Ngessimo M. Mutaka and Kambale Kavutirwaki

Kinande/Konzo - English Dictionary
with an English – Kinande/Konzo index

With a Preface by

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Preface
by
Claire Grégoire

Dr. Kavutirwaki Kambale elaborated an important dictionary of his maternal language, Kinande (Bantu, zone D of Guthrie's classification). This work was performed with the financial and scientific assistance of the Department of linguistics at the Royal Museum for Central Africa (Tervuren, Belgium). Unfortunately, Dr. Kavutirwaki Kambale died before having finished his scientific work. Since then, the manuscript of the Kinande dictionary had been preserved at our Department and, for several years, we didn't find any good solution to correct it and to publish it in good conditions.

With the help of Prof. Larry Hyman of the University of California at Berkeley and also Dr. Robert Hedinger of SIL/Yaounde branch, we have been able to collaborate with Dr. Mutaka, a native speaker of Kinande and a linguist (with a Ph.D. from the University of Southern California, Los Angeles), in order for him to pursue and enrich this important work and thus bring it to fruition. Dr. Mutaka's contribution is highly appreciable indeed and it is truly a real scientific enrichment of Kavutirwaki Kambale's first version, especially with the addition of the sections on the introduction to the dictionary, the medicinal plants, the phrasal expressions, and numerous lexical entries.

We would also like to take this opportunity to address our thanks to the various people who have helped Dr. Kavutirwaki and Dr. Mutaka in getting the material for this dictionary. We particularly thank Professor Francesco Remotti of the University of Turin for providing funds for the air ticket between Yaounde and Entebbe (Uganda) that enabled Dr. Mutaka to collect further data from Butembo; Mr. Mutaka Marcel, Sr. Euphrasie Melonde, Prof. Kamabu Valentin and Mr. Kasilongo for their contribution to the medicinal section of the dictionary, Dr. Robert Hedinger for his help to correct and convert the Shoebox data into a Word format version, Prof. Larry Hyman for his generous remarks on the contents of the dictionary; my colleague, Prof. Yvonne Bastin for her contribution in mostly working with Dr. Kavutirwaki while he was preparing the first version of the dictionary and also for her generous remarks on the contents of the dictionary, and of course our own authorities here at Tervuren who have invested important funds for the publication of this dictionary. It was with great pleasure that I
learned that Bishop Sikuli Paluku Melchisedech of the Diocese of Butembo/Beni has written a preface to the dictionary as a way to encourage the Nande population to renew their genuine interest in their culture and their language. Publishing this dictionary in the Series of the Museum is also our way of contributing to the development of Kinande culture and education.

Best regards,

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An Introduction to the Kinande Dictionary: Grammatical Notes

by

Ngessimo Mutaka

University of Yaounde 1

In this introduction, I would like to make explicit (1) the linguistic principles governing the lexical entries in a brief grammatical sketch of Kinande, (2) how the problematic cases have been treated, (3) notes about the integration of the first version of Kavutirwaki’s dictionary into this one and the nature of the new data he has supplied through the Musée Royal de Tervuren. But before doing that, let me briefly present the Kinande area and its population.

0. The Nande area and its main activities.

The Nande community lives in a relatively vast area in the province of northern Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) where they form 60% of the population in the administrative territories of Beni and Lubero, an area of 25,580 km². These territories are at the border of Uganda from which they are separated by Lake Idi Amin (formerly Lake Edward) and Mount Ruwenzori in the east, and they are limited by the rainforest in the north and west, the administrative territories of Walikale, Masisi, and Rutshuru in the south. Their two main cities are Butembo in the center and Beni in the north. Other growing cities are Kayna, Kanyabayonga,

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1 Kambale Kavutirwaki who initiated this dictionary died in 1998, leaving the handwritten data on cards to Prof. Claire Grégoire and Prof. Yvonne Bastin of the Tervuren Museum. I have basically re-organized the material in the dictionary, leaving out what I judged irrelevant for the present dictionary and adding more data that I basically obtained from the Kinande dictionaries of Tatsopa (1982) and Fraas (1961) as well as from a manuscript by Mutaka Marcel and Baudet’s Grammar (1948) for the names of trees, birds, and animals. Further information was taken from Bergmans (1971). I would like to thank the numerous anonymous consultants that Kavutirwaki must have worked with to collect the impressive data I was given by the linguists of the Tervuren Museum. As you will notice in the text, there are times I use “we” when I feel that Kavutirwaki would have had the same assumptions as myself, otherwise I use “I” when referring to assumptions of my own.
and Lubero in the south of the Nande area, Oicha and Eringeti in the north.

*Map of the Nande/Konzo area*
Concerning Eringeti, oral tradition reports that the majority of the Nande inhabiting this city are Wanande-Kainama who originated from the area of Kitara-Hoima in Uganda by the end of the sixteenth century. They settled first at Kainama which administratively depended on the territory of Irumu. With its homogenization policy, the colonial administration decided to annex their territory to Kivu in 1932 as a way to join them to the other Nande. In 1938, a group of thirty families of these Wanande-Kainama settled at Eringeti with their chief, Musubah Selemanci. Eringeti has become since 1976 a vibrant commercial city.

A number of Nande speakers also live in some major cities of the DRC, mostly in Goma, Bukavu, Kisangani, Kinshasa, and Bunia. There are also Nande speakers in the territory of Walikale known as Bakobo. The Nande population is estimated at about 4 million people. Following Kavitirwaki’s notes (see comments associated with the term “akalandári” in the French version of this dictionary, the Nande population consists of the following sub-ethnic groups: the Baswaga, the Basukali, the Bamate, the Bahira, the Bakira, the Bahambo, the Bito, the Batangi, the Bahumbe, the Bakumbule, the Batike, and the Babinga.

Probably, the main activity of the Nande is commerce. Butembo, their main city is essentially a commercial city where traders are in contact with Nairobi, Dubai, Kinshasa, Bukavu, Kisangani, Bunia, etc. Even in the countryside, people usually trade in cash products such as coffee, potatoes, vegetables, manioc, bananas, and so on.

1. A brief grammatical sketch of Kinande

1.1 Citation forms and Root entries

Most of the lexical entries are done by the use of the citation form followed by the lexical root or the stem. Our choice of the citation form

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2 This figure has been published on internet in a text entitled “Mémorandum du Kyaghanda Belgique sur l’agression actuelle de la République Démocratique du Congo” of March 5, 2000.

3 Because of the war in the DRC that took place around the years between 2002-2006, these activities have certainly reduced.
rather than the lexical root entry as in Kavutirwaki (1978) has been motivated by the assumption that the majority of our target readers will be Nande speakers without any background in linguistics. We then indicate the root of the lexical item because we believe the dictionary will also be of great interest to linguists. By root, we mean for a word like “erilekeranja” (i.e. the citation form), the morpheme -lek- or the stem -lekeran-ij- which consists of the root and extensions (such as -ir-, -an-, and -ij-)

To identify the stem of a word, one should leave out the pre-root material, that is the augment and the prefix (eri-). In rare cases, we do not identify the stem if the word is an adverb or an interjection. For verbal roots, a simpler way to know that the pre-root material is left out is to use the verb in the future by starting the verb with “ngandi-” , that is, “I will”; e.g. ngandi-leker-an-ij-a “I will leave it that way.” As for the nominal roots, by putting the word in the plural if it is a singular word, or into the singular if it is a plural word, one will be likely to change only the augment and the prefix and thus clearly identify the root; e.g. omubiri (body), emibiri (bodies): -biri is thus the nominal root.

1.2 Verbal form entries.

We use the infinitival form for these entries. One point to consider about the verbal forms in Kinande is that they can be grouped into two categories, following the analysis of Hyman and Valinande (1985): the High (H) tone verbs and the toneless (or low tone verbs). The H tone verbs are easily recognized by the fact that they have a H (represented by an acute accent) on the prefix: e.g. eri-tum-a ‘to send’ as opposed to eri-hum-a ‘to hit’. We assume the analysis of tone in Hyman and Valinande (1985) that the H on the prefix in the H tone verbs originates from the first vowel of the root. Thus, the lexical entry for eri-tuma is -tum- whereas the one for eri-huma is -hum-. In other words, the lexical H is realized on the preceding vowel.

Notice also the H tone on the penultimate vowel in the citation form, that is on the pre-final vowel. This H does not appear in the lexical entry. It is

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4 The correct technical term is “base” but we are using the word “stem” here because it is better known than the word “base.”
analyzed in Hyman and Valinande (1985) as being phrasal. To realize why it is not lexical, consider the following forms.

erítúma ‘to send’
erítumíra ‘to send for’
erítumiríra ‘to send on purpose’
erítumirirána ‘to send each other on purpose’
erítuma Magúlu ‘to send Magulu’
erihiúma ‘to hit’
erihamíra ‘to hit for’
erihamiríra ‘to hit on purpose’
erihamirirána ‘to hit each other on purpose’
erihamirira Magúlu ‘to hit Magulu on purpose’

As shown in these forms, this phrasal H always targets the penultimate vowel either of the word, and if the verb form is part of a phrase, here verb + object, this H surfaces on the penultimate vowel of the last word in the phrase, (here on Magúlu).

Coming back to the lexical H, notice also that, if the lexical verb is vowel-initial, the H surfaces as the first part of the falling tone as in the following words:

erímána /ɛɾi- İm-an-a/ ‘to stand up’
erýugúta /ɛɾi- úgút-a/ ‘to be full’

As has been pointed out above, the H on the root vowel surfaces on the preceding vowel. However, in this case, since erímána has two identical vowels, one of them deletes, but the low tone that would have surfaced on the vowel of the root constitutes the second part of the falling tone. In other words, a falling tone is actually the combination of a H and a L. Similarly, in the case of eryýúta, the vowel of the prefix glides and loses its property of being a tone bearing unit. The lexical H tone that would have surfaced on it shifts back onto the root vowel, thus constituting the first part of the falling tone.
1.3 Nominal entries.

The structure of a nominal form is: augment + prefix + root. Like in verbs, the augment and the prefix are left out of the root entry that follows the citation form. Like in the verbs as well, a phrasal H usually appears on the penultimate vowel. Such a phrasal H is not indicated in the root entry. However, the tones in the root entries in nominal forms is more complex. For an easy interpretation of our transcription, one should bear in mind the following:

(a) If the last vowel of the lexical entry is followed by (-L%), this means that such a word does not have a phrasal H but ends in a Low tone. E.g. -kálı̀ (-L%) omúkalj ‘woman’ as opposed to -káli omúkáli ‘a strong person’.
(b) The H of a lexical entry always surfaces on the preceding vowel. Thus, in -kálı̀, the H on ká surfaces on the prefix mú- in omúkalj ‘woman’.
(c) In certain forms, the lexical H, instead of surfacing on the prefix vowel, surfaces on the augment as in omúlungûlû ‘black grasshopper’. Since we know that the lexical entry of a prefix is not with a H tone, we follow the analysis in Mutaka (1994) that such a lexical H tone is floating. We indicate it by writing H after the lexical entry as: -lungûlû H. The same principle also applies for a word such as omwána ‘child’. Because the H on the augment cannot originate from the prefix mú-, even if its vowel glides into a semi-vowel “w”, this H must be floating. The lexical entry of omwána is thus -ana H.5

For nominal forms whose lexical root starts with a nasal, the H may however appear on the initial vowel, that is, the augment, and still be a property of the initial vowel of the lexical root as in émbene ‘goat’ whose lexical entry is -héne (-L%). The way we know how to differentiate such a H on the first vowel of the root and the floating H is by using a simple

---

5 Compare this form with eryógá ‘to have an enema’: the intermediary form for this word is erí-ógáá. When the vowel “i” glides, its H tone surfaces on the remaining vowel that caused its gliding. Thus, the H on the initial vowel on omwána cannot be argued to originate from an intermediary omú-ána.
test in Kinande: a word is put in a different class, preferably class 12, and
then we see where the H surfaces. Compare the following two forms:

a.  èmbene (cl 9)  akàhene (cl 12)  goat
b.  oµlêngûlû (cl 3)  âkalêngûlû (cl 12)  termite

If the lexical H is a property of the first vowel of the root, it will appear
on the preceding prefix vowel as in (a) and if it is floating, it still
surfaces on the augment as in (b).

As for knowing whether a form surfaces with a penultimate phrasal H or a
lexical H (that is a H which is on the final vowel of the lexical entry), we
use the following test. We know that, in Kinande, the adjective
-liò ‘heavy’ does not have a H tone that could surface on a preceding
word in a phrasal construction unlike an adjective like -kùìì ‘short’
which has such a H tone. This means that, when the word is followed by
this adjective in a phonological phrase, the phrasal H does not show up.
Alternatively, one may use the demonstrative form for “this” instead of
the adjective -liò ‘heavy’. The following forms constitute a representative
sample of the Kinande nominal forms. Consider the way they are thus
differentiated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface</th>
<th>Lexical</th>
<th>+ -liò</th>
<th>+ this</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>okugûlu</td>
<td>-gulu</td>
<td>okugulu kulìto</td>
<td>okugulw’ okù’</td>
<td>leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omugûngo</td>
<td>-gongó</td>
<td>omugûngo mûliò</td>
<td>omugûng’ oyû</td>
<td>back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akâhûka</td>
<td>-hûkà</td>
<td>akâhûka kàliò</td>
<td>akâhûk’ aka</td>
<td>insect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omûkalû</td>
<td>-kàli</td>
<td>omûkalû mûliò</td>
<td>omûkaly’ oyû</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omugenda</td>
<td>-gendà</td>
<td>omugenda mûliò</td>
<td>omugend’ oyû</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omusikà</td>
<td>-sikàa</td>
<td>omusika mûliò</td>
<td>omusik’ oyû</td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in these examples, it is preferable to use the adjective -liò
because the last vowel of the preceding noun does not delete as is the case
with the demonstrative “this.” Although the surface tonal forms of the
first two words is similar, they are differentiated in their lexical entries
when they are followed by the adjective -liò.

One further point about the nominal entries is the class affiliation. Each
noun belongs to a gender that consists usually of a pair of classes, that is,
the singular and the plural. The pairing of these classes is as follows: 1/2, 3/4, 5/6, 7/8, 9/10, 11/14, 11/10, 12/13, 12/19, 15/6. In choosing the citation form, we have often chosen the form that appears frequently; for example class 4 for *emīkolere* ‘manner of doing’ (instead of *omūkolere*).

In cases the noun is used in a single class, we indicate that class. The following is the table of the Kinande class prefix system from which the forms of the prefixes in the lexical entries have been assumed.

Table of class prefixes in Kinande

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Number</th>
<th>Nominative prefix</th>
<th>Suffixal pronoun</th>
<th>Verbal prefix</th>
<th>Example with augment before the prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>mu-</td>
<td>a-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>omǔkalį akągęndą ‘the woman is leaving’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ba-</td>
<td>ba-</td>
<td>-bo</td>
<td>abąkalį bakągęndą ‘the women are leaving’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>mu-</td>
<td>a-</td>
<td>-go</td>
<td>omūti akątęrá ‘the tree is falling down’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>mi-</td>
<td>yi-</td>
<td>-yo</td>
<td>emīti yikątęrá ‘the trees are falling down’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ri-</td>
<td>ri- li-</td>
<td>-ryo</td>
<td>eritūndą rikątęgą ‘the fruit is dropping’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ma-</td>
<td>a-</td>
<td>-go</td>
<td>amatūndą akątęgą ‘the fruits are falling’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ki-</td>
<td>ki-</td>
<td>-kьyo</td>
<td>ekitiri kikątęrá ‘the basket is falling down’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>bi-</td>
<td>bi-</td>
<td>-byo</td>
<td>ebitiri bikątęrá ‘the baskets are falling down’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>N-</td>
<td>yi-</td>
<td>-yo</td>
<td>endę yikämą ‘the cow is bleating’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ėmębęne yikämą ‘the goat is bleating’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ėjįsųkų yikątųbą ‘the antelope is running’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>esulų yikąlumą ‘the penis is hurting’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>N-</td>
<td>si-</td>
<td>-syo</td>
<td>esyŏndę sikąmą ‘the cows are bleating’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>si-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>esyŏmbęne sikąmą ‘the goats are bleating’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>esįsųkų sikątųbą ‘the antelopes are running’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>esyosulų sikąlumą ‘the penises are hurting’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>lu-</td>
<td>lu-</td>
<td>-lo</td>
<td>olųḥōti lukąberą ‘the bean is boiling’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

6 The class 5 prefix ri- is both for infinitives and nouns. However, one should notice that, when the augment is absent, ri- is replaced by i- in verbs as can be seen in these examples: okw’ igęnda (oko rigęnda) ‘about going’ vs. oko ritūnda ‘on the fruit’. I am grateful to Larry Hyman for this observation.
| 12 | ka- | ka- | -ko | akáhůka kakála ká ‘the insect is screaming’ |
| 13 | tu- | tu- | -to | otůhůka tukála ká ‘the insects are screaming’ |
| 14 | bu- | bu- | -bo | óbwabů bukálfē ‘the drink is expensive’ |
| 15 | ku- | ku- | -ko | okúbokó kúkálmã ‘the arm is hurting’ |
| 16 | ha- | ha- | -ho | halyá hálí kísuki ‘there is a bush over there’ |
| 17 | ko- | ko- | -ko | okonybůmba kúli kanyũnyũ ‘there is a bird on the house’ |
| 18 | mo- | mu- | -mo | omonyũmba múli múlwana ‘there is a young boy in the house’ |
| 19 | hi- | hi- | -ho | ehůhůka híkála ká ‘the insects are screaming’ |
| 24 | e- | yi- | -yo | eBútembo yíri lúhi ‘there is a war in Butembo’ |

To obtain the suffixal pronoun, one can use the frame “I saw---” and replace the noun in the examples by this suffixal pronoun (e.g. I saw Butembo in class 24: mñelengire eBútembo mñelengire-y). Note that the prefix for the numeral “four” is bha- in class 2 (cf. abandú bhání ‘four people’) and bhi- in class 8 (cf. ebindú bhání ‘four things’). Also, the class prefix for the numerals 2, 3, 4, 5 in class 4 and 10 is í- as shown in the following examples:

emůnw’ íbůr ’2 fingers’ (cl. 4)  cf. abandú babiri ‘2 people’ (cl.2)
íšůtu ’3 fingers’  basátu ‘3 people’
íní ’4 fingers’  bhání ‘4 people’
ítůnu ’5 fingers’  batánu ‘5 people’

esyŏmbe’níbůr ’2 goats’ (cl 10)  cf. ebiríató bibiri ‘2 shoes’ (cl 8)
íšůtu ’3 goats’  bisátu ‘3 shoes’
íní ’4 goats’  bhání ‘4 shoes’
ítůnu ’5 goats’  bitánu ‘5 shoes’

As for the numeral 10, the prefix is í- when it is used as an adjective as shown by the following examples:

eríkůmí ‘ten’
abandw’ íkůmí ‘ten people’ (*abandú bákůmí)
esyŏmbe’níkůmí ‘ten goats’ (*esyŏmbe’né sǐkůmí)
1.4. Potential entries not necessarily included in the dictionary.

Because Kinande is an agglutinative type of language, that is, the formation of some of its words results from the concatenation of morphemes, there are many words that could be potential lexical entries but that have been ignored in this dictionary because of a number of reasons I would like to comment on. However, before doing so, let me explain the word “agglutinative.” Take an example of the verb erítumirána ‘to send to each other’. This word consists of the concatenation of the morphemes e-ri-tum-ir-an-a where e- is the augment or the initial vowel, ri- is the infinitival prefix, -tum- is the root meaning ‘send’, -ir- is the applicative affix, -an- is the reciprocal affix, and -a is the final vowel which has no inherent meaning. To form the simple past tense in the first person plural, the word is mó-tu-a-tum-ír-án-a ‘we sent to each other’. In this form, we have replaced the pre-root material by the discontinuous tense marker mó..a, and the subject marker -tu-. In addition, there is a H tone that surfaces on the penultimate and antepenultimate vowel which is part of the formation of the simple past tense.

While sorting the entries in Kavutirwaki’s manuscript of the present dictionary, I noticed that he put a number of entries that I consider either the result of regular phonological rules or potential Kinande words that are not productive. I would like to comment now on these types of lexical entries that I have left out in the present dictionary.

1.4.1. Productive vs potential lexical entries in the nominal forms.

Because the nominal structure of the Kinande nominal form is: augment + prefix + root (for a non-derived nominal form) or augment + prefix + stem (for a derived nominal form) where the stem consists of the root + extension(s) + a final vowel, each noun always comes with a prefix. Let us call such a prefix a basic prefix. Thus mu- in o-mú-lúme ‘man’, ba- in a-bá-lúme ‘men’, ka- in a-ká-húka ‘insect’ are basic prefixes. The same noun can be used with a secondary prefix, that is, a prefix of a different class, usually class 7, 11, 12 for the non-derived words and class
1, 3, 4, 14 for the derived words. The secondary prefix in the non-derived words adds further coloring to the noun. This is illustrated in the following examples:

a-ká-lúme ‘a nice little man’
e-kf-lúme ‘a nasty man, a big man’
o-lú-lúme ‘a nasty big man’

In the derived words, the prefix mu- of class 1 is used with the agentive, bu- in class 14 is used for abstract words, mu- of class 3, and mi- of class 4- is often used for the manner of doing something.

Although any derived word can use these prefixes, not all the words are effectively used in the language. With the prefix mu- of class 1, I have been retaining those I believe are frequently used such as o-mu-tamíří ‘drunkard’ (from eri-tamíra ‘to become drunk’) as opposed to a word like o-mu-húrí ‘hitter’ (from eri-húma ‘to hit’) that any Nande speaker would understand but that he will not use very often. For those words indicating the manner of doing something, I have been retaining those which use the prefix mi- in class 4 although I indicate that the word is found in class 3 and 4. Kavutirwaki had many words in class 14 using the prefix bu- and whose meaning is “the compensation that one gives to”; e.g. obuhúrú ‘the compensation one gets for hitting’ (from eri-húma ‘to hit’). Although the meaning is correct, I kind of feel that this is a potential meaning. The dictionary users should not believe that the Nande speakers always have a compensation for people who hit or do any other action (derived from a verb for that matter).

1.4.2. Verbal forms with -iëre in the past tense.

Any verb can be conjugated in the past tense with the ending -iëre. However, there are changes that usually occur in the stem, depending on the length of the stem. If the stem consists of more than two vowels, there is a phenomenon called imbrication that applies in stems ending with the consonant n, l, or r and which consists in reducing the stem in a way I would like to briefly illustrate through the following examples;
a. mó-tw-a-túl-ître ‘we tore down’ (cf. erí-túl-a ‘to tear down’)
mó-tw-a-bán-ître ‘we found’ (cf. erí-bán-a ‘to find’)
mó-tw-á-téb-ître ‘we lied’ (cf. erí-téb-a ‘to lie’)

b. mó-tw-a-hangéne (mótwahangán-ître) ‘we stood up (cf. erí-hangána)
mó-tw-a-lembére (mótwalembér-ître) we guarded (cf. erí-lembér-a)
mó-tw-a-hangwíre (mótwahangúl-ître) we untied (cf. erí-hangul-a)

c. mó-tw-á-hángam-ître ‘we stood up’ (cf. erí-hangám-a ‘to stand up’)
mó-tw-a-hakáb-itre ‘we smeared ourselves’ (cf. erí-haká-a)

As shown in the examples in (a), if the stem simply consists of two vowels, or better still, if the base (that is the root + extension(s)) consists of only one single vowel, the ending -ître is simply added to the base to form the past tense. However, if the last consonant of the base is the nasal “n” or the liquid “l” or “r”, there are changes that occur in the stem. If the last consonant is the nasal “n”, this nasal swaps places with the “r” of -ître and then it deletes. If the last consonant is a liquid, this liquid simply deletes. The deletion of the liquid in all the cases where imbrication occurs is accompanied by vowel coalescence, that is, two vowels coalescing into one as illustrated in the forms in (b). If the last consonant of a base of more than one vowel is any other consonant, no imbrication occurs as illustrated in (c). For more information on the imbrication in Kinande, see Mutaka (1991).

1.4.3. Potential lexical entries using verbal extensions

A number of verbal extensions are productive in Kinande. Because these extensions would increase dramatically the size of the dictionary, I have left them out as I believe that an interested reader can always reconstitute them by following a number of simple principles I would like to address here.

1.4.3.1. The passive
Any transitive verb can be passivized. The passive extension -u- is inserted just before the final vowel as shown in the following examples. (Here, the forms in the left-hand column are intermediary forms, that is, they are neither the true underlying forms nor the surface forms but intermediary forms where I indicate the tone on its sponsor as well as the relevant allomorph of the passive morpheme; the surface form is between square brackets).

a. eri-hek-u-a [erihewkâ] to be carried  
cf. eri-hêka to carry
b. eri-ôt-ibu-a [eryôtewbâ] to be lit  
cf. ery-ôtâ to light
eri-ôt-ibu-a [erîjibwâ] to be killed  
cf. erî-jîtâ to kill
c. eri-so-ibu-a [eriswebwâ] to be ground  
cf. eri-swâ to grind
eri-ne-ibu-a [erinebwâ] to be defecated  
cf. eri-nîa to defecate
d. eri-tâ-bu-a [erîtabwâ] to be buried  
cf. erî-tå to bury
eri-okj-bu-a [eryokjwbwâ] to be grilled  
cf. ery-okyâ to grill

As shown in these forms, the passive morpheme has three allomorphs: -u- in (a) which is used when the preceding segment is a consonant, -ibu- in (b) when the stem is too short, that is, when it consists of the VCV form, or when the preceding vowel in the stem is a mid vowel as in (c); -bu- in (d) when the preceding segment is a vowel. It can be shown through a phonological analysis that -u- is the basic allomorph and that -bu- and arguably -ibu- are derived through phonological processes. It would be too far afield to demonstrate it. Suffice it to point out that what I am calling short forms are those forms where, in the lexical entries of the dictionary, I introduce a phantom -V- as in -îtV-. This means that -b- is inserted between two vowels presumably because the language does not accept a VV output. The phantom V is eventually spelt out as the vowel -i- which subsequently undergoes height harmony and gliding (cf. eri-so-i-b-u-a -> eri-so-e-b-u-a -> [eriswebwâ] ‘to be ground’). This would also explain why -bu- is used in (d) because the preceding vowel is already spelt out as -i- or -a-. The only problem that arises is when the preceding vowel is a mid vowel as in (c). This is a context where it might be proposed that the language uses allomorphy, namely the allomorph -ibu- for the passive formation. An alternative account is to adopt the autosegmental framework and say that, the stem so-a (grind) actually consists of a C at the CV tier which is multiply linked to the string -so- at
the segmental tier. Because such a stem would then fall in the group of short stems, its underlying representation as well as the phonological processes that lead to the phonetic representation would be as shown below:

0-3-2-1- sgd b`tr`shud

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CVV --&gt;</th>
<th>CVV V --&gt;</th>
<th>CVVCVV --&gt;</th>
<th>CVVCVV --&gt;</th>
<th>CVVCVV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>∧</td>
<td>∧</td>
<td>∧</td>
<td>∧</td>
<td>∧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so</td>
<td>so</td>
<td>u a</td>
<td>so</td>
<td>bu a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-u-</td>
<td>-b-</td>
<td>-i-</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>harmony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---> CVCVCV

∧ | | | | | | | |
| swe | bw | a |
gliding

1.4.3.2. The causative

The causative morpheme -i- can be used with a verb stem that can be causativized, in other words, where the meaning “to make X VERB” or “to cause s.o. to VERB” can be obtained. The morpheme -i- is put before the final vowel as shown in the following examples:

a. ə-ri-gul-i-a [erigulā] to make buy, to sell  cf. erigula ‘to buy’
    ə-ri-keh-i-a [erikēha] to make small  cf. erikėha ‘to diminish’
    e-ri-je-tis-i-a [eritjesā] to cause to kill  cf. eritjā ‘to kill’
    e-ri-ot-is-i-a [eryōtesā] to cause to light  cf. eryōtā ‘to light’

b. e-ri-so-is-i-a [eriswesā] to cause to grind  cf. eriswā ‘to grind’
    e-ri-ne-is-i-a [erjenisā] to cause to defecate  cf. erinīa ‘to defecate’

As shown in the above forms, the causative morpheme -i- is inserted before the final vowel. It is sometimes accompanied by another causative morpheme -is- as illustrated in the forms in (b, c). The vowel -i- of the causative morpheme -is- undergoes height harmony as illustrated in the forms in (c) where -i- is realized as -e- if the preceding vowel is a mid vowel. Whereas the morpheme -i- can appear alone as illustrated in (a), the morpheme -is- can never appear without the -i- morpheme.
In case both the passive -u- and the causative -i- appear in the form, it is the passive -u- that occupies the position before the final vowel as illustrated below. (The underlying form showing the causative -i- and the passive -u- are put between slashes.)

erĩnesiţiwa to be made to defecate (cf. erĩnesiwa 'to cause to defecate
/ɛ-ri-ne-is-i-u-a/ erinebiwa 'to be defecated)
eriğulitiwa to be sold (cf. eriğulya to sell, to make buy
/ɛ-ri-gul-i-u-a/ eriğulwa 'to be bought')

When the causative morpheme -i- is used with the tense marker -i-e discussed earlier, it surfaces in the penultimate position of the stem, thus splitting -i-e into two morphs as illustrated in the following word:

mó-tu-á-gůl-i-e [mótwągůlɨryë] 'we sold' (literally: we made buy)

The surface tones in this form are fairly complex to obtain. For the interested reader, see Mutaka (1994). I just want to point out that the causative morpheme, although toneless underlyingly, has a H in the past tense. It is this H that surfaces on the penultimate vowel and also is the first part of the contour tone in the final vowel, that is, the H of the HL falling tone on the final vowel.

1.4.3.3. Other verbal extensions

The following extensions are fairly productive in Kinande, depending upon the verb: the applicative -ir-, the purposive -i-rir-, and the reciprocal -an-. Other extensions are not productive and can be found only with a few verbs. These are: the transitive reversive -ul-, and the intransitive reversive -ukal-, the impositive -i-k-. All of these extensions are illustrated below.

a. the applicative -ir-
erihúma ‘to hit’ erihumira Kāmbale ‘to hit for Kambale’
erítúma ‘to send’ eritumira Kāmbale ‘to send to Kambale’
erifláka ‘to scream’ eriflíkira omonyũmba ‘to scream inside the house’
b. the purposive -irir-.
erihúma ‘to hit’          erihumirira Kámbale ‘to hit for Kambale on purpose’
erítúma ‘to send’          erítumirira Kámbale ‘to send to Kambale on purpose’

c. the reciprocal -an-
erihumána  /e-ri-hum-an-a/       ‘to hit each other’
erítumírána  /e-ri-túm-ir-an-a/  ‘to send to each other’

d. the transitive reversive -ul-
erikíngula  /e-ri-king-ul-a/       ‘to open’              cf. erikíngá ‘to close’
erisengula  /e-ri-seng-ul-a/       ‘to unpack’             cf. eríségá ‘to pack’
erilógóla  /e-ri-lóg-ul-a/        ‘to unbewitch’          cf. erilóga ‘to bewitch’

e. the intransitive -ukal-
eriikingukála  /e-ri-king-ukal-a/  ‘to open itself’        cf. eriikingá ‘to close’
erisengukála  /e-ri-seng-ukal-a/  ‘to unpack itself’         cf. eriségá ‘to pack’
erítogokála  /e-ri-tóg-ukal-a/    ‘to fall by itself’        cf. erítóga ‘to fall’

f. the impositive -ik-
eriikingíka  /e-ri-king-ik-a/    ‘to be openable’         cf. eriikingá ‘to close’
erisengíka  /e-ri-seng-ik-a/     ‘to be packable’          cf. eriségá ‘to pack’
erilógíka  /e-ri-lóg-ik-a/       ‘to be bewitchable’       cf. erilóga ‘to bewitch’

Notice also that more than one extension may appear in a verbal form. The transitive -ul-, the intransitive reversive -ukal-, and the impositive -ik- are always nearer the root whereas the passive -u- or the causative -j- is always nearer the end of the base, that is, just before the final vowel. As for the applicative or the reciprocal, this depends on the verb. Below are a few examples that illustrate the ordering of the extensions within the stem.

eri-king-ul-an-j-a  to open (a door with something else)
eri-king-ul-an-j-a  to open (a door with something else)
erj-hék-er-es-an-j-a  to carry something with something else at the same time
erj-sangul-ir-j-a   ‘to wipe on something’
erj-bul-an-j-a       ‘to make something disappear’
erį̄-bul-an-ir-i-a ‘to make ask for’ (cf. erį̄bų̄lanja ‘to ask each other’)
erį̄bų̄la ‘to ask’
erį̄būla ‘to wonder’

Note that the sequence -ik- (i.e., the impositive –ik- followed by the causative –i-) conveys the idea of “to help, to assist the agent while he is performing the action conveyed by the verb.” It renders the verb transitive. This is illustrated in the examples below where –ik- harmonizes with the mid vowel of the root and the –i- surfaces as a glide (cf. -ekyâ/ïkyâ = /-ik-i-a/ in these examples.

erigotséra ‘to sleep’
erigotserékyâ ‘to sleep with s.o. in the sense of helping him sleep’
eritsónga ‘to sharpen’
erį̄tsongékýâ ‘to help/assist someone sharpen (a pencil)’
erų̄nzd ‘to check the traps’
erų̄nzīkýâ ‘to help check the trap (in the sense of accompanying the person who checks the traps)’
erisóma ‘to read’
erį̄somékýâ ‘to help/assist someone while he is reading’
erihéka ‘to carry’
erį̄hekekyâ ‘to help carry’
eribámba ‘to tan’
erį̄bambıkýâ ‘to help (s.o.) to tan’

This –ik- sequence is not productive in that it works with a few verbs that can lend themselves to this interpretation. The verb erį̄watîkýâ ‘to help’ may have derived from the root- wat- in erį̄wáta ‘to hold’ and this sequence –ik- that has now become frozen in the root –watîk- to mean ‘to help’; in other words, the original meaning of this verb could have been ‘to assist in holding’, a meaning that a native speaker can still obtain if he wants to recover the compositional meaning of erį̄watîkýâ from /e-ri-wát-ik-i-a/ (rather than /e-ri-wátîk-a/).

Notice also that certain extensions have become frozen to the root in the sense that, if the root were to be detached from the extension, it would not have any meaning. This is illustrated by the following examples:
erřkesyá /e-ri-kês-i-a/ to spend the night cf. *erřkesa
erisángána /e-ri-sang-an-a/ to meet cf. *erisánga
erítóbla /e-ri-tob-ul-a/ to dig cf. *erítóba
erigótséra /e-ri-gots-ir-a/ to sleep cf. *erigótsa

1.4.4. Potential lexical entries using the reflexive yi-

Any transitive verb root can be preceded by the reflexive -yi- if the resulting meaning translates the idea of the action of the verb being reflected on the agent. There are some phonological processes regarding tone and vowel deletion that are worth pointing out as illustrated in the following examples.

Consider first the lexical tone of a H tone verb as illustrated in the verb root -bóh- (erřbóha). Recall that the lexical H is realized on the preceding vowel. With the reflexive yi-, this lexical H is rather realized on the tone bearing unit (vowel) preceding yi- as if yi- was part of the root. This is illustrated in the forms in (a) which are contrasted with the forms in (b) where, instead of the reflexive yi-, I substituted the object marker -ku-.

(“???” in the examples is an intuition judgement meaning that the word is not “horrendous” but that it is not acceptable; * means that the word is “horrendous”).

a. tukándi-yi-boha ḟtwébenebene ‘we will imprison ourselves’
   (Lit. We will tie ourselves ourselves)
erf-yi-bohabóha ‘to tie oneself hurriedly’
eríná-yi-bohabóha ‘to just tie oneself hurriedly’
?? eríná-yi-bohabóha

b. tukándí-kú-boha ḟtwébenebene ‘we will be the ones to imprison you’
   (Lit. We will tie you ourselves)
erf-kú-bohabóha ‘to tie you hurriedly’
erínábohabóha ‘to just tie hurriedly’
eríná-kú-bohabóha ‘to just tie you hurriedly’
*tukándí-ku-boha ḟtwébenebene
As shown in the above examples, the lexical H of the H tone verb surfaces on the two tone bearing units preceding the lexical verb root if it has an object marker and it surfaces once if it does not have an object marker. When the reflexive is used with the same verb, this lexical H surfaces only once on the TBU preceding the reflexive. This is incidentally a further piece of evidence for the analysis in Mutaka (1994) who considers this lexical H as floating and that it links onto the first vowel of the root domain. Here, the reflexive constitutes the first element of the root domain. Notice that the reflexive yi- has no underlying tone as illustrated in the examples with a toneless verb root below:

c. eri-yi-bwéka ‘to borrow for oneself’ (cf. eri-bwéka ‘to lend’)
   eri-yi-húma ‘to hit oneself’ (cf. eri-húma ‘to hit’)

As illustrated in these forms, no lexical H surfaces on the vowel preceding the reflexive yi- because it is toneless underlyingly. Notice also that, because the causative -j- renders an intransitive verb transitive, the causativized form can be used with the reflexive yi-. Here again, the H tone of the verb root surfaces on the vowel that precedes the causative form as illustrated below.

d. erasedbundabundy /e-ri-yi-bundabund-ja/ ‘to make oneself walk slowly’
   erasedbundabund /e-ri-bundabund-a/ ‘to walk slowly’

Consider now the following forms that illustrate vowel deletion in verb roots using the reflexive yi- and which start with a vowel:

a. erasedowy /e-ri-yi-sy-a/ ‘to hear oneself, to be proud’
   erasyolerery /e-ri-yi-slob-irir-ja/ ‘to make oneself very calm’
   erasyowanja /e-ri-yi-swan-ja/ ‘to render oneself beautiful’

b. * eradowy /e-ri-yi-sy-a/  
   * eradyolerery /e-ri-yi-slob-irir-ja/  
   * eradyowanja /e-ri-yi-swan-ja/  

c. eryowy /e-ri-sy-a/ ‘to hear’
   eryolerery /e-ri-slob-irir-ja/ ‘to make tender’
   eryowanja /e-ri-swan-ja/ ‘to make beautiful’
Following the regular phonological rules that apply in Kinande, namely Gliding (where a high vowel glides before a non high vowel) and also tone realization (that I cannot address here because it is too complicated7, but see its treatment in Mutaka (1994), one would expect the forms in (a) to be realized as in (b). The fact that they are realized as in (a) shows two things. First, they show that, unlike the effect of Gliding, the -i- of the reflexive yi- deletes as it becomes part of the root. Secondly, they show that the lexical H of a H tone verb anticipates onto the preceding vowel after the vowel -i- of yi- has been deleted. The forms in (c) are given here to show the form without the reflexive yi-. In these forms, the regular phonological and tonological rules apply as expected.

1.4.5. Potential lexical entries using the pre-root auxiliary ya- “go”

Any verb root can be preceded by the auxiliary ya- to give it the meaning of “to go and VERB”. This ya- can be considered as an auxiliary. This is illustrated in the following forms:

a. eriyahúma ‘to go and hit’ (cf. eri núma ‘to hit’)
   eriyamuhúma ‘to go and hit him’
   eriyátúma ‘to go and send’ (cf. erítúma ‘to send’)
   eriyámütúma ‘to go and send him’

As illustrated in these forms, one could consider -ya- as merely a tense-aspectual marker indicating futurity. Unlike the reflexive yi-, it behaves like a regular tense marker with respect to tone. However, some forms of the past tense suggest that it behaves a little bit differently than the aspectual-tense markers as illustrated in the following examples:

a. mótwatúmibre ‘we sent’ *mótwatyatúmibre
   mótwáhúmibre ‘we hit’ *mótwáyáhúmibre
b. mótwáyír’ iyátúma ‘we went to send’

7 If the reflexive -yi- were to be considered like an object marker, one would expect the lexical H to anticipate twice. Also, the HL tone contour simplifies into a H if the following TBU has a L. This explains why the contour is realized on the penultimate vowel of eryówá (and not eryówá) in (c)
mótwáýjr’ iyahúma ‘we went to hit’

These forms indicate that -ya- is rather conjugated as an auxiliary, that it hosts the tense marker -jre (simplified in the form as -j̃r because of the form of the verb that follows. Actually, the form of the verb that follows is the infinitive with the -ya- tense marker in which the consonant of the infinitival marker eri- has been deleted. In other words the form for “we sent” is actually “mótwáýjre eriyátúma”.

Notice that, unlike the reflexive -yi-, the tone behaves as expected when -ya- is used in the verb roots starting with a vowel as illustrated below:

a. erjyówâ /e-ri-ya-úŋ-a/ ‘to go and hear’
erjyólobereryâ /e-ri-ya-lob-irir-í-a/ ‘to go and make tender’
erjyówanja /e-ri-ya-ówan-í-a/ ‘to go and render beautiful’

As illustrated in these forms, the vowel “a” deletes when it immediately precedes another vowel. This is a regular vowel deletion rule in the language. The H tone of the verb root is realized on the vowel root as the first part of the falling tone. Recall that for a verb like erjyowâ /er-i-ya-úŋ-a/ ‘to be proud, to listen to oneself’ with the use of the reflexive -yi-, the H tone of the root is realized on the prefix vowel, although the vowel of the reflexive -yi- has also been deleted.

1.4.6. Potential lexical entries using tense markers

Because of the concatenative nature of the morphology of the language, Kinande is able to express innumerable shades of meaning in the different tenses. It is simply not possible to cite all these tense and aspectual shades of meaning in such an introduction and I doubt that any researcher would be able to exhaustively list them. In this section, I will first list the different tense-aspectual morphemes as proposed in Valinande (1984, Mutaka 1994) and briefly illustrate how they can be exploited to derive potential tense-aspectual forms. I will then indicate the main different tenses with the relevant illustrations in a table form that I adapted from a manuscript by Larry Hyman (which he prepared with the help of Nzama Valinande).
The following are the tense-aspectual markers used in the INFL unit (that is, the position before the stem or the macrostem which consists of the object marker and the stem) of the verb.

(1) Positions of the TM morphemes (Valinande 1984, Mutaka 1994)

```
 0  1      2   3    4   5   6  7   8     0/   00 01   02
  mf  m  l  ah qh d  md  lt  mch  s  rx  x  j  jh  ÷
```

Some morphemes have fixed H tones, others are toneless and others have a regular H tone that anticipates onto the preceding vowel and delinks from its sponsor. The typology of most of these TAMs is presented in (2).

(2) Types of tones in the TMs (Mutaka 1994)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixed tones</th>
<th>Toneless</th>
<th>Regular tones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>li (lya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ndi</td>
<td>si (sya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>si (sya)</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>amaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne (nendi)</td>
<td>ne (nendi)</td>
<td>bi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abiri</td>
<td>li (limu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mu (limu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of these tense-aspectual markers are illustrated in the table below that I adapted from a manuscript of Larry Hyman (personal communication). In this manuscript, I have only considered what he calls Main Clause Affirmative and Main Clause Negative.
(3) Tables of different tenses

The Present tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shade of meaning</th>
<th>MCA</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>MCN</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instantaneous</td>
<td>-amaa-</td>
<td>twâmâgênda ‘we are leaving’</td>
<td>sí...atá</td>
<td>Sítwâtâgênda ‘we did not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-anámaa-</td>
<td>twanâmâgênda ‘we are leaving indeed’</td>
<td>sí..atá</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ká ...a</td>
<td>tukâgênda ‘we are leaving’</td>
<td>sí...li.....a</td>
<td>sítuligênda ‘we are not leaving’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habit</td>
<td>-kâna ...a</td>
<td>tukanâgênda ‘we do leave at times’</td>
<td>sí..li.....a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive</td>
<td>-nému-</td>
<td>tunêmugênda ‘we are in the act of leaving’</td>
<td>sí..li...a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kinâ-</td>
<td>tukinâgênda ‘we are still leaving’</td>
<td>sí..kí-</td>
<td>Sítukîgênda ‘we are no longer leaving’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade of meaning</td>
<td>MCA</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>MCN</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informative</td>
<td>mó..a...jr-e</td>
<td>mótwagéndire</td>
<td>mó..téta</td>
<td>móutétagénda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we left’</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we did not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mó..ana...jr-e</td>
<td>mótwanagéndire</td>
<td>mó..téta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we did leave indeed’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-a-</td>
<td>twágénda</td>
<td>mó..téta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we left’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habit</td>
<td>-ana-</td>
<td>twanágénda</td>
<td>mó..téta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we did leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mó..anásíríṣya</td>
<td>mótwasíríṣyagénda</td>
<td>mó..tétasya-</td>
<td>móutétásyagénda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we came to leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we no longer left’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mó..anásíríṣya</td>
<td>mótwanásíríṣyagénda</td>
<td>mó..tétasya-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we did come to leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Remote Past tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shade of meaning</th>
<th>MCA</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>MCN</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-a-</td>
<td>twagenda</td>
<td>‘we left’</td>
<td>mó..ta</td>
<td>mótutágénda ‘we did not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a-na-</td>
<td>twanagenda</td>
<td>‘we did leave’</td>
<td>mó..ta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a-na-ya-</td>
<td>twanayagenda</td>
<td>‘we did go to leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distant past</td>
<td>mó..a</td>
<td>mótwagénda ‘we left’</td>
<td>mó..ta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mó..ana</td>
<td>mótwanágénda ‘we did leave’</td>
<td>mó..ta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mó..ásya</td>
<td>mótwásyagénda ‘we came to leave’</td>
<td>mó..tasya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mó..anásya</td>
<td>mótwanásyagénda ‘we did come to leave’</td>
<td>mó..tasya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade of meaning</td>
<td>MCA</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>MCN</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediate</td>
<td>-kándi-</td>
<td>tukándigénda ‘we will leave’</td>
<td>sí...endi</td>
<td>sítwandigénda ‘we will not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-némwendi-</td>
<td>tunémwendigénda ‘we will leave in fact’</td>
<td>sí..endi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distant</td>
<td>kásya...a</td>
<td>tukásyagendá ‘we will leave one day’</td>
<td>sí..endisya</td>
<td>sítwendisyagénda ‘we will not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kándisya-</td>
<td>tukándisyagénda ‘we will leave one day’</td>
<td>sí..endisya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Némwendirya</td>
<td>tunémwendisyagénda ‘we will leave one day’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kándisyásya</td>
<td>tukándisyásyagénda ‘we will leave’</td>
<td>sí..endisyásya</td>
<td>sítwendisyásyagénda ‘we will not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kándisyátásyaya</td>
<td>tukándisyátásyayagénda ‘we will leave’</td>
<td>sí..endisyásya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade of meaning</td>
<td>MCA</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>MCN</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advisability</td>
<td>-anga</td>
<td>Twangagénda</td>
<td>sí...anga</td>
<td>Sítwangagénda ‘we should not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we should leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ability</td>
<td>-angana-</td>
<td>Twanganagénda</td>
<td>sí...anga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we can leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necessity</td>
<td>Angatáa</td>
<td>Twangatágénda</td>
<td>sí...angáta</td>
<td>Sítwangatáagénda ‘we cannot leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we should leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future possibility</td>
<td>-angasya-</td>
<td>Twangasyagénda</td>
<td>sí...angásya</td>
<td>Sítwangásyagénda ‘we can no longer leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we should leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past probability</td>
<td>-anga..jr-e</td>
<td>Twangagéndjré</td>
<td>sí...anga...-jr-e</td>
<td>Sítwangagéndjré ‘we could not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we could leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possibility</td>
<td>-angana..jr-e</td>
<td>Twanganagéndjré</td>
<td>sí...anga...-jr-e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we could leave indeed’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recent</td>
<td>-éndi-</td>
<td>Twéndigénda</td>
<td>sí...éndi</td>
<td>Sítwéndigénda ‘we would not have left’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we would have left’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>-éndi-</td>
<td>Twendigénda</td>
<td>sí...endi</td>
<td>Sítwendigénda ‘we would not have left’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we would have left’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recent</td>
<td>-éndisya-</td>
<td>Twéndisyaagénda</td>
<td>sí..éndisya</td>
<td>Sítwendisyaagénda ‘we would not have left’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘we would leave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>-endisya-</td>
<td>Twendisyaagénda</td>
<td>sí ..endisya</td>
<td>Sítwendisyaagénda ‘we would not have left any more’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Conditional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shade of meaning</th>
<th>MCA</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>MCN</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>immediate</td>
<td>-ama-</td>
<td>twamagénda</td>
<td>amatendi</td>
<td>twamátendigénda ‘if we do not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>-amábi-</td>
<td>twamábigénda</td>
<td>-téta-</td>
<td>Tútétagénda ‘if we do not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>-amásyá-</td>
<td>twamásyagénda</td>
<td>-tétásyá-</td>
<td>tútétásyagénda ‘if we do not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distant future</td>
<td>-amábisyá-</td>
<td>twamábisyagénda</td>
<td>-amatendisyá-</td>
<td>twamátendisyagénda ‘if we do not leave’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Subjunctive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shade of meaning</th>
<th>MCA</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>MCN</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>formulaic, mandative</td>
<td>ø...-e</td>
<td>Tugénde</td>
<td>sf...ø -e</td>
<td>sítugénde ‘let us not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypothetical</td>
<td>i ...a</td>
<td>itwagénda</td>
<td>ísí...a...a</td>
<td>ísitwagendă ‘let us not leave’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Imperative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shade of meaning</th>
<th>MCA</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>MCN</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>ø... -a</td>
<td>Genda</td>
<td>ísí...a...a</td>
<td>ísitwagendă ‘let us not leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortative</td>
<td>ø... -e</td>
<td>Tugénde</td>
<td>sf...-e</td>
<td>sítugénde ‘let us not leave’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5 Some phonological preliminaries

I would like to also make explicit a number of phonological processes that we assume for setting up the lexical entries. In order to do that, I present first the set of the phonetic and phonemic vowels.

1.5.1 Underlying vowels and surface vowels.
The following tables present the underlying vowels, that is, the vowels that are part of the lexical entries and those that are part of the surface representation, that is, the phonetic vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Underlying</th>
<th>Phonetic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ɨ</td>
<td>ɨ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phonetically, there are 9 vowels. One could argue that there are actually 10 or 11 phonetic vowels if one adds the vowels “a” in omúkalį ‘woman’ and “u” esyondų’esį ‘these pubic hairs. The reason we are excluding these two extra vowels is that they do not appear in several words. Among the 9 phonetic vowels, only 7 are used contrastively, that is, in the lexical entries. That only 7 vowels are phonemic can be verified by the fact that they are the ones that can appear in the root vowels of Kinande verbal forms as exemplified below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Lexical entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eríš:j:ga</td>
<td>sǐga</td>
<td>/-sǐg-/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríš:j:gato</td>
<td>sǐga</td>
<td>/-sǐg-/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After examining this sound with the ultrasound, Pulleyblank has concluded that this vowel “a” has definitely an advanced tongue root quality when it is in a [+ATR] context (Pulleyblank, personal communication, see also Gick et al. 2006).
Because the mid vowels are not contrastive, we use the symbols /e/ and /o/ in the lexical entries. Technically, we should use /ɛ/ and /ɔ/, since /ɛ/ and /ɔ/ are the [+ATR] counterpart of /e/ and /o/ respectively as will be illustrated later. Our choice is simply motivated by typographical reasons: it is easier to type the symbols “ɛ, ɔ” instead of the linguistic symbols “e” and “o.”

### 1.5.2 The phonetic interpretation of some consonants

Kinande uses the following consonants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p</th>
<th>ts</th>
<th>th</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β</td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For orthographic reasons, a number of these consonants are used in a particular way. Thus:

- b is the phonetic bilabial fricative sound β, e.g. in eribwīra ‘to tell’
- bh is the bilabial voiced plosive as in erikobhakóbha ‘to walk aimlessly’
- t is the alveolar voiceless plosive as in eritúma ‘to send’
- th is the dental voiceless plosive as in ethenthera ‘slippery game’
- lh is the lateral tap written here as “R” as used with the back vowels.
- g is the velar voiced fricative as in ergúla ‘to buy’
- ng stands for the velar nasal complex used instead of the phonetic symbols [ŋg] and the palatalized nasal complex velar voiced stop as in
**engíma** ‘monkey’ where ŋ is palatalized before a high vowel. Notice also that the nasal in **engíma** is realized as a palatal sound.

ny is the palatal nasal also used instead of the phonetic symbol [ɲ]
k stands for both the velar voiceless consonant and its palatalized counterpart when it appears before a high vowels (cf. **ekíndu** ‘thing’ vs. **akánndu** ‘small thing’).

### 1.5.3. Phonological processes:

#### a. ATR harmony

In Kinande, there is a type of vowel harmony called “ATR harmony” which always originates from a high vowel (of the first degree of aperture, indicated by a cedilla underneath the high vowels in our set of vowels above). In general, this ATR harmony is leftward, in other words, it spreads from the vowel it originates from to the left. This is shown in the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eríhumá</th>
<th>to move</th>
<th>eríhumíʃyá</th>
<th>to cause to move</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eríhuma</td>
<td>to hit</td>
<td>eríhúmiʃyá</td>
<td>to cause to hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríhémá</td>
<td>to beg</td>
<td>eríhemesyá</td>
<td>to cause to beg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríhóma</td>
<td>to plaster</td>
<td>eríhomesyá</td>
<td>to cause to plaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríháma</td>
<td>to displace</td>
<td>eríhamisyá</td>
<td>to cause to displace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erílíma</td>
<td>to cultivate</td>
<td>erílimisyá</td>
<td>to cause to cultivate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erílíma</td>
<td>to extinguish</td>
<td>erílimisýa</td>
<td>to cause to extinguish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whereas the structure of the verb in the left hand column is: erí- ROOT + FV, the one in the right hand column is erí-ROOT + is + i + FV where FV means final vowel. The causative morpheme -i- has the [ + ATR]

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9 Although k and ng palatalize before high front vowels, they do not palatalize if the sequence ki or ngi is the result of a previous non-high vowel deletion as in ákíja /a-ka-’jba/ he stole it (meaning a small thing); ng’íja / nga-’jba/ if he stole. In the word áKíja /a-ki-’jba/ he stole it (where K represents the palatal k and ki is the object marker of class 7), the k remains palatalized because its palatalization is due to the fact that it precedes a high front vowel in the underlying representation (cf. ki-), that is before the high front vowel deleted. Notice that the two k’s contrast in the words ákíja and áKíja (he stole a small thing vs. he stole it). For more on this k-palatalization, see Mutaka (in prep.)
feature. When a verbal form consists only of [-ATR] vowels, that is, non-tense vowels, all the vowels that precede this causative -i- get this [+ATR] feature. In phonological terms, it is said that the feature [+ATR] spreads from the -i- causative vowel to all the vowels on its left. Subsequently the -i- vowel glides into a “y” and its H tone surfaces as the first part of the falling tone on the final vowel.

Although ATR harmony is essentially leftward, it does spread rightward if the adjacent vowel to the high vowel with the [+ATR] feature is a high vowel as well. This is shown in the following examples:

a. erį-hūm-a to move  erį-hūm-i-rī-a to move on purpose
   erį-līm-a to extinguish erį-līm-i-rī-a to extinguish on purpose
b. ėri-hūm-a to hit  ėri-hūm-i-rī-a to hit on purpose
   ėri-līr-a to cry  ėri-līr-i-rī-a to cry on purpose
   ėri-lōg-a to bewitch ėri-lōg-i-rēr-a to bewitch on purpose
   ėri-sēk-a to laugh ėri-sēk-i-rēr-a to laugh on purpose
c. ėri-liša-n-a to disappear  ėri-liša-n-i-rī-a to disappear on purpose

The lexical entry for the morpheme whose meaning is “on purpose” is -i-rī-. As shown in (a), it surfaces with a [+ATR] vowel because the vowel in the preceding syllable has a [+ATR] feature. The spreading of the ATR harmony in these forms is thus rightward. However, when we consider the same morpheme -i-rī- in (c), it does not acquire this [+ATR] property although there is a [+ATR] high vowel in the root. Here, the intervening vowel “a” constitutes a barrier to this rightward spreading of the ATR harmony (Mutaka 1995).

b. Nasal + consonant alternations
The nasal complex in Kinande is often the result of N + C where N is a morphophoneme and C is a consonant. The -N- is typically a class 9 prefix in nominal forms or a pronominal form meaning “me” in verbal forms. Using the nominal form with such a nasal complex in class 12 or replacing -N- by -nyi- ‘me’ in verbal forms helps determine the exact nature of the C. This is shown in the following examples taken from Kavutirwaki (1978:14-15).
a. émbene goat a-ká-hene small goat /N+h/
   émbwâ dog a-ká-bwâ small dog /N+b/
   embóno “ricin”-a-ka-pôno small “ricin” grain /N+p/
   mbâmbe catch me nyí-hámb-è /N+h/

b. éndwa wasp a-ká-twa small wasp /N+t/
   ndîndê wait for me nyí-rînd-è /N+r/
   ndêkê leave me nyí-lék-è /N+l/
   ndakirê cry for me nyí-lak-ir-è /N+l/

c. énzôka snake a-ká-yôka small snake /N+y/
   énzûki fly a-ká-yûki small fly /N+y/
   nzume insult me nyí-tsum-è /N+ts/
   nzwíke cover me nyí-swík-è /N+s/

d. engíngo bed a-ka-kîngo small bed /N+k/
   ngèbere look at me nyí-keber-è /N+k/
   ngwatéko hold me nyí-wat-è-ko /N+w/
   ngâne refuse me nyí-gân-è /N+g/

As shown in these forms, the C in the nasal complex is always a voiced consonant. It may result from different sources as shown in the right hand column of the examples above. Notice also the homorganic nasal assimilation, that is, when the nasal N takes the place of articulation of the following consonant.

c. Penultimate lengthening
In Kinande, the penultimate vowel is usually lengthened before a pause (see the examples in (a) below). There are very few exceptions as in (b) These end in the historical -ag- and that Mutaka (1994) analyses as -aC- where C is a phantom consonant (e.g. a-ká-sabîrî- aC-î-a [akásabîrîrâyå] (see its gloss below). We completely ignore this penultimate lengthening in this dictionary. Here are some examples:

a. erisâ:ba to ask
   erisab’ etá:ba to ask a cigarette
   erisaba Magulû y’ etá:ba to ask a cigarette of Magulu
erjsxabjerij:ryâ to have the bad habit of asking
erisihirâwâ to like the taste of something
b. akâsabjerirayâ /-sab-irir-aC-Î-a/ he has the bad habit of asking
akâsirawâ /-sir-ir-aC-u-a/ he likes the taste of something

Concerning evidence that -aC- derives from a historical -ag- in Kinande, I would like to point out that, there is a dialect of Kinande spoken in the plain of Irungu at the foot of Mount Ruwenzori where people still use it in examples such as the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irungu dialect of Kinande</th>
<th>Kinande standard form</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tukâgendâga</td>
<td>tukâgendâ</td>
<td>we are going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twâgûlâga</td>
<td>twâgûlâ</td>
<td>we bought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Vowel gliding and deletion
The canonical syllable structure of Kinande is CV. The V syllable structure may be found at the beginning of a word, for example the augment in nominal forms or the subject marker as in a-kâ-tebâ ‘he is lying’. Because there is never a vowel sequence in the surface structure, a high vowel followed by a non high vowel glides as shown in the following examples.

/e-ri-sab-ir-Î-a/ erjsxabjeriyâ ‘to have the bad habit of asking’
/e-ri-sih-ir-u-Î-a/ erisihirâwâ ‘to like the taste of something’

Notice that a mid vowel also glides before another vowel as illustrated in the following examples:

uléth omwâna --> uléty’ omwâna ‘bring the child’
uléth ekîseke --> uléty’ ekîseke ‘bring the sugar cane’
ûhékë ekîseke --> uhéky’ ekîseke ‘carry the sugar cane’
omûhóko oyû --> omûhók’oyû ‘this manioc’
Mbóko âgénda --> Mbókw’ âgénda ‘Mboko went away’

Also, because of the CV canonical syllable structure, a low vowel deletes before another vowel as illustrated below:
akáheka omwána --> akáhek’ omwána ‘he is carrying a child’
eríhímba enyímba --> eríhimb’ enyímba ‘to build a house’

In case the vowel in the VV sequence is similar, one of them deletes
(unless the first V glides). This is illustrated in the following examples:
eriheka amérú --> erihek’ amérú ‘to carry ripe bananas’
omúhóko oyu --> omúhók’oyu ‘this manioc’

The following tableau further summarizes what happens in a CVV
sequence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV1/V2</th>
<th>ĭ</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>ŭ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ĭ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cye</td>
<td>Cya</td>
<td>Cyo</td>
<td>Cyu</td>
<td>Ķyư</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĭ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cye</td>
<td>Cya</td>
<td>Cyo</td>
<td>Cyu</td>
<td>Ķyư</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĭ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ĭ</td>
<td>Cye</td>
<td>Cya</td>
<td>Cyo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>Cwį</td>
<td>Cwi</td>
<td>Cwe</td>
<td>Cwa</td>
<td>Cwo/-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>Cwį</td>
<td>Cwi</td>
<td>Cwe</td>
<td>Cwa</td>
<td>Cwo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŭ</td>
<td>Cwį</td>
<td>Cwi</td>
<td>Cwe</td>
<td>Cwa</td>
<td>Cwo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wherever I put a hyphen, this means that the first vowel is deleted.
Otherwise, the first vowel becomes a glide and the second vowel is
retained as the nucleus of the syllable.

e. Tone realization

We assume a rule discussed in Hyman and Valinande (1985) that the H
tone on a given sponsor is realized on the preceding vowel. Thus, for the
lexical entry of the verb erítúma, the H tone is marked on the vowel -u-
as -túm-. The tone in the citation forms is the surface one (cf. erítúma ‘to
send’).

Notice also that there is usually a H tone on the penultimate vowel. This
H is phrasal. If the word is followed by something else, this phrasal H
does not show up as indicated in the following examples:
erítúma ‘to send’  
erítuma Magúlu ‘to send Magulu’

This phrasal H may surface as part of the falling tone on the final vowel. In this case, we interpret that the final vowel was either long underlyingly, or that it became phonetically long as a result of a gliding rule as shown in the following examples:

a. omusíkâ /o-mu-sikáa/ ‘girl’
b. eríkesyâ /e-ri-kés-i-a/ ‘to spend the night’

Whereas the lexical H in these forms is realized on the preceding vowel, the phrasal H which would have surfaced on the underlying penultimate vowel ends up as part of the falling tone of the final vowel because its sponsor (that is, the penultimate vowel) deleted in (a) and it became a glide in (b).

It should be observed that whereas the phrasal H targets the underlying penultimate vowel, penultimate lengthening, that is the lengthening of the penultimate vowel, targets the phonetic vowel of the penultimate syllable. Thus, the above examples are phonetically realized as:

c. omusí:kâ /o-mu-sikáa/ --> omusí-káa --> [omusí:kâ] ‘girl’
d. eríkesyâ /e-ri-kés-i-a/ --> eríkesja --> [eríkesyâ] ‘to spend the night’

(I have marked lengthening by a colon. As said previously, lengthening is ignored in the transcription of forms in this dictionary.)

1.5.4. Notes on two morphological processes

a. Reduplication

The following forms illustrate reduplication in verbal forms. Notice the choice of the forms: a H tone verb (-cf. –túm-), a toneless verb, (cf. -hum-), a stem with two syllables (cf. –túma), and one with three syllables (cf. -hum-anga), a monosyllabic stem (cf. –lwâ and also –ota that behaves like a monosyllabic stem).

erítúma /eri-túm-a/   erítumatúma to send hurriedly
erítumíra /eri-túm-ir-a/  erítuma.tumíra to send hurriedly for
erihúma /eri-hum-a-/  erihuma.húma to hit hurriedly
erihumánga /eri-hum-ang-a/  erihuma.humánga to hurriedly hit repeatedly
erílwá /eri-lu-a/  erílwalwalwá to fight hurriedly
erítwá /eri-tó-a/  erítwatwatwá to till hurriedly
erýôtá /eri-ôtV-a/  eryótototá to light hurriedly
erýúmyá /eri-úm-į-a/  eryúmyúmyúmyá to dry hurriedly

As can be observed from these examples, reduplication in verbal forms consists of prefixing a two-syllable template to the stem and filling it with stem material, from left to right, respecting the Morpheme Integrity Constraint (Mutaka and Hyman 1990), that is, for a form like erí-tum-ir-a, one says erí-tuma.tumíra rather than erítumítumíra as one would split the applicative morpheme –ir-. Although reduplication is productive in verbal forms, it does not work in certain forms such as the following:

mótwjkeré /mó-tu-a-įkal-iré/  *motwikerekere  we sat
*motwikalakere
*motwikalakaliré
(the form used: mótwálwiré ũtwkala  we immediately sat)
twámįkāła /tu-ámá-įkal-a/  twämįkalakāla  we sit hurriedly

Notice that, the form with –iré undergoes imbrication (cf. įkal-iré → įkaliré → ĭkeré). Its reduplicated form does not sound right.

The following forms illustrate reduplication in nouns:
omúndú /o-mu-ndu/  omundumúndu  a real person
omúlúme /o-mu-lúme/  omúlumélúme  a real man
omúkaliŋ /o-mu-kálįŋ/  omúkaliŋkaliŋ  a real woman
omų-lwįŋ /o-mu-lu-įŋ/  omųlwįŋmųlwįŋ  a real fighter
omulángąlā  (no reduplicated form)  a tall man
ekihangabále  (no reduplicated form)  a sweet potato

As can be added from these examples, reduplication in nominal forms consists of suffixing a two-syllable template to the noun. If the stem is too short, the prefix is copied in the reduplication. However, reduplication
does not obtain in forms of more than two syllables. For a full analysis of reduplication in Kinande, see Mutaka and Hyman (1990).

b. -ite inflection.

The equivalent of the Proto-Bantu past tense –jde or the present perfective –ite found in certain narrow Bantu languages is –jre in Kinande (Meeussen 1967, Mutaka and Tamanji 2000: 173). However, -ite is still used in two verbal forms, ery-ambála (to wear), and eri-yíra (to have) as illustrated below:

(a) eryambála to wear
nyjmbite /ny åmbite, úmbite, ámbite, tумbite/tw ámbite, múmbite /mwámbite, bámbite
I wear, you wear, he/she wears, we wear, you (pl) wear, they wear
sinyjmbite/sinyámbite I am not clad (i.e., I am naked)

Instead of tunámbite we wear indeed.

One would expect this form to undergo imbrication. It does not. Instead, the form with –ite is used.

(b) eriyíra to have
nyiwite, uwîte, awîte, tuwîte, muwîte, bawîte
I have, you have, he/she has, we have, you (pl) have, they have
síngwîte/sínyiwîte kîndu I have nothing (lit. I do not have a thing)

Instead of nyí-yír-jre the correct form is nyiwîte (I have) that uses the -ite inflection.

2. Problematic cases and solutions

2.1 The transcription of vowels
In the lexical entries, we use the following vowels: ĩ, i, e, a, o, u, ū. Only the high vowel from which ATR harmony originates is indicated with a cedilla; e.g. -tum-irir-į-a for erītumijrjyā ‘to send’

2.2 The transcription of consonants b, bb, g, l, ll, tt, t in Kavutirwaki (1978)
For practical reasons, we use b for the bilabial fricative (cf. obúndu ‘food’), g for the velar fricative (cf. erigúla ‘to buy’), bh for the bilabial voiced stop (cf. erībhūna ‘to break’), lh for the lateral tap (cf. erīlhāsa ‘to throw’), l for the lateral (cf. erīlása ‘to germinate’), th for the dental voiceless stop (cf. ethenthera ‘slippery game’) , and t for the alveolar voiceless stop (cf. erītúma ‘to send’). We have thus replaced the double consonants bb, tt, ll in Kavutirwaki (1978) by bh, th, and lh. Concerning the lateral tap “lh”, we have maintained the symbol “l” when it occurs before the front vowels “į, i, e” as the dark “l” is never produced in that context. In other words, a distinction between the lateral tap and the dark l is only relevant in back vowels. This is further illustrated in the following examples:

a. lateral l
   erīlása to germinate
   erīlóga to bewitch
   erīlúnga to put salt in food
b. flapped l
   erīlhāsa to throw
   elhoho hemp
   erīlhúnga to marry

c. erileta (= erīlhēta) to bring
   erīlīga (= erīlhīga) to agree
   erīlīra (= erīlhīra) to cry

2.3 The transcription of the palatal nasal consonant -n/- as opposed to nį-a
The palatal consonant -n/- is written as “ny.” However, as this creates a confusion with the nasal n-į-a or n-i-a, we do not use the glide in the sequence nia or nja.

2.4 The marking of the ATR sponsor in the lexical entry
As said previously, only the ATR sponsor is marked with a cedilla in the lexical entry and the high vowels on which [+ATR] spreads are marked
with a cedilla in the citation form. I would also like to point out that a
glodened [+ATR] “i” retains its phonetic ATRness after gliding. 10

2.5 The marking of tone in ideophones and onomatopeia
In a few words like the ideophones and the onomatopoeia, it was not
always clear whether we should assume the rule of the realization of tone
on the preceding vowel. Most often, we have put the surface tones in the
lexical entry. The dictionary user will easily identify such words by
noticing the similarity of the tone marking in both the lexical entry and in
the citation form.

3. Final notes

1. For reasons I did not understand, the falling tone on the final vowel in
Kavutirwaki (1978) is represented as a High tone as in eryakā (instead of
the expected surface form eryakā “to light”). I have been using the falling
tone in the citation form instead of this high vowel (cf. eryakā).

2. I would like to point out that we have integrated the earlier version of
Kavutirwaki’s dictionary (that is, Kavutirwaki 1978) into this one after
correcting what we perceived as errors. We have also ignored the letters
that indicate the tonal type that a noun or a verb belongs to because we
indicate the tone directly in the entries.

10 I would like to hereby confirm what Kavutirwaki told Claire Grégoire that he could
perceive clearly the ATRness of a glide as in erjhekyā “to carry”. It is as if one
was still pronouncing the “i” sound in the glide. Claire Grégoire told me this
piece of information in a personal communication as she was astonished that a
glide could be an ATR-bearing unit. Notice that in eryowāna “to be beautiful”, if
the root is -owan-, it is not clear why the glide in the prefix ery- is felt as being
[+ATR]. For this reason, I have adopted -oguan- as the root for the verb
eryowāna. I also wish to point out that the vowel “e” in the sequence CeCya
(where C stands for Consonant) is invariably [+ATR] as the glide in this
sequence derives from the [+ATR] “i”. Also, the “e” in CeCaya where “y”
originates from “i” is also [+ATR] as in hekaya Kāmbale ‘make Kambale
carry’ (from -hek-aC-i-a).
3. In our transcription of the lexical entries, there remain inconsistencies as to which vowel is really the origin of ATR harmony, especially if the vowel is long. e.g. -sunguu or sungyu or sungu for omusungq’i ‘white person’

4. Because we also assume that the morphemes in the lexical entries with a similar meaning should be marked in the same way, we have been leaving out verbal extensions such as -ir-, irir-, uk- ukal- as not being ATR sponsors or as not bearing a high tone. However, there are certain forms where we are forced to make of them ATR sponsors as in the following words:

a. erítabýla /-tabýl-/ ‘to make dirty’
erítabýkála /-tabýkal-/ ‘to become dirty’
b. erítabýla /-tabul-/ ‘to deter’
erítabýkála /-tabukal-/ ‘to deter by itself.’
c. eríséngáa ‘to pack’
eríséngúla /-seng-ul-/ ‘to unpack’
eríséngukála /seng-ukal-/ ‘to unpack by itself’

One would expect -ul- and -ukal- to be represented in the lexical entry without a [+ATR] vowel as is illustrated in (b,c). However, because the ATR sponsor is usually a high vowel (unless one posits a floating [+ATR] feature as Mutaka (1994) proposes for certain roots in class 5 - cf. e-ríjé ‘dung’) one is forced to say that the high back vowel in (a) is [+ATR].

A similar problem also arises about the tone in the extensions. Normally, verbal extensions are underlyingly toneless. However, there are nominal forms such as ekíjúhánjá ‘warmth’ where one is again forced to assign an underlying H tone on the causative morpheme -j- to explain the surface H on the preceding vowel cf. /e-ki-húh-án-í-a/ --> ekíjúhánjá. What we would have expected is:

underlying tones: /e-ki-húh-án-í-a/
H tone spreading and delinking: ekíjúhanjá
Penultimate H & ATR spread.: ekíjúhan[á]
Surface form: *ekíjúhanjá instead of ekíjúhánjá
5. In monosyllabic stems, there is usually a falling tone on the Final Vowel; e.g. erjáh ‘to kill’, errjáh ‘to pour’. When a verbal extension is added to the root, the falling tone no longer surfaces on the final vowel, instead the phrasal H surfaces on the penultimate vowel as expected. Following Mutaka (1994), we posit a phantom vowel in the monosyllabic stems that we indicate between parentheses in the lexical entries; e.g. -ít-(-ítV-) for erjáh ‘to kill’, -út- (-útV-) for errjáh ‘to pour’.

6. Following a suggestion of Larry Hyman about the necessity of differentiating the class 5 eri- in nouns and the infinitive in the lexical entries for sorting purposes, only the class noun eri- is in bold as in erísé ‘rat dung’ whereas the class 5 eri- in the infinitive is in italics as in erjlébyá ‘to look’.

7. I would like to also point out that, although both versions of the Kinande dictionary (Kinande-English and Kinande-Français) use the same database, the French version has more explanations. In the French version, I wanted to respect the wish of Kavutirwaki who primarily wanted his dictionary to be somehow pedagogic or educational about the Kinande culture. As part of the dictionary, Kavutirwaki wrote an elaborated essay on personal names. I have decided to put it as the second appendix after the English-Kinande (English version) or the French-Kinande index\(^{11}\) (French version).

8. Concerning the index, lexical items such as “tree, bird, disease” are listed with various synonyms whose precise meaning should be checked in the main dictionary.

\(^{11}\) Thanks to Déogratias Mboko Vutala and Julia Vumilia Vira for encouraging me to also target the Konzo speakers of Uganda who supposedly expressed their great interest for the dictionary while Kavutirwaki was collecting the data for it. I thought that the Konzo speakers who in fact share the same ancestors as the Nande would be interested to know the kinds of names that the Nande speakers currently bear. In the eyes of the Nande people, Kinande (classified as D42 (or J42) in Guthie’s classification of Bantu languages) and Konzo (classified as D41 (or J41) constitute the same language spoken on both sides of the DRC – Uganda border. See also the notes on the Kinande dictionary in Appendix 4 written by our Bakonzo colleagues of the University of Makerere, Uganda.
I must point out that I have edited Kavutirwaki’s notes, for example whenever he tended to show some kind of prejudice towards the people he called “les montagnards,” (a pejorative word designating people inhabiting mountains), that is, people from the areas of Butembo, Luotu, Lukanga, Musyenene, Kimbula, Lubero, Masereka, Luofu, Bingi, Kyondo, Kayna, as opposed to “les gens de la plaine” (i.e. people of the plain), that is people from the areas of Beni, Maboya, Bwisega, Mutwanga (where he comes from). Also, there are words that I felt too dialectal in that they are used mostly in his area of origin. I have left out such words. As the ultimate editor of this dictionary, I wanted the Kinande described in this dictionary to be the one spoken by most Nande speakers, more particularly in the area of Butembo, Musyenene, Lukanga, Luotu, Lubero.

Finally, I would like to thank the numerous people who have helped in the writing of this dictionary, more particularly Professor Claire Grégoire and Professor Yvonne Bastin of the linguistic section of the Tervuren Museum, Professor Larry Hyman of the University of California at Berkeley and Dr. Robert Hedinger of SIL/Yaounde.

4. References


Mutaka, Ngessimo (in prep.) Velar stop palatalization in Kinande: a phonological conundrum. Ms. Rutgers University, New Brunswick. This paper was also presented at the 23rd WALS conference in Buea, August 7-10, 2002.


abagoma (from: -goma (-L%))
   Variant: omugoma. n 1/2. drum players. eryúmyá ng'
   abagoma to be a person who does not feel shame (lit. to dry
   like drum players)
abárongo (from: -róngo (-L%))
   Variant: omúróngo. n 1/2. twins.
abátunga (from: -tunga (-L%))
   Variant: omútunga. n 1/2. a relative, oyó ní mútunga,
   ìmwaàópóérà ndekè that one is a relative, you should
   welcome him
abhé interjection meaning "yes please" when someone is called.
   The term is probably a loan word from French and it is
   mostly used by girls. It is possible that the term has been
   introduced by the catholic priests called "abbé" which
   would be the equivalent of "père" since, when a catholic
   "father" calls you, you are supposed to answer "mon père"
   or "père".
aha (from: aha (-L%)) here. kyékì
   aha here it is
   ìhakámólùkìr'èryùbà from where the sun rises ìh' èrìkáìa
   a place to sit down ìh'
   ángakáìììà where he might wound himself
ahákē (from: -hakē) adv. little.
   akjísìyà hákē ínìása in a few
   moments he will come na hákē
   never (lit. even not a little)
ahákúhì (from: -kúhì (-L%)) n 16.
   nekìrè hákúhì nage he
   lives near me (lit. he sits near
   me)
ahákúhìkùhì (from: -kúhìkùhì
   (-L%)) adv. near, very near.
   hákúhìkùhì aha here very
   near
ahálì (from: halì) adv 16. far. éwetu
   ni hálì i come from far away
áhandì (from: -ndì H (L%)) Variant:
   òwùndì èbindì. n 16, 1, 8. other
   (person or thing depending upon
   the prefix that is used.). áhandì
   hándu somewhere else ògùndì
   múndu; òwùndì múndu an
   other person; another person
ahándù (from: -ndù) n 16. place.
ahányohonyohó (from:
   -nyohonyohó (-L%)) n 16. a
   very little place. mónólúmjìà
   hányohonyohó I only tilled a
   very little place
ahárahakútí (from: ráhakútí
   (-L%)) n 16. very far.
ahìkwa down. undagáíír'
   ahìkwakwakwà go down, real
   down ahìkwa ndì the lower
   part of the stomach
ahísi (from: ahísì) down, on the
   floor. ahísísì down, really
ahísísí down erírî'ahísí to eat on the floor, (that is, by not using a table)

ahísísí adv. on the ground, at the very low level on the ground.
eríšu ríkáhuluk' ahiísísi the airplane is flying very close to the ground

ahô there.
ahondata (from: ahondata (-L%))
  adv 16. up there. tásysaseger' ahondata go a little up there

ahóndína adv 16. down there.

áhosî (from: -osî) n 16. everywhere. twabírîtsak' ékoyî we have looked everywhere áhosî ng'okó wanâhûla, twabírîtsaká yô everywhere you mentioned, we looked searched there

aka (from: a-ka-) class 12 prefix which expresses the diminutive.
enyûngu; akanyûngu a pot; a small pot

akábanjâmbvâ (from: -banja-mbûa) n 12/13.

medicinal plant.
akabengeryô (from: -bengerio) Variant: ehíbengeryô.
n 12/19. a small window.
eríleberery' omo kabengeryô sîryowéne to look through a small hole in the wall is not good

akabhalhaya (from: -balhaya (-L%)) n 12/13. a small house built by children.
akabahlhâya (from: -balhâyâ)

akábó (from: -bô) n 12/19. Alcohol.
akábóholho (from: -bôholho (-L%)) n 12/13. dried food.
akábhûntwè (from: -bûntwe) n 12/13. a type of plant.
akábûbu (from: -bûbû) n 12/19. stain, speck. akábûbû k'omô lišo a speck in the eye

akábîsámo (from: -bísamo) n 12. the game of hide and seek.
akabûndà (from: -bundáâ) n 12. swelling of stomach.
akábunde (from: -bundee(-L%)) n 12/13. lower part of the stomach.
akábundu (from: -bündu (-L%)) n 12/19. fox. enyûmba yahéré nga yahírê mó kábundu There is too much noise in the house (lit. the house is as if a fox was cooked in it).
akábûno (from: -bûno) n 12/19. the base, the underside. erílenger' ekábûno to disappear in the horizon while going down

akábwnâa (from: -bûnâa (-L%)) n 12/19. a young dog.
akabwîra (from: -büira (-L%)) n 12/19. pile of firewood.
akabwîra (from: -büira) n 12/19. share, destiny, chance. ni kábwîra kîwê it is his share

kadêbe (from: -debe) n 12/13.
akadıpökü (from: -hängö) n 12/19. a pile of leaves.

akahongera (from: -hongera) (-L%) n 12/13. a type of a small bird.

akáhuka (from: -bükä) n 12/13. insect. obühuka wámbólyä a low-cost cloth (lit.the insects are killing me)

akáhymbálúṣi (from: -hymbálúṣi) n 12. kind of worm.

akáhuru (from: -huru (-L%)) n 12. diarrhea.

akahwa (from: -hua) n 12/19. type of eye sickness.

akakálhásu (from: -kalhásu) n 12/13. medicinal plant.

akákeke (from: -keke (-L%)) n 12/13. small piece. tánzarirá kó kákeke nyökáyékő ( tanzarirá kó kákeke ngókáyékő) please cut me a small piece so that I may fry it.

akakéléya (from: -kelijà) n 12/19. smallest drum.

akaketekete (from: -ketekete (-L%)) n 12/19. useless thing.

akákindá bálume (from: -kinda-bálume) n 12/13. medicinal plant.

akakíra (from: -kíra) n 12/19. a thing, a crown of a chief but which is less important than the real crown called embřša. Syn: otkukulúngutu.

akákírikíndwa (from: -kírikínduá) n 12/19. toad.

akakóbóbų (from: -kóbóbų) n 12/13. sparrowhawk.
akákokolo (from: -kókolo (-L%))  n 12. a small meal of meat, grasshoppers.

akákolámáátwí (from: -kólámátuú)  n 12/13. a type of bird that eats the eggs of other birds.

akákolókólo (from: -kolókóklo)  n 12/13. a small animal that eats honey.

akákólo (from: -kolólo)  n 12/19. grilled meat on a stick.

akákongúlo (from: -kóngúlo)  n 12/13. ankle.

akákorokómbe (from: -kórokombé)  n 12/19. a bat.

akákorokómbé (from: -kórokombé)  n 12/19. bat.

akakorotysó (from: -korotysjo)  n 12/19. hawk, falcon.

akákotsyó (from: -kótsjo)  n 12/19. fried meat.

akákuñlhumbé (from: -külhumbée)  n 12/13. a type of tree.

akákuñgúlhú (from: -kúngulhúu)  n 12/13. ankle.

akákusí (from: -kusj)  n 12/19. midget. móbulé kákusí k'kůjilímú what a kind of midget from the underworld (this is an insult mostly used by women as they address an unmanageable child)

akakutu (from: -kutu (-L%))  n 12/19. gecko.

akalamáta (from: -lamata)  n 12/13. small firewood. obúkwbí ni kalamáta, oýokáté kalamatirákó syáliminyá obúkwbí kó ni kítśúb Being an orphan is like a small firewood, the one it has not burned never realizes that it is a bad thing to be an orphan

akalamáta (from: -lamata)  n 12/13. a type of tree which is a medicinal plant.

akalandalánda (from: -landalanda)  n 12/19. a type of plant found on fertile land.

akalandájí (from: -landarí)  n 12. calendar.

ákalángira (from: -langíra H (-L%))  n 12/19. eye pupil.

akalapíyé (from: -lapíyee)  n 12. rabbit house, hutch (loan word from French "clapier").

akalè (from: -lee)  n 12. a chock (loan word from French "câle").

akálegúlo (from: -légylo)  n 12/19. chin.

akálembéri (from: -lémberí)  n 12/13. black spot on the body. It seems that each person must have at least one.

ákalhángá (from: -hangáa H)  n 12/19. peanut.

akalhásí (from: -lhásí)  n 12/19. school (loan word from French "classe").

akalhohó (from: -lohoho)  n 12/13. s.th. eaten at one gulp. erńnya akalhohó to swallow at one gulp

akalhohó adv. at one gulp. erńnya kalhohó to drink s.th. at one gulp

akalgé (from: -líge)  n 12/13. a type of plant with white flowers.

ákalñkůkú (from: -líkúkú H (-L%))  n 12/19. pigeon, dove.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>akalindoeria</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akalindoeria</td>
<td>(from: -linder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n 12/13/19.</td>
<td>a tree species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose branch can be used for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provoking vomiting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akalindihamba</td>
<td>(from:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lindihambá)</td>
<td>n 12/13. a type of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ákalindínyetvë</td>
<td>(from: -lindíetie H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n 12/19.</td>
<td>sparrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akálisyanndë</td>
<td>(from: -lísiandee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n 12/13.</td>
<td>type of bird (lit. the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one that guards the cows).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akalóle</td>
<td>(from: -lóle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banana.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akálukwélykwë</td>
<td>(from:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-likuelíkue)</td>
<td>n 12/19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>secluded place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akálymba</td>
<td>(from: -lúmba (-L%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n 12/19.</td>
<td>nicotine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akálumirá habiri</td>
<td>(from: lúmirá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hábiri (-L%)</td>
<td>n 12. a type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of insect that can bite from the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ends of its body (lit. the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that bites in two parts).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akálumirá habiri</td>
<td>(from: -lúmirá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hábiri (-L%)</td>
<td>n 12/19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>hypocrite; a person who accuates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you and then betrays you to the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same person to whom he</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accused you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akálúmo</td>
<td>(from: -lúmo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of beer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akalündj</td>
<td>(from: -lundj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insect that eats up dry beans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obyñotí byswírë mwñ akalündj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the beans are full of insects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(which devour them)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akályamatolů</td>
<td>(from: -liamatolú)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n 12/13. a type of bird that</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lives where thorny trees grow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| akanyabulembo |
| (lit. the one that eats thorns). |
| akályambóno | (from: -liambóno) |
| n 12/13. a type rat that lives |
| near trees that produce castor |
| oil. |
| akályánsúki | (from: -liánsúki) |
| n 12/13. type of tree the |
| leaves of which are used to treat |
| wounds. |
| akályó | (from: -lio) | n 12. food. |
| akályoto | (from: -lioto (-L%)) |
| n 12/19. a small thing. |
| akambayilha | (from: -mbayilha |
| (-L%) | n 12/13. a type of bean. |
| akamboso | (from: -mboso (-L%)) |
| n 12/19. tiny caterpillar. |
| akambosó | (from: -mbosoo) | n 12/13. |
| centipedes. |
| akambungu | (from: -mbungu |
| (-L%)) | n 12/13. earthenware |
| without a mouth. |
| akámenzéménze | (from: |
| -ménzéménze) | n 12/13. |
| slender, thin. | ábiríbya |
| kámenzéménze he has become |
| very thin |
| akamongo | (from: -mongo (-L%)) |
| n 12/19. heron. |
| akámúmuj | (from: -múmu) | n 12/19. |
| mould. |
| akamuralya | (from: -múralja |
| (-L%)) | n 12. pepper. |
| akanjiga | (from: -njiga) | n 12. sore |
| throat (lit. that which chokes). |
| akanjigó | (from: -njo) | n 12/19. |
| ganglion. |
| akánómób | (from: -nób) | n 12/13. |
| a type of small bird. |
| akanyabulembo | (from: |
| -nyabulembo (-L%)) | n 12. low |
akanyählémbo 6 akapepyó

quality beer. óbwab.webdriver

akanyählémbo the beer has
come of low quality

akanyählémbo (from: -nyabühlémbo) n 12/19. a tree species that is very hard.

akanyählungu (from: -nyabühlungu (-L%)) n 12/19. whirlwind.

akanyählungu (from: -nyabühlungu) n 12/19. chameleon. obúké bw’ akanyählungu bobwaleká ikáyira amála the smallness of the chameleon made it develop squinting

akanyählámélembeni (from: -nyamálembe (-L%)) n 12/13. a type of small bird.

akanyambilina (from: -nyambilina) n 12/13. medicinal plant.

akanyählámíté (from: -nyamáíté) n 12/13. a plant that rabbits eat. It is also a medicinal plant.

akanyähléré (from: -nyaméré) n 12/13. skin particle.

akanyähléré (from: -nyaméré) n 12/13. finger skin that peels off because of hard work.

akanyambilígota (from: -nyambilígota) n 12/13. a type of bird with marks above the eyes.

akanyambilíregane (from: -nyambilíregane (-L%)) n 12/19. a kind of fox.

akanyambilíkúndé (from: -nyambilíkúndé) n 12/13. a type of plant.

akanyambilíhlóhóte (from: -nyambilíhlóhóte) n 12/13. a small rodent.

akanyambilíltóti (from: -nyambilíltóti) n 12/13. a type of cat that stinks.

akanyambilílóte (from: -nyambilílóte) n 12/19. an odour.

akanyambilíóto (from: -nyambilíóto) n 12/13. a type of small bird.

akanyambilílé (from: -nyambilílé) n 12/13. a big white bird.

akanyambilíumánya (from: -nyambilíumánya (-L%)) n 12/13. type of plant of which the leaves are used to treat wounds.

akanyambilímbána (from: -nyambilímbána) n 12/13. medicinal plant.

akanyambilíú (from: -nyambilíú) n 12/13. a type of small bird.


akanyambilíbo (from: -nyambilíbo) n 12/10. peanut.

akanyambilílanyohó (from: -nyambilílanyohó (-L%)) very small. akálájí kányohólanyohó a very thin (small) woman

akanyambilíta (from: -nyambilíta (-L%)) n 12. diabetés.

akanyambilítonyoto (from: -nyambilítonyoto (-L%)) n 12/19. very small.


akanyambilípana (from: -nyambilípana (-L%)) n 12/13. a type of animal, pangolin.

akapépyó (from: -peipyó) n 1/2. pressure. ñgyé ñwayýýyásá kw’ akapépyó kagw’ akó I do
akapípi
not want you to pressurize me  
(lit. me that you take off that  
pressure of yours that)

akapípi (from: -pípí) n 12/19,  
12/13. whistle.

akapípi (from: -pípí) n 12. a type of  
spirit related to circumcision.

akapúlende (from: -púlende (-L%))  
n 12/13. half a bottle.

akapúni (from: -puní) n 12/19.  
small hoe.

akapúni (from: -puní) n 12/19.  
small hoe.

akapúrúru (from: -purúru (-L%))  
n 12/19. malaria. akapúrúru  
kakamúbugá he has a terrible  
fever, he has got malaria

akapúsu (from: -pusú) n 12/19. cat.

akapúspúsu (from: -pusupúsu)  
n 12/19. cat.

akapyégé (from: -piegée) n 12/19.  
chick.

akarábýô (from: -rábjo) n 12/19.  
lightning.

akaranda (from: -randa (-L%))  
n 12/19. expert in something.  
omundo’ oyú ni karanda  
k’omo kásj yíwe this person is  
an expert in his own field (lit. in  
his work)

akararyô (from: -rarijo) n 12/13.  
a type of bird.

akarathási (from: -rathasi) n 12/19.  
paper (a loan word from  
Swahili).

akarathó (from: -rathoo) n 12.  
carton (loan word from French  
‘carton’).

akaráyi (from: -rayi) n 12/13.  
basin.

akáróbi (from: -róbi) n 12/13.  
a type of bird.

akárobo (from: -róbo (-L%))  
n 12/19. small hoe.

akárógonyê (from: -rogonyee)  
n 3/4. type of plant found near  
streams and that goats eat.

akaróthi (from: -rothi) n 12/19.  
carrot (loan word from French  
"carotte").

akaruho (from: -ruho (-L%)) n 12.  
poison. The Nande people  
believe this is a special type of  
poison that the Rwandese  
possess and which kills after  
several days without leaving  
any traces in the body for its  
detection.

ákasánwâ (from: -sanóa H, sanóo  
H) Variant: ákasánó. n 12. the  
small finger.

ákasánwê (from: -sanúe H) n 12/19.  
auricular, the small finger.

akásara (from: -sára (-L%))  
n 12/19. a sparrowhawk.

akásaramagánda (from:  
-sáramagandá) n 12/13. a  
type of bird.

akásebere (from: -sébere (-L%))  
n 12. kind of sauce with meat  
inside but without oil.

akasenzéra (from: -senzera)  
n 12/13. a type of small bird.

akásíkisi (from: -sikisi (-L%)) n 12.  
banana juice that is fermented.

akásiléngo (from: -siléngo) n 12/13.  
type of banana.

akáṣímba (from: -simba (-L%))  
n 12/19. a type of squirrel  
which appears in many tales
akásjmo (genetta victoriae).

akásjmo (from: -jmo) n 12/19. a
catchy saying, a proverb.
erjbug’ omó híšmo hisahisa to
speak only in proverbs
akásindibá (from: -sindibá)
n 12/19. a small squirrel.

akásjngá (from: -sjngá) n 12/19. a
village old woman who knows
all the secrets of the village.
akásinimbirá (from: -sínimbirá)
n 12/19. small bird.
akásinini (from: -sínini (-L%))
n 12/19. dysentery.
akásjnžiro (from: -sínžiro) n 12/19.
the heel, ankle.
akásísindwá (from: -sírisindúá)
n 12/13. tadpole.
akási (from: -sí) n 12/19. small
grasshopper.
akasó (from: kasoo) n 12.
cell, prison. babiřmůhř’ omo kasó
they have already put him in prison
akássosónj (from: -sosónj) n 12/13.
nettle.
akássosónj (from: -sósonj) n 12/13.
a type of nettle.
akássosónja (from: -sósonja)
n 12/13. medicinal plant.
akássowésowé (from: -sówésowee)
n 12/13. type of cancer that
can manifest itself in the foot or
in the hand. Usually, when it is
detected, a traditional healer
operates the hand and simply
removes the part that is
infected.
akášuku (from: -sukú) n 12/19.
parrot; tree resin.

akasumbasúmba (from:
-sumbasúmba) n 12/19. a small
musical instrument.
akásasumbasumba (from:
-súmbasumba (-L%)) n 12.
a kind of musical instrument.
akásjndj (from: -sundj) n 12/19. a
very small bird.
akáswebebe (from: -súebebe
(-L%)) n 12/19. mouse.
akáswevndë (from: -suendée)
n 12/19. syphilis.
akáswevswë (from: -súesue) n 12/19.
summit.
ákatáhínjka (from: -tahínika H
(-L%)) n 12/19. an intestine
morsel that is not entirely
akátale (from: -tále) n 12/19. the
market.
akátálíkírira (from: -talíkirira
(-L%)) n 12/19. a perch.
akátáro (from: -táro) n 12/19. habit.
akátatu (from: -tátu) n 12/19.
finger excrecence.
akátého (from: -tého) n 12/13.
measure. (from eritéha ’to draw
(water’).) erjlabjryáhó kátého
to exaggerate
akátehwa (from: -téhwa (-L%))
n 12/19. chief’s crown.
akátelulj (from: -télulj) n 12/19.
akátendë (from: -tënde (-L%))
n 12/19. a small container.
akathabha (from: thabha (-L%))
n 12/19. frog. Syn: ekikere,
ěndwolëro, umunzidi.
akathébhë (from: -thebhëe)
n 12/19. bucket.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Akathera</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akathera (from: -thera (-L%))</td>
<td>n 12/19. a rat species with rays on the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akathirisa (from: -thirisá)</td>
<td>n 12/19. a shortcut. ngándílab' omo kathirisa I will take the shortcut (lit. I will go through the shortcut).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatita (from: -tita)</td>
<td>n 12/19. short time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatitàfya (from: -titifya)</td>
<td>n 12. child’s game that consists of touching a person while running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatóli (from: -tólí)</td>
<td>n 12/13. a type of fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatótsi (from: -tótís)</td>
<td>Variant: endótís. n 12/13. 9. a type of fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatsárú (from: -tsárú)</td>
<td>n 12/19. a small portion. támá hó katsará k'erigabo give me a small portion of the share.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatsíbóro (from: -tsíbóro (-L%))</td>
<td>n 12/13. medicinal plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatsípólo (from: -topólo (-L%))</td>
<td>n 12/19. small pot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatsútsa (from: -tsútsa)</td>
<td>Variant: akatsútsa. n 12/19. one kind of hair cutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatsyá (from: -tsía)</td>
<td>n 12/13. type of bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatsyééré (from: -tsjerérée)</td>
<td>Variant: ehítsyééré. n 12/19. what is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatsyétsyé (from: -tsjétsjé)</td>
<td>Variant: ehítsyétsyé. n 12/19. kind of small bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatsyoto (from: -tsíoto (-L%))</td>
<td>n 12/19/13. a very small thing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Áliyé</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akatubungura (from: tubungura (-L%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatubungurúra (from: -tubungurúrá)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akátula (from: -túla (-L%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akatúngülhusímu (from: tüngülhusímu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akawini (from: -wini (-L%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akawira (from: -wira (-L%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akayángé (from: -yangé)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akáyege (from: -yége (-L%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akayingúlo (from: -yinguló)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akayorí (from: -yorí (-L%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akayumbuyumbu (from: -yumbuyumbu (-L%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ákyé é no; an exclamation of surprise. uné wályá? ákyé have you already eaten? Not yet ákyé neny ŋúyire tugéndé let us go dear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Áliyé</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
amábêhį (from: -bêhį) n 6. lies.
amabhetho (from: -bhetho (-L%)) n 6. sore throat.
amábùndgûlhû (from: -bûndugûlhû) n 6. colostrum; first milk soon after a cow or a goat has given birth to a child.
amábį (from: -bį) n 6. excrement.
amábîna (from: -bîna) n 6. dance, a game.
amábîndulè (from: -bîndulec) n 6. change. bikâbîyâ byahîk' okô mábîndulè, jwîjâ nga watinîra when things get to change, you are very flabbergasted (lit. when they arrive to the changes, you get down like you trip)
amábîrondo (from: -bîrondo (-L%)) n 6. dance, a game.
amabonzo (from: -bônzo (-L%)) n 6. oil.
amadéôndô (from: -déôndô) n 6. dawn. erîhendedônomadéôndô to go very early in the morning
amâgåla (from: -gåla) n 6. power, human bones, the human body.
ngáyût’ amágåla I am going to sleep (lit. I am going to throw the bones (onto the bed).
amâgâί’ akáulumâ my body is aching
amagalamira (from: -galamira) n 6. moonlight.
amâgâlîgîlî (from: -gâlîgâlî) adv 6. upside down. akâgenda mâgâlîgîlî he walks with pride as if he was carrying his chest forward
amagambûlî (from: -gambulî) n 6. messages. A message that has been said and decided in a meeting.
amaganîryô (from: -ganirjo) n 6. thoughts.
amagentâ músyâ (from: -genda músyâ) n 6. the water of a river (lit. the one that goes into the valley).
amagendôro (from: -gendero) n 5/6. the manner of walking, the behavior.
amângelângenegele (from: -engelângenegele (-L%)) n 6. a kind of dance by old people during the circumcision rites.
amagétsé (from: -getse) n 6. water. obuyîngô bw’éto ni magëtsy’ akâsündâ our life is like water flowing
amâguba (from: -gúba (-L%)) n 6. banana leaves.
amagûrûkânia (from: -gûrûkânia) n 6. small grasshoppers.
amâgûta (from: -gûta) n 5/6. oil.
âmaha (from: -ha H (-L%)) n 6. apprehension, expectations, hope. erîkw’âmaha to have an apprehension
amahamba (from: -hamba (-L%))
amáhenehene  n 6. new buildings. abýá ábiríjúmíra omo mahambá mw’ eyísíry’ éryá he has already moved into the newly constructed buildings over there
amáhenehene  (from: -hénéhene (-L%))  adv 6. like a goat, in a crazy way. erisat’ amáhenehene to play in a crazy way.
amáhenenge  (from: -hénénge (-L%))  n 6. polyomyelitis.
amáhéro  (from: -héro)  n 6. the grave of an important personality. The tree that is planted and which grows on such a grave.
amahinda  (from: -hínda (-L%))  n 6. bracelets.
amáhirà  (from: -híra (-L%))  n 6. pus.
ámahirà  (from: -hiráa H)  Variant: ámahirámahirà.  n 6. very hurriedly. akátúmj’ omó mahirámahirà he works very hurriedly (lit. as if something is going to burn). This word derives from eríhyà ‘to burn’ and it has an adverbial meaning.
amahondo  (from: -hondo)  n 6. the first milk a woman gets just after delivering a baby.
amáhotólo  (from: -hótolo)  n 6. dance.
amahúha  (from: -huha)  n 6. lungs. akwíry’ amahúha he has a lung sickness
amáhulule  (from: -húule (-L%))  n 6. February.
ámahwa  (from: -hua H (-L%))  n 6. the crossroad.
amahyà  (from: -hia)  n 5/6. piece of cultivated soil. erítw’ amahyà w’omw’ iríma to till a field (lit. to cut mounds of soil in the field)
amánjí  (from: -mánjí)  n 6. liver (loan word from Swahili "maini").
amájsá  (from: -majsá)  n 6. life (loan word from Swahili "maisha").
amakà  (from: -kaa)  n 6. the strength, be it physical or moral. ekinyamakà with all one’s strength
ámákà  (from: -káa)  n 6. at home. ngágend’okó mákà I am going home
amakadi  (from: -kadi (-L%))  n 6. wine made from plantains.
amákñíndj  (from: -kíndj (-L%))  n 6. liver.
amakonga  (from: -konga (-L%))  n 5/6. big insect that looks like a grasshopper.
amákonongo  (from: -kónongo (-L%))  n 6. a disease of the muscles. akwíry’ amákonongo he has a muscle disease
amákùbùkè  (from: -kùbukee)  n 6. pain due to work by hands.
amakwängura  (from: -kuangura (-L%))  n 6. beer that is ready for drinking prematurely.
amalagáño  (from: -lagano)  n 6. promise.
amálali  (from: -láli (-L%))  n 6.
ámale interjection used when someone stumbles. *Syn:* ângée, mbómbô.

amalekání (from: -lekaní) n 6. black cloth. (A loan word from English "American").

amálekéro (from: -lékero) n 6. rainwater collected in a bowl.

amálembé (from: -lémbé (-L%)) n 6. the left. Kaswer’ akáhandik’ omómálembé Kaswera writes with the left hand.

amalémbo (from: -lembó) n 6. type of dance.

amálénda (from: -lenda) n 6. rays.


amalhongá (from: -lhonga (-L%)) n 6. settlement of an argument, peace.

amalhù (from: -lù) n 6. millet.

amáli (from: -lì) n 6. the right arm. omundú syálíhandik’ omómálembé, akáhandik’ omomáli one does not write with the left hand, he writes with the right hand.

ámali an exclamation when someone trips onto something.

amalíba (from: -lìba) n 6. water.

amálígo (from: -lígo (-L%)) n 6. suffering, moral suffering, pain.

amálikère (from: -likère (-L%)) n 6. hot water.

amálíro (from: -lìro) n 6. a field reserved for cultivating products that are eaten by the local people.

amálule (from: -l líle (-L%)) n 6. surprise. The term is used in the phrase obúsaki ní málule the practice of traditional healing is always a surprise

amálusyó (from: -luşo) n 6. removal, forgiveness.

amálusyó w’ amalólo the forgiveness of sins

amálwá (from: -lua) n 6. fight; conflict.

amámba (from: -ambá (-mambá))

Variant: esyomámba. n 6, 10. crocodile (loan word from Swahili).

amambari (from: -mbarì) n 6. deceiving manner, juggling.

akákola ebindú bíwè by’ omombarì masamasà he does his things in a way that deceives people

amamboto (from: -mboto (-L%)) n 6. a particular hairstyle with strips in the hair. eriluk’ amamboto to weave a type of hairstyle with rays on the head

amambúmba (from: -mbumba) n 11/6. large banana leaf or any kind of large leaf that is used to cover food in the cooking pot.

amánaku (from: -náku (-L%)) n 6. craving for meat.

amandagálj (from: -ndagalì) n 6. flowing water.


amangá (from: -ngaa) n 6. kind of
amángula 13 amatendere

game. eringâ a dry nut that is used to play the game called "amangâ"

amángula (from: -ngûlû) n 6. kind of game.
amángûlûhâ (from: -ngûlûhâa) n 6. kind of game.
amangungu (from: ngungu (-L%)) n 6. large leaves used to cover the roof of houses in the plains.
amangvende (from: -ngûndû) n 6. alcohol.
amánjû (from: -njûia) n 6. water taken from the hot water for the cooking of cassava bread.
amantharakwà (from: -tharakua) n 6. corn drink.
amánûna (from: -njûia) n 5/6. fat in an animal.
amánûnja (from: -njûia (-L%)) n 6. fat.
amanyotha (from: -nyotha (-L%)) n 5/6. cuffs. Loanword from the French word “menottes.”
ámásakalê (from: -sakalee H) n 6. medicinal plant.
amásákwa (from: -sâkûa (-L%)) n 6. armpit.
amasâlali (from: -salâli) n 6. sun rays.
amasâsa (from: -sása) n 5/6. potato plants.
amasâta (from: -sata) n 6. dance.
amasëka (from: -seka) n 6.

laugher.
amasëkà (from: -seka) n 6. medicinal plant.
amásëlyá (from: sélía (-L%)) n 6. dawn, very early in the morning. erihend’ omo másëlyâ to go very early in the morning

amasënga (from: -senga) n 6. a type of ear disease.
amásígo (from: -sígo) n 6. grains for sowing.
amasíndâno (from: -síndanó) n 6. exams (loan from Swahili).
amasíndêka (from: -síndêka) n 6. a type of dance for the deceased.
amasíni (from: -síni) n 6. machine (loan word from French "machine").
amásösölgolya (from: -sójolía (-L%)) n 3/6. filtered water.
amasû (from: -sûu) n 6. urine.
námâkw’ amasû I feel like urinating

amasûla (from: -sûlûa) n 6. craving for meat.
amasûlhûbha (from: -sulûbûha) n 6. mustache with long hairs.
amâtamba (from: -tâmaba (-L%)) n 6. competition, a race that consists in seeing who will arrive first.
amatando (from: -tandêe) n 6. saliva.
amátangwa (from: -tángua (-L%)) n 6. competition.
amâtê (from: -têe) n 6. milk.
amatendere (from: -tendere) n 6. a slippery place. obûsû
amatengéra 14

batw’omúsonj ni matendère the face of an in-law is slippery; this means, you should never look the in-laws in the face (maybe the danger is that one may fall in love with one’s mother-in-law).

amatengéra (from: -tenger) n 6. type of plant.

amatalthâ (from: -thalhaa) n 6. mattress (loan word from French "matelas").

amathékâ (from: -thékáa) n 6. butter.

amathôngô (from: -thôngóo) n 6. an abandoned village.

amathorj (from: -thorî (-L%)) n 6. disease; the eyes are yellowish.

amathorj (from: -thorîj) n 6. jaundice.

amathûngûlû (from: thungûlû) n. mycosis.

amatibîj (from: -tibîj) n 6. water (from eritibîta 'to run'; the term conveys the idea that water is always flowing).

amatîtiro (from: -titiro) n 6. type of dance.

amatolèro (from: -tòlero) n 5/6. food for spirits.

amatsandê (from: -tsândee) n 6. suffering. naloljry’ okó matsandê I have suffered a lot (lit. I have seen suffering)

amatsaro (from: -tsàro) n 6. waist.

amâtsîtsi (from: -tsîtsi (-L%)) n 6. sap.


asî

amât (from: -tûu) n 6. a type of sickness of the knees; hail.

amatûngû (from: -tungû) n 6. palm wine.

amâtwwâ (from: -tûatua) n 6. toe disease.

amâtvê (from: -tûe) n 6. hail. hatóyjé mâtvê there is hail that fell down Syn: amâtwwâ.

amayéélê (from: -yèlèe) n 6. smartness, shrewdness. ni mundû w’ amayélê he is an intelligent person

amayôga (from: -yoga (-L%)) n 6. water.

ambûkjî (from: ambu kî) what (lit. he says what.)

ambwèec (from: ambwee (-L%)) One upon the time. (lit. one says.) This is the way one introduces a tale. ambwèec hábyá múlumé múgumá ìnawité mbene yîwe once upon the time, there was a man who had his goat.

ámèngè (from: -enge H) n 6. intelligence.

amènj (from: -mènî) n 6. suffering (loan word from Swahili "menî"). naloljry’ oko mènî I have suffered a lot (lit. I have seen suffering)

amèry (from: -erî) n 6. craving for eating meat or fish.

amèry (from: -erî H) n 6. craving for meat.

asî (from: asî (-L%)) v. to know, this is a defective verb. The infinitive is: erìmînya 'to know' but it is conjugated thus:
áti
nyínásí 'I know', ñnásí 'you know', anásí 'he knows', etc.
así erigendý omúthoka he
knows how to drive a car
nyínákwasí I know you

áti (from: -tí) defective verb that consists of
subject marker and the stem
-tí and it means "say that". indí,
uti, atí, tutí, mutí, batí I say
that, you say that, he says that,
we say that, you (pl) say that,
they say that

átyátyátyá (from: -tíá)
indiscriminately, like that.

ákály’ átyátyátyá he can eat
anything, he does not care

áyó a word of exclamation. áyó
múóúngó. kandi úsibírá háyí oh
Gosh! where on earth have you
been all day?

ati, uti (from: -ti (-L.%) v.
defective verb that consists of

B - b

Bahámwítí (from: Bahámúítí) n 2.
proper name given to a child to
remind that one gives even to
people who are ungrateful (lit.
they give to the killer).

Báhwere (from: Bahúere (-L.%) n 2.
proper name given to a child born after several children
who died soon after they were

batáhi n 2. dear friends (the plural
of táhi) The form has an
exclamation use: it cannot be
used as the subject of a sentence
for example, just as in
English.). batáhi mwáse
múngwatkaye dear friends,
come and help me

Batámí n 2. dear. It is an
exclamation marker which is
not really a noun and it is the
plural of támi. kwé batámí
simulísálá mwángándá oh dear!
why don’t you go at last?

bhámúhwá maybe. bhámúhwá
ómúkalí wiwe syámwáńzire
maybe his wife does not like
him

bhási enough, it is enough.

Bhelenzyá n. Pélagie.

Bhenwá n. Benoit.

bhílíbhílí adv. the act of staying
silent when someone speaks to
you. It is an ideophone.

ýwabágá náye. bhílíbhílí you
speak with him. complete
silence

Bhiríná n. Bernard.

Bhiríşíta n. Bridget.
**Bhíritha**  
*n* Berthe.

**bhóndè** *(from: bhondée) n* 1/2.
  
  brother-in-law, sister-in-law.

**bhwelè** only one. hakiri kindú kíguma kiti bhwelè there remains only one single thing

**Bíndu** *(from: -Bindu) Variant:  
Kabíndu. n 8, 12. proper name meaning abundance. If it is given to a girl, she is called Nyábingi, that is, the mother of abundance.

**bíngaha** *(from: -ngáha (-L%)) as big as this. Variant: kíngaha, tíngaha.**

**bíngáhi** *(from: -ngáhi) how much, how many. Halí mbene síngháí how many goats are there**

**bíngahó** *(from: -ngáhoo) enough, that is enough.**

**bínganábí** *(from: -ngánabí) much. tuli bandu bánganábí we are a lot of people**

**Bínzéndj** *n* Vincent.

**Bíra** *n* proper name given to the second female child. *Syn: Kábirá, Katsirá-Bwéngé.

**bíri , bwíri** *(from: -bíri-) infix expressing the perfective. abíríjíka , abwíríjíka he has already arrived

**bírwírwí** adv. hardly, with much difficulty. erílangíra bírwírwí to see with much difficulty

**bísalangonto** *(from: bisálangoto (-L%)) disorder. eríbyá bísalangoto to be in disarray

**bísísa** adv. superficially. eríima bísísa to work superficially, not carefully by leaving certain parts

**bişo bírőři** *(from: -rorì) unclear eyes. avité bişo bírőři he has unclear eyes

**bolóbóló** *(from: bolóbolo) softly, slowly.

**bugogóno** *(from: -gogono) n* 14. fasting. erísíba bugogóno to fast (lit. to remain fasting)

**busâ** *(from: busaa) for nothing. eríkwa busâ to die for nothing

**busâ, kísâ** *(from: -saa) adj. only.
  
  Ngándíry’ obundu busá I will eat cassava bread only Indi busâ (nyiri busá) I am naked, I have nothing on me

**busana** *(from: busana (-L%)) because. Syn: kusangwá.

**búsengereme** *(from: búsengereme (-L%) adv. crooked, not straight. kyámagendá búsengereme it is crooked (lit. it goes crooked)

**buta** *(from: buta (-L%)) Variant: óbuta. adv. without. óbutahinga the fact of not going to the fields

**bútébutyà** adv. otherwise. ùndige táhi wage! bútébutyà ñingákúsígá n’eriýigender’ éwetu accept me please, otherwise I will leave you and go back home

**bútísíra** *(from: butísírá) without.
  
  ngátambá bütísíra kisoméko I walk without a shirt

**butyâ** *(from: butia) now, by this time. butyá bámáhíka most probably they are arriving now

**buyíra** *(from: -yira) Variant:
### Bwámale

**buyirayira.** *n 14.* for nothing.

**Bwámale** (*from: Buambále* (-L%))  
*n.* proper name given to the second boy after a male child.  
**Syn:** Kómbj, Kákómbj, Kámbale, Kárbasu.

**bwibya** (*from: bujbya* (-L%))  
forgetfulness.  
**olúholó luwité bwibya** death provokes

**ebhíkosí**

forgetfulness

**bwíha** (*from: -jíhá*) *n 14.* fasting.  
**erisíba bwíha** to fast, to remain without eating anything

**Byalengeréra** (*from: Byalengerera*)  
*n.* proper name meaning someone who comes at the right moment.

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| **Dofíko** *n.* Ludovic.  
**Dolofína** *n.* Adelphine.  
**Dólofú** *n.* Adolphe.  
**domídömí** (*from: domídömí* (-L%))  
the very center. |
| **Dikári** *n.* Edgard.  
**Dímó** *n.* Edmond. |

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<table>
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| **e**  
interjection showing surprise;  
prefix meaning direction.  
**elúbulá** in the sky  
**é** (*from: e*)  
pref. prefix.  
eLubéro at Lubero |
| **ebagabaga** (*from: -bagabaga* (-L%))  
*Variant: esyobagabaga.*  
*n 9/10.* eagerness.  
**ebagara** (*from: -bagara* (-L%))  
*n 9.* overactivity.  
**awity’ ebagara** he is too active  
**ebhángí** (*from: -bhángí*)  
*Variant: esyobhángí.*  
hemp.  
**Syn:** elhoho. |
| **ebhángí** (*from: -bhángí*)  
*Variant: esyobhángí.*  
*n 9/10.* bank (loan word from French "banque").  
**ebhéna** (*from: -bhéna*)  
*n 9/10.* a big tree from which planks are made.  
**ebhenzú** (*from: -bhenzú*)  
*Variant: esyobhenzú.*  
*n 9/10.* a kind of game done with a bicycle wheel frame.  
**ebhíkosí** (*from: -bhíkosí*)  
*n 8.* testicles (the word has no singular. It is probably a loan word). |
ebhinda (from: -bhinda (-L%))  
Variant: esyobhinda. n 9/10.  
heavy sauce.

ebhíni (from: -ní) n 8. four.

ebhíró (from: -bhíro) n 9/10.  
office (loan word from French "bureau").

ebhíṣj (from: -bhísj) n 9/10.  
bus (loan word from French "bus").

ebhuná (from: -bhunaa) n 9/10.  
corn meal.

ebhúnabhúna (from: -bhúnabhúná) Variant:  
esyobhúnabhúna. n 9/10.  
the fact of being too busy.

ebhíshíryô (from: -bhásirjo) n 7/8. food.

ebí (from: -uí) n 8.  
genitals, sexual organs; the sexual act  
(even with one’s legal partner);  
sin.

ebbingu (from: -bingú) n 7/8.  
straw for covering the roof of a  
house, thatch.

ebíbiri (from: -bíri ḳ (-L%)) n 8.  
two.  
eríkúnmí n’ ébíbiri twelve  
ten and two.

ebíbúya (from: -buya) n 7/8.  
good things.  
bíbúya bisabisá good  
luck (lit. good things only  
only).

ebídanda (from: -dáná (-L%))  
n 8. beer dregs.

ebídandabú (from: -dándabú  
(-L%)) n 8. beer dregs.

ebígóla (from: -góla) n 8.  
spittle.  
erítw’ ebígóla to spit (lit. to cut  
spittle)

ebíhaga (from: -hága (-L%)) n 7/8.  
leper.
ebíngi (from: -ngi H (-L%)) adj. much. ebindw’ ebyó byabyá bínángábi those things were a lot

ébingi (from: -ngi H (-L%)) adj. much. ebindú bingi a lot of things Nyábingi Nyabingi, the goddess who is considered as the mother of abundance

ebínyánzéjí (from: -nya-N-sés-j) n 8. nettle, kinds of leaves to which the body is highly allergic. This is a derived word from eríséa ‘to itch’. It literally means: those which itch on me.

ebínyínýí (from: -nyínyí) n 7/8. beer remainders that consist of leaves and banana remainders that served to mix the beer.

ebirása (from: -rasá) Variant: amarasá. n 8,6. perfume.

ebírembwe (from: -rembue) n 8. soft hair.

ebírunga (from: -rúnga (-L%)) n 8. volcanoes.

ebítsandabų (from: -tsandabų (-L%) n 8. unclean water.

ebísánaná (from: -sánaná) n 7/8. viscous, slimy, oily and sticky thing.

ébísátu (from: -satu H) n. three.

ábana basátu three children

amákúmy’ asátu thirty (lit. ten three)

ébíse (from: -see) n 7/8. dung (of a cow, goat).

ébisibísi (from: -si-bí-síi) n8. nice food. It gives the idea of a lot of food as found in the house of rich people. ébisibísi ní kábonds eating nice foodstuff makes someone become slender.

ébisígalíryó (from: -sigalírjó) n 7/8. leftovers.

ébitáno (from: -tano H) n 8. five.

ébitánú (from: -tanú) n. five.

amákúmy’ átánú fifty (lit. ten five times)

ebítekeryó (from: -tékerjó) n 7/8. bait (from erítéka ‘to put).

ebíthuru huru (from: -thuru hurú) n 8. trifle things.

Syn: ebimbákambáka.

ebíthutha (from: -thutha (-L%)) n 7/8. peanuts cooked inside their envelopes.

ebítóle (from: -tóle) n 8. chickenpox.

ebítsandabų (from: -tsandabų (-L%) n 8. unclean water.

ebítsangê (from: -tsángee) n 7/8. amusement, jokes. ní bitsange buyíra, isiwáhitána these are only jokes, do not get angry

ébítsíhi (from: -tsíha) n 8. deafness.
ebitsíbu (from: -tsibu) n 8. evil.
Ambu ebìtsíbù bìnenè bikáhwer’ okó búno It is believed that misfortune disappears as one laughs about it (lit. they say that many misfortunes disappear on the mouth).

ebìtsùtsa (from: -tsùtsá) n 7/8.
epilepsy.

ebìtsùtsi (from: -tsùtsí) n 7/8.
medicinal plant.

ebìtswanírìa (from: -tsúaníríà (-L%)) n 8. unsalted food.

ebìturùturù (from: -turuturu) n 8.
senseless words used to boast.

ebìtútùsa (from: -tútsa) Variant:
omútútsa. n 1. 7. epilepsy; an epileptic.

ebìyìriyìrí (from: -yìriyìrí) n 8.
false tears by a child.

ebòbo (from: -bobó) n 9/10. dry corn on the carrot.

éboha (from: -bóha H (-L%))
Variant: esyómbóha, esyóboha. n 9/10. leopard ; type of fox. oyó ní boha that person is very wicked (like a leopard) ali omondá y’éboha he is in great danger (lit. he is in the stomach of a leopard

eBugánda (from: -bugándá) n 24.
Uganda. twalw’eBugánda we came from Uganda

ébugúmá (from: -búgumáa)
n 9/10. a goat that is big enough to give birth.

ebúlengya (from: -lengia (-L%))
n 24. the West, Bulengya.

eburuburu (from: -buruburu)
edómídomì (-L%) n 9. blabbering. oyú ní mundú w’eburuburu this person likes to talk endlessly


ebwánga (from: bwánga) towards.
ebwáng’ eBútembo towards Butembo


ébyága (from: -aga) n 7/8. insults.

ébyála (from: -ala H) n 8. hand.
ebyalá bíguma; ébyalá bibiri one hand; two hands oyó ní mundú w’ ébyalá bìrìto that person is stingy (lit. that is a person with heavy hands)

ébyáláyá (from: -alía) n 8. food.

ébyobyoro (from: -obioro (-L%))
n 9/10. medicinal plant.

ébyululú (from: -ululú H) n 8.
dizziness. erjkw’ébyululú to be dizzy

edangídálha (from: -dangídálha (-L%)) n 9/10. spine.

édebe (from: -débe (-L%)) n 9/10. a barrel.

ededeme (from: -dedeme (-L%))
adj. very thick. akadedeme (dim) ekidedeme (pej).

edéñì (from: -dení) Variant:
esyódení. n 9/10. debt (loan word from Swahili).
edíngídi (from: -díngídi) n 9/10. some kind of musical instrument used for dancing.

edómídomì (from: -domí (-L%))
n 9/10. center.
edongi
nanándįįk’omo domjdomįį I would have arrived in the very center
edongi (from: -dongi(-L%)) n 9/10. skirt.
éđudu (from: -dúdu (-L%)) n 9/10. nail.
edįkà (from: -ďukàa) n 9/10. shop (loan word from Swahili).
éduwèduvè (from: -dúwedúwee) n 9/10. a type of bird thus called because of the song that sounds like its name.
ee
efalísì (from: -falisì) n 9/10. suitcase (loan word from French "valise").
efathírì (from: -fathirì) n 9/10. car (loan word from French "voiture").
efelè (from: -felee) n 9/10. driving wheel (loanword from French "volant").
efilímbi (from: -filimbì) n 9/10. a whistle.
efíyò (from: -fíyoo) n 9/10. an airplane (loan word from French "avion").
efokà (from: -fokaa) n 9/10. an avocado.
efotéyè (from: -fotéyè) n 9/10. armchair (loan word from French "fauteuil").
efothò (from: -fotho) n 9/10. picture. èrjmìè èfothò to take a picture ónmwāny’ò y’ènéfothò ya nyìnya this child is really a copy of her mother
efukà (from: -fukaa) n 9/10. avocado (loan word from French "avocat").
efvalisì (from: -fualisì) n 9/10. suitcase (loan word from French "valise").
efwathírì (from: -fuathirì) n 9/10. car (loan word from French "voiture").
efyóthofyóthò (from: -fyothýfýthó) n 9/10. incessant teasing. ūkámbírå kw’e fyóthofyóthò támì how come that you are teasing me incessantly?
eggóró (from: -gogóo (-L%)) n 9/10. a poor person.
egúláya (from: -gulayá) n 9. Europe (loan word from Swahili "Ulaya").
egûrûgûru (from: -gûrûgûru (-L%)) n 9/10. loud annoying noise. ndûsàyé kw’égûrûgûru yagu leave me quiet
egúsì (from: -gúsì) n 9/10. thread (loan word from Swahili "uzi"). Syn: ewúśì.
egúsìkì (from: -gúsikì) n 9/10. very big effort.
ehagahaga (from: -hagahaga (-L%)) n 9. hurriedness. ehagahaga yagu yìlabíryé your hurriedness is overwhelming
ehámà (from: -hamáà) n 9/10. hammer (loan word from English).
ehángí (from: -hangí) n 9/10. good fortune.
chémbe (from: -hembée) n 9/10. a mango-tree.
ehikulhúngutu (from: -külhúngutu (-L%)) n 12/19. small things.
ehilili (from: -hilili (-L%)) n 9/10. the fact of being busy while waiting for someone.
ehimbryumbyu (from: -mbryumbyu (-L%)) n 19. firewood, small sticks for lighting fire.
ehisahalangü (from: -sáhalangü) n 19. firewood, small sticks for lighting fire.
ehóma (from: -homáa) n 9/10. bad cold, catarrh.
ehonevwe (from: -hondeve) n 9/10. a fish species.
ehongo (from: -hongo (-L%)) n 9/10. sacrifice. Yésu áholó mo hongo yetu Jesus died as a sacrifice to us.
ehüméhyme (from: -hüméhyme (-L%)) n 9/10. very old. ehüméhyme y'omúkalî a very old woman.
ehurúma (from: -huruma) n 9/10. a type of potato with a red skin.
ehururu (from: -hururu (-L%)) n 9/10. very freely, without any obstacle. ebínwyá bikálaba hururu the words are passing very freely.
éhyunga (from: -unga H (-L%)) Variant: ótunga, óbunga. n 19. beer, some beer. as'únywé okó tunga come and drink some of this beer.
éká (from: -káa) n 24. at home. ané éká (any’ éká he is at home Syn: amáká.
ekagukagü (from: -kagukagü (-L%)) Variant: esyokagukagü. n 9/10. an authority, an important personality.
ekambô (from: -kambô) n 9/10. a camp.
ékángà (from: -kángà) n 9/10. shackles. bábirimukan’ omó ngángà they put shackles on him (they attached him with shackles).
ekangya talhâ (from: -kangi talhâ) n 9/10. lamp, torch.
ekányà (from: -kanyâa) n 9/10. fork (loan word from Swahili).
ekányúmâ (from: -kanyúmaa) n 9/10. backyard. ngálím’ ekányúmâ yage I am working in the place behind my house.
ekanzasaka (from: -kanzasaka (-L%)) n 9/10. dry season.
ekánzu (from: -kanzú) n 9/10. a cassock, a gown that the catholic priests wear for celebrating the mass.
abíryambaL’ ekánzu he is becoming a priest (literally, he has worn the cassock)
ekarâma (from: -karamâ) n 9/10. a gain.
ekatî (from: -katî) adv. inside. omó
ekatsukatsu  23
ekátj kánène in the middle of the night errirí’ ekátj to eat inside
ekéshyukatsu (from: -tsukatsu (-L%)) n 12. authority, a very
important personality.
ekékélè (from: -kekélé) n 9/10.
chair made of wild threads. It is
also the name of the thread
according to Kavutirwaki’s
notes.
ekelij (from: -kelij (-L%)) n 9/10. a
big snake which is green.
ekéne (from: -kené) n 9.
fifty.
ekén’ibji’i one hundred (lit. two
fifty)
ekénge (from: -kengé (-L%) kengée)
Variant: ekénge. n 9/10.
okapi.
ékengélé (from: -kengélée) n 9/10.
the bell. Syn: omukénge.
ekénya (from: -kenyá) n 9/10. kind
of rat that is edible.
ékérégéte (from: -kéréjité) n 9. to
be wicked. errí’ ékérégéte to
be violent Syn: erítsatsúha,
erigatsjá.
ekésé (from: -késé) n 9/10. safe
(loin word from French
"caisse").
ekékékete (from: -ketekete (-L%))
n 9/10. type of musical
instrument with two sticks to
announce the arrival of a chief.
eki- (from: -ki-) class 7 prefix whose
plural is bi- in class 8. ekiéné;
ebikene yam; yams
ékiba (from: -ba H (-L%)) n 7/8.
pile of straw to cover the roof.
ekibabi (from: -bábi (-L%)) n 7/8. a
leaf. bámúhére kibabi they
gave him a (poisoned) leaf
ekibale (from: -bále (-L%)) n 7/8.
fake.
ekibámbáli (from: -bambáli)
n 7/8. a tray, a big dish.
ekimbangômá (from: -bambangôma) n 7/8. full
ekíbanda (from: -bánda (-L%))
n 7/8. common field.
ekíbandagômá (from: -bandagôma) n 7/8. full moon.
Syn: ekíbandagômá.
ekíbandagómá (from: -bandagôma) n 7/8. moon.
ekíbande (from: -bandé) n 7/8.
metal piece.
ekíbánébáne (from: -bánebáne
(-L%)) n 7/8. a beautiful object.
ekíbanza (from: -bánya (-L%))
n 7/8. building place recently
cleared, lot.
ekíbatáma (from: -bátáma) n 7/8.
wild leaf.
ekíbátsi (from: -bátsí) n 7/8. wood
building material.
ekíbáya (from: -báya (-L%)) n 7/8.
leaf.
ekíbébu (from: -bébu) n 7/8. a fire
ordeal.
ekíbého (from: -bého) n 7/8. smell.
ekíbète (from: -bête (-L%)) n 7/8.
big stool.
ekíbetyà (from: -bétjá (-L%))
n 7/8. plain.
ekíbhahásá (from: -bhahásá)
n 7/8. head-dress. Syn:
ekíthambára.
ekíbákénge (from: -bhákénge)
n 7/8. a kick.
ekibhakéngè 24 ekibútsi

ekibhakéngè (from: -bhakengë) n 7/8. a kick with the foot.

ekibhakulj (from: -bhakulj) n 7/8. plate.

ekibhalíya (from: -bhaliya) n 7/8. a type of drum.

ekibhambásí (from: -bhambasí) n 7/8, 9/10. wall; shaded area around the house. òmwan’ ábíriná omo bhambásí the child has defecated in the area around the house (near the wall) Syn: epambásí.

ekibhandíko (from: -bhandíko) n 7/8. patch. olukímba lw’ ìwe lùswírjé mw’ ebibhandíko his dress is full of patches

ekibhende (from: -bhende (-L%)) n 7/8. pub.

ekibhóko (from: -bhokó) n 7/8. hippopotamus.

ekibhúku (from: -bhúku) n 7/8, 5/6. shirt fold; exercise-book (for the second meaning, this is a loan word from English).

ekíbhulenge (from: -bhúlenge (-L%)) n 7/8. a musical instrument made of a piece of calabash and several metal bars that give the different musical notes.

ekíbhulenge (from: -bhúlenge (-L%)) n 7/8. some kind of low quality drink.

ekíbhunjè (from: -bhunjee) n 7/8. a cripple.

ekíbí (from: -bú) Variant: obúbí. n 7/8, 14. a bad thing; bad character. ùndúsfáyè k’obúbí bwawu take away from me your

ekíbúbe (from: -bíbe (-L%)) n 7/8. farm in which seeds have been sowed.

ekíbikíro (from: -bíkíro) n 7/8. hiding place.

ekíbínda (from: -bínda (-L%)) n 7/8. gruel.

ekíbíndi (from: -bíndi (-L%)) n 7/8. a container.

ekíbíryö (from: -bíró) n 7/8. broom.

ekíbísí (from: -bísí) n 7/8. fresh.

ekíkúsá kíbísí a fresh corn amagetsé mábísí fresh water, cold water

ékíbo (from: -bó H) n 7/8. small basket.

ekíbománo (from: -bománo) n 7/8. big leaves used to cover a cooking pot.

ekíbúga (from: -búga) n 7/8. playground.

ekíbykúlu (from: -búkulu) n 7/8. owl.

ekíbylbúli (from: -búlibúli) n 7/8. a type of tree the bark of which is used to make ropes.

ekíbúndá (from: -búnda) n 7/8. place of parturition.

ekíbúngó (from: -búngó) n 7/8. shed.

ekíbúte (from: -búte (-L%)) n 7/8. place, spot. omundú syésúb’ omó kíbúte kígumerera one does not go back to the same place

ekíbútsí (from: -bútsí) n 7/8. the dumpster of a blacksmith.
ekíbyá (from: -bía) n 7/8. hive.
enzúkí nguma jkátsanday’ekíbyá a single bee spoils a hive Syn: ekíhêmbô.

ekíbyé (from: -bíe) n 7/8. a pile of leaves that have been burnt.

ékídaíméné (from: -daiméné) adj. thick. esupú éyídaiméné the soup which is thick

ékdálį (from: -dálį) n 7/8. guitar (loan word from French "guitare").

ékídandabų (from: -dándabų (-L%)) n 7/8. kind of banana juice that is too watery; something that is not filtered yet; something limpid.


ékidekura (from: -dekura (-L%)) n 7/8. potato type.

ékidima (from: -dima (-L%)) n 7/8. big hoe.

ékidimá (from: -dimáa) n 7/8. big hoe.

ékídoaðó (from: -doaðá) n 7/8. turkey.

ékídąngó (from: -dongóó) n 7/8. the wall made of mud.

ékifúli (from: -fúli) n 7/8. lock.

ekigá, ebígá (from: -gaa) n 7/8. cracks on the skin of the foot.

ékigága (from: -gága) n 7/8. weaving device.

ékigáhja (from: -gahja (-L%)) n 7/8. pile of millet.

ékigálígáli (from: -gálígáli) adv 7. upside down.

ékigángo (from: -gangó) n 7/8. a species of tree.

ekígáni (from: -gání) n 7/8. a rat species usually found near the toilets.

ekíganye (from: -gánye (-L%)) n 7/8. numbness of the leg.

ékigánza (from: -ganza) n 7/8. palm of the hand.

ékigarambwe (from: -gârambue (-L%)) n 7/8. forgotten object that has spoiled.

ékigáso (from: -gasó) n 7/8. an instrument to use for any thing.

ékigémbe (from: -gembé) n 7/8. a hoe.

ékigémbè (from: -gembée) n 7/8. big hoe.


ékigéré (from: -gère) n 7/8. hoof.

ékigíma (from: -gíma (-L%)) n 7/8. one thing.

ékigíro (from: -igirá H) n 7/8. a place where one learns things; the thing or the person on which/whom one does one’s first experience.

ékigogéro (from: -gogero) n 7/8. flat grinding stone.

ékigólwa (from: -gólúá (-L%)) n 7. the place between two brides.

ékígómbo (from: -gómbo) n 7/8. a shard, a piece of calabash used to smooth the outside and inside of a freshly made pot.

ékígómbo (from: -gómbo) n 7/8. a small hammer used for refining a freshly made tool such as a hoe or a knife.

ekigonye (from: -gonye) n 7/8. a thousand. ekigonye kiguma one thousand

ekigotolero (from: -gotolero) n 7/8. a stone on which the blacksmith straightens up a hoe.

ekigowa (from: -gowa) n 7/8. type of sugarcane.

ekigoye (from: -goye) n 7/8. a type of tree the bark of which is used to make clothes.

ekigubo (from: -gubo) n 7/8. a tooth blow of a buffalo.

ekiguliro (from: -guliro) n 7/8. traditional collar for women.

ekiguma (from: -guma) n 7/8. the fruit, the seed. eriher’ engumá y’ eikikusa to sow a seed of corn

ekiguma (from: -guma (-L%))
Variant: énguma, omuguma.
N. one. émbené nguma one goat
Syn: ekigima, éngima, omúyima.

ekigingo (from: -gungo) n 7/8. deluge, tempest.


ekigurugunzu (from: -gurugunzu)
Variant: ekinyurugunzu.
N. 7/8. butterfly.

ekigurunyunzu (from: -gurunyunzu) Variant: ekinyurugunzu.
N. 7/8. butterfly.

ekihá (from: -haa) n 7/8. song verse.

ekihaga (from: -haga (-L%)) n 7/8. leper.

ekiháha (from: -háha) n 7/8. lung.

ekiháha (from: -háha) n 7/8. the lung.

ekihálya (from: -hálya (-L%)) n 7/8. sacrilege.

ekiháma (from: -hamá) n 7/8. a yam.

ekihambángima (from: -hamba-ngíma) n 7/8. medicinal plant.

ekihanda (from: -handa) n 7/8. the stump, the root. omugulú w’enzala abandú ñbakály’ ebihandá by’ esyombóko during the famine, people were eating the banana stumps

ekihanda (from: -handa (-L%)) n 7/8. the clan, the lineage. eríjm’ ekihanda to exterminate the lineage

ekihandakúlhú (from: -handakulu) n 7/8. a type of plant of which the roots and the fruit are edible.

ekihande (from: -handé) n 7/8. a piece.

ekihanga (from: -hangá) n 7/8. a hole used for the preparation of banana wine.

ekihangabále (from: -hangabale) n 7/8. a type of sweet potato.

ekihangala (from: -hángala (-L%)) n 7/8. lizard.

ekihango (from: -hangó) n 7/8. medicinal plant.

ekihango (from: -hango) n 7/8. an alliance. erítw’ekihango to make a pact, an alliance sokulu yó kihangó kyó kw’ingye my grandfather is my best ally

ekihángwa (from: -hangá (-L%))
ekiháni (from: -hana) n 7/8. creature.
ekihára (from: -hara) n 7/8. rainbow.
ekiháro (from: -haro) n 7/8. a domain, a land for building or for farming.
ekiháro (from: -haro) n 7/8. October.
ekiharútsi (from: -hárutsi) n 7/8. scratching device.
ekiharútsi (from: -hárutsi) n 7/8. monster.
ekihása (from: -hasa) n 7/8. the palm of the hand, the wrist; a shard.
ekiheka (from: -heka (-L%)) n 7/8. truck.
ekihékeryo (from: -hek-ir-i-o) n 7/8. a carrying pad.
ekihémbe (from: -hembé) n 7/8. soup made of beans.
ekihémbo (from: -hembé) n 7/8. a hive.
ekihémbo (from: -hembé) n 7/8. compensation.
ekihémbo (from: -hembé) n 7/8. hive.  *enźúkí nguma jkátsanday* ekihémbo a single bee spoils a hive
ekihéro (from: -hero) n 7/8. March because it is the month for sowing, cf. erihéra ‘to sow’.
ekihésere (from: -hésere (-L%)) n 7/8. well carved.
ekihéséro (from: -héséro) n 7/8. the forge.
ekihéte (from: -hété) n 7/8. a type of fish.
ekihigo (from: -higo) n 7/8. wiping cloth.
ekihíhi (from: -híhi) n 7/8. fog.
ekihili (from: -hilii) n 7/8. viper.
ekihindí (from: -hindí) n 7/8. a piece.
ekihíníyíríj (from: -híníyíríj) n 7/8. the excrement that is a bit hard.
ekihíngá (from: -híngá (-L%)) n 7/8. a pile of stones in a field.
ekihíngá (from: -híngá (-L%)) n 7/8. the thigh, the rear leg of an animal.
ekihíngiro (from: -híngiro) n 7/8. a basket.
ekihíno (from: -híno) n 7/8. bad luck. ngâwásá muligoló ní kihíno the fact of saying "if you came yesterday" indicates bad luck
ekihíni (from: -híni) n 7/8. catarrh.
ekihíríngití (from: -híríngití (-L%)) n 7/8. a tree trunk. bakálindalindaná íbakáheká kihíríngití they are waiting for one another because they have to carry a tree trunk
ekihíta (from: -híta (-L%)) n 7/8. interior wall in a hut, made of reeds.
ekihíta ebihíta (from: -híta (-L%)) n 7/8. dry branches.
ekího ebiho (from: -hó) n 7/8. salt mine.
ekíhóhe (from: -hóhé) n 7/8. fog.
ekíhóko (from: -hóhóko) n 7/8. a leopard man.
ekíhókólo (from: -hókólo) n 7/8. a
ekihombogolo

kind of tree that produces sour fruits. ekihokolo, momokyangaboga kungahi, sikyohawako nyinyi a tree trunk with sour fruit; even if it grows lushly, it does not produce vegetables. It is a medicinal plant.

ekihombogolo (from: -hombogolo) n 7/8. caterpillar.

ekihonderya (from: -hondería) n 7/8. rottleness.

ekihondo (from: -hondo) n 7/8. rottleness. eririmá ryáberé mv’ekihondo the field tends to produce rotten fruit (lit. the field has rottleness)

ekihondo (from: -hondo) n 7/8. a type of tree.

ekihondwè (from: -hondue) n 7/8. kind of hammer made of animal horn.

ekihonso (from: -honzó) n 7/8. a recurrent fever. nayjire yákwírýe kihono I contracted a recurrent fever over there

ekihú (from: -húu) n 7/8. The stomach.


ekihugo (from: -hugo) n 7/8. Land.


ekihuhú (from: -huhuú) n 7/8. A bundle of dry leaves used in a field to scare off the thieves.


ekihulula (from: -hulula) n 7/8. A type of bird that is found in valleys.

ekihúma (from: -húma (-L%)) n 7/8. Abandoned house.

ekihumbara (from: -humbara H (-L%)) n 7/8. Cassava bread that has been prepared with unboiled water.

ekihumbé (from: -humbée) n 7/8. The plantain, a type of banana.

ekihumbiro (from: -humbiro) n 7/8. Thrashing place.

ekihúna (from: -húna) n 7/8. A type of banana that is eaten when cooked.


ekihundu (from: -húndu (-L%)) n 7/8. A hole in a wall, a shirt. olukima luli mó bhundúbhundu the dress has several holes in it


ekihúnzé (from: -hunzé) n 7/8. In a large quantity. awíty’ ekihúnzé ky’esyofrángá he has a lot of money awíty’ ekihunzéhunzé ky’esyofrángá he really has a lot of money

ekihúnzo (from: -húnzo) n 7/8. An epidemic; pestilence for the poultry.


ekihyakihya (from: -hia (-L%)) adj. new. eyálya bhyaibihya
ekíhyô 29  ekíkyôdo

new food, fresh food


ekikâ (from: -kaa) n 7/8. the pace.
erîtw’ ekikâ to make a step

ekíkkakýryô (from: -kákriô) n 7/8.
a barrier.
ekíkâli (from: -kali) n 7/8. a chief’s residence.
ekíkâlí (from: -kalîj) n 7/8. chief’s residence.

ékíkálîrê (from: -kalîrê H) n 7/8.
something difficult.

ekikambà (from: -kamba (-L%)) n 7/8. bag with two strings.

Syn: erîbhiî, engunzâ.

ekikànya (from: -kanya (-L%)) n 7/8. a cactus like plant.

ekikânyà (from: -kanyâa) n 7/8. a type of plant.

ekìkànyàja (from: -kânyâja (-L%)) n 7/8. gift for increasing things. awîy’téekikânyâja

éky’òbîndu he has the gift of increasing the quantity of cassava bread

ekikânyîryà (from: -kânyîrja) n 7/8. gift for increasing the volume of food.

ekikânzu (from: -kanzû) n 7/8.
gown (loan from Swahili "kanzû").

ekikârá (from: -kara mwirîmâ)

Variant: ekikârá mwirîmâ.

n 7/8. darkness in the eyes.

ekikâtho (from: -kathô) n 7/8.
vaccine.

ekikâyi (from: -kayî) n 7/8. tile.

ekikê (from: -kèè) Variant: akákê, olûkê. adj. small, little.

ekikëdo

hakânalwà mûnené ìhasubá
mûke it may happen that when a big person leaves the chair, a small one takes it ennârá
ngêngêngê a very narrow street

ekikêbe (from: -kêbe (-L%)) n 7/8.
hoe.

ekikêke (from: -kêke (-L%)) n 7/8.
shard; soldier’s hat which is like a shard.

ekikêne (from: -kêne (-L%)) n 7/8.
yam.

ekikêngê (from: -kengê) n 7/8.
peanut. ekikêngê kûlûkhûkà

mwitsiku lu the peanut bounced outside, my son-in-law

ekikere (from: -kère (-L%)) n 7/8.
frog. omûbiri’ w’ ìwe

ákûrmùbûkûrè ng’ ów’ ekikere
his body is rough like the one of a toad

ekikerêngê (from: -kerenge) n 7/8.
fat that floats on the soup.

ekikerêngê (from: -kerengêe) n 7/8.
layer of oil on top of sauce. erîgegul’ ekikerêngê

ky’olkò mùkûbi to take off the oil from a kind of food made of beans

ekikîge (from: -kîge (-L%)) n 7/8.
eyebrow. erîtu’n’esyongê to frown the eyebrows Syn:

-koherjô ekîkoheryô.

ekikîgo (from: -kîgo) n 7/8.
water-barrier.

ekikîndô (from: -kindô) n 7/8.
branch of a date tree.

ekikîndô (from: -kindô) Variant:
oûkîndô, oûkîndô. n 7/8

11/14. branch of a wild palm
djÕ”◊jÕ”◊mcn

2/

sqdd-

djÕ”◊jÕ”◊mcn 'eqnl9 ,jÕ”◊mcn( m 6.7-

`
rsdo sg`s fhudr ` mnhrd vghkd
sq`lokhmf nm sgd rnhkdjÕ◊jhmfh 'eqnl9 ,jÕ◊mfh ',K$(( m 6.7adc oqno hm sgd enql ne rl`kk
rshbjrdjÕ◊jhq`æf`» 'eqnl9 ,jÕ◊q`f`æ`( m 6.7sgd cnnq ne ` enkcdjh”jh”qh”qxn» 'eqnl9 ,jhqhqh”n( m 6.7qdeq`hmdjÕ”◊jh”qh”qxn» 'eqnl9 ,jÕ◊qhqh”n( m 6.7adc eq`lddjÕ”◊jÕ”◊qt¡ 'eqnl9 ,jÕ◊qt¡( m 6.7- ctla+
hchns- nlv`æsrÕ◊ lt¡æjÕ”◊qt¡ ` rstohc
rsnqx dqÕ◊jnk`æ at¡æjh”qt¡æjÕ”◊qt¡ sn `bs
hm ` rstohc v`x
djÕ”◊jn 'eqnl9 ,Õ”◊jnæ( m 6.7- sgd ohoddqÕ◊mxv&djÕ”◊jn sn rlnjd 'khs- sn
cqhmj sgd ohod(
djÕ◊jna` 'eqnl9 ,jnæa` ',K$(( m 6.7` qnoddjÕ”◊jngdqx`» 'eqnl9 ,jnægdqh”`( m 6.7dxdaqnv- djÕ”◊jngdqx`æ jx`fd
jx`æl`æshshl`æm` lx dxaqnv hr
sqdlakhmf
djÕ”◊jngdqxn»
'eqnl9
,jnægdqh”n(
U`qh`ms9 dæmfngdqxn»- m 6.7+
8.0/- aqnvdjÕ◊jngn 'eqnl9 ,jnægn ',K$(( m 6.7bntfg- Rxm9 ,jnægnkn djÕ◊jngnækndjÕ◊jngnækn 'eqnl9 ,jnægnkn( m 6.7- sgd
bntfgdjhjnj` 'eqnl9 ,jnj` ',K$(( m 6.7` sxod ne ok`ms vhsg sghbj
kd`udrdjhjnj`
jhj`æm`æsv&dæmf`qvd» sgd kd`udr
ne ` ok`ms b`m `krn rokhs ` g`qc
ons
djÕ◊jnjnkdqd» 'eqnl9 ,jnæjnkdqdd(

djÕ”◊jnlt¡
m 6.7- ` bktrsdq ne a`m`m`r-

djh”jnjnkxn» 'eqnl9 ,jnjnkh”n( m 6.7-

sgd bqtrs- Õ◊rh”v`kt¡r`x& njn
jhqnmc`æ
jv&
djh”jnjnkxnæ
jx`æjxn cn mns oddk nee sgd cqx
k`xdq 'bqtrs( eqnl sgd vntmc
djhjnæjnælad 'eqnl9 ,jnjnæladæ(
m 6.7- ` a`sdjh”jnjxn» 'eqnl9 ,jnjh”n( U`qh`ms9
dmfnjxn»- m 6.7+ 8.0/- bqtrs+ sgd
kdesnudqr `kqd`cx atqms hm sgd
bnnjhmf
ons`r&t¡ækt¡r`æx&
drxnmfnjxnæ rx&nln mxtæmft
bnld `mc s`jd nee sgd kdesnudqr
sg`s `qd atqms eqnl sgd bnnjhmf
ons Rxm9 dah”jnjnkxn»+ dah”jt¡jt»djhjnækd 'eqnl9 ,jnkdæ( m 6.7- ad`mRxm9 nkt¡gnæsh” nkt¡r`mfÕ”◊c`djÕ”◊jnkdqxn» 'eqnl9 ,jnækdqh”n( m 6.7k`lodjÕ◊jnkv` 'eqnl9 ,jnækt` ',K$((
m 6.7- `m `qqnv- dqÕ◊kg`r&
djÕ◊jnkv` sn sgqnv `m `qqnv
djÕ◊jnæl` 'eqnl9 ,jnæl`æ( m 6.7`
kd`edjhjnælad 'eqnl9 ,jnladæ( m 6.7- `
bto- Rxm9 dqh”g`mc`djÕ”◊jnlanækh”
'eqnl9
,jnælankh”(
m 6.7- fq`rr sg`s hr udqx
sdmcdqdjhjnld» 'eqnl9 ,jnldd( m 6.7`
rm`hkdjhjnld» 'eqnl9 ,jnldd( m 6.7vghshrg r`khu` l`qj sg`s b`m ad
nardqudc nm sgd e`bd ne
rnldnmd vgn chc mns v`rg hm
sgd lnqmhmfdjhjnæln 'eqnl9 ,jnlnæ( m 6.7aq`bdkdsdjÕ”◊jnlt¡ 'eqnl9 ,jnælt¡( m 6.7`


ekíkomú 31
swarm. ekíkomú
ky’emíjyenene a swarm of
grasshoppers
ekíkomú (from: -komy) n 7/8.
coagulated blood. erísal’
ebíkomú by’omusási to vomit a
lot of coagulated blood
ekíkóna (from: -kona) n 7/8. bush
with leaves laid down.
ekíkóndo (from: -kondo (-L%))
n 7/8. stump of a tree that can
be planted. eríher’ekíkondó
ty’erínyangwa to plant the
stump of a taro plant
ekíkondóla (from: -kondola) n 7/8.
the bud of bean; the leg of an
animal.
ekíkóngolérá (from: -kóngóleráa)
n 7/8. bark, the peel.
ekíkóno (from: -konó) n 7.
impotent.
ekíkonolé (from: -kónolee) n 7/8.
detached object.
ekíkonongo (from: -kóngongo
(-L%)) n 7/8. general
weakening of the body, of the
joints.
ekíkóra (from: -kórá) n 7/8. scale
of a snake or of a fish.
ekíkoróngo (from: -korongó)
ekíkóróró (from: -koróró) n 7/8.
crow.
ekíkothína (from: -kothiná) n 7/8.
type of banana.
ekíkoto (from: -koto (-L%))
Variant: ekóto, esyokoto.
n 7/8 9/10. fat.
ekíkú (from: -kú) Variant: ebíkú.
n 7/8. rotten bean.
ekíkúba (from: -kúba) n 7/8. the
chest.
ekíkubokúbo (from: -kubokubó)
n 7/8. type of tree.
ekíkúhi (from: -kúhi (-L%))
Variant: akúhi omúkúhi. n.
short. omútí můkúhi the short
tree
ekíkúki (from: -kúki) Variant:
ebíkúki esyóngúki. n 7/8 7/10.
dirt on the body that can be
scraped off; bark.
ekíkúki (from: -kúki) n 7/8. bark.
omubirí alí ko bíkúkúbíkúku
the body is not smooth (lit. it
has several barks) ebíkúkú by’
eríhere the scales of a fish Syn:
obukágáti.
ekíkúlo (from: -kúlo) n 7/8. shell.
ekíkúlú (from: -kulú) n 7/8.
envelope.
ekíkúmbe (from: -kúmbé) n 7/8. a
hive of bees or of any other
ekíkúmbo (from: -kumbo) n 7/8.
smell. akálwá ko kakúmbo he
exudes a bad smell
ekíkúmbo (from: -kúmbó) n 7/8.
type of plant with edible roots.
ekíkúmo (from: -kúmo) n 7/8. the
thumb. amuhery’ ekíkúmo he
has poisoned him (lit. he has
given him the thumb as poison
is put in the nail of the thumb)
ekíkumúlā (from: -kúmulá) n 7/8.
a crowd. ekíkumúl’ ékyabándu
a crowd of people
ekíkúndá (from: -kundá) n 7/8.
shed for pigs.
ekíkúndí (from: -kündí) n 7/8. a
ekjungu 32

blow.

ekjungu (from: -kungu (-L%)) n 7/8. a blunt hoe.

ekjungú (from: -kunguu) n 7/8. a blunt knife.

ekúngúli (from: -kungúli) n 7/8. mound, bump. endákí yirí mo bikúngúli kúngúli the road is uneven (the road is bumpy) Syn: ekítündúlí.

ekunjíha (from: -kunjha) n 7/8. bag.

ekunjíingo (from: -kjíingo) n 7/8. cork.

ekúsá (from: -kusá) n 7/8. corn.


ekúwangá (from: -kúangá (-L%))

Variant: ēngwangwa, esiýóngwangwa. n 7/8 9/10. a steep place.

ekúwangúrá (from: -kúangúrá) n 7/8. field in which there were potatoes, sweet potatoes, manioc.

ekúwangwiýáyá (from: -kúangwiýá-á) n 7/8. field in which potatoes, manioc, sweet potatoes have been harvested.


ekúyene (from: -kiíene (-L%)) Variant: ebíyíene. n 7/8. itself, alone. ekúyene kýó nyíndíyagulá it is the only thing that I bought

ekúyó (from: -kíyó) n 7/8. resting place in a long trip, stopover.

ekúlá (from: -lau) n 7/8. 6. intestine.

ngáhín’ amálá I am removing the excrement from the intestines

ekúl (from: -lau) n 7/8. money belt.

ekúlagú (from: -lagu) n 7/8. cypress, a medicinal plant.

ekúlala (from: -lálá (-L%)) n 7/8. the coffee grain that does not mature.

ekúlála (from: -láláa) n 7/8. vein of a palm leaf.

ekúlanyúma (from: -lalanyúma) n 7/8. yellow.

ekúlá (from: -lalá) n 7/8. bridge.

eríwik’ ekúlálo to build a bridge

ekúlambíryó (from: -lambirjó) n 7/8. the bottom part of the bed.

ekúlanga butálá (from: -langa butálá) n 7/8. medicinal plant. This plant is used during a cleansing ceremony, for example when a woman has given birth to twins as this is considered a sacrilege (erílolo) in the Nande tradition.

ekúlangíri (from: -langíri) n 7/8. looking glasses, the eye.

ekúlangú (from: -lángú (-L%)) n 7/8. an uncaring person.

obúlangúlangú in a very neglecting way erýamalá bílangú to dress very casually, in a neglecting way

ekulayíro (from: -layíro) n 7/8. commandment. ekulayírw’

ekýákatánu : jíswítá the fifth commandment is: do not kill
ekílengalenga  (from: -língalenga  (-L%))  n 7/8.  a type of tree, sorrel.
ekíléthi  (from: -líthi)  n 7/8.  pyrethrum. This is a loan word from French “pyrethre.”
ekílhópe  (from: -líhopé)  n 7/8.  envelope (loan word from French “enveloppe”).
ekílhúngü  (from: -líhungú H)  n 7/8.  a hole that used to be inhabited by worms.
ekílhungulha  (from: -líhungulha  (-L%))  n 7/8.  the first dress for a woman after marriage.
ekíljíbíro  (from: -ljíbíro)  n 7/8.  a place to cover.
ekíljímä  (from: -límá H)  n 7/8.  a wood field. ngatayásenyèr' omó kíljímá kyage I am going to cut firewood in my wood field
kekíljímata  (from: -limata  (-L%))  n 15. firewood.
ekíljíto  (from: -ljíto)  adj 7/8.  heavy, something heavy.
ekíljúmba  (from: -lúmba  (-L%))  n 7/8. swarm, a place in the ground where there are many bees.
ekíljúmbi  (from: -lúmbi)  n 7/8. fog. ebiro byosí sibyébükayà kíljúmbi you do not have fog every day (to mean one is not unfortunate everyday)
ekíljúmbíro  (from: -lúmbíro)  n 7/8.  a drinking place.
ekíljúmbu  (from: -lúmbu(-L%))

kekímbńzángê  n 7/8. bamboo-like tree.
ekílíundo  (from: -lúndo)  n 7/8. pile.
ekílwá  (from: -lúá)  n 7/8. hive.
ekíma  (from: -íma)  n 7/8. abandoned village. kirýa nj kímjá kya Kámbale that is Kambale’s village
kekíma  (from: -kimá)  n 7/8. rainbow. Kíma proper name that means rainbow which is the symbol of the evil spirit called Ndyoka, the spirit of the waters, the snake of the waters.
ekíma  (from: -kíma)  Variant: Kíma, n 9. rainbow.
ekímaráýí  (from: maráýí)  n 7/8. a prostitute.
ekímáta  (from: -máta)  n 7/8. abscess.
ekímatíko  (from: -mátíko)  n 7/8. a paste, something that has been pasted.
ekimbata  (from: -bata  (-L%))  n 7/8. duck.
ekimbatha  (from: -mbatha  (-L%))  n 7/8. duck.
ekimbathi  (from: -malthii)  n 7/8. slap.
ekímbémbe  (from: -mbémbe)  n 7/8. a signal to indicate where to find beer.
ekímbdí  (from: -mbdí  (-L%))  n 7/8. caterpillar. ekímbdí kík’ í’óbóyuyà the caterpillar makes one ill at ease when touching it
kekímbungu  (from: -mbúngu  (-L%))  Variant: akámbungu. n 7/8. a pot used to share banana juice.
ekímbńzángê  (from: mbńzangée
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ekiméme</th>
<th>ekiméme (from: -mémé) n 7. the preferred person. oyó ni kiméme that one is the preferred person.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ekimera</td>
<td>ekimera (from: -mera -L%) n 7/8. a big eater (lit. the thing that swallows).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekimi</td>
<td>ekimi (from: -mii) n 7/8. dew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekiminyeréro</td>
<td>ekiminyeréro (from: -minyerero) n 7/8. signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekiminyikálo</td>
<td>ekiminyikálo (from: -minyikalo) n 7/8. sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekimúra</td>
<td>ekimúra (from: -múra -L%) n 7/8. small meat from the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekínabírá bágóle</td>
<td>ekínabírá bágóle (from: -nabíra bagóle) n 7. a type of snake that does not bite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekínabíró</td>
<td>ekínabíró (from: -nabíró) n 7/8. washroom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>écínda</td>
<td>écínda (from: -índa H) n 7/8. the corpse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíndánde</td>
<td>ekíndánde (from: -ndandé) n 7/8. the Kinande or Nande language. akábug’ ekíndánde kíwé kyó ndeke he speaks very well the Kinande language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíndíngi</td>
<td>ekíndíngi (from: -ndíngi) n 7/8. alcoholic drink obtained from palm wine or banana wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíndu</td>
<td>ekíndu (from: -ndu) n 7/8. thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekínenembwé</td>
<td>ekínenembwé (from: -nenembue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekínyabuyímbi</td>
<td>ekínyabuyímbi (from: -nyabuyímbi) n 7/8. hairy centipede.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíngaha</td>
<td>ekíngaha (from: -ngáha -L%) n 7/8. this much. ekíndú kíngaha a thing of this much quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíngalú</td>
<td>ekíngalú (from: -ngalú -L%) n 7/8. big plantain; monkey species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíngalú</td>
<td>ekíngalú (from: -ngalú) n 7/8. type of banana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíngelí</td>
<td>ekíngelí (from: -ngelí -L%) n 7/8. snake-like earthworm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíngírí</td>
<td>ekíngírí (from: -gírí) n 7. mole, a type of rat that remains underground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíngyó</td>
<td>ekíngyó (from: -ngió) n 7/8. mortar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíngá</td>
<td>ekíngá (from: -ngáa) n 7/8. anger. erík’w’ ekíngá to get angry (lit. to kill anger)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekínimba</td>
<td>ekínimba (from: -nimba -L%) n 7/8. any musical instrument; a radio set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíningíra</td>
<td>ekíningíra (from: -nungíra) n 7/8. black ant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekíningúla</td>
<td>ekíningúla (from: -nungúla) n 7/8. nausea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekínüno</td>
<td>ekínüno (from: -nüno) n 7/8. sucker, suction pad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekínyábúhú</td>
<td>ekínyábúhú (from: -nyabúhú) n 7/8. new cloth a husband offers to his wife as a gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekínyabuyímbi</td>
<td>ekínyabuyímbi (from: -nyabuyímbi) n 7/8. hairy centipede.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ekinyábwanga  (from: -nyabúänga (-L%)) n 7/8. type of tree the fruit of which is used to curdle milk.

ekinyábwerere  (from: -nyabúérerere (-L%)) n 7/8. a type of rat.

ekinyamakà  (from: -nyamaka) violently.

ekinyámtwetwë  (from: -nyamátuëtue) n 7/8. a type of bird.

ekinyámtwî  (from: -nyamátúj) n 7/8. taro species.

ekinyámbo  (from: -nyámbo) n 7/8. fart.

ekinyambóga  (from: -nyambogá) n 7/8. type of banana.

ekinyamuhimba  (from: -nyamuhimba (-L%)) n 9/10. a bad cold.

ekinyámùnyú  (from: -nyamúnyu) n 7/8. a type of banana; the banana tree.

ekinyamutserë  (from: -nyamutserë) n 7/8. a type of green insect.

ekinyandálo  (from: -nyandalo) n 7/8. a vast field.

ekinyangóngoló  (from: -nyangongoló) n 7/8. centipede. eriğendá ng’ ekinyangóngoló to walk slowly like a centipede.

ekinyangúsù  (from: -nyangusù) n 7/8. lion.

ekinyawù  (from: -nyawù) n 7/8. a monster, the type of abnormal fierce person that one encounters in tales.

ekinyíbalha  (from: -nyíbalha (-L%)) n 7/8. potato type.

ékinyíbû  (from: -nyibû H) n 7/8. a type of small bird.

ekinyora  (from: -nyora (-L%)) n 7/8. skin disease.

ékinyóra  (from: -nyóra) n 7/8. a monster; a type of skin disease.


ékinyotha  (from: -nyotha (-L%)) n 7/8. a person who is clad as a leopard. Such leopard people used to kill people in the area of Bení around 1945. Syn: ekihörökáoko.

ékinyûnù  (from: -nyûnù) n 7/8. straw used to brew banana beer and that people can suck.

ékinyurúngûnzù  (from: -nyúrugûnzù) n 7/8. butterfly.

ékinywà  (from: -nyuwa) n 7/8. a word. ebinywà byowénegà very beautiful words.

ékînzékûmè  (from: -nzekûmè) n 7/8. dance where people dance in a frenzy.

ekinzonzo  (from: -nzonzo (-L%)) n 7/8. drum sound to announce the death of a person. eriwä’ ekinzonzo to beat the drum to produce the sound that announces the death of a person.

ekipánde  (from: -pandé n 7/8. the fecal stain that is used in a hospital to detect worms through a microscope. omúnganga ati nyíyapímìsáyè ekipánde the doctor /the nurse wants me to have my excrement
ekipanza
examined through a microscope.

ekipanza (from: -panza (-L%))
n 7/8. medicinal plant, to treat
rheumatism.

ekipendo (from: -pendó) n 7/8.
special food that is supposed to
make a man like a woman (loan
word from Swahili which means
"something of love").

ekipetsegule (from: -petsegule
(-L%)) n 7/8. an idiot.

ekipetsu (from: -petsu (-L%))
n 7/8. a type of monkey with a
black skin.

ekipipi (from: -pipí) n 7/8. a type
of small bird.

ekipite (from: -pité) n 7.
circumcision leader.

ekipu (from: -púu) n 7/8. entrails.

ekipupua (from: -púpá) n 7/8. wing.
eripu' ekipupá ky' éngoko to
pull out the feather of a chicken

ekipwa (from: -púá (-L%)) n 7. dry
season.

ekipya (from: -píá (-L%)) n 7/8.
team (loan word from French
"équipe").

ekirabó (from: -kirabó) n 7/8. pub.

ekirago (from: -ragó (-L%)) n 7/8.
mat.

ekirébe (from: -rébé) n 7/8. some.

ekinde kírébe some object

ekiréka (from: -réká) n 7/8. reason.

ekiréma (from: -réma) n 7/8.
cripple, disabled person.

ekiréngo (from: -rengo) n 7/8.

ekiréré, oluleré (from: -reere)
n 7/8 ou 11/10. dry banana
leaf.

ekirémonyó (from: -rérembojó)
n 7/8. December (lit.
something that hangs and which
can fall down).

ekirí (from: -rij) n 7/8. sweet potato.

ekiri (from: -rí) n 7/8. short. ekikobá
kírikíri a long rope

ekiribwa (from: -ríuba (-L%))
n 7/8. sweet potato (lit. what
can be eaten "ekiribwá").

ekirikíri (from: -rikíri) n 7.
intestine (this word is only used
in its singular form when it
designates the intestine.).

ekiriko (from: -riko) n 7/8. funeral
fire. A big fire that is lit in the
compound of a family who lost
its member. It is for wake-
keeping.

ekiriko (from: -riko) n 7/8. ditch,
channel. atogéry' omokírikó he
has fallen into a ditch. Syn.
omugéndé.

ekirima (from: -ríma (-L%)) n 7/8.
something black.

ekirimata (from: -rímata (-L%))
n 7/8. an extinguished log.

ekirimba (from: -rímba (-L%))
n 7/8. hut for young people.

ekirími (from: -rími) n 7/8. flame.

ekirimira-bágóle
(-rimira-bagólé) n 7/8. a type

ekirímo (from: -rimó) n 7/8.
season. awité birimó bingáhi
how old is he ? (lit. he has how
many years) omúgulú
w'ekirímo during the rainy
season (lit. the season of cultivating)
ekírímjù (from: -rímjù) n 7/8. spirit.  
eríjáká kw‘ebírmjù to be possessed by bad spirits erílýsù’ 
oko mundú kw‘ebírmjù to take away bad spirits from a person

ekírímjù (from: -rímjù) n 7/8.  
monster (in a tale).

ekíríndí (from: -índí) n 7/8.  
tool handle.

ekíríndjìko (from: -ríndiko H (-L%)) n 7/8.  
trap.

ekíríngo (from: -íngo) n 7/8.  
wheel.

ekíripì (from: -ípì (-L%)) n 7/8.  
something black.

ekírió (from: -íro) n 7/8.  
mourning, crying. mwána, lek’
ekiro  child, stop crying

ekírísìranjì (from: -rísanjo (-L%)) n 7/8.  
food that accompanies something else.

ekírísìrya (from: -rísißja (-L%)) n 7/8.  
type of banana for making beer.

ekíríyò (from: -iyòo) n 7/8.  
(pencil (loan word from French "crayon").

ekírô (from: -író) n 7/8.  
day, night.
átàs’ omó kíró he came at night ukándisìsàgendà kíró kíj
which day will you leave háberé hábyá kíro kírì ñìà,
ámáhòla one day, he died

ekírónda (from: -ronda) n 7/8.  
a wound.

ekírónwè (from: -rongùè) n 7/8.  
a lump of hardened mud.

ekírúma (from: -rumù (-L%)) n 7/8.  
common food but that each of the participants has to reimburse in his turn by

offering such food. erítoberyà 
omundù y’ókò kírìma; ni 
kírìma kíkáronda mútòbèrì to 
make a person be part of a pact;
it is a pact that needs members.

ekírínda (from: -rundá) n 7/8.  
type of sweet potato.

ekíríndjì (from: rundí) n 7/8.  
cockchafer.

ekíríndo (from: -rundo)  
Variant: omúründo. n 7/8.  
3/4.  pile.
ekírundó ky’amábbìì a pile of 
stones

ekíríyà-máyì (from: -rìà mayì) n 7/8.  
a type of snake called "egg eater".

ekíríyàto (from: -rito) n 7/8.  
shoe.

ekíssà (from: -sàà)  
Variant: ekísa.  
n 7/8.  share, dish.

ekíssàbo (from: -sàbo) n 7/8.  
a sterile female animal whose sterility is 
due to fat.

ekíssàbù (from: -sábu (-L%)) n 7/8.  
fat mixed with flour.

ekíssàgyà (from: -sàgsì-)  
Variant: ekíssàgyà.  
n 7/8.  a frightening 
object. eríherekó nì kíssàgyà a 
type of bundle of leaves used as 
a fetish to scare off thieves is a 
frightening thing

ekíssàhànì (from: -sàhanì) n 7/8.  
a big low-height pot. The word is 
a loan word from Swahili.

ekíssàka (from: -sàkà) n 7/8.  
the 
bush, thicket. ni kíssàka 
kyowéne, nàho kyosìrì 
mw’amaàhwà it is a nice bush 
although it is full of thorns

ekíssàki (from: -sàkì) n 7/8.  
a cluster of bananas.
ekískíro (from: -sákiro) n 7/8. a tattoo.

ekískisaki (from: -sákisaki (-L%)) n 7/8. bush.

ekísalala (from: -sálala (-L%)) n 7/8. waterfall.

ekísalangoto (from: -sálangoto (-L%)) Variant: bísalangoto. n 7/8. in disorder. eríbyá bísalangoto to be uncouth, to be weird

ekísalhú (from: -salhú) n 7/8. chimpanzee.

ekísálí (from: -sálí) n 7/8. gizzard. When a visitor is offered a chicken, he must always be given the gizzard in the sauce. That is how he knows that the chicken was cooked because of him. And if there are several people sharing food with a chicken, people know the person for whom the chicken was cooked when he takes the gizzard. wanáhíríry' ekísálí ky' omo mbóka kwéhi did you put the gizzard into the sauce?

ekísaló (from: -sálo) n 7/8. vomiting.

ekísalú (from: -salú) n 7/8. chimpanzee.

ekísamáli (from: -samáli) n 7/8. a watcher, with a negative connotation.

ekísemba (from: -samba (-L%)) n 7/8. wrestling.

ekísembányúmu (from: -samba-nyúmu) n 7/8. medicinal plant.

ekísembiro (from: -sámbiro) n 7/8. a ladder, stairs.

ekísámbo (from: -sámbó) n 7/8. a fetish.


ekísaná (from: -sáná) n 7/8. a big noise.

ekísdá (from: -sánda (-L%)) n 7/8. a joke.

ekísdá (from: -sánde) n 7/8. a type of small bird.

ekísdá-ŋgalíka (from: -sánde-ŋgalíka (-L%)) n 7/8. a type of bird.

ekísdá (from: -sando) n 7/8. the foot.

ekíșaŋa (from: -sanga (-L%)) n 7/8. an island.

ekíșanguŋkyá (from: -sángunkja) n 7/8. log, firewood.


ekíșanguŋlýó (from: -sangulíro) n 7/8. towels, any wiping material.

ekíșanza (from: -sánza (-L%)) n 7/8. a branch.

ekíșara (from: -sára (-L%)) n 7/8. sickle.


ekíșarasára (from: -sarasara) n 7/8. very light soup.

ekíșasakala (from: -sákala (-L%)) n 7/8. a pile of dry straw.

ekisatíro (from: -satiro) n 7/8.
playground.
ekísayisó (from: -sagisio) Variant: ekísagisó. n 7/8. an object used to frighten.
ekíségesége (from: -ségesége) n 7/8, the bark of a banana tree.
ekísheya (from: -séha (-L%)) n 7.
flattery, caress, the fact of making a conversation very pleasant. awity’ ekísheya he knows how to make a conversation very interesting
ekíseke (from: -séke (-L%)) n 7/8. a sugarcane.
erínungutir’ekíseke to suck a sugar cane
ekísémbé (from: -sembé) n 7/8.
fern.
ekíséngé (from: -senge) n 7/8.
inside wall.
ekísegúlà (from: -séngúláa) n 7/8.
spider.
ekíserume (from: -séreme (-L%))
Variant: ekíseruma. n 7. a Nande dialect spoken in the area of Bungi and Kitsomboiro.
ekíssé (from: -sésé) n 7/8. honey holding natural sponge in which honey is made.
ekíssé (from: -sésé) n 7/8. itching.
ekísido (from: -sido (-L%)) n 7/8.
ekíska (from: -ská) n 7/8. the dry bark of a banana tree.

the banana tree never knows that spirits also come to the banana tree to cut banana tree dry barks.
ekískí (from: -skí) n 7/8. a tree trunk.
ekísko (from: -siko (-L%)) n 7/8.
the gorilla.
ekísimba (from: -símba (-L%)) n 7/8. servant, maidservant.
ekísimbíri (from: -simbíri (-L%)) n 7/8. a shred of a cloth hanging and that needs to be sewn.
ekísimbíríryó (from: -simbirírío) n 7/8. a prop.
ekísimí (from: -sími) n 7/8. jigger, foot lice called chiques in French. erílo’ ekísimí to take off the foot louse
ekínsídi (from: -síndi (-L%)) n 7/8.
a squirrel.
ekínsíngánikya (from: -sínganíkya) n 7/8. firelog.
ekínsíruho (from: -síruho (-L%)) n 7/8. a type of plant that goats eat. Its leaves produce suds if they are rubbed against something wet.
ekísí (from: -sísi) n 7/8. cricket.
ekísito (from: -síto (-L%)) n 7/8.
ekísohí (from: -sohí) n 7/8. a type of snake with streaks.
ekísohóro (from: -sókero-) n 7/8.
ford.
ekísohólo (from: -sokolo) n 7/8.
walking stick.
ekísohóblíha (from: -solohóbhá) n 7/8. soil layer that is
ekışölö (from: -solj (-L%)) n 7/8.
corn carrot.

ekışolj (from: -solj (-L%)) n 7/8.

ekışoluj (from: -soly (-L%)) n 7/8.
bamboo stump.

ekisoma (from: -soma) n 7/8.
bean leaves eaten as vegetables.

ekisomékó (from: -someko) n 7/8.
a shirt. Syn: esimþi.

ekisomeryá (from: -sómería (-L%))
n 7/8. thorn.

ekisonerýá (from: -sónería) n 7/8.
thorn.

ekisosáno (from: -sosano) n 7/8.
the image, the photo, the appearance. ekisosánó ky’
omúþmy an idol (lit. the image of a spirit)

ekisosomolê (from: -sósomole) n 7/8. lighted stick.

ekisù (from: -sùu) n 7/8. sparrow.

ekisùl (from: -súlu) Variant: ekisù.
n 7/8. sparrow.

ekisú (from: -súu) n 7/8. rope used
to guide the goats; this rope is
also used in traps.

ekisubaliro (from: -subaliro) n 7/8.
bladder.

ekisug (from: -súgu (-L%)) n 7/8.
bark; the peel.

ekisükali (from: -sükali) n 7/8.
a type of small bird.

ekisuki (from: -súki (-L%)) n 7/8.
bush.

ekisúla (from: -súla (-L%)) n 7/8.
a type of rat which is not edible.

ekisúli (from: -súli) n 7/8.
head skin disease.

ekísúli (from: -súli) n 7/8. a type of
bird with black feathers.

ekisümánó (from: -sumano) n 7/8.
an abandoned field.

ekisümöbu (from: -sümbo (-L%))
n 7/8. type of plant the root of
which is edible. When cooked,
it has a purple color. Purple
yam.

ekisúna (from: -suna) n 7/8. young
breast. alımýjas’ ebusína she
begins to grow breasts (on her
chest)

ekisüngunûngû (from: -sungunุงû) n.
in a civilised
way, in a manner similar to the
Europeans’ one.

ekisùno (from: -sùno) n 7/8. pinch.

ekisupa (from: -supa (-L%)) n 7/8.
loincloth that men used to wear
between their legs. Syn:
ołûbüte, omûþhþno.

ekisúsù (from: -susù) n 7. barley.

ekisúsùş (from: -súsù (-L%)) n 7/8.
a bump on the skin. nakwiré
biringá bsúsùş by’omóbúsùş I
have got some kind of bumps in
my face

ekisúsùtì (from: -susuți) n 7/8.
a type of tree that is not tall.

ekíswa (from: -súa (-L%)) n 7/8.
rotten. ekíþóþ kíswa a rotten
bean

ekíswhaba (from: -súaba (-L%))
n 7/8. very old sweet potato
that is no longer sweet because
of age. Syn: ekíswhabala,
ekíswhagala.

ekíswhagala (from: -súagala (-L%))
n 7/8. old sweet potato. Syn:
ekiswalyá 41 ekítengya

ekiswalyá (from: -swalja) n 7/8. a type of tree that is not tall.
ekiswiri (from: -swirji) n 7/8. a type of small bird.
ekisyá (from: -sia) n 7/8. calabash.
ekitabíro (from: -tabiró) n 7/8. hole in which bananas are put to make them ripe for the preparation of beer.
ekitábo (from: -tabó) Variant: ekitábu. n. book (loan word from Swahili "Kitabu").
ekitábu (from: -tabu) n 7/8. book (loan word from Swahili).
ekitága (from: -tágá) n 7/8. the preferred person. oyó ní kitága kivé kwenene that one is really his preferred one

ekitahátáha (from: -tahatáha) n 7/8. cobweb.
ekitahura (from: -tahura (-L%)) n 7/8. medicinal plant.
ekitáka (from: -taka) n 7/8. earth, the soil, land. ekitaká kyage my land, my property

ekitakúnyo (from: -takúnyo) n 7/8. chewed food, the remainder of chewed food.
ekitélo (from: -tálo) n 7/8. winnow.
Syn: olúgálé.
ekítambala (from: -támbala (-L%)) n 7/8. banana stump that is rotten.
ekítambi (from: -támbí (-L%)) n 7/8. even-grounded road.
ekítámbo (from: -támbo) n 7/8. limb.
ekítanda (from: -tanda (-L%)) n 7/8. bedstead, wooden drier in the kitchen.

ekitánga (from: -tángá) n 7/8. goat with spots.
ekitagatango (from: -tangatanga) n 7/8. fur with spots.
ekítàsimba (from: -tásimba H (-L%)) n 7/8. type of plant used to treat wounds.
ekítata (from: -tata (-L%)) n 7/8. hill.
ekítege (from: -tége (-L%)) Variant: ebítege. n 7/8. arched legs.
ekítégo (from: -tégo (-L%)) n 7/8. a trap.
ekítéhéro (from: -téhero) n 7/8. the spring.

ekítémbekalí (from: -tembékali (-L%)) n 7/8. a type of plant the bark of which is used to make ropes. This bark is slippery.
ekítémbekalya (from: -tembékalya (-L%)) n 7/8. a type of plant whose bark is used to make ropes.
ekítemè (from: -témee) n 7/8. a piece of land that has been cleared of its bush.
ekítende (from: -tendé) n 7/8. civet. This animal appears frequently in the tales but it is less intelligent than the fox (akásimba).
ekítendere (from: -tendere (-L%)) n 7/8. a rock.
ekítengya (from: -téngia (-L%))
ekitétē 42

ekitétē (from: -tée) n 7/8. reed.
ekíjtétya (from: -tétó) n 7/8. hut.
ekíthabhi (from: -thabhǐ (-L%)) n 7/8. a blow. eri' oomundú y’ ekíthabhi to slap someone
ekíthábhu (from: -thabhǔ) n 7/8. book (loan word from Swahili "kitabu").
ekíthambála (from: -thambalá) n 7/8. head-dress.
ekíthambára (from: -thambará) n 7/8. head-dress.
ekíthíbbó (from: -thíbbó) n. razor blade.
ekíthíka (from: -thíka) n 7/8. banana with a pink skin.
ekíthondóro (from: -thondoro) n 7/8. sauce of peeled beans.
    Syn: ekíheḿbe.
ekíthosa (from: -thósa (-L%)) n 7/8. big mushroom.
eri'ír'obundú bw’omó kíthosa to eat food with a type of big mushroom
ekíthotha (from: -thotha (-L%)) n 7/8. a marsh, a swamp.
    Syn: ethíngíthíngí, obútimba.
ekíthuhlhangá (from: -thuhlhangá (-L%)) n 7/8. medicinal plant.
ekíthúlí (from: -thúlí) n 7/8.
a hunting rifle.
ekíthumbúra (from: -thumbúra) n 7/8. home-made donut.
ekíthúngá (from: -thúngá) n 7/8. medium sized basket with a handle on its top. The term is a Swahili loan.
ekíthúrugúnyu (from: -thúrugúnyú) n 7/8. swelling, abscess.
ekíti (from: -tí) n 7. placenta.
ekíti (from: -tí) n 7/8. leaf.
ekítígo (from: -tígo) n 7/8. shoulder.
eri'ík'ebítígo to be proud, to walk proudly (lit. to carry shoulders)
ekítíkótiko (from: -tíkótiko (-L%)) n 7/8. a monster; a miracle.
ekítímirýa (from: -tímirýa) n 7/8. the peel of a potato.
ekítína (from: -tíña) n 7/8. young plant. erínyangwa lirímúlásá kw’ ebíína the taro begins to produce young plants
ekítinga bagéndí (from: -tínga bagéndí) n 7. mirage.
ekítingirí (from: -tingirí) n 7/8. numbness in the foot.
ekítingirí (from: -tingirí H) n 7/8. numbness in the leg.
ekítingiténgí (from: -tíngiténgí) n 7/8. stump.
ekítingú (from: -tíngú) n 7/8. a portion (of a field).
ekítirí (from: -tíri) n 7/8. basket.
ekítóbó (from: -tóbo (-L%)) n 7/8. a hole. erítóbo a big hole (in a dress)
ekítóbú (from: -tóbu (-L%)) n 7/8. lump of (earth, coagulated blood, etc.).
ekítólé (from: -tóle) n 7/8. a lump of cassava bread one can eat at a time.
ekítoléro (from: -tóleró) n 7/8. crop.
ekítoléró sí kyélíbawá the crop
ekítsota

(jabot) is never eaten

**ekítsota** *(from: -tota (-L%)) n 7/8.*

marsh.

**ekítsalhũ** *(from: -tsalhuũ) n 7/8.*

phantom.

**ekítsalĩ** *(from: -tsalĩ (-L%)) n 7/8.*

peas.

**ekítsãmbĩ** *(from: -tsãmbĩ) n 7/8.*
The heart of the banana which has very tiny seeds; banana remains mixed with grass that was used for brewing the banana juice. **Syn:** ekikambikãmbĩ, ekítsambítsãmbĩ.

**ekítsandabũ** *(from: -tsándabũ (-L%)) n 7/8.*

unclean water, water containing particles; low quality beer containing sorghum.

**ekítsangãro** *(from: -tsangaro) n 7/8.*

spot on the skin of an animal or a dress.

**ekítsangarotsangãro** *(from: -tsangarotsangaro) n 7/8.*

a fur with white spots.

**ekítsanũlo** *(from: -tsamulo) n 7/8.*

a comb (loan word from Swahili).

**ekítsatsamíro** *(from: -tsatsamiro) n 7/8.*

mirror.

**ekítsëge** *(from: -tsëge (-L%)) n 7/8.*

a type of mushroom which is not edible. **ekítsëge kikãsalaýã** the venomous mushroom makes one vomit

**ekítsëmbo** *(from: -tsémbo (-L%)) n 7/8.*

the remains of a banana tree.

**ekítsëmesyõ** *(from: -tsëmesõjo) n 7/8.*

pleasure, joy, happiness. **Syn:** etsëmê.

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**ekítsule**

**ekítsëmétsemê** *(from: -tsëmetsëmê) n 7.*

great joy.

**ekítsiþũ** *(from: -tsibu) n 7/8.*

a bad thing. **oyútë múľsysa wá mbene syâmînya eniziþú n’ enyólo** someone who is not a shepherd of goats can’t know the bad one and the easy one

**ekítsiga** *(from: -tsiga (-L%))

**Variant:** kitsiga. n 7.*

good luck; fortunately. **kîtsiga móngásyãkúbaná** fortunately I came to visit you

**ekítsiha** *(from: -tsiha (-L%))

**Variant:** ebûtsiha. n 7/8.*

def ear. **erîyîh’ ebûtsiha** to pretend not to hear as if one were deaf

**obûtsiha** deafness

**ekítsímo** *(from: -tsímo) n 7/8.*

placenta.

**ekítsíndo** *(from: -tsíndo) n 7/8.*

euphemism.

**ekítsíra** *(from: -tsíra (-L%)-tsíra)

**Variant:** ekítsíra. n 7/8.*

an island.

**ekítsíra-mbalabála** *(from: -tsíra-mbalalã) n 7/8.*

type of banana.

**ekítsítsi** *(from: -tsítsi (-L%)) n 7/8.*

stick.

**ekítsomongóbo** *(from: -tsômongobô) n 7/8.*

sponge.

**ekítsûko** *(from: -tsûko) n 7/8.*

limb.

**ekítsukuru** *(from: -tsukuru (-L%)) n 7/8.*

rhubarb.

**ekítsûle** *(from: -tsûle (-L%)) n 7/8.*

1/2. the uncircumcised.

**ekítsûle** *(from: -tsûle (-L%)) n 7/8.*

bad look. **érlol’ ekítsûle** to look
with a bad look

Ekitulé (from: -tsúlee) n 7/8. awkward look that is often interpreted as witchcraft.

Ekitulé (from: -tsúlee) n 7/8. clod lump of soil cut with a hoe.


Ekițsúmj (from: -tsúmj) n 7/8. curse; insult.


Ekițúrj (from: -tsúrj) n 7/8. someone who does well his work but not another person’s work.

Ekițsútsúj (from: -tsútsúu H) n 7/8. shade; the spirit. esyóngoko syámbísam’ omó kítsútsúj ky’omútí the chickens are hiding under the shade of the tree môngálángir’ kítsútsúj ky’agú: bámánúnehká kw’ kítsútsúj I saw your shade; they have taken his spirit

Ekițswanjírja (from: -tsuanjírja (-L%)) n 7/8. saltless eríry’ ekítswanjírja to eat food that is saltless

Ekițswé (from: -tsúe) n 7/8. the head of a fish that is cooked; parcel resulting from the fragmentation of an object.

Ekițswé (from: -tsúe) n 7/8. piece. erjíwá mó bítswé bítswé to cut into small pieces Syn: ekíhündí.
ekíturúgúnyu

ekíturúgúnyu (from: -túrugúnyú) n 7/8. swelling.

ekítúj (from: -tusj) n 7/8. a potato that has been cooked with its peel.

ekítúta (from: -tútá) n 7/8. insect.

ekítútá (from: -tútá) n 7/8. a style of shaping the teeth.


ekítútu (from: -tutu) n 7/8. heat.

ekítutu (from: -tutu (-L%)) n 3/4. a funnel made of banana leaves.

ékitútq (from: -tútuu H) n 7/8. shadow.

ekitwá (from: -tua) n 7/8. a hill, a mountain. ekihugó ky’ebitwá ng’elBútembo a mountainous territory like Butembo

ekítwámúnsázi (from: -túamúsázi) n 7/8. a type of rat.

ekítwétwè (from: -túetue) n 7/8. leftovers of wheat, millet.

ekítwiga (from: -tuiga (-L%)) n 7/8. pendant.

ekítwikaliro (from: -túikaliro) n. a stone on which one stumbles.

ekítwátábálume (from: -wátabálume) n 7. a baby who is two months old (lit. something that a man can hold).

ekíwe (from: -iwé) pron 7. his, hers. ekiyató kéwe; ebiryató bíwe his shoe; his shoes

ekiyamba (from: -yamba (-L%)) n 7/8. cactus tree.

ekiyange (from: -yange (-L%)) (-jange) Variant: akayange. n 7/8. famine. abutáw’omo

ekiyange he was born in a period of famine

ekiyáthrwe (from: -yathúrue) n 7/8. a type of rodent.

ekirábhúngyá (from: -yíbhungja) n 7/8. sacred goat.

ekiyigo (from: -yigo) n 7/8. the molar.

ekíyíha (from: -yíha (-L%)) n 7/8. fart. omundw’ ámányaamb’ ekiyíha someone has just farted (lit. has farted a fart)

ekíyínbya (from: -yímbia (-L%)) n 7/8. a trap that has not been set properly.

ekíyína (from: -yína) n 7/8. a place where mushrooms grow.

ekíyíra (from: -yíra) n 7/8. a type of potato.

ekíyíra (from: -yíra) n 7/8. mother tongue, Kinande, Kikonzo (for the Konzo people).


ekíyónga (from: -yonga) n 7/8. the hairy tail used as a fan to chase flies.

ekohókóho (from: -kohókooho) n 9/10. kind of soup that merely consists of water in which a bone has boiled.


ekóli (from: -koli) n 9/10. sparrowhawk.

ekolónga (from: -kolongó) n 9/10. a type rooster with long legs.

ekolóko (from: -kolóko (-L%))
ekonzè  n 9/10. kind of zucchini.

ekonzè  (from: -konzee)  n 9/10. holiday (loan word from French "congé").

ekópó  (from: -kopóo)  n 9/10. cup (a loan word from the Swahili word képo).

ekoroto  (from: -kóoro (-L%))  n 9/10. nothing left. síhakirí n’ékoroto n’ékoroto there is absolutely nothing left

ekulápo  (from: -kulapó)  n 9/10. a safety pin.

ekúlhũ  (from: -kulhúu)  Variant: esyokúlhũ.  n 9/10. tortoise.

ekúlmũ  (from: -lmũ (-L%))  n 15. hell, a place where the spirits are believed to live, somewhere inside the earth.

ekúlũ  (from: -kulúu)  n 9/10. tortoise.

ekúnde  (from: -kündé)  n 9/10. small white bean like a soybean.

ekunjha  (from: -kunjha (-L%))  n 9/10. wild pig.

ekúrã  (from: -kuráa)  n 9/10. casting lot, destiny.

ekúrúţũ  (from: -kúrů́úu)  n 9/10. guinea-pig.

ekúrúţũ  (from: -kurúţu (-L%))  n 9/10. a finger-joining game. Two young people join their indexes and a third person separates them.


ekwãngã  (from: -kuangãa)  Variant: esyokwãngã.  n 9/10. manioc dry food with the shape of a sausage.

ékwene (from: -kúenene (-L%))  n 9. the truth. ní kwenene; sí kwenene it is true; it is false

ékwerekwere (from: -kuerekueré)  n 9/10. taro leaves that serve a vegetables.


ekyábo  (from: -abó)  pron 7. theirs.

ekindé kyábo; ehirj byábo their thing; their potatoes

ekyábu  (from: -abú)  n 7/8. garbage dump. erígu’somundú y’ekyábu to bury someone

ékyagándā  (from: -agandáa H)  n 7/8. A round house for men, men’s hut. It is the hut in which only men are admitted. Uncircumcised children are not admitted there either. ékyagándá kirýá ná bútsemé bw’ákyo Each man’s hut has its own pleasure

ékyage  (from: -age H -L%)  pron 7. mine. ekýó ní kijí kyage that is my potato obó ni bundú bwage that is my cassava bread

ékyagu  (from: -agu H (-L%))  pron 7. yours (sg). ekikúsá kyagu kyéků there is your corn (lit. corn yours is there)

ékyaka  (from: -aka H (-L%))  n 7/8. craving for smoking. eríkw’énkyaka to feel like smoking

ékyakakala  (from: -akakala H (-L%))  n 7/8. light.

ékyáko  (from: -ako)  n 7/8. toothbrush.
ekyaleka

ekyaleka (from: e-ki-a-lek-a (-L%)) that is why. ekyaleka kyékyó.. that is the reason why (that is the way tales are finished. That sentence introduces the moral of the story)

ekýáli (from: -alí) n 7/8. the bed of a woman who recently gave birth to a child; the bed of a chicken.

ekyálumba (from: -alumba H (-L%)) n 7/8. a hive of red ants. wamákoly'omókyalumbá isiwásaga éminogo ikándilwámó if you stir the hive of red ants, then do not be afraid of the big red ants that will come out of it

ékyamba (from: -amba H (-L%)) n 7/8. wild fruit that is edible.

ékyambana (from: -ambana H(-L%)) n 7/8. gernimate banana.

ékyambatana (from: -ambatana H (-L%)) Variant: ékyambana. n 7/8. twin banana.


ekyámúbatúko (from: -eki-a mu-bátuko) n 7/8. a small quantity of cassava bread. tukábitsumbá ekyámúbatúko we have cooked a small quantity of cassava bread (lit. that of a small child).

ékyanga (from: -anga H (-L%)) n 7/8. cold cassava bread.

ékyangúľú (from: -angulú H)

ekyóna

ekyóna (from: e-ki-ona H (-L%)) a type of snake. ekyanžê (from: -anzee H) n 7/8. jaw, the palate of the mouth.

ékyasásá (from: -asásá H) n 7/8. a place near a village which constitutes the village entrance.

ékyatsinge (from: atsingé H (-L%)) n 7/8. stinging nettle.

ékyenyu (from: -enyu H (-L%)) pron 7. yours (pl). ebisandó byenyu; ekihanda kenyu your feet; your family

ékyesa (from: esa (-L%)) n 7/8. an instrument used to play a game.

ékyetú (from: -etu H (-L%)) pron 7. ours. ekindú kyetu; enyúmba yetu our thing; our house

ékyéya (from: -éyá) n 7/8. feather, hair.

ékyébê (from: -obee) n 7/8. zucchini.

ékyógo (from: -ogo H) n 7. noise. nyúšaýé kw’ ékyogo do not disturb me (lit. take off from me the noise)

ékyóló (from: -olo H) n 7/8. the easy thing. sîhali kyóló, ūkábug’ ékyoló íkyabya kitsíbu there is no easy thing, when you think you said something good enough, it turns out to be bad

ékyóna (from: -ona H) n 7/8. a type of conic trap made of woven leaves. wamayáhiga okó ngáyí, íwatátsúk’ ḋubúlyá nga yiné byóna if you go to hunt a gorilla, make sure you ask
whether there are traps over there

ékóndo (from: -ondó) n 7/8. mud.
úléke erinyíháká kw'ébyóndo do not smear me with mud
ékondólo (from: -ondoló) n 7/8. dumb, not intelligent.
ékondonda (from: -ondonda H (-L%)) n 7/8. a slow person.
ékosé (from: -osee H) n 7/8. an amulet made of hairs from the tail of an elephant and on which either a small piece of wood with a hole or a small bone or a dried lump of resin has been attached.
ékuka (from: -uka H (-L%)) n 7/8. steam.
ékúma (from: -uma H) n 7/8. a metal, iron.
ékúmba (from: -umbá) n 7/8. a room.
ékúna (from: -uná) n 7/8. a hole.
ékyungúlúfu (from: -ungulúfu H) n 7/8. a type of crawling plant that produces zucchini-like fruits.
ékyúsa (from: -usá) Variant:
ékyúsá. n 7/8. a single child.
ékyúsi (from: -usi H) n 7. funeral period.
ékyúsi (from: -usi H) n 7. funeral period. omúgulú w'ékyusí abandon sibalirimá during the funerals, people do not go to the fields omúgulá syówa kyusí a lazy person gets excited when he hears that there is a funeral period as he will not have to work

elákhí (from: -lakí) Variant:
esyolákí amalákí. n 9/10 9/6. a hundred thousand.
elengalénga (from: -lengalénga) n 9/10. type of edible plant used as vegetable.
elho (from: -lhoo (-L%)) n 9/10. hemp.
elhulhù (from: -hulhu) n 9/10. type of venomous leaves.
elipandà (from: -pandaaj) n 5. independence (loan word from French "indépendant").
eliríngi (from: -ringí) n 5. uncultivated field.
elisakwà (from: -sakua (-L%)) n 5. a type of rodent.
elisèrefù (from: -seréfu (-L%)) n 5. réservoir (loan from French).
elisèrfálí (from: -serifalí) n 5. réservoir (loan from French "réservoir").
elísólé (from: -sólé) Variant:
erisôle. n 5/6. a type of bird.
elongo (from: -longo (-L%)) Variant:
esyolongo. n 9/10. a type of antelope.
elýéru (from: -eru H) n 5/6. a ripe banana.
emagamaga (from: -magamaga (-L%)) n 9/10. rush.
emalhumálu (from: -malhumalhu) n 9/10. cupboard (loan word from French "armoire").
emanditsí (from: -manditsii) n 9/10. an insult meaning "imbecile". It is a loan word from French "nom de chien".
emá (from: -mba) n 9/10. uneven.
**embakabáno** n 9/10. the things do not constitute a pair (they are uneven)

**embakabáno** (from: -mbakabano) n 9/10. soap (see erihakába 'to smear oneself with soap).


**embakuhere** (from: -mbakuhere (-L%)) n 9/10. gift.

**émbakumbaku** (from: -mbakumbaku (-L%)) n 9/10. limit, outskirts. ḋkeré okó mbakumbaku y’omuyi he lives at the outskirts of the village

**embalabalá** (from: -mbalabalá) n 9/10. banana flower.

**embalamja** (from: -mbalamja) n 9/10. potato type.

**émbale** (from: -mbále (-L%)) n 9/10. corner of a fireplace.

**embáli** (from: -palí) n 9/10. red ant.

**embálu** (from: bálu) Variant: esyómbálu, n 9/10. road.

**émbálu** (from: -bálu) n 9/10. road.

**émbálu** (from: -bálu) n 9/10. type of tree.

**embambalyo** (from: -mbambaljo) n 9/10. sticks used to fix the straw on the roof of a house.

**embanatahayá** (from: -mbanatahya) n 9. the fact of wishing to find a fiancée or to look for a fiancée.

**embanda** (from: -mbanda (-L%)) n 9/10, 9/2. rival in marriage.

**embandáno** (from: -bandano)
émbatatanjá (from: -hátatanjá (-L%) n 9/10. a narrow gap between two objects.
émbáhsi (from: -báhsi) n 9/10. wooden handle.
émbáhsó (from: -báhsó) n 9/10. type of axe to chisel wood for making a mortar or a boat.
émbatu (from: -bátu (-L%)) n 9/10. constipation. eríkw'
émbatu to be constipated
émbáhá (from: -háhá) Variant: akáhá esyómbáhá. n 9/10. a he-goat. aká ni káhá kán lí kwéhí who does this small he-goat belong to?
émbëba (from: -bëba) n 9/10. rat. There are different kinds of rats or mice. Here are some examples:. Syn: émbule, eríjáka, eríjungu, émbébahene, omukora, omúúsú, akanyorj , oluthera, ekísula, engotsj , ekígáne, éndolo, omukumbi, ekényá.
émbebahene (from: -bébahene (-L%)) n 9/10. a rat that has black hairs.
émbebulá (from: -mbebulá (-L%)) n 9/10. grill.
émbeherwa (from: -béherua (-L%)) n 9/10. fear. eríkw'
émbeherwa to be frightened eríjykwírá mbeherwa not to dare to do something
émbeherwá (from: -béheruá) n 9. apprehension. eríkwá
mbeherwá to feel apprehension
émbého (from: -bého) Variant: amábého. n 9/10, 6. cold. eríy'
omó màbëho to go outside to get fresh air
embëkí (from: -bekí) n 9/10. rope.
embëkí (from: -hekí) n 9/10. cloth used for carrying a child. Syn: enzombë.
embékú (from: -hékú) Variant: esyómbékú. n 9/10. hiccough. eríkw' esyómbékú to have a hiccough
embekyô (from: -pekjó) n 9/10. rope used to help carry a burden on the back. This term might derive from -erihéka 'to carry'. embekyô would then be e-N-hek-jo.
émbeñ (from: -hëñ (-L%)) Variant: esyómbëñ. n 9/10. goat. eríñ'okó mwaná kw'esyómbëñ to get the dowry by marrying one’s daughter
émbeñhëne (from: -hénehene (-L%)) n 9/10. a small goat, a goat.
émbére (from: -mbere) n. forward.
émbeñkerenyô (from: -bergereñj) n 9/10. a prop.
embeñgï (from: -mbeñgï) n 9/10. type of corn with splittings in the seeds.
embigá (from: -bigáa) n 9/10. a big quantity of. mwákátsumb'
embigá y'ebälyá she has
cooked a big quantity of food

émbigá (from: -bigáa) n 9/10. rain.

dælanæfn (from: -bigáa) n 9/10.
portion of cassava bread given
to someone.

embíhi (from: -pihí) n 9/10.
constipation. eri kW’ embíhi to
suffer from a constipation

émbihi (from: -mbíhi (-L%)) n 9.
uneasiness due to have
overeaten the previous day,
dyspepsia.

émbiko (from: -bíko (-L%)) n 9/10.
kidney.

embíkyó (from: -pijó) n 9/10.
provision; food that one carries
during a trip.

embímbáno (from: -hímbano)
 n 9/10. a house. The word
derives from eríhímbá ‘to
build’.

embínda (from: -mbínda (-L%))
 n 9/10. circumcision place.

émbíndi (from: -híndi) Variant:
esombíndi. n 9/10. half, piece.
ukándímba embíndi y’ekíseke
you will give me half of the
sugar cane unambé ko kahíndi
give me a small part (of that)

émbíndi (from: -mbíndi) Variant:
esombíndi. n 9/10. hip.

émbíndwa (from: -píndwa) n 9/10.
a needle. símbúlíriki mwábul’
embíndwa the person who
called himself “I do not lack
anything” did not have a needle

émbíŋga (from: -mbíŋga) Variant:
esombíŋga. n 9/10. feelings.
eri yir’ amátsuró
w’esombíŋga to have bad


embógo

embíŋgu (from: -mbíngú) n 9/10. a
flute.

embíŋgu (from: -mbíngú) n 9/10.
an amulet made of the skin of a
hare; a small stick pierces the
mouth of this hare.

embíŋjíkí (from: -mbíríjíki) n 9/10.
brick (loan word from French
"brique").

émbíŋjíríjíryó (from: -hírikíríjó
lí) n 9/10. a prop.

émbíŋjíríjítí (from: -píngítí (-L%))
 n 9/10. elephantiasis.

émbíríri (from: -mbíríri) often,
several turns. Variant:
esombíríri.

émbírírimbíríri (from:
mbírírimbírí) n 9. different
ways. obúkama ni
mbírírimbíríri chieftancy is
done in several ways

émbíro (from: -bíro) n 9/10. soot.
omúŋkí syábulá kó mbíro
there is always soot on the cook

émbíta (from: -bíta) Variant:
esombíta. n 9/10. crown,
diadem.

émbíta (from: -bíta (-L%)) n 9/10.
a plot, secret.

émbíta (from: -bíta (-L%)) n 9/10.
the crown.

émbítí (from: -bíti (-L%)) n 9/10.
hyena.

embitirá (from: -mbítiráa) n 9/10.
dry reeds in the bush. They
were used to burn thieves.

embógo (from: -bógo) n 9/10.
buffalo.

émbógo (from: -bógo) n 9/10.
buffalo.

**émbarka** (from: -barka) n 9/10. A string, a plant that grows like a string.

**embóka** (from: -mbóka) n 9/10. the sauce, the vegetables. This word may also mean meat, presumably because meat constitutes the best sauce for a Nande. The term is a loan word from Swahili 'mboka'. lérw' embóka yérjre this time the vegetables have yielded much fruit

**émbóko** (from: -bókó) n 9/10. the banana tree. erísigá mw' embóko to plant a banana tree in a tomb which was previously prepared for someone who was about to die and who recovered

**embóléwa** (from: -mbóléwa) n 9/10. manure. ebísé by' esyondé ni mboléwa yá kwenene the cow’s dung is real manure

**embólhogo** (from: -mbólhogo (-L%)) n 9/10. a type of plant.

**émbolúmbó** (from: -mbólúmbó) n 9/10. a type of ant.

**embóma** (from: -póma) n 9/10. viper.

**émbondéká** (from: -mbondéká) n 9/10. quietness.

**embondvê** (from: -mbondue) n 9/10. a type of big fish.

**émbônó** (from: -bônó) Variant: esyómônó. n 9/10. a type of tree whose fruit is used to produce castor oil;the castor-oil fruit.

**embude** (from: -pude (-L%)) n 9/10. vegetables. erírir’ embudé y’oko kitóle to eat cassava bread with vegetables

**embüde** (from: -püde (-L%)) n 9/10. exhaustiveness.

**embüd’ ikámbugá** I am very exhausted (lit. the exhaustiveness finishes me)

**émbüga** (from: -büga) n 9/10. a terrible affair. erítw’ embüga to provoke a terrible affair

**émbuhérére** (from: -búheréré) n 9/10. a plant that is like a rope. It crawls on a long distance and it is used as a rope.

**émbuhérére** (from: -búheréréé) n 9/10. a type of crawling plant that can be used as a rope.

**embühirírì** (from: -buhirì) n 9/10. bee. A type of bee that flies in the house as a sign that a visitor is coming (see eribuhiríra 'to blow constantly').

**émbuhù** (from: -pùhu (-L%)) n 9/10. mould, rust. omwàtsy’ alikó mbuhi the news is incredible

**embühùyáma** (from: -mbuhùyáma) n 9/10. moss that grows in the forest.

**embühùyáma** (from: -pùhuma) n 9/10. sponge, moss.

**embühùmo** (from: -pùhumo) n 9/10. sponge, moss.

**embüka** (from: -püka (-L%)) n 9/10. ring.

**embüka** (from: -büka) n 9/10. ring.

**émbükáká** (from: -mbukakáa)
embūkují (from: -bukúlį) n 9/10. mould. esyongimba
syábiryasirá kw’ émbukák’ omorísandúkų the clothes have
become humid in the box

émbykují (from: -bukúlį) n 9/10.
mouse.

émbyila (from: -býila) n 9. rain.
émbyilá yámáwá it rains (lit.
the rain falls) akábýilá
k’ábana páto a light rain (lit.
a small rain for young girls)
émbyile (from: -búle (-L%)) n 9/10.
mouse.

émbylųku (from: -pulhuıkú) n
9/10. antelope.
émbylı (from: -bůlí) n 9/10. sheep.
émbylo (from: -pulo) n 9/10. big
hammer.
émbylılı (from: -mbulúlį) n 9. to go
to a mourning (the term is used
in the expression eriy’
émbylılı). eriy’ émbylılı to go
to a mourning
émbylılı (from: -pulúlį) n 9/10.
spark. omonurlró mvámelw’
esyombululų there are sparks
that come from the fire
émbylılykya (from: -pululukja
(-L%)) n 9/10. compensation
for someone who found a lost
object.
émbymbá (from: -púmba) n 9/10.
cooking of something
like meat, fish, mushroom in a
pot.
émbymba (from: -púmba) n 9/10.
smoking wick.
émbymbį (from: -mbumbį (-L%)) n
9/10. a type of money with
a black and white skin.

émbymbuli (from: -mbumbuli) n
9/10. dust that is on an
object that has been abandoned
for a long time; a sparkle that
has extinguished. oluhióbó
loswiré kw’ esyombumbuli the
wall has too much dust on it
émbymo (from: -púmo) n 9/10.
émbynda (from: -býnda (-L%))
Variant: akábynda. n 9/10.
calf.
émbyndu (from: -mbundu) n 9/10.
gun.
émbyné (from: -pýnee) n 9/10. a
cut.
émbynga (from: -mbunga (-L%))
n 9/10. cow.
émbynge (from: -mbunge (-L%))
n 9/10. a type of fish.
émbyngu (from: -búngu (-L%))
Variant: akábyngu. n 9/10.
émbypurú (from: -púpurú)
n 9/10. a sweet small fruit
from a wild plant.
émbyrundu (from: -mbyrúdu
(-L%)) n 9/10. hole in a potato.
émbyrundu (from: -mbyrúdu
(-L%)) n 9/10. a hole in a
potato caused by worms.
émbyrúru (from: -purúru) n 9/10.
a small fruit. Syn: émbupurú.
émbyto (from: -búto) n 9/10. seed.
ompanzj mutsibú
akáyipazirá mbuto the evil
scatterer scatters his own seed,
that is, he will not harvest
anything because he will have
scattered his own seeds.
embutsâno

embutsâno (from: -pûtsano) n 9. bed (from the verb eripûtsa 'to put in disorder'; in fact the bed is in disorder at night). Syn: engingo, engotséro, omûsésa.

embûtutu (from: -pututu (-L%)) n 9/10. a quiet person.

émbutwë (from: -bûtue) n 9/10. a kind of rat.

émbuyîrîí (from: -bûgyîrîí) n 9/10. a wasp that makes much noise. This word may also refer to a great speaker. The word derives from erîbúga 'to speak'.

émbuyîrîí (from: -bûgyîrîí) n 9/10. bee. A type of bee that flies in the house as a sign that a visitor is coming. Syn: embûhiîrîí.

émbwâ (from: -bûa') Variant: esyômbwâ. n 9/10. dog.


émbvéra (from: -mûera I) Variant: esyômwbéra embwéra n 9/10. nostalgia. erikw' embwéra to have the nostalgia of doing something


émbwerérë (from: -bûerere) n 9/10. a kind of crawling plant.

émbvî (from: -pûj) Variant: olûpwî esyômbwî. n 9 11/10. grey hair.

emibwekere

esyômbwî si bûsyaâhûlu having grey hair does not mean becoming old

émbyanî (from: -mbianî (-L%)) n 9. heaven.

emibâgire (from: -bûgire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of sharing something.

emibakulire (from: -bûkulire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of intercepting something.

emibâmibre (from: -bûmbire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of tanning.

emibângire (from: -bûngire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of cutting up (teeth).

emibere (from: -bère (-L%)) n 3/4. habit, manners.

emibhôhoholere (from: -bhôhohore (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of crunching.

emibhûkire (from: -bûhkire (-L%)) n 3/4. manner of smoking.

emibihire (from: -bûhîere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of lying.

emibikire (from: -bûkire (-L%)) n 3/4. cockerowing manner.

emibînîere (from: -bûnîre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of dancing.

emibîsîre (from: -bûsîrë (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of hiding.

emibûlîkîrîranja (from: -bûlikîrîranja (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of surprising.

emibûrukurikire (from: -bûrukurikire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of growing in big quantities.

emibwekere (from: -bûkere (-L%)) Variant: emibwëkere.
emídündire (from: -dündire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of lending.

emígámbire (from: -gábire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of moving the buttocks.

emígábanire (from: -gábánire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of separating.

emígábiré (from: -gábire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of sharing.

emígémbere (from: -gémbere (-L%)) n 3/4. hair cutting manner.

emígéndere (from: -géndere (-L%)) n 3/4. the behavior. awíte migéndere mibí he has a bad behavior

emígényá (from: -gérja) n 3/4. the manner of tasting food or any beverage, or of testing a woman to see if she knows how to make love.

emífábiré (from: -hábire (-L%)) n 3/4. disrespectful statements.

emífákabire (from: -hákabire (-L%)) n 3/4. smearing manner.

emífándamire (from: -hángamire (-L%)) Variant:
emífándamire. n 3/4. the fact of standing straight; the manner of giving pieces of advice to the king.

emífége (from: -hége) n 3/4. testicles.

emíherehere (from: -hérhere (-L%)) n 3/4. wild leaves.

emíholere (from: -hóleré (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of dying.

emíholere nú mìhamá mìhana there are several ways of dying

emíhúhiré (from: -húhire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of warming.

emíkáká (from: -káká) n 4. muscles, someone powerful. ní kílumé ky’ emíkáká it is a strong man (lit. it is a man with muscles)

emíkalangire (from: -kálangiré) n 3/4. the manner of frying.

emíkí (from: -kí) n 3/4. rheumatism; veins.

emíkolere (from: -kólere) n 4. actions, the manners of acting. emíkolere yíwe sínáatanzáyó 1 do not like his manners of acting

emíkomere (from: -kómere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of pressing, tying a dog.

emíkóndere (from: -kóndere (-L%)) n 3/4. the felling technique.

emíkóróbí (from: -koróbí) n 3/4. marks of stains after work.

emíkúbirýa (from: -kúbirýa (-L%)) n 3/4. half-cooked food.

emíkúdíre (from: -kúdíre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of making love.

emíkúkamire (from: -kúkamire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of kneeling down.

emíkúkumbíre (from: -kúkumbíre
emíkulire \((-\text{L}\%)\) \text{n.} the manner of lifting.

emíkulire (from: -kúlíre \((-\text{L}\%))
\text{n} 3/4. the manner of pulling something; the manner of growing; the manner of gaining height.

emíkumbatire (from: -kúmbatire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of embracing.

emíkumbulîre (from: -kúmbulîre \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of revealing something.

emíkumiere (from: -kúmire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of gathering things.

emíkündûkîre (from: -kúndikîre \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of tying.

emíkündulê (from: -kúndulee) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of untying.

emíkungire (from: -kúngire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of scolding.

emíkungutîre (from: -kúngutîre \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of dusting.

emíkungutsîrîre (from: -kúngutsîrîre \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of cradling a baby.

emíkunyîre (from: -kúnyîre) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of folding.

emíkunzîkrîre (from: -kúnzîkrîre \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of cradling.

emíkûrugutîre (from: -kûrugutîre \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of scrubbing.

emíkútîre (from: -kútîre \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of hiding.

emíkútlûre (from: -kútlûre \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of plucking fruit.

emíkwêsere (from: -kûêsere \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of searching.

emíkwikire (from: -kûkire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of barring a river.

emílábû (from: -lábû) \text{n} 4. dirty water.

emílâganire (from: -lâgânire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{Variant: amâlânire.} \text{n} 3/4 \text{3/6.} promise, the manner of promising each other.

emílâgûlire (from: -lâgûlire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of practicing witchcraft.

emílâhire (from: -lâhire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. oath-taking manner.

emílâhukire (from: -lâhûkire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of looking upward, the manner of looking upward.

emílâlire (from: -lâlire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of looking upward.

emílâbûkire (from: -lâbûkire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of laying down something.

emílâmire (from: -lâmire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of laying down something.

emílâmûrê (from: -lâmûrê \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of recovering.

emílândûlire (from: -lândûlire \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the part of the dress that is un-sewing itself; the manner of unsewing.

emîlasîre (from: -lâsîre \((-\text{L}\%)) \text{n} 3/4. the manner of germinating.

emîlébererya (from: -lêbêrêr-\text{-j-a}
emilékulire (L%-) n 3/4. curiosity, manner of watching.
emilékulire (from: -lékulire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of collapsing.
emilhasire (from: -hásire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of throwing a projectile.
emilhémbugire (from: -hémbugire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the fact of becoming viscous.
emilindirire (from: -lindirire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of waiting for someone.
emilire (from: -lire (-L%-)) n 3/4. eating manner.
emilumangire (from: -lumangire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of eating everywhere.
emilumire (from: -lumire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of biting; the manner of feeling pain.
emáfumiya (from: -fumiya (-L%-)) n 3/4. frenziness; the fact for a party to be very lively.
emilungire (from: -lungire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of putting salt.
emilyatire (from: -latire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of walking.
emimira (from: -mirà) Variant: ebimira. n 4, 8. nose mucus.
emimumire (from: -mumire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of closing one’s mouth or one’s hands.
eminabire (from: -nabire (-L%-)) n 3/4. washing manner.
emínáulire (from: -náulire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of pulling something.
emínere (from: -nère (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of defecating.
emínigire (from: -nigire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of choking.
emínimini (from: -minimini (-L%-)) n 9/10. hard work. emínimini’ jkáta múgusu too much work breaks the sickle.
emínunjire (from: -unjire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of oozing.
emínogere (from: -nogere (-L%-)) n 3/4. the fact of being well moulded.
emínunjire (from: -unjire (-L%-)) n 3/4. oil exuding.
emínayambire (from: -nyambire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of farting.
emínvégere (from: -nyégere (-L%-)) n 3/4. stripping manner.
emínényetere (from: -nyényetere (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of shining.
emínýururu (from: -nyururu) n 3/4. ripe bananas that look slippery. They are used for making banana juice.
emínwâre (from: -wâire (-L%-)) n 3/4. manner of drinking.
emípalîryû (from: -pîlîro) n 3/4. the manner of clinking.
emípángire (from: -pángire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner of camping.
emípánzukalire (from: -pánzukalire (-L%-)) n 3/4. the manner something has opened.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>emípáratsire</strong></td>
<td>(from: -páratsire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of weaving the reeds onto the frame of a house.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>emípénéhere</strong></td>
<td>(from: -pénéhere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of not minding.</td>
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<td><strong>emípíkapíkíire</strong></td>
<td>(from: -pikapíkíire (-L%)) n 3/4. palpitation.</td>
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<td><strong>emípíkíire</strong></td>
<td>(from: -píkíire (-L%)) n 3/4. the fact of being adroit.</td>
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<td><strong>emípímiríre</strong></td>
<td>(from: -pímiríre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of measuring; the manner of trying.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>emípípíre</strong></td>
<td>(from: -pípíre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of glorifying.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>emípítsíre</strong></td>
<td>(from: -pítsíre (-L%)) n 4. the manner of collapsing, the manner of agitating one’s limbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>emípónere</strong></td>
<td>(from: -pónere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of showing one’s unhappiness.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>emípótére</strong></td>
<td>(from: -pótére (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of crushing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>emípúpíre</strong></td>
<td>(from: -púpíre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of hitting with a stick.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>emípúrúrúkíire</strong></td>
<td>(from: -púrúrúkíire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of flying.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>emíríkí</strong></td>
<td>(from: -líkí) n 3/4. the plants of the sweet potato. This plant is like a rope. Ngayáher'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>emíríkí kyage</strong></td>
<td>I am going to plant sweet potatoes (lit. I am going to &quot;sow&quot; my ropes)</td>
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<td><strong>emísenýere</strong></td>
<td>(from: -sényere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of cutting</td>
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<td>emíseserê</td>
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<tr>
<td>emíseserê (from: -sêsere) n 3/4.</td>
<td>emísubire (from: -sôlôlo (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of paying taxes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>the manner of dodging.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emísesere (from: -sêsere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of doing the bed.</td>
<td>emísololere (from: -sôlôloere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of sorting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>emíşiçimbire (from: -sîmbire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of sobbing.</td>
<td>emísolomere (from: -sôlômôre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of harvesting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emí督导 (from: -sôôdôôre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of something has been unearthed.</td>
<td>emísómbolere (from: -sômbôlôre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of sorting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>emíşiçingire (from: -sîgingire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of being crowned.</td>
<td>ebísômbôlôre the leftovers, what has been thrown out</td>
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<td></td>
<td>emísôndere (from: -sôndôrêre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of desiring, the manner of wanting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>emísôndolere (from: -sôndôlôre (-L%))</td>
<td>emísonokeryô (from: -sônôkerjo) n 3/4. the manner of revealing a secret.</td>
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<td>n 3/4. the manner of being enthroned king.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>emíşiçínîkîrya (from: -sînîkîra (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of showing teeth.</td>
<td>emísona (from: -sonâ H) Variant: emísona. n 3/4. tears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emíşiça (from: -sîsâ) n 3/4. muscle.</td>
<td>erîtôgony’ emísonja to cry (lit. to make tears fall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emíşiçîyre (from: -sîsîre (-L%)) n 3/4. hair cutting.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>emísohôlere (from: -sôôhôlôre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of fishing; the manner of judging; the manner of plotting.</td>
<td>emísononokere (from: -sônônonôkere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner in which droplets fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emísôhololere (from: -sôôhôlôlo (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of detaching.</td>
<td>emísonanire (from: -sôsânire (-L%)) n 3/4. resembling manner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>emísokere (from: -sôkere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of crossing.</td>
<td>emísokekanirya (from: -sôsêkanirja (-L%)) v. the manner of resembling; the manner of confusing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emísôkolere (from: -sôkolôre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of pecking.</td>
<td>emísûbalire (from: -sûbûlire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of urinating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emísôkolongolere (from: -sôkolongolôre (-L%)) n 3/4. manner of pecking.</td>
<td>emísûbalonere (from: -sûbûbalôre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of repeating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emísôlorere (from: -sôlôre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of paying taxes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
emísulbile (from: -súnulbile (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of returning.

emísukulbile (from: -súkulbile (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of uncovering.

emísumbile (from: -súmbile (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of lifting.

emísunamire (from: -súnámire (-L%)) n 3/4. declaration, proclamation.

emísungire (from: -súngire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of finding a fiancée.

emísunire (from: -súniire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of pinching; the manner in which one’s breasts grow.

emísúnlile (from: -súnulile (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of detaching.

emísünzire (from: -sünzire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of sulking.

emíswere (from: -súde (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of grinding.

emíswijire (from: -sújiire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of hitting.

emísyalagandire (from: -silagandire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of resting.

emísyekeluhire (from: -síkeluhiire (-L%)) n 3/4. the fact of becoming old.

émisyó (from: -síjo H) n 3/4. legend, parable, witty saying.

emítabú (from: -tábu (-L%)) n 4. soiled water.

emítambi (from: -támbi (-L%)) n 4. legs that are not straight.

emítángi (from: -tangi) n 3/4. ripe banana used for brewing banana wine.

emítgekerë (from: -tégekeré) n 4. manners of acting.

emitémbe (from: -tembé) n 3/4. strips of bark used to weave a basket.

emitotô (from: -totoo) n 4. the dung of birds.

emítündatündírya (from: -tündátundirja (-L%)) n 3/4/. dirty water.

emitündíra (from: -tündirá) n 4. dirty water.

emițüta (from: -túta) n 4. body marks due to warmth from fire.

emitwana (from: -túana (-L%)) n 4. hair-style.

emóli n 24. outside, in the bush. ngá’yemóli I am going to the field

emondemonde (from: -mondemonde (-L%)) to be in a state of serious sickness.

emongmongi (from: -mongimongi (-L%)) n 9/10. hair that grows on the fingers or on the toes (source: Tatsopa’s dictionary).

emongo (from: -mongo (-L%)) n 9/10. heron.

émumú (from: -múmu (-L%)) n 9/10. dumb. émumú y’omwána a dumb child

objúmúyumu like a dumb person

emútého (from: -mu-tého) n 24. at
émyaya 61
the river, to the river, to the spring. eriy’emúthó to go to the spring
émyaya (from: -ája (-L%)) n 3/4.
yawn. erítv’ émyaya to yawn
émyumé (from: -umee H) n 4. two
people of equal force.
enábí (from: -nabí) n 9. evil.
eríkola nábí to act in a bad way
erílo’ oko nábí to suffer (lit. to see on evil) erírya nábí to eat
badly ómýíra wage ámángoly’
oko nábí my husband makes me suffer
énaga (from: -nága (-L%)) n 9/10.
pipe.
enándwéhó (from: -nándúehóo)
n 9/10. witness (lit. I was
there “nyínálwé hó”).
énanga (from: -nánga (-L%))
n 9/10. a type of musical
instrument.
endá (from: -tää) Variant: akatá.
n 9/10. stomach, belly. endá
yámálúma I have a belly ache
énda (from: -tä) Variant: esyónda.
n 9/10. louse, lice.
endábálísya (from: -tabálísya
(-L%)) n 9/10. the reddish
portion of a liver.
endábo (from: -tabo) n 9/10. a place
where corn is buried to soften
it. This softened corn is used for
making a type of local drink
called “amantharakwá”.
endakálá (from: -ndakálá) n 9/10.
on the slope of a hill where
potatoes grow. erilím’ ebirí
by’oko ndakálá to grow the
toatoes on the slope of a hill
éndandalire (from: -tándalire
endakála (from: -ndakála) n 9/10.
a type of fish.
édákala (from: -tákala (-L%))
Variant: esyóndakala
akátakala. n 9/10. a small fruit
that is sour.
éndále (from: -talé) n 9/10. lion.
éndale (from: -ndále (-L%)) n 9/10.
lion.
éndále (from: -talé) Variant:
esyóndále akátále. n 9/10. lion.
Syn. esímbá.
éndáli (from: -talí) n 9/10. lion.
edálíko (from: -taliko) n 9/10. a
place in which bananas are
covered in order to ripen and be
ready for brewery.
edálo (from: -talo) Variant:
esyondálo akatálo. n 9/10.
trigger of the trap.
éndambálúši (from: -támbalúši)
n 9/10. a small insect that is
like a fish and that is found in
water.
éndámbi (from: -tambi) Variant:
esyóndambí akatambí. n 9/10.
a while, a moment. eríbug’
ahandú bo ndámmbi to spend
somewhere a while
édambí (from: -támbi (-L%))
Variant: esyóndambí. n 9/10.
side. éndambí y’olúkimba the
side of the dress taleby’ ohó
lutambi look on the side
édambírá (from: -támbíráa)
Variant: esyóndambírá.
n 9/10. swallow.
edángda (from: -tanda) n 9/10.
food provision.
éndandalire (from: -tándalire
endánga 62
(-L%) Variant: akátandlire, esýóndlire. n 9/10. table.
endánga (from: -tángá) n 9/10. wasp.
ędara (from: -tára (-L%) Variant: esýóndara. n 9/10. xylophone.
ędara sírí kó múlimba there is no bad dancer for the xylophone
endásísíma (from: -ndásísíma (-L%)) n 9. glutinous, greedy (lit. the stomach that is never grateful).
endata (from: -ndata (-L%)) top, up there.
ędátu (from: -ndata (-L%)) n 9. six.
ędawara (from: -ndáwara (-L%)) n 9/10. a type of banana.
endé (from: -tee) n 9/10. cow.
ędgetege (from: -têtege (-L%)) n 9/10. dog.
endégéyá (from: -ndégéyá) n 9/10. type of bird. This might be the bird which, during the day, sings thus: ingyé múluméumé ngáhjmba lyákj (me a real man, why do I have to build a house), and at night it laments: nykere býukúlmú jyó (I live in a bad way). It waits until another bird invites it to come and sleep in its nest.
ędéhe (from: -téhe (-L%)) n 9/10. wild fruit which is edible.
endeke (from: -têkee) n 9. happiness, comfort.
ędékerá (from: -ndékerá) n 9/10. a type of small bird that sings at every hour.
endéko (from: -téko) n 9/10. a storage. éndekó y’abándu un place where many people are gathered
édéko (from: -têko) n 9/10. the small quantity of beer that the brewer keeps and that he shares with his friends after people who came to drink his beer have left.
endekú (from: -ndekú) n 9/10. a type of game, a type of dance.
endéndéru (from: -ndéndéru) n 9/10. slippery moss.
endéngi (from: -tengi) Variant: akaténgi. n 9/10. a measuring cup. It is used to pour out beer from a calabash.
endéngo (from: -ndengo) n 9/10. size (the term derives from olu-léngö which means the size).
endengwe (from: -ndengwe (-L%)) n 9/10. medicinal plant.
endétsa (from: -ndetsa) n 9/10. a type of plant whose leaves are used to extract medication for eyes.
endétsé (from: -tetsé) Variant: esyondétsé akatétsé. n 9/10. a type of wild plant.
endétsé (from: -tetsé) n 9/10. a type of wild plant.
edhibito (from: -tibito) n 9/10. race, running, jogging; escape.
gákületer’endíhi yagu I bring you what I owe you
endíko (from: -tiko (-L%)) n 9/10. porcupine.
édíko (from: -tiko (-L%)) n 9/10.
spleen.

éndiko (from: -tiko (-L%)) n 9/10. porcupine.

diendámono (from: -ndimano) n 9/10. hoe (this term derives from erí-líma 'to cultivate').

éndjmetímé (from: -tımetımé) n 9/10. a person who acts like a blind man.

diendina (from: -dęña) Variant: esyóndina. n 9/10. inferior part of an object.

diendindo (from: -tindo) Variant: akatindo. n 9/10. hole, pit. tálýa bwaḫ  muwáhinda endindo mw' isýnda the person who does not drink beer changed the beer pit into a grave

diendijiri (from: -ndjiri) n 9/10. a type of bird.

éndogoba (from: -tóngoba (-L%)) Variant: esyótongoba, esyóndongoba. n 9/10. basket one carries on the back.

diendókwé (from: -tökúé) Variant: esyóndókwé. n 9/10. colocase stump, taro stump.


diendolo (from: -tolo) n 9/10. a type of rat.

éndolo (from: -tło (-L%)) Variant: akatólo. n 9/10. a rat species which is edible. ngákúňa bana ng'énolo may you get many children like a rat (it is a blessing formula)

endombi (from: -ndombi (-L%)) n 9/10. the letter, or the

éndůlyů

secretary, the writer.

éndondo (from: -tóndo (-L%)) Variant: akátando. n 9/10. zucchini, aubergine.

éndondoléro (from: -tótolero) n 9/10. a small grinding stone.

endónqa (from: -tongá) n 9/10. banana tail, sweet potato tail.

éndósí (from: -ndósí) n 9/10. a type of big fish.

diendúbí (from: -tubí) n 9/10. a bag.

éndugabami (from: -túgbabami (-L%)) n 9/10. a cow.

éndugula (from: -ndugula (-L%)) n 9/10. a type of bird.

éndugunda (from: -ndúgunda (-L%)) n 3/4. a kind of tree that has thorns (only the male tree has thorns).

éndugúta (from: -tugúta) n 9/10. kind of fruit.

éndugúto (from: -nduguto) n 9/10. smelting fire of a blacksmith.

diendúhí (from: -tuhí) n 9/10. tiredness.

éndulůhyůma (from: -ndúłůhyůma (L%)) n 9. loneliness. ngákůjí’ ómwaqé nó ndúłůhyůma I feel lonely in my house

endúlu (from: -tulu) n 9/10. bile, gall.

endulutůlu (from: -tulutulu) n 9/10. a type of grass.

endůłůtuğůlu (from: -tulutulůlu) n 9/10. a type of thorny plant.

éndůlya (from: -tůlya (-L%)) n 9/10. end, limit.

éndůlyů (from: -tůlo) n 9/10. horizon, the limit. eriğik’
éndúmo 64  

to get to the limit of the forest

éndúmo (from: -túmo) n 9/10. a big nut used for playing "amangá".

endúndji (from: -tundji) Variant: esyonđůndji akatůndji. n 9/10. benefit.

endúndi (from: -ndundi) n 9/10. wealth. omundú w'endúndi a rich person

endůndůli (from: -tundūli) Variant: esyonđůndůli akatůndůli. n 9/10. a lot of. awity'endůndůli y'ebíndu he owns a lot of things

éndůngo (from: -túngo) Variant: esyonđůngo. n 9/10. the youngest brother or sister.

éndungu (from: -túngu (L%)) Variant: esyonđůngu ekítungu. n 9/10. the hips.

éndúsu (from: -túsu) n 9/10. small fruit from a wild tree which is edible. esyonđúsu sy'oko mútúsu oyú síshífre the small fruits from this tree (called omútúsu) are sweet

ènduta (from: -ndúta (-L%)) n 9/10. medicinal plant.

ènduyi (from: -túyi (-L%)) n 9/10. pillar. omúlumé yó nduyi y'omónyjamba the man is the pillar of the house

èndwá (from: -núa) n 9/10. wedding, marriage; wedding feast. ngáy' okondivá I am going to the wedding feast

èndwa (from: -túa (-L%)) n 9/10. wasp, bee.

èndwágo (from: -ndúago) n 9/10. medicinal plant.

éndwijkala (from: -tújakala (-L%)) Variant: esyonđwikala, ekíwikala. n 9/10. stumble block.

eendwíro (from: -lúiro) n 9/10. battlefield. The word derives from eri-lvā /eri-lu-a/ "to fight". wa ngogá ngé syáy' omo ndwíro the one who has few eyebrows does not go onto the battlefield

éndwoléro (from: -túlero) n 9/10. a frog.

èndyoka (from: -tjoka (-L%)) Variant: esyondýoka. n 9/10. water snake.

e ngábi (from: -gábi) n 9/10. antelope.

èngábi (from: -gábi) n 9/10. a species of antelope; bush-buck.

èngabíro (from: -gábiro) n 9/10. a share of land.

èngábo (from: -kábo) n 9/10. shield.

èngabuna (from: -ngabuna (-L%)) n. bufallo.

èngáha (from: -káha (-L%)) n 9/10. a calabash used to keep milk.

èngaka (from: -ngáká (-L%)) n 9/10. a scale.

èngaka (from: -ngáká (-L%)) n 9/10. aloe vera. SYN: ekíteneónde

èngalángandrá (from: -ngálagandráá) n 9/10. a potato that has become greenish because of a long exposure to the sun.

èngali (from: -gálí (-L%)) n 9/10. very young and very beautiful.
éngalíngalí  y’omúkalí  a very young and beautiful woman

e ngálíngalí  (from: -ngálíngalí  (-L.%)  n 9/10. very young and very beautiful.  
edgálíngalí  y’omúkalí  a young and very beautiful woman

éngamatayiri  (from: -ngamatayiri  H)  n 9/10. banana.

e ngámi  (from: -kami)  n 9/10. wart.

e ngána  (from: -gana)  n 9/10. a fish-bag.

énganda  (from: -ngánda  (-L.%)  n 9/10. buffaloes.

e ngánga  (from: -kangá)  n 9/10. a guinea-fowl.  
edgánga  ysîhîrî  külab’  éngoko  the guinea-fowl is more delicious than a chicken

e ngáno  (from: -kano)  n 9/10. wheat.

e ngamnza  (from: -kánza  (-L.%)  n 9/10. the residue of sorghum used for fermenting banana juice; the dregs of the beer.  
Syn: omúhemba.

énganzabísíqi  (from: -kanzá-bísíqi)  n 9/10. a type of bird (lit. I like tree trunks).

e ngaraya  (from: -káraja  (-L.%)  n 9/10. wild hog.  
edkíkalá  ng’engaraya  to be difficult like a wild hog

e ngarayí  y’ómwisi  (from: -karayí  y’ómwisi)  n 9. the hotness of the sun.  
mbakás’  omo  ngarayí  y’ómwisi  he came when the sun was still too hot

e ngarwè  (from: -káru)  n 9/10. a hard pot, a hard metal.

éngasíryá  (from: -gásiría)  n 9/10.

e ngáta  (from: -gáta)  Variant:  
esyóngáta.  n 9/10. small cushion, head pad.  
abálumé  ní  ngáta,  yikánátogá  ìwásóngyá  yindi  men are like a small cushion.  
If it falls down, you get another one.

éngatikákwá  (from: -katikákwá)  n 9/10. a type of plant that grows on other plants (source:  
Tasopa’s dictionary).

e ngayí  (from: -ngayí  (-L.%)  n 9/10. gorilla.

éngbe  (from: -kébe  (-L.%)  Variant:  
esyóngbe.  n 9/10. life.  
éngbe  yitábâhwa  the eternal life

éngke  (from: -kéke  (-L.%)  Variant:  
esyóngke.  n 9/10. a cut in the foot that has dried up.

éngèko  (from: -kekó)  n 9/10. fire  
that is covered with ash to reanimate it on the following day.  
yútsemiré  syátába  ngèko  a happy person does not keep fire in the fireplace to reanimate it the following day

éngèko  (from: -kèko)  n 9/10. fire  
(for the following day).  
yútsemiré  syátába  ngèko  a happy person does not keep fire for the following day

éngèmbè  (from: -gembe)  n 9/10.  
shoulder blade.

éngému  (from: -gémú)  n 9/10.  
tribute, tax.

engendéro  (from: -gendero)  
Variant:  
esyóngendéro.  n 9/10. shoe.

éngondo  (from: -gendo)  n 9/10.

growing stone.
éngerégése 66

éngerégése (from: -kéregésé) n 9/10. kind of rings used as a musical instrument.

éngerégésé (from: -kéregésée) n 9/10. kind of food.

engeréko (from: -ngereko) n 9/10.
a layer. hír’oko lužhimbó kw’engerekó y’ebýondo put another layer of mud on the wall

éngeréko (from: -géreko) n 9/10.
an additional layer. hír’okolužhimbó kw’ éngerékó y’ebýondo put an additional layer of mud onto the wall

éngéro (from: -kéro) Variant: esjongéro. n 9/10. funnel made of dried mud that is put at the mouth of the bellows in the forge.

éngéro (from: -kéro (-L%)) Variant: esjongéro. n 9/10. in the field.
erigy’ éngéro to go to the fields erisib’ éngero to stay in the field for a long time

éngeru (from: ngere H (-L%)) n 24.
at the field. ngáy’ éngeru I am going to the field. Syn: émovi.

engété (from: -gité) n 9/10. shoe.

engétsé (from: -getse) n 9/10. lake, ocean.

engiké (from: -kiké (-L%)) n 9/10.
a cricket, locust.

éngili (from: -kilig) n 9/10. a kind of wild pig.

éngima (from: -kimá) n 9/10.
monkey.

énginga (from: -nginga H (L%)) adv. when, even when. n’

énginga unálwère, ukábyá ̀wunámúkol’ okó mibjìri even when you are sick, you are doing some work


engísa (from: -ngjsá) n 9/10. an amulet. It is believed that this amulet has supernatural powers, that it can repulse negative influences and attract positive ones.

engíti (from: -ngítí) n 9/10. an idiot.

éngitsi (from: kítsi (-L%)) n 9/10. fear, anxiety. erihítá mw’ éngitsi to be really frightened (as if one will have diarrhea)

engóba (from: -koba) n 9/10. human skin.

éngoba (from: -góba (-L%)) n 9/10. skin, skin layer.

éngob’éyomunvé yámáhonokála the skin of the finger is crushed

engóbí (from: -góbí) n 9/10. an animal skin used as a dress.

éngobolé (from: -kóbolee) n 9/10. tooth gap.

éngodoko (from: -kódoko (-L%)) n 9/10. the dregs.

éngodokwé (from: -kódokue) n 9/10. dregs.

engóga (from: -goga) n 9/10. small roundish stone to crush the seeds.

engogéro (from: -gogero) n 9/10. round stone to crush the seeds.

engóhe (from: -kóhe) n 9/10. brow, thread. eriluk’engóhe to weave
éngoko 67

da thread
eängoko (from: -kóko (-1.0%)) n 9/10.
hen.
yamalangir’omugen’ ákasá yiti
ng’ end’ engábo kwésí
jújíbésáma when the rooster
sees a visitor, it says: I am
go ing to look for a shield, but in
fact, it goes to hide
éngokólá (from: -kókolá) n 9/10.
elbow, a cluster of bananas on a
banana bunch.
erísumb’éngokólá to raise the
elbow tangulyá ngokólá ngum’
ey’obúbugu please sell me one
cluster of banana plantains
éngokólé (from: -kócole) n 9/10. a
cluster of bananas on a banana
bunch. üngúláyé ngokole
nyiríto nguma sell me one
cluster of bananas
éngokolume (from: -kókolume
(-1.0%)) n 9/10. a rooster.
éngolámiisi (from: -kólamúisi
(-1.0%)) n 9/10. sun heat.
éngóle (from: -kólé) Variant:
esyóngóle akákóle. n 9/10. stilt;
sticks with a V-branch that
allows a young person to walk
stilted on them.
éngólo (from: -kólo) Variant:
olúkólo. n 9/10 or 11/10. a big
yam.
éngölü (from: -kólü (-1.0%)) n 9/10.
scar. eríkwé éngölü to have a
scar
éngóluku (from: -kóluku) Variant:
akákóluku. n 9/10. scar.
egómá (from: -goma) n 9/10. the
drum; term also used to
designate a shape of the moon
when it is three quarters full. A
child born during that period is
called Kagóma. omúti abúyíre
akáiwáko ngom’ íbúrjí a good
tree (a tree that sounds well)
gives two drums. This proverb
is sometimes used to mean that
a family that raises children,
mostly girls, in the correct way,
always succeeds to give them in
marriage
éngombamüko (from: ngómbamüko) n 9/10.
hiccoughs; the pain one feels at
the sides after being tired.
egómó (from: -kómó) n 9/10. a
stick driven in the soil on which
a domestic animal is tied.
éngómó (from: -kómo) n 9/10. a
stick on which a goat or a pig
can be attached.
egómómübu (from: -komómüby)  
n 9/10. type of mushroom.
egómómumü (from: -komómümü)  
n 9/10. a type of mushroom.
egómümumü (from: -ngomümümü)  
n 9/10. mushroom.
egóngá (from: -kóna n 9/10. juice,
sap when referring to the juice
found inside fresh coffee. The
term also refers to the viscous
liquid a man produces before
ejaculation.
egondábútuku (from: -konda-bútuku) n 9/10. a
rooster. This is a compound
from erikónda 'to fell’ and
obútuku 'day, night’.
egondé (from: -konde) n 9/10.
**engónde** 68

an outdated object.

**engónde** (from: -kondé) n 9/10. a corner.

**engóndo** (from: -gondó) n 9/10. a wooden stick used for sowing.

**engondóle** (from: -kondolé) n 9/10. sweet potato.

**engóngoméryá** (from: -kondóm-ir-í-a) n 9/10. a type of sweet potato that is generally big and not straight. The word derives from the verb erjkontomyá 'to bend': obúhanya ni mughandá wa bíribwa byó bitébulá ko ngóngoméryá misfortune is like a bundle of sweet potatoes that never lack at least one sweet potato that is not straight

**engónga** (from: -konga) n 9/10. a bottle.

**éngónga** (from: -konga) n 9/10. a flask. mútvali'eyšandé ngé y’omo ngónga bring him some banana juice in the flask

**engongolyó** (from: -ngongoljo) n 9/10. nut from a wild tree. It is believed to render a man more sexually active.


**éngóngótéra** (from: -kóngótéraa)


**éngóngótéra** (from: -ngóngótéraa) n 9/10. a type of bird that builds its nest by making a hole in a tree.

**engonj** (from: -konj (-L%)) n 9/10. a stick.

**éngonomkwé** (from: -konokwé) n 9/10. finger noise.

**éngonókúé** (from: -kónókúé) n 9/10. finger noise.

**éngóó OK. that is the way to say "oh! I see"! A: wanábíríryá ? B: ec! A: éngóó A: have you effectively eaten? B: yes A: oh! I see Syn: éngó, égo, égó.

**éngopa** (from: -kópa (-L%)) n 9/10. sickle used to prune banana trees.

**éngorákórá** (from: -kákorakóráa) n 9/10. red potato.

**éngorokotsya** (from: -kórokotsja) n 9/10. a broom.

**éngorosya** (from: -kórosja (-L%)) n 9/10. a type that is deleted or scratched.

**engorotsyó** (from: -korotsjo) n 9/10. a scratch.

**éngórwé** (from: -górwe) n 9/10. a small temple for Nyabingi.

**éngote** (from: -ngôte (-L%)) n 9/10. medicinal plant.

**engóto** (from: -goto) n 9/10. the nape of the neck. erjkontomy'engóto to walk very proudly Syn: ebíkya.

**engóto** (from: -goto) n 9/10. root of a straw that children like to suck.


**enghtsí** (from: -gotsi (-L%)) n 9/10. a monkey species.

**engotsí** (from: -gotsi (-L%)) n 9/10. a rat species found in the fields
or in the bush.

éngótsi (from: -ngótsi) n 9/10. a type of rat.

engótsya (from: -kotsía (-L%)) n 9/10. a kind of monkey.

éngubakuba (from: -kúbakuba (-L%)) n 9/10. a guitar.

engúbí (from: -ngúbí) n 9/10. horn used as a whistle.

éngúbíj (from: -kúbj) n 9/10. the orphan.

éngúbú (from: -kúbu (-L%)) n 9/10. a head that is completely shaved.

énguha (from: -kúha (-L%)) Variant: esyónghu akákuha. n 9/10. tick, louse.

énguka (from: -ngúka (-L%)) n 9/10. pheasant, a type of bird with beautiful feathers.

engükú (from: -ngükú) n 9/10. body dirt. onyúwan’oyú osýíré kw’esyongükú kundi syálnab’okomubíri this boy is too dirty because he never washes his body

éngükú (from: -kúku (-L%)) Variant: esyon gükú. n 9/10. scar.

éngukubè (from: -kúkubee) n 9/10. type of food. oyúkandír’ okó ngukubè yo mukoń akámu’simbikayá the one who intends to share the food with a sick person must empathize with him in his suffering.

éngula (from: -gúla (-L%)) n 9/10. red chalk-like substance.

offspring.

éngula (from: -kúla (-L%)) Variant: esyón gula akáku la. n 9/10. the inheritor.

éngula (from: -kúla) n 9/10. offspring.

éngula (from: -ngúla) n 9/10. red substance used for smearing oneself with.

éngula (from: -ngúla) n 9/10. medicinal plant.

éngulê (from: -kúlee) n 9/10. a knife without a handle.


engulhungulhu (from: -kyuhukuli (-L%)) n 9/10. pounded cassava.

éngulíngó (from: -gúlingó) n 9/10. a small, roundish polished stone used for grinding millet.

éngulu (from: -ngúlu (-L%)) Variant: esyón gulu akángulu. n 9/10. news, reputation.

engulúbe (from: -gulube) n 9/10. a pig.

engulúkíra (from: -gulukíra) n 9/10. a spark.

engulúkíro (from: -gulukíro) n 9/10. spark.

éngulúmanía (from: -gúlu manía (-L%)) n 9/10. light.

éngúma (from: -gúma) n 9/10. seed.

éngumbè (from: -gúmbe) n 9/10. a small earthen pot without a neck and with a small opening and it is used to store the fat from goats or sheep or purified honey.
éngumbu (from: -ngúmbu (-L%))
9/10. craving for eating some food.

engúme (from: kumé) n 9/10.
blow. erih’omundú y’engúme
to give a blow to someone

engúmè (from: -kumé) n 9/10.
a blow with one’s hands.

éngunámíra (from: -ngúnámírá) n 12/13. a type of bird.

engúndi (from: -kündi) n 9/10.
umbilical cord. ómwana
mutsibú akáyikula ngúndi a
bad child pulls out the umbilical
cord from himself. This is a
way of saying that if a child is
wicked, even his close relatives
will avoid him.

engúndükíro (from: -kündükíro) n 9/10. an untied node.

éngúnga (from: -kúnga) Variant:
esyóngúnga. n 9/10. horn.

éngungútá (from: -kúngutá) n 9/10. flour.

éngununjú (from: -kúnunú) n 9/10. star. eryuyaná ng’
éngununjú to be beautiful like a
star

éngununjuku (from: -kúnunjuku) n 9/10. a spring.

éngununjuko (from: -kúnunjuko) n 9/10. spring of water.

éngunyiro (from: -kúnyiro) n 9/10. joint, the knee.

engunza (from: -gunza (-L%))
Variant: esyóngunza
akagunza. n 9/10. bag.

engurámo (from: -gurámo) n 9/10.
bad fame. enyonyú ya háli

éngwangwa
yikákwa ngurámo a bird from
far away dies with a bad fame,
.i.e., someone who comes from
far away marries with a person
with a bad fame.

éngurubébè (from: -ngurubébè)
n 12/13. a type of bird.

éngürügsú (from: -ngürügsú) n 9/10. type of plant with
purple flowers.

éngürügtú (from: -kurgútú) n 9/10. carcase.

engúsú (from: -ngúsú) n 9/10.
pillar. omúlmé yó ngusable’ omonyombo the man is the
pillar of the house

énguta (from: -gúta(-L%)) n 9/10.
oldness, maturity. obúkulu ní
nguta old age is maturity

éngutú (from: -kútú (-L%)) n 9/10.
cow without horns.

engwákij (from: -ngwákij (-L%))
Variant: esyóngwákij
akangwákij. n 9/10. a big drum
generally used for inviting
people to a meeting.

engwáli (from: -kualí) Variant:
esyóngwáli akakwáli. n 9/10.
partridge.

engwalima (from: -kualima (-L%)) n 9/10. unproductive field.

engwándá (from: -kuándá) n 9/10. lump of cassava bread
eaten without sauce but with
some fish or meat.

éngwángi (from: -kúngi) Variant:
olíkángi. n 9/10 ou 11/10.
pearl.

éngwangwa (from: -kúngua (-L%)) n 9/10. precipice,
énkóká (from: enokáá) here at home
enombě (from: enombě) n 9/10. a type of antelope.
entakiri (from: -thakiri) n 9/10. pig.
enthebha (from: -nthebha (-L%)) Variant: esyontheba. n 9/10. a game played on a plank with 16 or 18 holes. Syn: eyisimbi.
enthelebha (from: -thelebha (-L%)) n 9/10. an ear exerescence due to the fact that it was affected after being pierced.
enturúru (from: -nturúru) n 9/10. bad beer.
enúndu (from: -nundu) n 9. wood dust caused by worms.
énunga (from: -nunga (-L%)) n 9/10. spring.
enyábírenge (from: -nyabírenge (-L%)) n 9/10. potato type.
enyabókyo (from: -nyabókyo) n 9/10. medicinal plant.
enyabulémbo (from: -nyabulémbo) n 9/10. a kind of tree.
enyagenge (from: -nyagenge (-L%)) n 9/10. banana.
enyakirírjó (from: -nyakirírjó) n 9/10. small sticks to help
ekíkyakyákíkyákí very early in the morning
enímba (from: -njímba) n 9/10. hardened sap that oozed outside a tree.
eníndí (from: -níní) n 9/10. stick on the bellows.
éníndó (from: -njíndo) n 9/10. nose.
enó (from: enóo) here. ebwángá bwenó towards here
éngwatáno 71
 erosion.
énkóká (from: -nkóká) here at home
enombě (from: enombě) n 9/10. a type of antelope.
entakiri (from: -thakiri) n 9/10. pig. 
enyakota (from: -nyakota (-L%)) n 9/10. letter of the alphabet.

enyakurimba (from: nyakurimba (-L%)) n 9/10. toe hair.

enyáma (from: -nyama) n 9/10.

animal. ekinyáma leopard

ényamalere (from: -nyamalere (-L%)) n 9/10. a type of grasshopper.

ényamapyëke (from: -nyamapiëke) n 9/10. very poor.

enyambúrüru (from: -nyamburúrü) n 9/10. banana.

ényamë (from: -nyame) n 9/10.

banana juice of the highest quality. Syn: obútútsi.

ényamëri (from: -amerë) n 9.

water snake also called "endyoka".

ényámûkuru (from: -nyamûkuru (-L%)) n 9/10. hard beans, beans that are too dry and that take too much time to cook.

ényámûlere (from: -nyamûlere (-L%)) n 9/10. flute.

ényámûlere (from: -nyamûlere (-L%)) n 9/10. flute.

ényámûtutu (from: -nyamûtutu (-L%)) n 9/10. a type of big fish.

enyána (from: -nyana) n 9/10. small cow.

ényána (from: -nyána (-L%)) n 9/10. calf.

enyangaka (from: -nyangaka (-L%)) n 9/10. a monkey species.

enyángóle (from: -nyángólë) n 9/10. stilt.

enyangûsu (from: -nyangusû) Variant: ekinyangûsu. n 9/10

7/8. lion.

enyángwángí (from: -nyangúángí) n 9/10. corn with different colors.

enyánza (from: -nyanzá) n 9/10.

banana.

enyárûkûkû (from: -nyarûkûkû) n 9/10. animal found in tales.

ényarûnûtáisi (from: -nyárûnûtáisi) n 9/10. type of snake.

enyarûtûtû (from: -nyarûtûtûu) n 9/10. a type of big bird that is black with a powder puff and which is considered as a bad omen.

enyása (from: -nyasá) n 9/10. an amulet in the form of a string used as a bracelet or a belt; a mollusc.

enyâválígo (from: -nyâwâlígo (-L%)) n 9/10. message, letter.

enyawasara (from: -nyawasara (-L%)) n 9/10. a type of antelope.

ényenze (from: -nyênze (-L%)) Variant: esyônyenze. n 9/10.

cockroach. ényenze ngulu sîrjku mata an old cockroach does not get wounds

enyóndo (from: -nyondo) n 9/10. hammer.

ényongero (from: -nyóngero) n 9/10. nipple.

enyónyû (from: -nyónyû) n 9/10.


ényonzo (from: -nyónzo (-L%)) Variant: esyônzo (L%). n 9/10.

small basket.
énýoro (from: nyóro (-L%)) n 9/10. a small instrument used to polish pots. This noun probably derives from erĩnyorosyá 'to polish, to smooth'.

énýóta (from: -nyóta) n 9/10. thirst. erĩkw’ enýóta to be thirsty

enýýuma (from: -nyýuma) n. behind. as’ enýýmá syage come behind me erigenda bûnyýmá nyúmá to go backward

enýýumba (from: -nyýumbá) n 9/10. bed bug.

enýýúmu (from: -nyýúmu) n 9/10. black ant. erĩkw’ áw’ akányýumu (erĩkw’ amerṹ áw’ akányýumu) to feel like eating meat

enýýungu (from: -nyýungú) n 9/10. a pot.

enýýnzu (from: -nyýnzu) n 9/10. waist bone.

enýýnzu (from: nyýnzu (-L%)) n 9/10. a sick person on the verge of being like a skeleton.

énzaba (from: -tsába (-L%)) n 9/10. a natural blemish on the body.

énzajsayí (from: nzájsayí (-L%)) n 9/10. a type of snake.

énzakáno (from: -sákano) n 9/10. a letter, the writing, the gospel.

enzála (from: -yala) n 9. hunger. námákwo enzála I am hungry


enzáli (from: -tsáli) n 9/10. a

buffalo.

énzaljma (from: -tsáljma (-L%)) n 9/10. slender. ámábíbyá nzaljma he has become very thin

enzalínzáli (from: nzalinzáli) n 9/10. basin.

enzáma (from: -sama) n 9/10. the poor.

enzatsa (from: -nzatsa (-L%)) n 9/10. monkey species.

énzégo (from: -tségo) n 9/10. banana prop. obuṭsipa óbulímw’ énzégo sibweter’ omw’ ihúnga the banana tree that has a prop does not fall down when the wind blows

énzegulíro (from: -tségulíro) n 9/10. a stick that serves to prop a banana tree.

enzénzê (from: -nzenzé) n 9/10. a kind of musical instrument.

énzéro (from: -yéro) Variant: esyónzéro ekýéro. n 9/10. white animal, e.g. a white goat, white chicken.

énzérú (from: -nzérú) n 9. white.

énzerwê (from: -tsérue) n 9/10. a type of disease that manifests itself with patches of the body losing their blackness. akwíwr’ énzewë he has got a skin disease with patches of the body losing their blackness. (lit. he dies the skin disease)

enzigu (from: -yigu) Variant: obuyigu. n 9/10. enemy. obuyigu enmity

enziko (from: -siko (-L%)) n 9/10. gonorrhea. ngákúh’ enziko l
wish you could contract the
gonorhea (a type of insult)

**énzindabúlímè** (from: -nzindabúlíméè) n 9/10. a type

**enzindýkya** (from: -tsindúkja (-L%)) Variant: akatsïndýkya.
n 9/10. banana wine that is
brought to a chief very early in
the morning.

**enzíní** (from: -tsiñi) n 9/10. the
vagina.

**enzíra** (from: -yíra) Variant:
esyonzíra, oluyíra akayíra.
n 9/10. road.
eritunungul’ámesó ng’ omunj
w’ oko nzíra to open widely
one’s eyes like someone easing
himself on the side of the road

**enzirámírâ** (from: -tsíramírâa) Variant:
akátsíramírâa
esyonzirámírâa. n 9/10. python.

**enzirámukinde** (from: -yirámukinde (-L%)) n 9/10.
sparrow. akákalj
k’enzirámukinde,
esyonzirámukinde kinds of
sparrows that live in groups; the
male has a long black tail

**enziýjí n’enziýjí** adv. much.

**enzobólj** (from: -sobolj) n 9/10. a
big drum. Lit. the one which

**énzóga** (from: -yóga) n 9/10. small
bells dancers put on their feet
when dancing.

**énzógy** (from: -nzogý (-yogý))
Variant: esyonzógy. n 9/10.
elephant. Syn: ehúlá,
étabinjuka, etyanga.

**énzôka** (from: -yóka) n 9/10. a
snake. eríkw’ esyonzóka to
have worms

**énzokómbj** (from: -nzókombj)
n 9/10. caterpillar.

**énzole** (from: -yóle (-L%)) Variant:
esyonzole ekíole. n 9/10. tattoo.

**enzolhóka** (from: -tsolhoka)
n 9/10. swelling on a shoe or
or a tire.

**enzólj** (from: -yólj) n 9/10. a dream.

**enzombé** (from: -nzombé) n 9/10.
loincloth for carrying a baby on
the back.

**enzondo** (from: -tsondo) n 9/10. a
stick used to insert into the hole
to tease out a rat.

**enzongólj** (from: -songolj) n 9/10.
palm wine of highest quality
that does not contain water.

**énzoto** (from: -sóto (-L%)) adv.
sideways. émbulá yikawá mó
nzoto the rain is falling
sideways.

**enzudúlíj** (from: -tsudúlíj)
n 9/10. shorts.

**enzugúndo** (from: -nzugúndo )
n 9/10. a whistle.

**enzúke** (from: -tsúké) Variant:
esyonzúke akatsúke. n 9/10.
double calabash.

**énzúki** (from: -yúki) Variant:
esyonzúki akáyúki. n 9/10. fly.

**énzúko** (from: -tsúko) n 9/10.
beginning.

**énzukwámútméjí** (from: -tsúkua
mu-téjí) n 9/10. banana that
begins to ripen (compound from
erítsúka (to begin) and
éndúkwámúguşu 75
omútemi (sickle). Syn. éndúkwámúguşu
éndúkwámúguşu (from: -tsúkuamugusu) n 9/10. banana that
begins to ripen (compound from erítsúka (to begin) and
omúgušu (knife)). Syn. éndúkwámútemi.
énzumbíryá (from: -sumbír-j-a (-
1%,) n 9/10. a big drum.
enzumbu (from: -nzumbu (-1%),) n 9/10. type of plant the
leaves of which are used as soap.
enzúumwá (from: -nzumúa) n 9/10.
piece of advice.
enzúumwá (from: -tsúumúa) n 9/10.
piece of advice.
enzúamíjirýá (from: sunámíjira) n 9/10. a type of sweet potato
part of which is visible.
enzungule (from: -nzíngule (-1%,)) n 9/10. a type of big fish.
enzunúnú (from: -tsúnumúu) n 9/10. type of wild flower.
enzúururu (from: -nzúururu (-1%,)) n 9/10. snow.
enzúyú (from: -súyú) n 9/10. lump
in cassava bread.
enzwébè (from: -nzuebèe) n 9/10. a
small bird with beautiful feathers that are red, green, and
black.
enzwikáno (from: -suikano) n 9/10. animal skin used as a
cover for a child. Syn: engóbj.
enzyatsýá (from: -tsiatsia) n 9/10. rabbit.
epagarapagara (from:
-pagarapagara (-1%,) n 9.
hurriedly. omúluumy’oyú
akákol’ebindú by’omo
pagarapagara this man does
things hurriedly
epakupaku (from: -pakupaku
(-1%,) n 9. hurriedly. awity,’
epakupaku he does things
hurriedly Syn: epagarapagara.
epálasýý (from: -palásurý) n 9/10. daily work (loan from
French "par jour").
epámbá (from: -pambáa) n 9/10.
cotton (loan word from
Swahili).
epambásí (from: -pambásí) n 9/10.
shaded area around the wall.
epandé (from: -pandée) n 9/10.
payment in a club.
epapí (from: papíi) n 9. nothing.
erírima ryabírijk’omó mbúla
shákírí n’epapí the field has
been destroyed by the rain.
There is nothing left.
epasyó (from: -pasio) n 9/10.
retirement (loan word from
French "pension").
epata (from: -pata (-1%),) Variant:
esyopata. n 9/10. beer that is
bad.
epénzí (from: -penzí) n 9/10.
pincers (loan word from French
"pince").
epérese (from: -perése (-1%,) n 9/10. strawberry (loan word
from French "fraise").
epésè (from: -pesèe) n 9. shingles
(zona in French).
epétâ (from: -petáa) n 9. a child’s
disease the symptom of which is
for the failure for the child to
epilipili (from: -pilipili) n 9/10.
pepper (loan word from Swahili).

epíři (from: -píři) Variant: epíři.
n 9/10. mourning dress.

epířipíři (from: -pířipíři) n 9/10.
pepper (loan word from Swahili). Píří Pilipili (meaning pepper; proper name given to someone who is very severe)

epísipísi (from: -pisípisí) n 9.
very little. síákííí n’ epísípisí there is too little left, there is nothing left

epítsô (from: -pítsoo) n 9/10.
domestic pigeon (this is a loan word from French).

epóno (from: -pono) n 9/10.
stubbornness.

epónolya (from: -ponólya (-1%) )
n 9/10. much yield. oyó awite
epónolya this person’s field always yields much fruit

epopó (from: -popoo) n 9/10.
a small tattoo on the cheeks.
erísak’epopó to tattoo on the cheeks

epopolína (from: -polóiná) 
n 9/10. a multicolored cloth.


eposó (from: -posó) n 9/10.
animal food.

eposó (from: -posó) n 9/10.
Saturday.

epotomonjó (from: -potomonjo) 
n 9/10. wallet (loan word from French "porte-monnaie").

epúlál (from: -puláa) n 9/10. a type of monkey.

epúlhúkú (from: -pulhúkúù) 
n 9/10. antelope.

epulí (from: -pulíi) n 9/10. a hollow tube used to activate the fire.

epúlungú (from: -pulungúù) 
n 9/10. a type of bird.

epúndá (from: -pundáa) n 9/10.
donkey (a loan word from Swahili).

epúríka (from: -púríká) n 9/10.
young potato.

epúsupúsupú (from: -pusupusú) 
n 9/10. cat.

epúwítsí (from: -puitsí) n 9. free of charge. ályámbá mo pwítsí he gave it to me free of charge

eradiyó (from: -radíyoo) n 9/10.
radio (loan word from French "radio").

érángí (from: -rángí) n 9/10. color (loan word from Swahili).

éríbá (from: -íb (-íbV-) ) v. to steal.
oyó bakégay’ okó múhítí yó mwíbí it is the one who is caught while stealing who is a thief

éríbabalyá (from: -bábalí) v. to blink (eyes). Syn: erípalapalyá.

éríbabáyírá (from: -bábayir-) v intr. to walk here and there.

éríbagá (from: -bag-) v. to share.
eríbag’èmbene to share a goat among family members

éríbagá (from: -bag-) v trans. to lack respect.

éríbagá (from: -bág-) v trans. to slaughter.

éríbagalíra (from: -bágalír-) v. to
eríbagukála (from: -bágukál-) v intr. to leave suddenly, to come from nowhere.
eríbagúla (from: -bágul-) v trans. to grab, to take with hands.
eríbakabáka (from: -bákabák-) v. to dry up. Olukímba lúlyafulháwá nükjí lwámábakabáka the dress that was washed is drying up already.
eríbakíra (from: -bákír-) v. to agonize. námábakír’ omó mbého I am very cold (lit. I agonize because of too much cold)
eríbakúla (from: -bákul-) v trans. to intercept. eríbakulíra to intercept for
eríbakulírwá (from: -bákulíru-) v. to be the recipient of something that has been intercepted.
eríbála (from: -bálá) n 5. a wicked person. obútsemé bungi n’jíbála too much happiness is a disaster
eríbála (from: -bál-) v intr. to get saved; to escape. eríhalísy’omándu to cause someone to be saved or to escape
eríbála (from: -bál-) v intr. to heal. ekírondá kyage kyabíriríbála my wound is already healed
eríbaláma (from: -bálam-) v intr. to go to a visit.
eríbalangúla (from: -bálangul-) v trans. to fry in part. eríbalangúl’ ekikúsá to fry a corn carrot
eríbánda (from: -banda) n 5/6.

eríbále (from: -bále (-L%)) n 5/6. iron ore.
eríbále (from: -bále (-L%)) n 5/6. callousness in the palm of the hand.
eríbalíka (from: -bálík-) v trans. to put at an elevated place.
eríbalyá (from: -bál-l-) v intr. to make escape. eríbaly’ akanyúnuy to let a bird escape
eríbalyó (from: -báljo) n 5/6. callousness in the palm of the hand.
eríbámba (from: -bamb-) v trans. to cover with a skin, to cover with a big leaf. eríbamb’ engómà to make a drum by putting a dry skin on it eríbamb’ enyúngú to cover a pot that is filled with food
eríbámba (from: -bám-) v trans. to tan an animal skin.
eríbambáma (from: -bambám-) v. to be spread out on the floor. eríbambam’ ahísí to be spread out on the floor
eríbána (from: -bán-) v trans. to find, to visit; to undergo the circumcision rites. eríyáhána to go and visit omúlwán’ oyú syábánýre this boy is not circumcised (lit. this boy has not found (the circumcision rites))
eríbána (from: -buán-) Variant:
eríbwána. v. to circumcise. eríbanj omwána to circumcise a child
plain. ebisibú bjlól' jíaña let the evil things go to the plain
muny'jíaña a plain dweller
eríbánda (from: -bánd-) v. to cut.
ekwyayibánda síkyéltú the wound that you caused to
yourself does not hurt (that is, you should not complain if you
are the origin of a bad situation you are facing, for example,
having a wicked husband) eríbánd'omo ngóma to beat the
drum eríbánd'óko byála to clap hands (lit. to hit on the hands)
eríbánd'ahísí to cultivate (lit.
to hit down, to hit the ground)
eríyibánda to hurt oneself
eríbándána (from: -bandan-) v trans. to meet.
eríbándángá (from: -bándang-) v.
to hit several times; to cut.
eríbándang' umunwé w' óko múti to hit the finger on the
head several times eríbándangir'enymá y'óko múti to cut the meat on a tree
eríbándángá (from: -bándang-) v trans. to cut in several
places.
eríbándángusyá (from:
-bándangutsij-) v. to steal in
someone else's field.
eríbandána (from: -bandaní-) v trans. to join.
eríbandwá (from: -bandu-) v intr.
to treat with fetishes.
úbándírwé kwé have you
become crazy?
eríbánga (from: -bang-) v trans. to
chisel the teeth.
eríbangúka (from: -bánguk-) v intr. to act rapidly, to go
very quickly.
eríbaníka (from: -báník-) v. to be
findable. ekindw' eyó kikábaník'ebútembo that thing
can be found in Butembo
eríbarúra (from: -báur-) v trans.
to castrate. endé yíbarwíre a
castrated bull
eríbásá (from: -báas-) v. to harden.
ngábasá n'emboho I suffer
from the cold omundú akábyá
ábíholá, omurbí akábasá when
someone dies, his body becomes
hard
eríbasangúla (from: -básangul-) v. to walk quickly, to make
one's first steps without any
problem.
eríbasúla (from: -básul-) v intr. to
make the first steps in walking.
eríbatangúka (from: -bátanguk-) v.
to walk faster. batanguká
túríkhe hurry up so that we
might arrive eríbatanguky'
omúndu to make someone go
faster
eríbátsa (from: -bats-) v trans. to
cut out, to trim, to chisel.
eríbatsjíranja to cut something
along with something else
eríbatúka (from: -bátuk-) v intr. to
walk by jumping. omwaná
alimúbatúka the baby begins to
walk by jumping
eríbatúla (from: -bátul-) v intr. to
start walking (for a baby).
ómwaná alimwasá ákábatúla
the baby begins to walk (lit. the
eribéba

to the spirits eribember’

amagétse to cool the water

eribéra (from: -ber-) v intr. to boil.

eribéré (from: -bére) n 5/6. breast, milk from the breast. erínony’

okw’ibéré to suck the breast

eribewá (from: -bér-u-) v. to seem, to look like. námáberwá

ganyifâmje I look as if I am cured

eriberyá (from: -ber-i-) v trans. to boil.

eribetabéta (from: -bétabet-) v intr. to walk slowly.

eribetyá (from: -béti-) v. to spill a liquid.

eribhabhayika (from: -bhábhayik-) v intr. to speak aimlessly. alyahó

akábhabhayika buyíra, síhaly’
oyúkumúkulikiríra he is there speaking aimlessly; there is no one paying attention to what he is saying

eribhahúka (from: -bháhuk-) v intr. to break, to split.

eribhahulha (from: -bháhulh-) v trans. to break. eribhahul’
esahání to break the plate

eribháka (from: -bhák-) v trans. to catch. eribhak’ omúsyenene to catch a grasshopper

eribhakána (from: -bhákan-) v intr. to fight.

eribhalhagása (from: -bhálahgas-) v intr. to harden. esyónzwirí

syámábalhagas’ okó mútwé

the hair looks hard on the head

eribhalhangúka (from: -bhálhangug-) v. to crackle
eríbhalhúka 80 eríbhónga
(talking about the cereals being fried).

eríbhalhúka (from: -bhálhuk-) v intr. to break; to bounce back from a hard object.

eríbhandukála (from: -bhándukal-) v intr. to get damaged (for a plate made of iron).

yabíríbhandukála the plate got damaged

eríbhandúla (from: -bhándul-) v trans. to damage (a plate made of iron).

eríbhandul’ esahání to damage the plate (for example by making it drop on a hard object)

eríbhandyá (from: -bhándj-) v trans. to steal.

eríbhangalhálha (from: -bhángalhál-) v intr. to be sharp, to be alert. ômwan’ oyú abhangaléré this child is really sharp, too active.

eríbhasyá (from: -bhásj-) v to eat.

eríbhatíka (from: -bhátik-) v trans. to stick something on.

eríbhatík’ebýóndó by’oko luhýmbo to stick mud onto the wall.

eríbhelelesyá (from: -bhélelešj-) v trans. to spy, to watch carefully.

eríbhélha (from: -bhélh-) v trans. to split.

eríbhelhú (from: -bhelhuý) n 5/6. goiter.

eríbhéndè (from: -bhendée) n 5/6. joke; disease that consists of the swelling of the testicles. jngýé

sindy’ okw’ ¿bhéndé lyagu I do not want to take part to your jokes

eríbhendekyá (from: -bhéndekj-) v. to devalue, to diminish someone’s value.

eríbhisyá (from: -bhéšj-) v. to seize something with hands.

eríbhétha (from: -bhéth-) v to hit.

eríbhetyó (from: -bhetjø) n 5.
plain.

eríbhilí (from: -bhilíj) n 5/6. the bag of an old man.

eríbhínda (from: -bhínd-) v intr. to be extremely full.

eríbhínga (from: -bhíng-) v intr. to take care of. eríbhíngá n’ebíndù to take care of things.

eríbhobholýá (from: -bhóbhoj-) v. to crunch. eríbhobholy’ eríkúá to crunch a bone

eríbhobhongolýá (from: -bhóbhojongj-) v trans. to crack with teeth.

eríbhoholóbónya (from: -bhóbhojónya) v trans. to take by deceit. akásond’ erínyíbhoholóbónya’ esyofurángá syage he wants to take my money by deceiving me

eríbhoholgóka (from: -bhólhongok-) v. to crackle.

eríbholyá (from: -bhólyj-) v trans. to drink; to smoke.

eríbhóndo (from: -bhondo) n 5/6. palm wine.

eríbhondóha (from: -bhondoh-) v intr. to get tired.

eríbhónga (from: -bhóng-) v intr. to eye someone, to have an eye
erj bhoro

on someone. omusik’olyáábéger’ erinyibhongera that
girl likes to eye me (because
she probably likes me)
erj bhoro (from: -bhoro (-L%))
n 5/6. a type of round potato.
Syn: erj bhoro lái.
erj bhoro lái (from: -bhoro lái)
n 5/6. a type of round potato.
erj bhótha (from: -bhot-) v. to
break.
erj bhóthabhótha (from: -bhotabhóth-) v trans. to
destroy repeatedly. The term
is used for something that is
hollow. ómwaná
abír-bhóthabhóth’ ekó pó the
child has destroyed the cup
erj bhóthokála (from: -bhotokál-)
v intr. to destroy itself. The
term is used for something that
is hollow. ekó pó
yabír-bhóthokála the cup got
destroyed
erj bhúbhá (from: -bhúbh-) v intr.
to soften. This term implies a
sense of getting old, that is,
something that was kept
somewhere for a long time and
softens as a consequence.
enyamá yabír-bhúbhí’ omo
magétse the meat has softened
in the water
erj bhúbhúthå (from: -bhúbhúth-) v trans. to
fill one’s mouth with food.
erj bhúká (from: -bhúk-) v trans. to
smoke by putting the tobacco
between the teeth and the lips.
erj bhúky (from: -bhúkú) n 5/6.
erj bhús

exercise-book (loan word from
English “book”).
erj bhulhubhúta (from: -bhúlhubhut-) v intr. to
walk as if one is very tired.
akágedá ákáyibhulhubhúta
he walks as if he was very tired
erj bhulhunganja (from: -bhúlhunganja-) v. to
mix.
erj bhulyá (from: -bhuli-) v trans.
to drink. Syn: erj nywá.
erj bhúná (from: -bhún-) v trans. to
break. erj bhún’ ebi kú sa to
harvest the corns erj bhún’
okugúlu to break one’s leg
erj bhúná (from: -bhún-) v intr.
to crouch, to take a rest after a
good meal.
erj bhunya (from: -bhúnik-) v intr.
to break by itself. ómwan’
ábhúnikí’y’ okó kú bóko the
child has broken his arm
erj bhuréthe (from: -bhurethé) n 5/6. wheelbarrow.
erj bhüthabhúthá (from: -bhüthabhúth-) v intr. to
walk in such a way that one does not
want to be seen. The sorcerers
are believed to walk that way;
to walk painfully because of old
age.
erj bhwaya (from: -bhwaya (-L%))
n 5. type of dance where
people dance in pairs.
erj bìba (from: -bìb-) v trans. to
sow.
erj bìga (from: -bìg-) v. to fight; to
be healthy. omúti’amábíga the
tree is growing very well

eríbigábíga (from: -bigabí-) v. to grow (when talking about weeds that grow lushly). eríbigábíga' byámábígábíg' omoririmá lyage the weeds are growing lushly in my field. In the area of Lukanga, one can hear instead: eríbigábíga 'to grow lushly' and in the area of Bunyuka, one can say: eríbigábíga. All these three terms seem to be acceptable synonyms.

eríbhíha (from: -bíh-) v. intr. to lie.

eríbihírháwá (from: -bíhíru-) v. to be lied to.

eríbíhyá (from: -bíh-) v. trans. to spoil, to damage, to destroy.

eríbíka (from: -bík-) v. intr. to crow.

eríbíka (from: -bík-) v. trans. to put aside.

eríbíkúlá (from: -bíkul-) v. to confess one’s mistakes.

eríbíkúl' amalólo to confess one’s sins

eríbímbá (from: -bimb-) v. intr. to swell.

eríbímba (from: -bimb-) v. intr. to swell. eríbímbáhyá to make swell

eríbína (from: -bína-) v. intr. to dance. The term is used when talking about the sorcerers' dance at night.

eríbídingúlá (from: -bídingul-) v. trans. turn something several times.

eríbíndúka (from: -binduk-) v. intr. to turn. eríbíndúkír' omúkál' y' omo ngíngo to turn towards

the woman in bed

eríbibindukáko to turn onto oneself

eríbindúkyá (from: -bindúkj-) v. trans. to make turn.

eríbindúky' enyámá y' omo nyängu to turn the meat in the cooking pot

eríbindúlá (from: -bindul-) v. trans. to turn upside down.

eríbindúljkannjá (from: -bindúlkanj-) v. trans. to turn several times.

eríbínga (from: -bíng-) v. trans. to move forward. eríbingir' omó kitégo to chase an animal so that it gets into the trap

eríbínga (from: -bíng-) v. to walk in the sense of looking for an illicit sexual partner.

eríbinganjá (from: -binganj-) v. to move s.th. forward, to move s.th. away.

eríbínjýá (from: -bínjí-) v. to cook for. eríbínjý' ómwaná y' obusára to cook soup for a baby

eríbírátu (from: -bírátu) (-L%) n 5/6. a non fertilized egg of a chicken.

eríbíriríká (from: -bírirík-) v. trans. to call.

eríbírirwá (from: -birírir-u-) v. trans. to forget.

eríbíryá (from: -bír-) v. trans. to sweep.

eríbísa (from: -bís-) v. trans. to hide.

eríbízámá (from: -bízam-) v. intr. to hide.

eríbísemukála (from: -bísemukal-) v. intr. to leave one's hiding
eríbísűla

place.
eríbísűla (from: -bísul-) v trans. to un-hide.
eríbóbá (from: -bob-) v intr. to be damp, to be wet.
eríbóbyá (from: -bob-) v. to wet.
eríbógá (from: -bog-) v intr. to grow well (when speaking about plants).
eríbógó (from: -bogo) n. 5/6 young plants that are growing lushly; young banana trees, a farm of banana trees

eríbóha (from: -bóh-) v. to tie.
eríbóhóla (from: -bóhol-) v trans.
to untie, to free (a prisoner).
eríbóla (from: -bol-) v intr.
to rotten. múbuli mundw’ ábóljre you are a rotten person (this is an insult)
eríbólí (from: -bólí (-L%)) n 5/6.
bush.
eríbologónda (from: -bologond-) v.
to possess.
eríbóbama (from: -bomb-) v trans.
to cover with leaves. eríbombóla to uncover
eríbóbombéka (from: -bombek-) v. to hide in a corner. eríyibombéka to put oneself aside

eríbomberyá (from: -bomber-) v trans. to lay on.
eríbombery’ olúkómá lw’oko nyúngu to put the big leaf onto the cooking pot

eríbónda (from: -bónd-) v intr. to be thin.
eríbóndéra (from: -bonder-) v intr. to be quiet. eríbónderéra to be very calm

eríbúga

very calm eríyibondereryá to remain very calm as if one no longer exists
eríbonderéra (from: -bonderer-) v intr. to quieten, to be calm; to be peaceful.
eríbonyá (from: -bonder-) v trans. to quieten.
eríbondo (from: -bondō) Variant: eríbhondo. n 5/6. wild palm tree; fibers from that palm tree.
eríbondóha (from: -bondoh-) v intr. to become thin.
eríbóngóla (from: -bongol-) v trans. to skin off. obúbongolé the fact of skinnig off an animal

eríboróga (from: -bog-) v. to die.
eríbótá (from: -bót-) v. to pick, to glean. eríbotabótá to pick here and there eríbotereryá to glean with much care

eríbotoléra (from: -bótoler-) v trans. to take. eríyibotoléra to take for oneself

eríbótsyó (from: -bótso) n 5/6. medicinal herb for increasing milk. It is given to a woman who has recently given birth to a child so that she might have a lot of milk. Syn: eríhotsyó.
eríbú (from: -bú-) n 5. ash. eríbú to look like ash, to be very sick

eríbúga (from: -búg-) v trans. to speak, to say. eríbúga ndi ndi to stammer

eríbúga (from: -búg-) v trans. to finish. oyó ámábug’ óliwíwe that one has finished his (to
eribugabúga (from: -bugabug-) v intr. to become crazy (lit. to speak too much like a foolish man).
eribugabúna (from: -bugan-) v intr. to be scattered everywhere.
eribugana (from: -bugan-) v. to scold. eribuganá n'omwána to scold a child
eribugiríra (from: -bugiri-) v. to finish completely.
eribugu (from: -bugu (-1%)) n 5/6. plantain, a type of banana.
eribugúla (from: -bugul-) v trans. to pick up, to collect.
eribúha (from: -buh-) v trans. to blow. eribuh’ engúbi to blow in a horn eribuh’omo mulíro to activate the fire by blowing into it kálúme buh’omó lako young man, blow into the fire
eribuhiríra (from: -buhiri-) v. to blow slowly. leká nyibuhiri’i’ oko kírondá kyagu let me blow softly onto your wound. (Normally, when a child has a small wound, the baby-sitter blows on it to soothe it)
eribúka (from: -ibuk-) v trans. to recall.
eribúka (from: -búk-) v intr. to wake up. Abandú bakándisyábuk’omó ngakyá people will wake up in the morning
eribuku (from: -búku (-1%)) n 5.
eribúlyá well-behaved. oyú ni mundú w’eribuku this person has an excellent behavior
eribúkyá (from: -ibúk-) v trans. to remind. namibiriwá jwanyiibúkyá if I forget, remind me
eribúkyá (from: -búk-) v trans. to greet; to wake up.
eribúla (from: -búl-) v trans., intr. to miss.
eribúlikíra (from: -búlikir-) v intr. to be nicely surprised. námábúlikírá ómwana wagé ínátók’ oko masindáno I am lucky that my child succeeded at the exams
eribúlikíráranjá (from: -búlikiranj-) v trans. to surprise by arriving suddenly.
eribúlíra (from: -búlír-) v. to last. eribúlír’ omó múlúmbvo to remain for a long time at the drinking place
eribúlírána (from: -búlíran-) v intr. to disappear.
eribúlungú (from: -bulungún) n 5/6. palm nut.
eribúlungúka (from: -bulunguk-) v. to crackle while being fried. ekúksa kyámbulungúka the corn is crackling (onto the embers)
eribúlungúta (from: -bulungut-) v. to get ruined.
eribúlyá (from: -búl-) v trans. to ask. eribúlyá sí búkírũ asking
eríbumbána (from: -bumbuban- v intr. to rest. akábumbubanjray’ omútima w’ omó kítsútsú he is making his heart rest in the shade; he is taking a rest under the shade

eríbúndá (from: -bundáa) n 5/6. stomach, belly. aity’eríbúndá línganábi he has a big stomach Syn: endá.

eríbúnda (from: -bünd- v intr. to crouch.

eríbundabúnda (from: -bündabund-) v intr. to walk slowly.

eríbundabúndyá (from: -bündabund-í) Variant: eríbundyabundyá. v trans. to carry something heavy and walk forward with it.

eríbundáma (from: -bundam-) v. to crouch. eríbundamíra to crouch on, to make love with embene yínábundamíré halyá the goat is resting (sleeping) there.

eríbundamíra (from: -bündamir-) v. to crouch on. eríbundamír’ omúdu to crouch on someone Syn: eritsundamíra.

eríbundayíra (from: -bündayír-) v intr. to walk slowly as if one was walking on one’s belly.

eríbundungúla (from: -bündungul-) v trans. to turn (eyes). eríbundungul’ améso to turn the eyes all around

eríbúngua (from: -búng-) v intr. to walk.

eríbúngúla (from: -búngul-) v. to decant. eríbúngul’ óbwabu to put the beer into an other container.

eríbunyákála (from: -búnyukal-) v intr. to come back after a long trip. ámábunykal’ átyá he comes back without bringing anything

eríbunyála (from: -búnul-) v trans. to change one’s mind. eríbunyl’ omútima to change one’s mind.

eríbunylyá (from: -búnuúl-) v. to bring back. wámábunyly’ íba wage you bring back my husband eríbunyly’ omútima to change one’s mind (lit. to make the heart come back).

eríbunzúla (from: -búnzul-) v trans. to crumble.

eríbunzúngykála (from: -búnzungukal-) v intr. to crumble. ekirí kyámábunzungykálír’ omó byála the potato crumbles into the hand.

eríburugúnda (from: -búrugund-) v intr. to walk slowly.

eríburugúnya (from: -búruguny-) v. to look healthy. ahandw’ áháburugúnyíre a place which is very fertile

eríburúra (from: -burur-) v intr. to skim.
eriburuíra (from: -bururir-) v intr. to skim. eriburuirí to skim over onto the floor
ahísí to skim over onto the floor
eriburuíráka (from: -bururuk-) v intr. to grow in big quantities.
eribútá (from: -bút-) v. to give birth. eribútabutanaí to multiply by giving birth to several generations.
eribútamá (from: -bútam-) v intr. to squat, to crouch. eributamí ahísí to crouch on the floor
eribútatalá (from: -bútatal-) v intr. to get astonished.
eribúti (from: -búti) n 5/6. hen. móbakàngeráray ìbúti they cooked a hen for me there
eribútsa (from: -búts-) v intr. to put in disorder.
eribútsyo (from: -butšo) n 5/6. lack of milk for a woman.
eribútuká (from: -bútuk-) v intr. to appear suddenly. eributukír i omúndu to appear to someone
eribútukála (from: -bútuká-) v intr. to appear suddenly.
eribútukíra (from: -bútukir-) v intr. to appear to.
eribútula (from: -bútul-) v. to find.
eribútutúla (from: -bútutul-) v. to be very fruitful, to have many children.
eribútyá (from: -bút-j-) v trans. to make give birth, to procreate, to give birth. eribútyí émbe to make a goat give birth eribúthyí émbe to make a goat give birth to a baby eribuyá (from: -búg-j-) v trans. to make noise. This verb derives from eribúga ’to speak, to say’.
eribúyí ekídhlí to make the guitar resonate akábúgany akagomá kó ndeke he knows how to make the small drum resonate
eribuyáha (from: -buyah-) v. to be pleased. námábuyahá n’omwásty’oyó I am pleased with that news
eribuyišyá (from: -buyišj-) v. to make someone happy.
eribuyíra (from: -búyir-) v. to cover.
eribuyiríra (from: -búyirir-) v. to be perfect; to finish completely.
eribwábúla (from: -búbul-) v. to give birth when talking of the dog.
eribwága (from: -buag-) v intr. to spill. amagetsë ámábúg‘omo nyúmba the water spills in the house
eribwága (from: -buag-) v intr. to collapse.
eribwarábwára (from: -buarabuar-) v. to walk everywhere in the house to see if there is anything hidden inside.
eribwayá (from: -buag-) Variant: eribwagiyá. v. to spread. Ñyn: eribstswagiyá.
eribwé (from: -búje) n 5/6. a stone.
eribwéka (from: -búk-) v. to lend. eriyibwéka to take a loan
eribwíra (from: -búr-) v trans. to tell. eribwíra Kambalé y’omwátsí to tell Kambale some
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eríbwiríka</th>
<th>eridíngá</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>news eríbwiríra to tell someone in public, to reprimand</td>
<td>v trans. to make (someone) important. ūkáyįdedemesaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríbwiríka (from: -búirik-) v. to be able to listen. súlívbiriká kwéñįl akábuįj kabouta kaków' omútw' ñiįjály'okó lijo, you do not seem to heed pieces of advice! a sheep that never listens finally listens when it realizes that its head is being fried on the fire.</td>
<td>nábi nawe you like to render yourself important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríbwiríra (from: -búirir-) v trans. to scold publicly, to tell the naked truth to someone.</td>
<td>erįdegųma (from: -dēgųm-) v. to suffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erįbyą (from: -bé-) v intr. to be, to become; this verb is also an auxiliary. erįbyą mwami to become a chief erįbyą āho to exist (lit. to be there) akándisyąby' agęnda when he will go (lit. he will be he go) twáberc twagęnda when we left</td>
<td>erįdeį (from: -deįj) n 5/6. a kind of banana that is cooked in water. Syn: erįtėmo, ekįnyámųnyų.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erídaimána (from: -daiman-) v. to be thick. esųpų yamádaimána the soup is thick omusasy'ämádaimána the blood is coagulating</td>
<td>erįdekyą (from: -deki-) v trans. to cook (cassava bread). erįdekyą ekítole to cook cassava bread; to mix water with cassava flour with a spatula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erídálha (from: -dálh-) v intr. to bounce. émbugá ikádalha misfortune happens (lit. misfortune bounces)</td>
<td>erįdelyą (from: -deļ-) v intr. to make a mistake in a game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erídaukála (from: -dáukal-) v. get out very quickly. erídaukala oko kitwá to descend very quickly from the hill</td>
<td>eridémba (from: -demb-) v. to wheedle, to coax. eridemb’ omúkalį to flatter a woman so that she might accept to have sexual relations with you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eridéda (from: -dés-) v trans. to decorate.</td>
<td>eridémba (from: -demb-) v. cajole. eridemb’omwána to cajole a child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erídébyą (from: -demb-) v trans. to praise, to flatter. k’ųkátadembyą’ omúkalį wawu you like to flatter your wife</td>
<td>erijdébyą (from: -demb-j-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erídédéma (from: -dedem-) v intr. to shine, because of oil.</td>
<td>erídésa (from: -dés-) v trans. to decorate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eridédemána (from: -dedeman-) v intr. to be watery.</td>
<td>erįdeįma (from: -déųm-) Variant: erįdeįma. v. to beat, when speaking about the heart. omútim’ ákinádeįmá the heart is still beating, in other words, he is not dead yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erįdedemesyą (from: -dedemesį-)</td>
<td>eridínga (from: -ding-) v. to oscillate, to swing. olúseke lukádingá the reed is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
erđingyadîngyâ oscillating

erđingyadîngyâ (from: -dingjadingi-) v. trans. to swing.

erídôdo (from: -dôdo) n. 5/6. fat, oil on the soup, in the cooked beans.

erídôdo (from: -dôdo) n. 5/6. cooking oil.

erídômána (from: -dodoman-) v. to be wet.

erídôkî (from: -doki-) v. to turn the cassava bread in the cooking pot.

erídônga (from: -dong-) v. to soften (speaking about fruits).

erídôngodyâ (from: -dôngodî-) v. to plunge. erídôngum’ erîhandâ ry’omó rîregâ to plunge the cup into the calabash

erídôkî (from: -dûkî) n. 5/6 type of dance during which dancers bend.

erídûnda (from: -dund-) v. to bounce, to tremble.

erídîngâ (from: -dung-) v. trans. to mix.

erídîsâ (from: -dûsî-) v. intr. to die.

erídîwîka (from: -düikî-) v. trans. to make love.


erîfanînâ (from: -fânanî-) v. to resemble (loan word from Swahili). Syn: erîsîsa.

erîfatûra (from: -fâturî-) v. trans. to take a picture (loan word from

erîfürwâthûra

French "photographer").

erîfürîja (from: -fürîî-) v. to weaken, to lose one’s shining.

erîfürîya (from: -fürîî-) v. to reduce in splendor. nábîrîfürîya Nábó kerá nábâya mubuy’ôkwaho I am no longer beautiful. Before, I was really beautiful

erîfürkâ (from: -fürkâa) n. 5/6. stove

The plural form, amafika means kitchen. ané omo mafikâ he is in the kitchen

erîfûbhálha (from: -fürbalî-) v. intr. to fade, to discolor.

esyóngimba syabîrîfürbhalî’ omo magétse the clothes have faded in the water.

erîfûlîha (from: -fürlî-) v. trans. to wash clothes. erîfürlîha esyóngimba to wash clothes

Syn: erisukûla.

erîfürmûbu (from: -fürmûbû) n. 5/6. mystery. ekûo wámanîyôbirà n’îfürmûbu what you have told me is a mystery akâbug’ omo mafûmbû masamasâ he speaks in a very obscure manner very often

erîfürmûlûa (from: -fürmûbulû) v. reveal. Stanley mwâfürmûbul’ ekôngô Stanley discovered the Congo

erîfürûkûta (from: -fürukutû) v. challenge. akâfürûkûtawà lindi this person is too challenging, he wants to try all sorts of impossible things. The term is only used in the passive

erîfürwâthûra (from: -fürwâthûra) v. to take a picture (of someone) (a
erīfyethúra v. to take a picture.
erīgā (from: -ig-) v. to learn.
erīgāba (from: -gab-) v trans. to share.
erīgabána (from: -gaban-) v. to share between each other.
erīgábo (from: -gabo) n 5/6. a share. This might be a share of meat, or fish. Usually, if it is a goat, each member of the extended family has to have his share. There are parts of the goat that are given for example to an uncle or to an aunt. But, usually, each person has a little share of everything. omundú akálya erigábó bakámusóherá one has to eat the part that was destined to him.
erigága (from: -gag-) v. spoil.
eriýir’ ekīgayá to have hands that cause the food to become sour.
erīgăgira (from: -gagir-) v. to grind one’s teeth.
erīgăgira (from: -gágira-) v trans.
erigājìryá (from: -gijir-) v. to cause food to become sour.
erigalágánda (from: -galagand-) intr. to wonder, to walk without aims.
erigaláma (from: -galam-) v intr. to lie down.
erigalamukála (from: -galamukal-) v intr. to descend abruptly.
erigalîka (from: -galik-) v. to lay on the back. erigalik’ engobj y’ émbené y’ahísì to lay the skin of a goat on the floor.
erigalikiríra (from: -galikirir-) v. to lay down on purpose.
erigalikiríra (from: -gälikirir-) v. to lay down.
erigalikirír’ èngokó y’oko mulíro to lay the skin of a goat on the fire.
erigalikíríra (from: -gälilikirir-) v. to lay down.
erigalikirír’ èngokó y’oko mulíro to lay the skin of a goat on the fire.
erigalikwá (from: -galiku-) v. to be laid down.
erigalîraná (from: -galiran-) v trans. to make angry. ìswigalîranaya múfkyenyu do not make your companion angry.
erigalirwá (from: -galaru-) v intr. to get angry.
erigalyagalyá (from: -gal-) v. to lay down. eriýigalyagalyá’ ahísì to roll on the floor.
erígalyagalyá (from: -galjagali-) v. to roll on the ground.
erígambá (from: -gámb-) v. to be beautiful. omusik'oyú agámbe this girl is beautiful
erígamba (from: -gámbe-) v. intr. to be extra. obundú bwámányigamba the cassava bread is too much for me
erigambúla (from: -gambul-) v. intr. to talk. erigambul'omwátis to tell a story omúkalí íwagu akágambulá ndeke omútimá íni ané omondá your wife tells stories well (with her heart in the stomach)
erígambwá (from: -gámbwá-) v. to be extra, a feeling one has for example about the food that one can no longer eat because it is too much.
erígána (from: -gán-) v. trans. to refuse. námágo erigendá nagu I refuse to go with you (to make love with you)
erígána (from: -gana) n 5/6. a hundred.
erígánga (from: -gánga) n 5/6. sacrilege. eríkolo 'érígánga to make a sacrilege
erígánga (from: -gáng-) v. to be left out. obundú bwámágánga the cassava bread is left out because it is too much, all of it cannot be eaten
erígangagánga (from: -gángagáng-) v. to wander, not to be trustworthy.
eriganíra (from: -ganir-) v. to refuse. omúkalí syáliganir'i íba the woman never refuses her husband to make love to her eriganir'o mo tuqotsérí to refuse to wake up
eriganíriníra (from: -garínir-) v. to stay stuck. amátísí abiriganírin'oko kisoméko the glue is now stuck onto the shirt
eriganjryá (from: -ganjir-) v. to think, to reflect. ñákagánjrayákí nagu? ngáganjrayá bínéne what are you thinking about? I am thinking about many things
eriganulà (from: -ganul-) v. to recover.
erigayagányà (from: -ganyagany-) v. to know one's job.
erigayagánya (from: -ganyagany-) v. to know one's craft very well.
eriganyíra (from: -ganyir-) v. to forgive.
erigánzá (from: -ganz-) v. trans. to count.
eriganízika (from: -ganzik-) v. to be countable. óbutágázmika innumerable
erigarámba (from: -garamb-) v. to neglect, to let something get rotten.
erigásà (from: -gas-) v. trans. to say. wámágasá kí? wámágasà mvátsí kí? what are you saying? What news are you telling?
erigásamá (from: -gásmo-) v. intr. to be surprised, to be astonished.
erígasukála (from: -gásukal-) v. to be strangled, to die.
erígáta (from: -gát-) v. to be lazy.
erígatáha (from: -gátah-) v. to be lazy.
erिगatsaqatsa (from: -gatsagats-) v. intr. to eat without having an appetite for food.
erिगatsangúla (from: -gatsangul-) v. trans. to open one’s eyes widely. erिगatsangul’ amésó to open widely one’s eyes
erिगatsúka (from: -gatsuk-) v. to change color.
erिगatsyá (from: -gats-i-) v. to frighten, to look frightening. erिगatsyá to make oneself fearful
erिगáya (from: -gay-) v. trans. to refuse something because one finds it insufficient.
erिगebwá (from: -gebu-) v. to be cut (said of cutting hair).
erिगéga (from: -geg-) v. to saw. erिगeg’ engobí yémbeh to skin off a goat erिगeg’ olányála to cut the fingernail
erिगégéna (from: -gegen-) v. to sift a liquid. obútseny’ obúgégene a great joy, unadulterated joy
erिगégeñula (from: -gegenul-) v. trans. to filter. erिगégeñul’ amágúta to filter oil by pouring it into a receptacle in very small quantity
erिगégerá (from: -gerer-) v. to have a disagreeable sensation in the teeth because of a noise.
erिगégeryá (from: -gererj-) v. to leave (a field without cultivating it).
erिगégeryá’ eriríma to leave a field without cultivating it
erिगégúla (from: -gégul-) v. to divide (cassava grind) while eating it.
erिगélegénga (from: -gégeng-) v. to procrastinate, to feel some kind of laziness.
erिगélu (from: -gelul-) v. to skim off. erिगélu’ amágúta to skim off palm oil
erिगémba (from: -gemb-) v. to shave.
erिगémbwá (from: -gemb-u-) v. to have one’s hair cut.
erिगémúla (from: -gemul-) v. to pay a credit. erिगémúla to pay a fine
erिगénda (from: -gend-) v. trans. to go, to leave. erिगénda’ éngulu; erिगénya omwátsi to make the news spread
erिगénda (from: -gend-) v. to die. omûkoní wetw’agénden our sick person is dead (lit. our sick person has gone)
erिगéndagénda (from: -gendagend-) v. to misbehave.
erिगéndéka (from: -gend-ik-) v. intr. to do well. ebíndú byagu binámítagéndéka kwé? Is your business going well
erिगéndérana (from: -genderan-) v. to aggravate itself.
olukímba lwámágéndérana the tear in the dress aggravates itself
erिगéndyá (from: -gendi-) v. to walk, to make s.o. walk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>erígengagénga</th>
<th>erigobóla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>erígeny'omwána to make a child walk erígeny'omundú y'omw' ání to give much trouble to someone.</td>
<td>erígereryâ (from: -gerer-) v. to imitate. oyowagererá'yènzoká mwáhónóká kw'endá the one who imitated the snake saw his stomach scorched</td>
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<tr>
<td>erígenyangukála (from: -génuyagukal-) v. to crack.</td>
<td>erígereryâ (erírima) (from: -gerer-) v trans. to leave a field without farming it for a while.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erígenyengúka (from: -génuyenguk-) v intr. to split, to crack.</td>
<td>erígeryâ (from: -ger-) v. to taste.</td>
</tr>
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<td>kyámágenyengúka the foot shows cracks in it</td>
<td>omúmú syálgererá a man does not taste food to see whether it is cooked erígeré'obúkúlé to touch a woman's womb; to feel her pregnancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>erígeragéra (from: -gerer-) v. to be honest.</td>
<td>erígesa (from: -ges-) v. to harvest.</td>
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<td>erígeragéráná (from: -gereran-) v. to scatter. abandú bámágereran' omókibúga people are full on the playground.</td>
<td>eríges'obúlo to harvest millet (as millet and wheat are grown in the mountainous areas of Luotu, Masereka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erígeréka (from: -gerek-) v. to sort a liquid, to make it rise onto the surface. eríyigeréka to rise to the surface (said of oil) (-yi- reflexive morpheme)</td>
<td>erígisyâ (from: -ig-is-) v. to teach.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erígeréka (from: -gerer-) v. to maintain someone inside. émbulá yámányigeréra the rain keeps me inside</td>
<td>erígo (from: -gójó)</td>
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<tr>
<td>erígeréra (from: -gerer-) v. to keep someone inside.</td>
<td>n 5/6. thigh, leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erígererberyâ (from: -gerereri-) v. to imitate. erígererery' émumú to imitate a dumb person</td>
<td>erígobá (from: -gob-) v. to hook into something.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>enyamá yámágo'b'omóedno the meat is stuck between my teeth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>erígobagobána (from: -gobagob-a-) v intr. to interweave.</td>
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<td>erigobéka (from: -gobek-) v trans. to hide in a corner, to put in a corner.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>erigobóla (from: -gobol-) v intr. to cause a problem. léro námábigobóla what a mess! I have made a big mistake (e.g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
erigoboleryâ
impregnating someone’s wife)
erigoboleryâ (from: -goboler- ) v. to cause damage to someone else.
erígole (from: -gólé) n 5/6. a type of fish.
erígolo (from: -golo) n 5/6. evening.
erigologólo (from: -gologologo) n 5/6. evening. ngándyas’ omwigologólo I will come in the evening
erigolokála (from: -golokal-) v. to straighten up.
erigolóla (from: -golol-) v trans. to bend.
erigololóka (from: -golok-) v intr. to bend.
erigololokála (from: -gololokal-) v. to straighten.
erigomba (from: -gomba (-1.3%)) n 5/6. big drum. balimúwata amarigomba (amagomba) they are beating the big drums
erígómba (from: -góm-b-) v trans. to pray. tugómbé Nyamuhanga let us pray God
erígómba (from: -góm-b-) v intr. to fall into bankruptcy. omükaly’ oyúj ámahñiyigombesýâ this woman has made me become poor
erígombóla (from: -gombol-) v trans. to straighten up, to mend (a hoe). erígombol’ eyisúka to straighten up a hoe
erígomóka (from: -gomok-) v intr. to be full.
erígomóra (from: -gormor-) v trans. to beat.
erígonda (from: -gond-) v intr. to get exhausted, to be vanquished. námásalá nagónda I am already tired
erígondóka (from: -gondok-) v intr. to turn. erígondók’orukúmba to turn in a turning
erígondyâ (from: -gondj-) v trans. to defeat.
erígonéra (from: -goner-) v. to neglect. omúkalí w’iwé ábirimgonéra his wife does not respect him
erígonéra (from: -goner-) v. to be full, to be satisfied.
erígoneryâ (from: -goneri-) v. to be satisfied.
erígógâ (from: -gong-) v. to give a gift to someone as a kind of bribe.
erígonéra (from: -goner-) v. to get tired.
erígonyâ (from: -gongj-) v trans. to convince, to weaken.
erígonyóka (from: -gonyok-) v trans. to make a turn.
erígonza (from: -gonz-) v trans. to taste. tanyígonzes’ oko byályá byagu let me taste your food
erígoragóra (from: -goragor-) v intr. to become evening, to become almost dark.
erígorána (from: -goran-) v intr. to pour in, to flood in.
erígósí (from: -gosí) n 5/6. some kind of skin disease.
erígosóla (from: -gosol-) v trans. to
give a present to a visitor.

erígosóla-umgéní to give a present to a visitor when he is about to go back

erígosyá (from: -gósí-) v. to stare with malevolent eyes.

erígotóla (from: -gótol-) v trans. to straighten (a hoe).

erígotóra (from: -gotser-) v. to sleep.

erígotser'otúlo, erígotser'otugotserí to sleep

erígotserí híjkámhåhå he is sleeping (lit. the sleep steals him) úgótsere mirembe sleep in peace ngándigotserá yó bibíri I will spend two days (two nights) over there

erígóyá (from: -goy-) Variant: erígyá. v. to walk, to travel in a boat.

erígyá (from: -góy-) v. to walk, to take a boat.

erígula (from: -gula) v. to buy.

erígulpíngá (from: -guling-) v. to round.

erígulpíling' enyúngu to give a round shape to the pot ngándíkúgúlpíngá táhí I will beat you (lit. I will round you)

erígulíra (from: -gulir-) v trans. to buy for.

erígulíra'omúkálí j'olukímba to buy a dress to a woman

erígulúka (from: -guluk-) v Intr. to fly.

Náméy' amáhungú ínjágpúkípí I came late when the birds have already flown.

erígulúkíra (from: -gulukí-) v. to jump onto someone like a spark.

erígumbáha

ekíso sy mámgálpíli' émbene

the leopard jumps onto the goat

erígulúkíra

v trans. to sift.

erígulúkíra

enganó y' oko ríhúngá kw' eyíhá to sift the wheat outside with the help of the wind

erígulumíkíra (from: -gulumikír-) v. to get burnt.

erígulumíra (from: -gulumir-) v Intr. to be in fire.

erígulumíríra (from: -gulumir-) v. to burn completely.

enyúmba yage yámágulumíríra

my house has been burnt

erígulúmjirjíwbá (from: -gulúmir-ir-ibu-) v. to be burnt completely.

erígulúmjíka (from: -gulumuk-) v. to despair.

erígulyá (from: -guli-) v. to sell.

erígyú' émbene to sell a goat

erígúma (from: -gúm-) v. to bear.

erígúm'omútíma to bear the unbearable

erígúmantígyá (from: -gúmantí-) v. to ill-treat by pushing someone to do this and that.

erígúmatá (from: -gumat-) v. to fill the mouth with food.

erígúmatá eríbugu to put a big quantity of a plantain into the mouth

erígúmatyá (from: -gumat-) v. to make swallow a big quantity of food.

erígumbáha (from: -gumbaha) v. to become barren.
erigumbahyá (from: -gumbahy-) v. to cause sterility.
erigumbána (from: -gumbana-) v. to become barren. ngyónó náguḿbene I have become barren
erigumíryá (from: -gumir-) v. to push.
erigúmyá (from: -gumy-) v. to bear. erigúmy' omútima to be firm (lit. to make the heart strong)
erigúnda (from: -gundá) n 5/6. a storm.
erigúnda (from: -gund-) v intr. to become old (said of an object).
erigundagundýá (from: -gundagund-) v. to sew the border of a cloth.
erigundirá (from: -gundira-) v trans. to seize, to take.
erigundirána (from: -gundiran-) v intr. to fight.
erigúndu (from: -gundu) n 5/6. disobedience. awity' erigúndu he is stubborn
erigundúka (from: -gunduka) v intr. to become crazy.
erigundwè (from: -gundwe) n 5/6. a fight among children.
erigúnga (from: -gunga) v. to become crazy. wámágúnga kwéél? have you become crazy? eri gúngá ly' amagéše a storm
erigungagúnga (from: -gungagung-) v. to become worried.
erigungagúnga (from: -gungagung-) v. to be in a disequilibrium.
erígúsa (from: -gús-) v trans. to throw, to abandon. erígus' ámesó w'ahíši to look down (lit. to throw the eyes on the soil)
erígúsa (from: -gús-) v. to start (a riddle) as a challenge. erígus' obúsindá to start a riddle
erígusánga (from: -gúsang-) v. to scatter.
erígusúkalíryá (from: -gusukalí-) v. to crush onto.
erígusúkalíry'omútwé w'ahíši to crush one’s head on the soil
erígusúkalíyá (from: -gusukalí-) v. to crush, to grind.
erígusungúla (from: -gusungul-) v. to sharpen. erígusungúl'omúgúšu to sharpen the machete
erígúta (from: -gúta) Variant: amágúta. n 5/6. oil.
eri há (from: -há-) v. to give. eríh’omundú y’embene to give a goat to someone nyíhe give me umba give me
eri hába (from: -hab-) v. to speak badly, to pronounce outrageous words.
eri háira (from: -habir-) v. to say the wrong thing to.
eri háuka (from: -habuk-) v. to get
eríhabúkyá

rescued from a physical or moral catastrophe.

eríhabúkyá (from: -habuk-) v. to receive a visitor, to save. eríhabúky’ omúgëni to receive a host at home

eríhabúla (from: -habul-) v. to correct.

eríhabvä (from: -hábu-) v. to be given.

eríhabyä (from: -hab-ä) v. to say the wrong thing. léro wámahabyä this time, you say the wrong thing

eríhagalála (from: -hágala-) v. to get erected. esulú yámahagalála the penis is erected ukányihagalalá kúti how come you are standing at my side

eríhagalalyä (from: -hágala-) v. to hold straight. eríhagalaly’esulú to hold one’s penis erected eríhagalaly’ omútwë to hold one’s head up with pride

eríhagáma (from: -hágam-) v. to stand. taleby’ ebitwá byámahagamá birya look at those mountains over there

eríhagamyä (from: -hágami-) v. to raise. eríhagamy’ emjnywá to hold one’s lips raised

eríhagáta (from: -hágat-) v. to carry.

eríhagatyä (from: -hágat-) v trans. to make (someone) carry an object on the head.

eríhakabyä (from: -hák-) v. to make a woman carry a basket

eríhagúka (from: -haguk-) v. to beat fast (when talking about the heart).

eríhagúka (from: -haguk-) v. to palpitate. omútim’ ámáhagúka my heart palpitates

eríhagúkre (from: -hagukir-) v. to rush onto. eríhagúkire’ ebyálá to rush onto the food

eríhagúkyä (from: -háguk-) v. to make jump. eríhagúky’ omútima to make jump one’s heart

eríhamúka (from: -hamuk-) v. to speak in a hurry, especially while sleeping. ebinywá by’ eríhamumúka statements that are uttered without thinking over about them

eríhahúkyä (from: -hahuk-) v trans. to make palpitate. eríhahúky’ omútima to make the heart palpitate

eríhákå (from: -hák-) v. to smear. eríhák’ émbemá y’oko lujímbó to paint the wall

eríhákå (from: -hák-) v intr. to be impregnated (speaking about animals). émbene yage yámahákå my goat is pregnant

eríhákába (from: -hákab-) v. to smear. eríhákáb’ amágúta to smear oneself with oil

eríhakabána (from: -hákaban-) v intr. to fight each other.

eríhakabyä (from: -hákab-)
erihakaháka v trans. to smear. erihakaby’omundú y’amágúta to smear someone with oil
erihakaháka (from: -hakahak-) v. to paint everywhere in a disorderly way. erihakahak’ émbembá y’oko lujámbó to put paint everywhere in a hastily way on the wall
erihákíra (from: -hákí-) v trans. to put the remainders (ebíny[ny]j) that served to make beer from bananas around the dugout canoe as a way of preparing the fermentation of the beer.
erihákíra (from: -hákí-) v trans. to smear the cow’s breast with dung to prevent the calf from sucking the milk.
erihákúla (from: -hákul-) v trans. to unsmeear, to remove the clay.
erihakyá (from: -hák-) v. to impregnate an animal. erihaky’ émbene to cause a goat to be pregnant
erihálá (from: -hal-) v intr. to resist.
erihálá (from: -hal-) v. to polish. erihál’olupágo to polish a plank
erihálá błka (from: -háláblk-) v. to run very quickly.
erihálámba (from: -hálamb-) v. to praise.
erihálámba Nyamuhanga to glorify God
erihálha (from: -hálh-) v. to have diarrhea. enyáma yjháljre meat that is already spoilt (that has diarrhea)
erihálíka (from: -halik-) v. to illtreat. eriyihalik’okó mwibj to try to attack a thief
erihálikanja (from: -halikanj-) v. to exaggerate in the number of wives.
erihálikanja (from: -halikanj-) v. to exaggerate in the number of women you marry. abákalj báhálikanjíbwè the women who are supplemental, in other words, women who are too much for a single man
erihálisyá (from: -hális-) v intr. to boast. omulwan’oyú akáhalisya nábi this boy boasts a lot (lit. this boy boasts bad)
erihálula (from: -hálul-) v. to polish.
erihálulíkyá (from: -hálul-ik-) v trans. to help in polishing, to help in removing ledftovers. leká ngákúhalulíkay’ enyúngu let me help you clean the pot
érihálwá (from: -halúa H) Variant: amahálwá (-ahul-). n 5/6. the nickname (The term probably derives from the verb root -ahul- in eryúhúla ‘to name’).
erihállyá (from: -halj-) v intr. to make a sacrilege.
erihállyá (from: -halj-) v. to spoil, to get rotten. erihálly’émbene yikérjrwè to spoil the meat of a goat
erihámba (from: -hamb-) v trans. to seize, to catch.
erihámba (from: -hamb-) v. to hold, to catch. nabírihamb’ekínhólo I have
erihamba (from: -hamba (-L%))

Variant: amahamba. n 5/6. new buildings. ayjreyikal’omo
mahamba he has gone to live in the newly built houses

erihambula (from: -hambul-) v intr. to cause a misfortune to oneself.

erihamula (from: -hamul-) v. to think or to say that someone is wicked. erihamul’omundu to say that someone is wicked

erihamula (from: -hamul-) v trans. to provoke the abundance of food.

erihamula (from: -hamul-) v. to permit, to authorize. ekiro
khamwirè the authorized day

erihamulira (from: -hamulir-) v intr. to authorize. ekiro
khamwirè the authorized day, the fateful day

erihamyâ (from: -hami-) v. to dress.

erihan (from: -han-) v trans. to counsel. Erihan’ omundu yó
ndeke to give someone a good counsel

erihanâna (from: -han-an-) v. to counsel each other. omúlumé
n’omúkalj bakáhanâna husband and wife counsel each other Syn: erihanangâna.

erihanangâna (from: -hanangan-) v. to counsel each other.

erihanda (from: -hand-) v trans. to plant. erihand’ omútima to persevere (lit. to plant the heart) erihand’ oko mundú kw’ erjso

to stare at someone (lit. to plant the eye onto someone) erihand’
amâwî w’ ahisì to kneel down (lit. to plant the knees down)
erihand’ emirihjì to settle permanently (lit. to plant the roots)

erihanda (from: -handa (-L%))
n 5/6. a cup. erjnyw’
amahand’ abiri to drink two cups of beer

erihandabûka (from: -handabûk-) v intr. to be agitated, not to know what to do.

erihandabûkà (from: -handabûk-) v trans. to illtreat. erihandabûk’omundu to illtreat someone

erihandikà (from: -handik-) v trans. to write. erihandik’ebharûha to write a letter

erihandikà (from: -handik-) v. to write to. erihandikira
mugalá wábo y’ebharûha to write a letter to one’s brother

erihandikirîyà (from: -handikirî-) v. to accuse unjustly. erihandikirîyà’
omundó y’obójì to accuse someone of being a thief

erihandira (from: -handir-) v trans. to prop, to use sticks as props for plants.

erihandukâla (from: -handukal-) v intr. to leave. ni mundú
syálhanduk’omo nyûmba it is a person who never leaves a house

erihandûkyâ (from: -handukî-) v.
erihandúla  (from: -handul-) v trans. to scold easily.

erihándúla  v trans. to chip out.

erihánga  (from: -hang-) v trans. to create a fine weather.

erihánga  (from: -hangá) n 5/6. the root of a plant that is used in witchcraft. erhir’omo mundú mw’amahânga to put witchcraft roots into somebody oyó ni kahânga that person is very strong

erihánga  (from: -hang-) v. to tie. erihang’ embené y’omókikoba to tie a goat with a rope

erihangabála  (from: -hángabal-) v. to be turbulent, to be agitated, to be rowdy.

erihangahangyâ  (from: -hángahang-j-) v. to be overly worried.

erihangahangy’omútima to be worried (lit. to have a heart that is worried)

erihangâma  (from: -hangam-) v intr. to stand straight.

erihangamýâ  (from: -hangam-j-) v. to make stand up. Syn: erikokolomýâ.

erihangâna (from: -hángan-) v intr. to stand up.

erihanganjâ (from: -hángan-j-) v. to redress someone who had fallen.

erihangika  (from: -hangik-) v trans. to create.

Nyamuhanga mwâhângik’ ekihugo God created the universe

erihangikwâ (from: -hangik-u-) v. to be created. twahangikáwa na Nyamuhanga we have been created by God the Creator

erihangirâ (from: -hángir-) v. to put sticks onto bean plants to support them.

erihángo  (from: -hango) n 5/6. a forked stick.

erihângúla  (from: -hángul-) v trans. to untie. ukândinyihângulir’ émbe nage táhi you will untie my goat dear

erihangwâ (from: -hangu-) v. to be predestinated. ekindw’ekyó kîwé kinyihangírivé that thing was destined to me

erihangyahangyâ  (from: -hángjahangi-) v. not to know what to do. erihangyahangy’omútima to have a heart that is troubled

erihânika  (from: -hanik-) v trans. to hang. oyó nj muhanjí w’omúhembâ that one is a hanger of sorghum (to mean that he is very tall)

eriháno (from: -hano) n 5/6. piece of advice. táhulikirira erihâno rino: akábuli katâwâ kaków’omútwé jñâny’okó líkko listen to this piece of advice: a sheep that does not hear only hears when its head is on the fire, (that is when it is being cooked)

erihânula  (from: -hanul-) v trans. to pay a fine.

erihânula  (from: -hanul-) v. to take off the hook.
| eríhára | 100 |
| eríhára (from: -hár-) v intr. to have diarrhea. |
| eríharangúra (from: -harangur-) v trans. to open widely the eyes. eríharangur’ améso to open widely one’s eyes |
| eríharáta (from: -harat-) v intr. to run after. eríharata okó mwíbj to run after a thief. |
| eríharúra (from: -hárur-) v trans. to scratch. |
| eríharútsyá (from: -haruts-i-) v. to scratch. omúsalí ámbanyíharytsyá the blade of a reed scratches me |
| eríhás (from: -has-) v. to crow (when the cock crows very early in the morning to announce the beginning of the day). émgoko yámáhas’ obútkú the rooster announces the beginning of the day by crowing |
| eríhás (from: -has-) v. to begin. eríhas’erííma to begin cultivating a new field |
| eríhásáma (from: -hásam-(-gásam-)) Variant: erigásáma. v intr. to get astonished. |
| eríháta (from: -hat-) v. to peel. |
| eríhatatána (from: -hátatan-) v intr. to get squeezed. émbatatany’ëyobuhýá búnéne the narrowness of the hole for catching the game |
| eríhatatanjá (from: -hátatanj-) v. to put people in a situation where they feel squeezed. |
| eríhátha (from: -háth-) v. to get dangerous when speaking about the war. olúhí lwámáhátha the war is raging lwámáhátha the situation is worsening (when talking about relationships in a family) |
| eríhatikána (from: -hatikan-) v intr. to persevere in asking or in seeking. |
| eríhatikanjá (from: -hatikan-i-) v. to force. eríhatikanjí ’ómépaná y’ëbyályá to force the food onto a child, to oblige him to eat eríhatikanjí omundú y’omúkalí to insist on giving a woman to a man |
| eríhatíra (from: -hátir-) v. to get stuck, to get blocked. |
| eríhatíryá (from: -hátir-i-) v trans. to make block in a marsh. olónó mówahatíry’ omútoka the mud made the car blocked |
| eríháya (from: -hay-) v. to bark. émbwá yage yámáháya, mbíno halí mwíbj my dog is barking, maybe there is a thief |
| eríhayaháya (from: -hayahay-) v. to bark several times. émbwá yámáhayaháya kwéjí yabérékJí the dog is barking every time, what is there outside? |
| eríhayika (from: -hayik-) v. to prop. omúty’oyú wáhayíkjíy’embóko léro this tree is the one propping the banana tree this time |
| eríhayíra (from: -hayir-) v trans. to scold. |
| eríhebhereréyá (from: -hébhererí-) v intr. to beg through the eyes |
when you are hungry and that you are ready to eat anything you are offered.

erįhedųka (from: -hédųk-) v. intr. to dance by moving one’s torso.

erįhegūla (from: -hegul-) v. to put aside.

erįheleyâ (from: -hèleį-) v. intr. sweep very well. wê yóýó wabîrîheleyî enyûmba I see that you have cleaned the house very well.

erįheéra (from: -heher-) v. intr. to be mellow, soft.

erįheheryâ (from: -heherį-) v. trans. to sprinkle. utsûkyî erîheheryî omûsabûkâ ímîwagênda start by sprinkling the plant before you leave.

erįhéka (from: -hek-) v. trans. to carry. erihek'omó mútîma to learn by heart (lit. to carry by heart).

erîhîma (from: -hem-) v. to beg.

erîhëmba (from: -hemb-) v. trans. to compensate.

erîhembe (from: -hémbe (-L.%) n 5/6. horn.

erîhemberêra (from: -hémberer-) v. trans. to flatter. omûkalî syâlîkô hemberêra it is useless to flatter a woman (because, even if you flatter her, she will still cause you problems).

erîhembúka (from: -hembuk-) v. intr. to recover. omûkonî ámâbas' ákahembûka the sick person begins to recover.

erîhembûlo (from: -hembulo) n 5.

January. For Kavutîrswaki, this month is dedicated to the Swaga.


erîhemûla (from: -hemul-) v. trans. to dishonor.

erîhênda (from: -hênd-) v. to go before dawn; to leave very early in the morning.

erîhenenge (from: -hênenge (-L.%))
Variant: amáhenenge. n 5/6. polyomyelitis.

erîhenengûka (from: -hêneguk-) v. to get broken into several pieces.

erîhenengûla (from: -hênegul-) v. trans. to split, to break into several pieces.

erîhenenûla (from: -henenul-) v. to ridicule.

erîhenêra (from: -hêner-) v. trans. to hit violently. nery'âmâhener'omwâtsi, ámâhener'omwâtsi then he told the story pathetically.

erîhengêka (from: -hênegk-) v. to put slightly aside.

erîhengêma (from: -hêngem-) v. intr. to bend.

erîhengemûla (from: -hêngemul-) v. to straighten up.

erîhenjâ (from: -hênî-) v. intr. to become white, to be clean.

erîhênya (from: -hênî-) v. to tell. erîheny'omwâtsi to tell an extraordinary story erîheny' omûndù to hit someone.

erîhéra (from: -her-) v. trans. to sow.
eríhéra 102

eríhéra (from: -hér-) v intr. to get lost.
eríhéra (from: -hér-) v. to sacrifice.
Syn: eríhéréa.
eríhéré (from: -héré) n 5/6. fish.
eríherebyká (from: -hérébyk) v. to have an empty stomach.
eríherebykyà (from: -hérébyk-) v. to render the stomach empty because of hunger.
eríherebyá (from: -herebij-) v. to displace objects and put them outside in order to be able to chase the mice in the house.
eríherékà (from: -hérék-) v trans. to place a bundle in a field to scare thieves away.
ngándíkúherékà tahi I will punish you, dear fellow
eríherekereryà (from: -héreknereri-) v. to prop.
eríherékó (from: -héréko) n 5/6. a bundle put in a field to scare thieves away.
eríherekyà (from: -hérékj-) v. to place one’s cattle under the guardianship of someone else.
ngándíhereky’ éngoko yagý’ eyi I will place this chicken at another person’s place in order for him to raise it for me
eríhéréra (from: -hérér-) v trans. to sacrifice. eríherera
Nyamuhangà y’émbené nyérù to sacrifice a white goat to God
eríhereranjá (from: -héreranj-) v. to be neighbors. ábahererénjé bakáwatikanayà neighbors help
one another nyíhererénjé
n’omúyakúlu I am in the neighborhood of my old "father".
eríhereryà (from: -héréri-) v trans. to give.
eríherúka (from: -hérúk-) v intr. to get married.
eríherýà (from: -hér-) v trans. to lose.
eríhésa (from: -hés-) v trans. to forge.
eríhetúka (from: -hetuk-) v intr. to ascend. eríhetuk’obwírùka to ascend a steep hill
eríhì (from: -hij-) n 5. mould.
eríhiga (from: -higa) Variant: amáhiga. n 5/6. the fire stones.
eríhìga (from: -híg-) v trans. to hunt.
eríhìga (from: -híg-) v. to wish. eríhìgì’ erígenà to wish to go eríhìgìg’ owúndì y’etséìnì to wish happiness to another person
eríhìga (from: -híg-) v trans. to wipe (a child after he has defecated).
eríhigahìgànà (from: -higahíganì-) v. to chase everywhere, not to leave someone in peace.
eríhigukála (from: -hígukal-) v intr. to go aside.
eríhìha (from: -hij-) v intr. to
erjhíha /híh/ v. to become pale.

erjhíha (from: -híh-) v. to be blunt.

erjhíha (from: -híh-) v. to wipe. Erjhíha’ ómwa na to clean the baby. Syn: erjíhiga.

erjhíhúla (from: -híhúl-) v. to remove. Kúmba úyahihiula ebítumbíy by’ omonzirí you’d better remove the chairs from the path. Syn: erjíhúlú.

erjhíhyá (from: -híhy-) v. to render blunt. Erjhíhy’ omúhámba to render a knife blunt.

erjhíka (from: -hík-) v. to intr. to arrive, to bewitch. Erjhík’ oko mándú to bewitch someone.

erjhíka (from: -híka (-L%) n 5/6. the hearth.

erjhíkahíkána (from: -híkahíkán-) v. to intr. to be complete, to fit perfectly.

erjhíkána (from: -híkan-) v. to fit. Jìngye n’omúkály oyú twámáhíkána we really fit each other, this woman and myself.

erjhíkeréra (from: -híkeréra-) v. to tell the naked truth to someone.


erjhíkyá (from: -híkj-) v. to receive visitors. Erjhíky’ abágénj to receive visitors.

erjhýmáta (from: -hýmat-) v. to do a massage. Erjhýmat’ okúgúlu to do a massage on the leg.

erjhýmba (from: -hýmb-) v. to intr. to announce itself when talking about the rain. Émbúlá yámáhímba the rain is announcing itself.

erjhýmba (from: -hýmb-) v. to trans. to build.

erjhýmbika (from: -hýmbik-) v. to feel sick at the onset of the disease.

erjhýmbikála (from: -hýmbikal-) v. to intr. to get destroyed. Enyúmba yage yjrúmyhýmbikála my house begins to get destroyed.

erjhýmbúla (from: -hýmbul-) v. to demolish. Erjhýmbul’ enyúmba to demolish a house.

erjhína (from: -hín-) v. to fail. Olugendó lwámáhína the trip fails, it will no longer take place.

erjhína (from: -hín-) v. to trans. to clean the intestines.

erjhína (from: -hín-) v. to have a sad face.

erjhínda (from: -hínd-) v. to trans. to slam, to bang.

erjhíndána (from: -híndan-) v. to trans. to meet; to be complete. Esyómíne syámáhíndána the goats are now complete.

erjhíndanja (from: -híndanj-) v. trans. to obtain the required number. Nabihrisalá nahíndanja esyómíne sy’ omúthâyó I have finally obtained the required number of goats for the dowry.

erjhínduka (from: -hinduk-) v. to intr. to change. Enyámá yámáhínduka múndú the animal changes into a person.
erjhjindúla (from: -hjindul-) v trans. to open. erjhjindul’ omulángo to open the door
erihínga (from: -híng-) v trans. to exchange.
erjhínga (from: -hínga (-L%)) n 5/6. a tooth that is superposed to another one.
eríhínga (from: -híng-) v. to go to the field.
erjhínga (from: -híng-) v. to own, to make one’s own when talking about poison or medication. erihíng’obúti to get a poison erihíng’obúbaly ‘óbw’ ekíkúba to get a medication for chest pains
eríhíngána (from: -híngan-) v. to be guilty of. námáhíngána ná núkáli yí wage I become condemned because of my wife
erjhíngañía (from: -híngañ-) v. to exchange. tykándjíngañí esyómáne we will exchange goats erjíngañí olukímba to exchange a dress.
erjhíngañía (from: -híngañ-j-) v. to condemn.
erihíngíra (from: -híng-ir-) v. to go to the field. erihíngír’ emóí to go to the field.
erjhíngohíngo (from: -híngohínggo) n 5/6. a big herd. avíty’ erjhíngohíngó ly’esyómámené n’esyoná he has a big herd of goats and cows
erihíngukála (from: -híngukal-) v. to stand aside.
erihíngula (from: -híngul-) v. to exonerate.
erihíníra (from: -hínr-) v intr. to walk as a cripple.
erjhíñoléra (from: -hínoler-) v trans. to trample, to crush.
erjhíñongóla (from: -híngol-) v trans. to crush.
erihírá (from: -hír-) v intr. to cry, to rumble. objútkú svámáhírá the thunder rumbles
eríhíра (from: -híra (-L%)) Variant: amámíra. n 5/6. pus. ekírondá kyámásá má mámíra the wound produces pus
erhírá (from: -hir-) v. to put. erhír’ enyúngú y’okó lëko to put the pan on the fire Syn: erítéka.
eríhíri (from: -híri (-L%)) n 5/6. a crab.
erhiríka (from: -hirik-) v trans. to try. erhirík’ erhímba to try to build
erjhíríkírá (from: -hírikírir-) v. to prop. erjhíríkír’ enyúngu to prop a pan in order to prevent it from spilling its contents
erjhíríkána (from: -híririkan-) v. to be in a hurry to do something.
erjhíríkánjá (from: -híririkanj-) v. to press s.o. to do something hurriedly. Syn: eriháiíka.
erhísyá (from: -hísj-) v. to burn; to have beer. ahísjyé bisýa bingáhi how many calabashes does he have (lit. how many calabashes did he burn) erhísy’ óbwabú to have
erîhîṣyâ (from: -hîṣ-) v trans. to be in an ovulation state when talking of an animal like a goat.
erîhîṣyâ (from: -hîṣ-) v trans. to chase a sorcerer. erîhîṣyâ’ omułoyî w’oko mulhongo to chase away a sorcerer from a village

erîḥîṭa (from: -ḥîṭa (-Lîk)) n 5/6. wind.
erîḥîṭa (from: -ḥîṭ-) v intr. to have diarrhea.
erîḥîṭâna (from: -ḥîṭan-) v. to be angry.
erîḥîṭanî (from: -ḥîṭan-î-) v trans. to make angry.
erîḥîṭûka (from: -ḥîṭuk-) v intr. to ascend. Syn: erîhuṭûka.
erîḥîṭyâ (from: -ḥîṭi-) v. to give generously.
erîhôba (from: -hôb-) v. to beg food from door to door. Syn: erîhôba, erîhôpa.
erîhôbôla (from: -hôbol-) v trans. to hit. The primary meaning is: to pull out the prepuce from one’s penis. ubyáhó ngândikúhôbôla be there I will beat you

erîhodokyâ (from: -hôdokî-) v. make a hollow in the abdomen.
erîhôîa (from: -hôî-) v. to be damp.
erîhôhôîla (from: -hôhol-) v. to shell.
erîhôhîyâ (from: -hôhî-) v. to humidify.
erîhokomôla (from: -hôkomol-) v. to play the flute adroitly.
erîhôla (from: -hôl-) v. to die.

erîhôlana (from: -hôlana) v intr. to cool down. Used in the context of war. ulinde mupâka olùhi luholânî wait until the war cools down

erîhôlêra (from: -hôl-er-) v trans. to like very much (lit. to die for). námâholer’ okó musîk’ oyu I like this girl very much (lit. I die for this girl)
erîhôlôka (from: -hôlôk-) v. to become cold; to cool down. Syn: erîhuîhîrîra.
erîhôlôkyâ (from: -hôlôk-) v trans. to cool down.
erîhôlyâ (from: -hôl-î-) v. to kill, to make die.
erîhôma (from: -hôm-) v. to close.
erîhomer’ ômwanâ y’ omonyûmba to lock the child inside the house
erîhôma (from: -hôm-) v trans. to plaster. erîhom’ epotó y’okonyûmba to plaster the house with mud

erîhomahomâna (from: -hômahoman-) v intr. to squeeze (plants).
erîhombyâ (améso) (from: -hombî-) v trans. to look down because of shame or timidity.
erîhomokâla (from: -hômokal-) v intr. to unpaste. enyûmba yabîhrîhomokalâ kw’ epoto the house has lost the mud pasted onto it

erîhomolêra (from: -hômoler-) v. to detach. erîhomoler’embwâ to detach a dog and let it go
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*erihóna* (from: -hond-) v intr. to go rotten.

*erihondéra* (from: -honder-) v. to treat a sick person with traditional methods.

*erihondo* (from: -hondó) n 5/6. a crab species.

*erihondyâ* (from: -hond-j-) v. to rot, to go rotten.

*erihonga* (from: -hong-) v intr. to dry up.

*erihongéra* (from: -honger-) v. to be tired.

*erihongóka* (from: -hóngok-) v. to begin a trip. I came very early in the morning because of him

*erihongokyâ* (from: -hóngok-j-) v. to make someone go.

*erihongóla* (from: -hongol-) v. to skin an animal.

*erihongóla* (from: -hóngol-) v. to put beer in jugs very early in the morning.

*erihongyâ* (from: -hong-j-) v. to make s.th. dry up. erihongy’ olúkómá lw’oko mulíro to dry up a banana leaf on the fire

*erihonja* (from: -hónj-) v trans. to spoil a hoe by creating dents in its sharp area.

*erihonja* (from: -hónj-) v intr. to desire without getting. abandú banámúhonery’ oko hyályá there are people desiring this food (lit. people are desiring on the food)

*erihonoka* (from: -hónok-) v. to wound oneself.

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erihubahúba

*erihonokála* (from: -hónokal-) v. to lose the external layer of the wound. ekírondá kyámáhonokála the wound loses its external dry layer

*erihonóla* (from: -hónol-) v. to remove the external layer from a wound; to pull out the foreskin of the penis.

*erihonongóka* (from: -hóngongok-) v. to lose one’s sharpness. eyísúká yabírihongongóka the hoe is no longer sharp

*erihonongyâ* (from: -hóngongij-) v trans. to render blunt. erihonongy’ eyísúka to make the hoe blunt omuhámá abírihongongok’ omomabwé the knife has become blunt because it was used on stones

*erihoromóka* (from: -horomok-) v. to speak precipitatively.

*erihoróra* (from: -horor-) v. to scratch. wámányihoror’ omó nyala syagu you scratch me with your fingernails Syn: eriharúra.

*erihóta* (from: -hót-) v intr. to be jealous.

*erihotóka* (from: -hótok-) v intr. to deflate, to loosen pressure.


*erihubahúba* (from: -hûbahuba)
erēhûbhelelyā

v intr. to nose about.

erēhûbhelelyā (from: -hûbelely-) v intr. to look, to stare like a miserable person as if one is waiting for help. ūlwahó ūkāhûbelelaya nábí get out of there, you look like such a decrepit. (Lit. leave there you look sadly bad)
erēhûbûka (from: -hûbûka-) v trans. to scream, to sing very loudly.
erēhûbikirîra (from: -hûbikirîra-) v trans. to explain something without being well informed.
erēhûbikirîra (from: -hûbikirîra-) v. to scream, to sing loudly.
erēhûbikirîrî olwîmbô to sing a song loudly

erēhûdûdûka (from: -hûdûdûka-) v. to sink in a muddy place.
erēhûdûdûka (from: -hûdûdûka-) v. to sink in. ekîtáká kyâmâhûdûdûka the earth sinks in

erēhûdûdûkâla (from: -hûdûdûkal-) v intr. to sink by itself.
erêhûgûta (from: -hûgûta-) v intr. to run away, to flee.
erêhûhåha (from: -hûhåha-) v intr. to be warm.
erêhûhåha (from: -hûhåha-) v. to make a noise when talking about the flow of the river.
erêhûhåha (from: -hûhåha-) v. to flee.
erêhûhêhirîra (from: -hûhêhirîra-) v intr. to become cold.
erêhûhêhêka (from: -hûhêhêka-) v. to be in a hurry to do something.
erêhûhêhêkâ ebyâlîyå to dash onto the food

erêhûlûka (from: -hûlûka-) v. to get out.
erêhûlukîra (from: -hûlukîra-) v intr. to appear. ebîtikôtkô móbîkâtûhûlukîra mysterious things appeared to us

erêhûlûkyâ (from: -hûlûkyâ)
erihululá 108
erihululá (from: -hulul-) v trans. to make someone get out.
erihululá (from: -hulul-) v trans. to harvest.
erihululá (from: -hulul-) v trans. to snore while sleeping.
erihululíra (from: -hululir-) v. to ingest, to swallow.
erihulyumúka (from: -hulyumuk-) v intr. to go suddenly because one is hungry.
erihúma (from: -hum-) v trans. to hit.
erihúma (from: -hum-) v intr. to move.
erihúma (from: -hum-) v. to complain.
erihúma (from: -hum-) v intr. to make a noise. omuthéré w'omúthok'oyú syátáhumá ndeke the engine of this car does not produce a good noise erihumána (from: -húman-) v intr. to be blocked. énindo yage yámáhumána my nostril is blocked erihumánga (from: -humang-) v. to beat several times.
erihumánía (from: -húman-) v intr. to block, to obstruct. erihumanj omúleenge to obstruct the voice erihumatangána (from: -humatangan-) v. to feel squeezed.
erihumayíra (from: -humayir-) v. to pant.
erihúmba (from: -humb-) v. to glean. erihumb' obiyhotí to glean beans

erihúmba (from: -humb-) v. to thrash, to beat; to thresh millet, beans, corn, sorghum.
erihumbóbyhotí to thresh beans. erihumb' engáno to thresh the wheat erihumbánga (from: -humbang-) v. to beat several times.
erihumbéra (from: -humber-) v intr. to become night, to extinguish. omulirw' ámbáhumbéra the fire extinguishes itself erihumberiyá (from: -humberí-) v trans. to extinguish.
erihumphíka (from: -humbik-) v trans. to cook on embers.
erihumphíla (from: -humbul-) v. to beat violently. erihumphíol omúndu to thrash a person erihumphíla (from: -humbul-) v trans. to not pay.
erihumphíl omúndu to fail to pay a person’s debt erihumphílira (from: -humbulir-) v. to fall down. erihumphílir' omútwé w' ahísí to fall on the ground (lit. to make the head fall down)
erihumphíyá (from: -humbí-) v. to cease. erihumphíy eríryá to stop eating erihumíra (from: -humir-) v trans. to hit.
erihumykála (from: -hymukal-) v. to crumble. olyhmímbó lwámáhumykála the wall is crumbling erihumúla (from: -húmul-) v. to crush, to beat severely.
eríhúnda (from: -hund-) v intr. to be
satisfied as one has eaten enough.
eríhúnda (from: -hund-) Variant: eríhund' otúlo. v trans. to sleep soundly.
eríhúnda (from: -hund-) v intr. to
come soft, when talking about
cassava roots that had been
soaked into water. omuhó’
abíríhundá ndekè the cassava
roots have become soft
eríhúnda (from: -hund-) v. to
obstruct. eríhund' oluhjómbó to
obstruct the gaps found in a
wall
eríhundíra (from: -hundir-) v. to
bury, to put under. eríhundir’
ekir' kyomó lîko to put the
tatero potato under the ashes of a fire
eríhundir’omuhóko to put
cassava roots that had been
soaked into water in a pile in
order to dry them and to give
them heat. It is at the end of
such a process that such cassava
roots become ready to be used
as cassava flour.
eríhundukála (from: -hundukal-) v
intr. to unblock.
eríhundúla (from: -hundul-) v. to
unblock.
erihibunga (from: -hungá) n 5.
winds. erihibunga lyámálába
there is wind (lit. the wind
passes)
erihibínga (from: -hung-) v trans. to
weave. eríhúng’ engóha to
weave a thread
erihibínga (from: -hung-) v. to take
in great quantity and
precipitatively, to swipe.
eríhúng’ebýályá to swipe the
food
erihibíngu (from: -húngu (-L%)) n
5/6. a small pot that is rarely
used. The term also designates
the lower part of a small basket
on which the basket is seated.
erihibíngukála (from: -hungukal-) v.
to leave, to go.
erihibíngukalyá (from: -hungukalî-
) v. to hide, to put aside.
erihibíngula (from: -hungul-) v trans. to
put aside momentarily.
erihibíngyá (from: -húngi-) v trans.
to spin. erihibíngy’ akawéndé
kútsy’ akapipí to give the
signal inviting young people to
the circumcision rites
erihibíngyahúngy’ amátwí to
turn one’s ears here and there.
To be unsteady
erihibínyu (from: -hún (-L%)) n
5/6. Variant: amáhúnyu. taro, kind of
erîhunungüla (from: -hûnunugul-) v. to discover by removing the covers on several pans.
erîhununukàla (from: -hûnunukal-) v intr. to undo (when talking about a thread that tears itself off).
erîhûnza (from: -hûnz-) v trans. to beat.
erîhûra (from: -hûr-) v. to cross. Syn: erîhûla.
erîhurubâna (from: -hûruban-) v trans. to pull in a rough manner.
erîhurumbâ (from: -hûrumb-) v. to take hurriedly.
erîhurumûra (from: -hûrumur-) v. to give birth prematurely; to abort.
erîhurungâna (from: -hûrungan-) v intr. to go through, to be pierced on both sides; to be open on both ends.
erîhuryungâna (from: -hûrungan-) v. to pierce, to go through.
erîhurûtâ (from: -hûrut-) v intr. to snore.
erîhùrytyâ (from: -hûrut-) v. to cause s.o. to snore.
erîhùtahûta (from: -hûtahût-) v intr. to look while being in an awkward situation.
erîhùtahûtyâ (from: -hûtahût-) v. to ridicule.
erîhûtâla (from: -hûtal-) v. to hurt oneself.
erîhûtalyâ (from: -hûtal-) v. to wound, to hurt. omuhámû ámânyìhûtalyâ the knife hurts me

erîhwâ

erîhwâ (from: -hûwa (-L%)) Variant: amáhwa. n 5/6. a thorn. ni kisâka kyowéne náho kyoswîrê mo máhwà it is a beautiful bush but full of thorns (i.e., one needs to be extremely cautious even if the situation seems fine)
erîhwà (from: -hûwa) v intr. to finish.
esyofuràngâ syámânyìhîwéra 1 no longer have money (lit. the money is finished on me)
erjhweledyâ (from: -huedelj-) v intr. to look weak because of sickness.
erlhwéka (from: -huek-) v intr. to cohabit with a man.
erjhwenyê (from: -huyenêe) n 5/6. type of rat.
erlwerekeréra (from: -hűerekerer-) v. to thin out; to become weak omuliró ámáhwerekeréra the fire is dying out omubíri wage abéré ng’ ahwerekerére I feel weak (lit. my body seems to be weak).
erlhweréra (from: -hűererer-) v intr. to finish completely.
erlwetsyâ (from: -húetsi-) v trans. to beat with a stick.
erlhwjirírkanja (from: -hűirírkanj-) v. to do several jobs in succession.
erlihyâ (from: -hía) Variant: amahyâ. n 5/6. a field spot in which seeds are planted. erjítw’ amahyâ w’omwiríma to make mounds in the fields
erljyâ (from: -hí-) v intr. to burn; to itch (for example as a result of a sexual act).
erljkâ (from: -ikV-) v intr. to get down. ngándjíríhâ hano I will get down here (from a car)
erljkabakabyâ (from: -kábakab-í-) v. to reprimand.
wámátasyángabakaby’ útí batáhi how come that you are reprimanding me in this way, oh dear
erlkabangúra (from: -kábangur-) v. to open eyes widely because of a feeling of shame.
erikakâlã (from: -kákâl-) v intr. to get very irritated.
erìkákáma 112
erìkákáma (from: -kakámad) n 5/6.
the sap. Syn: amàtsitsi.
erìkakamána (from: -kákan-) v. to dry up.
erìkakàjìyà (from: -kàkirja) v. to
protect. erìkakàjìyà’ omùka to
protect a woman (against a
danger)
erìkaku (from: -kàku (-L%))
Variant: amàkaku. n 5/6.
insults. mw’akàmùbùwìr’
amàkaku he told him very
offending words
erìkakùlana (from: -kákan-) v.
to make the first sexual
intercourses to each other.
erìkakyà (from: -kàkj-) v trans. to
pull. erìkakyò’ónumérrìo to pull
one’s throat while using a straw
for drinking beer from a
calabash
erìkàlù (from: -kal-) v trans. to
dry meat, fish with smoke.
erìkalù’nùyàma to smoke meat
erìkàlù (from: -ikal-) v intr. to sit
down. erìkalù hàgùnà n’
abàbùtìj to live with one’s
parents
erìkàlù (from: -kála) n 5/6.
ember.
erìyi’òntì to
erìyi’tìnì to
criticise someone while he is
there without your knowledge
erìkàlù (from: -kal-) v. to be
strong. òýò akàlakàliìfrì that
one is severe òmùnyokwì òýò
akàlakàliìfrì this meat is really
hard òlùhì lw’ ámbàlì a
the conflict is at a crucial period
erìkàlakàlù (from: -kàlakal-) v. to
become strong. òmwan’
erìkàlù (from: -kála) n 5/6.
ember.
erìyi’òntì to
criticise someone while he is
there without your knowledge
eríkamahyá 113 eríkángä
brew. eríkam’òbwah to brew beer eríkam’èmbene to milk a goat
eríkamahyá (from: -kámah) v. to boast as if one were rich.
eríkyamahyá to give the impression to oneself as if one were rich
eríkamáta (from: -kámata) n 5/6. the banana. Syn: -búgu (-L%).
eríbufu, ékinjyamúnyu, ekithika.
eríkamathána (from: -kámathan-) v. to become thick.
eríkamathika (from: -kámath-ik-) v. to stick by itself.
eríkamatíky’omundú y’okó mújikal to make a person stick to a woman
eríkámba (from: -kámb-) v. to depreciate something. Syn:
erípíona.
eríkmákua (from: -kümuk-) v intr. to be partly dry. Syn:
eríkmukákala.
eríkmukála (from: -kümukal-) v. to be partially dry; to die suddenly.
eríkmúla (from: -kámul-) v trans. to strangle, to squeeze.
eríkmul’olukímba to squeeze a cloth
eríkamutsyá (from: -kámutsj-) v trans. to milk a goat or a cow completely without leaving any milk for its child.
eríkamyá (from: -kámy-) v. to tighten; also used in the sense of being too inquisitive with one’s eyes. eríkamy’ ekíkoba to tighten a rope
eríkána (from: -kan-) v trans. to tighten.
eríkanda (from: -kánda (-L%)) n 5. hyperhemia, grazing grass for cows. Syn: ékíkúyu.
eríkandána (from: -kandam-) v. to coagulate, to be rigid. ékjadá kyabírikandamána the corpse is already rigid
eríkandána (from: -kandan-) v. to thicken.
eríkandanyá (from: -kandan-ij-) v. to thicken something.
eríkandaira (from: -kándair-) v. to crave, to desire very much. eríkandaira’olugénda to really want to travel
eríkandairirá (from: -kándairir-) v intr. to insist. nyinámúkandairir’erigend’ eButembo I would like very much to go to Butembo
eríkandira (from: -kandir-) v trans. to have the nostalgia. eríkandir’ omúndu, eríkandir’ ekíhugo k’íwe to have the nostalgia of seeing someone, or of seeing one’s native country.
eríkandukála (from: -kándukal-) v. to clean, to weed.
eríkandúla (from: -kandul-) v. to clean. kandul’ erírimá ngandíher’ ómò byhóti’ clean the field so that I may plant beans in it
eríkángä (from: -káng-) v intr. to shine. eríkangá ng’ éngunjny to shine like a star omújalí oyú akángíre this woman is really
erĭkangabanja
beautiful (lit. she is shining)
erĭkangabanja (from: -kàngabanj-) v. to shine. ołukimb’ olů lǜkangabēnē this dress is shining, meaning it is very clean
erĭkangabasanja (from: -kàngabasanj-) v. to shine. It is used when talking about a very beautiful woman.
erĭkangabasanjá ng’ eryūba to shine like the sun
erĭkangagatána (from: -kàngagatan-) v. to become rigid.
eyāmākangagatanim’ okó mwisí the cake of soap is hardening on the sun
erĭkangalamála (from: -kàngalamal-) v. to shine.
erĭkangalamána (from: -kàngalaman-) v. to stand up on the street, thus obstructing the passage.
erĭkangalamān’omo nzíra to stand up in the street
erĭkangáma (from: -kàngām-) v. to be insensitive, to be quiet, unmanageable. Syn: erĭkangagatána.
erĭkangamiriŋa (from: -kàngamiriŋ-) v. to drink straight from the calabash, pot, pan, etc.
erĭkangamiriŋ’oko nyungu to drink directly from a pot
erĭkangamúka (from: -kàngamuk-) v. to be happy.
oḿwan’oųyų akangamůkĩre this child is outgoing
erĭkangamųkyā (from: -kàngamuky-) v. to make someone very energetic.
ekišųŋų kįkāŋkangamųkyą the western civilization makes the children too energetic
erĭkangamûlā (from: -kàngamul-) v. to listen attentively. ēmbwà yikáŋkangamul’ amátwį the dog dresses its ears to listen
erĭkangamyà (from: -kàngamį-) v. to dress, to erect, to plant.
erĭkangamy’erį́ümo to dress an arrow as a sign of protestation
erĭkanganja (from: -kanganj-) v. to show, to point out, to indicate with one’s finger. erįkanganj omundū y’enźíra to show the street to someone
erĭkangaràra (from: -kàngarar-) v. to be turbulent, rowdy.
oḿwan’ābirĭkangaràra the child has become impossible to manage
erĭkangararyą (from: -kàngarary-) v. to render turbulent, to mock.
erĭkangarary’ omwàna to laugh at a child
erĭkangirırá (from: -kàngirir-) v trans. to show.
erĭkangirir’oųyįbsamĩre to unveil the place where someone is hiding
erĭkangirirỹy (from: -kàngirirį-) v. to teach. erįkangirirỹ omwànà y’ emítsyę yowéne to
eríkangúla

teach good manners to a child

eríkangúla (from: -kángul-) v. to use for the first time.

eríkangyá (from: -kángi-) v trans. to show. eríkangyomúgeni y'enzíra to show the road to the stranger

eríkanja (from: -kanj-) v intr. to talk, to converse. eríkanjá n’omúkalaj to talk to a woman, to solicit her

eríkanira (from: -kanir-) v. to wait for someone patiently. eríkanir’omúndu to wait patiently for an enemy in order to scold him for example

eríkanjryanjá (from: -kaniranj-) v. to chat, to converse. eríkanjryanjá háguma to talk together about private affairs

eríkanúka (from: -kanuk-) v intr. to die suddenly.

eríkánya (from: -kany-) v intr. to increase. obundú bwámákánya the quantity of the cassava bread is more than we expected awýt’ekíkánya she has the gift of having the food that she prepares augment its quantity

eríkánya (from: -kány-) v trans. to eat food without sauce.

eríkanyayíra (from: -kanyayir-) v. to increase suddenly in number.

eríkanyayíra (from: -kanyayir-) v intr. to shine, to glare. kundý'mwisy’ámákanyayírá, ēmbýl’ikándián as there is too much sunshine, it will rain (lit. as the light glares, the rain will fall)

eríkanyayíra (from: -kányayir-) v intr. to shine a lot when talking about the sun; to be a great number. esyómene syámákanyayír’omw’iríma the goats are in great number in the field

eríkanyukála (from: -kanyukal-) v. to break, to split.

eríkanzagulyá (from: -kánzagulj-) v trans. to eat.

eríkanzakanzyá (from: -kánzakanzi-) v trans. to eat.


eríkára (from: -kar-) v trans. to oblige.

eríkarába (from: -karab-) v intr. to wash. Syn. erínába.

eríkarabúra (from: -karabur-) v. to slap several times. eríkarabur’ómwaná y’omo makófí to hit a child by slapping him several times

eríkaragása (from: -káragas-) v. to finish. eríkaragas’erírima; eríkaragas’ekíribwa to finish (tilling) a field; to finish eating a sweet potato

eríkarágáta (from: -káragat-) v intr. to be rough. ehyályá byámákarágatirá’omo nyúngu the food gets stuck into the pot

eríkarágáta (from: -káragat-) v intr. to walk under difficult conditions. eríkaragat’olugendó lw’omó mwisi to walk under a terrible sunshine

eríkaragatíra (from: -káragatír-)
erikaráma (from: -karam-) v intr. to stick to. ebikokyó
byabirárikatágit’ omonyúngu
the leftovers have stuck into the
cooking pot
erikaráma (from: -karam-) v intr. to be mean.
erikarasúka (from: -kárasuk-) v. to be rough. esjságá
síkarsákíje the green
vegetables are hard to eat
erikása (from: -kas-) v. to choke, to strangle. erikas’erikúngó to
tighten a node erikas’ áménó to
tighten one’s teeth
erikása (from: -kasa) n 5/6. piece of
cooked meat. wámahýkúla
makásá mánené mánéne you
ditch out big pieces of meat
erikáta (from: -kat-) v trans. to
pull. erikat’obútá to pull the
spear erikáti’ omúbanga to
bend the stick which helps kill
the game in a trap
erikatána (from: -katana) v pron. to
separate.
erikátha (from: -káth-) v. to have a
new dress. (Loan from Swahili).
erikatíka (from: -katik-) v trans. to
bend, to pull.
erikatsánga (from: -katsang-) v. to
cut into small pieces.
erikástí (from: -kástí) n 5/6.
martyr.
erikatúla (from: -katul-) v trans. to
divide, to separate. erikatul’
ékýambatana to detach two
bananas tied together
erikatulána (from: -katulan-) v. to
separate, to divorce.
erikéba (from: -kēb-) v intr. to look
aside.
erikébéra (from: -kēber-) v trans.
to look towards, to watch.
erikéber’omúkále to look at a
woman when you like her
erikébulúryá (from: -kébulir-) v. to
look at a glance.
erikédá (from: -kéd-) v trans. to
mock someone through the
eyes; to look with evil eyes.
erikédé (from: -kedée) n 5/6.
monkey.
erikédúla (from: -kédul-) v. to
mock someone through the
eyes.
erikéha (from: -kēh-) v intr. to
diminish. ebyálýa byámkéha
the food is no longer sufficient
erikékakéha (from: -kēhakeh-) v.
to diminish progressively.
mónakekakehjáry’ ebyálýá
(erikékakehjá) I diminished
progressively the food (to
cause to diminish)
erikékýyá (from: -kēh-j-) v. to
diminish. erikéhý’ okó byhóti

to diminish the quantity of
beans
erikéká (from: -kēk-) v. to cut.
erikék’ omó múšarángáti to
cut with a blade of a dry reed
erikékána (from: -kēkan-) v. to
diminish.
erikékéhyá (from: -kēkeh-j-) v. to
diminish.
erikékélúha (from: -kékéluh-) v. to
become old.
erikékélúhyá (from: -kékéluh-) v.
to render old when talking
about a woman.
erikekéna

erikekéna (from: -keken-) v intr. to crack.

erjkekyá (from: -kekj-) v. to cut the border very carefully. erjkeky’ olukímba to cut carefully the outskirts of a dress

erjkelébha (from: -kéleb-) v. to joke.

erjkelebhyá (from: -kéleb-) v intr. to speak loud. abálumé balímúkelebher’ okó bwabu the men are talking loudly over the drink

erjkeléma (from: -kélem-) v. to mock.

erj kemakeméra (from: -kémakemér-) v. to defy.

erj kembe (from: -kembe (-L%)) n 5/6. musical instrument.

erj kéna (from: -ken-) v. to crack.

erj kendéra (from: -kénder-) v intr. to get troubled by the noise; to get disturbed.

erj kenderyá (from: -kénder-í-) v. to disturb with a noise. ngenderaryého leave me quiet

erj kénga (from: -kén-)

v trans. to respect.

erj keng’omúkwè; erj keng’omús ónj to respect the son-in-law; to respect an in-law

erj kengalyá (from: -kéngal-) v intr. to incise.

erj kenge (from: -kéngge (-L%)) n 5/6. slant eye, strabism. erkw’ erj kenge to have a strange eye

erj kengelyá (from: -kéngeli-) v. to incise.

erikengemeréra

(erikengemerer-) v. to look carefully.

erikengemerer’ob úsonj bw’ omúndu to look carefully at someone’s sexual organs without his knowledge

erjkengemereryá

(from: -kéngemerer-í-) v. to look.

erjkengemerery’ey omund’ ákásirá to look toward the place where someone is coming from

erjkengeretanjá

(from: -kéngeretanj-) v. to freeze, to render cold.

erjkengéta (from: -kénget-) v trans. to cut with a machete or an axe.

erj kenyá (from: -ken-í-) v. to make something crack. omúsíjí mwákákenay’ enyúmba the earthquake made the house crack


erjkenyengukála (from: -kényengukal-) v. to be splitting. ekitaká kirimúkenyengukálalá busaná n’ omwisí múnéne the soil is splitting because of too much heat

erj kenyúka (from: -kényuk-) v. to detach itself. eribugu lyakenyúkíre one banana is detached from the bunch

erjkényula (from: -kényul-) v trans. to detach. erikényul’
eríkénza
omútahí w'okó mútí to detach a branch from the tree Syn: -kônol- eríkonóla.
eríkénza (from: -kénz-) v trans. to cut with a sharp instrument.
eríkénz' embóko to cut a banana tree
eríkénzénge (from: -kénzeng-) v. to cut in small pieces.
eríkéra (from: -ker-) v trans. to slaughter. eríker'émhene to slaughter a goat eríby'omo kerakerwa to be taken between two decisions
eríkérá mbúla (from: -kérá mbúla) n 5/6. rain water that stays in the ditches.
eríkerakerwá (from: -kerakeru-) v. to be undecided.
eríkereberéra (from: -kéreberer-) v. to stay isolated for a long time. ľingé yóno nákereberere see how I have been abandoned, I have not found a partner
eríkerebereryá (from: -kérebereri-) v. to make s.o. be delayed in such a way he will remain alone for a long time.
eríkerebúla (from: -kérebúl-) v. to not pay attention. ngáby' índákerebúla I do not pay much attention
eríkerebúlyá (from: -kérebúlij-) v. to make s.o. doubt. eríkerebúlyú omúndu to make someone doubt
eríkeregeéta (from: -kéreget-) v. to gnaw. embúkyúj́ yámákereget' oko lýhímbó the mouse is gnawing at the wall

eríkérér (from: -kérér-) n 5/6. the wild strawberry.
eríkereréra (from: -kérerer-) v. to be awake all nigh. obútyúkú bwámákererera all night long I did not sleep (lit. the night remained awake)
eríkerereryá (from: -kérerer-i-) v. to stay awake until the morning.
eríkesyá (from: -kési-) v intr. to sleep. mwákésyá yó bisátu he spent three days over there
eríkéta (from: -ket-) v. to gainsay sitwangatok' eriket' ekinywá kíwe we cannot gainsay his word.
eríketá yomó yindi (from: -ket-) v. to be paid double, to compensate.
eríketsa (from: -kets-) v trans. to gnaw (at), to eat (when referring to a rodent).
eríkíga (from: -kig-) v trans. to bar. Érikig' amagétse to bar water eríkígakíga (from: -kigakig-) v. to fall in a war.
eríkíka (from: -kík-) v trans. to bar a river in order for example to catch fish. Érikík' ómwaná y' obusára to give soup to the baby using the palm of the hand Érikík' óľúšj to block a river in such a way that the fish will be able to stay in the pond one will have created.
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<tr>
<td><strong>eríkikána</strong> (from: -kikikan-) v. to be barred. sinyasy’ólusy’ olú ngalvanákikikána I do not know whether this river can be barred</td>
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<td><strong>eríkikíka</strong> (from: -kikik-) v. to be barred.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkikikána</strong> (from: -kikikan-) v. to be able to be barred. sinyasy’ ólusy’olú ngalvanákikikána I do not know if it will be possible to bar this river</td>
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<td><strong>eríkikíjíryá</strong> (from: -kíjiríj-a) v. to sustain, to prop; to prevent. Syn: eríkikíjíryá.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkikíjíryá</strong> (from: -kíjir-) v. to sustain, to prevent from falling. eríkíjíri embóko to sustain a banana tree so that it does not fall</td>
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<td><strong>eríkikukála</strong> (from: -kikukal-) v. to clear when talking about the weather. Obútkú bulimúkikukála the weather begins to clear.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkikúla</strong> (from: -kikul-) v. to unclog.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkíma</strong> (from: -kím-) v intr. to descend.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkímukála</strong> (from: -kímukal-) v. to descend from a summit. eríkímukálayá to make descend hastily</td>
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<td><strong>eríkímyá</strong> (from: -kími-) v trans. to descend something. eríkímyí endímo to pluck an orange from a tree</td>
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<td><strong>eríkína</strong> (from: -kín-) v intr. to be black, dirty. olukimba lwámákína the dress is dirty</td>
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<td><strong>eríkínda</strong> (from: -kind-) v trans. to trip down; to knock down</td>
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<td><strong>eríkínd’ omúnó</strong> to trip down someone in a fight</td>
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<td><strong>eríkínga</strong> (from: -kingá) n 5/6. an act usually done by a sorcerer. eríhir’oko mundú kw’eríkínga to put or to throw a taboo on someone</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>eríkínga</strong> (from: -king-) v trans. to close, to shut. eríking’ólúyí to close the door</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>eríkingiritána</strong> (from: -kingiritan-) v. to dry, to be cold, to freeze. Syn: eríkengeresanája, eríkengeregeregésanája, erígeretaná.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>eríkingiritána</strong> (from: -kingirigan-) v. to look stupid, to look dry, to be cold, to freeze. Syn: eríkengeresanája, eríkengeregeregésanája, erígeretaná.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkingukála</strong> (from: -king-ukal-) v. to open by itself.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkingúla</strong> (from: -king-ul-) v trans. to open.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkinjá</strong> (from: -kinj-) v. to make dirty.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkinza</strong> (from: -kinza) n 5/6. bone.</td>
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<td><strong>eríkínzíka</strong> (from: -kínsik-) v. to put something transversally. eríkínzík’omútí w’ómó mbálú to put a log transversally on the street</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>eríkínzukála</strong> (from: -kinzukal-) v intr. to fall, to collapse (when talking about soil).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>eríkínzúla</strong> (from: -kinzul-) v trans. to crumble down; to cut a big</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
erēkīra (from: -ikir-) v. to land.
erēkīrāna (from: -ikiran-) v. to cool down, to become quiet. omūtim’ āmēkērērāna léro this time my heart is calm
erēkīrērāna (from: -kiran-) v. to solace, to console, to soothe. Mūkērērāna name of the spirit who soothes, consoles. It is also a proper name
erēkīrērāna (from: -kiran-) v trans. to cool down. olūhi lwāmēbahā nga lwāmāt’ īkērērāna it is as if the war cools down.
erēkērējērē (from: -ikirir-) v. to agree. erēkērējērē likāhā lūba to say yes is easily done
erēkīrio (from: -kiro (-L%)) n 5/6. garbage dump.
erēkērūrūna (from: -kirk- u) v trans. to jump over. erēkērūrūkēkēhūna to jump over a hole
erēkērēkērēkē (from: -kiran- k) v. to cross. ēnokā yēryā yāmēkērēkēkē look! there is a snake crossing the street!
erēkērēkēkē (from: -kirk- k) v. to make someone cross. erēkērēkēyōmwanā y’okō lūsi to help a child cross the river
erēkērē (from: -kīr-) v. to put down. īkērē’ńkibō ky’ ahīsi put the small basket down
erēkērē (from: -kīr-) v. to wash. erēkērē’ńmō būsū to wash one’s face
erēkērē (from: -kīr-) v. to calm down.
erēkēsēyā (from: -kis-) v. to revenge. end’ ūngisaye go and revenge me
erēkētahā (from: -kita-) v. to go aside. butakita without going astray of the road
erēkētahā (from: -kitan-) v. to cross each other on the street.
erēkētahā (from: -kit-) v. to get aside at a certain place, to engage on a different path. erēkētahā’ōmōbū to go and visit a parent living along the street
erēkētērē (from: -kisik-) v trans. to put transversally.
erēkō (from: -kō H) Variant: āmēko, amēko. n 5/6. a fireplace.
erēkōhā (from: -kōbh-) v intr. to walk aimlessly like a dog. Syn: erēkōhā.
erēkōhā (from: -kōbh-) v intr. to walk aimlessly.
erēkōbakhōbhā (from: -kōbh-) v. to lose a tooth. Syn: erēkōbāla.
erēkōbāla (from: -kōbol-) v. to lose a tooth. Syn: erēkōbāla.
erēkōf (from: -kōf) n 5/6. a slap. erēh’ erēkōf to slap
erēkōhērērērē (from: -kōhērērē-) v. to ogle on purpose.
erēkōhērērē (from: -kōhērē-) v. to be the
eríkoheryá 121

Object of an ogling.
eríkoheryá (from: -kóhererj-) v. to ogle on purpose.
eríkoheryá (from: -kóherj-) v. trans. to ogle.
eríkoheryá omúkalj to make a glance at a woman, as a way to court her.
eríkohô (from: -kohoo) n 5/6. wood from which a receptacle is made; monster found in tales; someone who is mean, difficult.
eríkohô (from: -kohoo) n 5/6. wooden bag used for carrying sauce.
eríkohóla (from: -kohol-) v. intr. to cough.
eríkohyá (from: -kóhi-) v. intr. to wink, to open and close the eyes rapidly.
eríkóka (from: -kók-) v. trans. to hit.
eríkók'omundú y'okó mútvē to hit someone on the head.
eríkókeranj-a (from: -kókeranj-) v. to welcome each other; to call each other from hill to hill.
eríkokobíka (from: -kobik-) v. intr. to crow, when talking about the rooster.
eríkokokalá (from: -kokal-) v. to get detached. eríbugu ryamákokokal'okó búbugu the banana got detached from the banana bunch.
eríkokólá (from: -kokol-) v. trans. to scratch; to detach. Èrikokol' enyúngu to scratch the crust from a pan èrikokol' amábugu to detach the individual bananas from the banana bunch.
eríkóla (from: -kóli-) v. trans. to work; to touch. èrikol'omubírí to do a work ìsiwákól'okó múkalj wá bene do not touch someone else's wife, that is, do not have sex with someone.
eríkólá (from: -kóli-) v. to stand up with pride.
eríkóloké (from: -kokolek-) v. to peel off. oluhimbó lw' enyúngba lulimukokoléka the layer of the wall of the house is getting off omubiré wage alimukokoléka the skin of my body is peeling off.
eríkóloma (from: -kólon-) v. to stand up with pride.
eríkocolóma (from: -kólokom-) v. intr. to be about to collapse.
eríkocolómyá (from: -kóloki-) v. to boast.
eríkocolómyá (from: -kólok-) v. to erect. eríkocolómy' omútwe to erect one's head with pride.
eríkóloma (from: -kòkom-) v. intr. to walk with pride.
eríkocolonoká (from: -kokoklonok-) v. trans. to take off one by one.
eríkocolonok' ámerú w'oko butjìmo to take off the bananas one by one from the bunch of bananas.
eríkotýá (from: -kótot-) v. trans. to make. eríkotý' ekítègo to make a trap.
eríkotyá (from: -kóti-) v. to welcome. eríkoty'omugénj to receive a stranger at home.
eríkóla 122 eríkombiya
else’s wife.  kol’okó njndó (tyl’ okó njndó) hide your nakedness (literally, touch your nose)
eríkol’ okó mwána to touch a child
eríkóla (from: -kól-) v. to get, to arrive. eríkol’ekúlimu to go to the underworld eríyikol’ omo muméro to introduce one’s finger into the throat so as to provoke vomiting
eríkóla (from: -kól-) v. to shine. ómwisy’ ámákóla the sun shines
eríkolakolyá (from: -kólakol-) v. to touch into something several times. eríkolakoly’ omonwe w’ omo múkubi to put one’s finger into the soup several times
eríkoléra (from: -koler-) v. to prune. esyómóbóko syáljry’ ekisará n’omukolérí the banana trees have eaten the sickle and the person who prunes them. This is a way of saying that a field of banana trees is not destroyed.
eríkolérala (from: -kólaler-) v. to act on purpose, to do something on purpose. eríkoléraler’ekínú to do something on purpose (even if it is forbidden)
eríkoléryá (from: -kóleri-) v. trans. to shine, to enlighten. abálímjú bángoleraye nímínýé nga njí let the spirits enlighten me so that I know what it is
eríkóló (from: -kolhó) n 5/6. a knock with a finger onto the head of someone. eríh’ ómwana y’ eríkóló to give a finger nudge on the head to a child
eríkolhóbha (from: -kólhobh-) v. to knock with a finger
eríkolóbóka (from: -kolobok-) v. to work as a slave.
eríkolúka (from: -kólúk-) v intr. to have scars. ómwan’oyú akákoluña nábí this child usually has bad scars
eríkolyá (from: -kól-) v trans. to make arrive. eríkoly’omundú y’éká to accompany someone up to his place or up to one’s own place
eríkoma (from: -kóm-) v intr. to press clothes; to beat the bark of a tree (omukímbakímba) to make a dress. eríkom’ olukímba to press a dress
eríkómá (from: -kóm-) v intr. to shine, to become beautiful. omubíri w’íwe abíríyákomera yó his body has become much more shining over there
eríkóma (émbwá) (from: -kóm-) v trans. to tie a dog.
eríkombamiga (from: -kombamig-) v. to act licentiously, very freely.
eríkombéreré (from: -kómbereri-) v. to lick completely.
eríkombororotýá (from: -komborotí-) v. to consume completely.
eríkombóla (from: -kómbol-) v. to substitute. eríkomból’omundú y’omó múlik to get a person out of prison
eríkombiya (from: -kómbi-) v trans.
erıkomeréra to lick.

erıkomeréra (from: -kómerer-) v. to have a beautiful body.


erıkomogóla (from: -kómogol-) v. to nail; to insist very much by telling the truth. erıkomogol’omwa to advise strongly a child

erıkomóla (from: -kómol-) v trans. to repudiate. erıkomol’omukali to repudiate a woman

erıkomóla (from: -kómol-) v. to cook a pot in order to render it stronger. erıkomol’enyúngu to cook a newly moulded pot. Syn: erikwangula.

erıkomyá (from: -kóm-ı-) v trans. to use a path very frequently

erıkóna (from: -kón-) v trans. to lay down the bush; to cut the branches of a tree.

erıkónda (from: -kond-) v. to fell a tree, to chop trees. eriyikonderá kw’emigógo to live long (lit. to make the trees fall on oneself) erikond’ omúti to fell a tree, to chop a tree

erıkondolúka (from: -kondoluk-) v intr. to become very thin.

erıkondóma (from: -kondom-) v intr. to bend.

erıkondomyá (from: -kondom-ı-) v trans. to bend.

erıkónga (from: -kóng-) v. to hit.

erıkóngó (from: -kóngó) n 7/8. a walking stick or a stick to beat with.

erıkongbóla (from: -kóngbol-) v trans. take off the handle.

erıkongbol’ eyisúka to take off the handle of a hoe

erıkongóla (from: -kóngol-) v. to gather people. erıkongol’ abandú b’oko muyí to gather people in a village for a given task

erıkongóla (from: -kóngol-) v. to peel. erıkongol’ ekjúku ky’okó múti to peel the bark from a tree omúty’oyú akákongoleka it is easy to take off the bark of this tree

erıkongolúka (from: -kóngoluk-) v intr. to become extremely thin.

erıkongolwá (from: -kóngol-u-) v. to be peeled.

erıkongóma (from: -kóngom-) v. to be proud.

erıkongoméra (from: -kóngomer-) v. to nail. erıkongomer’ énduí to nail a post


erıkongómóka (from: -kóngomok-) v intr. to call with a very loud voice.

erıkongómóka (from: -kóngomok-) v intr. take off the handle.

eyisúká yabfríkongómóka the hoe has lost its handle

erıkongómóla (from: -kóngomol-) v trans. take off the handle.

erıkongomol’ eyisúka to take off the handle of a hoe

erıkongomyá (from: -kóngomí-)
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<thead>
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<th><em>eríkongonjâ</em></th>
<th>124</th>
<th><em>eríkótha</em></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v. to raise proudly.</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>eríkorokotsyâ</em> (from: -kórokotsj-) v. to perfect; to do a work as a bricolage (a do-it-yourself).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>eríkongomy'omútwè</em> to raise proudly one’s head</td>
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<td><em>eríkorokotsy'omúbíri</em> to do a work perfectly, taking the details into account</td>
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<td><em>eríkongonjâ</em> (from: -kóngoni-) v. to show an object and not give it to him</td>
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<td><em>eríkongóta</em> (from: -kóngot-) v intr. to knock. <em>eríkongot'okó lůkyô</em> to knock at the door</td>
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<td><em>eríkongotsyâ</em> (from: -kóngotsj-) v intr. to become very thin, to be about to die.</td>
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<td><em>eríkonokâla</em> (from: -kónokâl-) v intr. to detach. <em>omútahy'álíkonokâla</em> the branch detaches itself</td>
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<td><em>eríkonolâ</em> (from: -konol-) v trans. to detach leaves from a tree.</td>
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<td><em>eríkonongôka</em> (from: -kónongok-) v intr. to weaken.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>eríkonongola</em> (from: -kónongol-) v. to detach the branches from a tree, or to detach bananas from a banana bunch.</td>
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<td><em>eríkópa</em> (from: -kóp-) v trans. to prune.</td>
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<td><em>eríkóra</em> (from: -kor-) v. to remove the scales of a fish.</td>
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<td><em>eríkorogosanjâ</em> (from: -kórogosanj-) v. to disturb.</td>
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<td><em>eríkorogotâ</em> (from: -kórogot-) v trans. to scratch. <em>Eríkorogot' omungosó womw'jîhâ</em> to scratch the marrow from the bone</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>eríkosyâ</em> (from: -kós-) v trans. to get an erection. <em>omusîk'oyûámâlek'înakósyâ</em> I am sexually erected because of this girl</td>
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<td><em>eríkosyâ</em> (from: -kós-) v trans. to trigger.</td>
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<td><em>eríkóta</em> (from: -kot-) v intr. to mature, to grow old; to last.</td>
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<td><em>eríkótha</em> (from: -kóth-) v trans. to hit with a quick blow.</td>
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</table>
eríkótí (from: -kotí) n 5/6. a coat (loan word from English).
eríkotokála (from: -kótokal-) v. to be detached. Syn: erítähúka.
eríkotóla (from: -kótol-) v trans. to pluck.
eríkótsa (from: -kots-) v. to lick; to fry. eríkots’ okw’ íkúha to lick the bone
eríkotsyá (from: -kotsi-) v. to fry.
eríkotyá (from: -kot-i-) v. to grow. eríkoty’ esyondéry to grow a beard
eríkoyóla (from: -koyol-) v. to pee, to urine. ómwaná mwákáyíkoyolerá’omo ngingo the child urinated on himself in bed
eríkúba (from: -kúb-) v intr. to get badly cooked. eríkúb’ otúlo to lose one’s sleep, not to sleep enough eríkúbá tó (otúlo) not to have enough of it (sleep), not to sleep enough omúkoní mwákálek’ ítwakúbá tó because of the sick person, we did not sleep
eríkúbá (from: -kúb-) v trans. to climb eríkub’ okómútí v trans. to climb on a tree
eríkúba (from: -kúb-) Variant: eríkub’ obúháka. v trans. to discuss, to argue.
eríkubánga (from: -kúbang-) v. to water, to throw water on. eríyikubángá kw’amagétsê to wash very quickly (lit. to throw water on oneself) eríkubang’ amagétsê w’oko mawá to put water on the flours, to water the flowers
eríkubungúla

eríkúbèbe (from: -kúbèbe (-L%)) n 5/6. a type of plant that has thorns and that grows in a marsh.
eríkúbere (from: -kúbere (-L%)) Variant: amákúbere. n 5/6. the milk of a woman who just lost her child.
eríkúbhána (from: -kúbhan-) v intr. to fit completely, to match. ekisomkó kyámákubhaná ne pantaló the shirt matches the pants
eríkúbhítha (from: -kúbhíth-) v trans. to pour suddenly.
eríkúbúkála (from: -kúbkal-) v. to be in a state with a shaved head; to be ashamed, confused.
eríkúbukálà (from: -kúbkal-) v intr. to come from. móbulé omússéng’owuyú akákubukalirá hayi kwéhí where on earth does this bad spirit come from?
eríkúbúla (from: -kúbél- v trans. to shave; to destroy. sítuhlí twasíswá they have not shaved us yet abíríkúbúla emítibito yage he has destroyed my taro plants
eríkubúlíra (from: -kúbulír-) v. to cover. eríkubulír’okó lúmekéké kw’embulélé to cover the baby with the skin of the goat
eríkubungúla (from: -kúbungul-) v trans. to turn several times; to scold. omúkalí
eríkµbya  a woman who often scolds people
eríkµbya (from: -kúba ( -L%)) n 5/6. medicinal plant.
eríkµda (from: -kúd-) v trans. to fornicate.
eríkµdyúma (from: -kúdum-) v. to bend because of age or a sickness.
eríkµgakugananía (from: -kúgakuganí-) v trans. to ill-treat.
eríkúha (from: -kúh-) v intr. to look for with much effort.
gákuhir’omúthoka I am working hard to buy a car
eríkúha (from: -kúha) n 5/6. a bone.
eríkúhakuháná (from: -kúhakuhaná-) v trans. to ill-treat.
eríkúhirá (from: -kuhirá-) v. to cover with soil. eríkúhir’ebitsungu to cover the potatoes in the field with soil
eríkúhyá (from: -kúhi-) v. to shorten.
eríkúka (from: -kúk-) v intr. to force. anámkúkakúk’oko lýí he is trying to open the door
eríkúka (from: -kúk-) v intr. to become very dirty. e disksedó kyage kyajíkúka my shirt is already very dirty
eríkúka (from: -kúk-) v trans. to sow in such a way that the plants are very close to one another.
eríkúka (from: -kúk-) v trans. to pick.
eríkúkáma (from: -kúkam-) v intr. to kneel down. eríkúkam’émberé sy’ómwami to kneel down before a chief
eríkúke (from: -kúké) n 5/6. unripe fruit.
eríkúkehyá (from: -kúkehi-) v. to shorten. eríkúkehy’ekisómékó to shorten the shirt
eríkúko (from: -kúko) n 5/6. intelligence; herd.
eríkúku (from: -kúku (-L%)) n 5/6. hump, bump, goiter. oluyímbó lwáberé kó mákúkúmákúkú the wall has several bumps on it
eríkúkubála (from: -kúkubal-) v intr. to get astonished.
eríkúkúlhú (from: -kúkúluu) n 5/6. unripe fruit.
eríkúkúmáma (from: -kúkum-) v. to carry a heavy load; to lift.
eríkúkúmbira (from: -kúkumbir-) v trans. to lift.
eríkúkúmbírá (from: -kúkumbir-) v. to speak very slowly.
eríkúkyá (from: -kúk-) Variant: eríkúky’aménu v trans. to lose one’s baby teeth.
eríkúla (from: -kúl-) v intr. to grow.
eríkúla (from: -kúl-) v. to pull out. eríkúlu’omuhóko to pull out the cassava stalk eríkúlu’omúti to uproot a tree
eríkulánga (from: -kúlang-) v. to pull out several times.
eríkúlúhúkmá (from: -kúlhukum-)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eríkůlhułůmba</th>
<th>eríkumbáta</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v. to walk while being in a position of someone bent.</td>
<td>eríkumakúma (from: -kumakúm-) v. to search, to look for s.th. without letting people know that you are doing so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkůlhułůmba (from: -kůlhum-) v intr. to swing.</td>
<td>eríkumakúma (from: -kůmakum-) v. to gather.</td>
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<tr>
<td>eríkůlhumb’ okó múti to swing on a tree</td>
<td>kumakum’abandú bagu tughény’ oko lűhi gather your people, we are going to war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkůlůmá (from: -kůhum-) v intr. to murmur.</td>
<td>eríkumakumíra (from: -kůmakumir-) v. to gather scattered objects; to have a professional skill, to have the know-how.</td>
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<tr>
<td>eríkůlyka (from: -kůluk-) v intr. to go back home after the work.</td>
<td>eríkumayíra (from: -kůmayír-) v intr. to be famous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkůlykyá (from: -kůluk-) v. to bring back home.</td>
<td>eríkůmba (from: -kumb-) v intr. to smell. eríkumbá ndeke;</td>
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<tr>
<td>eríkulúla (from: -kulul-) v. to pull. eríkulul’omůjí to pull smoke, to smoke</td>
<td>eríkumba nábí; eríkumba tsutsutsu to smell good; to smell bad; to smell very bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkululíra (from: -kůlulir-) v. to become very old. ěngokolume yage yámákulułíra my rooster becomes too old</td>
<td>omusasy’ ěákumbá the blood smells, to mean that if you are relatives, you feel it instinctively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkululůka (from: -kůluluk-) v intr. to crawl.</td>
<td>eríkumb (from: -kůmb-) v trans. to hold one’s hand closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkůlykyá (from: -kůluk-) v. to make a child crawl.</td>
<td>eríkumb’ ebýála; eríkumb’ obůno to keep one’s hand closed; to keep one’s mouth closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkůlungůtha (from: -kůlunguth-) v. to walk several times in the same place.</td>
<td>eríkumbagála (from: -kumbagal-) v intr. to tumble down. eríjbwé ryámákumbagal’ oko kitwá the stone tumbles down from the mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkůlyá (from: -kůl-) v. to make grow.</td>
<td>eríkumbáta (from: -kůmbat-) v trans. to embrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkúma (from: -kům-) v. to crawl in order to implore. eríkúm’ okw’ isínda to crawl on the grave (like sorcerers)</td>
<td>eríkumbáta (from: -kůmbat-) v intr. to embrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkúma (from: -kům-) v trans. to gather. eríkumir’obuyíngó to wish happiness; to bless someone</td>
<td>eríkumbáta (from: -kůmbat-) v trans. to embrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eríkúma (from: -kům-) v trans. to refuse. eríkum’omundú y’okó bwabw to refuse beer to someone</td>
<td>eríkum’omundú y’okó bwabw to refuse beer to someone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
erőkumbíra (from: -kumbir-) v intr. to smell. omúšang’ ámángumbíra the flowers are sending me their nice perfume amarási w’omújkalí ámátkumbíra the woman’s perfume is smelling erőkumbíra (from: -kumbir-) v trans. to work for a compensation, to strive for.
erőkumbiríra (from: -kumbirir-) v to work for a compensation.
erőkumbirír’omújkalí to work for s.o. in order to obtain his daughter as your wife erőkumbirí’soyofurán’ éseyirigul’ omúthoka to work for money in order to pay for a car erőkumbýíla (from: -kumbul-) v trans. to reveal. erőkumbýíl’ébyála to open the palm of the hand erőkumbýá (from: -kumb-) v to give a smell. amarásy’ámákumby’ enýímba the perfume makes the house smell erőkümí (from: -kúm) n 5/6. ten. omútahyó nj mben’ fıkumu the dowry is ten goats erőkumúla (from: -kumul-) v trans. to gather. endá ukumúly’ ebí by’ omorírima go and gather the leaves in the field erőkúnya (from: -kun-) v trans. to push.
erőkúnáma (from: -kúnam-) v intr. to sit awkwardly by showing one’s genitals unknowingly.
erőkunamíra (from: -kúnamir-) v. to sit awkwardly by showing one’s sexual organs unknowingly.
erőkúnda (from: -kund-) v trans. to bury.
erőkúnda (from: -kund-) v trans. to bury.
erőkúnda (from: -kund-) v. to beget with difficulty.
erőkúnda (from: -kund-) v intr. et trans. to get drunk. erőkund’ óbwabý to get drunk with beer erőkundíka (from: -kündik-) v trans. to tie.
erőkúndo (from: -kundo) n 5/6. node; Adam’s apple.
erőkündékála (from: -kündukal-) v intr. to undo, said of a knot that undoes itself.
erőkündúla (from: -kundul-) v trans. to unearth. erőkündul’ ebírý to unearth sweet potatoes erőkündúla (from: -kundul-) v. to untie. erőkundýl’ omújšič to undo the nodes of a rope erőkúnga (from: -kúng-) v trans. to advise.
erőkungakúnga (from: -kungakung-) v. to advise repeatedly.
erőkungána (from: -kúngan-) v. to advise each other; to prevent each other from making mistakes. abáguma bakákunganá people belonging to the same family advise one
erikungíra

another

erikungíra (from: -kungir-) v trans. to cover with soil.
erikungír’ ekirí ky’ omwibú to push the sweet potato into the ashes

erikungíryá (from: -kungir-) v. to call from a long distance.

erikungumána (from: -kunguman-) v intr. to be sad, worried, inactive.
erikungumána (from: -kunguman-) v intr. to be cold.
erikungumúla (from: -kungumul-) v trans. to empty a vessel.
erikunguníा (from: -kunguni-) v. to wipe the anus. erikungunír’y omúndú to insult someone (lit. to wipe his anus for someone)
erikunguníryá (from: -kunguníri-) v. to wipe the anus on the soil (used in an insult).
erikungunír’y omúndú to curse someone

erikungúta (from: -kungut-) v trans. to shake, to dust.
erikungútsírýrýá (from: -kungutsiríri-) v trans. to cradle.
erikungútúka (from: -kungutuk-) v intr. to become shreds.
erikungýá (from: -kungí-) v. to call from one hill to another.
erikungýá (from: -kungí-) v. to call by whistling (by shaping one’s fingers into a whistle).
erikuníngga (from: -kuning-) v trans. to close with a cork.
erikuníngíra (from: -kuning-ir-) v trans. to cover.

erikunułá (from: -kunul-) v trans. to uproot, to put aside (a big stone, a big object).
erikunugúka (from: -kununguk-) v. to crumble, to fall down.
ednyumba yakungungúkír’ebusuná n’omúnjik’i the house tumbled down because of the earthquake

erikungúula (from: -kunungul-) v trans. to lift the cover of a pot to see what is inside; to uncork.
erikungúula (from: -kunungul-) v trans. to uproot, to pull out.
eríkunungul’amabwé w’omómbálo to pull out the stones from the road

erikununíka (from: -kununuk-) v intr. to spring from the earth. This term is used when talking about the stars that show in the horizon or of a mushroom that springs from the soil.
eríkunyá (from: -kuny-) v trans. to fold. Eríkuny’amagúulu to fold one’s legs

eríkunzíkíríra (from: -kunzikirí-) v trans. to cradle, to rock.
eríkúra (from: -kur-) v trans. to pull.
eríkuru (from: -kúru (-L%))
erikurubána | 130 | eríkwá

**Variant:** amákuru. n 5/6.
news, past history. omúšaki w’amákurú w’ekihúgo the writer of the history of the country

**erikurubána** (from: -kuruban-) v trans. to pull.

**eríkugúśa** (from: -kúrugus-) v intr. to be rough. ebítsungu byábjı́rjı́kugúśa the potatoes already have a rough skin

**eríkurugúta** (from: -kúrugut-) v trans. to scrub. eríkurugut’ ebişáňo to scrub one’s feet (in order to wash them) **Syn:** eríkurutá.

**eríkugúra** (from: -kúrugut-) v. to become very dirty.

**eríkurumbúkā** (from: -kurumbuk-) v intr. to be rough and ugly.

**eríkurumbútsi** (from: -kurumbutsi) n 5/6. a banana that is eaten alone without any other thing.

**eríkurúta** (from: -kurut-) v trans. to scrub.

**eríkúśa** (from: -kúś-) v. to remain a midget.

**eríkúsyá** (from: -kúsi-) v. to abort.

**eríkúta** (from: -kúti-) v intr. to hide.

**eríkútaŋúta** (from: -kútaŋut-) v intr. to wander.

**eríkyukútyá** (from: -kútyáti-) v trans. to make very humble. omúlumy’oyú akáyjkýukútyáya this man makes himself very humble (to the point of looking stupid)

**eríkutiříra** (from: -kutir-) v. to hide very well. asj eríkutiř’ebínyá he knows how to hide things

**eríkú́ğa** (from: -kútuk-) v intr. to flee; to be completely extinguished. omulírů’ amákú́ğa the fire gets completely extinguished

**eríkú́ńkkálą** (from: -kútkal-) v. to fall from a tree or from a branch.

**eríkú́ńkyá** (from: -kútki-) v. to exterminate, to burn completely. eríkú́ńkyá’ enyámba to burn a house completely

**eríkú́ńla** (from: -kútul-) v trans. to pluck, to pull out, to detach.

**eríkú́ńungúka** (from: -kútunguk-) v. to crumble. ekičúšá kyamákúńungúka the grains of the corn are getting off one by one

**eríkú́ńungúkálą** (from: -kútungukal-) v. to crumble. ekičúšá kyamákúńungúkálą the grains of the corn are getting off one by one

**eríkú́ńungúla** (from: -kútungul-) v. to take off seeds (corn, coffee seeds).

**eríkúyíra** (from: -kúyir-) v trans. to finish weaving (a small basket). eríkúyír’ ékíbo to finish weaving a basket

**eríkwá** (from: -kür-) v intr. to die, to suffer. eríkw’obuhéře to have a skin disease called “gale” in French. eríkw’obúľģe to have pity eríkwá busá to lose, not to gain anything eríkw’ esýónyě to
eríkwalhúka (from: -kualhúk-) v intr. to stumble and as a consequence to be temporarily dizzy.

eríkwáma (from: -kúam-) v trans. to follow.

eríkwamanjíyâ (from: -kúamanisji-) v trans. to accompany.

eríkwangulkára (from: -kúangukar-) v. to crumble, to collapse.

eríkwangúra (from: -kúangur-) v. to harvest potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc. eríkwangur’ebíribwa to harvest sweet potatoes

eríkwaryâ (from: -kúarî-) v. to write, to trace a line. Syn: eríhandika.

eríkwaryâ (from: -kúarî-) v. to make walk. wámángwarya ndâmbí tâhi tásalá wandekâ mbolere you have being making me walk a lot, leave me in peace please

eríkwékwe (from: -kúcekêke (-L%)) Variant: amákwekwe.

disdain eríkw’otúkunzu to be ashamed eríkw’amágâla to have several diseases at the same time eríkw’ esyóngbékû to have hiccups eríkw’ ekînîga to be angry eríkw’ ólyshûsû to be dizzy eríkw’ amâbû to feel like going to the toilets eríkw’ amasù to feel like peeing eríkw’esyónunzà to sweat eríkw’enýôta to be thirsty

eríkwesákwa (from: -kues-) v trans. to search.

eríkwesåkwa (from: -kuesakues-) v. to undo, to disturb, to put in disarray. ómwan’ ábîrikwangés kungà the child has already put the bed in disarray

eríkweta (from: -kûeta (-L%)) n 5/6. rest.

eríkwíka (from: -kûîk-) Variant: eríkwik’ olûsj. v trans. to block a river. eríkwi’ekilâlo to build a bridge eríkwik’engîngo to build a bed

eríkwíka (from: -kûîk-) v intr. to yield a lot. ebitsuNgu byakúkikre oko kirîmî kîno there was a very good harvest of potatoes this season (lit. potatoes yielded a lot this season) ebýályá bikúkikâ omúgulú w’omukéne there is much yield of food during a good harvesting season

eríkwínakwínà (from: -kúinakuin-) v. to walk weirdly because of one’s big buttocks.

eríkwirâ (from: -kûîr-u-) v. to become a widow.

eríkwíspyâ (from: -kûísî-) v. to abort.

eríkyâ (from: -ìkî-) v trans. to put down. eríky’ amagésê w’ahîsí to put down the water (implying that one was carrying the water on the head) eríky’ omundû y’
eríkyá

obúbugu to help someone put down the bunch of bananas down eríkyá nga watiníra to be flabbergasted
eríkyá (from: -ké-) v intr. to have a beautiful weather. obútúkú bwámáká it is daylight obúbú sukére a face that is radiating with joy kyámáká éc how are you? (way of greeting people in the morning)
eríkyambulíka (from: -kiembulik-) v. to execute what is required; to be faithful and loyal. eríkyambulik’okw’ jba ryowéne to be faithful to your husband is a good thing
eríkyekyá (from: -kíekj-) v. to cut the border very carefully.
eríkyek’ olukímba to cut carefully the outskirts of a dress
erílába (from: -láb-) v intr. to outpass.
erílabangáníja (from: -lábangáníj-) v intr. to go to all sides.
erílabukíra (from: -lábuquir-) v intr. to outgrow the period for weeding or harvesting a field.
erílaga (from: -lag-) v trans. to greet as one departs.
erílagála (from: -lagal-) v intr. to fall (talking about leaves from a tree for example). omúnsang’ ámálagála the flowers fall down abandú bámálagála a lot of people are becoming casualties in a war
erílagána (from: -lagan-) v pron. to promise each other.

erilambáma

erilagúla (from: -lagul-) v trans. to practice witchcraft; to determine the cause of an illness through witchcraft. erilagul’omúkónj to practice witchcraft when looking for the sorcerer who caused the sickness of the sick person
erilahíra (from: -lahır-) v intr. to take an oath. sü’ilahir’ ebíkwangwá útè wakumbaga you do not speak regretfully of steep places as long as you have not fallen yet
erilahúka (from: -lahuk-) v intr. to eject, to bounce.
eriláká (from: -lák-) v intr. to scream. erilakír’ omúndu to cry towards a person to ask for help
erilakýá (from: -lák-) v trans. to hit.
erilaláma (from: -lálam-) v intr. to look upward.
erilalíra (from: -lálír-) v trans. to hatch.
erilalyá (from: -láli) v trans. to chop fresh wood.
eriláma (from: -lám-) v intr. to recover from a disease; to escape from a catastrophe, to find food.
erilamáta (from: -lamat-) v intr. to burn, to give a flame.
erilamatyá (from: -lamát-) v trans. to light.
erilámba (from: -lamb-) v trans. to spy, to wait for something from a hidden place.
erilambáma (from: -lambam-) v.
erilambíka  
| to lay down on something.  
erilambam'oko ngingo| to lay down on the bed  
| erilambíka | (from: -lambik-)  
| v trans. to lay down.  
erilambukalya | (from: -lambukalj-)  
| v trans. to kill.  
erilambya | (from: -lambj-)  
| v trans. to extend one’s legs.  
erilanda | (from: -land-)  
| v trans. to sew. aban’abomondá nguma bakálandanáko the children from the same womb must take care of one another eriland'oko mvána to take care of a child ebití byámábalandir'oko nyúmba the weeds are crawling onto the house  
erilandalanda | (from: -landaland-)  
| v. to crawl on. ĕnzoká yámalandalánd'oko lyhjmbo the snake is crawling on the wall  
erilandamiríra | (from: -lardamirir-)  
| v. to pursue, to oblige s.o. to do some work.  
erilandúla | (from: -landul-)  
| v trans. to un-sew.  
erilaníra | (from: -langir-)  
| v trans. to see.  
erilangiúla | (from: -langul-)  
| v trans. to kill, to make fall.  
erilángyá | (from: -lang-ı-)  
| v intr. to get aroused.  
erilása | (from: -lá-ı-)  
| v intr. to sprout, to germinate. ebití byalásíry’ omorírama there are weeds in the field  
erilásúka | (from: -lásk-)  
| v intr. to cry loud during a funeral ceremony.  
erilasukála | (from: -lásukal-)  
| v. to die suddenly.  
eriláta | (from: -lat-)  
| v trans. to dislike. erilat’omo byálýa to dislike the food  
erilayíra | (from: -lagir-)  
| v trans. to send a message (It derives from erilága ‘to send a message’).  
erilayírira | (from: -layirir-)  
| v trans. to curse.  
erilebéka | (from: -lebek-)  
| v trans. to send through someone.  
erilebereryá | (from: -lebereri-)  
| v. to stare. emlébererya curiosity  
erilebyá | (from: -lebi-)  
| v trans. to observe, to look.  
erílega | (from: -léga (-L%))  
| n 5/6. a pot. It is used to keep water.  
erílega | (from: -lég-)  
| v trans. to accuse falsely, to slander, to blame unjustly.  
eríléga | (from: -lég-)  
| v intr. to suspend. enyonyú yage yalégy’omó mútí my bird remains suspended in the tree  
erílegaléga | (from: -legalé-)  
| v intr. to loosen.  
erílegaléyía | (from: -legaléj-)  
| v. to loosen. erílegaléy’ekikoba to loosen the rope  
erílegemereryá | (from: -légememerj-)  
| v trans. to put (a pot under a spring to fill it up). erílegemerery’eríregar y’okó músalala to put a pot under the trickling water.  
erílegeréra | (from: -legerer-)  
| v intr. to balance.  
erílegeréra | (from: -légerer-)  
| v intr.
erîlereryâ (from: -leger-î-) v. to
to be about to fall.

erîlereryâ (from: -leger-î-) v. to
balance something in such a
way that it can fall.

erîlhêma (from: -léhem-) v intr.
to become crippled.
unâmundisîyâsalâ wâlêhemêr’
omobiandelândô byaw’ébij one
day you will become a cripple
because of your writings (lit.
you will end up becoming a
cripple in the writings of yours
these)
erîléka (from: -lek-) v trans. to
cease.
erîléka (from: -lek-) v trans. to
leave, to cause (used as an
auxiliary). kîsj úléke nyigënde
please let me leave (lit. please
leave that I leave)
erîléka (from: -lékâ) Variant:
amâléka. n 5/6. rainwater.
erîléka (from: -lek) v. to stagnate.
amagetsy’ âmâlék’ omo butâla
water stagnates in the
playground
erîlekêra (from: -leker-) v trans. to
throw, to lay eggs. erîlekêr’
ebisugû by’ oko kyâbu to
throw the peels in the garbage
dump
erîlekêra (from: -léker-) v trans. to
collect rainwater.
erîlekêra (from: -léker-) v. to lay
(eggs). twâmâbyâmûlekêra we
have just gone to bury him; we
have just thrown him (this
meaning is subject to dialectal
variation according to
Kavutirwâki)
erîlekdû (from: -leku-) v intr. to
collapse, to die.
erîleyâ (from: -leki-) v. to
separate people who are
fighting, to reconcile. omûlêkâ
the person who separates people
who fight
erîlelémba (from: -lélemb-) v intr.
to hang, to swing. ébyanâ
hikánzâ hikányilembâkâ
csmall children like to hang on
me Syn: erîlerémba.
erîlelembyâ (from: -lélemb-î-) v
trans. to hang, to let hang.
ngândîgandâ (my)leîlembîgâ’
engunza I will walk with my
bag hanging (in my hands)
erîléma (from: -lem-) v intr. to fail.
ôbyâ váyámûnilêma I can’t
finish the food
erîlémba (from: -lembâ) Variant:
erîrêmba. n 5/6. stray on an
animal or on the feathers.
erîlémba (from: -lemb-) v trans. to
caress. erîlémb’omukaljê to
caress a woman, to court a
woman
erîlembêra (from: -lemb-î-) v intr.
to collapse, to faint.
erîlembêra (from: -lémbër-) v trans. to
look after a child; to be a baby-sitter for a child.
erîlembesanjâ (from: -lémbesanjî-) v
trans. to flatten.
erîlembesanjà omânà
imwâgan’ isyalêra to flatter the
child so that he no longer cries
erîlembûka (from: -lembûk-) v intr. to be viscous, slimy.
erîlemwâ (from: -lem-u-) v. to fail.
erílendéra (from: -lénder-) v intr. to walk. ómwamamúto wage ábery’ ákálendéra my daughter has started walking (with bad boys)
erílenderéra (from: -lénderer-) v. to visit while walking.
erílenderyá (from: -lénderi) v. to make s.o. walk. erílenderery’ omugení y’omo muyí to walk with a visitor to show him around in the village
erílendyá (from: -léndí-) v trans. to influence one’s behavior in such a way that the other person forgets what he was supposed to do; to make someone dream.
erílénga (from: -leng-) v trans. to bewitch.
erílénga (from: -leng-) v trans. to measure. eríleng’ obuhóít to measure the quantity of beans
erílénga (from: -leng-) v. to be superior to. nabírímúlengákó I am better than him, I have acquired more wealth than him eríleng’oko múndu to be superior to someone
erílénga (from: -leng-) v. to disappear in the horizon. ámáblíenga he has disappeared into the horizon
erílengekanjá (from: -lengekanj-) v trans. to think.
erílengemererwá (from: -lengemereru-) v intr. to get confused.
mongálengemererwá indi múnábwyíré nj yéngá I got confused thinking that today is
erílengemyá (from: -lengemer-í-) v intr. to deceive. omúlwana abírímúlengemyá the boy has already deceived him (by telling him sweet words)
erílengéra (from: -lengera) Variant: amalengéra. n 5/6. the sunset.
erílengeréra (from: -lengerer-) v trans. to foresee.
erílengerer’ ebyálá to come just at the time the food is being served
erílengúka (from: -lénguk-) v intr. to capsize, to fall.
erílengulíra (from: -lengulir-) v. to heal a person that one bewitched.
erílengyá (from: -léng-í-) v trans. to throw very far.
erílenzyalenzyá (from: -lénz-í-) v trans. To neglect, to not appreciate (food).
eríléra (from: -ler-) v intr. to hover above when referring to a sparrowhawk.
erílerémba (from: -léremb-) v. to be suspended.
eríleréta (from: -léret-) v. to float.
erílétá (from: -lét-) v trans. to bring.
erílhása (from: -lhás-) v trans. to throw a projectile.
erílhóbha (from: -lhóbh-) v trans. to fish.
erílhóbhêka (from: -lhóbhek-) v trans. to soak (for example manioc, clothes). erílhóbhek’ esyongimba to dip clothes into water
erílhbhéka 135 erílhbhéka
erilhombóka (from: -hombok-) 
v intr. to be weak.

omúkay'oyú álómbokjre nábi this woman is too weak

erilhũlhumána (from: -humán-) v intr. to suck.

erilhũlhumánja (from: -humán-) v trans. to make s.o. suck.

erilhũlhumba (from: -humb-) v intr. to suspend.

erilhũlhumba (from: -humb-) v. to lift. ómwnyá w'erikikur' ahísí, uluhũmbé kyó instead of pulling it on the floor, lift it and carry it

erilhũnga (from: -hung-) v. to get married.

erilhũta (from: -ht-) v intr. to get spoiled when talking about beer.

erilĩba (from: -ĩb-) v trans. to cover a hole.

erilĩbána (from: -iban-) v intr. to get obstructed. okútú kwage kwáïbene my ear is kind of blocked

erilĩbatangána (from: -tangan-) v intr. to get confused.

erilĩbul (from: -bul) v trans. to pay a fine. oyúkalíbhúlírá múkalí wiwe syálibíyá náye the person who pays a fine to his wife does not stay long with her

erilĩbul (from: -bul) v trans. to disclose, to reveal.

eriliga (from: -ig-) v trans. to accept, to agree.

erilíha (from: -ih-) v trans. to pay. erilíh'omundú yémbene to pay a goat to someone as a compensation

erilĩmbyšyá (from: -bus-ja) v.

erilĩhíkyá (from: -híki-) v trans. to help pay. ukáñzaá ng’ukándisyanílíhíký’ okó bwa’ obú you are begging me as if you will help me pay for this drink

erilĩka (from: -ik-) v trans. to boil water for cooking cassava bread.

erilĩka (from: -ik-) v. to put some flour on boiling water. erilĩk’obúndu to put flour on boiling water

erilĩka (from: -ik-) v intr. to lose indefinitely. esyofrángá syage syabírilíka my money is lost

erilĩkyá (from: -iky-) v trans. to help s.o. eat. ngándílirjíky’ ómwná I will help the child eat (by eating with him). This verb derives from eríryá 'to eat'

erilĩma (from: -ím-) v trans. to exterminate.

erilĩma (from: -ím-) v intr. extinguish.

erilímalíma (from: -malím-) v intr. to be blinded.

erilĩmba (from: -lb-) v trans. to deceive, to hide the truth.

erilĩmbalímba (from: -lbm-) v trans. to speak in an unclear way in order to hide the truth. akálbílmímb' omvátsí he is not telling the news clearly (meaning he is certainly hiding the truth)

erilĩmbÝsyá (from: -bus-ja) v.
erljimbyá 137 erlilolokyá
to surprise someone by visiting
him without his knowledge in
order to discover his secrets.
derljimbyá (from: -ljimbi-) v trans. 
to spy.
derljirmúla (from: -ljmul-) v trans. 
to pay back (the dowry). erljirmül'
esvómbe n' esvomútahyó to pay
back the goats of the dowry
derljimyá (from: -ljmi-) v trans. 
to con someone. erlîim'
esyofránká sy'oko múndu to
con someone by taking his money
derljimyá (from: -limi-) v trans. 
to extinguish. erlîmy n' omûliro to
extinguish the fire
derlînda (from: -lind-) v trans. 
to wait.
derljindikyá (from: -lindikj-) 
v trans. to wait with a person.
ngák'ilindiky' omútoka I am
staying with you while waiting
for the car
derljindîrîra (from: -linditir-) v. 
to wait for.
derlînga (from: -ling-) v. to fold.
erlîng' omûkêka to fold the
mat
derlîngána (from: -lingan-) v. to be
like, to resemble.
derlînganjà (from: -linganj-) v. to
equalize.
derlîngiriràna (from: -lingiriran-) 
v intr. to be like, to have the
same height as someone else.
derlîngokâla (from: -lingokal-) 
v intr. to unfold.
derlîngôla (from: -lingol-) v. to
unfold. erlîlingol' omûlîkji to
unfold a rope
derlíra (from: -lîr-) v trans. to cry, to
scream.
derlîrá mútsópi (from: -lîra 
(mûtsópi)) v. to eat cassava
bread using both hands, one for
holding the cassava bread, the
other for putting it in the mouth.
derlîjsyá (from: -lîsij-) v trans. 
to feed. erlîjsy'êmbene to feed a
goat
derlîltališta (from: -lîtalî- 
v intr. to
wander. éngoko yjâltalištâ the
chicken wanders
derlîtôha (from: -lîto-) v intr. 
to be heavy. ekikiri kîûôhxre the
basket is heavy
derlîbobôka (from: -lobôk-) v intr. 
to be sane and safe.
derlîgo (from: -log-) v trans. 
to bewitch.
derlîkalôka (from: -lôkalô-) 
v intr. to feel like vomiting.
derlîlôla (from: -lôl-) v trans. to pull
out.
derlîlôla (from: -lôl-) v intr. to go
towards. érjna liwe rikâbá
ngarinyîloîerêko it looks like
his name resembles mine, i.e.,
he seems to belong to my
family
erlîlôla (from: -lôl-) v trans. to look.
erlîli' ebûsûlî to look at
someone with evil eyes
mongâlo' okó múkalî wagé k'
omo kátâle I saw my wife in
the market
erlîlo (from: -lôlo) n 5/6. sin.
derlîlokoúka (from: -lôloki-) v trans. 
to render (the heart) uneasy.
erilónda 138  erilúnga  syáwité málule he is not intelligent
 erilúma (from: -lúm-) v intr. to be very lively (when talking about a party or a dance).
 erilúma (from: -lúm-) v intr. to hurt. ekirondá kyámáluúma the wound hurts
 erilúma (from: -lúm-) v trans. to bite. ómwan’ ámálu’ eriébëre the baby bites the breast
 erilumánga (from: -lúmang-) v intr. to bite several times.
 erilúmba (from: -lúmb-) v trans. to seek beer, to look for beer.
mwirá wage áyire yálúmba my husband has gone to look for beer
 erilumbagána (from: -lumbagan-) v intr. to get spoilit. ábirilumbaganja enyúsba yage he has already spoilit my house (by not taking care of it)
erilumbúka (from: -lúmbuk-) v intr. to go back home (after drinking).
erilúnda (from: -lünd-) v intr. to get spoiled (when talking about beans which are attacked by small insects: these bore holes into the beans).
erilúnda (from: -lúnd-) v trans. to stock.
erilundika (from: -lúndik-) v trans. to stock.
erilundyá (from: -lund-) v trans. to spoil (when talking about beans).
erilúnga (from: -lung-) v trans. to put salt; to put a layer of flour

ebaly’ébji byámáloloky’ omútíma wage this food renders my heart uneasy
erilónda (from: -lond) v trans. to judge. ólótwikjre lólokálonđaáwá one judges an affair that has occurred (lit. the one which is broken is the one that is judged, when speaking about a terrible affair that has occurred) erilondyá to judge
erilondyá (from: -londj-) v trans. to examine, to judge.
erilongolyá (from: -longoli-) v trans. to scold.
erilopóla (from: -lópol-) v trans. to retrieve from water.
erilóta (from: -lot-) v trans. to dream. erilót’ esyonzolí soweñe to have nice dreams
erılúbiká (from: -lúbik-) v trans. to soak. erılúbik’ olúkimbá lw’omo magétse to plunge the cloth into the water
erılúbiká (from: -lúbuk-) v trans. to rise again, to resuscitate.
erilúha (from: -lub-) v intr. to be tired.
eriluhúka (from: -lubuk-) v intr. to rest. eriluhúkyá to make s.o. rest ngáluhúkay’ omútíma I take a rest (lit. I rest my heart)
erilúká (from: -luk-) v trans. to weave.
erilukíra (from: -lukir-) v trans. to spread flour on the boiling water used to prepare cassava bread.
erilúle (from: -lèle (-L%)) Variant: amálule. n 5/6. intelligence.
erilúnga v. to join.
erilungukála v. to straighten. omúty’ oyú álúngukere this tree is straight
erilúngula v. to straighten.
eriluşyá v. to take off (clothes).
eriluşyá v. to take off (clothes). eriluşyá y’ ámaha to despair eriluşyá y’ omútíma to despair (lit. to remove from there the heart)
eriluyíríra v. to be perfect, to be straight.
eriluyírírana v. to be perfect, to be straight.
eriluyíríraná v. to straighten up. bámábiluyíríraná olútúe l’ oko nyúmbá kó ndeke they have straightened up the roof on the house very well
erilwá v. to fight, to argue.
erilwá v. to leak. obúkule lw’ ámálwá there is a miscarriage, lit. the pregnancy flows down
erilwá v. to leave. ngábíwa éká y’ oko saha tání I left home at 11 am ūkándílw’ jtvagénda we will leave immediately (here erilwa is used as an auxiliary). People from Butuhe would render this as : ūkándílw’aho jtvagénda ‘we will leave (the place) and we go’.
erilvéla v. to be sick, to get sick.
erilvalúká v. to be recovering (when you were sick).
erilwíjka v. to let go what one was holding in the hands, to yield.
erilýabalyába v. to become tipsy, to be a bit drunk.
erilýambyá v. to disturb for example by crying too much.
erilýáta v. to stamp, to trample on.
erilyatíra v. to trample on.
erilýátsa v. to lick. erilyats’ oko munwé to lick the finger (lit. to lick on the finger)
erilýátsj n 5/6. animal pain.
erilyatsíra v. to lick. erilyatsír’ omunwé to lick the finger ukándyatsámo you lick inside me (a common insult)
erilyéra v. to roam, to wander.
erilýolyá v. to heal mostly from a disease caused by witchcraft. omútah’akályolay’ ábálóyjre the healer makes a diagnosis
and heals those who have been bewitched

erímá (from: -im- (-imV-)) v. to refuse to give. erímomundú y’ebályá to refuse to give food to a person

erímamága (from: -mágamag-) v intr. to be undecided.

erímák (from: -mák-) v intr. to get astonished and have nothing to say. ámálw’-ínamaká nábimúbwíra he got silent after I told him

erímakiríra (from: -mákirir-) v intr. to stay attached to.

ómwaná abirinyímakirirá the child has remained attached to me

erímána (from: -mán-) v trans. to be sticky with dirt. enyúngu yábirimáma the cooking pot is sticky because of dirt

erímamáta (from: -mámát-) v trans. to touch.

erímamúla (from: -mámúl-) v trans. to detach.

erímána (from: -imán-) v. to stop, to stand up.

erímangúla (from: -mángul-) v trans. to hit several times.

erímangúla (from: -mángul-) v trans. to hit with something that you throw. múngámúngulú omokinóngwé I hit him with a lump of dried mud

erímáta (from: -imát-) v trans. to tie.

erímatamáta (from: -mámat-) v trans. to look for (in darkness). nabújiré ngo ngáyimamatá I do not know what to do (lit. I miss how I can touch myself)

erímátána (from: -mátan-) v intr. to stick. ébyumá byabírimatána the pieces of metal have stuck together Syn: erýamátána

erímantangúlú (from: -mántangul-) v trans. to slap several times.

erímantangúlomundú y’omo makófí to slap someone several times (with slaps)

erímítanjá (from: -mántanj-) v trans. to paste together.

erímítanjá ébyumá by’ omo mutiló to paste two irons with fire

erímítaka (from: -mítik-) v trans. to paste, to attach.

erímítira (from: -mítir-) v intr. to stick.

erímítíryá (from: -mítrí-) v trans. to pinch; to make two things stick together.

erímítuka (from: -mítuk-) v intr. to detach by itself.

erímítukála (from: -mítukal-) v intr. to separate by itself. ékyambana kyabírimítukála the geminate banana has separated

erímítulúla (from: -mítul-) v trans. to detach.

erímítuláná (from: -mítulán-) v intr. to separate from each other.

erímába (from: -mbá) n 5/6. lie.

erímába (from: -ímb- (-ímbV-))
### erimbuda

**v** *trans.* to **sing.**

**erimb’olimbo** to sing a song


**erimbúlha** *(from: -mbúlháa) n 5/6. an umbrella. This is a loan word from French (parapluie).*

**erimbwatha** *(from: -mbwatha (-L%)) n 5/6. duck.

**eriméka** *(from: -mek-) v **intr.** to light well.

**erimekaméka** *(from: -mekamek-) v **intr.** to light well.

**erímenyamenyá** *(from: -ményamenyá) v **intr.** to strut about. omúkaly’ oyó akámenyamenyay’ ámenó wó lingi that woman likes to show off a lot (lit. to show her teeth too much)

**erímenyengúka** *(from: -ményenguk-) v **intr.** to break in several pieces. ekisandó kyámámenyengukir’ omó mvisi the foot has developed cracks because of the heat Syn: erímenyangúka.

**erímenyengukála** *(from: -ményengukal-) v **intr.** to split.

**eriméra** *(from: -mer-) v **trans.** to swallow. erímer’ amatándé to swallow saliva

**erimeréka** *(from: -merék-) v **intr.** to be swallowable. Syn: erímeréka.

**erímetyamétyá** *(from: -métyamét-) v **trans.** to scold.

**erímjikamíka** *(from: -mjikamík-) v. to agonize. erímjikyamíkýa**

| erímololóka | **v** **intr.** to make (someone) agonize Syn: eribákira. It is also said of someone who is extremely guilty and does not find the right words to justify his actions. alimúmikyamikýa atíkí what is he now saying? erímína** *(from: -min-) v **intr.** to swell.

**erímínyukyá** *(from: -mínuký-) v **intr.** to play, to have fun.

**erímínyula** *(from: -mínul-) v **trans.** to beat, to hit.

**erímínya** *(from: -miný-) v **trans.** to know.

**erímínyerëra** *(from: -minyerer-) v. to know; to guess what is hidden.

**erímínyikálá** *(from: -minyikal-) v. to appear;to get noticed. omúmínjikalya the detector erímínyikalyá** *(from: -minyikal-) v. to make discover.

**erímíra** *(from: -mir-) v **trans.** to blow the nose.

**erímóka** *(from: -mok-) v **trans.** to feel like vomiting. erímok’ ebyálýa to feel like vomiting the food

**erímolèleka** *(from: -molek-) v **trans.** to put on top.

**erímoléléka** *(from: -mólek-) v **trans.** to superpose. abíríyimolek’ okó mútoka he has already put himself on the car (meaning that the car is full of merchandise and he is above the merchandise)

**erímololóka** *(from: -mólolek-) v **intr.** to scream, to mourn, to
erímotyá

cry.  
erímotyá (from: -móti-) v. trans. to smoke the pipe.
erímugamugá (from: -múgamug-) v. trans. to look for.
erímgúka (from: -ímk-) v. to stand up and flee suddenly.
erímúma (from: -múm-) v. trans. to close one’s hands or one’s mouth. Erímmú’ébyála, óbúno to close the hands, the mouth ákawu íwáyísáńza, ákábene íwáyímumá when it is yours, you are happy, when it is for another person, you stay calm (lit. yours, you scatter yourself, another’s, you fold yourself)
erímyá (from: -ími-) v. to take.  
eríná (from: -in- (-inV-)) v. to create rain or sunshine. erín’embúlalá n’erín’ ómwisí to create rain and sunshine akábugá éby’ eríná he says things that are improbable
érína (from: -ina H) Variant: áména. n 5/6. the name. 
erinába (from: -nab-) v. intr. to wash. Syn: eríyikósá, erikarába. 
erinága (from: -nag-) v. intr. to become watery. It is said of cooked beans mixed with water. obuhótí bwabírína gá the beans have become watery
erínagukála (from: -nągukal-) v. intr. to leave abruptly. mvákálw’ jínanagukála ahálw’ jkéré le left abruptly where he was sitting
erínahukála (from: -nahukal-)
erínahúla (from: -nahul-) v. intr. to detach by itself. 
erínahuíla (from: -nahuíla-) v. trans. to detach. erínahuí’ ekísanzá ky’ okó múti to detach a branch from a tree
erínaku (from: -nák (-Lk)) n 5/6. craving for food.
erínamíra (from: -námír-) v. intr. to be hungry.
erínána (from: -nan-) v. intr. to harden. obundú bwabírínaná ndeke the cassava bread has hardened in a good way
erínanásí (from: -nanásí) n 5/6. pineapple (loan word from French “ananas”) and Swahili “nanasi.”
erínaniká (from: -nanik-) v. trans. to scold.
erínanúka (from: -nanuk-) v. intr. to extend.
erínanukála (from: -nanukal-) v. intr. to extend. omupíra akánanukalá ésáha ukáfylhágo omo magéte the sweater enlarges when you wash it with water
erínanúla (from: -nul-) v. trans. to pull. Omúñimú jámámunanúla the bad spirit is troubling him
eríndóbadóba (from: -ndóbadóba-) v. intr. To be loose.
erínegnéna (from: -negé-) v. intr. to quarrel. anégné na múlíkyabo, kyálékír’ jnálwámó she quarrelled with her companion,
erínegenía

that is why she has left her house

erínegenía (from: -négén-) v trans. to make someone quarrel.
anegenár' jba she has quarrelled with her husband

erínéka (from: -nek-) v intr. to light well. omuliró abirínekká ndeke the fire is lighting very well

erínékéra (from: -neker-) v intr. to suffer.
erínékeryã (from: -neker-) v. make someone suffer in.
erínékery’ omundú y’omo muliró w’esítháŋj to make someone suffer in the fire of Satan

erínéna (from: -nén-) v trans. to eat something that is crude.
erínénéha (from: -néneh-) v intr. to fatten.
eríngã (from: -ngáa) Variant: amangá. n 5/6. a nut used for playing a game.
eríngíra (from: -nígir-) v intr. to enter. eríghwa lyámíngír’omo kísánda the thorn penetrates into my foot

éríngíríngi (from: ringíríngi) n 5. worry, preoccupation, having sex. The word is only used in singular. It is an idiomatic expression. The root may be also -linglíngi. bany’ ómo ríngíríngi they are having sexual relations (lit. they are in the middle of worries.)
erinúa (from: -nú-) v intr. to suffer, to live in a continuous misery.

erínubukála

eríná (from: -ná-) v trans. to defecate. omúñ the person who defecates

erínígà (from: -níg-) v trans. to choke.
erínígà (from: -níg-) v intr. to not mind.
erínjá (from: -njá-) v intr. to ooze.
erínjá (from: -njá-) v. to remove some of the hot water for the cooking of cassava bread.
eriningítha (from: -ningítha (-L%)) n 5/6. ear-ring.
erínó (from: -nóo) n 5/6. the toe.
eríño (from: -nño H) Variant: áménö. n 5/6. tooth. eríño lyage lyámálúma I have a toothache

erínójà (from: -nój-) v intr. to be well thrashed, well beaten.
eríngogéryã (from: -nógéry-) v intr. to walk slowly.
eríngóngá (from: -nóngá-) v intr. to be well crushed.
erínóka (from: -nók-) v intr. to be saucy, to be well cooked (said of the sauce).
erínónó (from: -nónóo) n 5/6. the leg of an animal.
erínúba (from: -núb-) v intr. to suffer, to live in a continuous misery.
erínubukála (from: -nubukála-) v intr. to suffer a lot, to worry
erínybyá 144
a lot. námábísalá nanubukalar’
ómwagú munô I have finally suffered a lot in this house of yours
erínybyá (from: -nub-í-) v trans. to make suffer.
erínybya (from: -núbja (-L%)) n 5/6. the desire for an animal to keep something for the following day.
erínúna (from: -nûn-) v intr. to exude oil.
erínúna (from: -nûn-) v trans. to suck with a sucker.
erínýága (from: -nyag-) v intr. to spread.
erínýagalála (from: -nyágalal-) v intr. to harden.
erínýagasalála (from: -nyágasalal-) v intr. to harden; to lie down (when referring to a corpse).
erínýagúla (from: -nyágul-) v trans. to seize, to take by force with the hands.
erínýámaba (from: -nyámb-) v trans. to fart. omundú múbit syálínymbira mundú mâguma a bad person does not cause problems to a single person (lit. does not fart on one person).
erínýambyá (from: -nyámb-) v trans. to hit.
erínýámûnyû (from: -nyamûnyû) n 5/6. a type of banana.
erínýangwa (from: -nyángua (-L%)) Variant: amányangwa.
erínnyotongóla

erínnyanyika (from: -nyányik-) v trans. to hit.
erínýánza (from: -nanzá) Variant: amanýánza. n 5/6. banana used for the production of beer.
erínýatsyá (from: -nyatsí-) v trans. to beat.
erínýéga (from: -nyeg-) v trans. to strip, to pillage, to plunder, to seize by force.
erínýegesíá (from: -nyegesí-) v trans. to make s.o. smile.
erínýegúla (from: -nyegul-) v trans. to seize.
erínýegúlyá (from: -nyegulÎ) v trans. to snatch.
erínýenyéta (from: -nyenyet-) v intr. to shine. omubiri wîwe ánényyetire her body is shining
erínýéta (from: -nyet-) v intr. to shine.
erínýigítsâ (from: -nyigîts-) v trans. to tickle, to squeeze (seeds).
erínýínanyína (from: -nínanyí-) v intrs. to walk too much.
erínýóla (from: -nyol-) v trans. to twist.
erínýómá (from: -nyóm-) v trans. to write.
erínýomóla (from: -nyomol-) v trans. to remove.
erínýorosíyá (from: -nyrosíja) v trans. to smooth.
erínýorosíya akáleka to smooth the small pot
erínýótâ (from: -nyóť-) v trans. to pinch.
erínýotongóla (from: -nyótongol-)
enyubukára

v trans. to pinch at several places.

enyubukára (from: -nyubukar-) v intr. to be scorched.

enyugusúla (from: -nyugusul-) v trans. to tease out seeds.
Jerinyugusul' engáno to tease out the seeds of wheat

enyuká (from: -nyuk-) v trans. to twist. Jerinyuká engóbi to twist the skin in order to make it soft, usually before lubricating it

enyumbúra (from: -nyumber-) v trans. to remove the skin. Jerinyumbura ebítsali to remove the skin of peas

enyunganyúnga (from: -nyunganyung-) v trans. to force, to compel, to handle roughly.

enyungutíra (from: -nyungutír-) v trans. to suck.


enywá (from: -nyé-) v trans. to drink.

enywisýá (from: -nyís-j-) v trans. to make drink. Jerenywisý’ ómwana y’ amagétsé to make the child drink water

enjanzanza (from: -nzanza (-L.%) n 5/6. iron-sheet. enyúmbá y’enjanzanza an iron-sheet house

epakála (from: -pakal-) v. to become sour. eyíssandi yámápakála the banana juice becomes sour

epakalyá (from: -pakal-j-) v trans. to make sour. avíté
erjhapúka

erjhabalyá.
erjhapúka (from: -papûk-) v intr.
to palpitate (when talking about the heart). omútím’ ákápapuká the heart palpitates erjhapúky’ omútíma to make the heart palpitate

erjhapúra (from: -papûr-) v trans.
to work quickly. abakolbó babiripapúr’ eriríma the pupils have already worked on the field (and they have already finished it)
eriparátsa (from: -parats-) v trans.
to make the frame of a house with reeds. omúparátsi the person who makes the frame of the house with reeds

erjpatyá (from: -pats-) v trans. to move when talking about a person who is about to die. aknápatsáy’ amagúlu he is still moving his legs

erjpatyapatsyá (from: -patsjapatsji-) v trans. to move several times.
eripékura (from: -pekur-) v. to be white. Syn: eritukúra.
eripenchéa (from: -peneh-) v intr. to not mind; to refuse completely. Syn: eríníga.
eripenjá (from: -pénj-) v intr. to illuminate intermittently.
erjpepanjá (from: -pepanj-) v intr. to fight, to chase one another.
erjpepyá (from: -pepi-) v trans. to chase away, to threaten.
eripéta (from: -pet-) v intr. to aggravate. olúhi lw’ ámápéta the war becomes unbearable.

eripéta (from: -pet-) v intr. To fail, not to take place. olugen dó lw’ ámápéta the trip fails, it will no longer take place

erjpetsyá (from: -pets-) v trans. to hit with a stick.
erjpíka (from: -pík-) v trans. to shoot.
erjpikapíka (from: -pikapík-) v intr. to palpitate.
erjpíma (from: -pím-) v trans. to measure; to try.
erjpimbína (from: -pimbín-) v intr. to try hard.
erjpínúka (from: -pnuk-) v intr. to flee, to run away. omúlwana mwákálw’ ]nápínúka the boy fled immediately

erjpípa (from: -pip-) v trans. to glorify.
erjpípa (from: -pip-) v intr. to tremble with cold.
erjpiperéra (from: -piperer-) v intr. to dance by moving the upper part of one’s torso.
erjpipikána (from: -pipikan-) v intr. to work. anámupipikan’ ono maifká she is working in the kitchen

erjpítsa (from: -píts-) v intr. to collapse. akanyýnyú kámápítsapítsa the bird is agitating a lot (as it is about to die)
eripokéra (from: -pokér-) v trans. to welcome, to receive. This is a loan word from Swahili kupokea ‘to receive’. móbanipókeré ndeke eyónáy’ omóbúkwé bwage they
eripokyá (from: -poki-) v trans. to neglect. omúkař víve angábyá ng'amúpókiyé it is as if his wife neglects him

erípokyá (from: -poki-) v trans. to disdain. eripokyí omúndu to disdain someone

erípólesyá (from: -polesi-) v trans. to cool down.

erípolhópónya (from: -pólhopony-) v trans. to confiscate, to do injustice to someone.

erípolómé (from: -polomé) n 5/6. diploma (loan word from French "diplôme).

erípolongóka (from: -pólongok-) v. to crackle (when talking about the cereals that are being fried).

erípóna (from: -pon-) v trans. to be unhappy about something.

erípopolyá (from: -pópoly-) v trans. to crunch, to munch.

eríposogolyá (from: -pósogol-) v trans. to gnaw, to eat slowly something that is hard. ůba wage akásibá ákáposogoly’ akanyamá akángalw’ináméra my husband keeps gnawing on the small meat that he can immediately swallow

erípóta (from: -pot-) v trans. to crush, also to put mud (on the house).

erípótha (from: -poth-) v. to crush.

erípótsa (from: -pots-) v trans. to work by tilling the soil superficially.

erípúka (from: -púk-) v trans. to cook cassava bread.


erípúma (from: -púm-) v trans. to hit, to challenge.

erípúmbutújka (from: -púmbutuk-) v intr. to fall. eriyipúmbutúkákó to fall by oneself.

erípúnda (from: -pund-) v intr. to be hungry.

erípunyapúnya (from: -punyapuny-) v trans. to do something carelessly.

erípúpa (from: -púp-) v trans. to hit with a stick; to crunch.
rípup’ eríkúha to crunch a bone

erípupukála (from: -pupukal-) v intr. to crave for food, to behave like someone who wants to eat at every time.

erípupúra (from: -púpur-) v trans. to grill. eriyápupur’ oko bíri to go and grill sweet potatoes

erípúra (from: -pur-) v. to scream furiously. obútukjí bwámápúra there is a thunderstorm

erípúra (from: -pur-) v trans. to snatch.

erípúríka (from: -púrik-) v intr. to
eripuríra v. to escape, to flee.

eripuríra (from: -púrir-) v. to scream on someone in order to scold him.

erjyururúka (from: -pyururuk-) v intr. to fly.

eriputapúta (from: -putaput-) v trans. to activate the fire; to beat several times. eriputapúta omulíro to activate the fire in a disorderly way.

eripútsa (from: -púts-) v trans. to put in disorder.

eripútsa (from: -púts-) v trans. to pull out hairs from an animal.

eripútsána (from: -puts-an-) v intr. to fight. eripútsána aha they are fighting down there (lit. it is fighting...)

eripyáma (from: -pjam-) v intr. to sleep.

erírâ (from: -ir- (-jrV-)) v. to become night. obútukú bwámírâ it is dark.

erírabyâ (from: -rábj-) v intr. to have a lightning. obútukú bwámárayâ there is a lightning in the sky.

erirágána (from: -ragan-) v intr. to have an adulterous relationship, to make love with a partner who is not your legal partner.

erirágása (from: -ragas-) v trans. to exterminate.

eriráha (from: -rah-) v trans. to scatter.

eriráhi (from: -rahi) Variant: eriráhi lyomúșitu. n 5. forest.

eríramúkyâ (from: -ramúki-) v trans. to greet.

eríramyâ (from: -rami-) v trans. to worship; to scold.

ngáyaramayâ I am going to urinate (used by women).

erirandomíra (from: -randamir-) v trans. to work hard for something, to want something very badly.

eriránga (from: -range-) v trans. to open widely. eriráng’ omulángo to open the door widely.

eriránga (from: -range-) v trans. to guard.

erirángâ (from: -rangâa) n 5. a type of wild flower whose fruit looks like an onion. It is used to protect against bad luck. The plant is believed to have mystical powers.

erirangûra (from: -rangur-) v trans. to buy in great quantities in order to re-sell.

erírâyâ (from: -rari-) v trans. to chase away. erírûây’omwîhî to chase away a thief, to make a thief run away.

eríráta (from: -ráta-) v intr. to lack a marriage partner.

erírega (from: réga (-L%) ) Variant: amálega. n 5/6. earthen pot used for storing water.

erírega (from: -reg-) v trans. to suspect, to accuse falsely.

eríremba (from: -lembâ) n 5/6. spots on the skin or on the feathers.

erírerembyâ (from: -rérembi-) Variant: erírerembyâ. v trans. to hang.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eriríba</th>
<th>erirúngu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eriríba (from: -ribá) n 5/6. pond.</td>
<td>eriróbê (from: -robee) n 5/6. a basin, big bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eriríbula (from: -ribul-) Variant:</td>
<td>erirobóra (from: -robó-) v trans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erilíbula améso. v trans. to open (eyes).</td>
<td>to remove, to take out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eriríbúngulá (from: -ribungul-)</td>
<td>erirobor’ eríso to take out an eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant: erilíbúngula améso.</td>
<td>erirógó (from: -rogo) n 5/6. fetish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v trans. to open widely (one’s eyes).</td>
<td>Usually, the sorcerer uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erirá (from: -ríg-) v trans. to</td>
<td>something that belongs to his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accept, to agree. Syn: eríiga.</td>
<td>victim to prepare this fetish: a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eririrá (from: -rih-) v trans. to pay.</td>
<td>nail, a hair, a tooth, part of a</td>
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<tr>
<td>eriríma (from: -lim-) Variant:</td>
<td>erirónða (from: -rond-) v trans. to</td>
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<tr>
<td>erilíma. v trans. to work.</td>
<td>wish, to desire, to look for. Syn:</td>
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<tr>
<td>erilím’ omúhóko to cultivate</td>
<td>erisórída.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cassava</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirímbó (from: -rimbo (-1.2%))</td>
<td>erírondoá (from: -rond-j-) v trans. to</td>
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<tr>
<td>n 5/6. door made of reeds.</td>
<td>look for.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syn: ekirago.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>erirímula (from: -rimul-) v trans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>to pay back (the dowry).</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirímul’ esyómbe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pay back the dowry (lit. the goats)</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirínda (from: -rinda) n 5/6. seven.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ñku’mí n’ erirínda seventeen</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ten and seven)</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirínda (from: -rind-) v trans. to</td>
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<tr>
<td>wait for.</td>
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<tr>
<td>eriríra (from: -rir-) Variant: erilíra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>v intr. to cry. ómwana’ ámálíra</td>
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<tr>
<td>the child cries tukálir’ ómwami</td>
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<tr>
<td>we are mourning the king</td>
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<tr>
<td>eriríryá (from: -rírij-) v. to spend</td>
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<tr>
<td>part of the night talking with</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>girls.</td>
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<td>erirítóba (from: -rítob-) Variant:</td>
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<tr>
<td>erilítóba. v intr. to be heavy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>eríróba (from: -rób- (-llóhb-))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variant: erilłówóba. v trans. to</td>
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<tr>
<td>fish.</td>
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<td>eriróbê (from: -robee) n 5/6.</td>
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<td>a basin, big bowl.</td>
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<td>eriróbóra (from: -robó-) v trans.</td>
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<td>to remove, to take out.</td>
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<td>erisórída.</td>
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<td>erírondoá (from: -rond-j-) v trans. to</td>
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<tr>
<td>look for.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erírondoá (from: -rond-j-) v intr. to</td>
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<tr>
<td>spy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erírú (from: -rú-) Variant: amárú.</td>
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<tr>
<td>n 5/6. knee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>eriruba (from: -ruba (-1.2%)) n 5/6.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>letter.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>erirúgo (from: -rúgo) n 5/6. little</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bell that dogs wear on the neck.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>erirúka (from: -íruk-) v intr. to</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ascend. eriruk’obúwíruka to ascend a steep place</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirumbika (from: -rumbík-) v trans. to fill to the brim.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirumbik’ omonyúngú mw’ ebirí to fill the pot with sweet</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirúnda (from: -rund-) v intr. to</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fatten.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirúnda (from: -rund-) v. to pile.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirúnda (from: -rund-) v 5.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cockchafer, buzzing beetle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erirúngu (from: -runugu) n 5/6. plain</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(as opposed to mountain).</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
erírôngyâ (from: -rûng-) v trans. to throw.
erírûrûma (from: -rûrum-) v intr. to grumble, to mumble.
erírûryûm (from: -rûrumj-) v trans. to hum, make (a car) produce a roaring noise.
erírutvâ (from: -rutu-) v intr. to complain. úbégere erínirutvâ kó busanâki? why do you usually complain about me?
erírwâ (from: -ruj) n 5/6. the knee.
eríryâ (from: -li-) v trans. to eat. eríryâbûndu to eat cassava bread
eríryâ (from: -li-) v. to bewitch, to eat.
eríryâtâsa (from: -lyats-) v intr. to lick. Syn: erílyâtsâsa.
eríryâtsîra (from: -lyatsîr-) v trans. to lick.
erísâba (from: -sâb-) v trans. to ask. erísâbânundu y’ekiküsa
ask a corn of someone erísâba (from: -sâb-) v trans. to pray.
erísâba (from: -sâb-) v trans. to give presents during a marriage ceremony.
erísâbîka (from: -sâbik-) v. to dip into the water. erísâbik’enyáma
to lightly boil the meat in order to keep it later.
erísâbirîra (from: -sabirir-) v. to ask in a way that becomes boring and embarrassing to the person of whom you are asking something.
erísabûha (from: -sabu-) v. to become barren.
erísabûha (from: -sabuh-) v intr. to be in a menopausal state for animals.
erísabûhyâ (from: -sâbuh-ji-) v. to render sterile.
erísabûka (from: -sâbuk-) v. to be fat and sterile. éngoko yikábyâ
yamásabukâ sîrîsîyâtwâ when a hen is too fat, it no longer lays eggs.
erísabûka (from: -sâbuk-) v intr. to get saved.
erísabûkálâ (from: -sâbukâl-) v. to get saved.
erísabûla (from: -sâbul-) v trans. to save, to extract from the water.
erísâga (from: -sâg-) v trans. to be afraid. erísg omúsónj to revere an in-law.
erísgalirâna (from: -sagaliran-) v intr. to be uneasy when talking about teeth because of some noise.
erísgisyâ (from: -sâgi-) v trans. to frighten.
erísguli (from: -sagul-) v trans. to snatch. sagul’ómwanâ
y’omuhámba snatch the knife from the child.
erísgulîrî (from: -sagulîr-) v trans. to move (a goat) and bring it to where it can find grass. ngâtsyk’ eríyasgulîrî’
émbene yage I am going to
erísagwá 151

move my goat first  Syn: erísegulíryá.
erísagwá (from: -ság-u-) v. to inspire fear.
erísahukíra (from: -sahukír-) v trans. to act very hurriedly.
erísahukír’ ebyálýá to rush onto the food
erísáka (from: -sak-) v trans. to look for food.
erísáka (from: -sak-) v intr. to look for fire.
erísáka (from: -saka-) n 5/6. a type of rat.
erísáka (from: -sák-) v trans. to tattoo. erísák’obúṣúj to scarify the face
erísáka (from: -sák-) v. to be left out. ebyálýá byámáṣáka there are leftovers of the food
erísakála (from: -sakal-) v trans. to cover the roof of a house with straw.
erísakale (from: -sákale (-L%)) n 5/6. plant of which the root is used to treat the throat.
erísakána (from: -sákana-) v intr. to create an alliance. erísakan’ekihángó to conclude a blood pact
erísákírá (from: -sákíráa) n 5/6. the tattoo in the face.
erísákúla (from: -sákul-) v. to delete.
erísakyá (from: -sáki-) v. to leave some leftovers. erísakyá’
erísambúla ebyálýá to leave some food
erísálá (from: -sál-) v trans. to vomit. ámásal’áhe’k’obúkülé finally, she is pregnant ámásal’ ágénda he is leaving finally (implying that his presence was becoming boring)
erísalalúka (from: -sálaluk-) v. to spurt, when talking about blood.
erísamalíryá (from: -samalir-) v trans. to look with begging eyes.
erísmamba (from: -samba (-L%)) n 5/6. an eagle.
erísmámba (from: -sámb-) v intr. to ascend; to plead one’s cause. énogo’lóm’ ikásamb’okw’ íbúti the rooster mounts on the hen  Syn: eríríká, erihetíuka.
erísmbagalána (from: -sámbagalan-) v. to suffer a lot.
erísmbagalanja (from: -sámbagalanj-) v trans. to scatter.
erísmbalýsíá (from: -sambalísí-) v trans. to scatter. 
erísmbíisyá (from: -sámbisi-) v. to explain oneself before a judge.
erísmbukála (from: -sambukal-) v. to undo by itself. enyúmba yámásambukála the house destroys itself
erísmambúla (from: -sambul-) v trans. to undo.
erísmambul’enyúmba kuts’ esyónzwírí to undo a house or the hair
erísamyasamyá (from: -sámjasami-) v trans. to threaten.
erísandakálá (from: -sándakal-) v. to spring.
erísandúkú (from: -sandúkú) n 5/6. box (loan word from Swahili "sanduku").
erísangála (from: -sangal-) v intr. to be astonished.
erísangána (from: -sangan-) v trans. to meet. erisangan’omúndu to meet a person Syn: erjhjíndána.
erísangíra (from: -sangir-) v trans. to work as a team on something. erisangír’ ebyálâyá to eat food together.
erísangíríra (from: -sangirir-) v intr. to work together, to work as a team. tukándisangírí’ eririmá fómótwaríbugá lába we will work together on the field in order to finish it early Syn: erísangíra.
erísangúla (from: -sangul-) v trans. to wipe. erisangul’oko mundú k’ olúbanza to wade off a danger from a person.
erísánza (from: -sanz-) v. to lay. erisánz’olúkímíba to expose a dress on the sunshine ákawu íwayísánza, ákábene íwáyímuma when it is yours, you are happy, when it is for another person, you stay calm (lit. yours, you scatter yourself, another’s, you fold yourself)
erísanza (from: -sánza (-L%)) 152

erísamasatíka

erísanzabúlýá (from: -sánzbul-j-) v trans. to trim, to cut the tree tops.
erísanzukála (from: -sanzukal-) v. to get opened.
erísanzúla (from: -sanzul-) v trans. to open.
erísára (from: -sár-) v trans. to cut with a blade. nzarírá kálayá íní káwenýú only a relative can ask someone to cut him a piece of meat.
erísáríka (from: -sárík-) v. to get a cut. ébyála byage byámásaríka my hand got cut.
erísásá (from: -sás-) v trans. to choke.
erísasayíra (from: -sasayír-) v intr. to be excited.
erísásíra (from: -sasír-) v trans. to forgive.
erísásíra (from: -sásír-) v. to forgive, to give up.
erísásúka (from: -sásuk-, -sésuk-) Variant: erísésúka. v. to become yellowish, brownish.
erísaswá (from: -sasw-) v intr. to take by the mouth.
erísáta (from: -sat-) v trans. to dance. erisát’ amasáta to dance (a dance).
erísatangýá (from: -sátang-) v trans. to cut in several pieces.
erísatasatíka (from: -sátrasatik-) v. to be torn in several places.
erṣatasatyā (from: -satasati-) v. to make (a child) play.
erṣatasatyā (from: -satsasati-) v. to tear in different places.
erisāṭīka (from: -satīk-) v. intr. to be cuttable.
erṣatyā (from: -sāti-) v. trans. to tear. erṣatyā’ oluκīmba to tear a dress
erṣayā (from: -sāg-) Variant:
erisagyā. v. to make someone escape.
erṣayisyā (from: -sāgis-) Variant:
erisagisyā. v. to frighten.
ṣiwāṣagisyā’omwāna do not frighten the child Syn: eryūbahisyā.
erisē (from: -sēe) n 5/6. excrement, dung of an animal.
erisēbhyā (from: -sēbh-) v. trans. to tease someone with words.
erisēga (from: -seg-) v. intr. to tighten.
erṣeganija (from: -segani-) v. trans. to move, to shift a little bit. omuκonĩ alimų,ysiṣegaseganja the sick person starts moving a little bit, meaning that he might recover
erṣegēma (from: -segem-) v. intr. to prop; to die. ngyę yōnó ngasegema look, I am about to die
erṣegemēra (from: -segemera-) v. to prop on.
erisegēra (from: -seger-) v. intr. to get aside. eriseger’enyuma; eriseger’ ēmbe to go backward; to go forward
erisegūla (from: -segul-) v. to give a present to a host or a spirit in order to win his/its favor.
erṣeguljirya (from: -segulir-) v trans. to bring an animal to a different place where there are better leaves to graze. erṣeguljiry’ ēmbene to bring a goat to a different place
erisēhā (from: -sēh-) v. trans. to denigrate.
erṣehyā (from: -sehi-) v. intr. to speak in a sweet way.
erisēka (from: -sek-) v. trans. to laugh, to mock.
erisēkēra (from: -sēker-) v. trans. to weed. erisēker’obhōṭi to weed the beans
erṣekēreryā (from: -sekerer-) v. trans. to mock. erṣekērery’ oṃündi to laugh at someone else
erṣekyā (from: -sek-) v. trans. to make laugh.
erisēmba (from: -semb-) v. trans. to bark (for dogs).
erisēmbyā (from: -semb-) v. trans. to fingerprint.
erisembūla (from: -sembul-) v. intr. to murmur, to complain.
erisēnda (from: -sēnd-) v. intr. to sink; to flow. amagetsy’ awākāsēndā water that flows
erisēndyā (from: -sēnd-) v. trans. to sink in a river.
erisēnga (from: -seng-) v. trans. to tie, to pack. erisēng’endūbi to make a packet
erisēnga (from: -seng-) v. trans. to be in gestation, when talking of
erísénga (from: -séng-) v intr. to a dog.
suffer, to be exhausted.
erjhıkibwa ní sénga getting married is making oneself suffer
eríséngo (from: -sengo) n 5/6. ringlet.
erisengúla (from: -sengul-) v trans. to open (a packet).
erísénya (from: -sény-) v trans. to fetch wood, to look for wood, to cut wood, to chop wood.
erísénya'olúkwi to chop wood erísénya (from: -sény-) v trans. to tell (a story). eríseny' omwátsi to tell a story
eríszenzegéta (from: -sénzeget-) v trans. to sift.
erisenzéra (from: -senzer-) v intr. to glide.
eríserebetyâ (from: -sérébeći-) v trans. to bring in the forefront ábégere eríserebetya mugalá wábo he likes to come along with his brother as a way of showing him off.
eriserúka (from: -seruk-) v intr. to boil, to be very hot.
amagetsy’ámáiberúka the water is already very hot ómwan’ ámáserúka the child is too hot (meaning that he has a fever)
erísésa (from: -ses-) v trans. to do the bed. erises’ amákomá w’ ahísí to lay dry banana leaves
on the floor omúkalj akáiser’omulúmë y’ eningo the woman does the bed for her husband
erísésa (from: -sésá) n 5. plants growing in a pond and used for covering the roofs.
erísésa (from: -sés-) v intr. to itch.
okúbokó kwámása the arm is itching
erísésē (from: -sese) n 5/6. top of a banana bunch. enzámá yó yikály’amasesé wó kabiri only the poor eat twice the small bananas found at the top of a banana bunch
erísése (from: -sésē) n 5/6. small bananas on top of a banana bunch. omundú syáliry’amasesé wó kabiri one does not eat the small bananas of a banana bunch twice
erísésiganja (from: -séseganj-) v to be transparent.
eríséséra (from: -séser-) v intr. to dodge, to insert oneself.
eríséséra (from: -séser-) v intr. to choke. amagetsy’ ámányíséséra the water chokes me (to mean it gets into the windpipe)
eríséserýâ (from: -séser-) v to insert.
erísésúka (from: -sésk-) v intr. to become yellowish. Syn: erísásúka.
erísésúka (from: -sésk-) v intr. to make something yellowish or brownish. Syn: sásk- erjasúkyâ.
erísésúla (from: -sésul-) v trans. to
undo the bed.

eríšesüljryá (from: -sésuliri-) v. intr. to eat something to make sourness disappear from one’s mouth.

eríšiba (from: -sib-) v. to spend much time. mónásibré yó bíro bisátu I spent three days over there ómwiši ásibrě áákóla the weather was fine all day long (much sunshine) wásibrye ě? ingă. nawú no how have you been? fine. What about you?

eríšíbhį (from: -sibhį) n 12/13. a type of bird.

eríšibjłyá (from: -sibik-) v. to keep company.

eríšibéra (from: -sibir-) v. to spend time. omůkaly álanyisibirá mýnóbwẹre the woman spent all the time with me today

eríšibyá (from: -sibi-) v. trans. to delay.

eríšiga (from: -síg-) v. trans. to sow eriyásig’ ėmbutó y’omoriríma to go and sow seeds in the field.

eríšiga (from: -síg-) v. intr. to bet.

eríšiga (from: -síg-) v. trans. to leave.

eríšiga (from: -síg-) v. trans. to be about to. nyůlwé іnyůkısıŋ’ inágenda I was about to go

eríšigála (from: -sigail-) v. intr. to be left out, to remain.

eríšigaljryá (from: -sigailri-) v. to contaminate. eríšigaljry’ chómá y’omůndu to contaminate someone with catarrh

eríšigalyá (from: -sigail-) v. to inherit the wife of one’s brother

who passed away.

eríšigúla (from: -sigul-) v. trans. to transplant.

eríšįha (from: -sįb-) v. intr. to be delicious. omůkaly’ ášįhre the woman is delicious (when having sexual relations with her)

eríšihiríra (from: -sihirir-) v. to be delicious.

eríšįka (from: -sįk-) v. intr. to be firm and solid.

eríšįka (from: -sįk-) v. to glorify. eríšika Nyamuhanga to glorify God

eríšįkyá (from: -sįkį-) v. trans. to glorify, to respect. litolérę jwásųkį’ abandű básųlu it is good to respect elderly people

eríšįma (from: -sįm-) v. trans. to be satisfied, to be grateful.

eríšįmba (from: -sįmb-) v. intr. to sob; to hurt; to groan. ekisandó kyámásımba the foot is hurting

eríšimbéra (from: -sимвir-) v. to forbid someone from eating.

eríšimbírira (from: -sимвirir-) v. intr. to hold onto something in order not to fall. eríšimbírir’okó múti to hold on a tree

eríšimbįrįryá (from: -sимвirirį-) v. to prop on something. eríšimbįrįry’oko maną to prop on the toes

eríšimólă (from: -simol-) v. trans. to court.

eríšimólă (from: -simol-) v. trans. to speak about someone. eríšimöl’omůndu: to speak
erősímgéra (from: -símol-)

1. v. to hurt. esyonetá syage syámanzsímoléra my sandals are hurting me
2. v. to beat (when talking about the heart, the rain, the blood in the wrist).
3. v trans. to unearth.
4. n 5/6. a big fire.
5. v trans. to win. wámasínganá kúkyó you earn it, you win it
6. v intr. to reign. Kalemíre ni mwami asíngíre Kalemire is a chief who has been invested Syn: erítabála.
7. v intr. to stay, to stand.
8. v intr. to win in an argument.
9. v trans. to activate the fire.
10. n 5. unmovable; an old woman who always stays home and who knows all the petty secrets of the village.
11. v trans. to erect.
12. v intr. to fornicate, to commit adultery.
13. v intr. to fornicate. Variant: erisingíra.
14. v intr. to fornicate.
15. v intr. to balance. Syn: erendírjíryá (from: -síngírj-)

erősíre

1. v intr. to arrive, to be about a certain time; to balance.
2. v intr. to balance on a chair.
3. n 5/6. a tree trunk for the building of bridges.
4. n 5/6. fire in the field.
5. v trans. to remove a chief.
6. v trans. to show one’s teeth. erősíngíkyá améno to show one’s teeth (because of a mouth handicap)
7. v intr. to walk on heels.
9. v trans. to dishonor; to discredit; to depreciate.
10. v trans. to trample.
11. v trans. to slaughter.
12. v intr. to hold back.
13. n 5. foolishness. craziness, extravagancy. kandi erősíré ríwe ryabíribéa his
erṣirjmúka
craziness has again exaggerated
(lit. again his craziness has
smelled).

erṣirjmúka (from: -sirimuk-) v intr. to be wise, to be
educated.
erṣirjápa (from: -ṣirip- sijip-) Variant: erṣijāpa. v. to smear
the wall with mud, to plaster (the wall). This is a loan word
from Swahili.
erṣisirisita (from: -sirisita-) v intr. to walk aimlessly.
erṣisiriyita (from: -siriyita-) v intr. to walk aimlessly.
erṣíśa (from: -śś-) v trans. to cut
hair.
erṣisjikána (from: -ṣṣikan-) v intr. to breathe deeply after hearing
some bad news.
erṣisjémúka (from: -ṣṣimuk-) v. to
wake up suddenly.
erṣisjerá (from: -ṣṣir-) v intr. to get
frightened, to get startled.
erṣisjérýá (from: -ṣṣirį-) v trans. to
frighten, to startle.
erṣisýá (from: -śś-) v. to cross-examine; to finish completely.
lérọ námáśηjy' otúlu this time,
I slept soundly (lit. I finished
completely the sleep)
erṣíta (from: -ṣét-) v intr. to hesitate
(loa from French 'hésiter').
nikñásitá kutsibutísíbu I still
hesitate a lot
erṣísitíka (from: -sitík-) v. to render
beautiful.
erṣíṣṭúka (from: -ṣṣutk-) v intr. to
give a jump (loan from Swahili
"kushtuka").
erṣíṣtuťáka (from: -ṣituč-) v intr. to
raise suddenly.
erṣíṣṭúłą (from: -ṣiṭul-) v trans. to
give a jump (loan from Swahili
"kushtuka"). wámátanyiṣṭútálá !
you gave me a start !
erṣíṣiýirá (from: -ṣiyir-) v trans. to
sow.
erįso (from: -jso H) Variant: âméso.
n 5/6. eye. omó mesw‘age in
front of me (before my eyes)
ámesw’ ātwire eyes that can
perceive everything erįhomby’
améso to have one’s eyes down
because of shame
erįgusagusang’ ámēso to look
everywhere erįyũ’ ámeso w’
ahisi to look down
erįso áměso (from: -jso H) n 5/6.
an eye. érįsw’ērį n’érįndy’ érį
ryasir’okó mútwe kw’
erįlángira, ndángiraye this eye
and this other eye came onto the
head in order to look, show me
the way érįso lîlángira
mubuya, sîrîlăngir’úbaholá
lůba the eye that sees a
beautiful person does not
realize that such a person may
die soon
erįsobóla (from: -sobol-) v trans. to
utter, to speak clearly, to speak
with a certain solemnity.
erįsoboleryá (from: -sobelor-) v.
to explain.
erįsobolyá (from: -sobolį-) v trans.
to clarify.
erįsodyá (from: -sôdį-) v intr. to
render slim. ekisomekw’ ekyó
kîkákůsodaya nábí that shirt
erísogasogánja 158 erísoméra

makes you look so slim.
erísogasogánja (from: -sogasogani-) v trans. to arrange.
erísogýá (from: -sógi-) v. to bloom.
erísóha (from: -soh-) v trans. to fish; to plot; to judge.
erisohóla (from: -sohol-) v trans. to detach while pulling.
erisohóra (from: -sohor-) v trans. to taste beer before it is given to the public.
erísóka (from: -sok-) v trans. to press, to squeeze.
erisok’ebitsungú by’ omo kitíri to squeeze the potatoes into the basket
erísóka (from: -sök-) v trans. to cross (a river).
erísökôda (from: -sôkod-) v trans. to cut the tops of the cassava leaves in order to fry them and cook them.
erísökóla (from: -sôkol-) v trans. to peck. ēngokw’ ikálýá ifinémúsokóla the hen eats while pecking at the same time erísokongóla (from: -sókongol-) v trans. to peck several times.
erísóla (from: -sol-) v. to pay taxes. erísóla (from: -sol-) v trans. to harvest.
erísóle (from: -sóle (-L%)) n 5/6. a type of bird.
erísóle (from: -sólé) n 5/6. a type of bird that sings a lot.
erísolhó (from: -solhoo) n 5/6.
gossip.
erisólóla (from: -solol-) v trans. to sort. erisolol’ ůbuhóti to sort out beans
erisolómá (from: -solor-) v trans. to harvest.
erisolongóta (from: -sólongot-) v trans. to remove from one’s envelope.
erísolyá (from: -sóli-) v intr. to show displeasure with a strident noise produced in the mouth with the sucking of the lips. erfýsolyá to indicate one’s displeasure with a strident noise produced in the mouth
erísóma (from: -som-) v trans. to read.
erisóma (from: -sóm-) v trans. to pray. nyibéger’ erisom’ okó kyákasátu I am used to going to the third mass
erísómba (from: -sómb-) v trans. to discriminate.
erisomb’omíkalaj to discard a woman
erisombóla (from: -sombol-) v trans. to choose, to sort. abásombwere those who have been chosen, the elected people
erisoméra (from: -somer-) v trans. to swallow water through the nose and the mouth, for example for someone drowning or a baby dying during parturition. ómwaná abrírisoméra the child is dead because he drank the amniotic
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>erisónda</th>
<th>erisosléka</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>liquid as he was getting born.</td>
<td><strong>erisongyá</strong> <em>(from: -songi-)</em> v trans. to collect. <strong>erisongyasongyá</strong> to collect here and there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>erisónda</strong> <em>(from: -sond-)</em> v trans. to want, to desire; to look for. <strong>erisondá</strong> n’ amágálii to want feverishly <em>Syn: erirónda.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erjsondekanjá</strong> <em>(from: -sondekanji-)</em> v. to try to. nyjánumonondekanjá erímsúngá I am trying to see him</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisondóla</strong> <em>(from: -sondol-)</em> v trans. to start, to go ahead.</td>
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<td><strong>erjsondolyá</strong> <em>(from: -sondolji-)</em> v trans. to guide.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisónga</strong> <em>(from: -song-)</em> v trans. to pierce the ear.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erjsongasongeryá</strong> <em>(from: -songasongeri-)</em> v trans. to assemble.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erjsongasongyá</strong> <em>(from: -songasongi-)</em> v. to collect here and there.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erjsongo</strong> <em>(from: -sóngo (-L%)) n 5/6.</em> some type of eye disease. ów’ erjsongo akábyá ayató íniabéréwá ngalyabálíre a person who has an eye disease, when he sleeps, he looks like someone whose eye disease is cured.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisóngokála</strong> <em>(from: -sóngokal-)</em> v infr. to get purified. amásabu awásongokwére fresh milk that is pure</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erjsongokalýá</strong> <em>(from: -sóngokalji-)</em> v. to filter. erjsongokalýa’ amágáta to filter oil</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erjsongolyá</strong> <em>(from: -songoli-)</em> v trans. to filter. <strong>erjsongolyá’ amásabu</strong> to filter fresh milk</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erjsonokálýá</strong> <em>(from: -sónókalji-)</em> v trans. to reveal, to say. íkíwanátásonokalaya oko kinyw’ ekyo please do not reveal anything of that word</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erjsonokyá</strong> <em>(from: -sónoki-)</em> v. to tell part of a secret in a low voice.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisónonóka</strong> <em>(from: -sónonok-)</em> v infr. to fall (for droplets).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisoronyondo</strong> <em>(from: -sóronyondo (-L%)) n 5/6.</em> a package of the which the content is unknown.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisósa</strong> <em>(from: -sos-)</em> v trans. to resemble.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisósa</strong> <em>(from: -sos-)</em> v trans. to drive in, to introduce into something.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisósána</strong> <em>(from: -sosan-)</em> v pron. to resemble each other. abáguma bakásosaná people belonging to the same family resemble one another</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erjsekekanjá</strong> <em>(from: -sosekanji-)</em> v trans. to find resemblance with. námákusokekanjá na mugalá wénýu I confuse you with your brother</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisosokála</strong> <em>(from: -sosokal-)</em> v intr. to get out; to be detachable.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erisósóla</strong> <em>(from: -sosol-)</em> v trans. to get (something) out. <strong>erisol’ eritumó ry’ omo nyáma</strong> to get out the spear from the animal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>erisosléka</strong> <em>(from: -sosleki-)</em> v infr. to be detachable.</td>
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</table>
erísosotýa (from: -sosoți-) v trans.  to ask carefully, to cross-examine.

erísosýa (from: -sos-ı-) v trans.  to make s.th. look like. lebyá ng’ okó wámátayísosy’ omó rîbû look the way you have become because of the dust

erísøyâ (from: -sói-) v. to bloom; to start having grey hair.

erísóyá (from: -sója (-sóyı-) v intr.  to bloom, to produce flowers that are overgrown, to grow.

erísúba (from: -súb-) v trans.  to recover, to resuscitate. eríṣybýa omondâ to speak like a child (lit. to get oneself back into the womb)

erísúba (from: -súb-) v intr.  to repeat. eríṣub’omo kínywâ to repeat a word (lit. to repeat in the word)


eríṣubíra (from: -súbir-) v. to come and take. abíríṣubirá múkalí wiwe he has come to take back his wife

eríṣybiýâ (from: -súbir-) v. to respond.

eríṣubúka (from: -súbuk-) v trans.  to follow.

eríṣybykanjâ (from: -súbukanj-) v. to make follow in sequence. eríṣybykanj okó bána to give birth to several children without respite

eríṣubúla (from: -súbul-) v intr. to return. eríṣubúl’ omó kîrî to come back at night

eríṣybyâ (from: -súb-) v trans.  to respond. eríṣyby’ okó kínywâ to answer a question (lit. to respond to a word)

eríṣybyâ (from: -súb-) v. to put back; to respond; to resuscitate. eríṣyby’ enyúngû y’ okó lîko to put back the pot onto the fire

Krjstó mwásúbya Lazâre Jesus Christ resuscitated Lazarus

eríṣýga (from: -sug-) v trans.  to take care of. omundû akásug’ omúkalî w’ íwe one should take care of his wife émbwá yîtasugawá yikâminyikalâ a dog that is not taken care of is easily noticed

eríṣugûnda (from: -sugund-) v intr.  to whistle.

eríṣugûsa (from: -sugus-) v. to rinse the mouth with water, to put water in the mouth and make a noise with it. eríṣugus’ amagétsë to rinse the mouth with water

eríṣugusúla (from: -súgusul-) v trans. to rub dry leaves between hands. eríṣugusul’ engánô to rub ears of wheat between hands

eríṣûha (from: -suh-) v intr. to be outmoded, to be out of fashion.

eríṣuhukâla (from: -suhukäl-) v intr. to dress up, to be elegant.

eríṣûka (from: -sûk-) v. to get trapped.

eríṣukúla (from: -sukul-) v trans. to uncover, to wash.

eríṣukwasukwâ (from:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>erisùkyà</th>
<th>161</th>
<th>erisùnzu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-súkua-suku-) v intr. to get worried, to have a certain apprehension.</td>
<td>omwiwà to get one’s foot into a thorn</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>erisùkyà (from: -suki-) v trans. to lift with the intention of weighing the thing mentally.</td>
<td>erisùna (from: -sùn-) v intr. to become weedy, to have a lot of leaves that need to be cut off.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erisùkyà (from: -suki-) v trans. to mix (used when mixing food in a pot). erisùky’ obuhôjí to mix the beans (in a cooking pot)</td>
<td>eririma ñyâmàsùna the field is too weedy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>erisùlikà (from: -sulik-) v trans. to put on top. ñámisulika omûgûlí w’oko kísáka he puts the trap on top of the brush</td>
<td>erisùna (from: -sùn-) v intr. to begin having breasts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erísulubíra (from: -sùlubir-) v trans. to take care of.</td>
<td>erisùna (from: -sùn-) v trans. to pinch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erísulusúta (from: -sûlusut-) v intr. to turn around, to look around.</td>
<td>erisùnáma (from: -sunam-) v intr. to crouch down, to squat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erísúmba (from: -sùmb-) v. to lift, to raise. erisumb’ omûsîko to lift a burden erisumb’omûléngeo to raise one’s voice</td>
<td>erisùnáta (from: -sûnat-) v trans. to scorn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erisùmbíra (from: -sumbir-) v intr. to declare, to proclaim. Nyamuhanga mwásùmbir’ ati : éryubá lûbyê God proclaimed: let there be a sun</td>
<td>erisùnga (from: -sûng-) v. to find. namásung’ ebûndú ñjûngùhîkàyà if I find the bride-price, I will get married</td>
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<tr>
<td>erisùmbûka (from: -sùmbuk-) v intr. to grow. émbene yámàbísùmbûka the goat is already big, the goat has already grown</td>
<td>erisùngika (from: -sûngik-) v intr. to be findable.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>erisùmbûkyà (from: -sùmbukj-) v trans. to visit a woman who recently delivered a child.</td>
<td>erisùngu (from: -sungû) n 5/6. a type of rat.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>erisùmíra (from: -sumir-) v. enter, get into. nâmàsumír’ omo liwà I get into a horn</td>
<td>erisùnukàla (from: -sunukal-) v intr. to get away, to be free from a grasp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erisùmíryà (from: -sumirj-) v. to fall in. erisùmíry’ ekisándó ky’</td>
<td>erisùnúla (from: -sunul-) v trans. to detach, to loosen.</td>
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<td>erisùnzá (from: -sunz-) v intr. to sulk. erisùnzamána to sulk</td>
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<tr>
<td>erisùnžikanja (from: -sunzikanj-) v intr. to suppose; to compare.</td>
<td>erisùnžanàya (from: -sunzikanj-) n 5/6. a tuft of hair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ngàsùnžikanjñà ya nyìti mwàbirírýà I suppose that you have already eaten mwàkánìyìsùnžikanjñà na mugalá wetu he confused me (compared me) with my brother</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
erĩṣunzumãnja 162 erĩtábá

erĩṣunzumãnja (from: -sunzuman-[-]) v intr. to look terrifying.
erĩṣúra (from: -sur-) v trans. to pinch. ubyáho ngándisur’ amátwí wawu be there, I will pinch your ears
erĩṣúra (from: -sur-) v trans. to pull (leaves). eriṣur’ ebíti by’omó ririína to pull out weeds in the field
erĩsúsa (from: -sús-) v trans. to get cold; to be mature (when referring to potatoes). námábíṣusír’omómbhó ye Maseréka I have become very cold because of the cold wind of Maseréka ebitsungu byage byábirĩsúsa my potatoes are already too mature
erĩsúsa (from: -sús-) v trans. to fry. erĩsus’engáno to fry the wheat. Before grinding the wheat, one has to fry it first
erĩsůṣumána (from: -susůman-) v intr. to look terrifying.
erĩsůṣumána (from: -susůman-) v intr. to be astonished. Syn: erisangála, eriswéka.
erĩsůṣumáníá (from: -susůmanj-) v intr. to look terrifying.
erisuyíra (from: -suyír-) v trans. to punish.
eriswá (from: -so-) v trans. to grind. omusíwi grinder
eriswága (from: -suág-) v intr. to start rotting. ebitsungu birímúsíwa the potatoes begin to rot
eriswayíra (from: -súag-ir-) v intr. to start rottening. ebiríbwa byámábímusíwáriárikó the potatoes start rotting on him
eriswéka (from: -suck-) v intr. to get astonished. eriṣiwékéra to get astonished about an event
eriswéka (from: -suck-) v intr. to fall, when talking of bananas. embóko yámáséwéka the bananas fall down
eriswíka (from: -suik-) v. to cover.
erísyakulúha (from: -sákuluh-) v intr. to become old.
erísyalagánda (from: -sálagand-) v. to rest, to lie on the ground as a result of having been beaten.
erísyekelúha (from: -síekeluh-) v intr. to become old.
erísyéra (from: -sjer-) v. to produce a strident sound like that produced by grasshoppers. ekindú kikábyá kyásyera, ámenw’áge akágegerá when something produces a strident sound, I feel uneasy in my teeth
erítá (from: -ít- ([-ıtV-])) v. to kill; to find. omuhámb’ abíríjwít’ okó kúbóko the knife wounded him on the arm
erítá (from: -tá-) v. to bury (a corpse).
erítába (from: -tab-) v trans. to bury.
erítába (from: -tab-) v trans. to respond, to answer.
erítába (from: -tab-) v. to respond,
to answer a call.  
akítab’ omugáljmu he answers the teacher

erítabagána  (from:  -tábagan-)  
v intr. to be in a hurry.
erítabálá (from: -tabal-) v. to reign.  
ómwamy’ akátabal’ okó kíhugo kíwe the king reigns on  
his land
erítabalyá (from: -tabalj-) v trans. to bury; to install a king so that he may reign.
erítabangúla (from: -tábangul-)  
v. to mix up.  erítabantug’ eriríma to work here and there in a disorderly way
erítabatabanja  (from:  -tábatabanj-) v. to confuse someone by asking him to do too many things.
erítabúka (from: -tabuk-) v. to regret.
erítabúka (from: -tábük-) v intr. to become soiled (when talking about water).
erítabukála (from: -tabukal-) v. to get digged up.
erítabukála (from:  -tábükal-)  
v intr. to become soiled.  ólúyí lwámátabukalá  busaná  n’embúla the river has become somehow soiled because of the rain
erítabúla (from: -tabul-) v trans. to dig up, to disinter.  ngasalá  
nayatabul’ ebikúsá byage I will finally disinter my corn (in
order to pound it and make an alcoholic drink that is called "arak").
erítabúla (from:  -tábul-) v trans. to soil water.  erítabúl’ amagétse to soil the water
erítadyá (from: -tádi-) v. to scold.  
Syn: erítumáanga.
erítága (from: -tág-) v. to wish.  
Syn: erítisísúna.
erítagalála (from: -tágalal-) v. to be erected.  esulú yage yámátagalála my penis is erected  omúty’oyúyú  ámyátagalal’  áty’  omonziwa how come that this tree is protruding into the road
erítagalánwâ (from:  -tágalanu-) v trans. to forget.  
námátasyátagalánw’ érjína rwé I just forget his name
erítagalwâ (from: -tágali-) v trans. to forget.  námátagalw’ érjína lyagu I forget your name
erítangalwâ (from: -tágangalu-)  
v. to forget.  ábery’  ákátangalw’ abándu he does not often recognize people
erítaratága (from: -tágatag-) v. to walk painfully.  erítaratagá  busaná  n’eribhândé  to walk painfully because of the swelling of the testicles
erítáha (from: -tah-) v intr. to get back home.
erítahangúka (from: -táhanguk-)  
v intr. to split into small pieces.
erítahangúla (from: -táhangul-)  
v trans. to detach in several
erítahúka (from: -táhuk-) v. to dismember a chicken

erítahúla (from: -táhul-) v. to detach.

erítahyá (from: -tahj-) v trans. to marry, to have a fiancé.

erítáka (from: -tak-) v intr. to boil (water).


omýkalí w’ amatáko the woman with the big buttocks

erítáko (from: -tóko) n 5/6. share of drink that is usually drunk after the main quantity of beer is finished. It is generally reserved to the brewers, the carriers of the beer, etc.

erítakúka (from: -takuk-) v. to suffer a lot. ekitaka kyahirátkúka the soil has been destroyed, (for example because of too much sunshine)

erítakúla (from: -takul-) v. to speak a lot from anger.

erítakula (from: -takul-) v trans. to till.


erítálka (from: -tál-) v intr. to get lost.

erítálá (from: -tál-) v intr. to not have. námátala oko byályá I fail to get some food (presumably because I arrived late while the others were already eating).

erítalamúka (from: -talamúk-) v. to fall.

erítale (from: -tale) n 5/6. iron ore.

eritalíka (from: -talik-) v trans. to put bananas somewhere for their ripening.

eritalíka (from: -talik-) v trans. to superpose, to put over something. eritalík’ obúbúgú bw’ oko kitií to put the bunch of bananas on the basket

eritalíka (from: -talik-) v trans. to suspend. eritalík’ émbené y’oko mulíro to dry up goat meat on the fire

eritalíka (from: -talik-) v. to dry, to speed up the drying or the ripening (of the bananas).

eritalikyá (from: -talikj-a) v. to make one’s teeth visible.

eritaliký’ áméno to show one’s teeth

eritalúka (from: -táluk-) v intr. to fail.

eritalukána (from: -tálukan-) v. to become impossible, to fail suddenly sick; to fail. ómwan’ámátalukána the child is suddenly sick
###_erítalyá_

**erítalyá** *(from: -táli-) v trans. to lose.

**erítalyá** *(from: -táli-) v trans. to sharpen. erítalyá’omuhámá v’okó rítalyó to sharpen the knife on the sharpening stone

**erítámba** *(from: -támb-) v intr. to walk. erítambir’omokísýngú to live in a western civilization (lit. to walk in the white people’s world)

**erítambátšj** *(from: -tambatsj)*

* n 5/6. hypocrisy, lying.

**erítambíka** *(from: -támbik-)*

v trans. to place on the knees. asy’útambik’ omwan’ ámánzandyá come and put the child on your knees as he becomes unmanageable

**erítambíra** *(from: -támbir-)* v. to purify a field, a house bythrowing in it seeds called obukwá.

**erítambíra** *(from: -támbir-)* v intr. to walk towards. ngátambir’ élútambý’ éryá I am walking over there

**erítambúka** *(from: -támbuk-)*

v trans. to cross on an even grounded place, not on a steepy place.

**erítamíra** *(from: -tamir-) v intr. to get drunk. mbín’ útámjre maybe you are drunk

**erítamírúka** *(from: -tamiruk-)* v. to get undrunk. námábitamírúká, linó twanganátásyáhongóka I am no longer drunk, we can now go.

**erítamwâ** *(from: -támu-) v intr. to be fed up. námtamw’ ebyályá I am fed up with the food

**erítánda** *(from: -tand-) v. to pursue s.o. because of an affair; to worsen. ekíronda kyabíritánda the wound has worsened erítándy’ omundú y’ ebyályá ályátyálkó to force someone to take the food that he touched

**erítánda** *(from: -tand-) v trans. to open (mouth). erítand’ óbunó ngó lw’ erjokké to open the mouth like the one of a fish

**erítánda** *(from: -tandá)*

* Variant: amatánda. n 5/6. hail.

**erítándála** *(from: -tándal-)*

v. to become difficult. omútká ámánýtandála I have difficulty in managing the car omwan’ ámánýtandála I have a hard time taking care of this child


**erítandamúla** *(from: -tandamul-)*

v. to open widely. erítandamul’obúno to open the mouth widely

**erítandayíra** *(from: -tándayir-) v*.

to climb.

**erítándíka** *(from: -tándik-) v*.

to start. erítándik’ eriríma to start working on a field Syn: erítísíka.

**erítandúla** *(from: -tandul-)* v trans.

to open. erítandul’ obúno to open the mouth

**erítandyá** *(from: -tand-i-)* v trans.

to oblige someone to accept
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eritánga</th>
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<th>erítgekeyá</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>something. erítandy’omundú y’ekiríbwa to oblige someone to accept the sweet potato</td>
<td>mátaraya I am here eating only bones without meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>erítánga (from: -tang-) v trans. to peel (ripe bananas). eritang’ áméru to peel ripe bananas</td>
<td>erítarúky (from: -tarúki-) v trans. to slam. erítarúky’ olúyi to slam the door</td>
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<tr>
<td>erítánga (from: -táng-) v intr. to precede. Note also that this verb is used as an auxiliary as in mótwatángirítagénda we first left, twatángirít jba we first stole. Here, the auxiliary is tángírí ta which probably comes from táng-íre ta where ta is an aspectual marker.</td>
<td>erítaryá (from: -tarj-) v trans. to chase away.</td>
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<td>erítanganyúka (from: -tanganyúk-) v. to try to run faster and not succeed to do so. erítanganyúky’ omúndu to prevent someone from running faster in order to escape an imminent danger</td>
<td>erítatyá (from: -tät-) v. to mock. Syn: erítadyá.</td>
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<td>erítangatanganjá (from: -tángatanganj-) v trans. to obstruct.</td>
<td>erítéba (from: -teb-) v trans. to lie.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erítangirirá (from: -tángirí-) v trans. to go ahead.</td>
<td>erítébána to lie to each other</td>
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<tr>
<td>erítangúka (from: -tanguk-) v. to jump, to walk making wide steps.</td>
<td>erítébereryá (from: -tebereri-) v trans. to lie in order to make someone make an illegal act.</td>
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<td>erítangura (from: -tangur-) v trans. to open (the door). wasigíry’ omulángó jnanátángwiré you left the door widely open</td>
<td>erítéberery’ omusíka to flirt with a girl (lit. to lie to her so that she might accept to have sex with you for example)</td>
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<tr>
<td>erítaratára (from: -táratar-) v intr. to wander.</td>
<td>erítébulýá (from: -tebulú-) v trans. to render tender, to be cooked.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erítaraya (from: -táraya (-L%)) n 5/6. bones without meat. ngýé yónó náberé ngályáyó</td>
<td>erítébulýyí’ ebírí to make the sweet potatoes tender</td>
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<td>erítébyá (from: -tebi-) v. to deceive.</td>
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<td>erítéga (from: -tég-) v trans. to set a trap.</td>
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<td>erítégéka (from: -tégek-) v trans. to act. erítégék’erítégéko to do an action</td>
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<td>erítégéko (from: -tégeko) n 5/6. an act, a feat.</td>
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<td>erítégékyá (from: -tégeki-) v. to make someone act. wámámítégekyá kibúya you made him do something good</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
erítugo (from: -tégó (-1.9%)) n 5. luck for getting game in one’s traps. awity’ erítugo he is always lucky to have game in his traps.
erítégúla (from: -tégu-) Variant: erítégúra. v. to knock down.
erítégúla (from: -tégu-) v. to undo a trap.
erítégúla (from: -tégu-) v. to walk slowly and solemnly.
abalhunga banámwasá bákátegúla the newlyweds are coming slowly.
erítégyá (from: -tegi-) v trans. to guard. útégyé ndéke ekítégyo kyage guard very well my trap.
erítéha (from: -téh-) v trans. to dip into, to draw.
erítéhúla (from: -téhul-) v. to dip into.
erítéhúlira (from: -téhulir-) v. to decant. erítéhulir’ amásabú w’ omo nyúngu to transfer the milk into the pan.
erítéka (from: -ték-) v. to give. mwáétékíré mbén’ íbijí he gave two goats.
erítékána (from: -tékana-) v intr. to become quiet. engetsé yamátekána the sea is quiet.
erítékére (from: -tekere) n 5/6. taro leaf that is used as a vegetable; elephant ear leaves.
erítékyá (from: -téki-) v trans. to accompany.
eríténta (from: -télénta-) v. to stand up without doing anything.
erítélélu (from: -télu-) v. to lift. erítélélu’ enyúngú y’okó ljko to lift the pot from the fire.
erítéma (from: -tém-) n 5/6. the cheek.
erítéma (from: -tém-) v trans. to cut with a sickle.
erítéméka (from: -temek-) v. to be exhausted.
erítéméka (from: -témek-) v. to be cuttable.
erítémekýá (from: -témeki-) v. to help s.o. clear a field. as’ úndémekáye eririmá ryagé ngaryanáhwá ljuba come and help me clear my field so that we finish the job faster.
erítémekýá (from: -témeki-) v. to get extremely tired. obúkulé bulimwasá búkámútemekýá the pregnancy begins to make her exhausted.
erítendéra (from: -tender-) v intr. to slip; to be glistening. omubirí wívé átenderé ndeke she has a beautiful body, a body that is glistening.
erítendéra (from: -tender-) v trans. to praise. omúlumlú’ oyú akátenderá mjíkalí wíwe this man likes to praise his wife.
erítenderéra (from: -tenderer-) v. to exaggerate in habit.
eríténga (from: -teng-) v trans. to
erítengúla (from: -tén-gl-) v trans. to distribute beer; to pour out the beer from the calabash and distribute it.

erítengúla (from: -tén-gl-) v trans. to provoke.

erítengyá (from: -tén-ji-) v trans. to chase a game.

erítengyá (from: -tén-ji-) v trans. to recall; to make (someone) remember. nagu wánzýry’ erítengy’ ebñyuwa ebyábírlába you too you like to resurrect the problems of the past (that everybody had already forgotten)

eríténya (from: -tény-) v. to joke. erítényer’oko múndu to joke with someone

erítéra (from: -ter-) v intr. to fall. omuty’amáterá the tree falls down omúti mwákamuterera kó the tree fell on him

erjeteryá (from: -teri-) v. to make fall. erjetery’ omúti to make a tree fall

erítesyá (from: -tési-) v intr. to abort.

erítéta (from: -tét-) v trans., intr. to fornicate. erítét’omúkáli to make love with a woman Syn: -singirerisingirá.

erítéta (from: -tét-) v. to cut. erítét’ esónyála to cut one’s fingernails

erítetémba (from: -tétemb-) v trans. to lift a burden. erítetembw n’ erítét’ ëmbwá to be lifted and to fornicate with a dog

erítetemúka (from: -tétémúk-) v intr. to stammer.

erítetemyá (n’ omúkal-) (from: -tétem-) v intr. to live a long time. erítetemyá n’ omúkal- to live a long time with a woman

erítetengalyá (from: -tétengali-) v. to cut into small pieces.

Syn: erítetengúlyá.

erítetengúla (from: -tétengul-) v. to cut into small pieces.

erítetéra (from: - tér- ) v. to cackle.

erítéyá (from: -tey-) v. to get tired like an old man.

erítéyá (from: -tegi-) v. to look after. erítéy’ omúwána to look after the child

erítéyá (from: -teyi-) v trans. to take care of someone; to make s.o. tired. obúkúlé bwabírmúteyá her pregnancy has rendered her exhausted

erítéyá (from: -teyi-) v trans. to spy.

eríthakátha (from: -thakath-) v intr. to be clean. eríthakáthisy’ ekísoméko to make the shirt clean, to clean the shirt

eríthálíngána (from: -thalíngan-) v intr. to confuse. eríthálíngání ebíhandíko to confuse the writings

eríthamwá (from: -thámu-) v. to be satisfied in such a way one does not want to eat any more. eríthamw’eyíswí to have eaten too much meat and one does not want to eat any more of it Syn:

eríthamwá
eríthangathánga 169

eríthangathánga  (from: eríthangatháng-) v. to wander, to walk aimlessly.
erítharangyá  (from: erítharangy-) v trans. to illtreat.
erítharangyá  (from: erítharangy-) v. to illtreat.
erítharúra  (from: erítharúra-) v. to open a door violently.
erítharur’olúyí to open a door violently
eríthéra  (from: eríthéra-) v trans. to hit violently.
eríthili  (from: eríthili-) n 5/6. a place where cows can wash.
eríthelingána  (from: eríthelingána-) v. to get confused.
eríthelinganí a to confuse, to mix.
eríthelinganí omwána to make the child get confused
eríthokóma  (from: eríthokóma-) v. intr. to boil.
eríthokótha  (from: eríthokótha-) v to boil.
eríthéra  (from: eríthéra-) v. to choose and take. eríthor’ émbene to choose a goat among several others eríthor’ómwanamúto to choose a girl among several others
eríthubhíka  (from: eríthubhíka-) v trans. to tell lies.
eríthúda  (from: eríthúda-) Variant: eríthudáthúda. v trans. to beat, to pound. eríthudáthud’ esyongimba to wash clothes hurriedly as if you are pounding them in the water ubyáho

eríthungá

geríndisalá nakuthúda be careful, I will finally beat you (lit. be there, I will beat you)
eríthúha  (from: eríthúha-) v. to be proud.
eríthúhyumá  (from: eríthúhyumá-) v to inflate.
eríthúhíla  (from: eríthúhíla-) v intr. to fail to be consumed. óbwabó bwapíjí ñílhíla the beer does not have any people to drink it
eríthulhumána  (from: eríthulhumána-) v intr. to be furious.
eríthulhúmanía  (from: eríthulhúmanía-) v. to render furious.
eríthúma  (from: eríthúma-) v. to sulk; to swell. Ímwan’ ámáthúma the child is sulking
eríthúmá  (from: eríthúmá-) n 5/6. a meal of plantains that have been cooked and pounded.
eríthumbúra  (from: eríthumbúra-) v trans. to remove. eríthumbúra ebíri by’ okó líko to remove the potatoes from the fire before they are cooked eríthumbúra ebíri by’emólí to remove the potatoes from the field before they are ready for harvesting
eríthúmíka  (from: eríthúmíka-) v intr. to work (loan word from Swahili).
eríthúna  (from: eríthúna-) v trans. to hurry someone into doing something.
eríthúngá  (from: eríthúngá-) v trans. to invent. léro oyó ni mwátsí
eritŋungulhë (from: -thungulhë) n 5/6. onion.
eritŋungulhë (from: -thungulhë) n 5/6. onion.
eritųra (from: -thúr-) v. to clear a path. eríthur’ ekískú to clear a passage in the bush
eritųtha (from: -thuth-) v. to beat violently.
eritųtha (from: -thuth-) v. to hit violently.
eritiбитâ (from: -tibit-) v. intr. to run; to escape. eritiбит’okó ngoko to pursue a chicken
erimiбитá kúbó to pursue them, to run after them
eritiбитýâ (from: -tibit-ji-) v. to let escape. eritiбитý’ akanyñü to let the bird escape
erítiga (from: -tíg-) v. intr. to stall, to block, not to function. twanabirikíra etelefoné íyátiga we called, the telephone did not work.
eritíganda (from: -tígand-) v. to cut wood in the forest.
eritikatikà (from: -tikatik-) v. intr. to hesitate.
eritiма (from: -tim-) v. trans. to deceive, to take more than you deserve, thus deceiving your partner.
eritiма (from: -tim-) v. trans. to peel. eriti’m’ amábugu to peel the bananas
eriti’matíma (from: -timatim-) v. to act like a blind person; to walk like a blind person.
eriti’mibá (from: -timb-) v. intr. to go around. eriti’mb’ okó múndu to cheat someone (lit. to go around someone)
eriti’mó (from: -timo) Variant: obuítimo. n 5/6; 14/6. a type of banana. ngayagul’ obuítimo I am going to buy a bunch of bananas
eriti’móla (from: -timol) v. trans. to scorch. óbwirkó bwa’ abákaljíí bwa muliro, ukánanzágo kutsibú ásyakúti’móla friendship with women is like someone who likes fire: if you like it very much, you get somehow scorched by it in the end
eriti’mýâ (from: - tim-) v. trans. to burn off. eriti’mí’ ebití by’omw’ iríma to burn the grass in the field
erí’tína (from: -tína) n 5/6. the stump, the root, the reed. eríkú’ámátína to uproot the reed stumps
erí’tinangíra (from: -tíngiri-) v. trans. to knock down.
erí’tíndá (from: -tind-) v. intr. to exterminate. Abandu bátiñdíre; Mugalá wage átiñdíre people get exterminated; my son got exterminated.
erí’tinga (from: -ting-) v. trans. to frighten someone.
erí’tingi (from: -tingi) n 5/6. a monster, a child with a
handicap.

erítiringána (from: -tingiran-)
 v intr. to tremble.

erítiringána (from: -tingiran-) v. to tremble. enyúmba yámátingirána the house is destroyed

erítiringánh (from: -tingiran-u-)
 v intr. to have the premonition of seeing something.

erítitingitána (from: -tingitan-)
 v intr. to be sad. ngeryo omúsyakulw’ oyú, iyó pápa we róná akándisyábyá áholá abandú bakásyaťingítána probably when this old person the Pope of Rome, when he dies, people will still become sad

erítitingwá (from: -tingu-) v intr. to meet a ghost or a sorcerer.

erítiniŋvé (from: -tinik-) v. to show one’s teeth.

erítiniŋná (from: -tiniŋ-) v. to show one’s teeth. Syn: erítiniŋvé.

erítiniřa (from: -tínir-) v trans. to trip down. erítiniříra to trip down by oneself

érítisyá (from: -tis-) v. to betray, to put oneself in a position of danger. ómwa nanabutá yówanámányítisyá baťáhi it is the child that I gave birth to who has put me in a great danger, dear friends.

erítíta (from: -tí-) v trans. to pay the dowry. erítítá mbene to pay goats as a dowry

erítítíbula (from: -títibula-) v trans.

to trash, to hit severely.

erítítimáná (from: -titiman-) v intr. to tremble because of cold or fear.

erítítijmanía (from: -titiman-) v trans. to shake.

erítítimbíra (from: -titimbir-) v intr. to stammer; to have shaking hands.

erítítira (from: -titir-) v intr. to dance frenetically.

erítítjyá (from: -titj-) v. to take off. erítítjy’ omúti to take off the leaves and fruit from a tree erítítjyá to take off one’s clothes

erítóba (from: -tob-) v intr. to sink in.

erítobéra (from: -tober-) v intr. to sink; to be part of a contract where you have to pay. erítobera’ okó bürüma to adhere to a club of drinking beer

erítoberéra (from: -toberer-) v intr. to sink.

erítobrejá (from: -toberj-) v trans. to sink in, to drive in.

erítobrejé’ émbene to pay a goat to friends with whom one has concluded a pact

erítobo (from: -tóbo (-L%)) n 5. bad piece of advice. wángáhána ngúbj y’ítobo you are a dangerous person (lit. you are likely to give a bad piece advice to an orphan) ukándínyihan’ ñtobó tání you look like you will give me a bad piece of advice

erítóboka (from: -tóbok-) v. to
erítobokála
make a hole. oluṃbimba
lwámátobóka the dress has a
hole

erítobokála (from: -tóboka-l-) v intr. to get a hole.
erítóbóla (from: -töbel-) v trans. to pierce a hole.
erítobongóla (from: -tóbongol-) v. to put holes in several places. léro ngáyákútobongolá this time I am going to kill you (said by an angry woman)
erjtobyá (from: -töbi-) v trans. to make collapse. omúšíky' akatóbay’ ekitáka the earthquake makes the earth collapse (subside)
erítóga (from: -tóg-) v intr. to fall from. ebjnyw’ ebyó byámatóger’ omókútó I have listened very carefully to those words (lit. those words have fallen into my ears)
erítógera (from: -tóger-) v. to fall into. erítóger’ omó kitégo to fall into the trap.
erítógera (from: -tóger-) v. to go and take small pieces of food. erítóger’ ebyályá to go and take food at small intervals.
erítogokála (from: -tóg-ukal-) v intr. to fall by itself. oká kágálá k’omúkama esyonzigú sikándogokálákó With the Lord’s strength, the enemies fall from me by themselves.
erítógónga (from: -tógong-) v intr. to fall. émbulá yirimútogónga it starts raining
erítogóta (from: -tогот-) v. to be exterminated. abandú batogotíre! A lot of people have died erítogoty’emýáka to ruin the harvests
erítogotyá (from: -tогот-í-) v trans. to lose. erítogoty’ éngebe to lose one’s life
erítóha (from: -töh-) v intr. to be seriously sick. obúnsíkí bwagu bóbwámátásamútohyákó it is your medication that makes him more sick
erítójka (from: -tök-) v trans. to succeed; to be able to. erítok’ erígénda to be able to go akinayítóka he is still active erítenditokekekána; erítokkekáná to be impossible, not to be able to do; to be able to do
erítoké (from: -tokee) n 5/6. cooked banana that is very tender.
erítokesyá (from: -tök-es-) j. to make succeed.
erítokólá (from: -tökól-) v trans. to cut tender leaves of manioc in order to use them as vegetables.
erítólá (from: -tól-) v trans. to pick up. erítól’emísyanene to collect grasshoppers erítolátóla to glean
erítoléra (from: -tölér-) v intr. to fit. oluṃbimba lumútólerere the dress fits him lítólery’ íwálíma you should work
erítolerána (from: -töléran-) v. to fit each other. iyó Múmbéré bana Kanyéré bátólérene Mumbere and Kanyere match very well (they fit each other)
erítólú (from: -tolú) n 5/6. thorn.
erítoma (from: -tóm-) v intr. to put aside (speaking about food).
erítom’oko byálýá to keep some food aside when one is full erítomyá to give some food to someone with the hope that he will give you back some food in a near future
erítoméka (from: -tóme-) v trans. to superpose.
erítomekéra (from: -tómeke-) v trans. to superpose.
erítomekér’oko myátsi kw’éyindí to add news to the others; to exaggerate
erítomengekanja (from: -tómengenkan-) v. to superpose things.
erítoméra (from: -tomer-) v trans. to swallow without chewing. énzirámír’ikatómer’émbene the python swallows a goat Syn: eríméra.
erítomeréka (from: -tomerke-) v intr. to be swallowable. Syn: erímeréka.
erítónga (from: -tóng-) v trans. to arrange.
erítónga (from: -tóng-) v. to plead one’s case. oyó asį erítongekaŋ ebįnywá that one knows how to argue (to arrange his words)
erítondéka (from: -tónde-) v trans. to put things by superposing them.
erítondésyá (from: -tóndey-) v. to make (s.o.) plead his cause.
erítóndj (from: -tondj) n 5/6. a drop of water, droplet. erítóndjí tondjí

eryo na magésye it is through the accumulation of several drops that there is water
erítongogóla (from: -tóngogol-) v trans. to enumerate, to list.
erítondóla (from: -tóngol-) v. to remove things one by one from a pile.
erítongá (from: -tónga (-L%)) n 5/6. a basket for carrying chickens.
erítónga (from: -tóng-) v trans. to speak ill of a person in his absence. erítonger’okw’ikála to criticise a person not knowing that he or a friend of his is present (lit. to criticise oneself on the ember)
erítóngóla (from: -tóngol-) v trans. to invite a girl for a dance.
erítongolyá (from: -tóngolj-) v trans. to peel (bananas).
erítongoly’emitángi to peel bananas destined to make beer
erítónjka (from: -tónj-) v. to hurt. erítónj’omundú y’okokirónda to hurt someone on his wound
erítónjkała (from: -tónjkal-) v intr. to hurt. námátó njkal’oko kirónda I hurt myself on the wound
erítónokýá (from: -tónokj-) v trans. to reveal a secret.
erítónongolyá (from: -tónongoli-) v trans. to scold, to reveal, to say. akábiyitonongoly’okw’ikála he said something in the presence of someone who will betray him (lit. he said something on the embers)
eritóta (from: -tot-) v. intr. to be wet, to be tender. obundú bw’á mátóta the cassava bread is watery
erftotereryá (from: -tótereri-) v trans. to cradle, to rock.
eritótólá (from: -totol-) v trans. to put small lumps of cassava bread into boiling water in order to cook it anew.
erítotóléka (from: -tótolek-) v. to extract a small part from.
erítotyá (from: -tōt-) v trans. to render tender, to be cooked. erítoty’ obúndu to make the cassava bread tender, to be ready with one’s cassava bread
eritṣága (from: -tsag-) v. to search while looking for something. eritṣaga ekihúgo to go everywhere in the world while looking for something.
eritṣagamíra (from: -tságamir-) v. to stop, to stop progressing.
eritṣáha (from: -tsah-) v. to overwork oneself, to work beyond one’s physical capacity. eritṣahatsáha to overwork for a long time.
eritṣahyá (from: -tsahí-) v. make s.o. work too much. Syn: eritṣawahyá.
eritṣáidongo (from: -tsáidongo (-L%)) n 5/6. corn cake, it cannot be taken along during a trip, otherwise the spirits will eat it (according to Kavutirwaki’s notes).
erítṣáká (from: -tsak-) v trans. to search, to look everywhere carefully.
eritṣákwa (from: -tsákua) n 5/6. monkey.
eritṣámba (from: -tsámb-) v trans. to criticize, to mock. ubyáhó ngándisyákútsambir’omo sóko be there, I will criticize you publicly (in the market)
eritṣambatsámba (from: -tsámbatsamb-) v. to feel like vomiting.
omútim’ámátsambatsámba I feel like vomiting (lit. the heart has nausea) olúkondj lwámátsambatsamby’ omútima the sauce makes me feel like vomiting Syn: eritlokalóka.
eritṣambúla (from: -tsámbul-) v. to sort (cassava leaves).
eritṣambúl’ esómbc to sort the cassava leaves
eritṣánda (from: -tsánd-) v intr. to get spoiled, to get damaged.
eritṣandyá (from: -tsánd-j-) v. to spoil. eritṣandy’ olúkímba to spoil a dress
eritṣánga (from: -tsáng-) v. to play. eritṣángatsangyá to amuse oneself, to have fun ábaná banémútsangir’ eyihyá the children are playing outside
eritṣamúka (from: -tsámuk-) v. to be relaxed and joyful.
eritṣangarára (from: -tsángarar-) v. to feel too happy and irresponsible.
erîtsangararyâ (from: -tsângararîj-) v. to make very happy and irresponsible.
óbwabû byûkâtsangararay' omûndu beer makes a person become too joyful and irresponsible

erîtsangatsânga (from: -tsângatsang-) v. to be enthusiastic; to scatter. nî múykaly' atsangatsângîre it is a very smiling woman erîtsangatsang' ebindú byô kityákityâ to scatter things everywhere helter skelter

erîtsangatsangyâ (from: -tsângatsang-) Variant: erîtsangyatsangyâ. v trans. to amuse. wâmâîtitsangyatsangyâ ndêke you amused us very well

erîtsanûla (from: -tsanul-) v trans. to comb. erîtsanûl'esyônzwiri to comb one’s hair

erîtsápâ (from: -tsap-) v intr. to get wet.
erîtsapyâ (from: -tsapîj-) v. to wet.
erîtsaraganjâ (from: -tsâraganîj-) v trans. to deprave.
erîtsarâra (from: -tsârår-) v. to spurt.
erîtsâro (from: -tsâro) n 5/6. hips.
erîtsâtsa (from: -tsats-) v trans. to chase. In such a chase, each person tries to catch a game for himself. Usually, it is for chasing rats.
erîtsâtsa (from: -tsats-) v. to be furious.
erîtsâtsa (from: -tsats-) v. to get spoiled, when talking about cooked food.
erîtsatsânga (from: -tsâtsang-) v. to scatter.
erîtsatsûha (from: -tsatsuh-) v. to become severe. erîtsatsûhy' esoro to make the leopard furious

erîtsayatsayâ (from: -tsâyatsay-) v. to act without conviction.
erîtsekemänâ (from: -tsekeman-) v intr. to crack.
erîtselewâ (from: -tsêlegu-) v intr. to be late, to arrive late. mûnatelegîrwe oko kalhâsî I was late at school. This is a loan from Swahili –kuchelewâ. Notice that it keeps its passive form in its conjugation.
erîtsêma (from: -tsêm-) v trans. to be happy. mabûnd' âtsemîre the fortunate people like the tradesmen, the politicians (lit. stomachs that are happy)
erîtsemêrâ (from: -tsêmer-) v trans. to like.
erîtsemesyâ (from: -tsêmesj-) v. to make happy.
erîtsengû (from: -tsengû) n 5/6. a big head.
erîtsibûha (from: -tsibuh-) v intr. to be safe from any danger, to be healthy.
erîtsibûhyâ (from: -tsibuhîj-) v. to save from a catastrophe.
erîtsîga (from: -tsîg-) v. to swim.
erîtsîgîtsa (from: -tsîgît-) Variant: erîtsiyîtsa. v. to scrub.
erîtsîgîts' okûtîj to scrub one’s ears
erîtsîgûka (from: -tsîgûk-) v. to
eritsíha

become dull; to no longer look new.

**eritsíha** *(from: -tsih-)* **v. intr.** to swim.

**eritsíka** *(from: -tsik-)* **v. intr.** to get lost.

**eritsíkyá** *(from: -tsikj-)* **v.** to lose once for all.

**eritsílyá** *(from: -tsílj-)* **v.** to be very dirty, to be horrible.

**eritsímba** *(from: -tsimb-)* **v.** to seize, to catch.

**eritsímba** *(from: -tsimb-)* **v.** to plant, to fix into.

**eritsimbémítibito** to plant the cuttings (stumps) of taro

**erítsimbérítúmó ry’omo nyámá** to pierce the spear into the animal

**eritsimbubá** *(from: -tsimbubul-)* **v.** to pull out.

**eritsimbungála** *(from: -tsimbungal-)* **v.** to pull out in several places.

**erítsímítá** *(from: -tsímit-)* **v.** to pierce.

**erítsímítándá** to pierce in different places

**erítsínda** *(from: -tsínd-)* **v.** to use a euphemistic word; to hide part of the meaning

**erítsindékínywá** not to reveal the whole truth by using a specific word

**erítsíndiká** *(from: -tsíndik-)* **v.** to accompany.

**erítsíndúka** *(from: -tsínduk-)* **v. intr.** to go early in the morning.

**erítsíndukirá** *(from: -tsíndukir-)* **v.** to visit someone early in the morning.

**erítsíra**

morning.

**erítsíndukyá** *(from: -tsinduk-)* **v.** to bring s.th. early in the morning.

**erítsínduky’ ekíbo** to bring the small basket early in the morning

**erítsíngá** *(from: -tsíng-)* **v. intr.** to shake.

**erítsíngiráká** to doze

**erítsíngy’ omútwé** to shake one’s head as a refusal sign

**erítsíngatsíngá** *(from: -tsíngatsíng-)* **v.** to shake.

**omúty’ amátsíngatsíngá** the tree is shaking

**erítsíngatsíngyá** *(from: -tsíngatsíng-)* **v.** to shake.

**erítsíngyatsíngyá** *(from: -tsíngyatsíng-)* **v.** to pour. **Syn:** eríkubhítha, eryútíla.

**erítsíngytsíngá** *(from: -tsíngytsíng-)* **v.** to pour suddenly. **Syn:** erítsíngytsíngá.

**erítsíngyá** *(from: -tsíng-)* **v.** to shake.

**erítsíngy’ omútí w’ehembé** to shake a mango tree kihangala tsíngyá mútwé, nage ngándítsíngyágo lizard, shake your head and I will also shake mine

**erítsípa** *(from: -tsípa (-L%))** Variant: amatsípa. n 5/6. type of banana for making beer.

**erítsípa** *(from: -tsíp-)* **v.** to observe with much curiosity.

**erítsíra** *(from: -tsír-)* **v. intr.** to repent. **námátsíra léro** this time I repent and will never do it again **ünzíré ngoko** wanatsir’amáberý’ákóyô leave
erítsiríka 177
eurítsiríka (from: -tsirik-) v trans.
to stop, to prevent a disaster, a
disease, using witchcraft.
erítsirík’ omúndu to protect
someone against all kinds of
diseases; to put a bundle-like
object called eríheréko in a
field (this object has magic
powers of causing trouble to the
trespassers).
erítsjrisyá (from: -tsirisj-) v. to
make cease.
erítsits (from: -tsítsi (-L%) ) n 5/6.
the sap.
erítsitsigalyá (from: -tsítsigali-) v.
to lay along. Syn: erítsitsikalyá.
erítsitsjka (from: -tsítsik-) v trans.
to place. erítsitsjik’ omúti w’
omonzira to place a tree (a log)
on the road eríyítsitsjik’ oko
ningo to lie on the bed
erítsitsikalyá (from: -tsítsikali-) v.
to lay along. Syn: erítsitsigalyá.
erítsiyítsa (from: -tsiyits-) v trans.
to squeeze with one’s fingers
very lightly, to tease while
scratching. Children usually
play that way when they want to
provoke laughter in the person
they thus scratch on the side.
erítsodóha (from: -tsodoh-) v intr.
to get soaked, to get completely
wet.
erítsokomyá (from: -tsokomj-) v. to
bewitch several people.
erítsomána (from: -tsoman-) v. to
care for. sínzoméne I do not
mind ísiwánzomaná do not
mind me
erítsomyá (from: -tsomi-) v trans.
to mock.
erítsónga (from: -tsong-) v. to
render a stick pointed.
erítsongéria (from: -tsonger-) v trans.
to denounce, to accuse.
erítsópa (from: -tsóp-) v trans.
to weave (a bracelet). erítsop’
ekiutú to weave a necklace.
erítsopelyá (from: -tsopel-) v. to
observe carefully in order to
discover eventual lies in the
words of someone; to
interrogate someone about the
veracity of his statements.
erítsóra (from: -tsóra) Variant:
erítsyóra. v. to go out furtively.
erítsótsa (from: -tsots-) v trans.
to weave.
erítsótsa (from: -tsóts-) v trans.
to bind the top of a basket by
weaving it with a thread.
erítsotsangyá (from: -tsótsangi-) v.
to scatter. Syn:
erítsatsánga.
erítsotsomeréyá (from:
-tsotsomeri-) v. to provoke.
Syn: erítsomyá.
erítsotsomyá (from: -tsotsomi-) v.
to provoke. Syn:
erítsotsomereryá.
erítsotsongyá (from: -tsótsongi-) v.
to amuse. erítsotsongy’
omwána to amuse the child
erítsubúka (from: -tsubuk-) v intr.
to arrive unexpectedly.
erítsubukir’ omúndu to get to a
eritsungúka 178

person unexpectedly

eritsungúka (from: -tsunguk-) v. to palpitate.
omútilá ámátsungúka the heart is palpitating

eritsungúra (from: -tsungur-) v. to rebel, to refuse to do something.
eritsúda (from: -tsud-) v trans. to throw down; to beat (clothes).
eritsudatsuda esyongímba to wash clothes doing the movement of beating them onto a rock

eritsugúma (from: -tsugum-) v intr. to fatten.
erítsugumatýá (from: -tsugumati-) v. to encourage s.o. to work faster. erítsugumatýirýa to encourage s.o. to work faster

erítsugumísýá (from: -tsúgumisí-) v. to encourage s.o. to work faster.
erítsúha (from: -tsuh-) v. to be extremely hungry.
erítsúhyá (from: -tsuhí-) v. to operate the bellows.
erítsyüká (from: -tsúka (-L%) n 5/6. saliva. Syn: amatándé.
erítsyüká (from: -tsuk-) v trans. to begin, to start. erítsük’ omýkali to make sexual relations with a virgin woman erítsük’ eríkóla to start doing

erítsúku (from: -tsuku) n 5/6. winter cold followed by a cold wind. erítsúkú ly’ eMaseréka

erítsúmba (from: -tsumb-) v trans. to cook. erítsumbir’ abáhíngi to cook food for the workers erítsumbir’ omúndu to cook food for a person

erítsumbúka (from: -tsumbuk-) v intr. to wake up suddenly.
omwán’ álíng’ ámátsumbúka it is as if the child wakes up

erítsumbýkanja (from: -tsumbukánj-) v trans. to catch. erítsumbýkanj omýjí to catch a thief

erítsumbýkyá (from: -tsumbuk-) v. to have a visit without having been warned in advance.
nátsýmbýkérye myégénj tambweká yó mbene I have an unexpected visit, could you please lend me a goat

erítsúmíka (from: -tsúmik-) v. to cook without water.
erítsúmíkyá (from: -tsúmik-) v. to become numerous. abandú balimwsá bákatímsíkyá people begin to become

erítsýmkyá the type of cold found in Masereka (where at night the temperature is below zero degree celsius)
erítsýkúda (from: -tsúku-) v. to limp.
erítsýkúdyá (from: -tsúkúd-) v trans. to walk awkwardly, to hobble along.
erítsulíka (from: -tsúlík-) v. to turn over lumps of soil.
erítsúma (from: -tsúm-) v. to curse.
erítsúmánga (from: -tsúmang-) v. to scold.
erìtsùmìṭirìryà  179  erìtswà
erìtsùmìṭirìryà  (from: -tsuntìtirì-) v. to fill a void.
erìtsùmúla  (from: -tsùmul-) v. to remove the curse.
erìtsùmùwà  (from: -tsùm-u-) v. to be cursed. oyò atsùmìrìwè that one is cursed
erìtsùmìyà  (from: -tsùmì-) v. to delay.
erìtsùnda  (from: -tsùnd-) v. to seize and knead. erìtsundì ekìnyùnìyo to seize and knead the set of folded leaves used to brew banana juice
erìtsùndamìrìa  (from: -tsùndamìrì-) v. trans. to seize. éboha mòyàtsùndamìrììyà'èmbèncì yàgè the leopard caught my goat
erìtsùndo  (from: -tsùndo) n. 5/6. a handful. erìtsùndò ëyéèbìbìyà a handful of leaves
erìtsùngà  (from: -tsùng-) v. to look after. erìtsùng'òmùwàna to look after a child
erìtsùngána  (from: -tsùngàna-) v. to be everywhere. abasudá bìtsùngènè åhosìhosì there are soldiers everywhere
erìtsùngànìà  (from: -tsùngànì-) v. trans. to mix.
erìtsùngàra  (from: -tsùngàra-) v. to force s.o. to; to look after. erìtsùngàrìòkò ìmùná kwèbìyàììyà to force a child to eat (lit. to force on the child food) unyìtsùngìryà’òmùwàna wage look after my child

erìtsùngúra  (from: -tsùngùra-) v. trans. to make dizzy.
obàkònì bìwàbìrìmùtsùngúra the disease has rendered him dizzy
erìtsùngìyà  (from: -tsùngì-) v. to throw very far with violence.
erìtsùpà  (from: -tsùp-) v. trans. to pull out the feathers. erìtsùpì èngòko to pull out the feathers of a chicken (before cooking it)
erìtsùra  (from: -tsùr-) v. trans. to envy. àbànyìtsùììrì me my enemies (lit. those who envy me)
erìtsùro  (from: -tsùro) n. 5/6. jealousy, envy.
erìtsùrùma  (from: -tsùrìma-) v. intr. to become mad, to be mad, to get very angry.
akàby'àbìkùndà akàtsùrùmìrìòkò bàna once he is drunk, he gets furious and beats children
erìtsùtsàngà  (from: -tsùtsàng-) v. to cut into pieces. erìtsùtsàng'òmùtsùtsòtso to cut a cassava stalk
erìtsùyà  (from: -tsùyà- (tsùj-)) v. trans. to filter beer.
erìtsùwà  (from: -tsùw-) v. intr. to leave, to escape secretly.
erìtsùwà  (from: -tsùw-) v. trans. to order. erìtsùwììmùndù èìò èmbèncì to order a goat from someone wàmànìzwàkì jìno? what do you expect me to bring you? wàmàgèndà jìno tòhì nàmkùtsùwàyò mbenè ngìmà
you are leaving! well, I want you to bring me (from there) one goat  
erítsw’ omúbríj to do a work through one’s own initiative  
Ivämáštswamó he is dead (lit. it has escaped, that is the life has escaped from him)  
erítswága (from: -tsuag- ) v. to overfill, to spill.  
ólyólv Ivämáštswága the river (the creek) overfills  
Syn: eríbwága.  
erítsýchí (from: -tsúah- ) v intr. to work very hard.  
Syn: erícáha.  
erítsýchí (from: -tsuahj- ) v. to make s.o. work too much.  
Syn: erítsýchí.  
erítswangálíka (from: -tsúangalík- ) v intr. to mix.  
erítswangálíkanjña (from: -tsúangalíkanj- ) v. to mix randomly.  
Syn: erítsúngangañ.  
erítswatswá (from: -tsúatswa- ) v. to become treacherous.  
erítswayjía (from: -tsuaj- ) v. to spill.  
Syn: eríbwagyía, eríbwajía.  
erítswekeréra (from: -tsúekekerer- ) v. to be perverted.  
erítswekereryá (from: -tsúekekerer- ) v. to pervert.  
ábrímsutswwekereryá he has already perverted him  
erítswekyá (from: -tsúeki- ) v trans.  
to pervert.  
erítswekyómwána to pervert a child  
erítsweiryá (from: -tsúenger- ) v. to throw.  
Syn: erígyúsá.  
erítsweya (from: -tsó-is- ) v. to fine.  
erítswey’omándú y’émbe to fine someone with a goat  
erítswey’s (from: -tsó-is-) v. to make (s.o.) escape, to help someone escape.  
erítswey’s omándú y’omó műljkí to help someone escape from prison  
erítswijía (from: -tsúir-) v. to scream.  
embebá yämáštswíria the rat is screaming  
eríts (from: -tuq-) n. 5. noise announcing a thunderstorm.  
eríts (from: -túu- ) n 5/6. a type of toe disease.  
eríts (from: -túu- ) n 5/6. hail.  
Syn: amatsúku.  
eríts (from: -túba- ) n 5/6. a pointed basket.  
eríts (from: -túba- ) n 5/6. a wooden basin.  
erítsbubúka (from: -tbubuk- ) v intr. to get out from a place suddenly.  
erítsbubúla (from: -tbubul- ) v. to utter.  
erítsbubul’ ekjnywá ky’omó bûño to say words one should not utter from one’s mouth  
erítsbúka (from: -tbub- ) v intr. to arrive, to appear.  
erítsbukála (from: -tubkal- ) v intr. to arrive.  
erítsbukána (from: -tubkan- ) v. to say words without knowing what they mean.  
erítsbukára (from: -tubkar- ) v. to have a peeled skin.  
erítsbúla (from: -tubul- ) v. to get
eritubungúla (from: -tubungul-) v trans. to open widely (one's eyes). eritubungul' améso to open one's eyes widely

eritubungúra (améso) (from: -tubungur-) v. to look with wide open eyes. eritubungur’ améso to look with wide open eyes

eritúga (from: -tug-) v trans. to hurry.

eritugu (from: -tugu (-L%)) n 5/6. a type of fruit from a tree called ekhandakúlúhú; a yam

eritúha (from: -tuh-) v intr. to sulk.

eritúhá (from: -tüh-) v intr. to be blunt. omuhám' abíritúha the knife has become blunt

eritúha (from: -tüh-) v intr. to reimburse, to pay a debt.

erítyú edéni to pay a debt

eríthyangyá (from: -túhangi-) v trans. to make blunt.

erituhíka (from: -tuhík-) v trans. to harass.

erituhírána (from: -tuhiran-) v intr. to be proud.

erituhúla (from: -tuhul-) v. to take from. erituhul'ekítá to open a package and take out its contents progressively erituhul'omo mundú m’omwásí to force out some news from someone

eríthyúla (from: -tühul-) v. to destroy. eríthyúl' olúhímbo to destroy the wall

eríthúlyá (from: -túhúl-) v intr. to revenge.

eríthúyá (from: -túhí-) v. to ask a reimbursement.

eritukúra (from: -tukur-) v. to be white, to be pure, to be clean. Syn: eripekúra, eribuyiríra.

erítyúla (from: -túl-) v. to touch.

erítyúloko nyúngu to touch the pan

erítyúla (from: -túl-) v. to tell. erítyúl'omwátsi to tell a story tūlá molo; tátýlá molo tell a more peaceful news

erítyúla (from: -túl-) v. to tear; to break. mwákándulirá k’olukímba lwage he tore my dress on me erítul’ enzírá y’omókisuki to cut a path into the bush

erítyúla (from: -túl-) v. to last. emyáts’ eyí tulá the news that have always existed wámátulá yo ndámbi you have stayed there for a long time abátula, ábatulá the ancestors (lit. those who lasted in the past) sítútulá tútýá we did not use to be like that butímulá bákagend’omótuńtyú they used to go very early in the morning

erítyúlagána (from: -túlagan-) v intr. to ripen. eríbuku lírímútlagána the plantain begins to ripen

erítyúlма (from: -túlam-) v intr. to be upside down (when talking about clothes).

erítyúlág (from: -túlang-) v. to tear into small pieces.
erítulangíka (from: -túlangik-) v intr. to break in several pieces.
erítulangíka (from: -túlangik-) v trans. to cool down. erítulangíka omwána to quieten the child
eritulhumána (from: -tulhum-) v intr. to suulk.
erítuljaká (from: -túlik-) v trans. to turn upside down.
erítuljaká (from: -túlik-) v. to tear, to break.
erítuljarána (from: -túli ran-) v intr. to cool down.
erítuljaránja (from: -túli ran-) v. to cool down.
erítullegána (from: -tulugan-) v intr. to ripen. eríbugu lirimutulugána the plantain begins to ripen
erítulokalíryá (from: -tulokalírij-) v trans. to denounce. jisjáanatanyítulokalíryaja okojzigú yage please do not denounce me to my enemy
erítulokalyá (from: -tulokalij-) v trans. to denounce (a secret).
erítuluqlunangganja (from: -tuluqlunang-) v trans. to mix.
erítúma (from: -túm-) v. to send. erítum’ omwaná y’ amagénte to send a child so that he may bring water
erítúma (from: -túm-) v trans. to cause (used as a kind of auxiliary verb). wámátumá

eritunálá

érítasyagénda you cause me to no longer go; I am no longer going because of you Syn: eriléka.
erítúmba (from: -tumb-) v intr. to produce smoke, to have the colour of the smoke.
eritumbi (from: -túmbi (-L%)) n 5/6. in the middle of the night. ngábyas’omw’ itumbi I came in the middle of the night
erítumbo (from: -tumbo (-L%)) n 5/6. a type of knife used to circumcise. Its back is slightly bent.
eritumbukára (from: -tumbukar-) v intr. to escape; to get out; to peel off.
eritumbúla (from: -tumbul-) v. to humiliate, to oppress, to treat s.o. like a slave; to speak bad words without restraint.
akátasatsatumbul’ ów’omwívé yo nábi he ill-treats his wife very badly eritumbul’ ebjínywá byó kityá kityá to say unspeakable things without restraint
eritumburúka (from: -tumburuk-) v intr. to grow rapidly.
erítúmo (from: -túmo) n 5/6. spear.
eritúna (from: -tún-) v trans. to crease, to put pleats in a dress. eritúna’ esyòngige to frown one’s eyebrows
eritúna (from: -tún-) v. to force s.o. to act.
eritunálá (from: -tunál-) v intr. to be amazed; to stare while being
eritunáma 183

eritunáma (from: -tunam-) v intr. to crouch down, to squat.
eritunayíra (from: -tunayir-) v. to beat harder. ekironá
dyámátyunayíra the wound is hurting a lot
omúsíímýámátyunayíra my heart
is beating hard
eritúnda (from: -tund-) v trans. to gain, to become wealthy; to increase in volume. obúhóítí
bukátundír’ omo magéte the beans increase in volume inside the water
eritúnda (from: -tund-) v. to be dirty. obúšú bwagu bútúngíre
your face is dirty
eritúndá (from: -tundáa) n 5/6.
fruit.
eríher’amatúndá
nerítw’amatúndá to plant fruit
trees and to pluck fruits
erítúnda (from: -tund-) v. to feed the fire; to guide.
erítw’omulíro to activate the fire
erítw’ esyómbene to guide goats by pushing them
forward omulíró akásondý
jnátúndwá the fire needs to be entertained
erítundatúnáda (from: -tundatund-) v intr. to be dirty.
erítw’datúndýá (from: -tundatund-) v. to make dirty.
erítw’datúndyá’olúkímábá ómwanýá w’ eréryáló to make
a dress dirty instead of cleaning it
erítw’dísyá (from: -tundís-) v. to make s.o. accumulate riches.
erítw’ngi
mugalá wetw’ ábírjjúntendjísyá
kwenene my brother has really
rendered him rich
erítundubála (from: -tundubal-) v intr. to be flabbergasted.
erítpújíla (from: -tundul-) v. to crush. erítfújí’ obulíga to
pound the dried banana
plantains to make cassava flour
Syn: erithewänga.
erítundúma (from: -tundum-) v intr. to swell.
erítw’dumána (from: -tunduman-) v. to be worried.
erítw’dúmanja (from: -tundumanj-) v. to make s.o.
worried.
erítw’yá (from: -tund-) v. to make dirty, to soil.
erítw’yá (from: -tund-) v. to make increase; to make gain.
erítw’y’ omúndu to make
someone gain money or acquire
wealth amagetsý’ álátúndý’
obúhóítí the water makes the
beans increase volume
erítúngá (from: -túng-) v. to raise,
to rear animals, to tame; to put
on a line when talking of pearls
or grasshoppers.
erítúngá (from: -túng-) v intr. to
produce a good yield when
talking of corn.
erítw’nganána (from: -túnganan-) v intr. to be straight.
erítungéréra (from: -tungerer-) v. to
look carefully.
erítw’ngi (from: -tung-) n 5.
daylight. erítw’ngi lýámírá
eclipse (lit. the daylight
erítungisyá

becomes dark)

erítungisyá (from: -túngisi-) v. to enrich, to make s.o. gather much wealth.

erítungúla (from: -túngul-) v. to cut one end while plucking; to remove the seeds of a corn. Syn: eríkúntungúla.

erítungúlu (from: -tungulu) n 5/6. onion.

eritungutána (from: -tungután-) v. to be hot when talking about the weather. eKinzá’s ifúngutene kutísibu it is too hot in Kinshasa

erítmunúka (from: -tunúk-) v intr. to improve, to become better. ómwanamútw’ átúnykje the girl becomes well built

erítmunúka (from: -tunúk-) v. to be besieged by. erítmunuká n’enzái a to suffer from hunger Syn: erítmunukálá.

erítmunukála (from: -tunukal-) v. to be overwhelmed by. erítmunukálá n’embého to be overwhelmed by the cold

erítmunukálá (from: -tunukal-) v. to better; to improve. amáberí’ ámábyas’ákatunukálá the breasts begin to become round and nice to see

erítmunukálýá (from: -tunukálj-) v. overwhelm.

erítmunukúlyá (from: -túnukulj-) v. to uncover something that was covered.

erítmunukýá (from: -tunuki-) v. to overwhelm.

erítmunzyá (from: -tünzi-) v. to

shake violently.

erítmurúka (from: -túru-) v. to have diarrhea.

erítmurúra (from: -túru-) v trans. to give in huge quantity.

erítmútá (from: -tút-) v intr. to be frightened.

erítmútangyá (from: -tutangi-) v. to press.

erítmútubána (from: -tutuban-) v. to become yellow, to ripen.

erítmútukálá (from: -tutukal-) v. to have the skin peeled.

erítmútukálá (from: -tótukal-) v intr. to get scorched (by fire or boiling water).

erítmútukára (from: -tutukar-) v. to have a peeled skin.

erítmútula (from: -tútul-) v. to peel the bark.

erítmútula (from: -tútul-) v. to bring continuously, to bring a big quantity of things. mugéndê mutútúlé omúsege go and carry the sand

erítmútulíka (from: -tutulik-) v. to be carryable.

erítmútumá (from: -tútum-) v trans. to take in great quantity. erítmútum’ embóka to eat while taking a great quantity of the sauce

erítmútýá (from: -tutij-) v. to press between fingers.

erítmwá (from: -tú-) v. to cut, to circumcise, to render a judgement; to be sharp.

omuhámba alimwásá ákátwá the knife begins to become sharp erítm’ olúbanza to cause
erítwá 185  erítyalyá
a serious damage
erítwéhjinywá to render a
judgement (lit. to cut words)
erítw’ amatándé to spit
erítwá (from: -tú-) v. to lay eggs.
erítwí (from: -tó-) v. to be full when
talking about the moon.
omugend’ámátwá it is the full
moon
erítwá (from: -tó-) v. to till. erítw’
eriríma to till a field
erítwá (from: -tó-) v. to refine.
omuhámba akáfwerá oko
matjímó ukahátá múgó the
knife becomes better sharpened
while cutting the bananas (lit.
the knife refines on the bananas
when you peel it)
erítwá amátwá (from: -táa (-L%))
erítwálá (from: -túal-) v. to bring.
twal’ ómwan’ oyu take this
child with you érjso lílángira
sérítwala the eye that sees does
not take necessarily (in other
words, you sometimes have to
only see and not have the desire
of taking what you see)
erítwalanjá (from: -tálanj-) v. to
take along. erihúnga
lyámátwalnj olútwé the wind
took the ceiling along
erítwalíra (from: -táliir-) v. to
bring to. erítwáli’omúsyakulú
y’ ébyálá to bring food to the
old person
erítwalírirwá (from: -táliiriru-) v. to behave like a fool.
ukátwalíriraw’útí how come
that you are behaving like a
fool?
erítwána (from: -túan-) v. to light a
new fire.
erítwánga (from: -túng-) v. to
pond. erítwáang’ omuhóko to
pond the cassava stalks
(Pronounce erítwánga)
erítwángá (from: -túang-) v. to
pass through, to pass by.
erítwangána (from: -túangá-) v.
to make s.o. cross.
wámányítwangána kw’
omugalá wagé ʃyalítandoláko
you make my son go away
without coming to see me
erítwáníra (from: -túaní-) v. to
look after a sick person (lit. to
light the fire for).
erítwátwa (from: -táutwa (-L%))
n 5/6. toe disease.
erítwéká (from: -túik-) v. intr. to cut.
erítwékála (from: -túikal-) v. to
stumble over, to trip.
erítwékangála (from: -túikangal-) v.
to stumble several times.
erítwékíra (from: -túikír-) v. to put
a handle on something.
erítwékír’ eyísüka to put a
handle on a hoe
erítwíjá (from: -tíjn-) v. to
balance one’s buttocks while
walking.
erítyagánda (from: -tíagand-) v. to
cut wood in the bush.
erítyála (from: -tíal-) v. to be sharp.
omuhámba wage léró ámásal’
ányála this time, my knife is
well sharpened
erítyalyá (from: -tíalj-) v. to
erítyalyô n 5/6. stone used for sharpening knives, hoes.

erítyegánda (from: -tiegand-) v trans. to cut wood in the bush. Syn.: erítyagánda.

eriwâ (from: -wa-) v. to fall. émbulá yámáwirâ the rain falls on me; the rain overtook me enyûmba yámáwirkâ the house falls on him; his house is deteriorating

eriwâ (from: -ua) n 5/6. flower. erihé' amawâ to plant flowers.

eriwâ lô (from: -gu-wa-) v. to fail in a lawsuit.

eriwasawása (from: -wásawas-) v. to be nervous, worried.

eriwâta (from: -wât-) v intr. to be firm; hold, beat (a drum).

eriwât' amawâta the house is solid eriwât'engôma to beat a drum eriwât'oko mündu to hold a peson eriwât'oko mündû k' obwîj to accuse falsely someone of being a thief

eriwât'aya (from: -watey-) v. to be full of. amanyûmba ámáwityâyâ mw' esyondê the houses are full of cows.

eriwât'ikanjâ (from: -wâtikanj-) v. to help one another.

eriwât'ikyâ (from: -watikî-) v. to help.

eriwât'tranjâ (from: -wâtiranj-) v. to tie along with.

eriwât'î (from: -wâtî-) v. to make firm, to tighten.

eriwayawâya (from: -wayaway-) v intr. to loiter, to walk, to wander.

eriwirâ (from: -wiran-) v. to wrestle.

eriwirâ (from: -wirâ) v trans. to grab.

eriwirâ (from: -wirâ) v. to cause bankruptcy. óbwâbu bukâwâsaya bandû bánêne drinking makes many people go bankrupt
eriwisâ (from: -wisê-) v. to trans. to finish climbing.

eriwisâ (from: -wisê-) v. to finish climbing a steep place

eriwâ (from: -y- (yV-)) v. to go. eri' eButembo to go to Butembo eriyâbâna; eriyambula; uyâlébabé (eriyalebyâ) to go and visit; to go and unclothe; go and see (to go and see)
eriyâ (from: -ya-) v. to lay (eggs).
eriyâ (from: -ya-) v. to tell a story, to lay eggs. éngoko yikâ'âmáyâ the chicken lays eggs. omûsyakulwâ' âkâyâ olugâno an old person tells a story

eriyâ (from: -ya- (-ya-)) v. to try, to
eríya 187 eríyibulabúla

test. eríyibwá to be tested (for example to see whether one is going to steal)
eríyá tó (from: -ya-tó) Variant: eríkubá tó. v. to sleep (lit. to go the it (it meaning sleep 'otúngotsérí)). eríkubá tó not to have a full sleep
eríyá tó (from: -ya-too) v. to sleep. mónayíré tó I slept (lit. I went sleep) nyíyé tó that I sleep
eríyábikúla (from: -yá-bikúl-) v trans. to go and announce bad news such as the death of a person.
eríyanúlyá (from: -yanúl-) v intr. to leave one skin (said of a snake that gets rid of its skin).
eríyayúka (from: -yayuk-) v. to melt. amágút' ámáyayukir' okó mwisí the old melts in the sunshine
eríyayúkýá (from: -yayuk-) v. to make melt. ómwisi akáyayukay'amágúta the sunshine makes the old melt
eríyúla (from: -yayul-) v. to yawn.
eríyéga (from: -yeg-) v trans. to chisel (teeth). eríyeg' améno to chisel one's teeth so that they may be pointed
eríyéngá (from: -yóng-) v. to walk on Sunday.
eríyengayéngá (from: -yéngayeng-) v. to walk, to stroll.
eríyíbendyabendyá (from: -yí-bendjibendj-) v intr. to come (implying that one is coming by himself without being invited).
eríyíbhandíkísyá (from: -yíbhandíkísy-) v. to stick to a group even if that group does not approve of it.
eríyíbhulhútha (from: -yí-bhulhút-) v intr. to show off.
eríyíbhumbulhugyúthuká kó (from: -yí-bhumbulhugyúthk-) v. to fall suddenly by oneself.
eríyíbobóta (from: -yí-bobó-) v intr. to dress up. Syn: eríyípopóta.
eríyíbugangísyá (from: -yíbugangísy-) v. to murmur, to find pretexts not to do something.
eríyíbuhá kó (from: -yíbuh-) v intr. to flee, to run fast. eríbuh' okó mwíjí to pursue a thief who is running away. ómwíjí mwákáyíbuhá kó the thief ran away.
eríyíbuhá kó (from: -yíbuh-) v intr. to embellish oneself, to dress up (lit. to blow on oneself, that is, as if one was blowing off dust from oneself). omúwan' ábíríyíbuhákó the boy is very well dressed up
eríyíbulabúla (from: -yí-bulabul-) v intr. to suffer. Used in the expression as shown in the
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<td>oneself in completely.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(for oneself)</td>
<td></td>
<td>fart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eriyiğededemesyâ</td>
<td>(from:</td>
<td>eriyihandângûlâ (from:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yidedemesî-) v. to act like a</td>
<td>-yíhandangul-) v intr. to walk</td>
<td>-yi-handangul-) v intr. to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sick person in order to avoid</td>
<td>faster.</td>
<td>faster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doing any hard work.</td>
<td>eriyiğifûna (from: -yifûn-) v. to boast</td>
<td>eriyiğandika (from: -yi-handik-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oneself (loan word from Swahili</td>
<td>v. to resist violently; to refuse</td>
<td>v. to resist violently; to refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kujivuna&quot;).</td>
<td>categorically.</td>
<td>categorically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eriyigâlyagalâyâ (from:</td>
<td>-galjagalî-) v. to roll while lying on</td>
<td>eriyihandikirïrâ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the floor.</td>
<td>-yi-handikirîr-) v. to refuse</td>
<td>eriyihandikirïrâ ( \text{from:} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eriyiğangïra</td>
<td>(from: -yïbangïr-)</td>
<td>-yi-handikirîr-) v. to refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v prom. to grab everything for</td>
<td>absolutely.</td>
<td>v intr. to dress up (lit. to tie oneself).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oneself.</td>
<td>eriyiğêkâ (from: -yîgek-) v. to get</td>
<td>eriyihanïa (from: -yi-hânî-) v intr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aside, to hide, to shelter.</td>
<td>to complain, to behave in such a</td>
<td>to complain, to behave in such a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eriyiğendêra</td>
<td>(from: -yi-gender-)</td>
<td>way that you show that you do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. to go.</td>
<td>v. to get</td>
<td>not want to do the things you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eriyiğobêkà</td>
<td>(from: -yïgobek-)</td>
<td>aside, to hide, to shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v intr. to hide, to stand</td>
<td>eriyihêkâ (from: -yîhek-) v intr. to</td>
<td>eriyiğhêkâ (from: -yîhek-) v intr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somewhere aside in a way to</td>
<td>boast.</td>
<td>v. to prop on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not be seen.</td>
<td>eriyihugûtyâ (from: -yîhik-) v. intr.</td>
<td>eriyiğhugûtyâ (from: -yîhik-) v. intr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to run away, to run very</td>
<td>to run away, to run very</td>
<td>to run away, to run very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quickly.</td>
<td>quickly.</td>
<td>quickly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| eriyiğongâ (from: -yî-gông-) v intr. | to ask forgiveness for oneself. | eriyiğungetsyâ (from: -yi-
| to ask forgiveness for oneself | hungetsî-) v intr. to not care, to | hungetsî-) v intr. to not care, to |
| eriyiğongagôngâ (from: | not listen, to not pay attention. | not listen, to not pay attention. |
| -yïgongagông-) v intr. to ask | eriyïkakamïrijryâ (from: | eriyïkakamïrijryâ (from: |
| forgiveness for oneself by | -yikakamirîr-) v intr. to make | -yikakamirîr-) v intr. to make |
| flattering the person one | one’s point view prevail. | one’s point view prevail. |
erýjkakyã (from: -yikakj-) v intr. to relax by stretching one’s muscles.
erýjkakyakakyã (from: -yikakjakakj-) v intr. to hesitate a lot. It is as if one stretches his muscles a lot as a way to delay a decision. bug’ ébiry’ okó mútimá wámáby’ úkayjkakyakaka nábí tell what is on your mind (lit. on the heart), you hesitate a lot (lit. say what is on the heart, you stretch yourself a lot badly)
erýyikanga (from: -yikang-) v intr. to try oneself on doing something. nage ngándlyikang’ okó kindw’ ekj I will also try to do this thing.
erýyikamahyã (from: -yikamahj-) v. to boast oneself, to give the impression that one is rich although one is not.
erýyikanganjã (from: -yikanganj-) v intr. to show off.
erýyikaníra (from: -yikanir-) v. to make an effort to defecate.
erýyikaragáta (from: -yikaragat-) v. to speak vehemently and with eloquence.
erýyikása (from: -yikas-) v. to make efforts.
erýyikáta (from: -yikat-) v. to bend oneself.
erýyikatúla (from: -yikatul-) v. to dislocate oneself. erýyikatúl’ okúbóko to take off one’s arm
erýyikebéra (from: -yikeber-) v. to look at oneself with pride.
erýyikeketsyã (from: -yikekets-) v intr. to dress up.
erýyikelebhýã (from: -yikelebbj-) v intr. to boast.
erýyikelebherý’ okó bwabú to boast because one presently owns palmwine
erýyikelewáka (from: -yikendek-) v intr. to walk with the idea of going to enjoy oneself.
erýyiketéra (from: -yiketer-) v. to have confidence in.
erýyiketo’oko Nyamuhanga to have faith in God
erýyiketsyã (from: -yiketsj-) v intr. to take care of oneself, to protect oneself.
erýyıkjryá kó (from: -yí-kir-) v. to wipe one’s anus (lit. to wipe oneself on).
erýyıkjisyã (from: -yikisi-) v intr. to avenge oneself, to take a revenge.
erýyikobobyã (from: -yí-koboj-) v intr. to improvise oneself.
erýyikódá (from: -yikod-) v pron. to satisfy oneself entirely on something. léro ámábiyikod’ okó byáláyá this time, he eats a lot (lit. he satisfies himself completely on the food)
erýyíkómáda (from: -yikod-) v. to exaggerate in eating, drinking.
erýyikód’okó bwabú; erýyikód’okó byályá to exaggerate in drinking, to exaggerate in eating
erýyíkokolomyã (from: -yikokolomj-) v pron. to boast, to praise oneself.
erýyíkóló (from: -yíkol-) v pron. to
<table>
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<th>erýikongolhogosanía</th>
<th>190</th>
<th>erýimálha</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>introduce something inton one’s throat to provoke vomiting.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>erýikongolhogosanía</strong> (from: -ýikongolhogosaní-) v intr. to do several small things at the same time, to get busy while doing several things.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikonorongóla</strong> (from: -ýikonongol-) v. to feel weak when one is drunk.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikorosyâ</strong> (from: -ýi-korosí-) v intr. to touch lightly; to scratch oneself slightly. <strong>erýikorosy’ oko luŋhmbo</strong> to touch the wall slightly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikósa</strong> (from: -ýikos-) v pron. to wash. <strong>Erýíkóba.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikotakóta</strong> (from: -ýiktakot-) v. to look whether anything stayed behind. <strong>Syn: erýikóta.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>erýikubângá</strong> (from: -ýikubang-) v intr. to go here and there; to splash on oneself. <strong>erýikubângá kw’ amagístse</strong> to splash water on oneself</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikubiyâ</strong> (from: -ýikubi-) v. to regret one’s acts of the past. <strong>omúkaly’akáby’ áswiríbwá n’ ñhá jñáykúbyâ b’ómbó atí ekyalek’ jñáhkíbwá níkj batáhi</strong> when a woman is beaten by her husband, she regrets, wondering why she ever accepted to get married <strong>erýikubiyâ b’ómbó to regret</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikuhakuhíra</strong> (from: -ýikuhakuhír-) v intr. to earn one’s living painfully, to fend for oneself.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikukúmba</strong> (from: -ýikukumb-) v. to boast.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikumânga</strong> (from: -ýi-kum-ang-) v trans. to fill one’s mouth with something. <strong>omúbu ge sályíyikumângawa nga bûhóti</strong> do not talk too much (lit. the talk is not eaten in great quantity like beans)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikúngá</strong> (from: -ýikung-) v. to correct oneself, to warn oneself. <strong>erýikúngá lyowéné kúlab’ erikungwá to correct oneself is better than being corrected</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikútyá</strong> (from: -ýikutí-) v intr. to boast.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýikwângûtsyâ</strong> (from: -ýikuangutsí-) v intr. to run away, to flee.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erýylandikanjá ko</strong> (from: -ýi-landikanj-) v trans. to keep with oneself. <strong>akáñ’ erýylandikanjá kw’ábákalí</strong> he likes to always have women in his company (lit. he likes to keep with himself women)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erîylí</strong> (from: -ýilí %K.) n 5/6. the innermost part of the forest, the middle of the forest.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erîyloleryá</strong> (from: -ýiloleri-) v intr. to not care.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erîylumbâgaunjá</strong> (from: -ýilumbâganí-) v intr. to roll oneself. <strong>erîylumbâganj omó ríbú to roll oneself into the ashes</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erîylhútha</strong> (from: -ýihúth-) v intr. to drop. <strong>erîylhúth’ oko ngingo to sleep on the bed as if one just drops onto it.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>erîymálha</strong> (from: -ýimal-) v intr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyimenyénga</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>to be self-sufficient financially.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyimenyénga (from: -yimenyeng-) v intr. to have cracks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyimondjamondyá (from: -yimondjamondi-) v intr. to start recovering from a disease.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyinekyá (from: -yineki-) v intr. to complain, to begin crying (said of children).</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyiringúla (from: -yinuling-) v trans. to sift.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyinyogongóla (from: -yinyogongol-) v. to wiggle, to act slowly as if one was wiggling oneself.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyipopótá (from: -yi-popot-) v intr. to dress up. Syn: erőyiibóta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyipotapótá (from: -yipotapot-) v intr. to become muddy, to become too soft. obuhójímbwabíriyipotótá the beans are too soft</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyiputhika (from: -yir-) v intr. to sit as if one is just falling where one sits down.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyirá (from: -yir-) v trans. to have.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyirá (from: -yir-) v trans. to refuse because one judges.</td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyirí (from: -yirí) n 5/6. rain forest. erőyirí ry’ omúsítya a dense forest</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>erőyirigondyá (from: -virigondi-) v. to walk slowly. akásá ákáyirigondyá ng’ómwan’ ákig’olugendo he comes very slowly like a child learning how</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| erőyísandokyá |     |
| to walk |     |
| erőyírjima (from: -yirimá) n 5/6. type of bird that eats in the field where the farmers have just vacated. |     |
| erőyíririrá (from: -yiririr-) v intr. to cry, to have pity on oneself. ngáyíririráó busaná n’ amálígó mangi I cry a lot because of a lot of misfortunes that have befallen on me |     |
| erőyírjíryá (from: -ya-ir-ir-) v. to go and spend the beginning of a night with someone, preferably a woman. Boys like to go and spend the evening with girls in the girls’ hut. |     |
| erőyírjíryá (from: -yir-) v. to make a woman deliver a child. |     |
| erőyísahá (from: -yi-sah-) v intr. to put on something around oneself. |     |
| erőyísalagánda (from: -yisalagand-) v. to play without doing any work. |     |
| erőyísamambúla (from: -yisamambul-) v. to disbelieve. |     |
| erőyísandabúla (from: -yisandabul-) v intr. to play, to dance. |     |
| erőyísandabulyá (from: -yisandabuji-) v intr. to play. erőyísandabuly’ oko masáta to amuse oneself (lit. to dance in a frenzy mood at the dance) |     |
| erőyísandokyá (from: -yisandoki-) v. to feel better from a disease. |     |
eriyṣebhelyâ (from: -yisebelî-) v pron. to be happy.
eriyisîga (from: -yisîg-) v instr. to sacrifice oneself.
eriyisîka (from: -yisîk-) v. to show off.
eriyisîna (from: -yisîn-) v pron. to not bother, to not mind something or someone.
eriyisindibûla (from: -yisindibul-) v instr. to tell lies.
eriyisînda (from: -yisîndî-) v pron. to stand.
eriyisîndûla (from: -yisindul-) v pron. to dance.
eriyisînda (from: -yisîndî-) v pron. to accept. âmâbiyisingâ ng'okó yunâlûâyâ olûbanza he has accepted that he is the one who did the crime.
eriyisogasoganja (from: -yisogasoganj-) v instr. to arrange oneself.
eriyisolyâ (from: -yisol-) v instr. to express one's displeasure with a strident noise produced in the mouth with the sucking of the lips.
eriyisubá-kô (from: -yisub-a kô) v intr. to change one's mind. omundw' oyu' ânîzre eriyisubákô this person likes to change his mind. The verb uses the same root as -sûb- (erisûba) to 'resuscitate'.
eriyisulubîrîra (from: -yisulubir-) v. to take great care of oneself.
eriyisûmyâ (from: -yisumî-) v. to accept one's fate.
eriyisunânga (from: -yisunang-) v intr. to scratch oneself.
eriyisûnza (from: -yisûnza-) v. to desire, to wish. akâyisûnza bindû bînêne he wishes to have too many things Syn: eritâga.
eriyisûnza (from: -yisûnza-) v instr. to want, to wish, to desire.
eriyiswîka (from: -yiswîk-) v instr. to cover oneself.
eriyisyâ (from: -yisî-) v. to teach, to make learn.
eriyisyândîra (from: -yisîndîra-) v instr. to be happy.
eriyisyêta (from: -yisiet-) v. to get used to. ngâyisyet' okó lulyâ I just get used to that situation
erîyîta (from: -yîta) v. to kill oneself.
erîyîtâga (from: -yîtag-) v. to desire. nâmâyîtag' erihîkyâ I feel like getting married
erîyîtâha (from: -yîtah-) v pron. to wish.
erîyîtatûla (from: -yîtatul-) v. to boast, to speak proudly about oneself.
erîyîtegekanîa (from: -yîtegekanî-) v instr. to fend for oneself.
erîyîtegererîyâ (from: -yîtegererî-) v. to watch carefully.
erîyîtêka (from: -yîtek-) v instr. to sit down. erîyîtêk' ahîsi to sit down
erîyîtêkerîyâ (from: -yîtekerî-) v instr. to be calm.
erîyîtendegûlyâ (from:
eriyithéngà  
-ýitendegulj- v. to walk painfully as one is recovering from a long sickness.

eriyithéngà (from: -ýi-theng-) v intr. to walk with big strides.

eriyithigathìgà (from: -ýíthighig-) v intr. to hesitate a lot by going and not going.

eriyitinangìra (from: -ýitinangir-) v pron. to fall down regularly.

eriyitiníra (from: -ýitinir-) v pron. to fall down.

eriyitsangúra (from: -ýitsangur-) v. to jump with joy.

eriyitsàra (from: -ýitsar-) v. to deliver, to give birth. eriyitsar’ omúndu to give birth to a child eriyitsàra (from: -ýi-tsar-) v. to swing somewhere just for a brief period of time. námátäytìsàrá hano (námátäyigușá hano, námátäytìsadá hano) I go there for a very brief visit

eriyitsìmba (from: -ýi-tsimb-) v intr. to stay fixed, not to change one’s opinion (lit. to get fixed as you fix a spear into the ground).

eriyitsíngà (from: -ýitsing-) v. to persevere, to make an effort. eriyitsing’ oko mubìrij to make an effort of working harder

eriyitsíngirà kò (from: -ýitsíngíra kòò) v. to doze.

eriyitsokatsokànìa (from: -ýitsokatsokànj-) v intr. to start something, to start an initiative.

erìyomìka

erìyìtsombyà (from: -ýi-tsombj-) v intr. to walk slowly.

erìyìtsulìyà (from: -ýitsul-i-) v. to mind. sìnyìyìtsulìirì 1 do not mind

erìyìtsútsa (from: -ýi-tsúts-) v. to desire strongly. erìyìtsúts’ ebindú by’ ábandí bándu to desire other people’s things erìyìtsútsa (from: -ýitsùts-) v. to crave for.

erìyìtulìra (from: -ýi-tulir-) v intr. to stink (lit. to cut into by itself).

erìyìtundìkànìa (from: -ýítundikanj-) v. to be successful from a small business.

erìyìtvà (from: -ýitu-) v. to behave erìyìtvà mùhànda to behave in a strange way.

erìyìtwengìra (from: -ýituenger-) v intr. to betray oneself through the words one utters.

erìyìwàtìkànìa (from: -ýi-wàtikanj-) v. to persevere, to work with courage. erìyìwàtìkànìà oòko mubìrij to work with great courage

erìyìyìnìà (from: -ýiyinj-) v pron. to bear, to keep one’s job despite the sufferings one undergoes.

erìyólobèkà (from: -ýólobek- (ýi-olobek-) v intr. to become easy-going.

erìyòmbombyà (from: -ýi-ombombj-) v intr. to walk furtively.

erìyòmìka (from: -ýómek-) v intr. to stay somewhere quietly.
eríyowâ  (from: -yów- (-yi-owV-)) v intr. to be proud (lit. to hear oneself).
eríyuhíra  (from: -yúhír-) v trans. to go and weed (a wheat field).
eríyungúla  (from: -yungul-) v trans. to sift.
eríyandángâ  (from: -yí-und-ang-) v intr. to go and make living. The term comes from eríyándá to drop, eríyandángâ to drop several times carelessly.
erónó  (from: -ronóó) n 9/10. a curfew (loan from the French word "ronde").
erópó  (from: -ropóó) n 9/10. dress.
erotê  (from: -rotee) n 9/10. whistle.
eruburubí  (from: -ruburubi (-L%)) n 9. haste.
erugurgu  (from: -rugurgu (-L%)) n 9/10. haste, hurriedness. nyílusâyé kw’ erugurgu yawé every where you are away from me (as I do not like to be hurried)
erwésé  (from: -rewésée) n 9/10. medicinal plant.
èryâ  adv 24. over there. èryâ yikásírá k̄j? what is coming from there?
erýagálíranjá  (from: -agálirănî-) v trans. to make s.o. angry.
erýagálírwâ  (from: -agáliru-) v. to get angry. námágalírwâ bhâsí I am really angry
erýagálwâ  (from: -agâlu-) v intr. to suffer.
erýagályâ  (from: -agálı-) v trans. to make suffer. amágálî sîta mûndu the pain does not kill a person
erýagorâna  (from: -agoran-) v. to spread out. erýagoran’ ebîndû by’ eyíhâ to spread out the merchandise outside
erýahâ  (from: -ahV-) v trans. to suspect. erýah’ omundû m’omûlóyi to suspect someone of being a witch or a sorcerer
erýahíka  (from: -ahik-) v trans. to scream at. erýahík’ omwîbî to scream at a thief.
erýahíra  (from: -ahir-) v trans. to scream, to yell. erýahír’ oko nyínyu to scream on the bird in order to make it fly away
erýahír’okó mwîbî to scream on the thief in order to make him run away
erýahúla  (from: -âhûl-) v trans. to call, to name. eríyúla to glorify oneself
erýahulâna  (from: -âhulâ-) v intr. to call each other names, to slander each other.
erýakâ  (from: -ak- (-akV-)) v intr. to be lit, to burn. omuîr’ ámákâ the fire is burning
èbyálýâ byámákírîra the food gets burned (in the pot)
erýakýâ  (from: -akî-) v. to light a fire.
erýalikâ  (from: -alik-) v. to heat
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<tr>
<th>Eryalikwá</th>
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<th>Eryéméra</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water for cooking cassava bread.</td>
<td>eryåmyá (from: -åmj-) v intr. to call (when talking about a drunken person).</td>
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<tr>
<td>eryalikwá (from: -aliaku-) v. to be boiled at a very high temperature.</td>
<td>eryåndagála (from: -åndagal-) v intr. to descend.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmå (from: åm- (-amV-)) v intr. to bleat.</td>
<td>eryangå (from: -angV-) v trans. to help. ngåndikwångå wahåkå halyå I will help you when you get there.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmakiríra (from: -åmakirir-) v intr. to stick to.</td>
<td>eryångétsé (from: -ångétsé) n 12/13. a type of bird.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmakirir’ okó mündu to stay with someone as if you were stuck onto him</td>
<td>eryångiríra (from: -ångirir-) v trans. to help. Syn: eryångúha.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmalå (from: -amal-) v intr. to delay. wåmålåre eyå úlyyåå you got delayed where you went</td>
<td>eryångúha (from: -angüh-) v intr. to be quick, to act quickly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmålyå (from: -amal-$-$) v. to make delay.</td>
<td>eryånuålyå (from: -anuå-$-$) v intr. to slough.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmatåna (from: -åmatan-) v intr. to stick. ébyumå byabåriåmatåna the pieces of metal have stuck together Syn: eryåmatåna.</td>
<td>eryånzå (from: -anz- (-anzV-)) v trans. to like.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmbåla (from: -ambal-) v trans. to wear. This verb is defective in some forms using -ite. nyåmbåte/nyåmbåte, úmbåte/wåmbåte, åmbåte, tåmbåte/tåmbåte, måmbåte/mwåmbåte, båmbåte. I wear, you wear, he/she wears, we wear, you (pl) wear, they wear. sínåmbåte I am naked (lit. I do not wear).</td>
<td>eryåyaså (from: -ås- (-asV-)) v intr. to come.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmbåkuå (from: -ambuk-) v trans. to recall, to remember.</td>
<td>eryåyegå (from: -eg- (-egV-)) v. to scratch. eriyåegå omugångå to scratch one’s back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmbåkyå (from: -ambuk-$-$) v trans. to remind.</td>
<td>eryåyåganå (from: -åganå) v intr. to meet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåmbålâla (from: -ambul-) v trans. to take off clothes.</td>
<td>eryåyågå (from: -ågå) v intr. to get removed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåyåglå (from: -ågul-) v. to scratch. eriyågåul’ ok’ omugångå to scratch one’s back</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eryåhå (from: -åh- (-åhV-)) v. to pick fruit.</td>
<td>eryåmåmå (from: -åmåmå) v intr. to lean on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
eryendýa (from: -end-ı-) v trans. to sell. eryendýebindu to sell merchandise (lit. to sell things)
eryendýá (from: -end-ı-) v trans. to tease, to challenge, to provoke.
úléky’ eryendý’ ómwána stop teasing the child. Eryendý’ ómwaga to cause trouble.
erýěrâ (from: -ér- (-érV-) ) v. to be clean. omýéreré ngéro the banana that becomes ripe in the field before it is cut and brought home obýŧʊkú bwáýá ngereré the day was clear
eryěryâ (from: -ér-) v trans. to clean.
erýîgâ (from: -îg- (-îgV-)) v intr. to have an enema.
erýîgâ (from: -îg- (-îgV-)) v intr. to wash. eryîg’ oko mubiri to take a bath
eryígokála (from: -ígokal-) v intr. to leave.
erýîgûtâ (from: -ígut-) v intr., trans. to get filled. eryîgût’ obündu to feel satisfied after eating much cassava bread námógûtâ I am satisfied, I have eaten enough
eryîhlâ (from: -îhV-) v trans. to pluck, to pick, to harvest. eryîhlawâ to be picked up eryîhl’ ekîléî to harvest the pyrethrum flowers
erîkyâ (from: -okj-) v trans. to fry, to toast.
erîlå (from: -îl- (-îlV-) ) v trans. to take out embers from a pit.

eryôl’ amâkalâ w’omo kyúna to take off the embers from the pit
éryôli (from: -oîj î) n 5/6. zucchini.
erîlôba (from: -ôlob-) v intr. to weaken. eryôloberéra to weaken a great deal
eryôloberéra (from: -ôloberer-) v intr. to weaken; to be too ripe for a banana.
erîlôbyâ (from: -olô-ı-) v trans. to make cheaper, to make less expensive. jîhîwâ ţnâtâsýálôbyâ hákë tâhyée please reduce a little bit further the price, dear friend
eryômbôla (from: -ômbol-) v trans. to take away discreetly.
erîlômbîmba (from: -ômbomb-) v intr. to walk discreetly.
erîlômbîmberyâ (from: -ômbomberî-) v trans. to say something discreetly.
erîlômbômyâ (from: -ômbombî-) v trans. to make walk discreetly.
erîlômeka (from: -ômek-) v trans. to hide.
erîlômotyâ (from: -ômotî-) v trans. to smoke.
erîlôndôbâna (from: -ôndonban-) v intr. to weaken, to be completely worn out.
erîlôndôbandôba (from: -ôndonbandob-) v intr. to loosen. ekisômekô kîmûndôbandôbîrêko the shirt is very loose on him
eryôndûnda (from: -ûndon-) v int. to go very slowly.
eryôngâ (from: -ông- (-ôngV-)) v trans. to breastfeed when talking about an animal.

émênc yeikôngâ the goat is sucking (the breast)

eryôngoberâ (from: -ôngober-) v intr. to sink, to disappear into the soil or the water.

eryôngoberâ (from: -ôngober-) v intr. to get deeper.

eriyôngyâ (from: -òngy-) v trans. to breastfeed.

eryônzôla (from: -onzol-) v trans. to steal.

eryôsûla (from: -usûl-) v intr. to be full.

eryôsûlyâ (from: -úsul-) v trans. to fill.

eryôtâ (from: -ót- (-óTV-)) v trans. to bask.

eryôwâ (from: -ôu- (-óu-)) v. to listen; to obey; to understand.

akâbulî katûwâ kakôw’ omûtv’ ínaly’ okô líko a sheep that does not listen to any advice finally listens while its head is being fried óbûtôwa deafness, incomprehension, the fact of not obeying ómwana ụtûwâ kya nînyâ akégay’ ólúsì ụsùwìre a child who does not listen to his mother finds the river overflowing (that is, he may sink very easily)

eriyôwâna (from: -ôwun-) v intr. to become beautiful; to recover.

eryôwanangâ (from: -ônun- ngâa) v intr. to be very beautiful.

eryôwanîa (from: -ôwanî-) v trans. to make beautiful.

eryûba (from: -ûba) n 5 sun.

eriyûba (from: -uba H) Variant:

eryûba. n 5. the sun. éryubâ lyâmákôla the sun rises

eryûbáha (from: -ûbah-) v trans. to be afraid, to be frightened.

eryûbahàyâ (from: -ûbahî-) v trans. to frighten.

eryûgûmangàiyâ (from: -ûgumangîrj-) v. to ill.treat. to push here and there.

eryûgûmîrîyâ (from: -ûgumîrî-) v. to push.

eryûgûmyâ (from: -ûgumi-) v. to bear. eryûgûmy’ omûtîma to persevere, to support (lit. to make the heart stand firm)

eryûhâ (from: -ûh- (-ûHV-)) v trans. to take out (the embers from the pit).

eryûh’amàkalà w’omubuyà to take off the embers from the pit

eryûhïrâ (from: -ûhir-) v trans. to weed.

eryûhùhùrîyà (from: -ûhuhùrirj-) v. to make cold, to cool down.

eryûhùlâ (from: -ûhul-) v. to dish out food from the pan. Syn: eriyùkúlâ.

eryûhùlo (from: -ûhulo) n 5/6. cassava bread that is put aside.

eryûkúlâ (from: -ûkul-) v. to have breakfast.

eryûmà (from: -ûm- (-ûmV-)) v intr. to dry. olûkîmâa lw’àmûmà the dress is dry

eryûmûbûla (from: -ûmbul-) v. to have breakfast, to eat in the morning the leftovers from the day before.
eryůmybyá (from: -úmbj-) v trans. to cease. eryůmyby'oko kásj to not got to work
eryunůka (from: -úmuk-) v intr. to run away.
eryunůka (from: -úmuk-) v intr. to dry. esyongímba syámbimuká mw' amagêtse the clothes are drying up (lit. clothes are drying of water)
eryunukála (from: -úm-ukal-) v intr. to dry up, to not be wet.
eryunûkyá (from: -yimu-) v trans. to raise. eryûmyky'olytutú to raise dust
eryunâyá (from: -úmi-) v trans. to dry up.
eryunàma (from: -únam-) v intr. to bend. eryûnum'omondâ to have an enema (lit. to bend in the stomach)
eryunàmyá (from: -únam-) v trans. to make s.o. bend.
eryunûmy'omútvé to bend forward one's head
eryunúdâ (from: -úndV-) v trans. to put down, to let fall. eryûnd'ekitiî ká'ahísî to let the basket fall on the ground abruptly eriyûnd'ahísî to let oneself fall on the ground
eryunùndângâ (from: -und-ang-) v trans. to drop several times carelessly.
eryunûngûla (from: -ýngul-) v trans. to sort out.
eryunûngûma (from: -ungum-) v. to be renowned.
eryunûngûnyá (from: -ungumj-) v trans. to make renowned.
eryunúka (from: -unuk-) v. to be covered with scabies.
eryunûkyá (from: -unukj-) v trans. to make spring. obûsak'yobûnûkûnuq'oluheré lw'oko mubiri this medication makes the scabies appear on the skin
eryunûná (from: -un- (unzV-)) v trans. to check one's traps.
eryunû'ebitégo to go and check the traps
eryusâ (from: -us-(-usV-)) v. to stop temporarily from doing something. eriìnąm'butúsá to go to the field without ever stopping
éryuse (from: -usèe H) n 5. breastfeeding disease.
eryu.sunûla (from: -usul-) v trans. to take off. eryusu'l'embéèá y'ómó kitego to take off the rat from the trap
eryûntâ (from: -ut-(-utV-)) v. to pour. nábìryûntá l have already gone bankruptcy
eryunûntângâ (from: -utang-) v trans. to pour in several places.
eryunûntângika (from: -utangik-) v. to get spilled everywhere. amagetsy’âmûntângîkâ the water is spilled all over the place
eryu.têka (from: -tik-) v. to fall down. obwabû bwa’mûtîka the beer got spilled
eryûntûla (from: -utul-) v trans. to pour into another receptacle.
eryunûlîra (from: -utulir-) v. to pour into. eryûntûlîr'âmagetsê w'omo nyúngu to pour water
eryûwáma (from: -ûwam-) v intr. to shelter.

eryûwána (from: -ûwan-) v. to be beautiful. Syn: erinyenyéta, erikóma.

eryûwana ngâ (from: -ûwan- ngaa) v. to be very beautiful.

ésabayirî (from: -sábayirî) n 9/10. a horse.

esabhâ (from: sabhâa) n 9/10. adroitness.

esábo (from: -sâbo, -sâboo) Variant: esabô. n 9/10. manure made from excrement and cattle’s urine.

ésabwê (from: -sâbue) n 9/10. an animal that is in a menopausal state.

ésagama (from: -sâgama (-L%)) n 9/10. a wound.

ésahâ (from: -sâhâa) n 9/10. watch (loan word from Swahili).


esakasaka (from: -sakasaka (-L%)) n 9/10. much fear. erîkw’ esakasaka to really be afraid

esâkj (from: -sâkj) n 9/10. bag (loan from the French word "sac").

esakuta (from: -sakuta (-L%)) n 9/10. an unknown person.

esâlá (from: -salâa) n 9/10. a prayer.

ésama (from: -sâma (-L%)) n 9/10. antelope, kobus ellipsiprymnus.

esamala (from: -samala (-L%)) Variant: eyosamala. n 9/10. buffaloo.

esamba (from: -samba (-L%)) n 9/10. a male spirit.

esamba (from: -samba (-L%)) n 9/10. a religious minister.

esambulhuma (from: -sambulhuma (-L%)) n 9/10. a trivial object, something that is not important.

esandûkû (from: -sandukû) n 9/10. box (loan from Swahili).

esapwê (from: -sapûe) n 9/10. hat (loan word from French "chapeau"). Syn: esapû.

esaso (from: -saso (-L%)) n 9/10. pan (metal pan).


esênîj (from: -senzîj) n 9/10. type of potato.

esîkarîsî (from: -sikarisî) n 9. ascaris (loan from French).

esîmijsî (from: -simisî) Variant: esyojmsîj. n 9/10. shirt (loan word from Swahili).

esîne (from: -sîne (-L%)) n 9/10. a black goat.

esîngî (from: -singî (-L%)) Variant: oko singî. n 9, 17. summit. erîjik’ oko singî y’ ekitwâ to get to the summit of a mountain

esîsâgâ (from: -sâgâa) Variant: olûsâgâ. n 11/10. kind of green vegetable that is sour.

esîsèsêkèrê (from: -sêsekèrêe) Variant: eyiêsêsêkèrê. n 9/10. kind of termite.
esísogo (from: -sógo (-L%)) Variant:
ołusogo. n 11/10. sour vegetables.
esísóni (from: -sóni) n 10. the shame.
erjkw’ esísóni to be ashamed
erjt’ esísóni to cause shame (lit.
to kill shame) obúsóni genital parts
esísúli (from: -súlí) n 11/10.
creepers.
esofísì (from: -sofísì) n 9. syphilis.
esómbe (from: -sombé) n 9/10.
cassava leaves.
esómo (from: -somó) Variant:
esyosómo. n 9/10. banana juice obtained
on the second day of fermentation. Syn: omutágáta.
esoro (from: -soro (-L%)) Variant:
esyosoro. n 9/10. leopard.
esúnyerë (from: -súnyéreé) n 9/10. kind of cabbage (loan
word from French "chou-
fleur").
esuhène (from: -suhene) n 9/10.
young goat.
esuhène (from: -suhene) n 9/10.
young goat.
esúka (from: -suká) n 9/10. the end.
esúká y’oluganó yèyô that is
the end of the tale
esúkári (from: -súkarí) n 9/10. sugar
(loan word from French
"sucre").
esúlu (from: -sulu) n 9/10. penis.
esungúra (from: -sungurá) Variant:
esyosungúra. n 9/10. a rabbit.
esupa (from: -supa (-L%)) n 3/4.
medicinal plant.
esúpy (from: -supy) n 9/10. soup
(loan word from French
"soupe").
esyóbhùnangtʉn (from:
-bhùnangtul) n 9/10. mouse
legs that children eat as a kind
of aperitif.
esyomámbo (from: -mambo)
n 9/10. stick used to fix on
spread out skin in order to dry
it.
esyombuba (from: -bùbà) Variant:
olúbùba. n 11/10. corn straw.
esyonderë (from: -lereé) Variant:
olulerè. n 11/10. dry banana
leaf.
esyondyò (from: -tjo) n 11/10. pubic
hair. esyondyò esj these pubic
hairs. Notice that the glide in
esyondyò esj is rather like the
French glide in the word lui
(him). I (Mutakà) have not been
able to find it in other words.
esyónỳë (from: -onyëe) n 10.
disdain. erjkw’ omundù
yesyónỳë to disdain someone
(lit. to kill a person disdain)
esonyegëre (from: -nyegere)
n 11/10. edible plant used as
vegetable.
esyónỳnyj (from: -nyñyj) n 9/10.
sour leaves used as vegetables.
esyonzando (from: -nzando) n 10.
feet disease.
etába (from: -taba) Variant:
esyotába. n 9/10. tobacco (loan
word from French "tabac").
etàbindùka (from: -tàbindùka
(-L%)) n 9/10. elephant. Syn:
etëmbò.
etàgùsíga (from: -tágùsíga) n 9.
something that cannot be
etákókola (from: -takókóla (-L%)) n 9/10. a miser. omúlume w’iwe ni tákókola her husband is miserly (lit. he does not separate himself from what he owns)
etákunjika (from: -takunjík- (-L%)) n 9/10. miser. The word derives from erjkuná 'to push' and it literally means: a person who does not let himself pushed.
etalama (from: -talamá (-L%)) n 9/10. kidding. nyíléké kw’etalama do not be kidding with me Syn: olusása.
etamíro (from: -tamíro) Variant: esyotamíro. n 9/10. drunkenness. ndúsáyé kw’etamíro yagu leave me in peace (lit. get off your drunkenness from me)
etásungiká (from: -tasungiká H (-L%)) Variant: éndasungiká. n 1, 7/8. an unfindable person or thing. ómwan’ oyó ní tásungiká that child is unfindable
ethabha (from: -thabha) n 9/10. frog.
ethabuýérí (from: -thabulierí) n 9/10. table-cloth (loan word from French "tablier").
ethardási (from: -tharásí (-L%)) n 9/10. terrace (loan word from French "terrace").
ethíríkó (from: -thírikóo) n 9/10. a sweater (loan word from French "tricot").
ethóko (from: -thoko (-L%)) n 9. noise. ndúsáyé kw’ethóko yagu leave me quiet
ethombolá (from: -thomboala) n 9/10. lottery (loan word from Swahili).
ethóndo (from: -thondo) n 9/10. castor oil.
ethkuthúkú (from: thukuthukú) n 9/10. bike (thus called because of the noise it produces).
etóyo (from: -toyó) n 9/10. a misfortune.
etšakatsaka (from: -tsakatsaka (-L%)) Variant: esyotsakatsaka. n 9/10. multitude. etšakatsaka y’abándu a multitude of people
etsákí (from: -tsakí) n 9/10. chalk (loan word from English).
etšáýí (from: -tsáýí) n 9/10. tea (loan word from Swahili "chai").
etseké (from: -tsekeé) n 9. venereal disease.
etšihá (from: -tsíhá) Variant: esyotsíhá, ebutsíhá. n 9/10, 9/8. sneezing. erítw’esyotsíhá to sneeze (lit. to cut the sneezing)
etšindúkuyá (from: -tsindúk-j-a). n 9/10. beer in a small calabash that is brought to the chief early in the morning.
etšítsa (from: -tsítsa (-L%)) Variant:

eyësito (from: -tsësto (L))

Variant: esëyëstsësëto. n 9/10.

statements about someone.

eyësigtësëtëgëtë (from: -tsëgëtsëtë (-L)) n 9.

noise caused by people.

etõkudë (from: -tsükudë (-L)) n 9/10. wood bicycle.

etõlitësëli (from: -tstubësëli (-L)) n 9/10. comotose state.

etëpëa (from: -tsëpëa) Variant:

esëyëtsëpëa. n 9/10. bottle (loan word from Swahili).

etundë (from: -tundë) n 9/10. type of banana for making beer.


etëtëtë (from: -tutëtë (-L)) very early in the morning.

etëwilëkëro (from: -tëwilëkëro (-L)) Variant: esëywëtëwilëkëro. n 9/10. crossroads.


eyëwëbo (from: -abõ) pron 20. at their place.

eyëwëbolëra (from: -wëbolëra (-L)) Variant:

esëywëbolëra. n 9/10. a sobbing animal.

eyëwëhawëhëta (from: -wëhawëhëta (-L)) n 9/10. noise, din.

eyëwëmëtërendë (from: -wëmëtërendë) n 9. election (lit. who do you like?).

eyëwëyumëra (from: -wayëyumëra

etësëto 202
eyësëndë

(-L)) n 9/10. a tree that dries by itself.

eyëwëta (from: -wëta (-L))

Variant: esëywëtsëta, ekëwëtsëta. n 9/10. a type of monkey.

éwëtu (from: -wëtu II (-L)) at home.

ewëwë (from: -weëwë) n 9/10. a very old person.


eyëëhë (from: -eyëëhë) adv inv. no.

eyëngë (from: yengë) Variant:

esëyëngë, amayëngë. n 9/10 9/6. Sunday; week, holiday.

eyëbhaka (from: -bhaka (-L)) n 9/10. a fly.

eyëgëlua (from: -igëlua) adv. up there. eyëgëlù' oko nyëmbë On the house omutëm' ál' igulugëlù my heart is not restful, I am very worried

eyëhi eyëhë (from: eyëhi) no.

eyëhi (from: -yëhi) n. outside.

eyëndëbatëra (from: -indëbatëra (-L)) n 9/10. fire.

eyërëhakëtu (from: -eyërëhakëtu (-L)) very far. abjëjëjëk' eyërëhakëtu he is already very far (lit. he has already arrived very far)

eyësëhë (from: -sëhë) n 9/10. a bag.

eyësëhë (y'oyùty'ahë
yëyikëkänahërawë m'ëamawë it is only in the bag of the absent that stones are put

eyëndësë (from: -sënsë) Variant:

esëyëndësë. n 9/10. a prophecy.

eyësëndë (from: -sëndë) n 9.
eyíséga  203
eyó

banana juice.

**eyíséga** *(from: -séga) n 9/10. jaw. abákali bakábyá balírá, omúlum'ínialum' okw' íséga when the women cry, a man bites his jaws (in order not to cry)

**eyíségula** *(from: -ségulá) n 9/10. a compensation given to someone who killed one’s enemy.

**eyísenge** *(from: -isenge) n 9/10. wild pig.

**eyísenge** *(from: -isenge (-L%)) Variant: esísenge. n 9/10. wild boar, wild pig.

**eyíséngi** *(from: -sengi) n 9/10. porcupine without needles; a wild cat.

**eyísere** *(from: -isere (-L%)) Variant: esísere. n 9/10. hippopotamus.

**eyísere** *(from: -iséere) Variant: esísere. n 9/10. hippopotamus.

**eyíséso** *(from: -seso) n 9/10. a bed. ané omw’ ísésó he is very sick (lit. he is in bed.).

**eyísímbi** *(from: -simbi) n 9. an elephant tooth that is used as a currency.

**eyísímbi** *(from: -yisimbi) Variant: esoyisímbi akayisímbi. n 9/10. shellfish.

**eyísimbi** *(from: -yisimbi) Variant: eyísímbi. n 9. shellfish.

**eyísínda** *(from: -sínda) Variant: esísínda. n 9/10. a graveyard, the tomb, the grave. olúgutú lw’ eyísínda the enclosure of the tomb

**eyísohéra** *(from: -yísóherá) Variant: esoyísohéra. n 9/10. a type of mosquito with long wings that is found in marshes.

**eyísombj** *(from: -sombj (-L%)) n 9/10. kind of fish found in the Semlíki. Syn: omukobu.

**eyísowésówe** *(from: -sowesówee) n 9/10. a type of bird.

**eyísúka** *(from: -súka) n 9/10. hoe.


**eyísúkú** *(from: -súkú) Variant: esísúkú olúísúku. n 9/10. antelope.

**eyísúli** *(from: -súlí) Variant: esísúlí. n 9/10. willow.

**eyísúi** *(from: -súi) n 9/10. meat.

ákali omwísij n’ íswj whatever is in the meat is meat (that is, you should not mind the vermin that might be in the sauce, consider it as part of the sauce)

**eyísyáno** *(from: -siáno) Variant: esisyáno. n 9/10. flour. as’úly’ óko kisyano come and eat cassava bread

**eyíténde** *(from: -tende) n 9. strategy.

**eyítsítsa** *(from: -tsítsa (-L%)) Variant: esítsítsa. n. a type of rat.

**eyó** adv 24. there. eyó sírí mwátsi there is no news from there
### F - f

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felsí</td>
<td>n. Felix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fer</td>
<td>n. Ferdinand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furaswa</td>
<td>n. François, Francis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fyee</td>
<td>ideophone. white. akalole kálvé Ḷkabýrîhëna kati fyee the banana was already very ripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fyô</td>
<td>ideophone. early in the morning. ályatsinduk’ omo fyô he went very early in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furuniká</td>
<td>n. Véronique, Verónica.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### G - g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gala</th>
<th>(from: gala (-L%)) wanting. omụtomba mwigà akáso saya omúsíno wo gala a person who is an apprentice in the art of making love leaves the clitoris wanting more sex.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>geragéra</td>
<td>(from: -gerager-) v. to be honest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geregere</td>
<td>(from: -geregere (-L%)) perfect. omundu geregere omugeregere a person who is perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gogono</td>
<td>(from: gogono (-L%)) fasting. erisiba gogono to fast (lit. to stay fasting)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### H - h

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>háá</th>
<th>(from: -hááa) no.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>háguma</td>
<td>(from: háguma (-L%)) adv: tm 16. together, with. Wákáhungu ná Wakikóróro bábyá bikeré háguma the sparrow hawk and the raven used to live together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hágumirira</td>
<td>(from: hágumirira (-L%)) adv. together. kùmby’ itwagénda hágumirira we should go together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>háké</td>
<td>(from: hakée) a bit. hakisjýa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>háké ínjása</td>
<td>he will be coming very soon kó na háké never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hákiri</td>
<td>(from: hakiri (-L%)) fortunately. hákiri wámáša fortunately you arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hákisjýa</td>
<td>still. hákisjýá biro bibirí itwagénda two more days and we leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hákùhí</td>
<td>(from: -hakùhi (-L%)) n 16. near. wàsé hákùhí come nearer ahákùhí n’ enyómba near the house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
halyá  adv inv. (16). over there.
   Enyúngu yëryá halyá there is the pan
hámale  (from: hamále (-L%))
   interjection for saying that you are sorry that someone fell down for example. Syn: mbóbóbó.
handi  (from: handi (-L%))
   somewhere else. uhúry’ ekirí
tyó handi put the basket somewhere else
hano  (from: hano (-L%)) here. wásé
   hanó; asá hano come here;
   come here
Haryã  n. Henry.
hatyá  Variant: hatya. adv. right

| ñrangaranga  now. ngágendá hatya I am leaving right now |
| hatyáhatyá  adv. right now. ngágendá hatyáhatyá I am leaving right now |
| hayi  adv. where. úli hayi ali hayi where are you? Where is he? |
| Heremáñí  n. Hermann. |
| hó  (from: hoo) there. ugéndé hó go there. |
| hululúlí (from: hulululi (-L%))
   too full. enyúngu yoswére hululúlí the pan is too full |
| hümwéhumwé  adv. blindly. akágendá hümwéhumwé he walks blindly |

I - i

| íba  (from: íbá) Variant: abíba
   abwíba. n 1/2. the husband of. abwíba betu balwére our husbands are sick |
| íbhúá  (from: íbhúá) then. |
| íbó  them. íbó móbakátoká as to them, they succeeded |
| ígá, ingá  yes. |
| igulugúlí  superficially. akálím’
   igulugúlí he is tilling (the soil) superficially |
| íkoho  (from: íkoho (-L%))
   difficult. oy’ ábíríby’íkoho
   that one has become a very difficult person |
<p>| indi  (from: indi (-L%)) I say that... |
| ingá  (from: ingaa) adv inv. yes. |
| íngyë  (from: íngie) me. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Íṣe</th>
<th>Kábúyahya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ágotser’ ìràngaranga he was sleeping carelessly, (showing his genitals)</td>
<td>any work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Íṣe (from: ìṣé) Variant: ìbíṣe. n 1/2. his father. Syn: tatá.</td>
<td>iyē (from: -iyē) him, her. iyē mwátalúkírý’ oko masjíndáno him, he failed at the exams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ìsekùlú (from: ìṣékùlú (-1.%) ) Variant: ìbíṣekùlú. n 1/2. grandfather. eríh’ìsekùlú y’oko kályó to give some food to grandpa</td>
<td>iyéhe no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ìṣíga adv. late (speaking about someone who is dead). The word derives from eríṣíga (-ṣíga-) ’to leave’. ìṣígá múhòlj Táníámákè late the deceased Tanimake</td>
<td>iyényóndí (from: -nyóndí) Variant: nyóndí. n. someone whose name you just forget. ekí ni kindú kyá nyóndí this belongs to someone whose name I just forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ìtwè pron. us. ìtwè týìlwè týìsondírè tutí kúmbý ’iwágènda we (us) wanted you to go</td>
<td>iyó (from: iyó-) a designating particle. iyó Kábale Kambale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Íwè you (sg). Íwè sùlíkòla múbírì you (singular), you do not do</td>
<td>iyó só (from: -só) Variant: abósó. n 1/2. father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iyóndí who (used to start a question). iyóndí yó wákúbwírá kwè who told you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>íyóó ouch!, oh gosh!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K - k

| ka exclamation marker. ka sìwúlìrìa you never eat! | Kábúṣa (from: Kabúsá) n 12. proper name for the sixth male child. It is synonymous to Mbúṣa. |
| Kábírà, Bíra (from: Kabíraa) n 12. proper name given to the second girl. It is synonymous to Bíra, Katsirábwèné. | Kabúttirwáki (from: Kabúttirááki) n 12. proper name meaning "why is this small person born again?" that is, after the death of other children. |
| Kabúgo (from: Kabugo) n 12. proper name for the third girl. | Kábúyahya (from: Kabúyáha (-1.%) ) n 12. proper name given to the third boy. It is synonymous with Máte, Kámátë, Nzerëka, Kaserëkà. It uses the root -bu yaw- |
| Kábúkè (from: Kabúkèe) n 12. Name given to a baby that was tiny when it was born. | |
Kadegu (from: Kadegú) n 12. proper name given to a child whose health was poor.
Kagenj (from: Kagenj (-L%)) n 12. proper name given to a child born during a visit.
Kahalwiére (from: Kahalújre) n 12. proper name given to a male baby who was born hairless.
Kahambu (from: Kahambú) n 12. proper name for the fourth girl.
Kahándìyka (from: Kahandúkia (-L%)) n 12. proper name given to someone who publicly reprimands people.
Kahánga (from: -hanga) n 12, 1. a person with a difficult character.
Kahánga (from: Kahangá) n 12. proper name meaning "someone fierce". It is given to someone who likes to reprimand people in public.
Káhanya (from: Kahánya (-L%)) n 12. proper name meaning "unfortunate". It is given to a child who was born when his family was in the middle of a mourning. It is synonymous to Kasónjá (tears), or Machózi which is its Swahili equivalent.
Káhésí (from: Kahésí) n 12. proper name meaning 'tool maker' It uses the same root as -hés-erihesa 'to forge'.
Kahíndo (from: Kahindó) n 12. Proper name given to a child of the opposite sex. It is the first boy or girl who is born after a
child or children of the same sex.
Kahongya (from: Kahongia (-L%)) n 12. proper name given to a child who was born after a long travail. It uses the root -hong-
erihônga 'to be dry'and it means someone who makes people become dry while waiting. It is both used for male and female children It is synonymous to Muhongya.
kahúlhú adv. without commitment.
akábůga okó kahúlhú he speaks just to speak, without any commitment whatsoever.
Kákitísí (from: Kakítísí (-L%)) n 12. proper name given to a baby whose birth was delayed. It uses the root -kitísí éngitsí 'anxiety'. It is synonymous to Kángitsí.
Kákulè (from: Kakúlee) n 12. name given to the fourth male child. It is synonymous to Kule.
Kalibándá (from: Kalibandaa) n 12. Kalibanda: this is a proper name given to a child who is believed to be the last.
kalibho (from: kalibbó) n inv. welcome.
Kálígo (from: Kaligo (-L%)) n 12. Kaligo: this is a proper name given to a child born while the family was suffering.
Kalimbví (from: Kalimbúj) n 12. proper name given to a child who had some grey hairs upon his birth.
Kálíra (from: Kalirá) n 12. proper name given to a child who
weeps a lot.

Kalísyâ (from: Kalísja (-L%)) n 12. proper name given to the spirit that protects domestic and wild animals. A sacrifice is offered to him before hunting. He is believed to be very tall, slender and that he holds a stick in his hands.

Kalúmbîj (from: Kalumbîj) n 12. proper name given to a child born when there was much fog.

Kalúngero (from: Kalungéro (-L%)) n 12. proper name given to a child who was born while his mother was coming from the field. It means: he comes from the fields (akáiw’engéro).

Kámabûj (from: Kamábju (-L%)) n 12. proper name meaning someone who likes beer.

Kámâtê (from: Kamáteê) n 12. proper name given to the third boy. It is synonymous to Kábíyâhya, Nzerêka, Kaserêka. It seems that Kamate is given to the third child if there is a girl that comes before him. Also, once the child has become an adult and is married, the name changes into Mâte, and subsequently into Kimate when he becomes a grandparent. (This information was supplied by Pastor Kamate Basolene of Campus Crusade, Yaounde).

Kámâblâê (from: Kambâlê (-L%)) n 12. proper name given to the second boy. It is synonymous to Kâkömbi, Kâtsôngo, Bwâmbale, Kâmbasû Bwâmbale is mostly used by the Konjo in Uganda.

Kâmbéré (from: Kambéré) n 12. proper name given to the eldest boy.

Kámîj n. Camille.

Kâmúha (from: Kamúha) n 12. proper name given to the eldest boy. It is synonymous with Múmbéré, Kigíro, Kyabíro.

Kamutsérê (from: -kamutserêe) n 12. commissioner (loan word from French "commissaire").

kâmwanûa alternatively.

kâmwanûa íwâgênda better for you to go

Kándara (from: Kándára (-L%)) n 12. small xylophone. A proper name given to a child born during the period of dances.

kandi adv. again. Kandi é é once more! as an exclamation

kangi several times. eriby’omó kangi kangi to be embarrassed

Kanyerê (from: Kanyereê) n 12. proper name given to the first girl. It is synonymous to Mysókj, Kasókj, Masikâ.

Kanzâla (from: Kanzâla) n 12. proper name given to a child born during a famine. It is synonymous to Nzâla.

Kanzíra (from: Kanzíra) n 12. proper name given to a child born during a trip.

kápa adv. empty-handed.

námâlwâyo kápa I came back empty-handed
### Kasányi

**Kasányi** *(from: Kasayí)*  
*n 12.* proper name given to a male child born when his parents were in exile.  
Other synonyms: Músáyí, Ndibito (running away), Lúhi (war).

### Kaséréka

**Kaseréka** *(from: Kasereka)*  
*n 12.* proper name given to the third male child. Other synonyms: Kábúhahja, Máte, Kámató.

### Kasigwà

**Kasigwà** *(from: Kasigüa)*  
*n 12.* proper name given to a child born after the death of his father.

### Kasónja

**Kasónja** *(from: Kasonja)*  
*n 12.* proper name given to a child who was born while his parents were in a mourning.

### Kasóya

**Kasóya** *(from: Kasogia (-L%))*  
*n 12.* proper name given to a child who was born with some grey hair. Synonym: Kaljmibwít.

### Kásuabene

**Kásuabene** *(from: Kasuabene (-L%))*  
*n 12.* proper name given to girl who was born long after she was expected to be born. This name is also given to a child whose mother was believed to be barren.

### Kaswera

**Kaswera** *(from: Kasuera (-L%))*  
*n 12.* proper name given to the third female child. It is synonymous to Swera.

### Kataliko

**Kataliko** *(from: Katalikó)*  
*n.* proper name. It is given to a child who was born while the family was preparing banana juice. Its synonym is Ndaliko.

### Katangási

**Katangási**  
*adv.* much.

### Katémbo

**Katémbo** *(from: Kátembo)*  
*n 12.* proper name given to the fifth male child. It is synonymous to Témbo.

### Katende

**Katende** *(from: Katénde (-L%))*  
*n 12.* proper name meaning "newly circumcised".

### Katharína

**Katharína**  
*n.* Cathérine.

### Kátólo

**Kátólo** *(from: Katóló)*  
*n 12.* former name for Bútémbo, the main city of the Nande speakers.

### Katonda

**Katonda** *(from: Katonda (-L%))*  
*n 12.* name of God. Literally: the arranger, that is, the one who arranged everything.

### Katsirá-bwénge

**Katsirá-bwénge** *(from: Katsirá-búengé)*  
*n 12.* proper name given to the second female child. It is synonymous with Bíra, Kábírá.

### Katsiro

**Katsiro**  
*last time.

### Katsongéři

**Katsongéři** *(from: Katsongerj)*  
*n 12.* proper name (lit. little accuser).

### Kátsuba

**Kátsuba** *(from: Katsúba (-L%))*  
*n 12.* proper name given to a child who was born after the death of another one. It means: the one who replaces.

### Katumbáno

**Katumbáno** *(from: Katumbáno)*  
*n.* Katumbáno. This name is given to a child who is like a unique child because other children kept dying in his family.

### Kátulámó

**Kátulámó** *(from: Katúlamó)*  
*n 12.* proper name given to a male child who was born long after he was expected.

### Katúngu

**Katúngu** *(from: Katungü)*  
*n 12.* proper name given to the fourth
Kawáljña  (from: Kawaljña)  n 12.
proper name given to a child who disturbs the order of an homogeneous line of children.
Kayèngà  (from: Kayengà)  n 12.
proper name of a child born on a Sunday.
kera  (from: -kera  (-L%))  a long time in the past.  asá kerákera he came a long time ago
kerákera  (from: kerakéra  (-L%))  adv.  a long time ago, in the past.  kerákera twábyá tw’ker’ eBënëj, náhó linó, tw’ker’ eMutwanga we used to live in Beni, but now we live in Mutwanga kerákéra Nyamuhanga mwáhángik’ ekihügo a long time ago, God created the universe
kì  (from: kì)  nothing.  omongunza mülüjì kì?  símuľìjì kì?  What is there in the bag? there is nothing inside.  Kavutirwaki suggests in his notes that the river Semliki is derived from símuľìjì kì, a response to a question that the Belgian colonizers asked natives about the name of the river Kalemba. They interpreted this response as the name of the river.
kì, kì  (from: -kì-, -kì-)  object marker, question marker.  uká-kì-handá hayì where do you plant it?  ukályá-kì what are you eating
 Kıbiríryò  (from: Kibiririo)  n 7.
proper name meaning "garbage dump".  It is synonymous to Kyábu.
kıbùte bùtya  cautiously.  akákolá kıbùte bùtya he acts with great caution
Kíhára  (from: kihará)  the name of a spirit that punishes thieves; the stone in which that spirit is believed to dwell.
kíhumbala  (from: húmbala  (-L%))  n 7/8.  cold.  eríry’ omutó mó kíhumbala to eat the soup without warming it
Kíkúmu  (from: Kikúmu  (-L%))  n 7.  proper name meaning ‘healer’ given to a child whose ancestor was a traditional doctor. It is synonymous to Mükúmu.
Kílára  n.  Claire.
Kíléti  n.  Anaclet.
Kínañi  (from: Kinání  (-L%))  n 7.
Kínañi  This is a proper name and a loan word from the French word 'bonne année' (New Year). It is given to a baby who was born on the first of January.
kíngaìa  this much.  kíngaìa slikìbya nothing of this kind ever happened
kıngana  (from: -ngána  (-L%))  like, as big as.  oihóti’ ni lúnganá n’ólq the beans are as big as those ones Variant: búngana, búngana.
kırébe  (from: -rébé) each.  kırébe na mungoso each thing with its marrow (this means that each person has to mind his own business)
Kírô (from: Kirôo) n 7. proper name given to a child born at night.
omó kírô in the night
kirö (from: -ror (L%)) unclear.
íbíso bìrorö eyes that do not see clearly
kiryá (from: -ria) there. olúkóyó lulyá that door ebíndí bíryá those things okúbokó kulyá that arm Variant: kulyá, mulyá.
kíši (from: kísí) please.
umbákérihípí'ómó buno kíší please give me something to put into my mouth
Kitéhité (from: Kitahíe) n 7. proper name given to a child born prematurely.
Kíthara n 7. name of a village in Uganda where the Nande came from.
Kítsa (from: Kítsá) n 7. proper name given to the twin born in the second place. The first born is called Ngúrú.
kítsárutsárú (from: -tsárútsará) n 7. awkwardly. erígena kítsárutsárú to walk awkwardly as if bending on one side
kítsi (from: kítsiga (-L%)) better to. It is an exclamation marker. kítsigí'wáiwáhó íwágenda better for you to go immediately
kítswe kya ndá adv. half. námágytá kítswe kya ndá I am half full (lit. I am full in part of the stomach)
kítsúmbuúmo (from: -tumbuúmo (-L%)) adj 7. impolite. eríbyá kítsúmbuúmo not to have any manners, to be extremely impolite
kítyá (from: kítyia) in disorder.
ákágendá kítyákítyá he walks in a disorderly way Variant: kítyákítyá.
kítyákítyá (from: -kítyákítyá) without worrying.
Kiyíro (from: Kigíro) Variant: Kigíro. n 7. proper name given to the eldest son. It means: learning. It is synonymous with Kámbére, Palúku, Balúku, Kámúha.
ko that. abúgá kw' amágendá he said that he was leaving
kô an exclamation of surprise. kô bándú oh gosh (literally oh men) kô ngáyíré líti batáhi oh! what shall I do my friends? kô nagú wámátásyábug' útíki you too, what are you saying again?
ko, oko (from: ko) a particle that may mean different things: to, it, at, etc. erítu’oko nyúngu to touch the pan eríb'oko nyáma to steal (part of) the meat eríkolákó to touch it sí wá kw’iyé he does not belong to his family unyígúlékó buy from me
kôko (from: kokó) no, exclamation used to forbid someone from doing something. kôko! huna no! keep quiet
kokolírikoko cockledoodledo.
kólóbrá adv. very early in the morning. mwágendíre oko kólóbrá he left very early in the morning
Kolodína n. Claudine.
Kolokë (from: Kolokee) n. Clotilda.
Kóbji (from: Kombj) proper name.  
*Syn:* Kámble, Tsóngö.
kótokoto adv. (from: kotokoto (-L%)) completely. ómwana anarondáyá ábokókhandá ínábábula kotokoto the child looked for the relatives, she could not find them (lit. she missed them completely)
kotsikotsi (from: kotsikotsi (-L%)) vehemently.
erigana kotsikotsi to refuse vehemently
kú kú kú (from: kú kú kú (-L%)) an ideophone for a cracking noise.
kuhi (from: kuhi (-L%)) where. ní wá kuhi which village is he from?
Kúč (from: Kúčé) n. proper name given to the fourth male child.
Kúlétha n. Colette.
kúlhembelhembembe (from: -lhembelhembembe (-L%)) n 15/6. awakwardly, incorrectly, as if holding with the left hand.
eriwa’oko kindú kó málhembelhembembe to hold something awkwardly
kúmbé so that. nyísöndjre indi kúmbé ínása I would like him to come
kúndi (from: kúndi (-L%)) adv. because. ngásalá naluhuká kúndi námálúha I take finally a rest because I am tired
kúndú (from: kúndú (-L%)) extremely. owéne kúndú he/she is very beautiful
kundulabírëngë (from: kundula-bírëngë) n. a sorcerer. omuluny’óyú ni kundulabírëngë this man is a sorcerer
kusangwá (from: kusangua) n inv. because.
kútsë (from: kutsë) either, or. ukángwamá kútsë ukásgalá are you following me or ar you staying
kutsíbu (from: kutsíbu) strongly. mûhâmbe kutsíbu kundi akáli’re akáli’re kutsíbutsíbu he is very very strong
kwángu (from: kuángu) rarely.
gámulolá ko kwángu I see him rarely
kwé nawe you too. kwé nawe wámátsáyábyá wúti but you too, what happens to you? *Syn:* kó nagu.
kwé támi exclamation to mean "really!" "are you sure?".
kwé támi (from: kué tamí) no dear.
kwéhji then, in that case. kwéhji akátamba ná múka Kámblé oh! I did not know that he walks with Kambale’s wife (that they are (sexual) friends
kwenene (from: kuéné (-L%)) adv. really. kwenene mówasëngíre mugalá wagé y’ebútëmbo did you really find my son in Butembo?
Lambê n. Lambert.
lébe n. someone. lyô lébe yulyámba
ekíře someone gave me the potato
lelele (from: lelele) adv. Utterly depressed. Wámányiyìra lelele
you have rendered me utterly depressed.
léro (from: lerô) adv. this time. léro námágénda; léro námábüga
this time I am leaving; this time I have finished.

Lhobhé n. Albert.
lhúngúlhunγu adv. while complaining. akábôga omó yiri nga lhúngúlhunγu
he speaks while complaining
Libéri n. Floribert.
Lìfe n. Olivier.
Lìkïsá n. Alexandrine.
Lìnàlyàbúta (from: Lìnàlyàbúta)

Lufungúša

Kwési (from: -kuesi) then.
Kwómûhwa (from: kwómûhwá)
Variants: kwâmûhwá. adv inv.
Kyabìró (from: Kyàiô) n 7.
proper name meaning little hope
for the parents to keep that
child for a long time as he is
born after other children who
have been dying. Syn:
Kabùìrwàkì Lìnàlyàbúta,
Syágûswà.
Kyåbù (from: Kyàió) n 7. proper
name meaning garbage dump.
Kyabùlikíra (from: Kyàiôlikíra)

Lufungúša

Kyámåkyà (from Kyám카́) n 7.
proper name given to a child
born when it is finally daylight
before that child dies or a
member of the family is about
to die.
Kyámôlóba (from: Ki-åmá-ôlôb-ôa)
n. proper name It means: it
has become cheap.
Kyåsonåda (from: Kyåsonå (-l-ôk))
n 7. proper name meaning
"that is what he wanted".

L - 1

Lìnô (from: lìnu) now.
Lìså n. Elizabeth.
lítôlere one should. This verb
derives from eritôléra "to fit" It
can also be used with other
persons: e.g. nyítôlere, útôlere,
átôlere, tûtôlere, mútôlere,
bátôlere to mean: I should, you
should, he should, we should,
you (pl) should, they should.
útôlere’ iwanàtágénda
(iwanàtágénda nga ngendo
káguma) you should go (go at
least once)
lìbå quickly. lìbålìbå very quickly
Lùbhìnjì n. Albin.
Lufônsì n. Alphonse.
Lufungúša (from: Lufungúša) n 11.
proper name borrowed from
Swahili and it means "key". Its
Lugendo synonym is Lufungulo.

Lugendo (from: Lugendo) n 11.
proper name given to a child born during a trip.

Luhayahaya (from: -hayahaya) adv. like a goat. akateta
Luhayahaya he makes love like a he-goat.

Lúhi (from: Luhi) n. proper name meaning "war". It is given to a

Lükérési n. Lucrèce.
lundilundi adv. in a special way.

Mbáhimbáhi

akatetá lundilundi he makes
love in a special manner

Lúsenge (from: Lusénge (-L%)) n.
proper name given to a male
child whose mother was
believed to be barren.

Lúsyá n. Lucy.

Lutsaríya n. Rosalie.
lutsibutsíbu (from: -tsibutsíbu) n 11.
 wickedly. akábyá
ínianémúkola lutsibutsíbu
every time he acts wickedly

M - m

Mabyalá (from: mábiala (-L%))
Variant: abómabyalá. n 1/2.
mother-in-law.

Mágálígáli (from: -gálígáli) n.
proudly. akágena mágálígáli
he walks proudly

Magúlu (from: Magulu) n. proper
name meaning "legs".

Maina (from: mainá) n 1/2.
sister-
in-law (loan word from Swahili
"maina")

Malanja n. Mélanie.

Malengéra (from: Malengerá) n.
proper name given to a child
born at sunset (between 4PM
and 6PM).

Malité n. Marie-Thérèse.

Mamà (from: mamaa) n 1a.

Mangaha (from: mangaha (-L%))
adv. at about this time.

Mangaríta n. Marguérite.

Mangata n. Madeleine.

Manvíli n. Manuel.

Márate n. Marthe.

Máriké n. Marc.

Másiká (from: Masíkaa) n. proper
name given to the first female
child.

Másule carelessly. The word is used
in the phrasal expression
erigotera másule. erigotera
másule to sleep while putting
one’s hands on one’s genitals,
to sleep carelessly

Máte (from: Maté) n. proper name
given to the third male child.
Syn: Kábúyahya, Nzeréka,
Kaseréka.

Matsjná (from: matsjnaa) Variant:
abomatsjná. n 1/2. homonym,
the person with the same proper
name as oneself.

Mbáhimbáhi adv. immediately, on
Mbambú (from: Mbambýu) n.
proper name given to the fourth
girl. Syn: Kahámbyú.

mbé! (from: mbé) what! This is an
exclamation as in the example.
kwé mbé! ambu yahéitéj what
what! what happened"(lit. then
what! he says there is what)

Mbínule (from: Mbínule (-L%))
n.
proper name meaning"change me". Syn:
Muhindo, Kahindo.

mbiño (from: mbiño) adv inv.
maybe.

mbríirimbíríri different. emítsýé
yikábya mbríirimbíríri people’s characters are different

mbríirimbíríri different. abandú
bali mbríirimbíríri people are
different from one another

mbolere (from: mbolere (-L%))
adv. in peace. mugéndé
mbolere go in peace

Mbólú (from: Mbólú) n.
proper name given to a female child
who was born by a mother who
was considered barren.

mbômbo adv. when someone is
hurt, the person close to him
says that as an interjection.

Mborósi n. Amboíse.

Mbúsa (from: Mbúshá) n.
proper name given to the sixth male
child. Syn: Kábúsa.

mbwino maybe. mbwino
anámundyasá maybe he will
come

mê wê oh dear! gosh!

Mídéyi n. Amédée.

minimini (from: minimini (-L%))
adv. hurriedly. akatúhíra omó
yirí nga minimini he puts us in
a situation where we have to be
as if we are in a hurry

mirembe (from: mirembe (-L%))
peace. One may pronounce
this word as a way to wish
peace to someone.

móbúle kind of. móbúle mýšingo
w'ikúlimú what a kind of stupid
person coming from the place
under the earth

momó- (from: momó-) even though,
although (used as a prefix).

momótwanámákúliga, sínyasí
ng’ulí ndí even though we
accept you, I do not know who
you are

mónzo beware; so. monzw’ jyché be
careful, it is no mónzo ka wé
yóyo well, there you are

múbúli (from: mubúli (-L%)) kind
of. múbúli kaná kámánsandýá
this child worries me a lot (lit.
kind of small child soils me)

múhanda (from: múhanda (-L%))
adv. in a strange way. Abó ni
bandú múhanda these people
are strange.

Muhaso (from: Muhaso) n 1.
proper name given to the eldest son.
Syn: Múmbére, Palúku,
Nzánzu.

Múháso (from: -háso) n 1/2.
beginner (used as a proper
name).

Múhési (from: Muhési) n. proper
Múhíma 216

name meaning "blacksmith".

Múhíma (from: Muhíma) n 1. a spirit that protects the family.

Muhíndo (from: Muhindo) n 1. proper name given to a child who is born after a series of boys or girls.

Múhongya (from: Muhonga (-L%)) n. proper name given to a child who was born after a very difficult travail. Syn: Kahongya.

múka (from: -ká) n 1/2. the wife of.

múkakâ (from: -kákâa) n 1/2. grandmother. The grandmother is considered as the wife of his grandson. They do jokes as if they were husband and wife.

Múkándirwa (from: Mukándirwa (-L%)) n. proper name given to a child who is loved and that one does not want to separate oneself from.

Múkúmú (from: Mukúmú (-L%)) n. proper name meaning "healer, traditional doctor".

Múlakirwa (from: -likirwa (-L%)) n 1. divine spirit who is believed to protect people. When in danger, one cries by calling his name.

Múlékya (from: Mulékya (-L%)) n. proper name meaning "the person who reconciles".

Múlemberë (from: Mulémbérë) n. proper name meaning "the guardian".

múligólo (from: muligolo) n. yesterday.

Múmbéré (from: Mumbéré) n. proper nam given to the first male child. Syn: Kámúha, Kigíro, Muháso, Kámbe, Nzánzu, Palúku.

múnábwiire (from: múnabúire) today.

Múnika n. Monique.

múraha (from: -ráha (-L%)) as tall as. ni múrahá nage he is as tall as me Variant: kiraha.

musâ (from: -saa) Variant: kisâ, hasâ. n. only, free of charge, naked, for nothing. uyikétére

Nyamuhanga musâ have confidence only in God ukáamba busâ you are giving him free of charge ábana basabasâ only the children eríbya busâ to be naked eríkwa busâ to die for nothing, to suffer for nothing eríkola busâ, eríkola buyíra to work for for nothing

Múnasâbâli (from: Musábuli) n. proper name meaning "savior".

Múnsâyi (from: Musáyi) n. proper name given to a child born while his parents were refugees during a war.

Múnsókï (from: Musokï) n 1. proper name given to first female girl. It is synonymous to Kanyerë.

Músubáhó (from: Musúbahóo) n. proper name meaning "the one who replaced the other".

músumëne prey. ekitégo kíri músumëne the trap got a game (a small animal) Variant: ekitégô músumëne.

músunj (from: -sunj (-L%)) adv. trap-wise. The word is used in
the phrasal expression: ëmbwá yíkere múšunj. ëmbwá yíkere múšunj the dog sits down in such a way that it is ready to catch a game

Mútéti (from: Mutéti) n. proper name meaning "adulterer".

Mútsuba (from: Mutsúba (-L%)) n. proper name given to a child born after one who died. Syn: Kátsuba.

mwálindi (from: -álindi (-L%)) n. the day after tomorrow; the day before yesterday. ásá mwálindilindi he came the day before yesterday

before yesterday mwálindi ímónagénda I leave the day after tomorrow

mwálindi (from: mualindi (-L%)) n. the day before yesterday.

mwanya alternatively. mwanyá ñaholá nyítanáthheseká nyityá better to die instead of suffering like that

mwanyá ndá adv. manner of. ní mwanyá ndá w'erjbuga tufi sitwendisyagénda it is a way for us to say that we will no longer go

| na | with, and. īngyé na mugalá w'etu me and my my brother (lit. me and our brother) |
| nabí | badly. eríwat' omundú yo nábí to ill-treat someone ērīlīy’ omundú yo lúbí to make someone eat in a bad condition eríwat' omundú yo búbbúbí to ill-treat someone Syn: lúbí, búbbí. |
| náhínáhi | since immemorial time Náhínáhi kobyanañá bitya things have always been that way |
| náho | but; then. kwé náho mwakwírë yókí what are you doing there? |
| nákwa | really? It is a word used for questioning. |
| námúñwá | often. |
| ndangalíri | late. wámíbukira |
| Namákala wó ndangalíri | you remember the embers rather late |
| ndeke | adv. well. wíkalé ndeke sit down in a good way |
| Ndibító (from: Ndibító) | n. proper name meaning "fleeing". It is given to a child who was born while his parents were refugees because of a war. |
| Ndiríya | n. André, Andrew |
| Ndóñí | n. Antoine, Anthony |
| ndulindúli (from: ndulindúli (-L%)) | adv. to the brim. ekitirí kyoswíre ndulindúli the basket is full to the brim |
| ndúmbú (from: ndúmbúu) | naked. ní múkalí ałí ndúmbú it is a woman who is completely naked |
| Ndúngó (from: Ndúngó) | n. proper name given to the child who is
neryó neryo 218
believed to be the very last one.
Syn: Kátiŋgo.
neryó neryo adv. immediately. kw’
ánámálw’ ínásí neryó neryo
then he came immediately
neryo neryó ... (from: nerio
(-1.3%) then. ámábí’ ábihiká, nery’
ámagotséra after he had
arrived, then he slept
nga like; if. alí nga Kâmbale he is
like Kambale ngâ tûnalyagenda
lûbâ, tunâlândhikâ oko sâhâ
if we had gone earlier, we
would have arrived on time
Ngabhûlyérî n. Gabriel.
nganábî (from: -nganabî) adj.
much, a lot. Halí mbene
Singanábí there are many goats
ngéndo (from: ngendo) time
(the word originates form eri-genda
‘to go’ and is used as a
multiplier). Ngendô kabiri two
times, twice erigenda
ngendongéndo to go several
times Variant: ngendongéndo.
ngererê (from N-ke-rere) adv.
without clouds. obûtûku
bwâbyâ ngererê the sky was
cloudless.
Ngérîkûrî n. Grêgôire, Gregory.
nginga even though, ná nginga
unâlwerê âkâthumkâ even
though you are sick, you still
work Variant: ná nginga.
ngoko (from: nga oko) as, that.
anâsí Kâmbale ngokw’ ábyá
inabirigui’ amâtiúnde he knows
that Kambale had already
bought the fruits anâsí ngoko
Kâmbale akândyasa

mûnâbwîre he knows that
Kambale will come today
ngongotê (from: ngongotêe) adv.
empty-wise. The term is used in
the phrasal expression erîtëngâ
ngongotê to introduce the cup
in a calabash in such a way that
you indicate to the people
present that the beer is finished.
Ngørîkûrî (from: Ngorîkorî) n.
Gregory.
Ngosî n. Augustin, Augustine.
ni v. it is. nî mûkâlî mûkûlu it is
an elderly woman
nîbhewâ then, but. Syn: nîkwä.
nîbyâ (from: nibiá) then, so, you
know what, well.
nîkwä then, but.
nîndî who is it?
Nororî n. Norbert.
Ntônê (from: Ntônê) n. spirit who
is believed to be the son of
Nyabingi.
nya (from: nya-) particle meaning
mother of. Kâmbale,
nyaKâmbale Kambale,
Kambale’s mother
Nyâbîtendê (from: Nyabîtendê
(-1.3%) n. proper name meaning
“mother of the circumcised.”.
Nyâbingi (from: nyâbingi
(-1.3%) n. proper name meaning
“mother of abundance”. This is
also the name of the female
spirit with the same name.
nyâmahîndî (from: -nyâmahîndî
(-1.3%)) Variant:
abonyamahîndî. n 1/2. a person
with a big waist.
Nyamuhanga (from: nyamuhanga
nyána (-1%) n. God.
nyána word used as an insult.
wáyirá mo na nyáná! ngangándjükulayka you seem to be playing with me! I will beat you
nyasí (from: nyasí (-1%)) exclamation meaning 'do I know'. ụkándjúyá kí nágé nyasí what will you eat? do I know (lit. me I know)
Nyásí n. Ignace, Ignatius.
nyikísíyá (from: -kísíyáa) Variant: ụkíísíyá, etc. v. to be about. This is a defective verb. Only the subject marker is prefixed to it. hakísíyá bíró bisatá íniágénda three more days, and he is gone
nyíríngyé (from: ni ri íngye) but. Literally: if it were me. Other forms are: állyé (if it were him), tíjítwé (if it were us). All of them can be translated by "but".
nyiwite (from: -wité) Variant:
uwité, awité, tuwité, muwité, bawíte. v. defective verb meaning to have. It consists of the subject marker and the stem -wíte.
nyóko (from: nyoko) Variant:

O - o

obhulafó (from: -lafo) n 14. ceiling (loan word from French "plafond").
óbhwośélyá (from: -óśelja) Variant: óbhósélyá. n 14. a tree species (this term is probably a loan word).
óbólo (from: -olo H) n 14. docility in one’s character.
obóngo (from: -bongó) n 14. brain.
obu- (from: -bu-) nominal prefix of class 14. It indicates the manner
of doing something and also the compensation one gets for doing something.

**óbúba** *(from: -uba II) n 14/6. fear.*

**obúbalya** *(from: -bálya (-L%)) n 14/6. medication (lit. something that saves).*

**obúbámbe** *(from: -bambée) n 14.* the fact of spreading out a dry skin.

**obúbátsi** *(from: -bátsi) n 14/8. medication; poison.

**obúbhese** *(from: -bhése (-L%)) n 14.* the leftovers of cassava bread inside the pot.

**obuhóndé** *(from: -bhondée) n 14.* the relationship between in-laws. **obuhóndebhóndé** an exaggeration in exploiting the advantages of being an in-law

**obúbhunë** *(from: -bhúne) n 14.* sprain. **Syn: obúbhunjikëre.**

**obúbhunjikëre** *(from: -bhúnikëre (-L%)) n 14/6. sprain. **Syn: obúbhunë.**

**obúbë** *(from: -bú) n 14.* badness.

**obúbësóbëso** *(from: -bísósø) n 14/6. secretly. **erírýá bóbësóbëso** to eat secretly

**obubonde** *(from: -bondó) n 14/6.* palm tree, raphia.

**obúbóno** *(from: -bóno) n 14.* a plant whose fruit is used to produce castor oil. **émboño, esyóbóno** grains of castor oil

**obúbugu** *(from: -bugu (-L%)) n 14/6. banana bunch. **eríbugu** plantain **ekišåkå ky’obúbugu** a cluster of banana plantains

**obubúya** *(from: -buya) n 14.* beauty.

**obudingo** *(from: -dingo (-L%)) n 14.* rachitism. **Syn:** obümenzemenë.

**obudo** *(from: -do (-L%)) n 14.* mushroom.

**obúdúndé** *(from: -dúndée) n 14.* bouncing.

**obúdúwe** *(from: -duwee) n 14.* a type of snake.

**obúgabane** *(from: -gabane (-L%)) n 14.* parting.

**obugába** *(from: -gabija) n 14.* share.

**obugága** *(from: -gágá) n 14.* habits, manners.

**obúgálí** *(from: -gálí) n 14.* 6. suffering, pain. **amágálí** w’omútwê headaches

**obúgáli** *(from: -gáli) n 14.* footprints.

**obugánya** *(from: -ganda) n 14.* Uganda.

**obugánya** *(from: -gandá) n 14.* singlehood. **Syn: obusímbí.**

**obuganyírí** *(from: -ganyíri) n 14.* mercy. **omútímá w’obuganyíri** a forgiving heart

**obúgasú** *(from: -gású (-L%)) n 14/6. kingdom, chieftancy.

**obúgáta** *(from: -gata) n 14.* laziness.

**obúgembí** *(from: -gembí) n 14.* compensation given to someone who cuts hair.

**obugéndero** *(from: -gëndéré (-L%)) n 14.* the procedure for succeeding. **eriminy’oko mundú kw’obugéndero** to know how to deal with someone

**obúgére** *(from: -gëré) n 14.* intelligence.
obúghyra (from: -gería (-L%)) n 14. compensation for tasting something.

obúghyli (from: -gilíli (-L%)) n 13. silence.

obugóma (from: -goma) n 14/6. July; month dedicated to the Bijó.

obugómbec (from: -gombé) n 14. slavery.

obugúli (from: -gúli) n 14. selling price; compensation one gets for having obtained something at a good price.

obugúlya (from: -gúlya (-L%)) n 14. selling price.

obugúndá (from: -gundáa) n 14. subjecthood, the fact of being a subject of a chief.

obugúrurúra (from: -gururúrú) n 14. strangeness, banditism.

lek'obugúrurúra get rid of your strange habits

óbua (from: -ha H (-L%)) n 14. rival. omúkalá w'óbua the woman who is a rival

óbuhága (from: -hága (-L%)) n 14. the village of the lepers.

óbuháka (from: -háká) n 14. discussion. érikub'obuháka to discuss

óbuhákaháka (from: -hákáháká) n 14. incessant arguing.

óbuháko (from: -hák-o) n 14/6. the breast of an animal.

óbúhangámí (from: -hangamí) n 14. peace, compensation.

óbúhangikí (from: -hangikí) n 14. creation.

obúhangwa (from: -hangúa (-L%)) n 14. predestination. éríná ly'obuhángwa the name that was predestined to you

obúhánay (from: -hány (-L%)) n 14/6. misfortune. búhanya bwage Gosh! I am unfortunate obúhanya súbálw' ohóbwáyjre the misfortune does not leave a place where it settled

obúhanyahanya (from: -hányahanya (-L%)) adv 14. in a miserable way.

obúhárana (from: -hárá) n 14. parental relationship between a person and his nephews, that is the sons of his brother. These can trade insults without getting angry.

obúhasí (from: -hásí (-L%)) n 14. misery.

obúhasyó (from: -hásjo) n 14/6. the misfortune.

obúhatatáné (from: -hátatanec) n 14. the fact of being narrow.

obúhému (from: -hémú) n 1/2. stinginess.

obuhéron (from: -here) n 14/6. skin disease, scabies.

obúheré (from: -hère) n 14/6. a sacrifice.

obúherëkë (from: -hérëkë) n 14. the wedding.

obuhigulíro (from: -higulíro) n 14. storing place. omondá simulí buhigulíro there is no storing place in the stomach

obúhima (from: -himá) n 14. a hut for the spirits; and by extension,
obúhíngí

a church, a temple.

obúhíngí (from: -híngí) n 14. the food for workers.

obúholerwa (from: -hólerwa (-L%)) n 14/6. widowhood.

obúholo (from: -hólo (-L%)) n 14/6. peace.

obúhongoló (from: -hóngolee) n 14. kill an animal without breaking its bones.

obúhóti (from: -hotí) n 11/14. beans.

obúhú (from: -hú) n 14. the cold.

obúhugu (from: -húgu (-L%)) n 14. friendship. oyú nítasigá búhugu this is a visitor, once he comes, he never wants to leave without eating chickens everywhere he goes.

obúhula (from: -húla (-L%)) n 3/4. worms that are found in the soil. Syn: omúswá.

obuhululá (from: -hulula) n 14/6. chain.

óbyhwa (from: -hwa H (-L%)) n 14/6. jealousy (between the wives of a polygamist); the fact of being nephews; the relationship between a person and his/her in-law. syáthábwe, agendjre óko bỳhwa she is not married, she lives in cohabitation with the man without being legally married.

obuhyá (from: -hía) n 14/6. hole for catching game. eritoger’omo buhyá to fall into a trap

obúhyá (from: -hía (-L%)) n 14. a wound where one was burnt.

obúhyé (from: -híe) n 14. wound caused by a burn.

obúhyó (from: -hío) n 14. a herd.

obuká (from: -ukaá) n 14. friendship. óbukálw’omó bundi buká bükánokay’ óbundi what comes from one’s friendship strengthens another friendship. This is said of a gift that one receives and sends it somewhere else.

obukágáti (from: -kágáti) n 14. scales.

obukalakalírê (from: -kálakalírêe) v 14. strength, stubborness.

obúkalángi (from: -kálángi) n 14. gift for frying something.

obúkalé (from: -kálee) n 14/6. the strength, the severity.

obúkálí (from: -káli) n 14/6. the physical strength. obúkali bw’etába the strength of tobacco

obúkalihê (from: -kálíhee) n 14. sourness. obúkalihê bw’ ebyáltya bwámátum’ibitásíha the food is not delicious because there is too much salt in it

obúkalíhyá (from: -kálíhyá) n 14/6. sourness, saltiness. omúkaly’oyú awité kikalíhyá this woman renders the food that she touches sour

obúkalıkálí (from: -kálıkálí) n 14. resistance, stubborness. omúkalıkálí the stubborn person

obúkama (from: -káma (-L%)) n 14/6. the fact of being king or chief.
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<td>n 14/6. banana.</td>
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<td>obúkamúlj (from: -kamo-lop-)</td>
<td>n 14. brewing compensation.</td>
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<td>obukánga (from: -kangá)</td>
<td>n 14. cobweb.</td>
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<td>obukánga (from: -kánga (-L%))</td>
<td>n 14/6. a game. Syn: entebha, eyisimbì.</td>
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<td>obukángira (from: -kangiràa)</td>
<td>n 14. warmth from fire.</td>
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<td>obukángirîra (from: -kangirirìja (-L%))</td>
<td>n 14. the teaching. Syn: -ig-is-i-a (-L%) obwigisya.</td>
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<td>obukányirimunga (from: -kanyirimunga (-L%))</td>
<td>n 14/6. a big amount.</td>
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<td>obukányiramunga (from: -kányíramúnga (-L%))</td>
<td>n 14. a lot of.</td>
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<td>obukárame (from: -káråme (-L%))</td>
<td>n 14/6. great anger.</td>
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<td>obukatanë (from: -kátanee)</td>
<td>n 14. separation, divorce.</td>
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<td>obukatarakatara (from: -katarakatara (-L%))</td>
<td>n 14. aimlessness, the fact of walking without any aim in life.</td>
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<td>obukatikanë (from: -kàtkanëe)</td>
<td>n 14. way of bending something.</td>
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<td>obükástì (from: -kástì)</td>
<td>n 14/6. martyrdom.</td>
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<td>obükë (from: -këe-)</td>
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<td>obúkëhë (from: -këhe)</td>
<td>n 14. the fact of diminishing the volume or the quantity.</td>
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<td>obukëkëra (from: -kekëra)</td>
<td>n 14/6. kind of root that can be eaten.</td>
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<td>obukëngë (from: -kengëe)</td>
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<td>obúkënyuralë (from: -kënyuralëe)</td>
<td>Variant: emíkënyuralë. n 14, 4. the way something has been detached.</td>
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<td>obúkërë (from: -këree)</td>
<td>n 14. compensation given for slaughtering a goat for example.</td>
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<td>obúki, obúkì (from: -úkì)</td>
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<td>obúkìkë (from: -kìkëe)</td>
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<td>obúkìmììë (from: -kìmììe (-L%))</td>
<td>Variant: emìkìmììë. n 14, 4. the manner of descending.</td>
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<td>obúkìmìò (from: -kìmìò)</td>
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obúkímúkalîre (from: -kímukalîre (-L%)) n 14. the manner of descending.

obúkîndî (from: -kîndî (-L%))
Variant: amákîndî. n 14/6. liver.

obúkînê (from: -kîné) n 14. blackness, the fact of being dirty. obúkînê bw'omútima the blackness of the heart (for someone who has evil intentions) óbwjrâgylô sîbûkînê being black does not mean being dirty

obûkîrû (from: -kîrû) n 14. stupidity, dummess.

obûkîrûkîrû (from: -kîrûkîrû) n 14. in a stupid manner. erîkolô bûkîrûkîrû to act in a very stupid way

obûkîtsikîrê (from: -kîtsikîre-) n 14. the manner of putting something transversally.

obûkîyî (from: -kîyî) n 14. something that prevents someone from doing something.

obûkôkyâ (from: -kôkîa (-L%)) n 14/6. welcoming.

obûkôlobo (from: -kôlobo (-L%)) n 14/6. oppression.

obûkôndô (from: -kônô) n 14. adultery, fornication.


obûkôni (from: -konî) n 14/6. disease.

obukônzo (from: -konzô) n 14. mountain, the inhabited mountains.

obûkôtê (from: -kötê) n 14. long life. ngákûhâ bûkôtê 1 wish you long life (lit. I give you the growing old)

obûkôthô (from: -kothô) n 14. hitting compensation.

obûkû (from: -kûû) n 14. medicinal plant.

obûkulbhithire (from: -kûbhithire (-L%)) n 14. the manner of pouring.

obûkulbhîthiro (from: -kûbhîthiro (-L%)) n 14. pouring place.

obûkulbhitho (from: -kûbhitho) n 14. the fact of pouring.

obûkûbûjî (from: -kûjî) n 14. the state of being orphan.

obûkûbûkê (from: -kûbûkê) n 14/6. shame, confusion, wound. erîw’ôko mútaka múlyâmûsgalîryê mákûbûkê the fact of falling from the car left wounds on him

obûkulbungula (from: -kûbungula (-L%)) n 14/6. fight.

obûkulbûngulê (from: -kûbungulê) n. the manner of ill-treating someone.

obûkûhî (from: -kûhî (-L%)) n 14. the fact of being short.

obûkûku (from: -kûku (-L%)) n 14/6. avarice, miserliness.

obûkukûmbà (from: -kûkûmbà) n 14. small insects found on chickens.

obûkulê (from: -kûlee) n 14/6. pregnancy.
obůkulu (from: -kůlu (-L%)) n 14. the fact of being old.

obůkůmbo (from: -kůmbo n 14). swelling. This swelling sometimes occurs on the neck of some old women.

obůkům (from: -kům (-L%)) n 14/6. medication given with incantations.

obukůngu (from: -kůngů) Variant: omukůngu. n 14. 3. dust.

obůkůsi (from: -kůsi) n 14. the fact of being a midget.

obůkůto (from: -kůto n 14). small thorns that stick to one’s clothes (these thorns result from dried up flowers of a wild plant).

obůkůtů (from: -kůtů (-L%)) n 14. silence. obůkůtů ni mwándu silence is a treasure (that is, silence is precious)

obůkůtůkůtů (from: -kůtůkůtů (-L%)) n 14. complete silence.

obukůwa (from: -ukůa (-L%)) n 14. ground millet.

obukůwá (from: -kůa) n 14. small seeds found in the forest whose smoke is believed to chase away the bad spirits and attract the good ones.

óbukůwa (from: -ukůa H (-L%)) Variant: ámukůwa. n 14/6. millet flour.

obůkwakali (from: -kůkali (-L%)) n 14. the widowhood for the woman.

obůkwě (from: -kůe) n 14. the residence of the in-laws.

obůkwělů (from: -kůwele) n 14. low quality beer.

obůkwěsě (from: -kůsěe) n 14. the manner of searching.

obůkůwůrwǎ (from: -kůirwa (-L%)) n 14. widowhood.

obůlakůryô (from: -lákirjo) n 14/6 3/4. a place where you can hit people.

obulůmbo (from: -lambo) n 14/6. a hilly area.

obůlůmba (from: -lambů (-L%)) n 14/6. type of banana that is edible when cooked.

obulůmīro (from: -lamīro) n 14/6. ahó bóhaly’obulůmīro bwage that is where the thing that will save me is

obůlůngitů (from: -langitů) n 14/6. blanket (loan word from English).

obůlůnůr (from: -lánůr (-L%)) n 14/6. the fact of having a large offspring.

obůluůjirů (from: -layuirů) n 14/6. curse.

obůlegalegere (from: -lěgalegere (-L%)) Variant: emilegalegere. n 14/4. loosening.

obůlegalegerě bw’ ekůkoba nů twjš kůlóko the loosening of a rope means that it will break

obůlěmů (from: -lěmů) n 14. informity; impotence.

obůlemběrě (from: -lěmberě) n 14. the fact of looking after a child, the compensation one gets for looking after a child.

obůlembůků (from: -lembuků) n 14/6. viscosity.

obůlůměrůwá (from: -lěměrů)
obúlenderé (from: -lenderero) n 14/6. a place where to walk.
obúlendj (from: -lendj (-L%)) n 14/6. the beer (see òbwabû).
obúlêndj (from: -lêndj) n 14. beer, liquor.
obúlêngêkanja (from: -lêngêkanja (-L%)) n 14. mind, thoughts.
obúlêngere (from: -lêngere (-L%)) n 14/6. the horizon.
obúlêngêro (from: -lêngêro) n 14/6. the horizon.
obûlêngi (from: -lêngi) n 14. witchcraft.
obûlêngulîri (from: -lêngulîri) n 14/6. soothsaying, un-bewitching someone that one previously bewitched.
obûlêngya (from: -lêngya (-L%)) n 14. west.
obûlhalha (from: -halha (-L%)) n 14. hairs on the chest.
obûlî (from: -lî) n 14/6. cannibalism.
obûlî (from: -lî) n 14. the length.
obûlîbê (from: -libê) n 14/6. a gift for covering a hole.
obûliga (from: -liga) n 14. dry plantain.
obûlgê (from: -lige) n 14. compassion. oyû ni mundû w’obûlgê; òlyâ syálikwa bûlîge this person knows how to sympathize with people who suffer; that one is ruthless
obûlîhî (from: -lihî) n 14. the price that has been paid.

obûlîmaljima (from: -îmaljima (-L%)) n 14/6. blindly, without any light.
obûlimba (from: -îmba (-L%)) n 14/6. the fact of not knowing how to dance or to sing; the fact of dancing awkwardly.
obûlimbê (from: -îmbee) n 14/6. the fact of hiding truth.
obûlimbîro (from: -îmbîro) n 14/6. the fact of lying, the fact of hiding the truth.
obûlimbus-ja (from: -îmbus-ja (-L%)) n 14. the way of surprising someone in order to discover his secrets.
obûlimè (from: -îmèe) n 14/6. darkness, blindness.
obûlimè (from: -îmee) n 14/6. the fact of working.
obûlimi (from: -îmi) n 14. speech problem. akâbugá bubîmi he has problems of speech
obûlimya (from: -îmîja (-L%)) n 14/6. gift for extinguishing the fire. The fact of exterminating a given population.
obûlinde (from: -îndeé) n 14/6. the fact of waiting; fee for waiting for someone.
obûlindêra (from: -îndera) n 14. corn flower at the top of the corn carrot.
obûlîto (from: -îto) n 14. heaviness.
obûlô (from: -ûlo) n 14/6. load (of firewood). obûlô bw’ esyóngwî
obúlo, olúlo n 14 ou 11. a load of firewood

obúlo, olúlo (from: -ló) n 14 or 11. millet.

obúlôlô (from: -lólo) n 14. millet.

obúlóyî (from: -log-i) n 14. sorcery; the power that a man may possess to harm people through metaphysical means.

obúlúme (from: -lúme) n 14. manhood.

obúlumélúme (from: -lúmelúme) n 14. stubbornness.

obúljîmi (from: -lúmi) n 14/6. pain.

obúljîndû (from: -lúndû (-L%)) n 14. laziness. ngwîrî'
obúljîndûbw' eriyásênya 1 do not feel like going to fetch wood in the bush

obúlwanalwana (from: -lijanaljana (-L%)) n 14, 1/2. in a boyish manner.

obúlwanalwana a young man

obúlwërè (from: -lüire (-L%)) n 14. sickness.

obûlyagalyaga (from: -liagaljaga (-L%)) n 14. multitude.

abúlyagalyagábw'âbându a lot of people Syn: òbutégânzîka.

obûlyanyáma (from: -lianyama) n 14. a post wedding ceremony during which people eat a lot of meat in the house of the bride.

obûmbá (from: -umba) n 14/6. smell.

obûmbbanda (from: -mbanda (-L%)) n 14. jealousy related to rivalry between two women vying for the same man.

obûmbjnê (from: mbjinee) n 11/14. small beans.

óbumbúlâ (from: -umbulâá H) n 14/6. cassava bread cooked the preceding day.


obûndu (from: -ndu) n 14/6. cassava bread, corn bread.

ukânditsumbir’ obundu bw’ abasajbha you will cook cassava bread for the guests

obûnêne (from: -nène) n 14. bigness.

obûnenô (from: -nero) n 14/6. anus; by extension, it also means vagina.

óbunga (from: -unga H (-L%)) Variant: òtunga, éhyunga. n 19. beer, some beer.

obûngûkû (from: -ngûkuû) n 14. small black insects that stick on the leaves of beans and eventually destroy them.

obûnjînê (from: -nîné) n 14. the fact of oozing.

obûnô (from: -uno H) Variant: ámûno. n 14/6. mouth. awîty.’
obûno he is talkative (in a negative sense) òw’ óbuno

butsipû bûkámwîitsayá the person who speaks too much often runs into problems óbuno

nà njîndo neighborhood, the fact of being neighbors (lit. mouth and nose)

obûnûnî (from: -nûnî) n 14. tattoo.

obûnwânî (from: -nwânî) n 14. friendship.

obûnyambîro (from: -nyâmbiro)
obụnyámbyá  (from: -nyambja) n 14. garland. ụkándigotsery' omụgụnị y'oko ngingó y' obụnyámbyá you will let the visitor sleep on the bed made of garland

obụnyánza  (from: -nyanza) n 14/6. a type of banana tree.

obụnyátsi  (from: -nyátsi) n 11/14. straw.

obụnyōle  búnyole (from: -nyole-búnyole (-L%)) n 14. zigzag.

obụnyúmbā  (from: -nyúmbāa) n 14. the family.

obụnyúnzụ  (from: -nyúnzụ) n 14. corn hairs.

obụnywànjị (from: -nyúanị) friendship. omụnywànjị abánywànjị the friend, the friends

obụpẹ (from: -pẹ) n 14. priesthood.
erigend’ oko bụpẹ to go to priesthood

obụpịkịro  (from: -pịkịro) n 14/6. shooting place.

obụpịko  (from: -piko (-L%)) n 14. strategy.

obụpịko (from: -piko (-L%)) n 14/6. strategy.

obụpịmè  (from: -pịme) n 14. measuring, the fact of measuring. obụpịmè bw’ olukímba the fact of trying a dress

obụpịpè  (from: -pịpèe) n 14. the trembling of the body because of cold.

obụpịpè (from: -pịpèe) n 14. glory.

obụpịtsê  (from: -pitsëe) n 14. palpitation.


obụpókya  (from: -pókja (-L%)) n 14 1/2. disdains. omụpókya the person who disdains

obụpúndé (from: -pundé) n 14. terrible hunger.

obụpyamè  (from: -pjamee) n 14. sleep

obụpyamiro  (from: -piamiro) n 14/6. bed. Syn: engingo.


oburóndó (from: -rondó) n 14. spying. The term is used in a phrasal expression. eríy’omundú y’oburóndó to spy on someone

obúruma (from: -rúma (-L%)) n 14. beer rebate. ngáṣakutóberaya okó búruma bvetu 1 will make you a member of our drinking group

obúsábị  (from: -sabj) n 14. the fact of asking.

obúsabulé  (from: -sábulee) n 14. the salvation.

obúsagiro  (from: -ságiro) Variant: obúsayiro. n 14/6. a refuge.

obusahịa  (from: -sahìka (-L%)) Variant: obusahìka. n 14/6. a particular mode of incising the teeth.

obusakalì (from: -sakalj) n 14. the fact of covering the roof, the compensation one gets for covering the roof.
objóskí (from: -sákí) n 14/6. the fact of tattooing; the compensation one gets for tattooing.

objúská (from: -sákí (-L%)) n 14. the cure.

obusakuta (from: -sakúta (-L%)) n 14/6. the fact of being unknown.

objúsalangý (from: -sálángý (-L%)) Variant: ekjšalangý. n 14/6, 7/8. the disorder.

obúsalíro (from: -sálíro) n 14/6.

yomiting place.

obúsáma (from: -sama) n 14/6.

poverty.

obúsambasambire (from: -sámbasambíre (-L%)) n 14/6.

lack of appetite.

objúsambošambú (from: -sábóšambú (-L%)) n 14/6.

a joke.

obúsángâ (from: -sángá) n 11/14.

beads.

obúsára (from: -sara) n 14.

gruel.

obúségésè (from: -segésé) n 14.

a type of tree used to put under a banana tree as a prop.

objúsfuílîria (from: -séguílîria (-L%)) n 14.

a compensation given to the pastor of goats.

objúsékgó (from: sekú) n 14/6.

the part of a hut where one can take a shelter; its patio.

objúsémbí (from: -sembí-) Variant: objúsémbí (from: -sembé-) n 14/4. the fact of barking.

objúsembebulú (from: -sembébulú) n 14.

murmuring, complaining.

obúsenyere (from: -sényere (-L%)) n 14.

a place where one can find firewood.

objúšéry (from: -serú) n 14/6.

the tail of an animal that one can use as a fan. Syn: ekiyóonga.

objúšérwé (from: -sérwe) n 14.


obúséule (from: -sésule (-L%)) n 14.

the fact of undoing the bed.

obúsí (from: -sí) n 14.

taste.

ebúlyá síbirí mo busí the food does not have a good taste (lit. the food has no taste) oyowaunj’ abákaliı mwáisýjýryáhő, kúmbé obúsí nga bwábiribug’ abálúme the one who seasoned the woman was cautious (lit. left something there), otherwise the good taste of woman would have killed (lit. finished) the men.

objúšíkeya (from: -síkója (-L%)) n 14.

a small compensation for keeping company with someone.

objúsíhê (from: -síhee) n 14.

the fact of being delicious.

objúsíkê (from: -síkée) n 14.

the glory, the weight (because eríšîka means to be heavy; erísîka means to glorify).

obúsímbí (from: -simbi) n 14.

singlehood.
obuşımölï (from: -şimoli) n 14. the calumny.
obúsindi (from: -sindi (-L%)) n 14. a proverb, a wise saying.
obüşingane (from: -singane (-L%)) n 14. gain.
obüşinganë (from: -singane) n 14. the fact of being right, victory in an argument.
obüşinganja (from: -singanja (-L%)) n 14. fire activation; compensation given to the person who activated the fire while cooking food.
emüşinganja fire activator
obüşinganjryô (from: -sînganjio) n 14. the best angle from which the fire is activated.
emüşinganjryô the way of activating the fire
obüşingë (from: -sîngë) n 14. triumph, victory.
obüşingî (from: -sîngî) n 14. victory. omüşingî the winner
obüşingî (from: -sîngî) n 14/6. enthroneent. omüşingî the person who is invested as a king
obüşingirî (from: -singirî) n 14. adultery, fornication.
omüşingirî the person who commits adultery or fornication
obüşingirî (from: -singirî) n 14. funeral dance executed in honor of an important dead person.
obüşingo (from: -sîngo) n 14. fire obtained by rubbing two sticks against each other.
obüşingo (from: -sîngo) n 14. swelling at the level of the neck, mostly because one is growing big.
obüşingû (from: -sîngû) n 14/6, 14/8. turning.
obüşita (from: -sîta (-L%)) n 14/6. cooked food.
obusôlo (from: -sîlo) n 14. snake tail. wamasond’ amâbinâ w’enzôkâ, âwátwâ k’ubusôlo if you want to see how a snake dances, cut its tail
obüsôndî (from: -sîndî) n 14. will.
obüşândolya (from: -sîndölîja (-L%)) n 14, 1/2. guiding people or guiding a herd of animals. omüşândolya the guide of a group of people; the guide of a herd
obusôngêra (from: -songera) n 14/6. the pointed end. obusonger’ ób’ omúti the pointed part of a tree
obüsûnî (from: -sûnî) n 14. vagina, penis (lit. shame).
obüsû (from: -sûû) Variant: amûsû. n 14/6. face, bawity’ chyûsû hyowêne they have beautiful faces
obûsû (from: -sûû) n 14. jealousy. omûkaly’ oyô ní w’obûsû that woman is jealous
obûsûhê (from: -sûhê) n 14. shame.
obûsunê (from: -sunene H) Variant: âmûsunê, âkûsunê. n 14. nakedness. erigotserâ bûsunê to sleep naked
obûsûngî (from: -sûngî) n 14. betrothals. omûsûngî a boy
obúsúnsë 231
looking for a fiancée

obúsúnsë (from: -sunsë) n 14. desire, wish.

obúsúnsu (from: -sunsú) n 7/8. medicinal plant, digitalia, synodon.

obúsva (from: -súa (-L%)) n 14. small white mushrooms which are edible.

obútá (from: -táa) n 14/6. arrow.

óbútágánzika (from: -tagánzika H (-L%)) n 14. innumerable.

óbútakenga (from: -takenga H (-L%)) n 14. lack of respect.

óbutálá (from: -talá) n 14/6. the playground, courtyard around the house. omútamirá akásubala omobutálá; omobutatalá the drunken person urinates in front of everybody

óbútara (from: -tára (-L%)) n 14/6. platform made with pieces of wood; fold.

óbútégá (from: -tégá) n 14. rings made of threads and that women wear as an ornament.

óbútégánzika (from: -tagánzik-a H (-L%)) n 14. multitude. óbútégánziká bw’abándu a lot of people (lit. what cannot be counted, from erigánza 'to count') Syn: obulyagalaga.

óbútékane (from: -tékane (-L%)) n 14. peace.

óbútéké (from: -tékee) n 14. 1. family; the state of being comfortable in a family by having material wealth; a married person.

obútémbe (from: -tembé) Variant: obútémbetémbe. n 14. kind of wild banana tree the fruits of which are not edible.

óbútendé (from: -ténde (-L%)) n 14. circumcision; April (because circumcision is usually done in April).

óbútétéro (from: -tétero) n 14. a place where people fornicate.

óbúthara (from: -thara (-L%)) n 14. a cowshed for goats.


óbuthúhúru (from: -thuthúrú) n 14. smallpox.

óbúti (from: -tí) n 14. poison.

awity’ omútimá w’obúti it is a person with evil intentions
síndale okó kinó iríjsá búti (sí-nyi-tálé okó kinó ñkáalisaya óbúti) if you have the habit of wanting to eat of everything, you will eat poison (lit. I do not miss on this makes (one) eat poison)

óbútimba (from: -tímba (-L%)) n 14. marshy soil.


óbútki (from: -toki) n 14. power.

óbutotólo (from: -totolo) n 14/6. cassava leftovers.

óbútsana (from: -tsána (-L%)) n 14. slavery.

óbútsangarere (from: -tsangarere (-L%)) n 14. the fact of being overactive, very joyful.

óbútsemë (from: -tsemëe) n 14.
obutsibíra 232

happiness. obútsemé bukátsúk’
omo nyúmba happiness starts inside one’s family.

obutsibíra (from: -tsibíra) n 11/14.
small seeds that are used to make a rosary.

obutsibungâ (from: -tsibungaa)
Variant: omutsibungâ. n 14
1/2. wicked power. ábere
mutsibungâ he has become
very wicked with big power

obútsipa (from: -tšipa (-L%))
n 14/6. the banana tree whose
bananas produce beer.

obútsoko (from: -tsóko (-L%)) n 14.
garlands, leaves used in bed to
sleep on.

obútsúmbútsúmbu (from: -tsumbútsúmbu (-L%)) n 14.
carelessness, slovenliness. Syn:
obútsweka.

obutsúra (from: -tsurá) n 14/6.
payment in a private club; the
term is also used for a group of
people who underwent the
circumcision rites together and
who often meet to share food,
usually a chicken or a goat that
one of them has to offer. 
obutsúrá bw’etu bulihi where
is our special food (chicken, goat) for our meeting?

obutswatswâ (from: -tsuatsua)
n 14. the fact of acting in a
treacherous way.

obútsweka (from: -tsúeka (-L%))
n 14. the fact of being
treacherous.

obútubuké (from: -túbuké)
n 14/6. contusion.

obútyky (from: -túky) n 14.
the day, the night. obútykú
bwámákyâ it is daylight (lit.
the day is clear) obútykú
bwámirâ it is night (lit. the day
is dark) obútykú bwámápúra
there is a thunderstorm (lit. the
day cries furiously)

obútylî (from: -túli (-L%)) n 14/6.
upside down. námámbal’
olukimá lw’ obútylî I wear
the dress upside down

óbútúsa (from: -tusâ H) n 14.
without respite. erikol’óbútúsa
to work without any break

óbútútsi (from: -tútsi) n 14. banana
juice brewed without water. It is
a high quality juice. oyó ni
bútútsi that person is really
very strong like the best banana
juice

obuyamára (from: -yamará)
n 14/6. baptism brotherhood.

obúyyanga (from: -yanga (-L%)
(-janga)) Variant: erjyanga,
amayanga. n 14/6 5/6. palm
nut. erjýundul’ amayanga to
crush the palm nuts Syn:
eripúlungú.

obúyengu (from: -yengu (-L%))
n 14/6. wailing, lamentation.

obúyikehyô (from: -yikeho) n 14.
humility.

obuyimbi (from: -yimbí) n 14.
nettles.

obuyingo (from: -yingo) n 14. life.
obuyingo butabáhwâ eternal
life (lit. life that will never end)

obúyisogere (from: -yisogere
(-L%)) n 14. solitude.
obuyô (from: -yoo) n 14/6. home, a place where one can live. 
singwíte buyô I have nowhere to go

óbuyûyu (from: -yûyu) n 14. 
gooseflesh, displeasure at seeing something uncouth.

óbwabû (from: -abû H (-L%)) n 14/6. beer.

óbwalala (from: -alala H (-L%)) n 14 the state of being two months pregnant.

óbwalikê (from: -alikee H) n 14/6. hot water.

óbwamí (from: -ami H (-L%)) n 14. chieftancy.

óbwána (from: -ana H) n 14. childhood.

óbwanânâ (from: -ananàa H) n 14. childishness.

óbwandagala (from: -andagala H (-L%)) n 14. descent.

óbwángu (from: -angu) n 14. quickness.

óbwarara (from: -arara H (-L%)) n 14. desert. Syn. óbwere

óbwasjima (from: -asjima H) n 14. acknowledgment.

óbwáto (from: -ato H) n 14/6. canoe, boat.

óbwënda (from: -endá) n 14/6. a test that consists of taking a poison to prove one’s innocence.

óbwënda (from: -enda H) n 14. poison.

óbwéngë (from: -engé) n 14. goodness.

óbwéngë (from: -enge H) n 14. generosity.

óbwera (from: era H (-L%)) Variant: óbwéra. n 14. dishonesty. ómwànašàkàshàbyà nùvëra, akàlàngir’èmbëre yà ben’jálabà, intámar’amatàndì a child who will be dishonest, when he sees someone’s goat passing by, he swallows his saliva (meaning that he is sort of jealous)

óbwere (from: -erere H (-L%)) n 14. desert. eryo twàsìr’ebugànda, mútsìbalb’omò bwerèrè bùnëne when we came from Uganda, we crossed a big plain

óbweru (from: -eru H) n 14. the whiteness, the fact of being clean.

òbwësa (from: -esa (-L%)) n 14. a game.

óbwëya (from: -eyà) n 14. hairs.

óbwìbì (from: -ibi H) n 14. theft (the fact of stealing something).

óbwìbìro (from: -ibiro H) Variant: ãmìbìro. n 14/6. a place where one can steal; e.g. a treasurer works in a place where one can be tempted to steal.

óbwíga (from: -iga) n 14. toilet.

óbwigire (from: -igire H (-L)) n 14/6. a learning place, the manner of learning.

óbwìja (from: -jha H (-L%)) n 14. fasting. ersisàbà bwija to fast

òbwìkálo (from: -jkaló) n 14. a place where one sits down, one’s home.

òbwìko (from: -jko) n 4/6. danger. akálìrë ng’òbwìko he is
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<tr>
<th>obwíwiká</th>
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<th>okúbóko</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>difficult like death</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **obwíwiká** *(from: -kúik-)* Variant: obwíwiká máhíga. *n 14/6.* the food that one cooks and offers to people as one first moves to a new place. The word derives from *erík-wík* `amáhíga 'to set the firestones'.
| **óbwiymǐnjį** *(from: -jmanįį H)* *n 14.* financial support, moral support. |
| **obwímbo** *(from: -imbo)* Variant: obwímbo. *n 14.* garland. |
| **obwíną** *(from: -iná)* *n 14.* slimness at the level of the hips. *Syn: obukénde.* |
| **óbwiýná** *(from: -iná H)* *n 14/6.* big buttocks. |
| **óbwingiríro** *(from: -ingiríro H)* *n 14/6.* the door, the place through which one can penetrate. *Syn: omulángo.* |
| **obwínó** *(from: -inó)* *n 14.* ink. *Syn: omútsútsò.* |
| **óbwíra** *(from: -ira H)* *n 14/6.* friendship. obwírá biyéngíre bugála friendship is better than brotherhood |
| **óbwiýragųly** *(from: -íragųly H (-L%))* *n 14.* the fact of being black. obwíragųly sî bükíné being black is not being dirty |
| **óbwiyrànda** *(from: -íranda H (-L%))* *n 14.* freedom. |
| **obwírukà** *(from: -íruka (-L%))* Variant: amírůka. *n 14/6.* ascent. eryáándagal’oko bwirukà kw’endata to descend |
| **obwísẹgesa** *(from: -sẹgesa (-L%))* *n 14.* June. Month dedicated to the Hámbo. |
| **obwisẹgesẹ** *(from: -sẹgesẹ (-L%))* *n 14.* rainy weather. |
| **óbwiýsýa** *(from: -igisýa H (-L%))* *n 14/6.* school, the place where one learns something. |
| **óbwoğaṭê** *(from: -ọgyeẹ H)* *n 14/6.* the fact of being satisfied. |
| **óbwołó** *(from: -ọlo H)* *n 14.* weakness, docility. |
| **óbwólokú** *(from: -ọlókú (-L%))* Variant: obólókú. *n 14.* seeds on some types of trees. |
| **óbwońgo** *(from: -ọngó)* *n 14/6.* elephant tusk. |
| **óbwońgo** *(from: -ọngó)* *n 14/6.* the brain. |
| **óbwongóbere** *(from: -ongóbere H (-L%))* *n 14.* depth. |
| **óbwoñtere** *(from: -otere H (-L%))* *n 14/6.* a place where people can warm up. |
| **óbwoώa** *(from: -ọọa H (-L%))* *n 14.* the fact of obeying. |
| **ógundi** *(from: ogündí (-L%))* Variant: ówündí. *adj 1/2.* other. ọgündí móndu another person |
| **oko** *(from:oko-)* prefix of class 17 meaning on, to. enyímba, okonyímba a house, on the house ọiṣi, erigend’okó ẹjí a stream, to go to the stream |
| **okúbóko** *(from: -bóko)* *n 15/6.* the arm. okúbóko kw’amáli n’okúbóko kw’amálembie the right arm and the left arm eryanghy’ okúbóko to be quick to use one’s arm (to hit a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>okugúlu</th>
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<th>ólubo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>child for example)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ólondo</strong> (from: -ondó) Variant: ebyóndo. n 11/8. mud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>okugúlu</strong> (from: -gulu) n 15/6. the leg. amagulu mangú ni mabuy’ýwițiře the fast legs are happy when you catch a game omwanguumwangu akát’ okó bhání, inianémúyá n’okó mbené syábo a fast man while he buries four people at the same time, he also shares the food that is offered to the mourners (of these people)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>olúbáko</strong> (from: -báko) n 11/6. a room, a private place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>okúlembe</strong> (from: -lembe (-L%)) n 15/6. the left. okúbokó kw’ amálembe the left arm</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>olúbáko</strong> (from: -báko) n 11/6. a creeper used by a field protector to scare away thieves; the disease that a thief catches when he steals in a field with such a creeper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>okúli</strong> (from: -lì) n 15. the right arm. mwáse mwúkale oko kúli kwage come and sit on my right loler’oko kúli kwagu go to your right</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>olúbámbj</strong> (from: -bambj) n 11. banana leaf (with the idea that it is used for covering cooked food).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>okúntú</strong> (from: -túu) n 15/6. ear. eritéq’okúntú to listen carefully (lit. to trap the ear)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>olúbána</strong> (from: -bána (-L%)) Variant: esýómúna. n 11/10. a terrible affair. erítw’ olúbána to cause a terrible affair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ólhufú</strong> (from: -húfu (-L%)) Variant: amálhufú. n a thousand (loan word from Swahili &quot;elfu&quot;(a thousand).</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>olúbátu</strong> (from: -bátu) n 11. medicinal plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olùhmbo</strong> (from: -hùhmbo (-L%)) n 11. loincloth used by men as shorts. cryambal’olùhmbo; eryúngúk’olùhmbo to wear the loincloth as shorts</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>olubésí</strong> (from: bésí (-L%)) Variant:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olùhmbo</strong> (from: -hùhmbo (-L%)) n 11. dust. eryúngúk’olùhmbo to raise dust while dancing</td>
<td></td>
<td>olúpése. n 11/6. a kind of game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ólokwe</strong> (from: -okuwe H) n 11/14. mushroom.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>olúbhesé</strong> (from: -bhesé (-L%)) n 11. a type of game.</td>
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<td><strong>olúbíbi</strong> (from: -bíbi) n 11. limit of a field.</td>
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<td><strong>olúbiŋka</strong> (from: -biŋka (-L%)) n 11. pass (between two mountains).</td>
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<td><strong>olúbíŋgu</strong> (from: -bíngu) Variant: ekíbíngu. n 11. 7/8. bush of reeds. eríséndér’éíséké sy’ omo kíbíngu to go and cut reeds in the bush of reeds</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>olúbíŋró</strong> (from: -biró) n 11. 7/8. the broom.</td>
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<td><strong>olúbo</strong> (from: -ubo H (-L%)) Variant: ámubó. n 11/6. sheath.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
olúbóbj (from: -bóbj-) Variant:
esyóbóbj. n 11/10. eyelash. 
olúbóbj lwámíngir‘omo lǐso the eyelash gets into the eye
olúbóno (from: -bóno) n 11. the plant for castor beans.
olúbú (from: -ubu) n 11/6. height, measure. ámáhijk’ omo lubú lwáhi what is his height now? Syn: olubwá, ekiréngø.
olúbugábúga (from: -bugabúga) n 11. playground.
olúbúla (from: -búla) n 11. heaven. enzir’ éy elúbúla the road to heaven olúbúla lwámápuwa the sky thunders, there is a thunder
olúbunanga (from: -búnanga (-L%)) Variant:
esyómunanga. n 11/10. type of plant.
olúbundu (from: -búdu (-L%)) n 11/6. wild cat.
olúbungiro (from: -búngiro) n 11/6. walking place.
olúbuta (from: -búta (-L%)) n 11. big belly because of several pregnancies.
olúbutano (from: -bútanə) n 11/6. generation.
olúbúto (from: -búto) n 11. offspring.
olubwá (from: -bua) n 11. like, the same height as. ámátahijk’ omo lubwá lwa Kāmbale he is the same age, same height, as Kambale
olubwá (from: -ubua (-bua)) n 11. height. (If the word were put in class 13, then –ubua may be the correct root as in akubwá and not akabwá)
olufungúra (from: -fungúrá) n 11/6. key (loan word from Swahili “funguo”). Syn: olusungúrə.
olugá (from: -gá) Variant:
esyóngá. n 11/10. bracelet for women.
olúgalé (from: -gálée) n 11/10. winnow.
olúgángo (from: -gángə) n 11/6. the wooden frame of a house.
olugáno (from: -gano) n 11/10. a tale. eriy’olugáno to tell a story, to tell a tale
olugémbe (from: -gembë) n 11/10. razor blade.
olügendo (from: -gendo) n 11. a trip. nagéndire kagéndo I did a fruitful trip erítw’ olugéndə to start a trip
olugétsə (from: -getse) Variant:
amagétsə. n 11/6. water. obuyingó bw’etu ni magetsy’ ákásendə our life is like flowing water
ólúgo (from: -ugo H) Variant:
esyónyúgo. n 11/10. fold.
olúgóbe (from: -góbe) n 11/10. track of an animal. eriland’omolúgóbe to follow the tracks of an animal
olúgótse (from: -gótse) n 11/14. a set of beads that a chief’s wife wears on the arm.
olugúba (from: -guba) n 11. banana
olúgbá
leaf.
olúgbá (from: -gúba (-L%)) n 11/4. skin of an animal that has been dried and ready to be worn.
olúgbá (from: -gúba (-L%)) n 11/6. banana leaf.
olúgutu (from: -gútu (-L%)) n 11. enclosure.
ólugwa (from: uga H (-L%)) n 11/6. a terrible affair. eriy’ólugwa to engage in a terrible affair Syn: olúbanza.
olúhábo (from: -habo) Variant: omuhábo emihábo. n 11/4 3/4. wrong statement. hate luhabó ìhali búhlo where there are no wrong words, there is peace
olúhabwa (from: -hábu (-L%)) n 11/6. gift receiving.
olúhala (from: -hála (-L%)) Variant: esyómála. n 11/10. baldness.
olúhaló (from: -hálo) n 11/6. a playground. olúhalo lubuyá mówabug’ábaná ba ngwáli the beautiful court caused the children of the partridge to be decimated
oluhánde (from: -handé) n 11. a side.
olúhangirwa (from: -hángirua (-L%)) n 11. one’s fortune to possess a lot of cattle. awíty’olúhangirwa he has the chance of having a lot of cattle that multiply
olúhángó (from: -hángó) n 11/6. enclosure.
olúháyaháyá (from: -háyaháyá) n 11. like a he-goat. akáteta

olúhóha
lúháyaháyá he makes love like a he-goat
olúhékú (from: -hékú) Variant:
esyómbékú. n 11/10. thread from a wild palm tree.
olúhénde (from: -hendé) n 11/6. anus; haemorrhoids.
ukáy’oluhénde lwage you eat my anus (this is an insult)
olúheséro (from: -hésero) n 11/6. the place where the blacksmith works.
olúhi (from: -hí) n 11. war, the government people (in the sense that they disturb people’s peace).
oluhíjyô (from: -hikjo) n 11. marriage.
olúhîmbo (from: -hîmbo) n 11/6. a wall.
olúhîndi (from: -hindj) n 11/6. arson.
olúhîta (from: -hîta (-L%)) n 11/6. kitchen, the place before the fire. omúkalj ubagenda syátagálána, akikala omó lúhítá mo nga múgénj a woman who will leave one day in the future is easily recognizable, she sits in the kitchen as if she was a stranger
olúhíto (from: -híto) n 11/6. diarrhoea.
olúhô (from: -uhô) Variant:
esyúhô. n 11/10. the skin.
eriamb’olúhô lw’émbene to tan the skin of a goat
olúhôha (from: -hôhá) n 11. the
olúhólo (from: -hólo) n 11/6. death, mourning. áyiry’okó lúhólo he went to the mourning


olúhú (from: -húu) n 11. animal skin.

ólúhu (from: -uhu (-L%)) Variant: ámuhu. n 11/6. enclosure.

olúhúnda (from: -húnda (-L%)) n 11. something terrible, huge. erítw’olúhúnda to cause a terrible thing like an arson, impregnating a woman, etc. awít’ ebíndu by’olúhúnda he has a lot of things

olúhúnzo (from: -húnzo) n 11. the manner of beating.

olúkabakabyó (from: -kábakabjó) n 11. treating with disbelief.

olúkanda (from: -kánda (-L%)) n 11. hot discussion. avít’ olúkanda he makes too much noise

olúkándo (from: -kando) n 11/10. the nostalgia.

olúkánga (from: -kángá) n 11/10. the rib. erjkw’ olúkánga to get pneumonia

olúkanyayira (from: -kanyayira (-L%)) n 11/6. heat, too much light.

olúkangero (from: -këngero (-L%)) n 11. obedience.

olúkangerva (from: -këngerua (-L%)) n 11. respect, honor. olúkangerva iwa Nyamuhanga the respect of God

olúkénzo (from: -kénzo) n 11/6. environment, place that has been cut.

olúkera (from: -kera (-L%)) n 11/10. a disc. scabies.

olukerebé (from: -kerébe) n 11.

olukére (from: -kerere) n 9. eczema, type of skin disease.


olukímba (from: -kimbá) n 11/10. a dress.

olúkidjí (from: -kidjí (-L%)) n 11/6. liver, the kidney.

olúkinga (from: -kinga) n 11/10. the thread of raphia. erítul’obundú bw’omó lúkínga to cut the cassava bread with a thread of raphia

olúkingulí (from: -kingulí) n 11/10. the lock.

olúkogo (from: -kógo (-L%)) Variant: olúkogo, olukogó. n 11. grace, love, favor. ásungiry’ olúkogó Iwa Nyamuhanga he has found favor with God


olúkóma (from: -kómá) n 11/6. a banana leaf.

olukónda (from: -konda) n 11/6. slime, slobber. erísendá kw’olukónda to let the saliva slobber on oneself

olúkondjí (from: -kondjí (-L%)) n 11/6. water that was used to cook beans and that is used as a sauce. eríirí’ obundú bw’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>olukoróts</strong></th>
<th><strong>olúnýáts</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>omolykondj to eat the cassava bread with the water of beans</td>
<td><strong>olúlwana</strong> <em>(from: -lúanalúna (-L%)) n 11.</em> the manner of behaving of the youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olukorots</strong> <em>(from: -kórotso (-L%)) n 11.</em> wilderness.</td>
<td><strong>olumámbó</strong> <em>(from: -mambó)</em> n 11/10. a stick used to dry up the skin of an animal. Four sticks are driven into the four corners of the skin so that it may be distended and thus be able to dry up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olukúka</strong> <em>(from: -kuka)</em> n 11. a rocky place.</td>
<td><strong>olúmbu</strong> *(from: -úmbu (-L%)) n 11/6. the dust on objects. <strong>bíray</strong> <em>enyúmba yámósulá m</em> ólumbu clean the house, it is full of dust <strong>Syn: olútutj.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olukůrútsu</strong> <em>(from: -kurútsú)</em> n 11. a field that does not produce food.</td>
<td><strong>olúmbúmbú</strong> <em>(from: -umbumbúu H)</em> n 11/6. dust in the air. <strong>eryumúky</strong> <em>olúmbúmbú</em> to raise dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olúkwese</strong> <em>(from: -kúsese (-L%)) n 11.</em> desert.</td>
<td><strong>olúmekeke</strong> *(from: -mékeke (-L%)) n 11/10. baby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olúkwí</strong> <em>(from: -kúj)</em> Variant: esyóngwi. n 11/10. firewood.</td>
<td><strong>olumímbi</strong> <em>(from: -mimbí)</em> Variant: esyomímbi. n 11/10. leaves that have been cut with a machete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olúkyó</strong> <em>(from: -kjo)</em> n 11/10. the door. <strong>Okó lükkyó kuli múndu</strong> there is a person at the door</td>
<td><strong>olunanda</strong> *(from: -nanda -L%). n 11/10. sauce of beans. <strong>Syn. olõkondj, olutsamba.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olulá</strong> <em>(from: -laa)</em> Variant: amálá. n 11/6. entrails. <strong>olulá lw’ ámbenc</strong> the intestine of a goat</td>
<td><strong>olunége</strong> <em>(from: -nege)</em> n 11. kidding. <strong>Syn: olútsegeisege.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>oluleré</strong> <em>(from: -lere)</em> n 11/10. a dry banana leaf.</td>
<td><strong>olúnyátsi</strong> <em>(from: -nyátsi)</em> Variant: obünyátsi. n 11, 14. kind of straw used to cover the roofs or to brew banana juice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olúlérý</strong> <em>(from: -lery)</em> n 11/10. the beard. <strong>esyonderí sí bükulu</strong> having a beard does not mean that one is an elder <strong>esyonderí sí bwéngé</strong> <em>(or esyonderí sí mënge)</em> beard is not synonymous with wisdom</td>
<td><strong>olúlímí</strong> <em>(from: -limi)</em> n 11/10. the tongue <em>(organ).</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
olùnza (from: -unza H (-L%)) Variant: eséneunza. n 11/10. sweat. èrìw’ olùnza to transpire
olùpágo (from: -pagó) Variant: esyymbágo. n 11/10. spoon; plank (loan word from Swahili).
olùpángo (from: - pangó) n 11/6 14/6. a compound. obupángo camping
olùpwè (from: -pùɛ) Variant: esyómbwè. n 11/10. grey hair.
olùpwì (from: -pùi) Variant: esyómbwì. n 11/10. grey hair. esyómbwì sìbìsìyakulu to have grey hair does not mean that one is old Syn: olùpwè.
olusángá (from: -sángáa) Variant: obusángá. n 11/14. a pearl.
olusásá (from: -sásàa) n 11. challenge, jest. ndùsáyé k’olusásá lwawe leave me alone, do not disturb me
olusasásá (from: -sasasasa) n 11. mockery, kidding. awíte lusasasasa he acts like a child as if he is kidding every time
olúsekè (from: -sèke (-L%)) Variant: esëseke. n 11/10. a reed.
olúsekó (from: -sèko) n 11. mockery.
ólúṣí (from: -usí H) Variant: olúṣí esyónỳṣí àkùṣí. n 11/10. a river, a creek.
olusugùndo (from: -sugundo) n 11. whistling. enzogùndo whistle
olúsúli (from: -súli) Variant: esísúli. n 11/10. a string from a wild plant used for weaving baskets.
olusúmba (from: -sumba) n 11. circumcision rituals.
olusúmba (from: -sumba) n 11. a small piece of wood on which a human or an animal face has been carved. It is used as a fetish with mystical powers, notably the power to harm the non initiated to the “mukumo” a secret society, if ever they see it, unless they accept to pay a fine.
ólùsùsú (from: -susú H) n 11. dizziness, vertigo. èrìkw’ ólùsùsú to become dizzy
ólùta (from: -ta H (-L%)) n 11. stink, stench from the toilets.
olútakala (from: -tákala (-L%)) n 11/10. a tree of type the fruit of which is used to treat the stomach ache.
olutekeránó (from: -tekerano) n 11/10. riddle.
olutémbe (from: -tembé) n 3/4. tree species whose bark produces threads used for making bags.
olutèrè (from: -laterèe) Variant:
oluthambî n. hotel (loan word from French "l’hôtel"). Syn: oluthérë.

oluthámbrî (from: -thambî) n 11. dynamite.

oluthera (from: -thera (-L%)) n 11. a type of rat found in the bush and which is edible.

olútongo (from: -tôngo) n 11. criticism in the absence of the person concerned. omúkalí w’ oloítôngo the woman who is used to criticising people in their absence.

olutsamba (from: -tsamba (-L%)) n 11. bean sauce, water used to cook beans and which is used as a sauce. Syn: olykondî.

olutsatsúho (from: -tsatsuhô) n 11. furor.

olútsegetsege (from: -tségetsege (-L%)) n 11. noise. ndúsávë kw’olútsegetsege leave me alone (lit. take off from me the jokes).

olutsibîra (from: -tsibîra) n 11/14. kind of seed from a flower that grows in a hot climate.


olútsirama (from: -tsirama (-L%)) n 11. a rodent species.

olutsopa (from: -tsopa (-L%)) n 11/6. a very big pearl.


olutsômbî (from: -tsombî) n 11/6. a marriage gift given to the bride’s parents when asking the

bride for marriage. erîgosol’olûtsûmbî to give a present to a visitor

olûtsutsatsûtsa (from: -tsûtsatsûtsa (-L%)) n 11. the state of having a chronic fever.

olûtswamba (from: -tsûamba (-L%)) n 11. couch grass.

olûtswëre (from: -tsûerë) n 11/6. a basket that is very well woven.


olûtûndî (from: -tundî) n 11/19 11/14. bean species.

olûtûndya (from: -tundja (-L%)) n 11/14. kind of beans which, although small, increase their volume once they are put in water.

olûtûngo (from: -tûngo) n 11/6. cattle rearing. émbenë y’olûtûngo a goat that is being reared in order to produce other goats.

olûtûtû (from: -tûtûu) n 11. dust.


olûyâla (from: -yâla (-iâla)) Variant: ekîyâla, ekyâla ebôyâla. n 11. fingernail. erîh’omundû y’ekyâla to poison someone (lit. to give a person a big nail).

olûyâñî (from: -yanjî) n 11/9. page, the leaf of a book, the plant
leaf.


oluyikungiéro (from: -yikungiéro) Variant: esoyikungiéro

oluyimbí (from: -yimbí) n 11/14. tree hairs which cause a burning sensation.


oluyō (from: -yoo) n 11/10. a shard, a parcel of a broken pot.

oluyúmbo (from: -yumbú) n 11. a type of wild plant.


olwánzo (from: -anzo) n 11. love.

olwéya (from: -eyá) n 11/14. a hair.

ólwímbó (from: -imbo H) n 11/10. a song.

ólwokwê (from: -okue H) n 11/14. mushroom.

ólýá (from: olíá) adj a. that one

ómwan’ ólyá, ekindú kiryá, oluyí lulyá that child; that thing; that door

omo fyó (from: fio) n. very early in the morning.

ómó kátiıkáti (from: -kátiıkáti) adv. in the middle. éritwír’ ekiséké ky’ómó kátiıkáti to cut the sugar cane in the middle

omokárákárú adv. dawn, very early in the morning. Syn: ómwitsángê.

ómolotvé (from: -lotue H) n 3/4. the major finger.


ómoya (from: -ója (-L%)) n 3/4. the sharp part of a knife.

ómoya (from: -omoya H (-L%)) n 9. second quality beer.

ómúba (from: -uba H) Variant: omúba. n 1/2. a frightened person.

omúbábálí (from: -babálí) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omúbagúlo (from: -bagúlo) n 3/4. the fact of sharing food.

omúbalámj (from: -bálamj) n 1/2. visitor.

omúbale (from: -bále (-L%)) n 3/4. fern.

ómúbanga (from: -bánga (-L%)) n 3/4. part of the trap that consists of a bent stick.


ómubangúkí (from: -bangúkí) n 3/4. the moon.


omubarángúsu (from: -barangúsu) n 3/4. type of tree.

ómubatúkó (from: -bátuko) n 3/4. child’s pace. tukábítsumba

ektýámubatúkó we made some cassava bread (lit. the one of a small pace)

omúbebo (from: -bébo (-L%))
omúbege (from: -bége (L-)) n 3/4. odor of hairs of an animal that have been burnt.

omúbét (from: -béét (L-)) n 3/4. a portion of something.

omúbéghérya (from: -bégérya (L-)) n 1/2. bridegroom.

omúbékere (from: -békere (L-)) n 3/4. smell. eriwa livite mujéhiry' owéne the flour has a very good smell

omúbhéhí (from: -béhí) n 1/2. a liar.

omúbélí syálbihinya mundú muyíma the liar does not lie to a single person

omúbésébese (from: -bésébese (L-)) n 3/4. a kind of tree with a very sour sap.

omúbhákí (from: -bhákí) n 1/2. the back (in a football game) (This is a loan word from English).

omúbhandú (from: -bhándú) n 3/4. hard food.


omúbhão (from: -bhão (L-)) n 3/4. loincloth men wear between the legs.

omúbhondú (from: -bhondú (L-)) n 3/4. a very thin goat, a thin animal.

omúbíbi (from: -bíbi (L-)) n 3/4. swelling on a place where one was beaten.


omúbíhi (from: -bíhí) n 1/2. the liar.

omúbímba (from: -bímba) n 3/4.

the green bean in its envelope.

omúbimbá wétába one stick of cigarette

omúbimbíre (from: -bimbíre (L-)) n 3/4. the manner of swelling.


omúbíne (from: -bíne) n 1/2. sorcerer (a night dancer).

omúbíre (from: -bíre) n 1/2. a woman who has just given birth.

omúbíri (from: -bíri) n 3/4. the human body.

omúbíri w'omundú ní kíkúkú the human body is a bark

omúbíri (from: -bíri) n 3/4. work.

omúbíri' akóíre syálímó múké a work that is already done is not something little. The normal way of saying this should be: omúbíri' owá kolírvé (ow' ábíríkolwá) syálímó múké 'the word that is done (that has been done) is not little

omúbírirí (from: -bírirí) n 3/4. a type of tree whose leaves are very sour. Its leaves are used as medicinal herbs to treat stomach ache. erikialhá ng'omúbírirí to be sour like this sour tree

omúbírirí (from: -bírirí (L-)) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omúbírobiro (from: -bírobiro (L-)) n 3/4. a type of rodent with a white skin on the
omubóga 244
stomach.

omubóga (from: -boga) n 3/4. lush vegetation.

omubógo (from: -bogo) Variant: erjbógo. n 3/4, 5/6. fertility of
the soil; banana field. erjbógo a
field of banana trees

omúbómbo (from: -bombo) n 3/4.
thin goat.

omúnconde (from: -bónde (-L%))
Variant: akáconde. n 3/4 12.

akáconde
kahámbúbuga he is becoming

omúbúge (from: -búge (-L%))
n 3/4. language, dialect.

omúbúlarína (from: -búla-rína)
n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omúbule (from: -búle (-L%)) n 3.

kind of. múbulé mwibí what a
kind of thief

omúbúmbíj (from: -búmbíj) n 1/2. a
potter, the creator.

omúbúngő (from: -búngő) n 3.

omúbúru (from: -búru) n 3/4. skin

omúbúrd (from: -búrd) n 1/2.
parent.

omúbúya (from: -buya) n 1/2.

beautiful. abábuyiré the

saints (those who are perfect)

wamahíkya omubuya

ukámútsománá,

jýukándísyákýr' okó nzíra if
you get married with a beautiful

person and if you care very

much about her, in that case you

will die on the road

(presumably because many

people will be looking at her

and you will be jealous and may

start fighting uselessly and

possibly die because of that)

omúbúyíríre (from: -búgíríre)

n 1/2. a saint; someone who is

perfect.

omúbwéko (from: -bueko) n 3/4.
loan.

omúdangwa (from: -dángua (-L%))
n 3/4. irrelevant walk.

omúdájí (from: -dayí) n 3/4.

potato.

omúdóbu (from: -dobú) n 3/4.
horn.

omúdóby (from: -dobú) n 3/4.
a

horn that is still too young.

omudúdóma (from: -dodóma

(-L%)) n 3/4. straw made of

banana branch.

omudúdóma (from: -dodóma)

Variant: omudúdómo,

omudúdómo, omudúdóma.
n 3/4. banana leaf.

omudólóho (from: -dolholho)
n 1/2. a lazy person.

omudúndire (from: -dándire

(-L%)) n 3/4. bouncing.

omúdúngíre (from: -dúngíre

(-L%)) n 3/4. the fact of mixing

several liquids.

omufáño (from: -fánó) n 3/4. an

example. lérw'érj ni mufánó w'

eryúba this time, this is the

image of the sun, it is not the

real sun. This is a loan word

from Swahili “ mfano.”

omufuluwè (from: -fuluwée) n 1/2.
civilized (loan word from

French ‘évolué).
omúgábanja 245
omúgábanja (from: -gábánja (-L.%) n 3/4. the person who provokes separation; divider.
omugábí (from: -gabí) n 1/2. divider.
omugaga (from: -gaga (-L.%) n 1/2. an influential person (loan word used by the Bakonzo of Uganda. The g is the regular voiced velar stop sound. The term usually designates someone rich like the tradesmen of Butembo).
omugálà (from: -gala) n 1/2. the son. bakáhújkír’ abagalá ba bóbó they are cooking food for their brothers óływí ní mugálá wá Kákúlè that one is Kakule’s son
omúgalasú (from: -gálasú (-L.%) n 1/2. ignorant. imbecile.
omúgále (from: -gále) Variant: umugále. n 3/4. a large quantity of cassava bread that gives the impression that it is as large as a winnow. as’úlyé oko múbálé w’obundú come and share with us this big cassava bread
omugálímu (from: -galimú) n 1/2. teacher (loan word from Swahili).
omugálíro (from: -galíro) n 3/4. altar dedicated to the sorcerers.
omugámbá (from: -gambáa) n 3/4. a stick on the bedstead, firewood.
omugámbo (from: -gambo) n 3/4. a story that one tells. omugambó
omúgasúgasú w’ekítúnga ky’etu the story of our family (lineage)
omugánda (from: -ganda) n 3/4. a pile of; load. omugandá w’esyóngwí a pile of firewood omugandá w’obútégá a pile of bracelets for women
omugánda (from: -gandá) n 1/2. single, bachelor. omugánda akáhola omo mbanahíkýá a bachelor dies while saying if only he could have get married. Probably because there is no one to take care of him when he is sick
omugánwa (from: -gánua (-L.%) n 1/2. someone refused, rejected.
omúganza (from: -ganza (-L.%) n 3/4. type of tree.
omúgángirwa (from: -gángirua (-L.%) n 3/4. moon (lit. what is used to count months).
omúgánzo (from: -ganzo) n 3/4. counting.
omugarámba (from: -garambá) n 3/4. medicinal plant, a tree.
omugáso (from: -gaso) n 3/4. benefit. sibiri na mugáso; syáli na mugáso they are of no value; he is useless
omúgasú (from: -gású (-L.%) n 1/2. a king. Syn: omúkama.
omúgasúgasú (from: -gásugású (-L.%) n 1/2. a resourceful person, a smart person; someone who always finds a solution to problems he faces. Omúwan’ oyyí ní múgasúgasú this boy is really smart in that
he always finds solutions to problems that he faces.

**omúgáta** *(from: -gáta)* n 1/2. lazy person.

**omugemulo** *(from: -gemulo)* n 3/4. the pay, what one is paying back.

**omugenda** *(from: -genda (-1.0%)) n 3/4. moon. ali oko mugenda she has her menstruations (lit. she is on the moon)

**omugendáno** *(from: -gandanó)* n 3/4. actuality, the real departure, the acts, the real facts. *Syn: omugendere, omugendére.*

**omugéndë** *(from: -gendëe)* n 3/4. creek. óbolóbóló b’omunyolé bukákolayá w’oko mugéndë little by little, the caterpillar gets into the creek erjóndjóndjó wona mugéndë several droplets make a creek

**omugéndjí** *(from: -gendjí)* n 1/2. a traveller. enzirá síbwira mugéndjí the road does not warn the traveller (of any eventual danger).

**omugéndigéndjí** *(from: -gendigendjí)* n 1/2. a frequent traveller.

**omugéni** *(from: -geni)* n 1/2. visitor. omúkali syáya bugéni a woman is never a stranger omugéni w’okó múlumë yo twákendere n’omugéni w’okó múkali yó kanyúngú uya okó liko The visitor from the man’s side is called "you worry me a lot" (lit. we got disturbed) and

the visitor from the woman’s side is called "little pot go to the fire". It is a way of saying that a woman is ready to cook food for her relatives more quickly than for her husband’s relatives

**omugénye** *(from: -genye (-1.0%)) n 3/4. cut in the foot.

**omugéra** *(from: -gera)* n 3/4. a present given to a witchdoctor so that he may perform his divinations correctly.

**omugéra** *(from: -gera)* n 3/4. a type of knife.

**omugeragera** *(from: -geragera (-1.0%)) n 1/2. cautious.

**omugereká** *(from: gereka (-1.0%)) n 1/2. a spiritist who is able to see if there is a spirit somewhere.

**omugeréká** *(from: gereka)* n 1/2. witchdoctor.

**omugérerá** *(from: -gérerá)* n 3/4. a field that has not been tilled for a long time.

**omugéri** *(from: -gerí)* Variant: emigéri. n 3/4. rivulet. erjóndjóndjó ryo na mugéri several droplets make a rivulet

**omugéro** *(from: -gero)* n 3/4. a jar of wine.

**omugérya** *(from: -gérya (-1.0%)) n 1/2. the person who tastes the food or the beer.


**omúgetú** *(from: -getú (-1.0%)) n 3/4. type of tree.
omúgíma (from: -gíma (-1.0%))
Variant: omúyíma. n 1/2.
entire, one, undivided, alone.

omúgímerera (from: -gémerera (-1.0%)) Variant: omúgímerere, omúyímerera. n 1. always the same person.

omúgímerere (from: -gémerere (-1.0%)) n 1/2. the same person.

omugoboléro (from: -gobolero) n 3/4. a long talk.

omugóbólo (from: -gobolo) n 3/4. a dangerous affair. oyú ni tasiga mugóbólo this person is a visitor who does not want to leave without eating

omugógo (from: -gogo) n 3/4. a tree trunk. ámányikonderá kw’emígógo he spreads rumours about me (lit. he makes fall tree trunks on me) oyóbakégay’oko mugógo yo ná mwíbí the person who is caught near the tree trunk is the thief

omugóhe (from: -gohe) n 3/4. the terminal bud of a bean plant.

omugóc (from: -góc) n 1/2. the queen.

omugóma (from: -goma) n 3/4. a kind of tree that is planted on a graveyard.

omugomagóma (from: -gomagoma) n 3/4. type of tree.

omugómb (from: -gombé) n 1/2. the servant. omugómbé w’ ebirámi the servant of the spirits Maryá mwábug’ ati: nyíri mugómbé w’ ómwmí Mary said: I am the servant of

God

omugomwè (from: -gombwè) n 3/4. a type of plant.

omugóna (from: -gona) n 3/4. rat trap with a conic shape.

omugóndó (from: -gondo) n 3/4. exhaustiveness.

omugóngó (from: -góngó) n 3/4. the back. ngwíre mugóngó I have a backache erímúbúlú k’omútvé n’omugóngó to be unable to tame him (lit. to be unable to detect his head from his back)

omugórano (from: -gorano) n 3/4. mob, a large group of people.

omugosólo (from: -gosolo) n 3/4. compensation.

omugúba (from: -guba) n 3/4. the bellows. eriwa’t omugúba to activate the bellows

omugúba (from: -guba) n 3/4. coagulated blood. ngálý’ omugúbá w’ém-bene I am eating the coagulated blood of a goat

omugúla (from: -gulá) n 1/2. a chief’s enemy; a person who can never visit the chief. According to Prof. Francesco Remotti, an anthropologist of the University of Turin, the term designates the official enemy of the mwami precisely because, upon his death, he is the one who will cause the chief’s jaw to be pulled out by a sheep when his body begins to disintegrate as part of the funeral ceremonies.

omúgulí (from: -gulí) n 3/4. a trap
omúgalingo (from: -gúlingo) n 3/4. ball, something that has been moulded in a round shape.
omúgulu (from: -gúlu (-L%)) n 3/4. time, period. okó múgulu wáhi when, at what period
omúgúlwa (from: -gúlua (-L%)) n 1/2. slave.
omuguma (from: -guma (-L%)) n 3/4. type of sweet potato.
omúguma (from: -gúma (-L%)) n 1/2. one. bágery’omóbúguma these people live in unity
omugumbá (from: -gumbáa) n 1/2. a woman who is barren.
omugumbá (from: -gumba) n 3/4. a mouthful. erínyw’okwíndé kw’emíjumba ng’ íbírì to drink two mouthfuls of banana juice
omúgúmo (from: -gómó) n 3/4. a big tree.
omugúndá (from: -gundáa) n 1/2. inhabitant.
omúgunda (from: -gúnda (-L%)) n 1/2. a person not belonging to a kingly lineage; a commoner.
omúgúnú (from: -gúnú) n 3/4. worm inside meat that has not been properly smoked.
omúgurugúrú (from: -gurugúrú) n 1/2. strange, bandit. ómwan’ábere mugurugúrú the child has become strange
omúgurugúrú (from: -gurugúrú (-L%)) n 1/2. a monster, a person lacking some of its limbs. ábutírcyo kígúríngí she has given birth to a monster
omúgús (from: -gúsu) n 3/4. machete. eminimini yikátwa múgúsu doing things in a hurry breaks the machete Syn: omútémí, omúbinganzála.
omuhábo (from: -habo) n 3/4. wrongdoing in speaking. áhaté luhabó íhalí báholo where there is no wrongdoing in speech, there is peace
omúhana (from: -hága (-L%)) n 1/2. a leper.
omúháha (from: -háhá) n 3/4. ear disease.
omúhahya (from: -háhá (-L%)) n 3/4. type of tree used for making amulets.
omúháko (from: -hako) n 3/4. payment of traditional tax.
omuhámba (from: -hambá) n 3/4. the knife.
omúhámbo (from: -hambó) n 3/4. a package. omúhámbó múgum’ ówo búbóti one package of beans
omúhámbo (from: -hámbo) n 1/2. an ethnic group just like abásu, abákja, abámátè, abákýimú, abaswága.
omúhamúl (from: -hámul-í) n 1/2. a food provider who does it by performing a special ritual for the community.
omuhána (from: -hana) n 3/4. the playground in the village.
omúhanda (from: -háná (-L%))
omúhandá

n 3/4. the kind, the type.
omúhandá w'ebihóty' ebí owéne this species of beans is good

omúhandá (from: -hánda (-L%)) adv. in a strange way. Ábó ni bandú b' omúhandá these people are strange.
omuhandíko (from: -handíko) n 3/4. writing.
omuhandíro (from: -handíro) n 3/4. a stick to prop the plant of beans.
omúhándókìriya (from: -háandókìriya (-L%)) n 1/2. a person who scolds very easily.
omúhandyò (from: -handjo) n 3/4. a car.
omuhangahángà (from: -hangahanga) n 3/4. a species of a tree.
omuhangámógo (from: -hangambógó) n 3/4. medicinal plant.
omúhangamí (from: -hangamí) n 1/2. the king’s counsellor.
omúhángí (from: -hang-í) n 1/2. a maker of fine weather.
omúhangíkí (from: -hangik-í) n 1/2. creator.
omúhání (from: -han-í) n 1/2. adviser. omóbúteké ógundi akábya múháñí w'ówundi in a relationship, each partner is the adviser of the other partner
omúhánya (from: -hánya (-L%)) n 1/2. someone who is unfortunate. nyíri múhánya I am unfortunate
omúhára (from: -hára) n 1/2. nephew, niece; a married woman living with her husband and who no longer participates closely to the affairs of her parents.
omúhása (from: -hása (-L%)) n 1/2. twin. nyábáhása, ìsé báhása the mother of twins, the father of twins.
omúháti (from: -háti) n 3/4. a species of a tree.
omúhatíkání (from: -hatíkání) n 1/2. a person who knows how to persevere. kakálya múhatíkání only people who persevere succeed (lit. it eats a perseverer)
omúhátíyò (from: -hátiyo) n 3/4. the fact of tying.
omuháyò (from: -hayo) n 3/4. the barking of a dog.
omuhè (from: -heè) n 3/4. a hollow wooden receptacle in which beer is brewed. Syn: omúlingá.
omúhè (from: -hége) n 3/4. the testicle. ukály‘ émíhege yagu you eat your own testicles (this is an insult)
omuhéha (from: -heherá) n 3/4. a species of a tree.
omuhéhára (from: -heheráa) n 3/4. a kind of tree.
omúhérèkí (from: -hèrek-í) n 1/2. a protector of fields against thieves; he uses a tuft of leaves that he puts in the field to scare away the thieves.
omúhèkí (from: -hekí) n 1/2. a carrier. omúhèkí w'óbwabú a carrier of beer
omuhéko (from: -heko) n 3/4. a string.

omuhéko (from: -heko) n 3/4. a cup of beer that you are allowed to give to a friend.

omúhemba (from: -hémba (-L%)) n 3/4. sorghum.

omúhém,mu (from: -hému) n 1/2. a miserly. omúhemú syáliheka bíté bya nyínya a miserly never carries something that does not belong to his mother.

omúhéré (from: -hérée) n 3/4. first harvest of millet.

ngándjíkúhúkíra oko mühéréhéré I will cook you some of my first yield of millet.

omúherehere (from: -héherehere (-L%)) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omúherúkí (from: -hérúk-í) n 1/2. the newly-married.


omúhésí (from: -hésí) n 1/2. the blacksmith.

omumíba (from: -himba (-L%)) Variant: abahimba. n 1/2. inhabitants of the Masereka region, known as big farmers.

omumíba (from: -himba (-L%)) n 3/4. the trunk of a banana tree.

omújímbí (from: -jímbí) n 1/2. builder.

omúhimíbi (from: -hímbi (-L%)) n 3/4. leg, calf.

omúhínda (from: -hindá (-L%)) n 3/4. big drum.

omúhíndjí (from: -hindá) n 3/4. a meeting.

omúhíndija (from: -hindá) n 1/2. an Indian.

omúhíndigíri (from: -hindigíri) n 3/4. faeces.

omúhíndo (from: -hindó) n 3/4. the end.

omúhíngí (from: -híngí) n 1/2. a worker. eritsumbá ng’oyúkáhúkíra’ abáhúngí to cook a lot of food as if one is cooking for workers.

omúhíngí (from: -híngi (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of mouse.

omúhíni (from: -híní) n 3/4. the handle.

omúhíri (from: -híri) n 3/4. a bag of charcoal.

omúhísyahísyá (from: -hisähisíja (-L%)) n 1/2. a traitor.

omúhíta (from: -híta (-L%)) n 3/4. a central place before the fire.

eríkal’ onó múhíta to sit just before the fire (not on the side).

omúhítíno (from: -hítano) n 3/4. anger.

omúhítí (from: -hítí (-L%)) n 3/4. a banana trunk.

omúhítíhíti (from: -híthíti (-L%)) n 3/4. the trunk inside a bunch of bananas.

omúhíyi (from: -híyi (-L%)) n 1/2. hunter. This word derives from eríhíga ‘to hunt’.

omúhídokýó (from: -hódokjo) n 3/4. slimness.

omúhóko (from: -hóko) n 3/4. the manioc.

omúhólerwa (from: -hólerua
omuhóló (-1.5%) n 1/2. a widow.

omuhóló (from: -holóo) n 3/4. hollow wood to make a drum.

omugholi (from: -hólí (-L%)) n 1/2. the deceased, late x person.

omugholi Kasereka late Kasereka, Kasereka who died some time ago


omuhómbo (from: -hombólo) n 3/4. snot in the nostrils.

omúhómo (from: -hómo) n 3/4. a lock.

omuhondo (from: -hóndo (-L%)) n 3/4. the rear leg of an animal.

omúhónjí (from: -hónjá (-L%)) n 3/4. the cutting side of a knife.


omúhugu (from: -hugu (-L%)) n 1/2. friend.

omúhunji (from: -húja (-L%)) n 1/2. a person who warms up, a woman because of her breasts.

omúhúka (from: -húka (-L%)) n 1/2. wife.

omuhúli (from: -húli) n 3/4. the nostril.

ómuhúlo (from: -huló H) n 3/4. calumny.

omúhúule (from: -húúle (-L%)) n 3/4. snoring.

omúhúmbo (from: -húmbo) n 3/4. a stick used for beating drums or for threshing wheat.

omúhumíra (from: -húmirá) n 1/2. a girl.

omúhumirâ (from: -húmiráa) n 1/2. an old person.

omúhúmo (from: -húmo) n 3/4. sound (e.g. the roaring of a car). awité múhumohúmo he cries continuously; he is never happy

omuhunéro (from: -hunero) n 3/4. silence.


omúhúnga (from: -hunga (-L%)) n 3/4. banana bud in the form of an enrolled leaf.

omuhtunga (from: -hungá) n 3/4. big leaf of taro.

omuhúngí (from: -hungí) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omuhúngúlo (from: -húngulo) n 3/4. kind of cup.

omúhúngyahiungya (from: -húngahungí (-L%)) n 1/2. a thief. omúhúngyahiungya akáníía bútúli the thief’s excrement is of a special kind (I am not sure of the word bútúli)

omuhúní (from: -huní) n 1/2. the infidel.

omuhúní (from: -húní) n 3/4. a caterpillar.

omúhúthíya (from: -húthíja (-L%)) n 1/2. a soldier.

omúhútuťu (from: -hútuťu) n 1/2. taciturn.

omúhwâ (from: -húâa) n 3/4. zeal, courage. oyó ni mundú
Omuhwa

w'omuhwa that person is courageous

Omuhwa (from: -hua H (-L%)) n 1/2, nephew, niece.

Omuhwéki (from: -hwe) n 1/2, a woman who comes to live with a man on her own.

Omúhyáka (from: -hiáka) n 1/2, the new one.

Omuka (from: -uka H (-L%)) n 3/4, breath.

Omukábha (from: -kábha) n 3/4, a belt. This is a loan word from Swahili. Syn: olúkoba, omuhúngí, omulémba.

Omúkágo (from: -kágo) n 3/4, the fact of refusing.

Omúkákiirýo (from: -kákir(o) n 3/4, type of tree.

Omúkalí (from: -kálí (-L%)) n 1/2, a woman, the wife, the concubine. ambw'omúhlýka wagú ní múkalí w'íwe it seems that your wife is his concubine omúkalí ní wawú ímúly' oko ògíno the woman is yours when you are on the bed (a way of saying that women cheat a lot sexually)

Omúkáli (from: -káli) n 1/2, wicked, mean, severe.

Omúkalí mútudë (from: -kálí (-L%)) n 1/2, cassava leaves that have not been fried before being pounded.

Omúkalíhyá (from: -kálíhyá (-L%)) n 1/2, a person who puts too much salt in the food.

Omukálo (from: -kálo) n 3/4, smoked meat.

Omúkama (from: -káma (-L%)) n 1/2, the chief of a local collectivity, the king. Syn: ómwní, omutsóngo.

Omúkámbí (from: -kámbí) n 3/4, sugar cane residue.

Omúkámúlý (from: -kámulú-í) n 1/2, brewer.

Omúkanda (from: -kánda (-L%)) n 3/4, a type of throat disease: one does not know how to turn it. Syn: omúkeba.

Omukánde (from: -kándè) n 3/4, a tie between two things to prevent them from falling.

Omukáne (from: -káne) n 3/4, a rope.

Omukángi (from: -kángi (-L%)) n 3/4, a barrier.

Omúkángirírya (from: -kángirí-ýa (-L%)) n 1/2, a teacher, an instructor. Syn: omwúgí.ýa.

Omúkánjá (from: -kánjá (-L%)) n 3/4, a talk.

Omúkánire (from: -káníre (-L%)) n 3/4, the way of tightening.

Omúkánukíre (from: -kánúkíre (-L%)) n 3/4, the fact of dying suddenly.

Omukányo (from: -kányo) n 3/4, increase, síhali hábya nukanyó w'ábándu there are not many people yet.

Omukányo (from: -kányo) n 3/4, a small quantity of cassava bread one eats without sauce.

Omúkanzu (from: -kánzu (-L%)) n 3/4, old cloth, sugar cane residue, hard meat difficult to
omúkánzu 253

swallow.

omúkánzu (from: -kánzu) n 3/4. 
torn out cloth.

omúkara (from: -kára (-L%)) 
n 1/2. a priest.

omúkára (from: -kárá) n 1/2. 
priest of the goddess Nyabingi.

omukarakára (from: -karakara) 
n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omukáro (from: -karo) n 3/4. 
vioence.

omukè (from:-kee) n 1/2. helper.

omúkeba (from: -kéba (-L%)) 
n 3/4. a kind of throat disease that prevents one from turning the throat around.

omúkeberwa (from: -kéberwa 
(-L%)) n 1/2. the preferred woman.

omukégo (from: -kégo) n 3/4. a 

omúkehere (from: -kéhere (-L%)) 
n 3/4. the fact of becoming slender.

omúkéká (from: -kékáa) n 3/4. a 
mat. erilu’omúkéká to weave a mat eriheky omundú 
y’omúkéká w’iwe to make someone carry his mat, that is to exclude him

omukékéne (from: -kekene) n 3/4. 
The cracking.

omukékénye (from: -kekénye 
(-L%)) n 3/4. the green bean or the green pea with its envelope.

omukékérá (from: -kékeráa) n 3/4. 
log, tree trunk. oyù ni mukékérá wándi who is this tree trunk for (men use this expression in the men’s hut to

mean: who is this person sitting among us?)

omýkekéti (from: -kekéti) n 3/4. a 
shallow place in a river where one can cross on foot.

omúkekulu (from: -kékulu (-L%)) 
n 1/2. an old woman.

omúkélekele (from: -kélekele 
(-L%)) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omúkenderyô (from: -kenderjô) 
n 3/4. disturbance.

omukéne (from: -kene) n 3/4. the 
abundance of food.

wábutaw’omo mukéne you were born during the period of abundance

omukéne (from: -kengé) n 3/4. a 
bell. eriwat’omo mukéne, eriwat’omukéne to ring a bell

omúkengelya (from: -kengelja 
(-L%)) n 3/4. a row of teeth.

omúkengeterè (from: -kengeterèe) 
n 3/4. the manner something has been cut.

omúkenzengere 
(from: 
-kénzengere (-L%)) n 3/4. the 
manner of cutting.

omúkenzere (from: -kénzere 
(-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of cutting.

omukera (from: -kéra (-L%)) 
n 3/4. month, menstruation, 
moon. eri’oko mukera to have menses hámátálaba 
miker’jīrjī it is already two months past Syn: genda (-L%) omugenda.

omúkera (from: -kéra (-L%)) 
n 3/4. moon, month. These are names of the month in the
omukerkera (from: -kerera (-L%))
 n 3/4. the moon.
omukése (from: -kese) n 3/4. the jaw.
omuketa (from: -keta (-L%)) n 3/4.
 an offense through words.
sítulitoka eriketa ekinywá kíwe
 we cannot gainsay what he says
omukëwa (from: -këwá) n 3/4.
omúkçi (from: -kçi) n 3/4.
 the vein, the muscle. erikw’ emükçi to have rheumatism
ómúkçi (from: -ükçí) n 3/4. smoke.
omükigíta (from: -kigíta (-L%))
omúkiki (from: -kiki (-L%)) n 3/4.
 border. omó múkiki w’olûşi on
 the border of the river
omükijkíta (from: -kîkîta (-L%))
 n 3/4, 7/8. wave. erihûnga
 likáyirá mó mùkkjîta the wind
 creates waves Syn: omükjítâ.
omükiljyâ (from: -jîlîyâa) n 1/2.
 customer (loan word from
 French "client").
omukimba (from: -kimba (-L%))
 n 3/4. gift in the form of food
 given to a sorcerer or to a
 traditional doctor so that he may
 foresee one’s future.
omukimba (from: -kimbá) n 3/4.
 a species of a tree whose bark
 is used to make dresses. Syn:
omükimbakimba.
omukimbakimba (from:
 -kimbákimbá) n 3/4.
 tree species whose bark is used
 to make dresses. Syn: omukimba.
omükíngi (from: -kîngi) n 3/4.
 border.
omükíngire (from: -kîngîre (-L%))
 n 3/4. the way of closing a
 door.
omukíngiro (from: -kîngîro)
 n 14/6. banana for making
 beer.
omúkíra (from: -kíra) n 1/2. one of
 the Nande sub-ethnic groups.
 îse wa Mutaka nì múkíra , tsé
 kóyó wíwe ní muswága
 Mutaka’s father is a Mukira but
 his mother is Muswaga
omúkíra (from: -kíra) n 3/4. the
tail. akákirákíra a tiny tail that
is long
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>omúkirarondo</th>
<th>255</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>omúkirarondo</strong> (from: -kírarondo (-L%)) n 3/4. a goat without a tail which is dedicated to Nyumuhanga, the creator.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkójípípí</strong> (from: -kípíkípí) n 1/2. idiot, a person who is very stupid.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkójípí</strong> (from: -kípí) n 3/4. a place that should be crossed without trampling on it lest some misfortune will befall on you.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkísya</strong> (from: -kísja (-L%)) n 1/2. a revenger. Múmbère wage yoná múkísya wage My eldest son (Múmbère) is my very revenger</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkító</strong> (from: -kító) n 3/4. rebellion, transgression, perfidy.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkijípípí</strong> (from: -kípípí) n 3/4. dirt from a human body.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkijípí</strong> (from: -kípí) n 3/4. a tiny room within a house.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúko</strong> (from: -uko) Variant: emyúko. n 3/4. spatula.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omukobé</strong> (from: -kobee) Variant: obukobé. n 1/2, 14. a servant; servitude. omúkama ni mukobé w’abálúme the chief is the servant of men</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omukobho</strong> (from: -kóbho (-L%)) Variant: omúkóbho. n 3/4. walking without any precise aim.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omukobu</strong> (from: -kobu (-L%)) n 3/4. a fish species.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omukódóhérýa</strong> (from: -kódóhérýa) n 1/2. a lazy person.</td>
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<tr>
<th>omúkólo</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>omukógóto</strong> (from: -kogóto) n 3/4. a type of tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkóhwá</strong> (from: -kóhwa (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of tree whose bark is used to make corks.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkóhya</strong> (from: -kóhja (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of tree the bark of which is used to make ropes.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkókolere</strong> (from: -kókóleré (-L%)) Variant: obúkókolere. n 1/2. 14. a person who exaggerates, excess.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omukokoro</strong> (from: -kókoro (-L%)) n 3/4. bank of a river, beach.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkókíya</strong> (from: -kókíya (-L%)) n 1/2; 3/4. the host, the person who welcomes other people; the voice for calling a host from another hill; the welcoming itself.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkóláno</strong> (from: -kóláno) n 3/4. the act; the work. omúkóláno wóyó! nice work that you are doing there!</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omukole</strong> (from: -kole (-L%)) n 3/4. a tree species.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkolere</strong> (from: -kóleré (-L%)) n 3/4. habit, the manner of acting. syáwíté mítolere yowéne he does not have good habits.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkolholho</strong> (from: kóholho (-L%)) n 3/4. a line of, a set of. akákolholho k’emíyenene a line of grasshoppers stuck on a tree</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúköli</strong> (from: -köli) n 1/2. a courageous worker.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>omúkólo</strong> (from: -kólo) n 3/4. dried fish (fish dried on the fire).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
omúkólwa (from: -kólúa (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of big fish.
omúkómo (from: -kómo) n 3/4. a piece of wood or a piece of an elephant’s tusk.
omúkómoló (from: -kómolo) n 3/4. the act of repudiating one’s wife.
omúkόndéj (from: -kond-j) n 1/2. a woodcutter.
omúkόndó (from: -kondó) n 3/4. residence.
omúkόndó (from: -kondó) n 3/4. the servant. omúkόndó w’ómwami the chief’s servant
omúkόndóku (from: -kóndókų (-L%)) Variant: omúkόndókų. n 1/2 3/4. a puny.
omúkόngó (from: -kόngo (-L%)) n 3/4. the stem of a tree, especially the stem of a corn plant.
omúkόngóbokę (from: -kόngóbokee) n 3/4. a hoe that no longer has a handle.
omúkόngólíkọ (from: -kόngólíkoo) n 3/4. a type of bird.
omúkόngómokê (from: -kόngómokee) n 3/4. a loud cry.
omúkόngotere (from: -kόngotere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of knocking.
omúkόngotere (from: -kόngotere (-L%)) n 3/4. an empty receptacle such as an empty bottle, an empty basket.
omúkόnji (from: -konji) n 1/2. the sick person.
omúkόno (from: -kόno) n 3/4. the hand, the leg of an animal, handle. omúkόno w’émbe the fore leg of a goat úhám’enyúngú y’okó mǐkόno hold the pot on the handles
omúkόnongo (from: -kόnongo (-L%)) n 3/4. weakness, nonchalance. omundú syǎlǐkɔlɔ n’omúkόnongo it is not good to work with nonchalance
omúkόnza (from: -konζė) n 3/4. a type of tree, pandanus.
omúkόnzo (from: -konző) n 1/2. name given to the Nande mountain people inhabiting near Mount Ruwenzori.
omúkόpị (from: -kopị (-L%)) n 3/4. solid food inside a soup.
omúkora (from: -kora (-L%)) n 3/4. kind of rat.
omúkόrořǐ (from: -korőřǐ) n 3/4. marks on the body; marks in a text made with a pencil.
omúkόsǐ (from: -kosj) n 3/4. bad luck. (Loan from Swahili ūndusáyé k’omúkόsǐ wawu remove from me your ill luck.
omukotha (from: -kotha (-L%)) n 1/2. a hitter.
omúkόther (from: -kóthère (-L%))
omukóto n 3/4. the manner of hitting.

omukóto (from: -koto) n 3/4. existence. oko mukotó wetw’ onó, kúmby’ ñtwalyá bwiranda during this existence of ours, we should live in peace

omukotolere (from: -kotolere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of plucking.

omükù (from: -kù) n 1/2. the deceased. ngár’omükù wage 1 am mourning my deceased person

omükùbè (from: -kübee) n 1/2. a mulatto; the object not cooked enough.

omükùbehò (from: -kübeho (-L%)) n 1/2. sensitive to cold.

omükùbékùbè (from: -kübekübee) n 3/4. a type of bird.

omukùbì (from: -kübi (-L%)) n 3/4. soup; plant that is also called omukwerekwère. erisom’ omükùbì busaná n’ omulhombe to drink (eat) the soup because of the uneasiness caused by the fact of having drunk too much beer

omukùbìrì (from: -kübìri) n 3/4. sauce.

omukubìrì (from: -kübìri) n 1/2. very poor.

omükùbòkùbo (from: -kübokübo) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omukùgo (from: -kùgo) n 3/4. jealousy.


omükùhakuhanà (from: -kùhakuhanà (-L%)) n 1/2. the person who ill-treats others.

omükùhì (from: -kuhe) n 3/4. a bird resembling the partridge.

omükùhèkùhè (from: -kühekühee) n 3/4. a type of bird.

omukúko (from: -kùkó) n 3/4. branch of a palm tree.

omukùku (from: -kùku (-L%)) n 1/2. a miser.

omukúkùlùbè (from: -kúkùlùbee) n 3/4. dry maniac. asá ùnyurdùlé emikúkúlùbè twangatsamba kisyano come and pound the manioc, we should prepare cassava bread

omukúkuomo (from: -kúkuomo (-L%)) n 3/4. the pregnancy of a young unmarried woman.

omukùlè (from: -kùlee) n 1/2. a pregnant woman. Syn: omulérénì.

omukùlò (from: -kùlo) n 3/4. strap. omukùlò w’ésyongendéro the lace of the shoes

omukùlò (from: -kùlo) n 3/4. persistence. syáljtwjiká m’ omukùlò he never gives up in the sense of pursuing to do something wrong.

omukùlu (from: -kùlu (-L%)) n 1/2. the giant, the old man, the ancient. This term also designates the spiritual chief of a clan. He is the descendant of the eldest son of the ancestor whereas the “omwami”, the social chief, is the descendant of the Mumbo, that is, the woman given to the chief during his enthronement, or the
omukulúlo 258  omúkwakalí

second son of a deceased chief.

omukulúlo (from: -kululo) n 3/4. chain.

omukulúlo (from: -kululo) n 3/4.

chance, luck of attracting good things. omúlwâna’oyôt awity’ omukululô w’eriyûr’ ebûndu this boy has the chance of obtaining things

omúkuluma (from: -kûluma (-L%)) n 3/4. nocturnal dance performed by witchdoctors to invoke spirits.

omukumbi (from: -kumbi (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of rat.


omúkûmô (from: -kûmo (-L%)) n 3/4. dance that is done exclusively by initiated men. Non initiated people such as children and women are strongly advised to hide when men perform such a dance with drums. A secret male sect of which only its initiated members know how it functions.

omúkûmû (from: -kûmû (-L%)) n 1/2. a witchdoctor. omúkûmûkalí a female witchdoctor

omúkûmûkalí (from: -kûmû kalí (-L%)) n 1/2. a female witchdoctor.

omukûndí (from: -kundí) n 3/4. navel, belly-button.

omúkûndírya (from: -kûndirja) n 1/2. drunk person.

omukûndûsebere (from: -kundûsebere (-L%)) n 3/4. type of tree used as a medicinal plant; it is also used to make the receptacle for brewing beer.

omûkûngûlhu (from: -kungulû) n 12/19. malaria.

omûkûnja (from: -kûnja) n 1/2. the person who pushes (during the colonial period, there were such people employed for pushing tree trunks for example when building bridges).

omûkûnño (from: -kûnño) n 3/4. fold.

omûkûnzo (from: -kûnzo) n 3/4. a pad that is inserted in the cloth that carries a child on the back. erîjîr’ omûkûnzo w’ omo nzombé to put the pad in the cloth that carries a child on the back

omukûro (from: -kûro) n 3/4. scratch.

omûkurungu (from: -kurungu (-L%)) n 1/2. a thief. obûkurungu si bwîbi theft is not stealing

omûkûsî (from: -kûsi) n 1/2. a midget.

omûkûto (from: -kûto) n 3/4. the summit of a hut.

omûkûto (from: -kûto) n 3/4. dirt on the body of someone who does not wash.

omûkûyu (from: -kûyû) n 3/4. a type of plant.

omûkwakalí (from: -kûkalî (-L%)) n 1/2. widow. sokulu mwâhol’ ìningirí mwâna,
omụkwalume

nganab’ ūnįmjry’ okó bákwalkalị my grandfather died while I was still young, otherwise I would have married one of the widows

omụkwalume (from: -kụlume (-L%)) n 1/2. widower, male widow.

omụkwámj (from: -kùamj) n 1/2. a follower, a disciple.

omụkwárářj (from: -kuarárj) n 3/4. a line.

omúkwê (from: -kùe) n 1/2. the son-in-law. omúkwê úpôńįrw’ oyó the son-in-law who is not welcome is called "what kind of sauce will go with the food??" (lit. the son-in-law who is not liked is “it will be eaten in what”)

omukweka (from: -kueka (-L%)) n 1/2. an uncircumcised person. omukweka syállota lusúmba an uncircumcised person does not dream about circumcision oyó ni mukweka that one is a real connoisseur

omukwenda (from: -kuenda (-L%)) n 1/2. messenger. Syn: omukwerá.

omukwera (from: -kuera (-L%)) n 1/2. messenger. omukwerá wage yóyó that one is my messenger Syn: omukwenda.


omụkwirwa (from: -kúirwa (-L%)) n 1/2. widow, widower.

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omúkwa (from: -kia H (-L%)) n 3/4. a riddle, a tale without songs.

omukya (from: -kia (-L%)) n 3/4. news.

ómukya (from: -kia H (-L%)) n 3/4. tale.

omukyakyà (from: -kia) n 3/4. a type of tree.

omúkyóra (from: -kìorá) n 3/4. a type of tree.

omúkyórô (from: -kìoro) n 3/4. a tree species.

omúlabalábo (from: -lábalabo) n 3. trade, the fact of passing several times in order to do business.

omúlabire (from: -lábee (-L%)) n 3/4. a crossing place.

ngáro nd’ omúlabire I am looking for a place to cross

omụlabirjryó (from: -lábirirjo) n 3/4. the bad habit of always wanting to be first in doing something. awity’ omụlabirjryó he has the bad habit of always trying to be first (lit. of passing)

omúlagé (from: -lágee) n 3/4. the greeting when departing.

omụlagúli (from: -laguli) n 1/2. the seer.


omúlakire (from: -làkire (-L%)) Variant: emilakire. n 3/4. the manner of screaming.

omulála (from: -lala) n 3/4. line of a corn.

omúlali (from: -láli (-L%)) Variant:
omulalika n 3/6. an eye handicap.
Syn: erküenge.

omulalika (from: -lalika (-L%)) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omúlálya (from: -lálı (L%)) n 3/4. fresh wood that one cuts and goes to fetch when it is already dry.

omulámba (from: -lambá) n 3/4. banana wine that has become sour.

omulambikíra (from: -lambikira) n 3/4. an object that is stretched somewhere.


omulámu (from: -lámü) n 1/2. sister-in-law, the sister of the woman.

omúlámya (from: -lámıja (-L%)) n 1/2. doctor; an occasional healer (the professional traditional doctor is omúkumu).

omúlándire (from: -lándire (-L%)) n 3/4. the sewing.

omulándo (from: -lándo) n 3/4. the spot that has been sewn.

omulángala (from: -langálá) n 3/4. a tree species; a tall man.

omulángko (from: -langó) n 3/4. door.


omúlasukê (from: -lásukee) n 3/4. cry.

omúláyírire (from: -láyírire (-L%)) n 3/4. curse; commandment.

ukwám'ëmúláyírire yage follow my recommendations

omúlébererya (from: -lébéerreja (-L%)) n 1/2. the observer, the person who is curious.

omúlékerya (from: -lékérja (-L%)) n 1/2. rainwater collector.

omúlémba (from: -lembá) n 3/4. a ribbon that one wears around the waist when one is tired. Syn: omukábá, omúkoba, omuhúngi.

omúlémbê (from: -lémbeec) n 3/4. caressing and treating delicately.

omúlémbérerê (from: -lémerereec) n 3/4. the manner of raising a child.

omúlémbéri (from: -léméreec) n 1/2. a nanny, someone who looks after a child.

omúlémbuíkya (from: -lémbúkja (-L%)) n 1/2. any product that heightens the viscosity of a liquid.

omúlémbiya (from: -lembýa (-L%)) n 1/2. a disciple.

omulénda (from: -lenda) n 3/4. ray, body marks.

omúlendererwa (from: -léndererua (-L%)) n 3/4; 1/2. the skill that someone has in attracting visitors to him; also the person who is visited.

omúlenderêri (from: -lénderêri) n 1/2. a walker.

omúlendéro (from: -léndero) n 3/4. a walk. ané omómúlenderó wive he is still walking

omuléngë (from: -lengë) n 3/4. the leg. omulénge wémbene yage atwıkire the leg of my goat
omúlenge 261
broke down
omúlenge (from: -lênge (-L%))
n 3/4. voice.
omúlengekë (from: -lêngekëe)
n 3/4. ripe banana.
omúléngékenja (from: -lêngékenja) n 3/4. the way of
thinking about something.
omulengélênge (from: -lengélenge) n 3/4. a funnel made of
calabash.
omúlengerë (from: -lêngerê (-L%))
n 3/4. the manner to bewitch.
omúléngerere (from: -lêngerere (-L%)) n 3/4. measure, witchcraft.
omúléngénerere (from: -lêngerere (-L%)) n 3/4. 14/6. the fact of
foreseeing exactly.
omúlêngi (from: -lêngi) n 1/2.
measurer.
omulénngo (from: -lengo) n 3/4.
measure.
omúlénguíle (from: -lênguíle (-L%)) n 3/4. healing operated
by a sorcerer.
omúlëra (from: -lêra (-L%)) n 3/4. lines, streaks. olutherá lukáýir'
emëra the striated rat has
streaks
omulere (from: -lere) n 1/2. young.
oyó ni muleré wage that one is
my younger brother or sister.
omúlerëmbérâ (from: -lëremberá) n 1/2.
bridegroom.
omúlerembere (from: -lërembere (-L%)) n 3/4. the fact of being
hanged.
omúlerémi (from: -lerëmi) n 1/2.
pregnant woman.
omúleretere (from: -lëretere (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of
floating, of spying.
omúlereti (from: -lëreti) n 1/2. a
floater.
omúlëry (from: -lerë) n 3/4. nasal
haemorrhage. erjwjk'omúlëry
to have a nasal haemorrhage
omúletere (from: -lëtere (-L%))
n 3/4. the manner of bringing
something.
omulhângo (from: -lhangó) n 3/4.
door. Syn. olëyi.
omulhombe (from: -lhombe (-L%))
n 3. uneasiness caused by the
fact of having drunk beer the
preceding day.
omulhongo (from: -lhongo (-L%))
n 3/4. village.
omulhonzhlonzono (from: -lhonzhlonzano (-L%)) n 1/2.
very tall.
omúlhêbë (from: -lûbe) n 3/4.
jump-rope, a game of jump-
rope. omusik’ oyû ni karand'
omó múlhêbë this girl is an
expert in playing jump-rope
omúlhëmba (from: -lhëmba (-L%))
n 3/4. loincloth.
omulhunga (from: -lhunga (-L%))
n 1/2. bride.
omúlhûmba (from: -lhûmba) n 3/4. cloth made from the
bark of a tree.
omûlî (from: -li) n 1/2. eater, female
sorcerer.
omûli (from: -li) n 1/2. long, tall.
enzira nyíri a long distance
omúlibāhasa 262

omúlibāhasa (from: -libāhāsa (-L%)) n 3/4. medicinal plant.
omúlibhāre (from: -lihāre (-L%)) n 3/4. the way to cover.
omúlibu (from: -libu) n 3/4. a tube used to doing an enema.
omúlīhī (from: -līhi) n 3/4. Variant: emīrīhi. the root. erihand' emīlīhi (mīrīhi) to stay somewhere for a long time (lit. to plant roots)
omúlīhīre (from: -lihīre (-L%)) n 3/4. paying one’s due.
omūlīkī (from: -likī) n 3/4. the rope, the prison. erly'omūmūlīkī to go to prison
omūlīkkyetu (from: -likkyetu (-L%)) n 1/2. my neighbor, my friend.
omūlimālīma (from: -limalīma) n 3/4. bat.
omūlimba (from: -limba (-L%)) n 1/2. someone who does not know how to dance. ēndara sīrīkō múlimba Dancing at the xylophone is a piece of cake, that is, any one can dance at the xylophone. (Lit. the xylophone has no bad dancer)
omūlīmbīre (from: -limbīre (-L%)) n 3/4. 14/6. the procedure for lying.
omūlīmbūṣīrya (from: -limbusir-ja (-L%)) n 3/4. the fact of surprising someone in order to discover his secrets.
omūlīmī (from: -lim-ji) n 1/2. worker.
omūlimīra (from: -limira) n 3/4. sickle.
omūlimiro (from: -limiro) n 3/4. a stick that a worker uses while cutting leaves with a machete in a field.
omūljīmu (from: -limū) n 3/4. spirit; idiot. erīkōl' olūljīmu to act like an idiot abīrbīyā kīrmūrīmu he has reached the level of a real idiot
omūljīmu (from: -limu) n 3/4. a spirit. It is this spirit that makes a person alive. When it leaves the body, the person dies. There are several spirits that might come to attack a human being. So, when someone is possessed, it is rendered by alīkō bālimū or alīkō bīrīmu or alīkō mīlīmu lit. he has spirits.
omūljīmya (from: -limā (-L%)) n 2. a dishonest person.
omūljīnga (from: -linga (-L%)) n 3/4. a wooden receptacle used for brewing banana juice. Syn: omuhē, oβwēto.
omūlīngā (from: -lingā (-L%)) n 3/4. copper.
omulīngāte (from: -lingatē) n 3/4. a type of tree.
omulīrīra (from: -līrīra) n 3/4. a type of tree, leaves of which are used in a magic way to attract women.
omulīro (from: -līro) n 3/4. the fire.
omulīsūrā (from: -lisūrā lī) n 1/2. arab. ābalīsūrā móbāsir’ omo Nzanzibārā Arabs came from Zanzibar
omūlīsya (from: -lis-ja (-L%)) n 1/2. shepherd. oyūtē mūlīsya w’ émbene syāmīn ya
omulito

enzi bí n’ enyólo the one who is not a shepherd of a goat never knows the difficult one and the easy one.

omulito (from: -lito) n 1/2. an important personality.

omulógi (from: -logi) Variant: omulóyi, n 1/2. sorcerer.

omulondo (from: -londo) n 3/4. line, caravan.

omulóng (from: -longe) n 3/4. bamboo.

omulóyi (from: -loyi) n 1/2. sorcerer.

omulóbo (from: -lóbo) n 3/4. animal mark.

omulúmbi (from: -úmbi) n 3/4. fog.

omulúmbi (from: -úmbi) n 1/2. beer seeker.

omulúme (from: -úme) n 1/2. man.

ôy o mú múlume wîwe that one is her husband

omulúme-kabiri (from: -lume-kabiri (-L%)) n 1. sorcerer (lit. a man twice) (source: Tatsopa’s dictionary).

omulúmo (from: -úmo) n 3/4. thunder.

ómulumúna (from: -lumuna) n 1/2, 14. younger brother. obulumúna the relationship of being a younger brother in age.

ómulungulû (from: -lungulû) n 3/4. termite.

ómulungulû (from: -lungulû) n 3/4. a type of tree with which the xylophone (éndara) is made.

ómulungulû (from: -lungulû H)

ómulyánzúki

n 3/4. kind of grasshopper that is very black. Syn: omúndégülá.

ómulwana (from: -ľana (-L%)) n 1/2; 14. young man, boy.

ómuliwana youth, adolescence

ómulwánda (from: -ľandaa) n 1/2. a prematurely child (lit. the one who leaves the stomach).

ómulwere (from: -ľere (-L%)) n 1/2. the sick, the person who is constantly sick.

ómulwĩ (from: -luji) n 1/2. fighter.

ómulyálná (from: -liála) n 3/4. greediness.

ómulyambéba (from: -liambeba) n 3/4. a child’s game that consists of trying to pass between the legs of a person sitting down without touching him.

ómulyanye (from: -liange (-L%)) n 3/4. leftovers. omúlyanye akágosť’ oko múyí kw’ ítsúro Leaving leftovers overnight in a village is a form of jealousy (lit. the leftovers sleep in a village for jealousy). It means that people are supposed to give food to those who need it.

ómulyángota (from: -liangóta (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of tree that provides good shelter.

ómulyángóte (from: -liángóte) n 3/4. a type of tree.

ómulyánvë (from: -liányë (L%)) n 3/4. kind of spirit.

ómulyánzúkí (from: -liánzúkí)
omulyatira nzogu  n 3/4. type of plant with yellow flowers.
omulyatira nzogu (from: -liatira nzogu) n 3/4. type of plant.
omuletiya (from: -matirja (-L%) n 1/2. the person who sticks things.
omumbalhaka (from: -mbalhaka) n 1/2. a prostitute.
omumbangwa (from: -mbangua) n 3/4. corn whose seeds are scattered on the carrot.
omumbesa (from: -mbesa) n 1/2. young girl. abambesá babiri sibákolá kyólo two girls together do a lot of nasty things omumbesá wobunó syálnimnya ewábó yangahjkwá a girl who talks a lot (in the sense of bragging) does not know that people may go and visit her home and see how she lives there omumbesá útówa kya nyjná akágendá n’ erjohó a girl who does not listen to her mother gets married (lit. goes) with a monster.
omumbirí (from: -mbirí) n 3/4. a type of tree that has big fruits that are suspended with a long stem.
omumbo (from: -mbo (-L%)) n 1/2. the mother of the chief or of a queen; the wife who is crowned with the chief.
omumbódí (from: -mbódí) n 3/4. worm inside the toilet.
omumbogu (from: -mboğu) n 3/4. a red yam.
omúnbúba (from: -mbúba) n 1/2. an ethnic group living in the plain of Semliki between Beni and Mutwanga.
omúnbúmba (from: -mbumbá) n 3/4. a type of tree that has long leaves.
omumbunda (from: -mbunda (-L%)) n 3/4. pants, trousers.
omuméro (from: -mero) n 3/4. throat.
omúminywkala (from: -mýnykala (-L%) n 1/2. a detector, a person who detects.
omumolé (from: -molé) n 3/4. a tree species.
omúnaga (from: -nága (-L%)) n 3. earthenware.
omúnaga (from: -nága (-L%)) n 3. food that has been kept aside to be eaten later. asá nyikúhy’ okó múnaga wage come and share my food I put aside.
omúnaku (from: -nák ( -L%)) n 3/4. a poor person.
omunama (from: -namá) n 3/4. type of fish.
omunande (from: -nandó) n 1/2. a person belonging to the Nande ethnic group. Syn: omundánde.
omúnani (from: -nání (-L%)) n 3. eight. omúnani wóyó there is eight.
omúnání (from: -nání (-L%)) n 1/2. relative. This term is restricted between parents of a married couple. Thus my parents call
my wife’s parents their bánándjú.

ómunda (from: -nda H (-L%))
n 3/4. an oval piece of wood used to smooth the outside and inside of a freshly made pot. It also means a type of mug made of a broken calabash with a handle, commonly used to share beer.

omundáli (from: -ndalj) n 3/4. medal (loan word from French "médaille").

omundánde (from: -ndandé) n 1/2. a person belonging to the Nande tribe.

ómünde (from: -ndé) n 3. type of dance.

ómundu (from: -ndu) n 1/2. the person. omundú syálimiñyá čekíkándišyámúlyá one never knows what will kill him (lit. a person does not know what will eat him)

ómúnganga (from: -ngánga (-L%))
n 1/2. medical doctor (loan word from Swahili). The term is used for a healer using western medicine. This may be a medical doctor or a nurse. obúnganga the art of healing; medecine

omúngásí (from: -ngásí) n 3/4. a ladder.

omúngásí (from: -ngásí) n 3/4. this term designates the internal limits in a field. These limits look like ladders because, to get from one portion of the field to the other, you have to climb that limit. These field borders are found in the hilly areas of Masereka, Luotu.

ómungélè (from: -ngelée) n 3/4. antelope.

ómungelése (from: -ngelesé) n 3/4. stomach disease, lumpago.

ómungó (-nó (-L%)) n 3/4. a tree species.

ómúngókhóbhú (from: -ngolóbhú) a stranger. ághéndjré n’ omúngókhóbhú she has got married to a stranger (lit. she has gone with a stranger) Syn: omwasa.

ómungoso (from: -ngoso (-L%)) n 3/4. the marrow.

ómungosó (from: -ngoso) n 3/4. marrow.

ómungù (from: -ungù H (-L%))

ómungùdhe (from: -ungúdhe H)
n 3/4. sour leaves that rabbits eat.

ómungýrámo (from: -ngúrymó) n 3/4. roaring. oyó wó múngýrámo w’érjú that is the roaring of an aircraft.

ómýngyá (from: -ngíá) n 3.
tomorrow. éngyá the following day

ómýngyá (from: -ngíá) tomorrow morning. omúngyá bwákyá mó múngyá tomorrow when it is daylight is tomorrow morning Syn: omómúngyá.
omuní (from: -njí) n 1/2. defecator (from the verb erínia 'to defecate').
omunímiba (from: -njimba) n 3/4. medicinal plant.
omunítéré (from: -njitéré) n 1/2. an agronomist official (loan word from French "moniteur").
omunóne (from: -none (-L%)) n 3/4. clay.
omúnóno (from: -nónó) n 3/4. animal leg.
omunthómbe (from: -nthombé) n 1/2. clerk, a state official.
omunúbo (from: -nubo) n 3/4. suffering. This is a derived noun from erinúba 'to suffer'.
omunúndúla (from: -nundúla) n 3/4. a type of tree the bark of which is used to make ropes.
omunúndúlá w’obýkali a type of plant with large leaves
omúnwání (from: -núaní) n 1/2. friend. People in the area of Irungu prefer this term to ómwíra (friend) that they translate by spouse.
omunwê (from: -nue) n 3/4. finger.
omunya- (from: omunya-) pref 1/2. of, from (This is a prefix to nouns).
omunyaMaséréka a person from Masereka
omunyagasa (from: -nyagasa (-L%)) n 1/2. an expert.
omúnýáli (from: -nyáli) n 3/4. revulsion.
omunyámwami (from: -nyámiami (-L%)) n 1/2. a chief kin, a person who belongs to the chiefdom.
omunyérere (from: -nyerere) n 3/4. the fox, mongoose.
omúnyétj (from: -nyetj) n 1/2. young boy or young girl who has become mature and can get married.
omunyétoto (from: -nyetoto) n 1/2. a nubile girl.
omúnyókú (from: -nyókú) n 3/4. flesh.
omunyoló-kútwí (from: -nyola-kútúj) n 3/4. a type of tree.
omunyolé (from: -nyolee) n 3/4. a worm. óbwolóbwoló bw’omunyolé bykályatayáw’ okó lýsí the slowness of the worm makes it get to the river
ómúnyú (from: -unyú H) Variant: omúnyú. n 3/4. salt. ómúnyú wá mbene type of leaf (lit. the salt of a goat)
omúnyú w’émberé (from: -munyú H wa ámbéne (L%)) n 3/4. type of plant with yellow flowers. (lit. the salt of goats).
omúnyumú (from: -nyumú) n 1/2. a miser. íwanyílúsyá kw’ obúnyumú wagw’ obó take far away from you your miserly character
ómúnyùnyíre (from: -nyùnyíre (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of sucking.
omúnywá (from: -nyúa) n 3/4. lip.
omúnywánj (from: -nyúanj) n 1/2. friend.
omunzanda (from: -nzanda (-L%))
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omunzede (from: -nzedé (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of rat with a white stomach.

omunzeleddí (from: -nzedéddí) n 3/4. sling.

omünzence (from: -nzenze (-L%)) n 3/4. banana wine.

omünzenze (from: -nzenze (-L%)) n 3/4. banana beer.

omunzidi (from: -nzidi (-L%)) n 3/4. frog.

omunzobonzobo (from: -nzonbondo (-L%)) n 3/4. medicinal plant.


omupángí (from: -pángí) n 1/2. a camping person.

omúpe (from: -pé) n 1/2. priest.

omupyteró (from: -pêpê) n 3/4. small peas that are fried and from which the skin is removed.

omúpetsya (from: -pêtsya (-L%)) n 1/2. someone who hits with a stick.

omupyterí (from: -pike (-L%)) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omupỳndo (from: -pîndo (-L%)) n 3/4. loincloth.

omupírá (from: -piráa) n 3/4. tattoo in the face and nose.

omupyterí (from: -poní) n 1/2. an unhappy person. Òmwná múponí akákwa lúbí a child who is never happy about what he is given dies in a miserable way

omupyterí (from: -polí) n 1/2.

omųrímba (from: -rumbá) n 3/4. policeman (loan word from French "policier").

omųpyége (from: -piégé) n 3/4. chick.

omųrafúlí (from: -rafúlí) n 3/4. a type of tree that produces wood for building houses.

omųragane (from: -rágáné (-L%)) n 1/2. concubine.

omųrahakuti (from: -ráhakuti (-L%)) n 1/2. very tall. omųwana múrahakuti a very tall boy

omųráhí (from: -rahi) n 1/2. thief.

omurängu (from: -ranjú) n 3/4. news.


omųróbi (from: -robi) n 3/4. a type of bird, sparrowhawk.

omųróbi (from: -róbi (-lóbí)) Variant: omųliobí. n 1/2. fisherman.

omuroma (from: -roma (-L%)) n 3/4. rat species.

omųrubhaínjí (from: -rubhaínjí) n 3/4. neem tree. It is a medical plant for treating typhus. This is a loan word I (Mutaka) obtained from Kenya. This tree is very common there and it is believed to treat 40 different diseases. That is the meaning of its name in Masai "murubainjí". In Luhy, it is called omwarabajné with the same meaning.

omųrímba (from: -rumbá) n 3/4. a bundle of leaves that a witchdoctor uses to heal a
omúrúru (from: -rúrú) n 3. insatiability. oyó ni mundú w’omúrúru that person is never satisfied, he always wants to eat more. obúrúru bwagú bylabjirye your insatiability exaggerates

omúsába (from: -saba) n 3/4. a plantain, type of banana.

omúsabásaba (from: -sábasába (-L.%) n 3/4. type of bird.

omúsábi (from: -sabi) n 3/4. plantain.

omúsabíko (from: -sábiko, -sábikoo) Variant: omúsabikó. n 3/4. meat that has been dipped into hot water for a later cooking.

omúsabísabí (from: -sabisabí) n 1/2. a beggar.

omúsabu (from: -sábu (-L.%) n 3/4. type of tree.

omúsabúká (from: -sábaká) n 3/4. a plant that is parasitic to another plant; a plant that grows from the place where similar plants were the preceding season.

omúsabúlj (from: -sábulj) n 1/2. the saver.

omúsahójba (from: -sahójbhá) n 1/2. visitor (loan word of unknown origin). ngáhujkr’abasahójbhá b’éngo I am cooking a chicken for the visitors Syn: omúsañjba, omugénj.

omúsañjba (from: -sajbhá) n 1/2. a visitor. Syn: omugénj.

omúsaká (from: -sáká) n 3/4. a small hut used for the offerings to the spirits.


omúsakáníj (from: -sakanij) n 1/2. trader, someone who trades with other people’s things. omůhýžeya mutsibú ñń múšakáníj a person who gives a lot is a trader with other people’s things

omísák (from: -sáki) n 1/2. a writer. omúsák w’endombj the writer of a letter

omúsákire (from: -sákire (-L.%) n 3/4. the manner of tattooing.

omúsákire (from: -sákire (-L.%) n 3/4. bargaining for food.

omúsakisaki (from: -sáquisaki (-L.%) n 3/4. a type of tree with thorns.

omúsakusáku (from: -sákusákú (-L.%) n 1/2. a well-organized person. omúsakusákú syábula bwa mbúto a well-organized person does not lack the ones for seeds

omusalába (from: -musalábá) n 3/4. the cross (loan from Swahili).

omúsalálá (from: -sálala (-L.%) n 3/4. trickling water.

omusálalí (from: -salálí) n 3/4. ray,
omúsalire (from: -sálire (-L%)) n 3/4. the manner of vomiting.
omúsalisali (from: -sálisali (-L%)) n 3/4. blade, a small stick.
omúsamatá (from: -sámataá) n 3/4. a small quantity.
omusamba (from: -samba (-L%)) n 1/2. Europeanized, westernized; someone who inspires fear.
omúsambányúmu (from: -sámpanyúmú) n 3/4. a type of tree.
omusámibirá ngingo (from: -sambirá ngingo (-L%)) n 3/4. small amount of food for lovers they eat before sleeping.
omúsangá (from: -sángá (-L%)) n 3/4. bloom, flower.
omusángi (from: -sángi) n 3/4. an old dress.
omusango (from: -sango (-L%)) n 1/2. a prostitute.
omúsángo (from: -sango) n 3/4. a dangerous affair. Eřjw’ omusángo: to cause or to be involved in a dangerous affair, for example impregnating a woman obútkú butékýá bukáleta musángo bad weather causes problems (lit. the day that is not clear brings a misfortune) Syn: oluñanza, ěmbúga.
omúszáñzúllire (from: -sáñzúllire (-L%)) n 3/4. the flowering, the eclosion of flowers.
omúsarándú (from: -sarándú) n 3/4. a mourning dress.
omúsarángáta (from: -sárángáta) n 3/4. blade, usually, from a reed.
omúsarángáti (from: -sárángáti) n 3/4. a reed blade.
omúsari (from: -sári (-L%)) n 3/4. a cut, a wound caused by a blade of a reed.
omúsari (from: -sári (-L%)) n 3/4. a cut, a wound.
omúsáro (from: -sáro) n 3/4. a section, a portion.
omusasa (from: -sasa (-L%)) n 3/4. a tree species that produces excellent embers. Syn: omuñangañanga.
omusási (from: -sási) n 3/4. blood.
omusási akákbumbá: people of the same family recognize each other (lit. the blood smells)
omúzásire (from: -sásire (-L%)) Variant: emúsísire. n 3/4. the manner of catching.
omúsúñtýra (from: -stír-a (-L%)) n 3/4. a tear.
omúsebere (from: -sébere (-L%)) n 3/4. kind of tree, wattle tree.
omúsege (from: -sége) n 3/4. a wrist chain. ěnjídog y’ omusége the place where the two ends of a wrist chain meet omúsége (from: -sége) n 3/4. sand.
omúṣīkụ 271

omúṣīkụ (from: -sīkū) n 3/4.  kind of tree.

omúṣīkwaṭère (from: -sīkuṭerē) n 1/2.  administrator (loan word from French "administrateur").

omúṣīmámboγo (from: -sīmambogo) n 12/13.  type of bird.

omusímibí (from: -simibí) n 1/2.  a bachelor.  omusímibí akáńia mbíro the bachelor defecates black powder Syn: omugánda.

omúṣímolere (from: -ṣimolere (-L%)) Variant: emúṣímolere.  n 3/4.  the fact of saying wrong things about someone.

omúníndi (from: -sindí (-L%)) n 3/4.  the stem of a germinating plant.  ebíkúṣá bírǐmúlsy’ emúndi the corn plants are germinating.

omúṣīngá (from: -ṣingá) n 3/4.  an uncooked pot.  Probably that the word comes from the word eríṣingá ’a big fire’.

omúṣíngírí (from: -singírí) n 3/4.  kind of tree.

omúṣīngó (from: -ṣingó) n 3/4.  stupid person.  móbólé múṣingó w’ fıkṣálmụ what a stupid person from the hell

omúṣínó (from: -sínó) n 3/4.  clitoris.

omúṣínní (from: -sínní) n 1/2.  slaughterer; butcher.

omúṣínníson (from: -sínníson (-L%)) n 3/4.  the manner of slaughtering.

omúṣípilí (from: -sipílí) n 3/4.  a slingshot.

omúṣíre (from: -ṣire) n 1/2.  fool, a crazy person.  oyúté w’oko múṣíre yúkanzá ákímbà The one who is not a relative of a crazy person is the one who likes the way the crazy person sings

omúṣírí (from: -sírí) n 3/4.  space behind the house, backyard.

omúṣíribábá (from: -síribáá) n 3/4.  lizard.

omúṣírisíto (from: -sírisíto) n 3/4.  walk.  wámásálá wa wá omó múṣírisíto you finally get back from the walk

omúṣírisíyíto (from: -sírisíyíto) n 3/4.  habit, behavior.

omúṣīsa (from: -sísa) n 3/4.  muscle.

omúṣisi (from: -sisí) n 3/4.  threads for braiding or for weaving baskets.


omúṣítoró (from: -sítóoro) n 1/2.  carpenter.

omúṣítu (from: -sítu) n 3/4.  forest.

omúṣítukíre (from: -ṣítukíre (-L%)) n 3/4.  promptly.  eríyá n’ omúṣítukíre to eat promptly


omúṣíwa (from: -ṣíwa (-L%)) n 1/2.  an orphan.  (lit. a person who has been left.  The term derives from the verb eríṣíga ’to leave’).

omúṣóbolera (from: -sóbólera (-L%)) n 1/2.  an interpreter.

omúṣóbolya (from: -sóbóla (-L%))
omųsobyō  
n 1/2. a spokesman.

omųsobyō (from: -sobjo)  
n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omusōga (from: -sogā)  
n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omusōha (from: -sahā)  
n 3/4. arrow.

omusōhe (from: -sahē)  
  fishing.

omusōhī (from: -sohī)  
n 1/2. fisherman; judge; plot maker.

omusōkī (from: -sokī)  
n 1/2. agent of a chief.

omusōkya (from: -sökja (-L%))  
n 1/2. crossing person, the person who helps people cross a river.

omusōlanī (from: -solanī)  
n 3/4. the toilet. This is a loan word from Swahili.

omusolanindī (from: -sōlanindī (-L%))  
n 3/4. type of medicinal plant.

omusōlesya (from: -sölēsī-a (-L%))  
n 1/2. tax collector.

omusōlo (from: -solo)  
n 3/4. tax.

omusōlōlū (from: -sōlōlū)  
n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omusōlōlwā (from: -sōlōlūa)  
n 3/4. kind of tree the root of which is used to treat stomach aches.

omusōma (from: -sōma)  
n 3/4. bean leaves used as vegetables.

omusōmbe (from: -sōme (-L%))  
n 1/2. the abandoned wife of a chief.

omusōmbo (from: -sōmbo (-L%))  
n 3/4. kind of tree used to treat the toes. It is a medicinal plant.

omųsombōlī (from: -somboli)  
n 1/2. a person who sorts (coffee seeds).

omusōno (from: -somo)  
n 3/4. beer that is not ready yet for consumption.

omusōndołī (from: -sondołī)  
n 1/2  
  14. a guide. obusondolī the fact of guiding people or a herd of animals

omusōne (from: -sone)  
n 3/4. kind of tree.

omusōnga (from: -songa)  
n 3/4. animal breast.

omusōnga (from: -songa)  
n 3/4. disease for which the patient spits blood.

omusōnge (from: -songē)  
n 3/4. pure honey.

omusōnge (from: -songe)  
n 3/4. conic hut made of straw.

omusongōra (from: -songora)  
n 1/2. a Nande ethnic group that inhabits near the border with Uganda at Mbondwe, near Kasindi.

omusōnī (from: -sōnī)  
n 1/2. father-in-law, mother-in-law. obusú bw’omusonî ni matendère the face of an in-law is like slippery mud

omusōnja (from: -sōnja)  
n 3/4. bideus pilosa. It is believed that a man becomes sexually active when he chews the leaves and the stem of this plant before having intercourses.

ómusónja (from: -sonja I)  
n 3/4. type of medicinal plant.

omųsōsekanja (from: -sōsekanja
omúšósí (from: -soşi) n 1/2. a judge (loan word from French "juge").
omúsú (from: -súu) n 1/2. miser.
omúsúbá ngolú (from: -súba ngolú) (-L%) n 3. wound that was previously healed.
omusúbi (from: -subí) n 1/2. a servant.
omúsúbísúbi (from: -súbisúbi) n 3/4. banana inside.
omúšubúlyà (from: -súbułja (-L%)) n 3/4. medicinal plant.
omúšubwákò (from: -súbuakó) n 1/2. elder; the one who comes just before a newlyborn child.
omúšqbýa (from: -súbya (-L%)) n 1/2. the person who answers.
omusudá (from: -sudáa) n 1/2. soldier (loan word from French "soldat").
omúšúki (from: -suki) n 3/4. a trapped animal.
omusúkò (from: -suko) n 3. young.
omusikà akíné musúkò the girl is still young.
omusúko (from: -sukó H) n 3/4. young boy, young girl.
omúšulè (from: -súlee) n 3/4. type of bird.
omúšumálı (from: -sumalı) n 3/4. nail.
omúsumba (from: -súmba (-L%)) n 1/2. pygmy. akálýà búsumbasumba he eats like a pygmy.
omúşungù (from: -súnguù) n 1/2. whiteman (loan word from Swahili "muzungu").
omúşungù (from: -súnguù) n 1/2. boss (originally it means "white man; during the colonization period, the white man was the boss). omúşungù wage akálýre my boss is severe.
omúşungù (from: -súnguù) n 1/2. European.
omúsúrasúrá (from: -súrásúrá) n 1/2. a liar.
omúšysù (from: -súsù (-L%)) n 3/4. kind of tree.
omúšusu (from: -súsú) n 3/4. a kind of rat that stinks; shrew.
omusúsúli (from: -susúli) n 3/4. banana juice of a lower quality.
omúswa (from: -súá (-L%)) n 3/4. termite.
omúswà (from: -súáa) n 3/4. worms that are found in the soil.
omúswaswa (from: -súasua (-L%)) n 3/4. salted water used as a sauce.
omúšwìryà (from: -súrìa (-L%)) n 1/2. hitter. obúšwìryà the fact of hitting.
omúšyà (from: -sìa) n 3/4. valley.
omúsyakúlu (from: -siakulu) Variant: abásyakúlu. n 1/2. an old person. obúsyakúlu old age esyonderjí sibúsyakúlu having beard does not mean old age

omúsyangirá (from: -siángirá) n 3/4. a huge cooking pot that is used to cook food at wedding festivities.

omúsyenene (from: -síenene (-L%)) n 3/4. grasshopper.

omúsyó (from: -síó) n 3/4. proverb. eriyir’ emísyó y’omó kyagándá to tell parables in the men’s hut

ómútabána (from: -tábaná) n 1/2. young girl with big breasts; a young boy; an adolescent.

ómútabuka (from: -tabuka H (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of rat.

ómútágála (from: -tagála) n 3/4. pitchfork. eríkanjul’eririmá ry’omómutágála to clear the field with a pitchfork

ómútágála (from: -tágalá (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of tree.

ómútágáta (from: -tagátá) n 3/4. banana beer with one day of fermentation.

ómútágát’abírmútmúmúryá the one day fermentation beer has rendered him drunk Syn: ésómo.

ómútáhí (from: -táhi) n 3/4. branch.

ómútahwa (from: -táhua (-L%)) n 1/2. soothsayer.

ómútahw’akálýolyayá the soothsayer makes a diagnosis and cures with the help of the spirits

ómútahyó (from: -tahyo) n 3/4.

dowry. omútahyó sibúgyí njí býlambéjí the dowry is not a sale, it is the compensation for looking after the girl

ómútáká (from: -taka) n 3. soil.

ómúttakú (from: -táku (-L%)) n 1/2. drunkard.

ómútálá (from: -tala) Variant: emitálá. n 3/4. a mouth handicap that consists of the fact that the lips cannot cover the front teeth. omundú w’emitálá a person with a mouth handicap

ómútálala (from: -talala (-L%)) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

ómúttambya (from: -támbja (-L%)) n 3/4. container.

ómúttamírí (from: -tamíríj) n 1/2. drunkard.

ómútámo (from: -támo) n 3/4. cuffs made with raphia threads.

ómúttánda (from: -tanda) n 3/4. rudimentary bell.

ómúttanda (from: -tánda (-L%)) n 3/4. a perch.

ómúttangályúba (from: -tánga- líubá) n 3/4. a type of tree with red flowers. It is a medicinal plant.

ómúttángí (from: -tángí) n 1/2. one of the major Nande clans.

ómúttáno (from: -táno) n 3/4. border. omúttánó w’eririmá the border of the field

ómútatsapa (from: -tatsápa H (-L%)) n 3/4. a kind of insect that lives under the soil.

ómutegengéra (from: -tegengera) n 3/4. a kind of tree.
omùtegůle (from: -tegulė) n 3/4. a black cloth.
omútęcho (from: -tóho) n 3/4. traditional cup.
omútekę (from: -tékęe) n 1/2. family head who has a lot of things.
omútémbe (from: -tembé) n 3/4. a type of wild plant the bark of which produces material to make ropes.
omútémbekalį (from: -tembėkalį (-L%)) n 3/4 7/8. type of wild plant the bark of which is used to make ropes.
omútémbo (from: -tembó) n 3/4. a type of tree used to make the canoes for beer.
omútėmby (from: -tėmbų (-L%)) n 3/4. type of wild fig tree.
omútėmi (from: -tėmi) n 3/4. the sickle.
omútęnde (from: -tėnde (-L%)) n 1/2. newly circumcised, that is when the wound is not healed yet.
omütėsyna (from: -tėsia (-L%)) n 1/2. a woman who often has abortions.
omūtėti (from: -tėti) n 1/2. a lovemaker.
omūtėtų (from: -tėtų (-L%)) n 3/4. stammering.
omūtėti (from: -tey) n 1/2. nightwatcher, keeper, guardian. omuṭėty jō yūkategaya the guardian is the person who looks after (someone)
omūtėtyi (from: -tėti) n 1/2. a trapsetter.
omuthalimbő (from: -thalimbó) n 3/4. a big iron stick.
omuthėko (from: -thekó) n 3/4. trap (loan from Swahili "mtego").
omuthobu (from: -thobú) n 3/4. corn harvested prematurely.
omūthoka (from: -thóka (-L%)) n 3/4. car.
omūthura (from: -thúra (-L%)) n 3/4. food not well cooked.
mwákaly’ ekirí m’omūthura he ate the sweet potato while it was still not well cooked.
omūthura (from: -thúra (-L%)) n 3/4. uncooked food such as a potato or a corn.
omūthuru (from: -thúru (-L%)) Variant: omūthura. n 3/4. something crude, half cooked.
omuthúruthuru (from: -thurúthuru (-L%)) n 3/4. the corn carrot without the seeds.
omuthwangiro (from: -tuangiro) n 3/4. pounding stick. erjswiry’ omundú y’omo muthwangiro to hit someone with a pounding stick Syn: omutwangiro.
omúti (from: -tį) n 1/2. the burier. kwē bându kingahá sīkibya! omwiti yō wanālwirē ŋabya ná múti oh brothers! what a terrible thing! the killer was the burier.
omúti (from: -tį) n 3/4. tree. omúti wa ndwá kind of tree from
which planks can be made

**omútíbito** (from: -tíbito (-L%))  
*n* 3/4. taro shoots; elephant ear plant.  
*túhery’* omútibité  
*ímótíasály*’ amányangwa let us plant taro shoots so that we may one day eat taros

**omútikwá** (from: -tikua)  
*n* 3/4. type of bird.

**omútíma** (from: -tíma)  
*n* 3/4. heart, the soul.  
er’súby’ omútíma  
w’omondá to cool down  
erbunjul’ omútíma to change one’s opinion (lit. to reverse the heart)  
*omútíma*’ámáláloká to feel like vomiting (lit. the heart feels dizziness)

**omútíwandú** (from: -tí wa nduý)  
*n* 3/4. a type of tree.

**omútíwandwá** (from: -tí wa ndua)  
*n* 3/4. a type of tree.  
Syn.  
**omútíwandú**

**omutó** (from: -too)  
*n* 3/4. sauce.

**omutóbro** (from: -toberó)  
*n* 3/4. a hole.  
Syn.  
**ekyúna.**

**omútobo** (from: -tóbo (-L%))  
*n* 3/4. a basket that has a hole.

**omútoboké** (from: -tóboke)  
*n* 3/4. a basket with a hole.  
Syn.  
**omútobo.**

**omútóbú** (from: -tóbý)  
*n* 3/4. quantity of.  
*omútóbú* w’amagétse a quantity of water.

**omútoheryô** (from: -toherio)  
*n* 3/4. September. This month is dedicated to the Humbe.

**omútoka** (from: -tóka (-L%))  
*n* 3/4. car.

**omútóké** (from: -tóke)  
*n* 3/4. top of a sugar cane.

**omútoko** (from: -toko)  
*n* 1/2. thief.

**omútókwá** (from: -tóka)  
*n* 3/4. the upper part of a sugar cane that is planted for reproduction.

**omútolo** (from: -tólo (-L%))  
*n* 3/4. a type of bird with white and red feathers.

**omútómá** (from: -tóma)  
*n* 3/4. a tree whose bark is used to make clothes.

**omútómía** (from: -tómía)  
*n* 1/2. a lovemaker, a fornicator.  
*omútómía* mwigá akásosaya  
*omúsinó wo gála a fornicator who is still an apprentice renders the clitoris in a state of erection

**omútóndí** (from: -tóndí)  
*n* 3/4. a type of tree used for making xylophones.

**omútóndí** (from: -tóndí)  
*n* 3/4. medicinal plant.

**omútondo** (from: -tóndo (-L%))  
*n* 3/4. a type of tree.

**omútóndotondo** (from: -tóndotondo (-L%))  
*n* 3/4. type of plant with pink and white flowers.

**omutóto** (from: -tooto)  
*n* 3/4. a bird’s dung.

**omutótoyó** (from: -tóttoyó)  
*n* 3/4. long talk.  
Syn.  
*omugobóléra, omuhulúlo, omúsala*.

**omutóyí** (from: -toy)  
*n* 1/2. the guardian of a chief, a counsellor.

**omutsámberé** (from: -tsambére (-L%))  
*n* 3/4. plant of which the root is used to treat stomach
omútsambútsảmbų

aches.

omútsambútsảmbų (from: -tsám̥tbútsảmbų) n 1/2. a weird person, a person who is disordinate, who does not care about himself, who is negligent.

omútsảmų (from: -tsámų) n 1/2. nightwatchman.

omútsândina (from: -tsándná) n 3/4. the stump of a banana tree. omútsândina w’embóko the stump of a banana tree

omútsarara (from: -tsárara (-L%)) n 3/4. a gush.

omútsawángima (from: -tsá-wa-ngíma) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omútsérë (from: -tséreë) n 3/4. rice.

omútsíbu (from: -tsíbu) n 1/2. a wicked person.

omútsíha (from: -tsíha (-L%)) n 1/2. a deaf person.

omútsíkilí (from: -tsíkilí) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omútsílí (from: -tsílí (-L%)) n 3/4. something black.


omútsótsó (from: -tsotsó) n 3/4. manioc.

omútsúmbj (from: -tsúmbj) n 1/2. the woman (lit. the cook).

omútsumúlo (from: -tsúmulo) n 3/4. words used to remove the curse.

omútsumulwa (from: -tsúmulua (-L%)) n 1/2. a person from whom a curse was removed.

omutsungangámbo (from: -tsung-ngambó) n 3/4. medicinal plant.

omútsúngë (from: -tsúng-j) n 1/2. a guardian; for the nightwatchman, the term used is omúzáµ which is borrowed from Swahili.


omútsútsó (from: -tsútsó) n 3/4. ink, Syn: obwíno

ómútswándina (from: -mutsuándina H) n 3/4. the part of the plant that is cut and on which other plants may grow. éndíná nené yìkánábanikà k’ ómútsándina the inferior part of a big plant has sometimes the part of the plant from which it grows

omútswatswâ (from: -tsuatsua) n 1/2. a treacherous person.

omútsweka (from: -tsúeça (-L%)) n 1/2. a good-for-nothing; a liar. Syn: omútsúmba mbë, omútswátswà.

omútswèëri (from: -tsúerj) n 1/2. the judge. ékíhugó ky’omútswèëri the judge’s territory

omutsyâ (from: -tsia) n 3/4. false news.

omútsyë (from: -tsié) n 3/4. a habit. érikangirjë’ emítsyë mìbì to teach bad manners

omutúbûbu (from: -túbûbû) n 3/4.
omútubugu (from: -túbugu (-L%)) n 3/4. a hose, a hollow tube.

omútubugu (from: -túbugu (-L%)) n 3/4. irresponsible words that have been uttered in anger.
akábugá mútubugu misamisá he only utters irresponsible words

omútubya (from: -túbia (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of tree with thick leaves.

omútugu (from: -túgu (-L%)) n 3/4. taro species.

omutuhiko (from: -tuhiko) n 3/4. harassment.

omútúho (from: -túho) n 3/4. a loan. wángá w'erilli' omútúho wage it is high time for you to pay back my loan

omutukuru (from: -tukuru (-L%)) n 1/2. white man. Syn: omusungû.

omútúli (from: -túli) n 1/2. a terrace maker; the tearer.
omútúli w'esothára the maker of terraces

omútululu (from: -túlu (-L%)) n 3/4. a type of tree.

omútumbúlwà (from: -tumbúlua) n 1/2. ridiculous, ashamed. ebinywá byagu byálékiyé ínabya mútumbúlwà because of your statements, I have become ridiculous

omútumwà (from: -túmu (-L%)) n 1/2. messenger.

omutuna (from: -tuna (-L%)) n 3/4. a fish species.


omútyunganja (from: -túnganja (-L%)) n 1/2. a troublemaker because of the boring stories he tells.

omutungutáno (from: -tungutano) n 3/4. hot season.

omútúnzí (from: -tunzí) n 3/4. storm.

omútúsú (from: -túsú) n 3/4. a type of wild tree with edible red fruits.

omútúta (from: -túta (-L%)) n 3/4. rainy season, usually in August; August. This month is dedicated to the Tangi.

omútúta (from: -túta) n 3. harmattan, dry season.

omútútsa (from: -tútsa) n 1/2. an epileptic.

omútútsí (from: -tutsí) n 1/2. a person belonging to the Tutsi ethnic community.

omútutu (from: -tútu (-L%)) n 3/4. funnel, overfill. a purposó k' omútutu the basket is too full (lit. he has put a funnel onto the basket. The reason a basket that is too full is said to have a funnel is because the overfill looks like a funnel)

omútwama (from: -túma (-L%)) n 3/4. cheek, jaw.

omútwangíngo (from: -tiangíngo) n 3/4. spot in a room for invoking the spirits.

omútwangíro (from: -tuangíro) n 3/4. pounding stick. eríswirí omundú y'omo mutwangíro to hit someone with a pounding stick
omútwanira (from: -túanira (-L%)) n 1/2. a guardian of the sick.
omútwè (from: -túe) n 3/4. head.
omútwenge (from: -túenge (-L%)) n 1/2. a stupid person.
omútwëro (from: -túero) n 3/4. cold chisel.
omútwëro (from: -túero) n 3/4. dog’s food.
omútyámutyá (from: -tia H (redup)) Variant: ábatyábatyá. n 1/2. an uncaring person.
omútyána (from: -tiana) Variant: omutyana. n 3/4. hut, temple for the spirits. omútyaná w’emírimí the temple of the spirits
omúwati'kya (from: -wátikja (-L%)) n 1/2. helper.
omuyága (from: -yagá) n 3/4. spirit. babirímuheka k’omuyága they have taken his spirit
omuyali (from: -yali (-L%)) n 3/4. big knife, cutlass.
omuyamára (from: -yamará) Variant: eyamára abayamára. n 1/2. a fellow with whom one was baptised or circumcised. This term is a loan from Swahili and it also means a classmate.
omúyëbe (from: -yëbe (-L%)) n 1. healer.
omuyeyë (from: -yeyee) n 3/4. soot.
omuyéye (from: -yeye) n 3/4. soot.
omúyí (from: -yi) Variant: emiyí. n 3/4. village, a set of houses.
omuyibwëko (from: -yi-buek-o) n 3/4. loan, debt. The term derives from eriyibwëka to borrow.
omúyíkútyó (from: -yíkutio) n 3/4. stubbornness, pride.
omúyílásírá (from: -yílasíráá) n 3/4. a plant that grows in the field without having been planted. ekitsungw’ekíní múyílásírá this potato is a plant that just grew by itself
omúyíma (from: -gíma (-L%)) n 1/2. undivided, whole, not cut one (person). Syn. omugíma.
omúyíra (from: -yíra) n 1/2. non civilized people; native. This is the term the Nande use to call themselves.
omúyírëma (from: -yírëma (-L%)) n 3/4. a venomous snake that is very black.
omúyírëya (from: -yírëya (-L%)) n. midwife. Syn. omúkekulu.
omúyísa (from: -yísa) n 3/4. blessing.
omúyísalagánda (from: -yísalaganda) n 3/4. laziness.
omúyítsütso (from: -yítsütso) n 3. jealousy.
omúyívinja (from: -yívínja (-L%)) n 1/2. a pain bearer. nomúyívinja mutsibú akáyívinjära okondjó siwe a wicked pain bearer even supports pain on his own pubic hair
omúvëga (from: -agá) Variant: abaga. n 1/2. the poor.
omwaga (from: -aga H (-L%)) n 3/4. teasing; the second finger that shows. ukénd’
omwágálirwa 280 omwehâ

ómwaga you are provoking (the other person) for a fight

**omwágálirwa** *(from: -ágálirwa (-L%)) n 1/2. aurious person.

ómwage *(from: -age H (-L%))
mine, at home. ów’ óm wage
my partner (lit. the one of mine, that is the one of my house)
akándigotser’ óm wage he will sleep in my house **Variant:** ók wage, éw age, éky age, éby age.

ómwagu *(from: -agu H (-L%))
**Variant:** éky agu. n 3, 7. yours.
ómwagu your house

plants in a field. émby lá
yatsandáry’ émyaka yetu the rain has damaged our fields

ómwâka *(from: -aka H) n 3/4. year.
aly’omó mwaká wá kabiri he is in the second form **Syn:** ekirí mo.

ómwalala *(from: -alala H (-L%))
n 1/2. a woman who has a pregnancy of one or two months old. óbwálala, ámbálala the fact of being pregnant for two months

ómwáli *(from: -alí) n 1/2. daughter of. ékásyahíkaya mwáli wándí whose daughter will you marry?

mwáli wá Kavutirwâki’s daughter

ómwálikire *(from: -álikire (-L%))
**Variant:** amálikire. n 3/6. boiled water.

small hut in which things destined to the spirits are put.

fishery. ayïre yïkal’ omó
mwaló w’ eBitsumbi he has gone to inhabit in the fishery of Vitsumbi

ómwalyana *(from: -aliana H (-L%)) **Variant:** ábalyana.
n 1/2. daughter-in-law.

ómwamba *(from: -amba H (-L%)) n 3/4. a kind of tree that produces fruits that look like grapes and which are edible.

ómwami *(from: -ami H (-L%)) n 1/2. king, chief.

ómwâna *(from: -ana H) n 1/2.
child.

ómwanamúto *(from: -anamutó H) n 1/2. girl, young girl.

ómwandu *(from: -andú H (-L%)) n 3/4. inheritance.

ómwanyâ *(from: -anya H (-L%)) n 3/4. space.

ómwânze *(from: -anzé) n 1/2.
beloved (woman).

ómwasá *(from: -muasa (-L%)) n 1/2. a stranger. This term derives from the verb eryasá 'to come’. Its literal translation is "the person who came".

ómwasa na nyínya a child who came with his mother ; illegitimate child ; bastard **Syn:** omúngolóby.

ómwasa na nyínya *(from: -asa H (na nyínya)) n 1/2. the child who comes with her mother.

ómwâtsí *(from: -atsí) n 3/4. news.


ómwehâ *(from: -ehaa) n 3/4. rat
omwèha 281 omwjnapi

that one is beautiful

omwëyo (from: -ey'o) n 3/4. the heart (a loan from Swahili "moyo").

ómwëbi (from: -bi H) n 1/2. thief.

ómwëbi theft

ómwëbirirwa (from: -ibirua (-L%)) n 1/2. a person who usually forgets. oyó ni mwiibiirwa, isiwamulebeka mwâtsi this one is a person who forgets very easily, do not entrust him with a message

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ómwëbi (from: -bi H) Variant: omwëbi. n 1/2. thief.

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ómwéra (from: -era H) n 1/2. a person who is dishonest.

ómwë公安局 (from: -era H) n 1/2. a person who is dishonest.

ómwëge (from: -enge H) n 1/2. generous. óbwëge generosity

ómwëra (from: -era H) n 1/2. a person who is dishonest.

ómwëgisa (from: -igisa H (-L%)) n 1/2. a learner, apprentice.

ómwijsya (from: -igisa H (-L%)) n 1/2. a learner, apprentice.

ómwigisa (from: -igisa H (-L%)) n 1/2. a learner, apprentice.

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ómwíní 282  órwasákâ

n 3/4. something black.
ómwíní (from: -iní H) n 1/2. a maker of rain.
ómwínnda (from: -inda H) n 3/4. a debt. eririh’ omwínnda to pay a debt
ómwínongo (from: -inongo H (-1%)) n 3/4. big red ant.
ómwíra (from: -ira H) n 1/2. a friend.
ómwíragulú (from: -íragulú H (-1%)) Variant: ábíragulú. n 1/2. a black person.
ómwírimá (from: -írimá H) n 3/4. darkness.
ómwisí (from: -isi H (-1%)) n 3/4. the sunshine. ómwisyí’ ámákóla the sun is shining
ómwisíryá (from: -isíria) n 18. the next house. eyísiyá on the other side ahíisíryá there on the other side
ómwísyo (from: -isío H (-1%)) Variant: emísyo. n 3/4. jealousy.
ómwítiyre (from: -ítiyre H (-1%)) n 3/4. killing manner.
omwítisanja (from: -ítsisanja (-1%)) n 1/2. a traitor.
omwítsángé adv. dawn, very early in the morning. Syn: omokárúkárú.
omwítsángé (from: -ítsángée H) n 18. dawn, very early in the morning. eríbuk’ ómwítsángé to wake up very early in the morning
ómwogya (from: -ogía H (-1%)) Variant: ómwuya. n 1/2. an enema performer.
omwóló (from: -olo H) n 1/2. the weak person. Ómwaná mwoló akálya n’íse a docile child eats with his father
ómwonga (from: -ongí-a H (-L%)) n 1/2. the person who breastfeeds.
omwosúlya (from: -súlja H (-L%)) Variant: ábosúlya. n 1/2. the person who fills. óbwosúlya the fact of filling osúlæyé kyo tumembe fill it to the brim
ono adj. a. this one near me. ómwan’ ono; ekiryató kíno; ebíndú bínó this child; this shoe; these things
orukúmba (from: -kumbá) n 11. turning (loan word from Swahili).
orusakí (from: orusakí) n 9/10. comb (of a rooster) (not clear what the plural is. Probably esyorusakí or amarusakí. This is probably a loan word).
oruswámi (from: -súami (-L%)) Variant: amaswámí. n 11/6. small hut near the temple of Nyabingi that is built for her son, Ntúnde.
orúthámbo (from: -thambí) n 11/6. wick, fuse. lethá akáztulang’ amabwé w’omo rúthámbo the government people make the stones explode with the help of fuses
órwámó (from: -ráumo) n 11. an amulet that resembles “embugu” which is also an amulet made of a skin of a hare.
orwasákâ (from: -asákáa H)
órasámâ

**Variant:** amárwasákâ. *n* 11.
small hammer with a flat shape
used to embellish a newly
forged instrument. The origin of
this word is unknown. Kinande
does not have the prefix ru- in
class eleven, and its plural is
equally unusual in that it uses
the class 6 prefix as a pre-

**órasámâ (from: -asamâ H)** *n* 11.
small hammer (this word is of
an unknown origin as Kinande
does not use ru- as the class 11
prefix).

**otúgotshérî (from: -gotserî)** **Variant:**
ehigotsérî. *n* 13,19. sleepiness.
námakûb' otúgotshérî I do not
succeed to sleep ehigotsérî
hikámbugâ I am very sleepy
(lit. the sleepiness is finishing
me)

**otúkunzu (from: -kunzu (-L.))**

**otúlo (from: -lô) n* 13.** sleep. eri'y'

**óltûo; eriyá tô** to sleep ( tô

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pákara (from: pakara (-L.)) **awake**
until morning. **eri'kya pakara** to
become daylight without having
slept at all **bwâmângera**
pakara I did not sleep all night
long (lit. it becomes daylight on
me while awake)

**Palûku (from: Palukû)** *n.* proper
name given to the eldest son.
This name must have been

---

**pápi**

replaces **óltûo** námakûb' óltûo
I am sleepy **Syn.: otúgotshérî.**

**otúlotî (from: -lôlotî) n* 13/19.**
light sleep. **otúlólotî**
tukámbugâ I am dozing a lot

**ówômângwage** **Variant:** ábómângwage.
* n 1/2. my wife (lit. the one of
mine, the one of my house).
One can also say: **ógâmângwage.**
oyo that, complementizer, relative
marker. **ómwana oyo**
nálángira; ekindu ekyô
nálángira; abandu abô
nálângira the child that I saw;
the thing that I saw; the people
that I saw

**oyô (from: oyôo) adj 1.** that one near
you. **ómwan'oyô; ekindw'**
ekyô; akâkôw' akô that child
over there; that thing over there;
that little chicken over there

**oyû (from: oyû (-L.)) adj 1.** this
one. **ómûkâli oyû ýô**
ngândjyatahâ this is the
woman that I will marry

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**P - p**

*borrowed fairly recently as one
does not find that name with
people born before 1930.*

**pápi** **adv.** nothing, everything is
finished. **hâmâsigala bîngâhi?**

**pápi** how much remains?
nothing. When uttering this
word, the speaker accompanies
it with a gesture of clapping the
palms of the hand once and then
**pe** 284  **sokulu**  
showing them upward as if he was showing that there is nothing in the hands.

pe (from: *pe* (-L%)) perfectly.
erìHenìa pe to be perfectly clean; to refuse categorically

Pétere *n.* Peter.

pipipì *ideophone* very dirty.
ekìsomèkò kyage kìkìnjìre pipipì my shirt is extremely dirty.

po hard (in the expression erìkìala

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Ròtsìna *n.* Régine.

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Sàmwelì *n.* Samuel.
sangusangu (from: *sangusangu* (-L%)) immediately.

Sebha *n.* Sébastien.

Seselyá *n.* Cécile.
sésene (from: *sesène* (-L%)) immediately.

sì- -si (from: sì- -si) let us do. This clitic which may be a proclitic or an enclitic expresses the idea of insistence for doing something. sì tulìgendá kwèhi let us go please
tunìmundigëndásì shall we go finally

Sìdùrìda (from: *Sìdùrìdà*) *n.* Gertrude.
sìnyasì (from: *sìnyàsi* (-L%)) I do

not know. erìmìnya; nyìnàsi ; sìnyasì to know; I know; I do not know

Sìpìrí (from: *Sìpirì* (-L%)) *n.* 
Cyprian.

Sìtanì *n.* Stanislas.
sìtwàmìnya Thursday (lit. we never know).

sò múkulu (from: *sò mûkûlu* (-L%)) Variant: abòsò múkulu.
n 1/2. paternal uncle, the elder brother of one’s father.

so mulére (from: *sò mulère*) 
Variant: abòsomulére. n 1/2. paternal uncle, the younger brother of one’s father.

sòkulu (from: *sòkulu* (-L%)) Variant: abòsòkulu. n 1/2.
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<th>Sondábyô</th>
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<th>tsìtsìmyâ</th>
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<td>grandfather.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sondábyô</strong></td>
<td><strong>from: Sondabio</strong></td>
<td><strong>n.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>proper name meaning &quot;the one who looks for them&quot;. Its meaning is conveyed by the proverb in the example. Sonda bibuyâ syâbibana the one who looks for beautiful things does not find them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sóngalî</td>
<td><strong>from: sóngálî</strong></td>
<td><strong>(-1%)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>T - t</strong></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ta</strong></td>
<td><strong>from: ta-</strong></td>
<td>proclitic; insistence marker. It expresses the idea of &quot;please.&quot;. asa, tasaâ ; genda, tagendaâ, tásalâ wagendaâ come, come please; go, go please, go please finally tagenda léoro please go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>táhi</strong></td>
<td><strong>from: tahî</strong></td>
<td>dear friend.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>takúngwâ</strong></td>
<td><strong>from: -takungúá</strong></td>
<td><strong>n 1.</strong> incorrigible.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>támi</strong></td>
<td><strong>from: támî</strong></td>
<td>please do not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tâmî</strong></td>
<td>exclamtion meaning &quot;maybe&quot;. támî súigidâ maybe you should go kwé támî maybe not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tána</strong></td>
<td>you see! This is an exclamation. íno tánâ sîninâlyakûbwirâ you see! I told you</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tatâ</strong></td>
<td><strong>from: -tátaâ</strong></td>
<td><strong>Variant: abótatâ.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>tátuma</strong></td>
<td><strong>from: tatúma (-1%)</strong></td>
<td>wait.</td>
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<td><strong>thabhúthabû</strong></td>
<td><strong>from: thabhúthabû</strong></td>
<td><strong>adv. foolishly, in a crazy way. akâbûga</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tsë</strong></td>
<td>exclamtion meaning something like well. tsë nagu watâtsûka wûtí úkâmûbwîrá well, how did you start to tell him</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tseke</strong></td>
<td><strong>Variant: Tsekelîna.</strong></td>
<td><strong>n.</strong> Jacqueline.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tsè tsî</strong></td>
<td><strong>tsî (from: tsî)</strong></td>
<td>extremely dirty, very black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tsîbhî</strong></td>
<td><strong>noise produced by a drop. The word is used in the following pun: (with the answer). kâti tsîbhî erîtondî ry' omo buhyâ it says tsîbhî one responds: the drop in a pit</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tsîtsîmyâ</strong></td>
<td><strong>adv. rarely. amalîmá iní rya tsîtsîmyâ</strong> if he works, he</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### tsiyitsiyi

**tsiyitsiyi** (from: tsiyitsiyi (-L%))

does it rarely

tsiyitsiyi (from: tsiyitsiyi (-L%))

effortlessly.

**Tsongo** (from: Tsongó) proper name.

*Syn:* Kámbale, Rwándale, Kámbasa.

**Tsongolína** (from: tsongolína) proper name given to the monster in the tales.

**tsu tsu tsu** (from: tsu tsu tsu (-L%))

an onomatopoeia to indicate a very bad smell. akábeha tsu tsu tsu he smells very badly

tsuqıuqı exclamation indicating cold.

**tumembe** (from: tumembe (-L%))

to the brink. uestoayé kyo tumembe fill it to the brink

tundulu (from: tundulu (-L%))

down. erıkala tundulu to sit down

**Túngu** (from: Túngú) n. proper name given after Kúlé. *Syn:* Katúngu.

**twásí** (from: tu-ásí) interj. we do not know, I do not know.

**twatógere** (from: twatógere (-L%))

Tuesday (lit. we have fallen into).

### U - u

**utumé** wait (exclamation).

**utyá** (from: -u-tiá) that way. This is a defective verb that consists of the subject marker and the root tia. *Variant:* tutyá, mutyá,

**utumú** wait (exclamation).

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wasjwasi (from: wasjwasj) hesitation, tergiversation.
eriby' omowasjwasi to hesitate

Yůlī

wasjngyâ (from: wasingja) thanks.
erih' {wasjngyâ} to thank

yaa yes (That is the way one answers a call). Kambale! yaâ?
munabükjry’ ëk’ eyô kwê? Kambale! Yes? How are you at
home?
Yalâla (from: Yalâlâ) n. proper
name meaning garbage dump.
Syn: kyabu.
yi (from: yi-) reflexive
marker.
eribwira; eriýibwira to tell; to
tell oneself
Yimiýiya n. Emilie.
yiririri This is an ideophone
meaning disorderly. ebîndû
bîwe byagendire yiririri his
wealth has been squandered (lit.
his things have gone in
disorder)
yo that, object focus marker.
ómwanâ yo Kambale
âlyalangirâ it is the child that
Kambale saw; ekîndû kyo
Kambale âlyalangirâ it is the
object that Kambale saw.
Yoro n. Germanie.
Yosefu n. Joseph.
yu who, focus marker in the
subject position. ómwanâ
yûlîyâlet’ ekirýâto it is the child
who brought the shoe; èmbene
yô yirýâmâ it is the goat that
bleated; olûkôma lwô
lûlyâtulikâ it is the banana leaf
that got torn.
Yûlî n. Jules.

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aggravate  v. erigenderána.
    v. eripéta.
agitated  v. eriḥandabukə;
    v. eriḥangabála.
agonize  v. eribákira;
    v. eriśmiekamika.
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    n. akanyamulóhóòte;
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ant  n. ekinungíra;
    n. embálì;
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    n. epùlhûkù;
    n. èsama;
    n. eyišùkù.
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    n. èlongò.
<p>| Antoine             | enyawasara | as       | — ngoko;   |
| Antoine            | Ndónj      | as       | — bingah;  |
| anus                | oluhende   | as       | — múraha;  |
| anxiety             | éngtisi    | ascend   | v. erihetúka; |
| appear              | eributukála; | v. erihitúka; |
|                     | eributukíra; | v. erirúka; |
|                     | erihulukíra; | v. erisámba. |
|                     | erihuthúka; | ascending | n. emísambire. |
|                     | eriminyikála. | ascent   | n. obwrúka. |
| appetite, lack of   | obúasambasambire. | ask    | v. eribúlyá; |
| apppear             | eributúka. | ask      | v. erísába; |
| apprehension        | émbheherwá; | asking   | v. erisabirá; |
|                     | ámaha.     | astonish | v. erímasáma; |
| apprenticeship      | ekipigé.   | astonished| v. eríkukubálá; |
| arab                | omulísúrá. | at one gulp | adv. akalholhó. |
| arched legs         | ekitege.   | at home  | n. amáká. |
| arguing             | obúhakáháka. | Athenase | n. Thanási. |
| argument            | amalhonga. | attach   | v. erímakiríra. |
| arm                 | okúbóko.   | attention | v. erikerebúla. |
| armpit              | eríaskwá;  | Augustin | n. Ngósí. |
|                     | amásakwa.  | aunt     | n. sóngalíj. |
| arrange             | erícosogáganá; | authority | n. ekagúkagú; |
|                     | erítóná;   | authority | n. ekatsukatsu. |
|                     | erícsogáganá. | at one gulp | adv. akalholhó. |
| arrive              | eríhiká;  | authorize | v. eríhamúla; |
|                     | eríkölyá; | authorize  | v. eríhamulirá. |
|                     | eríkubukála; | avarice   | n. obúkuku. |
|                     | eríkubukíra; | avaricious | n. ómují. |
|                     | erítsubúka; | avenge   | v. eríyikíjyá. |
|                     | eritubúka; | avenging  |                        |
|                     | eritubukála. | avenging  |                        |
| arrow               | ekikolwa; | avenging  |                        |
|                     | ekilhaša; | avenging  |                        |
| n. oluhándj.        | n. omusóhá; | avenging  |                        |
|                     | n. obútá. | avenging  |                        |</p>
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<td>n. efukâ.</td>
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<td>v. eríkererêra;</td>
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<td>v. eríkerereyâ.</td>
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<td>n. kitsárutsâru.</td>
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<td>n. émbâsa.</td>
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| baby   | n. olúmekeke; |
|        | n. ekivatábálúme. |
| baby-sit | v. erílembéra. |
| bachelor | n. omugânda; |
|         | n. omusúmbi. |
| back    | n. omúbháki; |
|         | n. omugongo. |
| backyard | n. ekányúmâ. |
|         | n. omúśirj. |
| bad     | n. ekíbbie. |
|         | n. ekitsíbu. |
| bad advice | n. erítobo; |
|         | n. erítobo. |
| bad luck | n. ekihíno. |
|         | n. omúkósí. |
| bad smell | — tsu tsu tsu. |
| badly   | — nábí. |
| badness | n. obúbí. |
| bag     | n. eríbhíli; |
|         | n. engunza; |
|         | n. ekitamba; |
|         | n. eríkohó; |
|         | n. ekiqúntúa; |
|         | n. eyísháho; |
|         | n. esákí; |
|         | n. enúbi. |
| bag of charcoal | n. omúhírì. |
| Bahamwiti | n. Bahámwití. |
| Bahlwere | n. Bálwere; |
|         | n. Bahlwere. |
| bait    | n. ekyâmbo; |
banana beer  n. ekířísírya;
en. eríšése;
en. endaliiko;
en. emíțángi;
en. obutémbe;
en. ekíthíka;
en. eríțimo;
en. eríțimo;
en. eríțikoę;
en. ekítsámbi;
en. erítsipa;
en. erítsipa;
en. ekítsámbia-mbalabála;
en. etúndu.

banana beer  n. omúñzenze.
banana bud  n. omuhunga.
banana bunch  n. obúbugu.
banana flower  n. embalabála.
banana, geminate  n. ékyambatítí.
banana inside  n. omúsubisúbi.
banana juice  n. amálenengeŋíŋ;
en. eyešandé;
en. akasíķiși;
en. esómo;
en. omúsubíuì.

banana leaf  n. olúbámbị;
en. omúdódóma;
en. olúguhá;
en. olúguba;
en. erígúŋa;
en. olúkwíma;
en. omúkóngómo;
en. ekíriérë, olúleré.

banana leaf, dry  n. olúleré;
en. esyonderé.
banana leaves  n. amáguhá.
banana meal  n. eríțiumá.
banana paste  n. akafuluŋí.
banana prop  n. énzęgo;
en. énzeguliiko.

293  banana, ripe  n. ᕡlyéru.
en. énzungwámútěmíŋ.
en. énzungwámúgůsu.

banana spec.  n. obulámbya;
en. éndawara;
en. erínyámúnůyů;
en. akasílôngó.

banana stem  n. omukóngóma.
banana tree  n. embóko;
en. obunyánza;
en. obútsípa.

banana trunk  n. omúhítíhítí.
banana, twin  n. ékyambatána.
banana wine  n. omúñzenze;
en. enzídŋkya.

bandit  n. omúŋgurugůrů.
bang  v. eríhůthá.
bank  n. ebháŋjí;
en. omukokoro;
en. omúșíke.

bankruptcy  v. erígůmbá;
v. eríwysů.
baptism  n. obuyamára.
bar  v. eríkńá;
v. eríkikána;
v. eríkůká.

bar river  v. eríkńá.
bargaining for food  n. omúșákíre.
bark  n. ekíkóngolérá;
en. ekíkůŋ;
en. ekíségěse;
en. ekíşńka;
en. ekísúgu;
v. eríháya;
v. eríhayáháya;
v. erísěmbá;
v. erítiǔjúla.

bark, strips of  n. emitémbe.
barking  n. omuháyó;
en. obúsémbj;
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behind  n. enyúma.
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betray  v. erítsyá;
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binding  n. emújinkójú;
betwixt  n. omújkóŋólikó;
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better  v. erítsótsa.
better to  — kitsiga.
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v. erįhūmanía; v. erįhūmanía.

v. erįtínà.

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n. omusàsi.

blood, in a wound n. ėşagama.

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n. omúsanga;
v. erįsogù; v. erisòholà;
v. erįsoù; v. erįsòù.

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v. engúmé; n. ekįkùndj; n. ekîthabhi;
v. eriùhà;
v. eriùthirià.

blow nose v. erįmjìra.

blow of a buffalo n. ekîgúbo.

blunt
v. erįhìhà;
v. erįhìhyà;
v. erîñonòngyà;
v. erîùhà;
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boar
n. eyîsènge.

boast
v. erîhàilìgyà;
v. erîkamahyà;
v. erîkòkolomyà;
v. erîyìfùnà;
v. erîyìhéka;
v. erîyìkamahyà;
v. erîyìkèlebhyà;
v. erîyìkùkùmbà;
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n. óbwàto.

body
n. omùbìri.

body marks n. emîjûta.

boil
v. erîbërà;
v. erîberyà;
v. erîlíkà;
v. erîtàkà;
v. erîthòkòmà;
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bone n. erîjùnà;

bones n. amàràlà;

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bottle n. engòngà;

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bouncing n. obùdùndè;

bowl n. erîrobè.

box n. esàndùkù;

boy n. omùlwàna.

bracelet n. olùgàgà; n. ekìgùlìro; n. ekìkòmo.
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cease

v. erį́čųmbyą;
v. erįčka;
v. erį́cį́rį́sį́yą;
v. erį́ųmbyą.

Cécile

n. Seselyą.

ceiling

n. obhulufo;
n. olútwę.

center

— domiódomį;
n. edomiodį.

centipede

n. akamboso;
n. ekényabuyúmbį;
n. ekényangóngólo.

chain

n. obhulúla;
n. omukułúlo.

chair

n. ekékélė;
n. ekį́tumbį.

chalk

n. éngula;
n. etsákį.

challenge

n. olusása;
v. erífrurúkúta.

chameleon

n. akányalỳngų.

change

n. amábindulė;
v. eríbuńúla;
v. erihiindúka;
v. erihiindúla;
v. eriyanyulułyą;

n. eríyisubá-kò.

channel

n. ekį́ųko.

charcoal

n. omų́hį́įįį.

chase

v. erį́bį́ŋgą́ńą;
v. erį́biųgą́ńą;
v. erį́bį́į́są́;
v. erį́pépyą;
v. erį́rą́ą;
v. erį́taryą;

v. erištą́tsą́.

chase away

v. erištą́batą́batą́ńą.

chase game

v. erį́tęngyą́.

chat

v. erį́kanį́rį́yaną.

cheap

v. eryólobyą́.

check traps

v. ertyńuńą.

check

n. erį́čę́ma;
n. omų́twama.

chest

n. ekį́kų́ba.

chest hairs

n. obuhalha;
n. oburara.

chew

v. erį́takų́yą.

chewed

v. ekį́takų́yńyą.

chick

n. omų́pyę́ge;
n. aką́pyę́ge.

chickenpox

n. ebíółę.

chief

n. omų́kama;
n. omų́tsongo.

chief kin

n. omunyą́mwámi.

chief's enemy

n. omų́gų́la.

chief, spiritual

n. omų́kulu.

chieftancy

n. óbwami;
n. obų́gasų́.

child

n. obų́kama.

childhood

n. óbwano;

childishness

n. óbwanańą́.

chimpanzee

n. ekį́salų́;
n. ekĭsalų́.

chin

n. akálę́gų́lo.

chip

v. eriňańá;

chisel

n. omų́twé́ro;
v. eribá́tsą;
v. erų́yę́ga.

chisel teeth

v. eribá́ńą.

chiseling

n. emibángı́re.

chock

n. akalę́.

choke

v. eriķę́sa;
v. erińą́;
v. eriśa;
v. erı́sesę́ra.

choking

n. emı́ńgı́re.
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v. erîkangamira;
v. erînywâ;
v. erînywîsîyâ;
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v. enzobölî;
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- **n. omúl ámbí:**
- **n. obúié:**
- **n. ekiţi ámbí:**
- **n. omúl ámbí:**
- **n. obúié:**
- **v. ekiţi:**
- **v. omúl:**
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- **v. ekiţi:**
- **v. omúl:**
- **v. obúié:**

### food

- **n. ebyálá:**
- **n. omúbándu:**
- **n. ebíhasíryó:**
- **n. ebísibísí:**
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- **n. epióso:**
- **n. ekíríjíranjo:**
- **n. ekíríma:**
- **n. omusámbírá ngingo:**
- **n. omútwéro.**

### food, cooked

- **n. obúšíta.**

### food for spirits

- **n. amátoléro.**

### food for workers

- **n. obújíngi.**

### food gift

- **n. omúkímba.**

### food half-cooked

- **n. emúkúbíryá.**

### food, not well cooked

- **n. omúthura.**

### food, provoke

- **v. eríhamúla.**

### food, provoker

- **n. omúhamúlí.**

### 321 fornicate

- **food, share**
  - **n. eríhúlo.**

- **fool**
  - **n. omúşiře.**

- **foolishly**
  - **adv. thabhúthabú.**

- **foolishness**
  - **n. eríšire.**

- **foot**
  - **n. ekisándó.**

- **footprints**
  - **n. obúgáí.**

- **forbid to eat**
  - **v. erísiambírá.**

- **forbidden passage**
  - **n. omúkýéró.**

- **force**
  - **v. eríhatkanja.**
  - **v. erínyunganyúnga.**
  - **v. erítsúngíra.**
  - **v. erítsúna.**
  - **v. eríkúka.**

- **ford**
  - **n. ekísoké.**

- **foresee**
  - **v. erílengeřéra.**

- **foreseeing**
  - **n. omúléngérére.**

- **forest**
  - **n. eríráh.**
  - **n. omúšítu.**
  - **n. eríyíl.**

- **forge**
  - **n. ekiñéséro.**
  - **v. eríhésa.**

- **forget**
  - **v. eríbirirwá.**
  - **v. erítagalánwá.**
  - **v. erítagalwá.**
  - **v. erítagangalwá.**

- **forgetfulness**
  - **— bwíbya.**

- **forgetting**
  - **n. omúbirirwá.**

- **forgive**
  - **v. erígenyíra.**
  - **v. eríssísíra.**
  - **v. eríssísíra.**
  - **v. eríyígóngá.**

- **forgotten**
  - **n. ekíjírambwe.**

- **fork**
  - **n. ekányá.**

- **forked stick**
  - **n. eríhángo.**

- **form**
  - **adv. kahúhú.**

- **fornicate**
  - **v. erídínoka.**
  - **v. eríkúda.**
  - **v. eríkúda.**
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<p>| habit         | n. emíbere; | half cooked n. omúthuru. |
| n. omúsiyiýíto; |       | hammer n. órwasámá; |
| n. akátáro; |       | n. ekígómbó; |
| n. omútsyê; |       | n. ehámá; |
| v. erítenderéra. |       | n. ekihoundwê; |
| habits        | n. obúgága. | n. enyóndo; |
| hail          | n. erítánda; | n. embúlo. |
| n. erítsûku; |       | hammer, small n. órwasáká. |
| n. erítwa amátwa; |       | hand n. èbyala; |
| n. amátwê; |       | n. ekiígánza; |
| n. erítô; |       | n. omúkóno. |
| n. amátû. |       | handfual n. erítsûndo. |
| hair          | n. olwéya; | handicap of mouth n. omútála. |
| n. obúgëmbj; |       | handicapped legs n. emítambí. |
| n. emongímongí; |       | handle n. émbátsí; |
| n. enyakurimba; |       | n. omúhíni; |
| n. olúpwê; |       | n. omúkóno; |
| n. esyómbwê; |       | n. ekiirándí; |
| n. ebiëmmbwê; | v. eríkongobóla; | |
| n. olúwyíri. | v. eríkongomóka; | |
| hair cutting  | n. emígémbere; | v. eríwikíra. |
| n. emísijsíre. |       | hang v. eríhanfá; |
| hair, gray    | n. olúpwê. | v. erílelembá; |
| hair style    | n. amamboto. | v. erílelembýá; |
| n. emítwana. |       | v. erírërembyá. |
| hair tuft     | n. erísunzu. | hanging n. omúlerembere. |
| haircut      | n. akátsutsa. | happiness n. éndéké; |
| hairs        | n. obúwéya. | n. obútemé. |
| half         | adv. kitswe kya ndâ; | happy v. eríbuyahýsyá; |
|              | n. embíndí. |                                  |</p>
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here at home  328  hoe

— enô;  his father  n. íse.
— hano.
here at home  — enôká.
Hermann  n. Heremánj.
heron  n. emongo;
   n. akamongo.
hers  pron. ekíwe.
hesitate  v. erîşîta;
   v. erîtikatîka;
   v. erîyjîkakakàyà;
   v. erîyîthîgathîga.
   v. erîhy’ omowasjwàsìj
hiccough  n. ēmbékù.
hiccoughs  n. ēngombamûko.
hide  v. erîbùsa;
   v. erîbjsàma;
   v. erîbîsemukàla;
   v. erîbombékà;
   v. erîgobéka;
   v. erîhùngûkalyà;
   v. erîkùta;
   v. erîkutîrâ;
   v. erîlîmbâ;
   v. erîyômîkà;
   v. erîyîgobéka.
hide  n. emîkùtjîre;
   n. emîjîsìre.
hideing place  n. ekîbìkîro.
hill  n. ekîtata;
   n. ekîtwà;
   n. ekitùti.
hilly area  n. ìbulàmbo.
him  — iyê.
hip  n. embîndì.
hippopotamus  n. ekibhôko;
   n. eyîsere;
   n. eyîserê.
hips  n. erîsàró;
   n. èndungù.
his  pron. ekíwe.
hog
n. ekigémbè;
n. ekikebe;
n. omukóngóbokè;
n. ekikùngù;
n. endimànò;
n. akapúni;
n. akapúñà;
n. akárobo;
n. eyísúka.
hog
n. éngaraya.
hold
v. erihámà;
v. erjúmbà;
v. erisimbiríra.
hold back
v. erisínzimíra.
hole
n. ekihànga;
n. obuhà;
n. ekíhúna;
n. ekihundu;
n. ékílhúngù;
n. embúrundu;
n. ekitabíro;
n. endíndo;
n. omutóbéro;
n. ekítobo;
n. ekyína;
v. erítobóka;
v. erítobongóla.
hole, in a potato  n. émburundu.
hole, to get a hole  v. erítobokála.
holiday  n. ekonzé.
hollow  n. omuhè.
hollow in abdomen, make  v. erjúdòkòyà.
hollow wood  n. omuhólò.
home  — éwetú;
n. obwjkálo;
n. amákà;
n. ékà;
n. obuyò;
pron. ewábo.

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humiliate

homonym  n. matsjìnà.
honest  v. erigeràgèra;
v. geràgèra.
honey  n. omúsòngè;
n. obúkì, ìbúkì.
honey sponge  n. ekísèse.
hoof  n. ekigèrè.
hook  v. erigóba.
horizontal  n. obúlèngere;
n. obúlèngéro;
n. éndùlyò.
horn  n. omúdòbú;
n. omudòbú;
n. érìhèmbè;
n. éngùngà,
n. éngulhabha.
horn whistle  n. engùbì.
horse  n. ésabayírì.
hose  n. omutúbúbu.
host  n. omúkòkyà.
hot  v. erìserúka;
v. erìtungutàna.
hot season  n. omutungutàno.
hot water  n. óbwalìkè.
hotel  n. olútèrè.
hotness  n. énjarayí y’ómwisì.
house  n. akábhalàyà;
n. akábhaláyà;
n. embimbáno;
n. ekíhúma;
n. omwisìrìyà;
n. enyùmbà.
hover above  v. érilèra.
how  — átí.
how much  — bìngáhì.
huge  n. olùhùnda.
hum  v. értìyàmùyà.
humble  v. erjùtakùtyà.
humidify  v. erítìhoyà.
humiliate  v. eritumbùìa.
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- I do not know — sínýásį.
- I say that ... — indí.
- idiot       | n. *omųķirųkų*;  |        |
|             | n. *engtíti.*   |        |
|             | n. *ekipetsegule.* |        |
- Ignace     | n. *Nyášį.*    |        |
- ignorant   | n. *omųgala.*  |        |
|             | n. *omųgalaṣų.* |        |
- illtreat   | v. *erįhalika.* |        |
|             | v. *erįhandabųkyá.* |        |
|             | v. *erįtharangyá.* |        |
|             | v. *erįtharangyá.* |        |

- husband of | n. *jba.*       |        |
- hurt       | v. *eribeberéra.* |        |
|             | v. *erįhutála.* |        |
|             | v. *erūlůma.*   |        |
|             | v. *erįsîmba.*  |        |
|             | v. *erįsmoléra.* |        |
|             | v. *erįtoníja.* |        |
|             | v. *erįtoníkála.* |        |
|             | v. *erįtunayíra.* |        |

- hut         | n. *ékyyagándá.* |        |
|             | n. *omwałíro.*  |        |
|             | n. *ekįrmba.*   |        |
|             | n. *omůsáką.*   |        |
|             | n. *omúsôngė.*  |        |
|             | n. *orůswamį.*  |        |
|             | n. *ekįtėtėya.* |        |
|             | n. *omųtyána.*  |        |

- hyena       | n. *ėmbįti.*    |        |
- hyperemia   | n. *erįkanda.*  |        |
- hypocrisy   | n. *erįtábatsį.* |        |
- hypocrite   | n. *akovulirmá habiri.* |        |

- ill-treat   | n. *olųkabahóbų.* |        |
|             | n. *omųkuhaukána.* |        |
|             | v. *erįgumangíryá.* |        |
|             | v. *erįkųgakúganja.* |        |
|             | v. *eríkuhaukňána.* |        |
|             | v. *eryųgumangíryá.* |        |

- ill-treating | n. *obųkubungulé.* |        |
- ill-treatment | n. *omųkuhauháne.* |        |
- illtreat     | n. *erípenja.*  |        |
- image       | n. *ekošóano.*  |        |
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**J - j**

| Jacqueline | n. Tseke. | n. omúyítsútso. |
| January | n. eríhembúlo. | jewlery n. omújíge. |
| jar | n. omúéré. | jigger n. ekísímí. |
| jaw | n. ékásasá; | join v. eríbandaná; |
| n. omukése; | v. erlíngá. |
| n. eyíséga; | joint n. éngunyíro. |
| n. omútwama. | joke n. eríbénéd; |
| jealous | n. ekítsírí; | n. obúsambyúsamby; |
| v. eríhóta. | n. ekísanda; |
| jealousy | n. ómújíso; | v. eríkelebá; |
| v. omúkúgo; | v. eriténya. |
| n. obumbanda; | Joseph n. Yoséfí. |
| n. obúsú; | joy n. etsémé; |
| n. erítsúro; | n. ekítemétsemé. |
| n. óbyhwa; | joyful v. erítsangamúka. |
| juggling | n. amambarî. |
| juice | n. ekidandaðų; |
| | n. amâlengeneðų; |
| | n. enyamę; |
| | n. eyâsandę; |
| | n. aksâkîjî; |
| | n. esômî; |
| | n. omususûli. |

| juice banana | n. erîjdî. |

| juice of banana | n. obûûtûsi. |

| judge | n. omûsûsi. |
| | n. omûtsvêrî. |
| | v. erîlônda; |
| | v. erîlondîyâ; |
| | v. erîsambîjsyâ. |

| July | n. obugôma. |
| jump | v. erîgulûkîra; |
| | v. erîhagûkyâ; |
| jump over | v. erîkîrûka. |
| juice of banana | n. obûûtûsi. |
| jump | v. erîgulûkîra; |
| | v. erîhagûkyâ; |
| jump over | v. erîkîrûka. |
| July | n. obugôma. |
| jump | v. erîgulûkîra; |
| | v. erîhagûkyâ; |
| jump over | v. erîkîrûka. |

| K | K | K
|---|---|---
Katonda  n. Katonda.
Katsongeri  n. Katsongérj.
Katsumbano  n. Katsumbáno.
Kaatsuva  n. Kátsuba.
Katulamo  n. Katulámo.
Katungu  n. Katúngu.
Kavira  n. Kábirá, Bíra.
Kavusa  n. Kábíusa.
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Kawalina  n. Kávalína.
Kayenga  n. Kayéngá.
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keeper  n. omútéyí.
key  n. olufunyára.
Kibiriryo  n. Kíbíjryó.
kick  n. ekibhakénge;
    n. ekibhakéngé.
kidding  n. olunége;
    n. olusasasása;
    n. etalama.
kidney  n. émbíko.
Kigiro  n. Kiyíro.
Kikumu  n. Kítkumú.
kill  n. obúhongolé;
    v. eríhlóyá;
    v. erítá;
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kind of game  n. akábátsamo.
king  n. ómwmámi;
    n. omúgasú;
    n. omúkama.

Kyabiro  n. Kyabíro.

kingdom  n. obúgasú.
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Kiro  n. Kíró.
Kiserume  n. ekísérumé.
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knock down  v. eríkündá;
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knocking  n. omúkongotere.
know  — nyàsí;
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    — kô.
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v. erigegeryá;
v. erigénda;
v. erihandukála;
v. erihungukála;
v. erítwá;
v. erínagukála;
v. erygokála;
v. erísáka;
v. erísakyá;
v. erísiga;
v. erítswá.

leaves

n. olumímbi;
n. amangungu;
n. omusóma;
n. esómbé;
n. ômungúhe.
n. emiéherehere.

left

n. okúlembe;
n. amálembé.

left out

v. erígángá.

leftover of wheat, millet

n. ekítwetwé.

leftovers

n. omúlyange;
n. ebjsakaszajryá;
n. ebjsakjryá;
n. ebjsigaljryó.

leg

n. érigo;
n. okugúlu;
n. omúhimbi;
n. omúhondo;
n. omúkono;
n. omuléngé;
n. omúnono;
n. erínónó.

leg of a pig

n. ekigére.

legs

n. emitambi.

legs of mice

n. esyóbhunanglyá.

lend

v. eribwéka;
v. eríherkyá.

lending

n. emibwekere.

length

n. obúii.

leopard

n. ébóha;
n. engwè;
n. esoro.

leopard man

n. ekihókohóko.

leopard-man

n. ekinyota;
n. ekinyotha.

leper

n. ebihaga;
n. obúhaga;
n. omúhaga;
n. ekihaga.

let go

v. erýlwyká.

letter

n. endombi;
n. eriruba;
n. énzkáno.

letter of the alphabet

n. enyakota.

liar

n. omúbájí;
n. omúbájí;
n. omúsúrásúrá.

lick

v. erikombereryá;

v. erikombyá;

v. erikótsa;

v. erílyátsa;

v. erílyatsíra;

v. eríryátsa;

v. eríryatsíra.

lie

n. erímba;

v. eríbíá;

v. eríbíhírwá;

v. eritéba;

v. erítebereryá;

v. eríthubíka;

v. eríyisindíbúla.

lie down

v. erigáláma.

lies

n. amábèhi.

life

n. éngebe;

n. amajsa;

n. obuyíngo.

lift

v. eríkúkúma;
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**lifting**

n. emíkukumbire;  
n. emísumbire.  

**light**

n. ékyakakala;  
n. énguyúmanja;  
v. eryaká;  
v. erjłamatyá;  
v. eriméka;  
v. erimekaméka;  
v. erínéka;  
v. erítwána.  

**light fire**

v. eryakyá.  

**lighted**

n. ekisosomolé.  

**lightning**

n. akárabyó.  
v. erirábyá.  

**like**

— nga;  
— kíngana;  
— múraha;  
n. olubwá;  
v. eryanzá;  
v. eríholéra;  
v. erilingiriríana;  
v. erítséméra.  

**like that**

— átyátyátyá.  

**limb**

n. ekitámbo;  
v. ekítsúko.  

**lime**

n. émbémába.  

**limit**

n. olúbibi;  
n. émbakumbaku;  
n. éndylya.  

**limp**

v. erjüykúda.  

**limpid**

adv. ekidandabú.  

**Lina**

n. Ljályábabúta.  

**lift the cover**

v. erikungungúla.  

**lifting**

n. emíkukumbire;  
n. emísumbire.  

**light**

n. ékyakakala;  
n. énguyúmanja;  
v. eryaká;  
v. erjłamatyá;  
v. eriméka;  
v. erimekaméka;  
v. erínéka;  
v. erítwána.  

**light fire**

v. eryakyá.  

**lighted**

n. ekisosomolé.  

**lightning**

n. akárabyó.  
v. erirábyá.  

**like**

— nga;  
— kíngana;  
— múraha;  
n. olubwá;  
v. eryanzá;  
v. eríholéra;  
v. erilingiriríana;  
v. erítséméra.  

**like that**

— átyátyátyá.  

**limb**

n. ekitámbo;  
v. ekítsúko.  

**lime**

n. émbémába.  

**limit**

n. olúbibi;  
n. émbakumbaku;  
n. éndylya.  

**limp**

v. erjüykúda.  

**limpid**

adv. ekidandabú.  

**Lina**

n. Ljályábabúta.  

**line**

n. omúkolholo;  
n. omúkwárárj;  
n. omulóndó.  

**line of corn**

n. omulálía.  

**lines**

n. omúlera;  

**lion**

n. omúkorobuya;  

**little**

adj. ekiké;  
adv. aháké;  
n. ahányohonyoho;  
n. epísipísí.  

**live**

v. er(tetemyá (n’ omúkalij).  

**lively**

v. erlíuma.  

**liver**

n. olúkındj;  
n. obúkındj;  
n. amákındj;  
n. amájn;  
n. endábáljsya.  

**lizard**

n. ekíhangala;  
n. omúsiríbábá.  

**load**

n. obúló.  

**loan**

n. omubwéko;  
n. omútsúho.  
n. omuyíbúéko.  

**lock**

n. ekífúli;  

**log**

n. omúhómo;  
n. olúkíngúli.
<p>| loincloth | look for food v. erisáka. |
| n. olúbete; | look like v. erjspá. |
| n. omqhíndo; | look upward v. erílaláma. |
| n. omihúngba; | look with evil eyes v. eríkédá. |
| n. olhumbo; | looking after n. obúlembéřį. |
| n. omupindo; | looking upward n. emílalamíre. |
| n. omuseréřo; | loosen v. erilegaléra; |
| n. eksupá. | v. erilegalelyá; |
| loiter | v. eriwayawáya. |
| v. eríwayawáya. | v. eríndobándóba. |
| loneliness | v. eryóndobándóba. |
| n. embwéra; | loosening n. obúlegalere. |
| n. endúthúthúmá. | lose v. eríheryá; |
| long ago | v. eríľka; |
| adv. náhináhí. | v. erítala; |
| long | v. erítalyá; |
| n. omúli. | v. erígotyá; |
| long life | v. erítsíka; |
| n. óbúkótě. | v. erítsýyá; |
| look | lose a layer, scab v. eríhonokála. |
| n. ekítsule; | lose baby teeth v. eríkúkyá. |
| n. ekítsulé; | lose sharpness v. eríhonongóka. |
| v. eríhuíbelelyá; | lost v. eríhéra. |
| v. eríhútahtúta; | lot of n. obúkányirámunga. |
| v. eríkédá; | lottery n. ethombolá. |
| v. eríkébéra; | lose n. énguha; |
| v. eríkebúřýřyá; | n. olusido; |
| v. eríkédúlá; | n. ekisido; |
| v. eríkengeméréra; | n. ekisito; |
| v. eríkengemeryryá; | n. énda. |
| v. erílóla; | look n. olwánzo; |
| v. eripambaštíma; | n. olúkogo. |
| v. erisamalíra; | lovemaker n. omúštěřį. |
| v. eritubungúra (améso); | low quality drink n. akanyabulembo. |
| v. eritungeréréra; | luck n. ehángi; |
| v. eríyíkebéra; | n. omukulúlo; |
| v. eríyíkotakóta. | n. eritégo; |
| look after | n. ekitsíga. |
| v. eríteyá; | Lucrece n. Łękeréṣį. |
| v. erítsúnga. | Lucy n. Łęsyá. |
| look after sick v. erítwanířa. | Ludovic n. Dofįko. |
| look down in shame v. eríhombyáná |</p>
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<td>1. Lúhi.</td>
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<td>lumps</td>
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<p>| mad        | v. eritsurúma. | mark     | 1. omúľúbo. |
| Madeleine  | 1. Mangata. | market   | 1. akátále; |
| Magulu     | 1. Magúli. | marks    | 1. ekitundíro. |
| major finger | n. ómolotwé. | marks on the body | n. omúkóróri. |
| make       | v. eríkókotýá. | marriage | n. oluňkyó. |
| make a hole | v. eríto bóka. | marriage gift | n. oluňtsúmbj. |
| make love  | v. eríówika. | marriage wish | n. embanatahayá. |
| malaria    | n. omúkungúlíhu; akapúryú; omútsútsa. | mark      | 1. omúngoso; |
| Mangera    | 1. Malengérá. | marsh    | 1. omúngosó. |
| man        | 1. omúlúme. | marry     | v. eríhalikanjá; |
| mango-tree | 1. ehlémã. | v. eríherúka; |
| manhood    | 1. obúlíme. | v. eríhýka; |
| manioc     | 1. omúróko; ekwángá; omukúkúlubú; omútsútsó. | v. erílíňúnga; |
| manner     | adv. mwanyá ndá. | marsh    | v. erítahyá. |
| manners    | 1. obúgüga. | marshy   | 1. obútímba. |
| manure     | 1. embóléwa; esábo. | martyr   | 1. eríkástj. |
| Marc       | 1. Márikó. | martyrdom | 1. obúkástsí. |
|            |               | mass     | 1. emíja. |
|            |               | massage  | v. eríjímáta. |
|            |               | mat      | 1. omúkéká; |</p>
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<td>n. ënguta.</td>
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<td>May</td>
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<td>maybe</td>
<td>— bhámúhwå;</td>
<td>medicinal herb n. erubotsyo.</td>
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<td>— kwá múhwå;</td>
<td>medicinal plant n. ékyangfulu.</td>
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<td>— mbwino;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>adv. kwómúhwå;</td>
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<td>adv. mbíno.</td>
<td>n. olubátu;</td>
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Mbambu n. Mbambu.  
Mbindule n. Mbíndule.  
Mbolu n. Mbólu.  
Mbuba n. omúmbuba.  
Mbusa n. Mbúsa.  
me — ñgyë.  
mean v. erikaräma.  
measles n. obúkbúké;  
         n. obúserwé.  
measure n. omuléngere;  
         n. ekiréngó;  
         n. omuléngó;  
         n. akátého;  
         n. obúbu;  
         v. erulenga;  
         v. erípíma.  
measurer n. omulengi.  
measuring n. obúpjmé;  
         n. emipjime.  
measuring cup n. endéngj.  
meat n. erjása;  
         n. akákokolo;  
         n. ekjmorj;  
         n. eyiswi.  
meat dipped in water n. omúsabiko.  
meat on stick n. akakolólo.  
meat, ready for n. amasúla.
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| meet | n. akanyámátè;  
v. erjyayükyâ. |
| mend | n. omulândò;  
v. erighbóla. |
| menopausal animal | n. éșabwè. |
| menopause | v. erisábûha. |
| men's hut | n. ékyagándâ. |
| menstruation | n. omukera. |
| mercy | n. obujanyýrj. |
| message | n. enyáwáligo. |
| messages | n. agambûlj. |
| messenger | n. omukwenda;  
 n. omukwera;  
 n. omútumwa. |
| metal | n. ékyúma. |
| metal piece | n. ekibânè. |
| middle | adv. omó káîtjkátí. |
| midget | n. omûköðì.  
 n. obûköðì.  
 n. akâköðì.  
 v. erjûsà. |
| midwife | n. omûjûyra. |
| milk | n. erjèbre;  
 n. amábyayahya;  
 n. amahóndo;  
 n. erjûbère;  
 n. amásabû;  
 n. amâtè;  
 n. amatsîyirwa;  
 v. erjîkamûtsyà. |
| milk, lack of | n. erjûbûtsyò. |
| millet | n. omûhèré;  
 n. amaihò;  
 n. obûlo, olûlo;  
 n. obûlolò. |
| millet flour | n. obûkwa. |
| millet, ground | n. obukwa. |
| mind | n. obûlêngekanjà;  
 v. erínìga;  
 v. erjûsîbà-kò;  
 v. erjûtsûlyà. |

meet a ghost | v. erîtingwà. |
meeting | n. embandáno;  
 n. omûjhidán. |
Mélanie | n. Malanja. |
mellow | v. erihehèra. |
melt | v. eriayûka;  
 v. erijyayûka;  
 v. erijyayûka. |
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mortar  n. omo fyô;  
  n. éngyakyâ.  
mortar  n. ekîngyô;  
  n. omûsekûlo;  
  n. ekîtundulîro.  
mosquito spec.  n. eyôsohêra.  
moss  n. embôlûma;  
  n. endéndérû.  
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  n. mamâ;  
  n. nyôko.  
mother of — nya.  
mother of chief  n. omûmbo.  
mother tongue  n. ekîgîra.  
mother-in-law  n. mabôyala.  
mould  n. erîhî;  
  n. émbukâkâ;  
  n. akâmjûmû;  
  n. émbuhotu.  
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mourning dress  n. epîrîj;  
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  n. émbule;  
  n. omûhîngi;  
  n. ekînenembwê;  
  n. akâswêbebe.  
mouse legs  n. esyôbûnhunangûlyâ.  
mouth  n. óbûno.  
mouthful  n. omûgûmba.  
movement  v. erîsjagûlîryâ;  
  v. erîsemganâjì.  
movement  v. erîbinga.  
much  — kîgâha;  
  — bîngananî;  
  adj. ënganâbî;  
  adj. ëbinganâbî;  
  adj. ëbinga;  
  adv. enzyîj n’enzyîj;  
  adv. katinga;  
  n. ekînga.  
mud  n. olôndô;  
  n. ekîyôndo.  
muddy  v. erîlyipotapôta.  
Muhaso  n. Mûhîsî.  
Muhamîa  n. Mûhîma.  
Muhîndo  n. Mûhîndo.  
Muhôngya  n. Mûhôngya.  
Mukandîrwa  n. Mûkândîrwa.  
Mukira  n. omûkkîra.  
Mukumû  n. Mûkumû.  
Mulakîrwa  n. Mûlakîrwa.  
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Mulêkîya  n. Mûlêkîya.  
Mulemberi  n. Mûlêmbërij.  
multitude  n. obûlyâgalyaga;  
  n. ôbutégânzika;  
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Mumbere  n. Mûmbère.  
murmur  v. erîkûlhîma;  
  v. erîsemebûla;  
  v. erîjûngângîsya.  
murmuring  n. obûsêmebîlî.  
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muscle  n. omûkîj;  
  n. emûjsa;  
  n. omûjsa.
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**O - o**

<p>| Oath |  n. omulahíro; | V. eríkoheréryá. |
| Oath-taking |  n. emiláhíre. | Oil |  n. amábonzo; |
| Obedience |  n. olékengeró. | Obedience |  n. erídódo; |
| Obeying |  n. óbwowa. | Obeying |  n. erígúta; |
| Object marker |  — ki, kí. | Object marker |  n. amágúta; |
| Oblige |  v. erikára; | Oblige |  n. ekikeréngé. |
| Observe |  v. erítandýá. | Observe |  oil exuding |  n. emínúnjire. |
| Obstruct |  v. erihúnda; | Obstruct |  oily dirt |  n. ebikeréngé. |
| Observer |  n. omúlébererya. | Observer |  OK |  — éngó. |
| Obtain the required number |  v. eríhíndanjá. | Obtain the required number |  okapi |  n. ekenge. |
| October |  n. ekiháro. | October |  old |  n. ehúmèhúme; |
| Odor |  n. omúbebo. | Odor |  old |  omúkanzu; |
| Odour |  n. akanyamulolóte. | Odour |  obúkulu; |  n. omúkulu; |
| Offense |  n. omúketa. | Offense |  v. erígúnda; |  omúkulu; |
| Office |  n. ebhîró. | Office |  old |  omúkulu; |
| Offspring |  n. olúbúto; | Offspring |  v. eríkekelúha; |  omúkanzu; |
|  n. éngula; | | |  v. eríkekelúhyá; |  obúkulu; |
|  n. obúlanja. | | |  eríkulüra; |  omúkulu; |
| Often |  — embíríí; | Often |  v. erísyakulúha; |  omúkanzu; |
|  — námíghwá. | | |  erísyakulúha. |  omúkulu; |
| Ogle |  v. eríkoherereryá; | Olívier |  — okó. |
|  v. eríkoheréryá; | | |  Oldness |  n. éngúta. |
|  v. eríkohereríbwá; | | |  One |  — bwélé; |
| | | |  — ekígíma; |  |</p>
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plant leftover

plant, medicinal
plant spec.

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- akábhungwê
- obúbôno
- ekjhandakjilê
- ekikânê
- erjêkâbe
- ekikûmo
- ekikûyu
- omûkûyu
- akalandalânda
- akalîge
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plant, thorny

- erîbugu
- ekihûmbê
- obûlîga
- ekjungûlî
- omusâbas
- omusâbi

plantain

- ómwaná

plaster

- erîtôma

plate

- ekîjhakûlî
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platform

- obûtara

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- erjîmîngûyá
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ta
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- erîhuwotulâ

player

- abagoma

playground

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- erîtsônga

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- obusongêra

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poison test

- obwênda

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- omûpûljîșî

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refusal

refusal n. olayikungiro.
refuse v. erigána;
refund v. eriganíra;
erjíma;
erikága;
erikúma;
eripenéha;
eritsubungura;
eriýhandikiriña;
eriýíra.
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eriríkbyá.
reign v. erísínga;
eritabúla.
reimburse v. erjútha.
reimbursement v. erjúhyá.
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relative n. abatúnga.
relax v. erijákakyá.
remain v. erísígála.
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remembers n. omwibukire.
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erihibúla;
erihihúla;
erinómóla;
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erijíthymbúra;
eriýondóla;
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remove a chief v. eriýíngüla.
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renown v. eryúngumyá.
renowned v. eryúngumá.
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repent v. eritsíra.
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repudiating n. omúkomólo.
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resemble v. erifanána;
erilingána;
erísósa;
erísosána;
erísosekanjá.
resembling n. emísósanière;
omújósókenjía;
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ekýkálí;
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residue of sorghum n. enganza.
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eríkalakálá;
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respect n. obúkengé;
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obutakenga;
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eríkýká.
respect, lack of v. eríbága.
respite n. óbutúsa.
respond v. erítába;
erítába;
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**S - s**

<p>| sacrifice | sad face | v. erihena. |
| safe | n. ekese; |
| v. eriloboka; |
| safety pin | n. ekulapo. |
| saliva | n. amatande; |
| saliva mark | n. eritsuka. |
| salt | n. ekikom. |
| salt | n. akawini; |</p>
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serve food
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seven
several
severe
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sew
sewing
sexual act
sexual intercourse
sexually aroused
shackles
shade
shadow
shake
shallow river
shame

n. emígabanire;
n. obúkatanè;
n. obúkatulè.

n. omúgbakan'a.
n. omútoheryô.
n. omúgbómbè;
n. omúkôbè;
n. ekíšimba;
n. omusúbi.

v. eríhûkúlà.
n. obúkóndó.

n. erérînda.

— kangi.

v. erîtsatûsà.
n. obúkâlè.

v. erîgûndagundýà;
n. erîlândà.

n. omûlândìre.

n. emîkùdíre.

n. omíkàkukànà.

v. erîkûkàlå.

— embiríri.

n. erîmûndûsà.

n. erûktanjì.

— embiríri.

v. erîkungûta;
n. erîtjîmànà;

v. erîtjîngà;
n. erîtsîngatsîngà;

v. erîtsîngatsîngajà;

v. erîtsîngajà;

v. erîtjîngà;

v. erîtjînzyà.

n. omûkêkêjì.

n. obûkûbûkè;
n. otûkunzu;

n. esìsônjì;
n. obúsûhè.

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share
n. ekigômbò;
n. akabwìra;

n. ekìhàsà;
n. obugàbij.

n. ekìkèke;
n. erîgàbo;

n. oluyò.
n. erîgâbó;

n. erîbàga;
n. erîbégûlà;

v. erîgàbàna.

n. omûbagûlo;
n. emígàbìre.

n. erîbhangalhàlha;
n. erîtyàlà.

sharp
sharp side
sharpen
shave
shaved

v. erîbhàngalhàlha;
v. erîtyàlà.
v. erîgusungûlà;
v. erî(à)lyà;
v. erîtjîmìbà;
v. erîkûbùlà.
v. erîkûbùkàlå.
v. erîjìngà;
v. erîjìngatsìngà;
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v. erîjìngajà;
v. erîjînzyà.

n. èngýùbù.
n. èngîbù.

n. èmbûlì;
n. èmbûlì.

n. èkîkùlotò;
n. èrkhàlò;
n. èryôhàlìa;
n. èryôhàlìa.

n. èyìsîmbì;
n. èyìsìmbì.

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singer, solist

singer, solist  n. ómůmbříř
single  n. omúgánda;

n. omusímblí.
singlehood  n. obugánda;

n. obusímblí.
sink  v. erìhúdûdûka;

v. erìhúdûdûkálá;

v. eryongoberéra;

v. erìsènda;

v. erìsendyá;

v. erìtóbèra;

v. erìtobèrá.
sink in  v. erìhúdûdûka;

v. eritóba;

v. erìtobèryá.
sister-in-law  n. omúlámú;

n. máína.
sit awkwardly  v. eríkunáma;

v. eríkunamíra.
sit down  v. erìkála;

v. erìyítéka;

v. erìyibútìka;

v. erìyípútìka.
six  n. éndatu.
size  n. endéngó.
skim  v. erìburúra;

v. erìburúrúra;

v. erìgelúlú.
skin  n. éngobá;

n. engóbì;

n. olúgùba;

n. olúhù;

n. ekítù;

n. engóba;

n. olúhò;

v. erìyanãlyá.
skin an animal  v. erìhónôlá.
skin disease  n. énezerwè.
skin off  v. erìbônôlá.
skin particle  n. akanyámerè.
skin, peeled  v. erìtůbykára.
skirt  n. edongí.
slam  v. erìhùnda;

v. erìhùthá;

v. erìtarúkyà.
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slap  n. ekìhpó;

n. erìkófì;

n. ekìmbathì;

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v. erìkéà;

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n. obúkèrè.
slave  n. omúgúlwa.
slavery  n. obugómbe;

n. obútsana.
sleep  n. otùgotiè́r;

n. ehígòto;

n. otóù;

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v. erìhúnda;

v. erìkesýà;

v. erìpyàma;

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v. erìyá tò.
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n. akámenzénènè;

n. énzaítìma.
slim  v. erìsódyà.
slime  n. oluñônda.
slimness  n. akábonè;

n. omúhodókoñó;

n. obwìna;

n. obükèndè.
sling n. omunzelédj.
slingshot n. omúshípííj.
slip v. eritendéra.
slippery place n. amatendére.
slope n. endakála.
slough v. eryanqlyá.
small — akányohonyo; adj. ekík; n. akályoto; n. akányotonyoto; n. akányotonyoto; n. ekitu lége.
small finger n. ákásánwá; n. ákásánwë.
small pot n. akatsopolo.
small things n. ehikülhúngutu.
smallness n. obúkBúké; n. obúké.
smallpox n. obuthúthúru.
smart n. omugasugasú.
smartness n. amayélé.
smear v. eríhákà; v. eríhakàba; v. eríhakabíyá; v. eríhákíra; v. eríshípíra.
smearing n. emihakabíre.
smell — tsu tsu tsu; n. omúbèhere; n. ekitého; n. ekikúmbo; n. obúmba; v. eríbèha; v. erikúmba; v. eríkúmbíá; v. erikumbíra.
smelting fire n. endúgúto.
smile v. erínyegesýá.
smoke n. omúkji; v. eříbhúka; v. eryómotýá; v. eříshùmba.
smoke the pipe v. eřímotýá.
smoked meat n. omukálo.
smoking n. eříbhúkìré.
smooth v. erínyorosýá.
snail n. ekikomè.
snake n. enyamèr; n. endyoka; n. omúyirjìma; n. énzóka.
snake spec. n. ékyanzè; n. obúduwë; n. ekélj; n. ekinabira bágóle; n. ényarúnyátì; n. énzajásjì; n. ekírýa-máyì; n. ekirímìra-bágóle; n. ekíshòjì.
snake tail n. obusòlo.
snatch v. erínyegúlýá; v. erípýrá; v. erisagúlá.
sneezing n. étsíbhýá.
snore v. eríhðulúlà; v. eríhùrà; v. eríþúrúta; v. eríþýrútyá.
snoring n. omúhùlùle.
snot n. omuhóbólo.
snow n. énzurúru.
so that — kúmbe.
soak v. erílohóhëka; v. erílùbìka; v. erítsódhà.
soap n. embakàbáno.
sob v. eríshìmba.
sobbing n. emjsimbìre.
sobbing animal n. ewaboléla.
soft v. eríhùnda.
soften
soften  v. eríbhúrha;
      v. erídóngá.
softly  — bolóbólo.
soil    n. amahyá;
        n. omutáká.
soil layer n. ekisólóhóba.
soil the water v. erítabúla.
soiled  v. erítabúka;
        v. erítabúkála.
solace  v. erík'ránja.
soldier  n. omúbúthya;
       n. omusudá.
solitude n. obúyisogere.
some    n. ekirébe.
someone  n. iyényóndi.
        n. lébe.
son     n. omugála.
Sondabyo n. Sondábyó.
song    n. ólwimbo.
song verse n. ekihá.
son-in-law n. omúkwé.
soot    v. émbíró;
        n. omuyéye;
        n. omuyeyé.
soothe  v. erík'ránja.
soothsayer n. omútahwa;
        v. erilágúla.
soothsaying n. obúlengúl CHE
          n. omúbínj.
           n. kundulabíréné;
              n. omúlógi;
                  n. omúlóyí;
                      n. omúlume-kabiri.
sorcery  n. obúlóyí.
sore throat n. akaníga.
sorghum  n. omùhembá.
sorry   — hámale.
        v. erígeréka;
        v. erísolóla;
        v. erítsambúla.

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sort out  v. eryúngúla.
sorting  n. emísólóler;  n. emísóbólére.
sorting person n. omúsombólí.
sound   n. omúhúmo.
soup     n. ekohókohó;
        n. omúkópí;
          n. omúkúbi;
              n. ekisarasára;
                  n. esúyü.
sour     n. esýónýnyí;
          v. eríkaliha;
            v. eríkalihyá;
                v. eripakála;
                    v. eripakalyá.
sour food v. erígagíryá.
sour leaves n. ómungúhe.
sour vegetables n. esíso.
sourness  n. obúkalihi;
          n. obúkalihyá.
sow      v. eríbíba;
          v. eríhéra;
            v. eríkúka;
                v. eripángá;
                    v. erísiga;
                        v. erísivírá.
space    n. ómwanya.
space between n. embángé.
spark    n. engulu'kíra;
         n. engulukiro;
           n. embálúli.
sparrow  n. akájìndyétyé;
            n. ekísú;
              n. ekísú;
                  n. enziránumúinde.
sparrowhawk n. ekihunghi;
             n. akakóbóby;
                n. ekólí;
                    n. akásara;
                        n. akátelúlí.
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| spatula | n. oméko.
<p>| speak | v. eribhambhayika; v. eríbúga; v. erígağıra; v. erihába; v. erihamamúka; v. eríkelebehýa; v. eríkükumbýra; v. eríljimbalýmba; v. eríshýa; v. eríșmólá; v. erítákúka; v. erítubukáná; v. eríýikaragátá; v. erímíkamýka. |
| speak ill | v. erítónga. |
| speak precipitatively | v. eríhorómóka. |
| spear | n. erítúmo. |
| special way | adv. lundílundí. |
| speech problem | n. oóbúlimi. |
| spend night | v. eríýjryá. v. eríýjriýrýa. |
| spend time | v. erísíba; v. erísibíra. |
| spider | n. ekisengúlá. |
| spill | v. eríhyá; v. eríhwága; v. erítswayíá; v. erýuťangíka. |
| spin | v. eríhúngyá. |
| spine | n. edangidalða. |
| spirit | n. omúlyánýanyeze; n. omúlímý; n. omúlímu; n. akapípi; n. ekýrímpy; n. omúyága. |
| spirit male | n. esamba. |
| spiritist | n. embándwa; n. omugereka. |
| spirits' hut | n. obúhíná. |
| spittle | n. ebígólá. |
| spleen | n. éndíko. |
| split | v. eríbhélha; v. erígenyengýuka; v. eríhenengýuka; v. eríkenyegýuka; v. eríkenyengyukála; v. erímenyengýukála; v. erítahangýuka; v. erítotoléka; v. erítsútsánága. |
| spoil | v. eríbíhyá; v. erígága; v. eríhalýa; v. eríhonía; v. eríhúta; v. erílumbágána; v. erílúnda; v. erílundyá; v. erítsánda; v. erítsandyá; v. erítsátsa. |
| spokesperson | n. omúsoábólya. |
| sponge | n. embúhúma; n. embúhúmo; n. ekítsomongóbo. |
| spoon | n. olúpágo. |
| spot | n. akálemberj; n. ekítsangáro. |
| spot for praying | n. omútwangíngá. |
| spots on skin | n. erírémá. |
| sprain | n. obúbhýně; n. obúbhýníkýre. |
| spread | v. erýagorána; v. eríbwayá; v. erínýága. |
| spread flour | v. erílkíra. |
| spreading out | n. obúbámbé. |</p>
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Syaguswa
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swipe
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Syaguswa
Syaguswa
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 n. Rx`»ftærv`».
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 n. eríṉ̃nyù;
 n. erínyangwa;
 n. erínyangwa;
 n. erínyangwa;
 n. erínyangwa;
 n. omúlibóù.
taro leaf
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widower
n. omúkwirwa;
v. eríkwirwá.
widow n. omúkwalume.
widowhood n. obúholerwa;
           n. obúkwirwa.
widowhood (woman) n. obúkwakalí.
wife n. omúhwéki;
           n. omúhuka;
           n. ówómwage.
wife, abandoned n. omúsombe.
wife of n. múka.
wiggle v. eríinyogongóla.
wild flower n. erírángá.
wild fruit n. ékyamba.
wild onion n. erírángá.
wild pig n. eyíséngé.
wilderness n. olúkorotso.
will n. obusóndí.
willow n. eyísúlí.
win v. eríśingána.
wind n. eríńta;
           n. eríhúngá.
window n. akabengeryó.
wine n. eríbóndo;
       n. amakadj;
       n. omulámiba;
       n. enzongólj;
       n. enźíndúkyá.
wine of banana n. omunzenze.
wing n. ekípópa.
wink v. eríkóhyá.
winning n. eríśingíre.
winnow n. olúgáié;
      n. ekítało.
winnow pan n. olúńgo.
wipe v. eríhíga;
      v. eríhiá;
      v. erísaŋúla.
wipe anus v. eríkúngńinyrá.

words
v. eríkúngünjá.

v. eríkýjíryá kó.
wiping cloth n. ekíhígo.

wise v. eríṣirímúká.
wish v. eríhíga;
      v. erírónda;
      v. erítága;
      v. eríyítáha.
witchcraft n. omúléngere;
       n. obúléngí;
       v. erílagúla.

witchdoctor n. omúgeréka;
       n. omúkúmkalí;
       n. omúkúmyú.

with — na.
with a hole n. omútoboké.
without — bútísíra;
       adv. buta.
without commitment adv. kahúlů́.
without respite n. óbutúsa.
without worrying — kítýákítýá.

witness n. enándwéhó.

witty saying n. émísyóó.
woman n. omúbíre;
       n. omúkalí;
       n. akásíngá;
       n. omútsúmbí.

wood n. ekíbátsí;
       n. eríkóhó.

wood bicycle n. etsúkúdúy.

wood cutter n. omúšényyí.

wood dust n. enúndú.

wood field n. ekíjìmá.

woodcutter n. omúkóndí.

wooden basin n. eríńba.

wooden frame of house n. olúgángo.

wooden receptacle n. omuhé.

word n. ekíńyíwá.

words n. omútubugú;
       n. ebiturutúru.
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X - x

xylophone n. éndara.

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Y - y
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**Z - z**

| zigzag         | n. obúnyolé búnyle.              | n. éndondo; |
| zucchini       | n. ekolúko;                      | n. ómungu.  |
|                | n. ekiyobé;                      |             |
|                | n. éryólíj.                      |             |

Total number of entries: 3503
Appendix 1

Phrasal expressions: ehísímo omo Kinánde

ágótséré másole : he sleeps while his hands are between his legs
áhekíre obúkúlé b’oműkűkůmo : she has become pregnant while she is still young (obukónô)
akágobek’ olúlimi : he does not speak well
akagulú káguma oko ngingo : the fact of marrying a woman and she leaves you or she dies.
akáhambira omo kitíri : he gets a lot of money
akáhángala kámóngya búgáli : the fight becomes very serious
akáhúmba ebítsali : he is an epileptic
akáhungaya olúlimi ng’enzóka : he eats a lot
akambwata kámályatáhô : you should give us more sauce because we are running out of the sauce now.
akándisyáleta omo nyúmbá m’óburwano : he will bring a terrible thing into the house
akálaba omó lko : he or she is an adulterer.
akálirá Mútsópi : when he eats cassava bread, he takes a big lump into the palm of his hands
akásenya okó lúbisí n’okó lúmbiri : he speaks about everything without any logic
akábúgá kíríngi ndwéko : he speaks without any concentration whatsoever.
akáyega omó nging’ émbene : he scratches himself because of his badness
akáyíhungayá kw’ebýála : he is a thief
akáyíhungayá kw’eyísúka : he is a very courageous farmer
akimír’émbwá : as soon as he gets somewhere, he looks for a stool for himself
akót’ omúsegéme : he is very sick
akwíry’ èndwalá yëkílalanyúma : he has some type of skin disease that manifests itself by patches of the body losing their blackness. (énerwé)
akwíry’èndwalá y’omûtibito : he has gonorrhea (akaswende)
alimugendá lungóngô : he walks slowly as if hiding (erįyombyâ)
alimútondéra : he begins to have grey hairs
álwjry’omo nyúmba, habíríbyá hatyâ : he is dead (lit. he has left the house, it is now empty)
amanyangwa anó angalyákó ût̃é wáhula nyúnyálúme : only a person who does not mind can eat these taros.
amáberé mwákâwâ : I was very astonished (lit. the breasts fell down)
ámyilúma : he curses his son (lit. he bit himself)
ámesó alímmúlúwákô : he is no longer fine (lit. the eyes are leaving him)
ámesó abíríhúma okó mútwê : he is too slender (lit. the eyes have moved from the head)
anéko erįheréko : she is already betrothed.
ámbité múlinga wá bene : she is already betrothed (lit. she wears a ring that belongs to someone else)
ánere omo múlybhó w’enzógy : he moves very often
áberé mólo : she is pregnant (lit. she has become weak)
abéré ng’akátí k’omó lûši : he has one broken leg
abírigundûka : he is crazy
abíritibít’ okó lí : he is crazy
áhekiřé sy’omó byâla : he is crazy
abíríguš’ okó lí : he is a crazy person
abírihayirwâ n’émbwâ : he is a leper
nímyňâ Wítsâ : he is a leper (lit. he is from Oicha. This is a place in the Nande area where there is a big camp of lepers.)
abíríhíndûla : he has got a disease called “akásinini”
abíríya okó kyûna : he is sick, he has got a disease called ‘akásinini’
abíríkitira omó mbóko : he has got a skin disease called “énzerwe”
abíribinduk’ okó lîkwî : she has got her menses
abíríkîta : she has got her menses
abíríya oko mugeséra : she has got her menses
awíty’ akánânja : he is stingy
ní tákókola : he is stingy (lit. he is someone who does not take from cf. eríkoła)
awité bwíso buli ngá bwá músyenene: she is beautiful (lit. she has eyes like the ones of a grasshopper)
ekítambi kikáluhira batibrj\i: it is a wicked person
embukulj miwukátôgá kúbô (obůndu): it was a big amount of cassava bread
émíbwa yíkere múšünj: a person who is always busy, a person who hardly sits down
enžúki nzúmanganja: a person who betrays other people
eriganzá ry’engimax: a person who knows a lot (omuranda)
erigotser’ omokígólwa: to stay with one’s bride-in-law for a while in order to make her used to her house (omúlámú)
erigoboler’ omundú y’erína: to give a name to a person (erigobóla)
erihooda omúitéma: to not be afraid
erihenja pe: to refuse categorically
erílýata ahísí: to refuse categorically
eríhita okó mwána: this is said of a man or a woman who makes love with a partner while the baby is still too young
erihoodera omwána: to give medication to a child
erihororera ekirónda: to pay a small amount of money to the healer before he can look for medication
eríkalya omundú y’omó ndéko: to bring a person before other people for him to be judged.
eríkùha risá ryórikágéndá: he is too slender
eríkúta omó ly’ekátf: to do a good turn to a person
eriganzirá by’oko bwígá: to count them only with the mouth
eríkwá akákongo: to have a big cough
eríkwa ekíkúbá kínéne: to get a cough that does not cure, to get tuberculosis
eríkw’ ekítíngíri: to feel uneasiness on the foot, as if there were small ants biting you
eríkwa endá mbísí: to have a type of stomach disease
eríkwa eríkohó: to have a cough that does not cure
erílalira ebyálya bírébe: to feel like eating a specific type of food
erílata oko byályá: to not like the food
eríloyololya oko mundú kw’ amésó: to act as if you do not know someone
erímaná ng’omútí: to not beget, to be barren
erínera omundú y’emísalisali : to neglect someone. Hané ábaná bakábyá bābīkulá ibakúnera mísalisali : there are children, once they grow up, they neglect you. This is a complaint that certain women often have about their difficult children.

eríñira ekündú ky’omulúmbj : to not say something so that people no longer talk about it

erínyegulyá éngoko : to snatch a chicken from the grips of a fox or of a hawk

eríría nzúbè : to eat without leaving anything to other people

eríría omúbjí w’embüll : to persevere so that you may finish the work

eríría ebíkangúmbjíyá : to fake crying without getting tears dropping from your eyes

eríling’ákasanwè : to not answer a question that was addressed to you

eriründá ng’obúbonó bw’omó músyá : to become very fat (erirúnda)

eríala esyóndalámírè : to vomit the heart only, to vomit without getting anything coming out from your mouth

erísumbira omundú y’éríbére : to curse someone. Syn.: eríkungúmbjíra omúndu

eríkungúmbjíra omúndu : to curse someone.

erítagalá ngá byumá by’omongunza : to become impossible to each other

eritumírè jírangaranga : to be very tipsy in such a way that you do not even find your own place

erítaratará ng’embene itawíté múlwana : to go here and there

eritengá ngongotè : to introduce the beer cup into the beer pot in such a way that people will think that the beer is finished and thus make them go away.

erítogá okó múti abaléga : to take a woman as your mate without being legally married to her. (omúrágane)

erítubwa mugondo : to become dead while you were still young. (omusúko)

erítwa olúgobe : to pass at a place where a sorcerer passed while carrying a corpse

erítwa omusónge : to vomit blood while you have pains in the chest (olukánga)

erítugá butahota : to speak without hiding anything

eriyawa okó múndu : to go and visit a person who is allegedly sick

eriyásumbúkya omúndu : to go and visit someone who just gave birth. You must go there with a basket full of food to congratulate her.

eriyálya okó lìko : to go to the place where a relative got married. Syn.: eriya ebúlya nyáma
eriyikola engongo: to do everything that one wanted to do (especially in terms of making love)
eriyikola omondá: to do something bad for oneself
erýýra ebyályá: not to accept food because one is angry
eriya omundú yo mbûtúli: to go somewhere in order to judge a person
erýya eyísúkí ánumémuyisukuláyó: to do something and at the same time deny that you did it
eríyá ng’ abáta Mígerì: to eat very well (lit. to eat like those who buried chief Migeri)
eríý’ omundú yo’ oburôndo: to spy on someone (erįteyá)
eríýa omundú n’ amanô: to scold someone very harshly. (erįmetyametyá)
erya amyá Kályámbró akaya eManga: to become suddenly happy without knowing (lit. to light what Eater of soot lit in Manga)
erýrya esyóndéhyì: to clean the shaven head of a bereaved person
erýýmyá ng’ abagóma: not to feel any shame
éngwîra musángo: a small fee one pays to recognize that one was wrong in an affair. (lit. the “I die because of an affair”)
esyónzwirí syámálw’ okó mútwé: to be extremely afraid. Syn.: esyónzwirí syámápûrûká: to be extremely afraid. (lit. the hairs get off from the head)
esyónzwirí syámápurüka: to be terribly frightened (lit. the hairs get pulled off)
esyónzwirí sy’ebírembwé: hair that is very smooth
ebíka birí ngá bya mongo: a very long neck
ebirî bísheng’ìre umubûnyâtsi: a pregnant woman not covering her stomach
ebýásaka okw’ ñberé byo byagula etába: the money that buys tobacco is wasted money
eyísúkí ýámíkýra omó lútiéhyì: there is no more drink in the cup
halyá húli: you are in danger
íní múkalí úsuba omw’ alwa: you can no longer do it (lit. otherwise it is a woman who goes back to her house after she divorced)
íní lwéya: it is no longer possible (lit. otherwise it is a hair)
inályats’okó byála: it is no longer possible (lit. otherwise, I will lick the hands)
irimwasá ákabalói: there is a beginning of darkness outside
ingyé wa góngo: me a poor person, me an unfortunate person
ísiwanzengeráko musom’ átahître : do not put me in a trouble that I do not know about; do not make me carry things I do not know

kingahá síkyabya : this is a terrible event

Iwaljre endánda (olugéndo) : I no longer left. (lit. it has eaten the provision food)

Iwałjry’ omúsokya : it has become a very serious affair.

Iwámábíná kw’ ákalíkíkú : the affair becomes very serious (lit. a pigeon is playing on it)

Iwasendjry’ omúsokya : it has become a very serious affair

móngáyirá mútwé : I have been very lucky (lit. I have had a head)

móngáyíra mbandáno : I have been very lucky

muliro múli : I wish that you never find something good in your life. This is synonymous with síwás’ úsígé : may you only find misfortune in your life.

mwákáhünbang’ esyóngóhe : he was ashamed

mwákákurondá ng’ omuhamb’átere : he looked everywhere for you

mwákályats’ okó ngokólá : he was frustrated, he did not know what to do

mwákás’ ákáisumbánga : when he came, he looked very happy

mwákás’ ákayisyéta : when he came, he looked very happy (eriyisyéta)

mwásal’ ásíswá ́țu̻káábúg’okó mbóho : it was difficult to make him accept to be shaven

mwásal’ álw’ okó kibúndá ́țwámabúg’ okó mbóho syosifying the umbilical cord did not dry up on time. It took so much time for the mother to leave the bed of parturition.

Mambara mabúya : something good

nagéndîre lúhître : I found what I was looking for.

nagéndîre bigulú bya mbíndi : I did not find what I came for.

nàhîndéné n’omunyerére : I was unlucky (lit. I met a fox)

nakwîre bûrójí : I have not been able to sleep

námásákw’ obúswa : I am afraid

námáhukw’ omútwé : I reflected very deeply

namáyásábúyákó kindi íní ngingó y’ embálíj : I will no longer answer. (lit. if I add another, that would be a bed of ants)

námîkya nganatíníra: I was flabbergasted, I was astonished
nabiribiyá gundi múndu: I have got my menstrual menses. Syn.: *nyiry’oko mugenda*
nyiri oko mugenda: I have my menstural menses
ndébunjírá hanó ijabunjírá hi: I have arrived at a place where I am known.
ngágenderá simbémuke: I went just because I am obliged to.
ngáhumulira omo másákwa: I do not feel fine (lit. I am breathing through the armpits)
ngákúha kugendanjá: if only I could get part of your luck
ngákúhá lúbúto: I wish you to give birth to a child so that you might see how painful it is to have a child
ngákúhá bútëkë: I wish that you have your own home so that you see how difficult it is to manage one’s home
ngákútumirá bwaga: I send you because I do not find anyone else to send
ngándítwákó kíguma: I will just eat a little bit of this food
n’ikohó: he is a very wicked person
n’kahindá ká mbóno: he is a very short person. (*amahinda*)
ní kálumirá habiri: someone who betrays other people
n’nzúki ndyumanganjá: someone who betrays other people
ní kundula biréngé: he is a sorcerer
ní mujëneni usuçiřé: it is a visitor who carries something nice
ní mujëneni wa byobë: it is a visitor who is not carrying anything. (lit. it is a visitor who carries zucchini.)
ní mujënenjí w’obühemba: he is very tall
ní mulyata häsómhwere: someone who has problems with his feet. Syn.: *awité esyonzando*
ní músurásúrá: he is a liar
nyänasy’ákebo ngálirámô: I know how people should treat me
ngálirábyo ngëtö: I eat them out of love
oluthera múlukàmbera emúliro: I was lucky
omuliró alimugenda okó naga: it is peaceful. Syn.: ní búholo, ní búrungi
ómwan’alimjítw’olumjmbi: the child is big enough to get married
obwëya buläsire omó byála: he is a lazy person
oyó ní nguta: that is a generous person
omųgenj útakandirwá atútsj ndykJre : the rain that falls early in the morning
omûsyakulú ámáy’ embóko : the elderly person goes to urinate
omûsyakulú ámáyaramítia : the elderly person goes to urinate
omûsyakulú ámáy’ewá múbí útágosolà : the elderly person goes to defecate
ówbawú bwabére táleta : the drink is bad. Syn. ówbawú bwabére pata
oyó ní kíi kitaya ūmûbwíra : that person is very bad
omonzirá mwabére búkiyi : there is something in the road that does not encourage one to travel
ándi náye burwano : I do not have any problems with him. Syn. ándi náye kénywá
síngwité ndekwè : I do not have any force (éndekwà)
síbiríko búli bw’isáho : these are statements that are known by everybody
síwáse usíge ikátwéra omo kinyamuhibó : the small sicknesses may make someone become very sick (lit. the “do not leave me” becomes refined in the bad cold one may have) (erítwéra ‘to be sharpened’)
túlí’ okó njído : you are sitting awkwardly, showing your penis or vagina (lit. touch the nose)
túlímûhyúka embúto : we have nothing to cook (lit. we are starting to cook seeds)
túnjkeré k’omûsombe kw’ ákáby’ ómwè : there is no food
túnjkeré kw’abalumé baài cal’ ékyagándà : there is no food
twámábisangul’ ebyála : we have just finished eating
twanganúnama : we may fight (lit. we may bend)
twabújíre okó lûkyô : we have not been satisfied (said by workers who have been employed by a person and who are supposed to eat very well)
uğúsírí ko biráísa : you are cursed (lit. there is perfume thrown on you)
uhándy’ eríno : persevere. Syn. : uhánde omútìma
uhánde omútìma : persevere
uhûmírí kw’ améso : you do not see the thing they ask you to get
uhûmírí kw’ amâtwí : you do not listen
uhûbahûbírí ng’ éndegetege : you want to eat part of everything
ulímušungí mulángûla : you are a person who takes the things that they asked you to keep or to send. (cf. erílangûla ‘to kill’, to make fall’)
ukágendá hûmwehûmwe ng’ ekîtingírí : you walk without seeing what is ahead of you. (lit. you go blindly like a molehill)
ukáhandabuká ngá wá mwínda: you do not know what to do (lit. you are in disarray like a person who owes money)

ukáharangur’ ámeso nga kanyalüngü kali kú lútkala: you open your eyes widely as if you are afraid. (lit. you open your eyes widely like a chameleon which is on a type of plant)

ukáhungaya olúlimi lo nga kiyónga: you eat too much (lit. you turn the tongue like the hairy tail of a cow)

ukáhutahutá ngá ngoko ìkátwa máyi: you do not know where to settle

ukalekera okó yikére: you open your eyes widely as if you are afraid. (lit. you open your eyes widely like a chameleon which is on a type of plant)

ukáyom bayá ng’ omunyerê: you go very slowly (lit. you walk on your heels like a fox)

úmíre ng’ olúkwî: he is too slender

úmbirikira balîrî: you are a caller of mourners. Syn. : ulí múßikúlî

ukáyombayá ng’ omunyerê: you go very slowly (lit. you walk on your heels like a fox)

úmíre ng’ omunyerê: you go very slowly (lit. you walk on your heels like a fox)

úsíyásíbyáho wákîhinga: I am very happy

uwité kyâla: you are a sorcerer. Syn. ulí múlûme

ulí múlûme: you are a sorcerer (lit. you are a man)

bâhîmákrê buno ná ní ndo: they live close to each other (lit. they build mouth and nose)
bahalikanibwê : they go with the same man (they are not necessarily married although they go with the same man).
bukéré ákaganz’ ebibásti : he did not sleep all night (lit. the day broke while he was counting the pieces of wood)
bihwére omo nderê : let those things end here (lit. let them finish in the dry banana leaves)
bwámánger’ eyhyâ : I had a diarrhea (lit. it became light for me outside)
wagenda wáiytwala : do not go (lit. you left you brought yourself)
wáherjré ng’ esyönzole : you have disappeared for a long time
wáholá kera : you do impossible things a normal person should not do
wámályata omómbátsí: you have engaged a terrible affair (lit. you trample on the wetting instrument of the blacksmith. It is forbidden to step on that instrument)
wámáhjywa omulhongo : sit decently (since you are showing your genital parts.) Syn: wámákunamíra
wámáyítonger’ okw’ ñkála : you are telling a secret in the presence of a person who will betray you (lit. you are telling a secret on the ember)
wakólire omó lw’ eBírunga : you arrive just when we finish eating (lit. you stayed in the steep hill of Virunga (a volcano)).
wánere ngóhe : you took too much time defecating
wangasúbyá ngolu : you unearth bad things people had already forgotten (lit. you could resuscitate a wound that was already healed)
wanásyäsénya múlàlya : you risk to want something that has already an owner. For example, a girl who hopes to get married to a man while that man already has another fiancée.
wbírutw’okó mbúlí k’okoítû : you have made a terrible mistake (lit. you have cut the ear from a sheep)
wámásá kw’ ihî : you have not washed for a long time
wábyámó : you were lucky
wasýählùga kyá mbene : you are saying taboo things (lit. you will say something of the goat)
wanásyta kanyamá katalíbwâ : you will one day meet someone who will cause you much trouble
wálemwà: you know the things you have been giving me
wámálola oko kyásigala: you have been suffering a lot
yámátwìká m’ omìkòly: it cools down, it becomes silent
yámágendá búsengereme: it bends; it is not straight (obúsengereme ‘not straight’)
Appendix 2

The personal names of the Nande

In the Nande culture, the name a child is given upon his birth is ordinal in that it indicates the sex and the rank he occupies among the other children born from the same womb; in other words, if it happens that the mother is a second wife, the first wife’s children will have names similar to those of the second one, according to the sex and the order of their birth among the children of their own mother. As will be shown in a table below, some of the names are synonymous. This helps differentiate children for example of a polygamous family.

However, if a woman is getting children from a second marriage, and if her husband never got children before that, these children will bear names as if this was her first marriage. In case her husband had children from a previous marriage, then the children will bear names that respect the order of the children she will have given birth to from a previous union, no matter whether she was married or not.

Apart from the name a child gets at his birth, he may also have other names, for example a name he gives himself, a name given to him because of the circumstances in which he was born, a spiritual name in that it bears the name of a spirit (Kavutirwaki calls it “nom-dédicace”), and a proverbial name. The rest of the paper will expatiate more on these different kinds of names.

Birth names

Birth names are also called chronological names because they tell about the order in which a given child has been born in a family. Given the two criteria for assigning

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1 Kavutirwaki intended these names to be part of the dictionary. According to his notes, his main source of inspiration was an unpublished article entitled “Essai d’ anthroponymie nande” by Tshopo Mbangala Machozi & Lufungula Kahindo. I have decided to publish this article as part of the dictionary in the French version. The version of the article in this English version is my (i.e. Mutaka’s) own translation of this paper. I doubt that Kavutirwaki was aware of Kaligho’s Licence thesis at ISP/Bukavu who also wrote about personal names of the Nande people. I would like to thank everyone who helped Kavutirwaki collect notes on these names.
these names, that is, sex and order of birth, the following table presents a clear picture of such names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronological order</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Múmbére, Kámbére</td>
<td>Mússókį, Kasókį</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kámúha</td>
<td>Kanyerė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kigiro</td>
<td>Másiká</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muháso, Kaháso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nzánzu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balúku, Palúku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Bwámbale, Kámbale</td>
<td>Bįra, Kábįrà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kómbį Kákómbį</td>
<td>Katsirábwéngė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kámbasų</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tsóngo, Kátsóngo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mútsóngo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Kábůyahya</td>
<td>Kabůgo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Máte, Kámatė</td>
<td>Swera, Kaswera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nzeréka, Kaseréka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Kůle, Kákůlė</td>
<td>Mbámbų, Kahámbų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>Tėmbo, Kátėmbo</td>
<td>Tűngu, Katűngu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>Mbůsa, Kábůsa</td>
<td>Kyakímwa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some comments about some of the names are in order here.

1. Múmbére (the first) from -Mbére (in the first place).
2. Kámúha (what he has given him) from erîhâ (to give). The eldest male child is the best gift a woman can give to her husband.
3. Kigiro (the first finished product of an apprentice). The common noun is ékigíro from erîgâ (to learn). The first-born child is the one through whom the wife learns how to perform his maternal duties. It is also a confirmation of the accomplishment of the couple’s duties towards the extended family and the clan, namely the need to perpetuate the husband’s family.
4. Muháso (the beginning) from erihása (to begin work). The eldest child is the one through whom the mother starts begetting children.

5. Musókí. Normally, omusókí is someone who leaves his clan and settles with a different clan. He is given a plot of land to cultivate and he pays a tribute to the chief of the clan, every year. Literally, the term means “the one who crosses” and it derives from erísóka (to cross). As a name given to the first female child, Musókí has two different interpretations: (a) by analogy, a girl who is newly married leaves her family and her clan in order to join her husband’s family and clan. The union of the couple is a pact between their clans and their families. A girl born from such a union is thus the consecration of such a pact.; (b) the day of her wedding, the young girl crosses one or several rivers in order to reach the village of her husband.

6. Mbusa or Kabusa: “the last”. This name is an archaism which, according to Kavutirwaki’s notes derives from the Proto Bantu noun Búchá (back) which can be found in other Bantu languages.

7. Nzyábakê (I still have very few (children) to beget).

8. Ndúngó (the end, the limit) from endúngó (the end).

9. Kalibandâ (the one who closes the womb). The name comes from eríliba (to obstruct) and the nominal form endâ (the womb). The child is supposed to put an end to her mother’s fertility. She sort of obstructs her mother’s womb.

10. Baluku (or Paluku) and Masikâ: these two names are not in Kavutirwaki’s original manuscript because, to him, they were borrowed from the Bira.

**Perturbation of a sequence of homogeneous births**

It may happen that a baby boy is born after one or several girls, or that a baby girl is born after one or several boys. Such a child obviously disturbs the rigid order of the names of a homogeneous sex. He introduces a change of sex in the family. This is indicated by the name of Muhindo, or its diminutive Kahindo. Three names are used to convey this change and both female and male children can bear such a name: Muhindo, Mbündule or Kagwâlona.

(a) Muhindo (change) from erihindúla (to change, to transform)
(b) Mbündule (change me, put me upside down). This name literally means: nyibündule (transform me, turn me to a different direction).
(c) Kagwálína (on whom a name falls). This name derives from the verb erigwá (to fall) and lína or erína (name). It is a euphemism for Muhindo or Mbíndule. It is given to a child who would have had the same name as his father or his grandfather. Since in the Nande tradition it is a taboo for a woman to pronounce the name of his father-in-law or of her husband, the child is given such a name in order not to violate that taboo. Kagwálína (or Kawálína) means that fate made it that the child bears the same name as his father or one of his grandfathers.

The given names

This is an open category of names because people are born in different circumstances. Such names include the nicknames, surnames, and pseudonyms. A given name is the one which is added to the name a child gets upon his birth. It usually informs about the character of the child or the circumstances in which that child was born. It is different from a spiritual name or a proverbial name. Here are some examples of such given names classified under different types of circumstances:

A. The place of birth.

1. Kanzíra (the one of the road). A name given to a child born during a trip, that is, when the mother was on the road.
2. Kábunga (the traveler). A child born while one of his parents was traveling.
3. Kalúngero (he comes from the fields.). A child born when his parents were coming from the fields.

B. The weather, the time.

1. Kalúmbí (small fog). A child born when there was fog.
3. Malengéra (sunset). A boy born between 4PM and 6PM.
C. Physical characteristics

1. Kábúkè (the one of smallness). A very slender child upon his birth.
2. Kahalwíre (the shaved). A name given to a boy who was bald or who did not have enough hair on his head.
3. Kasógyâ (the over-bloomed). A child whose hair is interspersed with gray hair.
4. Kalímbwî (the one who has gray hair)
5. Mwìragûlû (the black one). This name is given to a baby boy who was very black at his birth.

D. State of health

1. Kadegû (the one who suffers). A child whose health is precarious.
2. Kyámákyyâ (it is daylight). It is daylight at last before the baby or a relative dies. This name expresses some kind of relief as the parents were worried that someone would die before daylight.
3. Mbólîre (I am dead). The child is so weak that he is virtually considered dead.

E. Difficulties of begetting the child.

1. Mṳhongya (the one who makes people wait for a long time). The name is given to a child who is born after a very difficult labor.
2. Kàngïtisî or Kàkîtsî (a subject of worry). The labor was so long that everybody was worried that the mother or the child would die in parturition.

F. The gestation.

1. Katúlámô (he has been there for a long time). This name is given to a boy who is born past due time. It is also given to a child born of a woman who was considered barren. In case that child is a girl, she is given the name of Káswabene (she has fermented).
2. Banémô (they (i.e. the children) are inside). This name is also given to a male child whose mother was believed to be barren.
3. Kį̃̃̄tahĩ́řē (the crude, the uncooked in its mother’s womb). This name is given to a baby born prematurely.

G. Death in the family or in the village.

A name might also indicate whether the child was born after the death of a relative in the family or in the village. The following are examples of such names.

1. Mútsuba or Nzúbâ or Músubáhô (the person who replaces, the one who comes back). Somehow the Nande believe in reincarnation; someone who died may resuscitate through the birth of his brother or sister. Nzúbâ means the resuscitated.
2. Kyábu (garbage).
3. Kį̃̃̄bį̃̃̄jĩ̩̃̄rį̃̃̄yô (the place where the garbage is thrown).
4. Yalála (garbage). This name is borrowed from Swahili. Kyábu, Kį̃̃̄bį̃̃̄jĩ̩̃̄rį̃̃̄yô, and Yalála may be given to a male or a female child born after two or three children who died in the family. These dead children are buried in a banana field where the garbage is also thrown. Because these children have been assimilated to the garbage, it is believed that they would no longer cause any harm to their brother or sister who is a garbage just like them.
5. Kyabíro (the thing that lasts some days only). This name translates the slim hope that parents have in keeping such a child who is born after several other children who died before him.
6. Syágúswâ (he should not be thrown away). This name is given to a female or a male child born after several other dead children.
7. Kasí̃gwâ (the one who has been left). This name is given to a child born after the death of his father or whose mother died during the labor or soon after he was born.
8. Kāhanya (the miserable). This name is given to a child who was born while his family was mourning the death of a relative. Another name conveying the same information is Kasónia (tears), which is being replaced nowadays by Machozi (tears) a loan-word from Swahili.
9. Kavutirwáki, more exactly Kabṹtírwákg (why is this child born again? Is it not enough that other children have died before him?)
H. Social events

Some names convey information about the important events that were taking place when the child was born. Examples of such names are the following:

1. Kándara (small xylophone). The word designates a musical instrument used for dancing in honor of a dignitary or for putting an end to certain ritual ceremonies such as circumcision, a sacrifice to God or to a Higher Spirit which lasts several days. A child born during such a period is given the name of Kándara.
2. Kátende (newly circumcised). This name is given to a child born during the circumcision ceremony during which adolescents of a certain age were assembled and secluded in the bush to be initiated to adult life. In case the child is a girl, she is given the name of Nyábátende (mother of the circumcised).
3. Ndibíto (fleeing). This name is given to a boy born while his parents were refugees in another country or in another village because of war. An anthroponymic synonym of this name is Lúhi (war).
4. Kanzála or Nzála (hunger, famine). The name is given to a child born during scarcity or a general famine in the area.
5. Sokónj (in the market) This is a loan-word from Swahili.

I. Socio-economic situations

1. Nzáma (the poor). This name is given to a male child born while his parents were experiencing economic hardship.
2. Kabíndu (the one of abundance). The child is born during abundance. If it is a girl, she is called Nyábingi (the mother of abundance). This name is different from Nyábingi (which is the goddess of abundance).
3. Byalengeréra (the things targeted or the things that arrive at the right moment). This name is given to a child born during a period of abundance which follows a period of a general famine in the area.

J. The daily activities
Some names convey information about the profession of one of the ancestors.
1. Męhése (the blacksmith)
2. Kękumu (a big healer)

K. The individual habits.

Some names may convey information about certain habits, qualities or the bad character of the child. Such characteristics are usually noticed while the child is still a baby.
1. Kąándąkyá (the one who scolds openly). This name is given to a child who has the habit of scolding people in public, without any restraint.
2. Kálíra (the one who cries). This name is given to a child who used to cry a lot when he was a baby.
3. Kámabu (a fan of beer). This name is given to a male child who seems to like beer and whose father is a drunkard. It is also given to a child born while beer was being brewed in the family.
4. Mųtėti (the adulterer, the fornicator) This name is given to a male child whose parent or one of his grandparents liked to sleep with women a lot.

The proverbial names

These types of names are usually a shortening of a proverb or a catchy saying. They are intended to give a warning to the mother or to the family of one of the parents. They might also express gratitude towards the parents or to neighbors. Here are a few examples of such names.

1. Magulu (legs), from the proverb magulu mangú ni mabuy' ñvítíre (the quick legs are a good thing if you catch something good; to be present at any event is good as long as one benefits from it). This proverb is meant for a person who goes everywhere where there is an important event. At times he might benefit from the fact of being present at a given event, but there are also some other times where his presence might turn out to be the beginning of his own misfortune. When given to a male child, the name of Magulu may translate the complaint of the mother who considers that she is not respected by the family of her husband; it is a way of telling her in-laws that she regrets having come to their family.
2. Kyasónda or Kyasonda (that is what he was looking for). This name has a double interpretation: (a) the Nande people appreciate the male children without necessarily disdaining the female children. As it may happen that a couple has children of the same sex, and that parents are not very happy about it, if they get a child of a different sex, they give him the name Kyasónda; (b) a woman may have married her husband despite the opposition of her parents. In case her husband ill-treats her, she may give this name to her child.

3. Sondyábyô (the one who looks for them). This name comes from the proverb Sondya bibuyá syábíbana (the one who looks for the beautiful things rarely finds them). It is a warning by one of the parents to his offspring against being too materialistic.

4. Bahámwįį (they give to the killer). This name is given to a child as a way of stigmatizing the lack of gratitude of some relatives of the husband or his neighbors.

The spiritual names
These types of names make reference to the magic world of spirits. In Kinande, they are called “ámen’ ébuángwa (the names of creation or names of predestination). It is believed that these names link their bearers to the spiritual forces whose names they belong to. They are usually given to children as a response to a message given to parents by these spiritual forces. A child who bears the name of a spirit is put under the protection of that spirit. Here are a few examples of such names:

1. Lúsenge (given to a boy) and Mbólų (given to a girl). Lúsenge is believed to be responsible for impregnating a woman who was considered barren. That is why, if such a woman gives birth to a child, the name of Lusenge (for a boy) or Mbólų (for a girl) is then given to such a child.

2. Mũlékya (the pacifier), from erũlékýá (to reconcile those who are in conflict). A conflict may cease when a couple gets a child. The reconciliation is then interpreted as the work of a spirit called Mũlékya. That is why his name is given to such a male child as a symbol of reconciliation.
3. Můlembēŋ (the guardian of children), from erilembéra (to baby-sit). Můlembēŋ is a spirit who looks after small children in the absence of their mother. This name is given to a child as a way of entrusting that child to the protection of the spirit called Můlembēŋ.

4. Můsabůlį (the savior) from erísabúla (to save, to retrieve from water). Můsabůlį is a spirit who is invoked when the family experiences some difficulties or when a man has escaped an imminent danger. This name is given to a male child in memory of some benefit one believes to have obtained from the spirit Můsabůlį.

5. Kíma (the rainbow) comes from ekíma (rainbow) which is the symbol of the bad spirit called Ndyoka, a spirit that lives in water and which manifests itself in the form of a sheep. Since this sheep drinks most of the time at a creek, it is believed that a rainbow hovers over it. Since Ndyoka is renowned for its evil deeds, any person who might happen to be in the surroundings of the river where it drinks might become a victim of Ndyoka’s evil deeds. If it is a woman and if she still gives birth to a child, that child is called Kíma.

6. Nyábíngi (the mother of abundance). In the world of Nande spirits, Nyábíngi is the goddess of abundance. A special cult is even devoted to her. A female child who shows signs of being connected to her by acting as her medium, is given her name in order to perpetuate her presence within the family. It might also happen that Nyábíngi communicates her desire to have a female child dedicated to her through a dream or a medium. In that case, the parents are compelled to give her name to the first female child that gets born after that.

About twins

Giving birth to twins usually necessitates a purification ritual during which the twins’ mother is obliged to eat grass after a rope has been tied around her neck. It is a way of telling her that she desecrated the land because she gave birth to twins. In their cultural tradition, the Nande believe that only a goat can give birth to twins, not a human being. Special names are given to twins and also to the two children who are born after twins.
(a) The first-born among twins is called Ngūrû or Kakûrû, a name that comes from a lexical archaism kûru (elder, big) and the second twin is called Ndobyâ or Katobyâ; (b) the child born after the twins is called Kûtsa or Kakûtsa and the one who is born after Kitsa is called Kamála.
### Appendix 3: Medicinal plants

#### A. Terminology of medicinal herbs known by the Nande

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<td>Taba</td>
<td>Nicotina tabaccum</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamutamu</td>
<td>Oxalis acetosella</td>
<td>Oxalidaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangausi</td>
<td>Zingiber officinale</td>
<td>Zingiberaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tembwe</td>
<td>Lycopersicum esculentum</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source for the names in the above table: Mutaka Marcel (ms.). The term “murubaini or mwarubaine” is a loan word that designates a type of tree known as the “neem tree” and which is now grown in several areas in the Nande land because of its curative qualities. The word literally means in Luhya or in Massai, languages spoken in Kenya, “the tree that treats forty diseases”)

akálindihámba (akákindá bálúme)
akapanzá bálúme
Ebyobyoro
Ekíbatama  plantago palmata
Ekikanya  Bryophyllum pinnatum
ekilanga butála Dichrocephala integrifolia  Asteraceae
ekinyábwanga = éndugunda Solanum oculeatrum  Solanaceae
Ekitémbeakyala Triumfatia cordifolia  Tiliaceae
ékýatsinge (nettle)  Urtica dioica  Urticaceae
Elibhaha
Endéngwê
Enduta
erihi ly’oko kitáka
Erikubya
Esupa
Óbuku
Olúsúli
omúhangámbógo
omúherehere
omuhúnga
omúkelekele
omukúndúsevere
omulalíka
omunímba
omunyolákútû
omusobyô
Omusoga
Omúsololwê
Omúsúku

( Source for the above table: Kasilongo Mbuba Tasikimulya; and for the scientific names: Dr. Kamabu Vasombolwa Valentín, Prof. at UCG (Université Catholique du Graben) and ISEAV/Butembo. )

B. Classification of plants according to their medicinal use

(This is an excerpt from Mutaka Marcel’s manuscript entitled “Herboriste, te voilà face à ton patient.” It gives an idea on how these medicinal plants are used.)²

Plants are classified in different categories with respect to their medicinal use: the analgesics, the “aperitives”, the anti-anemics, the antidotes, the antipaludics, the antiscorbutics, the antispasmodics, the “antitussives”, the carminatives, the “cholagogues,” the depuratives, the diuretics, the antipyretics, the “galactagogues,” the haemostatic, etc.

² Mutaka Marcel is a teacher at the “Centre Diocésain de Pastorale, Catéchèse et Liturgie” of Butembo/Beni in DRC and a medical practitioner of CAMEN “Centre pour l’Amélioration de la Médecine Traditionnelle”, P.O. Box 63 Butembo). We wish to express our gratitude to him for allowing us to publish excerpts of his manuscript in this dictionary. The English translation of the technical words may not be accurate as they are translated from French. I know Mutaka Marcel had a Belgian French influence in the use of these terms. So, when in doubt, please use the French equivalent of these medical terms.
The analgesic plants are the ones that eliminate or lessen the sensations of pain. Such plants are: ngobanyólo, marakutsa (the leaves), nzumbu (the leaves), búbóno (the oil and the leaves), etc.

The “aperitive” plants are the ones that stimulate appetite. Plants which have that property are: kanungíra, ndetsa y’omusási, ordinary ndetsa, celery, etc.

The antianemic plants: kina, matunda damu, muhóko (leaves), kihoko (leaves), pineapple, papaya (fruit), lengalenga, ndimotsungu (fruit), cabbage (crude or semi-cooked), avocado (leaves), kíribwa (leaves), etc.

The antidote plants: kátongolo, ngaka, kisungu, kilau, kiki, etc. They eliminate poison.

The antipaludic plants are the ones that treat malaria. Examples of such plants are: mbina (bark), múkohwa (bark), kinginâ (bark), katenderya (leaves and stem), munyuwambene (stem and leaves), etc.

The antiscorbutic plants are the ones which are rich in vitamin C. Such examples are: ndimotsungu (fruits), mapera (fruit), lengalenga, matundadamu, mboga, pérese, ngaingai, múbale (terminal bud), ndetsá y’omusási, ordinary ndetsa, kyátsinge, papaya tree, mbúpúrû, nyánya, ronyê, pwarô, etc.

The antispasmodic plants are the ones which stop spasms and convulsions. Examples of such plants are: kitulanga (seeds), munduluma (leaves), ngobányólo, nzumbu (leaves, músúku, muranda, etc.

The “antitussive” plants are the ones that cure cough. Examples: kikanyo (leaves), mbupuru (leaves), ndimotsungu (leaves + fruits), bunyanzaki, eucalyptus globulis (leaves), múbale (terminal bud), kausa, musonia, másakale (leaves), etc.
The depurative leaves are the ones which purify the organism by eliminating toxins. Examples: katongolo (core), ngaka (leaves), kiki (bark), mupiki (bark), kihókólo (roots), maségése (leaves and roots).

The diuretic plants are the ones which increase urine secretion. Examples of such plants are the potato and the zucchini (fruit).

The emetic (or vomiting) plants are the ones which provoke vomiting. The ones that we know are: mupiki (bark), katongolo (fruits), kihokolo (root), nyarubanda (leaves), and the búbóno (castor oil).

The emollient plants are the ones that mollify or weaken the body. Examples of such plants: kihokolo (roots), muhóko (cassava bread), papaya tree (leaves).

The expectorate plants are the ones that un-obstruct the respiratory tracks and the bronchial tubes. That is why they are also called broncho-dilatatory plants. Such plants are: kikanyo (leaves), mugarámba (leaves), maedéni (leaves), papaya tree (cigarettes by means of leaves), bunyánzáki, citrus tree (leaves and fruits).

The febrifuge or antipyretic plants are the ones that combat fever. Examples of such plants are: kanungira, múlyánzúki (stem and leaves), ngobányôlo.

The “galactagogue” plants are the ones that increase the secretion of milk. It is for example the ndetsa and the bubondo (wine).

The haemostatic plants are the ones that attenuate or stop hemorrhage. Examples are: mukoko (leaves), kihoko (leaves), ndimotsúngu (fruit), kanyamasyáno (leaves).

The hypoglycemia plants are the ones that diminish the rate of glucose in the blood. Examples of such plants are: kikusa (beard), ndugúnda (fruit), vinca roseae (flowers), chamomile (leaves), mbina (bark).

The insecticide plants are the ones that kill insects. Examples: eucalyptus globulis, kileti, and papaya tree (latex).
The insectifuge plants are the ones that chase away insects. Examples: kanungira, eucalyptus citriodora, mutangambáli, kilau, etc.

The laxative or cathartic plants are the ones that result in diarrhea. Examples are: kátongolo, buhóti (crude seeds), búbóno (castor oil), kisungu (latex), nyabokyô (roots), etc.

The refreshing or soothing plants are plants such as the citronella, the palm tree (oil), búbóno (castor oil and leaves), eucalyptus citrodora (leaves).

The sedative plants are the ones that cause sleepiness. Examples of such plants are: nzumbu (leaves), marakutsa (leaves).

The tonic plants are the ones that reinvigorate the body. Examples are: all the energizing foods, kipanza, luburandina, etc.

The toxic plants are the ones that contain toxins. Examples of such plants are: mupiki, katula, poisonous mushrooms, kitulanga, etc.

C. Terminology of diseases in Kinande

(Note: The source of the information in this section is Mutaka Marcel’s manuscript on traditional medicine. We have simply retained the names of diseases that have an equivalent in Kinande.).

ekíhutê : abscess
amabheto: sore throat, angina
akábabalyó k’oko kúli : appendicitis
esikarísi : “ascaris”
akabündá: belly swelling
endúhi: asthenia
ebhelibheri: beriberi
ebhilalisyôsi: bilharzias
ékyanzali: gonorrhoea
omúbúru: skin eruptions, spots (boutons)
obúhyê: burn
akábondé ákakatangási: cachexy
Epu: cancer
akahwâ: cataract (ák’omó líso)
enthelhebha: ear infection, « cheloide »
ekolerâ: cholera
ekohókohô: whooping-cough
émbatu: constipation
endége: convulsion
akányóta: diabetes
akáhuru: diarrhea (eríhíta)
akaniga: dysphagia
akasinini: dysentery
omukugúta: dysmenorrhoea
embíhi: dyspepsia
olukérérê: eczema
ebigâ: crevasses (syn. emigenye)
ebísúitsa: epilepsy (erípítsa, epítsipatsa)
omuléru: nose bleeding « epistaxis »
akábembere: fever
etifoide: typhus
erigósi: filaria (ekísési, eriyihála)
ekísési: filaria (erígósi)
erisíre: craziness, foolishness
akamáta: furuncle, boil
obuhére: scabies
esitomâ: gastritis (loan from French “estomac”)
ebikése: gingivitis “gingivorragie”
eríhúme: goiter (eríkuku)
| ekihúnzo: | flu |
| omusónga: | hematemesis (vomiting blood) |
| oluhénde: | haemorrhoids |
| énzoká y’obúlúme: | hernia |
| eribhínda: | hydrocele |
| akábündâ: | hydropisia (endá mbísí) |
| ngámb’ibotsyô: | hypogalaxia (to not have enough milk) |
| amatóri: | jaundice |
| oburori: | insomnia (erikubâtô, eriganz’ebíbátsi) |
| énzzerwê: | kwashiorcor (óbwerú bw’obúhanya) |
| ekitémbo: | laryngitis |
| ebíhaga: | leprosy |
| ekisungumata: | lipoma (excess of fat on the area above the anus in women) |
| omutsútsa: | malaria, paludism (akapururu, omukongúlu, akatsikida) |
| érýusê: | rachitism |
| omúneckê: | meningitis (omukanda) |
| amatungúlhu: | mycosis (ebítangábítanga) |
| omuháha: | otitis |
| ákomomunuwê: | panaris (akalóyi, akákubyá túlo) |
| amátwátwâ: | foot sore, athlete’s foot |
| ekirónda: | wound |
| ekihóni: | ulcerous wound (ékyamangâ) |
| akakánga: | rib sore “point de côté” (akambáfu) |
| amákonongo: | poliomyelitis |
| obúmenzemenze: | rachitism (obuwéde, obúdingo) |
| emíkî: | rheumatism |
| ehómâ: | catarrh |
| obúsérwê: | measles (obúkébúkê) |
| obúkébúkê: | measles |
| akalúndi: | AIDS (akátelúli, wángébe, akalemekeryô) |
| esofísi: | syphilis |
| ekísúli: | ringworm (teigne tondante) |
| etényâ: | tenia |
éngohólo: cough (ekohókohô)
esyónguha: trichomonases vaginalis
ekíkubá kínéne: tuberculosis
ebitóle: chickenpox
obuthúrúthuru: smallpox (obumámbo)
engámi: wart
ólusúsû: dizziness
epese: shingles (omulémba)

D. Treatment of certain diseases with medicinal plants

Tooth decay:
a. éndugunda (wild aubergine)
Fry the fruit on the fire, collect the black ashes. It is more preferable to use a fruit that has thorns. One should grind that fruit after having fried it, and then one sifts the ashes that result from the frying; add some table salt (esérwê), mix the whole concoction and keep it in a container. To administer it, take a pinch of that product with the fingers and put it on the tooth during a week.

b. Éngaka (ekitenende) Aloe vera. The aloe vera is considered as a wide spectrum antibiotics. Its sap is also used to treat teeth that move and which provoke wounds. One should remove such a tooth and avoid infections on the ensuing wound. One should thus gargle the mouth with water, then one gargles it with the sap of aloe vera or one simply applies the leaf of aloe vera on the spot where the tooth has been removed.

Poison

3 Sister Euphrasie Melonde of the “Compagnie de Petites Soeurs de la Présentation” of Vungi, Butembo, is the source of most information in this section. We wish to express our gratitude to her and also to Bishop Sikuli Paluku Melchisedech of the diocese of Butembo/Beni for having facilitated our contact with her.
a. Omutundúla or omunundúla, a type of plants local people make brooms with (ekifagío). Take the leaves with the yellow seeds of the plant. Dry them inside the house. While drying them cover them with a light cloth in order to avoid dirt that flies could eventually deposit on them. Then, one should pound them and sift those dry leaves, put the resulting powder into a box. Make sure you do not put that powder in a crystal container to avoid humidity. To administer it, take a pinch of that powder with three fingers, or take a small amount and swallow it with a little quantity of water. It is highly recommended to keep that powder within reach whenever one suspects an eventuality of being poisoned. One can pretend going to the toilets and take that powder, and then, when one gets back from the appointment where one suspects to have been poisoned, one should take some more. That powder is particularly an effective antidote against a type of poison called “akaruho”.

b. olupapale (ageratum): Wash the leaves, masticate them and swallow the liquid from them, and do that for a week.

c. One can also eat rice with a spoonful of honey during 5 to 10 days.

d. endimotsungu (citrus). Put the ndimotsungu in clean water, using a glass. It is highly recommended to keep a citrus in one’s bag when you suspect that you will be staying in a milieu where you might be poisoned.

Notice also that the ndimotsungu is used to treat a cough. To use it for that purpose, one should be drinking its juice during five days. One should however avoid to crush the fruit with one’s teeth since it contains acid. Before administering it to a patient, make sure that he does not have a stomach ache caused by ulcers. This is a very important precaution according to Sister Melonde, the source of this information.

e. olúbóno. One can also use it as an antidote. After pounding its leaves and collecting the liquid from them, one should be drinking one glass per day during five days. It is not necessary to add salt to this concoction.

Castor oil is also used to treat a person who has been poisoned. The formula is: one egg + honey+ castor oil. According to Sister Melonde, this is a medication that is highly effective against poison. For its preparation, break the egg, put the yellow liquid of the egg on one side and the white liquid of the egg on the other side. Since
poison primarily attacks the liver and the kidneys, one should first of all administer the white liquid of the egg to the patient. Then, one should take the yellow liquid (one spoonful) + one spoonful of honey + one spoonful of castor oil and then mix everything by gently beating it during five minutes. The resulting product is the antidote. As for the posology, one should take one spoonful in the morning before eating, and then eat after 15 minutes. In the evening, one should also take some before eating. Five yellow liquids of the eggs correspond to five days. According to Sister Melonde, this medication is highly effective and it also treats gastritis and many more diseases.

Since certain poisons are given inside gifts such as goats and chickens that a false friend might offer you, it is highly recommended to kill such a goat or such a chicken after three days. In case of poisoning, such an animal will die before three days.

Complications in giving birth.
Nyegera, also known as emboka bhibhi or matakoko bhibhi. This plant used as vegetable is highly recommended to the balimbasa (i.e. the girls in parturition and who will give birth for the very first time) and also to women since it helps widen the cervix. This renders it easy for the woman to give birth. According to Sister Melonde, this is a very precious piece of advice since it helps avoid the traumatisms and the useless pains to which numerous women sometimes confront when they are obliged to deliver their babies by c-section.

Paralysis.
Amábóno. Prepare hot water and put some leaves of amábóno inside. One should then administer a massage to the patient with those leaves and smear him with a special ointment that has been prepared from several products such as: obuswe, omusuku, omusumâ, amábóno, and akatungulhusúma (garlic). According to Sister Soeur Melonde, this type of treatment also helps a child who does not walk.
Notice also that the leaves of the amábóno are used for the case of a woman who does not produce milk for her new-born baby and about whom it is said “kandi ni ribotsyô,” that is, she does not have milk. To treat this, take the very young leaves of mábóno, just half a handful, pound them like when you pound cassava leaves, add
some salt and then squeeze the liquid from them. It is this liquid that the woman
should be drinking three times a day. Usually, milk starts coming after three days or
one week. If the mother’s baby does not have enough milk, she can be taking 6
spoonfuls per day. As soon as she starts producing the milk, the treatment should be
stopped. According to Sr Melonde, this piece of advice is very important for baby’s
mothers, especially in a situation where there is no artificial milk.

Prurient otitis (type of ear infection)
Roots of the amábôno. For the prurient otitis called, omúhâhâ, it can be treated by
using the liquid obtained from the roots of the castor oil tree (obúbôno) and be
dropping it in the ears.
An alternative treatment is to use the sap obtained from the leaves of the aloe vera and
be putting a few drops in the affected ear.

Panaris (ekihutwé ky’oko munwè ou akásowésowê).
Take the leaves and the yellow seeds of munundûla, pound them and tie them around
the affected finger. Those leaves help mature the wound inside the finger.
Notice also that this concoction is also used to treat a woman’s breast. Tie it
onto the breast, and then, smear the breast with the sap of aloe vera.
In case of a serious infection, one should prepare one liter of that concoction as it
helps remove the pus from the body.

Wounds (and cancer).
Omusonia (Obukúto).
It is used to treat wounds and cancer. Alternatively, one can use aloe vera for treating
these two diseases.
In case of a patient with an acute jaundice, prepare two liters of this concoction from
the leaves and the stem of this plant. Then take half a glass of it in the morning and in
the evening. Depending upon how the patient feels, this medication can be
administered during 5 to 7 days.

Sexual virility
Omusónia (obukúto).
The bark of this plant known as “bideus pilosa” is also used as a sexual aphrodisiac. Following the information reported in “Wish I had known” by Mutaka & Bolima (2004), men who intend to make love usually masticate its bark during the day. Its leaves can also be pounded, together with the stem, and then one squeezes them to collect the liquid. It is this liquid that one mixes with some water and drink before making love.

Goiter.
For the treatment of goiter, see whether it hurts or not. The patient is advised to eat avocados. However, as avocados contain much oil, which is not recommended to such a patient, he can be eating avocados twice or three times per week. It is also advised for such a patient to eat yams. His tension should also be determined in order to know whether he can also take salt. There is another plant with yellow flowers called “dent de lion” that is recommended to him and that he should be taking as vegetables. It looks like kwedékwdé.
Take the young leaves of a papaya tree, make a concoction in a litre or half a litre of water.
Prepare then an ointment from certain products, notably: obuswê, omúsúku, omusumâ, amábóno, akathungulhusûma (garlic). After pounding these products together, they are then cooked in a pan that will be plunged into boiling oil at least during two hours. Then one sifts the product that is thus obtained, that is, the ointment. This ointment is used to treat anti-rheumatismal pains as well as the goiter.
For treating the goiter, make a massage of the infected area (the swollen area) with the leaves of the amabono (castor oil tree) after plunging them in hot water. Then, smear the sap of aloe vera on the area and let it dry up. Then, rub down the area with the ointment. Make sure that the patient also eats yams, avocados, and the “dent de lion.” Also, make sure that the patient no longer eats cassava leaves (sombé), peanuts, and cabbage.
If no improvement ensues after a few days and if the goiter hurts, one should advise the patient to be using his own cup and see a medical doctor because such goiter is then contagious.

Typhus.
omurubâni or omwarubaine (Neem tree). Put 5 leaves in a litre of water, boil them during 30 minutes. Take a glass of this water in the morning, at noon, and in the evening during 6 days. According to Dr. Kamabu (personal communication), this concoction is highly effective to treat typhus. Those leaves also treat malaria. I wish to point out that the genuine name of this plant is unknown. It is a plant that has been imported but which is being grown in several areas of the Nande land. The plant is particularly known in Kenya (from where I obtained the term). From what an informant of the Luhya ethnic group in Kenya told me, its name means “the plant that treats 40 diseases.”

SIDA
éngaka ou ekitenende (aloe vera). Using aloe vera leaves that are four years old. Cut them into small pieces after washing them carefully. Boil them in water. And be taking half a cup three times a day. Also, twice a week, use a viscous liquid obtained from the inside of the aloe vera after mixing it with a little water and be doing an enema with that liquid. And the cure has to take three months. ((Source: Mutaka & Bolima: 2004 in a book entitled “Wish I had known”)

Gastritis.
Following Mutaka Marcel (ms), when one has to deal with a case of gastritis (hypo and hypergastralgy), the plants that one should have recourse to are: muhube, Musonia, Ndetsa, Ngobanyolo, Kibunwe, Riherengete, Ngaka, Lubunangwa, Kitasimba, Lubatama, Ngobolu, Kausa, Lupapali, and the Nzumbu. Take half a handful of these leaves for each type of leaves, boil them in 2 liters of water until one obtains one liter and a half of the concoction. After it has cooled, drink half a glass three times per day. This product is also used in case the liver or the kidneys have been affected. In case of hypergastralgy, the patient can associate the cure with the intaking of 3 to 4 crude eggs per week. In case of hypogastralgy, the citrus tree (fruit) has helped a number of patients.

Malaria
Following Father Védaste Vitchomo’s advice (personal communication; he is the superior of the trappist monastery in Goma), the “ekûnde”, that is, the small white bean that looks like a soybean is an efficient medication against malaria. Take two grains per week as a preventive measure, three grains in the morning and three grains in the evening during six days if one knows that he has malaria.
Appendix 4

A short overview of Kinande culture through a sample of pictures.

In this section, I will briefly comment on a number of pictures that are representative of a Nande culture that is evanescent and which both the descendants of Nande speakers and readers interested in the Nande culture should look at in order to have a better picture of the roots of the Nande culture. The pictures are also published in the English version of this Kinande dictionary on the Afranaph website (cf. http://www.africananaphora.rutgers.edu/.

A. Cultural household implements

- a basket and a pot. The basket (ekitiri) is mostly used by women to carry foodstuff. It can be considered an instrument for measuring food harvested from a field. Thus, a woman would say that she harvested 5 baskets of wheat, beans, millet, etc. Women carry the basket on their backs whereas men carry it on the head.

  The pot in this picture is called erjëga. It is a special pot with a small mouth that is kept in the house to keep clean water for drinking. To get water from it, one uses a cup such as the one that will be described in picture n° b4 below.

\[ a1: \text{basket (ekitiri) and pot (erjëga)} \]
small pots with a big mouth. The small pot with a big mouth is called ekímúga. It is mainly used for cooking. The hearth usually consists of three stones placed as a triangle so as to fit the cooking pot on them. Firewood is inserted though the gaps. Since it is the mother of the house who activates the fire, her place is naturally at the front of the fire. Children will usually sit in the corners so as to have access to the heat of the fire. Notice that many stories are told around the fire in the house while food is being cooked in such a pot. There are times other children would come from other houses and sit around such a fire to exchange stories, tell tales, puns, etc.

![small pots with a big mouth (ekímúga)](image)

a2: small pots with a big mouth (ekímúga)

a pot. Notice that pottery is a handicraft performed by women. The mouth is usually embellished. Notice also that pottery relates the Nande culture to other African cultures that produce similar pots, and one can relate pottery to ancient Egypt if we take seriously the idea that Bantu people originated from ancient Egypt (Oum Ndigi 2007).

![pot](image)

a3: pot
small basket (ekÞbo). It is mainly used for serving cassava bread. When wheat is harvested, men thrash it while women cook cassava bread that they will present to these men when they have finished thrashing the wheat. It is their sole reward. Cassava bread is accompanied by stew that is put in a small bowl. All the men sit around the cassava bread and eat it by taking lumps and dipping them in the stew generally made of beans.

winnow (olhúngo). The winnow is primarily used for sorting out wheat or beans. It is a work performed by women as in this picture. Besides using the winnow, one can put the wheat in a basket and then pour it on the floor, by taking advantage of the blowing of the wind that will be sorting the wheat from the chaff as shown in the picture behind the woman with the winnow.
mortar (**ekîngô**). This is used for pounding mostly cassava. Children are usually asked to pound cassava in a mortar, using a pounding stick (**omutwangiro**) as one shown in the picture. The pounded cassava is passed through a sieve to obtain cassava flour. As for millet or wheat, its flour is obtained by grinding it on a stone. The mill consists of a flat stone and a small roundish one that a woman uses to grind the millet or the wheat. The ground flour is then sifted through the sieve.
> middle-size basket (ekitúnga). This basket is used to carry mostly cooked food that a woman may take with her as she goes to the field or visits one of her friends. For a long distance visit, a woman is expected to carry the big basket (ekitéri) and fill it with food that she will offer to her hosts. Upon her return, some other kind of food will be put in the basket as a present to bring to her family.

a7: middle-size basket (ekitúnga)
- a mat (omúkékâ). The mat is usually woven by women as a hobby. In the absence of modern mattresses, the Nande usually put dry banana leaves on their beds, or dry garland, and the mat is then put on top of these dry leaves.

- a bag (engunza). This is an item that men usually carry with them to keep their precious stuff, like food, tobacco, pipe, etc. Traditional healers keep some of their herbal medicine in such a bag. It is also called eyjsáho.
a pipe (énaga). Men usually smoke using a pipe. It is often said that when someone has nothing to say, he smokes his pipe. This is rendered in Kinande as: omundú akánábula kyábugá ñanywa tába (literally: a person who lacks what to say drinks his tobacco).
traditional cloth (omulhúmbâ). This type of cloth made from a bark of a tree called omukimba has completely disappeared. In picture n° c7, I show a couple whose parents wore this type of cloth. Not everybody had this kind of cloth. It is difficult to imagine which kinds of clothes the common people wore before the arrival of the white man. We know that a dry animal skin (called engóbi) was used to cover a baby. But this was soon replaced by the white cloth called omúsohe. We also know that men usually wore a loincloth (olhúmbâ) between their legs to cover their genitals.
B. Cultural entertainment

- The drum (engóma). The drum is at the center of traditional dances. Drums are of different shapes. The big drum is called engomá néne (big drum), and the small one akakéléya. Notice that the shape of the lower part of the Kinande drum is rather thin unlike drums of other ethnic groups. Other instruments for the dance are: the xylophone (éndara) that consists of a number of sticks strung together that give different sounds; the ekibulenge, the guitar (ekidáli which is of foreign origin), the énanga, akasáyi, etc. Speaking of éndara, there is a proverb related to it, namely, endara sírikó múlimba (literally, the xylophone has no ungifted dancer). For more information on Nande music, see Facci (1996:11-57).
Dancers (abasáti). The dancers of a male dance called omúnde are the ones who feature in this picture. They tie tufts of green leaves on their shoulders and usually have esyónzóga (small bells) attached on their ankles. The drum directs the rhythm of their dance. It is a very exciting dance, as one sees the way they shake their shoulders, and sometimes turn their arms rhythmically, in a circular movement. There are times a dancer may come to dance before a specific spectator if he wants to obtain a gift from him. Apart from the omúnde, there are other dances such as: amalémbo which is a popular dance that any spectator can join in; the amatakio, performed by girls to celebrate the wedding of one of their friends; erjrenge, a type of dance during which the performers use whistles made of bamboo sticks; amasindúka, a type of funeral dance performed by old people; omy’kumo, a secret dance performed by initiated men and that children and women are forbidden to see; erjduku, a type of dance that girls perform by bending very low while dancing; omukobó, a type of dance performed during funerals; akasáyi, a type of dance for men that is less athletic than omúnde. For a description of omúnde and the list of other Nande traditional dances, see Pennacini (1996 :59-87).
plank game (*entebha*). This is one type of game mostly performed by men but girls play it as well. It is played on a plank with seven pairs of holes on one side and two pebbles or black nuts in each hole at the starting point. Other kinds of games are: *amangâ* which is a game that a pair of players perform on a green banana leaf that has been fit in the ground that has been slightly curved to fit it; *endekû* which is a game played by girls; *omúlhubhé* which is a jump rope game that can be played by several people or by a single person; *akàtíjíryá* which is a game that consists of running in a limited space and one person tries to touch another one; *akábisámo* which is the game of hide and seek.
A man drinking. Drinking is perhaps one of the favorite entertainments for men. One way of greeting a person is to say: *bwahire hi*, that is, ‘where is it cooked’, meaning ‘where can I find beer’? Cups made of dried cucumber as in this picture are used to drink beer. As a custom, it is forbidden to give a cup of beer to someone without sipping at it. This is a way to avoid poisoning. However, it is known that some malevolent people do put poison in the nail of the thumb and, as they finish drinking, they give the impression of cleaning the cup while they are dropping the poison in the drink. Notice also that beer is carried in calabashes (*ekisyà, ebisyà*), that are also made of large dried cucumbers. Some calabashes are double in that they consist of two big dried cucumbers that have been strung together.
canoe (omuhê). This canoe is used to brew banana juice. To do this, they use special grass that two or three men crush the ripe bananas with inside the canoe.
C. Pictures related to dwelling in the Kinande culture

- A village (omulhongo, omuyi). The term omulhongo literally means ‘rank’. It is the colonial masters who pushed people to be living in villages. A typical Nande village is surrounded by banana trees as shown in this picture. But this is not the case of the villages in the mountainous area of Luotu and Masereka where there are no banana trees.

![village (omulhongo, omuyi)](image)
house (enyúmba). There are usually two houses in a compound: the circular hut that serves as the kitchen called ekjitéyá and the house for sleeping that is usually rectangular or square (ebhandagůlí). Usually, there is a small rectangular house in which there is a pit for the toilets. In case the family has big children, there will also be a house for them called ekjirímba. It is in such a house that boys or girls receive their friends of the opposite sex.
hut for men (ékyagándâ). This hut is usually built at the entrance of the village. That is where men meet. Most of the time, they are brought their food there so that they may share it with the other men in the village. Men are expected to sometimes bring trunks to this hut to serve as firewood. It is in this hut that conflicts are resolved as it serves as the place for the tribunal in the village. Whereas the earlier huts of men were made of leaves, the modern ones are regular circular huts with two entrances as shown in the thatched hut in the picture.
- special hut for gods (óbwíro). This term is not common in Kinande because not many people know that the Nande had special huts of the size of a men’s hut (èkyagánda) to make offerings to gods. A smaller hut for gods that is more common is called obúhíma. It is usually found in a secluded place, far away from the village.

- forest grave (amáhéro). In the past, when an important personality died, he was buried at a place on the land that he owned. A tree called omúgúmo (a ficus species) is then planted above such a grave and vegetation grows around it. This place becomes like a reserve on which it is forbidden to cut trees. That is the amáhéro. Such places have become vestiges of the fauna that was found in the area.
pygmies (abásumba, abambútê). These are the first inhabitants of the area inhabited by the Nande. They are found in the forest, mostly between Beni and Oicha. To the Nande, they are viewed as mythical people. They are short, brownish. It is believed that the Nande learned the circumcision rites from them. That is why, circumcision is called olusúmba. During the circumcision rites, a group of young people used to be secluded from the society; they were to live in the forest during a certain period of time. That is where they were circumcised and learned the important traditional customs of the Nande. They were also told secrets that they were to keep all their lives, otherwise, if they revealed such secrets, instant death would ensue. Once a young boy had undergone these circumcision rites, he was considered a full man in the Nande society.
a Nande couple. Katsuva Ambroise was born in 1923 and his wife, Kaswera Angela was born in 1927. We present their pictures here in order to give an idea to our readers the approximate age of people who underwent the traditional customs. Katsuva did undergo the circumcision rites and until today, he has never revealed the secrets he was told, although, very early in his life, he embraced the Christian religion. Kaswera informed us that it is her parents who usually participated in the funeral rites where such dances as amasinduka, omukóbo were performed. To embellish themselves, women of her age used to have their teeth incised, and the generation of her parents used to carry a collar called ekiguliro, and several chains (amahinda) on the ankle as a mark of beauty and wealth.
D. Blacksmith implements

Blacksmithing was a major activity that was performed by a few specialists. Oral tradition relates the origin of blacksmithing to ancient Egypt. In the following pictures, we present the implements found in a forge and some of the products produced by blacksmiths.

- anvil and hammer (*ekíheséro, ehámâ*). Notice that *ehámâ* is a loan from English and there is no specific word for anvil. The term *ekíheséro* literally means the instrument on which one forges. This translates the fact that the Nande must have imported blacksmithing. As for hammers, there are several, with different names. One of them is called *órwasákâ*. It is used to embellish hoes or knives produced in the forge.

![Image of anvil and hammer](image.png)

**d1:** anvil and hammer (*ekíheséro, ehámâ*)
bellows (omuguba) with the funnel (éngerwê). The funnel (éngerwê) is placed at the mouth of the bellows to direct the air into the hearth. In the forge, it is forbidden to step on the bellows as it is also forbidden to look straight in the fires through the funnel.
hoes (esísúka) and a knife (omuhámba). Notice that, as the Nande are essentially agriculturalists, they attributed a high status to the blacksmith because he is the one who provides them with the tools for doing agriculture, notably the hoes, but also the other tools produced in the forge such as knives (emihámba), sickle (omútími), and also arrows (ebíkólwa) and spears (amátímo).
sickle (omútémí). The sickle is also called omubinga nzála (literally, the chaser of famine). Men use it to clear thick bushes. It is also used to fell trees. There is a second type of sickle used to cut the leaves of a banana tree which is called ekísara (literally, the cutter).
cutlass (omuyali). This is a type of knife for hunters. It is protected by a sheath made of wood. Other tools that are produced in the forge are: the spear (erítúmo), the arrow (ekikólwa), the axe (émbása), the little bell for hunting dogs (erjúgo). Although the Nande people are not known as warriors, whenever there was a war, they were ready to defend themselves. That is why, among the tools for war, one finds the shield (engábo) that is carefully woven in such a way that a spear cannot go through it.
shield (engábo). The handle of a shield is forged by a blacksmith. It is believed that the white man used the shield when he confronted the Arab invaders in the Nande region. This is rendered by the line of a song that reads: *mulísúra n'omúṣúngú bámánjána, kwe batángí n'omúṣúngú mwápépyya engábo* (i.e., the Arab and the white man choked each other, it is amazing that the white man knew how to handle the shield with great dexterity”).
References


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Concerning the practice of traditional medicine, we wish to add the following:

- Treating the “akaniga,” that is, a type of sore throat: one is advised to get a grain of sorghum, put it on a whetstone (eritalyō) that is usually outdoors and that men use to sharpen their cutlasses, and then take it with the mouth and swallow it without chewing it.
- Treating a snake bite. We wish to point out that, because the treatment of diseases is special knowledge, not all people have access to it. There are treatments that certain individuals may have learned from other cultures and that they practice at home. We wish to report a type of treatment that Mutaka obtained from Carole Ngamke, his student in Cameroon of the Bulu ethnic community. She told him that, as part of the Bulu tradition, if one is bitten by a snake while one is in the bush or in the forest with no help around, one is advised to drink one’s urine and put some on the bitten area. Urine thus serves as an antidote against the venom from the snake. We are giving this report here in a bid to make it available to Nande/Konzo speakers in case it might prove useful if one is ever in such a difficult situation.

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4 I wish to precise that I specifically asked Stanley Baluku and Dr. Syahuka Muhindo to go through the dictionary and jot notes that would be of interest to the Nande/Konzo people and that we would then publish in the dictionary. This section contains such notes that I wrote as an article.
When something gets into the eye: one is advised to not rub the eye, but to spit instead after opening the eyes widely. If one is patient enough, the small thing that got in the eye gets out more easily.

There are certain taboos among the Nande and Konzo we also wish to mention:

- It is forbidden to go round a chief. This is considered as lack of respect.
- It is forbidden to hand something to the chief; one has to do it through one of his assistants.
- In general, it is forbidden to have sexual relations with one’s partner on the eve of any important event.
- It is forbidden for women to pronounce the name of one’s father-in-law, and sometimes the name of one’s husband. It is equally a practice for men not to use the names of their wives. That is why mothers are usually called by the names of their children to which “nya-” is prefixed: e.g. nyaKambale “Kambale’s mother.”
- It is forbidden to call people by their names at night presumably because bad spirits which roam around may hear such a name and then use it to harm its owner. In some families, it is even forbidden to use people’s names during normal conversations because, if a passer-by were to hear his name, this could create trouble. In normal conversations, such personal names are replaced by other nicknames such as Munyatwamba, Munyisiry. If a visitor were to hear such a name, he would not know that people were talking about him.
- It was a taboo for someone to cut his fingernails at night. It was believed that cutting nails at night would cause death to one’s maternal uncle.
- It was a taboo for someone to talk of committing suicide. The belief was that such a person would end up killing himself in the future.
- Mending one’s cloth while dressing was also considered taboo as it meant inviting poverty to oneself.
- It was a taboo for women to whistle and for young people to whistle at night. Whistling at night was believed to attract evil spirits.

The following are beliefs still prevalent among the Bakonzo and the Nande as reported in Magezi et al (2004).

- Itching palms meant one was going to receive free things.
• Itching at the base of a foot or a bee flying over someone or a child drumming on a basket meant one would receive a visitor.

• If one started a long journey and met a mongoose in the early morning, it meant that the journey was not blessed and problems were ahead. The traveler was forced to cancel the journey.

• If one started a journey and a rat crossed one’s path, or better, if that type of rat is olutera, and it runs a short distance in front of you, it meant one was going to eat well where he or she was going.

• If an owl or a wild cat cried near your home, it meant bad news especially the death of a relative.

Concerning a recurring question from the Nande whether the Bakonzo are also grouped into clans, Magezi et al (2004:42) say the following:

The Bayira (i.e. Nande and Konzo) are grouped in seven major clans. These are the Abasu, Abaswagha, Abahira/Abaseru, Abakyira, Abathangi, Abahamu, and Ababinga. The Abasu clan has other sub-clans under it. These are the Abakunda, Abaghagyu, Abalegha, Abanyisanza, Abalhumba, and Abahimba. Each clan has a specific totem omutsiro and an assumed fake enemy clan known as ekya 

Totems include some specific animals and birds that a particular clan will respect. The animal or bird is not to be killed or harmed in any way by a clan member who has it as his or her totem. Examples of totems include: the leopard for the Baswagha clan, the guinea fowl for the Abahira, the dog for the Abathangi.

We also wish to make a few comments on traditional religion as this can help understand better the Konzo/Nande culture.

Following Magezi et al. (2004) on which the remainder of this section is based, the Bayira believed in superhuman spirits in the form of abalimu, eirimu, ebitsokya, and emirimu.
Abalimu, or good spirits of the dead, are believed to have been people of special qualities that they carried over into death. As ancestors, they were believed to protect individuals and families. They were also believed to be intermediaries between man and god. Every witch-doctor performed his work in constant reference to them as they revealed ill-will and catastrophes and suggested solutions. In homes, a goat or hen would be allocated to the Abalimu.

Ebirimu: these were believed to be the troublesome spirits of the dead. Such spirits or ghosts were believed to operate on the family level or to concentrate in particular places, mainly in the cemeteries. As said in Magezi et al. (2004), they had common features including acting at night, crying, talking, and singing as though they were real human beings. It was common to hear drums beaten, children crying, and voices of old men as though at a beer party. Sparks of fire were a common feature in such places.

Ebitsokyaka: these are spirits which are believed to appear in physical forms. They can be sighted at nighttime, at dawn, when the sun is overhead, during storms, and after heavy rains.

Emirimu: these are created spirits, most of them harmful to man; they were identified as living in sacred trees, big caves, forests, water, valleys, and lonely places. All forms of gods are categorized as emirimu. Nyamuhanga was believed to be the Supreme Being who created all the Bakonzo and their wealth. He was believed to be a good and benevolent being who, unless wronged, would not do harm to the people. Only the village or clan heads, elderly men, and medicine men could mention his name. If the children did mention his name, the family would all move from their homestead fearing catastrophe. The Bakonzo believed that Nyamuhanga had other spirits in the form of small gods who acted as his messengers. As mentioned in Magezi et al. (2004), these could be categorized in good and bad spirits.

The good spirits include:
Kitasamba: a special spirit and important in the tradition of the Bakonzo because he is responsible for the Rwenzori mountain.
Nyabingi: is believed to have had the power and blessing of multiplication of wealth.
Mutundi: the god of trade and commerce.
Nyamikene: the spirit in charge of agriculture, crop, husbandry, and high yields.
Letego: the spirit that trappers consult during hunting expeditions.
Kalisy: the spirit responsible for both domestic and wild animals.
Mulemberi: the spirit responsible for taking care of babies and children.
Katulikanzira: the spirit responsible for journeys.
Mugoboly: the god of chance.
Muhima: the spirit in charge of defense and protection.
Nyabibuya: the spirit who has the divine power of giving all good blessings to people.
Mulondi: the spirit who acted as the advocate on behalf of the people.
Kasokya: the spirit in charge of crossing flooded rivers and lakes. This spirit could make rivers overflow, so he would be appeased before crossing any deep waters.
Mulekya: the spirit responsible for justice.
Kagole: the spirit in charge of marriage.
Kabumbi: the spirit responsible for pottery.
Mabula: the spirit responsible for rain.
Kaluka: the god in charge of handicrafts.
Lubunange/Mwoloberia: the spirit responsible for bringing people to a common understanding and unity among the people in case of a conflict. He was consulted by both men and women who sought to win someone of the opposite sex for marriage or sexual relations.

The bad spirits include:
Mutwangwangwa: the spirit who causes landslides during rainy seasons.
Kalama: the spirit that causes bush fires.
Muhumbuli and Katsinduli: these spirits are responsible for causing all types of sickness or misfortunes to people, especially to children.
Kateluli: he was believed to be the devil and leader of other bad spirits.
Kihara: the spirit who had the powers of finding and arresting thieves. If anything was stolen, people could perform sacrifices to this spirit, and if a person was found with a nosebleed, he or she could be taken as the prime suspect for the stolen items.
Lusenge: a spirit that stayed in water. If a pregnant woman met him, she was obliged to promise the spirit to name children after him.

Ndyoka: the spirit of the waters. He is believed to appear in various forms of a big black snake or a sheep in the middle of a river or lake, or strong wind that is harmful to human life.

Mwegha: the spirit responsible for physical disabilities.

Murogo: a spirit responsible for bewitching.

Bulinzole: this spirit is believed to have had two parts, one appearing like a woman and another like a fish and surrounded by snakes. It is affiliated with Ndyoka and is responsible for fertility in women.

Mutabali: this spirit is believed to be the soldier either harmless or harmful depending on the situation.

Mutikura and Kihoni: these two spirits could cause wounds that could not be cured by human medicine unless sacrifices were offered to them.

Musiki: the spirit believed to be responsible for causing earthquakes.

To these spirits, we wish to add the following, as mentioned in Lieven Bergmans (1971):

Nyábáwire, also known as Nyabúgo or Nyabándu: this spirit is considered as the mother of misfortune.

Músyandê: this is an evil spirit that is responsible for poisoning mushrooms.

Erítégo: the spirit of people who trap animals.

Nyabatuíndi: this is the spirit of abundance, of harvests.

Múgóbolya: this is the spirit of dreams. This spirit almost invariably conveys unpleasant omens and memories.

Kalirigúlu: this is an evil spirit that destroys the life of human beings. To assuage it, it is offered food on branches of a tree. The term literally means “the one who eats in the upper sphere”

Kapipi: this is an evil spirit that terrorizes women and children. It is believed that he is a fierce young man who usually walks with a club. When he meets a woman, he tears off her clothes. He also takes with him children who are alone and that he meets in the street. Kapipi is one of the spirits associated to the
“mukumo” a male secret society of which only initiated people know its internal functioning.

References:

Herbs and trees lie at the core of Bakonzo medicinal practices and beliefs. Living close to both Mt. Rwenzori, the Albertine rift, and having their Banande kinsmen on the Democratic Republic of the Congo side, the Bakonzo people have successfully exploited the abundance of natural vegetation which has availed them and still continues to avail them with natural medicinal remedies. At the extreme, some plants (e.g. *amaranga*) are grown around homes; the medicine can be derived from the roots, bark, stem or leaves of a tree or herb.

The subject of herbal research is becoming an explosive one in Uganda. Herbal ‘doctors’ and ‘researchers’ are as numerous as the villages in the country especially in the wake of HIV/AIDS. The quality of service and curative nature of the herbs plus the talent (natural or artificial) are confronted by the commercialization of herbal healing as well as the proliferation of Christianity, western drug stores, and curative centers, thus transforming the Bakonzo traditional healing landscape.

The paper aims at highlighting the relationship between the herbal availability, the mountain habitat, and the medicinal practices among the Bakonzo of western Uganda.

- **Technical Knowledge.**

  The Bakonzo believed in both the natural and artificial (acquired) gift of healing and called the healers by different names such as:

  - *Abasaki:* traditionally talented herbalists whose herbal expertise was either spiritually endowed or passed from the parents.
  - *Abakumu:* referred to healers generally.
- **Abatahwa**: healers who were capable of administering intravenous medicine through inoculation. Often, they used spiritual invocations while healing.
- **Abalhaghuli or Abaminyereri**: diviners, seers or soothsayers.
- **Abahande**: naturally gifted medicine men who inherited their capabilities.
- **Ababandwa**: men and women capable of spiritual divination.
- **Abalhunga**: persons talented in healing and repairing fractured bones.

2. **Forms of traditional medicinal beliefs.**

The Bakonzo believed expeditiously in the curative prowess of herb (*ebithi* or *emithi*), *obuthahwa* (spiritual healing), *obulhunga* (bone repair) as well as ritual healing as in the case of the sin of incest (*erikiranulha*).

3. **Types of medicinal applications.**

The Bakonzo applied herbal medicine through several methods such as:

- Vaccine or immunization against environmentally borne infections such as snakebite.
- Curative, especially through *obutahwa* or *obukumu* to heal infections and spells such as dysentery, cough, and other common diseases.
- Spiritual medicine, as in the case of *Obuthambe* (spell resulting from for example crossing paths with spirit *Ndioka* or the sin of incest) or *Emboho* (article such as a goat’s rope used to appease the spirits and settle the unsettled spirits of a departed relative that has returned to harass a family member).
- Ritual, as in the case of cleansing the mountain ridges and spurs to heal society of an epidemic or famine or any impending trouble. This would heal society; herbs formed special sweeping equipment called *Emihambo* used by all participants, to which a chick was tied to cleanse the land.
- Awareness, as in the case of *Erilhaghulhwa* (divining), *Erilhongolha* (setting things right) and *Erilengulira* (exorcising a bad spirit or a spell).
Examples of treatment or medicinal practices.

- If a Mukonzo suffered from Akanigha [type of sore throat], he was asked to sit on a pumice stone (used to sharpen implements) and then ordered to swallow seven grains of sorghum (omuhemba).
- If a fish bone choked a person, he was made to carry the very saucepan that cooked that particular fish and he then moved around the house singing a particular song.
- If someone suffered from Amabethe or Amasenga [type of ear infection], he was asked to gather dry wooden twigs, bundle them and then place them in the footpath junction close to home such that the first person to see the bundle would carry the disease away from the present sufferer.
- Headache was treated using four methods:
  - Pricking (erisaka), using a Bakonzo traditional razor.
  - Sucking blood from the paining artery, using an antelope horn (erinuna).
  - Firing, using a hot stick (omwokyo).
  - Herbal applications such as omuhokolho that is smeared on the painful part.

- Snake bite. Three methods were commonly used:
  - Immunisation (eritsirika) against snakebite through erisakwa enzoka (pricking)
  - Tying a piece of cloth around the bitten part using a cloth that had been used to cover mating snakes, i.e., got from a snake to cure a snake bite.
  - Herbal applications (oral, and tied to the bitten part).

- Pregnancy. This was taken as an illness. Delivering oneself was an act of bravery on the part of the woman. A pregnant woman was therefore asked to eat a maize with an Enzokombi (American bollworm), apply herbs such
as *Engoba nyolho* (soft skin) (*linderia crustacea*) to make the vaginal muscles elastic and flexible to allow natural and safe delivery and, in case of prolonged labour, *Eribikulha* (a series of confessions about the lady’s promiscuous pre-marital life thought to cause a spell that bars quick and safe delivery).

- **Toothache.** Immunization against toothache involved gripping a live snake using one’s teeth and then let go without killing it. Herbs were used to stop toothache.
- **Rheumatism (*Emiiki*)**: A fat of a lion was smeared onto the rheumatic parts, or one was asked to go to the hot spring or spa such as Rwagimba.
- **Measles** (called *Obuserwa, Obulho* millet, *Obukebuke* or *Obw’abana*). Treatment involved smearing a solution of ground finger millet on the body of the sufferer, feeding the sick person on mushroom, small type (*obuswa*) soup or on excessive fat of a goat or pig, chicken soup.
- **Impotence (*Obukonwa*)**. This was a very serious disease as it limited the procreation and propagation of society. To guard against it, mothers usually checked for erection signs immediately at birth or in the morning hours or when urinating. In case impotence was detected in a young boy, he would be subjected to a solution of roots such as from hot red pepper. Girls considered impotent were referred to as *Ebitendambaya* (one that dislikes the presence of a male). These would be treated using solutions from barks of mountain trees such as *Omubwanzini* (‘of the vagina’ or *warbugia*).
- **Lack of lactation *Eribotsyo*** (leaves from a specific tree to cause lactation).
- **Wounds incurred during hunting;**
  - surgery – would be stitched using vines (*emise*).
  - wounded bowels would be rejoined using the longer end of a calabash.
  - use of herbs (*ebithambalha*) or *Omwisoni*.
  - use of a specific herb for a specific wound. e.g *Erilhalira* for a penis wound got through circumcision.
- **Esyombeku** (hiccups). These were treated by using a piece of banana leaf or any other leaf placed on the forehead.
- **Embuhu** – sufferers are instructed to point the suffering part into a usable latrine which he/she has never used. Herbal remedies are also applied to lessen pain and to burst it early.
- **Ekihuthi** (abcess)/boil: a hot iron is used to prick its crest to remove pus.
- **Omusumbi** (lymphatic infection on the thigh). Spear grass (*imperata cylindrica*) was used, uprooted and its root end was used to prick the lymph and then replanted in its position. This was called **erihanda omusumbi**.
- Death –herbs were used as names of persons to implore death not to return to the family. Herbal names such as **Kihokolho** (*phytolacca dodecandra*), **Kithi** (leaf), **Kibaya** (leaf), and **Makoma** (banana leaf), were given to children born after the death of their siblings that they follow.

### 4. Examples of herbal plants from Rwenzori.

The Rwenzori Mountains are the home to the Bakonzo people on the Ugandan side and their Banande kinsmen on the Democratic Republic of Congo side. It should be noted that they share a common cultural heritage with a commonality in language and herbal and curative practices among others. From the Rwenzori mountains, herbal plants include the following. I start with the Lukonzo name, botanical name and its life form, then what it treats.

- **Embathama** (*plantago palmata*) (herb) treats stomachache. It was also used to prevent pregnancy from developing; and also when squeezed, the solution was given to an eloped woman to prevent her from going back to her parents.

- **Omuthoma** (*figus nataliensis*) (tree) heals the family of the torture of the spirit of the deceased by being planted on the grave. It is assumed to shelter and bring back the spirit into the home.

- **Ekibingo** (*pennisetum perpurum*) (herb): its dry stem (*olhuhitira*) is used for divining especially for pregnant women.

- **Olhubono** (*ricinus communis*) (herb): seeds yield castor oil; treats bruises and is used in a variety of treatments.
- **Amatolhu (acanthus pubescens)** (herb): boiled herbs treat diarrhea while dry leaves treat scabies.

- **Omuhokholo (phytolacca dodecandra)** (herb) cures internal pains and boils when leaves are boiled and pressed on the painful parts.

- **(maesa lannceolata)** (herb): seeds are used for treating scabies and cough.

- **Omukuka (faurea saligna)** (tree): roots pounded to treat wounds.

- **Omuramura (dracaena afromontana)** (shrub): used to treat ear infections and for marking boundaries.

- **Omusebere (albizzia gummifera)** (tree): pounded bark used for brewing tea, necessary for pregnant women; used for treating cholera and stomachache. It is also used for making musical instruments: *endara, omubilo, omukumu*, etc.

- **Omuthangaliuba (pentas zanzibarica)** (herb): used for demon exorcism.

- **Ekinyamakundu (leonotis nepetofolia)** (herb): leaves are used for treating stomach ache; they are also used for brewing tea.

- **Ekitongolhuma (circim vulgare)** (herb): roots used to treat snakebite and eye problems. Whole plant used to exorcise demons and remove spells (*obuthambe bw’emusithu*).

- **Ekirimyamuliro (gyanura scandens)** (herb) (which literally means ‘one that puts out the fire’). Treats fever by squeezing the leaves and smearing them on the body.

- **Akalhamata (gallium ruwenssrensis)** (herb): leaves rubbed on the body to treat ringworms and skin rashes.
- **Omumbalumbalu (demodium repandum)**: flowers are rubbed on the feet to make Bakonzo move faster on the hills.

- **Ekihongohongo (hagenia abyssinica) (tree)**: dried leaves used to treat stomach worms.

- **Omughombwe (rumex abyssinica) (herb)**: leaves treat stomachache, skin swellings and are mixed in dry bean pods before shriveling in the belief that they will yield more beans.

- **Omumbiri or Ekiberebere (sausage tree) (kigelia africana) (tree)**: hanging fruits are believed to elongate men’s penises and also enlarge women’s breasts when laid close.

- **Obuthembe or Wild banana (ensete edulis)**: seeds are used as anti-biotic and plants are planted in compounds and believed to bring good luck. A liquid squeezed from the pseudo-stem is used to treat placenta related problems and internal wounds.

- **Ekibuha (lobelia sp.)**: leaves are used to dilate the birth canal. Dry stems are used for making flutes to communicate to Kitasamba (the deity of the snows).

- **Eritumbitumbi (piper capense) (herb)**: leaves are pocketed to bring luck while gambling.

- **Amakerere or blackberry (rubus stendraerii) (herb)**: is believed to cause rainfall when the berries are eaten.

- **Omubale or bracken (pteridium aquilinium) (herb)**: leaves used for cooking and flavoring yams. It is also used as an insecticide, especially to get rid of storage pests.

- **Omunimba (symphonia globulifera) (tree)**: boiled bark used to treat stomachache, dysentery, and cholera.
- *Eribily’akatsietsie* or flame lily (*gloriosa superba*): roots are squeezed to clean the ear canal.

- *Eritumbitumbi* (*begonia meyeri-johannis)*: leaves are used to treat cough and they are brewed into tea.

- *Embayikoma* (*scadoxus cyrtanthiflorus*) (herb): used for treating snakebite; uprooted whole and used in cleansing people of evil spirits and spells such as the consequence of incest or bestiality and after the ceremony, taken and planted at the same spot.

- *Akasusa* or stinging nettle (herb): leaves are cooked alongside other herbs to treat measles.

- *Omutubya* (herb): grown in people’s gardens and used to treat stomach worms and in exorcism of demons.

- *Ekisembe* or tree fern (*cyathea manii*): stem and leaves boiled to treat evil spirits.

- *Ekibwebwe* or *Ekiberebere* (*acacia ssp.*) (tree): bark is boiled to treat cough.

- *Omulhonge* or alpine bamboo (*arundinaria alpina*): The node was used for birth control by inserting a kitchen knife and speaking certain words as instructed by a traditional midwife.

- **Paths of medicine.**

  Six principal paths for administering medicine were applied. They also corresponded with the major entry points for most ailments.

  - General stomach problems and body disorders like worms and malaria (*omutsutsa*) had their medicine taken orally or through the mouth.
Complicated disorders such as mental illness (erisire) and toothache had their medicine taken through the nose, using engobwe, a funnel like banana leaf with a squeeze of herbal mixtures.

Through the anus, in case of internal ulcers or wounds.

Through the vagina in the case of barrenness. Medicine was inserted using the healer’s penis, which entailed sexual intercourse, to foster healing. In case of placenta complications or failure to deliver early, medicine was also inserted through the vagina.

Most herbal applications were smeared on the body.

The use of a razor (olhughembe) was not only limited to spiritual healing. Erinuna would be carried out after pricking.

However, some medicine such as love potions would be placed in food, smeared in palms of hands of the victim or swung around the body of the victim.

**CONCLUSION**

The generation, production, and administration of medicines depended on the available environment and the intensity of the disease/infection or epidemic. Curative healing practice ranged from preventive to cure. Sometimes, it verged on superstition. However, most was a result of natural talent, in some cases, knowledge coming to the healer through dreams, captured by Ndioka or by inheriting the eyisaho or engunza or emburubana, which was a traditional Bakonzo bag that often carried the healer’s paraphernalia. It is not surprising that it worked as a matter of belief. The healer held special status. Although he or she was paid after the service, he/she became a samba, and enjoyed a special relationship with the family of the healed, often with occasions of special homage paid to him or her.

Related sayings:

- *Endwalha nyitsibu siyiribya yithalisubira* (a terrible disease will once upon a time re-occur).
- *Wamatheba omukekulhu iwatsira engyingo* (if you lie to a midwife, cease your marital bed).
- *Akalhayirire sikatha mbwa* (fate cannot be avoided. It is inevitable).
Wamathambira overibinda akatsukira okomukali wawe (if you treat one with hernia, he starts practice on your spouse).

Treatment brought the Bakonzo and their environment closer. It spun the spiritual world in helping the survival of the living through the use of herbal or tree remedies. The environment was manipulated to tackle environmentally generated problems. Scientific research into medicinal values of some of the Rwenzori plants could be a nice basis for the present generation in treating today’s problematic ailments. For example, *Engothe* (*Prunus Africana*), which grows naturally on Mount Ruwenzori, is known as a standard remedy for diabetes. Rarely were there diseases that failed to have environment remedies. Exceptional cases included leprosy, whose victim was isolated to await his slow loss of body parts and consequently, death.

However, Christianity demonized these practices, regarding them as devilish. In addition, the spread of western medicine, drugs and hospital care reinforced the Christianity viewpoint and led to the abandonment or decline in traditional medicinal knowledge. The institution and militarization of wildlife protection services, i.e., the declaration of park status for areas that were sources of these plants has accelerated the loss of traditional herbal curative knowledge. This accounts for the scanty knowledge especially of the academic and application type. With a high adult mortality rate and lack of proper research and documentation, even the scanty available knowledge will disappear altogether. Our argument is that local medicinal knowledge, especially of the herbal type, and western medicine, could act synergistically in tackling diseases for which there is no standard treatment in hospitals. This rich Bakonzo knowledge is therefore of paramount value and is begging for extensive research, technical analysis, and documentation. It illustrates the values that African communities attached to their environments and the manipulation of what is available in search for self-preservation.