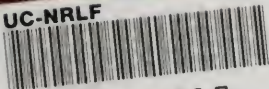


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A

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

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OF THE

NAMAQUA-HOTTENTOT LANGUAGE.

BY

HENRY TINDALL,

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY.

---

SOLD BY

A. S. ROBERTSON, ADDERLEY-STREET; W. L. SAMMONS, PLEIN-STREET;  
J. C. JUTA, WALE-STREET; W. BRITAIN, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET;  
AND N. J. MARAIS, LONG-STREET.



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A

# GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

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1857

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Printed at G. J. Pike's Machine Printing Office,  
St. George's-street.  
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## ERRATA.

| PAGE | LINE    | FOR          | READ          |
|------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| 9    | 20      | teta         | tita.         |
| 11   | 9       | tê           | tî.           |
| 14   | 25      | vkagha       | vkâgha.       |
| 18   | 35      | teras        | taras.        |
| 22   | 19      | qkai         | qkâi.         |
| 22   | 19      | qkairo       | qkâiro.       |
| 23   | 2       | qka          | qkâ.          |
| 28   | 1 &c.   | xeip         | xêip.         |
| 29   | 1 &c.   | xeip         | xêip.         |
| 32   | 2 & 28  | te           | tî.           |
| 34   | 31      | qku          | qkû.          |
| 36   | 16 &c.  | xnau         | xnâu.         |
| 42   | 17      | îtanihâ      | itanihâ.      |
| 58   | 10      | ei-qa        | eiqâ.         |
| 64   | 19      | sinini       | sisini.       |
| 65   | 9       | qouhâ        | qauhâ.        |
| 66   | 10      | vkouzkara    | vkauzkara.    |
| 66   | 38      | zû-qkaba     | zn-qkâba.     |
| 67   | 3       | vkoudamap    | vkaudamap.    |
| 67   | 14      | qkuba        | qkûba.        |
| 70   | 35      | s            | v.            |
| 76   | 27      | dum-qkhun    | dunn-qkhumi.  |
| 77   | 2       | v            | s.            |
| 83   | 29      | a            | s.            |
| 89   | 31      | v            | s.            |
| 95   | 14      | a            | s.            |
| 109  | 3       | s            | adj.          |
| 111  | 23      | a collection | recollection. |
| 116  | 24      | vkho-vkho    | vkho-vkhos.   |
| 116  | 33 & 34 | vkhum        | vkhun.        |
| 120  | 20      | v            | s.            |





## A GRAMMAR, &c.

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THE history of the Hottentot race is intimately connected with the rise and progress of the Cape Colony. This people were the aboriginal inhabitants of the greater part of that portion of Southern Africa which is now subject to British rule, but have been deprived of their land, and gradually reduced in numbers by the rapid and irresistible advance of civilized man. Much valuable and interesting information respecting their character, manners, and customs, has already been collected in the books of travellers and in other works; but, until very recently, their language has been a much neglected subject of enquiry. Its harsh and peculiar sounds have probably deterred many from grappling with its difficulties, and making it a field of philological research. Before the commencement of Christian Missions and the abolition of slavery, the aborigines were held in servitude and contempt by the Colonists, they were seldom regarded with philanthropy, and few efforts were made for their instruction and elevation. The very nature of their intercourse with the Colonists, forced upon them the language of the whites, and paved the way for the gradual extinction of their own. When the Missionary Societies of Europe turned their attention to South Africa, their agents found numbers of the Hottentots conversant with the Dutch language in which they commenced to communicate religious instruction to them. Wherever the native language still prevailed interpreters were employed, until the Missionaries had succeeded, not as has generally been the case with foreign Missions, in learning the language of the

aborigines, but in teaching them theirs. With reference to those Missions which have long been in operation among the Hottentots within the Colony, or those on its immediate border, the event has justified the course pursued: from a Hottentot a click is seldom heard.

A few Missionaries, however, have taken an interest in the Hottentot language, and have published several small works in it. These might have sufficed but for two reasons. *First*, Several tribes of the Hottentot race, and some others who speak the same language, are so remotely situated from the Colony, that it is highly probable a considerable time will elapse before they shall have formed a sufficient acquaintance with either the English or the Dutch language to enable them to dispense with their own, however certain its ultimate extinction may appear to be. For these it is necessary to provide translations of Scripture, in order to instruct them in the truths of Christianity. *Secondly*, It will be interesting to preserve some additional record of the language spoken by a people so peculiar and once numerous, as it may assist in tracing their descent, and removing the obscurity in which their origin is at present involved.

These two reasons have induced me to compile a sketch of the Grammar of the Namaqua Hottentot dialect, which will form a basis for more critical and philosophical research into its structure and general principles.

The following are the different dialects spoken by the several varieties of the Hottentot race :—

*The Hottentot proper*, which was spoken by the tribes that inhabited the greater part of the Districts now comprised in the Cape Colony. This dialect is almost extinct. A few who are still conversant with it may be found in the back settlements, and along the Eastern frontier. Two or three of the lepers at the Robben Island Establishment converse in it with fluency.

*The Coranna*, which is spoken by the tribes inhabiting the banks of the Orange River, and by others in the

vicinity of the Vaal and Modder Rivers, with a few stragglers who have branched off from these towards the interior.

*The Namaqua*, which is used by the tribes of Little and Great Namaqualand, and by the Berg Damaras. It has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained how these two races, so essentially different in many respects, have acquired the same language; the probability is that the Berg Damaras were formerly in a state of vassalage to the Hottentots.

*The Bushman*, which is spoken by numerous roving clans who inhabit the desert and mountainous tracts of the interior. Their dialect is, in its turn, subdivided into numerous brogues, some intelligible, and others unintelligible, to the other varieties of the Hottentot family. They exceed the Hottentot in the uncouthness and barbarity of the sounds of which they are composed, but sufficiently resemble it in grammatical structure to shew that they belong to it.

To shew what has already been done towards the formation of a Hottentot literature, we append the following list of works that have been published in the several dialects:—

“*A Hottentot Catechism*,” by Dr. VAN DER KEMP, in the Hottentot proper.

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| “ <i>The Four Gospels</i> ,” by the Rev. H. SCHMELEN,      | } In the<br>Namaqua<br>Hottentot. |
| “ <i>The Gospel of Luke</i> ,” by the Rev. C. H. KNUDSEN,  |                                   |
| “ <i>Outline of Hottentot Grammar</i> ,” by Prof. WAHLMAN, |                                   |
| “ <i>A Coranna Catechism</i> ,” by Rev. Mr. WURAS.         |                                   |

Appleyard’s Work on the “Kafir Language” also contains an outline of the Grammar of the Coranna Language, by Rev. Mr. WURAS.

It appears that the most has been effected in the Namaqua Hottentot dialect, and as that is still extensively spoken, and the Rhenish and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies are vigorously prosecuting their labours in Namaqualand, it is probable that Scripture translations will continue to be made in that dialect. It is hoped that this



small work may prove not only interesting to the curious, but also of practical utility to Missionaries among the Namaqua Hottentot tribes.

## I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

In reducing a barbarous tongue to a written form one of the first and principal difficulties which occurs is the construction of an Alphabet. This difficulty may be the more easily surmounted if it be found that the Roman Alphabet contains sufficient signs to represent all the elementary sounds which compose the language to be formed. In such a case the shortest and easiest method is to avail ourselves of their aid, and, by so doing, obviate difficulties which would arise from the construction of new characters. As the letters of the Roman Alphabet, which are commonly in use among European nations, are merely arbitrary signs, and have, properly speaking, no definite power, except such as may be assigned to them by common consent, we may, until such consent shall have established uniformity in the power of letters, give them such sounds as may seem most proper and natural; being guided, however, as far as practicable, by analogy, and the genius of the language concerned. If it be found that new elementary sounds occur, they will have to be represented by new characters, unless, on the other hand, there be characters in the Roman Alphabet which have no corresponding sound in the language which has to be reduced, when there will be no reason why these should not be appropriated to meet the deficiency of signs which would otherwise occur.

It is on this principle that the orthography of the present work and some manuscript translations has been determined. The Namaqua contains articulate elementary sounds which have no representing signs in the Roman Alphabet, and the latter contains signs which either have no corresponding power in the Namaqua, or may be adequately represented by some of the other characters. It

will be very easy, then, to let those signs which are superfluous with respect to the Namaqua stand for the sounds which are extraordinary and unrepresented. The alphabet of the Kafir language has been modelled on the same principle. C, Q, and X, have been spared to stand for the clicks which the Kafirs have borrowed from the Hottentots, and R for the guttural which occurs as an elementary sound.

In the absence, then, of any approved Universal Standard Alphabet, as the Roman Alphabet affords sufficient signs to meet the exigences of Namaqua orthography, it would be useless to invent new characters, and the clearest, simplest, and most convenient way would be to confine ourselves almost exclusively, if not entirely, to those which are so readily at command.

These views have been controverted, and the orthography of those works which have already been published in the Namaqua Hottentot dialect has been based on an opposite view of the question. "*The Four Gospels*" have signs for the clicks; but although the translation must have been a work of great labour and application, the system of orthography followed by the late respected translator was essentially defective, and consequently the work has never been of any practical utility. "*The translation of the Gospel of Luke*," is based on a regularly constructed and copious Alphabet, but here also the following signs are employed to mark the clicks—( ' ' : . ). These, from their similarity to the stops used in composition, and from their being used for that purpose in the same work, can hardly be considered a happy selection. Professor WAHLMAN has adopted nearly the same orthography in the short sketch of Namaqua Grammar which he has prepared. But although this system can thus claim the sanction of precedence as far as the Hottentot dialects are concerned, room is left for a fair trial of the system already sketched, which has in principle been so successfully employed in the Kafir literature.

It would, however, be better that both systems of orthography should give way to an approved universal Alphabet. The subject of a uniform orthography has recently engaged the close attention of eminent linguists and philologists in Europe; and among others, Professor LEPSIUS, of the Berlin University, has proposed an Alphabet which has been very generally adopted or recommended by the great Protestant Missionary Societies of England, France, and Germany, and upon which several works on African languages have already been based. The directors of the Rhenish Missionary Society, who are deeply interested in Namaqua Missions, have relinquished the system of KNUDSEN and WAHLMAN, and have instructed their Missionaries to adopt that of LEPSIUS. The able Professor, in framing his Alphabet, has found it necessary to invent new signs for the clicks, and by the aid of these all the elementary sounds of the Namaqua stand clearly represented. For the sake of uniformity, as well as on account of other advantages which LEPSIUS' system affords, it will be best to waive all objections and adopt it. In the mean time, however, as considerable delay has already retarded the publication of this small work, and as the requisite type to carry out the system of LEPSIUS in its application to the Namaqua language is not at hand, it has been thought better to proceed with the undertaking at once, and, if it be deemed advisable, to issue another edition in the orthography of the Standard Alphabet, as soon as circumstances will permit. The transposition will be merely a mechanical process.

#### LETTERS.

There are twenty-seven letters in the Namaqua Hot-tentot language, which are arranged as follows:—

Vowels:—a, e, i, o, u.

Consonants:—b, d, f, g, gh, kh, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, w, y, z.

Clicks:—c, q, v, x.

| Letters. | Names                      | Powers.               | Examples.     |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| A a      | a                          | a <i>in</i> father    | ma, ama.      |
| E e      | e                          | a „ may               | nep, nes.     |
| I i      | i                          | i „ pin               | mi, di        |
| O o      | o                          | o „ bone              | qop, vo.      |
| U u      | oo                         | oo „ moon             | tu, enanup.   |
| B b      | be                         | b „ band              | bo, buru.     |
| D d      | de                         | d „ day               | dan, danas.   |
| F f      | fe                         | f „ far               | — —           |
| G g      | ge                         | g „ go                | gus, gâs.     |
| Gh gh    | ghe                        | guttural as in Dutch. | ghun, ghua.   |
| Kh kh    | khe                        | deep guttural.        | khau, khop.   |
| H h      | he                         | h <i>in</i> hand      | ha, huri,     |
| K k      | ke                         | k „ keep              | kankan, kosi. |
| L l      | le                         | l „ love              | — —           |
| M m      | me                         | m „ man               | mû, mari.     |
| N n      | ne                         | n „ no                | nu, na.       |
| P p      | pe                         | p „ put               | hap, kboip.   |
| R r      | re                         | r „ run               | cara, coro.   |
| S s      | se                         | s „ sun               | soris, subu.  |
| T t      | te                         | t „ too               | tani, teta.   |
| W w      | we                         | w „ we                | wan, wakha.   |
| Y y      | ye                         | y „ ye                | — —           |
| Z z      | tse                        | ts „ hats             | zu, saz.      |
| C        | } No corresponding sounds. |                       |               |
| Q        |                            |                       |               |
| V        |                            |                       |               |
| X        |                            |                       |               |

The sounds in the Roman Alphabet represented by *f*, *l*, and *y* are not found in the Namaqua Hottentot, the characters are, therefore, only inserted to provide for the introduction of foreign words, as:—*Faro*, *Ghalilea*, and *Yohanip*.

The sounds for which *x* and *v* commonly stand likewise do not occur.

The hard and soft sound of *c* may be expressed when necessary by *k* and *s*.

A caret  $\wedge$  marks the strong nasal accent which often occurs as,—*mâ*, *tê*, *xnâ*.

## VOWELS.

The vowels preserve in all places the same radical sound, the only variation being in the act of enunciation. They are long and short. As a general rule they are long in accented syllables. All the vowels are invariably sounded. The genius of the language seems to require that vowels should rather be added, for euphony's sake, than elided.

The following examples will illustrate the quantities of the vowels :—

|   |                  |                   |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| a | long, as in gas. | short, as in van. |
| e | „ „ „ be.        | „ „ „ ke.         |
| i | „ „ „ zî.        | „ „ „ mari.       |
| o | „ „ „ vo.        | „ „ „ coro.       |
| u | „ „ „ mû.        | „ „ „ kuru.       |

## DIPHTHONGS.

The Namaqua has the following rather copious list of diphthongs,—ae, ai, au, ei, oi, ou, ui.

Close attention must be given by the learner to the sound of these combinations of vowel sounds, as many nice distinctions depend on their correct pronunciation.

|           |                                   |                |           |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| <i>ae</i> | as <i>a</i> in <i>bay</i> ;       | <i>gae-aur</i> | a spy.    |
| <i>ai</i> | „ <i>y</i> „ <i>ny</i> ;          | <i>xnai</i>    | to sing.  |
| <i>au</i> | „ <i>ou</i> „ <i>thou</i> ;       | <i>qau</i>     | to fear.  |
| <i>ei</i> | „ <i>ey</i> „ <i>they</i> ;       | <i>vkei</i>    | to call.  |
| <i>oi</i> | „ <i>oy</i> „ <i>boy</i> ;        | <i>khoip</i>   | a man.    |
| <i>ou</i> | „ <i>ow</i> „ <i>sow</i> ;        | <i>qou</i>     | to shout. |
| <i>ui</i> | „ <i>ui</i> „ <i>tuin</i> (Dutch) | <i>ckui</i>    | one.      |

When the vowels which in combination form a diphthongal sound, have to be sounded separately, the latter of the two is marked by a diæresis, as,—*ghoaïke*, it is written.

Nasal diphthongs take the circumflex over the first vowel, as,—*qhâi*, *qôu*.

## CONSONANTS.

The Consonants proper to the Namaqua language may be thus divided :—

Labials :—b, p, m.

Dentals :—t, d, z, s.

Palatal :—g, k, h, gh, kh.

Lingual :—n, r.

We are of opinion that *B* and *P* are both needed to meet the requirements of the language; this will be seen from the following examples:—

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>berip</i> , bread. | <i>pirip</i> , a goat.   |
| <i>khoip</i> , a man. | <i>buru</i> , to wonder. |

The same may be said of *D* and *T*, as is evident from the following examples:—

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>danis</i> , honey. | <i>tani</i> , to carry. |
| <i>di</i> , to do.    | <i>té</i> , to ask.     |

*Gh* is a soft guttural, as in the Dutch word *gaan*.

*Kh* represents a much deeper and harsher guttural than *gh*. We have no corresponding sound, either in English or Dutch, by which to illustrate its power.

These two letters are simple sounds, though represented by compound consonants. In spelling, they are pronounced at a single articulation, without separating the combined characters; thus *ghun* is spelt *gh-u-n*, and not *g-h-u-n*. *Khap* is spelt *kh-a-p*, not *k-h-a-p*.

*Y* is only used as a consonant at the beginning of a sentence or word; its vowel sound is represented by the diphthongs *ai* and *ei*.

*W* is a semi-vowel, and at the beginning of syllables and words is sounded like the English *w*.

#### CLICKS.

The clicks constitute the most peculiar feature of the Hottentot language. The principal, if not the only, difficulty to a European of ordinary capacity and industry, in learning it, consists in these strange and barbarous articulations. They occur so frequently, and form such an important part in the root of many words, that they appear to have become an essential element in the language, and could not be dispensed with unless it were entirely reconstructed.

In pronouncing the click simply by itself, without any supplementary vowel or consonant sound, the breath, instead of being thrown out as is usual with other articulations of the voice, is checked, or drawn inward, but as

soon as it is combined with any other sound it is strongly emitted. It is difficult to speak the Namaqua fluently or intelligibly, until the art has been acquired of checking and aspirating without any perceptible interception of the breath.

We denote the four clicks which are heard in the Namaqua Hottentot by the characters *c*, *v*, *q*, and *x*.

*C* is a dental click; it is sounded by pressing the tip of the tongue against the front teeth of the upper jaw, and then suddenly and forcibly withdrawing it.

*V* is a palatal click, and is sounded by pressing the tip of the tongue with as flat a surface as possible against the termination of the palate at the gums, and removing it in the same manner as for *c*.

*Q* is a cerebral click, according to the Alphabetic system of LEPSIUS.\* It is sounded by curling up the tip of the tongue against the roof of the palate, and withdrawing it in the same manner as during the articulation of the other clicks.

*X* is either a lateral or a cerebral click, that is, it may be sounded either by placing the tongue against the side teeth, or by covering with it the whole of the palate, and producing the sound as far back in the palate as possible, either at what LEPSIUS calls the faucal or the guttural point of the palate. European learners almost invariably sound it as a lateral, and hence their articulation is harsh and foreign to the native ear. A Namaqua almost invariably articulates this click as a cerebral.

In composition the clicks only occur at the beginning of syllables; they combine with all the vowels, and with a certain number of consonants, which are liquid with respect to them. Whilst the anterior part of the tongue

\* "Cerebral was the original English denomination, which arose, indeed, from a false translation of the Indian name *múrdḍanya*, i.e., letters of the *dome* of the palate, but has not yet been supplied by a more appropriate one.—(Note to Lepsius, p. 45.)

is engaged in articulating the click, the throat opens itself to pronounce any letter that is to be sounded in combination with the click, and the sound pronounced at the same time with the click gives it a nasal, aspirate, guttural, or other determination.

It is the most natural and proper way to write the click before every other letter. In enunciation the organs of speech first prepare to articulate the click, and any other sound, either vowel or consonantal, is clearly supplementary.

The clicks ought properly to be classed among the consonants, for although they are by themselves distinct articulations, yet they cannot be considered complete sounds without the aid of a vowel.

The consonants which can be combined with the clicks are h, k, g, kh, n.

The following tables will show all the possible click combinations:—

## I.

|                     |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Click and<br>Vowel. | ca | ce | ci | co | cu |
|                     | va | ve | vi | vo | vu |
|                     | qa | qe | qi | qo | qu |
|                     | xa | xe | xi | xo | xu |

## II.

|                         |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Click and<br>Diphthong. | cai | cae | cau | cei | coi | cou | cui |
|                         | vai | vac | vau | vei | voi | vou | vui |
|                         | qai | qae | qau | qei | qoi | qou | qui |
|                         | xai | xac | xau | xei | xoi | xou | xui |

## III.

|  |     |     |     |      |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Click with<br>Consonant,<br>and Vowel. | cha | cka | cga | ckha | cna |
|  | che | cke | cge | ckhe | cne |
|  | chi | cki | cgi | ckhi | cni |
|  | cho | cko | cgo | ckho | cno |
|  | chu | cku | cgu | ckhu | cnu |
|  | vha | vka | vga | vkha | vna |
|  | vhe | vke | vge | vkhe | vne |
|  | vhi | vki | vgi | vkhi | vni |
|  | vho | vko | vgo | vkho | vno |
|  | vhu | vku | vgu | vkhu | vnu |



|  |     |     |     |      |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Click with<br>Consonant,<br>and Vowel. | qha | qka | qga | qkha | qua |
|  | qhe | qke | qge | qkhe | que |
|  | qhi | qki | qgi | qkhi | qui |
|  | qho | qko | qgo | qkho | qno |
|  | qhu | qku | qgu | qkhu | quu |
|  | xha | xka | xga | xkha | xna |
|  | xhe | xke | xge | xkhe | xne |
|  | xhi | xki | xgi | xkhi | xni |
|  | xho | xko | xgo | xkho | xno |
|  | xhu | xku | xgu | xkhu | xnu |

## IV.

|   |   |      |      |       |      |
|---|---|------|------|-------|------|
| Click, with<br>Consonant<br>and<br>Diphthong. | chai  | ckai | cgai | xkhai | xnai |
|   | chac; and so forth, through all the forms of Tables II.<br>and III. |      |      |       |      |

*W* is the only remaining consonant that appears to be at all liquid with respect to the clicks, but when it occurs in combination with a click, it will be better to regard it as a vowel, and write it *u*, as *qkua*, instead of *qkwa*. In the Namaqua it is never followed by any other vowel than *a*.

Examples:—

|                          |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| ca, <i>sharp.</i>        | câ, <i>wet.</i>          | chamis, <i>a collection.</i> |
| ckamsa, <i>hot.</i>      | cgâ, <i>poor.</i>        | eklu, <i>to tremble.</i>     |
| cnams, <i>love.</i>      | — —                      | — —                          |
| va, <i>to slaughter.</i> | vû, <i>to eat.</i>       | vha, <i>to push.</i>         |
| vkagha, <i>to enter.</i> | vguap, <i>clay.</i>      | vkha, <i>to oppose.</i>      |
| vnû, <i>black.</i>       | vnû, <i>to sit down.</i> | — —                          |
| qas, <i>a place.</i>     | qâ, <i>to hunger.</i>    | qhamis, <i>a hunt.</i>       |
| qkam, <i>to kill.</i>    | qgam, <i>deep.</i>       | qkham, <i>to fight.</i>      |
| qua, <i>in.</i>          | — —                      | — —                          |
| xa, <i>to wash.</i>      | xâ, <i>to love.</i>      | xha, <i>to chop.</i>         |
| xkams, <i>water.</i>     | xgari, <i>to urge.</i>   | xkha, <i>to be able.</i>     |
| xna, <i>to fall.</i>     | — —                      | — —                          |

By the above examples, any person acquainted with the language will be able to identify the sound which each combination of the clicks and consonants is intended to represent. The distinctions, though important, are, in many instances, very nice, and require a quick ear to catch, and a practised tongue to articulate them.

The caret, denoting a strong nasal accent, is often placed over a final vowel, which appears to have the ringing sound of *ing*, as in *ring*, *sing*, &c., but which is not sounded with sufficient distinctness to warrant our adopting the same orthography as in English. The Universal Alphabet of LEPSIUS, as he proposes to adapt it to the Namaqua Hottentot, will require his *ñ* to meet this case, and his *q* to represent the deep guttural which we have denoted by *kh*. With these two additions it will form a basis for a correct, concise, discriminating, and highly intelligible spelling and syllabification for the Namaqua and all its cognate dialects.

## II. ETYMOLOGY.

The words of the Namaqua language admit of the following classification,—Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

This order corresponding with that generally adopted by English Grammarians, is the most easy and simple. The Article, however, properly belongs to the Noun, as will be seen when treating of that part of speech.

### 1. NOUNS.—THEIR DERIVATION.

The genius of the Namaqua language affords considerable latitude for the derivation of nouns. Nothing is required for this process but to take the root or most convenient part of a word belonging to another class, and affix to it a letter distinctive of gender. Sometimes a particle is introduced between the root and the sign of the gender.

1. We have nouns derived from adjectives, as *amap*, truth; from *ama*, true: *qkheip*, cold; from *qkhei*, cold.

A more numerous class is formed by adding the particle *si* to the adjective, with the masculine, feminine, or common terminational sign of the gender; thus from *qanu*, pure; *qkuri*, high; *qkhu*, rich; *vo*, narrow; *qgam*, deep; are formed *qanusip*, purity; *qkurisip*, height; *qkhusip*, lordship; *vosip*, narrowness; *qgamsis*, depth.

2. Many nouns are derived from verbs; these follow the same rule of observing the termination by which the gender is indicated with or without an intervening particle; so from *enam*, to love; *véi*, to think; *dan*, to conquer; *tanisin*, to conduct oneself; *musin*, to see oneself, we have *cnams*, love; *véis*, thought; *dansis*, victory; *tanisins*, conduct; and *musinis*, a looking-glass.

For the process of derivation the root of the verb is employed through all its conjugations. In this service, it is more usual to adopt the feminine than the masculine termination, because, generally speaking, the euphony of the language is most promoted thereby.

3. *Participles*, which we regard as integral parts of the verb, assist in increasing the number of words which may form the subject of discourse, and thus enrich the language by extending the range of its essential parts; so from *mura*, seeing; *hara*, will be coming; and *xnaira*, singing; we derive *murap*, one that sees; *harap*, one that will come; and *xnairap*, one that sings. Nouns formed in this manner are personal. The Namaqua does not contain any verbal common nouns with a participial termination. Such as correspond in sense with the verbal nouns of the English language are formed in the regular manner from the primitive root of the verb, as;—*xnáus*, a hearing; *ghuas*, a writing; *qkús*, a going: from *xnáu*, hear; *ghua*, write; and *qkú*, go.

4. A few substantives may be traced to prepositions; thus from *xaika*, between, is formed *xaikap* or *xaikup*, the midst; *qouka*, outside; *qoukap*, the exterior; *qua*, in; *qnap*, the inside.

*Compound Nouns* may be formed by the combination of two or more simple nouns, an adjective and a noun, a verb and noun, or a participle and noun; as *qhu-khaus*, an excavation, or a mining operation, from *qhup*, ground, and *khaus*, a digging; *qgaru-qhup*, a wilderness, from *qgaru*, waste, and *qhup*; *xkhaxkha-aup*, a teacher, from *xkhaxkha*, to teach, and *aup*, a man; *cumi-aup*, an heir;

from *cumi*, to inherit, and *aup*, a man; *hara-xaip*, the future; from *hara* coming, and *xaip*, time. It will be seen that in all combinations of this kind the letter or particle which denotes gender, is essential to the formation and must constitute the final member of the word.

*Proper names* are formed from nouns, adjectives, verbs, and participles. Any little circumstance attending the birth of a child, or any peculiar feature in the character, manner, or appearance of an individual, will suggest an appropriate appellation.

Thus we have *hatup*, from *ha*, to come; *vkharis*, from *vkhari*, small; *qkubus*, from *qkubu*, round; *qnoughap*, from *qnoup*, red clay; *vkuivnubisavkumtis*, one-that-does-not-fear-a-multitude.

#### NOUNS OF MULTITUDE.

Collective nouns, when only employed in the singular number, take the termination of the feminine gender, as: *ukui-vnubis*, a multitude; *chamis*, a collection or assembly. The feminine form of many nouns is taken in a collective sense, as: *xkús*, a springbok; *gumas*, a cow; *vhums*, a locust; which severally become, a *flock of springboks*, a *herd of cattle*, and a *swarm of locusts*. But when a collective noun is put into a plural form it assumes the terminations of the common gender, as,—*vkui-vnubin*, *chamin*, *rhumn*.

#### GENDER OF NOUNS.

In the Namaqua Hottentot we find three genders, the masculine, the feminine, and the common.

These are easily distinguished from each other, for words of the masculine always end in *p*, as *khoip*, a man; words of the feminine always end in *s*, as *khois*, a woman; words of the common always end in *i*, as *khoi*, a person. There are no deviations from this simple rule.

Except for the names of living creatures which naturally take the termination required by their sex, there is no fixed rule to determine to which gender any given noun

shall belong. The names of things without life may be either in the masculine or in the feminine gender. The only law which the Namaqua appears to follow in the imposition of gender upon things inanimate is that of euphony, and, in some cases, that which is imposed by a certain distant resemblance or analogy to the natural distinctions of the two sexes;—a rule which we observe in English, when, by making the names of inanimate objects either masculine or feminine, we depart from the literal for the figurative style.

It appears from the classification of words which we have adopted, that the Namaqua language contains no article, but this deficiency is, to some extent, supplied in the following manner:—

The masculine or feminine termination serves to give every noun a definite sense, and the common to make it indefinite; the following examples will illustrate this provision:—

|               |            |                 |           |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| <i>vap,</i>   | the arrow; | <i>vaï,</i>     | an arrow. |
| <i>heis,</i>  | the tree;  | <i>heïï,</i>    | a tree.   |
| <i>xaip,</i>  | the time;  | <i>xaiï,</i>    | a time.   |
| <i>khoip,</i> | the man;   | } <i>khoïï,</i> | a person. |
| <i>khois,</i> | the woman; |                 |           |

When the sex requires to be particularly shown, the words *auri*, male, and *tarari*, female, are often employed. Thus we have,—

|                   |                |                     |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>auri-khoi,</i> | a male person; | <i>tararikhoi,</i>  | a female person. |
| <i>auri-choï,</i> | a male child;  | <i>tarari-choï,</i> | a female child.  |

#### NUMBER OF NOUNS.

There are three Numbers,—the Singular, Dual, and Plural. The nominative masculine ending in *p*, changes *p* into *kha* in the dual, and *ku* or *ka* in the plural, as,—*hap*, the horse; *hakha*, two horses; *kaku* or *kaka*, horses.

The nominative feminine ending in *s*, changes *s* into *ra* in the dual, and *ti* in the plural, as,—*teras*, the woman; *tarara*, two women; *tarati*, women.

The nominative common ending in *i*, changes *i* into *ra* in the dual, and *na* in the plural, as,—*gui*, a sheep; *gura*, two sheep; *guna*, sheep.

Example of the masculine noun *ckop*, the boy; the feminine noun *ckos*, the girl; and the common noun *ckoi*, a child.

| SING. | DUAL.   | PLURAL.          |
|-------|---------|------------------|
| ckop. | ckokha. | ckoku or ckhoka. |
| ckos. | ckora.  | ckoti.           |
| ckoi. | ckora.  | ckona.           |

From these rules there are neither deviations nor exceptions.

#### CASES OF NOUNS.

In enumerating the cases of Namaqua nouns, we shall only specify such a number as seem to be clearly indicated by the difference of termination. This will reduce the forms of nouns obtained by declension to three, viz.,—the Nominative, Objective, and Vocative.

A masculine noun ending in *p*, is thus declined :—

| SING.                         | DUAL.                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| N. Qgap, <i>the servant.</i>  | N. Qgakha, <i>the two servants.</i> |
| O. Qgaba, <i>the servant.</i> | O. Qgakka, <i>the two servants.</i> |
| V. Qgazi, <i>O servant.</i>   | V. Qgakho, <i>O two servants.</i>   |

#### PLURAL.

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| N. Qgaku or Qgaka, <i>servants.</i> |
| O. Qgaku or Qgaka, <i>servants.</i> |
| V. Qgako, <i>O servants.</i>        |

A feminine noun ending in *s* takes the following forms :

| SING.                        | DUAL.                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| N. Taras, <i>the woman.</i>  | N. Tarara, <i>the two women.</i> |
| O. Tarasa, <i>the woman.</i> | O. Tarara, <i>the two women.</i> |
| V. Tarasi, <i>O woman.</i>   | V. Tararo, <i>O two women.</i>   |

#### PLURAL.

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| N. Tarati, <i>women.</i>   |
| O. Tarati, <i>women.</i>   |
| V. Taraso, <i>O women.</i> |

A noun of the common gender ending in *i*,—

| SING.                     | DUAL.                          | PLURAL.                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| N. Cuii, <i>a stone.</i>  | N. Cuirā, <i>two stones.</i>   | N. Cuina, <i>stones.</i>   |
| O. Cuiba, <i>a stone.</i> | O. Cuirā, <i>two stones.</i>   | O. Cuina, <i>stones.</i>   |
| V. Cuizi, <i>O stone.</i> | V. Cuiro, <i>O two stones.</i> | V. Cuido, <i>O stones.</i> |

In composition the nominative case often takes the objective form ending in *a*, for the sake of euphony; thus for *zughup ni ha*, the night will come, we should say *zughuba ni ha*.

The possessive is formed by the particle *di*, which is placed immediately after the nominative form, as:—*gau-aup di guman*. The cattle of the chief.

But the particle is frequently dispensed with; thus we should say, *gau-aup guman*, which is equivalent to,—the chief's cattle

The dative is the same as the objective, as,—*qgaba ma*. Give it the servant.

When it is necessary to be more explicit the post position *qua* is employed to indicate the dative case, as,—*qgaba qua ma*. Give it *to* the servant.

The ablative is formed in like manner by the aid of post positions, which may follow either the nominative or the objective cases, as:—

|                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| omi qna, <i>in a house.</i>      | amap ckha, <i>with truth.</i>       |
| khoip gha, <i>of the man.</i>    | quâba vui, <i>out of the light.</i> |
| qasa ghū, <i>from the place.</i> | cous diba, <i>at the fountain.</i>  |

#### DIMINUTIVE NOUNS.

There are two forms of diminutive nouns, the first is obtained by inserting the particle *ro*, and the second by inserting the particle *da* between the root of the noun and the final letter, which marks the distinction of gender, thus:

|                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| qums, <i>a hand.</i>      | qumdas, <i>a little hand.</i>      |
| zâup, <i>a calf.</i>      | zâurop, <i>a little calf.</i>      |
| qhumī, <i>a mountain.</i> | qhumdai, <i>a little mountain.</i> |

Example of the declension of a diminutive noun, *agharop*, the little lad.

| SING.        | DUAL.         | PLURAL.      |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| N. Agharop.  | N. Agharokha. | N. Agharoku. |
| O. Agharoba. | O. Agharokha. | O. Agharoku. |
| V. Agharozī. | V. Agharokho. | V. Agharoko. |

The diminutive particle *rop* is more used for persons and things having life, and *dap* for inanimate objects, though this rule is often reversed in order to promote the euphony of sentences.

Example of a diminutive noun in *da*, *coudai*, a little fountain.

| SING.        | DUAL.        | PLURAL.      |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| N. Coudai.   | N. Coudaira. | N. Coudaina. |
| O. Coudai.   | O. Coudaira. | O. Coudaina. |
| V. Coudaizi. | V. Coudairo. | V. Coudaido. |

## 2. ADJECTIVES.

The adjectives of the Namaqua Language resemble those of the English tongue in not being subject to any inflections of gender, number, or case. Whether primitives or derivatives, they invariably preserve the same form.

### DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

A large number are primitives, such as, *quri*, white; *vnu*, black; *cku*, near; *qkái*, good; *kei*, great; *vkhari*, small.

Many others are derived from nouns. These are formed by affixing the particles *gha*, or *sa*, to the radical part of the substantive, thus from *xkams*, water; *qnap*, light; *cais*, fire; *cnams*, love; we obtain,—*xkamgha*, watery, or abounding with water; *qnasa*, light; *caigha*, hot or fiery; and *cnamsa*, lovely.

Some that are derived from the root of the verb take the same affixes as those which may be traced to nouns, as, *burugha*, wonderful, from *buru*, to wonder, *cnamgha*, lovely, from *enam*, to love.



The participial forms of verbs are likewise used in the sense of adjectives, as, *dáura-xkami*, running water; *nabara-quaï*, shining light; *xora-caip*, a dying fire. Also, *zwa-zwara*, beginning, from *zwa-zwa*, to begin; and *xkaura*, insipid, from *xkau*, to spoil. Sometimes nouns are used as adjectives, when placed before other nouns. In this case the sign of the gender must be elided, as, *hei-omi*, a wood house; *curi-qurip*, a metal bowl; *gham-ghamis*, a lion hunt.

When adjectives are used in the sense of substantives, they take the terminational sign of gender, as, *vkhamu qua tara kuba*, I speak to the young. Here the adjective *vkham* takes the letter *n*, which is the sign of the common gender, nominative case, plural.

#### DIMINUTIVE ADJECTIVE.

The particle *ro* is joined to an adjective, in order to give it a diminutive signification, in the same way that it is affixed to nouns for a similar purpose; thus, from *vnú*, *qkai*, *cku*, we have *vnuro*, a little black; *qkairo*, a little good; and *ckuro*, a little near.

#### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives do not admit of any inflections in order to express the comparative and superlative degrees. The only method in which degrees of comparison can be formed is by employing prepositions or adverbs, such as *gha*, of, and *qká ei*, above. Although this provision exists, the genius of the Namaqua Language does not afford equal facilities for the process of comparison as are found in many other languages.

The following examples will illustrate the manner in which the comparative and superlative degrees are expressed:—

P. Kei, *great*.

C. Qká ei kei, *more great*.

S. Wan gha kei, *great of all*.

Qkái, *good*.

Qká ei qkái, *more good*.

Wan gha qkái, *good of all*.

P. Kei omi, *a large house.*

C. Ne omi ke xna omi gha qka ci kei, *this house is more great than that house.*

S. Xna omi ke wan gha kei, *that house is great of all.*

P. Nezi ke ckamsa, *to-day is hot.*

C. Xari ke qkâ ei ckamsa ke i, *yesterday was more hot.*

S. Aizi ke wan gha ckamsa ke i, *the day before was hot above all.*

Comparisons are often denoted in a general way. *First*, by adverbs, as,—*keisi*, greatly, *ama*, truly, *burughasi*, wonderfully; *qkhu*, rich; *keisi qkhu*, very rich; *burughasi qkhu*, wonderfully rich. *Second*, without any distinctive sign of degree; as,—*Yohanip ke qkhu xeip qkâsan qua*, John is rich amongst his brethren, *i.e.*: the richest of all his brethren.

#### NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

The Namaqua language does not provide facilities for a very extensive numeration. In fact, counting is a very difficult process for a Hottentot should it ever be carried above a hundred.

We insert the following lists of Cardinal, Ordinal, and Adverbial Numbers.

ckui, *one.*

ckam, *two.*

qnona, *three.*

haka, *four.*

kore, *five.*

qnani, *six.*

hû, *seven.*

xalhaisi, *eight.*

goisi, *nine.*

disi, *ten.*

The combinations of tens, and also of tens and units, have to be expressed in the following way,—

ckam disi,

*two tens.*

qnona disi,

*three tens.*

haka disi,

*four tens.*

disi disi,

*a hundred.*

ckam desi desi,

*two hundred.*

qnona disi disi,

*three hundred.*

kei v̄gou disi,

*a thousand (or great whole ten).*

ckam kei v̄gou disikha,

*two thousand.*

qnona kei v̄gou disika,

*three thousand.*

disi ckui ckha,

*eleven, or ten with one.*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| disi ekam ekha,                        | <i>twelve, or ten with two.</i>   |
| cham disi ekui ekha,                   | <i>twenty-one, or two tens with one.</i>  |
| ekam disi ekam ekha,                   | <i>twenty-two, &amp;c.</i>  |
| disi disi ekui ekha,                   | <i>one hundred and one.</i>   |
| disi disi ekam disi ekui ekha,         | <i>one hundred and twenty-one.</i>  |
| kore disi disi, qnona disi, haka ekha, | <i>five hundred and thirty-four, or, literally, five ten tens, three ten with four.</i> |

In counting eleven, twelve, &c., the word *disi*, ten, is often omitted, and then we say *ekui ekha*, *ekam ekha*, &c.

There is only one numeral to express an ordinal adjective, viz., *vkuro*, first; all the rest are formed by adding the particle *xêi* to the cardinal numbers, as,—

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| ekam xêi, <i>second.</i> | qnani xêi, <i>sixth.</i>                      |
| qnona xêi, <i>third.</i> | disi xêi, <i>tenth.</i>                       |
| haka xêi, <i>fourth.</i> | ekam disi xêi, <i>twentieth.</i>              |
| kore xêi, <i>fifth.</i>  | ekam disi ekui ekha xêi, <i>twenty-first.</i> |

Adverbial numbers are formed by employing the term *quas*, turn or time, which being a noun, observes the inflections of number, as,—

|              |                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| ekui quas,   | <i>one time or once.</i>      |
| ekam qnara,  | <i>two times or twice.</i>    |
| qnona qnadi, | <i>three times or thrice.</i> |
| disi qnadi,  | <i>ten times.</i>             |

Multiplication may be carried on in the following manner,—

|                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ekam qnara ekui ke ekam,        | <i>twice one, &amp;c.</i>       |
| ekam qnara ekam ke haka,        |                                 |
| qnona qnadi ekui ke qnona,      | <i>three times one, &amp;c.</i> |
| qnona qnadi ekam ke qnani,      |                                 |
| qnona qnadi qnona ke goisi, &c. |                                 |

This is the simplest mode of which the language admits, but it will readily be conceived that if the whole multiplication table were worked out it would be exceedingly complex and puzzling to the unpracticed ear of a Namaqua, who has no idea of the elementary rules of arithmetic; for



instance, twelve times twelve are one hundred and forty-four, would stand thus,—*disi ckam ckha qnadi disi ckam cka ke disi disi zi haka disi zi haka ckha*.\*

### 3. PRONOUNS.

The pronouns of the Namaqua language admit of the simple and comprehensive classification adopted by many English Grammarians, viz. : Personal, Relative, and Adjective. The last will include Possessive, Interrogative, Demonstrative, and Indefinite Pronouns.

#### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These resemble substantive nouns, in being subject to inflections of gender, number, and case. In the gender of the personal pronouns there are some nice distinctions, which, from their peculiarity in the structure of language, are both interesting and important to philological science. It will be seen, for example, that distinctions of gender are not, as in the dead and nearly all the known living languages, confined to the third person, but that they also extend over the first and second person in all the numbers, except the singular of the first person. There are likewise double forms of the first personal pronoun in the dual and plural numbers, which serve to express both an exclusive and inclusive signification. This will be more fully explained below.

To illustrate the manner in which personal pronouns are inflected, we subjoin the following formula, showing the terminations distinctive of gender, number, and case. This will not only prove serviceable in the declension of pronouns, but also in the conjugation of verbs, when it will be seen that the primitive part of the pronoun is often rejected and only the terminational signs of gender,

\* The guttural is often omitted in *ckha*, and the word sounded simply as *ca*, by which much of the asperity of the pronunciation is taken off.

number, and case are retained, to show the governing person.

FORMULA OF PERSONAL AFFIXES.

*First person :—*

| MAS.        |   | } The feminine and common the same as the masculine. |             |     |             |     |             |
|-------------|---|--|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|
| SING.       | <table> <tr><td><i>Nom.</i></td><td>ta,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Obj.</i></td><td>te,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Voc.</i></td><td>tai,</td></tr> </table> |  | <i>Nom.</i> | ta, | <i>Obj.</i> | te, | <i>Voc.</i> |
| <i>Nom.</i> | ta,   |  |             |     |             |     |             |
| <i>Obj.</i> | te,   |  |             |     |             |     |             |
| <i>Voc.</i> | tai,  |  |             |     |             |     |             |

|             | MAS.  | FEM.        | COM.     |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|-------------|---|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---|--|--|-----|--|------|--|---|--|--|------|--|-------|--|---|
| DUAL.       | <table> <tr><td><i>Nom.</i></td><td>khum,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Obj.</i></td><td>khuma,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Voc.</i></td><td>—</td></tr> </table>       | <i>Nom.</i> | khum,    | <i>Obj.</i> | khuma,    | <i>Voc.</i> | — | <table> <tr><td></td><td>im,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>ima,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>—</td></tr> </table> |  | im, |  | ima, |  | — | <table> <tr><td></td><td>rum,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>ruma,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>—</td></tr> </table> |  | rum, |  | ruma, |  | — |
| <i>Nom.</i> | khum,   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
| <i>Obj.</i> | khuma,  |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
| <i>Voc.</i> | —   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | im,   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | ima,  |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | —   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | rum,  |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | ruma,   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | —   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
| PLUR.       | <table> <tr><td><i>Nom.</i></td><td>ke, kum,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Obj.</i></td><td>ke, kuma,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Voc.</i></td><td>—</td></tr> </table> | <i>Nom.</i> | ke, kum, | <i>Obj.</i> | ke, kuma, | <i>Voc.</i> | — | <table> <tr><td></td><td>se,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>se,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>—</td></tr> </table>  |  | se, |  | se,  |  | — | <table> <tr><td></td><td>da,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>da,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>—</td></tr> </table>    |  | da,  |  | da,   |  | — |
| <i>Nom.</i> | ke, kum,  |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
| <i>Obj.</i> | ke, kuma,   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
| <i>Voc.</i> | —   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | se,   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | se,   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | —   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | da,   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | da,   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |
|             | —   |             |          |             |           |             |   |  |  |     |  |      |  |   |  |  |      |  |       |  |   |

*Second Person :—*

|             | MAS.  | FEM.        | COM.   |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|-------------|---|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------|---|-----|--|--|----|--|-----|--------------|-----|---|--|---------|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| SING.       | <table> <tr><td><i>Nom.</i></td><td>z,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Obj.</i></td><td>za,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Voc.</i></td><td>zi,</td></tr> </table> | <i>Nom.</i> | z,     | <i>Obj.</i> | za,         | <i>Voc.</i>   | zi, | <table> <tr><td></td><td>s,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>sa,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>si,</td></tr> </table> |  | s, |  | sa, |              | si, | <table> <tr><td></td><td>z or s,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>za or sa,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>zi or si,</td></tr> </table> |  | z or s, |  | za or sa, |  | zi or si, |
| <i>Nom.</i> | z,  |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| <i>Obj.</i> | za,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| <i>Voc.</i> | zi,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | s,  |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | sa,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | si,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | z or s,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | za or sa,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | zi or si,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| DUAL.       | <table> <tr><td><i>Nom.</i></td><td rowspan="3">} kho,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Obj.</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Voc.</i></td></tr> </table>         | <i>Nom.</i> | } kho, | <i>Obj.</i> | <i>Voc.</i> | <table> <tr><td></td><td rowspan="3">} ro,</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table> |     | } ro,  |  |    | <table> <tr><td></td><td rowspan="3">} kho or ro,</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table> |     | } kho or ro, |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| <i>Nom.</i> | } kho,  |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| <i>Obj.</i> |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| <i>Voc.</i> |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | } ro,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | } kho or ro,  |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| PLUR.       | <table> <tr><td><i>Nom.</i></td><td rowspan="3">} ko,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Obj.</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Voc.</i></td></tr> </table>          | <i>Nom.</i> | } ko,  | <i>Obj.</i> | <i>Voc.</i> | <table> <tr><td></td><td rowspan="3">} so,</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table> |     | } so,  |  |    | <table> <tr><td></td><td rowspan="3">} du,</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>        |     | } du,        |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| <i>Nom.</i> | } ko,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| <i>Obj.</i> |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
| <i>Voc.</i> |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | } so,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             | } du,   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |
|             |   |             |        |             |             |   |     |  |  |    |  |     |              |     |   |  |         |  |           |  |           |

*Third Person :—*

|             | MAS.  | FEM.        | COM.        |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------|--|---|----|--------------|---------|--|---|---|--|----|--|----|--|---|
| SING.       | <table> <tr><td><i>Nom.</i></td><td>p,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Obj.</i></td><td>ba, bi,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Voc.</i></td><td>—</td></tr> </table> | <i>Nom.</i> | p,          | <i>Obj.</i> | ba, bi,  | <i>Voc.</i> | —     | <table> <tr><td></td><td>s,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>sa, si,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>—</td></tr> </table> |   | s, |              | sa, si, |  | — | <table> <tr><td></td><td>i,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>i,</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>—</td></tr> </table> |  | i, |  | i, |  | — |
| <i>Nom.</i> | p,  |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| <i>Obj.</i> | ba, bi,   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| <i>Voc.</i> | —   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | s,  |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | sa, si,   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | —   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | i,  |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | i,  |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | —   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| DUAL.       | <table> <tr><td><i>Nom.</i></td><td rowspan="2">} kha,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Obj.</i></td></tr> </table>   | <i>Nom.</i> | } kha,      | <i>Obj.</i> | <table> <tr><td></td><td rowspan="2">} ra,</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table> |             | } ra, |  | <table> <tr><td></td><td rowspan="2">} kha or ra,</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table> |    | } kha or ra, |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| <i>Nom.</i> | } kha,  |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| <i>Obj.</i> |   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | } ra,   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             |   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | } kha or ra,  |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             |   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| PLUR.       | <table> <tr><td><i>Nom.</i></td><td rowspan="2">} ku or ka,</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Obj.</i></td></tr> </table>                                    | <i>Nom.</i> | } ku or ka, | <i>Obj.</i> | <table> <tr><td></td><td rowspan="2">} di,</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table> |             | } di, |  | <table> <tr><td></td><td rowspan="2">} n or na.</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>   |    | } n or na.   |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| <i>Nom.</i> | } ku or ka,   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| <i>Obj.</i> |   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | } di,   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             |   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             | } n or na.  |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|             |   |             |             |             |  |             |       |  |   |    |              |         |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |   |

The personal pronouns are *tita*, I; *saz*, thou; *xéip*, he; *xéis*, she; and *xéi*, it.

*Tita* is thus declined:—

|       |  | MAS.  |   |   |  | FEM.  |  | COM.  |  |   |  |
|-------|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| SING. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nom.} \\ \text{Obj.} \\ \text{Voc.} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{tita, I,} \\ \text{tita or ti, me,} \\ \text{titai, O me,} \end{array} \right\}$ |   | The feminine and common are the same as the masculine.  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |
|       |  | DUAL.   | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obj.} \\ \text{Voc.} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sakhum,} \\ \text{sikhum,} \\ \text{sakhuma,} \\ \text{sikhuma,} \end{array} \right\}$ |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{saim,} \\ \text{siim,} \\ \text{saima,} \\ \text{siima,} \end{array} \right\}$ |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sarum,} \\ \text{sirum,} \\ \text{saruma,} \\ \text{siruma,} \end{array} \right\}$ |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{we two.} \\ \text{we two.} \\ \text{us two.} \\ \text{us two.} \end{array} \right\}$ |  |
|       |  |   |   | —   |  | —   |  | —   |  | —   |  |
| PLUR. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obj.} \\ \text{Voc.} \end{array} \right.$                |   |   | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sakum,} \\ \text{sikum,} \\ \text{sakuma,} \\ \text{sikuma,} \end{array} \right\}$     |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sasi,} \\ \text{sisi,} \\ \text{sasi,} \\ \text{sisi,} \end{array} \right\}$   |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sada,} \\ \text{sida,} \\ \text{sada,} \\ \text{sida,} \end{array} \right\}$       |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{we.} \\ \text{we.} \\ \text{us.} \\ \text{us.} \end{array} \right\}$                 |  |
|       |  | —   |   | —   |  | —   |  | —   |  |   |  |

*Sakhum* and *sakum* may be termed inclusive, whilst *sikhum* and *sikum* may be denominated exclusive pronouns. The first two include any person or persons addressed, but the latter only embrace the persons speaking, and those spoken of.

Thus, one person speaking to another would say, *sakhum ni qkú*, we will go; *i.e.*, you and I will go.

But in speaking of himself and a third party, he would say, *sikhum ni qkhú*, we will go; *i.e.*, he and I will go.

*Saz*:—

|       |  | MAS.   |   | FEM.  |  | COM.  |  |   |  |
|-------|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| SING. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nom.} \\ \text{Obj.} \\ \text{Voc.} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{saz, thou.} \\ \text{saza, thee.} \\ \text{sazi, O thou.} \end{array} \right\}$ |   | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sas,} \\ \text{sasa, sasi,} \\ \text{sasi,} \end{array} \right\}$                            |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{saz or sas,} \\ \text{saza or sasa,} \\ \text{sazi or sasi,} \end{array} \right\}$ |  |   |  |
|       |  | DUAL.  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obj.} \\ \text{Voc.} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sakho, you two.} \\ \text{sakho, you two.} \\ \text{sakho, O you two.} \end{array} \right\}$ |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{saro,} \\ \text{saro,} \\ \text{saro,} \end{array} \right\}$                       |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{saro,} \\ \text{saro,} \\ \text{saro,} \end{array} \right\}$ |  |
|       |  |  |   | —   |  | —   |  | —   |  |
| PLUR. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obj.} \\ \text{Voc.} \end{array} \right.$                |  |   | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sako, you.} \\ \text{sako, you.} \\ \text{sako, O you.} \end{array} \right\}$                |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{saso,} \\ \text{saso,} \\ \text{saso,} \end{array} \right\}$                       |  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sadu,} \\ \text{sadu,} \\ \text{sado,} \end{array} \right\}$ |  |
|       |  | —  |   | —   |  | —   |  |   |  |

*Xeip* :—

|       | MAS.   | FEM.                                    | COM.                               |
|-------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| SING. | { <i>Nom.</i> xeip, <i>he.</i><br><i>Obj.</i> xeiba, <i>him.</i> | xeis, <i>she.</i><br>xeisa, <i>her.</i> | xei, <i>it.</i><br>xei, <i>it.</i> |
| DUAL. | { <i>Nom.</i> } xeikha,<br><i>Obj.</i> }                         | { xeira,                                | } xeikha <i>or</i> ra,             |
| PLUR. | { <i>Nom.</i> } xeiku <i>or</i> xeika,<br><i>Obj.</i> }          | { xeidi,                                | } xein, xeina.                     |

The Possessive Cases of Pronouns are expressed in the same way as those of Substantives by the aid of postpositions, thus, *Tita di, tita gha*, of me; likewise the Dative and Ablative, as,—*xeiba qua*, to him; *tita ckha*, with me; *saz aghu*, from thee, *xeis osi*, without her.

*Te-eizama*, I myself; *sa-eizama*, thou thyself; and *xei-eizama*, he himself, are Compound Personal Pronouns. Except in the nominative case, which has no distinction of gender, they are declined as the examples above.

The nouns *aup*, man; *taras*, woman; and *khoi*, person, would be thus declined in conjunction with the first and second personal pronouns :—

|       | MAS.   | FEM.                        | COM.                        |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| SING. | { <i>Nom.</i> } ti auta, <i>I man.</i><br><i>Obj.</i> }<br><i>Voc.</i> ti autai, <i>O me man.</i>    | { ti tarata,<br>ti taratai, | } ti khoita,<br>ti khoitai, |
| SING. | { <i>Nom.</i> } sa auz, <i>thou man.</i><br><i>Obj.</i> }<br><i>Voc.</i> sa auzi, <i>O thou man.</i> | { sa tarasa,<br>sa tarasi,  | } sa khoiza,<br>sa khoizi.  |

In this mode of declining a noun and pronoun conjointly, the radical part of the substantive is inserted between the root of the pronoun and the various inflections.

The Dual and Plural numbers do not admit of any alteration either of the Noun or Pronoun; thus we should say, *sakum-aukum*, we men; *sase-tarase*, we women; *sadu-khoidu*, ye people.

*Ti ckuita*, I alone; *saz-ckuiza*, thou alone; *xeip-ckuiba*, he alone; *te xkhata*, I the same, and the like, follow the example just given.

To these may be added:—

|             |                                    |   |                   |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| <i>Mas.</i> | { sakhum wakhum,<br>sikhum wakhum, | } | <i>we both.</i>   |
| <i>Fem.</i> | { saim waim,<br>siim waim,         |   |                   |
| <i>Com.</i> | { sarum warum,<br>sirum warum,     |   |                   |
| <i>Mas.</i> | sakho wakho,                       | } | <i>ye both.</i>   |
| <i>Fem.</i> | saro waro,                         |   |                   |
| <i>Mas.</i> | xeikha wakha,                      | } | <i>they both.</i> |
| <i>Fem.</i> | xeira wara,                        |   |                   |
| <i>Mas.</i> | { sakum wakum,<br>sikum wakum,     | } | <i>all we.</i>    |
| <i>Fem.</i> | { sasi wasi,<br>sisi wasi,         |   |                   |
| <i>Com.</i> | { sakum wakum,<br>sikum wakum,     |   |                   |
| <i>Mas.</i> | sako wako,                         | } | <i>all ye.</i>    |
| <i>Fem.</i> | saso waso,                         |   |                   |
| <i>Com.</i> | sadu wadu,                         |   |                   |
| <i>Mas.</i> | xeiku waku,                        | } | <i>all they.</i>  |
| <i>Fem.</i> | xeidi wadi,                        |   |                   |
| <i>Com.</i> | xein wan,                          |   |                   |

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

In this class of Pronouns the Namaqua Language is very deficient. The only example corresponding to the Relatives of the English tongue is found in the word *hía*, that.

*Hía*, which is undeclined, may relate to antecedents of any Gender, Number, or Case, for example:—

|                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| khoip <i>hía</i> xari ke ha, | <i>The man who arrived yesterday.</i> |
| taras <i>hía</i> ra xnai,    | <i>The woman who sings.</i>           |
| dumi <i>hía</i> ra kuba,     | <i>The voice which speaks.</i>        |
| ghun <i>hía</i> ke mai,      | <i>The things that were given.</i>    |



But although *hía* is undeclined in its relation to the antecedent, it takes the personal affixes which distinguish the gender of the noun governing the following verb, as—

|                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| khoip <i>híata</i> xari ke mu, | <i>The man whom I saw yesterday.</i> |
| taras <i>híaz</i> ke vkei,     | <i>The woman whom you called.</i>    |
| dumi <i>hían</i> ke xnau,      | <i>The voice that they heard.</i>    |

The Relative Pronoun is, however, frequently dispensed with, and the sense expressed by transposing the members of the sentence. The verb is put before the noun it governs. According to this method the examples above given would stand thus:—

|                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| xari ke ha khoip. | xari ta ke mu khoii. |
| xnaira taras.     | vkeiz ke taras.      |
| kubara dumi.      | xnaun ke dumi.       |

This may be further illustrated by the following translations of Luke vii. 10: “*And they that were sent, returning to the house, found the servant whole that had been sick*”:—

“Ziku xein *hía* omichaku ke síhe xkhaba sio, on ke qgaba *hía* caisin ke háï vgousi ke ho.

Ziku ke síhe-keka omichaku ke xkhaba sio, caisin ke háï qgaba vgousi ke ho.

These two methods appear to be used according to the taste and style of the speaker. The former, however, is more general. The latter may contribute to the conciseness, but not to the perspicuity of sentences. Knüdsen invariably adopts it in his translation of St. Luke's Gospel, whether from its being more in use among the tribes with whom he resided, or from having followed analogies furnished by other languages, I cannot say. In the passage above quoted he has evidently assimilated the translation to the German text as closely as the idiom of the Namaqua would allow.

Pronouns termed in English Compound Relatives are, in the Namaqua, derived from Interrogatives, and will, therefore, fall more properly under that division.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

In this class we have comprehended Possessive, Interrogative, Demonstrative, and Indefinite Pronouns. Those termed Distributives, as, each, every, either, neither, have no corresponding words in the Hottentot dialects.

*Possessive Pronouns ;—*

These are derived from the Personals, and, in some instances, exactly correspond with them. The following list includes all of them :—

|       |   |                          |        |
|-------|---|--------------------------|--------|
| SING. | { | ti or tidi,              | my.    |
|       | { | sa or sadi,              | they.  |
|       | { | xêip or xêipdi,          | his.   |
|       | { | xêis or xêisdi,          | hers.  |
|       | { | xêi or xêidi,            | its.   |
| DUAL. | { | sakhum or sakhundi,      | } our. |
|       | { | sikhum, &c. or sikhundi, |        |
|       | { | sarum or samdi,          |        |
| PLUR. | { | sakum,                   | } our. |
|       | { | sikum,                   |        |
|       | { | sasi,                    |        |
|       | { | sisi,                    |        |

And so forth through all the inflections of Number and Gender. There is another form of possessive pronoun expressed by the particle *ā*. To this the various terminations which stand as signs of the Genders and Numbers may be affixed, and thereby all the possessive pronouns will be represented in a convenient and comprehensive manner. The first form of possessive pronouns is derived from the roots of the personal pronouns, and the latter from the inflections.

Examples of nouns and possessive pronouns,—*qkáp*, brother, *qkás*, sister, and *khoi*, friend.

|       | MAS.            | FEM.       | COM.          |
|-------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| SING. | te qkâp         | te qkâs    | te khoi       |
| DUAL. | { sakhum qkâkha | sasi qkâra | sarum khoikha |
|       | { sikhum qkâkha | sisi qkâra | sirum khoikha |
| PLUR. | { sakum qkâka   | sadi qkâdi | sada khoin    |
|       | { sikum qkâka   | sidi qkâdi | sida khoin    |

Or,—

|       |              |           |              |
|-------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| SING. | qkâp âta     | qkâs âta  | khoi âta     |
| DUAL. | qkâkha âkhum | qkâra âsi | khoikha ârum |
| PLUR. | qkâka âkum   | qkâdi âdi | khoin âda    |

|       |              |            |              |
|-------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| SING. | sa qkâp      | sa qkâs    | sa khoi      |
| DUAL. | sakha qkâkha | saro qkara | saro khoikha |
| PLUR. | saku qkaka   | saso qkadi | sadu khoin   |

Or,—

|       |             |           |             |
|-------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| SING. | qkâp âz     | qkâs âs   | khoi âi     |
| DUAL. | qkâkha âkhu | qkâra âro | khoikha âro |
| PLUR. | qkâka âku   | qkâdi aso | khoin âdu   |

|       |               |             |               |
|-------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| SING. | xêip qkâp     | xêis qkâs   | xêi khoi      |
| DUAL. | xêikha qkâkha | xêira qkâra | xêkha khoikha |
| PLUR. | xêiku qkâka   | xêide qkâdi | xêin khoin    |

Or,—

|             |           |              |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| qkâp âp     | qkâs âs   | khoi âi      |
| qkâkha âkha | qkâra âra | khoikha âkha |
| qkâka âku   | qkâdi âdi | khoiu ân     |

According to the first form the pronoun stands before the noun, but in the latter the substantive takes the precedence, thus,—

*Te omi*, my house, and *sa qhanap*, thy garden, are changed into *omi ata* and *qhanap az*.

*Saku tani cnami qua*, *saku cumdi uhâ*, “*In your patience possess ye your souls*,” may be rendered by *Tani cnami âku qua*, *cumdi âku uhâ*.

*Interrogative Pronouns* :—

*Hamî ? who ? mai ? which ? and tari ? what ?*

From these are formed *hamitap-wap*, whoever; *maiï-wai*, whichever; and *tari-wai*, whatever. The two former admit of inflection of gender, as,—

*Mas.* hamitap-wap. *Fem.* hamitas-was. *Com.* hamitai-wai.

*Demonstrative Pronouns :—*

*Ne* this; with *nou* and *xna* that, are thus declined.

|       | MAS.              | FEM.      | COM.     |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| SING. | { <i>N.</i> nep   | nes       | neï      |
|       | { <i>O.</i> neba  | nesa      | neï      |
|       | { <i>V.</i> nezi  | nesi      | nezi     |
| DUAL. | { <i>N.</i> nekha | nera      | nekka    |
|       | { <i>V.</i> nekho | nero      | nekho    |
| PLUR. | { <i>N.</i> neka  | nedi      | nen neua |
|       | { <i>V.</i> neko  | nedo neso | nedo     |

*Noup, nous, nouï*, the same as *nep*.

|       |                    |             |                 |
|-------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| SING. | { <i>N.</i> xnap   | xnas        | xnaï            |
|       | { <i>O.</i> xnaba  | xnasa       | xnaï            |
|       | { <i>V.</i> xnazi  | xnasi       | xnazi           |
| DUAL. | { <i>N.</i> xnakha | xnara       | xnakha          |
|       | { <i>V.</i> xnakho | xuaro       | xnakho          |
| PLUR. | { <i>N.</i> xnaka  | xnadi       | xuan            |
|       | { <i>V.</i> xnako  | xnado-xnaso | xnako, or xnado |

The Demonstrative Pronouns are only declined when they stand singly without any noun expressed.

*Indefinite Pronouns :—*

Such as *cni*, some; *cni ckui*, or *cni kumai*, any; *ckui*, one; *cniï*, other; *ckhara*, another; *ghari*, none; *wan*, or *wazoma*, all; *wakha*, both; *xnadi*, such.

These, like the Demonstrative Pronouns, when standing in conjunction with a noun expressed, are undeclined,

but otherwise admit of the following inflections of gender:—

|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| cnip,      | cnis,      | cnii,      |
| eni-ckuip, | eni-ckuis, | eni ckuii, |
| ckuip,     | ckuis,     | ckuii,     |
| ckharap,   | ckharas,   | ckharaï,   |
| gharip,    | gharis,    | gharii,    |
| wakha,     | wara,      | wakha,     |
| xnadip,    | xuadis,    | xnadii.    |

*Cnii*, *wan*, and *wazoma*, are exceptions which have no variations.

#### 4. VERBS.

In treating of Namaqua Verbs we have to notice their Derivation,—Forms, Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, Persons, and Conjugation.

##### THEIR DERIVATION.

The roots of verbs in the Namaqua Language are found in the second person singular of the Imperative Mood, as:—*cnam*, love; *mu*, see; *qkú*, go.

A large class of Verbs consists of primitives. All monosyllabic verbs are of this kind, some of more than one syllable are also included, as, *cari*, to sprinkle; *qhami*, to hunt; *cguri*, to pray.

Some are obtained by a reduplication of the radical part of primitive verbs, thus from *van*, know, is formed *van-van*, to inform; from *veí*, think, *veí-veí*, to remember; from *kon*, move, *kon-kon*, to disturb.

Others are compounded of two or more different verbs, as, from *khái*, to rise, and from *vnu*, sit, is derived, *khái-vnu*, to sit up, from *qku*, to go, and *ma*, to stand, is formed *qkú-ma*, to walk about.

Many are formed by combining a preposition with the root of a primitive verb, thus, from *ha*, come, and *vam*,

upon, we have *ha-ram*, to happen; from *vkei*, call, and *vui*, out, is formed *vkei-vui*, to challenge; from *ma*, stand, and *qua*, against, *ma-qua*, to oppose or resist; from *cu*, to be ignorant of, and *ba*, for, is formed *cuba*, to forgive.

A few are obtained from nouns by affixing *ri* to the radical part, as, from *gui*, a sheep, is formed *guri*, to herd; from *cká*, grass, *ckári*, to graze; from *caip*, fire-wood, is formed *cairi*, to fetch wood. *A* may also be added to the root of a substantive to construct a verb, as from *xkams*, water, we obtain *xkama*, to give water, or irrigate.

The reduplication of substantive roots also serves for the formation of verbs, as from *qnap*, light, is formed *qna-qna*, to illumine, and from *qkhup*, a lord, *qkhu-qkhu*, to enrich.

A large number of verbs are also obtained by the reduplication of adjectives, as *quri-quri*, to whiten, from *quri*, white; *qkái-qháí*, to appease, from *qkái*, good; *vou-vou*, to tame, from *vou*, tame; *kei-kei*, to honor, from *kei*, great; *ckabi-ckabi*, to elevate, from *ckabi*, high; *qgam-qgam*, to deepen, from *qgam*, deep.

#### FORMS OF VERBS.

Namaqua Verbs assume various forms by which their signification is extended irrespective of the regular inflections of Mood, Tense, Number, and Person. The particle indicating an alteration or extension in the sense of the verb is inserted between its root, and the different signs used in conjugation.

The following forms are found in connection with Namaqua Verbs:—The Primitive, Relative, Reflective, Causative, Reciprocal, Diminutive, Negative, Potential, and Optative.

The *Primitive* form exhibits the verb in its radical state, and forms the basis upon which the rest are constructed.

The Relative is formed by adding *ba* to the primitive, as

*xnâuba*, to hear for, from *xnâu*, to hear,  
*muba*, to see for, from *mu*, to see.

*Ba*, is equivalent in sense to the preposition *for*, and hence this form indicates that the action denoted by the verb, has a relative purpose.

The Reflective adds *sin* to the primitive form. In this form the action is reflected upon the actor; thus

*xnâusin*, to hear oneself, from *xnau*  
*musin*, to see oneself, from *mu*  
*cnamsin*, to love oneself, from *cnam*

The Causative affixes *kei* to the primitive form: *kei* signifies to cause, and shews that the action of the verb is necessitated, as

*mukei*, to cause to see  
*xnaukei*, to cause to hear  
*cnamkei*, to cause to love

The Reciprocal is derived from the primitive by adding *ku*, and denotes that the action is performed by two or more mutual actors, thus

*xnauku*, to hear one another  
*muku*, to see one another  
*cnamku*, to love one another.

The Diminutive is derived from the primitive by adding the particle *ro* to it, as

*xnauro*, to hear a little  
*muro*, to see a little  
*cnamro*, to love a little.

The Negative form is derived from the primitive by adding *dama* to it, thus

*xnâudama*, not to hear  
*mudama*, not to see  
*cnamdama*, not to love.

The Potential is formed from the primitive by affixing to it *xkha*, to be able. This form stands instead of a Potential Mood. It ranks more properly as a form than as a mood, since it corresponds with the other forms in standing before and not after the pronominal affixes, thus,

*xnâuxkha*, to be able to hear  
*muxkha*, to be able to see  
*cnamkha*, to be able to love.

The Optative form adds *vkau*, to wish, to the primitive. It may be considered a form for the same reasons as the Potential, thus

*xnâuvkau*, to wish to hear  
*muvkau*, to wish to see  
*cnamvkau*, to wish to love.

From the above simple Derivative forms, some compound forms may be obtained.

The Relative and Reflective are often combined, thus,

*xnâubasin*, to hear for oneself  
*mubasin*, to see for oneself  
*cnambasin* to love for oneself.

To these may also be joined the Potential and Optative, thus,

*muxkhabasin*, to be able to see for oneself  
*xnâuvkaubasin*, to be able to hear for oneself.

To the above the Negative may be affixed, as

*xnâubasin*, not to hear for oneself  
*xnâuvkaubasindama*, not to wish to hear for oneself.

The Reciprocal and the Negative, and the Reciprocal and the Optative, may also be combined, as

*xnâukudama*, not to hear one another  
*xnâukuvkau*, to wish to hear one another.



It will be shewn below to what extent these forms run through the various moods and tenses in conjugation.

#### VOICES OF VERBS.

The Primitive forms of Verbs have two voices, the active and the passive. The passive voice is formed by adding *hê* to the radical part of the active, as

|                 |              |                  |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| <i>xnauhê</i> , | to be heard, | from <i>xnâu</i> |
| <i>muhê</i> ,   | to be seen,  | „ <i>mu</i>      |
| <i>enamhê</i> , | to be loved, | „ <i>enam</i>    |

The Causative, Diminutive, and Negative forms are also found in the passive voice, thus,

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>xnaukeihê</i> ,  | to cause to be heard |
| <i>murohê</i> ,     | to be seen a little  |
| <i>enamhêdama</i> , | not to be loved.     |

The remaining forms are generally confined to the active voice, though there is nothing in the genius of the Namaqua Language to prevent their being conjugated passively should the sense of discourse require it.

#### MOODS.

There are four moods, the Infinitive, Imperative, Indicative, and Subjunctive. The definitions generally given of these moods in English Grammars will fully explain their nature in Namaqua Grammar.

The Infinitive is used to express a thing in a general manner.\* It contains the Present, Perfect, and Future Tenses.

The Imperative commands, exhorts, entreats, or permits.

The Indicative simply declares a thing.

The Subjunctive represents a thing under a condition, supposition, motive, or wish.

\* The particle *se* is often required to assist in its formation.

## TENSES.

The Tenses of a Namaqua Verb are the Present, Past, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, and Future Perfect.

The Present Tense represents an action in a state of progress. It may also be used as in English and other languages in a general sense, without allusion to any particular time.

The Past Tense represents an action either as completed or in a state of progress, at some time past.

The Perfect Tense represents an action as completed at the present time.

The Pluperfect Tense represents an action as completed previous to some other past event.

The Future Tense represents an action as yet to come.

The Future Perfect represents an action as about to take place subsequent to some previous event or action.

The Tenses are formed by the help of the Substantive Verb.

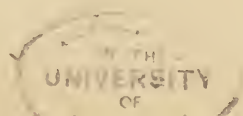
The Tenses of the Substantive Verb are as follows:—

|            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| PRES.      | a, ke, ke-a, ra, |
| PAST       | ke, kcke,        |
| PERF.      | ko,              |
| PLUFT.     | ke, ko,          |
| FUT.       | ni, keni,        |
| FUT. PERF. | nihâ, ke-ni-hâ.  |

*A, ke, ke-a* of the Present; *keke* of the Past; *keni* of the Future, and *ke-ni-hâ* of the Future Perfect, are forms not used in the conjugation of Tenses but in the construction of sentences, and when the substantive verb is employed separately.

## NUMBER.

Verbs have three numbers, the Singular, the Dual, and the Plural. The number is not distinguished by any



inflection of the root of this verb, but by the governing noun or pronoun. In the case of pronouns governing, the number is indicated by remnants of the personal pronouns which are usually inserted between the verbal root, and the particles of the substantive verb, thus,

*mutara*, I see  
*mukumra*, we see.

## PERSONS.

There are three persons in the Conjugation of a Namaqua Verb. These, like the numbers, are only distinguished by the substantive or the governing pronoun, the radical part not being subject to any variation.

## CONJUGATION.

Under this head examples will be given of the manner in which verbs pass through the Forms, Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

Conjugation of the verb *há*, to be.

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. *há*, to be  
 PERF. *háko*, to have been  
 FUT. *háni* —————

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES. *hára*, being  
 PERF. *hára*ko, having been  
 FUT. *háura*, —————

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

| SING.   |                                  | DUAL. |              |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1 Pers. | <i>íta há</i> , <i>let me be</i> | 1     | <i>íkum</i>  |
| 2       | <i>há</i> , <i>be thou</i>       |       | <i>ím</i>    |
| 3       | <i>íp há</i> , <i>let him be</i> |       | <i>írum</i>  |
|         | <i>ís há</i> , <i>let her be</i> | 2     | <i>hákho</i> |
|         | <i>íi há</i> , <i>let it be.</i> |       | <i>háro</i>  |
|         |                                  | 3     | <i>íkha</i>  |
|         |                                  |       | <i>íra</i>   |

## DUAL.

} *há*, *let us two be*  
 }  
 } *be ye two*  
 }  
 } *há*, *let them two be*

## PLURAL.

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 ikum<br>ise<br>ida   | } hâ, <i>let us be</i>   |
| 2 hâko<br>hâse<br>hâdu | } <i>be ye</i>           |
| 3 ikn<br>idi<br>in     | } hâ, <i>let them be</i> |

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

| SING.                  |   | DUAL.                |                     |                       |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 hâta-a               | <i>I am</i>                                   | 1 hâkhuma            | } <i>we two are</i> |                       |
| 2 hâza<br>hâsa         | } <i>thou art</i>                             | hâima<br>hâruma      |                     |                       |
| 3 hâpa<br>hâsa<br>hâia |   | } <i>ye two are.</i> |                     | 2 hâkhua<br>hâroa     |
|                        | <i>he is</i><br><i>she is</i><br><i>it is</i> |                      | 3 hâkba-a<br>hâra-a | } <i>they two are</i> |

## PLURAL.

|                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 hâkum-a<br>hâse-a<br>hâda-a | } <i>we are.</i>  |
| 2 hâko-a<br>hâso-a<br>hâda-a  | } <i>ye are</i>   |
| hâku-a<br>hâdi-a<br>hân-a     | } <i>they are</i> |

|            |           |                                   |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| PAST       | hâtake,   | <i>I was,</i>                     |
| PERF.      | hâtako,   | <i>I have been,</i>               |
| PLUP.      | hâtakeko, | <i>I had been,</i>                |
| FUT.       | hâtani,   | <i>I shall or will be</i>         |
| FUT. PERF. | hâtanihâ, | <i>I shall or will have been.</i> |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

|            |            |                              |
|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| PRESENT    | hâtaka,    | <i>If I be</i>               |
| PAST       | hâtakeka   | <i>If I were</i>             |
| PERF.      | hâtakoka   | <i>If I have been</i>        |
| PLUP.      | hâtakekahâ | <i>If I had been</i>         |
| FUT.       | hâtanikâ   | <i>If I shall be</i>         |
| FUT. PERF. | hâtanikahâ | <i>If I shall have been.</i> |

*i* and *o* are also signs of the subjunctive mood used in conjunction with *ka*, thus *hâtakai*, or *hâtakao*, if I be.

The Present Tense is the model upon which all the remaining Tenses in the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods are conjugated.

*i*, to be, is conjugated in the same manner as *ha*, and with its assistance, thus,

|       |        |                    |          |          |                          |
|-------|--------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|
| PRES. | itabâ, | <i>I am</i>        | PLUPF.   | itakeko, | <i>I had been</i>        |
| PAST  | itake, | <i>I was</i>       | FUT.     | itani,   | <i>I shall be</i>        |
| PERF. | itako, | <i>I have been</i> | FUT. PT. | îtanihâ, | <i>I shall have been</i> |

Conjugation of the Verb *cnam*, to love.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

|       |         |                      |
|-------|---------|----------------------|
| PRES. | cnam,   | <i>to love</i>       |
| PERF. | cnamko, | <i>to have loved</i> |
| FUT.  | cnamni, | _____                |

## PARTICIPLES.

|       |           |                     |
|-------|-----------|---------------------|
| PRES. | cnamra,   | <i>loving</i>       |
| PERF. | cnamrahâ, | <i>having loved</i> |
| FUT.  | cnamnira, | _____               |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

| SING. |                              | DUAL. |         |
|-------|------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1     | îta cnam, <i>let me love</i> | 1     | îkhum   |
| 2     | cnam, <i>love thou</i>       |       | îm      |
| 3     | îp cnam, <i>let him love</i> |       | îrum    |
|       | îs cnam, <i>let her love</i> | 2     | cnamkho |
|       | îi cnam, <i>let it love</i>  |       | cnamro  |
|       |                              | 3     | îkha    |
|       |                              |       | îra     |

} cnam, *let us love*  
} *love ye*  
} cnam, *let them love*

## PLURAL.

|   |                            |   |                          |   |                |
|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | îkum<br>îsc<br>îda         | } | enam, <i>let us love</i> |   |                |
| 2 | enamko<br>enamso<br>enamdu |   |                          | } | <i>love ye</i> |
| 3 | îku<br>îdi<br>în           |   |                          |   |                |

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

## TRANSITIVE FORM.

## INTRANSITIVE FORM.

## SING.

## SING.

|   |                                  |                      |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | enamtara,                        | <i>I love</i>        |
| 2 | enamzra,<br>cnamsra,             | } <i>Thou lovest</i> |
| 3 | enampra,<br>cnamsra,<br>enamira, |                      |

|   |                               |                          |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | enamtahâ,                     | <i>I am loving</i>       |
| 2 | enamzhâ,<br>cnamshâ           | } <i>Thou art loving</i> |
| 3 | enamphâ<br>cnamshâ<br>cnamihâ |                          |

## DUAL.

## DUAL.

|   |                                     |   |                |   |                |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | enamkhumra<br>cnaminra<br>cnamrumra | } | <i>we love</i> |   |                |
| 2 | enamkhora<br>cnamrora               |   |                | } | <i>ye love</i> |
| 3 | enamkhara<br>cnamrara               |   |                |   |                |

|   |                                     |   |                      |   |                      |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | enamkhumhâ<br>cnamimhâ<br>cuamrumbâ | } | <i>we are loving</i> |   |                      |
| 2 | enamkhohâ<br>enamrohâ               |   |                      | } | <i>ye are loving</i> |
| 3 | enamkhahâ<br>cnamrahâ               |   |                      |   |                      |

## PLUR.

## PLUR.

|   |                                  |   |                |   |                |
|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | enamkera<br>cuamsera<br>cnamdara | } | <i>we love</i> |   |                |
| 2 | enamkora<br>cnamsora<br>cnamdura |   |                | } | <i>ye love</i> |
| 3 | enamkura<br>cnamdira<br>cnamnra  |   |                |   |                |

|   |                                  |   |                      |   |                      |
|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | enamkehâ<br>cnamsehâ<br>cnamdahâ | } | <i>we are loving</i> |   |                      |
| 2 | enamkohâ<br>cnamsohâ<br>cuamduhâ |   |                      | } | <i>ye are loving</i> |
| 3 | enamkuhâ<br>cnamdihâ<br>cnamnâ   |   |                      |   |                      |

The pronouns and particles may be placed before the root, thus,

|                        |           |                          |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| tara cnam,             | zra cnam, | pra cnam, &c.            |
| TRANSITIVE.            |           | INTRANSITIVE.            |
| PAST        cnamtake   |           | PAST        cnamtakehâ   |
| PERF.        cnamtako  |           | PERF.        cnamtakohâ  |
| PLUPERF.   cnamtakeko  |           | PLUPERF.   cnamtakekohâ  |
| FUT.        cnamtani   |           | FUT.        cnamtanihâ   |
| FUT. PERF. cnamtanihâ. |           | FUT. PERF. cnamtanihâhâ. |

The above Tenses of the Indicative Mood, are all conjugated in the same manner as the Present.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SIGNS *ka, kai, kao.*

*Present Tense.*

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| TRANSITIVE FORM.                         |  | INTRANSITIVE FORM.                         |
| SING.                                    |  |  |
| 1 cnamtaka <i>If I love</i>              |  | 1 cnamtakahâ <i>If I be loving</i>         |
| 2 cnamzka        } <i>If thou lovest</i> |  | 2 cnamzkahâ     } <i>If thou be loving</i> |
| cnamska        }                         |  | cnamskahâ     }                            |
| 3 cnampka <i>If he love</i>              |  | 3 cnampkahâ <i>If he be loving</i>         |
| cnamska <i>If she love</i>               |  | cnamskahâ <i>If she be loving</i>          |
| caamika <i>If it love.</i>               |  | cnamikahâ <i>If it be loving.</i>          |

The Dual and Plural Numbers are conjugated as in the Indicative Mood.

|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| PAST.      | cnamtakekâ    |
| PERF.      | cnamtakokâ    |
| PLUPERF.   | cnamtakekokâ  |
| FUT.       | cnamtanikâ    |
| FUT. PERF. | cnamtanikahâ. |

The Relative, Reflective, and other forms of Verbs, are conjugated in the same manner as the Primitive; thus, *cnamba*, to love for, forms in the Present Tense,—

|              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| SING.        |                          |
| 1 cnambatara | <i>I love for</i>        |
| 2 cnambazra  | } <i>Thou lovest for</i> |
| cnambasra    |                          |
| 3 cnambapra  | <i>He loves for</i>      |
| cnambasra    | <i>She loves for</i>     |
| cnambaïra    | <i>It loves for.</i>     |

In the Reciprocal form the conjugation is necessarily confined to the Dual and Plural Numbers.

The Negative form is irregular in some of its Tenses.

The infinitive Mood with the Present, Past, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods, are conjugated regularly. The exceptions are as follow :—

The Imperative Mood forms its negative by prefixing *ta* to the first and third person, and *titi* to the second person, as

*ta îta enam, let me not love*  
*ta îp enam, let him not love*  
*enamztiti, thou shalt not love.*

The Future Tense forms its negative by substituting *titi* for *ni* and *dama*, as

*enamtatiti, I will not love*  
*enamztiti, Thou shalt not love*  
*enamptiti, He will not love.*

The Future Perfect also admits of being expressed in a similar manner, as

*enamhâtatiti, I will not have loved.*

When the object upon which the action of a verb terminates is represented by a substantive, then it may be placed either before or after the verb by which it is governed, as

*Eloba tara enam, I love God*  
*Cnamtara Eloba, „ „*

But when it is represented by a pronoun, the inflected part of the pronoun is joined to the root of the verb, so as to stand before the nominative pronoun, thus,

*enamzitara } I love thee*  
*enamsitara } I love him.*  
*enambitara } I love her.*  
*enamitara } I love it.*



## PASSIVE VOICE.

SIGN *hê*.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. *cnamhê*  
 PERF. *cnamhêko*  
 FUT. *cnamhêni*.

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES. *cnamhêra*  
 PERF. *cnamhêrahâ*  
 FUT. *cnamhênirahâ*.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*îda cnamhê, let me be love*  
*cnamhêz, be thou loved*  
*îp cnamhê, let him be loved*  
 and so forth as in the Active Voice.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

## SING.

|   |  |                         |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | <i>cnamhêtahâ</i>  | <i>I am loved</i>       |
| 2 | <i>cnamhêzhâ</i><br><i>cnamhêshâ</i>                     | } <i>Thou art loved</i> |
| 3 | <i>cnamhêphâ</i><br><i>cnamhêshâ</i><br><i>cnamhêihâ</i> |                         |

The Dual and Plural Numbers are the same as in the Active Voice, *hê* being inserted between the theme and its inflections.

|            |                     |                                 |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| PAST TENSE | <i>cnamhêtake</i>   | <i>I was loved</i>              |
| PERFECT „  | <i>cnamhêtako</i>   | <i>I have been loved</i>        |
| PLUPERF. „ | <i>cnamhêtakeko</i> | <i>I had been „</i>             |
| FUTURE „   | <i>cnamhêtani</i>   | <i>I shall be „</i>             |
| FUTURE „   | <i>cnamhêtaniha</i> | <i>I shall have been loved.</i> |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. TENSE *cnamhêtaka* *If I be loved.*  
 And so forth through the remaining tenses.

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs correspond with the third person singular of the various tenses, as,—*cabiira*, it rains, *cabiinira*, it will rain, &c.

The remaining parts of speech comprehending Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections, being undeclined, it will suffice to append lists of those most commonly in use.

## 5. ADVERBS.

Adverbs of manner, which constitute a large class in the Namaqua Language, are chiefly derived from Adjectives. They are formed by affixing the particle *si* to the root of the Adjective as, *ama*, true, *amasi*, truly; *vow*, slow, *vowsi*, slowly; *qkaí*, good, *qkási*, well.

## LIST OF ADVERBS.

|            |   |              |                               |
|------------|---|--------------|-------------------------------|
| a,         | <i>yes</i>  | ckui-ckuisi, | <i>singly</i>                 |
| aizi,      | { <i>day before yesterday</i><br><i>day after to-morrow</i> | ckuisi,      | <i>only</i>                   |
| ari-o,     |   | ckusi,       | <i>next</i>                   |
| eibi,      | <i>doubtless</i>  | ckuri,       | <i>alone</i>                  |
| eka,       | <i>first</i>  | cnii,        | <i>another</i>                |
| íbi,       | <i>afterwards, by and bye</i>                               | cnin,        | <i>some</i>                   |
| osi,       | <i>very much, greatly</i>                                   | cnisi,       | <i>perhaps</i>                |
| ghari,     | <i>without</i>  | cneci,       | <i>already</i>                |
| hê-e,      | <i>not, never</i>   | coro,        | <i>few</i>                    |
| ham?       | <i>no</i>   | corosi,      | <i>seldom</i>                 |
| hamo?      | <i>which?</i>   | cuazisi,     | <i>exceedingly</i>            |
| hus,       | <i>when?</i>  | qaroma,      | <i>because</i>                |
| huka,      | <i>all</i>  | qgo-eisi,    | <i>separately, especially</i> |
| huka ckui, | <i>long ago</i>   | qhaisi,      | <i>quickly</i>                |
| kanubi,    | <i>always</i>   | qkâ-ei,      | <i>more</i>                   |
| kcisi,     | <i>as yet, hitherto</i>                                     | qkharaka,    | <i>separately</i>             |
| khauqkâ,   | <i>much</i>   | qkum-qnoro,  | <i>with the back towards</i>  |
| maba?      | <i>afterwards</i>   |              | <i>one</i>                    |
| maba-ghu?  | <i>where?</i>   | qna-qkâsi,   | <i>sideways</i>               |
| ma-cí?     | <i>whence?</i>  | qnoubi,      | <i>early, quickly</i>         |
| madi?      | <i>whither?</i>   | qnup ei,     | <i>then</i>                   |
| madi-kosi? | <i>how?</i>   | ckharasi     | <i>otherwise</i>              |
| nari,      | <i>how much?</i>  | ckuibi,      | <i>altogether, at once</i>    |
| neba,      | <i>this morning</i>   | qnurisi,     | <i>often</i>                  |
|            | <i>here</i>   | quusi,       | <i>far</i>                    |

|              |                                |             |                             |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| nedi,        | <i>so, thus</i>                | gouka,      | <i>outside</i>              |
| nedikosi,    | <i>thus much, thus far</i>     | quia,       | <i>late</i>                 |
| neghaba,     | <i>hither</i>                  | quagu,      | <i>opposite</i>             |
| nesi,        | <i>now</i>                     | vauibi,     | <i>wilfully</i>             |
| nczi,        | <i>to-day</i>                  | vheisasi,   | <i>clearly</i>              |
| nouba,       | <i>there</i>                   | xari,       | <i>yesterday, to-morrow</i> |
| saugu,       | <i>successively</i>            | xkhaba,     | <i>again</i>                |
| tari?        | <i>what?</i>                   | xkhadi,     | <i>also, too</i>            |
| tari-qaroma? | <i>why?</i>                    | xkuaka,     | <i>in the morning</i>       |
| tazi,        | <i>never</i>                   | xna-amaka,  | <i>therefore</i>            |
| tazi-tazi,   | <i>by no means</i>             | xnaba,      | <i>there</i>                |
| twazowa,     | <i>finally</i>                 | xnaba-ghu,  | <i>thence</i>               |
| wa-zedi,     | <i>daily</i>                   | xna cî,     | <i>thither</i>              |
| warakasi,    | <i>altogether</i>              | xnadi,      | <i>so</i>                   |
| zâsi,        | <i>perhaps</i>                 | xnadi-kosi, | <i>so much</i>              |
| casi,        | <i>soon, immediately</i>       | xnei,       | <i>then</i>                 |
| ckama,       | <i>secondly, a second time</i> | xoubi,      | <i>almost</i>               |
| ckhara       | } <i>different</i>             | xousi,      | <i>for nothing.</i>         |
| ckurigha     |                                |             |                             |

## 6. PREPOSITIONS.

The name usually given to this class of words is retained, although in the Namaqua Language they are generally placed after the words which they govern.

## LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

|           |                            |         |                              |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| ei,       | <i>on</i>                  | cku,    | <i>near</i>                  |
| ci-qâ,    | <i>before</i>              | qâ-xai, | <i>between, in the midst</i> |
| osi,      | <i>without</i>             | qna,    | <i>in</i>                    |
| di,       | <i>of, or belonging to</i> | qnaka,  | <i>below</i>                 |
| diba,     | <i>at</i>                  | qua,    | <i>to</i>                    |
| gasi,     | <i>as</i>                  | quagu,  | <i>opposite to, against</i>  |
| gha,      | <i>of</i>                  | vama,   | <i>upon</i>                  |
| ghu,      | <i>from</i>                | vkana,  | <i>within</i>                |
| khau-qkâ, | <i>behind, after</i>       | xaika,  | <i>between</i>               |
| ckha,     | <i>with</i>                |         |                              |

## 7. CONJUNCTIONS.

|        |   |          |               |
|--------|---|----------|---------------|
| amaka, | <i>because</i>                                | ghui-ki, | <i>for</i>    |
| au,    | <i>because</i>                                | ka,      | <i>if</i>     |
| i,     | } <i>and</i>                                  | se,      | <i>that</i>   |
| o,     |   | zî,      | <i>and</i>    |
| gha,   | <i>than</i>                                   | qnup ci, | } <i>then</i> |
| ghabi, | { <i>but, although, however, nevertheless</i> | xkuasi,  |               |

## 8. INTERJECTIONS.

|         |                                  |            |
|---------|----------------------------------|------------|
| abozi!  | <i>O my father !</i>             |            |
| aie !   | <i>exclamation of surprise</i>   |            |
| aisi,   | <i>do.</i>                       | <i>do.</i> |
| muho !  | <i>do.</i>                       | <i>do.</i> |
| muzo !  | <i>do.</i>                       | <i>do.</i> |
| okha !  | <i>exclamation of impatience</i> |            |
| tetai ! | <i>O me !</i>                    |            |
| zu !    | <i>denotes cold or heat</i>      |            |
| ci,     | <i>signifies pain</i>            |            |
| xnaûho, | <i>hear.</i>                     |            |



## SPECIMENS OF TRANSLATION.

LUKE IX. 1.

1. Zîp ke disi-ckam-ca qgaku âba ke vkei-chû, zî wa

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Zîp. *And he.* The pronominal remnant joined to the conjunction. The same arrangement would be observed if either the noun or the pronoun were expressed in full. In that case they would be in apposition with *p*, and would be put in the obj. case after the substantive verb: thus,—“*Zîp ke Jesiba,*” &c., or, “*Zîp ke xéiba,*” &c. If the sentence were in the subjunctive mood, the substantive verb would be omitted, and the nominative pronoun affixed to the possessive, thus,—“*Zî disi-ckam-ca qgaku âbap ke vkei-chúo,*” &c. The subject in an affirmative sentence is placed as near the beginning as possible. Nouns placed in apposition take the obj. case.

ke. The past tense of the substantive verb, used here as a temporary predicate. When *ke* is employed in this way, the verb to which it refers is put near the end of the sentence, as,—“*Qkhup ke Mosip qua ke mí.*” “The Lord said to Moses.” Knüdsen places *p* and *ke* in the second member of the sentence. This does not accord with the usage of the Namaqua language, which seems to require that the subject and predicate should stand prominently forth.

disi-ckam-ca. *twelve.* A numeral adjective undeclined. Adjectives are generally placed immediately before the nouns they qualify, as;—*qkhu khoip*, a rich man; *gam heis*, a green tree. qgaku, *servants or disciples.* A noun, mas. gen. plur. obj., governed by the verb *vkei-chû*.

âba, *his.* Poss. pron. abbreviated terminational form,—see page 32. Obj. case agreeing with *qgaku*. Another form would be *xéip disi-ckam-ca qgaku*, in which the pronoun appears in full. Or a preposition, *di*, of, might be introduced, as,—*xéip di disi*, &c. The mode adopted in the text is, however, the most elegant and concise.

xkâuaku vama gaus zi egeiba ke maku, zi caisinhân âni vgou-vgouse.

2. Zîp ke ke sî-vuiku, Elob gau-qhuba ku ni au xna, zî caisinhâna vgou-vgou-ka.

ke vkei-chû, *called together*. *ke*, sign of the past tense, *vkei-chû* a compound verb, from *vkei*, to call, and *chû*, together. Active voice. Indic. Past. Sing. 3rd person governed by the pronominal remnant *p*.

zî, *and*, copulative conjunction. Here a repetition of the pronoun is not required.

wa, *all*, adj. pron. Standing in conjunction with a noun, and therefore undeclined. See page 33.

xkâuaku, *devils*, n. mas. pl. nom.

vama, *over*, prep., governs the nominative case. All prepositions are placed immediately after the nouns or pronouns to which they relate, as ;—*qhumî ei*, upon a mountain ; *qasa-ghu*, from the place.

gaus, *authority*, n. fem. sing. nom.

zî egeiba, *and power*, n. mas. sing. obj. When two nouns are joined by a conjunction and followed by a verb, the first is put in the nominative and the latter in the objective case.

ke ma, *gave*. Verb. Active. Indic. Past, sing. 3rd pers.

ku, *them*. third pers. pron. affix. plur. mas. obj. See page 26. *ku* is the form employed as a dative. Being the object upon which the action of the verb terminates, it is affixed to the root of the verb. See page 45.

zî caisinhân, *and them that are sick*. noun plur. com. gen. obj. governed by *vgou-vgou*.

âni. *that they*. *â* is equivalent to the conj. that ; *n* is the pronominal remnant 3rd pers. com. gen. plur. nom.

vgou-vgou se. *might heal*. *vgou-vgou* formed from *vgou*, *whole*, *perfect*. Act. subj. fut. plur. 3 pers. *Nî* is the sign of the future, there being no pronominal affix, it is placed before the verb.

Zîp ke ke sî-vuiku. *And he did send out them*. *P* the pronominal

3. Zîp ke xêiku qua ke mi, Ta ghui daup ei qkû-u, heii kai, koâi kai, berii kai, marii kai; zî ckuii âku gharii ckam ana-vam-gkukha ni uhâ.

affix, is the nominative to the whole verse. *Xê* the temporary predicate is often followed by the verb itself. *Sí-vui*, a compound verb, from *sí* to send, and *vui*, out. Act. Indic. past. 3 pers.

Elop. *God*. n. sing. nom. mas. A foreign word formed from the Hebrew. Introduced to supersede the term *Zui-xwap*, literally sore knee, by which the Namaqua God, "*Heilje Ebip*," was designated.

gau-qlhuba. *Kingdom*. n. sing. mas. obj. The possessive case is generally expressed in this way, by placing two nouns in conjunction, the possessor being put before the thing possessed. The former must be in the nom. case, the latter may be either nom. or obj. When the possessor is represented by a pronominal affix, the order is reversed, as;—*qgaku ába*, his servants, as in the previous verse.

ku, *they*. pers. pron. affix, plur. nominative to the verbs *au-xna* and *vgou-vgou*.

ni au-xna, *shall preach*. *ni* is the sign of the future tense. *au xna* compounded of *au* to throw, and *xna*, off, hence to throw off or preach.

Zî caisinhâna, *and them that are sick*, or, taken as a participial noun, *the sick*, the participle *caisinhâ*, being sick, is changed into a noun by adding the personal affixes, as *caisinháp*, *caisinhás*, *caisinhái*.

Thus *caisinhâna* is the plur. com. gen. obj. governed by *vgou-vgou*. *vgou-vgou-ka*, *that they might heal*. *ka* sign of the subj. mood.

When two verbs in the future subjunctive, occur in the same sentence, the sign of the future tense is prefixed to the former, and that of the subjunctive mood to the latter.

Zîp ke, *and he did*.

Xeiku *them*. 3rd pers. pron. mas. plur. obj. governed by *qua*, *qua*, *to*, goverus an obj. case.



4. Zî tari omi wai qna ku ka vkâ, xnaba hâ, ê xnaba ghû qkû-vua.

5. Zî qkho-quaku dama kaïna, ku keni xna qasa ghû

ke mi. *said*, verb. act. transitive form, Indic. past tense, sing. 3rd pers. governed by *p*. in zîp.

Ta, *do not*, sign of the imperative mood, forbids, or catreats, and always stand at the beginning of a sentence;—as *Ta xnadi di*, do not do so; *Ta îda ckama muzi*, do not let me see you a second time.

ghuï, *a thing*. n. com. gen. hence indefinite.

daup ei, *on the road*. *ei*, a præp. governs the nom.

qkû-u. *take along*. formed from *qkû* to go, and *u*, to take, Imperative mood. pres. plur. 2nd pers.

heïï kai. *whether staff*. *kai* from *ka* whether or if, with the personal affix *i* to agree with heïï. When used in this way it always takes the personal affixes, as *khoip kap*, *khois kas*, *khoïï kai*, whether man, or woman, or child.

koâï kai, berïï kai, *or knife, or bread*, &c.

zî ckui âku, *and one of you*. *ckui*, numeral adj. undec. *âku*, possessive pron. affix. see page 32.

ghariï, *none*. adj. indefinite pron. When combined with *ckui* it signifies not one. It is very emphatic. The personal affix of the com. gen. is attached to it here to be the nom. to the verb *uhâ*. When a noun or pronoun is expressed it must be placed between the numeral and the indefinite adjective, as: *ckui koïï ghariï* not one person; *ckui âke ghariï*, not one of us.

ckam ana-vam-ghukha, *two coats*, or literally *things to be worn over*, a compound noun formed from *ana* to wear, *vam* over, and *ghui* a thing.

ni uhâ, *shall have*, verb active, intransitive form Imp. fut. plu. 2nd pers.

zî tari, *and what*.

qkû-vua, zî xkhadi veika âku ghu zaraba qhaibi-xna,  
qkho-qkâsa qua xêin vama.

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omi wai, *house soever*. *tari-wai*, whichever, forms one word, both members being declined; the noun to which it relates being expressed, requires to be placed in an intermediate position.

qua, *into*. prep.

ku ka vkâ, *ye may enter*. pres. subj. plur. 2nd pers.

xnaba lâ, *there remain*. *xnaba* is an adverb undec. Adverbs as well as adjectives generally stand before the verbs they qualify.  
*hâ*, imp. mood.

ê xnaba ghu qkû-vua, *and therefrom go out*. *ghu* prep. governs the obj. *qkû-vua*, a verb from *qhû*, to go and *vua*, out, agrees with *hâ*.

Zî qkho-quaku dama kaïna. *And receive you not that they*. *qkho-qua*. formed from *qkho*, to catch, and *qua*, to, verb. negative form. *ku* you, pers. affix of 2nd pers. pron. plur. num. obj. governed by *qkho-qua*. *kaï* sign of the subj. *na*. 3rd pers. pron. affix. plur. com. gen. nom.

ku keni, *you shall*. *ke* substantive verb, used with *ui*, as temporary predicate.

xna, *that*. demonstrative pron. undec.

qasa, *place*. n. sing. fem. obj.

ghu, *from or out of* prep. governing *qasa*.

qkû-vua, *go out*. Active transitive. Imperative mood. fut. plur. num. 2nd person.

zî xhadi, *and also*.

veika, *feet*, n. plu. mas. obj.

âku ghu, *your from*, *âku* possess. pron, affix. agreeing with *veika* in number, gender, and case.

zaraba, *dust*, n. sing. mas. obj. governed by the following verb.

qhaibi-xna, *shake off*, verb. act. trans. form.

qkho-qkasa. *a testimony*, n. compounded of *qkho* to catch, and *qkâ*, back, literally to catch behind, so to take up, or witness. sing. fem. obj.

qua, *to or for*, prep. governing *qkho-qkâsa*.

xêin vama, *them upon*. *vama* governs *them* in the nominative.

6. Zî ku ke vua, zî wa qarodi qua ke qkû qkâi-vhuâs ara au-xua, zî qkhein wan debara vgou-vgou,

---

zî ku ke vua, *and they went out.* vua, verb. act. trans. indic. past. tense. plu. 3rd pers.

zî wa qarodi qua, *and all small places in:* qarodi, a diminutive noun. fem. plur.

ke qkû, *went.*

qkâi-vhuasa, *the gospel.* literally the good news, n. fem. sing. obj. ara au-xua, *preaching,* pres. participle.

zî qkhein wan, *and places all.* wan adj. pron. agreeing with the noun in num., gen, and case.

deba, *at.*

ra-vgou-vgou *healing.* present participle.

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## EXODUS XX. 1—17.

## THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Op ke Eloba ne midi wadi ke kuba, zî ke mi,
2. Tita ke a Qkhuta za Elota, hâ Egheipte qhuba ghu, qkai-omi ghu, u-vuaghazi-hâ.
3. Ckhara Elokaz ke ti-eiqâ uhâ tite.
4. Qkaiuhâ ip, zî ï ghariï chumi qna qkurika hâ ghun gha, qhup vama qnaka hâ ghun kori, xkanka qhup qnaka qna hâ ghun zîn ghaz ke tazi dibasin titi.
5. Xnan eiqâz ke qhunsin titi, zîz ke sisinban titi, Tita Qkhuta sa Elota ke a ôâsa Elota, hea xkun di

1. Op ke Eloba. *and God.* O has the signification of then. *ke* the temporary predicate. *Eloba* put in the acc. because in apposition with *p*, the personal affix. This construction has been explained above.

Ne midi wadi ke kuba, *these words all spake.* *ne* demonstrative pron. undec. because placed before a noun; *wadi*, adj. pron. dec. when following a noun. Agreeing with *midi*, words, in gender, number, and case. *ke kuba*, v. Active transitive form, Indic. past tense.

Zî ke mi. *and said.* *mi* agrees with *kuba*.

2. Tita ke a Qkhuta sa Elota. *I am the Lord I thy God I.* *ke a* the substantive verb. The pronoun is repeated twice by means of its pers. affixes. This is a peculiarity of idiom which the genius of the language requires.

*hâ Egheipte qhuba ghu*; *that Egypt land from*, *hâ* is the Relative pron. undec. *qhuba* gov. by *ghu* in the obj. c.

*qkai-omi ghu*, *the bondage house from*, *qkai-omi*, from *omi*, a house, and *qkai* to bind.

*u-vuaghazihâ.* *have brought thee up.* *U-vuagha* from *u*, to take, and *vuagha*, to come out. *Zi* the personal affix of the 2nd pers. pron. obj. c. The verb is in the intransitive form. indic. pres. literally means, am bringing thee up.

3. Ckhara Elokaz, &c. *other gods before me thou have not.* *ckhara*, see p. 33. *ke* the temporary predicate. The negative future,

- vkhabap ckon vama ra xkui, qnona-xêi zi haka-xêi suriba qua, xuan xkhantihân gha ;
6. Zî kei-vgou-disin xêin enamtihân, zî qkhâi-kumdi ada ra sâun gha, ckhumsara xkou.
  7. Cuns Qkhup. sa Elop dis êz ke xousi kuba-u titi, Qkhup. ke chabi-osi qkuâbi titi, hîa xêip cunsa xousira kuba-uba.
  8. Sabat-zeba vêi-vêi, îz qanu-qanubi.
  9. Qnani zedi eiz keni chumrebasin, zî sisins was âza di.

as indicated by the negative form *titi*. See p. 45. *ti-eiqa*. *ti* is here used as a possessive pron. with the prep. *eiqa* before.

4. Qkaiuhâ ip. *A cut likeness. ip* a likeness or image from *i* to be. *qkaiuhâ*. cut. perf. part. pass. *hê* changed into *i* for the sake of euphony, and the particle *ra* omitted.

Zî ii ghariï. *and image not any. ip* changed into the com. gen. because indefinite.

chumi qua, &c. *heaven above are things of.* the prep. *qua* requires to be nearest the noun which it governs.

qhup vama quaka hâ ghun kori, *the earth upon beneath are things also.*

xkamka qhup qnaka qua hâ ghun zîn ghaz. *waters earth under in are things and of.* No Relative pron. being employed, the second noun and pronoun require to be placed between the antecedent noun and the pron. by which it is governed. *Zîn*, the affix 3 pers. plur. nom. joined to the conjunction to agree with *ghun*. On the same principle as *ta* is repeated in vs. 2. *ghaz*. affix of the 2nd pers. pron. joined to the preposition.

ke tazi dibasin titi, *never make for thyself not. tazi*, never, adds to the force of the prohibition. *dibasin*. the compound Relative, Reflective form. *dî*; to make, *ba*, for, *sin*, one's self.

5. Xuan eiqâz ke qhunsin titi, *Those before thou bow not.* The demonstrative pron. declined in the absence of a noun expressed. the pers. pron. affixed to the preposition. *qhunsin*. the Reflective form bow thyself.

Zîz ke sisinban titi. *and thou serve them not. sisinban*, the Relative form, to serve for.

10. Ghabi hû-xêi zep ke Qkhup sa Elop sabbata, xêip eiz ke tazi sisin titi, saz, sa ôap kori, sa oàs kori, sa qgap kori, sa qgas kori, sa guman kori, sa omi-amka qua hâ cu-khoi âz kori.
11. Qnani zedi eip ke Qkhuba chumku kori, qhup kori, hurip kori, zî xêin qua hâ ghui-wai a-ke kuru, zî hu-xêi zeba ke sâ, xna-amiakap ke Qkhuba sabat-zeba ke ckhai zî ke qanu-qanubi.

Tita Qkhuta, &c. *I the Lord I, &c.* The pers. pron. appears four times in this sentence.

hea xkun di vkhabap kcon vama ra xkui, *that the parents of wickedness children upon do lay.* Tita is the nom. to *ra xkui*. *ra*, the sign of the present tense.

qnona-xêi zî haka-xêi suriba qua, *the third and fourth generation to.* Xnan xkhanthian gha, *those that hate me of.* xhan hate, *ti*, me, *han*, they are. By this construction the relative pron. and *ra*, the sign of the pres. tense are dispensed with, and a participial noun substituted.

6. Zî kei-vgou-disin xêiu enamthian, *and thousands those loving me*, the numeral adj. pron. and participial noun agree in number and gender.

Zî qkhâi-kumdi âda ra sâun gha. *and commandments my they keeping of.* *âda* abbreviated form of poss. pron., *sâu* to keep, preserve; *n* the 3 personal affix.

ckhumsara xkou. *mercy do show, or showing mercy.*

7. Cuns Qkhup sa Elop dis. *The name of the Lord thy God's.* the gen. is here expressed by the prep. *di* of; the pers. affix fem. gen. is joined to it to agree with *cuns*.

iz ke xousi kuba-u titi. *thou idly use in speech shalt not.* *î* is a particle inserted for the sake of euphony, as *z* could not have been joined to the final *s* of the preceding word. If this were not employed the sentence might stand thus—"Qkhup sa Elop de cunsaz." *kuba-u*, to use in speech, from *kuba* to speak, and *u* to take.

Qkhup ke chabi-osi qkuâbi titi. *the Lord without fault count him*

12. Sa xkûp zî sa xkûsa amaba-ma, êka zeka âza vkui-  
vkuibazi, Qkhup sa Elop ta mazi qhup ei.
13. Qkamz ke titi.
14. Ceiz ke titi.
15. Câz ke titi.
16. Amadama qkho-qkâiz ke sa cku-khoip vama qkho-  
qkâ titi.

*will not. chabi, fault, osi, without, bi* the objective pron. placed next to the root of the verb.—See page 45.

hîa xeip cunsa xousira kuba-uba. *that his name idly uses in speech. cunsa* obj. governed by *kuba-u. ba* the 3rd pers. affix obj. sing. to agree with *bi*.

8. Sabat zeba vêi-vêi, êz qanu-qanubi. *the Sabbath-day remember, that thou hallow it. î* has the force of that.

9. Qnani zedi eiz keni chumrebasin. *six days upon thou shalt labour. z* joined to the prep. *chumrebasin*, the relative-reflective form, future tense Imperative Mood.

zî sisins was âza di. *and work all thine do. was*, adj. pron. agreeing with *sisins* in gen., num., and case.

10. Ghabi hû-xei zep, &c. *But the seventh day, &c.* the definite article is expressed by the mas. termination *p* in *zep. Sabbata*, obj. case in apposition to *zep*.

xêip eiz ke tazi sisin titi. *him upon thou not work shalt not. tazi and titi* form a double negative equivalent to *not by any means, or not on any account*.

saz, sa oâp kori, &c. *thou, thy son or &c. kori* unlike *ka* does not require any sign of gender.

sa omi-amka qua hâ eu-khoi âz kori. *thy gates in is stranger thine or. sa and âz* are the two different forms of the poss. pron. *Omi-amka*, literally, *house-mouths*.

11. Qnani zedi eip ke Qkhuba, &c. *Six days upon he did the Lord, &c.*

12. Sa xkûp zî sa xkûsa amaba-ma. *thy father and thy mother give honour.* Two nouns joined by a conjunction, governed by an

17. Sa eku-khoip omiz ke dura titi; sa eku-khoip taras-az ke dura titi, xêip qgap kori, xêip qgas kori, xêip gumap kori, xêip qkori-lhap kori, zî ghuii gariï, sa eku-khoi di.
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active verb, the last only put in the obj. *amaba-ma*, literally *to give truth*.

13. Qkamz ke titi. *kill thou shalt not*. Imperative Future ke though a sign of the Past Tenses, is often used both in the Pres. and Fut. as an expletive.
16. Amadama qkho-qkâs, &c. *a false witness thou thy neighbour upon witness shalt not*.



## THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Sida îzi, chumku qna hâzi, sa cuns as qanu-qanuhê, sa gau-qhup ap hare, sa vêis as ire, chumi qna kmi, xnadi on qhup ei ; wa zedi ei vhâdahâ vuna madare,

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Sida îzi. *Our Father.* Sida, the 1st poss. pron. plur. com. gen. it is the exclusive form which is always used when addressing a third party not associated with those speaking. îzi the voc. case of îp.

chumku qna hâze. *heavens in art.* the voc. case of the 2nd pers. pronoun is affixed to the verb *hâ*, to be, to govern it.

sa cuns as qanu-qanuhê. *thy name let her hallowed be.* the sign of the obj. case in *cuns* is elided, because it is immediately followed by another vowel in *âs*, let, *s* keeps up the pronominal concord between *cuns* and *as*. *qanu-qanuhê*, the imp. mood pass. 3rd pers.

sa gau-qhup ap hare. *thy kingdom let him come.* *re* is often affixed to verbs in the imperative mood, it is a particle denoting either earnest supplication or impatient entreaty.

sa vêis as ire. *thy will let her be done.*

chumi qna kmi. *heaven in as.* *kmi* from *i* to be, and *kuma* like.

xnadi on qhup ei. *so also earth on.* *ei* governs a nom. case.

wa zedi ei. *all days on.*

vhâdahâ vuna madare. *need we are food give us.* *vhâdahâ*, verb act.

Intransitive form. Indic. pres. plur. num. 1st pers. *da* is the pronominal affix. *da* in *madare* is the acc. plur. of the 1st pers.

ê sada xorena cubada. *and our sins forgive us.* *cuba*, to forgive, is the relative form of the verb *cu*, not to know, and means literally *to be ignorant of for*, hence to forgive.

sida on surute-dahan-ara cuba ghasi. *we also owe us they that do forgive us.* *surute-dahan-ara* is abbreviated for *xein hêa sida surutihan ida ro*, &c., they that us owing are we do, &c. If

ê sida xorena cubada, sida on surute-dahan-ara cuba  
ghasi; ê xeiba ghu oreda, sadip ke gauqhuba, zî  
egeiba, zi keisiba, canop qna. Amai.

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the sentence had not contained the particle *on*, it might have  
been still further abbreviated into *suruti-dahan údara*, &c.

e xeiba ghu oreda. *and evil from save us.*

sadip ke gau-qhuba, &c. *thine is the kingdom*, &c. *gau-qhuba*, *egeiba*,  
and *keisiba* are in the obj. case because in apposition with *p*  
in *sadip*.

## NAMAQUA PHRASES.

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|   |   |
|---|---|
| Koiï ke cumsa u-hâ                      | <i>Man has a soul</i>                                   |
| Cums ke camop qua ni ûi                 | <i>The soul will live for ever</i>                      |
| Madiz xuasa van-hâ?                     | <i>How do you know that?</i>                            |
| Elop mis gha take xkhaxkhasi<br>hâ      | <i>I am taught it by God's Word</i>                     |
| Cam op qua ta ka ûi!                    | <i>O that I might live for ever</i>                     |
| Soros ke ni xo                          | <i>The body will die</i>                                |
| Cuin ke vkhamsis qua ra xo              | <i>Some die in youth</i>                                |
| Tari hozi hâ                            | <i>What is the matter with you?</i>                     |
| Zûsise ta caisinhâ                      | <i>I am very sick</i>                                   |
| Madi ko ha caisini?                     | <i>How did the sickness come?</i>                       |
| Cutaha?                                 | <i>I do not know</i>                                    |
| Ckurizhâ?                               | <i>Are you alone?</i>                                   |
| Huïï hâbazi dama-hâ                     | <i>There is no help for you</i>                         |
| Ckhumzitarâ                             | <i>I pity you</i>                                       |
| Hamo tani vuru?                         | <i>When shall I recover?</i>                            |
| Xkheis ke-a qkum                        | <i>The fever is severe</i>                              |
| Xuadi idama                             | <i>It is not so</i>                                     |
| Huigure xna sinini cka                  | <i>Help each other with that work</i>                   |
| Nep ke amabara mi, noup kera<br>kara    | <i>This one tells the truth, the other<br/>deceives</i> |
| Madiz vanha?                            | <i>How do you know?</i>                                 |
| Xousi tara mu                           | <i>I perceive it without difficulty</i>                 |
| Tari ghaz xnâucensindama hâ?            | <i>Why are you not obedient?</i>                        |
| Cabi ni xkua                            | <i>It will soon be day-break</i>                        |
| Hamos sorisa ni vhi?                    | <i>When will the sun rise?</i>                          |
| Tariba dâusa sorïï!                     | <i>What a burning sun?</i>                              |
| Nidi xkhûaba ta vumghasi zûda-<br>ma-hâ | <i>Such a heat I have not long felt</i>                 |
| Cabinira se ra xklûa                    | <i>It is becoming hot in order to<br/>rain</i>          |
| Ckhuruko qhuba                          | <i>The land has become dry</i>                          |

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Ni xkhâp qua ni keisi zâbi eabi | <i>It will probably rain very much during this month</i> |
| Ckui xkami                      | <i>It is all one sheet of water</i>                      |
| Hamo ni soua ?                  | <i>When will it be fine weather ?</i>                    |
| Konis ke nabap gha ke vnouhê    | <i>The wagon was struck by lightning</i>                 |
| Qnona au-khoin ke ke vnou-qauhe | <i>Three men were struck dead</i>                        |
| Ibi ta qouhâ gluï ke nabai      | <i>Lightning is a thing I am very much afraid of</i>     |
| Nep ke saup qkheiba             | <i>This is winter cold</i>                               |
| Ckhutara qkheip gha             | <i>I tremble with cold</i>                               |
| Nep ke tu-cnanu xaiba           | <i>This is the time of thunder showers</i>               |
| Xkhunap ke qkua-i-hâ            | <i>Summer is gone by</i>                                 |
| Qhamis ke xari ko da-xna        | <i>The hunt started yesterday</i>                        |
| Zi ni hamo uwa ?                | <i>And when will it return ?</i>                         |
| Tari vanhâ ?                    | <i>Who knows ?</i>                                       |
| Tarinta qou qkû ?               | <i>What are they going to hunt ?</i>                     |
| Honta kmi                       | <i>Just as they find</i>                                 |
| Qnein ke zâbi xkûagha nilâ      | <i>The Giraffes will perhaps have come down</i>          |
| Hamoza ra xaru                  | <i>When are you going home ?</i>                         |
| Qhamisa tara qôu                | <i>I am waiting for the hunt</i>                         |
| Khona ta vâhâ-hâ                | <i>I am in want of skins</i>                             |
| Xnas ke qnabasa kou             | <i>There goes a Rhinoceros</i>                           |
| Vnua xkuisi                     | <i>Shoot her down</i>                                    |
| Vnua-sa ta ko                   | <i>I have missed</i>                                     |
| Qabusa mati îda sau-qkonsi      | <i>Give me the gun that I may follow her</i>             |
| Xou cibi ita xha                | <i>Wait a little till I load</i>                         |
| Qhaire, ûi-qari ni              | <i>Be quick, she will escape</i>                         |
| Hê-ê, arin usi-hâ               | <i>No, the dogs have her</i>                             |
| Maeizara dui ?                  | <i>Whither are you removing ?</i>                        |
| Qap ke ra dâu                   | <i>The river is running</i>                              |
| Hâm qhaus koiza ?               | <i>To what nation do you belong ?</i>                    |
| Tita ke a Qgami-vnuta           | <i>I am a Bundel Zicaart</i>                             |
| Xna Damaba vkei                 | <i>Call that Damara</i>                                  |
| Caisa khou                      | <i>Make a fire</i>                                       |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Xkami mati                       | <i>Give me water</i>                              |
| Qharasa tara di                  | <i>I am making a kraal</i>                        |
| Xna gumas ke caui gha ke nalê    | <i>That cow was bitten by a snake</i>             |
| Qhouna tara enami qkû.           | <i>I am going to throw partridges</i>             |
| Taribi vkhubii                   | <i>What noise is that ?</i>                       |
| Cubizi ta hâ                     | <i>I am tired of you</i>                          |
| Haï tani ekhubizi                | <i>I will lend you a horse</i>                    |
| Burugha khoiz ke saza            | <i>You are a strange person</i>                   |
| Ta xnorati                       | <i>Do not tease me</i>                            |
| Vkouzkara, o tani ha             | <i>If you wish I will come</i>                    |
| Qkû ez gau-auba vkei             | <i>Go and call the chief</i>                      |
| Hâ-qari tani                     | <i>I will remain altogether</i>                   |
| Curuzi ta titi                   | <i>I will not forget you</i>                      |
| Taribi vhuanaz ko uha ?          | <i>What news have you brought ?</i>               |
| Ghui ta xnâutama hâ              | <i>I have heard nothing</i>                       |
| Cneiz ta qkû ?                   | <i>Are you going already ?</i>                    |
| Mebazi tako macî tara qkû qkheii | <i>I have told you whither I am going</i>         |
| Vhanizi ta titi                  | <i>I will not detain you</i>                      |
| Ta xnadikosi chana               | <i>Do not delay so long</i>                       |
| Tariz saza xnas eka xaihâ ?      | <i>What have you to do with that ?</i>            |
| Qôuzi tani                       | <i>I will expect you</i>                          |
| Qôubazi tani                     | <i>I will wait for you</i>                        |
| Mibabe âp qôu                    | <i>Tell him to wait</i>                           |
| Qôukeibi tako                    | <i>I have caused him to wait</i>                  |
| Qkâibai tama tahâ                | <i>I am not pleased</i>                           |
| Tari kon-konzi hâ ?              | <i>What has disturbed you ?</i>                   |
| Ckama ta vnuagus qna vkâ titi    | <i>I will not enter into strife a second time</i> |
| Vhanuba ta ke uhâ                | <i>I was in the right</i>                         |
| Tarii ni xhoba vhanu-vhanubati ? | <i>Who will make the affair right for me ?</i>    |
| Gau-aup eiqa tani xkuîsi         | <i>I will lay it before the chief</i>             |
| Macitz ta qkû-uti ?              | <i>Whither are you taking me ?</i>                |
| Xarukumra                        | <i>We are going home</i>                          |
| Xna-ghuti ida be-ghuzi           | <i>Let me alone, that I may leave you</i>         |
| Zû-qkaba tara mu                 | <i>I see danger</i>                               |

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Maba ta huiba ni ho ?           | <i>Where shall I find help ?</i>                 |
| Nep ke xnâucnamsindama ckûaba   | <i>This is a disobedient child</i>               |
| Xkhaɣkha-vkoudamap ke hâ        | <i>He does not wish to learn</i>                 |
| Têtizka ota ka mebazêkâ-ha      | <i>If you had asked me I would have told you</i> |
| Mibati xnei nesi                | <i>Tell me then now</i>                          |
| Cnisi ta sa-hâ                  | <i>Perhaps I am mistaken</i>                     |
| Xhoba xnei ôa-quadamaz-hâ       | <i>Have you not then investigated the case ?</i> |
| Vheizisi ta mu-vuidama          | <i>I do not apprehend clearly</i>                |
| Nesatara di enamtiz-nika        | <i>I do this that you may love me</i>            |
| Tara-kosiz chubu-hâ !           | <i>How weary you are !</i>                       |
| Vkharidama dauba ta qku-ha      | <i>I have not travelled a little way</i>         |
| Ma qasaz qkuba-hâ ?             | <i>To what place are you going ?</i>             |
| Daup ke-a xkam-o                | <i>The road is without water</i>                 |
| Taziz xnadekose si titi         | <i>You will never get so far</i>                 |
| Ckhurup ani xkhaizi             | <i>The drought will turn you</i>                 |
| O ta kmo ni owa                 | <i>Then I will return</i>                        |
| Qno xuaza ?                     | <i>Can you not be silent ?</i>                   |
| Tari vhani-hâ, kuba tani qkheïï | <i>What hinders me from speaking ?</i>           |
| Arin ra qhu                     | <i>The dogs bark</i>                             |
| Anip ta a                       | <i>The cock crows</i>                            |
| Moos qna ta uzi-hâ              | <i>I have you under observation</i>              |
| Qkûa-ghuzi ta-hâ ?              | <i>I despise you</i>                             |
| Tari ta xnei dizi-hâ ?          | <i>What have I then done to you ?</i>            |
| Tariz ko nari di-vûi ?          | <i>What have you accomplished this morning ?</i> |
| Ti sisinsa ta ko di-twa         | <i>I have finished my work</i>                   |
| Ziz tari am-quãï uhâ            | <i>And what reward have you ?</i>                |
| Nep ke noup gha qkuri-hâ        | <i>This is higher than that</i>                  |
| Maï qkâi nen wan gha ?          | <i>Which is best of all these ?</i>              |
| Wan ke-a ckuidïï                | <i>All are alike</i>                             |
| Ha, ikum qkû                    | <i>Come, let us go.</i>                          |





## VOCABULARY.

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### A.

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| A, <i>adv.</i>       | yes  |
| a, <i>v.</i>         | to cry, to weep  |
| a-sin, <i>v.</i>     | to sigh, to bewail one's self  |
| a, <i>v.</i>         | to drink   |
| a-khann, <i>v.</i>   | to drink to satiety  |
| a-twa, <i>v.</i>     | to finish drinking   |
| a-xo, <i>v.</i>      | to drink to death, to be drowned   |
| â, <i>v.</i>         | let  |
| âi, <i>v.</i>        | to laughter  |
| âi-qho, <i>v.</i>    | to mock  |
| âi-vui, <i>v.</i>    | to hold in derision  |
| âi-xo, <i>v.</i>     | to laugh immoderately,   |
| âis, <i>s.</i>       | laughter   |
| aia! <i>interj.</i>  | exclamation of surprise  |
| aisc! <i>interj.</i> | do. do. do.  |
| au, <i>prep.</i>     | by. Used especially in taking<br>oaths, as "li qkâs au," by my<br>sister |
| au! <i>interj.</i>   | exclamation of surprise  |
| au, <i>v.</i>        | to throw   |
| au-be, <i>v.</i>     | to throw away  |
| au-ghu, <i>v.</i>    | to cast away   |
| au-qaba, <i>v.</i>   | to throw up  |
| au-qhun, <i>v.</i>   | to overthrow   |
| au-vui, <i>v.</i>    | to throw out, eject, reject  |
| au-vkâ, <i>v.</i>    | to throw in  |
| au-xkui, <i>v.</i>   | to cast down   |
| au-xna, <i>v.</i>    | to throw off   |
| au-xnâ, <i>v.</i>    | to preach  |



|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| au-xnâ-aup, <i>s.</i>          | a preacher   |
| âu, <i>adj.</i>                | sour, bitter   |
| âu-taiï, <i>s.</i>             | sour-milk  |
| aup, <i>s.</i>                 | a man, husband, an aged person                       |
| auri, <i>adj.</i>              | male   |
| aus, <i>s.</i>                 | a woman, an aged female                              |
| ausin, <i>v.</i>               | to perspire  |
| ausini, <i>s.</i>              | perspiration   |
| ausin-qkheip, <i>s.</i>        | a pocket-handkerchief                                |
| aûzi-vkaris, <i>s.</i>         | the apple of the eye                                 |
| aba, <i>v.</i>                 | to nurse an infant by carrying it<br>on the back     |
| abas, <i>s.</i>                | a calabash   |
| abop, <i>s.</i>                | a father   |
| abozi! <i>interjec.</i>        | O my father!   |
| abo-kusip-oata! <i>interj.</i> | an exclamation of surprise                           |
| aghap, <i>s.</i>               | a lad, a youth                                       |
| agharop, <i>s.</i>             | a little boy   |
| aghus, <i>s.</i>               | a vessel to drink out of                             |
| am, <i>v.</i>                  | to broil or roast                                    |
| am-xkani, <i>s.</i>            | roast meat   |
| ama, <i>adj.</i>               | true   |
| amaka, <i>conj.</i>            | because  |
| amamasi, <i>adv.</i>           | verily, verily                                       |
| amap, <i>s.</i>                | truth  |
| amaba-ma, <i>v.</i>            | to honor   |
| amasi, <i>adv.</i>             | truly  |
| ams, <i>s.</i>                 | the mouth  |
| am-enip, <i>s.</i>             | a wild animal  |
| am-ckhap, <i>s.</i>            | the right side                                       |
| am-qnas, <i>s.</i>             | a portion, reward, recompence                        |
| am-quasa-ma, <i>v.</i>         | to reward  |
| am-qnâs, <i>s.</i>             | the palate, the inside of the mouth                  |
| am-vami, <i>s.</i>             | a lip  |
| am-vkâ, <i>s.</i>              | to put into the mouth                                |
| am-xûap, <i>s.</i>             | the right arm  |
| am-xna, <i>v.</i>              | to conquer, to surmount, to get<br>over a difficulty |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| am-xna, <i>adj.</i>      | blessed, happy                                       |
| au, <i>v.</i>            | to make a shew of one's self                         |
| an-ansin, <i>v.</i>      | to beautify one's self                               |
| ana, <i>v.</i>           | to put on, to wear                                   |
| anasin, <i>v.</i>        | to clothe one's self                                 |
| ana-ghup, <i>s.</i>      | a garment  |
| ana-vam-ghup, <i>s.</i>  | a cloak, mantle, any upper garment                   |
| anip, <i>s.</i>          | rice   |
| anis, <i>s.</i>          | a bird   |
| ani-as, <i>s.</i>        | cock-crowing   |
| ani-oms, <i>s.</i>       | a bird's nest  |
| anu, <i>adj.</i>         | fit, worthy, becoming                                |
| anu-anu, <i>v.</i>       | to beautify, to make right                           |
| anudama, <i>adj.</i>     | unfit, unworthy                                      |
| anugha, <i>adj.</i>      | beautiful, seemly                                    |
| ann-hâ, <i>v.</i>        | to be fit, to be worthy                              |
| anusi, <i>adv.</i>       | worthily, properly                                   |
| anusip, <i>s.</i>        | beauty   |
| anzîbip, <i>s.</i>       | an owl   |
| ap                       | } Personal Affixes.                                  |
| as                       |  |
| ai                       |  |
| ap, <i>s.</i>            | a hole   |
| ari, <i>v.</i>           | to doubt, to be perplexed                            |
| ari-arisa, <i>adv.</i>   | doubtful.  |
| .                        |  |
| .                        |  |
| ê, <i>conj.</i>          | and  |
| ei, <i>prep.</i>         | on, upon   |
| ei-ei, <i>v.</i>         | to lead, go before                                   |
| eio, <i>adv.</i>         | yes  |
| eibi, <i>adv.</i>        | first, a little, as <i>nxam eibi</i> , wait a little |
| eigha, <i>adj. pron.</i> | own  |
| eigha-ghup, <i>s.</i>    | fatherland   |
| ei-khup, <i>s.</i>       | the firstborn  |

## E.

|                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| eîp, <i>s.</i>        | the liver                          |
| eis, <i>s.</i>        | a face, lid, cover of anything     |
| ei-chamis, <i>s.</i>  | a preparation                      |
| ei-qâ, <i>prep.</i>   | before                             |
| ei-qnû, <i>v.</i>     | to go before, precede              |
| ei-qnûs, <i>s.</i>    | the van, a going before            |
| ei-qnû-aup, <i>s.</i> | a leader                           |
| ei-vuas, <i>s.</i>    | the east                           |
| eka, <i>adv.</i>      | afterwards, by and bye, ultimately |
| êka-egep, <i>s.</i>   | care, anxiety, doubt               |
| Elop, <i>s.</i>       | God                                |
| elosis, <i>s.</i>     | Godhead, Divinity                  |
| êsa, <i>adj.</i>      | beautiful, pretty                  |
| êsasi, <i>adv.</i>    | well.                              |

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| i, <i>v.</i>        | to be                |
| i, <i>v.</i>        | to go to pass by     |
| i-qnû, <i>v.</i>    | to go beyond         |
| i-vam, <i>v.</i>    | to exceed, surpass   |
| i-xua, <i>adj.</i>  | impossible           |
| i-xkha, <i>adj.</i> | possible             |
| î-î, <i>v.</i>      | to adorn, beautify   |
| îgu, <i>v.</i>      | to commit adultery   |
| îgu-cis, <i>s.</i>  | adultery             |
| ip, <i>s.</i>       | a likeness, an image |
| is, <i>s.</i>       | a passing by         |
| isi, <i>adv.</i>    | whether.             |

## O.

|                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| O! <i>interj.</i>  | how! what!              |
| ôa, <i>v.</i>      | to beget, bring forth   |
| oâ, <i>v.</i>      | to look for, seek       |
| oâ-am, <i>v.</i>   | to seek out             |
| oâ-qnâ, <i>v.</i>  | to tempt, to examine    |
| oâ-qnâs, <i>s.</i> | temptation, examination |

|                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ôaghais, <i>s.</i>       | a virgin                          |
| ôap, <i>s.</i>           | a son                             |
| ôas, <i>s.</i>           | a daughter                        |
| ôasa, <i>adj.</i>        | lively                            |
| ôasasi, <i>adv.</i>      | in a lively manner                |
| ou, <i>adj.</i>          | bitter                            |
| ou, <i>v.</i>            | to give, used principally of food |
| okha! <i>interj.</i>     | exclamation of impatience         |
| om, <i>v.</i>            | to build                          |
| omi, <i>s.</i>           | a house                           |
| omi-ams, <i>s.</i>       | a door                            |
| om-kuru-aup, <i>s.</i>   | a builder                         |
| om-mu-vam-aup, <i>s.</i> | a steward                         |
| omi-qnap, <i>s.</i>      | the interior of a house           |
| om-vami, <i>s.</i>       | the roof of a house               |
| on, <i>conj.</i>         | also, and                         |
| on-xhon, <i>v.</i>       | to shrug the shoulders            |
| ora, <i>adv.</i>         | raw                               |
| ora-xkani, <i>s.</i>     | raw meat                          |
| ora-xnuüi, <i>s.</i>     | butter                            |
| ori, <i>v.</i>           | to loosen                         |
| ori-aup, <i>s.</i>       | a deliverer, Saviour              |
| ori-qkâ, <i>v.</i>       | to saddle off                     |
| orip, <i>s.</i>          | deliverance, salvation            |
| oro, <i>v.</i>           | to leap, spring, jump             |
| osi, <i>prep.</i>        | without                           |
| owa, <i>v.</i>           | to turn back, to return           |
| owas, <i>s.</i>          | a return.                         |

## U.

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| u, <i>v.</i>        | to take                  |
| u-be, <i>v.</i>     | to take away             |
| u-be-ghu, <i>v.</i> | to take from, to deprive |
| u-diba, <i>v.</i>   | to hold back, retain     |
| u-ha, <i>v.</i>     | to bring hither          |
| u-hâ, <i>v.</i>     | to have, possess, keep   |
| u-hâ, <i>v.</i>     | to retain                |

|                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| u-khâi, <i>v.</i>    | to lift up                           |
| u-ma, <i>v.</i>      | to stand holding                     |
| u-si, <i>v.</i>      | to take thither, to conduct          |
| u-qua, <i>v.</i>     | to receive, accept                   |
| u-qkû, <i>v.</i>     | to take along, to lead captive       |
| u-qkûs, <i>s.</i>    | captivity                            |
| u-vûi, <i>v.</i>     | to take out                          |
| u-vkâgha, <i>v.</i>  | to bring in                          |
| u-vkau, <i>v.</i>    | to wish to take                      |
| u-xna, <i>v.</i>     | to take down                         |
| ûi, <i>v.</i>        | to live                              |
| ûi-ûi, <i>v.</i>     | to quicken, restore to life, refresh |
| ûi-ûi-aup, <i>s.</i> | one that restores to life, a Saviour |
| ûi-kei, <i>v.</i>    | to cause to live                     |
| ûis, <i>s.</i>       | life                                 |
| ûizama, <i>adj.</i>  | alive, living                        |
| unu, <i>v.</i>       | to move                              |
| unusin, <i>v.</i>    | to change one's position             |
| up, <i>s.</i>        | a fault                              |
| uri, <i>v.</i>       | to spring, jump, &c.                 |
| uri-khâi, <i>v.</i>  | to jump up                           |
| uri-vua, <i>v.</i>   | to jump out                          |
| urip, <i>s.</i>      | a louse.                             |

## B.

|                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| batari, <i>v.</i>          | to pay (betalen?)           |
| be, <i>v.</i>              | to go away, depart          |
| be-ghu, <i>v.</i>          | to go from, leave           |
| be-ghu-qari, <i>v.</i>     | to go away for good         |
| berip, <i>s.</i>           | bread                       |
| bo, <i>v.</i>              | to hate, to envy, to avenge |
| bo-aup, <i>s.</i>          | an avenger                  |
| bos, <i>s.</i>             | envy, hatred, vengeance     |
| buru, <i>v.</i>            | to wonder, to be surprised  |
| buru-buru, <i>v.</i>       | to astonish                 |
| buru-burusa, } <i>adj.</i> | wonderful                   |
| burugha, }                 |                             |
| burughasi, <i>adv.</i>     | wonderfully.                |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| da, <i>v.</i>            | to tread                                 |
| da-ma, <i>v.</i>         | to stand firm                            |
| da-mas, <i>s.</i>        | a standing fast, steadfastness           |
| da-qkâ, <i>v.</i>        | to tread under foot                      |
| da-vui, <i>v.</i>        | to tread corn out of the ear             |
| da-vui-qharas, <i>s.</i> | a threshing floor                        |
| da-xua, <i>v.</i>        | to start                                 |
| dâ, <i>v.</i>            | to rejoice, to exult                     |
| dâsis, <i>s.</i>         | exultation                               |
| dai, <i>v.</i>           | to suck                                  |
| daisi, <i>v.</i>         | to suckle                                |
| daiï, <i>s.</i>          | milk                                     |
| dâu, <i>v.</i>           | to flow                                  |
| dâu-vui, <i>v.</i>       | to flow out                              |
| dâu-xkams, <i>s.</i>     | a stream, a flood                        |
| dâu, <i>v.</i>           | to burn, to scorch                       |
| dâu-qna, <i>s.</i>       | to fill and light a pipe                 |
| dâusa, <i>adj.</i>       | scorching, burning                       |
| dauï, <i>s.</i>          | a road                                   |
| dau-ams, <i>s.</i>       | a door, gate                             |
| dau-dau, <i>v.</i>       | to shew the road, to lead                |
| dau-xkou-aup, <i>s.</i>  | one that shows the way, a guide          |
| dabi, <i>v.</i>          | to geld                                  |
| dabi, <i>adj.</i>        | rich, wealthy                            |
| dabi-gup, <i>s.</i>      | a wether                                 |
| dabi-hap, <i>s.</i>      | a gelding                                |
| dabi-heis, <i>s.</i>     | the dabee tree                           |
| dabip, <i>s.</i>         | wealth                                   |
| dama, <i>adv.</i>        | not                                      |
| damap, <i>s.</i>         | a Damara                                 |
| dama-qhup, <i>s.</i>     | Damaraland                               |
| dan, <i>v.</i>           | to conquer, to overcome                  |
| danas, <i>s.</i>         | a head, a chief                          |
| dana-khoip, <i>s.</i>    | a headman, ruler                         |
| dana-zûp, <i>s.</i>      | the headache, any disease of the<br>head |
| dana-vkhop, <i>s.</i>    | the skull                                |

|                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| dana-xkha-xkha-aup, <i>s.</i> | a chief priest                       |
| danis, <i>s.</i>              | honey, sugar                         |
| dansis, <i>s.</i>             | a victory                            |
| di, <i>prep.</i>              | of                                   |
| di, <i>v.</i>                 | to do                                |
| di-hâ, <i>v.</i>              | to keep on doing                     |
| di-unu, <i>v.</i>             | to rectify                           |
| di-twa, <i>v.</i>             | to finish                            |
| di-zâ, <i>v.</i>              | to try, attempt                      |
| di-cua, <i>v.</i>             | to fulfil                            |
| di-qua, <i>v.</i>             | to do in return, to resent an injury |
| di-vui, <i>v.</i>             | to accomplish                        |
| di-xari, <i>v.</i>            | to mix together                      |
| diba, <i>prep.</i>            | at                                   |
| disi, <i>adj.</i>             | ten                                  |
| disi-disi, <i>adj.</i>        | a hundred                            |
| doi, <i>v.</i>                | to remove, journey                   |
| doi-omi, <i>s.</i>            | a ship                               |
| doi-be, <i>v.</i>             | to remove                            |
| doi-vua, <i>v.</i>            | to move out                          |
| doi-xkha, <i>v.</i>           | to drive                             |
| doi-xkha-aup, <i>s.</i>       | a driver                             |
| dora, <i>v.</i>               | to bleed at the nose                 |
| dubu, <i>v.</i>               | to dive, submerge                    |
| dubus, <i>s.</i>              | a drum                               |
| dums, <i>s.</i>               | a voice, the throat                  |
| dum-qkhum, <i>s.</i>          | the windpipe                         |
| dura, <i>v.</i>               | to desire, long for                  |
| durap, <i>s.</i>              | desire                               |
| durup, <i>s.</i>              | a mouse                              |
| druï, <i>s.</i>               | a grape                              |
| druï-heis, <i>s.</i>          | a vine                               |
| druï-qhanap, <i>s.</i>        | a vineyard                           |
| druï-tûi-qûi-aup, <i>s.</i>   | a vineyard keeper, a husbandman      |
| G.                            |                                      |
| ga, <i>adj.</i>               | wise                                 |
| ga-ci, <i>adj.</i>            | wise                                 |

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| gau, <i>v.</i>          | to rule             |
| gau-aup, <i>v.</i>      | a chief or governor |
| gau-omi, <i>s.</i>      | a palace            |
| gau-qlup, <i>s.</i>     | a kingdom           |
| gaup, <i>s.</i>         | a gnoo              |
| gaus, <i>s.</i>         | dominion            |
| gausap, <i>s.</i>       | a king              |
| gautas, <i>s.</i>       | a queen             |
| gagha, <i>adj.</i>      | sly                 |
| gagha-qnâ, <i>adj.</i>  | deceitful           |
| gagha-quas, <i>s.</i>   | deceit              |
| gakas, <i>s.</i>        | a spirit            |
| gâp, <i>s.</i>          | a gander            |
| gari, <i>v.</i>         | to roll             |
| gâri, <i>adj.</i>       | stupid, dull        |
| gârip, <i>s.</i>        | stupidity, dullness |
| garu, <i>v.</i>         | to straighten       |
| gas, <i>s.</i>          | wisdom              |
| gâs, <i>s.</i>          | a goose             |
| gâ-qkâ, <i>v.</i>       | to gape             |
| goisi, <i>adj.</i>      | nine                |
| goisi-disi, <i>adj.</i> | ninety              |
| goisi-ca, <i>adj.</i>   | nine                |
| guap, <i>s.</i>         | foam                |
| gumap, <i>s.</i>        | an ox               |
| gumas, <i>s.</i>        | a cow               |
| gup, <i>s.</i>          | a sheep             |
| gu-khop, <i>s.</i>      | a sheepskin         |
| gu-chaus, <i>s.</i>     | a flock of sheep    |
| gu-qúi-aup, <i>s.</i>   | a shepherd          |
| gu-qharas, <i>s.</i>    | a sheep-fold        |

## GII.

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| ghami, <i>v.</i>    | to roll up    |
| gha, <i>prep.</i>   | of            |
| ghâi, <i>v.</i>     | to swell      |
| ghâis, <i>s.</i>    | a swelling    |
| ghabi, <i>conj.</i> | but, although |



|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ghan, <i>v.</i>           | to grind             |
| ghan-cuis, <i>s.</i>      | a mill-stone         |
| ghan-dum, } <i>v.</i>     | to strangle          |
| ghan-gion, }              |                      |
| ghari, <i>adv.</i>        | not                  |
| ghasi, <i>prep.</i>       | like, as             |
| ghêi, <i>v.</i>           | to blow a horn       |
| gheïi, <i>s.</i>          | a kudoo, antelope    |
| ghop, <i>s.</i>           | a cheek, beard       |
| ghokha, <i>s.</i>         | the whiskers         |
| ghora, <i>v.</i>          | to scratch           |
| ghori, <i>v.</i>          | to loosen            |
| ghu, <i>prep.</i>         | from                 |
| ghu, <i>v.</i>            | to leave             |
| ghu-qqâ, <i>v.</i>        | to permit, allow     |
| ghu-qqâs, <i>s.</i>       | permission           |
| ghua, <i>v.</i>           | to write             |
| ghua-am, <i>v.</i>        | to foam at the mouth |
| ghua-mei, <i>v.</i>       | to imprint, inscribe |
| ghua-vui, <i>v.</i>       | to erase             |
| ghuas, <i>s.</i>          | a writing, Scripture |
| ghuasa-van-aup, <i>s.</i> | a scribe             |
| ghuï, <i>s.</i>           | a thing              |
| ghuï-au, } <i>prep.</i>   | for, because         |
| ghuï-ke, }                |                      |
| ghuï-dama, <i>adv.</i>    | nothing              |
| ghûip, <i>s.</i>          | wine                 |
| ghûi-heis, <i>s.</i>      | a vine               |
| ghûi-ckabis, <i>s.</i>    | a wine cup           |
| ghui-xkubus, <i>s.</i>    | a wine press         |
| ghuri, <i>v.</i>          | to lade water        |
| ghuri-xuap, <i>s.</i>     | a ladle              |
| ghurup, <i>s.</i>         | gunpowder            |
| ghrika-xaip, <i>s.</i>    | a Griqua             |

## KH.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| kha, <i>v.</i>       | to sink  |
| kha-khoip, <i>s.</i> | an enemy |

|                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| khái, <i>v.</i>        | to rise, stand up              |
| kháisin, <i>v.</i>     | to raise up one's self         |
| khái-vnu, <i>v.</i>    | to sit up                      |
| kháis, <i>s.</i>       | a revolt, a resurrection       |
| khau, <i>v.</i>        | to dig                         |
| khau-qká, <i>prep.</i> | behind                         |
| khaus, <i>s.</i>       | the back                       |
| khaus-ei, <i>prep.</i> | afterwards                     |
| khabop, <i>s.</i>      | a slave                        |
| khabu, <i>v.</i>       | to flame up                    |
| khabus, <i>s.</i>      | a flame                        |
| khabuĩ, <i>s.</i>      | a blister                      |
| khap, <i>s.</i>        | war                            |
| khap, <i>s.</i>        | a bow                          |
| kha-xabap, <i>s.</i>   | a bow-string                   |
| kharop, <i>s.</i>      | a bed or couch                 |
| khei, <i>v.</i>        | to separate                    |
| khôa, <i>v.</i>        | to break                       |
| khôa-kaka, <i>v.</i>   | to break in pieces, to shatter |
| khôa-qa, <i>v.</i>     | to break asunder               |
| khôa-xna, <i>v.</i>    | to break off                   |
| khoĩ, <i>s.</i>        | a person                       |
| khoip, <i>s.</i>       | a man                          |
| khois, <i>s.</i>       | a woman                        |
| khoigu, <i>v.</i>      | to make friends                |
| khoighagus, <i>s.</i>  | friendship, matrimony          |
| khoi-khoip, <i>s.</i>  | a Hottentot                    |
| khoisis, <i>s.</i>     | humanity                       |
| khoi-chaus, <i>s.</i>  | an assembly                    |
| khoi-enams, <i>s.</i>  | philanthropy                   |
| khou, <i>v.</i>        | to burn                        |
| khous, <i>s.</i>       | a burning                      |
| khoba-am, <i>v.</i>    | to open                        |
| khop, <i>s.</i>        | a skin                         |
| kho-saran, <i>s.</i>   | skin garments                  |
| khora, <i>v.</i>       | to open                        |
| khora-xkui, <i>v.</i>  | to open out, to spread         |
| khum, <i>v.</i>        | to speak, utter, break silence |
| khum-eĩ, <i>v.</i>     | to read.                       |

## H.

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ha, <i>v.</i>           | to come              |
| ha-vam, <i>v.</i>       | to happen            |
| hâ, <i>v.</i>           | to be                |
| hâ, <i>v.</i>           | to remain            |
| hâ-i, <i>v.</i>         | to be                |
| hâ-be, <i>v.</i>        | to remain away       |
| hâ-hâ, <i>v.</i>        | to continue          |
| hâ-qari, <i>v.</i>      | to remain altogether |
| ha-qkâ, <i>v.</i>       | to wait for          |
| ha-qkâs, <i>s.</i>      | delay                |
| ha-qkheis, <i>s.</i>    | a dwelling place     |
| ha-qna, <i>v.</i>       | to dwell among       |
| ha-qnasis, <i>s.</i>    | presence             |
| habai, <i>v.</i>        | to mix               |
| haba-zurup, <i>s.</i>   | a mole               |
| hagup, <i>s.</i>        | a pig                |
| haka, <i>adj.</i>       | four                 |
| haka-ca, <i>adj.</i>    | fourteen             |
| haka-disi, <i>adj.</i>  | forty                |
| ham, <i>v.</i>          | to smell             |
| ham-ghus, <i>s.</i>     | something to smell   |
| ham-xkami, <i>s.</i>    | scent                |
| hami, <i>pron.</i>      | who, which           |
| hamo, <i>adv.</i>       | when                 |
| hana, <i>adv.</i>       | indeed               |
| hap, <i>s.</i>          | a horse              |
| hara, <i>v.</i>         | to swallow           |
| hara, <i>adj.</i>       | wide                 |
| hara-hara, <i>v.</i>    | to widen             |
| harasi, <i>adv.</i>     | widely               |
| has, <i>s.</i>          | a mare               |
| has, <i>s.</i>          | a coming, an advance |
| hê-e, <i>adv.</i>       | no                   |
| heis, <i>s.</i>         | a tree, a stick      |
| hei-omi, <i>s.</i>      | a wooden house       |
| hei-kuru-aup, <i>s.</i> | a carpenter          |
| heira, <i>s.</i>        | gum                  |

|                         |                                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| hî, <i>v.</i>           | to be                             |
| hî-kaka, <i>v.</i>      | to destroy                        |
| hî-churu, <i>v.</i>     | to destroy                        |
| hî-churus, <i>s.</i>    | annihilation                      |
| hî-qkheis, <i>s.</i>    | a duty                            |
| hîa, <i>pron.</i>       | that                              |
| hîa, <i>adv.</i>        | whilst                            |
| ho, <i>v.</i>           | to find, to beget, to bring forth |
| ho-vui, <i>v.</i>       | to find out                       |
| ho-qâ, <i>v.</i>        | to discover                       |
| honi-xais, <i>s.</i>    | a member                          |
| hora-hop, <i>s.</i>     | the only begotten                 |
| horesap, <i>s.</i>      | a comrade                         |
| hos, <i>s.</i>          | a birth                           |
| hû, <i>adj.</i>         | seven                             |
| hû-disi, <i>adj.</i>    | seventy                           |
| hû-ca, <i>adj.</i>      | seventeen                         |
| hui, <i>v.</i>          | to help                           |
| huis, <i>s.</i>         | help                              |
| hui-aup, <i>s.</i>      | a helper, assistant               |
| huis, <i>s.</i>         | assistance                        |
| huka, <i>adv.</i>       | long ago                          |
| huka-ckui, <i>adv.</i>  | always, continually               |
| huni, <i>v.</i>         | to stir                           |
| hunguri, <i>s.</i>      | a hen                             |
| huri, <i>v.</i>         | to leap                           |
| hurinip, <i>s.</i>      | an Englishman                     |
| hurip, <i>s.</i>        | the sea                           |
| huri-omi, <i>s.</i>     | a ship                            |
| huri-ekhinap, <i>s.</i> | a partridge                       |
| huri-vuap, <i>s.</i>    | the west wind                     |
| hurtup, <i>s.</i>       | a lizard                          |
| hus, <i>adj.</i>        | all                               |

## K.

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| ka, <i>conj.</i> | that  |
| ka, <i>v.</i>    | to lose                                       |
| kabus, <i>s.</i> | a native parasol, made of ostrich<br>feathers |

|                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| kabup, <i>s.</i>      | foul weather                       |
| kama, <i>adj.</i>     | crooked                            |
| kamanas, <i>s.</i>    | the loins                          |
| kanubi, <i>adv.</i>   | as yet                             |
| kan-kan, <i>v.</i>    | to praise                          |
| kan-kans, <i>s.</i>   | praise                             |
| kap                   | whether, of                        |
| kas                   |                                    |
| kai                   |                                    |
| kara, <i>adj.</i>     | cool                               |
| kara-kara, <i>v.</i>  | to cool                            |
| karan, <i>s.</i>      | beads (kralen ?)                   |
| karap, <i>s.</i>      | the cool                           |
| kari, <i>s.</i>       | to praise, extol                   |
| karibi, <i>v.</i>     | to roll                            |
| karip, <i>s.</i>      | praise                             |
| karusa, <i>adj.</i>   | hard                               |
| ke, <i>v.</i>         | past tense of the substantive verb |
| ke, <i>v.</i>         | to look                            |
| ke-khâi, <i>v.</i>    | to look up                         |
| kei, <i>adj.</i>      | great                              |
| kei-ghu, <i>adj.</i>  | long                               |
| kei-ghup, <i>s.</i>   | length                             |
| kei-korap, <i>s.</i>  | a vulture                          |
| keira, <i>v.</i>      | to be old                          |
| keirap, <i>s.</i>     | old age                            |
| keisis, <i>s.</i>     | greatness                          |
| kebo, <i>v.</i>       | to prophesy                        |
| kebo-aup, <i>s.</i>   | a prophet                          |
| kes, <i>s.</i>        | a looking                          |
| ko, <i>v.</i>         | to look                            |
| ko-qaba, <i>v.</i>    | to look up                         |
| ko-vam, <i>v.</i>     | to look upon                       |
| ko-vnamibe, <i>v.</i> | to look around                     |
| kôas, <i>s.</i>       | a knife                            |
| kou, <i>v.</i>        | to be going                        |
| kouï, <i>s.</i>       | fat                                |
| kou-kou, <i>s.</i>    | to hide                            |
| kousa, <i>adj.</i>    | fat                                |

|                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| koba, <i>v.</i>           | to speak, to talk                |
| koba-qua, <i>v.</i>       | to speak against                 |
| koba-vui, <i>v.</i>       | to speak out                     |
| kobap, <i>s.</i>          | speech, language                 |
| kom-kom, <i>adj.</i>      | rotten                           |
| kom-komi, <i>s.</i>       | rottenness                       |
| kon, <i>v.</i>            | to move                          |
| kon-kon, <i>v.</i>        | to disturb                       |
| kon-kons, <i>s.</i>       | disturbance, tumult              |
| konidas, <i>s.</i>        | a cart                           |
| konis, <i>s.</i>          | a waggon                         |
| koni-oms, <i>s.</i>       | a waggon or coach-house          |
| koni-kuru-aup, <i>s.</i>  | a waggon-maker                   |
| koni-enus, <i>s.</i>      | a wheel                          |
| korap, <i>s.</i>          | a crow                           |
| kori, <i>adj.</i>         | five                             |
| kori-disi, <i>adj.</i>    | fifty                            |
| kori-ca, <i>adj.</i>      | fifteen                          |
| korosi, <i>adv.</i>       | as yet                           |
| kuasin, <i>v.</i>         | to boast                         |
| kuasins, <i>s.</i>        | a boast                          |
| kurip, <i>s.</i>          | a year                           |
| kuru, <i>v.</i>           | to create, make                  |
| kuru-aup, <i>s.</i>       | a maker, creator                 |
| kurus, <i>s.</i>          | a creation                       |
| kuru-unu, <i>v.</i>       | to remake, to repair, rectify    |
| kuru-khâi, <i>v.</i>      | to build up                      |
| kururu, <i>v.</i>         | to measure                       |
| kururus, <i>a.</i>        | measure                          |
| kururu-heis, <i>s.</i>    | a foot rule or any other measure |
| kururu-xuahâ, <i>adj.</i> | infinite                         |
| kmi, <i>adv.</i>          | like, as.                        |

## M.

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| ma, <i>pron.</i> | which            |
| ma, <i>v.</i>    | to give          |
| ma-am, <i>v.</i> | to permit, allow |

|                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ma-ams, <i>s.</i>                  | permission                       |
| ma-gu, <i>v.</i>                   | to trade                         |
| ma-gus, <i>s.</i>                  | trade                            |
| ma-glu, <i>v.</i>                  | to give away                     |
| ma-quas, <i>s.</i>                 | tribute                          |
| ma-q <sub>u</sub> khuni, <i>v.</i> | to give in exchange              |
| ma-vui, <i>v.</i>                  | to give out, dispose             |
| ma-xua, <i>v.</i>                  | to give up, deliver              |
| mâ, <i>v.</i>                      | to stand                         |
| mâ-u, <i>v.</i>                    | to stand holding                 |
| mâ-hâ, <i>v.</i>                   | to remain standing, to persevere |
| mâ-hâs, <i>s.</i>                  | perseverance                     |
| mâ-khais, <i>s.</i>                | an uproar                        |
| mâ-cgei, <i>v.</i>                 | to stand steadfast               |
| mâ-qua, <i>v.</i>                  | to resist                        |
| mâ-quas, <i>s.</i>                 | resistance                       |
| maba, <i>adv.</i>                  | where                            |
| mabaghu, <i>adv.</i>               | whence                           |
| madi, <i>adv.</i>                  | how                              |
| madikosi, <i>adv.</i>              | how much                         |
| madiko-quadi, <i>adv.</i>          | how often                        |
| mana, <i>v.</i>                    | to chatter                       |
| mari, <i>s.</i>                    | money                            |
| mariros, <i>s.</i>                 | a small coin                     |
| mari-ckhubi, <i>v.</i>             | to lend money                    |
| mari-ckhubis, <i>s.</i>            | usury                            |
| mari-vkais, <i>s.</i>              | a money-box or treasury          |
| masin, <i>v.</i>                   | to yield                         |
| masinha, <i>adj.</i>               | willing, submissive              |
| macî, <i>adv.</i>                  | whether                          |
| mi, <i>v.</i>                      | to speak, to say                 |
| mi-ei, <i>v.</i>                   | to reproach, to tell tales       |
| mi-eis, <i>s.</i>                  | reproach                         |
| mi-ba, <i>v.</i>                   | to tell                          |
| mî-mêi, <i>v.</i>                  | to promise                       |
| mî-mêis, <i>s.</i>                 | a promise                        |
| mi-sa, <i>v.</i>                   | to be mistaken                   |
| mi-ci, <i>v.</i>                   | to address                       |

|                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| mi-chau, <i>v.</i>    | to speak together, to agree |
| mi-chaus, <i>s.</i>   | an agreement                |
| mi-vui, <i>v.</i>     | to speak out                |
| mi-xna, <i>v.</i>     | to confess                  |
| mi-xnas, <i>s.</i>    | a confession                |
| minís, <i>s.</i>      | a net                       |
| mís, <i>s.</i>        | a word                      |
| mu, <i>v.</i>         | to see                      |
| mu-aup, <i>s.</i>     | a seer                      |
| mu-qa, <i>v.</i>      | to distinguish              |
| mu-vam, <i>v.</i>     | to overlook, to superintend |
| mu-vam-aup, <i>s.</i> | a superintendent            |
| mu-vui, <i>v.</i>     | to discern                  |
| mu-vuis, <i>s.</i>    | discernment                 |
| mu-xna, <i>v.</i>     | to forgive                  |
| mu-xnas, <i>s.</i>    | forgiveness                 |
| muho! <i>interj.</i>  | exelamation of surprise     |
| mus, <i>s.</i>        | an eye                      |
| muzo! <i>interj.</i>  | exelamation of surprise.    |

## N.

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| na, <i>v.</i>         | to bite                  |
| nagu, <i>v.</i>       | to bite one another      |
| na-qan, <i>v.</i>     | to bite to death         |
| na-vkhu, <i>v.</i>    | to tear in pieces        |
| naba, <i>v.</i>       | to shine, to lighten     |
| nabap, <i>s.</i>      | lightning                |
| nabasa, <i>adj.</i>   | shining                  |
| nama, <i>v.</i>       | to talk Namaqua          |
| namap, <i>s.</i>      | a Namaqua                |
| nama-kubap, <i>s.</i> | the Namaqua language     |
| nama-qhup, <i>s.</i>  | Namaqualand              |
| namis, <i>s.</i>      | knowledge                |
| namigha, <i>adj.</i>  | possessing knowledge     |
| namgha, <i>adj.</i>   | talkative, loquacious    |
| nams, <i>s.</i>       | a tongue                 |
| nam-xanip, <i>s.</i>  | the string of the tongue |



|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| nana, <i>v.</i>        | to entice               |
| nana, <i>v.</i>        | to have ease after pain |
| nanip, <i>s.</i>       | a spark                 |
| nari, <i>adv.</i>      | this morning            |
| uaru, <i>v.</i>        | to run round a corner   |
| neï, <i>pron.</i>      | this                    |
| neba, <i>adv.</i>      | here                    |
| nebaghu, <i>adv.</i>   | hence                   |
| nedi, <i>adv.</i>      | thus                    |
| nedikosi, <i>adv.</i>  | thus much, thus far     |
| neghaba, <i>adv.</i>   | hither                  |
| nesi, } <i>adv.</i>    | now                     |
| nesara, }              |                         |
| nezi, <i>adv.</i>      | to-day                  |
| ni, <i>v.</i>          | shall                   |
| noui, <i>pron.</i>     | that                    |
| nouba, <i>adv.</i>     | there                   |
| nouba-ghu, <i>adv.</i> | thence                  |
| nou-ci, <i>adv.</i>    | thither                 |
| nu, <i>v.</i>          | to take an oath         |
| mü, <i>s.</i>          | an oath.                |

## P.

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| pirip, <i>s.</i>  | a goat            |
| piriku, <i>s.</i> | the Kaffir tribes |
| piroi, <i>s.</i>  | a kid.            |

## R.

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Reïsa, <i>s.</i> | a ring. |
|------------------|---------|

## S.

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| sa, <i>pron.</i>     | thy             |
| sa, <i>v.</i>        | to miss         |
| sâ, <i>v.</i>        | to rest         |
| sâ-zep, <i>s.</i>    | the Sabbath     |
| sâ-qkheis, <i>s.</i> | a place of rest |

|                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| sâ-quaus, <i>s.</i>    | a couch                    |
| sau, <i>v.</i>         | to follow                  |
| sau-qkou, } <i>v.</i>  | to follow after, to pursue |
| sau-xai, }             |                            |
| sau, <i>v.</i>         | to mark                    |
| sauï, <i>s.</i>        | a mark                     |
| saugu, <i>adv.</i>     | in succession              |
| saup, <i>s.</i>        | the winter                 |
| saup, <i>s.</i>        | thy father                 |
| saus, <i>s.</i>        | thy mother                 |
| sâu, <i>v.</i>         | to keep, preserve          |
| sâu-qkheis, <i>s.</i>  | a place of safety          |
| sami, <i>s.</i>        | a breast                   |
| samku, <i>s.</i>       | the mammae                 |
| sam-sam, <i>v.</i>     | to soften                  |
| sap, <i>s.</i>         | a Bushman                  |
| sâp, <i>s.</i>         | rest                       |
| sâp, <i>s.</i>         | buchu (scented wood)       |
| saran, <i>s.</i>       | garments, clothes          |
| sari, <i>v.</i>        | to visit                   |
| sari-qkû, <i>v.</i>    | to go on a visit           |
| sas, }                 | thou                       |
| saz, }                 |                            |
| <i>pers. pron.</i>     |                            |
| se, <i>conj.</i>       | that                       |
| sâi, <i>v.</i>         | to cook or boil            |
| sâi-oms, <i>s.</i>     | a kitchen                  |
| sezi-qkubip, <i>s.</i> | a bat                      |
| si, <i>v.</i>          | to go                      |
| sî, <i>v.</i>          | to sneeze                  |
| sî, <i>v.</i>          | to send                    |
| sî-be, <i>v.</i>       | to send away               |
| sî-unu, <i>v.</i>      | to order aright, to direct |
| sî-qgap, <i>s.</i>     | an apostle                 |
| sî-qkou, <i>v.</i>     | to send in pursuit         |
| sî-vui, <i>v.</i>      | to send out, to commission |
| sida, }                | we                         |
| sike, }                |                            |
| <i>pers. pron.</i>     |                            |
| sisi, }                |                            |

|                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| sisin, <i>v.</i>      | to work                            |
| sisin-aup, <i>s.</i>  | a workman                          |
| sisin-ma, <i>v.</i>   | to employ                          |
| sisin-vui, <i>v.</i>  | to carry into effect               |
| sisin-twa, <i>v.</i>  | to complete, finish                |
| sisiui, <i>s.</i>     | work                               |
| sôip, <i>s.</i>       | a lung                             |
| soua, <i>s.</i>       | fine weather                       |
| somi, <i>s.</i>       | a shadow, shade                    |
| som-som, <i>v.</i>    | to overshadow                      |
| sonis, <i>s.</i>      | the navel                          |
| sonu, <i>v.</i>       | to strive, contend                 |
| sonus, <i>s.</i>      | strife, contention                 |
| sora, <i>v.</i>       | to despise                         |
| soraku, <i>s.</i>     | the peel or rind of anything       |
| soris, <i>s.</i>      | the sun                            |
| sorop, <i>s.</i>      | the bark of a tree                 |
| soros, <i>s.</i>      | a body                             |
| subu, <i>adj.</i>     | light                              |
| subu-subu, <i>v.</i>  | to lighten, alleviate              |
| subusi, <i>adv.</i>   | easily                             |
| suruti, <i>v.</i>     | to be in debt                      |
| suruti-aup, <i>s.</i> | a debtor, a creditor               |
| surutip, <i>s.</i>    | debt                               |
| sus, <i>s.</i>        | a pot, pan, or any cooking utensil |
| swas, <i>s.</i>       | a water barrel.                    |

## T.

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| ta, <i>v.</i>         | do not          |
| tau-hâ, <i>v.</i>     | to be ashamed   |
| tau-tau, <i>v.</i>    | to make ashamed |
| tauis, <i>s.</i>      | shame           |
| tau-tausin, <i>v.</i> | to be bashful   |
| tabidi, <i>v.</i>     | to greet        |
| tabidis, <i>s.</i>    | greeting        |
| tani, <i>v.</i>       | to carry        |
| tani-be, <i>v.</i>    | to carry off    |

|                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| tani-bes, <i>s.</i>      | captivity                       |
| tani-ci-ghup, <i>s.</i>  | a ray, a bier                   |
| tani-enami, <i>s.</i>    | patience                        |
| tani-tanisa, <i>adj.</i> | patient                         |
| tani-vui, <i>v.</i>      | to carry out                    |
| tarari, <i>adj.</i>      | female                          |
| taras, <i>s.</i>         | a woman                         |
| tara-ghus, <i>s.</i>     | divorce                         |
| tari, <i>adv.</i>        | what, why                       |
| tarigha, <i>adv.</i>     | what                            |
| tari-qaroma? <i>adv.</i> | why?                            |
| tazi, <i>adv.</i>        | never                           |
| tazi-katip, <i>s.</i>    | eternity                        |
| tazi-katise, <i>adv.</i> | eternally                       |
| ti, <i>pron.</i>         | my                              |
| tî, <i>v.</i>            | to ask                          |
| tî-am, <i>v.</i>         | to offer in marriage, to court  |
| tî-ams, <i>s.</i>        | courting                        |
| tî-qna, <i>v.</i>        | to inquire into, to investigate |
| tî-vui, <i>v.</i>        | to find out                     |
| timi, <i>adv.</i>        | so                              |
| tîs, <i>s.</i>           | the thigh                       |
| tî-vkhos, <i>s.</i>      | the thigh bone                  |
| tî-vams, <i>s.</i>       | the lap                         |
| tita, <i>pers. pron.</i> | I                               |
| tôip, <i>s.</i>          | a garden                        |
| tougu-eis, <i>s.</i>     | jealousy                        |
| torop, <i>s.</i>         | war                             |
| toro-vhûas, <i>s.</i>    | a rumour of war                 |
| tu-enanup, <i>s.</i>     | a thunder cloud, thunder rain   |
| tu-vuap, <i>v.</i>       | the North wind                  |
| tum, <i>adj.</i>         | very small                      |
| tum, <i>v.</i>           | to swallow                      |
| twa, <i>v.</i>           | to end, to finish               |
| twas, <i>s.</i>          | an end                          |
| twazwa, <i>v.</i>        | to begin                        |
| twazwas, <i>s.</i>       | a beginning                     |
| twâsi, <i>v.</i>         | to be in want                   |
| twâsis, <i>s.</i>        | want, need, a defect.           |

## W.

wazoma, *adj. pron.*  
 wakha } *pron.*  
 wara }  
 warakasi, *adv.*

all  
 both  
 altogether.

## Y.

yâp, *s.*

a rebok.

## Z.

za, *v.*  
 zâ, *v.*  
 zâ, *v.*  
 zâ-am, *v.*  
 zâ-ams, *s.*  
 zâ-zâ, *v.*  
 zâ-ckha, *v.*  
 zabap, *s.*  
 zabip, *s.*  
 zamap, *s.*  
 zamarop, *s.*  
 zamsa, *adj.*  
 zam-birip, *s.*  
 zam-zam, *v.*  
 zanas, *s.*  
 zanana, *v.*  
 zana-xkhuî, *v.*  
 zarap, *s.*  
 zariip, *s.*  
 zau-vui, *v.*  
 zaup, *s.*  
 zaûp, *s.*  
 zaura, *adj.*  
 zap, *s.*  
 zep, *s.*

to lick  
 to swim  
 to feel  
 to begin  
 a beginning  
 to touch, to taste  
 to touch, to feel  
 gall  
 the ebony tree  
 a wild melon  
 snow  
 soft, tender  
 flour, meal  
 to soften  
 a hymn, song  
 to touch, to feel  
 to attempt in vain, to give up in  
 despair  
 dust  
 a fan  
 to purge, to winnow  
 ashes  
 a calf  
 soft  
 mucus, slime  
 a day

zî, *conj.*  
 zoro, *v.*  
 zoro-aup, *s.*  
 zû ! *interj.*  
 zû-zû, *v.*  
 zu-ami, *s.*  
 zu-ke-ami, *s.*  
 zu-ckhap, *s.*  
 zu-qkâp, *s.*  
 zubn, *v.*  
 zughupſ, *s.*  
 zughu-qkâs, *s.*  
 zuni, *s.*  
 zûp, *s.*  
 zurip, *s.*  
 zwa-zwa, *v.*  
 zwa-zwas, *s.*  
 zwas, *s.*

and  
 to sow  
 a sower  
 denotes cold or heat  
 to hurt, put into pain, grieve  
 trouble, affliction  
 do. do.  
 danger, difficulty  
 do. do.  
 to grasp  
 night  
 midnight  
 to melt  
 pain  
 a rope, a cord  
 to begin  
 a beginning  
 anus.

## C.

ca, *adj.*  
 ca-ca, *v.*  
 câ, *adj.*  
 câ-câ, *v.*  
 câ, *v.*  
 caï, *s.*  
 caigha, *adj.*  
 caip, *s.*  
 caire, *v.*  
 cais, *s.*  
 caisin, *v.*  
 caisin, *adj.*  
 caisini, *s.*  
 cau, *v.*  
 caugha, *adj.*  
 cauï, *s.*  
 caup, *s.*

sharp  
 to sharpen  
 wet  
 to make wet, to moisten  
 to steal  
 wet, moisture  
 fiery, hot  
 fuel, firewood  
 to fetch firewood  
 fire  
 to be sick  
 sick  
 sickness  
 to milk  
 bloody  
 a serpent  
 blood

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| cau-khoi, <i>s.</i>     | a relative   |
| cau-qhuis, <i>s.</i>    | a flow of blood  |
| caba, <i>adj.</i>       | red  |
| caba-chúap, <i>s.</i>   | a red wild cat   |
| caba-cgaru, <i>adj.</i> | red spotted  |
| cabi, <i>v.</i>         | to rain  |
| cabi, <i>s.</i>         | the front dress of women                               |
| cabiï, <i>s.</i>        | rain   |
| cabiï, <i>s.</i>        | counsel, advice  |
| cabi-cabi, <i>v.</i>    | to take counsel  |
| cabi-eis, <i>s.</i>     | a device   |
| cabi-ma, <i>v.</i>      | to give advice   |
| cabi-mu-qna, <i>v.</i>  | to wink  |
| cabi-xari, <i>v.</i>    | to take counsel together                               |
| cabigha, <i>adj.</i>    | ingenious, skilful                                     |
| cabop, <i>s.</i>        | splinter   |
| caghari-glu, <i>v.</i>  | to curse, to swear                                     |
| caghari-ghuï, <i>s.</i> | a curse  |
| camis, <i>s.</i>        | an ostrich   |
| cami-qamku, <i>s.</i>   | ostrich feathers                                       |
| cam-cam, <i>v.</i>      | to finish, to come to an end                           |
| camika, <i>s.</i>       | the eyelashes  |
| cam-o, <i>adj.</i>      | eternal  |
| cam-op, <i>s.</i>       | eternity   |
| camosi, <i>adv.</i>     | eternally  |
| cams, <i>s.</i>         | an end   |
| can, <i>v.</i>          | to smoke   |
| cana, <i>v.</i>         | to delay   |
| canai, <i>s.</i>        | delay  |
| cana-qkâ, <i>v.</i>     | to accuse  |
| cana-qhâï, <i>s.</i>    | an accusation  |
| cani, <i>s.</i>         | smoke  |
| cangha, <i>adj.</i>     | smoky  |
| cap, <i>s.</i>          | a weapon   |
| cara, <i>v.</i>         | to blame, find fault                                   |
| carap, <i>s.</i>        | a rib  |
| cari, <i>v.</i>         | to extinguish a fire, evaporate,<br>dry up, to staunch |

|                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| caro, <i>v.</i>        | to add to                            |
| caroha, <i>adj.</i>    | increased                            |
| carup, <i>s.</i>       | manure                               |
| casa, <i>adj.</i>      | new                                  |
| casi, <i>adv.</i>      | soon                                 |
| casi-casi, <i>adv.</i> | immediately                          |
| catanin, <i>s.</i>     | armour                               |
| cei, <i>v.</i>         | to commit fornication, or adultery   |
| ccii, <i>s.</i>        | fornication, adultery                |
| cei-aup, <i>s.</i>     | an adulterer, fornicator             |
| cei-aus, <i>s.</i>     | an adultress                         |
| cî, <i>interj.</i>     | exclamation denoting pain            |
| co, <i>v.</i>          | to smell, to stink                   |
| co, <i>v.</i>          | to sound                             |
| cô-co, <i>v.</i>       | to wean, to staunch a wound          |
| coï, <i>s.</i>         | a sound                              |
| coi, <i>v.</i>         | to slander, to speak evil of another |
| coi-aup, <i>s.</i>     | a slanderer                          |
| cou, <i>v.</i>         | to blame                             |
| couï, <i>s.</i>        | blame, fault                         |
| coup, <i>s.</i>        | dew                                  |
| cous, <i>s.</i>        | a spring or fountain                 |
| cou-xkami, <i>s.</i>   | spring-water                         |
| cona, <i>v.</i>        | to beg                               |
| coro, <i>adj.</i>      | old                                  |
| coro, <i>adv.</i>      | few                                  |
| corosi, <i>adv.</i>    | seldom                               |
| co-ckha, <i>adj.</i>   | naked                                |
| co-ckhap, <i>s.</i>    | nakedness                            |
| cu, <i>v.</i>          | to be ignorant of, to deny           |
| cu-khoip, <i>s.</i>    | a stranger                           |
| cu-qna, <i>adj.</i>    | ignorant                             |
| cu-qnase, <i>adv.</i>  | ignorantly                           |
| cu-vamse, <i>adv.</i>  | do.                                  |
| cû, <i>v.</i>          | to cease                             |
| cua, <i>adj.</i>       | full                                 |
| cua-cua, <i>v.</i>     | to fill                              |
| cuâ, <i>v.</i>         | to wipe, to sweep                    |



|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| cuai, <i>s.</i>      | a cold   |
| cuahcê, <i>s.</i>    | do.  |
| cuap, <i>s.</i>      | fulness  |
| cui, <i>adj.</i>     | thin, slender  |
| cui-khum, <i>v.</i>  | to whisper   |
| cui-khuas, <i>s.</i> | a whispering   |
| cuis, <i>s.</i>      | a stone  |
| cui-qlum, <i>v.</i>  | to stone   |
| cui-vnuar, <i>v.</i> | to throw stones  |
| cuiþ, <i>s.</i>      | a brother-in-law   |
| cuis, <i>s.</i>      | a sister-in-law  |
| cui-ckûas, <i>s.</i> | a daughter-in-law  |
| cûis, <i>s.</i>      | a net  |
| cuisap } <i>s.</i>   | a relative by marriage                                     |
| cuisas } <i>s.</i>   |  |
| cûizibip, <i>s.</i>  | a gnat   |
| cuba, <i>v.</i>      | to forgive   |
| cubas, <i>s.</i>     | forgiveness  |
| cubi, <i>v.</i>      | to grow tired of any one, to be<br>disgusted with anything |
| cubi, <i>v.</i>      | to be lazy   |
| cubiï, <i>s.</i>     | forgetfulness  |
| cubip, <i>s.</i>     | a heathen  |
| cubip, <i>s.</i>     | laziness   |
| cubisa, <i>adj.</i>  | lazy   |
| cum, <i>v.</i>       | to wipe  |
| cum, <i>v.</i>       | to grow  |
| cum-vua, <i>v.</i>   | to shoot up, to sprout out                                 |
| cum, <i>v.</i>       | to breathe   |
| cum-cum, <i>v.</i>   | to breathe into, to make alive                             |
| cuma, <i>v.</i>      | to sigh  |
| cumi, <i>v.</i>      | to inherit   |
| cumi-aup, <i>s.</i>  | an heir  |
| cumi-aus, <i>s.</i>  | an heiress   |
| cumîs, <i>s.</i>     | an inheritanee   |
| cums, <i>s.</i>      | breath, the soul   |
| cuu, <i>v.</i>       | to name  |
| cuni, <i>v.</i>      | to cease, give up  |

|                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| cuns, <i>s.</i>           | a name                          |
| cup, <i>s.</i>            | urine                           |
| cûp, <i>s.</i>            | hair                            |
| cûp, <i>s.</i>            | colour                          |
| curigha, <i>adj.</i>      | dirty, foul                     |
| curi-curi, <i>v.</i>      | to soil, to defile              |
| curin, <i>s.</i>          | metals                          |
| curip, <i>s.</i>          | iron                            |
| curi-vnou-aup, <i>s.</i>  | a blacksmith                    |
| curu, <i>v.</i>           | to forget                       |
| chau, <i>v.</i>           | to gather together, to assemble |
| châup, <i>s.</i>          | a duiker                        |
| chaus, <i>s.</i>          | an assembly, congregation       |
| chabiï, <i>a.</i>         | wonder, or sore, a fault        |
| chabi-o, <i>adj.</i>      | faultless, innocent             |
| chabi-o-qkûa, <i>v.</i>   | to excuse, to hold innocent     |
| chabi-ma, <i>v.</i>       | to accuse                       |
| cham, <i>v.</i>           | to flog, to whip                |
| cham-zu-zu, <i>v.</i>     | to flog severely                |
| cham-ei, <i>adj.</i>      | blind                           |
| chami, <i>v.</i>          | to make ready                   |
| chami, <i>v.</i>          | to collect, gather              |
| chamis, <i>s.</i>         | a collection                    |
| chamisinha, <i>v.</i>     | to be ready                     |
| chamisins, <i>s.</i>      | preparation                     |
| chami-vam-gu, <i>adj.</i> | double                          |
| chari-vka, <i>v.</i>      | to dip                          |
| charus, <i>s.</i>         | a basket, a mat                 |
| charu-omi, <i>s.</i>      | a mat house                     |
| chei, <i>adj.</i>         | gray, light blue                |
| chei-curip, <i>s.</i>     | copper                          |
| chêi-mei, <i>v.</i>       | to sigh                         |
| chêi-meis, <i>s.</i>      | a sigh                          |
| cho, <i>adj.</i>          | wide                            |
| cho-vui, <i>v.</i>        | to stretch out                  |
| choigu, <i>v.</i>         | to speak evil of one another    |
| chobi, <i>adj.</i>        | mouldy                          |
| chouï, <i>s.</i>          | steam vapour                    |

|                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| chon, <i>v.</i>         | to choke                           |
| chu, <i>v.</i>          | to smother                         |
| chû-chû, <i>v.</i>      | to collect, assemble               |
| chûbi, <i>adv.</i>      | altogether                         |
| chubu, <i>adj.</i>      | wearied, tired                     |
| chubu-chubu, <i>v.</i>  | to tire, weary                     |
| chum-gion, } <i>v.</i>  | to smother                         |
| chuma-vgui, }           | heaven                             |
| chumi, <i>s.</i>        | an angel                           |
| chum-qgap, <i>s.</i>    | a white man                        |
| chûp, <i>s.</i>         | a tortoise                         |
| churop, <i>s.</i>       | to play                            |
| churu, <i>v.</i>        | a scorpion                         |
| chus, <i>s.</i>         | to take refuge in a cave from rain |
| cka, <i>v.</i>          | with                               |
| cka, <i>conj.</i>       | to spread                          |
| ckâi, <i>v.</i>         | to be greedy, to refuse a gift     |
| ckâi, <i>v.</i>         | through covetousness               |
| ckâigha, <i>adj.</i>    | greedy, stingy                     |
| ckaighap, <i>s.</i>     | greediness, stinginess             |
| ckâup, <i>s.</i>        | an edge                            |
| ckaup, <i>s.</i>        | a buffalo                          |
| ekausip, <i>s.</i>      | the Buffalo River                  |
| ekaba, <i>v.</i>        | to cover the head                  |
| ekabakas, <i>s.</i>     | a trumpet                          |
| ekabas, <i>s.</i>       | a cap                              |
| ekaba-qkheip, <i>s.</i> | a handkerchief for the head        |
| ekabi, <i>adj.</i>      | high                               |
| ekabi-ekabi, <i>v.</i>  | to elevate                         |
| ekabis, <i>s.</i>       | a cup                              |
| ekabisip, <i>s.</i>     | height, elevation                  |
| ekabisi, <i>adv.</i>    | highly                             |
| ekaip, <i>s.</i>        | a gemsbok                          |
| ekai-vuap, <i>s.</i>    | a ferret                           |
| ckâgha, <i>adj.</i>     | grassy                             |
| ekam, <i>adj.</i>       | two                                |
| ekama, <i>adv.</i>      | a second time                      |

|                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| ekam-disi, <i>adj.</i>  | twenty             |
| ekam-hos, <i>s.</i>     | regeneration       |
| ekam-ca, <i>adj.</i>    | twelve             |
| ekam-cuns, <i>s.</i>    | a surname          |
| ekam-egi, <i>v.</i>     | to have twins      |
| ekam-egikha, <i>s.</i>  | twins              |
| ekam-ekha, <i>v.</i>    | to be pregnant     |
| ekam-ekhasis, <i>s.</i> | pregnancy          |
| ekam-vhiegu, <i>v.</i>  | to contend, strive |
| ekam-vhiegu, <i>s.</i>  | strife, contention |
| ekam, <i>v.</i>         | to be hot          |
| ekam-ekam, <i>v.</i>    | to warm, make hot  |
| ekamirop, <i>s.</i>     | a pole cat         |
| ekamiros, <i>s.</i>     | a star             |
| ekams, <i>s.</i>        | heat               |
| ekamsa, <i>adj.</i>     | hot                |
| ekanap, <i>s.</i>       | an echo            |
| ekana, <i>v.</i>        | to echo            |
| ekâp, <i>s.</i>         | grass              |
| ekarasi, <i>adv.</i>    | otherwise          |
| ekinap, <i>s.</i>       | a fly              |
| ekêi, <i>v.</i>         | to spread          |
| ekêi-qa, <i>v.</i>      | to spread out      |
| ekoi, <i>v.</i>         | to be a lunatic    |
| ekoip, <i>s.</i>        | a lunatic          |
| ekous, <i>s.</i>        | a price            |
| ekou-vnûi, <i>v.</i>    | to fix a price     |
| ekobap, <i>s.</i>       | a sand-hill        |
| ekop, <i>s.</i>         | a boy              |
| ekos, <i>s.</i>         | a girl             |
| ekosis, <i>s.</i>       | childhood          |
| eku, <i>adj.</i>        | near               |
| eku-eku, <i>v.</i>      | to approach        |
| ekuse, <i>adv.</i>      | nearly             |
| ekû, <i>v.</i>          | to boil, to cook   |
| ekûâp, <i>s.</i>        | a boy              |
| ekûârop, <i>s.</i>      | a little boy       |
| ekûâs, <i>s.</i>        | a girl             |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| ckui, <i>adj.</i>        | one                                       |
| ckui-uâbip, <i>s.</i>    | the only-begotten                         |
| ckui-disi, <i>adj.</i>   | ten                                       |
| ckui-ghariï, <i>adv.</i> | not one                                   |
| ckui-ca, <i>adj.</i>     | ten                                       |
| ckui-ckui, <i>v.</i>     | to cause to agree                         |
| ckui-ckuise, <i>adv.</i> | singly                                    |
| ckui-qna, <i>adj.</i>    | agreed                                    |
| ckui-qnasis, <i>s.</i>   | agreement                                 |
| ckubi-xnos, <i>s.</i>    | a similitude                              |
| ckuri, <i>adv.</i>       | alone                                     |
| ckurigha, <i>adj.</i>    | different                                 |
| ckurisis, <i>s.</i>      | solitude                                  |
| ckurup, <i>s.</i>        | a wild beast                              |
| ckusis, <i>s.</i>        | nearness, proximity                       |
| cgâ, <i>adj.</i>         | poor                                      |
| cgâup, <i>s.</i>         | an eyebrow                                |
| cgabirap, <i>s.</i>      | a species of lizard                       |
| cgari, <i>adj.</i>       | unhandy, awkward                          |
| cgarip, <i>s.</i>        | a mane                                    |
| cgarip, <i>s.</i>        | the blood-sickness, a disease of<br>sheep |
| cgarn, <i>v.</i>         | to scatter                                |
| cgaru, <i>adj.</i>       | spotted                                   |
| cgarup, <i>s.</i>        | a panther                                 |
| cgâsap, <i>s.</i>        | a pauper                                  |
| cgirip, <i>s.</i>        | a jackal                                  |
| cgi-qoup, <i>s.</i>      | the dysentery                             |
| cgei, <i>v.</i>          | to be strong                              |
| cgei-cgei, <i>v.</i>     | to strengthen                             |
| cgeip, <i>s.</i>         | strength                                  |
| cgeip, <i>s.</i>         | a lizard                                  |
| cgeisa, <i>adj.</i>      | strong                                    |
| cgeisasi, <i>adv.</i>    | strongly                                  |
| cgeizap, <i>s.</i>       | the front of the leg                      |
| cgora, <i>v.</i>         | to judge                                  |
| cgora-aup, <i>s.</i>     | a judge                                   |
| cgora-omi, <i>s.</i>     | a judgment hall                           |

|                        |                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| egora-zep, <i>s.</i>   | a judgment day                     |
| egora-qa, <i>v.</i>    | to separate                        |
| egora-quaus, <i>s.</i> | a judgment seat                    |
| egoras, <i>s.</i>      | a judgment, separation, difference |
| egup, <i>s.</i>        | rust                               |
| egui, <i>v.</i>        | to swear                           |
| egubis, <i>s.</i>      | a fig tree                         |
| egubus, <i>s.</i>      | the hip                            |
| eguri, <i>v.</i>       | to pray                            |
| eguri-omi, <i>s.</i>   | a house of prayer                  |
| egurip, <i>s.</i>      | prayer                             |
| ekhai, <i>v.</i>       | to present                         |
| ekhai, <i>v.</i>       | to bless                           |
| ekhais, <i>s.</i>      | a blessing                         |
| ekhabup, <i>s.</i>     | a sandal                           |
| ekham, <i>v.</i>       | to pass urine                      |
| ekhamas, <i>s.</i>     | a nostril                          |
| ekhap, <i>s.</i>       | a side                             |
| ekhap, <i>s.</i>       | the person, a body                 |
| ekhara, <i>pron.</i>   | another                            |
| ekharase, <i>adv.</i>  | otherwise                          |
| ekharup, <i>s.</i>     | a hare                             |
| ekhei, <i>v.</i>       | to be wanting or missing           |
| ekhei-qa, <i>adj.</i>  | empty                              |
| ekherap, <i>s.</i>     | olive oil                          |
| ekhi, <i>v.</i>        | to come                            |
| ekhinas, <i>s.</i>     | a guinea fowl                      |
| ekhip, <i>s.</i>       | a black rhinoceros                 |
| ekhoip, <i>s.</i>      | the calf of the leg                |
| ekhou, <i>v.</i>       | to tear, to rend                   |
| ekhou-qa, <i>v.</i>    | to tear asunder, to rend in pieces |
| ekhora, <i>adj.</i>    | raw                                |
| ekhu, <i>v.</i>        | to tremble                         |
| ekhu, <i>v.</i>        | to cluster                         |
| ekhuisedi, <i>s.</i>   | the Pleiades                       |
| ekhûi, <i>v.</i>       | to vomit                           |
| ekhubi, <i>v.</i>      | to borrow, to lend                 |
| ekhubup, <i>s.</i>     | an ant-eater                       |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| ckhum, <i>v.</i>          | to pity, to have mercy upon  |
| ckhums, <i>s.</i>         | mercy, pity, grace   |
| ckhun, <i>v.</i>          | to itch  |
| ckhunup, <i>s.</i>        | a finger   |
| ckhunu-vams, <i>s.</i>    | the tip of the finger  |
| ckhuri, <i>v.</i>         | to creep   |
| ckhuru, <i>adj.</i>       | sour   |
| ckhuru-ckhuru, <i>v.</i>  | to leaven  |
| ckhuru-ckhurup, <i>s.</i> | leaven   |
| ckhurup, <i>s.</i>        | drought  |
| ennai, <i>v.</i>          | to appease, to settle a dispute, to<br>separate contending parties |
| ennai-aup, <i>s.</i>      | one that separates combatants                                      |
| enais, <i>s.</i>          | the navel  |
| enabas, <i>s.</i>         | a herd   |
| enabu-qna, <i>v.</i>      | to sweep out   |
| enam, <i>v.</i>           | to love  |
| enami, <i>s.</i>          | love   |
| enam-cnamsa, <i>adv.</i>  | lovely   |
| enangha, <i>adj.</i>      | loving   |
| enam-khoip, <i>s.</i>     | a friend   |
| enanus, <i>s.</i>         | a cloud  |
| enanut, <i>s.</i>         | rain   |
| enari, <i>s.</i>          | to walk  |
| enaris, <i>s.</i>         | a walking, conduct   |
| enei, <i>adv.</i>         | already  |
| eneisa, <i>adj.</i>       | old, ancient   |
| enii, <i>adv.</i>         | another  |
| enin, <i>adv.</i>         | some   |
| enirap, <i>s.</i>         | a baboon   |
| enise, <i>adv.</i>        | perhaps  |
| enoro, <i>v.</i>          | to prepare, to tan   |
| enuas, <i>s.</i>          | a heifer   |
| enûis, <i>s.</i>          | a spider   |
| enup, <i>s.</i>           | a leg  |
| enu-daup, <i>s.</i>       | a foot-path  |
| enu-qkû, <i>v.</i>        | to go on foot, to walk   |
| enu-xkhamku, <i>s.</i>    | fetters  |

qa, *v.*  
   qa-xhui, *v.*  
 qâ, *v.*  
   qâ-xo, *v.*  
 qâ-zu-ckhap, *s.*  
 qae, *v.*  
 qae-aup, *s.*  
 qaidap, *s.*  
 qaiream, *v.*  
 qaireams, *s.*  
 qau, *v.*  
 qaus, *s.*  
 qau-qausa, *adj.*  
 qau-qhuri, *v.*  
 qaup, *s.*  
 qau-quo, *v.*  
 qaup, *s.*  
 qau-qkhas, *s.*  
 qaba, *v.*  
   qaba-vora, *v.*  
 qabap, *s.*  
 qabus, *s.*  
 qâdai, *s.*  
 qam, *adj.*  
 qama, *prep.*  
 qam-am, *v.*  
 qam-am-cais, *s.*  
 qam-zâ, *v.*  
 qam-xai, *v.*  
 qanu, *adj.*  
 qanu-qanu, *v.*  
 qanu-qanus, *s.*  
 qanup, *s.*  
 qanusip, *s.*  
 qaroma, *adv.*  
 qarup, *s.*  
 qaru-cl, *s.*

## Q.

to spread  
 to spread out  
 to hunger  
 to furnish  
 a famine  
 to spy  
 a spy  
 a flea  
 to answer, to reply  
 a reply  
 to fear  
 fear  
 fearful, timid  
 to be terrified  
 a neck  
 to run away through fear  
 a rock rabbit  
 an eagle  
 to climb, to ascend  
 to climb to the summit  
 an ascent  
 a gun  
 a fragment  
 green  
 for, because of  
 to kindle a torch or candle  
 a torch, candle  
 to try on a garment  
 to splice  
 pure, clean, holy  
 to purify, to make holy  
 a purification  
 purity, holiness  
 glory  
 because  
 a species of lizard  
 thither, away from here



|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| qaru-cî-ckui, <i>prep.</i> | all the more                              |
| qap, <i>s.</i>             | a river                                   |
| qâp, <i>s.</i>             | a portion                                 |
| qarup, <i>s.</i>           | a leopard                                 |
| qas, <i>s.</i>             | a place                                   |
| qa-qkhanup, <i>s.</i>      | a rivulet                                 |
| qâs, <i>s.</i>             | hunger                                    |
| qâ-qâ, <i>v.</i>           | to go along an edge, to skirt a<br>border |
| qie, <i>v.</i>             | to spring up, to vegetate                 |
| qou, <i>v.</i>             | to shout                                  |
| qou, <i>v.</i>             | to hunt                                   |
| qou-qkû, <i>v.</i>         | to go on a hunt                           |
| qou, <i>v.</i>             | to complain                               |
| qou-qousa, <i>adj.</i>     | sorrowful                                 |
| qou, <i>v.</i>             | to expect                                 |
| qou-ei, <i>v.</i>          | to hope                                   |
| qou-eis, <i>s.</i>         | hope                                      |
| qou-ba, <i>v.</i>          | to wait for                               |
| qouka, <i>adv.</i>         | outside                                   |
| qoukap, <i>s.</i>          | the outside                               |
| qous, <i>s.</i>            | a shout                                   |
| qous, <i>s.</i>            | a complaint                               |
| qous, <i>s.</i>            | an expectation                            |
| qora-am, <i>v.</i>         | to reward, to retaliate                   |
| qora-ams, <i>s.</i>        | a reward, retaliation                     |
| qorabep, <i>s.</i>         | a bush-louse                              |
| qoras, <i>s.</i>           | a daughter-in-law                         |
| qorip, <i>s.</i>           | a bowl, or wooden trough                  |
| qos, <i>s.</i>             | a hatchet                                 |
| qû, <i>v.</i>              | to feed, to graze                         |
| qua, <i>prep.</i>          | to, towards                               |
| qua, <i>v.</i>             | to meet                                   |
| qua-qkû, <i>v.</i>         | to go to meet                             |
| qua, <i>v.</i>             | to mourn                                  |
| qua-am, <i>v.</i>          | to reward                                 |
| qua-ams, <i>s.</i>         | a reward                                  |
| quagu, <i>adv.</i>         | opposite to                               |

|                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| quap, <i>s.</i>        | sorrow, mourning            |
| quâs, <i>s.</i>        | a hare                      |
| qua-taras, <i>s.</i>   | a widow                     |
| qua-zanas, <i>s.</i>   | a song of sorrow            |
| qui, <i>v.</i>         | to become evening           |
| quia, <i>adv.</i>      | late, in the evening        |
| quiam-xaip, <i>s.</i>  | the afternoon               |
| qûi, <i>v.</i>         | to watch, to herd cattle    |
| qûi-aup, <i>s.</i>     | a watcher, a herdsman       |
| quis, <i>s.</i>        | an evening                  |
| qûis, <i>s.</i>        | a watch                     |
| qûi-sin, <i>v.</i>     | to beware, take care        |
| qubus, <i>s.</i>       | an egg                      |
| qububisin, <i>v.</i>   | to wallow                   |
| qum, <i>v.</i>         | to push                     |
| qumi, <i>s.</i>        | a hand                      |
| qum-eis, <i>s.</i>     | a palm                      |
| qum-qarus, <i>s.</i>   | the wrist                   |
| qumi, <i>s.</i>        | the elbow                   |
| quri, <i>adj.</i>      | white                       |
| quri-quri, <i>v.</i>   | to whiten                   |
| qus, <i>s.</i>         | the forehead                |
| qhai, <i>v.</i>        | to make haste               |
| qhai, <i>v.</i>        | to chase, to gallop         |
| qhai-be, <i>v.</i>     | to drive away               |
| qhaibi, <i>adv.</i>    | quickly                     |
| qhaibi-qna, <i>v.</i>  | to shake                    |
| qhaip, <i>s.</i>       | a rat                       |
| qhau, <i>v.</i>        | to call by shouting         |
| qhaup, <i>s.</i>       | a bank of rock              |
| qhâup, <i>s.</i>       | a leathern thong            |
| qhaus, <i>s.</i>       | a nation                    |
| qhau-qnas, <i>s.</i>   | a tribe, a family           |
| qhabup, <i>s.</i>      | a bee                       |
| qhana, <i>v.</i>       | to murmur                   |
| qhanap, <i>s.</i>      | a garden, an enclosed field |
| qhana-khoip, <i>s.</i> | a gardener                  |
| qhanuï, <i>s.</i>      | mucus                       |

|                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| qhara, <i>v.</i>         | to despise, neglect   |
| qhara-ghu, <i>v.</i>     | to abuse, revile      |
| qhara-vui, <i>v.</i>     | to strain out         |
| qharap, <i>s.</i>        | neglect, disrespect   |
| qharip, <i>s.</i>        | a row                 |
| qho, <i>v.</i>           | to mock, to ridicule  |
| qhous, <i>s.</i>         | a quail               |
| qhoba,                   | to return             |
| qhobas, <i>s.</i>        | a return              |
| qhobasin, <i>v.</i>      | to repent             |
| qhobasins, <i>s.</i>     | repentance            |
| qhon, <i>v.</i>          | to kneel              |
| qhonsin, <i>v.</i>       | to bow down           |
| qhop, <i>s.</i>          | mockery, ridicule     |
| qhora, <i>adj.</i>       | lame                  |
| qhorap, <i>s.</i>        | lameness              |
| qhorop, <i>s.</i>        | wheat                 |
| qhorockâp, <i>s.</i>     | straw, chaff          |
| qhorovkous, <i>s.</i>    | a corn measure        |
| qhoros, <i>s.</i>        | an ear of corn        |
| qhos, <i>s.</i>          | an hate! et           |
| qhu, <i>v.</i>           | to bark               |
| qhua, <i>v.</i>          | to converse           |
| qhuagus, <i>s.</i>       | conversation          |
| qhûa-qlua, <i>v.</i>     | to bend               |
| qhû, <i>v.</i>           | to tie in a knot      |
| qhû-xari, <i>v.</i>      | to bind together      |
| qhû-vka, <i>v.</i>       | to shake              |
| qhuiip, <i>s.</i>        | a wild peacock        |
| qhui-vkhuru, <i>v.</i>   | to bleed              |
| qhumî, <i>s.</i>         | a seal                |
| qhuni, <i>adj.</i>       | yellow                |
| qhup, <i>s.</i>          | the earth             |
| qhu-khau, <i>v.</i>      | to dig, to excavate   |
| qhu-khaus,               | an excavation, a mine |
| qhu-khau-ghus, <i>s.</i> | a spade, a plough     |
| qhu-ckhus, <i>s.</i>     | an earthquake         |
| qhu-cnamsis, <i>s.</i>   | worldly mindedness    |

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| qhu-qkhup, <i>s.</i>       | a landlord                     |
| qhuri, <i>v.</i>           | to frighten, to terrify        |
| qhuri-qhurisa, <i>adj.</i> | frightful                      |
| qhuri-qkhai, <i>v.</i>     | to faint                       |
| qhuri-qkhais, <i>s.</i>    | a fainting fit                 |
| qhuriï, <i>s.</i>          | a fright                       |
| qhûrop, <i>s.</i>          | an owl                         |
| qhurudup, <i>s.</i>        | the jaguar                     |
| qka-xkhâp, <i>s.</i>       | the new moon                   |
| qkâ, <i>v.</i>             | to listen                      |
| qkâ-ei, <i>v.</i>          | to listen                      |
| qkai, <i>v.</i>            | to tie, to hire                |
| qkai-ei, <i>v.</i>         | to tie upon                    |
| qkai-eis, <i>s.</i>        | a bandage                      |
| qkai-mei, <i>v.</i>        | to tie up, to fasten           |
| qkai-meis, <i>s.</i>       | a fastening                    |
| qkai-cgei, <i>v.</i>       | to tie fast                    |
| qkai-xabo, <i>v.</i>       | to tie fast                    |
| qkai-xari, <i>v.</i>       | to tie together                |
| qkai-qua, <i>v.</i>        | to string a bow                |
| qkaisap, <i>s.</i>         | a hired servant                |
| qkâi, <i>adj.</i>          | good                           |
| qkâip, <i>s.</i>           | good, pleasure                 |
| qkâi-qo, <i>adj.</i>       | blessed, happy                 |
| qkâi-qop, <i>s.</i>        | blessedness                    |
| qkâi-qkâi, <i>v.</i>       | to appease, satisfy            |
| qkâia-vkau, <i>v.</i>      | to rejoice                     |
| qkâia-vkaup, <i>s.</i>     | joy                            |
| qkau, <i>v.</i>            | to cut                         |
| qkau-qa, <i>v.</i>         | to cut asunder                 |
| qkau-vkhu, <i>v.</i>       | to cut in pieces               |
| qkâu, <i>v.</i>            | to ford a river, to cross over |
| qkâu-daup, <i>s.</i>       | a bridge                       |
| qkâu-daus, <i>s.</i>       | a ford                         |
| qkaus, <i>s.</i>           | circumcision                   |
| qkaba, <i>v.</i>           | to look upon                   |
| qkabakas, <i>s.</i>        | a leathern bottle              |
| qkari-au-qkams, <i>s.</i>  | a night snake                  |

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| qkabi, <i>v.</i>      | to ride  |
| qkam, <i>v.</i>       | to kill  |
| qkami, <i>v.</i>      | to marry   |
| qkamis, <i>s.</i>     | a marriage   |
| qkams, <i>s.</i>      | a killing, murder                                  |
| qkani, <i>v.</i>      | to bruise  |
| qkanip, <i>s.</i>     | a footpath   |
| qkanu, <i>prep.</i>   | through  |
| qkanup, <i>s.</i>     | a bracelet   |
| qkans, <i>s.</i>      | the chin   |
| qkap, <i>s.</i>       | poison   |
| qkâp, <i>s.</i>       | a back   |
| qkari, <i>adj.</i>    | hard, hardy, strong, brave                         |
| qkarip, <i>s.</i>     | strength, hardiness, bravery                       |
| qkariku, <i>s.</i>    | rocks  |
| qkarise, <i>adj.</i>  | hardly   |
| qkarup, <i>s.</i>     | a pack-ox  |
| qkaru-khup, <i>s.</i> | a chameleon  |
| qkeis, <i>s.</i>      | a puff-adder                                       |
| qkou, <i>v.</i>       | to leave a portion of anything, to<br>be in excess |
| qkou, <i>v.</i>       | to throw down                                      |
| qkôu, <i>v.</i>       | to crucify   |
| qkougu, <i>v.</i>     | to wrestle   |
| qkougus, <i>s.</i>    | wrestling  |
| qkôus, <i>s.</i>      | crucifixion  |
| qkorip, <i>s.</i>     | a zebra  |
| qkû, <i>v.</i>        | to go  |
| qkû-u, <i>v.</i>      | to conduct, to take along                          |
| qkû-be, <i>v.</i>     | to go away   |
| qkû-ghu, <i>v.</i>    | to depart, to forsake                              |
| qkû-khoip, <i>s.</i>  | a traveller  |
| qkû-ma, <i>v.</i>     | to walk about                                      |
| qkû-qari, <i>v.</i>   | to depart for good                                 |
| qkû-qna, <i>v.</i>    | to go to meet                                      |
| qkû-vua, <i>v.</i>    | to go out  |
| qkû-vna, <i>v.</i>    | to go astray                                       |
| .qkua, <i>v.</i>      | to crack a whip                                    |

|                           |                                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| qkuá, <i>v.</i>           | to count                             |
| qkuá, ghú, <i>v.</i>      | to despise                           |
| qkubu, <i>adj.</i>        | round                                |
| qkum, <i>adj.</i>         | heavy                                |
| qkum-qkum, <i>v.</i>      | to make heavy                        |
| qkum-quoro, <i>adv.</i>   | with the back turned towards one     |
| qkum-qnoro-qkú, <i>v.</i> | to walk away from any one            |
| qkum-vêi, <i>v.</i>       | to be anxious                        |
| qkum-vêis, <i>s.</i>      | anxiety                              |
| qkum-ei-gu, <i>adj.</i>   | double                               |
| qkunkip, <i>s.</i>        | a lizard                             |
| qkuri, <i>adj.</i>        | high                                 |
| qkuri-qkuri, <i>v.</i>    | to elevate                           |
| qkurip, <i>s.</i>         | pride                                |
| qkurisc, <i>adv.</i>      | highly                               |
| qkurisip, <i>s.</i>       | height                               |
| qgais, <i>s.</i>          | the front dress worn by men          |
| qgabap, <i>s.</i>         | a leathern bottle                    |
| qgabi, <i>v.</i>          | to scold, to rebuke, to upbraid      |
| qgabigha, <i>adj.</i>     | peevish, cross                       |
| qgabip, <i>s.</i>         | a wave                               |
| qgam, <i>adj.</i>         | deep                                 |
| qgam-qgam, <i>v.</i>      | to humble                            |
| qgam-qgamsius, <i>s.</i>  | humility                             |
| qgam-qkâ, <i>v.</i>       | to stoop                             |
| qgami, <i>v.</i>          | to fold                              |
| qgami-vnup, <i>s.</i>     | a Bundel Zwaart                      |
| qgamsin, <i>v.</i>        | to humble one's self                 |
| qgamsis, <i>s.</i>        | depth                                |
| qganu, <i>v.</i>          | to cross a river                     |
| qgara, <i>v.</i>          | to become thin                       |
| qgarap, <i>s.</i>         | leanness                             |
| qgarasa, <i>adj.</i>      | lean                                 |
| qgarip, <i>s.</i>         | the Orange River                     |
| qgaru, <i>adj.</i>        | waste, barren                        |
| qgaru-qhup, <i>s.</i>     | a wilderness                         |
| qgâsin, <i>v.</i>         | to recline, to lean against anything |
| qgasis, <i>s.</i>         | servitude                            |

|                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| qgei, <i>v.</i>        | to kick                      |
| qgei, <i>v.</i>        | to bewitch                   |
| qgei-aup, <i>s.</i>    | a sorcerer                   |
| qgei-qkam, <i>v.</i>   | to bewitch                   |
| qgo, <i>v.</i>         | to bellow, to roar           |
| qgoup, <i>s.</i>       | an hyena                     |
| qgorop, <i>s.</i>      | an ankle                     |
| qgubu, <i>v.</i>       | to knock                     |
| qgum, <i>v.</i>        | to blow                      |
| qgum-vhangu, <i>v.</i> | to blow back                 |
| qgums, <i>s.</i>       | frost                        |
| qgumi, <i>adj.</i>     | dumb                         |
| qgu-va, <i>v.</i>      | to make a wedding feast      |
| qgu-va-aup, <i>s.</i>  | a bridegroom                 |
| qgurup, <i>s.</i>      | thunder                      |
| qgurus, <i>s.</i>      | a quiver                     |
| qkha, <i>v.</i>        | to stick                     |
| qkha-xai, <i>v.</i>    | to stick together            |
| qkhai, <i>adj.</i>     | dark                         |
| qkhai-qkhai, <i>v.</i> | to darken                    |
| qkhaip, <i>s.</i>      | darkness                     |
| qkhaus, <i>s.</i>      | an hippopotamus              |
| qkham, <i>v.</i>       | to fight                     |
| qkhams, <i>s.</i>      | a fight                      |
| qkhani, <i>s.</i>      | an eland                     |
| qkhari-qkho, <i>v.</i> | to be drunk                  |
| qkharu, <i>v.</i>      | to snort                     |
| qkhei, <i>v.</i>       | to be cold                   |
| qkhêi, <i>v.</i>       | to order, to command, forbid |
| qkhêi-khums, <i>s.</i> | a commandment                |
| qkheip, <i>s.</i>      | cold                         |
| qkheip, <i>s.</i>      | an handkerchief              |
| qkho, <i>v.</i>        | to catch                     |
| qkho-deba, <i>v.</i>   | to hold back                 |
| qkho-ckara, <i>v.</i>  | to restrain                  |
| qkho-ckha, <i>v.</i>   | to touch, retain             |
| qkko-qua, <i>v.</i>    | to receive, accept           |
| qkhou, <i>adj.</i>     | mad                          |

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| qkhou-qkhou, <i>v.</i>  | to madden, to enrage  |
| qkhoup, <i>s.</i>       | madness               |
| qkhousa, <i>s.</i>      | wild, shy, timid      |
| qkhorop, <i>s.</i>      | limestone             |
| qkhui, <i>v.</i>        | to run                |
| qkhui-vua, <i>v.</i>    | to go astray          |
| qkhûi, <i>v.</i>        | to be pregnant        |
| qkhubis, <i>s.</i>      | a pond                |
| qkhuma-vui, <i>v.</i>   | to tumble out         |
| qkhumap, <i>s.</i>      | canis megalotes       |
| qkhuni, <i>s.</i>       | a seam                |
| qklup, <i>s.</i>        | a lord or master      |
| qkhusasi, <i>adj.</i>   | richly                |
| qkhusip, <i>s.</i>      | lordship, wealth      |
| qna, <i>prep.</i>       | in                    |
| qnâ, <i>v.</i>          | to exceed             |
| qnâ-qnâ, <i>v.</i>      | to exceed             |
| qna-qkasi, <i>adv.</i>  | sideways              |
| quâ-vamsi, <i>adv.</i>  | excessively           |
| qnai, <i>v.</i>         | to be born, to happen |
| qnâi, <i>v.</i>         | to blow               |
| qnais, <i>s.</i>        | a birth               |
| qnau, <i>v.</i>         | to load               |
| qnaup, <i>s.</i>        | a load                |
| qnaus, <i>s.</i>        | a bench               |
| qnaba, <i>v.</i>        | to patch, to mend     |
| qnabap, <i>s.</i>       | a patch               |
| quabas, <i>s.</i>       | a rhinosceros         |
| qnabi, <i>v.</i>        | to shake              |
| qnabi, <i>v.</i>        | to beckon             |
| qnabi, <i>v.</i>        | to be sober, watchful |
| qnabigha, <i>adj.</i>   | sober, watchful       |
| qnabighase, <i>adv.</i> | soberly, watchfully   |
| qnakâ, <i>adv.</i>      | below                 |
| qnami, <i>s.</i>        | a side                |
| qnami-vka, <i>v.</i>    | to invest             |
| qnani, <i>adj.</i>      | six                   |
| qnani-disi, <i>adj.</i> | sixty                 |



|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| quani-ca, <i>adj.</i>    | sixteen                                    |
| qnari, <i>v.</i>         | to steal                                   |
| qnari-aup, <i>s.</i>     | a thief                                    |
| quarin, <i>s.</i>        | hail                                       |
| qnap, <i>s.</i>          | the stomach, the interior of any-<br>thing |
| quas, <i>s.</i>          | a turn                                     |
| queip, <i>s.</i>         | a giraffe                                  |
| qnei-qhais, <i>s.</i>    | a giraffe chase                            |
| qno, <i>v.</i>           | to be silent                               |
| qno-qno, <i>v.</i>       | to silence                                 |
| qnosa, <i>adj.</i>       | silent                                     |
| qnozisi, <i>adv.</i>     | silently                                   |
| qnou, <i>v.</i>          | to make haste                              |
| qnoubi, <i>adv.</i>      | quickly                                    |
| qnou-xkuaka, <i>adv.</i> | early in the morning                       |
| qnoup, <i>s.</i>         | red clay                                   |
| qnona, <i>adj.</i>       | three                                      |
| qnona-disi, <i>adj.</i>  | thirty                                     |
| qnona-ca, <i>adj.</i>    | thirteen                                   |
| qnona-egi, <i>s.</i>     | three at a birth                           |
| qnona-xeî, <i>adj.</i>   | the third                                  |
| quos, <i>s.</i>          | a toad                                     |
| qnu, <i>adj.</i>         | far  |
| quuâ, <i>v.</i>          | to stumble                                 |
| quuap, <i>s.</i>         | a porcupine                                |
| qnubu, <i>adj.</i>       | short                                      |
| qnubu-qnubu, <i>v.</i>   | to shorten                                 |
| qnubusi, <i>adv.</i>     | shortly                                    |
| qnumap, <i>s.</i>        | a root                                     |
| qnumip, <i>s.</i>        | the leprosy                                |
| qnunup, <i>s.</i>        | a ridge                                    |
| qnurise, <i>adv.</i>     | often                                      |
| qnurup, <i>s.</i>        | an outery                                  |
| qnusi, <i>adv.</i>       | far, distant.                              |
| V.                       |  |
| va, <i>v.</i>            | to slaughter                               |
| va-aup, <i>s.</i>        | a butcher                                  |

|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| vâus, <i>s.</i>         | a sweet berry             |
| vau, <i>v.</i>          | to paste up               |
| vaba, <i>adj.</i>       | burst                     |
| vama, <i>prep.</i>      | upon                      |
| vam, <i>v.</i>          | to bruise                 |
| vam-hâ, <i>adj.</i>     | bruised                   |
| vamkus, <i>s.</i>       | a roof                    |
| vams, <i>s.</i>         | the top of anything       |
| vam-quas, <i>s.</i>     | the crown of the head     |
| van, <i>v.</i>          | to know                   |
| van-van, <i>v.</i>      | to inform                 |
| vanbasin, <i>v.</i>     | to take care              |
| vanibi, <i>adv.</i>     | purposely, wilfully       |
| vans, <i>s.</i>         | knowledge                 |
| vap, <i>s.</i>          | saliva                    |
| vap, <i>s.</i>          | a reed, an arrow          |
| vara, <i>v.</i>         | to spit                   |
| vari, <i>adj.</i>       | burst                     |
| varis, <i>s.</i>        | a tail                    |
| vêi, <i>v.</i>          | to think                  |
| vêi-vêi, <i>v.</i>      | to remember, to remind    |
| vei-vêisin, <i>v.</i>   | to remember, to recollect |
| vêi-vêisins, <i>s.</i>  | a collection              |
| veip, <i>s.</i>         | copper                    |
| vêis, <i>s.</i>         | thought                   |
| veis, <i>s.</i>         | a foot                    |
| vei-quap, <i>s.</i>     | the sole of the foot      |
| vei-qna-xkui, <i>v.</i> | to put under foot         |
| vi, <i>v.</i>           | to rise                   |
| vo, <i>adj.</i>         | narrow                    |
| vo, <i>adj.</i>         | salt                      |
| vobo, <i>adj.</i>       | lukewarm, blunt           |
| vou, <i>adj.</i>        | tame                      |
| vou-vou, <i>v.</i>      | to tame, to appease       |
| vou-qua, <i>adj.</i>    | meek                      |
| vou-quasis, <i>s.</i>   | meekness                  |
| vôu, <i>adj.</i>        | enough, sufficient        |
| vôu-vou, <i>v.</i>      | to satisfy                |
| vôusasi, <i>adv.</i>    | enough, sufficiently      |

|                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| vû, <i>v.</i>              | to eat                            |
| vû-ma, <i>v.</i>           | to feed                           |
| vua, <i>v.</i>             | to go out                         |
| vuap, <i>s.</i>            | a going out, departure            |
| vua-ghu, <i>v.</i>         | to leave, to go out from          |
| vûi, <i>s.</i>             | food                              |
| vum, <i>v.</i>             | to sew                            |
| vum-am-qkas, <i>s.</i>     | a seam                            |
| vum-xnaus, <i>s.</i>       | an awl                            |
| vumgha, <i>adj.</i>        | sleepy, slow, tedious             |
| vums, <i>s.</i>            | sleep                             |
| vûnap, <i>s.</i>           | a glutton                         |
| vunip, <i>s.</i>           | a worm                            |
| vup, <i>s.</i>             | the nature or essence of anything |
| vuru, <i>adj.</i>          | healthy, well                     |
| vuru-vuru, <i>v.</i>       | to restore to health, to heal     |
| vha, <i>v.</i>             | to push                           |
| vha-khau, <i>v.</i>        | to push on, to instigate          |
| vha-vui, <i>v.</i>         | to push out                       |
| vha-xna, <i>v.</i>         | to push off                       |
| vhâ, <i>v.</i>             | to need, to be in want            |
| vhâ-eisins, <i>s.</i>      | care, anxiety, distress           |
| vha-vhaba, <i>adj.</i>     | flat, level                       |
| vhaba, <i>adj.</i>         | broad                             |
| vhabap, <i>s.</i>          | breadth                           |
| vhabusin, <i>v.</i>        | to fall out by the way            |
| vhâgha, <i>adj.</i>        | needy                             |
| vham, <i>v.</i>            | to overleap                       |
| vhan, <i>v.</i>            | to creep, to shrink               |
| vhani, <i>v.</i>           | to hinder, to obstruct            |
| vhansin, <i>v.</i>         | to plague or torment one's self   |
| vhanu, <i>adj.</i>         | straight, right, just             |
| vhanu-vhanu, <i>v.</i>     | to administer justice             |
| vhanu-vhanu-aup, <i>s.</i> | a judge                           |
| vhanup, <i>s.</i>          | justice, rectitude                |
| vhanusi, <i>adv.</i>       | justly, rightly                   |
| vhâp, <i>s.</i>            | want, need                        |
| vhei, <i>v.</i>            | to appear                         |

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| vhei-vhei, <i>v.</i>      | to reveal                                   |
| vheisa, <i>adj.</i>       | clear, manifest                             |
| vheisasi, <i>adv.</i>     | clearly                                     |
| vhi, <i>v.</i>            | to hurt, to injure                          |
| vlh̄-qk̄âu, <i>v.</i>     | to cross over                               |
| vh̄rap, <i>s.</i>         | a wolf                                      |
| vhira-caisini, <i>s.</i>  | a pestilence                                |
| vhop, <i>s.</i>           | the uterus of an animal                     |
| vhobibi, <i>v.</i>        | to tickle                                   |
| vhou, <i>adj.</i>         | whose, perfect                              |
| vhou-qna, <i>adj.</i>     | upright, perfect                            |
| vhou-qnap, <i>s.</i>      | uprightness, perfection, sincerity          |
| vhou-qnasi, <i>adv.</i>   | perfectly, righteously                      |
| vhou-qna-disin, <i>v.</i> | to appear righteous, to assume<br>rectitude |
| vhou-vhou, <i>v.</i>      | to make level                               |
| vhoup, <i>s.</i>          | cow-dung                                    |
| vhonap, <i>s.</i>         | a branch                                    |
| vhua, <i>adj.</i>         | blue  |
| vhûa, <i>v.</i>           | to inform, to report, to tell the<br>news   |
| vhûas, <i>s.</i>          | the news, a report                          |
| vhûa-vkhanis, <i>s.</i>   | a newspaper                                 |
| vhubi, <i>v.</i>          | to burn                                     |
| vhubis, <i>s.</i>         | a conflagration                             |
| vhumi, <i>s.</i>          | a locust                                    |
| vhums, <i>s.</i>          | a swarm of locusts                          |
| vka, <i>adj.</i>          | bald  |
| vka, <i>v.</i>            | to plant                                    |
| vka-am, <i>v.</i>         | to accuse                                   |
| vka-ams, <i>s.</i>        | an accusation                               |
| vka-am-qnap, <i>s.</i>    | a bridle                                    |
| vka-mêi, <i>v.</i>        | to fix                                      |
| vka-qau, <i>v.</i>        | to yoke oxen                                |
| vka-qnâ, <i>adj.</i>      | shallow                                     |
| vka-vgui, <i>v.</i>       | to pierce the nostril                       |
| vka-glun, <i>v.</i>       | plants                                      |
| vkâ, <i>v.</i>            | to go in, enter                             |

|                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| vkágha, <i>v.</i>       | to come in                     |
| vká-daus, <i>s.</i>     | a door, an entrance            |
| vkai, <i>v.</i>         | to pull, to draw               |
| vkai-garu, <i>v.</i>    | to stretch                     |
| vkai-vui, <i>v.</i>     | to undress                     |
| vkai-vhabu, <i>v.</i>   | to lead astray                 |
| vkai-vka, <i>v.</i>     | to dress                       |
| vkai-xkui, <i>v.</i>    | to stretch one upon the ground |
| vkai-xna, <i>v.</i>     | to pull down                   |
| vkai, <i>v.</i>         | to smoke                       |
| vkaip, <i>s.</i>        | a leaf                         |
| vkais, <i>s.</i>        | a box, the ear                 |
| vkairap, <i>s.</i>      | an ear-ring                    |
| vkau, <i>v.</i>         | to wish, to desire             |
| vkaup, <i>s.</i>        | a heart                        |
| vkama, <i>adj.</i>      | brown                          |
| vkan, <i>v.</i>         | to ask, to beseech             |
| vkan, <i>v.</i>         | to shut                        |
| vkana, <i>prep.</i>     | withiu                         |
| vkan-am, <i>v.</i>      | to shut                        |
| vkan-am-ghus, <i>s.</i> | a key                          |
| vkan-ei, <i>v.</i>      | to cover                       |
| vkan-eis, <i>s.</i>     | a cover                        |
| vkan-qkâ, <i>adj.</i>   | secret, concealed              |
| vkan-qkâsis, <i>s.</i>  | secrecy, a mystery             |
| vkan-qkâsi, <i>adv.</i> | mysteriously                   |
| vkan-vkai, <i>adj.</i>  | deaf                           |
| vkap, <i>s.</i>         | baldness                       |
| vkap, <i>s.</i>         | a plain                        |
| vkâp, <i>s.</i>         | a precipice, a well            |
| vkarop, <i>s.</i>       | a footpath, a lane             |
| vkâsis, <i>s.</i>       | an entrance                    |
| vkei, <i>v.</i>         | to call                        |
| vkei-ei, <i>v.</i>      | to reproach                    |
| vkei-cis, <i>s.</i>     | a reproach                     |
| vkei-chu, <i>v.</i>     | to call together               |
| vkei-vui, <i>v.</i>     | to challenge                   |
| vkei-vuis, <i>s.</i>    | a challenge                    |

|                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| vkô, <i>v.</i>           | to give place, to avoid a missile |
| vkona, <i>v.</i>         | to beg                            |
| vkonap, <i>s.</i>        | a beggar                          |
| vkuaip, <i>s.</i>        | a skin to lie upon                |
| vkui, <i>adj.</i>        | many                              |
| vkui-vmubis, <i>s.</i>   | a multitude                       |
| vkui-vkui, <i>v.</i>     | to multiply                       |
| vkum, <i>v.</i>          | to believe                        |
| vkum-vkumsa, <i>adj.</i> | credible, trustworthy             |
| vkums, <i>s.</i>         | faith                             |
| vkuru, <i>adv.</i>       | first                             |
| vkurup, <i>s.</i>        | the first                         |
| vgaip, <i>s.</i>         | marrow, a marrow-bone             |
| vgou, <i>adj.</i>        | whole, entire                     |
| vgou-vgou, <i>v.</i>     | to heal                           |
| vgou-vgou-aup, <i>s.</i> | a physician                       |
| vgoup, <i>s.</i>         | health                            |
| vgobrop, <i>s.</i>       | an ant                            |
| vguap, <i>s.</i>         | clay                              |
| vguas, <i>s.</i>         | mud                               |
| vguip, <i>s.</i>         | the nose                          |
| vgubirup, <i>s.</i>      | an ant                            |
| vkha, <i>v.</i>          | to resist, to oppose              |
| vkhâ-vkharu, <i>adj.</i> | steep (in ascent)                 |
| vkhâ-qna, <i>v.</i>      | to quicken, support, strengthen   |
| vkhagus, <i>s.</i>       | opposition                        |
| vkhaba, <i>adj.</i>      | wicked, evil                      |
| vkhabap, <i>s.</i>       | wickedness                        |
| vkhabasi, <i>adv.</i>    | wrong, improperly                 |
| vkhabis, <i>s.</i>       | a cushion or pillow               |
| vkhabu, <i>adj.</i>      | weak                              |
| vkhabup, <i>s.</i>       | weakness, imbecility              |
| vkhabu-vkhabu, <i>v.</i> | to weaken                         |
| vkhabusi, <i>adv.</i>    | weakly                            |
| vkham, <i>adj.</i>       | young                             |
| vkham-khoip, <i>s.</i>   | a youth                           |
| vkham-vkham, <i>v.</i>   | to make young                     |
| vkhamsis, <i>s.</i>      | youth                             |

|                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| vkhanis, <i>s.</i>              | a book, letter                    |
| vkhani-xkha-xkha-aup, <i>s.</i> | a scribe                          |
| vkhann, <i>adj.</i>             | smooth                            |
| vkhanu-vkhanu, <i>v.</i>        | to smoothen                       |
| vkharap, <i>s.</i>              | a whale                           |
| vkharap, <i>s.</i>              | a testicle                        |
| ykhari, <i>v.</i>               | to slip                           |
| vkhari, <i>adj.</i>             | small                             |
| vkharip, <i>s.</i>              | smallness                         |
| vkharise, <i>adv.</i>           | a little                          |
| vkhari-vkhari, <i>v.</i>        | to lessen, to minify              |
| vkhei, <i>v.</i>                | to be awake                       |
| vkhei-vkhei, <i>v.</i>          | to awaken                         |
| vkei-heri-hâ, <i>v.</i>         | to remain awake                   |
| vkhei-xaip, <i>s.</i>           | a night-watch                     |
| vkhi, <i>v.</i>                 | to be at peace                    |
| vkhi-vkhi, <i>v.</i>            | to pacify                         |
| vkhi-qua, <i>v.</i>             | to be content                     |
| vkhi-qnasis, <i>s.</i>          | contentment                       |
| vkhiqha, <i>adj.</i>            | peaceful, quiet                   |
| vkhiip, <i>s.</i>               | peace                             |
| vkhopap, <i>s.</i>              | a bush louse                      |
| vkho-vkho, <i>v.</i>            | to liken, to speak a parable      |
| vkho-vkho, <i>s.</i>            | a parable, a comparison           |
| vkhou, <i>v.</i>                | to smear, to anoint               |
| vkhos, <i>s.</i>                | a bone                            |
| vkhu, <i>v.</i>                 | to tear, to destroy, to lay waste |
| vkhuap, <i>s.</i>               | an elephant                       |
| vkhua-xkûp, <i>s.</i>           | ivory                             |
| vkhubi, <i>v.</i>               | to make a noise                   |
| vkhubip, <i>s.</i>              | a noise                           |
| vkhum, <i>v.</i>                | to shave                          |
| vkhum, <i>adj.</i>              | sweet                             |
| vkhum-vkhum, <i>v.</i>          | to sweeten                        |
| vkhuni, <i>s.</i>               | sweetness                         |
| vkhuns, <i>s.</i>               | the brain                         |
| vkhurup, <i>s.</i>              | a vein                            |
| vna, <i>v.</i>                  | to dry                            |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| vna, <i>v.</i>             | to kick, to dance                          |
| vnà, <i>v.</i>             | to pour                                    |
| vnâ-ei, <i>v.</i>          | to pour upon                               |
| vnâ-ghu, <i>v.</i>         | to pour from                               |
| vnâ-mu, <i>v.</i>          | to baptise                                 |
| vnâ-mus, <i>s.</i>         | baptism                                    |
| vnâ-quâ, <i>v.</i>         | to pour into                               |
| vnâ-vui, <i>v.</i>         | to pour out                                |
| vnabu, <i>v.</i>           | to move about                              |
| vnabus, <i>s.</i>          | a dove                                     |
| vnabusin, <i>v.</i>        | to move one's self about                   |
| vnam, <i>v.</i>            | to whistle                                 |
| vnami, <i>s.</i>           | a splinter                                 |
| vnams, <i>s.</i>           | a skin blankct, a kaross                   |
| vnam-soua, <i>s.</i>       | fine weather                               |
| vnau, <i>v.</i>            | to look around                             |
| vnanis, <i>s.</i>          | a reed pipe, a flute                       |
| vnani-vnou, <i>v.</i>      | to play the flute                          |
| vnani-churu-aup, <i>s.</i> | one that plays the flute                   |
| vnaru, <i>adj.</i>         | quieted, subdued                           |
| vnasa, <i>adj.</i>         | dry  |
| vneip, <i>s.</i>           | a turtle dove                              |
| vnou, <i>v.</i>            | to beat, to flog                           |
| vnou-qa, <i>v.</i>         | to break in pieces                         |
| vnou-qau, <i>v.</i>        | to beat to death                           |
| vnou-qkam, <i>v.</i>       | to kill by beating                         |
| vnou-vkhu, <i>v.</i>       | to beat so as to draw blood                |
| vnou-xam, <i>v.</i>        | to wound                                   |
| vnou-xna, <i>v.</i>        | to start                                   |
| vnongus, <i>s.</i>         | boxing                                     |
| vnoup, <i>s.</i>           | a stroke                                   |
| vnua, <i>adj.</i>          | black                                      |
| vnua-ghua-qkâ, <i>adj.</i> | black, with white stripe along the<br>back |
| vnû, <i>v.</i>             | to sit down                                |
| vnû-ei-quaus, <i>s.</i>    | a bench                                    |
| vnû-cu, <i>v.</i>          | to choke                                   |
| vnua, <i>v.</i>            | to throw, shoot, cast                      |



|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| vnuu-gho, <i>v.</i>    | to box the ear, to strike on the face         |
| vnuu-ghop, <i>s.</i>   | a box on the ear                              |
| vnuu-ho, <i>v.</i>     | to hit  |
| vnuu-kaka, <i>v.</i>   | to shot to pieces                             |
| vnuu-sa, <i>v.</i>     | to miss                                       |
| vnuu-xkui, <i>v.</i>   | to knock or shoot down                        |
| vnuagu, <i>v.</i>      | to strive, to quarrel                         |
| vnuagus, <i>s.</i>     | strife  |
| vuubi, <i>v.</i>       | to bring together                             |
| vuubi-khâi, <i>v.</i>  | to heap up                                    |
| vnubis, <i>s.</i>      | a multitude                                   |
| vnûi, <i>v.</i>        | to place                                      |
| vnûi-ei, <i>v.</i>     | to set before                                 |
| vnûi-qkhuni, <i>v.</i> | to interpret, to translate, to trans-<br>pose |
| vnûi-qkhnis, <i>s.</i> | translation, transposition                    |
| vuûisa, <i>adj.</i>    | withered, palsied                             |
| vnumku, <i>s.</i>      | coals.  |

## X.

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| xa, <i>v.</i>         | to wash           |
| xa-xna, <i>v.</i>     | to baptise        |
| xa-xnas, <i>s.</i>    | baptism           |
| xa-xna-aup, <i>s.</i> | one that baptizes |
| xâ, <i>adj.</i>       | sated             |
| xâ, <i>v.</i>         | to love           |
| xai, <i>v.</i>        | to be concerned   |
| xaiku, <i>prep.</i>   | between           |
| xaikup, <i>adv.</i>   | in the midst      |
| xaip, <i>s.</i>       | time              |
| xaûs, <i>s.</i>       | a feast           |
| xabap, <i>s.</i>      | thread, a sinew   |
| xabu, <i>v.</i>       | to box the face   |
| xagi-xa, <i>v.</i>    | to pant           |
| xam, <i>v.</i>        | to clap hands     |

|                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| xama, <i>v.</i>            | to buy               |
| xama-eis, <i>s.</i>        | barter, trade        |
| xama-ghu, <i>v.</i>        | to sell              |
| xama-ghu-qkheis, <i>s.</i> | a market             |
| xama-qkhuni, <i>v.</i>     | to give in exchange  |
| xama-vui, <i>v.</i>        | to redeem            |
| xama-vuis, <i>s.</i>       | redemption, a ransom |
| xamasa, <i>adj.</i>        | damp                 |
| xamasap, <i>s.</i>         | dampness             |
| xan, <i>adj.</i>           | ripe, done           |
| xan-oms, <i>s.</i>         | an oven              |
| xandama, <i>adj.</i>       | unripe, raw          |
| xau, <i>v.</i>             | to dwell, to inhabit |
| xan-qkheis, <i>s.</i>      | a place of abode     |
| xan-vkâ, <i>v.</i>         | to occupy a place    |
| xani-xkû, <i>v.</i>        | to gnash the teeth   |
| xara, <i>v.</i>            | to shorten           |
| xari, <i>adv.</i>          | to-morrow, yesterday |
| xari, <i>adj.</i>          | the left             |
| xaru, <i>v.</i>            | to go home           |
| xaru,                      | spotted              |
| xâs, <i>s.</i>             | love                 |
| xei, <i>v.</i>             | to churn             |
| xei-xhois, <i>s.</i>       | a churn              |
| xeigha, <i>v.</i>          | to be angry          |
| xeip, <i>s.</i>            | anger                |
| xeîp, <i>pron.</i>         | he                   |
| xêis, <i>pron.</i>         | she                  |
| xêi, <i>pron.</i>          | it                   |
| xêi-xheis, <i>s.</i>       | a weed               |
| xo, <i>v.</i>              | to die               |
| xou, <i>v.</i>             | to wait, tarry       |
| xou, <i>adj.</i>           | vain, useless        |
| xôus, <i>s.</i>            | a feast              |
| xousi, <i>adv.</i>         | for nothing          |
| xoubi, <i>adv.</i>         | almost               |
| xoup, <i>s.</i>            | a fish               |
| xou-qkho-aup, <i>s.</i>    | a fisherman          |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| xop, <i>s.</i>            | death                                    |
| xori, <i>v.</i>           | to plague, tease, commit sin             |
| xori-aup, <i>s.</i>       | a sinner                                 |
| xorip, <i>s.</i>          | sin                                      |
| xua, <i>v.</i>            | to kiss                                  |
| xuap, <i>s.</i>           | a kiss                                   |
| xuâp, <i>s.</i>           | an arm                                   |
| xuiï, <i>s.</i>           | a cough                                  |
| xuip, <i>s.</i>           | wealth, treasure                         |
| xui-quaus, <i>s.</i>      | a throne                                 |
| xum, <i>v.</i>            | to sleep                                 |
| xums, <i>s.</i>           | sleep                                    |
| xurikip,                  | an ape                                   |
| xha, <i>v.</i>            | to chop                                  |
| xha-qno, <i>v.</i>        | to chop through, to cut a way<br>through |
| xha-vui, <i>v.</i>        | to chop out                              |
| xha-xna, <i>v.</i>        | to chop off                              |
| xha-xna-dana, <i>v.</i>   | to behead                                |
| xhai-cip, <i>v.</i>       | a shooting pain                          |
| xharakap, <i>s.</i>       | a bustard                                |
| xhas, <i>s.</i>           | a chopping                               |
| xhas, <i>s.</i>           | the womb                                 |
| xhei, <i>v.</i>           | to flee                                  |
| xhei-ghu, <i>v.</i>       | to flee from                             |
| xhei-vua, <i>v.</i>       | to escape                                |
| xheî, <i>v.</i>           | to cast a dart                           |
| xhêi-kuâs, <i>s.</i>      | an assegai                               |
| xhois, <i>s.</i>          | a wooden vessel                          |
| xhou, <i>v.</i>           | to bind                                  |
| xhou-xhou, <i>v.</i>      | to hook on                               |
| xhou-omi, <i>s.</i>       | a prison                                 |
| xhuap, <i>s.</i>          | a cave                                   |
| xhuhá, <i>v.</i>          | to be torn                               |
| xhuï, <i>s.</i>           | a rend or tear                           |
| xhûi-vui-basin, <i>v.</i> | to choose                                |
| xka, <i>adj.</i>          | thin                                     |
| xka, <i>v.</i>            | to wrap round the neck                   |

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| xkai, <i>v.</i>           | to chew                        |
| xkai, <i>v.</i>           | to mimic                       |
| xkaisi, <i>adj.</i>       | ugly                           |
| xkau, <i>v.</i>           | to spoil, to destroy           |
| xkau-xkau, <i>v.</i>      | to devastate                   |
| xkâu-ap, <i>s.</i>        | the devil                      |
| xkaus, <i>s.</i>          | destruction                    |
| xkâu, <i>v.</i>           | to form a village              |
| xkâus, <i>s.</i>          | a village or town              |
| xkabop, <i>s.</i>         | a wing                         |
| xkamrop, <i>s.</i>        | a tear                         |
| xkama, <i>v.</i>          | to fetch water                 |
| xkams, <i>s.</i>          | water                          |
| xkam-o, <i>v.</i>         | to be without water            |
| xkam-caisini, <i>s.</i>   | the dropsy                     |
| xkana, <i>v.</i>          | to give cattle water at a well |
| xkanas, <i>s.</i>         | a camel thorn-tree             |
| xkans, <i>s.</i>          | meat, flesh                    |
| xkara, <i>v.</i>          | to sift                        |
| xkara, <i>v.</i>          | to drag                        |
| xkarap, <i>s.</i>         | a shoulder                     |
| xkêi, <i>v.</i>           | to press                       |
| xkêibasin-heis, <i>s.</i> | a walking-stick                |
| xkou, <i>v.</i>           | to shew                        |
| xkous, <i>s.</i>          | instruction                    |
| xkon, <i>v.</i>           | to move                        |
| xkon-xkon, <i>v.</i>      | to disturb                     |
| xkorop, <i>s.</i>         | a finger or toe-nail, a claw   |
| xkua, <i>v.</i>           | to dawn                        |
| xkua-xkaunis, <i>s.</i>   | the morning star               |
| xkuâ, <i>v.</i>           | to descend                     |
| xkuâgha, <i>v.</i>        | to come down                   |
| xkuap, <i>s.</i>          | a spoon                        |
| xkuâp, <i>s.</i>          | the knee                       |
| xhuasi, <i>conj.</i>      | then                           |
| xkui, <i>v.</i>           | to lie down                    |
| xkui-vui, <i>v.</i>       | to explain                     |
| xkui-vuis, <i>s.</i>      | an explanation                 |
| xkui-xna, <i>s.</i>       | to put off                     |

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| xkúp, <i>s.</i>            | a springbuck                              |
| xkúp, <i>s.</i>            | a tooth                                   |
| xkúp, <i>s.</i>            | a father                                  |
| xkús, <i>s.</i>            | a mother                                  |
| xkúi, <i>s.</i>            | a parent                                  |
| xkúzi-xkubip, <i>s.</i>    | a frog                                    |
| xgans, <i>s.</i>           | a storm or tempest                        |
| xgamabip, <i>s.</i>        | a beetle                                  |
| xgari, <i>v.</i>           | to persuade, to urge                      |
| xgaruí, <i>s.</i>          | a hollow place upon the face of<br>a rock |
| xgarus, <i>s.</i>          | a leather pouch                           |
| xgu, <i>v.</i>             | to force, compel                          |
| xgubi, <i>v.</i>           | to stir                                   |
| xgurip, <i>s.</i>          | a moth                                    |
| xkha, <i>v.</i>            | to be able                                |
| xkha, <i>adj.</i>          | the same                                  |
| xkha-xkha, <i>v.</i>       | to teach                                  |
| xkha-xkhap, <i>s.</i>      | instruction                               |
| xkha-xkha-aup, <i>s.</i>   | a teacher                                 |
| xkha-xkha-ckúap, <i>s.</i> | a pupil                                   |
| xkhai, <i>v.</i>           | to turn                                   |
| xkhai-unu, <i>v.</i>       | to turn around                            |
| xkhai-uwa, <i>v.</i>       | to turn back                              |
| xkhai-vkau, <i>v.</i>      | to comfort                                |
| xkhai-vkaus, <i>s.</i>     | consolation                               |
| xkhaip, <i>s.</i>          | the breast                                |
| xkhaisi, <i>adj.</i>       | eight                                     |
| xkhaisi-disi, <i>adj.</i>  | eighty                                    |
| xkhaisi-ca, <i>adj.</i>    | eighteen                                  |
| xkhaisi-xêi, <i>adj.</i>   | eighth                                    |
| xkhaisin, <i>v.</i>        | to repent                                 |
| xkhaisins, <i>s.</i>       | repentance                                |
| xkhaup, <i>s.</i>          | a lamb                                    |
| xkhâu, <i>v.</i>           | to shoot                                  |
| xkhâu-xna, <i>v.</i>       | to rob, to carry off booty, by force      |
| xkhâu-xna-aup, <i>s.</i>   | a robber, a marauder                      |
| xkhau-xhû, <i>s.</i>       | a species of lizard                       |
| xkhaba, <i>adv.</i>        | again                                     |

|                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| xkhamap, <i>s.</i>         | the hartebeest, antelope         |
| xkhami, <i>v.</i>          | to grind                         |
| xkhami-cuis, <i>s.</i>     | a mill stone                     |
| xkhamis, <i>s.</i>         | a mill                           |
| xkhan, <i>v.</i>           | to hate                          |
| xkhans, <i>s.</i>          | hatred                           |
| xkhâp, <i>s.</i>           | the moon                         |
| xkhara, <i>v.</i>          | to punish                        |
| xkharap, <i>s.</i>         | punishment                       |
| xkhi, <i>v.</i>            | to pinch                         |
| xkheis, <i>s.</i>          | a fever                          |
| xkho, <i>v.</i>            | to bury                          |
| xkhou, <i>v.</i>           | to take captive, to seize        |
| xkhou-oms, <i>s.</i>       | a prison, a place of confinement |
| xkhora, <i>v.</i>          | to determine, to push            |
| xkhos, <i>s.</i>           | a burial                         |
| xkhua, <i>v.</i>           | to be able                       |
| xkhuâ, <i>adj.</i>         | hot                              |
| xkhuadama, <i>adj.</i>     | bad, weak                        |
| xkhoba, <i>v.</i>          | to open                          |
| xkhui, <i>v.</i>           | to miss, to find wanting         |
| xkhuis, <i>s.</i>          | a barrier, a fortification       |
| xkhum, <i>s.</i>           | the stomach                      |
| xkumgha, <i>v.</i>         | to be pregnant                   |
| xkhunap, <i>s.</i>         | the summer                       |
| xkhunip, <i>s.</i>         | a tiger                          |
| xkhourup, <i>s.</i>        | the bladder                      |
| xkhuru-xop, <i>s.</i>      | the gravel                       |
| xkhuruzi-khubip, <i>s.</i> | a chameleon                      |
| xkhus, <i>s.</i>           | a mimosa tree                    |
| xkhus, <i>s.</i>           | a thorn                          |
| xna, <i>prep.</i>          | that                             |
| xna, <i>v.</i>             | to fall                          |
| xua-ei, <i>v.</i>          | to fall upon                     |
| xna-vam, <i>v.</i>         | to attack                        |
| xna-xkui, <i>v.</i>        | to fall down, to fall prostrate  |
| xnâ, <i>v.</i>             | to leave                         |
| xnâ-ghu, <i>v.</i>         | to forsake                       |
| xna-amaka, <i>adv.</i>     | therefore                        |

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| xua-ei, <i>adv.</i>    | thither  |
| xnai, <i>v.</i>        | to sing  |
| xnais, <i>s.</i>       | a singing  |
| xnai-zanas, <i>s.</i>  | a song, hymn   |
| xnâu, <i>v.</i>        | to hear  |
| xnâu-cuam, <i>v.</i>   | to be obedient   |
| xnâu-enams, <i>s.</i>  | obedience  |
| xnâu-qa, <i>v.</i>     | to understand  |
| xnâu-qas, <i>s.</i>    | understanding, comprehension                               |
| xnaba, <i>adv.</i>     | there  |
| xnaba-ghu, <i>adv.</i> | thence   |
| xnaba-ei, <i>v.</i>    | to fan   |
| xnaban-ei, <i>v.</i>   | to fan one's self  |
| xnadi, <i>adv.</i>     | such   |
| xnadikosi, <i>adv.</i> | so much  |
| xnadimisi, <i>adv.</i> | thus, so   |
| xnam, <i>v.</i>        | to wait  |
| xnam, <i>v.</i>        | to embrace   |
| xnama, <i>v.</i>       | to warn, to exhort   |
| xnan, <i>adj.</i>      | straight   |
| xnasin, <i>v.</i>      | to repose in confidence, to trust<br>one's self to another |
| xnap, <i>s.</i>        | a horn   |
| xnasip, <i>s.</i>      | the iguana   |
| xnign, <i>v.</i>       | to contend   |
| xnigu-aup,             | an enemy   |
| xnei, <i>adv.</i>      | then   |
| xno-qhama, <i>adj.</i> | steep (in descent)   |
| xnora, <i>v.</i>       | to plague  |
| xnua, <i>s.</i>        | a snare  |
| xnuâp, <i>s.</i>       | the diaphragm  |
| xnuîi,                 | string of beads, worn by women<br>round the loins          |
| xnuip, <i>s.</i>       | tallow, dripping   |
| xnurip, <i>s.</i>      | a cousin   |
| xnuris, <i>s.</i>      | a cousin   |
| xnus, <i>s.</i>        | a screen   |
| xnusin, <i>v.</i>      | to rub against anything.                                   |









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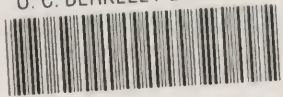
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