BC151 D3.24.8

The Bushman a is pronounced both short and long, and can be nasalized. Speaking of the !kũ language Doke says: "this vowel is approximately midway between Cardinal vowels No 4 & 5 in tongue position." There occurs however in some Bushman tongues an occasional rough deep pronunciation of the vowel, called by Meinhof "ein gepresster Laut." This B. Ll. & M. have indicated by a diacritic under the vowel. I denote it by using a instead of a. Both these symbols take the place of the first letter of the alphabe

A forms the dipthongs ai, ao, au. The short a sometimes glides into the back open mixed neutral vowel ʌ, but that is usually after a consonant, not at the beginning of a word.

The number of words of different meaning expressed by a is surprising. There are some differences in tone that have been noted, and doubtless others that have not been heard and written down, still the numerous different meanings attached to ~~theally similar words~~ the same sound remains remarkable. That the pronoun 'thou' and the verb 'to give' are identical may have its explanation in the fact, that ~~gi~~ giving is a transference from me to thee, or from thee to me. Perhaps the a & e of the verb 'to be' and of the relative pronouns may arise from their originally expressing one idea.

A, v. part. SI. perf., sometimes joined to preceding noun by J or w. (B.) -ya (B.) (Ll.) ʌ. Ex.: ha enenyan taï ǂhin ǃkhwā, au ǃá ā, há a ǁkóa ha---his body walked out of the water, on account of the fright, which he had made. (Ll.) i sse taï, au ǁkoïn-ya ǃē-ta---we will go, when the sun has set.

SII. pres. (D. B.) Ex.: emersi a ǃko ǃgóë---the bucket is standing there.

SIIa perf. s. ha. (M.) Ex.: hi ʌa ǁa gēn hasi---who has stolen the horse?

SIIc pres. & perf. (Arb.) Ex.: kuu a see---the locusts are coming. tloatloa a koang---the arrow has struck rightly (hit).

SIII. pres. (D. B.) Ex.: kati a ʃo---the cat sits down. n a sbensai tiŋ---I am not working.

SV. pres. or perf. (D. B.) Ex.: ʘpwe a ǁxaba ke ʃãã---the meat is cooking in fat. ǁgabe a ʃa ǁna---the Kafirs are going away.

puʃo a ǁk"aba |a:-ga ʘmwa---puʃo has brought fire-wood.

SVI. pres. (D.B.) Ex.: u a ~e ǂkamate ?---do you eat ants ? e a ǂxom---he returns.

NIV. repet. of tense in preceding clause, may be "and". (D.B.) Ex.: |amama a ǃgwi:", a -tsʔo, a -ama ǁe:si---the cobra turns its head, erects (it), glides into the grass. |~huxa ta ǃnu, a -ǃkhi, a ǂkobi, re o -ǃkhi---the white man is there, dies, is buried, for is dead.

NII. perf., often joined to pronoun. (Ll.) Ex.: ń a gúwa ǃnanni ka ǃkau---I have pulled away the stick from ǃnanni. ma gúwa ha ka ǃkau---thou hast pulled away the stick from him.

NIII. pres. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃxe a tʃi ǁgu---the dog is drinking water.

CII. 1) repet. of tense. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃau ra ko k'aniʃa, a ~~doa~~ dɔ~ɛ, a ǁk'um ʃi, a ǂ~ʃi---I dig ants, pick up, sift them, eat them. 2) dividing consonants. (Schi.) Ex.: xam a ga |ku ǁgu---the lion will kill us.

CIII. repet. of tense, or before infinitive. (D.B.) Ex.: manako, a xleta, a tonina.---meat, cut it put it down.

-a, -~a, v. ending. SI. 1) denoting repet. or duration of action, or a participle. (Ll.) -a, -ă, -~a, -~ă. Ex.: ǃhúǃhú ā, kaṅ hā-u ǁxi hóä ---a baboon who feeding went past him. yobbo ttăṅ-ttăṅ-a ŏ hă hā whai---yobbo was ill, when he had eaten the springbok. hă ǁkuăṅ ā, ssiṅ ǁgáuë-a ssa, o ssi---she had been the one who had come seeking for us. hăṅ kă ǁnāu, ŏ hă ǁkhabbo-~a, hăṅ kă |ku ǃhom hă-kă ǁknábbo---he is used, when he has been dreaming, to believe his dream. 2) abbr. of ha, 3rd pers. sing. obj. (Ll.) -ă Ex.: ǃkŭi yaúki ǁkuăṅ adóä ǃhaṅ-ă (ǃhaṅ ha) ---a man has not married her.

SII. abbr. of ha, obj. (D.B.) Ex.: hŋ ǁxai-a---they sift it.

NI. abbr. of ha, obj. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃhõ~ʃi, ka ʒu ǁei, ka ǃge-a, ǃkoma ka ǃge-a---the steenbok comes, and people catch(it) and carry it, on the shoulder carry it.

~~NII.~~

NII. duration of action. (V.) Ex.: n ti | gyē-a a---I am going to thee.

A, part of e, v. to be. [Nama a, from i to be.] SI. pres. sing. (B. & Ll.) a. Ex.: (B.) ǃkúʼ a | ǂʼára ha ǁkóa a---a person who is different she seems to be. (Ll.) ǹ yauki ǂenn ákka, ti ē, | kuin a--- I do not know well, whether it is a dog;.

SII. pres. sing., at the end of sentence a:. (D.B.) Ex.: ha a ǃxe---he is ugly. ǃkinki a:---it is evening.

SIIb. sing. & pl. (D.B.) Ex.: nie a ǁkúte---I am a Bushman. -si a ǁkũ ǁe---we are Bushmen.

SIIc. s. an, ay. (Arb. & Wu.) Ex.: (Wu.) karkn a ʌau---horse is male. karkn a ɔeiki---horse is female. (Arb.) gnu a e e---look the gnus (gnus are there. D.B.)

SIII. sing. s. an. (D.B.) Ex.: | kaba a---dish it is. a ʘpa: ri-- it is a little one.

SIV. pl. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃka ǃgaĩse | kie us a tite---the snakes scales are these.

SV. sing. (D.B.) Ex.: | a ǃkʻati a---the fire is far away.

SVI. sing. (D.B.) Ex.: e a a: te---he is with father.

NI. Sing. (D.B.) Ex.: me a ʒu ǃna:---I am a grown-up person.

NII. sing. (Ll.) Ex.: Tamme taï taï a ǁkè, ha dammi e ta | ǂxoa--- Tamme's mother's mother is dead, her children are those who live.

NIII. sing. (D.B.) Ex.: m txũ ki a ǃnabe---my grandfather is ǃnabe. | xu a -ma---| xu is the little one.

CII. sing. & pl. (D.B.) Ex.: kwe ǁgãuwa a, tai ko ko -mi,-wen kwena ǁo-kona ǁgãuwa a---a man is a spirit, so they tola me, all dead people are spirits.

CIII. Sing. (D.B.) Ex.: tseti a---a tree it is.

A, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. SI. nom. & obj., emph. forms a—a, akɔn, poss. a before terms of relationship or parts of the body, otherwise a-ka. (B.) a, ă, ā, ăkĕn, ăkkă. (B. early) ayĕ, nom. a, āk, poss. ake. (Ll.) ă, ă, ă—a, ăken, ă-ka. (Lich.) a, aa. Ex.: (B.) ā kăn | kŭ a, | kĭ- | kiya ǁgărri, ă sĭ yauki di ăkkĕn | ā, hĕ ĕ,

a |ĩ sǎ tǒāï ì,ǎkěn | kǔ ā ‖kaū xǔ ōǎ |ā---thou art he who dost get feathers, thou shalt not fight well, so that thy heart shall be sweet, thou art he who dost fly away from the fight. ǎkěn |kū ā ss'o ss'ā ǂī ǎkkǎ tsǔïtsǔï---thou art one who appearest to come thinking of thy things. (B. early) ake ckeĩ---your name. a ckeĩn te u---what is your name ? āke qka---thy hand. (Ll.) ǎ kkǎn ‖kuǎn | kǔ sse xū---thou shalt let (it) alone. í sseˇ ttǔ kkumm,ǒ whaī ā a, hǎ-g | nĕ | kweĩ | kwǎn ddí o ą---we shall hear something, as this springbok acted towards thee thus. sshó | õą-wwe, ą ǒäkěn ĕ n̈-n, ṅ | kē ‖kēn ssho au ą, ṅ | ke; ąkęn ǂenną ṅ, ąkěn ddí ą ǒą̈ ąu n̈---o ssho | õä, thy father am I, I here sitting, digging at thee, I here; thou knoest me, thou dost make thy father of me. kóro wwē, a ǎkn̈ ss'o kǎn ǂī, o kā ssín ǂenna, tǐ ē, ą-ą e ā ssín ‖ka tta gwaī kkō, ṅ ssin ssĕ | kną | kąm ttǔ ą--- o Jackal, thou seemest to think, that if I knew, thou wert the one who didst put the other hyena into the fire, I should quite kill thee. (Lich.) achasing t'1au t'2kaaiti---hast thou seen game ? (a xa sin |au !kwaiti?) aa t'1koang tetéini---thou good man. aaka t'2so-ing---thy things.

SII. nom. & obj., poss. a, a-ka, s. a (D.B.) Ex.: a |wáka ŋ a-ka |k"a---thou dost soften it with thy hand. Missis a xan ~~a)a~~ !?e:]a---Missis has called thee. a ǒpwanu die?---where is thy daughter-in-law ?

SIIa. nom. & ~~obj.~~ & poss. (M.) 'a.

SIIb. nom. (D.B.) a.

SIIc. nom., obj. & poss. (Arb. & Wu.) a. Ex.: (Wu.) a eku---thy self. a >howa---thy child. n t̃ang a---I love thee. a t̃ang tooi---thou wilt what ? (Arb.) ate koa---who are you ? a tle a see, si kooko ---come (thou), let us dance together.

SIId. (?) poss. (An.) Ex.: a thu, a tu---mouth, prob. thy mouth.

SIII. nom. emph. an, poss. a-ka, a. (D.B.) Ex.: a ẽ---thou dost eat. a kwa si ǧi---thou wilt come to-morrow. an ‖kẽ m---thou dost run; a xu---thy face. a-ka |na---thy head.

SIV. nom. (D.B.) Ex.: a naúnko ʘpwa:ãi---thou shalt sleep.

SV. nom., poss. a-ka a-a. (D.B.) Ex.: a ʃa ‖nai---thou goest home.

a ‖gon, tʃuí:ki a-ka ‖kɔlete---thou kneelest, sittest on thy knees. túru e, a-a tʃwa:́ ʃa ǀke:---the hat it is, thine that one is.

SVI. nom. & poss., emph. a-a. (D.B.) Ex.: a sa ǂkaí ǂnõ ǁgaike ? ---dost thou use that ? a epwa: kei e:---thy child it is. a-a sa---thou goest. ǁkoäã, a-a-ga ǁkoäã---a spoon, thy spoon.

SVIa. nom. & obj., emph. aggen, an, before negatives an. (Kr.) Ex.: ǃgui ǃgwai, a ǀa ǁuĩa a, an kˆx'ou hã sa-ga an---little man , thou diest to-day, thou wilt not eat eland's flesh. dãã ǁa, aggen ǁo ǃhoggen---go away, and thou chop wood. ǁai ǃgã ǃĩ, aṅ ǃgisi ha---run caton fire, thou bring it nere.

NI. occasional poss. s. ahi. (D.B.) Ex.: a tsi:---thy mouth.

NII. obj., poss. & occasional nom., s. ma. (Dk.) _a: (Li.) ă, á, a (V.) a. Ex.: (Li.) ha ti tchũ ă---she blows at thee. má ssiṅ á---thou look at thyself. a ǁyă-ssiṅ---thy ribs.

NIII. nom. & poss., s. ahi. (D.B.) Ex.: a ti sa mi---thou dost ask me. a fula---thy arrows.

A , pers. pron. 3rd pers. sing. ,prob. abbr. of ha. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a ba wa mihi---his father am I.

A, dem. adj. & adv. (SI. this, that, here. (P) a, a̤, ā. (Li.) ă, ā. Ex.: (B.) ǁnā a, haṅ ǃau ā ǃkórriṅ ǃ'hiṅ si-ta ǁneiṅ---this krieboom, it is the one which grew out at our house. haṅ ka si se ttã̃-ã̃ ǁ'ū ē a̤---he desired that we should feel this fatigue (fatigue which here). au ǃkwe ā a̤, haṅ siṅ ǃkaṃ̃nya haṅg' ǃnā---for this child (child which here), it carried his head. ǃk'wā ā, haṅ g' ǃnā kaṅ doä ǂkákken---this hartebeest, its head is able to talk. (Li.) ǂxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx ǃnwā kăṅ ǃnaúṅ ă ---an arrow is still here. ṅ ǃkweĭtĕn ǃkŭ ā ă---I am always the one who is here. ǃhãũ ǃkŭ-g ǃnẽ ǁnãũ, ǃkuĭ ā, hă ka na ǁkhõ ǃhãũ ŏ ǃkhwa-ka xóro ǁkeĩǁkeĩ; ǃnãũ ǃkŭ-g ǃnĕ ǃkwã---the thong did thus, when that man wanted to pull the thong tight over the water-bull's horns, the thong broke.

SII. this, that. (D.B.) a, -a. Ex.: ǃgwa a, ha so:---this child sits. hŋ -ǁa ǁn -a---they run to that house.

SIIa. there, exclamation, s. ao. (M.) ǃa.

SII.b.) there, . (D.B.) Ex.: ku duru é a---the sheep are there.

SIV.) this. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃi-ǃ ku ǃge sáí ki ǂnwa a---the bird sits on this tree.

SV/ . this, that. (D.B.) Ex.: dau a ʃa ǁn a ke ǂeroyan---this road goes to ǂeroyan.

gxIa;.)

A: ,rel. pron. SI. who, which, the one who, that which, pl. ǂ e. poss. a-ka, in the obj. case, the pron. is repeated at the end of the clause by ha, [ǂama ka.] (B. & Ll.) ā. Ex.: (B.) ǂ ǃkaggen ǃku ā ǃkórruwa ǃ kaúken---the mantis is one who cheated the children. han ǁkeiǁkei ǃ k'wú a ǂkuka ---he resembled a hartebeest which had died. hin ss'öen chō a tt'ain---it sat upon a bush which was soft. ǃkukogen ǂne ǂkamn ǃ kúko a ssā---one man feels the other who comes. ǁkábŏwaken ă ǁkanǂaiya, ha ā ǃ kérrŭ ---a dream speaks softly, it is that which deceives. (In many cases the rel. a and the sing. of the v. to be seem to melt into one.)

SII. who, which, pl. e. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ xeru ke i sān a ǃk'ai-ī--- I rub myself with buchu which scents.

SV. which. (D.B.) Ex.: xolúí a ǃhánte ǂehutitu wa ʃa ǃna kiĕ ǂkanye---the wagon which came from ǂehutitu has gone on to ǂkanye.

A, rel. adv. CII. where, when. (D.B.) Ex.: kweba ko ǁai, á xwesa ǂ hn a ha ---the man visits where the woman lives. ǃa ǃk'eni k"au ne i; ǂamani ko hã--when I was a boy, the Namaqua came.

A, interrog. pron. ,NIII. which? what? (Ll.) a, ă, (V.) a. Ex.: (V.) a dsū ǂe-ǃa ?---what person is it then? (Ll.) a dzhú ă ŭ é ?---what person's fire is it ? ă dzhú é---who? sing., ă dzhú é să---who? dual, a dzhú ssiń---who? pl. a tchi ń a ǁkó oywí ǃkuń oywí ?--- why (what thing) am I speaking Bushman language ?

A, conj.) SII. because, for so, s. au, o. (D.P.) Ex.: ǃ ohékia xn ǃ áúa ǃ kna;

a ǁxru: ǁõe xn ǃka ha---the lion went to the water, because the midday sun was killing him. sire ǃe:ǂ, a Kaiki se ǁe---master calls, so Kaiki will go.

NI. and. (D.B.) Ex.ǂ: mihi ku guwe a xu ǃuwe dzousi tsi:, si ku n--- I take some and put it in to the womens' mouths, that they may eat.

CIII. and. (D.B.) Ex.ǂ: Baladʒa a Ntoga hdkhame pǂiepi---Baladʒa and Ntoga went, the two. kxami tlʔotlʔoko tsʔoko a ǃkonga a udzane---then they gathered wood, both the hare and the hyena.

A ,prep. SI. for, of, abbr. of au na, s. ~. (B.) ă, ā. Ex.ǂ: hiǹ ǃkā kē ǃētă ă xŏŏ---they wait inside for their mother. hăn ǃnĕ ǃkŭ kŭrruken ǃhĭn ūi ǃau ǂ ǃkŭ---she shakes the dust out of her hair.

SIII. on, to, s. au. o. (D.B.) Ex.ǂ: e ǂoki a ǃki---we sit on the ǂx ground. an tean e te a : Koloni, a kowe: ni---thou art going back to the colony, to home.

SIV. on, after n. (D.B.) Ex.ǂ: si ǃna ki tõă ti ǂkŏă a---we lay a skin on the ground.

SV. to between verbs. (D.B.) Ex.ǂ: e a tabe a kakăajeǂ---he wanted to shoot it.

NI. to, of. (D.B.) Ex.ǂ: a ba -tsi a tʃu k"o---came to the hut. tai a ʈʃu, ---uncle of mother.

MII. in, on, for. Sometimes the prep is joined to the preceding ~~word, as -a, -wa.~~ (L.) á, -ǂ, -wa. Ex.ǂ: tchí-ssiǹ ǃnu ǂxi á ne ǃnuérre---things are numerous in my country. ha ǃniǹ-a ǃkaǹ ǁkohă---he sat in the tree's shade. ta ǃxué shù, shúwa yă, ta ti tchiǹ, tchiǹ-ă ǁgú---and ǃxué lay, lay on the ground, and was crying, crying for water. ta ǁnuái gú ǃkaǹ ǃgé tneamm ǃxué ka ǃxué tchiǹ, tneamm ǃkaǹ-a ǃxué ǃné---and the moon took a stick, came to beat ǃxué, when ǃxué cried, beat the stick on ǃxué's head.

MIII. on, at. (D.B.) Ex.ǂ: ma ǁŋ a k"a---I sit on the ground. a tʃou---at home.

CI. apparently prep., found in phrases. (Do.) Ex.: a hu---with. a hu chwaho ---from that day ever afterwards. a hu yi---and. a hu chwa---like, as. a hu ka---about, concerning.

CIII. from, by. (D.B.) txlikwa tena a mama---(I) am going away from the lady. zaikuni bami na klǂodzo a ŋǀangiri---of tne south is what was told by ŋǀangiri.

A:, A, prep. SI. on account of, of (or some) , at, for, upon. It sometimes contains a pron., being a contraction of au ha, especially when referring back to a relative. (B.) ã, ã. (Ll.) ã, ã. Ex.: (B.) ! kąo-gu ǁkwaṅ ss'o ywā ã-ka (au ha-ka) sswen---the mier-kats seem to cry about its fat. hăṅ ǀnĕ ǁx̃ã, hăṅ ǀkāu !ā tti ! gŏărră ã ! kau---he again cutting along puts the knife on his neck. siten ǁ'ūwa ĩ, au ! kūxe ā ha ! kūxeya si ã---we became tired from it, on account of the running with which he chased us. (Ll.) hą̀ ssĕ ǀkuirri ũ ! gąúŏkĕn-ka ! kŭi! kŭi---he will writhe (with pain) [illegible] from the poison's burns. ! giten ka ǁkŭ ǂniya ŏ ǁgā ā hă ǀkuã ã---the sorcerors are accustomed to take him away on a night upon which he seeks food (which he seeks food upon it). ! giten ss'ŏ ǁkuaṅ ! kẽĭ ǁougen ǂxămma hi ã ! khwā---the sorcerors seem now truly to fetch us of the rain (some rain). hĕ ǂkăkka ! k'ẽ ã, ĩ, tĭ ẽ, ! hãu ǁkuaṅ ttŭkkŏ ā ! kwā---they spoke to the people about it, that the thong really had broken.

-a, verb. ending, den. pass. CII. s. -e. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀxéani ko -ǀo:, tʃaʃ kwe ǀhyrit-a, a ǁna kwe _!nwona-a---the leaves dry, with water are sprinkled, and then are rolled.

ˉA, interj. NII. denz pain, or assent, s. aä CI. (Ll.) à. (V.) á.

A, ˉA, A:, Ã:, v. to give, let, allow, [Nama a, part, forming optative, let] SI. ~~pres. part.~~ a-ã, a-ã. (B.) á, a. (Ll.) ā, ā, ã, ă-ă, ŭ-ŭ, ă-ã (dich.) ã. Ex.: (B.)

á ki pāra kō---give me another horse. ha yauki kă !haámm á hi; ǂkákka hă---he would not first let us talk to him. (Ll.) hă e ! kúi !ă ‖kaǹ, há ssiǹ ā ! k'é ā ssā---she is a new maiden, she should give the people some buchu. hăǹ !ne á ha á hĭ---he gave to him of them. hă yáuki á ! khwá-kă xóro sse !é ! khwá--- they do not allow the water bull to enter the water. ! kaggen hhā ŏä ă-á ! khwai á hĭ---the mantis formerly gave (used to give) to the gemsbok of it; . hĭ ssĕ-g !ně á-á hĭ ! kāgen hi---they will be giving it to their companions. (Lich.) ake tewakka (a ke twaka) give me tobacco.

(B. early) ake ble - give me bread. ǂ

SII. (D.B.) Ex.: á ke ‖xegən---give me milk.

SVIa. (Kr.) Ex.: a ge---give me.

(B. early) aa takes hi and e as pronouns even in sing.

~Ā:, n. flesh, meat. SI. empn. a:ŋ, s. hā. [Name ám--to roast] (B.) ā. (Ll.) ā, ā, ān. (Lich) aa. Ex.: (B.) si se hā ā ! kerri---we shall eat great meat. (Ll.) ! ketĕn !ně ‖kō ‖ā ! kui-ta ā, hín ssho kŏ ddárraken, áu ā-ka ttĭ kkōkĕn ddárraken !ētā hă ĕnĕn---people set down the man's flesh, it lies quivering, as the flesh's other part quivers in his body. hán á hě ā, ! kúi-ta á; hăn ǂkákka hě ā, ti é ! khwāi ʘpuă-ka á ĕ. ---he gave them some human flesh; he told them about it, that it was a young gemsbok's flesh.

(Lich.) ake aa - give me meat. (a ke aa)

A, Á, Ā, Ă, ã v. to eat, s. a:, flesh. SII. (B.) ã. (D.B.) ã, ã:. Ex.: (B.) ǹ ã aa---I eat. (D.B.) haŋ ã ʘpwaiki, haŋ se !ko:ŋ---he eats game, he will dance. haŋ !ke:ŋ myri, ha ã:---he catches the goat, he eats (it).

SI (B. early) ah ɛaa - eat.

SIId. ã-ã, ãi-ãi. (An.)

SIII. (D.B.) a.

SIV. (D.B.) ã. Ex.: he ã ti ʘpwe:---he eats some meat.

SV. (D.B.) ã, pl. at:, applied form e. Ex.: ǂ Basalaxarite wa ǂa ã---the Bakalahari women are going to eat. n !ka a:---I am eating. a a:---thou hast eaten. u ǂa e bupi---you have eaten meal.

SVI. _~a, applied form e:. (D.B.) Ex.: si |kwa _~a---we do not eat. si sa e: ʘpwe:---we will eat meat.

~A, ~u, v. to cry, sound of crying.. SI. (Ll.) ~a, ~ʉ. Ex.: |xabbian-an |ne |kha ke |~oä ʘpua, he n ~a |ne ssa |kann |kam ha---|xabbian xoäken-gu |ne ta, 'xxxxxxx (~a, ~u, ~u), wai-ta |kauka |ne ta, 'xxxxxxxxx (mē, mē, mē, '---their mothers say, ' ~a, ~u, ~u,' , the springbok children say '-mɛ:, -mɛ:, -mɛ:'.

~A, v. to lift up. SIIa. (M.) 'a.

A , n. CIIb. Delalande's fox, s. ǁai. (Zuk.)

A, A:, n. father. s. aba, awa, auba. SII. a:, used only in terms of relationship. (D.B.) Ex.: a: ǁkau---father's brother, uncle. a: ǁkaxai---father's sister, aunt.

SIII. a:a. (D.B.) Ex.: y a:---my father. han a a---he is (my) father.

SVI. a: (D.B.) Ex.: e a a: te---he is with (his) father.

A , adv. no. CII. (P.)

A, n. bride. NII. (Leb.) á.

_aä, n. father, s. a:. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: e _aä tati e:---her father it is.

SVI. father-in-law, woman speaking. (D.B.)

AA, dem. adj., s. a. SVIa. (Kr.) aa Ex.: goai aa---this man.
AA , adv. yes. CI. (D.) aa. [Nama a --yes.]

AA, v. to understand. CI. (Do.) aa.

AA, n. sky. CIII. (D.B.) áä. Ex.: |ki ta na áä---I see the sky. marundi-pi bahé-pi áä nina---clouds live in the sky.

ABA, v.part. perf. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi aba ʃi |nʌnte Kakia ǁga ǁkaka---we have come from Kakia last night.

ABA, vz. to work, make, s. taba. NII. (Ll.) ábba. ~~Exx.~~

ABA, v. to carry, [Nama ava] CI. over the shoulder. (Do.)
CII. 1) in the kaross, 2) to bear a child, s. abaä. (D.B.) Ex.:

ten |a: si |gwaba si a aba---have taken the child to carry in the kaross. ti ǁkunʃ ko |kwãne aba, nos kǫ tira |gi, ǁgeis ko i: ne---if my daughter bears a child, then I shall call its name, if it is a girl.

ABA, n. dog. CI. (Do.) CIa, CIb. (P.)

ABA, n. potato. (Do.)

ABA, n. father. CII. voc. of auba. (D.B.) s. abaa, abae, abaho. [Nama ǂeib.]
CIIa. (P.) aba.

ABAÄ, v. to bear a child. CI. (Do.) abaa. s. aba, abaë, abaho.

ABAÄ KAKHO, v. to saddle. CI. (Do.) abaa kakho.

ABAË, n. birth. s. aba, abaä, abaho. CI. (Do.) abae.

ABADZI, n. petticoat, kaross. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: |ni taxa a _!gei-dzi -kuru, _a
_abadzi ma---so many steenbok (skins) works, a petticoat gives.

ABAHO, v. to bear, used of cattle. s. aba, abaä, abaë. CI. (Do.)

ABÁME, n. uncle. s. aba. CIII. (D.B.) father's younger brother. Ex.: bawa abáme, k'omi a itʃe---father's brother, younger than he.

ÁBAMI, dem. adv. near by. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: so mudi:ga tambi, so ábami tambi nyambulu---when the vultures gather, then near by gather the nyambulu birds.

A:BA:SI:, phrase, it is cold. SIIa. (M.) 'abāsī.

ABAXU, v. to prepare. CII. (Sch.)

ABE, v. to have. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Hadzapi abe áuwa---the Hadzapi have a whip.

ABE, adv. away SI. (B. early) ăbé. Ex. tãũ ăbé — runaway.

ABE, pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. (one form), s. be, bi. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: abe akwitipe---they are women. (possibly two words, s. abi.)

ABI, dem. adj. pron. pl. those. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: abi upúkwapi---those are legs. (possibly two words, s. abe.)

ABIKWA, rel. pron. who. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ebi abikwa xlako, ta ǂiami waine tʃa---those who were cut all died.

ABITA, v. to start, go away. [Nama avi--to run after. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: abe sabita ǂkallku abita mama kole---they load up to start with

ABO, ǂ v. 1) to ride, climb, 2) to rear as a horse. CI. (Do.)

ABORA, n. child, boy, uncle, voc. s. bawa. CII. (D.B.)

ABO TSIKO, n. ladder, s. abo. CI. (Do.) abo tsikko.

ABU, n. eggshell, [Nama avus--ostrich eggshell.] SIV. (D.B.)

ABU TʃU, n. skin for carrying a child, s. aba. [Nama ava--to carry in a skin.]

CI. (Do.) abu chu.

ADI, n. food, s. ã. SIIa. (M.) 'adi.

ADI, n. guineafowl, s. ari. NII. (Leb.)

AË, n. home, s. ǁai, ǁei. CI. (Do.) ae. Ex.: ae ka---at home. ae kwa---not

at home.

A:GəN, adj. handsome, s. a:kən, [Nama ẽxa--beautiful] SI. (Ll.) āgẹn. Ex.: hă

yaúki /xã̆ whāi /ā ẹ /kwi-ssă, ŏ ha kkĭ́ ssā āgẹn---he does not

shoot a springbok which is shorthorned, even if it be handsome.

AHA-PI, n. pl. teeth, tusks. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: aha-pi petl'ai-pi---white tusks,

aha-pi sai---his teeth.

AHI, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. NI. nom, & poss., dat. ake, s. a. NI. (D.B.) Ex.:

mihi m, ahi ǂka m.---I eat, thou dost not eat; .m ǃu xxxxx

ǃa: ake---I go to give to thee. ahi ǃnọre ǁa ǃnum---in thy

country are rocks.

NIII. nom. & poss. s. a, ahŋ. (D.B.) Ex.: na mihi na ahi a ǃu

---both ka I and thou are going. ahi tʃʔo ǃni ka m---thy hut

it is.

ǂ

_AHŊ, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. NII. occasional form used in isolation, s. a.

(Dk.) a:hŋ (Ll.) ahn̆.

NII. occasional nom. s. a, ahi. (D.B.) Ex.: anŋ _ǃga sŋ---

thou wilt see them.

A HU ǁKAE, v. to join with, s. a. ǂCI. (Do.)

-ÃI, v. to spill (?), SI. (Ll.) ãi. Ex.: hi yaúki ta ãi ǀhĭn̆, au hi ǀne ǂkomm

ǀkĭ ǃkhọā---they should not spill(?) over, when they dip

up water.

AI, adv. away. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a tsuma ai---thou must run away.

AI, adj. female, s. ai. NI. (Schi.) Ex.: !go ai---female ostrich.

AI, n. mother, NII. word used by grown-ups, s. taï, daë, aija, ~~ais~~, eiʃa, [Nama éis.] NIIa. (Dk.) ʔai.

(Ll.) aï. (V.) ái. Ex.: (Ll.) é ti tsém̀a, é ti oywi 'm tái, é ti !kaǹ, é ti oywi e taï kue 'aï'--(when) we are little, we say 'my mother', (when) we have grown, we call our mother 'aï.

CII. & CIIa (P.)

AI , pron. them, these. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kia na ai---I saw them. xlanga~~xis~~ xlanga ai e ta---openings between the toes these are.

AIE, n. town, village, s. aio. _'aiʃa. CI. (Do.)

KWA
AIE ~~‖xoa~~, n. pot lid. CI. (Do.)

AIJA, AIJA-KO, n. 1) mother, grandmother, aunt, s. ai, ~~ais~~, eiʃa, [Nama éis.] CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsaä obi, tsa aija tina---come have we, come to mother. bawa a aija-ko mu:a akweteja---father and mother cut the child. e aija-ko Maria-ko--(my) grandmother is Maria-ko. 2) left hand. CIII. (D.B.)

AIJE, pers. pron. poss., his , their. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsáwa aije---his name

AIO, n. kraal, village, s. aie, [Nama ‖ais--people.] CI. (Do.) Ex.: eio jube-a ---cow in the kraal.

AISEKO, v. to shout, [Nama _ãisasa--, laughable .] SVI. (D.B.)

_aiʃ, n. hole, burrow, pl. _'aiʃe, s. aio, aie. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ‖nauba ko m, ko !kõä, a ko !xwoi , _aiʃ kwe ǂkã:---a mierkat I have seen, running about, it runs away, into the hole disappears. !kau-di _aiʃ i:, _'aiʃe -kei i:---a snake's hole it is, many holes there are.

AKA, adv. well, nicely, sufficiently, s. akən, akənxa, a:kən. [Nama ẽxa.] SI. (B.) ákka. (Ll.) ákka, ákkă. Ex.: (B.) ha !ne ā ă ssáǹ ǂkákken ákka hĭ ã---he was the one who came to tell us nicely about it. (Ll.) hĕ kié !xé ã̃ ă̆kka, ‖khã̃ yaúki ssĕ

|nĩ hă---they wanted to hide him well, so that the lion should not get him. hĕ yáuki ǃnaúnko |gī̆ ăkka---they are not yet sufficiently strong.

A:KA, ǂXX n. king. SII. (M.) 'āka.

AKAI, n. grandfather, ~~uncle, granchild.~~ CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Buruku akai ja, sis|na si m akai---Buruku is (my) grandfather, I call him grandfather.

AKAIJE, n. uncle, granchild. s. akai. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ɔranakwe akaije nepe bɔnepi---the children of my uncle are four. Maturu akaije Maruko---Maturu is grandchild of Maruko.

AKANA, v. to call. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akana bi vi$i niki hututu---they call the (?) birds hututu.

AKÁNABE, n. name, s. akana. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akánabe Modzo---his name is Modzo.

AKÁSEVITA, v. to be darkCIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsefijamo tsefi akásevita---at night it is dark.

A KA UJ,
~~a ka uj~~, n. evening. NII. (Leb.)

A-KA-ǂNA, n. arrow, (? thy arrow) SIId. (An.)

A:KE, n. food, fodder, s. ã: . SII. (D.B.) Ex.: hasa ẽ a:ke---the horse eats fodder.

AKE, s. ahi, ã:.

A:KƏN, adj. nice, good, comfortable, handsome, beautiful. s. aka, akɔn [Nama ẽxa.]SI. (B.&Ll.) ākɔn. Ex.: (B.) ń sĭn |hăn hă ŏā ā ākɔn---I married her father who is handsome. ɔhókɔn ē ākɔn---bushes which were comfortable. (Ll.) ì ssĕ arrōkŏ |kúĭtɔn, ăŭ |nwā |kŭita |naúnko ākɔn---we will return quickly, while the other arrows are still good.

AKƏN, 1) adv. nicely well, s. aka, a:kən. 2) n. beauty. SI. (B.) ákkɔn, (Ll.) ákkɔn. Ex.: (B.) hin |ku ǂī, hiń ! kánn! kann ákkɔn ǂ

‖kó hĭ au ǫhóken ē ākeǫ---it by itself was placing itself nicely on bushes which were comfortable. (Ll.) ti ǃhaǫm ‖kŏäˊ, ṅ ǀxã̄ ákkeǫ ‖kóä---the thing was really placed (as if) I had shot placing well. (Bg.) sĭteǫ ‖kʊŏën ǃkwã̄-ka ákkeǫ ---we see the child's beauty.

AʷKHAMO, v. to go, s. haknamo. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Misai aʷkhamo ǀetsa tina--- Misai nas gone to his hut. olanakwe, aʷkhamo kʷla tina--- child, go to the riverbed.

AKI, adv. nicely, well, contr. of akǫn hĭ. SI. (B.) ákki. Ex.: hĭ ǀne ‖ē, hiṅ ‖kanǫ ákki---it of itself places itself nicely.

AKITI-BE, n. pl. women, occasional form of akwiti-ve. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akiti-be Hadza-be ákwape a élaha ma:ku, akiti-be ǰamo-bi élana ma:ku---Hadza women do not make pots, Isnzu women make pots.

A͡KO, v. part. CII. repetition of preceding tense. (D.B.) Ex.: ‖naumʷkwe ta ko ǂũ ‖kanise, a͡ko ǃko, a͡ko tau, a͡ko ‖tum---in raintime we eat nuts, pick them, stamp them, swallow them.

CIII. pres. tense. (D.B.) Ex.: tseti tina ako a hamá---in the tree it sits. pisi ako ‖kʷlǎäta---the cook is singing.

AKO, v., to be. CIII. is. (D.B.) Ex.: Kadiso ako ora, ko purra tí ako--- Kadiso is the child, and purra is the mother. sǎäko iʃi ako, komi a gogogóko---the sǎäko (bird) is thus, smaller than the gogogóko (bird).

AKU, n. 1) milk. s. ku. NII. (P.) akú.
2) Sassaby. NII. [Dirico kakúku.] (Zuk.)

AKÚ, inter. pron. who ? CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akú a kuïta hamana ?---who has done this ? akú me ta kwi tʃa olanakwe sǫme ? ---who will give the children food ?

AKUNTE, n. child (? thy child) SIIc. (Arb.)

AKWA:, n. boy, son, brother, grandfather. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: komi akwa: mi tʃi:ja---(as) a little boy he was caught. Manangwe ṅ e dze ako, Maturu akwa:---Manangwe is my wife, Maturu my son. e bawa J̌oʃangiri, e akwa: Sita. ---my xxxxfather is J̌oʃangi my grandfather is Sita. akwá: Dondu bahe---brotner lives at Dondu.

AKWA, adv. neg. or inter. not, do you? s. akwe. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akwá na ǁnaë---I do not understand. ákwa no ǁnaë ? ---do you understand? akwá mo tsana notana klʔodzo---ne does not know now to talk nicely. ákwa dza mo dzaiëto---why do you come now ?

AKWÁ-KO, n. eye, pl. akwá-pe, akwá-pi. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkiíeta na akwá-ko ---I see with the eye. ha ǃapi kwa nabi akwá-pi---dust is in his eyes. akwápe piepe---two eyes-.

AKWE v. part. past tense. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: mua:ko akwe te -wi:hita---a stick has been thrown.

AKWE, conj. and, also. CIII. ~~s. akwa~~. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃukuata akwe utumeko, logowa akwe tumeko---he is carrying also a spear, shield and spear.

AKWÉ, adv., neg., form of akwá. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akwé ne n ǁaiä---I have not thrown it away.

AKWE-TE, AKWE-TI, AKWI-TI, n. & adj. female, wife, woman, child. s. nakweti. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: pl. akwiti-be, akwiti-ve, akwe-ve . ifa ákwete kenangu nyambulu like a female ostricn(is)tne nyambulu (bird). Gifama akwete ja ---Gifama is nis wife. bawa a aijako mu:a akwete ja---fatner and motner cut the child. akweti nama---a woman stands there. pásako hako, akwiti bitiko.---the left hand this, the female one. akwe-ve bonepe---four children. ʃanobi akwiti-be _dzna me _daranga---tne Isanzu women have brought meal. wembe akwiti jako---wembe is his wife.

AKWÍA-KO, n. daughter. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akwíako ma Dondu Masaiko---the daughter of Dondu(is) Masaiko.

AKWIBRI , n. pl. young ones. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: bétete jako akwi-bi tʃina sääko---cruel to its young ones is the sääko (bird).

AKWINÁKWI, n. daughter-in-law. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akwinákwi ja ko Buruku Simako---daughter-in-law to Buruku is Simako.

AKWINAKWOTE, n. aunt. CIII. (D.B.)

ALA, dem adv. here, there, s. ale. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ea tʃale ɔpwoin ea ʒi ala---he sleeps as he lies there; .na ǩabe ala ɔmwa-ga ǁkari--- I have brought here much wood.

ALABU, n. ice. CIII. (D.B.)

ÁLAKO, n. sheep. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Budakwe a _dzana álako---Budakwe has brought a sheep.

ALE, dem. adv., form of ala, here, there. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Maki a ʃi ale !hunte Kokoŋ---Maki has come here from Kokong.

ALE: ʃE, adv. almost. NII. (Dk.) ~~xxxʃx~~ ale: ʃe.

ALIKI, v. to say. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kamo aliki, 'soha ja kupela -kobe!--- then he said, 'go away now.'

ALO, v. to scorch, burn a mark. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kũ alo d'ãã---a man marked by fire.

AM, adv. first, just, previously, a little. [Nama am, amse--right] SI. (Ll.) ãmm, amm. Ex.: ǹ kaǹ yauki sse !kwī !k'e, ta-g ǹ yauki ǂeǹ-na, ti ē, !k'e !no ẹ; ta, ǹ sse ammm ttaī ʘpua !kaǹ-ã, ǹ sse ttã, ti ē, !k'e kwo-kwaǹ !nõ ẹ---I will not call to the people, for I know not, whether they are people; for I will first feel gently about, whether real people they be. a sse ǁkoẽn, ti ē, tssa dde !nu ddoa ā !ke ddi !kiya, ~~xx~~ ~~x~~, ~~xx~~ ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~ ta he amm ddoã ssiǹ ka, hiǹ !ke ti ē, he yauki sse ǂamm---thou shalt look, what the man can be doing, for they previously said, they would not remain long. ha ka, ha sse amm kwe ttiǹ---he thought, he would lie still a little.

-AM, v. to run. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: dogən -am ǁa---a man runs along.

AM, pers. pron. 1st pers. sing. used before labials, sẽ, ẽm SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: am ʘpwe:ni---I sleep.

AM, ~~xx~~. 1) v. to believe, assent to. ~~XX~~ [Nama -ama--true, -amaba ma--to agree.] CI. (Do.) Ex.: am chu--to agree.

2) n. belief. CI. (Do.) Ex.: am chuu~~aa~~---agreement.

AMA, n. body, berry, pl. amasi. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: !nu!nuri, ha ama koara, ha ama~~xx~~ ŋ-u---the snail, its body is not there, its body has gone !ka m ka kuku ǂqrasi, a amasi---do not eat the kuku (tree)s roots, but the berries.

-AMA, v. to ~~glide~~, crawl. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: !amama a -ama ǁe:si---the cobra crawls in the grass.

AMA, n. dish, pot, plate. CI. (Do.) Ex.: ama !ho---a small pot. ama !hwe---a water pot. ama !kwa---a small pot.
CIa, CIb. (P.) ama.

AMÁJE:GA, adj., unmarried. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: amáje:ga Mogi---unmarried is Mogi. Kwembako amáje:gáko---Kwembako is unmarried.

AMAMA, AMAMA-KO, n. lady, s. mama. [Nama mamás --mother.] CIII. (D.B.) title of respect applied to grandmother, uncle's wife, mother-in-law and white women. (D.B.)

AMARUTU, n. cousins, sons of brothers. [Nama ams.] CIII. (D.B.)

AMBA, n. mouth, s. k"amfa. NII. (Leb.)

AMBE, adv. no. [Nyemba ambe] NIII. (D.B.)

-AME, v. ending, f. pl., imp. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !ki-ame sɛta, akwiti-be--- look at the moon, women.

AMI, dem. adv. there. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: samaka e ami, bone e ami---three are there, four are there.

AM TSIKHO, n. clothes CI. (Do.)

AMUKWE, n. brother-in-law, husband's brother. CIII. (D.B.)

A:ŋ, n. flesh, meat, s. ã. [Nama ~am--to roast.] SIIa (M.) 'ãń.

ã:ŋ, n. s. ~ã:. SI.

AN, nz. meat, flesh. SVIa. (Kr.) Ex.: sa-ga an---eland's flesh. (D.B.)

A:N, v. to eat, s. ã. SV. p. p. a:na, pres. p. a:ŋ, applied form e:.

Ex.: ʃi:ǁkwi ǁkwa:ni ŋ a:n---I eat fowls' eggs. ʃi a ǁkwa a:na---we have not eaten. wa ka aŋ, wa ka e: bupi---they are eating, they eat meal.

Aŋ, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing. SII. occasional form, s. a. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂeja aŋ sake !hake---go thou to fetch wood.

XXX SVIa. (Kr.) an, ań. Ex.: an kx'ou hã---thou wilt not eat. ǁai !gã !ĩ, ań !gĩ si hã---run get fire, bring it here.

Aŋ, pers. pron., 1st pers. sing. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: aŋ ǁeri maxe---I wash clothes.

AN, pers. pron. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: an ta !ke !numa---I have no tobacco.

AN, v. to be. s. a. SIIc. (Wu.) Ex.: ha an ⊓ku ǂa chokn chuekn--- he is the person who did beat me.

ANA, v. to be ripe, s. an. CI. (Do.)

AN, conj. and, s. a. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a mi a |etsa na atonen, an á se---
they were at home again, and slept.

AN, v. 1) to ripen, [Nama ‖an.] 2) to know, s. ǂeñ, [Nama ǂan.] CI.(Do.)

A:ŋA:, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing., s. a. SIIa. thou (thou standest ?) (M.)

ānā

ANA, dem. pron. & v. to be. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: |kʌm |kãu ana---hyena's tails these are. these are.

ANAHA, n. knowledge. [Nama ǂana.] CI. (Do.)

ANAO, v. to mend a hole. CI. (Do.)

AŋE, pers. pron., Ist pers. sing., s. ŋ. SIId. (An.) Ex.: aŋe kx'a---I am drinking.

ANE, v. to lead. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !konga ma a ane---the hare led (them).

ANEË, v. to clothe, dress. [Nama ana.] CI. (Do.) anēē.

ANEGHO, n. door. CI. (Do.)

ANE KAKHO, v. to clothe, dress another. s. aneē. [Nama anagu..to dress each other.] CI. (Do.)

A-NI, n. guineafowl, s. a-di, ari. NII. (Leb.)

ANI, v. to paint. CII. (Schi.)

ANITE, n. a large bird. NII. (Leb.)

ANJI, n. food, s. a:n. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: n |ka |ho:ka anji ʃi tan---I wanted to buy food for it.

ANO, v. 1) to curse, [Nama |ana--to accuse.] 2) to take out. CI. (Do.)

ANO, n. a public meeting. CI. (Do.)

A:N-TAN, n. sail of wagon, [Nama ana--to dress.] SV. (D.B.)

-ANTAU, adv. quickly, soon, at once. SI. (Li.) àntau, àntau, antau. Ex.: ń ddí ssi ‖kakken-‖kàkkă ‖á, au ń ka, ń sse àntau ‖a |ní hi, au ti !naunko tã ssèrriten---I made haste to go, for I thought I would quickly go to see them, while it was still cool. ha |ne àntau tenya hì---it soon lies down for us. hiń ǂkákken ǂkauken, !kauken koa sse antau |ki ssa hi !khoa---they tell the children, the children must at once bring them water.

ANTEAN, v. to go away. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !khoa antean---the cow goes away.

ANXA, pers. pron., 2nd pers. pl. SIIb. you. (D.B.) Ex.: anxa ka ‖ku ‖kwa‖kwa---
you must work.

AO, n. [illegible] hippo, s. !kao. CIIb. (Zuk.)

AO, adv. there. s. a. SIIa. (M.) 'ao.

AO, v. 1) to dodge, 2) to coo as a dove. CI. (Do.)

AO AO, v. to frighten. CI. (Do.)

AO TʃO, n. coward. CI. (Do.) ao cho.

ARA, adv. quite, altogether, outright, away. NII. (Ll.) árra, ára, ára. Ex.:

!nǔ árra---to throw away. ha ti !kún ára ha záu---he altogether kills his wife. dzhú tánki ti oywi há, 'tẽ !kún ára a záu!--another man says to him, 'do not quite kill thy wife.' ǁnuái ti oywi, !kuń ǁkeǁké ha dibbi, !kuä ǁke ára---the moon said, the Bushmen should like himself return again, not die outright.

ARA, interjec. oh! CII. (Schi.)

A:RAS, n. Angolian impala, Aepyceros petersi. NIIa. (Sh.)

_ARE, v. to wonder. NII. (V.) are.

~~_ARE, v.~~

_aRE, v. to fetch, get. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Henrike gome ku -tsi di ka _are -!gu ---Henrike's oxen have come to get water. dzo ga tsi _are a Misis s _daä---the woman is going to fetch Misis wood. NCII. to get water. (D.B.) Ex.: dogked$_{z}$i ko ǂxẽi, a ǂ ko _ha -te; kweba a _kora d$_{z}$i, d$_{z}$i _are---the donkeys pulling came and stopped; a man unharnessed them, they got water.

ARE JEKWA, v. to work. CI. (Do.) are yekwa.

ARI, n. guineafowl, s. adi, a-ni. NI. (D.B.), (P.) ári.
NII. (Ll.) ári, ǎrì.

ARIB, n. dog, s. _auko, arugu, [Nama arib.] NII. (Leb.)

ARO, AROKO, ARUKO, adv. quickly. SI. (B.) ǎrróko, árruko, ǎrrúko. (Ll.) árro, arróko. Ex.: (Ll.) hi yáuki árro ggáu wai---they do not quickly drive forward the springbok. (P.) hn yáuki ǎrróko !ka wai---they do not quickly kill tne springbok. hǎ ka g'!ne ǎrruko !ūxē bbāi---he came quickly comes running up. se ǎrrúko ssoën---you must quickly sit down. (Ll.) !kaka ssě arroko hã---the women must eat quickly.

ARU, namely, to wit. CI. (Do.)

_aRU, v. to get down, fall. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: khaua _aru toa ke---get down and run away (said to a boy climbing). gosi _aru---flowers fall.

ARUGU, adv. SI. form of arako, quickly, used by animals in folklore. (Ll.)

ARUGU, n. dog, s. arib, _auko. CII. obj. arugu-ba, voc. arugu-dze. (Schi.)

arugu dsche.

ASAKALA, n. red cat. (wild) CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: asakala a ʧa tʃi:ta lala:ko, a ʧa samsta---a red cat also catches a lamb and eats it.

ÁSE, v. to sleep. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: unu áse ati nína, i ta ǁak'eta-, salame ta tina áse ta, elata tseti-bi---a man sleeps at the water to shoot it, in a shelter he sleeps, made of bushes.

ASETÁ-PIBI, n. pl. eyelids, s. áse. CIII. (D.B.)

ASÉ-TʃI, n. pl. collarbones. CIII. (D.B.)

ASI, n. sister. CIII. s. tsi, atitsi, (D.B.) Ex.: e Duadi asi wako---Duadi is his sister.

ÁSO, ÁSU, n. parent, also used in the forms ásowa, ásomo father, asoko, asuko asuti, mother. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Maruka áso sa Malangwako--- Maruka is fatner of Malangwako. ásu sa aijako Wiriko goku--- the father of his mother Wiriko is grandfather. olanakwe, on aso ásowa i---the children, I am the fatner. aijako = asuti jako ---mother=female parent. onene ono ásomo---calls me father. ásu wako gurako---its mother is gurako. Mine is mother of Kitandu. Mine zsuko sa Kitandu-

ASO, adv., much, many, adj. big, tall. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: teko itʃame, obe aso wepe---thou art one, we are many. ǃape aso-pe---many stones. aso-pe tseti-bɛ puhuna áa---tall are the trees up in the skɣ.

ASOKO, s. áso.

ASOMO, s. áso.

ASOWA, s. áso.

ASU, s. áso.

ASUKO, s. áso.

ASUTI, s. áso.

ASUMEBI, n. family, s. áso. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: asumebi itʃa---my family is tha

AʃIBITI, n. ǂake Ejasi, s. a:ʃi. CIII. (D.B.)

AʃIɢITI, n. name for Hadzapi given by the Masai. CIII. (D.B.)

AʃOKO, n. skin, hide. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Hadzabi kima ʧa aʃoko se tásа ma:ku zaiko, aʃoko sa ǂeleko---ɒushmen take a skin to buy a pot in the soutn, a hartebeest skin.

A:TA, adv. yes, [Nama a:] SV. (D.B.)

A_TA, n. person. NII. (Dk.) atâ.

ATA, conj. and, also. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ita tʃʌ̂kwe so atɔnen, ata ǀki ǂimbala ko hamana ko ǁata---tney follow there and see that the arrow

head here has fallen.

ÁTARE, n. pl., bloodvessels. s. atama. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ta átabe ina tisiunipi a kuʃe átamabe---in its bloodvessels flows red blood.

ÁTAMA, n. blood, pl. átamabe. s. átabe. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ita tʃokwe sa, ita ǀki se átama so hama---they follow, they see its blood there. a háïpi tisiunipi, tisipi ʃa átamabe a---its wings are red, red like blood.

_ÁTAMA, n. shield. CIII. (D.B.)

ATE, adv. about. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: a ǁg̃auwa-di ǁaiʃ kwe ko ǃko ate---in the spirit's house he walks about.

ATE, n. sǂ.atiǂ.

ATHA, v. to increase. CI. (Do.)

ATHA EI TEME, conj. nevertheless. CI. (Do.)

ATHEE THAMA, v. to say to. CI. (Do.)

ATHE OO, prep. instead of. CI. (Do.)

ATI, conj. and, then. CIII. (D.B.)

ATI, ATE, ATÍ:JE, n. water, rain, pl. atebi, atevi, atibi., s. tu. [Nama tu-- to rain.] CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso iridé ati, se ǁkaǁka---wikkwhen pours the rain, will run away. ʃuata on atevi---I drink water. ha ka _dzane atebi---he brings water. ʃa atibi---feton water. habe atí:je---that is water.

ATITSI, n. pl. brother & sister. s. asi, tsi. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: atitsi ~~ga~~ ~~ʃo~~ ʃa opi---brother & sister they are.

ATO, conj. and. CIII, s. ati. (D.B.) Ex.: pisi _dzamo, ato tʃ!a sgme, ato ha-kha ná m---the cook came ,and took food, and went away.

ATɔNEN, adv;. there, again. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tan ǁaiǰa atɔnen---throw it away there. kamo ǂn ǂe atɔnen ǃkɔnga ǂhanǃa tina---then arose again the hare on a stone.

ATSAPE, n. book. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: pukuta atsape---shut the book.

ATʃEGA, n. cattle. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: atʃega-ko ---cow. atʃega kɔmi---calf.

A TʃIO KHAM, n. lion's hair. CI. (Do.) a chio kham.

ÁTʃO, v. to cut up. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: unu bɔnepi ǁké átʃo wami manako---
four men have cut up the meat.

ÁTʃU, n. thread, sinew. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: bɔku átʃu alá: ko---rub the thread
with gum. átʃu ko i tlɔá: atɔnen---a sinew cuts then.

AU, prep. & conj. SI. with, about, on, at, by, to, in, if, when, as, while, for,
because, s. o. [Nama ~ao--because.] (B.) au (Ll.) au, aŭ. Ex.: (B.)
ha ǀk'wā̀ han ā ssi ǀũ ha au ǁkútten ǁkútten--- that hartebeest was
the one we cut up with stone knives. ā xau ddaínddaínya ss'ā au
ǃk'wā g'ǀnā?---dost thou not come deceiving about the harteoeest's
head ? hiń ǀkonn ákken ǁkó hĩ au ʘhó---it placed itself nicely
on a bush. (Ll.) hĩ ssiń ǀkŭ ǀkŭwa ssho-ǀõä aŭ ǁneĭn---they had
put away the ssho-ǀõä at home. sshō-ǀõäń ǃkón ǀhĭń aŭ ʘhŏ ǀu---
the ssho-ǀõä grows out by the bush's stem. ta ǃnā ĕ, hă ā, whaí-ta
ǃkāgen ǀkŭ-g ǀne ākeŋ aŭ hãhã---for it is winter, that is (the
time) when the springbok ewes are handsome in it. aŭ ŞswĀ-ka
ǃkŭi ǃywainya ǃkŭkō, hĭń ē, ha ka ǃnŭ ǃkuí au ǃkŭkō ǀkẽ---if
a flat bushman is angry with another man, then he says 'cursed
man' to the other's name. (B.) ǀkággen ttũwáń ǃkárroken ǀkárroken
sútten ǀhiń hĩ au ǃkauken ǂkaǂká--- the mantis' skin quickly an
snatched itself out of the childrens' hands. ǃk'wa ǀnā ǀne
ǂǂkákka ke, ń ǀkám óä ha ǃhãũ au ha ts'axáu---the hartebeest's
head told me, I should take away the thong from his eye for him---
(Ll.) hĩ ǀku ǃkū ǁhó ttssóroken aŭ sshó-ǀõä---they keep the old
bag for the ssho-ǀõä. hă ǀkŭ ĕ ttóï ǃkĕrri, aŭ tí ē, hă ssin ǀhĭń
ǃkáuĭ, ĩ, aŭ hán e ttóï ʘpua---he becomes a grown-up ostrich at
the place where he came out of the egg, when he was a little
ostrich. (B.) au hán ka, ǃkáuken se ǀã ǀna au ǁkurru, au ǃkaukakeⁿ
yáuki ǀkí ǃgwátten---because he thought, the children would cut
him up with a stone knife, as the children had no metal knives.
SII. when. (D.B.)
SVI. that. (Kr.) Ex.: n ǀgã̃ xoro goai, au ń se---I will take
packoxen, that I may come.

~AUA, v. to give, let, s. ã̃. SI. (Ll.) Ex.: ǀnĕ ddóã̀ aŭ ǁkhã̃ã̃ ǃkuí ǀá---ye
must give the lion a girl.

AU, v. to give, s. -a, a:, ãu. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: -tia ku -tʃi kusi, -|ka au mi---alone he drank milk, did not give me (any). mihi ku au a msi dama goma o si---I give food to this boy.

NII. (Dk.) aʊ. (V.) au.

CII. (D.B.) Ex.: xataxa rako 'au te' teme, 'ne na |ka'--- therefore I said, 'give to me' that I may plant '(beans).

AU, part of v. to be, s. a. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: mi -te au -ʈoe---my mother is ʈoe.

AU, v. to fear, scream, shout, make a noise. CI. (Do.)

AU, indef. pron. another. s. a. SIIa. (M.) 'au.

AU, n. duiker. s. |au, |ou. NII. (Zuk.)

AU:, n. time. [Nama aub--time of anxiety.] SI. (Ll.) āu, āuw. Ex.: o āu-ʘpuă ka ssuén e, hăń hã̃ ttúi' ǁkna---when a little time had elapsed, he heard the lion.

long, a long
ÃU, adv. time, s. au:. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi |kwa ãu ku ge:, te o theise -u---I will not stay long, but will go quickly.

AUBA:, n. man, s. aureba, [Nama aob--man.] NII (Leb.) auba.

AUBA, AUMA, n. father, old man. s. aba. CII. (D.B.) poss. aum-ka, voc. aume. Ex.: tire auma ǁkurkwe---I am an old man.

AUGHWE, adj. blunt, round. CI. (Do.)

AUKO, n. dog, s. arib, arugu. CII. (D.B.)

AUHUPE, n. skin of body. CIII. (D.B.)

AUMA, s. auba.

AUNTER, n. pot, calabash. CIII. (D.B.)

AUO, n. fear, [Nama au--to be afraid.] CI. (Do.)

AUREBA, n. man, s. auba, NII. (Leb.)

AURUKU, n. a fine child. SI. (B.) Ex.: |ne ú ssā, a g'|ne ǁʘkoën !kwã̃ ā a, auruku ʘpua---come, that thou mayest see this child, this fine child.

AUSE, adv. long, a long time. s. ãu. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃok"au-ǁkwa ko kuru ǁxei, ausе ǁkei ko kuru e---the sorcerers worked teaching, a long time they were working.

AUU, n. 1) quiver, 2) tarantula. CI. (Do.)

AUWA, n. whip. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: auwa éta Sandáwibe---the whip is of the Sandawe.

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-ÃUWI, v. imp. of -ãu, to give, to let. SI. (Ll.) ãuwi. Ex.: ãuwi ǃkhwe ǂgou

---let the wind be silent.

-AUXU, v. to throw away, [Nama ao--to throw.] CII. (D.B.) Ex.: we ǁkaum-di

ǂkuːʃa ko -auxu---every snake's head is thrown away.

AVAN, pron. & v. thou dost perhaps, s. a. SVIa (Kr.) Ex.: avan ǁon ǂan

ǃkoa ti e ǁguru---dost thou perhaps know water in the

neighbourhood.

~~AW~~ awa,

~AW, n. father, s. aː. aba, SIIc. (Wu.)

AWA, n. father, s. ~aw, aː, aba. SIId. (An.)

CII. s. aba, voc. awe, CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂnu-kem ka ǁkunʃa e

ǀkabe -keːʃa, awa ᗡabe -kei---ǂnuke's mother is old ǀkabe,

(his) father old ᗡabe.

AWANIKAKU, n. mouth, beak. CIII. (D.B.)

!GARIS KHE

AWOB, ǃxxxxxxx, n. father's brother's son. NII. (Leb.)

A XORON-KHE, n. son. NII. (Leb.)

not properly numbered on pp 5 & 6.

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B

B is the ordinary voiced bilabial plosive, not differing much from an English b. In the /xam language B. and Ll. have sometimes written a double b at the beginning of words, to indicate a more emphatic pronunciation, not a difference in sound. This doubling of initial consonants is often done by these two authors.

Among the !o!kung of Angola b has a tendency to slide into v, as it does among the neighbouring Bantu tribes, Luchazi and Mbunda; Elsewhere b in the second syllable often changes into w, as baba and bawa.

It is noticeable that an initial b is not frequent in most Bushman languages, in many it only occurs in borrowed words. The two languages that have been much exposed to Bantu and possibly other influences, those of the Hietfware and the Hadzape have the greatest number of words beginning in b.

ᵇA V. part. SI interrogative or negative. (B.) bbā & ba. Ex.: (B.) á bbā |ku |úrruwa ha !kwá ?---hast thou forgotten this child ? (B.) ts'a de bá a ?--- what is it ? (B.) á ba |ne ǂénna---you do not know.

SII past tense (D.B.) Ex: ha m ba !nai‖ ‖na---I was born there. ŋ xei‖ki ba |a:---my mother has died.

SV pres. tense (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi ba tana---we speak. kapulite a ba -ʃi:---the goats are coming.

NI interrogative & tut. (D.B.) ahi ba a sa -zu xxxxx kurre ?---have you seen the person ? N. gwa ʃe zi, a ba ko -birite guwa.---N. went yesterday, he was to fetch the goats.

C.III pres. & infin. (D.B.) Ex.: a ba bitʃi ko itʃu---he walks in front. kabita ba |ki:ta xarimu---goes out to look for game.

-BA SV dim. end. s. na, pl. bala. (D.B.) Ex.: kapuri-ba---kid. ʃa:, Mosarwa-ba, ʃa ga ǂpwalu---go, little Mosarwe, go to the girls. ‖gwe! ‖ga-bala---little hen ostriches.

CII m. sing. end. to n., adj. & pron., changes to m before verb 'to be' xxxxx or the poss. part., changes in pl. to dʒi or tʃi xxxx ~~ei ʃi, vi tʃu e ǂa ga also used as pers. pron. 3rd pers. sing.~~ (D.B.) Ex.: kweba---a man. du:-ba---male eland. |xobbu kei-ba---old |xobbu. xa-ba ko dabi---he returned.

CIII m. sing. end. (rare) (D.B.) Ex.: ǂak'am-ba--male person; pl. ǂak'am-bi.

BA CIII pers. pron. 1st pers. pl., s. obi, obe. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂ no, te, k'ǂodzo ba kenena---I, thou, we talk together. ba ningi tiʃi

BA, SII a. pers. pron. 2nd pers., interchanges with a, in sing. varies in pl. with pa 2 xu. (Ug.) Ex.: ŋ ǂku'na:, na 'a, ba ŋǂgwe-ŋa³ — I speak, I (to) you, you spring bok doe.

BA, SIV SIV. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. sia si n!u, ba se! ŋ wosna — we are two, three, or three. tuku ba 'se! hobake — they all men shall return

a xl,ak,φi---we by otner doctors are cut.

BA CIII adv. tnere, tnen. (D.B.) Ex.: bá mi dzét c unu,wa ʃamo ati bi mo---tnere comes a n Isanzi man wi.tn water. bá tl'etl'akaä, obe--- tnen return we. (P.) ba.

BA, BA, BA, BA n. fatner. NI (D.B.) ~~P.I.~~ Ex.: m ba a ‖kau‖e---my fatner is an Auen. Anni-u -ba o tʃi---Anniu's fatner's brotner.

NII (L.l) bá & bba, (V.) ba, (Dk) ba: & ba:. Ex.: (L.l) m bbá ǂkuʃi umm ‖k'ie, ta ti kǫq ‖k'e---my fatner did not eat monkeys, be respected monkeys. m bbá yei, goru---my fatner touches tne lizard. e bá bá ti umn---our fatner's fatner eats it. ba tʃin--- fatner's brotner, uncle. (V.) m' ba, na ǂgye a a---my fatner, I come to tnee.

NIII (D.B.) ba. Ex.: -‖nwi ba na -‖nwi de oä. ǂnaä---tne moon's fatner and tne moon's motner are in tne sky. cf. (P.) ba.

CIII (D.B.) s. baba & bawa. Ex.: ‖asomo a ba Dondo---‖asomo is fatner of Dondo. baba nakwipi--- fatners.

BA: SI v. to collect. (L.l.) bba . Ex.: hi xóäken-gu ssan bba ǂhou--- tneir ma ners nave collected locusts.

BAÄLA CIII n. honey, s. baraka. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃi:ta baäla, dzanni-mo olanakwe so sokomi---naving taken noney, ne fetones tne cnildren to eat it.

BABA, BA:BA n. fatner, s. ba & bawa. SIII (D.B.) ba:ba. Ex.: m ba:ba sé fwa---my fatner still lives.

CIII (D.B.) baba. Ex.: kotéga notána ko bába ka singiri mabé---set is the trap by fatner with rope.

BABAʃOIE CI n mange, scab;. (Do.) baba sholie.

BABAITAN s. baitan.

BABAO CI n. a bed. [Chuana] (Do.)

BA-BI, n a plant Ipomea longipes, hyd. N.I. (DB.)

BADA, BADA:KO CIII n. grave. (D.B.) Ex.: nissia-mo hadza, kotuate bada ni ni---dies a Busnman, is buried in a grave.

BAE CI n. my fatner, pl bare. s. bara (Do.)

BÁBANÁ CIII vs to finish, s. bahéa & bahija & baja. (D.B.) Ex.: bahanáømo kuandika tamo---he has finished writing.

BAHÉ CIII v. to live, to stay, s. baii. (D.B.) Ex.: marundipi bahé-pi áä nina---clouds live in the sky. Makwaʃa bahé-ja---Makwaʃa is staying.

BAHÉA, BAHIJA, BAJA CIII v. to be ready, to be finished. (D.B.) Ex.: i ‖k"eta a i ‖koka sa bahija ko---put it in tne snaft wnicn is ready. bahéa-mo menda---finished is tne clotn. ekéla ota ‖ana, baja-kwa--- making are we an arrownead, it is ready.

ǂAHUKWA CIII n. bed. (D.B.) Ex.: assebita ǂahukwa---sleep in the bed.

ǂA:I SI v. to race, to chase, to finish. (B.) ǂbāï, bāï, p.ɜ. ǂbāja. (Ll) ǂbaï, p.ɜ. ǂbaïya. Ex.: (B.) ha tte kogen ǂkuxe ú ss'ā, au hin ǂbaï---his other thign came running, while it raced;. (B.) nan ǂbaï ǃkauken---he chased the children. (B.) ǃgwāin ǀne ǂbaï ǃkuiten---the nyena finishes the eggs. (Ll.) kóroken ǀne ǁkuhī ǁknwi-ta en, ǀne ǂbaï ne---the jackal eats the quagga's xxxxxxxxx flesh, finishes it. (B.) han ǂǃkatten ǃkatten ǂbaya ǃkurri ǁkaie--- he ran with all his might into the little riverbed.

ǂAI ǂAI SI 1) n. haste. (B.) ǂbaiǂbai. Ex.: na ǂbaiǂbai han ā, ǹ yauki ká-g' ǀne di ǁkáǂba, ǹ an'ā se kwań ǃhāmmi ǀne ǁkoën ǁkáǂba, au ǁkáń-ka ǂbaiǂbai--- that haste was why I did not take time, that I might look xxx first leisurely on account of the hunger's haste. 2) v. to precede, forestall. (Ll) ǂbaiǂbai-ǂ, ǂbaiǂbai-ã. Ex.: wái ǁkuára ā a, hań ttái ǂbaiǂbai-I wai ǁkuára a---this springbok mother walked going in front of that springbok mother. ǂbaiǂbai-ã--- to get a thing before another, who is also running to get it.

ǂAIǂ CIII v. to live, to be here, s. bahe. (D.B.) Ex: kokumepi mutlepi baiǂpi---many grandchildren are living. baije amaxo Dzeremani, kaka Mogerra missike kenene---still were the Germans here, when Mogerra died long ago.

ǂAITəN, ǂABAITəN SI v. to sparkle, flash, lighten, s. batten. (B.) baiten-ǂ, (Ll. ǂbaíten, ǂbabaíten, ǂbaiten-ǂ, p. ǂbaítya. Ex.: (Ll.) ǁknã sse ǀkwẽï ǀkwẽ ǀkwẽ, ǂ, ŏ na ǀnã kkuñ-no ā ǂbaíten-ǂ--- the lioness will act like this, when she sees the button which a thing that sparkles. ha tábba ha ŏã, ǂ, o hăn kă, ǃkwă xa ssĕ ǂbaíten ǀkna ha ŏã---she treats her father, for she wishes that the rain may not lightening kill her father. ǃknwā ǀkwẽï yo, han ǂbaíten-ǂ, ǂ---the rain does so, it lightens. ǃknwă ǂbaítya ssa---the rain lightening comes.

ǂAITəNAŋ SI n. the sparkling, flashing, s. baiten. (Ll.) ǂbaíten-an. Ex.: ǁknã hã e tss'ă a yauki ttam-sse ǃhāmmi kkuñ-no-ka ǂbaíten-an---the lion is a thing which does not a little fear the sparkling of a button.

ǂA:JA s. ǂa:i.

ǂAKA ʃOIA CI n. a nettle. (Do.) baka shole.

ǂAKALAXARITE SV n. pl. Bakalahari women. (D.B.)

ǂAKHALATE SV n. dagga, wild hemp. (D.B.) Ex.: 1. ǁga:xa ǂakhalate--- we smoke dagga.

BA:KI SV n. jacket, [Dutch baadji] (D.B.) Ex: na ka tʃu: ba:ki ka ǁkum---
I am putting tne jacket ,n tne grcund.
CI n. a coat (Do.) baki.

BAKLE CIII n. palm, (Kanadi) (D.B.) Ex.: bakle u_kwape---palm of hand.

BALA SII v. to be able, can.(D.B.) Ex.: ŋ bala ǁkai---I can read. ŋ
|nõ bala ǁkai---I am not able to read.

BALA NIII n. rain-time, summer. (D.B.) Ex: _bala ~ǁgu ki tʃa:---in summer
rain falls.

BÁLAKO CIII adv. pernaps. (D.B.)Ex.: bálako ǁkóineko---pernaps (I) will
kill (you).

BALE SV v. to dance. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi ʃi |ka, ʃi ke bale---we will step,
will dance.

BALEKWA ǁALA SV n. kafir corn. (D.B.)

BALESA CI n. a bitch.(Do.)

BAM-BAM NII n. a certain black bird. (Ll.) bambàm & bam-bám. Ex.: !k'ŭ
ti ũmm bambàm---Busnmen eat tne bambam. tsába |nu |ne ǁa e
bam-bám, ti ǁkaŭ, 'umm hmm'---a lar e bird is tne bambam, it
cells 'mm hmm'.

BAMI CIII rel. prcn. wnat, wnicn. (D.B.) Ex.: akwá Hádzabiti e, zaikuni,
bami na ŋosangiri kl'odzo ---nct of tne Hadzapi is it, of tne
sou tn, wnat was tola by ŋosangiri.

BANA SV n. earring. (D.B.)
CIII n. string, sinew. (D.B.) Ex.: bana txla:me---string at back
of shoe, (strung through sole.)

BANTʃWA CI adv. quite, really, of a truth.(Do.) banchwa.

BARA CI 1) n. father, irreg. pl. ba |kwa, s. cae. (Do.) 2) a harvest (Do.)
3) n. rainy season, s. bala. (Do.)

BARA SI v. to set upright. (Ll.) bára. Ex.: ha tsīnxu-ka !nwá |uken
|úken e !kuí ta, hi |ne tátti |a bára---its back's quills'
stems are tnose wnicn are wnite, tney feel tnat it burns tnem,
it sets tnem upright.

BARABARA SI adj. flat, s. battenbatten.(Ll.) bbara-bbara.

BARA, BARA-KO CIII n. s. baala, bee, honey. (D.B.) Ex.: |kita n,a a
bara nakweti---I nave seen a small bee (or hive) .núbeja ówa
bára-ko---sweet is noney.

BARAKIA CI n. au tumn, s. bara (Do.)

BARATHI CI adjm green. (Do.)

BARAXAM SI n. Sternocere or Julodis, insects of the family Buprestidae,
eaten by Bushmen. (B.) bárraxam, (L.l.) bára xam.

BARI SI n. twig. (Ll.) bbarri. Ex.: ǂhó-ǂpua a ǂènni, si |né ta bbárri ǂ---to a little stick which is small we say twig.

BARI‖GAI SV n. horn (Sch.)

BASA:KA, SV n. ring worn round arm or below knee, pl. basa:kale (D.B.)

BASALAXARITE SV n. pl. Masarwa women, s. Basarwa & Bakalaxarite. (D.B.)
Ex.: Basalaxarite ʃi ‖nai, ‖x ʃi ‖xa---the Masarwa women will sing, will dance.

BASARWA/BASARWATE SV n.pl, s. Mosarwa. [Chuana Masarwa] (D.B.) Ex.: Basarwa wa ʃi--- the Masarwa have gone. Basarwate wa ʃa ta ‖kabe--- the Masarwa are going to cook it.

~~BAXXXXXX~~

BASTARITE SVI n. pl. bastaards [Dutch bastaard] (D.B.)

BAʃOKO CIII adj. wet, leaky. (D.B.) Ex.: i baʃoko---it is wet.

BÁTABÁ CIII v. to climb. (D.B.) Ex.: bátabá omaxa---it climbs.

BATTƏN SI v. to lighten, s. baitən. (Ll.) bátten, bbátten. Ex.: ha yauki ttàmopua bátten-ǐ; ta ń |ku ‖knabbo-ǐ, tǐ ē |na ha |ku bátten ‖yabbi i---it did not a little lighten, for I was dreaming that it lightened strongly at us.

BATTƏNBATTƏN SI adj. flat, & v. to be flat, s. barabara. (B.) bóttenbótten (Ll) báttenbátten. Ex.: (B.) hi |ku g'|ne |ūńńa !aũ ē bóttenbótten--- they had slept on ground which was flat. (Ll.) hi-ta !káuǒken ǂne bátténbátten, hi |ne |kuẽ |kuẽ ù---is mountains are flat, they are like this (pointing to a sheet of paper).

BATWA SIII n. Bushman [Swazi abatwa] (D.B.)

BAWA CIII n. father, s. baba & asu. (D.B.) Ex.: bawa a aijako mu:a ~~xxx~~ akwete-ja---father and mother cut the child. Buruku bawa a ono--- Buruku is father to me.

BAXLU CIII n. fingernail, toe nail, pl. baxlu-pe. (D.B.)

BE SIV n. man, male. (D.B.) Ex.: kauki bɛ ha ã---where is the man ?

BE SV voc. end., s. wɛ. (D.B.) Ex.: Siboniso-bɛ, ã ‖k"abo---o Siboniso, wake up.

BE, CIa. m. oc (?) (?) pl. b

~~@XXXXXX

BƐRISIŋ SI v. intr. to open, p.p. berisiŋja. (Ll.) ~~Bxxx~~ bbérri-sin, bbérri-ssiŋya. Ex.: ǹaǹ ǃkútten tutu ǁùkè à ǁgárraken-ǃknwái tentu sse ǁknou bbérri-ssiŋ à---it sings asking the time at which the ǁgárraken flower should open. ǁgárraken-ǃknwái tentu ǹaǹ ǁkuǎn ǁkhou bbérri-ssiŋya--- the ǁgárraken flower has opened.

-BE NII n. a small white shell (Ll.) bè.

BE NIII n. pl. fathers, sing. pa. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃa waʃʃaʃɛ a m be ǁkau--- bo in their fathers died.

-BE CIII f. pl. end. of n., variant of -pe. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁa-be--- stones.

BE:BE: CII v. to rush, (D.B.) Ex.: ǁgauwa -ǂame ko-ǃku, ʃwabaja, a ko xumʃ kwe k_kai ta a, tako be:be:, ako ǁnum ǃnuʃ kwe ǂka:n--- the spirit wind comes, blowing, covers with dust, rushes and shakes the stones in the house.

BEE CI v. 1) to hiss, 2) to persuade, 3) to burden too much. (Do.) bee

BEEBA CI v. to abound. (Do.) beeba.

BEBA CI adj. impossible, (Do.) s. beja.

BEHWA CI adj. useless. (Do.)

BEI:BEI SI v. to blow softly, (Ll.) bèibei. Ex.: ǃknwétèn ǀku-g ǀne t tamepu bèibei ǃkùn ss'ò--- the wind gently blows softly from the north.

BEJA CI adj. unable, s. beha. (Do.) beya.

BEKÁTA CIII v. to hit. (D.B.) Ex.: bekáta-mo unu ǃnapàko---a ma hits the horsefly.

BEKESA: NII n. jacket, [Dutch baiki] (Ll.) bekesā. Ex.: hà ti ǁkù bekesā-- I hang up the jacket.

BÉKWA CIII v. to stay, to keep. (D.B.) Ex.: békwa a atonen--he stayed there again. a ka békwa héë huúna atonen---and kept them over there again.

BELA CI v. to boil (Do.)

BELE CI n. the bank of a river (Do.)

BENAPI CIII adv. there, s. ba. (D.B.) Ex.: waïnet ʃa kwami Dzimalolo, benapi a fua--- they are all at Dzimalolo, there to drink.

BERAKE SV v. to work, [Dutch werk] (D.B.) Ex.: Magwinki ea ʃa ǃna ke Kanje ke be:rake ke Missis---Magwinki is going to Kanye to work for Missis.

BERE: SI n. bread [Dutch brod] (B.) berrē. Ex.: kkwò bo ǀa kòka bèrre hà è---a black man who likes bread he is.

BEREKATHI CI n. carpenter, (Do.) [prob. Dutch wreaker.]

BERREʃA CIIxxn. n. bread [Dutch brod] (D.B.) Ex.: ǂaidz kuru, ǀako bereʃa ko -ǂku---made a hole in order to bake bread.

BETITE, CIII, n., a grub .(D.B.)

BE‖K"AU. CIII n. elepnant;. (D.B.) Ex.: kɔmi a tl'akate, pakapaä
be‖k"au---smaller is tne rninoceros, bigger tne elepnant.

BƏRI: SI n. gɔat, s. pəri:, [Cnuana](B.) berri. Ex.: berri
ʘua-ka !kwa---kid's bone (used as a Bushman pipe.)

BI NI n. milk. (D.B.) Ex.: bi ku m---to drink milk.
CII n. 1) milk (P.) 2) female breast, pl. biʃi, s. biësa. (D.B.)
Ex.: bi e te, !gé biʃi---tne breast it is, long breasts.

BI (s. bieba. CIII n. quagga (Schi.) bia, bie,

-BI CIII m. pl. end. to n., s. -pi, also used as pers.pron. 3rd pers. m. pl. (D.B.) Ex.: tseti---stick, tseti-bi---sticks, tsɔko bi---fetch them.

BIA CII &CIIa n. horse, s. bi, bie, bieba. (P.)

BIANE CI n. grasshopper. (Do.)

BIBA CI n. baggage, skins for houses, biba chwakko---to be nakid, ~~(Do.)~~ biba sehe---a debt, ~~(Do.)~~
~~BIBARA CI n. pl. goods, chattles. (Do.)~~ bibara ‖kwakko--- to scatter about goods, to plunder. ~~(Do.)~~

BIË CIa n. horse .(P.) bie. s. bi, bia, bieba.
CII bie !gu---horse head (P.)

BIË-BA CII n. quagga, horses, pl. bië-ne, s. bi, bia, bie. (D.B.)

BIË-SA CII n. milk, s. bi. (D.B.)

BIE A" n. a waterpool, Raphionacme Burkei, N.E.Br. used as drink
BII CI v. to bark, howl as a dog. (Do.) bii. in times of drought. CII. (DB.)

BILO NIII n. pot. [Duchasi mbilo] (D.B.) Ex.: bilo ki ‖konu, tʃa:te a---
tne pot boils, pour out.

BIRI SII n. goat, s. bəri, pəri, byri, [Cnuana](D.B.) Ex.: biri
ke ama,---a goat goes tnere. biri ʘpwone ki e !ku---kids
wnicn are two.

-BIRI NI n. goat, pl. birite s. biri. (D.B.) Ex.: N. gwa ʃe -u, a
ba ko -birite guwa---N. went yesterday, ne was to fetch
tne goats.
CII n. goat (D.B.) Ex.: -biri ko dəbi---tne goat is returning.

BIRIKO NII n. tne name of a certain Busnman tribe said to live beyond tne Makoba. (Ll.)

-BIRIKOSI: NI n. trowsers, [Dutch broek] (D.B.) Ex.: ‖kwa tenne
-birikosi:--- tnis one wore trowsers.

BIRIKU NI v. to talk, cnatter. (D.B.) Ex.: Naro biriku---the Naron
chatter.

BIRWA CI nx. pl. the Makaranga. (Do.)

BISO, BISO-KO CIII n. wildebeest, Gorgon taurinus, Burchell. (D.B.)
Ex.: tsauwa so biso-ko---the tail of a wildebeest cow.

BITA CIII pers.pron. 1st pers. pl. dat. us (D.B.) Ex.: haka bita ma nana---~~give~~ bring us meat.

-BITA CIII adv. end. (D.B.) Ex.: welapina-bita ǂnebi _dza---in the morning we came.

BǃO: SI interj. boo, an exclamation of contempt or anger. (Ll.) bbo.
Ex.: he ǀku-g ǀne i ywa 'ǀbo' o ssi-ssi---they used to cry 'boo' after us.

BƆ: NIII n. village of chief. (D.B.)

BƆ NIII n. axe (D.B.) c. bo: & bɔ:ko, & boo
CII n. axe, mostly used with ʃa end. ʃa, but sometimes with cut. cut across the mouth.
(D.B.) Ex.: boʃ ka ǁxauʃi k"amʃa kwe---with an axe (ne) cut

_BƆGAME NIII v. to play (the bow) (D.B.) Ex.: ehn _bogame tʃxane tʃxe, _bogame _ǁnau---we play for the dance, play the bow.

BOGO, SII d. n. scented wood, c. ⊙bo. (Arb.)

-BƆ:KE SII v. to bark. s. boken, bɔ:ke (D.B.) Ex.: !kuin a -bo:ke---the dog barks.

BƆKƏN SI n. to bark, s. -bo:ke, boro. (Ll.) bbokeⁿ. Ex.: !knⁱiⁿ!knⁱiⁿ yauki ta ǂpuⁱiⁿ, an hi bbokeⁿ ǁna---the dogs do not sleep, for they are barking there.

BƆ:KA CIII v. to be married, said of women. (D.B.) Ex.: bɔ:ki epe, kwape taiëta---they were married, so they stayed.

BƆKO, BƆKU CIII v.intr. to be ill. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso boko unu, iso xlaka ningi---when is ill a person, them cuts the doctor.

BƆ:KO CIII n. metal s. bo & bo axes. (D.B.) Ex.: i xlako, bɔ:ko---it is a knife, metal.

BƆKU CIII ~~1) cut.~~ bɔko. (D.B.) 2) v. to rub . (D.B.) Ex.: boku atʃu kakx leiako---rub thread with gum.

BƆŋGOŋGO CIII v. to thunder. (D.B.) Ex. bongongo a me ati---thundering is the rain.

BORIAKO, SII d. n. quagga, c. bieba. (Arb.)

BƆRO SI v. to bark, s. boken, bɔke (Ll.) bborro. Ex.: ha ss'o ko bborro kui !xwãn koro---he sits and barks like a jackal.

NII 1) v. to be stupid. (V.) boro. (Ll.) borro. Ex.: (Ll.) zhu ǂiⁿ ti kuⁿna, zhu ti borro---(when) a person's thoughts are wanting, the person is stupid. 2) n. a dumb person (Dk.)

BOSA ~~ma bosho.~~ c. bɔ

BƆTƆSE, BƆTƆTE CIII adv. quickly. (D.B.) Ex.: i tl'ikwa botʃose---it runs fast. bɔtʃote missiamo---quickly it is killed.

BO NII n. side-striped jackal, Canis adustus Sundevall. (Zuk.)

BO: NII adj. clever, wise. (V.) bō.

CIIa n. axe, (P.) bo c. bɔ & boo, bose.

BOBO SI ma father, s. ibo & bokongu. (B.) prob. a familiar form. bobŏ, bobbō. Ex.: ⁿ-ⁿ-ka bobŏ---my father. ⁿ-ka bobō e---o my father.

BOBO CIII n. fly, wasp. (D.B.) Ex.: bobo ako---it is a fly.

BOHÓTIO SV n. bread. [Dutch brod] (D.B.) Ex.: ka ǁkaba bohótio--- to bake bread.

BO:KƏN SI v.& adj. 1) to open, open, s. bukkən. 2) to make water, s. bóki. (B.) bókẹn (Ll.) bōkẹ̄n, bbókẹn. Ex.: (B.) ǁnaínyaṅ ǀku bókẹn !khé---the house stood open. (Ll.) !kóu-g ǀne ǁxáǁxá, haṅ ǁkhóu bōkẹn !khé---the rock again flew open. !gítẹn ǀki bbókẹn !hŏ !kau á, he !kú !kau !hóá ha, o tié, !nóu ǁná hé---the sorcerors opened by lifting off the stone, with which they had closed up the place where the locusts were; (B.) ǂku ssi bókẹn--- to make water.

BOKƏNGU SI n. pl. fathers, s. ibo, bobo, okən-gu. (B.) bokengu. Ex.: ú bokəngu--- your fathers.

BO:KI SI v. to make water, s. bókən. (B.) Ex.: ǀkú ssi bóki---to make water;.

BOKO, BOKU CIII n. home. (D.B.) Ex.: boko háma jako Lotende--- its home is the Lotende (river).

BOKONI SIII n. pl. goats [Dutch bok] (D.B.)

BOKOBO CI adj. tame [Chuana](Do.) s. bokwabe.

BOKOÖ CI n. a worm, (Do.) bokoo.

BOKU s. BOKO.

BOKWABE CIII n. a caterpillar, s. bokoö (D.B.)

BOLEKA, ~~Boleka~~ BOLETE SV n. bucket, can [Engl. billy] (D.B.) Ex.: !kna: ke boleka--- the water is in the bucket. ea ka ǁgwa:la bolete---he has opened the can.

BOLDÖ CI n. bald of hair in the stomache of an animal. (Do.) boloo.

BONE CIII num. adj. four, has also m. & f. forms. [Swahili nne] (D.B.) Ex.: bone e ami---four there are. tsifiji-pi bone-pi kwami xlaka a tseabi--- in four days they finished cutting. akwa-ve bone-pe--- four girls.

BÓNUI) 'UÁ, Cla. pestle. (6.) bónung 'oá bose.

BOÖ CI n. axe, s. boi & bo, (Do.) Ex.: boo ǁka---an axe handle

BOÖBI CI n. a spider's web. (Do.) boobi.

BOÖRI CI n. a word , tale, legend, conversation. (Do.) boori.

BORE CI adj. gentle. (Do.)

BOROTHE CI adj. flat, slippery. (Do.)

BORI CI n. strife. (Do.)

BORIAKO. SIIc n. quagga. (Arb.)

BORO? BORU NI & CII ka v. to paint, smear, rub. (D.B.) Ex.: NI zu o ǀe: ǀnatsi ~ǀne ka ǂboro---a person mixes it (with fat) and paints. zu ku boru tsa:--- a person rubs with buchu. CII k"eme ke ǂboro--- the face is painted.

s. -birikosi, ~~borokwe~~, brukon, buburuukonkwe.

BOROKWE SV n. trowsers, [Dutch broek] (D.B.)

BOSE SV n. axe s. boa, bɔ, boö (D.B.)

BOXÓTIÄ SV n. bread, s. bohótio. [Dutch brood] (D.B.) Ex.: boxótiä
|kwi ka !go:---bread is scraped with a knife;

BRUKƏN SII n. trowsers [Dutch broek] (D.B.) Ex.: brukən !kwe:n!kwe:n|e
ka ‖kall aä---the trousers are yellow.

-BU SI v. to light, to make (a fire), s. bu:|e:. (Ll.) bbù. Ex.:
hi |ku-g |ne bbù |i gwai---they make a great fire.

BU SI interj. ho. (Ll.) bŭ. Ex.: |ní-opua hó-g |ne kúi, 'bŭ !khé, bŭ
!khé, !khé,'---the young iconneumon cried out,'ho stand,ho stand,
stand.')

BU: CIII v. to bring (D.B.) Ex.: ise bu: atonen akwiti-ve---then
bring there the women.

BUBU:RU SI v. to have rough or thin hair. (Ll.) bubŭru, bbŭbbúru. Ex.:
hĩ ta, bára-opuă bbŭbbúru---they say, a foal is roughhaired.
han |ne bubŭru, au han tátti, ha |ku ‖kuan yáuki !kui !kuita---
it is thinhaired, for it feels that its hair is not thick.

s. -birikosi, borokwe, bruukon.

BUBÚRUKƏNKWE SI n. trowsers, [Dutch broek] (Ll.) bbubbúrukenkwe. Ex.:
ssí ta ssín |ku obbokken au ‖xauken, au ssi xau dä |kámmainya
bbubbúrukenkwe, au ssi !kuxe |ki !xo au ‖ga---we used to be
covered with blood, if we did not wear trowsers, when we ran
after the porcupine by night.

BU:BU: |E: s. bu:|e:.

BÚ:Ë, BUDI CIII n. hole, burrow. (D.B.) Ex.: -!kon ga teëja bú:ë---the
hare covered the hole. kamo -!kon ga !nöö budi nina---then the
hare popped into the hole.

BUDI s. buë

BUITE, BUITSE CIII v. to blow the nose. (D.B.)

BUKKƏN SI v. to scratch open, s. bo!kən. (P.) bbukken. Ex.: |na se bukken
hĩ au |na !noa!noa, |na se bbúkken |nin !xweiten en-en---he
(the jackal) will scratch them (holes) open with his feet, that
he may scratch out the mouse's body.

BULA NIII n. hive, honey box, s. baäla, baraka. (D.B.)

BULI CIa n. goat, s. bari, biri. [-Tsw. podi Chuana] (P.)

-BULU NIII n. fetish stick [Lucnasi] (D.B.) Ex.: a txa -‖kna, agtu
|alo, a tfo -bulu---shoot flame, take blood, mark the fetish-
stick.

BUMBO NII n. a certain tree (Ll.)

BUNDUKI CIII n. gun [Swahili] (D.B.)

BU:PI SV n. meal, bread [~~Cnuana~~ Taw boupe] (D.B.) Ex.: wa ka e: bu:pi---they eat meal. Madʒe nki ka kabbe bu:pi---Madʒenki is kneading bread.

BURE 'KAU CIb n. cloth for carrying ostrich eggs, s. buri |kau (P.)

BURI |KAU CI n. net for ostrich eggs, s. bure 'kau. (Do.)

BURKO, NI. n. drawers. [Afri. broek] (P.)

BURRU:KƏN SI v. to resound. (B.) bburruken. Ex.: |kaukẽn |kaukẽn kwã-g |ne bburruken, au hã ywã !khẽ, au |xam-ka |eya---the hills will resound, as he (lion) stands roaring at the Bushmen.

BURU NI n. Boer [Afri. Dutch Bur] (D.B.)

BURUHU, Cla. n. drawers. [Afri. broek] (P.)

BURUTU CIIb n. baboon (Balme)

BŬTU, Cla. n. flour, o. bupi. [Taw. boupe] (P.)

BU:|E:, BU:BŬ:|E: SI v. to burn, set on fire, caton fire, p.p. bu:|e:|a, prob. contrac. of bu |i-ta light a fire. (B.&Ll.) bbu|e. Ex.: (B.) ||oĩn kã |ku !kagen kkãu bbũ|ẽ n |aokeir---the sun did early burn my body. (Ll.) ||kn̄ã ssĩn̄ ssẽ |kã he, o !knwã xã ssĩn̄ bbũ|ẽya ||knã ŏ |knẽ---the lion would have killed them, if the child had not set the lion on fire with grass. (Ll.) ehókaken |ne ttúko bbũbbũ|ẽ---the business caught fire.

BYRI NIII n. goat, s. biri, bəri. [Chuana] (Ll.) buri. CII (D.B.) Ex.: byri-ba---he-goat. byri-ʃa---she-goat. byri |kwane---kids.

BYRI CII v. to say, speak, tell, s. boöri. (D.B.) Ex.: byri mi---tell me. xan ||kun kwena a ko byri taa---those old people told me. ||gauwam-di ʃa byri ||kei tama---of the spirit they did not speak. ko 'kum, kwena ko byri 'te---I have heard what the people said.

BYRIʃI CII n. healiemeal [Chuana] (D.B.)

BYTTƏNXA SI v. p.pres. byttənbytten, to jog xkoxg. (B.) bbúttenxa, búttenbútten. Ex.: ha |ku-g |re bbúttenxa au ha ||gai---he jogged with his shoulderblade. han̄ búttenbútten kui!gwai |au |kuirri---he jogging descended into the riverbed.

BZELIA CII v. to sow. (Do.)

BZELIATHI CI n. a sower. (Do.)

BC 151 D3-24.8

D

D is the voiced alveolar plosive. It is essentially an original Bushman sound, occurring far more frequently than b, often in roots running through many languages. In some cases it is merely a variation of t. In the /xam language B. and LL. write dd at the beginning of words, to express a very emphatic pronunciation of the ordinary d. In the Hietʃware language Dp. uses dh at the beginning of many words, explaing that it is "a dental sound approaching the provincial pronunciation of 'ladder'". Not being sure what that pronunciation is, I leave his orthography. D often combines with other consonants, as dj, dz, dʒ. Da. calls the ʒ in the last combination a prepalatal sound, and writes it dʒ. B. and V. uses as for dz, the German s being often voiced. Do. writes the English j for dʒ. B. writes it dʒ, while Ll. varies between as dz, dzh, and dʒ, all standing, I believe, for one and the same sound.

so

DA NII conj. then, and, s. tā (Ll.) dz. Ex.: ǃnáā ǃáāā ǃáāā---I saw an elephant, then I climbed a tree, ta sa ǂnī, da ūūū, ūūū, ūūū---and they are many, so eat, eat, eat.

NIII v. part., pres. tense, s. ta (D.B.) Ex.: da tʃīǂkwe peabe---a goat is crying.

CIII prep. of [Nama qi, gebli. part.] (D.B.) Ex.: da Dagweko ltʃaneko---of Dagweko is only one (story).

SIV, SVI pr. person, pl. s. daqe, tu, gu. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂM SIV ga haunko epwa:ãī---the person will sleep. SV ǃaon da--- old man. ǃaon da-ke--- old woman. SVI da ǃoé, ou ǃnun--- one person, two people.

SII a. v. to lie, s. ta. (M.)

DA CIII inter. pron. who (D.B.) Ex.: da ta ǂk'eja---who has come?

NII n. kaross, cloth. (Ll.) Ex.: ha zau ssiń ha, ta ǂe sūwa, ta ǂúwa kue dá, ou ǂnōō---his wife saw him, and went to take hold of him, and put him into her kaross, a quicker skin. dá djō---black cloth.

DA NIII n. kaross, loincloth. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃkū qe ǂkabeja da--- a Bushman woman slings on a kaross. ni -ǂg: ma da---I strap on my loincloth.

DA: NI, NII n. Kalahari polecat, Ictonyx Kalahariensis, Roberts (Sh.) da. NII n. Ictonyx zorilla (Ll.) dā, dá Ex.: n ta ti ǃáu dā---my father wore a backdress of polecat. ǂa ti ná dā ǃáhū tsena---the wind blows the little polecat backdresses.

DA: NII v. to conquer (V.) dā (Dk) ǂā:

DA: SI v. to work for, act towards, save, make, happened, affected,

applied form. Past tense of di, to do, make, become. (R.) dā (Ll) ddā. Ex.: (R.) ɬā |kaᵍgen,,ɲ |ne dā ɬ ‖kaʼɬɬī, ɬ ‖kaʼɬɬi ssʼɬe ‖xam ‖ᵛkoēń ɬ-ka tabᵃ---I who am the Mantis, I did work for our friends, that our friends might also behold my work. (Ll.) ha kkā ‖kéᵛ kéya hĭ ā, tĭ ē, ha ǒā ddā ɬ !kŏĭtte ā hĕ, hĭɲ ē, na kkā ‖xum ddā hī ē---he wanted to do to us, as he had done to our aunt, that was how he wanted to act towards us. hań |kăm̃ĕnyă hĭ ău ha !xā̃ ga |kŭken, hĕ hă dā |úĭ ī---he carries them with his mane's hair, which he has made in to a net. (R.) tsʼa dde |nú ā dā̆ ke !kwẵ ddomm?---what is it that has affected for me the childʼs throat?

dā: |aː---fought, have fought. [Nama -dā: to be hostile, to quarrel.] (R.) dā |ā, dā--ā. (Ll.) dā-ā |ā. Ex.: (R) |kā́kaᵍgen ‖kwăń ‖kŏã dā |ā---the Mantis seemed to have fought. !kúkŏ dā-ā |ā, au |ań |ne ‖kā !no !kaú---the other one fought ~~him~~ (? was fighting) him, while he heated a stone. ~~(R.)~~ ~~hā~~ hĭ !hamm ddā ke !kwa-ka tĭkentĭken---they first gave me angerʼs actions.

-DA SI adv. ending, possibly a form of dā:, used in te:-dā--- what?, |kwēĭ-dā---like this. s. inter. de. (R.) -da (Ll.) -dā, ddăken, -ddaᵏ. Ex.: (R.) ha |kēɲ tē-dā ?---what is his name? (Ll.) ŭ xă tĭē-dāăken ɬĭ ?---what do you think? |ne !kwĭya kĭ ā |xań-ka ă |kĕ, ɲ |ne ttū, tĭ ē, a |kĕ |kwēĭ-ddā---call for me thy Gunaman name, that I may hear if thy name is like this.

DA, DAA NI n. fire, firewood [Nama dao, to burn, cook.] (D.R.) (P.) da. Ex.: (D.R.) ɬĭ -|kxĕ, aa kau da, ko ja ko o tʃxarĭ---we shiver, and make a fire, and the fire flames. !kal daă, tʃarĭ daă---carry firewood, light a fire. daă ‖eːsi---matches.

DA, DʔA:, DAA NII n. fire, light, firestick. s. da, daĭ, dana, darĭ. (P.) da. (Dk.) daʔa (~~Leb.~~) aa (Ll.) dā, daʼá, dăĭ. Ex.: (LL.) dʼata dĭ ssĭn dā---the child looks at the fire. ddʼá ‖khoᵍ---reflection of lamplight (in window). a dā |nĭ, ta tĭ ɬnū daă, ta daă ‖kŏĭ da shure---smoke. (Leb.) ~~da~~ ~~naa~~---firewood. da dowa---ashes. da tali---flame. da shua, da sua---smoke. pl. dani,

_DA, _DAA NIII n. fire, firewood, firestick, (D.B.) Ex.: _da ‖nau---ashes. _daă na tʃsali---the fire turns. a !xa _dani---rub firesticks. tʃau -a |xel _daă---a woman goes carrying firewood. DADA NI n. child. s. dana, davia. (D.F.) Ex.: nĭhĭ ku, tane daba---I carried the child.

NII n. child, pl. dáᵐĭ. (Ll.) daba, dába, dánĭ. Ex.: daba ăarre---infant. daba ‖annena---baby, which can sit, crawl, and walk a little. daba !nuᵐma---baby which crawls, but does not walk. na tĭ tokʷa daba call a boy "my father".

NIII n. child, pl. dete (D.B.) Ex.: dada dema---little girl, dada ǂgauna---little boy. dada-ma---baby. _Gole mihi dada---_Gole is my child. na dete oku _Kwandu---my children are at the _Kwandu.

CII n. salt, s. dete, dete ee dibi. (D.B.) Ex.: dada kama e _kam---salt like is the _kam plant.

CI v. to tease, vex. (Do.)

_DABA II n. quiver (D.B.)

_DABA NI v.intr. to start, be frightened. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi _da:ba--- I started (with fright). ha se, he _da:ba---he sees it, (ghost) he is frightened.

DARA/DARBA SI v. to wink, blink, twinkle, open & shut eyes. (R.) dábba, ddábba. (Ll.) ddábbă. Ex.: (R.) !kútten ǂhaù, !kútten !xhaù, dábba ǂka ǂxóu-g---Sirius, Sirius, winks like Canopus. !k'wagen ddábba-i---the hartebeest opened and shut his eyes. haǂne !i au ǂi, hi sse dábba ǂkeǂke hi ǂagen---he pointed to them with fire, that they (stars) should twinkle like each other.

_DARA_DARA SI n. twinkling, blinking, emph. form _daba_daba dada, datta. (Ll.) ddabba-ddabba, ddabba-ddabbaken. Ex.: !kui ǂkho ǂkuka, na tsáxau ddabba-ddabbaken ǂkuan e a---a person who seems to be dying, his eye blinking is there.

DABAI, DABAIJA CIII n. leather, s. dhabu. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂkaba tana na dabaija---covered with leather.

DABARA NIIc n. lightning, s. da fire, dhebe. (Leb.)

DABAṢA ÃNE, DABAṢI ÃNA NII n. armpit (Ll.) dabasha !né, dábashi !nan

DABE CII n. valley, s. dum (Schi.)

DADÁBA NII n. moth, s. tatába, dadámana (Ll.)

DADÁBASI SI n. sing. & pl. butterfly, moth, s. dadáma-a. (R.) dadábussi (Ll.) dadábassi. Ex.: (Ll.) dadábassi ǂkuan ka !kha !e i en-en ---butterflies kill us, going into our bodies.

DADÁMANA NI n. butterflies, s. tatáb, dadába. (D.B.)

DADARAKEN SI adj. soft. (R.) Ex.: ti !kŭ g'inĕ ǂan tánoá tāē ǂa, ŭ n !noŭa-ka ān !kŭ g'inĕ tă dadarraken---I did so gently, to walk, as my feet's flesh was soft.

DADARO NII v. to whisper. (V.) dadaro.

DAË NII n. mother, s. tai (V.) dae.

DAGWEKO CIII n. a witch, or proper name. (D.B.)

DAHA, DAHM SV n. tsama melon. (Schu.) da-ha, (D.B.) dahm.

DAË, DÃË, ǂǂǂ SVIa. v. to run, travel, go, s. _tai, _tae, [Nama ti ǂna] (Kr.) Ex.: n dãë ǂa !gouë a, n ǂa !guin ti !gē ge---I depart this morning, I shall sleep there. dãë ǂa aggen ǂō|hoggen --- go thou and chop wood. n !ouë ǂkã ga !nu, n ts'paggen ǂkx'ou daë ǂga--- I have seen lion's traces, I therefore shall not travel at night.

DAHWA, CI. v. to be drunk. (Do.)

DÃĨ, SV. n. shoulder, s. ǂabaʃa !ne, dava -ʃn ǁn‡a, dowa !n. (D.B.)

DAÏ, NII. n. light, s. daä. (Ll.) dáï. Ex.: ssiń dáï é a---look at the light (lamp).

DAÏ, ~~NII.~~ Nlaich. n. branch. (Leb.) dá-i.

DAINDAIN, SI. v. to deceive, p. p. daindainja. (Ll.) ddáinddain. (B.)

ddáinddáinya. Ex.: (B.) ā yau ddáinddáinya se'ā au !k'ɨwā g'ɨnā ?---dost thou not deceiving come about the hartebeest's head ? he ddáinddáin ǁna---ne is deceiving there.

DAINTU, ~~NII.~~ Nla child n. wood, forest, s. daä, daï. (Leb.)

DAITƏN, SI. v. to look back, turn the head, p. pres. daitəndaitən.

[Nama dawa~~äää~~to turn round.] (B.) ddáiten, ddáiten. (Ll.)

ddáiten-i. Ex.: (B.) !kwáń ddáiten !k'wā g'ɨ |nā"-the child looked back at the hartebeest's head.ń ddáukko ddaitenddaiten ǁkau !hŏ au n ǁku |na---I go looking back, set (my head)on my shoulder . (Ll.) ń yaukɨ ddaiten-i---I do not turn my head.

DAKA, SVI. v. to be there. (D.B.) Ex.: a |k"a daka--- my hand is there.

DÁKAI KXA, CIq. a greeting . (P.) dákai kcha.

DA:KƏNDA:KƏN, SI. v., pres. p., making, s. da: . ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ (Ll.) ddáken-ddáken. Ex.: !hań ttórro, ddáken"ddáken eɱuiń ŏ ǂa---it (the moth) poured out, making lace out of itself.

DALE:, SV. v. to tell. (D.B.).

DAM, NII. vi. not to know. (V.) dáɱ.

DAM CII. n. tongue, s. dama , dham. (Schi.)

DA:M, DAMBA, DAMʃA, CII. c., m., f., pl. dambiï, tortoise (one kind). (D.B.) Ex.: da:ń a---a tortoise it is. damba ko ʃe--- ne catches the tortoise. kwéʃa ko tʃ̃at a -xei, a t'pró ǁku: danʃ kwe---a woman powders buchu and pours it

into the tortoisesnell.

DAMA , SIV. n. Berg Damara. [Nama damab, damas Herero. (D.B.).

SVI. xau dama, pl. xau damate---Berg Damara ǂgu̯ma dama, pl. gomaxa damate---Herero. (D.B.).

NI. pl. damasi, Herero, Berg Damara. (D.B.) .

NII. Herero. (Dk.) dama. (Ll.) dáma. Ex.: na ti sá ǁnátbe, na ti sá dáma, na ti sá náma---I understand the Ovambo, I understand the Herero, I understand the Namaqua.

CII. aua̯l dama̯tʃo̯ra, pl. damaxwe̯na. Herero. (D.B.).

NI. n. contraction of daba-ma---little child. (D.B.) Ex: dama ǃgo:ma---boy. dama dzoma---girl. dama-ma---baby. ǀkal dama---grandchild. dama o -tsa---two children. dama tʃi---the child cries.

SI. acv. hidden, s. dimdimi. (Ll.) dámmă. Ex.: whái ta ttái dámmă ǁxóëta choke̯n---the springbok go hidden in the trees' midst.

NIII. n. pl. dame, woman, wife, girl, s. da--person & ma--dim. (D.B.) Ex.: _mihi dama---I am a woman. dame ǁkaǁkaʃi a tʃu---the old women are at home. dame ǃkwã̃ǃkwã̃siǫ---the girls. ǃnabe ǀkwa gu dama---ǃnabe did not take a wife.

_DAMA, NIII. n. doorway. (D.B.).

~~Exxxxxx~~ pl. _damʃi.

_DAMA, _DAMBA, CII. n. tongue, s. dam, dham. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkaume ta ǁkaiǁkaiʃi _dama---a cobra is wagging its tongue. ti _domba ǂxe: tame---my tongue does not get it.

DAMI, NII. n. pl. children, s. daba. (Ll.) dámmi.

DÁMAKO, NI. n. young man, s. dama. (P.).

DAŋ, NII. n. root, bottom, seat, pl. daŋ-siǫ. (Ll.) dáń, ddáń, ddáń-ssiń. (V.) dã̃ń. Ex.: (Ll.) ǂkă̋ǂkáro ga ddáń---the plant's root. ga ddáń-ssiń é ă---its roots are here. ta ǀxú̋ ti ǁgá ǃnue dáń---and the divining pieces lay at the bag's bottom.

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DANÁ, NII. n. firewood, fire sticks, s. daä, dani. (Ll.) dána, ddána.

Ex.: me ǂnáä, ǂnù dána---my son, rub fire sticks. !kan ti |ú dáä, ti e ddána---the tree which has fire (in it) is firewood.

CI. n. childhood, s. dama. (Do.)

_Da:NA, SV. adv. around. (D.B.) Ex.: wa káa _da:na---you look around.

DANATSO, CI. n. girl, unmarried woman, s. dana, dama. (Do.) danacho.

DANI, SV. adj. black, dark, possibly from charcoal, s. _dani. (D.B.).

NI. n. tinderbox, s. da, da na. (D.B.).

_DANI, III. n. fire sticks. (D.B.) Ex.: _dani ki kwe |nali---fire sticks are so rutted.

NIII. n. insect, s. dani fa. (D.B.) Ex.: tóö dani ze, ta dzo dani he---the tóö is an insect, the dee is an insect.

_DA^{3}NI, a plant, *Tragia dioica, Lond.*, of which the berries are eaten. (V.I. DB.)

DANI-ʃA, CII. n. honey, s. dani ǂa, daneë. [Nana dani s] (D.B.) Ex.: ʃo_twaʃi ʃa li ʃ dunkwe ǁei ʃa kuru\, a ko \dani-ʃa kuru--- the black and white bee among the bushes builds its none, and makes honey.

DANO, CI. v. to atone. (Do.).

DAOÖ, CI. v. to dry up. (Do.) daoo.

DAPəM-TʼAPəM, SI. n. snow, flock wool. (Ll.) dáppem tt'appem. (R.) dabbĕn-tthappĕn.

_DARA, NII. n. & v. listening, to listen. (V.) dara. s. daä.

[Nam _da:—to step]

_DaRAKəN, SI. v. & n., p.p. _daraka, prep. _daraken _darakeʃ. movement, stirring; to move, to quiver, to stir, to shake, taʃ. (R.) ddáraken. (Ll.) ddárrăken, ddáraka, ddáraken-ddáraken. Ex.: (R.) !kʼwá a a, ba en-en ddä ǂʼǁne ddárraken---this northeaster's lies as does move. (Ll.) !kuiten |ku ǁkóaken kkwē, au han tat ti ē, ha ĕn-ĕn ddárraken---a man is altogether still, when he feels that his body is quivering.

|kh'abbaka ǃgau, ǃk'au-ka ku gwai, hin dda'rraken, o ha ǃgauwa---when the earthquake has made a rumbling noise, all the ground shakes, when it has made a rumbling noise. ha |ki |ku ǃgau, dda'rraken-dda'rraken ǃk'au---it makes a rumbling noise, shaking the ground. ha a, |xam-ka ǃkui ta |ni a, au ha a dda'rraka---it is that by means of which a Bushman gets meat, when it has tapped. ǁkáué yauki sse ǃhammi ha; he ti hin e, ha ka, dda'rraken yauki sse ǁna-ǁna---the leopard will not be afraid of her, therefore she says, stirring will not be there.

ǀDARAŋGA, CIII. n. meal, flour. (D.B.). Ex.: ukúwa daraŋga---there is no meal. ǂamobi akwitise ǀ'dzaname ǀdaraŋga---Ibanzu women bring the meal.

ǃDAROHA, CI. v. to have stomache ache. (Do.)

DÁSI, ~~NII.~~ NIa. ch. n. rib. (Leb.)

DA-SÏÏ, ~~NII.~~ NIa. ch. adj. easy. (Leb.) da-sii.

DASI ǂa ǁNARA, NI. n. Southern Cross, prob. 'fire's shoe, s. ǂa, ǂaa. (D.B.)

DATəN, SI. v. to deceive, soothe, distract. data=datə n ha. (B.) datten (Ll.) ddatten. Ex.: (Ll.) ǁkna ǀúkabbe, ti e, he sse ado a datten ttoi---the lions agreed together, that they would deceive the ostrich;. ǀe ǀne ku-kuïten ǂke, ǂi kka sse tte ǀki, i datta ?---they said, 'what shall we do to deceive him?' ha ǀku ywe ǁna; he ǁkaxai yauki ǃkauögen ǁhin o ǃkui-sse, o ha ǁkaxalèe ddoa ddatten ǀki ha---he continued to cry there; his elder sister could not finish putting ǃkui-sse to bake, for his elder sister had to soothe him.

ǀDATəNDATəN, SI. v. to hang down, descend, p.p. dad'at-ta. (Ll.) ddatten-ddatten, dda-ddat-ta. Ex.: he Xwerri-yau ǀku ǁnau, o

‖kh$\tilde{a}$ʔn ka ha tssi-$\tilde{a}$ xu wă, hăn |kŭ ddúrru |kui teˌn, ó hă ‖gă‖gaʔi teˌn-kˌa |kwăka-keˌn |kú ddă-ddăt-tă, hē ‖knʔ tssi |kwẵ|kwabba ká he---and Xwerri-yau did this, when the lion had biting let him alone, he slowly returned, while his shoulder bones were hanging down, those which the lion had biting broken. |kuˌágeˌn |ku-g |ne ‖án kăn ddátteˌn-ddátteˌn ‖kaò ssiń ha-ka ‖neín---the clouds descended upon his home.

DAU, CII. adj. broad. (Schi.).

SV. n. path, road, s. ddaˌuba, dauko, dhau, [Nama daob--path, spoor.] (D.B.) Ex.: dau tʃike Secome ta ti e---the path to Secome it is. dˌau ‖xwe ta ti, ‖xau ta ti a---a new road it is, the old one is that.

ddau.

SI. v. to spring. (Ll.) Ex.: ttóï ‖kuaʔn |ku-g |ne ddau ui, ti e, hă ssiń ‖kuaʔn ddoa |khé-kau-ttai hē---the ostrich sprang out from the place where he had meant to stand.

CII., CIIa. n. spoor, patn. (P.).

DAU, NI. adj. young, s. daba, dava. (D.B.) Ex.: |hŭ-ma dau---a young white man. |hŭ-ma !go: ó-k"wi, a dau---the little master plays, is young.

DAU, NIII. n. fungus, red polyporus. (D.B.) Ex.: dau a -tʃu--- the fungus is bad.

CII. v. to burn, sc. da, daă, dhau. [Nama dău, dáo.] (D.B.) Ex.: |ga:ba dˌau |e:s kwe, ʃaume ko dˌauwe, -keiʃi ku dˌau--- burn the grass with fire, in winter we burn, much we burn.

DAU, NI. n. path, spoor, s. dˌau, dˌauˌan, dhau, [Nama daob.] (D.B.) Ex.: Henrike gome ku -tsi, dau sa se:---Hendrick's oxen have come, will see the path.

_DAUÄŋ, _DAUBA, _DAUʃA, & _DAUWA, CII. n. patn, spoor, s. _Dʉg, dau, ah, a ũ,
[Nama dao b.] (D.B.) Ex.: ǂkʼa: kweʃ ǃgaroʃa _hã, _dauan ko
-nu---on tne plain are ostriches, I have seen the spoor.
_dauba e---it is tne path. _ǃgeiba tʃamri a ǁxãu, a ǁkʼum
a ǃuhá ʃi tane ǃkoxo _dauwa---stalk a steenbok, shoot it,
sleep, at dawn take u. tne game's spoor. ǁgwe ǃkwa ʃiï,
_daʃa i---it is a young tortoise, its spoor it is.

!DÃU, NII;. n. root, s. dan. (Ll.) Ex.: ǁè dãu---grass root.

!DAU!DAU, SI. v. to feign, deceive, lie, be mistaken. (B.) ddauddau, (Ll.)
ddãuddãu. Ex.: (B.) han di ǃkʼwã, han ǁkei ǁkei ǃkʼwã ã
ǃkúka; han ǃkúken daudddáu ǃuhítiń ǃkãukẹn---he became a
hartebeest, he resembled a hartebeest that has died; he
feigning death lay in front of the children. (Ll.) ă ŏä
ddŏä ǃkú ssĭń daũ-ddãu ń--- thou hast lied to me. ha ssiń
kăń ǂĩ, ha a ǁŭkŭm ǃkŏä kwok-kwăn, nan ǃkŭ daŭ-daȳ---he
had thought that he was a strong man, he was mistaken.
ddaŭ-ddaú-ka ǃkʼetẹn---deceiving people-hunters.

DAUKO, !DAUKO, SI. v. to go to do something, prob. dau--to go [Nama _da:--
to step] and ko, particle joining two verbs. (B.) daúko,
ddaúkko, occasionally daȝko. (Ll.) ddaȝko. Ex.: (B.) ǃkhwíya
yãȯ, hi se daúko ttã-a yao---the wind is cold, they will going
along feel the cold. ha se ddaúkko ǂnaí-a ǃgwãi, ǃgwãi se
ddaúkko sutẹn sútten ohogen---he will go to kick the hyena,
that the hyena may go to spring into the bushes. (Ll.) ǃkwa
kkãu ǃkŭm toa ǁgoa, he whai ssĭn ddaȝko hĩ hi, au whai ǁgu
ǁe---the rain falls, taking away the flower of the Drie-
doorn tree, which the springbok have gone along eating, when
the springbok travelled in the hot sun.

_DAUÖKXX, SI. v. to shut the eyes. (Ll.) ddauȝöken. Ex.: ǃkuára gwãi ã,

ha ddó|ä ||xoé|n tā, aú ha̰, ha há |ne ǝpuǫ̀ìn; haǹ |ku-g

|ne adaǫ̀ök̰en---that Kora man, whǫ should have beeɪr looking

him

about, went to sleep; he shut his eyes.

NIa. ch.

|DA̰-TSI, ~~NIIɁ~~ n. fear. (Leb.).

DÃU XARASI, CII. n. banded mǫngoose. (Sh.)

_|DA_VA, NII. n. child, s. daba, dama. (Dk.) dava. (V.) dawa.

DAVA-ʃN ||NA

||NA, NII. n. armpit, sɨ. qaĩ, dáw. (Dk.) dava ʃn̰ Ra.

NIa. ch.

|DAWI, ~~NII~~. n. hunger. (Leb.)

DƐ, CIa. ~~Kx~~ n. bow, s. dɛ̃ʃa. (P.) d'á.

-DE, SI. pl. end. of n. (B.) de, dè, dē. (Ll.) ddɛ̆. Ex.: (B.) ǝo̰n---

DE, SIV. n. man, pl. tutuse, s. da, du. (D.B.) Ex.: de ti ≠ ŭ —one man. tutuse ǂk'ani— many people.

so̰n, pl. ǝóñde, ǝohdè. ||káǹ---brother, pl. ||kaǹdè, ||kandē. (Ll.) ǝpuǫ̀n---son, pl. ǝpuǫ́-ddɛ̆. !xá---brother-in-law, pl. !xá-!xá-ddɛ̆. In the above examples the ending is probably derived from da---person, SIV., SV., SVI, and de--- people SII. In the following examples it seems to stand for dɨ---things, doings, corresponding to a singular ti--- thing, deed. (B.) ||gérri---feather, ||gérritenti---large bird, pl. ||gérritende. (Ll.) ||kúï-ten---screen of busnes, pl. ||ku ||kúï-ddɛ̆.

DE;, SIIa, adv. yes. (M.) dẹ̄. Ex.: ǂu ǂ'at n-ǂkx'ǫ̃ã ta? dẹ̄.—are you going to hunt? yes.

DE, SIɁ. inter. no, part., what, where, dem. adj. this, s. dekǫ̀n. (B.) ddé. (Ll.) ddé. Ex.: (B.) |kággen |nu dǫ́ä ddé ?---where is tne Martis ? tsa̰ dde |nu ā dā̀ ke !kwã ddǫm̀ ?---wnat thing nas affected for ne tne child's throat ? (Ll.) a tsaxá-iten ddé xa |ne e?---where are thy eyes ? ddé !kwʔā |nā yaǂki ywí---tnis hartebeest's lead is not light.

NIIɁ. inter. no, part. where. (Ll.) dé. Ex.: |kaḿ dé ? |kaḿ é---where is tne sun ? tne sun is here.

DE, -DE, NII. n. woman, wife, female, pl. dé-sin, s. di. [Nama déi--to suckle.]

adj. female, left. (Ll.) dé, dé-ssiń. (Dk.) de:. (V.) dé. (Schi.) de. Ex.: (Ll.) e dé-ssiń |kúï tchó, ta !ní---our

interrog. part. what, who, where. s. den, ten. (M.) dē. Ex.: ǂi xa sn-ǂkx'ǫ̃ã ||xa dẹ̄? where shall we hunt? (what place)

women are not timid, but are brave. tsába dé-ssín !nú---a hen bird's eggs. tsába dé-ssín !nú---hen birds' eggs. ǁgáu ǁgó---right (male) hand. ǁgáu dé---left (female) hand.

NIII. n. woman, mother, pl. -de-sin, _de wife. (D.B.) Ex.: !kũ -de ǁkabeǰa _da---the Bushman woman slings on the kaross. !kũ _de-sin ki tʃxai---Bushman women dance. Ma ʃove -de---I am ʃove's mother. m _de---my wife.

-DE, SIIb. n. ears. (D.B.) Ex.: n-ke -de---my ears.

DÉ, CII. v. to step upon, press down, s. _ta, _te, [Nama _da:.] (D.B.) Ex.: ǂgeri-dʒi -kei-dʒi !kʌmʃ kwe ko ʃe, ku dé a _!num---many jackals with a trap (we) catch, stepping upon it, it is held. _aiʃa tʃau,a, kc ku!u, ko dé ǁnare ʃ kwe---a noble dog, made it, pressed it down with the feet.

DÉ, DẼ, NI. adv. there, straight. (D.B.) Ex.: !nwi-ma dé a -ʃu---the new moon lies there. |kʌm ka dẽ ǂgi:---the sun runs straight.

_DəʔA, NII. n. ture, s. _da, daä. (Dk.) dəʔa.
~DEʔA, SII.a. n. food, s. treʔa:ɣ. (H.) dĕ'ai.
DEBE, NIII. s. daba.

CI. n. 1) a mark, 2) salt, s. daba, debee, (D.B.).

DEBEDEBEË, CI. vb. to enlighten. (D.) debe debee.

DEBEE, CI. n. a salt pan, sp. daba, debee. (D.K.) debee.

DƐBI, SI. n. a castrated animal, [Nama dawí.] (Ll.) ddébbi. Ex.: mámma ssin ǂkoẽn, ti ẽ, whai á e ddébbi, há |kŭ ẹ́---mamma had seen, that a springbok that was castrated it was.

NII. v. to close. (Ll.) débbi. Ex.: ǁxé débbi---to close as a knife.

SI. v. to cover, sp. dhabu. (Ll.) débbi. Ex.: |ní-epua ha ǁne débbi. |hŏ ha |ná---the young ichneumon covered up his head.

-DEBI, NII. v. to return, s. dəbi, dibi. [Nama dawá--to turn round.] (Ll.)

dèbbi, débbi=. Ex.: |kaṁ tanki, ná ti dèbbi, ná ti ssiṅ me !nuerre---another day I (shall) return, I (shall) see my country. !kuṅ ǁke-ǁkéhṅ débbi, hṅ |kúä ǁké ára---the dead Bushmen they (are to) return, they (are) not to die out right).

CII. v. to return home. (D.B.) Ex.: Namani ko ʃi guni ʃ kwe, a ko ǂna, a ko !kai, a ko ᵔdebi---the Nama came in wagons, stayed nun ted, went nome. tira ko kobe, a ǁe:, a ko ᵔdebi---I go visiting, get goods, and return.

DEBI, SIIII. n. knife. (D.B.) Ex.: aṇ !kamai n debi---I cut with a knife.

DEËE, CIIb. n. duikerbok. (Zuk.) dee.

DE:EKƏN, SI. v. to rise. (B.) ddeëken. Ex.: toi'ten |ku ddeëken üi, au kaken !kwe ǁā---the ostrich rises up, as I approach.

DEKƏN, SI. inter. pron. who, s. de. (Ll.) déken. Ex.: déken-ta !khumm ?— whose bald is it ?

DEKERI, CIII. n. bee or wasp. (D.B.) Ex.: dekeri Jako---a bee (or wasp) is there.

DE:MA, NII. adj. small (used of females only), s. de--female & dim. ma. (Dk.) de:ma.

DE:ME, NIII. adj. little, s. de:ma. (D.B.) Ex.: dabe de:me---little girls.

DEN, DEN, SIIa. interrog. part. what, ? v. te:n. (M.) dĕn, dĕn

ǂDENE, NII. adj. hard. (Ll.) dènne. Ex.: !numm !kaṅ, ta jumm, ta den nezaa a stone is strong and tough and hard.

DENE, CI. v. to lick up the remains of food. (Do.)

DENEE, CI. n. a bee, honey, s. dani-ʃ a [Nama dani b.] (Do.) denee. Ex.: denee |gene---the honey bee. denee khoro---a bee's nest in the ground. denee snuru---beeswax.

DENEHO, CIʃ. v/. to finish (Do.)

DEŋəŋ, s. dɔ:.

DENI, CII. n. bee, bees, s. da niʃa, denee, [Nama dani b-] (D.B.) Ex.: honey.

damʃa deni tʃwãʃ kwe |tʃwã a---stop up the tortoise shell with bees wax.

DERÍNA, SV. n. pl. beads. (D.B.).

DERI, SI. vi. to run down, pour down, s. diri, dhíri. (Ll.) ddérriǫ. Ex.:

ǂ ǂ |=kǔmm ǂ |kuᵒe|kuᵒeëtenᵒ, au ||xaúka sse/ddérrǐ hǐ---I feel a tapping in my calves, when the blood will run down then.

DERIMƁIDA, CIII. n. wooden stick, ladle. (D.B.).

DɛRITA, SI. v. to come back ill. (Ll.) ddérrita. Ex.: a |ku ddérrita |hin !khoã, au a-g |nà---thou shalt come back ill from the water on account of thy head.

DÊSA, DÊʃA, CII. n. bow, pl. dẽʃikdyal dẽʃara. (D.B.) Ex.: dẽʃa !xai kejà--- carries a bow slung on.

DHAƁU, CI. v. to cover, s. dɑbi. (Dp.).

DHAM, CI. 1) n. tongue, s. dam/dãmba. (Do.) Ex.: dham |kwio---the larynx.

2) n. opening, s. dɑma. (Do.).

3) n. tortoise, s. da:m, dõã. (Do.). Ex.: dnam |kwa---a small tortpise.

DHAME, CI. v. to tell lies, s. dɑudɑu. (Do.) ~~Exxxxdhaxxxdhioxxx~~ dham chioa— a liar, dhamdham --to tame.

DHAO, CI. v. to pay. (Do.).

DHAU, CI. 1) v. to burn, s. dau. (Do.).

2) n. path, spoor, s. dau, dɑu, dauan. (Do.) dhau ǂka ǁgatì--- a guide.

3) n. a small hare, Lepus saxatilis. (Do.).

DHAU TSIKHO, CI. n. wages, pay, s. dhao. (Do.).

DHAUO, CI. v. to set on fire, s. dhau. (Do.).

DHEBE, CI. x.n. lightning, s. ~~daba daba~~ dabara. (Do.) dhebe dhebe --a lamp, candle.

DHIRI, CI. v. to pour out as water, s. deri, diri. (Do.).

DHOA, CI. n. grass. (Do.).

DHOM, CI. x.n. neck, s. dom, dum. [Nama dom--to swallow, domi--throat (Do.).

D?HOM, ?XXXX SV. n. ring round knee, s. do-hum. (D.B.).

DHUBA, CI. v. to try to do a thing. [Nama doë--to fly, move, travel.] (Do.)

DHWE, CI. v. to remove, s.-di (Do.).

DI, SI. v. to do, act, work, make, happen, become, ~~hunt~~, s. da:. (B.) dǐ, dī. (Ll.) ddǐ, ddī.

Ex.: (Ll.) ǂkétẹ̆n ǂkétẽ̆n yaúkǐ ywa̋ ǃhãnnúwa, yaúkǐ ddí tí é ǂaken--- the beasts of prey do not behave nicely, do not do that which is good. ǃhãu ǂkuãn ǂku-g ǂnẽ ā, ǂkwēi ǂkwãn ddī---the thong it was that acted like this. ǎ kkwṍ ddi ǂakka tcnuẹ̆n ǒ ssã̄---thou shouldst work the things well with tuchu. (B.) si tǎ sǐ dí si ɒaxai au ǂhãhã̄---we thought we would make our daughter of her. ǂkúkkẹ̆n ǂnuakẹ̆n ǂku dī tōǐ, au ǂkúkkẹ̆n ǂnuakẹ̆n ǂē-ta ǃkhwà---the little feather becomes an ostrich, while the little feather lies in the water. (Ll.) tss'ǂá ddĕ ǂnõ̃ ǂá ddī ǃhãũ, he ǃhãũ ǂne ǃkwā?--- what could have happened to the thong, that the thong broke?

di: a--- to fight, fought, possibly past of di: i. (B.) Ex.: ǃkŭí ǂkēi kè, hă kŭn ǂkŭ ă dī ă n---the man yonder was the one who fought me. dí ã̃---beaten. (Lh.) ddĭ-ã̃. Ex.: ~~xxxxx~~ nooĭ ǂkú a ddĭ-ã̃ nă, au skottel-ka ǂérri ǂérri--- the mistress had beaten her about the dish washing. di aka--- to look after. (Ll.) ddí ákka. Ex.: há ká, há ssín ddí ákka ha ã̃ ǂi---he wants to look after the fire for him. ai aken---to preserve. (Ll.) ddí ákken. Ex.: í ta ddí ákken ǃhóu ǃnwaǃnwaǂi, au í tā, i ssín ǂne ǂgŏmm ǂgomm ǂhín ĩ---we

preserve the locust legs, for we feel, we shall dish them out. dí hĩ:--give to eat. (B.) ha tatti e !ke\!kén dí hĩ ha---he thought that the ticks would give him to eat. di i-- to fight, to do mischief. (B.) ǹ ǀne dī ĭ ha---I fight him. (Ll.) ǹ ssĭn kă ǹ ǂkxa ǂĩ, ha kkă hă ssă !kŏă-sse ĭ, o hă ǹ oă ddŏă ǀkŭ ssĭn kkă hă ssă ǀkwēĭ ǀkwĭ, hă ddĭ ĭ---I had thought that he had come to take care of us, but he had only wanted to do mischief. dǀa tiŋ--to go about. (B.) díya tiǹ. Ex.ǀ: ǀnī ta g'\ǀne ss'ă ǂkákken, ti ē, ǹ a ɣoá ǀku díya tiǹ au ǀā-- - the ichneumon will say that I must have gone about fighting. xxxxxxxe:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (ǂkx) xddixxxxxxxxxxxxx di ku--to begin to be, to become. (B.) ǹ kă g'ǀnĕ ttŭḿ k(w)órrē ǹ !ăŏken, ĩ, hĭ sĕ !hăḿ dĭ kkŭ tă ssérrī ten---I scratched up (earth) cooling my body, that it might begin to feel a little cool. (Ll.) ha ka ǀkŭ ă hĭ, ĭ ddĭ kú tă opuoĭn, ŏ ha kă hă sse !khou, tĭ ē, ǂgeouǀa ǀnŭ é, ĩ---he is used to cause us to become sleepy, when he intends to come and smell, whether peace be xxxx it. di si k"e:nk"e:n--to prove, test. (Ll.) ddĭ ssĭ yēnyēn. Ex.: hĭn kiĕ ssĭn ddĭ ssĭ yēnyēn ĭ, ĩ---they want to prove us. di si ǀkwa-kwaita --to dress up oddly. (Ll.) ddĭ ssĭ kwă-kwaita. Ex.: hĭn ~~kie ssin~~ ddĭ ssĭ kwa-kwaita hĭ---they dressed themselves up oddly for us. di si ǁkakəǁkakən--to make naste. (Ll.) ddi ssĭ ǁkakenǁkaken. Ex: ă ddoă sse ddi ssĭ ǁkaken, ǁkaken, i sse ttai--- thou must make naste, that we may go.

~~di si ǁk'oen--to try, observe. (Ll.) han sse amm ddi ǁ koen, na sse ǁ koen, ti e, ǁkna ǀnu au sse xu na ---he would first try, that he might see whether the lion would not leave him.~~

ɑi |a:--to fight, make a fight. (B.) ɑi |ā. Ex.: hă kă ǂ ǂkăkka ke, ti ē, hā ‖ā ɑi |ā---he said to me that he was going to fight. ǃkúkō saṅ yauki ‖x̃ā hă ss'ā di |ā kō---the other shall not again come to make another fight.

di: |ebitɛn-di--act foolishly. (B.) dī |ĕbbĭtĕn-dĭ. Ex.: a g'‖noă |kŭ kwăṅ |ne ‖kă yŏrŏkĕn, au ti ē,u |kŭ ɑi |ĕbbĭtĕn-dĭ---thy foot was burnt, because ye did act foolishly. di: |kamɛn--arrange a burden. (B.) dī |kammeṅ. Ex.: hiṅ XXX dī |kammeṅ---they arrange their burdens.

di: ‖kaːn-di--to act stupidly. (B.) di ‖kāndi. Ex.: akken ā ɑi ‖kāndi---thou art one who acts stupidly. di ‖k'oen--to try:, to observe. (Li.) ddĭ ‖ĕkoen. Ex.: hăṅ ssĕ ăm ddĭ ‖kĕoen, xxxa ha sse ‖ĕkoen, ti ē, ‖khā |nŭ yŭ ssĕ xŭ hă---he would first try, that he might see, whether the lion would not lea ye (in. he |kammaṅ tchuen ē |kwei ŭ, ĭ, ŏ hiṅ kiĕ sĕiṅ ddi ssi ‖ĕkoen ‖ĕkoen-ĭ, ŏ ĭ---they put on such things, when they want to observe us. di: |kɔkɛn--to act wisely. (B.) dī ‖kwakken. Ex.: siten yuu kiai ‖kwakken---we do not act wisely. (Licht) dingcha ná'ki — to fight.

CIII. pron. pers. & poss., I, my, occasionally dia 1h nom., die in poss. (Schi.) s. ti.

NIII part. used in terms of relationship, prob. a form of pass. part. (Leb.) di-khoaba--father's sister. (di) khoab-khe--father's brother. di !gas-khe-- sister. di-khoab-khe-father's brother

-DI, CII. poss. part., occasionally varying to ti, xxxxxxxxx sometimes declined according to governing noun. [ǂama -di] (D.P.H.) Ex.: xa -!nu:-di-s ǂum ǂa tam ka---that country's earth (is) like this. |nutǂwaǂa !gẽi ǂxu:ǂa ni:m kwe |gẽ, a xam-di ‖aǂ kwe ‖ha:---the hyena carried the steenbok's head on a stick, came to the lion's house. ‖axa-kei s|ko' ‖kuǂera-an-sera

SVI. v. to do, make, (Fr.) Ex.: ti'oate n ai u n |a ‖ũi ---what did I do you that I must die to-day? dī ‖gaggen ts'pa |ge a ---do quickly this thing (which you are doing).

!nu-ʃera tẽ ha---old ǁaxas and (her) two daughters', hutsa stand there. ǂnis ǂgobeʃa ti-diʃa---this bag is mine.

⁻DI, NI. n. & adj., woman, female, left, s. de, ⁻de. (D.B.) Ex.: !gwe: ǁgo:, !gwe: ⁻di- --male steenbok, female steenbok. mtai ǀa Naro ⁻di, m ba a ǁkau ǁẽ---my mother was a Naron woman, my father an Auen(mal.). ⁻!gu !gau, !gau ⁻di---right hand, left hand.

_DI, NI. v. to follow, fly after, s. dhwe. [Nama dóë--to fly, move, travel.] (D.B.) Ex.: !kau !a:te, ⁻ǂge a _di---the locusts swarm, the storks are following.

!DI, NII. 1) v. part. ~~expres~~. pres, terse, variation of ti. (Ll.) di, ddi.

Ex.: ǁgomm di umm !gua--- the caterpillar eats the leaf. nĕ ddi yoa, á ddi yoa---I nod, thou noddest.

2) v. to be drunk, intoxicated. (Ll.) Ex.: djù ti di ǁgù--- a person is drunk with wine. !kun zau, ti di maiya---a human woman becomes intoxicated with 'maiya'.

⁻DI, NII. n. 1) long horn of rhinoceros. (Ll.) ddi. Ex.: !nabba ddi óa ǀnẽ e, ta !kai ddi óa sa---the one-horned rhino's horn is one, for the two-horned rhino's horns are two.

2) broad bladed assegai. (Ll.) di. Ex.: Dama di---Herero's broad bladed assegai.

D_I:, NII. v. to ask, s. te, ti. (V.) dī.

DIAÄ, CI. v. to delay, tarry. [Chuana] (Do.). diaa.

DIAEHO, CI. n. a clever person. (Do.).

DIBI, NII. v. to return, come back, s. debi, [Nama dawá--to turn around.] (Ll.) dibbi. Ex.: ta zau ù ù, ta dibbi, ta ssín daba---

and the wife went out, and returned, and saw the child.

DIBI, n. ox. SI (Licht.)
DIBI, NI. n. salt, s. debi. (P.)

NII. v. to return (D.B.) Ex.: ǁnwe ǁke:, a dibi---tne moon dies, and returns.

DIDI:, SI. n. doings, actions, emph. didi:ten, s.di. (Ll) ddi-ddi, ddi-dditen.

Ex.: i ka ǁkóäken |kuken ttai ā, o !nau-ka ddi-ddi---

we altogether dying go away on account of the hare's doings,

|nau-ka ddi-dditen ǁkuan e, !ka!karro |ne ǁkau i, i---

the hare's doings were those on account of which the moon cursed us.

DIDI, CIII. n. small flying insect. (D.B.).

DIDIDÍNA, CIII. v. to burn up, flare up. (D.B.) Ex.: kamo dididína tsoko---then the firewood burns up.

DIË, DJE, SIIa, inter. adv. & pron., s. de, di. where, what, (D.B.) Ex.: a opwon dië?---where is thy son? n ǁna -dje:---where is the house ? n |na kiëna, |na |kauwa, ha -dje:---I will lie still to see what he will do.

NIa. mau.
DIMI, NII. n. salt, s. daba, debe, debeë, dibi. (Leb.).

CII. adj. stupid, crazy. (Schi.) dimi ts'a--what ? s. de, didi.

DIMIDIMI, SI. v. to be hidden, s. debi. (B.) dimmidímmi. Ex.: kóro se ǁnun !ho oho a tse, ha sè !uxe tāë, ha se daúkko dímmidímmi au ohogen---the jackal will stand behind the tree, at its back, that he may run away, that he may going be hidden by the bushes.

DIŋ, SIŋ. inter. adj. what, s. de, di, dimi. (Ll.) ddin. Ex.: !k'e ku-kuiten |ke, ne ǂkxex ǁkoenyu, tssa ddin |ne a ddi ǂXwerri-yau, he ha ǁxam |ne |kwei yo, han ttai?---the people spoke, saying, look, what thing can be the matter with Xwerri-yau, that he also walks like this ??

DIN, CII. inter. pron. nom. who, dat. din ko, din koe, acc. din, din ba, (Schi) s, diŋ, dina

DINA, CIIa. inter. pron. who, s. diŋ, din. (D.B.) Ex.: dina ko |gi ? --- who dance it ?

DINI, CII . n. honey, s. deni. (Schi.). [Nama danib.]

DINI KWA NA, CI. n. a striped hyena. (Do.)

DIŋKI, SII. n. early morning. (D.B.)

DIÕ‡, SII. n. skin, s. tu. (D.B.) Ex.: i ki ǂkwa !gu: i diõ---we make bags of skin.

DIRE, CIIb. n. grey vervet, Cercopithecus aethiops. (Balme)

DIRI, SI. v. to wet, to splash, s. deri, dhiri. (B.) dirri. Ex.: ha ǁkámmẽn dirríya ĩ ĩ---ne carried wetting us. han ǁnẽ ǁkámmẽn dirridírri !nuĩn au ǂkwa---he carried wetting the kaross with water.

NIa. ch.
~~NII.~~ n. salt, s. daba, debe, dimi. (Leb.)

DIRIB, CII. n. warthog. (Sh.)

NIa. ch.
DIS E, ~~NII.~~ adj. new. (Leb.)

DITHOŋ, CI. n. shame. (Do.) [chuana k"umbiko]

DITʃI, CIII. adj. black. (D.B.) Ex.: tsealolo ditʃi---tne k"umbiko is a black bird.

DJANE, CII. v. to get into. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂko: djane ǂxe:---tne smoke gets into tne eyes.

DJI'SI, SII. inter.pron. what, s. dië, d-je. (D.B.) Ex.: ka ka djisi ? ---what do you say ?

DJOŋ, SII. n. whirlwind. (D.B.) Ex.: kiä djoŋ ǂhu:---tne whirlwind is cold.

DJÕ, SVI. n. mouth, s. tu. (Schi.)

DJU:, SV. n. rhinoceros, dju-ba, rhinoceros calf. (D.B.)

DJU:MO, SV. n. bridle, possibly of rhino skin, s. dju:. (D.B.) Ex.: Maki a ǁkale ʃi ke pise, a ǁkwe: dju:mo---Maki has come on a horse, has taken tne bridle.

~~DJUN, CIb. n. house. (D.)~~

DJUÜ, CI. n. bustard. (Do.) dyuu.

DɔÌ, SII. 1) n. & adj. man, husband, male. s. !gɔ:, emph. dɔgən, pl. dɛŋən, denjən. (D.B.) Ex.: dɔgən ˉam ǁe---a man runs there. !gwa dɔ: ɛpwoi e ǂe---a young male child is small. dɔ: !na !xo :wa---this man is big. ǁŋ dɛŋɛn !nwana---three Bushmen. dɔ:bɔ: ˉa/je ?---where is the man ?

(2) n. cap of skin. s. diõ. (D.B.)

DɔÌ, SIIb. n. widdebeest. (D.B.)

D?ɔ, SIIb. n. rock. (D.B.)

DÕ, SVI. v. to wash. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ dõ !k"are---I wash my hands.

NIa. mau.
DO, ~~NII.~~ n. ashes, s. da. (Leb.)

DÓÄ, SI. v. or aux. to be able, can, must, to be obliged to, should, might, ought to, or emphasising past, or imperative, or yes. (B.) dɔ́ä. (Ll.) ddɔ́ä. Ex.: (B.) ǹ siǹ ka !hún tu-!kat!kátten se ǁxam yerri-ta ke, ǹ !ne dɔ́ä ǁxam ts'ei ã, tā ǹ dɔ́ä !kwárraǹ-ĩ eǹ, hé ta !kuï, ǹ !ne dɔ́ä ǁxam !kum!kum ǁko éǹ, ta ǹ yaúki dɔ́ä ǁkáǁkā ǹ ttù hã---I wished that !hún tu-!kat!kátten should also render fat for me, that I might also moisten (meat with fat), for I had been obliged to eat dry flesh, which was hard, that I might also be able to dip flesh (into liquid fat), for I had not been able to moisten my mouth's food. (Ll.) ǹ kaǹ yaúki ddɔ́ä sse xu tŭ wai a ?ŋ; tā hă ǁkŭaǹ ddɔ́ä ywãǹ hă ká hă !kukeǹ---I think that I ought not to let go this springbok; for it really looks as if it will die. !kŭi taǹ yaúki ddɔ́ä ã, !kwi ǁgaúë ǹ, tā, ǁkhã ddɔ́ä é---it cannot be a man who calls seeking me, but it must be a lion. ddɔ́ä !kĭ !kĕ !hóä ǹ---do not let me up, ddɔ́ä kkɔ̀ãn hã, ddɔ́ä ttu

---get up out of this, walk away. (R.) |kágge̱n |nú dóä' dáé ?---where can tne mantis be ? |kóïñyan dóä' dí |gébbiten-di---grandfatner did do foolisn actions. (Ll.) ddóä, ń ǂkā̃ ---yes, my brother.

DÓÄ, DÓÄ, NII. 1) dem. adj. this, that. (Ll.) Ex.: tchí dóä ǂǂaǂǂa--- this thing is sharp. ta zau é dóä ti tchá---for this woman stole. ǂgúmm, ǁna tcnín-a dzhú dǒǎ---be silent, leave off crying about that person;.

3) XX 2) conj. as once. (V.) doā. Ex.: (n)doā a ō̂, |nā a ō̂--- as once you did, you should do now; .

2) XXX 3) aux. of imperat. (Ll.) dóä. Ex.: dóä ù, í dóä ù--- ---go (thou) away, go (ye) away.

NIII dem. adj. or adv. (s. da) that, there. (D.B.) Ex.: tsi na mi n doa---brought me a skin there. n doa |kana---that is shade.

DÕÄ, SIIb. n. tortoise, s. da:m, dham. (D.B.)

DÕÄ, NI. n. cucumber. (D.B.)

DÓÁ, NIa. ch. ~~NII.~~ n. flea. (Leb.)

CII. n. kudu. (Balme) dwa. (Zuk.) doa.

DÓÁDÓÁ, NIa. ch. ~~NII.~~ n. fly. (Leb.)

DÕÄSI, SIIb. n. reeds. (D.B.)

DƆAXU, SIIb. n. sky. (D.B.)

DOBE, CIa. n. salt, s. daba, dəbe, dimi. diri. (P.) dobe.

DƆ:E, CII. v. to pick up. (D.B.) Ex.: a dɔ:e k"anena---(we) pick up ants.

DOƐBE, CII. n. lip. (Schi.) dɔ̈bɛ̃.

DƆƐLE SV. v. to wash, s. dõ. (D.B.) Ex.: e |ka doale ʃáá---he washes ǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂ his face.

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This vowel occurs in Bushman both long and short, both close e and open ɛ, occasionally nasalized. The neutral ə is often found in endings. E is also found in the dipthongs ei, ue, we.

Doke writes of the sound in ǂkhomani: "This may be described as the front mid-vowel phoneme, and is variously heard as e (front half close) or as ɛ (front half open)." Of the sound in !kũ he writes: "With the majority of speakers this is a pure vowel, almost coinciding in tongue-position with Cardinal Vowel No. 2." ə in that language he calls the "Neutral Half-open Vowel".

E, v. to be, be identical with, be equal to. [Na. i.] SI. (B.) e̯, é. Ex.: haṅ hhã̀ e̯ !kwiṅ, !kwiṅyan yáuki é---he is not a dog, a dog (he) is not. hiṅ hhã̀ e̯ !kwiṅ!kwiṅ, ǁkhãn̄ ǃku é---they are not dogs, lions (they) are. (Ll.) ĕ. Ex.: hă̆ !kŭ ĕ ttóĭ !kĕrri, ă̆u tĭ ē, hă̆ ssĭṅ !hĭṅ !kaúĭ, ĩ̃, ă̆u háṅ ĕ ttóĭ̃-θpuă̆---he is a grown-up ostrich at the place where he came out of the egg, when he was a little ostrich. SII.(D.B.) Ex.: a θpwanu e _ǁŋ̄!kwa---thy daughter-in-law is a Bushman. e tu, e tsaxuke---is the mouth, are the eyes. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: duko e ǃonuwa---the river is broad. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Katren-ka ǃha e Witga---Katren's husband is Witga. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: Malxas ŋ ǃkãĩ̃ e---Malxas is my cousin. ǃne ká e a-sn ǁʌn?---where is thy hut? SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Molapo e ¯ǃnau---the Molapo is a river. wa e ǁna ke kolui---the are there by the wagon. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃkieb e ǁa ka---ǃkieb is at home. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: gama dzauma e, m ǃkwa gu ¯tʃu----when (I) was a girl, I did not make a hut. ǃnum e ¯ǂkhi---berry-trees are many. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: ǃkhũ̃ tchú é---a Bushman hut (it) is. Uwe e !kúṅ---Uwe is a Bushman. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃove e---it is winter. kɔvekɔve e---it is morning. CI. (Do.) Ex.: e be be---it is not he (exclamation). e be we---is it she (exclamation). e ma khae? ---is it night? CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁkuŋkwe e, tʃok"au e---an old man am (I), a sorceror am (I). !giŋ̃kwen !aikwe e---the !giŋkwen are !ai Bushman. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ɔbe Hadzabe e---we are Bushmen. kwa mo kɔmí e Saŋga, kwa mo paka paá e Baladʒa---when small he was Saŋga, when big he was Baladʒa.

E:, rel. & dem. pron. & dem. adj. who, which, that. SI. refers to nouns in pl., ~~xxxxx~~ and to those in the sing. which take he, hi instead of ha in the 3rd pers. (B.) ē. Ex.: u kaṇ ǃku ē ǁaṅ ǃã ǃkí ǃkī ǃkoĩṅ---you are those who went and cut up the old man. haṅ ka si se ttã̆-ã̆ ǁ'ũ̄ ē a---he desired that we should feel this fatigue (fatigue which here). (Ll.) ē. Ex.: hă̆ xoa yauki á hă̆ ǃhuĩṅ eṅeṅ ē ǃkwaiya---her mother did not give her ǃhuin roots whuch were many. hé ē, ṅ̆ ǃnĕ̆ ǃxi ttóĭ---and then (then it is that) I shoot the ostrich. SII. dem.pron. that. (D.B.) Ex.: ki sa e:?---what is that?. SIIa. part. used between n. & num. in sing. (Mg.) Ex.: ǃkwisi e ǁkoe---one bird. SIII. dem. adj. that, ~~xxxxx~~.(D.B.) Ex.: kwi e:---that person. SV. dem. pron. & adv. that, there. (D.B.) Ex.: e: ʃi ǁka: a ǃkʌ́n---there the food is lacking. ŋ ǃke: e: e---my cap is that. NII. dem. & rel. pron., dem. adj. who, that. (Ll.) é, e. Ex.: dzhú é ti ya ɔwí tchi---this person first said the thing. ǃgi ɔwi dzhú tánki e géya tchu---come to tell the other persons who are at our hut. (V.) dsū ē ---'dieser Mensch! that person.

E, poss. pron. his, her, used instead of em in certain terms of relationship. CI. (Do.) Ex.: e ma---his own mother. e kwekwe---his own sister.

E, v. part. used in narrative, may sometimes be translated by it, he. SIIe.(An.) Ex.: e ǃā---it burns, he is dying. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: e ʃoki a ǃki---sits on the ground. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: e ʃa ʃi, e ǃkaŋ ǃk"ale, e ka tánaã̄, e a: ʃa ǁhatu---(he) comes, goes off, (we) talk, (he) has sat down. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: e ǃgʌmte, e se ǁkare, e sa ǃoe ɐpwe:---(he) hits it, skins it, cuts up the meat.

E, conj. and, [Na. ẽ.] SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: lorike ku si, e ǃne ǃnɔri ki ǂtsʔ ɔɔ---the lorry came, and took him to dance. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: lakai e ɵpwani---a woman and children. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ha ǃkum dzauma, e ǁgoma re ǃkuma---he cuts girls, and boys cuts he.

E, prep. different meanings. SIII. (D.B.) by, in, on. Ex.: hiŋ ǁo ʃowa e ǁneĩ̃ŋ---they sit by the house. SV. (D.B.) on, out of, from. Ex.: ia ʈa ʃi e Kokoŋ---he will come from Kokong.

E, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl., s. i. SII. used before he, expressing future. (D.B.) Ex.: e he k"aia---we shall laugh. SVI. unusual form s.i. (D.B.) Ex.: e wɔsi ɓpwaãĩ---let us sleep. e ǁaruke---

we will return. NI. usual form, there are also a m. form e !ka:, and a f. form ehe. (D.B.) Ex.: e oasi ku ¯khausi---we all burn it. NII. usual form (Ll.) é, e. Ex.: é ti !kuń !xo---we kill the elephant. e ba ba ti umm ǂuhí---our father's father ate the ǂuhí (animal). NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: e wɛʃɛʃɛ !o !kũ---we are all Bush

E, ~~interjection~~ interjection. SIIb. (Mh.) 'ĕ.

E, no, s. ˜ẽ-˜e. SV. (Schi.)

ɛ, Interrog. part. SIIb. (Mh.) 'ĕ. Ex.: 'a xa !am 'ĕ?---'oder stösst du mit dem Kopf"? (or are you butting with your head?)

ˋɛ:, E:, yes. SVI. (D.B.) ~~ɛ: (Schi.)~~ Ex.: a sa ǂkai ǂnõ ǁgaike? ˋɛ:--- do you use that? yes. NI. (D.B.) e, s. ehé:. CII. (D.B.) ɛ:. Ex.: xau dama ǁxaǁxase uwa? ˋɛ:.---did the Berg Damara teach you? yes. (Schi.) 'ē. (Pa.) ǂ ˜e. CIII. (D.B.) ɛ:. Ex.: ɛ:, aséja ola---yes, the child sleeps.

?ɛ, v. to tell. SIVb. (St.)

?ɛ, n. entrails. SIVb. (St.)

˜E, E, ˜ɛ:, v. to eat, s. ˜a, hã, ˜ei. SII. (D.B.) ˜e. Ex.: ǁkũǁka e θbo:ke ---the baboon eats bushes. SIIc. (D.B.) ˜e. Ex.: ŋ xa !kũ ni ˜e ha ---I have nothing to eat. SIII. (D.B.) ˜e. Ex.: a ˜e---thou eatest. SV. (D.B.) ˜ɛ:. Ex.: Masarwa kú ka ˜ɛ:---the Masarwa eat it. SVI. (D.B.) ˜e, e. Ex.: u a ˜e ǁkammate? ɛ:---do you eat ants? yes. si se e ha---we eat food.

EA, ~~XX~~. v. part. or pers. pron. 3rd pers. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Maki ea ʃa ǁabe, ea ʃa ǁna---Maki has gone riding, has gone away. Madisa ka kabe bupi, ea ka ǁko unte !kha---Madissa is kneading bread, he has poured in water

EA, dem. pron. or adj. that, that is. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ea !i---that is a fire. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ea ᵹa t ʃit ʃisi ho:---that fire burns off the grass. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ea ǁoas ti e e---those are children. s. ean, eba, eʃa.

ÉAN, dem. some, s. ea. CII. (D.B.) éan ta ko xau, ako éan !nwona---some (tobacco) is cut, and some is rolled.

EBA, dem. pron. that, m. s. ea, eʃa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: eba Dabe, e a !urǁei ---that one (man) is Dabe, that one (girl) is !urǁei.

EBE, pers. pron. 3rd pers. sing. he, she, it. CI. (Do.) Ex.: ebe kwa uka pakela---he rises very early.

EBE I JE, v. to stand over. CI. (Do.) ebe i ye.

EBE ŋǁGEE, v. to dispute. CI. (Do.) ebe ngǁgee.

EBE OO ǁKA. n. white mimosa. CI. (Do.)

-EBI, end. of pers. pron. m. pl. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: on-ebi---we (men). itʃ-ebi---they (men) . Used as rel. pron. ebi abikwa xlako ta !iami wainetʃa---(those) who were cut all died.

EDZÉ, ÉDZEKO, Bl. édzeme. n. wife. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Manaŋgwe edzé ako ---Manaŋgwe is (my) wife. itʃama aka ono édzeko, édzeme sa Tawaʃi piɛpɛ---one is my wife, wives of Tawaʃi are two.

ẼẼ, no. s. e. SIV. (D.B.)

EEBA, dem. pron. this one, this person, s. ea, eba. CI. (Do.)

EETʃU, v. to be like. CI. (Do.) eechu.

EHE, v. to deserve, ehe ahe, to happen. CI. (Do.)

EHE, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. f. s. e. NI. (D.B.)

EHÉ:, yes, sometimes changes to e or eja. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: !gu: !xã:? ehé: ja !gu: !xã:---is water far? yes, water is far.

ɛHɛ, interjection, haha. NII. (Ll.) ɛ̆hɛ̆. Ex.: ta !xue !nĩ ti ssiń ha, ka sí, tá kue, ɛ̆hɛ̆, ɛ̆hɛ̆---and !xue sat looking at him and laughing, and said, haha, haha.

ÉHẼ, interjection.oh, oh dear. NII. (Ll.) éhẽ. Ex.: ta !xué ǁná, ta kue, "mé záu, éhẽ, mé záu, gú mí, éhẽ"--and !xue objected and said, "my woman, oh, my woman, take hold of me, oh dear!"

EHŋ, ~~XXXX~~ pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. s. e. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kũ ǁneǁneʃi wa ehŋ---Bushmen all are we.

EHWA, ~~hithere(motion)~~ hither (motion.) CI. (Do.)

EHWA NJA, it will be, must be. CI. (Do.) ehwa nya.

EHWA NǂGWA, not yet. CI. (Do.)

EHWA ǂGAM, v. to have a friend, s. ǂgam. CI. (Do.)

EHWE, v. to be nothing at all. CI. (Do.)

ẼI, v. to eat, graze, s. ã̃, ẽ. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha ẽi ʘbo---he eats the bush.

EI, n. sassaby, s. haie. CII. (Zuk.)

É:ÏN, n. locust. CIa. (Pa.) ēïn.

EINJA, ẼIŋẼIŋJA, n. meat, flesh, s. eŋ. SI. (B.) eínya, ẽiné̃ínya. Ex.: ń ā ka !ku kkonn !ho !kórrē, au eínya !uhí ssho !kórrē---I am one who swallows up the tub, while the meat is in the tub. a ǁkā, au a ẽiné̃ínya ǁkā---thou art wet, while thy flesh is wet.

EINKI, n. father, s. ɛ̄ŋki. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: !gwa !na ha xeinki, !na ha einki---the child is with its mother and its father. ŋ einki

einki ha !xoi e ǁɛwi---my father's father's place is ǁɛwi.

ẼISE, v. to be short. SI. (B.) Ex.: ha yauki se ẽise---he will not be short, i. e. he will be long away.

EI-SI, n. grass. NIa. ch. (Leb.)

EIʃA, EIʃE, n. mother, also used for mother-in-law, maternal aunt. voc. eije, poss. eiʃ-ti, eiʃ-ko, s. ǂaija, ǁkũʃa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: aum-ko kwena ko ma,"tira ka ⁻!gi si teme"; eiʃ-ko mamasa ⁻ǁxwi, ako ⁻!gi ta---the father's people say,"my name it shall bear"; the mother's mother contradicts and names it.

EJA, there is. SIId. (An.) eya. Ex.: !na eya !owa---see there is water.

EJA, dem. this. NII. (Ll.) ĕyă. Ex.: n a !kuá ssín shi ĕyă---I have not seen this thing.

EJE, adj. sweet. CI. (Do.) eye.

EKA, and then. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu re ok"wi, eka ʒu !kwa: !ẽ, eka tsi ʒu !kwa: da ka:---people talk, and then people do not think, and then people do not act.

EKADE, v. to turn round. CI. (Do.)

EKALA, v. to work, s. ekekéla. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: !kwa:ku ka ekala tʃite kótele, kwe a geri---!kwa:ku is working, washing the dishes, and wiping them.

EKÉJA, v. to be bad, ferment. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: hama sɛmɛ́ ekéja, ákwene sɛmɛ---this food is bad, do not eat

EKEKÉLA, v. to work, make, build, beat (iron), s. ekala, ela. participp. ekekeláta. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ekekéla ts ǀoko---is working to support the shelter. ekekeláta tʃoma ǁ?anako---iron beaten to an arrowhead.

EKO v. to scoop out. CI. (Do.)

EKO, poss. pron. their, used in trems of relationship, otherwise thau eko. CI. (Do.) Ex.: eko bare---their father. eko kwekwe---their sister.

EKU, XXXd. pron. self, selves. SIId. (Wu.)

EKWA ǁKHOO, venemous, deadly. CI. (Do.)

ÉLA, ÉLAHA, v. to work, make, treat, s. ekala, ekekéla. particip. elaáta CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: éla ts?oko---make fire. ha⁻khate éla itʃa akwape---go to treat those eyes. akitibe e éla ma:ku, akitibe to ʃamabɛ élaha ma:ku, akitibe _Hadzabe ákwape a élaha ma:ku ---women make pots, Isanzu women make pots, Bushman women do not make pots. obi _Hadzabi mk ota elaáta hamana---we Bushmen have cleared this.salame ta tina áseta, elata tsetibi---sleeps

in a shelter made of bushes.

ELÁSE, v. to form, mould, s. éla. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: jamoábiti se eláse akwítibe---of earth the women mould it.

ELÁTI, n. worker, youth, boy, pl. elátipi, elátibi. s. éla. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: elátí ja, a haba elátí---(he) is a youth, and that one a youth. elátibi ko idza mu:a---boys are cut on the little fingers. Ndoga a Mboga a Haŋgu elátipi---Ndoga and Mboga and Haŋgu(are) workers.

ÉLU, v. to get in. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ea élu ke kolúi---he gets into the wag

EM, EMDHE, poss. pron.his, hers, s. e. CI. (Do.) Ex.: em ǁgaicho---his wife, her husband.

EM, dem. that, m. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: mdʒa kam ǁein keinko em kweba ha?--- what time was it when that man came?

ƐM, v. to eat, n. food, unusual form of m. NII. (Ll.) emm, emm. Ex.: te-e ǁkeǁkéya kúku, é ti emm ha---the te-e bird resembles a fowl, we eat it. há ti tchiṅ emm---he cries for food.

EMAIƐ, v. to hurt. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: th?ali ama emalɛ a ɔnɔ, ta tl?ɔko kwa?---who has hurt me by burning me?

EMDHE, s. em.

ƐMEDA, completely, entirely. CIII. (D.B.)

E:MERE, E:MERSI, n. bucket. [Ned. emmer.] SII. (D.B.) e:mersi. Ex.: ha ǀkeja e:mersi---she carries the bucket. SV. (D.B.) e:mere.

EM KHE KHO, interjection.begone. CI. (Do.)

EMOO, n. measure, observer. CI. (Do.)

Eŋ, EŋEŋ, n. meat, flesh, body, root, s. ã̃, ẽ̃, einja. emph. eŋjaŋ, eŋeŋja poss. eŋ-ka, eŋeŋ-ka, referred to by hiŋ, and e:. SI. (B.) eǹ, eǹ-eǹ, eǹyaǹ, eǹ-eǹ-yaǹ. Ex.: hiǹ ǀkámmẹn hhó ǀkággẹn-ka éǹ--- they take up and carry the Mantis's flesh. ha ǁkaxukakẹn !kú!kūtĩ̃ ǀkággẹn eǹ-éǹ, ǀkággẹn-ka éǹyaǹ ǂhauǂháu ǁkè---her sisters threw down the Mantis's flesh, the Mantis's flesh sprang together. ha ttũ̃waǹ tãẽ̃ya, ha eǹ-eǹ-yaǹ ǀku ē a---his skin is gone, it is his flesh. (LL.) ěn, ěněn, ěněnya. Ex.: !kŭi ttái ssĭ ddárrakenddárra ken hă ěněn---the man walks, moving his flesh. hă sse hã̃ ěn ē ǁkā---they will eat meat which is cooked. !kúi' ǀkŭ ā, ka kkóĭn, ău hă tătti ē, hă ěněnyă !ki !k'au---the broody ostrich is one that is lean, for it feels that its body has dust. hă xoa ău a hă !huiǹ ěněn ē ǁkwaiyă---her mother did not give her !huin

roots which were many.

EN, ENA, xxx. only. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ki en ki ǂkuri háá---(he) only anoints here. !ge:xa ki táá si sõ|a, ena ki se, ki si ǂkuri ha ---the sorceror has no medicine, only comes to rub him.

ENA, v. to journey. CI. (Do.)

ENA, v. to come. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ki ena voari---have come to help.

ENA, ENAKO, ENAPI, n. grass. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: poijapi enapi tsotʃepi, haǂkhana bi---blows the wind the grass, it moves. iko tl?otl?okoɛ a udzame ena tina---fire was made by the hyena in the grass. kwa mo ta táko enako pakapaáko---then he collected much grass.

-ɛ:ŋKI, n. father, form of einki. SII. (D.B.)

ENTE, v. to go away. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: kwe ente ha---he goes away.

ENWA, here, s. erwa. CI. (Do.) Ex.: enwa ya---to come here.

ÉPEME, EPÉME, v. to carry, wear on the head. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: unuwa épeme nepi---men carry them. kimbakupi epéme---arrows worn on head

ERE, dem. that, NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂo ere ǂke, ǂo ere _ka{ra---that man is clever, that man is stupid.

ÉRI-ÉRɛ, v. to seek, look about. SI. (B.) érri érre. Ex.: hĩ sań !hãmm érri érre |ki|kí hĩ---they will first looking about find them.

EROB, n. God. [Missionary name.] NIIc. (Leb.)

ERWA, there, s. enwa. CI. (Do.)

ɛS, n. snake, puffadder. SIIe. (An.) 'es. Ex.: 'es tshina---the snake bites.

ESEE, v. to reign. CI. (Do.)

ESO, is used as copula. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ditʃi eso tseti---black is wood,

ETA, when. CI. (Do.)

ETAŋ, v. to wish, to will. SIIb. (Mh.) 'etaṅ.

ETAPI, v. to lighten. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: etapi ati---the rain lightens.

ETE, v. to be. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: !gwe: ete---spring it is. SIII.(D.B.) Ex.: kwata komí , ete Mweŋga---when small (I) was Mwaŋga.

ETSÁ, n. basket. CIII. (D.B.) etsá kweta Sandawibe tʃikina enapi---a basket is made by the Sandawe of grass.

ETSORO, n. dewlap. CI. (Do.)

ETʃIAKO, n. vent. CIII. (D.B.)

EU 'KU, n. mortar. CIa. (Pa.)
EWA, v. to mention. CI. (Do.)
EXLA, n. uncle, aunt. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Kindeako exla Gisako ----Kindeako's aunt is Gisako.

BC 151 D3-24-8

The labio-dental unvoiced fricative is not a Bushman sound. It occurs only in a few languages spoken by people residing among Bantu tribes, and in these chiefly in loan words. Other Bushmen may use a bilabial unvoiced fricative in imitating the noise of wind or fire, but not in regular speech.

FAR(A), to get on, to be well. [Afri. hoe vaar jy? how are you?] SIIb. (Mh.) Ex.: n̥ fara tsuiǁoa ǀẽ ǁã ˈẽ---I am getting on well in God's name. ˈaxa tèn far díka?---how are you.

Fɛ:, n. hand, arm. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ-ki fɛ:---my hand. ŋ-ki fɛ: ɔ ki ǃuti---my arms which are two.

Fɛ, n. hookah. SIIc. (D.B.)

-FE, ending expressing time. s. -fua. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁnaka-fe---afternoon.

FIELA, v. to sweep [Tsw. feela.] CI. (Do.)

FÓÄ̃NA, v. to yawn. [Swa. funua kinwa.] CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a ka fóä̃na, Makwaʃa--- have yawned, (I) Makwaʃa.

FOFA, v. to fly. [Tsw. fofa.] CI. (Do.)

FUÁ, FUÁTA, v. to drink. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂdzane ku atébi na fuá--- come with water to drink. fuáta on atebi---I drink water. akwá mo fuá---it has not drunk.

-FUA,-FUE, ending expressing time, s. -fe. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsi-fua-ko a fuá tsiŋgaoko---at night drinks the gemsbok. ǁnaka-fue na--- three to four p.pm.

FUETA, v. to buy. [Mbunda. ta] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ke taŋga, ke ǂkanu, ke mboŋgo ke fueta mi---with stuff, with metal bands, with money he bought me.

FUKWA, FUKWAPE, n. foot. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: i fukwa---is a foot. a fukwape e, itʃame ja, a fukwape piepi---a foot it is, is one, two feet.

FÚÚ, v. to turn. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: ko fúú, kwe sa---(he) has turned, comes.

BC 151 D3.24.8

The voiced velar explosive is found in all Bushman languages as initial sound, in second syllables where it interchanges with k and t, and after all clicks except the lip click.

GA, v. part., possibly v. to go. SI. shows habitual action, s. ka. (Ll.) gă. Ex.: hă gă ǀkŭ ttaĭ ŏ ǁga---he is accustomed to go by night. SIIb. to go (?). Ex.: toe nan koro naṅ ǃunsi na ga ǀkx'oā---the lion, and the jackal and the hyena went hunting. SIII. (D.B.) past. Ex.: m ga pe:la---I have pushed. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ga ǁkora ki k"aa---(she) is drawing on the ground. ŋ ǀkeǀke ki ǁk"ani i, ŋ ga ǁhãĭ i---my grandfather cut it off (because) I was sickly. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁʌn ga ǁk'wa---the sun is setting. ea tʃu ǀki ke Kaĭ, ʃi ga ǃkaile a he ǀke ǁna---he stayed at Kai, we have left him at his home. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: θpwa e ga si---the child is coming. NI. future. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀhõ tʃi, ka ʒu ǁẽĭ, ka ǀgẽja, ka ga tʃxo---the steenbok comes, and people catch (it), and carry it and will cut (it) up. NII. pres, often used without subject, s. ga, pron. (Ll.) Ex.: ṅ ga ti ŭ---I go out. gá ti tchá yă--- falls upon the earth (rain). NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ga ǃũ---(he) stands CII. (D.B.) fut. or imperat. or can. Ex.: ǀkʌmtem a ga _haǂ,a ga ǃkɔxo ko tani---ǀkʌmtem will come and will bring meat. xam ǁa: ʃi, xara ga ǁnei ʃi---he knows it, he can talk of it. ǃkẽʃe ga _haǂ---come back again.

GA, copula before adj. is, are. SIIc. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀe ga ǁkʔ a:ĭ---the fire is warm. tʔo ga ti---a boy is that. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: na kabe ala ɑmwa ga ǁkari---I have fetched much wood. ǃnwa: ga ǃun ---one stick. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: taka ga ǃgai ǁnaă, taka ga ǃkỹ ǁnaă---there are red big ones, there are big stars.

GA, v., form of ge, to stay, live. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mu ku -tsʔaă ʒu ku o-k"wi, ko -u tʃu ǀkau, m ga---I heard people talking, went to my hut's inside, I stayed.

GA, v. to bite. CII. (Schi.)

GA:, v. to yawn. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: a ga:---thou dost yawn.

GA, interrog.part.s. ge. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ga ǁkába la?---how are you? ga ha ʃa tia -la?---where have you been?

-GA, poss. part. following n. or pron., s. ka. SI. (B.) Ex.: ṅ ǀna-ga ǀkŭ ŭ ka. ʌ yauki ǀkoaya---my head's hairs are not many. SIV. (D.B.)

sometimes followed by -si. Ex.: ǂkon!ki n-ga !kẽ---ǂkon!ki (is) my name. m ӨpwA-ga-si !kha---my child's face. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Puʃo a ǁk"aba !a:-ga ӨmwA---Puʃo has brought the fire's wood. lá a-ga turu---this man's hat. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: !kha-ga !ãna we---the water's pot it is.

_GA, pron. 3rd. pers. sing. referring to animals and things, pl. gasn, or sn, s. ha. NII. (V.) gà. Ex.: gà ti !uwu---it (tree) gets leaves. (Ll.) gá. Ex.: gá ti ǂoă---it (caterpillar) lifts its head.

GA, prep. SIId. to used before v. (Arb.) Ex.: ga kaba---to dig. ga schu--- to smoke. SV. on, in, by,of (some), s. ge. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂ Ө pwa:ne wa tʃu ga ǁku:m---the children sit on the sand. ha tʃa kúte ǂki ga ǁkwa---they are hidden in the grass. e a tʃu:~~xxxxxxxx~~ ga !ã ---he sits by the fire. n ga ǂtʃun ga !kau!na---I am smoking some tobacco. SVI. on, in. (D.B.) Ex.: n ǂhu ga !komsa---(it) stands on the ground.

GA, conj. ~~iff~~ if, perhaps. NII. (V.) Ex.: ga hà !gyē—a mi, na tí o !+au-a hà---if he comes to me, I shall treat him badly.

GA, s. gau, SIIa.

GA, n.steenbok. CIa. (Pa.)

GA, n. duck. CII. (Pa.)

GA:, n. white tsama melon used for mixing with poison. CII. (D.B.)

_GA, long, form of ǂgan. NII. (V.) ga.

`GA:, now. NII. (V.) gâ. Ex.: gâ na tí !gyē---now I will go away.

/GA:, wise, clever. NII. (V.) gă.

~~GAA, n. rain. SIII. (D.B.) NIII. (D.B.)~~

short form of ǁga:.

GAA, n. awl, needle. CI. (Do.)

GABA, n. broth. SIId. (An.)

GABA, long,many days, s. ga. NII. (Ll.)

GABA, n. rhinoceros. CI. (Do.)

GABA, n. bowstring, s. ǁkaba. CIa. (Pa.)

GABA, n. friend, ~~xxxxxxx~~ CI. (Do.) gaba chon, friendship. gaba kho, custom.

GABAE, v. to be a friend. CI. (Do.) gabao, to be friendly with.

GÁBAKÁ, n. fungus. NII. (Ll.) găbakă. Ex.: găbakă !nu !ne ǁā zaú-ssiń ti ~~mm~~---a large (kind of) fungus the women eat.

GÁBATÍ, n. tree fungus, s. gabaká. NII. (Ll.) găbatí.

GABEE, n. giraffe, s. gawé. ¢I. (Do.) Ex.: gabee ǁgau---a solitary bull giraffe.

_GABE U, v. to dip up. NIII. (D.B.)

GABE ǀKHAINE, n. the Southern Cross. CI. (Do.)

GABI, v. to turn over, change. NII. (Ll.) gábbi. CI. (Do.) gabi.

GABI HEWE, n. a change. CI. (Do.)

GABIGABI, v. to be changeable. CI. (Do.)

GABI NJA, v. to obtain. CI. (Do.) gabi nya.

_GABIʃE, v. to turn round, shut. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁeiʃa xu, a !kũ, na debi, _gabiʃe, dau ǀe:s kwe !ga:ba---leave the hut, go, and come back, turn round, set fire to the grass. ǂxedʒi _gabiʃe---shut the eyes.

GÃ-DURUB, n. striped rat. CIIb. (Sh.)

_GA‡GAU‡, v. to make new, clean. M. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ka k"oã ka !gu-ze, a ka _ga‡gau‡--clean it (waterhole) with fresh water, make it new

GAI, v. cannot. CI. (Do.)

GÃI, v. to bury. CII. (Schi.)

GÃI, good, nice, s. gake. NII. (Dk.) (V.) Ex.: dsū gãi ē---he is a good man.

GÁ-Ï, n. poison caterpillar, s. ká-ï. NII. (Ll.) gáï.

GAI, n. wildebeest (?), usually !gai, s. gue. [Mbunda mpulu.] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: -gai wa ǁkha -ǁna-ǁna, ǁkha dʒɔ---the wildebeest is a big buck, a dark buck.

GAI, n. steenbok. CIIb. (Bal.) s. gaie.

GAIAI, v. to despise. CI. (Do.)

GAIE, n. steenbok, s. gai. CI. (Do.) gaie. (Sel.) gai-ee.

-GAIE, n. dusk. CII. (D.B.)

GAIETHI, n. servant. CI. (Do.)

GAIHE, n. warmth. CI. (Do.)

GAII, n. puffadder. CI. (Do.)

GAIJE, n. ringhals. CI. (Do.) gaiye.

GAIOXI, often, very. CII. (Schi.)

GAI:TE, v. finished. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: si gai:te ku ǁa:---(he) is finished in the war game.

GAKE, pretty, s. gai. SV. (D.B.) ~~MIXX(EXEX)~~ Ex.: lake gake ka---that is a pretty wife.

GALE, sweet. CII. (Pa.)

_GALE, v. to roll, s. gane, gigeritən. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha gu -!gãũ a _gale---she takes a stick and rolls (it).

_GALI, n. the Kangali, a Bantu tribe. NIII. (D.B.). Ex.: _Gali ke ǂnáãm ---the Kangali beat it out.

GALLA, n. impala, a buck. CIIb. (Zuk.)

GALU, n. hive, usually ǁgalu:. NIII. (D.B.)

GAM, v. to awaken. NII. (Ll.) gamm.

GAM, v. to cast away, s. gamohoxe. CI. (Do.) Ex.: gam ho nye---to be lost.

GAM, GAMA, v. to swear an oath, n. oath.

GAṀ, n. bustard. CIa. (Pa.)

GAMAGAMA, n. bracelet. NIa. man & ch. (Leb.)

GAMO, n. truth. CI. (Do.)

GAMOHOXE, n. loss, s. gam, to cast away. CI. (Do.) gamahoghe.

GA:ŋ, v. to swim. SI. (B.) ggáń.

GAN, v. to doubt, to complain, s. ganthi. CI. (Do.)

_GANA, n. lizard. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _gana tʃu _golo---the lizard sits in the mpaka tree.

GANE, n. beard. CI. (Do.)

GANE, GANI, v. to roll. s. _gale, gaŋgani. NII. (Ll.) ganne, ganni. (V.) gani. (Dk.) ga:ni.

GAŋGÁNI, v. to roll down, s. gane, kaŋkáni. NII. (Ll.) gaŋgáni.

GANGAROB, n. spirits, ghosts. NIIc. (Leb.)

GANINA, n. pl. Germans. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: hama ganina hi há heru:, heru ba ʃa---those Germans are finished and gone.

GANTHI, n. doubter, s. gan. CI. (Do.)

GAO, v. to hide, conceal. CI. (Do.)

_GAOXA, n. chief. s. gau, gauk"au, ga:uxã. [Nam gào, to rule.] NII. (V.) gaoxa.

GARA, n. scab. CI. (Do.)

GARA, n. dish. CIa. (Pa.)

GÁRAMA, formerly. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: tchí e gárama ówa---this thing (painting) was formerly done.

_GARE, v. to love, want, wish. NII. (V.) gare.

GARE, stupid. CII. (Schi.)

GARI, v. to fall, SIIb. (Mh.) Ex.: gari !are---to fall out.

_GARI, n.pl. pigs, s. !ga, boar. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: _gari m tʃi e---little pigs are these.

GARI, n. thatch. s. gau. CI. (Do.)

GARII, v. 1) to creak, buzz, croak. 2) to caress. CI. (Do.)

GARI-K-GARI, black backed jackal. NII. (Zuk.)

GARIKI, v. to work, to make. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: gariki ho amo !unguwe
---made it has the Masai.

GARINJAN, v. to rub. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: garinjan da---rub it (arrowhead).

GARINJE, n. stump of tree. CI. (Do.) garinye.

GARO, n.ostrich, s. !garo. CII. (Pa.)

GAROHA, v. to freeze. CI. (Do.)

GA-ᵖU, n. flesh, pulp. SIIa. (Dk.)

GÁRUBA, v. to knead. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ha gáruba ke bupi---he kneads the flour.

GASI, very. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: han kwa gasi ǁkéó---he is very old.

GA:si, n. reeds. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha ga:si---these are reeds.

GA:SI, n. custom, usage. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁk'aulle:n ka tʃani tʃãi !nwa:, sa o si hi: ga:si---the Auen dance such a dance, such is their custom.

GAᵑSI, n. rib. CII. (D.B.)

GAʃEŋGA, n. present. [Germ. Geschenk.] CIII. (D.B.) xlaata ma gaʃeŋga ---he wants a present.

GAU:, v. to approach, come near, drive near, past gau:wa. SI. (Ll.) ggau ggauwa, gáuwa Ex.: tss'a ddě hě, hě ggau ń-ka ǁneiń, ã?---why do they come near my house? hăń ᵵkē, hăń yáuki ssě !xuõnni, hań ggauwa ǁneiń---he said, he would not turn back, he had come near the house. hiń !ne gauwa ǁneiń ā !kággen ǁna hă---they approached the house at which the Mantis was. !kaúken ssań ǂkoé-ā ggauwa hi---the children shall seeking springbok kids drive (them) near for us.

GAU, v. to thatch, s. ǁgau, gari. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃu !ni tʃa m gau a -ǁɛ---the hut I thatch with grass.

GAU, v. to forbid, to stop. [Na. gao, to rule.] CI. (Do.)

GAU, v. to possess. CII. (Schi.)

GAU, GA, ŋGÃU, G_AU, n. thing. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: ʔa !ŋau gau !kusake---(I) shall marry a bad thing.

ˋGAU, n. green wasp. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ˋgau !ne ʒu---the green wasp stings people.

_GAU, n. hand, usually _ǁgau. NIII. (D.B.)

-GÃU, n. tree, usually -!gãu NII. (D.B.) Ex.: _dʒo a kula -gãu---bees

swarm in a tree.

GAU, n. buffalo. CIIb. (Bal.& Zuk.)

GAU, n. 1) youth, young man, s. k"au. 2) government. s. _gaoxa. CI. (Do.)

\GA{ɬ}U, new, s. \ga{ɬ}gau{ɬ}. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃĩ-!a _!ga:, tʃĩ-!a a \ga{ɬ}u---the kaross is old, this kaross is new.

¯GAU, light. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: !nwi a ¯!gi, ka kwe ¯gau---the moon is rising, it will be light.

GAUA, n. gemsbok, s. gei. NII. (Zuk.)

GAUK"AU, n. chief, governor, master, s. gau, _gaoxa, ga:uxa. [Na. gào, to rule.] SI. (B.) gáuyau. (Ll.) gáuyău. Ex.: ň ssĭn !nă ń-kă !xóé, hĕ ń !kwĭyă ň-kă Gáuyău ãã, hĭ !kĕ---I must remain at my (own) place, the name of which I have told my Master.

GAUKUI, n. Namaqua partridge. CII. (Pa.) [Tsw.]

GAUO, n. curtain. CI. (Do.)

GAU-UN, n. brown hyena, s. gaxa. CII. (Zuk.)

GA:U\XA, n. leader, s. gau, gauk"au _gaoxa. [Na. gào, to rule.] NII. (Dk.) ga:uxâ.

GAWE, n. giraffe, s. gabee. CIIb. (Zuk.)

GAXA, n. brown hyena, s. gau_un. NII. (Zuk.)

_GAXN, therefore, if. NII. (V.) gaxn.

GA+GAIDUM, deaf. CII. (Schi.)

¯GE, interrog. part. where is, s. ge, to stay. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: Atsani ¯ge?---where is Atsani?

GE, v. copula before adj. when this ends in a. NII. (V.) Ex.: na ge !hom-a---I am well.

GE, _GE, GEJA, _Gɛ, v. to live, stay, be there, be born. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Namasi !kõ nake ko ge---the Nama live near the !kõ Bushmen. ǂu tsa ¯tsi !kwa gume, a !ne ge:, a ¯!nwi ¯u---two men came with the oxen, one will stay, the other go. dama !goma tsema !nau ka ge:---the little boy in summer was born. NII. (Dk.) ge. (Ll.) gé, géya. Ex.: ha ba gé, ha ba tăba ha kue ǁgú tsema-ĭ-his father is there, his father treats him with a little water. ḿ sa ti géya me !nuérre---we two must stay in my country. ha !kúă shiń ǁgŭ, ta géya shi sa, ǁgú sa umm ha géya---he did not drink water, but did without (stayed without) two things, water and food he did without. NIII. (D.B.) _gɛ, ge. Ex.: ǁgãua tʃu !ni _gɛ---the spirit's hut is there. !gãu ne kwa gé siŋ kwa n---the trees are there like here.

GE, prep. with different meanings. s. ga. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: dwã ǂusi ǁkam ge ǀhá͡ä---(they) live two together with the husband. ǀe ¯ǀhu i ge _ǁwa---we came down from the hill. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ea ʃa ǁkũ ge ¯ǁka---he goes to stand by the camelthorn tree.

¯Gɛ:, ¯GE, Gə²E:, ¯GE:E, v. to sing. NI. (D.B.) gɛ:. Ex.: t i ku gɛ:--- sing a song. NII. (Dk.) ge?ẹ:. (Ll.) gé, gẹ̀ gẽẽ. Ex.: e ǂ!a ti dzhá, ta é ti gé---our hearts are glad and we sing. ti ṵm̀ shana, ka ha gẹ̀---(he) was eating shana fruit, while he sang. ha ti gẽẽ ---he sings. NIII. (D.B.) ¯ge, ¯ge:e, ¯geja. Ex.: Gova ti ¯ge:e Njambi, ǀkũ ti ¯ge:e ǀowa---the Mbunda sing to God, the Bushmen sing to ǀowa. ǀkũ dame ki n ¯gɛ---Bushman women are singing. na ¯de e na ¯ǀnu ¯geja---and the mother stands singing.

GEA, GEE, yes, s. gjeja. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: géa, na ǀne Kaike---yes, I have seen Kaike.

GƐBBITəN, less. SI. (Ll.) ggẹbbiten. Ex.: ǀna ā, hi ttwai-ĭ ã̃, ha ā, hĩ-ta ǁ≃káoǁ≃kao tã̃ ggẹbbiten ã̃---winter is the time when it is sweet, when its bitterness is less.

GEI, n. 1) grey vervet. 2) mountain hare. 3) springbok, s. gai. NII. (Zuk.)

GEITE, heavy. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁho te ku geite---the bag is heavy.

GEITSA, GEITSAPE, n. forehead. CIII. (D.B.)

GEJA, s. _ge.

GƐN, v. to give a name, call. SI. (Ll.) ggẹnn. Ex.: ǀk'e kkuiten ǀnĕ ggẹnn ha ǀkẽ̃ o ǂgwai ≃ka---the other people gave him the name of Clay-hand. ǀkwai-θpua hã̃ a ǁkénya hă ǀkwa, hẹ̆ tíken ē, he ǀnĕ ggẹnn ha ǀkẽ̃ ŏ ǀkwai ǀkwa---a young gemsbok once pierced his leg, therefore they called him by the name of Gemsbok leg.

GƐN, v. to steal, s. gɛnti. SIIb. (Mh.) gĕn.

_GƐŋ, n. hut. s. ǁʌŋ. SIIc. (D.B.)

GƐNDʒO, n. a bell. NIII. (D.B.)

GE NJOM, v. to scold. CI. (Do.) ge nyom.

GƐNTI, n. theft, s. gɛn. SIIb. (Mh.) gĕnti.

GəRE:, slowly. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha gəre: ¯ki sa---he comes slowly.

GERI, v. to rub, dry. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkwa:ku ka ekala tʃite koté:le, kwe a geri---ǀkwa:ku is working washing the dish and rubbing it.

GƐRRE, GƐRI, v. to rejoice. Na. gare, praise. SI. (Ll.) ggérre, ggerriya Ex.: ha ǃkoinyaŋ ggẹrre ã̃ ka ǃkauken, au haŋ̃ tátti ẽ, há-ka

!kauken |ke ddi ||kuakken---that old men rejoices over his children, for he feels that his children are wont to act sensibly. (B.) ~~~~ ggerriyà, gerrigerriyà, Ex.: hăn |kŭ g'|ne |kāti |ē, ău hăń tăń, ||ōinyań |ne ggerriyà !kuń ssho hă, ||ōinyań |ne ǂkákken, ń ||kwăń |ne ttoa ǂ ń ||keń hă---he (the sun) later sets, as he aches, the sun does rejoicing follow him, the sun says, I am glad I stabbed him. a g'|ne gerrigerriyà ||khau !khe ---thou dost stand rejoicing up there.

GESE, also. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: Tibitibi heri !nu:ba, O Makopo, Xatia, heri gese !nu:ba---Tibitibi is dead, Old Makopo, the Khatih, is also dead

GERRUKEN, v. to smart, be sore. SI. (Ll.) gerruken. Ex.: ń |ka |ka gerruken ī, au ń ddóä ||kén ||xe au ||kha---my hands are sore, because I dig out Bushman rice with a stick.

GETAKA, v. to drink. CIa. (Pa.)

GIGERRITEN, v. to roll about, toss about, past gigerreta. Na. gari, to roll something round. SI. (B.) ggiggerriten, ggiggirriten, ggi ggerritta. Ex.: !khwaggen |ne ǂkúrru ǂkúrru |e tuituiten, he !khwa hiń ē, ha sań |ne ggiggerriten ī, au hi-ta !kui---water dropped into the wounds, that water is (the reason) why he will roll about on account of their pain. hă g'|ne ggiggirriten ī, au hă |ne !uxe ||a---he (moon) jogs along, as he runs on.

GII, n. wild dog. SIVb. (St.)

GIRA:, v. to tell of. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: hama kwe ba taía, gira: no--- of these that remain, I tell.

GIRI, n. bushbaby. CIIb. (Bal.)

GISI, interrog. what? s. -ge, gjisi. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: gisi he e ha sa si?---what is that coming to us?

_GJA, part. preceding sing. pron. for emphasis. SIVb. (St.) _gja: a--- thou. gja: a---he. gja ŋ---this. _gjaŋ---I. EX.: Ujel, _gjaŋ, Khoidamas---Uyel, I, Khoidamas.

GJEJA, yes, s. géa, kija. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: a ke |na Narokwe?~~~~ gjeja. ---did you see the Naron? yes.

GJI:, to-morrow. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a kwa se gji:---you will come to-morrow.

GJISI, interrog. how, what, s. gisi, -ge. SIIa. (Mg.) ʃisi. Ex.: ʃa ka tʃu?e ʃisi !?anuma---I--ask: "how so?" ce xəŋ ce ku: ʃisi xai? ʃisi xai?---(he) -- say: "what is it? what is it?"

GJO, n. skin. SIIa. (Mg.) ʃo. Ex.: ǂgaru ka ʃo---shep's skin.

JO, n. doctor, sorceror. CIb. (Pa.)

GNABE, n. giraffe, s. !nabe. CIa. (Pa.)

GNERU, n. sheep, s. ǂger—u. SIId. (Arb.) Ex.: gneru kunte---lamb.

GNOMATEŋ, n. knee. SIId. (Arb.) gnomateng, pl. ignomateng.

GNU, n. gnu, wildebeest, s. !nu. SIId. (Arb.)

G?NU, n. quiver, s. guŋ. CIa. (Pa.) g'nu.

GO, —GO, v. part. denoting past. s. ku. NII. (V.) go, gó. Ex.: sn̂ ǁgà na gó hò---her knife I found. CII. (Schi.) go.

Gɔ:, M v. to do, to make. NII. (V.) gō.

GO:, Gɔ, v. to open, to flower, n. a flower. s. goa:, _goa:. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ka:ni go:si a go:, ʒu m---the ka:ni flowers open, people eat (them). NIA. wom. (Leb.) gó. NII. (Ll.) gō, gó. Ex.: !gãu ti mm̀ ǁé gó tsema ---the grasshopper eats the small grass flowers. yuárre gō--- iceplant flower. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ki _go, ka _go kula, _go ǀnesiŋ kula---it has flowered, and the flower is over, the flower's fruit is over.

GO, v. to comfort. CI. (Do.)

GO, n. large tortoise. SIIb. (Mh.) go.

GO, n. grey wildcat. CIIb. (Zuk.)

GO, n. antbear, s. gu. CI. (Do.)

_GO, very. NII. (V.) go= go-a.

Gɔ, and, s. ɔ, ɔ-go. NII. (V.) go.

GÓÄ, v. to throw one's shadow over. SI. (Ll.) ggóä. Ex.: máma-ggúkẹn ǂkǎkkǎ ssǐ ã, ti ē, ǀnǔ-!kē ǁkoēn ǐ, ŏ ǁkē ā, ǐ ggóä ǐ ǀkē kō ã, há ǁkētẹn ā, hĕ bbāĭ ǐ ã---our mothers said to us, that the invisible sorcerors behold us, at the time at which we throw our shadow over our friend, that is the time at which they come quickly to us.

GO_A:, v. to fear, to be afraid. NII. (V.) gôā. Ex.: koe ē na ti gôā ---here I am afraid.

GOA:, v. to open (the mouth), s. go:. NII. (Ll.) gŏā.

_GOA:, n. leaf, s. go:, _ǁgova. NIII. (D.B.)

G̃OA, n. knife, spear. s. !ge:. [Na. gõab.] SIV. (D.B.), metal. SIVa. (D.B.)

GOA, n. blanket, s. _koaʃa. CII., CIIa. (Pa.)

GOA, n. giraffe, s. gabee, gawe. NII. (Zuk.) (Sh.)

GOÁ, ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ yesterday, s. !gwa. NI. (Pa.)

GƆ:BA, by day, warmly. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi a _ǀnɔe ka !na:, ʃi ka gɔ:ba !na---we travelled by night, we are travelling by day. ǁʌn a te ǁkiʃa ke gɔ:ba---the sun here shines warmly.

GOBA, n. Makoba, a Bantu tribe. NII. (Ll.) Gǒba. Ex.: Biriko !kŭ ti ǒywí Gǒba !ná, ta é ti ǒywí Gǒba---the Biriko Bushmen call the Makoba !na, and we call (them) Goba. Gǒba-!nua-me---the Makoba-boils-me (a bird's name).

_GɔBA, n. Mbunda, a Bantu tribe. NIII. (D.B.)Ex.: _Goba ta ke _!goa tʃu-!ni---the Mbunda have built a hut.

GODʒU, happy. CI. (Do.) goju.

GOE:, n. round grinding stone. s. !kwe. SIIb. (Mh.) goē.

-GÕẼ, n. young ewe. SI. (Ll.) ggõë. Ex.: ṅ hã ssiń !kú ka, ṅ ssiń !hŏ ki ǂé ha xoá, ṅ ssiń !xã hă, tá, wai ggõë á yauki ákken ǂka hã, hă !kŭ ë---I had been thinking that I would let her mother go on, that I might shoot her (the daughter), for a young springbok ewe unsurpassed in beauty she was.

GÓẼ, n. ox, s. gome. CIIa. (Pa.) Ex.: góë ko---ox hide. gune góë---wagon ox, trek ox.

_GOFILA, n. cap, fez. CIII. (D.B.)

GɔGɔGɔGÓ, n. a certain water bird. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: saáko ati nina ko á hama, kwa gogogogó hamá---the red water bird in the water sits, where the gogogogo sits.

GɔGɔMA, v. to whisper. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: _ʒu gogoma, _ʒu okʺwi tʃa !naáʃi ---a person whispers, (another) person talks very loud.

GɔGɔRIʃA, n. wrist. CII. (D.B.)

GOGWA, n. bow. NII. (Pa.)

_Gɔ_GWÃSISA, n. bumble bee. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: dane ʃumba !kwíă xaá, _go_gwãsisa xaha---the honey bee is one kind, the bumble bee is another kind.

GOHA, n. flea. CI. (Do.)

GOHANDEKE, v. to write. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: iko tsáhoba gohandeke ta a mama---the language is writteh down by the lady.

GOHO, n. cave, shelter. CI. (Do.)

GOKU, n. grandfather, grandmother, right hand. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Gomeri goku ma Maturu---Gomeri (is) grandfather to Maturu. Tʃɔjo goku, Modza goku---Tʃɔjo (is) grandfather, Modza (is) grandmother.

GOLENA, v. to fall from. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ɔmwa tʃi ǂke: ¬ǂkaː:ti, ke golena ǂke ǂkaː:ti---this wood is of the camelthorntree, it has fallen from the camelthorntree.

_GɔLO, n. th mpaka tree. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: dʒɔ ki ǂgaba _golo ¬tsi: ǂnu---~

bees descend into the mpaka tree's hollow trunk.

GOM, v. to swallow, s. dom. NII. (Ll.) ggonm.

_GOM, v. to bray skins, s. gum. NII. (Dk.) gom.

GOM, v. to pull up. CI. (Dk.)

GOM, v. to blow (as the wind). CI. (Dk.) gom̃.

_GOM, n. knee, usually _ǁgom. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: mi ~~xhga~~ _gom---my knee.

GOM DZINA, n. dunfly. CI. (Do.) gom zina.

GOME, GOMI, n. ox, cow, cattle, s. gume. Na. gomab, ox. SV. (D.B.) gome. Ex.: gome ʃi t?ym---ox hide. gome-ma---calf. gome a ʃi ke kolúi---the oxen are coming with the wagon. NI. (D.B.) gome. Ex.: gome-ma---calf. ʒu o !kãe kau gome, gome -tsa !kãe kau---people are inspanning the oxen, two oxen are inspanned. NII. (V.) gome. (Pa.) gome. (Ll.) gommi. Ex.: i u !ú gommi kue !karra---put ye in the cattle to the kraal. gommi ǁgua-ssin---ox (hide) shoes. gommi ǁgo---bull. gomma tai---milk. NIII. (D.B.) _gomi. Ex.: _gomi -gu---cow's milk. !kũ !kwa ki furaka _gomi---Bushmen do not possess oxen.

GON, v. to scrape together. CI. (Do.)

GONA, n. a Tswana, usually !gona. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: gona a !ke tobolo !ki ---the Tswana is carrying a gun.

GOŋGOŋA, n. carpenter bee. NII. (Ll.) gongona.

GONNI, v. to hunt big game. n. hunter of big game. NII. (Ll.) ggonni.

GOŋ !HUI, v. to cease. SIIb. (Mh.) gon !hui.

GOO, v. to detain, be silent. n. silence. CI. (Do.)

GO-A, -GO. n. a very tall grass, probably tambuki grass. NII. (Ll.) goo, go. Ex.: ta ǁé !nu !ne ǁá, ta e góo, ǁkéǁkéya ǁnoa---for the grass was large and was the goo grass, like reeds.

GOOTHI, n. comforter, s. goo. CI. (Do.) ǂ goothi kakho---comfort.

GOOWAH, n. (?) duiker. SV. (Sel.)

GORAIP, n. blacktailed tree rat, Thallomus nigricauda. NII. (Sh.) 'goraip.

GORE, n. backbone. s. goreŋ, gurieo. CI. (Do.)

GOREKA, after. CI. (Do.)

GOREŋ, n. back, backbone, s. gore, gurieo. CI. (Do.) goreñ. Ex.: goreñ !kwa---a joint of the backbone. goreñ !gaka ǁkwe---to bend the back, to lie down.

GORIŋa grass, Kyllinga alba, used for making necklaces. NI. (DB.)

GORONAPI, yesterday. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: goronapi ha-khate tʃate manako--- yesterday we went to fetch game.

GO-RU, n. lizard,'gecko'. NII. (Ll.) goru.

GOURU, GÓUGOUTEN, n. blister. [Na. gou---to become fat.] SI. (B.) gouru, pl. gougouten. Ex.: ń ǂkŭ g'ǂne siń tāé tău !kõa !gobboken gou-gouten---I walking along trod, breaking the blisters.

GO-THWABA, n. a plant, Barleria obtusifolia. CII. (D13.)

GOVA, n. Mbunda, a Bantu tribe, s. goba. NIII. (D.B.)

GU, GU:, v. to take, fetch, seize, catch, make, do. [Na. ú, to take.] NI. (D.B.) Ex.: hare ¯!gu, gu ¯ǂgu---go to the water, to fetch water. gu ¯tso---to lift up. gu ǁko---to put down. NII. (Dk.) gu:, to make, do. (Ll.) gú , ggú, gúwa. Ex.: ǂnabbe ti gu Tammeya, ǂnabbe guwa Tamme ka Goba---the Ovamba took Tamme, the Ovambo took Tamme from the Makoba. !xo ti ǂxi ti ggú m ttaĭ ssa-ssiń---many elephants took hold of my mother's sister. (V.) gū. Ex.: gū-a dom ---seize the throat, throttle. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂkʌm a gu ¯ǁgu, a ¯u---the sun takes the water, it rises. !kəm a gu ǂau---the leopard catches a duiker.

¯GU, v. to dig, build, set (trap), lay (egg). NI. (D.B.) Ex.: dʒo !na:, ha ¯!ki, ha ¯gu---the old woman, she holds (stick), she digs. k"a ǂgoru ǂgau, ke ma ¯ǂka ¯gu:wa---the earth is hard, so I am not digging. mihi ko ¯gu tʃu , ka ʃu---I built a hut, and lay down. ¯gu !gwi---set a trap. NII. (Ll.) gù. Ex.: há ti gu ya, gù sha---she dug the ground, dug out the sha root. ha bá gu tchu ǂ tsema, ǁé tchú---his father built a small hut, a grass hut. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ¯gu tsi, ti _!kum---dig a hole and bury. !kũ _ǁgo ǂneǂnesi ki ¯gu---Bushman men often throw (dice). a ko tsama o gu !nu, ta tsi---the bird lays an egg, then comes.

GU, G?U:, v. to catch fire, burn, roast. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁe:si gu da:a, hi guwa gu, hi ¯ǂka gu---grass catches fire, it is burning, it is not burning. (V.) g'ū, to roast.

-GU, pl. end. to n. used only for people or personified animals, to indicate family or companions. [Na. m. pl. ending.] SI. (Ll.) ggŭ. Ex.: ssiten ǂne !kuiten ń ǁkaxai Whaittu-ggŭ ǁneiń---we returned to the home of my sister Whai-ttu and the other people. ń ǁkuan ǂi, ti ĕ, koro ǂhouken-ggŭ ǁkuan ss'o oä ĕ, hí tau ǁkhwi-ggŭ, hí tau !k'ou ǂkŏ-ggŭ, hiń tōi-ggŭ---and think they seem to have been the jackals' husbands, and the quaggas, and the wildebeests, and the ostriches.

GU, XXXX. n. living thing, pl. gu-kn. SIIb. (Mh.)

GU, v. to stink. SIVb. (St.)

GU:, n. locust. SIIb. (Mh.) gū. Ex.: gu kurte---unwinged locust. gus

ǃʼxhun---locust bird, stork.

GU, n. mouth, s. tu. SIId. (Arb.)

GU:, v. to go. n. path. s. -u:. NII. (V.) gu.

GU, n. sheep. [NA. gui.] SV. NI. (D.B.) emph. gu:wa. Ex.: gu:wa ǁkwe:a ǁk'a ---the sheep looks about. NI. (D.B.) pl. gusi. Ex.: gu tsi, gusi -ǂkhi---a sheep this, many sheep. NII. (Ll.) sing. & pl. gu. (Pa.) gu. NIII. (D.B.) gu. CII. (D.B.) m. _guba, f. guʃa, pl. _gu, _guu:. Ex. gome -i, byri -i, _gu -i, ko ǃhu ko ʃɛ---cattle were there, goats were there, sheep were there, and the white man took them. CIa. (Pa.) gu.

GU, n. milk, breast, usually ku. NII. (Ll.) gu. (V.) gu. NI. (Pa.) gu.

GU, n. pot. NI. (Pa.)

GU, n. antbear, s. go. CIIb. (Bal.)

GUBAMA, n. size. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: njambulu taseja, iʃa gubama kenaŋgu ---the njambulu bird is tall, like the size of an ostrich.

_GUDO, n.pl. boys. SIV. (D.B.)

GUDOM, n. cucumber. SIV. (D.B.)

GUE, n. blue wildebeest, s. gai. CIIb. (Zuk.)

GUE, n. porcupine. CIIb. (Zuk.)

GUI, v. to lift up, s. gu. CII. (Schi.)

GUI, v. to play, s. gwa, ǁgwitoa. CII. (Schi.)

GUI, n. spotted hyena. s. ǃgwi. NII. (Zuk.)

GUI, n. large frog. CII. (Pa.)

GUI, n. leather armband. CIb. (Pa.)

GUJU, n. cup, gourd. CI. (Do.) guyu.

GUKI, v. to pick up, s. gu, gui. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁai jako, guki jake atone---it has fallen, pick it up again.

GUKWAA, n. a milk skin, s. gu. CI. (Do.)

GULE, n. bark. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi u ǁale gule, -ǁka-ka gule---we break the bark, the camelthorn's bark.

~~GU-O, n. nipple, breast, s. gu. NII. (Dk.)~~

_GULU, v. to burn, usually _ǁgulu. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: i ke _gulu _daä--- we burn the firewood.

GUM, GUʼM, v. to rub(a skin), to soften. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi -tʃo, ka dʒi, ka _ǃnoe:, ka me gum, ka ʃóä---I span (skin), and tan, and scrape (with a stick), and rub, and smear (with fat). NII. (Ll.) gǂumm. CII. (D.B.) gum.

GUM, GUMMA, v. to threaten (with a stick), tẽ gum, to throw. SI. (B.) ggúmma. Ex.: tā hhṅṅ !kúī ā a, ha ā ssiṅ ggúmma ha xóā---for that man there, he is the one who threatened (to beat) his mother (Ll.) ggúmm, gúmma, ttẽ ggúmm. Ex.: ăũ ká ṅ kăṅ ggúmm hă, hăń ǁkuáṅ !nĕ ǂkó kūī yẃaṅ !kúi ā !kí hă tsăxáityi---when I wanted to threaten him, he sprang aside like a man who has his eyes. dzhú ttẽ ggúmm---the beetle is throwing.

GUM, n. sand, s. xum∫a. CII. (Pa.)

GUM, GUME, GUMI, n. ox, cattle, s. gome. [Na. gomab.] SII. (D.B.) Ex.: gum ǂne: k"xa---many cattle are lowing. gum k"a se !nwã:---the cow lows to her calf. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: gume kaŋ ∫a---the oxen walk. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: gume se ã ǁgã---the oxen eat grass. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: gume-di---cow. gume ma---calf. (Pa.) gúme, gúmi, ox. gúme disi, cow, gune gúme---trek ox. SIV. (D.B.) gumi, ox. gumis !kẽ---cow. NII. (Dk.) gúmi, beast, cattle, ox. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: gumi a ǁgãu---the ox lies down.

GUMU_GU:MA, v. to whisper. NII. (Dk.) gumugu:ma.

GAMTE, now, to-day. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: gamte ∫i a ǁhainja ki ǁnau---to-day we are staying at the waterpool.

GUŋ, n. quiver, s. g?nu. CIa. (Pa.) gung.

GUNDAMERI, n. a big fly. CIII. (D.B.)

GUNE, n. wagon, s. guni. [Na. gunis.] CII. (Pa.) gúne. Ex.: gúne góé---wagon ox, trek ox. NI. (Pa.) gúne ?oa, wagon.

GUNEHO, behind, s. gurieo, gore. CI. (Dk.)

GUŋGULU, v. to sing. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ta táka pe zi guŋgulu waka--- they are dancing and singing there.

GUNI, n. wagon, s. kuni, gune. [Na. gunis.] CII. (Schi.) Ex.: guni dau ---wagon road. guni tschu---wagon grease.

GUNNI, v. to hunt. NII. (Ll.) gùnni.

GUNO, far. CI. (Do.)

GUNT∫I, n. singlestriped rat. NII. (Sh.) 'gunchi.

GUPPM, v. to spring away. SI. (Ll.) gúppem. Ex.: hã́ ka, wái ā ssiṅ ddóắ !hóúwa tí é, ha ssá ǃkú-g !ne gúppem ǁkòắ !ké ǁá---she thinks, that the springbok which has been sitting at this place would spring away to leeward.

GURI, v. to injure, mock, s_. gurithi, guru. CI. (Do.) Ex.: guri-ama ---to damage.

_GURI, n. year, s. kuri. [Na. gurib.] NII. (V.) guri.

GURI-DʒWA, n. tiger cat. CI. (Do.) guri-jwa.

GURIEO, backward, behind. s. guneho, gore, goreŋ. CI. (Do.)

GURIHE, v. to perish, s. guri. CI. (Do.)

GURIHO, n. destruction, s. guri, gurihe. CI. (Do.)

GURIJO, n. injury, s. guri, gurihe, CI. (Do.) guriyo.

GURINJA, v. to become destroyed, s. guri, gurihe, guriho. CI. (Do.) gurin

GURIŋǁGWA, n. spinal cord, s. gore, goreŋ. CI. (Do.) guri ñǁgwa.

GURITHI, n. destroyer, mocker. s. guri. CI. (Do.)

GU[O, n. nipple, breast, s. gu. NII. (Dk.)

GURU, v. to throw down. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ma:ä ǃne ko ǃnu:m, ka ʒu ǃnwa ko:ä, ka ǁga, ǁkẽǁo ko guru ǃné, ka ǁkũwa, ka o ǃgani---one (ostrich) egg is laid, and a Bushman finds it, leaves it, throws down his arrow, and goes leaving it there.

GURU, v. to destroy, s. guri. CI. (Do.)

GURU, v. to allow. CII. (Schi.)

_GURU, v. to build, to make, s. gu, kuru. [Na. guru.] NII. (V.) guru.

_GURU, n. house, large hut. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _guru ki e tʃu ǃni ke e ǁkaǁka---a house is a hut that is big.

GURU, n. a certain palm. NI. (D.B.)

GURU, interrog. what, why. CIII, (D.B.) Ex.: akánabe ma guru wa? ---his name is what? guru ma á a dza títina?---why does he come to you?

_GURUMA, v. to lead (dance). CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso niŋgi ǃhiŋ ǃi ǃi _guruma, si tatáka atonen---when the doctor clapping leads, they dance there.

GURUŋGURI, n. knee, guruŋguri upukwaku, ankle. CIII. (D.B.)

GUʃI, n. cap. NI. (Pa.) guschi.

GUʃIKA, v. to go round. CIII. (D.B.)

GUTE, n. rock elephant shrew, Elephantulus rupestris. NI. (Sh.)

GUTLURUGUTLURU, n. mole or rat. CIII. (D.B.)

GUTTA SÕÄ, n. wart. SI. (B.) ggútta ssõä, pl. ggútta ssõässõä.

GU-UN, n. impala. NII. (Zuk.)

GUWE, n. time, s. guri. CI. (Do.)

GUXA, never. CII. (Schi.)

GU:XU, n.pl. flocks (sheep, goats), s. gu. [Na. gũi, sheep.] SI. (Ll.) ggúxu. Ex.: máma yaúki ǃki ggúxu---mother had no flocks.

GWA:, v. to be loose, uncovered. SI. (Ll.) gwá. Ex.: ha á-g ǃne ǃkú ǁkí tǐn, ǒ ǃkuammaǹ-aǹ a ǃkǔ-g ǃne gwá tá---he was covered up fast, while ǃkuamman-a was the ont who lay loose.

GWÃ, v. to play, s. gũi, ǁgwitən. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃk"ari ko a ku gwã ---the child is playing.

GWA, n. man, s. gwai. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: gwa han ǁe: ti?---where is the man? gwa ǃha---husband, married man.

_GWA‡, n. evening, s. ǃgwa‡, _gwa‡ka. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: té _gwa‡ tsike---now it is evening. Namʃe _gwa‡ ʃe ⁻u---Nam e went away (yesterday) evening.

GWA, n. Indian hemp, dagga, usually ǃgwa. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ⁻u ke ǃku gwa---go and smoke dagga.

GWÃGWÃ, n. green wasp. CII. (D.B.)

GWAI, man, male, husband, used as great, entirely. SI. (B.) gwái, gǒāĩ, emph. gwáiya, gwáiyǎken. Ex.: tōi ǃaĩti kǎ g'ǃnĕ ǃkagen kkau ǃkuĩten ssă ău ǃgaũe, au gwáiya tãẽ---the female ostrich returns early in the morning, when the male goes. (Ll.) gwāi. Ex.: há ǃne ǁnă hĩ gwāi---she was alone with (her) husband. ǃk'e ǃkú-g ǃnĕ ǃkã whāi, au whaiĩten ǃnĕ ǁá kkōĩń, whai-ta gwāi---people wait for the springbok, while the springbok go lean, the male springbok. ă yáuki ttũi +xóä-ka ttóro gwāi--- thou didst not hear the elephants' great troop. í ǃkŭ-g ǃnĕ ǃkămmaĩn tss'ă-kă ĕń-ka kkŭ gwāi---we had taken the thing's flesh entirely.

_GWA‡KA, in the evening, s. _gwa‡, _ǃgwa‡ka. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi re ga ǁgã:, _gwa‡ka debi ⁻na, tan ko ⁻mi---they will graze, in the evening will return, so he said.

GWAPE, n. bark (of tree), s. gule. CIII. (D.B.)

GWARÁ, v. to be disturbed, moved, s. gwere, gweri. NII. (Ll.) guára. Ex.: ǁgú ti guára---the water is disturbed (as when a stone is thrown into a pool).

GWE, n. ox, cattle, pl. gwedʒi. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: gwe-ba, bull. gwe-sa, cow. gwe-ǃkwaba, calf. Dabe ko gwe-sa ko ǃxãi---Dabe is driving the cow. gwe-ǃkwaba ko ǃgãʃa +ũ---the calf eats grass.

⁻GWE:, n. ankle. NII. (Dk.) gwé:.

GWEE, n. porcupine. CI. (Do.) Ex.: gwee ǁkam---porcupine quill.

GWEGWE, n. liquid. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃgaĩxa ko gwegwe ǃnyá e---the poison liquid is red.

GWEKE, n. a woman's sister or brother., s. gwera. CI. (Do.)

GWELUŋ-GWELEE, n. waterbuck. SV. (Bry.) gwelug-gwelee.

GWERA, n. brother-in-law, sister's husband, s. gweke. CIII. (D.B.)

GWERE, v. to stir, s. gwara, gweri. CI. (Do.)

GWERE-HO, afterwards, gwere-!kwa, back. CI. (Do.)

GWERRI, v. to turn, move, s. gwara, gwere. SI. (Ll.) ggǔerrǐ. Ex.: hĕ !kuí !kann kkúi ggǔerrǐ ã̃ !nã̃---and the man turned his head a little.

GWI, v. to touch. CI. (Do.) Ex.: gwi cho---to touch each other. gwi cho kakho---to have touched each other.

GWI, v. to knock down. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: Namani ko !xãi, ǃkei k"oxo ko gwi---the Nama hunted, much game they knocked down.

GWI, n. salt. NII. (Ll.) guì. Ex.: m tái !nuérre guì---my mother's country's salt. NIII. (D.B.)

GWI, not. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: han gwi !ké o---she is not there.

GWII, n. string, rope made of grass, bridle. CI. (Do.)

GWII ŋ!GAIE, v. to burn charcoal. CI. (Do.) gwii ñ!gaie.

GWIJA, alone, s. kwija. CI. (Do.) gwiya.

GWIRRI, v. to be dislocated, s. gweri. SI. (Ll.) gwǐrri. Ex.: hań !kũ ttiń, hĕ ha ǁuhai kúi gwǐrri, ĩ̃---he fell down, and his thumb was dislocated, on account of it.

GWɔBA, n. light, midday. CII. (D.B.)

GWOBBU, v. to come down. SI. (Ll.) guóbbu. Ex.: !kouken !ne kúi guóbbu ǁkau ssiń ha !nwa---the stone came down upon his foot.

GWOBBU, v. to swell. NII. (Ll.) guobbu. Ex.: ha zaa tchá ha kue ǁgu, ta há ti guobbu, ta !nu!ne ǁa---his wife poured water on him, and he swelled, and was large.

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This glottal consonant is used at the beginning of ~~many~~ words, particularly of pronouns, also after explosive consonants and clicks.

Doke has found a few voiced forms ha in tkhomani ǂ!kũ; but not at the beginning of words

BC151 D3.24.8

HA,HA:,HA, pron. 1) 3rd pers. sing. SI,SII,SIIa,SIIb,SIIc,SIId,SIII, SIV, SV,NI,NII,NIII. SI. he,she,it,nom. & obj.,emph. form ha,han,hã-hã, hamx ,poss. ha,ha:,hã-ã,ha-ka,ha-ha-ka,his,her,its,sometimes their. Refers to all nouns except a few which take hi, hĩ in the sing & pl. (B.) ha,han,haṅ,há-ka,ha-há-ka.(Ll.) hă,há,hā,hă,hăn,hă-hă,hă-hă,hă-hă-ka,hã-hã-ka.Ex.:(B.)!k'wā !ku !ne !kūxe ú ss'a,au ha eṅ-eṅyan !ne !kīya,au haṅ yauki !ne !ki !kúken,(!kúken ē, ha siṅ !ki ttā ĩ),au haṅ !ne !kátten !hōu kúĭ ywan !kuí---the hartebeest ran forward,while his body was red,when he had no hair,(that hair in which he had been lying down),as he ran swinging his arm like a man. há xa ttē ú ?--- how does it lie to you ? !k'wā yauki !ki ttwi ĩ,au !ē ē !xã̃ hã̃,ta !k'wā ǂkhōá ǂēi ha !kúken---the hartebeest has not a wound from the people who shot it,for the hartebeest seems to have died of itself. !éten !ne !kau !kwā ha-ka ã̃---the people cutting break away his flesh. (Ll.) ă u ĩ,ti ē,ṅ-ṅ e hă-há,ŭ kóä-g !ne ddi-ã́ ṅ---because you think that I am he,you are beating me. ssíten !ně ǂnāu,ŏ ssíten kă ssi !nāu kkúĭten ha-hā,ssíten !ně !kuíten---we did this,when we had finished burying her,we returned. he ē,tíya-g !ně ǂkāu tiṅ !kuammaṅ-ă ĩ,ŏ hă-hă

---that is why the things lay on !kuammaǹ-ă,on account of him. !kŭkō !kháukǫn,ăŭ hăn tátti ē,ha ǐ !kŭń ǁā---the other one trembled,for he felt that his heart fell down. aú hăn tátti ē,hă-hă-ka sshó-!ŏă ē !nĕ !kŏă sse ǃkágǫn kkúitǫn---then she feels that her ssho-!ŏă root is protecting the other women. ha ssuĕń-ssuĕń-ti-!gŏă ĭ,hā ssiń !gŏă ĭ tikĕn-tikĕn ta kú---he sitting looks around,that he may look around all places. (B.)haǹ yauki !na hã̆-ā !kwágen---he did not see his(springbok's)legs. SII. he she,it,nom. & obj. emph. han,haŋ,poss. ha,ha-ka.(D.B.) Ex.:ha ǁa ha xe:nki !na ha e:nki---he goes to his mother and his father. ǁkoẽ:n-!a:,ha !ká !ohé:,ha ǁkõ !ŋ,ha ǁkaŋa ǁkã̆:---the old woman,she has a digging-stick,she digs onions,she puts them into a bag,her bag. ǃgou,ha siŋ k"u m θbɔ---the bow,it is of wood. haŋ !kwa: sa:gen---he hunts the eland. ǁkõi a ko ba:s xa séja, han !keten θpwoinki---yesterday a Baas came,he fetched the boys.

SIIa. he,she,it,nom. & obj. possibly they; his, her,its. s. ka,ku,kwa. (Mg.) Ex.: ǁgaĩ cən sija !kae ǁkei !ha,ha cə cəm ǁkei !ka---wolf come run (to the) girl,he -- make(s) love (to the) girl. !ŋãũ !kei hã̆ !ko kɔʃɔ---hare run,he outdistance jackal. SIIb. he him,his,(Mh.) hā.

SIIc. he it, her,(D.B.) Ex.: !kwe:ɯɯ sa ha ma---The child comes to her mother. SIId. he,she,his,him.(Wu.) Ex.: ha eku---himself.

SIII. he,she,it; emph. han,haŋ,haja.(D.B.) Ex.: ha án tean---he comes. ha !éwa !i---she goes to the fire. haŋ !a:---he is big. han ǁkxuni---he is small. han !ke-o---it is nice. SIV. he,she,it. nom.& obj.,poss. ha,ha-ga. (D.B.) Ex.:m θpwɔŋ ki e !ama,ha ǁuruwa---my son is passing, he returns. n ǁen ǃu,ha ǁaruse---I am going to bring her back. ha-ga !kẽ Ti-!kan---her name is Ti-!kan. SV. he,she,it,emph. han, s. he, e,ea. (D.B.) Ex.:Misis ka !ne ǃnwoio kia,ha kála---Missis has seen a hare here,it ran. lakai ka ʃa,ha ǁgwe: θpwa: ǁki---a woman comes, she carries a child there. han ʃi kanaita ǁe ga ǁkɔ:---he shoots the duikerbok. NI. he,she,it; emph. hai;poss. ha-ka.(D.B.) Ex.: ǁkwe-ǁna tsi ko ǃu,a !nee ke ǃu,ha ka ǃtsa,koma ka tsi---ǁkwe-ǁna has gone, alone goes,he will sleep,to-morrow will come.dʒo !na, ha ǃki, ha ǃgu---the old woman,she holds (the stick),she digs.ha-ka !kumʃi---his legs. haí ǃnu:---he stands up. NII. he,she,it, nom., obj. & poss. (Ll.) ha,ha.(Dk.) ha:,conjunctive form; ha:hŋ in isolated speech. (V.) hà,for persons, s. ga for animals and things,emph.

haxn, haxnhn, poss. hà,hàsn. Ex.: (Ll.) há ti u ddi---he is naughty. há ti tchũ me, ná ti tchũ há---she blows (at) me, I blow (at) her. xuxúri,ha ti yuonni ha ǂkhu-ssiń---a snail,it moves its horns. ǃnanni ti ssiń ha ǁkoha---ǃnanni is looking at his reflection. NIII. he, she, his, her. (D.B.) Ex.: a ha tsuŋ mi, au ke ǂnave de:---when he called me, I was ǂnave's wife. ha ba ka ǁke:---his father is dead. ǃnemi-ǃnemi -de, ha ǁka:xe-de, ǂxxdaadx á ǁke:---ǃnemi-ǃnemi's mother, she is ǁka:xa-de, is dead.

2) 2nd pers. sing.SI. obj. thee, poss. ha-ã. s. haa SIV. (Ll.) hă. (B.) há-ã. Ex.: (Ll.) ă ǁkuăn yauki ssiń ssĕ ddí-ã n, aŭ ǁkuã xă ǂkahka hă ã---thou wouldst not have beaten me, if ǁkuã had not told thee about it. (B.) akon yauki ǃna há-ã ǃkwāgon---thou didst not see thy (springbok's) legs.

3) dem. pron. SI. this, that. (B.) ha. (Ll.) ha, há. Ex.: (B.) tā ha ǁká, hã ā, n ǃkiǃki tāí ha---for this stick is the one which I took with(me). ǃkwá g'ǃne ǃkí ha kkumm---ǃkwá remembered that saying. SIII. that, this is, that is. (D.B.) Ex.: ha koko, han xexelai---that cock, it crows. ha gaa---this is rain. han ǃa:ze---that is a woman. SIV. this, that. (D.B.) Ex.: ha ka swike, ha ǁgo a xein, a si ǃẽǃẽra---that is hurting, that shoulder is swollen, you are complaining. CI. this. (Do.) Ex.: ha uka pakela---this morning. CII. that, it, obj.(D.B.) Ex.: tira ǃuwa ha---I do not know it. ǃnu kwe ko ǃkõi sa, ǃana ha---you kill at night, I know that. CIII. this, these, s. hama that. Is declined: m. ha-wa,ha-ba,pl. há-bi, f. ha-ko, ha-ku, pl. ha-be. (D.B.) Ex.:

tisiuni jako ha-ko atʃe---red is this cow. Ikombo kɛlako iʃa ha-ko---Ikombo (is a) riverbed, like this. hanǃa-pe ha-be waine---stones these (are) all. ha-ba elá̋ti---that is a youth.

HAʃ, HAˢ, HÃ:ʃ, v. part. or ending,prob. connected with haˢ to stay. SI.past sometimes translated formerly. (Ll.) ha, hã, hã, hhã, hhā. Ex.: Ddī-xérretáken há ǃne ǁxã, han kúi---Ddi-xerreten again said. ǃgãunū,haǹ hã̀ oă ĕ ǃkuatten ǃkeŕi---ǃgãunū, he was formerly a great star. ǃkhwāi ttaǹ hhã oã hhĩ ǃkhōu ǁkĭ ē ǃkúita---the gemsbok formerly ate liquid honey,which is white. SIIb. perf. (Mg.) SIId.[1] ending forming perf. (Wu.) Ex.: chokn chu eka ha---have beaten. 2) to be, pres. tense after adj., s. a. SV. v. part. or copula to be. (D.B.) Ex.:mesi ha tʃa---the knive

are finished. ʃi ǀa ha !ã---our hearts are glad (?rejoice4) 4

NI. 1) pres. or can. 2) and. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒoʃi ha ⁻ǀni---the women sit. ché, mi ha ko ǀkʔau gume---yes,I can milk the cow. ihi hi k"ai i tʃisi, ha -u---you take the things, and go. CII. end. expressing a state. (D.B.) Ex.: tira ǁk'wia-ha---I am tired. ǀkwiʃas haʔ uwa-ha---a name it has. siʃe ʃana ǂke:xa keija_ha--- we are now only grown-up, dina ǂkuu-hã ?---who is roasting (it) ?

HA, _HAʔ, v. to stay, to live , to be s. haa. [Na. hã to be,to stay.]

SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀkieb ka e ha, ǁa:ka e ha---ǀkieb is not her,he is at home. !khagən ha ⁻ǀki ?---water is where ? CII. (Schi.) ha, (D.B.) ~~ha~~ _haʔ Ex.: (D.B.) Namani ko ʃi guniʃ kwe, a ko _haʔ, a ko !kai, a ko debi---the Nama came in wagons, stayed, hunted, returned home. tʃɔk"au tama ra _haʔ---a doctor I am not. hi !a: kwe tako _haʔ, a ko !gwiʃa !num---in the bush(they) live and set traps.

_HA:ʔ, CII. v. to wear, put on, sling on. (D.B.) Ex.: kwesa !kheimea _haʔ ---a woman wears a big kaross. ko:be a ʃi ǁẽi, a ma: si, si _haʔ: ---a skin he buys her, gives her, she puts it on. ǁgai kwesa !kaiʃa ku !kai, !gu:ʃa ku !gu:, koaʃʃa ko _haʔ:---a woman ties on ~~a petticoat~~, the apron, puts on the petticoat, slings on the kaross.

⁻HA:ʔ, not. SI. (B.) hhã. Ex.: hin hhã e !kwiǹ!kwiǹ, ǁkhãǹ ǀku é---they are not dogs, lions they are. SVI. (D.B.) _haʔ. Ex.: !gauë-te haʔ ǁ'a---roots are not here.

⁻HA, v. to come, to go. ~~M~~ s. ⁻hã-a. [Nam hã to come.] SI. (B.) hhã. (Ll.) hã. Ex.: (B.) tsuǐtsuǐten ǀne ǀkēten hi ǀkāgen, ǀne hhã---the things call their mates to ~~come~~ go. (Ll.) ha-ka ǃkhwéya yauki tẵ ǃkĕ ǃkhé, au hã ta ǃkauă---his wind does not feel as if it waited, but comes from the east. SIIc (D.B.) Ex.: ta ti ente-ha---they running go (run away).

_HA,_HAʔ, v. to come or adv. hither. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ⁻koma⁻koma ʒu o tsi kwe Muye, ǀkʌm ǀna kwa ã, ta ǀa tsi _ha---to-morrow people will come from Muye, the sun will be there (pointing), when they come, hither. CII. s. _haʔre. (Schi.) ha. (D.B.) _haʔ Ex.: (D.B.) kweba ko tʃã, ǀkwi ǀkaiba ko _haʔ ǀo:re ba---a man is ill, ǀkwi ǀkaiba comes to cure him.

HÃ, HÃ:, HA:, SI. 1) n. food, s. ã:, _ha, háa. (B.) hã̃, hã̄.(Ll.) hã, h̃ã, hã̄. Ex.: (B.) hă shán ǀnĕ sĕ hā au g'ǁneiǹ---she shall bring food to the house. hă ǀkĕ kă ǀkŭ diya tiǹ ău ǀā, ău hă yauki ǁgáué hã̃--

he is wont to go about fighting, while he does not seek food. (Ll.) hí-tă há ǁkuáń é---their food (it) is. (Lich) haa food. 2) v. to eat, to feed. sub. & perf. of hĩ:, p. pres. hãhã:. Ex. (Ll.) hí-kă kũwā ssĕ ssă hã̄---they all will come to eat. ttóítĕn ǀkŭ-g ǀne hãhã̄ !khē---the ostrich does eating stand. há ssáń ssĕ hă, hĩ ssĕ !kŭ hā---he will come to her, that they may both eat. (B.) hă kă hă ǀkă ts'á, hă sĕ hã̄ tōí eńeń---he thought he would kill something, that he might eat ostrich flesh.

SI. (Lich.) haa, food, haa, to eat.

_HA, _HÁÄ, 1) n. food. SVI. (D.B.) s. hã, ã:. Ex.: si se e _ha---we will eat food. 2) v. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: a ki _ha ǂkha---you eat ants. i !nara ti_hää---we eat porridge (of seeds).

SI (Lich.) haa.

HÃ,HA:,HÁ, n. horse, s has, hasa [Na. hab,has. Eng. horse.] SIIe. (An.) hã, pl. hãhã. SVI. (D.B.) hã:. NI. (D.B.) hã, há. Ex.: sa re tsa re ǂkébi hã ǀneë---they two are riding one horse. há tsi to, ha-ma !go: a---a horse is this,a male foal. ha ¯tai---a mare. CII. (D.B.) ha:, ha:ba stallion, ha:sa mare.

HA, NII. n. well, spring. (Leb.)

¯HÃÄ, SII. adv. away, s hã, ha. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀgaiki ǂpwa ǁa: ¯hãä---the little girl runs away.

ǂHÃÄ, HÃË, SIV, v. to stay, s _ha . (D.B.) Ex.) se a ku hãä, se ǁanu---we stayed, will return.

HAA, CI. adv.there. (Do.)

HÁÄ, SIV. dem. & obj. of 2nd pers. sing. s.ha, a. (D.B.) Ex.: a ǀki ǁho, a tani hää---pick up the bag, bring it here. a se¯keira se, n tiá ku k"u hää---thou art too old, I will not marry thee.

HAA'I , s ha:i.

HABA:KƆN, SI. v. to eat up, devour, s hã, hãm. (B.) hábbāken. Ex.: ha yauki ǂénna Hamm-ts'óën, tā ṅ a hábbāken ts'óéń, n ǀku á---he does not know the devourer of things, for I who eat up things am the one.

HABE, CI. aux. shall. (Do.)

HABE, CIII. dem. pron. those,these. s. ha.

HABEE, CI. v. come here. (Do.)

HABELA, CI. n string apron. (Do.)

HADEHADIPIBI, CIII. n. pl. wild dogs. (D.B.)

HAGU, SI. [illegible] hagub. (Ll.) hagu.

HADZÁ, CIII. n. Bushman, name of tribe, f. hadzá-ko, pl. m. hadzá-pi, hadzá-bi, f. hadzá-pe, hadzá-be, ~~xxhadza-ma language hadza-re.~~ (D.B.) Ex.: hadzá-ko a mama---a Bushman woman is the mother. habe hadzá, itʃanepi unu---this (is) a Bushman, a far off person. akwiti-be hadzá-be akape a élatha ma:ku---Bushman women do not make pots. hadzá-bi pʰëpi takitavita---two Bushmen are fighting, (with sticks).

HÁGU, SI. n. pig. ~~(xxx)~~ s ǃho. [Na. hagub.] (Ll.)

HA_GWANDA, CIII. n. young (of animals), calf. (D.B.) Ex.: ha_gwanda-ko hako ~~hako~~---a heifer this (is). ha_gwanda-pe---the young ones.

HAHA, SI. s. ha, pers. pron.

HA-HA, NII. n. everlasting flower. ~~(xxxx)~~ (Ll.)

HÁI, HÁ:I, NII. interj. oh. (Ll.) hái, hǎi. Ex.: ǃka!kárushe, hái ǃka-ǃkárushe, oywí mi, hǎi hǎi, ǃka!kárushe, oywí mi kwe tshì---Young Moon, oh Young Moon, speak to me, oh, oh, Young Moon, speak to me of ~~xxxxx~~ something.

_HA³I, NII. interj. hi ! (Ll.) hǎi. Ex.: ta há kue,"mé záu, hǎi, mé záu, gú mi, hǎi---and he exclaimed,"my woman, hi! my woman, take hold of me, hi!"

HAI, HAIJÉ, CIII. an exclamation, prob. hi, hullo. (D.B.) Ex.: haijé, jehé, jehé, hái !---the chorus of a song.

HÃ:-I, HAI:Ï, -ǁAA³I, v. or adj. warm, to be warm, hot, s. haii, SII. (D.B.) hai:ï. Ex.: ǁkõi hai:ï---the sun is warm. SIIa. (Dk.) -haa³i. (Mg.) hã:-i. Ex.: ǁ?ũi ceŋ hã:-i---the sun is hot.

HÁÏ, CIII, n. feather, wing, usually used in pl. hái-pi. (D.B.) Ex.: akwa kwa hŋǂé hái-pi---he does not fly with wings. hái-pi sa kenaŋgu---feathers of the ostrich.

HAIE, CI. 1) n. night. 2) v. to flee, 3) v. to swell, s. haiǫ. 4) v. to play on an instrument. 5) adv. too much. (Do.) CIIb. n. sassaby. (Bal.)

HAII, CI. adj. cold. s. hã:ï warm. (Do.)

-HAIJA, -HAIJE, SIV. v. to talk, speak. s. ije, haijo. (D.B.) Ex.: n -haija i ǂkomaka, n -haija ǃau , ǃhurube ti tá -haija ǃau, -haije ǂkomaka---I speak the ǂkomani language, I speak the ǃauni language, ǃhurube does not speak the ǃauni language, speaks the ǂkomani.

HÁÏJA, CIII, adv. no, v. there is no. (D.B.) mako ekékélase txlóme-bi ? haïja, akwiti-be---do men make pots? no, women. haïja-ǂkʔoba--- there is no flower.

HAIJO, SIV. inerj. hullo. s. haija. (D.B.) Ex.: haijo, ne tox
_||k'am ake, n se k"e---hullo, do give me quickly, that I drink.

HAINI, CI. adj. little. (Do.)

HAINI KAU, CI. adj. misty, foggy. (Do.)

HAINI !KWA !KOE, CI. eclipse of the sun. (Do.)

HA:IN-JA, SI. v. to be curved or hollow., p. pres. ha:nti. (B.) hāínyà, hāínti. Ex.: hă ||kāxu ē !ŏāí, hĭ !kŭ ||kăń-ńa, ĭ, hań !ku-g !ne hāínyà, ī, hăń !ku-g !ne hāínti ĉa, ău hăń !'ā tă !goaxu---his (the moon's) side is one only, it is hungry, he becomes hollow, he being hollow lies, as he lies above in the sky.

HAIO, CI. n. swelling, tumour, s. haie. (Do.)

HAIʃE, HAIʃO, NII. n. mantis, Empusa purpuripennis. (Ll.) háishe, haisoo.

HAIXA, SII. n. Molopo River. (Dk.)

HAI !I, SIVb. prep. in. (St.) Ex.: _ka ki hai !i kii---the water is in the egg.

HAI-||UM, NII. n. name of a tribe. (Ll.) hai-||umm. Ex.: sín !gú ti e Hai-||umm, ta !kũ ti sá sín ywi---their name is Hai-||umm, and the !kũ understand their language.

HAJA, CI. adj. sharp. (Do.) haya.

HA-KA, SI. poss. pron. his, her, its, s. haa

HAKA, nam. four little used, [Na. haga.] SII. (D.B.), SIIa (Mg.) SIIc. (D.B.) SIV. (D.B.)

HAKA, -HAKHA, CIII. v. to go, to bring. (D.B.) Ex.: sesame tsibi ta mo kelako mokuju,ko -hakha ako té ts'e---the lion came along the river-bed, then went quite away. haká bita mánana---bring us meat. ukuwa atibi, haka te ti ʃa---there is no water, go and dip up.

HAKÁTO, CIII. v. to sing, n. song. (D.B.) Ex.: wélapina hakáto ko kx txleme-vi---this morning sang the men. hakáto wako itʃe, hakáto-be piépe---this is another song, two songs.

HAKO, CIII. dem. pron. this, s ha, adv. here. (D.B.) Ex.: ono hako ta dzana---I will go here.

HAM, CII. vt. to smell. (Schi.)

HÁMANA,

HÁMA, CIII. dem. here, this. s. ha. (D.B.) Ex.: háma kɛla, ike háma
lama---this (is) a stream, and this a fish. hadzá-bebe a mú:a
háma---Bushmen cut it off here. a ta |ki ǂimbalako hámana ko
ǁata ɛ---and see the arrowhead here has fallen. hámana tsi a guwa---
this is a deep place.

HAMÁ, CIII. v. to sit.(D.B.) Ex.: tseti tina ako a hamá---in trees it
(bird) sits. hamá ta txléhen---I sit on the ground.

_HA³MA, CIII. n. dark, night. (D.B.) Ex.: _ha³ma ásebita tʃaia-mo---
at night he sleeps soundly.

HAMBE, NI. n. shirt [Afr. hemp.] (P.)

HA:MKO, CII. adv. here. (Schi.) hamko.

HAMTʃA, CII. interrog. where, which.(Schi.) hamtscha, nom.; hamtscha gu
---dat.; hamtscha go acc.

HAN, HA], SI. s. ha.

HANA, HANAHA, CII. dem. there, v. to be there. (D.B.) Ex.: |k"au uba
!kore a ⁻ka
hana---a clay pot is there, not a wooden pot. |ka:m kwe ⁻keise
ǂuxwoin _hanaha---on the flat there is much food.

HANI, CI. n. cuckoo. (Do.)

HANǂA, CIII. n. gullet. (D.B.) Ex.: kweto sɛmɛ manako, kuti k"u ku,
han-|a kwi nina---when he ate meat, it stuck in (his) throat,
in the gullet.

HAN-!A, CIII. n. stone, hill. (D.B.) Ex.: Hadza-be Dundu ine |ka|ká:
ita pakwái dzu:a han-!a---the Bushmen at Dundu have a very big
flat stone. han-!a-be pakapaá-be nabe puhuna---big hills are
over there.

HAO, CI, v. to provide water for a journey. (Do.)

HAÕŋHAṌŋ, SI. n. feeling. (Ll.) haõ̃ṅhaṍṅ. Ex.: hă |kŭ ǁnāũ, hăń
kkĭ ssăń yaúki ǁnă ɵpụāĩ, hăṅ ǂkŭ ǁnāũ, haõ̃ṅhaṍṅ ⁻ā, hă
|kŭ ttã̄-ĩ ã̄, hăṅ ā, hă |kŭ ddi-a ŏ tĭ ⁻ē, hă |kŭ ǁnă hĕ, o hăń
kă tss'ẵ ã̄ ssĭṅ ǁxum ŏ kĕ ywãn, tĭ ⁻ē, hă |kwēi-ddăken ǂĩ, ĩ, ŏ
hă ǁnẵ hhē tĭ---he (lion) does this, although he is not with
the game, he does this, the feeling which he is feeling is the
one he causes at the place where he is, when he wishes the
thing (game) may also resemble what he is thus thinking at
this place.

HAO ǁA:. SIIb. n. koraan. (Mh.) hao ǁa.

HAPO, CIII. adv. here, s. ha.(D.B.) Ex.:hapo iʃo le |kɛte---here the sun
gets up.

HARE, SVI. v to fetch(water).(D.B.) Ex.: u sa hare, u se !we: !kha---
they are fetching (water), they have gone to the water.

_HA^{3}RE, CII. v. to fetch (water), s. a^{3}re, _ha ,(D.B.) Ex.: _ha^{3}re
t$\int$a$\int$a Dama ko _ma:---to fetch water the Kafir is sent.(told).

HÁRE, SV. dem. that, s. ha. (D.B.) Ex.: háre ko:lúi---that wagon.

⁻HA$\int$U, ⁻HARU, adv. far, S. ⁻heru. h⁻a$\int$ SIIa. (Mg.) ~~ha~~u. Ex.: na ɱ ǂkai ǁŋãu ŋ h⁻a$\int$u---
I see marry far. SIV. (D.B.) ⁻haru. Ex.: Txobaku ǁeja ⁻haru---
Txobaku goes far.

HA-S, SIIb. poss. pron.his, her, s. ha. (Mh.)

HASA, HASI, HA:SI, n. horse. s. hã:. [Eng. horse] SII. (D.B.) hásа, hasi, pl.
ha:n. Ex.: txu: !ké sɔ hásа---the Master sits on the horse. hasi
ǁná, hasi ǁné-a---this horse, that horse. SIIa. (Mg.) ha:si. Ex.:
ŋ.aɳce ha:si ce ŋ ǁgãi---my father's horse (is) wolf. SIIb. (Mh.)
hasi. Ex.: hasi n-ǂo---gelding. SVI. (D.B.) hasá. Ex.: !é hasá
!é sa ga !kha---take the horse down to the water.

HATSÁ-PE, CIII. n. pl. leaves. s. atsá-pe. (D.B.) Ex.: tseti a, hatsá-pe
pi e---a tree it is, leaves they are. sɑme ta hatsá-pe pi---I
eɑt the leaves.

HATSÁTSEJA, CIII. n, shinbone. (D.B.)

HATSÉ, CIII. v. to hunger, n. hunger. (D.B.) Ex.: olana-kwe hatsé-a---
the children are hungry. kweso ǁkowa hatsé, si lu:wa manaketo---
killed is hunger, there is plenty of meat.

HAT$\int$É:, CIII. v. to leave. (D.B.) Ex.: hat$\int$é-ja hadza-be---the Bushmen
have left.

HAU, CIIb. n. hippopotamus. (Bal.)

H'AU, CIIb. n. sable antelope, (Bal.)

HAU:, SI. v. tr. to warm, s. hai-i. (Ll.) hhãu. Ex.: hă !hŭmm bbŭ, !gwe
!hŏ ǀi au ǹ, ǀi ssĕ hhãŭ n---she first makes fire, placing the
fire near me, that the fire may warm me.

HAÚ, SV. v. to bring, to give, s. hare. (D.B.) Ex.: haú kia !kha:---
bring the water.

HÃUIKIÄ, SII. adj. light, shimmering. (D.B.) Ex.: ha ka hãuikiä---it
is light.

HÁURU, HÁURUKɔN, HÓURUKɔN, SII. v. to cast, throw out, s. ⁻haru, heru. (Ll.)
hauru, hhóuruken. (B.) háurruken. Ex.: (Ll.) hań ǀku-g ǀne hăuru
!kuń ǁkhŏ ǁă !nuí au ǀãiti---he cast the thong over the woman.

(B.) ǃnákkǐ ǹ ǁxáǹ ǃkí ǃ'hiǹ ǃákka ǃgáuā, ǹ siǹ ǁxáǹ haúrrukẹn---

let me again take out sweet food, that I may throw out.

HAUS, NIIa. n. rock elephant shrew, Elephantulus rupestris. (Sh.)

HÁUSISE, SII. adv. afterwards. (D.B.) Ex.: ha ǃna ha ǁa ǃhã̀, haŋ ǂkʷ"ã̀, háusise haŋ á---he will first go to the water, afterwards he will eat.

HAWU:A, SII. ~~adi~~ v. do be tired. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ hawu:a, ŋ kʷ"aunki hawu:a---I am tired, I am really tired.

HE, HƐ, HƐ:, 1) pron. pers., 3rd pers. s. hi. SI. usually pl., they, them, referring to certain nouns also sing. it, poss. hé-ka, hé-ta, (Ll.) hé, hĕ, hĕ, hē. Ex.: ǃkʼŏ ē ǁnă ǁneiǹ, hĕ ssăǹ ǃkā, ǃkĭ ǃkĭ he, ŏ hé kā, hĕ ǂi, hĕ ǂauki ǁā tĭ ē, ǃkhwā-kă xóro ǁnă hĕ---the people who(were)at home, they would be waiting for them, while they would think, they had not gone to the place which the water bull was at it. ǃkʼŏ hã̄ kă ssĭn ǁnāu, hē ttã̄ hă ǃnwā, hĕ ǁnāu, hē ǃxkēya hĕ ǃkāgẹn ã̄---the people used to do this, when they saw his spoor, they did this, they talked to each other (their mates) about it. hé-kă kū ǁkŭǁkŭkă---they all have become fat. hé-tă ssŭeǹ ttʼaiǹ---their fat is soft. há kă, ǃgauǂken ē, ī ǃxã̄ tssʼă ī, hé sse ddĭ kkŭ tẵ ssirriten---he wishes the poison with which we had shot the buck,it should become cool. SII. they. (D.B.) he. Ex.: he ǃkõ---they dance.

2) pers. pron. 3rd pers. sing. he,she,it. SIII. ,SIV.,SV.,-- SIII. he,usually ha. (D.B.) Ex.: he sa:stulosi---he brought a chair. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁkʼabe ku ǁija Johaanisburg,lorike ku si e ǃne ǃnori ki ts'óó, he kia ǃna ǃnoli---ǁkʼabe has gone to Johannisburg,the loory came and took him,to dance, he has been taken. SV. he,his,its. ~~(XXXX)XXX~~.:interchangeable with ha,e,ea. (D.B.) Ex.: e ka ǃxa:ma,ja e tʃu ǃki ga ǃku:m, he si kama ke ǁnai ---he is ill ~~xxx~~ so he is lying down, he is at home. ʃi ga ǃkaile a he ǃke ǁna---we left him at his home. ~~XXX~~.

3) rel. pron. SI.,SII., SIIa., NII,s. e. SI. which, occasionally who. (B.) hé. (Ll.) hĕ. Ex. (B.): i se só ko ttúmm-a ǂkukúmmi hé hí so ko ǂxóā hi---we will sitting listen to stories, which they sitting relate. (he is repeated at the end by hi.) (Ll.) ǃxwé ǃnā ssho ǃkē-tă ǃkŭi-ǃă ǃkŭ ĕ, hĕ ǃkŭ ē ǃkwĕ ǁā ǃkĕ---the early race's girl it was,who looked towards the people.SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha ka

!na !go:, he kiá---he sees the man who sleeps. !nunasi ha !ke ǁna !kóroke he ki _!xóá---the arrowhead stands on the shaft which has poison. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: ɲa: ŋ!koa he ǁkx̄-a-a---I (am) (a) man who precede you. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: dzhú táńki hĕ é ha ǂkumma, n!ko tumu-a---another person who is his father-in-law sits near.

4) dem. this, sometimes that, s. ha. SI., SVI. CIII. SI. (B.) he, he, hé. (Ll.) hĕ, hé, he. Ex.: (B.) he !kañ!kwáń hiń ē a ā ǁamm ts'oeń, aken !ne ssan kokonna kke hi---these pots ,they are those which thou, the Devourer of things, thou camest to swallow from me. ń !ku u hē ti---I arose from this place. The phrase hē ti hiń ē or hē ti hiń !ku ē---this thing it is or these things they are, is used as therefore, then, that being so, this is why. It is often shortened to hē tiken ē. Ex.: (B.) han tatti há !ku g'!ne !kui, hē ti hiń ē, ha !ku g'!ne !kann!kann au !ku!kú---he felt that he was a man, therefore he stepped along with his shoes. (Ll.) hán !haǹ ǂtóí !aiti, hé ti hiń ē, hā !ku !kwai !haǹ sshŏ, ĩ---he marries a female ostrich, therefore he is once married. !khwai ttaǹ hhã oã hhĩ !khou ǁki e !kui-ta, hĕ tiken ē, ha kui-tã---the gemsbok formerly ate liquid honey which was white, this is why he is white. In the last two examples the ĩ at the end refers back to the hé ti, hé tiken, meaning on account of them. (B.) !k'wa ā a, ha eń-eń doá !ne ddárraken, he yoá ē, hi ǂkó-ĩ, ĩ---this hartebeest's skin does move, that must be why it shrinks away. hiń !ku!kúxe !kei tiń ǁā hē ti---they went running towards that distant place. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ !hũ kwite he e---my master is that. CIII. (D.B.) Used in phrases as hé é---there, he ena---here, hither, he nana---away. Ex.: Dzeremani aka tʃi atonen !unguwe, aka be kwa he e---the Germans caught the Masai again, and kept them there. he ena ja _dza---he is coming here. ha kha e he nanahaku su sɛme---(he) went away with it to eat.

5) v. part. SII., SIIa., NII., NIII.-- SII. fut. (D.B.) Ex.: e he siŋsiŋ---we shall work. SIIa. sentence formative (Dk.) NII. used after a polite imperative or interrogative. (Ll.) he. (V.) he. Ex.: (Ll.) dzhú táńki tẽ oywí me ǂkúmm !kũ, hĕ---let other people stop calling my son-in-law's name. (V.) !xam !nu umm a, hé ? !xó !kuń a, he ? ---

hey,

shall not the lion eat thee, the elephant kill thee,hey ? ǃxoá

he---make fire. (V.) i ǁã mi he---xixexit do give (it) me. NIII. ~~xim~~used after imperative. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁna ma ‾ǁguwa, he---sing about the rain.

HE, SI. conj. and, then, that. (B.) he, he. (Ll.) he,he. Ex.: (B.) ǁkaggen kkuí han ǂkē : "a xa ǂnammen au ṅ ǂnammen ?" he~~xkkaggen~~ ǂxoá ǂoua kkuí: "kkurru," he ǁkaggen kkuí :"ǁne ttóá, ts'aken ā, ṅ ka ǃkwã yauki ka ǃkwēda ã, he n yauki tumm akken."---the Mantis spoke, he called out:" art thou eating as I am eating ?"and the little elephant said:"kurru," then the Mantis said :"listen,what is the matter,~~wi~~ my child does not usually speak so, that I do not hear nicely." (Ll.) he, he ǁauwi ti ē, ǃkhwā bbaītya ssā, he, he kkuíten ǂkē---then they see that the rain lightning comes, and they speak to one another. The phrase, he ē--those which is also used as a conj. then, and then. Ex.: (L.) whaí-tă ǁkākaken ǁne ǁkǔǁkukǎs ,hé ē, ǂ ǃk'é-g ǁne ǁxa-i hi---the springbok ewes are fat,therefore the people are shooting them. hé ko, hé tău are used as and, they and, joining nouns.Ex.: (Ll.) hă-kă ǃkúkenǃkúka ǁnĕ ǁá hă ã, hé tău ǁkhwaí, hé ko ǃnwiń---his shoes came after him, ~~H~~ and the quiver and the kaross.

HE:, SIIa. v. can. (Mg.) hẽ:,hɛ:.Ex.: ɲa hẽ: ǂkx^{ʔ}wa: na a---I can (?) speak I (to) you.

HẼ, CII. adv. so,thus. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁno:ane ko kuru tama, ǃau: ǁkuko khama, a ko sẽsẽ-ʃ ǁkwisa hẽ---war they did not make,they were afraid of them and only worked so.

Hə̃ʔə̃, SIIa. neg. no. (Mg.) Ex.: ǁkai ǁ^{ʔ}a ca kwa hə̃ʔə̃---girl say no.

HEE, CI.1) v. to make work, s. hethi. 2) n. war. (Dm.)

HɛHɛRITə̃N, SI. v. to come up quickly (clouds), s. hɛri.(Ll.) hhehherriten. Ex.: au i ǁkoén, ti ē, ǁkuagen e áken hi ssuéń ǁā,iantau x ǃkuíten, tā, ǃkuí ā-ka (ǁkuagen) hhehherriten, ha ǁke á---when we see that fine clouds are going along,we return quickly, for a person whose (clouds) come up quickly is there.

HEI, NII. n. silver jackal (Zuk.)

HEI ǁUM,CII. n. name of a tribe. [Na. heib--bush,[ǁom--to sleep,bush-sleeper.] (D.B.)

HEJA, CIII. adv. here ,s. he. (D.B.) Ex.: kwin heja olanakwe idibake---

suck here the children milk.

HƐLAPƐ, CIII. n. money. (D.B.)

HƐM:,HʌM:, SI. v. to devour, consume, s. hã̆, haba:ken. (Ll.) hēmm, (B.) hammm. Ex.: (Ll.) hă̆ń kă̆ń ǂke, hă̆ ǁkauwă̆ ǁkuonna sse hēmm !k'ŭe ---he says, he wishes that the heat would consume the people. (B.) ǁkhwai-hammm ǀne ǂkákken,ti ē, ǀkaggen ǀnú dóä dde ? ha ā !kwīya ha, ha ā hammm ts'oëń---ǁkhwai-hēmm (a monster, perhaps 'quiver devourer') said, where is the Mantis ? he who called him who devours things.(or who is the devourer of things).

HÉMA, CIII. v. to call. (D.B.) Ex.: héma unu ku dza---call the person to come.

HEMPE, CIa. n. shirt. [Afr. hemp.] (D.)

HEMPI, SV. N. shirt. [Afr. hemp.] (D.B.)

HEM-SI, SIIa. n. shirt. [Afr. hemp.] (Mg.)

HəNIŋ, SII. n. honey [Afr. heuning] (D.B.)

HƐRIʃHəRI:, SI. V. to push, s hɛru. (B.) herrī. (Ll.) hhĕrri. Ex.: (B.) ṅ ǀne ǀki !kuṁ ǀē ǁká ã̃, ṅ ǀne herrí hhó ǁé hã̃, ha g'ǀne ggíggerrittam ú ǁé---I put in a stick under her (ostrich), I pushed her,off (nest), she rolled off. (Ll.) tíken ǀkŭ ɣwã̃n,!kuí ā hhĕrri ttătten ǁkau ǀkúm hă̆ ŏ ssi---it seemed as if a person had pushed him down upon us.

HERIBI, SI. v. to help. [Ned. helpen Afr. hulp.] (Ll.) hĕrrĭbĭ, hérrībe. Ex.: hă̆ ssaṅ ddĭ ǁkhã̃, ŏ !k'éyă̆ xă̆ !kútten tta hă̆ ã̃ hă̆ !khauá, hĕ tíken ē, !k'é ssĕ ōrŭko hĕrrĭbĭ hă̆, ĭ, hă̆ !khauá ssĕ ttēnyă̆ hă̆ ã---he would become a lion, if the people did not singing make his vertebral artery lie down, therefore the people must quickly help him, that his vertebral artery may lie down for him.

HERI !NU:BA, SIV. v is dead. (D.B.) Ex.: Tibitibi heri !nu:ba, o Mokopo, Xatia, heri gesa !nu:ba---Tibitibi is dead, old Mokopo, the Khatia, is also dead.

HERUg HƐRUg HʌRU, SI. v. to throw, s hauru, hɛri. (B.) hă̆ru, (Ll.) herru, hĕrru. Ex.: (B.) hă̆ g'ǀne !khwĭ!khwĭ tĭń tŏĭ-ta !kŭĭten, hă̆ g'ǀne tēn si tĕrritentĕrriten ĭ, hă̆ ǀkŭ ǀkăṁmiṅ ǀkam hĭ au hă̆ ts'íńxŭ, hă̆ ǀkŭ ǀkăṁmiṅ tĭ ǀkam ǁĕ !kŭĭten ău ǀkŭbbī, hă̆ sĕ hă̆ruhă̆ru ǀkĭ ǀē !kŭĭten ău ǀkŭbbī---he (hyena) lies on his back on the ostrich eggs, he lies rolling there, he carries bringing them on his back, he brings the eggs to the thick bushes, that he may throw-

ing put the eggs into the thick bushes. (Ll.) hiń ǃku ǃkù ákken tchuen-ta ǃkwágen, au hiń yauki herru-i, ĩ---they (the Bushmen) put the things' bones nicely aside, while they do not throw them about. ǁhóëten herru ki ǁkhóë ǃhãu-kă tĭ kó---the black crow threw down the other part of the thong.

HERU, HE-RU, SII. adv. far. s. -haru. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ ǁŋ -heru ǁna---my house is far. ǃgwa xu he-ru ǁa: ǁŋ---the child has gone far (to its) home.

HERU, CIII. v. finished, sometimes pronounced hulu in song. (D.B.) Ex.: háma ganina hi, há heru, heru ba ʃa-or hulu ba ʃa---here the Germans are, finished, finished and gone.

HETHI, CI. n worker, s. hee. (Do.)

HE?I, SIIa. n meat .(Dk.)

HI:, HI, SI. pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. incl. obj. & dat. s.i. us, poss. our hi:ã:. (B.) hĩ, hĩ-ã. (Ll.) hĩ,hì,hi. Ex.: (B.) í ta ǃháu i ǃkagen, au hiń yauki ǁkóu ǁkóá hĩ ǃá---we visit our fellows, while they do not put upon us the fight. (Ll.) áken túko sse ǃke-ǃkam sse θhóken, a sse ǁkhóu ǃkùĭtea hì ǁneiń---thou shalt bring bushes, thou shalt cover in for us the house. ha ka ǃkŭ á hĭ, í ddĭ kú tã̃ θpuŏin---he is used to cause us to become sleepy. (B.) iten yauki ǃna hĩ-ã ǃkwágen---we did not see our bones.

HĨ, HI, SI. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl., or sing. when refer. to certain nouns.they, he she, it. emph. hiŋ,hĩ. poss. hĩ-ã:, hĩ-ka, hi-ka, hi-ta. (B.) hĩ, hí, hĩ-ã. (Ll.) hĩ,hĭ,hĭ. Ex.: (B.) ǃkóiŋgu tátti ē, hĩ ta só ko ǃkweiten ǃkweiten au ǃgéi ē ǃkhe---the old people felt that they sat chatting on the sheep which stood. hí bba ǃne ǂenna---they do not know. ha óäken ǂkakka hĩ---her father said to them (children). he ti, hĩ tań e, ǃk'wá yauki ǃki ttwí ĩ, au ǃē ē ǃxã̃ hã---this thing, it seems to be (it seems that) the hartebeest has not a wound from the people who shot it. (Ll.) hĭ ssĕ-g ǃne ǁgĕrrĕ ǃnwá---they will feather the arrows. hă-g ǃnā kă ǃkŭ mmai-i, hĭ ǃhiń ǁe, ău hă ĕń-ĕńyā ǃkŭ ǁnũ ǁna---its head is wont to be first,it comes out, while its body is behind there. (B.) he ti hiń ē, hiń ǃnĕ ǃauken-ĭ hĩ ǃkāgen, ĩ, ău hiń tatti, hĭ-ka kū ǁkwań ē ǃkwā---therefore (these things they are), they were beating each other (their mates), because they felt they all were angry. hiń yauki ǃna hĩ-ã ǃkwāgen---they did not see their bones.

(Ll.) hí-tă hã̃ ǁkuaǹ ĕ---their food it is. ǹ !kŏíñ ǁkuaǹ ĕ ssā, tă, hĭ ē tẵ ǀkuĕ̃, hĭ ǀkĭ ǂhárri-hĕ---my grandfather is coming, for he is wont to carry a featherbrush. (B.) ǀkággen-ka eǹyaǹ ǂhauǂháu ǁ̆kē̃, hiǹ kkŭí ǂuáǂuá au ǀkággen ǁ̆kóë---the flesh of the Mantis sprang together, it quickly joined itself to the Mantis's back. (Ll.) ĭ tă -g ǀnĕ ǂkăkkẵ ĭ ǀkāgen, tĭ ē, !kaŭkā ǁkŏáˊ ǀnā tchuĕǹ, hĭǹ ē, hĭ̃ ǀnĕ !kwāǹ---we say to each other, that the children appear to have seen things, hence they beckon. (hĭǹ ē refers back to tĭ ē--the thing is, it is). NI., NII., NIII. occasional form of 3rd pers. sing. or pl. it, they. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu a gu ʒo:, ka ʃe ka -tsi tane---people get honey, and come home carrying it. gome -tsa ǀkãekau, re o hi-tsi sin ǁga---two oxen are inspanned and they are waiting. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: ddá ǁké, hi ǁké---the fire burns, it burns, NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a !kũ ki tʃʔa:, a ǀkum hi, ki tʃo:---people tattooed, cut them and tattooed. HI, dem dem. that, here. SIV., CIII.; SIV. that. (D.B.) Ex.: hi ǀi e ǁk'wi, n ǀká ka ǁgoara ǂkwi tsʔo---that fire is out, I will light it to roast seeds of tsama. CIII. here. s. hina. (D.B.) Ex.: hi tʃiatosa, hi tlʔako---here it is slit, here cut. Dondu hi ina---Dondu is up here

HĨ, SI. prep. with. (B. & Ll.) hĩ, hĭ̃. Ex.: (B.) ǀkāgen ē !kū, hiǹ ǀne tēǹ ǁnaiǹ, ǀaiti kōgen ǁxam taĕ̃ hĩ ha---two wives lie at the nest, another wife also goes with him. (Ll.) !kŏ ttēǹ-ă ǁā hĭ̃ ǀkua ǀkuatten ---the Milky Way lying goes with the stars. hĭ̃ tău=hĕ ko is used as and. (Ll.) hĕ hẵ !kwĭ̃ ǁkhwāi,ĭ̃,ǁkhwāi ssĕ !gauŭ-kẵ, hĭ̃ tẵŭ !kukeǹ !kukeǹ---and he called the quiver, the quiver should follow and the shoes.

HI. CII. prep. & conj. in, and, s he. (Schi.)

HI, CI. n. vulture. (Do.)

HI, CII. n. plant, wood, s. hii. [Na. heib, heis.] The m. form hi-ba hime indicates a tall tree, a stick or pole, the f. hi-ʃa indicates a round bush or plant. pl. m. hidʒi, f. hi-ʃi. (D.B.) Ex.: hi !a:kwe tako _ha, ako !gwiʃa !num---in the bush they stayed and set traps. hi-ba ti ko kuru---the stick I made. ʃoro-ba ko !aba hi-m kwe---the legavaan climbs up the tree. ǂnu hiʃ -kaukwe kwe-ba ---sits among the bushes a man. hi-dʒi xumʃ kwe tʃa---dig (plant) the sticks into the ground.

HĨ, XX SI. v. to eat, to feed, subj. & perf. hã̃, s. ã̃. (B. & Ll.) hĩ̃.

Ex.: (B.) haṅ hĩ karru-ka !kauken---he eats young bushes. (Ll.)
hĭṅ !nĕ !kauken hi hi---they cutting feed themselves.

ˉHĨ, ˉHIÏ, CII. v. to do, to cause. s. hiama, hie. (D.B.) Ex.: tare koko
ǁkuŋ kwenaˉhi, ako ǁnei-dʒi byri taá---so the old people did, &
and told the others. ǁkaiʃa m ko ǁnare a ko ˉhii' tuʃ ti ʃa---
he shakes (his) feet, and causes rain to come.

HIAMA, CI. v. to serve, s. ˉhĩ, hie. (Do.)

HI-BA, CII. s hi.

HIǂDʒA, CII. s. hi.

HIE, CI. 1) v. to do, s. ˉhĩ, hiama. (Do.) 2) n. the open country, the veld.
s. hi--plant. (Do.)

HIE TʃO, CI. n. a Mosarwa, (Bushman. pl. hie tʃware.) s. hie--veld, tʃo--person. (Do.) Ex.: hie cho.
cho kwiʃ---the Sesarwa language. Hie chware ere kwa !gamee ka
ñ ǁkhai---the Bushmen shoot with bows.

HĨ HAǂ HAǂ, SIIa. name of a game,"guess which hand". (Dk.)

HII, CI. n. tree, medicine, s. hi, hie. [Na. heib,heis.] (Do.) Shortened
to hi in the forms hi !kwa--a bush or shrub, hi ǁkau--to cut down
a tree.

HI-ME, CII. s. hi.

HIN, NII. n. steenbok. (Zuk.)

HIŋ, SI. s. hĩ,hi.

HIN, HN, SIII. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. they. (D.B.) Ex.: hin ǁoʃe
wa ǁneĩn---they sit by the house.

HINA, CIII, dem. there. s. hi. (D.B.) Ex.: hina unu seme---there a man
eats.

HINÁME-PE, CIII. n. pl. tomatoes. (D.B.)

HINE, SIId. dem. this, hine e: sing. & pl. that. (Wu.)hine e.

HIPE, CI. n. axe. (Do.)

HIʃE-PE, CIII. n. pl. leaves. s. hi. (D.B.)

HISEʃA, HIʃE, HIʃEʃA, CII. n. a supernatural being, probably a spirit
of the bush, s. hi. [Na. Heitsi Eibib.] (D.B.) Ex.: tira mu: tama
Hiʃeʃa---I have never seen Hiʃeʃa.

HISI, CII. n. bullroarer. (D.B.) s. hi.

HITSI, CIII. n. storm, lightning. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso sa ati, so taija
hitsi tl?ehena---when comes rain, then say lightning falls.

HI ǁK?OWA, CIII. n. wooden arrow for shooting birds, (D.B.)

HM, HMHM, NII. pers. pron. we incl. ,rarely used. (Ll.) Ex.: hm !kou
!ka Jantje ka !num---we three give the stones to Jantje.

HM, NII. adj. pretty. s. !hom-a. (Leb.)

HMA, CIII. n. head. (Do.)

HMEE, CI. v. to smell. hm tswi to smell anything. (Do.)

Hŋ, SI. dem. this, that. (B.) hhŋ̀ŋ̀. (Ll.) hŋ̀. Ex.: (B.) hhŋ̀ŋ́ !kui ha
a siŋ́ gumma ha xoa ---that man who is here he is the one who had
beaten his mother.

HN, Hŋ, SII., SIIa., SIId., SIII. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. they, their, s.
hi, hiŋ. SII. also pl. ending of nouns, & dem. that .(D.B.) hn,
hŋ. Ex.: !gwa-hŋ ǁnei, hŋ ǁa ǁŋ a---children many, they run to
that hut. hn ǁna hn eiŋki---they stay with their father. ǁxe:ǁa:
ŋeŋ !u, hn !na:ke---two arrows, that one is large. SIIa. (Mg.)
s. ha. a !ka
hŋ. nom. Ex.: hŋ ǁga ǁkeiki---they go to the girl. SIId. (Wu.)hn.
Ex.: hn ku---they all. SIII. (D.B.) hn. Ex.: hn !kokn θho:si---
they stand by the tree.

HN, SII. v. part. completed action. (D.B.) Ex.: !ohekia hn !ko: ha !na
n θho: !ne:i---the lion carried him to a big tree.

HN, Hŋ, NII., NIII. v. part., fut. or imper. or then, (Ll.) hń s. hasn. Ex.:
!kúń ǁkeǁké hń débbi, hń !kúa ǁké ára---the dead Bushmen shall
return, shall not die outright. dzhú e ma txá ǁké ara, !ná a
!koa yáru !kui a !é, hń umm---the person thou didst shoot is quite
dead, do thou cleanse(thyself), seek !kuì fruit, cleanse thyself, body
then eat.
NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !nai ka gu !kũ, ka !koa u ka hŋ---the lioń
catches the man, runs away, then eats him.a gu !nai, a hn da na
ha tʃu---(he) took the lion and then carried it home.

Mx
MXXA Hŋ, NIII. v. to see, to know, s. siŋ. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ki hŋ Kwevi,
Kwelei ma ki hŋ---I know (have seen) the Kwevi, the Kwelei I know.

HN-A, SII., NIII. dem. this, here. s. hŋ. (D.B.) Ex.: !kógən kwa hn-a
---sit nearer here. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Gəva dʒə ǁkaǁkale hŋ-a---
an Mbunda man came here.

MK HN-!AN, SV. n. black beetle. (D.B.) Ex.: hn-!an ga !a---the black
beetle is dead.

HN-ǁUWA:KO, CIII. n. ghost, spirit. s. grave. (D.B.) Ex.: ta ǁia-mo unu,
hn-ǁuwa:ko hamana---dies a man, the spirit is here.

HO, HÓA, SI.. SIV., SV., v. to take, lift, pick up, s. hoŋ. when used

~~after another verb~~ after another v. expresses up, off, away. (B.) SI. ho, hó, hho, hó, hóä (Ll.) hŏ, hhŏ, hhó, hóă. Ex.: (B.) hă sĕ hŏ !'hău, ha se mań tẽ hă--- he will take up the bow, he will put it under his arm. ǁkhwaiten ǁkwan !kẽ, !kaggen kań hŏ hã̆---the quiver is yonder, the Mantis lifts it. i !kú sań !a hho !k'wā ą a---we came(and) cut up this hartebeest. (Ll.) !k'é ǁkoäken ssin !ně !a!a hho !khauw---the people must really cut off honey. hhó-ǂpuă or ttău-hhŏ---the name of the little springbok who was carried off by elephants. (B.) ǂxóá ttúkko dóä ā hóä kā !kwã̆---the elephant really must be the one who took away from me the child. (Ll.) whaiï-ten !ně ttai ǁkáu hóä !kwa ǁki ē !ka---the springbok walk, passing over the rain liquid which is wet. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʇsi a ho ti ǀko---we get some honey. o missis ka kxu !kam ho !kam-ǁari---old missis fetched away !kam-ǁari. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ho-wa ǁkum---take the berries. ʒu: hó te ǂmoi---throw off the wood. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ho ǁkwa-ga ǁnumko--- bring ǁkwa bulbs. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ho ʃuʃu — to lift the lungs, to breathe.

HO,HO:,HOA,HOWA, NI.,NII.v. to find, meet,get, put on, take in marriage NI. (D.B.) Ex.: gwa^{3} karima o hó: tʃi---this evening (I) shall find something. ʒu-sa k"ai ‿tsi si re o ho:wa, ʒu !nwa ʃum ara !kwã̆ ho:a---medicine men come to meet him, Bushmen who are simple do not meet him.m ba tsi, a hoa tsike---my father came and married here. dama !goma ho ǁwama---a boy puts on a round apron.

NII. (Dk.) ho:. (V.) hŏ. ~~some kind of plants~~ s. ho-ba,ho- a.
HO, CII. v. to marry, beget, bear. [Na. hõ, to find,get, bear.] (D.B.) Ex.: ma: m ko ǁkhwi, num ko tã̆s !kwesa ʃe:, a ko !kwane ho--- sees he (her) childless, then another woman marries, and children begets. si !kwa Naman !o:kwe ho tama---we did not bear (children) to the Nama.

HO^{ʒ},HO, CII. v. to sprout, come up. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂuxwoina ho^{ʒ},kas ko dauwa---food sprouts, where it is burned. tuwa ko ho, a ko tu, !neba ka tu---rain comes up,itx rains, there it rains.

HɔO:, CII. v. to know. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁkuŋ kwe-ǁkwa ho: tama---the old people did not know.

HO, NII. n. wild dog. (Zuk.)

HO. CI. nothing, (Do.) ho ǁke — to reject,

HOA, v. s. ho.

HOA, NII. n. antbear. (Zuk.)

HOARA, CII. n. crow. (Schi.)

HOBA, CI. v. to bend. [Tsw.] (Do.) ho-ʃa. ~~akkexxxtsxfxxx~~

HO-BA, CII. n. husband, s ho, ~~el~~ ~~xlyxhomkwe.~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ changes to hom.

(D.B.) Ex.: ti ho-ba ko waxa kuru---my husband made (them) all.

si se hom kwe ʃe ko debi a ha---we to our husband returning came.

HOE ,SIIa. v. to say (?) . (Mg.) Ex.: a ǂkosi hoe gau ʔa ha gasi kxʔu---

(I) shall not say (?) the thing which (I) shall do.

HOE, NII. call to come or wait. (V.) hoe.

HOESE, NII. all. s. sasi, weʃɛʃɛ. (V.) hoese.

HÕ-HÕ"Ã, SI. v. to tremble, to shake. (Ll.) hhõ-hhõã. Ex.: !k'ãũ ǂe, ttaĩ ǁkhoũ !khẽ hĩ, hĩn tũko ddi kuĩ tã hhõhhõã---the ground on which I am walking ~~trembles~~ really feels trembling.

HO HORI, NI. n. pl. youths. s. ho. Ex.: ho hori tsa o-ma---two youths are wrestling.

HÓ ITS!HWE, still. (Do.)

HOKE, SII. n. skirt. (D.B.)

HOLA, CI. v. to thresh. (Do.)

HOLAI, CIII. n. aloe tree, (a big one). (D.B.)

HO:M, CI. n. lion, s. hum. (Do.) hõm.

HOM, CI. 1) upon, on, below. 2) sand. 3) carrots. (Do.)

HOM, CI. v. to help, support, s. homa. (Do.)

HOM, CIII. v. to stir, s. ho-ni, horĩ. (D.B.)

HOMA, CI. x n. help, homathi, helper. s. homã. (Do.)

HOM TʃAI, CI. n. small pox. (Do.) hom chai.

HOŋ, SI. v. to hoist up (with the shoulders). s. ho, huŋ. (B.) hhon. Ex.: !k'wã-g !nãn ǁkõe, !kwãn hhõn hi---the hartebeest head slips down, the child hoists it up (with the shoulders).

HOŋ, SII. v. to blow from, come from. (D.B.) Ex.: khwe hoŋ ki i---the wind comes from this side. khwe hoŋ !nuũ---the wind blows from the south.

HONDA, NIII. v. to carry off, to marry. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂgo ka a gu daba dema, ki honda---a man takes a young girl, carries her off.

HO NI, CII., v. to stir, s. hom, horĩ. Ex (D.B.) Ex.: ʃu-ʃ kwe ǂu xwoine toxo, ko ho-ni ʃo:m kwe---into a pot put food, stir with a spoon.

HOO, CI. evil (Do.)

HO‡ÖHO:‡Ö, SI. v. to provoke, s. ho. (Ll.) hòóhóö. Ex.: ǁkha ǀki e tss'a a hoöhoö, haǹ ǁgaüeya hi ǀa---a lion is a thing which provokes, it seeks a fight from us.

HOO TSIRI, CI. n. fun, mirth. (Do.)

HORA, CI. adv. over yonder. s. her-u. (Do.)
Na. hagub.

HORAKWE, CII. n. pigs. (D.B.)

HORE, CI. n. vlei, pan, marsh. (Do.)

HOREHE, CI. v. to scratch, s. hōrī. (Do.)

HO-RI, SII. v. to stir, s. hom, ho‡-ni, horehe. (D.B.)

HɔRO, SI. v. to awaken, s. ho. (Ll.) hhóro.

HɔRO, CII. n. legband. or armband, generally of leather. (D.B.)

HÓROKɔN, HÓRUKɔN, HÓRUKA:, SI. n. eggshell, pl. hórohoro, emph. hórukakən. (B.) hhŏrroken, hóroken, hhorruken, hhorrukā, hhorrukaken. Ex.: hă se ǀkam !aui ǂa a ǂerri, ha se !hamm ǀkŭ ssúrru ǀhiŋă, ha se !gwā ǀkumm ha-ka hhorroken---he will take a little egg, he will first drink it out, he will break with his fist its eggshell. hiŋ ǀnĕ xo ūi hă-ka hhorruken, au hin tatti e, hhorrukā ǀkŭ e---they throw away the eggshell, for we feel that an eggshell it is. hhórohoro ē !ū---two eggshells.

HɔROKO, SI. n. a certain bone. (Ll.) hhóroko.

HORWA, CI. v. to arrive. (Do.)

HO:ʃA, CII. n. wife, s. ho, ho-ba. (D.B.) Ex.: Huitiba-ti ho:-ʃa ko !nuʃa kuru, a ko ǀgeri ʃi---Huitib's wife has built a hut, and thatched it.

HOTSA, CIII. v to stop (?). (D.B.)

HOU , SI. n. heat, s. ha-i, haii. XX. (Ll.) hhou. Ex.: ú e ǁnwāe !hou, !hóu sse ǀauki bbu ǀe xua ǁkhóe ssiŋ ǀi, au ǀi-ta hhou ---you drive away the locusts, that the locusts may not burn up, fall into the fire on account of the fire's heat.

HOUÏTɔN-HOUÏTɔN, SI. n rush (of storm). (Ll.) hhouïten-hhouïten. Ex.: !khwa-ka hhouïten-hhouïten ǀno ǀna ha?---had the rush of the storm reached her ?

HOU , SI. v. to perceive, be aware of, s. houŋ-houŋ. (Ll.) hhoun. Ex.: ǁnau, han ǀku ɵpuoin ǀna, ha ǀku !khou, ti e ddi !gixa ǀku ǁnau, han ǀku ɵpuoin ǀna, ha ǀku !khou, ti e ddi ttin-ya he, ti, he-ka, o ha ǀnunu--- a sorceror does this, he

HOUŋ, SI. v. to perceive, be aware of, s. houŋhouŋ. (Ll.) hhouń. Ex.: !gixa !kŭ ǁnau, hań !kŭ θpuoiń ǁnă, há !kŭ !khou, tĭ e ddi ttiń-yă he ti, he-ka ǁxauken ǀkw'ai, ha !kŭ hhouń he, ŏ he ti, o hă ǁnũnũ---a sorceror does this, he smells what has been happening there, the scent of the blood, he perceives it there with his hose.

HOUŋ+HOUŋ, SI. n. presentiment, s. houŋ. (Ll.) hhouń-hhouń. Ex.: hhouń-hhouń kie tss'a a, i tta, ti e, he ddi ttińya ti e !xarra---a presentiment is a thing which we feel, when something is happening at another place.

HOURUKƏN, SI. s. háurukən.

HU:, HU:, SI. pers. pron. 2nd pers. pl. dat. & voc.; poss. hu-ã:. s. u. (B.) hū, hu-ã. (Ll.) hū, hhù. Ex.: (B.) ń săń !kwańna tēnya hū ău wai-tă !kwagen, ŭ săń !kŭ ss'a ŏń hi---I will pick up about for you of the springboks' bones, you shall eat out (the marrow) of them. (Ll.) ǁxa-θpua túko ssa ǁkoka hhù---little sister truly comes gathering wood for you. !kauruwŏ ha ǀne kuĭ,"hū wwĕ, ǀkakkă koā ttè ǀkà tchueń ē, ha ssin !hamm ǀkí ǁā, ĭ"--!kauruwo said, "o you, where has the Mantis left the things he took away before"?

(B.) hu-ã !kwagen---your (springbok) bones.

HU, SIV., pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. they, usually u.(D.B.) Ex.: hu oas !kauti---they are sitting around.

HU, CIIb. n. spotted hyena. (Zuk.)

HU, CIII. v. to marry, be married, s. ho. (D.B.) Ex.: hu úneja ŋǀoŋangiri ---a married man is ŋǀoŋangiri. hu unija-ko Soki-ko, okoku Makanjange---a married woman is Soki-ko, wife of Makanjange.

HUAKHO, CI. n. permission. (Do.)

HUGƏN, SI. upright, erect, s. ho. (Ll.) hhūgen. Ex.: ha há ǀne !khe hhūgen ǀhiń---she stood erect.

HUHUNA, CI. v. to make boil. [Tsw.] (Do.)

HU:ĭ, SI. v. to help, to help up., s. ho, heribe. (Ll.) hhūĭ. Ex.: ń ǁkuań sse ǁnau, ŏ kă kki ssa ǁkoēn, ti e, !kŭi tta, hă ǀkuken ã, ń yauki sse hhuĭ-ja---I will do this, even if I come and see that a person lies on the point of death, I will not help him.

HUI, NII. n. 1) aardwolf, 2) anteater. (Zuk.)

HUI, NII. n. ear. (Leb.)

HUILOLA, CIII. n. hare (?) (D.B.)

HUKƏN, SI. v. to load heavily. (B.) hhúkken. Ex.: ha ǁkwaⁿ ǃne hhúkken ᶜxa kau tāē---he is heavily laden and walks.

HUKWA, HU:KWA, CIII. v. to get up, go out, take off. s ho. (D.B.) Ex.: teketá-pè únu-bi pie-bi, iʃa-mo, atu hukwa---two men fight, one falls and gets up. aija-ko mu:a akwéte-ja, ǃuŋguwe tamo hu:kwa keta i ǁka---the mother cuts the child(on the finger) with a string thus, takes it away, it falls.

HUM, CIIb. n. lion, s. hom. (Bal.)

HÚMA, CIII. yes. (D.B.) Ex.: huma, oo wako---yes, that is so.

HUᵑ, SI. v. to lift(with the shoulders), s. hoᵑ. (B.) hhún. Ex.: ǃkákka hhún ǃkhé, au ǃkákka hhún ǃki ǃē ǁkhwāi ǃᵘka au ha ǁkū ǃnā---the Mantis stood lifting (shrugging his shoulders), as the Mantis lifting put on the quiver string over his shoulder.

HUNDA, NIII. n. gunpowder. (D.B.) Ex.: a ǁwa vindele ke hunda---sell to the white man for gunpowder.

HUNIKJE, SIIa. all (Mg.) hunice. Ex.: hunice ǁkoroke---all the nails.

~~xxxkxrx~~HUNKERI, NI. n .fowls. Afr. hoonders. (D.B.)

HUNKERUᵑ, SII. n. hens, s hunkeri. (D.B.)

HUO, CI. v. to approach. (Do.)

HURU-TWI:T N, HURU-SI-TURITƏN, SI. n. name of a black bird with white on the head which inhabits a small hole, and special name of the Anteater. (Ll.) húrru-twīten, hhúrru-sŭi-ttŭ-tturriten.

HUTSI, SIIa. n. hat. (Mg.) Afr. hoed.

HUTSITʃA, CIII. v. to wash. (D.B.) Ex.: hutsitʃa-mo nina atebi---he washes in water.

HUU, CI. 1) v. to leave, s. ho , 2) n. thing. (Do.)

HUÚNA, CIII. adv. over there. (D.B.) Ex.: Dzeremani aka tʃi atonen ǃunguwe, aka bekwa hé-e huúna---the Germans caught the Masai, and kept them over there.

HUWA, NI. n. spirit or demi-god, s. ~~xxxxx~~ Huwe, Uwe.(D.B.) Ex.: Huwa ko kuru ʒu--- Huwa makes people.

HÚWE, HUE, NII. n. spirit or demi-god. s. Huwa, Uwe. (Ll.) Hu-we. (V.) Huwe, (if spoken quickly) Hue. Ex.: (Ll.) dzhú ti tŭba tchĭ e ǂkhiya, é ti oywí ha ǃkú kue Hú-we, é ti oywí ha ǃkú kue ǃxue ---a person who works many things, we call his name by that of

Hú-we, we call his name by that of !xue. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kũ tʃu a ts'a, Huwe ǁne ǁkaǁka---people lie and sleep, Huwe ~~xxxxx~~ (is) big. (appears so in their sleep)

HUWE,HUWI, NI. ~~x~~ v. pass. to be born, s. ho, hu. (D.B.) Ex.: m !hã: huwe---my son is born.

HWE, CI. 1) v. to fear, be afraid of. 2) n. a race. 3) v. to leave, s. hu. (Do.)

HWEAHA, CI. pregnant. (Do.)

HWEE, CI. 1) n. fear. 2) v. to squeeze out pus. 3) v. to be surprised. 4) v. to escape, run, fly from, (Do.) s. hwehwe, hwethi.

HWEHE, CI. adj. white. (Do.)

HWEHWE, CI. v. to outrun, be before, s. hwethi. (Do.) hwee,

HWEITəN, SI. v. to mix in, stir, s. hom, hoʔni, horĩ. (B.) hhweiten. Ex.: hĭń ǀnĕ hhwéiten ǁkóʔitẽ hi !khwéi ǁkĭ au ǁxẽ---they mix in their breast milk to the Bushman rice.

HWERE, CI. n. a muddy pool. (Do.)

HWEREHE, CI. v. to scratch. (Do.)

HWETHI, CI. n. fugitive, s. hwehwe. (Do.) hwee,

HWE !GWA, CI. n. chalk, lime, s. hwehe. (Do.)

HWE ǂHOA, CI. n. roan antelope. (Do.)

HWI, CI. adj. & adv. good, well. (Do.)

HWI ǀKA, CI. evening. (Do.)

HWI ǂKWA ǀKWA. CI. about dark. (Do.)

BC 151 D3.24.8

I I I

This vowel occurs both long and short in Bushman, it is often nasalized. It is also found in the diphthongs ai, ei, oi, wi

Doke in writing of !kũ language distinguishes between a front close vowel i, and a front close vowel mixed I. Of the former he writes: "The tongue..... long." Of the latter he writes: "In the pronunciation of the ..... long". Of ǂkhomani Doke writes: "The i phoneme: " This may ..... diphthongs.

I, 1) pers. pron., 1st pers. pl. incl. SI., SII., SIIa,, SIIb., SIIc., SIId., SIII., SIV., SV., SVI., NII. --SI. nom. & obj.; emph. iten, i-i; poss. i, i-ta, i-ka, i-i-ta. (B.& Ll.) i, ǐ, í, ī, iten, ǐ-ǐ. Ex.: (B.) i ǃkú ss'e ǃkarmeń ǃxwõrri---we will carrying turn back. í bba ǃne ǂénna---we do not know. (Ll.) ǁkhēǁkhéten ǃnĕ ǃkann ǁkáu ttẽ i c̆ tss'ă---the beast of prey lays us down by the thing. hăń ǃnĕ ǃkha ǁĕke ǐ-i ,c̆ tss'ă---it kills us together with the thing. ǐ-í ǁkuań ǃkú sse ǁĕkoen ---we now shall see. íten ttŭ-kkŏ kă ǃhoǃhó i ǃnú ǃnüă-ddé---we are wont to kneel upon our knees. i-tă ǃke-tă ttuken---our men-folk. (B.) i-kaǁku---we all. SII. nom. & obj., poss. i-ka. (D.B.) Ex.: i ki ǁa: ǁŋ,i ki ǃkau ha---we go home, we carry it. ǁŋ ǃkwi kie ǃnu ǃkóá i---a Bushman speaks of us. i-ka ǃk'a---our hands. SIIa. nom. & poss. (Mg.) Ex.: i ǂkai---we look. ca ǂkami i ǃkoi---(we) beat each other (our mates). SIIb. nom., obj. ī-ɛ. (Mh.) 'ī, 'ī'ĕ. Ex.: 'ī xa sn ǃkx'ōa ǁxa dē?ɛɛ-where shall we hunt? SIIc. nom. & obj. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃwala a ka ǁka: i---the sunshine warms us. SIId. (Wu.) nom. ī, emph. i-i, i-ten; poss. ita; dat. ahī. (Arb.) i. SIII. nom.(D.B.) Ex.: i ki ʃowa, i ǃna:---we sit, we see (each other). SIV. nom.& dat. , s. also e; poss. i-ki, i-se. (D.B.) Ex.: i tai ti---we have come here. a oku -haija i ǃau---thou must talk to us ǃauni. kwe ǁaru i-ki ǁʌn---then return to our home. SV. nom. & poss. (D.B.) Ex.: ja ɣax ga ki ʃum, i ge ǁka: ti---this is the shade, we are in it. i ǁku ǃheri i ǃk'ale---we wash our hands. SVI. nom. (D.B.)Ex.: i ǃgwa---we follow. NII. nom. & obj. rarely used before numbers.(Ll) ǃnanni ti ǂkhamm i ǃkao ǃne---ǃnanni has cut us three the head (hair). i ǃxoa---we all live.

2) pers. pron., 2nd pers. pl. NI.,NII.,NIII. ---NI. com. & f., rarely used m. i !kã; emph. ihi. (D.B.) Ex.: mihi ¯!ni, i !kã: i ¯u,i ¯u--- I sit here, you (to men) go, you (to women) go. ihi ǂkhi k'ai i tʃisi ha ¯u---~~xxxx

|āi'tiken !hum̄m hă-hă, 'ī, ă kăn' ||kwăn' săn' ī'--the female assents to him, 'yes, thou shalt do so.' a kań ka ǂkwē kú, 'ī, ń ||kā'--thou dost say, 'yes, my brother'. ha |ku |ne ī !géi!géiten---he did verily move his arms fast. (Ll.) he tíken é, ń kă-g |ně tā̃ |x̌ā̃|x̌ā̃, ī, au tchueńya ǂ |ku-g |ne ī, |é !uhá u-ŭ---this reason is,(why) I do not shoot,on account of it, for the things do verily go in among ye. kórotuítaken há |ne kúĭ, 'ī, ń ddóä ka, a sse |kuēi' |kī--the korotuiten (bird) said, 'yes, I think you should do this.' NII. yes. (Ll.) I i.

4) v. part. emph. pres. SI.,& SIV., CII.---SI. (B.) ī. Ex.: ĭ |ku I ī hi !kaui kō---we do eat another egg. SIV. imp.(D.B.) Ex.: i pere sa |no , n _ā---do bread come give, (that) I eat. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: |k'arise ǂ i |ke: tama, ¯keiʃi i ko |ke:---a little do not smoke, smoke much.

I, ~~ǂ vx~~ v. to be., s. e, a. SIIb., SIV., CII.,---SIIb. pres. (Mh.) 'i. CIII. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ha i ||ʔwi---he is small. !wara ki i, a sn ||ʌn ki ké e---a girl that is, whose hut is here.CII. (D.B.) i, ¯i. Ex.: |kwim |hũ-ba ¯i, |kwim ¯!go-dama ¯i, tʃara ko _ha---one a European was, one a Klipkafir was, both came. ka:si i, him-tis ka:si i---a box (it) is, a wooden box (it) is. keim k'rikau i, a ko !gwiba !num---when a youth (I) was, (I) a trap made. CIII. is, are, this is, these are. (D.B.) Ex.: i ||kowa-ko hako, i kakwa atʃuwako, i ka_kwa ||ʔana-ko---this is the shaft, that is the string,that is the arrow. akwapi i, ukwapi i---the hand this is, the fingers these are.

~I, I;, v _to eat. s. ã, hã. SIIc.,SIII.,---SIIc. (D.B.) ĩ.Ex.: nie ĩ---I eat. SIII. (D.B.) i: Ex.: á i:,ŋ i:---you eat, I eat.

I, v. to give. IVb. (St.) Ex.: i tja |ni Matabab---give it to Matabab.

¯I, v. to go,go away. SIV.,SIVb.---SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: u sis |kam ku ¯i---you two will go. i ku ¯i ti---we will go away. SIVb. (St.) Ex.: θbu: a ki ts'u, ŋ ku ¯i---if the wind blows, I will go away.

ʔI, n. mother, s. ai. SIVb. (St.) Ex.: ŋ ʔi---my mother.

I. CII a. n. knee, si hi, ji. (P.)

SI.

-ĩ, v. ending, expressing duration of action, sometimes a participle (M.) ~ ~ ĩ, ĩ. Ex.: ŏ hăń ssó ko !gõã-ĩ, hăń |kŭ ddĭ kúĭ ttã̆ θpuŏiń---while he sat looking around, he became sleepy. hăń ǂkx yáuki ywăń ǂkw !k'é ||kuăn |x̌ã-ĩ ha---it did not seem as if people were shooting at him.

-i, v. ending SIIb., SIV.--- SIIb. sometimes imp. (Mh.) ʔi,-i.Ex.: se"ĭ x ---come. SIV. showing habitual action.(D.B.) Ex.: |geki ki _tana-i

_θbwa:a, bɛ a ko !weko-i _θbwa:a---woman carries wood (in the kaross), man carries wood (on the shoulder).

I, II, CI. conj. and. (Dk.)

IA, CI. v. to tread on. to trample, iaia, s. -i. (Do.)

IA, CIb. n. arrow. (P.) IA, CIa. n. guineafowl (?) (P.)

IBI, CI. n. egg, s. ŧybi. (Do.) Ex.: ibiwa !khoe---to sit on eggs.

IBI, CIa. adj. beautiful. (P.)

IBO, SI. n. father, lit. our father, used as my father, s. bo., pl. ibo-gu, ibokən-gu. (B.) íbo, (Ll.) ǐ-bbŏ. Ex.: (Ll.) !kuí a !kwáń, haṅ á ka ǐ-bbŏ---one person is the one who says my father. hiṅ !nĕ ǂkăkka !kaukẹn, '!k'ĕ kkáṅ !kē !kammaiṅ ssā, u óken-ggŭ; !kaukăken !hŏmm hi, 'ǐ-bbŏ-ggŭ ǁkuáṅ !kē !kammaiṅ ssā'---they say to the children, 'people are yonder coming carrying, your parents', the children assent to them, 'our fathers yonder carrying come.'

IDIBABE, CIII. n. milk. (D.B.) Ex.: kwin heja ɔlanakwe idibabe---suck here the children milk.

IDÍ:GA, CIII. n. word, thing. (D.B.) Ex.: itʃámebi idí:ga akwá:na tsaie-ta ~~XXXXXXXX~~---some words I do not know.

IDZĨŋ, IDSUŋ, IDZOŋ, NII. v. imp. enter. (Ll.) ĭdzĩń, ĭdsuń, idzoń. Ex.: idzoń-a we---o enter.

IE, IJE, CI. pron. another. (Do.) ie, iye.

IEE, CI. n. mine, hole, pitfall. (Do.)

IEN, SVI. v. to be, or v. part. (D.B.) Ex.: polgn ien tẽ θbɔ:---flowers are on the tree.

IGɔŋGOḊA, CIII. n. fowl, s. gɔŋgo. (D.B.) EX.: seme-pi igɔŋgoda-bi---they eat fowls.

IHÁTɔ, CIII. n. snake, (one kind). (D.B.) Ex.: kwa óweja iháto tʃula-bi ati nina---jumped the snake ? into the water.

IHE, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ together, all. CI. (Do.) CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: hadza tã ǁi: amo, ǁkaǁka ano ihi ama sitʃe tl'óä, hadza-ko tã ǁia kwa, akwi-ko, ǁkaǁka esa ihi ja sitʃe tl'óä---a Bushman dies, divide they among all his clothes, a Bushman woman dies, a female, divide they (~~Xf.~~) among all her clothes.

IHI, pers. pron. 2nd pers., s. i. NI., NIII.

IHĨ, SI. pron. ref. back, s. ĩ. (Ll.) ĭhĩ. Ex.: hiṅ ē, ha !ne θpuoin ĭhĩ ---that was (the place), he slept at it.

I:-I, SI. v. to agree, consent. s. ĩ. (B.) ǐ-i. (Ll.) ǐ-ĭ, ĭ-ǐ. Ex.: (B.) hā g'!nĕ kūí, si !ki !kuiten hă au g'ǁnéin; he ti hiṅ ē, si ~~xxx~~

g' |nĕ ǐ-i---she told us to bring her back to the house; so we agreed.

IJA, CI. v. to sink. (Do.) iya.

IJA, imp. i:jo.
I:JA, I:JA, SI. v. say,do,be so, the same, s. i:, i:, ije. (B.) iya,
iya. (Ll) iya,iya, iyo. Ex.: (B.) i-g |naṅnaṅ !kŭi!kŭi!tă, i |ŭa|ŭaiṅ
naṅ iya---our heads are big, our cheeks are the same.(Ll.) ||koxaiten
||kuaṅ ||khoä, tá, ha ||kuaṅ ||kòu !hoä tss'a a |nā; |xam-ka !k'eten
yáuki iya---a Kafir it seems to be, for he has put a thing on his
head; Bushmen do not do so. iyo,iyo, hó ṅ---do so,do so,lift me up.

I:JAU, SI. yes, occasional form, s. i. (B.) iyau.

IJE, s. ie.

ÍJE, SIV, v. to speak, form used with neg. s. háije,i:ja. (D.B.) Ex.:
n tá íje engels---I not speak English.
I:JO, SIII. over there. (D.B.) Ex.: n teani n i:jo---I go over there.
IKA, CIII. v. to live, stand. (D.B.) Ex.: una ma tum ika-ja---where
does the man live ? iká ta---I am standing.

IKHOISI, NII. n. hair (prob. i khoisi--our hair). (Leb.)

IKI, SIII. when. (D.B.) Ex.: ja soa ta:si,iki taa:ni---(I) went away,
when small.

IKL?IKWA, CIII. v. to go, s. kl?ikwa. (D.B.) Ex.:ba ikl?ikwa---we will
go. ikl?ikwa Ikombo---go to Ikombo.

IKO, CII.,CIII. dem. that, there, then. (D.B.) Ex.: CII. !gom ko !nau
|kwane ||kun ka:, |kum iko, a ba |noxoe a:; kei iko, a |kum tama
---with gum are children smeared by mother, suck then, and are
carried; when big, do not suck. CIII. aijako iko xlaka kwa---
mother there cuts her.

I-LA:A, SIVb. n. tail. (St.)

I:LA-TE, SV. n . bracelet. (D.B.)

INA, CIII. there, (D.B.) Ex.: taibe ina---leave it there. a Mogive-bi
a-khame |ki ina bi---Mogi and friends have gone out in this
direction.

INHEI, NII. n. lion. (Zult.)

IŋKIE, SIIa. I, s. ŋ. (Mg.) iŋce. Ex.: |ka tj^{h}-uu, iŋce ||ku ka g_au---
listen, I not say (a) thing.

IRIDE, CIII. v. to approach. (D.B.) Ex.: iridé amo Buruku--- Buruku is
approaching. kweso iridé ati, se ||ka||ka---when approaches
rain, will run away.

ISA, I(A, CIII. prep. as, like. (D.B.) Ex.: t(i na mi t(i isa Mboga---

was about as small as Mboga. Ikɔmbo kɛlako iʃa hako---Ikɔmbo (is) a riverbed like this.

ISA, CI. n. spotted hyena. (Do.) Ex.: isa !kwa---a small spotted hyena.
CIa. (B.) isa.

ISAŋGWA, CIII. n_. small ants. (D.B.)

ISE, ISI, ISO, CIII. then. (D.B.) Ex.: ise bu: atɔnen akwiti-ve---then bring there the women. tʃe:ka tʃanne, ~~isi~~ isi piɛjeɛ, isi samakapi---~~kxxxfixxxk(kxk~~ the first (little) finger, then the second (ring finger), then the third. kweso kl?uʃu-ta ,iso k'esse-ta njambula---when (it) grabs it, then devours it the Njambula bird.

lie down.
IʃÁ, CIII. v. to fall down, (D.B.) Ex.: iʃá ko !napa-ko---falls down the
A
fly. ati-je iʃá-ja---rain falls. a mo iʃá tl?ehen---it lies down.
(ISONIA, SIId. v. to sit, s. so. Arb)

IʃO, IʃOKO, CIII. n. sun, IʃO,IʃOWA, day. (D.B.) Ex.: ku tuku_tu ka iʃo ---~~txxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the setting of the sun. kweso iʃoko hamana, nan ǂáiä---when the sun is here, (I) wil throw it away.

to-day bites the horsefly.
iʃowa ko kl?ekwa !napako---~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~.

ITA, CIII. it, they, or then. (D.B.) Ex.: wɛlapina iʃo ʃaha tsefui, ita hn ǂe, ita tʃokwe sa, ita !kise atama so hama---early the sun ends night, it rises, they follow, they see his blood there. ǂnuku ita ko---sleeves they are.

ITAU, SI. n. mother, (lit. our mother) emph. itauken, pl. itau-gu.(B.) ítau, itauken. (Ll.) ítau,itáu-ggu. EX.: (B.) itauken a a ka a--- mother has given me meat. (Ll.) hiń !ne kúi, 'itáu-ggu wwe, u kań ss'o u ǂkoen !kui ā'---they said, 'o our mothers, you seem to think you see this person.'

ITI, CIII. pers. pron. 2nd pers. pl, m. iti-bi, f. iti-be.(D.B.) Ex.: dzateja, iti-be---come you (to women).

ITJO:A, SIVa. pron. we, they. (St.)

ITJO:A, SIVb. pron. you pl. (St.)

xlako.
ITL?A, CIII. v. to cut, n. a cut. s. itl?ako, (D.B.) Ex.: atʃuko itl?a: atɔnen, a tsifua itl?a, tl?oako itl?a---a sinew cuts there, at night it cuts, tie the cut.

ITL?AǂKO, CIII. n. knife, pl. itl?ate-pi, s. itl?a, xlako. (D.B.) Ex.: oneni jako itl?ako---my knife. itl?ate-pi wainetʃa---all of their knives. itl?ate-pi ʃirikari-bi---the Askaris' knives.

ITSA-Bɛ, CIII. n.fat. (D.B.)

ITSAM, CI. n. spoon, s. iǂkam. (Do.)

ITʃA, CIII. ǂhus. (D.B.) Ex.: olanakwe sɛme-a itʃa---seeds are eaten

thus. itʃe-pi ukuwa itʃa xlako---the others are not thus cut.

ITʃ'A, CIII. far.(the shorter and more stressed the tʃ', the further it is).

(D.B.) Ex.: hakha pi si tʃi:ta manako, itʃ'ana ko---they have gone to fetch game, it is far. átepi pakapaá itʃ'a---the big water is far.

ITʃAME, CIII. one, alone. (D.B.) Ex.: a~khame askari-bi pie-bi wɔ́ɔko ka te !kuja manáko, !ku:tama itʃame---went two A skaris to the swamp to shoot game, fired the one. itʃame ako, mojé ako---(he) was alone, was unmarried.

ITʃI,

ITʃE, CIII. pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl. & dem. he,that, s tʃi. f. itʃe-ko, itʃi-ko, she, pl. m. itʃe-bi, f. itʃe-be, they, those, others. (D.B.) tʃi kwa akwiti jako, ká itʃe ja-k'amba---this was a female, and that was the male. itʃe pakapaá a Bulukwi---he is bigger than Bulukwi. itʃe-bi ǁnáa-bi kwapi k'lɔdzo---they hear them talk. edze-ko itʃi-ko sa ŋɔʃaŋgiri---wife she (is) of ŋɔʃaŋgiri.

ITʃIA-KO, CIII. n. notch at back of arrow. (D.B.)

ITʃU, CI. v. to be like. (Do.) ichu.

IT+TƏN, SI. v. to loosen (straps). (Ll.) itt-tĕn. Ex.: i ttaittai úi', i ǁkámmaĭn, i ddauko itt-tĕn i ǁku-ǁkuann---we go away, we carry, we going along unloosen (the straps)on) our shoulders.

I-U, NII. v. to go, s -u. (Dk.) iú.

IŬŋKE, CIa. v. to eat well! (P.), -iúngke

I:XA, SIIb. exclamation. (Mh.) ixa.

IʒI, ~~NII~~ NI. n. doctor, sorceror, (P.) iji.

I+KAM, NII. n. spoon, s. itsam. (Ll.) i+kamm. ~~(P.) i'kamm.~~

I'KAM, NI. n. spoon. (P.)

This palatal ~~cons~~ fricative consonant, ~~pronounced with the~~ ~~as also much used~~ as a ~~semi vowel~~ occurs occasionally in Bushman as initial ~~sound~~, but more often as a semivowel in endings doke in writing of both !kũ and ǂkhomani treats the phoneme as a semivowel, indeed in ǂkhomani he calls it "more of a glide than a semi-vowel".

JA, 1) pers. pron. 3rd pers. sing., variation of ha. after v. SI., SII., SV., NIII.---SI. obj. him, her, it. (Ll.) yă, ya. Ex.: !gíten ka !kŭ ǂnī yă ŏ ǁgā ā hă !kua ā---the sorcerors are accustomed to catch him on a night on which he seeks food. ǹ kăń ǁkoen tĭ ē, !kēiǁau !nŏ á, hă ǂkákka kkē ya---I wanted to see, whether truth it was which he told me it. SII. obj. after v., impersonal nom. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ !e: ya ---I put it in. ja keri: i---it is cool. SV. nom. & obj. (D.B.) Ex.: Misis a ǁabe ʃe ǁkẽ ja ǁkai ǁi:te'ʃilliŋs' ---Missis has bought it, paid with a shilling. NIII. poss. , s. -ja ~~masc~~ end. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ta ja tsiŋ wa Maʃakute, Mwene wa ja _!ga---and his younger brother was Maʃakute, Mwene was his wife. ja ¯ǁkum wa dzema---her leg is small. Also used as a demonstrative. ja ma ¯dum, ja ma ¯dum, ja ¯ǁnaa---that is a little one, that is a little one, that is big.

2) NII. pers. pron., 2nd pers., sing. & pl., in respectful speech. (Ll.) ya. Ex.: ha oywí dzhu tánki," ya ti !kúń me ǂkhumm, ta, ná ti tchiń"---she said to the other people," you kill my son-in-law, and I cry".

-ja, 1) v. ending. SI., SII., SIIa., SIIb., CIII. s. n. ending. ---SI. follows v. in i & e, & n, prob. formed from v. and a ,s -wa. Sometimes expresses the imp., sometimes the past, or a state, where the v. is used as an adjective, sometimes is inexplicable. (B.) ya. (Ll.) ya, yă, yā. Ex.: (Ll.) hăń !¯kéyă ke ā," !ne ǁŭkoĕnjă, tss'á ddĭń ā, whaí !nĕ ssá tĭ é, whaí yaúki ddóá !kweíten sse sse hĕ ?"---he said to me about it," look, why is it, the springbok come to a place to which springbok have not been used to come ?" !gixa-ka kkumm, tĭ ē, hă-g ǁnau ǁkŏxaíten ǁkiyă ǹ ddŏmm, hă-g !nĕ !kwéí !kwí, hha ssũń, í, ŏ-g ǹ ddŏńm !ũnya -the sorceress's story, what she did when a Kafir had

hurt my throat, she acted thus, she snored it, when my throat was swollen. (B.) !k'wà |ku'g |ne !kúxe ú ss'a, au ha eǹ-eńyaǹ |ne !kíya ---the hartebeest arising running came, while his body was red.

SII. imp. & a state. (D.B.) Ex.: si:ʃa---come (to me). kue: xa ǁéja θbɔ, hn ǃga |na θbɔ, hn !néja ǁna---the ostriches ran to the tree, they were standing under the tree, they were many. SIIa. emph. form & imp. (Mg.) Ex.: ǁgaĩ !keja, ha !kuja---the wolf ran, he fled. !ʔei !khoʔija---(I) shouted, turn round. ~~XXXX.XXXX

JALE, NIII. n. smallpox. (D.B.) Ex.: _Gole !kwe _ǂki jale, ma ki _ǂki jale---Gole did not get smallpox, I got smallpox.

JALO,JALU, NIII. n. blood. (D.B.) Ex.: !kũ wɛʃɛʃɛ a gu _bulu, a txatxa ǁkha, ta ku ka jalu, ta wa---all Bushmen make fetishsticks, shoot game, take blood, put it on the fetishsticks.

JAM, CIa, n. Sontoise, o. dham. (P.) yam

JAMOA, JAMOA-BI, CIII. n. earth. (D.B.) Ex.: jamoa ka táŋa na nina átebi—the earth is wet with water. ǁekwa jamóa-bi tina---the bulb is in the earth.

-jaŋ, SI. n. ending, emph. after nasal. (Ll.) yǎń, yãń. Ex.: !kuiń-!kuiń-yǎń hã̀ !kǔ ywãń ha e ǁkhã̀ kwǒkkwãń, ǒ ǁkhã̀ !kw'ãí ē ǁnã́ hã́---the dogs act as if she were a real lion, when the lion's scent is ǂ on her.

-jau,,SI. v. ending, imp. pl., contraction of ja & u, s. ju. (Ll.) -yău Ex.: hĕ !k'ẽ́ kŭ-kkúi-teŋ ǂkē,"ddóã́ ǁkŏenyau, tchắ á kwă-kkwára ddóã́ ddíyă"---and the people said,"behold ye the thing which the koraan has done."

JE, CIII. n. pit, hole in the ground. s. jenaa, (Do.) ye.

JE:, interrog. part. SII., CI. s. jowa. ---SII. where is ? (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ ǂõã je: ?---where is my foot ? CI. are they? ref. to things (Do.) ye.

JE, affirmative, yes, s. je:a, jeja, gje. SII, NII., CI. ---SII. (D.B.) NII. (Ll.) yé. Ex.: é ti dzṍń é !nuí, e !nui ta kué "yé"---we call our comrade, our comrade answers "yes". CI.(Do.) ye.

JÉ:A, JÉJA, SII. yes, s. je. (D.B.)

JEA TʃWA, CI. v. to be unlike, s. jetʃu .(Do.) yeachwa.

JÉHE, JƐHE, NII. Exclamation. s. jai. oh dear, alas, oh,oh. (Ll.) yéhe, yèhe. Ex.: ta !kú ǂnáu, ta Kárù ti tchíń," me !kú te, yéhe !"---and (his) back dress fell down, and Karu cried,"where is my back dress, oh dear !" CIII. (D.B.) chorus in song.

JEKI, CIII. n. path, pl. jeke-pe. (D.B.) Ex.: hadza-be hakame-bi jeki ku---the Bushmen walk alomg the path. jeki jako a nga tʃako kwa Ngalama---a path it is which leads to Mkalama.

JENA, CI. conj. so that. (Do.) yena.

JENAA, CI. n. a deep hole, s. je, (Do.) yenaa.

JEOWA, CI. v. to tell. (Do.) yeowa.

JERA, CI. v. to burrow, s. je, jenaa. (Do.) yera.

JEROKO, CI according to. (Do.) yeroko.

JE T∫U, CI. v. to be like, s. jeat∫wa. (Do.) yechu.

JIBI, CI. n. axe, hatchet, jibi !kwa hammer, s. hipe, bo.(Do.) yibi.

JIE, CI. adv. entirely (Do.) yie.

JII, CI. n. tree, s hi. (Do.) yii.

JIM, CI. adv. beyond. (Do.) yim, oka.

JIWA, CI. v. to say so. s. je, jowa. (Do.) yiwa.

JOKWI, SV. n. yokes. [Eng.] (D.B.) Ex.: ja !kabe gume ke jokwi---he brings the oxen yokes.

JONDOA, CIII. n. rat. (D.B.)

JOWA, CI. v. to ask, inquire, offer,tell, s je, jiwa. (Do.) yowa.

JOWAO, CI. n. question, inquiry, s. jowa. (Do.) yowao.

-ju, SI. pers. pron. 2nd pers. pl. attached to v. in imp., s.u, Ll.) yau. yyŭ. Ex.: hé !k'é kŭ-kkúi-ten !ʊkē," !nĕ !!ʊkoenyŭ, tɜs'á ddín !nĕ á, ddí Xwérri-yau ?"---and the people speaking said,"behold ye, what can be the matter with Xwerri-yau ?"

JU, CI. n. colour, stripe. (Do.) yu.

JU TAM, NIa. ch n. leg. (Leb.) ju tăm.

JUNO, CI. n. porridge, pap. (Do.) yuno.

JURO, CI. n. dove. (Do.) yuro.

JI, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. we, s. i, ai. SI. (Lich.)