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This sound approximates to the German ch. It is made further forward in the mouth before i and e, slightly further back before a, and very far back before o and u. It is very frequently heard in Bushman, but more often after clicks, k, t, s, ʃ, ʒ, or a couple of these, than as initial sound. Doke calls it "the unvoiced velar fricative, i. e. the fricative sound made with the back of the tongue raised to touch the soft palate."

XA, v. part. with different meanings. SI. interrog. and neg, (B.) x̌a. Ex.: ha ǁxá-θuákẹn túːtu he, "á x̌a ǁkwáka ǁnéiṅ?"--her younger sister asks her, "dost thou remember the house?" !ãũ x̌a óä ddóä é, ã́ !kwã̀ ddómm ǀkúruwa ka ã?---can it be earth by which the child's throat has been scraped for me? (Ll.) x̌a. Ex.: !k'eya x̌a ǀkŭ ddóä θpuoin ttaiya, hẹ̆ !k'e yaúkĭ ǀnĕ ǀ̃kēyă kĕ?---can the people have fallen asleep, that the people do not speak to me? !kŭ ddi xă ā ǀnā !kŭttau?---who was it who saw Sirius? !k'e ǁkuaṅ kă ǁnāu, ŏ hé x̌a ttăṅ-ttăṅ-ă, hĕ yaúki !khwĭ yă ǀke---people did this, if they were not ill, they did not call her name. hăṅ ǁkuaṅ ǂĕn-nă, tĭ ē, !kŭi-g ǁnaŭ, hă x̌ă kkā ǁkhwiyă !gix̌a ā, !gix̌akẹn yaúki ddi kkúi ỹwã̆ ǂhánnuwă---she knew that if a man does thus, (if) he does not pay a sorceror, the sorceror does not do good work. SII.(D.B.) past. Ex.: n xa ǀna kwe: e !nẽ:, kwe: xa k"ẽ !kha:---I saw many ostriches, the ostriches drank water. ǁkõï a ko baas xa séja--- yesterday a baas came.. SIIb. (Mh.) used in narrative, to show one action as a consequence of another. Ex.: koro ha xa ku tuē," n ǁau sē'i ǂē !are a 'aǂgkxaro-s !nwe, ta hai ǀ'a, 't xa ǂua, 'i xa ǁnan !hoēti, ha ku θan ta"---the jackal said to the ostrich, "my brother, come and take out and let us plait it and let us bind the lion, as he lies asleep." SIIc. (D.B.) negative. Ex.: ʃwã̆ xa i---here is no water. ŋ xa ǁk'oä---I am not cold. SIV. (D.B.) unfinished action. Ex.: Txobaku xa susu u Tweerivier---Txobaku is staying at Tweerivier. a xa n !gwa e k"o---thou dost pull the bowstring.

XA, v. to scratch. $V. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁkau ba xa---the thorn will scratch.

—XÃ, v. to rustle. NII. (Ll.) x̃ã̆.

XA, root of pers. pron. 3rd pers., also used as that one, that, takes

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The voiced labial fricative is not a Bushman sound. It only occurs in languages much exposed to Bantu influence, and is generally found in second syllables interchanging with b, as daba, dava, child. As initial sound it appears in a few borrowed words.

Doke calls the sound in !kũ the bilabial fricative and writes it ꞵ.

-VAŊ, -VUŊ, v. to do perhaps, used in questions, s. ba, interrog. SVIa. (Kr.)
a-vaŋ́, u-vuŋ́. Ex.: a-vaŋ́ !'guin !ni duŋ́ ea?---wilt thou perhaps sleep here this evening? a-vaŋ́ ǁou ǂan !koa ti ǂé !'gum?---dost thou not perhaps know water in the neighbourhood? u-vuŋ́ !'guin !ni duŋ́ ea?---do you perhaps sleep here this evening?

-VE, ~~pixxandixgxtaxf~~. pl. end. to f. nouns, s. -be, also used as pronoun they them. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃamuna-pe akweti-ve---Isanzu women. a Mogi-ve bi a‾khame !kii na bi---Mogi and her people are going out in this direction.

-VI, pl. end. to m. nouns, s. -bi, also used as they them. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃetʃe vi jamua vi ti---they put them down on the ground.

VILAŋGA, n. cartridges. [Mbunda] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ahi _ǁnau, a gu vilaŋga, a !u: !na---thy pistol, take cartridges, put them in there.

VINDELE, n. white man. [Mbunda] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ki ‾ǁke ǁkũ, ki ‾u vindele ǂxaǂxasi----I carried a load, went with the white men far.

VU, n. oribi. CIIb. (Bal.)

-VUŋ, s. -vaŋ.

VUɮI, n. goat. [Bantu] NII. (Dk.) ‾ʊuǂi.

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This sound is pronounced as the English w. In many cases it is distinctly a semi-vowel, interchanging with a short o or u, as in ǁkaullen oa:si and wa:si all. It is more often found in endings than in initial sounds.

WA, v. to be, NII. (Ll.) Ex.: na wa !kŭ---I am a Bushman. ni bá wa !kŭ, tá ni bá n a ǁké---my father was a Bushman, but my father is dead. má wá ă dzhŭ é?--who art thou? yá wa ă dzhússiń?--- who are ye? In these two examples wa may stand for the interrogative ba. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: !nɔbu txũ wa mihi---!nɔbu's aunt am I. ija !ku wa ǁgendʒu---her name is ǁgendʒu. ǁkai ja wa kwa ŋ, na !nwe ja wa kwa ŋ, na _kɔma ja wa kwa ŋ---to-day it is there, and to-morrow it will be there, and next day it will be there. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: akweti wa piepi---the women are two.

WA, v. part. denoting unfinished action. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ~~BAKALAHARDI~~ !gabbe wa tʃu---the Bakalahardi are sitting. ǂolui a !hante Lihutitu wa ʃa !na kiĕ Kanʒe---the wagon that came from Lihutitu is going away to Kanye. ha wa !k"abbe kutele---he is bringing the dish. NIII. (D.B.) ma wa swãi ǁei a ǁgau---I pick grass with the hand.

-WA, ending to v., prob. really -a, denoting an applied form, a state, or the past. It may also be a contraction of the pron. ha. SI. (Ll.) -wă. Ex.: he kiĕ hĕ-g !nĕ ssĕ ǁxãũ-wă mamma ã ṅ---they thought they would rob mother of me. hĕ ʏaúkĭ !khwijă !kẽ, hé !kŭ ǂgouwă--- they did not call her name, they continued silent. ha ǁkănndde !nĕ ttuttuwa---his brothers asked (him). hă-g !nĕ !kŭ ǁnãũ, hã ǁǂkoen tĭ ẽ, ĭ ʏauki !kũwă hă ã hã, hă-g !nĕ !kŭ !kãã i ! nwą, o ha !kowă hã---he would do this if he saw that we had not left food for him, he would trace our spoor, if he had missed food. The ending is sometimes added to the noun, though affecting the verb. Ex.: !khauw-wă !kŭ-g !nĕ ʏwẽĭ !kwã, ău !khauw-wă tătti ǁkoaǁkoa !kwaiten ttŭ-wã ǁkowă---the bees drink water, when the bees feel that the ǁkoaǁkoa flowers have become dry. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: háwa ŋ !aŋ !kurriki, hawa ǁk"au kieŋ---he is long dead, he is buried. SIIa. (Mg.) suffix used for emphasis. Ex.: ceŋ xu:wa---they stop. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n !ko:wa---I am thirsty.

WA, poss. part. s. ma, sa. CIII. Ex.: Matu wa bawa Mziakwe---Matu's father Mziakwe.

WA, pers. pron. nom. they. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: lakai e θpwani, wa e ǁna ke koluĭ, wa ʃa ka !kohu ke Misis---a woman and children, they are there by the wagon, they are selling to Missis. wa ka ǁnai ku:ma---they are singing and clapping. kapurte θpoinja θpoin ǀki; wa tʃu ki ⁻ʃum---little goats are asleep; they are lying in the shade.

Wa, pers. pron. obj. thee. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: na si ǀna ⁻u-wa---I will get thee.

WÃ, WA, n. frog. NII. (Ll.) wã, wá.

WÁÄ, n. child, pl. wáä-pi, w'a-pi. ~~CIII~~ CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ono wáä sa Kitandu---I a child of Kitandu. Manaŋgwe edzé ako, wáä ako Maturu, wáä ako Gomorro---Manaŋgwe is (my) wife, (my) child is Maturu, (boy), (my) child is Gomorro (girl) . wáä-pi Boruku nipii---children of Boruku these.

WAHE N-ǀADI, n. cow. SIIb. (Mh.) uahe n-ǀadi.

WAI, WAI, WHAI, WEI, v. to take, lift, poke out, hoist off, whisk out. SI. (B.) wwhai, wwhei. Ex.: ǂkakeŋ ǀku ǁkau ssho !kwã, haŋ ǀku wwhai ǀhiŋ !kwã, au haŋ wwhai ǀhiŋ !kuissi enen---the hand was over the child, she whisked out the child, as she whisked out the !kuissi roots. ǁhoë ǀku ã wwhei ǀhã !gaué-ǀi θua---the Black Crow was one who poked out (of the ground) the Day's-Heart's child. (Ll.) wai, wwai, wei, wwhai. Ex.: ha há ǀne arruko wai !khoa-θpua, wai ǀhiŋ ha au ǀi---she quickly took out the water-child, took it off the fire. hiŋ ǀne wwai ǀe a au ǀi, a sse ǁka; hiŋ ǀne wwai ǀhiŋ a---they lift the meat on to the fire to roast, they lift the meat out. ǀkakaken ǀne ǂkaka ha, "ttoi di xa a a?" hakeŋ ssaŋ wei ho ha au ǁka---the Mantis says, "art thou an ostrich?" he hoists him off with a stick.

WAI, WHAI, n. springbok. sing. & plz , poss. wai-ta. emph. waiten. SI. (B.) wai, wai, whai. Ex.: ~~kxxk~~ waiteŋ ǁnau, wai ǀkukeŋ, waiteŋ ǁoakeŋ ǀkukeŋ taẽ---the springbok does this, the springbok dies, the springbok indeed dying goes away. i saŋ ǀamma ǁe ǁkao au wai-ta ẽŋ---we shall drink together the yolk with the springbok

flesh. ṅ ǁkwaṅ ka !kāo g'|ni wái-ta !kwàgẹn---I smelling perceive springbok bones. a g'|ne se ǁǂkoḗń ti ē whaī |kwē̃ |kā̃, whaítẹn !haúwa ī---thou mayest see that the springbok are so, that the springbok are in troops together. (Ll.) whaī, wai. Ex.: !k'é |kŭ-g |nĕ !kā̃ whaí, au whaïtẹn |nĕ ǁă kkoïn, whái-ta gwaí ---the people await the springbok, while the springbok go lean, the male springbok. (Lich.) ŏái

WAÏNA, WAÏNE, all. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ɔlanakwe a-khamo kɛlatina, tskatse wa'ina me---the children go to the riverbed, all play. tʃia mi so kl?ekakau, kilope, jak"ambapi, wa'ine-tʃa---they ran on the plain, cows, bulls, all. na enapi |kita na a tsetipi waine-tʃi---I see grass and trees everywhere.

WAKO, this is, it is. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: tsaho wako sa biso---a tail this is of the wildebeest.

¯WANA, all, s. wa'ina, wa:si, oa:si. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu ¯wana ka ku tsa _da:ʔa ti---all people sleep by a fire.

_WANDA, n. thread. [Mbunda.] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma wa ǁẽi ʔ, _daa ki o |kxe, ke tũa wanda, ta ke ǁẽi ke !geia---I have been sewing, the firewood tore it, have pulled the thread, sewed, mended it.

WAPAGAZI, n. porter. [Swa.] CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: welapina dzape i unubi wapagzi-bi---to-morrow will come the men, porters.

WARRA, v. to uncover (fire), whisk out, snatch out. SI. (Ll.) wwárra. Ex.: hiṅ |nĕ wwárra ʔi, ău ĕńyaṅ |nĕ ǁkă---they uncover the fire, when the meat is cooked. haṅ́ |kā̃ sso̱, |kù-θpŭă sse ǁkă, he, ha |ne ŭ ǁā, haṅ |ne wwárra |hiṅya, haṅ |ne !khŭ!khúíya--- he sat waiting for the little proteles to roast, and he arose and went (towards it), he whisked it out, he shook off the ashes.

_WARRIBA, n. lizard, s. _waʔru. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: _waʔrriba ko ʃi koko, _waʔrriba uwa ko _haʔ---a lizard they seek, having a lizard come. _waʔrrim |ʔau---lizard's blood.

_WAʔRU, n. lizard, s. _waʔrriba. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: |kwi|kã̃ gu _waʔru, ko ¯tsi---|kwi|ka caught a lizard and came.

WA:SI, all, s. oa:si, wa'ina, ¯wana. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: |kũ̃ wa:si m ka¯m: ---all ants I eat.

WATA, v. to rub. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: wata na o itsabe---I rub with fat.

WATATU, num. three. [Swa.] CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: e tsaja watatu pe---

there are three of them.

WATOROKWA, n. cartridge case, used as pipe. CII. (D.B.)

WATTƆNWATTA, v. to rattle, make a noise as if loose. SI. (B.) wáttenwatta.

Ex.: ǀǒi ǁkwaǹ ǀne ddárraken ǁnúnta ha tsēǹxu, ha ǁ~!kǒe, ǀuiǹ ǁkwaǹ ǀne ywá wátte nwatta---the net does shake lying behind his back, his back, the net does make a noise as if it were loose.

_WA:TU, n. boat, canoe. [Mbunda.] NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: _wa:tu ki ke ¯!nabe, ¯ǁgu ¯!nabe _wa:tu---the boat turns over, water turns the boat over.

WA‡WAIꞒƆN, v. to sparkle. $I. (Ll.) wawaiten. Ex.: ǁhára ǁkuaǹ wawaiten; hé tiken ē, i ǀná ka !yàrrāken, i---ǁhara sparkles; therefore our heads shimmer on account of it.

WAꞒWAꞒKKƆN, v. to dispute loudly. SI. (B.) wwawwákken. Ex.: si ǀne !kú wwawwákken ǁna---we two disputed loudly there.

WAXA, all, unusual form of we:, s. ¯wana, wa:si. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ti hoba ko waxa kuru---my husband made all (clothes).

WA-‡NÁ, n. ~~dagga, Indian hemp~~ dagga, Indian hemp. NII. (Ll.) wa-‡ná. Ex.: Ǵoba ti ǀa ssiǹ kue gomi ǁgōō ǀnĕ-é, sa wa-‡na---the Makoba give them one bull and Indian hemp. m bá, ǹ a ǀkúä ǁki wa-‡ná, ta ti ǁké---my father, I do not smoke Indian hemp, for (I) should die.

WE, ¯WE:, v. to come. NII. (Dk.) wê:. (Ll.) wé, wwé. Ex.: ha oywi ha záu, ta kue, "wwé", tá ha záu !ka---he spoke to his wife and said, "come", but his wife ran away. ha ‡kumm ssiǹ ha, ta kue, "ǀxue we"---his father-in-law saw him and said," ǀxue come".

WE, v. to break through, startle game. CI. (Do.)

-WE, voc. o, s. bɛ, je. SI. (B.)-wé. Ex.: haǹ ‡kákken kweitenkweita !kwa, "!kwa-wé, ǀkam ǒä !hau au ǹ ts'xáu"---he said whispering to the child, "o child, take away the thong from my eye". (Ll.) wwĕ. Ex.: "sshó ǀǒä wwĕ, a ǒäken e n̆-ǹ‼---"o sshoǀoa, thy father am I" SV. (D.B.) Ex.: Makudʒe-we, !xaŋ ke ǁxauǀna, n ʃi tʃunni---o Makudʒe, give me tobacco, that I may smoke. NII. (Ll.) wé. Ex.: Tamme wé mm̀---o Tamme eat. ǀgéya me, ǀgéya me, we---come to me, o come to me.

-WE, ending to v. replacing pron. he. SI. (Ll.)-wĕ. Ex.: !khwetẹn ǀnĕ sso, ti e, ǀkággen ssiǹ ǀ~kéya ke hi, ti e !khwĕ hhá ssiǹ sso-wĕ, aŭ ha !xuonní---the wind is in the place which the Mantis told

me about, that the wind would be in it, when he returned. hĕ-g ŋ̆ ǃkŭ ǂxŭ-wĕ, ĩ---then I left them on account of it.

WE:, n. (?) pity, s. v. we:tən.

WE, n. metal used by Makoba in making arrows. NII. (Ll.) wĕ.

WE, adj. (?) good. NII. (Ll.) wĕ, wé. Ex.: shá e ummʼ wĕ, ta dzhá, dzhá ǃnu ǁnelǁa---sha is (?) good food, and nice, very nice. ná ti tchiń me ǃkáo, ta me ǃkáo e ǁgóo wé---I cry for my husband, for my husband was a (?) good man.

WE-, all, may take ending of n. s. we:ʃesn, wɛʃɛʃɛ. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃarana ko ǂũ, we-n tʃarana---birds eat (them), all birds. we kwe ǃgi tama---not all men dance. Kubas ǃkam ǃkwã̃ ǁkʼam, we-ʃara ko kʺwĩ̃---Kubas two children bore, both lived. we-m kuri-m kwe ǂũxwoine kei---the whole year is much food.

WEE, v. to answer, weeba, to be answered. s. we:etən, weo. CI. (Do.)

WE:ETɔN, WE:TɔN, v. to answer, s. wee, weo. SI. (B.) wwēten. Ex.: ǃkwã̄ ǃne ǃkwẽ̄ da hań wwēten ń---the child thus answers me. (Ll.) wwē-eten. Ex.: hé ti hĭń ē, ĭ yaúki tă̆ wwē-eten ĩ̄, ŏ í ǃkwāi---therefore we are not accustomed to answer, if we are alone.

WEHO, v. to break in pieces, s. we. CI. (Do.)

WEI, s. wai, ~~kəxkakxx~~ to take.

WEKA, why. CI. (Do.)

WELAPINA, early, in the morning, in the east. CCII. (D.B.) Ex.: welapina iʃo ʃaha tsefui---early the sun ends the night. welapina bita ɔnebi_dza---in the morning (yesterday) we came. hamana ɔno ǁnobeː na welapina---there I live in the east. welapina pi taka---~~kkxxxx~~x (this) morning they danced.

WEO, n. an answer, s. wee, we:etən. CI. (Do.)

WE:ʃE_SN, Wɛʃɛʃɛʃɛ, all, s. we-, waxa, waïna. NII. (Dk.) we:ʃesn. NIII. (D.B.) wɛʃɛʃɛ. Ex.: Lutʃasi wɛʃɛʃɛ ti tʃu ¬ni---the Luchasi all sit here. ha tasiŋ wɛʃɛʃɛ tʃxai---her sisters all dance. e wɛ(?)ʃɛʃɛ ǃoǃkũ---we all are Bushmen.

WE:TɔN, v. to pity, s. n. we:. SI. (Ll.) wēten. Ex.: hă ǃhăn ǃnĕ ǂkăken, "wē", ău hăn wēten hă---his wife said (?) "pity", for she (?) pited him.

WEWÉ-Ĩ, v. to stagger. SI. (B.) wwewwé-ĩ. Ex.: ǃkõĩ̈ń sin ǁkoa ha ǃxoä̃ kenǃxoäken-ĩ, ta ha ǁkwaň sin wwewwé-ĩ---the old man was as if he reeled about, for he staggered, while he rubbed his eyes there.

away frightened.

WI, WIWI, v. to whisk round, turn ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~. SI. (B.) wwi. Ex.:

hā |ne ||ʊkoën ti ē, si |ku |ne !kei ss'a ||neiń, hań |ku |ne wwi !khe---he saw that we reached the house, he whisked round. (Ll.)

wwĭwwi. Ex.: waí-ta kù |ku-g |ne ||kōō kúi wwĭwwi---all the springbok were startled turning frightened away.

¯WI, v. to help, s. wie. NII. (Ll.) wwì, to help in taking hold of a thing or by giving a starving person food.

WI, pers. pron. 1st pers. pl. obj. us, s. i. SI. (Ll.) wwi. Ex.: |nĕ ǂkŭmΘpu̯ă wwi, ĭ sse |nĕ |~koén---wait for us, that we may look.

WI, n. tendril. CI. (Do.)

WIE, n. helper, s. ¯wi. SIIb. (Mh.) u̯ie.

WI:HITA, v. to throw, pronounced in a whisper. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.:

mua:ko akweti wi:hita---a stick the people throw.

WII, n. a bodyguard. CI. (Do.)

WIKA, to-morrow, s. uka. CI. (Do.) wĭka.

WIKA, afternoon. CI. (Do.) Ex.: wika koo---to start after noon.

WIŋKI, n. beans. CII. (D.B.)

¯WO:, exclamation of calling, s. ¯we:. NII. (Dk.) wo:.

WɔɔKO, n. swamp. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a¯khame wɔɔko a te tʃita manako a te dza:na---they went to the swamp to fetch the game and came back.

_WOǃRRE, v. to take out (of ashes). CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂũxwoine kumaʃ kwe ¯ǂkã, a ˌ!gwẽ, a ko ¯|e:ʃa ku, a ¯!kau, a ¯||gu:, a ǂkũ, a _woǃrre, a ¯ǂũ---vegetable food in the bag put, sling it on, fire wood on the shoulder carry, throw down, light, roast, take out (of ashes), eat.

¯WURRI, n. west, west wind. SI. (Ll.) wwùrri, wùrri. Ex.: ha hā |ne !kwai !khĕ, ha |ne ||~koen wùrri, he ha |ne kúi',"wùrri gwai tań |ke ssa |ke, há ń |nu sse hā tsse dde ?"---he stood upright, he looked to the west, he said,"Great Westwind coming there, what am I to eat?" ha hā |ku ||ŭhíya ||guátten ¯a ||khóă wwùrri, wwùrri-ta |kuagen---he was dressed in a catskin which resembled the west wind, the west wind's clouds (black). CII. (D.B.) Ex.: |nidʲam ko !nu a ko wurri ʃa ǂa:, a !xe:ʃa kuru---from this land the west wind blows, and cold makes.

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endings of nouns. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: xaba ko |ni ‾ǃnu: kwe ko ǁei ---he is living just over there. xam ǂã̃ ʃi, xaba ga ǁnei ʃi--- (as) he knows them, he will talk of them. e ko xasa ‾ǁkwi---and she contradicted. wɛana xa ko xau:e---for all one is tattooed. xan ǁkuŋkwena ko byri ta:a---they the old people told us. xatʃəra-diʒi _kɔadʒi ti ko _!gwe:---both their karosses I carried. xaba ko dəbi, xasa ko dəbi, xakhara ko dəbi---he returned, she returned both returned. wedʒi xadʒi ko ‾m---all of them (I) have seen. a ko tira ‾m xaʃ dẽ̃ʃa si |ni:ʃa---I saw that bow long ago. xa ‾ǃnu: dis xumʃa tam ka---that country's earth is like this. (Schi.) xam, xami---he, his. xa ǁgu---they their.

XA. n. mother, short form of xeinki, used in terms of relationship. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ xa ǁkã̃---my mother's brother, my uncle.

-XA, ending to adj. & adv. sometimes = -ful. SI. (B.) -xa. Ex.: !kúi ā !kwáxa han ā |gébbiten|gébbiten---a man who is ~~stupid~~, wrathful, he is stupid. (Ll.) -xa Ex.: há ka ǁkho, há |ne akkenxa sse |hin ssā---it seems as if it will come out rightly.

XAA, here, s. xa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: |gem kwe ko tu, xaa tu tama---among the |gem it rains, here it rains not.

X?AB, n. moon. NII (Leb.) x'ab.

XABA, pron. s. xa.

XABA, n. kaross. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ka !koma ǁne:, ka gu xaba re te |kabba !nwi |ko---then the hare spoke, and took the kaross and threw it in the moon's face. dzosi ǁkaǁkamma xabasi---women have slung on karosses.

XABA, XABAXA, but, s. xabe, xataxa. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃe ʃi khara ǁeĩja ha, xabaxa khara ko |kwa khana a---they both live together, but both without a child. tire |na ǂũ̃, xaba ra keiʃe ǂũ̃ tama---I have eaten, but I have not eaten much.

XABAʃE, n. dish. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǂgẽ̃ na xabaʃe---milk is in the dish.

XABBA, v. to cut round the edge of a thing. NII. (Ll.) xabba.

XABBE, himself. NII. (Ll.) xabbe. Ex.: ha xabbe ti ǂin tɕhi---he himself thinks of the thing.

‾XABBU, n. ostrich eggshell used as drinking vessel. SI. (Ll.) xabbu. Ex.: ha |ne |kam !khoa-ka xabbu, ha |ne |kuen, ha |ne |hin !khoa, ha |ne ssa !ho !khoa-ka !kuiten---he fetched the water vessel, he

went to dip up, he came from the water, he came to put down the water's eggs. A note to xabbu says, !kàuwi ǁkuáⁿ é, xáxaíten ǁkuáⁿ ǁxámki é, tchuén é i !kánn, í---an ostrich egg it is, xaxaiten are also things which we hold.

XABBU TẼ, v. to hit, strike. SI. (Ll.) xábbu tẽ. Ex.: haⁿ !ku-g !ne kúí dzápp, xábbu tẽ !kwá au ǁkhã̀ !nã̀---he threw, hitting the bone on the lion's head.

XABE, but, s. xabaxa. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Korixas tsa ko !xónneja, xabe tʃi ǁkai tsao o !xónneja, tʃa a tʃu !gosi---at Korixas (he) has stayed, but here has come, here a house has made.

XADʒI, s. pron. xa.

XAE, XA WE, although, but. s. xabaxa, xabe. NII. (V.) xae, xawe.

XÃI, v. to grind, rub to powder, s. xe:. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: a gu ʃori, !kai !koa, a xãi, a ǁã, a ǁẽ, a gu da ka kuwa, a !kabbo---you take tobacco, break it, powder it, put it in (the pipe), press down, take a firestick, smoke.

XÃI, v. to swell, s. xẽ:. [Na. xãi] CII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kauʃa ko k"a ʃi, k"a tʃauba, a ko xãi, a !ni kwe té---a snake bit her, bit the hand, it swelled and thus stood.

+XAI, interrog. ending, s. xaǂ. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: ʃisixai?---what is it? tjʰuxai ǁŋa na?---who is there? cecexai a xu:?---where are you coming from?

-XAI, f. ending to n. s. -xe. in terms of relationship. SI. (Ll.) ǁkã̃, brother, ǁkaxai, sister. θpwoń, son, θpwaxai, daughter. SIIa. (Mg.) ǁkãũ̃, brother, ǁkaxai, sister. θʔwã̃, son. θʔwãxai, daughter. SVIa (Kr.) ǁgaxai, sister.

XAI, n. kudu, s. xeiba. [Na. xaib.] SVI. (D.B.) xai. NIIa. (Sh.) xai:b. CII. (Schi.) xai. (Sh.) xai:ba.

XAI, n. flour. NI. (Pa.) chai.

XAI, n. darkness. CIa. (Pa.) chai.

XAIA, XAIXA, old, old man. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: xaia xa ki i---old they are. ǂti ǁe bɛ si sxwika, hã̃ e xaixa---goes to a man who is sick, he is an old man. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: !xobbu keiba xaia-me e---big !xobbu is very old. xaia-ba ǁnoaʃ kwe ǁẽĩa---an old man at the stone stands.

XAIÁNTSE, really. CIa. (Pa.) chaiántse.

XAIN !NAO GAROBA, n. heavenly house. NII. (Leb.)

XAIS, n. mountain hare. NIIa. (Sh.)

XAITɔN, v. to ~~be~~ deal gently, (?) to fall gently. SI. (Ll.) xaiten, xaiten. Ex.: ǁkhã ǀkŭ kkamma xaiten é hă, ŏ ǁkhan tta ǁkă ti e, ǁkhã ǁkoen, ti e, hă yauki dda ǁkhã ã ǀa---the lioness dealt gently with her, for the lioness felt that she saw, lioness that she did not make a fight with the lioness. ti kan !xwan, !khwā ā kkauwa ǀhin ssā ǁxau, ta ha ǁkuan xaiten---it sounds as if the rain were falling, coming from the mountain, for it is falling gently.

XAI:TɔN, v. to strike(a match), s. xoa. SI. (Ll.) xaiten !hŏ ǀi---to strike a match.

XAKOI, XAKWOI, there, s. xa. CII. (Schi.) xakoi. (D.B.) xakwoi. Ex.: ǀkʌmʃa ko ǂkã:, a xakwoi !o:, a ʃi xakwoi ǀk'e:---the sun sets, goes along there, and will there set.

XALLATE, v. to drive. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃi ka xallate gome ke Kanje---we have driven the oxen from Kanye.

XAM, s. pron. xa, he.

XAM, XAMBA, n. lion. [Na. xámi.] s. kxam, ho:m, !nai, !ne. SV. (Bry.) gham. SVI. (D.B.) xa:m. NI. (Sh.) xam. (D.B.) Ex.: xam tʃusi ‾!kou ku ‾tsi:, xam ‾ǀka au ‾ʒu o ‾!kha---to the lion's house the hyena came, the lion did not give the person to eat. NII. (Dk.),(V.), (Sh.), (Zuk.) xam. ~~(Leb.) xamba~~. (Ll.) xam. Ex.: é !nuerre kue xam ti ǀhábbo ha !kù---in our country the lion takes offence about his name (if it is mentioned). CIa. (Pa.) cham. CII. (D.B.) xamba. Ex.: xamba !xo du---the lion catches the eland. NII.b. x'amba (Leb.)

XAMEIBA, n. sky. NIIc (Leb.) x'ameiba.

XAMI, v. to grind. NII. (Dk.) xami. (V.) xami.

XAMMI, v. to roll up. [Na. xàmi.] SI. (B.) xammi. Exxx (Ll.) xummi. EX.: !kerri kko, hā ǁnau !kui-ka ǁuhi, ha xummi ǀki ǀe he o ǁkoroko---another old man does this, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ to the ~~xxxx~~ man's apron, he rolls it up putting it into the man's (?) belt.

XAMS-KHE, n. daughter. NIIc. (Leb.) x'amskhe.

XAMXAM, v. to rustle (as dry blades of grass). NII. (Ll.) xamxam.

XAMXAM, n. plant, Solanum Rangei, N. Damm. CII. (D.B.)

XAMXAMA, n. tomato. CII. (D.B.)

XAM ǂHOAB, n. serval cat. & NIIa. (Sh.)

XAN, XAŋ, v. part. showing finished action, s. xa, xn. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ xaŋ ǁe:ja ǁŋ, ŋ xaŋ se:, ŋ ~~xx~~ so:eŋ---I have gone to the house,

I have returned, I sit. ha xan ǁe---she has gone. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.:
sa ǁuni xaŋ ǁkéo---their food is finished.

XANA, v. to scrape, rub, [Na. xána, to scratch.] SI. (Ll.) x̃anna-i θho
---scratched is the piece of wood. NII. (Dk.) xana. (V.) xana,
xana ǂnào, to rub off.
s. wa ǂna. [Na. dáxab.]

XANA, n. dagga, Indian hemp, NII. (Dk.) xaná. (V.) xana. (Ll.) xana. Ex.:
!ku ti ǂywí xana, ta Ngóba ti ǂywì "pankwe", ta Dama ti ǂywì "pankwe"---Bushmen say xana (dagga), and Makoba say "pankwe", and
Herero say "pankwe".

XANEE, n. chin, jaw. CI. (Do.) ghanee

XAŋKIE, n. mother, s. xeiŋki. SIIa. (Mg.) xaŋce.

XANNA, v. to be, to live, SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ xn !oinkin xánna ki-i---I have a long time lived here. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ-ŋ, ha ga xanna---no, it is not so. ǂxarra.

XANNUGU, XAǃUGU, v. to visit. SI. (B.) xarrugu, xarrugú. Ex.: uken
xarrugú ǁā au !koi-gu ǁkha---you went visiting the old people, the lions. (Ll.) xannugu, xannŭgŭ. Ex.: ǀkuomman-a ǀkŭ mmaii, ha
xannugu ǁe---ǀkuomman-a was the first, he went visiting.

XAOBE, n. soul. NII. (Leb.) x'aobe.

XAPPəM, v. to drink (with the brush used for supping the contents of ostrich eggs). SI. (B.) Ex.: xappem. haǹ ǀku g'ǀne ǀkam !aui ā
!kwai, haǹ ǀku g'ǀne !'aiken si ǁgappǁgapp !aui, haǹ ǀne yabbi ha,
haǹ ǀku g'ǀne sŏ ko xappem---he took one egg, he knocked cracking the egg, he chipped it, he sat twirling the brush, he sat drinking.

XARA, n. meerkat, Suricata Zenick. SI. (B.) xarra. (Ll.) xara, pl.
xara & xara-ggu. hĕ hă !koă ttĕ ǁā, ĭ, ău hăn kă !kauken xara---and he trod firmly, for he intended to beat a meerkat. hă ttuttu
xara, tss'ă ă, xara ǀkuei ǀki ă, hĕ ǀki hă-kă ssă ă---he asked the meerkats, why had the meerkats done this, killed his eland.
ha ǀauwi !ke, xara-ggu, ău hiń ǀă !khe---he perceived the people the meerkats, as they sttod cutting up (the eland). SIIb. (Mh.)
xara. NI. (Sh.) xarab, slendertailed meerkat. CII. (Sh.) xara:gi.

XAǂA KO, right across. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: a !nãũ a ka !ʔoˀ xaǂa ko ǁkxʔou
---hare spring right across waterhole.

XARE, v. to crawl. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ¯!nwi ke ʃu ǀne k"a, ka xare---the snail lies on the ground and crawls.

XARRA, v. to stay, s. xanna. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tire ǀkwére xarra ǀkwiʃe,

ǃeba ǃkũ a ga ha---I only stay alone, the other goes out.

XARRA, always, usually, merely truly. SI. (B.) x̄árra. Ex.: haṅ ā x̄árra ǃáukẹn ǃki ṅ ǃná, au ṅ ǁkö̈én ǁgáuë ǃkí ha tsa̤xeitẹn---he is the one who truly beat to pieces my head, when I seeking looked for his eyes. ǃé x̄árra ǁkwa̤ ǃgáokẹn toï ǃnoá---people usually follow an ostrich's spoor. (Ll.) x̄árra, x̄ára. Ex.: ha ywãṅ ǃkuiṅ,ti e ǃkuiṅ x̄árra ka ǃkwẽi yõx, ĩ, hẽ ǃkuiṅ x̄árra ka yãuṅ ǃkwagẹn e, ĩ tte-ttẽ hẽ---he resembles a dog, that which a dog always does, it always crunches the bones which we put down.

XARRI, v. to finish, be finished. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: na ǃka a:, na xarri---I am eating, I have finished. ɓoxotia a ʃi θpwi, ea xarri---bread is baked, it is finished.

XARRO, v. to dig. SVI. (D.B.) Ex.: xarro e ǁna, e sa ko ǁʔe:---he is digging there, he makes it smooth.

XAS, XASA, those, they, s. pron. xa.

XATAXA, also. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃoro a ko ǁammidʒi ǂũ, ǂkoǂkodʒi xataxa ko ǂũ---the iguana eats the little ants, grasshoppers also (it) eats. ʃita ka xataxa kuru ʃoren---we also grow tobacco.

XATTʤN, v. to spit. SI. (Ll.) x̄atten. Ex.: ǃgõe ǃne ǁaṅ x̄atten ǃhiṅ ǁǂkhwi ǁnuaṅ---the tortoise went to spit out the quagga's liver.

XAU, v. to seek, examine. SI. (B.) x̄au. Ex.: ṅ-ṅ-a ǃne tãi x̄au, au ka ǃku x̄aú tátta ǃãu, ti ẽ, ṅ-a ǃkú sse ǃnĩ tóï ǃnoá---I went round seeking, while I sought trying the ground, if I should not perceive ostrich spoor. hĩ saṅ ǃhãmm ǃne x̄aú tĩ ǃhiṅ ǁe---they shall first seeking(spoor) go far away. (Ll.) x̄au. Ex.: i ǃku'g ǃne x̄au ǁneiṅ ǁx̄aǁx̄a, au i ǁgaúë ha ǃnwa---we examine the sides of the house, when we seek his footprints.

XAU, v. to clean, scrape, SI. (Ll.) x̄au. Ex.: hiṅ ǃne x̄au ttoï ǃkuiṅǃkuiṅ ---they clean the ostrich's bowels. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: a gu da wa ǃnoa xau---take fire and scrape the skin.

XÃU, v. to hang up. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: a ta x̃au ku ǁã i θpwi ki θpo a--- then hang up the meat on the tree.

XAU, v. to cut. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃkũʃ-ti ǃũʃa ko ǃgum, a ko xau ǁxau-kwe ---the head's hair shave and cut with a knife. ǃkwim ko ǃkũe,numʒ ko ǃkwim ǃxorreba ko xaue---one (buck) is killed, then one tattoo-mark is cut.

XAU, interrog. & neg, part. ,s. xa. SI. (B.) -xau. Ex.: a-xau ddainddainya ss'a au !k'wa !na?---art thou not coming deceiving us about the hartbeest's head? (Ll.) xau. Ex.: !i !ke ta !!ka tt'uara i, au i xau a !ku-te-!gaua---the fire is wont to burn off our skins, if we do not give to !ku-te-!gaua.

XAUA-I, v. to jump. SIIc. (D.B.)

XAU-DAMA, n. Bergdamara. [Na.] SVI. (D.B.) NII. (Ll.) xau-Dama. Ex.: ha ǂwi xau-Dama ǂwi---he spoke the Bergdamara language.

XAU:ITƏN, v. to bend round. SI. (B.) xauiten.

XAUKA, n. confluence. SIIa. (Dk.)

XAUKE, v. to mix. SII. (D.B.)

XAUNʃA K"A:, v. to crunch. NI. (D.B.)

XAUP, exclamation. NII. (Ll.) xaup. Ex.: ta Ku-!!na-!gaa-ssin !kua !!ke ara, ti !!ke tsema, ta tsau, ta kue, "e he, xaup"---and Ku-!na-!gaa-ssin was not quite dead, was a little dead, and rose up, and said,"oho, xaup".

XAUXAU, v. to make a tearing noise. NII. (Ll.) xauxau pronounced in a disticnt whisper not outloud. Ex.: tss'a a ka xauxau au i hi ha---this thing makes a tearing noise when we eat it.

XAU XAUNU, v. to rustle. NII. (Ll.) xauxaunu.

XA WE, s. xae.

XAXA, v. to be sharp. NII. (Ll.) xaxa. Ex.: tchi doa xaxa---the thing is sharp.

XA !I:, n. zebra. SVI. (D.B.)

XA !!WI, n. hare. SVI. (D.B.)

XE:, v. to swell, s. xei. [Na. xai.] SI. (B.) xe. Ex.: !kwa !eya tuituiten, tuituikaken san xe---water gets into the wounds, the wounds then shall swell.

XE:, v. to rub, to powder, s. xai. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu ku-gu tʃa ka ku xe:---people pick buchu and powder it. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: tʃa a k"ei, !ni kwe !o:wa, a xe: !!nwaʃ kwe, a koara ʃe---buchu smells like this pound, rub with a stone, put on the skin.

XEDE, interrog. where? SIIb. (Mh.) xede.

XEI, v. to swell, s. xe:. SI. (B.) xei.

XEIBA, XIBA, n. kudu bull, xeiʃa, kudu cow, s. xai. CII. (D.B.)

XEIN, XEINSE, v. to be swollen, sore, s. xe:. xai. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: ha

_ǁgo a xein---his shoulder is swollen. n !k'a !na se xeinse---
my hand is sore.

XEIŋKI, XE:ŋKI, n. mother, s. xaŋkie. (D.B.) SII. Ex.: !gwa !na ha xeiŋki !na ha eiŋki---the child is with its mother and its father. ŋ xe:ŋki !kẽ̃ !kwesi---my mother's name (is) !kwesi.

XEKA, although, s. _xae. NII. (Ll.) x̂éka. Ex.: x̂éka sa !gú-ssiń !nánna kụ̄ē, e ti !kuń ha---although both their names are the same, we kill him (i.e. one of the two).

XəN, Xəŋ, v. variant of kan, to go, used as v. part. expressing unfinished action. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: ɲa xən !ŋua !kha !ki:si---I--visit another farm. ce xəŋ ce ku: ʃisixai?---(he) say --: what is it?

XɛRRE:JA, v. to be fleet. SI. (Ll.) x̂ɛ́rrēya. Ex.: ákẹn !ku-g ǁnaŭ, tĭ ɛ́, a x̂ɛ́rrēya, hiṅ ɛ̆, ă ántau ssùken !hiń---thou didst this, because thou wert fleet, therefore thou didst quickly spring away.

XɛRRI:, v. to fasten, close, tie. SI. (B.) x̂ɛrrī, x̂ɛ́rrixɛ́rrīya. Ex.: he ti hiṅ̃ ẽ, !nī ka !ne !kórru ń̃ ĩ, au ká g' !ne ǁa, x̂ɛ́rrī hhó !kākẹn !kakka-!aui-ka !kwitẹn---therefore the ichneumon laughed at me, because I went fastening (the net) to carry off !kaken!kakka-!aui's eggs. hi !ku x̂érrix̂érrīya ǁkóë sińh̃i---they closing (the net) sit with them. (Ll.) x̂erri. Ex.: hăn̆ !nĕ x̂erri !uí au ǁkă---he ties the net onto the stick.

XəRRI:, v. to be white. SI. (B.) x̂ẹ́rri. Ex.: hi̇̃ tsɛ̆xuwa ǁkóä x̂ẹ́rri, hi̇̃ !ku g' !ne ǁkóä !gwaí---their back appears to be white, they seem to shine.

XERRO:, n. leaves, foliage, s. kerru. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: θbo kan xerro---the tree's leaves.

XERRU:KEI, v. to rub in. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ xerru:kei sãŋ̃ à !k'ai:i---I rub in buchu which smells good.

XEXELAI, v. to crow. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ha koko, han xexelai---that the cock, it crows.

XHANNA, XHÃ̃RRA, v. to cut, make an incision. SI. (Ll.) x̂hanna, Ex.: ssiten !ku x̂hanna !hŏ ă ; he ẽ, ssiten !nĕ !kann !kuṅ !ho !gõë́, ĩ, ŏ ssiten ka, hă ǁki ssĕ !uhi ssiṅ !gõë́---we make an incision (?) set it down; and then we hold a tortoise(shell) underneath it, because we wish its juice to be upon the tortoise(shell).

XHWARRA, n. spring, fountain, s. xwa:rrakən. SI. (Ll.) ᶜxhwárra. Ex.: ǁkáᶜxai ǀhiṅ ĩ, au !kaúken-kă ǁneiṅ, !k'ái ᶜxhwárra, ău haṅ kă, hă ssĕ ǀkā !kwā-θpuă ǁᶜxā---sister went out of the house of illness, descended to the spring, for she thought she would kill a water-child again. hé ti hiṅ ẽ, he ǀkuą !khwā-kă ᶜxhwárraᶜxhwárra ĩ, hiṅ tátti ᶜxhwárraᶜxhwárra ᶜxă ssĕ ǀhiṅ---that is why they adorn the water's springs, they wish that the springs may not become dry.

XĨ, n. pain, swelling, s. xẽ:, xai. SI. (B.) ᶜxĩ. Ex.: hé ᶜxĩ hiṅ ẽ, ṅ ka ǀné ss'a tă tiṅ ĩ---that pain it is, I came to lie down feeling it.

XLA:, v. to be hungry. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ xla:---I am hungry.

XLÁA, v. to want. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweko iʃo xláa ti, a ko pélatita, kweko iʃo xláa ti, missi---if the sun wants it, he gets well, if the sun wants it, dies. xláa ta áti, iso dza---I want rain to come.

XLAKO, XLAKU, XLAKA, v. to cut, tattoo. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: kweso boku unu, iso xlako---when ill is a person, then is cut. tsefijepi bónepi wa mi xlaka a tséabi, itʃame tsifi xlaka kitʃe piije---in four days they finished cutting, on one day cut two of them. itʃepi ukuwa itʃa xlaku---the others are not thus cut.

XLAŋGAXLAŋGA, n. pl. places between toes. CIII. (D.B.)

XLEKAPE, n. back, shoulderblades. CIII. (D.B.)

XLEKWA, v. to peel. CIII. (D.B.)

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

XLIŋGITA, n. bridge of nose. CIII. (D.B.)

XLUBANA, v. to be shallow. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: lalamu ako, kata a xlubana ati---the edge it is, where is shallow the water.

XN, v. part., finished action, s. xa. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀgwa xn ǀki ǁke:nja ---the child has fallen down. ha ǁkhai, ha xn ǀna:---he knows, he has seen (it).

XÓA, v. to write, s. _xoa, xwa. [Na. xoa.] SI. (B.) xóa, xóa. Ex.: Tswā-ga-!ē-ta kukúmmi hé ǁkábogu siṅ ǂkákka hũ hĩ, hé ẽ, i se xóäxóä hĩ---the Flat-Bushmen's stories which ǁkabbo and his people have told you, these are what we will write. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ ǀno xó:a ǁkai---I cannot write. NII. (Ll.) ᶜxóä, ᶜxoa.

_XOA, XWA, v. to scrape (skin), strike a light, s. xóa, xai:tən. [Na. xoá.] NII. (Dk.) xwa:, to scrape skin. (V.) xoa, "Fell abschaben."

(Ll.) ǂxoă, to strike a light.

XOA, n. mother, s. xaŋkie, xeiŋki. SI. (B.) ǂxoá, emph. ǂxoákẹn, pl. ǂxoákẹngu. Ex.? ha ǂxoá !nūtára !ne ǂkákkẹn---her mother the old woman speaks. ha ǂxoákẹn ǂkákka hā---her mother said to her. i ǂxoákẹngu---our mothers. (Ll.) ǂxoă, pl. ǂxoákẹnggŭ. Ex.: i ǂxoă--- our mother. hă !ywaĭnyă hă ǂxoă, tĭ ē, hă ǂxoă yaŭkĭ á hă !huĭn ĕnĕn ē !ǂkwaĭyă---she was angry with her mother, because her mother did not give her many !huin roots. hă ǂxoăkẹn !kŭ á !kĭ!kĭ ssă ha hă--- her mother was the one who was bringing her food. waí-ta !kauka ǁǂxámki ywa, au hi ǂxoăkenggu-wā ywā---the springbok's children also cry, when their mothers cry. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ŋ xoá u ake sefwa ---my mother still lives. SVI. (Kr.) xoa.

XOBE, n. frog. CI. (Do.) ghobe.

XOBI, n. vlei, s. xona. CIa. (Pa.) chobi.

_XOE, ¯XɔI, v. to dig for water with the hand, s. xwe. NII. (V.) xǫe. (Dk.) X xɔ̂i.

XɔGəN, v. to stick up, plant. SI. (Ll.) ǂxogen. Ex.: han há !nĕ ǂxogen !ē hă ǂhárri-he o ǁneiń-ka θhóken---he stuck his feather brush up in the house bushes.

XOKN, v. part. denoting past. SIId. (Wu.) chokn. Ex.: ha chokn 'chùekn ha---he did beat him.

XOLLAXA, v. to tie up. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ça xollaxa-te piʃi---he has tied up the horse.

XONA, n. vlei, s. xobi. NI. (Pa.) chóna.

XɔNI, v. to stamp, pound. NII. (Dk.)

XÓ:NNÓ:WA, v. to treat (in some manner.) SI. (Ll.) ǂxonnowă. Ex.: hă !enni !kŭ !kau !hĭn ttóa hą ttŭ, hé tíken ē, ń ka ă amm !go ǂxonnowă kkĕ !khwa ddómm---hie tongue has filled up his mouth, that is why I want you just to (?) treat for me the child's throat.

XOO, v. to catch, seize. CI. (Do.) ghoo.

XɔːÖ, n. mealie. SIII. (D.B.)

XɔːÖʃ, v. to gargle. SI. (Ll.)) ǂxooo. Ex.: ssĭ ko !ne ka ǂxooo o !khwa, ǁkhóë ss'o ssi ttŭ, ssi oă !gaukẹn ē, ssi ywei hĕ, o ssi !kwei !kuan ddi, ssitẹn ddi ssi oă ssĕ !kukẹn---if we gargle with the water, when the water is in our mouths, our fathers blood it is which we drink, and if we do this to it, we make our fathers die.

XORA:, n. pit, well. s. xhwarra. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: sira ha sesiŋ, ha sesiŋ !kha:! xora:---master is working ,he works at the water pit.

XOREBA, n. zebra. NII (Leb.)

XORO, n. cattle. SI. (B.) ʔxoro, xoro. Ex.: ʔxoro---ox. ʔxoro !aityi---cow. xoro ǁkwaǁkwárra---cows. ʔxoro-ka !kauken e !kú---two calves. (Ll.) xoro. Ex.: !a!a-ka xoro---an ox for slaughtering. !khwā-kă xóro---the water bull. (Lich.) choro. SVIa. (Kr.) xoro. Ex.: ń !gā !gou ei !an xoro---I took a stone and threww it at the cattle.

XORUN, n. powder. [Na. xúrub.] SIIb. (Mh.)

XO-Ū, XO-U:Ï, v. to leave, throw away, s. xu:, u, uï. SI. (B.) xo-u, xo-uï. Ex.: haṅ !ne ǁkhaú xo-u ts'uits'uï---he flew away leaving (his) things. haṅ !ku g'!ne !kwaṅ au ń-ń, he ē, ń !ne !hammix xo-uï hăhă---he is angry with me, therefore I left him.

XǾXÓKƆN, v. to burn. SI. (Ll.) xoxóken. Ex.: ă koa ka, ṅ yău ǁkuaṅ !ku ta !kui !k'au ṅ eṅeṅ, he !k'au ka !kue, hi xoxóken---dost thou think that I do not feel covered with dust my body, and the dust does this, it burns.

XOXÓRI, n. snail shell, s. hohori, xurri. NII. (Ll.) xoxóri.

XRE:KIA, red, brown. SII. Ex.: (D.B.) ǁoi e xre:kia---the sun is red. !kuŋ kie ka xre:kia---the shoes are brown.

XRIKWA, n. a Griqua. SII. (D.B.)

XRI:TIA, v. to hunt. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: !kwa a xritia, han !ki !k'ou---this man hunts, he has a bow.

XTSAI, n. eye. s. tsaxau. CIa. (Pa.) chtsai.

XU:, XU, v. to leave, leave off, stop, throw away, let go, come from. [Na. xŭ.] SI. (B.) xu. Ex.: ń kaṅ !kuiten xu a---I returning leave thee. xoa se !kuken xú u ã---mother shall dying leave thee. (Ll.) xu, xuwa. Ex.: áken yauki koá áken ǁkhŏu !kuiten, au a xu óá ǂkákkan ǂkákken---thou wilt not make a shelter, while thou dost leave off talking. !haŭ !nĕ !kwā, xuwă he ã̃, !khwá-ka xóro---the thong broke, letting go for them the water bull. SIIa. (Mg.) x¯u, xu:, xu:wa. Ex.: sa x¯u tja xwe che ʔŋʔŋ k¯a ǁŋ_a---shall stop--?--I say there. cəŋ xu:wa---they stop. cecexai a xu:?---where are you coming from? NII. (Ll.) xŭ ń---to remove (a thing) to another place. CII. Schi.) xu---to leave. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁeiʃa xu, a !kũ na debi---the house (I) leave, go and come back. tʃu !nwaʃa xu---leave off lying. ǂkumba ʃwia ta ko xu !õane, a

ǂarroan ǂũ---locusts, pull off and throw away the legs, and the body eat. ⁻ǂnum ʃa ko ⁻xu:, a tã ʃa ⁻ǁgu: ashes throw away and another (fire) light.

XU:, v. to want, to wish. SIIe. (And.) xū. Ex.: xū ǀã-e---I want to kill it.

XU, n. face, surface, head. [Na. xób, cheek.] SI. (B.) xú, emph. xúkẹn. Ex.: haǹ ǀkè tāétaẽnya ti ǀumm !kwá áu ha xú---he yonder walking wipes the water from his face. ha ǀ≍kṓwa, ha xúken !kūíta---he is pale, his face is white. (Ll.) xu. Ex.: !kuko arroko ǀxi ha xu---the other quickly spits in his face. ǹ ǀ≍ka-ga xu---my hand's palm. !nwa xu---sole of foot. ǁneiǹ xu---entrance of house. SII. (D.B.) Ex.: _ǁnwa ⁻xu---the house floor. SIIa. (Mg.) Ex.: ŋ ǀhobo xu---I paint my face. SIII. (D.B.) xu: , head. SIV. (D.B.) ⁻xu, ⁻xuu, head. Ex.: ti tani ke ⁻xu---carry on the head. !wara tane ⁻khąa ke ⁻xuu---the girl is carrying water on her head.

XU, n. thing, goods. [Na. xúb.] CI. (Do.) ghu. CII. (D.B.) xu, pl. xuu, xudʒi, xu:ne. Ex.: ǂe: xu a ǁxaǁxa tama---another thing (I) do not learn. ǁnwem kauǂa ti xudʒi, kur a xuu---the moon owns those things, made the things. Also used in composite words as ǂũ-xu---food.

XUBBU, v. to break off. SI. (Ll.) xúbbu. Ex.: hi ssĕ-g ǀnè ǁkó xúbbu !kũn ǁe---they (flowers) will drying break off and go away (blown by the wind).

XU-ⱭE, interrog. when. SI. (Ll.) xu-dde. Ex.: !kă!karrŏ wwe, xu-dde xă ă, ǹ sšaǹ ǀni ha ă?---o Moon, when shall I get food?

XUĬ, n. grinding stone. SII. (D.B.)

XUM, n. ground, sand, dust. [Na. xŏm, to dust.] NI. (D.B.) Ex.: a ǂkɔbbi, re o ⁻!khi, si hi ǀu: xum---(he) is buried, for is dead, they put him in the ground. CII. (Schi.) xum. (D.B.) xum-ʃa. Ex.: a ko tʃaʃa xabbaʃ kwe ǂgã, a ko ǁkako xabbaʃa, a ko !ku: ʃi xumʃ kwe---(he) water into the thing pours, cleans the thing, and rubs it with sand. !guʃa i, hidʒi xumʃ kwe tʃau !noxo---a fence it is, sticks into the ground dig and place. CIIa. (Pa.) chum, sand. CIa. (Pa.) chum, boundary.

X?UM, n. arm. ~~NII~~ NIa. ch. (Leb.) x'um.

XUM ǂ~O, n. a certain beetle, flat and hairy. NI. (D.B.)

~~XUŋ~~ ~~XUŋ~~, v. to melt. SI. (Ll.) xunxun.

XUO, without. CII. (Schi.)

XUP, imitation of sound used in phrase kuí xup, to make bang, to hit.

SI. (Ll.) xúpp. Ex.: ha |ne !kauka |ná, ha |ne kúi xúpp, í---
she beat the head, she hit it.

XURIM, n. a drunk person. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: a xurim ǁkamma, kam khana ko
|kõ ti---am like a drunk person, when dagga is smoked.

XURRI, n. snail, s. xoxóri, hohóri. NII. (Ll.) xúrri, pl. xuxúrri. Ex.:
xúrri, xúrri sá, xuxúri ǂkhì---a snail, two snails, many snails.

XURU, n. gunpowder, s. xorun. [Na. xúrub.] SI. (B.) xúru. (Ll.) xùru.
Ex.: Boere-ka xùru ka |ku-g |ne ǁgwi, hín tau kwukwúrri---the
Boers powder becomes exhausted, that and the balls.

XURUKɔN, v. to rattle, (as brass rings on a brass hook.) SI. (Ll.) xúrukẹn,

XÚRUXÚRU, v. to rub. SI. (Ll.) xúrŭxúrŭ. Ex.: hań |nĕ |ă !uhĭ ttĕ ău
!kŭkŏ !káxŭ, hăń kúi ǂkŭpp ău Θhŏ Θpua, hăń !kann ha, hăn xŭrŭxŭrŭ
ǁkoe ttĕ au |a|a---he cut across the other's chest, he set fire
to a little piece of wood, he holding put it out, he rubbed it,
(the burnt powder) into the cuts.

XURU XURU, v. to make a rustling noise(as dry leaves), s. xauxauru.
NII. (Ll.) xùrùxùru.

XU RU XU RU, n. crane. SIIb. (Mh.) xu+ru+xu'ru!.

XUTTɔN, v. to fall off, shake out. SI. (B.) xútten. Ex.: !káoka g'|ne
kórre xútten ǁkóe !khe !khwa---the stones cooling fell off into
the water. (Ll.) xùtten, xhútten. Ex.: |hú|hú hă |ne kúi |kaggen
xùtten ǁho, tā !khumm ss'o |e !khe ǁho---the baboons said, the
Mantis should shake out the bag, for the ball seemed to be in
the bag. hiń |ne xhútten ǁkaū !ho !kauőken---they shake out the
stones upon (them).

NIa. ch.
X?UWU, old. ~~NII.~~ (Leb.) x'uwu.

XÚ-XU, n. surface, s. xu. SI. (Ll.) xu-xu. Ex.: hiń |ne ǂkē, kúi ta !kwi
!koa xu-xu---they pull tight the drum's surface.

XU-|KWÃ?, n. look, appearance, s. xu. SI. (Ll.) xu-|kua. Ex.: hi xu-|kua
ǁkhòä tí ĕ !kwái---their look is the same.

XʌM, XʌMA, n. cow. [Na. gamas.] SII. (D.B.) Ex.: ts?au xʌma---milk the
cow. xʌma ǁa !ka, ha k"a---the cow goes to the water, she drinks.
Ex.:
NI. (D.B.) xʌm tsa ku ‾tsi---two cows come. xʌm tsema tsa ku
‾tsi---two calves come. CII. (D.B.) xʌmʃa. Ex.: xʌmʃara |kamʃera, xʌmʃa ‾|kwi ko !nu kwe ‾te:, xʌmʃa |ẽʃa ko ‾ǂnũ---two cows,
one cow stands by the house, the other cow lies down.

XWA:, v. to write, s. xoa, _xoa. [Na. xóa.] SII. (D.B.) Ex.: Misis xwa:
---Missis writes.

XWA:, v. to fall. SI. (Ll.) xuá. Ex.: xuá ǁkhóe ssiń ǀi---fall into the fire.

XWA, v. to rub in. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: Tumba -ba ki ǁkɔle me ǀko, a ǀkum, a tóã gu _ǁgɔva a ǁɛhŋ, ki xwa ǁɛ---Tumba's father marked my forehead, cut, took leaves and grasses, rubbed in grass.

-XWAIN, v. to sling on, carry on the back (fastened by a strap put over the head and tied on each side of the neck). SI. (B.) xwáin. Ex.: ǁkáxai ǀkẽ ssho, ha se xwain tti ǃk'wa ǁkóe---elder sister sitting yonder, she shall sling on the hartebeest's back. (Ll.) xhwáin, xwāin, xuàin. Ex.: ǃkwáń xhwáin ǃk'wa ǀnā---the child slung on the hartebeest's head. há ā sse xwaain Θhóken---she is the one who shall carry wood. ha ǀne xuàin ti ǃke ssa Θhóken au ǁneiń---he slung on and brought the wood to the house.

XWAITɔN, before long, soon. SI. (Ll.) xwāiten, xuaiten. Ex.: ǀhũ ttúko ǁkuań ddoä ǀxa hă, he tiken ẽ, ti ttań hă xwaiten ǀkúka---a Boer had really shot him, that was why it seemed as if he should before long die. hi sse ǃkwarrita ke ǃhou ẽ ń kań xuaiten a hi---they will pound for me locusts, which I will soon eat.

XWA:RRAKɔN, XWA:RRAKI, n. spring, water pit, s. xhwarra. SI. (Ll.) xwārraken, xwarraki. Ex.: ǃkui-ǀă hā óä ǀeyă xwārraken---a girl once fell into a spring. o hă ǁā ǁerriyă o xwarraki, haṅ ǀku g'ǀnĕ ǁkoäken ddi ǃgā---when she went to wash herself at the spring, she altogether became a frog.

-XWATTɔN, v. (?) to break, (?) pluck out. SI. (Ll.) xuàtten. Ex.: ń ǀhiń ā ǀnā tss'i, ǃkoä ǁkau ǁkhŏ ā ǀi, ń ǀnĕ xuàtten, i, ău ń ǀku ka, ń ǃywainya---I came out of the back of her head, trampling upon her heart, I (?) broke (? plucked out) it, because I felt I was angry.

XWE, XWOI, v. to throw out earth, dig out, s. xoe, xɔi. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: Baas o -guwa k"o, o xwé a---Master digs the earth, then throws it out. tau a noxoba xwoi ka---dig and then throw out. NII. (Ll.) xue. Ex.: e ǃnuérre e ti xue ǁgú---in our country we dig out water.

_XWE, XWOI, good, well. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: kée ǃwara tiá xwoi---that girl is not good.

-XWẼĬ, n. liquor. NII. (Ll.) xuei.

XWEITɔN, v. to kick. SI. (B.) xweiten. Ex.: haṅ ǀne ssūken ǀē ǀĭ, haṅ ǀne xweiten ǀki ǀi---she sprang into the fire, she kicked off

the fire.

XWHAITA, XWHAI:TAN-I, v. to eat (fat). SI. (Ll.) ǂxwaita, ǂxwaiten-i.

Ex.: !k'e ssin lne ǂxwaiten-i !khauw-ka ssuen, au hi tatti e, hi lku-g lne ||gaua !k'ann---the people did ~~xxxxx~~ eat the honey's fat, while they felt that they were sitting in the shade. hi sse ǂxwaita ǂxomm en; au hi tatti e, hi ǂxwaiten-i ssuen e !kwa--- they will eating (fat) devour the meat, for they feel that they are eating fat which is cold.

XWI, v. to jump. SIIc. (B.B.)

XWI, v. to be brown, blue. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: a ka xwi---it is blue.

XWI:KE, v. to cough. NI. (D.B.)

XWO:NA, n. stick. SIII. (D.B.)

XWUPP, v. to crush. SI. (Ll.) ǂxwup(p). Ex.: ||nein kkō, ha lku ku !xuap(p) au ti e ||kou, ha lku ku ǂxwup(p) au !k'e---another house broke in the upper part, it came crushing down on the (skulls of the) people.

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3p

The alveolar voiced fricative occurs occasionally in Bushman languages as initial sound, or after d as dz. Its use is more frequent in Northern and Central languages than in the Southern ones.

ZA, v. to pour, to fill, s. ʃa. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǀki-kei -uwa, ǃgwa ka -tsi, ka za -ǃgu---ǀki-kei has gone, at night will come and fill in water. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: ǀxue ti za yo kue ǁgu---ǀxue was pouring water into (his) pot.

ZÃ, n. a certain tree with edible fruit. NII. (Ll.)

ZÃʃ, num. two, unusual form of sa. NII. (Ll.) zã. Ex.: ha dsãu zã ssin ha---his two wives saw him.

ZAHE, n. rib. CI. (Do.)

ZAIKO, n. the south. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: se tassa ma:ku zaiko---will buy pots in the south. hana a tʃi:kine zaiko-ni---there he worked in the south.

ZAKANITʃI, middle-aged. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ubii hana ota zakanitʃi-pi---we others are middle-aged men.

ZÃŋ, v. to assent, NII. (Ll.) zãn̆, zãn. Ex.: dzhu tanki ǂkhi ti sa-a ǀhuiya ta dzhu ǀne-e ti zãn, ta kue: "ñ"---many other people hear displeased, and one person assents, and says "yes".

-ZAŋ, n. marsh biting fly. NII. (Dk.) zaŋ.

ZAŋGAMIBI, n. my son. CIII. (D.B.) Ex.: zaŋgamibi ha-kha mana tina---my son has gone for the meat.

ZAO, n. the front of a house. CI. (Do.)

ZARA, v. to select, s. zaro. CI. (Do.)

ZARO, v. to clean corn. s. ~~xxxx~~. zara, CI. (Do.)

ZA-SIŋ, n. little sister, usually sa-siŋ. NII. (Ll.) za-ssin. Ex.: ǀkua e ǁgo, ta e zau-ma, ta kue, "we m ǁkui"; ta ha ti sãã, ta kue, "me za-ssin"---it was not a boy, but was a little girl, and exclaimed,"come my elder sister", and she heard, and exclaimed, "my little sister".

ZAU, n. woman, wife, s. dzau, zshau. NII. (Ll.) zau, pl. zau-ssin, dim. zau-ma, little girl. Ex.: zau ba ǀge gu zau---the wife's father came to seize the wife. zau-ma ti e sa-ssin, ta ǁgoo-ma ti e e ssin---a little girl is our younger sister, and a little boy

is our younger brother. zau-ssin ǂgeya---old women.

ZÃ̃-Ũ̃, n. calf. NII. (Ll.) zãũ.

ZAU, n. 1) a certain kind of grass. 2) a certain tree. NII. (Ll.) ~~Exxx~~ zaú, zaú. Ex.: ha !kauwa, |e, ta ǁĩn, !kaⁿ e zaú ti ǁĩn ha !gú--- he fell down and was pierced, a stick of a zau tree pierced his stomache.

ZAU, n. an evil omen. CI. (Do.)

_ZE, v. to fly. SIV. (D.B.) Ex.: |hu-u ti ka _ze, _ze, _ze ~~xuxaxxgaxaxxnwixxaxxa~~ ---the Kafir fink flies, flies, flies.

¯ZE, ZE:, new. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu o |gore !nwi ma ¯ze---people pray to the little new moon. NII. (Dk.) ze:.

ZEBBIZEBBI, n. dragonfly, antlion. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: zebbizebbi ¯ku ko--- the dragonfly flies. CII. (D.B.)

ZEDELA, v. to separate. CI. (Do.)

ZEKHAA, v. to uncover. CI. (Do.)

ZERA, n. bird. CI. (Do.) Ex.: ~~zera ju---bird's nest.~~ zera ǂkam - bird's beak.

ZEREMANI, n. Germans. CIII. (D.B.)

ZE TʃWARO, v. to separate. CI. (Do.) ze chwaro.

_ZHŨ, v. to call, s. zõŋ. NII. (Dk.) _zhũ.

ZIGWADʒI, n. brothers. CIII. (D.B.)

ZIŋGIRI, n. English. ¢III. (D.B.)

ZIO, n. foolishness, s. zitʃo. CI. (Do.)

ZITʃO, n. fool, s. zio. CI. (Do.) zicho.

ZIZIZE, n. mosquito. CI. (Do.)

ZO, n. bee. NII. (Dk.) zo. (Ll.) zó. Ex.: |xué e zó, ta |úwa !kaⁿ, ta djú ssin zó, ta ó dãã, ta kŭ ù zó---|xue was a bee and went into a tree, and people saw the bee and rubbed fire and smoked the bees. zó tshum, zó tshumssin---honey bee, honey bees.

ZOKOZA, v. to rinse out. CI. (Do.)

ZÕŋZÕŋ, n. a call.

ZÕŋ, v. to call, s. dzoŋ. NII. (Ll.) zṍn, zṍnzṍn. Ex.: |xué sáu, ta ti zṍn ha ba, ta zṍnzṍn |nŭ|ne |á, ta ǂkã̀, ta ha bá sa ha---|xue arose and called his father, and the call was loud, and his father heard him.

Zɔːŋ, n. lip. NII. (Dk.)

ZOZOSI, n. bands of leather worn below the knee. NI. (D.B.)

¯ZSHAU:, n. wife, s. zau, dzau. NII. (Dk.) zshaũ.

ZU:ˌn. wasp, wild bee, honey of same, s. zo. SI. (Ll.) zzū. Ex.: ssagen a,

ǃkaggen hha ǂoa ǂa ǂa ha ǂa zzu, he | tiken e, ha ǃhoaka, i---the eland is one to whom the Mantis once | gave of wasps' honey, this is why he is black.

_ZU:M, v. to smile. (Dk.) NII. zu:m.

ZUMI, n. string. NII. (Ll.) Ex.: ǃnáu zúmi---bow string.

666666----------

D63/342
2p.

e voiced

This prepalatal fricative occurs occasionally in Bushman languages, chiefly in Northern ones. It is always either the initial sound, or follows d as dʒ. Doke describes the sound in !kũ as very similar to the sound in the English word 'treasure'.

In "An Out . . on p 140 Doke compares this sound so the sound in the English word "treasure".

3A, v. part. SIII. (D.B.) Ex.: n ʒa ǁkolle ǁnollo---I have collected dung.

ʒA:, good, nice, beautiful, s. dʒa. NII. (Dk.)

ʒA!LLIKA, v. to tear, be torn. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: láá ke baki e kai ʒa!llika ---this man's jacket is torn.

ʒAM, thin. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: e ʒa!m, ⁻ka m---is thin, has not eaten. NII. (Dk.) ʒam. (Ll.) zshamm.

ʒAŋ, v. to be fat. NII. (Ll.) zshaṅ. Ex.: há ti zshaṅ---it is fat.

ʒANI, n. chin. SV. (D.B.)

ʒAU, n. point. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ǁka!: ka ʒau---the stick's point.

ʒÃUMA, n. bullroarer. NI. (D.B.)

ʒE, n. stone, s. ʒu:. SIII. (D.B.)

ʒə?-AU, clear, pure. NII. (Dk.) ʒə?au.

ʒĨ, n. nuts, s. dʒĩ. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: m tóä ʒĩ ka !gum tʃi---I finish the nuts before winter comes.

ʒIŋ, lying. NII. (Ll.) zhiṅ. Ex.: e-ssiṅ ssi e koa zhiṅ---we (Bushmen) are those who fear lying.

ʒO, n. bee, honey, also used for sugar, s. zo, zu. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu a gu ʒo, ka ʃe ka ⁻tsi tane hi---people get honey and come home carrying it.

⁻ʒO, black, dark. NII (D.B.) ⁻ʒo:. NII. (Ll.) ʒho.

ʒO:E, n. cave, hole in the ground. SVI. (D.B.)

⁻ʒOĨ!, v. to fly away, s. _ze, _ʒu:. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ʃiθpwa a _ʒoĩ!--- the fly flies away.

ʒO!:KE, v. to beat with the fist. SV. (D.B.)

ʒOŋ, v. to blow, s. zoŋ. NII. (Ll.) zhoṅ. Ex.: ha ti zhoṅ ǀou !khú--- he blew a buck's horn.

ʒU:, v. to fly, s. _ʒoĩ!. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: e a ʒu:, ʃigwa̰ni---they fly, the wild doves.

ʒU:, v. to spring, hop. SI. (Ll.) jũ (as French j). Ex.: hă̰ ǀkŭ ǁnau, ŏ hă̰ ǂuhŭnniṅyă̰ hă̰ x̃ŏă̰ken-ggu, hă̰ ǀkŭ ddiă̰ ǀhiṅ ŏ jũ---she did

this, when she had snapped her fingers at her parents, she went springing away on one foot and the other.

ǃǂU, n. beetle. SI. (Ll.) jù, emph. jùken. (pronounce the j as in French jouer). Ex.: jù ha ǂkuáinya kkérre ǃkhé ssa ǃǂka-ka ti é---the beetle was keeping along this part of the riverbed. In Museum zshù, Ateuchus. zshù, Cetonia. hé ē, hi há ǃne ǃoúwi jùken ssá ---then they saw the beetle coming.

ʒU:, n. stone, s. ʒe. SIII. (D.B.)

ʒU, n. person, people, s. dʒu. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu o ǂtsi---a person is laughing. ʒu-sa ǂkhi-dʒi ǃke ǀhʌm ǁa ko ha---many people are living there and come. ʒuǂǀnwa ǂǀkwa m ǀgɔra---a Bushman does not eat a baboon. ʒuǂǀnwasi ǂkhi---many Bushmen. ʒu-sa k"ai---magicians. NII. (Dk.) zu:. (Ll.) zhú, pl. zhú-ssiń. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ʒu a ǂǃkuma---a person is playing.

ʒUM, v. to come out. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ku ǁk'am ǃkũ, ma ku gu tsia ǃn?a: he ku ʒum---I dig out ants, I make a big hole, they come out.

ʒUMAMKU, n plant, Corchorus asplenifolius. Burch. II, 411. (D.B.).

ʒUMǂM, v. to be hard, tough. NII. (Ll.) jumm. Ex.: ǃnabba ǀnoá-ssiń jumm---the skin of the white rhinoceros is hard. ǃnumm ǃkań, ta jumm, ta dènne---a stone is strong, and tough, and hard.

ʒUŋ, v. to blow, s. ʒoŋ. NII. (Ll.) zhuṅ. Ex.: ǂa ti zhuṅ ttamm ǃguássiñ ---the wind blows down the leaves.

ʒUʒU, n. hawk. NI. (D.B.)

ʒWÃʒWÃ, n. flies. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: ǃna: ǂm ʃi, ko ǂm ʒwãʒwã---the mantis eats them, eats flies.

ʒWÉꞩ, v. to fly away, s. ʒõiꞩ. SV. (D.B.) Ex.: ea tabe a kakádje, si ʒweꞩ---he tried to shoot it (bird), it flew away.

ǂʒXANI, v. to spring, dance, s. tʃxani. NII. (Dk.) ʒxani.