:nda émwe → enkâ:nd'émwe
egi ní enkâ:nda → egi n'énkâ:nda
egi ní enkâ:ndá ki ? → egi n'énkâ:ndá ki ?
- b. packed clothes from a factory
- 1) endibo:ta 9,10
endibo:ta yangye
endibo:ta émwe → endibo:t'émwe
egi ní endibo:ta → egi n'éndibo:ta
egi ní endibo:tá ki ? → egi n'éndibo:tá ki ?
- 2) egyora 9,10 : syn. of the preceding, but of rare use.
egyora yangye
egyora émwe → egyor'émwe
egi ní egyora → egi n'égyora
egi ní egyorá ki ? → egi n'égyorá ki ?
181. dress for women
- 1) obusú:ti 9,10 : formal suits (two pieces) for women <Eng. *suit* (?)
obusú:tí bwangye //[[bga'nje]
obusú:tí búmwé
obu ní obusú:ti → obu n'óbusú:ti
obu ní obusú:tí ki ? → obu n'óbusú:tí ki ?
- 2) bbó:dingi 9a,10a, za:bbó:dingi 10b : long dress for married women <Eng. *boarding*
bbó:dingi yangye
bbó:dingi émwe → bbó:dingy'émwe
egi ní bbó:dingi
egi ní bbó:dingí ki ?
- 3) ekite:tê:yi 7, ebite:tê:yi 8 : one-piece, worn mainly by girls
ekite:tê:yi kyangye
ekite:tê:yi kímwe
eki ní ekite:tê:yi → eki n'ékite:tê:yi
eki ní ekite:tê:yí ki ? → eki n'ékite:tê:yí ki ?
- 4) akatí:mba 12, obufí:mba 14 : wedding dress
akatí:mba kyangye
akatí:mba kámwe
aka ní akatí:mba → aka n'ákatí:mba

aka ní akatí:mbá ki ? → aka n'ákátí:mbá ki ?

N.B. This noun means 'lace', and 'white wedding dress' by extension.

a. suits for men

sú:ti 9a,10a, za:sú:ti 10b <Eng. *suit*

su:tí yangye

sú:tí émwe → sú:t'émwe

egi ní sú:ti

egi ní sú:tí ki ?

182. shirt

esá:ti 9,10 <Eng. *shirt* or Sw. *shati*

esa:tí yangye

esá:tí émwe → esá:t'émwe

egi ní esá:ti → egi n'ésá:ti

egi ní esá:tí ki ? → egi n'ésá:tí ki ?

a. sweater

eshwé:ta 9,10 // [e]ʰwé:ta <Eng. *sweater*

eshwetá yangye

eshwé:tá émwe → eshwé:t'émwe

egi ní eshwé:ta → egi n'éschwé:ta

egi ní eshwé:tá ki ? → egi n'éschwé:tá ki ?

183. coat; gown

1) ekó:ti 9,10 <Eng. *coat* or Sw. *koti*

eko:tí yangye

ekó:tí émwe → ekó:t'émwe

egi ní ekó:ti → egi n'ékó:ti

egi ní ekó:tí ki ? → egi n'ékó:tí ki ?

2) kabû:ti 9a,10a, za:kabû:ti 10b : long coat

kabû:ti yangye

kabû:ti émwe → kabû:t'émwe

egi ní kabû:ti

egi ní kabû:tí ki ?

3) ekanzu 9,10 : gown <Sw. *kanzu*

ekanzu yangye

ekanzu émwe → ekanz'émwe

egi ní ekanzu → egi n'ékanzu

egi ní ekanzú ki ? → egi n'ékanzú ki ?

N.B. This gown is worn by elder people on ceremonial occasions (ex. wedding). It corresponds to women's *bbó:dingi* 9/10 (No.181).

184. skirt

sikâ:ti 9a,10a, za:sikâ:ti 10b <Eng. *skirt*

sikâ:ti yangye

sikâ:ti émwe → skâ:t'émwe

egi ní sikâ:ti

egi ní sikâ:tí ki ?

N.B. See No.180 for animal skin skirts.

a. under skirt

- 1) ekipumpuriya 7, ebipumpuriya 8 : traditional under skirt
 ekipumpuriya kyangye
 ekipumpuriya kímwe
 eki ní ekipumpuriya → eki n'èkipumpuriya
 eki ní ekipumpuriya ki ? → eki n'èkipumpuriya ki ?
- 2) péti 9a,10a, za:péti 10b : small soft skirt worn as an underwear <Eng. *petticoat* (?)
 petí yangye
 pétí émwe → pét'émwe
 egi ní péti
 egi ní pétí ki ?
185. trousers
- 1) empáre 9,10 : pair of trousers
 emparé yangye
 emparé émwe → emparé:mwe
 egi n'empáre → egi n'empáre
 egi n'empáre ki ? → egi n'empáre ki ?
- 2) igyema 5, amagyema 6
 igyema ryangye
 igyema rímwe
 eri ní igyema → eri ní:gyema
 eri ní igyemá ki ? → eri ní:gyemá ki ?
 N.B. The singular means one leg of trousers.
- a. short pants; knee trousers
 emparé ngufu 9,10 → emparéngufu
 emparé ngúfu yangye → emparéngúfu yangye
 emparé ngúfu émwe → emparéngúf'émwe
 egi ní emparé ngufu → egi n'emparéngufu
 egi ní emparé ngúfú ki ? → egi n'emparéngúfú ki ?
 or emparé ngufu 9,10 → emparéngufu
 emparé yangye ngufu → emparé yangyéngufu
 emparé emwé ngufu → emparé:mwé:ngufu
 egi ní emparé ngufu → egi n'emparéngufu
 egi ní emparé ngúfú ki ? → egi n'emparéngúfú ki ?
186. underpants; brief
- 1) pâ:nti 9a,10a, za:pâ:nti 10b : brief for men <Eng. *panty*
 pá:nti yangye
 pá:nti émwe → pá:nt'émwe
 egi ní pâ:nti
 egi ní pá:ntí ki ?
- 2) empáre 9,10 : brief for women, knickers. See the preceding number.
187. cap; hat
 engufi:ri 9,10 <Sw. *kofia*
 engufi:ri yangye
 engufi:ri émwe → engufi:r'émwe
 egi ní engufi:ri → egi n'éngufi:ri
 egi ní engufi:rí ki ? → egi n'éngufi:rí ki ?

188. scarf

ekitambâ:ro 7, ebitambâ:ro 8

N.B. This word means 'piece of cloth' (No.218). *ekitambâ.ro* 7/8 is used for many purposes, as a head scarf, tablecloth, etc.

a. shawl

- 1) ekitambi 7, ebitambi 8 : piece of cloth worn on the dress (part of a dress)

ekitambi kyangye

ekitambi kímwe

eki ní ekitambi → eki n'ékitambi

eki ní ekitambí ki ? → eki n'ékitambí ki ?

- 2) akaré:su 12, oburé:su 14 : small shawl

akare:sú kyangye

akare:sú kámwe

aka ní akaré:su → aka n'ákaré:su

aka ní akaré:sú ki ? → aka n'ákaré:sú ki ?

- 3) omwê:nda 3, emyê:nda 4 // [omɲê:nda], [eɲê:nda] : shawl to cover the trunk over clothes

omwé:nda gwangye

omwé:nda gúmwe

ogu ní omwê:nda → ogu n'ómwê:nda

ogu ní omwé:ndá ki ? → ogu n'ómwé:ndá ki ?

N.B. The plural means clothes in general. See No.180.

- 4) ekitengye 7, ebitengye 8 : syn. of *omwê:nda* 3/4.

ekitengye kyangye

ekitengye kímwe

eki ní ekitengye → eki n'ékitengye

eki ní ekitengyé ki ? → eki n'ékitengyé ki ?

189. necklace

orukwâ:nzi 11, enkwâ:nzi 10

orukwâ:nzi rwangye // [gwa'ɲje]

orukwâ:nzi rúmwe

oru ní orukwâ:nzi → oru n'órukwâ:nzi

oru ní orukwâ:nzí ki ? → oru n'órukwâ:nzí ki ?

190. bracelet

omurí:nga 3, emirí:nga 4

omurí:nga gwangye

omurí:nga gúmwe

ogu ní omurí:nga → ogu n'ómurí:nga

ogu ní omurí:ngá ki ? → ogu n'ómurí:ngá ki ?

a. finger ring

empeta 9,10

empeta yangye

empeta émwe → empét'émwe

egi ní empeta → egi n'émpeta

egi ní empeta ki ? → egi n'émpeta ki ?

191. belt

- 1) omweko 3, emyeko 4 // [omɲe'ko], [eɲe'ko] : belt in general

- omweko gwangye
omweko gúmwe
ogu ní omweko → ogu n'ómweko
ogu ní omwekó ki ? → ogu n'ómwekó ki ?
- 2) omushúmi 3, emishúmi 4 : piece of cloth to bind, cloth belt for women <okushúmika 'to
omushumí gwangye /make a knot' (No.983)
omushumí gúmwe
ogu ní omushúmi → ogu n'ómushúmi
ogu ní omushúmí ki ? → ogu n'ómushúmí ki ?
- a. elastic; rubber
orúkoba 11, énkoba 10
orukóba rwangye // [gwa'nje]
orukóba rúmwe
oru ní orúkoba → oru n'órúkoba
oru ní orukóbá ki ? → oru n'órukóbá ki ?
192. shoes
1) enge:to 9,10. var. enki:to 9,10 // [eŋki:to] : [Ifo dial]
enge:to yangye
enge:to émwe → enge:t'émwe
egi ní enge:to → egi n'énge:to
egi ní enge:tó ki ? → egi n'énge:tó ki ?
- 2) ekirâ:twá 7, ebirâ:twá 8 // [ecirâ:t^kwa],[eβirâ:t^kwa] : worn-out shoes or traditional shoes
ekirâ:twá kyangye /<Sw. *kiatu* (?)
ekirâ:twá kímwe
eki ní ekirâ:twá → eki n'ékirâ:twá
eki ní ekirâ:twá ki ? → eki n'ékirâ:twá ki ?
- a. sandals; slippers
1) sirípa 9a,10a, za:sirípa 10b <Eng. *slipper*
sirípa yangye
sirípa émwe → siríp'émwe
egi ní sirípa
egi ní sirípa ki ?
- 2) rugabíre 9a,10a, za:rugabíre 10b : rubber sandal
rugabiré yangye
rugabiré émwe → rugabiré'émwe
egi ní rugabíre
egi ní rugabiré ki ?
N.B. *rugabíre* is made from used tyres. It is hard in comparison to *sirípa* which is soft.
193. umbrella
omumvú:ri 3, emyumvú:ri 4 // [eɲumvú:ri] <Sw. *mwavuli*
omumvú:ri gwangye
omumvú:ri gúmwe
ogu ní omumvú:ri → ogu n'ómumvú:ri
ogu ní omumvú:rí ki ? → ogu n'ómumvú:rí ki ?
194. thing; object
ekintu 7, ebintu 8

- ekintu kyangye
ekintu kímwe
eki ní ekintu → eki n'ékintu
eki ní ekintú ki ? → eki n'ékintú ki ?
cf. dim.: akantu 12, obuntu 14 or otuntu 13 : tiny thing, small particle
cf. aug.: oruntu 11 : big or bad object, something strange (person or animal in the dark, etc.)
195. implement; tool
ekikwâ:to 7, ebikwâ:to 8 <okukwâ.ta 'to catch' (No.957)
ekikwâ:to kyangye
ekikwâ:to kímwe
eki ní ekikwâ:to → eki n'ékikwâ:to
eki ní ekikwâ:tó ki ? → eki n'ékikwâ:tó ki ?
196. hoe
1) éfuka 9,10 : hoe in general
efúka yangye
efúka émwe → efúk'é:mwe
egi ní éfuka → egi n'éfuka
egi ní efúká ki ? → egi n'éfúká ki ?
2) akafû:ni 12, obufû:ni 14 : worn-out hoe (used to weed)
akafû:ni kangye
akafû:ni kámwe
aka ní akafû:ni → aka náakafû:ni
aka ní akafû:ní ki ? → aka náakafû:ní ki ?
or efû:ni 9,10
197. spade; shovel
ekiti:ho 7, ebiti:ho 8 <okuti:ha 'to shovel' (No.968)
ekiti:ho kyangye
ekiti:ho kímwe
eki ní ekiti:ho → eki n'ékiti:ho
eki ní ekiti:hó ki ? → eki n'ékiti:hó ki ?
- a. pickaxe
eshu:rû:ru 9,10
eshu:rû:ru yangye
eshu:rû:ru émwe → eshu:rû:r'é:mwe
egi ní eshu:rû:ru → egi n'éshe:rû:ru
egi ní eshu:rû:rú ki ? → egi n'éshe:rû:rú ki ?
198. axe
1) endyá:nkwi 9,10
endyankwí yangye
endyá:nkwí émwe → endyá:nkw'é:mwe
egi ní endyá:nkwi → egi n'éndyá:nkwi
egi ní endyá:nkwí ki ? → egi n'éndyá:nkwí ki ?
<okúrya 'to eat' (No.752), énkwi 9,10 'firewood' (No.356)
2) empango 9,10 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
empango yangye
empango émwe → empang'é:mwe

- egi ní empango → egi n'empango
 egi ní empangó ki ? → egi n'empangó ki ?
199. saw
 omusimê:no 3, emisimê:no 4 <Sw. *msumeno*
 omusimé:no gwangye
 omusimé:no gúmwe
 ogu ní omusimê:no → ogu n'ómusimê:no
 ogu ní omusimé:nó ki ? → ogu n'ómusimé:nó ki ?
- a. carpenter's plane
 erá:nda 9,10 <Sw. *randa*. Cf. *okuranda* 'to plane' (No.923).
 erandá yangye
 erá:ndá émwe → erá:nd'émwe
 egi ní erá:nda → egi n'érá:nda
 egi ní erá:ndá ki ? → egi n'érá:ndá ki ?
200. handle; grip
- 1) ekirí:ndí 7, ebirí:ndi 8 : grip of a knife, machete, etc. (with one hand)
 ekirindí kyangye
 ekirindí kímwe
 eki ní ekirí:ndi → eki n'ékirí:ndi
 eki ní ekirí:ndí ki ? → eki n'ékirí:ndí ki ?
- 2) omúhini 3, emfhini 4 : handle of a hoe, axe, spade, etc. (with two hands)
 omuhíni gwangye
 omuhíni gúmwe
 ogu ní omúhini → ogu n'ómúhini
 ogu ní omuhíni ki ? → ogu n'ómuhíni ki ?
- a. staple (to fix a tool to a handle)
 ekíhato 7, ebíhato 8
 ekiháto kyangye
 ekiháto kímwe
 eki ní ekíhato → eki n'ékíhato
 eki ní ekihátó ki ? → eki n'ékihátó ki ?
- b. to put a handle; to haft
 okutwí:ki:ra // [okut^kwí:ci:ra] : Also means 'to cover, to protect' (No.970)
 ☆ okutwí:ki:ra éfuka : to put a handle to a hoe
201. hammer
- enyundo 9,10
 enyundo yangye
 enyundo émwe → enyund'émwe
 egi ní enyundo → egi n'ényundo
 egi ní enyundó ki ? → egi n'ényundó ki ?
- a. wooden mallet (to beat an animal to death)
 empiri 9,10
 empiri yangye
 empiri émwe → empir'émwe
 egi ní empiri → egi n'empiri
 egi ní empirí ki ? → egi n'empirí ki ?

- cf. dim.: obuhiri 14 : one or more small-size wooden mallets
202. machete
- 1) omuhoro 3, emihoro 4 : sword type machete
 omuhoro gwangye
 omuhoro gúmwe
 ugu ní omuhoro → ugu n'ómuhoro
 ugu ní omuhoró ki ? → ugu n'ómuhoró ki ?
 - 2) egyambíya 9,10 : syn. of the preceding.
 egyambiyá yangye
 egyambiyá émwe → egyambíy'émwe
 egi ní egyambíya → egi n'égíyambíya
 egi ní egyambiyá ki ? → egi n'égíyambiyá ki ?
 - 3) omupanga 3, emipanga 4 : syn. of the preceding. <Sw. *panga*
 omupanga gwangye
 omupanga gúmwe
 ugu ní omupanga → ugu n'ómupanga
 ugu ní omupangá ki ? → ugu n'ómupangá ki ?
 - 4) orushahuzo 11, enshahuzo 10 : curved machete with a long handle, for pruning banana
 orushahuzo rwangye // [gwa'nje] /leaves
 orushahuzo rúmwe
 oru ní orushahuzo → oru n'órushahuzo
 oru ní orushahuzó ki ? → oru n'órushahuzó ki ?
- a. sickle
 omuhoró gw'énkiga 3, emihoró y'énkiga 4 : [lit] Kiga type machete
 N.B. The form looks like *orushahuzo* 11/10, with a handle of about 1m long. It is used for slashing, etc.
203. knife
 omúso 3, emíso 4. *var.* omúsyo 3, emísyo 4 // [omús'jo],[emís'jo]. [Ifo dial]
 omusó gwangye
 omusó gúmwe
 ugu ní omúso → ugu n'ómúso
 ugu ní omúsó ki ? → ugu n'ómúsó ki ?
- cf. aug.: ekíso 7, ebíso 8 : big knife, sword
204. razor
 egíríta 9,10. *var.* egírítí 9,10
 egírítá yangye
 egírítá émwe → egírít'émwe
 egi ní egíríta → egi n'égíríta
 egi ní egírítá ki ? → egi n'égírítá ki ?
- cf. dim.: akagíríta 12, obugíríta 14 : same as *egíríta* 9/10. Though a diminutive, this word is used interchangeably with *egíríta* 9/10.
205. edge
 obwô:gi 14, (amô:gi 6) // [obgô:ji] : sharpness, blade of an edged tool
 obwô:gi bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obwô:gi búmwé
 obu ní obwô:gi → obu n'óbwô:gi

- obu ní obwó:gí ki ? → obu n'óbwó:gí ki ?
206. scissors; clippers
makâ:si 9a,10a, za:makâ:si 10b <Sw. *makasi*
makâ:si yangye
makâ:si émwe → makâ:s'émwe
egi ní makâ:si
egi ní makâ:sí ki ?
207. cooking pan; pot
- 1) enyú:ngu 9,10 : clay pots, big or small, for cooking or storing
enyungú yangye
enyú:ngú émwe → enyú:ng'émwe
egi ní enyú:ngu → egi n'ényú:ngu
egi ní enyú:ngú ki ? → egi n'ényú:ngú ki ?
 - 2) esafuríya 9,10 : metal pan <Sw. *sufuria*
esafuriyá yangye
esafuriyá émwe → esafuríy'émwe
egi ní esafuríya → egi n'ésafuríya
egi ní esafuriyá ki ? → egi n'ésafuriyá ki ?
 - 3) enkongoro 9,10 : milking pot
enkongoro yangye
enkongoro émwe → enkongor'émwe
egi ní enkongoro → egi n'énkongoro
egi ní enkongoró ki ? → egi n'énkongoró ki ?
- a. broken piece of a clay pot
oruguso 11, enguso 10. var. orugusyo 11, engusyo 10 // [orugus'jo], [engus'jo]. [Ifo dial]
oruguso rwangye // [gwa'nje]
oruguso rúmwe
oru ní oruguso → oru n'óruguso
oru ní orugusó ki ? → oru n'órugusó ki ?
N.B. Broken pieces of a clay pot are used as frying pans.
208. kettle
ebbíníka 9,10 <Sw. *birika*
ebbíníká yangye
ebbíníká émwe → ebbíník'émwe
egi ní ebbíníka → egi n'ébbíníka
egi ní ebbíníká ki ? → egi n'ébbíníká ki ?
209. cover
ekifú:ndikizo 7, ebifú:ndikizo 8 : pot cover, bottle stople <*okufú.ndikira* 'to cover' (No.970)
ekifú:ndikizo kyangye
ekifú:ndikizo kímwe
eki ní ekifú:ndikizo → eki n'ékifú:ndikizo
eki ní ekifú:ndikizó ki ? → eki n'ékifú:ndikizó ki ?
or omufú:ndikizo 3, emifú:ndikizo 4
210. bucket
ebbáketi 9,10 <Eng. *bucket*
ebbáketi yangye

- ebbáketi émwe → ebbáket'émwe
 egi ní ebbáketi → egi n'ébbáketi
 egi ní ebbáketí ki ? → egi n'ébbáketí ki ?
211. plastic jerry can
- 1) ekidomora 7, ebidomora 8
 ekidomora kyangye
 ekidomora kímwe
 eki ní ekidomora → eki n'ékidomora
 eki ní ekidomorá ki ? → eki n'ékidomorá ki ?
 N.B. The jerry can is used to fetch water, to measure beer, etc.
 - 2) ekibbú:ni 7, ebibbú:ni 8 : syn. of the preceding.
 ekibbú:ni kyangye
 ekibbú:ni kímwe
 eki ní ekibbú:ni → eki n'ékibbú:ni
 eki ní ekibbú:ní ki ? → eki n'ékibbú:ní ki ?
- a. tin can
- edébe 9,10 <Sw. *debe*
 edebé yangye
 edébé émwe → edébé:mwe
 egi ní edébe → egi n'édébe
 egi ní edébé ki ? → egi n'éndébé ki ?
 N.B. Tin cans are used to measure coffee beans, millet, sorghum, etc.
- b. drum can
- ekidurâ:mu 7, ebidurâ:mu 8 <Eng. *drum*
 ekidurâ:mu kyangye
 ekidurâ:mu kímwe
 eki ní ekidurâ:mu → eki n'ékidurâ:mu
 eki ní ekidurâ:mú ki ? → eki n'ékidurâ:mú ki ?
 N.B. Drum cans are used to store water.
212. tin can of conserved food
- 1) omúkyebe 3, emíkyebe 4 : small tin can of any content (food, shoe cream, etc)
 omukyébe gwangye
 omukyébe gúmwe
 ugu ní omúkyebe → ugu n'ómúkyebe
 ugu ní omukyébé ki ? → ugu n'ómukyébé ki ?
 - 2) akadóbo 12, obudóbo 14 : tin can of 3 or 4 litres after usage
 akadobó kangye
 akadobó kámwe
 aka ní akadóbo → aka n'ákadóbo
 aka ní akadóbó ki ? → aka n'ákadóbó ki ?
213. water pitcher; jug
- egyâ:ga 9,10 <Sw. *jagi*
 egyá:ga yangye
 egyá:ga émwe → egyá:g'émwe
 egi ní egyâ:ga → egi n'égyâ:ga
 egi ní egyá:gá ki ? → egi n'égyá:gá ki ?

- a. faucet; tap
 akatá:pu 12, obutá:pu 14 <Eng. *tap*
 akatá:pu kangye
 akatá:pu kámwe
 aka ní akatá:pu → aka n'ákatá:pu
 aka ní akatá:pú ki ? → aka n'ákatá:pú ki ?
214. drinking glass
 egirâ:si 9,10 // [egirâ:si] <Eng. *glass*
 egirâ:si yangye
 egirâ:si émwe → egirâ:s'émwe
 egi ní egirâ:si → egi n'égirâ:si
 egi ní egirâ:sí ki ? → egi n'égirâ:sí ki ?
- a. cup
 1) ekíkopo 7, ebíkopo 8 : general term for cups, metallic or plastic <Sw. *kopo*
 ekikópo kyangye
 ekikópo kímwe
 eki ní ekíkopo → eki n'ékíkopo
 eki ní ekikópó ki ? → eki n'ékikópó ki ?
 2) gâ:ma 9a,10a, za:gâ:ma 10b : metallic cup, mug <Eng. *mug*
 gâ:ma yangye
 gâ:ma émwe → gâ:m'émwe
 egi ní gâ:ma
 egi ní gâ:má ki ?
215. strainer; sieve
 1) akagyégyéna 12, obugyégyéna 14 <*okugyégyena* 'to refine' (No.1308).
 akagyégyená kangye
 akagyégyená kámwe
 aka ní akagyégyéna → aka n'ákagyégyéna
 aka ní akagyégyéná ki ? → aka n'ákagyégyéná ki ?
 2) akakyé:ncuzo 12, obukyé:ncuzo 14 : syn. of the preceding. <*okukyé:ncura* 'to filter' (No. /1308)
 akakyé:ncuzo kangye
 akakyé:ncuzo kámwe
 aka ní akakyé:ncuzo → aka n'ákakyé:ncuzo
 aka ní akakyé:ncuzó ki ? → aka n'ákakyé:ncuzó ki ?
- a. funnel
 omubírikíra 3, emibírikíra 4
 omubírikirá gwangye
 omubírikirá gúmwe
 ugu ní omubírikíra → ugu n'ómubírikíra
 ugu ní omubírikirá ki ? → ugu n'ómubírikirá ki ?
216. bottle
 écupa 9,10 <Sw. *chupa*
 ecúpa yangye
 ecúpa émwe → ecúp'émwe
 egí ní écupa → egí n'écupa
 egi ní ecúpá ki ? → egi n'écúpá ki ?

- a. stopper; cork
 ekifú:ndikizo 7, ebifú:ndikizo 8
 or omufú:ndikizo 3, emifú:ndikizo 4. See No.209.
217. dish; plate
- 1) esahâ:ni 9,10 : modern type plate <Sw. *sahani*
 esahâ:ni yangye
 esahâ:ni émwe → esahâ:n'émwe
 egi ní esahâ:ni → egi n'ésahâ:ni
 egi ní esahâ:ní ki ? → egi n'ésahâ:ní ki ?
 - 2) embé:he 9,10 : traditional wooden plate, wooden basin
 embe:hé yangye
 embé:hé émwe → embé:hémwe
 egi ní embé:he → egi n'embé:he
 egi ní embé:hé ki ? → egi n'embé:hé ki ?
218. spoon
- ekigî:ko 7, ebígî:ko 8 <Sw. *kijiko*
 ekigî:ko kyangye
 ekigî:ko kímwe
 eki ní ekigî:ko → eki n'ékigî:ko
 eki ní ekigî:kó ki ? → eki n'ékigî:kó ki ?
- a. fork
- ehû:ma 9,10 <Sw. *uma*
 ehú:ma yangye
 ehú:ma émwe → ehú:m'émwe
 egi ní ehû:ma → egi n'éhû:ma
 egi ní ehú:má ki ? → egi n'éhú:má ki ?
219. cooking spurtle
- endosho 9,10 : traditional wooden spoon
 endosho yangye
 endosho émwe → endosh'émwe
 egi ní endosho → egi n'éndosho
 egi ní endoshó ki ? → egi n'éndoshó ki ?
- cf. dim.: akarosho 12, oburosho 14 : small spurtle to serve soup
220. basket
- 1) ekî:bo 7, ebyî:bo 8 // [ecî:Bo], [eb^{dj}î:Bo] : basket to serve food (stiff porridge, etc.)
 ekî:bo kyangye
 ekî:bo kímwe
 eki ní ekî:bo → eki n'ékî:bo
 eki ní ekî:bó ki ? → eki n'ékî:bó ki ?
- cf. akî:bo 12, obwî:bo 14 // [akî:Bo], [obgî:Bo] : small basket
- 2) ekitúkuru 7, ebitúkuru 8 : big basket made of reed or papyrus stems, used to carry grains
 ekitúkuru kyangye
 ekitúkuru kímwe
 eki ní ekitúkuru → eki n'ékitúkuru
 eki ní ekitúkurú ki ? → eki n'ékitúkurú ki ?
- cf. dim.: akatúkuru 12, obutúkuru 14 : small basket

- 3) akate:bo 12, obute:bo 14 : small basket made of reed or papyrus stems; syn. of *akatúkuru*
 akate:bo kangye /12/14.
 akate:bo kámwe
 aka ní akate:bo → aka n'ákate:bo
 aka ní akate:bó ki ? → aka n'ákate:bó ki ?
- 4) orute:te 11, ente:te 10 : big basket with meshes, made of reed or papyrus stems
 orute:te rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orute:te rúmwe
 oru ní orute:te → oru n'órute:te
 oru ní orute:té ki ? → oru n'órute:té ki ?
 N.B. This basket is carried on the back when harvesting sorghum, millet, tea leaves, or to carry potatoes, etc.
- 5) enkangara 9,10 : big basket with a cover to keep clothes
 enkangara yangye
 enkangara émwe → enkangar'é:mwe
 egi ní enkangara → egi n'énkangara
 egi ní enkangará ki ? → egi n'énkangará ki ?
221. weaved tray
- 1) entémeri 9,10 : small tray weaved from papyrus or reed fibres to carry food or grains
 entémeri yangye
 entémeri émwe → entémer'é:mwe
 egi ní entémeri → egi n'éntémeri
 egi ní entémerí ki ? → egi n'éntémerí ki ?
- 2) orugári 11, engári 10 : flat tray weaved from papyrus or reed fibres
 orugári rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orugári rúmwe
 oru ní orugári → oru n'órugári
 oru ní orugári ki ? → oru n'órugári ki ?
222. bag; sack
- 1) egútíya 9,10. var. egúníya 9,10 : big sisal sack <Sw. *gunia*
 egútíya yangye
 egútíya émwe → egútíy'é:mwe
 egi ní egútíya → egi n'égútíya
 egi ní egútíyá ki ? → egi n'égútíyá ki ?
- 2) akade:yi 12, obude:yi 14 : white chemical fibre sack
 akade:yi kangye
 akade:yi kámwe
 aka ní akade:yi → aka n'ákade:yi
 aka ní akade:yí ki ? → aka n'ákade:yí ki ?
 cf. ede:yi 9,10 : big white chemical fibre sack
223. bag
- 1) éshaho 9,10
 esháho yangye
 esháho émwe → esháh'é:mwe
 egí ní éshaho → egí n'éshaho
 egi ní esháhó ki ? → egi n'ésháhó ki ?

- ☆ esháho y'ómungaro 9, esháho z'ómungaro 10 : handbag
 cf. aug.: ekíshaho 7, ebíshaho 8 : big bag
- 2) oruhago 11, empago 10 : big handbag
 oruhago rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 oruhago rúmwe
 oru ní oruhago → oru n'óruhago
 oru ní oruhagó ki ? → oru n'óruhagó ki ?
- a. pocket
 éshaho 9,10. See above.
224. burden; load; baggage
 omúgugu 3, emígugu 4
 omugúgu gwangye
 omugúgu gúmwe
 ugu ní omúgugu → ugu n'ómúgugu
 ugu ní omugúgú ki ? → ugu n'ómugúgú ki ?
- a. cushion to protect the head when carrying a burden; headpad
 éngata 9,10
 engáta yangye
 engáta émwe → engát'émwe
 egi ní éngata → egi n'éngata
 egi ní engátá ki ? → egi n'éngátá ki ?
- cf. aug.: ekígata 7, ebígata 8 : big pad to stabilise a pot on the floor
225. bundle
 N.B. People usually do not wrap things with a piece of cloth or paper, but they use baskets, or make bundles with a rope.
- 1) omutwâ:ro 3, emitwâ:ro 4 // [omut^kwâ:ro],[emit^kwâ:ro] : bundle (of firewood in particular)
 omutwâ:ro gwangye
 omutwâ:ro gúmwe
 ugu ní omutwâ:ro → ugu n'ómutwâ:ro
 ugu ní omutwâ:ró ki ? → ugu n'ómutwâ:ró ki ?
- 2) omúba 3, emfba 4 : syn. of the preceding.
 omubá gwangye
 omubá gúmwe
 ugu ní omúba → ugu n'ómúba
 ugu ní omúbá ki ? → ugu n'ómúbá ki ?
- ☆ omubá gw'ébihî:mbo 3, emibá y'ébihî:mbo 4 : bundle of beans
- 3) omuganda 3, emiganda 4 : syn. of the preceding, but not common.
 omuganda gwangye
 omuganda gúmwe
 ugu ní omuganda → ugu n'ómuganda
 ugu ní omugandá ki ? → ugu n'ómugandá ki ?
226. case
 1) eshandû:ki 9,10. var. eshandû:ku 9,10 <Sw. *sanduku*
 eshandû:ki yangye
 eshandû:ki émwe → eshandû:kyé:mwe
 egi ní eshandû:ki → egi n'éshandû:ki

egi ní eshandú:kí ki ? → egi n'eshandú:kí ki ?

N.B. Most people call a case *eshandû.ki* 9/10, but some call it *eshandû.ku* 9/10.

- 2) omukárabâ:nda 3, emikárabâ:nda 4 : wooden case (to store clothes, etc)

omukárabâ:nda gwangye

omukárabâ:nda gúmwe

ogu ní omukárabâ:nda → ogu n'ómukárabâ:nda

ogu ní omukárabâ:nda ki ? → ogu n'ómukárabâ:nda ki ?

- 3) omukangá:mbwa 3, emikangá:mbwa 4 //[omuka'ngá:mga],[emika'ngá:mga] : metallic box

omukangambwá gwangye / (to store clothes, etc)

omukangambwá gúmwe

ogu ní omukangá:mbwa → ogu n'ómukangá:mbwa

ogu ní omukangá:mbwá ki ? → ogu n'ómukangá:mbwá ki ?

N.B. This literally means 'that which scares dogs'. Cf. *okukâ.mga* 'to scare' and *émbwa* 9/10 'dog'. The noise that this metallic box makes when one drags it may scare dogs.

- a. coffin

eshandû:ki 9,10 or eshandû:ku 9,10. See above. <Sw. *sanduku*

227. matchbox

ekibirí:ti 7, ebibirí:ti 8 <Sw. *kibiriti*

ekibirí:ti kyangye

ekibirí:ti kímwe

eki ní ekibirí:ti → eki n'ékibirí:ti

eki ní ekibirí:ti ki ? → eki n'ékibirí:ti ki ?

- or ekibirí:ti 7, ebibirí:ti 8

ekibirí:ti kyangye

ekibirí:ti kímwe

eki ní ekibirí:ti → eki n'ékibirí:ti

eki ní ekibirí:ti ki ? → eki n'ékibirí:ti ki ?

- a. matchstick

omwambi gw'ékibirí:ti 3, emyambi y'ékibirí:ti 4

Cf. *omwambi* 3/4 'arrow' (No.605).

228. lamp

- 1) eta:ra 9,10 : lamp of modern type <Sw. *taa*

eta:ra yangye

eta:ra émwe → eta:r'émwe

egi ní eta:ra → egi n'éta:ra

egi ní eta:ra ki ? → egi n'éta:ra ki ?

- 2) akatádo:ba 12, obutádo:ba 14 : traditional hand-made lamp

akatádo:ba kangye

akatádo:ba kámwe

aka ní akatádo:ba → aka n'ákatádo:ba

aka ní akatádo:ba ki ? → aka n'ákatádo:ba ki ?

- a. wick

orutâ:mbi 11, entâ:mbi 10 <Sw. *utambi*

orutâ:mbi rwangye //[gwa'nje]

orutâ:mbi rúmwe

oru ní orutâ:mbi → oru n'órutâ:mbi

- oru ní orutá:mbí ki ? → oru n'órutá:mbí ki ?
229. candle
 orumori 11, emori 10
 orumori rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orumori rúmwe
 oru ní orumori → oru n'órumori, ezi ní emori → ezi n'émori
 oru ní orumóri ki ? → oru n'órumóri ki ?
 N.B. Dried stems of a species of reed called *orucence* 11/14 (No.155) are burnt as a candle or torch. The pronunciation of the plural *emori* 10 is [emori] (not [e:mori]).
230. torch
 etô:ki 9,10 <Eng. *torch*
 etó:ki yangye
 etó:ki émwe → etó:ky'émwe
 egi ní etô:ki → egi n'étô:ki
 egi ní etó:kí ki ? → egi n'étó:kí ki ?
231. battery
 1) eryanda 5, amanda 6
 eryanda ryangye
 eryanda rímwe
 eri ní eryanda → eri n'éryanda
 eri ní eryandá ki ? → eri n'éryandá ki ?
 2) omuriro 3, emiriro 4 : power of battery; [lit] fire (No.352)
 ☆ Omuriro gwahwá:ho. : The battery is low, finished.
- a. electricity
 amashanyárazi 6
 amashanyárazi gangye
 amashanyárazi gámwe
 aga ní amashanyárazi → aga n'ámashanyárazi
 aga ní amashanyárazí ki ? → aga n'ámashanyárazí ki ?
232. smoking pipe
 1) enyú:ngu 9,10 : fire bowl; [lit] clay pot. See No.208.
 ☆ enyungú y'ítá:bi 9, enyungú z'ítá:bi 10 : fire bowl of pipe
 2) omúshekye 3, emíshekye 4 : [lit] straw, stem of pipe. See No.174.
 ☆ omushékye gwájuguta : [exp] early in the morning; [lit] a pipe which has thrown
233. thread
 ehû:zi 9,10 <Sw. *uzi*
 ehú:zi yangye
 ehú:zi émwe → ehú:z'émwe
 egi ní ehû:zi → egi n'éhû:zi
 egi ní ehú:zí ki ? → egi n'éhú:zí ki ?
234. needle
 1) empítirizo 9,10 : needle to sew
 empítirizo yangye
 empítirizo émwe → empítiriz'émwe
 egi ní empítirizo → egi n'empítirizo
 egi ní empítirizó ki ? → egi n'empítirizó ki ?

N.B. Some people say *epítirizo* 9/10.

- 2) oruhí:ndu 11, empí:ndu 9,10 : needle to weave baskets

oruhindú rwangye //[gwa'nje]

oruhindú rúmwe

oru ní oruhí:ndu → oru n'óruhí:ndu

oru ní oruhí:ndú ki ? → oru n'óruhí:ndú ki ?

N.B. This tool has two ends; one end is used to weave baskets, and the other is to cut small thing. It is also used to cut an abscess to remove pus.

- a. sting

orubû:ri 11, embû:ri 10 : sting of a bee, scorpion, etc.

orubú:ri rwangye //[gwa'nje]

orubú:ri rúmwe

oru ní orubû:ri → oru n'órubû:ri

oru ní orubú:rí ki ? → oru n'órubú:rí ki ?

- b. syringe

ekikato 7, ebikato 8

ekikato kyangye

ekikato kímwe

eki ní ekikato → eki n'ékikato

eki ní ekikató ki ? → eki n'ékikató ki ?

☆ empítirizo y'ékikato 9, empítirizo z'ébikato 10 : injection needle

235. safety pin

ekikwâ:si 7, ebikwâ:si 8 <okukwâ.ta 'to catch' (No.957)

ekikwâ:si kyangye

ekikwâ:si kímwe

eki ní ekikwâ:si → eki n'ékikwâ:si

eki ní ekikwâ:sí kí ? → eki n'ékikwâ:sí ki ?

236. sewing machine

ekiharâ:ni 7, ebiharâ:ni 8 <Sw. *cherehani*

ekiharâ:ni kyangye

ekiharâ:ni kímwe

eki ní ekiharâ:ni → eki n'ékiharâ:ni

eki ní ekiharâ:ní ki ? → eki n'ékiharâ:ní ki ?

237. weighing equipment; balance

omunzâ:ni 3, eminzâ:ni 4 <Sw. *mizani*

omunzá:ni gwangye

omunzá:ni gúmwe

ogu ní omunzâ:ni → ogu n'ómunzâ:ni

ogu ní omunzá:ní ki ? → ogu n'ómunzá:ní ki ?

238. paper

orupapura 11, empapura 10. var. orupapuro 11, empapuro 10 <Eng. *paper*

orupapura rwangye //[gwa'nje]

orupapura rúmwe

oru ní orupapura → oru n'órupapura

oru ní orupapurá ki ? → oru n'órupapurá ki ?

239. ball pen

- ekarâ:mu 9,10 : ball pen, pencil <Sw. *kalamu*
 ekarâ:mu yangye
 ekarâ:mu émwe → ekarâ:m'é:mwe
 egi ní ekarâ:mu → egi n'ekarâ:mu
 egi ní ekarâ:mú ki ? → egi n'ekarâ:mú ki ?
 ☆ ekarâ:mu y'ékíti 9, ekarâ:mu z'ébíti 10 : pencil
- a. ink pen
 akácumu 12, obúcumu 14 : [lit] small spear <dim. of *ícumu* 5/6 (No.607)
240. soap
 esa:bû:ni 9,10 <Sw. *sabuni*
 asa:bû:ni yangye
 esa:bû:ni émwe → esa:bú:n'é:mwe
 egi ní esa:bû:ni → egi n'ésa:bû:ni
 egi ní esa:bú:mí ki ? → egi n'ésa:bú:ní ki ?
 N.B. *b* in this word is [β], not *bb* [b].
241. glue
 gâ:ma 9a,10a, za:gâ:ma 10b <Eng. *gum*
 gâ:ma yangye
 gâ:ma émwe → gâ:m'é:mwe
 egi ní gâ:ma
 egi ní gâ:má ki ?
242. glass
 ekiráhúri 7, ebiráhúri 8 <Sw. *bilauri*
 ekiráhúri kyangye
 ekiráhúri kímwe
 eki ní ekiráhúri → eki n'ekiráhúri
 eki ní ekiráhúri ki ? → eki n'ekiráhúri ki ?
243. mirror
 ende:berwámu 9,10 // [ende:begwámu] <*okure:berwámu* 'to be seen inside' (No.1440)
 ende:berwámú yangye
 ende:berwámú émwe → ende:berwám'é:mwe
 egi ní ende:berwámu → egi n'ende:berwámu
 egi ní ende:berwámú ki ? → egi n'ende:berwámú ki ?
 or endéberwámu 9,10 // [endébegwámu]
 endéberwámú yangye
 endéberwámú émwe → endéberwám'é:mwe
 egi ní endéberwámu → egi n'endéberwámu
 egi ní endéberwámú ki ? → egi n'endéberwámú ki ?
244. pair of glasses
 amaga:rubî:ndi 6
 amaga:rubí:ndi gangye
 amaga:rubí:ndi gámwe
 aga ní amaga:rubî:ndi → aga n'ámaga:rubî:ndi
 aga ní amaga:rubí:ndí ki ? → aga n'ámaga:rubí:ndí ki ?
 or ga:rubî:ndi 9a,10a, za:ga:rubî:ndi 10b
245. rope; string; cord

- 1) omúgoyi 3, emígoyi 4 : string, cord, rope
 omugóyi gwangye
 omugóyi gúmwe
 ugu ní omúgoyi → ugu n'ómúgoyi
 ugu ní omugóyí ki ? → ugu n'ómugóyí ki ?
- 2) omuguha 3, emiguha 4 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 omuguha gwangye
 omuguha gúmwe
 ugu ní omuguha → ugu n'ómuguha
 ugu ní omuguhá ki ? → ugu n'ómuguhá ki ?
- 3) omurú:nga 3, emirú:nga 4 : big and long rope to tie an animal
 omurú:nga gwangye
 omurú:nga gúmwe
 ugu ní omurú:nga → ugu n'ómurú:nga
 ugu ní omurú:ngá ki ? → ugu n'ó omurú:ngá ki ?
246. wire
- 1) orusí:nga 11, ensí:nga 10
 orusí:nga rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orusí:nga rúmwe
 oru ní orusí:nga → oru n'órusí:nga
 oru ní orusí:ngá ki ? → oru n'órusí:ngá ki ?
- 2) ewá:ya 9,10 <Eng. *wire*
 ewa:yá yangye
 ewá:yá émwe → ewá:y'émwe
 egi ní ewá:ya → egi n'éwá:ya
 egi ní ewá:yá ki ? → egi n'éwá:yá ki ?
- a. barbed wire
 se:nyê:ngi 9a,10a, za:se:nyê:ngi 10b
 se:nyé:ngi yangye
 se:nyé:ngi émwe → se:ny'é:ngy'émwe
 egi ní se:nyê:ngi
 egi ní se:nyé:ngí ki ?
247. chain
 orujegyeri 11, enjegyeri 10
 orujegyeri rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orujegyeri rúmwe
 oru ní orujegyeri → oru n'órujegyeri
 oru ní orujegyerí ki ? → oru n'órujegyerí ki ?
248. pipe
- 1) orúshekye 11, énshekye 10 : pipe in general <aug. of *omúshekye* 3/4 'straw' (No.174)
- 2) epê:pu 9,10 : clay pipe for water <Eng. *pipe*
 epê:pu yangye
 epê:pu émwe → epê:p'émwe
 egi ní epê:pu → egi n'épê:pu
 egi ní epê:pú ki ? → egi n'épê:pú ki ?
- 3) omugano 3, emigano 4 : bamboo used as a conducting pipe to draw water. See No.154.

249. stick; rod

ekítí 7, ebítí 8 : aug. of *omúti* 3/4 'tree' (No.118).

a. walking stick

1) enkoni 9,10 : short walking stick

enkoni yangye

enkoni émwe → enkon'é:mwe

egi ní enkoni → egi n'énkoni

egi ní enkoní ki ? → egi n'énkoní ki ?

☆ enkoni y'ómugabe 9, enkoni z'ómugabe 10 : scepter of the Banyankore king

2) ekibando 7, ebibando 8 : long walking stick

ekibando kyangye

ekibando kímwe

eki ní ekibando → eki n'ékibando

eki ní ekibandó ki ? → eki n'ékibandó ki ?

N.B. This long walking stick is used mainly by old people. It is also used to thresh crops such as maize, millet, sorghum, beans.

3) omuhú:nda 3, emihú:nda 4 : walking stick whose bottom end is sharp-pointed, which is

omuhú:nda gwangye

/often metallic

omuhú:nda gúmwe

ogu ní omuhú:nda → ugu n'ómuhú:nda

ogu ní omuhú:ndá ki ? → ugu n'ómuhú:ndá ki ?

250. cane; whip

1) omunyâ:fu 3, eminyâ:fu 4

omunyâ:fu gwangye

omunyâ:fu gúmwe

ogu ní omunyâ:fu → ugu n'ómunyâ:fu

ogu ní omunyâ:fú ki ? → ugu n'ómunyâ:fú ki ?

2) kibô:ko 9a,10a, za:kibô:ko 10b : syn. of the preceding. <Sw. *kiboko*

kibô:ko yangye

kibô:ko émwe → kibô:kwé:mwe

egi ni kibô:ko

egi ni kibô:kó ki ?

251. board; plank

oruba:ho 11, emba:ho 10 : board, plank, timber <Sw. *ubao* (*bb)

oruba:ho rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]

oruba:ho rúmwe

oru ní oruba:ho → oru n'óruba:ho

oru ní oruba:hó ki ? → oru n'óruba:hó ki ?

252. table

emé:za 9,10 <Sw. *meza*

emezâ yangye

emé:zá émwe → emé:z'é:mwe

egi ní emé:za → egi n'émé:za

egi ní emé:zá ki ? → egi n'émé:zá ki ?

a. rack to dry kitchen utensils after washing outside the house

1) akatâ:nda 12, obutâ:nda 14

- akata:nda kangye
akata:nda kámwe
aka ní akatâ:nda → aka n'ákatâ:nda
aka ní akatá:ndá ki ? → aka n'ákatá:ndá ki ?
- 2) akatanda:ro 12, obutanda:ro 14 : syn. of the preceding, but of rare use.
akatanda:ro kangye
akatanda:ro kámwe
aka ní akatanda:ro → aka n'ákatanda:ro
aka ní akatanda:ró ki ? → aka n'ákatanda:ró ki ?
253. chair
éntebe 9,10 : all types of chairs, benches, sofas, etc.
entébe yangye
entébe émwe → entébé:mwe
egí ní éntebe → egí n'éntebe
egi ní entébé ki ? → egi n'éntébé ki ?
- cf. aug.: ekítebe 7, ebítebe 8 : big chair or wooden stool of local production
cf. dim.: akátebe 12, obútebe 14 : small chair, small stool
☆ entébe y'ékisísi 9, entébe z'ékisísi 10 : traditional stool with curved surface.
Cf. *ekisísi* 7/8 'stump' (No.121).
254. ladder
ida:ra 5, amada:ra 6 <Eng. *ladder* (?)
ida:ra ryangye
ida:ra rímwe
eri ní ida:ra → eri ní:da:ra
eri ní ida:rá ki ? → eri ní:da:rá ki ?
- N.B. This word designates rugs of a ladder. To mean a ladder the plural must be used.
- a. stairs; step
itembezo 5, amatembezo 6 <caus. of *okutemba* 'to climb' (No.665)
itembezo ryangye
itembezo rímwe
eri ní itembezo → eri ní:tembezo
eri ní itembezó ki ? → eri ní:tembezó ki ?
255. bed
1) ekitâ:nda 7, ebitâ:nda 8 : bed of modern type, raised from the floor <Sw. *kitanda*
ekitâ:nda kyangye
ekitâ:nda kímwe
eki ní ekitâ:nda → eki n'ékitâ:nda
eki ní ekitá:ndá ki ? → eki n'ékitá:ndá ki ?
- 2) entárure 9,10 : traditional type bed
entárure yangye
entárure émwe → entáruré:mwe
egi ní entárure → egi n'éntárure
egi ní entáruré ki ? → egi n'éntáruré ki ?
- 3) ekitabo 7, ebitabo 8 : syn. of the preceding, but of rare use.
ekitabo kyangye
ekitabo kímwe

- eki ní ekitabo → eki n'ékitabo
 eki ní ekitabó ki ? → eki n'ékitabó ki ?
- 4) oburiri 14, ---- : sleeping place on the floor (not raised like a bed)
 oburiri bwangye // [bga'nje]
 oburiri búmwe
 obu ní oburiri → obu n'óburiri
 obu ní oburírí ki ? → obu n'óburírí ki ?
- a. mattress
 omufáriso 3, emifáriso 4
 omufáriso gwangye
 omufáriso gúmwe
 ogu ní omufa|riso → ogu n'ómufáriso
 ogu ní omufárisó ki ? → ogu n'ómufárisó ki ?
256. pillow; headrest
 omúshego 3, emíshego 4 : pilow, cushion
 omushégo gwangye
 omushégo gúmwe
 ogu ní omúshego → ogu n'ómúshego
 ogu ní omushégó ki ? → ogu n'ómushégó ki ?
257. blanket
 burangíti 9a,10a, za:burangíti 10b <Sw. *blanketi*
 burangítí yangye
 burangítí émwe → burangít'é:mwe
 egi ní burangítí
 egi ní burangítí ki ?
- a. bed sheet
 esú:ka 9,10 <Sw. *shuka*
 esu:ká yangye
 esú:ká émwe → esú:k'é:mwe
 egi ní esú:ka → egi n'ésú:ka
 egi ní esú:ká ki ? → egi n'ésú:ká ki ?
258. cloth
 1) ekitambâ:ro 7, ebitambâ:ro 8 : a piece of cloth
 ekitambâ:ro kyangye
 ekitambâ:ro kímwe
 eki ní ekitambâ:ro → eki n'ékitambâ:ro
 eki ní ekitambâ:ró ki ? → eki n'ékitambâ:ró ki ?
- cf. dim.: akatambâ:ro 12, obutambâ:ro 14 : handkerchief
- 2) orwê:nda 11, ---- // [ogwê:nda] : dirty or useless cloth, rag. <derog. of *omwê:nda* 3/4 'a big piece of cloth' (No.188)
- 3) ekyê:nda 7, ebyê:nda 8 // [eb^{dj}ê:nda] : syn. of *orwê:nda* 11. <aug. of *omwê:nda* 3/4 'a big piece of cloth' (No.188)
259. towel
 etáwuro 9,10 <Eng. *towel*
 etáwuro yangye
 etáwuro émwe → etáwur'é:mwe

egi ní etáwuro → egi n'etáwuro
egi ní etáwuró ki ? → egi n'etáwuró ki ?

260. mat

- 1) omukyé:ka 3, emikyé:ka 4 : mat of papyrus stem fibres, used to sit or sleep on
omukye:ká gwangye
omukye:ká gúmwe
ogu ní omukyé:ka → ogu n'ómukyé:ka
ogu ní omukyé:ká ki ? → ogu n'ómukyé:ká ki ?
- 2) omushambi 3, emishambi 4 : rough mat to sit on or to dry crops on
omushambi gwangye
omushambi gúmwe
ogu ní omushambi → ogu n'ómushambi
ogu ní omushambí ki ? → ogu n'ómushambí ki ?
- 3) ekirago 7, ebirago 8 : large mat made from swamp grass, used to sit on or to dry crops
ekirago kyangye
ekirago kímwe
eki ní ekirago → eki n'ékirago
eki ní ekiragó ki ? → eki n'ékiragó ki ?
N.B. To make this mat *omubí:mbiri* 3/4 or *oruká:ngága* 11/10 are used.

261. house

- 1) enju 9,10 or amaju 6 : general term for house, hut
enju yangye
enju émwe → enj'émwe
egi ní enju → egi n'è:nju
egi ní enjú ki ? → egi n'énjú ki ?
☆ enju y'ébinyâ:si 9, enju z'ébinyâ:si 10 : grass-thatched house
☆ enju y'áategura 9, enju z'áategura 10 : tile-roofed house
cf. oruju 11, ---- : big or dirty house, crumbling house
cf. ekiju 7, ebiju 8 : bad house, animal shed
☆ ekiju ky'énkoko 7, ebiju by'énkoko 8 : chicken shed
 - 2) ekite:tê:yi 7, ebite:tê:yi 8 : grass-thatched traditional hut with mud wall
N.B. This word originally means one-piece dress for women (No.181). Because of the resemblance of the form, this noun is used to indicate the house.
 - 3) mugongo 9a,10a, za:mugongo 10b : house of two side iron sheets roof
mugongo yangye
mugongo émwe → mugong'é:mwe
egi ní mugongo
egi ní mugongó ki ?
 - 4) mwamba 9a,10a, za:mwamba 10b // [mɲa'mba] : house of four side iron sheets roof
mwamba yangye
mwamba émwe → mwamb'é:mwe
egi ní mwamba
egi ní mwambá ki ?
- a. empty house
ekirangâ:re 7, ebirangâ:re 8
ekirangá:re kyangye

- ekirangá:re kímwe
 eki ní ekirangá:re → eki n'ékirangá:re
 eki ní ekirangá:ré ki ? → eki n'ékirangá:ré ki ?
- b. annex
 akapô:ki 12, obupô:ki 14 <Eng. *porch*
 akapô:ki kyangye
 akapô:ki kámwe
 aka ní akapô:ki → aka n'ákapô:ki
 aka ní akapô:kí ki ? → aka n'ákapô:kí ki ?
262. estate
 ekibâ:nja 7, ebibâ:nja 8 : estate, compound
 ekibâ:nja kyangye
 ekibâ:nja kímwe
 eki ní ekibâ:nja → eki n'ékibâ:nja
 eki ní ekibâ:njá ki ? → eki n'ékibâ:njá ki ?
263. granary
 1) ekihumi 7, ebihumi 8
 ekihumi kyangye
 ekihumi kímwe
 eki ní ekihumi → eki n'ékihumi
 eki ní ekihúmi ki ? → eki n'ékihúmi ki ?
 2) ekítara 7, ebítara 8 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 ekitára kyangye
 ekitára kímwe
 eki ní ekítara → eki n'ékítara
 eki ní ekitára ki ? → eki n'ékítára ki ?
- a. roof of granary
 orushú:ra 11, enshú:ra 10
 orushu:rá rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orushu:rá rúmwe
 oru ní orushú:ra → oru n'órushú:ra
 oru ní orushú:rá ki ? → oru n'órushú:rá ki ?
264. shed (of bus stop, etc.)
 ekibanda 7, ebibanda 8
 ekibanda kyangye
 ekibanda kímwe
 eki ní ekibanda → eki n'ékibanda
 eki ní ekibandá ki ? → eki n'ékibandá ki ?
265. roof
 omutwé gw'ê:nju 3, omutwé y'ê:nju : [lit] the head of a house
- a. top of a roof
 akasunzu 12, obusunzu 14
 akasunzu kyangye
 akasunzu kámwe
 aka ní akasunzu → aka n'ákasunzu
 aka ní akasunzú ki ? → aka n'ákasunzú ki ?

- b. pole on top of a roof
 itungu 5, amatungu 6
 itungu ryangye
 itungú rímwe
 eri ní itungu → eri ní:itungu
 eri ní itungú ki ? → eri ní:itungú ki ?
266. eaves trough; gutter
 omurê:ko 3, emirê:ko 4 <okurê:ka 'to receive rain' (No.366)
 omurê:ko gwangye
 omurê:ko gúmwe
 ugu ní omurê:ko → ugu n'ómurê:ko
 ugu ní omurê:kó ki ? → ugu n'ómurê:kó ki ?
267. ceiling
 etandarúhwa 9,10
 etandaruhwá yangye
 etandarúhwa émwe → etandarúhw'émwe
 egi ní etandarúhwa → egi n'étandarúhwa
 egi ní etandarúhwá ki ? → egi n'étandarúhwá ki ?
268. galvanised iron sheet
 iba:ti 5, amabati 6 <Sw. *bati*
 iba:ti ryangye
 iba:ti rímwe
 eri ní iba:ti → eri ní:ba:ti
 eri ní iba:tí ki ? → eri ní:ba:tí ki ?
269. roofing tile
 itegura 5, amategura 6 <Sw. *tegua*
 itegura ryangye
 itegura rímwe
 eri ní itegura → eri ní:tegora
 eri ní itegurá ki ? → eri ní:tegorá ki ?
270. brick
 itafâ:ri 5, amatafâ:ri 6 <Sw. *tofali*
 itafâ:ri ryangye
 itafâ:ri rímwe
 eri ní itafâ:ri → eri ní:tafâ:ri
 eri ní itafâ:rí ki ? → eri ní:tafâ:rí ki ?
271. floor
 ahâ:si 16 <énsi 9/10 'earth' (No.306) in cl.16.
 a. to make a floor
 okutandaza
 N.B. They use cement or concrete to make the floor of a house.
272. room
 1) ekishengye 7, ebishengye 8
 ekishengye kyangye
 ekishengye kímwe
 eki ní ekishengye → eki n'ékishengye

- eki ní ekishengyé ki ? → eki n'ékishengyé ki ?
- 2) ekisî:ka 7, ebisî:ka 8 : partition wall inside a house, room
 ekisî:ka kyangye
 ekisî:ka kímwe
 eki ní ekisî:ka → eki n'ékisî:ka
 eki ní ekisî:ká ki ? → eki n'ékisî:ká ki ?
- a. drawing room; salon; sitting room
 edî:ro 9,10
 edî:ro yangye
 edî:ro émwe → edî:r'émwe
 egi ní edî:ro → egi n'édî:ro
 egi ní edî:ró ki ? → egi n'édî:ró ki ?
273. pillar
 enkî:ngi 9,10
 enkî:ngi yangye
 enkî:ngi émwe → enkî:ngy'émwe
 egi ní enkî:ngi → egi n'énkî:ngi
 egi ní enkî:ngí ki ? → egi n'énkî:ngí ki ?
- a. beam
 omúraba 3, emíraba 4
 omurába gwangye
 omurába gúmwe
 ugu ní omúraba → ugu n'ómúraba
 ugu ní omurábá ki ? → ugu n'ómurábá ki ?
274. peg
- 1) ekisibo 7, ebisibo 8 : pole to tie cows, goats or sheep <okusibika 'to tie an animal' (No.982)
 ekisibo kyangye
 ekisibo kímwe
 eki ní ekisibo → eki n'ékisibo
 eki ní ekisibó ki ? → eki n'ékisibó ki ?
- 2) enkondo 9,10 : short pole to attach a goat or sheep, also means boundary posts
 enkondo yangye
 enkondo émwe → enkond'émwe
 egi ní enkondo → egi n'énkondo
 egi ní enkondó ki ? → egi n'énkondó ki ?
- 3) orubambo 11, embambo 10 : peg to stretch fresh hides <okubamba 'to attach sth on the
 orubambo rwangye // [gwa'nye] /wall' (No.978)
 orubambo rúmwe
 oru ní orubambo → oru n'órubambo
 oru ní orubambó ki ? → oru n'órubambó ki ?
275. wall
- 1) ekidô:ngo 7, ebidô:ngo 8 : outer wall of a house made of mud <obudô.ngo 'mud' (No.346)
 ekidô:ngo kyangye
 ekidô:ngo kímwe
 eki ní ekidô:ngo → eki n'ékidô:ngo
 eki ní ekidô:ngó ki ? → eki n'ékidô:ngó ki ?

- 2) ekíhome 7, ebíhome 8 : syn. of the preceding. <okúhoma 'to daub a wall with mud' (No.917)
ekihóme kyangye
ekihóme kímwe
eki ní ekíhome → eki n'ékíhome
eki ní ekihómé ki ? → eki n'ékihómé ki ?
- 3) ekisî:ka 7, ebisî:ka 8 : partition wall inside a house, also means a room. See No.272.
- 4) ekishengye 7, ebishengye 8 : room, inside wall. See No.272.
276. door
orwigi 11, enyigi 10 // [ogwi'ji], [epi'ji]
orwigi rwangye // [gwa'nje]
orwigi rúmwe
oru ní orwigi → oru n'órwigi
oru ní orwígí ki ? → oru n'órwígí ki ?
- a. door handle
omunyúruru 3, eminyúruru 4
omunyúruru gwangye
omunyúruru gúmwe
ogu ní omunyúruru → ogu n'ómunyúruru
ogu ní omunyúrurú ki ? → ogu n'ómunyúrurú ki ?
277. entrance
1) omuryâ:ngo 3, emiryâ:ngo 4 : entrance of a house
omuryâ:ngo gwangye
omuryâ:ngo gúmwe
ogu ní omuryâ:ngo → ogu n'ómuryâ:ngo
ogu ní omuryâ:ngó ki ? → ogu n'ómuryâ:ngó ki ?
- 2) ah'ókuta:hirámu : the place to enter.
Cf. *okuta:ha* 'to go home' (No.653).
278. eaves
ibará:za 5, amabará:za 6 <Sw. *baraza* : eaves, veranda (*bb)
ibará:za ryangye
ibará:za rímwe
eri ní ibará:za → eri ní:barâ:za
eri ní ibará:zá ki ? → eri ní:barâ:zá ki ?
279. window
edírísa 5, amadírísa 6 <Sw. *dirisha*
edírísá ryangye
edírísá rímwe
eri ní edírísa → eri n'édírísa
eri ní edírísá ki ? → eri nédírísá ki ?
- a. curtain
orutí:mbe 11, entí:mbe 10 <Gan.
orutimbé rwangye // [gwa'nje]
orutimbé rúmwe
oru ní orutí:mbe → oru n'órutí:mbe
oru ní orutí:mbé ki ? → oru n'órutí:mbé ki ?
280. kitchen

- efumbiro 5, amafumbiro 6
 efumbiro ryangye
 efumbiro rímwe
 eri ní ifumbiro → eri ní:fumbiro
 eri ní ifumbiró ki ? → eri ní:fumbiró ki ?
- ☆ mwifumbiro 18 // [mɲiˈfuˈmbiro] : in a kitchen
 N.B. The singular of this noun is *efumbiro* 5 when pronounced phrase-initially while it is *ifumbiro* 5 when preceded by a word in a phrase.
- a. chimney
 ekyô:to 7, ebyô:to 8 // [ebˈdʒô:to]
 ekyó:to kyangye
 ekyó:to kímwe
 eki ní ekyô:to → eki n'ékýô:to
 eki ní ekyó:tó ki ? → eki n'ékýó:tó ki ?
281. cooking stone; hearth
 íhiga 5, amáhiga 6
 ihíga ryangye
 ihíga rímwe
 erí ní íhiga → erí ní:higa
 eri ní ihígá ki ? → eri ní:hígá ki ?
- cf. ihéga 5, amahéga 6 : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 ihéga ryangye
 ihéga rímwe
 eri ní ihéga → eri ní:héga
 eri ní ihégá ki ? → eri ní:hégá ki ?
- a. kiln made temporarily in the field to bake potatoes
 1) rúhiga 9a,10a, za:rúhiga 10b <íhiga 5 'cooking stone'. See above.
 2) runô:nko 9a,10a, za:runô:nko 10b. var. runû:nku 9a,10a, za:runû:nku 10b : syn. of the runó:nko yangye /preceding.
 runó:nko émwe → runó:nk'émwe
 egi ní runô:nko
 egi ní runó:nkó ki ?
282. shelf or rack in the house to dry firewood or to ripen bananas
 1) orushengye 11, enshengye 10
 orushengye rwangye // [gwaˈɲje]
 orushengye rúmwe
 oru ní orushengye → oru n'órushengye
 oru ní orushengyé ki ? → oru n'órushengyé ki ?
 2) orútara 11, éntara 10 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 orutára rwangye // [gwaˈɲje]
 orutára rúmwe
 oru ní orútara → oru n'órútara
 oru ní orutará ki ? → oru n'órutará ki ?
283. garden
 1) émbuga 9,10 : front yard
 embúga yangye

- embúga émwe → embúg'émwe
 egí ní émbuga → egí n'émbuga
 egi ní embúgá ki ? → egi n'émbugá ki ?
- 2) eká:nyúma 9,10 : back yard
 eká:nyumá yangye
 eká:nyúmá émwe → eká:nyúm'émwe
 egi ní ká:nyúma
 egi ní ká:nyúmá ki ?
 N.B. The augment *e-* disappears after *ni*.
- 3) irê:mbo 5, amarê:mbo 6 : entrance to the compound, gate
 iré:mbo ryangye
 iré:mbo rímwe
 eri ní irê:mbo → eri ní:rê:mbo
 eri ní iré:mbó ki ? → eri ní:ré:mbó ki ?
- a. bar at the entrance of a gate; barring stick
 omuhî:ngo 3, emihî:ngo 4
 omuhí:ngo gwangye
 omuhí:ngo gúmwe
 ugu ní omuhî:ngo → ugu n'ómuhî:ngo
 ugu ní omuhí:ngó ki ? → ugu n'ómuhí:ngó ki ?
284. fence; hedge
- 1) oruzítiro 11, enzítiro 10
 oruzítiro rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 oruzítiro rúmwe
 oru ní oruzítiro → oru n'óruztiro
 oru ní oruzítiró ki ? → oru n'óruztiró ki ?
- 2) orúgo 11, éngo 10 : syn. of the preceding, but of rare use.
 orugó rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orugó rúmwe
 oru ní orúgo → oru n'órúgo
 oru ní orúgó ki ? → oru n'órúgó ki ?
- a. enclosure
- 1) ekika:ri 7, ebika:ri 8 : enclosure, private zone
 ekika:ri kyangye
 ekika:ri kímwe
 eki ní ekika:ri → eki n'ékika:ri
 eki ní ekika:rí ki ? → eki n'ékika:rí ki ?
- 2) ekigó:mbe 7, ebigó:mbe 8 : enclosure for cows, kraal
 ekigombé kyangye
 ekigombé kímwe
 eki ní ekigó:mbe → eki n'ékigó:mbe
 eki ní ekigó:mbé ki ? → eki n'ékigó:mbé ki ?
- 3) ekirâ:ro 7, ebirâ:ro 8 : syn. of the preceding. <okurâ:ra 'to spend a night' (No.704)
 ekirâ:ro kyangye
 ekirâ:ro kímwe
 eki ní ekirâ:ro → eki n'ékirâ:ro

- eki ní ekirá:ró ki ? → eki n'ékirá:ró ki ?
285. meeting place; assembly hall
 ekigâ:ngo 7, ebigâ:ngo 8 : pavilion for a meeting or party, tent
 ekigâ:ngo kyangye
 ekigâ:ngo kímwe
 eki ní ekigâ:ngo → eki n'ékigâ:ngo
 eki ní ekigâ:ngó ki ? → eki n'ékigâ:ngó ki ?
 N.B. There is no assembly house in the village and people gather at the chief's compound to discuss issues.
286. toilets; lavatory; water closet
- 1) kámina 9a,10a, za:kámina 10b <Eng. *coming in*
 kámina yangye
 kámina émwe → kámin'é:mwe
 egi ní kámina
 egi ní káminá ki ?
- 2) ekisharagâ:ti 7, ebisharagâ:ti 8 : traditonal style urinary place fenced with reed or papyrus
 ekisharagâ:ti kyangye /stems
 ekisharagâ:ti kímwe
 eki ní ekisharagâ:ti → eki n'ékisharagâ:ti
 eki ní ekisharagâ:tí ki ? → eki n'ékisharagâ:tí ki ?
- 3) ekishe:shero 7, ebishe:shero 8 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial] <okushe:sha 'to urinate'
 ekishe:shero kyangye / (No.771)
 ekishe:shero kímwe
 eki ní ekishe:shero → eki n'ékishe:shero
 eki ní ekishe:sheró ki ? → eki n'ékishe:sheró ki ?
287. garbage dump
 engarandi 9,10
 engarandi yangye
 engarandi émwe → engarand'é:mwe
 egi ni engarandi
 egi ní engarandí ki ? → egi n'engarandí ki ?
- a. rubbish; garbage
 kasásiro 9a,10a, za:kasásiro 10b
 kasásiro yangye
 kasásiro émwe → kasásirwé:mwe
 egi ní kasásiro
 egi ní kasásiró ki ?
- or ebisásiro 8
288. grave; tomb
- 1) ekitû:ro 7, ebitû:ro 8 <okutû:ra 'to live' (No.1076)
 ekitû:ro kyangye
 ekitû:ro kímwe
 eki ní ekitû:ro → eki n'ékítû:ro
 eki ní ekitû:ró ki ? → eki n'ékítû:ró ki ?
 N.B. Traditionally graves are made in one's compound.
- 2) enju y'obutû:ra 9, enju z'obutû:ra 10 : [euph] grave; [lit] staying house

a. cemetery

irimbi 5, amarimbi 6
irimbi yangye
irimbi rímwe
eri ní irimbi → eri ní:rimbi
eri ní irimbí ki ? → eri ní:rimbí ki ?

N.B. Cemeteries are for those who have no kins who take care of the body.

289. church

- 1) ekánísa 9,10 : church in general <Sw. *kanisa*
ekánísa yangye
ekánísa émwe → ekánís'émwe
egi ní ekánísa → egi n'ékánísa
egi ní ekánísa ki ? → egi n'ékánísa ki ?
- 2) ekerezíya 9,10 : Catholoc church <Eng. *ecclesia*
ekerezíyá yangye
ekerezíyá émwe → ekerezíy'émwe
egi ní ekerezíya → egi n'ékerezíya
egi ní ekerezíyá ki ? → egi n'ékerezíyá ki ?
- 3) iramizo 5, amaramizo 6 : place of worship for any religion (for traditional gods, etc.)
iramizo yangye <okuramiza 'to worship at a place' (No.1214)
iramizo rímwe
eri níramizo → eri ní:ramizo
eri ní iramizó ki ? → eri ní:ramizó ki ?

290. mosque

omuzigítí 3, emizigítí 4 <Sw. *msikiti*
omuzigítí gwangye
omuzigítí gúmwe
ogu ní omuzigítí → ogu n'ómuzigítí
ogu ní omuzigítí ki ? → ogu n'ómuzigítí ki ?

291. alter in a church

ekitú:ti 7, ebitú:ti 8
ekitú:ti kyangye
ekitú:ti kímwe
eki ní ekitú:ti → eki n'ékitú:ti
eki ní ekitú:tí ki ? → eki n'ékitú:tí ki ?

a. shrine for traditional gods

- 1) akaju ka: nyabî:ngi 12, obuju bwa: nyabî:ngi 14
- 2) endâ:ro 9,10 : syn. of the preceding.
endâ:ro yangye
endâ:ro émwe → endâ:r'émwe
egi ní endâ:ro
egi ní endâ:ró ki ?
- 3) itá:mbiro 5, amatá:mbiro 6 : syn. of the preceding. <okutá.mbiro, appl. of okutá.mba 'to offer sacrifice' (No.595)
itá:mbiro yangye
itá:mbiro rímwe
eri ní itá:mbiro → eri ní:tá:mbiro

eri ní itámibiró ki ? → eri ní:támibiró ki ?

N.B. Trees *ebitô:ma* 8 ‘bark cloth figs’ were often used as a place for worshipping traditional gods.

☆ ebitó:ma bya: Kagarama : bark cloth figs of Kagarama

☆ ebitó:ma bya: Nyombe : bark cloth figs of Nyombe

292. hospital

irwá:riro 5, amarwá:riro 6 // [igwá:riro],[amagwá:riro] <appl. of *okurwâ:ra* ‘to be sick’ / (No.781)

irwá:riro ryangye

irwá:riro rímwe

eri ní irwá:riro → eri ní:rwá:riro

eri ní irwá:ríró ki ? → eri ní:rwá:ríró ki ?

293. school

ishomero 5, amashomero 6 <appl. of *okushoma* ‘to read, to study’ (No.1249)

ishomero ryangye

ishomero rímwe

eri ní ishomero → eri ní:shomero

eri ní ishomeró ki ? → eri ní:shomeró ki ?

a. class of school

ekirâ:si 7, ebirâ:si 8 <Eng. *class*

ekirâ:si kyangye

ekirâ:si kímwe

eki ní ekirâ:si → eki n’ékirâ:si

eki ní ekirâ:sí ki ? → eki n’ékirâ:sí ki ?

b. to go to school

okushoma

N.B. *okushoma* has a general meaning concerning literacy, i.e., ‘to read, to study, to go to school, to go to church’. See Nos.1213 and 1249.

294. market; fair

akátare 12, obútare 14

akátare kyangye

akátare kámwe

aka ní akátare → aka n’ákátare

aka ní akatáré ki ? → aka n’akatáré ki ?

295. shop

edú:ka 9,10, amadú:ka 6 <Sw. *duka*

edu:ká yangye

edú:ká émwe → edú:k’émwe

egi ní edú:ka → egi n’édú:ka

egi ní edú:ká ki ? → egi n’édú:ká ki ?

a. bar

ebbá:ra 9,10

ebba:râ yangye

ebbá:râ émwe → ebbá:r’émwe

egi ní ebbá:ra → egi n’ébbá:ra

egi ní ebbá:râ ki ? → egi n’ébbá:râ ki ?

296. path

- omuhâ:nda 3, emihâ:nda 4
omuhâ:nda gwangye
omuhâ:nda gúmwe
ogu ní omuhâ:nda → ogu n'ómuhâ:nda
ogu ní omuhâ:ndá ki ? → ogu n'ómuhâ:ndá ki ?
- cf. aug.: ekihâ:nda 7, ebihâ:nda 8 : wide path
☆ omuhâ:nda gw'ébigyéri 3, emihâ:nda y'ébigyéri 4 : foot path
☆ omuhâ:nda gw'émótoka 3, emihâ:nda y'émótoka 4 : dirt road for vehicles
☆ omuhâ:nda gw'ámê:zi 3, emihâ:nda y'ámê:zi 4 : ditch
- a. shorter route
akahâ:nda ka: hî:hi 12, obuhâ:nda bwa: hî:hi 14
297. road
enku:to 9,10, oruku:to 11
enku:to yangye
enku:to émwe → enku:t'émwe
egi ní enku:to → egi n'énku:to
egi ní enku:tó ki ? → egi n'énku:tó ki ?
- a. to make a road
1) okúhara
☆ okuhára enku:to : to make a road
2) okúkora : [lit] to work. See No.839.
☆ okukóra enku:to : to make a road
298. crossroads
1) ibúganiro ry'énku:to 5, amabúganiro g'énku:to 6
2) entá:nu:ko 9,10 : fork in the road <okutá.nu.ka 'to be branched' (No.1073)
entá:nu:ko yangye
entá:nu:ko émwe → entá:nu:k'émwe
egi ní entá:nu:ko → egi n'éntá:nu:ko
egi ní entá:nu:kó ki ? → egi n'éntá:nu:kó ki ?
299. slope
1) akashu:mo 12, obushu:mo 14 : downhill slope <okushu.ma 'to descend' (No.666)
akashu:mo kangye
akashu:mo kámwe
aka ní akashu:mo → aka n'áka:shu:mo
aka ní akashu:mó ki ? → aka n'áka:shu:mó ki ?
2) akatembo 12, obutembo 14 : uphill slope <okutemba 'to climb up' (No.665)
akatembo kangye
akatembo kámwe
aka ní akatembo → aka n'áka:tembo
aka ní akatembó ki ? → aka n'áka:tembó ki ?
3) akanyegyero 12, obunyegyero 14 : syn. of the preceding. <okunye:gyera 'to go uphill'
akanyegyero kangye / (No.665)
akanyegyero kámwe
aka ní akanyegyero → aka n'áka:nyegyero
aka ní akanyegyero ki ? → aka n'áka:nyegyero ki ?
4) haruté:nga : sloping part of a road on a hill

Cf. *oruténga* 11 'sloping part' (?).

300. village (LC1)

1) *ekyaro* 7, *ebyaro* 8 // [eb^dja'ro] or [edja'ro]

ekyaro *kyangye*

ekyaro *kímwe*

eki ní ekyaro → *eki n'ékýaro*

eki ní ekyaró ki ? → *eki n'ékýaró ki ?*

cf. dim.: *aka:ro* 12, *obwaro* 14 // [obga'ro] : part of a village, cell

2) *ekyâ:nga* 7, *ebyâ:nga* 8 // [eb^djâ:nga] : syn. of the preceding.

ekyâ:nga *kyangye*

ekyâ:nga *kímwe*

eki ní ekyâ:nga → *eki n'ékýâ:nga*

eki ní ekyâ:ngá ki ? → *eki n'ékýâ:ngá ki ?*

301. parish (LC2)

omuruka 3, *emiruka* 4 : parish as an administrative unit

omuruka *gwangye*

omuruka *gúmwe*

ogu ní omuruka → *ogu n'ómuruka*

ogu ní omuruká ki ? → *ogu n'ómuruká ki ?*

302. subcounty (LC3)

igomborora 5, *amagomborora* 6

igomborora *ryangye*

igomborora *rímwe*

eri ní igomborora → *eri ní:gomborora*

eri ní igombororá ki ? → *eri ní:gombororá ki ?*

303. county (LC4)

isaza 5, *amasaza* 6

isaza *ryangye*

isaza *rímwe*

eri ní isaza → *eri ní:saza*

eri ní isazá ki ? → *eri ní:sazá ki ?*

304. names of districts (LC5)

N.B. The names of districts are classified in class *9a* because they are in agreement with *énsi* 9 'earth, country'. As there are more than 100 districts, below are mostly from the western region.

1) *kába:le 9a*

kába:le *yangye*

N.B. Although most people pronounce this district [kába:le] (note the tone pattern HLL and the [l] sound rather than r [r]), the local pronunciation is the following.

1) *kabâ:re 9a* <*akabâ:re* 12/14, dim. of *ibâ:re* 5/6 'stone' (No.342)

kabâ:re *yangye*

2) *kanú:ngu 9a*

kanungú *yangye*

3) *rukíga 9a*

rukíga *yangye*

N.B. *ru-* does not mean a language.

- 4) rubanda 9a
rubanda yangye
- 5) rukungiri 9a
rukungiri yangye
- 6) kisoro 9a
kisoro yangye
- 7) ntú:ngamo 9a
ntú:ngamo yangye
- 8) mbarara 9a
mbarara yangye
- 9) isí:ngiro 9a
isí:ngiro yangye
- 10) bushé:nyi 9a
bushé:nyi yangye
- 11) she:ma 9a
she:ma yangye
- 12) kajara 9a
kajara yangye
- 13) ibanda 9a
ibanda yangye
- 14) kiruhu:ra 9a
kiruhu:ra yangye
- 15) mitó:ma 9a
mitó:ma yangye
- 16) kasé:se 9a
kase:sé yangye
- 17) bundibúgyo 9a
bundibugyó yangye
- 18) ka:baróre 9a
ka:baroré yangye
- 19) ka:mwé:ngye 9a
ka:mwengyé yangye
- 20) kyé:njojo 9a
kyé:njojo yangye
- 21) hóyima 9a
hóyima yangye
- 22) kíba:re 9a
kíba:re yangye
- 23) mubende 9a
mubende yangye
- 24) mpígi 9a
mpígí yangye
- 25) masáka 9a
masaká yangye
- 26) ryantó:nde 9a
ryantondé yangye

- 27) rákayí 9a
rákayí yangye
- 28) karí:sizo 9a
karí:sizo yangye
- 29) sembábure 9a
sembábure yangye
- a. names of the counties in Kabâ:re district
1. ndorwá west
 2. ndorwá east
 3. kabâ:re municipality
- cf. ndórwa // [ndógwa] : the headquarter of the Ancient Kigezi kingdom
ndorwá yangye
305. town
etáwuni 9,10 <Eng. *town*
etáwuni yangye
etáwuni émwe → etáwun' é:mwe
egi ní etáwuni → egi n' étáwuni
egi ní etáwuní ki ? → egi n' étáwuní ki ?
306. country
- 1) ihá:nga 5, amahá:nga 6
ihangá ryangye
ihangá rímwe
eri ní ihá:nga → eri ní:há:nga
eri ní ihá:ngá ki ? → eri ní:há:ngá ki ?
 - 2) énsi 9,10 : earth, country
ensí yangye
énsí émwe → éns' é:mwe
egí ní énsi → egí n' énsi
egi ní énsí ki ? → egi n' énsí ki ?
- a. citizenship
obutú:ze 14, ----
obutu:zé bwangye // [bga'nje]
obutu:zé búmwe
obu ní obutú:ze → obu n' óbutú:ze
obu ní obutu:zé ki ? → obu n' óbutú:zé ki ?
- b. names of countries
- 1) yugá:nda 9a : Uganda
yugandá yangye
- cf. omunyayugá:nda 1, abanyayugá:nda 2 : Ugandan person
omunyayugandá wangye
- 2) kó:ngo 9a : DR Congo
kó:ngo yangye
- or kó:ngo-zayíre 9a
kó:ngo-zayiré yangye
- cf. omuzayirwa 1, abazayirwa 2 // [omuzajigwa],[aßazajigwa] : Congolese person
omuzayirwa wangye

- 3) rwanda 9a // [gwa'nda] : Rwanda
 rwanda yangye
 cf. omunyarwanda 1, abanyarwanda 2 : Rwandese person
 omunyarwanda wangye
- 4) kénya 9a : Kenya
 kenyá yangye
 cf. omukénya 1, abakénya 2 : Kenyan person
 omukenyá wangye
- 5) bungyeréza 9a : United Kingdom
 bungyerezá yangye
 cf. omungyeréza 1, abangyeréza 2 : UK person
 cf. orungyeréza 11 : English
- c. abroad
- 1) omunsí z'áhê:ru : in a foreign country
 ☆ Akazá hê:ru. : He/she went abroad.
- 2) mumahá:nga : in countries (outside your own country)
307. Europe
 burâ:ya 9a <Sw. *Ulaya* (*bb)
 burá:ya yangye
308. kingdom
 obugabe 14
 obugabe bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obugabe búmwé
 obu ní obugabe → obu n'óbugabe
 obu ní obugabé ki ? → obu n'óbugabé ki ?
 N.B. This word indicates the Banyankore kingdom. Cf. *omugabe* 1/2 'king'. It also means 'right, freedom' (No.618).
- a. anciant kingdom of the region
 kigyézi 9a
 kigyezí yangye
 kigyézi é:mwe → kigyéz'é:mwe
 egi ní kigyézi
 egi ní kigyézi ki ?
 N.B. Many people pronounce this place name as Kigézi [kigézi], including Bakiga young people. It is not a genuine pronunciation, influenced by English. It should be [cijéji] as elder people pronounce it.
 ☆ omunyakigyézi 1, abanyakigyézi 2 : person of Kigezi
309. world
 énsi 9,10 : earth, country, world. See No.306.
 ☆ ensí yô:na 9 : the whole world
 ☆ Nde:bire énsi. : I have seen the world. (I have seen all the challenges.)
310. farm; garden; plantation
 1) omusiri 3, emisiri 4 : plot of cultivating field
 omusiri gwangye
 omusiri gúmwe
 ogu ní omusiri → ogu n'ómusiri

- ogu ní omusírí kí ? → ogu n'ómusírí kí ?
- 2) eshâ:mba 5, amashâ:mba 6 : cultivating field, wider than *omusiri* 3/4
 eshâ:mba ryangye
 eshâ:mba rímwe
 eri ní eshâ:mba → eri n'eshâ:mba
 eri ní eshâ:mbá kí ? → eri n'eshâ:mba kí ?
- 3) ekítème 7, ebítème 8 : reclaimed field <*okútema* 'to cut, to reclaim' (No.935)
 ekítème kyangye
 ekítème kímwe
 eki ní ekítème → eki n'ékítème
 eki ní ekítémé kí ? → eki n'ékítémé kí ?
- 4) amasî:nde 6 : surface soil of the garden turned over, ploughed land
 amasî:nde gangye
 amasî:nde gámwe
 aga ní amasî:nde → aga n'ámasî:nde
 aga ní amasî:ndé kí ? → aga n'ámasî:ndé kí ?
- or ekisî:nde 7, ebisî:nde 8
- 5) entábire 9,10 : cultivated field ready for planting
 entábire yangye
 entábire émwe → entábiré:mwe
 egi ní entábire → egi n'éntábire
 egi ní entábiré kí ? → egi n'éntábiré kí ?
- 6) oruto:kí 11, ento:kí 10 : banana plantation. See No.133.
- 7) ekibira 7, ebibira 8 : abandoned field, looks like bush
 ekibira kyangye
 ekibira kímwe
 eki ní ekibira → eki n'ékibira
 eki ní ekibirá kí ? → eki n'ékibirá kí ?
311. ridge
 omurê:nzo 3, emirê:nzo 4
 omurê:nzo gwangye
 omurê:nzo gúmwe
 ogu ní omurê:nzo → ogu n'ómurê:nzo
 ogu ní omurê:nzó kí ? → ogu n'ómurê:nzó kí ?
 N.B. Ridges are made in wet land to protect crops from water.
- a. mound
 iko:me 5, amako:me 6
 iko:me ryangye
 iko:me rímwe
 eri ní iko:me → eri ní:ko:me
 eri ní iko:mé kí ? → eri níko:mé kí ?
 N.B. Mounds are made in dry areas to plant potatoes.
312. trench
 1) omufúregye 3, emifúregye 4 <Sw. *mfereji*
 omufúregye gwangye
 omufúregye gúmwe

- ogu ní omufúregye → ugu n'ómufúregye
 ugu ní omufúregyé ki ? → ugu n'ómufúregyé ki ?
- 2) ruhúrura 9a,10a, za:ruhúrura 10b : big trench made by soil erosion
 ruhúrura yangye
 ruhúrura émwe → ruhúrur'émwe
 egi ní ruhúrura
 egi ní ruhúrurá ki ?
- a. ditch
- 1) omufúregye 3, emifúregye 4. See above. <Sw. *mfereji*
 2) omuhá:nda gw'ámê:zi 3, emihá:nda y'ámê:zi 4 : syn. of the preceding.
313. erosion
- 1) omutû:nga 3, emitû:nga 4
 omutû:nga gwangye
 omutû:nga gúmwe
 ugu ní omutû:nga → ugu n'ómutû:nga
 ugu ní omutû:ngá ki ? → ugu n'ómutû:ngá ki ?
- 2) okutwá:rwá kw'ítaka // [okut^kwá:gwa] : [lit] to be taken of soil
314. manure; fertiliser
- 1) orwê:zo 11, ---- // [ogwê:zo] : factory-made fertiliser
 orwê:zo rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orwê:zo rúmwe
 oru ní orwê:zo → oru n'órwê:zo
 oru ní orwê:zó ki ? → oru n'órwê:zó ki ?
- ☆ okuté:kámu orwê:zo → okuté:kam'órwê:zo : to fertilise
- 2) efú:mbire 9,10 : natural manure
 efú:mbire yangye
 efú:mbire émwe → efú:mbir'émwe
 egi ní efú:mbire → egi n'efú:mbire
 egi ní efú:mbiré ki ? → egi n'éfú:mbiré ki ?
- a. to become impoverished; to lose fertility
- 1) okúhwamú orwê:zo // [ogwê:zo]
 2) okucu:ku:ka *intr.* : syn. of the preceding.
 okucu:ku:ra *tr.* : to make lose fertility
- ☆ Itaka ricu:kú:kire. : The soil has lost fertility.
 ☆ itaka rícu:ku:kire : impoverished soil
 ☆ itaka erícu:ku:kire : the impoverished soil
315. border; boundary
- 1) orúbibi 11, émbibi 10 : border of lands
 orubíbi rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orubíbi rúmwe
 oru ní orúbibi → oru n'órúbibi
 oru ní orubíbi ki ? → oru n'órúbíbi ki ?
- 2) énscharo 9,10 : border in general and that of country border in particular
 ensháro yangye
 ensháro émwe → enshár'émwe
 egi ní énscharo → egi n'énscharo

- egi ní ensháró ki ? → egi n'énsháró ki ?
- 3) omupáka 3, emipáka 4 : syn. of the preceding. <Sw. *mpaka*
 omupaká gwangye
 omupaká gúmwe
 ogu ní omupáka → ogu n'ómupáka
 ogu ní omupáká ki ? → ogu n'ómupáká ki ?
- ☆ hamupáka 16 : at the border
- 4) enkondo 9,10 : picket
 N.B. *enkondo* are pickets, which are used to demarcate a border of cultivating fields. For this reason, this word is often used to mean a border.
316. unutilised land; bush
- 1) ekisháka 7, ebisháka 8 : bush with shrubs and trees, thicket
 ekishaká kyangye
 ekishaká kímwe
 eki ní ekisháka → eki n'ékisháka
 eki ní ekisháká ki ? → eki n'ékisháká ki ?
- 2) ekibira 7, ebibira 8 : abandoned field without crops, with or without trees. See No.310.
- 3) oruhí:ra 11, empí:ra 10 : burnt field
 oruhi:rá rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 oruhi:rá rúmwe
 oru ní oruhí:ra → oru n'óruhí:ra
 oru ní oruhí:rá ki ? → oru n'óruhí:rá ki ?
317. wood; forest
- ihamba 5, amahamba 6
 ihamba ryangye
 ihamba rímwe
 eri ní ihamba → eri ní:hamba
 eri ní ihambá ki ? → eri ní:hambá ki ?
- a. nature
- obuhá:ngwa 14, --- <*okuhangwa* 'to be created' (No.845)
 obuhangwá bwangye //[bga'nje]
 obuhangwá búmwe
 obu ní obuhá:ngwa → obu n'óbuhá:ngwa
 obu ní obuhá:ngwá ki ? → obu n'óbuhá:ngwá ki ?
318. grassland
- akakyâ:mba 12, obukyâ:mba 14
 akakyâ:mba kangye
 akakyâ:mba kámwe
 aka ní akakyâ:mba → aka n'ákakyâ:mba
 aka ní akakyâ:mbá ki ? → aka n'ákakyâ:mbá ki ?
319. river
- omurí:ndi 3, emirí:ndi 4
 omurí:ndi gwangye
 omurí:ndi gúmwe
 ogu ní omurí:ndi → ogu n'ómurí:ndi
 ogu ní omurí:ndí ki ? → ogu n'ómurí:ndí ki ?

- ☆ ha:sí mumurí:ndi : down (at the bottom of) a river
 ☆ hi:guru mumurí:ndi : on the surface of a river
- a. wide area of a river
 1) ruhúrura 9a,10a, za:ruhúrura 10b. See No.312.
 2) rujúga 9a,10a, za:rujúga 10b : syn. of the preceding.
 rujugá yangye
 rujúgá émwe → rujúg'émwe
 egi ní rujúga
 egi ní rujúgá ki ?
- b. upper stream
 eruguru y'ómurí:ndi 21(?) : [lit] up the river
- c. lower stream
 ifó y'ómurí:ndi 21(?) : [lit] down the river
320. bank of a river; shore
 enkú:ngu 9,10
 enkungú yangye
 enkú:ngú émwe → enkú:ng'émwe
 egi ní enkú:ngu → egi n'énkú:ngu
 egi ní enkú:ngú ki ? → egi n' énkú:ngú ki ?
 ☆ aha nkú:ngu : at/on the bank
321. waterfall
 oburúruma 14 <okururuma 'to flow making a sound [of rapid stream of a river]'
 oburúruma bwangye //[bga'nye]
 oburúruma búmwé
 obu ní oburúruma → obu n'óburúruma
 obu ní oburúrumá ki ? → obu n'óburúrumá ki ?
322. flood
 omwé:gyemúre 3, emyé:gyemúre 4 //[omh'é:jemúre],[eh'é:jemúre]
 omwé:gyemuré gwangye
 omwé:gyemuré gúmwé
 ogu ní omwé:gyemúre → ogu n'ómwé:gyemúre
 ogu ní omwé:gyemúré ki ? → ogu n'ómwé:gyemúré ki ?
323. bridge
 orutindo 11, entindo 10 <okutinda 'to make a bridge'. See below.
 orutindo rwangye //[gwa'nye]
 orutindo rúmwé
 oru ní orutindo → oru n'órutindo
 oru ní orutindó ki ? → oru n'órutindó ki ?
- a. to make a bridge
 okutinda : to make a bridge (over a river), to throw logs (over a latrine pit)
324. lake
 1) engyezi 9,10
 engyezi yangye
 engyezi émwe → engyez'émwe
 egi ní engyezi → egi n'éngyezi
 egi ní engyezí ki ? → egi n'éngyezí ki ?

- cf. dim.: akagyezi 12, obugyezi 14 : small lake
 cf. aug.: orugyezi 11 : dirty lake
 cf. omunyangyezi 1, abanyangyezi 2 : person of Lake Bunyonyi area
 cf. habanyangyezi 16 : place in Kabale town occupied by people from Lake Bunyonyi area
- 2) enyanja 9,10 : syn. of *engyezi* 9,10. [Ifo dial]
 enyanja yangye
 enyanja émwe → enyanj'émwe
 egi ní enyanja → egi n'émnyanja
 egi ní enyanjá ki ? → egi n'émnyanjá ki ?
- a. surface of a lake
 omwâ:ro 3, emyâ:ro 4 //[omñâ:ro],[enâ:ro]
 omwâ:ro gwangye
 omwâ:ro gúmwe
 ugu ní omwâ:ro → ugu n'ómwâ:ro
 ugu ní omwâ:ró ki ? → ugu n'ómwâ:ró ki ?
 ☆ hamwâ:ro 16 : on the surface of a lake
 ☆ Na:za hamwâ:ro. : I have gone to the lake.
- b. dangerous zone of Lake Bunyonyi
 gwambura abashaki : [lit] it robs those who look for food
 N.B. This is a zone in Lake Bunyonyi where the wind and waves are tough and scaring at different periods.
325. beach
 ekyá:mbu 7, ebyá:mbu 8 //[eb^djá:mbu]
 ekyambú kyangye
 ekyambú kímwe
 eki ní ekyá:mbu → eki n'ékýá:mbu
 eki ní ekyá:mbú ki ? → eki n'ékýá:mbú ki ?
326. marsh; swamp
 1) orufû:njo 11, enfû:njo 10 : swamp area where papyrus grow. See No.156.
 ekifû:njo 7, ebifû:njo 8 : swamp area of papyrus or papyrus plants
 2) ekishárara 7, ebishárara 8 : wetland (not so much water as in *orufû:njo* 11/10) [Ifo dial]
 ekishárara kyangye
 ekishárara kímwe
 eki ní ekishárara → eki n'ékishárara
 eki ní ekishárará ki ? → eki n'ékishárará ki ?
- a. duckweed islet
 orutengátenga 11, entengátenga 10
 orutengátenga rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orutengátenga rúmwe
 oru ní orutengátenga → oru n'órutengátenga
 oru ní orutengátengá ki ? → oru n'órutengátengá ki ?
327. pool; puddle
 ekidiba 7, ebidiba 8
 ekidiba kyangye
 ekidiba kímwe
 eki ní ekidiba → eki n'ékidiba

- eki ní ekidibá ki ? → eki n'ékidibá ki ?
- a. reservoir
 ekidiba 7, ebidiba 8. See above.
328. source of water (for drawing); spring
 eshó:ko 9,10
 eshó:ko yangye
 eshó:ko émwe → eshó:k'é:mwe
 egi ní eshó:ko → egi n'éshó:ko
 egi ní eshó:kó ki ? → egi n'éshó:kó ki ?
329. well; drawing-water place
 1) omugyera 3, emigyera 4
 omugyera gwangye
 omugyera gúmwe
 ugu ní omugyera → ugu n'ómugyera
 ugu ní omugyerá ki ? → ugu n'ómugyerá ki ?
 2) iziba 5, amaziba 6 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 iziba ryangye
 iziba rímwe
 eri ní iziba → eri ní:ziba
 eri ní izibá ki ? → eri ní:zibá ki ?
- b. watering place for cows
 ekyeshero 7, ebyeshero 8 // [eb^dje:fero]
 ekyeshero kyangye
 ekyeshero kímwe
 eki ní ekyeshero → eki n'ékyeshero
 eki ní ekyeshero ki ? → eki n'ékyeshero ki ?
330. hot spring
 ekitágata 7, ebitágata 8 <okutagata 'to be warm' (No.1449)
 ekitagáta kyangye
 ekitagáta kímwe
 eki n'ékitágata → eki n'ékitágata
 eki n'ékitagátá ki ? → eki n'ékitagátá ki ?
331. wave
 omuvumba 3, emivumba 4
 omuvumba gwangye
 omuvumba gúmwe
 ugu ní omuvumba → ugu n'ómuvumba
 ugu ní omuvumbá ki ? → ugu n'ómuvumbá ki ?
332. mountain
 ekirú:nga 7, ebirú:nga 8
 ekirú:nga kyangye
 ekirú:nga kímwe
 eki ní ekirú:nga → eki n'ékirú:nga
 eki ní ekirú:ngá ki ? → eki n'ékirú:ngá ki ?
- cf. muhabu:ra 9a : a high mountain in Kisoro district <okuhabu:ra 'to guide, to direct'
 muhabu:ra yangye

333. hill
- 1) omúsozi 3, emísozi 4
 omusózi gwangye
 omusózi gúmwe
 ugu ní omúsozi → ugu n'ómúsozi
 ugu ní omusózi ki ? → ugu n'ómusózi ki ?
 cf. ha:ká:sinabyâ:ye : name of a hill in Kabale region; [lit. Rwa] at 'I did not produce (children)'
 - 2) dim.: akásozi 12, obúsozi 14 : small hill
 - 3) aug.: orúsozi 11, éonsozi 10 : high and big hill
- a. flat land on top of a hill; plateau
- ekibú:ngo 7, ebibú:ngo 8
 ekibú:ngo kyangye
 ekibú:ngo kímwe
 eki ní ekibú:ngo → eki n'ékibú:ngo
 eki ní ekibú:ngó ki ? → eki n'ékibú:ngó ki ?
- b. dent on top of a hill
- ita:ba 5, amata:ba 6
 ita:ba ryangye
 ita:ba rímwe
 eri ní ita:ba → eri ní:ta:ba
 eri ní ita:bá ki ? → eri ní:ta:bá ki ?
334. earthquake
- omusísi 3, emisísi 4
 omusísí gwangye
 omusísí gúmwe
 ugu ní omusísi → ugu n'ómusísi
 ugu ní omusísí ki ? → ugu n'ómusísí ki ?
335. valley
- oruhanga 11, empanga 10
 oruhanga rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 oruhanga rúmwe
 oru ní oruhanga → oru n'óruhanga
 oru ní oruhangá ki ? → oru n'óruhangá ki ?
336. precipice; cliff
- omukingo 3, emikingo 4. *var.* enkingo 9,10
 omukingo gwangye
 omukingo gúmwe
 ugu ní omukingo → ugu n'ómukingo
 ugu ní omukingó ki ? → ugu n'ómukingó ki ?
 N.B. This word designates cliffs in general and cliffs of terraced fields in particular.
337. plains; flat land
- ekibaya 7, ebibaya 8
 ekibaya kyangye
 ekibaya kímwe
 eki ní ekibaya → eki n'ékibaya
 eki ní ekibayá ki ? → eki n'ékibayá ki ?

338. water
 amê:zi 6
 amé:zi gangye
 amé:zi gámwe
 aga ní amê:zi → aga n'ámê:zi
 aga ní amé:zi ki ? → aga n'ámé:zi ki ?
 ☆ amé:zi marungi : clean water
 ☆ amé:zi mábi : dirty water
 a. steam; vapor
 orwô:ya 11, ---- //[ogô:ja]
339. dew
 orume 11, ---- : dew (especially on grass)
 orume rwangye //[gwa'nye]
 orume rúmwe
 oru ní orume → oru n'órumé
 oru ní orumé ki ? → oru n'órumé ki ?
 a. moisture
 obúbisi 14 : rawness, moisture. See No.1425.
340. foam; bubble
 ífuro 5, amáfuro 6
 ifúro ryangye
 ifúro rímwe
 erí ní ífuro → erí ní:furo
 eri ní ifúró ki ? → eri ní:fúró ki ?
 cf. aug.: orúfuro 11 : big foam
341. island
 ekirwa 7, ebirwa 8 //[ecigwa],[eBigwa]
 ekirwa kyangye
 ekirwa kímwe
 eki ní ekirwa → eki n'ékirwa
 eki ní ekirwá ki ? → eki n'ékirwá ki ?
 a. punishment island in Lake Bunyonyi
 haká:mpene 16
 N.B. Girls who became pregnant without being married were taken to this small island and left alone in the past. They were doomed to die with their babies from starvation and/or drowning. Often times, villagers of the shore rescued such girls to marry without paying a bride price. This small and flat island is covered with grass called *ebigyegye*.
342. stone
 1) ibâ:re 5, amabâ:re 6 : general term for stone
 ibá:re ryangye
 ibá:re rímwe
 eri ní ibâ:re → eri ní:bâ:re
 eri ní ibá:ré ki ? → eri ní:bá:ré ki ?
 2) enkúrungu 9,10 : big stone
 enkúrungu yangye
 enkúrungu émwe → enkúrun'é:mwe

egi ní enkúrunḡu → egi n'énkúrunḡu
egi ní enkúrunḡú ki ? → egi n'énkúrunḡú ki ?

a. rock

orútare 11, éntare 10
orutáre rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]
orutáre rúmwe
oru ní orútare → oru n'órútare
oru ní orutáre ki ? → oru n'órutáre ki ?

cf. murútare : place where we see a big rock

b. lava

isoro 5, amasoro 6
isoro ryangye
isoro rímwe
eri ní isoro → eri ní:soro
eri ní isoró ki ? → eri ní:soró ki ?

343. cave

endâ:ki 9,10 : Also means 'dug-in, entrenchment, bunker'.
endâ:ki yangye
endâ:ki émwe → endâ:ky'émwe
egi ní endâ:ki → egi n'éndâ:ki
egi ní endâ:kí ki ? → egi n'éndâ:kí ki ?

344. land

- 1) ekibâ:nja 7, ebibâ:nja 8. See No.262.
 - 2) ekibira 7, ebibira 8 : plot of land, abandoned field. See No.310.
 - 3) itaka 5, amataka 6. See below.
- ☆ itaka ryangye : my land

a. earth; soil

- 1) itaka 5, amataka 6
itaka ryangye
itaka rímwe
eri ní itaka → eri ní:taka
eri ní itaká ki ? → eri ní:taká ki ?

b. clod

- 1) enombe 9,10
enombe yangye
enombe émwe → enombé:mwe
egi ní enombe → egi n'énombe
egi ní enombé ki ? → egi n'énombé ki ?
- 2) ekinô:mbe 7, ebinô:mbe 8 : syn. of the preceding.
ekinó:mbe kyangye
ekinó:mbe kímwe
eki ní ekinô:mbe → eki n'ékinô:mbe
eki ní ekinó:mbé ki ? → eki n'ékinó:mbé ki ?

c. land title

ekyá:pa k'ítaka 7, ebyá:pa by'ítaka 8 // [eb^djá:pa b^djí:taka]
Cf. *ekyá:pa* 7/8 'sign post' (No.564).

345. clay

ibû:mba 5, ---- <okubû:mba 'to mould' (No.921)
ibû:mba ryanbye
ibû:mba rímwe
eri ní ibû:mba → eri n'í:bû:mba
eri ní ibû:mbá ki ? → eri n'í:bû:mbá ki ?

a. lime

- 1) omuso:ni 3, emiso:ni 4 : soft stone (white or red)
omuso:ni gwangye
omuso:ni gúmwe
ogu ní omuso:ni → ogu n'ómuso:ni
ogu ní omuso:ní ki ? → ogu n'ómuso:ní ki ?
- 2) engugo 9,10 : white soil, chalk, kaolin
engugo yangye
engugo émwe → engug'émwe
egi ní engugo → egi n'éngugo
egi ní engugó ki ? → egi n'éngugó ki ?

346. mud

- 1) ebyó:ndo 8 //[eb^djó:ndo] : mud made by natural causes (by rain, etc.)
ebyondó byangye
ebyondó bímwe
ebi ní ebyó:ndo → ebi n'ébyó:ndo
ebi ní ebyó:ndó ki ? → ebi n'ébyó:ndó ki ?
- 2) obudó:ngo 14 : mud made for construction
obudó:ngo bwangye //[bga:nje]
obudo:ngo búmwe
obu ní obudó:ngo → obu n'óbudó:ngo
obu ní obudó:ngó ki ? → obu n'óbudó:ngó ki ?

a. to walk in mud

okuka:tu:ra

347. concrete for construction

enkógóte (9),10
enkógoté zangye
enkógoté zímwe
ezi ní enkógóte → ezi n'énkógóte
ezi ní enkógóté ki ? → ezi n'énkógóté ki ?

a. cement

simê:nti 9a,10a, za:simê:nti 10b <Eng. *cement*
simé:nti yangye
simé:nti émwe → simé:nt'émwe
egi ní simê:nti
egi ní simé:ntí ki ?

348. sand

omushê:nyi 3, emishê:nyi 4
omushé:nyi gwangye
omushé:nyi gúmwe

- ogu ní omushê:nyi → ogu n'ómushê:nyi
 ogu ní omushé:nyí ki ? → ogu n'ómushé:nyí ki ?
349. dust
 omucu:cu 3, emicu:cu 4
 omucu:cu gwangye
 omucu:cu gúmwe
 ogu ní omucu:cu → ogu n'ómucu:cu
 ogu ní omucu:cú ki ? → ogu n'ómucu:cú ki ?
- a. to be dusty
 okucu:cu:ka
 ☆ Hari kucu:cu:ka. : It is dusty.
 ☆ Omucu:cu guri kucu:cu:ka. : Dust is wafting.
350. iron
 ekyû:ma 7, ebyû:ma 8 // [eb^djû:ma]
 ekyú:ma kyangye
 ekyú:ma kímwe
 eki ní ekyû:ma → eki n'ékyû:ma
 eki ní ekyú:má ki ? → eki n'ékyú:má ki ?
- cf. obwû:ma 14 // [obgû:ma] : many small metallic objects
- a. iron ore
 obútare 14, ----
 obutáre bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obutáre búmwe
 obu ní obútare → obu n'óbútare
 obu ní obutáre ki ? → obu n'óbutáre ki ?
351. gold
 ezá:bbu 9, ---- <Sw. *dhahabu*
 eza:bbú yangye
 ezá:bbú émwe → ezá:bb'é:mwe
 egi n'ézá:bbu → egi n'ézá:bbu
 egi n'ézá:bbú ki ? → egi n'ézá:bbú ki ?
352. fire
 omuriro 3, emiriro 4
 omuriro gwangye
 omuriro gúmwe
 ogu ní omuriro → ogu n'ómuriro
 ogu ní omuriró ki ? → ogu n'ómuriró ki ?
- a. flame
 orurími rw'ómuriro 11, endími z'ómuriro 10 // [orurími gómuriro]
 Cf. *orurimi* 11/10 'tongue' (No.12).
- b. to spark
 okutúragurika
 ☆ Buri kutúragurika. : They are sparking.
- c. bonfire; open fire
 ekiko:me 7, ebiko:me 8
 ekiko:me kyangye

- ekiko:me kímwe
 eki ní ekiko:me → eki n'ékiko:me
 eki ní ekiko:mé ki ? → eki n'ékiko:mé ki ?
353. smoke
 omwí:ka 3, emyí:ka 4 // [omŋí:ka], [epí:ka]
 omwí:ka gwangye
 omwí:ka gúmwe
 ugu ní omwí:ka → ugu n'ómwí:ka
 ugu ní omwí:ká ki ? → ugu n'ómwí:ká ki ?
 N.B. The singular designate any type of smoke, but its plural means smoke of fire.
- a. to give out smoke; to reek
 okucumba
 ☆ Emótoka eri kucumba. : A car is reeking smoke.
354. ash
 1) kashê:nda 9a, (10a)
 kashê:nda yangye
 kashê:nda émwe → kashê:nd'émwe
 egi ní kashê:nda
 egi ní kashê:ndá ki ?
 2) íjwi 5, ---- : dust, ash
 ijwí ryangye
 ijwí rímwe
 erí ní íjwi → erí n'íjwi
 eri ní íjwí ki ? → eri n'íjwí ki ?
 ☆ ijwí rya: kashê:nda : ash
 N.B. As *íjwi 5* means 'dust, ash', the expression *ijwí rya: kashê:nda* is used to indicate 'ash' unambiguously.
- a. soot
 1) omuyari 3, emiyari 4 : soot of the house because of cooking
 omuyari gwangye
 omuyari gúmwe
 ugu ní omuyari → ugu n'ómuyari
 ugu ní omuyarí ki ? → ugu n'ómuyarí ki ?
 2) énziro 10 : dirt attached to a saucepan. See No.57.
355. charcoal
 íkara 5, amákara 6
 ikára ryangye
 ikára rímwe
 erí ní íkara → erí ní:kara
 eri ní ikará ki ? → eri ní:kará ki ?
356. firewood
 1) orúkwi 11, énkwi 10 : firewood in general
 orukwí rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orukwí rúmwe
 oru ní orúkwi → oru n'órúkwi
 oru ní orúkwi ki ? → oru n'órúkwi ki ?

- 2) ekisírí:ra 7, ebisírí:ra 8 : glowing firewood (without flame)
ekisírí:rá kyangye
ekisírí:rá kímwe
eki ní ekisírí:ra → eki n'ékisírí:ra
eki ní ekisírí:rá ki ? → eki n'ékisírí:rá ki ?
- a. to gather wood for fuel
okushê:nya
- b. to chop wood
1) okwâ:sa
2) okushátura : to split vertically into two. See No.942.
- c. stick used to split wood; wedge
emá:ngwa 9,10
emangwá yangye
emá:ngwá émwe → emá:ngw'émwe
egi ní emá:ngwa → egi n'émá:ngwa
egi ní emá:ngwá ki ? → egi n'émá:ngwá ki ?
357. rainy season
1) itú:mba 5, ---- : general term for rainy season
itú:mba ryangye
itú:mba rímwe
eri ní itú:mba → eri n'ítú:mba
eri ní itú:mbá ki ? → eri n'ítú:mbá ki ?
2) katú:mba 9a,10a, za:katú:mba10b : heavy rainy season in March and April <itú:mba 5.
katú:mba yangye /See above.
katú:mba émwe → katú:mb'émwe
egi ní katú:mba
egi ní katú:mbá ki ?
358. dry season
ekyá:nda 7, ebyá:nda 8 //[eb^{dj}:nda] : dry season from June to August
ekyandá kyangye
ekyandá kímwe
eki ní ekyá:nda → eki n'ékýá:nda
eki ní ekyá:ndá ki ? → eki n'ékýá:ndá ki ?
359. weather
obwî:re 14 //[obgî:re] : time, weather
obwî:re bwangye //[bga'nye]
obwî:re búmwé
obu ní obwî:re → obu n'óbwî:re
obu ní obwî:ré ki ? → obu n'óbwî:ré ki ?
360. cloudy day
1) izó:ba ríbi:hire 5, amazó:ba gábi:hire 6 : day which is cloudy
cf. okubî:ha : to be cloudy
☆ Izó:ba ribi:híre. : Today is cloudy.
2) ekibî:ho 7, ebibî:ho 8 : syn. of izó:ba ríbi:hire 5/6.
ekibî:ho kyangye
ekibî:ho kímwe

- eki ní ekibí:ho → eki n'ékibí:ho
 eki ní ekibí:hó ki ? → eki n'ékibí:hó ki ?
- 3) omujú:mbi 3, emijú:mbi 4 : dark day
 omujumbí gwangye
 omujumbí gúmwe
 ugu ní omujú:mbi → ugu n'ómujú:mbi
 ugu ní omujú:mbí ki ? → ugu n'ómujú:mbí ki ?
- a. cold weather
 obwí:re bw'émbeho 14 // [obgí:re bgémbeho]
361. fine day
 izó:ba ry'ómushána 5, amazó:ba g'ómushána 6
362. air
 omwû:ya 3, emyû:ya 4 // [omɲû:ja],[eɲû:ja]
 omwú:ya gwangye
 omwú:ya gúmwe
 ugu ní omwû:ya → ugu n'ómwû:ya
 ugu ní omwú:yá ki ? → ugu n'ómwú:yá ki ?
- cf. omwô:ya 3, emyô:ya 4 : [Ifo dial]
363. wind
 omuyaga 3, emiyaga 4
 omuyaga gwangye
 omuyaga gúmwe
 ugu ní omuyaga → ugu n'ómuyaga
 ugu ní omuyagá ki ? → ugu n'ómuyagá ki ?
- a. to blow
 okuhu:ha
 ☆ Omuyaga guri kuhu:ha. : The wind is blowing.
- b. swirl of wind
 akasó:ró:ra 12, obusó:ró:ra 14
 akasó:ro:rá kangye
 akasó:ro:rá kámwe
 aka ní akasó:ró:ra → aka n'ákasó:ró:ra
 aka ní akasó:ró:rá ki ? → aka n'ákasó:ró:rá ki ?
- c. tornado
 éshata 9,10
 esháta yangye
 esháta émwe → eshát'émwe
 egí ní éshata → egí n'éshata
 egi ní eshátá ki ? → egi n'éshátá ki ?
364. clouds
 ekicu 7, ebicu 8
 ekicu kyangye
 ekicu kímwe
 eki ní ekicu → eki n'ékicu
 eki ní ekicú ki ? → eki n'ékicú ki ?
- a. fog; mist

oruho 11, empo 10
 oruho rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 oruho rúmwe
 oru ní oruho → oru n'óruho
 oru ní oruhó ki ? → oru n'óruhó ki ?

365. rain

- 1) énjura 9,10
 enjúra yangye
 enjúra émwe → enjur'é:mwe
 egi ní énjura → egi n'énjura
 egi ní enjúrá ki ? → egi n'énjúrá ki ?
- 2) ihunga 5, amahunga 6 : stormy rain
 ihunga ryangye
 ihunga rúmwe
 eri ní ihunga → eri ní:hunga
 eri ní ihungá ki ? → eri ní:hungá ki ?
- 3) orutó:nyeréra 11, entó:nyeréra 10 : drizzle
 orutó:nyerérá rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orutó:nyerérá rúmwe
 oru ní orutó:nyeréra → oru n'órutó:nyeréra
 oru ní orutó:nyerérá ki ? → oru n'órutó:nyerérá ki ?

366. drop of water

- 1) itô:ndo 5, amatô:ndo 6 : any liquid drop, trickle <okutô:nya 'to fall in drops' (No.1313)
 itô:ndo ryangye
 itô:ndo rúmwe
 eri ní itô:ndo → eri ní:tô:ndo
 eri ní itô:ndó ki ? → eri ní:tô:ndó ki ?
 cf. aug.: orutô:ndo 11, entô:ndo 10 : any drop of water, but mostly big one
 cf. dim.: *akatô:ndo 12, obutô:ndo 14 : *not used*
- 2) orutó:nyá:nga 11, entó:nyá:nga 10 : raindrop
 orutó:nyá:ngá rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orutó:nyá:ngá rúmwe
 oru ní orutó:nyá:nga → oru n'órutó:nyá:nga
 oru ní orutó:nyá:ngá ki ? → oru n'órutó:nyá:ngá ki ?

a. to receive rainwater in a recipient (saucepan, etc.)

- 1) okúreza
 - 2) okurê:ka : syn. of the preceding.
- ☆ okuré:ka amê:zi : to receive rainwater

367. hail

orubâ:re 11, ---- : hail, snow, ice <ibâ:re 5/6 'stone' (No.342)
 orubâ:re rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orubâ:re rúmwe
 oru ní orubâ:re → oru n'órubâ:re
 oru ní orubâ:ré ki ? → oru n'órubâ:ré ki ?

368. sky

- 1) mubicu 18 : [lit] in the clouds

- 2) mwiguru 18 : [lit] in the heaven
 3) omwâ:nya 3, emyâ:nya 4 // [omñâ:ña],[eñâ:ña] : space, vacant place
 omwâ:nya gwangye
 omwâ:nya gúmwe
 ugu ní omwâ:nya → ugu n'ómwâ:nya
 ugu ní omwâ:nyá ki ? → ugu n'ómwâ:nyá ki ?
 ☆ mumwâ:nya : in the space
369. heaven
 iguru 5, ----
 iguru ryangye
 iguru rímwe
 eri ní iguru → eri n'íguru
 eri ní igurú ki ? → eri n'ígurú ki ?
370. thunder
 énkuba 9,10
 enkúba yangye
 enkúba émwe → enkúb'émwe
 egí ní énkuba → egí n'énkuba
 egi ní énkúbá ki ? → egi n'énkúbá ki ?
- a. lightning
 omúrabyo 3, emírabyo 4 // [omúrab^djo],[emírab^djo]
 omurábyo gwangye
 omurábyo gúmwe
 ugu ní omúrabyo → ugu n'ómúrabyo
 ugu ní omurábyó ki ? → ugu n'ómurábyó ki ?
371. rainbow
 1) omukóroró:mbya, emikóroró:mbya 4 // [omukóroró:n^dja],[emikóroró:n^dja]
 omukórorombyá gwangye
 omukórorombyá gúmwe
 ugu ní omukóroró:mbya → ugu n'ómukóroró:mbya
 ugu ní omukóroró:mbyá ki ? → ugu n'ómukóroró:mbyá ki ?
 2) omuhangá:nzima 3, emihangá:nzima 4 : syn. of the preceding.
 omuhangá:nzima gwangye
 omuhangá:nzima gúmwe
 ugu ní omuhangá:nzima → ugu n'ómuhangá:nzima
 ugu ní omuhangá:nzimá ki ? → ugu n'ómuhangá:nzimá ki ?
 N.B. Traditionally, a rainbow was considered as a sign of the death of an important person.
 Today in Christianity it is understand to mean that God will never punish people again or
 will never destroy the world again.
372. sun
 izû:ba 5, (amazû:ba 6)
 izú:ba ryangye
 izú:ba rímwe
 eri ní izû:ba → eri n'ízû:ba
 eri ní izú:bá ki ? → eri n'ízú:bá ki ?
- a. sunshine

- omushána 3, emishána 4
omushaná gwangye
omushaná gúmwe
ogu ní omushána → ogu n'ómushána
ogu ní omushána ki ? → ogu n'ómushána ki ?
cf. dim.: akashána 12, obushána 14 : mild sunshine
☆ mumushána 18 : in sunshine, openly
- b. (solar) eclipse
obwí:ra-kábiri 14 // [obgí:ra káβiri]
obwí:ra-kábiri bwangye // [bga'nje]
obwí:ra-kábiri búmwé
obu ní obwí:ra-kábiri → obu n'óbwí:ra-kábiri
obu ní obwí:ra-kábiri ki ? → obu n'óbwí:ra-kábiri ki ?
N.B. This word is compound of *okwí:ra* 'to become dark' and *kábiri* 'twice'.
373. light; shining
ekyerézezi 7, ebyerézezi 8 // [eb^dje'rezezi]
ekyerézezi kyangye
ekyerézezi kímwe
eki ní ekyerézezi → eki n'ékyerézezi
eki ní ekyerézezi ki ? → eki n'ékyerézezi ki ?
- a. flash
omúrabyo 3, emírabyo 4 // [omúrab^djo],[emírab^djo]. See No.370.
374. shadow
ekicú:cu 7, ebicú:cu 8
ekicú:cu kyangye
ekicú:cu kímwe
eki ní ekicú:cu → eki n'ékicú:cu
eki ní ekicú:cú ki ? → eki n'ékicú:cú ki ?
- a. shade
1) akacú:cu 12, obucú:cu 14 : dim. of *ekicú:cu* 7/8
2) ekibú:nda 7, ebibú:nda 8 : moment when the sun is covered by clouds
ekibú:nda kyangye
ekibú:nda kímwe
eki ní ekibú:nda → eki n'ékibú:nda
eki ní ekibú:nda ki ? → eki n'ékibú:nda ki ?
375. moon
okwê:zi 15, amê:zi 6 : moon, month
okwê:zi kwangye
okwê:zi kúmwe
oku ní okwê:zi → oku n'ókwe:zi
oku ní okwê:zi ki ? → oku n'ókwe:zi ki ?
376. star
enyonyô:zi 9,10
enyonyó:zi yangye
enyonyó:zi émwe → enyonyó:z'émwe
egi ní enyonyô:zi → egi n'ényonyô:zi

- egi ní enyonyó:zí ki ? → egi n'ényonyó:zí ki ?
- a. comet
 ekibon'ó:mwe 7, ebibon'ó:mwe 8 : [lit] what is seen by one person
 ekibon'o:mwé kyangye
 ekibon'o:mwé kímwe
 eki ní ekibon'ó:mwe → eki n'ékibon'ó:mwe
 eki ní ekibon'ó:mwé ki ? → eki n'ékibon'ó:mwé ki ?
 <okúbonwa, pass. of okúbona 'to see' (No.719), ómwe 1/2 'one (person)' (No.399).
377. time; moment
 1) obwí:re 14. See No.359.
 ☆ Orabóna obwí:re ? : Do you (sg.) have time ?
 ☆ Okatú:rayó bwí:rè ki ? : In which time did you (sg.) stay there ?
 2) omwâ:nya 3, emyâ:nya 4 // [omjâ:ɲa],[eɲâ:ɲa] : particular time, moment. See No.368.
- a. period; season
 ekihe 7, ebihe 8
 ekihe kyangye
 ekihe kímwe
 eki ní ekihe → eki n'ékihe
 eki ní ekihé ki ? → eki n'ékihé ki ?
- b. epoch; era
 omurembe 3, emirembe 4
 omurembe gwangye
 omurembe gúmwe
 ugu ní omurembe → ugu n'ómurembe
 ugu ní omurembé ki ? → ugu n'ómurembé ki ?
 ☆ mumurembe gwê:tu : in our era
378. hour
 eshá:ha 9,10 : hour, time, watch, clock <Sw. saa
 eshá:ha yangye
 eshá:ha émwe → eshá:h'é:mwe
 egi ní eshá:ha → egi n'éshá:ha
 egi ní eshá:há ki ? → egi n'éshá:há ki ?
- a. minute
 entaki:ka 9,10 // [entaci:ka] <Sw. dakika
 entaki:ka yangye
 entaki:ka émwe → entaki:k'é:mwe
 egi ní entaki:ka → egi n'éntaki:ka
 egi ní entaki:ká ki ? → egi n'éntaki:ká ki ?
379. year
 omwâ:ka 3, emyâ:ka 4 // [omjâ:ka],[eɲâ:ka] : year, age
 omwâ:ka gwangye
 omwâ:ka gúmwe
 ugu ní omwâ:ka → ugu n'ómwâ:ka
 ugu ní omwâ:ká ki ? → ugu n'ómwâ:ká ki ?
 ☆ Oyine emyâ:ka ingáhe ? → oyin'emyâ:k'ingáhe : How old are you ?
- a. agemate

- orwingano 11, ---- // [ogwi'ngano] <okwingana 'to equal, equivalent'
 orwingano rwangye // [gwa'nye]
 orwingano rúmwe
 oru ní orwingano → oru n'órwingano
 oru ní orwinganó ki ? → oru n'órwinganó ki ?
- ☆ ow'órwi:ngano 1, ab'órwi:ngano 2 : someone of my age, peer
380. month
 okwê:zi 15, amê:zi 6. See No.375.
 or omwê:zi 3, emyê:zi 4 // [omɲê:zi], [eɲê:zi]
381. week
 esâ:nde 9,10 <Eng. *Sunday*
 esâ:nde yangye
 esâ:nde émwe → esâ:ndé:mwe
 egi ní esâ:nde → egi n'ésâ:nde
 egi ní esâ:ndé ki ? → egi n'ésâ:ndé ki ?
382. day
 1) izô:ba 5, amazô:ba 6 : day, daytime
 izó:ba ryangye
 izó:ba rímwe
 eri ní izô:ba → eri ní:zô:ba
 eri ní izó:bá ki ? → eri ní:zó:bá ki ?
- 2) ekiro 7, ebíro 8 : date of the month, or when counting days
 N.B. This is the same word for 'night' (No.387). When people count days, they count nights they spend.
 ☆ ebiró by'ókwê:zi : days of the month
- 3) orúnaku 11, énakú 10 : day of the week, month, etc.
 orunáku rwangye // [gwa'nye]
 orunáku rúmwe
 oru ní orúnaku → oru n'órúnaku
 oru ní orunákú ki ? → oru n'órúnákú ki ?
- ☆ enáku z'ókwê:zi : days of the month; same as *ebiró by'ókwê:zi*.
- a. every day
 buri izô:ba → burizô:ba
383. morning
 1) obuturuturu 14, ---- : early morning around 5 or 6 o'clock
 obuturuturu bwangye // [bga'nye]
 obuturuturu búmwe
 obu ní obuturuturu → obu n'óbuturuturu
 obu ní obuturuturú ki ? → obu n'óbuturuturú ki ?
- ☆ mubuturuturu 18 : in the morning
- 2) akashê:she 12, ---- : morning around 6 or 7 o'clock <okushe.she 'to dawn' (No.1297)
 akashê:she kangye
 akashê:she kámwe
 aka ní akashê:she → aka n'áakashê:she
 aka ní akashê:shé ki ? → aka n'áakashê:shé ki ?
- ☆ mukashê:she 18 : in the morning, around 7 or 8 o'clock

- 3) akashaná kát:tagata : [lit] when the sun is warming; around 9 or 10 o'clock
384. daytime
- 1) mumushána 18 : in day time <omushána 3/4 'sunshine'
nyómushána 9a(?) : during day time <omushána 3/4 'sunshine'
☆ Ndagyenda nyómushána. : I will go during the day time.
 - 2) izô:ba 5, amazô:ba 6. See No.382.
☆ mwizô:ba : in the day time
 - 3) ihâ:ngwe 5, ---- : midday, noon, daytime. [Ifo dial]
ihâ:ngwe ryangye
ihâ:ngwe rímwe
eri ní ihâ:ngwe → eri n'íhâ:ngwe
eri ní ihâ:ngwé ki ? → eri n'íhâ:ngwé ki ?
☆ mwihâ:ngwe 18 : in the daytime
385. evening
- omwé:bazo 3, (emyé:bazo 4) //[omjé:Bazo],[epé:Bazo]
omwé:bazo gwangye
omwé:bazo gúmwe
ogu ní omwé:bazo → ogu n'ómwé:bazo
ogu ní omwé:bazó ki ? → ogu n'ómwé:bazó ki ?
☆ mumwé:bazo 18 : in the evening
386. darkness
- 1) omwí:rima 3, emyí:rima 4 //[omjí:rima],[epí:rima] : darkness of any kind
omwí:rima gwangye
omwí:rima gúmwe
ogu ní omwí:rima → ogu n'ómwí:rima
ogu ní omwí:rimá ki ? → ogu n'ómwí:rimá ki ?
<okwí:rima 'to be dark' (No.1431)
☆ Ní omwí:rima. → n'ómwí:rima : It is dark.
 - 2) ekízima 7, ebízima 8 : darkness caused by power disruption
ekizíma kyangye
ekizíma kímwe
eki ní ekízima → eki n'ékízima
eki ní ekizímá ki ? → eki n'ékizímá ki ?
☆ Harihó ekízima. → harih'ékízima : There is no light.
387. night
- 1) ekíro 7, ebíro 8 : night. Also means days when counted. See the note of No.382.
ekiró kyangye
ekiró kímwe
eki ní ekíro → eki n'ékíro
eki ní ekiró ki ? → eki n'ékiró ki ?
☆ mukíro 18 : at night
☆ nyékíro 9a(?) : syn. of the preceding.
☆ buri kíro : every night, every day
 - 2) itú:mbi 5, amatú:mbi 6 : late in the night, from around 10 pm to 4am
itú:mbi ryangye
itú:mbi rímwe

- eri ní itú:mbi → eri ní:tú:mbi
eri ní itú:mbí ki ? → eri ní:tú:mbí ki ?
- ☆ mwitú:mbi 18 : at midnight
 - ☆ mwitú:mbi ndindi 18 : deep in the night (around 2 or 4 am)
 - ☆ okubá itú:mbi → okub'ítú:mbi : to become late in the night
 - ☆ Bwaba itú:mbi. //[bga'ba] : It has become late in the night.
N.B. The class 14 concord of the verb refers to *obwî:re* 14 'weather, time'.
388. now
- háti 16 : now <cl.16 of -ti 'like this' (No.1491)
 - hátiháti 16 *red.* : right now
 - háti:ya 16 : same as *hátiháti*
389. old days; long time ago
- 1) kare *inv.*
 - ☆ kare na kare : long time ago, once upon a time
N.B. This expression is often used to begin a folktale.
 - 2) are *inv.* : same as *kare*.
390. some day; one day
- izó:ba rímwe : some day in the future, one day in the past
391. today
- eri izô:ba → erizô:ba : [lit] this day
392. yesterday
- 1) nyámwé;bazo //[námwé:bazo]
 - 2) éjo : tomorrow, yesterday <Rw. *ejô*
393. tomorrow
- 1) nyénsákare
 - 2) éjo : tomorrow, yesterday <Rw. *ejô*
 - 3) bwá:shesha //[bgá:ʃe:ʃa] : next day, tomorrow.
Cf. *okushe:sha* 'to dawn' (No.933).
394. the day before yesterday
- 1) ejó bû:ndi : [lit] another yesterday
 - 2) kwó:sha nyámwé;bazo : syn. of the preceding.
Cf. *okwô:sha* 'to be absent' (No.1080).
395. the other day
- búrí:ya
 - ☆ Búrí:ya nkaba ndúhire. : The other day I was tired.
 - a. at another occasion, on a different day
obû:ndi 14 : at a different time <-ndi 'other' (No.1488)
 - ☆ A : T'arí:jire orwákáshatu ? : Did he/she not come on Wednesday ?
B : Aki:ja obû:ndi. : He/she came on a different day.
 - b. recently
 - 1) júba *adv.*
or jubá aha → jubâ:ha
 - ☆ Afí:re júba. : He died recently.
 - 2) ního *adv.* : a little while back
 - ☆ Nihó bafí:re. : They died recently. They have just died.
396. the day after tomorrow

- 1) ejó bû:ndi
 2) kwó:sha nyénsákare : syn. of the preceding.
 Cf. *okwò:sha* 'to be absent' (No.1080).
397. this month
 1) oku kwê:zi
 2) okwé:zi oku → okwé:z'o:ku : same as the preceding.
- a. last month
 okwé:zi okúhwi:re
- b. next month
 okwé:zi okúri kwija
398. this year
 1) omwá:ka ogu → omwá:k'o:gu
 2) ogu mwâ:ka : same as the preceding.
- a. last year
 omwá:ka ogúhwire
- b. next year
 omwá:ka ogúri kwija
399. one
 -mwe *adj.* // [mɲe]
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. ómwe | 2. bámwe |
| 3. gúmwe | 4. émwe |
| 5. rímwe | 6. gámwe |
| 7. kímwe | 8. bímwe |
| 9. émwe | 10. zímwe |
| 11. rúmwe | 10. zímwe |
| 12. kámwe | 13. túmwe |
| 14. búmwe | |
| 15. kúmwe | |
| 16. hámwe | |
| 17. kúmwe | |
| 18. *múmwe (not used) | |
| 19. gúmwe | 20. gámwe |
| 21. *émwe (not used) | |
- N.B. 1) *émwe* 9 is used for abstract counting.
 2) *obúmwe* 14 means 'unity, togetherness; sometimes'. See below.
 3) *hámwe* 16, as well as *kúmwe* 17, mean 'together'. See No.1493.
 4) This adjective, when used with an augment, has a definite meaning 'the one'.
 5) When used with plural nouns or material nouns, this adjective indicates 'same (kind of)',
 e.g., *abantu bámwe* 2 'the same group of people', *amé:zi gámwe* 6 'the same water'.
- ☆ 1. omuntu ómwe → omunt'ó:mwe : one person
 2. abantu bámwe : the same persons
 1. omukázi ómwe → omukáz'ó:mwe : one woman
 2. abakázi bámwe : the same women
 1. omwá:na ómwe → omwá:n'ó:mwe : one child
 1. abá:na bámwe : the same children
 3. omutí gúmwe : one tree

4. emití émwe → emit'émwe : the same trees
 5. icúmu rímwe : one spear
 6. amacúmu gámwe : the same spears
 7. ekitabo kímwe : one book
 8. ebitabo bímwe : the same books
 9. embúzi émwe → embúz'émwe : one goat
 10. embúzi zímwe : the same goats
 11. oruhú rúmwe : one skin
 10. empú zímwe : the same skins
 12. akantu kámwe : one small object
 14. obuntu búmwe : the same small objects
 13. otuntu túmwe : dim. of cl.14
 15. okujwí kúmwe : one knee
 6. amajwí gámwe : the same knees
 16. ahantu hámwe : one place
- a. unity
- obúmwe 14 // [oβúmŋe]
 obumwé bwangye // [bga'ŋje]
 obumwe búmwe
 obu ní obúmwe → obu n'óbúmwe
 obu ní obúmwe ki ? → obu n'óbúmwe ki ?

400. two

- biri *adj.*
2. bábiri
 4. ibiri
 6. abiri
 8. bíbiri
 10. ibiri
 13. túbiri
 14. búbiri
 16. hábiri
 20. gábiri

N.B. 1) *ibiri* 10 is used for abstract counting.

2) With an augment, e.g., *abábiri*, this adjective means 'the two'.

ababíri bangye 2 : the two of mine (referring to persons)

ibiri zangye 10 : the two of mine (referring to goats, for example)

- ☆ 2. abantu bábiri : two persons
2. abakázi bábiri : two women
 4. emití ibiri → emití:biri : two trees
 6. amacúmu abiri → amacúm'a:biri : two spears
 8. ebitabo bíbiri : two books
 10. embúzi ibiri → embúzi:biri : two goats
 10. empú ibiri → emp'í:biri : two skins
 14. obuntu búbiri : two small objects
 13. otuntu túbiri : dim. of cl.14
 16. ahantu hábiri : two places

20. agatí gábiri : two big trees

a. second

conn. + kábiri

1. omuntu wa: kábiri : the second person
cf. owá:kábiri : the second (person)
1. omwá:na wa: kábiri : the second child
cf. owá:kábiri : the second (child)
1. omukázi wa: kábiri : the second wife
cf. owá:kábiri : the second (woman)
3. omutí gwa: kábiri : the second tree
cf. ogwá:kábiri : the second (tree)
5. icúmu rya: kábiri : the second spear
cf. eryá:kábiri : the second (spear)
7. ekitabo kya: kábiri : the second book
cf. ekyá:kábiri : the second (book)
9. embúzi ya: kábiri : the second goat
cf. eyá:kábiri : the second (goat)
11. oruhú rwa: kábiri : the second skin
cf. orwá:kábiri : the second (skin)
12. akantu ka: kábiri : the second small object
cf. aká:kábiri : the second (small object)
15. okujwí kwa: kábiri : the second knee
cf. okwá:kábiri : the second (knee)
16. ahantu ha: hábiri : the second place
cf. ahá:kábiri : the second (place)
19. ogutí wa: kábiri : the second big tree
cf. ogwá:kábiri : the second (big tree)

401. three

-shatu *adj.*

2. báshatu
4. ishatu
6. ashatu
8. bíshatu
10. ishatu
13. túshatu
14. búshatu
16. háshatu
20. gáshatu

N.B. 1) *ishatu* 10 is used for abstract counting.

2) With an augment, e.g., *abáshatu*, this adjective means 'the three'.

abashátu bangye 2 : the three of mine (referring to persons, e.g. triplets)

ashatu gangye 6 : the three of mine (e.g., spears).

- ☆ 2. abantu báshatu : three persons
2. abakázi báshatu : three women
 2. abá:na báshatu : three children
 4. emití ishatu → emití:shatu : three trees

6. amacúmu ashatu → amacúm'a:shatu : three spears
8. ebitabo bíshatu : three books
10. embúzi ishatu → embúzi:shatu : three goats
10. empú ishatu → emp'í:shatu : three skins
14. obuntu búshatu : three small objects
13. otuntu túshatu : dim. of cl.14
16. ahantu háshatu : three places
20. agatí gáshatu : three big trees

a. third

conn. + káshatu

1. omuntu wa: káshatu : the third person
cf. owá:káshatu : the third (person)
1. omwá:na wa: káshatu : the third child
cf. owá:káshatu : the third (child)
1. omukázi wa: káshatu : the third woman
cf. owá:káshatu : the third (woman)
3. omutí gwa: káshatu : the third tree
cf. ogwá:káshatu : the third (tree)
5. icúmu rya: káshatu : the third spear
cf. eryá:káshatu : the third (spear)
7. ekitabo kya: káshatu : the third book
cf. ekyá:káshatu : the third (book)
9. embúzi ya: káshatu : the third goat
cf. eyá:káshatu : the third (goat)
11. oruhú rwa: káshatu : the third skin
cf. orwá:káshatu : the third (skin)
12. akantu ka: káshatu : the third small object
cf. aká:káshatu : the third (small object)
15. okujwí kwa: káshatu : the third knee
cf. okwá:káshatu : the third (knee)
16. ahantu ha: háshatu : the third place
cf. ahá:háshatu : the third (place)
19. ogutí gwa: káshatu : the third big tree
cf. ogwá:káshatu : the third (big tree)

402. four

-na *adj.*

2. bána
4. ína
6. ána
8. bína
10. ína
13. túna
14. búna
16. hána
20. gána

N.B. 1) *ína* 10 is used for abstract counting.

2) With an augment, e.g., *abána*, this adjective means ‘the four’.

abaná bangye 2 : the four of mine (persons, e.g., quadruplets)

aná gangye 6 : the four of mine (objects, e.g., spears)

- ☆ 2. abantu bána : four persons
- 2. abakázi bána : four women
- 2. abána bána : four children
- 4. emítí ína → emítí:na : four trees
- 6. amacúmu ána → amacúm’á:na : four spears
- 8. ebitabo bína : four books
- 10. embúzi ína → embúzi:na : four goats
- 10. empú ína → empí:na : four skins
- 14. obuntu búna : four small objects
- 13. otuntu túna : dim. of cl.14
- 16. ahantu hána : four places
- 20. ogutí gána : four big trees

a. fourth

conn. + kána

- 1. omuntu wa: kána : the fourth person
cf. owá:kána : the fourth (person)
- 1. omwá:na wa: kána : the fourth child
cf. owá:kána : the fourth (child)
- 1. omukázi wa: kána : the fourth woman
cf. owá:kána : the fourth (woman)
- 3. omutí gwa: kána : the fourth tree
cf. ogwá:kána : the fourth (tree)
- 5. icúmu rya: kána : the fourth spear
cf. eryá:kána : the fourth (spear)
- 7. ekitabo kya: kána : the fourth book
cf. ekyá:kána : the fourth (book)
- 9. embúzi ya: kána : the fourth goat
cf. eyá: kána : the fourth (goat)
- 11. oruhú rwa: kána : the fourth skin
cf. orwá:kána : the fourth (skin)
- 12. akantu ka: kána : the fourth small object
cf. aká:kána : the fourth (small object)
- 15. okujwí kwa: kána : the fourth knee
cf. okwá:kána : the fourth (knee)
- 16. ahantu ha: hána : the fourth place
cf. ahá:hána : the fourth (place)
- 19. ogutí gwa: kána : the fourth big tree
cf. ogwá:kána : the fourth (big tree)

403. five

-ta:nu *adj.*

- 2. báta:nu
- 4. ita:nu
- 6. ata:nu

8. bíta:nu
10. ita:nu
13. túta:nu
14. búta:nu
16. háta:nu
20. gáta:nu

N.B. 1) *ita:nu* 10 is used for abstract counting.

2) With an augment, e.g., *abáta:nu*, this adjective means 'the five'.

abáta:nu bangye 2 : the five of mine (referring to persons)

ata:nu gangye 6 : the five of mine (e.g., spears), my fifty

- ☆ 2. abantu báta:nu : five persons
2. abá:na báta:nu : five children
 2. abakázi báta:nu : five women
 4. emití ita:nu → emití:ta:nu : five trees
 6. amacúmu ata:nu → amacúm'a:ta:nu : five spears
 8. ebitabo bíta:nu : five books
 10. embúzi ita:nu → embúzi:ta:nu : five goats
 10. empú ita:nu → emp'í:ta:nu : five skins
 14. obuntu búta:nu : five small objects
 13. otuntu túta:nu : dim. of cl.14
 16. ahantu háta:nu : five places
 20. agatí gáta:nu : five big trees

a. fifth

conn. + káta:nu

1. omuntu wa: káta:nu : the fifth person
cf. owá:káta:nu : the fifth (person)
1. omwá:na wa: káta:nu : the fifth child
cf. owá:káta:nu : the fifth (child)
1. omukázi wa: káta:nu : the fifth woman
cf. owá:káta:nu : the fifth (woman)
3. omutí gwa: káta:nu : the fifth tree
cf. ogwá:káta:nu : the fifth (tree)
5. icúmu rya: káta:nu : the fifth spear
cf. eryá:káta:nu : the fifth (spear)
7. ekitabo kya: káta:nu : the fifth book
cf. ekyá:káta:nu : the fifth (book)
9. embúzi ya: káta:nu : the fifth goat
cf. eyá:káta:nu : the fifth (goat)
11. oruhú rwa: káta:nu : the fifth skin
cf. orwá:káta:nu : the fifth (skin)
12. akantu ka: káta:nu : the fifth small object
cf. aká:káta:nu : the fifth (small object)
15. okujwí kwa: káta:nu : the fifth knee
cf. okwá:káta:nu : the fifth (knee)
16. ahantu ha: káta:nu : the fifth place
cf. ahá:káta:nu : the fifth (place)

19. ogutí gwa: káta:nu : the fifth big tree
cf. ogwá:káta:nu : the fifth (big tree)
404. six
omukâ:ga 3, emikâ:ga 4 : sixth grade object, set of six (people, animals, etc.)
omukâ:ga gwangye
omukâ:ga gúmwe
ogu ní omukâ:ga → ogu n'ómukâ:ga
ogu ní omukâ:gá ki ? → ogu n'ómukâ:gá ki ?
N.B. To indicate a number, this noun is used without an augment. With an augment it means 'the six'.
- ☆ 2. abantu mukâ:ga : six persons
2. abakázi mukâ:ga : six women
2. abá:na mukâ:ga : six children
4. emití mukâ:ga : six trees
6. amacúmu mukâ:ga : six spears
8. ebitabo mukâ:ga : six books
10. embúzi mukâ:ga : six goats
10. empú mukâ:ga : six skins
14. obuntu mukâ:ga : six small objects
13. otuntu mukâ:ga : dim. of cl.14
16. ahantu mukâ:ga : six places
20. agatí mukâ:ga : six big trees
- a. sixth
conn. + mukâ:ga
1. omuntu wa: mukâ:ga : the sixth person
cf. owá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (person)
1. omwá:na wa: mukâ:ga : the sixth child
cf. owá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (child)
1. omkâzi wa: mukâ:ga : the sixth woman
cf. owá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (woman)
3. omutí gwa: mukâ:ga : the sixth tree
cf. ogwá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (tree)
5. icúmu rya: mukâ:ga : the sixth spear
cf. eryá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (spear)
7. ekitabo kya: mukâ:ga : the sixth book
cf. ekyá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (book)
9. embúzi ya: mukâ:ga : the sixth goat
cf. eyá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (goat)
11. oruhú rwa: mukâ:ga : the sixth skin
cf. orwá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (skin)
12. akantu ka: mukâ:ga : the sixth small object
cf. aká:mukâ:ga : the sixth (small object)
15. okujwí kwa: mukâ:ga : the sixth knee
cf. okwá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (knee)
16. ahantu ha: mukâ:ga : the sixth place
cf. ahá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (place)

19. ogutí gwa: mukâ:ga : the sixth big tree
cf. ogwá:mukâ:ga : the sixth (big tree)
405. seven
omushanju 3, emishanju 4 : seventh grade object, set of seven (people, animals, etc.)
omushanju gwangye
omushanju gúmwe
ogu ní omushanju → ogu n'ómushanju
ogu ní omushanjú ki ? → ogu n'ómushanjú ki ?
N.B. To indicate a number, this noun is used without an augment. With an augment it means 'the seven'.
- ☆ 2. abantu mushanju : seven persons
2. abakázi mushanju : seven women
2. abá:na mushanju : seven children
4. emití mushanju : seven trees
6. amacúmu mushanju : seven spears
8. ebitabo mushanju : seven books
10. embúzi mushanju : seven goats
10. empú mushanju : seven skins
14. obuntu mushanju : seven small objects
13. otuntu mushanju : dim. of cl.14
16. ahantu mushanju : seven places
20. agatí mushanju : seven big trees
- a. seventh
conn. + mushanju
1. omuntu wa: mushanju : the seventh person
cf. owá:mushanju : the seventh (person)
1. omwá:na wa: mushanju : the seventh child
cf. owá:mushanju : the seventh (child)
1. omukázi wa: mushanju : the seventh woman
cf. owá:mushanju : the seventh (woman)
3. omutí gwa: mushanju : the seventh tree
cf. ogwá:mushanju : the seventh (tree)
5. icúmu rya: mushanju : the seventh spear
cf. eryá:mushanju : the seventh (spear)
7. ekitabo kya: mushanju : the seventh book
cf. ekyá:mushanju : the seventh (book)
9. embúzi ya: mushanju : the seventh goat
cf. eyá:mushanju : the seventh (goat)
11. oruhú rwa: mushanju : the seventh skin
cf. orwá:mushanju : the seventh (skin)
12. akantu ká: mushanju : the seventh small object
cf. aká:mushanju : the seventh (small object)
15. okujwí kwa: mushanju : the seventh knee
cf. okwá:mushanju : the seventh (knee)
16. ahantu há: mushanju : the seventh place
cf. ahá:mushanju : the seventh (place)

19. ogutí gwa: mushanju : the seventh big tree
 cf. ogwá:mushanju : the seventh (big tree)

406. eight

omunâ:na 3, eminâ:na 4 : eighth grade object, set of eight (people, animals, etc.)

omunâ:na gwangye

omunâ:na gúmwe

ogu ní omunâ:na → ogu n'ómunâ:na

ogu ní omunâ:ná ki ? → ogu n'ómunâ:ná ki ?

N.B. To indicate a number, this noun is used without an augment. With an augment it means 'the eight'.

- ☆ 2. abantu munâ:na : eight persons
 2. abakázi munâ:na : eight women
 2. abá:na munâ:na : eight children
 4. emití munâ:na : eight trees
 6. amacúmu munâ:na : eight spears
 8. ebitabo munâ:na : eight books
 10. embúzi munâ:na : eight goats
 10. empú munâ:na : eight skins
 14. obuntu munâ:na : eight small objects
 13. otuntu munâ:na : dim. of cl.14
 16. ahantu munâ:na : eight places
 20. agatí munâ:na : eight big trees

a. eighth

conn. + munâ:na

1. omuntu wa: munâ:na : the eighth person
 cf. owá:munâ:na : the eighth (person)
 1. omwá:na wa: munâ:na : the eighth child
 cf. owá:munâ:na : the eighth (child)
 1. omukázi wa: munâ:na : the eighth woman
 cf. owá:munâ:na : the eighth (woman)
 3. omutí gwa: munâ:na : the eighth tree
 cf. ogwá:munâ:na : the eighth (tree)
 5. icúmu rya: munâ:na : the eighth spear
 cf. eryá:munâ:na : the eighth (spear)
 7. ekitabo kya: munâ:na : the eighth book
 cf. ekyá:munâ:na : the eighth (book)
 9. embúzi ya: munâ:na : the eighth goat
 cf. eyá:munâ:na : the eighth (goat)
 11. oruhú rwa: munâ:na : the eighth skin
 cf. orwá:munâ:na : the eighth (skin)
 12. akantu ka: munâ:na : the eighth small object
 cf. aká:munâ:na : the eighth (small object)
 15. okujwí kwa: munâ:na : the eighth knee
 cf. okwá:munâ:na : the eighth (knee)
 16. ahantu ha: munâ:na : the eighth place
 cf. ahá:munâ:na : the eighth (place)

19. ogutí gwa: munâ:na : the eighth big tree
cf. ogwá:munâ:na : the eighth (big tree)

407. nine

omwenda 3, emyenda 4 // [omɲe'nda], [eɲe'nda] : ninth grade object, set of nine (people, /animals, etc.)
omwenda gwangye

omwenda gúmwe

ogu ní omwenda → ogu n'ómwenda

ogu ní omwendá ki ? → ogu n'ómwendá ki ?

N.B. To indicate a number, this nouns is used without an augment. With an augment it means 'the nine'.

- ☆ 2. abantu mwenda : nine persons
2. abakázi mwenda : nine women
2. abá:na mwenda : nine children
4. emití mwenda : nine trees
6. amacúmu mwenda : nine spears
8. ebitabo mwenda : nine books
10. embúzi mwenda : nine goats
10. empú mwenda : nine skins
14. obuntu mwenda : nine small objects
13. otuntu mwenda : dim. of cl.14
16. ahantu mwenda : nine places
20. agatí mwenda : nine big trees

a. ninth

conn. + mwenda

1. omuntu wa: mwenda : the ninth person
cf. owá:mwenda : the ninth (person)
1. omwá:na wa: mwenda : the ninth child
cf. owá:mwenda : the ninth (child)
1. omkázi wa: mwenda : the ninth woman
cf. owá:mwenda : the ninth (woman)
3. omutí gwa: mwenda : the ninth tree
cf. ogwá:mwenda : the ninth (tree)
5. icúmu rya: mwenda : the ninth spear
cf. eryá:mwenda : the ninth (spear)
7. ekitabo kya: mwenda : the ninth book
cf. ekyá:mwenda : the ninth (book)
9. embúzi ya: mwenda : the ninth goat
cf. eyá:mwenda : the ninth (goat)
11. oruhú rwa: mwenda : the ninth skin
cf. orwá:mwenda : the ninth (skin)
12. akantu ka: mwenda : the ninth small object
cf. aká:mwenda : the ninth (small object)
15. okujwí kwa: mwenda : the ninth knee
cf. okwá:mwenda : the ninth (knee)
16. ahantu ha: mwenda : the ninth place
cf. ahámwenda : the ninth (place)

19. ogutí gwa: mwenda : the ninth big tree
cf. ogwá:mwenda : the ninth (big tree)

408. ten

íkumi 5, amákumi 6 : tenth grade object, set of ten (people, animals, etc.)

íkúmi ryangye

íkúmi rímwe

erí ní íkumi → erí ní:kumi

eri ní ikúmí ki ? → eri ní:kúmí ki ?

N.B. To indicate a number, this noun is used without an augment. With an augment it means 'the ten'.

- ☆ 2. abantu íkumi → abant'í:kumi : ten persons
2. abakázi íkumi → abakázi:kumi : ten women
2. abá:na íkumi → abá:n'í:kumi : ten children
4. emití íkumi → emití:kumi : ten trees
6. amacúmu íkumi → amacúm'í:kumi : ten spears
8. ebitabo íkumi → ebitab'í:kumi : ten books
10. embúzi íkumi → embúzi:kumi : ten goats
10. empú íkumi → emp'í:kumi : ten skins
14. obuntu íkumi → obunt'í:kumi : ten small objects
13. otuntu íkumi → otunt'í:kumi : dim. of cl.14
16. ahantu íkumi → ahant'í:kumi : ten places
20. agatí íkumi → agatí:kumi : ten big trees

a. tenth

conn. + íkumi

1. omuntu wa: íkumi → omuntu w'í:kumi : the tenth person
cf. ow'í:kumi : the tenth (person)
1. omwá:na wa: íkumi → omwá:na w'í:kumi : the tenth child
cf. ow'í:kumi : the tenth (child)
1. omukázi wa: íkumi → omukázi w'í:kumi : the tenth woman
cf. ow'í:kumi : the tenth (woman)
3. omutí gwa: íkumi → omutí gw'í:kumi : the tenth tree
cf. ogw'í:kumi : the tenth (tree)
5. icúmu rya: íkumi → icúmu ry'í:kumi : the tenth spear
cf. ery'í:kumi : the tenth (spear)
7. ekitabo kya: íkumi → ekitabo ky'í:kumi : the tenth book
cf. eky'í:kumi : the tenth (book)
9. embúzi ya: íkumi → embúzi y'í:kumi : the tenth goat
cf. ey'í:kumi : the tenth (goat)
11. oruhú rwa: íkumi → oruhú rw'í:kumi : the tenth skin
cf. orw'í:kumi : the tenth (skin)
12. akantu ka: íkumi → akantu k'í:kumi // [aka'ntu kí:kumi] : the tenth small object
cf. ak'í:kumi // [akí:kumi] : the tenth (small object)
15. okujwí kwa: íkumi → okujwí kw'í:kumi : the tenth knee
cf. okw'i:kúmi : the tenth (knee)
16. ahantu ha: íkumi → ahantu h'í:kumi : the tenth place
cf. ah'í:kumi : the tenth (place)

19. ogutí gwa: íkumi → ogutí gw'í:kumi : the tenth big tree
cf. ogw'í:kumi : the tenth (big tree)
409. eleven
2. ikúmi na ómwe → ikúmi n'ó:mwe
 4. ikúmi na gúmwe
 6. ikúmi na rímwe
 8. ikúmi na kímwe
 10. ikúmi na émwe → ikúmi n'é:mwe : pl. of cl.9
 10. ikúmi na rúmwe : pl. of cl.11
 13. ikúmi na kámwe
 14. ikúmi na kámwe
 16. ikúmi na hámwe
 20. ikúmi na gúmwe
- N.B. *ikúmi n'é:mwe* 10 is used for abstract counting.
- ☆ 2. abantu ikúmi n'ó:mwe : eleven persons
abantu bangye ikúmi n'ó:mwe : my eleven persons
abantu ikúmi n'ó:mwé bangye : same as the preceding.
4. emití ikúmi na gúmwe : eleven trees
emití yangye ikúmi na gúmwe : my eleven trees
emití ikúmi na gumwé yangye : same as the preceding.
410. twelve
2. ikúmi na bábiri
 4. ikúmi na ibiri → ikúmi n'i:biri
 6. ikúmi na abiri → ikúmi na:biri
 8. ikúmi na bíbiri
 10. ikúmi na ibiri → ikúmi n'i:biri : cl. of cl.9
 14. ikúmi na búbiri
 13. ikúmi na túbiri
 16. ikúmi na hábiri
 20. ikúmi na gábiri
- N.B. *ikúmi n'i:biri* 10 is used for abstract counting.
- ☆ 2. abantu ikúmi na bábiri : twelve persons
abantu bangye ikúmi na bábiri : my twelve persons
abantu ikúmi na babíri bangye : same as the preceding.
4. emití ikúmi n'i:biri : twelve trees
emití yangye ikúmi n'i:biri : my twelve trees
emití ikúmi n'i:biri yangye : same as the preceding.
411. thirteen
2. ikúmi na bášhatu
 4. ikúmi na ishatsu → ikúmi n'i:shatu
 6. ikúmi na ashatsu → ikúmi na:shatu
 8. ikúmi na bíšhatu
 10. ikúmi na ishatsu → ikúmi n'i:shatu : pl. of cl.9
 13. ikúmi na túshatu
 14. ikúmi na búshatu
 16. ikúmi na háshatu

20. ikúmi na gáshatu
N.B. *ikúmi n'ishatu* 10 is used for abstract counting.
- ☆ 2. abantu ikúmi na báshatu : thirteen persons
abantu bangye ikúmi na báshatu : my thirteen persons
abantu ikúmi na bashátu bangye : same as the preceding.
4. emití ikúmi n'ishatu : thirteen trees
emití yangye ikúmi n'ishatu : my thirteen trees
emití ikúmi n'ishatu yangye : same as the preceding.
412. fourteen
2. ikúmi na bána
4. ikúmi na ína → ikúmi n'í:na
6. ikúmi na ána → ikúmi ná:na
8. ikúmi na bína
10. ikúmi na ína → ikúmi n'í:na : pl. of cl.9
14. ikúmi na búna
13. ikúmi na túna
16. ikúmi na hána
20. ikúmi na gána
N.B. *ikúmi n'í:na* 10 is used for abstract counting.
- ☆ 2. abantu ikúmi na bána : fourteen persons
abantu bangye ikúmi na bána : my fourteen persons
abantu ikúmi na baná bangye : same as the preceding.
4. emití ikúmi n'í:na : fourteen trees
emití yangye ikúmi n'í:na : my fourteen trees
emití ikúmi n'í:ná yangye : same as the preceding.
413. fifteen
2. ikúmi na báta:nu
4. ikúmi na ita:nu → ikúmi n'ita:nu
6. ikúmi na ata:nu → ikúmi na:ta:nu
8. ikúmi na bíta:nu
10. ikúmi na ita:nu → ikúmi n'ita:nu : pl. of cl.9
14. ikúmi na búta:nu
13. ikúmi na túta:nu
16. ikúmi na háta:nu
20. ikúmi na gáta:nu
N.B. *ikúmi n'ita:nu* 10 is used for abstract counting.
- ☆ 2. abantu ikúmi na báta:nu : fifteen persons
abantu bangye ikúmi na báta:nu : my fifteen persons
abantu ikúmi na báta:nu bangye : same as the preceding.
4. emití ikúmi n'ita:nu : fifteen trees
emití yangye ikúmi n'ita:nu : my fifteen trees
emití ikúmi n'ita:nu yangye : same as the preceding.
414. sixteen
ikúmi na mukâ:ga
- a. seventeen
ikúmi na mushanju

- b. eighteen
ikúmi na munâ:na
- c. nineteen
ikúmi na mwenda
415. twenty
makúmi abiri → makúmya:biri // [makúɲa:βiri]
- ☆ 2. abantu makúmya:biri : twenty persons
abantu bangye makúmya:biri : my twenty persons
abantu makúmya:biri bangye : same as the preceding.
 - 4. emití makúmya:biri : twenty trees
emití yangye makúmya:biri : my twenty trees
emití makúmya:biri yangye : same as the preceding.
416. thirty
makúmi ashatu → makúmya:shatu // [makúɲa:ʃatu]
- ☆ 2. abantu makúmya:shatu : thirty persons
abantu bangye makúmya:shatu : my thirty persons
abantu makúmya:shatu bangye : same as the preceding.
 - 4. emití makúmya:shatu : thirty trees
emití yangye makúmya:shatu : my thirty trees
emití makúmya:shatu yangye : same as the preceding.
417. forty
makúmi ána → makúmyá:na // [makúɲa:na]
- ☆ 2. abantu makúmyá:na : forty persons
abantu bangye makúmyá:na : my forty persons
abantu makúmya:ná bangye : same as the preceding.
 - 4. emití makúmyá:na : forty trees
emití yangye makúmyá:na : my forty trees
emití makúmya:ná yangye : same as the preceding.
418. fifty
makúmi ata:nu → makúmya:ta:nu // [makúɲa:ta:nu]
- ☆ 2. abantu makúmya:ta:nu : fifty persons
abantu bangye makúmya:ta:nu : my fifty persons
abantu makúmya:ta:nu bangye : same as the preceding.
 - 4. emití makúmya:ta:nu : fifty trees
emití yangye makúmya:ta:nu : my fifty trees
emití makúmya:ta:nu yangye : same as the preceding.
419. sixty
- 1) enkâ:ga 9,(10) : set of sixty <omukâ:ga 3/4 'six'
enkâ:ga yangye
enkâ:ga émwe → enkâ:g'é:mwe
egi ní enkâ:ga → egi n'énkâ:ga
egi ní enkâ:gá ki ? → egi n'énkâ:gá ki ?
 - ☆ 2. abantu nkâ:ga : sixty persons
 4. emití nkâ:ga → emití nkâ:ga : sixty trees
 - 2) makúmi mukâ:ga
 - ☆ 2. abantu makúmi mukâ:ga : sixty persons

4. emití makúmi mukâ:ga : sixty trees
420. seventy
- 1) enshanju 9,(10) : set of seventy <omushanju 3/4 'seven'
 enshanju yangye
 enshanju émwe → enshanj'émwe
 egi ní enshanju → egi n'énshanju
 egi ní enshanjú ki ? → egi n'énshanjú ki ?
- ☆ 2. abantu nshanju : seventy persons
4. emití nshanju → emití:nshanju : seventy trees
- 2) makúmi mushanju <omushanju 3,4 'seven'
- ☆ 2. abantu makúmi musha:ju : seventy persons
4. emití makúmi mushanju : seventy trees
421. eighty
- 1) ekinâ:na 7, ebinâ:na 8 : set of eighty <omunâ.na 3/4 'eight'
 ekinâ:na kyangye
 ekinâ:na kímwe
 eki ní ekinâ:na → eki n'ékinâ:na
 eki ní ekinâ:ná ki ? → eki n'ékinâ:ná ki ?
- ☆ 2. abantu kinâ:na : eighty persons
4. emití kinâ:na : eighty trees
- 2) makúmi munâ:na
- ☆ 2. abantu makúmi munâ:na : eighty persons
4. emití makúmi munâ:na : eighty trees
422. ninety
- 1) ekyenda 7, ebyenda 8 // [eb^dje'nda] : set of ninety <omwenda 3/4 'nine'
 ekyenda kyangye
 ekyenda kímwe
 eki ní ekyenda → eki n'ékyenda
 eki ní ekyendá ki ? → eki n'ékyendá ki ?
- ☆ 2. abantu kyenda : ninety persons
4. emití kyenda : ninety trees
- 2) makúmi mwenda
- ☆ 2. abantu makúmi mwenda : ninety persons
4. emití makúmi mwenda : ninety trees
423. hundred
- igana 5, amagana 6
 igana ryangye
 igana rímwe
 eri ní igana → eri ní:gana
 eri ní iganá ki ? → eri ní:ganá ki ?
- ☆ 2. abantu igana → abant'i:gana : hundred persons
4. emití igana → emití:gana : hundred trees
424. numbers from 200 to 900

N.B. Two forms are used to mean from 200 to 500. The forms with *magana* are considered more formal, hence used in writing, while the others are used more commonly in daily conversation. *bíbiri* 8, *bíshatu* 8, etc. are in agreement with *ebikumi* 8 'hundreds'. From 600

to 900, both forms are commonly used.

- 200 1) magana abiri → magana:biri
☆ 2. abantu magana abiri : two hundred persons
4. emití magana abiri : two hundred trees
2) bíbiri 8
☆ 2. abantu bíbiri : two hundred persons
4. emití bíbiri : two hundred trees
- 300 1) magana ashatu → magana:shatu
☆ 2. abantu magana ashatu : three hundred persons
4. emití magana ashatu : three hundred trees
2) bíshatu 8
☆ 2. abantu bíshatu : three hundred persons
4. emití bíshatu : three hundred trees
400. 1) magana ána → maganá:na
☆ 2. abantu magana ána : four hundred persons
4. emití magana ána : four hundred trees
2) bína 8
☆ 2. abantu bína : four hundred persons
4. emití bína : four hundred trees
500. 1) magana ata:nu → magana:ta:nu
☆ 2. abantu magana ata:nu : five hundred persons
4. emití magana ata:nu : five hundred trees
2) bíta:nu 8
☆ 2. abantu bíta:nu : five hundred persons
4. emití bíta:nu : five hundred trees
600. 1) magana mukâ:ga
☆ 2. abantu magana mukâ:ga : six hundred persons
4. emití magana mukâ:ga : six hundred trees
2) rukâ:ga 11 <omukâ:ga 3/4 'six', enkâ:ga 9/10 'sixty'.
☆ 2. abantu rukâ:ga : six hundred persons
4. emití rukâ:ga : six hundred trees
700. 1) magana mushanju
☆ 2. abantu magana mushanju : seven hundred persons
4. emití magana mushanju : seven hundred trees
2) rushanju 11 <omushanju 3/4 'seven', enshanju 9/10 'seventy'.
☆ 2. abantu rushanju : seven hundred persons
4. emití rushanju : seven hundred trees
800. 1) magana munâ:na
☆ 2. abantu magana munâ:na : eight hundred persons
4. emití magana munâ:na : eight hundred trees
2) runâ:na 11 <omunâ:na 3/4 'eight', ekinâ:na 7/8 'eighty'
☆ 2. abantu runâ:na : eight hundred persons
4. emití runâ:na : eight hundred trees
900. 1) magana mwenda
☆ 2. abantu magana mwenda : nine hundred persons
4. emití magana mwenda : nine hundred trees

2) rwenda 11 <omwenda 3/4 'nine', ekyenda 7/8 'ninety'

☆ 2. abantu rwenda : nine hundred persons

4. emití rwenda : nine hundred trees

425. thousand

orúkumi 11, énkumi 10 : a set of 1000 <aug. of ikúmi 5/6 'ten'

orukúmi rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]

orukúmi rúmwe

oru ní orúkumi → oru n'órúkumi

oru ní orukúmi ki ? → oru n'órúkumi ki ?

☆ 2. abantu rúkumi : one thousand persons

4. emití rúkumi : one thousand trees

426. numbers from 2000 to 9000

N.B. Two forms are used to mean from 6000 to 9000. The forms with *enkúmi* are considered more formal, hence used in writing, while the others are more commonly used in daily conversation. Nouns in cl.12 (from 6000 to 9000) mean a set when used with an augment. For numbers, the augment *a-* is not used, whereas for those with *enkúmi* the augment *e-* cannot be removed even for numbers.

cf. énkumi 9,10 : thousand <ikumi 5/6 'ten' (No.408)

2000. enkúmi ibiri → enkúmi:biri

☆ 2. abantu enkúmi ibiri : two thousand persons

4. emití enkúmi ibiri : two thousand trees

3000. enkúmi ishatsu → enkúmi:shatsu

☆ 2. abantu enkúmi ishatsu : three thousand persons

4. emití enkúmi ishatsu : three thousand trees

4000. enkúmi ína → enkúmi:na

☆ 2. abantu enkúmi ína : four thousand persons

4. emití enkúmi ína : four thousand trees

5000. enkúmi ita:nu → enkúmi:ta:nu

☆ 2. abantu enkúmi ita:nu : five thousand persons

4. emití enkúmi ita:nu : five thousand trees

6000. 1) enkúmi mukâ:ga

☆ 2. abantu enkúmi mukâ:ga : six thousand persons

4. emití enkúmi mukâ:ga : six thousand trees

2) akakâ:ga 12 <omukâ:ga 3/4 'six', enkâ:ga 9/10 'sixty'

☆ 2. abantu kakâ:ga : six thousand persons

4. emití kakâ:ga : six thousand trees

7000. 1) enkúmi mushanju

☆ 2. abantu enkúmi mushanju : seven thousand persons

4. emití enkúmi mushanju : seven thousand trees

2) akashanju 12 <omushanju 3/4 'seven', enshanju 9/10 'seventy'

☆ 2. abantu kashanju : seven thousand persons

4. emití kashanju : seven thousand trees

8000. 1) enkúmi munâ:na

☆ 2. abantu enkúmi munâ:na : eight thousand persons

4. emití enkúmi munâ:na : eight thousand trees

2) akanâ:na 12 <omunâ:na 3/4 'eight', ekinâ:na 7/8 'eighty'

- ☆ 2. abantu kanâ:na : eight thousand persons
4. emití kanâ:na : eight thousand trees
9000. 1) enkúmi mwenda
☆ 2. abantu enkúmi mwenda : nine thousand persons
4. emití enkúmi mwenda : nine thousand trees
2) akenda 12 <omwenda 3/4 ‘nine’, ekyenda 7/8 ‘ninety’
☆ 2. abantu kenda : nine thousand persons
4. emití kenda : nine thousand trees
427. 10,000
omutwâ:ro 3, emitwâ:ro 4 // [omut^kwâ:ro], [emit^kwâ:ro]
N.B. This noun originally means ‘bundle’ (No.225), and applied to mean ‘10,000’.
428. million
1) míriyoni 9a,10a, za:míriyoni 10b <Eng. *million*
míriyoni yangye
míriyoni émwe → míriyon’émwe
egi ní míriyoni
egi ní míriyoní ki ?
2) akaké:kuru 12, obuké:kuru 14 <dim. of *omuké:kuru* 1/2 ‘old woman’ (No.478)
akaké:kuru kangye
akaké:kuru kámwe
aka ní akaké:kuru → aka n’ákaké:kuru
aka ní akaké:kurú ki ? → aka n’ákaké:kurú ki ?
3) akahumbi 12, obuhumbi 14 : syn. of *akaké:kuru* 12/14.
akahumbi kangye
akahumbi kámwe
aka ní akahumbi → aka n’ákahumbi
aka ní akahumbí ki ? → aka n’ákahumbí ki ?
429. billion
akasírí:ra 12, obusírí:ra 14 <dim. of *ekisírí:ra* 7/8 ‘glowing firewood’ (No.356)
akasírí:rá kangye
akasírí:rá kámwe
aka ní akasírí:ra → aka n’ákasírí:ra
aka ní akasírí:rá ki ? → aka n’ákasírí:rá ki ?
430. zero
1) busha 9a,10a, za:busha 10b : nothing. See No.1479.
☆ Harimú busha. : There is nothing inside.
2) zê:ro 9a,10a, za:zê:ro 10b <Eng. *zero*
zê:ro yangye
zê:ro émwe → zér’émwe
egi ní zê:ro
egi ní zéró ki ?
431. beginning
1) entá:ndikiro 9,10. var. obutá:ndikiro 14 <appl. of *okutá:ndika* ‘to begin’ (No.1272)
entá:ndikiro yangye
entá:ndikiro émwe → entá:ndikir’émwe
egi ní entá:ndikiro → egi n’entá:ndikiro

egi ní entá:ndikiró ki ? → egi n'éntá:ndikiró ki ?

- 2) entá:ngiro 9,10 : beginning point of a cultivating field (the lower end) //ant. embúgiro 9/10
entá:ngiro yangye /'end point' (No.458)

entá:ngiro émwe → entá:ngir'émwe

egi ní entá:ngiro → egi n'éntá:ngiro

egi ní entá:ngiró ki ? → egi n'éntá:ngiró ki ?

a. first

okubanza : to become the first, to do first

☆ omuntu w'ókubanza 1, abantu b'ókubanza 2 : the first person

☆ omwá:na w'ókubanza 1, abá:na b'ókubanza 2 : the first child

☆ ow'ókubanza : the first (person)

☆ Ya:bi:r'é ow'ókubanza : He became the first person.

☆ eky'ókubanza : the first thing

☆ Ndabanza kuna:ba : I will first bathe.

☆ Akabanza kwija. : He/she first came.

☆ Aki:ja kubanza. : He/she was the first person to come.

432. next

1) ekírákúratáho 7, ebírákúratáho 8 : that which comes next

2) ekíri kukúratáho 7, ebíri kukúratáho 8 : that which is coming

N.B. *ekírákúratáho 7/8* is a present subject relative form of the verb *okukúrata* 'to follow' followed by the clitic *hó*. *ekíri kukúratáho 7,8* is also a present subject relative form of the verb *okúba* 'to be' followed by *okukúrata* 'to follow' and the clitic *hó*, indicating the present progressive tense. Below are examples of the first forms in various classes.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. orákúratáho | 2. abárákúratáho |
| 3. ogúrákúratáho | 4. erákúratáho, or ezíra kúratáho |
| 5. erírákúratáho | 6. agárákúratáho |
| 7. ekírákúratáho | 8. ebírákúratáho |
| 9. erákúratáho | 10. ezírákúratáho |
| 11. orúrákúratáho | |
| 12. akárákúratáho | 14. obúrákúratáho |
| | 13. otúrákúratáho |
| 15. okúrákúratáho | |
| 16. ahárákúratáho | |

N.B. In use, the augment of the relative clause indicates the definiteness of the noun phrase, whereas its absence means the indefiniteness of the noun phrase, as with other adjectives except for classes 1, 4 and 9 in which cases no distinction is made about definiteness and indefiniteness.

- ☆ 1. omuntu orákúratáho : a/the person who comes next
2. abantu abárákúratáho : the persons who come next
3. omutí ogúrákúratáho : the tree which comes next
4. emití erákúratáho : (the) trees which come next
5. icúmu erírákúratáho : the spear which comes next
6. amacúmu agárákúratáho : the spears which come next
7. ekintu ekírákúratáho : the thing which comes next
8. ebintu ebírákúratáho : the things which come next
9. enté erákúratáho : a/the cow which comes next

10. enté ezírákúratáho : the cows which come next
11. orubingo orúrákúratáho : the reed which comes next
10. embingo ezírákúratáho : the reeds which come next
12. akatembo akárákúratáho : the upslope which comes next
14. obutembo obúrákúratáho : the upslopes which come next
13. otutembo otúrákúratáho : dim. of cl.14
15. okwé:zi okúrákúratáho : the month which comes next
16. ahantu ahárákúrákúratáho : the place which comes next
433. last
- 1) okushemba : to be the last
okushembáyo : to come last
okushembe:sa *caus.* : to make sb be the last
- ☆ Ashé:mbire : He became the last.
- 2) okuhéruruka : same as *okushe mbáyo*.
- 3) akáhera 12, obúhera 14 : small last thing, especially the fifth finger
akáhera kangye
akáhera kámwe
aka ní akáhera → aka n'ákáhera
aka ní akáherá ki ? → aka n'ákáherá ki ?
- ☆ akára káhera 12, obwára búhera 14 // [obgára búhera] : little finger. See No.41.
- a. to do (or see, go, etc.) sth last time, implying that one does not do for a long time
okuhéru:ka <rev.intr. of *okúhera* 'to disappear forever' (No.1278)
okuhére:ra : same as *okuhéru:ka*.
- ☆ Mperu:ka (kure:ba) Píta esá:nde ehwê:re. : I last saw Peter last week.
- ☆ Muheru:ka esá:nde ehwê:re. : I last saw him/her last week.
- ☆ Píta, omuheru:kíre ? : Did you see Peter these days ?
- ☆ Mperu:ka (kuzá) Kampála okwá:muká:ga. : I last went to Kampala in June.
- ☆ Mperu:kire kúrya esá:nde ehwê:re. : I only ate last week.
- ☆ Nkakuhéru:ka orí múto. : I saw you last time when you were young.
434. number (No.)
- enamba 9,10 : telephone number, etc. <Eng. *number*
- enamba yangye
- enamba émwe → enamb'émwe
- egi ní enamba → egi n'énamba
- egi ní enambá ki ? → egi n'énambá ki ?
- N.B. To means 'order' the augment *e-* of the noun is not used as follows.
- ☆ namba émwe → namb'émwe : number one
- namba ibiri → namb'i:biri : number two
- namba ishata → namb'i:shata : number three
- namba ína → namb'í:na : number four
- namba ita:nu → namb'i:ta:nu : number five
- namba muká:ga : number six
435. times
- omurû:ndi 3, emirû:ndi 4
- N.B. This is the same word for 'shin' (No.44). From 'twice' to 'five times', numerals with the cl.12 prefix *ka-* are also used.

- 1) omurúndi gúmwe : once
 emirúndi ibiri : twice
 emirúndi ishatsu : three times
 emirúndi ína → emirúnd'í:na : four times
 emirúndi ita:nu : five times
 emirúndi mukâ:ga : six times
 emirúndi mushanju : seven times
 emirúndi munâ:na : eight times
 emirúndi mwenda : nine times
 emirúndi íkumi → emirúndí:kumi : ten times

- 2) kábiri : twice
 káshatu : three times
 kána : four times
 káta:nu : five times

a. time

- omurúndi gw'ókubanza : the first time
- omurúndi gwa: kábiri : the second time
- omurúndi gwa: káshatu : the third time
- omurúndi gwa: kána : the fourth time
- omurúndi gwa: káta:nu : the fifth time
- omurúndi gwa: mukâ:ga : the sixth time
- omurúndi gwa: mushanju : the seventh time
- omurúndi gwa: munâ:na : the eighth time
- omurúndi gwa: mwenda : the ninth time
- omurúndi gw'í:kúmi : the tenth time

☆ Ayijíre omurúndi ogwa: káshatu. : He came for the third time.

436. name of the months

- okwé:zi kw'ókubanza, or okw'ókubanza : January
- okwé:zi kwa: kábiri, or okwá:kábiri : February
- okwé:zi kwa: káshatu, or okwá:káshatu : March
- okwé:zi kwa: kána, or okwá:kána : April
- okwé:zi kwa: káta:nu, or okwá:káta:nu : May
- okwé:zi kwa: mukâ:ga, or okwá:mukâ:ga : June
- okwé:zi kwa: mushanju, or okwá:mushanju : July
- okwé:zi kwa: munâ:na, or okwá:munâ:na : August
- okwé:zi kwa: mwenda, or okwá:mwenda : September
- okwé:zi kw'íkumi, or okw'íkumi : October
- okwé:zi kw'íkúmi na kúmwe, or okw'íkúmi na kúmwe : November
- okwé:zi kw'íkúmi n'í:biri, or okw'íkúmi n'í:biri : December

cf. traditional names of the months :

The following names are complemented in reference to Mulera (2016).

- kahí:ngo 9a : January <okuhí:nga 'to cultivate' (No.855)
 kahí:ngo yangye
 N.B. This is the time of cultivating.
- birú:ru 9a : February <endú:ru 9,10 'alarm, warning' (No.743)
 biru:rú yangye

- N.B. An alarm is given against weed which grows very much in this period of the year.
- katú:mba 9a : March <itùmba 5 ‘rainy season’ (No.357)
katú:mba yangye
 - N.B. This is the season of much rain, and famine prevails
 - nyabihékye 9a : April
nyabihekyé yangye
 - rwamagira 9a // [gwaːmajira] : May <okwámagira ‘to warn’ (No.1187)
rwamagira yangye
 - kyábahezi 9a : June <okúheza ‘to finish (tr.)’ (No.1273)
kyábahezi yangye
 - nyerurwe 9a // [nerugwe] : July
nyerurwe yangye
 - ibarurantojo 5 : July; same as *nyerurwe*. Cf. *ekitojo* 5/6 ‘shrub with thorny leaves’ (No.159).
ibarurantojo yangye
 - kicúransi 9a : August
kicúransi yangye
 - kamera 9a : August; same as *kicúransi*.
kamera yangye
 - nyakânga 9a : September
nyakânga yangye
 - kâshwa 9a // [káʰwa] : October <omúshwa 3/4 ‘termite’ (No.104)
kashwá yangye
 - musé:nene 9a : November <esé:mene 9/10 ‘grasshoppers’ (No.100)
musé:nene yangye
 - N.B. This is the period when grasshoppers *esé:mene* 9/10 appear.
 - muzimbe:zi 9a : December
muzimbe:zi yangye

437. days of the week

- Monday : orw’ó:kubanza [ogwó:kubaːnza]
- Tuesday : orwá:kábiri [ogwá:káβiri]
- Wednesday : orwá:káshatu [ogwá:káʃatu]
- Thursday : orwá:kána [ogwá:kána]
- Friday : orwá:káta:nu [ogwá:káta:nu]
- Saturday : orwá:mukâ:ga [ogwá:mukâ:ga]
- Sunday : 1) sá:nde 9a <Eng. *Sunday*
sandé yangye
sá:ndé émwe → sá:ndé:mwe
egi ní sá:nde
egi ní sá:ndé ki ?
☆ has:sá:nde or has:sâ:nde : on Sunday
- 2) sá:bi:ti 9a <Sp. *Sabato* : syn. of *sá:nde* 9.
sá:bi:ti yangye
sá:bi:ti émwe → sá:bi:t’émwe
egi ní sá:bi:ti
egi ní sá:bi:tí ki ?
N.B. *b* in this word is [β], not *bb* [b].

☆ ha:sá:biti : on Sunday

438. holiday

- 1) ekiró kíkuru 7, ebiró bíkuru 8 : public holiday, festival day
- 2) ekihú:muro 7, ebihú:muro 8 : rest day, school holiday <okuhú:mura 'to rest' (No.854)
 ekihú:muro yangye
 ekihú:muro kímwe
 eki ní ekihú:muro → eki n'ékihú:muro
 eki ní ekihú:muró ki ? → eki n'ékihú:muró ki ?

439. Christmas

- 1) nó:hiri 9a,10a, za:nó:hiri 10b <Fr. *noël* (?)
 nó:hiri yangye
 nó:hiri émwe → nó:hir'émwe
 egi ní nó:hiri
 egi ní nó:hirí ki ?
- 2) siku:kúru 9a,10a, za:siku:kúru 10b : syn. of nó:hiri 9/10, but of rare use. <Sw. *sikukuu*
 siku:kurú yangye 'holiday'
 siku:kurú émwe → siku:kúr'émwe
 egi ní siku:kúru
 egi ní siku:kurú ki ?
- 3) kurísima:si 9a,10a, za:kurísima:si 10b <Eng. *Christmas*
 kurísima:si yangye
 kurísima:si émwe → kurísima:s'émwe
 egi ní kurísima:si
 egi ní kurísima:sí ki ?

440. place

- 1) omwâ:nya 3, emyâ:nya 4 // [omŋâ:ŋa],[eŋâ:ŋa] : place, space, time. See No.368.
- 2) ahantu 16 : place to do something, somewhere
 ahantu hangye
 ahantu hámwe
 aha ní ahantu → aha n'áahantu
 aha ní ahantu → aha n'áahantú ki ?
 ☆ Ya:za ahantu. → ya:z'ahantu. : He/she has gone somewhere.
- 3) ekicwé:ka 7, ebicwé:ka 7 : place, half, portion. See No.1283.
 ☆ Oraruga kicwé:ká ki ? : From which part (village) do you come ?
 cf. dim.: akacwé:ka 12, obucwé:ka 14 : small place, small portion

441. direction

- 1) orubaju 11 : [lit] rib. See No.26.
 ☆ Oraruga rubajú ki ? : Which direction do you come from ?
 ☆ Ya:kwatiré orw'ékanísa. : He took the direction of the church.
- 2) indirectly by using the verb *okúraba* 'to pass' (No.655)
 ☆ Orarába nkáhe ? : Where will you pass ?

a. side

- orubaju 11. See No.26.
 ☆ orubaju rwa: búryo 11 : right-hand side
 ☆ orubaju rwa: bumósho : left-hand side

442. the other side

esé:ri or ensé:ri 9 (or 21?)
 ese:rí yangye
 oku ní esé:ri → oku n'ésé:ri
 oku ní esé:rí ki ? → oku n'ésé:rí ki ?

- ☆ ese:rí kúrî:ya : across there
- ☆ ese:rí y'ómurî:ndi : the other side of a river
- ☆ Edu:ká riri hasé:ri. : The shop is on the other side.

443. front

mumê:sho
 Cf. *amê:sho* 6, pl. of *erî:sho* 5 'eye' (No.7).

- ☆ mumé:sho gangye : in front of me
- ☆ mumé:sho g'ê:nju : in front of a/the house

a. opposite side

hanse:rí mumê:sho : [lit] the other side in front
 ☆ hanse:rí hamukóno gwa: búryo : the other side diagonally right

b. before [time]

	sg.	pl.	
1st pers.	ntáki:jire	tútaki:jire	//[ntáki:zire],[tútaki:zire]
2nd pers.	otáki:jire	mútaki:jire	//[otáki:zire],[mútaki:zire]
3rd pers.	atáki:jire	bátaki:jire	//[atáki:zire],[Bátaki:zire]

'when I have not yet come', 'before I came', etc.
 Cf. *okwija* 'to come' (No.644).

- ☆ Ya:yijíre ntáki:jire. : He/she came before me (before I came).

c. ago

- 1) ebiró bíhwere : days which past
- ☆ Akagyenda ebiró bíta:nu bíhwere. : He/she went five days ago.
- ☆ Ha:hwahó ebiró bíta:nu agyé:ndire. : There past five days since he/she went.

444. back; behind

enyuma 9,10
 enyuma yangye : behind me
 ☆ Eyemerere enyuma yangye. : He/she is standing behind me.
 ☆ ha:nyuma y'ê:nju : behind a/the house
 ☆ ha:nyuma yangye : behind me (my house)

a. after; later

bwa:nyuma 9a (or 21?) //[bga:njuma]
 ☆ bwa:nyuma y'ókúrya : after eating
 ☆ Ndi:ja bwa:nyuma. : I will come later.
 ☆ Ndabikóra bwa:nyuma. : I will do them later.
 ☆ Ndazá kwija bwa:nyuma. : I will come later.

445. above

- 1) hi:guru 16 <ha-iguru. Cf. *iguru* 5 'heaven' (No.369).
- ☆ hi:guru y'ê:nju : on top of a house or above the house
- 2) hamútwe 16. Cf. *omútwe* 3/4 'head, top' (No.1).
- ☆ hamutwé g'ómuti : on top of a tree

a. on; surface

- 1) ha 16

- ☆ ha:mé:za 16 : on the table
 - 2) hi:guru 16 <ha-iguru. Cf. *iguru* 5 'heaven' (No.369).
 - ☆ hi:guru y'éngyezi : on the surface of a lake
 - ☆ hi:guru y'ékítabo : on the surface of a book, above a book
 - 3) mumê:sho 18 : in front
 - ☆ ekítabo mumê:sho or mumé:sho g'ékítabo : front cover of a book
- b. up
- eruguru 9 (or 21 ?) : the upper side, up a slope
 - eruguru yangye
 - oku ní eruguru → oku n'éruguru
 - oku ní erugurú ki ? → egi n'érugurú ki ?
 - ☆ eruguru y'ékítâ:nda : head side of a bed
446. below; under
- 1) há:si or há:nsi 16 <ha-énsi. Cf. *énsi* 9/10 'earth'.
 - N.B. The orthography puts this word as *hansi*. However, most Bakiga people pronounce this word as *há:si* without the *n* sound. Still some pronounce it as *há:nsi* as written.
 - ☆ ha:sí y'émé:za : below/under the table
 - ☆ ha:sí y'ékítabo : on the reverse side of a book, under a book
 - 2) enyuma 9 : back
 - ☆ enyuma y'ékítabo : on the back side of a book, behind a book
- a. down
- ífo 9 (or 21?) : the lower side, down a slope
 - ifó yangye
 - ifó hámwé
 - okú ní ífo → okú ní:fo
 - oku ní ifó ki ? → oku ní:fó ki ?
 - ☆ hí:fo 16 <ha-ífo : down there
 - ☆ ifó y'ékítâ:nda : leg side of a bed
- b. bottom
- 1) entâ:ngo 9,10
 - entâ:ngo yangye
 - entâ:ngo émwe → entâ:ng'é:mwe
 - egi ní entâ:ngo → egi n'éntâ:ngo
 - egi ní entâ:ngó ki ? → egi n'éntâ:ngó ki ?
 - ☆ entâ:ngo y'écupa : the bottom of a bottle
 - 2) há:si or há:nsi 16
 - ☆ ha:sí y'éngyezi : at the bottom of a lake
- c. reverse side; underside
- há:si or há:nsi 16. See above.
447. right
- obúryó 14, ---- : right position <*okúrya* 'to eat' (No.752)
 - oburyó bwangye // [bga'ŋje]
 - oburyó búmwé
 - obu ní obúryó → obu n'óbúryó
 - obu ní oburyó ki ? → obu n'óbúryó ki ?
 - N.B. Without the augment, this word is used adverbially.

- ☆ Gyenda búryo ! : Go right !
- a. right hand
- 1) omukóno gwa: búryo 3, emikóno ya: búryo 4 : right hand or right position
 - 2) éndyo 9,10 : same as the preceding.
 endyó yangye
 éndyó émwe → éndy'émwe
 egí ní éndyo → egí n'éndyo
 egi ní éndyó ki ? → egi n'éndyó ki ?
448. left
- obumósho 14, --- : left position
 obumoshó bwangye //[bga'nye]
 obumoshó búmwé
 obu ní obumósho → obu n'óbumósho
 obu ní obumóshó ki ? → obu n'óbumóshó ki ?
 N.B. Without the augment, this word is used adverbially.
- ☆ okwá:ta bumósho : to turn to the left
- a. left hand
- 1) omukóno gwa: bumósho 3, emikóno ya: bumósho 4
 - 2) emósho 9,10 : same as the preceding.
 emoshó yangye
 emóshó émwe → emósh'émwe
 egi ní emósho → egi n'émósho
 egi ní emóshó ki ? → egi n'émóshó ki ?
449. outside
- hê:ru 16 : outside
 ahê:ru 16 : an outside place
- ☆ Ari hé:ru y'ê:nju. : He/she is outside the house.
 ☆ Ari hê:ru. : He/she is outside (the country).
450. inside
- munda 18 <mu-nda. Cf. *enda* 9/10 'stomach, pregnancy' (No.51).
 ☆ Ari munda. : He/she is inside.
 ☆ munju 18 : in the house. Cf. *enju* 9/10 'house' (No.261).
 ☆ Ari munju. : He/she is in the house.
451. between
- hagáti 16 : in the center, between, among
- ☆ Ari hagatí y'ê:nju. : He is in the center of the house.
 ☆ Ari hagatí y'émítí ibiri. : He is between two trees.
- a. halfway; in the middle
- rwa:gáti 11 //[gwa'gáti]
 N.B. The connective *rwa:* 11 is due to the noun *orubaju* 11 'side'.
 ☆ Ari rwa:gáti. : He is on his half-way.
452. beside; vicinity
- harubaju 16
- ☆ harubaju rwangye //[gwa'nye] : beside me
 ☆ harubaju rw'ékanísa : at the side of the church
 ☆ murubaju : at the endside

- ☆ murubaju rw'émé:za : at the endside of a table
453. around; circumference
- 1) okwí:to:ro:ra : to make a tour
- ☆ Ayito:rwe:re engezezi. : He moved around the lake.
- 2) okuzé:nguruka : to go round (a house).
454. east
- burugwa izô:ba → burugw'izô:ba <burugo bwa: izô:ba
Cf. *oburugo* 14 'place from which sth/sb comes, source' (No.644).
455. west
- burengye rwa: izô:ba → burengye rw'izô:ba
Cf. *okurê.nga* 'to disappear, to go out of sight' (No.1278).
456. south
- amashu:ma 6 <*okushu.ma* 'to climb down' (No.666)
amashu:ma gangye
amashu:ma gámwe
aga ní amashu:ma → aga n'ámashu:ma
aga ní amashu:má ki ? → aga n'ámashu:má ki
457. north
- amatemba 6 <*okutemba* 'to climb up' (No.665)
amatemba gangye
amatemba gámwe
aga ní amatemba → aga n'ámatemba
aga ní amatembá ki ? → aga n'ámatembá ki
458. end
- 1) omúheru 3, emíheru 4 : end of an object, end side <*okúhera* 'to be lost for good' (No.922)
omuhéru gwangye
omuhéru gúmwe
ogu ní omúheru → ugu n'ómúheru
ogu ní omuhéru ki ? → ugu n'ómuhéru ki ?
- ☆ omuhéru gw'énku:to : the end of a road
- 2) omuhérezó 3, emihérezó 4 : end of a situation
omuhérezó gwangye
omuhérezó gúmwe
ogu ní omuhérezó → ugu n'ómuhérezó
ogu ní omuhérezó ki ? → ugu n'ómuhérezó ki ?
- 3) embúgiro 9,10 : end point of a thing (ex. field) //ant. entá:ngiro 9/10 'beginning point'
embúgiro yangye (No.431)
embúgiro émwe → embúgir'émwe
egi ní embúgiro → egi n'embúgiro
egi ní embúgiró ki ? → egi n'embúgiró ki ?
- a. extremity; edge
- 1) omúheru 3, emíheru 4 : end point (of a road). See No.458.
- 2) enê:ngo 9,10 : edge (of a table)
enê:ngo yangye
enê:ngo émwe → enê:ng'émwe
egi ní enê:ngo → egi n'énê:ngo

- egi ní ené:ngó ki ? → egi n'éné:ngó ki ?
459. at
 ha 16
 ☆ ha ishomero → hi:shomero : at school
460. to [destination or direction]
 1) ha 16 : to, at, on
 ☆ okuzá hi:shomero : to go to school
 ☆ okuzá ha:dú:ka : to go to a shop
 2) mu 18 : in
 ☆ okuzá mukátare : to go to a market
 ☆ okuzá mukanísa : to go into a church
 3) not expressed (with proper nouns)
 ☆ okuzá Kampála : to go to Kampala
461. at the house of; home
 1) ha 16 : Indicates the house as a place.
 ☆ hanju : at the house
 ☆ hanju ya: Píta : at the house of Peter
 2) ówa: : Indicates 'all belongings of a person, i.e., the house, family members, especially the wife and children'.
 ☆ owá: Píta : at Peter's
 ☆ owá: Byaruhá:nga : at Byaruhanga's house
- | | sg. | pl. |
|----------|---------------|---------|
| 1st per. | ówá:ngye | ówê:tu |
| 2nd per. | ówá:we | ówê:nyu |
| 3rd per. | ówé:ye or ówe | ówâ:bo |
- 'at my home', etc.
- N.B. These forms come from *omuká ówá:ngye*, etc.
- ☆ Owê:nyu ní nkáhe ? : Where is your (pl.) home ?
 3) múka : at home. Cf. *éka* 9 'home' (No.508).
 ☆ muká ya: Píta : at home of Peter
 ☆ muwá: Píta : in the house of Peter, at home of Peter
 ☆ okuzá mú:ka : to go home
462. from
 kuruga <*okuruga* 'to come from a place' (No.653)
 ☆ kuruga shá:ha ibiri kuhisa shá:ha munâ:na : from 8 to 2 o'clock
- a. since
 kwiha <*okwiha* 'to remove' (No.1054)
 ☆ Nandí kukóra kwiha shá:ha ibiri. : I have been working since 8 o'clock.
 ☆ Kwiha túrazâ:rwa, títukakire:baga. : Since we were born, we never saw it.
463. until; till
 1) mpáka *inv.* <Sw. *mpaka* 'until'
 ☆ Ndazá kukóra mpáka shá:ha émwe : I will work until 7 o'clock.
 ☆ Ndatégyereza mpáka ahó baryá:garukira. : I will wait until they will come back.
 ☆ mpáka agárukire : until he comes back
 ☆ Ndamwírukáho mpáka múkwatire. : I will chase him/her until I catch him/her.
 2) kuhika : up to, used in reference to place names

- ☆ kuruga Kampálá kuhika Kába:le : from Kampala up to Kabaale
 3) kuhisa : up to, mostly used in reference to time
 ☆ kuruga mukashê:she kuhisa omwé:bazo : from morning to evening
464. here
 1) aha 16
 ☆ aha mpáha 16 : right here
 2) hánû:ya 16 : at this point; syn. of *aha mpáha*.
 3) hánu 16 : syn. of *aha*. [Ifo dial]
 a. this way
 1) kúnû:ya 17 : right this way
 2) kúnu 17 : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]
465. there
 hárí:ya 16
466. over there
 hárí:ya 16
 a. over there; far there
 kúrí:ya 17
 b. that way
 ókwê 17
467. where
 1) nkáhe *inv.*
 ☆ Ori nkáhe ? : Where are you (sg.) ?
 ☆ Ori kuzá nkáhe ? : Where are you (sg.) going ?
 ☆ Oratú:ra nkáhe ? : Where do you (sg.) live ?
 2) hé *inv.* : shortened form of *nkáhe*
 ☆ Arí he ? : Where is he/she ?
 ☆ Oratú:râ he ? : Where do you (pl.) live ?
468. person
 omuntu 1, abantu 2
 omuntu wangye
 omuntu ómwe → omunt'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuntu → owu n'ómuntu
 owu ní omuntú ki ? → owu n'ómuntú ki ?
 cf. obuntu 14 : humanity, nature of a person
 ☆ T'óri muntu. : You (pl.) are not human (you are not kind).
469. man
 1) omushê:ja 1, abashê:ja 2
 omushê:ja wangye : my husband
 omushê:ja ómwe → omushê:j'ó:mwe
 owu ní omushê:ja → owu n'ómushê:ja
 owu ní omushê:já ki ? → owu n'ómushê:já ki ?
 cf. aug.: ekishê:ja 7, ebishê:ja 8 : fat man, bad man, male animal
 cf. aug.: orushê:ja 11, ---- : giant man, bad man (worse than *ekishê:ja* 7)
 cf. aug.: ogushê:ja 22, agashê:ja 23 : giant man, bad man (worse than *ekishê:ja* 7)
 cf. obushê:ja 14 : small men, manliness, manhood; [fig.] penis //ant. obúkazi 14
 cf. ishê:ja 5, amashê:ja 6 : virility, braveness of a man //ant. íkazi 5

cf. enshê:ja 9,10 : male animal //ant. énkazi 9/10

2) omwá:mi 1, abá:mi 2 // [omjá:mi] : married man, gentleman [title of respect]

omwa:mí wangye

omwá:mí ómwe → omwá:m'ó:mwe

owu ní omwá:mi → owu n'ómwá:mi

owu ní omwá:mi ki ? → owu n'ómwá:mi ki ?

☆ omwa:mí Píta : Mr. Peter

470. woman

1) omúkazi 1, abákazi 2

omukázi wangye

omukázi ómwe → omukáz'ó:mwe

owu ní omúkazi → owu n'ómúkazi

owu ní omukázi ki ? → owu n'ómukázi ki ?

cf. aug.: ekíkazi 7, ebíkazi 8 : fat woman, bad woman

N.B. This word, without the augment *e-*, is used by elders as a title of address to a young woman, to show familiarity and/or friendliness to her.

☆ kikázi kyangye : my lady

cf. derog.: orúkazi 11, ---- : fat woman, bad woman (worse than *ekíkazi* 7)

cf. íkazi 5, amákazi 6 : womanliness, femininity //ant. ishê:ja 5/6

cf. énkazi 9,10 : female animal //ant. enshê:ja 9/10

cf. obúkazi 14, ---- : small women, womanliness; [fig.] female genitals //ant. obushê:ja 14

2) omukyâ:ra 1, abakyâ:ra 2 : married woman, lady [title of respect]

omukyâ:ra wangye

omukyâ:ra ómwe → omukyá:r'ó:mwe

owu ní omukyâ:ra → owu n'ómukyâ:ra

owu ní omukyá:r'á ki ? → owu n'ómukyá:r'á ki ?

☆ omukyá:ra Maríya : Mrs. Mary or Miss Mary

a. single mother

kyeyombekyé:re 1a, ba:kyeyombekyé:re 2a <okwéyombekyera, refl.+appl. of *okwó:mbeka* kyeyombekye:ré wangye /'to build' (No.919)

kyeyombekyé:r'ó:mwe

owu ní kyeyombekyé:re

owu ní kyeyombekyé:r'á ki ?

N.B. This noun is often pronounced as *kyiyombekyé:re* because the genuine Rukiga reflexive pronoun is *-í-* rather than *-é-*, thus, *okwíyombekera* and not *okwéyombekera* 'to build for oneself'.

a. female

-kazi

☆ omushomé:sa-kazi 1, abashomé:sa-kazi 2 : female teacher

Cf. omushomé:sa w'ómúkazi 1, abashomé:sa b'ábákazi 2 : same as the preceding.

☆ omukíga-kazi 1, abakíga-kazi 2 : female Mukiga person

Cf. omukíga w'ómúkazi 1, abakíga b'ábákazi 2 : same as the preceding.

☆ enkóko-kazi 9,10 : hen

Cf. enkókó y'énkazi 9, enkókó z'énkazi 10 : same as the preceding.

471. child

omwâ:na 1, abâ:na 2 // [omjâ:na]

- omwá:na wangye
omwá:na ómwe → omwá:n'ó:mwe
owu ní omwá:na → owu n'ómwá:na
owu ní omwá:ná ki ? → owu n'ómwá:ná ki ?
- cf. akâ:na 12, obwâ:na 14 // [obgâ:na] : small child; young of animals
cf. obwâ:na 14, ---- // [obgâ:na] : small children, childness
cf. aug.: ekyâ:na 7, ebyâ:na 8 // [eb^djâ:na] : big child or bad child, but see the following example.
☆ ekyâ:na kirú:ngi 7, ebyâ:na birú:ngi 8 : big nice-looking child, healthy child
☆ eky'ékýâ:na 7, eby'ékýâ:na 8 // [eb^djécâ:na] : childish thing
cf. derog.: orwâ:na 11, ---- // [ogwâ:na] : big child, bad child (worse than *ekyâna* 7/8)
- a. to behave like a baby
okúteta
472. baby
- 1) omwerê:re 1, abe:rêre 2 // [omɲe:rê:re]
omweré:re wangye
omweré:re ómwe → omweré:r'ó:mwe
owu ní omwerê:re → owu n'ómwerê:re
owu ní omweré:r'ó:mwe → owu n'ómweré:r'ó:mwe ?
- 2) oruhî:nja 11, empî:nja 10 : newborn baby
oruhî:nja rwangye // [gwa'nje]
oruhî:nja rúmwe
oru ní oruhî:nja → oru n'óruhî:nja
oru ní oruhî:njá ki ? → oru n'óruhî:njá ki ?
473. boy
- omwó:jo 1, abó:jo 2 // [omɲó:zo] : boys under 18 years old (not married)
omwojó wangye
omwó:jó ómwe → omwó:jó:mwe
owu ní omwó:jo → owu n'ómwó:jo
owu ní omwó:jó ki ? → owu n'ómwó:jó ki ?
474. girl
- 1) omuhára 1, abahára 2 : girls under 18 (not married)
omuhará wangye
omuhára ómwe → omuhár'ó:mwe
owu ní omuhára → owu n'ómuhára
owu ní omuhára ki ? → owu n'ómuhára ki ?
N.B. This noun means 'daughter', too. See No.496. *omuhará wangye* 'my girl' can refer to any girl, but *muhará wangye* means 'my daughter' only.
- 2) omwishíki 1, abí:shíki 2 : same as *omuhára* 1/2. [Ifo dial]
omwishikí wangye
omwishikí ómwe → omwishiky'ó:mwe
owu ní omwishíki → owu n'ómwishíki
owu ní omwishíki ki ? → owu n'ómwishíki ki ?
475. youth; adolescent
- 1) omushógoyo 3, emishógoyo 4 : adolescent between 12 and 21 (males) and between 12 and 24 (females)
omushógoyo gwangye /24 (females)
omushógoyo gúmwe

- owu ní omushógoyo → owu n'ómushógoyo
owu ní omushógoyó ki ? → owu n'ómushógoyó ki ?
- 2) omunye:to 3, eminye:to 4 : youth (male or female) between 18 and 35
omunye:to gwangye
omunye:to gúmwe
owu ní omunye:to → owu n'ómunye:to
owu ní omunye:tó ki ? → owu n'ómunye:tó ki ?
Cf. *okunye.ta* 'to be tall' (No.1321).
- 3) omusígazi 1, abasígazi 2 : male youth between 18 and 30, unmarried
omusígazi wangye
omusígazi ómwe → omusígaz'ó:mwe
owu ní omusígazi → owu n'ómusígazi
owu ní omusígazí ki ? → owu n'ómusígazí ki ?
- 4) empá:ngare 9,10 : female youth above 18, unmarried
empá:ngare yangye
empá:ngare émwe → empá:ngaré:mwe
egi ní empá:ngare → egi n'empá:ngare
egi ní empá:ngaré ki ? → egi n'empá:ngaré ki ?
476. nubile girl
empá:ngare 9,10. See the preceding number.
477. adult
omuntu múkuru 1, abantu bákuru 2
478. old person
- 1) omugúrusi 1, abagúrusi 2 : old man
omugúrusi wangye
omugúrusi ómwe → omugúrus'ó:mwe
owu ní omugúrusi → owu n'ómugúrusi
owu ní omugúrusí ki ? → owu n'ómugúrusí ki ?
- 2) omuké:kuru 1, abaké:kuru 2 : old woman
omuké:kuru wangye
omuké:kuru ómwe → omuké:kur'ó:mwe
owu ní omuké:kuru → owu n'ómuké:kuru
owu ní omuké:kurú ki ? → owu n'ómuké:kurú ki ?
- 3) omuzê:yi 1, abazê:yi 2 : old, senior man [term of respect] <Sw. *mzee*
muzé:yi wangye : my father
muzé:yi ómwe → muzé:y'ó:mwe
owu ní muzê:yi
owu ní muzé:yí ki ?
479. parent
omuzê:re 1, abazê:re 2 <*okuzâ.ra* 'to bear a child' (No.817)
omuzé:re wangye
omuzé:re ómwe → omuzé:r'ó:mwe
owu ní omuzê:re → owu n'ómuzê:re
owu ní omuzé:ré ki ? → owu n'ómuzé:ré ki ?
480. the first born
- 1) éfura 9,10 : Also means 'kind and/or generous person' (No.1420).

- efúra yangye
 efúra émwe → efúr'émwe
 egí ní efúra → egí n'éfura
 egí ní efúra ki ? → egí n'éfúra ki ?
- 2) omujige:jo 1, abajige:jo 2 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 omujige:jo wangye
 omujige:jo ómwe → omujige:jó:mwe
 owu ní omujige:jo → owu n'ómujige:jo
 owu ní omujige:jó ki ? → owu n'ómujige:jó ki ?
481. the last born
 bucúra 1a, ba:bucúra 2a <okúcura 'to weep, to mourn' (No.749)
 bucurá wangye
 bucurá ómwe → bucur'ómwe
 owu ní bucúra
 owu ní bucurá ki ?
482. husband
- 1) íbanyi 1a, ---- : my husband
 owú ní íbanyi → owú ní:banyi
 owu ní íbányí ki ? → owu ní:bányí ki ?
 - baro 1a, ---- : your (sg.) husband
 owú ní baro
 owu ní báró ki ?
 - íba 1a, ---- : her husband
 owú ní íba. → owú ní:ba
 owu ní íbá ki ? → owu ní:bá ki ?
 ☆ íbá wa: Maríya : Mary's husband
- 2) omushê:ja 1, abashê:ja 2 : man, husband. See No.469.
 ☆ omushê:ja wangye : my husband
- 3) omwá:mi 1, abá:mi 2 //[omjá:mi]. See No.469.
 ☆ omwamí wangye : my respected husband
483. wife
- 1) omúkazi 1, abákazi 2. See No.470.
 ☆ omukázi wangye : my wife
 ☆ mukázi wangye ! : my wife !
 N.B. People prefer the word *omukyâ:ra* (see below) to *omúkazi* to mean 'wife' because this latter does not have a connotation of respect and affection.
- 2) omukyâ:ra 1, abakyâ:ra 2. See No.470.
 ☆ omukyá:ra wangye : my dear wife
- 3) muká: 1, baká: 2 : wife of ~
 ☆ muká: Píta 1, baká: Píta 2 : Peter's wife/wives
484. man and wife; married couple
 omwamí n'ómukyâ:ra : a man and his wife
 ☆ Aba:mí n'ábakyâ:ra ! : Ladies and gentlemen !
485. father
- 1) tâ:ta 1a, ba:tâ:ta 2a : my father
 tá:ta ómwe → tá:t'ómwe

- owu ní tâ:ta : this is my father
owu ní tá:tá ki ? : what kind of my father is this ?
tá:ta wa:we, ba:tá:ta ba:we : your (sg.) father
tá:ta wé:ye, ba:tá:ta bé:ye : his/her father
tá:tá we, ba:tá:tá be : his/her father; same as the preceding.
tá:ta wê:tu, ba:tá:ta bê:tu : our father
tá:ta wê:nyu, ba:tá:ta bê:nyu : your (pl.) father
tá:ta wâ:bo, ba:tá:ta bâ:bo : their father
- 2) ísho 1a, bá:sho 2a : your (sg.) father
íshó ómwe → íshó:mwe, ba:shó bâmwe
ogú ní ísho → ogú ní:sho : this is your father
aba ní bá:sho : these are your fathers
- 3) íshe 1a, bí:she 2a : his/her father
ogú ní íshe → ogú ní:she : this is his/her father
aba ní bí:she : these are his/her fathers
- a. godfather
omwé:ma 1, abé:ma 2 // [omǹé:ma] : godfather, godmother; guarantor
omwemá wangye
omwé:má ómwe → omwé:m'ó:mwe
owu ní omwé:ma → owu n'ómwé:ma
owu ní omwé:má ki ? → owu n'ómwé:má ki ?
486. uncle
- 1) shwê:nto 1a, ba:shwê:nto 2a : paternal uncle in general
shwé:nto wangye, ba:shwé:nto bangye 2a : my uncle
shwé:nto wa:we, ba:shwé:nto ba:we : your (sg.) uncle
shwé:nto wé:ye, ba:shwé:nto bé:ye : his/her uncle
shwé:ntó we, ba:shwé:ntó be : his/her uncle; same as the preceding.
shwé:nto wê:tu, ba:shwé:nto bê:tu : our uncle
shwé:nto wê:nyu, ba:shwé:nto bê:nyu : your (pl.) uncle
shwé:nto wâ:bo, ba:shwé:nto bâ:bo : their uncle
- 2) ta:té:nto 1a, ba:ta:té:nto 2a : paternal uncle in general; syn. of *shwê:nto 1a/2a*.
ta:té:nto wangye, ba:ta:té:nto bangye : my uncle
ta:té:nto wa:we, ba:ta:té:nto ba:we : your (sg.) uncle
ta:té:nto wé:ye, ba:ta:té:nto bé:ye : his/her uncle
ta:té:ntó we, ba:ta:té:ntó be : his/her uncle; same as the preceding.
ta:té:nto wê:tu, ba:ta:té:nto bê:tu : our uncle
ta:té:nto wê:nyu, ba:ta:té:nto bê:nyu : your (pl.) uncle
ta:té:nto wâ:bo, ba:ta:té:nto bâ:bo : their uncle
- 3) má:rume 1a, ba:má:rume 2a : maternal uncle in general
má:rume wangye, ba:má:rume bangye : my maternal uncle
má:rume wa:we, ba:má:rume ba:we : your (pl.) maternal uncle
má:rume wé:ye, ba:má:rume bé:ye : his/her maternal uncle
má:rumé we, ba:má:rumé be : his/her maternal uncle; same as the preceding.
má:rume wê:tu, ba:má:rume bê:tu : our maternal uncle
má:rume wê:nyu, ba:má:rume bê:nyu : your (pl.) maternal uncle
má:rume wâ:bo, ba:má:rume bâ:bo : their maternal uncle

- 4) nyokórome 1a, ba:nyokórome 2a : maternal uncle in general; syn. of *má:rume 1a/2a*.
nyokórome wangye, ba:nyokórome bangye : my maternal uncle
nyokórome wa:we, ba:nyokórome ba:we : your (pl.) maternal uncle
nyokórome wé:ye, ba:nyokórome bé:ye : his/her maternal uncle
nyokóromé we, ba:nyokóromé be : his/her maternal uncle; same as the preceding.
nyokórome wê:tu, ba:nyokórome bê:tu : our maternal uncle
nyokórome wê:nyu, ba:nyokórome bê:nyu : your (pl.) maternal uncle
nyokórome wâ:bo, ba:má:rume bâ:bo : their maternal uncle
- 5) nyinárume 1a, ba:nyinárume 2a : his/her maternal uncle
nyinárume wâ:bo, ba:nyinárume bâ:bo : their maternal uncle
487. mother
- 1) mǎ:ma 1a, ba:mǎ:ma 2a : mother in general
mǎ:ma wangye, ba:mǎ:ma bangye : my mother
mǎ:ma wa:we, ba:mǎ:ma ba:we : your (sg.) mother
mǎ:ma wé:ye, ba:mǎ:ma bé:ye : his/her mother
mǎ:mǎ we, ba:mǎ:mǎ be : his/her mother; same as the preceding.
mǎ:ma wê:tu, ba:mǎ:ma bê:tu : our mother
mǎ:ma wê:nyu, ba:mǎ:ma bê:nyu : your (pl.) mother
mǎ:ma wâ:bo, ba:mǎ:ma bâ:bo : their mother
- 2) má:we 1a, ba:má:we 2a : my mother
- 3) nyoko 1a, ba:nyoko 2a : your (sg.) mother
N.B. The word *nyoko* ‘your mother’ is used as an abuse.
☆ Ori nka nyoko ! : You are like your mother !
- 4) nyina 1a, ba:nyina 2a : his/her mother
- a. father’s another wife (in case of polygamy)
- 1) muká:tǎ:ta 1, baká:tǎ:ta 2 : my father’s another wife
2) muká:sho 1, baká:sho 2 : your (sg.) father’s another wife
3) muk’í:she 1, bak’í:she 2 // [mukí:ʃe],[bakí:ʃe] : his/her father’s another wife
- b. godmother
omwé:ma 1, abé:ma 2 // [omɲé:ma]
N.B. *omwé:ma* 1/2 means both ‘godfather’ and ‘godmother’. See the preceding number.
488. aunt
- 1) ma:wê:nto 1a, ba:ma:wê:nto 2a : my maternal aunt
ma:wé:nto wê:tu, ba:ma:wé:nto bê:tu : our maternal aunt
ma:wé:nto wê:nyu, ba:ma:wé:nto bê:nyu : your (pl.) maternal aunt
ma:wé:nto wâ:bo, ba:ma:wé:nto bâ:bo : their maternal aunt
- 2) nyokwê:nto 1a, ba:nyokwê:nto 2a : maternal aunt in general
nyokwê:nto wangye, ba:nyokwê:nto bangye : my maternal aunt
nyokwê:nto wa:we, ba:nyokwê:nto ba:we : your (sg) maternal aunt
nyokwê:nto wé:ye, ba:nyokwê:nto bé:ye : his/her maternal aunt
nyokwê:ntó we, ba:nyokwê:ntó be : his/her maternal aunt; same as the preceding.
nyokwê:nto wê:tu, ba:nyokwê:nto bê:tu : our maternal aunt
nyokwê:nto wê:nyu, ba:nyokwê:nto bê:nyu : your (pl.) maternal aunt
nyokwê:nto wâ:bo, ba:nyokwê:nto bâ:bo : their maternal aunt
- 3) shwé:nkazi 1a, ba:shwé:nkazi 2a // [ʃwé:nkazi],[ʃa:ʃwé:nkazi] : paternal aunt in general
shwé:nkázi wangye, ba:shwé:nkázi bangye : my paternal aunt

shwé:nkázi wa:we, ba:shwé:nkázi ba:we : your (sg.) paternal aunt
 shwé:nkázi wé:ye, ba:shwé:nkázi bé:ye : his/her paternal aunt
 shwé:nkázi we, ba:shwé:nkázi be : his/her paternal aunt; same as the preceding.
 shwé:nkázi wê:tu, ba:shwé:nkázi bê:tu : our paternal aunt
 shwé:nkázi wê:nyu, ba:shwé:nkázi bê:nyu : your (pl.) paternal aunt
 shwé:nkázi wâ:bo, ba:shwé:nkázi bâ:bo : their paternal aunt

489. brother

murúmuna wangye 1, barúmuna bangye 2 : my brother
 murúmuna wa:we, barúmuna ba:we : your (sg.) brother
 murúmuna wé:ye, barúmuna bé:ye : his/her brother
 murúmuna we, barúmuna be : his/her brother; same as the preceding.
 murúmuna wê:tu, barúmuna bê:tu : our brother
 murúmuna wê:nyu, barúmuna bê:nyu : your (pl.) brother
 murúmuna wâ:bo, barúmuna bâ:bo : their brother

N.B. These terms are used by both brothers and sisters to mean 'brother'. To differentiate the seniority, *múto* 1, *báto* 2 'young' or *múkuru* 1, *bákuru* 2 'old' is used.

murúmuna wangye múto 1, barúmuna bangye báto 2 : my younger brother
 murúmuna wangye múkuru 1, barúmuna bangye bákuru 2 : my elder brother

490. sister

- 1) munyá:nyazi 1, banyá:nyazi 2 : my sister
 munyá:nyazi wa:we 1, banyá:nyazi ba:we 2 : your (sg.) sister
 munyá:nyazi wé:ye 1, banyá:nyazi bé:ye 2 : his/her sister
 munyá:nyazi we 1, banyá:nyazi be 2 : same as the preceding.
 munyá:nyazi wê:tu 1, banyá:nyazi bê:tu 2 : our sister
 munyá:nyazi wê:nyu 1, banyá:nyazi bê:nyu 2 : your (pl.) sister
 munyá:nyazi wâ:bo 1, banyá:nyazi bâ:bo 2 : their sister

N.B. These terms are used by brothers and sisters to mean 'sister'. To indicate the seniority, *múto* 1, *báto* 2 'young', and *múkuru* 1, *bákuru* 2 'old' are used.

munyá:nyazi múto 1, banyá:nyazi báto 2 : my younger sister
 munyá:nyazi múkuru 1, banyá:nyazi bákuru 2 : my elder sister

- 2) munyá:nyoko 1, banyá:nyoko 2 : your (sg.) sister; same as *munyá:nyazi wa:we* 1, *banyá:nyazi ba:we* 2.

491. elder brother or sister

mukúru wangye 1, bakúru bangye 2 : my elder brother or sister
 mukúru wa:we, bakúru ba:we : your (sg.) elder brother or sister
 mukúru wé:ye, bakúru bé:ye : his/her elder brother or sister
 mukúru we, bakúru be : his/her elder brother or sister; same as the preceding.
 mukúru wê:tu, bakúru bê:tu : our elder brother or sister
 mukúru wê:nyu, bakúru bê:nyu : your (pl.) elder brother or sister
 mukúru wâ:bo, bakúru bâ:bo : their elder brother or sister

N.B. These terms are used by both brothers and sisters to mean 'elder brother or sister'. To differentiate the sex, *w'ómwó:jo* 1, *b'ábó:jo* 2 'male' or *w'ómuhára* 1, *b'ábahára* 2 'female' is used.

mukúru wangye w'ómwó:jo 1, bakúru bangye b'ábó:jo 2 : my elder brother
 mukúru wangye w'ómuhára 1, bakúru bangye b'ábahára 2 : my elder sister

492. younger brother or sister

mutó wangye 1, bató bangye 2 : my younger brother or sister
 mutó wa:we, bató ba:we : your (sg.) younger brother or sister
 mutó wé:ye, bató bé:ye : his/her younger brother or sister
 mútó we, bátó be : his/her younger brother or sister; same as the preceding.
 mutó wê:tu, bató bê:tu : our younger brother or sister
 mutó wê:nyu, bató bê:nyu : your (pl.) younger brother or sister
 mutó wâ:bo, bató bâ:bo : their younger brother or sister

N.B. These terms are used by both brothers and sisters to mean 'young brother or sister'. To differentiate the sex, *w'ómwó:jo* 1, *b'ábó:jo* 2 'male' or *w'ómuhára* 1, *b'ábahára* 2 'female' is used.

mutó wangye *w'ómwó:jo* 1, bató bangye *b'ábó:jo* 2 : my younger brother
 mutó wangye *w'ómuhára* 1, bató bangye *b'ábahára* 2 : my younger sister

493. brother or sister of the same father

mwé:ne tâ:ta 1, bé:ne tâ:ta 2 : my brother or sister of the same father
 mwé:ne sho 1, bé:ne sho 2 : your (sg.) brother or sister of the same father
 mwé:ne íshe → mwé:n'í:she 1a, bé:ne íshe → bé:n'í:she 2a : his/her brother or sister of the same father

N.B. 1) These forms mean my father's brothers' children, too. 2) These terms are used by both males and females to mean 'brother or sister of the same father'. To differentiate the sex, *w'ómwó:jo*, *b'ábó:jo* 'male' or *w'ómuhára*, *b'ábahára* 'female' is used.

mwé:ne tá:tá *w'ómwó:jo* 1, bé:ne tá:tá *b'ábó:jo* 2 : my brother of the same father
 mwé:ne tá:tá *w'ómuhára* 1, bé:ne tá:tá *b'ábahára* 2 : my sister of the same father

494. brother or sister of the same mother

- 1) mwé:ne má:we 1, bé:ne má:we 2 : my brother or sister of the same mother
 mwé:ne nyoko 1, bé:ne nyoko 2 : your (sg.) brother or sister of the same mother
 mwé:ne nyina 1, bé:ne nyina 2 : his/her brother or sister of the same mother

N.B. These terms are used by both brothers and sisters to mean 'brother or sister of the same mother'. To differentiate the sex, *w'ómwó:jo* 1, *b'ábó:jo* 2 'male' or *w'ómuhára* 1, *b'ábahára* 2 'female' is used.

mwé:ne ma:wé *w'ómwó:jo* 1, bé:ne ma:wé *b'ábó:jo* 2 : my brother of the same mother
 mwé:ne ma:wé *w'ómuhára* 1, bé:ne ma:wé *b'ábahára* 2 : my sister of the same mother

- 2) owá:má:we 1, abámá:we 2 : my mother's person, i.e., my brother or sister; syn. of *mwé:ne má:we* 1/2.

owá:nyoko 1, abá:nyoko 2 : your (sg.) mother's person, i.e., your (sg.) brother or sister; syn. of *mwé:ne nyoko* 1/2.

owá:nyina 1, abá:nyina 2 : his/her mother's person, i.e., his/her brother or sister; syn. of *mwé:ne nyina* 1/2.

495. son

- 1) omutábani 1, abatábani 2

mutábani wangye, batábani bangye : my son
 mutábani wa:we, batábani ba:we : your (sg.) son
 mutábani wé:ye, batábani bé:ye : his/her son
 mutábaní we, batábaní be : same as the preceding.
 omutábani ómwe → omutában'ó:mwe
 owu ní omutábani → owu n'ómutábani
 owu ní omutábaní ki ? → owu n'ómutábaní ki ?

- ☆ mutábani wa: Píta : the son of Peter
 N.B. To mean ‘my son(s)’ and ‘your son(s)’, etc. the augment is not used.
- 2) mwê:ne 1a, bê:ne 2a // [mɲê:ne] : the son of ~
- ☆ mwé:ne Píta : the son of Peter
- ☆ mwé:ne Méri : the son of Mary
496. daughter
 omuhára 1, abahára 2
 To mean ‘daughter(s)’, the augment *o-* (cl.1) and *a-* (cl.2) is not used.
 muhará wangye, bahará bangye : my daughter
 muhará wa:we, bahará ba:we : your (sg.) daughter
 muhará wé:ye, bahará bé:ye : his/her daughter
 muhará we, bahará be : his/her daughter; same as the preceding.
 muhará wê:tu, bahará bê:tu : our daughter
 muhará wê:nyu, bahará bê:nyu : your (pl.) daughter
 muhará wâ:bo, bahará bâ:bo : their daughter
497. nephew or niece
 omwî:hwa 1, abî:hwa 2 : nephew, niece
 mwî:hwa wangye, bí:hwa bangye : my nephew/niece
 omwî:hwa ómwe → omwî:hw’ó:mwe
 owu ní omwî:hwa → owu n’ómwî:hwa
 owu ní omwî:hwá ki ? → owu n’ómwî:hwá ki ?
 N.B. This word indicates Ego’s sisters’ children (Ego: male), and Ego’s brothers’ children (Ego: female).
498. cousin
 muzá:ra 1, bazá:ra 2
 muza:rá wangye
 muzá:rá ómwe → muzár’ó:mwe
 owu ní muzâ:ra
 owu ní muzá:rá ki ?
 N.B. This word indicates Ego’s father’s sisters’ children or Ego’s mother’s brothers’ children. Ego’s father’s brothers’ children and Ego’s mother’s sisters’ children are brothers and sisters.
499. grandfather
 N.B. No distinction is made between paternal and maternal grandfathers.
- 1) shwé:nkuru 1a, ba:shwé:nkuru 2a // [ʃ^kwé:ŋkuru], [βa:ʃ^kwé:ŋkuru] : my grandfather
 shwé:nkúru wa:we, ba:shwé:nkúru ba:we : your (sg.) grandfather
 shwé:nkúru wé:ye, ba:shwé:nkúru bé:ye : his/her grandfather
 shwé:nkúru we, ba:shwé:nkúru be : his/her grandfather; same as the preceding.
 shwé:nkúru wê:tu, ba:shwé:nkúru bê:tu : our grandfather
 shwé:nkúru wê:nyu, ba:shwé:nkúru bê:nyu : your (pl.) grandfather
 shwé:nkúru wâ:bo, ba:shwé:nkúru bâ:bo : their grandfather
- 2) ishé:nkuru 1a, bi:shé:nkuru 2a : his/her grandfather
- a. great-grandfather
 shwé:nkúruza 1a, ba:shwé:nkúruza 2a // [ʃ^kwé:ŋkúruza], [βa:ʃ^kwé:ŋkúruza]
 shwé:nkúruza wangye
 shwé:nkúruza ómwe → shwé:nkúruz’ó:mwe

owu ní shwé:nkúruza
owu ní shwé:nkúruzá ki ?

500. grandmother

N.B. No distinction is made between paternal and maternal grandmothers. The following two terms indicate grandmothers of both sides.

- 1) *kâ:ka 1a, ba:kâ:ka 2a* : grandmother in general

kâ:ka ómwe → *kâ:k'ó:mwe*

owú ní *kâ:ka*

owu ní *kâ:kâ ki* ?

kâ:ka wangye, ba:kâ:ka bangye : my grandmother

kâ:ka wa:we, ba:kâ:ka ba:we : your (sg.) grandmother

kâ:ka wé:ye, ba:kâ:ka bé:ye : his/her grandmother

kâ:kâ we, ba:kâ:kâ be : his/her grandmother; same as the preceding.

kâ:ka wê:tu, ba:kâ:ka bê:tu : our grandmother

kâ:ka wê:nyu, ba:kâ:ka bê:nyu : your (pl.) grandmother

kâ:ka wâ:bo, ba:kâ:ka bâ:bo : their grandmother

- 2) *mukâ:ka 1a, ba:mukâ:ka 2a* : grandmother in general; same as *kâ:ka*.

- 3) *nyokwé:nkuru 1a, ba:nyokwé:nkuru 2a* : your (sg.) grandmother

nyokwé:nkuru ómwe → *nyokwé:nkúr'ó:mwe*

owu ní *nyokwé:nkuru*

owu ní *nyokwé:nkúrú ki* ?

nyokwenkúru wangye, ba:nyokwenkúru bangye : my grandmother

nyokwenkúru wé:ye, ba:nyokwenkúru bé:ye

nyokwé:nkúrú we, ba:nyokwé:nkúrú be : his/her grandmother; same as the preceding.

nyokwenkúru wê:nyu, ba:nyokwenkúru bê:nyu : your (pl.) grandmother

nyokwenkúru wâ:bo, ba:nyokwenkúru bâ:bo : their grandmother

- 4) *nyiné:nkuru 1a, ba:nyiné:nkuru 2a* : his/her grandmother

a. great-grandmother

nyokwé:nkúruza 1a, ba:nyokwé:nkúruza 2a : great-grandmother in general

nyokwé:nkúruza ómwe → *nyokwé:nkúruz'ó:mwe*

owu ní *nyokwé:nkúruza*

owu ní *nyokwé:nkúruzá ki* ?

nyokwé:nkúruza wangye, ba:nyokwé:nkúruza bangye : my great-grandmother

nyokwé:nkúruza wa:we, ba:nyokwé:nkúruza ba:we : your (sg.) great-grandmother

nyokwé:nkúruza wé:ye, ba:nyokwé:nkúruza bé:ye : his/her great-grandmother

nyokwé:nkúruzá we, ba:nyokwé:nkúruzá be : his/her great-grandmother; same as the pre-

nyokwé:nkúruza wê:tu, ba:nyokwé:nkúruza bê:tu : our great-grandmother /ceding.

nyokwé:nkúruza wê:nyu, ba:nyokwé:nkúruza bê:nyu : your (pl.) great-grandmother

nyokwé:nkúruza wâ:bo, ba:nyokwé:nkúruza bâ:bo : their great-grandmother

501. ancestor

shwé:nkúruza 1a, ba:shwé:nkúruza 2a

N.B. The word for great-grandfather is used to mean 'ancestor'. See No.499.

502. grandchild

omwí:jukuru 1, abí:jukuru 2 // [omjí:zukuru]

omwí:jukuru ómwe → *omwí:jukur'ó:mwe*

owu ní *omwí:jukuru* → owu ní *omwí:jukuru*

owu ní omwí:jukurú ki ? → owu n'ómwí:jukurú ki ?
 omwí:jukuru wanye, abí:jukuru banye : my grandchild
 omwí:jukuru wa:we, abí:jukuru ba:we : your (sg.) grandchild
 omwí:jukuru wé:ye, abí:jukuru bé:ye : his/her grandchild
 omwí:jukurú we, abí:jukurú be : his/her grandchild; same as the preceding.
 omwí:jukuru wê:nyu, abí:jukuru bê:nyu : your (pl.) grandchild
 omwí:jukuru wâ:bo, abí:jukuru bâ:bo : their grandchild

a. great-grandchild

omwí:jukuruza 1, abí:jukuruza 2 // [omwí:jukuruza]
 omwí:jukuruza wanye
 omwí:jukuruza ómwe → omwí:jukuruz'ó:mwe
 owu ní omwí:jukuruza → owu n'ómwí:jukuruza
 owu ní omwí:jukuruzá ki ? → owu n'ómwí:jukuruzá ki ?

503. father-in-law

- 1) ta:táza:ra 1a, ba:ta:táza:ra 2a : my father-in-law
 ta:táza:ra ómwe → ta:táza:r'ó:mwe
 owu ní ta:táza:ra
 owu ní ta:táza:rá ki ?
 ta:táza:ra wê:tu, ba:ta:táza:ra bê:tu : our father-in-law
 ta:táza:ra wê:nyu, ba:ta:táza:ra bê:nyu : your (pl.) father-in-law
 ta:táza:ra wâ:bo, ba:ta:táza:ra bâ:bo : their father-in-law
- 2) shóza:ra 1a, ba:shóza:ra 2a : your (sg.) father-in-law
 shóza:ra ómwe → shóza:r'ó:mwe
 owu ní shóza:ra
 owu ní shóza:rá ki ?
- 3) ishéza:ra 1a, bi:shéza:ra 2a : his/her father-in-law
 ishéza:ra ómwe → ishéza:r'ó:mwe
 owu ní ishéza:ra
 owu ní ishéza:rá ki ?

504. mother-in-law

- 1) má:za:ra 1a, ba:má:za:ra 2a : my mother in-law
 má:za:ra ómwe → má:za:r'ó:mwe
 owu ní má:za:ra
 owu ní má:za:rá ki ?
 má:za:ra wê:tu, ba:má:za:ra bê:tu : our mother in-law
 má:za:ra wê:nyu, ba:má:za:ra bê:nyu : your (pl.) mother in-law
 má:za:ra wâ:bo, ba:má:za:ra bâ:bo : their mother in-law
- 2) nyokozâ:ra 1a, ba:nyokozâ:ra 2a : your (sg.) mother in-law
 nyokozâ:ra ómwe → nyokozâ:r'ó:mwe
 owu ní nyokozâ:ra
 owu ní nyokozâ:rá ki ?
- 3) nyinazâ:ra 1a, ba:nyinazâ:ra 2a : his/her mother in-law
 nyinazâ:ra ómwe → nyinazâ:r'ó:mwe
 owu ní nyinazâ:ra
 owu ní nyinazâ:rá ki ?

505. son-in-law

omúkwe 1, abákwe 2
 omúkwe ómwe → omúk'ó:mwe
 owu ní omúkwe → owu n'ómúkwe
 owu ní omúkwe ki ? → owu n'ómúkwe ki ?
 mukwé wangye, bakwé bangye : my son-in-law
 mukwé wa:we, bakwé ba:we : your (sg.) son-in-law
 mukwé wé:ye, bakwé bé:ye
 mukwé we, bakwé be : his/her son-in-law; same as the preceding.
 mukwé wê:tu, bakwé bê:tu : our son-in-law
 mukwé wê:nyu, bakwé bê:nyu : your (pl.) son-in-law
 mukwé wâ:bo, bakwé bâ:bo : their son-in-law

506. daughter-in-law

omuka:mwâ:na 1, abaka:mwâ:na 2 // [omuka:mɲâ:na], [aβaka:mɲâ:na] : my daughter-in-law
 omuka:mwá:na ómwe → omuka:mwá:n'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuka:mwá:na → owu n'ómuka:mwá:na
 owu ní omuka:mwá:ná ki ? → owu n'ómuka:mwá:ná ki ?
 muka:mwá:na wa:we, baka:mwá:na ba:we : your (sg.) daughter-in-law
 muka:mwá:na wé:ye, baka:mwá:na bé:ye : his/her daughter-in-law
 muka:mwá:ná we, baka:mwá:ná be : his/her daughter-in-law; same as the preceding.
 muka:mwá:na wê:tu, baka:mwá:na bê:tu : our daughter-in-law
 muka:mwá:na wê:nyu, baka:mwá:na bê:nyu : your (pl.) daughter-in-law
 muka:mwá:na wâ:bo, baka:mwá:na bâ:bo : their daughter-in-law

507. brother-in-law or sister-in-law

1) omúramu 1, abáramu 2

omurámu ómwe → omurám'ó:mwe
 owu ní omúramu → owu n'ómúramu
 owu ní omurámú ki ? → owu n'ómurámú ki ?
 murámu wangye, barámu bangye : my brother- or sister-in-law
 murámu wa:we, barámu ba:we : your (sg.) brother- or sister-in-law
 murámu wé:ye, barámu bé:ye : his/her brother- or sister-in-law
 murámú we, barámú be : his/her brother- or sister-in-law; same as the preceding.
 murámu wê:tu, barámu bê:tu : our brother- or sister-in-law
 murámu wê:nyu, barámu bê:nyu : your (pl.) brother- or sister-in-law
 murámu wâ:bo, barámu bâ:bo : their brother- or sister-in-law

2) omurámu-kazi 1, abarámu-kazi 2 : sister-in-law

murámu-kazi wangye, barámu-kazi bangye : my sister-in-law
 murámu-kazi wa:we, barámu-kazi ba:we : your (sg.) sister-in-law
 murámu-kazi wé:ye, barámu-kazi bé:ye : his/her sister-in-law
 murámukazí we, barámukazí be : his/her sister-in-law; same as the preceding.
 murámu-kazi wê:tu, abarámu-kazi bê:tu : our sister-in-law
 murámu-kazi wê:nyu, barámu-kazi bê:nyu : your (pl.) sister-in-law
 murámu-kazi wâ:bo, barámu-kazi bâ:bo : their sister-in-law

508. family; home

éka 9,10, or amáka 6 : nuclear family
 eká yangye
 éká émwe → ék'é:mwe

egí ní éka → egí n'é:ka

egi ní éká ki ? → egi n'é:ká ki ?

☆ há:ka 16 : at home, around the house

☆ mú:ka 18 : at home, in the home

☆ omukózi w'ómú:ka 1, abakózi b'ómú:ka 2 : house helper (in the house)

☆ omukózi w'áhá:ka 1, abakózi b'áhá:ka 2 : syn. of the preceding. (at the house)

cf. aug.: ekíka 7, ebíka 8 : big family, extended family

☆ ekiká kya: Píta : Peter's extended family

a. family member

1) ow'ékíka 1, ab'ékíka 2 <owá ekíka, abá ekíka : [lit] person of the family

2) ówá:ngye 1, ábá:ngye 2 <omuntu wangye, abantu bangye : my family member

ówá:we 1, ábá:we 2 <omuntu wa:we, abantu ba:we : your (sg.) family member

ówé:ye 1, ábé:ye 2 <omuntu wé:ye, abantu bé:ye : his/her family member

ówe 1, ábe 2 <omuntú we, abantú be : same as the preceding.

N.B. The singular forms *ówá:ngye*, *ówá:we*, and *ówé:ye* (or *ówe*) are used by father or mother to designate the other spouse. They can also mean 'my home', etc. The plural forms *ábá:ngye*, etc. refer to all family members by father or mother.

☆ Ní ówá:ngye. → N'ówá:ngye. : She is my wife. He is my husband.

☆ Bári ní ábá:ngye. → Bári n'ábá:ngye. : They are my family members.

3) ówê:tu 1, ábê:tu 2 <omuntu wê:tu, abantu bê:tu : our person

ówê:nyu 1, ábê:nyu 2 <omuntu wê:nyu, abantu bê:nyu : your (pl.) person

ówâ:bo 1, ábâ:bo 2 <omuntu wâ:bo, abantu bâ:bo : their person

N.B. The plural forms mean family members, They are also used by children.

☆ Ní ówê:tu. → N'ówê:tu. : He/she is our family member.

☆ Ní ábê:tu. → N'ábê:tu. : They are our family members.

509. lineage

1) ekíka 7, ebíka 8 : extended family. <aug. of *éka* 9,10 'family'.

N.B. The members of *ekíka* 7/8 live in one place.

2) omuryango 3, emiryango 4 : lineage

omuryango gwangye

omuryango gúmwe

ogu ní omuryango → ogu n'ómuryango

ogu ní omuryangó ki ? → ogu n'ómuryangó ki ?

cf. mukúru w'ómuryango 1, bakúru b'émiryango 2 : lineage leader

510. kinship

obuzâ:re 14 <okuzâ:ra 'to bear a child' (No.817).

obuzâ:re bwangye // [bga'nye]

obuzâ:re búmwé

obu ní obuzâ:re → obu n'óbuzâ:re

obu ní obuzâ:ré ki ? → obu n'óbuzâ:ré ki ?

N.B. This noun means not only 'kinship', but also 'alliance'.

a. relative

omunyabuzâ:re 1, abanyabuzâ:re 2

omunyabuzâ:re wangye

omunyabuzâ:re ómwé → omunyabuzâ:r'ó:mwé

owu ní omunyabuzâ:re → owu n'ómunyabuzâ:re

- owu ní omunyabuzá:ré ki ? → owu n'ómunyabuzá:ré ki ?
- ☆ Aba:mí n'ábakyâ:ra, abanyabuzá:re n'ábanyamúkago ! : Ladies and gentlemen, relatives and friends !
- N.B. This is a formula to address the audience in a speech.
511. genealogy
- akará:nde 12, oburá:nde 14 <okuranda 'to creep' (No.863).
- akarandé kangye
- akarandé kámwe
- aka ní akará:nde → aka n'ákará:nde
- aka ní akará:ndé ki ? → aka n'ákará:ndé ki ?
512. widow
- omufá:kazi 1, abafá:kazi 2
- omufá:kazi wangye
- omufá:kazi ómwe → omufá:kaz'ó:mwe
- owu ní omufá:kazi → owu n'ómufá:kazi
- owu ní omufá:kazí ki ? → owu n'ómufá:kazí ki ?
- b. to lose one's spouse
- 1) okufé:rwa omushê:ja : to lose one's husband
- 2) okufé:rwa omúkazi : to lose one's wife
- ☆ Afe:rerwe omúkazi. : He has lost his wife.
- ☆ ofé:rerwe omúkazi 1, abáfe:rerwe omúkazi 2 : one who has lost his wife
513. widower
- efû:zi 9,10
- efú:zi yangye
- efú:zi émwe → efú:z'é:mwe
- egi ní efû:zi → egi n'éfû:zi
- egi ní efú:zí ki ? → egi n'éfú:zí ki ?
- N.B. This is the same word for 'orphan' (No.518).
514. sterile; barren
- 1) engumba 9,10
- engumba yangye
- engumba émwe → engumb'é:mwe
- egi ní engumba → egi n'éngumba
- egi ní engumbá ki ? → egi n'éngumbá ki ?
- N.B. This word is mostly used about women, but it can refer to men as well.
- cf. obugumba 14 : sterility
- okugumbahara : to become sterile, barren
- 2) otárazâ:ra 1, abátarázâ:ra 2 : who does not beget or bear
- or otári kuzâ:ra 1, abátári kuzâ:ra 2 : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]
- N.B. This is a polite way of referring to a sterile man or woman.
515. impotent man
- 1) ekifé:ra 7, ebifé:ra 8
- ekife:râ kyangye
- ekife:râ kímwe
- eki ní ekifé:ra → eki n'ékifé:ra
- eki ní ekife:râ ki ? → eki n'ékife:râ ki ?

- cf. obufé:ra 14 : impotence
- 2) okutomerwa enta:ma : to be knocked by a sheep
 N.B. Sexual impotence is believed to be caused by being knocked by a sheep.
 ☆ Akatomerwa enta:ma. : He was hit by a sheep. He is impotent.
516. unmarried person; bachelor; spinster
- 1) omusígazi 1, abasígazi 2 : male single youth between 18 and 30. See No.475.
 2) empá:ngare 9,10 : female single youth above 18. See No.475.
 3) okuhá:ngara : to remain single, to fail to get a partner [of a man or woman]
 ☆ Ahangé:re. : He/she has failed to have a partner.
517. twin
- 1) íhasha 5, amáhasha 6
 ihásha ryangye
 ihásha rímwe
 erí ní íhasha → erí ní:íhasha
 eri ní iháshá ki ? → eri ní:íhashá ki ?
- 2) omurongo 1, abarongo 2 : syn. of the preceding. <Gan.
 omurongo wangye
 omurongo ómwe → omurong'ó:mwe
 owu ní omurongo → owu n'ómurongo
 owu ní omurongó ki ? → owu n'ómurongó ki ?
- a. father of twins
 sá:rongo 1a, ba:sá:rongo 2a <Gan.
 sá:rongo wangye
 sá:rongo ómwe → sá:rong'ó:mwe
 owu ní sá:rongo
 owu ní sá:rongó ki ?
- b. mother of twins
 ná:rongo 1a, ba:ná:rongo 2a <Gan.
 ná:rongo wangye
 ná:rongo ómwe → ná:rong'ó:mwe
 owu ní ná:rongo
 owu ní ná:rongó ki ?
- c. names given to twins :
- 1) the first born (boy or girl)
 kákuru 1a <-kuru adj. 'big, senior' (No.1354).
 kakúru wangye
 kakúru ómwe
 owu ní kákuru
 owu ní kakúru ki ?
- 2) a) the second born boy
 káto 1a <-to adj. 'young' (No.1353)
 kató wangye
 kató ómwe → kató:mwe
 owu ní káto
 owu ní kátó ki ?
- b) the second born girl
 nyakáto1a <-to adj. 'young' (No.1353)
 nyakató wangye
 nyakató ómwe → nyakató:mwe
 owu ní nyakáto
 owu ní nyakató ki ?
- 3) child (boy or girl) born after twins

kí:za 1a
ki:zá wangye
kí:zá ómwe → kí:z'ó:mwe
owu ní kí:za
owu ní kí:zá ki ?

518. orphan

efû:zi 9,10
efû:zi yangye
efû:zi émwe → efû:z'é:mwe
egi ní efû:zi → egi n'éfû:zi
egi ní efû:zí ki ? → egi n'éfû:zí ki ?

N.B. This is the same word for 'widower' (No.513).

519. friend

1) omunywâ:ni 1, abanywâ:ni 2
munywâ:ni wangye : my friend
omunywâ:ni ómwe → omunywâ:n'ó:mwe
owu ní omunywâ:ni → owu n'ómunywâ:ni
owu ní omunywâ:ní ki ? → owu n'ómunywâ:ní ki ?

☆ Munywâ:ni wangye ayijire kunde:ba. : My friend has come to see me.

2) omunyamúkago 1, abanyamúkago 2 : friend in general, term often used in a speech
omunyamúkago wangye
omunyamúkago ómwe → omunyamúkag'ó:mwe
owu ní omunyamúkago → owu n'ómunyamúkago
owu ní omunyamúkagó ki ? → owu n'ómunyamúkagó ki ?

a. friendship

1) obunywâ:ni 14
2) obunyamúkago 14 : more or less the same as the preceding.

b. to make friends

okunywâ:na

c. blood pact

omúkago 3, emíkago 4
omukágo gwangye
omukágo gúmwe
owu ní omúkago → owu n'ómúkago
owu ní omukágó ki ? → owu n'ómukágó ki ?

☆ okukóra emíkago : to have networking

d. to contract a pact of blood friendship

okushárana handa : [lit] to cut each other's belly
Cf. *okúshara* 'to cut' (No.935), and *handa* <ha 16 'at' (No.459) + *enda* 9/10 'stomach'
(No.51).

520. neighbour

1) omuta:hi 1, abata:hi 2 <*okuta:ha* 'to go home' (No.653)
muta:hi wangye
omuta:hi ómwe → omuta:h'ó:mwe
owu ní omuta:hi → owu n'ómuta:hi
owu ní omuta:hí ki ? → owu n'ómuta:hí ki ?

N.B. *omuta:hi* 1/2 means someone who goes into a house nearby.

- 2) omutú:ranyi 1, abatú:ranyi 2 : syn. of the preceding.
 omutú:ranyi wangye
 omutú:ranyi ómwe → omutú:rany'ó:mwe
 owu ní omutú:ranyi → owu n'ómutú:ranyi
 owu ní omutú:ranyí ki ? → owu n'ómutú:ranyí ki ?
 cf. obutú:ranyi 14, ---- : neighbourhood
- 3) omurirâ:nwa 1, abarirâ:nwa 2 // [omurirâ:nja], [abarirâ:nja] : syn. of the preceding, but /of limited use. <Gan.
 omurirâ:nwa wangye
 omurirâ:nwa ómwe → omurirâ:nw'ó:mwe
 owu ní omurirâ:nwa → owu n'ómurirâ:nwa
 owu ní omurirâ:nwá ki ? → owu n'ó omurirâ:nwá ki ?
521. colleague; associate
 omugyenzi 1, abagyenzi 2
 mugyenzi wangye
 omugyenzi ómwe → omugyenz'ó:mwe
 owu ní omugyenzi → owu n'óomugyenzi
 owu ní omugyenzí ki ? → owu n'óomugyenzí ki ?
 N.B. This is the same word for 'the departed'
522. guest; visitor
 omugyenyi 1, abagyenyi 2
 omugyenyi wangye
 omugyenyi ómwe → omugyeny'ó:mwe
 owu ní omugyenyi → owu n'óomugyenyi
 owu ní omugyenyí ki ? → owu n'óomugyenyí ki ?
 ☆ okwaki:ra abagyenyi : to receive visitors
523. tribe; ethnic group
 1) orugá:nda 11, engá:nda 10 : clan, tribe
 orugandá rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orugandá rúmwe
 oru ní orugá:nda → oru n'óorugá:nda
 oru ní orugá:ndá ki ? → oru n'óorugá:ndá ki ?
 cf. An indirect way to ask the tribal or clanic identity :
 omúki 1, abáki 2
 ☆ A : Pitá n'ómúki ? : Of what tribe is Peter ?
 B : N'ómúkiga. : He is a Mukiga.
 ☆ A : Ori omúki ? : Of what clan are you ?
 B : Ndi omwinika. → Nd'omwinika. or Ndyomwinika. : I am a Mwinika clan member.
- 2) obwô:ko 14, ---- // [obgô:ko] : syn. of *orugá:nda* 11/10.
 obwó:ko bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obwó:ko búmwe
 obu ní obwô:ko → obu n'óobwô:ko
 obu ní obwó:kó ki ? → obu n'óobwó:kó ki ?
- a. person outside your clan
 omwî:ru 1, abî:ru 2 // [omñî:ru] : This word normally indicates a man, who does not belong to your clan, and who can marry a female member of your clan. This is the same word for the subtribe of the Banyankore. See the next number.

☆ omwí:ru-kazi 1, abí:ru-kazi 2 : woman who does not belong to your clan, whom you can marry

524. tribes in Uganda

N.B. The names of ethnic groups regularly mean the language when put in cl.11 (*oru-*), and tradition/culture in cl.7/8 (*eki-/ebi-*). It is to be noted that nouns in cl.7/8 (*eki-/ebi-*) often imply an abuse to the said people. Below is not an exhaustive list.

1) omúkiga 1, abákiga 2

omukíga wangye

omukíga ómwe → omukíg'ó:mwe

owu ní omúkiga → owu n'ómúkiga

owu ní omukígá ki ? → owu n'ómukígá ki ?

cf. orúkiga 11 : the Rukiga language

cf. dialects of the Kiga language

1) orunyangyezi 11 : the lake dialect, spoken south of Kabaale around Lake Bunyonyi

orunyangyezi rwangye // [gwa'nje]

orunyangyezi rúmwe

oru ní orunyangyezi → oru n'órunyangyezi

oru ní orunyangyezi ki ? → oru n'órunyangyezi ki ?

N.B. This is not a real word, but an indication of the area where the dialect is spoken. Cf. *engyezi* 9/10 'lake' (No.324).

2) orunyé:fo 11 : the dialect spoken adjacent to Runyankore

orunye:fó rwangye // [gwa'nje]

orunye:fó rúmwe

oru ní orunyé:fo → oru n'órunyé:fo

oru ní orunyé:fó ki ? → oru n'órunyé:fó ki ?

N.B. This is not a real word, but an indication of the area where the dialect is spoken. It literally means 'down language', i.e. language spoken south of Runyankore. Cf. *ifo* 9 or 21(?) 'down' (No.446).

cf. ekíkiga 7, ebíkiga 8 : tradition of the Bakiga

2) omuhóroro 1, abahóroro 2 : Cattle-keepers among the Bakiga, who live mainly in Rukungiri

omuhóroro wangye

omuhóroro ómwe → omuhóror'ó:mwe

owu ní omuhóroro → owu n'ómuhóroro

owu ní omuhóroró ki ? → owu n'ómuhóroró ki ?

3) omunyanókore 1, abanyanókore 2

omunyanokóré wangye

omunyanokóré ómwe → omunyanokor'ó:mwe

owu ní omunyanókore → owu n'ómunyanókore

owu ní omunyanokóré ki ? → owu n'ómunyanokóré ki ?

cf. orunyanókore 11 : the Runyankore language

cf. ekinyanókore 7, ebinyanókore 8 : tradition of the Banyankore

4) omunyaruguru 1, abanyaruguru 2 : Banyankore people who live in Bunyaruguru.

omunyaruguru wangye

omunyaruguru ómwe → omunyarugur'ó:mwe

owu ní omunyaruguru → owu n'ómunyaruguru

owu ní omunyarugurú ki ? → owu n'ómunyarugurú ki ?

- cf. orunyaruguru 11 : the Runyankore language spoken by the Banyaruguru
 cf. ekinyaruguru 7, ebinyaruguru 8 : tradition of the Banyaruguru
- 5) omuhíma 1, abahíma 2 : Cattle-keepers among the Banyankore
 omuhimá wangye
 omuhímá ómwe → omuhím'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuhíma → owu n'ómuhíma
 owu ní omuhímá ki ? → owu n'ómuhímá ki ?
- 6) omwí:ru 1, abî:ru 2 //[omñî:ru] : subtribe of the Banyankore
 omwí:ru wangye
 omwí:ru ómwe → omwír'ó:mwe
 owu ní omwí:ru → owu n'ómwí:ru
 owu ní omwírú ki ? → owu n'ómwírú ki ?
- 7) omunyarwanda 1, abanyarwanda 2 //[omunpagwa'nda],[aßanpagwa'nda] : the Banyarwanda
 omunyarwanda wangye
 omunyarwanda ómwe → omunyarwand'ó:mwe
 owu ní omunyarwanda → owu n'ómunyarwanda
 owu ní omunyarwandá ki ? → owu n'ómunyarwandá ki ?
- cf. orunyarwanda 11 : the Kinyarwanda language
 cf. ekinyarwanda 7, ebinyarwanda 8 : tradition of the Banyarwanda
- 8) omufumbira 1, abafumbira 2 : the Bafumbira
 omufumbirá wangye
 omufumbirá ómwe → omufumbir'ó:mwe
 owu ní omufumbira → owu n'ómufumbira
 owu ní omufumbirá ki ? → owu n'ómufumbirá ki ?
- cf. orufumbira 11 : the Rufumbira language
 cf. ekifumbira 7, ebifumbira 8 : tradition of the Bafumbira
- 9) omuto:ro 1, abato:ro 2 : the Batooro
 omuto:ro wangye
 omuto:ro ómwe → omuto:ró:mwe
 owu ní omuto:ro → owu n'ómuto:ro
 owu ní omuto:ró ki ? → owu n'ómuto:ró ki ?
- cf. oruto:ro 11 : the Rutooro language
 cf. ekito:ro 7, ebito:ro 8 : tradition of the Batooro
- 10) omunyoro 1, abanyoro 2 : the Banyoro
 omunyoro wangye
 omunyoro ómwe → omunyoró:mwe
 owu ní omunyoro → owu n'ómunyoro
 owu ní omunyoró ki ? → owu n'ómunyoró ki ?
- cf. orunyoro 11 : the Runyoro language
 cf. ekinyoro 7, ebinyoro 8 : tradition of the Banyoro
- 11) omukó:njo 1, abakó:njo 2 : the Bakonjo
 omukonjó wangye
 omukó:njó ómwe → omukó:njó:mwe
 owu ní omukó:njo → owu n'ómukó:njo
 owu ní omukó:njó ki ? → owu n'ómukó:njó ki ?
- cf. orukó:njo 11 : the Rukonjo language

- cf. ekikó:njo 7, ebikó:njo 8 : tradition of the Bakonjo
- 12) omutagwé:nda 1, abatagwé:nda 2 : the Batagwenda
 omutagwendá wangye
 omutagwé:ndá ómwe → omutagwé:nd'ó:mwe
 owu ní omutagwé:nda → owu n'ómutagwé:nda
 owu ní omutagwé:ndá ki ? → owu n'ómutagwé:ndá ki ?
- cf. orutagwé:nda 11 : the Rutagwenda language
- cf. ekitagwé:nda 7, ebitagwé:nda 8 : tradition of the Batagwenda
- 13) omurû:ri 1, abarû:ri 2 : the Baruuli
 omurú:ri wangye
 omurú:ri ómwe → omurú:r'ó:mwe
 owu ní omurû:ri → owu n'ómurû:ri
 owu ní omurú:rí ki ? → owu n'ómurú:rí ki ?
- cf. orurû:ri 11 : the Ruruli language
- cf. ekirû:ri 7, ebirû:ri 8 : tradition of the Baruli
- 14) omugá:nda 1, abagá:nda 2 : the Baganda
 omugandá wangye
 omugá:ndá ómwe → omugá:nd'ó:mwe
 owu ní omugá:nda → owu n'ómugá:nda
 owu ní omugá:ndá ki ? → owu n'ómugá:ndá ki ?
- cf. orugá:nda 11 : the Luganda language
- cf. ekigá:nda 7, ebigá:nda 8 : tradition of the Baganda
- 15) omuko:ki 1, abako:ki 2 : subtribe of the Baganda, living in Masaka district
 omuko:kí wangye
 omuko:kí ómwe → omuko:ky'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuko:ki → owu n'ómuko:ki
 owu ní omuko:kí ki ? → owu n'ómuko:kí ki ?
- cf. oruko:ki 11 : the Lukooki language
- cf. ekiko:ki 7, ebiko:ki 8 : tradition of the Bakooki.
- 16) omusóga 1, abasóga 2 : the Basoga
 omusogá wangye
 omusogá ómwe → omusóg'ó:mwe
 owu ní omusóga → owu n'ómusóga
 owu ní omusogá ki ? → owu n'ómusogá ki ?
- cf. orusóga 11 : the Lusoga language
- cf. ekisóga 7, ebisóga 8 : tradition of the Basoga
- 17) omusâ:mya 1, abasâ:mya 2 // [omusâ:ɲa], [abasâ:ɲa] : the Basamya
 omusá:mya wangye
 omusá:mya ómwe → omusá:my'ó:mwe
 owu ní omusâ:mya → owu n'ómusâ:mya
 owu ní omusá:myá ki ? → owu n'ómusá:myá ki ?
- cf. orusâ:mya 11 : the Samya language
- cf. ekisâ:mya 7, ebisâ:mya 8 : tradition of the Basamya
- 18) omwamba 1, abamba 2 : the Bamba
 omwamba wangye
 omwamba ómwe → omwamb'ó:mwe

- owu ní omwamba → owu n'ómwamba
owu ní omwambá ki ? → owu n'ómwambá ki ?
cf. orwamba 11 : the Amba language
cf. ekyamba 7, ebyamba 8 // [eb^dja'mba] : tradition of the Bamba
- 19) omuco:ri 1, abaco:ri 2 : the Acholi
omuco:ri wangye
omuco:ri ómwe → omuco:r'ó:mwe
owu ní omuco:ri → owu n'ómuco:ri
owu ní omuco:rí ki ? → owu n'ómuco:rí ki ?
cf. oruco:ri 11 : the Acoli language
cf. ekico:ri 7, ebico:ri 8 : tradition of the Acholi
- 20) omurango 1, abarango 2 : the Lango
omurango wangye
omurango ómwe → omurangó:mwe
owu ní omurango → owu n'ómurango
owu ní omurangó ki ? → owu n'ómurangó ki ?
cf. orurango 11 : the Lango language
cf. ekirango 7, ebirango 8 : tradition of the Lango
- 21) omurúgwara 1, abarúgwara 2 : the Lugbara
omurúgwara wangye
omurúgwara ómwe → omurúgwar'ó:mwe
owu ní omurúgwara → owu n'ómurúgwara
owu ní omurúgwará ki ? → owu n'ómurúgwará ki ?
cf. orurúgwara 11 : the language of the Lugbara
cf. ekirúgwara 7, ebirúgwara 8 : tradition of the Lugbara
- 22) omukó:ko 1, abakó:ko 2 : abusive name of the Northerners <ekikó:ko 7/8 'animal' (No.67)
525. clan
orugá:nda 11, engá:nda 10. See No.523.
- a. clans of the Bakiga
N.B. Below is the information that we collected during our linguistic research. It is fragmentary. The reader is advised to refer to Kabanankye (2016) for more details.
- 1) omúsigi 1, abásigi 2
omusígi wangye
omusígi ómwe → omusígy'ó:mwe
owu ní omúsigi → owu n'ómúsigi
owu ní omusígí ki ? → owu n'ómusígí ki ?
cf. their totem : empû:ngu 9/10 'eagle' (No.91)
- 2) omwinika 1, abi:nika 2 // [omñi'nika]
omwinika wangye
omwinika ómwe → omwinik'ó:mwe
owu ní omwinika → owu n'ómwinika
owu ní omwiniká ki ? → owu n'ómwiniká ki ?
N.B. This name comes from its ancestor Kainika [ke:nika] or [ki:nika]. This clan is the same as the Banyankore *omwitira* 1, *abi:tira* 2.
- cf. their totem : amashéreka 6 'human breast milk' (No.178)
N.B. This clan members cannot divorce a wife who gives breast to a child.

- 3) omwú:ngura 1, abú:ngura 2 (<aba-úngura) // [omnú:ngura]
 omwú:ngura wangye
 omwú:ngura ómwe → omwú:ngur'ó:mwe
 owu ní omwú:ngura → owu n'ómwú:ngura
 owu ní omwú:ngurá ki ? → owu n'ómwú:ngurá ki ?
 cf. their totem : ?
- 4) omukongwe 1, abakongwe 2
 omukongwe wangye
 omukongwe ómwe → omukong'ó:mwe
 owu ní omukongwe → owu n'ómukongwe
 owu ní omukongwé ki ? → owu n'ómukongwé ki ?
 cf. their totem : ?
- 5) omuzíga:ba 1, abazíga:ba 2
 omuzíga:ba wangye
 omuzíga:ba ómwe → omuzíga:b'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuzíga:ba → owu n'ómuzíga:ba
 owu ní omuzíga:bá ki ? → owu n'ómuzíga:bá ki ?
 cf. their totem : ?
- 6) omuyundo 1, abayundo 2
 omuyundo wangye
 omuyundo ómwe → omuyundó:mwe
 owu ní omuyundo → owu n'ómuyundo
 owu ní omuyundó ki ? → owu n'ómuyundó ki ?
 cf. their totem : ?
- 7) omuhê:si 1, abahê:si 2
 omuhé:si wangye
 omuhé:si ómwe → omuhé:s'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuhê:si → owu n'ómuhê:si
 owu ní omuhé:sí ki ? → owu n'ómuhé:sí ki ?
 Cf. *omuhê:shi* 1/2 'blacksmith' (No.926).
 cf. their totem : ?
- 8) omúbwa 1, abábwa 2 // [omúbga],[aßábga]
 omubwá wangye
 omubwá ómwe → omubw'ó:mwe // [omubgó:mje]
 owu ní omúbwa → owu n'ómúbwa
 owu ní omúbwá ki ? → owu n'ómúbwá ki ?
 cf. their totem : émbwa 9/10 'dog' (No.80).
 N.B. This name comes from the originator of the clan, Kabwa [kábga] who was a hunter.
 They are related to the *Abi.nika* clan.
- 9) omugahe 1, abagahe 2
 omugahe wangye
 omugahe ómwe → omugah'ó:mwe
 owu ní omugahe → owu n'ómugahe
 owu ní omugahé ki ? → owu n'ómugahé ki ?
 cf. their totem : ?
- 10) omuhimba 1, abahimba 2

- omuhimba wangye
omuhimba ómwe → omuhimb'ó:mwe
owu ní omuhimba → owu n'ómuhimba
owu ní omuhimbá ki ? → owu n'ómuhimbá ki ?
cf. their totem : ?
- 11) omusyaba 1, abasyaba 2 // [omus^hja'βa], [aβas^hja'βa]
omusyaba wangye
omusyaba ómwe → omusyab'ó:mwe
owu ní omusyaba → owu n'ómusyaba
owu ní omusyabá ki ? → owu n'ómusyabá ki ?
cf. their totem : ?
- 12) omubi:to 1, ababi:to 2 : the ruling clan of the Batooro and Banyoro
omubi:to wangye
omubi:to ómwe → omubi:tó:mwe
owu ní omubi:to → owu n'ómubi:to
owu ní omubi:tó ki ? → owu n'ómubi:tó ki ?
cf. their totem : ?
- 13) omugyesera 1, abagyesera 2 : clan of Rwanda origin
omugyesera wangye
omugyesera ómwe → omugyeser'ó:mwe
owu ní omugyesera → owu n'ómugyesera
owu ní omugyeserá ki ? → owu n'ómugyeserá ki ?
cf. their totem : ?
- 14) omugára 1, abagára 2 : mostly among the Banyankore
omugará wangye
omugará ómwe → omugar'ó:mwe
owu ní omugára → owu n'ómugára
owu ní omugará ki ? → owu n'ómugará ki ?
cf. their totem : ?
- 15) omurengye 1, abarengye 2
omurengye wangye
omurengye ómwe → omurengy'ó:mwe
owu ní omurengye → owu n'ómurengye
owu ní omurengyé ki ? → owu n'ómurengyé ki ?
cf. their totem : ?
- 16) omurihira 1, abarihira 2
omurihira wangye
omurihira ómwe → omurihir'ó:mwe
owu ní omurihira → owu n'ómurihira
owu ní omurihirá ki ? → owu n'ómurihirá ki ?
cf. their totem : ?
- 17) mwí:sa-murengye 1a, ba:mwí:sa-murengye 2a
This is not a clan name but a description of a group of people.
526. group
1) ekibbí:na 7, ebibbí:na 8 : association, group
ekibbi:ná kyangye

ekibbi:ná kímwe
 eki ní ekibbí:na → eki n'ékibbí:na
 eki ní ekibbí:ná ki ? → eki n'ékibbí:ná ki ?

2) ekigó:mbe 7, ebígó:mbe 8 : syn. of the preceding, but of rare use.

ekigombé kyangye
 ekigombé kímwe
 eki ní ekigó:mbe → eki n'ékigó:mbe
 eki ní ekigó:mbé ki ? → eki n'ékigó:mbé ki ?

a. crowd

abantu bî:ngi : [lit] many people

b. way of describing a group of people (according to family, origin, etc)

owá: 1 'one who (is) of' in the singular and abá: 2 'those of' in the singular are used.

☆ owá: ndórwa 1, abá: ndórwa 2 : person of Ndorwa

☆ omuntu owá: ndórwa 1, abantu abá: ndórwa 2 : same as the preceding.

☆ owá: karóbwa 1, abá: karóbwa 2 or ba:karóbwa 2a : person of Karobwa family

527. herd

1) ísyó 5, amásyo 6 // [ís'jo], [amás'jo]

isyó ryangye

isyó rímwe

erí ní ísyó → erí ní:syo

erí ní ísyó ki ? → erí ní:syo ki ?

N.B. This word is mainly used in Runyankore. Bakiga people rarely use it. Rather they simply say : *ente zê.tu* 'our cows'.

2) nyî:ngi 10 : many

☆ ente nyî:ngi 10 : many cows

☆ enkíma nyî:ngi 10 : many monkeys

N.B. As the Bakiga do not keep cattle like the Banyankore, they use the word 'many' to refer to herds.

a. swarm

entu:mo 9,10

entu:mo yangye

entu:mo émwe → entu:m'émwe

egi ní entu:mo → egi n'entu:mo

egi ní entu:mó ki ? → egi n'entu:mó ki ?

cf. aug.: ekitu:mo 7, ebitu:mo 8 : same as *entu:mo* 9/10.

cf. okutu:ma : to fly in a swarm [of insects, birds], to swarm

☆ Bangwírehó kitu:mo. : They came to me unexpectedly in a large number.

528. species; kind

1) the use of the invariable adjective *ki*, with or without an augment to the predicate noun.

☆ Ní muntú ki ? : What kind of person is he/she ?

or Ní omuntú ki ? → N'ómuntú ki ? : same as the preceding.

Ní mwá:ná ki ? // [ní mɲá:ná ci] : What kind of child is he/she ?

or Ní omwá:ná ki ? → N'ómwá:ná ki ? : same as the preceding.

Ní mútí ki ? : What kind of tree is it?

or Ní omútí ki ? → N'ómútí ki ? : same as the preceding.

Ní nté ki ? : What kind of cow is it ?

- or Ní enté ki ? → N'énté ki ? : same as the preceding.
 Ní mbúzí ki ? : What kind of goat is it?
- or Ní embúzí ki ? → N'ém búzí ki ? : same as the preceding.
 Ní mbwá ki ? // [ní:mgá ci] : What kind of dog is it?
- or Ní émbwá ki ? → N'ém bwá ki ? // [né:mgá ci] : same as the preceding.
 Ní njwí ki ? : What kind of white hair is it ?
- or Ní énjwí ki ? → N'énjú ki ? : same as the preceding.
- 2) the use of the adjective *-ki*. See No.1490.
- ☆ Ente ní enki ? → Ente n'è:nki ? : What is a cow ?
 Embúzi ní enki ? → Embúzi n'è:nki ? : What is a goat ?
 Ekizíramiré ní enki ? → Ekizíramiré n'è:nki ? : What is a python ?
- a. local breed
 énkiga 9,10 <omúkiga 1/2 'Kiga person'. See No.524.
 ☆ embúzi y'énkiga 9, embúzi z'énkiga 10 : goat of local breed
 ☆ enté y'énkiga 9, enté z'énkiga 10 : cow of local breed
 ☆ enkókó y'énkiga 9, enkókó z'énkiga 10 : chicken of local breed
 or enkóko énkiga 9,10 → enkóké'nkiga
 ☆ Ní énkiga. → N'énkiga. : It is a local breed (of goat, etc.).
- b. nonnative (foreign) species
 énjû:ngu 9,10 <omujû.ngu 1/2 'White person'. See No.534.
 ☆ embúzi y'énjû:ngu 9, embúzi z'énjû:ngu 10 : goat of nonnative (foreign) species
 ☆ ente y'énjû:ngu 9, ente z'énjû:ngu 10 : cow of nonnative (foreign) species
 ☆ enkóko y'énjû:ngu 9, enkóko z'énjû:ngu 10 : chicken of nonnative (foreign) species
 ☆ Ní énjû:ngu → N'énjû:ngu. : It is a nonnative species (of goat, etc.).
- c. crossbreed
 enkyotéra 9,10
 enkyoterá yangye
 enkyotérá émwe → enkyotér'émwe
 egi ní enkyotéra → egi n'énkyotéra
 egi ní enkyotérá ki ? → egi n'énkyotérá ki ?
529. mute; dumb person
 1) ekiteta 7, ebiteta 8
 ekiteta kyangye
 ekiteta kímwe
 eki ní ekiteta → eki n'ékiteta
 eki ní ekitetá ki ? → eki n'ékitetá ki ?
- 2) ekiragi 7, ebiragi 8 : syn. of the preceding; [abuse] <omuragi 1/2 'dull, fool' (No.1407)
530. deaf
 ekifá:mátwi 7, ebifá:mátwi 8 // [ecifá:mát^kwi],[eβifá:mát^kwi]
 ekifá:matwí kyangye
 ekifá:matwí kímwe
 eki ní ekifá:mátwi → eki n'ékifá:mátwi
 eki ní ekifá:mátwí ki ? → eki n'ékifá:mátwí ki ?
 <okúfa 'die' (No.834) and amátwi 6 'ears' (No.9)
 or ekifa:mátwi 7, ebifa:mátwi 8 // [ecifa:mát^kwi],[eβifa:mát^kwi]
 ekifa:matwí kyangye

- ekifa:matwí kímwe
 eki ní ekifa:mátwi → eki n'ékifa:mátwi
 eki ní ekifa:mátwí ki ? → eki n'ékifa:mátwí ki ?
- cf. okufá amátwi : to be deaf
 ☆ Afire amátwi. → afir'amátwi : He/she is deaf.
531. blind person
 empumi 9,10
 empumi yangye
 empumi émwe → empum'émwe
 egi ní empumi → egi n'empumi
 egi ní empumí ki ? → egi n'empumí ki ?
- a. to be blind
 1) okufá amê:sho
 ☆ Afire amê:sho. → afir'amê:sho : He/she is blind.
 2) okuhuma : to close (intr.) [of eyes], to be blind
 ☆ Ahúmire. : His/her eyes are closed. He/she is blind.
532. physically handicapped person; lame
 1) ekírema 7, ebírema 8
 ekiréma kyangye
 ekiréma kímwe
 eki ní ekírema → eki n'ékírema
 eki ní ekirémá ki ? → eki n'ékirémá ki ?
- cf. okurémara : to become handicapped
 okurémaza *caus.* : to make sb handicapped or paralysed
- 2) ekímuga 7, ebímuga 8 : more or less the same as the preceding, but particularly a person
 ekimúga kyangye /whose hands or legs are paralysed
 ekimúga kímwe
 eki ní ekímuga → eki n'ékímuga
 eki ní ekimúgá ki ? → eki n'ékimúgá ki ?
- cf. okumúgara : to become paralysed, especially in the hands or legs
533. albino
 ekinyamágoyi 7, ebinyamágoyi 8
 ekinyamagóyi kyangye
 ekinyamagóyi kímwe
 eki ní ekinyamágoyi → eki n'ékinyamágoyi
 eki ní ekinyamagóyí ki ? → eki n'ékinyamagóyí ki ?
534. White
 omujû:ngu 1, abajû:ngu 2
 omujú:ngu wangye
 omujú:ngu ómwe → omujú:ng'ómwe
 owu ní omujû:ngu → owu n'ómujú:ngu
 owu ní omujú:ngú ki ? → owu n'ómujú:ngú ki ?
- cf. orujû:ngu 11 : a white language, not necessarily English
 ☆ omubajû:ngu 18 : in White persons' country
- a. British person
 omungyeréza 1, abangyeréza 2

- omungyerezá wangye
omungyerezá ómwe → omungyerz'ó:mwe
owu ní omungyeréza → owu n'ómungyeréza
owu ní omungyerézá ki ? → owu n'ómungyerézá ki ?
cf. orungyeréza 11 : the English language
cf. bungyeréza 9a : Great Britain, England
- b. Indian
omuhî:ndi 1, abahî:ndi 2
omuhí:ndi wangye
omuhí:ndi ómwe → omuhí:nd'ó:mwe
owu ní omuhî:ndi → owu n'ómuhí:ndi
owu ní omuhí:ndí ki ? → owu n'ómuhí:ndí ki ?
obuhî:ndi 14 : character of the Indians
cf. buhî:ndi 9a : India
535. pigmy
omútwa 1, abátwa 2 // [omút^kwa], [abát^kwa]
omutwá wangye
omútwa ómwe → omútw'ó:mwe
owu ní omútwa → owu n'ómútwa
owu ní omútwa ki ? → owu n'ómútwa ki ?
536. Mr.; Mrs.; Miss [title in addressing a person]
1) omwá:mi 1, abá:mi 2 // [omɲá:mi] : Mr., gentleman
☆ omwa:mí Kí:za : Mr. Kiiza
2) omukyâ:ra 1, abakyâ:ra 2 : Mrs., lady
☆ omukyá:ra Maríya : Mrs. Maria
3) empá:ngare 9,10 : Miss
☆ empá:ngare Maríya : Miss Maria
- a. response when called
1) wangi : polite response when called by a senior person
2) e : casual response when called by a friend
537. teacher
1) omwé:gye:sa 1, abé:gye:sa 2 : teacher in school <okwé:gye:sa 'to teach in school'
omwé:gye:sa wangye / (No.1251).
omwé:gye:sa ómwe → omwé:gye:s'ó:mwe
owu ní omwé:gye:sa → owu n'ómwé:gye:sa
owu ní omwé:gye:sá ki ? → owu n'ómwé:gye:sá ki ?
2) omushomê:sa 1, abashomê:sa 2 : catechist, teacher <okushome:sa 'to teach' (No.1251)
omushomé:sa wangye
omushomé:sa ómwe → omushomé:s'ó:mwe
owu ní omushomê:sa → owu n'ómushomê:sa
owu ní omushomé:sá ki ? → owu n'ómushomé:sá ki ?
538. pupil
1) omwê:gi 1, abê:gi 2 // [omɲê:ji] : pupil, learner, student <okwê:ga 'to learn' (No.1250)
omwé:gi wangye
omwé:gi ómwe → omwé:gy'ó:mwe
owu ní omwê:gi → owu n'ómwê:gi

owu ní omwé:ǵí ki ? → owu n'ómwé:ǵí ki ?

2) omwá:na w'íshomero 1, abá:na b'í:shomero 2

539. owner

1) múkama 1, bákama 2

N.B. This is a word for 'king, chief' (No.540), but to mean 'owner', the augments *o-* for the singular and *a-* for the plural are not used.

☆ mukáma w'ê:nju : owner of a/the house

☆ mukáma w'ê:nte : owner of a/the cow

☆ mukáma w'ékitabo : owner of a/the book

☆ mukámá w'émbwa // [mukámá wé:mga] : owner of a/the dog

☆ mukámá w'é:ka : owner of a/the home

☆ mukáma wangye : my boss

☆ mukáma wê:tu : our boss, our Lord

2) nyíne 1a, ba:nyíne 2a

N.B. This word may be related to the word *nyina* 1a/2a 'his/her mother' (No.487).

☆ nyiné omúti → nyin'ómúti : the owner of a/the tree

☆ nyiné ekitabo → nyin'ékitabo : owner of a/the house

☆ nyíné éka → nyín'é:ka 1a, ba:nyíné éka → ba:nyín'é:ka 2a : head of a/the home

Cf. Nyine éka. → nyin'é:ka. : I have a home.

☆ nyiné enju → nyin'ê:nju : owner of a/the house

☆ nyiné emótoka → nyin'emótoka : owner of a/the car

☆ nyiné kamonyi : owner of a/the small bus

☆ nyíná émbwa → nyín'é:mbwa // [ñiné:mga] : the owner of a/the dog

Cf. Nyine émbwa. → nyin'é:mbwa // [ñiné:mga] : I have a dog.

540. king

N.B. As the Bakiga did not have kings, they have no proper word for 'king'. When they refer to the Ankore kings, they use the term *omugabe* 1/2 as the Banyankore. For the other kings, they use the word *omúkama* 1/2, originally a Tooro-Nyoro word.

1) omugabe 1, abagabe 2

omugabe wangye

omugabe ómwe → omugab'ó:mwe

owu ní omugabe → owu n'ómugabe

owu ní omugabé ki ? → owu n'ómugabé ki ?

2) omúkama 1, abákama 2

omukáma wangye

omukáma ómwe → omukám'ó:mwe

owu ní omúkama → owu n'ómúkama

owu ní omukámá ki ? → owu n'ómukámá ki ?

a. chief

1) omwá:mi 1, abá:mi 2 // [omǵá:mi] : village chief

omwamí wangye

omwá:mí ómwe → omwá:m'ó:mwe

owu ní omwá:mi → owu n'ómwá:mi

owu ní omwá:mí ki ? → owu n'ómwá:mí ki ?

2) ow'órumuka 1, ab'órumuka 2 : parish chief

3) ow'ígomborora 1, ab'í:gomborora 2 : subcounty chief

- 4) ow'ísaza 1, ab'í:saza 2 : county chief
N.B. County chiefs are parliament members.
- b. regime; throne
engoma 9,10 : drum, regime. See No.597.
541. soldier
- 1) omusirikáre 1, abasirikáre 2 <Sw. *serikale* 'government, public authority'
omusirikaré wangye
omusirikaré ómwe → omusirikar'ó:mwe
owu ní omusirikáre → owu n'ómusirikáre
owu ní omusirikáre ki ? → owu n'ómusirikáre ki ?
 - 2) omugya:si 1, abagya:si 2 : syn. of *omusirikáre* 1/2. < Sw. *jeshi* 'army, military'
omugya:si wangye
omugya:si ómwe → omugya:s'ó:mwe
owu ní omugya:si → owu n'ómugya:si
owu ní omugya:sí ki ? → owu n'ómugya:sí ki ?
 - 3) omugyé:shi 1, abagyê:shi 2 : same as *omugya:si* 1/2
omugyé:shi wangye
omugyé:shi ómwe → omugyé:sh'ó:mwe
owu ní omugyé:shi → owu n'ómugyé:shi
owu ní omugyé:shí ki ? → owu n'ómugyé:shí ki ?
542. policeman
- omupo:rî:si 1, abapo:rî:si 2 <Eng. *police*
omupo:rî:si wangye
omupo:rî:si ómwe → omupo:rî:s'ó:mwe
owu ní omupo:rî:si → owu n'ómupo:rî:si
owu ní omupo:rî:sí ki ? → owu n'ómupo:rî:sí ki ?
- cf. po:rî:si 1a, ---- : same as *omupo:rî:si* 1
cf. po:rî:si 9a,10a, za:po:rî:si 10b : police station
☆ hapo:rî:si 16 : at a police station
- a. security guard
- askâ:ri 1a, ba:skâ:ri 2a < Sw. *askari* 'soldier'
askâ:ri wangye
askâ:ri ómwe → askâ:r'ó:mwe
owu ní askâ:ri
owu ní askâ:rí ki ?
- N.B. The initial vowel *a* of this noun blocks the elision of the vowel of the preceding word.
543. prisoner
- 1) omusíbe 1, abasíbe 2 <*okusiba* 'to tie' (Nos.980,982)
omusibé wangye
omusibé ómwe → omusíb'ó:mwe
owu ní omusíbe → owu n'ómusíbe
owu ní omusibé ki ? → owu n'ómusibé ki ?
 - 2) émbóhe 9,10 : syn. of the preceding, but not common. <*okúboha* 'to tie with a rope' (No.982)
embóhe yangye
embóhe émwe → embóh'é:mwe
egi ní émbóhe → egi n'émbohe

- egi ní embóhé ki ? → egi n'émbohé ki ?
544. slave
- 1) omuhú:ku 1, abahú:ku 2 : slave, servant
omuhu:kú wangye
omuhú:kú ómwe → omuhú:k'ó:mwe
owu ní omuhú:ku → owu n'ómuhú:ku
owu ní omuhú:kú ki ? → owu n'ómuhú:kú ki ?
 - 1) omuzâ:na 1, abazâ:na 2 : syn. of the preceding.
omuzá:na wangye
omuzá:na ómwe → omuzá:n'ó:mwe
owu ní omuzâ:na → owu n'ómuzâ:na
owu ní omuzá:ná ki ? → owu n'ómuzá:ná ki ?
545. supervisor; work foreman
nyampára 1a, ba:nyampára 2a <Sw. *mnyampala*
nyampará wangye
nyampará ómwe → nyampár'ó:mwe
owu ní nyampára
owu ní nyampará ki ?
546. worker; employee
- 1) omúkozi 1, abákozi 2 <*okúkora* 'to work' (No.839)
omukózi wangye
omukózi ómwe → omukóz'ó:mwe
owu ní omúkozi → owu n'ómúkozi
owu ní omukózi ki ? → owu n'ómukózi ki ?
 - 2) omupákazi 1, abapákazi 2 <*okupákaza* 'to do manual work or low-class work' (No.839)
omupákazi wangye
omupákazi ómwe → omupákaz'ó:mwe
owu ní omupákazi → owu n'ómupákazi
owu ní omupákazi ki ? → owu n'ómupákazi ki ?
547. craftsman; specialist
- 1) omufú:ndi 1, abafú:ndi 2 : craftsman <Sw. *fundi*
omufundí wangye
omufú:ndí ómwe → omufú:nd'ó:mwe
owu ní omufú:ndi → owu n'ómufú:ndi
owu ní omufú:ndí ki ? → owu n'ómufú:ndí ki ?
 - 2) omukugu 1, abakugu 2 : specialist trained at school
omukugu wangye
omukugu ómwe → omukug'ó:mwe
owu ní omukugu → owu n'ómukugu
owu ní omukugú ki ? → owu n'ómukugú ki ?
- a. car mechanic
makánika 1a, ba:makánika 2a <Eng. *mechanic*
makánika wangye
makánika ómwe → makánik'ó:mwe
owu ní makánika
owu ní makániká ki ? → owu ní makániká ki ?

b. cabinetmaker

omube:ji 1, ababe:ji 2 <*okube:ja* 'to carve' (No.922)
omube:ji wangye
omube:ji ómwe → omube:ji'ó:mwe
owu ní omube:ji → owu n'ómube:ji
owu ní omube:ji ki ? → owu n'ómube:ji ki ?

c. carpenter; builder

omwó:mbeki 1, abó:mbeki 2 // [omṅó:mbeci] <*okwó:mbeka* 'to build' (No.913)
omwó:mbeki wangye
omwó:mbeki ómwe → omwó:mbeki'ó:mwe
owu ní omwó:mbeki → owu n'ómwó:mbeki
owu ní omwó:mbeki ki ? → owu n'ómwó:mbeki ki ?

d. pot maker

omubú:mbi 1, ababú:mbi 2 <*okubú:mba* 'to mould' (No.921)
omubú:mbi wangye
omubú:mbi ómwe → omubú:mbi'ó:mwe
owu ní omubú:mbi → owu n'ómubú:mbi
owu ní omubú:mbi ki ? → owu n'ómubú:mbi ki ?

548. priest

N.B. The following three terms are used in Catholic churches.

- 1) omupá:diri 1, abapá:diri 2 <Sw. *padiri*
omupá:diri wangye
omupá:diri ómwe → omupá:diri'ó:mwe
owu ní omupá:diri → owu n'ómupá:diri
owu ní omupá:diri ki ? → owu n'ómupá:diri ki ?
- 2) omúkuru 1, abákuru 2 : syn. of the preceding. <-*kuru* adj. 'big, senior' (No.1354)
omukúru wangye
omukúru ómwe → omukúru'ó:mwe
owu ní omúkuru → owu n'ómúkuru
owu ní omukúru ki ? → owu n'ómukúru ki ?
- 3) omusa:saradô:ti 1, abasa:saradô:ti 2 <Lat.(?) : title given to a priest
omusa:saradô:ti wangye
omusa:saradô:ti ómwe → omusa:saradô:ti'ó:mwe
owu ní omusa:saradô:ti → owu n'ómusa:saradô:ti
owu ní omusa:saradô:ti ki ? → owu n'ómusa:saradô:ti ki ?

a. pastor; priest

N.B. The first four terms are used in Protestant and Anglican churches.

- 1) omukade 1, abakade 2 : reverend <Gan.
omukade wangye
omukade ómwe → omukade'ó:mwe
owu ní omukade → owu n'ómukade
owu ní omukade ki ? → owu n'ómukade ki ?
- 2) omurí:sa 1, abarí:sa 2 : priest <*omurí:sa* 1/2 'shepherd' (No.931)
- 3) omubú:rizi 1, ababú:rizi 2 : preacher, used as syn. of *omukade* 1/2. See 1217.
- 4) omwá:hure 1, abá:hure 2 // [omṅá:hure] : syn. of *omukade* 1/2.
omwá:hure wangye

- omwá:hure ómwe → omwá:hur'ó:mwe
 owu ní omwá:hure → owu n'ómwá:hure
 owu ní omwá:huré ki ? → owu n'ómwá:huré ki ?
 N.B. This word is mostly used in Tooro and Nyoro. It is rare in Rukiga.
- 5) omushumba 1, abashumba 2 : paster [Pentecost term]
 omushumbá wanyegye
 omushumba ómwe → omushumb'ó:mwe
 owu ní omushumba → owu n'ómushumba
 owu ní omushumbá ki ? → owu n'ómushumbá ki ?
 N.B. This word is mostly used in Rwanda, and rare in Rukiga.
- b. to serve in a church
 okuhé:reza
- cf. omuhé:reza 1, abahé:reza 2 : one who serves in a church
 omuhé:reza wanyegye
 omuhé:reza ómwe → omuhé:rez'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuhé:reza → owu n'ómuhé:reza
 owu ní omuhé:rezá ki ? → owu n'ómuhé:rezá ki ?
- c. to make sb a priest, to ordain
 okwé:meka
549. language
 orúrimi 11, éndimi 10 : tongue, language. See No.12.
550. dictionary
 1) kashobo:rozi 9a,10a, za:kashobo:rozi 10b : explanation, dictionary. See No.1170.
 2) kavúnu:zi 9a,10a, za:kavúnu:zi 10b : translation, dictionary
 kavúnu:zi yangyegye
 kavúnu:zi émwe → kavúnu:z'émwe
 egi ní kavúnu:zi
 egi ní kavúnu:z'í ki ?
- a. interpreter
 omuvúnu:zi 1, abavúnu:zi 2
- b. to translate
 okuvúnu:ra
551. word
 ekigambo 7, ebigambo 8 <okugamba 'to speak' (No.733)
 ekigambo kyangyegye
 ekigambo kímwe
 eki ní ekigambo → eki n'ékigambo
 eki ní ekigambó ki ? → eki n'ékigambó ki ?
- a. speech
 1) okugamba : to speak, speaking. See No.733.
 2) sipí:ki 9a,10a, za:sipí:ki 10b <Eng. *speech*
 sipí:ki yangyegye
 sipí:ki émwe → sipí:ky'émwe
 egi ní sipí:ki
 egi ní sipí:k'í ki ?
552. voice

íraka 5, amáraka 6
 iráka ryangye
 iráka rímwe
 erí ní íraka → erí ní:raka
 eri ní iráká ki ? → eri ní:ráká ki ?

a. sound

- 1) orwâ:ri 11, ---- //[ogwâ:ri] See below.
- 2) oruyó:mbo 11, enyó:mbo 10. See below.

553. noise

- 1) orwâ:ri 11, ---- //[ogwâ:ri] : noise made by people
 orwâ:ri rwangye //[gwa'ŋje]
 orwâ:ri rúmwe
 oru ní orwâ:ri → oru n'órwâ:ri
 oru ní orwâ:rí ki ? → oru n'órwâ:rí ki ?
- 2) oruyó:mbo 11, (enyó:mbo 10) : any type of noise <okuyomba 'to make a noise' (No.1395)
 oruyombó rwangye //[gwa'ŋje]
 oruyombó rúmwe
 oru ní oruyó:mbo → oru n'óruyó:mbo
 oru ní oruyó:mbo ki ? → oru n'óruyó:mbo ki ?

554. affair; event

omúkoro 3, emíkoro 4 : ceremony, celebration, event
 omukóro gwangye
 omukóro gúmwe
 ugu ní omúkoro → ugu n'ómúkoro
 ugu ní omukóro ki ? → ugu n'ómukóro ki ?

555. troubles; difficulty

- 1) ekizibu 7, ebizibu 8 : problem, difficulty
 ekizibu kyangye
 ekizibu kímwe
 eki ní ekizibu → eki n'ékizibu
 eki ní ekizibú ki ? → eki n'ékizibú ki ?
- 2) énakú 9,10 : problem, sadness, worry, misery
 enáku yangye
 enáku émwe → enák'émwe
 egí ní énakú → egí n'énaku
 egi ní enákú ki ? → egi n'énákú ki ?

cf. omúnaku 1, abánaku 2 : person with problems (of money, etc.), poor person

- 3) akú:miro 12, ---- <a-ka-úmiro : unending problem <okúmirwa 'to run out of words'
 akú:miro kangye (No.1144)
 akú:miro kámwe
 aka ní akú:miro → aka n'ákú:miro
 aka ní akú:miró ki ? → aka n'ákú:miró ki ?

a. matter; issue

eshonga 9,10 : reason, issue, matter. See No.1503

- ☆ Tí shonga. : It is not a problem. It does not matter.
- ☆ Téri eshonga. → Tér'eshonga. : sama as above.

- b. to have problems
- 1) okunákuhara
 - 2) okugira énakú : syn. of the preceding.
556. letter
- ebbáruhá 9,10, amabbáruhá 6 : letter, mail <Sw. *barua*
- ebbáruhá yangye
- ebbáruhá émwe → ebbáruh'émwe
- egi ní ebbáruhá → egi n'ébbáruhá
- egi ní ebbáruhá ki ? → egi n'ébbáruhá ki ?
- a. letter; character of writing
- enyúguta 9,10
- enyúguta yangye
- enyúguta émwe → enyúgut'émwe
- egi ní enyúguta → egi n'ényúguta
- egi ní enyúgutá ki ? → egi n'ényúgutá ki ?
557. envelope
- ebbahâ:sa 9,10 <Sw. *bahasa*
- ebbahâ:sa yangye
- ebbahâ:sa émwe → ebbahâ:s'émwe
- egi ní ebbahâ:sa → egi n'ébbahâ:sa
- egi ní ebbahâ:sá ki ? → egi n'ébbahâ:sá ki ?
558. document
- 1) ekihandi:ko 7, ebihandi:ko 8 <*okuhandi:ka* 'to write' (No.1248)
- ekihandi:ko yangye
- ekihandi:ko kímwe
- eki ní ekihandi:ko → eki n'ékihandi:ko
- eki ní ekihandi:kó ki ? → eki n'ékihandi:kó ki ?
- 2) obuhandî:kye 14, ---- : written record <*okuhandi:ka* 'to write' (No.1248)
- obuhandî:kye bwangye // [bga'nye]
- obuhandî:kye búmwe
- obu ní obuhandî:kye → obu n'óbuhandî:kye
- obu ní obuhandî:kyé ki ? → obu n'óbuhandî:kyé ki ?
- ☆ Tubitê:ke mubuhandî:kye. : Let us put them (cl.8) in writing.
- a. identification document
- ekibbári 7, ebbibári 8
- ekibbarí yangye
- ekibbarí kímwe
- eki ní ekibbári → eki n'ékibbári
- eki ní ekibbári ki ? → eki n'ékibbári ki ?
559. book
- ekitabo 7, ebitabo 8 <Sw. *kitabú*
- ekitabo yangye
- ekitabo kímwe
- eki ní ekitabo → eki n'ékitabo
- eki ní ekitabó ki ? → eki n'ékitabó ki ?
560. the Bible; Testament

- 1) ekitabo kírí kwê:ra : the holy book
- 2) bbé:bburi 9,10 [written as Báíburí] <Eng. *Bible*
 bbé:bburi yangye
 bbé:bburi émwe → bbé:bbur'émwe
 egi ní bbé:bburi → egi ní bbé:bburi
 egi ní bbé:bburí kí ? → egi ní bbé:bburí kí ?
- 3) endaga:no 9,10 : promise, agreement, covenant. See No.1234.
 cf. endaga:no énsya : New Testament [Nkore]
 cf. endaga:no y'î:ra : Old Testament [Nkore]
 cf. endaga:no nkuru : syn. of the preceding. [rare]
- b. chapter in the Bible
 omushórorongo 3, emishórorongo 4. See No.566.
- c. verse in the Bible
 orunyiriri rwa: bbé:bburi 11, enyiriri za: bbé:bburi 10
 cf. orunyiriri 11/10 'line' (No.566).
561. drawing; painting; picture
 ekishushâ:ni 7, ebishushâ:ni 8 <*okushusha.nya* 'to draw a picture'. See below.
 ekishushá:ni kyangye
 ekishushá:ni kímwe
 eki ní ekishushâ:ni → eki n'ékishushâ:ni
 eki ní ekishushá:ni kí ? → eki n'ékishushá:ni kí ?
- a. to draw; to paint
- 1) okuté:ra ekishushâ:ni : to draw, to paint, to take a picture
- 2) okushusha.nya : syn. of the preceding.
 N.B. For the meaning of 'to draw, to paint', *okushusha.na* is sometimes used, but *okushusha.nya* is a better pronunciation.
562. form; shape
 ekyé:merero 7, ebyé:merero 8 // [eb^d:jé:merero] : shape, posture, appearance <*okwé:merera*
 ekyé:merero kyangye /'to stand up' (No.689)
 ekyé:merero kímwe
 eki ní ekyé:merero → eki n'ékyé:merero
 eki ní ékyé:mereró kí ? → eki n'ékyé:mereró kí ?
563. colour
- 1) erá:ngí 9,10 : colour, paint <Sw. *rangi*
 erangí yangye
 erá:ngí émwe → erá:ngy'émwe
 egi ní erá:ngí → egi n'érá:ngí
 egi ní erá:ngí kí ? → egi n'érá:ngí kí ?
 N.B. This word does not apply to humans.
- 2) íbara 5, amábara 6 : design, pattern of a cloth, colour. See No.565.
564. sign; mark
- 1) akamanyi:so 12, obumanyi:so 14 : mark <*okumanyi.sa* 'to inform' (No.1261)
 akamanyi:so kangye
 akamanyi:so kámwe
 aka ní akamanyi:so → aka n'ákamanyi:so
 aka ní akamanyi:só kí ? → aka n'ákamanyi:só kí ?

- 2) akabónero 12, obubónero 14 : sign, symbol <appl. of *okúbona* 'to see' (No.719)
 akabónero kangye
 akabónero kámwe
 aka ní akabónero → aka n'ákabónero
 aka ní akabóneró ki ? → aka n'ákabóneró ki ?
- a. signpost
 ekyâ:pa 7, ebyâ:pa 8 // [eb^djâ:pa] : signpost, land title
 ekyá:pa kyangye
 ekyá:pa kímwe
 eki ní ekyâ:pa → eki n'ékyâ:pa
 eki ní ekyá:pá ki ? → eki n'ékyá:pá ki ?
- b. remembrance token; momento
 eki:juso 7, ebyijuso 8 // [eb^dji'zuso] : remembrance token, monument
 eki:juso kyangye
 eki:juso kímwe
 eki ní eki:juso → eki n'éki:juso
 eki ní eki:jusó ki ? → eki n'éki:jusó ki ?
 <*okwijuka* 'to remember' (No.1257)
565. design; pattern
 íbara 5, amábara 6 : design, pattern, colour
 ibára ryangye
 ibára rímwe
 erí ní íbara → erí ní:bara
 eri ní ibára ki ? → eri ní:bára ki ?
- a. dot
 akató:nyezo 12, obutó:nyezo 14
 akató:nyezo kangye
 akató:nyezo kámwe
 aka ní akató:nyezo → aka n'ákátó:nyezo
 aka ní akató:nyezó ki ? → aka n'ákátó:nyezó ki ?
- b. polka dots
 ítoni 5, amátoni 6
 itóni ryangye
 itóni rímwe
 erí ní ítoni → erí ní:toni
 eri ní itóni ki ? → eri ní:tóni ki ?
- c. checked design
 kapere 9a,10a, za:kapere 10b : [rare]
 kapere yangye
 kapere émwe → kaper'émwe
 egi ní kapere
 egi ní kaperé ki ?
- d. to put designs or patterns to a cloth, etc.
 okútona
566. line
 1) omusitá:ri 3, emisitá:ri 4 : drawn line <Sw. *mstari*

- omusita:rí gwangye
omusita:rí gúmwe
ogu ní omusitá:ri → ogu n'ómusitá:ri
ogu ní omusitá:rí ki ? → ogu n'ómusitá:rí ki ?
- 2) omunyarara 3, eminyarara 4 : line, stripe
omunyarara gwangye
omunyarara gúmwe
ogu ní omunyarara → ogu n'ómunyarara
ogu ní omunyarará ki ? → ogu n'ómunyarará ki ?
- 3) orukindo 11, enkindo 10 : line made by an iron
orukindo rwangye //[gwa'nje]
orukindo rúmwe
oru ní orukindo → oru n'órukindo
oru ní orukindó ki ? → oru n'órukindó ki ?
- a. line; row (of people, houses, etc.)
- 1) orunyarara 11, enyiriri 10 : also means 'verse' of the Bible.
orunyarara rwangye //[gwa'nje]
orunyarara rúmwe
oru ní orunyarara → oru n'órunyarara
oru ní orunyarará ki ? → oru n'órunyarará ki ?
- ☆ okuté:ra orunyarara : to form a line
- 2) omushórorongo 3, emishórorongo 4
omushórorongo gwangye
omushórorongo gúmwe
ogu ní omushórorongo → ogu n'ómushórorongo
ogu ní omushórorongó ki ? → ogu n'ómushórorongó ki ?
- ☆ okugyenda mumushórorongo : to in a line, to march
567. circle
ekíziga 7, ebíziga 8
ekizíga kyangye
ekizíga kímwe
eki ní ekíziga → eki n'ékíziga
eki ní ekizígá ki ? → eki n'ékizígá ki ?
Cf. *énziga* 9,10 'wheel' (No.628).
568. angle; corner
- 1) eshò:nda 9,10 : corner inside or outside a house
eshò:nda yangye
eshò:nda émwe → enshó:nd'émwe
egi ní eshò:nda → egi n'ëshò:nda
egi ní eshò:ndá ki ? → egi n'ëshò:ndá ki ?
- 2) akarúgu 12, oburúgu 14 : corner inside a house
akarugú kangye
akarugú kámwe
aka ní akarúgu → aka n'ákarúgu
aka ní akarugú ki ? → aka n'ákarugú ki ?
- ☆ akarugú k'ê:nju : inside corner of a house

569. folktale; story

omugáni 3, emigáni 4 <okugana 'to tell a folktale' (No.740)

omuganí gwangye

omuganí gúmwe

ogu ní omugáni → ogu n'ómugáni

ogu ní omugáni ki ? → ogu n'ómugáni ki ?

cf. the formula to begin and close a folktale :

A : Mbaganî:re, mbaganî:re. : [lit] I am telling you (pl.) a story.

(Nkuganî:re, nkuganî:re. : [lit] I am telling you (sg.) a story.)

B : Tebere ! : we are ready, a word to accept a story (its etymology is not clear). Oftentimes, repeated twice, as : Tebere, teberee !

A begins to narrate.

B : Tebere. : word thrown in to enliven the story

570. proverb

énfumu 9,10

enfúmu yangye

enfúmu émwe → enfúm'émwe

egi ní enfumu → egi n'énfumu

egi ní enfúmú ki ? → egi n'énfúmú ki ?

571. riddle

ekisá:kuzo 7, ebisá:kuzo 8

ekisá:kuzo kyangye

ekisá:kuzo kímwe

eki ní ekisá:kuzo → eki n'ékisá:kuzo

eki ní ekisá:kuzó ki ? → eki n'ékisá:kuzó ki ?

cf. okusá:kuzo : to set a riddle

cf. the formula to begin a riddle :

A : Sa:kwésá:kwe ! : riddle, riddle !

B : Sambagira ! : We are ready.

Then A sets a riddle. If B fails to answer correctly, A says :

A : Mpá enyána yangye ! → Mp'ényána yangye ! : Give me my cow !

In corresponding to this, B says :

B : To:ra enyána ya:we ! → To:r'enyána ya:we ! : Have your (sg.) cow !

and A continues to set a riddle after giving the answer to B. If B, on the other hand, succeeds to answer, B sets a riddle in his turn.

572. poem

omugunju 3, emigunju 4 <okugunja 'to create' (No.845)

omugunju gwangye

omugunju gúmwe

ogu ní omugunju → ogu n'ómugunju

ogu ní omugunjú ki ? → ogu n'ómugunjú ki ?

573. meaning

1) amákuru 6 : meaning, significance <-kuru 'old, important' (No.1354)

amakúru gangye

amakúru gámwe

aga ní amákuru → aga n'amákuru

aga ní amakúrí ki ? → aga n'ámakúrí ki ?

N.B. This word also means 'news'. See No.1261.

☆ amakúru g'ékigambo : the meaning of a word

☆ amakúru gá:kyo : its meaning

2) okumanyi:sa : to mean, to inform, to communicate <caus. of *okumanya* 'to know' (No.1259)

574. name

ízina 5, amázina 6

izína ryangye

izína rímwe

eri ní ízina → eri ní:zina

eri ní izíná ki ? → eri ní:zíná ki ?

☆ A : Izína rya:we ori óhe ? → Izína rya:we or'ó:he ? : What is your (sg.) name ?

B : Ndi Píta. : I am Peter.

☆ A : Barakwé:ta óhe ? → Barakwé:t'ó:he ? : What is your (sg.) name ? [lit] How do they call you ?

B : Bara:nyéta Píta. : They call me Peter.

a. birth name

izína ry'óbuzá:rwa 5, amazína g'óbuzá:rwa 6 // [izína djóbuzá:gwa]

Cf. *obuzá:rwa* 14 'birth' (No.817).

b. Christian name

izína ry'édî:ni 5, amazína g'édî:ni 6

Cf. *edî:ni* 9,10 'religion' (No.584).

c. nick-name

ekíkubyo 7, ebíkubyo 8 // [ecíkub^djo],[eβíkub^djo]

ekikúbyo kyangye

ekikúbyo kímwe

eki ní ekíkubyo → eki n'ékíkubyo

eki ní ekikúbyó ki ? → eki n'ékikúbyó ki ?

d. to name; to give a name

1) okwé:ta ízina → okwé:t'í:zina

2) okubátiza : to give a Christian name

575. behaviours

1) emitwá:ríze 4 // [emit^kwá:ríze] : behaviours, habit

emitwá:rízé yangye

emitwá:rízé émwe → emitwá:rízé:mwe

egi ní emitwá:ríze → egi n'emitwá:ríze

egi ní emitwá:rízé ki ? → egi n'emitwá:rízé ki ?

2) entwá:za 9,10 // [emit^kwá:za] : way of behaving

entwazá yangye

entwá:zá émwe → entwá:z'é:mwe

egi ní entwá:za → egi n'entwá:za

egi ní entwá:zá ki ? → egi n'entwá:zá ki ?

3) enyétwara 9,10 // [enét^kwa:ra] : character, behaviour <*okwé:twara* 'to take oneself to a place' (No.1443)

enyétwara yangye

enyétwara émwe → enyétwar'é:mwe

egi ní enyétwara → egi n'enyétwara

egi ní enyétwará ki ? → egi n'ényétwará ki ?

4) omúze 3, emíze 4 : habit, manner

omuzé gwangye

omuzé gúmwe

ogu ní omúze → ogu n'ómúze

ogu ní omúze ki ? → ogu n'ómúze ki ?

☆ Ayine omuzé múbi. : He/she has a bad habit.

a. good manners; discipline

engyesho (9),10

engyesho zangye

engyesho zímwe

ezi ní engyesho → ezi n'ényesho

ezi ní engyeshó ki ? → ezi n'ényeshó ki ?

cf. omunyangyesho 1, abanyangyesho 2 : person of good manners

omunyangyesho wangye

omunyangyesho ómwe → omunyangyeshó:mwe

owu ní omunyangyesho → owu n'ómunyangyesho

owu ní omunyangyeshó ki ? → owu n'ómunyangyeshó ki ?

576. life

1) amagára 6 : life, health

amagará gangye

amagará gámwe

aga ní amagára → aga n'ámagára

aga ní amagará ki ? → aga n'ámagará ki ?

☆ Ayine amagára. : He/she is alive/healthy.

2) embé:ra 9,10 : life situation. See No.1079.

☆ A : Embé:ra ? : How is the life ?

B : 1) Ní nungi. : It is good.

2) Ní mbi : It is bad.

577. God

1) ruhá:nga 1a, ba:ruhá:nga 2a <okuhanga 'to create' (No.845)

ruhángá wangye

ruhá:nga ómwe → ruhá:ng'ó:mwe

owu ní ruhá:nga

owu ní ruhá:ngá ki ?

N.B. This is the supreme being having created all things in early times. Cf. the three sons of *Ruhá:nga*: the 1st *Kî:ru* [kî:ru], the 2nd *Kahíma* and the 3rd *Kakáma*. In Christianity the singular *Ruhá:nga 1a* means the Christian God, but its plural *ba:ruhá:nga 2a* indicates traditional gods. The same can be said of the other terms in this number. The Protestants use *Ruhá:nga* and *Mukama wê:tu* 'our Lord'.

2) nyamuhanga 1a, ba:nyamuhanga 2a : creator; syn. of *ruhá:nga 1a/2a*.

nyamuhanga wangye

nyamuhanga ómwe → nyamuhang'ó:mwe

owu ní nyamuhanga

owu ní nyamuhangá ki ?

3) rugába 1a, ba:rugába 2a : syn. of the preceding. <okugaba 'to give for nothing' (No.1112)

rugabá wangye
rugabá ómwe → rugáb'ó:mwe
owu ní rugába
owu ní rugabá ki ?

N.B. *rugába* can mean a traditional god. To mean the Christian God, *nyamuha nga* 'creator' is added as follows.

☆ rugabá nyamuha:nga : God the Creator

a. Lord

mukáma
mukáma wangye : my boss, mukáma wê:tu : our boss, our Lord
mukáma ómwe → mukám'ó:mwe
owu ní mukáma
owu ní mukámá ki ?
Cf. *omúkama* 1/2 'king' (No.540).

b. creator

omuhangi 1, abahangi 2. See No.845.

578. Jesus Christ

1) Yézu Krísto 1a : Catholic pronunciation
or Yésu Krísto 1a : Protestant pronunciation
cf. Yézu or Yésu 1a : Jesus

Yésu wangye or Yesú wangye
Yésú ómwe → Yés'ó:mwe
owu ní Yésu
owu ní Yésú ki ?

2) omwá:na wa Ruhá:nga : [lit] child of God; syn. of the preceding.

579. prophet

nabi 1a, ba:nabi 2a <Sw. *nabii*
nabi wangye
nabi ómwe → nab'ó:mwe
owu ní nabi
owu ní nabí ki ?

580. saint

1) omuhíkiri:re 1, abahíkiri:re 2
omuhíkiri:re wangye
omuhíkiri:re ómwe → omuhíkiri:r'ó:mwe
owu ní omuhíkiri:re → owu n'ómuuhíkiri:re
owu ní omuhíkiri:r'é ki ? → owu n'ómuuhíkiri:r'é ki ?

or ohíkiri:re 1, abáhikiri:re 2

N.B. This is a subject relative form of *okuhikirira*, which comes from *okuhika* 'to arrive, to be right' (Nos.652,1373)

2) orí kwê:ra1, abári kwê:ra 2 : [lit] holy person

N.B. This is a subject relative form of present progressive of the verb *okwê:ra* 'to be white, holy' (No.1433).

581. gospel

1) engírí 9,10
engirí yangye

- engírí émwe → engír'émwe
 egi ní engírí → egi n'engírí
 egi ní engírí ki ? → egi n'engírí ki ?
- 2) amakúru marungi : [lit] good news; syn. of the preceding.
582. Mass
 mísa 9a,10a, za:mísa 10b
 misá yangye
 mísa émwe → mís'émwe
 egi ní mísa
 egi ní mísa ki ?
583. cross
 omushárába 3, emishárába 4 <Sw. *msalaba*
 omushárabá gwangye
 omushárabá gúmwe
 ogu ní omushárába → ogu n'ómushárába
 ogu ní omushárabá ki ? → ogu n'ómushárabá ki ?
 cf. omusharába 3, emisharába 4 : [Ifo pronunciation]
 cf. okubamba : to crucify
584. religion
 edí:ni 9,10 <Sw. *dini*
 edí:ni yangye
 edí:ni émwe → edí:n'émwe
 egi ní edí:ni → egi n'édí:ni
 egi ní edí:ní ki ? → egi n'édí:ní ki ?
- a. faith
 enyikiriza 9,10 : belief, faith, creed. See No.1164.
- b. believer
 omwikíriza 1, abikíriza 2 <*okwikiriza* 'to believe' (No.1164)
 omwikíriza wangye
 omwikíriza ómwe → omwikíríz'ómwe
 owu ní omwikíriza → owu n'ómwikíriza
 owu ní omwikírízá ki ? → owu n'ómwikírízá ki ?
- c. follower
 omukúrasí 1, abakúrasí 2. See No.651.
 ☆ omukúrasí wa: Krísto 1, abakúrasí ba: Krísto 2 : follower of Christ
- d. martyr
 omujúrizi 1, abajúrizi 2 : same word for 'witness' (No.1194).
585. paganism
 1) obusi:si 14, ---- : sinful life, paganism
 obusi:si bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obusi:si búmwé
 obu ní obusi:si → obu n'óbusi:si
 obu ní obusi:sí ki ? → obu n'óbusi:sí ki ?
 cf. omusi:si 1, abasi:si 2 : pagan
 ☆ Ori omusi:si. → or'omusi:si : You (sg.) are a pagan.
- 2) obuka:ffire 14, ---- : paganism <Eng. *kafir*

- obuka:fi:re bwangye //[bga'nje]
obuka:fi:re búmwé
obu ní obuka:fi:re → obu n'óbuka:fi:re
obu ní obuka:fi:ré ki ? → obu n'óbuka:fi:ré ki ?
cf. omuka:fi:re 1, abaka:fi:re 2 : pagan
3) obupagâ:ni 14, --- : syn. of *obuka:fi:re* 14. <Eng. *pagan*
obupagâ:ni bwangye //[bga'nje]
obupagâ:ni búmwé
obu ní obupagâ:ni → obu n'óbupagâ:ni
obu ní obupagâ:ní ki ? → obu n'óbupagâ:ní ki ?
cf. omupagâ:ni 1, abapagâ:ni 2 : pagan
586. Muslim
omusirâ:mu 1, abasirâ:mu 2
omusirâ:mu wangye
omusirâ:mu ómwé → omusirâ:m'ó:mwé
owu ní omusirâ:mu → owu n'ómusirâ:mu
owu ní omusirâ:mú ki ? → owu n'ómusirâ:mú ki ?
cf. obusirâ:mu 14 : Islam
- a. circumcision
okusára:mura : to circumcise
or okusira:mura
587. traditional gods
N.B. The traditional religion of the Bakiga is ancestral worship. There were several gods.
- 1) nyabí:ngi 9a,10a, za:nyabí:ngi 10b : general term for traditional gods
nyabí:ngi yangye
nyabí:ngi émwé → nyabí:ngy'é:mwé
egi ní nyabí:ngi
egi ní nyabí:ngí ki ?
 - 2) omugírwa 1, abagírwa 2 : one traditional god
omugírwa wangye
omugírwa ómwé → omugírwa'ó:mwé
owu ní omugírwa → owu n'ómugírwa
owu ní omugírwa ki ? → owu n'ómugírwa ki ?
 - 3) kahú k'í:guru 1a : one of the female traditional gods; [lit] small skin of the heaven
kahú k'é:guru wangye
 - 4) mugasha 1a : one of the traditional gods <*okugasha* 'to be useful' (No.1409)
mugasha wangye
mugasha ómwé → mugash'ó:mwé
owu ní mugasha
owu ní mugashá ki ?
 - 5) kazô:ba 1a : one traditional god
kazô:ba wangye
kazô:ba ómwé → kazô:b'ó:mwé
owu ní kazô:ba
owu ní kazô:bá ki ?
- ☆ kazô:ba nyamuhanga : Christian God

588. spirit

- 1) omúzimu 3, emízimu 4 : spirit of a dead person, ghost
omuzímu gwangye
omuzímu gúmwe
ogu ní omúzimu → ugu n'ómúzimu
ogu ní omuzímú ki ? → ugu n'ómuzímú ki ?

cf. okúzimu 17 : hell

☆ Oku ní okúzimu. → oku n'ókúzimu : This is hell.

- 2) omucwê:zi 1, abacwê:zi 2

omucwê:zi wangye
omucwê:zi ómwe → omucwê:z'ó:mwe
owu ní omucwê:zi → owu n'ómucwê:zi
owu ní omucwê:zí ki ? → owu n'ómucwê:zí ki ?

N.B. This word is difficult to define. It is a spirit, but appears as a human.

- a. power of spirits

emá:ndwa 9,10. See No.808.

- b. to invoke spirits to punish sb

okuhí:ngiza

589. Satan

sitá:ni 9a,10a, za:sitá:ni 10b <Eng. *Satan* or Sw. *shetani*

sitá:ni yangye

sitá:ni émwe → sitá:n'émwe

egi ní sitá:ni

egi ní sitá:ní ki ?

N.B. Traditional gods are referred to as satans from a Christian point of view.

590. taboo

- 1) ihano 5, amahano 6 : taboo, prohibition

ihano ryangye

ihano rímwe

eri ní ihano → eri ní:hano

eri ní ihanó ki ? → eri ní:hanó ki ?

N.B. This taboo concerns all the members of the society

- 2) omuziro 3, emiziro 4 : taboo related to totems <okuzira 'to refuse' (No.1221)

omuziro gwangye

omuziro gúmwe

ogu ní omuziro → ugu n'ómuziro

ogu ní omuziró ki ? → ugu n'ómuziró ki ?

591. bad omen

- 1) omwá:ku 3, emyá:ku 4 //[omɲá:ku],[eɲá:ku]

omwakú gwangye

omwakú gúmwe

ogu ní omwá:ku → ugu n'ómwá:ku

ogu ní omwá:kú ki ? → ugu n'ómwá:kú ki ?

- 2) ekisirá:ni 7, ebisirá:ni 8 : syn. of the preceding. <Gan.(?)

ekisirá:ni kyangye

ekisirá:ni kímwe

- eki ní ekisirâ:ni → eki n'ékisirâ:ni
 eki ní ekisirá:ni ki ? → eki n'ékisirá:ni ki ?
592. amulet
 orugisha 11, engisha 10 // [oruɟiʃa],[enɟiʃa] <omugisha 3/4 'good luck, blessing' (No.1127)
 orugisha rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]
 orugisha rúmwe
 oru ní orugisha → oru n'órugisha
 oru ní orugishá ki ? → oru n'órugishá ki ?
593. rosary
 esapúri 9,10 <Fr. *chapelet* (?)
 esapúri yangye
 esapuri émwe → esapur'émwe
 egi ní esapúri → egi n'ésapúri
 egi ní esapúri ki ? → egi n'ésapúri ki ?
594. festival; ceremony; celebration
 1) omúkoro 3, emíkoro 4 : general term for party, ceremony, event. See No.554.
 2) émbaga 9,10 : party in general
 embága yangye
 embága émwe → embág'émwe
 egí ní émbaga → egí n'émbaga
 egi ní embágá ki ? → egi n'émbágá ki ?
 3) obugyenyi 14, (amagyenyi 6) : party (wedding party in particular). See No.811.
 Cf. *omugyenyi* 1/2 'visitor' (No.522).
 N.B. *obugyenyi* 14 is not only a singular but also a plural. *amagyenyi* 6 can be used to mean specifically a plural, but it may have a bad connotation.
595. alms; offering
 1) ekírabo 7, ebírabo 8 : offering to God
 ekirábo kyangye
 ekirábo kímwe
 eki ní ekírabo → eki n'ékírabo
 eki ní ekirábó ki ? → eki n'ékirábó ki ?
 2) ekihé:mbo kya: mukáma 7, ebihé:mbo bya: mukáma 8 : [lit] gift to God
 3) ekitâ:mbo 7, ebitâ:mbo 8 : offering to traditional gods, sacrifice
 ekitâ:mbo kyangye
 ekitâ:mbo kímwe
 eki ní ekitâ:mbo → eki n'ékitâ:mbo
 eki ní ekitâ:mbó ki ? → eki n'ékitâ:mbó ki ?
 4) ekihó:ngwa 7, ebihó:ngwa 8 : syn. of the preceding; [rare]
 ekihongwá kyangye
 ekihongwá kímwe
 eki ní ekihó:ngwa → eki n'ékihó:ngwa
 eki ní ekihó:ngwá ki ? → eki n'ékihó:ngwá ki ?
- a. verbs relative to offering
 1) okutwê:ja // [okut'kwê:za] : to make an offering (ex. sorghum, maize, beans, wheat, millet, potatoes, etc.) in church
 2) okúraba : syn. of the preceding.

- 3) okutérekyera : to make an offering to traditional gods
- 4) okutâ:mba : syn. of *okutérekye.ra*
 okutâ:mbira *appl.* : to make an offering to/at
 ☆ okutâ:mbira sitâ:ni : to make an offering to Satan
- 5) okuhonga : to sacrifice (tr.)
 okuhongyera *appl.* : to sacrifice sth to
 ☆ okuhongyera sitâ:ni : to make a sacrifice to Satan
596. funeral service
- 1) orúfu 11, énfu 10 : death, funeral service, mourning <*okúfa* 'to die' (No.834)
 orufú rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orufú rúmwe
 oru ní orúfu → oru n'órúfu
 oru ní orúfú ki ? → oru n'órúfú ki ?
- 2) okuzi:ka : to bury
 N.B. This verb indicates the whole process of a funeral including the burial. See also No.969.
- a. mourning period
 ebyô:si 8 <*okwô:sha* 'to be absent' (No.1080)
 ebyó:si byangye
 ebyó:si bímwe
 ebi ní ebyô:si
 ebi ní ebyó:sí ki ? → ebi n' ébyó:sí ki ?
 N.B. People go into mourning during four days including the burial day. The singular *ekyô:si* is not used.
- b. to come out of mourning
 okumara orúfu
- c. condolence money
 amazi:ka 6
 amazi:ka gangye
 amazi:ka gámwe
 aga ní amazi:ka → aga n'ámazi:ka
 aga ní amazi:ká ki ? → aga n'ámazi:ká ki ?
597. drum
- engoma 9,10
 engoma yangye
 engoma émwe → engom'é:mwe
 egi ní engoma → egi n'éngoma
 egi ní engomá ki ? → egi n'éngomá ki ?
 ☆ okuté:ra engoma → okuté:r'engoma : to beat a drum
- a. stick for drums
 omuri:so 3, emiri:so 4
 omuri:so gwangye
 omuri:so gúmwe
 ugu ní omuri:so → ugu n'ómuri:so
 ugu ní omuri:só ki ? → ugu n'ómuri:só ki ?
- b. to put a hide to a drum

okubamba engoma : to put a hide to a drum

598. musical instruments

a. harp; zither

enanga 9,10

enanga yangye

enanga émwe → enang'émwe

egi ní enanga → egi n'énanga

egi ní enangá ki ? → egi n'énangá ki ?

b. fiddle; lute

endingíri 9,10 : one-stringed fiddle

endingírí yangye

endingírí émwe → endingír'émwe

egi ní endingíri → egi n'éndingírí

egi ní endingírí ki ? → egi n'éndingírí ki ?

N.B. Some people pronounce it as *eningíri* 9,10. This word also means 'finger piano'.

c. pipe; flute

omukuri 3, emikuri 4

omukuri gwangye

omukuri gúmwe

ogu ní omukuri → ugu n'ómukuri

ogu ní omukurí ki ? → ugu n'ómukurí ki ?

d. trumpet

enzâ:mba 9,10

enzá:mba yangye

enzá:mba émwe → enzá:mb'émwe

egi ní enzâ:mba → egi n'énzâ:mba

egi ní enzâ:mbá ki ? → egi n'énzâ:mbá ki ?

e. rattle; shaker

akacence 12, obucence 14

akacence kangye

akacence kámwe

aka ní akacence → aka n'ákacence

aka ní akacencé ki ? → aka n'ákacencé ki ?

N.B. The plant *orucence* 11 is used to make rattles.

599. bell

1) ekide 7, ebide 8 : bell in general

ekide kyangye

ekide kímwe

eki ní ekide → eki n'ékide

eki ní ekidé ki ? → eki n'ékidé ki ?

cf. dim.: akade 12, obude 14 : small bell

2) enjogyera 9,10 : small bell attached to the neck of a dog

enjogyera yangye

enjogyera émwe → enjogyer'émwe

egi ní enjogyera → egi n'énjogyera

egi ní enjogyerá ki ? → egi n'énjogyerá ki ?

600. radio
 rá:diyo 9a,10a, za:rá:diyo 10b
 rá:diyo yangye
 rá:diyo émwe → rá:diy'émwe
 egi ní rá:diyo
 egi ní rá:diyó ki ?
- a. cinema; movie
 siné:ma 9a,10a, za:siné:ma 10b <Eng. *cinema*
 sine:má yangye
 siné:má émwe → siné:m'émwe
 egi ní siné:ma
 egi ní siné:má ki ?
601. computer
 karimagézi 9a,10a, za:karimagézi 10b
 karimagezí yangye
 karimagézi émwe → karimagéz'émwe
 egi ní karimagézi
 egi ní karimagézi ki ?
 Cf. *magézi* 6 'wisdom' (No.14040).
602. weapon; arms
 1) ekirwani:so 7, ebirwani:so 8 //[ecigwa'ni:so] <*okurwani:sa* 'to fight with' (No.1036)
 ekirwani:so yangye
 ekirwani:so kímwe
 eki ní ekirwani:so → eki n'ékirwani:so
 eki ní ekirwani:só ki ? → eki n'ékirwani:só ki ?
 2) ekikwá:to 7, ebikwá:to 8 : tool, weapon
 ekikwá:to yangye
 ekikwá:to kímwe
 eki ní ekikwá:to → eki n'ékikwá:to
 eki ní ekikwá:tó ki ? → eki n'ékikwá:tó ki ?
603. gun
 embú:nda or embú:ndu 9,10 : firearms in general <Sw. (?) *bunduki*
 embú:nda yangye
 embú:nda émwe → embú:nd'émwe
 egi ní embú:nda → egi n'émú:nda
 egi ní embú:ndá ki ? → egi n'émú:ndá ki ?
604. bullet
 isâ:si 5, amasâ:si 6 <Sw. *risasi*
 isâ:si yangye
 isâ:si rímwe
 eri ní isâ:si → eri ní:sâ:si
 eri ní isâ:sí ki ? → eri ní:sâ:sí ki ?
 or ísasi 5, amásasi 6
 isási yangye
 isási rímwe
 eri ní ísasi → eri ní:sasi

- eri ní isásí ki ? → eri ní:sásí ki ?
605. bow
 omuheto 3, emiheto 4 <*okuheta* ‘to bend slightly’ (No.1003)
 omuheto gwangye
 omuheto gúmwe
 ugu ní omuheto → ugu n’ómuheto
 ugu ní omuhetó ki ? → ugu n’ómuhetó ki ?
- a. arrow
 omwambi 3, emyambi 4 //[*omɲa’mbi*],[*eɲa’mbi*]
 omwambi gwangye
 omwambi gúmwe
 ugu ní omwambi → ugu n’ómwambi
 ugu ní omwambí ki ? → ugu n’ómwambí ki ?
606. rope of throwing stones
 omuka:tura 3, emika:tura 4
 omuka:tura gwangye
 omuka:tura gúmwe
 ugu ní omuka:tura → ugu n’ómuka:tura
 ugu ní omuka:turá ki ? → ugu n’ómuka:turá ki ?
- cf. okuka:tu:ra : to throw a stone with a rope
- a. slingshot
 butída 9a,10a, za:butída 10b
 butídá yangye
 butídá émwe → butíd’émwe
 egi ní butída
 egi ní butídá ki ?
607. spear
 ícumu 5, amácumu 6
 icúmu ryangye
 icúmu rímwe
 erí ní ícumu → erí ní:cumu
 eri ní icúmú ki ? → eri ní:cúmú ki ?
- cf. dim.: akácumu 12, obúcumu 14 : small spear
608. shield
 engabo 9,10
 engabo yangye
 engabo émwe → engab’émwe
 egi ní engabo → egi n’éngabo
 egi ní engabó ki ? → egi n’éngabó ki ?
609. sword
 1) rurara 9a,10a, za:rurara 10b
 rurara yangye
 rurara émwe → rurar’émwe
 egi ní rurara
 egi ní rurará ki ?
- 2) ekíso 7, ebíso 8 : big knife, sword <aug. of *omúso* 3/4 (No.203)

610. flag
 bendera or ebendera 9a,10a, za:bendera 10b <Sw. *bendera*
 bendera yangye
 bendera émwe → ebender'émwe
 egi ní bendera
 egi ní benderá ki ?
611. ally; one's side
 omuhagizi 1, abahagizi 2 : supporter. See No.1223.
612. enemy
 1) omwâ:nzi 1, abâ:nzi 2 : enemy of emotion <*okwâ.nga* 'to hate' (No.1252)
 omwâ:nzi wangye
 omwâ:nzi ómwe → omwâ:nz'ómwe
 owu ní omwâ:nzi → owu n'ómwâ:nzi
 owu ní omwâ:nzí ki ? → owu n'ómwâ:nzí ki ?
 2) omuzigu 1, abazigu 2 : enemy who may kill you
 omuzigu wangye
 omuzigu ómwe → omuzig'ómwe
 owu ní omuzigu → owu n'ómuzigu
 owu ní omuzigú ki ? → owu n'ómuzigú ki ?
- a. hostility
 omwâ:ga 3, emyá:ga 4. See No.1208.
613. war; battle
 1) orutaro 11, entaro 10 : war, battle in general
 orutaro rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orutaro rúmwe
 oru ní orutaro → oru n'órutaro
 oru ní orutaró ki ? → oru n'órutaró ki ?
 or orutáro 11, entáro 10
 orutaró rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orutaró rúmwe
 oru ní orutáro → oru n'órutáro
 oru ní orutaró ki ? → oru n'órutaró ki ?
 2) orugâ:mba 11, engâ:mba 10 : syn. of *orutaro* 11/10.
 orugâ:mba rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orugâ:mba rúmwe
 oru ní orugâ:mba → oru n'órugâ:mba
 oru ní orugâ:mbá ki ? → oru n'órugâ:mbá ki ?
- a. to go to war
 1) okuzá harutaro
 2) okuzá harugâ:mba : same as the preceding.
614. peace
 1) obusí:ngye 14
 obusí:ngye bwangye //[bga'nje]
 obusí:ngye búmwé
 obu ní obusí:ngye → obu n'óbusí:ngye
 obu ní obusí:ngyé ki ? → obu n'óbusí:ngyé ki ?

- 2) obuhô:ro 14 : peace, calmness
 obuhô:ro bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obuhô:ro búmwé
 obu ní obuhô:ro → obu n'óbuhô:ro
 obu ní obuhô:ró ki ? → obu n'óbuhô:ró ki ?
 N.B. This word is often used in greeting.
 ☆ A : Muri buhô:ro? : Are you (pl.) peaceful ?
 B : Ní buhô:ro. : It is peaceful.
- a. to return [of peace]
 okucúre:ra : to become calm. See No.744.
615. strength; force; power
 amâ:ni 6
 amâ:ni gangye
 amâ:ni gámwé
 aga ní amâ:ni → aga n'ámâ:ni
 aga ní amâ:ní ki ? → aga n'ámâ:ní ki ?
 ☆ Ayine amâ:ni. → Ayin'amâ:ni. : He is energetic, strong, powerful.
 See also No.1331.
616. authority
 obushobo:rozi 14, ---- : authority, responsibility, ability <okushobo:rora 'to explain'
 obushobo:rozi bwangye // [bga'nje] / (No.1170)
 obushobo:rozi búmwé
 obu ní obushobo:rozi → obu n'óbushobo:rozi
 obu ní obushobo:rozi ki ? → obu n'óbushobo:rozi ki ?
 cf. ow'obushobo:rozi 1, ab'óbushobo:rozi 2 : someone of authority, man of power
- a. regime
 engoma 9,10. See No.597.
617. leader
 omutégyeki 1, abatégyeki 2 <okutégyeka 'to govern' (No.1040)
 omutégyeki wangye
 omutégyeki ómwé → omutégyeky'ómwé
 owu ní omutégyeki → owu n'ómutégyeki
 owu ní omutégyekí ki ? → owu n'ómutégyekí ki ?
 N.B. *omutégyeki ómwé* does not become *omutégyek'ómwé* since *k* of *omutégyeki* is [c].
- a. leadership
 obutégyeki 14, ---- : leadership, governance
618. right
 obugabe 14, ---- : right, freedom
 N.B. This is the same word for kingdom. See No.308.
 ☆ Nyine obugabe. : I have right (or freedom).
619. law; rule
 1) ekiragi:ro 7, ebiragi:ro 8 : law
 ekiragi:ro kyangye
 ekiragi:ro kímwé
 eki ní ekiragi:ro → eki n'ékiragi:ro
 eki ní ekiragiró ki ? → eki n'ékiragiró ki ?

- 2) ité:ka 5, amaté:ka 6 : rule, obligation, law
ite:ká ryangye
ite:ká rímwe
eri ní ité:ka → eri ní:té:ka
eri ní ité:ká ki ? → eri ní:té:ká ki ?
☆ Ní ite:ká kwija. → ní:te:ká kwija : It is mandatory to come.
620. social rank; status
ida:ra 5, amada:ra 6
N.B. This is a word for 'ladder', used to mean 'social rank'. See No.254.
☆ ida:ra ry'áhi:guru or ida:ra ry'óhi:guru : high rank
☆ ida:ra ry'áhá:si or ida:ra ry'óhá:si : low rank
621. custom; culture
1) omúco 3, emíco 4 : culture, custom, behaviour
omucó gwangye
omucó gúmwe
ogu ní omúco → ogu n'ómúco
ogu ní omúcó ki ? → ogu n'ómúcó ki ?
N.B. The plural is used to mean personal manners.
2) eby'énzá:rwa 8 : traditional things <ebintu by'énzá:rwa
- a. standard; modernity
1) omutindo 3, emitindo 4
omutindo gwangye
omutindo gúmwe
ogu ní omutindo → ogu n'ómutindo
ogu ní omutindó ki ? → ogu n'ómutindó ki ?
☆ Ní omutindo. → n'ómutindo. : It is a modern style.
☆ Ekijwá:ro ní eky'ómutindo. → Ekijwá:ro néky'ómutindo. : The dress is a modern one.
2) omurembe 3, emirembe 4 : epoch, era, modernity (No.377)
☆ Ní eky'ómurembe. → n'éky'ómurembe : It is a modern thing.
622. car; automobile
1) emótoka 9,10 <Eng. motor car
emótoka yangye
emótoka émwe → emótok'é:mwe
egi ní emótoka → egi n'émótoka
egi ní emótoká ki ? → egi n'émótoká ki ?
2) ekí:ruka 7, ebyí:ruka 8 // [eb^djí:ruka] : [lit] that which runs <okwí:ruka 'to run' (No.676)
ekí:ruka kyangye
ekí:ruka kímwe
eki ní ekí:ruka → eki n'ékí:ruka
eki ní ekí:ruká ki ? → eki n'ékí:ruká ki ?
- a. to drive (a car)
1) okúvuga
☆ okuvúga emótoka → okuvúg'emótoka : to drive a car
2) okwí:rusa : syn. of the preceding. <caus. of okwí:ruka 'to run' (No.676)
☆ okwí:rusa emótoka : to drive a car
623. engine

íngini 9,10 <Eng. *engine*
 íngini yangye
 íngini émwe → íngin'émwe
 egi ní íngini
 egi ní ínginí ki ?

N.B. Although this word does not have y [j] at the beginning of the word, the initial vowel [i] does not merge with [i] of *ní*, as if it has a glottal stop at the beginning. Also, the second syllable of the demonstrative *egi* in *egi ní íngini* is not high-toned.

624. wheelbarrow; handcart

- 1) engórofâ:ni 9,10
 engórofâ:ni yangye
 engórofâ:ni émwe → engórofâ:n'émwe
 egi ní engórofâ:ni → egi n'engórofâ:ni
 egi ní engórofâ:ní ki ? → egi n'engórofâ:ní ki ?
- 2) kahu:ba 9a,10a, za:kahu:ba 10b : syn. of the preceding.
 kahu:ba yangye
 kahu:ba émwe → kahu:b'émwe
 egi ní kahu:ba
 egi ní kahu:bá ki ?

625. bus

- 1) bbâ:si 9a,10a, za:bbâ:si 10b : big bus
 bbâ:si yangye
 bbâ:si émwe → bbâ:s'émwe
 egi ní bbâ:si
 egi ní bbâ:sí ki ?
- 2) táksi 9a,10a, za:táksi 10b : small bus of 14 passengers
 táksi yangye
 táksi émwe → táks'émwe
 egi ní táksi
 egi ní táksí ki ?
 N.B. The sound *k* has a syllabic weight. Cf. the tonal patterns of *táks'émwe* HLHL and *egi ní táksí ki ?* LL H HLHL
- 3) kamonyi 9a,10a, za:kamonyi 10b : syn. of the preceding.
 kamonyi yangye
 kamonyi émwe → kamony'émwe
 egi ní kamonyi
 egi ní kamonyí ki ?

a. taxi

táksi 9a,10a, za:táksi 10b. See above.

626. train

egá:ri y'ómwî:ka 9, egá:ri z'ómwî:ka 10 : [lit] bicycle of smoke
 Cf. *egâ:ri*9/10 'bicycle' (No.628).

627. airplane

- 1) endégye 9,10 <Sw. *ndege* 'bird'
 endégyé yangye
 endégyé émwe → endégyé:mwe
 egi ní endégye → egi n'endégye

- egi ní endégyé ki ? → egi n'éndégyé ki ?
- 2) enyonyi 9,10 : [lit] bird. [Ifo dial]. See No.83.
 N.B. Whereas the southern dialect uses solely the word *endégye* 9/10 for 'airplane', the northern dialect uses both *endégye* 9/10 and *enyonyi* 9/10.
- a. airfield
 ekishá:ha ky'éndégye 7, ebishá:ha by'éndégye 8 : airfield, airport
 or ekishá:ha ky'ényonyi 7, ebishá:ha by'ényonyi 8 : [Ifo dial]
 Cf. *ekishâ:ha* 7/8 'play ground' (No.1123).
628. bicycle
 egâ:ri 9,10 <Sw. *gari* 'automobile'
 egá:ri yangye
 egá:ri émwe → egá:r'émwe
 egi ní egâ:ri → egi n'égâ:ri
 egi ní egá:rí ki ? → egi n'égá:rí ki ?
- a. tyre
 omupî:ra 3, emipî:ra 4. See No.1123. <Sw. *mpira* 'ball'
- b. wheel
 énziga 9,10
 enzíga yangye
 enzíga émwe → enzíg'émwe
 egi ní énziga → egi n'énziga
 egi ní enzígá ki ? → egi n'énzígá ki ?
- c. tube valve
 akatíma k'ómupî:ra 12, obutíma bw'ómupî:ra 14
- d. handle
 ihê:mbe 5, amahê:mbe 6 : horn. See No.69.
- e. saddle
 éntebe 9,10 : chair. See No.63.
- f. spoke
 orúhagi 11, émpagi 10
 oruhági rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 oruhági rúmwe
 oru ní orúhagi → oru n'órúhagi
 oru ní oruhágí ki ? → oru n'óruhágí ki ?
- g. back seat
 ká:ríya 9a,10a, za:ká:ríya 10b <Eng. *carrier*
 ká:riyá yangye
 ká:riyá émwe → ká:riyé:mwe
 egi ní ká:ríya
 egi ní ká:riyá ki ?
- h. pedal
 akagyéri 12, obugyéri 14 <dim. of *ekigyéri* 7/8 'foot' (No.43)
- i. chain
 orujegyeri 11, enjegyeri 10
 orujegyeri rwangye //[gwa'nje]
 orujegyeri rúmwe

- oru ní orujegyeri → oru n'orujegyeri
 oru ní orujegyerí ki ? → oru n'orujegyerí ki ?
629. motorbike
 pikipiki 9a,10a, za:pikipiki 10b <Sw. *pikipiki*
 pikipiki yangye
 pikipiki émwe → pikipiky'é:mwe
 egi ní pikipiki
 egi ní pikipikí ki ?
630. canoe
 eryâ:to 5, obwâ:to 14 //[obgâ:to]
 eryá:to ryangye
 eryá:to rímwe
 eri ní eryâ:to → eri n'éryâ:to
 eri ní eryá:tó ki ? → eri n'éryá:tó ki ?
 or obwâ:to 14, amâ:to 6 : same as *eryâ:to* 5/14.
 cf. akâ:to 12 : small canoe
- a. to row
 okúvuga
 ☆ okuvúga obwâ:to : to row a canoe
- b. oar; paddle
 éngahi 9,10
 engáhi yangye
 engáhi émwe → engáh'é:mwe
 egi ní éngahi → egi n'éngahi
 egi ní engáhí ki ? → egi n'éngáhí ki ?
631. boat
 1) rô:nki 9a,10a, za:rô:nki 10b : outboard <Eng. *launch*
 ró:nki yangye
 ró:nki émwe → ró:nky'é:mwe
 egi ní rô:nki
 egi ní ró:nkí ki ?
- 2) obwâ:to bwa: íngini 14, amá:to ga: íngini 6 : same as the preceding.
632. ship
 emê:ri 9,10 <Sw. *meli*
 emé:ri yangye
 emé:ri émwe → emé:r'é:mwe
 egi ní emê:ri → egi n'émê:ri
 egi ní emé:rí ki ? → egi n'émé:rí ki ?
633. accident
 1) ekihiki:rizi 7, ebihiki:rizi 8 : accident in general
 ekihiki:rizi yangye
 ekihiki:rizi kímwe
 eki ní ekihiki:rizi → eki n'ékihiki:rizi
 eki ní ekihiki:rízí ki ? → eki n'ékihiki:rízí ki ?
- 2) butá:ndu 9a,10a, za:butá:ndu 10b : traffic accident
 butandú yangye

- butá:ndú émwe → butá:nd'émwe
 egi ní butá:ndu
 egi ní butá:ndú ki ?
- ☆ Habé:rehó butá:ndu. : There happened an accident.
- 3) empanuka 9,10 : syn. of the preceding. <Rw. *impanuka*
 empanuka yangye
 empanuka émwe → empanuk'émwe
 egi ní empanuka → egi n'émpanuka
 egi ní empanuká ki ? → egi n'émpanuká ki ?
- a. unusual bad happening; calamity
 akagwe 12, obugwe 14
 akagwe kangye
 akagwe kámwe
 aka ní akagwe → aka n'ákagwe
 aka ní akagwé ki ? → aka n'ákagwé ki ?
634. money
- 1) esê:te or esê:nte 10 <Eng. *cent*
 esé:te zangye
 esé:te zímwe
 ezi ní esê:te → ezi n'ésê:te
 ezi ní esé:té ki ? → ezi n'ésé:té ki ?
- N.B. This word is normally used in the plural. Its singular means one shilling or one coin. The orthography puts it as *esente*, but most people pronounce it without the *n* sound as *esê:te*.
- ☆ Oyine esé:te zingaha ? : How much money do you (sg.) have ?
- 2) empí:ha 10 : syn. of *esê:te*; term used by old people <Hin. *rupee* (?)
 empí:ha zangye
 empí:ha zímwe
 ezi ní empí:ha → ezi n'émpí:ha
 ezi ní empí:há ki ? → ezi n'émpí:há ki ?
- N.B. As with the preceding word, this word is used in the plural to mean 'money'.
- 3) emâ:ri (9),10 : [slang] merchandise, valuable thing, money <Sw. *mali*
 emâ:ri yangye
 emâ:ri émwe → emâ:r'émwe
 egi ní emâ:ri → egi n'émâ:ri
 egi ní emâ:rí ki ? → egi n'émâ:rí ki ?
- a. shilling (monetary unit)
 eshíringi 9,10 <Eng. *shilling*
 eshíringi yangye
 eshíringi émwe → eshíringy'émwe
 egi ní eshíringi → egi n'eshíringi
 egi ní eshíringí ki ? → egi n'eshíringí ki ?
635. to contribute money
 okushuka
 ☆ okushuka mukibbí:na : to contribute money (or crops) to the saving association
636. salary

omushâ:ra 3, emishâ:ra 4 <Sw. *mshahara*
 omushâ:ra gwangye
 omushâ:ra gúmwe
 ugu ní omushâ:ra → ugu n'ómushâ:ra
 ugu ní omushâ:râ ki ? → ugu n'ómushâ:râ ki ?

637. tip

- 1) akasi:mo 12, obusi:mo 14 : small thing to give for gratitude. See No.1132.
- 2) kyâ:yi 9a,10a, za:kyâ:yi 10b : [slang] little money as a bribe (to pay a tea); [lit] tea (No.176)
 ☆ Mpáyó kyâ:yi ! : Give me some money !
- 3) só:da 9a,10a, za:só:da 10b : little money as a bribe (to buy a soda) <Eng. *soda*
 so:dá yangye
 só:dá émwe → só:d'émwe
 egi ní só:da
 egi ní só:dá ki ?
 N.B. Other words (ex. airtime) are also used to ask a small amount of money.

638. bribe

ekitugo 7, ebitugo 8
 ekitugo kyangye
 ekitugo kímwe
 eki ní ekitugo → eki n'ékitugo
 eki ní ekitugó ki ? → eki n'ékitugó ki ?
 cf. okutuga : to give a bribe

639. wealth

- 1) obugê:ga 14 <*omugê:ga* 1/2 'rich person' (No.1415)
 - 2) obutû:ngi 14 : syn. of the preceding. <*omutû:ngi* 1/2 'wealthy person' (No.1415)
- a. property; material possessions
- itû:ngo 5, amatû:ngo 6 : material possessions such as cattle, houses
 itû:ngo ryangye
 itû:ngo rímwe
 eri ní itû:ngo → eri ní:tû:ngo
 eri ní itû:ngó ki ? → eri ní:tû:ngó ki ?

640. tax

- 1) omushoro 3, emishoro 4 <*okushora* 'to pay tax'. See below.
 omushoro gwangye
 omushoro gúmwe
 ugu ní omushoro → ugu n'ómushoro
 ugu ní omushoró ki ? → ugu n'ómushoró ki ?
- 2) empó:za 9,10 : syn. of the preceding.
 empo:zá yangye
 empó:zá émwe → empó:z'émwe
 egi ní empó:za → egi n'empó:za
 egi ní empó:zá ki ? → egi n'empó:zá ki ?
- 3) obushû:ra 14 : market licence tax <*okushu:ra* 'to pay market tax'. See below.
 obushû:ra bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obushû:ra gúmwe
 obu ní obushû:ra → obu n'óbushû:ra

- obu ní obushú:rá ki ? → obu n'óbushú:rá ki ?
- a. to pay tax
- 1) okushora
okushoro:za *caus.* : to collect (tax)
 - ☆ okushoro:za omushoro : to collect tax
 - 2) okushu:ra : to pay licence fee tax of market
641. price
- 1) ebbê:yi 9,10 : price <Sw. *bei*
ebbê:yi yangye
ebbê:yi émwe → ebbé:y'émwe
egi ní ebbê:yi → egi n'ébbê:yi
egi ní ebbé:yí ki ? → egi n'ébbé:yí ki ?
 - ☆ ebbé:yi y'áhi:guru or ebbé:yi y'óhi:guru : high price
 - ☆ ebbé:yi y'áhá:si or ebbé:yi y'óhás:si : high price
 - 2) omuhê:ndo 3, emihê:ndo 4 : value, price
omuhé:ndo gwangye
omuhé:ndo gúmwe
ogu ní omuhê:ndo → ogu n'ómuhê:ndo
ogu ní omuhé:ndó ki ? → ogu n'ómuhé:ndó ki ?
- a. to reduce the price
- okushára ebbê:yi : to cut the price
- ☆ Omushu:bu:zi ya:shariré ebbê:yi. : The seller has reduced the price.
- ☆ Ebintu bya:shariré ebbê:yi. : Things have gone down in price.
642. job; work; employment
- 1) omurimo 3, emirimo 4 : general term for task, work <*okurima* 'to dig' (No.967)
omurimo gwangye
omurimo gúmwe
ogu ní omurimo → ogu n'ómurimo
ogu ní omurimó ki ? → ogu n'ómurimó ki ?
 - 2) akazi 12, ---- : syn. of the preceding. <Sw. *kazi* or Rw. *akazi*
akazi kangye
akazi kámwe
aka ní akazi → aka n'ákazi
aka ní akazí ki ? → aka n'ákazí ki ?
N.B. This word is mostly used by the Bafumbira and the Banyarwanda.
 - 3) orubimbi 11, embimbi 10 : assigned work
orubimbi rwangye //[gwa'nje]
orubimbi rúmwe
obu ní orubimbi → obu n'órubimbi
obu ní orubimbí ki ? → obu n'órubimbí ki ?
 - 4) oruharo 11, emparo 10 : assigned work for several persons
oruharo rwangye //[gwa'nje]
oruharo rúmwe
obu ní oruharo → obu n'óruharo
obu ní oruharó ki ? → obu n'óruharó ki ?
643. to go

- 1) okugyenda
 okugyendera *appl.* : to go for sb/sth
 okugyende:sa *caus.* : to help sb to walk, to use sth to walk
 okugyendana *assoc.* : to go together
 ☆ okugyende:sa omwâ:na : to help a child to walk
 ☆ Nda:zá kugyendana na Píta. : I will go with Peter.
 ☆ Twa:gyé:ndana. : We have gone together.
- 2) okúza or okuza : to go somewhere
 okugi:ra *appl.* : to go for sb
 N.B. The tone of this verb fluctuate between H and L. The infinitive form is usually pronounced with H tone as *okúza* ‘to go to a place’. *okuza* is possible, but rarely used. However, its derivational forms are normally pronounced with L tone as exemplified by the applicative *okugi:ra* ‘to go for a person’, and not **okugi:ra*.
 ☆ okuzá mukátare (or rarely okuza mukátare) : to go to a market
 ☆ Ndi kuzá mukisháka. : I am going to the bush.
 ☆ Ndi kuzá Kampála. : I am going to Kampala.
 ☆ Nda:zá kumugi:ráyo. : I will go there on his behalf.
 ☆ okugi:ra Pítá kampála : to go to Kampala for Peter
- 3) okwé:rekyerera : to head (intr.), to go toward. Cf. *okwé:reka* ‘to show’ (No.725).
 ☆ Ya:yerekyerá orwá: Kampála. : He has headed to Kampala.
644. to come
- 1) okwijira : to come
 okwijira *appl.* : to come for sb or with sth
 okwijira:sa *caus.* : to make sb come, to come by means of
 ☆ Ya:yijíre aríkwíshongora. : He/she came singing.
 ☆ Ba:yijíre bárikwíshongora. : They came singing.
- 2) okuruga : to come from a place, to originate from
 ☆ Orarugá nkáhe ? : Where do you (sg.) come from ? Where are you coming from ?
 ☆ Ndi kuruga mukátare. : I am coming from the market.
 ☆ Turaruga hámwé. : We come from the same place (village).
- cf. oburugo 14 : source, starting point, home village (town)
 oburugo bwangye // [bgaːnɛ]
 oburugo búmwé
 obu ní oburugo → obu n’óburugo
 obu ní oburugó ki ? → obu n’óburugó ki ?
 ☆ oburugo bw’ómurí:ndi // [bgómurí:ndi] : souce of a river
645. to come near; to approach
- 1) okwigira : to come near
 okwigira *caus.* : to bring near
- 2) okuhika : [lit] to arrive at a place
 okuhiki:rira *repet.* : to approach, to be righteous
 ☆ N’ó:hé okúhikíre ? : Who is near you ?
- a. to be neighbour to sb; to be adjacent
 okwá:ta:na
646. to leave
- 1) okugyenda

- ☆ Ka ngyé:nde ! : Let me go (leave) !
- 2) okuruga : to come from
- ☆ Na:rugíre Kabâ:re, na:za Kamplála. : I left Kabaale and have gone to Kampala.
647. to remain; to stay behind
- 1) okuguma
- ☆ Ndaguma mú:ka. : I will remain at home.
- ☆ Ya:gumíre mukitâ:nda. : He/she remained in the bed.
- 2) okusígara : syn. of the preceding. <intr. of *okúsiga* ‘to leave sb/sth behind’ (No.648)
- ☆ Ndasígara mú:ka. : I will remain at home.
- ☆ Ha:sigara kiró ibiri. : There remain two kilogrammes.
- 3) okushâ:ga : to remain, to be left (because too many or too much)
okushâ:ga or okushâ:zya *caus.* // [okufâ:z^dja] : to have remainder
- ☆ Ekito:ki kya:shâ:ga. : Bananas have been left.
648. to leave sb (or sth) behind
- 1) okúsiga
okúsigwa *pass.* : to be left behind
okusígara *intr.* : to remain
kusígarira *intr.+appl.* : to remain for sb
okusígaza *intr.+caus.* : to leave sth
okusígariza *intr.+appl.+caus.* : to leave sth for sb
okusígarizwa *intr.+appl.+caus.+pass.* : to be left for sb
- ☆ Na:signa esê:te. : I have left money (at home)
- ☆ Na:signáho. : I have left some amount (of food, etc.)
- ☆ Na:basigáho. : I have left them there.
- ☆ Akasiga émbwa. [prov.] → Akasíg’émwa. // [akasígé:mga] : He/she left dogs behind. His children became useless persons like dogs.
- 2) okureka : to leave, to abandon
okurekwa *pass.* : to be left, abandoned
okurekana *recipr.* : to leave each other
- ☆ Ka nkuréke ! : Let me leave you !
649. to spend time
okusi:ba : to spend time, to stay for a time at a place
- ☆ Ya:si:báyo. : He/she has spent a lot of time there.
650. to go ahead; to precede
- 1) okwé:bembera : to precede; to be a leader
- ☆ Ndabé:bembera. : I will lead you (pl.)/them.
- cf. omwé:bembezi 1, abé:bembezi 2 // [omwé:ßembezi] : leader
omwé:bembezi wangye
omwé:bembezi ómwe → omwé:bembez’ó:mwe
owu ní omwé:bembezi → owu n’ómwé:bembezi
owu ní omwé:bembezi ki ? → owu n’ómwé:bembezi ki ?
- 2) okutâ:nga : to be (or to go) the first (before others)
- ☆ Na:mutangíre. : I arrived before him/her.
651. to follow
okukúrata
okukúratira *appl.* : to follow sb/sth, to come come after sb/sth

- okukúratwa *pass.* // [okukúrat^kwa] : to be followed by sb
- ☆ emótoka erákúratáho 9, emótoka zírákúratáho 10 : a following car
 - ☆ Pitá arakúratira Maríya. : Peter follows Mary. Peter is younger than Mary.
 - ☆ Kuratira ishómo ! : Follow the lesson !
 - ☆ Nkúratira ! : Follow me !
- cf. omukúراسى 1, abakúراسى 2 : follower, subordinate
- omukúراسى wangye
omukúراسى ómwe → omukúراس'ó:mwe
owu ní omukúراسى → owu n'ómukúراسى
owu ní omukúراسى kí ? → owu n'ómukúراسى kí ?
652. to arrive
- okuhika : to arrive, to pass
okuhikira *appl.* : to arrive at a place as a first step, to stay in a hotel
okuhisa *caus.* : to deliver sth to the right destination, to make sb pass
- ☆ Ya:hikíréyo. : He arrived safely.
 - ☆ okuhikira Kampála : to arrive at Kampala first
 - ☆ okuhikira muhotê:ri : to arrive at a hotel directly
 - ☆ Ya:hikízeyó ebbarúha. : He delivered the letter to the right destination.
- a. destination
- obúzo 14, ---- : [rare word] <okúza 'to go' //ant. *oburugo* 14 'starting point' (No.644)
obuzó bwangye // [bga'nje]
obuzó búmwé
obu ní obúzo → obu n'óbúzo
obu ní obúzó kí ? → obu n'óbúzó kí ?
653. to come back; to return (intr.)
- 1) okuruga : to come from a place
 - ☆ Na:rugáyo. : I have come back from there.
 - 2) okugaruka *intr.* : to return (intr.) to a place
okugarukira *appl.* : to return to sb, to a place, for sth, to stop at a place
okugarura *tr.* : to return (tr.)
 - ☆ okugaruka hi:shomero : to return to school
 - ☆ okugarukira omúkazi : to return to the wife
 - ☆ okugarurahó omuntu : to return the person there
- cf. engaruka 9 : way of returning
- engaruka yangye
engaruka émwe → engaruk'émwe
egi ní engaruka → egi n'engaruka
egi ní engaruká kí ? → egi n'engaruká kí ?
- ☆ Na:garukáyo. : I have come back there.
 - ☆ Ya:mugarúkira. : She/he has come back to him/her.
- 3) okurahuka : to go back quickly. Cf. No.1442.
 - ☆ Ndarahuka. I will go back quickly.
 - 4) okuta:ha : to go home
 - ☆ Ndi kuta:ha. I am going home.
 - 5) okwinuka : to go home after working (any work)
 - 6) okuhí:ngu:ka *intr.* : to go home after working in the garden. See No.855.

- okuhí:ngu:ra *tr.* : to let people go home after working in the garden.
654. to give back; to return (*tr.*)
- 1) okugarura <*tr.* of *okugaruka* ‘to return (*intr.*)’.
 okugaruza : syn. of the preceding.
 okwé:garuriza *refl.+appl.* : to take back sth under one’s control
 okugaruráho +*clit.* : to return sth to the original place
 - ☆ okugarura ekitabó : to return a/the book
 - ☆ okugarurahó Píta : to return Peter (to the post)
 - ☆ Na:garúri:re Píta esê:te. : I return money to Peter.
 - ☆ okugaruráyo +*clit.* : return sth there
 - ☆ okugaruráyo éntebe → okugaruráy’ éntebe : to return a chair there
 - 2) okuta:sa : to bring back (cattle) home
 - ☆ okuta:sa émbuzi : to bring back goats home
655. to pass; to go by
- 1) okúraba
 okúrabya *caus.* // [okúrab^dja] : to cause/help sb to pass
 - ☆ okurábya omuntu. : to help a person to pass
 - ☆ Ya:rabizé ente mufá:mu yangye. // [ja:raβizê:nte mufá:mu ja’nye] : He passed cows in my garden.
 - 2) okutô:ra : syn. of okúraba.
 - ☆ To:ra aha! : Pass here !
- a. trail
- ekirári 7, ebirári 8 : trail of men in a grassland
 ekirarí kyangye
 ekirarí kímwe
 eki ní ekirári → eki n’ ékirári
 eki ní ekirarí ki ? → eki n’ ékirarí ki ?
656. to get ahead of sb; to surpass; to overtake
- 1) okurábáho : to pass at a place
 - ☆ okurába hamótoka : to pass at the side of a car, to overtake a car
 - 2) okunyúráho : syn. of *okurábáho*.
- a. to pass over; to pass by
- okuhí:ngura
 ☆ Na:hinguráho. : I have passed there (without stopping).
657. to travel; to go on a journey
- okugyenda
- cf. orugyendo 11, engyendo 10 : travel, journey, trip
 orugyendo rwangye // [gwa’nye]
 orugyendo rúmwe
 oru ní orugyendo → oru n’ órugyendo
 oru ní orugyendó ki ? → oru n’ órugyendó ki ?
- cf. omugyenzi 1, abagyenzi 2 : traveller
 omugyenzi wangye
 omugyenzi ómwe → omugyenz’ ó:mwe
 owu ní omugyenzi → owu n’ ómugyenzi
 owu ní omugyenzí ki ? → owu n’ ómugyenzí ki ?

658. to visit
 okuzinduka : to visit sb with a present (ex. crops, beer, etc.)
 cf. oruzinduko 11, enzinduko 10 : visit
 oruzinduko rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 oruzinduko rúmwe
 oru ní oruzinduko → oru n'óruzinduko
 oru ní oruzindukó ki ? → oru ní oruzindukó ki ?
- a. group of relatives and friends visiting a newly married woman
 ekikúruza 7, ebikúruza 8
 ekikúruza kyangye
 ekikúruza kímwe
 eki ní ekikúruza → eki n'ékikúruza
 eki ní ekikúruzá ki ? → eki n'ékikúruzá ki ?
659. to pass through; to get the other side
 1) okwambuka : to go across a road, river, lake, etc.
 okwambusa *caus.* : to help to go across a road, river, lake, etc.
 ☆ okwambuka engyezi : to go across a lake
 2) okúshara : to cross (a road); [lit] to cut. See No.935.
 ☆ okushára enku:to : to cross a road
660. to go the wrong way; to get lost
 1) okuhaba : to take a wrong direction
 okuhabya *caus.* // [okuhab^dja] : to make sb take a wrong direction
 okuhabi:sa : same as the preceding.
 okuhabura *rev.tr.* : to guide, to direct
 okuhabu:ka *rev.intr.* : to find the way after getting lost
 okuhabu:ra *rev.tr.* : to make sb find the way after getting lost
 okuhabi:sa : to make sb lose the way
 ☆ Na:hába. : I have got lost.
 2) okúbura : to get lost, to disappear
 okúbuza *caus.* : to lose
 ☆ Ekarámu yangye ya:búra. : My pen has got lost.
 ☆ Okábura. : You (sg.) were not seen for a long time.
- advice. to tell the way to a place
 1) okuragi:rira
 2) okuhabura : to guide, to direct. See the preceding number.
 cf. omuhabuzi 1, abahabuzi 2 : guide, adviser
 omuhabuzi wangye
 omuhabuzi ómwe → omuhabuzi'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuhabuzi → owu n'ómuhabuzi
 owu ní omuhabuzí ki ? → owu n'ómuhabuzí ki ?
- a. to mislead sb to do what is not intended
 okwosa (or okwosya [okwos'ja] [Ifó dial.]) : [lit] to burn (tr.). See No.885.
 ☆ okwosa omuntu : to mislead a person
662. to go in; to enter
 okuta:hámu
 ☆ okuta:ha munju : to go into a house

663. to go out
 okushohora
 okushofoza *caus.* : to put out
 ☆ Ya:mushófoza. : He/she has put him/her out.
664. to appear
 1) okure:beka : to appear, to be seen <neut. of *okure:ba* 'to see' (No.719).
 2) okuzo:ka : to reappear after absence; [lit] to revive (intr.). See No.836.
 ☆ Wa:zó:ka ! : You (sg.) have appeared again !
665. to go up; to climb up
 1) okutemba : to climb up (a tree)
 ☆ okutemba omúti : to climb up a tree
 2) okunyegyera : to go up (a hill)
 ☆ okunyegyera omúsozi : to go up a hill
666. to descend; to climb down
 1) okushu:ma
 2) okutemburuka : syn. of the preceding. <intr. of *okutemba* 'to climb up' (No.665)
 ☆ okutemburuka omúti : to climb down a tree
 a. to bring down
 1) okushu:mya // [okuɸu:ɸa] : to put down from a high place <caus. of *okushu:ma* 'to descend'
 ☆ okushu:mya ekintu : to put down an object
 2) okutemburusa : to help a person climb down <caus. of *okutemburuka* 'to climb down'
667. to take (a bus, taxi etc.); to get into (a train)
 1) okukwá:ta : [lit] to catch. See No.957.
 ☆ okukwá:ta emótoka : to take a car
 2) okutemba : to climb up, to get into. See No.665.
 ☆ okutemba emótoka : to get into a car
668. to get off
 okutemburuka <rev.intr. of *okutemba* 'to climb, to get into' (No.665)
 ☆ okutemburuka emótoka : to get off a car
669. to tumble down; to fall down
 okugwa
 okugwira *appl.* : to fall onto sth
 okugwi:sa *caus.* : to make sb/sth fall
 ☆ Ya:gwiré há:si. : He/she fell down (on the ground).
 a. to roll down; to tumble
 okwé:biringura or okwí:biringura *refl.*
 okubíringura : to roll down a log, etc.
670. to throw down
 1) okusíndika : to push
 2) okútega : to trip sb up; [lit] to set a trap
 ☆ okutéga omuntu : to trip a person up
 3) okukurubura : to pull sb down by force
671. to put horizontally
 1) okukí:ka
 okukí:kama *posit.intr.* : to go sidewise, to move a slope following a horizontal path

- okukí:kamya *posit.intr.+caus.* // [okucí:kapa] : to put sth horizontally, to tell sb to move a
okukí:kami:sa *posit.intr.+caus.* : to lay sth horizontally /slope horizontally
- ☆ okukí:ka ekintu : to lay a thing horizontally
- ☆ Omutí guki:kámi. 3, Emití eki:kámi. 4 : The tree lies horizontally.
- ☆ omutí gúki:kami 3, emití ekí:kami 4 : lying tree
- cf. obukí:ka 14 : horizontal length
obukí:ká bwangye // [bga'nye]
obukí:ká búmwé
obu ní obukí:ka → obu n'óbukí:ka
obu ní obukí:ká ki ? → obu n'óbukí:ká ki ?
- 2) okurambika : to lay down, to lay (sb) flat
672. to fall
- 1) okuragara : to fall (ex. fruits from a tree, dust from clothes)
okuragaza *caus.* : to make fall (fruits from a tree), to rub off with a hand or handkerchief
okuragarika *intr.* : to fall continuously
okuragarisa *intr.+caus.* : to make fall continuously
- ☆ Ekijumá kya:rágara. : A fruit has fallen down.
- 2) okuréngutuka *intr.* : to drop from the edge of a bed, table, basket, etc.
okuréngutura *tr.* : to make drop from the edge of a bed, table, basket, etc.
- 3) okukunkumuka *intr.* : to be shaken off (dust, etc.)
okukunkumura *tr.* : to shake off (dust, etc.)
673. to walk
- okutá:mbura
- cf. omutá:mbuzi 1, abatá:mbuzi 2 : walker, traveller
omutá:mbuzi wangye
omutá:mbuzi ómwé → omutá:mbuz'ó:mwe
owu ní omutá:mbuzi → owu n'ómutá:mbuzi
owu ní omutá:mbuzí ki ? → owu n'ómutá:mbuzí ki ?
- a. to walk stealthily
- 1) okusho:ba
- 2) okucécebuka : syn. of the preceding.
674. to be unsteady on one's feet; to stagger
- 1) okuzô:nga : to stagger
- 2) okunyá:ganya:ga : to walk in a zigzag way
- a. to limp; to gimp
- 1) okuhé:nyera
- 2) okuhé:nyagira : to limp due to disability of legs
675. to take a walk; to go for a walk
- 1) okutá:mbatambura : to walk around <red. of okutá:mbura 'to walk' (No.673)
- 2) okutá:mburámu or okutá:mbatamburámu : to take a short walk
- 3) okugyendagyendámu : syn. of the preceding. <okugyenda 'to go' (No.643)
- a. to move around
- 1) okuzé:nga : to wander aimlessly
- 2) okuyá:ya:na : more or less the same as the preceding.
- 3) okuzé:ngyerera : to putter around
- cf. ekizé:ngyerezi 7, ebizé:ngyerezi 8 : wanderer

- ekizé:ngyerezi kyangye
ekizé:ngyerezi kímwe
eki ní ekizé:ngyerezi
eki ní ekizé:ngyerezí ki ? → eki n'ekizé:ngyerezí ki ?
- 4) okuzére:ra : to wander; [lit] to float rotating
5) okujára:jara : to move around in a disturbing way (ex. a child)
676. to run
- 1) okwí:ruka or okwé:ruka
okwí:rukanga : to run continuously
okwí:rukira *appl.* : to run for sth, to a place
okwí:rusa *caus.* : to make sb/sth run, to make sb/sth move quickly
okwí:rukirira *int.* : to run quickly to help sb
- ☆ okwí:ruka emisí:nde : to run fast
☆ okwí:rusa emótoka : to drive a car
☆ Mwijé murí:rukanga ! : Come running !
- 2) okutáragaza : to run speedy, quickly
3) okwá:nda:ra : [coll.] to run seriously
- a. quick running
omusí:nde 3, emisí:nde 4
omusí:nde gwangye
omusí:nde gúmwe
ogu ní omusí:nde → ogu n'ómusí:nde
ogu ní omusí:ndé ki ? → ogu n'ómusí:ndé ki ?
677. to run away; to escape
- 1) okwí:ruka
okwí:rukira *appl.* : to run to sb/sth
☆ okwí:ruka énjoka : to run from a snake
- 2) okutóroka *intr.* : to escape [said of a person caught]
okutóroka *tr.* : to make escape
okutóroka *intr.+caus.* : syn. of *okutóroka*.
- 3) okuhunga : to run away from danger
okuhungira *appl.* : to take refuge in a place
☆ okuhunga énjura : to shelter from rain
☆ okuhungira munju : to take refuge in a house
- cf. obuhungiro 14 : place to run in, shelter
obuhungiro bwangye //[bga'nje]
obuhungiro búmwe
obu ní obuhungiro → obu n'óbuhungiro
obu ní obuhungiró ki ? → obu n'óbuhungiró ki ?
- ☆ T'áyíne buhungiro. : He/she has no escape, helpless.
- 4) okutaba:ruka : to escape (a danger), to get out of a danger
okutaba:rusa or okutaba:rusya *caus.* //[okutaβa:rus'ja] : to rescue, to congratulate
678. to run after; to chase
okwí:rukáho <okwí:ruka 'to run' (No.676), followed by the clit. *hó*.
☆ okwí:ruka hamúshuma : to run after a thief
- a. to drive out; to chase away

- okubinga
okubingwa *pass.* : to be driven out by sb
679. to lie in wait for; to ambush
1) okugwira : [lit] to fall onto <appl. of *okugwa* ‘to fall’ (No.669).
2) okurinda : to wait for sb
3) okwí:bisha : to hide oneself <refl. of *okúbisha* ‘to hide’ (No.1066).
680. to stop (intr.)
1) okwé:merera : to stop moving
okwé:mereza *caus.* : to cause to stop, to stop (tr.)
2) okugarukira : to stop at a place, not to go beyond <appl. of *okugaruka* ‘to return (intr.)’ (No.653)
681. to step on; to tread on
okuribata
okuribati:rira *repet.* : to tread repeatedly
682. to fly
1) okuguruka : to jump, to fly
okugurusa *caus.* : to make jump or fly
2) okutú:ru:ra : to fly out suddenly
a. to beat its wings [of a bird]
okupapaza
Cf. *ipápa* 5/6 ‘wing’ (No.84).
b. to jump; to leap
okuguruka : to jump, to fly
683. to bounce
okutáruka
a. to flip up; to spring back
okubáshuka *intr.*
okubáshura *tr.* : to make flip up
684. to jump over; to stride over
okutá:mbu:ka
cf. entá:mbwe 9,10 // [entá:mge] : stride
entá:mbwe yangye
entá:mbwe émwe → entá:mbwé:mwe
egi ní entá:mbwe → egi n’éntá:mbwe
egi ní entá:mbwé ki ? → egi n’éntá:mbwé ki ?
685. to float
1) okuréremba
2) okuzére:ra or okuzé:re:ra : to rotate on the surface of water or in the air
686. to sink
1) okurohama *posit.intr.*
okuroha : to make sb/sth sink
2) okutobera : to sink [of a leg in a swamp without knowing the depth]
a. to drown (intr.)
okurohama *posit.intr.*
okuroha : to drown (tr.)
okurohwa *pass.* : to be drowned by sb

[affirmative]

- ☆ Omuntu arohámire. : A/the person is drowned.
- ☆ Abantu barohámire. : (The) persons are drowned.
- ☆ omuntu oróhamire : a/the person who is drowned [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bárohamire : persons who are drowned [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abárohamire : the persons who are drowned [subject relative]

[negative]

- ☆ Omuntu t'árohámire. : The person is not drowned.
- ☆ Abantu tí barohámire. : The persons are not drowned.
- ☆ omuntu otárohámire : a/the person who is not drowned [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bátarohámire : persons who are not drowned [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abátarohámire : the persons who are not drowned [subject relative]

b. to dive (under water)

okú:bi:ra

okú:bi:za *caus.* : to submerge (tr.)

687. to immerse

okutibika

688. to be stuck in mud [of a car]

1) okukwama

[affirmative]

- ☆ Emótoka ekwá:mire. : A/the car is stuck.
- ☆ Emótoka zikwá:mire. : (The) cars are stuck.
- ☆ emótoka ekwá:mire. : a/the car which is stuck [subject relative]
- ☆ emótoka zíkware. : cars which are stuck [subject relative]
- ☆ emótoka ezíkware. : the cars which are stuck [subject relative]

[negative]

- ☆ Emótoka t'ékwá:mire. : A/the car is not stuck.
- ☆ Emótoka tí zikwá:mire. : (The) cars are not stuck.
- ☆ emótoka etákwá:mire : a/the car which is not stuck [subject relative]
- ☆ emótoka zítakwá:mire : cars which are not stuck [subject relative]
- ☆ emótoka ezítakwá:mire : the cars which are not stuck [subject relative]

2) okusha:ya : syn. of the preceding. [rare]

3) okuziha : to be stuck in a swamp [of humans, cows, cars]

4) okuzika : syn. of the preceding.

☆ Emótoka ya:zíkire. : The car got stuck in a swamp.

689. to stand up

1) okwé:merera

okwé:mereza *caus.* : to make sb/sth stand up

2) okwimuka : to stand up or to rise (from a bed, chair)

okwimusa *caus.* : to make stand up or rise

690. to sit down

1) okushútama or okushítama : to sit on a chair, on the ground

okushútamirira *int.* : to wait for sth (e.g. meal) for a long time to have a share

[affirmative]

☆ Omuntu ashutámi. : A/the person is seated.

Omuntu ashutamíre. : A/the person sat some minutes back, and still sitting.

- ☆ Abantu bashutámi. : (The) persons are seated.
Abantu bashutamíre. : (The) persons sat some minutes back, and still sitting.
 - ☆ Omuntu ashutami kurungi. : A/the person is seated well.
 - ☆ Abantu bashutami kurungi. : (The) persons are seated well.
 - ☆ omuntu oshútami : a/the person who is seated [subject relative]
 - ☆ omuntu oshútami kurungi : a/the person who is well seated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu báshutami : persons who are well seated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu báshutami kurungi : persons who are well seated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abáshutami kurungi : the persons who are well seated [subject relative]
- [negative]
- ☆ Omuntu t'áshutámi. : A/the person is not seated.
 - ☆ Abantu tí bashutámi. : (The) persons are not seated.
 - ☆ Omuntu t'áshutamí kurungi. : A/the person is not seated well.
 - ☆ Abantu tí bashutamí kurungi. : (The) persons are not seated well.
 - ☆ omuntu otáshutámi : a/the person who is not seated [subject relative]
 - ☆ omuntu otáshutamí kurungi : a/the person who is not well seated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bátashutámi : persons who are not seated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bátashutamí kurungi : persons who are not well seated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abátashutámi : the persons who are not seated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abátashutamí kurungi : the persons who are not well seated [subject relative]
- 2) okurambikiza : to sit on the ground with the legs stretched
- a. to sit being in one's own world (solipsistic sitting posture without caring others)
okuté:ra akarí:góbe
- cf. akarí:góbe 12, oburí:góbe 14 : solipsistic sitting posture without caring others
akarí:gobé kangye
akarí:gobé kámwe
aka ní akarí:góbe → aka n'ákarí:góbe
aka ní akarí:góbé ki ? → aka n'ákarí:góbé ki ?
691. to sit on one's heels; to squat down
okurótama : to squat on the ground
- [affirmative]
- ☆ Omuntu arotámi. : A/the person is squated.
 - ☆ Omuntu arotamíre. : A/the person squated, and still squatting.
 - ☆ Abantu barotámi. : (The) persons are squated.
Abantu barotamíre. : (The) persons squated, and still squatting.
 - ☆ Omuntu arotami kurungi. : A/the person is well squated.
 - ☆ Abantu barotami kurungi. : (The) persons are well squated.
 - ☆ omuntu orótami : a/the person who is squated [subject relative]
 - ☆ omuntu orótami kurungi : a/the person who is well squated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bárotami : persons who are squated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bárotami kurungi : persons who are well squated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abárotami : the persons who are squated [subject relative]
- [negative]
- ☆ Omuntu t'árotámi. : A/the person is not squated.
Omuntu t'árotamí kurungi. : A/the person is not squated well.
 - ☆ Abantu tí barotámi. : (The) persons are not squated.

- Abantu tí barotámí kurungi. : (The) persons are not squated well.
- ☆ omuntu otárotámí : a/the person who is not squated [subject relative]
 - omuntu otárotámí kurungi : a/the person who is not swell quated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bátarotámí : persons who are not squated [subject relative]
 - abantu bátarotámí kurungi : persons who are not well squated [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abátarotámí : the persons who are not squated [subject relative]
 - abantu abátarotámí kurungi : the persons who are not well squated [subject relative]
692. to kneel down
- okufúkama
- [affirmative]
- ☆ Omuntu afukámi. : A/the person is kneeled down.
 - Omuntu afukami kurungi. : A/the person is well kneeled down.
 - ☆ Abantu bafukámi. : (The) persons are kneeled down.
 - Abantu bafukami kurungi. : (The) persons are well kneeled down.
 - ☆ omuntu ofúkami : a/the person who is kneeled down [subject relative]
 - omuntu ofúkami kurungi : a/the person who is well kneeled down [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu báfukami : persons who are kneeled down [subject relative]
 - abantu báfukami kurungi : persons who are well kneeled down [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abáfukami : the persons who are kneeled down [subject relative]
- [negative]
- ☆ Omuntu t'áfukámi. : A/the person is not kneeled down.
 - Omuntu t'áfukamí kurungi. : A/the person is not well kneeled down.
 - ☆ Abantu tí bafukámi. : (The) persons are not kneeled down.
 - Abantu tí bafukamí kurungi. : (The) persons are not well kneeled down
 - ☆ omuntu otáfukámi : a/the person who is not kneeled down [subject relative]
 - ☆ omuntu otáfukamí kurungi : a/the person who is not well kneeled down [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bátáfukámi : persons who are not kneeled down [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bátáfukamí kurungi : (the) persons who are not well kneeled down [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abátáfukamí kurungi : the persons who are not well kneeled down [subject relative]
- a. to draw one's knees up
- okusinga amájwi
693. to sit with one's legs crossed
- okuhinya maguru
694. to bend oneself; to stoop
- 1) okwinama : to bend down, to bow
- N.B. This is a posture when one picks up sth on the ground or when one greets.
- okwinami:sa *caus.* : to make sb bend down
- okwinamuka *rev.intr.* : to raise one's head
- [affirmative]
- ☆ Omuntu ayínami. : A/the person is bended.
 - Omuntu ayinami kurungi. : A/the person is bended well.
 - ☆ Omuntu ayínámire. : A/the person bended and continues to be in a bending position.
 - Omuntu ayinamire kurungi. : A/the person bended well and continues to be in that bending position..
 - ☆ Abantu bí:nami. : (The) persons are bended.
 - Abantu bi:nami kurungi. : (The) persons are bended well.

- ☆ omuntu oyínami : a/the person who is bended [subject relative]
omuntu oyínami kurungi : a/the person who is well bended [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bí:nami : persons who are bended [subject relative]
abantu bí:nami kurungi : persons who are well bended [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abí:nami : the persons who are bended [subject relative]
abantu abí:nami kurungi : persons who are well bended [subject relative]

[negative]

- ☆ Omuntu t'áyínami. : A/the person is not bended.
Omuntu t'áyínami kurungi. : A/the person is not well bended.
Omuntu t'áyínami kurungi. : A/the person is not well bended.
- ☆ Abantu tí bí:nami. : (The) persons are not bended.
Abantu tí bí:nami kurungi. : (The) persons are not well bended.
Abantu tí bí:nami kurungi. : (The) persons are not well bended.
- ☆ omuntu otí:nami : a/the person who is not bended [subject relative]
omuntu otí:nami kurungi : a/the person who is not well bended [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bátí:nami : persons who are not bended [subject relative]
abantu bátí:nami kurungi : persons who are not well bended [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abátí:nami : the persons who are not bended [subject relative]
abantu abátí:nami kurungi : the persons who are not well bended [subject relative]

2) okubúndama : to stoop when one passes under a low place or when one does not want to be seen

[affirmative]

- ☆ Omuntu abundámi. : A/the person is stooping.
Omuntu abundami kurungi. : A/the person is stooping well.
- ☆ Abantu babundámi. : (The) persons are stooping.
Abantu babundami kurungi. : (The) persons are stooping well.
- ☆ omuntu obúndami : a/the person who is stooping [subject relative]
omuntu obúndami kurungi : a/the person who is well stooping [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bábundami : persons who are stooping [subject relative]
abantu bábundami kurungi : persons who are well stooping [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abábundami : the persons who are stooping [subject relative]
abantu abábundami kurungi : the persons who are well stooping [subject relative]

[negative]

- ☆ Omuntu t'ábundámi. : A/the person is not stooping.
Omuntu t'ábundamí kurungi. : A/the person is not stooping well.
- ☆ Abantu tí babundámi. : (The) persons are not stooping.
Abantu tí babundamí kurungi. : (The) persons are not stooping well.
- ☆ omuntu otábundámi : a/the person who is not well stooping [subject relative]
omuntu otábundamí kurungi : a/the person who is not well stooping [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bátabundámi : persons who are not stooping [subject relative]
abantu bátabundamí kurungi : persons who are not well stooping [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abátabundámi : the persons who are not stooping [subject relative]
abantu abátabundamí kurungi : the persons who are not well stooping [subject relative]

695. to stoop to project the buttocks (putting off the clothes)

okukúnama

[affirmative]

- ☆ Omuntu akunámi. : A/the person is stooping.
Omuntu akunami kurungi. : A/the person is stooping well.
 - ☆ Abantu bakunámi. : (The) persons are stooping.
Abantu bakunami kurungi. : (The) persons are stooping well.
 - ☆ omuntu okúnami : a/the person who is stooping [subject relative]
omuntu okúnami kurungi : a/the person who is stooping well [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bákunami : persons who are stooping [subject relative]
abantu bákunami kurungi : persons who are stooping well [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abákunami : the persons who are stooping [subject relative]
abantu abákunami kurungi : the persons who are stooping well [subject relative]
[negative]
 - ☆ Omuntu t'ákuhámi. : A/the person is not stooping.
Omuntu t'ákuhámi kurungi. : A/the person is not stooping well.
 - ☆ Abantu tí bakunámi. : (The) persons are not stooping.
Abantu tí bakunámi kurungi. : (The) persons are not well stooping.
 - ☆ omuntu otákuhámi : a/the person who is not stooping [subject relative]
omuntu otákuhámi kurungi : a/the person who is not well stooping [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bátakuhámi : persons who are not stooping [subject relative]
abantu bátakuhámi kurungi : persons who are not well stooping [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abátakuhámi : the persons who are not well stooping [subject relative]
abantu abátakuhámi kurungi : the persons who are not well stooping [subject relative]
696. to crawl; to go on all fours
- 1) okuká:mbakamba : to crawl [of a baby]
 - 2) okukuruza : to crawl dragging the buttocks <caus. of *okukurura* 'to pull' (No.1025)
697. to strike the foot against an object; to stumble
- 1) okuté:ra énsibo → okuté:r'énsibo
Cf. *énsibo* 9/10 'stumbling'. See below.
 - 2) okusí:ta:ra : syn. of *okuté:ra énsibo*.
- a. stumbling
- énsibo 9,10
ensibo yangye
ensibo émwe → ensíb'émwe
egí ní énsibo → egí n'énsibo
egi ní ensíbó ki ? → egi n'énsíbó ki ?
698. to slide; to slip; to be slippery
- 1) okuterera
- cf. obutére 14, ---- : slipperiness, sliding
obutére bwangye // [bga'nje]
obutére búmwé
obu ní obutére → obu n'obutére
obu ní obutére ki ? → obu n'obutére ki ?
- 2) okuse:re:ra : syn. of *okuterera*.
 - 3) okunyerera : to be slippery (eg. catfish)
- a. to slide down a slope
- 1) okusirimuka : to slide down a slope (out of step)
 - 2) okusó:ka : to slide down a slope (willingly as a play)

- cf. gogori 9a,10a, za:gogori 10b : sled to slide down a slope (banana stalk, jerry can, etc.)
 gogori yangye
 gogori émwe → gogor'émwe
 egi ní gogori
 egi ní gogorí ki ?
699. to run over; to collide with
 1) okutomera : to collide, to run over
 okutomerwa *pass.* // [okutomegwa] : to be run over by sth
 okutomerana *recipr.* : to collide with each other
 ☆ okutomera omuntu : to run over a person
 ☆ Akatomerwa emótoka. : He/she was run over by a car.
 2) okutê:ra : to hit
 okutê:rwa *pass.* // [okutê:gwa] : to be hit by sb/sth
 ☆ okutê:rwa emótoka : to be hit by a car
700. to step back
 okugaruka enyuma
 cf. ka:busúga:nyúma 9a,10a, (za:ka:busúga:nyúma 10b) : stepping back, backwards
 ka:busúga:nyumá yangye
 ka:busúga:nyumá émwe → ka:busúga:nyúm'émwe
 egi ní ka:busúga:nyúma
 egi ní ka:busúga:nyumá ki ?
 Cf. *enyuma* 9/10 'back, behind' (No.446).
701. to sleep
 okubyâ:ma // [okub^djâ:ma] : to go to bed, to sleep
 okubyâ:mi:sa *caus.* // [okub^djâ:mi:sa] : to put (a child) to bed, to lay sb down
 ☆ okuzá kubyâ:ma : to go to bed
 [affirmative]
 ☆ Omuntu abyâ:mi. : A/the person is sleeping.
 Omuntu abyami kurungi. : A/the person is sleeping well.
 ☆ Omuntu abyamíre. : A/the person went to bed and is still sleeping.
 ☆ Omuntu abyâ:mi. : when a/the person is sleeping
 Omuntu abyâ:mi kurungi : when a/the person is sleeping well
 ☆ Abantu babyâ:mi. : (The) persons are sleeping.
 Abantu babyami kurungi. : (The) persons are sleeping well.
 ☆ omuntu obyâ:mi : a/the person who is sleeping well.
 omuntu obyâ:mi kurungi : a/the person who is sleeping well.
 ☆ abantu bábyami : persons who are sleeping.
 abantu bábyami kurungi : persons who are sleeping well.
 ☆ abantu abábyami : the persons who are sleeping
 abantu abábyami kurungi : the persons who are sleeping well.
 [negative]
 ☆ Omuntu t'ábyâ:mi. : A/the person is not sleeping.
 Omuntu t'ábyamí kurungi. : A/the person is not sleeping well.
 ☆ Abantu tí babyâ:mi. : (The) persons are not sleeping.
 Abantu tí babyamí kurungi. : (The) persons are not sleeping well.
 ☆ omuntu otábyâ:mi : a/the person who is not sleeping.

- omuntu otábyamí kurungi : a/the person who is not sleeping well.
- ☆ abantu bátabyá:mi : when persons are not sleeping.
abantu bátabyamí kurungi : when persons are not sleeping well.
- ☆ abantu abátabyá:mi : the persons who are not sleeping
abantu abátabyamí kurungi : the persons who are not sleeping well.
- a. to doze; to become asleep
okuhú:ngira
702. to lie down
okurambira : to lie down on the ground
- a. to sleep upside down
okucúrama *posit.intr.*
okucúrika *posit.tr.* : to make sb upside down
- [affirmative]
- ☆ Omuntu acurámi. : A/the person is sleeping upside down.
Omuntu acurami kúbi. : A/the person is sleeping upside down badly.
- ☆ Abantu bacurámi. : (The) persons are sleeping upside down.
Abantu bacurami kúbi. : (The) persons are sleeping upside down badly.
- ☆ omuntu ocúrami : a/the person who is sleeping upside down [subject relative]
omuntu ocúrami kúbi : a/the person who is sleeping upside down badly [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bácurami : persons who are sleeping upside down [subject relative]
abantu bácurami kúbi : persons who are sleeping upside down badly [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abácurami : the persons who are sleeping upside down [subject relative]
- [negative]
- ☆ Omuntu t'ácurámi. : A/the person is not sleeping upside down.
Omuntu t'ácurami kúbi. : A/the person is not sleeping upside down badly.
- ☆ Abantu tíbacurámi. : (The) persons are not sleeping upside down.
Abantu tíbacurami kúbi. : (The) persons are not sleeping upside down badly.
- ☆ omuntu otácurámi : a/the person who is not sleeping upside down [subject relative]
omuntu otácurami kúbi : a/the person who is not sleeping upside down badly [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bátacurámi : persons who are not sleeping upside down [subject relative]
☆ abantu bátacurami kúbi : (the) persons who are not sleeping upside down badly [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abátacurami kúbi : the persons who are not sleeping upside down badly [subject relative]
- b. to lie flat on one's back
okugarama *posit.intr.*
okugarami:sa *posit.intr.+caus.* : to make lie flat on one's back
*okugaramya : *not used*
okugarika *posit.tr.* : syn. of *okugarami.sa.*
- ☆ Kapá ya:gárama. : [exp.] [lit] A cat has lied flat.
1) Someone has died on the spot.
2) A hidden thing of a person has been revealed.
N.B. There exist two styles of forms, 1) long forms and 2) shortened forms, for near past and resulting state tense. The meanings are the same.
- 1) long forms

[affirmative]

- ☆ Omuntu agarámire. : A/the person is lying flat.
- ☆ Omuntu agaramire kúbi. : A/the person is lying flat badly.
- ☆ Abantu bagarámire. : (The) persons are lying flat.
- ☆ Abantu bagaramire kúbi. : (The) persons are lying flat badly.
- ☆ omuntu ogáramire : a/the person who is lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ omuntu ogáramire kúbi : a/the person who is lying flat badly [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bágarámire : persons who are lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abágarámire : the persons who are lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abágarámire kúbi : the persons who are lying flat badly [subject relative]

[negative]

- ☆ Omuntu t'ágarámire. : The person is not lying flat.
- ☆ Abantu t'bagarámire. : The persons are not lying flat.
- ☆ omuntu otágarámire : a/the person who is not lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bátagarámire : persons who are not lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abátagarámire : the persons who are not lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abátagarámire kúbi : the persons who are not lying flat badly [subject relative]

2) shortened forms

[affirmative]

- ☆ Omuntu agárami. : A/the person is lying flat.
- ☆ Omuntu agarami kúbi. : A/the person is lying flat badly.
- ☆ Abantu bagárami. : (The) persons are lying flat.
- ☆ Abantu bagarami kúbi. : (The) persons are lying flat badly.
- ☆ omuntu ogárami : a/the person who is lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ omuntu ogárami kúbi : a/the person who is lying flat badly [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bágarami : persons who are lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abágarami : the persons who are lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abágarami kúbi : the persons who are lying flat badly [subject relative]

[negative]

- ☆ Omuntu t'ágarami. : The person is not lying flat.
- ☆ Omuntu t'ágarami kúbi. : The person is not lying flat badly.
- ☆ Abantu t'bagárami. : The persons are not lying flat.
- ☆ Abantu t'bagárami kúbi. : The persons are not lying flat badly.
- ☆ omuntu otágarami : a/the person who is not lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ omuntu otágarami kúbi : a/the person who is not lying flat badly [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu bátagárami : persons who are not lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abátagárami : the persons who are not lying flat [subject relative]
- ☆ abantu abátagárami kúbi : the persons who are not lying flat badly [subject relative]

c. to lie on one's face

okujú:mara *posit.intr.*

okujú:mika *posit.tr.* : to place sth upside down

703. to be sleepy

okugira otúro → okugir'otúro

a. sleepiness

otúro 13

oturó twangye // [t^kwa'nje]

- oturó túmwe
 otu ní otúro → otu n'ótúro
 otu ní otúró ki ? → otu n'ótúró ki ?
704. to spend a night
 okurâ:ra
 okurâ:rira *appl.* : to spend a night at sb's, to take sth as supper
 okurâ:za *caus.* : to accommodate a person, to keep sth for the next day
 ☆ okurâ:ra mú:ka : to sleep at home
 ☆ okurâ:ra mumâka : to change sleeping places
 ☆ okurâ:ra hê:ru : to sleep outside, to camp out
 ☆ okurâ:râko +*clit.* : to sleep hungry
 ☆ okurâ:rira Píta : to spend a night at Peter's
 ☆ A : Mwarâ:rirá ki ? : What have you eaten as supper ?
 B : Twarâ:rira emondi. : We have eaten Irish potatoes as supper.
705. to stay up all night (doing something)
 1) okushe:she:sa
 2) okurâ:ra hakíro : syn. of the preceding.
 3) okurâ:ra orâre:ba 1, okurâ:ra bârare:ba 2 : to stay awake; [lit] to spend a night seeing
 N.B. The second forms, i.e., *orâre.ba* and *bârare.ba*, are present participles of the verb
okure.ba 'to see' (No.719) in class 1 and 2, respectively.
706. to dream
 okurô:ta
 cf. ekirô:to 7, ebirô:to 8 : dream
 ekirô:to kyangye
 ekirô:to kímwe
 eki ní ekirô:to → eki n'ékirô:to
 eki ní ekirô:tó ki ? → eki n'ékirô:tó ki ?
707. to get up (intr.); to rise
 1) okwimuka : to stand up or to rise (from a bed, chair)
 okwimusa *caus.* : to raise sb, to help sb to get up
 2) okukyê:ra : to wake up early in the morning
 3) okuzinduka : syn. of the preceding.
 a. to wake up (intr.)
 okusisi:muka *intr.*
 okusisi:mura *tr.* : to wake sb up
708. to wash (one's body parts)
 okuna:ba : to wash parts of the body or the whole body
 ☆ okuna:ba hamê:sho : to wash one's face
 ☆ okuna:ba engaro : to wash one's hands
 ☆ okuna:ba omubiri : to wash one's body
709. to brush the teeth
 okuku:ba amê:no
 a. toothbrush
 burâ:shi y'ámê:no 9a, burâ:shi z'ámê:no 10a
710. to bathe (intr.); to wash the whole body
 1) okuna:ba

- okuna:bira *appl.* : to bathe in a tub, bathroom
okuna:bi:sa *caus.* : to wash with soap, to bathe sb
- ☆ okuna:bi:sa esabbû:mi : to wash with soap
 - ☆ okuna:bi:sa omwâ:na : to bathe a baby
- 2) okwô:ga : to wash the whole body, to swim
okwô:gyera *appl.* : to bathe in a place
okwô:za (*okwô:zya) *caus.* : to wash clothes, dishes, etc.
okwô:gye:sa *caus.* : to cause sb to wash, to wash with sth (ex. soap)
okwô:gyeza *appl.+caus.* : to wash sth for sb
- ☆ okwô:za esa:tí ya: Píta : to wash Peter's shirt
 - ☆ okwô:gyeza Pítá esá:ti : to wash a shirt for Peter
- a. bathroom; shower room
ekina:biro 7, ebina:biro 8 <appl. of *okuna:ba* 'to bathe (intr.)'. See above.
ekina:biro kyangye
ekina:biro kímwe
eki ní ekina:biro → eki n'ékina:biro
eki ní ekina:biró ki ? → eki n'ékina:biró ki ?
711. to swim
okwô:ga : to wash the whole body, to swim
712. to wipe; to mop
okusi:mu:ra : to mop a table, floor
okwé:si:mu:ra *refl.* : to wipe one's body after bathing
- a. to wipe the behind after calls of nature
okúheha
okwí:heha or okwé:heha *refl.* : to wipe one's behind
- ☆ okuhéha omwâ:na : to wipe a child's behind
713. to comb
okusókoza
☆ okusókoza íshoki → okusókoz'í:shoki : to comb hair
- cf. akasókozo 12, obusókozo 14 : comb
akasókozo kangye
akasókozo kámwe
aka ní akasókozo → aka n'ákasókozo
aka ní akasókozó ki ? → aka n'ákasókozó ki ?
- cf. aug.: ekisókozo 7, ebisókozo 8 : big comb
714. to cut hair
N.B. Modern women usually do not have their hair cut. Their hair styling is braiding (see No.914).
- 1) okumwa // [okumŋa] : to cut or shave hair or beard
 - ☆ okumwa íshoki → okumw'í:shoki : to cut hair
 - ☆ omutwé gúmwere 3, emitwé zímwere or emitwé emwê:re 4 : shaven head
 - 2) okwô:goshá : syn. of *okumwa*.
 - 3) okúshara : to cut (No.935)
 - ☆ okushára íshoki → okushár'í:shoki : to cut or shave hair
 - 4) okútega : to cut hair, to shave
 - ☆ okutéga íshoki → okutég'í:shoki : to cut hair

- a. to shave
N.B. To shave hair (or beard) and to cut hair are the same in Rukiga.
715. to make one's make-up
okwé:koráho <refl. of *okúkora* 'to work' (No.839), followed by the clitic *-hó* 'on'.
716. to tattoo
The Bakiga do not practise tattoo.
717. to put on clothes; to wear
okujwâ:ra *intr.*
okujwê:ka *posit.tr.* : to dress sb (ex. a child, sick person)
okwé:jweka *refl.+posit.tr.* : to be able to dress oneself
☆ Na:yejwé:ka. : I have dressed myself.
- a. to put on an extra cloth to cover the body
okwé:shubika <refl. of *okushúbika* 'to cover' (No.970)
- b. to dress up
okunyirira : to look nice (because of the dress or the appearance of the body)
718. to take off (clothes)
1) okwihámu
☆ okwihámú ekijwâ:ro : to take off clothes
2) okujû:ra : to undress from top to down <rev. of *okujwâ:ra* 'to wear' (No.717).
719. to see
1) okure:ba : to see, to look at, to visit sb
okure:bera *appl.* : to see for sb, to see from a distance
okure:beka *neut.* : to be visible, to be seen, to appear
okure:bwa *pass.* // [okure:bga] : to be seen by sb
okwé:re:ba *refl.* : to see oneself (in a mirror)
okure:bana *recipr.* : to see each other
okútaré:bana : not to see each other
☆ okumure:bera hare : to see him/her from far
☆ Okwé:zi kware:békire. : The moon has appeared.
☆ Omwé:nda gurare:beka kúbi. : The cloth looks bad (or dirty).
☆ Tíbararé:bana. : They do not see each other.
☆ Tínkamure:baga. : I have never seen him/her.
2) okúbona : syn. of *okure:ba*, but of limited use. <Rw. *ukubôna*
okubónana *recipr.* to see each other
okubóneka *neut.* : to be seen, visible, available
☆ Orabóneka ? : Will you be seen (available) ?
3) okuranza or okuranzya [okuranz^d:ja] : syn. of *okure:ba*.
☆ Oranzé hare ! : Look far ! Be wise !
4) okuhwê:za : to see clearly
☆ Orampwê:za ? // [orampkê:za] : Can you see me clearly (in this darkness) ?
- a. spectator
1) omure:bi 1, abare:bi 2 : seer, watcher, spectator <*okure:ba* 'to see, to look at' (No.719)
omure:bi wangye
omure:bi ómwe → omure:b'ó:mwe
owu ní omure:bi → owu n'ómure:bi
owu ní omure:bí ki ? → owu n'ómure:bí ki ?

- ☆ abare:bi b'ómupî:ra : spectators of a football game
- 2) omushungye:rezi 1, abashungye:rezi 2 : looker-on, spectator
omushungye:rezi wangye
omushungye:rezi ómwe → omushungye:rez'ó:mwe
owu ní omushungye:rezi → owu n'ómushungye:rezi
owu ní omushungye:rezi ki ? → owu n'ómushungye:rezi ?
720. to look around
- 1) okukyébuka
okukyébaguza *rep.* : to look around repeatedly
- 2) okumágamaga or okumága:maga : to look around to find the way
- a. to give a glance
okúca eryê:ra → okuc'éryê:ra
Cf. *okúca* 'to break, to tear' (Nos.935, 946), *eryê:ra 5/6* 'white (eye)'.
N.B. *eryê:ra 5/6* 'white (eye)' is not use alone.
- ☆ Tínkamucágahó eryê:ra. → Tínkamucágah'éryê:ra : I have never seen him/her at all.
721. to stare
- 1) okushama:ra : to stare in surprise
- 2) okúroba : [youth slang] to look carefully, to pay attention
okuróbe:sa *caus.* : to attract attention
- ☆ Omukázi ya:turobé:sa. : A woman has attracted our attention.
- 3) okuranza or okuranzya // [okura'nz^dja] : to fix eyes on
- a. to open eyes widely
- 1) okuzu:ra amê:sho
☆ Zur:ra amê:sho ! → Zur'amê:sho ! : Open your eyes widely !
- 2) okutunura amê:sho : syn. of the preceding.
- 3) okukanura amê:sho : to open eyes widely, but in an abnormal way.
722. to look up; to raise one's eyes
- 1) okure:ba hi:guru
- 2) okurá:ngama : syn. of the preceding.
723. to blink naturally
okuhú:ngiza : [lit] to close eyes <caus. of *okuhú.ngira* 'to doze' (No.701)
- a. to wink (at a person); to make a sign with one's eyes
okwí:ta erî:sho : [lit] to kill the eye
724. to peep
okurínguriza
cf. okuríngura : to see sb naked
725. to show
- 1) okwé:reka : to show, to exhibit
okwé:rekyeza : to show how to do sth, to demonstrate
- 2) okurangira : to direct sb to show what is hidden or lost
- a. to point with an index
okutú:nga orúkumu
- b. show; exhibition
omwó:reko 3, emyé:reko 4 // [omjó:reko],[epé:reko]
omwó:reko gwangye
omwó:reko gúmwe

- ogu ní omwó:reko → ogu n'ómwó:reko
 ogu ní omwó:rekó ki ? → ogu n'ómwó:rekó ki ?
726. to hear
 okuhúríra
 okuhúrirana *recipr.* : to hear each other
 okuhúrirwa *pass.* // [okuhúrigwa] : to be heard
 okútahuríra *neg.* : not to hear
 cf. entáhuríra 9,10 : one who does not hear
 entáhurirá yangye
 entáhurirá émwe → entáhurír'émwe
 egi ní entáhuríra → egi n'éntáhuríra
 egi ní entáhurirá ki ? → egi n'éntáhurirá ki ?
 cf. obútahuríra 14, ---- : not hearing, stubbornness
- a. to listen to
 okuhúrikiza
 okuhúrikizana *recipr.* : to listen to each other
727. to feel
 okuhúríra : to hear, to feel
728. to give out a smell; to smell (intr.)
 1) okunu:ka : to smell bad, to stink
 ☆ okunu:ka akamwa : to have bad breath
 ☆ okunu:ka okwâ:hwa : to have armpit odour
 2) okuhú:mura : to smell good
- a. smell; odour
 1) ekinu:ko 7, ebinu:ko 8 : bad smell <okunu:ka 'to smell bad'. See above.
 ekinu:ko kyangye
 ekinu:ko kímwe
 eki ní ekinu:ko → eki n'ékinu:ko
 eki ní ekinu:kó ki ? → eki n'ékinu:kó ki ?
 ☆ ekinu:ko ky'ómubiri : body smell
 2) akahó:ho 12, obuhó:ho 14 : smell, usually good smell
 akaho:hó kyangye
 akaho:hó kámwe
 aka ní akahó:ho → aka n'ákahó:ho
 aka ní akahó:hó ki ? → aka n'ákahó:hó ki ?
 3) ekijú:nde 7, ebijú:nde 8 : smell of a rotten thing <okujunda 'to rot' (No.871)
 ekijundé kyangye
 ekijundé kímwe
 eki ní ekijú:nde → eki n'ékijú:nde
 eki ní ekijú:ndé ki ? → eki n'ékijú:ndé ki ?
 4) oruhayá:haya 11, ---- : smell of goats or sheep <émpaya 9,10 'male goat, male sheep'
 oruhayá:haya rwangye // [gwa'nje] / (No.76)
 oruhayá:haya rúmwe
 oru ní oruhayá:haya → oru n'óruhayá:haya
 oru ní oruhayá:haya ki ? → oru n'óruhayá:haya ki ?
 N.B. This noun is sometimes pronounced as *oruháya.haya* 11.

b. halitosis

1) *empihi* 9,10

empihi yangye

empihi émwe → *empih'é:mwe*

egi ní empihi → *egi n'émphihi*

egi ní empihí ki ? → *egi n'émphí ki ?*

2) *eshâ:mbi* 9,10 : syn. of *empihi* 9,10.

eshâ:mbi yangye

eshâ:mbi émwe → *eshâ:mb'é:mwe*

egi ní eshâ:mbi → *egi n'ëshâ:mbi*

egi ní eshâ:mbí ki ? → *egi n'ëshâ:mbí ki ?*

☆ *okutúra eshâ:mbi* : to give off halitosis

3) *obwá:ngati* 14, ---- // [obgá:ngati] : syn. of *empihi* 9,10.

obwá:ngati bwangye // [bga'nje]

obwá:ngati búmwé

obu ní obwá:ngati → *obu n'óbwá:ngati*

obu ní obwá:ngatí ki ? → *obu n'óbwá:ngatí ki ?*

729. to sniff

okunu:kiriza <int. of *okunu:ka* 'to smell bad'. See the preceding number.

730. to breathe; to respire

1) *okwisa*

The orthogaphy puts this word as *okwisya*. But most people pronounce it as [okwi'sa].

☆ *Ari kwisa kúbi*. : He/she is breathing badly (with difficulty).

2) *okuhú:me:ka* : syn. of the preceding.

a. breath; respiration

omwô:ya 3, (*emyô:ya* 4) // [omŋô:ja], [eŋô:ja]

omwó:ya gwangye

omwó:ya gúmwe

ogu ní omwô:ya → *ogu n'ómwô:ya*

ogu ní omwó:yá ki ? → *ogu n'ómwó:yá ki ?*

731. to breathe heavily

1) *okuhú:magira*

2) *okuháhagira* : syn. of the preceding.

a. to breathe with difficulty (because of asthma)

okuhwê:ra

☆ *Omuntu ari kuhwê:ra*. : The person breathes with difficulty.

732. to blow with the mouth

1) *okuhu:ha*

okuhu:hira appl. : to blow for sb

okuhu:hi:sa caus. : to make sb blow, to use sth to blow

2) *okuhu:he:ra* : to blow to give much air to activate fire with the mouth or fan

3) *okwasa* : syn. of the preceding.

a. to whistle (with the mouth)

okucú:riza

cf. *ekicú:rizo* 7, *ebicú:rizo* 8 : whistle

ekicú:rizo kyangye

- ekicú:rizo kímwe
 eki ní ekicú:rizo → eki n'ékicú:rizo
 eki ní ekicú:rizó ki ? → eki n'ékicú:rizó ki ?
- cf. ekifî:zi 7, ebifî:zi 8 : [rare]; same as *ekicú:rizo* 7/8
 ekifî:zi kyangye
 ekifî:zi kímwe
 eki ní ekifî:zi → eki n'ékifî:zi
 eki ní ekifî:zí ki ? → eki n'ékifî:zí ki ?
- b. to blow a whistle
 okuté:ra efure:mbe
- cf. efurembe 9,10 : whistle of football
 efurembe yangye
 efurembe émwe → efurembé:mwe
 egi ní efurembe → egi n'éfurembe
 egi ní efurembé ki ? → egi n'éfurembé ki ?
733. to say; to speak
- 1) okugamba : to say sth, to speak a language
 okugambira *appl.* : to tell sb, to use sth to speak
 okugambi:sa *caus.* : to make sb speak, to use sth to speak
 okugambi:swa *caus.+pass.* // [okuga'mbi:s^kwa] : to say unnecessary words
 okugambu:ra : to gossip about sb
 okwé:gambáho *refl.+clit.* : to talk about oneself
 ☆ okugamba hamuntu : to talk about a person
 ☆ okwé:gambáho *refl.+clit.* : to talk about oneself
- cf. omugambi 1, abagambi 2 : who speaks
 omugambi wangye
 omugambi ómwe → omugamb'ó:mwe
 owu ní omugambi → owu n'ómugambi
 owu ní omugambí ki ? → owu n'ómugambí ki ?
- cf. engamba 9, --- : way of speaking, accent
 engamba yangye
 engamba émwe → engamb'é:mwe
 egi ní engamba → egi n'éngamba
 egi ní engambá ki ? → egi n'éngambá ki ?
 ☆ Oragamba rurímí ki ? : What language do you (sg.) speak ?
 ☆ okugambira hamuzinda:ro : to speak using a microphone
- 2) okugira
 N.B. This verb is used to mean 'to say' with the particle *ngu* 'that' which introduces an indirect speech 'he says that ...' See below.
- a. speaker of a meeting; spokesman
 omugambirizi 1, abagambirizi 2
 omugambirizi wangye
 omugambirizi ómwe → omugambiriz'ó:mwe
 owu ní omugambirizi → owu n'ómugambirizi
 owu ní omugambirizí ki ? → owu n'ómugambirizí ki ?
- b. microphone; speaker (tool)

omuzinda:ro 3, emizinda:ro 4 : microphone, speaker
 omuzinda:ro gwangye
 omuzinda:ro gúmwe
 ogu ní omuzinda:ro → ogu n'ómuzinda:ro
 ogu ní omuzinda:ró ki ? → ogu n'ómuzinda:ró ki ?

a. that [introducing a direct or indirect speech]

1) -ti *part.* : introduces a direct speech

	sg.	pl.
1st pers.	ńti	túti
2nd pers.	óti	múti
3rd pers.	áti	báti

☆ Akagira áti 'nda:zá kwija'. : He/she said 'I will come'.

☆ Bakagira báti 'tura:zá kwija'. : They said 'We will come'.

2) ngu *part.* : introduces an indirect speech

☆ Akagirá ngu arazá kwija. : He/she said that he/she will come.

☆ Bakagirá ngu barazá kwija. : They said that they will come.

☆ Gira ngu tándímu ! : Say that I am not inside !

3) kó *part.* : syn. of *ngu*, but of limited use.

☆ Amanya kó bate:ká gye. : He/she knows that they cook well.

734. to pronounce

okwá:tura

a. arrogant way of talking, imperious tone of voice

akarébure 12, obrébure 14

akarébure kangye

akarébure kámwe

aka ní akarébure → aka n'ákarébure

aka ní akaréburé ki ? → aka n'ákaréburé ki ?

735. to whisper

okuhwehura

a. to talk in a husky voice, throatily

okuzinda:ra

b. to talk through the nose

okugambira omunyî:ndo

736. to telephone to sb

okuté:ra esímu

a. telephone

esímu 9,10 : telephone <Sw. *simu*

esímú yangye

esímú émwe → esím'émwe

egi ní esímu → egi n'ésímu

egi ní esímú ki ? → egi n'ésímú ki ?

b. to charge a telephone

1) okuca:ginga <Eng. *charge*

2) okuté:kahó omuriro → okuté:kah'ómuriro : syn. of the preceding.

c. antenna tower; mast

omurongo:ti 3, emirongo:ti 4

- omurongo:ti gwangye
omurongo:ti gúmwe
ogu ní omurongo:ti → ugu n'ómurongo:ti
ogu ní omurongo:tí ki ? → ugu n'ómurongo:tí ki ?
737. to talk
okugamba
a. to converse
okugá:ni:ra
cf. ekiga:ni:ro 7, ebiga:ni:ro 8 : conversation, chat
ekiga:ni:ro kyangye
ekiga:ni:ro kímwe
eki ní ekiga:ni:ro → eki n'ékiga:ni:ro
eki ní ekiga:ni:ró ki ? → eki n'ékiga:ni:ró ki ?
- b. talkative person
ekirondogozi 7, ebirondogozi 8
ekirondogozi kyangye
ekirondogozi kímwe
eki ní ekirondogozi → eki n'ékirondogozi
eki ní ekirondogozí ki ? → eki n'ékirondogozí ki ?
738. to brag; to talk big
1) okwé:pa:ka : [lit] to be proud
2) okwé:gamba marungi : to talk about oneself nicely
a. to exaggerate
1) okuhá:ngusa ekintu : [lit] to expand a thing
2) okurê:nza or okurê:nzya [okurê:nz^dja] : to exceed. See No.1163.
739. to discuss
1) okuhanu:ra
2) okutê:sa : to discuss to have a solution
cf. ekitê:so 7, ebitê:so 8 : idea, suggestion
ekité:so kyangye
ekité:so kímwe
eki ní ekitê:so → eki n'ékítê:so
eki ní ekitê:só ki ? → eki n'ékítê:só ki ?
740. to tell a story; to narrate; to relate
1) okugana : to tell a folktale
okuganira *appl.* : to tell a folktale to sb
2) okutebya // [okuteb^dja] : to narrate (stories other than folktales)
okutebeza *appl.* : to narrate to sb
☆ Orabitébya. : You (sg.) narrate them (in detail).
cf. omutebezi 1, abatebezi 2 : narrator
omutebezi wangye
omutebezi ómwe → omutebez'ó:mwe
owu ní omutebezi → owu n'ómutebezi
owu ní omutebezí ki ? → owu n'ómutebezí ki ?
741. to call
okwê:ta

okwê:twá *pass.* // [okwê:t^kwa] : to be called by sb
 okwé:te:sa *caus.* : to use sth to call
 okwé:taba : to respond to a call
 okwé:tabwa +*pass* // [okwé:tabga] : to be answered when called

a. not to be able to utter the name

okusî:nda

N.B. The name of father, mother, uncles, grandparents, fathers- or mothers-in-law, etc. cannot be uttered.

☆ Ndamusî:nda. : I cannot utter his/her name.

742. to introduce

okwanjura

okwéyanjura *refl.* : to introduce oneself; to identify oneself

743. to shout

1) okuté:ra endú:ru : to alarm

2) okuyomba : to shout, to talk loud

a. alarming cry

endú:ru 9,10

endu:rú yangye

endú:rú émwe → endú:r'émwe

egi ní endú:ru → egi n'éndú:ru

egi ní endú:rú ki ? → egi n'éndú:rú ki ?

744. to become silent

1) okuhunama : to be silent, to keep quiet

☆ Hunama ! : Keep quiet !

2) okukyékýeka : syn. of *okuhunama*.

3) okukinga akamwa : to shut the mouth

4) okubú:mba akamwa : syn. of the preceding.

a. to be calm

1) okucúre:ra

2) okwí:tonda : syn. of the preceding.

3) okucá búgufu : [exp.] to be calm, humble, polite; [lit] to abbreviate

b. silence

1) oruhunamo 11, ---- <*okuhunama*. See above.

oruhunamo rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]

oruhunamo rúmwe

oru ní oruhunamo → oru n'óruhunamo

oru ní oruhunamó ki ? → oru n'óruhunamó ki ?

2) akakyékýeko 12, ---- : syn. of *oruhunamo*. <*okukyékýeka*. See above.

akakyékýeko kangye

akakyékýeko kámwe

aka ní akakyékýeko → aka n'ákakyékýeko

aka ní akakyékýekó ki ? → aka n'ákakyékýekó ki ?

c. calmness

1) obucúre:zi 14, ---- <*okucúre:ra* 'to be calm'. See above.

obucúre:zi bwangye // [bga'ŋje]

obucúre:zi búmwe

- obu ní obucúre:zi → obu n'óbucúre:zi
obu ní obucúre:zí ki ? → obu n'óbucúre:zí ki ?
- 2) obucúre:ra 14, ---- : same as *obucúre:zi*.
obucúre:rá bwangye // [bga'nye]
obucúre:rá búmwé
obu ní obucúre:ra → obu n'óbucúre:ra
obu ní obucúre:rá ki ? → obu n'óbucúre:rá ki ?
- 3) omutê:ko 3, emitê:ko 4 : calmness, settling down of boiling water, stormy wind, etc.
omuté:ko gwangye
omuté:ko ómwé → omuté:k'ó:mwé
owu ní omutê:ko → owu n'ómutê:ko
owu ní omuté:kó ki ? → owu n'ómuté:kó ki ?
- d. quiet person, meek person
- 1) omwí:tonzi 1, abí:tonzi 2 <*okwí:tonda* 'to be calm'. See above.
omwí:tonzi wangye
omwí:tonzi ómwé → omwí:tonz'ó:mwé
owu ní omwí:tonzi → owu n'ómwí:tonzi
owu ní omwí:tonzí ki ? → owu n'ómwí:tonzí ki ?
- 2) omucúre:zi 1, abacúre:zi 2 : syn. of *omwí:tonzi* 1/2. <*okucúre:ra* 'to be calm'. See above.
omucúre:zi wangye
omucúre:zi ómwé → omucúre:z'ó:mwé
owu ní omucúre:zi → owu n'ómucúre:zi
owu ní omucúre:zí ki ? → owu n'ómucúre:zí ki ?
745. to be in retreat; to meditate
- 1) okwé:hugika
Cf. *okúhuga* 'to be absent-minded' (1263).
- 2) okwé:here:ra : syn. of *okwé:hugika*.
- 3) okusírika <Gan.
- a. retreat; meditation
aké:hugiko 12, obwé:hugiko 14 // [obgé:hujiko]
aké:hugiko kangye
aké:hugiko kámwé
aka ní aké:hugiko → aka n'áké:hugiko
aka ní aké:hugikó ki ? → aka n'áké:hugikó ki ?
N.B. *orusíriko* 11/10 and *akasírikiro* 12/14 are sometimes heard, but they are Luganda words.
746. to laugh
okusheka : to laugh, to laugh at sb
okushekyera *appl.* : to laugh for sb
okushekye:rera *repet.* : more or less the same as *okusheka*.
okusesa or okushesa *caus.* : to make sb laugh, to amuse
okusheku:ra *rev.tr.* : to make/help sb not to be laughed at
*okusheku:ka *rev.intr.* : not used
- ☆ okusheka omuntu : to laugh at a person
☆ Tukabá túramusheka. : We used to laugh at him/her.
- cf. omusheki 1, abasheki 2 : laugher, mocker

- omusheki wangye
omusheki ómwe → omusheky'ó:mwe
owu ní omusheki → owu n'ómusheki
owu ní omushekí ki ? → owu n'ómushekí ki ?
- cf. ensheko 9, ---- : way of laughing
ensheko yangye
ensheko émwe → enshek'é:mwe
egi ní ensheko → egi n'énsheko
egi ní enshekó ki ? → egi n'énshekó ki ?
- cf. dim.: akasheko 12, obusheko 14 : soft and/or nice laughter (such as by girls)
- cf. amashéka 6 : syn. of *akasheko* 12/14.
amasheká gangye
amasheká gámwe
aga ní amashéka → aga n'ámashéka
aga ní amashéká ki ? → aga n'ámashéká ki ?
- a. to smile
okumwenya // [okumɲe'ɲa]
cf. akamwenyo 12, obumwenyo 14 // [akamɲe'ɲo], [oɓumɲe'ɲo] : smile
akamwenyo kangye
akamwenyo kámwe
aka ní akamwenyo → aka n'ákamwenyo
aka ní akamwenyó ki ? → aka n'ákamwenyó ki ?
747. to tickle
1) okucúriganya
cf. obucúrigányi 14, ---- : titillation, tickling sensation
obucúriganyí bwangye // [bga'ɲje]
obucúriganyí búmwe
obu ní obucúrigányi → obu n'óbucúrigányi
obu ní obucúrigányí ki ? → obu n'óbucúrigányí ki ?
- 2) okukírigita : syn. of *okucúriganya*, but of less use.
748. to joke
okuza:na : to play, to joke
okuza:naza:na *red.* : to joke
cf. emiza:naza:no 4 : joke, joking
emiza:naza:no yangye
emiza:naza:no émwe → emiza:naza:n'é:mwe
egi ní emiza:naza:no → egi n'émiza:naza:no
egi ní emiza:naza:nó ki ? → egi n'émiza:naza:nó ki ?
749. to cry; to weep
1) okurira
okuririra *appl.* : to cry for a person
okuriza *caus.* : to make sb cry
☆ okuririra omuntu : to cry over a person
2) okúcura : to mourn for a dead person
3) okuboro:ga : to cry loud, to wail (when beaten or at a funeral, etc.)
cf. ekiboro:go 7, ebiboro:go 8 : wail

- ekiboro:go kyangye
ekiboro:go kímwe
eki ní ekiboro:go → eki n'ékiboro:go
eki ní ekiboro:gó ki ? → eki n'ékiboro:gó ki ?
- 4) okuhigima : to sob
750. to cry [of animals]
- 1) okumoka : to bark
 - 2) okururuma : to snarl [of dogs, lions]
 - 3) okuhu:ma : to roar
 - 4) okújuga : to low, to moo
 - 5) okúbika : to crow
 - 6) okuhébeba : to scream [of he-goats]
 - 7) okutétera : to cackle [of a hen when laying eggs]
 - 8) okukókoza : to cry [of a hen when scared]
 - 9) okunywí:gi:ra : to give out a sharp noise [of small birds or rats]
751. to bite
- 1) okúruma
okúrumwa *pass.* // [okúrumɲa] : to be bitten by sb
☆ Ya:rumwa émbwa. → Ya:rumw' émbwa. // [ja:rumɲé:mga] : He/she has been bitten by a dog.
 - 2) okúnena : to crunch
☆ okunéna ebico:ri : to crunch maizes
☆ okunéna ekikê:ju : to crunch a sugarcane
- a. to sting
- okúruma
☆ Enjúki za:kurúma. : Bees have bitten you (sg.).
752. to eat
- 1) okúrya // [okúdja]
okurí:ra *appl.* : to eat for sb, to eat from a plate, in a dining room
okurí:ririra *int.* : to take a bigger share than others
okurí:sa *caus.* : to give food to, to feed, to graze cattle, to eat with a spoon, fork, etc.
okurí:siza *caus.+appl.* : to feed for sb or at a place
okurí:bwa *pass.* // [okurí:bga] : to be edible, to be eaten, to feel pains especially in the
okurí:ka *neut.* : to be edible /stomach
okuryá:gusiriza : to eat whatever one comes accross
 - ☆ okurí:ra hasahâ:ni : to eat from a plate
 - ☆ okumurî:ra : to eat from for him/her
 - ☆ okurí:sa omwâ:na : to feed a child
 - ☆ okurí:sa engaro : to eat with hands
 - ☆ okurí:bwa munda : to have a stomachache
 - ☆ Ebi bíryo, birafí:ka ? : Can this food be eaten ?
- cf. omúryi 1, abáryi 2 : eater
- omuryí wangye
omuryí ómwe → omury'ó:mwe
owu ní omúryi → owu n'ómúryi
owu ní omúryi ki ? → owu n'ómúryi ki ?
- 2) okuhuba : to eat quickly

- 3) okunya:ta : to eat (main food, ex. stiff porridge, potatoes) without sauce
 4) okuhu:ta : to eat (sauce) directly from a bowl (without using a hand)
 okuhu:tagura : to eat continuously (sauce) directly from a bowl
753. to chew; to masticate
 1) okuga:ya : to masticate
 2) okufútana : to munch
754. to gnaw at; to crunch
 1) okuko:ta : to crunch raw sweet potatoes, cassavas, young mangos, etc.
 ☆ Ya:ko:ta ebirí:bwa. : He/she has crunched raw sweet potatoes.
 2) okúnena : to chew up, to crunch
 3) okuguguna : to crunch bones, to graze on hard grass [of cows]
755. to peck [of chickens at food, etc.]
 okushonda
756. to lick
 1) okurígasa : to lick a little bit with the tongue or finger
 2) okukô:mba : to lick all with a finger or a spoon
 a. to take up a small quantity (e.g. pomade) with a finger
 okukóráho : to touch on it (a little)
757. to spit
 okucí:ra or okucwê:ra [Ifo dial]
 okucí:rana *recipr.* : to spit on each other
 ☆ okucí:ra hamuntu : to spit on a person
 ☆ Ya:nci:ráho. : He/she has just spat on me.
758. to drink
 1) okúnywa // [okúnwa] : to drink, to absorb water
 okunywê:ra *appl.* : to drink from a glass, at a place, for sb
 okunywê:sa *caus.* : to cause (or help) to drink, to eat sth with a drink
 okunywê:bwa *pass.* // [okunwê:bga] : to be drunk by sb, drinkable
 okunywê:ka *neut.* : to be drinkable
 ☆ okunywé:ra mukíkopo : to drink from a cup
 ☆ okunywé:sa omwâ:na : to help a child to drink
 ☆ okunywé:sa ekíkopo : to drink with a cup
 ☆ okunywé:sa omuga:ti : to eat bread with a drink
 2) okúmwa // [okúmwa]
 N.B. To mean 'to drink', *okúnywa* is a literal word as the orthography uses it. However, many people pronounce it as *okúmwa*, which is considered illiterate.
 3) okushoma : syn. of *okúnywa*; [used in restricted contexts]
 ☆ Shomáho ! : Drink a little !
 4) okugotomera : to drink a large quantity, non-stop
759. to sip; to slurp
 okuhu:ta
 okuhu:tagura : to sip continuously
 a. sip
 omushe 3, emishe 4
 omushe gwangye
 omushe gúmwe

- ugu ní omushe → ugu n'ómushe
 ugu ní omushé ki ? → ugu n'ómushé ki ?
760. to suck
 okunyû:nya : to suck (a candy)
761. to swallow
 okumira
 okumirwa *pass.* // [okumigwa] : to be swallowed by sb
 okumirika *neut.* : to be able to swallow
762. to get drunk
 okusî:nda
 okusî:nza *caus.* : to make sb drunk
- cf. omusî:nzi 1, abasî:nzi 2 : drunken person
 omusî:nzi wangye
 omusî:nzi ómwe → omusî:nz'ó:mwe
 owu ní omusî:nzi → owu n'ómusî:nzi
 owu ní omusî:nzi ki ? → owu n'ómusî:nzi ki ?
- cf. ensî:ndo 9,10 : intoxication
 ensî:ndo yangye
 ensî:ndo émwe → ensî:nd'émwe
 egi ní ensî:ndo → egi n'énsî:ndo
 egi ní ensî:ndo ki ? → egi n'énsî:ndo ki ?
- a. drinker; drunkard
 omúnywi 1, abánywi 2 <okúnywa 'to drink' (No.758)
 omunywí wangye
 omúnywí ómwe → omúnyw'ó:mwe
 owu ní omúnywi → owu n'ómúnywi
 owu ní omúnywí ki ? → owu n'ómúnywí ki ?
- b. noisy action (of a drunkard)
 omurê:ngye 3, emirê:ngye 4
 omuré:ngye gwangye
 omuré:ngye gúmwe
 ugu ní omurê:ngye → ugu n'ómurê:ngye
 ugu ní omuré:ngyé ki ? → ugu n'ómuré:ngyé ki ?
- ☆ okuté:ra omurê:ngye : to make a noisy action [of a drunkard], to bawl
763. to smoke
 1) okurê:sa
 ☆ okurê:sa itá:bi → okurê:s'itá:bi : to smoke tobacco
 2) okufu:mu:ra : to inhale
764. to be hungry
 1) okuganda
 2) okugira enjara : syn. of the preceding; [lit] to have hunger
 ☆ Nyine enjara. : I am hungry.
- a. hunger
 enjara 9,(10) : hunger, famine
 enjara yangye
 enjara émwe → enjar'émwe

- egi ní enjara → egi n'énjara
 egi ní enjará ki ? → egi n'énjará ki ?
- ☆ enjara rwá:randá // [gwá:randá] : famine that prevails
765. to starve
- 1) okwí:twa enjara // [okwí:t^kwa enjara] : [lit] to be killed by hunger
 - 2) okubúra eby'ókúrya : [lit] to lack food
- ☆ ibúra ry'éby'ókúrya : [lit] scarcity of food, starvation
 Cf. *ibura* 5 'scarcity' (No.1478).
- c. to look for food in a market to buy or to work for food
- 1) okushaka
- cf. omushaki 1, abashaki 2 : person who looks for food
 omushaki wangye
 omushaki ómwe → omushaky'ó:mwe
 owu ní omushaki → owu n'ómushaki
 owu ní omushakí ki ? → owu n'ómushakí ki ?
- 2) okuha:ha : to work for food
766. to fast
- okusi:ba
- ☆ Ya:si:báko. : He/she has just started fasting.
- cf. ekisi:bo 7, ebisi:bo 8 : fasting period
 ekisi:bo kyangye
 ekisi:bo kímwe
 eki ní ekisi:bo → eki n'ékisi:bo
 eki ní ekisi:bó ki ? → eki n'ékisi:bó ki ?
- cf. omusi:bi 1, abasi:bi 2 : fasting person
 omusi:bi wangye
 omusi:bi ómwe → omusi:b'ó:mwe
 owu ní omusi:bi → owu n'ómusi:bi
 owu ní omusi:bí ki ? → owu n'ómusi:bí ki ?
767. to be thirsty
- 1) okugira iruho → okugir'i:ruho : [lit] to have thirst
 - 2) okugira emyú:ma → okugir'emyú:ma : syn. of the preceding.
- a. thirst
- 1) iruho 5, ----
 iruho ryangye
 iruho rímwe
 eri ní iruho → eri ní:ruho
 eri ní iruhó ki ? → eri ní:ruhó ki ?
- ☆ Nyine iruho. → nyin'i:ruho : I am thirsty.
- 2) emyú:ma 4 // [epú:ma] : syn. of the preceding. <okú:ma 'to be dry' (No.1306)
 emyumá yangye
 emyú:má émwe → emyú:m'é:mwe
 egi ní emyú:ma → egi n'émyú:ma
 egi ní emyú:má ki ? → egi n'émyú:má ki ?
- ☆ Wa:nyiti:sa (or wa:nyisa) emyú:ma. : You (sg.) have made me thirsty.
768. to eat heartily

- 1) okuha:ga
 okuha:za or okuha:zya *caus.* // [okuha:z^dja] : to satisfy sb
 ☆ Mpá:gire. : I am satisfied.
- 2) okwí:guta : syn. of *okuha:ga*. [Ifo dial]
- a. fullness; satiety
- 1) omuha:go 3, emiha:go 4
 omuha:go gwangye
 omuha:go gúmwe
 ugu ní omuha:go → ugu n'ómuha:go
 ugu ní omuha:gó ki ? → ugu n'ómuha:gó ki ?
- 2) omwí:guto 3, emyí:guto 4 // [omjí:guto],[epí:guto] : syn. of *omuha:go* 3/4; [Ifo dial]
 omwí:guto gwangye
 omwí:guto gúmwe
 ugu ní omwí:guto → ugu n'ómwí:guto
 ugu ní omwí:gutó ki ? → ugu n'ómwí:gutó ki ?
769. to sweat
- 1) okutu:tukara *intr.*
 okutu:tura *tr.* : to cause to sweat
- 2) okutu:yana : syn. of *okutu,tukara*.
770. to defecate
- 1) okunya : to defecate [of humans and animals]
 okune:ra *appl.* : to defecate on/at sth
 okune:sa *caus.* : to make (help to) defecate; [vulg.] to be hard to sb, to harass
 ☆ Ndakune:sa. : I will make your (sg.) life hard, I will beat you.
- 2) okwéyamba : polite way to express 'to defecate'; [lit] to help oneself
- 3) okwé:tuma : polite way to express 'to defecate'; [lit] to send oneself
- a. faeces; excrement
- amázi 6
 amazí gangye
 amazí gámwe
 aga ní amázi → aga n'ámázi
 aga ní amazí ki ? → aga n'ámazí ki ?
- b. dung
- 1) (íshe 5), amáshe 6 : cow dung
 amashé gangye
 amashé gámwe
 aga ní amáshe → aga n'ámáshe
 aga ní amashé ki ? → aga n'ámashé ki ?
 N.B. The singular *íshe* 5 'one piece of dung' is possible. Cf. a homonymous word *íshe* 1a/2a 'his/her father' (No.485).
- 2) (ihúrunjúru 5), amahúrunjúru 6 : dung of sheep or goats
 amahúrunjúru gangye
 amahúrunjúru gámwe
 aga ní amahúrunjúru → aga n'ámahúrunjúru
 aga ní amahúrunjúru ki ? → aga n'ámahúrunjúru ki ?
 N.B. The singular *ihúrunjúru* 5 'one piece of dung' is possible.

3) (ito:to 5), amato:to 6 : droppings of birds or hens

amato:to gangye

amato:to gámwe

aga ní amato:to → aga n'ámato:to

aga ní amato:tó ki ? → aga n'ámato:tó ki ?

N.B. The singular *ito:to 5* 'one piece of dropping' is possible.

c. constipation

émpatwe 9,10 // [émpat^kwe]

empátwe yangye

empátwe émwe → empátw'émwe

egí ní émpatwe → egí n'émpatwe

egi ní empátwé ki ? → egi n'empátwé ki ?

☆ okurwá:ra (or okugira) émpatwe : to suffer from constipation

☆ Na:rwé:re émpatwe. : I have suffered from constipation.

d. haemorrhoid

omura 3, ---. See *omura 3* 'rectum' (No.52).

☆ okurwá:ra omura : to suffer from haemorrhoids

771. to urinate

1) okunyâ:ra

okunyâ:za *caus.* : to make sb urinate

okunyâ:rira *appl.* : to urinate at a place, [slang] to have sex with sb

☆ okunyâ:ra hakitâ:nda : to urinate in a bed

☆ okunyâ:rira omúti : to urinate to a tree

2) okushe:sha : syn. of *okunyâ:ra*, a polite term.

3) okwâ:ta : [lit] to spill water

4) okushofoza : to release

☆ okushofoza énkari : to release urine

5) okwéyamba : [lit]to help oneself <refl. of *okuyamba* 'to help' (No.847).

a. urine

énkari

enkári yangye

enkári émwe → enkár'émwe

egí ní énkari → egí n'énkari

egi ní enkárí ki ? → egi n'énkárí ki ?

772. to cough

okukóroza

okukóroza or okukórozya *caus.* // [okukóroz^dja] : to cause to cough

cf. orukóroza 11, enkóroza 9,10 : cough

orukóroza rwangye // [gwa'nje]

orukóroza rúmwe

oru ní orukóroza → oru n'órukóroza

oru ní orukórorá ki ? → oru n'órukórorá ki ?

a. phlegm; sputum

ekikonda 7, ebikonda 8

ekikonda kyangye

ekikonda kímwe

- eki ní ekikonda → eki n'ékikonda
 eki ní ekikondá ki ? → eki n'ékikondá ki ?
773. to sneeze
 okwé:sa:mura
 okwé:sa:muza *caus.* : to cause to sneeze
 a. word thrown in when someone has sneezed
 kákire ! : [lit] Be rich !
774. to hiccup
 okusíkina
775. to yawn
 okwéyayamura
776. to snore
 1) okugona
 2) okufuru:ta : syn. of the preceding.
777. to belch
 okutúra omubi
 a. belch
 omubi 3, emibi 4
 omubi gwangye
 omubi gúmwe
 ugu ní omubi → ugu n'ómubi
 ugu ní omubí ki ? → ugu n'ómubí ki ?
778. to break wind
 1) okusura
 2) okunyâ:mpa : syn. of the preceding.
 N.B. This is a common word for Rukiga and Runyankore. As *okusura* is a direct word, people take the word *okunyâ:mpa* as more polite.
- a. fart
 1) omusuzi 3, emisuzi 4
 omusuzi gwangye
 omusuzi gúmwe
 ugu ní omusuzi → ugu n'ómusuzi
 ugu ní omusuzí ki ? → ugu n'ómusuzí ki ?
 2) ekinyâ:mpo 7, ebinyâ:mpo 8 : syn. of *omusuzi* 3/4.
 ekinyâ:mpo kyangye
 ekinyâ:mpo kímwe
 eki ní ekinyâ:mpo → eki n'ékinyâ:mpo
 eki ní ekinyâ:mpó ki ? → eki n'ékinyâ:mpó ki ?
779. to be healthy
 1) okunyirira : to look nice, healthy
 cf. omunyiriro 3, eminyiriro 4 : healthy look
 omunyiriro gwangye
 omunyiriro gúmwe
 ugu ní omunyiriro → ugu n'ómunyiriro
 ugu ní omunyiriró ki ? → ugu n'ómunyiriró ki ?
 ☆ okugira omunyiriro : to have a healthy look

- 2) okuyaga:yaga : to have a healthy colour (good nutritional state) <okuyaga 'to shine with grease' (No.1430)
- ☆ Arayaga:yaga. : He/she has a healthy colour
- 3) okugira amâ:ni : [lit] to be energetic, to have strength
- 4) okugomoka : to grow fat, to be healthy
- a. health
- amagára 6, ---- : health, life. See No.576.
- ☆ amagará marungi : good health
- ☆ A : Amagará gari báta ? : How is your health (life) ?
- B : Amagará ní marungi. : The health is good.
780. to feel bad
- 1) okubá kúbi : [lit] to be bad
- 2) okwé:hurira kúbi : syn. of the preceding; [lit] to feel oneself bad
781. to be sick, ill
- 1) okurwâ:ra //[okugwâ:ra]
- okurwâ:za *caus.* : to make sb ill (ex. mosquitoes, cold, etc.); to attend a sick person
- ☆ Ya:rwé:re. : He/she is sick.
- ☆ Emigú ya:rwá:za abantu. : Mosquitos have made people sick.
- 2) okubá kúbi : to be gravely ill, critical
- ☆ Ari kúbi. : He/she is gravely ill.
- a. sick person
- omurwê:re 1, abarwê:re 2 //[omugwê:re],[aßagwê:re]
- omurwé:re wangye
- omurwé:re ómwe → omurwé:r'ó:mwe
- ogu ní omurwê:re → ogu n'ómurwê:re
- ogu ní omurwé:ré ki ? → ogu n'ómurwé:ré ki ?
- b. sickness; illness; disease
- 1) endwâ:ra 9,10 //[engwâ:ra]
- endwá:ra yangye
- endwá:ra émwe → endwá:r'émwe
- egi ní endwâ:ra → egi n'éndwâ:ra
- egi ní endwá:rá ki ? → egi n'éndwá:rá ki ?
- 2) oburwê:re 14, ---- //[oßugwê:re] : syn. of the preceding.
782. fever
- omuriro 3, emiriro 4 : fire, fever. See No.352.
- ☆ Nyine omuriro. → nyin'omuriro. : I have fever.
783. various diseases
- 1) boil; tumour
- ekizî:mba 7, ebizî:mba 8 : boil, tumour, swelling <okuzî:mba 'to swell' (No.1287)
- ekizî:mba kyangye
- ekizî:mba kímwe
- eki ní ekizî:mba → eki n'ékizî:mba
- eki ní ekizî:mbá ki ? → eki n'ékizî:mbá ki ?
- 2) abscess with pus
- ekihû:te 7, ebihû:te 8
- ekihú:te kyangye

ekihú:te kímwe
eki ní ekihú:te → eki n'ékihú:te
eki ní ekihú:té ki ? → eki n'ékihú:té ki ?

☆ okwosa ekihú:te : to burn an abscess with a needle *oruhí:ndu* 11/10 to remove pus

3) scabies

obuheri 14
obuheri bwangye // [bga'nye]
obuheri búmwé
obu ní obuheri → obu n'óbuheri
obu ní obuherí ki ? → obu n'óbuherí ki ?

cf. aug.: ekiheri 7, ebiheri 8 : big scabies

4) pimple; acne

omubúbú:ra 3, emibúbú:ra 4
omubúbu:rá gwangye
omubúbu:rá gúmwé
ogu ní omubúbú:ra → ogu n'ómubúbú:ra
ogu ní omubúbú:rá ki ? → ogu n'ómubúbú:rá ki ?

5) measles

obushéru 14
obusherú bwangye // [bga'nye]
obusherú búmwé
obu ní obushéru → obu n'óbushéru
obu ní obushéru ki ? → obu n'óbushéru ki ?

6) smallpox

ekitojo 7, ebitojó 8
ekitojo kyangye
ekitojo kímwe
eki ní ekitojo → eki n'ékitojo
eki ní ekitojó ki ? → eki n'ékitojó ki ?

7) to develop (of rash)

okufuru:twa // [okufuru:t^kwa]

cf. nettle rash; allergy

efú:mbi 9,10
efu:mbí yangye
efú:mbi émwe → efú:mb'é:mwe
egi ní efú:mbi → egi n'éfú:mbi
egi ní efú:mbí ki ? → egi n'éfumbí ki ?

8) ringworm

amazô:mba 6
amazó:mba gangye
amazó:mba gámwe
aga ní amazô:mba → aga n'ámazô:mba
aga ní amazó:mbá ki ? → aga n'ámazó:mbá ki ?

9) eruption with pus in the head

ekigú:na 7, ebigú:na 8
ekigú:na kyangye

- ekigú:na kímwe
 eki ní ekigú:na → eki n'ékigú:na
 eki ní ekigú:ná ki ? → eki n'ékigú:ná ki ?
- 10) skin disease which causes bald patch on the forehead
 ekisê:te 7, ebisê:te 8 or ekisê:nte 7, ebisê:nte 8
 ekisê:te kyangye
 ekisê:te kímwe
 eki ní ekisê:te → eki n'ékisê:te
 eki ní ekisê:té ki ? → eki n'ékisê:té ki ?
 N.B. This disease is believed to be caused by a pregnant rat in the house. To cure the disease, the patient wears a string of coins with holes on the neck. Cf. *esê:te* 9/10 'coin' (No.634).
- 11) boil on hands (painful)
 énkazi 9, ----
 enkázi yangye
 enkázi émwe → enkáz'émwe
 egí ní énkazi → egí n'énkazi
 egi ní enkázi ki ? → egi n'énkázi ki ?
- 12) tuberculosis
 ekífuba 7, ebífuba 8 : [lit] chest. See No.23.
- 13) headache
 1) okuté:rwá omútwe → okuté:rw'omútwe // [okuté:gwomút^kwe] : [lit] to be beaten in the head
 2) emishonga 4 : splitting headache
 emishonga yangye
 emishonga émwe → emishong'émwe
 egi ní emishonga → egi n'émishonga
 egi ní emishongá ki ? → egi n'émishongá ki ?
- 14) epilepsy; fit
 ensí:mbu 9,10
 ensimbú yangye
 ensí:mbú émwe → ensí:mb'émwe
 egi ní ensí:mbu → egi n'énsí:mbu
 egi ní ensí:mbú ki ? → egi n'énsí:mbú ki ?
- 15) to have an eye-disease
 okurwára amê:sho → okurwá:r'amê:sho
- 16) eye-disease that causes swelling of the eyelid
 enshekyera 9,10
 enshekyera yangye
 enshekyera émwe → enshekyer'émwe
 egi ní enshekyera → egi n'énshekyera
 egi ní enshekyerá ki ? → egi n'énshekyerá ki ?
- 17) kwashiorkor
 bwaki 9a,10a, za:bwaki 10b // [bga'ci] <Fr.(?)
 bwaki yangye
 bwaki émwe → bwaky'émwe

- egi ní bwaki
egi ní bwakí ki ?
- 18) marasmus
mutuku 9a,10a, za;mutuku 10b <okutukura 'to become red' (No.1434)
mutuku yangye
mutuku émwe → mutuk'émwe
egi ní mutuku
egi ní mutukú ki ?
- 19) pneumonia
ekishonga 7, ebishonga 8
ekishonga kyangye
ekishonga kímwe
eki ní ekishonga → eki n'ékishonga
eki ní ekishongá ki ? → eki n'ékishongá ki ?
- 20) stomach upset
ekibâ:re 7, ebibâ:re 8 <ibâ:re 5/6 'stone' (No.342)
ekibâ:re kyangye
ekibâ:re kímwe
eki ní ekibâ:re → eki n'ékibâ:re
eki ní ekibâ:ré ki ? → eki n'ékibâ:ré ki ?
- 21) high blood pressure
omútima 3, --- : [lit] heart. See No.47.
- 22) goitre
omwî:go 3, emyî:go 4 //[omŋî:go],[ejî:go]
omwî:go gwangye
omwî:go gúmwe
ogu ní omwî:go → ogu n'ómwî:go
ogu ní omwî:gó ki ? → ogu n'ómwî:gó ki ?
- 23) cold; flu (influenza)
1) okurwá:ra omútwe : to suffer from flu
☆ Na:rweré omútwe. : I have suffered from flu
2) sé:nyíga 9 : flu <Gan.(?)
sé:nyíga yangye
sé:nyíga émwe → sé:nyig'émwe
egi ní sé:nyíga
egi ní sé:nyigá ki ?
- 24) mumps; parotitis
amashúyu 6
amashuyú gangye
amashuyú gámwe
aga ní amashúyu → aga n'ámashúyu
aga ní amashuyú ki ? → aga n'ámashuyú ki ?
cf. okushuya : to swell because of mumps
N.B. This disease is said to be cured if the patient goes to toilets of someone where he/she has never been.
- 25) malaria

- omushi:jo 3, emishi:jo 4
omushi:jo gwangye
omushi:jo gúmwe
ogu ní omushi:jo → ogu n'ómushi:jo
ogu ní omushi:jó ki ? → ogu n'ómushi:jó ki ?
- 26) to have a shivering fit
okupi:pa
- 27) to have a stomachache
1) okurí:bwa munda // [okurí:bga]
2) okurwára ebisi:mba : syn. of the preceding; [lit] to suffer from insects (in the stomach).
Cf. *ekisi:mba* 7/8 'animal, insect' (Nos.66,91).
☆ Narweré ebisi:mba → Narwer'ébisi:mba. : I have suffered from a strong stomachache
- 28) to have diarrhoea
1) okwírúkana <okwírúka 'to run' (No.676)
cf. ekírúkano 7, ebyírúkano 8 // [eb^{dj}írúkano] : diarrhoea
ekírúkano kyangye
ekírúkano kímwe
eki ní ekírúkano → eki n'ékírúkano
eki ní ekírúkanó ki ? → eki n'ékírúkanó ki ?
2) okucúgura : syn. of *okwírúkana*, but avoided to use in public.
- 29) dysentery
1) esheshe 9,10 : dysentery, cholera
esheshe yangye
esheshe émwe → eshesh'é:mwe
egi ní esheshe → egi n'éscheshe
egi ní esheshé ki ? → egi n'éseshé ki ?
2) tiritiri 9a,10a, zatiritiri 10b : bad dysentery
tiritiri yangye
tiritiri émwe → tiritir'é:mwe
egi ní tiritiri
egi ní tiritirí ki ?
- 30) typhoid
omushi:jo g'ómumara 3 : [lit] malaria in the intestines. Cf. *amara* 'intestines' (No.52).
- 31) hepatitis
omwí:jíma 3, emyí:jíma 4 // [omwí:jíma],[emí:jíma]
omwí:jímá gwangye
omwí:jímá gúmwe
ogu ní omwí:jíma → ogu n'ómwí:jíma
ogu ní omwí:jímá ki ? → ogu n'ómwí:jímá ki ?
☆ Arwere omwí:jíma. : He/she is suffering from hepatitis.
- 32) to be leprosy
okubê:mba
cf. leprosy; physical deficiency by leprosy
1) (ekibê:mbe 7), ebibê:mbe 8
ekibê:mbe kyangye
ekibê:mbe kímwe

- eki ní ekibê:mbe → eki n'ékibê:mbe
 eki ní ekibé:mbé ki ? → eki n'ékibé:mbé ki ?
- 2) (ekínyoro 7), ebínyoro 8 : syn. of the preceding.
 ekinyóro kyangye
 ekinyóro kímwe
 eki ní ekínyoro → eki n'ékínyoro
 eki ní ekinyóro ki ? → eki n'ékinyóro ki ?
- 33) gonorrhoea
 enzíku 9,10
 enzíkú yangye
 enzíkú émwe → enzík'émwe
 egi ní enzíku → egi n'énzíkú
 egi ní enzíkú ki ? → egi n'énzíkú ki ?
- 34) syphilis
 ebiho:yo 8
 ebiho:yo byangye
 ebiho:yo bímwe
 ebi ní ebiho:yo → ebi n'ébiho:yo
 ebi ní ebiho:yó ki ? → ebi n'ébiho:yó ki ?
- 35) lymphadenitis
 ekitákara 7, ebitákara 8
 ekitákara kyangye
 ekitákara kímwe
 eki ní ekitákara → eki n'ékitákara
 eki ní ekitákará ki ? → eki n'ékitákará ki ?
- 36) AIDS
 sirí:mu 9a,10a, za:sirí:mu 10b <Eng. *slim*
 sirí:mu yangye
 sirí:mu émwe → sirí:m'émwe
 egi ní sirí:mu
 egi ní sirí:mú ki ?
- 37) elephantiasis
 omuru:mo 3, emiru:mo 4
 omuru:mo gwangye
 omuru:mo gúmwe
 ogu ní omuru:mo → ogu n'ómuru:mo
 ogu ní omuru:mó ki ? → ogu n'ómuru:mó ki ?
 cf. okuru:ma : to have elephantiasis
 ☆ Akaru:ma. : He/she suffered from elephantiasis.
- 38) to have hydrocele testis
 okushuha
784. to infect sb with a disease, to transmit
 okutúrira
 okutúriza : more or less the same as the preceding.
 ☆ okutúriza enrwâ:ra : to transmit a disease
 a. to be infected with a disease

okukwâ:twâ // [okukwâ:t^kwa] : to be caught by (disease) <pass. of *okukwâ:ta* 'to catch'
(No.957)

☆ Na:kwatwa omushi:jo. : I have just been caught by malaria.

785. to get hurt, injured, wounded

okuhuta:ra

okuhuta:za *caus.* : to hurt, to injure, etc.

a. injury; wound

1) obuhuta 14, ---- : injury

obuhuta bwangye // [bga'nje]

obuhuta búmwé

obu ní obuhuta → obu n'óbuhuta

obu ní obuhutá ki ? → obu n'óbuhutá ki ?

2) ekisebe 7, ebisebe 8 : wound with pus <*okuseba* 'to fester (intr.)'. See below.

ekisebe kyangye

ekisebe kímwe

eki ní ekisebe → eki n'ékisebe

eki ní ekisebé ki ? → eki n'ékisebé ki ?

N.B. This disease corresponds to the Runyankore *ekironda* 7/8.

b. scar

énkojo 9,10

enkójo yangye

enkójo émwe → enkójo'émwe

egí ní énkojo → egí n'énkojo

egí ní enkójo ki ? → egí n'énkójo ki ?

c. pus

(íhira 5), amáhira 6

amahíra gangye

amahíra gámwe

aga ní amáhira → aga n'amáhira

aga ní amahírá ki ? → aga n'amahírá ki ?

d. to fester (intr.)

okuseba

786. to bleed

okujwa // [okuʒ^ɛwa]

a. to be in menstruation

1) okuzá mukwê:zi : [lit] to go into the month

2) okuzá mumícwe : [lit] to go into the habits

N.B. *emícwe* 4 'habits' is a Runyankore word. In Rukiga, it is *emíco* 4 (No.621). Here, the Runyankore way of expression is adopted.

☆ Ari mumícwe. : She is in her period.

787. to have a pain

1) okusa:sa : the most general term to mean 'to have a pain'

or okusha:sha : [Ifo dial]

☆ Ndi kusa:sa mumútwe. : I have a pain in the head (because of a disease, not a usual headache).

☆ Ndasas:sa mundá:nto. : I feel pain in the lower abdomen.

- ☆ okusa:sa amê:sho : to have an eye pain
 - ☆ okusa:sa okuguru : to have a foot pain
 - 2) okuhururwa // [okuhurugwa] : syn. of *okusa:sa*.
 - 3) okúrya : [lit] to eat
 - okurî:bwa // [okurî:bga] : [lit] to be eaten; used mostly for stomachache, but for other pains as well.
 - ☆ Amé:no gari kú:ndya. : I have a toothache
 - ☆ okurî:bwa munda : to have a stomachache
 - 4) okutê:ra : [lit] to hit, to beat
 - okutê:rwa *pass.* // [okutê:gwa] : [lit] be beaten
 - ☆ okutê:rwa omútwe : to have a headache
 - ☆ Omutwé guri kuntê:ra : I have a headache now.
 - ☆ Omutwé gurantê:ra : I have a headache.
 - ☆ Omutwé niguntê:ra : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 - ☆ Ndatê:rwa omútwe. : I have a headache now.
 - ☆ Ninte:rwa omútwe. : I have a headache. [Ifo dial]
 - a. to hurt a painful part (e.x. sore)
 - okutóneka
 - ☆ Ya:ntonéka. : Her/she has touched my sore.
 - ☆ Otantóneka ! : Don't hurt my sore !
 - b. pain; ache; sore
 - 1) obusa:si 14 : pain, worry <*okusa:sa* 'to have a pain'. See above.
 - obusa:si bwangye // [bga'nje]
 - obusa:si búmwé
 - obu ní obusa:si → obu n'óbusa:si
 - obu ní obusa:sí ki ? → obu n'óbusa:sí ki ?
 - 2) omushonga 3, emishonga 4 : sharp pain in the body (head, stomach, etc.)
 - omushonga gwangye
 - omushonga gúmwé
 - ogu ní omushonga → ogu n'ómushonga
 - ogu ní omushongá ki ? → ogu n'ómushongá ki ?
 - ☆ Ndahúrira omushonga murî:no. : I feel the smart in the tooth.
788. to have a bone broken
- 1) okuhé:mdeka <neut. of *okuhê:nda* 'to break (tr.)' (No.945).
 - ☆ Ahendekire okuguru. : He/she has his/her leg broken.
 - ☆ Okuguru kwé:ye kuhendekíre. : His/her leg is broken.
 - 2) okukónyoka : same as *okuhé:mdeka*; [slang] not a common word
 - 3) okucî:ka : to be broken <neut. of *okúca* 'to break' (No.935)
 - ☆ Aci:kire omúkono. : He/she has his/her arm broken.
- a. to sprain (one's ankle); to twist
- okusikira
789. to get burnt
- okúsa. *var.* okúsya // [okús'ja] [Ifo dial]
 - ☆ Ná:sa. : I have got burned.
 - ☆ Omuriro gwanyósa. : Fire has burned me.
- a. blister by a burn

- ekibâ:ju 7, ebibâ:ju 8 : blister by a burn, blister after hard manual work
ekibâ:ju kyangye
ekibâ:ju kímwe
eki ní ekibâ:ju → eki n'ékibâ:ju
eki ní ekibâ:jú ki ? → eki n'ékibâ:jú ki ?
790. to itch
1) okúrya // [okúdja] : [lit] to eat
☆ Omugó:ngo gurá:ndya. : My back itches me.
2) okusa:sa : to pain, to itch
a. to sting [of plants, hairy caterpillars, etc.]
okúbaba
okubábi:ra : to itch very much
☆ Ekisura kyambabíre. : A nettle has stung me.
☆ Omubiri guri kubábi:ra. : My body itches me very much.
791. to tremble; to shake (with cold, etc.); to shiver
1) okutitira
2) okutetema : syn. of the preceding.
792. to groan
1) okutaka
2) okuboro:ga : syn. of the preceding.
a. to struggle; to wriggle
okubóna:bona. See Nos.719 and 1146.
793. to vomit
okutánaka
okutánasa *caus.* : to make vomit
okutánaswa *caus.+pass.* // [okutánas^kwa] : to be made vomit
cf. ebitánako 8 : vomit
ebitánako byangye
ebitánako bímwe
ebi ní ebitánako → ebi n'ébitánako
ebi ní ebitánakó ki ? → ebi n'ébitánakó ki ?
a. nausea
eshéshemi or eshésheme 9,10
eshéshemi yangye
eshéshemi émwe → eshéshem'émwe
egi ní eshéshemi → egi n'éshehéshemi
egi ní eshéshemí ki ? → egi n'éshehéshemí ki ?
b. to nauseate (tr.)
1) okwí:sa eshéshemi
☆ Kiranyísa eshéshemi. : It nauseates me.
2) okushéshemura *tr.* : syn. of the preceding.
okushéshemuka *intr.* : to feel nauseous
794. to be dizzy
okuzé:ngyerera
cf. akazé:ngyeréra 12, obuzé:ngyeréra 14 : giddiness, dizziness
akazé:ngyererá kangye

- akazé:ngyererá kámwe
 aka ní akazé:ngyeréra → aka n'ákazé:ngyeréra
 aka ní akazé:ngyererá ki ? → aka n'ákazé:ngyererá ki ?
795. to faint
 okugwa kihú:múra
 a. to recover consciousness
 1) okuhé:mbu:ka
 2) okugarura omútwe hi:guru : syn. of the preceding; [lit] to put the head up
 b. to come to oneself
 okusisi:muka
796. to go mad; to lose one's head
 1) okushara
 2) okutabuka : syn. of the preceding.
 a. madness
 1) obusazi 14. var. obushazi 14 : [Ifo dial]
 obusazi bwangye //[bga'nje]
 obusazi búmwe
 obu ní obusazi → obu n'óbusazi
 obu ní obusazí ki ? → obu n'óbusazí ki ?
 2) ebisazi 8 : same as *obusazi* 14
 b. mad; lunatic
 omusazi 1, abasazi 2. var. omushazi 1, abashazi 2 [Ifo dial]. See above.
797. to attend a sick person
 1) okurwâ:za //[okugwâ:za] <caus. of *okurwâ:ra* 'to be sick' (No.781).
 2) okujá:njaba : to take care of a sick person, to cure
 a. attendant of a sick person; caregiver
 omurwâ:zi 1, abarwâ:zi 2 //[omugwâ:zi],[aɓagwâ:zi]
 omurwâ:zi wangye
 omurwâ:zi ómwe → omurwâ:z'ó:mwe
 ugu ní omurwâ:zi → ugu n'ómurwâ:zi
 ugu ní omurwâ:z'í ki ? → ugu n'ómurwâ:z'í ki ?
798. to phlebotomise; to cup
 okurúmika
 cf. ekirúmiko 7, ebirúmiko 8 : horn used for phlebotomizing
 ekirúmiko kyangye
 ekirúmiko kímwe
 eki ní ekirúmiko → eki n'ékirúmiko
 eki ní ekirúmikó ki ? → eki n'ékirúmikó ki ?
 cf. omurúmiki 1, abarúmiki 2 : he who practice phlebotomizing
 omurúmiki wangye
 omurúmiki ómwe → omurúmiky'ó:mwe
 owu ní omurúmiki → owu n'ómurúmiki
 owu ní omurúmikí ki ? → owu n'ómurúmikí ki ?
799. to scarify; to make incisions
 okushá:ndaga
 cf. eshá:ndago 9,10 : scarification, incision

- eshá:ndago yangye
eshá:ndago émwe → eshá:ndag'émwe
egi ní eshá:ndago → egi n'eshá:ndago
egi ní eshá:ndagó ki ? → egi n'eshá:ndagó ki ?
800. to take pus out of a boil
1) okwosa : [lit] to burn (tr.)
N.B. They use a heated needle (*oruhí.ndu* 11/10) to take out pus.
2) okúnyiga : [lit] to press
N.B. Leaves of a shrub called *enjuga.jubwe* 9/10 is used to take out pus. They are heated and applied to boils.
801. to operate
okushémeza : Also means 'to please' (No.1126).
okushémezwa *pass.* : to be operated
okushémezibwa *pass.* // [okufémezibga] : same as the preceding.
☆ okushémeza omuntu : to operate a person
a. suture after operation
omubazi:ro 3, emibazi:ro 4. See No.911.
802. to give an enema
The Bakiga use no enemators; they insert soap in the anus with a hand.
803. to massage
1) okúnyiga : [lit] to press
2) okukanda : syn. of the preceding.
a. to practise osteopathy
oku:nga <o-ku-ung-a : to join (No.983)
804. to become cured
okúkira
a. to cure; to heal
1) okúkiza <caus. of *okúkira* 'to become cured'. See above.
okúkizwa *caus.+pass.* // [okúkiz^awa] : to be healed, rescued
2) okutá:mba : to cure the illness
okutá:mbira *appl.* : to heal sb of a disease, to prevent (a person) from a danger
okutá:mbirwa *appl.+pass.* // [okutá:mbigwa] : to be healed by sb
☆ okutá:mba endwâ:ra : to cure a disease
☆ okutá:mbira omuntu : to heal someone of his sickness
3) okujá:njaba : to cure <Gan.
cf. omujá:njabi 1, abajá:njabi 2 : healer, nurse
omujá:njabi wangye
omujá:njabi ómwe → omujá:njab'ómwe
owu ní omujá:njabi → owu n'ómujá:njabi
owu ní omujá:njabí ki ? → owu n'ómujá:njabí ki ?
805. to examine a patient
okukyébe:ra : to check, to mark, to examine
☆ okukyébe:ra omurwê:re : to examine a patient
cf. omukyébe:zi 1, abakyébe:zi 2 : examiner. See No.832.
a. medical doctor
1) omúshaho 1, abáshaho 2 : modern medical doctor

- omusháho wangye
omusháho ómwe → omusháhó:mwe
owu ní omúshaho → owu n'ómúshaho
owu ní omusháhó ki ? → owu n'ómusháhó ki ?
- 2) omúfumu 1, abáfumu 2 : traditional medicine man
omufúmu wangye
omufúmu ómwe → omufum'ó:mwe
owu ní omúfumu → owu n'ómúfumu
owu ní omufúmú ki ? → owu n'ómufúmú ki ?
- 3) omusháho w'ékisháka 1, abasháho b'ékisháka 2 : traditional healer, herborist
806. to look for and prepare a medicine
okutabura omúbazi
- a. medicine
omúbazi 3, emíbazi 4 : general term for medicine, drug, ointment
omubázi gwangye
omubázi gúmwe
ogu ní omúbazi → ogu n'ómúbazi
ogu ní omubázi ki ? → ogu n'ómubázi ki ?
- ☆ omubázi gw'ebisháka 3, emibázi y'ébisháka 4 : herb, medical plants
807. to give an injection
okuté:ra ekikato
- cf. ekikato, ebikato 8 : injection
ekikato kyangye
ekikato kímwe
eki ní ekikato → eki n'ékikato
eki ní ekikató ki ? → eki n'ékikató ki ?
- a. to vaccinate
okukingiza
- b. tool of vaccination
endagu 9,10 : [rare]
endagu yangye
endagu émwe → endag'émwe
egi ní endagu → egi n'éndagu
egi ní endagú ki ? → egi n'éndagú ki ?
808. to tell a person's fortune; to foretell; to divine
okuragura
okuragura *caus.* : to consult a diviner, witchdoctor
- a. fortune-teller; diviner
- 1) omúfumu 1, abáfumu 2. : traditional medicine man. See the preceding number.
- 2) omuraguzi 1, abaraguzi 2 : fortune-teller
omuraguzi wangye
omuraguzi ómwe → omuraguz'ó:mwe
owu ní omuraguzi → owu n'ómuraguzi
owu ní omuraguzi ki ? → owu n'ómuraguzi ki ?
- 3) omurangi 1, abarangi 2 : syn. of the preceding. <okuranga 'to announce' (No.1261)
omurangi wangye

omurangi ómwe → omurangy'ó:mwe
owu ní omurangi → owu n'ómurangi
owu ní omurangí ki ? → owu n'ómurangí ki ?

b. tools of divination or witchcraft

1) ihê:mbe 5, amahê:mbe 6 : [lit] horn. See No.69.

N.B. This is used by witchdoctors to cause misfortunes to people.

2) emá:ndwa 9,10 //[emá:ngwa]

emandwá yangye

emá:ndwá émwe → emá:ndw'é:mwe

egi ní emá:ndwa → egi n'émá:ndwa

egi ní emá:ndwá ki ? → egi n'émá:ndwá ki ?

N.B. This is used by traditional healers to foretell the future, to tell the cause of a misfortune, etc.

809. to curse

1) okukye:na

okukye:nwa *pass.* //[okuce:nja] : to be cursed by sb

cf. omukye:no 3, emikye:no 4 : curse

omukye:no gwangye

omukye:no gúmwe

ogu ní omukye:no → ogu n'ómukye:no

ogu ní omukye:nó ki ? → ogu n'ómukye:nó ki ?

2) okúvuma : syn. of *okukye.na*.

810. to bewitch

1) okuroga : to bewitch in general including poisoning

okurogwa *pass.* : to be bewitched

2) okucúragura : to do sorcery at night (i.e., night dancing)

3) okugurika : to make sb behave stupidly by spraying him/her, to render sb unconscious

4) okwabu:ra : to use a magical power to cause problems to others' properties (fields, cows, etc.)

☆ okwabu:ra emyâ:ka : to cause damage to crops by a magical power

a. witch

1) omurozi 1, abarozí 2 <*okuroga* 'to bewitch'. See above.

omurozi wangye

omurozi ómwe → omuroz'ó:mwe

owu ní omurozi → owu n'ómurozi

owu ní omuroz'í ki ? → owu n'ómuroz'í ki ?

2) omucúraguzi 1, abacúraguzi 2 : night dancer sorcerer <*okucúrazura*. See above.

omucúraguzi wangye

omucúraguzi ómwe → omucúraguz'ó:mwe

owu ní omucúraguzi → owu n'ómucúraguzi

owu ní omucúraguz'í ki ? → owu n'ómucúraguz'í ki ?

b. witchcraft

1) oburozi 14 <*okuroga* 'to bewitch'. See above.

2) oburogo 14, amarogo 6 : syn. of the preceding.

oburogo bwangye //[bga'nje]

oburogo bumwe

- obu ní oburogo → obu n'óburogo
 obu ní oburogó ki ? → obu n'óburogó ki ?
- 3) obucúraguzi 14 : night dancer sorcery <okucúragura. See above.
- c. tools of witchcraft
- 1) ihê:mbe 5, amahê:mbe 6 : [lit] horn. See No.68.
 - 2) ituntumura 5, amatuntumura 6 : herb used to bewitch
 ituntumura ryangye
 ituntumura rímwe
 eri ní ituntumura → eri ní:tuntumura
 eri ní ituntumurá ki ? → eri ní:tuntumurá ki ?
- d. to suffer from supernatural powers
 okwí:nara : to suffer from supernatural powers or being bewitched
811. to marry
- 1) okuta:sa : to marry [male subject]
 *okuta:swa *pass.* // [okuta:s^kwa] : *not used*
 okuta:sana *recipr.* : to marry each other
 - ☆ okuta:sa omúkazi : to marry a woman
 - ☆ Pitá ya:tá:hize. : Peter got married
 - ☆ Mariyá, ba:mutá:hize. : Mary got married.
 - 2) okushwê:ra // [oku^kwê:ra] : to take wife, to have sex; [male subject]
 N.B. This word is commonly used to mean 'to have sex' whereas it means 'to take wife' in a formal situation.
 okushwê:rwa *pass.* // [oku^kwê:gwa] : to be taken as a wife, to have sex; [female subject]
 okushwê:rana *recipr.* // [oku^kwê:rana] : to marry each other, to have sex with each other
 - ☆ Mariyá ya:shwé:rwe. : Mary got married.
 - 3) okuhárika : to have a second wife
 - 4) okwí:shagara : to get married [female subject]
 okwí:shagarira *appl.* : to get married to sb
 - 5) okusanzira : to marry a girl of the same family
 okusanzirana *recipr.* : to be in a relationship of marrying girls of the same family [said of two men]
- cf. omusá:nzire 1, abasá:nzire 2 : man who married a girl of the same family as me; brother-
 omusanzíre wangye /in-law
 omusanzíre ómwe → omusanzír'ó:mwe
 owu ní omusá:nzire → owu n'ómusá:nzire
 owu ní omusanzíre ki ? → owu n'ómusanzíre ki ?
- ☆ Ní musanzíre wangye. : He is my brother-in-law.
 N.B. This word may be derived from the Kinyarwanda word *ukusangira* 'to share (food)'.
 Rukiga does not have the word *okusangira*.
- 6) okuhungura : to take over the widow (of his brother)
 N.B. Father may take over the widow of his son if he has no other brother, or even his son may take over the mother.
- a. verbs relative to marriage :
- 1) okugamba obugyenyi : to announce the marriage
 - 2) okwéyanjura : to introduce oneself
 N.B. This is to visit the home of the bride by a bridegroom accompanied by his father and

- relatives to negotiate the bride price.
- 3) okújuga : to pay the bride price. Also means ‘to mow’ (No.750).
okujúgi:sa *caus.* : to demand the bride price from the bride family
 - 4) okuhí:ngira : to do a give-away ceremony of the bride [subject : father of the bride]; [lit] to cultivate fo sb. N.B. The father gives a new hoe to his daughter in order for her to cultivate for her husband.
okuhí:ngirwa *pass.* // [okuhí:ngigwa] : to be given away [subject : the bride]
 - ☆ okuhí:ngira omuhára. : to give away his daughter
 - 5) okuge:twá // [okuge:t^kwa] : to do the wedding ceremony in church
<pass. of *okuge:ta* ‘to add’ (No.1286)
 - 6) okwarama : to seclude oneself in the house, to stay indoors [said of the bride]
okwarika omugóre : to seclude the bride
N.B. During this period (two weeks or one month depending the situation), the wife stays indoors exempted from any work. This is a honeymoon period, so to speak.
okwaruka : to go out of the house after seclusion, and go and visit the parents [said of the bride]
- b. marriage
- obushwê:re 14 // [obu^kwê:re] <*okushwê:ra* ‘to marry’. See above.
obushwê:re bwangye // [bga'nje]
obushwê:re búmwé
obu ní obushwê:re → obu n'óbushwê:re
obu ní obushwê:ré ki ? → obu n'óbushwê:ré ki ?
- ☆ obushwê:re bw'ékíro // [obu^kwé:re bgécíro] : traditional marriage; [lit] marriage of the night
- ☆ obushwê:re bw'ómushána // [obu^kwé:re obgómufána] : church marriage; [lit] marriage of the daytime
- ☆ obushwê:re obúri kwê:ra : holy marriage; same as the preceding.
- c. wedding party
- obugyenyi 14, (amagyenyi 6)
obugyenyi bwangye // [bga'nje]
obugyenyi búmwé
obu ní obugyenyi → obu n'óbugyenyi
obu ní obugyenyí ki ? → obu n'óbugyenyí ki ?
- ☆ obugyenyi bw'ékíro // [obu^kwé:re bgécíro] : traditional wedding party; [lit] wedding party of the night
- ☆ obugyenyi bw'ómushána // [obu^kwé:re obgómufána] : church wedding party; [lit] wedding party of the daytime
- d. bride
- 1) omugóre 1, abagóre 2
omugoré wangye
omugoré ómwé → omugor'ó:mwe
owu ní omugóre → owu n'ómugóre
owu ní omugoré ki ? → owu n'ómugoré ki ?
 - 2) kishwé:rwa 1a, ba:kishwé:rwa 2a // [ci^kwé:gwa] : syn. of the preceding. <pass. of kishwerwá wangye
lokushwê:ra ‘to marry’. See above.
kishwé:rwa ómwé → kishwé:r'ó:mwe

- owu ní kishwé:rwá
owu ní kishwé:rwá ki ?
- e. groom
kishwé:ra 1a, ba:kishwé:ra 2a // [ci]ᵏwé:ra <okushwê:ra 'to marry'. See above.
kishwerá wangye
kishwé:ra ómwe → kishwé:r'ó:mwe
owu ni kishwé:ra
owu ni kishwé:rá ki ?
- f. relatives and friends who escort a bride to her husband's home
omushé:ndekyéza 1, abashé:ndekyéza 2
omushé:ndekyezá wangye
omushé:ndekyézá ómwe → omushé:ndekyézá'ó:mwe; abashé:ndekyezá bámwe
owu ní omushé:ndekyéza → owu n'ómushé:ndekyéza
owu ní omushé:ndekyézá ki ? → owu n'ómushé:ndekyézá ki ?
Cf. a song sung by the escorting company and villagers when the bride arrives at the husband's home :
Ka:riñ:rwé. Ní wé wáy:ija ? Shana t'á:rí we ? Ní we !
'It was cried for. Is she not the one who has come ? Maybe is it not her? It is her !'
- g. bride price; dowry
enjúgano 9,10 <okújuga 'to pay bride price'. See above.
enjúgano yangye
enjúgano émwé → enjúgan'é:mwe
egi ní enjúgano → egi n'énjúgano
egi ní enjúganó ki ? → egi n'énjúganó ki ?
N.B. Normally five cows and five million shillings are paid for a high-educated girl.
☆ okucá enjúgano : to decide the pride price [subject : father of the bride]
- h. to give back the bride price
okuzimu:ra
okuzimu:za *caus.* : to ask to give back the bride price
N.B. When a wife commits a fault (adultery, etc.) and the couple ends in divorce, the father of the wife is asked to give back the bride price.
- i. beer or money offered by the man who has come to introduce himself
embumbu:ra akanywa → embumbu:r'akanywa 9,10 : [lit] which opens the mouth
Cf. *okubúmbura akanywa* 'to open the mouth'.
- j. to give dowry
okuté:kye:sa <caus. of *okutê:ka* 'to cook' (No.888)
N.B. Newly-married couples (especially the bride) are given by their parents household items to start a new family.
☆ Ab'ékiká bari kumuté:kye:sa. : The family members are giving her dowry.
812. to have sexual intercourse
1) okúcuga : [subject : male]
okúcugwa *pass.* : [subject : female]
okucúgana *recipr.* : to have sex together
N.B. This is a direct word, which is avoided to utter in public.
2) okuté:rana : [lit] to mix together, a polite way to express 'to have sex'
3) okushwê:ra // [oku]ᵏwê:ra : to marry, to have sex. See No.811.

- okushwé:raguza // [okuj^kwé:raguza] : to have sex here and there carelessly
- 4) okubyá:mana // [okub^djá:mana] or [okudjá:mana] : [lit] to sleep together
- 5) okunyá:rira : [slang] [subject : male] to have sex with sb; [lit] to urinate to/at <appl. of
okunyá.ra 'to urinate' (No.771)
- ☆ Na:munya:rí:re. : I had sex with her (some hours ago).
- 6) okúrya : [lit] to eat
- ☆ okuryá omúkazi : to eat a woman [youth usage]
- 7) okukóra emibónano : to have sexual intercourse
- cf. omubónano 3, emibónano 4 : sexual intercourse <*okubónana* 'to see each other' (No.719)
- omubónano gwangye
 omubónano gúmwe
 ugu ní omubónano → ugu n'ómubónano
 ugu ní omubónanó ki ? → ugu n'ómubónanó ki ?
- ☆ eby'émibónano 8 : things related to sexual intercourse
- ☆ eshonga z'éby'émibónano : issues related to sexual intercourse
- 8) okushambana : to have an extramarital (illegal) affair, to commit an adultery
- cf. omushambani 1, abashambani 2 : adulterer
- omushambani wangye
 omushambani ómwe → omushamban'ó:mwe
 owu ní omushambani → owu n'ómushambani
 owu ní omushambaní ki ? → owu n'ómushambaní ki ?
- cf. obushambani 14, ---- : adultery
- 9) okwí:ba omugono : to have sex with a woman asleep
- cf. omugono 3, emigono 4 : sex with a woman asleep
- omugono gwangye
 omugono gúmwe
 ugu ní omugono → ugu n'ómugono
 ugu ní omugonó ki ? → ugu n'ómugonó ki ?
- a. sexual desire
- 1) omuhino 3, emihino 4 : erection of the penis, sexual desire. See below.
- 2) omurindo 3, emirindo 4 : heat of animals <*okurinda* 'to be in heat' (No.815)
- omurindo gwangye
 omurindo gúmwe
 ugu ní omurindo → ugu n'ómurindo
 ugu ní omurindó ki ? → ugu n'ómurindó ki ?
- b. to erect [of the penis]
- okuhina : to erect (intr.)
 okuhini:sa *caus.* : to erect the penis
- ☆ Pitá ahiní:size. : Peter has erected the penis.
- cf. omuhino 3, emihino 4 : erection of the penis
- omuhino gwangye
 omuhino gúmwe
 ugu ní omuhino → ugu n'ómuhino
 ugu ní omuhinó ki ? → ugu n'ómuhinó ki ?
- c. foreplay
- akacabari 12, obucabari 14

- akacabari kangye
akacabari kámwe
aka ní akacabari → aka n'ákacabari
aka ní akacabari ki ? → aka n'ákacabari ki ?
- d. condom
akapî:ra 12, obupî:ra 14 <dim. of *omupî:ra* 3/4 (No.1123)
- e. to scream [of a woman in sexual excitement]
okushasha:mwa // [okuʃaʃa:mɲa]
813. to go out on a date
okusígura
814. to rape
okuhamba
815. to be in heat, to rut [said of animals]
okurinda : said especially of she-goats and ewe
- a. to copulate; to mate [of animals]
- 1) igóbe 5, amagóbe 6 : mating of dogs
igobé ryangye
igobé rímwe
eri ní igóbe → eri ní:góbe
eri ní igóbe ki ? → eri ní:góbe ki ?
- 2) okwê:ma : to be mounted [of cows, goats, sheep, hens, etc.]
okwê:mya *caus.* // [okwê:na] : to mount [of bulls, etc.]
okwé:me:sa *caus.* : to take a female to a male in order to have her pregnant
- 3) okushonda : to copulate [of cocks]
okushondwa *pass.* // [okuʃo'nd^hwa] : to copulate [of hens]
816. to get pregnant
- 1) okugira enda
☆ Ayine enda → ayin'enda. : She is pregnant.
☆ omukázi oyíne enda 1, abakázi bí:ne enda 2 : pregnant woman
- 2) okutwá:ra // [okut^kwá:ra] : to become pregnant; [lit] to take
okutwê:ka *post.tr.* : to make sb pregnant
N.B. This verb connotes pregnancy of extramarital sex.
☆ okutwá:ra enda → okutwá:r'enda : to become pregnant
☆ Omukázi atwé:re. : A woman is pregnant; [lit] She took.
☆ omukázi otwê:re 1, abakázi bátwere 2 : woman who has become pregnant through extramarital sex
- 3) okúhaka : to become pregnant [said of animals such as cows, goats]
- a. pregnancy; embryo; foetus
enda 9,10. See No.50.
- b. pregnancy outside the marriage
enda y'éndâ:ro 9,10. Cf. *endâ:ro* 9,10 'shrine' (No.291).
- c. bastard
ekinyandâ:ro 7, ebinyandâ:ro 8
ekinyandâ:ro kyangye
ekinyandâ:ro kímwe
eki ní ekinyandâ:ro → eki n'ékinyandâ:ro

- eki ní ekinyandá:ró ki ? → eki n'ékinyandá:ró ki ?
817. to bear a child; to give birth to
 okuzá:ra : to bear [said of humans, cows and goats]
 okuzá:rira *appl.* : to deliver at a place, to bear for sb
 okuzá:rwa *pass.* // [okuzá:gwa] : to be born
 okuzá:za *caus.* : to assist (an animal) to bear
 okuzá:ri:sa *caus.* : to assist (a woman) to deliver
 ☆ okuzá:za émbuzi → okuzá:z'émbuzi : to assist a goat to deliver
 cf. obuzá:rwa 14, amazá:rwa 6 // [oβuzá:gwa] : birth place
 obuzá:rwá bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obuzá:rwá bímwe
 obu ní obuzá:rwa → obu n'óbuuzá:rwa
 obu ní obuzá:rwá ki ? → obu n'óbuuzá:rwá ki ?
 cf. enzá:rwa 9,10 // [enzá:gwa] : way of birth
 cf. amazá:ribwa 6 // [amazá:ribga] : birthday
 amazá:ribwa gangye
 amazá:ribwa gámwe
 aga ní amazá:ribwa → aga n'ámazá:ribwa
 aga ní amazá:ribwá ki ? → aga n'ámazá:ribwá ki ?
 cf. kazá:ra 1a, ba:kazá:ra 2a : producer
 kaza:rá wangye
 kaza:rá ómwe → kazar'ó:mwe
 owu ní kazá:ra
 owu ní kazá:rá ki ?
 N.B. This is not a real word, but a conceivable word.
- a. labour pain
 (ekishe 7), ebishe 8
 ebishe byangye
 ebishe bímwe
 ebi ní ebishe → ebi n'ébishe
 ebi ní ebishé ki ? → ebi n'ébishé ki ?
- b. midwife
 omuzá:ri:sa 1, abazá:ri:sa 2 <okuzá:ri:sa 'to assist to deliver'. See above.
 omuzá:ri:sa wangye
 omuzá:ri:sa ómwe → omuzá:ri:s'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuzá:ri:sa → owu n'ómuzá:ri:sa
 owu ní omuzá:ri:sá ki ? → owu n'ómuzá:ri:sá ki ?
- c. placenta; afterbirth
 ekyá:nyuma 7, ebyá:nyuma 8 // [eb^{dj}á:jnuma]
 ekyá:nyuma kyangye
 ekyá:nyuma kímwe
 eki ní ekyá:nyuma → eki n'ékyá:nyuma
 eki ní ekyá:nyumá ki ? → eki n'ékyá:nyumá ki ?
- d. to arrive at full months [said of a baby in the womb]
 okuhika
 ☆ Omwá:na ahíkire. : The child has been born in enough months.

- e. resting period of a woman after giving birth (staying indoors)
 ekiriri 7, (ebiriri 8)
 ekiriri kyangye
 ekiriri kímwe
 eki ní ekiriri → eki n'ékiriri
 eki ní ekiriri ki ? → eki n'ékiriri ki ?
 ☆ Ari hakiriri. : She is staying indoors after giving birth.
- f. maternity ward
 izá:riro 5, amáza:riro 6 <appl. of *okuzâ:ra* 'to bear'. See above.
 izá:riro ryangye
 izá:riro rímwe
 eri ní izá:riro → eri ní:zá:riro
 eri ní izá:riro ki ? → eri ní:zá:riro ki ?
- g. to whelp [said of dogs]
 okubwá:gura // [okubgá:gura]
818. to have a miscarriage
 okurugwamú enda → okurugwam'ê:nda : to have an embryo (or foetus) come out from
 Cf. *okuruga* 'to come from' (No.653). /inside
 ☆ Akarugwamú enda → akarugwam'ê:nda. : She had a miscarriage.
- a. to procure abortion
 okwihamú enda → okwiham'ê:nda : [lit] to remove an embryo (or foetus) from inside
 Cf. *okwiha* 'to remove' (No.1054).
819. to suckle (intr.)
 okwô:nka
 okwô:nsa or okwô:nsya *caus.* // [okwô:ns'ja] : to have a baby at the breast, to suckle a baby
 ☆ okwô:nka ibê:re : to suckle a breast
 ☆ okwô:nsa omwâ:na → okwô:ns'omwâ:na : to suckle a child
- a. to be weaned
 1) okucû:ka
 okucû:sa *caus.* : to wean
 ☆ Omwâ:na acu:kíre. : The child is weaned.
- cf. encû:kya 9,10 : weaned child
 encû:kya yangye
 encû:kya émwe → encû:kyé:mwe
 egi ní encû:kya → egi n'encû:kya
 egi ní encû:kyé ki ? → egi n'encû:kyé ki ?
 2) okuruga hi:bê:re : same as *okucû:ka*; [lit] to leave the breast
 ☆ okwiha omwâ:na hi:bê:re : to wean a child
820. to grow; to be brought up
 1) okúkura
 okúkúririza +*caus.* : to make (crops) grow well
 ☆ Ebití biri kúkura. : Trees are growing.
 ☆ Omwâ:na akuríre. : The child has grown.
- cf. énkura 9 : way of growing, breeding
 enkúra yangye
 enkúra émwe → enkúr'é:mwe

- egí ní énkura → egí n' énkura
 egí ní enkúrá ki ? → egí n' énkúrá ki ?
- 2) okúshisha : to grow well (healthy) [said of plants]
- a. to bring up a child
- 1) okúkuza <caus. of *okúkura* 'to grow'. See above.
 okukúríza *caus.+appl.* : to bring up at a place
- 2) okwó:rora : syn. of *okúkuza*, mostly used for animals and plants, but for humans to some extent.
821. to be stunted in growth
- 1) okuzí:ngama
- cf. omuzí:ngamo 3, emizí:ngamo 4 : state of being stunted
 omuzí:ngamo gwangye
 omuzí:ngamo gúmwe
 ugu ní omuzí:ngamo → ugu n' ómuzí:ngamo
 ugu ní omuzí:ngamó ki ? → ugu n' ómuzí:ngamó ki ?
- cf. oruzí:ngo 11, enzí:ngo 10 : stunted child or animal
 oruzí:ngo rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 oruzí:ngo rúmwe
 oru ní oruzí:ngo → oru n' óruzí:ngo
 oru ní oruzí:ngó ki ? → oru n' óruzí:ngó ki ?
- 2) okúguna : syn. of *okuzí:ngama*.
822. to overgrow in soil without being harvested [of potatoes]
- okutera
- cf. omutere 3, emitere 4 : overgrown potatoes (sweet or Irish)
 omutere gwangye
 omutere gúmwe
 ugu ní omutere → ugu n' ómutere
 ugu ní omuteré ki ? → ugu n' ómuteré ki ?
823. to soothe (a child); to fondle
 okuré:mbesereza
824. to hold in one's arms
 okukí:kira
- a. to hug; to embrace
- 1) okuho:bera
 okuho:berana *recipr.* : to hug each other
- 2) okugwá omuntu munda : syn. of the preceding.
- 3) okufú:mbata : to cuddle in bed
 [affirmative]
- ☆ omuntu ofú:mbasi : a/the person who is cuddling sb in bed [subject relative]
 ☆ abantu báfumbasi : persons who are cuddling sb in bed [subject relative]
 ☆ abauntu abáfumbasi : the persons who are cuddling sb in bed [subject relative]
- N.B. This form is used in the affirmative relative forms only, not used as the affirmative main forms, nor is it used in the negative.
- ☆ Omuntu afumbatí:re : A/the person is cuddling sb in bed.
 ☆ Abauntu bafumbatí:re : (The) persons are cuddling sb in bed.
 [negative]

- ☆ Omuntu t'áfumbatí:re. : A/the person is not cuddling sb in bed.
 - ☆ Abantu tífumbatí:re. : (The) persons who are not cuddling sb in bed.
 - ☆ omuntu otáfumbatí:re : a/the person who is not cuddling sb in bed [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu bátafumbatí:re : persons who are not cuddling sb in bed [subject relative]
 - ☆ abantu abátáfumbatí:re : the persons who are not cuddling sb in bed [subject relative]
825. to hold on one's lap
okutô:ra
826. to carry on one's back
okuhe:ka.
- a. cloth for carrying a baby
engozi 9,10
engozi yangye
engozi émwe → engoz'é:mwe
egi ní engozi → egi n'engozi
egi ní engozí ki ? → egi n'engozí ki ?
N.B. This word also means a stretcher-like hammock made with papyrus stems to carry a sick person.
827. to behave like a spoilt child
- 1) okushi:shikara : to be spoilt [of children, food, clothes, etc.]
 - ☆ Omwâ:na ashi:shíke:re. : The child has got spoilt.
 - 2) okúteta : to be brought up spoilt, to behave in a childish way
okútesa *caus.* : to bring up a child spoilt
okutéte:sa *caus.* : to spoil a child
- cf. obútesí 14, ---- : emotional dependence
obutési bwangye //[bga'nye]
obutési búmwé
obu ní obútesí → obu n'óbútesí
obu ní obutési ki ? → obu n'óbutési ki ?
828. to look after (a child); to take care of
- 1) okurera : to look after a child (used only for a child)
 - 2) okwó:rora : syn. of the preceding.
 - 3) okure:berera : to take care of a house, a garden, a child, etc.
829. to baby-sit
okuré:mbe:ra
☆ okuré:mbe:ra omwâ:na → okuré:mbe:r'omwâ:na : to baby-sit a child
cf. omuré:be:zi 1, abaré:mbe:zi 2 : baby-sitter
omuré:mbe:zi wangye
omuré:mbe:zi ómwé → omuré:mbe:z'ó:mwe
owu ní omuré:mbe:zi → owu n'ómuré:mbe:zi
owu ní omuré:mbe:zi ki ? → owu n'ómuré:mbe:zi ki ?
830. to watch; to guard; to protect
okurinda : to guard, to protect; to wait for sb
cf. omurinzi 1, abarinzi 2 : guard
omurinzi wangye
omurinzi ómwé → omurinz'ó:mwe
owu ní omurinzi → owu n'ómurinzi

- owu ní omurinzí ki ? → owu n'ómurinzí ki ?
831. to inspect; to survey
okurá:mbura
cf. omurá:mbuzi 1, abará:mbuzi 2 : inspector
omurá:mbuzi wangye
omurá:mbuzi ómwe → omurá:mbuz'ó:mwe
owu ní omurá:mbuzi → owu n'ómurá:mbuzi
owu ní omurá:mbuzí ki ? → owu n'ómurá:mbuzí ki ?
- a. patrol
po:tóro 9a,10a, za:po:tóro 10b <Eng. *patrol*
po:toró yangye
po:tóro emwe → po:tór'émwe
egi ní po:tóro
egi ní po:tóro ki ?
832. to check; to examine
okukyébe:ra
cf. omukyébe:zi 1, abakyébe:zi 2 : checker, examiner
omukyébe:zi wangye
omukyébe:zi ómwe → omukyébe:z'ó:mwe
owu ní omukyébe:zi → owu n'ómukyébe:zi
owu ní omukyébe:zí ki ? → owu n'ómukyébe:zí ki ?
- a. to observe
okwé:tegyereza : to observe, to check carefully
- b. to investigate
1) okúkaga
2) okugyenzu:ra : syn. of the preceding.
3) okucó:ndo:za : to do research, to investigate
833. to pay attention; to take care of
1) okwé:gyendesereza
☆ Oyégyendesereze ! : Be careful !
cf. obwégyendesereza 14, ---- : carefulness, attention
obwégyendesereza bwangye // [bga'nje]
obwégyendesereza búmwe
obu ní obwégyendesereza → obu n'óbwégyendesereza
obu ní obwégyendeserezá ki ? → obu n'óbwégyendeserezá ki ?
834. to die
1) okúfa : to die
okufi:ra *appl.* : to die at a place, for sb/sth
okufi:rira *doub.appl.* (?) : same as *okufi:ra*
okufê:rwa *appl.+pass.* // [okufê:gwa] : to lose sb by death, to lose sth
okufi:sa *caus.* : to cause to die, to lose
- cf. énfá 9 : way of dying
énfá yangye
énfá émwe → énf'émwe
egi ní énfá → egi n'énfá
egi ní énfá ki ? → egi n'énfá ki ?

- ☆ Ari kúfa. : He/she is dying now.
 - ☆ Afí:re. : He/she is dead.
 - ☆ Yésu akatufí:rira. : Jesus died for us.
 - ☆ Akafé:rwá omwâ:na. → Akafé:rw'omwâ:na. : He/she lost a child.
 - 2) okúkaba : to be near death, to be dying
 - ☆ Ari kúkaba. : He/she is dying, almost dead.
 - 3) okukanuka : to die suddenly (without being sick)
 - 4) okugútuka : syn. of the preceding; [lit] to break
 - 5) okuhú:mura : a polite way to say 'to die'; [lit] to rest. See No.854.
 - 6) okutwâ:rwa // [okut^kwâ:gwa] : a euphemistic way to say 'to die'; [lit] to be taken
 - 7) okwê:twa // [okwê:t^kwa] : a euphemistic way to say 'to die'; [lit] to be called
okwé:taba : [lit] to respond to a call. This also means 'to die'.
 - 8) okutaba:ruka : a euphemistic way to say 'to die'; [lit] to escape a danger
 - 9) okwé:gama : indirect expression of 'to die'; [lit] to lean. See No.1004.
 - ☆ Ya:yegamíre. : He/she is dead with his/her back against a wall.
 - 10) okunu:ka : [vulg.]; [lit] to smell
 - ☆ Omuntu ari kunu:ka : The person is dead. [lit] The person is smelling.
- a. dead person
- 1) omúfu 1, abáfu 2 <okúfa 'to die'. See above.
omufú wangye
omufú ómwe → omuf'ó:mwe
owu ní omúfu → owu n'ómúfu
owu ní omúfú kí ? → owu n'ómúfú kí ?
 - cf. omufá-mútima 1, abafá-mútima 2 : heartless person, bad person
 - 2) omugyenzi 1, abagyenzi 2 : the deceased, the departed <okugyenda 'to go' (No.643)
omugyenzi wangye
omugyenzi ómwe → omugyenz'ó:mwe
owu ní omugyenzi → owu n'ómugyenzi
owu ní omugyenzi kí ? → owu n'ómugyenzi kí ?
- b. dead body; corpse
- 1) omubiri g'ómugyenzi 3, emibiri y'ábagyenzi 4
 - 2) omurambo 3, emirambo 4 : a direct word
omurambo gwangye
omurambo gúmwe
ogu ní omurambo → ogu n'ómurambo
ogu ní omurambó kí ? → ogu n'ómurambó kí ?
 - 3) omutú:mbi 3, emitú:mbi 4 : syn. of the preceding.
omutú:mbi gwangye
omutú:mbi gúmwe
ogu ní omutú:mbi → ogu n'ómutú:mbi
ogu ní omutú:mbí kí ? → ogu n'ómutú:mbí kí ?
- c. death
- 1) rúfu 9a,10a, za:rúfu 10b : cause of death
rufú yangye
rufú émwe → ruf'é:mwe
egi ní rúfu

- egi ní rufú ki ?
- ☆ Rufú erí:ta. : Death kills.
- ☆ enkyá:mba za: rufú : the verge of death
- 2) orufú 11, --- : death, process of dying <omúfu 1/2 ‘dead person’. See above.
 orufú rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]
 orufú rúmwe
 oru ní orufú → oru n'órufú
 oru ní orufú ki ? → oru n'órufú ki ?
- d. last moment of a dying person
 enkyâ:mba or encwâ:mba 9,10
 enkyá:mba zangye
 enkyá:mba zímwe
 ezi ní enkyâ:mba → ezi n'énkyâ:mba
 ezi ní enkyá:mbá ki ? → ezi n'énkyá:mbá ki ?
- ☆ enkyá:mba za: rufú : the verge of death
- e. bereaved person
 ow'ékiká ky'ómugyenzi 1, ab'ékiká ky'ómugyenzi 2
 Cf. *ow'ékika* 1, *ab'ékika* 2 ‘family member’ (No.504).
- f. to announce the death
 okuranga orufú
- g. to inform of the death of a person from house to house
 okuhuruza or okuhuruza [okuhuruz^dja]
- h. to deliver a eulogy
 okutô:nza or okutô:nzya [okutô:nz^dja] : to deliver a eulogy, to lament
835. to live; to be alive
- 1) okuhúrirá : [lit] to hear. See No.726.
- ☆ Ahurí:re. : He/she is alive.
 Cf. relative form of okuhúrirá : ohúri:re 1, abáhuri:re 2 ‘who is alive’.
- 3) okumere:ra : to live a long life
- 4) okuhanga:ra : to live a long life [of a person], to have good keeping [of a thing]
- ☆ Emótoka yangye ya:hangâ:ra : My car has lasted for a long time.
- a. to subsist
- 1) okutû:ngwa <pass. Cf. *okutû.nga* ‘to raise animals’ (No.931).
 ☆ N'a:tû:ngwá ki ? : What does he/she feed on ? How does he/she subsist ?
- 2) okúbáho : to be alive, to subsist, to survive
 ☆ Murábáhó mute ? : How do you (pl.) survive ?
836. to revive (intr.); to resuscitate (intr.)
- 1) okuzo:ka *intr.* : to revive (intr.) , to resuscitate (intr.)
 okuzo:ra *tr.* : to revive (tr.) , to resuscitate (tr.)
- ☆ Yésu akazo:ka. : Jesus resuscitated.
- 2) okuhimbu:ka *intr.* : syn. of *okuzo.ka*.
 okuhimbu:ra *tr.* : syn. of *okuzo.ra*.
- 3) okuhé:mbu:ka *intr.* : to revive (intr.) from temporary death
 okuhé:mbu:ra *tr.* : to revive (tr.) from temporary death
837. to rescue; to save
- 1) okutaba:ra : to rescue

- okutaba:za *caus.* : to make rescue
okutaba:ruka *rev.intr.* : to go out of a trouble
okutaba:rura *rev.tr.* : syn. of *okutaba.ra*.
okutaba:rusa or okutaba:rusa *rev.intr.+caus.* // [okutaβa:rus^hja] : to rescue, to congratulate
- ☆ Muntabâ:re ! : You (pl.) rescue me !
- cf. omutaba:zi 1, abataba:zi 2 : rescuer
omutaba:zi wangye
omutaba:zi ómwe → omutaba:z'ó:mwe
owu ní omutaba:zi → owu n'ómutaba:zi
owu ní omutaba:z'í ki ? → owu n'ómutaba:z'í ki ?
- 2) okutá:mbira : to rescue, to prevent; [lit] to cure
okutá:mbirwa *pass.* // [okutá:mbigwa] : to be cured, rescued
- ☆ Yantambí:re. : He/she has rescued me.
- 3) okucú:ngura : to help out sb in a difficulty
okucú:ngurwa *pass.* // [okucú:ngugwa] : to be helped out in a difficulty
- 4) okúkiza : to heal, to rescue, to save
okúkizwa *caus.+pass.* // [okúkiz^hwa] : to be healed, rescued, saved
- ☆ okukíza abantu : to separate people fighting (so that they may not kill each other)
- 5) okurwanáho // [okugwa'náho] : to help sb in difficulty <*okurwana* 'to fight' (No.1036)
- ☆ Ya:ngwanírého. : He/she helped me.
838. to save in a Christian sense
- 1) okurókora *tr.*
okurókorwa *pass.* // [okurókogwa] : to be saved
okurókoka *intr.* : to be saved
- cf. omurókozi 1, abarókozi 2 : saviour (=Jesus)
omurókozi wangye
omurókozi ómwe → omurókoz'ó:mwe
owu ní omurókozi → owu n'ómurókozi
owu ní omurókoz'í ki ? → owu n'ómurókoz'í ki ?
- cf. omurókore 1, abarókore 2 : saved person
omurókore wangye
omurókore ómwe → omurókor'ó:mwe
owu ní omurókore → owu n'ómurókore
owu ní omurókoré ki ? → owu n'ómurókoré ki ?
- 2) okujuna : syn. of *okurókora*.
okujunwa *pass.* : to go out of his/her sins, to become a holy person
- cf. omujúnwa 1, abajúnwa 2 // [omužúnŋa],[emižúnŋa] : saved person, born-again. Syn. of
omujunwá wangye */omurókore 1/2.*
omujúnwá ómwe → omujúnw'ó:mwe
owu ní omujúnwa → owu n'ómužúnwa
owu ní omujúnwá ki ? → owu n'ómužúnwá ki ?
839. to work
- 1) okúkora
okukórerera *appl.* : to work for sb/sth, at a place
okukóre:sa (or okukóze:sa [Ifo dial]) *caus.* : to use sth to work, to make sb work
- ☆ Ndakóre:ra esê:te. : I work for money.

- 2) okupákaza : to do manual (physical, casual) work for money on daily basis
- a. way of working
- 1) énkora 9 <okúkora 'to work'. See above.
 enkóra yangye
 enkóra émwe → enkór'émwe
 egi ní énkora → egi n'énkora
 egi ní enkórá ki ? → egi n'énkórá ki ?
- 2) emikórere 4 : syn. of the preceding. <appl. of okúkora 'to work'. See above.
 emikórere yangye
 emikórere émwe → emikórerémwe
 egi ní emikórere → egi n'émikórere
 egi ní emikóreré ki ? → egi n'émikóreré ki ?
840. to skimp one's job; to loaf on the job
 okukó:ngora
841. to train
 okuté:ndeka
 okuté:ndekwa *pass.* : to be trained
- cf. omuté:ndeki 1, abaté:ndeki 2 : trainer
 omuté:ndeki yangye
 omuté:ndeki ómwe → omuté:ndeky'ómwe
 owu ní omuté:ndeki → owu n'ómuté:ndeki
 owu ní omuté:ndekí ki ? → owu n'ómuté:ndekí ki ?
- or omuté:ndesi 1, abaté:ndesi 2
842. to do; to perform
- 1) okúkora : to do, to make
 okukórera *appl.* : to do for sb/sth, at a place
 okúkorwa *pass.* // [okúkogwa] : to be done
- ☆ Abá:na ba:koriré gye. : The children performed well.
- cf. énkózi 9,10 : doer
- N.B. This noun is not used alone, but with some complement as follows.
- ☆ enkózi y'ébirú:ngi 9, enkózi z'ébirú:ngi 10 : doer of good things, well-doer
- ☆ enkózi y'ébíbi 9, enkózi z'ébíbi 10 : doer of bad things
- 2) okugira : to do, to have
- ☆ Gira báti ! : Do like this !
- a. action; deed
- 1) ekikórwa 7, ebikórwa 8 // [ecikógwa],[eβikógwa] <pass. of okúkora 'to do'
 ekikorwá kyangye
 ekikorwá kímwe
 eki ní ekikórwa → eki n'ékikórwa
 eki ní ekikórwa ki ? → eki n'ékikórwa ki ?
- 2) ekíkorwa 7, eβikórwa 8 // [ecikogwa],[eβíkogwa] : same as *ekikórwa* 7/8; [lit] what is done
 ekíkorwa kyangye
 ekíkorwa kímwe
 eki ní ekíkorwa → eki n'ékíkorwa
 eki ní ekíkorwa ki ? → eki n'ékíkorwa ki ?
- 3) ekyá:korírwe 7, ebyá:korírwe 8 // [ecá:korígwe],[eb^{dj}á:korígwe] : [lit] what has been done

- ekyá:korírwé kyangye
 ekyá:korírwé kímwe
 eki ní ekyá:korírwé → eki n'ékyá:korírwé
 eki ní ekyá:korírwé ki ? → eki n'ékyá:korírwé ki ?
- 4) ekyá:kórírwé 7, ebyá:kórírwé 8 // [ecá:kórígwé], [eb^djá:kórígwé] : [lit] what was done
 ekyá:kórírwé kyangye
 ekyá:kórírwé kímwe
 eki ní ekyá:kórírwé → eki n'ékyá:kórírwé
 eki ní ekyá:kórírwé ki ? → eki n'ékyá:kórírwé ki ?
- b. activity; exercise
 omúkoro 3, emíkoro 4. See No.554
- c. method; way of doing
- 1) obúryo 14, ---- : Also means 'right (side)'. See No.447.
 oburyó bwangye // [bga'nye]
 oburyó búmwe
 obu ní obúryo → obu n'óbúryo
 obu ní obúryó ki ? → obu n'óbúryó ki ?
 ☆ oburyó bw'ókukóramú ekintu : method to do a thing
- 2) omurí:ngo 3, emirí:ngo 4 : syn. of *obúryo*.
 omurí:ngo gwangye
 omurí:ngo gúmwe
 ugu ní omurí:ngo → ugu n'ómurí:ngo
 ugu ní omurí:ngó ki ? → ugu n'ómurí:ngó ki ?
- d. behaviour
- 3) way of doing is expressed regularly by putting the verb into class 9 nouns, as follows.
 ☆ énkora 9 : way of doing. Cf. *okúkora* 'to do' (No.842).
 ☆ émbýâ:ra 9 : way of planting. Cf. *okubyâ:ra* 'to plant' (No.859).
 ☆ éndya 9 : way of eating. Cf. *okúrya* 'to eat' (No.752).
 ☆ engyenda 9 : way of going. Cf. *okugyenda* 'to go' (No.643).
 ☆ engwa 9 : way of falling. Cf. *okugwa* 'to fall' (No.669).
- 4) way of doing is also expressed regularly by putting the verb into class 4 nouns with the suffix of applicative, as follows.
 ☆ emikóre:re 4 : way of doing. Cf. *okúkora* 'to do' (No.842).
 ☆ emibyá:rire 4 : way of planting. Cf. *okubyâ:ra* 'to plant' (No.859).
 ☆ emirí:re 4 : way of eating. Cf. *okúrya* 'to eat' (No.752).
 ☆ emigyé:ndere 4 : way of going. Cf. *okugyenda* 'to go' (No.643).
 ☆ emigwí:re 4 : way of falling. Cf. *okugwa* 'to fall' (No.669).
- d. technique; trick; strategy
 akakoryo 12, obukoryo 14
 akakoryo kangye
 akakoryo kámwe
 aka ní akakoryo → aka n'ákakoryo
 aka ní akakoryó ki ? → aka n'ákakoryó ki ?
 ☆ Yante:rízé akakoryo, ya:nyiba. : He/she applied a trick to me, and stole me.
- e. acrobatism
 akasono 12, obusono 14

- akasono kangye
akasono kámwe
aka ní akasono → aka n'ákasono
aka ní akasonó ki ? → aka n'ákasonó ki ?
- f. expression of simultaneous actions
☆ Ya:yijíre arí kwí:rukanga. : He/she came running.
☆ Ba:yijíre bári kwí:rukanga. : They came running.
☆ Ari kuryá ashútami. : He/she is eating seated.
☆ Bari kuryá báshutami. : They are eating seated.
- g. result; consequence
engárúka 9,10 <okugaruka 'to return (intr.)' (No.653)
engárúká yangye
engárúká émwe → engárúk'émwe
egi ní engárúka → egi n'éngárúka
egi ní engárúká ki ? → egi n'éngárúká ki ?
843. to behave
okutwâ:za //[okut^kwâ:za]
cf. entwâ:za 9,10 //[ent^kwâ:za] : way of behaving
- a. to act without thinking
okuhubuka
844. to make; to produce
okúkora. See Nos.839 and 842.
845. to create
1) okuhanga
okuhangwa *pass.* : to be created
cf. omuhangi 1, abahangi 2 : creator, inventor
omuhangi wangye
omuhangi ómwe → omuhangy'ómwe
ogu ní omuhangi → ogu n'ómuhangi
ogu ní omuhangí ki ? → ogu n'ómuhangí ki ?
2) okugunja : to create poems, words of songs, to write lyrics
3) okuhimba : syn. of the preceding.
846. to use
'Using a tool' is expressed by the causative of verbs as follows.
a) okukóre:sa : to do using sth <caus. of *okúkora* 'to do' (842)
☆ okukóre:sa makâ:si : to do with scissors
b) okurí:sa : to eat with sth. Cf. *okúrya* 'to eat' (No.752).
☆ okurí:sa ekigî:ko : to eat with a spoon. Cf. *okúrya* 'to eat' (No.752).
c) okuna:bi:sa : to wash with sth. Cf. *okuna.ba* 'to wash' (No.708).
☆ okuna:bi:sa esabbû:ni : to wash with soap
- a. use
omugasho 3, emigasho 4 : use, function, role <*okugasha* 'to be useful' (No.1409)
omugasho gwangye
omugasho gúmwe
ogu ní omugasho → ogu n'ómugasho
ogu ní omugashó ki ? → ogu n'ómugashó ki ?

- b. to use for a long time
 okúkuza : [lit] to make grow <caus. of *okúkura* ‘to grow (intr.)’ (Nos.820,1355)
847. to help
- 1) okuyamba : to help
 okuyambwa *pass.* // [okuja'mga] : to be helped
 okuyambana *recipr.* : to help each other
 okwéyamba *refl.* : to help oneself
- cf. omuyambi 1, abayambi 2 : helper
 omuyambi wangye
 omuyambi ómwe → omuyamb'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuyambi → owu n'ómuyambi
 owu ní omuyambí ki ? → owu n'ómuyambí ki ?
- cf. obuyambi 14 : help, aid, assistance
- 2) okuhwera : syn. of *okuyamba*; [rare, mostly used in Nkore]
- cf. omuhwezi 1, abahwezi 2 : syn. of *omuyambi* 1/2.
 omuhwezi wangye
 omuhwezi ómwe → omuhwez'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuhwezi → owu n'omuhwezi
 owu ní omuhwezí ki ? → owu n'omuhwezí ki ?
- cf. obuhwezi 14 : syn. of *obuyambi* 14.
- 3) okukombera : to bear a hand, to take sb's side (in a quarrel)
 - 4) okukwá:ta hamúkono : to help; [lit] to touch sb's arm
- a. one-day help for farming or other manual works
 omuzizi 3, emizizi 4
 omuzizi gwangye
 omuzizi gúmwe
 ugu ní omuzizi → ugu n'ómuzizi
 ugu ní omuzizí ki ? → ugu n'ómuzizí ki ?
 N.B. This help should be returned when the giver needs help.
 ☆ okuhá omuzizi : to give a one-day help to sb
848. to contribute
 okushonda
849. to cooperate
- 1) okukwá:tani:sa : to work in a group
 - 2) okuyambana : to help each other <assoc. of *okuyamba* ‘to help’ (No.847)
 okuyambagana : same as the preceding.
 - 3) okuhwerana : syn. of *okuyambana*. <assoc. of *okuhwera* ‘to help’ (No.847). This verb is of frequent use.
 - 4) okukóra hámwe : to work together
850. to disturb; to be a nuisance
- 1) okutégani:sa : to disturb, to disrupt sb's work
 okutégani:swa *pass.* // [okutégani:s^kwa] : to be disturbed
 okwé:tegani:sa *refl.* : to disturb oneself
 - 2) okutabura *tr.* : to disturb, to stir, to mix
 okutaburwa *pass.* // [okutaβugwa] : to be disturbed
 okutabuka *intr.* : to become disturbed

- 3) okurusa : to make sb tired, to disturb repeatedly <caus. of *okuruha* ‘to get tired’ (No.852)
 ☆ Ori kundusa. : You (sg.) are disturbing me.
851. to bother; to annoy
 okwí:sa ekiníga. Cf. *ekiníga* 7/8 ‘annoyance, anger’ (No.1040).
852. to get tired
 1) okuruha
 okurusa *caus.* : to make sb tired, to disturb repeatedly
 okwí:rusa *refl.+caus.* : [lit] to make oneself tired
 ☆ Ndúhire. : I am tired.
 ☆ Na:yirúsa. : I have made myself tired (for nothing).
 cf. oburúhe 14, ---- : tiredness, fatigue
 oburuhé bwangye // [bga'nje]
 oburuhé búmwé
 obu ní oburúhe → obu n'óburúhe
 obu ní oburúhé ki ? → obu n'óburúhé ki ?
 2) okúhwáyo : to be exhausted; [lit] to get finished
 ☆ Na:hwáyo. : I am exhausted. I cannot go farther.
 3) okuhê:nda : to make sb tired with much assignment; [lit] to break (tr.). See No.945.
853. to be numb
 okushara:ra
 ☆ Amaguru ga:sharê:re. : The legs are numb.
854. to take a rest
 1) okuhú:mura : to take a rest
 okuhú:muza *caus.* : to give sb a rest; [fig.] to kill
 2) okuruhu:ka *intr.* : to relax oneself
 okuruhu:ra *tr.* : to relax sb
855. to cultivate
 okuhî:nga : to cultivate, to dig
 okuhî:ngwa *pass.* : to be cultivated
 okuhî:ngu:ka *rev.intr.* : to go home after working in the garden
 okuhî:ngira *appl.* : to cultivate for sb; to do a give away ceremony. See No.811.
 okuhî:ngi:sa *caus.* : to make sb cultivate , to use a tool to cultivate
- a. cultivator; farmer; peasant
 1) omuhî:ngi 1, abahî:ngi 2 : cultivator <*okuhî:nga*. See above.
 omuhî:ngi wangye
 omuhî:ngi ómwé → omuhî:ngy'ó:mwé
 ogu ní omuhî:ngi → ogu n'ómuhî:ngi
 ogu ní omuhî:ngí ki ? → ogu n'ómuhî:ngí ki ?
 cf. obuhî:ngi 14 : farming, agriculture
 2) omurimi 1, abarimi 2 : digger of holes, cultivator <*okurima* ‘to dig’ (No.967)
 omurimi wangye
 omurimi ómwé → omurim'ó:mwé
 owu ní omurimi → owu n'ómurimi
 owu ní omurimí ki ? → owu n'ómurimí ki ?
 3) omutú:ngi 1, abatú:ngi 2 : farmer (who has crops, cattle) <*okutú:nga* ‘to raise animals’
 omutú:ngi wangye / (No.931)

- omutú:ngi ómwe → omutú:ngyó:mwe
owu ní omutú:ngi → owu n'ómutú:ngi
owu ní omutú:ngí ki ? → owu n'ómutú:ngí ki ?
856. to dig up soil; to plough
okushékyera
857. to level the ground with a hoe
1) okutére:za itaka : [lit] to organise the soil
2) okuhárura : to clear (or level) land <okúhara
☆ okuhárura enku:to : to clear the surface of a road
- a. to remove the surface to make it bare
okukurubura
cf. enkurúbure 9,10 : a bare thing whose surface is removed
enkurúbure yangye
enkurúbure émwe → enkurúbure:mwe
egi ní enkurúbure → egi n'énkurúbure
egi ní enkurúbure ki ? → egi n'énkurúbure ki ?
- or enkúrúbure 9,10
enkúrúbure yangye
enkúrúbure émwe → enkúrúbure:mwe
egi ní enkúrúbure → egi n'énkúrúbure
egi ní enkúrúbure ki ? → egi n'énkúrúbure ki ?
- b. to remove the surface weed of soil
1) okuháragata
2) okushíshura : to plough the surface of soil, to remove the surface weed with a hoe
858. to reclaim land
okútema : to cut with a machete. See No.935.
okutému:rira *repet.* : to weed in the garden leaving the crops
okutému:rura *repet.* : to clear the compound or around the garden
☆ okutéma ekibira : to reclaim an abandoned field
- a. to set fire to the grass cut and accumulated in the field
okwosa or okwosya // [okwo's^lja]. [Ifó dial]
☆ okwosa ekisháka : to burn the bush
- b. to extend the field by destroying the bump of terraced fields
okutengura omukingo : [lit] to destroy a cliff
859. to plant
okubyâ:ra // [okub^{dj}â:ra] or [okudjâ:ra] : to plant
okubyâ:za *caus.* // [okub^{dj}â:za] or [okudjâ:za] : to cause sb to plant, to use sth to
okubyâ:rwa *pass.* // [okub^{dj}â:gwa] : to be planted
- cf. omubyâ:zi 1, ababyâ:zi 2 // [omub^{dj}â:zi], [aßab^{dj}â:zi] : planter
omubyâ:zi wangye
omubyâ:zi ómwe → omubyâ:z'ó:mwe
owu ní omubyâ:zi → owu n'ómubyâ:zi
owu ní omubyâ:zi ki ? → owu n'ómubyâ:zi ki ?
- a. to transplant
okubátura
860. to sow

- 1) okúbiba
 2) okushe:sha : to sow in a seed bed
 3) okumi:ga : to scatter seeds
861. to earth
 okutaba
 okutabika *tr.posit.* : same as the preceding.
- a. to mulch
 okwaririkira
862. to grow; to spring up
 1) okúkura : to grow
 2) okumera : to germinate
 cf. ekímera 7, ebímera 8 : germinated plant
 ekiméra kyangye
 ekiméra kímwe
 eki ní ekímera → eki n'ékímera
 eki ní ekimérá ki ? → eki n'ékimérá ki ?
863. to creep
 okuranda
864. to wither (intr.); to die (of plants)
 1) okuhonga
 2) okú:ma : to dry (intr.). See No.1306.
865. to cut grass
 1) okutéma obunyâ:si : to cut grass with a machete
 2) okushú:sha ebinyâ:si : to cut grass with a slasher
 3) okwihamú obunyâ:si → okwiham'óbunyâ:si : to remove grass with a tool or with hands
866. to be covered with weeds
 1) okurâ:ra
 ☆ Ebíhingwa byangye biré:re. : My crops are covered with weed.
 cf. ekirâ:re 7, ebirâ:re 8 : field covered with weed
 ekirâ:re kyangye
 ekirâ:re kímwe
 eki ní ekirâ:re → eki n'ékirâ:re
 eki ní ekirâ:ré ki ? → eki n'ékirâ:ré ki ?
 2) okúbamú ekirâ:re → okúbam'ékirâ:re : [lit] to have weed in it
 ☆ Ebíhingwa byangye birimú ekirâ:re. : My crops are covered with weed.
867. to weed
 1) okubágara
 cf. ibágara 5, ---- : weeding period or style
 ibágara ryangye
 ibágara rímwe
 eri ní ibágara → eri ní:ibágara
 eri ní ibágará ki ? → eri ní:bágará ki ?
 cf. embágara 9,10 : weeding style (sg.), uprooted weeds (pl.)
 embágara yangye
 embágara émwe → embágar'émwe

- egi ní embágara → egi n'émbágara
 egi ní embágará ki ? → egi n'émbágará ki ?
- 2) okwó:mbera : to remove all weeds completely (especially in millet fields)
 cf. iyó:mbera 5, ---- : weeding style of removing all weeds, weeding period
 iyó:mbera ryangye
 iyó:mbera rímwe
 eri ní iyó:mbera → eri ní:yó:mbera
 eri ní iyó:mberá ki ? → eri ní:yó:mberá ki ?
- cf. enyó:mbera 9 : weeding style; syn. of *iyó:mbera* 5.
 enyó:mbera yangye
 enyó:mbera émwe → enyó:mber'émwe
 egi ní enyó:mbera → egi n'ényó:mbera
 egi ní enyó:mberá ki ? → egi n'ényó:mberá ki ?
- 3) okuháragata : to make the surface smooth and to weed with a hoe
 4) okutému:rurira *repet.* : to cut weed with a machete
868. to flower
 1) okúrabya // [okúrab^dja]
 ☆ Ebico:ri biri kúrabya. : Maizes are flowering.
 2) okutárika : to flower [of crops], to come to fruition
 3) okwana : to flower [of bananas]. See also the following number.
 ☆ Omutú:mba gwá:nire. : A banana tree has fructified.
869. to bear fruits
 1) okwana : to come to fruition [of bananas]
 2) okuté:ra ebijúma : to bear fruits
 3) okútáho ebijúma → okútah'ébijúma : syn. of the preceding.
 4) okugira ebijúma : to have fruits
 ☆ Omuyembé gwine ebijúma. : A mango tree has fruits.
870. to get ripe
 1) okúsa. *var.* okúsyá // [okús^lja] [Ifo dial] : to burn, to become very ripe
 ☆ Ekipapá:ri kya:hí:re. : The pawpaw has ripen.
 2) okwê:ra : to be ready to harvest
 ☆ Ekijumá kye:rí:re. : The fruit is ripe.
 3) okutukura : to become red (yellow)
 ☆ Ekito:ki kitukwî:re. : The banana is ripe (yellow).
- a. to ripen
 1) okuhugusa : to ripen bananas (to eat or to make beer)
 2) okuhî:sa : to make ready <*caus.* of *okúsa* 'to become ripe' (No.870)
- b. not to get ripe [of bananas]
 okúfuba : not to get ripe, not to be well cooked
871. to rot (intr.)
 1) okujunda
 2) okugaga : to go bad [said of cooked food, drinks, etc.]
872. to be mouldy
 okuhumba
 ☆ Omuga:ti guhú:mbire. : The bread is mouldy.
873. to harvest

- Several verbs are used according to the way of harvesting.
- 1) okusha:ru:ra : general term for harvesting dry crops (sorghum, etc.)
 - ☆ okusha:ru:ra omúgusha : to harvest sorghum
 - cf. omusha:ru:ro 3, emisha:ru:ro 4 : harvest
 - omusha:ru:ro gwangye
 - omusha:ru:ro gúmwe
 - ogu ní omusha:ru:ro → ogu n'ómusha:ru:ro
 - ogu ní omusha:ru:ró ki ? → ogu n'ómusha:ru:ró ki ?
 - 2) okushoroma : general term for harvesting fresh crops (vegetables, coffee beans, potatoes,
 - ☆ okushoroma emondi : to harvest Irish potatoes /etc.)
 - 3) okukû:ra : to uproot plants of beans, peas, peanuts, etc.
 - 4) okútema : to cut bananas or sorghum stems with a machete
 - 5) okúshara : to cut off ears of sorghum from the plant with a knife
 - 6) okugyesha : to cut ears of millet or wheat with a knife
 - 7) okúca (or okúcwa [Ifo dial]) : to pick ([lit] to break) with hands fruits such as mangos, oranges, etc.
 - 8) okuhanura : to make fall (fruits) with a stick or with hands by shaking the tree
 - 9) okúnoga : to pick tea leaves or coffee beans with hands
 - 10) okuhê:nda : to break off sugarcane
 - ☆ okuhê:nda ekikê:ju : to break off a sugarcane
 - 11) okuhágura : to rip maize, bananas
 - 12) okurima : to dig cassavas, potatoes, yams
 - 13) okuhumba : to gather grains remainig in the field after harvesting
 - N.B. This is done children.
- a. to become an end of the season
 - okuhundurura : [said of a tree or field]
 - ☆ Omutí gwa:hundurura. : The season of the tree has finished.
 - b. crop
 - 1) emyâ:ka 4 // [eɲâ:ka] <pl. of *omwâ:ka* 3 'year' (No.379)
 - 2) ekíhingwa 7, ebíhingwa 8 : syn. of the preceding. <pass. of *okuhî:nga* 'to cultivate' (No.855)
 - ekíhingwa kyangye
 - ekíhingwa kímwe
 - eki ní ekíhingwa → ebi n'ékíhingwa
 - eki ní ekíhingwá ki ? → ebi n'ékíhingwá ki ?
 - c. failure in the crop; lean crop
 - ífa 5, amáfa 6 <*okúfa* 'to die' (No.834)
 - ifá ryangye
 - ifá rímwe
 - erí ní ifa → erí ní:fa
 - eri ní ifá ki ? → eri ní:fá ki ?
 - d. scarecrow
 - barí:nga 9a,10a, za:barí:nga 10b. var. warí:nga 9a,10a, za:warí:nga 10b
 - barí:nga yangye
 - barí:nga émwe → barí:ng'é:mwe
 - egi ní barí:nga
 - egi ní barí:ngá ki ?

874. to be abundant in harvest
 okwê:ra
 okwê:za *caus.* : to have a good harvest
 ☆ Ekyandá kyeríre. : The season has a good harvest.
 ☆ Pitá ayeríze. : Peter has a good harvest.
875. to spread to dry in the sun
 1) okwá:nika
 ☆ ahá okwá:nika → ah'ókwá:nika : place to spread to dry
 2) okwá:njara : to spread evenly (ex. coffee beans accumulated)
- a. to take in what is spread outside
 1) okwá:nura <rev.tr. of *okwá:nika* 'to spread to dry'. See above.
 2) okuta:sa or okuta:sya // [okuta:s'ja] : syn. of the preceding. <caus. of *okuta:ha* 'to go home'
 ☆ okuta:sa enkwí munju : to bring firewood in the house / (No.653).
876. to skin; to peel; to pare; to bark
 1) okutó:ndora : to shell with fingers (beans, peanuts, etc.)
 ☆ okutó:ndora ebihî:mbo : to pod kidney beans
 2) okushíshura : to peel with hands
 ☆ okushíshura omunekye : to peel a ripe banana with hands
 3) okuha:ta : to peel with a knife (unripe bananas, potatoes, yams, etc.)
 4) okwihahó orúhu → okwihah'órúhu : to skin an animal
877. to thresh; to thrash
 1) okuhû:ra : to clobber with a stick to thresh (sorghum, maize, beans, millet, wheat, etc.)
 ☆ okuhû:ra ebihî:mbo : to clobber beans with a stick to thresh
 N.B. This activity is done by men with a big-headed stick called *ekihû:zo* 7/8.
 cf. *ekihû:zo* 7, *ebihû:zo* 8 : big-headed stick to thresh grains
ekihû:zo kyangye
ekihû:zo kímwe
eki ní ekihû:zo → *eki n'ékihû:zo*
eki ní ekihû:zó ki ? → *eki n'ékihû:zó ki ?*
- 2) okujunga : to thresh small grains (millet, sorghum, etc.) by rubbing by hands
 3) okuhungura : to thresh maize grains from a cob with hands
okuhunguka intr. : to come off
- a. to remove husks
okusi:ta : to remove husks by kneading with hands or treading with feet
- b. chaff; husks of rice, millet or sorghum
 1) *ekishúshú:ngwa* 7, *ebishúshú:ngwa* 8 : husk relatively big
ekishúshungwá kyangye
ekishúshungwá kímwe
eki ní ekishúshú:ngwa → *eki n'ékishúshú:ngwa*
eki ní ekishúshú:ngwá ki ? → *eki n'ékishúshú:ngwá ki ?*
- 2) *omwé:zígye* 3, *emyé:zígye* 4 // [omné:zíje], [epé:zíje] : light chaff when winnowing
omwé:zígye gwangye
omwé:zígye gúmwe
ogu ní omwé:zígye → *ogu n'ómwé:zígye*
ogu ní omwé:zígye ki ? → *ogu n'ómwé:zígye ki ?*
- 3) *omuráma* 3, *emiráma* 4 : chaff of millet grains

- omuramá gwangye
omuramá gúmwe
ogu ní omuráma → ogu n'ómuráma
ogu ní omurámá ki ? → ogu n'ómurámá ki ?
- 4) omwé:ra 3, emyé:ra 4 // [omṅé:ra], [eṅé:ra] : syn. of the preceding.
omwerá gwangye
omwerá gúmwe
ogu ní omwé:ra → ogu n'ómwé:ra
ogu ní omwé:rá ki ? → ogu n'ómwé:rá ki ?
878. to pound
okushékura
cf. eshékuro or enshékuro 9,10 : mortar. [Ifo dial]
eshékuro yangye
eshékuro émwe → eshékur'émwe
egi ní eshékuro → egi n'éshékuro
egi ní eshékuró ki ? → egi n'éshékuró ki ?
- a. pounder; pestle
1) omushékuzo 3, emishékuzo 4
omushékuzo gwangye
omushékuzo gúmwe
ogu ní omushékuzo → ogu n'ómushékuzo
ogu ní omushékuzó ki ? → ogu n'ómushékuzó ki ?
2) omúhini 3, emíhini 4 : handle, pestle. See No.200.
879. to grind
okusa
okuse:ra *appl.* : to grind for sb, at a place
okuse:sa *caus.* : to make sb grind, to use sth to grind
okuse:bwa *pass.* // [okuse:bga] : to be ground
☆ Na:za kuse:sa obúro. : I have gone to have my millet ground.
- a. to grind badly (coarsely)
okuhera
- b. grinding stone
1) ese:so 9,10 : grinding tool (top stone), teeth of a mill <caus. of *okusa* 'to grind'.
ese:so yangye
ese:so émwe → ese:s'émwe
egi ní ese:so → egi n'ése:so
egi ní ese:só ki ? → egi n'ése:só ki ?
2) engási:ro 9,10 : top stone
engási:ro yangye
engási:ro émwe → engási:r'émwe
egi ní engási:ro → egi n'éngási:ro
egi ní engási:ró ki ? → egi n'éngási:ró ki ?
3) oruso 11, enso 10 : bottom stone <*okusa* 'to grind'. See above.
oruso rwangye // [gwa'nje]
oruso rúmwe
oru ní oruso → oru n'óruso

- oru ní orusó ki ? → oru n'órusó ki ?
- 4) orubengo 11, embengo 10 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 orubengo rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orubengo rúmwe
 oru ní orubengo → oru n'órubengo
 oru ní orubengó ki ? → oru n'órubengó ki ?
880. to winnow
- 1) okugósho:ra
 N.B. Winnowing is done by women.
- cf. omugósho:zi 1, abagósho:zi 2 : winnower
 omugósho:zi wangye
 omugósho:zi ómwe → omugósho:z'ó:mwe
 ugu ní omugósho:zi → ugu n'ómugósho:zi
 ugu ní omugósho:zí ki ? → ugu n'ómugósho:zí ki ?
- 2) okwera : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
- a. winnow
- 1) entá:ra 9,10 : woven tray, winnow
 enta:rá yangye
 entá:rá émwe → entá:r'émwe
 egi ní entá:ra → egi n'éntá:ra
 egi ní entá:rá ki ? → egi n'éntá:rá ki ?
- cf. dim.: akatá:ra 12, obutá:ra 14 : small winnow
- 2) enko:ko 9,10 : syn. of *akatá:ra* 12/14
 enko:ko yangye
 enko:ko émwe → enko:k'émwe
 egi ní enko:ko → egi n'énko:ko
 egi ní enko:kó ki ? → egi n'énko:kó ki ?
- 3) orugá:ri 11, engá:ri 10 : flat tray weaved from papyrus or reed fibres. See No.221.
881. to sift
- okukyé:ncura
- cf. akakyé:ncuzo 12, obukyé:ncuzo 14 : strainer, sieve
 akakyé:ncuzo kangye
 akakyé:ncuzo kámwe
 aka ní akakyé:ncuzo → aka n'ákakyé:ncuzo
 aka ní akakyé:ncuzó ki ? → aka n'ákakyé:ncuzó ki ?
- a. to sort out
 okutó:ranya : to sort out with hands
882. to draw water
- 1) okuvo:ma : to draw water, to fetch water
 okuvo:me:sa *caus.* to use sth to draw water
- 2) okutáha amê:zi → okutáh'ámí:zi
- 3) okuzá hamugyera : to go to the well
- a. to dip up; to scoop
 okútaha
883. to take fire
 okukwá:ta : [lit] to catch. See No.957.

- ☆ Omuriro gwa:kwá:ta. : Fire has caught.
- a. to make a fire
- 1) okucâ:na
 - 2) okuhê:mba : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 - 3) okucúmika : to put a burning firewood to sth
 - 4) okusingata : to make a fire by rubbing sticks
- b. to stir up a fire
- okwasa <caus. of *okwaka* ‘to burn (intr.)’. See the following number.
- ☆ okwasa mumáhiga : to stir up the fire in the cooking stones
- c. to go to a neighbour for fire
- okurahura
884. to burn (intr.)
- 1) okwaka : to burn (intr.), to give flame
 - ☆ Omuriro gwa:yá:ka. : Fire has started burning.
 - 2) okúsa : to burn (intr.). *var.* okúsyá // [okús^lja]. [Ifo dial]
 - ☆ Enju ehí:re. : A house is burnt.
- a. to give off smoke
- okucumba
885. to burn (tr.)
- okwosa or okwosya // [okwo's^lja] : [Ifo dial]
- okwokibwa or okwoswa *pass.* // [okwo'cibga],[okwo's^kwa] : to be burnt by sb
- okwokye:sa +*appl.* : to use sth to burn (dry banana leaves, etc.)
- okwokyeza +*appl.+caus.* : to burn sth for sb, at a place
- *okwoka : *not used*
- ☆ Pitá ya:yokíze orupapuro. : Peter burned a piece of paper.
886. to go out [of fire]
- 1) okurâ:ra : Also means ‘to spend a night’ (No.704).
 - okurâ:za *caus.* : to put the fire out, to extinguish
 - ☆ Omuriro gwa:râ:ra. : Fire has gone out.
 - ☆ okurâ:za omuriro : to put out the fire
 - 2) okúzima : to go out [of fire]; syn. of the preceding.
 - okúzimya *caus.* // [okúzija] : to extinguish
 - okuzimiriza *caus.+appl.* : to extinguish for sb
887. to keep embers in ashes
- 1) okujumbika : [lit] to bake in ashes
 - ☆ okujumbika omuriro : to cover fire in ashes
 - 2) okuvumbika : syn. of the preceding.
888. to cook
- 1) okutê:ka
 - okutê:kyera *appl.* : to cook for sb, in a pan, at a place
 - okutê:kwa *pass.* : to be cooked, to be cookable
 - okutê:kye:sa *caus.* : to cause sb to cook, to use sth to cook
 - ☆ Na:te:kyé:sa. : I have thanked the people who prepared the meal.
 - 2) okugyereka : to put on top of sth (to cook)
 - ☆ okugyerekahó ebirí:bwa → okugyerekah'ébirí:bwa : to steam sweet potatoes (on top of beans)

- a. cook
 omutê:ki 1, abatê:ki 2 <okutê:ka 'to cook'. See above.
 omutê:ki wangye
 omutê:ki ómwe → omutê:ky'ó:mwe
 owu ní omutê:ki → owu n'ómutê:ki
 owu ní omutê:kí ki ? → owu n'ómutê:kí ki ?
- b. cooking; how to cook
 1) emitê:kyere 4 <appl. of okutê:ka 'to cook'. See above.
 emitê:kyere yangye
 emitê:kyere émwe → emitê:kyeré:mwe
 egi ní emitê:kyere → egi n'émítê:kyere
 egi ní emitê:kyeré ki ? → egi n'émítê:kyeré ki ?
 2) entê:ka 9 : syn. of the preceding, a polite way of expression.
 entê:ka yangye
 entê:ka émwe → entê:k'é:mwe
 egi ní entê:ka → egi n'éntê:ka
 egi ní entê:ká ki ? → egi n'éntê:ká ki ?
889. to boil (potatoes, etc.) in water
 okutogosa *caus.*
 okutogota : to make a boiling noise. See No.1395.
- cf. amaróngó:gwa 8 : first boiling water of beans or potatoes
 amaróngó:gwá gangye
 amaróngó:gwá gámwe
 aga ní amaróngó:gwa → aga n'ámaróngó:gwa
 aga ní amaróngó:gwá ki ? → aga n'ámaróngó:gwá ki ?
 N.B. This is not appropriate to take but given to goats or sheep
- a. to discard cooking liquid
 okuró:ngo:ra
 okuró:ngo:rwa pass. // [okuró:ngo:gwa] : to be discarded [of cooking liquid]
890. to be cooked [of food]
 okúsa. *var.* okúsyá [okús'ja] [Ifo dial]
 okuhí:ra *appl.* : to be cooked (ready) at a place
 okuhí:sa *caus.* : to make food ready, to cook
 ☆ Ebiryó bihí:re. : The food is cooked (ready).
 ☆ Ebiryó bihi:ri:ré hamáhiga. : The food is cooked (ready) on the hearth.
 ☆ Na:hí:sa. : I have made my food ready.
891. to roast; to broil; to grill
 1) okwosa or okwosya // [okwo's'ja] [Ifo dial]
 ☆ okwosa ebico:ri : to grill maize
 ☆ ekico:ri kyó:kize 7, ebico:ri byó:kize 8 : grilled maize
 ☆ enyama yó:kize 9, enyama zó:kize 10 : grilled meat
 2) okujumbika : to cover with hot ashes, to roast in ashes
 ☆ okujumbika ebirí:bwa : to bake sweet potatoes in hot ashes
 3) okuvumbika : syn. of the preceding.
892. to scorch (intr.) in a pan
 okusí:ri:ra

- okusírizza *caus.* : to scorch (tr.)
- a. burnt deposit
ekíkoko 7, ebíkoko 8
ekikóko kyangye
ekikóko kímwe
eki ní ekíkoko → eki n'ékíkoko
eki ní ekikókó ki ? → eki n'ékikókó ki ?
893. to parch; to roast
okukáranga : to parch peanuts, maize, etc.
894. to fry
1) okusi:ka
okusi:kwa *pass.* : to be fried by sb
☆ Ebihí:mbo bisí:kire. : Beans are fried.
☆ ebihí:mbo bísí:kire : fried beans
2) okutê:ka : [lit] to cook
☆ okutê:ka amandâ:zi : to make deep fried pancake
895. to smoke (meat)
1) okutarika : to put near fire to dry
2) okû:mya // [okû:na] : syn. of the preceding; [lit] to make sth dry
896. to boil water
1) okutê:ka amê:zi → okutê:k'amê:zi : to boil water (for drinking)
2) okutagasa : to heat water (for bathing) <caus. of *okutagata* 'to be warm' (No.1449)
- a. to boil (intr.); to grow hot
1) okutabura : to boil (intr)
☆ Amé:zi ga:tábura. : Water has just boiled.
2) okubira : to start to boil
☆ Amé:zi ga:bíra. : Water has started to boiled.
- b. to boil over
1) okwá:tika : [lit] to be broken
☆ Amé:zi gari kwá:tika. : Water is boiling over.
2) okurê:nga : syn. of the preceding; [lit] to go over the limit. See No.1163.
☆ Amé:zi gari kurê:nga. : Water is boiling over.
897. to knead (stiff porridge, millet bread)
okúgoya
okúgoywa *pass.* : to be kneaded
okugóyeka *neut.* : to be kneadable
☆ okugóya obúro : to knead stiff porridge
☆ oburó búgoyire : stiff porridge kneaded
☆ Oburó bwagoyirwé Méri. // [bga'gojigwé] : The stiff porridge was kneaded by Mary.
☆ Obu buhú:nga buragóyeka ? : Is this maize flour kneadable ?
- a. wooden ladle to knead stiff porridge
orwiko 11, enyi:ko 10 // [ogwi'ko],[epi:ko]
orwiko rwangye // [gwa'nje]
orwiko rúmwe
oru ní orwiko → oru n'órwiko
oru ní orwikó ki ? → oru n'órwikó ki ?

- cf. dim.: aki:ko 12, obwiko 14 // [obgi'ko] : serving spoon, also used to stir a porridge drink
898. to put (a pot) over a fire
 okutá hamáhiga
 ☆ okutá enyungú hamáhiga → okut'ényungú hamáhiga : to put a pot on the cooking stones
- a. to lift (a pot) off the fire
 1) okutérura *tr.*
 okutéruka *intr.* : to be lifted
 ☆ okutérura enyungú hamáhiga : to take off a pot from the cooking stones
 2) okwiha hamáhiga : to lift from the cooking stones
899. to pour out the food cooked
 1) okugabura : to serve
 okugaburira *appl.* : to serve sb
 ☆ okugaburira abantu ebíryo : to serve food to people
 2) okutá:hura : to pour out from a sauce pan to dishes
 3) okwihura : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
900. to season
 1) okuté:kámu : to put sth inside
 ☆ okuté:kamú omû:nyu : to put salt inside
 2) okuhika : to be well seasoned; [lit] to arrive. See No.652.
 ☆ Omú:nyu guhikirému. : It is well-salted.
- a. curry powder
 ebinzá:ri 8
 ebinzá:ri byangye
 ebinzá:ri bímwe
 ebi ní ebinzá:ri → ebi n'ébinzá:ri
 ebi ní ebinzá:ri ki ? → ebi n'ébinzá:ri ki ?
901. to taste
 1) okuroza
 ☆ okuroza obushera : to taste black sorghum porridge
 2) okujábura : to taste to know if the food (sweet potatoes, etc) is already cooked
- a. taste; flavour
 obunuzi 14 : taste, sweetness. See No.1421.
 obunuzi bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obunuzi búmwe
 obu ní obunuzi → obu n'óobunuzi
 obu ní obunuzi ki ? → obu n'óobunuzi ki ?
- b. small quantity to taste
 omurozo 3, emirozo 4
 omurozo gwangye
 omurozo gúmwe
 ugu ní omurozo → ugu n'ómurozo
 ugu ní omurozó ki ? → ugu n'ómurozó ki ?
902. to brew
 okwenga : to brew from sorghum
- a. some terms relative to banana beer-making :
 1) embî:re 9,10 : beer-making bananas. See No.133.

- 2) omushójwa 3, emishójwa 4 : spear grass, used to press ripe bananas. See No.155.
N.B. Top tufts of papyrus plants and banana leaves are also used to press ripe bananas.
- 3) omuvure 3, emivure 4 : brewing tub
omuvure gwangye
omuvure gúmwe
ogu ní omuvure → ogu n'ómuvure
ogu ní omuvuré ki ? → ogu n'ómuvuré ki ?
- 4) okunyu:ka : to press with hands or legs ripe bananas to have juice
okunyu:ka:nyu:ka *red.* : to press several times
- 5) eshâ:nde 9,10 : sweet banana juice
- 6) ebíkaka 8 : remaining of bananas after squeezing
ebikáka byangye
ebikáka bímwe
ebi ní ebíkaka → ebi n'ébíkaka
ebi ní ebikáká ki ? → ebi n'ébikáká ki ?
- 7) ebiká:mú:re 8 : pomace of bananas which are completely squeezed <okuká:mu:ra 'to
ebiká:mú:ré byangye /squeeze' (No.908)
ebiká:mú:ré bímwe
ebi ní ebiká:mú:re → ebi n'ébiká:mú:re
ebi ní ebiká:mú:ré ki ? → ebi n'ébiká:mú:ré ki ?
- 8) orushengye 11, enshengye 10 : shelf or rack in the house to dry firewood or to ripen
bananas
- 9) entabo 9,10 : big pit underground to ferment beer
entabo yangye
entabo émwe → entab'é:mwe
egi ní entabo → egi n'éntabo
egi ní entabó ki ? → egi n'éntabó ki ?
- 10) ekikâ:nja 7, ebikâ:nja 8 : dregs, lees, especially of sorghum
ebikâ:nja byangye
ebikâ:nja bímwe
ebi ní ebikâ:nja → ebi n'ébikâ:nja
ebi ní ebikâ:njá ki ? → ebi n'ébikâ:njá ki ?
N.B. The singular *ekikâ:nja* 7 is possible, meaning 'one piece of dregs'. *ebikâ:nja* 8 can be
eaten.
- 11) ebíkasi 8 : pomace, especially banana residues when extracted
ebikási byangye
ebikási bímwe
ebi ní ebíkasi → ebi n'ébíkasi
ebi ní ebikásí ki ? → ebi n'ébikásí ki ?
- b. to reactivate fermentation
okucungu:ra
N.B. When *obushera* 6 is not properly made, one adds some dregs *ebikâ:nja* 8 or good
obushera to reactivate fermentation.
- cf. encungwe 9,10 : reactivator of fermentation
encungwe yangye
encungwe émwe → encungw'é:mwe

- egi ní encungwe → egi n'éncungwe
 egi ní encungwé ki ? → egi n'éncungwé ki ?
- c. to distil alcohol
 okuté:ka wáragi
903. to clean; to do out
 1) okuyonja
 ☆ okuyonja enju : to clean a/the house
- cf. obuyó:njo 14 : cleanness, sanitation
 obuyonjó bwangye //[bga'nje]
 obuyonjó búmwé
 obu ní obuyó:njo → obu n'óbuyó:njo
 obu ní obuyó:njó ki ? → obu n'óbuyó:njó ki ?
- 2) okubóneza : to make clean <caus. of *okubónera* 'to be beautiful' (No.1358).
 ☆ okubóneza munju : to clean in the house
904. to wipe with a cloth
 okusi:mu:ra : to clean with a cloth
 ☆ okusi:mu:ra emé:za : to clean the table
- a. floorcloth; rag
 1) ekisi:mu:ra 7, ebisi:mu:ra 8 <*okusi:mu:ra*. See above.
 ekisi:mu:ra kyangye
 ekisi:mu:ra kímwe
 eki ní ekisi:mu:ra → eki n'ékisi:mu:ra
 eki ní ekisi:mu:rá ki ? → eki n'ékisi:mu:rá ki ?
- 2) ekisi:mu:zo 7, ebisi:mu:zo 8 : syn. of the preceding. <*okusi:mu:ra*. See above.
 ekisi:mu:zo kyangye
 ekisi:mu:zo kímwe
 eki ní ekisi:mu:zo → eki n'ékisi:mu:zo
 eki ní ekisi:mu:zó ki ? → eki n'ékisi:mu:zó ki ?
905. to sweep
 1) okukó:ndo:ra
 2) okweyerera : syn. of the preceding.
 3) okwera : shortened form of the preceding
 4) okweya : to sweep a cow shed clean, to clean the kraal (with hands)
- a. broom
 1) omukó:ndo:zo 3, emikó:ndo:zo 4
 omukó:ndo:zo gwangye
 omukó:ndo:zo gúmwe
 ugu ní omukó:ndo:zo → ugu n'ómukó:ndo:zo
 ugu ní omukó:ndo:zó ki ? → ugu n'ómukó:ndo:zó ki ?
- or ekikó:ndo:zo 7, ebikó:ndo:zo 8
 2) omweyo 3, emweyo 4 //[omɲe'jo],[eɲe'jo] : syn. of the preceding.
 omweyo gwangye
 omweyo gúmwe
 ugu ní omweyo → ugu n'ómweyo
 ugu ní omweyó ki ? → ugu n'ómweyó ki ?
- or orweyo 11, enweyo 10 //[ogwe'jo],[eɲe'jo]

- b. rake
 eforógo 9,10
 eforogó yangye
 eforogó émwe → eforóg'émwe
 egi ní eforógo → egi n'éforógo
 egi ní eforogó ki ? → egi n'éforogó ki ?
906. to shake off (dust)
 1) okuragaza : to rub off with a hand or handkerchief. See No.672.
 2) okuté:ra omucu:cu : [lit] to beat dust
 3) okukunkumura : to shake off
907. to wash
 okwô:za or okwô:zya <caus. of *okwô:ga* 'to wash the whole body' (No.710)
 okwô:zwa *pass.* // [okwô:z^ɛwa] : to be washed
 okwô:gye:sa *caus.* : to use sth to wash <caus. of *okwô:ga* 'to wash the whole body'
 (No.710)
 ☆ okwô:za emyê:nda // [epê:nda] : to wash clothes
- a. to rinse
 okunyúgunyuza
- b. waste-water
 1) ebyó:gyézwa 8 // [eb^{dj}ó:jéz^ɛwa]
 ebyó:gyezwá byangye
 ebyó:gyezwá bímwe
 ebi ní ebyó:gyézwa → ebi n'ébyó:gyézwa
 ebi ní ebyó:gyézwá ki ? → ebi n'ébyó:gyézwá ki ?
 2) ebyá:gá:na 8 // [eb^{dj}á:gá:na] : syn. of *ebyó:gyézwa*.
 ebyá:gá:ná byangye
 ebyá:gá:ná bímwe
 ebi ní ebyá:gá:na → ebi n'ébyá:gá:na
 ebi ní ebyá:gá:ná ki ? → ebi n'ébyá:gá:ná ki ?
908. to squeeze; to wring
 okuká:mu:ra *tr.*
 okuká:mu:ka *intr.* : to be wrung
909. to iron
 1) okugorora : [lit] to straighten (tr.) <tr. of *okugororoka* 'to be straight' (No.1343).
 2) okuté:ra pâ:si : syn. of the preceding.
- a. iron
 pâ:si 9a,10a, za:pâ:si 10b <Eng. *pass*
 pâ:si yangye
 pâ:si émwe → pâ:s'émwe
 egi ní pâ:si
 egi ní pâ:sí ki ?
910. to soak in water
 1) okutumbika : to soak dry beans, clothes, etc. in water
 2) okwí:nika : to soak sorghum grains in water to have them fermented for porridge
 ☆ okwí:nika omúgusha : to soak sorghum grains in water
911. to sew

- 1) okubazi:ra : to sew with hands and a needle
 cf. omubazi:zi 1, ababazi:zi 2 : sewer
 omubazi:zi wangye
 omubazi:zi ómwe → omubazi:z'ó:mwe
 ugu ní omubazi:zi → ugu n'ómubazi:zi
 ugu ní omubazi:zí ki ? → ugu n'ómubazi:zí ki ?
- cf. obubazi:zi 14, ---- : sewing, needlework
 cf. omubazi:ro 3, emibazi:ro 4 : seem
 omubazi:ro gwangye
 omubazi:ro gúmwe
 ugu ní omubazi:ro → ugu n'ómubazi:ro
 ugu ní omubazi:ró ki ? → ugu n'ómubazi:ró ki ?
- 2) okutú:nga : to make a new dress with a machine, to tailor
 okutú:ngira *appl.* to tailor for sb
 okutú:ngika *neut.* : to become tailored
 okutú:ngi:sa *caus.* to make sb tailor, to use sth to tailor
 okutú:ngurura *rev.tr.* : to unsew
 okutú:nguruka *rev.intr.* : to become unsewn
- cf. omutú:ngi 1, abatú:ngi 2 : tailor
 omutú:ngi wangye
 omutú:ngi ómwe → omutú:ngy'ó:mwe
 ugu ní omutú:ngi → ugu n'ómutú:ngi
 ugu ní omutú:ngí ki ? → ugu n'ómutú:ngí ki ?
- a. sewing; needlework
- 1) embazi:ra 9 : sewing style <okubazi:ra. See above.
 embazi:ra yangye
 embazi:ra émwe → embazi:r'é:mwe
 egi ní embazi:ra → egi n'émbazi:ra
 egi ní embazi:rá ki ? → egi n'émbazi:rá ki ?
- 2) emibazí:rire 4 : syn. of the preceding. <appl. of okubazi:ra. See above.
 emibazí:rire yangye
 emibazí:rire émwe → emibazí:rir'é:mwe
 egi ní emibazí:rire → egi n'émibazí:rire
 egi ní emibazí:riré ki ? → egi n'émibazí:riré ki ?
- 3) entú:nga 9,10 : tailoring <okutú:nga. See above.
 entú:nga yangye
 entú:nga émwe → entú:ng'é:mwe
 egi ní entú:nga → egi n'éntú:nga
 egi ní entú:ngá ki ? → egi n'éntú:ngá ki ?
- b. remnant piece of cloth; patch to darn
 ekyâ:pa 7, ebyâ:pa 8 // [eb^djâ:pa]
 ekyá:pa kyangye
 ekyá:pa kímwe
 eki ní ekyâ:pa → eki n'ékýâ:pa
 eki ní ekyá:pá ki ? → eki n'ékýá:pá ki ?
- ☆ okuté:ra ekyâ:pa : to patch up torn clothes.

912. to hem
 okukúgira
 cf. omukúgiro 3, emikúgiro 4 : hem, brim
 omukúgiro gwangye
 omukúgiro gúmwe
 ogu ní omukúgiro → ogu n'ómukúgiro
 ogu ní omukúgiró ki ? → ogu n'ómukúgiró ki ?
913. to do embroidery
 okútona : to put designs or patterns to a cloth, to do embroidery
914. to knit; to plait; to weave
 1) okúboha : to weave (mats, baskets, etc.)
 ☆ okubóha omukyé:ka : to weave a mat
 2) okuruka : syn. of the preceding. [Ifó dial]
 3) okusiba : to braid (hair)
 ☆ okusiba íshoki → okusib'í:shoki : to braid hair
915. to twist; to make a rope
 okuzí:nga
 ☆ okuzí:nga omúgoyi : to make a rope
916. to paint; to smear
 1) okuté:ra erá:ngi → okuté:r'erá:ngi
 2) okusi:ga : to smear
 okwí:si:ga or okwé:si:ga *refl.* to smear oneself
 ☆ okwí:si:ga amájuta : to smear oneself of cream
- a. paint
 erá:ngi 9,10 <Sw. *rangi*. See No.563.
- b. brush
 bburâ:shi 9a,10a, za:bburâ:shi 10b
 bburá:shi yangye
 bburá:shi émwe → bburá:sh'é:mwe
 egi ní bburâ:shi
 egi ní bburá:shí ki ?
917. to daub a wall with mud
 okúhoma
 okuhómo:ra *tr.* : to detach mud from a wall
 okuhómo:ka *intr.* : to crumble [of mud from a wall]
- a. to spread cement; to render
 okuté:ra simê:nti
918. to decorate
 1) okuhunda : to decorate with flowers
 2) okutimba : to post an announcement or a picture on a wall
 3) okubóneza : to make beautiful, to clean (No.1362)
919. to build; to construct
 okwó:mbeka
 okwó:mbekyera *appl.* : to construct for sb
 okwó:mbekwa *pass.* : to be built by sb
 ☆ okwó:mbeka enju : to construct a house

- a. to renovate a house
 1) okúshana : to repair, to renovate, to mend
 ☆ okushána omutwé gw'ê:nju : to repair the roof of a house
 2) okuhundu:za : to renovate; [Ifo dial]
920. to thatch; to roof
 okushaka:ra
 cf. omushaka:zi 1, abashaka:zi 2 : thatcher
 omushaka:zi wangye
 omushaka:zi ómwe → omushaka:z'ó:mwe
 owu ní omushaka:zi → owu n'ómushaka:zi
 owu ní omushaka:zí ki ? → owu n'ómushaka:zí ki ?
- a. to make the framework of a roof
 okuhanika enju. Cf. *okuhanika* 'to hang, to raise' (No.975).
 cf. omuhaniki 1, abahaniki 2 : who makes the framework of a roof
 omuhaniki wangye
 omuhaniki ómwe → omuhaniky'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuhaniki → owu n'ómuhaniki
 owu ní omuhanikí ki ? → owu n'ómuhanikí ki ?
- b. to put crossbars of a wall
 okúbage
921. to knead clay
 okubû:mba : to make (pots, bricks), to mould
- a. to knead mud
 okuka:ta : to make mud (for walls or making bricks)
- b. to burn (pots)
 okwosa or okwosya // [okwo's'ja]. [Ifo dial. See No.885.
 ☆ okwosa enyú:ngu : to burn pots
- c. kiln
 etanû:ru 9,10
 etanú:ru yangye
 etanú:ru émwe → etanú:r'é:mwe
 egi ní etanû:ru → egi n'étanû:ru
 egi ní etanú:rú ki ? → egi n'étanú:rú ki ?
- d. frame to make bricks
 entíba 9,10
 entibá yangye
 entibá émwe → entib'é:mwe
 egi ní entíba → egi n'éntíba
 egi ní entibá ki ? → egi n'éntibá ki ?
922. to carve
 okube:ja
 okube:jera *appl.* : to carve for sb, at a place
 okube:jwa *pass.* // [okuβe:ʒ^éwa] : to be carved
 okube:je:sa *caus.* to use sth to carve, to cause sb to carve
 cf. omube:ji 1, ababe:ji 2 : carver, sculptor
 omube:ji wangye

- omube:ji ómwe → omube:j'ó:mwe
 ugu ní omube:ji → ugu n'ómube:ji
 ugu ní omube:jí ki ? → ugu n'ómube:jí ki ?
- cf. embe:jo 9,10 : axe of curved handle, adze
 embe:jo yangye
 embe:jo émwe → embe:j'é:mwe
 egi ní embe:jo → egi n'émbe:jo
 egi ní embe:jó ki ? → egi n'émbe:jó ki ?
- a. to shave; to scale with a knife
 okuháragata
- b. drill; stabber
 ekifúmuzo 7, ebifúmuzo 8
 ekifúmuzo kyangye
 ekifúmuzo kímwe
 eki ní ekifúmuzo → eki n'ékifúmuzo
 eki ní ekifúmuzó ki ? → eki n'ékifúmuzó ki ?
923. to plane
 okuranda
- a. to smooth with sandpaper
 okuhárura : to smooth, to scour, to scrape
924. to sharpen (tr.)
 okushongora *tr.*
 okushongorwa *tr.+pass.* // [okufo'ngogwa] : to be sharpened by sb
 okushongoka *intr.* : to become sharp, pointed
- cf. omushó:ngore 1, abashó:ngore 2 : person who is sharp, keen [rare]
 omushongóre wangye
 omushongóre ómwe → omushongór'ó:mwe
 owu ní omushó:ngore → owu n'ómushó:ngore
 owu ní omushongóré ki ? → owu n'ómushongóré ki ?
- ☆ Ekará:mu eshongwí:re. : The pencil is sharp.
 ☆ Ekará:mu eshó:ngwire : a sharp pencil
925. to whet; to sharpen
 okukyâ:za
 okukyâ:zwa *pass.* // [okucâ:z^êwa] : to be whetted by sb
 okukyâ:riza *appl.* : to whet for sb, at a place
 okukyâ:ri:sa *caus.* : to use sth to whet
- ☆ okukyâ:za omuhoro : to whet a machete
 ☆ Akakyâ:za omúso. : He/she whetted a knife.
 ☆ Akya:rize omúso. : He/she whetted a knife a few minutes ago.
- cf. ikyâ:zo 5, amakyâ:zo 6 : whetstone, grindstone
 ikyâ:zo ryangye
 ikyâ:zo rímwe
 eri ní ikyâ:zo → eri ní:kyâ:zo
 eri ní ikyâ:zó ki ? → eri n'í:kyâ:zó ki ?
926. to work iron
 okuhê:sha

- okuhê:shwa *pass.* // [okuhê:ʃ^kwa] : to be worked [of iron]
okuhê:shera *appl.* : to work iron for sb, at a place
okuhê:she:sa *caus.* : to use sth to work iron, to make sb work iron
- cf. omuhê:shi 1, abahê:shi 2 : blacksmith
omuhê:shi wangye
omuhê:shi ómwe → omuhê:sh'ó:mwe
ogu ní omuhê:shi → ogu n'ómuhê:shi
ogu ní omuhê:shí ki ? → ogu n'ómuhê:shí ki ?
- cf. omuhê:si 1, abahê:si 2 : clan of the blacksmithes
cf. obuhê:shi 14 : smithery
- a. to melt iron; to fuse
okujuguta
- b. bellows
ekihu:hi:so 7, ebihu:hi:so 8 <caus. of *okuhu:ha* 'to blow' (No.732)
ekihu:hi:so kyangye
ekihu:hi:so kímwe
eki ní ekihu:hi:so → eki n'ékihu:hi:so
eki ní ekihu:hi:só ki ? → eki n'ékihu:hi:só ki ?
927. to hunt
okuhî:ga
okuhî:gwa *pass.* : to be hunted
okuhî:gira *appl.* : to hunt for sb, at a place
okuhî:gi:sa *caus.* : to use sth to hunt, to make sb hunt
☆ okuhî:gi:sa émbwa → okuhî:gi:s'émbwa // [okuhî:ji:sé:mga] : to use a dog in hunting
- cf. omuhî:gi 1, abahî:gi 2 : hunter
omuhî:gi wangye
omuhî:gi ómwe → omuhî:gyó:mwe
owu ní omuhî:gi → owu n'ómuhî:gi
owu ní omuhî:gí ki ? → owu n'ómuhî:gí ki ?
- cf. obuhî:gi 14 : hunting as a profession
cf. omuhî:go 3, emihî:go 4 : hunting activity
omuhî:go gwangye
omuhî:go gúmwe
ogu ní omuhî:go → ogu n'ómuhî:go
ogu ní omuhî:gó ki ? → ogu n'ómuhî:gó ki ?
- a. net
akatí:mba 12, obutí:mba 14
akatí:mba kangye
akatí:mba kámwe
aka ní akatí:mba → aka n'ákatí:mba
aka ní akatí:mbá ki ? → aka n'ákatí:mbá ki ?
- N.B. This indicates any nets. Specifications are necessary for particular uses.
☆ akatí:mba k'ókukwá:ta ebisí:mba 12, obutí:mba bw'ókukwá:ta ebisí:mba 14 : hunting net
☆ akatí:mba k'éby'ényanja 12, obutí:mba bw'éby'ényanja 14 : fish net
☆ akatí:mba k'ésíri 12, obutí:mba bw'ésíri 14 : mosquito net
N.B. *akatí:mba k'émígu* 12, *obutí:mba bw'émígu* 14 is not of common use.

928. to set a trap
 okútega
 okútegwa *pass.* : to be trapped
 okutégyera *appl.* : to trap for sb, at a place
 okutégye:sa *caus.* : to use sth to trap, to make sb trap
 cf. omútego 3, emítego 4 : trap
 omutégo gwangye
 omutégo gúmwe
 ugu ní omútego → ugu n'ómútego
 ugu ní omutégó ki ? → ugu n'ómutégó ki ?
929. to fish
 1) okukwá:ta eby'ényanja : to catch fish, to fish in general
 2) okushoha : syn. of the preceding.
 okushohera *appl.* : to fish for sb, at a place
 okushohe:sa *caus.* : to use sth to fish
 cf. omushohi 1, abashohi 2 : fisherman
 omushohi wangye
 omushohi ómwe → omushoh'ó:mwe
 owu n'ómushohi → owu n'ómushohi
 owu n'ómushohí ki ? → owu n'ómushohí ki ?
 cf. obushohi 14 : fishing
 3) okurábika *posit.tr.* : to set a fishing trap (in a river)
 okurábu:ra *rev.tr.* : to pull out a fishing trap
 ☆ okurábika ekihembo : to set a fishing trap
 a. fishing trap
 ekihembo 7, ebihembo 8 : fishing basket
 ekihembo kyangye
 ekihembo kímwe
 eki ní ekihembo → eki n'ékihembo
 eki ní ekihembó ki ? → eki n'ékihembó ki ?
 cf. omutémeri 3, emitémeri 4 : conical entrance of a fishing trap
 omutémeri gwangye
 omutémeri gúmwe
 ugu ní omutémeri → ugu n'ómutémeri
 ugu ní omutémerí ki ? → ugu n'ómutémerí ki ?
930. to fish with line and hook
 okúroba
 okúrobwa *pass.* // [okúrobga] : to be fished
 okuróbera *appl.* : to fish for sb, at a place
 okuróbe:sa *caus.* : to use sth to fish, to make sb fish
 cf. endóbo 9,10 : fishing equipment
 endobó yangye
 endóbó émwe → endób'é:mwe
 egi ní endóbo → egi n'éndóbo
 egi ní endóbó ki ? → egi n'éndóbó ki ?
 N.B. This word is used to mean a whole fishing equipment consisting of not only a hook

but also a line and a rod. We can specify each equipment as follows :

☆ akatí k'éndóbo 12, obutí bw'éndóbo 14 // [obutí bgéndóbo] : fishing rod
Cf. *ehû:zi* 9,10 'line'. See No. 233 for thread.

a. bait

eky'ókutégye:sa 7, eby'ókutégye:sa 8 // [eb^djókutéje:sa] : [lit] that of trapping with
<okutégye:sa 'to use sth to trap', caus. of *okútega* 'to trap' (No.928)

931. to raise (or to keep) animals

okutû:nga

okutû:ngwa *pass.* : to be raised [of animals]; to feed on

okutû:ngika *neut.* : to be able to raise

☆ okutû:nga ente → okutû:ng'e:nte : to keep cows

☆ okutû:nga émbwa → okutû:ng'émbwa // [okutû:ngé:mga] : to keep a dog

a. to graze

1) okurî:sa : to graze cattle <caus. of *okúrya* 'to eat' (No.752).

okurî:siza *caus.+appl.* : to graze (cattle) for sb or at a place

☆ okurî:sa énkoko : to feed (or raise) hens

cf. irî:sizo 5, amarî:sizo 6 : grazing field, pasture

irî:sizo ryangye

irî:sizo rímwe

eri ní irî:sizo → eri ní:rî:sizo

eri ní irî:sizó ki ? → eri ní:rî:sizó ki ?

cf. oburî:sizo 14 : syn. of *irî:sizo* 5/6.

b. to accompany or drive (cows) to a place; to whack (cows)

okúfunya

☆ okúfunya ente : to whack a cow

c. animal keeper; shepherd

omurî:sa 1, abarî:sa 2 <*okurî:sa* 'to graze cattle'. See above.

omurî:sa wangye

omurî:sa ómwe → omurî:s'ó:mwe

owu ní omurî:sa → owu n'ómurî:sa

owu ní omurî:sá ki ? → owu n'ómurî:sá ki ?

d. animal shed

ekiju 7, ebiju 8 <aug. of *enju* 9/10 'house' (No.261)

☆ ekiju ky'émbuzi 7, ebiju by'émbuzi 8 : goat shed

☆ ekiju ky'ê:nte 7, ebiju by'ê:nte 8 : cow shed

e. enclosure for cows; kraal

1) ekigó:mbe 7, ebigó:mbe 8

ekigombé kyangye

ekigombé kímwe

eki ní ekigó:mbe → eki n'ékigó:mbe

eki ní ekigó:mbé ki ? → eki n'ékigó:mbé ki ?

2) ekirâ:ro 7, ebirâ:ro 8 : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]

ekirâ:ro kyangye

ekirâ:ro kímwe

eki ní ekirâ:ro → eki n'ékirâ:ro

eki ní ekirâ:ró ki ? → eki n'ékirâ:ró ki ?

- f. chicken shed
- 1) ekiju ky'énkoko 7, ebiju by'énkoko 8 : chicken shed
 - 2) ekirú:nduru 7, ebirú:nduru 8 : chicken shed with a raised bar for chickens to sit on
 ekirú:nduru kyangye
 ekirú:nduru kímwe
 eki ní ekirú:nduru → eki n'ékirú:nduru
 eki ní ekirú:durú ki ? → eki n'ékirú:durú ki ?
932. to milk
- okúkama
 okukámira *appl.* : to milk for sb, at a place
 ☆ okukáma ente : to milk a cow
- cf. ikámiro 5, amakámiro 6 : milking place
 ikámiro ryangye
 ikámiro rímwe
 eri ní ikámiro → eri ní:kámiro
 eri ní ikámiró ki ? → eri ní:kámiró ki ?
933. to castrate
- 1) okura:ha
 okura:hwa *pass.* : to be castrated
 ☆ okura:ha ente : to castrate a bull
- cf. enda:ho 9,10 : castrated animal (e.g., ox, goat, sheep, etc.)
 enda:ho yangye
 enda:ho émwe → enda:h'é:mwe
 egi ní enda:ho → egi n'éndá:ho
 egi ní enda:hó ki ? → egi n'éndá:hó ki ?
- 2) okushá:hura : to remove all genital organs of a cow (as a punishment)
 - 3) okukona : to castrate small animals (e.g., goats, sheep)
 okukonwa *pass.* // [okukonɲa] : to be castrated
- cf. enkoné 9,10 : castrated goat or sheep
 enkoné yangye
 enkoné émwe → enkoné:mwe
 egi ní enkoné → egi n'énkoné
 egi ní enkoné ki ? → egi n'énkoné ki ?
934. to lay an egg
- okuté:ra amahuri → okuté:r'amahuri : to lay eggs
 Cf. *okutê:ra* 'to hit, to beat' (No.1017).
- a. to sit on eggs, to incubate
 okurá:ri:ra <appl.(?) of *okurâ:ra* 'to spend a night' (No.704).
 ☆ okurá:ri:ra amahuri : to sit on eggs
935. to cut
- 1) okútema : to cut with a machete
 okútemwa *pass.* // [okútemɲa] : to be cut by sb
 okutémera *appl.* : to cut for sb, at a place
 okutéme:ka *neut.* : to be cuttable
 okutéme:sa *caus.* : to cause sb to cut, to use sth to cut
 okutéma:téma *red.* : to cut in pieces

- ☆ okutéma omúti : to cut a tree
- ☆ Omutí gutemíre. : The tree is cut.
- 2) okúshara : to cut a hard object by pulling a knife, saw, etc.
 okúsharwa *pass.* // [okú[agwa] : to be cut by sb
 okushárira *appl.* : to cut for sb, at a place
 okushári:sa *caus.* : to cause to cut, to use sth to cut
 okushára:shára *red.* : to cut in pieces with a knife
- 3) okukyebe : to cut a soft object with a sharp knife
 okukyebwa *pass.* // [okucebga] : to be cut by sb
 okukyebera *appl.* : to cut for sb, at a place
 okukyebe:sa *caus.* : to cause to cut, to use sth to cut
- ☆ okukyebe orupapuro : to cut a sheet of paper
- 4) okúca : to break, to tear
 okucí:ka *neut.* : to be broken, torn off
 okucá:gura : to cut sth in pieces with a machete
- ☆ okucá ebyâra → okuc'ébyâra : to cut nails
- ☆ okucá:gura enyama : to cut meat with a machete in pieces
- cf. ekicá:gúre 7, ebicá:gúre 8 : cut piece, portion
 ekicá:guré kyangye
 ekicá:guré kímwe
 eki ní ekicá:gúre → eki n'ékicá:gúre
 eki ní ekicá:gúre ki ? → eki n'ékicá:gúre ki ?
- 936. to break (tr.); to destroy
- 1) okwâ:ta : to break (calabashes, glasses, radios, etc.)
 okwâ:ta *pass.* // [okwâ:t^kwa] : to be broken by sb
 okwâ:tira *appl.* : to break for sb
 okwâ:ti:sa *caus.* : to cause sb to break, to use sth to break
 okwâ:tika *neut.* : to break (intr.), to be broken
 okwâ:tagura *tr.* : to break excessively, in pieces
- ☆ okwâ:ta ekíkopo : to break a cup
- ☆ okwâ:tagura enyú:ngu : to break a pot into several pieces
- 2) okuhê:nda : to break with hands by bending
 okuhê:ndwa *pass.* // [okuhê:nd^éwa] : to be broken by sb
 okuhê:mdeka *neut.* : to break (intr.)
- ☆ Na:hendekíre. : I had my bone broken.
- ☆ Kirampê:nda. : It will be a tough job to me.
- 3) okugútura *tr.* : to break (a rope)
 okugútuka *intr.* : to break [of a rope]
- ☆ Omugóyi gwa:gutéka. : The rope has broken.
- 4) okushi:sha : to spoil
 okushi:shwa *pass.* // [oku[fi:]^kwa] : to be spoilt
 okushi:shira *appl.* : to spoil for sb
 okushi:shi:sa *caus.* : to use sth to spoil
 okushi:shagura *tr.* : to spoil excessively, repeatedly
 okushi:shikara *neut.+intr.* : to get spoilt
- ☆ Ori kumushi:sha. : You (sg.) are spoiling him/her.

- a. to destroy; to demolish
- 1) okushê:nya : to demolish (a house, wall, etc.)
 okushê:nywa *pass.* : to be demolished by sb
 okushê:nyagura *tr.* : to destroy in pieces
 okushê:nyuka *intr.* : to break itself
 okushê:nyagurika *intr.* : to be broken in pieces
 - 2) okubómora *tr.* : to destroy with force, by hitting
 okubómorwa *tr.+pass.* // [okubómogwa] : to be destroyed by hitting
 okubómoka *intr.* : to break (intr.) with a crash
 - 3) okuhwé:rekyeza : to destroy completely (by force, fire, etc.)
 - 4) okutengura : to destroy a heap
 ☆ okutengura ekíshwa : to destroy an anthill
- b. to smash
- okuhonda : to break (stones) into small pieces, to quarry
 ☆ okuhonda amabâ:re : to smash stones
937. to spoil crops in the garden (by animals)
 okwô:na
938. to break (intr.); to be broken or destroyed; not to work
- 1) okúfa : not to work [ex. radio, car, bulb, etc.]
 ☆ Rá:diyo efi:re. : The radio is not working.
 - 2) okwá:tika : to break (intr.) <neut. of *okwâ:ta* 'to break (tr.)'. See above.
 ☆ Rá:diyo eyatikíre. : The radio is broken.
 - 3) okubómoka : to break with a noise
939. to be crushed out of shape; to get squashed
 okuhomba:na
 ☆ Ekidomo:ra kihombá:nire. : A plastic jerry can has got squashed.
- a. to chip (intr.)
- 1) okumongo:ka *intr.* : to chip (intr.)
 okumongo:ra *tr.* : to chip (tr.)
 - 2) okuhongoka *intr.* : to chip (intr.); syn. of *okumongo:ka*.
 okuhongora *tr.* : to chip (tr.); syn. of *okumongo:ra*.
940. to repair; to mend
- 1) okukánika <*makánika 1a/2a* 'car mechanic' (No.547)
 okukánikwa *pass.* : to be repaired by sb
 N.B. *okukánika* is used only to repair mechanic or metallic objects.
 - 2) okúkora : to do, to make, to repair
 okúkorwa *pass.* // [okúkogwa] : to be repaired by sb
 okukórera *appl.* : to repair for sb
 okukóre:sa *caus.* : to cause/ask sb to repair, to use sth to repair
 N.B. The first meaning of *okúkora* is 'to do, to make'. It also means 'to repair'.
 ☆ okukóra enge:to : to make or repair shoes
 - 3) okúshana : to repair a big object (a house, etc.)
 okúshanwa *pass.* : to be repaired by sb
 - 4) okúdoda : to patch a leaking jerry can, etc.
 okúdodwa *pass.* // [okúdod^éwa] : to be patched
941. to dismount

- 1) okushúmu:rura : to untie a rope, to remove a nut
 ☆ okushúmu:rura rá:diyo : to dismount a radio
- 2) okwigura *tr.* : to open (a door, a radio, machine, etc.)
 okwiguka *intr.* : to become open
942. to split (*tr.*)
- 1) okwâ:sa : to split with force
- 2) okushátura *tr.* : to split off (a mango) into two
 okushátuka *intr.* : to become splited
- 3) okumá:nyu:ra *intr.* : to split open (ex. potatoes) with hands
 okumá:nyu:ka *intr.* : to become splited open
- a. chop; split
- 1) ekisháte 7, ebisháte 8 : slice of the take, portion <okushátura 'to split off'. See above.
 ekishaté kyangye
 ekishaté kímwe
 eki ní ekisháte → eki n'ékisháte
 eki ní ekishaté ki ? → eki n'ékishaté ki ?
- cf. derog.: orusháte 11 : a big portion
- 2) akacwé:ka 12, obucwé:ka 14 : small place, small piece, half
 <dim. of *ekicwé:ka* 7/8 'half, portion' (No.1283)
- 3) aká:tíka 12, obwá:tíka 14 // [obgá:tíka] : broken piece, chip <okwá:tíka 'to break (*intr.*)'
 aká:tíká kangye /See above.
 aká:tíká kámwe
 aka ní aká:tíka → aka n'áká:tíka
 aka ní aká:tíká ki ? → aka n'áká:tíká ki ?
943. to cut and divide
- 1) okúbega : to divide (a fruit, cake, etc.) into two
- 2) okugabani:sa : to divide and distribute
 Cf. *okugaba* 'to give' (No.1112).
- 3) okutémagura : to cut in pieces
 okutéma:tema *red.* : syn. of the preceding.
 okutémagurika *neut.* : to be cut in pieces
- 4) okusháragura : to cut repeatedly
 okushára:shara *red.* : syn. of the preceding.
 okusháragurika *neut.* : to be cut
- 5) okucá:nyagura : to tear in pieces by hands or by a machine
 okucá:nyagurika *neut.* : to be torn in pieces by hands or by a machine
944. to crack (*intr.*)
- 1) okwá:tíka : to break (*intr.*), to crack (*intr.*)
- 2) okushátuka *intr.* : to become splited, to crack (*intr.*)
 okushátura *tr.* : to split, to crack (*tr.*)
- a. crack
 omusháte 3, emisháte 4 <okushátura 'to split off' (No.942). See also *ekisháte* 7/8 'split'
 (No.942).
- b. cracks on heels
 omukyéka 3, emikyéka 4
 omukyeká gwangye

- omukyéká gúmwe
 ugu ní omukyéka → ugu n'ómukyéka
 ugu ní omukyéká ki ? → ugu n'ómukyéká ki ?
- c. earth fissure
 omukoki 3, emikoki 4
 omukoki gwangye
 omukoki gúmwe
 ugu ní omukoki → ugu n'ómukoki
 ugu ní omukokí ki ? → ugu n'ómukokí ki ?
945. to break (tr.); to snap off
 okuhê:nda
 okuhé:ndeka *neut.* : to break (intr.)
946. to tear
 1) okúca : to tear, to tear off, to break (tr.), or okúcwa [Ifo dial]
 okucí:ra *appl.* : to tear for sb
 okucí:sa *caus.* : to use sth to tear
 okucí:bwa *pass.* : to be torn by sb
 okucí:ka *neut.* : to be torn
 okucá:nyagura : to tear sth in small pieces
 ☆ okucá orupapura : to tear a sheet of paper
 2) okutá:gura : to tear; syn. of *okúca*.
 okutá:gurira *appl.* : to tear for sb
 okutá:guka *neut.* : to become torn
947. to burst open (intr.); to split
 1) okwá:tika
 ☆ Omupí:ra gwa:yatikíre. : A football bursted.
 2) okubáruka *intr.* : to burst open (intr.) with a bang
 okubárura *tr.* : to burst open sth with a bang
 3) okushá:ndaira : to burst [of a bag which had too many things packed]
948. to deflate
 okwabika : to deflate
 ☆ Omupí:ra gwa:yábika. : A football has deflated.
949. to burst; to explode
 okutúrika
 okutúragurika : to burst several times
950. to wear out (intr.)
 1) okukí:ka
 ☆ Emparé eki:kíre. : The trousers are torn.
 2) okúkura : to become old
- a. to fray
 okufu:ka : to fray [of clothes], to lose feathers [of birds]
 ☆ Eshwetá efú:kire. : The sweater has frayed.
951. to crush; to mash
 1) okúnýiga : to mash (cooked potatoes, bananas) with hands
 2) okushota : to mash (vegetables) into paste with a wooden pestle
 okushote:sa *caus.* : to use sth to mash

- 3) okucucuma : to mash rapidly (vegetables) into paste with a wooden pestle
- a. to knead by hands
okusiri:ta
 - b. wooden pestle to mash vegetables
 - 1) akashote:so 12, obushote:so 14
akashote:so kangye
akashote:so kámwe
aka ní akashote:so → aka n'áakashote:so
aka ní akashote:só ki ? → aka n'áakashote:só ki ?
 - 2) akadirigo 12, obudirigo 14 : syn. of the preceding.
akadirigo kangye
akadirigo kámwe
aka ní akadirigo → aka n'áakadirigo
aka ní akadirigó ki ? → aka n'áakadirigó ki ?
952. to throw away
- 1) okúnaga : to throw away what is useless
okúnagwa *pass.* : to be thrown away by sb
okwé:nagámu or kwí:nagámu *refl.+clit.* : to throw oneself to (in)
☆ Bínage ! : Throw them away !
☆ Ya:yenaga mungyezi. : He/she has thrown him-/herself in a lake.
 - 2) okwá:ta : to throw (rubbish), to dispose; [lit] to break
☆ okwá:ta kasásiro : to throw rubbish
953. to abandon; to keep off
- 1) okureka
okurekwa *pass.* : to be abandoned
okurekana *recipr.* : to abandon each other, to leave each other
okurekeka *poss.* : to be able to abandon
okwé:rekye:sa *refl.+caus.* : to make oneself stop, to abstain from a habit
☆ okureka amá:rwa : to abandon alcohol
☆ okureka omúkazi : to abandon/leave a woman
☆ okureka é:ka → okurek'é:ka : to abandon the home
 - 2) okurugáho : syn. of *okureka*. Cf. *okuruga* 'to come from' (No.653).
☆ okuruga hamá:rwa // [hamá:gwa] : to abandon alcohol completely
☆ okuruga habákazi : to abandon women completely
 - 3) okwá:muka : [coll.] to leave sb, to ignore <Gan.
☆ Na:mwamukíre. // [na:mja'mucíre] : I left him completely.
 - 4) okucúcuka : to abstain from evil things, to repent (used in a religious context)
954. to pick up; to gather
okutó:ragura : to pick up what is on the ground (ex. a purse)
okutó:ra:to:ra : to pick up (grains)
Cf. *okutô:ra* 'to hold (a child)' (No.825).
955. to take
- 1) okutwâ:ra // [okut^kwâ:ra]
okutwâ:rwa *pass.* // [okut^kwâ:gwa] : to be taken
okutwâ:rira *appl.* : to take for sb, at a place
okutwâ:ri:sa *caus.* : to make sb take, to use sth to take

- okutwárika *neut.* : to be takable
- 2) okukóráho : to take a small amount; [lit] to touch on it (a little)
- ☆ Kora hasê:te ! : Take some money ! (Touch on the money !)
- 3) okushatura : to take rapidly before other people, to grab a chance
956. to take back
- 1) okuti:ru:ra : to take back, to give back
Cf. *okuti:za* ‘to lend, to borrow (objects)’ (Nos.1098,1099).
- 2) okuta:ru:ra : to bring back home (what was lost)
Cf. *okuta:ha* ‘to go home’ (No.653).
- 3) okwé:garuriza : to take back sth under one’s control <*okugarura* ‘to return (tr.)’ (No.654)
957. to grasp; to seize; to hold
- 1) okukwâ:ta
okukwâ:ta *pass.* // [okukwâ:t^kwa] : to be grasped, etc.
okukwâ:sa *caus.* : to use sth to catch, to make sb grasp
okukwâ:tana *recipr.* : to hold each other
- ☆ Na:kikwâ:ta. : I have grasped it (in my hand).
- 2) okugumya // [okuguma] : to hold firmly <*caus.* of *okuguma* ‘to be firm’ (No.1336).
- a. handful
- 1) entomi 9,10 : handful of a fisted hand; [lit] fist. See No.36.
☆ omugúsha entomi émwé → omugúsha entom’émwé : a handful of sorghum grains
- 2) ekiganja 7, ebiganja 8 : handful of an open hand; [lit] palm of the hand. See No.35.
958. to catch in the air
okúshama
okushámata : to catch with two hands
959. to have; to own; to possess
- 1) defective verb -ine
- | | affirmative | | negative | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | sg. | pl. | sg. | pl. |
| 1. 1st per. | nyine | 2. twine [t ^k wi’ne] | tí:nyí:ne | títwí:ne [tít ^k wí:ne] |
| 2nd per. | oyine | mwine [mŋi’ne] | t’óyí:ne | tímwí:ne [tímŋí:ne] |
| 3rd per. | ayine | bi:ne | t’áyí:ne | tíbí:ne |
| 3. | gwine | 4. eyine | tígwí:ne | t’éyí:ne |
| 5. | ryine [dyi’ne] | 6. gi:ne | túryí:ne | tígí:ne |
| 7. | ki:ne | 8. byine [b ^d yi’ne] | tíkí:ne | tíbyí:ne |
| 9. | eyine | 10. zi:ne | t’éyí:ne | tízí:ne |
| 11. | rwine [gwi’ne] | | tírwí:ne [tígwí:ne] | |
| 12. | ki:ne [ki:ne] | 14. bwine [bgi’ne] | tíkí:ne [tíkí:ne] | tíbwí:ne [tíbgí:ne] |
| 13. | twine [t ^k wi’ne] | | títwí:ne [tít ^k wí:ne] | |
| 14. | kwine | | tíkwí:ne | |
| 16. | hi:ne | | tíhí:ne | |
| 17. | *kwine (not used), but hi:ne | | *tíkwí:ne (not used), but tíhí:ne | |
| 18. | *mwine (not used), but hi:ne | | *tímwí:ne | |
| 19. | gwine | 20. gi:ne | tígwí:ne | tígí:ne |
| 21. | *eyine (not used), but hi:ne | | *t’éyí:ne, but tíhí:ne | |
| | ‘I have’, etc. | | ‘I do not have’, etc. | |
- N.B. Cl.16 forms *hi:ne* and *tíhí:ne* are used for all locative classes.

- ☆ Nyine ekitabo. → Nyin'ekitabo. : I have a book.
 - ☆ Nyine omúti. → Nyin'omúti. : I have a tree.
 - ☆ Ngwí:ne. : I have it (cl.3).
 - ☆ Tugwí:ne. : We have it (cl.3).
 - ☆ Ngwine munô:nga. : I am firmly holding it (cl.3).
 - ☆ Tugwine munô:nga. : We are firmly holding it (cl.3).
- 2) okugira : to have
960. not to have
- 1) defective verb *-ine*, preceded by the negative clitic *tí* 'not'
- N.B. See the preceding number for its conjugation. Two tone patters are possible when the verb is followed by a complement.
- ☆ Tí:nyiné omúti. → Tí:nyin'ómúti. : I don't have a tree.
 - ☆ Tí:nyíne omúti. → Tí:nyín'ómúti. : I don't have a tree.
 - ☆ Tí:nyiné ekitabo. → Tí:nyin'ékita. : I don't have a book.
 - ☆ Tí:nyíne ekitabo. → Tí:nyín'ékita. : I don't have a book.
 - ☆ Tí:nkí:ne. : I don't have it (cl.7).
 - ☆ Tí:nkî:ne. : I don't have it (cl.7).
 - ☆ Tíngwí:ne. : I don't have it (cl.3).
 - ☆ Tíngwî:ne. : I don't have it (cl.3).
 - ☆ Títugwí:ne. : We don't have it (cl.3).
 - ☆ Títúgwine. : We don't have it (cl.3).
 - ☆ Tíngwiné kurungi. : I am not holding it (cl.3) properly.
 - ☆ Tíngwí:ne kurungi. : I am not holding it (cl.3) properly.
 - ☆ Títugwiné kurungi. : We are not holding it (cl.3) properly.
 - ☆ Títúgwine kurungi. : We are not holding it (cl.3) properly.
- 2) okútagíra : not to have
- ☆ okútagirá kwangye : my not having
 - ☆ okútagirá énkoko → okútagir'énkoko : my not having hens
961. to lack (intr.)
- okúbura : to lack (intr.)
- okúburwa *pass.* // [okúbugwa] : to lack (tr.)
- ☆ Esé:te ziburíre. : Money is lacking.
 - ☆ okubúrwa esé:te : to lack money
 - ☆ Na:burirwé esé:te. : I lacked money.
 - ☆ okubúrwa obwî:re : to lack time
962. to touch
- 1) okukwá:táho <okukwâ:ta 'to catch' (No.957)
- ☆ okukwá:ta hakitabo : to touch on a book
 - ☆ Kwatáho ! : Touch on it !
- 2) okukóráho <okúkora 'to do' (No.842)
- ☆ Kora hakibabo ! : Touch on the book !
963. to rub; to scrub
- 1) okuku:ba : to rub up, to scrape
- ☆ okuku:ba ebigyé:ri : to rub up the feet (with a sponge)
- 2) okusi:mu:ra : to rub with a rag
- 3) okuhánagura : to get the dirt out of (trousers, etc. with a handkerchief), to wipe

964. to polish
 okuté:ra omúbazi : to polish with ointment. Cf. *okuté:ra* 'to hit, to beat' (No.1017).
 ☆ okuté:ra enge:to omúbazi : to polish shoes with ointment
965. to scratch
 1) okushima
 okwí:shima or okwé:shima *refl.* : to scratch oneself
 2) okwagura : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
 okwíyagura or okwéyagura *refl.* : to scratch oneself. [Ifo dial]
 3) okutakura : to scratch the ground [said of a dog, etc.]
966. to scratch with nails; to claw [of a lion]
 1) okuhárura : to scour, to scrape
 ☆ okuhárura enyú:ngu : to scour a pot
 ☆ Ori kumpárura. : You (sg.) are scratching me. (Your toenails are scratching me.)
 2) okukurubura : to make a scratch (detaching skin)
- a. to scrabble with a noise
 okukórogota
967. to dig
 1) okuhí:nga : to dig, to cultivate
 okuhí:ngira *appl.* : to dig for sb, at a place
 ☆ okuhí:nga ekibira : to dig a field
 2) okurima : to dig deep
 ☆ okurima ebirí:bwa : to dig out sweet potatoes
 ☆ okurima ekí:na : to dig a hole
- a. digger
 omurimi 1, abarimi 2. See No.855.
968. to disinter; to exhume
 1) okuzi:ku:ra *rev.tr.*
 okuzi:ku:ka *rev.intr.* : to be exhumed
 Cf. *okuzi:ka* 'to bury'. See the next number.
 2) okutabu:rura : to dig out what is buried
 okutabu:ruka : to get out of soil
 3) okucukura *tr.* : to dig deep (to make a well, etc.)
 okucukuka *intr.* : to be dug deep
 4) okushékyera : to dig up soil, to plough, to till
- a. to shovel
 okuti:ha
969. to bury; to inter
 1) okuzi:ka
 cf. omuzi:ki 1, abazi:ki 2 : burier
 omuzi:ki wangye
 omuzi:ki ómwe → omuzi:ky'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuzi:ki → owu n'ómuzi:ki
 owu ní omuzi:kí ki ? → owu n'ómuzi:kí ki ?
 2) okutabika : to put under soil, to cover with soil, to earth plants
 okutabu:rura or okutabu:ra : to dig out what is buried
 okutabu:ruka : to get out of soil

970. to cover

- 1) okushweka // [oku^kwe^ka] : to cover (with banana leaves)
okushwekwa *pass.* // [oku^kwe^kwa] : to be covered
okushwekye:sa *caus.* // [oku^kwe^kce:sa] : to use sth to cover
☆ okushweka enyú:ngu : to cover a pot (with banana leaves)
- 2) okutwí:ki:ra // [oku^kwí:ci:ra] : to cover (with banana leaves, etc.) to protect from sunshine
okutwí:ki:rwa *pass.* // [oku^kwí:ci:gwa] : to be covered /or rain
okutwí:ki:ri:sa *caus.* // [oku^kwí:ci:ri:sa] : to use sth to cover
- 3) okushúbika : to cover sb with a coat or blanket against cold
okushúbikwa *pass.* : to be covered
okushúbiki:sa *caus.* : to use sth to cover
okwí:shubika or okwé:shubika *refl.* : to cover oneself with a coat or blanket
- 4) okufú:ndikira : to put a lid (on a pan), to stopple (a bottle, jerry can, etc.)
okufú:ndikirwa *pass.* // [okufú:ndicigwa] : to be covered, to be stoppled

971. to uncover

- 1) okushweku:ra *rev.tr.* // [oku^kwe^kku:ra]
okushweku:ka *rev.intr.* // [oku^kwe^kku:ka] : to become uncovered
<okushweka 'to cover' (No.970)
- 2) okutwí:ku:ra or okutwí:kurura *tr.* // [oku^kwí:ku:ra] or [oku^kwí:kurura] : syn. of
okushweku:ra.
okutwí:ku:ka or okutwí:kuruka *intr.* // [oku^kwí:ku:ka] or [oku^kwí:kuruka] : syn. of
okushweku:ka.

972. not to be covered; to be bare

- okwá:nama
- ☆ Omutí gwa:námi. 3, Emití ya:námi. 4 : The tree is bare (with no branches nor leaves).
 - ☆ omutí gwá:nami 3, emití eyánami 4 : bare tree
 - ☆ Itaka rya:námi. 5 : The ground is bare (with no grass on it).
 - ☆ Itaka ryá:nami. 5 : bare ground

973. to spread; to lay out

- 1) okwara : to spread (a mat, sheet, etc.)
okwarira *appl.* : to spread for sb
okwaririkira : to spread banana leaves (in a pan when cooking), to mulch (plants)
 - ☆ okwaririkira enyú:ngu : to spread banana leaves in a pan when cooking
- cf. ekyaririkizo 7, ebyaririkizo 8 // [eb^dja^riricizo] : sth to spread
ekyaririkizo kyangye
ekyaririkizo kímwe
eki ní ekyaririkizo → eki n'ékyaririkizo
eki ní ekyaririkizó ki ? → eki n'ékyaririkizó ki ?

974. to wrap; to pack

- 1) okushemba : to wrap (an object), to put a cover (to a book)
- ☆ okushemba ekírabo : to wrap a present
okushembe:sa *caus.* : to use sth to wrap, to use sth to cover (a book)
- ☆ okushemba ekitabo : to cover a book
ekishembe:so 7, ebishembe:so 8 : book cover
ekishembe:so kyangye
ekishembe:so kímwe

- eki ní ekishembe:so → eki n'ékishembe:so
 eki ní ekishembe:só ki ? → eki n'ékishembe:só ki ?
- 2) okúkoma : to tie up with a rope
 3) okúshona : to tie with a cord a sack at the top (so that the content may not run out)
 ☆ okushóna egútíya : to sew a sack at the top
975. to hang; to string out
 okuhanika : to put in a high position, to raise, to lift
 okuhanikwa *pass.* : to be hung by sb
 okwí:hanika or okwé:hanika *refl.* : to hang oneself
 okuhanura *rev.tr.* : to make come down, to pull down
 okuhanuka *rev.intr.* : to come down, to fall down [of fruits, etc.]
 ☆ okuhanika omúkono : to raise an arm
 ☆ okuhanika esá:ti : to hung a shirt (on a hook)
 ☆ okuhanura ekitâ:gi : to put down a branch
- a. to hook
 okuhanika
 N.B. 'to hook' is the same as 'to hang'.
976. to string; to thread onto skewers
 okutû:nga : to sew a dress, to string
 okutû:ngurura *rev.tr.* : to pull out from a skewer
 okutû:nguruka *rev.intr.* : to drop off from a skewer
977. to hang down; to dangle
 1) okwene:na : to hang down, to get on a swing
 cf. omwene:no 3, emyene:no 4 // [omje'ne:no], [eje'ne:no] : swing
 omwene:no gwangye
 omwene:no gúmwe
 ugu ní omwene:no → ugu n'ómwene:no
 ugu ní omwene:nó ki ? → ugu n'ómwene:nó ki ?
 2) okúhatwa // [okúhat^kwa] : to be stuck (not to fall down), to become lodged
978. to attach
 1) okukwâ:tani:sa : to join two things, unite
 Cf. *okukwâ:ta* 'to take, to catch' (No.957).
 2) okubamba : to pin
 ☆ okubamba ekishushâ:ni : to pin a picture
979. to detach
 1) okuhágura *tr.* : to tear off (ex. leaves of a tree, bananas from a tree)
 okuháguka *intr.* : to be torn off, to become detached
 2) okwiháho : to detach (a stamp, etc.)
 3) okubambu:ra : to detach
 okubambu:ka : to become detached <*okubamba* 'to pin'. See above.
980. to catch; to take hold of; to arrest
 1) okukwâ:ta : general term to mean 'to catch'
 ☆ okukwâ:ta omúshuma : to arrest a thief
 2) okusiba : to tie, to fasten, to lock
- a. to put in jail
 1) okusiba : to tie

- ☆ okusiba omuntu : to put a person in jail
- 2) okúkoma : syn. of the preceding.
- 3) okutá omuntu mukíhome : to put a person in jail
- b. jail; prison
 - 1) ekíhome 7, ebíhome 8 : wall, jail, prison. See No.275.
 - 2) énkomo 9,10 : syn. of the preceding. <okúkoma 'to tie'. See above.
 - enkómo yangye
 - enkómo émwe → enkóm'émwe
 - egí ní énkomo → egí n'énkomo
 - egi ní enkómó ki ? → egi n'énkómó ki ?
- 981. to give oneself up to the police
 - okwí:háyo or okwé:háyo
- 982. to bind; to fasten; to tie
 - 1) okúkoma
 - okúkomwa *pass.* // [okúkomɲa] : to be tied, etc.
 - okukómo:rora *rev.tr.* : to release sth tied, to open what is closed
 - okukómo:roka *rev.intr.* : to get untied, to uncoil (intr.), to become open [of a sack]
 - 2) okusiba : syn. of the preceding.
 - okusibwa *pass.* // [okusibga] : to be tied, etc.
 - okusibika *posit.tr.* : to tie an animal
 - okusibura *rev.tr.* : to release an animal
 - *okusibuka *rev.intr.* : not used
 - okusibu:rura *rev.tr.* : to unbind (ex. a bundle of firewood)
 - okusibu:ruka *rev.intr.* : to become unbound
 - ☆ okusibika émbuzi : to keep a goat tied at home or at the pasture
 - 3) okuzirika : to tie an animal; syn. of *okusibika*. See above.
 - 4) okúboha : to bind, to bundle, to weave
 - okúbohwa *pass.* : to be bound, etc.
 - okubóho:rora *rev.tr.* : to unbind
 - okubóho:roka *rev.intr.* : to become unbound
 - ☆ okubóha énkwi : to bind firewood
 - 5) okufunga : to tie with a rope
 - okufungu:ra *rev.tr.* : to loosen a knot
 - okufungu:ka *rev.intr.* : to become loose
- cf. omufungo 3, emifungo 4 : bundle of firewood, crops, etc.
 - omufungo gwangye
 - omufungo gúmwe
 - ogu ní omufungo → ogu n'ómufungo
 - ogu ní omufungó ki ? → ogu n'ómufungó ki ?
- a. to fasten a belt
 - okusiba
 - ☆ okusiba omweko : to fasten a belt
- 983. to join together
 - 1) okuge:ta : to add, to join
 - 2) oku:nga <oku-ung-a : to add a piece to make it longer
- a. to make a knot

- okushúmika
 cf. enshúmi 9,10 : knot
 enshumí yangye
 enshúmí émwe → enshúm'émwe
 egi ní enshúmi → egi n'énshúmi
 egi ní enshúmí ki ? → egi n'éshúmí ki ?
984. to undo; to untie
 1) okukómo:rora *tr.* : to untie sb/sth
 okukómo:roka *intr.* : to become untied
 2) okushúmu:rura *tr.* : to untie a rope
 okushúmu:ruka *intr.* : to become untied
 3) okushambu:ra : to untie, to wrap
 ☆ okushambu:ra egútíya : to untie a sack
 4) okukúbu:rura *tr.* : to unseam
 okukúbu:ruka *intr.* : to become unseamed
985. to let go; to set free; to release
 1) okurekura *tr.* : to let go, to release, to resign (tr.)
 okurekurira *appl.* : to release for sb
 okurekurwa *tr.+pass.* : to be released
 okurekuka *intr.* : to slip off [ex. a glass in a hand]
 ☆ Ekikópo kyandékuka. : A cup has slipped off my hand.
 2) okushúmu:rura *tr.* : to release what is tied
 okushúmu:ruka *intr.* : to be released
986. to fasten tight
 1) okuri:ta
 2) okure:ga : to tighten, to stretch tight (intr.&tr.), to draw a bow
 okure:gwa *pass.* : to be tightened
 ☆ Pitá ya:re:ga omúgoyi. : Peter has tighten a rope.
 ☆ Omugóye gwaré:ga. : The string has tightened.
 ☆ Omugóyi guré:gire. : The rope is stretched.
 3) okugumya : to make hard, to tighten
- a. to be tight; to be constrictive
 1) -kye *adj.* : small
 ☆ Esa:tf ní nkye. → Esa:tf ní:nkye. : The shirt is tight.
 ☆ Esa:tf ní nkyé hári:nye. : The shirt is tight to me.
 2) okukwâ:ta : to catch, to grasp. See No.957.
 ☆ Eng:to zirankwâ:ta. : The shoes are tight to me.
 3) okwosa : [lit] to burn. See No.885.
 ☆ Eng:to zira:nyosa. : The shoes are tight to me.
 ☆ Eng:to ziramwosa. : The shoes are tight to him/her.
987. to be loose
 1) -hâ:ngu *adj.* : big, large. See No.1314.
 ☆ Esa:tf ní mpâ:ngu. : The shirt is big.
 2) okurébe:ra : to be loose
 ☆ Esa:tf erandébe:ra. : The shirt is loose for me.
- a. to make loose

- okure:gu:ra *tr.* <okure:ga 'to tighten, to stretch tight' (No.986)
okure:gu:ka *intr.* : to become loose
988. to press (or hold) down
okwí:gata
okwí:gatira *appl.* : to press down to a place, to cram
☆ okwí:gatira egútiya : to cram a sack
☆ okwí:gatira omushúma há:si : to press down a thief on the ground
989. to wind up; to roll up
okuzí:nga : to wind up, to fold
okwí:zi:nga *refl.* : to roll up itself
okuzí:ngirira *int.* : to coil
okuzí:ngazi:nga *red.* : to twist
☆ okuzí:nga omupí:ra : to make a football by rolling up banana fibres
990. to be entangled; to tangle (*intr.*)
1) okwí:zinga (or okwé:zinga) kúbi : [lit] to roll up itself badly
Cf. *okwí:zinga* or *okwé:zinga* 'to roll up itself'. See the preceding number.
2) okushoba : to become tangled
☆ Omugóyi gwashóbire. : The rope is tangled.
☆ Ebiró ebi bishóbire. → Ebir'ê:bi bishóbire. : These days are tough.
3) okushúminkana : to become tangled
okushúminkanya *caus.* : to tangle (*tr.*), to foul (a rope)
☆ Omugóyi gushuminké:ne. : The rope is tangled.
☆ Omwá:na ashuminke:nye (or ashuminkanyize) omúgoyi. : The child has tangled a rope.
991. to disentangle
1) okushobo:rora *rev.tr.* : to disentangle, to explain
okushobo:roka *rev.intr.* : to be disentangled
okushobo:rorera *rev.tr.appl.* : to explain to sb
<okushoba 'to become tangled'. See No.990.
2) okuzíngurura *tr.* : syn. of *okushobo:rora*.
okuzínguruka *intr.* : syn. of *okushobo:roka*.
992. to twist; to twine
1) okuká:mu:ra *tr.* : to twist (laundry) to remove water
okuká:mu:ka *intr.* : to be twisted [of laundry]
2) okuhótora *tr.* : to make a spiral rope from papyrus stems
okuhótoka *intr.* : to be spiral
cf. omuhótóra 3, emihótóra 4 : spiral, especially a rope made spirally from papyrus stems
omuhótóra gwangye
omuhótóra gúmwe
ogu ní omuhótóra → ogu n'ómuhótóra
ogu ní omuhótóra ki ? → ogu n'ómuhótóra ki ?
- a. to strangle; to throttle
1) okuniga
okuniga:niga *red.* : to strangle several times
2) okukanura : syn. of *okuniga*.
993. to fold
1) okuzí:nga : to fold, to wind up

- okuzi:ngurura *rev.tr.* : to unfold
okuzi:ngururwa *rev.tr. +pass.* : to be unfolded by sb
okuzi:nguruka *rev.intr.* : to be become unfolded
- ☆ okuzi:nga ekijwâ:ro : to fold clothes
- 2) okúkuba : to fold a hem
- cf. omúkubo 3, emíkubo 4 : turned edge, turnup (of trousers, etc.)
omukúbo gwangye
omukúbo gúmwe
ogu ní omukúbo → ogu n'ómukúbo
ogu ní omukúbó ki ? → ogu n'ómukúbó ki ?
- 2) okúhinya : syn. of *okúkuba*.
- ☆ okuhínya amaguru : to fold legs
994. to crumple
okufunya
☆ okufunya ekijwâ:ro : to crumple clothes
995. to wrinkle (intr.); to crinkle (intr.); to cockle
1) okufúnyarara
okufúnyarika : to crinkle (tr.)
- cf. omufunya 3, emifunya 4 : wrinkle, ruck
omufunya gwangye
omufunya gúmwe
ogu ní omufunya → ogu n'ómufunya
ogu ní omufunyá ki ? → ogu n'ómufunyá ki ?
- 2) okukó:ko:ta : to get wrinkles
996. to unfold
okuzi:ngurura : to unroll (a rope), to unfold <rev. of *okuzi:nga* 'to roll up' (No.989).
997. to close; to shut
1) okukinga : to close (a door or window)
okwí:kinga *refl.* : to close itself
- 2) okubû:mba : [lit] to mould. See No.921.
okwí:bumba or okwé:bumba : to close oneself, especially to close one's wide open legs
- ☆ okubú:mba omumwa : to close the mouth
- 3) okuhú:ngiza : to close eyes <caus. of *okuhú:ngira* 'to doze' (No.701)
- 4) okuhû:mbya : to close and open eyes repeatedly
- 5) okuhumi:sa : syn. of *okuhú:ngiza*.
- ☆ Humi:sa amê:sho ! : Close your eyes !
998. to open
1) okwigura *tr.* : to open [a general term]
okwigurwa *tr.+pass.* // [okwi:gugwa] : to be opened by sb
okwiguka *intr.* : to become open [a general term]
- 2) okukingu:ra *rev.tr.* : to open (a door or window)
okukingu:ka *rev.intr.* : to become open
<okukinga 'to close, to shut' (No.997)
- 3) okushemburura *rev.tr.* : to unwrap
okushemburuka *rev.intr.* : to become unwrapped, to be taken off [cover of a book, etc.]
<*okushemba* 'to wrap, to pack' (No.974)

- 4) okufú:ndu:ra *tr.* : to open (a bottle, jerrycan, etc.)
okufú:ndu:ka *intr.* : to become open
- 5) okwá:shama : to open wide (ex. the mouth)
okwá:shamya *caus.* // [okwá:fápa] : to cause sb to open (the mouth)
- ☆ Omuntu ayashámi. 1, Abantu ba:shámi. 2 : The person's mouth is wide open.
☆ omuntu ayáshami 1, abantu bá:shami 2 : when a person's mouth is wide open
☆ omuntu oyáshami 1, abantu abá:shami 2 : a person whose mouth is wide open
☆ omuntu oyáshami 1, abantu abá:shami 2 : the person who opens his/her mouth wide
999. to lock
okusiba : to lock a door, to zip
- a. key
ekishúmu:ruzo 7, ebishúmu:ruzo 8
ekishúmu:ruzo kyangye
ekishúmu:ruzo kímwe
eki ní ekishúmu:ruzo → eki n'ékishúmu:ruzo
eki ní ekishúmu:ruzó ki ? → eki n'ékishúmu:ruzó ki ?
- b. lock
engúfuru or engúfuro 9,10 <Sw. *kufuli*
engúfuru yangye
engúfuru émwe → engúfur'émwe
egí ní engúfuru → egí n'engúfuru
egí ní engúfurú ki ? → egí n'engúfurú ki ?
1000. to be blocked; to be choked
okuziba : to be blocked
okuzibya *caus.* : to block, to choke up
okuzibika *posit.tr.* : to block; syn. of *okuzibya*.
☆ Enyí:ndo za:zíbire. : My nose is blocked.
☆ okuzibya orúshekye : to block a tube
1001. to be stuck in one's throat; to lodge
okuhágama : to be stuck (in the throat, between teeth, in a tree)
☆ Eby'ókuryá byampagáma. : Food has stuck in my throat.
- a. to choke (tr.)
1) okuniga : to choke (ex. food in the throat), to throttle, to strangle
okunigwa *pass.* : to be choked
☆ Ebiryó bya:nígire. : Food choked me.
2) okutuga : syn. of *okuniga*.
3) okúkora : to choke [of water]
☆ Amé:zi ga:nkóra. : Water has choked me.
1002. to obstruct; to block
1) okukingiriza *ins.* : to obstruct. Cf. *okukinga* 'to close' (No.997).
2) okutá:nga : to prevent from doing
okutá:ngatanga *red.* : to block at several points
☆ okutá:nga omuntu : to block a person
3) okutá:mbira : to prevent sb from doing, not to let, to save
☆ Yantambí:re. : He/she has prevented me from doing sth (ex. paying money).
1003. to bend (tr.); to curve (tr.)

- 1) okugonda : to bend deeply (ex branches of a tree such that the top faces the ground)
 okugondeka *tr.posit.* : to make sth bent
 okugondama *intr.posit.* : to become bent, to bend down, to crouch
- 2) okuheta : to bend slightly, to curve
 okuhetwa *pass.* // [okuhet^kwa] : to be curved
- 3) okucâ:ma : to veer (*intr.*), to diverge, to be curved, to be crooked
 okucâ:mya *caus.* // [okucâ:ɲa] : to crook (a line)
 okucâ:mi:sa *caus.* : same as the preceding.
- ☆ Omusitâ:ri gucâ:mi. : The line is curved.
 Emisitâ:ri ecâ:mi. : pl.
- ☆ omusitâ:ri gúca:mi. : a curved line
 emisitâ:ri ecâ:mi. : pl.
1004. to lean (*intr.*) on
 okwé:gama
 okwé:gamira *appl.* : to lean on
 okwé:gami:sa *caus.* : to make sth lean, to rest sth against
 okwé:gyeka *posit.tr.* : same as *okwé:gami:sa*
 ☆ okwé:gama hakidô:ngo : to lean against a wall
 ☆ okwé:gamira ekidô:ngo : to lean against a wall
1005. to slant; to incline; to tip
 okuhé:ngyeka *posit.tr.*
 okuhé:ngama *posit.intr.* : to incline (*intr.*), to lean
 *okuhé:ngamya *posit.intr.+caus.* : *not used*
 okuhé:ngami:sa *posit.intr.+caus.* : syn. of *okuhé:ngyeka*.
 *okuhê:nga : *not used*
1006. to support; to prop
- 1) okutégyera
 okutégyera omutû:mba : to prop a stake to support a banana tree
 cf. entégyero 9,10 : support, prop, stake
 entégyero yangye
 entégyero émwe → entégyer'é:mwe
 egi ní entégyero → egi n'éntégyero
 egi ní entégyeró ki ? → egi n'éntégyeró ki ?
- 2) okusingirira : to support a plant <*okusinga* 'to plant (a stick) in the ground' (No.1029)
- 3) okuhígikira : to make stable (a pan, etc.) by putting a support underneath
 ☆ okuhígikira enyú:ngu : to make a pot stable with a support underneath
1007. to shift one's position; to move
- 1) okwigiráyo
 ☆ Igira hánú:yu ! : Come close here !
- 2) okugyenda : to go
1008. to wave
- 1) okuhu:ba : to wave (a hand or a flag)
 okuhu:bira *appl.* : to wave to sb
 ☆ okuhu:bira abantu omúkono : to wave a hand to people
- 2) okuté:ra gyâ:mbo : to wave to a person
 cf. gyâ:mbo 9a,10a, za:gyâ:mbo 10b : [rare] waving of hands <Sw. *jambo*

- gyámbo yangye
gyámbo émwe → gyám:mb'é:mwe
egi ní gyámbo
eki ní gyámbo ki ?
1009. to shake (intr.)
1) okutengatenga : to shake (intr.), not to be stable, to be wobbly [of a tree, table, etc.]
okutengyeta : to shake (intr.) (by an earthquake, etc.)
*okutenga : *not used*
☆ Haratengatenga. : The place is unstable (in a swampy area).
☆ Ensí eri kutengyeta. : The earth is shaking.
2) okutigita : to shake (intr.), to jounce (intr.)
3) okunýíga:nyíga : to be wobbling [e.g., bed, chair, tree, tooth]
☆ Omutí guranýíga:nyíga. : The tree is wobbling.
1010. to shake (tr.); to swing (tr.)
1) okuzúnguza
☆ okuzúnguza omúti : to shake a tree
2) okucúnda : to shake milk to get cow ghee
3) okucúragura : to shake sidewise with hands rapidly (e.g. a jerrycan to wash inside)
4) okukunkumura : to shake off (dust, etc.)
5) okuhu:ba : to swing (tr.)
okwí:hu:ba or okwé:hu:ba *refl.* : to swing oneself
cf. ekyé:hu:bo 7, ebyé:hu:bo 8 // [eb^dje:hu:bo] : swinging
ekyé:hu:bo kyangye
ekyé:hu:bo kímwe
eki ní ekyé:hu:bo → eki n'ékýé:hu:bo
eki ní ekyé:hu:bó ki ? → eki n'ékýé:hu:bó ki ?
1011. to go around; to make a round
okwé:to:ro:ra : to go around, to surround [said of a person or a hedge]
okwé:to:ro:rwa *pass.* // [okwé:to:ro:gwa] : to be surrounded
okwé:to:ro:za *caus.* : to make sb go around, to surround with a fence
☆ okwé:to:ro:rwa abazigu : to be surrounded by enemies
cf. omwé:to:ro:ro 3, omyé:to:ro:ro 4 // [omje:to:ro:ro], [epé:to:ro:ro] : action of moving around
omwé:to:ro:ro gwangye
omwé:to:ro:ro gúmwe
ogu ní omwé:to:ro:ro → ogu n'ómwé:to:ro:ro
ogu ní omwé:to:ro:ró ki ? → ogu n'ómwé:to:ro:ró ki ?
1012. to rotate (tr.)
1) okuhu:ba : to rotate sth to throw
2) okuhindura : [lit] to change (tr.). See No.1291.
okwí:hindura or okwé:hindura *refl.* : to rotate (intr.) [of an engine]
3) okuzúnguza : to shake (tr.)
1013. to surround; to encircle
okúgota
1014. to make a pilgrimage
okuramaga
1015. to turn one's face toward

- 1) okuhinduka : to turn (intr.), to change (intr.)
 okuhindikira *appl.* : to turn toward
 ☆ Omushé:ja t'áhindúka mubigambo; ahinduka mukitá:nda. [aphorism] : A man does not change his words; he only changes sides in bed.
- 2) okuranza : to turn one's face toward
 ☆ okuranza enyuma : to look back
 ☆ Ori kuranzá ki ? : What are you (sg.) looking at ?
- 3) okucébuka : to turn to look back in surprise
 ☆ Pitá ya:cebúka. : Peter has turned back in surprise.
- 4) okure:ba enyuma : to look back
- a. to turn one's back to; to look behind through one's shoulder
 okuté:ra ibega → okuté:r'i:bega : [lit] to hit with one's shoulder
1016. to turn (intr.)
- 1) okuhinduka : to turn and go back the way
 2) okukyâ:ma : to turn to the right or left.
 3) okukwâ:ta : [lit] to take, to catch. See No.957.
 ☆ okukwâ:ta orwâ:búryo : to turn to the right direction
 4) okuheta : to turn a corner
- a. turning
 ekó:na 9a,10a, amakó:na 6 <Eng. *corner*
 eko:ná yangye
 ekó:ná émwe → ekó:n'émwe
 egi ní ekó:na → egi n'ékó:na
 egi ní ekó:ná ki ? → egi n'ékó:ná ki ?
1017. to hit; to beat; to punch
- 1) okuté:ra
 okuté:rwa *pass.* // [okuté:gwa] : to be hit, beaten by sb
 okuté:za *caus.* : to make sb beaten, to use sth to hit
 okuté:re:sa *caus.* : same as the preceding.
 okuté:rana *recipr.* : to hit each other
 ☆ Pitá ya:te:rírè omwâ:na. : Peter has beaten a child.
 ☆ Pitá ya:te:rwé Jô:ni. // [ja:te:gwé] : Peter was beaten by John.
 ☆ Orenda kuntê:za ? : Do you want me to be beaten ?
- cf. omutê:zi 1, abatê:zi 2 : beater, hitter, causer
 omutê:zi wangye
 omutê:zi ómwe → omutê:zi'ómwe
 owu ní omutê:zi → owu n'ómutê:zi
 owu ní omutê:zi ki ? → owu n'ómutê:zi ki ?
 ☆ Ama:rwá n'ómutê:zi w'énaku. : Alcohol is a causer of problems.
- 2) okusíbura : to hit (once)
 okusíburwa *pass.* // [okusíbugwa] : to be hit, beaten
 ☆ okusíbura ibâ:re : to hit with a stone
 3) okushengura : [coll.] to beat seriously with a tool
 4) okuhonda : to hit with a stone or hammer
 5) okuhû:ra : to beat with a stick, to clobber
 6) okuniha : to beat [coll.]

- 7) okwasha : to beat [coll.]
 8) okuhuru:tura : to beat [coll.]; [lit] to pull speedily
- a. slap
 orúhi 11, émpi 10
 oruhí rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]
 oruhí rúmwe
 oru ní orúhi → oru n'órúhi
 oru ní orúhí ki ? → oru n'órúhí ki ?
 ☆ okuté:ra orúhi : to slap sb
- b. hitting with one's fist
 1) ekikó:nde 7, ebikó:nde 8
 ekikondé kyangye
 ekikondé kímwe
 eki ní ekikó:nde → eki n'ékikó:nde
 eki ní ekikó:ndé ki ? → eki n'ékikó:ndé ki ?
 2) ekitomi 7, ebitomi 8 : syn. of the preceding. <entomi 9/10 'fist' (No.36)
 ekitomi kyangye
 ekitomi kímwe
 eki ní ekitomi → eki n'ékitomi
 eki ní ekitomí ki ? → eki n'ékitomí ki ?
 ☆ okuté:ra ekitomi : to hit with one's fist
- c. to make ingrow a blow
 okwí:gatira
 ☆ okwí:gatira entomi : to hit strongly
1018. to clap one's hands
 okuté:ra mungaro
1019. to knock at the door
 okuté:za kó:di
 or okuté:ra kó:di
 cf. *kó:di* : inquiry for entering a house. See No.1544 for greetings when entering a house. <Sw.
 a. to knock continuously *lhodi*
 okukómanga
 Cf. *okúkoma* 'to tie' (No.982).
1020. to kick
 1) okuté:ra omugyéri
 cf. omugyéri 3, emugyéri 4 : kick <*ekigyéri* 7/8 'leg, foot' (No.43).
 2) okusamba : syn. of *okuté:ra omugyéri*.
 okusambwa *pass.* // [okusamga] : to be kicked by sb
 okusambana *recipr.* : to kick each other
 3) okusímura : to kick a ball high
 4) okudu:mu:ra : syn. of the preceding.
- a. to trip up
 okútega
1021. to dash (or throw) oneself against
 okwé:hurámu : [lit] to clobber oneself into sth. Cf. *okuhû:ra* 'to clobber' (No.1017).
1022. to head sb or sth; to butt

- 1) okuté:ra omútwe
 2) okushengura omútwe : to hit with one's head hard
1023. to throw; to pitch
- 1) okurekyera : to throw
 2) okujuguta : to throw very far swinging one's arm
 okujugutwa *pass.* // [okuzugut^kwa] : to be thrown very far
 cf. omujugújugu 3, emijugújugu 4 : stick to throw to hit a bird or animal
 omujugújugu gwangye
 omujugújugu gúmwe
 ogu ní omujugújugu → ogu n'ómujugújugu
 ogu ní omujugújugu kí ? → ogu n'ómujugújugu kí ?
- 3) okuhanura : to throw a stone
1024. to push
- 1) okusí:ndika
 ☆ okusí:ndika emótoka ekwá:mire : to push a stuck car
 2) okushunika : to push down
 ☆ okushunika ebinyâ:si : to push down grass
 3) okubá:ndika : to press down what is high
 4) okumiga : to push a person, to squeeze
 okumigana *recipr.* : to squeeze together
- a. to push aside
 okuhigika
 ☆ okuhigika ekisháka : to push one's way through bush
- b. to press
- 1) okúnyiga : [lit] to press
 ☆ okunyíga ebito:ki : to press bananas to make mash banana (matoke)
 2) okukanda : syn. of the preceding.
 3) okwímata : syn. of the preceding. [Ank]
1025. to pull
- 1) okukurura
 okwé:kurura *refl.* : to pull oneself
 ☆ okukurura enta:ma : to pull a sheep
 2) okusika : to pull toward oneself
 3) okuhuru:tura : to pull speedily or carelessly
- a. to stretch out
- 1) okunyurura *tr.* : to stretch out (e.g., rubber)
 okunyururwa *tr.+pass.* // [okunurugwa] : to be stretched out by sb
 okunyuruka *intr.* : to become stretched out
 2) okure:gu:ra *tr.* : to lengthen (tr.)
 okure:gu:ka *intr.* : to get longer, to lose elasticity
 Cf. *okure:ga* 'to tighten, to stretch tight (intr.&tr.)' (No.986).
 ☆ Socks zire:gú:kire. : The socks are loose.
 3) okukwegu:ra *tr.* : syn. of *okure:gu:ra*.
 okukwegu:ka *intr.* : syn. of *okure:gu:ka*.
1026. to pull out; to uproot
- 1) okukû:ra

- 2) okwihámu : to remove from it
 3) okusíkura : to pull out at one
 ☆ okusíkura enyama : to eat meat by pulling it off
1027. to screw
 okunyo:ra *tr.* : to screw, to jack up
 okunyo:ka *intr.* : to become screwed, to be jacked up
- a. to remove a nut, to unfix
 okushúmu:rura *tr.*
 okushúmu:ruka *intr.* : to get open, to become unfix
1028. to pierce; to stab
- 1) okucúmita
 okucúmitwa *pass.* // [okucúmit^kwa] : to be pierced
 okucúmiti:sa *caus.* : to use sth to pierce, to make sb pierce
 okucúmita:cumita *red.* : to pierce repeatedly
 okucúma:cumita *red.* : same as the preceding.
- ☆ okucúmita omuntu : to pierce a person
 ☆ okucúmiti:sa omúso : to pierce with a knife
 ☆ okucúmiti:sa omuntu omúso : to pierce a person with a knife
- 2) okwaburura *tr.* : to pierce making a hole
 okwaburuka *intr.* : to become pierced
 ☆ okwaburura egútíya : to pierce a sack
1029. to plant (a stick) in the ground
- 1) okusinga : to plant (a stick in the ground), to stab (a knife on a wall, etc.)
 ☆ okusinga omúti : to plant a stick/pole
- 2) okusimba : syn. of *okusinga*.
1030. to skewer (meat, fish) when grilling
 okusita
 cf. omusito 3, emisito 4 : skewer
 omusito gwangye
 omusito gúmwe
 ugu ní omusito → ugu n'ómusito
 ugu ní omusitó ki ? → ugu n'ómusitó ki ?
1031. to make (or dig) a hole
- 1) okurima : to dig
 2) okufúmura *tr.* : to make a hole, to penetrate
 okufúmuka *intr.* : to have a hole
 3) okutóbora *tr.* : syn. of *okufúmura*.
 okutóboka *intr.* : syn. of *okufúmuka*.
 ☆ okutóbora ekidomora : to make a hole in a plastic jerry can
 ☆ okufúmura amátwi : to pierce the ears
 4) okucukura *tr.* : to dig deep
 okucukuka *intr.* : to be dug deep, to crater (*intr.*)
 ☆ Itaka riri kucukuka. : The soil is being dug deep.
- a. hole
- 1) ekí:na 7, ebyí:na 8 // [eb^djí:na] : hole, pit in the ground, opening in clothes, etc.
 eki:ná kyangye

- eki:na kímwe
 eki ní ekí:na → eki n'ékí:na
 eki ní ekí:ná ki ? → eki n'ékí:ná ki ?
- 2) omwí:na 3, emyí:na 4 // [omŋí:na], [epí:na] : small hole (made by a rat, etc.)
 omwiná gwangye
 omwiná gúmwe
 ogu ní omwí:na → ogu n'ómwí:na
 ogu ní omwí:ná ki ? → ogu n'ómwí:ná ki ?
- ☆ omwiná gw'émbeba : a hole made by a rat
- 3) orwí:na 11, ebyí:na 8 // [ogwí:na], [eb^{dj}:na] : big, deep pit
 orwiná rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orwiná rúmwe
 oru ní orwí:na → oru n'órwí:na
 oru ní orwí:ná ki ? → oru n'órwí:ná ki ?
- 4) obwí:na 14 // [obgí:na] : small holes, mesh
 ☆ obwiná bw'ákatí:mba // [bgákatí:mba] : mesh of a lace
- 5) ekifúmúre 7, ebifúmúre 8 : hole, opening <okufúmura 'to make a hole'. See above.
 ekifúmúré kyangye
 ekifúmúré kímwe
 eki ní ekifúmúre → eki n'ékifúmúre
 eki ní ekifúmúré ki ? → eki n'ékifúmúré ki ?
1032. to fire; to shoot
- 1) okúrasha
 okúrashwa *pass.* // [okúra^kwa] : to be shot
 okuráshana *recipr.* : to shoot each other
- 2) okutê:ra
 N.B. *okutê:ra* usually means 'to hit or beat with hands'. See No.1017. It can also take weapons like a gun as an object, as follows.
 ☆ okutê:ra embû:nda : to fire a gun
 ☆ okutê:ra ísasi → okutê:r'ísasi : to fire a bullet
1033. to aim at (with a gun)
 okute:ba
1034. to kill
- 1) okwî:ta
 okwî:ta *pass.* // [okwî:t^kwa] : to be killed by sb
 okwî:tira *appl.* : to kill for sb, at a place
 okwî:ti:sa *caus.* : to cause sb to be killed, to use sth to kill
 okwî:tana *recipr.* : to kill each other
 okwî:yita *refl.* : to kill oneself
 okwî:sa *caus.* : to cause an effect to sb
 ☆ okwî:sa enjara : to cause hunger to sb
 ☆ okwî:tira omúso : to kill with a knife
 cf. omwí:si 1, abí:si 2 : murderer, killer
 omwí:si wangye
 omwí:si ómwe → omwí:s'ómwe
 ogu ní omwí:si → ogu n'ómwí:si

- ogu ní omwí:sí ki ? → ugu n'ómwí:sí ki ?
- 2) okwé:gyeka : [slang] to kill; [lit] to rest sth against
 ☆ Ndarwé:gyeka. //[ndagwé:jeke] : I will kill it. [lit] I will lean it.
- 3) okuhú:muza : to give sb a rest; [fig.] to kill
- a. to exterminate; to massacre
 okukyé:ngyera : to get exterminated
 okukyé:ngyeza *caus.* : to exterminate
 ☆ Abantu ba:kyengyé:re. : All the people have been killed.
1035. to slaughter; to butcher
 okubâ:ga
 okubâ:gira *appl.* : to slaughter for sb, at a place
- cf. omubâ:gi 1, ababâ:gi 2 : butcher
 omubâ:gi wangye
 omubâ:gi ómwe → omubâ:gy'ó:mwe
 ugu ní omubâ:gi → ugu n'ómubâ:gi
 ugu ní omubâ:gí ki ? → ugu n'ómubâ:gí ki ?
- cf. ibá:giro 5, amabâ:giro 6 : slaughtering house, abattoir
 ibá:giro ryangye
 ibá:giro rímwe
 eri ní ibá:giro → eri ní:bá:giro
 eri ní ibá:giro ki ? → eri ní:bá:giro ki ?
- a. to take out the viscera
 okwihamú ebyê:nda → okwiham'ébyê:nda //[okwi'haméb^djê:nda]
1036. to fight
- 1) okurwana //[okugwa'na]
 okurwanira *appl.* : to fight to get something
 okurwani:sa *caus.* //[okugwa'ni:sa] : to cause sb to fight, to use sth to fight
 ☆ okurwani:sa embû:nda : to fight with a gun
 ☆ okurwani:sa ente : to make a bullfight
 ☆ okurwani:sa endwâ:ra : to combat a disease
- cf. omurwanyí 1, abarwanyí 2 : fighter
 omurwanyí wangye
 omurwanyí ómwe → omurwany'ó:mwe
 owu ní omurwanyí → owu n'ómurwanyí
 owu ní omurwanyí ki ? → owu n'ómurwanyí ki ?
- 2) okutó:ngana : to fight; syn. of *okurwana*
 okutó:nganira *appl.* : to fight for sb/sth
1037. to defend
- 1) okukingira : [lit] to shut for sb <*okukinga* 'to close, to shut' (No.997)
 kwé:kingira : [lit] to shut for oneself
- 2) okurwanáho //[okugwa'náho] : to help sb in difficulty, to defend <*okurwana* 'to fight'
 okwé:rwanáho //[okwé:gwa'náho] : to defend oneself / (No.1036)
- 3) okurinda : to guard, to protect, to defend; to wait for sb. See Nos.830 and 1070.
1038. to win; to defeat
- 1) okuhí:ga : to defeat, to hunt
 okuhí:gwa *pass.* : to be defeated by sb, to be hunted by sb

- 2) okusí:nga : to win
 okusí:ngwa *pass.* : to be defeated by sb, to be won by sb
 okusí:ngura *tr.* : to succeed, to pass an examination
 okusí:nguza *tr.+caus.* : to make succeed
- cf. omusí:nguzi 1, abasí:nguzi 2 : winner
 omusí:nguzi wangye
 omusí:nguzi ómwe → omusí:nguz'ó:mwe
 owu ní omusí:nguzi → owu n'ómusí:nguzi
 owu ní omusí:nguzí ki ? → owu n'ómusí:nguzí ki ?
- 3) okuhangura : to win, to defeat, to succeed <Gan.(?)
 ☆ Na:muhangwí:re. : I defeated him/her.
1039. to compete
- 1) okuhayana : to compete
 2) okuhangana : to compete, to fight
 ☆ Turazá kuhangana. : We will deal with each other. We will fight each other.
- a. competition
 empáka 10 : competition, arguments <okuhakana 'to dispute, to argue' (No.1229)
 empaká zangye
 empaká zímwe
 ezi ní empáka → ezi n'empáka
 ezi ní empáká ki ? → ezi n'empáká ki ?
1040. to govern; to dominate over
 okutégyeka
 okutégyekwa *pass.* : to be governed or ruled by sb
1041. to lose; to be defeated
 okusí:ngwa <*pass. of okusí:nga* 'to win' (No.1038)
1042. to invite
- 1) okurá:rika
 okurá:rikwa *pass.* : to be invited by sb
 2) okwê:ta : to invite; [lit] to call
 okwê:twá *pass.* // [okwê:t^kwa] : to be invited by sb; [lit] to be called by sb
1043. to welcome
- 1) okutá:ngirira
 okutá:ngirirwa *pass.* // [okutá:njirigwa] : to be welcomed by sb
 2) okwakí:ra : to welcome; [lit] to receive. See No.1116.
 3) okushémererewa // [okufémereregwa] : to welcome; [lit] to be happy about/with <appl. of
okushémererewa 'to be happy' (No.1126).
 ☆ Twá:kuhémererewa. : We are happy with you (sg.). We welcome you.
 4) okutaba:rusa or okutaba:rusya : to congratulate (visitors)
 <*caus. of okutaba:ruka* 'to escape a danger' (No.837)
 ☆ Mutabá:ruke bagyenyi bê:tu ! : Welcome our friends !
 Cf. Mutabá:rukye bagyenyi bê:tu ! [Ifo dial]
 5) okukúrika : to be congratulated [said of visitors]
 okukúrisa or okukúrisya *caus.* : to congratulate (visitors)
 ☆ Mukuriké oruyendo. : Welcome all the way to us.
1044. to visit

- 1) okuzinduka
 2) okutá:ya:ya : to visit with a present
 3) okubû:nga : to visit sb's house without asking
 okubû:nza : to hawk
1045. to drop in on sb, at a place
 okurába mú:ka : to drop in on sb's house
 okurábáho : to drop in on sb
 ☆ Ondábého ! : Drop on my house !
 ☆ Nda:zá kukurábáho. : I will drop in on you.
- a. to take the long way
 1) okwí:ki:ku:ra or okwé:ki:ku:ra
 2) okwí:ko:mo:ra : syn. of the preceding. <Eng. *corner*
1046. to gather (intr.); to meet (intr.)
 1) okuté:rana : to gather (intr.); [lit] to mix (No.1057)
 okwí:te:rana or okwé:te:rana *refl.* : to gather (intr.), to unite themselves; [lit] to mix themselves
 ☆ Abantu ba:te:ré:ne. : People have gathered together.
 ☆ Abantu ba:yete:ré:ne. : People have united themselves.
 2) okurunda:na : to come together. Cf *okurunda:na* 'to gather (tr.)' (No.1049).
 okwí:runda:na or okwé:runda:na *refl.* : to come together for a purpose
 ☆ Abantu ba:rundê:ne. : People have gathered together.
 ☆ Murundâ:ne ! : Gather together !
1047. to attend a meeting
 1) okukî:ka : to have a meeting, to attend a meeting
 2) okuzá murukî:ko : to go and attend a meeting
- a. meeting; council
 1) akakî:ko 12, obukî:ko 14 <*okukî:ka* 'to speak at a meeting'. See below.
 akakî:ko kanye
 akakî:ko kámwe
 aka ní akakî:ko → aka n'ákakî:ko
 aka ní akakî:kó ki ? → aka n'ákakî:kó ki ?
- cf. orukî:ko 11, enkî:ko 10 : big meeting
 ☆ mukúru w'órukî:ko 1, bakúru b'órukî:ko : chairperson of a meeting
- 2) ekité:rane 7, ebité:rane 8 : conference; seminar; congregation
 ekité:rane kyangye
 ekité:rane kímwe
 eki ní ekité:rane → eki n'ékité:rane
 eki ní ekité:rané ki ? → eki n'ékité:rané ki ?
1048. to represent a group
 1) okujwé:kyerwa // [okuzwé:cegwa] : to represent, to act on behalf of a person or group
 2) okukî:kira : to attend a meeting representing a person or group
1049. to put together; to gather (tr.)
 1) okurunda:na : to gather (people), to put together, to rake up (grains, etc.) with hands
 ☆ Abántu ba:rundé:ne ebintu. : People have gathered things.
 2) okutá hámwe : to put together
- a. to collect

- 1) okushoro:za
 ☆ Mushoró:ze ebitabo ! : Collect books !
- 2) okukórogota : to scoop up with a spade (ex. sand, small stones, etc.)
1050. to break up (intr.); to dissolve (intr.)
 okutá:nu:ka
 okutá:nu:kana *recipr.* : to break up each other
 okutá:nu:kana *recipr.+caus.* : to break up (tr.), to dismiss (tr.)
1051. to pile up; to accumulate
- 1) okurunda : to make a heap
 2) okupanga : to lay (bricks), to stack
 3) okutú:ngika : to make a steep heap (almost falling)
- a. pile; heap
- 1) omurundo 3, emirundo 4 : pile, heap <okurunda. See above.
 omurundo gwangye
 omurundo gúmwe
 ugu ní omurundo → ugu n'ómurundo
 ugu ní omurundó ki ? → ugu n'ómurundó ki ?
- 2) omufungo 3, emifungo 4 : heap of vegetables, etc. <okufunga 'to tie with a rope' (No.982)
 omufungo gwangye
 omufungo gúmwe
 ugu ní omufungo → ugu n'ómufungo
 ugu ní omufungó ki ? → ugu n'ó omufungó ki ?
1052. to put
 okúta : general verb to mean 'to put'
 okuté:ráho *appl.+clit.* : to put for sb
 okuté:ka *posit.tr.* : to put in a position
 okuté:kwa *posit.tr.+pass.* : to be put in a position
 okuté:sáho *posit.tr.+caus.+clit.* : to use sth to put
 ☆ okutá (or okuté:ka) ekitabo hamé:za → okut'ékitabo (or okuté:k'ekitabo) hamé:za : to put a book on the table
1053. to move (or put) away
- 1) okwigizáyo : to put aside
 ☆ Igizayó emótoka ! : Put the car aside !
- 2) okwiháho : to put away, to displace
 3) okutá harubaju : to put aside
 4) okuhigika *posit.tr.* : to push aside (ex. books on a table) to give space
 okuhigama *posit.intr.* : to go aside
 okuhigamira *posit.intr.+appl.* : to step aside for sb/sth
 ☆ Muhígame ! : Go aside !
 ☆ okuhigamira ente : to step aside for cows
- 5) okukinguruka *intr.* : to step aside. Cf. *okukinga* 'to close (tr.)' (No.997).
 okukingurura *tr.* : to remove an obstacle (to give a space to pass)
1054. to take away; to remove
 okwiha : to take out
 okwiháho *clit.* : to get there, to remove from
 ☆ okwiha ekintu mumukárabâ:nda : to take out a thing from a case

- ☆ okwihamú ebíbi : to remove bad ones
 - ☆ okwihamú eby'ómunda // [okwi'hamú eb^djómu'nda] : to take out what is inside
1055. to put in; to insert
- 1) okútámu *clit.* : to put inside (e.g. liquid into a bottle)
okuté:kámu *posit.tr.+clit* : same as the preceding.
 - ☆ okutá esê:te múnshaho : to put money in the pocket
 - 2) okuta:sámu : to put inside, to insert
Cf. *okuta:sa* 'to take inside' (No.654), 'to marry' (No.818).
- a. to cram; to pack
- 1) okwí:gatira
 - 2) okushoka : to put on top excessively
 - ☆ okushoka amákara : to put charcoal beyond limit
- b. to contain
- okúbámu
 - ☆ Egi kashobo:rozi erimú ebiganmbo byî:ngi. : This dictionary contains many words.
 - ☆ ebíri mukitabo : what is in the book, the content
1056. to keep
- 1) okubí:ka
okubí:kwa *pass.* to be kept by sb
okubí:kira *appl.* : to keep for sb, at a place
okubí:ki:sa *caus.* : to make sb keep, to use sth to keep
 - cf. ekibí:ko 7, ebibí:ko 8 : place to store, depot
ekibí:ko kyangye
ekibí:ko kímwe
eki ní ekibí:ko → eki n'ékibí:ko
eki ní ekibí:kó ki ? → eki n'ékibí:kó ki ?
 - 2) okugumya *caus.* // [okugujya] : to hold firmly. Cf. *okuguma* 'to be firm' (No.1336).
okugumana *assoc.* : to remain with
 - ☆ Ndagumana ekará:mu yé:ye. : I will keep his/her pen.
1057. to mix
- 1) okujwá:nga // [okuz^ewá:nga] : to mix (small items like sugar and milk)
okujwá:nza *caus.(?)* : same as the preceding.
okujwá:ngira *appl.* : to mix for sb
okujwá:ngi:sa *caus.* : to use sth to mix, to make sb mix
 - ☆ okujwá:nga obushera n'amá:rwa : to mix black sorghum porridge with alcohol
 - 2) okuté:rana : to mix, to add together
 - 3) okuka:ta : to mix (mud)
 - ☆ okuka:ta obudô:ngo : to mix mud with feet
 - 4) okucâ:nga : to mix (e.g. sand and cement)
1058. to stir
- 1) okutabura *tr.* : to stir, to mix
okutabuka *intr.* : to become stirred, mixed
 - 2) okukoroga : syn. of *okutabura*.
 - ☆ okukoroga kyâ:yi : to stir tea
 - ☆ okukoroga obuhû:nga : to stir posho
 - 3) okuvuruga : syn. of *okutabura*.

- okuvuruga:vuruga *red.* : to stir many times
1059. to divide (tr.); to distribute
- 1) okubagani:sa : to divide
okubagana : to take one's part, to share
 - 2) okugaba : to give, to distribute
 - 3) okúbega : divide into two
- a. to divide (intr.) into groups
okwé:cwámu <refl.+clit. of *okúca* (or *okúcwa*) 'to break' (No.935)
1060. to arrange; to put in order
- 1) okutégu:ra : to prepare, to put in order
 - 2) okushóronza or okushóronzya // [okufóro'nz^dja] : to put in order
 - 3) okutébenkani:sa : to prepare, to organise
- cf. omutébenkani:sa 1, abatébenkani:sa 2 : organiser
omutébenkani:sa wangye
omutébenkani:sa ómwe → omutébenkani:s'ó:mwe
ogu ní omutébenkani:sa → ugu n'ómutébenkani:sa
ogu ní omutébenkani:sá ki ? → ugu n'ómutébenkani:sá ki ?
- 4) okutére:za : to make straight, flat, level, even; to organise
1061. to scatter
- 1) okunága:naga <red. of *okúnaga* 'to throw away' (No.952)
okunágwa:nagwa *pass.* : to be scattered by sb
 - 2) okucuncumura : to pour out rapidly (water, beans out of a container)
1062. to cause chaos
- okutabangura *tr.*
okutabanguka *intr.* : to become disorganised in a chaotic way
- a. chaos
- 1) akatabanguko 12, obutabanguko 14
akatabanguko kangye
akatabanguko kámwe
aka ní akatabanguko → aka n'ákatabanguko
aka ní akatabangukó ki ? → aka n'ákatabangukó ki ?
☆ Ha:bahó akatabanguko. : There has been a chaos.
 - 2) akavuyo 12, obuvuyo 14 : syn. of *akatabanguko*.
akavuyo kangye
akavuyo kámwe
aka ní akavuyo → aka n'ákavuyo
aka ní akavuyó ki ? → aka n'ákavuyó ki ?
1063. to pour (tr.)
- 1) okushuka
☆ okushuka obushera mukfiko : to pour black sorghum porridge into a cup
 - 2) okútámu : to pour; [lit] to put in
1064. to spill (tr.)
okwâ:ta : to spill, to pour down on the ground
☆ okwâ:ta amê:zi : to pour down used water
1065. to sprinkle
- 1) okumeme:ra : to sprinkle a small quantity (of salt, pepper, etc.)

- 2) okumi:sha : to sprinkle seeds, to sprinkle water in church, etc.
 okumi:shi:ra *repet.* : to sprinkle several times
- 3) okushukye:rera : to sprinkle water on crops
- 4) okufu:hirira : to sprinkle drug on crops, houses, etc., to spray
1066. to hide
- 1) okúbisha
 okúbishwa *pass.* // [okúβiʃ^kwa] : to be hidden
 okwí:bisha *refl.* : to hide oneself
 okubíshu:ra *rev.tr.* : to get what is hidden
 okubíshu:rwa *rev.tr.+ pass.* // [okuβíʃu:ɠwa] : to be found [said of what is hidden]
 okubíshiriza *int.* : [rare] to hide repeatedly
 ☆ okubísha amazima : to hide the truth
- 2) okushereka : syn. of *okúbisha*. [Ifo dial]
- a. hiding place; refuge
- 1) obwí:bisho 14, ---- // [obɠí:βiʃo] : hiding place
 obwí:bisho bwangye // [bɠaˈɲje]
 obwí:bisho búmwé
 obu ní obwí:bisho → obu n'óbwí:bisho
 obu ní obwí:bishó ki ? → obu n'óbwí:bishó ki ?
 <*okwí:bisha refl.* 'to hide oneself'. See above.
- 2) obwé:shereko 14, ---- // [obɠé:ʃereko] : syn. of *obwí:bisho* 14. [Ifo dial]
 obwé:shereko bwangye // [bɠaˈɲje]. [Ifo dial]
 obwé:shereko búmwé
 obu ní obwé:shereko → obu n'óbwé:shereko
 obu ní obwé:sherekó ki ? → obu n'óbwé:sherekó ki ?
 <*refl. of okushereka* 'to hide' [Ifo dial]
- 3) obúbisho 14, ---- : place to hide sth
 obubísho bwangye // [bɠaˈɲje]
 obubísho búmwé
 obu ní obúbisho → obu n'óbúbisho
 obu ní obubíshó ki ? → obu n'óbubíshó ki ?
1067. to look for; to seek; to search
- 1) okuronda
 okurondera *appl.* : to seek for sb, at a place
 okurondwa *pass.* // [okurod^ɛwa] : to be looked for
 okurondereza *int.* : to look here and there
- 2) okuhí:ga : to hunt, to look for
- a. to search (domiciliary or physical)
 okucaka
1068. to spy
- 1) okúbega
 cf. mbéga 1a, bá:mbega 2a : spy
 mbéga wangye, bambéga banyé
 mbéga ómwé → mbéɠ'ó:mwé, bambéga bámwé
 owú ní mbega → owú nímbega, aba ní bá:mbega
 owu ní mbéga ki ? → owu nímbéga ki ? aba ní bambéga ki ?

N.B. The singular form should be *mbega*. However, as high tone cannot or hardly be on the phrase-initial nasal *m*, it is often shifted to the following syllable as *mbéga*. The pronunciation without high tone, i.e., *mbega*, is also practiced.

- 2) okune:ka : to investigate secretly to get information
 - 3) okútata : to behave friendly to get information
 - 4) okugwera : [lit] to fall on, to ambush <appl. of *okugwa* 'to fall' (No.669)
1069. to find
- okúbona : to see, to find
 - okubóneka *neut.* : to be found
 - okúbonwa *pass.* : to be found by sb
 - ☆ Ekitabo, na:kibóna. : I have found the book.
- a. to discover; to invent
- 1) okujumbura : to discover, to innovate
 - 2) okuzo:ra : syn. of the preceding.
1070. to wait
- 1) okutégyereza : to wait for sb/sth
 - 2) okurinda : to wait for, to guard
- a. to stay hoping to be served
- okuvû:mba : to wait for being served, to go a party without invitation
1071. to meet; to come across
- 1) okubúgana : to meet
 - okubúganira *appl.* : to meet at a place
 - okubúgani:sa *caus.* : to cause (people/things) meet
 - ☆ Na:buge:né Píta. : I met Peter.
 - ☆ Na:buge:né ebizibu. → Na:buge:n'ébizibu. : I met problems.
- cf. ibúganiro 5, amabúganiro 6 : meeting point
- ibúganiro ryangye
 - ibúganiro rímwe
 - eri ní ibúganiro → eri ní:búganiro
 - eri ní ibúganiró ki ? → eri ní:búganiró ki ?
- 2) okushanga : to find sb/sth at a place, to come across (a person when walking)
 - ☆ okushanga omuntu ashútami : to find a person seated
 - 3) okutá:ngatangana : to come across unexpectedly, to find without notice
1072. to accompany a parting guest a little way on his road
- okushé:ndekyeza : to accompany half a way
 - okushé:ndekyereza : same as the preceding.
1073. to separate (intr.); to leave
- 1) okuruganáho : to leave each other in the evening, to break up from a quarrel
Cf. *okuruga* 'to come from' (No.653).
 - 2) okusi:bu:ra : to say good-bye
 - okusi:bu:rana *recipr.* : to say good-bye to each other
 - 3) okutâ:na : to branch (intr.) [of roads, branches, etc.], to separate (intr.)
 - okutâ:nu:ka *intr.* : to be separated, to be branched
 - okutâ:nu:ra *tr.* : to separate (tr.), to branch (tr.)
 - ☆ Mariyá akatâ:na na Píta. : Mary had a breakup with Peter.
 - ☆ okutâ:nu:ra amaguru : to open the legs wide

- a. to separate (tr.)
- 1) okutá:nu:ra *tr.* : to separate (tr.). See above.
 - 2) okwá:hura : to differentiate; [Ifo dial]. See No.1389.
1074. to break off a relationship; to disown; to ostracise; to excommunicate
okúca : used mainly when parents disown a rebellious child
- ☆ Twa:muca mukíka. // [t^kwa:muca] : We have broken off the family relationship with him/her.
- a. to break friends with sb
- 1) okwá:hukana
okwá:hukani:za : to destroy the relationship between people
 - 2) okutá:na : syn. of *okwá:hukana*.
1075. to get divorced
- 1) okwá:ngana : to slit up [of a couple]; [lit] to hate each other
 - ☆ Pitá ayange:ne n'ómúkazi. : Peter divorced his wife.
 - 2) okubinga : to divorce, [lit] to chase away
 - ☆ Pitá ya:mubí:ngire. : Peter chased her away. Peter divorced her.
 - 3) okureka : to leave, to abandon
okurekana *recipr.* : to leave each other, to abandon each other
 - ☆ Ya:rekíre omúkazi. : He abandoned his wife.
 - 4) okutá:na : to have a breakup, to split up, to get divorced
okutá:nya *caus.* : to bust up a marriage
1076. to live; to inhabit
- 1) okuta:ha : to live, to stay, to go home
 - ☆ Orata:ha nkáhe ? : Where do you (sg.) live ?
 - 2) okutú:ra : to live, to stay
 - ☆ Oratú:ra nkáhe ? : Where do you (sg.) live (or stay) ?
- cf. omutú:ze 1, abatú:ze 2 : dweller
- omutu:zé yangye
omutú:zé ómwe → omutú:z'ó:mwe
owu ní omutú:ze → owu n'ómutú:ze
owu ní omutú:zé ki ? → owu n'ómutú:zé ki ?
- 3) See No.508 for 'home'.
 - ☆ Ówé:nyu ní nkáhe ? : Where is your (sg.) home ? Where do you (sg.) come from ?
 - 4) okuruga : to come from. See No.653.
N.B. This is to ask the original place.
 - ☆ Oraruga nkáhe ? : Where do you (sg.) come from ?
- a. lifestyle; way of living
- 1) emibé:rého 4 : lifestyle <appl. of *okúba* 'to be' followed by the clitic *hó*
emibé:rehó yangye
emibé:rého émwe → emibé:réh'émwe
egi ní emibé:rého → egi n'émibé:rého
egi ní emibé:rého ki ? → egi n'émibé:rého ki ?
 - 2) emitú:rire 4 : [rare] way of living
emitú:rire yangye
emitú:rire émwe → emitú:rirémwe
egi ní emitú:rire → egi n'emitú:rire
egi ní emitú:riré ki ? → egi n'emitú:riré ki ?

b. address

- 1) obutú:ro 14, ---- <okutú:ra 'to inhabit'. See above.
obutú:ro bwangye //[bga'nye]
obutú:ro búmwe
obu ní obutú:ro → obu n'óbutú:ro
obu ní obutú:ró ki ? → obu n'óbutú:ró ki ?
- 2) endagi:riro 9,10 : instruction, address. See No.1251.
- 3) obuta:ho 14, ---- : dwelling place, residence <okuta:ha 'to go home' (No.653).
obuta:ho bwangye //[bga'nye]
obuta:ho búmwe
obu ní obuta:ho → obu n'óbuta:ho
obu ní obuta:hó ki ? → obu n'óbuta:hó ki ?

1077. to have no fixed address; to be homeless

- 1) okútagirá amáka : [lit] not to have families
- 2) okútagirá endangi:riro → okútagir'éndangi:riro : to be homeless

a. homeless person

- kiré:resi 1a,2a, ba:kiré:resi 2a
kiré:resi wangye
kiré:resi ómwe → kiré:res'ó:mwe
ogu ní kiré:resi
ogu ní kiré:resi ki ?

b. runaway

- ekirára 7, ebirára 8
ekirará kyangye
ekirará kímwe
eki ní ekirára → eki n'ékirára
eki ní ekirará ki ? → eki n'ékirará ki ?

1078. to move; to emigrate

- okufúruka : to move from a place or a house
okufúrukira *appl.* : to move to a place or a house
☆ okufúruka Kába:re : to move from Kabale
☆ okufúrukira Kampála : to move to Kampala

1079. to exist; to be

- 1) okúba
okubê:ra *appl.* : to exist in/at/on
☆ Arabé:ra Kába:re. : He/she stays in Kabale.
- cf. embé:ra 9,10 : situation <appl. of okúba. See above.
embe:rá yangye
embé:rá émwe → embé:r'émwe
egi ní embé:ra → egi n'émbé:ra
egi ní embé:rá ki ? → egi n'émbé:rá ki ?
☆ Embe:rá ya:yâ:nga. : The situation has become bad ([lit] has refused).
- 2) defective verb *-ri*. See No.1080.
☆ Pitá ari munju. : Peter is in the house.
☆ Ekitabo kiri hamé:za. : The book is on the table.
☆ Hi:ne óríyo ? → Hi:n'óríyo ? : Is there someone ?

1080. to be present

- 1) okúbáho
- 2) defective verb *-ri + ho*

N.B. Replacement of the clitic *-ho* by *-yo* or *-mu* gives rise to other meanings. Two pronunciations are heard for the negative; the first ones are considered more polite than the second ones.

	affirmative		negative	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
1st per.	ndího	turího	tí:ndího	títurího
2nd per.	orího	murího	t'órího	tímurího
3rd per.	arího	barího	t'árího	tíbarího
	'I am here/there', etc.		'I am not here/there', etc.	

- ☆ A : Ori hanju ? : Are you at home ?
B : Ndího. : Yes, I am there.
B : Tí:ndího. : No, I am not there.
- ☆ A : Ori hi:shomero ? : Are you at school ?
B : Ndího. : Yes, I am there.
B : Tí:ndího. : No, I am not there.
- ☆ A : Ndíyo. : Yes, I am there.
B : Tí:ndíyo. : No, I am not there.
- ☆ A : Ori munju ? : Are you in the house ?
B : Ndímu. : Yes, I am inside.
B : Tí:ndímu. : No, I am not inside.
- ☆ Tíharihó omuntu. : There is no person.
- ☆ Tíharihó ekitabó ekíburire. : There is no book which is lost.

a. to be absent

- 1) okwô:sha : to be absent
- 2) okútábáho : not to be there, at a place
- 3) okubúráho : not to appear at a place

1081. to be; to become

- 1) okúba
- 2) -ri

N.B. *-ri* is a defective verb. It is used both as a copula or existence verb. As a copula, it is used only for affirmative forms of 1st and 2nd persons. For the 3rd person, *ari* (sg.) and *bari* (pl.) are not used, but the particle *ni* is used instead. As an existence verb, it is used for all persons, affirmative and negative.

	affirmative		negative	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
1st per.	ndi	turi	tí:ndi	títúri
2nd per.	ori	muri	t'óri	tímúri
3rd per.	ari	bari	t'ári	tíbári
	'I am', etc.		'I am not', etc.	

- ☆ with the example of *omwâ.na* 1, *abâ.na* 2 'child'
Ndí omwâ:na. → Nd'omwâ:na. : I am a child.
Ori omwâ:na. → Or'omwâ:na. : You (sg.) are a child.
Turi abâ:na. → Tur'abâ:na. : We are children.

- Muri abâ:na. → Mur'abâ:na. : You (pl.) are children.
- ☆ with the example of *omugyenyi* 1, *abagyenyi* 2 'guest'
- Ndi omugyenyi. → Nd'omugyenyi. : I am a guest.
- Ori omugyenyi. → Ory'mugyenyi. : You (sg.) are a guest.
- Turi abagyenyi. → Tur'abagyenyi. : We are guests.
- Muri abagyenyi. → Mur'abagyenyi. : You (pl.) are guests.
- ☆ with the example of *efû:zi* 9/10 'orphan'
- Ndi efû:zi. → Nd'efû:zi. : I am an orphan.
- Ori efû:zi. → Or'efû:zi. : You (sg.) are an orphan.
- Turi efû:zi. → Tur'efû:zi. : We are orphans.
- Muri efû:zi. → Mur'efû:zi. : You (pl.) are orphans.
- 3) ní *inv.*
- N.B. This construction also means 'It is the child (who ...)', etc.
- ☆ Ní omwâ:na. → N'ómwâ:na. : He/she is a child.
- Ní abâ:na. → N'ábâ:na. : They are children.
- ☆ Ní omugyenyi. → N'ómugyenyi. : He/she is a guest.
- Ní abagyenyi. → N'ábagyenyi. : They are guests.
- ☆ Ní omúti. → N'ómúti. : It is a tree.
- Ní emíti. → N'émíti. : They are trees.
- ☆ Ní efû:zi. → N'éfû:zi. : He/she is an orphan. They are orphans.
- ☆ Ní émbwa. → N'émbwa. // [né:mga] : It is a dog. They are dogs.
- ☆ Ní ente. → N'ênte. : It is a cow. They are cows.
- ☆ Ní enju. → N'ênju. : It is a house. They are houses.
- a. negation
- 1) tí : neg. of ní
- N.B. There are two ways of pronunciation for the negative. The first one is considered more polite than the second. Note that nouns do not take an augment in negative predicative.
- ☆ Tí:ndi mwâ:na. : I am not a child.
- T'óri mwâ:na. : You (sg.) are not a child.
- Tí mwâ:na. : He/she is not a child.
- Títurí bânâ:na. : We are not children.
- Tímurí bânâ:na. : You (pl.) are not children.
- Tí bânâ:na. : They are not children.
- ☆ Tí:ndí mwâ:na. : I am not a child.
- T'óri mwâ:na. : You (sg.) are not a child.
- T'árí mwâ:na. : He/she is not a child.
- Títúrí bânâ:na. : We are not children.
- Tímúrí bânâ:na. : You (pl.) are not children.
- Tíbárí bânâ:na. : They are not children.
- ☆ Tí:ndi mugyenyi. : I am not a guest.
- T'óri mugyenyi. : You are not a guest.
- Tí mugyenyi. : He/she is not a guest.
- Títurí bagyenyi. : We are not guests.
- Tímurí bagyenyi. : You are not guests.
- Tí bagyenyi. : They are not guests.

- ☆ Tí:ndí mugyenyi. : I am not a guest.
T'óri mugyenyi. : You are not a guest.
T'ári mugyenyi. : He/she is not a guest.
Títúri bagyenyi. : We are not guests.
Tímúri bagyenyi. : You are not guests.
Tíbári bagyenyi. : They are not guests.
- ☆ Tí:ndi fû:zi. : I am not an orphan.
T'óri fû:zi. : You are not an orphan.
Tí fû:zi. : He/she is not an orphan.
Títurí fû:zi. : We are not orphans.
Tímurí fû:zi. : You are not orphans.
Tí fû:zi. : They are not orphans.
- ☆ Tí:ndí fû:zi. : I am not an orphan.
T'óri fû:zi. : You are not an orphan.
T'ári fû:zi. : He/she is not an orphan.
Títúri fû:zi. : We are not orphans.
Tímúri fû:zi. : You are not orphans.
Tíbári fû:zi. : They are not orphans.
- ☆ Tí mwâ:na. : He/she is not a child.
Tí bâ:na. : They are not children.
- ☆ Tí mugyenyi. : He/she is not a guest.
Tí bagyenyi. : They are not guests.
- ☆ Tí mugyenyi. : He/she is not a guest.
Tí bagyenyi. : They are not guests.
- ☆ Tí fû:zi. : He/she is not an orphan. They are not orphans.
- ☆ Tígurí múti. : It is not a tree.
Tígúri múti. : It is not a tree.
Tí múti. : It is not a tree.
- ☆ T'éri míti. : They are not trees.
T'érí míti. : They are not trees.
Tí míti. : They are not trees.
- ☆ T'éri mbwa. → T'érí:mbwa. //[térí:mga] : It is not a dog.
T'érí mbwa. → T'érí:mbwa, //[térí:mga] : It is not a dog.
Tí émbwa. → T'é:mbwa, //[té:mga] : It is not a dog.
(*Tí mbwa. → Tí:mbwa, //[tí:mga] : It is not a dog.)
- ☆ T'éri nte. → T'érínte, : It is not a cow. They are not cows.
(*T'érí nte. → T'érí:nte, : It is not a cow. They are not cows.)
Tí nte. → Tí:nte, : It is not a cow. They are not cows.
- ☆ T'éri nju. → T'érínju, : It is not a house. They are not houses.
(*T'érí nju. → T'érí:nju, : It is not a house. They are not houses.)
Tí nju. → Tí:nju, : It is not a house. They are not houses
- ☆ T'éri mbuzi. → T'érímbuzi, : It is not a goat. They are not goats.
(*T'érí mbuzi. → T'érímbuzi, : It is not a goat. They are not goats.)
Tí mbuzi → Tímbuzi, : It is not a goat. They are not goats.

2) -tá-

N.B. This element is used for negative constructions. Here, however, only negatives of

verb infinitives are given.

- a) low-toned radicals
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| okugarukani:sa 'to reconcile' | → okútagarúkani:sa 'not to reconcile' |
| okutemburuka 'to descend' | → okútatembúruka 'not to descend' |
| okushobo:rora 'to explain' | → okútagashobó:rora 'not to explain' |
| okugumirwa 'to have a hard time' | → okútagúmirwa 'not to have a hard time' |
| okure:bana 'to see each other' | → okútaré:bana 'not to see each other' |
| okugyenda 'to go' | → okútagyé:nda 'not to go' |
| okusheka 'to laugh' | → okútagshéka 'not to laugh' |
| okuti:za 'to lend, to borrow' | → okútatí:za 'not to lend, not to borrow' |
| okuhe:ka 'to carry on the back' | → okútaghé:ka 'not to carry on the back' |
| okwiha 'to remove' | → okútagí:ha 'not to remove' |
| okwara 'to spread' | → okútagára 'not to spread' |
| okusa 'to grind' | → okútagása 'not to grind' |
| okugwa 'to fall down' | → okútagwa 'not to fall down' |
- b) high-toned radicals
- | | |
|--|---|
| okutébenkani:sa 'to prepare' | → okútagébenkani:sa 'not to prepare' |
| okwé:tegyereza 'to observe' | → okútagétegyeréza 'not to observe' |
| okushémezibwa 'to be operated' | → okútagshemezíbwa 'not to be operated' |
| okubóneka 'to be visible' | → okútagabónéka 'not to be visible' |
| okuháha:gira 'to beat fast [of heart]' | → okútagahaha:gíra 'not to beat fast [heart]' |
| okúnaga 'to throw' | → okútaganága 'not to throw away' |
| okúboha 'to bind' | → okútagabóha 'not to bind' |
| okutê:ra 'to hit' | → okútagaté:ra 'not to hit' |
| okubê:ha 'to deceive' | → okútagabé:ha 'not to deceive' |
| okwê:ta 'to call' | → okútagé:ta 'not to call' |
| okô:nka 'to suckle' | → okútagót:nka 'not to suckle' |
| okúfa 'to die' | → okútagáfa 'not to die' |
| okúba 'to become' | → okútagába 'not to become' |
| okúrya 'to eat' | → okútagárya 'not to eat' |

3) ta: : there is no. See No.1480.

1082. to happen; to take place

okúbáho

okútagáho *neg.* : not to happen

☆ Aha ha:bahó butá:ndu. : There has been an accident here.

☆ Ekintu kibe:rého. : Something happened.

1083. to need

1) okwenda

☆ A : Orendá ki ? : What do you need ?

B : Ndenda obushera : I need black sorghum porridge.

☆ Orenda ekarâ:mu ? : Do you need a pen ?

2) okwé:ta:ga : syn. of *okwenda*.

okwé:ta:gi:sa *caus.* : to require

1084. to buy

okugura

okugurira *appl.* : to buy for sb or from sb, at a place

- okugurwa *pass.* // [okugugwa] : to be bought
- cf. omuguzi 1, abaguzi 2 : buyer
 omuguzi wangye
 omuguzi ómwe → omuguz'ó:mwe
 ugu ní omuguzi → ugu n'ómuguzi
 ugu ní omuguzí ki ? → ugu n'ómuguzí ki ?
- a. to give sb change
 okugarurira or okugaruriza
1085. to spend (money)
 okushofoza
 ☆ okushofoza esê:te : to spend money
1086. to beat down the price; to bargain
 okuramuza
 ☆ okuramuza ekintu : to bargain a thing
1087. to book; to reserve
 okutâ:nga : [lit] to do before other people. See No.1442.
 okutâ:ngi:sa *caus.* : to make sb book
1088. to sell
 okuguza <caus. of *okugura* 'to buy'
 okuguriza *appl.* : to sell for sb, at a place
 okuguzibwa *pass.* // [okuguzibga] : to be sold
 ☆ ebintu by'ókuguza : goods to sell, merchandise
- a. to sell on credit
 1) okwí:ndika
 ☆ Ora:nyí:ndika ? : Will you sell me on credit ?
 2) okuhá ibâ:nja → okuh'í:bâ:nja : [lit] to give debt
 ☆ Orampá ibâ:nja ? → oramp'í:bâ:nja : Will you sell me on credit ?
- b. to hawk
 okubû:nza <caus. of *okubû:nga* 'to visit sb's house without asking' (No.1044)
- c. sample
 eky'ókure:beráho 7, eby'ókure:beráho 8
 Cf. *okure:bera* 'to see for/from' (No.719).
1089. to trade; to do business
 1) okucúru:za
 2) okushu:bu:za : syn. of the preceding.
 cf. omushu:bu:zi 1, abashu:bu:zi 2 : seller, merchant, trader, business person
 omushu:bu:zi wangye
 omushu:bu:zi ómwe → omushu:bu:z'ó:mwe
 owu ní omushu:bu:zi → owu n'ómushu:bu:zi
 owu ní omushu:bu:z'í ki ? → owu n'ómushu:bu:z'í ki ?
- cf. obushu:bu:zi 14 : trading, commerce
1090. to remain unsold
 okuriba or okudiba
 ☆ Ebintu bya:rbire. : Things remained unsold.
1091. to make a profit
 okugoba

- ☆ Ngobire ha:nyama. : I made a profit from meat.
 cf. (igóba 5), amagóba 6 : profit
 amagobá gangye
 amagobá gámwe
 aga ní amagóba → aga n'ámagóba
 aga ní amagóbá ki ? → aga n'ámagóbá ki ?
1092. to suffer a loss in business; to lose
 1) okuhomba
 cf. ekihombo 7, ebihombo 8 : loss
 ekihombo kyangye
 ekihombo kímwe
 eki ní ekihombo → eki n'ékihombo
 eki ní ekihombó ki ? → eki n'ékihombó ki ?
 2) okusháruka : syn. of the preceding.
 3) okufê:rwa : [lit] to lose <pass.+appl. of *okúfa* 'to die' (No.834)
1093. to measure; to weigh
 1) okupima : to measure in general <Sw. *kupima*
 cf. ekipimo 7, ebipimo 8 : measurement
 ekipimo kyangye
 ekipimo kímwe
 eki ní ekipimo → eki n'ékipimo
 eki ní ekipimó ki ? → eki n'ékipimó ki ?
 2) okurenga : to weigh (tr.), to measure with a cup, etc.
 cf. omurengo 3, emirengo 4 : measurement with a cup
 omurengo gwangye
 omurengo gúmwe
 ugu ní omurengo → ugu n'ómurengo
 ugu ní omurengó ki ? → ugu n'ómurengó ki ?
 ☆ okurenga enyama : to weigh the meat
1094. to obtain; to get
 1) okutú:nga : to get, to raise (animals)
 2) okúbona : to see, to get
 okúbonwa *pass.* : to be seen, to be got
 okubóneka *neut.* : to be visible, to be gettable
 3) okwiháho : to get from there. Cf. *okwiha* 'to remove' (No.1054).
 ☆ okwihahó ekitabo → okwihah'ékitabo : to get a book from there
 4) okutô:ra : to receive
 ☆ To:ra ! : Have ! [coll.]
 5) okubíshu:ra *rev.tr.* : to get what is hidden <*okúbisha* 'to hide'
 a. to be given; to get
 okuhê:bwa [okuhê:bga] or okuhâ:bwa [okuhâ:bga] <pass. of *okúha* 'to give' (No.1112)
1095. to steal
 okwî:ba
 okwî:bwa *pass.* : to be stolen
 okwî:bika *neut.* // [ok^kwî:bika] : to be stealable
 N.B. On rare occasions the sequence *kwi* is pronounced [k^kwi], i.e., *okwî:ba* [ok^kwî:βa],

okwî:bwa [ok^kwî:bga], *okwî:bika* [ok^kwî:βika].

a. thief

- 1) omúshuma 1, abáshuma 2
omushúma wangye
omushúma ómwe → omushúm'ó:mwe
owu ní omúshuma → owu n'ómúshuma
owu ní omushúmá ki ? → owu n'ómushúmá ki ?

cf. obúshuma 14 : theft

- 2) omwî:bi 1, abî:bi 2 <*okwî:ba* 'to steal'. See above.

N.B. This word is not used, but understandable because of its derivation from *okwî:ba* 'to steal'. See above.

1096. to take by force; to rob

- 1) okwaka : to grab, to take back by force
- 2) okunyákura : to grab quickly
- 3) okusikura : to grab by pulling
- 4) okwambura : to rob

a. robber

omúshuma 1, abáshuma 2 : thief, robber (No.1095)

b. to take sth illegally; to plunder

okuhamba

☆ Ahambire itaka ryangye. : He took my land without my knowing.

1097. to abduct; to kidnap

- 1) okwî:ba : to steal
☆ okwî:ba omwâ:na : to abduct (=steal) a child
- 2) okutérura : to abduct a girl to marry; [lit] to lift. See No.1108.
☆ okutérura omuhára : to abduct a girl to marry
N.B. This is a traditional way to have a wife.

1098. to lend

- 1) okuti:za : to lend [used only for objects such as baskets, books, not money]
N.B. This verb also means 'to borrow'. See below.
- 2) okuguza : to lend [used only for money or a hand in farming] <caus. of *okugura* 'to buy'
(No.1084)
N.B. This verb also means 'to borrow'. See below.
- 3) okwátira : to lend a piece of land to sb for a season freely
okwátira:sa *caus.* : to borrow a piece of land for a season freely
☆ okwátira omuntu : to lend a piece of land to a person for a season without fee

1099. to borrow

- 1) okuti:za : to borrow [used only for objects such as baskets, books, not money]
okwítira:za or okwétira:za *refl.* : to borrow sth in the absence of the owner
☆ Ndazé kuti:za ekitabó. : I will borrow a book.
- 2) okuguza : to borrow [used only for money]
okwíguzá *refl.* : to borrow money from sb or a bank

a. debt; loan

ibânja 5, amabânja 6 <*okubânja* 'to ask sb to pay back'
ibânja ryangye
ibânja rímwe

- eri ní ibâ:nja → eri ní:bâ:nja
 eri ní ibâ:njá ki ? → eri ní:bâ:njá ki ?
1100. to give back what is borrowed
- 1) okushashura : to pay
 okushashurira *appl.* : to pay for sb
 - ☆ okushashura ibâ:nja : to pay a debt
 - 2) okwihura : syn. of *okushashura*.
 okwihuza *caus.* : to demand to give back the object or money lent
 - ☆ okwihuza esê:te : to demand to give back the money
- a. to ask to pay back
 okubâ:nja
- b. to fail to give back
 okunyaga
- cf. omunyagi 1, abanyahi 2 : who fails to give back
 omunyagi wangye
 omunyagi ómwe → omunyagy'ómwe
 owu ní omunyagi → owu n'ómunyagi
 owu ní omunyagi ki ? → owu n'ómunyagi ki ?
1101. to pay
 okushashura
 okushashurira *appl.* : to for sb
- a. to pay for damage; to compensate
 okuriha
 okurihi:sa *caus.* : to make to compensate
1102. to pay school fees for sb
 okuhé:rera <okúha 'to give' (No.1112)
 okwí:he:rera *refl.* : to pay school fees for oneself
- ☆ Aramuhé:rera fees. : He/she will pay the school fees for him/her.
1103. to treat
- 1) okushé:ngye:ra : to treat (beer or sorghum drinks)
 okushé:ngye:rera *appl.* : to offer for sb
 - ☆ okushé:ngye:rera omuntu amá:rwa : to treat a person to beer
 - 2) okugurira : to buy (a meal) for sb <appl. of *okugura* 'to buy' (No.1084)
1104. to exchange
- 1) okuhinga:na
 - 2) okuhá:ni:sa : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
1105. to carry
- 1) okwí:korera : to carry on the head; [lit] to do sth for oneself
 <refl.+appl. of *okukóra* 'to work, to do' (Nos.647,678).
 - cf. omwí:korezi 1, abí:korezi 2 : carrier, porter
 omwí:korezi wangye
 omwí:korezi ómwe → omwí:korez'ómwe
 owu ní omwí:korezi → owu n'ómwí:korezi
 owu ní omwí:korezi ki ? → owu n'ómwí:korezi ki ?
 - 2) okuhe:ka : to carry (a baby) on the back, to carry a load on the backseat of a bicycle
 - 3) okutwâ:ra : to take sb/sth to a place

- okwé:twara *appl.* : to take oneself to a place
- 4) okuhé:ndeka : to carry a heavy load; [lit] to break (intr.)
- ☆ Na:hendekíre. : I carried a heavy load.
- a. to carry away
- 1) okutwâ:ra
- 2) okugyendana : [lit] to go with <assoc. of *okugyenda* 'to go' (No.643)
- ☆ Nda:zé kugyenda n'ê:nte. : I will take the cow with me.
- b. to carry by several journeys
- okushô:mba
- c. to transfer
- okwigizáyo : to dislocate sth by pushing
1106. to lade; to freight
- okupakira : to put goods into a car
- a. to assist sb to put on the head
- okukórerera <appl. of *okukóra* 'to work, to do' (Nos. 839,842)
- ☆ okukórerera omuntu : to load a person
- okwí:koreza : to put a protect on the head to carry a heavy thing
- <refl.+appl.+caus. of *okúkora* 'to work, to do' (Nos.839,842)
- ☆ okwí:koreza éngata : to put a headpad
1107. to discharge; to set down; to offload
- okupaku:rura : to set down goods from a car
1108. to lift up; to raise
- 1) okutérura : to lift up
- 2) okwimusa : to make stand up <caus. of *okwimuka* 'to stand up, to rise' (No.689).
- 3) okukúbu:ra : to lift (a thing to see underneath, in a body check, etc.)
1109. to put down; to unload
- 1) okutû:ra : to put down from the head
- okwí:tu:ra or okwé:tu:ra *refl.* : to unload oneself
- 2) okuhanura : to bring down (what is suspended, above)
- 3) okutéreka : to put down for a while (a drinking cup on the table)
- 4) okuhú:muza : to put down for a while
- ☆ okuhú:muza ekintu há:si : to put down a thing on the ground
1110. to bring
- okurê:ta
- okuré:tera *appl.* : to bring for sb
- okurê:twa *pass.* // [okurê:t^hwa] : to be brought by sb
1111. to send
- 1) okwohereza : to send in general
- 2) okútuma : to send a person
- okútumwa *pass.* // [okútumŋa] : to be sent by sb
- a. messenger
- 1) entúmwa 9,10 // [entúmŋa] <pass. of *okútuma* 'to send a person'
- entumwá yangye
- entúmwa émwe → entúmw'é:mwe
- egi ní entúmwa → egi n'éntúmwa
- egi ní entúmwa ki ? → egi n'éntúmwa ki ?

- 2) omutúme 1, abatúme 2 : messenger in a religious sense <okútuma 'to send a person'
 omutumé wangye
 omutumé ómwe → omutum'ó:mwe
 owu ní omutúme → owu n'ómutúme
 owu ní omutúme ki ? → owu n'ómutúme ki ?

b. message

obutúmwa 14 <pass. of *okútuma* 'to send a person'. See above.

1112. to give

- 1) okúha : to give to sb, to hand

okuhê:bwa *pass.* // [okuhê:bga] : to be given, to be handed

okwî:ha or okwê:ha *refl.* : to give oneself

okwê:háyo *refl.+clit* : to give oneself up to police, to devote oneself to sth

*okwî:háyo : *not used*

okuhé:rera *appl.* : to pay school fees for sb

okwé:he:rera *refl.+appl.* : to pay school fees for oneself

okuhé:reza : to give, to serve sth to people. Used for church services, too.

okwé:he:reza *refl.+appl.* : to give to oneself, to serve for oneself

☆ okuhé:reza abagyenyi eby'ókúrya : to service food to visitors

- 2) okugaba : to give for free

okugabwa *pass.* : to be given

okugabira *appl.* : to give to sb

okugabirwa *appl.+pass.* : to be given to sb

okugabirana *appl.+recipr.* : to give to each other

- 3) okuzimu:rira : to offer, to give in assistance

okuzimu:rirwa *pass.* // [okuzimu:rigwa] : to be offered

a. to entrust

ekuhéreka *posit.tr.* : used especially when one entrusts his animals to sb to keep them

okwéhereka *refl.+posit.tr.* : to grow one's own crops in a field entrusted by parents

ekuhéru:ra *rev.tr.* : to take back what was entrusted to sb

1113. to deliver; to hand over personally

- 1) okuhisa : to deliver a package or message <caus. of *okuhika* 'to arrive' (No.652)

- 2) okukwâ:sa <*okukwâ:ta* 'to hold' (No.957)

- 3) okúha : to give to sb, to hand. See above.

- 4) okurê:nza : to hand over an object

okurê:ngyeza *appl.* : to hand over an object to a person staying away or on the other side

1114. not to give; to refuse to give; to keep to oneself

okwî:ma

1115. to give a present

- 1) okuhê:mba : to give a present to sb who has achieved sth, particularly to a wife who has given birth to a child, to reward

☆ okuhê:mba abákozi : to thank the workers (by offering food, etc.)

- 2) okúsheba : to congratulate sb with a gift, to give a gift at a ceremony, especially at a wedding

a. gift; present

- 1) ekicô:nco 7, ebicô:nco 8 : gift, talent

ekicô:nco kyangye

- ekicó:ncó kímwe
 eki ní ekicó:ncó → eki n'ékicó:ncó
 eki ní ekicó:ncó ki ? → eki n'ékicó:ncó ki ?
- 2) ekírabo 7, ebírabo 8 : syn. of the preceding.
 ekirábo kyangye
 ekirábo kímwe
 eki ní ekírabo → eki n'ékírabo
 eki ní ekirábó ki ? → eki n'ékirábó ki ?
- 3) ekihê:mbo 7, ebihê:mbo 8 : any gift, but especially a reward gift to sb who did a great work
 ekihê:mbo kyangye / (ex. by parents to their daughter who gave birth
 ekihê:mbo kímwe /to a child at her married home)
 eki ní ekihê:mbo → eki n'ékihê:mbo
 eki ní ekihê:mbó ki ? → eki n'ékihê:mbó ki ?
- 4) ekíshebo 7, ebíshebo 8 : syn. of the preceding.
 N.B. This word is not used, but understandable because of its derivation from *okúsheba* 'to give sth as a reward'. See above.
- 5) ekitê:nga 7, ebitê:nga 8 : gift to give on a visit
 ekitê:nga kyangye
 ekitê:nga kímwe
 eki ní ekitê:nga → eki n'ékitê:nga
 eki ní ekitê:ngá ki ? → eki n'ékitê:ngá ki ?
 N.B. People think of the necessity of the friend to visit. They use a basket to carry crops such as sorghum, beans, or even beer. If they use a basket, they will have something in return in it.
- 6) engabirano 9,10 : gift from God <*okugabirana* 'to give to each other' (No.1112)
 engabirano kyangye
 engabirano émwe → engabiran'émwe
 egi ní engabirano → egi n'éngabirano
 egi ní engabiranó ki ? → egi n'éngabiranó ki ?
- b. to reward
 okuhê:mba : to give a present, to give in reward
1116. to receive
 1) okwaki:ra : to receive
 2) okutû:nga : to keep (animals), to receive
- a. to receive Holy Communion
 okwirira
 okwiriza *caus.* : to give bread and wine to the congregation in church
 N.B. This is done among Anglican and Catholic churches.
1117. to greet
 1) okuramusa
 okuramukiza *appl.* : to greet for sb
 okuramukanya *recipr.* : to greet each other
 okuramukanyi:sa *recipr.* : to make greet each other
 ☆ Obarámuse ! : Greet them!
 ☆ Obandamúkize ! : Give my regards to them!
- 2) okwakura : syn. of *okuramusa*.

- ☆ Obá:kure ! : Greet them!
- 3) okure:ba : [lit] to see
- ☆ Obarê:be ! (or Mubarê:be !) : Greet them !; [lit] See them!

a. greeting

- endamuso 9,10 <okuramusa 'to greet'
- endamuso yangye
- endamuso émwe → endamus'émwe
- egi n'endamuso → egi n'endamuso
- egi n'endamuso ki ? → egi n'endamuso ki ?

1118. to shake hands

- okukwá:ta mungaro

1119. to take leave of sb; to bid farewell

- 1) okusi:bu:ra : to bid farewell to sb
- okusi:bu:rana *recipr.* : to bid farewell to each other
- 2) okuraga : to say goodbye of a long time or forever
- okuragana *recipr.* : to say goodbye forever each other
- ☆ okuraga abanyabuzâ:re : to say goodbye to the relatives (by a woman being married to her husband)

1120. to sing

- 1) okwí:shongora or okwé:shongora
- cf. omwé:shongozi 1, abé:shongozi 2 : singer
- omwé:shongozi wangye
- omwé:shongozi ómwe → omwé:shongoz'ómwe
- owu ní omwé:shongozi → owu n'ómwé:shongozi
- owu ní omwé:shongozi ki ? → owu n'ómwé:shongozi ki ?
- *omwí:shongozi 1 : *not used*
- 2) okuhimba : to create a song
- 3) okutó:ngyerera : to lead a song in chorus

a. song

- 1) ekí:shongoro 7, ebyí:shongoro 8 // [eb^djí:fo'ngoro] : song in general <okwí:shongora 'to sing'. See above.
- ekí:shongoro kyangye
- ekí:shongoro kímwe
- eki ní ekí:shongoro → eki n'ékí:shongoro
- eki ní ekí:shongoro ki ? → eki n'ékí:shongoro ki ?
- or ekyé:shongoro 7, ebyé:shongoro 8 // [eb^djé:fo'ngoro]
- 2) ekihimbo 7, ebihimbo 8 : a created song (not a traditional song) <okuhimba 'to create a song'. See above.
- ekihimbo kyangye
- ekihimbo kímwe
- eki ní ekihimbo → eki n'ekihimbo
- eki ní ekihimbo ki ? → eki n'ekihimbo ki ?
- 3) ekitó:ngyerero 7, ebitó:ngyerero 8 : chorus <okutó:ngyerera 'to lead a song'. See above.
- ekito:ngyerero kyangye
- ekito:ngyerero kímwe
- eki ní ekitó:ngyerero → eki n'ekító:ngyerero
- eki ní ekitó:ngyerero ki ? → eki n'ekító:ngyerero ki ?

1121. to dance

okúzina

cf. omúzini 1, abázini 2 : dancer

omuzíni wangye

omuzíni ómwe → omuzín'ó:mwe

owu ní omúzini → owu n'ómúzini

owu ní omuzíní ki ? → owu n'ómuzíní ki ?

a. dance

1) ekízino 7, ebízino 8 <okúzina 'to dance'. See above.

ekizíno kyangye

ekizíno kímwe

eki n'ékízino → eki n'ékízino

eki n'ékizínó ki ? → eki n'ékizínó ki ?

2) ibâ:re 5, amabâ:re 6 : modern dance with cassette tape music or computer; [lit] stone. See No.342.

1122. to play

okuza:na

okuza:ni:sa *caus.* : to play with sth, to make fun of sb (in a joking)

☆ okuza:na omupî:ra : to play football

☆ okuza:ni:sa omupî:ra : to play with a ball

cf. omuza:ni 1, abaza:ni 2 : player, actor

omuza:ni wangye

omuza:ni ómwe → omuza:n'ó:mwe

owu ní omuza:ni → owu n'ómuza:ni

owu ní omuza:ní ki ? → owu n'ómuza:ní ki ?

cf. omuza:no 3, emiza:no 4 : play, drama, game

omuza:no gwangye

omuza:no gúmwe

ogu ní omuza:no → ugu n'ómuza:no

ogu ní omuza:nó ki ? → ugu n'ómuza:nó ki ?

a. toy

ekiza:niso 7, ebiza:niso 8

ekiza:niso kyangye

ekiza:niso kímwe

eki ní ekiza:niso → eki n'ékiza:niso

eki ní ekiza:nisó ki ? → eki n'ékiza:nisó ki ?

1123. to play football

1) okuza:na omupî:ra

2) okuté:ra omupî:ra : syn. of the preceding.

a. ball

1) omupî:ra 3, emipî:ra 4 : football in general, either hand-made with banana fibres or factory-

omupî:ra gwangye

/made <Sw. *mpira*

omupi:ra gúmwe

ogu ní mupî:ra → ugu n'ómupî:ra

ogu ní mupî:rá ki ? → ugu n'ómupî:rá ki ?

2) ruhago 9a,10a, za:ruhago 10b : factory-made football

ruhago yangye

ruhago émwe → ruhag'émwe
egi ní ruhago
egi ní ruhagó ki ?

b. goal

gô:ra 9a,10a, za:gô:ra 10b <Eng. *goal*
gó:ra yangye
gó:ra émwe → gó:r'émwe
egi ní gô:ra
egi ní gó:r'á ki ?
or egô:ra 9,10

c. play ground (for football, etc.)

ekishâ:ha 7, ebishâ:ha 8
ekishâ:ha kyangye
ekishâ:ha kímwe
eki ní ekishâ:ha → eki n'ékishâ:ha
eki ní ekishâ:há ki ? → eki n'ékishâ:há ki ?

1124. to wrestle

okufuka:na

1125. to play a musical instrument; to perform

okuté:ra

N.B. This verb is used for playing any type of instrument.

☆ okuté:ra engoma : to beat the drum

☆ okuté:ra enanga : to play the harp

a. actor/actress

omuzani wa: siné:ma 1, abaza:ni ba: siné:ma 2 : cinema actor/actress
Cf. *siné:ma* 9a/10a,10b 'cinema' (No.600).

1126. to be glad, happy, satisfied

1) okushémererwa // [okufémeregwa] : to be happy

okushémeza *caus.* : to make happy, to please

okúshemerérwa *neg.* : not to be happy

2) okwí:si:ma or okwé:si:ma : syn. of *okushémererwa*. <refl. of *okusi:ma* 'to thank' (No.1132)

a. happiness

1) amashémerérwa 6 // [amafémeregwa] : happiness, joy

amashémererwá gangye

amashémererwá gámwe

aga ní amashémerérwa → aga n'ámashémerérwa

aga ní amashémerérwá ki ? → aga n'ámashémerérwá ki ?

☆ ow'ámashémerérwa 1, ab'ámashémerérwa 2 : a happy person

2) esányu 5, amasányu 6 : syn. of the preceding. <Gan.

esanyú ryangye

esanyú rímwe

eri ní esányu → eri n'ésányu

eri ní esányú ki ? → eri n'ésányú ki ?

☆ ow'amasányu 1, ab'amasányu 2 : a cheerful person, a happy person

b. to wish well on others

okwendeza

- okwendezana *recipr* : to wish well on others to each other
1127. to be lucky
 okuhî:rwa // [okuhî:gwa]
- a. good luck; blessing
- 1) omugisha 3, emigisha 4
 omugisha gwangye
 omugisha gúmwe
 ugu ní omugisha → ugu n'ómugisha
 ugu ní omugishá ki ? → ugu n'ómugishá ki ?
- cf. omunyamugisha 1, abanyamugisha 2 : lucky person
- 2) amahî:rwa 6 // [amahî:gwa] : chance, luck, fortune <okuhî:rwa 'to be lucky' (No.1127)
 amahi:rwa gangye
 amahi:rwa gámwe
 aga ní amahî:rwa → aga n'ámahî:rwa
 aga ní amahî:rwa ki ? → aga n'ámahî:rwa ki ?
- b. miracle
- 1) ekitá:nga:za 7, ebitá:nga:za 8 <Rw. *igitangaza*
 ekitá:nga:za kyangye
 ekitá:nga:za kímwe
 eki ní ekitá:nga:za → eki n'ékitá:nga:za
 eki ní ekitá:nga:zá ki ? → eki n'ékitá:nga:zá ki ?
- 2) ekíratanga:za 7, ebíratanga:za 8 : same as the preceding.
1128. to bless
 okuhá omugisha → okuh'ómugisha
1129. to be unfortunate, ill-fated
 okugira ekisirâ:ni : to have a misfortune
1130. to excite
 okucámura *tr.*
 okucámurwa *tr.+pass.* // [okucámugwa] : to be excited
 okucámuka *intr.* : to become excited
 okucámusa *caus.* : to make sb/sth active
- a. public excitement (after a football game, etc.)
 akajágararo 12, obujágararo 14
 akajágararo kangye
 akajágararo kámwe
 aka ní akajágararo → aka n'ákajágararo
 aka ní akajágararó ki ? → aka n'ákajágararó ki ?
1131. to be unlucky
 okútábá n'ómugisha : to be unlucky
- a. bad luck
 ekisirâ:ni 7, ebisirâ:ni 8. See No.591.
- b. to bring bad luck
 okukungura
- cf. enkunguzi 9,10 : who brings bad luck
 enkunguzi yangye
 enkunguzi émwe → enkunguz'émwe

egi ní enkunguzi → eki n'énkunguzi
eki ní enkunguzí ki ? → eki n'énkunguzí ki ?

1132. to thank

- 1) okusi:ma : to thank, to appreciate
okusi:mwa *pass.* // [okusi:m̩ɲa] : to be thanked, to be appreciated
okwí:si:ma or okwé:si:ma *refl.* to feel happy

☆ Ndasi:ma. : I thank.

cf. akasi:mo 12, obusi:mo 14 : small thing to give for gratitude

akasi:mo kanye
akasi:mo kámwe
aka ní akasi:mo → aka n'ákasi:mo
aka ní akasi:mó ki ? → aka n'ákasi:mó ki ?

cf. entasi:ma 9,10 : who does not thank

entasi:ma yangye
entasi:ma émwe → entasi:m'émwe
egi ní entasi:ma → egi n'éntasi:ma
egi ní entasi:má ki ? → egi n'éntasi:má ki ?

2) okwé:baza : syn. of *okusi:ma*.

*okwí:baza : *not used*

1133. to feel shame

1) okushwa:ra // [okuʃ^kwa:ra]
okushwa:za *caus.* // [okuʃ^kwa:za] : to make sb ashamed, to put to dishonour

2) okuhemuka *intr.* : to do a shameful thing
okuhemukira *intr.+appl.* : to do a shameful thing to sb, dishonour sb
okuhemura *tr.* : syn. of okushwa:za.

☆ Wa:mpemúki:re. : You (sg.) did not fulfill what was agreed with me.

a. shame

1) ekishwaro 7, ebishwaro 8 // [eciʃ^kwa:ro],[eβiʃ^kwa:ro]
ekishwaro kanye
ekishwaro kímwe
eki ní ekishwaro → eki n'ékishwaro
eki ní ekishwaró ki ? → eki n'ékishwaró ki ?

2) ekihému 7, ebihému 8 : syn. of the preceding.

ekihemú kanye
ekihemú kímwe
eki ní ekihému → eki n'ékihému
eki ní ekihémú ki ? → eki n'ékihému ki ?

b. shameless person

omuhá:shoni 1, abahá:shoni 2
omuhá:shoni wangye
omuhá:shoni ómwe → omuhá:shon'ómwe
owu ní omuhá:shoni → owu n'ómuhá:shoni
owu ní omuhá:shoní ki ? → owu n'ómuhá:shoní ki ?

Cf. *okúhwa* 'to finish (intr.)' (No.1273); *éshoni*10 'shyness' (No.1134).

1134. to be shy

1) okugira éshoni

- 2) okutí:na amê:sho : to fear other people's eye
- a. shyness
- éshoni 10
eshóni zangye
eshóni zímwe
ezi ní éshoni → ezi n'éshoni
ezi ní eshóní ki ? → ezi n'éshóní ki ?
1135. to be afraid; to fear
- 1) okutí:na or okutí:nya
okutí:nwa or okutí:nywa *pass.* : to be feared, to be respected
okutí:ni:sa or okutí:nyi:sa *caus.* : to frighten, to threaten, to scare
okwí:ti:na or okwí:ti:nya, or okwé:ti:na or okwé:ti:nya *refl.* : to admire oneself (having done what was not expected to achieve)
N.B. Two forms are used, either *okutí:na* or *okutí:nya*, and their derived forms. More people use the former than the latter. The use of *okutí:nya* is confined to the south of Lake Bunyonyi.
- ☆ Eki kirantí:ni:sa. : This frightens me.
- 2) okugira obwô:ba : to have fear
- 3) okukâ:nga : to scare (tr.), to frighten; syn. of *okutí:nyi:sa*.
okwé:kanga *refl.* to get scared
- a. fear
- 1) obwô:ba 14 // [obgô:ða]
obwô:ba bwangye // [bga'nye]
obwô:ba búmwé
obu ní obwô:ba → obu n'óbwô:ba
obu ní obwá:bá ki ? → obu n'óbwô:bá ki ?
- cf. omunyabwô:ba 1, abanayabwô:ba 2 // [omunabgô:ða], [abanabgô:ða] : timid person, coward
- 2) obutí:nyi 14 : syn. of *obwô:ba* 14. [rare]
obutí:nyi bwangye // [bga'nye]
obutí:nyi búmwé
obu ní obutí:nyi → obu n'óbutí:nyi
obu ní obutí:nyí ki ? → obu n'óbutí:nyí ki ?
1136. to be sad; to feel sorrow
- 1) okugira obusa:si : to have pain, sorrow
- 2) okusa:sa : to be painful, to be sad
- 3) okubí:hirwa // [okubí:higwa] : to be angry, to be sad
okubí:hiza *caus.* : to make sb angry or sad
- 4) okuganya : to feel deep sorrow
- 5) okugu:bwa kúbi // [okugu:bga] : to feel bad or sad
- a. sorrow; sadness
- 1) obusa:si 14 : pain, sadness, worry, misery <*okusa:sa* 'to be sad' (Nos.787,1136)
- 2) akahinda 12, ---- : sadness
akahinda kangye
akahinda kámwe
aka ní akahinda → aka n'ákahinda
aka ní akahindá ki ? → aka n'ákahindá ki ?

- 3) amagánya 6 : deep sorrow, lament <okuganya 'to feel much deep sorrow'. See above.
 amaganyá gangye
 amaganyá gámwe
 aga ní amagánya → aga n'ámagánya
 aga ní amagányá ki ? → aga n'ámagányá ki ?
1137. to be disappointed
 1) okugu:bwa kúbi // [okugu:bga]
 2) okúhwamú amâ:ni → okúhwam'ámâ:ni : to get discouraged, to be disappointed
 a. to disappoint; to discourage
 okumaramú amâ:ni
1138. to comfort; to console
 1) okugumya:gumya // [okuguna:guna] to console sb who has a problem <red. of okugumya
 'to make firm' (No.1336)
 2) okuhú:muriza : syn. of the preceding.
1139. to feel lonely
 okugira irungu → okugir'i:rungu
 a. loneliness
 irungu 5, ---
 irungu ryangye
 irungu rímwe
 eri ní irungu → eri ní:rungu
 eri ní irungú ki ? → eri ní:rungú ki ?
1140. to get angry
 1) okubí:hirwa // [okuβí:higwa] : to be angry, to be sad
 okubí:hiza *caus.* : to anger, to annoy
 okubí:hirirwa *appl.* : to get angry because of sb/sth
 2) okura:kara : to get angry, to get annoyed
 3) okunyí:ga : to get angry [used by young people] <Gan.
 a. anger
 1) ekiníga 7, ebiníga 8
 ekinigá kyangye
 ekinigá kímwe
 eki ní ekiníga → eki n'ékiníga
 eki ní ekinígá ki ? → eki n'ékinígá ki ?
 2) obusú:ngu 14, ---- : syn. of the preceding. <Gan.
 obusú:ngu bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obusú:ngu búmwe
 obu ní obusú:ngu → obu n'óbusú:ngu
 obu ní obusú:ngú ki ? → obu n'óbushú:ngú ki ?
1141. to be in a bad mood
 okubí:hirwa // [okuβí:higwa]
 a. to be hurt morally; to be offended
 okugu:bwa kúbi : to feel bad
 b. to frown; to grimace
 okusiba fê:si : [slang]
1142. to be fierce, aggressive

1) okukara : to be tough, sharp, fierce [said of dogs, cows, persons, etc.]

cf. obukáre 14 : fierceness, toughness

obukaré bwangye // [bga'nje]

obukaré búmwé

obu ní obukáre → obu n'óbukáre

obu ní obukáre ki ? → obu n'óbukáre ki ?

☆ 1. Omuntu akárire. : The person is fierce.

2. Abantu bakárire. : pl.

☆ 1. omuntu okárire : a fierce person

2. abantu bákarire : pl.

☆ 1. omuntu okárire : the fierce person

2. abantu abákarire : pl.

☆ 1. Ní omuntu okárire. → n'ómuntu okárire : He/she is a fierce person.

2. Ní abantu bákarire. → n'ábantu bákarire : pl.

☆ 1. Ní omuntu okárire. → n'ómuntu okárire : He/she is the fierce person.

2. Ní abantu abákarire → n'ábantu abákarire : pl.

2) okugira obukáre : to have fierceness; syn. of *okukara*.

3) omukambwe 1, abakambwe 2 // [omuka'mge] : aggressive person, tough person <Gan.

omukambwe wangye

omukambwe ómwé → omukambw'ómwé // [omuka'mgó:mje]

owu ní omukambwe → owu n'ómukambwe

owu ní omukambwé ki ? → owu n'ómukambwé ki ?

cf. obukambwe 14, ---- // [oBuka'mbge] : aggressiveness

1143. to calm down (intr.)

1) okucúre:ra. See No.744.

okucúre:za caus. : to calm sb down

2) okutébenkana : to settle down (intr.) , to calm down (intr.), more or less the same as

okutébenkyera : syn. of the preceding. *lokucúre:ra.*

1144. to be surprised, astonished

1) okutanga:ra

okutanga:za caus. : to surprise sb

☆ Na:tangâ:ra. : I am surprised.

☆ Kíratanga:za. : It is surprising.

☆ Kyantangâ:za. : It has surprised me.

2) okushama:ra : syn. of *okutanga:ra*.

okushama:za caus. : syn. of *okutanga:za*.

3) okú:mirwa pass. // [okú:mígwa] <o-ku-umirw-a : to run out of words by surprise

*okú:mira : not used

☆ Na:yumí:rwe. // [na:jumí:gwe] : I got surprised. (in a negative way)

4) okurê:nga : [lit] to go beyond. See No.1278.

☆ Kyandê:nga. : I am surprised; [lit] it (cl.7) has gone beyond me (=my expectation).

a. to be startled; to be shocked

okuká:ngarana

Cf. *okukâ:nga* 'to scare' (No.1135).

b. interjection when surprised

1) kó:nka ! : Oh, my God !

N.B. kó:nka literally means ‘but, however’. See No.1501.

☆ Konká Píta ! : Oh, my God, Peter, (what a stupid thing you did !)

2) mwâ : ehh, oh, eek; used among peers

☆ Ayina amagézi mwâ ! : Eh, he/she has wisdom !

☆ Ya:yanté:ra mwâ ! : Eh, he/she almost beat me !

3) shâ : same as *mwâ*.

4) ngo:bwe *inv.* // [ŋgo:bge]

N.B. This word requires the verb to be a subordinate form.

☆ Ngo:bwe orí hári ki ? : What do you (sg.) intend ?

1145. to throb; to beat fast [of the heart]

1) okutê:ra : to beat

☆ omutíma kutê:ra : heart beating

2) okuháha:gira : to pant [of the heart after running]

1146. to have a hard time; to suffer hardships

1) okugumirwa // [okugumigwa] : to face difficulties
<appl.+pass. of *okuguma* ‘to be hard, firm’ (No.1336).

2) okushoberwa // [okufoβegwa] : syn. of *okugumirwa*.
<appl.+pass. of *okushoba* ‘to become tangled, disorganised’ (No.990).

3) okubóna:bona : to suffer morally or physically, to have a hard time, to struggle
<red. of *okúbona* ‘to see, to find, to experience’ (Nos.719,1069)

okubóna:bona:sa *caus.* : to make suffer, to torture

☆ Arabóna:bona munô:nga. : He/she suffers a lot.

4) okwá:nama : [coll.] to suffer a lot; [lit] to be bare

okwá:namira *appl.* : to suffer for/from

☆ Na:yanami:rê esê:te. : I have suffered a lot from money.

a. to be in trouble

1) okuhisa : [lit] to make arrive <caus. of *okuhika* ‘to arrive’ (No.652).

☆ Wa:hísa ! : You are in trouble, sorry.

2) okure:ba : [lit] to see. See No.719.

☆ Kú waré:ba ! : Sorry !; [lit] You (sg.) have seen.

1147. to survive a hardship; to overcome

okukúrika

☆ Kuríkáyo ! : Welcome back home !

1148. to hesitate

okusi:ga:na

1149. to worry (intr.); to feel uneasy

1) okwé:rari:ki:rira

2) okugira obwô:ba : to have fear

3) okutí:nya : [lit] to fear. See No.1135.

1150. to feel relieved, at ease

1) okugarukamú amâ:ni → okugarukam’ámâ:ni : to regain strength

2) okuruhu:ka : syn. of the preceding.

1151. to like; to love

okukû:nda

okukû:ndwa *pass.* // [okukû:nd^swa] : to be liked, loved

okukú:ndana *recipr.* : to like or love each other

- okwí:ku:nda *refl.* : to be selfish
- cf. rukû:ndo 9a,10a, za:rukû:ndo 10b : love, affection
rukú:ndo yangye
rukú:ndo émwē → rukú:nd'é:mwe
egi ní rukû:ndo
egi ní rukú:ndó ki ?
- cf. omukû:nzi 1, abakû:nzi 2 : lover
omukú:nzi wangye
omukú:nzi ómwē → omukú:nz'ó:mwe
owu ní omukû:nzi → owu n'ómukû:nzi
owu ní omukú:nzí ki ? → owu n'ómukú:nzí ki ?
1152. to dislike; to hate
- 1) okwâ:nga : to dislike, to hate, to refuse (people or things)
okwâ:ngana *recipr.* : to hate each other [male and female], to leave the husband [of a wife],
to be divorced [of a wife]
okwâ:nganu:ra *recipr.+rev.tr.* : to bring back one's wife who fled
☆ Omukázi wé:ye ayangé:ne. : His wife went back her home, divorced.
☆ Ará:nyanga. : He/she hates me.
 - 2) okwoya : to hate, to dislike (people)
 - 3) okutama : to disgust
okutamwa *pass.* : to dislike; [lit] to be disgusted
☆ Ndamutama. : He/she does not like me.; [lit] I disgust him/her.
☆ Nantáma. : I do not like him/her; [lit] He/she disgusts me.
 - 4) okuzirana : to dislike each other <okuzira 'to refuse' (No.1221)
 - 5) okúnuga : to have an instinctive dislike of sb
☆ Méri aramunúga Píta. : Mary has an instinctive dislike of Peter.
- a. hatred
enzí:ka 9,10 : hatred, grudge. See No.1237.
1153. to be reluctant
okugaya:ra
1154. to want
- 1) okwenda : to want
okwendera *appl.* : to want on be half of sb
 - 2) okwé:ta:ga : to need
☆ Ndé:ta:ga esé:te. : I need money.
- a. abnormal greed
ame:ru 6
ame:ru gangye
ame:ru gámwe
aga ní ame:ru → aga n'áme:ru
aga ní ame:rú ki ? → aga n'áme:rú ki ?
☆ Egi mbwa eyina ameru. : This dog is abnormally greedy
1155. to long for; to desire
- 1) okwí:gomba or okwé:gomba : to desire <refl. of okugomba 'to choose with bias' (No.1271)
 - 2) okwé:tenga : to wish to have or to become like a person whom one admires, to long for, to
okutenga : *not used* /admire

- okutengyera *appl.* : to wish sb to have sth
 ☆ Ndakutengyera esê:te. : I wish you to have money.
- 3) okwendeza : to wish sb to have sth
 ☆ Ndakwendeza emigisha. : I wish you blessings.
- a. anxiety; longing
 ekihíka 7, ----
 ekihiká kyangye
 ekihiká kímwe
 eki ní ekihíka → eki n' ékihíka
 eki ní ekihíká ki ? → eki n' ékihíká ki ?
1156. to think fondly of; to have nostalgia for
 okusisira
 a. nostalgia; anxiety to see
 orushusho 11, ---- :
 orushusho rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orushusho rúmwe
 oru ní orushusho → oru n' órushusho
 oru ní orushushó ki ? → oru n' órushushó ki ?
 ☆ Nyine orushuto rw'ókukure:ba. : I am eager to see you. (I feel missing you.)
1157. to intend
 okugyenderera
 ☆ Nkakiyenderera. : I intended it (cl.7).
 ☆ Nkabá ntakiyendére:re. : I never intended it (cl.7).
 ☆ Orakikóra okígyendére:re. : You do it (cl.7) on purpose.
- a. intention; purpose
 ekígyendererwa 7, ebígyendererwa 8 // [ecíje'nderegwa], [eβíje'nderegwa] : intention,
 ekígyendererwa kyangye /purpose, aim; [lit] what is intended
 ekígyendererwa kímwe
 eki ní ekígyendererwa → eki n' ékígyendererwa
 eki ní ekígyendererwá ki ? → eki n' ékígyendererwá ki ?
- b. motivation
 obwira14, ---- // [obgi'ra] : motivation, courage
 obwira bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obwira búmwe
 obu ní obwira → obu n' óbwira
 obu ní obwirá ki ? → obu n' óbwirá ki ?
 ☆ Kora n' óbwira ! : Do with courage !
- c. unintended thing; accidental thing
 ekítagyendére:rwe 7, ebítagyendére:rwe 8 // [ecítaje'ndére:gwe], [eβítaje'ndére:gwe]
 ekítagyendére:rwe kyangye
 ekítagyendére:rwe kímwe
 eki ní ekítagyendére:rwe → eki n' ékítagyendére:rwe
 eki ní ekítagyendére:rwe ki ? → eki n' ékítagyendére:rwe ki ?
1158. to plan; to make a programme
 okutébenkani:sa : to plan
 a. agreement, information shared by the members, planning

- enâ:ma 9,10
 enâ:ma yangye
 enâ:ma émwe → enâ:m'émwe
 egi ní enâ:ma → egi n'énâ:ma
 egi ní enâ:má ki ? → egi n'énâ:má ki ?
1159. to organise
 okutére:za : to make straight, flat, level, even, to organise
1160. to be able; can
 okubâ:sa
 okubâ:sika *neut.* : to be possible, practicable, manageable
 okwí:ba:sa or okwé:ba:sa *refl.* : to be able to do on one's own, to be able to support oneself
 ☆ Orakibâ:sa ? : Can you manage it (cl.7) ?
 ☆ Tíkírabâ:sika. : It (cl.7) is impossible.
- a. ability; capability
 obubâ:sa 14
 obuba:sá bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obuba:sá búmwe
 obu ní obubâ:sa → obu n'óbubâ:sa
 obu ní obubâ:sá ki ? → obu n'óbubâ:sá ki ?
- b. inability
 obútabâ:sa 14
 obútaba:sá bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obútaba:sá búmwe
 obu ní obútabâ:sa → obu n'óbútabâ:sa
 obu ní obútabâ:sá ki ? → obu n'óbútabâ:sá ki ?
1161. to be talented
 okugira tarâ:nta
 ☆ Ayine tarâ:nta. He/she is talented.
- a. talent
 1) tarâ:nta 9a,10a, za:tarâ:nta 10b <Eng. *talent*
 tarâ:nta yangye
 tarâ:nta émwe → tarâ:nt'émwe
 egi ní tarâ:nta
 egi ní tarâ:ntá ki ?
 2) ekicô:nco 7, ebicô:nco 8 : gift, talent (No.1115)
- b. to show one's talent in public
 okwí:moreka <refl. of *okumoreka* 'to light (a torch)' (No.1427)
1162. to bluff (intr.)
 okwí:hanga : [lit] to create oneself <*okuhanga* 'to create' (No.845)
1163. to exceed
 1) okurema : to be unmanageable, to exceed
 okuremwa [okuremɲa] *pass.* : to be out of capacity, to fail to do
 okureme:sa *caus.* : to cause to fail
 ☆ Kya:ndéma. : It has failed me. I have not made it.
 ☆ Aremíre. : He/she is impossible.
 ☆ Kya:ndemê:sa. : It has caused me to fail.

- ☆ Ekito:ki kya:ndéma. : Bananas are too much (to eat, to cook), too heavy (to carry).
 - ☆ Ekigyezo kya:ndéma. : The exam is too difficult for me. I have failed the exam.
 - 2) okurê:nga : to go over the limit, to overflow
okurê:nza or okurê:nzya *caus.* // [okurê:nz⁴ja] : to make go over the limit, to take sb beyond the destination
 - ☆ okurê:nza ekipimo : to exceed the measure
 - ☆ Otandê:nza ! : Don't take me far from the stage ! Don't make me fall from the edge (of a bed)!
 - ☆ Omû:nyu gwarê:nga. : It is too salty.
 - 3) okuhí:ngura : syn. of *okurê:nga*.
 - ☆ Omû:nyu gwahingurána. : It is too salty.
 - ☆ 7. Ekipimo kirengíre. : The measure is over the limit.
 - 8. Ebipimo birengíre. : pl.
 - 7. Ekipimo tíkirengíre. : The measure is not over the limit.
 - 8. Ebipimo tíbirengíre. : pl.
 - ☆ 7. ekipimo kírengire : an exceeded measure
 - 8. ebipimo bírengire : pl.
 - ☆ 7. ekipimo ekírengire : the exceeded measure
 - 8. ebipimo ebírengire : pl.
 - ☆ 7. Eki ní ekipimo kírengire. : This is an exceeded measure.
 - 8. Ebi ní ebipimo bírengire. : pl.
 - ☆ 7. Eki ní ekipimo ekírengire. : This is the exceeded measure.
 - 8. Ebi ní ebipimo ebírengire. : pl.
 - a. impossible thing; complications
amaremê:sa 6 <*okureme:sa* 'to cause to fail'. See above.
amaremé:sa gangye
amaremé:sa gámwe
aga ní amaremê:sa → aga n'ámaremê:sa
aga ní amaremé:sá ki ? → aga n'ámaremé:sá ki ?
1164. to believe; to trust
- 1) okwikiriza : to agree, to accept, to believe
okwéyikiririzámu : to be self-confident
 - ☆ okwikiriza Ruhá:nga : to believe in God
 - ☆ orí:kiriza 1, abári:kiriza 2 : one who believes
 - cf. enyikiriza 9,10 : belief, faith, creed
enyikiriza yangye
enyikiriza émwe → enyikiriz'é:mwe
egi ní enyikiriza → egi n'ényikiriza
egi ní enyikirizá ki ? → egi n'ényikirizá ki ?
 - 2) okwé:siga : to trust
okwé:sigwa *pass.* : to be trusted
 - ☆ Yésige Mukáma ! : Trust in God !
 - cf. omwé:sigwa 1, abé:sigwa 2 : trustworthy person, reliable person
omwé:sigwa wangye
omwé:sigwa ómwe → omwé:sigw'ó:mwe
owu ní omwé:sigwa → owu n'ómwé:sigwa

- owu ní omwé:sigwá ki ? → owu n'ómwé:sigwá ki ?
- a. to accept the reality
okwé:mera : [slang] to trust sb's capability
1165. to guarantee
okwé:mererera <appl. of *okwé:merera* 'to stand' (No.689).
☆ okwé:mererera omuntu : to guarantee a person
1166. to doubt
- 1) okubangani:sa : to doubt
 - 2) okushiti:kanya : syn. of the preceding.
 - 3) okugura:gurusya : not to be sure
 - 4) okubu:sabu:sa : syn. of the preceding. <Gan.
 - 5) okútahámya : [lit] not to confirm <neg. of *okúhama* 'to confirm' (No.1374)
- a. to suspect
- 1) okukyê:ka
okwí:kye:ka *refl.(?)* : same as the preceding.
☆ Ndí:kye:ka n'ómúshuma. : I suspect that he/she is a thief.
 - 2) okuté:kate:ka : [lit] to think
☆ Ndaté:kate:ka n'ómúshuma. : I suspect that he/she is a thief.
1167. to ask; to question
okubû:za
okubû:zwa *pass.* : to be asked
cf. ekibû:zo 7, ebibû:zo 8 : question
ekibû:zo kyangye
ekibû:zo kímwe
eki ní ekibû:zo → eki n'ékibû:zo
eki ní ekibû:zó ki ? → eki n'ékibû:zó ki ?
1168. to answer; to reply
- 1) okugarukámu : to answer a question
 - 2) okwí:ta : to answer a riddle; [lit] to kill. See No.1034.
 - ☆ okwí:ta ekisá:kuzo : to answer a riddle
- a. answer
- | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| â:nsa 9a,10a, za:â:nsa 10b | or | á:nsa 9a,10a, za:á:nsa 10b <Eng. |
| â:nsa yangye | | ansá yangye |
| â:nsa émwe → á:ns'émwe | | á:nsá émwe → á:ns'émwe |
| egi ní â:nsa | | egi ní á:nsa |
| egi ní â:nsá ki ? | | egi ní á:nsá ki ? |
- N.B. The initial vowel *a* of this noun blocks the elision of the vowel of the preceding words.
1169. to reply to a call
okwé:taba <*okwê:ta* 'to call' (No.741)
okúte:tába : not to respond when called <neg. of *okwé:taba* 'to reply to a call'
- a. formula to use when called
wangi : yes
1170. to explain
okushobo:rora *rev.tr.* : to explain, to disentangle. See No.991.
okushobo:rorwa *pass.* // [okufóbo:rogwa] : to be given explanations
okushobo:roka *rev.intr.* : to be explained, to be explanatory, etc.

- <*okushoba* ‘to become tangled, complicated’ (No.990)
- ☆ Na:shobó:rora. : I have explained.
- cf. kashobo:rozi 9a,10a, za:kashobo:rozi 10b : explanation
 kashobo:rozi yangye
 kashobo:rozi émwe → kashobo:roz’émwe
 egi ní kashobo:rozi
 egi ní kashobo:rozí ki ?
1171. to persuade; to convince
 okuso:naso:na : to persuade, to convince, to draw sb’s teeth
 N.B. This verb is normally used in its duplicated form, and *okuso:na* is rare to use if not impossible.
1172. to understand
 1) okukyê:nga
 ☆ Wá:kikyê:nga ? : Have you understood it ?
 2) okushobo:rokyerwa // [okufoBo:rocegwa] : syn. of *okukyê:nga*.
 Cf. *okushobo:rora* ‘to explain’ (No.1170).
 3) okwé:tegyereza : syn. of *okukyê:nga*.
 4) okukwâ:ta : to grasp, to understand. See No.957.
 ☆ A : Aka, wa:kakwâ:ta ? : Have you understood this ?
 B : Na:kakwâ:ta. : I understand it.
1173. to be confused
 okushoberwa : to be confused, to be in a dilemma <pass.+appl. of *okushoba* ‘to be entangled’ (No.990).
 ☆ Na:shóberwa. : I am confused. I don’t know how to do.
1174. to command; to give orders
 1) okuragi:ra : to order, to give instructions
 2) okudu:ma : to command strictly (in army)
 okudu:mira *appl.* : to command sb
 a. instruction; order
 ekiragi:ro 7, ebiragi:ro 8 : law, rule, commande (No.619)
1175. to forbid; to prohibit
 okuzibira : to prohibit, to refuse to give permission
 a. to prevent; to hinder
 1) okutâ:nga
 ☆ okutâ:nga ente : to prevent a cow (from entering a garden)
 ☆ okutâ:nga orutaro : to prevent war
 2) okúti:kíriza : not to allow <neg. of *okwikiriza* ‘to believe, to accept’ (No.1164)
1176. to apologise; to excuse oneself
 1) okwé:tondera
 ☆ Ijá oyétondere abantu ! : Come and apologise to people !
 2) okushaba okusa:sirwa : to ask to be forgiven
1177. to confess
 okwé:te:sa
1178. to regret
 okwí:fu:za or okwé:fu:za
 ☆ Ndífu:za ebí ná:kóríre. : I regret what I did.

1179. to forgive
 okusa:sira
 okusa:sirwa *pass.* // [okusa:sigwa] : to be forgiven
 ☆ Onsá:sire ! : Forgive me !
- a. permission
 orusa 11, ensa 10 <Sw. *ruhusa* (?)
 orusa rwangye // [gwa'nye]
 orusa rúmwe
 oru ní orusa → oru n'órusa
 oru ní orusá ki ? → oru n'órusá ki ?
 ☆ Ba:mpa orusa. : They have given me permission.
1180. to sympathise
 1) okugírira omuntu embábazi : to have mercy for a person
 2) okusa:sa : to feel pain, sorrow, to sympathise
 okusa:sira *appl.* : to forgive, to sympathise
 okusa:sirwa *appl.+pass.* // [okusa:sigwa] : to forgiven, to sympathise
 okusa:sibwa *appl.+pass.* // [okusa:sibga] : same as *okusa:sirwa*
 ☆ Turasa:sa náwe. : We feel sorrow for him/her.
1181. to praise
 1) okuhí:mbi:sa
 okuhí:mbi:swa or okuhí:mbi:sibwa *pass.* // [okuhí:mbi:sw^ka],[okuhí:mbi:sibga] : to be praised
 ☆ Ori kuhí:mbi:sa shwé:nto wa:we : You (sg.) are praising your paternal uncle.
 2) okuté:ndereza : syn. of *okuhí:mbi:sa*. <Gan.
- a. to admire
 okurígira
1182. to be proud
 1) okwí:hurira or okwé:hurira : to be proud; [lit] to feel oneself <refl. of *okuhírira* 'to feel'
 (Nos.726,727).
 ☆ Arí:hurira. (or Aré:hurira). : He/she is proud.
 2) okwí:manyá : [lit] to know oneself <refl. of *okumanya* 'to know' (No.1259).
 3) okwé:rya : to be proud [of girls] <refl. of *okúrya* 'to eat' (No.752).
1183. to flaunt; to display; to show off; to try to act strong
 1) okura:ta
 okwí:ra:ta or okwé:ra:ta *refl.* : to be proud, arrogant
 ☆ Ari kwí:ra:ta. : He is acting proudly.
 2) okwí:pa:ka or okwé:pa:ka : to be proud, arrogant, to behave self-importantly [slang, used by young people]
 3) okwí:matira : syn. of *okwí:ra:ta*. [slang, used by young people]
 4) okudû:ra : to boast
- a. arrogance
 1) omwí:pa:ko 3, emyí:pa:ko 4 // [omjí:pa:ko],[ejí:pa:ko] : pride, arrogance <*okwí:pa:ka*. See
 omwí:pa:ko gwangye /above.
 omwí:pa:ko gúmwe
 ugu ní omwí:pa:ko → ugu n'ómwí:pa:ko
 ugu ní omwí:pa:kó ki ? → ugu n'ómwí:pa:kó ki ?

- 2) omwí:ra:to 3, emyí:ra:to 4 // [omñí:ra:to],[epí:ra:to] : syn. of *omwí:pa:ko* 3/4. <*okwí:ra:ta*.
 omwí:ra:to gwangye /See above.
 omwí:ra:to gúmwe
 ugu ní omwí:ra:to → ugu n'ómwí:ra:to
 ugu ní omwí:ra:tó ki ? → ugu n'ómwí:ra:tó ki ?
 ☆ Ayine omwí:ra:to. : He/she is arrogant.
- 3) omwí:huriro 3, emyí:huriro 4 // [omñí:huriro],[epí:huriro] : syn. of *omwí:pa:ko* 3/4.
 omwí:huriro gwangye <*okwé:hurira*. See above.
 omwí:huriro gúmwe
 ugu ní omwí:huriro → ugu n'ómwí:huriro
 ugu ní omwí:huriró ki ? → ugu n'ómwí:huriró ki ?
- 4) amáhagi 6 : pretension to be powerful or important
 amahági gangye
 amahági gámwe
 aga ní amáhagi → aga n'ámáhagi
 aga ní amahági ki ? → aga n'ámahági ki ?
1184. to know oneself
 okwí:kyenga : <refl. of *okukyê:nga* 'to understand' (No.1172).
1185. to be confident
 okwéyesiga <refl. of *okwé:si:ga* 'to trust' (No.1164)
 a. to pretend to be strong
 okwé:pima:pima <refl.+red. of *okupima* 'to measure' (No.1093)
1186. to scold
 1) okwé:kwa:sa : to blame
 2) okuhana : to punish, to scold, to give an advice
 a. to talk harshly to sb; to snap
 okutontoma
1187. to warn
 1) okwéyama : to warn, to tell to not do again
 2) okuhayira : to warn strongly
 3) okwá:magira : to warn in relation to properties (to warn the owner when the garden is spoilt by cows, etc.)
 4) okurábura : to alert
1188. to abuse
 okújuma
 okújumwa *pass.* // [okúzumɲa] : to be abused
 okujúmana *recipr.* : to abuse each other
 cf. ekíjumo 7, ebíjumo 8 : abuse
 ekijúmo kyangye
 ekijúmo kímwe
 eki ní ekíjumo → eki n'ékíjumo
 eki ní ekijúmó ki ? → eki n'ékijúmó ki ?
1189. to insult
 okurahura : to provoke, to insult
 okurahurwa *pass.* // [okurahugwa] : to be provoked, to be insulted
1190. to protest

- okuhakani:sa : to disagree, to oppose, to protest
- a. to have demonstration; to strike
okwé:sha:ringa
- cf. aké:sha:ringo 12, obwé:sha:ringo 14 // [obgé:ʃa:riŋgo] : strike
aké:sha:ringo kangye
aké:sha:ringo kámwe
aka ní aké:sha:ringo → aka n'áké:sha:ringo
aka ní aké:sha:ringó ki ? → aka n'áké:sha:ringó ki ?
1191. to accuse
- 1) okutaba:riza : to accuse, to report to the court
okutaba:rizwa *pass.* // [okutaʃa:riz^gwa] : to be accused
- 2) okuziza : to accuse falsely; the infinitive is not used.
☆ Ori kunzizá ki ? : Why are you (sg.) accusing me ?
- 3) okútura : syn. of *okuziza*; the infinitive is not used. [Ifo dial]
☆ Wanturá ki ? : Why have you (sg.) accused me ?
- 4) okuhababa : to report to the authority
cf. omuhababi 1, abahababi 2 : reporter, accuser
omuhababi wangye
omuhababi ómwe → omuhabab'ó:mwe
owu ní omuhababi → owu n'ómuhababi
owu ní omuhababí ki ? → owu n'ómuhababí ki ?
- 5) okúrega : to report a misdeed to the parents, authority
okurégana *recipr.* : to report each other, continuously
- a. to appeal to a higher court
okujúriza
1192. to plead before the court
- 1) okwé:hozáho
Cf. *okúhoza* 'to defend'. See below.
- 2) okwé:tonganáho : syn. of *okwé:hozáho*.
Cf. *okutó.ngana* 'to quarrel' (No.1230).
- 3) okúhoza : to defend, in general
1193. to plead for the accused
- 1) okujúriira : to witness, to plead for the accused
okujúririra *appl.* : to defend sb
- 2) okuhórezeza : to plead for the accused; syn. of *okujúririra*.
- 3) okutó:nganirira : syn. of the preceding.
- cf. omutó:nganizi 1, abató:nganizi 2 : advocate
omutó:nganizi wangye
omutó:nganizi ómwe → omutó:nganiz'ó:mwe
owu ní omutó:nganizi → owu n'ómutó:nganizi
owu ní omutó:nganizí ki ? → owu n'ómutó:nganizí ki ?
1194. to give evidence; to testify
okujúriira
okujúririra *appl.* : to testify for sb
- a. witness
omujúrizi 1, abajúrizi 2

- omujúrizi wangye
omujúrizi ómwe → omujúriz'ó:mwe
owu ní omujúrizi → owu n'ómujúrizi
owu ní omujúrizí ki ? → owu n'ómujúrizí ki ?
- cf. obujúrizi 14, ---- : testimony
- b. evidence; proof
obuhánya 14, ----
obuhanyá bwangye // [bga'nje]
obuhanyá búmwe
obu ní obuhánya → obu n'óbuhánya
obu ní obuhanyá ki ? → obu n'óbuhanyá ki ?
- c. exhibit
ekizíbíti 7, ebizíbíti 8
ekizíbití kyangye
ekizíbití kímwe
eki ní ekizíbíti → eki n'ékizíbíti
eki ní ekizíbítí ki ? → eki n'ékizíbítí ki ?
1195. to judge; to try a case
1) okuramura
cf. omuramuzi 1, abaramuzi 2 : judge
omuramuzi wangye
omuramuzi ómwe → omuramuz'ó:mwe
owu ní omuramuzi → owu n'ómuramuzi
owu ní omuramuzí ki ? → owu n'ómuramuzí ki ?
N.B. This word is used to mean any judicial person, not only judge but also lawyer, etc.
- 2) okushárámu : syn. of *okuramura*; [lit] to cut inside. Cf. *okúshara* 'to cut' (No.935).
- a. affair; case
omushango 3, emishango 4
omushango gwangye
omushango gúmwe
ogu ní omushango → ogu n'ómushango
ogu ní omushangó ki ? → ogu n'ómushangó ki ?
- b. court
1) isháriro ry'émishango 5, amasháriro g'émishango 6 : [lit] place of cutting (an affair)
Cf. *okushárima* 'to cut at a place', appl. of *okúshara* 'to cut' (No.935).
2) kô:ti 9a, 10a, za:kô:ti 10b : syn. of the preceding. <Eng. *court*
kô:ti yangye
kô:tí émwe → kô:t'émwe
egi ní kô:ti
egi ní kô:tí ki ?
1196. to punish
1) okufúbira
okufúbirwa *pass.* // [okufúbigwa] : to be punished
2) okubónereza : syn. of *okufúbira*.
okubónerezwa *pass.* // [okubónerez^swa] : to be punished
3) okuhana : to rectify sb's bad behaviours, to advise, to punish

a. punishment

- 1) ekifúbiro 7, ebifúbiro 8
ekifúbiro kyangye
ekifúbiro kímwe
eki ní ekifúbiro → eki n'ékifúbiro
eki ní ekifúbiró ki ? → eki n'ékifúbiró ki ?
- 2) ekibónerezo 7, ebibónerezo 8 : syn. of *ekifúbiro* 7/8.
ekibónerezo kyangye
ekibónerezo kímwe
eki ní ekibónerezo → eki n'ékibónerezo
eki ní ekibónerezó ki ? → eki n'ékibónerezó ki ?
- 3) ekihano 7, ebihano 8 : syn. of *ekifúbiro* 7/8. <*okuhana* 'to punish'. See above.
ekihano kyangye
ekihano kímwe
eki ní ekihano → eki n'ékihamo
eki ní ekihanó ki ? → eki n'ékihanó ki ?

b. sanction

omuhî:ngo 3, emihî:ngo 4 : barring stick, barrier, sanction. See No.283.

1197. to advise

- 1) okuhana : to rectify sb's bad behaviours, to advise, to punish
okuhanwa *pass.* : to be rectified
☆ okuhá amágezi : to give wisdom
☆ okuhá obwê:ngye : to give knowledge
- 2) okuhabura : to guide

cf. omuhabuzi 1, abahabuzi 2 : guide

omuhabuzi wangye
omuhabuzi ómwe → omuhabuz'ó:mwe
owu ní omuhabuzi → owu n'ómuhabuzi
owu ní omuhabuzí ki ? → owu n'ómuhabuzí ki ?

cf. ekihaburo 7, ebihaburo 8 : guidance

ekihaburo kyangye
ekihaburo kímwe
eki ní ekihaburo → eki n'ékihaburo
eki ní ekihaburó ki ? → eki n'ékihaburó ki ?

1198. to cheat; to deceive

- 1) okubê:ha
okubê:hwa *pass.* : to be cheated
- 2) okucá enyuma : [euph] [lit] to cut back
☆ Pitá ya:cir'ényuma Maríya. : Peter betrayed Mary.

a. to be tricked to do sth unintended

- 1) okwoswa [okwo'sw^ka] : [lit] to be burnt by sb (No.885)
- 2) okushuka : syn. of the preceding; [lit] to pour (tr.) (No.1063)

1198. to betray

okure:bya <caus. of *okure:ba* 'to see' (No.719).

1199. to put a bold face; to brazen out

- 1) okuryarya //[okudja'dja]

- cf. omuryarya 1, abaryarya 2 // [omudja'dja], [aʃadja'dja] : brazen liar, betrayer
omuryarya wangye
omuryarya ómwe → omuryary'ó:mwe
owu ní omuryarya → owu n'ómuryarya
owu ní omuryaryá ki ? → owu n'ómuryaryá ki ?
or endyarya 9,10 // [endja'dja] : syn. of *omuryarya* 1/2.
- 2) okurímanganya : syn. of *okuryarya*.
1200. to betray a secret
- 1) okugamba ekihama
 - 2) okwá:ta ekihama : syn. of the preceding.
- a. secret
- 1) ekihama 7, ebihama 8
ekihama kyangye
ekihama kímwe
eki ní ekihama → eki n'ékihamá ki ?
eki ní ekihamá ki ? → eki n'ékihamá ki ?
 - 2) ekyama 7, ebyama 8 : shortened form of *ekihama* 7/8
 - 3) enâ:ma 9,10 : secret discussed by people, complot. See 1158.
☆ Tumugiré enâ:ma. : Let us make him/her a complot.
- b. to expose misdeeds of a person
- 1) okwá:nika : [lit] to expose under sunshine
☆ okwá:nika omuntu : to expose a person in public
 - 2) okutarika : to make sb confess his/her misdeeds, to investigate in public; [lit] to roast
1201. to confide a secret to sb
- 1) okwí:birahó ekihama. Cf. *okwí:bira*, appl. of *okwí:ba* 'to steal' (No.1095).
 - 2) okwé:siga : [lit] to trust
- a. to keep a secret
- okubí:ka ekihama
1202. to tell a lie
- 1) okubê:ha
okubé:hu:za : to interrogate sb why he/she told a lie
okubé:hu:zwa *pass.* // [okuβé:hu:z^hwa] : to be interrogated for having told a lie
 - 2) okugamba ekíshuba : syn. of *okubê:ha*.
 - 3) okuhá émbeho → okúh'émbeho : [euph][lit] to give air
- a. lie
- ekíshuba 7, ebíshuba 8
ekishúba kyangye
ekishúba kímwe
eki ní ekíshuba → eki n'ékíshuba
eki ní ekishúbá ki ? → eki n'ékishúbá ki ?
1203. to speak ill of sb
- 1) okugambu:ra : to calumniate, to slander, to gossip <*okugamba* 'to speak' (No.572).
- cf. orugambo 11, engambo 10 : rumor, gossip
orugambo rwangye // [gwa'ŋje]
orugambo rúmwe
oru ní orugambo → oru n'óruugambo

- oru ní orugambó ki ? → oru n'órugambó ki ?
- 2) okuya:ga : to backbite
 - 3) okunégura : syn. of *okuya:ga*.
1204. to gossip
- 1) okugambu:ra : to calumniate, to slander, to gossip <*okugamba* 'to speak' (No.733)
 - 2) okuhwí:hwi:sa orubambo : to make up a rumor; syn. of the preceding.
 - 3) okubá hamuntu : [euph][lit] to be on a person
 - ☆ Bandího. : They are talking about me. [lit] They are on me.
- a. gossipmonger
- 1) omunyarumwa 1, abanyarumwa 2 // [omuparumɲa],[abajarumɲa]
omunyarumwa wangye
omunyarumwa ómwe → omunyarumw'ó:mwe
owu ní omunyarumwa → owu n'ómunyarumwa
owu ní omunyarumwá ki ? → owu n'ómunyarumwá ki ?
 - 2) ow'órugambo 1, ab'órugambo 2 : syn. of the preceding.
Cf. *orugambo* 11/10 'rumor, gossip' (No.1203).
1205. to make a sarcastic remark; to talk cynically
- okurébura
- cf. akarébure 12, oburébure 14 : sarcasm, cynicism
- akarébure kangye
akarébure kámwe
aka ní akarébure → aka n'ákarébure
aka ní akaréburé ki ? → aka n'ákaréburé ki ?
1206. to respect
- okuhá ekiti:nísa → okuh'ékiti:nísa
- a. respect; deference
- ekiti:nísa 7, ebiti:nísa 8 <*okutí:nyá* 'to fear' (No.1135)
- ekiti:nísá kyangye
ekiti:nísá kímwe
eki ní ekiti:nísa → eki n'ékiti:nísa
eki ní ekiti:nísá ki ? → eki n'ékiti:nísá ki ?
- b. he who does not respect others
- omujo:ganyi 1, abajo:ganyi 2
omujo:ganyi wangye
omujo:ganyi ómwe → omujo:gany'ó:mwe
owu ní omujo:ganyi → owu n'ómujo:ganyi
owu ní omujo:ganyí ki ? → owu n'ómujo:ganyí ki ?
1207. to despise
- 1) okugaya : to despise, to underestimate, to scorn
okugayana *antipass.* : to despise people
☆ Aragaya abantu. : He/she despises people.
☆ Aragayana. : He/she despise people.
 - 2) okujo:ga : to disrespect
okujo:gana *antipass.* : to disrespect people
☆ Arajo:ga abantu. : He/she despises people.
☆ Arajo:gana. : He/she despises people.

a. contempt; scorn

1) akagayano 12, obugayano 14 <okugayana. See above.

akagayano kangye

akagayano kámwe

aka ní akagayano → aka n'ákagayano

aka ní akagayanó ki ? → aka n'ákagayanó ki ?

2) akajo:gano 12, akajo:gano 14 : disrespect <okujo:gana

akajo:ganó kangye

akajo:gano kámwe

aka ní akajo:gano → aka n'ákajo:gano

aka ní akajo:ganó ki ? → aka n'ákajo:ganó ki ?

b. mockery

akashinyaguro 12, obushinyaguro 14

akashinyaguro kangye

akashinyaguro kámwe

aka ní akashinyaguro → aka n'ákashinyaguro

aka ní akashinyaguró ki ? → aka n'ákashinyaguró ki ?

1208. to harass

1) okuhárana : to harass

2) okwí:sa omwá:ga : to give continous blames

3) okune:sa : [slang] to make sb miserable; [lit] to make defecate. See No.770.

a. continuous blames

omwá:ga 3, emyá:ga 4 // [omɲá:ga],[eɲá:ga]

omwagá gwangye

omwagá gúmwe

ogu ní omwá:ga → ugu n'ómwá:ga

ogu ní omwá:gá ki ? → ugu n'ómwá:gá ki ?

1209. to mistreat; to ill-treat

1) okubóna:bone:sa

okubóna:bone:swa *pass.* // [okuβóna:Bone:sw^ka] : to be mistreated

2) okutú:ntuza : syn. of *okubóna.bonesa.*

okutú:ntuzwa *pass.* : to be mistreated

*okutú:ntura : *not used*

1210. to discriminate

okusósora

1211. to flatter

1) okugwengagwe:nga

2) okuhwekahweka : not to mention bad things of a person in order to win his favour

1212. to show partiality to sb; to show undue favour

okushunga

okwí:shunga *refl.* : to show undue favour to oneself and treat others disrespectfully

cf. omushungi 1, abashungi 2 : who shows partiality to sb

omushungi wangye

omushungi ómwe → omushungy'ó:mwe

owu ní omushungi → owu n'ómushungi

owu ní omushungí ki ? → owu n'ómushungí ki ?

1213. to pray

- 1) okushaba : to pray, to ask, to beg, to request
 - 2) okushoma : to go to church, to attend church services, to read, to study
- ☆ Ari kuzá kushoma. : He/she is going to church.

a. prayer

omushabi 1, abashabi 2 <okushaba. See above.

omushabi wangye

omushabi ómwe → omushab'ó:mwe

owu ní omushabi → owu n'ómushabi

owu ní omushabí ki ? → owu n'ómushabí ki ?

b. prayer

eshâ:ra 9,10 <Sw. *sala*

eshâ:ra yangye

eshâ:ra émwe → eshâ:r'émwe

egi ní eshâ:ra → egi n'eshâ:ra

egi ní eshâ:râ ki ? → egi n'eshâ:râ ki ?

1214. to worship

okuramya // [okurɔɲa]

okuramywa *pass.* // [okurɔɲwa]

okuramiza *appl.* : to worship at a place

1215. to praise God

- 1) okuhí:mbi:sa : to praise in general
- 2) okusí:ngiza : to praise God
- 3) okuté:ndereza : syn. of the preceding. <Gan.

N.B. *okuhí:mbi:sa* means 'to praise' in general, *okusí:ngiza* and *okuté:ndereza* are used about God only.

a. to give offering to traditional gods

okutérekye:ra

1216. to preach

- 1) okubú:rira
- 2) okwé:gye:sa ekigambo kya: Ruhá:nga

a. preacher

- 1) omubú:rizi 1, ababú:rizi 2 <okubú:rira 'to preach'. See above.

omubú:rizi wangye

omubú:rizi ómwe → omubú:riz'ómwe

owu ní omubú:rizi → owu n'ómubú:rizi

owu ní omubú:rízí ki ? → owu n'ómubú:rízí ki ?

N.B. This word is generally used except for Catholics. For their preachers different words are used according to the rank like the following :

- 2) omushomê:sa 1, abashomê:sa 2 : village level priest. See No.537.
- 3) omusa:sarodó:ti 1, abasa:sarodó:ti 2 : See No.548.

1217. to ask; to request; to demand

okushaba

a. to implore; to beg kindly

- 1) okwé:shengyereza
- 2) okuhé:ndahenda : syn. of the preceding.

- 3) okukwá:ta amaguru : to beseech; [lit] to hold the legs
1218. to tempt
 okugyeza : to try, to temp
 cf. ekigyezo 7, ebigyezo 8 : temptation
 ekigyezo kyangye
 ekigyezo kímwe
 eki ní ekigyezo → eki n'ékigyezo
 eki ní ekigyezó ki ? → eki n'ékigyezó ki ?
1219. to beg
 1) okushabiriza <repet. of *okushaba* 'to ask'. See the preceding number.
 2) okushe:ga : syn. of the preceding.
 a. beggar
 1) omushe:gi 1, abashe:gi 2
 omushe:gi wangye
 omushe:gi ómwe → omushe:gy'ó:mwe
 owu ní omushe:gi → owu n'ómushe:gi
 owu ní omushe:gí ki ? → owu n'ómushe:gí ki ?
 2) omushabirizi 1, abashabirizi 2 : syn. of *omushe:gi* 1/2.
 omushabirizi wangye
 omushabirizi ómwe → omushabiriz'ó:mwe
 owu ní omushabirizi → owu n'ómushabirizi
 owu ní omushabirizí ki ? → owu n'ómushabirizí ki ?
1220. to undertake; to accept
 okwikiriza
1221. to refuse; to reject
 1) okwâ:nga : to refuse
 2) okuzira : to refuse an offer, to reject [by a husband to his wife]
 ☆ Ya:zira ebyókúrya. : He has refused the food.
 a. to deny; not to admit
 okuhakana
 okwé:hakana *refl.* : to deny one's commitment or responsibility
1222. to agree
 okwikiriza : to agree, to accept, to acknowledge
 okwikirizana *recipr.* : to accept each other
 okwikirizingana *recipr.* : to agree with each other, to arrive at an agreement
 ☆ Twayikíringana. : We have arrived at an agreement.
1223. to support
 1) okushemba : to cover, to support
 2) okuhagira : to support
 cf. omuhagizi 1, abahagizi 2 : supporter
 omuhagizi wangye
 omuhagizi ómwe → omuhagiz'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuhagizi → owu n'ómuhagizi
 owu ní omuhagizí ki ? → owu n'ómuhagizí ki ?
 cf. obuhagizi 14, ---- : support
1224. to oppose; to be against; to object

- okuhakani:sa
- ☆ Arahakani:sa abantu. : He/she opposes people.
1225. to obey
- 1) okuhúririra <appl. of *okuhúririra* ‘to hear’ (No.726)
 - ☆ okuhúririra abantu bákuru : to obey adult people
 - 2) okukúratira : to follow <appl. of *okukúrata* ‘to follow’ (No.651).
- a. to disobey
- 1) okútahurírira : not to obey <neg. of *okuhúrrira*. See the preceding number.
 - ☆ okútahurírira abantu bákuru : not to obey adult people
 - 2) okútakuratíra : not to follow <neg. of *okukúratira*. See the preceding number.
 - 3) okugoma : to delay with recusance, to refuse to do
1226. to consult; to seek sb’s advice
- 1) okwé:bu:záho
Cf. *okwé:bu:za* ‘to ask oneself’.
 - 2) okwé:hanu:za : syn. of *okwé:bu:záho*.
 - 3) okushaba amagézi : to ask wisdom
 - 4) okuronda obwê:ngye : to seek wisdom
1227. to decide
- 1) okushárámu : to decide for oneself
okusháráho : to decide for others
Cf. *okúshara* ‘to cut’ (No.935).
 - 2) okúcámu : syn. of *okushárámu*.
- a. to look for a solution in various ways, or in vain
- okutâ:ga
1228. to allow; to permit
- okwikiriza
- a. to permit oneself; to take liberties
- 1) okwé:tuma <refl. of *okúsuma* ‘to send’ (No.1111).
 - 2) okwé:ragi:ra : to get out of line <refl. of *okuragi:ra* ‘to give orders’ (No.1174)
1229. to dispute; to argu
- okuhakana : to argue against each other, to disagree
- cf. empáka 10 : competition, argument. See No.1039.
- ☆ Ayine empáka. : He/she is argumentative. He/she does not agree easily.
1230. to quarrel
- 1) okutó:ngana
 - ☆ okutó:ngana n’áantu : to quarrel with people.
 - 2) okucó:mpana : to disagree in a noisy way
 - 3) okuyomba : to make a noise, to quarrel
okuyombera *appl.* : to quarrel for sth
 - ☆ okuyombera akantu kákye : to quarrel for a small thing
- a. quarrel
- 1) entó:ngane 9,10 : quarrel, conflict, violence
entó:ngane yangye
entó:ngane émwe → entó:ngan’émwe
egi ní entó:ngane → egi n’entó:ngane
egi ní entó:ngané ki ? → egi n’entó:ngané ki ?

- 2) oruyó:mbo 11, enyó:mbo 10 : noise, quarrel. See No.553.
1231. to mediate; to settle a quarrel
- 1) okuramura : to judge, to mediate
 - 2) okutê:sa : to discuss to have a solution
 - 3) okugarukani:sa : to reconcile <assoc.+caus. of *okugaruka* 'to return (intr.)' (No.653)
 - 4) okunywá:ni:sa : to make people friends, to reconcile
<caus. of *okunywâ:na* 'to make friends' (No.519)
1232. to make peace; to become reconciled
- 1) okugarukana <assoc. of *okugaruka* 'to return (intr.)' (No.653).
 - 2) okusa:sirana : to forgive each other <recipr. of *okusa:sira* 'to forgive' (No.1179)
1233. to swear
- 1) okurahira
 - 2) okwéyama : to warn, to promise, to swear, to pledge
- a. oath; vow
- endahiro 9,10 <*okurahira*. See above.
- endahiro yangye
- endahiro émwe → endahir'émwe
- egi ní endahiro → egi n'éndahiro
- egi ní endahiró ki ? → egi n'éndahiró ki ?
1234. to promise
- okuraga:na : to promise, to agree to do
- okuragani:sa *caus.* : to promise sth to sb
- cf. endaga:no 9,10 : promise, agreement, covenant
- endaga:no yangye
- endaga:no émwe → endaga:n'émwe
- egi ní endaga:no → egi n'éndaga:no
- egi ní endaga:nó ki ? → egi n'éndaga:nó ki ?
- ☆ Akakóra endaga:no na Ruhá:nga. : He did an agreement with God.
- a. to keep one's words
- okuhiki:riza endaga:no : [lit] to fulfill a promise
- Cf. *okuhiki:riza* 'to fulfill'.
- b. to break one's promise
- 1) okuhé:nda endaga:no
 - 2) okure:bya : to betray
 - 3) okuhemukira : to betray <appl. of *okuhemuka* 'to be ashamed' (No.1133)
- ☆ okuhemukira omuntu : not to fulfill the promise to a person
1235. to hope; to expect
- 1) okugira amasiko : to have a hope
 - 2) okwí:ringira : syn. of the preceding.
- a. hope; expectation
- amasiko 6
- amasiko gangye
- amasiko gámwe
- aga ní amasiko → aga n'ámasiko
- aga ní amasikó ki ? → aga n'ámasikó ki ?
- N.B. *Masiko* often becomes boys' name. (Girls are usually given its English equivalent

Hope.) Also, *buhwá.masiko* ‘hopelessness’ can be a name for both boys and girls.

- b. to give up hope
okúheba
1236. to be jealousy; to envy
- 1) okugira ítima
 - 2) okufu:ha : to show jealousy, said especially of love affairs
 - 3) okuharara : to be neophilic. See No.1356.
- a. envy; jealousy
- 1) ítima 5, ---- : bad heart, ill will, envious resentment. See No.1368.
 - 2) íhari 5, --- : jealousy, envy
ihári ryangye
ihári rímwe
erí ní íhari → erí ní:hari
eri ní ihári ki ? → eri ní:ihári ki ?
☆ omwá:na w'í:hari 1, abá:na b'ámáhari 2 : children of different mothers of a polygamous husband
- b. envious person
- omuny'í:hari 1, abany'í:hari 2
omuny'í:hari wangye
omuny'í:hari ómwe → omuny'í:har'ó:mwe
owu ní omuny'í:hari → owu n'ómuny'í:hari
owu ní omuny'í:harí ki ? → owu n'ómuny'í:harí ki ?
1237. to have a grudge against sb
- 1) okugira enzigu
 - 2) okugira enzí:ka : syn. of the preceding.
- a. grudge; revenge
- 1) enzigu 9,10 : grudge
enzigu yangye
enzigu émwe → enzig'é:mwe
egi ní enzigu → egi n'énzigu
egi ní enzigú ki ? → egi n'énzigú ki ?
 - 2) enzí:ka 9,10 : grudge, hatred
enzí:ká yangye
enzí:ká émwe → enzí:k'é:mwe
egi ní enzí:ka → egi n'énzí:ka
egi ní enzí:ká ki ? → egi n'énzí:ká ki ?
- b. to revenge oneself
- okuho:ra enzigu
N.B. *okuho:ra* alone is not used in Rukiga.
1238. to get tired morally; to lose interest
okútamwa // [okútamja]
- a. to lose one's motivation
okukí:ka éntegye → okukí:k'éntegye : to lose one's motivation; [lit] to take down one's back of the knee
1239. to prepare; to get ready
- 1) okutébenkani:sa : to prepare

- okwé:tebenkani:sa *refl.* : to prepare oneself
- 2) okutégu:ra : to put in order
okwé:tegu:ra *refl.* : to prepare oneself; syn. of *okwé:tebenkani:sa*.
- ☆ Nyetegwí:re. : I am prepared, ready.
- 3) okuté:kate:ka : to think, to prepare
- a. to be ready for eating or drinking
okúsa or okúsya // [okús'ja]. [Ifo dial]
- ☆ Ebyókuryá byá:sa. : The food has become ready.
- ☆ Ama:rwá gahí:re. : The beer is ready to drink.
1240. to try
- 1) okugyezáho
okugyeragyeza *red.* : more or less the same as the preceding.
- 2) okugorogoza : to try to achieve sth
- a. test; exams
- 1) ekigyezo 7, ebigyezo 8
ekigyezo kyangye
ekigyezo kímwe
eki ní ekigyezo → eki n'ékigyezo
eki ní ekigyezo kí ? → eki n'ékigyezo kí ?
- ☆ Ya:hiká ekigyezo. → Ta:hik'ekigyezo. : He has passed an examination.
- 2) ekizâ:mu 7, ebizâ:mu 8 : syn. of *ekigyezo 7/8*. <Eng. *exam*
ekizâ:mu kyangye
ekizâ:mu kímwe
eki ní ekizâ:mu → eki n'ékizâ:mu
eki ní ekizâ:mú kí ? → eki n'ékizâ:mú kí ?
1241. to make efforts; to endeavour
- 1) okwé:háyo : to commit oneself, to devote oneself to sth <refl. of *okúha* 'to give' (No.821)
- 2) okukazana : to make efforts
- 3) okuté:kamú amâ:ni : to make efforts; [lit] to put strength in
- 4) okútamú amâ:ni : same as the preceding.
1242. to continue
- okugumizámu
- ☆ Omurimo guragumizámu. : The work will continue.
- ☆ Ndagumizámú n'ómurimo. : I will continue the work.
- a. to keep on doing
okuguma + cl.15 infinitive
- ☆ okuguma kugamba : to keep on talking
- ☆ okuguma kusheka : to keep on laughing
- ☆ okuguma kúrya : to keep on eating
- ☆ okuguma kúkora : to keep on working
1243. to develop (intr.)
- 1) okutú:ngu:ka *intr.* : to develop (intr.) [said of economy, etc.]
okutú:ngu:ra *tr.* : to develop (tr.)
- ☆ okutú:ngu:ra ekyaró : to develop the village
- 2) okúkura : to grow, to develop (intr.)
okúkuza *caus.* : to bring up (a child), to make old, to develop (tr.)

- a. to advance; to progress
- 1) okwéyongyeráyo : to go farther
 - 2) okugyenda gye : to go well
 - ☆ Omurimo guragyenda gye. : The work goes well.
 - 3) okugyenda mumê:sho : to go forward
1244. to succeed; to do well
- 1) okuhika habusínguzi : to arrive at a success
 - 2) okusíngura : to succeed in warfare, to pass an examination, to make an achievement
<okusínga 'to win' (No.1038).
 - ☆ okusíngura ebigyezo : to succeed in the exams
 - ☆ Turyá:síngura. : We shall succeed. [a personal name, male or female]
 - 3) okuhangura : to win, to defeat, to succeed <Gan.
- a. success
- obusínguzi 14
obusínguzi bwangye // [bga'nje]
obusínguzi búmwé
obu ní obusínguzi → obu n'obusínguzi
obu ní obusínguzí ki ? → obu n'obusínguzí ki ?
1245. to fail
- 1) okuremwa // [okuremwa] <pass. of okurema 'to exceed' (No.1163).
okureme:sa caus. : to cause to fail
 - 2) okugwa : to fail (in exams); [lit] to fall. See No.669.
 - ☆ okugwa ebigyezo : to fail in exams
 - 3) okusíngwa : syn. of the preceding.
<pass. of okusínga 'to win' (No.1038). See also No.1041 'to be defeated'.
- a. to miss
- okufé:rwa : to lose, to miss
- ☆ Nfe:rirwe okure:ba munywá:ni wangye. : I missed to see my friend.
1246. to make a mistake
- 1) okukóra enshóbi
 - 2) okushobya // [okushob^dja] : to make a mistake in doing something, to do badly
 - ☆ Na:shóbya. : I have made a mistake (now).
 - ☆ Na:shóbize. : I made a mistake.
- a. mistake; error
- enshóbi 9,10
enshóbí yangye
enshóbí emwe → enshob'é:mwe
egi ní enshóbi → egi n'énshóbi
egi ní enshóbí ki ? → egi n'énshóbí ki ?
- b. fault
- akámogo 12, obúmogo 14
akamógo kangye
akamógo kámwe
aka ní akámogo → aka n'ákámogo
aka ní akamógó ki ? → aka n'ákamógó ki ?
1247. to commit a crime

- 1) okukóra omushango : to commit a crime
 2) okucúmura : to do an offense, to violate a cultural code, to commit a crime
 okucúmuza *caus.* : to make do sth offensive
 ☆ Otancúmuza ! : Don't make me commit an offence !
 cf. ekicúmuro 7, ebicúmuro 8 : offence, crime
 ekicúmuro kyangye
 ekicúmuro kímwe
 eki ní ekicúmuro → eki n'ékicúmuro
 eki ní ekicúmuró ki ? → eki n'ékicúmuró ki ?
- a. sin
 ekíbi 7, ebíbi 8 : sin <-bi adj. 'bad' (No.1368)
 ekibí kyangye
 ekibí kímwe
 eki ní ekíbi → eki n'ékíbi
 eki ní ekíbí ki ? → eki n'ékíbí ki ?
 ☆ okwihwahó ebíbi : to be relieved from sins by God
- b. comeuppance; divine justice; consequence
 ekíheno 7, ebíheno 8
 ekihéno kyangye
 ekihéno kímwe
 eki ní ekíheno → eki n'ékíheno
 eki ní ekihénó ki ? → eki n'ékihénó ki ?
1248. to write
 okuhandi:ka : to write, to register
 okuhandi:kira *appl.* : to write to/for sb, at a place
 okuhandi:kirana *appl.+recipr.* : to write to each other
 ☆ okuhandi:ka omuntu : to register a person
 ☆ okuhandi:kira omuntu : to write to a person
 ☆ okuhandi:kira hamé:za : to write on a table
1249. to read
 okushoma : to read, to study
 okushomera *appl.* : to read for sb, at a place, to go to school of a place
 okushomwa *pass.* : to be read
 okushome:sa *caus.* : to cause to read, to teach
 N.B. *okushoma* has a general meaning concerning literacy, i.e., 'to read, to study, to go to school, to go to church'.
 ☆ Wébare okushome:sa abá:na ba:we. : Thank you (sg.) for sending your children to school.
- a. literacy; education
 obushomi 14, ----
 obushomi bwangye //[bga'nje]
 obushomi búmwé
 obu ní obushomi → obu n'óbushomi
 obu ní obushomí ki ? → obu n'óbushomí ki ?
1250. to learn
 okwê:ga
1251. to teach

- 1) okwé:gye:sa : to teach, to educate <caus. of *okwê:ga* ‘to learn’ (No.1250)
 okwé:gye:swa *pass.* // [okwé:ge.s^kwa] : to be taught, to be educated
 okwé:gye:sibwa *pass.* : syn. of the preceding.
- 2) okushome:sa <caus. of *okushoma* ‘to read’ (No.1249).
 okushome:swa *pass.* // [okushome:s^kwa] : to be taught
 okushome:sibwa *pass.* // [okushome:sibga] : syn. of the preceding.
- a. to instruct
 okuragi:ra : to command, to instruct
 okuragi:rira *appl.* : to give instructions to sb
- cf. endagi:riro 9,10 : instruction, guideline
 endagi:riro yangye
 endagi:riro émwe → endagi:rir’^é:mwe
 egi ní endagi:riro → egi n’éndagi:riro
 egi ní endagi:riró ki ? → egi n’éndagi:riró ki ?
- b. lesson
- 1) ishomo 5, amashomo 6
 ishomo ryangye
 ishomo rímwe
 eri ní ishomo → eri ní:shomo
 eri ní ishómó ki ? → eri n íshómó ki ?
- 2) ekyé:gye:so 7, ebyé:gye:so 8 // [eb^d:jé:je:so] : lesson, teaching material
 ekyé:gye:so kyangye
 ekyé:gye:so kímwe
 eki ní ekyé:gye:so → eki n’ékyé:gye:so
 eki ní ekyé:gye:só ki ? → eki n’ékyé:gye:só ki ?
1252. to count; to calculate
- 1) okubara : to count, mathematics
 ☆ ebintu bítarábarwa or ebintu bítarabarwa : uncountable number of things
- cf. ekibaro 7, ebibaro 8 : counting, calculation
 ekibaro kyangye
 ekibaro kímwe
 eki ní ekibaro → eki n’ékibaro
 eki ní ekibaró ki ? → eki n’ékibaró ki ?
- cf. omubaro 3, emibaro 4 : count
 ☆ omubaro gw’ábantu : population census
- cf. omubáre 3, emibáre 4 : number
 omubaré gwangye
 omubaré gúmwe
 ugu ní omubáre → ugu n’ómubáre
 ugu ní omubaré ki ? → ugu n’ómubaré ki ?
- cf. omubazi 1, ababazi 2 : counter, accountant
 ☆ omubazi w’ébitabo : auditor
- 2) okushára ekibaro : to calculate
1253. to think
- 1) okuté:kate:ka : to think, to suspect
 2) okuté:kyereza : syn. of the preceding.

- a. to guess
okute:ba
- b. thought
- 1) ekité:kate:ko 7, ebité:kate:ko 8 : thought, idea
ekité:kate:ko kyangye
ekité:kate:ko kímwe
eki ní ekité:kate:ko → eki n'ékité:kate:ko
eki ní ekité:kate:kó ki ? → eki n'ékité:kate:kó ki ?
- 2) ekité:kyerezo 7, ebité:kyerezo 8 : idea, suggestion, thought
ekité:kyerezo kyangye
ekite:kyerezo kímwe
eki ní ekité:kyerezo → eki n'ékité:kyerezo
eki ní ekité:kyerezó ki ? → eki n'ékité:kyerezó ki ?
- c. way of thinking; reasoning
emité:kyereréze 4
emité:kyererézé yangye
emité:kyererézé émwe → emité:kyererézé:mwe
egi ní emité:kyereréze → eki n'emité:kyereréze
egi ní emité:kyererézé ki ? → eki n'emité:kyererézé ki ?
1254. to mind; to take care
okúfáyo : to mind <okúfa 'to die' (No.834) , followed by the clitic yó.
okútáfáyo : to neglect, not to take care, not to mind
okúfáho : to take care of <okúfa 'to die' (No.834), followed by the clitic hó.
okwé:fáho *refl.* : to take care of oneself, to be egoistic
okútáfáho : not to take care of
- ☆ Tíbaráfáyo. : They don't mind.
☆ Tíndáfáyo. : I don't mind.
☆ Okwé:fáho nka ekyá:na ky'émba:ta. : [exp.] Taking care of oneself is like a duckling (that is left alone after hatching). No one takes care of you. Help yourself.
☆ okútafá hamwâ:na : not to take care of a child
1255. to behave in bad manners
okugira emicó míbi
- a. bad manners
- 1) emicó míbi
2) engyesho míbi
- b. to be fresh with sb, to be ropy
okwé:shunga
1256. to utter obscene words
- 1) okuhemura
2) okugamba ebígambo ebírashwa:za : syn. of the preceding.
- a. obscene things
- 1) ekírahemura 7, ebírahemura 8 <rel. of *okuhemura*
2) ekírashwa:za 7, ebírashwa:za 8 <rel. of. *okushwa:za* 'to make sb ashamed' (No.1133).
1257. to remember; to memorise
- 1) okwijuka or okwibuka : to remember, to recall
☆ Ndi:juka. : I remember.

- ☆ Na:kwíjuka. : I have remembered you.
- 2) okutéka mumútwé : to put in the head, to memorise
- 3) okukwá:ta : to memorise; [lit] to catch, to hold. See No.957.
- ☆ Orakwá:ta ebintu. : You (sg.) can memorise things.
1258. to forget
- okwebwa *pass.* // [okwe'bgá]
- okweba : to be forgotten
- okwebe:sa *caus.* : to make/help forget
- ☆ Naryébirwe. // [na:jéβigwe] : I forgot.
- ☆ Ba:nyébwá. // [Ba:néβga] : They have forgotten me.
- cf. mwebésa 1a, ba:mwebésa 2a : sb who helps to forget (bad things), comforter
- mwebesá wangye
- mwebésá ómwe → mwebés'ó:mwe
- owu ní mwebésa
- owu ní mwebésá ki ?
1259. to know
- okumanya
- okumanywa *pass.* // [okumaŋwa] : to be known
- okumanyi:ra *appl.*(?) : to be accustomed to sth/sb
- okumanyi:sa *caus.* : to make sb know, to inform
- okumanyana *recipr.* : to know each other
- ☆ Tíndamanya. : I don't know.
- ☆ Ndamumanya. : I know him/her.
- ☆ Ara:manya. : He/she knows me.
- ☆ Aramanywa. : He/she is known.
- ☆ okumanyi:ra omuntu : to be familiar with a person
- a. intellectual person
- omumanyi 1, abamanyi 2
- omumanyi wangye
- omumanyi ómwe → omumany'ó:mwe
- owu ní omumanyi → owu n'ómumanyi
- owu ní obumanyí ki ? → owu n'ómumanyí ki ?
- b. knowledge
- 1) obumanyi 14
- obumanyi bwangye // [bga'nje]
- obumanyi búmwé
- obu ní obumanyi → obu n'óbumanyi
- obu ní obumanyí ki ? → obu n'óbumanyí ki ?
- 2) obwê:ngye 14 // [obgê:nje] : syn. of *obumanyi* 14. See No.1404.
1260. to ignore
- 1) okwé:sa:sira : [lit] to forgive oneself
- ☆ okwé:sa:sira ebigambo : to ignore words
- 2) okútáfáho : not to care about
- ☆ okútafá hakiragi:ro : to ignore the law
- a. to be ignorant
- okútamánya

cf. obútamánya 14 : ignorance
 obútamanyá bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obútamanyá búmwe
 obu ní obútamánya → obu n'óbútamánya
 obu ní obútamanyá ki ? → obu n'óbútamanyá ki ?

1261. to let know; to inform

- 1) okumanyi:sa <caus. of *okumanya* 'to know' (No.1259)
- 2) okuranga : to announce, to advertise

cf. ekirango 7, ebirango 8 : announcement

ekirango kyangye
 ekirango kímwe
 eki ní ekirango → eki n'ékirango
 eki ní ekirangó ki ? → eki n'ékirangó ki ?
 3) okuhúgu:ra : to sensitise, to make aware

a. news

- 1) amákuru 6 <-*kuru* adj. 'old, important' (No.1354).

amakúru gangye
 amakúru gámwe
 aga n'ámákuru → aga n'ámákuru
 aga n'ámakúru ki ? → aga n'ámakúru ki ?

☆ amakúru marungi : good news

- 2) énkuru 9,10 : piece of information

☆ enkúru mbi : bad news

- 3) ebísa 8 : news, new information <-*sa* adj. 'new' (No.1356)

ebisá byangye
 ebisá bímwe
 ebi ní ebísa → ebi n'ébísa
 ebi ní ebisá ki ? → ebi n'ébísa ki ?

N.B. This word has the same pronunciation as 'neck' (No.18). So, *ebisá byangye* may mean 'my neck'.

- 4) amahúrire 6 : same as *amákuru* 6 <*okuhúririra* 'to hear' (No.726)

amahúrire gangye
 amahúrire gámwe
 aga n'ámahúrire → aga n'ámahúrire
 aga ní amahúriré ki ? → aga n'ámahúriré ki ?

b. newspaper

orupapuro rw'ámahúrire 11, empapuro z'ámahúrire

c. journalist

omushaki 1, abashaki 2, or more clearly :
 omushaki w'ámahúrire 1, abashaki b'ámahúrire 2

N.B. *omushaki* 1/2 is the same word as the one which means 'person who looks for food' (No.765). Here, the journalist is characterised as someone who looks for news.

1262. to pay attention; to be careful of

okwé;gyendesereza
 ☆ Oyégyendesereze ! : Be careful !

1263. to be absent-minded

- okúhuga
 okwé:huza *refl.+caus.* : to pretend not to see or hear, to ignore
- cf. empúgye 9,10 : [abuse] absent-minded person
 empugyé yangye
 empúgyé émwe → empúgyé:mwe
 egi ní empúgye → egi n'empúgye
 egi ní empúgyé ki ? → egi n'empúgyé ki ?
1264. to notice; to perceive
 1) okwé:teregyeza
 2) okwé:kanga : to be startled to find <refl. of *okukâ.nga* 'to scare' (No.1135)
1265. to be accustomed to sth
 okumanyi:ra : to be accustomed to sth, to be familiar with sth
 <appl. of *okumanya* 'to know' (No.1259)
 ☆ okumanyi:ra embé:ra : to be accustomed to the situation
 ☆ Nkimanyí:re. : I am accustomed to it (cl.7).
 cf. akamanyi:ro 12, obumanyi:ro 14 : familiarity, disrespect
 akamanyi:ro kangye
 akamanyi:ro kámwe
 aka ní akamanyi:ro → aka n'ákamanyi:ro
 aka ní akamanyi:ró ki ? → aka n'ákamanyi:ró ki ?
1266. to concern
 1) okukwá:táho : to concern, to be connected to
 Cf. *okukwâ.ta* 'to catch, to hold' (No.957).
 okukwá:twáho *pass.* : to be concerned
 ☆ Tíbirákukwá:táho. : They (cl.8) don't concern you (sg.).
 ☆ Tíkirá:nkwá:táho. : It (cl.7) doesn't concern me.
 ☆ Binkwati:ré ki ? : They (cl.8) are of no help to me. [lit] What do they hold for me ?
 2) okukwá:tana : to be related <assoc. of *okukwâ.ta* 'to hold' (No.957)
- a. not to concern
 ☆ Tí byangye. : They (cl.8) are not mine. They do not concern me.
 ☆ Tí byawe. : They (cl.8) are not yours (sg.). They do not concern you.
- b. relation
 1) akakwâ:te 12, obukwâ:te 14 : relation, connection <*okukwá.táho*. See above.
 akakwâ:te kangye
 akakwâ:te kámwe
 aka ní akakwâ:te → aka n'ákakwâ:te
 aka ní akakwâ:té ki ? → aka n'ákakwâ:té ki ?
 ☆ Zi:ne akakwâ:te. : They (cl.10) are related.
 2) obukwá:tane 14 : relatedness, relationship
 obukwá:tane bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obukwá:tane búmwé
 obu ní obukwá:tane → obu n'óbukwá:tane
 obu ní obukwá:tané ki ? → obu n'óbukwá:tané ki ?
 3) obuzâ:re 14 : kinship. See No.427.
- c. to dodge
 okwé:huza

1267. to look like; to be similar; to resemble
- 1) okushusha : to look alike
okushushana *recipr.* : to look like each other
 - ☆ Arashusha na Píta. : He/she looks like Peter.
 - 2) okutô:za : to take after, to do like
 - ☆ Arató:za Píta. : He does like Peter.
 - ☆ Akató:za abazê:re. : He took after his parents.
- a. heredity
- akará:nde 12, oburá:nde 14
 - akarandé kangye
 - akarandé kámwe
 - aka ní akará:nde → aka n'ákará:nde
 - aka ní akará:ndé ki ? → aka n'ákará:ndé ki ?
1268. to imitate
- 1) okutó:reza
 - 2) okure:bera haky'ábandi : to imitate; [lit] to look at other people's thing
1269. to repeat; to do again
- 1) okugarukámu : to do again
okugarukira : to return to sth <appl. of *okugaruka* 'to return (intr.)' (No.653).
 - ☆ okugarukira íba → okugarukir'í:ba : to return to her husband
 - ☆ Otagarúkira ! : Don't do again !
 - 2) okushúbi:ra : to do again
 - ☆ Wa:shubi:rá wa:bikóra. : You (sg.) have done them (cl.8) again.
 - 3) okwongyera : to add, to do again
1270. to compare
- 1) okushushani:sa : to compare the appearance <caus. of *okushushana* 'to look like' (No.1267)
 - 2) okugyera:gyerani:sa : to compare the weight
 - 3) okuringani:sa : to compare the size
1271. to choose
- 1) okutó:ranya : to choose, to select, to vote, to elect (a person) , to sort
okutó:rana : same as the preceding. [Ifo dial]
okutó:ranwa *pass.* // [okutó:ran̩̩] : to be chosen
 - 2) okuronda : syn. of the preceding.
okurondwa *pass.* // [okurond̩̩wa] : to be chosen
 - ☆ okuronda omwé:bembezi : to choose a leader
 - 3) okujógo:ra : to choose good ones (ex. food stuff)
 - ☆ okujógo:rámu ebirú:ngi : to select good ones (ex. food stuff)
- cf. enjógó:re 9,10 : remains after selection (small or bad potatoes in the garden, etc.)
- enjógó:ré yangye
 - enjógó:ré émwe → enjógó:ré:mwe
 - egi ní enjógó:re → egi n'énjógó:re
 - egi ní enjógó:ré ki ? → egi n'énjógó:ré ki ?
- 4) okuté:ra akarú:ru : to vote
 - 5) okugomba : to choose with bias; not used in the infinitive.
Wa:gombíre nyówe ? : You chose me out of many (with bias) ?

- a. vote; election
 akarú:ru 12, oburú:ru 14
 akaru:rú kangye
 akaru:rú kámwe
 aka ní akarú:ru → aka n'ákarú:ru
 aka ní akarú:rú ki ? → aka n'ákarú:rú ki ?
 N.B. The singular *akarú:ru* 12 also means 'voting card'.
1272. to begin (tr.); to start (tr.)
 okutá:ndika
 N.B. This verb is used transitively as well as intransitively.
 ☆ Nta:ndikaga omurimo shá:ha ibiri. : I always begin the work at 8 o'clock.
 ☆ Omurimo gutandikaga shá:ha ibiri. : The work always begins at 8 o'clock.
1273. to finish (tr.)
 1) okúheza
 ☆ okuhéza omurimo : to finish a/the work
 2) okumara : syn. of *okúheza*.
 ☆ Na:mara omurimo gwangye. : I have finished my work
- a. to finish (intr.)
 okúhwa
 okuhwérera *repet.* : to diminish (intr.), to finish (intr.) gradually, to thaw [of ice, etc.]
 ☆ Omurimo guhwére:re. : The work is finished, is completed.
 ☆ Sukári ya:hwére:re. : Sugar has run out.
1274. to cease (intr.); to come to an end; to stop (intr.)
 1) okúhwa
 ☆ Enjúra ya:hwáyo. : The rain has stopped.
 ☆ Orutaro gwá:hwa. : The war has ceased.
 2) okúca
 ☆ Enjúra yá:ca. : The rain has stopped.
 ☆ Enjúra yá:sya. : The rain has stopped. [Ifo dial]
 3) okucúre:ra : to become calm. See No.744.
 4) okwé:merera : to stop (intr.)
 ☆ Orutaro gwemerére:re. : The war stopped.
 5) okwá:muka : to stop [of rain] immediately
 ☆ Enjúra ya:yamukíre. : The rain has stopped immediately.
 6) okugarukira : to stop at a place
 ☆ Gyenda, ogarukíre hamadú:ka. : Go and stop at the shops.
1275. to stop (tr.)
 1) okurekyera aho → okurekyera:ho : to stop (tr.) at that point <appl. of *okureka* 'to abandon' (No.953).
 ☆ okurekyera aho okurê:sa : to stop smoking
 2) okúca : to give up (a habit); [lit] to break. See No.935.
 ☆ Emizé, ogíce ! : Stop your bad behaviours !
 3) okwé:mereza : to stop (tr.) <caus. of *okwé:rerera* 'to stop (intr.)' (No.1274)
 ☆ okwé:mereza íngini : to stop the engine
1276. to retire
 okuhú:mura

1277. to avoid
 1) okwé:hara
 ☆ okwé:hara emizé míbí : to avoid bad behaviours
 2) okwé:tantara : syn. of *okwé:hara*.
1278. to disappear; to be lost
 1) okúbura : to disappear, to be lost, not to show up for a long time
 ☆ Okábura. or Okábúra. : You (sg.) were not seen for a long time.
 ☆ Kú ba:buríre ? : Why are they not appearing ?
 2) okútaré:beka : [lit] not to be visible <neg. of *okure:beka* ‘to be visible’ (No.719).
 3) okurê:nga : to disappear from the sight
 okurê:ngyera *appl.* : to disappear at a place
 okurê:nza *caus.* : to make go beyond
 ☆ Yaré:nga. : He/she has disappeared from the sight.
 ☆ Yarrengyera nkáhe ? : Where has he/she disappeared ?
 4) okúhera : to disappear forever, to be lost for good
 ☆ Akahéráyo. : He/she disappeared there. He/she never came back from there.
1279. to lose
 1) okúbuza <caus. of *okúbura* ‘to disappear’ (No.1278).
 ☆ Mutakíbuza ! : Don’t lose it now !
 2) okúnaga : to lose, to throw away
 ☆ Na:nagíré esê:te. : I lost money.
 cf. omúnago 3, emínago 4 : lost item
 omunágo gwangye
 omunágo gúmwe
 ogu ní omúnago → ogu n’ómúnago
 ogu ní omunágó ki ? → ogu n’ómunágó ki ?
 3) okufé:rwa // [okufé:gwa] : to lose by death; to lose in business <pass.+appl. of *okúfa* ‘to die’ (No.834)
 ☆ Nkafé:rwa tâ:ta. : I lost my father (long time ago).
 ☆ Na:fe:re:rwé mâ:ma : I lost my mother (recently).
1280. to waste
 okushi:sha
 okushi:shira *appl.* : to waste for sb
 okushi:shikara *neut.+intr.* : to be spoiled
 a. to do sth worthless
 okukóra busha
1281. to run short; to be used up
 okúhwa
 okuhwê:ra *appl.* : to end at a place
 ☆ Obwí:re bwá:hwa. : Time ended.
 ☆ Esé:te zimpwerého. // [zi'mp^kwe'rého] : My money finished.
1282. to be empty
 1) Tíhí:ne ekírímu. : There is nothing inside, it’s empty. [lit] The place does not have what is inside.
 2) okubá busha : to be nothing
 ☆ Ecúpa erimú busha. : The bottle is empty.

- ☆ Harimú busha. : There is nothing inside.
 - ☆ engaro busha : empty hands
 - ☆ Wayija engaro busha. : You (sg.) have come empty-handed.
- a. to empty (tr.)
- okumarámu
 - ☆ okumaramú écupa → okumaram'écupa : to empty a bottle
1283. to be full
- okwí:jura
 - okwí:juzá *caus.* : to fill (tr.)
 - okwí:juzwa *caus.+pass.* // [okwí:zuz^gwa] : to be filled
 - ☆ Ecúpa eyijwí:re. : The bottle is full.
- a. to be half-full
- okucá:gata
 - okucá:gasa *caus.* : to make half-full
 - ☆ okucá:gasa écupa : to make a bottle half-full
- b. half
- 1) ekicwé:ka 7, ebicwé:ka 8 : half, portion
 - ekicwéká kyangye
 - ekicwéká kímwe
 - eki ní ekicwé:ka → eki n'ékicwé:ka
 - eki ní ekicwé:ká ki ? → eki n'ékicwé:ká ki ?
 - 2) ekisháte 7, ebisháte 8 : portion, half. See No.942.
1284. to decrease (intr.); to diminish (intr.)
- 1) okukyé:nde:ra : to decrease in number or quantity
 - 2) okutu:ba : syn. of the preceding. <Rw.
- a. to decrease (tr.); to reduce
- 1) okukóráho : to take a little from there, to subtract, to reduce; [lit] to touch on it. See No.962.
 - ☆ Korahó emondi ! → korah'émondi : Take some Irish potatoes !
 - 2) okwiháho : to take away
 - 3) okukyé:nde:za : to lessen, to reduce (tr.)
 - <caus. of *okukyé:nde:ra* 'to decrease in number or quantity'. See above.
 - 4) okutu:bya : syn. of the preceding. <Rw.
 - <caus. of *okutu:ba* 'to decrease (intr.)'. See above.
 - 5) okugabanura *tr.* : to reduce
 - okugabanuka *intr.* : to be reduced
 - Cf. *okugaba* 'to give' (No.1112).
 - ☆ Bigabánure ! : Reduce them !
1285. to increase (intr.)
- 1) okwéyongyera : to increase in general
 - 2) okutu:bu:ka *intr.* : to increase in quantity
 - okutu:bu:ra *tr.* : to increase (tr.) in quantity
 - ☆ Omukyé:ri guratu:bu:ka. : Rice increases its volume (when cooked).
 - 3) okukanya : to increase (intr.) in number, to become many
 - okukanyi:sa *caus.* : to increase (tr.) in number
1286. to add
- 1) okuge:ta

- 2) okwongyera : to add more, to throw in freebies
 okwéyongyera *refl.* : to add to itself, to multiply (intr.)
 okwongyeza *caus.* : to increase (tr.)
 ☆ Nyóngyera ! : Add me something more !
 ☆ okwongyeráho : furthermore
 cf. enyó:ngyeza 9,10 : added bonus, something thrown in
 enyongyéza yangye
 enyongyéza émwe → enyongyé'émwe
 egi ní enyó:ngyeza → egi n'ényó:ngyeza
 egi ní enyongyézá ki ? → egi n'ényongyézá ki ?
1287. to swell
- 1) okutumba : to swell, to expand
 okutumbi:sa *caus.* : to cause to swell
- 2) okuzí:mba : syn. of *okutumba*.
 okuzí:mbi:sa *caus.* : to cause to swell; syn. of *okutumbi:sa*.
 ☆ Yazí:mba. : He has swollen.
1288. to blow up a balloon; to inflate (tr.)
- 1) okuhaga
 okuhagika *neut.* : to be inflatable
 ☆ Pítá ahagire omupí:ra. : Peter inflated a ball.
 ☆ Omupí:ra guhagirwe Píta. : The football was inflated by Peter.
 ☆ Omupí:ra guhágire. : The football is inflated.
 ☆ Omupí:ra gurahagika. : The football is inflatable (without holes).
- 2) okutumbi:sa : to swell (tr.)
 3) okuzí:mbi:sa : syn. of the preceding.
1289. to extrude; to push out
 okuhê:ra : to try to push out with force (feces, breath, baby in case of a woman, etc.)
1290. to deflate (intr.)
- 1) okwaba
 okwabika *neut.* : same as the preceding.
- 2) okúhwamú omwí:ka : air to finish inside
1291. to change (intr.)
 okuhinduka *intr.*
 okuhindura *tr.* : to change (tr.); to transform
 okuhinduza *tr.+caus.* : to use sth to change
 cf. empinduka 9,10 : change
 empinduka yangye
 empinduka émwe → empinduk'émwe
 egi ní empinduka → egi n'empinduka
 egi ní empindiká ki ? → egi n'empindiká ki ?
1292. to turn over
- 1) okujú:mika *posit.tr.* : to turn inside out
 okujú:mara *intr.* : to be turned inside out
- 2) okuhinduriza : syn. of *okujú:mika*.
 ☆ okuhinduriza esá:ti : to wear a shirt inside out
- 3) okuta:kura : to turn over

1293. to be overturned [of a car]
 okukúnanguka : to turn over once
 okukúnangurika *rep.* : to turn over several times
1294. to turn sth upside down
 okucúrika *posit.tr*
 okucúrama *posit.intr.* : to be in a wrong position
 okwé:curika *refl.+ posit.intr.* : to put oneself in a wrong position, upside down
- a. to do handstands, to turn a somersault
 okuté:ra ka:mukú:ngu
- cf. ka:mukú:ngu 9a,10a, za:ka:mukú:ngu 10b : handstand, somersault
 ka:mukungú yangye
 ka:mukú:ngú émwe → ka:muku:ng' é:mwe
 egi ní ka:mukú:ngu
 egi ní ka:mukú:ngú ki ?
1295. to take sb's place
- 1) okubé:ra mumwá:nya : to be in the place of sb
 ☆ okubé:ra mumwá:nya gwa: Píta : to be in the place of Peter
- 2) okusígariráho : to remain on his/her behalf
 ☆ okusígarirahó Píta : to remain on behalf of Peter
- 3) okujwé:kyera : to be representative of, to be delegated
 ☆ Onjwé:kyere ! : Go on my behalf !
- a. to replace
 okuhindura : to exchange
 ☆ okuhindura eta:ra : to replace a/the lamp
- b. instead of
 mú 18 *clit.*
 ☆ Tí:nyíne esê:te, kyonká ka nkúhém'émбуzi. : I don't have money, but let me give you a goat instead.
1296. to succeed; to inherit
 okusikira
 ☆ okusikira tâ:ta : to succeed to my father
 ☆ okusikira ebintu : to inherit properties
 Cf. *okusika* 'to pull' (No.1025).
- cf. obusika 14, ---- : inheritance
 obusika bwangye //[bga'nye]
 obusika búmwé
 obu ní obusika → obu n'óbusika
 obu ní obusiká ki ? → obu n'óbusiká ki ?
- cf. omusika 1, abasika 2 : heir
- a. to take over the wife (of a dead brother or a friend)
 okuhungura
- cf. obuhunguzi 14 : inheritance of the wife of a dead brother or friend
 obuhunguzi bwangye //[bga'nye]
 obuhunguzi búmwé
 obu ní obuhunguzi → obu n'óbusika
 obu ní obuhunguzí ki ? → obu n'óbusiká ki ?

b. to bequeath

okuraga

okuragwa pass. : to be given by sb's last will

☆ Akaraga Pitá enju. → Akaraga Pit'ê:nju. : He bequeathed Peter a house.

☆ Pitá akaragwa Páuro enju. : Peter inherited a house by the last will of Paul.

cf. oburágwa 14 : one's last will, testament

oburagwá bwangye //[bga'nje]

oburagwá búmwe

obu ní oburágwa → obu n'óburágwa

obu ní oburágwá ki ? → obu n'óburágwá ki ?

c. to make sb the heir

okukóra omusika

1297. to dawn

1) okushe:sha

☆ Obwí:re bwa:shé:sha. //[obgí:re bga:fé:ja] : It has dawned.

2) okutá:gurukana : to become morning; syn. of *okushe:sha*.

☆ Obwí:re bwa:ta:gurukána. //[obgí:re bga:ta:gurukána] : It has become morning.

3) okúca : syn. of *okushe:sha*.

☆ Obwí:re bwá:ca. //[obgí:re bgá:ca] : It has dawned.

1298. to rise [of the sun]

1) okutúruka

☆ Izú:ba rya:turúka. : The sun has risen.

☆ Akashaná ka:turúka. : The sun has risen.

2) okurebe:ka : to be visible (No.719)

☆ Omushaná gwa:ré:be:ka. : The sun has appeared.

3) okujwa : to bleed, to shine. See Nos.786 and 1300.

☆ Omushaná gutandikaga kujwa shá:ha ikúmi n'i:biri z'ákashê:she. : The sun begins to shine at 6 in the morning.

1299. to get dark

1) okwí:ra

☆ Obwí:re bwa:yíra. //[obgí:re bga:jíra] or Obwí:re bwí:ra. //[obgí:re bgí:ra] : It is become dark.

2) okugóro:ba : to become evening

a. to set [of the sun]

okurê:nga : [lit] to go out of sight, to disappear

☆ Izú:ba rya:ré:nga. : The sun has set.

1300. to shine

okujwa : [lit] to bleed (No.786).

☆ Omushaná guri kujwa. : The sun is shining.

a. to be burning [of the Sun]

1) okwaka : to burn (intr.). See No.884.

☆ Omushaná guri kwaka. : The sun is burning.

2) okwosa or okwosya //[okwo's'ja]. [Ifo dial] : [lit] to burn (tr.). See No.885.

☆ Omushaná guri kwosa. : The sun is blazing.

3) omushaná gw'ámâ:ni : strong sunshine

☆ Omushaná ní ogw'ámâ:ni. → omushaná n'ógw'ámâ:ni : The sunshine is strong.

1301. to rain

okugwa : to fall. See No.669.

☆ Enjúra eri kugwa. : It is raining.

☆ okugwi:sa énjura : to make rain fall

a. to stop rain

okwá:mura *tr.*

okwá:muka *intr.* : to go away [of rain]

☆ Enjúra ya:yamúka. : The rain has gone away.

cf. omwá:muzi 1, abá:muzi 2 // [omjá:muzi] : rain-stopper

omwá:muzi wangye

omwá:muzi ómwe → omwá:muz'ó:mwe

owu ní omwá:muzi → owu n'ómwá:muzi

owu ní omwá:muzí ki ? → owu n'ómwá:muzí ki ?

cf. obwá:muzi 14 // [obgá:muzi] : rain-stopping

1302. to thunder

okuhinda

a. to hit [of a thunderbolt]

okutê:ra

okutê:rwa *pass.* // [okutê:gwa] : to be hit (by a thunderbolt)

☆ Enkúba eri kutê:ra. : It is thundering.

☆ okutê:rwa énkuba → okutê:rw'énkuba : to be hit by a thunderbolt

1303. to get wet; to be drenched

1) okutota

okutosa *caus.* : to wet (tr.), to drench

☆ Ebijwá:ro bitótire. : The clothes are wet.

2) okujuba : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]

okujubya *caus.* : to wet (tr.), to drench

okujubi:sa *caus.* : same as the preceding.

☆ Ebijwá:ro bijúbire. : The clothes are wet.

a. to moisten (*intr.*)

1) okutota

2) okujuba [Ifo dial]

1304. to take shelter from rain

okwí:gama

☆ okwí:gama énjura → okwí:gam'énjura : to take shelter from rain

1305. to warm oneself (at the fire)

1) okwô:ta

☆ okwô:ta omuriro : to warm oneself at the fire

☆ okwô:ta omushána : to bask in the sun

2) okwí:tagasa or okwé:tagasa : to make oneself warm (by the fire, under the sun, etc.)

<refl.+caus. of *okutagata* 'to become warm' (No.1449)

1306. to get dry

okû:ma

okû:mya *caus.* : to dry (tr.)

okú:mi:sa *caus.* : to dry (tr.), to use sth to dry

cf. obwú:ma 14 // [obgú:ma] : dryness

- obwumá bwangye // [bga'ŋje]
obwumá búmwe
obu ní obwú:ma → obu n'óbwú:ma
obu ní obwú:má ki ? → obu n'óbwú:má ki ?
- ☆ Orugóyi rwumíre. // [gu:míre] : The dress is dry.
- a. to dry (tr.)
- 1) okú:mya <caus. of *okwô:ma* 'to dry (intr.)'. See above.
 - 2) okutarika : to smoke meat, to reek
 - 3) okwá:nika : to spread under the sun to dry (clothes, crops, etc.)
1307. to make (water) murky; to contaminate
- 1) okutabangura *tr.* : to make muddy
okutabanguka *intr.* : to make muddy
 - ☆ Amé:zi gatabá:ngukire. : The water is muddy.
 - 2) okutoba : to spoil, to contaminate
 - ☆ Ori kutoba ekitabó. : You (sg.) are spoiling a book.
1308. to filter
- 1) okugyégyena : to remove impure substance with hands, to refine
 - 2) okucé:ncura : to filter, to sieve
- a. to become clear [of muddy water]
- 1) okutê:ka : to settle [of water]
 - ☆ Amé:zi ga:te:kíre. : The water has settled.
 - 2) okutébenkana : to calm down (intr.)
okutébenkyera : syn. of the preceding. [rare]
 - ☆ Amé:zi ga:tebenkána. : The water has settled.
1309. to solidify (intr.); to coagulate (intr.); to set (intr.)
- 1) okukwâ:ta : to solidify (intr.), to coagulate (intr.); [lit] to catch. See No.957.
 - ☆ Amajúta ga:kwatíre. : The oil has coagulated.
 - ☆ Amé:zi ga:kwâ:ta. : Water has coagulated.
 - 2) okuguma : to become hard [ex. mud]
 - ☆ Ebyó:ndo bya:gúmire. : The mud has become hard.
1310. to cool down; to get cold
- okúhora
okúhoza *caus.* : to cool (tr.)
- ☆ Kyá:yi ya:hóra. : Tea has cooled down.
☆ Ebyókuryá bihoríre : The food is cold
☆ ebyókuryá bíhorire : food which is cold
1311. to melt (intr.); to dissolve (intr.)
- 1) okuyaga : to melt under heat (ex. butter, fat)
okuyagi:sa *caus.* : to melt (tr.), to use sth to melt
 - 2) okunywéngyerera : to dissolve (ex. salt, sugar) in water
 - 3) okuhwérera : to finish gradually
- a. to melt (tr.); to dissolve (tr.)
- 1) okuyagi:sa <caus. of *okuyaga*. See above
 - 2) okunywéngyereza : caus. of *okunywéngyerera*. See above.
1312. to flow; to stream [of water]
- 1) okugyenda : [lit] to go. See No.643.

- 2) okushéneka : to flow from a container or a tap
 ☆ Amé:zi gari kushéneka. : Water is flowing (from a tap).
- a. to stagnate [of water]
 okúrega
1313. to leak out; to escape
- 1) okujwa
 - 2) okutô:nya : to fall in drops
 okutô:nyanga : to leak by drops
 - 3) okútura : to leak from the roof
 ☆ Enju erátura. : The house leaks from the roof.
 - 4) okwaba : to leak form an opening [ex. grains from a sack]
 ☆ Ede:yi eri kwaba. : The sack is leaking.
- a. to seep
 okunye:nya
 ☆ Obwú:ki buranye:nya. : Honey seeps (out of a container).
1314. big; large
 -hâ:ngu *adj.* : big in size or status
 N.B. The numbers before the word indicate the class numbers of the words concerned.
- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. omuhâ:ngu | 2. abahâ:ngu |
| 3. omuhâ:ngu | 4. emihâ:ngu |
| 5. erihâ:ngu | 6. amahâ:ngu |
| 7. ekihâ:ngu | 8. ebihâ:ngu |
| 9. empâ:ngu | 10. empâ:ngu |
| 11. oruhâ:ngu | |
| 12. akahâ:ngu | 14. obuhâ:ngu |
| | 13. otuhâ:ngu |
| 15. okuhâ:ngu | |
| 16. ahahâ:ngu | |
| 17. *okuhâ:ngu (not used), but ahahâ:ngu | |
| 18. *omuhâ:ngu (not used), but ahahâ:ngu | |
| 19. oguhâ:ngu | 20. agahâ:ngu |
| 21. *erihâ:ngu (not used), but ahahâ:ngu | |
- N.B. Cl.16 *ahahâ:ngu* is used for all locative classes.
- ☆ 1. omuntu muhâ:ngu : a big (fat) person, an important person
 2. abantu bahâ:ngu : pl.
 3. omutí muhâ:ngu : a big tree
 4. emití mihâ:ngu : pl.
 5. erí:sho rihâ:ngu : a big eye
 6. amé:sho mahâ:ngu : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré kihâ:ngu : a big python
 8. ebizíramiré bihâ:ngu : pl.
 9. enju mpâ:ngu : a big house
 10. enju mpâ:ngu : pl.
 11. oruhago ruhâ:ngu : a big bag
 10. empago mpâ:ngu : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté kahâ:ngu : a big tortoise

14. obunyankógoté buhá:ngu : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté tuhâ:ngu : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru kuhâ:ngu : a big leg
 6. amaguru mahâ:ngu : pl.
 16. ahantu hahâ:ngu : a big place
 19. ogutí guhâ:ngu : a giant tree
 20. agatí gahâ:ngu : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu omuhâ:ngu : the big (fat) person
 2. abantu abahâ:ngu : pl.
 3. omutí omuhâ:ngu : the big tree
 4. emití emihâ:ngu : pl.
 5. erí:sho erihâ:ngu : the big eye
 6. amé:sho amahâ:ngu : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré ekihâ:ngu : the big python
 8. ebizíramiré ebihâ:ngu : pl.
 9. enju empâ:ngu : the big house
 10. enju empâ:ngu : pl.
 11. oruhago oruhâ:ngu : the big bag
 10. empago empâ:ngu : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté akahâ:ngu : the big tortoise
 14. obunyankógoté obuhâ:ngu : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté otuhâ:ngu : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru okuhâ:ngu : the big leg
 6. amaguru amahâ:ngu : pl.
 16. ahantu ahahâ:ngu : the big place
 17. kúrí:ya ahahâ:ngu : over there where there is a big place
 18. omunju ahahâ:ngu : in the house where there is a big place
 cf. omunju empâ:ngu : in the big house
 19. ogutí oguhâ:ngu : the giant tree
 20. agatí agahâ:ngu : pl.
 21. eyó ahahâ:ngu : there where there is a big place
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní muhâ:ngu. : The person is big.
 ☆ 1. Omuntu ní omuhâ:ngu. : The person is the one who is big. The person is the big one.
- a. bigness
 obuhâ:ngu 14 : bigness
 obuhâ:ngu bwangye // [bga'nye]
 obuhâ:ngu búmwé
 obu ní obuhâ:ngu → obu n'óbuuhâ:ngu
 obu ní obuhâ:ngú ki ? → obu n'óbuuhâ:ngú ki ?
- b. to become big, fat
 1) okuhâ:nguha *den.* : to become big
 okuhâ:ngusa *den.+caus.* : to make big, to expand (tr.), enlarge (tr.)
 okwé:hangusa *refl.* : to make oneself big, to give power to oneself
 ☆ ekírahâ:ngusa 7, ebírahâ:ngusa 8 : magnifier
 2) okubá muhâ:ngu : to become big
1315. small; little

- 1) -kye *adj.* : small in size or status
- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1. omúkye | 2. abákye |
| 3. omúkye | 4. emíkye |
| 5. eríkye | 6. amákye |
| 7. ekíkye | 8. ebíkye |
| 9. énkye | 10. énkye |
| 11. orúkye | |
| 12. akákye | 14. obúkye |
| | 13. otúkye |
| 15. okúkye | |
| 16. ahákye | |
| 17. *okúkye (not used) | |
| 18. *omúkye (not used) | |
| 19. ogúkye | 20. agákye |
| 21. *eríkye (not used) | |

N.B. Cl.16 *ahákye* is used for all locative classes. This adjective means ‘a small number of’ when used in the plural (see No.1478), in addition to the normal plural meaning of the corresponding singular. The meaning of classes 19 and 20 is not or hardly compatible with this adjective.

- ☆ 1. omuntu múkye : a small person
2. abantu bákye : pl.
3. omutí múkye : a small tree
4. emití míkye : pl.
5. erí:sho ríkye : a small eye
6. amé:sho mákye : pl.
7. ekizíramiré kíkye : a small python
8. ebizíramiré bíkye : pl.
9. enju níkye → enjú:nkye : a small house
10. enju níkye → enjú:nkye : pl.
11. orusí:nga rúkye : a small wire
10. ensí:nga níkye → ensí:ngánkye : pl.
12. akanyankóngoté kákye : a small tortoise
14. obunyankóngoté búkye : pl.
13. otunyankóngoté túkye : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru kúkye : a small leg
6. amaguru mákye : pl.
16. ahantu hákye : a small place
- ☆ 1. omuntu omúkye : the small person
2. abantu abákye : pl.
3. omutí omúkye : the small tree
4. emití emíkye : pl.
5. erí:shó eríkye : the small eye
6. amé:shó amákye : pl.
7. ekizíramiré ekíkye : the small python
8. ebizíramiré ebíkye : pl.
9. enju énkye : the small house

10. enju énye : pl.
11. orusí:nga orúkye : the small wire
10. ensí:nga énye : pl.
12. akanyonkógoté akákye : the small tortoise
14. obunyonkógoté obúkye : pl.
13. otunyonkógoté otúkye : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru okúkye : the small leg
6. amaguru amákye : pl.
16. ahantu ahákye : the small place

☆ 1. Omuntu ní múkye. : The person is small.

☆ 1. Omuntu ní omúkye. → Omuntu n'ómúkye. : The person is the small one.

2) The smallness can be rendered by putting the noun into cl.12/14 (or 13, dim. of cl.14).

☆ akasí:nga 12, obusí:nga 14 or otusí:nga 13 : a small wire

Cf. *orusí:nga* 11, *ensí:nga* 10 'wire'.

3) A small quality is expressed by the cl.16 prefix *ha-* or its clitic *hó*.

☆ Mpá hasê:te ! : Give me a little money !

☆ Mpáho ! : Give me a little of it !

Mpá hasê:te ! : Give me some money (what you have with you now) !

Cf. *Mpá esê:te !* : Give me money !

a. smallness

obúkye 14

obukyé bwangye // [bga'nje]

obukyé búmwé

obu ní obúkye → obu n'óbúkye

obu ní obúkyé ki ? → obu n'óbúkyé ki ?

b. to become small, little

1) okubá múkye : to become small

2) okukyé:nde:ra : to become few in number or size

3) okutu:ba : to become small in quantity

4) okúhwámu : to lose weight; [lit] to finish (intr.) inside

1316. fat

okugomoka *intr.* : to become fat

okugomosa *caus.* : to make fat

okugomora *tr.* : same as the preceding.

☆ Agomókire. : He has grown fat.

☆ Embúzi egomókire. : The goat has grown fat. The goat is fat.

a. fat animal; big object

engú:ndu 9,10

engundú yangye

engú:ndú émwe → engú:nd'émwe

egi ní engú:ndu → egi n'éngú:ndu

egi ní engú:ndú ki ? → egi n'éngú:ndú ki ?

☆ enkóko engú:ndu : the fat chicken

1317. thin; lean

1) -kye *adj.* : small. See No.1315.

2) okuko:ha : to become thin, slender

- 3) okuhururuka : syn. of the preceding. [rare]
 4) okúhwá:mu : to lose weight; [lit] to finish (intr.) inside
 ☆ Pitá ahwerému. : Peter lost weight.
1318. to shrink
 okutu:ba : to shrink [ex. food when cooked]
1319. thin
 -kye *adj.* : small. See No.1315.
 ☆ ekitabo kíkye 7, ebitabo bíkye 8 : a small or thin book
1320. thick
 -hâ:ngu *adj.* : big, large. See No.1314.
 ☆ ekitabo kihâ:ngu 7, ebitabo bihâ:ngu 8 : a big or thick book
- a. thick [of soup]
 okukwâ:ta : [lit] to catch, to hold (No.957)
 ☆ Supú ekwatíre. : The soup is thick.
 ☆ supú ekwá:tire : thick soup
 ☆ Omucú:zi gukwa:tire : The soup is thick.
 ☆ omucú:zi gúkwatire : thick soup
1321. tall; high
- 1) okunye:ta : to be tall
 ☆ Anyé:tire. : He/she has become tall. He/she tall.
 - 2) -rengwa *adj.* : tall, long

1. omurengwa	2. abarengwa
3. omurengwa	4. emirengwa
5. erirengwa	6. amarengwa
7. ekirengwa	8. ebirengwa
9. endengwa	10. endengwa
11. orurengwa	
12. akarengwa	14. oburengwa
	13. oturengwa
 15. okurengwa
 16. aharengwa
 17. *okurengwa (not used)
 18. *omurengwa (not used)
 19. ogurengwa
 20. agarengwa
 21. *eyirengwa (not used)
- N.B. Cl.16 *aharengwa* is used for all locative classes.
- ☆ 1. omuntu murengwa : a tall person
 2. abantu barengwa : pl.
 3. omutí murengwa : a tall tree
 4. emití mirengwa : pl.
 5. icúmu rirengwa : a long spear
 6. amacúmu marengwa : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré kirengwa : a long python
 8. ebizíramiré birengwa : pl.
 9. enju ndengwa : a tall house
 10. enju ndengwa : pl.

11. orusí:nga rurengwa : a long wire
 10. ensí:nga ndengwa : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté karengwa : a tall tortoise
 14. obunyankógoté burengwa : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté turengwa : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru kurengwa : a long leg
 6. amaguru marengwa : pl.
 16. ahantu harengwa : a high place
 19. ogutí gurengwa : a big tall tree
 20. agatí garengwa : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu omurengwa : the tall person
2. abantu abarengwa : pl.
 3. omutí omurengwa : the tall tree
 4. emití emirengwa : pl.
 5. icúmu erirengwa : the long spear
 6. amacúmu amarengwa : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré ekirengwa : the long python
 8. ebizíramiré ebirengwa : pl.
 9. enju endengwa : the tall house
 10. enju endengwa : pl.
 11. orusí:nga orurengwa : the long wire
 10. ensí:nga endengwa : pl.
 12. akantu akarengwa : the long thing
 14. obuntu oburengwa : pl.
 13. otuntu oturengwa : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru okurengwa : the long leg
 6. amaguru amarengwa : pl.
 16. ahantu aharengwa : the high place
 19. ogutí ogurengwa : the big tall tree
 20. agatí agarengwa : pl.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní murengwa. : The person is tall.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní omurengwa. → Omuntu n'ómurengwa. : The person is the tall one.
- 3) hi:guru 18 : high up, above. See No.445.
- a. height
- 1) omunye:to 3, eminye:to 4 : height

omunye:to gwangye

omunye:to gúmwe

ogu ní omunye:to → ogu n'ómunye:to

ogu ní omunye:tó ki ? → ogu n'ómunye:tó ki ?
 - 2) oburengwa 14 : height, length

oburengwa bwangye // [bga'nje]

oburengwa búmwé

obu ní oburengwa → obu n'óburengwa

obu ní oburengwá ki ? → obu n'óburengwá ki ?
- b. to become tall, high
- okubá murengwa

1322. short; low

-gufu *adj.*

N.B. This adjective means 'short in height or length'.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. omúgufu | 2. abágufu |
| 3. omúgufu | 4. emígufu |
| 5. erígufu | 6. amágufu |
| 7. ekígufu | 8. ebígufu |
| 9. éngufu | 10. éngufu |
| 11. orúgufu | |
| 12. akágufu | 14. obúgufu |
| | 13. otúgufu |
| 15. okúgufu | |
| 16. ahágufu | |
| 17. *okúgufu (not used) | |
| 18. *omúgufu (not used) | |
| 19. ogúgufu | 20. agágufu |
| 21. *eyígufu (not used) | |

N.B. Cl.16 *ahágufu* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu múgufu : a short person
2. abantu bágufu : pl.
3. omutí múgufu : a short tree
4. emití mígufu : pl.
5. icúmu rígufu : a short spear
6. amacúmu mágufu : pl.
7. ekizíramiré kígufu : a short pyrhon
8. ebizíramiré bígufu : pl.
9. embúzi nígufu → embúzínigufu : a short goat
10. embúzi nígufu → embúzínigufu : pl.
11. orurími rúgufu : a short tongue
10. endími nígufu → endímínigufu : pl.
12. akantu kágufu : a short object
14. obuntu búgufu : pl.
13. otuntu túgufu : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru kúgufu : a short leg
6. amaguru mágufu : pl.
16. ahantu hágufu : a low place
19. ogutí gúgufu : a short bad tree
20. agatí gágufu : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu omúgufu : the short person
2. abantu abagúfu : pl.
3. omutí omúgufu : the short tree
4. emití emígufu : pl.
5. icúmu erígufu : the short spear
6. amacúmu amágufu : pl.
7. ekizíramiré ekígufu : the low python
8. ebizíramiré ebígufu : pl.

9. embúzi éngufu → embúz'éngufu : the short goat
10. embúzi éngufu → embúz'éngufu : pl.
11. orurími orúgufu : the short tongue
10. endími éngufu → endím'éngufu : pl.
12. akantu akágufu : the short object
14. obuntu obúgufu : pl.
13. otuntu otúgufu : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru okúgufu : the short leg
6. amaguru amágufu : pl.
16. ahantu ahágufu : the low place
19. ogutí ogúgufu : the short bad tree
20. agatí agágufu : pl.

☆ 1. Omuntu ní múgufu. : The person is short.

N.B. This sentence also means 'The person's name is *múgufu*'.

☆ 1. Omuntu ní omúgufu. → Omuntu n'ómúgufu. : The person is the one who is tall.

a. shortness

obúgufu 14

obugúfu bwangye //[bga'nje]

obugúfu búmwé

obu ní obúgufu → obu n'óbúgufu

obu ní obugúfú ki ? → obu n'óbugúfú ki ?

b. to become shorter or lower

1) okubá múgufu

okubé:sa múgufu *caus.* : to shorten (tr.)

2) okugúfuhara *den.* : to shorten (intr.)

okugúfuhaza *caus.* : to shorten (tr.)

N.B. These two words are understandable, but rare in usage.

3) okukóra ekintu kígufu : to make sth short

☆ okukikóra kígufu : to make it (cl.7) short

☆ Obikóre bígufu ! : Make them (cl.8) short !

1323. long

-rengwa *adj.* : tall, long. See No.1321.

a. to elongate

1) okuregu:ka *intr.* : to elongate (intr.)

okuregu:ra *tr.* : to elongate (tr.)

2) okukóra ekintu kirengwa : to make sth long

☆ okukikóra kirengwa : to make it (cl.7) long

☆ okukóra emparé ndengwa : to make trousers long

b. to elongate (labia)

okukuna

1324. short

-gufu *adj.* : short, low. See No.1322.

☆ okubá kígufu : to be short (cl.7)

a. to shorten

1) okugúfuhara *den.* : to shorten (intr.)

okugúfuhaza *den.+caus.* : to shorten (tr.)

N.B. These two words are understandable, but rare in usage.

- 2) okukóra kígufu : to make sth short
☆ okukóra ekintu kígufu : to make something short
3) okucá búgufu : to abbreviate, to shorten (tr.)

1325. deep

- 1) -rengwa *adj.* : tall, long, deep. See No.1321.
☆ eki:ná kirengwa 7, ebyiná birengwa 8 : a deep hole
☆ Engyezi ní ndengwa. : The lake is deep.
☆ Omurí:ndi ní murengwa. : The river is long.
2) hare 16 : deep, far
☆ engyezi ya: hare 9, engyezi za: hare 10 : a deep (or distant) lake
☆ omurí:ndi gwa: hare 3, emyirí:ndi ya: hare 4 : a deep (or distant) lake
☆ Omurí:ndi guri hare. : The river is deep (or far).
☆ Omurí:ndi ní gwa: hare. : The river is deep (or far).
☆ Engyezi ní ya: hare. : The lake is deep (or far).

1326. shallow

- gufu *adj.* : short, shallow. See No.1322.
☆ eki:ná kígufu 7, ebyiná bígufu 8 : a shallow hole
☆ Eki:ná ní kígufu. : The hole is shallow.

1327. wide

- 1) -hâ:ngu *adj.* : big, large. See No.1314.
☆ omusiri muhâ:ngu 3, emisiri mihâ:ngu 4 : a wide field
☆ Omusiri ní muhâ:ngu. : The field is wide.
☆ enku:to mpâ:ngu 9,10 : a wide road
☆ Enku:to ní mpâ:ngu. : The road is wide.
2) okujá:nja:ra : to spread
☆ Amé:zi ga:janjá:ra. : Water has spread (on the ground).

a. width

- obugázi 14, ----
obugazí bwangye // [bga'nje]
obugazí búmwé
obu ní obugázi → obu n'óbugázi
obu ní obugazí ki ? → obu n'óbugazí ki ?

1328. narrow

- 1) -kye *adj.* : small. See No.1315.
☆ omusiri múkye 3, emisiri míkye 4 : a narrow field
☆ Omusiri ní múkye. : The field is narrow.
☆ enku:to níkye → nku:tó:nkye 9,10 : a narrow road
☆ Enku:to ní níkye. → Enku:to ní:níkye. : The road is narrow. The roads are narrow.
2) okufû:nda : to be tight, narrow [ex. an entrance]
okufû:nza *caus.* : to make tight or narrow
☆ Iré:mbo rifundíre. : The entrance of the gate is narrow.
☆ Ekishengye kifundíre. : The room is narrow.

cf. obufú:nda 14 : narrowness, tightness

- obufundá bwangye // [bga'nje]
obufundá búmwé

obu ní obufú:nda → obu n'óbufú:nda
obu ní obufú:ndá ki ? → obu n'óbufú:ndá ki ?

1329. heavy

okureme:ra : to be heavy
okureme:za *caus.* : to make heavy

☆ Omugúgu guremé:re. : The load is heavy.

☆ omugúgu gúremere:re : a heavy load

a. heaviness; weight

1) oburemê:re 14, ----

oburemé:re bwangye // [bga'nye]

oburemé:re búmwé

obu ní oburemê:re → obu n'óbuuremê:re

obu ní oburemé:rè ki ? → obu n'óbuuremé:rè ki ?

2) obureme:zi 14, ---- : heaviness, problem

obureme:zi bwangye // [bga'nye]

obureme:zi búmwé

obu ní obureme:zi → obu n'óbuureme:zi

obu ní obureme:zí ki ? → obu n'óbuureme:zí ki ?

b. pound

era:tiri 9a,10a, za:ra:tiri 10b <Sw. *ratiri*

era:tiri yangye

era:tiri émwe → era:tir'émwe

egi ní era:tiri → egi n'éra:tiri

egi ní era:tírí ki ? → egi n'éra:tírí ki ?

N.B. *e* of *era:tiri* drops when the word is prefixed by *za:-*.

c. kilogramme

kíro 9a,10a, za:kíro 10b <Eng. *kilo*

kíró yangye

kíró émwe → kír'émwe

egi ní kíro

egi ní kíró ki ?

1330. light

okwanguha : to be light, easy

☆ okukóra kwangúhire. The work became easy.

☆ okúra:kwangúhire : however easy the way is to you (sg.), in your most convenient way

cf. -ánguhi *adj.* : light, easy (to deal with), simple

N.B. The tone differs depending on whether this adjective is used attributively or as a noun (A) or predicatively (B).

A) attributive (with an augment)

1. oyá:nguhi

2. abá:nguhi

3. ogwá:nguhi

4. yá:nguhi

5. eryá:nguhi

6. agá:nguhi

7. ekyá:nguhi

8. ebyá:nguhi [eb^djá:nguhi]

9. eyá:nguhi

10. ezá:nguhi

11. orwá:nguhi [ogwá:nguhi]

12. aká:nguhi

14. obwá:nguhi [obgá:nguhi]

13. otwá:nguhi [ot^kwá:nguhi]

15. okwá:nguhi
16. ahá:nguhi
17. *okwá:nguhi (not used)
18. *omwá:nguhi (not used)
19. ogwá:nguhi 20. agá:nguhi
21. *eyá:nguhi (not used)

N.B. Cl.16 *ahá:nguhi* is used for all locative classes.

B) predicative

1. ayangúhi 2. bangúhi
3. gwangúhi 4. yangúhi or zangúhi
5. ryangúhi 6. gangúhi
7. kyangúhi 8. byangúhi [b^dja:nguhi]
9. yangúhi 10. zangúhi
11. rwangúhi [ogwa:nguhi]
12. kangúhi 14. bwangúhi [obga:nguhi]
13. twangúhi [ot^kwa:nguhi]
15. kwangúhi
16. hangúhi
17. *kwangúhi (not used)
18. *mwangúhi (not used)
19. gwangúhi 20. gangúhi
21. *yangúhi (not used)

N.B. Cl.16 *há:nguhi* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu oyá:nguhi : a light or easy person
2. abantu bá:nguhi : pl.
3. omutí gwá:nguhi : a light tree
4. emití yá:nguhi or emití zá:nguhi : pl.
5. icúmu ryá:nguhi : a light spear
6. amacúmu gá:nguhi : pl.
7. ekizíramiré kyá:nguhi : a light python
8. ebizíramiré byá:nguhi : pl.
9. embúzi yá:nguhi : a light goat
10. embúzi zá:nguhi : pl.
11. oruhago rwá:nguhi : a light bag
10. empago zá:nguhi : pl.
12. akantu ká:nguhi : a light object
14. obuntu bwá:nguhi : pl.
13. otuntu twá:nguhi : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru kwá:nguhi : a light leg
6. amaguru gá:nguhi : pl.
16. ahantu há:nguhi : a light place
19. ogutí gwá:nguhi : a light big tree
20. agatí gá:nguhi : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu oyá:nguhi : the light or easy person
2. abantu abá:nguhi : pl.

3. omutí ogwá:nguhi : the light tree
 4. emití eyá:nguhi : pl.
 5. icúmu eryá:nguhi : the light spear
 6. amacúmu agá:nguhi : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré ekyá:nguhi : the light termite nest
 8. ebizíramiré ebyá:nguhi : pl.
 9. embúzi eyá:nguhi : the light house
 10. embúzi ezá:nguhi : pl.
 11. oruhago orwá:nguhi : the light pot
 10. empago ezá:nguhi : pl.
 12. akantu aká:nguhi : the light object
 14. obuntu obwá:nguhi : pl.
 13. otuntu otwá:nguhi : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru okwá:nguhi : the light leg
 6. amaguru agá:nguhi : pl.
 16. ahantu ahá:nguhi : the light place
 19. ogutí ogwá:nguhi : the light big tree
 20. agatí agá:nguhi : pl.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ayangúhi. : The person is light or easy.
2. Abantu bangúhi. : pl.
 3. Omutí gwangúhi. : The tree is light.
 4. Emití yangúhi. : pl.
 5. Icúmu ryangúhi. : The spear is light.
 6. Amacúmu gangúhi. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré kyangúhi. : The python is light.
 8. Ebizíramiré byangúhi. : pl.
 9. Embúzi yangúhi. : The goat is light.
 10. Embúzi zangúhi. : pl.
 11. Oruhago rwangúhi. : The bag is light.
 10. Empago zangúhi. : pl.
 12. Akantu kangúhi. : The object is light.
 14. Obuntu bwangúhi. : pl.
 13. Otuntu twangúhi. : dim. of cl.14
 15. Okuguru kwangúhi. : The leg is light.
 6. Amaguru gangúhi. : pl.
 16. Ahantu hangúhi. : The place is light.
 19. ogutí gwangúhi. : The big tree is light.
 20. agatí agangúhi. : pl.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní oyá:nguhi. → Omuntu n'óyá:nguhi. : The person is the light or easy one.
2. Abantu ní abá:nguhi. → Abantu n'ábá:nguhi. : pl.
 3. Omutí ní ogwá:nguhi. → Omutí n'ógwá:nguhi. : The tree is the light one.
 4. Emití ní eyá:nguhi. → Emití n'éyá:nguhi. : pl.
 5. Icúmu ní eryá:nguhi. → Icúmu n'éryá:nguhi. : The spear is the light one.
 6. Amacúmu ní agá:nguhi. → Amacúmu n'ágá:nguhi. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní ekyá:nguhi. → Ekizíramiré n'ékyá:nguhi. : The python is the light one.
 8. Ebizíramiré ní ebyá:nguhi. → Ebizíramiré n'ébyá:nguhi. : pl.

9. Embúzi ní eya:nguhi. → Embúzi n'éyá:nguhi. : The goat is the light one.
10. Embúzi ní ezá:nguhi. → Embúzi n'ézá:nguhi. : pl.
11. Oruhago ní orwá:nguhi. → Oruhago n'órwá:nguhi. : The bag is the light one.
10. Empago ní ezá:nguhi. → Empago n'ézá:nguhi. : pl.
12. Akantu ní aká:nguhi. → Akantu n'áká:nguhi. : The object is the light one.
14. Obuntu ní obwá:nguhi. → Obuntu n'óbwá:nguhi. : pl.
13. Otuntu ní otwá:nguhi. → Otuntu n'ótwa:nguhi. : dim. of cl.14
15. Okuguru ní okwá:nguhi. → Okuguru n'ókwa:nguhi. : The leg is the light one.
6. Amaguru ní agá:nguhi. → Amaguru n'ágá:nguhi. : pl.
16. Ahantu ní ahá:nguhi. → Ahantu n'áhá:nguhi. : The place is the light one.
19. Ogutí ní ogwá:nguhi. → Ogutí n'ógwá:nguhi. : The big tree is the light one.
20. Agatí ní agá:nguhi. → Agatí n'ágá:nguhi. : pl.
1331. strong
 amâ:ni 6 : strength, force, power, effort. See No.615.
 ☆ omuntu w'âmâ:ni 1, abantu b'âmâ:ni 2 : a strong person
 ☆ Ayine amâ:ni. → Ayin'âmâ:ni. : He/she is strong, energetic.
 ☆ n'âmâ:ni : with force
 ☆ Kora n'âmâ:ni ! : Work hard ! Put more energy !
1332. to force to do; to make sb do compulsorily
 1) okugyema : to force sb to do
 ☆ okugyema omuntu kúkora : to force a person to do
 2) okuhata : syn. of *okugyema*.
- a. by all means; by force
 rwampáka or hampáka // [gwa:mpáka]
 Cf. mpáka *inv.* : until [insisting word]. <Sw. *mpaka*
 ☆ Oraté:kwa kubî:mpa rwampáka. : You must give them to me by all means.
- b. to urge sb to do
 okuhiga
 ☆ Bamuhíga. : They urge him to work hard.
1333. to burden
 okuhê:nda : to burden, to labour (tr.); [lit] to break (tr.). See No.945.
 ☆ okuhé:nda omuntu : to burden a person; [lit] to break a person
1334. weak
 okútagirá amâ:ni : not to have strength
 Cf. *okugira* 'to have' (No.959).
- a. to be dull
 1) okuhé:ndahendeka : to become weak (by overworking); to feel weary
 Cf. *okuhê:nda* 'to break (tr.)' (No.945).
 2) okuhé:ndagurika : syn. of *okuhé:ndahendeka*.
1335. lazy
 1) omwô:ro1, abô:ro 2 // [omŋô:ro] : lazy person, poor person
 omwó:ro wangye
 omwó:ro ómwe → omwó:ró:mwe
 owu ní omwô:ro → owu n'ómwô:ro
 owu ní omwó:ró ki ? → owu n'ómwó:ró ki ?
 2) omwé:rémwa1, abé:rémwa 2 // [omŋé:rémŋa],[aBé:rémŋa] : lazy person

omwé:remwá wangye

omwé:rémwá ómwe → omwé:rémw'ó:mwe

owu ní omwé:rémwa → owu n'ómwé:rémwa

owu ní omwé:rémwá ki ? → owu n'ómwé:rémwá ki ?

Cf. *okuremwa* [okuremɲa] 'to be out of capacity, to fail to do' (Nos.1163,1245).

- 3) omugára1, abagára 2 : syn. of the preceding.

omugará wangye

omugará ómwe → omugar'ó:mwe

owu ní omugára → owu n'ómugára

owu ní omugára ki ? → owu n'ómugára ki ?

- 4) omunafu 1, abanafu 2 : [rare] lazy person <Gan.

omunafu wangye

omunafu ómwe → omunaf'ó:mwe

owu ní omunafu → owu n'ómuhafu

owu ní omunafú ki ? → owu n'ómunafú ki ?

- 5) okwé:kurura : to do sth in a lazy way; [lit] to pull oneself. See No.1025.

a. laziness

- 1) obwô:ro14, ---- // [obgô:ro] : laziness, poverty

- 2) obwerémwa or obwé:rémwa14, ---- // [obge'rémɲa],[obgé:rémɲa] : laziness, weakness

- 3) obugára14, ---- : laziness

- 4) obunafu 14, ---- : laziness <Gan.

b. to become lazy

- 1) okubá omwô:ro → okub'ómwô:ro

- 2) okubá omwé:rémwa → okub'ómwé:rémwa

- 3) okubá omugára → okub'ómugára

- 4) okunafuhara : [rare] to become lazy, weak <Gan.

1336. hard; solid

- 1) okuguma : to be hard, solid, firm

okugumya *caus.* // [okugupa] : to make hard, solid, firm, to console

okugumi:sa *caus.* : same as the preceding.

okwé:gumya *refl.+caus.* : to make oneself firm, to encourage oneself

okugumisiriza *emph.* : to be patient, to persevere, to endure

okugumya:gumya *caus.+red.* : to make sb firm, to cheer up, to encourage

☆ okugumira kímwe : to be very hard, etc.

☆ Ibá:re rígúmire. 5, Amabá:re gágúmire. 6 : The stone is hard. The stones are hard.

☆ Ibá:re rígumi:re kímwe. : The stone is very hard.

☆ Ibá:re rígúmire 5, amabá:re gágúmire 6 : a hard stone/hard stones

☆ okugumya enshúmi : to make the knod hard

- 2) okugá:nga:ra : to become stiff

okugá:nga:za *caus.* : to make sth stiff

☆ Omuntu agangé:re. 1, Abantu bagangé:re. 2 : The person is stiff. The persons are stiff.

☆ Ekintu kígangé:re. 7, Ebintu bigangé:re. 8 : The thing is stiff. The things are stiff.

☆ omuntu ogá:nge:re 1, abantu bágange:re 2 : a stiff person/stiff persons

☆ ekintu kígange:re 7, ebintu bígange:re 8 : a stiff thing/stiff things

a. hardness; toughness

- 1) obugúmi 14 : hardness, toughness <*okuguma*. See above.

- obugumí bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obugumí búmwé
 obu ní obugúmi → obu n'óbugúmi
 obu ní obugumí ki ? → obu n'óbugumí ki ?
- 2) emigúmire 4 : the way sth is hard, the way sth remains <appl. of *okuguma*. See above.
 emigumíre yangye
 emigumíre émwé → emigumír'émwé
 egi ní emigúmire → egi n'émigúmire
 egi ní emigumíré ki ? → egi n'émigumíré ki ?
- 3) ekigáranga 7, ebigáranga 8 : [rare] stiffness
 ekigáranga kyangye
 ekigáranga kímwé
 eki ní ekigáranga → eki n'ékigáranga
 eki ní ekigárangá ki ? → eki n'ékigárangá ki ?
1337. soft; tender
- 1) okwó:roba : to be soft, tender, easy [ex. examination]
 okwó:robya *caus.* : to make soft, etc.
- 2) -oróbi *adj.* : easy, soft, tender
 N.B. For the whole paradigm of this adjective see No.1402.
- ☆ omuntu oyórobi 1, abantu bó:robi 2 : a soft person
 ☆ enyama eyórobi 9, enyama zó:robi 10 : a tender meat
- a. sloppy; slack (e.g., rice cooked with too much water)
 okutota : to be sloppy; [lit] to be wet. See No.1303.
 okutosa *caus.* : to make sloppy
 okutote:sa *caus.* : same as the preceding.
- ☆ Akaró ka:tó:ta. : Millet stiff porridge has become sloppy.
1338. robust; firm
- 1) okuguma. See No.1336.
 ☆ Eshá:ha egúmire. 9, Amashá:ha gagúmire. 6 : The watch is durable.
 ☆ eshá:ha egúmire 9, amahá:ha gágumire. 6 : durable watch
- 2) okúhama : to be fixed, to stand firm, to be unperturbed
 okúhamya *caus.* // [okúhapa] : to make firm, to confirm
- ☆ T'ákahámire. : He/she is not yet firm, stabilised [ex. small child, woman who has given birth to a child, etc.].
 ☆ Hamahama ! : Keep on doing !
1339. fragile
- 1) okwó:roba : to be soft, to be fragile
 ☆ Ihuri ryoróbi. 5, Amahuri go:róbi. 6 : The egg is fragile.
 ☆ ihuri ryó:robi 5, amahuri gó:robi 6 : a fragile egg
- 2) eky'ókwé:gyendesereza 7, eby'ókwé:gyendesereza 8 // [eb^{dj}ókwé:je'ndesereza] : that which one should handle with care.
 Cf. *okwé:gyendesereza* 'to do carefully' (Nos.833,1262).
1340. sharp
- 1) obwô:gi 14 // [obgô:ji] : sharpness (No.205).
 ☆ omusó gw'óbwô:gi 3, emisó y'óbwô:gi 4 : a sharp knife
- 2) okukyâ:za : to whet, to sharpen (tr.) (No.925)

☆ Omusó gúkyaríze. 3, Emisó ekyaríze. or Emisó zikyaríze. 4 : The knife is sharp.

☆ omusó gúkyarize 3, emisó ekyá:rize 4 : a sharp knife

3) okukara : to be sharp, fierce

☆ Omusó gúkárire. 3, Emisó ekárire. 4 : The knife is sharp.

☆ omusó gúkarire 3, emisó ekárire. or emisó zíkarire. 4 : The knife is sharp.

1341. dull; blunt

1) okúfa : to die, to stop working, to become blunt

☆ Omusó gúfí:re. 3, Emisó efí:re. or Emisó zífí:re. 4 : The knife is blunt.

☆ omusó gúfí:re. 3, emisó efí:re or emisó zífí:re 4 : a blunt knife

2) okútashára : not to cut. Cf. *okúshara* 'to cut' (No.935).

☆ Omusó tíguráshara. 3, Emisó t'éráshara. or Emisó tíziráshara 4 : The knife does not cut

☆ omusó gútaráshara 3, emisó etaráshara or emisó zítaráshara 4 : knife which does not cut

3) okútagirá obwô:gi : not to have edge. Cf. *okugira* 'to have' (No.959).

☆ Omusó tígwí:ne (or tígwíné) bwô:gi 3, Emisó téyíne (or téyíné) bwô:gi 4 : The knife does not have an edge.

☆ omusó gúti:né bwô:gi 3, emisó etí:né bwô:gi 4 : a knife which does not have an edge

1342. rusty

okukyéreba

cf. omukyérebo 3, emikyérebo 4 : rust

omukyérebo gwangye

omukyérebo gúmwe

ogu ní omukyérebo → ogu n'ómukyérebo

ogu ní omukyérebó ki ? → ogu n'ómukyérebó ki ?

1343. straight

1) okugororoka *intr.* : to be straight, to stand upright [ex. tree], to become stretched

okugorora *tr.* : to straighten [ex. bended wires], to iron clothes

*okugororora *tr.* : *not used*

☆ okugorora emíkono : to stretch arms

☆ Omutí gúgororokire. 3, Emití egororokire. 4 : The tree is upright

☆ omutí gúgororokire 3, emití egororokire. 4 : upright tree

2) okunanu:ra *tr.* : to straighten (legs), to stretch (arms)

okunanu:ka *intr.* : to straighten [intr.], to become stretched

3) okurambikiriza : to stretch one's legs when sitting on the ground <*okurambika* 'to lay down on the ground' (No.671).

4) okutére:ra : to be straight [ex. line], to be level

☆ Tere:ra ! : Be straight !

☆ Omuhá:nda gútere:re. 3, Emihá:nda eteré:re. 4 : The path is straight

☆ omuhá:nda gútere:re 3, emihá:nda etére:re. 4 : straight path

a. to erect oneself; to make oneself upright

1) okukúna:muka

2) okutére:ra : to be straight

☆ Atereré:re. : He/she is standing upright.

b. straight object

empurú:ture 9,10 : straight rope or wire

empurú:ture yangye

empurú:ture émwe → empurú:tur'émwe

- egi ní empurú:ture → egi n'empurú:ture
 egi ní empurú:turé ki ? → egi n'empurú:turé ki ?
1344. bent; curved
- 1) okugondama *intr.posit.* : to bend (intr.), to be bent <okugonda 'to bend (tr.)' (No.1003)
 okugondeka *tr.posit.* : to bend (tr.)
 - 2) okugira amakó:na : [lit] to have turnings
 Cf. *ekóna 9a/10a,6* 'turning, corner' (No.1016).
- ☆ Enku:to eyine amakó:na. : The road has windings.
- a. curved object
- orúgoto 11, éngoto 10 <okúgota 'to surround' (No.1013)
 orugóto rwangye // [gwa'nje]
 orugóto rúmwe
 oru ní orúgoto → oru n'orúgoto
 oru ní orugótó ki ? → oru n'orugótó ki ?
1345. quadrilateral; square
- eshó:nda ína → eshó:nd'í:na : [lit] four corners
 Cf. *eshó:nda 9/10* 'angle, corner' (No.568).
- ☆ ekibá:nja ky'eshó:nd'í:na 7, ebibá:nja by'eshó:nd'í:na 8 : a square-formed estate
1346. round
- ekíziga 7, ebíziga 8 : circle. See No.567.
- ☆ enju y'ékíziga 9, enju z'ékíziga : round house
1347. flat; level; even
- okutére:ra : to be straight, flat, level, even
 okutére:za *caus.* : to make straight, flat, level, even
1348. uneven; bumpy
- okútateré:ra : [lit] not to be level
1349. smooth
- okuterera : to be slippery, to be smooth. See No.698.
- ☆ Omwé:nda guraterera. : The cloth is slippery, smooth.
- a. to make smooth
- 1) okunógo:ra : to make smooth clay works with a shard of calabash after moulding
 - 2) okuhárura : to smoothen the surface
- ☆ okuhárura omúhini : to make smooth a handle surface (with a knife)
1350. rough
- okuhanda : to be rough
- ☆ Omwé:nda gurahanda. : The cloth is rough.
 ☆ Ekitúkuru kirahanda. : The basket is rough to touch.
 cf. ekihá:nde 7, ebihá:nde 8 : [rare] rough object
 ekihandé kyangye
 ekihandé kímwe
 eki ní ekihá:nde → eki n'ékihá:nde
 eki ní ekihá:ndé ki ? → eki n'ékihá:ndé ki ?
1351. fine
- 1) okúnoga : to be fine
 okúnoza *caus.* : to make fine
- ☆ Obuhú:nga bunogíre. : The maize flour is fine.

- ☆ obuhú:nga búnogire. : fine maize flour
- enógye 9,10 : fine powder
- enogyé yangye
- enógyé émwe → enógyé:mwe
- egi ní enógye → egi n'énogye
- egi ní enógyé ki ? → egi n'énogyé ki ?
- 2) -rú:ngi or -rungi *adj.* : [lit] good (No.1358)
- ☆ obuhú:nga burú:ngi : fine maize flour

1352. coarse; rough

- 1) -bi *adj.* : [lit] bad
- ☆ obuhú:nga búbi : coarse maize flour
- 2) ekíhare 7, ebíhere 8 : sth rough
- ekihére kyangye
- ekihére kímwe
- eki ní ekíhere → eki n'ékíhere
- eki ní ekihéré ki ? → eki n'ékihéré ki ?

1353. young

- to *adj.*
- 1. omúto 2. abáto
- 3. omúto 4. emíto
- 5. erító 6. amáto
- 7. ekító 8. ebító
- 9. énto 10. énto
- 11. orúto
- 12. akáto 14. obúto
- 13. otúto
- 15. okúto
- 16. aháto (rarely used)
- 17. *okúto (not used)
- 18. *omúto (not used)
- 19. ogúto 20. agáto
- 21. *eyító (not used)

N.B. This adjective is normally used for humans, animals, and plants. For locatives, it is rarely used. If used, cl.16 *aháto* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu múto : a young person
- 2. abantu báto : pl.
- 3. omutí múto : a young tree
- 4. emití múto : pl.
- 5. ibabi rító : a young leaf
- 6. amababi máto : pl.
- 7. ekizíramiré kító : a young python
- 8. ebizíramiré bíto : pl.
- 9. embúzi nto → embúzí:nto : a young goat
- 10. embúzi nto → embúzító : pl
- 11. orura rúto : small intestine
- 10. enda nto → endá:nto : lower abdomen

12. akanyankógoté káto : a young tortoise
14. obunyankógoté búto : pl.
13. otunyankógoté túto : dim. of pl.
15. okuguru kúto : a young leg
6. amaguru máto : pl.
16. ahantu háto : a newly cleared place
19. ogutí gúto : a young big tree
20. agatí gáto : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu omúto : the young person
2. abantu abáto : pl.
3. omutí omúto : the young tree
4. emití emíto : pl.
5. ibabi eríto : the young leaf
6. amababi amáto : pl.
7. ekizíramiré ekíto : the young python
8. ebizíramiré ebíto : pl.
9. embúzi énto : the young goat
10. embúzi énto : pl
11. orura rúto : the small intestine
10. enda énto : the lower abdomen
12. akanyankógoté akáto : the young tortoise
14. obunyankógoté obúto : pl.
13. otunyankógoté otúto : dim. of pl.
15. okuguru okúto : the young leg
6. amaguru amáto : pl.
16. ahantu aháto : the newly cleared place
19. ogutí ogúto : the young big tree
20. agatí agáto : pl.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní múto. : The person is young.
2. Abantu ní báto. : pl.
3. Omutí ní múto. : The tree is young.
4. Emití ní míto. : pl.
5. Ibabi ní ríto. : The leaf is young.
6. Amababi ní máto. : pl.
7. Ekizíramiré ní kíto. : The python is young.
8. Ebizíramiré ní bíto. : pl.
11. Orura ní rúto. : The intestine is young.
10. Enda ní rúto. → Enda ní:nto. : pl.
12. Akanyankógoté ní káto : The tortoise is young.
14. Obunyankógoté ní búto : pl.
13. Otunyankógoté ní túto : dim. of pl.
15. Okuguru ní kúto : The leg is young.
6. Amaguru ní máto : pl.
19. Ogutí ní gúto. : The big tree is young.
20. Agatí ní gáto. : pl.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní omúto. → Omuntu n'ómúto. : The person is the young one.

2. Abantu ní abáto. → Abantu n'ábáto. : pl.
 3. Omutí ní omúto. → Omutí n'ómúto. : The tree is the young one.
 4. Emití ní emíto. → Egi n'émíto. : pl.
 5. Ibabi ní eríto. → Ibabi n'éríto. : The leaf is the young one.
 6. Amababi ní amáto. → Amababi n'ámáto. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní ekító. → Ekizíramiré n'ékító. : The python is the young one.
 8. Ebíshwá ní ebító. → Ebizíramiré n'ébító. : pl.
 9. Embúzí ní énto. → Embúzí n'énto. : The goat is the young one.
 10. Embúzí ní énto. → Embúzí n'énto. : pl.
 11. Orura ní orúto. → Orura n'órúto. : The intestine is the young one.
 12. Akanyankógoté ní akáto. → Akanyankógoté n'ákáto. : The tortoise is the young one.
 14. Obunyankógoté ní obúto. → Obunyankógoté n'óbúto. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté ní otúto. → Otunyankógoté n'ótúto. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru ní okúto. → Okuguru n'ókúto. : The leg is the young one.
 6. Amaguru ní amáto. → Amaguru n'ámáto. : pl.
 19. Ogutí ní ogúto. → Ogutí n'ógúto. : The big tree is the young one.
 20. Agatí ní agáto. → Agatí n'ágáto. : pl.
- N.B. The stem of this adjective can be duplicated producing *-tôto* with the same meaning as the single-stem adjective, but used only for humans.

☆ Otáréta omúkuru, oreté omutôto ! : Don't bring an old one, but bring a young one !

a. minority in terms of age; childhood

obúto 14 <-to adj. See above.

obutó bwangye // [bga'nje]

obutó búmwe

obu ní obúto → obu n'óbúto

obu ní obútó ki ? → obu n'óbútó ki ?

1354. old; senior

-kuru *adj.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. omúkuru | 2. abákuru |
| 3. omúkuru | 4. emíkuru |
| 5. eríkuru | 6. amákuru |
| 7. ekíkuru | 8. ebíkuru |
| 9. énkuru | 10. énkuru |
| 11. orúkuru | |
| 12. akákuru | 14. obúkuru |
| | 13. otúkuru |
| 15. okúkuru | |
| 16. ahákuru | |
| 17. *okúkuru (not used) | |
| 18. *omúkuru (not used) | |
| 19. ogúkuru | 20. agákuru |
| 21. *eyíkuru (not used) | |

N.B. Cl.16 *ahákuru* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu múkuru : a senior/old person
2. abantu bákuru : pl.
3. omutí múkuru : an old tree

4. emití míkuru : pl.
 5. icúmu ríkuru : an old spear
 6. amacúmu mákuru : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré kíkuru : an old python
 8. ebizíramiré bíkuru : pl.
 9. embúzi nkuru → embúzíkuru : an old goat
 10. embúzi nkuru → embúzíkuru : pl.
 11. oruhago rúkuru : an old bag
 10. empago nkuru → empagónkuru : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté kákuru : an old tortoise
 14. obunyankógoté búkuru : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté túkuru : dim. of pl.
 15. okuguru kúkuru : an old leg
 6. amaguru mákuru : pl.
 16. ahantu hákuru : an old place
 19. ogutí gúkuru : an old big tree
 20. agatí gákuru : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu omúkuru : the senior/old person
2. abantu abákuru → abantwábákuru : pl.
 3. omutí omúkuru : the old tree
 4. emití emíkuru : pl.
 5. icúmu eríkuru : the old spear
 6. amacúmu amákuru : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré ekíkuru : the old python
 8. ebizíramiré ebíkuru : pl.
 9. embúzi énkuru : the old goat
 10. embúzi énkuru : pl.
 11. oruhago orúkuru : the old bag
 10. empago énkuru → empag'énkuru : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté akákuru : the old tortoise
 14. obunyankógoté obúkuru : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté otúkuru : dim. of pl.
 15. okuguru okúkuru : the old leg
 6. amaguru amákuru : pl.
 16. ahantu ahákuru : the old place
 19. ogutí ogúkuru : the old big tree
 20. agatí agákuru : pl.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní múkuru. : The person is senior/old.
2. Abantu ní bákuru. : pl.
 3. Omutí ní múkuru. : The tree is old.
 4. Emití ní míkuru. : pl.
 5. Icúmu ní ríkuru. : The spear is old.
 6. Amacúmu ní mákuru. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní kíkuru. : The python is old.
 8. Ebizíramiré ní bíkuru. : pl.
 9. Embúzi ní nkuru. → embúzí nínkuru : The goat is old.

10. Embúzí ní nkuru. → embúzí nínkuru : pl.
 12. Akanyankógoté ní kákuru. : The tortoise is old.
 14. Obunyankógoté ní búkuru. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté ní túkuru. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru ní kúkuru. : The leg is old.
 6. Amaguru ní mákuru. : pl.
 16. Ahantu ní hákuru. : The place is old.
 19. Ogotí ní gúkuru : The big tree is old.
 20. agatí ní gákuru : pl.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní omúkuru. → Omuntu n'ómúkuru. : The person is the senior/old one.
 2. Abantu ní abákuru. → Abantu n'ábákuru. : pl.
 3. Omutí ní omúkuru. → Omutí n'ómúkuru. : The tree is the old one.
 4. Emití ní emíkuru. → Emití n'émíkuru. : pl.
 5. Icímu ní erikuru. → Icímu n'éríkuru. : The spear is the old one.
 6. Amacúmu ní amákuru. → Amacúmu n'amákuru. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní ekíkuru. → Ekizíramiré n'ékíkuru. : The python is the old one.
 8. Ebizíramiré ní ebíkuru. → Ebizíramiré n'ébíkuru. : pl.
 9. Embúzi ní énkuru. → Embúzi n'énkuru. : The goat is the old one.
 10. Embúzi ní énkuru. → Embúzi n'énkuru. : pl.
 11. Oruhago ní orúkuru. → Oruhago n'órúkuru. : The bag is the old one.
 10. Empago ní énkuru. → Empago n'énkuru. : pl.
 12. Akanyankógoté ní akákuru. → Akanyankógoté n'ákákuru. : The tortoise is the old one.
 14. Obunyankógoté ní obúkuru. → Obunyankógoté n'óbúkuru. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté ní otúkuru. → Otunyankógoté n'ótúkuru. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru ní okúkuru. → Okuguru n'okúkuru. : The leg is the old one.
 6. Amaguru ní amákuru. → Amaguru n'amákuru. : pl.
 16. Ahantu ní ahákuru. → Ahantu n'áhákuru. : The place is the old one.
 19. Ogotí ní ogúkuru. → Ogotí n'ógúkuru. : The big tree is the old one.
 20. Agatí ní agákuru. → Agatí n'ágákuru. : pl.
- a. seniority in terms of age
- 1) obúkuru 14 <-kuru adj. : seniority, adulthood. See above.
 obukúru bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obukúru búmwe
 obu ní obúkuru → obu n'óbúkuru
 obu ní obukúrú ki ? → obu n'óbukúrú ki ?
- 2) obuzê:yi 14 : old age, senescence. <omuzê:yi 1/2 'old, senior man' (No.478)
1355. to become old
- 1) okúkura : to grow, to become old
 ☆ Omuntu akuríre. : The person has grown, is old.
 2) okugúrusa : to become old [said of men]. Cf omugúrusi 1/2 'old man' (No.478).
 3) okuké:kura : to become old [said of women]. Cf omuké:kuru 1/2 'old woman' (No.478).
 4) okubá omugúrusi : to become an old man [said of men]. Cf omugúrusi 1/2/ 'old man'
 ☆ Pitá ya:ba omugúrusi. : Peter has become an old man. / (No.478).
 5) okubá muzê:yi : to become an old man [said of men]; syn. of okubá omugúrusi.
 Cf. omuzê:yi 1/2 'old man' (No.478).
1356. new; newcomer

1) -sa *adj. var.* -sya [s'ja] *adj.*

N.B. This adjective has a duplicated stem form, used only for humans, namely *omusâ:sa* 1, *abasâ:sa* 2. Classes 19 and 20 are rarely used with this adjective, if not impossible.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. omúsa | 2. abása |
| 3. omúsa | 4. emísa |
| 5. erísa | 6. amása |
| 7. ekísa | 8. ebísa |
| 9. énsa | 10. énsa |
| 11. orúsa | |
| 12. akása | 14. obúsa |
| 13. otúsa | |
| 15. okúsa | |
| 16. ahása | |
| 17. *okúsa (not used), but ahása | |
| 18. *omúsa (not used), but ahása | |
| 19. ogúsa | |
| 20. agása | |
| 21. *eyísa (not used), but ahása | |

N.B. Cl.16 *ahása* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu músa : a new person, newcomer
2. abantu bása : pl.
3. omutí músa : a new tree
4. emití mísa : pl.
5. icúmu rísa : a new spear
6. amacúmu mása : pl.
7. ekizíramiré kísa : a new python
8. ebizíramiré bísa : pl.
9. embúzi nsa → embúzínsa : a new goat
10. embúzi nsa → embúzínsa : pl.
11. oruhago rúsa : a new bag
10. empago nsa → empagónsa : pl.
12. akanyankógoté kása : a new tortoise
14. obunyankógoté búsa : pl.
13. otunyankógoté túsa : dim. of pl.
15. okuguru kúsa : a new leg
6. amaguru mása : pl.
16. ahantu hása : a new place
- ☆ 1. omuntu omúsa : the new person
2. abantu abása : pl.
3. omutí omúsa : the new tree
4. emití emísa : pl.
5. icúmu erísa : the new spear
6. amacúmu amása : pl.
7. ekizíramiré ekísa : the new python
8. ebizíramiré ebísa : pl.
9. embúzi énsa : the new goat

10. embúzi énsa : pl.
 11. oruhago orúsa : the new bag
 10. empago énsa : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté akása : the new tortoise
 14. obunyankógoté obúsa : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté otúsa : dim. of pl.
 15. okuguru okúsa : the new leg
 6. amaguru amása : pl.
 16. ahantu ahása : the new place
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní músa. : The person is new.
2. Abantu ní bása. : pl.
 3. Omutí ní músa. : The tree is new.
 4. Emití ní mísa. : pl.
 5. Icúmu ní rísa. : The spear is new.
 6. Amacúmu ní mása. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní kása. : The python is new.
 8. Ebizíramiré ní bísa. : pl.
 9. Embúzi ní ńsa. : The is new.
 10. Embúzi ní ńsa. : pl.
 11. Oruhago ní rúsa. : The bag is new.
 10. Empago ní ńsa. : pl.
 12. Akanyankógoté ní kása. : The tortoise is new.
 14. Obunyankógoté ní búsa. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté ní túsa. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru ní kúsa. : The leg is new.
 16. Ahantu ní hása. : The place is new.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní omúsa. → Omuntu n'ómúsa. : The person is the new one.
2. Abantu ní abása. → Abantu n'ábása. : pl.
 3. Omutí ní omúsa. → Omutí n'ómúsa. : The tree is the old one.
 4. Emití ní emísa. → Emití n'émísa. : pl.
 5. Icúmu ní erísa. → Icúmu n'érísa. : The spear is the new one.
 6. Amacúmu ní amása. → Amacúmu n'amása. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní ekísa. → Ekizíramiré n'ékísa. : The python is the new one.
 8. Ebizíramiré ní ebísa. → Ebizíramiré n'ébísa. : pl.
 9. Embúzi ní énsa. → Embúzi n'énsa. : The goat is the new one.
 10. Embúzi ní énsa. → Embúzi n'énsa. : pl.
 11. Oruhago ní orúsa. → Oruhago n'órúsa. : The bag is the new one.
 10. Empago ní énsa. → Empago n'énsa. : pl.
 12. Akanyankógoté ní akása. → Akanyankógoté n'ákása. : The tortoise is the new one.
 14. Obunyankógoté ní obúsa. → Obunyankógoté n'óbúsa. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté ní otúsa. → Otunyankógoté n'ótúsa. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru ní okúsa. → Okuguru n'ókúsa. : The leg is the new one.
 6. Amaguru ní amása. → Amaguru n'amása. : pl.
 16. Ahantu ní ahása. → Ahantu n'áhása. : The place is the new one.
 - 2) -sâ:ka *adj.* : new; syn. of -sa
- N.B. This adjective is mostly used for things, rarely for humas. Its meaning is not well

compatible with the meaning of classes 19 and 20.

1. (omusâ:ka)
2. (abusâ:ka)
3. omusâ:ka
4. emisâ:ka
5. erisâ:ka
6. amasâ:ka
7. ekisâ:ka
8. ebisâ:ka
9. ensâ:ka
10. ensâ:ka
11. orusâ:ka
12. akasâ:ka
14. obusâ:ka
13. otusâ:ka
15. okusâ:ka
16. ahasâ:ka
17. *okusâ:ka (not used)
18. *omusâ:ka (not used)
19. ogusâ:ka
20. agasâ:ka
21. *eyisâ:ka (not used)

N.B. Cl.16 *ahasâ:ka* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 3. omutí musâ:ka : a new tree
4. emití misâ:ka : pl.
5. icúmu risâ:ka : a new spear
6. amacúmu masâ:ka : pl.
7. ekizíramiré kisâ:ka : a new python
8. ebizíramiré bisâ:ka : pl.
9. embúzi nsâ:ka → embúzinsâ:ka : a new goat
10. embúzi nsâ:ka → embúzinsâ:ka : pl.
11. oruhago rusâ:ka : a new bag
10. empago nsâ:ka → empagonsâ:ka : pl.
12. akanyankógoté kasâ:ka : a new tortoise
14. obunyankógoté busâ:ka : pl.
13. otunyankógoté tusâ:ka : dim. of pl.
15. okuguru kusâ:ka : a new leg
6. amaguru masâ:ka : pl.
16. ahantu hasâ:ka : a new place
- ☆ 3. omutí omusâ:ka : the new tree
4. emití emisâ:ka : pl.
5. icúmu erisâ:ka : the new spear
6. amacúmu amásâ:ka : pl.
7. ekizíramiré ekísâ:ka : the new python
8. ebizíramiré ebísâ:ka : pl.
9. embúzi ensâ:ka : the new goat
10. embúzi ensâ:ka : pl.
11. oruhago orusâ:ka : the new bag
10. empago ensâ:ka : pl.
12. akanyankógoté akasâ:ka : the new tortoise
14. obunyankógoté obusâ:ka : pl.
13. otunyankógoté otusâ:ka : dim. of pl.
15. okuguru okusâ:ka : the new leg

6. amaguru amasâ:ka : pl.
 16. ahantu ahasâ:ka : the new place
 ☆ 3. Omutí ní musâ:ka. : The tree is new.
 4. Emití ní misâ:ka. : pl.
 5. Icúmu ní risâ:ka. : The spear is new.
 6. Amacúmu ní masâ:ka. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní kisâ:ka. : The python is new.
 8. Ebizíramiré ní bisâ:ka. : pl.
 9. Embúzi ní nsâ:ka. : The goat is new.
 10. Embúzi ní nsâ:ka. : pl.
 11. Oruhago ní rusâ:ka. : The bag is new.
 10. Empago ní nsâ:ka. : pl.
 12. Akanyankógoté ní kasâ:ka. : The tortoise is new.
 14. Obunyankógoté ní busâ:ka. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté ní tusâ:ka. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru ní kusâ:ka. : The leg is new.
 15. Amaguru ní masâ:ka. : pl.
 16. Ahanti ní hasâ:ka. : The place is new.
 ☆ 3. Omutí ní omusâ:ka. → Omutí n'ómusâ:ka. : The tree is the old one.
 4. Emití ní emisâ:ka. → Emití n'émisâ:ka. : pl.
 5. Icúmu ní erisâ:ka. → Icúmu n'érisâ:ka. : The spear is the new one.
 6. Amacúmu ní amasâ:ka. → Amacúmu n'ámasâ:ka. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní ekisâ:ka. → Ekizíramiré n'ékisâ:ka. : The python is the new one.
 8. Ebizíramiré ní ebisâ:ka. → Ebizíramiré n'ébisâ:ka. : pl.
 9. Embúzi ní ensâ:ka. → Embúzi n'énsâ:ka. : The goat is the new one.
 10. Embúzi ní ensâ:ka. → Embúzi n'énsâ:ka. : pl.
 11. Oruhago ní orusâ:ka. → Oruhago n'órusâ:ka. : The bag is the new one.
 10. Empago ní ensâ:ka. → Empago n'énsâ:ka. : pl.
 12. Akanyankógoté ní akasâ:ka. → Akanyankógoté n'ákasâ:ka. : The tortoise is the new one.
 14. Obunyankógoté ní obusâ:ka. → Obunyankógoté n'óbusâ:ka. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté ní otusâ:ka. → Otunyankógoté ní otusâ:ka. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru ní okusâ:ka. → Okuguru ní okusâ:ka. : The leg is the new one.
 6. Amaguru ní amasâ:ka. → Amaguru ní amasâ:ka. : pl.
 16. Ahantu ní ahasâ:ka. → Ahantu n'áhasâ:ka. : The place is the new one.
- a. newness; freshness; novelty
 1) obúsa 14 <-sa adj. See above.
 obusá bwangye //[bga'nye]
 obusá búmwe
 obu ní obúsa → obu n'óbúsa
 obu ní obúsá ki ? → obu n'óbúsá ki ?
 2) obusâ:ka14 <-sâ:ka adj. : syn. of *obúsa* 14.
 obusâ:ka bwangye //[bga'nye]
 obusâ:ka búmwe
 obu ní obusâ:ka → obu n'óbusâ:ka
 obu ní obusâ:ká ki ? → obu n'óbusâ:ká ki ?
- b. neophilic attitude

akahararo 12, (obuhararo 14)

akahararo kangye

akahararo kámwe

aka ní akahararo → aka n'ákahararo

aka ní akahararó ki ? → aka n'ákahararó ki ?

cf. okuharara : to be intensely curious about anything new, to be neophilic

☆ Ako n'ákahararo ! : That is a neophilic action.

1357. old; old-fashioned; old-type

1) -kuru *adj.* See No.1354.

☆ Icímu ní ríkuru. : The spear is old-type.

2) okúkura : to become old, to be used up

☆ Icímu rikuríre. 5, Amacímu gákuríre. 6 : The spear is used up.

☆ icímu ríkurire. 5, amacímu gákurire 6 : a spear which is used up

☆ icímu eríkurire. 5, amacímu agákurire 6 : the spear which is used up

3) ekya: kare 7, ebya: kare 8 // [eb^dja: kare] : of old times

☆ ekintu kya: kare 7, ebintu bya: kare 8 : an old thing

a. to be out of fashion

okuruga hamutindo

☆ Ekijwá:ro kiaruga hamutindo. : The dress will be out of fashion.

1358. beautiful; pretty; good-looking

1) -rú:ngi or -rungi *adj.* : good, kind, good-hearted, beautiful, pretty, good-looking

N.B. This adjective is pronounced with two tone patterns, either *-rú:ngi* or *-rungi* when used without an augment. With an augment, it is always *-rú:ngi*. The meaning of classes 19 and 20 is not compatible with this adjective.

A) without an augment

1. murú:ngi or murungi

2. barú:ngi or barungi

3. murú:ngi or murungi

4. mirú:ngi or mirungi

5. rirú:ngi or rirungi

6. marú:ngi or marungi

7. kirú:ngi or kirungi

8. birú:ngi or birungi

9. nú:ngi or nungi

10. nú:ngi or nungi

or ndú:ngi or ndungi

ndú:ngi or ndungi

11. rurú:ngi or rurungi

12. karú:ngi or karungi

14. burú:ngi or burungi

13. turú:ngi or turungi

15. kurú:ngi or kurungi

16. harú:ngi or harungi

17. *kurú:ngi or *kurungi (not used)

18. *murú:ngi or *murungi (not used)

19. gurú:ngi or gurungi

20. garú:ngi or garungi

21. *erú:ngi or *erungi (not used)

N.B. Cl.16 *harú:ngi* or *harungi* is used for all classes.

B) with an augment

1. omurú:ngi

2. abarú:ngi

3. omurú:ngi

4. emirú:ngi

5. erirú:ngi

6. amarú:ngi

7. ekirú:ngi

8. ebirú:ngi

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 9. enú:ngi | 10. enú:ngi |
| or endú:ngi | or endú:ngi |
| 11. orurú:ngi | |
| 12. akarú:ngi | 14. oburú:ngi |
| | 13. oturu:ngi |
| 15. okurú:ngi | |
| 16. aharú:ngi | |
| 17. *okurú:ngi (not used) | |
| 18. *omurú:ngi (not used) | |
| 19. ogurú:ngi | 20. agarú:ngi |
| 21. *eyirú:ngi (not used) | |

N.B. Cl.16 *aharú:ngi* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu murú:ngi or omuntu murungi : a good person
2. abantu barú:ngi or abantu barungi : pl.
3. omutí murú:ngi or omutí murungi : a good tree
4. emití mirú:ngi or emití mirungi : pl.
5. icúmu rirú:ngi or icúmu rirungi : a good spear
6. amacúmu marú:ngi or amacúmu marungi : pl.
7. ekizíramiré kirú:ngi or ekizíramiré kirungi : a good python
8. ebizíramiré birú:ngi or ebizíramiré birungi : pl.
9. embúzi nú:ngi or embúzi nungi : a good goat
or embúzi ndú:ngi or embúzi ndungi
10. embúzi nú:ngi or embúzi nungi : pl.
or embúzi ndú:ngi or embúzi ndungi
11. oruhago rurú:ngi or oruhago rurungi : a good bag
10. empago nú:ngi or empago nungi : pl.
or empago ndú:ngi or empago ndungi
12. akanyankógoté karú:ngi or akanyankógoté karungi : a good tortoise
14. obunyankógoté burú:ngi or obunyankógoté burungi : pl.
13. otunyankógoté turú:ngi or otunyankógoté turungi : dim. of pl.
15. okuguru kurú:ngi or okuguru kurungi : a good leg
6. amaguru marú:ngi or amaguru marungi : pl.
16. ahantu harú:ngi or ahantu harungi : a good place
- ☆ 1. omuntu omurú:ngi : the good person
2. abantu abarú:ngi : pl.
3. omutí omurú:ngi : the new tree
4. emití emirú:ngi : pl.
5. icúmu erirú:ngi : the good spear
6. amacúmu amarú:ngi : pl.
7. ekizíramiré ekirú:ngi : the good python
8. ebizíramiré ebirú:ngi : pl.
9. embúzi enú:ngi or embúzi endú:ngi : the good goat
10. embúzi enú:ngi or or embúzi endú:ngi : pl.
11. oruhago orurú:ngi : the good bag
10. empago enú:ngi or empago endú:ngi : pl.
12. akanyankógoté akarú:ngi : the good tortoise

14. obunyankógoté oburú:ngi : pl.
13. otunyankógoté oturú:ngi : dim. of pl.
15. okuguru okurú:ngi : the good leg
6. amaguru amarú:ngi : pl.
16. ahantu aharú:ngi : the good place
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní murú:ngi. or Omuntu ní murungi. : the person is good/beautiful.
2. Abantu ní barú:ngi. or Abantu ní barungi. : pl.
3. Omutí ní murú:ngi. or Omutí ní murungi. : The tree is good.
4. Emití ní mirú:ngi. or Emití ní mirungi. : pl.
5. Icúmu ní rirú:ngi. or Icúmu ní rirungi. : The spear is good.
6. Amacúmu ní marú:ngi. or Amacúmu ní marungi. : pl.
7. Ekizíramiré ní kirú:ngi. or Ekizíramiré ní kirungi. : The python is good.
8. Ebizíramiré ní birú:ngi. or Ebizíramiré ní birungi. : pl.
9. Embúzi ní nú:ngi. or Embúzi ní nungi. : The goat is good.
- or Embúzi ní ndú:ngi. → Embúzi ní ndú:ngi. or Embúzi ní ndungi. → Embúzi ní ndungi. : The goat is good.
10. Embúzi ní nú:ngi. or Embúzi ní nungi. : pl.
11. Oruhago ní rurú:ngi. or Oruhago ní rurungi. : The bag is good.
10. Empago ní nú:ngi. or Empago ní nungi. : pl.
or Empago ní ndú:ngi. or Empago ní ndungi. → Empago ní ndungi.
12. Akanyankógoté ní karú:ngi. or Akanyankógoté ní karungi. : The tortoise is good.
14. Obunyankógoté ní burú:ngi. or Obunyankógoté ní burungi. : pl.
13. Otunyankógoté ní turú:ngi. or Otunyankógoté ní turungi. : dim. of pl.
15. Okuguru ní kurú:ngi. or Okuguru ní kurungi. : The leg is good.
15. Amaguru ní marú:ngi. or Amaguru ní marungi. : pl.
16. Ahantu ní harú:ngi. or Ahantu ní harungi. : The place is good.
17. Kúnú:ya ní harú:ngi. or Kúnú:ya ní harungi. : This side is good.
18. Munju ní harú:ngi. or Munju ní harungi. : Inside is good.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní omurú:ngi. : The person is the good one.
2. Abantu ní abarú:ngi. : pl.
3. Omutí ní omurú:ngi. : The tree is the good one.
4. Emití ní emirú:ngi. : pl.
5. Icúmu ní erirú:ngi. : The spear is the good one.
6. Amacúmu ní amarú:ngi. : pl.
7. Ekizíramiré ní ekirú:ngi. : The python is the good one.
8. Ebizíramiré ní ebirú:ngi. : pl.
9. Embúzi ní enú:ngi. : The goat is the good one.
or Embúzi ní endú:ngi.
10. Embúzi ní enú:ngi. : pl.
or Embúzi ní endú:ngi.
11. Oruhago ní orurú:ngi. : The bag is the good one.
10. Empago ní enrú:ngi. : pl.
12. Akanyankógoté ní akarú:ngi. : The tortoise is the good one.
14. Obunyankógoté ní oburú:ngi. : pl.
13. Otunyankógoté ní oturú:ngi. : dim. of pl.
15. Okuguru ní okurú:ngi. : The leg is the good one.

6. Amaguru ní amarú:ngi. : pl.
 16. Ahantu ní aharú:ngi. : The place is the good one. / (No.719).
 2) okubónera : to be good-looking, beautiful, handsome, attractive. Cf. *okúbona* 'to see'
 N.B. This adjective is not used in cl.19 and cl.20 as its meaning contradicts that of these classes.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu aboné:re. : The person is good-looking.
 2. Abantu baboné:re. : pl.
 3. Omutí guboné:re. : The tree is good-looking.
 4. Emití eboné:re. : pl.
 5. Icúmu riboné:re. : the spear is good-looking.
 6. Amacúmu gaboné:re. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré kiboné:re. : The python is good-looking.
 8. Ebizíramiré biboné:re. : pl.
 9. Embúzi eboné:re. : The goat is good-looking.
 10. Embúzi ziboné:re.
 11. Oruhago ruboné:re. : The bag is good-looking.
 10. Empago ziboné:re. : pl.
 12. Akanyankógoté kaboné:re. : The tortoise is good-looking.
 14. Obunyankógoté buboné:re. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté tuboné:re. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru kuboné:re. : The leg is good-looking.
 6. Amaguru gaboné:re. : pl.
 16. Ahantu haboné:re. : The place is good-looking.
 17. *Kúrí:ya kuboné:re. (not used)
 18. *Oumnda muboné:re. (not used)
 21. *Eyó eboné:re. (not used)
- N.B. Cl.16 *haboné:re* is used for all locative classes.
- cf. perf.relative of *okubónera* meaning 'which is good-looking'
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. obóne:re | 2. abábone:re |
| 3. ogúbone:re | 4. ebóne:re |
| 5. eríbone:re | 6. agábone:re |
| 7. ekíbone:re | 8. ebíbone:re |
| 9. ebóne:re | 10. ezíbone:re |
| 11. orúbone:re | |
| 12. akábone:re | 14. obúbone:re |
| | 13. otúbone:re |
| 15. okúbone:re | |
| 16. ahábone:re | |
- ☆ 1. omuntu obóne:re : a good-looking person
 2. abantu bábone:re : pl.
 3. omutí gúbone:re : a good-looking tree
 4. emití ebóne:re : pl.
 5. icúmu ríbone:re : a good-looking spear
 6. amacúmu gábone:re : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré kíbone:re : a good-looking python
 8. ebizíramiré bíbone:re : pl.

9. embúzi ebóne:re : a nice-looking goat
 10. embúzi zíbone:re : pl.
 11. oruhago rúbone:re : a good-looking bag
 10. empago zíbone:re : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté kábone:re : a nice-looking tortoise
 14. obunyankógoté búbone:re : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté túbone:re : dim. of pl.
 15. okuguru kúbone:re : a nice-looking leg
 6. amaguru gábone:re : pl.
 16. ahantu hábone:re : a nice-looking place
 - ☆ 1. omuntu obóne:re : the good-looking person
 2. abantu abábone:re : pl.
 3. omutí ogúbone:re : the good-looking tree
 4. emití ebóne:re : pl.
 5. icúmu eríbone:re : the good-looking spear
 6. amacúmu agábone:re : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré ekíbone:re : the good-looking python
 8. ebizíramiré ebíbone:re : pl.
 9. embúzi ebóne:re : the nice-looking goat
 10. embúzi ezíbone:re : pl.
 11. oruhago orúbone:re : the good-looking bag
 10. empango ezíbone:re : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté akábone:re : the nice-looking tortoise
 14. obunyankógoté obúbone:re : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté otúbone:re : dim. of pl.
 15. okuguru okúbone:re : the nice-looking leg
 6. amaguru agábone:re : pl.
 16. ahantu ahábone:re : the nice-looking place
- a. beauty; prettiness
- oburú:ngi 14 : also means ‘goodness, kindness’. <-rú:ngi adj. See above.
- oburungí bwangye // [bga'nje]
- oburungí búmwé
- obu ní oburú:ngi → obu n'óburú:ngi
- obu ní oburú:ngí ki ? → obu n'óburú:ngí ki ?

1359. well

- 1) kurú:ngi or kurungi 17 : well
- ☆ A : Ori óta ? → Oryó:ta ? : How are you (sg.) ?
- B : Ndi kurungi. : I am fine.
- ☆ A : Ori óta ? : How are you (sg.) ?
- B : Ní marungi. : It is good.
- N.B. The concord *marungi* 6 refers to *amákurú* 6 ‘news’.
- 2) gye *part.*
- N.B. This particle sometimes has H tone as *gyé*.
- ☆ okujwá:ra gye : to be dressed up
- ☆ okugyenda gye : to go safely
- ☆ A : Ori gye ? (or Orí gye ?) : Are you (sg.) OK ?

B : Ndi gye. (or Ndí gye) : I am OK.

1360. ugly; bad-looking

1) -bi *adj.* : ugly, bad-looking, bad-hearted. See No.1368 for forms of various classes.

☆ 1. omuntu múbi : an ugly person

2. abantu bábi : pl.

2) okútabonéra : [lit] not to be beautiful

☆ 1. omuntu otáboné:re : a/the person who is not beautiful

2. abantu abátaboné:re : the persons who are not beautiful

1361. clean

1) -yó:njo *adj.*

N.B. This adjective is mainly used for humans; for objects it is of limited use. The meaning of classes 19 and 20 is hardly compatible with this adjective.

1. omuyó:njo 2. abayó:njo

3. omuyó:njo 4. emiyó:njo

5. eriyó:njo 6. amayó:njo

7. ekiyó:njo 7. ebiyó:njo

9. enyó:njo 10. enyó:njo

11. oruyó:njo 10. enyó:njo

12. akayó:njo 14. obuyó:njo

13. otuyó:njo

15. okuyó:njo 6. amayó:njo

16. ahayó:njo

17. *okuyó:njo (not used)

18. *omuyó:njo (not used)

19. oguyó:njo 20. agayó:njo

21. *eyiyó:njo (not used)

N.B. Cl.16 *ahayó:njo* is used for all clative classes.

☆ 1. omuntu muyó:njo 2. abantu bayó:njo : a clean person

3. omutí muyó:njo 4. emití miyó:njo : a clean tree

5. icúmu riyó:njo 6. amacúmu mayó:njo : a clean spear

7. ekintu kiyó:njo 8. ebintu biyó:njo : a clean thing

9. enju nyó:njo 10. enju nyó:njo : a clean house

11. oruhú ruyó:njo 10. empú nyó:njo : a clean skin

12. akantu kayó:njo 14. obuntu buyó:njo : a clean small thing

13. otuntu tuyó:njo : dim. of the preceding.

15. okuguru kuyó:njo 6. amaguru mayó:njo : a clean leg

16. ahantu hayó:njo : a clean place

19. guyó:njo 20. gayó:njo

☆ 1. omuntu omuyó:njo 2. abantu abayó:njo : the clean person

3. omutí omuyó:njo 4. emití emiyó:njo : the clean tree

5. icúmu eriyó:njo 6. amacúmu amayó:njo : the clean spear

7. ekintu ekiyó:njo 8. ebintu ebiyó:njo : the clean thing

9. enju enyó:njo 10. enju enyó:njo : the clean house

11. oruhú oruyó:njo 10. empú enyó:njo : the clean skin

12. akantu akayó:njo 14. obuntu obuyó:njo : the clean small thing

13. otuntu otuyó:njo : dim. of the preceding.

15. okuguru okuyó:njo 6. amaguru amayó:njo : the clean leg

16. ahantu ahayó:njo : the clean place

☆ 1. Omuntú ní muyó:njo. : The person is clean.

2. Abantú ní bayó:njo. : pl.

☆ 1. Omuntú ní omuyó:njo. : the person is the clean one.

2. Abantú ní abayó:njo. : pl.

2) -rú:ngi or -rungi *adj.* : to be good, beautiful, clean. See No.1358.

☆ enju nú:ngi or enju nungi 9, enju nú:ngi or enju nungi 10 : a clean, beautiful house

3) okubónera : to be beautiful, clean. See No.1358.

☆ Esa:tí eboné:re. 9, Esa:tí ziboné:re. 10 : The shirt is clean.

☆ esa:tí ebóne:re 9, esa:tí zíbone:re 10 : a clean shirt

☆ esa:tí ebóne:re 9, esa:tí ezíbone:re 10 : the clean shirt

4) okutukura : to be red, to become clean

☆ Esa:tí ya:túkura. : The shirt has become clean.

5) okúnoga : to become clean after washing, to be well-washed

☆ Wa:nóga ? : Are you (sg.) clean ? (mother asking her child)

☆ Ekikópo bya:nóga. : The cup has become clean.

☆ Obyô:ze binóge. : Wash them so that they become clean.

6) okwê:ra : to become white, clean

7) okúnoga : to be well-washed, to be clean

☆ Bya:nóga ? : Are they clean ?

a. cleanness

1) obuyó:njo 14 <-yó:njo *adj.* See above.

obuyonjó bwangye // [bga'nje]

obuyonjó búmwé

obu ní obuyó:njo → obu n'óbuyó:njo

obu ní obuyó:njó ki ? → obu n'óbuyó:njó ki ?

2) obwé:cumi 14 : [rare] sanitation <okwé:cuma 'to clean oneself'. See above.

obwé:cumi bwangye // [bga'nje]

obwé:cumi búmwé

obu ní obwé:cumi → obu n'óbwé:cumi

obu ní obwé:cumí ki ? → obu n'óbwé:cumí ki ?

1362. to make clean

1) okuyonja : See No.903.

2) okubónera : to make beautiful, clean <caus. of *okubónera* (No.1361)

☆ Enju eboné:ze. 9, Enju ziboné:ze. 10 : The house is cleaned.

☆ enju ebóne:ze 9, enju zíbone:ze 10 : a cleaned house

☆ enju ebóne:ze 9, enju ezíbone:ze 10 : the cleaned house

3) okúnoza : to make clean by washing <caus. of *okúnoga*

4) okucuma : to make clean

okwé:cuma *refl.* : to clean oneself

N.B. These words are mainly used in Runyankore, but also in some Rukiga areas.

5) okutukuza : to make red, clean <caus. of *okutukura* (No.1361)

☆ Obitúkuze. : Make them red, clean !

1363. dirty

1) -rofa *adj.*

N.B. This adjective is normally used with humans or man-made objects. For natural objects, *-bi* 'bad' (No.1368) is more appropriate to mean 'dirty'.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. omúrofa | 2. abárofa |
| 3. omúrofa | 4. emírofa |
| 5. erírofa | 6. amárofa |
| 7. ekírofa | 8. ebírofa |
| 9. éndofa | 10. éndofa |
| 11. orúrofa | |
| 12. akárofa | 14. obúrofa |
| | 13. otúrofa |
| 15. okúrofa | |
| 16. ahárofa | |
| 17. *okúrofa (not used) | |
| 18. *omúrofa (not used) | |
| 19. ogúrofa | 20. agárofa |
| 21. *eyírofa (not used) | |

N.B. Cl. 16 *ahárofa* is used for all locative classes. This adjective seems to be used always with the augment.

- ☆ 1. omuntu omúrofa : the dirty person
 2. abantu abárofa : pl.
 3. omubiri omúrofa : the dirty body
 4. emibiri emírofa : pl.
 5. icúmu erírofa : the dirty spear
 6. amacúmu márofa : pl.
 7. ekintu ekírofa : the dirty thing
 8. ebintu ebírofa : pl.
 9. enju éndofa → enj'éndofa : the dirty house
 10. enju éndofa → enj'éndofa : pl.
 11. oruhago orúrofa : the dirty bag
 10. empago éndofa → empag'éndofa : pl.
 12. akantu akárofa : the dirty small thing
 14. obuntu obúrofa : pl.
 13. otuntu otúrofa : dim. of the preceding.
 15. okuguru okúrofa : the dirty leg
 14. amaguru amárofa : pl.
 16. ahantu ahárofa : the dirty place
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní omúrofa. → Omuntu n'ómúrofa. : The person is a/the dirty one.
 2. Abantu ní abárofa. → Abantu n'ábárofa. : pl.
 3. Omubiri ní omúrofa. → Omubiri n'ómúrofa. : The body is a/the dirty one.
 4. Emibiri ní emírofa. → Emibiri n'émírofa. : pl.
 5. Icúmu ní erírofa. → Icúmu n'érírofa. : The spear is a/the dirty one.
 6. Amacúmu ní amárofa. → Amacúmu n'ámárofa. : pl.
 7. Ekintu ní ekírofa. → Ekintu n'ékírofa. : The thing is a/the dirty one.
 8. Ebintu ní ebírofa. → Ebintu n'ébírofa. : pl.
 9. Enju ní éndofa. → Enju n'éndofa. : The house is a/the dirty one.
 10. Enju ní éndofa. → Enju n'éndofa. : pl.

11. Oruhago ní orúrofa. → Oruhago n'órúrofa. : The bag is a/the dirty one.
10. Empago ní éndofa. → Empago n'éndofa. : pl.
12. Akantu ní akárofa. → Akantu n'ákárofa. : The small thing is a/the dirty one.
14. Obuntu ní obúrofa. → Obuntu n'óbúrofa. : pl.
13. Otuntu ní otúrofa. → Otuntu n'ótúrofa. : dim. of the preceding.
- 15 Okuguru ní okúrofa. → Okuguru n'ókúrofa. : The leg is a/the dirty one.
14. Amaguru ní amárofa. → Amaguru n'ámárofa. : pl.
12. Ahantu ní ahárofa. → Ahantu n'áhárofa. : The place is a/the dirty one.
- 2) okuguba : to be dirty

a. dirt

- 1) obúrofa 14, ---- <-rofa adj. See above.
 oburófa bwangye // [bga'nje]
 oburófa búmwe
 obu ní obúrofa → obu n'óbúrofa
 obu ní oburófá ki ? → obu n'óburófá ki ?
- 2) énzíro 10 : dirt attached to the surface of an object. See No.57.

b. stain; blot

- 1) ekíbara 7, ebíbara 8
 ekibára kyangye
 ekibára kímwe
 eki ní ekíbara → eki n'ékíbara
 eki ní ekibará ki ? → eki n'ékibará ki ?
 ☆ ekibára ky'ómucû:zi 7, ebibára by'ómucû:zi 8 : stain of soup
- 2) ika:ki 5, amaka:ki 6 : sticky sap of banana or jackfruit, etc.
 ika:ki ryangye
 ika:ki rímwe
 eri ní ika:ki → eri ní:ka:ki
 eri ní ika:kí ki ? → eri ní:ka:kí ki ?

1364. to dirty

- 1) okuvúrunga
 ☆ okuvúrunga esá:ti : to dirt a shirt
- 2) okuzíringa : syn. of *okuvúrunga*.
 ☆ okuzíringa ekintu mubyó:ndo : to roll a ting in mud

1365. good

- rú:ngi or -rungi *adj.* : beautiful, good. See No.1358.
 ☆ Ní kirungi kwê:ga. : It is good to study.
 ☆ Okwé:ga ní kurungi. : To study is good.

a. kindness; goodwill

- 1) embábazi 10 : kindness, mercy, grace
 embábazi zangye
 embábazi zímwe
 ezi ní embábazi → ezi n'émábazi
 ezi ní embábazí ki ? → ezi n'émábazí ki ?
 ☆ ow'émábazi 1, ab'émábazi 2 : kind person, merciful person
 ☆ Ayine embábazi. → ayin'embábazi : He/she is kind, graceful.
 N.B. This expression can be used as a personal name, mainly for a girl, but also for a boy.

- 2) esâ:si 9,10 : [rare] sympathy
 esâ:si yangye
 esâ:si émwe → esâ:s'émwe
 egi ní esâ:si → egi n'ésâ:si
 egi ní esâ:sí ki ? → egi n'ésâ:sí ki ?

1366. had better do

há:kiri : [lit] at least. See No.1496.

- ☆ Há:kiri ómpé ako. : At least you give me that small thing.
- ☆ Há:kiri oyijé éjo. : At least you come tomorrow. You'd better come tomorrow.

a. should do; should have done

kuri *inv.*

- ☆ Kuri wá:gyenda. : I wish you (sg.) have gone. You (sg.) should have gone.
- ☆ Kuri wá:bíkora. : You (sg.) should have done them.

b. it is not good to do

okúté:nda : [lit] not to need <neg. of *okwenda* 'to need, to want' (Nos.1084,1154)

- ☆ Tíkirenda ngu ogyendé wé:nka. : It is not good for you (sg.) to go alone.

1367. well; properly

1) gye *part.*

- ☆ okurá:ra gye : to sleep well
- ☆ okugyenda gye : to go well, in peace
- ☆ Ogyendé gye ! : Safe and pleasant journey to you !
- ☆ T'ári gye. : He/she is not OK.

2) kurú:ngí or kurungi 17 : well

- ☆ okugyenda kurungi : to go well, in peace
- ☆ okukóra kurungi : to work well

1368. bad

-bi *adj.* : bad, bad-hearted, ugly, bad-looking

N.B. This adjective means both surface badness and internal (moral) badness.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. omúbi | 2. abábi |
| 3. omúbi | 4. emíbi |
| 5. eríbi | 6. amábi |
| 7. ekíbi | 8. ebíbi |
| 9. émbi | 10. émbi |
| 11. orúbi | |
| 12. akábi | 14. obúbi |
| 13. otúbi | |
| 15. okúbi | |
| 16. ahábi | |
| 17. *okúbi (not used) | |
| 18. *omúbi (not used) | |
| 19. ogúbi | 20. agábi |
| 21. *eyíbi (not used) | |

N.B. Cl.16 *ahábi* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu múbi : a bad person
- 2. abantu bábi : pl.
- 3. omutí múbi : a bad tree

4. emití mǎbi : pl.
 5. icúmu rǎbi : a bad spear
 6. amacúmu mábi : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré kíbi : a bad python
 8. ebizíramiré bíbi : pl.
 9. embúzi mǎbi → embúzím̄bi : a bad goat
 10. embúzi mǎbi → embúzím̄bi : pl.
 11. oruhago rúbi : a bad bag
 10. empago mǎbi → empagóm̄bi : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté kábi : a bad tortoise
 14. obunyankógoté búbi : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté túbi : dim. of pl.
 15. okuguru kúbi : a bad leg
 6. amaguru mábi : pl.
 16. ahantu hábi : a bad place
 19. ogutí gúb̄bi : a bad big tree
 20. agatí gábi : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu omúbi : the bad person
2. abantu abábi : pl.
 3. omutí omúbi : the bad tree
 4. emití emíbi : pl.
 5. icúmu erǎbi : the bad spear
 6. amacúmu amábi : pl.
 7. ekizíramiré ekíbi : the bad python
 8. ebizíramiré ebíbi : pl.
 9. embúzi émbi → embúz'ém̄bi : the bad goat
 10. embúzi émbi → embúzém̄bi : pl.
 11. oruhago orúbi : the bad bag
 10. empago émbi → empag'ém̄bi : pl.
 12. akanyankógoté akábi : the bad tortoise
 14. obunyankógoté obúbi : pl.
 13. otunyankógoté otúbi : dim. of pl.
 15. okuguru okúbi : the bad leg
 6. amaguru amábi : pl.
 16. ahantu ahábi : the bad place
 19. ogutí ogúb̄bi : the bad big tree
 20. agatí agábi : pl.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní múbi. : The person is bad.
2. Abantu ní bábi. : pl.
 3. Omutí ní múbi. : The tree is bad.
 4. Emití ní mǎbi. : pl.
 5. Icúmu ní rǎbi. : The spear is bad.
 6. Amacúmu ní mábi. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní kíbi. : The python is bad.
 8. Ebizíramiré ní bíbi. : pl.
 9. Embúzi ní mǎbi. → Embúzi nímbi. : The goat is bad.

10. Embúzi ní ríbi. → Embúzi nímbi. : pl.
 11. Oruhago ní rúbi. : The bag is bad.
 10. Empago ní ríbi. → Empago nímbi. : pl.
 12. Akanyankógoté ní kábi. : The tortoise is bad.
 14. Obunyankógoté ní búbi. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté ní túbi. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru ní kúbi. : The leg is bad.
 6. Amaguru ní mábi. : pl.
 16. Ahantu ní hábi. : The place is bad.
 19. Ogutí ní gúbi. : The big tree is bad.
 20. Agatí ní gábi. : pl.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní omúbi. → Omuntu n'ómúbi. : The person is the bad one.
 2. Abantu ní abábi. → Abantu n'ábábi. : pl.
 3. Omutí ní omúbi. → Omutí n'ómúbi. : The tree is the bad one.
 4. Emití ní emíbi. → Emití n'émíbi. : pl.
 5. Icímu ní éríbi. → Icímu n'éríbi. : The spear is the bad one.
 6. Amacúmu ní amábi. → Amacúmu n'amábi. : pl.
 7. Ekizíramiré ní ekíbi. → Ekizíramiré n'ékíbi. : The python is the bad one.
 8. Ebizíramiré ní ebíbi. → Ebizíramiré n'ébíbi. : pl.
 9. Embúzi ní émbi. → Embúzi n'émbi. : The goat is the bad one.
 10. Embúzi ní émbi. → Embúzi n'émbi. : pl.
 11. Oruhago ní órúbi. → Oruhago n'órúbi. : The bag is the bad one.
 10. Empago ní émbi. → Empago n'émbi. : pl.
 12. Akanyankógoté ní akábi. → Akanyankógoté n'ákábi. : The tortoise is the bad one.
 14. Obunyankógoté ní obúbi. → Obunyankógoté n'óbúbi. : pl.
 13. Otunyankógoté ní otúbi. → Otunyankógoté n'ótúbi. : dim. of pl.
 15. Okuguru ní okúbi. → Okuguru n'ókúbi. : The leg is the bad one.
 6. Amaguru ní amábi. → Amaguru n'amábi. : pl.
 16. Ahantu ní ahábi. → Ahantu n'ahábi. : The place is the bad one.
 19. Ogutí ní ogúbi. → Ogutí n'ógúbi. : The big tree is the bad one.
 20. Agatí ní agúbi. → Agatí n'ágúbi. : pl.
- a. badness
 obúbi 14, ---- <-bi adj. See above.
 obubí bwangye // [bga'nye]
 obubí búmwe
 obu ní obúbi → obu n'óbúbi
 obu ní obúbí ki ? → obu n'óbúbí ki ?
- b. badly; wrongly
 kúbi 17 <-bi adj. See above.
 ☆ okurá:ra kúbi : to sleep badly
 ☆ okukóra kúbi : to work badly
- c. to become bad
 1) okubá múbi
 2) okushi:shikara : to get spoilt [of people, food, etc.]. See No.936.
 ☆ Omwána ashi:shíke:re. : The child has got spoilt.
- c. ill will

- 1) ítima 5, ---- : ill will, envy, jealousy <omútima 3/4 'heart, mind' (No.47)
 itíma ryangye
 itíma rímwe
 erí ní ítima → erí n'ítima
 eri ní itímá ki ? → eri n'ítímá ki ?
- cf. omunyí:tima 1, abanyí:tima 2 : ill-willed person <omunya-ítima1/2 'person with an ill /willed mind'
 omunyí:tima wangye
 omunyí:tima ómwe → omunyí:tim'ó:mwe
 ogu ní omunyí:tima → ogu n'ómunyí:tima
 ogu ní omunyí:timá ki ? → ogu n'ómunyí:timá ki ?
- 2) omujínya 3, emijínya 4 : envy with aggressiveness
 omujinyá gwangye
 omujinyá gúmwe
 ogu ní omujínya → ogu n'ómujínya
 ogu ní omujínyá ki ? → ogu n'ómujínyá ki ?
- 3) omutíma múbi 3 : bad heart
 ☆ Ayine omutíma múbi. : He/she is ill-hearted.
1369. gentle; mild; modest
 1) okwé:tonda : to be kind, calm, disciplined, gentle
 2) okukwá:ta mpora → okukwá:tá:mpora : to behave calmly; [lit] to hold slowly
 a. to be polite
 1) okwí:tonda or okwé:tonda : to be kind, calm, disciplined, gentle, polite
 2) okucúre:ra : to be calm, to be polite. See No.744.
 cf. obucúre:zi 14, ---- : politeness. See No.744.
 cf. omucúre:zi 1, abacúre:zi 2 : polite person
 3) okusí:nsina : to be polite in talking (to use euphemism)
1370. to have dignity
 okwé:tamú (or okwé:te:kamú) ekiti:nísa : [lit] to put respect to oneself
1371. severe; intense
 okuré:ngyesereze : to go beyond <okurê.nga 'to go out of sight' (No.1278)
 ☆ 1. Omuntu arengyeseré:ze. : The person is severe, who goes beyond normal things
 2. Abantu barengyeseré:ze. : pl.
 ☆ 1. omuntu oréngyesere:ze : a severe person
 2. abantu bárengyesere:ze : pl.
 7. ekintu kírengyesere:ze : a severe thing
 8. ekintu bírengyesere:ze : pl.
 ☆ 1. omuntu oréngyesere:ze : the severe person
 2. abantu abárengyesere:ze : pl.
 7. ekintu ekírengyesere:ze : the severe thing
 8. ekintu ebírengyesere:ze : pl.
 ☆ 1. Ogu ní oréngyesere:ze. : This is a severe person.
 2. Aba ní abárengyesere:ze. : pl.
 7. Eki ní ekírengyesere:ze. : This is a severe thing.
 8. Ebi ní ebírengyesere:ze. : pl.
1372. honest; truthful
 1) ow'ámazima 1, ab'ámazima 2 : an honest person

- 2) omunyamazima 1, abanyamazima 2 : syn. of the preceding.
 3) omwé: sigwa 1, abé: sigwa 2 : a trustworthy person, reliable person. See No.1164.

a. truth; sincerity

- amazima 6
 amazima gangye
 amazima gámwe
 aga ní amazima → aga n'ámazima
 aga ní amazimá ki ? → aga n'ámazimá ki ?
 ☆ Ní amazima. → N'ámazima. : It is true.
 ☆ okútagambá amazima : not to tell the truth
 ☆ okútabá omuntu w'ámazima : not to be a trustworthy person

1373. right; correct

- 1) okuhika : to be right, correct; [lit] to arrive, See No.652.
 ☆ 3. Omubaré guhíkire. : The number is right.
 4. Emibaré ehíkire. : pl.
 ☆ 3. omubaré gúhíkire : a right number
 4. Emibaré ehíkire : pl.
 ☆ 3. omubaré ogúhíkire : the right number
 4. emibaré ehíkire : pl.
 ☆ 3. Ogu ní omubaré gúhíkire. : This is a right number.
 4. Egi ní emibaré ehíkire. : pl.
 ☆ 3. Ogu ní omubaré ogúhíkire. : This is the right number.
 4. Egi ní emibaré ehíkire. : pl.
 2) okuhiki:rira : to be right, righteous
 ☆ 1. Omuntu ahíkiri:re. : The person is right, righteous.
 2. Abantu bahíkiri:re. : pl.
 ☆ 1. omuntu ohíkiri:re : a right person
 2. abantu báhikiri:re 2 : pl.
 ☆ 1. omuntu ohíkiri:re : the right person
 2. abantu abáhikiri:re : pl.
 3) ekípimire gye 7, ebípimire gye 8 : what is measured well, accurate <okupima 'to measure'
 (No.1093)
 4) Ní kyo. : It is that (cl.7). It is true.
 5) Ní kwo. : It is that way (cl.17).

1374. sure

- okúhama : to be confident, firm
 okuhámira *appl.* : to stick to sth
 okúhamya *caus.* : to confirm
 okuhámiza *appl.+caus.* : to assure sb
 okuhámisiriza *emph.* : to confirm strongly, to reassure
 ☆ Ndakuhámiza. : I assure you (sg.)

1375. wrong; incorrect; not true

- 1) okugwa : to fail (in exams), to be wrong; [lit] to fall. See No.669.
 ☆ 1. Omuntu agwíre. : The person is wrong.
 2. Abantu bagwíre. : pl.
 ☆ 1. omuntu ogwíre : a wrong person

2. abantu bágwi:re : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu ogwî:re : the wrong person
2. abantu abágwi:re : pl.
- 2) okushobya // [okuʃob^dja] : to make a mistake, to be wrong
- ☆ 7. Ekintu kishóbize. : The thing is wrong.
8. Ebintu bishóbize. : pl.
- ☆ 7. ekintu kîshobize. : a wrong thing
8. ebintu bîshóbize : pl.
- ☆ 7. ekintu ekîshobize. : the wrong thing
8. ebintu ebîshóbize : pl.
- 3) okútahíka : [lit] not to arrive
- ☆ 9. Á:nsa t'éhíkire. : The answer is not correct.
10. Á:nsa tízihíkire. : pl.
- ☆ 9. á:nsa etáhíkire : a correct answer.
10. á:nsa zítahíkire : pl.
1376. brave; courageous
- 1) emá:nzi 9,10 : brave person, courageous person
 emanzí yangye
 emá:nzí émwe → emá:nz'émwe
 egi ní emá:nzi → egi n'émá:nzi
 egi ní emá:nzí ki ? → egi n'émá:nzí ki ?
- cf. obumá:nzi 14 : courage, bravery
- 2) ekihandagazi 7, ebihandagazi 8 : [coll.] a very brave person
 ekihandagazi kyangye
 ekihandagazi kímwe
 eki ní ekihandagazi → eki n'ékíhandagazi
 eki ní ekihandagazí ki ? → eki n'ékíhandagazí ki ?
- 3) ekihanda 7, ebihanda 8 : syn. of *ekihandagazi* 7/8. [coll.]
 ekihanda kyangye
 ekihanda kímwe
 eki ní ekihanda → eki n'ékíhanda
 eki ní ekihandá ki ? → eki n'ékíhanda ki ?
1377. diligent
- 1) omuté:gá:nda 1, abaté:gá:nda 2 : a self-motivated person, a hardworking person
 omuté:gandá wangye
 omuté:gá:ndá ómwe → omuté:gá:nd'ómwe
 owu ní omuté:gá:nda → owu n'ómuté:gá:nda
 owu ní omuté:gá:ndá ki ? → owu n'ómuté:gá:ndá ki ?
- 2) omwé:kambi 1, abé:kambi 2 // [omŋé:ka'mbi] : a hardworking person, a diligent person
 omwé:kambi wangye
 omwé:kambi ómwe → omwékamb'ómwe
 owu ní omwé:kambi → owu n'ómwé:kambi
 owu ní omwé:kambí ki ? → owu n'ómwé:kambí ki ?
- cf. obwé:kambi 14, ---- : hardworking, diligence
- 3) omwé:ziriki 1, abé:ziriki 2 // [omŋé:zirici] : hard worker, devoted person; syn. of *omwé:-
 omwé:ziriki wangye* *lkambi* 1/2.

- omwé:ziriki ómwe → omwé:ziriky'ó:mwe
owu ní omwé:ziriki → owu n'ómwé:ziriki
owu ní omwé:zirikí ki ? → owu n'ómwé:zirikí ki ?
- 4) omukózi murungi 1, abakózi barungi 2 : a good worker
N.B. The word *omúkozi* 1/2 means 'worker' implying that that person is a hard worker.
☆ Ní omukózi murungi. → n'ómukózi murungi : He/she is a good worker.
1378. to persevere
okugumisiriza : to be patient, to persevere. <emph. of *okuguma* 'to be firm' (No.1336).
1379. to encourage
1) okuhanga:na
okwí:hanga:na or okwé:hanga:na *refl.* : to encourage oneself, to keep one's shoulders back
2) okugumya:gumya *caus.+red.* : syn. of *okuhanga:na*.
Cf. *okuguma* 'to be firm, to encourage oneself' (No.1336).
1380. patient
okugumisiriza : to be patient, to endure <emph. of *okuguma* 'to be firm' (No.1336).
cf. obugumísiriza 14, ---- : patience, perseverance
obugumísiriza bwangye // [bga'nje]
obugumísiriza búmwé
obu ní obugumísiriza → obu n'óbugumísiriza
obu ní obugumísirizá ki ? → obu n'óbugumísirizá ki ?
1381. persistent
1) okuguma : to remain still
2) okuhámiza hámwé : to be firm at a place
1382. to tolerate
okugumisiriza
☆ Nkagumisiriza. : I tolerated.
1383. to give up
1) okurugáho
☆ okuruga habintu : to give up them
2) okúhwá:ho
☆ Na:bihwáho. : I have given up them.
3) okureka
☆ Na:reká ebintu. : I have abandoned the things.
1384. same; identical
1) okwingana : to be equal (in size, amount, capacity, etc.)
2) okuringanira : to be the same (height)
☆ Ebití biringáni:re. : The trees are of the same height.
☆ ebití biringani:re. : The trees which are of the same height
3) okushushana : [lit] to look like each other. See No.1267.
4) -mwé *adj.* : same category of things; [lit] one. See No.399.
☆ abantu bámwe : the same category of people
☆ ebitabo bímwe : the same category of books
☆ Ekitabo eki (→ Ekitab'e:ki) ní kyó kímwé n'ê:kyo. : This book is the same as that one.
1385. the very
1) Rendered with independent pronouns, *wé* 'him/her', *bó* 'them', etc. See No.1462.
☆ Omwána ní wé owu. : The child is this one.

☆ Ekí ní kyo. : This is the very one.

☆ Eki ní kyó kitabo ekyó nandí kuronda. : This is the (very) book which I was looking for.

2) Rendered with words meaning 'self' such as *wenyíne* 'himself/herself', *bo.nyíne* 'themselves', etc. See No.1470. The following expressions mean 'that very one' according to the classes.

- ☆ 1. owe wenyíne 2. abo be:nyíne
3. ogwe gwenyíne 4. eyo yenyíne or ezo zenyíne
5. eryo ryenyíne 6. ago go:nyíne
7. ekyo kyenyíne 8. ebyo byenyíne
9. eyo yenyíne 10. ezo ze:nyíne
11. orwe rwenyíne
12. ako ko:nyíne 14. obwe bwenyíne
 13. otwe twenyíne
15. okwe kwenyíne
16. aho ho:nyíne
17. *okwe kwonyíne (not used), but okwe ho:nyíne
18. *omwe mwonyíne (not used), but omwe ho:nyíne
19. ogwe gwenyíne 20. ago go:nyíne
21. *eyo yonyíne (not used), but eyo ho:nyíne

N.B. Cl.16 form *ho.nyíne* is used for all locative classes.

☆ Eki ní kyó kyenyíne. : This is the very one. This is the exact one.

☆ Eki ní kyó kitabo kyenyíne ekí nandí kuronda. : This is the very book which I was looking for.

3) okushusha : to resemble

☆ Eki kitabo kirashusha n'ê:ki. : This book looks like that one. This book is the same as that one.

1386. to fit

okuhika : [lit] to arrive. See No.652.

☆ Esatí eramuhika. 9 : The shirt fits him/her.

Esatí ziramuhika. 10 : pl.

☆ Esatí t'eramuhika. 9 : The shirt does not fit him/her.

Esatí tíziramuhika. 10 : pl.

a. not to fit

okufû:nda

☆ Esatí eramufû:nda. : The shirt does not fit him/her.

1387. to coincide; to match

okute:bana

☆ Pitá na Maríya barate:bana. : Peter and Mary are a good match.

1388. to do to excess

1) okurê:nza or okurê:nzya

2) okuhí:ngurana : to go beyond

okuhí:nguranya *caus.* : to make sb go beyond

Cf. *okuhí:ngura* 'to exceed' (No.1163).

1389. different

1) okútashushána : not to resemble <neg. of. *okushushana* 'to look like each other' (No.1267)

☆ ekítaráshushana 7, ebítaráshushana 8 : which is different

- 2) okúti:ngana : not to be equal <neg. of *okwingana* 'to be equal' (No.915)
 3) okukírana : to differ in height, position, rank, etc.
 ☆ Barakírana. : They differ among themselves. (Some are tall, and others are short, etc.)

a. to differentiate

- 1) okutá:ni:sa
 okutá:nu:kanya : same as the preceding.
 2) okwá:hura : syn. of *okutá:ni:sa*. [Ifo dial]

b. difference

- 1) enyáhukana 9,10 <*okwá:hukana* 'to break friends with sb' (No.1074)
 enyáhukana yangye
 enyáhukana émwe → enyájukan'émwe
 egi ní enyáhukana → egi n'enyáhukana
 egi ní enyájukaná ki ? → egi n'enyájukaná ki ?
 2) entá:ni:so 9,10 : syn. of the preceding. <*okutá:ni:sa* 'to differentiate'. See above.
 entá:ni:so yangye
 entá:ni:so émwe → entá:ni:s'émwe
 egi ní entá:ni:so → egi n'entá:ni:so
 egi ní entá:ni:só ki ? → egi n'entá:ni:só ki ?
 ☆ Tíbyí:ne entá:ni:so. : They are not different.
 3) embagani:sa 9,10 : syn. of the preceding; [lit] what divides <*okubagani:sa* 'to divide'
 embagani:sa yangye / (No.1059)
 embagani:sa émwe → embagani:s'émwe
 egi ní embagani:sa → egi n'embagani:sa
 egi ní embagani:sá ki ? → egi n'embagani:sá ki ?

1390. contrary; reverse

- 1) okúti:kíringana *neg.* : not to agree with each other <*okwikirizingana* 'to agree with each other' (No.1222)
 2) okútaté:bana *neg.* : not to coincide, not to match <*okute:bana* 'to coincide, to match'
 ☆ Eki n'è:ki tíbiraté:bana. : This and that do not match each other. / (No.1387)

1391. interesting

- okushémeza : to be cheerful, to please, to interest, to make happy
 ☆ Eki kitabo kirashémeza. : This book is interesting.
 ☆ Eki kitabo tíkirashémeza. : This book is not interesting.

1392. funny

- okusesa or okushesa : to make laugh <caus. of *okusheka* 'to laugh' (No.746)
 ☆ Eki kintu kirasesa. : This thing is funny.
 ☆ Eki kintu tíkirasesa. : This thing is not funny.
 ☆ oráshesa 1, abáshesa 2 : person who is funny, funny person
 ☆ ekírasesa 7, ebírasesa 8 : thing which is funny

1393. cheerful

- okushémeza : to be cheerful, to please, to interest, to make happy
 a. friendly; easy to make friends with
 1) oyá:nguhi 1, abá:nguhi 2 : easy person <-*á:nguhi* adj. 'light, easy' (No.1330).
 2) omuntu w'ábantu 1, abantu b'ábantu 2 : sociable person

1394. disagreeable; unpleasant

- 1) okútashémeza : not to please <neg. of *okushémeza* 'to please, to be interesting' (No.1391).

- ☆ omuntu otáráshémeza 1, abantu bátaráshémeza 2 : a disagreeable person
 - 2) okugwisa kúbi : to make sb feel unwell; [lit] to make sb fall badly
 - ☆ ekíragwisa kúbi 7, ebíragwisa kúbi 8 : that which is disagreeable
 - 3) okutama : to disgust
 - ☆ Ebyókuryá biratama : The meal disgusts.
 - ☆ ebyókuryá bíratama : disgusting food
 - ☆ ebyókuryá ebíratama : the disgusting food
1395. noisy
- 1) okuyomba : to make a noise, to be noisy
okuyombera *appl.* : to make a noise at a place, for sb
okuyomberera : to disturb by noise
 - ☆ Wa:nyombérera. : You have disturbed me by making a noise.
 - 2) okuté:ra orwâ:ri : to make a noise; syn. *of okuyomba.*
Cf. *orwâ:ri* 11/10 // [ogwâ:ri] 'noise' (No.553).
- a. to make noises of various kind
- 1) okutogota : to clatter [said of food being cooked in a pan, of a rotating engine]
 - 2) okutotoma : to make a rat-a-tat noise [of a machine gun]
 - 3) okuhu:ma : to drone [ex. engine, flying airplane], to whir [ex. bees]
 - 4) okusha:ra : to fizz [ex. radiator of a car]
 - 5) okubóbmborekana : to make a rustling noise (ex. small objects falling in a disorganised way)
 - 6) okunywí:gi:ra : to creak [e.g., bed, door]
 - 7) okukaka : to make a cracking sound when a tree, wall, etc. falls, detached form other parts
 - 8) okururuma : sound of rapid stream of a river
1396. dangerous
- akábi 12, ---- : danger <-*bi* adj. 'bad' (No.1368).
 - ☆ ekintu ky'ákábi 7, ebintu by'ákábi 8 : a dangerous thing
 - ☆ Harihó akábi. → Harih'ákábi. : There is danger.
 - ☆ Ní eky'ákábi. → N'éky'ákábi. : It's great. [coll.]
1397. busy; engaged
- 1) okugira emirimo myí:ngi // [jî:nji] : to be busy; [lit] to have many works to do
 - ☆ Ayine emirimo myí:ngi. : He/she is busy.
 - 2) okukóra ebintu byí:ngi : to be busy, occupied with; [lit] to do many things
 - 3) okútagirá (o)bwî:re : not to have time
 - ☆ Tí:nyíne bwî:re. : I do not have time. I am busy.
1398. to have free time; to idle
- okútabá n'ékyókúkora : not to be with what to do
- a. to be bored
- okútamwa : to be discouraged, to be bored
 - ☆ Ntamirwe kushitama hánû:ya. : I am bored to sit here.
- b. to be boring
- 1) ekítarahá amâ:ni 7 → ekítarah'ámâ:ni, ebítarahá amâ:ni 8 → ebítarah'ámâ:ni 8 : which does not give energy
 - 2) okúhwamú amâ:ni : to get discouraged
- c. boredom
- oburúhe, 14, ---- : tiredness, boredom
1399. to kill time

B) attributive (with an augment)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. oyórobi | 2. abó:robi |
| 3. ogwó:robi | 4. eyórobi or ezó:robi |
| 5. eryó:robi | 6. agó:robi |
| 7. ekyó:robi | 8. ebyó:robi [eb ^d jó:roβi] |
| 9. eyórobi | 10. ezó:robi |
| 11. orwó:robi [ogwó:roβi] | |
| 12. akó:robi | 14. obwó:robi [obgó:roβi] |
| | 13. otwó:robi [ot ^k wó:roβi] |

15. okwó:robi

16. ahó:robi

19. ogwó:robi

20. agó:robi

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| ☆ 1. omuntu oyórobi | 2. abantu abó:robi | : the easy person |
| 3. omutí ogwó:robi | 4. emití eyórobi | : the easy tree |
| 5. icúmu eryó:robi | 6. amacúmu agó:robi | : the easy spear |
| 7. ekitabo ekyó:robi | 8. ebitabo byó:robi | : the easy book |
| 9. enyama eyó:robi | 10. enyama ezó:robi | : the easy meat |
| 11. oruhago orwó:robi | 10. empago ezó:robi | : the easy bag |
| 12. akantu akó:robi | 14. obuntu obwó:robi | : the easy small thing |
| | 13. otuntu otwó:robi | : dim. of the precedng. |
| 15. okuguru okwó:robi | 6. amaguru agó:robi | : the easy leg |
| 16. ahantu ahó:róbi | | : the easy place |
| 19. ogutí ogwó:robi | 20. agatí agó:robi | : the easy big tree |

☆ A : Ekigyezo kiri báta ? : How is the exam ?

B : Kyoróbi. : It is easy.

☆ A : Ekigyezo kya: kiri báta ? : How was the exam ?

B : Kya: kyó:robire. : It was an easy one.

2) okwanguha : to be light, easy

Cf. *-ánguhi* or *-angúhi* adj. : light, easy. See No.1330.

☆ 7. Ekigyezo kyangúhi. : The exam is easy.

8. Ebigyezo byangúhi. : pl.

☆ 7. ekigyezo kyá:nguhi : an easy exam

8. ebigyezo byá:nguhi : pl.

☆ 7. ekigyezo ekyá:nguhi : the easy exam

8. ebigyezo ebyá:nguhi : pl.

1403. difficult

1) okuguma : to be firm, hard, tough, difficult, complicated

☆ 1. Omuntu agúmire. : The person is tough.

2. Abantu bagúmire. : pl.

7. Ekibú:zo kígúmire. : The question is difficult.

8. Ebibú:zo bigúmire. : pl.

9. Embúzi egúmire. : The goat is tough.

10. Embúzi zigúmire. : pl.

☆ 1. omuntu ogúmire : a tough person

2. abantu bágumire : pl.

7. ekibú:zo kígumire : a difficult question

8. ebibú:zo bígumire : pl.
9. embúzi egúmire : a tough goat
10. embúzi zígumire : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu ogúmire : the tough person.
2. abantu abágumire : pl.
7. ekibú:zo ekígumire : the difficult question
8. ebibú:zo ebígumire : pl.
9. embúzi egúmire : the difficult goat
10. embúzi ezígumire : pl.
- 2) okurema : to be difficult to handle. See No.1163.
okureme:sa : to make complicated, to make fail
- ☆ okureme:sa embé:ra : to complicate the situation
- ☆ okureme:sa omuntu : to make a person fail
- 3) -zibu *adj.* : difficult, hard, complicated
1. omuntu muzibu 2. abantu bazibu
3. omutí muzibu 4. emití mizibu
- cf. obuzibu 14, ---- : difficulty, problem
obuzibu bwangye //[bga'nje]
obuzibu búmwé
obu ní obuzibu → obu n'óbuzibu
obu ní obuzibú ki ? → obu n'óbuzibú ki ?

1404. clever; wise

- 1) omunyabwê:ngye 1, abanyabwê:ngye 2 : wise person
- 2) omunyamágezi 1, abanyamágezi 2 : syn. of the preceding.

a. cleverness; wisdom

- 1) amágezi 6 : practical wisdom, quick-wittedness
amagézi gangye
amagézi gámwe
aga ní amágezi → aga n'ámágezi
aga ní amagézi ki ? → aga n'ámagézi ki ?

or amagezí 6

- amagezí gangye
amagezí gámwe
aga ní amagezí → aga n'ámagezí
aga ní amagezí ki ? → aga n'ámagezí ki ?

☆ okugira amágezi : to have wisdom

☆ amagézi g'énzárwa 6 : innate cleverness, common sense

cf. omugézi 1, abagézi 2 : wise person

or omúgezi 1, abágezi 2

☆ Ní omugézi. or Ní omúgezi. : He/she is wise.

- 2) obwê:ngye 14, ---- //[obgê:nje] : knowledge, intelligence

obwê:ngye bwangye //[bga'nje]

obwê:ngye búmwé

obu ní obwê:ngye → obu n'óbwê:ngye

obu ní obwé:ngyé ki ? → obu n'óbwé:ngyé ki ?

☆ okugira obwê:ngye : to have knowledge

- a. to be quick in doing
okushábuka
or okucábuka : same as the preceding.
1405. stubborn; thickheaded
- 1) endéme 9,10 : unmanageable person, stubborn, undisciplined person, hooligan
endemé yangye
endemé émwe → endémé:mwe
egi ní endéme → egi n'éndéme
egi ní endémé ki ? → egi n'éndémé ki ?
<okurema 'to be difficult to handle' (No.1163).
 - 2) amáryo 6 : excessive self-confidence, unyielding character
amaryó gangye
amaryó gámwe
aga ní amáryo → aga n'amáryo
aga ní amágryó ki ? → aga n'amáryó ki ?
- cf. omunyamáryo 1, abanyamáryo 2 : unyielding person
☆ Aka kâ:na ki:na amáryo. : This child is unyielding.
1406. sly; cunning
- 1) okukopa : to cheat <Eng. to copy
 - 2) okukózesá obwê:ngé : to use one's knowledge, to behave craftily
 - 3) okushuka : to entice; [lit] to pour (tr.)
☆ Ari kunshuka. : He/she is enticing me.
 - 4) okwosa or okwosya // [okwo:s'ja]. [Ifo dial] : [lit] to burn (tr.); syn. of *okushuka*.
☆ okwosa omuntu : to entice a person
- a. enticer; deceiver
omwohi 1, abo:hi 2
omwohi wangye
omwohi ómwe → omwoh'ó:mwe
owu ní omwohi → owu n'ómwohi
owu ní omwohí ki ? → owu n'ómwohí ki ?
Cf. *obwê:ngye* 14 'intelligence' (No.1404).
- b. trick
orugézi 11, ---- <amagézi 6 'quick-wittedness' (No.1404)
1407. stupid; fool
- 1) omushema 1, abashema 2 : stupid, fool
omushema wangye
omushema ómwe → omushem'ó:mwe
owu ní omushema → owu n'ómushema
owu ní omushemá ki ? → owu n'ómushemá ki ?
 - 2) omudóma 1, abadóma 2 : dull, fool
omudomá wangye
omudomá ómwe → omudom'ó:mwe
owu ní omudóma → owu n'ómudóma
owu ní omudómá ki ? → owu n'ómudómá ki ?
- cf. okudoma : to be stupid
- 3) omuragi 1, abaragi 2 : syn. of *omudóma* 1/2.

omuragi wangye
 omuragi ómwe → omuragy'ó:mwe
 owu ní omuragi → owu n'ómuragi
 owu ní omuragi ki ? → owu n'ómuragi ki ?

or ekiragi 7, ebiragi 8

a. stupidity

- 1) obushema 14 : stupidity <omushema 1/2 'stupid'. See above.
- 2) obudóma 14 : stupidity <omudóma 1/2 'stupid'. See above.
- 3) oburagi 14 : stupidity <omuragi 1/2 'stupid'. See above.
- 4) obúfu 14 : foolishness (like a dead person) <okúfa 'to die' (No.834)

b. abusive terms to mean a stupid person or a fool

- 1) ekifé:ra 7, ebifé:ra 7 : idiot, imbecile; originally means 'impotent' (No.515)
 cf. obufé:ra 14 : stupidity
- 2) ekifâ:fa 7, ebifâ:fa 8 : stupid person
 ekifâ:fa kyangye
 ekifâ:fa kímwe
 eki ní ekifâ:fa → eki n'ékifâ:fa
 eki ní ekifâ:fá ki ? → eki n'ékifâ:fá ki ?
- 3) ekímara 7, ebímara 8 : stupid person
 ekimára kyangye
 ekimára kímwe
 eki ní ekímara → eki n'ékímara
 eki ní ekimará ki ? → eki n'ékimará ki ?
- 4) ekifa:yô:ngo 7, ebifa:yô:ngo 8 : stupid person, fool
 ekifa:yô:ngo kyangye
 ekifa:yô:ngo kímwe
 eki ní ekifa:yô:ngo → eki n'ékifa:yô:ngo
 eki ní ekifa:yô:ngó ki ? → eki n'ékifa:yô:ngó ki ?
- 5) ekifa:mútima 7, ebifa:mútima 8 : stupid person
 ekifa:mutíma kyangye
 ekifa:mutíma kímwe
 eki ní ekifa:mútima → eki n'ékifa:mútima
 eki ní ekifa:mutímá ki ? → eki n'ékifa:mutímá ki ?
 Cf. okúfa 'to die' (No.834) and omútima 3/4 'heart' (No.47).

1408. important; significant

- 1) omugasho 3, emigasho 4 : importance, significance, advantage, use, function
 omugasho gwangye
 omugasho gúmwe
 ugu ní omugasho → ugu n'ómugasho
 ugu ní omugashó ki ? → ugu n'ómugashó ki ?
- ☆ ekintu ky'ómugasho 7, ebintu by'ómugasho 8 : an important thing
- ☆ Eki ki:ne omugasho : This is important.
- 2) akarú:ngi 12, oburú:ngi 14 : goodness of a thing, merit, importance
- ☆ akarungí k'ékintu 12 : merit of a thing, advantage
- 3) amâ:ni 6 : strength, power. See No.615.
- ☆ omuntu w'ámâ:ni 1, abantu b'ámâ:ni 2 : a powerful person, important person

- ☆ Ní owá amâ:ni. → N'ówámâ:ni. : He/she is an important person.
- a. valuable
omuhê:ndo 3, emihê:ndo 4 : value, price. See No.641.
- ☆ ekintu ky'ómuhê:ndo 7, ebintu by'ómuhê:ndo 8 : a valuable thing
1409. useful
okugasha : to be useful
1410. necessary
- 1) okwé:ta:gisibwa : to be needed, necessary <caus.+pass. of *okwé.ta:ga* 'to need' (No.1154)
- ☆ Kiré:ta:gisibwa. : It is necessary.
- 2) okwé:tengwa : to be needed <pass. of *okwé.tenga* 'to need, to wish' (No.1083)
- a. to have to; must
- 1) okutê:kwa
- ☆ Oraté:kwa obirê:te. : You (sg.) must bring them.
- ☆ Oraté:kwa kubá n'éngyesho ! : You (sg.) must be disciplined.
- 2) defective verb *-ne* + verb infinitive
- ☆ Nyine kugyenda : I have to go Twine kugyenda // [t^kwi'ne] : We have to go
Oyine kugyenda : You (sg.) have to go Mwine kugyenda // [mɲi'ne] : You (pl.) have to go
Ayine kugyenda : He/she has to go Bi:ne kugyenda : They have to go
- 3) okushémerera : should, to be supposed to do
- ☆ Oshemere:re kugyenda. : You (sg.) are supposed to go.
1411. normal; ordinary; regular; common
- 1) ekyá:burí:jo 7, ebyá:burí:jo 8 // [eb^djá:burí:zo] : daily thing; [lit] that of every day.
Cf. *burí:jo* 'always' (No.1522).
- ☆ ekintu kya: burí:jo 7, ebintu bya: burí:jo 8 : a usual thing
- 2) ekyá:burikíro 7, ebyá:burikíro 8 : daily thing; [lit] that of everyday.
Cf. *burí:kíro* 'every day' (No.387).
- ☆ orugóyi rwa: burikíro 11, engóyi rwa: burikíro 8 : usual clothes
- 3) ekyá:burizô:ba 7, ebyá:burizô:ba 8 : daily thing; [lit] that of everyday.
Cf. *burizô:ba* 'every day' (No.383).
1412. cheap
- 1) eky'ébbé:yi nkye 7, eby'ébbé:yi nkye 8 // [eb^djébé:jí:ɲce] : a cheap thing; [lit] that of small price
- 2) eky'ésé:te nkye 7, eby'ésé:te nkye 8 // [eb^djésé:té:ɲce] : a cheap thing; [lit] that of small money
- ☆ ekitabo ky'ésé:nté:nkye 7, ebitabo by'ésé:nté:nkye 8 : a cheap book
- ☆ Ekitabo ní eky'ésé:nté:nkye → Ekitabo n'ékyésé:nté:nkye. : The book is a cheap one. The book is cheap.
- 3) omuhé:ndo gw'áhá:si 3, emihé:ndo y'áhá:si 4 : low value, low price
or omuhé:ndo gw'óhá:si 3, emihé:ndo y'óhá:si 4
- ☆ Omuhé:ndo gw'ékitabo guri há:si. : The price of the book is cheap.
- 4) okuguza gye : to sell at a low price; [lit] to sell well
- 5) Edu:ká eraguza gye. : The shop sells well, i.e., at a low price.
- 6) dondóro 9a,10a, zardondóro 10b : low price thing, secondhand thing
dondoró yangye
dondoró émwe → dondór'émwe
egi ní dondóro

egi ní dondóró ki ?

☆ Ndazá murí dondóro. : I will go where there are low price things.

1413. expensive

1) eky'ébbè:yi 7, eby'ébbè:yi 8 // [eb^djébbè:ji] : [lit] that of price

☆ ekitabo ky'ébbè:yi 7, ebitabo by'ébbè:yi 8 : an expensive book

☆ Eki kitabo ní eky'ébbè:yi → Eki kitabo n'éky'ébbè:yi. : This book is expensive.

2) eky'ésé:te nyî:ngi 7, eby'ésé:te nyî:ngi 8 : [lit] that of much money

☆ ekitabo ky'ésé:te nyî:ngi 7, ebitabo by'ésé:te nyî:ngi 8 : an expensive book

☆ Ekitabo ní eky'ésé:te nyî:ngi. → Ekitabo n'éky'ésé:te nyî:ngi. : The book is expensive.

3) eky'ébbè:yi y'áhi:guru 7, eby'ébbè:yi y'áhi:guru 8 : [lit] that of high price

N.B. y'áhi:guru can be y'óhi:guru.

☆ ekitabo ky'ébbè:yi y'áhi:guru 7, ebitabo by'ébbè:yi y'áhi:guru 8 : an expensive book

☆ Eki kitabo ní eky'ébbè:yi y'áhi:guru → Eki kitabo n'éky'ébbè:yi y'áhi:guru. : This book is expensive.

4) omuhé:ndo gw'áhi:guru or omuhé:ndo g'óhi:guru : high price, high value

☆ ekitabo ky'omuhé:ndo gw'áhi:guru 7, ebitabo by'omuhé:ndo gw'áhi:guru 8 : an expensive book, a valuable book

☆ Eki kitabo ní eky'omuhé:ndo gw'áhi:guru. 7 → Eki kitabo n'éky'omuhé:ndo gw'áhi:guru. : This book is expensive. This book is valuable.

1414. to ask an unreasonable price; to overcharge

1) okwí:ba : [lit] to steal

☆ Wa:nyíba. : You (sg.) have overcharged me.

2) okutembe:sa ebbè:yi : to increase the price

3) okwongyeza ebbè:yi : to increase the price; syn. of the preceding.

4) ebbè:yi y'áhi:guru (or ebbè:yi y'óhi:guru) : high price

5) okuse:ra : [slang] to sell at a high price, to overcharge <Gan.

☆ Bansé:rire. : They overcharged me.

1415. rich

1) omugê:ga 1, abagê:ga 2 : a rich person

omugé:ga wangye

omugé:ga ómwe → omugé:g'ó:mwe

owu ní omugê:ga → owu n'ómugê:ga

owu ní omugé:gá ki ? → owu n'ómugé:gá ki ?

cf. obugê:ga 14 : wealth, property

2) omukíre 1, abakíre 2 : syn. of *omugê:ga* 1/2. <Rw. *umukire*

omukiré wangye

omukiré ómwe → omukir'ó:mwe

owu ní omukíre → owu n'ómukíre

owu ní omukiré ki ? → owu n'ómukiré ki ?

cf. obukíre 14 : state of being rich

3) omutú:ngi 1, abatú:ngi 2 : who owns a lot (especially of cows), wealthy person

omutú:ngi wangye

omutú:ngi ómwe → omutú:ngy'ó:mwe

owu ní omutú:ngi → owu n'ómútú:ngi

owu ní omutú:ngí ki ? → owu n'ómútú:ngí ki ?

<*okutú.nga* 'to raise (or keep) animals, to get, to become rich'. See below.

cf. obutû:ngi 14 : wealth

4) omúkama 1, abákama 2 : king (i.e., who owns like a king), rich person. See No.540.

☆ Ndí omúkama. → Nd'omúkama. : I am rich.

a. to become rich

1) okugé:gahara : to become rich, to prosper (intr.)

2) okúkira : to surpass, to be better than sb, to become rich, to prosper (intr.)

3) okutû:nga : to raise (or keep) animals, to get, to become rich

4) okubá omutû:ngi : to become a rich person

1416. poor

1) okukyena : to be poor

2) okubá omukyéne : same as the preceding.

3) okubá omwô:ro : to be poor, lazy

a. poor person

1) omukyéne 1, abakyéne 2 : poor person; the most serious among the synonyms
omukyené wangye

omukyéné ómwe → omukyén'ó:mwe

owu n'ómukyéne → owu n'ómukyéne

owu ní omukyéné ki ? → owu n'ómukyéné ki ?

2) ma:sikí:ni 1a, ba:ma:sikí:ni 2a <Sw. *maskini*

ma:sikí:ni wangye

ma:sikí:ni ómwe → ma:sikí:n'ó:mwe

owu ní ma:sikí:ni

owu ní ma:sikí:ní ki ?

3) omwô:ro 1, abô:ro 2 // [omŋô:ro] : lazy person, poor person. See No.1335.

4) omúnaku 1, abánaku 2 : poor person

omunáku wangye

omunáku ómwe → omunák'ó:mwe

owu ní omúnaku → owu n'ómúnaku

owu ní omunákú ki ? → owu n'ómunákú ki ?

b. poverty

1) obukyéne 14 : poverty <omukyéne 1/2 'poor person'. See above.

2) obwô:ro 14 : laziness, poverty <omwô:ro 1/2 'lazy person, poor person' (No.1335)

1417. to be miserable

okuganya : to be miserable

cf. amagánya 6 : misery

amaganyá gangye

amaganyá gámwe

aga ní amagánya → aga n'ámagánya

aga ní amaganyá ki ? → aga n'ámaganyá ki ?

1418. not to give

1) okwí:ma

2) mukóno-gâ:ma 1a, ba:mukóno-gâ:ma 2a : [coll.] stingy person; [lit] sticky hand.

Cf. gâ:ma 9/10 'glue' (No.214).

☆ Pitá ní mukóno-gâ:ma. : Peter is a stingy person.

a. to be mean

omúshuma 1, abáshuma 2 : thief, mean person. See No.1095.

1419. greed; lust
 omúruru 3, emíruru 4 : greed
 omurúru gwangye
 omurúru gúmwe
 ugu ní omúruru → ugu n'ómúruru
 ugu ní omurúru ki ? → ugu n'ómurúru ki ?
 cf. omunyamúruru 1, abanyamúruru 2 : greedy person
 ☆ Ayine omúruru. : He/she is greedy.
 ☆ omuntu w'ómúruru 1, abantu b'ómúruru 2 : a greedy person
1420. generous person
 1) éfura 9,10
 efúra yangye
 efúra émwe → efúr'émwe
 egí ní éfura → egí n'éfura
 egi ní efúra ki ? → egi n'éfúra ki ?
 cf. obúfura 14 : generosity
 obufúra bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obufúra búmwé
 obu ní obúfura → obu n'óbúfura
 obu ní obufúra ki ? → obu n'óbufúra ki ?
 2) nyamugarura 1a, ba:nyamugarura 2a : [rare] generous person <okugarura 'to return (tr.)'
 nyamugarura wangye / (No.654)
 nyamugarura ómwe → nyamugarur'ómwe
 owu ní nyamugarura
 owu ní nyamugarurá ki ?
1421. good; tasty; delicious
 okunura : to be delicious, sweet
 okunuza *caus.* : to make delicious, sweet
 okunuri:ra *int.* : to be very delicious, sweet
 okunuri:riza *ins.* : to continue to eat (to feel the taste in the mouth)
 ☆ Eby'ókuryá bínurire. : The food is delicious.
 ☆ eby'ókuryá bínurire. : delicious food; [lit] food which is delicious
 ☆ okunuri:riza ekikê:ju : to continue to suck a sugarcane (as it is very sweet)
 Cf. *obunuzi* 14 'deliciousness, sweetness' (No.901).
1422. unsavoury; bad-tasting
 1) okútanúra : not to be good <neg. of *okunura* 'to be delicious' (No.1421)
 2) okusha:ri:ra : to be bitter, sour, unsavoury
1423. sweet
 'sweet' is the same as 'tasty'. See No.1421.
1424. bitter; biting to the taste
 okusha:ri:ra : to be bitter, sour (taste of small eggplant, red pepper, lemon, etc.)
 ☆ Ama:rwá ga:sha:ri:ra. : The beer has become bitter.
 cf. obusha:rizi 14 : bitterness, sourness, bad taste
 obusha:rizi bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obusha:rizi búmwé
 obu ní obusha:rizi → obu n'óbusha:rizi

obu ní obusharizí ki ? → obu n'óbusharizí ki ?

a. to have a harsh taste

okukarata : to have a harsh taste (taste of ginger, pepper, green mangoes, etc.)

1425. raw; unripe; uncooked

-bisi *adj.*

N.B. This adjective is rarely used for humans. If used, it means a person from the countryside figuratively or as an abuse.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. omúbisi | 2. abábisi |
| 3. omúbisi | 4. emíbisi |
| 5. eríbisi | 6. amábisi |
| 7. ekíbisi | 8. ebíbisi |
| 9. émbisi | 10. émbisi |
| 11. orúbisi | |
| 12. akábisi | 14. obúbisi |
| | 13. otúbisi |
| 15. okúbisi | |
| 16. ahábisi | |
| 17. *okúbisi (not used) | |
| 18. *omúbisi (not used) | |
| 19. ogúbisi | 20. agábisi |
| 21. *eyíbisi (not used) | |

N.B. Cl.16 *ahábisi* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu múbisi : a villager
2. abantu bábisi : pl.
3. omutí múbisi : a raw tree
4. emití míbisi : pl.
5. ibabi ríbisi : a raw leaf
6. amababi mábisi : pl.
7. ekintu kíbisi : a raw thing
8. ebintu bíbisi : pl.
9. enyama mbisi → enyamámbisi : raw meat
10. enyama mbisi → enyamámbisi : pl.
11. orubingo rúbisi : a raw reed
10. embingo mbisi → embingómbisi : pl.
12. akantu kábisi : a raw small thing
13. obuntu búbisi : pl.
14. otuntu túbisi : same as the preceding.
15. okuguru kúbisi : a raw leg
6. amguru mábisi : pl.
16. ahantu hábisi : a raw place
17. okwé hábisi : there where it is wet
18. omunju hábisi : in the house which is wet
19. ogutí gúbisi : a raw big tree
20. agatí gábisi : pl.
21. eyó hábisi : there where it is wet
- ☆ 1. omuntu omúbisi : the villager

2. abantu abábisi : pl.
 3. omutí omúbisi : the raw tree
 4. emití emíbisi : pl.
 5. ibabi eríbisi : the raw leaf
 6. amababi amábisi : pl.
 7. ekintu ekíbisi : the raw thing
 8. ebintu ebíbisi : pl.
 9. enyama émbisi → enyam' émbisi : raw meat
 10. enyama émbisi → enyam' émbisi : pl.
 11. orubingo orúbisi : the raw reed
 10. embingo émbisi → embing' émbisi : pl.
 12. akantu akábisi : the raw small thing
 13. obuntu obúbisi : pl.
 14. otuntu otúbisi : same as the preceding.
 15. okuguru okúbisi : the raw leg
 6. amaguru amábisi : pl.
 16. ahantu ahábisi : the raw place
 17. okwé ahábisi : there where the place is wet
 18. omunju ahábisi : in the house in which the place is wet
 19. ogutí ogúbisi : the raw big tree
 20. agatí agábisi : pl.
 21. eyó ahábisi : there where the place is wet
- ☆ 1. Omuntu ní múbisi. : The person is wet, a villager.
2. Abantu ní bábisi. : pl.
 3. Omutí ní múbisi. : The tree is raw.
 4. Emití ní míbisi. : pl.
 5. Ibabi ní ríbisi. : The leaf is raw.
 6. Amababi ní mábisi. : pl.
 7. Ekintu ní kíbisi. : The thing is raw.
 8. Ebintu ní bíbisi. : pl.
 9. Enyamá ní mbisi. → Enyamá nímbisi. : The meat is raw.
 10. Enyamá ní mbisi. → Enyamá nímbisi. : pl.
 11. Orubingo ní rúbisi. : The reed is raw.
 10. Embingó ní mbisi. → Embingó nímbisi. : pl.
 12. Akantu ní kábisi. : The small thing is raw.
 13. Obuntu ní búbisi. : pl.
 14. Otuntu ní túbisi. : same as the preceding.
 15. Okuguru ní kúbisi. : The leg is raw.
 6. Amaguru ní mábisi. : pl.
 16. Ahantu ní hábisi. : The place is wet.
 17. Kúnú:ya ní hábisi. : This side is wet.
 18. Omunju ní hábisi : The inside of the house is wet.
 19. Ogutí ní gúbisi. : The big tree is raw.
 20. Agatí ní gábisi. : pl.
 - cf. obúbisi 14 : rawness, moisture
obubísi bwangye // [bgaŋje]

- obubísi búmwe
 obu ní obúbisi → obu n'óbúbisi
 obu ní obubísí kí ? → obu n'óbubísí kí ?
1426. not to be well-cooked; to be underdone
- 1) okúfuba
 - ☆ Ebyókuryá byafubíre. : The food did not become well cooked.
 - ☆ ebiri:bwá bífubire : sweet potatoes which are not well cooked
 - 2) okukona : syn. of the preceding. [Ifo dial]
- a. half-cooked food
- omúkucu 3, emíkucu 4 : half-cooked food in general and half-cooked food sweet potatoes
 omukúcu gwangye /in particular
 omukúcu gúmwe
 ugu ní omúkucu → ugu n'ómúkucu
 ugu ní omukúcú kí ? → ugu n'ómukúcú kí ?
1427. bright; light
- 1) okwaka : to burn (intr.), to give flame, to be bright
 - ☆ Mukishengye hara:ka. : It is bright inside the room.
 - 2) okumoreka : to light (a torch)
 okwí:moreka or okwé:moreka *refl.* : to show one's talent in public
 - ☆ Ya:moreka etó:ki. : He/she lit a torch.
1428. to be dazzling
- okwá:ta amê:sho : [lit] to break eyes
 ☆ Omushaná guri kwá:ta amê:sho. : The shunshine is dazzling to me.
1429. to reflect
- 1) okuká:ngarana : to give a reflecting beam [ex. zinc roof]
 - 2) okukyé:ngyerana : syn. of the preceding.
 - 3) okumorenkana : syn. of the preceding.
- a. reflection
- ekyerézezi 7, ebyerézezi 8 // [eb^dje·rézezi]
 ekyerézezi kyangye
 ekyerézezi kímwe
 eki ní ekyerézezi → eki n'ékyerézezi
 eki ní ekyerézezi kí ? → eki n'ékyerézezi kí ?
1430. to be luminous, lustrous
- okwaka : to burn (intr.), to give flame, to be bright
 ☆ Omusó guri kwá:ka. : The knife is luminous.
 ☆ Enge:to zangye za:yáka. : My shoes have shone.
- a. to shine with grease, to be oil-faced
- okuyaga : to shine with cream on the face, to be greasy; [lit] to melt (intr.). See No.1311.
1431. dark
- okwí:rima : to be dark
1432. black
- okwí:ragura : to become black
 ekírí:ragura 7, ebírí:ragura 8 : that which is black
 ekírí kwí:ragura 7, ebírí kwí:ragura 8 : same as the preceding.
- ☆ 1. Omuntu arí:ragura. : The person is black.

2. Abantu barí:ragura. : pl.
 3. Omutí gurí:ragura. : The tree is black.
 4. Emití erí:ragura. : pl.
 7. Ekintu kirí:ragura. : The thing is black.
 8. Ebintu birí:ragura. : pl.
 11. Oruhago rurí:ragura. : The bag is black.
 10. Empago zirí:ragura. : pl.
 12. Akantu karí:ragura. : the small thing is black.
 14. Obuntu burí:ragura. : pl.
 13. Otuntu turí:ragura. : dim. of the preceding.
 15. Okuguru kurí:ragura. : the leg is black.
 16. Ahantu harí:ragura. : the place is black.
 17. Okwé harí:ragura. : there where the place is black.
 18. Munda harí:ragura. : The inside is black.
 19. Ogutí gurí:ragura. : The big tree is black.
 20. Agatí garí:ragura. : pl.
 21. Eyó harí:ragura. : there where the place is black.
- N.B. Cl.16 *harí:ragura* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu orí:ragura : the person who is black
2. abantu abarí:ragura : pl.
 3. omutí ogurí:ragura : the tree which is black
 4. emití erí:ragura or emití ezirí:ragura : pl.
 7. ekintu ekirí:ragura : the thing which is black
 8. ebintu ebirí:ragura : pl.
 11. oruhago orurí:ragura : the bag which is black
 10. empago ezirí:ragura : pl.
 12. akantu akarí:ragura. : the small thing which is black
 14. obuntu oburí:ragura : pl.
 13. otuntu oturí:ragura : dim. of the preceding.
 15. okuguru okurí:ragura : the leg which is black
 16. ahantu aharí:ragura : the place which is black
 19. ogutí ogurí:ragura : the big tree which is black
 20. agatí agarí:ragura : pl.

a. black colour

- omukara 3, emikara 4
 omukara gwangye
 omukara gúmwe
 ogu ní omukara → ogu n'ómukara
 ogu ní omukará ki ? → ogu n'ómukará ki ?

☆ ekará:mu y'ómukara 9, ekará:mu z'ómukara 10 : a black pen

b. black person

- omwí:raguju 1, abí:raguju 2 // [omñí:raguju]
 omwí:raguju wangye
 omwí:raguju ómwe → omwí:raguj'ómwe
 ogu ní omwí:raguju → ogu n'ómwí:raguju
 ogu ní omwí:ragujú ki ? → ogu n'ómwí:ragujú ki ?

- cf. obwí:raguju 14 : blackness
- c. to dye black (basket material, etc.)
okwí:raguza <caus. of *okwí:ragura* ‘to become black’ (No.1432)
1433. white
- okwê:ra : to become white
okwê:za *caus.* : to make white
okwé:ruruka *intr.* : to make pale
okwé:rurusa *intr.+caus.* : to make pale
- ☆ ekijwá:ro kírí kwê:ra 7, ebijwá:ro bírí kwê:ra 8 : white holy costume
- a. white colour
- 1) omwê:ru 3, emyê:ru 4 // [omɲê:ru], [ɛɲê:ru]
omwé:ru gwangye,
omwé:ru gúmwe
ogu ní omwê:ru → ogu n’ómwê:ru
ogu ní omwé:rú ki ? → ogu n’ó omwé:rú ki ?
- cf. ekyê:ru 7, ebyê:ru 8 // [eb^djê:ru] : a white object
- ☆ ekijwá:ro ky’ómwê:ru 7, ebijwá:ro by’ómwê:ru 8 : white clothes
☆ orupapura rw’ómwê:ru 11, empapura z’ómwê:ru 10 // [orupapura gwómɲê:ru] : white paper
☆ Ekintu ní eky’ómwê:ru. → Ekintu n’éky’ómwê:ru. : The thing is the white one.
- 2) omútare 3, emítare 4 : white colour, white thing
omutáre gwangye
omutáre gúmwe
ogu ní omútare → ogu n’ómútare
ogu ní omutáre ki ? → ogu n’ómútare ki ?
- ☆ ekijwá:ro ky’ómútare 7, ebijwá:ro by’ómútare 8 : white clothes
1434. red
- okutukura : to be red, to become clean after washing
- ☆ Ebijwá:ro biratukura. : The clothes are red, well-washed.
☆ ebijwá:ro bíratukura : red clothes, well-washed clothes
☆ ebijwá:ro ebíratukura : the red clothes, the well-washed clothes
- a. red colour
- omutuku 3, emituku 4
omutuku gwangye
omutuku gúmwe
ogu ní omutuku → ogu n’ómutuku
ogu ní omutukú ki ? → ogu n’ómutukú ki ?
- ☆ ekará:mu y’ómutuku 9, ekará:mu z’ómutuku 10 : a red pen
1435. blue
- burúru 9a,10a, za:burúru 10b <Eng. *blue*
bururú yangye
bururú émwe → burúr’émwe
egi ní burúru
egi ní bururú ki ?
- ☆ esa:tí ya: burúru : blue shirt
- a. green
- kinyâ:si 9a,10a, za:kinyâ:si 10b <*ekinyâ:si* 7/8 ‘grass’ (No.131)

- ☆ ebijwá:ro bya: kinyâ:si : green clothes
 - ☆ Ebijwá:ro ní bya: kinyâ:si. : The clothes are green.
- b. purple
- kakobe 9a,10a, za:kakobe 10b <enkobe 9/10 'baboon' (No.82)
 - kakobe yangye
 - kakobe émwe → kakob'émwe
 - egi ní kakobe
 - egi ní kakobé ki ?
1436. yellow
- 1) ehongwe 9,10 : a species of shrub with yellow flowers
 - ☆ ebijwá:ro by'éhongwe : yellow clothes
 - 2) kinekye 9a,10a, za:kinekye 10b : syn. of the preceding. <omunekye 3/4 'ripe banana' (No.133)
 - kinekye yangye
 - kinekye émwe → kineky'émwe
 - egi ní kinekye
 - egi ní kinekyé ki ?
 - ☆ ebijwá:ro bya: kinekye : yellow clothes
 - ☆ Ebijwá:ro ní bya: kinekye. : The clothes are yellow.
- a. ochre
- kitaka 9a,10a, za:kitaka 10b <itaka 5/6 'soil' (No.344)
 - ☆ ekitabo kya: kitaka : a book of ochre colour
1437. deeply coloured; dark
- okukwâ:ta : to catch, to grasp (Nos.957,980).
 - ☆ Ibára rikwatíre. : The colour is deep.
 - ☆ ibára ríkwatire 5, amabára gákwatire 6 : deep colour
 - ☆ kinekye ekwá:tire 9 : deep yellow
- a. to look best on; to show up on [of colour]
- okumorenkana
1438. light; pale
- okutáruka : to become pale (owing to bad health or by smearing facial cream)
 - ☆ Omubiri gutarukíre. : The body is pale.
 - ☆ Ebijwá:ro bitarukíre. : The colour of the clothes is pale.
 - ☆ omubiri gútarukire 3, emibiri etárukire 4 : a pale body
1439. to fade (intr.)
- 1) okusi:bu:ka *intr.* : to lose colour
 - okusi:bu:ra *tr.* : to make lose colour
 - 2) okúhwamú erá:ngi → okúhwam'érá:ngi : to be discoloured [of clothes]
 - ☆ Esatí ehwerémú erá:ngi. : The shirt lost its colour.
 - ☆ Ibára rihwerému. : Its colour is finished.
1440. sheer; transparent
- okure:berwámu // [okure:βegwámu] : [lit] to be seen inside.Cf. *okure.ba* 'to see' (No.719).
 - ☆ Akatímbe karare:berwámu. : The lace is sheer.
1441. quick; fast; rapid; speedy
- 1) obwangu 14, ---- // [obga'ngu] : quickness, speed
 - obwangu bwangye // [bga'nje]
 - obwangu búmwe

- obu ní obwangu → obu n'óbwangu
 obu ní obwangú ki ? → obu n'óbwangú ki ?
 cf. omunyabwangu 1, abanyabwabgu 2 : speedy person
 2) obwira 14, ---- // [obgi'ra] : doing sth quickly, motivation to do
- a. quickly; rapidly
- 1) júba *inv.* : quickly
 jubá:júba *inv.red.* : very quickly
 ☆ Kora júba ! : Do quickly !
 - 2) mangu 6 : syn. of *júba*.
 mangumangu : very quickly
 ☆ Kora mangu ! : Do quickly !
 ☆ Ya:yigíre mangumangu. : He/she came quickly.
1442. to go fast; to hurry up; to make haste
- 1) okukóra jubá:júba : to do very quickly
 - 2) okurahuka : to come quickly
 okurahusa *caus.* : to do (or bring) sth quickly, to accelerate a work
 ☆ Rahuka ! : Come quickly !
 ☆ Ndarahusa omurimo. : I will do the work quickly.
 - 3) okutâ:nga : to do (arrive) faster than others.
 - 4) okwanguha : to be light, to do quickly
 okwangusa *caus.* : to do sth quickly
 ☆ Yanguha ! : Make haste. Speed up !
 ☆ okwangusa omurimo : to do the work quickly
 - 5) by expressing 'running'. Cf. *okwí:ruka* 'to run' (No.676).
 ☆ ba:yijíre bári:rukanga : They came running.
 ☆ Ija órí:rukanga ! : Come running !
1443. slow
- 1) mpóra *adv.* : slowly
 mpóra mpóra or mpórámpora *adv.red.* : slowly slowly
 ☆ okugyenda mpóra → okugyendámpora : to go slowly
 ☆ Kora mpórámpora ! : Do slowly slowly !
 - 2) okuko:za : to go (or move) slowly
 - 3) okwí:ziringa or okwé:ziringa : to do sth in a lazy way, to be slow in doing, to lag (intr.), to loiter. <refl. of *okuzíringa* 'to roll sth in mud' (No.1364).
 ☆ Ori kwí:ziringa. : You (sg.) are loitering.
 - 4) okwé:ziga:ziga : syn. of the preceding.
 - 5) okubyá:mi:ra : to delay in getting up from the bed in the morning, to oversleep
 <*okubyâ:ma* 'to sleep' (No.701)
- a. to do in one's own pace
 okwí:twará or okwé:twará : [lit] to carry oneself <refl. of *okutwâ:ra* 'to carry' (No.955)
1444. early
- kare *adv.*
- ☆ karekare mukashê:she : early in the morning
 - ☆ okukyé:ra kare : to wake up early
 - ☆ okugyenda kare : to go early
 - ☆ okuryá kare : to eat early

- ☆ Oyijá kare ! : Come early !
- a. to go early in the morning
okuzinduka : to visit sb, to go early in the morning
1445. late (*adj.*)
- 1) okukyé:rererwa // [okucé:reregwa] : to be late
kikyé:rerezi : late (*adv.*) [rare]
- ☆ Wa:kye:rerérwa. : You (*sg.*) have been late. You are late.
☆ Wa:yija okyé:rere:rwe. : You (*sg.*) have come late.
☆ Ba:yija bákye:rere:rwe. : They have come late.
☆ abári:ja bákye:rere:rwe : those who will be late
☆ Otá:kyé:rererwa ! : Don't be late !
- 2) okugyenda : to elapse; [lit] to go (No.643)
☆ Obwí:re bwa:gyé:nda. // [obgí:re bga:jé:nda] : Time has gone. It is late.
- 3) okutinda : to delay
okutinja or okutinzya *caus.* // [okuti'nz^d:ja] : to make delay
☆ Omurimo gwa:tí:ndire. : The work delayed.
1446. far
- 1) hare 16
☆ Ní hare. : It is far.
☆ hare n'ómugyera : far from the well
- 2) harengwa 16 : *syn. of hare.* However, it means not only 'far' but also 'high' and 'profound' since the the adjective *-rengwa* means 'tall, high, long, deep' (Nos.1321,1323,1325).
☆ Ní harengwa. : It is far.
1447. near
- 1) hí:hi 18
☆ Ní hí:hi. : It is near.
☆ Ní hí:hi n'ómugyera. : It is near the well.
☆ Ari hí:hi n'ê:nju. : He/she is near the house.
☆ Ari hí:hi kufa. : He/she is almost dying.
☆ Bbá:si eri hí:hi kugyenda. : The bus is about to go.
- 2) okuhére:ra : to be near
okuhére:rera *appl.* : to be near (to sb/sth)
☆ Ishomero rituheréré:re. : Our school is near.
1448. hot
- 1) okwosa : to be hot; [lit] to burn (*tr.*). See No.885.
☆ Amé:zi gari kwosa. : The water is hot.
N.B. The speaker knows that the water is hot on a real experience.
☆ amé:zi gári kwosa : hot water
☆ Amé:zi garo:sa. : The water burns, i.e. is hot.
N.B. The speaker has not touched the water but he knows that it is hot.
☆ amé:zi gáro:sa : hot water
- 2) okucámuka : to be very hot (by touching)
okucámusa *caus.* : to be very hot
☆ Íngini ecamukíre. : The engine has become very hot.
- a. heat
- 1) ekyû:ya 7, ebyû:ya 8 // [eb^djû:ja] : hotness of the air

- ekyú:ya kyangye
 ekyú:ya kímwe
 eki ní ekyû:ya → eki n'ékýû:ya
 eki ní ekyú:yá ki ? → eki n'ékýú:yá ki ?
 or ekyô:ya 7, ebyô:ya 8 // [eb^djô:ja]
 ☆ Hariyó ekyû:ya. : It is hot.
 ☆ Wa:nyisa ekyû:ya. : You (sg.) make me stifling.
 2) obutagasi 14 : heat, warmth of objects or liquids <okutagata 'to be warm'(No.1449)
 obutagasi bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obutagasi búmwé
 obu ní obutagasi → obu n'óbutagasi
 obu ní obutagásí ki ? → obu n'óbutagásí ki ?
1449. warm
- okutagata : to be warm, tepid
 okutagasa *caus.* : to warm up, to heat up
 okwí:tagasa or okwé:tagasa *refl.+caus.* : to warm oneself by putting on clothes or under the sun
 ☆ Amé:zi garatagata. : The water is warm.
 ☆ amé:zi gáratagata. : warm water
 ☆ okutagasa ebíryo : to heat up food
1450. cold; chilly
- 1) émbého 9, ---- : coldness of the air
 embého yangye
 embého émwe → embéh'émwe
 egí ní émbého → egí n'émbeho
 egi ní embéhó ki ? → egi n'émbéhó ki ?
 ☆ Haríhó émbého. → haríh'émbeho : It is cold.
 ☆ okugira émbého → okugir'émbeho : to feel cold
 2) okufuka : to be cold (touching sensation of a cold object)
 okufuki:rira *repet.* : to be very cold
 cf. obufuki 14 : coldness of an object
 obufuki bwangye // [bga'nje]
 obufuki búmwé
 obu ní obufuki → obu n'óbufuki
 obu ní obufukí ki ? → obu n'óbufukí ki ?
 or obufuki:rizi 14 : same as *obufuki* 14
 ☆ Amé:zi garafuka. : The water is cold.
 ☆ amé:zi gárafuka : cold water
 ☆ Amé:zi gafúkire. : The water is cold.
 ☆ amé:zi gárafukire : cold water
1451. cool; refreshing
- akábeho 12, ---- : fresh air <dim. of *émbeho* 9 'coldness of the air' (No.1450)
 ☆ Ndahúrira akábeho. : I feel fresh air.
 ☆ Harihó akábeho. → harih'ákábeho : There is fresh aire. It is cool here.
1452. this; these [demonstrative]
- 1) augment+PPr. : this/these (near the speaker)

This demonstrative indicates objects near the speaker. It usually precedes the noun, but it can follow it without any change in meaning. When it precedes the noun, the noun does not take an augment, but the noun needs an augment when it follows it. For cl.1 the southern dialect uses *owu* whereas it is *ogu* in most of the Rukiga area. Also, the southern dialect uses *eyi* for cl.4 and cl.9 while it is *egi* in other areas including the northern Ifo area. *ezi* is originally the cl.10 form but used for cl.4, too.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. owu (or ogu [Ifo dial]) | 2. aba |
| 3. ogu | 4. eyi (egi [Ifo dial]) or ezi |
| 5. eri | 6. aga |
| 7. eki | 8. ebi |
| 9. eyi (egi [Ifo dial]) | 10. ezi |
| 11. oru | |
| 12. aka | 14. obu |
| | 13. otu |
| 15. oku | |
| 16. aha | |
| 17. oku | |
| 18. omu | |
| 19. ogu | 20. aga |
| 21. *eyi (not used) | |
- ☆ 1. owu muntu : this person
 2. aba bantu : pl.
 3. ogu múti : this tree
 4. eyi míti or ezi míti : pl.
 5. eri ícumu → eri:cumu : this spear
 6. aga mácumu : pl.
 7. eki kitabo : this book
 8. ebi bitabo : pl.
 9. eyi mbuzi → eyímbuzi : this goat
 10. ezi mbuzi → ezímbuzi : pl.
 11. oru ruhago : this bag
 10. ezi mpago : pl.
 12. aka kantu : this small thing
 14. obu buntu : pl.
 13. otu tuntu : pl.
 15. oku kuguru : this leg
 6. aga maguru : pl.
 16. aha hantu : this place
 16. aha munju : this place in the house
 17. oku munju : this side in the house
 18. omu munju : here inside in the house
 19. ogu gúti : this big tree
 20. aga gáti : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu owu → omunt'o:wu : this person
 2. abantu aba → abant'a:ba : pl.
 3. omutí ogu → omut'ô:gu : this tree

4. emití eyi → emit'ê:yi or emití ezi → emit'ê:zi : pl
5. icúmu eri → icúm'e:ri : this spear
6. amacúmu aga → amacúm'a:ga : pl.
7. ekitabo eki → ekitab'e:ki : this book
8. ebitabo ebi → ebitab'e:bi : pl.
9. embúzi eyi → embúz'e:yi : this goat
10. embúzi ezi → embúz'e:zi : pl.
11. oruhago oru → oruhago:ru : this bag
10. empago ezi → empag'e:zi : pl.
12. akantu aka → akant'a:ka : this small thing
14. obuntu obu → obunt'o:bu : pl.
13. otuntu otu → otunt'o:tu : pl.
15. okuguru oku → okugur'o:ku : this leg
6. amaguru aga → amagur'a:ga : pl.
16. ahantu aha → ahant'a:ha : this place
16. omunju aha : this place in the house
17. omunju oku : this side in the house
18. omunju omu : here inside in the house
19. ogutí ogu → ogut'ô:gu : this big tree
20. agatí aga → ogut'a:ga : pl.
- 2) PPr-nu or PPr-no *adj.* : syn. of the preceding.

This series of adjective, synonymous with the preceding, is not very much used in Rukiga. Especially, those which begin with a vowel, i.e., cl.1 (*ónu*), cl.4 (*énu*), and cl.9 (*énu*) are not used, for which the those of the former series are used. Also, the stem vowel fructuate between **u** and **o**. It is to be noted that the high tone of this adjective is transferred to the last syllable of the preceding word.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. *óno (not used) | 2. báno |
| 3. gúno | 4. *éno (not used) |
| 5. ríno | 6. gáno |
| 7. kíno | 8. bíno |
| 9. *éno (not used) | 10. zíno |
| 11. rúno | |
| 12. káno | 14. búno |
| | 13. túno |
| 15. kúno | |
| 16. háno | |
| 17. kúno | |
| 18. múno | |
| 19. gúno | 20. gáno |
| 21. *éno (not used) | |
- ☆ 1. *óno muntu, omuntú ono : this person
2. báno bantu or abantú bano : pl.
 3. gúno múti or omutí guno : this tree
 4. *éno múti, omutí eno : pl.
 5. rínuoícumu → rín'í:cumu or icúmú rino : this spear
 6. gáno mácumu or amacúmú gano : pl.

7. kíno kitabo or ekitabó kino : this book
8. bíno bitabo or ebitabó bino : pl.
9. *éno mbúzi, embúzí eno : pl.
10. zínó mbuzi or embúzí zino : pl.
11. rúnó ruhago or oruhagó runo : this bag
10. zínó mpago empagó zino : pl.
12. káno kantu or akantú kano : this small thing
14. búno buntu or obuntú buno : pl.
13. túno tuntu otuntú tuno : pl.
15. kúnó kuguru or okugurú kuno : this leg
6. gáno maguru or amagurú gano : pl.
16. háno hantu or ahantú hano : this place
17. rare to use in cl.17.
18. múno munju or munjú muno
19. gúnó gúti or ogutí guno : this big tree
20. gáno gáti or agatí gano : pl.

1453. that; those [demonstrative]

augment+PPr. : that/those

This demonstrative indicates objects near the hearer, or objects slightly distant from both the speaker and the hearer. It can also be used to refer to an object or thing which one talked about. It usually precedes the noun, but it can follow it without any change in meaning. When it precedes the noun, no augment is used with the noun, but the noun needs an augment when it follows the noun. Some differences are noted between the southern dialect and the northern dialect.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. owe (ogwe [Ifo dial.]) | 2. abo |
| 3. ogwe | 4. eyo (egyo [Ifo dial]) or ezo |
| 5. eryo | 6. ago |
| 7. ekyo | 8. ebyo [eb ^d jo] |
| 9. eyo (egyo [Ifo dial]) | 10. ezo |
| 11. orwe [ogwe] | |
| 12. ako | 14. obwe [obge] |
| | 13. otwe [ot ^k we] |
| 15. okwe | |
| 16. aho | |
| 17. okwe | |
| 18. omwe [omɲe] | |
| 19. ogwe | 20. ago |
| 21. eyo | |

- ☆ 1. owe muntu : that person
2. abo bantu : pl.
 3. ogwe múti : that tree
 4. eyo míti or ezo míti : pl.
 5. eryó cumu : that spear
 6. ago mácumu : pl.
 7. ekyo kitabo : that book
 8. ebyo bitabo [eb^djo bitaβo] : pl.

9. eyo mbuzi → eyómbuzi : that goat
 10. ezo mbuzi → ezómbuzi : pl.
 11. orwe ruhago [ogwe ruhago] : that bag
 10. ezo mpago : pl.
 12. ako kantu : that small thing
 14. obwe buntu [obge ßuntu] : pl.
 13. otwe tuntu [ot^kwe tuntu] : pl.
 15. okwe kuguru : that leg
 6. ago maguru : pl.
 16. aho hantu : that place
 16. aho munju : that place in the house
 17. okwe munju : that side in the house
 18. omwe munju [omje mu'nzu] : there inside in the house
 19. ogwe gúti : that big tree
 20. ago gáti : pl.
 21. not to be used with nouns.
- ☆ 1. omuntu owe → omunt'o:we : that person
2. abantu abo → abant'a:bo : pl.
 3. omutí ogwe → omut'ô:gwe : that tree
 4. emití eyo → emit'ê:yo or emití ezo → emit'ê:zo : pl.
 5. icúmu eryo → icúm'e:ryo : that spear
 6. amacúmu ago → amacúm'a:go : pl.
 7. ekitabo ekyo → ekitab'e:kyo : that book
 8. ebitabo ebyo → ebitab'e:byo [eßitabo eb^djo] : pl.
 9. embúzi eyo → embúz'e:yo : that goat
 10. embúzi ezo → embúz'e:zo : pl.
 11. oruhago orwe → oruhago:rwe [oruhago:gwe] : that bag
 10. empago ezo → empag'e:zo : pl.
 12. akantu ako → akant'a:ko : that small thing
 14. obuntu obwe → obunt'o:bwe [oßunto:bge] : pl.
 13. otuntu otwe → otunt'o:twe [otunto:t^kwe] : pl.
 15. okuguru okwe → okugur'o:kwe : that leg
 6. amaguru ago → amagur'a:go : pl.
 16. ahantu aho → ahant'a:ho : that place
 16. omunju aho → omunj'a:ho : that place in the house
 17. omunju okwe → omunj'o:kwe : that side in the house
 18. omunju omwe → omunj'o:mwe : there inside in the house
 19. ogutí ogwe → ogut'ô:gwe : that big tree
 20. agatí ago → agat'a:go : pl.
1454. that over there; those over there [demonstrative]
- 1) PPr-rî:ya *adj.* : that/those (far from both the speaker and the hearer, visible)
This demonstrative indicates objects far from both the speaker and the hearer, but visible.
It usually precedes the noun, and rarely follows the noun.
1. orî:ya 2. bárî:ya
 3. gúrî:ya 4. erî:ya or zírî:ya
 5. rírî:ya 6. gárî:ya

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 7. kírî:ya | 8. bírî:ya |
| 9. erî:ya | 10. zírî:ya |
| 11. rúrî:ya | |
| 12. kárî:ya | 14. búrî:ya |
| | 13. túrî:ya |
| 15. kúrî:ya | |
| 16. hárî:ya | |
| 17. kúrî:ya | |
| 18. múrî:ya | |
| 19. gúrî:ya | 20. gárî:ya |
| 21. *erî:ya (not used) | |
- ☆ 1. orî:ya muntu : that person
2. bárî:ya bantu : pl.
3. gúrî:ya múti : that tree
4. erî:ya míti or zírî:ya míti : pl.
5. rírî:yá cumu : that spear
6. gárî:ya mácumu : pl.
7. kírî:ya kitabo : that book
8. bírî:ya bitabo : pl.
9. erî:ya mbuzi → erî:yámbuzi : that goat
10. zírî:ya mbuzi → zírî:yámbuzi : pl.
11. rúrî:ya ruhago : that bag
10. zírî:ya mpago : pl.
12. kárî:ya kantu : that small thing
14. búrî:ya buntu : pl.
13. túrî:ya tuntu : pl.
15. kúrî:ya kuguru : that leg
6. gárî:ya maguru : pl.
16. hárî:ya hantu : that place
16. hárî:ya munju : that place in the house
17. kúrî:ya munju : that side in the house
16. múrî:ya munju : inside there in the house
19. gúrî:ya gúti : that big tree
20. gárî:ya gáti : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu orî:ya → omunt'orî:ya : that person
2. abantu bárî:ya : pl.
1. omwá:na orî:ya → omwá:n'orî:ya : that child
2. abá:na bárî:ya : pl.
3. omutí gúrî:ya : that tree
4. emití erî:ya → emit'érî:ya or emití zírî:ya : pl.
5. icúmu rírî:ya : that spear
6. amacúmu gárî:ya : pl.
7. ekitabo kírî:ya : that book
8. ebitabo bírî:ya : pl.
9. embúzi erî:ya → embúz'erî:ya : that goat
10. embúzi zírî:ya : pl.

11. oruhago rúrî:ya : that bag
10. empago zírî:ya : pl.
12. akantu kárî:ya : that small thing
14. obuntu búrí:ya : pl.
13. otuntu túrí:ya : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru kúrî:ya : that leg
6. amaguru gárî:ya : pl.
16. ahantu hárî:ya : that place
17. omunju kúrî:ya : that side in the house, in the house that side
18. omunju múrí:ya : inside there, in the house there
18. omunju hárî:ya : that place in the house, in the house there
19. ogutí gúrî:ya : that big tree
20. agatí gárî:ya : pl.
- 2) PPr.-ri *adj.* : that/those; syn. of PPr-rî:ya *adj.*

This demonstrative usually precedes the noun, but it can follow the noun without change in meaning. When it follows the noun, its high tone is transferred to the final vowel of the preceding noun. Cl.1 form (*óri*) and cl.4 and cl.9 form (*éri*) are not used. For them, *orî:ya* and *erî:ya* are used instead, respectively.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. (óri) | 2. bári |
| 3. gúri | 4. (éri) or zírî |
| 5. rírî | 6. gári |
| 7. kírî | 8. bírî |
| 9. (éri) | 10. zírî |
| 11. rúrî | |
| 12. kárî | 14. búri |
| | 13. túri |
| 15. kúrî | |
| 16. hárî | |
| 17. kúrî | |
| 18. múri | |
| 19. gúrî | 20. gári |
| 21. *éri (not used) | |
- ☆ 2. bári bantu : those persons
3. gúrî múti : that tree
 4. zírî míti : pl.
 5. rírî cumu : that spear
 6. gári mácumu : pl.
 7. kírî kitabo : that book
 8. bírî bitabo : pl.
 10. zírî mbuzi → zírímbuzi : pl.
 11. rúrî ruhago : that bag
 10. zírî mpago : pl.
 12. kárî kantu : that small thing
 14. búri buntu : pl.
 13. túri tuntu : pl.
 15. kúrî kuguru : that leg

6. gári maguru : pl.
16. hári hantu : that place
16. hári munju : that place in the house
17. kúri munju : that side in the house
18. múri munju : inside there in the house
19. gúri gúti : that big tree
20. gári gáti : pl.
- ☆ 2. abantú bari : those persons
3. omutí guri : that tree
4. emití ziri : pl.
5. icúmú riri : that spear
6. amacúmú gari : pl.
7. ekítábó kiri : that book
8. ebítábó biri : pl.
10. embúzí ziri : pl.
11. oruhagó ruri : that bag
10. empagó ziri : pl.
12. akantú kari : that small thing
14. obuntú buri : pl.
13. otuntú turi : dim. of cl.14
15. okugurú kuri : that leg
6. amagurú gari : pl.
16. ahantú hari : that place
16. omunjú hari : that place in the house
17. omunjú kuri : that side in the house
18. munjú muri : inside there in the house
19. ogutí guri : that big tree
20. agatí gari : pl.

1455. which

PPr.-he *adj.* (or -ha [Ifo])

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. óhe | 2. bá:he |
| 3. gú:he | 4. éhe or zí:he |
| 5. rí:he | 6. gá:he |
| 7. kí:he | 8. bí:he |
| 9. éhe | 10. zí:he |
| 11. rú:he | |
| 12. ká:he | 14. bú:he |
| | 13. tú:he |
| 15. kú:he | |
| 16. *há:he (not used) | |
| 17. *kú:he (not used) | |
| 18. *mú:he (not used) | |
| 19. gú:he | 20. gá:he |
| 21. *éhe (not used) | |

N.B. For cl.16 *nkáhe* 'where' is used in stead of *há:he* which is not used.

- ☆ 1. omuntu óhe → omunt'ó:he : which person

2. abantu bá:he : pl.
3. omutí gú:he : which tree
4. emití éhe → emit' é:he : pl.
5. icúmu rí:he : which spear
6. amacúmu gá:he : pl.
7. ekitabo kí:he : which book
8. ebitabo bí:he : pl.
9. embúzi éhe → embúz'é:he : which goat
10. embúzi zí:he : pl.
11. oruhago rú:he : which bag
10. empago zí:he : pl.
12. akantu ká:he : which thing
13. otuntu tú:he : pl.
14. obuntu bú:he : dim. of cl.13
15. okuguru kú:he : which leg
6. amaguru gá:he : pl.
16. ahantu nkáhe : which place, where
18. omunju nkáhe : where in the house
19. ogutí gú:he : which big tree
20. agatí gá:he : pl.

1456. I; me

1) nyówe

☆ nka nyówe : like me

☆ Ní nyówe. : It is me.

N.B. This is less commonly used than *Ní inye*, which see below.

2) inye

N.B. This word is not used alone, but in combination with other words, especially in constructions like the following. The disappearance of the first vowel **i** is responsible for the lengthening of the preceding vowel.

☆ Ní inye. → Ní:nye. : It is me.

☆ na inye → na:nye : with me, and me

☆ nka inye → nka:nye : like me; same as *nka nyówe*

1457. you (sg.)

iwe

☆ Ní iwe. → Ní:we. : It is you (sg.).

☆ na iwe → na:we : with you, and you

☆ Ndagyenda na:we. : I will go with you (sg.).

☆ nka iwe → nka:we : like you (sg.).

1458. he / she; him / her

wé or íwe

☆ Ní we. : It is him/her.

☆ ná we : with him/her, and him/her

☆ nká we → nkáwe : like him/her

1459. we; us

itwe [it^kwe]

☆ Ní itwe. → Ní:twe. : It is us.

☆ na itwe → na:twe : with us, and us

☆ nka itwe → nka:twe : like us

1460. you (pl.)

imwe [imɲe]

☆ Ní imwe. → Ní:mwe. : It is you (pl.).

☆ na imwe → na:mwe : with you (pl.), and you (pl.)

☆ nka imwe → nka:mwe : like you (pl.)

1461. they; them

bó or íbo

☆ Ní bo. : It is them.

☆ ná bo : with them

☆ nká bo : like them

1462. independent pronouns

PPr.-o (-e in cl.1 and also in cl.3, 11, 13, 14 and 15 on occasions) : him/her, them; it, them
(or that, those)

1. wé 2. bó

3. gwó 4. yó or zó

5. ryó [djó] 6. gó

7. kyó 8. byó [b^djó]

9. yó 10. zó

11. rwó [gwó]

12. kó 14. bwó [bgó]

13. twó [t^kwó]

15. kwó

16. hó

17. kwó

19. gwó 20. gó

21. yó

N.B. The pronouns shown in No.1458 wé ‘him/her’, and No.1461 bó ‘them’ are in fact of this series.

☆ 1. Ní wé wâ:gwa. : It is him/her that has fallen.

2. Ní bó bâ:gwa. : It is them that have fallen.

3. Ní gwó gwâ:gwa. : It is it that has fallen.

4. Ní yó yâ:gwa. or Ní zó zâ:gwa. : It is them that have fallen.

5. Ní ryó ryâ:gwa. : It is it that has fallen.

6. Ní gó gâ:gwa. : It is them that have fallen.

7. Ní kyó kyâ:gwa. : It is it that has fallen.

8. Ní byó byâ:gwa. [ní b^djó b^djâ:gwa] : It is them that have fallen.

9. Ní yó yâ:gwa. : It is it that has fallen.

10. Ní zó zâ:gwa. : It is them that have fallen.

11. Ní rwó rwâ:gwa. [ní gwó gwâ:gwa] : It is it that has fallen.

10. Ní zó zâ:gwa. : It is them that have fallen.

12. Ní kó kâ:gwa. : It is it that has fallen.

14. Ní bwó bwâ:gwa. [ní bgó bgâ:gwa] : It is them that have fallen.

13. Ní twó twâ:gwa. [ní t^kwó t^kwâ:gwa] : It is them that have fallen.

15. Ní kwó kwâ:gwa. : It is it that has fallen.

16. Ní hó hâ:gwa. : It is it that has fallen.
 17. Ní kwó kwâ:gwa. : It is that (place) that has fallen.
 17. Ní kwó hâ:gwa. : It is that (place) that has fallen.
 18. Ní mwó hâ:gwa. : It is that (place) that has fallen.
 19. Ní gwó gwâ:gwa. : It is it that has fallen.
 20. Ní gó gâ:gwa. : It is them that have fallen.
 21. Ní yó hâ:gwa. : It is there that have fallen.

☆ Ekyo ní kyó ndenda. : That is the one I need.

a. subject prefixes

1. 1st per sg.	n-	2. 1st per pl.	tu-
2nd per sg.	o-	2nd per pl.	mu-
3rd per sg.	a-	3rd per pl.	ba-
3.	gu-	4.	e-
5.	ri-	6.	ga-
7.	ki-	8.	bi-
9.	e-	10.	zi-
11.	ru-		
12.	ka-	14.	bu-
		13.	tu-
15.	ku-		
16.	ha-		
17.	ku- (rare)		
18.	*mu- (not used)		
19.	gu-	20.	ga-
21.	*e- (not used)		

N.B. The 3rd per sg. is *a-*. When this prefix is followed by a vowel element (tense marker), *y-* is inserted to avoid hiatus *a-a > aya*, from which the first *a-* drops. In this way the 3rd per sg. looks like *i-*. For locative classes 17, 18, and 21, *ha-* of cl.16 is used.

sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
1) ngyé:nda	tugyé:nda	2) na:gyé:nda	twa:gyé:nda
ogyé:nda	mugyé:nda	wa:gyé:nda	mwa:gyé:nda
agyé:nda	bagyé:nda	ya:gyé:nda	ba:gyé:nda
'I usually go.' etc.		'I have just gone.' etc.	

b. object infixes

1. 1st per.sg.	-n-	2. 1st per.pl.	-tu-
2nd per.sg.	-ku-	2nd per.pl.	-ba-
3rd per.sg.	-mu-	3rd per.pl.	-ba-
3.	-gu-	4.	-yi- or -zi-
5.	-ri-	6.	-ga-
7.	-ki-	8.	-bi-
9.	-yi- or -gi-	10.	-zi-
11.	-ru-		
12.	-ka-	14.	-bu-
		13.	-tu-
15.	-ku-		
16.	-ha-		

17. *-ku- (not used)
 18. *-mu- (not used)
 19. -gu- 20. -ga-
 21. *-yi- (not used)

N.B. The cl.16 *-ha-* is used for all locative classes.

1) with a low-toned radical

☆ okuhandi:ka : to write (the name of), to register

	sg.	pl.
1st pers.	okumpandi:ka	okutuhandi:ka
2nd pers.	okukuhandi:ka	okubahandi:ka
3rd pers.	okumuhandi:ka	okubahandi:ka

☆ okushekye:rera : to laugh at sb

	sg.	pl.
1st pers.	okunshekye:rera	okutushekye:rera
2nd pers.	okukushekye:rera	okubashekye:rera
3rd pers.	okumushekye:rera	okubashekye:rera

☆ okwiha : to remove, to get from

	sg.	pl.
1st pers.	oku:nyiha	okutwiha
2nd pers.	okukwiha	okubi:ha
3rd pers.	okumwiha	okubi:ha

☆ okusa : to grind

	sg.	pl.
1st pers.	okunsa	okutusa
2nd pers.	okukusa	okubasa
3rd pers.	okumusa	okubasa

2) with a high-toned radical

☆ okúruma : to bite

	sg.	pl.
1st pers.	okú:nduma	okutúruma
2nd pers.	okukúruma	okubáruma
3rd pers.	okumúruma	okubáruma

☆ okwî:ba : to steal

	sg.	pl.
1st pers.	okú:nyiba	okutwî:ba
2nd pers.	okukwî:ba	okubî:ba
3rd pers.	okumwî:ba	okubî:ba

☆ okúrya : to eat

	sg.	pl.
1st pers.	okú:ndya	okutúrya
2nd pers.	okukúrya	okubárya
3rd pers.	okumúrya	okubárya

c. succession of object infixes

☆ okwî:ba omuntu akantu : to steal an object from a person

☆ okumwî:ba akantu : to steal him/her an object

☆ okukamwî:ba : to steal it from him/her

1463. of [connective]

PPr.-a

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. wa: | 2. ba: |
| 3. gwa: | 4. ya: |
| 5. rya: | 6. ga: |
| 7. kya: | 8. bya: [b ^d ja:] |
| 9. ya: | 10. za: |
| 11. rwa: [gwa:] | |
| 12. ka: | 14. bwa: [bga:] |
| | 13. twa: [t ^k wa:] |
| 15. kwa: | |
| 16. ha: | |
| 17. *kwa: (not used) | |
| 18. *mwa: (not used) | |
| 19. gwa: | 20. ga: |
| 21. *ya: (not used) | |

N.B. For locative classes, only the cl.16 *ha:* is used.

- ☆ 1. omwá:na wa: Bya:ruhá:nga : a child of Byaruhanga
 2. abá:na ba:Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
 3. omutí gwa: Bya:ruhá:nga : a tree of Byaruhanga
 4. emití ya: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
 5. icúmu rya: Bya:ruhá:nga : a spear of Byaruhanga
 6. amacúmu ga: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
 7. ekitabo kya: Bya:ruhá:nga : a book of Byaruhanga
 8. ebitabo bya: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
 9. embúzi ya: Bya:ruhá:nga : a goat of Byaruhanga
 10. embúzi za: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
 11. oruhago rwa: Bya:ruhá:nga // [gwa:] : a bag of Byaruhanga
 10. empago za: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
 12. akantu ka: Bya:ruhá:nga : a small thing of Byaruhanga
 14. obuntu bwa: Bya:ruhá:nga // [bga:] : pl.
 13. otuntu twa: Bya:ruhá:nga : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru kwa: Bya:ruhá:nga : a leg of Byaruhanga
 6. amaguru ga: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
 16. ahantu ha: Bya:ruhá:nga : a place of Byaruhanga
 19. oguntu gwa: Bya:ruhá:nga : a big thing of Byaruhanga
 20. agantu ga: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
- ☆ 1. omwá:na wa: Méri : a child of Mary
 2. abá:na ba: Méri : pl.
 3. omutí gwa: Méri : a tree of Mary
 4. emití ya: Méri : pl.
 5. icúmu rya: Méri : a spear of Mary
 6. amacúmu ga: Méri : pl.
 7. ekitabo kya: Méri : a book of Mary
 8. ebitabo bya: Méri : pl.
 9. embúzi ya: Méri : a goat of Mary

10. embúzi za: Méri : pl.
11. oruhago rwa: Méri //[gwa:] : a bag of Mary
10. empago za: Méri : pl.
12. akantu ka: Méri : a small thing of Mary
14. obuntu bwa: Méri //[bga:] : pl.
13. otuntu twa: Méri : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru kwa: Méri : a leg of Mary
6. amaguru ga: Méri : pl.
16. ahantu ha: Méri : a place of Mary
19. oguntu gwa: Méri : a big thing of Mary
20. agantu ga: Méri : pl.
- ☆ 1. omwá:na w'ómuntu : a child of a person
2. abá:na b'ómuntu : pl.
3. omutí gw'ómuntu : a tree of a person
4. emití y'ómuntu : pl.
5. icúmu ry'ómuntu : a spear of a person
6. amacúmu g'ómuntu : pl.
7. ekitabo ky'ómuntu : a book of a person
8. ebitabo by'ómuntu : pl.
9. embúzi y'ómuntu : a goat of a person
10. embúzi z'ómuntu : pl.
11. oruhago rw'ómuntu //[gómuntu] : a pot of a person
10. empaho z'ómuntu : pl.
12. akantu k'ómuntu : a small thing of a person
14. obuntu bw'ómuntu //[bgómuntu] : pl.
13. otuntu tw'ómuntu : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru kw'ómuntu : a leg of a person
6. amaguru g'ómuntu : pl.
16. ahantu h'ómuntu : a place of a person
19. oguntu gw'ómuntu : a big thing of a person
20. agantu g'ómuntu : pl.
- ☆ 1. omwá:na owá: Bya:ruhá:nga : the child of Byaruhanga
2. abá:na abá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
3. omutí ogwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : the tree of Byaruhanga
4. emití eyá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
5. icúmu eryá: Bya:ruhá:nga : the spear of Byaruhanga
6. amacúmu agá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
7. ekitabo ekyá: Bya:ruhá:nga : the book of Byaruhanga
8. ebitabo ebyá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
9. embúzi eyá: Bya:ruhá:nga : the goat of Byaruhanga
10. embúzi ezá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
11. oruhago orwá: Bya:ruhá:nga //[ogwá:] : the bag of Byaruhanga
10. empago ezá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
12. akantu aká: Bya:ruhá:nga : the small thing of Byaruhanga
14. obuntu obwá: Bya:ruhá:nga //[obgá:] : pl.
13. otuntu otwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : dim. of cl.14

15. okuguru okwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : the leg of Byaruhanga
6. amaguru agá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
16. ahantu ahá: Bya:ruhá:nga : the place of Byaruhanga
17. kúrí:ya owá: Bya:ruhá:nga : there at Byaruhanga's home
18. omunju muwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : inside the house of Byaruhanga
19. oguntu ogwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : a big thing of Byaruhanga
20. agantu agá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
- ☆ 1. owá: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
2. abá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
3. ogwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
4. eyá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
5. eryá: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
6. agá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
7. ekyá: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
8. ebyá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
9. eyá: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
10. ezá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
11. orwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
10. ezá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
12. aká: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
14. obwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
13. otwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : dim. of cl.14
15. okwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
6. agá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.
16. ahá: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
17. owá: Bya:ruhá:nga : at Byaruhanga's home
18. muwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : in the house of Byaruhanga
19. ogwá: Bya:ruhá:nga : that of Byaruhanga
20. agá: Bya:ruhá:nga : pl.

1464. my

PPr.-angye *poss.adj.*

N.B. The tone of this adjective differs depending on whether it has an augment or not.

A) without an augment

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. wangye | 2. bangye |
| 3. gwangye | 4. yangye or zangye |
| 5. ryangye [djanje] | 6. gangye |
| 7. kyangye | 8. byangye [b ^d janje] |
| 9. yangye | 10. zangye |
| 11. rwangye [gwa'nje] | |
| 12. kangye | 14. bwangye [bga'nje] |
| | 13. twangye [t ^k wa'nje] |
| 15. kwangye | |
| 16. hangye | |
| 17. *kwangye (not used), but ówá:ngye | |
| 18. *mwangye (not used), but múwá:ngye | |
| 19. gwangye | 20. gangye |

21. *yangye (not used)

N.B. The cl.16 *hangye* is used for all locative classes.

B) with an augment

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. ówá:ngye | 2. ábá:ngye |
| 3. ógwá:ngye | 4. éyá:ngye or ézá:ngye |
| 5. éryá:ngye [édjá:nje] | 6. ágá:ngye |
| 7. ékyá:ngye | 8. ébyá:ngye [éb ^d já:nje] |
| 9. éyá:ngye | 10. ézá:ngye |
| 11. ór wá:ngye [ógwá:nje] | |
| 12. áká:ngye | 14. óbwá:ngye [óbgá:nje] |
| | 13. ótwá:ngye [ót ^k wá:nje] |
| 15. ókwá:ngye | |
| 16. áhá:ngye | |
| 17. *ókwá:ngye (not used) | |
| 18. *ómwá:ngye (not used) | |
| 19. ógwá:ngye | 20. ágá:ngye |
| 21. *éyá:ngye (not used) | |

N.B. *ówá:ngye* also means 'in my home'.

- ☆ 1. omuntu wanyye : my person (sb close to me, family members, wife or hunsband in /particular)
2. abantu bangye : pl.
3. omutí gwanyye : my tree
4. emití yangye or emití zanyye : pl.
5. icúmu ranyye : my spear
6. amacúmu gangye : pl.
7. ekitabo kyangye : my book
8. ebitabo byanyye : pl.
9. embúzi yangye : my goat
10. embúzi zanyye : pl.
11. oruhago rwanyye : my bag
10. empago zanyye : pl.
12. akantu kangye : my small thing
14. obuntu bwanyye : pl.
13. otuntu twanyye : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru kwanyye : my leg
6. amaguru gangye : pl.
16. ahantu hangye : my place
18. omuda múwá:ngye : the inner place of mine
19. ogutí gwanyye : my big tree
20. agatí gangye : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu ówá:ngye : the particular to mine
2. abantu ábá:ngye : pl.
3. omutí ógwá:ngye : the particular tree of mine
4. emití éyá:ngye or emití ézá:ngye : pl.
5. icúmu éryá:ngye : the particular spear of mine
6. amacúmu ágá:ngye : pl.
7. ekitabo ékyá:ngye : the particular book of mine

8. ebitabo ébyá:ngye : pl.
9. embúzi éyá:ngye : the particular goat of mine
10. embúzi ézá:ngye : pl.
11. oruhago órwá:ngye : the particular bag of mine
10. empago ézá:ngye : pl.
12. akantu áká:ngye : the particular small thing of mine
14. obuntu óbwá:ngye : pl.
13. otuntu ótwá:ngye : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru ókwá:ngye : the particular leg of mine
6. amaguru ágá:ngye : pl.
16. ahantu áhá:ngye : the particular place of mine
17. kúrî:ya ówá:ngye : the particular place of mine
19. ogutí ógwá:ngye : the particular big tree of mine
20. agatí ágá:ngye : pl.

N.B. 1) The augment (with high tone) to the possessive adjective indicates the definiteness of the phrase.

2) *ówá:ngye 1a* means 'at my home', too. See No.461.

3) Cl.16 concord is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 7. Ekitabo ní ékyá:ngye. → Ekitabo n' ékyá:ngye. : The book is mine.
- 8. Ebitabo ní ébyá:ngye. → Ebitabo n' ébyá:ngye. : The books are mine.
- ☆ 7. Ékyangyé n'ê:ki. : Mine is this.
- 8. Ébyangyé n'ê:bi. : Mine are these.

1465. your (sg.)

PPr.-awe *poss.adj.*

N.B. The tone of this adjective differs depending on whether it has an augment or not.

A) without an augment

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. wa:we | 2. ba:we |
| 3. gwa:we | 4. ya:we or za:we |
| 5. rya:we [dja:we] | 6. ga:we |
| 7. kya:we | 8. bya:we [b ^d ja:we] |
| 9. ya:we | 10. za:we |
| 11. rwa:we [gwa:we] | |
| 12. ka:we | 14. bwa:we [bga:we] |
| | 13. twa:we [t ^k wa:we] |
| 15. kwa:we | |
| 16. ha:we | |
| 17. *kwa:we (not used), but ówá:we | |
| 18. *mwa:we (not used), but mú wá:we | |
| 19. gwa:we | 20. ga:we |
| 21. *ya:we (not used) | |

N.B. The cl.16 *ha:we* is used for all locative classes.

B) with an augment

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ówá:we | 2. ábá:we |
| 3. ógwá:we | 4. éyá:we or ézá:we |
| 5. éryá:we [édjá:we] | 6. agá:we |
| 7. ékyá:we | 8. ébyá:we [éb ^d já:we] |

9. éyá:we 10. ézá:we
 11. órwá:we [ógwá:we]
 12. áká:we 14. óbwá:we [óbgá:we]
 13. ótwá:we [ót^kwá:we]
 15. ókwá:we
 16. áhá:we
 17. *ókwá:we (not used)
 18. *ómwá:we (not used)
 19. ógwá:we 20. agá:we
 21. *éyá:we (not used)

N.B. *ówá:we* also means ‘at/in your home’.

- ☆ 1. omuntu wa:we : your person (sb close to you, wife or husband in particular)
 2. abantu ba:we : pl.
 3. omutí gwa:we : your tree
 4. emití ya:we or emití za:we : pl.
 5. icúmu rya:we : your spear
 6. amacúmu ga:we : pl.
 7. ekitabo kya:we : your book
 8. ebitabo bya:we : pl.
 9. embúzi ya:we : your goat
 10. embúzi za:we : pl.
 11. oruhago rwa:we : your bag
 10. empago za:we : pl.
 12. akantu ka:we : your small thing
 14. obuntu bwa:we : pl.
 13. otuntu twa:we : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru kwa:we : your leg
 6. amaguru ga:we : pl.
 16. ahantu ha:we : your place
 19. ogutí gwa:we : your big tree
 20. agatí ga:we : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu ówá:we → omunt’ówá:we : your particular person
 2. abantu ábá:we → abant’ábá:we : pl.
 3. omutí ógwá:we : your particular tree
 4. emití éyá:we or emití ézá:we : pl.
 5. icúmu éryá:we : your particular spear
 6. amacúmu ágá:we : pl.
 7. ekitabo ékyá:we : your particular book
 8. ebitabo ébyá:we : pl.
 9. embúzi éyá:we : your particular goat
 10. embúzi ézá:we : pl.
 11. oruhago órwá:we : your particular bag
 10. empago ézá:we → enyaby’ézá:we : pl.
 12. akantu áká:we : your particular small thing
 14. obuntu óbwá:we : pl.
 13. otuntu ótwá:we : dim. of cl.14

15. okuguru ókwá:we : your particular leg
6. amaguru ágá:we : pl.
16. ahantu áhá:we : your particular place
19. ogutí ógwá:we : your particular big tree
20. agatí ágá:we : pl.

N.B. The augment, with high tone, to the possessive adjective indicates the definiteness of the phrase. *ówá:we* 1a means 'your home', too. See No.461. Cl.16 is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 7. Ekitabo ní ékyá:we. → Ekitabo n' ékyá:we. : The book is yours.
- 8. Ebitabo ní ébyá:we. → Ebitabo n' ébyá:we. : The books are yours.
- ☆ 7. Ékyá:wé n'ê:ki. : Yours is this.
- 8. Ébyá:wé n'ê:bi. : Yours are these.

1466. his / her

1) PPr.-éye *poss.adj.*

N.B. The tone of this adjective differs depending on whether it has an augment or not.

- | A) without an augment | | B) with an augment | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. wé:ye | 2. bé:ye | 1. ówé:ye | 2. ábé:ye |
| 3. gwé:ye | 4. yé:ye or zé:ye | 3. ógwé:ye | 4. éyé:ye or ézézé:ye |
| 5. ryé:ye [djé:je] | 6. gé:ye | 5. éryé:ye [édjé:je] | 6. ágé:ye |
| 7. kyé:ye | 8. byé:ye [b ^d yé:je] | 7. ékyé:ye | 8. ébyé:ye [éb ^d yé:je] |
| 9. yé:ye | 10. zé:ye | 9. éyé:ye | 10. ézézé:ye |
| 11. rwé:ye [gwé:je] | | 11. órwé:ye [ógwé:je] | |
| 12. ké:ye | 14. bwé:ye [bgé:je] | 12. áké:ye | 14. óbwé:ye |
| | 13. twé:ye | | 13. ótwé:ye |
| 15. kwé:ye | | 15. ókwé:ye | |
| 16. hé:ye | | 16. áhé:ye | |
| 17. *kwé:ye (not used), but ówé:ye | | 17. *ókwé:ye (not used) | |
| 18. *mwé:ye (not used), but mú wé:ye | | 18. *ómwé:ye (not used) | |
| 19. gwé:ye | 20. gé:ye | 19. ógwé:ye | 20. ágé:ye |
| 21. *yé:ye (not used) | | 21. *yé:ye (not used) | |

N.B. Cl.16 *hé:ye* and *áhé:ye* are used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu wé:ye : his/her person
- 2. abantu bé:ye : pl.
- 3. omutí gwé:ye : his/her tree
- 4. emití yé:ye or emití zé:ye : pl.
- 5. icúmu ryé:ye : his/her spear
- 6. amacúmu gé:ye : pl.
- 7. ekitabo kyé:ye : his/her book
- 8. ebitabo byé:ye : pl.
- 9. embúzi yé:ye : his/her goat
- 10. embúzi zé:ye : pl.
- 11. oruhago rwé:ye : his/her bag
- 10. empago zé:ye : pl.
- 12. akantu ké:ye : his/her small thing
- 14. obuntu bwé:ye : pl.
- 13. otuntu twé:ye : dim. of cl.14

15. okuguru kwé:ye : his/her leg
 6. amaguru gé:ye : pl.
 16. ahantu hé:ye : his/her place
 19. oguntu gwé:ye : his/her big thing
 20. agantu gé:ye : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu ówé:ye : his/her particular person
 2. abantu ábé:ye : pl.
 3. omutí ógwé:ye : his/her particular tree
 4. emití éyé:ye or emití ézé:ye : pl.
 5. icúmu éryé:ye : his/her particular spear
 6. amacúmu ágé:ye : pl.
 7. ekitabo ékyé:ye : his/her particular book
 8. ebitabo ébyé:ye : pl.
 9. enju éyé:ye : his/her particular house
 10. enju ézé:ye : pl.
 11. oruhago órwé:ye // [ógwé:je] : his/her particular bag
 10. empago ézé:ye : pl.
 12. akantu áké:ye : his/her particular small thing
 14. obuntu óbwé:ye // [óbgé:je] : pl.
 13. otuntu ótwé:ye : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru ókwé:ye : his/her particular leg
 6. amaguru ágé:ye : pl.
 16. ahantu áhé:ye : his/her particular place
 19. oguntu ógwé:ye : his/her particular big thing
 20. agantu ágé:ye : pl.
- ☆ 7. Ekitabo ní ékyé:ye. → Ekitabo n' ékyé:ye. : The book is his/hers.
 8. Ebitabo ní ébyé:ye. → Ebitabo n' ébyé:ye. : The books are his/hers.
- ☆ 7. Ékye:yé n' è:ki. : His/hers is this.
 8. Ébye:yé n' è:bi. : His/hers are these.
- 2) PPr.-e *poss.adj.* : syn. of PPr.-*éye poss.adj.*, more used in Runyankore than in Rukiga.
- | A) without an augment | | B) with an augment | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. we | 2. be | 1. ówe | 2. ábe |
| 3. gwe | 4. ye or ze | 3. ógwe | 4. éye or éze |
| 5. rye [dje] | 6. ge [ge] | 5. érye [édje] | 6. áge |
| 7. kye | 8. bye [b ^d je] | 7. ékye | 8. ébye [éb ^d je] |
| 9. ye | 10. ze | 9. éye | 10. éze |
| 11. rwe [gwe] | | 11. órwe [ógwe] | |
| 12. ke | 14. bwe [bge] | 12. áke | 14. óbwe [óbge] |
| | 13. twe [t ^k we] | | |
| 15. kwe | | 15. ókwe | |
| 16. he | | 16. áhe | |
| 18. *kwe (not used) | | 17. *ókwe (not used) | |
| 18. *mwe (not used) | | 18. *ómwe (not used) | |
| 19. gwe | 20. ge | 19. ógwe | 20. áge |
| 21. *ye (not used) | | 21. *éye (not used) | |

N.B. The cl.16 *he* and *áhe* are used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntú we : his/her person
- 2. abantú be : pl.
- 3. omutí gwe : his/her tree
- 4. emití ye or emití ze : pl.
- 5. icumú rye : his/her spear
- 6. amacumú ge : pl.
- 7. ekitabó kye : his/her book
- 8. ebitabó bye : pl.
- 9. enjú ye : his/her house
- 10. enjú ze : pl.
- 11. oruhagó rwe : his/her pot
- 10. empagó ze : pl.
- 12. akantú ke : his/her small thing
- 14. obuntú bwe : pl.
- 13. otuntú twe : dim. of cl.14
- 15. okugurú kwe : his/her leg
- 6. amagurú ge : pl.
- 16. ahantú he : his/her place
- 19. oguntú gwe : his/her big thing
- 20. agantú ge : pl.

N.B. To construct noun phrases, this possessive adjective is not used with an augment, such as *omuntu ówe* 1, *abantu ábe* 2 'his/her particular person'.

1467. our

PPr.-etu *poss.adj.*

- 1. owê:tu
- 2. abê:tu
- 3. ogwê:tu
- 4. eyê:tu or ezê:tu
- 5. eryê:tu [edjê:tu]
- 6. agê:tu
- 7. ekyê:tu
- 8. ebyê:tu [eb^djê:tu]
- 9. eyê:tu
- 10. ezê:tu
- 11. orwê:tu [ogwê:tu]
- 12. akê:tu
- 14. obwê:tu [obgê:tu]
- 13. otwê:tu [ot^kwê:tu]
- 15. okwê:tu
- 16. ahê:tu
- 17. *okwê:tu (not used), but ówê:tu
- 18. *omwê:tu (not used), but mú wê:tu
- 19. ogwê:tu
- 20. agê:tu
- 21. *eyê:tu (not used)

N.B. Cl.16 *ahê:tu* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu wê:tu : our person
- 2. abantu bê:tu : pl.
- 3. omutí gwê:tu : our tree
- 4. emití yê:tu or emití zê:tu : pl.
- 5. icúmu ryê:tu : our spear
- 6. amacúmu gê:tu : pl.
- 7. ekitabo kyê:tu : our book

8. ebitabo byê:tu : pl.
 9. enju yê:tu : our house
 10. enju zê:tu : pl.
 11. oruhago rwê:tu : our bag
 10. empago zê:tu : pl.
 12. akantu kê:tu : our small thing
 13. otuntu twê:tu : pl.
 14. obuntu bwê:tu : pl.
 15. okuguru kwê:tu : our leg
 6. amaguru gê:tu : pl.
 16. ahantu hê:tu : our place
 19. ogutí gwê:tu : our big tree
 20. agatí gê:tu : pl.
 - ☆ 1. omuntu owê:tu → omunt'owê:tu : our particular person
 2. abantu abê:tu → abant'abê:tu : pl.
 3. omutí ogwê:tu → omut'ógwê:tu : our particular tree
 4. emití eyê:tu → emit'áyê:tu or emití ezê:tu → emit'ézê:tu : pl.
 5. icúmu eryê:tu → icúm'eryê:tu : our particular spear
 6. amacúmu agê:tu → amacúm'agê:tu : pl.
 7. ekitabo ekyê:tu → ikitab'ekyê:tu : our particular book
 8. ebitabo ebyê:tu → ebitab'ebyê:tu : pl.
 9. enju eyê:tu → enj'eyê:tu : our particular house
 10. enju ezê:tu → enj'ezê:tu : pl.
 11. oruhago orwê:tu → oruhag'orwê:tu // [oruhagogwê:tu] : our particular bag
 10. empago ezê:tu → empag'ezê:tu : pl.
 12. akantu akê:tu → akant'akê:tu : our particular small thing
 13. otuntu otwê:tu → otunt'otwê:tu // [otu'ntot^kwê:tu] : pl
 14. obuntu obwê:tu → obunt'obwê:tu // [oBu'ntobgê:tu] : pl.
 15. okuguru okwê:tu → okugur'okwê:tu : our particular leg
 6. amaguru agê:tu → amagur'agê:tu : pl.
 16. ahantu ahê:tu → ahant'ahê:tu : our particular place
 19. ogutí ogwê:tu → ogut'ógwê:tu : our particular big tree
 20. agatí agê:tu → ogat'agê:tu : pl.
 - ☆ 7. Ekitabo ní ekyê:tu. → ekitabo n'ékýê:tu : The book is ours.
 8. Ebitabo ní ebyê:tu. → ebitabo n'ébyê:tu : The books are ours.
 - ☆ 7. Ekyé:tu ní eki. → ekyé:tu n'ê:ki. : Ours is this.
 8. Ebyé:tu ní ebi. → ekyé:tu n'ê:bi. : Ours are these.
1468. your (pl.)
 PPr.-enyu *poss.adj.*
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. owê:nyu | 2. abê:nyu |
| 3. ogwê:nyu | 4. eyê:nyu or ezê:nyu |
| 5. eryê:nyu [edjê:nyu] | 6. agê:nyu |
| 7. ekyê:nyu | 8. ebyê:nyu [eb ^d jê:nyu] |
| 9. eyê:nyu | 10. ezê:nyu |
| 11. orwê:nyu [ogwê:nyu] | |
| 12. akê:nyu | 14. obwê:nyu [obgê:nyu] |

13. otwê:nyu [ot^kwê:ɲu]

15. okwê:nyu
16. ahê:nyu
17. *okwê:nyu (not used), but ówê:nyu
18. *omwê:nyu (not used), but mú wê:nyu
19. ogwê:nyu 20. agê:nyu
21. *eyê:nyu (not used)

N.B. The cl.16 *ahê.nyu* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu wê:nyu : your person
- 2. abantu bê:nyu : pl.
- 3. omutí gwê:nyu : your tree
- 4. emití yê:nyu or emití zê:nyu : pl.
- 5. icúmu ryê:nyu : your spear
- 6. amacúmu gê:nyu : pl.
- 7. ekitabo kyê:nyu : your book
- 8. ebitabo byê:nyu : pl.
- 9. enju yê:nyu : your house
- 10. enju zê:nyu : pl.
- 11. oruhago rwê:nyu [gwê:ɲu] : your bag
- 10. empago zê:nyu : pl.
- 12. akantu kê:nyu : your small thing
- 14. obuntu bwê:nyu [bgê:ɲu] : pl.
- 13. otuntu twê:nyu [t^kwê:ɲu] : dim. of cl.14
- 15. okuguru kwê:nyu : your leg
- 6. amaguru gê:nyu : pl.
- 16. ahantu hê:nyu : your particular place
- 19. ogutí gwê:nyu : your big tree
- 20. agatí gê:nyu : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu owê:nyu : your particular person
- 2. abantu abê:nyu : pl.
- 3. omutí ogwê:nyu : your particular tree
- 4. emití eyê:nyu : pl.
- 5. icúmu eryê:nyu : your particular spear
- 6. amacúmu agê:nyu : pl.
- 7. ekitabo ekyê:nyu : your particular book
- 8. ebitabo ebyê:nyu : pl.
- 9. enju eyê:nyu : your particular house
- 10. enju ezê:nyu : pl.
- 11. oruhago orwê:nyu // [ogwê:ɲu] : your particular bag
- 10. empago ezê:nyu : pl.
- 12. akantu akê:nyu : your particular small thing
- 14. obuntu obwê:nyu // [obgê:ɲu] : pl.
- 13. otuntu otwê:nyu // [ot^kwê:ɲu] : dim. of cl.14
- 15. okuguru okwê:nyu : your particular leg
- 6. amaguru agê:nyu : pl.
- 16. ahantu ahê:nyu : your particular place

19. ogutí ogwê:nyu : your particular big tree
20. agatí agê:nyu : pl.
- ☆ 7. Ekitabo ní ekyê:nyu. → Ekitabo n'ékýê:nyu. : The book is yours (pl.).
8. Ebitabo ní ebyê:nyu. → Ebitabo n'ébyê:nyu. : The books are yours (pl.).
- ☆ 7. Ekyé:nyu ní eki. → Ekyé:nyu n'ê:ki. : Yours (pl.) is this.
8. Ebyé:nyu ní ebi. → Ebyé:nyu n'ê:bi. : Yours (pl.) are these.

1469. their

PPr.-â:bo *poss.adj.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. owâ:bo | 2. abâ:bo |
| 3. ogwâ:bo | 4. eyâ:bo or ezâ:bo |
| 5. eryâ:bo [edjâ:βo] | 6. agâ:bo |
| 7. ekyâ:bo | 8. ebyâ:bo [eb ^d jâ:βo] |
| 9. eyâ:bo | 10. ezâ:bo |
| 11. orwâ:bo [ogwâ:βo] | |
| 12. akâ:bo | 14. obwâ:bo [obgâ:βo] |
| | 13. otwâ:bo [ot ^k wâ:βo] |
| 15. okwâ:bo | |
| 16. ahâ:bo | |
| 17. *okwâ:bo (not used), but ówâ:bo | |
| 18. *omwâ:bo (not used), but mú wâ:bo | |
| 19. ogwâ:bo | 20. agâ:bo |
| 21. *eyâ:bo (not used) | |

N.B. Cl.16 *ahâ:bo* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu wâ:bo : their person
2. abantu bâ:bo : pl.
3. omutí gwâ:bo : their tree
4. emití yâ:bo or emití zâ:bo : pl.
5. icúmu ryâ:bo : their spear
6. amacúmu gâ:bo : pl.
7. ekitabo kyâ:bo : their book
8. ebitabo byâ:bo : pl.
9. enju yâ:bo : their house
10. enju zâ:bo : pl.
11. oruhago rwâ:bo : their bag
10. empago zâ:bo : pl.
12. akantu kâ:bo : their small thing
14. obuntu bwâ:bo : pl.
13. otuntu twâ:bo : dim. of cl.14
15. okuguru kwâ:bo : their leg
6. amaguru gâ:bo : pl.
16. ahantu hâ:bo : their place
19. ogutí gwâ:bo : their big tree
20. agatí gâ:bo : pl.
- ☆ 1. omuntu owâ:bo : their particular person
2. abantu abâ:bo : pl.
3. omutí ogwâ:bo : their particular tree

4. emití eyâ:bo or emití ezâ:bo : pl.
5. icúmu eryâ:bo : their particular spear
6. amacúmu agâ:bo : pl.
7. ekitabo ekyâ:bo : their particular book
8. ebitabo ebyâ:bo : pl.
9. enju eyâ:bo : their particular house
10. enju ezâ:bo : pl.
11. oruhago orwâ:bo : their particular bag
10. empago ezâ:bo : pl.
12. akantu akâ:bo : their particular small thing
14. obuntu obwâ:bo : pl.
15. okuguru okwâ:bo : their particular leg
6. amaguru agâ:bo : pl.
16. ahantu ahâ:bo : their particular place
19. ogutí ogwâ:bo : their particular big tree
20. agatí agâ:bo : pl.
- ☆ 7. Ekitabo ní ekyâ:bo. → Ekitabo n' ékyâ:bo. : The book is theirs.
8. Ebitabo ní ebyâ:bo. → Ebitabo n' ébyâ:bo. : The books are theirs.
- ☆ 7. Ekyá:bo ní eki. → Ekyá:bo n' ê:ki. : Theirs is this.
8. Ebyá:bo ní ebi. → Ebyá:bo n' ê:bi. : Theirs are these.

1470. -self

PPr.-enyíne *adj.*

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|---|
| 1. 1st per.sg. | nyowé ke:nyíne
/nyowé mwenyíne
/nyowé wenyíne | 2. 1st per.pl. | itwe ke:nyíne
/itwe twenyíne
/itwe be:nyíne |
| 2nd per.sg. | iwe ke:nyíne
/iwe mwenyíne
/iwe wenyíne | 2nd per.pl. | imwe ke:nyíne
/imwe mwenyíne
/imwe be:nyíne |
| 3rd per.sg. | iwé ke:nyíne
/iwé mwenyíne
/iwé wenyíne | 3rd per.pl. | ibó ke:nyíne
/ibó be:nyíne |
| 3. | gwenyíne | 4. | yenyíne or ze:nyíne |
| 5. | ryenyíne [dje'níne] | 6. | ge:nyíne |
| 7. | kyenyíne | 8. | byenyíne [b'dje'níne] |
| 9. | yenyíne | 10. | ze:nyíne |
| 11. | rwenyíne [gwe'níne] | | |
| 12. | ke:nyíne | 14. | bwenyíne [bge'níne] |
| | | 13. | twenyíne [t'kwe'níne] |
| 15. | kwenyíne | | |
| 16. | he:nyíne | | |
| 17. | kwenyíne | | |
| 18. | mwenyíne [mɲe'níne] | | |
| 19. | gwenyíne | 20. | ge:nyíne |
| 21. | yenyíne | | |
- ☆ 1. omuntu ke:nyíne /omuntu mwenyíne /omuntu wenyíne : the exact person, the person him-
2. abantu be:nyíne : pl. /herself

3. omutí gwenyíne : the exact tree, the tree itself
 4. emití yenyíne / emití ze:nyíne : pl.
 5. icúmu ryenyíne : the exact spear, the spear itself
 6. amacúmu ge:nyíne : pl.
 7. ekitabo kyenýíne : the exact book, the book itself
 8. ebitabo byenyíne : pl.
 9. enju yenyíne : the exact house, the house itself
 10. enju ze:nyíne : pl.
 11. oruhago rwenýíne // [gwe'nyíne] : the exact bag, the bag itself
 10. empago ze:nyíne : pl.
 12. akantu ke:nyíne : the exact small thing, the small thing itself
 14. obuntu bwenýíne // [bge'nyíne] : pl.
 13. otuntu twenyíne : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru kwenýíne : the exact leg, the leg itself
 6. amaguru ge:nyíne : pl.
 16. ahantu he:nyíne : the exact place, the place itself
 17. kúríya kwenýíne : the exact place, the place itself
 18. omuda mwenýíne : the exact inner place, the inner place itself
 19. ogutí gwenýíne : the exact big tree, the big tree itself
 20. agatí ge:nyíne : pl.
 21. eyó yenyíne : the exact place, the place itself
- a. to do sth for oneself or by oneself
- 1) PPr.-enyíne : him/herself. See above.
 - ☆ Pitá wenyíne : Peter himself
 - 2) PPr.-énka : alone. See No.1531.
 - ☆ Akagyendá wénka. : He/she went alone.
 - 3) Expressed by the reflexive pronoun + the applicative of the verb.
 - ☆ okwí:te:kyera or okwé:te:kyera : to cook for oneself. Cf. *okuté:kera* 'to cook for sb' (No.676).
 - ☆ okwí:re:tera or okwé:re:tera : to bring for oneself. Cf. *okuré:tera* 'to bring for sb' (No.1110).
 - ☆ okwí:handi:kira or okwé:handi:kira : to write for oneself. Cf. *okuhandi:kira* 'to write for sb'
 - ☆ Na:kimukoré:re. : I did it for him/her. Cf. *okukórrera* 'to do for sb' (No.842). / (No.1248).
 - ☆ Aké:gi:ráyo. : He/she went there him-/herself. Cf. *okugi:ra* 'to go for sb' (No.643).
 - ☆ Ya:yeyombekye:ré enju. : He constructed a house for himself. Cf. *okwó:mbekyera* 'to construct for sb' (No.919).
- b. personal; private
- omuntu buntu
- N.B. The word *buntu* 14 (from *omuntu* 'person' (No.469)) is to emphasise the meaning.
- ☆ ekitabo eky'ómuntu buntu 7, ebitabo eby'ómuntu buntu 8 : a private book
 - ☆ emótoka ey'ómuntu buntu 9, emótoka ez'ómuntu buntu 10 : a private car
1471. who
- óhe 1a, bá:he 2a. See No.1455 for a complete series of this word.
- ☆ Ní óhe ? → N'ó:he ? : Who is it ?
 - ☆ Ní bá:he ? : Who are they ?
 - ☆ Ori óhe ? → Or'ó:he ? : Who are you (sg.) ?
 - ☆ Muri kuronda óhe ? → Muri kurond'ó:he ? : Whom are you (pl.) looking for ?
1472. what

1) *kí interr.pron., adj.inv.* : what, what type of (profession, tribe, sex, etc.)

☆ Ori kurondá ki ? : What are you (sg.) looking for ?

☆ omuntú ki ? : what type of person ?

2) *-kí adj.*

1. omúki 2. abáki

3. omúki 4. emíki

5. eríki 6. amáki

7. ekíki 8. ebíki

9. éнки 10. éнки

11. orúki

12. akáki 14. obúki

13. otúki

15. okúki

16. aháki

17. *okúki (not used)

18. *omúki (not used)

19. ogúki 20. agáki

21. *eyíki (not used)

N.B. Cl.16 *aháki* is used for all locative classes. Cl. 9/10 form *énki* becomes low-toned when used predicatively.

☆ omuntu múki ? : what person ? (male or female, child or adult, etc.)

☆ embúzi éнки → embúz'énki : what type of goat ?

☆ ente éнки → enté:нки : what type of cow ?

☆ Ente ní enki ? → Ente n'ênki ? : What is a cow ?

☆ Eki ní enki ? → Eki n'ênki ? : What is this ?

1473. when

ryá:ri inv. // [djá:ri]

☆ Ori:ja ryá:ri ? : When will you (sg.) come ?

☆ Ozá:gyenda ryá:ri ? : When will you (sg.) go ?

☆ Okazá:rwa ryá:ri ? // [okazá:gwa] : When were you (sg.) born ?

a. whenever

kú 17

☆ Kú ya:zága kuhî:ga, egyé:ndá náwe. : Whenever he could go for hunting, it could go with him.

1474. why; for what reason

1) *habwá enki → habw'ênki // [habgê:nci]* : for what reason

☆ *Habw'énki wá:kyé:rererwa ?* : Why are you (sg.) late ?

☆ *Habw'énki mútarí kugyenda ?* : Why are you (pl.) not going ?

2) kú 17 : why

☆ *Kú wakyé:rerérwa ?* : Why are you (sg.) late ?

☆ *Kú mutarí kugyenda ?* : Why are you (pl.) not going ?

☆ *Kú bátakagyendire ?* : Why have they not yet departed ?

1475. how; in what way

1) *-te adj., adv. var. -ta adj., adv.*

N.B. 1) *-ta* rather than *-te* is often heard, but it is more Runyankore than Rukiga. 2) Although this word changes its prefix according to persons and classes, the cl.2 form *báte*

is commonly used regardless of persons and classes. 3) Cl.16 *háte* is used for all locative classes.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1. 1st pers.sg. | ńte | 2. 1st pers.pl. | túte |
| 2nd pers.sg. | óte | 2nd pers.pl. | múte |
| 3rd pers.sg. | áte | 3rd pers.pl. | báte |
| 3. | gúte | 4. | éte |
| 5. | ríte | 6. | gáte or áte |
| 7. | kíte | 8. | bíte |
| 9. | éte | 10. | zíte |
| 11. | rúte | | |
| 12. | káte | 14. | búte |
| | | 13. | túte |
| 15. | kúte | | |
| 16. | háte | | |
| 17. | *kúte (not used), but háte | | |
| 18. | *múte (not used), but háte | | |
| 19. | gúte | 20. | gáte |
| 21. | *éte (not used), but háte | | |
| 1. omushé:já áte | 2. abashé:já báte | : man of what appearance | |
| 3. omútí gúte | 4. emítí éte | : tree of what appearance | |
| 5. icúmú ríte | 6. amacúmú gáte | : spear of what appearance
or amacúmú áte → amacúm'á:te | |
| 7. ekintú kíte | 8. ebintú bíte | : thing of what appearance | |
| 7. ekijúmá kíte | 8. ebijúmá bíte | : fruit of what appearance | |
| 15. okugurú kúte | 6. amagurú gáte | : leg of what appearance
or amagurú áte → amagur'á:te | |

☆ Ore:re óta ? → Ore:r'ó:ta ? : Good morning. [lit] How did you (sg.) sleep ?

N.B. *Ore:re óta ?* is more often heard than *Ore:re óte ?*

☆ Orázáyó óte ? → Orázáy'ó:te ? or Orázáyó báte ? : How will you (sg.) go there ?

☆ Munda hari báta ? : How is it inside ?

2) -tê:ya *adj., adv.* : syn. of *-te adj., adv.*

N.B. Although this word changes its prefix according to persons and classes, the cl.2 form *bátê:ya* is commonly used regardless of persons and classes. For locative classes the cl.16 form *hátê:ya* is used for all classes though their respective form is possible, if not impossible.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. 1st pers.sg. | ntê:ya | 2. 1st pers.pl. | tútê:ya |
| 2nd pers.sg. | otê:ya | 2nd pers.pl. | mútê:ya |
| 3rd pers.sg. | atê:ya | 3rd pers.pl. | bátê:ya |
| 3. | gútê:ya | 4. | etê:ya (or zítê:ya 10) |
| 5. | rítê:ya | 6. | gátê:ya or atê:ya |
| 7. | kítê:ya | 8. | bítê:ya |
| 9. | etê:ya | 10. | zítê:ya |
| 11. | rútê:ya | | |
| 12. | kátê:ya | 14. | bútê:ya |
| | | 13. | tútê:ya |
| 15. | kútê:ya | | |

16. hátê:ya
 17. kútê:ya, or hátê:ya
 18. mútê:ya, or hátê:ya
 19. gútê:ya 20. gátê:ya
 21. etê:ya, or hátê:ya
1. omushé:ja atê:ya 2. abashé:ja bátê:ya : man of what appearance, which man
 3. omutí gútê:ya 4. emití etê:ya : tree of what appearance, which tree
 5. icúmu rítê:ya 6. amacúmu gátê:ya : spear of what appearance, which spear
 or amacúmu atê:ya → amacúm'atê:ya
 7. ekintu kítê:ya 8. ebintu bítê:ya : thing of what appearance, which thing
 15. okuguru kútê:ya 6. amaguru gátê:ya : leg of what appearance, which leg
 or amaguru atê:ya → amagur'atê:ya
 16. ahantu hátê:ya : place of what appearance, which place
 17. okwé kútê:ya, or okwé hátê:ya : there what appearance, there how
 18. *munda mútê:ya, but munda hátê:ya : what appearance inside, inside how
 19. ogutí gútê:ya 4. agatí gátê:ya : big tree of what appearance, which big tree
 21. eyó etê:ya, or eyó hátê:ya : there what appearance, there how
 ☆ Ní omutí gútê:ya ? → N'ómutí gútê:ya ? : What appearance of tree is it ?
 ☆ Murázayó mútê:ya ? : How will you (pl.) go there ?
 ☆ Ndázayó ntê:ya ? or Ndázayó bátê:ya ? : How shall I go there ?
 2) óku 17
 ☆ Tíndamanya okú barázéyo. : I don't know how they will go there.

1476. how many

- 1) -ngahe *adj.*
 N.B. This adjective is used only for countable nouns. For uncountable nouns, the verb *okwingana* 'to amount to' is used. Cl.16 *há:ngahe* does work.
2. bá:ngahe
 4. í:ngahe
 6. á:ngahe
 8. bí:ngahe
 10. zí:ngahe
 13. tú:ngahe
 14. bú:ngahe
 16. há:ngahe
 17. *kú:ngahe (not used)
 18. *mú:ngahe (not used)
 20. gá:ngahe
 21. *í:ngahe (not used)
- ☆ 2. abantu bá:ngahe : how many persons
 4. emití í:ngahe → emití:ngahe : how many trees
 6. amacúmu á:ngahe → amacúm'á:ngahe : how many spears
 10. embúzi zí:ngahe : how many goats
 14. obuntu bú:ngahe : how many small things
 13. otuntu tú:ngahe : dim. of the preceding.
 16. ahantu há:ngahe : how many places
 20. agatí gá:ngahe : how many big trees

- ☆ Oyine abá:na bá:ngahe ? : How many children do you (sg.) have ?
- ☆ Oyine esé:te zí:ngahe ? : How much money do you (sg.) have ?
- 2) okwingana : to be equal, to amount to
N.B. This verb is used to ask the size or volume, not the number.
- ☆ Obuhú:nga buri kwinganá ki ? : How much is the flour ?
- ☆ Oramarayó obwíre búri kwinganá ki ? : How much time will you spend there ?
- ☆ Esa:no eri:nganá ki ? : How much is the flour ?
- ☆ Oyine esa:no erí:nganá ki ? : How much flour do you (sg.) have ?
- ☆ Amé:zi gari:nganá ki ? : How much is the water ?
- ☆ Oyine amé:zi gá:ri:nganá ki ? : How much water do you (sg.) have ?

a. how long; how much time

bwí:ré ki ? // [bgí:ré ci]

- ☆ Okamara bwí:ré ki ? : How much time did you (sg.) spend ?

N.B. This sentence can also mean 'At what time did you finish ?'

1477. many; much; a lot of

-ingi *adj.*

2. bî:ngi [βî:ŋji]
4. mî:ngi
6. mî:ngi
8. byî:ngi [b^djî:ŋji]
9. nyî:ngi
10. nyî:ngi
14. bwî:ngi [bgî:ŋji]
13. twî:ngi [t^kwî:ŋji]
16. hî:ngi
17. *kwî:ngi (not used)
18. *mwî:ngi (not used)
20. gî:ngi [gî:ŋji]
21. *yî:ngi (not used)

N.B. The cl.2 form *bî:ngi* [βî:ŋji] and cl.8 form *byî:ngi* [b^djî:ŋji] are different in Rukiga. In Runyankore both are *bî:ngi* [βî:ŋji]. Cl.16 form *hî:ngi* is used.

- ☆ 2. abantu bî:ngi : many persons
- 4. emití nyî:ngi : many trees
- 6. amacúmu mî:ngi : many spears
- 9. suká:ri nyî:ngi : much sugar
- 10. embúzi nyî:ngi : many goats
- 14. obuntu bwî:ngi : many small things
- 13. otuntu twî:ngi : dim. of the preceding.
- 15. okuryá byî:ngi : to eat much (food)
- 16. ahantu hî:ngi : many places
- 20. agatí gî:ngi : many big trees

a. to be numerous

- 1) okúbá byî:ngi : to be many (cl.8)
- 2) okukanya : to be many or much, to be numerous, to increase (intr.)

b. amount; number; quantity

- 1) obwî:ngi 14 // [obgî:ŋji] : Also means 'abundance' depending on the context

- ☆ obwí:ngi bw'ê:nte : the number of cows
- ☆ Obwí:ngi kí bw'ê:nte ? : How many are the cows ?
- 2) nyamwí:ngi // [ɲamɲi:ngi] : a large number or quantity, mass
- ☆ abantu nyamwí:ngi : many people, crowd
- ☆ emití nyamwí:ngi : many trees
- ☆ enjúraí nyamwí:ngi : a lot of rain, too much rain

1478. few; a small number (or quantity) of

- 1) -kye *adj.*
2. bákýe
4. míkýe
6. mákýe
8. bíkýe
9. níkýe
10. níkýe
13. túkýe
14. búkýe
20. gákýe
- ☆ 2. abantu bákýe : few persons
4. emití míkýe : few trees
6. amacúmu mákýe : few spears
9. suká:ri níkýe → suká:ri:nkýe : a small quantity of sugar
10. embúzi níkýe → embúzi:nkýe : few goats
20. agatí gákýe : few big trees

N.B. As this adjective originally means 'small' (No.1315), the above examples can also mean the plural of 'small' in addition to 'few', i.e., *abantu bákýe* 'small persons', or 'a small number of persons'. Cl.16 form *ahantu hákýe* means 'a small place'.

- 2) hó 18, *clit.*
- ☆ kakyé ho : a little smaller
- ☆ omutí mugúfú ho : a tree slightly shorter
- ☆ Ní omuhangú ho. → N'ómuhangú ho. : He/she is a little bit bigger.

a. scarcity; shortage

- 1) -kye *adj.*
- ☆ ebiryó bíkýe : little food
- 2) íbura 5, ---- : scarcity, shortage, absence <okúbura 'to lack' (No.961)
- ibúra ryangye
- ibúra rímwe
- erí ní íbura → erí n'í:íbura
- erí ní íbúrá kí ? → erí n'í:búrá kí ?
- ☆ íbúra ry'ébíryo : shortage of food
- ☆ íbúra ry'ámê:zi : shortage of water

b. to be average

- okuringanirira
- ☆ Ebiryó biringániri:re. : Food is not much nor little, of balancing quantity.

1479. nothing

- 1) busha 9a,10a, za:busha 10b : nothing, naked, empty
- busha yangye

busha émwe → bush'émwe

egi ní busha

egi ní bushá ki ?

N.B. Although this noun is composed with the cl.14 nominal prefix *bu-* (cf. *kusha* 17 'only' (No.1531), it behaves as a cl.9 noun syntactically.

☆ Ayine busha. : He/she has nothing.

☆ Ní busha. : He/she is nothing.

2) ekintu 7 or akantu 12, used with a negative verb.

☆ Tíhi:né kantu. : There is nothing there.

1480. nobody

1) tíhí:ne : there is no

☆ Tíhi:né owa:yija. : There is nobody who came.

2) ta: : nobody, nothing, there is no

☆ Ta:muntu owa:yija. : Nobody came.

☆ Ta:mwá:na agíra. : He/she has no child.

☆ Ta:mushé:ja owá:gyendire. : There is no man who has gone. No man has gone.

☆ Ta:murungí otágira akámogo. : There is no good person who does not have a fault.

☆ Ta:mushê:ja wá:gyendire. : No man has gone.

☆ Ta:mwâ:na agíra. : He has no child.

1481. enough; sufficient

1) okumara : to finish, to be enough

☆ Kiramara. : It is sufficient.

☆ Esé:te ziramara. : The money is enough.

2) okugasha : to be useful, to be enough. See No.1409.

☆ Esé:te ziragasha. : The money is (or will be) enough.

☆ Esé:te zirangasha. : The money is (or will be) enough for me.

a. not to be enough; to run short

1) okútamára : not to finish, not to be enough <neg. of *okumara*. See above.

☆ Esé:te tíziramara. or Esé:te tízirámara. : The money is not enough.

2) okútagásha : not to be useful, not to be enough <neg. of *okugasha*. See above.

☆ Esé:te tíziragasha. or Esé:te tízirágasha. : The money is not enough.

1482. all; whole

-ona (or -ena) *adj.* : all, whole, every, any

N.B. This adjective means 'all' when used in the plural and means 'whole, every, any' when used in the singular.

1. 1st per.sg.	nyowé wê:na/wô:na	2. 1st per.pl.	itwe twê:na [t ^k wê:na]
2nd per.sg.	iwe wê:na/wô:na	2nd per.pl.	imwe mwê:na [mɲê:na]
3rd per.sg.	iwé wê:na/wô:na	3rd per.pl.	ibó bô:na
3.	gwô:na	4.	yô:na
5.	ryô:na [djô:na]	6.	gô:na
7.	kyô:na	8.	byô:na
9.	yô:na	10.	zô:na
11.	rwô:na		
12.	kô:na	14.	bwô:na [bgô:na]
		13.	twô:na [t ^k wô:na]
15.	kwô:na		

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-------|
| 16. | hô:na | | |
| 17. | *kwô:na (not used) | | |
| 18. | *mwô:na (not used) | | |
| 19. | gwô:na | 20. | gô:na |
| 21. | *yô:na (not used) | | |

N.B. Cl.16 *hô:na* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntu wê:na /omuntu wô:na : a whole person, every person
 2. abantu bô:na : all persons
 3. omutí gwô:na : a whole tree, every tree
 4. emiti yô:na : all trees
 5. icúmu ryô:na : a whole spear, every spear
 6. amacúmu gô:na : all spears
 7. ekitabo kyô:na : a whole book, every book
 8. ebitabo byô:na : all books
 9. embúzi yô:na : a whole goat, every goat
 10. embúzi zô:na : all goats
 11. oruhago rwô:na : a whole bag, every bag
 10. empago zô:na : all bags
 12. akantu kô:na : a whole small thing, every small thing
 14. obuntu bwô:na : all small things
 13. otuntu twô:na : dim. of cl.14
 15. okuguru kwô:na : a whole leg, every leg
 6. amaguru gô:na : all legs
 16. ahantu hô:na : everywhere
 19. ogutí gwô:na : a whole big tree, every big tree
 20. agatí gô:na : pl.

1483. both

2. babíri bô:na or bó:na bábiri
 4. ibiri yô:na or yó:na ibiri → yó:n`i:biri
 6. abiri gô:na or gó:na abiri → gó:na:biri
 8. bibíri byô:na or byó:na bíbiri
 10. ibiri zô:na or zó:na ibiri → zó:n`i:biri
 13. tubíri twô:na or twó:na túbiri
 14. bubíri bwô:na or bwó:na búbiri
 16. habíri hô:na or hó:na hábiri
 20. gabíri gô:na or gó:na gábiri
- a. all three
2. bashátu bô:na or bó:na báshatu
 4. ishátu yô:na or yó:na ishátu → yó:n`i:shatu
 6. ashátu gô:na or gó:na ashátu → yó:na:shatu
 8. bishátu byô:na or byó:na bíshatu
 10. ishátu zô:na or zó:na ishátu → zó:n`i:shatu
 13. tushátu twô:na or twó:na túshatu
 14. bushátu bwô:na or bwó:na búshatu
 16. hashátu hô:na or hó:na háshatu
 20. gashátu gô:na or gó:na gáshatu

1484. everywhere
 hô:na 16
 hó:na hô:na red. : everywhere, anywhere.
 ☆ Hó:na bari kurira. : Everywhere they are crying.
 ☆ Hó:na ahó tuzága, tushangagayó obushera. : Everywhere we go, we find black sorghum drink.
 ☆ Hó:na hô:na hariyó obushera. : Everywhere there is black sorghum drink.
 ☆ Hó:na hó:na eyó muráza, ndabakúrata. : Everywhere you (pl.) go (or no matter where you (pl.) may go), I will follow you (pl.).
1485. bit; part
 ekicwé:ka 7, ebicwé:ka 8 : bit, half, section, portion. See No.1283.
 cf. akacwé:ka 12, obucwé:ka 14 : dim. of *ekicwé:ka* 7/8 'half, portion' (No.1283)
1486. somebody; a certain person
 1) omuntu 1 : somebody, a certain person
 ☆ Haki:ja omuntu. // [haki:za omu'ntu] : There came somebody.
 ☆ Hariyó omuntu. : There is someone there (outside).
 ☆ Harimó omuntu. : There is someone inside.
 2) ná:nka 1a, ba:ná:nka 2a : someone whose name I have forgotten
 ☆ Nanká ya:yjire. : A certain person came, whose name I have forgotten.
1487. something
 ekintu 7 : a big thing, something
 akantu 12 : a small thing, something
 ☆ Hariyó kintu. : There is something.
 ☆ Mpayó akantu ! → Mpay'ákantu ! : Give me some little (money) !
1488. another; other
 -ndî:jo or -ndi *adj.* : another, other, one more, in addition
 N.B. This adjective either precedes or follows the noun it modifies. No change in meaning is attested.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ondî:jo or owû:ndi | 2. abâ:ndi |
| 3. ogû:ndi | 4. eyî:ndi or endî:jo |
| 5. erî:ndi | 6. agâ:ndi |
| 7. ekî:ndi | 8. ebî:ndi |
| 9. eyî:ndi or endî:jo | 10. ezî:ndi |
| 11. orû:ndi | |
| 12. akâ:ndi | 14. obû:ndi |
| | 13. otû:ndi |
| 15. okû:ndi | |
| 16. ahâ:ndi | |
| 17. *okû:ndi (not used) | |
| 18. *omû:ndi (not used) | |
| 19. ogû:ndi | 20. agâ:ndi |
| 21. *eyî:ndi (not used) | |
- N.B. Cl.16 *ahâ:ndi* is used for all locative classes.
- ☆ 1. omuntu ondî:jo or omuntu owû:ndi : another person
 2. abantu abâ:ndi : pl.
 3. omutí ogû:ndi : another tree

4. emití eyî:ndi or emití ezî:ndi, emití endî:jo → emit'é:ndî:jo : pl.

5. icúmu erî:ndi : another spear

6. amacúmu agâ:ndi : pl.

7. ekítabo ekî:ndi : another book

8. ebitabo ebî:ndi : pl.

9. embúzi eyî:ndi or embúzi endî:jo : another goat

10. embúzi ezî:ndi : pl.

11. oruhago orû:ndi : another bag

10. empago ezî:ndi : pl.

12. akantu akâ:ndi : another small thing

14. obuntu obû:ndi : pl.

13. otuntu otû:ndi : dim. of cl.14

15. okuguru okû:ndi : another leg

6. amaguru agâ:ndi : pl.

16. ahantu ahâ:ndi : another place

19. ogutí ogû:ndi : another big tree

20. agatí agâ:ndi : pl.

☆ Abe:re omuntu ondî:jo. : He/she has become a different person.

☆ Ebî:ndi, títwâ:bifáho, condo:za. : We are not concerned with others, you do research.

☆ 1. ondî:jo muntu or owú:ndi muntu : another person

2. abá:ndi bantu : pl.

3. ogú:ndi múti : another tree

4. eyî:ndi míti or ezî:ndi míti, or endî:jo míti : pl.

5. erí:ndi ícumu → eri:ndî:cumu : another spear

6. agá:ndi mácumu : pl.

7. ekí:ndi kitabo : another book

8. ebí:ndi bitabo : pl.

9. eyî:ndi mbuzi → eyî:ndîmbuzi or endî:jo mbuzi → endî:jómbuzi : another goat

10. ezî:ndi mbuzi → ezî:ndîmbuzi : pl.

11. orú:ndi ruhago : another bag

10. ezî:ndi mpago : pl.

12. aká:ndi kantu : another small thing

14. obú:ndi buntu : pl.

13. otú:ndi tuntu : dim. of cl.14

15. okú:ndi kuguru : another leg

6. agá:ndi maguru : pl.

16. ahá:ndi hantu : another place

19. ogú:ndi gúti : another big tree

20. agá:ndi gáti : pl.

1489. every; each

1) buri *inv.*

1. buri muntu : every person

1. buri mwâ:na : every child

3. buri múti : every tree

5. buri ícumu → buri:cumu : every spear

5. buri rî:sho : every eye

- 7. buri kitabo : every book
- 9. buri mbwa → burí:mbwa // [burí:mga] : every dog
- 9. buri mbuzi → burímbuzi : every goat
- 9. buri nkazi → burínkazi : every female animal
- 9. buri nte → burinte : every cow
- 9. buri nda → burí:nda : every louse
- 9. buri nda → burinda : every belly
- 2) -ena (or -ona) : whole, any. See No.1482.
- ☆ omuntu wê:na : a whole person, any person
- ☆ omutí gwô:na : a whole tree, any tree

1490. what; what kind of

- 1) -ki *adj.* : what kind of

N.B. This adjective is used to ask the characteristics of a person or object concerned, especially the species, tribe, etc. It can be used without an augment, in which case a category of persons or things are imagined.

- 1. omúki 2. abáki
- 3. omúki 4. emíki
- 5. eríki 6. amáki
- 7. ekíki 8. ebíki
- 9. éнки 10. éнки
- 11. orúki
- 12. akáki 14. obúki
- 13. otúki
- 15. okúki
- 16. aháki
- 17. *okúki (not used)
- 18. *omúki (not used)
- 19. ogúki 20. agáki
- 21. *eyíki (not used)

- ☆ 1. omuntu omúki : what (kind of) person
- 2. abantu abáki : pl.
- 3. omutí omúki : what (kind of) tree
- 4. emítí emíki : pl.
- 5. icúmu eríki : what (kind of) spear
- 6. amacúmu amáki : pl.
- 7. ekitabo ekíki : what (kind of) book
- 8. ebitabo ebíki : pl.
- 9. embúzi éнки → embúz'énki : what (kind of) goat
- 10. embúzi éнки → embúz'énki : pl.
- 11. oruhago orúki : what (kind of) bag
- 10. empago éнки → empag'énki : pl.
- 12. akantu akáki : what (kind of) small thing
- 14. obuntu obúki : pl.
- 13. otuntu otúki : dim. of cl.14
- 15. okuguru okúki : what (kind of) ear
- 16. ahantu aháki : what (kind of) place

19. ogutí ogúki : what (kind of) big tree

20. agatí agáki : pl.

☆ Ní omuntu omúki ? → N'ómuntu omúki ? : What kind of person is it ? (his/her clan tribe,

☆ Owu ní omúki ? → Owu n'ómúki ? : What person is this ? (his/her clan, tribe, etc.) /etc.)

☆ Ní enki ? → N'è:nki ? : What is it ? What has happened ?

☆ Eki ní ekíki ? → Eki n'ékíki ? : What is this ?

2) kí *adj.inv.* : what kind of, which

N.B. This adjective is used to ask the character, features of a person or object concerned, such as good or bad, male or female, young or old, etc. It is often used in an ironical way.

☆ Ní omuntú ki ? → N'ómuntú ki ? : What kind of person is he/she ? Which person ?

1491. such; like this (or that)

1) nka *inv.* : like

☆ nka émbwa → nk'émwa // [ɲké:mga] : like a dog

☆ Ní nka omwâ:na → ní nk'ómwâ:na // [níɲkómɲâ:na] : He/she is like a child

☆ Omukázi aragamba nka omushê:ja. → nk'ómushê:ja // [ɲkómufê:za] : The woman talks like a man.

☆ with independents pronouns, meaning 'like me, like you, etc.'

1. 1st per.sg. nka:nye

2. 1st per.pl. nka:twe

2nd per.sg. nka:we

2nd per.pl. nka:mwe

3rd per.sg. nkáwe

3rd per.pl. nkábo

3. nkágwo

4. nkáyo

5. nkáryo [ɲkádjo]

6. nkágo

7. nkákyo

8. nkábyo [nkáb^djo]

9. nkáyo

10. nkázo

11. nkárwo [ɲkágwo]

12. nkáko

14. nkábwo [ɲkábgo]

13. nkátwo [ɲkát^kwo]

15. nkákwo

16. nkáho

17. nkákwo

18. nkámwo [ɲkámɲo]

19. nkágwo

20. nkágo

21. nkáyo

2) -ti or -tî:ya *adj., adv.* : like this

N.B. -tî:ya has emphatic usage.

1. 1st per.sg. níti / nî:ya

2. 1st per.pl. túti / tútî:ya

2nd per.sg. óti / otî:ya

2nd per.pl. múti / mútî:ya

3rd per.sg. áti / atî:ya

3rd per.pl. báti / bátî:ya

3. gúti / gútî:ya

4. éti / etî:ya

5. ríti / ritî:ya

6. gáti / gátî:ya

7. kíti / kitî:ya

8. bíti / bitî:ya

9. éti / etî:ya

10. zíti / zitî:ya

11. rúti / rútî:ya

12. káti / kátî:ya

14. búti / bútî:ya

13. túti / tútî:ya

15. kúti / kútî:ya

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|
| 16. | háti / háfí:ya | |
| 17. | kúti / kúfí:ya | |
| 18. | múti / múfí:ya | |
| 19. | gúti / gúfí:ya | 20. gáti / gáfí:ya |
| 21. | éti / efí:ya | |

N.B. Cl.16 *háti/háfí:ya* means 'now' (No.388). The forms of cl.17, 18, and 21 are rarely used.

- ☆ 1. omuntú ati → omunt'á:ti : a person like this
- 2. abantú bati : pl.
- 3. omutí guti : a tree like this
- 4. emítí eti → emít'é:ti : pl.
- 5. icúmú riti : a spear like this
- 6. amacúmú gati : pl.
- 7. ekintú kiti : a thing like this
- 8. ebintú bití : pl.
- 9. embúzí eti → embúz'é:ti : a goat like this
- 10. embúzí ziti : pl.
- 11. oruhagó ruti : a bag like this
- 10. empagó ziti : pl.
- 12. akantú kati : a small thing like this
- 14. obuntú buti : pl.
- 13. otuntú tuti : dim. of cl. 14
- 15. okugurú kuti : a leg like this
- 6. amagurú gati : pl.
- 16. ahantú hati : a place like this
- 19. ogutí guti : a big tree like this
- 20. agatí gati : pl.
- ☆ Korá oti ! → Kor'ó:ti ! : Do like this !
- ☆ Mukóré muti ! : You (pl.) should do like this !
- ☆ 1. omuntu afí:ya → omunt'afí:ya : a person like this
- 2. abantu báfí:ya : pl.
- 3. omutí gúfí:ya : a tree like this
- 4. emítí efí:ya → emít'éfí:ya : pl.
- 3. omukóno gúfí:ya : an arm like this
- 4. emikóno efí:ya → emikón'efí:ya : pl.
- 5. icúmu rífí:ya : a spear like this
- 6. amacúmu gáfí:ya : pl.
- 7. ekintu kífí:ya : a thing like this
- 8. ebintu bífí:ya : pl.
- 9. embúzi efí:ya → embúz'efí:ya : a goat like this
- 10. embúzi zífí:ya : pl.
- 11. oruhago rúfí:ya : a bag like this
- 10. empago zífí:ya : pl.
- 12. akantu káfí:ya : a small thing like this
- 14. obuntu búfí:ya : pl.
- 13. otuntu túfí:ya : dim. of cl. 14

15. okuguru kútí:ya : a leg like this
 6. amaguru gátí:ya : pl.
 16. ahantu háfí:ya : a place like this
 19. ogutí gútí:ya : a big tree like this
 20. agatí gátí:ya : pl.
 ☆ Nkoraga ntí:ya. : I always do like this.
 ☆ Tukoraga tútí:ya. : We always do like this.
 ☆ Kora otí:ya ! → Kor'otí:ya ! : Do like this !
 ☆ Tukoré tútí:ya ! : We should do like this !
 4) -so *adj.* var. -syo *adj.*//[s'jo] : like that
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|------|
| 1. 1st per.sg. | ńso | 2. 1st per.pl. | túso |
| 2nd per.sg. | óso | 2nd per.pl. | múso |
| 3rd per.sg. | áso | 3rd per.pl. | báso |
| 3. | gúso | 4. | éso |
| 5. | ríso | 6. | gáso |
| 7. | kíso | 8. | bíso |
| 9. | éso | 10. | zíso |
| 11. | rúso | | |
| 12. | káso | 14. | búso |
| | | 13. | túso |
| 15. | kúso | | |
| 16. | háso | | |
| 17. | *kúso (not used) | | |
| 18. | *múso (not used) | | |
| 19. | gúso | 20. | gáso |
| 21. | *éso (not used) | | |

N.B. Cl.16 *háso* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntú aso → omunt'á:so : a person like that
 2. abantú baso : pl.
 3. omutí guso : a tree like that
 4. emítí eso → emít'é:so : pl.
 5. icúmú riso : a spear like that
 6. amacúmú gaso : pl.
 7. ekintú kiso : a thing like that
 8. ebintú biso : pl.
 9. embúzí eso → embúz'é:so : a goat like that
 10. embúzí ziso : pl.
 11. oruhagó ruso : a bag like that
 10. empagó ziso : pl.
 12. akantú kaso : a small thing like that
 14. obuntú buso : pl.
 13. otuntú tuso : dim. of cl. 14
 15. okugurú kuso : an knee like that
 6. amagurú gaso : pl.
 16. ahantú haso : a place like that
 19. ogutí guso : a big tree like that

20. agatí gaso : pl.

☆ Nkoragá nso. → Nkoragá:nso. : I always do like that.

☆ Tukoragá tuso. : We always do like that.

☆ Mukoré muso ! : You (pl.) should do like that !

a. like a man

mashê:ja 6 <omushê:ja 1/2 'man' (No.469)

☆ okurwana mashê:ja : to fight like a man or strongly

☆ okugamba mashê:ja : to talk like a man or strongly

b. like a woman

mákazi 6 <omúkazi 1/2 'woman' (No.470)

☆ okurwana mákazi : to fight like a woman or weakly

c. ideophones of manners

1) jejejeje *inv.* : indicates wooziness, unsteadiness

☆ okutá:mbura jejejeje : to walk in a unsteady way, to totter

2) bugubugu *inv.* : indicate high speed (not minding whether one does well or not)

☆ okukóra bugubugu : to do at high speed

3) nurinuri *inv.* : indicates the continuous taking of sweet things

Cf. *okunura* 'to be delicious, sweet' (No.1421).

☆ Nurunuri erabimaráho. : Tasting tasting will finish them all.

4) dara *inv.* : completely, truly

daradara *inv.red.* : completely completely, truly truly

☆ Ní mbí dara. : It is worst.

1492. and

na *inv.*

☆ Pítá na Mariya : Peter and Mary

☆ Mariyá na Píta : Mary and Peter

☆ nyowé na Píta : me and Peter

☆ nyowé na:we : me and you

☆ omushé:ja na omúkazi → omushé:ja n'ómúkazi : a man and a woman

☆ omuntu na ente → omuntu n'ê:nte : a man and a cow

☆ omuntu na émbwa → omuntú n'ê:mbwa // [omu'ntú né:mga] : a man and a dog

a. too; also

1) na *inv.*

☆ na:nye : me too

☆ na:we : you (sg.) too

☆ ná we : him/her too

☆ na:twe : us too

☆ na:mwe [na:mje] : you (pl.) too

☆ ná bo : them too

2) kâ:ndi : also, again <cl.12 of the adjective *-ndi* 'another' (No.1488).

☆ Na:gi:rê kuvo:ma, kâ:ndi na:she:nyá n'ê:nkwi. : I went to fetch water and also I gathered firewood.

1493. together

hámwe // [hámje] <cl. 16 of the adjective *-mwe* 'one' (No.399).

☆ Twa:gyenda hámwe. : We have gone together.

☆ hamwé na:nye : together with me

- ☆ hamwé na:we : together with you (sg.)
- ☆ hamwé ná we : together with him (or her)
- ☆ hamwé na:twe : together with us
- ☆ hamwé na:mwe // [hamwé na:mwe] : together with you (pl.)
- ☆ hamwé nábo : together with them
- ☆ hamwé n'ómúkazi : together with a woman
- ☆ hamwé na Píta : together with Peter
- ☆ hamwé na émbwa → hamwé n'é:mbwa // [hamwé né:mga] : together with a dog
- ☆ hamwé na ente → hamwé n'ê:nte : together with a cow

1494. or

- 1) ní:nga or níngáshi *inv.*
 - ☆ Kató ní:nga Kákuru : Kato or Kakuru
 - ☆ omushé:ja ní:nga omúkazi → omushé:ja ní:ng'omúkazi : a man or a woman
 - ☆ ebirí:bwá ní:nga emondi : sweet potatoes or Irish potatoes
- 2) nâ:ri or nâ:ríshi *inv.* : syn. of *ní:nga* or *níngáshi*. [rare]
 - ☆ Kakúru nâ:ri Káto : Kakuru or Kato
 - ☆ Kató nâ:ri Kákuru : Kato or Kakuru

1495. by [agent]

- 1) No preposition is needed.
 - ☆ Na:te:rwa tâ:ta. // [na:te:gwa] : I have been beaten by my father.
Cf. *okutê:rwa* 'to be beaten', pass. of *okutê:ra* 'to beat' (No.1017).
 - ☆ Akí:twá Káto. // [akí:t^kwa] : He/she was killed by Kato.
Cf. *okwî:ta* 'to be killed', pass. of *okwî:ta* 'to kill' (No.1034).
- cf. Akí:twá na Káto. : He/she was killed with Kato. (Kato was also killed.)
 - ☆ omurimo gúkorirwe Káto // [gúkorigwe] : a work which was done by Kato.
- 2) The passive with an agent is also made by topicalisation of the object with a normal transitive construction.
 - ☆ Eb'yókuryá, ba:birí:re. : The food, they ate it. The food was eaten by them.

a. with [instrument]; by means of

- 1) by means of the causative of verbs
 - ☆ okuté:za akáti : to hit with a stick. Cf. *okutê:ra* 'to beat' (No.1017).
 - ☆ okurí:sa ekígî:ko : to eat with a spoon. Cf. *okúrya* 'to eat' (No.752).
- 2) by means of the applicative of verbs
 - ☆ okurí:ra hasahâ:mi : to eat from a plate. Cf. *okúrya* 'to eat' (No.752).
- 3) by the preposition *na* and the prexies *ha-* (cl.16) and *mu-* (cl.18).
 - ☆ okwija na emótoka → okwija n'émótoka : to come with a car
 - ☆ okwija mumótoka : to come in a car
 - ☆ okugambira hamuzinda:ro : to speak on a microphone

1496. even

na part.

- ☆ na omwâ:na → n'ómwâ:na : even a child
- ☆ Na Pitá na:kikóra. : Even Peter can do it.

a. at least

- 1) há:kiri *inv.*
 - ☆ há:kiri iwe : at least you (sg.)
 - ☆ há:kiri omwâ:na ómwe : at least one child

- ☆ há:kiri ya:re:ta akasê:te. : He/she has brought at least some money.
 - 2) há:ba:sa *inv.* : syn. of *há:kiri*. [rare]
 - 3) ná:ngwa *inv.* : syn. of *há:kiri*.
 - ☆ Nangwá ya:yá:gyerizého. : At least he/she had tried.
 - ☆ Ná:ngwá shí kuri bá:birê:ta. : At least if they have brought them.
1497. without
- 1) by the defective verb *-ri* in its relative form with the clitic *-mu* ‘in’ or *na* ‘with’, e.g. *etárimu* 9 ‘in which there is not’, and *atárína* 1 ‘he/she who does not have’.
 - ☆ kyá:yi etárimú sukâ:ri : tea without sugar
 - ☆ Ya:gyenda atári n’ómukázi wé:ye. : He has gone without his wife.
 - ☆ Ya:gyenda atájwe:rê eshwé:ta. : He has gone without wearing a sweater.
 - 2) by the perfective relative form of the verb
 - ☆ Ba:gyenda bátarí:ye. : They have gone without eating.
 - ☆ Ba:gyenda bátakarí:ye. : They have gone before eating.
 - ☆ Ba:gyenda bátakoriré omurimo. : They have gone without doing a work.
 - 3) busha 14 : [lit] nothing
 - ☆ Na:garuka busha. : I have come back empty-handed.
1498. for (the sake of); on behalf of
- 1) Expressed with the applicative.
 - ☆ okugyendera omuntu : to go for a person, on his/her behalf, in his/her place
 - ☆ okugirayó Píta : to go there for Peter
 - ☆ okukórerera esê:te : to work for money
 - ☆ Ndi kukórerera abá:na bangye. : I am working for my children.
 - 2) omwizína ry’ómuntu : in the name of a person
 - ☆ Omwizína rya: Píta : in the name of Peter
 - 3) omumwá:nya gw’ómuntu : in the place of a person
 - ☆ Na:gyenda omumwá:nya gwa: Píta : I have gone in the place of Peter
1499. in order to
- 1) by the infinitive
 - ☆ Omushé:ja ya:gi:rê kurí:sa ente mukibira. : The man went to graze cows in the bush.
 - 2) by the subjunctive of the verb.
 - ☆ Turi kugyenda kare tumushángéyo. : We are going early in order to find him there.
 - ☆ Ija túrye ! : Come and we eat !
- a. so that
- kugira ngu
 - ☆ Ndi kwê:ga kugira ngu mboné omurimo. (→mbon’ómurimo) : I am studying so that I can get a job.
1500. about; with respect to; concerning
- 1) ha 16
 - ☆ okugamba hamuntu : to talk about a person
 - 2) ekírakwá:ta 7, ebírakwá:ta 8 : what concerns. Cf. *okukwá:ta* ‘to catch’ (No.957).
 - ☆ ekírakwá:ta n’ókúrya : what concerns eating.
 - ☆ ebírakwá:ta harí Jô:ni : what concerns John, details of John
 - ☆ ekírakwá:ta harí:twé : what concerns us
 - 3) ekíkwatire:ne 7, ebíkwatire:ne 8 : what is related to. Cf. *okukwá:ta* ‘to catch’ (No.957).
 - ☆ Ebíkwatire:ne n’ókwê:ga, mutá:bimbû:za. : Don’t ask me anything concerning studies.

egi ní eshongá ki ? → egi n' éshongá ki ?

b. since

óbu

☆ Obú ataríkwija, títurákora. : Since he/she will not come, we will not work.

1504. to give an excuse

okwí:kwasa or okwé:kwasa <refl.+caus. of *okukwâ:ta* 'to grasp, to hold' (No.957)

☆ Yatandika kwé:kwasa. : He/she has begun to give an excuse.

☆ Arí:kwasa ki ? : What excuse will he give ?

cf. orwé:kwaso 11, ---- // [ogwé:kwa'so] : excuse

orwé:kwaso rwangye // [gwa'nje]

orwé:kwaso rúmwe

oru ní orwé:kwaso → oru n' órwe:kwaso

oru ní orwé:kwaso ki ? → oru n' órwe:kwaso ki ?

or ekyé:kwaso 7, ebyé:kwaso 8 // [ecé:kwa'so], [eb^djé:kwa'so]

1505. according to; judging from

okuragi:rira or kuragi:rira : according to, depending on

☆ Okuragi:rira ekyó bakoríre, ní abantu barangí. : According to what they did, they are good people.

1506. therefore; so

n' á:habw'ê:kya [ná:habgê:co]

☆ N' á:habw'ê:kya, na:sharíremú kumureka. : Therefore, I decided to leave him/her.

1507. if

1) Expressed by conditional clauses, or without

☆ Enjúra yâ:gwa, tíndi:ja. : If it rains, I will not come.

☆ Bá:kora, títura:kóre. : If they work, we will not work.

2) By concatenation of two clauses

☆ Enjúra yá:gwa, tíndi:ja. : As it is raining, I will not come.

☆ Enjúra eri kugwa, tíndi:ja. : It is raining, I will not come.

3) kú *inv.* : Indicates future conditions

N.B. Although *kú* usually comes before the verb, *kuri* can come either at the beginning of the clause or before the verb, To indicate future events, the conditional clause, as well as the main clause can be either in near future or remote future.

☆ Enjúra kú erá:gwe (→ Enjúra k' érá:gwe), tinda:zé kwija. : If it rains, I will not come.

4) *kuri inv.* Indicates irrealis conditions

☆ Kuri enjúra éragwa, tíndi:je. or Enjúra kuri éragwa, tíndi:je. : If it rains, I will not come.

☆ Kuri bári kugyenda, na:nye kuri ná:gyenda. : If they are going, I would also go.

☆ Kuri báragyenda, ndagyenda na:nye. : If they go, I will also go.

5) yâ:ba : if

N.B. In contrast to *kuri*, which represents an opposite situation of the reality, *yâ:ba* clauses are used when one does not know the real situation.

☆ yâ:ba bari kuzá kúkora : if they go to work

6) kógíre : I wish (that), supposing, assuming

N.B. *kógíre* is often accompanied by *ngu* 'that', as *kógíre ngu*. After *kógíre*, main clause verb forms, not subordinate forms as with *kuri* follow.

☆ kógíre (ngu) na:gyé:ndire : assuming (that) I went

☆ kógíre (ngu) tína:gyé:ndire : assuming (that) I did not go

a. unless

shána *inv.*

- ☆ Tínda:mwenda shaná bá:mungyema. : I don't want her/him unless they force her/him to me.

1508. if, whether

yá:ba *inv.*

- ☆ Tíndamanya yá:ba bári:je. : I don't know if they will come.
☆ Tíndamanya enjúra yá:ba éragwa. : I don't know if it will rain.

1509. when

1) kú *inv.*

- ☆ Kú na:gi:rè mukátare, na:shangayó Káto. : When I went to the market, I found Kato there.
☆ Kú na:mushangiréyo, twa:gá:ni:ra. : When I found him/her there, we conversed.
☆ Méri na Píta, kú ba:yíjire, ba:shanga ntáryó. : When Mary and Peter came, they have found that I was not there.

2) áho 16

- ☆ Tíndamanya ahó barí:jira. : I don't know when they will come.

3) óbu 14

- ☆ obú nazá:rwa // [na:zá:gwa] : when I was born
☆ Méri na Píta, obú ba:yíjire, ba:shangíre ntáryó. : When Mary and Peter came, they found that I was not there.

a. during

1) mubwí:re : in the time

- ☆ mubwí:re bwa: Amí:n : during the time of Amin

2) mubíro : in the days

- ☆ mubiró bya: Amí:n : during the days of Amin

1510. than [the comparative degree]

1) okusí:nga : [lit] to win. See No.1038.

- ☆ Omwojó arasí:nga omuhára. : A boy is better than a girl.
☆ Aramusí:nga oburengwa. : He/she is taller than him/her.
☆ Aramusí:nga obuhâ:ngu. : He/she is bigger (or fatter) than him/her.
2) okúkira : syn. of *okusí:nga*; [lit] to surpass, to exceed. See No.1415.
☆ Aramúkira. : He/she is better than him/her. He/she has more than him/her.
☆ Aramukíra mumyâ:ka. : He/she is older than him/her.
☆ Aramukíza emyâ:ka. : same as the preceding.

3) hári 16 : than; [lit] where is

- ☆ Ní mutó harí Píta. : He/she is younger than Peter.
☆ Ní mutó harí:we. : He/she is younger than you (sg.).
☆ Ní mugúfu hárí:we. : He/she is shorter than him/her.

a. the most [the superlative]

1) okusí:nga byô:na : [lit] to win all things

- ☆ Eki kitabo kirasí:nga byô:na. : This book is the best of all.
☆ Arasí:nga bô:na oburengwa. : He/she is the tallest.
☆ Ní murengwa kusí:nga bô:na. : He/she is the tallest.

2) okúkira byô:na : syn. of the preceding; [lit] to surpass all things

- ☆ rukira-abashê:ja 1a, ba:rukira-abashê:ja 2a : sb of top position

1511. very; much

munô:nga *inv.*

- ☆ okugamba munô:nga : to talk too much
- ☆ Ní murengwa munô:nga. : He/she is very tall.
- ☆ Ní omugê:ga munô:nga. → N'ómugê:ga munô:nga. : He/she is very rich.
- ☆ na munô:nga : especially

a. elements of emphasis

- 1) shí *inv.* : particle of emphasis
 - ☆ kúrí:yá shi : that place !
 - ☆ owé shi ! : that one !
 - ☆ na:nyé shi ! : even me
- 2) kó or kú *inv.* : syn. of the preceding.
 - ☆ Kó ní kihâ:ngu ! : How big it is !
 - ☆ Kó ní murú:ngi ! : How good he/she is !
 - ☆ Kó ní omuntu murú:ngi ! : What a good person he/she is !
 - ☆ Eby'ókuryá kú binúrire ! : How delicious the food is !

b. ideophones of emphasis

- 1) ndindi *inv.* : indicates very dark
 - ☆ omwír:ima ndindi : completely darkness
- 2) tukutuku *inv.* : indicates very red
 - ☆ okutukura tukutuku : to be very red
- 3) pe or pepepe *inv.* : completely
 - ☆ Suká:ri ya:hwé:remú pe. : Sugar has finished completely.

1512. especially; particularly

- 1) na munô:nga
 - ☆ Ndakú:nda enyama, na munô:nga eyó hakuguru. : I like meat, especially leg meat.
- 2) kukíra munô:nga
 - ☆ Ndakú:nda aba bâ:na, kukíra munô:nga owu. : I like these children, especially this one.

1513. really; truly

- 1) buzima 14 or mazima. Cf. *amazima* 6 'truth, sincerity' (No.1372).
 - ☆ Ndakú:nda embwá buzima. : I really like dogs.
 - ☆ Mazima ndakú:nda emondi. : I really like Irish potatoes.
 - ☆ hó:na buzima ! : really at all !
- 2) mbwê:nu *inv.adv.* // [mgê:nu] : really [rare]
 - ☆ Mbwé:nu nkúgambi:re, arashusha n'empunu. : If I can tell you, he/she looks like a pig.
 - ☆ A : Ní amazima ore:réko ? : Is it true that you slept hungry ?
B : Mbwé:nu okandeka. : Really such a thing can happen; [lit] Really you left me.

a. Isn't it ?; not so ?

- Tí kwe ? (or Tí kwo ?)
- ☆ Ní murungi, tí kwe ? : She is beautiful, isn't she ?

1514. just; exactly; precisely

- PPr.-enyíne. See No.1470.
- ☆ Owu ní omuntu wenyíne. → Owu n'ómuntu wenyíne. : This is the very person (I was looking for).
 - ☆ Ndenda ekyo kyeníne. : I want exactly that one.

1515. not at all

na kákye <na 'even' + kákye, cl.12 of -kye adj. 'small' (No.1079).

- ☆ T'ári (or tí) murungi na kákye. : She is not beautiful at all. He/she is not good at all.
 - ☆ Tínyíne esé:te na kákye. : I don't have money at all.
 - ☆ Ecúpa t̄hi:né kírímú na kákye. : The bottle has nothing at all inside.
1516. completely
- kímwe 7 <-mwe 'one' (No.322)
 - N.B. This is used with the applicative form of verbs.
 - ☆ Na:ruhira kímwe. : I am completely tired.
 - ☆ Omushaná gwarengyera kímwe. : The sun has completely disappeared.
 - ☆ Omushaná gwajwira kímwe. : The sun is quite ardent.
1517. forever; for good
- 1) burú:ndu *inv.*
 - ☆ Ya:gyenda burú:ndu. : He/she has gone forever.
 - 2) kímwe 7 <-mwe 'one' (No.322)
 - ☆ Ya:gyendera kímwe. : He/she has gone forever.
 - 3) mpáka *inv.*
 - ☆ T'arígaruka mpáka. : He will not come back forever.
1518. certainly; surely
- 1) buzima 14. Cf. amazima 6 'truth, sincerity' (No.1372).
buzimá:zima *red.* : certainly certainly
 - ☆ Ndazá (or ndazá) kwija buzima. : I will certainly come.
 - 2) okútabúra : not to miss <neg. of okubúra 'not to be seen'.
 - ☆ A : N'ozá kwija ? : Will you (sg.) come ?
 - B : Tí:nká:bura. : I can't miss.
1519. maybe; perhaps
- shána *inv.* : maybe, perhaps, unless
 - ☆ Shaná bari:ja. : Maybe they will come.
 - ☆ Shaná oyíjé éjo. : Maybe you (sg.) come tomorrow.
- a. probably
- 1) obú:ndi 14 <-ndi 'other' (No.1488) : at a different time
 - ☆ Obú:ndi ndi:ja. : Probably I will come.
 - 2) ná:ngwa *inv.* : probably, well, let me see
 - ☆ Nangwá ndi:ja. : Probably I will come.
1520. immediately; at once
- 1) aho nâ:ho : immediately, as soon as
 - ☆ Ya:yijíre aho nâ:ho. : He/she came immediately.
 - ☆ Aki:ja aho nâ:ho wá:gyenda. // [aki:za] : He/she came as soon as you went.
 - 2) The clitic hó (cl.16) can mean 'on the spot' when combined with some verbs
 - ☆ Afe:ri:rêho. : He/she died on the spot.
- a. suddenly
- kítara:rí:re : suddenly, abruptly
 - ☆ Afi:re kítara:rí:re. : He/she died abruptly.
1521. soon; shortly; before long
- 1) mukâ:nya *inv.* : a short while
 - ☆ Ari:ja mukâ:nya. : He/she will come shortly.
 - 2) júba *adv.* : soon, quickly
 - ☆ Ari:ja júba. : He/she will come soon.

1522. always

1) burí:jo

☆ Ayijaga akyé:rere:rwe burí:jo. : He/she always comes late.

2) ebiró byô:na : syn. of *burí:jo*; [lit] all days

3) buri kíro : everyday, every night, always

4) burizô:ba : every day, always

N.B. *butô:sha* is a Runyankore word.

a. every time

☆ Buri kuzá mutáwuni, ndabúgana Píta. : Every time to go to town, I meet Peter.

1523. sometimes

bumwé na búmwe <cl.14 of the adjective *-mwe* 'one' (No.399).

☆ Bumwé na búmwe ari:ja akyé:rere:rwe. : From time to time he/she comes late.

1524. already

Expressed by the perfective of the verb.

☆ Na:rí:ye. : I have already eaten.

☆ Ya:gyendire. : He/she has already gone.

☆ Na:hérize kúrya. : I have already finished eating.

1525. still

-ká:-

N.B. The usage of *-ki-* rather than *-ká:-* sounds Kinyankore.

cf. present of *-ri* 'be' with *-ká:-*

	sg.	pl.
1st per.	nkâ:ri	tukâ:ri
2nd per.	okâ:ri	mukâ:ri
3rd per.	akâ:ri	bakâ:ri

'I am still ~.' etc.

☆ Okâ:ri omwâ:na. → Okâ:r'omwâ:na. : You are still a child.

cf. present of *-ine* 'to have' with *-ká:-*

	sg.	pl.
1st per.	nká:yine	tuká:yine
2nd per.	oká:yine	muká:yine
3rd per.	aká:yine	baká:yine

'I still have ~.' etc.

☆ Nká:yine esê:te : I still have money.

cf. present progressive of *okúkora* 'to work' + *-ká:-*

	sg.	pl.
1st per.	nkâ:ri kúkora	tukâ:ri kúkora
2nd per.	okâ:ri kúkora	mukâ:ri kúkora
3rd per.	akâ:ri kúkora	bakâ:ri kúkora

'I am still working.' etc.

a. up to now

na háti

☆ Na háti nkâ:ri kúkora. : Up to now I am still working.

1526. no longer

1) neg. + *-ká:-*

cf. present of *-ri* 'be' with *-ká:-*

	sg.	pl.
1st per.	tí:nká:ri	títuká:ri
2nd per.	t'óká:ri	tímuká:ri
3rd per.	t'áká:ri	tíbaká:ri

'I am no longer ~.' etc.

☆ Tí:nká:ri omwá:na. : I am no longer a child.

cf. present of *-ine* 'have' with *-ka:-*

	sg.	pl.
1st per.	tí:nká:yine	títuká:yine
2nd per.	t'óká:yine	tímuká:yine
3rd per.	t'áká:yine	tíbaká:yine

'I no longer have ~.' etc.

☆ Tí:nká:yine esé:te : I no longer have money.

cf. present progressive of *okúkora* 'to work' + *-ká:-*

	sg.	pl.
1st per.	tí:nká:ri kúkora	títuká:ri kúkora
2nd per.	t'óká:ri kúkora	tímuká:ri kúkora
3rd per.	t'áká:ri kúkora	tíbaká:ri kúkora

'I am no longer working.' etc.

1527. not yet

Neg. of present perfective.

cf. conjugation of *okúkora* 'to work'.

	sg.	pl.
1st per.	tí:nkakó:ri	títukakó:ri
2nd per.	t'ókakó:ri	tímukakó:ri
3rd per.	t'ákakó:ri	tíbakakó:ri

'I have not yet worked.' etc.

cf. conjugation of *okugyenda* 'to go'.

	sg.	pl.
1st per.	tí:nkagyendire	títukagyendire
2nd per.	t'ókagyendire	tímukagyendire
3rd per.	t'ákagyendire	tíbakagyendire

'I have not yet gone.' etc.

cf. conjugation of *okúrya* 'to eat'.

	sg.	pl.
1st per.	tí:nkarî:ye	títukarî:ye
2nd per.	t'ókarî:ye	tímukarî:ye
3rd per.	t'ákarî:ye	tíbakarî:ye

'I have not yet eaten.' etc.

1528. again

1) okúshuba : to repeat, to do again

okushúbi:ra (not okushúbira) *appl.* : to repeat (usually used to mean bad things)

☆ Shubirámu ! : Do again !

☆ Ya:shubi:ré ya:garuka. : He/she came again.

☆ okushúbi:ra mungyesho mbi. : to return to a bad habit

2) okugarukámu : to return to

- ☆ okugarukamú kushoma : to return to studying, to repeat to study
- 3) ogú:ndí murú:ndi : for another time, again
- 4) omurú:ndi gwa: kábiri : for the second time
- ☆ Aki:ja omurú:ndi gwa: kábiri. : He/she came for the second time.

1529. and so on; etc.

- 1) n'ébî:ndi 8
- ☆ ebi bitabo n'ébî:ndi : these books and others
- 2) n'ézî:ndi 10
- ☆ ezi mbuzi n'ézî:ndi : these goats and others

1530. about; approximately

nka *inv.*

- ☆ nka mukâ:ga : about six
- ☆ abantu nka íkumi → abantu nkí:kumi // [ŋkí:kumi] : about ten persons

1531. only; alone

- 1) kusha 17 <busha 9a/10a 'nothing' (No.1479)
- ☆ ikúmi kusha : only ten
- ☆ omwé kusha : one person only
- ☆ embwá kusha // [emgá kuʃa] : only a dog
- 2) -énka (-ónka) *pron.* : alone, only

N.B. Both *-énka* and *-ónka* are used interchangeably only that *-ónka* is more commonly used in the northern dialect.

1. 1st per.sg.	nyé:nka	2. 1st per.pl.	twé:nka [t ^k wé:ŋka]
2nd per.sg.	wé:nka	2nd per.pl.	mwé:nka [mŋé:ŋka]
3rd per.sg.	wé:nka	3rd per.pl.	bé:nka
3.	gwé:nka	4.	yé:nka
5.	ryé:nka [djé:nka]	6.	gé:nka
7.	kyé:nka	8.	byé:nka [b ^d jé:ŋka]
9.	yé:nka	10.	zé:nka
11.	rwé:nka [gwé:ŋka]		
12.	ké:nka	14.	bwé:nka [bgé:ŋka]
		13.	twé:nka [t ^k wé:ŋka]
15.	kwé:nka		
16.	hé:nka		
17.	*kwé:nka (not used)		
18.	*mwé:nka (not used)		
19.	gwé:nka	20.	gé:nka
21.	*yé:nka (not used)		

N.B. Cl.16 *hé:nka* is used for all locative classes.

- ☆ 1. omuntú wé:nka : a person alone
- 2. abantú bé:nka : pl.
- 3. omutí gwé:nka : a tree alone
- 4. emití yé:nka or emití zé:nka : pl.
- 5. icúmú ryé:nka : a spear alone
- 6. amacúmú gé:nka : pl.
- 7. ekitabó kyé:nka : a book alone
- 8. ekitabó byé:nka : pl.

9. embúzí yé:nka : a goat alone
10. embúzí zé:nka : pl.
11. oruhagó rwé:nka : a bag alone
10. empagó zé:nka : pl.
12. akantú ké:nka : a small thing alone
14. obuntú bwé:nka : pl.
13. otuntú twé:nka : dim. of cl. 14
15. okugurú kwé:nka : a leg alone
6. amagurú gé:nka : pl.
16. ahantú hé:nka : a place alone
19. ogutí gwé:nka : a big tree alone
20. agatí gé:nka : pl.
- ☆ Ngyendiré nyé:nka. : I went alone.
- ☆ omuntu omwé wé:nka : only one person
- ☆ Abakázi bé:nka ní bó bágyendire. : It is only women who went.

1532. except

1) kwí:háho

N.B. This word comes from the verb *okwiha* 'to remove' (No.1054), followed by the clitic *-hó*. However, it has high tone, different from the original verb which has low tone. Cf. *okwihahó Píta* 'to remove Peter'.

☆ Abantu bó:na ba:yíjire kwí:hahó Píta. : All the people came except Peter.

2) oyíhírého : except; same as *kwí:háho*, but conjugated in near past and resulting state.

☆ Abantu bó:na ba:yíjire oyíhírehó Píta. : All the people came except Peter.

3) shána *adv.* : maybe not, except

☆ Abantu bó:na ba:yíjire shaná Píta. : All the people came except Peter.

4) kúreka

N.B. This word comes from the verb *okureka* 'to leave, to abandon' (Nos.648,953). However, it has high tone, which is different from the original low tone.

☆ Abantu bó:na ba:yíjire kúreka Píta. : All the people came except Peter.

1533. simply doing; just to do; to do tentatively

1) okumara + cl.6 infinitive with an augment

L verbs :

☆ okumara agátembúruka → okumar'agátembúruka : simply descending

☆ okumara agáré:bana → okumar'agáré:bana : simply seeing each other

☆ okumara ágagyé:nda → okumar'ágagyé:nda : simply going

okumara ágagyé:ndéra Píta → okumar'ágagyé:ndéra Píta : simply going for Peter

☆ okumara ágasa → okumar'ágasa : simply grinding

okumara agásá ebico:ri → okumar'agásá ebico:ri : simply grinding maize

okumara agáse:rá Píta → okumar'agáse:rá Píta : simply grinding for Peter

☆ okumara ágagwa → okumar'ágagwa : simply falling

H verbs :

☆ okumara agáhurikizana → okumar'agáhurikizana : simply listening to each other

☆ okumara agátebenkani:sa → okumar'agátebenkani:sa : simply preparing

☆ okumara agáte:ra → okumar'agáte:ra : simply beating

or okumara agáté:ra → okumar'agáté:ra : simply beating

okumara agáté:rá Píta → okumar'agáté:rá Píta : simply beating of Peter

- ☆ okumara agákora → okumar'agákora : simply working
- or okumara agákóra → okumar'agákóra : simply working
- okumara agákora omurimo → okumar'agákora omurimo : simply working the work
- or okumara agákorá omurimo → okumar'agákorá omurimo : simply working the work
- ☆ okumara ágárya → okumar'ágárya : simply eating
- okumara agáryá kabaragára → okumar'agáryá kabaragára : simply eating a sweet banana
- okumara agári:rá hê:ru → okumar'agári:rá hê:ru : simply eating outside

2) okúfa + cl.6 infinitive with an augment : syn. of the preceding.

L verbs :

- ☆ okufá agátembúruka → okuf'ágátembúruka : simply descending
- ☆ okufá agáré:bana → okuf'ágáré:bana : simply seeing each other
- ☆ okufá agágyé:nda → okuf'ágágyé:nda : simply going
- okufá agágyendéra Píta → okuf'ágágyendéra Píta : simply going for Peter
- ☆ okufá agása → okuf'ágása : simply grinding
- okufá agásá ebico:ri → okuf'ágásá ebico:ri : simply grinding maize
- okufá agáse:rá Píta → okuf'ágáse:rá Píta : simply grinding for Peter

H verbs :

- ☆ okufá agáhurikizana → okuf'ágáhurikizana : simply listening to each other
- ☆ okufá agátebenkani:sa → okuf'ágátebenkani:sa : simply preparing
- okufá agátebenkani:sá omúkoro → okuf'ágátebenkani:sá omúkoro : simply preparing an event
- ☆ okufá agáte:ra → okuf'ágáte:ra : simply beating
- or okufá agáté:ra → okuf'ágáté:ra : simply beating
- okufá agáté:ra Píta → okuf'ágáté:ra Píta : simply beating of Peter
- ☆ okufá agákora → okuf'ágákora : simply working
- okufáa agákorera Píta → okuf'ágákorera Píta : simply working for Peter
- ☆ okufá ágárya → okuf'ágárya : simply eating
- okufá agáryá kabaragára → okuf'ágáryá kabaragára : simply eating a sweet banana
- okufá agári:rá hê:ru → okuf'ágári:rá hê:ru : simply eating outside

3) okúfa + cl.15 infinitive without an augment : simply doing without nothing

- ☆ okufá kugyenda : simply going with nothing
- ☆ okufá kusheka : simply laughing with nothing
- ☆ okufá kutébenkani:sa : simply preparing with nothing
- ☆ okufá kuhúrikizana : simply listening to each other with nothing
- ☆ okufá kúkora : simply working with nothing
- ☆ okufá kúrya : simply eating with nothing
- ☆ Akafá kúbura. : He/she simply disappeared.

cf.	sg.	pl.
1st per	nfé kugyenda	tufé kugyenda
2nd per	ofé kugyenda	mufé kugyenda
3rd per	afé kugyenda	bafé kugyenda
	'I simply go.', etc.	

1534. yes

1) e : this is a casual answer.

☆ A : Ori:ja éjo ? → Ori:j'éjo ? : Will you come tomorrow ?

B : Ee. : Yes.

- 2) e:go or ye:go
1535. no
- 1) aá : a casual answer
 - ☆ A : Ori:ja éjo ? → Ori:j'é:jo ? : Will you come tomorrow ?
 - B : Aá. : No.
 - 2) ínga:ha
 - 3) apâ:na : commonly used among the youth <Sw. *hapana* 'no'
 - 4) rîm : a very casual answer, used to peers or young people.
1536. good morning !
- 1) [to one person] Ore:re óta ? → Ore:r'ó:ta ? : [lit] How did you (sg.) sleep ?
[to more than two persons] Mure:re múta ? : [lit] How did you (pl.) sleep ?
N.B. *Mure:re múta* ? is often used even to one person. In that case other family members are referred to by implication. *óta* and *múta* become *óte* and *múte* in the southern dialect.
 - 2) [to one person] Ore:r'é gye ? : [lit] Did you (sg.) sleep well ?
[to more than two persons] Mure:r'é gye ? : [lit] Did you (pl.) sleep well ?
- a. Sample exchanges of greetings
- 1) A : Ore:r'ó:ta ? : Good morning ! (How did you sleep ?)
B : 1) Nde:r'é gye : Good morning. (I slept well.)
2) Nde:re kurú:ngi. : Good morning. (I slept well.)
 - 2) A : Ore:r'é gye ? : Good morning ! (Did you sleep well ?)
B : 1) E:go. (or Ye:go.) : Yes.
2) Nde:r'é gye. Shaná iwe ? → Shan'we ? : I slept well. And you ?
 - 3) Mother : Ore:r'é gye, má:we ? : Good morning, my mother !
Daughter : Nde:re gye, mâ:ma : I slept well, mother.
 - 4) Grandmother : Mushé:ja wangye, ore:r'ó:ta ? : Good morning, my husband !
Grandson : Nde:r'é gye, mukâ:ka : I slept well, grandmother.
N.B. It is a joking that Grandmother calls her grandson 'my husband'.
 - 5) Husband : Mukyâ:ra, ore:r'ó:ta ? : Good morning, my lady !
Wife : Nde:r'é gye (or Nde:re gye), mwá:mi. : Good morning, my dear.
 - 6) Agemate : Ore:r'ó:tá mwâ ? : Good morning !
Agemate : Nde:r'é gye. Shan'î:we ? : Good morning. And you ?
1537. good afternoon !
- 1) [to one person] Wa:si:ba óta ? → Wa:si:b'ó:ta ? : [lit] How has been your (sg.) day ?
[to two or more persons] Mwa:si:ba múta ? : [lit] How has been your (pl.) day ?
Cf. *okusi:ba* 'to spend time, to stay' (No.649).
N.B. *óta* and *múta* become *óte* and *múte* in the southern dialect.
- a. Sample exchange of greetings
- A : Mwa:si:ba múta ? : Good afternoon.
 - B : Twa:si:bá gye. : We are fine.
- 2) [to one person] Osi:bire óta ? → Osi:bir'ó:ta ? : [lit] How did you (sg.) spend the day ?
[to two or more persons] Musi:bire múta ? : [lit] How did you (pl.) spend the day ?
Cf. *okusi:ba* 'to spend time, to stay' (No.649).
N.B. *óta* and *múta* become *óte* and *múte* in the southern dialect.
- b. Sample exchange of greetings
- A : Musi:bire múta ? : Good evening.
 - B : Tusi:biré gye. or Tusi:bire gye. : We are fine.

1538. good evening !

1) Bwa:yirá báte ? : [lit] How has it become dark ?

Cl.14 concord refers to the time, *obwí:re* 14.

2) Rya:rengá ríte ? : [lit] How has the Sun set ?

The cl.6 concord refers to the Sun, *izû:ba* 6.

1539. how are you ?

1) Agâ:ndi ? : How are the other (news) ? Cf *-ndi* 'other' (No.1488).

N.B. Cl.6 prefix *-ga-* refers to *amákuru* 6 'news'.

☆ A : Agâ:ndi shâ ? : How are you, friend ?

B : 1) Ní gye, shâ. : It is good, friend.

2) Ní marungi. : It is good.

N.B. This is a greeting exchanged between agemate boys.

2) Ori óta ? → Oryó:ta ? : How are you (sg.) ?

N.B. *Ori óte* ? → *Oryó:te* ? is heard but in the southern dialect only.

☆ A : Ori óta ? : How are you (sg.) ?

B : Ní gye. : It is good. It is OK.

3) Orí gye ? : Are you (sg.) OK ?

☆ A : Orí gye ? or Ori gye ? : Are you (sg.) OK ?

B : Ndí gye. or Ndi gye. : I am OK.

4) Ní gá:he ? : [lit] What (which) are they ?

N.B. Cl.6 prefix *ga-* refers to *amákuru* 6 'news'.

☆ A : Ní gá:he ? : How are you ?

B : Ní marungi. : It is good.

5) Amákuru ? : News ?

☆ A : Amakúru gê:nyu ? : How are your (pl.) news ?

B : Ní marungi. : It is good.

6) Amakúru ki ? : What news ?

☆ A : Amakúru ki ? : How are your (pl.) news ?

B : Ní marungi. : It is good.

7) Ebísa ? : News ?

☆ A : Ebísa ? : News ?

B : 1) Ní marungi. : It is good.

2) Títwí:ne eshonga. : We don't have any reason (to worry).

8) Ogumíre ? : Are you (sg.) firm ?

Cf. *okuguma* 'to be firm' (No.1336).

☆ A : Ogumíre ? : Are you (sg.) OK ?

B : Ngumíre. : I am OK.

1540. goodbye

1) Mugúmého ! : You (pl.) stay there ! Cf. *okuguma* 'to remain, to stay' (No.649).

N.B. This is a formula said by a leaving party. Usually 'you (pl.)' is used even to a single person.

☆ A : Mugúmého ! : Goodbye.

B : 1) Ye:go. : Yes.

2) Ogyendé gye. : You (sg.) go well.

3) Ye:go, ogyendé gye. : Yes, you (sg.) go well.

4) Káre, ogyendé gye. : Good-by, you (sg.) go well.

N.B. If the leaving party is more than two persons, *Mugyendé gye*. 'You (pl.) go well.' is said.

- 2) Musi:bé gye ! : Spend the day well ! Cf. *okusi.ba* 'to spend time, to stay' (No.649).

N.B. This formula is often used in the morning, and said even to a single person.

☆ A : Musi:bé gye ! : Spend the day well !

B : Ye:go, na:we, osi:bé gye. : Yes, you (sg.) also spend the day well.

1541. we will see each other

- 1) Turare:bana. : We will see each other.

N.B. This is a near future form of *okure.bana* 'to see each other' (No.719).

- 2) Turyá:re:bana. : We will see each other.

N.B. This is a remote future form of *okure.bana* 'to see each other' (No.719).

1542. send my best regards to them !

- 1) Obarámuse. : You (sg.) greet them.

Obarámuse bô:na. : You (sg.) greet them all.

Obandamúkize. : You (sg.) greet them for me.

Obandamúkize bô:na. : You (sg.) greet them all for me.

N.B. These are subjunctive forms of *okuramusa* 'to greet' (No.1117) and *okuramukiza* 'to greet for sb' (No.1117), respectively.

- 2) Obarê:be. : You (sg.) see them.

Obandé:bere. : You (sg.) see them for me.

Obande:bére bô:na. : You (sg.) see them all for me.

N.B. These are subjunctive forms of *okure.ba* 'to see' (No.719) and *okure.bera* 'to see for sb' (No.719), respectively.

1543. good night

- 1) [to one person] Ora:ré gye !

[to more than two persons] Mura:ré gye !

N.B. These are subjunctive forms of *okurâ.ra* 'to spend a night' (No.704).

1544. may I come in ?

- 1) kó:di *inv.* <Sw. *hodi*

N.B. This is said when one knocks at the door.

☆ A : Kó:di ! : Hello !

B : 1) Karíbu. : Come in.

2) Ta:hámu. : Come in.

- 2) Abá:kúnu ? (or Abá:kunu) : People of here ?

☆ A : Abá:kúnu ? (or Abá:kunu) : People of here ?

B : 1) Wangi. : Yes, sir/madam. [polite answering]

2) Turíyo. : We are there.

3) Ye:go. : Yes. [informal]

- 3) Ntá:hému ? : May I come in ?

☆ A : Ntá:hému ? : May I come in ?

B : 1) Karíbu. : Come in.

2) Ta:hámu. : Come in.

1545. welcome !

- 1) [to one person] Twa:kushémererwa. : We are happy with you (sg.).

[to more than two persons] Twa:bashémererwa. : We are happy with you (pl.).

Cf. *okushémererwa* 'to be happy with/about sb', appl. of *okushémererwa* 'to be happy'

(No.1126).

☆ A : Twa:kushémererwa. : We are happy with you (sg.).

B : Nĩ:nye, na:kíra. : Me too, I am happy beyond.

2) [to one person] Twa:kwa:kí:ra. : [lit] We have received you (sg.).

[to more than two persons] Twa:ba:kí:ra. : [lit] We have received you (pl.).

Cf. *okwaki:ra* 'to receive' (No.1116).

☆ A : Twa:ba:kí:ra. : [lit] We have received you (pl.).

B : Mwébare. : Thank you (pl.).

2) [to one person] Wébare kwija. : [lit] Thank you (sg.) for coming.

[to more than two persons] Mwébare kwija. : [lit] Thank you (pl.) for coming.

☆ A : Wébare kwija. : [lit] Thank you (sg.) for coming..

B : Wébare kusangwa. : [lit] Thank you (sg.) for being found.

1546. please !

1) mwâ:na : [lit] child

☆ Mwâ:na, ngámbira ! : Please tell me !

N.B. *Mwâ:na* is used to agemates and younger people.

2) nyá:bura

☆ Nyá:bura ongí:réyo ! : Please go there for me !

☆ Nyá:bura mutaká:bura ! : Please don't get lost ! Please be present !

3) [to one person] Na:kweshengyéreza. : [lit] I kindly request you (sg.).

[to more than two persons] Na:be:shengyéreza. : [lit] I kindly request you (pl.).

Cf. *okwé:shengyereza* 'to implore, to beg kindly' (No.1217).

4) [to one person] Orí kazá:rá we. : I kindly request you (sg.); [lit] I wish you (sg.) bear children.

[to more than two persons] Múri kazá:rá mwe. : I kindly request you (pl.); [lit] I wish you (pl.) bear children.

Cf. *kazá:ra* 1a 'producer of a child' (No.817).

1547. excuse me !

1) [to one person] Onsá:sire ! : Forgive me !

[to more than two persons] Munsá:sire ! : Forgive me !

N.B. These are subjunctive forms of *okusa:sira* 'to forgive' (No.1179). These expressions can be preceded by 'I ask you', as follows.

2) [to one person] Ndashaba onsá:sire ! : I ask you (sg.) to forgive me.

[to more than two persons] Ndashaba munsá:sire ! : I ask you (pl.) to forgive me.

1548. good; it's OK

1) Tíkí:ne eshonga. // [tí:cí:ne] : There is no problem.

2) káre : OK, all right

3) [to one person] Otá:fáyo ! : Don't mind !

[to more than two persons] Mutá:fáyo ! : Don't mind !

Cf. *okúfáyo* 'to mind' (No.1254).

a. is that so ?; really ?

Ní kwo ?

1549. words of consolation to a person who has worked hard

1) kurikáyo ! (or kuríkáyo !) : Welcome back !

N.B. This is a word thrown to a person who has back from his/her work or from a journey. *kurika* means 'congratulations' (No.1553).

☆ A : Kurikáyo ! : Welcome back !

B : 1) Ye:go, wébare. : Yes, thank you.

2) Na:rugáyo. : I have come back from there.

☆ Kurika orugyendo ! → Kurik'orugyendo ! : Welcome back from your journey !

or Kuriká orugyendo ! → Kurik'orugyendo !

2) [to one person] Wa:kóra ! : You (sg.) have worked.

[to more than two persons] : Mwa:kóra ! : You (pl.) have worked.

N.B. These expressions are said when one finds someone working in the field. Usually *Mwa:kóra !* is used.

☆ A : Mwa:kóra ! : You (pl.) have worked.

B : 1) Ye:go. : Yes.

2) Ija okórého ! → Ij'okórého ! : Come and work here !

N.B. This answer is said if the person who said '*Mwa:kóra !*' is a friend.

3) Ijá túrye ! : Come and we eat !

N.B. This is said if the person in the field is eating something.

A : Ní mugíre. : You (pl.) do.

N.B. This is said by the person who first greeted and passes by.

1550. sorry; my sympathy

1) [to one person] Kú owa:ré:ba ! → K'ó:wa:ré:ba ? : My condolences to you (sg.) ! [lit] You (sg.) have seen.

[to more than two persons] Kú mwa:ré:ba ! : My condolences to you (pl.) ! [lit] You (pl.) have seen.

N.B. This is said to those who have suffered from sickness, loss of family members, or a big amount of money. Cf. *okure:ba* 'to see, to experience' (No.719).

2) Ní okwé:hanga:na. → N'ókwé:hanga:na. : Be firm !; [lit] It is to encourage oneself.

N.B. This formula is said to one person or more than two persons. Cf. *okwé:hanga:na* 'to encourage oneself', appl. of *okuhanga:na* 'to encourage' (No.1379).

3) [to one person] Oyéhanga:ne ! : Be firm !

[to more than two persons] Mwéhanga:ne ! : Be firm !

4) Bâ:mbe ! : Sorry !

N.B. This is said to a sick person or to a bereaved person to show sympathy.

5) Ka ní ebizibu ! → Ka n'ébizibu ! : It is too bad ! [lit] They are problems.

1551. words of surprise

1) Ká murê:be ! : [lit] Let you (pl.) see.

2) Bantú mwe ! // [ba'ntú mje] : Oh my God; [lit] You (pl.) people !

3) ente yangye ! : [lit] my cow

4) embwá yangye ! : [lit] my dog

5) Nshwe:ré má:we ! : [lit] I fuck my mother ?!

6) Ndí nkambúre ! : [lit] I rob.

Cf. *okwambura* 'to rob' (No.1096).

7) É !

1552. to congratulate

1) okukúrisa or okukúrisya *caus.* : to congratulate

okukúrika : to be congratulated

2) okutaba:rusa or okutaba:rusya // [okutaBa:rus'ja] : to congratulate; [lit] to put out of a trouble (Nos.837,1043)

- a. to celebrate
okúkuza
☆ okukúza emyâ:ka : to celebrate the anniversary
1553. congratulations !
1) kurika or kuríka <okukúrika 'to survive, to overcome' (No.1147).
☆ Kurika ebigyezo ! → Kurik'ebigyezo ! : Congratulations on the exams !
or Kuriká ebigyezo ! → Kurik'ebigyezo ! : Congratulations on the exams !
☆ Kurika omwâ:na ! → Kurik'omwâ:na ! : Congratulations on your giving birth to a child !
or Kuriká omwâ:na ! → Kurik'ómwâ:na ! : Congratulations on your giving birth to a child !
2) [to one person] Tábá:ruka (or Tabá:ruka) ! : syn. of *kurika* or *kuríka*.
[to more than two persons] Mutabá:ruka ! : syn. of *kurika* or *kuríka*.
<okutaba:ruka 'to go out of a trouble' (No.837).
- a. response to 'congratulations !'
[to one person] Wébare. : Thank you (sg.).
[to more than two persons] Mwébare. : Thank you (pl.).
1554. a happy new year
☆ Kurika omwâ:ka ! → Kurik'omwâ:ka !
or Kuriká omwâ:ka ! → Kurik'ómwâ:ka !
1555. merry Christmas
nó:hiri nú:ngi !
1556. Happy birthday
[to one person] wébare kuhika amazá:ribwa
[to more than two persons] mwébare kuhika amazá:ribwa
1557. thank you
1) [to one person] 1) wébare, 2) yébare
[to more than two persons] mwébare
2) kazâ:re <okuzâ:ra 'to bear a child' (No.817).
N.B. This expression is common, but used mainly by old people.
3) kahangâ:re <okuhanga:ra 'to live long' (No.835).
4) [to one person] wa:kóra : [lit] you (sg.) have worked
[to more than two persons] mwa:kóra : [lit] you (pl.) have worked
Cf. *okúkora* 'to work' (No.839).
1558. formulas to say before and/or after the meal
There is no formula to say before eating. The following is said to show the gratefulness to the cook (wife or any other person) after eating
[to one cook] wá:te:ka : [lit] If you (sg.) cook
[to more than two cooks] mwá:te:ka : [lit] If you (pl.) cook
- cf. The following is the response from the cook(s).
[to one person] wâ:rya : thank you (sg.) for eating; [lit] If you (sg.) eat
[to more than two persons] mwâ:rya : thank you (pl.) for eating; [lit] If you (pl.) eat

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dew	339	(to) distil alcohol	902	(to) drive out	678
dialect	524	distilled alcohol	174	drizzle	365
diarrhoea	783	(to) distribute	1059	(to) drone	1395
dictionary	550	districts	304	(to) drop	672
(to) die	834	(to) disturb	850	(to) drop in	1045
(to) differ	1389	ditch	312	drop of water	366
difference	1389	(to) dive	686	droppings	770
different	1389	(to) diverge	1003	drosophila	95
(to) differentiate	1073,1389	(to) divide	942,1059	(to) drown	686
difficult	1403	(to) divine	808	drug	806
difficulty	555	divine justice	1247	drum	597
(to) dig	855,856,873,967, 968,1031	diviner	808	drum can	211
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diligent	1377	(to) do	842	dry	1306
(to) diminish	1284	(to) do out	903	(to) dry	1306
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(to) dip	882	doctor	805	dryness	1306
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(to) disagree	1190	donkey	79	dung	770
disagreeable	1394	door	276	durable	1338
(to) disappear	660,1278	dot	565	during	1509
(to) disappoint	1137	(to) doubt	1166	dust	349
(to) discharge	1107	doughnut	172	dusty	349
discharge from the eyes	7	dove	91	dweller	1076
discipline	575	down	446,666	(to) dye	1432
(to) discourage	1137	downhill slope	299	dysentery	783
(to) discover	1069	dowry	811		
		(to) doze	701		

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eagle	91	enclosure	284,931	exams	1240
ear	9	(to) encourage	1379	(to) exceed	738,1163
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(to) earth	861,969	enema	802	(to) excite	1130
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earthworm	93	energetic	615,779,1331	(to) excommunicate	1074
earwax	9	engaged	1397	excrement	770
ease	1150	engine	623	excuse	1504
east	454	English	306	excuse me	1547
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(to) eat heartily	768	(to) enter	662	exhausted	852
eater	752	(to) entice	1406	(to) exhibit	725
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(to) educate	1251	envious	1236	expectation	1235
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eighteen	414	(to) erect	812,1343	(to) exterminate	1034
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(to) elongate	1323	Europe	307	(to) fail	1245
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(to) embrace	824	even though	1501	fair	294
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employee	546	every time	1522	family	508
employment	642	everywhere	1484	family member	508
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(to) empty	1282	exactly	1514	fang	70
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(to) feel	727	flat land	333,337	fourteen	412
(to) feel bad	780	(to) flatter	1211	fourth	402
female	68,470	(to) flaunt	1183	fowl	88
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fern	131	(to) flip up	683	francolin	91
fertiliser	314	(to) float	685	(to) fray	950
fertility	314	flood	322	free time	1398
(to) fester	785	floor	271	freedom	618
festival	594	floorcloth	904	(to) freight	1106
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funnel	215	(to) go up	665	(to) grind	879
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(to) get	1094	goods	1088	guinea fowl	90
(to) get into (a train)	667	goodwill	1365	gullet	19
(to) get off	668	gorilla	82	gum	14
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(to) give back	654,1100	granary	263	hair of a maize ear	141
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(to) give up	1235,1383	grandfather	499	half-cooked	1426
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(to) go by	655	greedy	1419	handsome	1358
(to) go home	653	green	1435	handstand	1294
(to) go in	662	green snake	110	(to) hang	975,977
		(to) greet	1117	(to) happen	1082
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(to) head	1022	(to) hold in one's arms	824		
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impotent man	515	iron ore	350	kidney	50
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incision	799	island	341	killer	1034
(to) incline	1005	Isn't it?	1513	kiln	281,921
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(to) incubate	934	ivory	70	kindness	1365
independent pronoun	1385,1462			king	540
		J		kingdom	308
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(to) massacre	1034	millet beer	174	mountain	332
(to) massage	803	million	428	(to) mourn	749
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(to) masticate	753	minority	1353	mousebird	91
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(to) match	1387	miracle	1127	mouth	11
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nectar	98	nuisance	850	or	1494
(to) need	1083,1154	numb	853	orange	126
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nostalgia	1156	one day	390	pancake	172
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not so?	1513	one-piece	181	(to) pant	1145
not yet	1527	oneself	1470	paper	238

papyrus	156	persistent	1381	(to) plunder	1096
(to) parch	893	person	468	pneumonia	783
(to) pare	876	personal	1470	pocket	223
parent	479	(to) persuade	1171	pod	129
parish	301	pestle	878,951	poem	572
parotitis	783	(to) phlebotomise	798	(to) point	725
parrot	91	phlegm	772	poison	179
part	1485	physique	54	pole	265,274
partiality	1212	(to) pick	152,873,954	policeman	542
particle	164	pickaxe	197	(to) polish	964
particularly	1512	picket	315	polite	744,1369
partition wall	272	picture	561	polka dots	565
party	594	(to) pierce	1028	polliwog	117
(to) pass	655,1244	pig	75	polygamy	487
(to) pass by	656	pigeon	91	pomace of bananas	902
(to) pass over	656	pigmy	535	pool	327
(to) pass through	659	pigweed	150	poor	555,1416
passion fruit	126	pile	1051	poor at	1401
pastor	548	(to) pile up	1051	population census	1252
pasture	931	pilgrimage	1014	porcupine	82
(to) patch	940	pillar	273	porridge drink	167
patch to darn	911	pillow	256	porter	1105
(to) patch up	911	pimple	783	portion	1283
path	296	(to) pin	978	posho	165
patient	1380	pineapple	126	(to) possess	959
patrol	831	pipe	232,248,598	possible	1160
pattern	565	pit	902,1031	pot	207
pawpaw	126	(to) pitch	1023	pot maker	547
(to) pay	1101	pitcher	213	potato	136,137
(to) pay back	1101	place	440,1295	(to) pound	878
pea	145	placenta	817	pound	1329
peace	614,1232	plains	337	pounder	878
peanut	143	(to) plait	914	(to) pour	899,1063
pearl millet	140	(to) plan	1158	poverty	1416
peasant	855	plane	199	powder	1351
(to) peck	755	(to) plane	923	power	614,1331
pedal	628	plank	251	powerful	1408
(to) peel	876	planning	1158	practicable	1160
(to) peep	724	(to) plant	859,1029	(to) praise	1181,1215
peer	379	plantain banana	133	(to) pray	1213
peg	274	plantation	310	prayer	1213
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pen	239	plate	217	preacher	1216
penis	32,469	plateau	333	(to) precede	650
pepper	170	(to) play	1122,1125	precipice	336
(to) perceive	1264	play	1122	precisely	1514
(to) perform	842,1125	play ground	1123	pregnancy	815
perhaps	1519	player	1122	pregnant	815
perineum	30	(to) plead	1192,1193	(to) prepare	1060,1239
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(to) permit	1228	(to) pledge	1233	(to) press	988,1024
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(to) persevere	1378	(to) pluck	88	pretension	1183

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(to) prevent	1175	(to) put in	1055	reasoning	1253
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prison	980	(to) put over a fire	898	(to) reclaim	858
prisoner	543	(to) put together	1049	reclaimed field	310
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(to) shake off	906	shrine	291	skull	2
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(to) smoke	763	south	456	stabber	922
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(to) snap off	945	speaker	733	standard	621
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Profile of Shigeki Kaji and Felix Besigomwe

Shigeki Kaji was born in March 1951 in Kagawa, Japan. After having conducted fieldwork in former Zaire (today's DR Congo), Tanzania and West Africa (Senegal and Mali), from 2001 he has concentrated on West-Ugandan Bantu languages on descriptive and comparative basis. His publications in lexicography include *Deux Mille Phrases de Swahili tel qu'il se Parle au Zaïre* (1985), *Lexique Tembo I, Français - Swahili du Zaïre - Tembo - Japonais* (1986), *Vocabulaire Hunde* (1992), *Vocabulaire Lingala Classifié* (1992), *A Haya Vocabulary* (2000), *A Runyankore Vocabulary* (2004), *A Rutooro Vocabulary* (2009), and *A Runyoro Vocabulary* (2015). He retired from Kyoto University in 2016 (now Professor emeritus). Then he moved to Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan, and worked as a Professor until 2021. After his retirement again from Kyoto Sangyo University as a teacher, he continues his research as a research member at the newly established Center for Language Studies of the said University, of which he assumed the first directorship.

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Felix Besigomwe (left) and Shigeki Kaji (right)

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