

Eastern Shona - a comparative
dialect study

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1970

PhD

University of Cape Town

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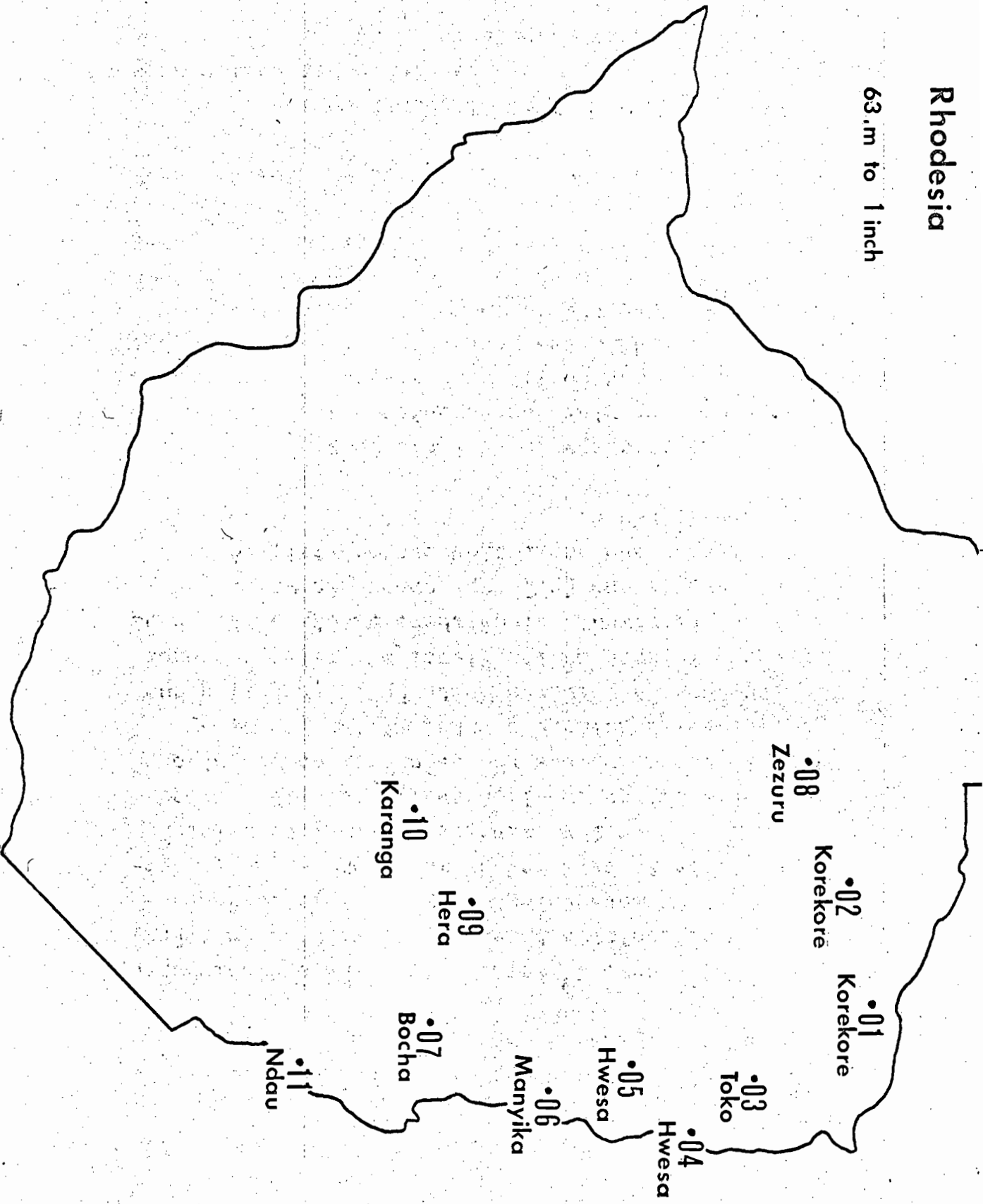
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Addendum

Lexical source lists for all dialects.

Rhodesia

63.m to 1 inch



1.0.0 Introduction

In this paper the speech patterns of eleven individuals living in the Eastern half of Rhodesia are described and compared. Each individual was selected as being representative of a number of localities described in the map below.

The first part of the paper is concerned with the abstraction of comparable linguistic units from the dialects. These units are abstracted at various levels of analysis and unit categories include phonemes, tonemes, morphophonemes, tonomorphemes and morphemes. Each unit category is described in relation to the general structural framework of the dialects established by a sentence analysis. The units so abstracted and described constitute the distinctive attributes of each dialect.

In part two the dialects are compared and classified by computer according to their correspondence to approximately one thousand selected properties.

2.0.0 Phonemic System

2.0.1 Phonemicisation and the orthography

An examination of the Lexical source lists in the addendum indicates that the orthography used here differs from the Standard Shona Orthography, chiefly in the transcription of C^w series onsets. (Hocketts term "onset" will be used to describe all phonetic activity occurring before the vowel core of the syllable -Stevik 1964)

In many dialects C^w series onsets have distinctive "double articulation" and may be written [pk],[bg] etc. It is methodologically feasible to analyse such onsets in terms of primary and secondary components. Thus for example, [pk] may be written [p^k] at a higher level of analysis. The raised symbol thus comprises the secondary component of the onset - usually described as 'accompanying release sound' In fact both [p^k] and [P^k] occur in many dialects at this level of analysis. Such a description would place these onsets on the same level as [p'] and [p^h] type onsets in which the glottal-stop and aspiration respectively constitute the release sound.

Inter-dialect comparisons indicate that [pk] type onsets have regular correspondence with onsets written [pw] and [pxw]. Reference to the structural level indicates that these onsets are usually associated with the //w// morpheme of the Passive construction. Under these conditions of occurrence the secondary components [k] and [x] may be regarded as "boundary phenomena" resulting from the C-w junction and may be subsumed into the /pw/ phoneme.

However, as a phonological constituent of the plosive series [k] would then have the dual status of junction-form and phoneme (since all dialects have phoneme /k/)

To resolve this methodological ambiguity [pk] type onsets were written /pk/ in the Lexical data to avoid the risk of Phonemic overlapping. Since [x] and [ɣ] do not have phonemic status in any of the dialects examined their classification as C^w allophones is quite acceptable and there is no risk of phonemic overlapping.

This orthography thus preserves the maximum amount of information and is especially applicable in stressing dialect distinctiveness. (The Standard Shona Orthography is of course designed to minimise dialect distinctiveness)

2.1.0 General features of the phonemic system

All the dialects examined have a five-vowel phoneme system. The consonantal phonemes of the dialects are described below in a series of tables, 2.1 - 2.11. These tables are arranged into 8 onset series, viz.

VCV	VC ^w	VC ^y	VC ^{yw}
NCV	NC ^w	NC ^y	NC ^{yw}

The number of onsets distinguished by the constituent 'aspiration' varies through the dialects. In all dialects this constituent distinguishes the nasal series /n/ vs /nh/, /m/ vs /mh/. Only in dialects 06 and 11 (Manyika and Ndau) does this constituent have phonemic status in the voiceless plosive series (although many dialects distinguish [p] [p^h], [t] [t^h], [k] [k^h] at a phonetic level). In this paper the voiced plosive and fricative series were analysed in terms of this constituent. Thus the distinction between [b] and [β], and [d] and [d̥] on a phonemic level was considered one of aspiration vs. non-aspiration.

On a phonetic level these onsets are distinguished according to the constituents Explosiveness vs. Implosiveness. Similarly the distinction between the voiced fricatives [v] or [β] and [v] on a phonemic level is considered as non-aspiration vs. aspiration. These onsets are thus written /v/ and /vh/ in the addendum. (The onset /v/ has the phonetic realisation [v] or [β] in the dialects examined, viz. denti-labial vs. bilabial. Since no dialect has both forms they are conveniently written /v/ as indicated above)

The onsets written /b/ and /bh/, /d/ and /dh/ contrast phonemically only in the VCV and VC^W series and thus forms written [mb] [mbh] [mbw] [mbhw] and [nd] [ndh] [ndw] [ndhw] which occur as free variants in all the dialects may be subsumed into the phonemes /mb/ /mbw/ and /nd/ /ndw/ respectively.

Similarly the NC onset written [mvh] is conveniently written /mv/ in the orthography since the unaspirated form /v/ has no NC onset in any of the dialects.

The velar nasal phoneme is written /ng'/ in the orthography. The pre-palatal nasal [ɲ] and the alveolar nasal with palatal glide [ny] were subsumed into one phoneme /ny/. (Doke reported that these onsets were distinct phonemes in Karanga. This distinction was not found in the speech of the Karanga informant used in this paper)

2.2.0 C^y series onsets

It has been noted above that all phonetically complex onsets with velar fricatives [x] or [Y] or velar plosives [k] or [g] as secondary components are classified as C^w series onsets. Similarly, phonetically complex onsets with palatal fricative constituents [ç] or [j] or palatal glide [y] are subsumed into the C^y series. No onsets with plosive palatal constituents as secondary components occur in the dialects.

On a phonetic level it is possible to distinguish between onsets in which the 'y' constituent is (a) a release sound and (b) a cluster phoneme. This distinction is parallel to that between [p^k] and [pk]. In the former the velar constituent is a release sound, in the latter a cluster phoneme. In fact in many onsets the 'y' constituent occurs as both.

Thus, for example, dialect 11-Ndau has the onset [rjy] (cf. [kurjya] 'to eat' V-080). A constituent analysis indicates that this onset is structured - C^y + y. In practice this onset may be written /ry/ on a phonemic level. However, the onset [rjw] in 11-Ndau (cf. [murjwo] 'right' N-212) has structure C^y + w which will be transcribed /ryw/ in the orthography.

The reflexes of several Comparative Series have C^y and C^w series onsets. In the following table the onset-series of 6 Nominal and Verbal reflexes are described.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
01	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w	C ^y
02	C ^y	C ^y	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w
03	CV	C ^y	CV	CV	CV	C ^y
04	C ^y	C ^y	C ^y	CV	-	-
05	CV	CV	CV	C ^y	-	-
06	C ^y	C ^y	CV	C ^y	C ^y	CV
07	C ^y	C ^y	C ^y	C ^y	C ^y	C ^y
08	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w	-
09	C ^w	C ^y	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w
10	C ^y	C ^w	C ^w	C ^w	-	-
11	C ^y	C ^y	C ^{yw}	C ^w	-	-

Column numbers refer to lexical items, viz.

- 1 'eat' V-080
- 2 'fear' V-088
- 3 'right' N-212
- 4 'tobacco' N-334
- 5 'thigh' N-328
- 6 'break' V-036

Row numbers refer to dialects.

It can be seen that some dialects have the same onset series throughout, but in view of the gaps in the system this may not be of significance as possible variants may occur in these gaps as a result of further investigation.

It is noteworthy that no item has the same reflex series throughout. The Standard Shona usage of items //dya//tya// is thus something of an oversimplification.

2.3.0 Dialect 01-Korekore

The phonemic inventory of this dialect, established by the constituent analysis described above is described in Table 2.1 below.

This dialect has heavily aspirated allophones of many phonemes, including -

[p] and [ph] > /p/
 [t] and [th] > /t/
 [k] and [kh] > /k/
 [pf] and [pfh] > /pf/
 [ts] and [tsh] > /ts/
 [c] and [ch] > /ch/
 [s] and [s^h] > /s/
 etc...

The phoneme /r/ has two allophones, a flapped lateral [r̥] and trill [r]

viz.

[rise]	'scorpion'
[marise]	pl.
[rudzi]	'tribe'
[marudzzi]	pl.
[-tonhorwa]	'cold'
[-tonhoresa]	'chill'

These allophones appear to be free variants and their occurrence could not be described in terms of position, save that the trill [r] occurred in all C^w series onsets.

Devocalised allophones occur in both VCV and NCV onset series.

viz.

[mb]	and [m̥b]	> /mb/
[dz]	and [d̥z]	> /dz/

etc...

Labialised allophones occur in CV and C^w series.

viz.

[gw]	and [g̥w]	> /gw/
[kw]	and [k̥w]	> /kw/
[tsv]	and [psv]	> /tsv/
[dzv]	and [bzv]	> /dzv/

etc...

The phoneme /h/ is heavily voiced and has a 'breathy' allophone preceded by slight glottal closure and slight pressing of the following vowel.

viz. ['hoot^ha] 'shoulder'

In the C^w series this phoneme is barely voiced but retains its breathy quality. The onset /hw/ thus has allophones similar to [øw] at a higher level of analysis.

One example of a centralised vowel was noted in [mwüya] 'air'.

The onset /tsy/ is noteworthy. This onset does not occur in any of the other dialects. No example of /tsyw/ could be found in this dialect.

Table 2.1

Dialect 01-Korekore

VCV

p		t		ch	k
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf		ts	tsv		
bv		dz	dzv		
	f	s	sv	sh	h
	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	

VC^w

pw		tw		chw	kw
bw		dw		jw	gw
bhw		dhw			
		tsw			
		dzw			
		sw	svw	shw	hw
		zw	zvw	zhw	
mw		nw			ng'w
mhw		nhw			
		rw			

NCV

mb		nd		nj	ng
mbh		ndh			
mbv		ndz			
	mvh	nz	nzv		

NC^w

		ntw			
mbw		ndw		njw	ngw
mbhw		ndhw			
		ndzw			
		nzw	nzvw		

VC^y

		tsy			
		ny			

VC^{yw}

		nyw			

NC^y

--	--	--	--	--	--

NC^{yw}

--	--	--	--	--	--

2.4.0 Dialect 02-Korekore

The phonemic inventory of this dialect is described in table 2.2 below.

The phoneme /v/ has phonetic realisation [v] in this dialect.

Aspirated allophones of voiceless plosives occur but the degree of aspiration is barely significant even on the phonetic level.

Labialisation is not phonetically significant.

Note the occurrence of C^{yw} onsets in the palatal series. Such onsets occur in three other dialects, but there only in the voiceless series. This dialect alone has the onset /jyw/. Cf. tables 2.3, 2.4, 2.9.

Table 2.2

Dialect 02-Korekore

VCV

p		t		ch	k
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf		ts	tsv		
bv		dz	dzv		
	f	s	sv	sh	h
v	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	

VC^w

pw		tw		chw	kw
bw		dw			gw
bhw		dhw			
		tsw			
		dzw			
		sw	svw	shw	hw
v		zw	zv	zhw	
mw		nw			ng'w
mhw		nhw			
		rw			

NCV

mb		nd		nj	ng
mbh		ndh			
mbv		ndz			
	mvh	nz	nzv		

NC^w

mbw		ndw		njw	ngw
mbhw		ndhw			
		ndzw			
		nzw	nzvw		

CV^y

				chy	
				jy	
					ny

CV^{yw}

				chyw	
				jyw	
					nyw

NC^y

--	--	--	--	--	--

NC^{yw}

--	--	--	--	--	--

2.5.0 Dialect 03-Toko

The phonemic inventory of this dialect is described in table 2.3 below.

Phoneme /v/ has the phonetic realisation [v̥]

Aspiration of voiceless plosives is slight and labialisation is not apparent.

The NC onset /ms/ occurs, probably as a result of the loss of prefix vowel.

The onset /ty/ is noteworthy and occurs in two other dialects only (07-Bocha and 11-Ndau)

Table 2.3
Dialect 03-Toko

VCV

p	t	ch	k
b	d	j	g
bh	dh		
pf	ts	tsv	
bv	dz	dzv	
v	f	sv	sh
vh	z	zv	zh
m	n		ng'
mh	nh		
w	r	y	

VC^w

pw	tw	chw	kw
bw	dw		gw
bhw	dhw		
	tsw		
	dzw		
	sw	svw	shw
vw	vhw	zw	zvw
		zhw	hw
mw	nw		ng'w
mbw	nhw		
	rw		

NCV

mb	nd	nj	ng
mbh	ndh		
	ms		
mvh	nz	nzv	

NC^w

mbw	ndw	ngw
mbhw	ndhw	
	nzw	nzvw

VC^y

ty	chy
ny	

VC^{yw}

tyw	chyw
nyw	

NC^y

--

NC^{yw}

--

2.6.0 Dialect 04-Hwesa

The phonemic inventory of this dialect is described below.

Heavily aspirated allophones of plosives and affricates occur in free variation. The NC series includes onsets written [mph] [nth] and [nkh] as well as the common voiced forms [mb] [mbh], [nd] [ndh] described above for all the dialects. These onsets are significant deep-structure abstractions and will be discussed in section 3 under Morpho-phonemes. Similar onsets occur in dialects 05-Hwesa and 11-Ndau.

Labialised allophones of plosives and affricates occur in free variation.

The phoneme /r/ has two allophones [r] and [r] occurring in free variation in all onsets exp. C^w where /rw/ has phonetic realisation [rw].

Table 2.4

Dialect 04-Hwesa

VCV

p		t		ch	k
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf		ts	tsv		
bv		dz	dzv		
	f	s	sv	sh	h
	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	

VC^w

pw		tw		chw	kw
bw		dw			gw
bhw		dhw			
		tsw			
		dzw			
		sw	svw	shw	hw
		zw	zvw	zhw	
mw		nw			ng'w
mhw		nhw			
		rw			

NCV

mp		nt		nk
mb		nd		nj
mbh		ndh		ng
mpf		nts		
	mvh	nz	nzv	

NC^w

mbw		ndw		njw	mkw
mbhw		ndhw			ngw
		ntsw			
		nzw	nzvw		

VC^y

				chy
		dy		
		ny		

VC^{yw}

				chyw
		dyw		
		nyw		

NC^y

				nzy
--	--	--	--	-----

NC^{yw}

--	--	--	--	--

2.7.0 Dialect 05-Hwesa

The phonemic inventory is described below in table 2.5

Aspirated allophones of plosives and affricates occur in free variation.

The NC series onsets include [mph] [nth] and [nkh] which will be discussed later.

Labialised phonemes occur. Thus while most of the dialects examined have labialised allophones in this dialect the affricate series has been labialised with the result that [tsv] and [dzv] no longer occur, but only [psv] and [bzv]. With other affricate onsets allophones also occur. This would seem to indicate that the process of Labialisation operative in a number of dialects has attained it's maximum possible development in this dialect with the formal replacement of [tsv] and [dzv].

Phoneme /r/ has two allophones [r] and [r] which occur in free variation except in CW onsets.

One clear example of a nasalised vowel was noted in this dialect. [mung'ẽ] 'finger'

Affricates have lengthened allophones with zero-pauses, viz.

/j/ < [j] and [d'zh]

/ch/ < [c] and [t'sh]

Similar zero-pauses occur in other onsets, noticeably in C^w and C^y series.

viz.

[r'w] < [nyavhar'we] 'scorpion'

[d'y] < [fod'ya] 'tobacco'

The lengthened nasal onset /nny/ and /nnyw/ are not found in any other dialect. Their phonemic status was not established beyond dispute.

Table 2.5

Dialect 05-Hwesa

VCV

p		t		ch	k
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf	psv	ts			
bv	bzv	dz			
	f	s	sv	sh	h
	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	

VC^w

pw		tw		chw	kw
bw		dw			gw
bhw		dhw			
		tsw			
		dzw			
		sw	svw	shw	hw
		zw	zvw	zhw	
mw		nw			ng'w
mbw		nhw			
		rw			

NCV

mp		nt		nch	nk
mb		nd		nj	ng
mbh		ndh			
		nts			
		ndz			
		ns			
	mvh	nz	nzv		

NC^w

mbw		ndw		njw	ngw
mbhw		ndhw			
		ntsw			
		ndzw			
		nzw	nzvw		

VC^y

		dy			
		ny			

VC^{yw}

		nyw			
--	--	-----	--	--	--

NC^y

		nzy			
		nny			

NC^{yw}

		nnyw			
--	--	------	--	--	--

2.9.0 Dialect 07-Bocha

The phonemic inventory is described in table 2.7 below.

The phoneme /v/ has phonetic realisation [β].

Aspiration of plosives and affricates is not significant phonemically, but aspirated allophones occur. /h/ has two allophones, one is very heavily voiced and has distinctive breathiness.

The onset /dy/ has allophones [dy] and [ly] but note that /ry/ also occurs.

Table 2.7

Dialect 07-Bocha

VCV

p		t		ch	k
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf		ts	tsv		
bv		dz	dzv		
	f	s	sv	sh	h
v	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	
		hl			
		dl			

VC^w

pw		tw		chw	kw
bw		dw			gw
bhw		dhw			
		tsw			
		dzw			
		sw	svw	shw	hw
vw	vhw	zw	zvw	zhw	
mw		nw			ng'w
mhw		nhw			
		rw			

NCV

mb		nd		nj	ng
mbh		ndh			
		ndz			
	mvh	nz	nzv		

NC^w

mbw		ndw		njw	ngw
mbhw		ndhw			
		ndzw			
		nzw	nzvw		

VC^y

		ty			
		dy			
		ny			
		ry			

VC^{yw}

		tyw			
		dyw			
		nyw			

NC^y

NC^{yw}

2.10.0 Dialect 08-Zezuru

The phonemic inventory is described in table 2.8 below.

The phoneme /v/ has phonetic realisation [v̥].

Aspirated allophones of plosives and affricates occur together with labialised forms of the affricates /tʃv/ and /dʒv/. The voiced plosive series includes devocalised allophones.

viz.

[b̥] and [bh] > /bh/
 [g̥] and [g] > /g/
 etc...

The C^v series includes only two onsets /ny/ and /nyw/. This dialect thus has the lowest number of entries in this series, all the other dialects having three or more entries.

Table 2.8
Dialect 08-Zezuru

VCV

p		t		ch	k
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf		ts	tsv		
bv		dz	dzv		
v	f	s	sv	sh	h
	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	

VC^w

pw		tw		chw	kw
bw		dw		jw	gw
bhw		dhw			
		tsw			
		dzw			
		sw	svw	shw	hw
vw	vhw	zw	zvw	zhw	
mw		nw			ng'w
mhw		nhw			
		rw			

NCV

mb	nd	nj	ng
mbh	ndh		
	ndz	ndzv	
	ms		
mvh	nz	nzv	

NC^w

mbw	ndw	njw	ngw
mbhw	ndhw		
	ndzw		
	nzw	nzvw	

VC^y

ny

VC^{yw}

nyw

NC^y

--

NC^{yw}

--

2.11.0 Dialect 09-Hera

The phonemic inventory is described in table 2.9 below.

Heavily aspirated allophones of plosives and affricates occur, together with a heavily voiced and breathy allophone of /h/.

The phoneme /r/ has two allophones in free variation [r] and [r̥].

viz. [kupururudza] 'ululate'

Dialect 09-Hera

VCV

p		t		ch	k
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf		ts	tsv		
bv		dz	dzv		
v	f	s	sv	sh	h
	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	

VC^w

pw		tw		chw	kw
bw		dw			gw
bhw		dhw			
		tsw			
		dzw			
		sw	svw	shw	hw
vw	vhw	zw	zvz	zhw	
mw		nw			ng'w
mhw		nhw			
		rw			

NCV

mb	nd	nj	ng
mbh	ndh		
		ndzv	
mvh	nz	nzv	

NC^w

mbw	ndw	njw	ngw
mbhw	ndhw		
		nzw	nzvw

VC^y

		chy
	ny	

VC^{yw}

		chyw
	nyw	

NC^y

--	--	--

NC^{yw}

--	--	--

2.12.0 Dialect 10-Karanga

The phonemic inventory is described below.

The phoneme /v/ has phonetic realisation [β].

No significant aspiration or labialisation of onsets was noted.

This dialect has voiced and voiceless lateral fricatives /hl/ and /dl/. Note that /dl/ occurs in C^J series and C^{Jw} series.

Table 2.10

Dialect 10-Karanga

VCV

p		t		ch	k
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf		ts	tsv		
bv		dz	dzv		
	f	s	sv	sh	h
v	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	
		hl			
		dl			

VC^w

pw		tw		chw	kw
bw		dw			gw
bhw		dhw			
		tsw			
		dzw			
		sw	svw	shw	hw
vw	vhw	zw	zvw	zhw	
mw		nw			ng'w
mhw		nhw			
		rw			

NCV

mp				nj	ng
mb		nd			
mbh		ndh			
		ms			
	mvh	nz	nzv		

NC^w

mbw		ndw		njw	ngw
mbhw		ndhw			
		nzw	nzvw		

VC^y

		ny			
		dly			

VC^{yw}

		nyw			
		dlyw			

NC^y

--	--	--	--	--	--

NC^{yw}

--	--	--	--	--	--

2.13.0 Dialect 11-Ndau

The phonemic inventory is described below.

The phoneme /v/ has phonetic realisation [β].

Heavily aspirated plosives and affricates occur, in the case of plosives this aspiration is phonemic.

viz.

[tuka] 'curse'
 [thuka] 'descend'
 [kwira] 'climb'
 [khwira] 'evaporate'

Aspirated affricates are allophones of the unaspirated forms.

viz.

[ts] and [tsh] > /ts/
 [dz] and [dzh] > /dz/
 [s] and [s^h] > /s/
 etc...

Voiceless plosives in the NCV series have devoiced voiced plosive allophones.

viz.

[nth][n^h] > /nth/
 [nph][m^h] > /mph/
 [nkh][n^h] > /nkh/

Labialised allophones of plosives and affricates occur in both the aspirated and unaspirated series.

viz.

[kw] [pw] > /kw/
 [khw] [phw] > /pw/

One example of a heavily pressed vowel was noted

viz.

[ndaa] 'guilt'

Ndau is the only dialect in which click-onsets were noted (discounting the frequent occurrence of the bilabial 'kiss-click' which is found in Ndau and in many other dialects as well. This onset will be described later) Four distinct onsets were noted -

- [/] an alveolar tongue-tip click.
- [//] a post-alveolar lateral click.
- [!] a pre-palatal tongue-tip click.
- [!] a post-alveolar tongue-blade click.

Thus [/] and [!] use the tongue-tip, [//] and [!] use the tongue-blade. In [!] the tongue tip moves backwards, in [//] the tip is pressed against the alveolus and the blade is moved laterally, and in [/] and [!] the tongue tip moves downwards. In the case of [!] the tip strikes the floor of the mouth to produce a "doubly articulated click" with two auditory components (1) the sound as the tongue blade is drawn away from the alveolus, and (2) the sound of the tongue striking the bottom of the mouth. This click has not been described for any of the click-using non-Bantu languages of Southern Africa (Westphal 1962). The primary auditory impression as the blade leaves the alveolus is similar to that perceived in the click written [ɕ] which occurs in these non-Bantu languages, but the lowering of the tongue in this click is arrested before it strikes the floor of the mouth.

These click onsets will be written [c][x][q][q̂] Aspirated and voiced forms occur, although only [x] and [q] have the full series. Thus the following click-onsets occur -

VCV	c	x	q̂	q	VC ^w	.	.	q̂w	.
	.	xh	q̂h	qh	
	.	gx	.	gq	
NCV	nc	nx	nq̂	nq	NC ^w	.	nxw	nq̂w	nqw

The phonemicisation of these click onsets was complicated by the fact that several onsets alternated freely

viz. [nqwadi] 'letter'
 [nxwadi] "

In several cases the click onset was in free variation with a non-click onset,

viz. [chigogo] 'hat'
 [chigxogo]

In many cases with suspicious click onsets the informant would vary his pronunciation of these forms is asked to repeat items several times.

These examples of free variation led to the conclusion that on a phonemic level this dialect has a single click-constituent which has various phonetic realisations in free variation. Thus table 2.11 below describes the onsets /qw//q̄w//nq/. Since many phonemes are distinguished according to aspiration the onset [q̄h] is included in parenthesis as a possible phoneme. For similar reasons the onset [gq̄] is also described in parenthesis. Since the phonemic status of these onsets is in doubt they are written in quasi-phonetic form in the lexical source lists.

While the presence of click onsets is not surprising in an area bordering on other click using languages (Hlengwe, Tsonga etc.) the instability of this system is noteworthy. A diachronic examination of this dialect would seem to suggest two possible alternative explanations of this instability.

- (1) The dialect is in the process of acquiring a click onset system which is in a state of flux at this stage as it is not yet fully integrated into the existing phoneme system

- (2) This dialect has been described at the particular point in time when the click onset system is in decay and instable due to its reduced significance in the phonemic system.

The first explanation seems the more plausible in comparative terms since the dialect lies close to other click-using languages. However, the decay hypothesis could also explain the presence of a large number of allophones of a single relictual click constituent.

The chief shortcoming of the first hypothesis is that in the light of the findings of other linguists this process of click acquisition has proceeded at an incredibly rapid rate. In 1911 Daniel Jones wrote a short paper on Ndaou phonetics. He made no reference at all to any click consonants. In 1929 Doke studied Ndaou during his research in Shona phonetics, but he too makes no reference to any click consonants.

The evidence of two reliable phoneticians thus indicates that by 1929 Ndaou had no click onsets. In fact, as recently as 1962 J. Knappert wrote a paper on Ndaou noun derivation without mentioning any click onsets, even though he employed a rather narrow transcription.

These descriptions taken at face value thus seem to effectively dismiss the decay hypothesis while at the same time allowing for an incredibly short period for the acquisition of a new phoneme series.

The informant used in this analysis was considered typical of the linguistic population. Certainly his representativeness could not be doubted to the extent to which the discrepancies described above would indicate. A purely subjective but nonetheless noteworthy impression was that the informant seemed rather inexperienced in the articulation of the click onsets.

In many cases these onsets were articulated with zero-pauses which may be considered significant under the circumstances.

In terms of the arguments presented above the tentative diachronic hypothesis must be that this dialect has recently acquired a click-constituent which is gradually establishing establishing a definite series of onsets which are, at this point in time still at the stage of free variation. In terms of the phonemic inventory of Ndaou this means that all the click onsets may be subsumed into a single onset which is written as /q/ in table 2.11 .

Lexical Items with click onsets

chixibo	'spear'
nxawu	'pipe'
chicembo	'spoon'
chixembo	"
q̂wadi	'frog'
hwanxa	'body hair'
nqwadi	'letter'
nxwadi	"
chixhazo	'earring'
uq̂opo	'brain'
nq̂ondo	'cleverness'
kuq̂henya	'become proud'
kuq̂hasa	'explain'
kuyegxa	'jump'
kuchixa	'rub'
kugqoka	'wear clother'
kuq̂hama	'deficate'
kuq̂ora	'apologise'
kuq̂haya	'begin'
chigogo	'hat'
chigxogo	"
kuq̂ambayaya	'lie on face'

Dialect 11-Ndau

VCV

p		t		ch	k
ph		th			kh
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf		ts	tsv		
bv		dz	dzv		
	f	s	sv	sh	h
v	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	
		hl			
		dl			
		q			
		[qh]			
		[gq]			

VC^w

pw		tw		chw	kw
phw		thw			khw
bw		dw		jw	gw
bhw		dhw			
		tsw			
		dzw			
		sw	svw	shw	hw
vw	vhw	zw	zvw	zhw	
mw		nw			ng'w
mhw		nhw			
		rw			
		hlw			
		dlw			
		qw			

NCV

mph		nth		nkh
mb		nd		ng
mbh		ndh		
mbv		ndz		
	mvh	nz	nzv	
		ndl		
		nq		

NC^w

mbw		ndw		njw	ngw
mbhw		ndhw			
		ndzw			
		nzw	nzvw		

VC^y

		ty		
		dy		
		dhy		
		ny		
		ry		

VC^{yw}

		tyw		
		nyw		
		ryw		

NC^y

NC^{yw}

2.14.0 Summary of Phonemic systems

It has been noted above that all the dialects have a similar phoneme system and common onset series. The number of VCV onsets as described in the tables above vary from 34 to 41 (i.e. 39 to 46 including vowel phonemes) Of these phonemes approximately 30 onsets constitute a common core which occurs in all samples. It is thus possible to group the dialects according to the phonemes they have in addition to the common core.

The common core of onsets includes -

p		t		ch	k
b		d		j	g
bh		dh			
pf		ts			
bv		dz			
	f	s	sv	sh	h
	vh	z	zv	zh	
m		n			ng'
mh		nh			
w		r		y	

Dialects grouped according to additional onsets as follows -

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
t _{sv} /d _{zv}	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
p _{sv} /b _{zv}					X						
ṿ		X	X				X	X	X	X	X
hl/dl						X	X			X	X
kh						X					X
ph/th											X
q											X

Columns represent dialects and rows the additional onsets. X indicates presence of onset.

3.0.0 Morphophonemic System

The phonetic realisation of phonemes varies according to their morphological environment. This range of morphologically determined variations may be subsumed into the Morphophoneme.

The morphemes associated with modifications in the phonetic realisation of phonemes include -

- (1) //w// morpheme of the Passive
- (2) //R// morpheme of pre-base of class 5.
- (3) //N// morpheme of pre-base of class 9

(This analysis will be restricted to consonantal data. Vowel data will be described later.)

3.1.0 CW Morphophonemes

C^w onsets in tables 2.1 to 2.11 above were transcribed in Phonemic terms. In phonetic terms many of these onsets have double-articulation and accommodate plosive and fricative secondary components. In many dialects fricative and plosive secondary components are mutually exclusive, but in most of them both constituents occur. The secondary component of these onsets is usually a velar fricative, plosive or nasal constituent, but the bilabial click [ɓ] frequently occurs in the onset written /mw/. Thus only non-velar phonemes have secondary components in CW series, and the corollary, velar phonemes have zero secondary component in this series.

One example of a palatal secondary component was noted in dialect 11-Ndau.

viz.

[chw] [phw] > /phw/

Cf. -bopha 'tie up'
 -bophwa 'become tied up'
 -bochwa "

Both phones appeared to be in free variation.

This process of palatalisation is probably being acquired from southern languages, and is not yet firmly established in the morphophonemic system judging by the free variation possible.

All the dialects examined may be clustered according to the phonetic nature of their secondary components in CW series. All the dialects have examples of CW onsets with zero secondary component.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Plosive k/g	X	X									
Fric. x/γ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Palatal ch											X
Bi-lab 0		X			X	X	X	X	X		X

Dialects 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11 thus form a distinctive group with accommodation of both plosive and fricative components.

3.2.0 RC Morphophonemes

Nominals of class 5 have zero prefixal morpheme. (with exceptions which will be duly noted) This zero morpheme which is termed R-zero may affect the phonetic realisation of the following phoneme. Phonemes with voiceless constituent may accommodate a voiced constituent in the R-zero environment. Thus one phonological constituent is replaced by another and no secondary components occur. The morphophonemic effect of this R-zero morpheme is thus one of vocalization, and Nominals of other classes with voiceless stem-initial phonemes usually assume the voiced equivalent when placed in class 5. Those with voiced stem-initial phonemes are not affected. Initial phonemes of Qualifier bases with class 5 headword are similarly affected.

A comparative analysis indicates that the proportion of Nominals whose stem-initial phonemes are affected by this R-zero morpheme varies between the dialects. Since the data used in this analysis had no qualities of randomness and since close questioning of informants indicated that most of the suspicious forms were in free variation with non-suspicious onsets in terms of linguistic acceptability, attempts to quantify these results in a meaningful way were abandoned. As a very rough estimate the proportion varies from approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$, the East-Central group comprising dialects 04-05-06 (hwesa and Manyika) having the lowest proportion.

The RC morphophonemes are conveniently summarised in tabular form. In table 2.12 they are described in the second row of each morpho-phonemic-block.

3.3.0 NC Morphophonemes

Nominals of classes 9 and 10 have zero prefixal morpheme (with exceptions which will be noted) This zero-morpheme may influence the phonetic realisation of the following phoneme. It will be seen that this N-zero has a different morphophonemic effect to that of the R-zero morpheme described above.

Thus most Nominals in classes 9/10 have a nasal constituent in the initial onset. Qualifiers of these Nominals are similarly affected. It will be seen that in many cases the initial onsets of these nominals has no nasal constituent and may have the same form as that onset in VCV or non-suspicious environment.

NC Morphophonemes are described below in table 2.12 in row three of each block. This table is self-explanatory and simply indicates the morpho-phonemic relations that may be established between the phonemes already described above. Only the most frequently occurring phonemes are described. Reference to the lexical source lists will indicate that many onsets have non-suspicious, or non-affected form in both the NC and RC environment.

Table 2.12

Inventory of Morphophonemes

p b mh/mp		t d nh/nt		ch j ch	k g h/nk
ph ph mph/mh		th th nth/nh			kh kh nkh/h
b b mb/mbh		d d nd/ndh		j j nj	g g ng
bh bh mbh/mb		dh dh ndh/nd			
pf bv pf/mpf	psv bzv mpsv	ts ts nts	tsv dzv ndzv		
bv bv bv/mbv	bzv bzv mbzv	dz dz ndz	dzv dzv ndzv		
	f f f	s s ts/s	sv sv sv	sh sh sh	h h h
v v mb	vh vh mvh	z z nz	zv zv nzv	zh zh zh	
m m m		n n n		ny ny nny	ng' ng' nng'
mh mh mh		nh nh nh			
w w/. w		r r r/nd		y y y	
		hl hl hl			
		dl dl ndl			
		q q nq			

On a comparative level the most significant features of this table occur in the first two rows of blocks. i.e. in the voiceless plosive series. Alternative nasal onsets are noted,

viz.

mh / mp	mh / mph
nh / nt	nh / nth
h / nk	h / nkx

Only dialects 4, 5 and 11 (Hwesa and Ndau) have these alternatives. All other dialects have only one correspondence, viz. /mh/ /nh/ /h/.

Consider the following corresponding sets of items -

	1	2	3	4
*C.Shona -	mhuka	nhunzi	hari	humba
Hwesa -	mhuka	nhunzi	nkari	nkumba
Ndau -	mphuka	nthunzi	hari	-

Item 1 = 'animal'
 2 = 'fly'
 3 = 'cooking pot'
 4 = 'pig'

These CS's indicate that the distinction between these alternative forms is not significant on a comparative level. Furthermore the use of both [mhandara] and [mphandara] in 11-Ndau indicates that this distinction is non-significant even within the dialect. These alternate forms also occur in free variation in Hwesa although both informants indicated that the [mph] type series were characteristic of "good" Hwesa i.e. Old Hwesa. The alternative onsets in Hwesa are transcribed /mp//nt//nk/. This transcription must be justified to avoid any possibility of ambiguous interpretation. In phonetic terms these onsets are [mph][nth][nkx] as in Ndau. They are written without the h since aspiration as a phonemic constituent is lacking in Hwesa and there is thus a certain untidiness in writing these forms /mph/ /nth/ /nkx/. Thus on a comparative level these onsets correspond with those of Ndau.

It has been argued above that the [mph] [mh] series contrast is non-significant both within dialects and comparatively speaking. These forms are not allophones in the ordinary sense but exemplify a rather special type of allophonic distinction. In the terms of the descriptive framework used in this section they will be described as Allomorphophones. A further example will clarify the important distinction between allophones and allomorphophones. In the RC series both [k] and [g] may occur as the RC 'species' of the onset /k/. [k] and [g] thus constitute two allomorphophones of the phoneme /k/ - they are certainly not allophones!

A synchronic analysis does not produce a satisfactory explanation for the existence in two widely separated areas of these suspicious onsets and it seems, therefore, that a diachronic analysis is not only admissable but necessary.

In both groups there are two distinct VC series and two corresponding NC series. This would seem to indicate a possible one-for-one correspondence between the two series,

viz.

mh < p.	mph < ph
nh < t	nth < th
h < k	nkh < kh

The occurrence of both nasal series in many items (as indicated above) may be taken as relictual evidence of a phoneme system in which both series of VC and NC onsets had phonemic status. In Ndau such a phoneme system is partially realised with the /p/ /ph/ contrast. This would suggest that Hwesa had, at an earlier stage, a similar /p/ph/ phonemic distinction which is no longer extant.

Thus far a phoneme system as indicated in the following table has been postulated.

*p	*t	*k	*ph	*th	*kh
*mh	*nh	*h	*mph	*nth	*nkh

At this stage it is informative to refer to the voiced plosive series. It has already been noted that [mb] and [mbh], [nd] and [ndh] may be subsumed into /mb/ and /nd/ respectively in all dialects. By analogy with the argument above it seems clear that this contrast was a phonemic one at some earlier stage in the development of the phoneme system. Now, of course only the /b/ /bh/ and /d/ /dh/ contrast remains. These voiced onsets may be entered into the postulated system thus -

*p	*t	*k	*ph	*th	*kh
*mh	*nh	*h	*mph	*nth	*nkh
*b	*d	*g	*bh	*dh	*gh
*mb	*nd	*ng	*mbh	*ndh	*ngh

Using this hypothetical inventory as a possible section of the Proto-Shona onset system, the existing onset systems extant in the dialects examined may be described in terms of the number of original onsets that have become redundant. All the dialects have lost the same number of onsets from the voiced plosive series (namely *gh and *ngh) and all have the same voiced onset system as described in section 2.

Regarding the voiceless series, Ndaou and Hwesa have retained all the Proto-Shona onsets on a phonetic level of analysis. On a phonemic level, however, a definite grading of dialects is possible.

[Ndau]

p	t	k	ph	th	kh
mh	nh	h	.	.	.

[Manyika]

p	t	k	.	.	kh
mh	nh	h	.	.	.

[Others]

p	t	k	.	.	.
mh	nh	h	.	.	.

In terms of proto-phoneme redundancy Ndau thus has the closest correspondence to the proto-Shona model. In all the other dialects examined the phonemic status of aspiration has become redundant, with Manyika occupying an intermediate position with its rather precarious /k/ /kh/ contrast (its very precariousness suggests its imminent redundancy). Budya is reported to have a /t/ /th/ contrast (Doke 1929 Stevik 1962) and thus presents a different degree of the same total amount of redundancy compared to Manyika. This would suggest that between the Ndau level and the next level the redundancy-trend bifurcates into the /kh/ relic group (Manyika) and the /th/ relic group (Budya). The fact that [nkh] does not occur in Manyika is further evidence of the comparative instability of the /kh/ phoneme. In due course the greater movement of the linguistic population will undoubtedly level this anomalous feature as the Standard Shona Orthography has levelled it in the written form. By analogy it seems likely that aspiration in Ndau will gradually lose significance. The speed with which extraneous elements such as the click-onset feature (and the palatalisation of certain plosives in CW onsets) have entered the dialect from outside indicates the adaptability and fluidity of the system.

4.0.0 Tonemic System

4.1.0 Tonemes

In the previous section the phonemic systems of each of the eleven dialects were described. Reference was made to the phonological constituents of phonemes. In this section the Tonological constituent of phonemes is described.

In theory all phonemes have a tonological or pitch constituent in addition to their phonological constituents. This tonological constituent is conventionally ascribed to the suprasegmental or superstrate level with phonemes and morphemes comprising the segmental or substrate level.

The toneme bearing unit is the syllable. All of the consonantal onsets described in section 2 together with a vowel phoneme constitute a syllable. The vowel is the core of the syllable and is the chief toneme bearing sub-unit. Many syllables in the dialects comprise a vowel phoneme alone without consonantal onset. Although the parameters of a syllable so defined may coincide with the phoneme and morpheme parameters, the number of tonemes in any item is determined by the number of syllables only.

All the dialects examined were ditonemic, having two contrastive frequency spectra of variable parameters with an infinite variation of frequency within the parameters of each spectrum. Rising and falling tones do not occur in any of the dialects at an emic level of description. The tonetic system of each dialect naturally varies with each individual speaker and is of little interest on the comparative level.

It is noteworthy, however, that the tonal interval between High and Low tones varied between dialects in a regular grade. Ndaou-11 has the greatest difference between H and L and O4-Hwesa the smallest. No attempt was made to quantify this subjective impression.

The toneme system of each dialect must be described in terms of Toneme-sequences which constitute the tonal profile of items. The shape of this tonal profile is determined by Structural (Grammatical) and Morphological (Environmental) factors. Certain structurally determined syllable tones act as Tonal-Reference-Points for the whole profile and resist other morphological pressures which would tend to modify the profile. The most powerful morphological pressure is termed Down-drift and demands that all tones, but especially H tones, become successively lower as the sequence proceeds. Down-drifting may be accelerated at specific points with the occurrence of a Tone-Step, often associated with a depressor-consonant. In practice the down drifting is arrested at a certain point, usually a structural marker, which then serves as a Tone-Recovery-Point and establishes a new tonal level from which down-drifting immediately starts operating. A special type of down-drift which operates on the penultimate and ultimate tones is termed Tonal-Crumble.

Every toneme sequence in speech may thus be regarded as a compromise between structural and morphological pressures.

4.2.0 Tonomorphemes

Consider the following sentences -

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (1) murúmé ánodya | 'the man eats' |
| (2) múrume anódya | 'it is a man who eats' |

The Nominal murume thus has two distinctive profiles LHH and HLL. Comparing one with two it can be seen that the distinction at the tonemic level is matched with a distinction at the semantic level. Thus the transformation of LHH to HLL (or vice versa) is a structural one which transforms a Subject Nominal into an Independent Predicate (COP)

Consider now the following sentences -

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (3) ndinoóná múrume | 'I see the man' |
| (4) ndinóbvisa murúmé | 'I move the man' |

In sentences 3 and 4 the distinction HLL and LHH is not concomitant with a distinction at the semantic level.

The two tonal profiles LHH and HLL may thus be subsumed into one or two Tonomorphemes. Considering sentences 3 and 4 it is clear that these two profiles are allotonomorphs of a 'base' tonomorpheme since their variation is morphologically determined and non-significant on a semantic level. In sen's 1 and 2 however, the distinction between LHH and HLL is an emic one and these profiles thus constitute two tonomorphemes.

Despite this methodological ambiguity the establishment of tonomorphemes considerably simplifies and condenses the comparison of tonal systems by obviating the need for a large number of morpho-tonemic rules to account for variations in Tonal Profile.

In the following description the word tonomorph will be used to avoid the ambiguity mentioned above. Only when all the possible structural and environmental factors have been examined can the tonomorphemes be established.

4.3.0 Comparative description of Nominal Tonomorphs

The potential number of tonomorphs of Nominals is determined by their syllable structure. Thus one syllable Nom's have two possible tonomorphs, two syllable Nom's have four and three syllable Nom's have eight possible tonomorphs. In this paper only Nom's of three syllables and less are considered.

The tonomorphs of Nom's in the eleven dialects are described in table 4.1. Tonomorphs are arranged in rows according to syllable structure. The Listing tonomorph is given in column 1. The tonomorphs of Nom's in Object position vary according to the tone of the syllable immediately preceding the Nom as described above. Column 2 describes the tonomorphs of Nom's following H tone. (The tonomorph of Nom's following L tones is the same as tonomorph 1) The tonomorph of Nom's in Predicate position (i.e. as Copula) is given in column 3. Nom's with zero prefixal-morpheme (1a, 5, 9, 10) prefix COP morpheme //i// or //ndi// which have H tone throughout. Thus in column 3 several tonomorphs include a H tone in parenthesis, viz. [H] which describes the tonomorph of zero-prefix Nom's. Nom's of other classes have no such COP morphemes and the tonomorph of these is the tonomorph minus the unit in parenthesis. The tonomorphs of Nom's with Conjunctive/Comparative/Instrumental morphemes //na//sa//nge// are given in column 4. These morphemes vary comparatively, but have the same tonomorphs.

The tonomorphs of Nom's with Associative Link Words are described in column 5. It will be noted that many Nom's have similar tonomorphs in columns 2 to 5. In most cases the tonomorphs of columns 4 and 5 are identical.

Only dialects 04-Hwesa and 10-Karanga have one-syllable Nom's. Provision is made for the description of their tonomorphs in the tables.

Lexical, as against structural morphemes may be prefixed to Nom's in all classes. These morphemes have L tone in most cases, thus the Nom will accommodate tonomorph 1.

viz.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (5) mukádzí | 'woman' |
| (6) kamukádzí | 'small woman' |
| (7) kukamukádzí | 'to the small woman' |
| etc... | |

Nominal Tonomorphs

Dialects 1, 2.

LL	HL	[H]HH	L-HL	L-HL
LH	HH	[H]HL	L-HH	L-HH
HL	HL	H-HL	L-HL	L-HL
HH	LL	H-LL	H-LL	H-LL
LLL	HLL	[H]HHL	H-HHL	H-HHL
LLH	HHH	[H]HHH	L-HHH	L-HHH
LHL	HHL	[H]HHL	H-LHL	H-LHL
LHH	HHH	[H]HLL	L-HLL	L-HLL
HLL	HLL	H-HLL	L-HLL	L-HLL
HLH	HLH	H-HLH	H-HLH	H-HLH
HHL	HHL	H-HHL	L-HHL	L-HHL
HHH	HHL	H-HHH	H-HHH	H-HHH

Dialects 4, 5, 6, 7.

L	H	H-H	L-H	L-H
H	H	H-L	H-L	H-L
LL	HL	[H]HH	L-HL	L-HL
LH	HL	[H]HH	L-HL	L-HL
HL	HL	H-LL	L-HL	L-HL
HH	HH	H-HH	L-HH	H-LL
LLL	HLL	[H]HHL	L-HHL	L-HHL
LLH	HLH	[H]HLH	L-HLH	L-HLH
LHL	HHL	[H]HHL	H-LHL	L-HHL
LHH	HHH	[H]HHH	L-HHL	L-HHH
HLL	HLL	H-HHL	L-HHL	L-HLL
HLH	HLH	H-HLH	L-HLH	H-HLH
HHL	HHL	H-HHL	L-HHL	H-HHL
HHH	HHH	H-HHH	H-HHH	H-HHH

Dialects 3, 8, 9, 10.

L	H	H-H	L-H	L-H
H	L	H-H	H-L	H-L
LL	HL	[H]HH	L-HL	H-HL
LH	HH	[H]HL	H-LH	H-LH
HL	HL	H-HL	L-HH	L-HH
HH	LL	H-LL	H-LL	H-LL
LLL	HLL	[H]HHL	L-HLL	L-HLL
LLH	HLH	[H]HLH	L-HLH	L-HLH
LHL	HHL	[H]HHL	H-HHL	H-LHL
LHH	HLL	[H]HLL	H-HLL	L-HHH
HLL	HLL	H-HLL	H-HLL	L-HLL
HLH	HLH	H-HLH	H-LLH	H-LLH
HHL	LLL	H-LLL	H-LLL	H-LLL
HHH	LLL	H-LLL	H-LLL	H-LLL

Dialects 11.

LL	HL	[H]HL	L-HL	L-HL
LH	HL	[H]HL	L-HL	L-HL
HL	LH	H-LH	H-LH	H-LH
HH	LL	H-HH	H-LL	H-HL
LLL	HHL	[H]HHL	L-HHL	L-HHL
LLH	HLH	[H]HLH	L-HLH	L-HLH
LHL	HLH	[H]HLH	L-HLH	L-HLH
LHH	HLL	[H]HLL	L-HLL	L-HLL
HLL	HLL	H-HLL	H-HLL	H-HLL
HLH	HLH	H-HLH	H-HLH	H-HLH
HHL	HHL	H-HHL	H-HHL	H-HHL
HHH	HHH	H-HHH	H-HHH	H-HHH

As indicated in Table 4.1 above the eleven dialects have four distinct tonomorph systems. At this level of analysis the dialects can thus be subsumed into four groups.

- (1) The Northern Group comprising Korekore-01 and 02
- (2) The East-Central Group comprising Hwesa-04 and 05
Manyika-06 and Bocha-07
- (3) The Central Group comprising Toko-03, Zezuru-08,
Hera-09 and Karanga-10
- (4) The South-Eastern Group which has Ndaou as it's
only member.

This grouping will be discussed in relation to the final grouping in Part 2.

4.4.0 Comparative description of Verbal Tonomorphs

Verbals have a more complex structure than Nom's and their description will thus proceed along rather different lines to those suggested for the description of Nominal Tonomorphs.

The Verbals of sentences 1 and 2 above have distinctive tonomorphs HLH and LHL. This distinction is structurally determined and can be shown to have emic status.

viz.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| (5) ánodyá | 'he eats' IND (=Independent) |
| (6) anódyá | 'he who eats' REL (=Relative) |

This structural distinction is repeated in a number of different structures.

viz.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (7) ángadyá | 'he can eat' IND |
| (8) angádyá | 'he who can eat' REL |

An examination of other tonomorphs of IND and REL predicates indicates that the common factor in all IND tonomorphs with Subject of class 1 is the H tone of the SLW (=Subject Link Word) //a//.

Similarly, the common factor of all REL predicates of this type is the L tone of the SLW. Further analysis indicates that the tone of the SLW is always structurally determined while the tonomorph of the tense formative and the Verbal base is morphologically determined.

It can be shown that SLW's of class 1 Nominals have H tone in IND predicates and L tone in REL predicates, and that SLW's of the first and second person have L tone in IND and L tone in REL. In contrast to relative stability of the SLW tonomorph within a structural category the tense formatives and RAD (=Radical) morphemes have unstable or variable tonomorphs. Such morphemes will be described as tonally neutral.

It can be shown, however, that even neutral morphemes /syllables fall into distinctive tonomorph series.

viz.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----|
| (9) ndinódyá | 'I eat' | IND |
| (10) ndichádyá | 'I shall eat' | IND |

Both the tense formative and the RAD syllables have been shown to have neutral tonomorphs, yet predicates 9 and 10 have distinctive tonomorphs LHH and LHL. This feature of Shona tonemics means that the tonomorph of any given construct cannot be predicted by reference to the tone of the SLW and the number of syllables alone.

Numerous examples could be given to amplify this statement, but it is more convenient here to summarise a representative sample of Verbal tonomorphs in tabular form.

In preparing an inventory of Verbal tonomorphs it is convenient to separate the pre-RAD syllables from the RAD syllables. If the analysis is restricted to six syllable predicates (3 pre-RAD, 3-RAD syllables) then there are 14 possible tonomorphs of pre-RAD and RAD morphemes.

viz.

<u>pre-RAD</u>	<u>RAD</u>
L	L
H	H
LL	LL
LH	LH
HL	HL
HH	HH
LLL	LLL
LLH	LLH
LHL	LHL
LHH	LHH
HLL	HLL
HLH	HLH
HHL	HHL
HHH	HHH

Table 4.2 describes the predicate tonomorphs of a sample dialect O8-Zezuru. In this table VER's are divided into two series, those with RAD-L in the listing tonomorph and those with RAD-H, indicated in table by *H and *L. Column 1 describes pre-RAD tonomorph and column 2 the RAD tonomorph (= the RAD syllable and all succeeding syllables)

The rows of blocks are arranged according to the tonomorph of the RAD syllable(s). This row arrangement is one of descriptive convenience. As long as the respective pre- and RAD blocks are correctly paired off any other arrangement is possible. Each pair of blocks is followed by a key to the identity of the pre-RAD morphemes.

[RAD *L]

L
LH
HL
LHL

L
LL
LLL

L - ku [INF]
 LH - ndino, ndai [IND] ano [REL]
 HL - ai [IND]
 LHL - handai, haai [IND]

LH
LHL

L
LH
LHL

LH - handi, haa [Neg IND]
 LHL - ndisinga [DEP]

H
LH
HH

L
HL
HLL

H - o, ndo [SEQ]
 LH - ndinga [IND] anga [REL]
 HH - anga [IND]

LHL
HLH

H
LH
LHL

LHL - nandinga, handicha [IND] ndisinga [REL]
 HLH - ndisinga, asinga [DEP]

L

H
LH
LHH

L - i [INS]

L
H
LH
HH

H
HL
HLL

L - nda [IND]
 H - wa [IND]
 LH - ndicha, ndaka [IND]
 HH - anga, acha, aka [IND]

LH
LHL

H
HL
HHL

LH -kumu, ndamu [IND+OLW]
 LHL - ndichimu [DEP+OLW]

H
LH

H
HH
HHL

H - a, ndi [INS^{Dep}] - Subjunctive
 LH - ndichi [DEP]

[RAD *H]

L
H
LL
LH
HL
LLL
LHL

H
HH
HHH

L - ku [Inf] i [INS]
 H - a, ndi [Subjunctive]
 LL - ndika, aka [SEQ]
 LH - kumu, ndino [IND] ndichi [DEP]
 HL - acha, anga, aka, ai [IND] amu [IND+OLW]
 LLL - ndikasa, akasa [SEQ]
 LHL - handai, haai [IND] ndichimu [DEP]

LHL
HLH

L
HL
HLH

LHL -handicha [IND] ndisinga [REL]
 HLH - ndisinga, asinga [DEP]

L
HLH

H
HL
HLL

L - nda [IND]
 HLH - ndisinga, asinga [DEP Potential]

LH

L
HH
HHH

LH - handi, haa [IND]

H
LH

L
LL
LLL

H - wa [IND]
 LH - ndinga, ndicha, ndaka, ndamu [IND] anga [IND]

HL

H
HH
HHL

HL - anga [IND]

This table shows that as far as this particular analysis proceeded the sample dialect had 9 of the possible 14 pre-RAD tonomorphs and 13 of the possible 14 RAD tonomorphs.

On a comparative level tonemic distinctiveness is best described in terms of a comparison of the tonomorphs of a common morpheme series. For this purpose the tonomorphs of the following pre-RAD series of morphemes common to all the dialects were examined.

(a)	nda - RAD	(a')	wa - RAD
(b)	ndicha - RAD	(b')	acha - RAD
(c)	ndichazo - RAD	(c')	achazo - RAD
(d)	ndichazombo - RAD	(d')	achazombo - RAD

The tonomorphs of all the above series with OLW (=Object Link Word) were also described.

According to this analysis the dialects cluster into three groups whose tonomorphs are described in tables 4.3 - 4.5

The tonomorphs of each group are arranged in rows according to syllable structure and the listing tonomorph of the RAD syllable, and into columns according to the tonomorph of the SLW. To simplify the interpretation of these tables the following example is given, extracted from table 4.3 starting with row 1.

Base *L -bvá 'move'

ndabvá	ndamúbvá	wábvá	
ndichábvá	ndichámúbvá	áchábvá	
ndicházobvá	ndicházomúbvá	ácházobvá	
ndicházómbobvá	ndicházómbomúbvá	ácházómbobvá	etc...

Verbal TonomorphsNorthern and Central Group

Comprising dialects 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10.

[Base *L]			
L-H	L-H-H	H-H	H-L-H
LH-H	LH-L-H	HH-H	HH-L-H
LHL-H	LHL-H-H	HHL-H	HHL-H-L
LHHL-H	LHHL-H-H	HHHL-H	HHHL-H-L
[Base *LL]			
L-HL	L-H-HL	H-HL	H-L-HL
LH-HL	LH-L-HL	HH-HL	HH-L-HL
LHL-HL	LHL-H-HL	HHL-HL	HHL-H-HL
LHHL-HL	LHHL-H-HL	HHHL-HL	HHHL-H-HL
[Base *LLL]			
L-HLL	L-H-HLL	H-HLL	H-L-HLL
LH-HLL	LH-L-HLL	HH-HLL	HH-L-HLL
LHL-HLL	LHL-H-HLL	HHL-HLL	HHL-H-HLL
LHHL-HLL	LHHL-H-HLL	HHHL-HLL	HHHL-H-HLL
[Base *H]			
L-H	L-H-L	H-L	H-L-H
LH-L	LH-L-H	HL-H	HL-H-L
LHL-H	LHL-H-L	HHL-H	HHL-H-L
LHHL-H	LHHL-H-L	HHHL-H	HHHL-H-L
[Base *HH]			
L-HL	L-H-LL	H-LL	H-L-HL
LH-LL	LH-L-HL	HL-HH	HL-H-LL
LHL-HL	LHL-H-LL	HHL-HH	HHL-H-LL
LHHL-HL	LHHL-H-LL	HHHL-HH	HHHL-H-LL
[Base *HHH]			
L-HLL	L-H-LLL	H-LLL	H-L-HLL
LH-LLL	LH-L-HLL	HL-HHH	HL-H-LLL
LHL-HLL	LHL-H-LLL	HHL-HHH	HHL-H-LLL
LHHL-HLL	LHHL-H-LLL	HHHL-HHH	HHHL-H-LLL

Verbal TonomorphsEast-Central Group

Comprising dialects 4, 5, 6, 7.

[Base *L]

L-H	L-H-H	H-H	H-L-H
LH-L	LH-L-H	HH-H	HH-L-H
LHL-H	LHL-H-H	HHL-H	HHL-H-L
LHHL-H	LHHL-H-H	HHHL-H	HHHL-H-L

[Base *LL]

L-HH	L-H-HL	H-HL	H-L-HL
LH-HL	LH-L-HL	HH-HL	HH-L-HL
LHL-HH	LHL-H-HL	HHL-HL	HHL-H-HL
LHHL-HH	LHHL-H-HL	HHHL-HL	HHHL-H-HL

[Base *LLL]

L-HHL	L-H-HHL	H-HLL	H-L-HLL
LH-HHL	LH-L-HLL	HH-HLL	HH-L-HLL
LHL-HHL	LHL-H-HHL	HHL-HLL	HHL-H-HHL
LHHL-HHL	LHHL-H-HHL	HHHL-HLL	HHHL-H-HHL

[Base *H]

L-H	L-H-L	H-L	H-L-H
LH-L	LH-L-H	HL-H	HL-H-L
LHL-H	LHL-H-L	HHL-H	HHL-H-L
LHHL-H	LHHL-H-L	HHHL-H	HHHL-H-L

[Base *HH]

L-HH	L-H-LL	H-LL	H-L-HL
LH-HL	LH-L-HL	HL-HH	HL-H-LL
LHL-HH	LHL-H-LL	HHL-HH	HHL-H-LL
LHHL-HH	LHHL-H-LL	HHHL-HH	HHHL-H-LL

[Base *HHH]

L-HHH	L-H-LLL	H-LLL	H-L-HLL
LH-HHL	LH-L-HLL	HL-HHH	HL-H-LLL
LHL-HHL	LHL-H-LLL	HHL-HHH	HHL-H-LLL
LHHL-HHL	LHHL-H-LLL	HHHL-HHH	HHHL-H-LLL

South-Eastern Group

Comprising dialect 11.

[Base *L]

(no examples noted)

[Base *LL]

L-HL
LH-HL
LHL-HL
LHHH-HL

L-H-HH
LH-H-HH
LHE-H-HH
LHHL-H-HH

H-HL
HH-HL
HHH-HL
HHHH-HL

H-H-HH
HL-H-HH
HHL-H-HH
HHHL-H-HH

[Bases *LLL]

L-HHL
LH-HHL
LHH-HHL
LHHH-HHL

L-H-HHH
LH-H-HHH
LHL-H-HHH
LHHL-H-HHH

H-HHL
HH-HHL
HHH-HHL
HHHH-HLL

H-H-HHH
HL-H-HHH
HHL-H-HHH
HHHL-H-HHH

[Base *H]

L-H
LH-H
LHL-H
LHHL-H

L-H-H
LH-H-H
LHL-H-H
LHHL-H-H

H-L
HL-H
HHL-H
HHHL-H

H-H-H
HL-H-H
HHL-H-H
HHHL-H-H

[Base *HH]

L-HH
LH-HH
LHL-HH
LHHL-HH

L-H-HH
LH-H-HH
LHL-H-HH
LHHL-H-HH

H-HH
HL-HH
HHL-HH
HHHL-HH

H-H-HH
HH-H-HH
HHL-H-HH
HHHL-H-HH

[Base *HHH]

L-HHH
LH-HHH
LHL-HHH
LHHL-HHH

L-H-HHH
LH-H-HHH
LHL-H-HHH
LHHL-H-HHH

H-HHH
HL-HHH
HHL-HHH
HHHL-HHH

H-H-HHH
HH-H-HHL
HHL-H-HHH
HHHL-H-HHH

Morpheme systems in terms of Sentence Structure

In sections 2, 3 and 4 above the Phonemic and Tonemic systems of the eleven dialects were described. In the following sections the unit of abstraction is the Morpheme and its non-significant variants termed allomorphs.

Morphemes are grammatically commutable units and constitute a structural system linking the phonemic and tonemic systems to the Sentence.

Each unit-morpheme has a phonemic and tonemic component. Thus morphemes may be analysed into one or more phonemes at the substrate level and one or more tonemes at the superstate level. Thus sections 1,2 and 3 above would seem to constitute a complete description of the morpheme per se, since the structure of morphemes cannot exceed the limitations of the phonemic and tonemic systems already established. Thus morphemes can be meaningfully compared inter-dialectically only in terms of their structural relations. These structural relations may be determined via a Sentence analysis.

Sentence Modes

According to morphological and semantic criteria all sentences in the dialects may be divided into three categories which will be termed Modes.

- (1) Declarative Mode
- (2) Instructive Mode
- (3) Interrogative Mode

Sentences may be transformed from mode to mode by a process of morpheme commutation. For the purposes of this analysis the Declarative mode will be taken as the basic form and its morphological components will be described in full before the inter-mode transforms are stated.

Sentence Sectors

DEC sentences may be divided into three Sectors, each of which is characterised by distinctive morpheme components.

- (1) Subject Sector
- (2) Predicate Sector
- (3) Object Sector

Sector Units

Each sector as described above may be divided into two units.

- (1) Headword
- (2) Adjunct

5.0.0 Subject Sector

5.1.0 Headword

The Headword of the Subject Sector may be Nominal or Pronominal in all dialects. Nominals may be divided into three morpheme-paradigms

- (1) Base paradigm
- (2) pre-Base Paradigm
- (3) post-Base Paradigm

The base paradigm must have a morpheme entry but the pre- and post-base paradigms may have zero-morpheme entries. The base paradigm constitutes an open system and has a potentially infinite series of possible morpheme entries. The pre- and post-base paradigms constitute closed systems and have a limited series of possible morpheme entries. It will be seen that these paradigms may have one or more morpheme entries.

In addition to these morpheme components the Nominal accommodates a superstrate tonal-morpheme. This superstrate unit constitutes a single morpheme and therefore cannot be structurally subdivided. The Nominal thus comprises three paradigms of commutable units at a substrate level and one paradigm of commutable units at a superstrate level. The base or listing tonomorph of Nominals is given in the Lexical source lists. From this the tonal-profile of Nominals in various sentence positions can be established with reference to the commutation tables of Nominal Tonomorphs supra. section 4.1.

The pre-base morphemes of the dialects are described below. They are arranged into categories in the conventional pattern save that Meinhof's class 12 is changed to 13 and vice versa.

Class 21 with wedge-prefix is classified as 5a, with plural 6a.

Pre-base morphemes of Nominals

1	mu- / mw-	1	mu- / mw-
2	wa- / w-	2	va- / v-
1a	*-	1a	*-
1b	a-	1b	a-
2a	wa-	2a	va-
2b	wadzi- ≠ madzi-	2b	vadzi- ≠ madzi-
2c	wana-	2c	vana-
3	mu- / mw-	3	mu- / mw-
4	mi-	4	mi-
5	*- // i-	5	*- // i-
5a	zi-	5a	zi-
6	ma-	6	ma-
6a	mazi-	6a	mazi-
7	chi- / ch-	7	chi- / ch-
8	zvi- / zv-	8	zvi / zv-
9	N- // i-	9	N- // i-
10	N- // i-	10	N- // i-
11	ru- / rw-	11	ru- / rw-
12	ka- / k-	12	ka- / k-
13	tu- / tw-	13	tu- / tw-
14	u-	14	u-
15	ku-	15	ku-
16	pa-	16	pa-
17	ku-	17	ku-
18	mu-	18	mu-
		19	svi-

Notes

- (1) Column 1 occurs in dialects 1, 4, 5, 6.
 Column 2 occurs in dialects 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
- (2) / = Phonologically determined variant
 // = Morphologically determined variant
 ≠ = Free variant
- (3) The phonetic realisation of //u// of class 14 varies.
 viz. in Zezuru [u] [hu] > //u//
 in Hwesa [u] [hu] [o] > //u//
 in Karanga [u] [hu] [βu] > //u//
- (4) Morpheme //svi// of class 19 occurs in Zezuru and Hera regularly, infrequently in other dialects.

Reference to the Lexical source lists indicates that the phonemic complexity of morphemes in the base and pre-base paradigm varies between items.

viz.

rurimi	11	'tongue'	D-08
marurimi	6	pl.	
ndimi	10	pl.	
mujegete	3	'plaything'	D-01
zvimujegete	8	pl.	
nyangwegwe	9	'porcupine'	
magwegwe	6	pl.	

Thus the singular/plural class links also vary between items. No attempt was made to quantify this variation for comparative purposes. Similarly the semantic value of certain pre-base morphemes was not examined comparatively.

The base paradigm entry of Nominals may be a Nominal or Verbal base (Nominal bases, however, do not occur in the Verbal base paradigm).

viz.

kushanda	15	'to work'	'working'
mushandi	1	'worker'	
vashandi	2	'workers'	
mushando	3	'task'	
chishando	7	'implement'	
zvishando	8		pl.
ushandi	14	'employment'	

These examples show that there is a morphological relationship between the pre- and post-base paradigms. Thus, for example, *chishandi or *ushando are invalid. This special relationship does not operate with Nominal base-paradigm entries.

All the dialects have in addition a limited series of ad-nominal post base morphemes.

viz.

//rume //	munhurume	'male person'
//kadzi //	munhukadzi	'female person'
//ana //	imbwana	'young of dog'

5.2.0 Adjunct

Except for certain exceptions which will be noted below, all Subject Sector Adjuncts will be described as QAL (=Qualifiers).

The Lexeme-Class Qualifier may be set up on formal and notional criteria. Formally, QAL's are dependent upon the HDW (=Headword), this dependence being morphologically realised in the Link-Word relationship between the two units. It will be noted that many QAL's have zero-QLW (=Qualifier Link Word). QAL's are dependent only if the HDW has a NOM entry, otherwise they may constitute an Independent Pronominal Headword. Notionally, QAL's function as identifiers and supply information relating to the special identity of the HDW.

QAL's may be formally divided into three paradigms

- (1) Base paradigm
- (2) pre-base paradigm
- (3) post-base paradigm

The pre-base paradigm has a morpheme entry which is termed a QLW. The shape of this QLW varies according to the form of the HDW unless a special contra-formal relationship exists.

According to the form of the base paradigm entry QAL's may be divided into a number of categories. The QAL base paradigm may have a QAL, NOM, or VER entry (it will be seen that the VER does not have either QAL or NOM base paradigm entries).

An inventory of QAL's in each dialect is given in the tables below. These QAL's are arranged into 4 categories according to the form of the base paradigm entry, and into sub-categories according to the form of the pre-base entries.

QAL Bases

QAL-base QAL's can be arranged into 10 categories according to the form of the QLW. These categories are common to all the dialects (with variations as will be noted).

The order of treatment and the number of each QAL is arbitrary and was adopted for descriptive convenience. Thus QAL₁ collocates with QLW₁, QAL₂ with QLW₂ etc.

The Independent or COP (=Copula) form of each QAL is described below each table. The symbol T.M. indicates that the COP form of the QAL has the same morphemes as in Dependent form but accommodates the COP Tonomorph described above.

QLW₁

The QLW's of the eleven dialects fall into 5 series-

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
1	mu-	mu-	mu-	mu-	mu-
2	wa-	wa-	wa-	va-	va-
3	mu-	mu-	mu-	mu-	mu-
4	mi-	mi-	mi-	mi-	mi-
5	R/i-	R/ri-	R/i-	R/*-	R/i-
6	ma-	ma-	ma-	ma-	ma-
7	chi-	chi-	chi-	chi-	chi-
8	zvi-	zvi-	zvi-	zvi-	zvi-
9	N/i-	N/i-	N/i-	N/i-	N/i-
10	N/i	N/i-	N/i-	N/i-	N/i-
11	ru-	ru-	ru-	ru-	ru-
12	ka-	ka-	ka-	ka-	ka-
13	tu-	tu-	tu-	tu-	tu-
14	u-	u-	hu-	hu-	hu-
15	ku-	ku-	ku-	ku-	ku-
16	pa-	pa-	pa-	pa-	pa-
17	ku-	ku-	ku-	ku-	ku-
18	mu-	mu-	mu-	mu-	mu-
19				svi-	svi-

Notes

- (1) COP = T.M. // i- with R-zero and N-zero classes.
- (2) The effect of R-zero and N-zero upon C₁ of QAL base has been described above. Monosyllabic QAL bases have the morpheme indicated after the dash.
- (3) Series 1 QLW occur in Dialects 1, 2.
 Series 2 QLW occur in dialects 4, 5,
 Series 3 QLW occur in dialect 6.
 Series 4 QLW occur in dialect 10.
 Series 5 QLW occur in dialect 3, 7, 8, 9, 11.
- (4) QAL bases with these collocations are described below.

QAL₁ Bases

The following bases collocate with QLW₁ as described above.

-penyu	'living'	-sharu	'old' [10,11]
-kuru	'big'	-tsuru	'old'
-hombe	'big'	-saru	'old' [4,5]
-duku	'small' [4,5,6]	-mbishi	'unripe'
-diki	'small'	-svinhu	'strong'
-doko	'small' [10,11]	-huya	'vigourous'
-pfupi	'short'	-tano	'healthy'
-fupi	'short' [10,11]	-tsvene	'pure'
-zhinji	'many'	-tema	'dark'
-shoma	'few'	-chena	'clean/white'
-kukutu	'hard'	-dzvipa	'black'
-nyoro	'wet'	-pfumbu	'blue/grey'
-tofu	'soft'	-sviba	'green/brown'
-pamhi	'broad'	-tsvuku	'red'
-kobvu	'thick'	-shava	'yellow/brown'
-tete	'thin'	-shawa	'yellow/brown'
-tsva	'new'	-shora	'yellow'

QLW₂

QLW₂ fall into 5 series.

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
1	mu-	mu-	mu-	u-	u-
2	wa-	wa-	va-	wa-	va-
3	mu-	mu-	mu-	u-	u-
4	mi-	mi-	mi-	i-	i-
5	ri-	ri-	ri-	ri-	ri-
6	ya-/ma-	ma-	ma-	a-	a-
7	chi-	chi-	chi-	chi-	chi-
8	zvi-	zvi-	zvi-	zvi-	zvi-
9	i-	i-	i-	i-	i-
10	dzi-	dzi-	dzi-	dzi-	dzi-
11	ru-	ru-	ru-	ru-	ru-
12	ka-	ka-	ka-	ka-	ka-
13	ti-/tu-	tu-	tu-	tu-	tu-
14	hu-	hu-	hu-	hu-	hu-
15	ku-	ku-	ku-	ku-	ku-
16	pa-	pa-	pa-	pa-	pa-
17	ku-	ku-	ku-	ku-	ku-
18	mu-	mu-	mu-	u-	u-
19			svi-		

Notes

(1) COP = T.M./ndi- [1,2,3,8,9,10]
T.M./nge- [4,5,6,7,11]

(2) Series 1 QLW occur in dialect 1.

Series 2 QLW occur in dialects 4, 5.

Series 3 QLW occur in dialects 3, 8, 9, 10,

Series 4 QLW occur in dialects 6, 7.

Series 5 QLW occur in dialect 11.

(3) QAL has tonomorph LL throughout in listing position.

(4) Alternative morphemes in series 1 are in free variation.

QAL₂ Bases

The morpheme // -mwe // collocates with these QLW's in all dialects. QAL has translation "some".

QLW₃

QLW₃ fall into three series.

	[1]	[2]	[3]
1.	m-	mu-/u-	mu-
2.	wa-	wa-	va-
3.	m-	u-	mu-
4.	mi-	mi-	mi-
5.	ri-	ri-	ri-
6.	ma-	ma-	ma-
7.	chi-	chi-	chi-
8.	zvi-	zvi-	zvi-
9.	i-	i-	i-
10.	dzi-	N-	N-
11.	ru-	ru-	ru-
12.	ka-	ka-	ka-
13.	tu-	tu-	tù-
14.	u-	hu-	hu-
15.	ku-	ku-	ku-
16.	pa-	pa-	pa-
17.	ku-	ku-	ku-
18.	mu-	mu-	mu-
19.			svi-

Notes

(1) COP = T.M./ndi [1,2,3,8,9,10]

T.M./nge [4,5,6,7,11]

(2) Series 1 QLW occur in dialects 1, 2.

Series 2 QLW occur in dialects 4,5,6,7

Series 3 QLW occur in dialects 3,8,9,10,11

(3) Alternatives in series 2 are in free variation.

QAL₃ Bases

The Numerative QAL morphemes collocate with these QLW's.

As these bases vary they are described in full below, taking in the case of a singular HDW a class 7 Nominal and a class 8 Nominal in the case of plural HDW.

Three columns are given for each item -

[1] Cardinal series numeratives. [QLW₃]

[2] Ordinal series numeratives. [QLW₈]

[3] Independent Counting Numeratives.

one

01	chibodzi	chechiposhi	posi
02	chimwe	chokutanga	poshi
03	chibodzi/chimwe	chokutanga	posi
04	chimwe	chokutanga	posi
05	chimwe	chakutoma	posi
06	chimwe	chokutanga	posi
07	chimwe	chokutanga	posi/posa
08	chimwe	chokutanga	poshi
09	chimwe	chokutanga	motsi
10	chimwe	chokutanga	motsi
11	chimwe	chokutanga	motsi

two

01	zviyere/zviwiri	chechipiri	piri
02	zviviri	chechipiri	piri
03	zviwiri	chechipiri	piri
04	zviwiri	chechipiri	piri
05	zviwiri	chachipiri	piri
06	zviiri	chechipiri	piri
07	zviviri	chechipiri	piri
08	zviviri	chechipiri	piri
09	zviviri	chechipiri	piri
10	zviviri	chepiri	piri
11	zviiri	chechipiri	piri

three

01	zvitatu	chechitatu	tatu
02	zvitatu	chechitatu	tatu
03	zvitatu	cheichitatu	tatu
04	zvitatu	chechitatu	tatu
05	zvitatu	chachitatu	tatu
06	zvitatu	chechitatu	tatu
07	zvitatu	chechitatu	tatu
08	zvitatu	chechitatu	tatu
09	zvitatu	chechitatu	tatu
10	zvitatu	chetatu	tatu
11	zvitatu	chechitatu	tatu

four

01	zvina	chechinai	nai
02	zvina	chechina	china
03	zvina	chechina	china
04	zvina	chechina	china
05	zvirongomuna	chechirongomuna	china
06	zvina	chechina	china
07	zvirongomuna	chechina	china
08	zvina	chechina	china
09	zvina	chechina	china
10	zvina	chechina	china
11	zvirongomuna	chechirongomuna	china

five

01	zvishanu	chechishanu	shanu
02	zvishanu	chechishanu	shanu
03	zvishanu	chechishanu	shanu
04	zvishanu	chechishanu	shanu
05	zvishanu	chachishanu	shanu
06	zvishanu	chechishanu	shanu
07	zvishanu	chechishanu	shanu
08	zvishanu	chechishanu	shanu
09	zvishanu	chechishanu	shanu
10	zvishanu	cheshanu	shanu
11	zvishanu	chechishanu	shanu

six

01	zvitanhatu	chechitanhatu	tanhatu
02	zvitanhatu	chechitanhatu	tanhatu
03	zvitanhatu	chechitanhatu	tanhatu
04	zvitanhatu	chechitanhatu	tanhatu
05	zvitanhatu	chachitanhatu	tanhatu
06	zvitanhatu	chechitanhatu	tanhatu
07	zvitanhatu	chechitanhatu	tanhatu
08	zvitanhatu	chechitanhatu	tanhatu
09	zvitanhatu	chechitanhatu	tanhatu
10	zvitanhatu	chechitanhatu	tanhatu
11	zvitanthathu	chechitanthathu	tandhatu

[dialect 11 has alternative form 'five+one' 'five+two'...]

seven

01	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe
02	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe
03	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe
04	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe
05	zvinomwe	chachinomwe	chinomwe
06	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe
07	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe
08	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe
09	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe
10	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe
11	zvinomwe	chechinomwe	chinomwe

eight

01	zvisere	chechisere	sere
02	zvisere	cherusere	rusere
03	zvisere	chechisere	rusere
04	zvisere	cherusere	rusere
05	zvisere	chachisere	rusere
06	zvisere	chechisere	rusere
07	zvisere	chechisere	rusere
08	zvisere	chechisere	rusere
09	zvisere	chechisere	rusere
10	zvisere	chezvisere	rusere
11	zvisere	chechisere	rusere

nine

01	zvipfemba	chechipfemba	pfemba
02	zvipfumbamwe	chechipfumbamwe	pfumbamwe
03	zvipfemba	chechipfemba	pfemba
04	zvipfemba	chechipfemba	pfemba
05	zvipfemba	chapfemba	pfemba
06	zvipfumbamwe	chechipfumbamwe	pfumbamwe
07	zvipfumbamwe	chechipfumbamwe	pfumbamwe
08	zvipfumbamwe	chechipfumbamwe	pfumbamwe
09	zvipfumbamwe	chechipfumbamwe	pfumbamwe
10	zvipfumbamwe	chepfumbamwe	pfumbamwe
11	zvipfumbamwe	chechipfumbamwe	pfumbamwe

ten

01	gumi	chegumi	gumi
02	gumi	chegumi	gumi
03	gumi	chegumi	gumi
04	gumi	chegumi	gumi
05	gumi	chagumi	gumi
06	gumi	chegumi	gumi
07	gumi	chegumi	gumi
08	gumi	chegumi	gumi
09	gumi	chegumi	gumi
10	gumi	chegumi	gumi
11	gumi	chechigumi	gumi

QLW₄

QLW₄ fall into three series.

	[1]	[2]	[3]
1	u-	u-	u-
2	wa-	wa-	va-
3	u-	u-	u-
4	i-	i-	i-
5	ri-	ri-	ri-
6	a-	a-	a-
7	chi-	chi-	chi-
8	zvi-	zvi-	zvi-
9	i-	i-	i-
10	dzi-	dzi-	dzi-
11	ru-	ru-	ru-
12	ka-	ka-	ka-
13	tu-	tu-	tu-
14	u-	hu-	hu-
15	ku-	ku-	ku-
16	pa-	pa-	pa-
17	ku-	ku-	ku-
18	mu-	mu-	mu-
19			svi-

Notes

(1) COP = T.M./ndi- [1,2,3,8,9,10]
T.M./nge- [4,5,6,7,11]

(2) Series 1 QLW occur in dialects 1,2.
Series 2 QLW occur in dialects 4,5,6
Series 3 QLW occur in dialects 3,7,8,9,10,11

QAL Bases

The morpheme //pi // or //ri // collocates with these QLW's.
(//ri // occurs only in dialect 11-Ndau) This QAL has
translation "which one?"

QLW₆

QLW₆ falls into six series.

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
Is	ndo-	nde-	nde-	nde-	ndo-	nde-
p	to-	te-	te-	te-	to-	te-
IIs	wo-	we-	we-	we-	wo-	we-
p	mo-	me-	me-	mwe-	mo-	me-
1	wo-	we-	we-	we-	wo-/o-	we-
2	wo-	ve-	we-	we-	vo-	ve-
3	wo-	we-	we-	we-	wo-	we-
4	yo-	ye-	ye-	ye-	yo-	ye-
5	ro-	re-	re-	re-	ro-	re-
6	yo-	ye-	e-	e-	o-	e-
7	cho-	che-	che-	che-	cho-	che-
8	zvo-	zve-	zve-	zve-	zvo-	zve-
9	yo-	ye-	ye-	ye-	yo-	ye-
10	dzo-	dze-	dze-	dze-	dzo-	dze-
11	ro-	re-	rwe-	rwe-	rwo-	rwe-
12	ko-	ke-	ke-	ke-	ko-	ke-
13	to-	te-	twe-	twe-	two-	twe-
14	ho-	he-	hwe-	hwe-	hwo-	hwe-
15	kwo-	kwe-	kwe-	kwe-	kwo-	kwe-
16	po-	pe-	pe-	pe-	po-	pe-
17	kwo-	kwe-	kwe-	kwe-	kwo-	kwe-
18	mo-	me-	me-	mwe-	mo-	me-
19					svo-	sve-

Notes

(1) COP = ndi- [1,2,3,8,9,10]
nge- [4,5,6,7,11]

(2) Series 1 QLW occur in dialects 1
Series 2 QLW occur in dialect 2
Series 3 QLW occur in dialects 4, 5
Series 4 QLW occur in dialects 6
Series 5 QLW occur in dialects 7, 8, 10
Series 6 QLW occur in dialect 3, 9, 11

QAL Bases

These QLW's collocate with the following morphemes -

//-ga// translation 'alone'

//-se// 'all' // -she // in 11-Ndau

QLW₇

QLW₇ falls into four series.

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
Is	ndo-	nde-	ndo-	ndi-
p	to-	te-	to-	ti-
IIs	wo-	we-	wo-	u-
p	mwo-	mwe-	mo-	mu-
1	wo-	e-	wo-	u-
2	wo-	ve-	vo-	va-
3	wo-	we-	wo-	u-
4	yo-	ye-	yo-	i-
5	ro-	re-	ro-	ri-
6	o-	e-	o-	a-
7	cho-	che-	cho-	chi-
8	zvo-	zve-	zvo-	zvi-
9	yo-	ye-	yo-	i-
10	dzo-	dze-	dzo-	dzi-
11	rwo-	rwe-	rwo-	ru-
12	ko-	ke-	ko-	ka-
13	two-	twe-	two-	tu-
14	hwo-	hwe-	hwo-	hu-
15	kwo-	kwe-	kwo-	ku-
16	po-	pe-	po-	pa-
17	kwo-	kwe-	kwo-	ku-
18	mwo-	mwe-	mo-	mu-

Notes

(1) COP = ndi- [10]

nge- [5,6,11]

(2) Series 1 QLW occur in dialects 5, 6.

Series 2 QLW occur in dialect 11.

Series 3 QLW occur in dialect 10. [Free variation]

Series 4 QLW occur in dialect 10.

QAL Base

The morpheme // -mene // collocates with these QLW's, with translation "real, proper". There is close similarity between QLW₇ and QLW₆ above. This QAL occurs in only four of the eleven dialects. The corresponding QAL in other dialects is // chaiye // etc. with components QLW₈ + EMP (to be described).

QLW₈

QLW₈ falls into three series.

	[1]	[2]	[3]
1	wa-	wa-	wa-
2	wa-	wa-	va-
3	wa-	wa-	wa-
4	ya-	ya-	ya-
5	ra-	ra-	ra-
6	ya-	a-	a-
7	cha-	cha-	cha-
8	zva-	zva-	zva-
9	ya-	ya-	ya-
10	dza-	dza-	dza-
11	ra-	rwa-	rwa-
12	ka-	ka-	ka-
13	ta-	twa-	twa-
14	ha-	hwa-	hwa-
15	kwa-	kwa-	kwa-
16	pa-	pa-	pa-
17	kwa-	kwa-	kwa-
18	ma-	mwa-	mwa-
19			sva-

Notes

(1) COP = ndi- [1,2,3,8,9,10]
nge- [4,5,6,7,11]

(2) Series 1 QLW occur in dialect 1
Series 2 QLW occur in dialects 4,5,6.
Series 3 QLW occur in dialects 2,3,7,8,9,10,11.

(3) These morphemes have allomorphs as follows -

//wa// > /wa/we/wo/ in dialects 1,2,3,7,8,9,10,11.
/wa/we/ in dialects 4,6.
/wa/ in dialect 5.

In dialects 04-Hwesa and 06-Manyika the allomorph /wa/ occurs only with NOM base of class 1a, in all other cases /we/ occurs. Note that 05-Hwesa has no allomorphs of //wa//

(4) Bases include all NOM's, QAL's etc. Pronominal bases are described below.

QAL₉

QAL₉ occurs in all dialects as an EMP (=Emphatic). It occurs also as Pronominal Associative Base of Nominal classes 1 -19, and as component morpheme of QAL₁₀ (to be described). QAL₉ falls into five series as follows -

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Is	ini	ini	ini	ini	ini
p	isu	isu	isu	isu	isu
IIs	iwe	iwe	iwe	iwe	iwe
p	imi	imi	imwi	imi	imi
1	iye	iye	iye	iye	ena
2	iwo	iwo	iwo	ivo	vona
3	iwo	iwo	iwo	iwo	wona
4	iyo	iyo	iyo	iyo	yona
5	iro	iro	iro	iro	rona
6	iyo	iwo	iwo	iwo	ona
7	icho	icho	icho	icho	chona
8	izvo	izvo	izvo	izvo	zvona
9	iyo,	iyo	iyo	iyo	yona
10	idzo	idzo	idzo	idzo	dzona
11	iro	irwo	irwo	irwo	rwona
12	iko	iko	iko	iko	kona
13	ito	itwo	itwo	itwo	twona
14	iho	ihwo	ihwo	ihwo	hwona
15	iko	iko	iko	iko	kwona
16	ipo	ipo	ipo	ipo	pona
17	iko	iko	iko	iko	kwona
18	imo	imo	imo	imo	mwona
19				isvo	

Notes

(1) COP = ndi- [all dialects]

(2) Series 1 QAL occur in dialect 1

Series 2 QAL occur in dialect 4,5

Series 3 QAL occur in dialects 6

Series 4 QAL occur in dialects 2,3,7,8,9,10.

Series 5 QAL occur in dialect 11

(3) In 11-Ndau //na// is optional intensifier in COP form, viz. class 1 ndiye/ndiyena
class 2 ndivo/ndivona.

Similarly with EMP Associative base (see below)

Pronominal Associative Bases

Pronominal Associative Bases fall into four series.

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
Is	-ngu	-ngu	-ngu	-ngu
p	-du*	-du*	-du*	-du*
IIs	-ko	-ko	-ko	-ko
p	-nyu*	-nyu*	-nyu*	-nyu*
1	-ke	-ke	-chi	-ke
2	-wo	-wo	-wo	-vo
3	-wo	-wo	-wo	-wo
4	-yo	-yo	-yo	-yo
5	-ro	-ro	-ro	-ro
6	-yo	-wo	-wo	-wo
7	-cho	-cho	-cho	-cho
8	-zvo	-zvo	-zvo	-zvo
9	-yo	-yo	-yo	-yo
10	-dzo	-dzo	-dzo	-dzo
11	-ro	-rwo	-rwo	-rwo
12	-ko	-ko	-ko	-ko
13	-to	-two	-two	-two
14	-ho	-hwo	-hwo	-hwo
15	-ko	-kwo	-kwo	-kwo
16	-po	-po	-po	-po
17	-ko	-kwo	-kwo	-kwo
18	-mo	-mo	-mo	-mo
19				-svo

Notes

(1) COP = ndi- [1,2,3,8,9,10,]
nge- [4,5,6,7,11]

(2) Series 1 bases occur in dialect 1
Series 2 Bases occur in dialect 6
Series 3 bases occur in dialects 4,5
Series 4 bases occur in dialects 2,3,7,8,9,10,11

(3) Bases marked with asterisk * collocate with QLW₈
allomorph /-e/ in all dialects except Hwesa.
viz. mwana wedu - mwana wadu [4,5]
mwana wenyu - mwana wanyu [4,5]

(4) The bases described above occur in Pronominal sentences. The EMP base occurs in all Nominal sentences (viz. as an Emphatic Associative)

viz. ndagura gumbo reni benzi 'I have severed my leg [I am a fool']
ndipe uswa hwemi vadzimai 'Give me your grass, women'
taona mwana waye ishe 'we saw the child of the chief'

Cp. ... gumbo rangu 'my leg'
... uswa hwavo 'their grass'
... mwana wake 'his child'

QAL₁₀

QAL₁₀ which is termed DEM (= Demonstrative) has a number of forms. These are termed DEM₁- DEM₂- DEM₃- DEM₄ and each falls into a number of series in the dialects.

DEM₁

	[1]	[2]	[3]
1	uno	uno	uno
2	wano	wano	vano
3	uno	uno	uno
4	ino	ino	ino
5	rino	rino	rino
6	ano	ano	ano
7	chino	chino	chino
8	zvino	zvino	zvino
9	ino	ino	ino
10	dzino	dzino	dzino
11	runo	rwuno	rwuno
12	kano	kano	kano
13	tuno	twuno	twuno
14	huno	hwuno	hwuno
15	kuno	kuno	kuno
16	pano	pano	pano
17	kuno	kuno	kuno
18	muno	muno	muno
19			svino

Notes

(1) COP = ndi- [1,2,3,8,9,10]
 nge- [4,5,6,7,11]

(2) Series 1 bases occur in dialect 1
 Series 2 bases occur in dialects 4,5,6
 Series 3 bases occur in dialects 2,3,7,8,9,10,11

QAL₁₀ cont...DEM₂

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
1	uyu	uyu	uyu	uyu
2	awa	awa	ava	ava
3	uyu	uyu	uyu	uyu
4	iyi	iyi	iyi	iyi
5	iri	iri	iri	iri
6	aya	aya	aya	awa
7	ichi	ichi	ichi	ichi
8	izvi	izvi	izvi	izvi
9	iyi	iyi	iyi	iyi
10	idzi	idzi	idzi	idzi
11	uru	urwu	urwu	urwu
12	aka	aka	aka	aka
13	iti/utu	utwu	utwu	utwu
14	uhu	uhu	uhwu	uhwu
15	uku	uku	uku	uku
16	apa	apa	apa	apa
17	uku	uku	uku	uku
18	umu	umu	umu	umu
19			isvi	

Notes(1) COP as for DEM₁

(2) Series 1 bases occur in dialect 1

Series 2 bases occur in dialects 4,5,6

Series 3 bases occur in dialects 3,7,8,9,11,2

Series 4 bases occur in dialect 10

QAL₁₀ cont...DEM₃

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
1	uyo	uyo	uyo	uyo
2	awo	awo	avo	avo
3	uyo	uyo	uyo	uyo
4	iyo	iyo	iyo	iyo
5	iro	iro	iro	iro
6	ayo	ayo	ayo	awo
7	icho	icho	icho	icho
8	izvo	izvo	izvo	izvo
9	iyo	iyo	iyo	iyo
10	idzo	idzo	idzo	idzo
11	uro	urwo	urwo	urwo
12	ako	ako	ako	ako
13	ito/uto	utwo	utwo	utwo
14	uho	uho	uhwo	uhwo
15	uko	uko	uko	uko
16	apo	apo	apo	apo
17	uko	uko	uko	uko
18	umo	umo	umo	umo
19			isvo	

Notes(1) COP as for DEM₂

(2) Series 1 bases occur in dialects	1
Series 2 bases occur in dialects	4,5,6
Series 3 bases occur in dialects	3,7,8,9,11,2
Series 4 bases occur in dialects	10

QAL₁₀ cont...

DEM₄

	[1]	[2]	[3]
1	uye	uya	uya
2	waye	waya	vaya
3	uye	uya	uya
4	iye	iya	iya
5	riye	riya	riya
6	yaye	aya	aya
7	chiye	chiya	chiya
8	zviye	zviya	zviya
9	iye	iya	iya
10	dziye	dziya	dziya
11	ruye	ruya	ruya
12	kaye	kaya	kaya
13	tuye/tiye	tuya	twuya
14	huye	huya	huya
15	kuye	kuya	kuya
16	paye	paya	paya
17	kuye	kuya	kuya
18	muye	muya	muya
19			sviya

Notes

(1) COP as for DEM₃

(2) Series 1 bases occur in dialects 1,

Series 2 bases occur in dialects 4,5,6

Series 3 bases occur in dialects 2,3,7,8,9,10,11

QAL₁₀ cont...

DEM bases as described above occur in reduplicated forms with precised translations. The component morphemes of these QAL's include -

DEM ₂ + DEM ₂	DEM ₃ + DEM ₂	EMP + DEM ₂
DEM ₂ + DEM ₃	DEM ₃ + DEM ₃	EMP + DEM ₃
DEM ₂ + DEM ₄	DEM ₃ + DEM ₄	EMP + DEM ₄

The full system is described below using O1-Korekore as structural example. All dialects follow the same structural pattern using the DEM morphemes described above.

	DEM _{2.2}	DEM _{2.3}	DEM _{2.4}
1	uyuyu	uyuyo	uyuye
2	awawa	awawo	awawaye
3	uyuyu	uyuyo	uyuye
4	iyiyi	iyiyo	iyiye
5	iriri	iriro	iririye
6	ayaya	ayayo	ayayaye
7	ichichi	ichicho	ichichiye
8	izvizvi	izvizvo	izvizviye
9	iyiyi	iyiyo	iyiye
10	idzidzi	idzidzo	idzidziye
11	ururu	ururo	ururuye
12	akaka	akako	akakaye
13	ititi	itito	ititiye
14	uhuhu	uhoho	uhuhuye
15	ukuku	ukuko	ukukuye
16	apapa	apapo	apapaye
17	ukuku	ukuko	ukukuye
18	umumu	umumo	umumuye

QAL₁₀ cont...DEM_{3.2}DEM_{3.3}DEM_{3.4}

1	uyoyu	uyoyo	uyouye
2	awowa	awowo	awowaye
3	uyoyu	uyoyo	uyoye
4	iyoyi	iyoyo	iyoye
5	irori	iroro	iroriye
6	ayoya	ayoyo	ayoyaye
7	ichochi	ichocho	ichochiye
8	izvozvi	izvozvo	izvozviye
9	iyoyi	iyoyo	iyoye
10	idzodzi	idzodzo	idzodziye
11	uroru	uroro	uroruye
12	akoka	akoko	akokaye
13	itoti	itoto	itotiye
14	uhohu	uhoho	uhohuye
15	ukoku	ukoko	ukokuye
16	apopa	apopo	apopaye
17	ukoku	ukoko	ukokuye
18	umomu	umomo	umomuye

QAL₁₀ cont...

	DEM _{E.2}	DEM _{E.3}	DEM _{E.4}
1	iyeyu	iyeyo	iyeyue
2	iwowa	iwowo	iwowaye
3	iwoyu	iwoyo	iwouye
4	iyoyi	iyoyo	iyoyiye
5	irori	iroro	iroriye
6	iyoya	iyoyo	iyoyaye
7	ichochi	ichocho	ichochiye
8	izvozvi	izvozvo	izvozviye
9	iyoyi	iyoyo	iyoyiye
10	idzodzi	idzodzo	idzodziye
11	iroru	iroro	iroruye
12	ikoka	ikoko	ikokaye
13	itoti	itoto	itotiye
14	ihohu	ihoho	ihohuye
15	ikoku	ikoko	ikokuye
16	ipopa	ipopo	ipopaye
17	ikoku	ikoko	ikokuye
18	imomu	imomo	imomuye

QAL₁₀ cont....

Independent Copula predicates with DEM bases and Locative translation tag occur in all dialects. The full system is described for O8-Zezuru as a structural model.

	DEM ₁	DEM ₂	DEM ₃	DEM ₄
1	houno	hoyu	hoyo	houya
2	havano	hava	havo	havaya
3	houno	hoyu	hoyo	houya
4	heino	heyi	heyo	heiya
5	herino	heri	hero	heriya
6	haano	haya	hayo	haaya
7	hechino	hechi	hecho	hechiya
8	hezvino	hezvi	hezvo	hezviya
9	heino	heyi	heyo	heiya
10	hedzino	hedzi	hedzo	hedziya
11	horwuno	horwu	horwo	horwuya
12	hakano	haka	hako	hakaya
13	hotwuno	hotwu	hotwo	hotwuya
14	hohwuno	hohwu	hohwo	hohwuya
15	hokuno	hoku	hoko	hokuya
16	hapano	hapa	hapo	hapaya
17	hokuno	hoku	hoko	hokuya
18	homuno	homu	homo	homuya
19	hesvino	hesvi	hesvo	hesviya

Notes

(1) All have LOC translation tag, viz

hoyu munhu 'here is a person'

cp. munhu ndouyu 'the person is this one'

QAL Intensifiers

A number of morphemes occur in the Adjunct unit functioning as Intensifiers, including the following.

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
Is	pachangu	pachangu		
p	pachedu	pachedu		
IIIs	pachako	pachako		
p	pachenyu	pachenyu		
1	pachake	pachake	wakona	wachona
2	pachawo	pachavo	vakona	vachona
3	pachawo	pachawo	wakona	wachona
4	pachayo	pachayo	yakona	wakona
5	pacharo	pacharo	rakona	rachona
6	pachawo/yo	pachawo	akona	achona
7	pachacho	pachacho	chakona	chachona
8	pachazvo	pachazvo	zvakona	zvachona
9	pachayo	pachayo	yakona	yachona
10	pachadzo	pachadzo	dzakona	dzachona
11	pacharwo/ro	pacharwo	rwakona	rwachona
12	pachako	pachako	kakona	kachona
13	pachatwo/to	pachatwo	twakona	twachona
14	pachahwo/ho	pachahwo	hwakona	hwachona
15	pachakwo	pachakwo	kwakona	kwachona
16	pachapo	pachapo	pakona	pachona
17	pachakwo	pachakwo	kwakona	kwachona
18	pachamo	pachamo	mwakona	mwachona
19		pachasvo		

Notes

- (1) Alternatives indicted in [1] above occur in 01-Korekore (refer. QAL series above)
- (2) COP = ndi- [1,2,3,8,9,10]
nge- [4,5,6,7,11]
- (3) Series 1 bases occur in dialects 1,4,5,6,
Series 2 Bases occur in dialects 2,3,7,8,9,10,11
Series 3 Bases occur in dialect 11
- (4) Inten. 1 occurs with QAL₇, QAL₉
Inten. 2 ditto
Inten. 3 occurs with QAL₄
- (5) Dialect 11-Ndau has intensifier morphemes //ni//na//
//ni// occurs with QAL₂ QAL₆ munthu umweni, egani.
//na// occurs with QAL₉[COP] ndiyena, EMP-ASS wayena

Qualifier Position

All the QAL's described above occur in both the HDW and ADJ position in the SUB Sector. Sentences with a QAL entry in the HDW position are termed Pronominal.

Thus NOM's and QAL's may occur in both SUB and PRD sectors, and in both HDW and ADJ position in both. Sentences with NOM's and QAL's in HDW position of PRD sector are termed COP sentences (this term will be modified slightly in due course).

Subject Sector Adjuncts

Subject Sector Adjuncts with QAL bases have been described above. The following sections describe Subject Sector Adjuncts with Verbal, Verbid and Nominal base entries.

These QAL's are arranged into formal categories according to the base entry, as follows.

1.0.0 QAL Base entries.

1.1.0 QAL₁ to QAL₁₀

1.2.0 QLW₈ plus QAL base

1.3.0 Morpheme //nya// plus QAL base.

2.0.0 VER Base entries.

2.1.0 Relative Predicates.

2.1.1 Present Tense

2.1.2 Past Tense 1

2.1.3 Past Tense 2

2.2.0 Sequential Predicates.

2.3.0 QLW₈ plus Verbal base

2.4.0 Verbal //ita// plus Nominal Adjunct

2.5.0 Verbal //nzwira// plus Nominal Adjunct

3.0.0 Verbid Base entries

3.1.0 Verbid //na// with Nominal Adjunct

3.2.0 Verbid //ri// with Nominal and Qualifier Adjuncts

3.3.0 Verbid //ti// plus Ideophone

4.0.0 Nominal Bases

4.1.0 Nominal with zero QLW

4.2.0 Nominal with QLW₈

4.3.0 Morpheme //nya// plus Nominal

Dialect 01-KorekoreSubject Qualifiers

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	see appended list	
1.2.0	chekajenje chepfumbupfumbu	'yellow' 'blue'
1.3.0	-	
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	chinsetsa chinotima chinwawa chinopenya chinoonekera* chinchkisa chinofara chinopenga chinomaramara chinodenderedzwa chinotsvetsa chinondzikwa chinotendeseka chinonyairitsa chinomakata chinomukurumbira chinzvikudza	'amusing' 'annoying' 'bitter' 'shining' 'transparent' 'fierce' 'happy' 'mad' 'rough' 'circular' 'slippery' 'sticky' 'reliable' 'talkative' 'upright' 'famous' 'proud'
2.1.2	chataika	'loose'
2.1.3	chakanáka chakáipa chakachenjera chakaóma chakapfáwa chakapusa chakarema chakafarukanda chakatenderera chakachena chakasvina chakanoka chakakora chakarutara chakapinza chakarungama chakakombama chakaremara chakasimba	'good' 'bad' 'clever' 'hard, dry' 'soft' 'easy' 'heavy' 'broad' 'circular' 'clean' 'dirty' 'deep' 'fat' 'greedy' 'sharp' 'straight' 'crooked' 'deformed' 'strong'
2.2.0	chikagumara	'blunt'
2.3.0	-	
2.4.0	-	
2.5.0	-	

Notes

Items with asterisk * have positive and negative forms of same base.

3.0.0 VEB Bases

3.1.0	chiné hasha	'angry'
	chine mhosva	'guilty'
	chinenhungu	'lazy'
	chine hanya	'industrious'
	chine tsinye	'cruel'
	chine tsitsi	'kind'
	chine shanje	'jealous'
	chine bako	'hollow'
	chino uturu	'poisonous'

3.2.0 -

3.3.0 -

4.0.0 NOM Bases

4.1.0	mupfumi 1/2	'rich'
	murombo 1/2	'poor'
	fuza 5/6	'bald'
	bofu 5/6 gumi 5/6	'blind' 'ten'
4.2.0	chekupenga	'mad'
4.3.0	-	

Dialect 02-Korekore

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	zvinyoronyoro	'gently'
	zvishoma	'a little'
	kagumi	'ten times'
1.2.0	- -	
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	- -	
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	zvichidada	'proudly'
	zvichifara	'happily'
	zvichiita mheremhere	'noisily'
2.1.2	zvakanaka	'well'
	zvakaipa	'badly'
	zvakaburikira	'a lot'
	zvakahwanda	'many times'
	zvakanyura	'deeply'
	zvakasimba	'strongly'
2.2.0	- -	
2.3.0	kung'ong'odza	'secretly'
	kuyenderera	'continuously'
	kusadzamika	'shallowly'
	kusanyura	'shallowly'
	kusataura idi	'dishonestly'
2.4.0	- -	
2.5.0	- -	
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	- -	
3.2.0	- -	
3.3.0	- -	
3.4.0	- -	
3.5.0	- -	
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	masikati	'in afternoon'
	nguva shoma	'a few times'
	usiku	'at night'
	chidimbu	'partly'
	chokwadi	'truthfully'
	idi	'truthfully'
	chinyaranyire	'silently'
	dzimwe nguva	'some time'
4.2.0	noungwaru	'cleverly'
	nourombe	'stupidly'
	nomufaro	'happily'
	nenhafu	'greedily'
	nehasha	'angrily'
	noushingi	'bravely'
	nounhungo	'lazily'
	nesimba	'strongly'
	noutsvinyi	'cruelly'
	netsitsi	'kindly'
	nomwoyo chena	'generously'
	nouzivi	'skilfully'
	nounyanzi	'skilfully'
4.3.0	- -	
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	kwenguva ndefu	'for a long time'
	zvakare	'again'
4.6.0	- -	
4.7.0	muchivande	'secretly'

Dialect 02-Korekore

- 1.0.0 QAL Bases
- 1.1.0 See appended list
- 1.2.0 -
- 1.3.0 -
- 2.0.0 VER Bases
- 2.1.1 chinórema 'heavy'
 chinonyudza 'deep'
 chinonakidza 'amusing'
 chinoshatirisa 'annoying'
 chinovava 'bitter'
 chinotapira 'sweet'
 chinovhenekera 'bright'
 chinongwerevera 'transparent'
 chinochyisa 'fierce'
 chinofara 'happy'
 chinopenga 'mad'
 chinodada 'proud'
 chinomara 'rough'
 chinotsvedza 'smooth'
 chinonhama 'sticky'
 chinovimbika 'reliable'
 chinotaurisa 'talkative'
 chinozivikanwa 'popular'
 chinouraya 'poisonous'
 chinonyima 'mean'
 chinonyara 'shy'
- chinomukurumbira 'famous'
 chinozvida 'selfish'
- 2.1.2 chaibva 'ripe'
- 2.1.3 chakawoma 'hard, dry'
 chakanaka 'good'
 chakaipa 'bad'
 chakaenzana 'flat, equal'
 chakasimba 'strong'
 chakapfava 'soft, weak'
 chakareruka 'light'
 chakamanikidza 'narrow'
 chakatsvinda 'clean'
 chakakora 'fat'
 chakapinza 'sharp'
 chakagomara 'blunt'
 chakatwasanuka 'straight'
 chakakombama 'crooked'
 chakaremara 'deformed'
 chakazara 'full'
 chakasimba 'strong'
 chakadzima 'dull'
 chakatsvedza 'smooth'
 chakadenderedzwa 'circular'
 chakashinga 'brave'
 chakasununguka 'generous'
 chakabatana 'solid'
 chakaumbana 'solid'
- 2.2.0 -
- 2.3.0 -
- 2.4.0 -
- 2.5.0 -

3.0.0 VEB Bases

- 3.1.0 chine hasha 'angry'
- chine basa 'industrious'
- chine tsvina 'dirty'
- chine nhafu 'greedy'
- chine mbiri 'famous'
- chine mipata 'jagged'
- chine nhungo 'lazy'
- chine simba 'strong'
- chinetsitsi 'kind'
- chine shanje 'jealous'
- chine buri 'hollow'
- chine gwanza 'hollow'
- chine ndzendza 'clumsy'
- chine mhanza 'bald'
- chine mvere 'hairy'
- 3.2.0 chiri choga 'lonely'
- 3.3.0 - -

4.0.0 NOM Bases

- 4.1.0 murombe 'stupid'
- murombo 'poor'
- mbwende 'cowardly'
- ndzendza 'clumsy'
- mupfumi 'rich'
- gumi 'ten'
- 4.2.0 - -
- 4.3.0 - -

Dialect 03-Toko

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	see appended list	
1.2.0	-	
1.3.0	-	
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	chinonetsa	'annoying'
	chinorema	'heavy'
	chinorura	'greedy'
	chinopinza	'sharp'
	chinokona	'sharp'
	chinonakidza	'amusing'
	chinofadza	'amusing'
	chinosekesa	'amusing'
	chinoshatirisa	'annoying'
	chinogumbura	'annoying'
	chinokuhunisa	'annoying'
	chinowawa	'bitter'
	chinotapira	'sweet'
	chinopenya	'bright'
	chinoonekera*	'transparent'
	chinozikanwa	'famous'
	chinochkisa	'fierce'
	chinofara	'happy'
	chinopenga	'mad'
	chinodada	'proud'
	chinomara	'rough'
	chinotsvedza	'smooth'
	chinotsvedzera	'slippery'
	chinonhama	'sticky'
	chinowimbika*	'reliable'
	chinotaurisa	'talkative'
	chinonyarara	'taciturn'
	chinobvumirara	'agreeable'
	chinouraya	'fatal'
	chinopa	'generous'
	chinonyima	'mean'
	chinonyara	'shy'
	chinozvida	'proud'
2.1.2	-	
2.1.3	chakawoma	'hard'
	chakanaka	'good'
	chakanyangara	'bad'
	chakashata	'bad'
	chakaipa	'bad'
	chakangwara	'clever'
	chakachenjera	'clever'
	chakapfawa	'soft'
	chakanyorowa	'wet'
	chakatota	'wet'
	chakareruka	'light'
	chakasiyana	'different'
	chakaenzana	'same'
	chakamanikidzika	'narrow'
	chakafara	'broad'
	chakatenderera	'circular'
	chakachena	'clean'
	chakasvipa	'dirty'
	chakadzika	'deep'
	chakakora	'fat'
	chakawonda	'thin'
	chakarungama	'straight'
	chakakombama	'crooked'
	chakaremara	'deformed, crippled'

3.0.0 VEB Bases

3.1.0	chine tsambwa	'dirty'
	china matiwi mana	'square'
	chine nhungu	'weak'
	china masimba	'strong'
	chine shanje	'jealous'
	chino uturu	'poisonous'
	chine tsitsi*	'kind'
	chine buri	'hollow'
	chine mhango	'hollow'
	chine mvere	'hairy'
3.2.0	chiri mutsva	'kind'
3.3.0	chakati hwanzara	'prone'
	chakati twasa	'straight'

4.0.0 NOM Bases

4.1.0	mbewewe	'deaf'
	mbwende	'cowardly'
	nyopi	'lazy'
	bofu	'blind'
	murombo	'poor'
4.2.0	<u>gumi</u>	'ten'
4.3.0	-	

Dialect 04-Hwesa

- 1.0.0 QAL Bases
- 1.1.0 see appended list
- 1.2.0 -
- 1.3.0 -
- 2.0.0 VER Bases
- 2.1.1 chinotsanana 'clean'
 chinofadza 'amusing'
 chinowawa 'bitter'
 chinochkisa 'fierce'
 chinofarā 'happy'
 chinokasha 'brave'
 chinozvibata 'gentle'
 chinozvikudza 'proud'
 chinozikanwa 'famous'
- 2.1.2 - -
- 2.1.3 chakashatirwa 'annoying'
 chakanaka 'good'
 chakaipa 'bad'
 chakashata 'bad'
 chakangwara 'clever'
 chakaserera 'flat'
 chakawoma 'dry'
 chakapfawa 'soft'
 chakarema 'heavy'
 chakatsutidza 'narrow'
 chakadzama 'deep'
 chakachena 'clean'
- 2.2.0 - -
- 2.3.0 - -
- 2.4.0 - -
- 2.5.0 - -
- 3.0.0 VEB Bases
- 3.1.0 chino unyope 'lazy'
 chino utsvinye 'cruel'
 chino mwena 'hollow'
 chino ubenzi 'clumsy'
- 3.2.0 chiri nyore 'easy'
- 3.3.0 - -
- 4.0.0 NOM Bases
- 4.1.0 gumi 'ten'

Dialect 05-Hwesa

- 1.0.0 QAL Bases
- 1.1.0 see appended list
- 1.2.0 -
- 1.3.0 -
- 2.0.0 VER Bases
- 2.1.1 chinadisisa 'ambitious'
- chinashupa 'valuable'
- chinarema 'heavy'
- chinangura 'shallow'
- chinajisa 'greedy'
- chinapinza 'sharp'
- chinapusa 'blunt'
- chinatsesa 'amusing'
- chinadziwa 'annoying'
- chinashasha 'bitter'
- chinatapira 'sweet'
- chinang'anikira 'bright'
- chinaoneka 'transparent'
- chinadzirikana* 'famous'
- chinachisa 'fierce'
- chinafara* 'happy'
- chinapenga 'mad'
- chinadanga 'proud'
- chinawatama 'taciturn'
- chinabvuma 'agreeable'
- chinazondawena 'innocent'
- chinanyima 'mean'
- chinanyara 'shy'
- chinapuntsapuntsa 'clumsy'
- 2.1.2 -
- 2.1.3 chidashatirwa 'annoying'
- chidanyangara 'ugly'
- chidachenjera 'clever'
- chidatambarara 'flat'
- chidaoma 'dry, hard'
- chidapfawa 'soft, wet'
- chidatota 'wet'
- chidarura 'light'
- chidatsutidza 'narrow'
- chidafantsa 'broad'
- chidafanana 'similar'
- chidachena 'clean'
- chidakora 'fat'
- chidaonda 'thin'
- chidarungama 'straight'
- chidabzvongama 'crooked'
- chidaremara 'deformed'
- chidadzara 'full'
- chidadeka 'good'
- chidapoteredzga 'rounded'
- chidakombererwa 'brave'
- chidaneta 'tired'weak'
- chidagwa 'prone'
- chidakupuka 'rich'
- chidafara 'happy'
- chidazika 'deep'
- chidangura 'shallow'
- 2.2.0 -
- 2.3.0 -
- 2.4.0 chidaita tenderedzwa 'circular'
- 2.5.0 -

3.0.0 VEB Bases

3.1.0	china tsambwa	'dirty'
	china usisi	'kind'
	china umbwa	'lazy'
	china simba	'strong'
	china dima	'dark'
	china utsinyi	'cruel'
	china nchanje	'jealous'
	china budu*	'hollow'
	china mupara	'bald'
	china mvere	'hairy'
	china ukari	'angry'
3.2.0	chiri nyore	'easy'
	chiri mudazika	'deep'

3.3.0 -

4.0.0 NOM Bases

4.1.0	nkutwi	'obstinate'
	pofu	'blind'
	mupara	'bald'
	murombo gumi	'poor' 'ten'
4.2.0	chadi	'true'
4.3.0	-	

Dialect 06-Manyika

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	see appended list	
1.2.1	chaiye	'real'
	chaizvo	'proper'
1.3.0	-	
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	chinopfawa	'soft'
	chinonetsa	'annoying'
	chinokosha	'valuable'
	chinorema	'heavy'
	chinoreruka	'light'
	chinopinza	'sharp'
	chinosekesa	'amusing'
	chinoshatirisa	'annoying'
	chinowawa	'bitter'
	chinonaka	'sweet'
	chinobakisa	'bright'
	chinoonesa	'transparent'
	chinoziwikanwa	'famous'
	chinohlyisa	'fierce'
	chinofara	'happy'
	chinopenga	'mad'
	chinodada	'proud'
	chinotedza	'smooth, slippery'
	chinonhama	'sticky'
	chinosimbirwa	'reliable'
	chinotaurisa	'talkative'
	chinohlya	'cowrdly'
	chinouraya	'fatal'
	chinopa	'generous'
	chinonyima	'mean'
	chinosiririswa	'sympathetic'
	chinonyara	'shy'
	chinozvida	'proud'
	chinozvireka	'humble'
2.1.2		
2.1.3	chakashatirwa	'annoying'
	chakashata	'ugly'
	chakanaka	'good'
	chakazingaira	'stupid'
	chakapamhama	'flat'
	chakakonja	'hard'
	chakaoma	'dry'
	chakatetepa	'narrow'
	chakasunha	'narrow'
	chakafara	'broad'
	chakatenderera	'circular'
	chakachena	'clean'
	chakadzama	'deep'
	chakakora	'fat'
	chakatwasuka	'straight'
	chakakombama	'crooked'
	chakazara[chizere]	'full'
	chakabata	'tight'
	chakatiwa	'gentle'
	chakaserera	'rough'
	chakashinga	'brave'
	chakanyorowa	'wet'

3.0.0. VEB Bases

3.1.0	chine ungaru	'clever'
	chine tsvina	'dirty'
	chine mbayo	'greedy'
	chine mbiri	'famous'
	chine rutedzi	'slippery'
	chine mhosva	'guilty'
	chine utsinyi	'cruel'
	chine mutsva	'kind'
	chine shanje	'jealous'
	chine mwina	'hollow'
	chine mhanza	'bald'
	chine bvudzi	'hairy'
	chine dima	'dark'
3.2.0	chiri nyore	'easy'
3.3.0	chakati twi	'upright'

4.0.0. NOM Bases

4.1.0	chisununguka	'loose'
	chirema	'crippled'
	nyope	'lazy'
	murimi	'industrious'
	bofu	'blind'
	mupfumi	'rich'
	murombo	'poor'
4.2.0	chedi	'true'
4.3.0	-	'ten'

Dialect 07-Bocha

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	see appended list	
1.2.0	-	
1.3.0	-	
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	chinokonja	'difficult'
	chinorema	'heavy'
	chinoreruka	'light'
	chinodakadza	'amusing'
	chinofarisa	'amusing'
	chinotsonderesa	'annoying'
	chiṅoshatirisa	'annoying'
	chinowawa	'bitter'
	chinotapira	'sweet'
	chinopenya	'bright'
	chinoonesa	'transparent'
	chinozikaniṣwa	'famous'
	chinotyisa	'fierce'
	chinofara	'happy'
	chinopenga	'mad'
	chinodada	'proud'
	chinoteedza	'slippery'
	chinonhamira	'sticky'
	chinogondeka*	'reliable'
	chinotaurisa	'talkative'
	chinotya	'cowardly'
	chinotendeka*	'honest'
	chinotenderwa	'agreeable'
	chinozikanwa*	'popular'
	chiṅotsveruka	'shy'
2.1.2	chaibva	'ripe'
2.1.3	chakangwara	'clever'
	chakatendemara	'flat'
	chakawoma	'hard'
	chakapfava	'soft'
	chakatetepa	'thin'
	chakafara	'broad'
	chakatenderera	'circular'
	chakaenzana	'similar, equal'
	chakachena	'clean'
	chakasvipa	'dirty'
	chakadzama	'deep'
	chakadzakira	'shallow'
	chakakora	'fat'
	chakafondoka	'blunt'
	chakarurama	'straight'
	chakajongama	'crooked'
	chakapanganiswa	'deformed'
	chakazara	'full'
	chakarekareka	'loose'
	chakabatisiswa	'tight'
	chakadlindirika	'dull'
	chakaserera	'smooth'
	chakatenderedzwa	'rounded'
	chakapinziswa	'jagged'
	chakanyarara	'taciturn'
	chakasimba	'strong'
	chakarembaremba	'weak'
	chakawoma	'solid'

3.0.0 VEB Bases

3.1.0	chine basa		'valuable'
	chine madyo		'greedy'
	chine utsinye		'cruel'
	chine tsitsi		'kind'
	chine shanje		'jealous'
	chine mhango		'hollow'
	chine mhanza		'bald'
	chine bvudzi		'hairy'
	chine mamvere		'hairy'
	chine dima		'dark'
	chine idi		'true'
	chine manyepo		'false'

3.2.0 -

3.3.0 -

4.0.0 NOM Bases

4.1.0	mungwaru		'clever'
	benzi		'stupid'
	musungwi		'guilty'
	nyope		'lazy'
	mubasa		'industrious'
	musandi		'industrious'
	mutsa		'kind'
	mupi		'generous'
	munyimi		'mean'
	bofu		'blind'
	mupfumi		'rich'
	murombo		'poor'
	chibayabaya	gumi	'jagged' 'ten'
4.2.0	chekunyepa		'false'
4.3.0	-		-

Dialect 08-Zezuru

1.0.0 QAL Bases

1.1.0 see appended list

1.2.0 -

1.3.0 -

2.0.0 VER Bases

2.1.1	chinorema	'heavy'
	chinonetsa	'annoying'
	chinogoneka	'easy'
	chinokosha	'valuable'
	chinowasha	'broad'
	chinofadza	'pleasing'
	chinotsetsa	'amusing'
	chinonyadzisa	'annoying'
	chinogumbura	'annoying'
	chinovava	'bitter'
	chinotsamwisa	'bitter'
	chinotapira	'sweet'
	chinopenya	'bright'
	chionoonekera	'transparent'
	chinozikana	'famous'
	chinchokisa	'fierce'
	chinopenga	'mad'
	chinotsvedza	'slippery'
	chinobata	'sticky'
	chinovimbika	'reliable'
	chinonzwisisa	'agreeable'
	chinoxivikanwa	'popular'
	chinoshanda	'industrious'
	chinopa	'generous'
	chinorira	'hollow'
	chinonyara	'shy'

2.1.2 -

2.1.3	chakaibva	'ripe'
	chakashatirwa	'angry'
	chakanaka	'good'
	chakaipa	'bad'
	chakaruramisa	'beautiful'
	chakachenjera	'clever'
	chakapusa	'stupid'
	chakaenzana	'flat'
	chakarema	'hard'
	chakawoma	'dry'
	chakareruka	'light'
	chakatenderedza	'circular'
	chakatsvinda	'clean'
	chakadzika	'deep'
	chakafuta	'fat'
	chakaonda	'thin'
	chakapinza	'sharp'
	chakakombama	'crooked'
	chakaremara	'deformed'
	chakasununguka	'loose'
	chakasungwa	'tight'
	chakarurama	'humble'
	chakakomberedza	'rounded'
	chakanyarara	'taciturn'
	chakasviba	'dark'
	[chizere	'full']

2.2.0	-	
2.3.0	-	
2.4.0	-	
2.5.0	-	
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	chinno upamhi	'broad'
	chine tsvina	'dirty'
	chine nhafu	'greedy'
	chino uremo	'gentle'
	china masimba	'brave'
	chine mhosva	'guilty'
	chine nhungo	'lazy'
	chine chepfu	'poisonous'
	chine chido	'kind'
	chino utsvinye	'cruel'
	chine shanje	'jealous'
	chine baro	'bald'
	chine bvudzi	'hairy'
	chine rima	'dark'
3.2.0	-	
3.3.0	chakati twasa	'straight'
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	chinyekenyeke	'loose'
	nhaurisi	'talkative'
	karikoga	'lonely'
	ndamba kunzwa	'obstinate'
	chapa	'clumsy'
	bofu	'blind'
	mupfumi	'rich'
	murombo	'poor'
	gumi	'ten'
4.2.0	zvechokwadi	'true'
	zvokunyepa	'false'
	zvenhando	'false'
4.3.0	-	

Dialect 09-Hera

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	see appended list	
1.2.0	-	
1.3.0	-	
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	chinorema	'heavy'
	chinokara	'greedy'
	chinonakidza	'pleasing'
	chinotsamwisa	'annoying'
	chinovava	'bitter'
	chinotapira	'sweet'
	chinobwinya	'bright'
	chinoonekwa	'transparent'
	chinomukurumbira	'famous'
	chinochkisa	'fierce'
	chinofara	'happy'
	chinopenga	'mad'
	chinoxvikudza	'proud'
	chinoxvininipisa	'humble'
	chinotedza	'slippery'
	chinonamira	'sticky'
	chinotendeka	'reliable'
	chinorosha	'talkative'
	chinotenderana	'agreeable'
	chinoxikanwa	'popular'
	chinopa	'generous'
	chinonyima	'mean'
	chinonyara	'shy'
	chinorangarira	'selfish'
	zvi	
2.1.2	-	
2.1.3	chakaoma	'hard'
	chakareba	'long'
	chakasvibira	'blue'
	chakaibva	'ripe'
	chakatsamwa	'angry'
	chakanaka	'good'
	chakaipa	'bad'
	chakachenjera	'clever'
	chakapusa	'stupid'
	chakapfava	'soft'
	chakanyorova	'wet'
	chakagozha	'difficult'
	chakafara	'broad'
	chakatenderera	'circular'
	chakachena	'clean'
	chakadzika	'deep'
	chakakora	'fat'
	chakapinza	'sharp'
	chakakomara	'blunt'
	chakarurama	'straight'
	chakamonyoroka	'crooked'
	chakaremara	'deformed'
	chakaregedzana	'loose'
	chakasungika	'tight'
	chakaenzana	'smooth'
	chakaurungana	'rounded'
	chakarereka	'prone'
	chizere	'full'
	chinyerere	'silent'

2.2.0	-	
2.3.0	-	
2.4.0	-	
2.5.0	chinonzwira tsitsi	'kind'
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	chine basa	'valuable'
	chine tsvina	'dirty'
	chine hasha	'rough'
	china mazino	'jagged'
	chine mhosva	'guilty'
	chino usimbe	'lazy'
	chine simba	'strong'
	chino uturu	'poisonous'
	chine godo	'jealous'
	chine gombo	'hollow'
	chine mvere	'hairy'
3.2.0	- -	-
3.3.0	chakati kwavarara	'flat'
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	mupfumi	'rich'
	murombo/ gumi	'poor' 'ten'
4.2.0	zvenhema	'false'
4.3.0	-	-

Dialect 10-Karanga

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	see appended list	
1.2.0	-	
1.3.0	-	
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	chinorema	'heavy'
	chinokosha	'valuable'
	chinokara	'greedy'
	chinopinza	'sharp'
	chinofadza	'amusing'
	chinosuvisa	'annoying'
	chinotsamwisa	'annoying'
	chinovava	'bitter'
	chinotapira	'sweet'
	chinobwinya	'bright'
	chionoonekera	'transparent'
	chinohlisa	'fierce'
	chinofara	'happy'
	chinopenga	'mad'
	chinoxvikudza	'proud'
	chinoxvipavisa	'humble'
	chinotsvedza	'slippery'
	chinonamira	'sticky'
	chinovimbika	'reliable'
	chinotaurisa	'talkative'
	chinonyararisa	'taciturn'
	chinokwirirana	'agreeable'
	chinoxikanwa	'famous'
	chinouraya	'fatal'
	chinonyara	'shy'
	chinoxvifunga	'selfish'
2.1.2	-	
2.1.3	chakaoma	'hard'
	chakaibva	'ripe'
	chakatsamwa	'angry'
	chakanaka	'good'
	chakaipa	'bad'
	chakachenjera	'clever'
	chakapfava	'soft'
	chakanyorova	'wet'
	chakamanikana	'narrow'
	chakafara	'broad'
	chakatsvinda	'clean'
	chakadzika	'deep'
	chakakora	'fat'
	chakawonda	'thin'
	chakarurama	'straight'
	chakaminama	'crooked'
	chakaremara	'deformed'
	chakadembara	'loose'
	chakadzvinya	'tight'
	chakarumbira	'famous'
	chakakasharara	'rough'
	chakatsétseka	'smooth'
	chakaurungana	'rounded'
	chakanjika	'prone'
	chakabatana	'solid'
2.2.0	-	
2.3.0	-	
2.4.0	chakaita dendededzi	'circular'
2.5.0	-	

3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	chine basa	'valuable'
	china mativi mana	'square'
	chine tsvina	'dirty'
	chine simba	'strong'
	chine mhosva	'guilty'
	chine tsimbe	'lazy'
	chine simbe	'lazy'
	chine tsitsi	'kind'
	chino mwoyo chena	'kind'
	chino utsinye	'cruel'
	chino urombo	'sympathetic'
	chine shanje	'jealous'
	chino mwena	'hollow'
	chine mhazha	'bald'
	chine mvere	'hairy'
3.2.0	-	
3.3.0	chakati dzi	'upright'
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	mbwende	'cowardly'
	ndonda	'weak'
	bofu	'blind'
	mupfumi	'rich'
	murombo/gumi	'poor' 'ten'
4.2.0	yesandara	'flat'
	chenhema	'false'
4.3.0	-	

Dialect 11-Ndau

- 1.0.0 QAL Bases
- 1.1.0 see appended list
- 1.2.0 -
- 1.3.0 nyachoga 'lonely'
- 2.0.0 VER Bases
- 2.1.1 chinopfumbuka 'soft'
- chinonesa 'difficult'
- chinohlupa 'difficult'
- chinotambadza 'difficult'
- chinorema 'heavy'
- chinoreruka 'light'
- chinokoma 'blunt'
- chinodakadza 'amusing'
- chinofadza 'amusing'
- chinonyambadza 'annoying'
- chinoshisha 'annoying'
- chinotsvenesa 'annoying'
- chinovava 'bitter'
- chinohwahwa 'bitter'
- chinotapira 'sweet'
- chinoonekera 'transparent'
- chinojekera 'transparent'
- chinotyisa 'fierce'
- chinodada 'proud'
- chinotambudzika 'unhappy'
- chinopenga 'mad'
- chinodzida 'proud'
- chinoqhenya 'proud'
- chinotedza 'slippery'
- chinotsvedza 'slippery'
- chinorembuka 'sticky'
- chinonamira 'sticky'
- chinogondeka* 'reliable'
- chinotembeka 'reliable'
- chinoreketesa 'talkative'
- chinouraya 'fatal'
- chinokowa 'generous'
- chinonyima 'mean'
- chinotsveruka 'shy'
- chinodana 'shy'
- 2.1.2 -
- 2.1.3 chakaoma 'hard'
- chakakomba 'hard'
- chakawanda 'many'
- chakashishwa 'angry'
- chakashatirwa 'angry'
- chakashata 'bad'
- chakangwara 'clever'
- chakaserera 'flat'
- chakakonza 'hard'
- chakaomarara 'hard'
- chakathamba 'wet'
- chakapfaa 'soft'
- chakanyakatika 'wet'
- chakatetepa 'narrow'

2.1.3 [cont]

	chakamanikidzika	'narrow'
	chakamanikana	'narrow'
	chakaphamphama	'broad'
	chakafara	'broad'
	chakatenderera	'circular'
	chakachena	'clean'
	chakasvipa	'dirty'
	chakadzama	'deep'
	chakadzika	'deep'
	chakadedemara	'shallow'
	chakafema	'fat'
	chakafuta	'fat'
	chakakora	'fat'
	chakapinza	'sharp'
	chakaqonda	'straight'
	chakarungama	'straight'
	chakagumbunyuka	'crooked'
	chakashongoroka	'crooked'
	chakaremara	'deformed'
	chakazara	'full'
	chakadzara	'full'
	chakarembwedzeka	'loose'
	chakagwimba	'tight'
	chakadonza	'tight'
	chakajeka	'bright'
	chakazikana	'popular'
	chakanyarara	'taciturn'
	chakatsunga	'brave'
	chakashunga	'brave'
	chakagwinya	'industrious'
	chakagondeka	'reliable'
	chakarurama	'humble'
	chakanyangararika	'clumsy'
	chakaganya	'rich'
	chakakhupuka	'rich'
2.2.0	chakai	
2.3.0	-	
2.4.0	chakaita rindi	'hollow'
	chakaita mphenhe	'bare'
2.5.0	chinonzwira urombo	'sympathetic'
	chinonzwira tsitsi	'sympathetic'
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	chine tsina	'dirty'
	china marwo	'greedy'
	chine mbawu	'greedy'
	chino utindi	'opaque'
	chine mbiri	'famous'
	chino mudado	'proud'
	chino muqhenyo	'proud'
	china makhoronya	'rough'
	chine dzeu	'jagged'
	china mamviri	'hairy'
	chine shwiwo	'reliable'
	china maturo	'honest'
	chine kanhi	'obstinate'
	chine hasha	'obstinate'
	chine ndaa	'innocent'
	chine nhungo	'lazy'
	chine chefu	'poisonous'
	chino ukaira	'poisonous'

3.1.0 [cont...]

chino ushingu	'cruel'
chine chinya	'cruel'
chine nyasha	'kind'
chine mphanza	'bald'
chine hwanxa	'hairy'
china makushe	'hairy'
china maboya	'hairy'
chine gwinyiso	'true'
chine chokwadi	'true'
chine tsitsi	'sympathetic'
chine nduruma	'jealous'
chine nyuhwa	'shy'

3.2.0 - -

3.3.0 chakati ng'onho	'hollow' 'empty'
chakati mng'onho	'hollow'
chakati uhwaa	'hollow'
chakati serere	'smooth'
chakati nyangarara	'clumsy'
chakati rembwetete	'loose'

4.0.0 NOM Bases

4.1.0 chiyenda	'lonely'
chiphamphu	'broad'
chidima	'dark'
zinyandeka	'lonely'
benzi	'stupid'
bonga	'stupid'
shasha	'brave'
mbwazi	'brave'
twoyi	'cowardly'
tandose	'popular'
munyenyiwa	'unpopular'
mushaishi	'guilty'
nyasha	'sympathetic'
chinaha	'weak'
bofu	'blind'
mupfumi	'rich'
chiganyi	'rich'
murombo	'poor'
mupengo	'mad'

4.2.0 - /gumi

4.3.0 nyanhungo	'lazy'
nyamphanza	'bald'

6.0.0 Predicate sector

6.1.0 Headword

6.1.1 Base Paradigm

According to the form of the morphemes of the base paradigm three predicate categories may be established

- (1) Verbal predicates
- (2) Verbid predicates*
- (3) Copula predicates

(*This term is used by Allen to describe certain exception Verb forms in English. It is used in a different sense in this paper)

Verbal predicates have bases drawn from a potentially infinite series of items, a sample of which is given in the Lexical source lists.

Verbid predicates have bases drawn from a closed system of only five items -

- (1) -va / -wa
- (2) -ri
- (3) -na
- (4) -ti
- (5) -nge

These VEB bases are formally distinguished from VER's by their restricted collocational powers with pre- and post-base morphemes. Thus these VEB bases do not collocate with post-base morphemes with Consonant component. Similarly, only -va and -na have possible commutation with Vowel-component post-base morphemes, thus allomorphs /va/ve/ and /na/ne/no/ occur in many dialects (see section 6.1.3).

The pre-base morpheme commutation system is similarly restricted in the VEB category. Thus, for example -ri and -na have no pre-base morphemes other than the SLW. It will be seen that several further restrictions apply to the VEB series.

COP (=Copula) predicates have NOM and QAL bases and have ipso facto been described above. The pre-base morphemes of the COP system includes the morpheme //i// which collocates with NOM's with zero prefixal-morpheme viz. classes 5, 9/10 and with QAL₁ of such NOM's. Morpheme //ndi// occurs with NOM's of class 1a and with QAL₉ (EMP) in all dialects. In dialects 1,2,3,8,9,10 //ndi// collocates with all QAL bases, the corresponding morpheme in the other dialects being //nge//. Morpheme //mba// occurs only in D-01 (=Dialect 1) with NOM's of class 2b.

6.1.2 Pre-base paradigm

This paradigm has a number of potential morpheme positions, including

- (1) Subject Link Word
- (2) Object Link Word
- (3) Tense formatives
- (4) Negative formatives
- (5) Instructive and Interrogative formatives

SLWs(=Subject Link Word) are the morphological realisation of the structural relations between the SUB and the PRD. The form of these morphemes varies according to the form of the SUB (excepting special contr-formal sentences) and, since the SLW may telescope into the Tense Formative, also with the form of the PRD.

The structural relations between the PRD and the OBJ may be formally realised in the OLW (=Object Link Word). The form of this morpheme varies according to the form of the OBJ. The position of this morpheme in the predicate-morpheme string is fixed, and no morpheme may occur between the OLW and the PRD base-morpheme.

The distinction between positive and negative predicates is morphologically realised by negative markers, many of which occur in the pre-base paradigm, including //ha//sa//si// etc...

There are two tense series in all the dialects examined each series with a distinctive set of morphemes.

Simple Tenses have a single time-reference-point and describe processes and states in relation to this point, which lies in the Present. There are thus three basic tense categories Present (at the time reference point), past (before it) and future (neither at nor before the point). There are further sub-divisions within this basic system to include recent and remote Past tenses, Potential tenses etc...

Compound Tenses have dual time-reference-points and describe processes and states as being past, present or future of any of the basic tenses already established. Each simple tense category thus has three compound tenses.

viz.

Past <----- Present -----> Future

past+present
past+past
past+future

present+present
present+past
present+future

future+present
future+past
future+future

0 <----- 0 -----> 0
0 <---0---> 0 0 <---0---> 0 0 <---0---> 0

In addition to serving as the time-reference-point of the basic tense system the Present tense has a full system of Compound Tenses which are used in timed-predicates with Sentence Links -

kana 'when'

zvino 'now'

kubva 'since'

etc...

Thus the non-timed present has form

ndirí kúfámba 'I am walking'

Timed-

...kana ndinéngé ndichífámba 'when I am walking, then..'

The VEB base -na has allomorphs /na/ne/no/ in most dialects in the positive series. Dialects 4,5 have only -na, however, and dialect 6 has -ne in all cases except those in which Nominals of classes 1a and 2a occur. Thus three systems are noted -

[1]	[2]	[3]
ndiná babá	ndiná bámbo	ndiná babá
ndiná vána	ndiná vána	ndiné vána
ndiné chínhu	ndiná chínhu	ndiné chínhu
ndinó múnhu	ndiná múnhu	ndiné múnhu

The negative series of these predicates also fall into three systems -

[1]	[2]	[3]
handíná bába	ndiríbe bambo	handíná bába
handíná vána	ndiríbe vaná	handiné vána
handíná chínhu	ndiríbe chinhu	handiné chínhu
handíná múnhu	ndiríbe munhu	handiné múnhu

System 1 includes dialects 1,2,3,7,8,9,10,11

System 2 includes dialects 4,5

System 3 includes dialect 6

The VEB -ti has no post-base allomorphs in any of the dialects examined. Both -va and -nge have allomorphs /ve/nga/ in many dialects, the variation being structurally determined.

All the dialects examined have a common system of post base morphemes with C component. The form of these morphemes is structurally determined and although allomorphic variations of V components occur the C component remains constant within the structural category. In these allomorphs the V components' phonemic realisation is determined by the form of the base-Vowel component. In complex bases only the last vowel is significant. Thus for example, //isa// has two allomorphs /isa/ /esa/. The former collocates with bases with the V-component /a/i/u/, the latter with V-component /e/o/. Thus kufamba > kufambisa
kurova > kurovesa

The VEB base *-na* has allomorphs /*na/ne/no*/ in most dialects in the positive series. Dialects 4,5 have only *-na*, however, and dialect 6 has *-ne* in all cases except those in which Nominals of classes 1a and 2a occur. Thus three systems are noted -

[1]	[2]	[3]
ndiná babá	ndiná bámbó	ndiná babá
ndiná vána	ndiná vána	ndiné vána
ndiné chínhu	ndiná chínhu	ndiné chínhu
ndinó múnhu	ndiná múnhu	ndiné múnhu

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handíná vána	ndiríbe vaná	handiné vána
handíná chínhu	ndiríbe chinhu	handiné chínhu
handíná múnhu	ndiríbe munhu	handiné múnhu

System 1 includes dialects 1,2,3,7,8,9,10,11

System 2 includes dialects 4,5

System 3 includes dialect 6

The VEB *-ti* has no post-base allomorphs in any of the dialects examined. Both *-va* and *-nge* have allomorphs /*ve/nga*/ in many dialects, the variation being structurally determined.

All the dialects examined have a common system of post base morphemes with C component. The form of these morphemes is structurally determined and although allomorphic variations of V components occur the C component remains constant within the structural category. In these allomorphs the V components' phonemic realisation is determined by the form of the base-Vowel component. In complex bases only the last vowel is significant. Thus for example, //isa// has two allomorphs /isa/ /esa/. The former collocates with bases with the V-component /a/i/u/, the latter with V-component /e/o/. Thus kufamba > kufambisa
kurova > kurovesa

Similarly, the morpheme //anura// has five allomorphs, the form of the V-component being determined by the base-vowel in each case. This is the only post-base morpheme noted in the dialects which has a one-for-one correspondence between the base-vowel and the post-base vowel component.

The phonemic realisation of several post-base morphemes is morphologically determined. Thus the morpheme //wa// has allomorphs /iwa/ewa/wa/. The latter occurs with all polysyllabic bases, the former two with monosyllabic bases. It was noted that in many cases these morphemes were in free variation, thus
kutamba > kutambwa
kutambiwa

However, this free variation is found only with polysyllabic bases, monosyllabic bases have /iwa/ /ewa/ without exception.

It has been noted above that VEB bases do not have post-bases of this type.

C-component post-base morphemes are described below, arranged according to the C-component. Interrogative and Instructive sentences have special morphemes which will be discussed later.

Post-base morphemes

/w/	-wa [Passive] -iwa/-ewa
/r/	-ira/-era [Applied] -irira/-erera [Perfective]
	-ura [Reversive] -anura " -enura " -inura " -unura " -onora "
	-aura [Extensive]
/s/	-isa/-esa [Causative]/[Intensive] -isisa/-esesa [Intensive]
/k/	-ika/-eka [Neuter] -ikika/-ekeka "
/n/	-ana [Reciprocal]/[Associative]
/m/	-ama [Stative]

Note

Only clear-junction forms were examined on a comparative basis, thus telescoped post-base morphemes -dza etc. are not described here.

6.2.0 Expanded Predicates and Expanded Tenses

The IND (=Independent) and AUX (=Auxiliary) functions of VER and VEB bases may be distinguished in all dialects.

viz.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) | vana varima | 'the children cultivated' |
| (2) | vana vaswera | 'the children spent the day' |
| (3) | vana vaswera kurima | 'the children cultivated all day' |
| (4) | vana vaswerorima | do. |

The VER base -swera thus has an IND and an AUX function. Many AUX bases of this type occur in all the dialects examined. In dialects 1,2,3,8,9 the morpheme //ku// does not occur and the post-base morpheme //o// occurs (contrast sentences 3 and 4 above). This structural division of the dialects into two groups occurs only when AUX bases of the above type are considered viz. those with an IND as well as AUX function. Many AUX bases have an AUX function only, for example -

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (5) | vana vamborima | 'the children first cultivated' |
| (6) | *vana vamba | |

Thus sentence 6 above is invalid, indicating that //mbo// does not have an IND function.

The AUX base //zo// occurs in all the dialects examined. In all of them this base has only AUX function, although the Manyika informant indicated that the sentence 'vana vaza -the children came' is valid in a dialect called Bunji which is spoken by the older people of the Manyika area. Efforts to varify this were frustrated by the reluctance of the elders to cooperate with the researcher. In all the dialects examined for this paper there was no doubt as to the validity of this suspicious sentence.

Thus the division of the dialects into two groups set up on the distinction between swerorima/swera kurima does not operate with -zo- type AUX bases since the latter type of construction is invalid in all dialects.

It will be noted that all bases of this type, having only AUX function are monosyllabic in all the dialects. Bases with both AUX and IND function may be mono- or polysyllabic.

Predicates with monosyllabic AUX bases of the //zo// type (including //zo//mbo//ndo//ngo// etc..) which occur in all the dialects are termed Expanded Tense-Predicates. These AUX's occur in both simple and compound tenses as described above.

viz.

- (7) vana vandorima 'the children went to cultivate'
 (8) vana vanga vandorima 'the children have gone to cultivate'

Negatives - havana kundorima
 vanga vasina kundorima

As noted in section 4.0.0 in the Toneme system description, several AUX bases may occur in any ony predicate.

- (9) vana vambondorima 'the children were almost ready to go and cultivate'
 (several further translations possible)

Predicates with AUX bases and two SLW's are termed Expanded Predicates. The AUX's which constitute expanded predicate formatives do not occur freely in the Simple and Compound tense series but rather establish a distinctive predicate category with special notional and formal features. However, it will be noted that expanded predicates may have expanded tenses, viz.

- (10) vanoswera kurima 'they cultivated the whole day long'
 (11) vanoswera kuzorima 'they then cultivated the whole day long'

In those dialects with the longer form of expanded predicate SLW_2 is that of class 15, a 'classless' SLW with invariable form. Thus

- (12) vana vaswera kurima
- (13) murume aswera kurima
- (14) turume twaswera kurima

The form of SLW_2 is thus independent of the form of the SUB. This independence extends, of course, to those dialects where expanded predicates have the form vaswerorima.

In expanded predicates with the VEB //ti// in AUX function SLW_1 and SLW_2 may both be determined by the SUB, viz.

- (15) vana vakati vapedza vazorora 'when the children had finished they rested'
- (16) vana vati vachirima vanga 'while the children were cultivating they were just singing'
vangoimba
- (17) vakati kupedza vaenda 'upon finishing they departed'

Sentence 17 above indicates that expanded predicates with VEB //ti// may also have the classless SLW_{15} .

In many expanded predicates with the VEB //ti// the form of SLW_2 is determined by the OBJ (In all predicates the form of SLW_1 is determined by the SUB) and should, strictly speaking, be described as OLW. Expanded predicates with this feature were noted in all dialects, but only with AUX VEB //ti//.

- (18) baba vakati ndarova 'father then beat me'
- (19) mwoto wati apisa 'the fire then burnt him'

It will be seen from the sentences above that the 'translation tag' of bases in IND and AUX function may differ considerably. The IND translation tag of the VEB -ti is 'say', and the AUX translation tag varies from 'when', 'think' etc...

Similarly the IND translation tag of VER -ramba is 'refuse, become reluctant' while it's AUX translation is 'persist, become eager'

- (20) vana vanoramba 'the children refuse'
 (21) vana vanoramba vachirima 'the children persist in cultivating'

Sentences 16 and 21 above indicate a sub-class of expanded predicates in which base₂ has Dependent status (to be described in section 6.3.0 below. The terms IND and AUX refer to the function of VER and VEB bases and are extracted at a higher level of analysis than the terms Ind and Dep which describe the status of predicates)

It is important to note that not all two-base predicates may be classified as expanded predicates. As defined above an expanded predicate has an IND and AUX base, and must be distinguished from those predicates with two IND bases.

viz.

- (22) vana vanofunga kurima 'the children think of/about ploughing'

No contraction of -funga to -fungo is possible and this base has statutory translation tag. Such predicates will be termed Cluster Predicates.

There is thus a gradation of bases from those with AUX function alone (mbo/ndo/go), through those with both AUX and IND function (swera/ramba/gara), to those with IND function only. However, bases with dual function in one dialect may have single function in another, as was noted for //zo// above. The VER -da has IND function only in all the dialects excepting 03-Toko and 08-Zezuru where it has AUX form -do- (Note however that the statutory translation tag is retained)

viz.

- (23) ndichada kurima 'I shall want to cultivate'
 (24) ndichadorima 'I shall become eager to cultivate'

It will be seen that expanded predicates as described above closely resemble predicates of the Compound Tense series,

viz.

- (24) vana varamba vachirima 'the children persisted..'
 (25) vana vanga vachirima 'the children were cultivating'

Further, it can be shown that the morpheme //nga// has IND function in all the dialects (with allomorphs /nga/nge/)

viz.

- (26) vana vanonge baba vavo 'the children are like their father'
 (27) varume vakange vana 'the men seemed like children'

These sentences indicate that the compound tense series may be classified as expanded predicates. However, for descriptive convenience this term has been reserved for those predicates with AUX bases other than //nga//. A certain notional distinction separates these predicate categories since //nga// in the compound series has no semantic significance in itself but functions simply as a base morpheme to establish the primary time-reference point, while many of the AUX bases of expanded predicates have an important semantic function. Moreover the two categories are formally distinctive in many respects. Thus the expanded predicate AUX -ramba for example, may occur in Instructive sentences with 'AUX translation tag'

viz.

- (28) ramba uchirima 'continue cultivating'
 cp. ramba ! 'refuse'

The compound tense formative -nga does not have a corresponding form with 'AUX translation tag', but does have an Instructive form with statutory translation (i.e. 'resemble, seem like')

- (29) Inge varume ! 'Seem like men !'

The common series of AUX's, VER and VEB is extensive but no attempt was made to establish this Common Series in quantitative terms.

6.3.0 Predicate Status

Predicates have the status Independent or Dependent. All sentences have, by definition, an Independent predicate, thus Dependent predicates occur only in sentences with two or more predicates. Consider the following sentences -

- (1) murúme ánofámbá 'the man walks'
 (2) murúme ánoímba 'the man sings'
 (3) murúme ánofámbá achíímba 'the man walks singing'
 (4) murúme ánofámbá ánoímbá 'the man who walks, sings'

Sentences 3 and 4 have two predicates, Independent and Dependent. The Dependent predicates of these two sentences are distinctive regarding

- (a) form
 (b) translation tag
 (c) position

Nominally dependent predicates like that of sentence 4 above are termed Relative Predicates (PRD^{Rel}) to distinguish them from Verbally dependent predicates like that of sentence 3 which will be termed Dependent Predicates (PRD^{Dep}). Thus sentences 3 and 4 are written -

- (3) SUB -----> PRD^{Ind} -----> PRD^{Dep}
 (4) SUB -----> PRD^{Rel} -----> PRD^{Ind}

All the above sentences have zero entry in the OBJ sector. PRD^{Rel} 's occurring in sentences with OBJ entries have distinctive form. Consider -

- (5) ndinóóná múrume 'I see the man'
 (6) murúme ánofámbá 'the man walks'
 (7) ndinóóná múrume ánofámba 'I see the man who walks'

viz.

- (7) SUB -----> PRD^{Ind} -----> OBJ -----> PRD^{Rel}

Thus the PRD^{Rel} predicates the OBJ of the sentence.

This sentence may be transformed with the OBJ of the PRD^{Ind} in SUB position, viz.

- (8) murúme wandinóóna ánofámbá 'the man who I see walks'
 (8) SUB_1 -----> [SUB_2 -----> PRD^{Rel}] -----> PRD^{Ind}

Thus in sentence 8 above the NOM murume is the Subject of the Independent predicate and is at the same time the Object of the Relative predicate. Relative predicates of the type illustrated in sentence 4 will be termed Subject Relatives, and those of the type occurring in sentence 8 Object Relatives.

There are three Object Relative systems in the eleven dialects examined. These will be illustrated using the sentence "The man whom I see is walking" as used above.

- (8) murúmé wandínóóna ánofámba
- (9) murúmé úyo ndinóóna ánofámba
- (10) murúmé úyo ndinómuóná ánofámba
- (11) varúmé ávo ndinóvaóná vánofámba

The form described in sentence 8 occurs in all dialects, but dialects 4,5 -Hwesa, 6-Manyika and 7-Bocha have alternatives as indicated in sentence 9 above. Dialect 10-Karanga has alternative Rel. as indicated in sentences 10 and 11.

The morpheme //wa// of sentence 8 which links the Object of the Relative Predicate to that predicate (viz. 'the man whom I see' > 'I see the man') is termed the Relative Object Link word - OLW^{Rel}. The morpheme //mu// of sentence 10 is termed the Independent Object link Word - OLW^{Ind}. The morpheme //uyo// //avo// of sentences 9, 10 and 11 is identical to QAL₁₀ DEM₃ (see previous section).

The Relative predicates described above include VER bases. Relative predicates with VEB bases occur, in the case of VEB -na with distinctive structure. viz.

- (12) ndiné chinhu 'I have a thing'
- (13) chinhu chandínácho ndé- 'The thing which I have
chángu is mine'

viz. SUB₁-----> [SUB₂-----> PRD^{Rel}]-> PRD^{Ind}

The Relative status of the VEB -na thus includes the EMP base minus it's initial vowel.

viz. (Examples from D-08)

(14) babá vandínávo ndávángu 'The father I have is mine'

(15) mwaná wandínáye ndówángu 'The child that I have'

The VEB bases -ri and -va/wa function as Relative transforms of COP predicates of Independent status.

viz.

(16) munhu ndíbabá 'the person is father'

(17) munhu arí bába ndówángu 'the person who is father is mine'

(18) munhu anóva babá ndó- 'the person who is becoming
wángu father is mine'

Relative predicates of COP predicates with Associative Pronominal bases include the VEB base -va/wa in addition to the COP morpheme //ndi //nge//.

viz.

(19) mutí wángu únokúra 'my tree is growing'

(20) mutí unóvá ndówángu únó- 'the tree that is mine
kúra is growing'

(21) mutí unówá ngéwángu únó- 'do '
kúra

cp. mutí ndówángu unókúra 'the tree is mine that grows'
mutí ngéwángu unókúra do.

Contra-formal Relative predicates with VER and VEB bases occur in all dialects. Consider the following sentences with their formal translation tag.

(22) imbwá inóróva babá íhuru 'the dog that beats father
is large'

(23) imbwá yáánoróva babá do.
íhuru

(24) imbwá babá yaánoróva do.
íhuru

The contraformal and intended translation tag of all of these sentences is

"The dof that father beats is large".

Thus far two Dependent predicate categories have been established, PRD^{Rel} and PRD^{Dep}, and two structural sub-categories of PRD^{Rel} have been set up.

The following sentences indicate the existence of a third category of Dependent predicate.

- (25) murúme ánogara nokúdzídza 'the man sits and reads'
 (26) murúme ánogara nokusádzídza neg.
 (27) vaná vánogara nokúdzídza 'the children sit and read'

Dependent predicates of this type are termed Sequential (= PRD^{Seq}). It will be noted that the form of the Sequential marker //noku// with allomorphs /noku/ndoku/ is not determined by the form of the Subject and functions as a classless SLW. This morpheme was noted in all the dialects and occurs in all tenses.

- (28) vaná váchágára nokúdzídza 'the children will sit and read'
 (29) vaná vákagára nokudzídza 'the children sat and read'

Past and Future Sequentials have alternative morphemes //ka// and //-o// respectively.

- (30) uchágára wodzídza 'you will sit and read'
 (31) wakágára ukadzídza 'you sat and read'
 (32) wakágára ukasadzídza neg.

The Past Sequential also occurs as PRD₁ in many sentences with the translation tag "if...then..." viz.

- (33) ukadzóka munondíóna 'If you return you will see me'

The VEB base -va/wa together with the COP morpheme //ndi// occurs in the Past Sequential.
 viz.

- (34) murúme wákaénda akawe ndíko 'The man went away and slept'
 kurará

This sentence occurs in dialects 4,5, and 6 (Hwesa and Manyika. In other dialects the COP predicate with EMP base of class 15 is contracted.

(35) murúme ákaénda akave ndoo 'The man went away
kurára and slept'

The more common Sequential morphemes //noku/ndoku//
may be considered as further contractions of this
form.

6.4.0 Active and Stative Series

All the predicates described above fall into two series, Active and Stative. These series are distinguished on both formal and notional grounds. Notionally, Stative predicates describe states that are, were or will be in existence, while Active predicates describe actions and processes that are, were or will be in operation (including the processes whereby states become established).

Stative predicates with VER bases are all contra-formal since the present tense of the Stative series has the same form as the past tense of the Active series.

viz.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | murúme wákanáka | 'The man is good' |
| (2) | murúme wágúta | 'The man is satisfied' |
| Cp. | murúme wácashanda | 'The man worked' |
| | murúme wáshanda | do. |

Stative VER bases occur in the Active Series with statutory form and meaning.

viz.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (3) | murúme ánonáka | 'The man is becoming good' |
| (4) | murúme áchanáka | 'The man will become good' |

VER bases of the Stative series thus occur in both Active and Stative predicates, while VER bases of the Active series do not necessarily occur in both series. Thus there is no way in which VER bases -shanda 'work' or -dya 'eat' for example may be transformed into Stative predicates. This structural imbalance indicates that certain VER bases have an inherent propensity for a specific series.

Stative predicates have a restricted tense development and occur only in simple series. These simple series tenses have contra-formal structural characteristics of the Compound tense series.

viz.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (5) | murúme wákanga wákánaka | 'The man was good' |
| (6) | murúme áchänge wákánaka | 'The man will be good' |
| Cp. | murúme wákanga wákáshánda | 'The man had worked' |
| | murúme áchänge wákáshánda | 'The man will have worked' |

It has been noted above that all structural modifications of Tense, Status etc. have been effective in the pre- and post-base paradigms. In certain dialects, however, the transformation of a restricted number of VER bases from the Active to the Stative series is effected by a structural modification of the base morphemes.

viz.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (7) | murúme ányérére | 'The man is silent' |
| Cp. | murúme ánonýárará | 'The man is becoming silent' |

This structural category with zero tense formative and base morpheme modification includes six VER bases.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (8) | murúme ányérére | 'The man is silent' |
| (9) | murúme ámíre | 'The man is standing' |
| (10) | murúme árére | 'The man is asleep' |
| (11) | murúme ávéte | 'The man is asleep' |
| (12) | murúme ázere | 'The man is full' |
| (13) | murúme ágere | 'The man is seated' |

These six bases occur in the Active series with Active translation tag "he is becoming silent, full etc." This structural category occurs in dialects 1,2,3,8,9,10. In the dialects 4,5,6,7,11 these statives have statutory form.

viz.

murúme wákanyárará
 murúme wákamíra
 etc...

Predicates with VEB bases occur in both the Active and Stative series. However, the separation of VEB bases into specific series is more rigid than the corresponding separation of VER bases, thus Active VEB bases do not occur in Stative predicates and Stative VEB bases do not occur in Active predicates. Thus *-ri* and *-na* occur only in Stative predicates and *-va* only in Active predicates.

The present tense of predicates with bases *-ri / -na* have zero tense formative (note that in the PRD^{Dep} series the morpheme //i// occurs with *-na*) and the past and future tenses are contra-formal.

viz.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (14) murúme ána bába | 'The man has a father' |
| (15) murúme ánofára áina
babá | 'The man is becoming happy
being with the father' |
| (16) murúme ánga áina babá | 'The man had a father' |
| (17) murúme ánga ári bába | 'The man was a father' |

In the corresponding Active series the VEB *-va/-wa* occurs. Although the morpheme //na// occurs in the following sentences it has here the reduced status of a conjunctive-morpheme.

viz.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (18) murúme ánová nábabá | 'The man is becoming with
a father' |
| (19) murúme ákavá nábabá | 'The man was becoming with
a father' |
| (20) murúme ánová bába | 'The man is becoming a
father' |
| (21) murúme ánga ává bába | 'The man has become a father' |
| (22) murúme ákángá ává bába | 'The man had become a father' |

Predicates with COP bases occur in the Stative series only, and only with Independent status. Thus the Relative and Dependent predicates corresponding to COP Independent predicates have VEB base *-ri*.

viz.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (23) munhu ndíbabá | 'The man is father' |
| (24) munhu ári bába wáka-
náka | 'The man who is father
is good' |

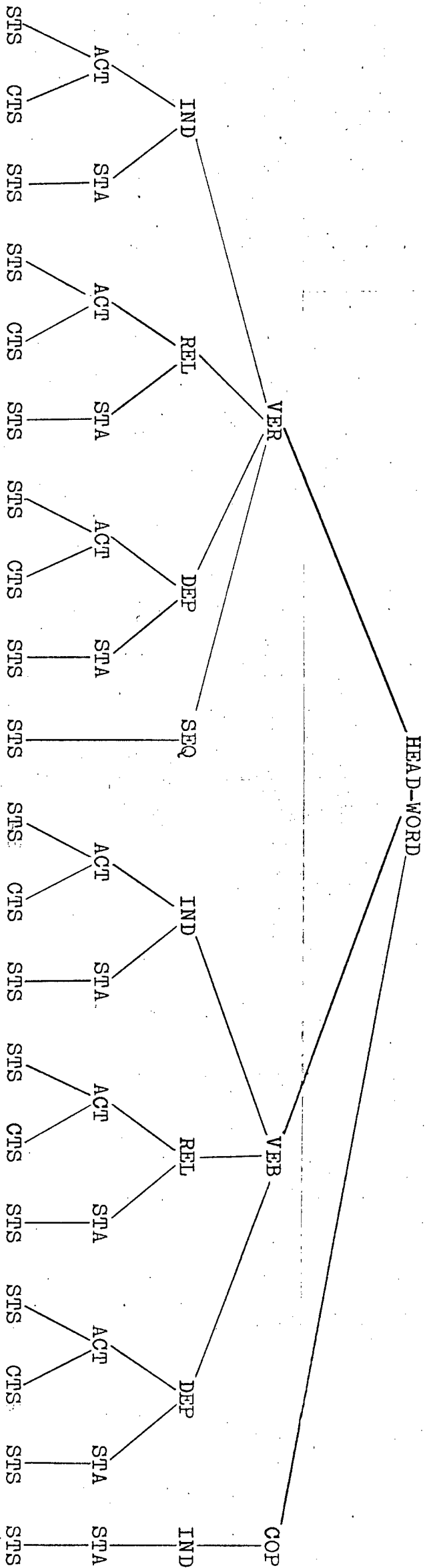
Corresponding Active series occur with VEB base *-va*

It is thus clear that COP predicates are subject to more structural restrictions than both VEB and VER predicates, and occur only in Stative series, and then only with Independent status. It will be seen that the negatives of COP predicates fall outside of the COP series in many dialects. In these negatives the the VEB *-ri* with allomorphs //ri/si/zi// occur. (In dialects 5-Hwesa, 06-Manyika 07-Bocha and 11-Ndau the negatives fall into the COP series.)

The fact that COP predicates occur with Independent status only means that the earlier statement that all predicates have Independent, Relative, Dependent and Sequential status must be modified.

The basic structure of the Predicate Headword is described in diagrammatic form below. This diagram indicates that the division into Activa and Stative series is relevant in all but two cases, viz. the COP and the Sequential. In this diagram the symbols STS and CTS refer to Simple Tense Series and Compound Tense Series respectively.

PREDICATE SECTOR



6.5.0 Comparative description of Predicate Headword

The Predicate Headwords of the eleven dialects examined are described in a series of tables.

Items are arranged in columns according to Status (Column 1 = Ind, Column 2 = Rel, Column 3 = Dep.) and in rows according to tense (rows 1/2 = present, row 3,4,5 = past, row 6 = future, row 7 = potential)

Only Compound Tenses of the recent past are described as a structural model. The Compound Tense formatives of other tenses are described below each table. Since the past and future tenses of Stative VER predicates have the same form as the Compound Tenses as described above, only the present tense form is given.

To simplify the description a common item from the eleven dialects is described under each section. Thus under Active VER predicates the base -rima 'cultivate' with SLW ndi- of first person singular is described. Under Stative Verbal section three bases -naka/-deka, -gara and -guta are described. Under VEB Bases only -na and -ri are described. The VEB -va/-wa has the same pre-base morpheme system as Active VER predicate series described above. The allomorphs of //na// have been described in previous sections.

Under COP predicates five common items are described. Rows 1 to 4 describe COP predicates with NOM bases of classes 1, 1a, 2a and 5 respectively. (NOM's with zero prefix have same form as the class 5 COP, and all other NOM classes are similarly represented by these four NOM samples) The fifth row describes the COP predicate with QAL base entry, viz. -mwe 'some' which occurs in all dialects.

The symbol (...) indicates that the form occurs outside of the COP series, viz. in the VEB series.

No description of translation tags need be given here but note that under COP predicates dialect 11-Ndau has several forms, viz.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | amunthupi | 'He is not a person' |
| (2) | asimunthupi | do. |
| (3) | amunthuakadi | 'He is anything but a |
| (4) | asimunthuakadi | do. peron' |

Thus 3 and 4 are Emphatic negatives.

Subject and Object Link Words are described below for all dialects.

6.5.1 Subject Link Words

For brevity alternatives are marked as footnotes.

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Is	ndi	ndi	ndei	nda	ndo
p	ti	ti	tei	ta	to
IIIs	u	u	wei	wa	wo
p	mu	mu	mei	ma	mo
1	u ¹ /a	a	wei	wa ¹ /a	wo ¹ /o
2	wa ² /va	wa ² /va	vei	wa ² /va	wo ² /o
1a	u ¹ /a	a	wei	wa ¹ /a	wo ¹ /o
2a	wa ² /va	wa ² /va	vei	wa ² /va	wo ² /o
3	u	u	wei	wa	wo
4	i	i	yei	ya	yo
5	ri	ri	rei	ra	ro
5a	ri	ri	rei	ra	ro
6	a	a	ei	a/ya ³	o/yo ³
6a	a	a	ei	a/ya ³	o/yo ³
7	chi	chi	chei	cha	cho
8	zvi	zvi	zvei	zva	zvo
9	i	i	yei	ya	yo
10	dzi	dzi	dzei	dza	dzo
11	ru	ru	rwei	rwa/ra ³	rwo/ro ³
12	ka	ka	kei	ka	ko
13	ti ³ /tu	ti ³ /tu	twei	twa/ta ³	two/to ³
14	hu	hu	hwei	hwa/ha ³	hwo/ho ³
15	ku	ku	kwei	kwa	kwo
16	pa	pa	pei	pa	po
17	ku	ku	kwei	kwa	kwo
18	mu	mu	mei	ma	mo
19	svi ⁴	svi ⁴		sva ⁴	svo ⁴

Notes

- (1) [1] = SLW of Ind. positive present
 [2] = SLW of Dep. present
 [3] = SLW of Dep. present (11-Ndau only)
 [4] = SLW of past tenses
 [5] = SLW of Sequential.

- (2) Footnotes - Items marked ¹ occur in 4,5,6,7,10,11
 Items marked ² occur in 1,4,5,6
 Items marked ³ occur in 1
 Items marked ⁴ occur in 8,9

6.5.2 Object Link Words

For brevity alternative forms are marked as footnotes.

	[1]	[2]
Is	ndi	
p	ti	
IIs	ku	
p	ku-i/mu ¹	
1	mu	wa
2	wa ² /va	wa ² /va
1a	mu	wa
2a	wa ² /va	wa ² /va
3	u	wa
4	i	ya
5	ri	ra
5a	ri	ra
6	a/ma ⁴	a/ya ³
6a	a/ma ⁴	a/ya ³
7	chi	cha
8	zvi	zva
9	i	ya
10	dzi	dza
11	ru	rwa/ra ³
12	ka	ka
13	tu/ti ³	twa/ta ³
14	hu	hwa/ha ³
15	ku	kwa
16	pa	pa
17	ku	kwa
18	mu	ma
19	svi ⁵	sva ⁵

Notes

- (1) [1] = OLV^{Ind}
 [2] = OLV^{Rel}

- (2) footnotes - Items marked ¹ occur in 4,5,6,7
 Items marked ² occur in 1,4,5,6
 Items marked ³ occur in 1
 Items marked ⁴ occur in free variation
 Items marked ⁵ occur in 8,9.

- (3) OLV Reflexive with translation tag "onesself" is
 //zvi// in all dialects except 11-Ndau which has
 //dzi//.

Dialect 01-KorekoreVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinorima	ndinorima	ndichirima
handirime	ndisingarime	ndisingarime
ndiri kurima	ndiri kurima	ndiri kurima
handizi kurima	ndisiri kurima	ndisiri kurima
ndarima	ndarima	ndarima
handina kurima	ndisina kurima	ndisina kurima
ndakarima	ndakarima	ndakarima
handina kurima	ndisina kurima	ndisina kurima
ndairima	ndairima	ndairima
handairima	ndaisarima	ndaisarima
ndicharima	ndicharima	ndicharima
handicharime	handicharime	handicharime
ndingarime	ndingarime	ndingarime
handingarime	ndisingarime	ndisingarime

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndichirima	ndanga ndichirima	ndanga ndichirima
ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime
ndanga ndarima	ndanga ndarima	ndanga ndarima
ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndisina kurima
ndanga ndicharima	ndanga ndicharima	ndanga ndicharima
ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime
ndanga ndingarime	ndanga ndingarime	ndanga ndingarime
ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime

Stative SeriesPresent Tense

ndigere	ndigere	ndichigere
handigere	ndisina kugara	ndisina kugara
ndaguta	ndaguta	ndaguta
handina kuguta	ndisina kuguta	ndisina kuguta
ndakanaka	ndakanaka	ndakanaka
handina kunaka	ndisina kunaka	ndisina kunaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Series above.

Compound Tense Formatives-

Present - ndinenge
 Past - ndanga, ndakanga, ndainge
 Future - ndichange
 Potent. - ndingange

Dialect 01-KorekoreVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina	ndina	ndiina
handina	ndisina	ndisina
ndanga ndiina	ndanga ndiina	ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndisina
ndichange ndiina	ndichange ndiina	ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina	ndichange ndisina	ndichange ndisina
ndingange ndiina	ndingange ndiina	ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina	ndingange ndisina	ndingange ndisina
ndiri	ndiri	ndiri
handizi	ndisiri	ndisiri
ndanga ndiri	ndanga ndiri	ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndisiri
ndichange ndiri	ndichange ndiri	ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri	ndichange ndisiri	ndichange ndisiri
ndingange ndiri	ndingange ndiri	ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri	ndingange ndisiri	ndingange ndisiri

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munhu

...

ndimambo

mbamambo

...

madzimambo

mbadzimambo

...

iziso

...

ndomumwe

...

Dialect 02-KorekoreVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinorima handirime	ndinorima ndisingarime	ndinorima ndisingarime
ndiri kurima handisi kurima	ndiri kurima ndisiri kurima	ndiri kurima ndisiri kurima
ndarima handina kurima	ndarima ndisina kurima	ndarima ndisina kurima
ndakarima handina kurima	ndakarima ndisina kurima	ndakarima ndisina kurima
ndairima handairima	ndairima ndaisarima	ndairima ndaisarima
ndicharima handicharima	ndicharima ndisingarime	ndicharima ndisingarime
ndingarime handingarime	ndingarime ndisingarime	ndingarime ndisingarime

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarime
ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisati kurima
ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisingarime
ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarime

Stative SeriesPresent Tense

ndigere handigere	ndigere ndisina kugara	ndichigere ndisina kugara
ndaguta handina kuguta	ndaguta ndisina kuguta	ndaguta ndisina kuguta
ndakanaka handina kunaka	ndakanaka ndisina kunaka	ndakanaka ndisina kunaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Tenses above.

Compound Tense Formatives

Present	- ndinenge
Past	- ndanga, ndakanga, ndainge
Future	- ndichange
Potential-	ndingange

Dialect O2-KorekoreVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina handina	ndina ndisina	ndiina ndisina
ndanga ndiina ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndiina ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndiina ndanga ndisina
ndichange ndiina ndichange ndisina	ndichange ndiina ndichange ndisina	ndichange ndiina ndichange ndisina
ndingange ndiina ndingange ndisina	ndingange ndiina ndingange ndisina	ndingange ndiina ndingange ndisina
ndiri handisi	ndiri ndisiri	ndiri ndisiri
ndanga ndiri ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndiri ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndiri ndanga ndisiri
ndichange ndiri ndichange ndisiri	ndichange ndiri ndichange ndisiri	ndichange ndiri ndichange ndisiri
ndingange ndiri ndingange ndisiri	ndingange ndiri ndingange ndisiri	ndingange ndiri ndingange ndisiri

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munhu
...
ndibaba
...
ndamadzibaba
...
iziso
...
ndomumwe
...

Dialect 03-Toko

VERBAL

Active Series

Simple Tenses

ndinorima	ndinorima	ndichirima
handirimi	ndisingarimi	ndisingarimi
ndiri kurima	ndiri kurima	ndiri kurima
handiri kurima	ndisiri kurima	ndisiri kurima
ndarima	ndarima	ndarima
handina kurima	ndisina kurima	ndisina kurima
ndakarima	ndakarima	ndakarima
handina kurima	ndisakarima	ndisakarima
ndairima	ndairima	ndairima
handairima	ndaisarima	ndaisarima
ndicharima	ndicharima	ndicharima
handicharima	ndisingarima	ndisingarima
ndingarime	ndingarime	ndingarime
handingarime	ndisingarime	ndisingarime

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndichirima	ndanga ndichirima	ndanga ndichirima
ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndisingarimi
ndanga ndarima	ndanga ndarima	ndanaga ndarima
ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndisati ndarima	ndanga ndisati ndarima
ndanga ndicharima	ndanga ndicharima	ndanga ndicharima
ndanga ndisingarima	ndanga ndisingarima	ndanga ndisingarima
ndanga ndingarime	ndanga ndingarime	ndanga ndingarime
ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime

Stative Series

Present Tense

ndigere	ndigere	ndichigere
handigere	ndisigere	ndisigere
ndaguta	ndaguta	ndaguta
handina kuguta	ndisina kuguta	ndisina kuguta
ndakanaka	ndakanaka	ndakanaka
handina kunaka	ndisina kunaka	ndisina kunaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Tenses above.

Compound Tense Formatives

- Present - ndinenge
- Past - ndanga, ndakanga, ndainge
- Future - ndichange
- Potential - ndingange

Dialect O3-TokoVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina	ndina	ndiina
handina	ndisina	ndisina
ndanga ndiina	ndanga ndiina	ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndisina
ndichange ndiina	ndichange ndiina	ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina	ndichange ndisina	ndichange ndisina
ndingange ndina	ndingange ndiina	ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina	ndingange ndisina	ndingange ndisina
ndiri	ndiri	ndiri
handisi	ndisiri	ndisiri
ndanga ndiri	ndanga ndiri	ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndisiri
ndichange ndiri	ndichange ndiri	ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri	ndichange ndisiri	ndichange ndisiri
ndingange ndiri	ndingange ndiri	ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri	ndingange ndisiri	ndingange ndisiri

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munhu

...

ndibaba

...

ndamadzibaba

...

iziso

...

ndomumwe

...

Dialect O4-HwesaVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinorima handirimi	ndinorima ndisingarimi	ndichirima ndisingarimi
ndiri kurima handiri kurima	ndiri kurima ndisiri kurima	ndiri kurima ndisiri kurima
ndarima handina kurima	ndarima ndisina kurima	ndarima ndisina kurima
ndakarima handina kurima	ndakarima ndisina kurima	ndakarima ndisina kurima
ndairima ndaisarima	ndairima ndaisarima	ndairima ndaisarima
ndicharima handicharimi	ndicharima ndisikacharimi	ndicharima ndisikacharimi
ndingarime handingarime	ndingarime ndisingarime	ndingarime ndisingarime

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisikarimi
ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisati ndarima
ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikacharimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikacharimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikacharimi
ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarime/ ndanga ndisikarime

Stative SeriesPresent Tense

ndakagara handina kugara	ndakagara ndisina kugara	ndakagara ndisina kugara/ndisati- kunaka
ndaguta handina kuguta	ndaguta ndisina kuguta	ndaguta ndisina kuguta
ndakanaka handina kunaka	ndakanaka ndisina kunaka	ndakanaka ndisati kunaka/ndisina- kunaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Tenses above.

Compound Tense Formatives

Present	- ndinenge
Past	- ndange, ndakange, ndainge
Future	- ndichange
Potential	- ndingange

Dialect O4-HwesaVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina
handina

ndange ndiina
ndange ndisina

ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina

ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina

ndina
ndisina

ndange ndiina
ndange ndisina

ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina

ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina

ndiina
ndisina

ndange ndiina
ndange ndisina

ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina

ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina

ndiri
handisiri

ndange ndiri
ndange ndisiri

ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri

ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri

ndiri
ndisiri

ndange ndiri
ndange ndisiri

ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri

ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri

ndiri
ndisiri

ndange ndiri
ndange ndisiri

ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri

ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munhu

...

ndibambo

...

ndiwabambo

...

idziso

...

ngemumwe

ngeumwe

...

Dialect 05-HwesaVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinarima	ndinarima	ndichirima
handirimi	ndisingarimi	ndisingarimi
ndiri kurima	ndiri kurima	ndiri kurima
handiri kurima	ndisiri kurima	ndisiri kurima
ndarima	ndarima	ndarima
ndiribe kurima	ndisina kurima	ndisina kurima
ndidarima	ndidarima	ndidarima
ndiribe kurima	ndiribe kurima	ndiribe kurima
ndairima	ndairima	ndairima
handisairima	ndisairima	ndisairima
ndicharima	ndicharima	ndicharima
handicharimi	ndisingarimi	ndisingarimi
ndingarime	ndingarime	ndingarime
handingarime	ndisingarimi	ndisingarimi

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndichirima	ndanga ndichirima	ndanga ndichirima
ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndisingarimi
ndanga ndarima	ndanga ndarima	ndanga ndarima
ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndisina kurima
ndanga ndicharima	ndanga ndicharima	ndanga ndicharima
ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndisingarimi
ndanga ndingarime	ndanga ndingarime	ndanga ndingarime
ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndisingarimi

Stative SeriesPresent

ndidadeka	ndidadeka	ndidadeka
ndisidadeka	ndisidadeka	ndisidadeka
ndiribe kudeka	ndisina kudeka	ndisina kudeka

Other Tenses

See Compound Tenses above.

Compound Tense Formatives

Present	- ndinanga
Past	- ndanga, ndidanga, ndainga
Future	- ndinanga/ndichanga
Potential	- ndinganga

Dialect 05-HwesaVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina ndiribe	ndina ndiribe	ndiina ndiribe
ndanga ndiina ndanga ndiribe	ndanga ndiina ndanga ndiribe	ndanga ndiina ndanga ndiribe
ndinanga ndiina ndinanga ndiribe	ndinanga ndiina ndinanga ndiribe	ndinanga ndina ndinanga ndiribe
ndinganga ndiina ndinganga ndiribe	ndinganga ndiina ndinganga ndiribe	ndinganga ndiina ndinganga ndiribe
ndiri handiri	ndiri ndisiri	ndiri ndisiri
ndanga ndiri ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndiri ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndiri ndanga ndisiri
ndinanga ndiri ndinanga ndisiri	ndinanga ndiri ndinanga ndisiri	ndinanga ndiri ndinanga ndisiri
ndinganga ndiri ndinganga ndisiri	ndinganga ndiri ndinganga ndisiri	ndinganga ndiri ndinganga ndisiri

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munhu
simunhu

ndibambo
sibambo

ndiwabambo
siwabambo

idziso
sidziso

ngeumwe
siumwe

Dialect O6-ManyikaVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinorima handirimi	ndinorima ndisingarimi	ndichirima ndisingarimi
ndiri kurima handiri kurima	ndiri kurima ndisi(ri) kurima	ndiri kurima ndisi(ri) kurima
ndarima handisarima	ndarima ndisarima	ndarima ndisarima
ndakarima handisakarima	ndakarima ndisakarima	ndakarima ndisakarima
ndairima handisairima	ndairima ndisairima	ndairima ndisairima
ndicharima handicharimi	ndicharima ndisikacharimi	ndicharima ndisikacharimi
ndingarima handingarimi	ndingarima ndisingarimi	ndingarima ndisingarimi

Compound Series

ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi
ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisarima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisarima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisarima
ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikacharimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikacharimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikacharimi
ndanga ndingarima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarima ndanga ndisingarimi

Stative SeriesPresent Tense

ndaguta handisaguta	ndaguta ndisaguta	ndaguta ndisaguta
ndakanaka handisakanaka	ndakanaka ndisakanaka	ndakanaka ndisakanaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Tenses above.

Compound Tense Formatives-

Present	- ndinonga
Past	- ndanga, ndakanga, ndainga
Future	- ndinonga
Potential	- ndingadai

Dialect 06-ManyikaVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina	ndina	ndiina
handina	ndisina	ndisina
ndanga ndiina	ndanga ndiina	ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndisina
ndinonga ndiina	ndinonga ndiina	ndinonga ndiina
ndinonga ndisina	ndinonga ndisina	ndinonga ndisina
ndingadai ndiina	ndingadai ndiina	ndingadai ndiina
ndingadai ndisina	ndingadai ndisina	ndingadai ndisina
ndiri	ndiri	ndiri
handiri	ndisi	ndisi
handisi	ndisiri	ndisiri
handisiri		
ndanga ndiri	ndanga ndiri	ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisi(ri)	ndanga ndisi(ri)	ndanga ndisir(ri)
ndinonga ndiri	ndinonga ndiri	ndinonga ndiri
ndinonga ndisi(ri)	ndinonga ndisi(ri)	ndinonga ndisi(ri)
ndingadai ndiri	ndingadai ndiri	ndingadai ndiri
ndingadai ndisi(ri)	ndingadai ndisi(ri)	ndingadai ndisi(ri)

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munhu
handimunhu
sandimunhu

ndibaba
handibaba
sandibaba

ndewanababa
handiwanababa
sandiwanababa

iziso
handiziso
sandiziso

ngeumwe
handiumwe
sandiumwe

Dialect O7-BochaVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinorima handirimi	ndinorima ndisingarimi	ndichirima ndisingarimi
ndiri kurima handiri kurima	ndiri kurima ndisi(ri) kurima	ndiri kurima ndisi(ri) kurima
ndarima handisarima	ndarima ndisarima	ndarima ndisarima
ndakarima handisakarima	ndakarima ndisakarima	ndakarima ndisakarima
ndairima handisairima	ndairima ndisairima	ndairima ndisairima
ndicharima handicharimi	ndicharima ndisikacharimi	ndicharima ndisikacharimi
ndingarima handingarimi	ndingarima ndisingarimi	ndingarima ndisingarimi

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi
ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisarima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisarima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisarima
ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikacharimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikacharimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikacharimi
ndanga ndingarima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarima ndanga ndisingarimi

Stative SeriesPresent Tense

ndigere handisakagara	ndigere ndisakagara	ndigere ndisakagara
ndaguta handisaguta	ndaguta ndisaguta	ndaguta ndisaguta
ndakanaka handisakanaka	ndakanaka ndisakanaka	ndakanaka ndisakanaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Tenses above.

Compound Tenses Formatives

Present	- ndinonga
Past	- ndanga, ndakanga, ndainga
Future	- ndinonga
Potential	- ndingadai

Dialect 07-BochaVERBIDStative SeriesSimole Tenses

ndina
handina

ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina

ndinonga ndiina
ndinonga ndisina

ndingadai ndiina
ndingadai ndisina

ndina
ndisina

ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina

ndinonga ndiina
ndinonga ndisina

ndingadai ndiina
ndingadai ndisina

ndiina
ndisina

ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina

ndinonga ndiina
ndinonga ndisina

ndingadai ndiina
ndingadai ndisina

ndiri
handisi(ri)

ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisi(ri)

ndinonga ndiri
ndinonga ndisi(ri)

ndingadai ndiri
ndingadai ndisi(ri)

ndiri
ndisi(ri)

ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisi(ri)

ndinonga ndiri
ndinonga ndisi(ri)

ndingadai ndiri
ndingadai ndisi(ri)

ndiri
ndisi(ri)

ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisi(ri)

ndinonga ndiri
ndinonga ndisi(ri)

ndingadai ndiri
ndingadai ndisi(ri)

COPULAStative SeriesPresent

munhu
handimunhu

ndibaba
handibaba

ndevanababa
handivanababa

iziso
handiziso

ngeumwe
handiumwe

Dialect 08-ZezuruVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinorima	ndinorima	ndichirima
handirime	ndisingarime	ndisingarime
ndiri kurima	ndiri kurima	ndiri kurima
handiri kurima	ndisiri kurima	ndisiri kurima
ndarima	ndarima	ndarima
handina kurima	ndisina kurima	ndisina kurima
ndakarima	ndakarima	ndakarima
handina kurima	ndisina kurima	ndisina kurima
ndairima	ndairima	ndairima
handairima	ndaisarima	ndaisarima
ndicharima	ndicharima	ndicharima
handicharima	ndisingarime	ndisingarime
ndingarime	ndingarime	ndingarime
handingarime	ndisingarime	ndisingarime

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndichirima	ndanga ndichirima	ndanga ndichirima
ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime
ndanga ndarima	ndanga ndarima	ndanga ndarima
ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndisati kurima
ndanga ndicharima	ndanga ndicharima	ndanga ndicharima
ndanga ndisingarima	ndanga ndisingarima	ndanga ndisingarima
ndanga ndingarime	ndanga ndingarime	ndanga ndingarime
ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime	ndanga ndisingarime

Stative SeriesPresent Tense

ndigere	ndigere	ndigere
handigere	ndisigere	ndisigere
ndaguta	ndaguta	ndaguta
handina kuguta	ndisina kuguta	ndisina kuguta
ndakanaka	ndakanaka	ndakanaka
handina kunaka	ndisina kunaka	ndisina kunaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Series above.

Compound Tense Formatives

Present	- ndinenge
Past	-ndanga, ndakanga, ndainge
Future	- ndichange
Potential	- ndingange

Dialect 08-ZezuruVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina
handina

ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina

ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina

ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina

ndina
ndisina

ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina

ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina

ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisins

ndiina
ndisina

ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina

ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina

ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina

ndiri
handisi

ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri

ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri

ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri

ndiri
ndisiri

ndanga ndiri
ndanag ndisiri

ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri

ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri

ndiri
ndisiri

ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri

ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri

ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munhu
...

ndibaba
...

ndamadzibaba
...

iziso
...

ndomumwe
...

Dialect 09-HeraVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinorima handirimi	ndinorima ndisingarimi	ndichirima ndisingarimi
ndiri kurima handisi kurima	ndiri kurima ndisiri kurima	ndiri kurima ndisiri kurima
ndarima handina kurima	ndarima ndisina kurima	ndarima ndisina kurima
ndakarima handina kurima	ndakarima ndisina kurima	ndakarima ndisina kurima
ndairima handairima	ndairima ndaisarima	ndairima ndaisarima
ndicharima handicharimi	ndicharima ndisisarimi	ndicharima ndisisarimi
ndingarime handingarime	ndingarime ndisingarimi	ndingarime ndisingarimi

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi
ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisina kurima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisati kurima
ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisisarimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisisarimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisisarimi
ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarimi

Stative SeriesPresent Tense

ndigere handigere	ndigere ndisigere	ndigere ndisigere
ndaguta handina kuguta	ndaguta ndisina kuguta	ndaguta ndisina kuguta
ndakanaka handina kunaka	ndakanaka ndisina kunaka	ndakanaka ndisina kunaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Tenses above.

Compound Tense Formatives

Present	- ndinenge
Past	- ndanga, ndakanga, ndainge
Future	- ndichange
Potential	- ndingange

Dialect 09-HeraVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina
handina

ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina

ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina

ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina

ndina
ndisina

ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina

ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina

ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina

ndiina
ndisina

ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina

ndichange ndiina
ndichange ndisina

ndingange ndiina
ndingange ndisina

ndiri
handisiri

ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri

ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri

ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri

ndiri
ndisiri

ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri

ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri

ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri

ndiri
ndisiri

ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri

ndichange ndiri
ndichange ndisiri

ndingange ndiri
ndingange ndisiri

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munhu
...

ndibaba
...

ndamadzibaba
...

iziso
...

ndomumwe
...

Dialect 10-KarangaVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinorima handirimi	ndinorima ndisingarimi	ndichirima ndisingarimi
ndarima handina kurima	ndarima ndisati ndarima	ndarima ndisati ndarima
ndakarima handina kurima	ndakarima ndisati ndakarima	ndakarima ndisati ndakarima
ndairima handizati ndairima	ndairima ndisati ndairima	ndairima ndisati ndairima
ndicharima handicharimi	ndicharima ndisati ndicharima	ndicharima ndisati ndicharima
ndingarima handingarimi	ndingarima ndisingarimi	ndingarima ndisingarimi

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndichirima ndanga ndisingarimi
ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisati ndarima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisati ndarima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisati ndarima
ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisati ndicha- -rima	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisati ndicha- -rima	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisati ndicha- -rima
ndanga ndingarima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarima ndanga ndisingarimi

Stative SeriesPresent Tense

ndigere handizati ndigere hati ndigere	ndigere ndisati ndigere	ndigere ndisati ndigere
ndaguta handina kuguta	ndaguta ndisati ndaguta	ndaguta ndisati ndaguta
ndakanaka handina kuguta	ndakanaka ndisati ndakanaka	ndakanaka ndisati ndakanaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Tenses above.

Compound Tense Formatives

Present	-ndinenge
Past	- ndanga, ndakanga, ndainge
Future	- ndichange
Potential	- ndingange

Dialect 10-KarangaVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina	ndina	ndiina
handina	ndisina	ndisina
ndanga ndiina	ndanga ndiina	ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndisina	ndanga ndisina
ndichanga ndiina	ndichanga ndiina	ndichanga ndiina
ndichanga ndisina	ndichanga ndisina	ndichanga ndisina
ndinganga ndiina	ndinganga ndiina	ndinganga ndiina
ndinganga ndisina	ndinganga ndisina	ndinganga ndisina
ndiri	ndiri	ndiri
handizati ndiri	ndisati ndiri	ndisati ndiri
hati ndiri	ndisiri	ndisiri
ndanga ndiri	ndanga ndiri	ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndisiri	ndanga ndisati ndiri
ndichanga ndiri	ndichanga ndiri	ndichanga ndiri
ndichanga ndisiri	ndichanga ndisiri	ndichanga ndisati ndiri
ndinganga ndiri	ndinganga ndiri	ndinganga ndiri
ndinganga ndisiri	ndinganga ndisiri	ndinganga ndisati ndiri

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munhu

...

ndibaba

...

ndamadzibaba

...

iziso

...

ndomumwe

...

Dialect 11-NdauVERBALActive SeriesSimple Tenses

ndinorima handirimi	ndinorima ndisingarimi	ndechirima/ndeirima ndisingarimi
ndarima handizi kurima handito kurima	ndarima ndisikazi kurima ndisito kurima	ndarima ndisikazi kurima ndisito kurima
ndakarima handizi kurima handito kurima	ndakarima ndisikazi kurima ndisito kurima	ndakarima ndisikazi kurima ndisito kurima
ndairima handisairima	ndairima ndisairima	ndairima ndisairima
ndicharima handicharimi	ndicharima ndisikarimi	ndicharima ndisikarimi
ndingarime handingarimi	ndingarime ndisingarimi	ndingarime ndisingarimi

Compound Tenses

ndanga ndechirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndechirima ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndechirima ndanga ndisingarimi
ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisikazi ku- -rima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisikazi ku- -rima	ndanga ndarima ndanga ndisikazi ku- -rima
ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikarimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikarimi	ndanga ndicharima ndanga ndisikarimi
ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarimi	ndanga ndingarime ndanga ndisingarimi

Stative SeriesPresent Tense

ndaguta handizi kuguta	ndaguta ndisikazi kuguta	ndaguta ndisikazi kuguta
ndakanaka handizi kunaka	ndakanaka ndisikazi kunaka	ndakanaka ndisikazi kunaka

Other Tenses

See Compound Tenses above.

Compound Tense Formatives

Present	- ndinonga
Past	- ndanga, ndakanga, ndainga
Future	- ndinonga
Potential	- ndinganga

Dialect 11-NdauVERBIDStative SeriesSimple Tenses

ndina
handina
ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina
ndinonga ndiina
ndinonga ndisina
ndinganga ndiina
ndinganga ndisina

ndina
ndisina
ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina
ndinonga ndiina
ndinonga ndisina
ndinganga ndiina
ndinganga ndisina

ndiina
ndisina
ndanga ndiina
ndanga ndisina
ndinonga ndiina
ndinonga ndisina
ndinganga ndiina
ndinganga ndisina

ndiri
handiri
handiripi
ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri
ndinonga ndiri
ndinonga ndisiri
ndinganga ndiri
ndinganga ndisiri

ndiri
ndisi
ndisiri
ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri
ndinonga ndiri
ndinonga ndisiri
ndinganga ndiri
ndinganga ndisiri

ndiri
ndisi
ndisiri
ndanga ndiri
ndanga ndisiri
ndinonga ndiri
ndinonga ndisiri
ndinganga ndiri
ndinganga ndisiri

COPULAStative SeriesPresent Tense

munthu
a-munthu-pi
a-munthu-akadi
asi-munthu-pi
asi-munthu-akadi

chiro
a-chiro-pi
a-chiro-akadi
asi-chiro-pi
asi-chiro-akadi

ndimambo
a-mambo-pi
a-mambo-akadi
asi-mambo-pi
asi-mambo-akadi

ndanababa
a-anababa-pi
a-anababa-akadi
asi-anababa-pi
asi-anababa-akadi

ngeumwe
a-umwe-pi
a-umwe-akadi
asi-umwe-pi
asi-umwe-akadi

6.6.0 Predicate Adjunct

The Predicate Adjunct includes a full series of QAL's. Many of the QAL bases noted in the SUB Sector Adjunct occur in the Predicate Adjunct with NOM Qualifier Link Words of classes 7, 8 or 15.

viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) murúme ánoríma zvikúru | 'The man ploughs a lot' |
| (2) murúme ánoríma zvakáwanda | do. |
| (3) murúme ánoríma chaizvo | do. |
| (4) murúme ánoríma kwázvo | do. |

Cp. murúme mukúru ánoríma 'The big man ploughs'
 varúme vakáwanda vānoríma 'Many men plough'
 murúme chaíye ánoríma 'The real man ploughs'

With numeratives the QLW of class 11, or the VER QLW //ka// occurs..

viz.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (5) vānoríma kagúmi | 'They plough ten times' |
| (6) vānoríma rugúmi | 'They plough ten times' |
| etc... | |

NOM and QAL bases of the VEB predicates -na, -ri are included in the Predicate Adjunct. There is a close junction between VEB predicates and these bases and no items may separate them in the morpheme string. The OBJ's of VER predicates may be separated by QAL's.

viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (7) Tinóona (úyu) múnhu | 'We see (this) man' |
| (8) Tirí + vānhu | 'We are people' |
| (9) Ndiná + babá | 'I have a father' |

The sign + above indicates the close junction. Thus NOM's vanhu and baba are included in the Predicate Adjunct, while the NOM munhu occurs in the OBJ sector.

NOM's occurring in predicate Adjunct position include special 'temporal' NOM's of class 6.

viz.

- (10) ticháénda mangwáná 'We will go tomorrow'
 (11) ticháénda mangwáná 'We will go very early
 mangwánaní tomorrow'
 (12) tichádzoka madéko 'We will return in the
 evening'
 (13) tichámúka marírá ngwe 'We will get up very
 early'(at leopard's call)

The VER bases -dayi/-dero (with allomorphs //dero/daro//) occur in the predicate adjunct of all dialects with SLW of class 15.

viz.

- (14) vánoríma kudayi 'They ploughed like this'
 (15) vánoríma kuderó 'They ploughed like that'

NOM, QAL, VER and VEB bases with Locative Link Words (i.e. NOM classes 16, 17, 18) are included in the Predicate Adjunct.

NOM bases -

- (16) vánoríma paminda 'They plough on the fields'
 (17) vánoríma kwamazúwá 'They plough during the day'

QAL bases -

- (18) vánoríma pósepóse 'They plough everywhere'
 (19) vánoríma pachéna 'They plough openly' (not
 secretively)

VEB Bases -

- (20) vánodzoka paárí 'They return to where he is'
 (21) vánodzoka kwendírí 'They return to where I am'

VER Bases -

- (22) vánoríma pakáwoma 'They plough where it is dry'
 (23) vánoríma paánógára 'They plough where he lives'

Many independent LOC forms occur in the predicate adjunct, including

- (24) tinógara múkatí mémba 'We stay inside the house'
 (25) tinógara pákatí pémba 'We stay between the houses'
 (26) ánogara kunze kwémba 'He stays outside the house'

The LOC's described above have QLW₈ (Associative). Many Independent LOC QAL's have conjunctive link-words.

viz.

- (27) ánogara pédo nábabá 'He stays close to father'
 (28) ánogara kúre napándiri 'He lives far from where I am'

A comparative inventory of Predicate Sector QAL's is described below. QAL's are arranged into formal categories as follows -

- 1.0.0 QAL Bases
 1.1.0 QAL₁ to QAL₁₀
 1.2.0 QLW₈ plus QAL Base
 1.3.0 nge plus QAL Base
 1.4.0 QAL Base with zero QLW
- 2.0.0 VER Bases
 2.1.0 Relative Verbal Predicates
 2.1.1 present tense
 2.1.2 past tense
 2.2.0 //nge// plus Rel. PRD
 2.3.0 //ku// plus VER base
 2.4.1 //nge// plus 2.3 above
 2.4.2 //na// plus 2.3 above
 2.5.0 //muku// plus VER Base
- 3.0.0 VEB Bases
 3.1.0 //na// plus NOM base
 3.2.0 //nge// plus 3.1 above
 3.3.0 //ri// plus NOM base
 3.4.0 //nge// plus 3,3 above
 3.5.0 //ti// plus ideophone
- 4.0.0 NOM Bases
 4.1.0 NOM Bases with zero QLW
 4.2.0 //na// with NOM base (Conjunctive, cp. 3.1.0)
 4.3.0 //nge// with NOM base "
 4.4.0 //nya// with NOM base
 4.5.0 QLW₈ plus NOM base

4.6.0 //nge// plus 4.5 above

4.7.0 LOC morpheme with NOM bases

5.0.0 Ideophone

Dialect 03-Toko

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	zvinyoronyoro	'gently'
	zvishoma	'a little'
	zvishomanana	'a little'
	zvizhinji	'a lot'
	pachena	'openly'
	kagumi	'ten times'
1.2.0	- -	
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	iyezvino	'now'
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	- -	
2.1.2	zvakanaka	'well'
	zvakaipa	'badly'
	zvakashata	'badly'
	zvapakfawisisa	'gently'
	zvakaanda	'many times'
2.2.0	- -	
2.3.0	- -	
2.4.0	- -	
2.5.0	- -	
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	- -	
3.2.0	- -	
3.3.0	- -	
3.4.0	- -	
3.5.0	- -	
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	maskati	'in afternoon'
	usiku	'at night'
	chikarara	'noisily'
4.2.0	nechisere	'secretly'
4.3.0	- -	
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	kwenguva	'for a time'
4.6.0	- -	
4.7.0	pamaenza	'in summer'

Dialect 04-Hwesa

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	zvishoma	'a little'
	kashoma	'few times'
	kazhinji	'many times'
	kagumi	'ten times'
1.2.0	chaizvo	'a lot'
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	ikozvino	'immediately'
	iyezvino	'immediately'
	zvino	'now'
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	zvinofadza	'happily'
2.1.1	zvakanaka	'well'
	zvakanakisisa	'neatly'
	zvakaipa	'badly'
	zvakanyangarara	'roughly'
	zvakanyarara	'silently'
	zvakanjanya	'a lot'
	zvachenjera	'cleverly'
	zvakashatirwa	'angrily'
2.2.0	- -	
2.3.0	- -	
2.4.0	- -	
2.5.0	- -	
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	- -	
3.2.0	- -	
3.3.0	zviri zvedi	'honestly'
	zvisiri zvedi	'dishonestly'
3.4.0	- -	
3.5.0	- -	
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	zvindima	'partly'
	zvisvinhu	'softly'
4.2.0	noudzenga	'stupidly'
	nenzara	'hungrily'
4.3.0	- -	
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	zvemheremhere	'noisily'
	zvekare	'again'
	zvedi	'truthfully'
	kwezuwa	'during day'
	kweusiku	'at night'
	kwemaenza	'in summer'
	kwenguwa	'for a time'
4.6.0	- -	
4.7.0	- -	

Dialect 05-Hwesa

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	zvizhinji kagumi	'a lot' 'ten times'
1.2.0	- -	
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	- -	
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	zvinataura zvachokwadi zvinafara* zvinachisa zvinadanga zvinanyima zvinapuntsapuntsa zvisichasewenzi zvisingadadi	'truthfully' 'happily' 'fiercely' 'proudly' 'meanly' 'clumsily' 'loosly' 'humbly'
2.1.2	zvidadeka zvidaoma zvidanyangara zvidanyangarisisa zvidakombererwa zvidachenjera zvidapfawa zvidazika zvidangura	'well' 'tightly' 'untidily' 'gently' 'bravely' 'cleverly' 'softly' 'deeply' 'shallowly'
2.2.0	- -	
2.3.0	kudokerwa	'during day'
2.4.0	- -	
2.5.0	- -	
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	zvina ukari zvina umbwa zvina simba zvina utsinyi zvina usisi	'angrily' 'lazily' 'industriously' 'cruelly' 'kindly'
3.2.0	- -	
3.3.0	zviri nyore	'easily'
3.4.0	- -	
3.5.0	- -	
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	usiku maenza	'at night' 'in summer'
4.2.0	- -	
4.3.0	- -	
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	- -	
4.6.0	- -	
4.7.0	- -	

Dialect 06-Manyika

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	zvizhinji	'a lot'
	zvishoma	'a little'
	pachena	'openly'
	kagumi	'ten times'
1.2.0	- -	
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	zvino	'now'
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	zvinohlyisa	'fiercely'
	usikafari	'unhappily'
2.1.2	zvakanaka*	'well'
	zvakaipa	'badly'
	zvakabata*	'tightly'
2.2.0	- -	
2.3.0	kusapedzisa	'incompletely'
	kusadzika	'shallowly'
	kusawa nehanya	'lazily'
2.4.1	ngakupfawa	'gently'
	ngekuwandika	'secretly'
	ngekuzingaira	'stupidly'
	ngekushatirwa	'angrily'
	ngekuzvirereka	'humbly'
	ngekunyima	'meanly'
2.4.2	nokudada	'proudly'
	nokushinga	'bravely'
	nokusatsarukana	'clumsily'
2.5.0	- -	
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	- -	
3.2.0	- -	
3.3.0	- -	
3.4.0	- -	
3.5.0	- -	
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	chinyaranyire	'quietly'
	nguwa shoma	'a few times'
	nguwa zhinji	'many times'
	usiku	'at night'
	rutiwi	'partly'
	murima	'industriously'
4.2.0.	nebopoto	'noisily'
	norufaro	'happily'
4.3.0	ngenhara	'roughly'
	ngerudo	'kindly'
	ngeungwaru	'cleverly'
	ngembaya	'greedily'
	ngesimba	'tightly'
	ngenyore	'easily'
	ngeunyope	'lazily'
	ngeurima	'industriously'
	ngeutsinyi	'cruelly'
	ngerufaro	'generously'
	ngeungwariri	'skilfully'
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	kwenguwa	'for a time'
4.6.0	- -	
4.7.0	muzuwa	'during the day'
	pamaenza	'in summer'
5.0.0	kwadi kwadi	'softly'

Dialect 07-Bocha

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	zvishoma	'a little'
1.2.0	- -	
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	zvino	'now'
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	- -	
2.1.2	zvakanaka	'well'
	zvakashata*	'badly'
	zvapakfawisa	'softly'
	zvakanyararisa	'silently'
	zvakahwandika	'secretly'
	zvakanwanda	'a lot'
	zvakanhena	'neatly'
	zvakasvipisa	'untidily'
	zvakanzwarira	'cleverly'
	zvakanperera	'completely'
	zvakanonja	'hard'
	zvakadzamisa*	'deeply'
	zvakasungiswa*	'tightly'
2.2.0	ngezvakapakfawisa	'humbly'
	ngezvakanzwarisa	'bravely'
	ngezvinotyisa	'fiercely'
	ngezvinodadisa	'proudly'
	ngemutsva [4.3.0?]	'kindly, gererously'
2.3.0	- -	
2.4.1	ngekushatirwa	'angrily'
	ngekunyima	'meanly'
2.5.0	- -	
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	zvane bopoto	'noisily'
	zvane idi*	'truthfully'
	zvane rufaro	'happily'
	zvane nzara	'hungrily'
3.2.0	ngezvisina hanya	'lazily'
3.3.0	zviri pamhene	'openly'
	zvindori pamhene	'openly, shallowly'
3.4.0	ngezviri nyore	'easily'
3.5.0	- -	
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	nguva shoma	'few times'
	nguva zhinji	'many times'
	nguva gumi	'ten times'
	dzimwe nguva	'sometime'
	usiku	'at night'
4.2.0	- -	
4.3.0	ngerutuvi	'partly'
	ngesimba	'hard'
	ngeutsinyi	'cruelly'
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	kwenguva	'for a time'
	zvoubenzi	'stupidly'
4.6.0	ngezveunyopi	'lazily'
4.7.0	pazuwa	'during day'

Dialect 08-Zezuru

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	zvinyoronyoro	'gently'
	zvishoma	'a little'
	zvizhinji	'a lot'
	pachena	'openly'
	kagumi	'ten times'
1.2.0	zvenyoro	'softly'
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	iyezvino	'immediately'
	chimwe nechimwe	'partly'
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	zvinonzwika	'meanly'
	zvisingafari	'unhappily'
2.1.2	zvakanaka	'well'
	zvakaipa	'badly'
	zvakaipisisa	'roughly'
	zvakanyarara	'silently'
	zvakawanda	'often'
	zvakashatirwa	'angrily'
	zvakasimba	'tightly'
2.2.0	- -	
2.3.0	kusvetukira	'deeply'
2.4.1	- -	
2.4.2	nokutarisirwa*	'honestly'
	nokupedzesa	'completely'
	nokuzvikudza*	'proudly'
	nokushinga	'bravely'
	nokusachka	'fiercely'
2.5.0	- -	
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	- -	
3.2.0	- -	
3.3.0	- -	
3.4.0	- -	
3.5.0	- -	
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	chinyaranyire	'secretly'
	chivande	'secretly'
	nyore-nyore	'easily'
	dzimwe nguwa	'sometimes'
4.2.0	nemheremhere	'noisily'
	nouchenjeri	'cleverly'
	nourombe	'stupidly'
	noufaro	'happily'
	nenhafu	'greedily'
	nesimba	'hard'
	namasimba	'bravely'
	nounyopi	'lazily'
	nomwoyo unetsinye	'cruelly'
	nomwoyo unetsitsi	'kindly'
4.3.0	- -	
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	kwenguva ndefu	'for long time'
	zvakare	'again'
4.6.0	- -	
4.7.0	pamasikati	'in afternoon'
	pamanheru	'in evening'
	muzhizha	'in summer'

Dialect 09-Hera

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	zvizhinji	'a lot'
	zvishoma	'a little'
	zvinyoro	'gently'
	rushoma	'few times'
	ruzhinji	'many times'
	rugumi	'ten times'
	pachena	'openly'
1.2.0	kwazvo	'properly'
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	zvino	'now'
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	zvinochyisa	'fiercely'
	zvichingopfuurira	'continuously'
	zvisinganetsi	'easily'
2.1.2	zvakanaka	'well'
	zvakaipa	'badly'
	zvakaoma	'hard'
	zvakadzika	'deeply'
2.2.0	- -	
2.3.0	kupedzeredza	'completely'
2.4.1	- -	
2.4.2	nokutendeka*	'honestly'
	nokukara	'greedily'
	nokuzvikudza	'proudly'
	nokuzvininipisa	'humbly'
	nokushinga	'bravely'
	nokunyima	'meanly'
	nokusaita kwazvo	'clumsily'
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	zvisina unguwaru	'stupidly'
	zvisina mufaro	'unhappily'
3.2.0	- -	
3.3.0	- -	
3.4.0	- -	
3.5.0	- -	
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	chinyaranyire	'quietly'
	chivande	'secretly'
	zinyekenyeke	'loosely'
	masikati	'in afternoon'
	madeko	'in evening'
4.2.0	nounyoro	'kindly'
	noukasha	'cruelly'
	noruzha	'noisily'
	noungwaru	'cleverly'
	norutivi	'partly'
	nomufaro	'happily'
	nehasha	'angrily'
	napamsoro	'shallowly'
	nesimba	'tightly'
	nousimbe	'lazily'
4.3.0	- -	
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	kwenguva refu	'for long time'
4.6.0	- -	
4.7.0	muzhizha	'in summer'

Dialect 10-Karanga

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	kazhinji	'a little'
	kashoma	'a lot'
	ruzhinji	'many times'
	rugumi	'ten times'
	pachena	'openly'
1.2.0	- -	
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	zvose	'completely'
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	zvinoenderera	'continuously'
2.1.2	zvakanaka	'well'
	zvakaipa	'badly'
	zvakaifava	'gently'
	zvakatsvinda	'neatly'
	kwakanyarara	'silently'
2.2.0	- -	
2.3.0	- -	
2.4.0	- -	
2.5.0	mukufara*	'happily'
	mukukara	'greedily'
	mukutsama	'angrily'
	mukuwoma	'hard'
	mukupfava	'gently'
	mukudzika	'deeply'
	mukubatisa	'tightly'
	mukuregedzeka	'loosely'
	mukuchkisa	'fiercely'
	mukuzvikudza	'proudly'
	mukuzvipaviša	'humbly'
	mukuzvisimbisa	'bravely'
	mukushanda	'industriously'
	mukuzivarura	'skilfully'
	mukuva netsitsi	'kindly'
	mukuva nomwoyo chena	'generously'
	mukuva noutsinye	'cruelly'
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	zvine tsvina	'untidily'
3.2.0	- -	
3.3.0	zviro kwazvo	'honestly'
3.4.0	- -	
3.5.0	- -	
4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	dzimwe nguva	'sometimes'
	masikati	'in afternoon'
	madekwana	'in evening'
4.2.0	nemheremhere	'noisily'
	nouchenjeri	'cleverly'
	noutununu	'stupidly'
4.3.0	- -	
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	kwenguva	'for a time'
	zvakare	'again'
4.6.0	- -	
4.7.0	muchivande	'secretly'
	muzhizha	'in summer'
	muchidimbu	'partly'
	muusimbe	'lazily'

Dialect 11-Ndau

1.0.0	QAL Bases	
1.1.0	kashoma	'a little'
	kahle	'well'
	kazhinji	'a lot'
	kagumi	'ten times'
	padokodoko	'a little'
	pachena	'openly'
1.2.0	- -	
1.3.0	- -	
1.4.0	zvinopano	'immediately'
2.0.0	VER Bases	
2.1.1	- -	
2.1.2	zvakanaka	'well'
	zvakashata	'badly'
	zvachachena	'neatly'
	zvakarembwedzeka	'loosely'
2.2.0	- -	
2.3.0	kufakanyidza	'untidily'
	kugwangwaaza	'partly'
	kupedza	'completely'
	kubvuma	'deeply'
	kubvoma	'deeply'
	kutupura	'shallowly'
2.4.1	ngekunyarara	'silently'
	ngekufishika	'secretly'
	ngekuvhandika	'secretly'
	ngekufakanyidza	'untidily'
	ngekungwara	'cleverly'
	ngekudakara	'happily'
	ngekunyangadzwa	'angrily'
	ngekunhengwa	'angrily'
	ngekutseneka	'angrily'
	ngekuvangaridza	'clumsily'
	ngekuferera	'meanly'
	ngekusunthirika	'generously'
	ngekugwinyisira	'industriously'
	ngekukhutaya	'industriously'
	ngekutsamwirira	'industriously'
	ngekushinga	'bravely'
	ngekutsunga	'bravely'
	ngekupfaa	'humbly'
	ngekudada	'proudly'
	ngekunyenyeteka	'proudly'
	ngekushadaya	'proudly'
	ngekuvundusira	'fiercely'
	ngekukarudza	'fiercely'
	ngekutyisitsira	'fiercely'
	ngekukasira	'rapidly'
	ngekushatirwa	'angrily'
2.4.2	- -	
2.5.0	- -	
3.0.0	VEB Bases	
3.1.0	zvisina mhando	'easily'
3.2.0	- -	
3.3.0	- -	
3.4.0	- -	
3.5.0	zvakti hwe	'neatly'
	zvakti ndindindi	'tightly'
	zvakti rembwetete	'loosly'

4.0.0	NOM Bases	
4.1.0	masikati	'in afternoon'
	usiku/usuku	'at night'
	gwinyiso	'honestly'
	manyepo	'dishonestly'
	chinyore	'easily'
	nyore-nyore	'easily'
4.2.0	negururu	'unhappily'
4.3.0	ngeungwaro	'cleverly'
	ngechinanzara	'hungrily'
	ngechinya	'cruelly'
	ngerunya	'angrily'
	ngeushungu	'angrily'
	ngenyasha	'kindly'
	ngeusisi	'kindly'
	ngemusindo	'noisily'
4.4.0	- -	
4.5.0	kwenguva refu	'for long time'
4.6.0	- -	
4.7.0	pamhenhe	'openly'

7.0.0 Object Sector

7.1.0 Headword

The Headword of the Object Sector may be Nominal or Pronominal.

In addition to their statutory function in the Object Sector Nominals and Pronominals may occur as Conjunctive, Comparative, Agentive and Instrumental bases. According to the form of the latter two bases the dialects may be divided into two series. Consider the following sentences

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Tinógara pasí nábabá | 'We sit down with father' |
| (2) Tinónwá dóro sábabá | 'We drink beer like father' |
| (3) Tinopíwá dóro nábabá | 'We are given beer by father' |
| (3a) Tinopíwá dóro ndíbabá | do. |
| (4) Tinopíwá nyáma nómwaná | 'We are given meat by a child' |
| (4a) Tinopíwá nyáma ngémwaná | do. |
| (5) Tinódya nyama nebánga | 'We eat meat with a knife' |
| (5a) Tinóhlya nyama ngébánga | do. |

Thus in group one (comprising dialects 1,2,3,8,9,10) the morpheme //na// with allomorphs /na/ne/no/ occurs in Agentive and Instrumental constructs, while in group two (comprising dialects 4,5,6,7,11) the morpheme //ndi// occurs with Agentive Nominal Objects of class 1a and the morpheme //nge// occurs with other classes and in the Instrumental construct.

The distinction between these two systems is parallel to that between the two COP morpheme systems described previously. Thus dialects 4,5,6,7,11 have pre-Base morpheme //ndi// with Nominals of classes 1a/2a and EMP Qualifier bases, and morpheme //nge// with other QAL bases, while dialects 1,2,3,8,9,10 have morpheme //ndi// with corresponding bases.

The Conjunctive morpheme //na// occurs also in the Subject sector in Nominal clusters, viz.

(6) vaná navábéréki vávo vânotáurírâna 'The children and
their parents are
talking to one-
another'

7.2.0 Adjunct

The full series of QAL bases described for the SUB Adjunct above occur in the Object Adjunct .

8.0.0 Instructive Mode

This mode includes all instructions, directions and exhortations addressed in person to a second party or reported to a second party but not necessarily directed at that second party. Thus a primary division of the Instructive mode is made on the grounds of Address.

Instructive sentences in which the addressee is the Object of the instruction may be termed Personal Instructives, while those in which the addressee is not necessarily the Object of the instruction are termed Impersonal Instructives.

viz.

Personal Instructives - "Get up!"
 "Wake him up now!"
 "Don't go home yet!"

Impersonal Instructives - "I want him to get up."
 "I want you to wake him
 up now."
 "I don't want you to go
 home yet."

On methodological grounds a third category will be set up - Sequential Instructives (INS^{Seq}) - to subsume sequences of instructions. However, it will be seen that Sequential Instructive sentences have the same form as the categories established above.

The focus of the Instructive transform is the Predicate. Predicates of INS sentences comprise three paradigms

- (1) Base paradigm
- (2) pre-Base paradigm
- (3) post-Base paradigm.

Before the morpheme entries in these paradigms are described, the occurrence of several Independent Verbal base items must be noted.

The independent item //hendei// occurs in all the dialects with allomorphs /hendei/handei/ with the translation tag "Let us go, Let us commence!" Items with similar form occur in the Ideophone Lexeme-class which is not described in this paper, viz.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | svikei ákándióna | 'Upon arrival he saw me' |
| (2) | wanéi ákaróbwá | 'At this point he was |
| | cp. -svika | 'arrive' |
| | -wana | 'find' |

The morpheme //ha// of this item occurs also in the QAL Intensifier series described above, viz.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (3) | wákaénda háke | 'For his part, he went' |
| (4) | isú tagará hédu | 'For our part we ourselves |
| | | sat down' |

The morpheme //ha// occurs also in the Locative COP with DEM base, viz.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (5) | hóyu munhu watínózíva | 'Here is the person whom |
| | | we know' |
| (6) | hécho chinhu chédu | 'There are our things' |

The VER base -rega 'stop' occurs in the INS series as an independent negative marker.

8.1.0 Base paradigm entries

Both VER and VEB bases occur in the base paradigm of INS predicates (however, only VEB's -va, -ti, -nge occur in INS series). NOM or QAL bases (i.e. COP's) do not occur in INS predicates.

The division of Predicates into Active and Stative series is not relevant in the INS mode, in fact stative VER and VEB bases are excluded from the INS series altogether (all DEC mode statives occur with Active VEB -va 'become', viz. ivá kúnáka - 'become good!') This proviso would account for the non-occurrence of VEB bases -ri/-na and all COP bases since these are all Stative.

The morpheme //na// does occur in the INS mode but it has the reduced status of a Conjunctive formative viz.

- (7) ndiné mári yángu 'I have my money'
 (8) ivá nemári! 'Get money!'

In structural terms all Stative series predicates of the DEC are transformed into the corresponding Active series in the INS mode. This transformation is frequently effected by the Active VEB base -va as noted above. Consider also -

- (9) ivá múrúmé 'Become a man'
 cp. múrúme 'He is a man'
 (10) ivá húru 'Become big'
 cp. ímbwa íhuru 'The dog is big'

8.2.0 Pre-base and Post-base paradigm entries

The pre-base paradigm of INS predicates includes the full series of SLW's (INS series SLW's) and all OLW's except those of the second person singular and plural, and a number of AUX VER bases, in addition to those morphemes specifically associated with this mode. For convenience the pre- and post-base entries will be described concurrently.

Polysyllabic VER bases of the INS^{Per} (=Personal Instructive) occur with zero pre-base morpheme and post-base morphemes //a// in singular and //ayi// in plural. On a comparative level //ayi// has allomorphs //ayi/anyí// the latter occurring in dialects 4,5,6 and 7. viz.

- (11) rimá! 'Cultivate!'
 (12) rimái! do.
 (13) rimányí! do.

The pre-base morpheme //i// occurs with all monosyllabic VER and VEB bases with post-base morphemes as described above.

- (14) ipá 'Give !'
 ipái plur.
 ipányí plur.
- (15) ivá / iwá 'Become !'
 ivái /iwái/iwányí

The pre-base morpheme //i// occurs in all INS predicates with Auxiliary Verbal Bases, viz.

- (16) imbóríma 'First cultivate'
 imbórímai plur.
- (17) indópá 'Go and give'
 indópái plur.

Pre-base morpheme //do// occurs with all bases with translation tag "Please".

- (18) dorímá 'Please cultivate'
 dorímái plur.

Pre-base morpheme //chi// occurs with all bases and functions as an intensifier.

- (19) chirímá 'Cultivate now !'
 chirímái plur.

The pre-base morphemes //do//chi// described above occur in all the dialects examined except in 11-Ndau.

The OLW morpheme occurs in all the INS predicates described above. The morpheme occurs in conjunction with post-base morphemes //e// and //ei/enyi// viz.

- (20) ndipé 'Give me'
 ndipéi plur.
 ndipényi plur.
- (21) mumúkisé 'Wake him up'
 mumúkiséi plur.
- (22) chirímé 'Plough it'
 chiríméi plur.

Note that morpheme //i// does not occur since the OLW morpheme serves to increase the syllable length.

Semantic restrictions obviously proscribe the occurrence of OLW's of the second person in Personal Imperatives since the collocations "Give you", "Eat you" etc. are invalid.

The OLW's described above occur also in INS predicates with AUX VER bases, viz.

- | | | |
|------|--------------|------------------|
| (23) | dondípe | 'Please give me' |
| | dondípei | plur. |
| (24) | imbómupé | 'First give him' |
| | imbómupéi | plur. |
| (25) | ingótidyisé | 'Just feed us' |
| | ingótidyiséi | plur. |

The post-base morphemes //wo// and //wozve// occur in all predicates with the translation tag "Please" (In the DEC mode these morphemes have translation tags "also" and "again" respectively)

- | | | |
|------|--------------|--------------------|
| (26) | rimáwó | 'Please cultivate' |
| | rimáíwo | plur. |
| | rimáwózve | 'Please cultivate' |
| | rimáíwózve | plur. |
| (27) | ndipéwó | 'Please give me' |
| | ndipéwózve | do. |
| | dondípéwo' | do. |
| | dondípéwózve | do. |

An additional Emphatic morpheme occurs in 11-Ndau only, viz. morpheme //na// which occurs in post-base paradigm.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------------|
| (28) | úyá | 'Come' |
| | úyáná | 'Come now!' |

This morpheme corresponds notionally with //chi// of the other dialects examined.

Impersonal Instructive predicates include SLW and post-base morpheme //e// in all dialects.

- (29) ánoda kútí tígáre páno 'He wants us to sit here'
 (30) tinódá kútí ágáre pano 'We want him to sit here'
 (31) vánoda kútí úgáre páno 'They want you to sit here'

The morpheme //kuti// usually occurs in INS^{Imp} as indicated above.

Sequential Instructive Predicates have the same form as INS^{Per} and INS^{Imp} as described above.

viz.

$$\begin{aligned} PRD_1 &= INS^{Per} \\ PRD_2 &= INS^{Imp} \end{aligned}$$

- (32) Endái kumushá mútóre búku 'Go home and fetch the
múdzóke book and return'
 (33) Uyái múóné mómbe dzokwédu 'Come and see the cattle
of our homestead'

The AUX VER base //go// frequently occurs in PRD_2 of INS^{Seq} , with post base morpheme //a//.

- (34) Sanganái zvinhu zvényú 'Gather up your things
tíéndé kunábabá tigorára and we will go to father
ípapó and sleep in that very
place'

It will be noted (see section 10.0.0) that INS^{Seq} predicates occur as PRD_2 with certain Sentence Links e.g. kudzamara

- (35) Ticházofámbá kudzámára 'We will then walk
tísvike until we arrive'

The negative series of INS predicates fall into two systems, viz.

System 1

INS ^{Per} <	úsáríma	'Do not cultivate' sing.
	músáríma	'Do not cultivate' plur.
INS ^{Imp}	ásírími	'He should not cultivate'

System 2

INS ^{Per} <	úsáríma	'Do not cultivate' sing.
	músáríma	'Do not cultivate' plur.
INS ^{Imp}	ásáríme	'He should not cultivate'

System 1 operates in dialect 10-Karanga, and system 2 in the other dialects examined.

INS predicates with pre-base morphemes //chi //do //imbo // etc. have several negative forms. The VER base -rega occurs in the negative series of the following predicates -

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
imbóríma	régá kumbóríma
imbórimái	régái kumbóríma
chíríma	chirégá kúríma
chírímái	chirégái .kuríma
dorímá	régá ndíríme
dorímái	régái ndíríme

Note that the negative series of predicates with morpheme //do // occur with OLW only.

9.0.0 Interrogative Mode

Sentences of the INT (= Interrogative) mode include distinctive INT morphemes. These morphemes may be classified as Dependent or Independent.

Dependent INT morphemes occur in sentences only in collocation with a base morpheme which may be a NOM, VER, VEB or QLW depending upon the exact "focus" of the INT sentence.

Independent INT morphemes occur in sentences with zero Link Word and do not collocate with any specific base morpheme.

9.1.0 Independent INT morphemes

Independent INT's include

- (1) here
- (2) ko
- (3) nhai
- (4) rini
- (5) ani

//here// and //ko// function as Sentence-Base INT morphemes and have no specific target or focus morpheme.

//ko// has the additional function of an Emphatic morpheme and may occur in conjunction with other INT morphemes. //ko// alone has this feature, in all other cases only one INT marker occurs per sentence.

- (1) varúmé vánoríma heré? 'Are the men ploughing?'
- (2) ko varúmé vánoríma heré? do

//nhai// functions as a rhetorical sentence-base INT with approximate translation tag "not so?"

- (3) varúmé vánoríma nhai? 'The men are ploughing not so?'
- (4) ko varúmé vánoríma nhai? 'Tell me, the men are ploughing not so?'

//rini// with allomorphs /rini/rinyi/ (the latter occurs in dialects 4,5,6,7,11 - see QAL₅ above) functions as a Predicate-Sector INT with translation tag "When?"

(5) varúmé vánoríma rini? 'When do the men plough?'

The Independent INT //ani// is a NOM base (plural-[^WVaani 2a,[^WVanaani 2c) which occurs in Object Sector with translation tag "who?"

(6) varúmé vánoóná aní? 'Who do the men see?'

(7) varúmé vánoóná vaani? do.

Since //ani// is a NOM it may be predicated and thus occurs in both the COP and VEB predicate series, viz.

(8) ndíani anóríma? 'Who is he who ploughs?'

(9) ndíváani vanóríma 'Who are they who are ploughing?'

(10) varúmé vánová váani 'Who are the men becoming?'

Note that PRD₂ in sentences 8 and 9 has Relative status.

The Independent INT's thus occur in distinctive positions in INT sentences. //ko// and //here// occur in pre- and post-sentence position respectively, //rini// occurs in the PRD sector and //ani// in the OBJ sector. (It will be seen that //ani// occurs in SUB sector also, but with DEC translation tag.)

9.2.2 Predicate Sector

Dependent INT morphemes collocate with Verbal and Copula predicates (not with Verbid's). In VER predicates the INT morphemes occur in the post-base paradigm

- (21) v́anoriméi? 'What do they plough?'
 (22) v́anorimiréi? 'Why do they plough'
 (23) v́anorimépi? 'Where do they plough?'

Sentence 23 above has alternative form (viz. QAL₄)

- v́anoríma kupí? 'Where do they plough?'

Conjunctive morpheme //na// collocates with INT morpheme //i//, and also with a number of NOM bases with their INT morphemes, thus-

- (34) v́anoríma neí? 'With what do they plough?'
 (Why do they plough?)
 (35) v́anoríma nemháka yéi? 'Why do they plough?'
 (With what kind of guilt)
 (36) v́anoríma norúdzi rupí? 'How do they plough?'
 (With what method)
 (37) v́anoríma náaní? 'With whom do they plough?'

The comparative morpheme //sa// has similar INT collocations.

- (38) v́anoríma sei? 'How do they plough?'
 (39) v́anoríma sáaní? 'Like whom do they plough?'

The Independent INT //rini// occurs also with VER bases, viz.

- (40) v́anoríma kubva ríní? 'Since when do they plough?'
 (41) v́anoríma kusvika ríní? 'Until when do they plough?'

The VER INT morpheme //dii// with allomorphs /ḡini/ /ḡiyi/ occurs in the predicate sector, viz.

- (42) v́anoríma zvakáḡíi? 'In what way do they plough?'
 (43) v́anoríma kuḡíni? do.
 (44) v́átí kuḡíi? 'What did they say?'

9.2.3 Object Sector

The INT constructs described in the SUB sector apply equally to the OBJ sector and need not be repeated here.

The Independent OBJ INT //ani // has been described above.

Part Two

Calculating Dialect Groups

The computer programs used in this section were written by Dr. A.V.Hall of the Bolus Herbarium, Botany Department, University of Cape Town. His generous assistance throughout the study is gratefully acknowledged here.

By convention the objects or concepts involved in taxonomic classification are termed Items, their attributes are termed Properties and the possible items to properties correspondences are termed Property-states. The term "item" has been used in a slightly different sense in part one of this paper.

1.0.0 Preparation of data

The linguistic data described above was examined comparatively and significant properties were abstracted at each level of linguistic analysis. This examination produced some 2,250 properties. Property-states were scored 1 or 0 (present or absent) for each item, thus giving a data maximum of approximately 25,000 information 'bits'. Unfortunately the computer program available could accommodate only 10,922 'bits', consequently less than half of the properties originally abstracted were used in the final clustering procedure. It was decided to base the final computation upon properties abstracted at one level of analysis (the Lexical) rather than attempting to mix these levels. The 1,500 lexical properties were thus trimmed down to 992 (497 Nominal, 495 Verbal) giving a data maximum of 10,912, well within the limits prescribed by the program.

2.0.0 Similarity computation

The similarity values of the 11 items were calculated using a Relative Homogeneity Function. This function calculates the heterogeneity of each row of values for each property in relation to an imaginary maximally-heterogeneous row of values with the same number of items. This process is repeated for all of the 992 rows of values and the overall heterogeneity values of the 11 items are calculated.

In other words the 11 items are considered heterogeneous to the extent to which they differ from an imaginary set of 11 maximally-heterogeneous items. This heterogeneity value is subtracted from 1 to give homogeneity.

The particular function used in this paper is termed the Frequency Modulated Relative Homogeneity Function (Hall 1969) which is written H_{qm} . This function has the desirable feature of discounting all zero-zero matches in the data rows. Thus the mutual absence of a property-state in two items is not counted as a similarity. This is logical since the reasons for the absence of a property-state in one item are not necessarily the same as the reasons for its absence in the other item.

For the set of t to k items and all the $j=1 \dots p$ properties,

$$H_{qm} = \sum_{j=1}^p \left[\frac{\sum_{t=1}^k a_{jt}}{\sum_{j=1}^p \sum_{t=1}^k a_{jt}} \right] \left[1 - \frac{s_{ajk}}{s_{hjk}} \right]$$

where s_{ajk} and s_{hjk} are the standard deviations of the actual row and the dummy row respectively, and a_{jt} is the value for the j 'th property of item t .

In practice this function may be simplified by scaling the data rows to a maximum of 1. This simplified homogeneity function reduces the complexity of the calculation by obviating the need to compute the standard deviation. The simplified Homogeneity function for any two items k and t and the properties sub-scripted as 1, 2 and 3 is written -

$$H'_{k,t} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} (|a_{1k} - a_{1t}| + |a_{2k} - a_{2t}| + |a_{3k} - a_{3t}|)$$

where the property-state values are subscripted for each case of a , according to the subscript.

This function gives homogeneity values ranging from 1 for complete similarity to 0 for complete dissimilarity.

To clarify the use of this function to cluster the 11 items a small scale clustering procedure for 3 items and 5 properties is described below as a model.

Basic data matrix (two-state)

	1	2	3
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	0
3	1	1	0
4	1	1	0
5	1	0	1

The data is scaled to a maximum of 1 so the simplified homogeneity function may be used. The calculation of the first similarity matrix proceeds in three stages in which items 1 and 2, 1 and 3, 2 and 3 are compared. viz.

$$\begin{aligned}
 H'_{1,2} &= 1 - \frac{1}{5}(/1-1/+ /1-1/+ /1-1/+ /1-1/+ /1-0/) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{5}(0+0+0+0+1) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H'_{1,2} = 0.80$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H'_{1,3} &= 1 - \frac{1}{5}(/1-1/+ /1-0/+ /1-0/+ /1-0/+ /1-1/) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{5}(0+1+1+1+0) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{5}(3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H'_{1,3} = 0.40$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H'_{2,3} &= 1 - \frac{1}{5}(/1-1/+ /1-0/+ /1-0/+ /1-0/+ /0-1/) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{5}(0+1+1+1+1) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{5}(4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H'_{2,3} = 0.20$$

These values are entered into the first similarity matrix thus -

	1	2	3
1	-	-	-
2	0.80	-	-
3	0.40	0.20	-

An examination of this similarity matrix indicates that items 1 and 2 are the most similar and link up at a Homogeneity level of 0.80. To determine the level of the next linkage a number of functions may be used. The choice of function depends upon the completeness of the sampling which produced the items. In the case of the items used in this paper the sampling is very incomplete (a complete sampling in linguistic terms would require the examination of the speech patterns of every individual speaker in the chosen locality, clearly an unworkable proposition) and the items thus constitute an "open array" (Hall 1969). The appropriate clustering algorithm for items in open arrays is termed Average Member Linkage (Hall 1969).

The Average Member Linkage method is ideally suited to the data used in this paper since it has the property of maximum space-conservation. This means that in the clustering procedure provision is made for the entry of additional samples at a later stage when sampling is more complete. These new samples fit into the classification without disturbing the existing clustering patterns. This feature is thus of particular value to the linguist since it means that additional dialects and languages may be accurately incorporated into the first classification until a complete survey has been made. The use of other clustering algorithms such as Group Average linkage (Sokal and Michner 1958), Group Heterogeneity (Hall 1967) etc. is inappropriate since these

algorithms treat the items as though they constitute a complete sample, or "closed array". The Items are thus clustered together as closely as possible without space conservation, making it impossible to insert additional items into the classification at a later stage.

To determine the level of the next linkage in the model the property values of items 1 and 2 are averaged and this Average Member is then compared to item 3. A new data matrix must be given to show the property values of the Average Member.

	1-2	3
1	1.0	1.0
2	1.0	0.0
3	1.0	0.0
4	1.0	0.0
5	0.5	1.0

As the data is already scaled to a maximum of 1 the similarity value between the Average member and item 3 may be calculated thus -

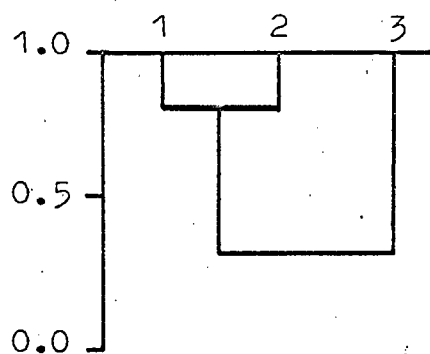
$$\begin{aligned}
 H'_{1.2,3} &= 1 - \frac{1}{5} (/1-1/+ /1-0/+ /1-0/+ /1-0/+ /0.5-1/) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{5} (0+1+1+1+0.5) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{5} (3.5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{H'_{1.2,3} = 0.3}$$

This result is entered into the new similarity matrix thus -

	1-2	3
1-2	-	-
3	0.3	-

As there are no further items the clustering is complete. The linking order and level of clustering is then plotted on a dendrogram thus -



To aid the interpretation of this dendrogram a series of similarity histograms may be prepared, which compare each item with all the other items in turn, and also the clusters with all the other items. The preparation of such histograms will be described below.

2.0.0 Clustering of the 11 items

The Frequency Modulated Relative Homogeneity function described above was used to cluster the 11 items in terms of their 992 property states. The items were clustered in a series of ten cycles, each having three stages. In stage one the basic similarity matrix is scanned and the highest value is located. This value establishes the Homogeneity level of the first link. In stage two the property-states of the two items selected for linkage are averaged and rescaled to a maximum of 1 (as indicated above this rescaling is necessary to avoid the standard deviation computation which would substantially increase the computer time required for the clustering. Using the simplified function the clustering was completed in 95 minutes) In stage three the full similarity matrix is recalculated to show the similarity values of the Average Member compared to all the other items. Stage one of the second cycle scans this second matrix and locates the highest similarity value to establish the Homogeneity level of the second link. In stage two the Average Member is calculated and in stage three the next similarity matrix is recalculated and so on until all the items have been clustered.

The similarity matrices involved in this computation are given below (the single column of figures were printed out for checking purposes only and may be disregarded here).

In view of this description and the model described previously no further explanation of the actual clustering procedure seems necessary. In terms of the model, the similarity values for the 11 items are calculated thus -

$$H'_{k,t} = 1 - \frac{1}{992} (|a_{1k} - a_{1t}| + \dots + |a_{992k} - a_{992t}|)$$

The results of the clustering procedure are displayed in the dendogram below.

PROGRAM PACKAGE FOR NUMERICAL AIDS IN CLASSIFICATION.

PROGRAM SEQUENCE 22
 OPERATING ON DATA FOR ... SHCNA DIALECT GROUPING USING LEXICAL DATA
 OBTAINED BY C.H. BORLAND 1970

TABLE FOR FIRST CHECK OF DATA STRINGS.

LAST ENTRY FOR EVERY ROW OF N
 VALUES, WHERE N IS NO. OF ITEMS

ROW	
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	1
7	0
8	1
9	0
10	0
11	1
12	1
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	1
17	1
18	0
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	1
24	0
25	0
26	1
27	0
28	0
29	0
30	0
31	1
32	1
33	0
34	0
35	0
36	0
37	0
38	1
39	1
40	0
41	0
42	0
43	1
44	1
45	1
46	0
47	0
48	0

4 0.504 0.519 0.522

5 0.350 0.363 0.372 0.710

6 0.521 0.569 0.542 0.517 0.399

7 0.467 0.520 0.513 0.456 0.341 0.627

8 0.601 0.707 0.619 0.507 0.351 0.540 0.517

9 0.489 0.569 0.508 0.450 0.317 0.542 0.538 0.632

0 0.492 0.587 0.538 0.430 0.316 0.525 0.510 0.623 0.633

1 0.252 0.266 0.271 0.267 0.188 0.297 0.352 0.259 0.279 0.279

LINKAGES BETWEEN ITEMS AND CLUSTERS.

CLUSTERS ARE IDENTIFIED BY THE NUMBER FOR THEIR SMALLEST-INDEXED MEMBER.

LINK 1. 4 LINKS TO 5 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.710

FULL MATRIX RE-CALCULATION AFTER THE DATA HAS BEEN RESCALED

	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
2	0.616								
3	0.589	0.675							
4	0.418	0.431	0.436						
6	0.521	0.569	0.542	0.450					
7	0.467	0.520	0.513	0.394	0.627				
8	0.601	0.707	0.619	0.426	0.540	0.517			
9	0.489	0.569	0.508	0.380	0.542	0.538	0.632		
10	0.492	0.587	0.538	0.373	0.525	0.510	0.623	0.633	
11	0.252	0.266	0.271	0.230	0.297	0.352	0.259	0.279	0.279

LINK 2. 2 LINKS TO 8 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.707

FULL MATRIX RE-CALCULATION AFTER THE DATA HAS BEEN RESCALED

	1	2	3	4	6	7	9	10
2	0.613							
3	0.589	0.649						

4 0.418 0.456 0.435
 6 0.521 0.564 0.542 0.450
 7 0.467 0.527 0.513 0.393 0.627
 9 0.489 0.607 0.508 0.380 0.542 0.538
 10 0.492 0.610 0.538 0.372 0.525 0.510 0.633
 11 0.252 0.281 0.271 0.229 0.297 0.352 0.279 0.279

LINK 3. 2 LINKS TO 3 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.649

FULL MATRIX RE-CALCULATION AFTER THE DATA HAS BEEN RESCALED

	1	2	4	6	7	9	10
2	0.601						
4	0.417	0.464					
6	0.521	0.561	0.449				
7	0.467	0.528	0.392	0.627			
9	0.489	0.578	0.379	0.542	0.538		
10	0.492	0.588	0.371	0.525	0.510	0.633	
11	0.252	0.291	0.229	0.297	0.352	0.279	0.279

LINK 4. 9 LINKS TO 10 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.633

FULL MATRIX RE-CALCULATION AFTER THE DATA HAS BEEN RESCALED

	1	2	4	6	7	9
2	0.597					
4	0.415	0.459				
6	0.521	0.557	0.447			
7	0.467	0.524	0.390	0.627		
9	0.491	0.613	0.398	0.529	0.527	
11	0.252	0.287	0.227	0.297	0.352	0.282

LINK 5. 6 LINKS TO 7 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.627

	1	2	4	6	9
2	0.594				
4	0.411	0.452			
6	0.499	0.573	0.448		
9	0.488	0.607	0.392	0.568	
11	0.252	0.284	0.224	0.330	0.279

LINK 6. 2 LINKS TO 9 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.607

FULL MATRIX RE-CALCULATION AFTER THE DATA HAS BEEN RESCALED

	1	2	4	6
2	0.547			
4	0.410	0.439		
6	0.496	0.577	0.446	
11	0.252	0.284	0.223	0.328

LINK 7. 2 LINKS TO 6 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.577

FULL MATRIX RE-CALCULATION AFTER THE DATA HAS BEEN RESCALED

	1	2	4
2	0.526		
4	0.408	0.441	
11	0.252	0.290	0.221

LINK 8. 1 LINKS TO 2 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.526

FULL MATRIX RE-CALCULATION AFTER THE DATA HAS BEEN RESCALED

	1	4
4	0.417	
11	0.265	0.217

LINK 9. 1 LINKS TO 4 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.417

LINK 10. 1 LINKS TO 11 AT HOMOGENEITY LEVEL 0.225

GROUP-FORMING COMPLETED.

DATE OF RUN 17 September, 1970

EXECUTION TIME 95 minutes

DENDROGRAM DRAWN ON ... 17 September 1970

// * PROTECTION FROM DATA OVER-READ

LC

The dendogram displays the best possible clustering pattern. In practice it is valuable to have information regarding the similarity values of individual items displayed in convenient form. To this end a number of similarity histograms were prepared. Both individual items and item-clusters as established in the dendogram were compared to each item in turn, using for this comparison the Frequency Modulated Relative Homogeneity Function described above. To compare clusters with individual items the Average Member of the cluster was calculated and this was then compared to all the other items in turn - including the items occurring in the cluster.

Histograms 1 to 11 show the similarity values of all the items in turn, and histograms 12 to 18 show the similarity values of clusters compared to items, viz.

Histogram 12 compares cluster comprising item 1 with all the other items in turn.

Histogram 13 compares the cluster comprising items 2-3-8-9-10 with all the items in turn.

Histogram 14 compares the cluster comprising items 2-3-6-7-8-9-10 with all the items in turn.

Histogram 15 compares the cluster comprising items 4-5 with all the items in turn.

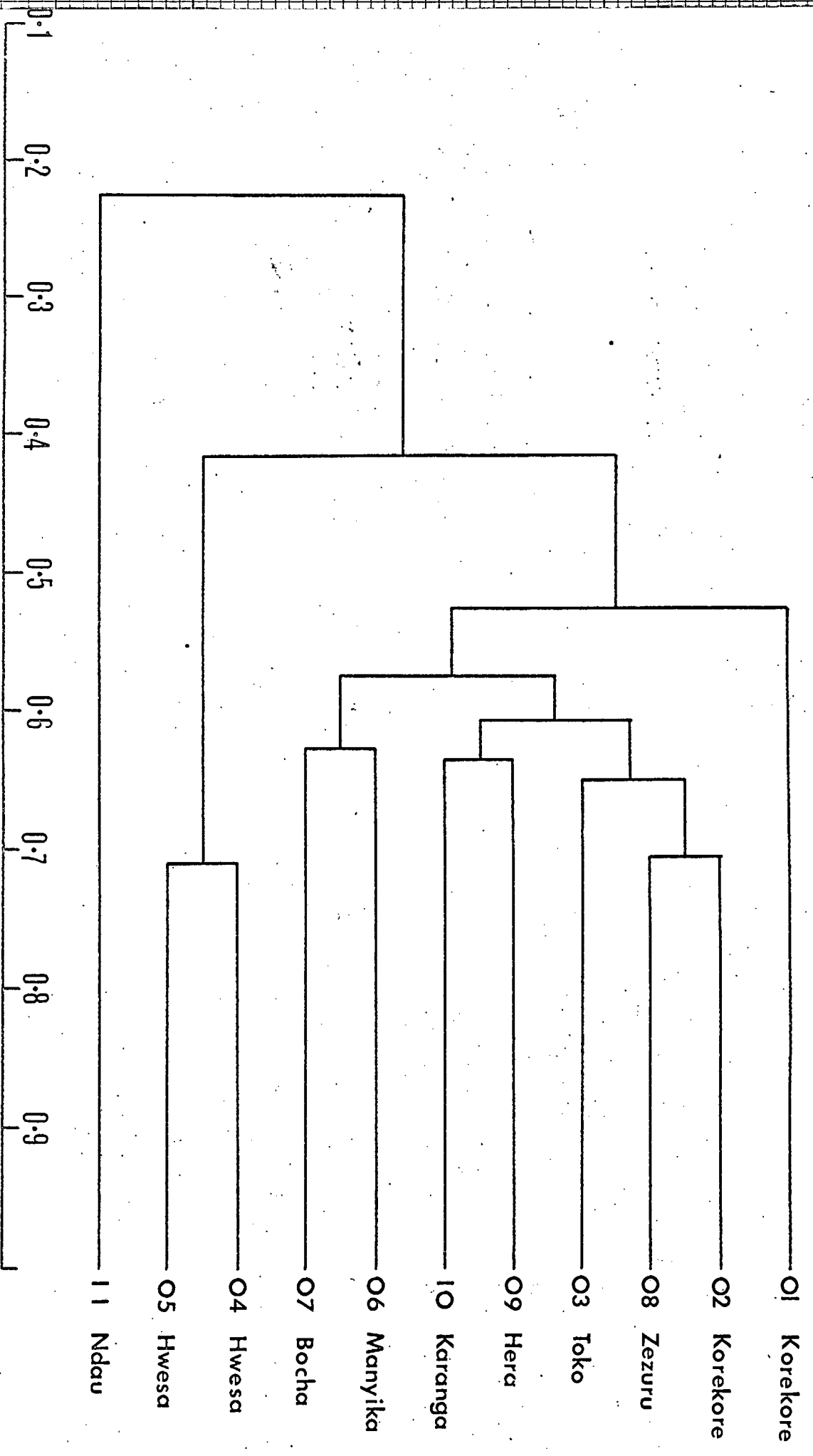
Histogram 16 compares the cluster comprising items 11 with all the items in turn.

Histogram 17 compares the cluster comprising items 6-7 with all the items in turn.

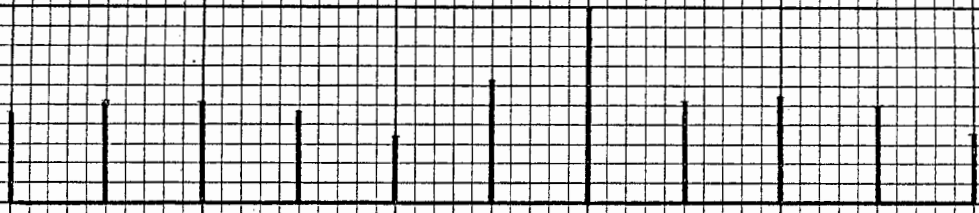
Histogram 18 compares the cluster comprising items 9-10 with all the items in turn.

In histograms 12 to 18 the items are arranged in serial order according to similarity.

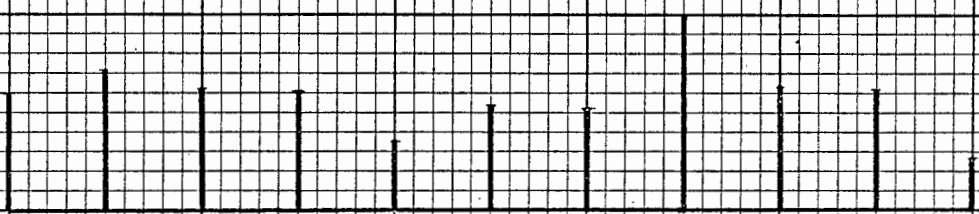
As a further aid to data interpretation these histograms were used to display similarity values in a series of maps. The radius of each circle on these maps is equal to the items' column height in the relevant histogram. The maps are arranged in the same order as the histograms.



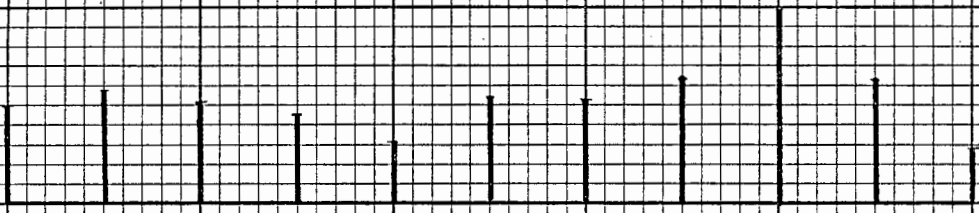
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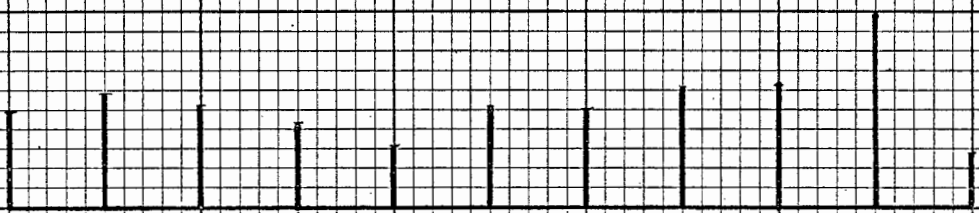
8



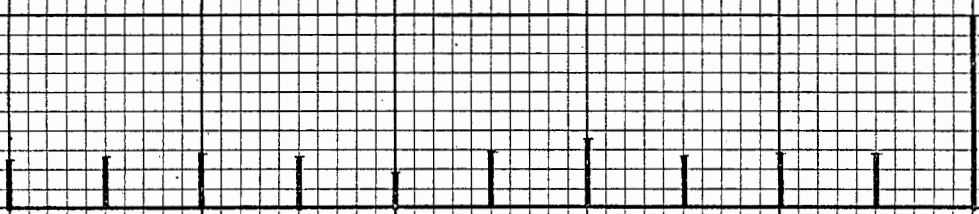
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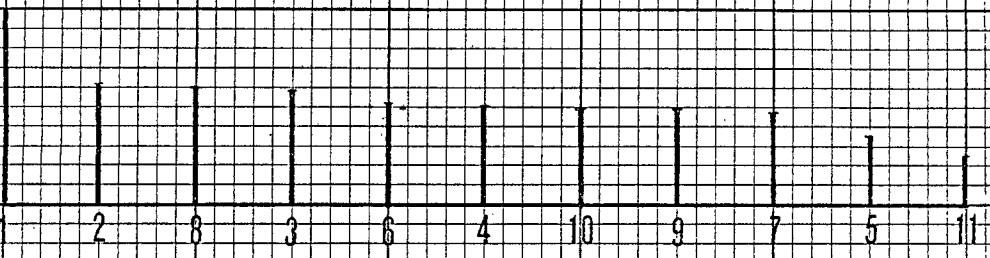
10



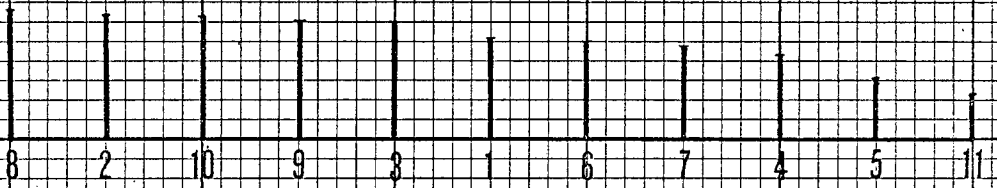
11



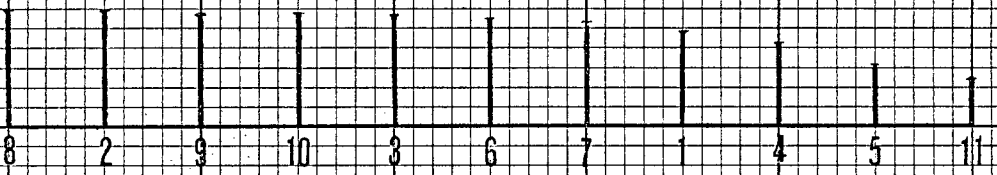
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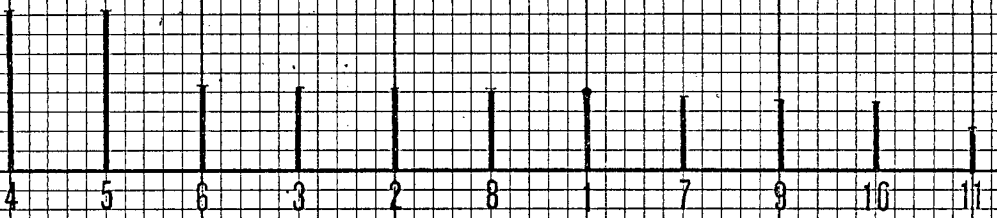
13



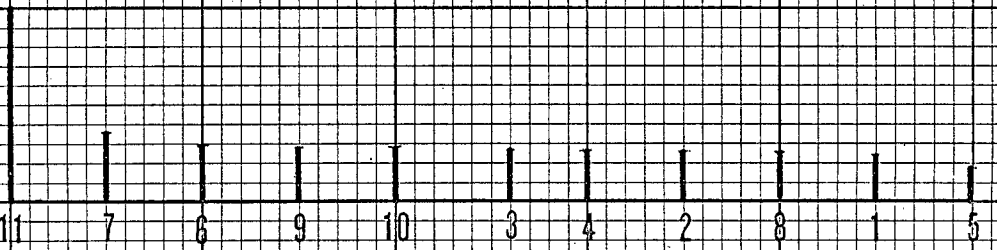
14



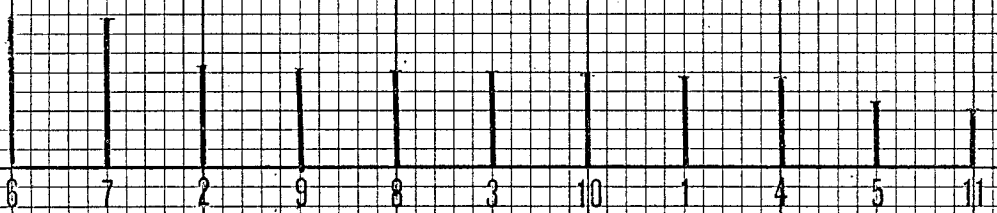
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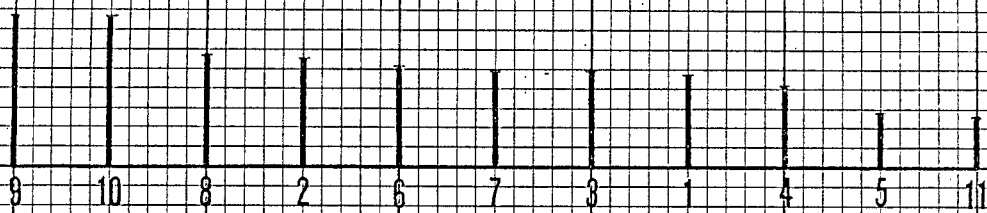
16



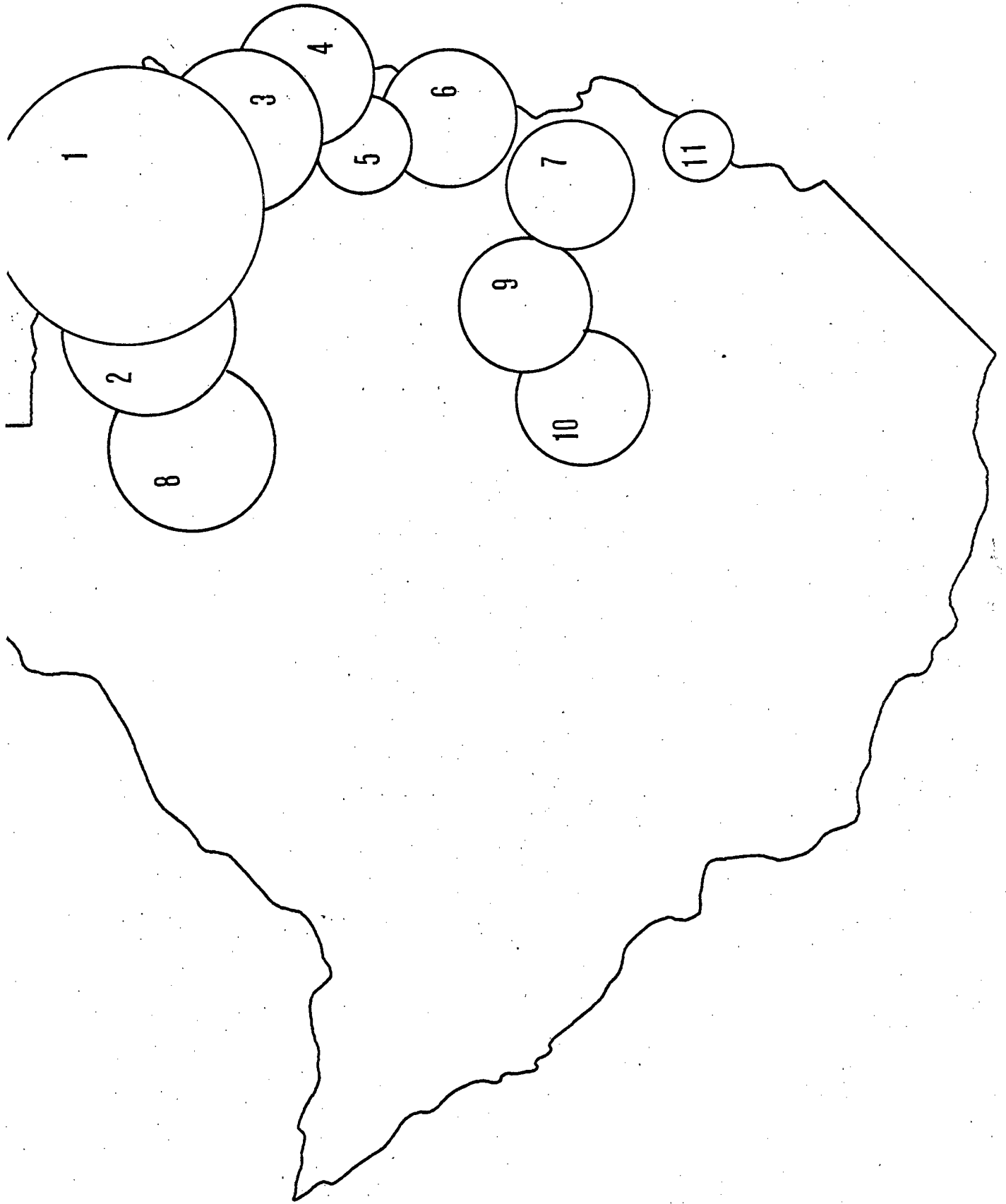
17

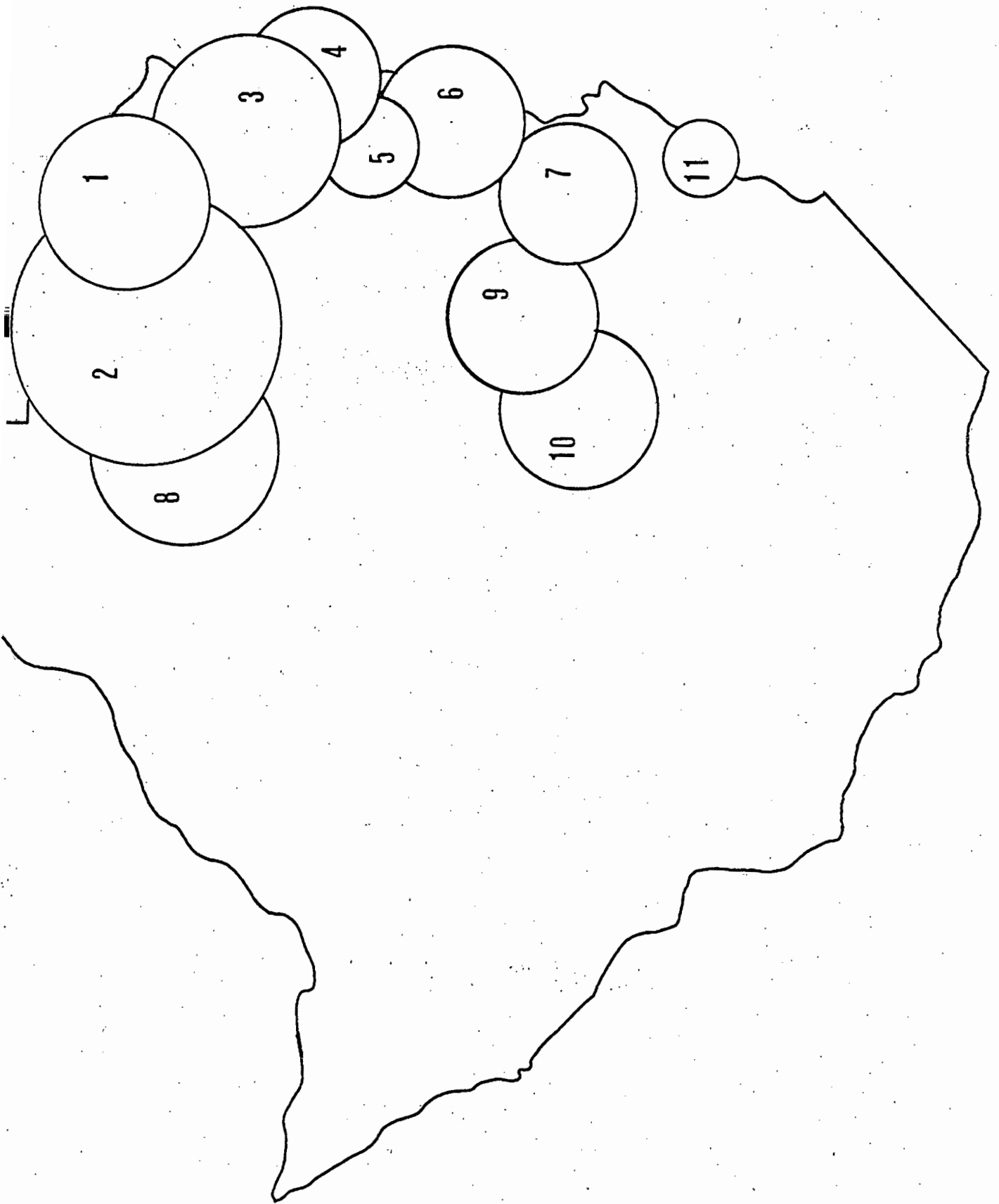


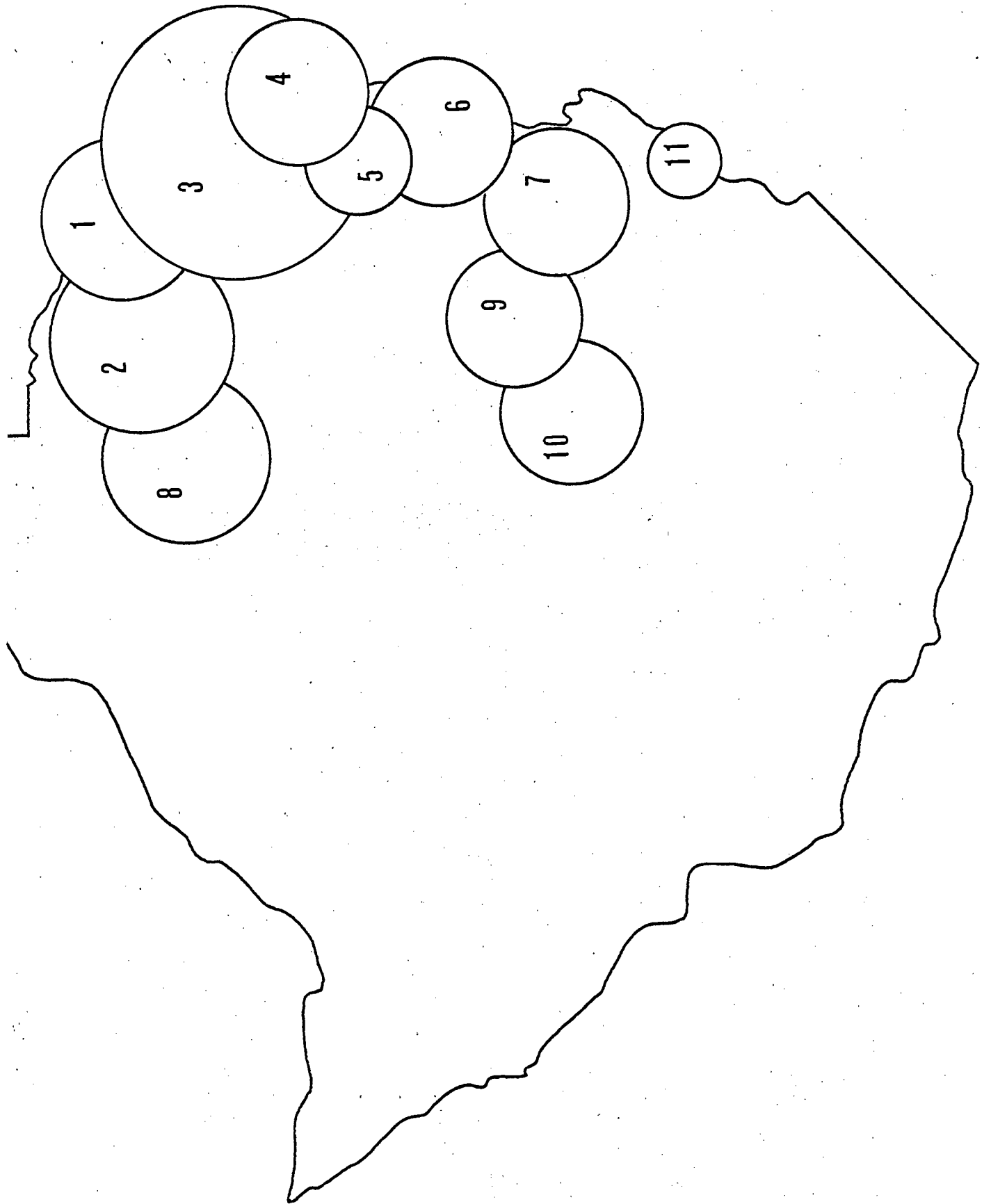
18

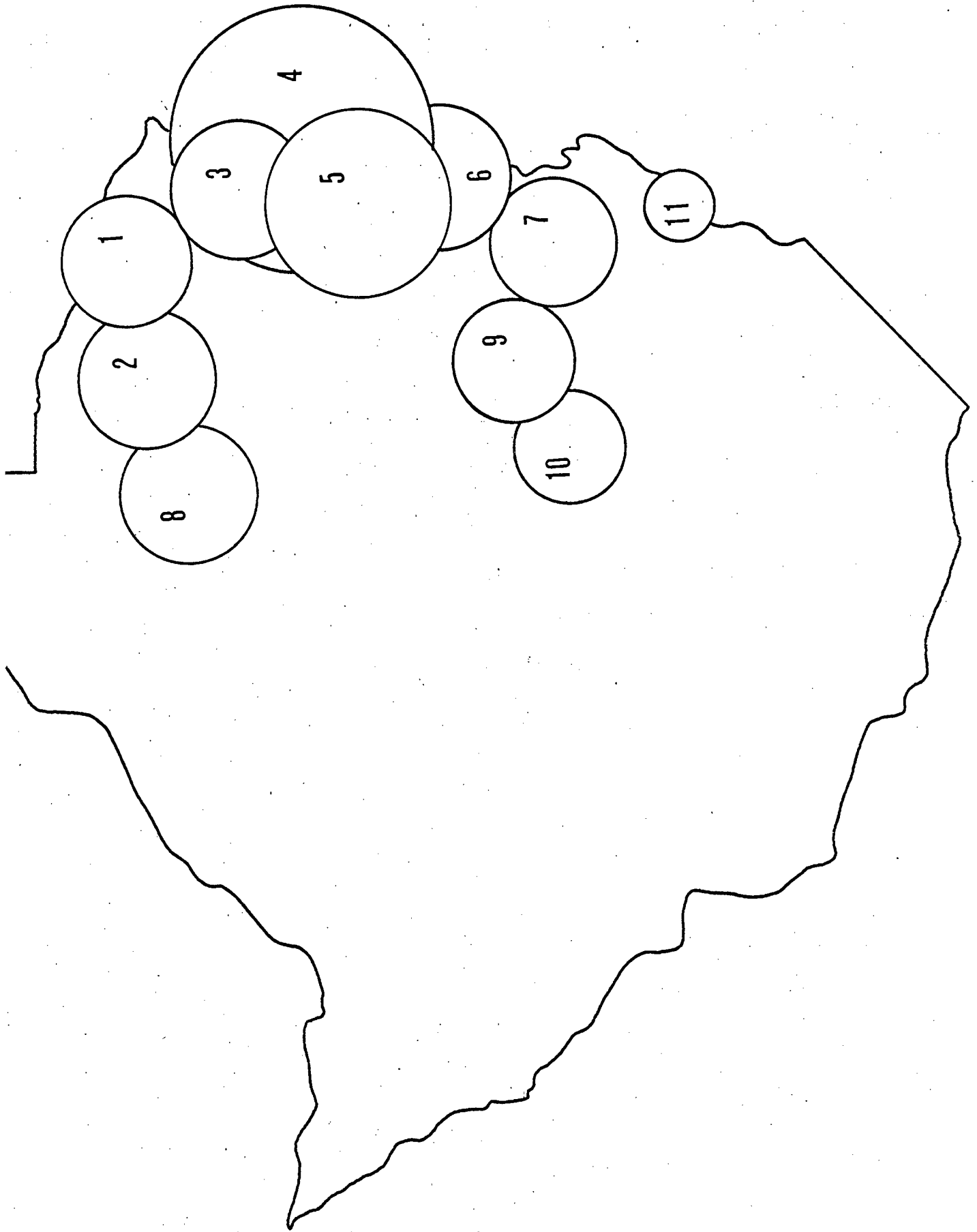


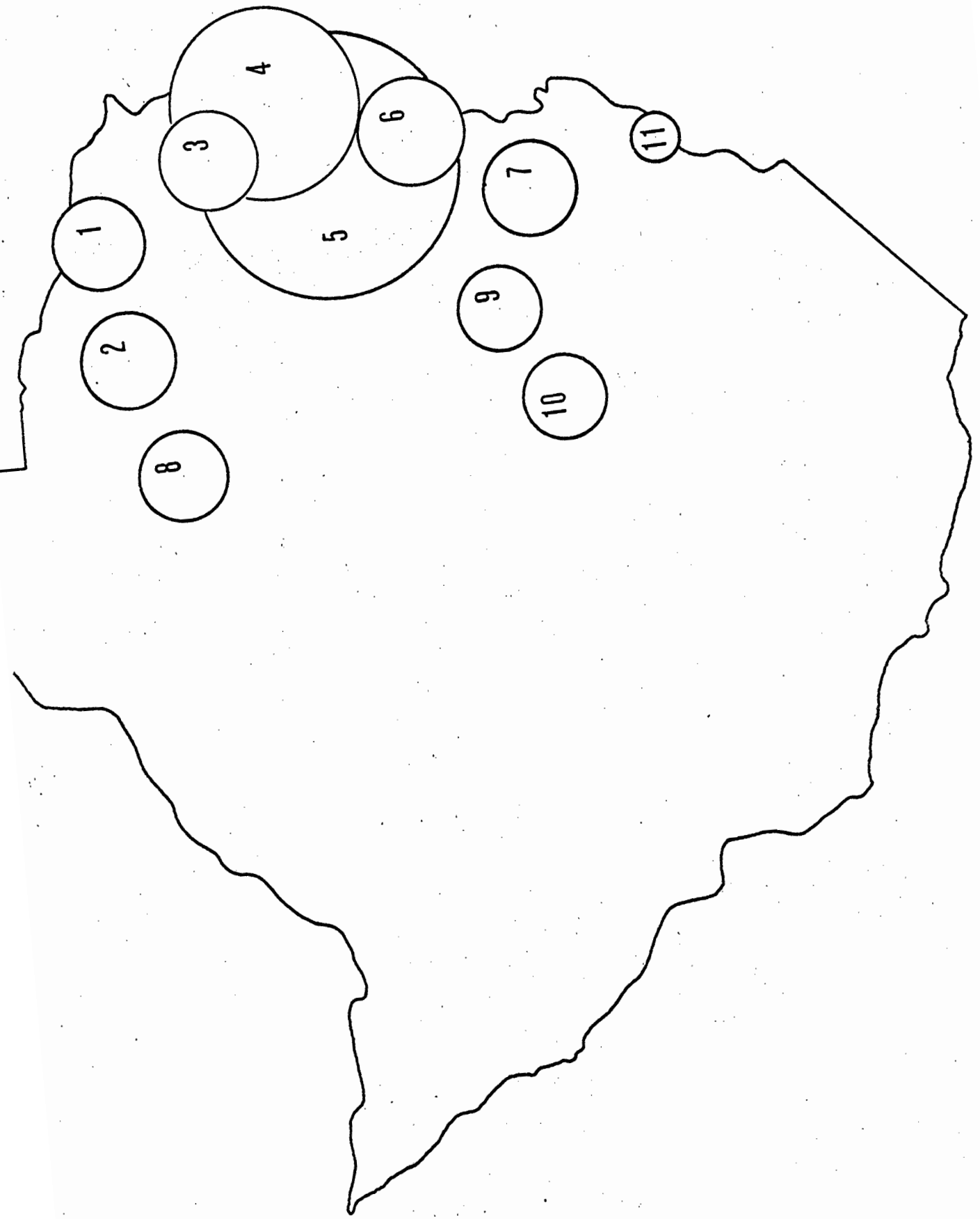
1 and 12

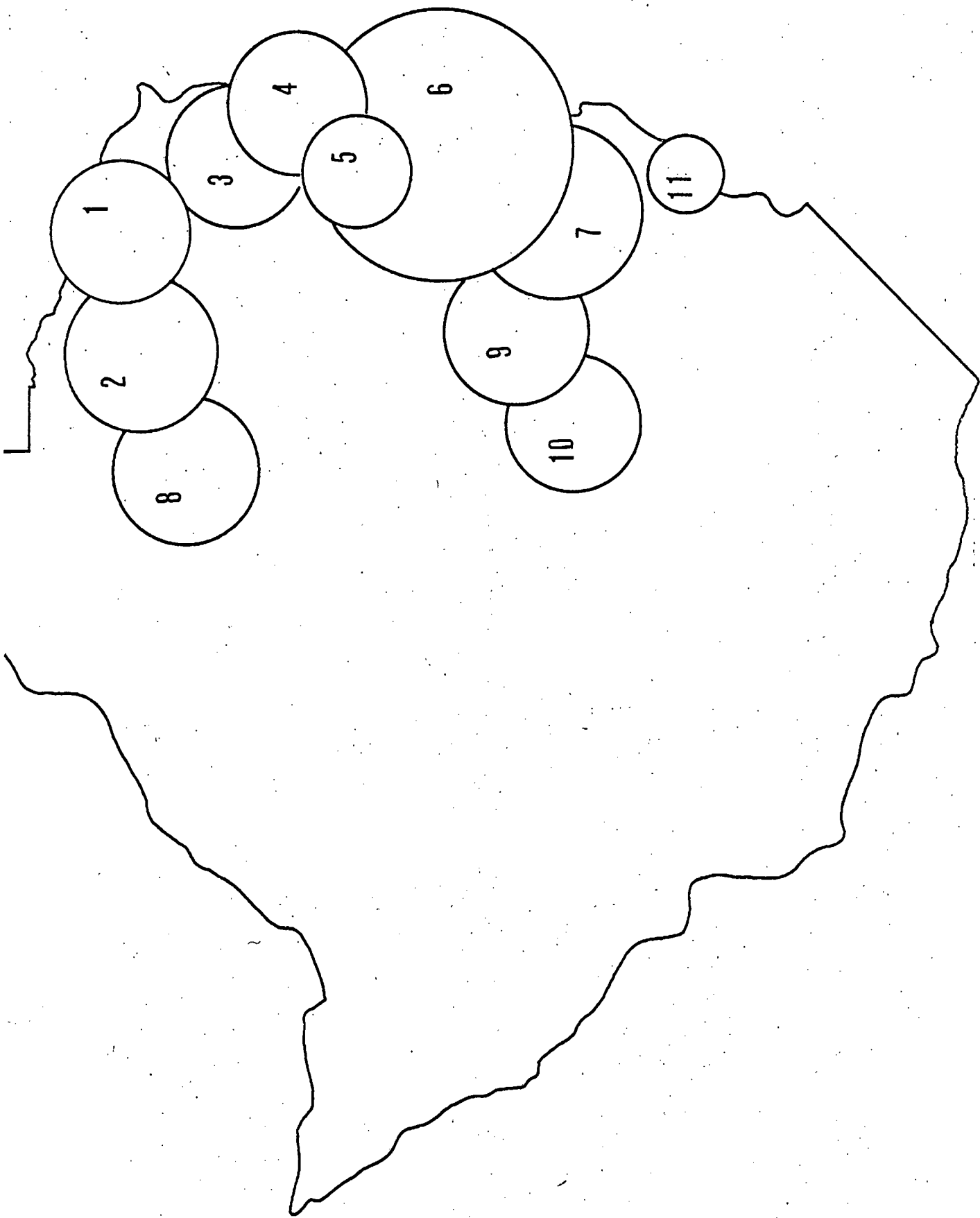


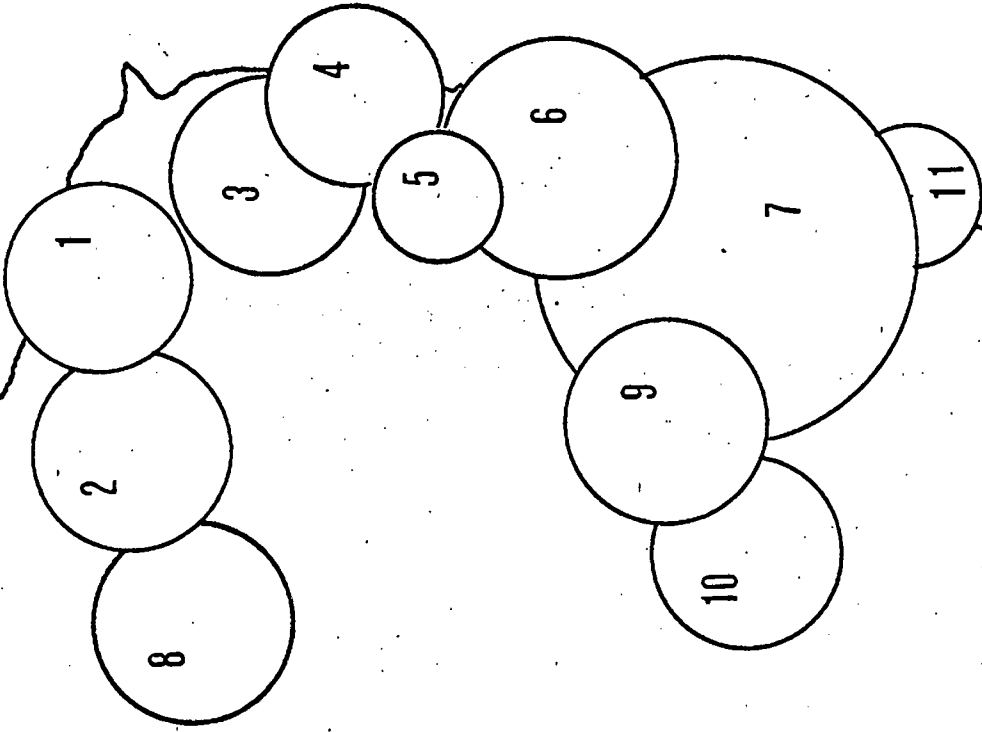


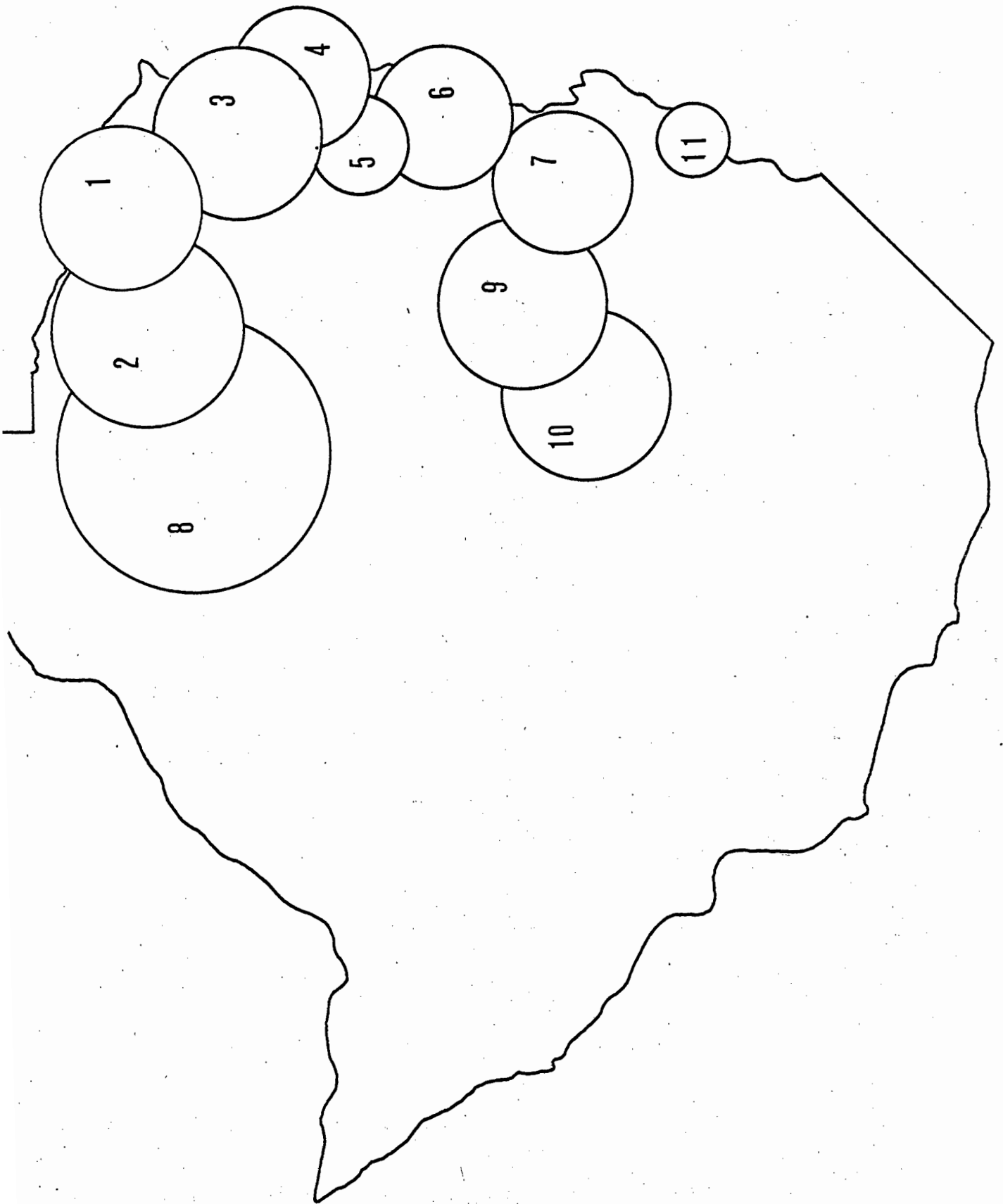


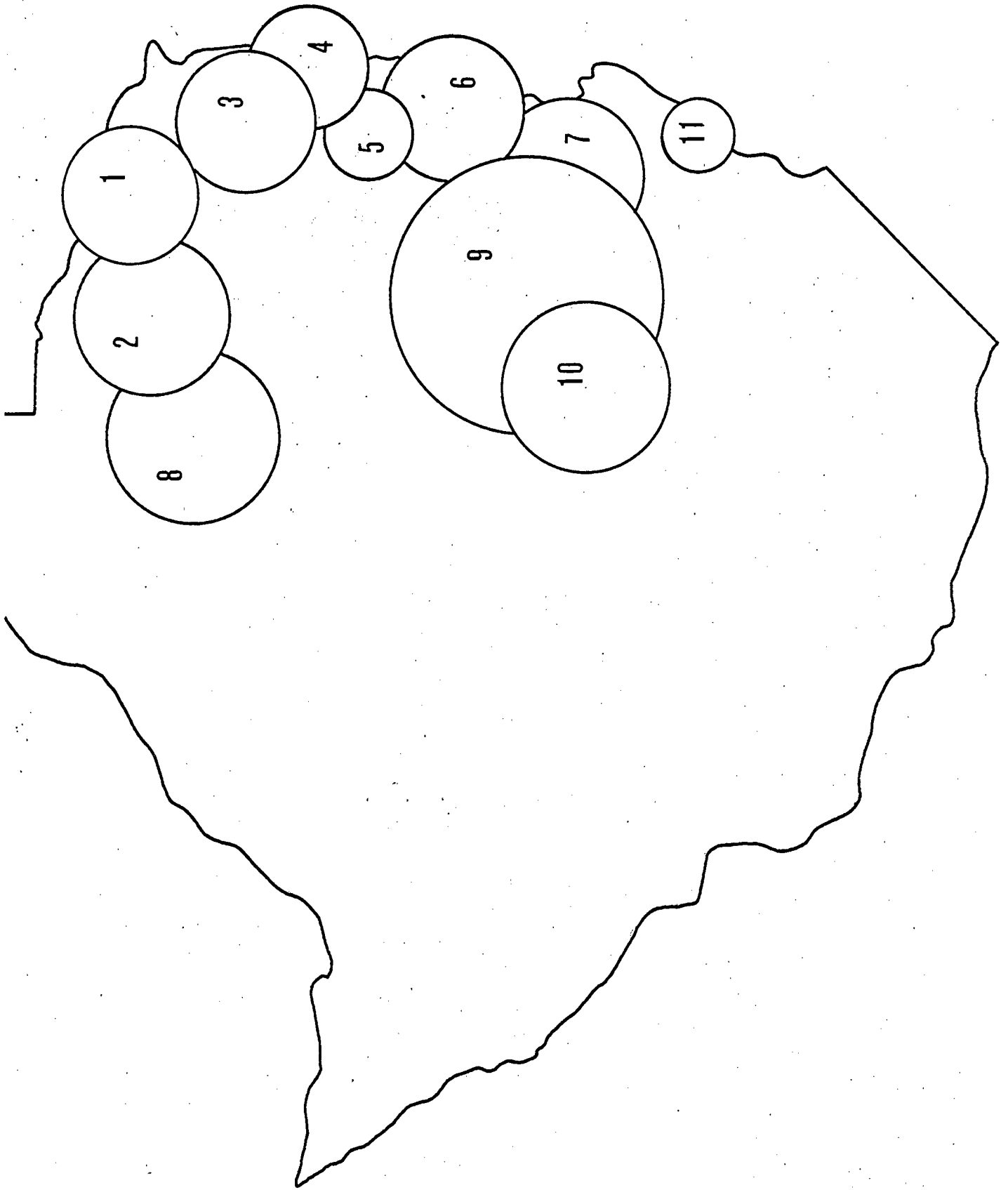


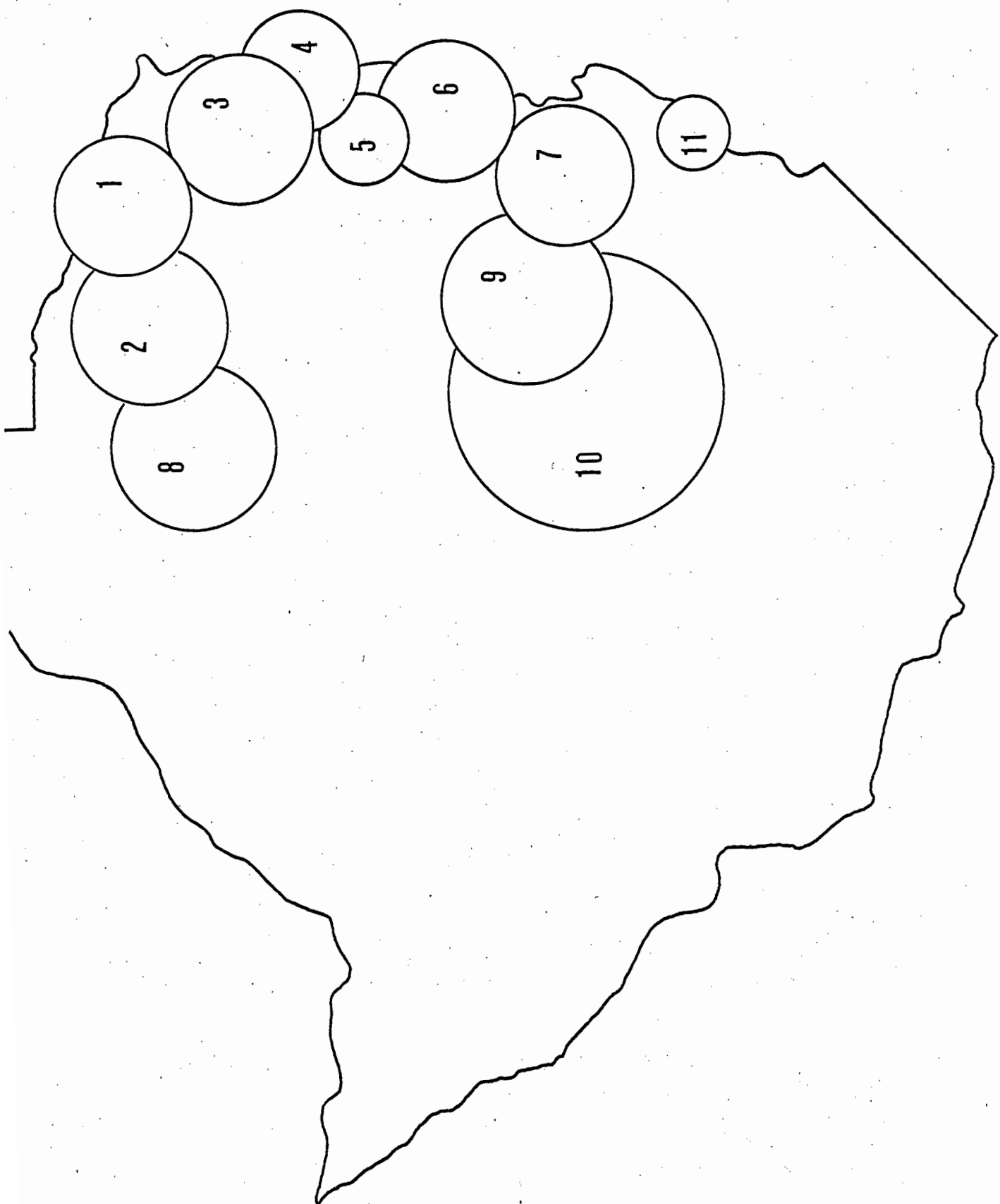




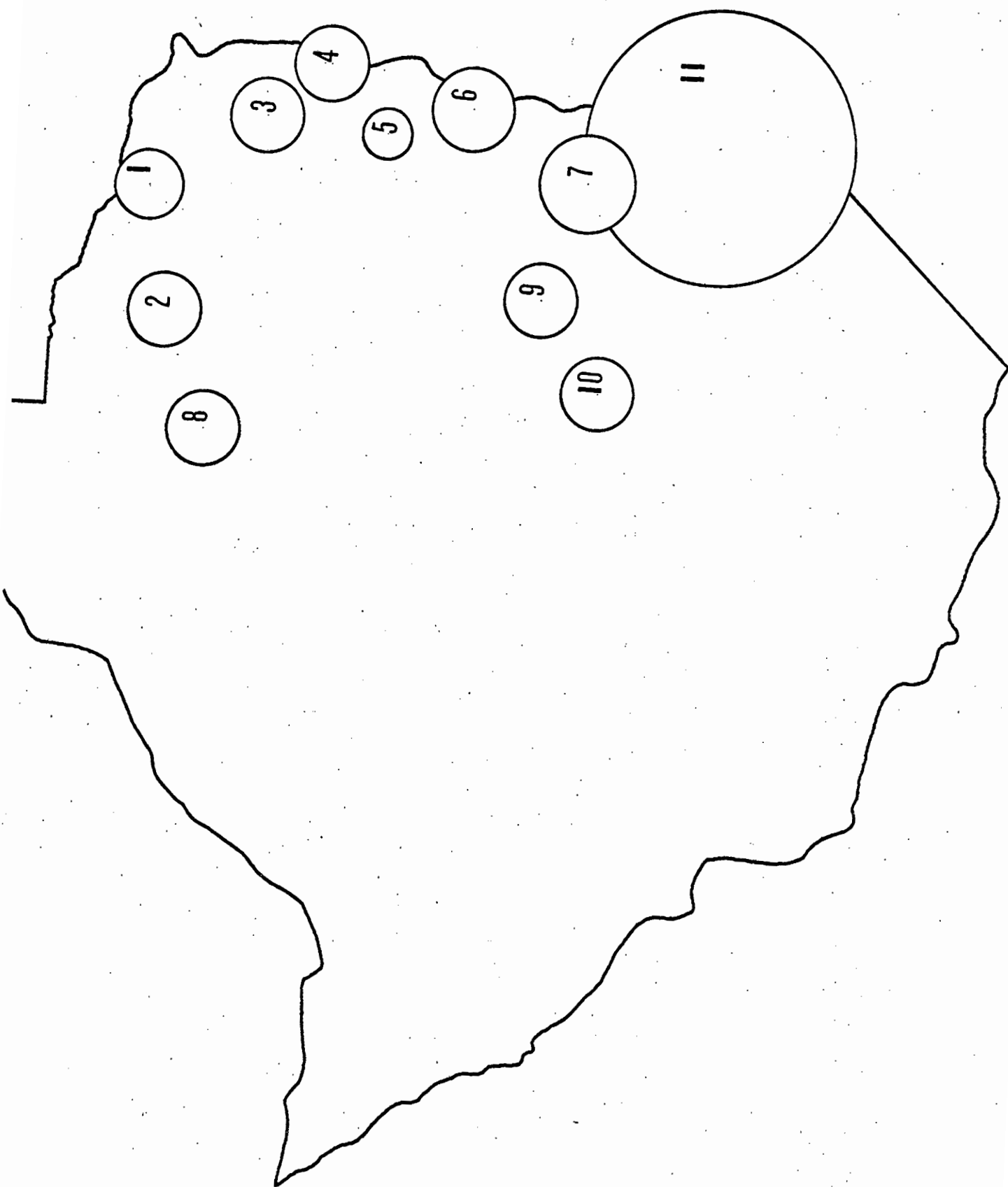


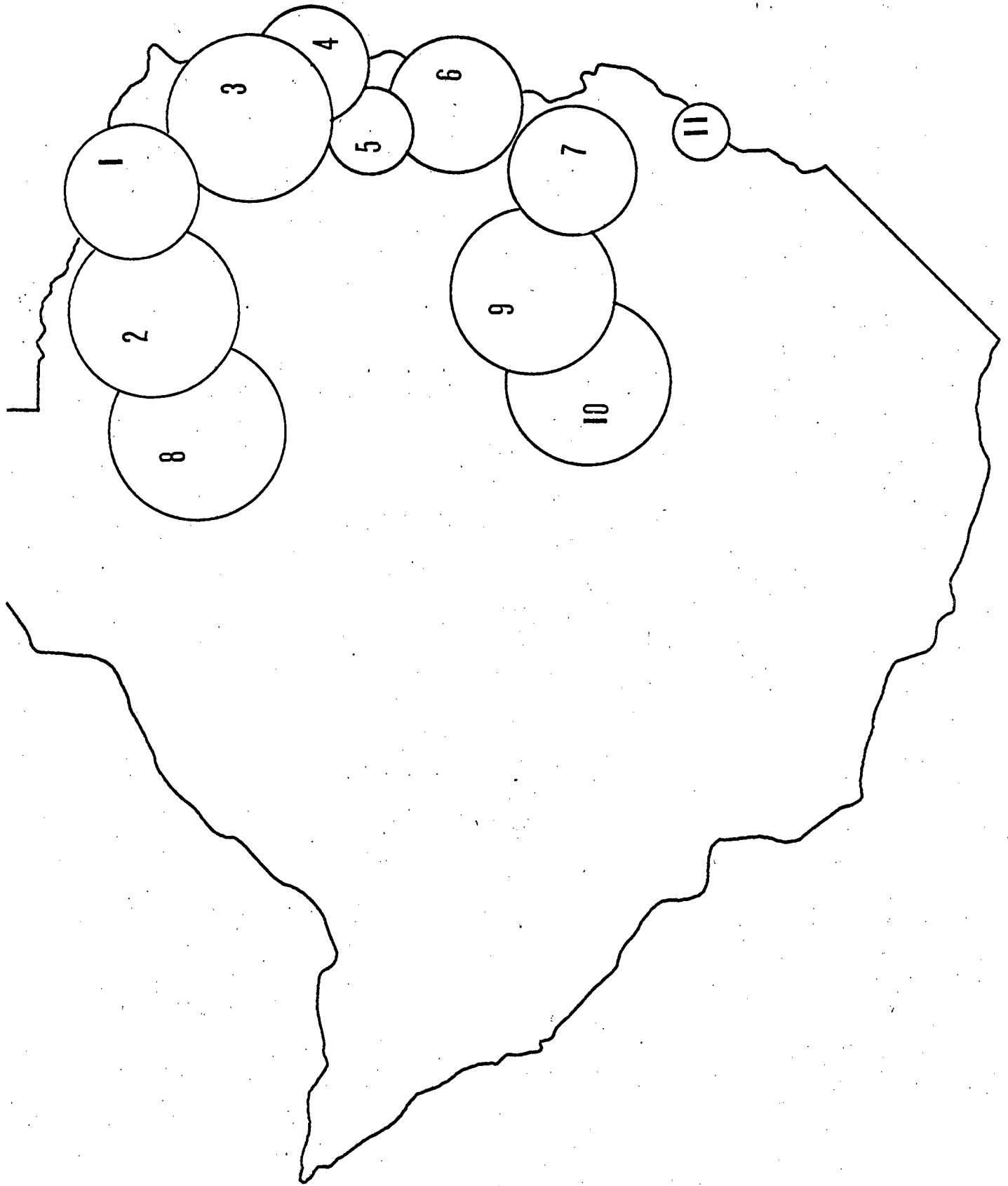


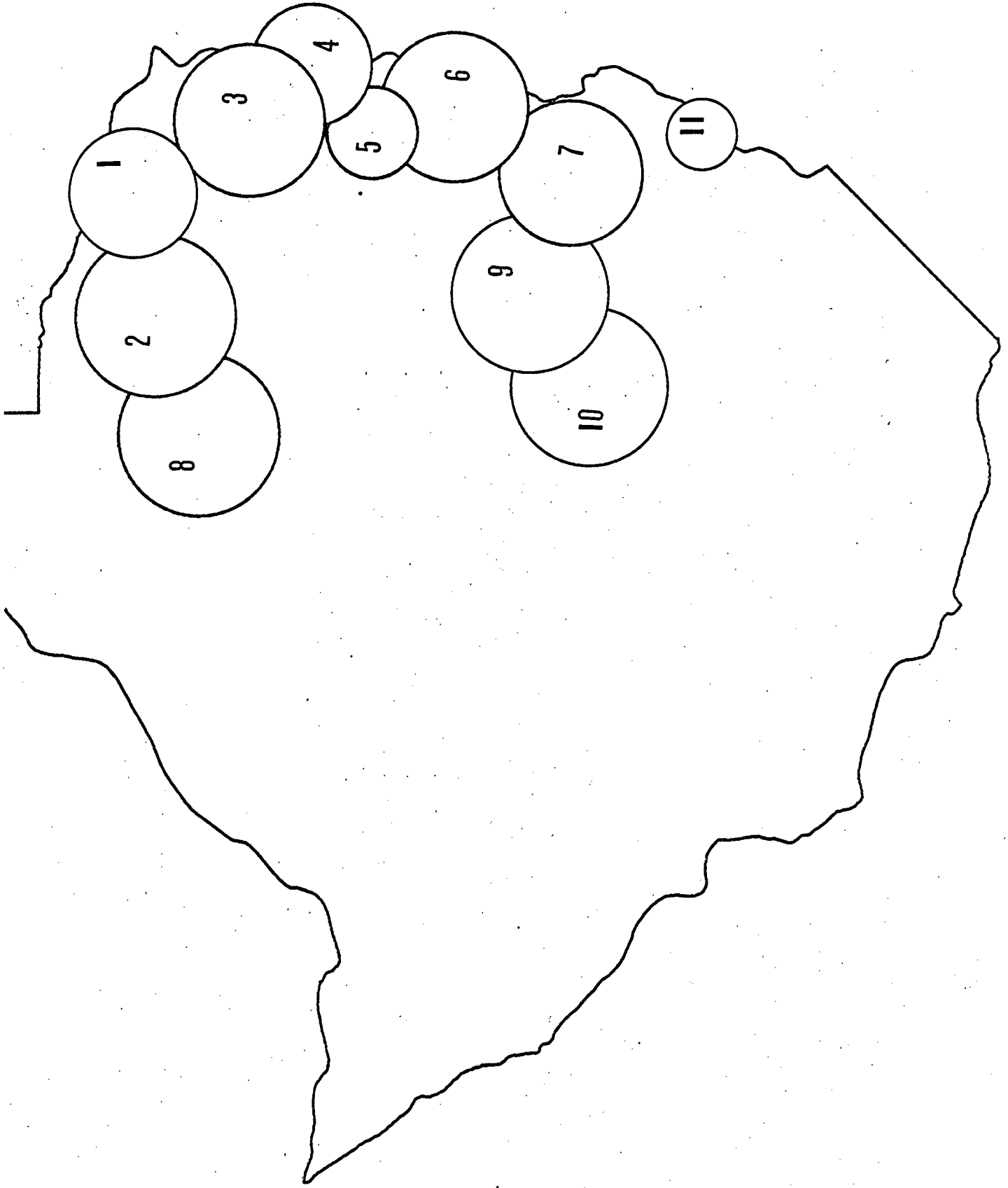


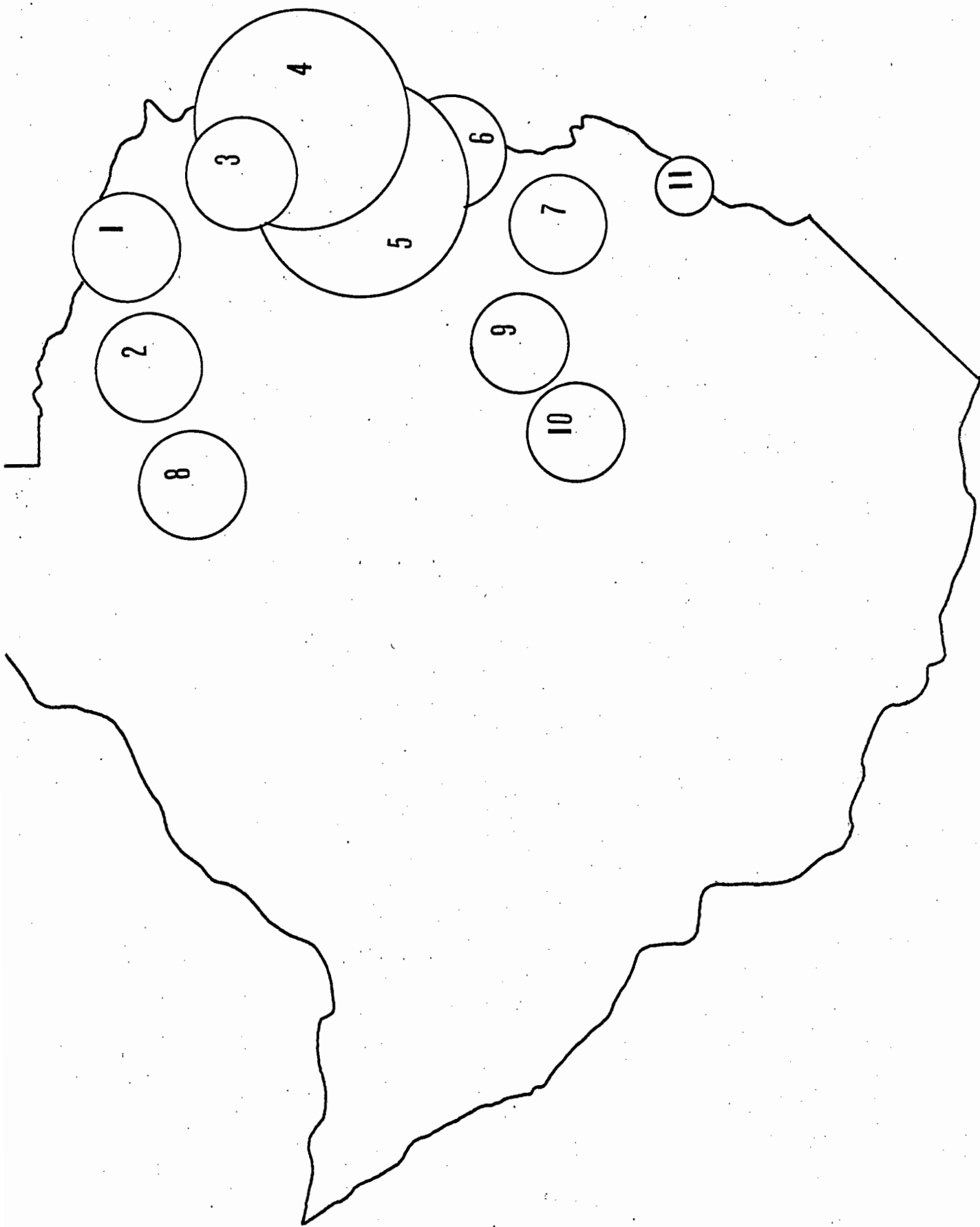


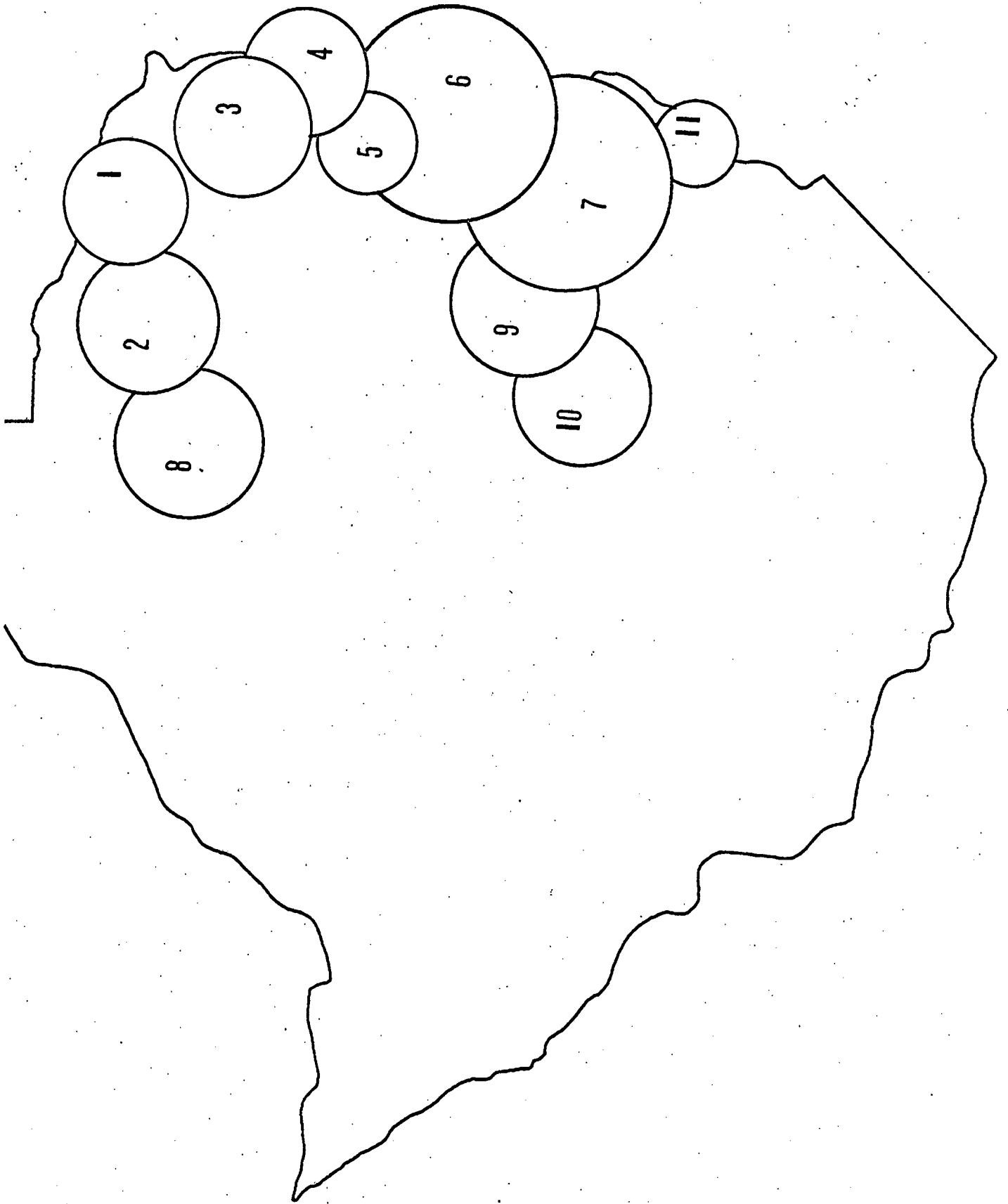
11 and 16

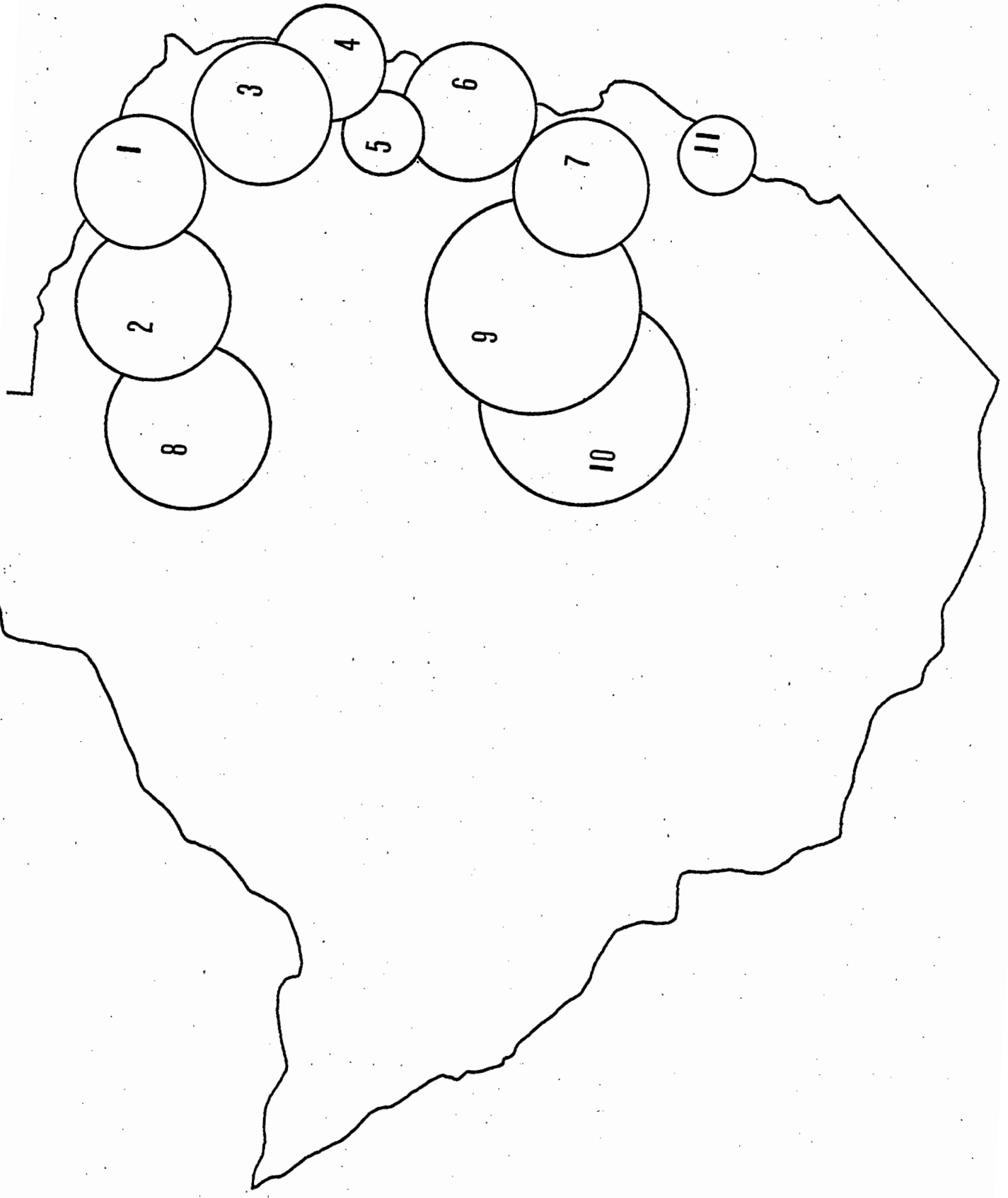












3.0.0 Interpretation of results

Groups and sub-groups are marked in the dendogram by a relatively large increase in heterogeneity with the linking of new items. Approximately equal increases in heterogeneity are indicative of sub-groups. The dendogram should be studied in conjunction with the histograms and maps which will reveal individual and group similarities that are not included in the dendogram.

The most homogeneous group in the classification comprises dialects 4 and 5-Hwesa which link at a homogeneity level of 0.710. This group is a very distinctive one since both members are very dissimilar to all other dialects (see Histograms 4 and 5). It is noteworthy that 4-Hwesa is less distinctive than 5-Hwesa in relation to the other dialects. Thus in histogram 4 the general column levels are higher than in histogram 5. In linguistic terms this indicates that all the dialects have more lexical data in common with 4-Hwesa than with 5 although they have little in common with either.

Although dialects 4 and 5-Hwesa constitute the most homogeneous group the next best grouping, that between 2-Korekore and 8-Zezuru is of far greater significance as far as the overall classification is concerned. This group, which is only slightly less homogeneous than the first group (0.707 vs. 0.710) constitutes the core of a large 8 membered group with several sub-groups.

The first sub-group comprises 3-Toko. Histogram 3 indicates that this dialect is most similar to 2-Korekore with its next best similarity value with 8-Zezuru. This single membered group is thus very well placed in relation to the core having high similarity values with both core dialects.

The next best sub-group comprises dialects 9-Hera and 10-Karanga which themselves link at a slightly lower level than the link up of dialect 3-Toko to the core. Of this group dialect 9-Hera is more similar to 8-Zezuru (see histogram 9) than is dialect 10-Karanga (0.632 vs. 0.623) but dialect 10-Karanga is more similar to the other two dialects comprising the core, viz. 2 and 3. This rather significant homogeneity value is not indicated in the dendogram and the relevant histograms must be consulted.

Linking at a slightly lower homogeneity level, dialects 6-Manyika and 7-Bocha constitute a two-membered sub-group of the core, which then comprises 7 dialects. The drop in homogeneity values as each sub-group links with the core decreases with each successive link up to this point. Thus the drop is highest when 3-Toko links and lowest when 6/7 links. With the next link, however, between 1-Korekore and the core the homogeneity drops considerably. Dialect 1-Korekore is, however, well placed and has highest similarity values with dialects 2-Korekore, 8-Zezuru, 3-Toko and 6-Manyika in descending order. It is thus well related to many core members.

The inclusion of 1-Korekore in the core-group raises its heterogeneity significantly. However, it seems inappropriate to classify this dialect outside the core group in view of the fact that the increase in heterogeneity with its inclusion is less than the increase in heterogeneity with the inclusion of dialect 3-Toko as the first core sub-group. This dialect is thus classified as a single membered sub-group of the core group. (This dialect is treated as a distinctive group for the purposes of calculating the similarity histogram [number 12] With single membered groups such as this one the hypothetical Average Member of the group is of course exactly equal to that one member. Thus the single-membered group histograms 12 and 16 are a repetition of histograms 1 and 11 respectively, save that in the former the items are arranged according to ranking similarity. Maps number 1 and 11 thus display both sets of histograms.

The Linkage of group-4/5 with the core considerably increases the heterogeneity level and this group is thus classified outside the core. Dialect 4-Hwesa is most similar to 3-Toko which lies to the North of it, while dialect 5-Hwesa is most similar to 6-Manyika lying to the South. This indicates the intermediateness of the group. It will be seen (histogram 15) that the Average Member of this group is most similar to 6-Manyika, 03-Toko and 2-Korekore in that order.

The group comprising 4 and 5-Hwesa lies in an intermediate position between the core group and the most distinctive single membered group comprising dialect 11-Ndau. This group is the most distinctive in the classification and its link to the core group via the intermediate 4/5 group increases the heterogeneity of the whole group by more than the range of heterogeneity of the core group. The core group has highest similarity value of 0.707 and lowest of 0.526, a range of 0.181. This is increased by 0.109 with the linkage of the 4/5 group, and by 0.192 with the further linkage of dialect 11. Histogram 11 indicates that 11-Ndau's most similar dialects are 7-Bocha, 6-Manyika, 9-Hera and 10-Karanga in that order. Map 11 shows that heterogeneity increases with distance from this dialect with dialect 1-Korekore and dialect 5-Hwesa having the lowest similarity values with this dialect. The position of dialect 5-Hwesa is anomalous as it lies closer to 11-Ndau than many other dialects with higher similarity values with Ndau - for example dialect 3 lies to the North of 5-Hwesa, but has a higher similarity value with 11-Ndau. Histogram 16 indicates that the serial order of items is rather unusual although all similarity values are very low indeed and the order is thus not really significant on a practical level.

In linguistic terms the centroid established with the fusion of dialects 2 and 8 constitutes a focus area in contrast to the other two groups which constitute transition areas. The order of clustering to this centroid indicates that the "heterogeneity gradient" varies in steepness in different directions. It is particularly steep North of the centroid and very shallow South of it. Thus the distant dialects 9-Hera and 10-Karanga link with the centroid well in advance of dialect 1-Korekore which lies very close to the centroid. Similarly, dialects 9-10 link with the centroid in advance of 6-Manyika and 7-Bocha which lie closer to centroid. If it were feasible to draw 992 isoglosses on a map of this area the differential spacing in different directions would be apparent. The significant distinctions between dialects 1 and 2 indicate that dialects with the same name do not necessarily have higher mutual relations than external relations.

The final grouping pattern adopted includes

- (1) A Central relatively homogeneous group comprising five sub-groups.
 - (a) The centroid cluster 2-Korekore and 8-Zezuru
 - (b) The single membered group comprising 3-Toko
 - (c) The two-membered group comprising dialects 9-Hera and 10-Karanga
 - (d) The sub-group comprising 6-Manyika and 7-Bocha
 - (e) The single membered sub-group comprising dialect 1-Korekore
- (2) The very homogeneous peripheral group comprising dialects 4 and 5-Hwesa
- (3) The distinctive single-membered group comprising dialect 11-Ndau.

It is thus clear that by using the computer the linguist is able to classify speech forms with great precision. In addition to this precision the computer is able to handle data strings of immense length. The validity of the final classification rests of course upon the validity of the data used. For this reason the abstraction of data and the relation of data sets to the general structural framework has been described in some detail.

The classification presented here may be regarded as the beginning of a general classification. Succeeding stages of classification will consider additional items and also additional data once the data restrictions have been removed. Some refinement is necessary, particularly in the coding of significant characters. A two-state format as used here has many computational disadvantages, but no alternative of scoring linguistic data seems to be available. Some valid method of de-weighting homological characters must be devised. A basic de-weighting method was used in this study (thus regular phoneme correspondences between dialects were scored as distinctive once to establish the contrast, but thereafter this distinction was de-weighted and correspondences were scored as identical) but what is needed is a new approach to the abstraction of linguistic data based upon a constituent analysis as outlined in this paper.

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Addendum

Lexical Source Lists for the dialects.

001 accident
01 pfumvu 9/10 pfumbvu 9/10
02 tsawona 9/10
03 tsawona 9/10
04 tsiona 9/10
05 tsiona 9/10
06 tsiona 9/10
07 tsawana 9/10
08 njodzi 9/10
09 njodzi 9/10
10 njodzi 9/10
11 ngozi 9/10 nyatwa 9/10

002 adult
01 mukuru 1/2
02 mukuru 1/2 muchembere 1/2
03 mukuru 1/2
04 mukuru 1/2 museye 1/2
05 mukuru 1/2 museye 1/2
06 mukuru 1/2
07 mukuru 1/2
08 mukuru 1/2
09 mukuru 1/2
10 mukuru 1/2
11 musharuka 1/2 mukuwane 1/2 musha 1/2

003 affair
01 nyaya 9/10
02 nhau 9/10
03 nyaya 9/10 mhaka 9/10
04 nyaya 9/10 mhaka 9/10
05 nyaya 9/10
06 nyaya 9/10 mhaka 9/10 mhosva 9/10
07 nyaya 9/10
08 mhosva 9/10
09 mhosva 9/10
10 nyaya 9/10
11 ndaa 9/10

004 afternoon
01 maskati 6
02 maskati 6
03 manhokohoko 6
04 masikati 6
05 masikati 6
06 masikati 6
07 masikati 6
08 maskati 6
09 masikati 6
10 masikati 6
11 masikati 6

005 air
01 mhepo 9/10
02 mhepo 9/10
03 mhepo 9/10
04 mweya 9/10
05 mhepo 9/10
06 mhepo 9/10
07 mhepo 9/10
08 mweya 9/10
09 mweya 9/10
10 mhepo 9/10 mweya 9/10
11 mweya 9/10 moya 9/10
12

006 anger

- 01 ukárí 14
- 02 hashá 9/10
- 03 kushátírwa 15
- 04 kushátírwa 15
- 05 ukári 14
- 06 shungu 9/10
- 07 shúngú 9/10 kushátírwa 15
- 08 kushatirwa 15
- 09 háshá 9/10
- 10 hashá 9/10
- 11 shishwá 9/10

007 animal

- 01 mhuká 9/10
- 02 mhuká 9/10
- 03 mhuká 9/10
- 04 mhuká 9/10
- 05 mhuká 9/10
- 06 mhuká 9/10
- 07 mhuká 9/10
- 08 mhuká 9/10
- 09 mhuká 9/10
- 10 mhuká 9/10
- 11 mphuká 9/10 nyamazana 9/10

008 ant (black)

- 01 nyerére 9/10
- 02 svesve (sv) 5/6
- 03 nyerére 9/10
- 04 nyerére 9/10
- 05 nyerére 9/10
- 06 sónzí (s) 5/6
- 07 sundzí (s) 5/6
- 08 svesvé (sv) 5/6
- 09 svosvé (sv) 5/6
- 10 svosvé (sv) 5/6
- 11 dzunzí 9/10 mudzwa 3/4 jurú (j) 5/6

009 ant (white)

- 01 itswá 9/10
- 02 ishwá 9/10
- 03 muchenje 3/4
- 04 inzyá 9/10
- 05 inzyá 9/10
- 06 mujurú 3/4 mutate 3/4
- 07 churu 7/8
- 08 ishwá 9/10
- 09 mujurú 3/4 jurú (j) 5/6
- 10 jurú (j) 5/6
- 11 itswá 9/10

010 arm

- 01 riókó maókó 5/6
- 02 ruókó (o) 11/6
- 03 wookó (o) 3/6
- 04 bókó (w) 5/6
- 05 bókó (w) 5/6
- 06 ruókó (o) 11/6
- 07 ruókó (o) 11/6 or 11/4
- 08 ruókó (o) 11/6
- 09 ruwókó (w) 11/6
- 10 ruókó (o) 11/6
- 11 bókó (o) 5/6 muókó 3/4 muhókó 3/4

011 arrow

- 01 musewe 3/4
- 02 museve 3/4
- 03 musewe 3/4
- 04 muséwe 3/4
- 05 muséwe 3/4
- 06 musewe 3/4
- 07 musewe 3/4
- 08 musevé 3/4
- 09 museve 3/4
- 10 museve 3/4
- 11 museye 3/4 mupashá 3/4

012 ash

- 01 dota (r) 5/6
- 02 dótá (r) 5/6
- 03 rota (r) 5/6
- 04 dota (r) 5/6
- 05 dota (r) 5/6
- 06 dota (d) 5/6
- 07 dota (d) 5/6
- 08 dota (d) 5/6
- 09 dota (d) 5/6
- 10 dota (d) 5/6
- 11 dota (d) 5/6 rota (r) 5/6

013 axe

- 01 sandhu (s) 5/6
- 02 démó (t) 5/6 dí múró (d) 5/6
- 03 démó (t) 5/6
- 04 nkhuwa 9/10
- 05 nkhuwa 9/10
- 06 démó (t) 5/6
- 07 démó (t) 5/6
- 08 démó (t) 5/6
- 09 démó (t) 5/6
- 10 sándu (s) 5/6
- 11 sandho (s) 5/6 béurá (b) 5/6

014 baboon

- 01 bvéni (pf) 5/6
- 02 bveni (pf) 5/6
- 03 pfeni (pf) 5/6
- 04 nkhuruwa 9/10
- 05 pfene 9/10 mutíri 3/4 mutíro 3/4
- 06 díró (t) 5/6
- 07 gudo (k) 5/6
- 08 bveni (pf) 5/6
- 09 gudo (k) 5/6
- 10 gudo (k) 5/6
- 11 dedí (t) 5/6

015 baby

- 01 kacheche 12/13
- 02 kacheché 12/13
- 03 kacheche 12/13 mucheche 1/2
- 04 kachíya 12/13
- 05 kachíya 12/13
- 06 cheche 1a/2 kacheche 12/13
- 07 kacheché 12/13
- 08 mucheché 1/2
- 09 chaná 7/8
- 10 rushíye 11/10
- 11 ruchíya 11/10

016 back

- 01 musána 3/4
- 02 musána 3/4
- 03 musána 3/4
- 04 kuwirira 15
- 05 kuwirira 15
- 06 musána 3/4
- 07 musána 3/4
- 08 musána 3/4
- 09 musána 3/4
- 10 msána 3/4
- 11 mushána 3/4

017 ball

- 01 nhábvú 9/10
- 02 nhábvú 9/10 bora 9/10
- 03 bóra 9/10
- 04 nhabvu 9/10
- 05 nhabvu 9/10
- 06 nhabvú 9/10
- 07 nhabvú 9/10
- 08 nhabvú 9/10
- 09 bóra 9/10
- 10 nhabvú 9/10
- 11 bóra 9/10

018 barbel

- 01 rámbá (r) 5/6
- 02 rámbá (r) 5/6
- 03 murámba 3/4
- 04 murámba 3/4
- 05 murámba 3/4
- 06 mafurofuro 6
- 07 mukonzvi 3/4
- 08 góndzve 9/10
- 09 góndzve 9/10
- 10 mháhlé 9/10
- 11 musopo 3/4

019 bark

- 01 gwatí (kw) 5/6
- 02 gwatí (kw) 5/6
- 03 gwatí (kw) 5/6
- 04 khóko (kh) 5/6
- 05 khóko (kh) 5/6
- 06 rúdzi (r) 5/6
- 07 rúdzi (r) 5/6
- 08 gwatí (kw) 5/6
- 09 gwatí (kw) 5/6
- 10 gwatí (kw) 5/6
- 11 gwatí (kw) 5/6

020 bark rope

- 01 mukósi 3/4
- 02 mukósi 3/4 támbó 9/10
- 03 mukósi 3/4 támbó 9/10
- 04 nzói 9/10
- 05 nzóyi 9/10
- 06 rungoi 11
- 07 rungoi 11
- 08 musungo 3/4
- 09 gavi (k) 5/6
- 10 támbó 9/10
- 11 góda (g) 5/6 gódha 9/10 ndiríma 9/10

021 barren woman

- 01 ngomwá 9/10
- 02 ngomwá 9/10
- 03 ngómwá 9/10
- 04 ngómwá 9/10
- 05 ngómwá 9/10
- 06 mhánjé 9/10
- 07 ngomwa 9/10
- 08 mhánje 9/10
- 09 usingábérékí(NQ)
- 10 ngomwá 9/10
- 11 ngomwá 9/10

022 basket

- 01 tswanda 9/10
- 02 tswanda 9/10
- 03 tswanda 9/10
- 04 chisero 7/8
- 05 chisero 7/8
- 06 dengú (t) 5/6 rusero 11
- 07 dengú (t) 5/6 rusero 11 musira 3/4
- 08 tswanda 9/10
- 09 tswanda 9/10
- 10 hwanda 9/10
- 11 rusero (tsero) 11/10

023 bat

- 01 jénya (j) 5/6
- 02 kamurémwarémwa 12/13
- 03 karémwarémwa 12/13
- 04 nyakarémwarémwa 9/10
- 05 nyakarémwarémwa 9/10
- 06 chirémwarémwa 7/8
- 07 chirémwarémwa 7/8
- 08 kanyamurémwarémwa 12/13 or 12/4
- 09 chirémwarémwa 7/8
- 10 chamurémwarémwa 7/8
- 11 chirémwarémwa 7/8 chimuremwaremwa 7/8

024 bead

- 01 chumá 7/8
- 02 chumá 7/8 matombó 6
- 03 ushángá 14
- 04 chuma 7/8
- 05 chuma 7/8
- 06 chuma 7/8
- 07 chumá 7/8
- 08 chumá 7/8
- 09 chuma 7/8
- 10 chumá 7/8
- 11 usanga 14 uhláyó 14

025 beam

- 01 mháropháro 9/10
- 02 mháropháro 9/10
- 03 bángo (p) 5/6
- 04 mutáraro 3/4
- 05 mutáraro 3/4
- 06 bángo (p) 5/6
- 07 ruro (r) 5/6
- 08 mhárupáru 9/10
- 09 dándá (t) 5/6
- 10 dándá (t) 5/6
- 11 mwambá 9/10

026 bean
01 nyemba 9/10
02 nyemba 9/10
03 nyemba 9/10
04 nyimo 9/10
05 nyimo 9/10
06 shushururu 9/10
07 shushururu 9/10
08 nyemba 9/10
09 nyemba 9/10
10 nyemba 9/10
11 chuchururu 9/10 bojisi 9/10

027 beehive
01 mukokó 3/4
02 mukokó 3/4
03 muzinda 3/4
04 mukokó 3/4
05 mukokó 3/4
06 mhango 9/10
07 mukubva 3/4
08 mukokó 3/4
09 mukokó 3/4
10 mukokó 3/4
11 mukokó 3/4 mukwati 3/4

028 bee
01 nyúchi 9/10
02 nyúchi 9/10
03 nyuchi 9/10
04 nyochi 9/10
05 nyochi 9/10
06 nyochi 9/10
07 nyúchi 9/10
08 nyúchi 9/10
09 nyúchi 9/10
10 nyúchi 9/10
11 nyúchi 9/10

029 beeswax
01 uchi 14
02 nhamo 9/10
03 nhamo 9/10
04 nhamo 9/10
05 nhamo 9/10
06 mhóra 9/10
07 mhora 9/10
08 nhamo 9/10
09 nhamo 9/10
10 mhóndó 9/10
11 mbóndó 9/10

030 beer
01 haha 9/10
02 hwahwa 9/10
03 hwahwa 9/10
04 hwarwa 9/10
05 hwarwa 9/10
06 doro (d) 5/6
07 doro (d) 5/6
08 hwahwa 14
09 doro (d) 5/6
10 doro (d) 5/6
11 doro (d) 5/6

031 beer (sweet)

- 01 magúro 6
- 02 magúro 6
- 03 mahéu 6
- 04 mahéu 6
- 05 mahéu 6
- 06 mahéu 6
- 07 mahéu 6
- 08 bumhé (b) 5/6
- 09 mangísi 6
- 10 mangísi 6
- 11 mahéu 6 mabudu 6

032 beard

- 01 ndébvú 9/10
- 02 ndébvú 9/10
- 03 ndébvú 9/10
- 04 ndébvú 9/10
- 05 ndébvú 9/10
- 06 ndébvú 9/10
- 07 ndébvú 9/10
- 08 ndébvú 9/10
- 09 ndébvú 9/10
- 10 ndébvú 9/10
- 11 ndébvú 9/10 murebvú 3/4

033 bell

- 01 dáre (t) 5/6
- 02 dáré (t) 5/6
- 03 dáre (t) 5/6
- 04 daré (t) 5/6
- 05 daré (t) 5/6
- 06 dáré (t) 5/6
- 07 dáré (t) 5/6
- 08 dáre (t) 5/6
- 09 dáre (t) 5/6
- 10 dáre (t) 5/6
- 11 simbí 9/10

034 berry

- 01 nhúngúru 9/10
- 02 muchero 3/4
- 03 muchero 3/4
- 04 maruwa 6
- 05 maruwa 6
- 06 nhumbu 9/10
- 07 muchero 3/4
- 08 shúma 9/10
- 09 húte 9/10
- 10 muchéro 3/4
- 11 muchero 3/4

035 bilharzia

- 01 nyatúndo 9/10
- 02 chifumbwá 7/8
- 03 muhámbá 3/4
- 04 nyatúndo 9/10
- 05 nyatúndo 9/10
- 06 chipfúnga 7/8
- 07 chipfúnga 7/8
- 08 chipfúngwá 7/8
- 09 chipfúnga 7/8
- 10 chapfúnga 7/8
- 11 munthundangazi 3/4

036 bird

- 01 shiri 9/10
- 02 shiri 9/10
- 03 shiri 9/10
- 04 shiri 9/10
- 05 shiri 9/10
- 06 shiri 9/10
- 07 shiri 9/10
- 08 shiri 9/10
- 09 shiri 9/10
- 10 shiri 9/10
- 11 shiri 9/10

037 blood

- 01 murombe 3/4
- 02 ropa (r) 5/6 gazi (g) 5/6
- 03 ropa (r) 5/6
- 04 ropa (r) 5/6
- 05 maropa 6
- 06 ropa (r) 5/6
- 07 ropa (r) 5/6
- 08 ropa (r) 5/6
- 09 ropa (r) 5/6
- 10 ropa (r) 5/6
- 11 ngazi 9/10

038 body

- 01 muwiri 3/4
- 02 muviri 3/4
- 03 muwiri 3/4
- 04 muwiri 3/4
- 05 muwiri 3/4
- 06 muwiri 3/4
- 07 muwiri 3/4
- 08 muviri 3/4
- 09 muvhiri 3/4
- 10 muviri 3/4
- 11 muiri 3/4

039 bone

- 01 pfúpa (pf) 5/6
- 02 bódó (b) 5/6
- 03 pfúpa (pf) 5/6
- 04 pfúpa (pf) 5/6
- 05 pfúpa (pf) 5/6
- 06 gódó (g) 5/6
- 07 gódó (g) 5/6
- 08 bódó (p) 5/6
- 09 godó (k) 5/6
- 10 bvúpa (pf) 5/6
- 11 gódó (g/k) 5/6

040 bottle

- 01 bójgera (b) 5/6
- 02 bódoró (b) 5/6
- 03 bódoró (b) 5/6
- 04 garafa (g) 5/6
- 05 garafa (g) 5/6
- 06 garafa (g) 5/6
- 07 bójéré (b) 5/6 bótóro (b) 5/6
- 08 bójgerá (b) 5/6
- 09 chiténdé 7/8
- 10 bodlera (b) 5/6 bojgera (b) 5/6
- 11 bodleya (b) 5/6 botoro (b) 5/6 garáfáwe (g) 5/6

041 boulder

- 01 dombó (t) 5/6
- 02 dombó (t) 5/6
- 03 dombó (t) 5/6
- 04 dombó (t) 5/6
- 05 dombó (t) 5/6
- 06 dombó (t) 5/6
- 07 dombó (t) 5/6
- 08 dombó (t) 5/6
- 09 dombó (t) 5/6
- 10 bárábwe 9/10
- 11 buwe (p) 5/6

042 boundary

- 01 mugáño 3/4
- 02 mugáño 3/4
- 03 mugáño 3/4
- 04 mugáño 3/4
- 05 mugáño 3/4
- 06 mugáño 3/4
- 07 mugáño 3/4
- 08 mugáño 3/4
- 09 mugáño 3/4
- 10 mugánhó 3/4
- 11 mugáño 3/4

043 bow

- 01 utáti 14/6
- 02 dátí (t) 5/6
- 03 utáte 14/6
- 04 utá 14/6
- 05 utá 14/6
- 06 utá 14/6
- 07 utá 14/6
- 08 mutáti 3/4
- 09 utá 14/6
- 10 utá 14/6
- 11 uthá/mbithá 14/10

044 brain

- 01 njéré 9/10
- 02 pfungwá 9/10
- 03 úzokó 14 hurupí 14
- 04 urupí 14
- 05 urupí 14
- 06 urozví 14
- 07 urozví 14
- 08 urupí 14
- 09 uruzví 14
- 10 urozví 14
- 11 urozví 14 uqopo 14 nqondo 9/10

045 branch

- 01 mutái 3/4
- 02 bázi (p) 5/6
- 03 mutáyi 3/4
- 04 táwi (t) 5/6
- 05 táwi (t) 5/6
- 06 mhánda 9/10
- 07 rutáyi 11/6 runháyi 11/10
- 08 bházi (p) 5/6
- 09 bázu (p) 5/6
- 10 dávi (t) 5/6
- 11 dáí (t) 5/6 nthái 9/10 mutáyi 3/4

046 bread

- 01 chingwa 7/8
- 02 chingwa 7/8
- 03 chingwa 7/8
- 04 chingwa 7/8
- 05 chingwa 7/8
- 06 chingwa 7/8
- 07 chingwa 7/8
- 08 chingwa 7/8 chipapata 7/8
- 09 chingwa 7/8
- 10 chingwa 7/8
- 11 chingwa 7/8

047 bream

- 01 chibénde 7/8
- 02 chibénde 7/8
- 03 chibénde 7/8
- 04 gwayá (gw) 5/6
- 05 gwayá (gw) 5/6
- 06 honhó 9/10 bahlya (b) 5/6
- 07 tuwí (t) 5/6
- 08 chigwayá 7/8
- 09 mupendero 3/4
- 10 gwayá (kw) 5/6
- 11 gwayá (kw) 5/6

048 breast

- 01 zámú (z) 5/6
- 02 zámú (z) 5/6
- 03 zámú (z) 5/6
- 04 dzamu (z) 5/6
- 05 zámú (z) 5/6
- 06 zámú (z) 5/6
- 07 zámú (z) 5/6
- 08 zám (z) 5/6
- 09 zámú (z) 5/6
- 10 zámú (z) 5/6
- 11 zámú (z) 5/6

049 brick

- 01 chidínha 7/8
- 02 chidínha 7/8
- 03 chidínha 7/8
- 04 chidínha 7/8
- 05 chidínha 7/8
- 06 chidínha 7/8
- 07 chidínha 7/8
- 08 chidínha 7/8
- 09 chitínha 7/8
- 10 chitínha 7/8
- 11 chidínha 7/8

050 broom

- 01 mutsváiro 3/4
- 02 mutsváiro 3/4
- 03 mutsváiro 3/4
- 04 mutsváiro 3/4
- 05 psváiro 9/10
- 06 mutsváiro 3/4
- 07 mutsváiro 3/4
- 08 mutsváiro 3/4
- 09 mutsváiro 3/4
- 10 mutsváiro 3/4
- 11 mutsváiro 3/4 dzváiro (tsv) 5/6

051 brother (elder)

- 01 mukoma 1/2
- 02 mukoma 1/2
- 03 mukoma 1/2
- 04 mukoma 1/2
- 05 mukoma 1/2
- 06 mukoma 1/2
- 07 mukoma 1/2
- 08 mukoma 1/2
- 09 mukoma 1/2
- 10 mukoma 1/2
- 11 mukoma 1/2

052 brother (younger)

- 01 mununguna 1/2
- 02 mununguna 1/2
- 03 muningina 1/2
- 04 muningina 1/2
- 05 mukwatu 1/2
- 06 muningina 1/2
- 07 muningina 1/2
- 08 mununguna 1/2
- 09 muningina 1/2
- 10 muningina 1/2
- 11 muningina 1/2

053 buffalo

- 01 nyati 9/10
- 02 nyati 9/10
- 03 nyati 9/10
- 04 nyati 9/10
- 05 nyati 9/10
- 06 nhuka 9/10
- 07 nyati 9/10
- 08 nyati 9/10
- 09 nyati 9/10
- 10 nyati 9/10
- 11 nyati 9/10

054 bull

- 01 mukono 3/4
- 02 nzombé 9/10
- 03 mukono 3/4
- 04 mukono 3/4
- 05 mukono 3/4
- 06 mukono 3/4
- 07 mukono 3/4
- 08 ngunzi 9/10
- 09 hando 9/10
- 10 handira 9/10
- 11 mukono 3/4

055 buttocks

- 01 dakó (t) 5/6
- 02 dakó (t) 5/6
- 03 dakó (t) 5/6
- 04 takó (t) 5/6
- 05 takó (t) 5/6
- 06 dakó (t) 5/6
- 07 dakó (t) 5/6
- 08 dakó (t) 5/6
- 09 garo (g) 5/6
- 10 dakó (t) 5/6
- 11 dakó (t) 5/6 garo (g) 5/6

- 056 cage
- 01 d'ángá (d) 5/6
 - 02 zumbu (z) 5/6
 - 03 dangá (t) 5/6
 - 04 mhara 9/10
 - 05 mhara 9/10
 - 06 chizaríra 7/8
 - 07 chikwere 7/8
 - 08 chirimba 7/8
 - 09 chirugwí 7/8
 - 10 zumbu (z) 5/6 dendere (t) 5/6
 - 11 chiphara 7/8
- 057 calabash
- 01 mudéndé 3/4
 - 02 mudéndé 3/4
 - 03 mudéndé 3/4
 - 04 déndé (t) 5/6 mukómbe 3/4
 - 05 pféngwe (pf) 5/6
 - 06 déndé (t) 5/6
 - 07 déndé (t) 5/6
 - 08 mukómbe 3/4
 - 09 déndé (t) 5/6
 - 10 déndé (t) 5/6
 - 11 dumbú (d) 5/6 désa 5/6 dúkúdurí (d) 5/6
- 058 calf
- 01 mhurú 9/10
 - 02 mhurú 9/10
 - 03 mhurú 9/10
 - 04 mhurú 9/10
 - 05 mhurú 9/10
 - 06 mhurú 9/10
 - 07 mhurú 9/10
 - 08 mhurú 9/10
 - 09 mhurú 9/10
 - 10 mhurú 9/10
 - 11 gonyana (k) 5/6 chikonyana 7/8
- 059 canoe
- 01 hwató 9/10
 - 02 chiképe 7/8
 - 03 chikwepa 7/8 igwa/zvigwa 9/8
 - 04 hwató 9/10 mwadíya 9/10
 - 05 hwató 9/10 mwadíya 9/10
 - 06 mwadíya 9/10 igwa (gw) 5/6 ng'arawá 9/10
 - 07 garawá (g) 5/6 chiképé 7/8
 - 08 gwatí (gw) 5/6
 - 09 ngwa/magwa 9/6
 - 10 chigwagwagwa 7/8
 - 11 chiképé 7/8
- 060 cassava
- 01 mugónábwino 3/4
 - 02 mugónábwino 3/4
 - 03 mufarinya 3/4
 - 04 mufarinya 3/4
 - 05 mufarinya 3/4
 - 06 musábwarara 3/4
 - 07 mujumbuya 3/4
 - 08 mufarinya 3/4
 - 09 mufarinya 3/4
 - 10 mujimbura 3/4
 - 11 mujumbuya 3/4

061 cattle

- 01 mombe 9/10
- 02 mombe 9/10
- 03 ngombe 9/10
- 04 mombe 9/10
- 05 mombe 9/10
- 06 mombe 9/10
- 07 ngombe 9/10
- 08 ngombe 9/10
- 09 ngombe 9/10
- 10 ngombe 9/10
- 11 ngombe 9/10

062 cattle enclosure

- 01 dangá (t) 5/6
- 02 dangá (t) 5/6
- 03 dangá (t) 5/6
- 04 tángá (t) 5/6
- 05 tángá (t) 5/6
- 06 dangá (t) 5/6
- 07 dangá (t) 5/6
- 08 dangá (t) 5/6
- 09 dangá (t) 5/6
- 10 dangá (t) 5/6
- 11 dangá (t) 5/6 chibaya 7/8

063 cave

- 01 bako (p) 5/6
- 02 bako (p) 5/6
- 03 bako (p) 5/6
- 04 mhako 9/10
- 05 mhako 9/10
- 06 bako (p) 5/6
- 07 bako (p) 5/6
- 08 bako (p) 5/6
- 09 bako (p) 5/6
- 10 bako (p) 5/6
- 11 bako (p) 5/6

064 chair

- 01 chigaro 7/8
- 02 chigaro 7/8
- 03 chigaro 7/8
- 04 chigaro 7/8
- 05 chigaro 7/8
- 06 chigaro 7/8
- 07 chigaro 7/8
- 08 chigaro 7/8
- 09 chigaro 7/8
- 10 chigaro 7/8
- 11 chigaro 7/8 chihlayo 7/8

065 chamelion

- 01 nyahavhi 9/13
- 02 karurávhi/rwavhi 12/10
- 03 kahávhe 12/13
- 04 nyavhárwe 9/10
- 05 nyavhárwe 9/10
- 06 rwavhi 11
- 07 rwaívhi 11
- 08 rurávhi/mbavhi 11/10
- 09 rwaívhi 11
- 10 gwaívhi 11
- 11 rwaívhi (rw) 5/6

066 charcoal
01 NC
02 tsító 9/10 dota (d) 5/6
03 masimbi 6
04 tsidzi 9/10
05 tsidzi 9/10
06 masimbé 6
07 masimbé 6
08 marasha 6
09 mazimbé 6
10 mazimbé 6
11 simbe (s) 5/6 rahla (r) 5/6

067 charm
01 zángó (z) 5/6
02 zángó (z) 5/6 dúmwa (t) 5/6
03 mushonga 3/4
04 tùmwa (t) 5/6
05 tùmwa (t) 5/6
06 mushonga 3/4
07 chitùmwa 7/8 hambí 9/10
08 zango (z) 5/6
09 zango (z) 5/6
10 zángó (z) 5/6
11 hambí 9/10 chitsúnguró 7/8

068 cheek
01 dámá (t) 5/6
02 dámá (t) 5/6
03 shaya (sh) 5/6
04 putu (p) 5/6
05 putu (p) 5/6
06 dámá (t) 5/6
07 dámá (t) 5/6
08 dámá (t) 5/6
09 dámá (t) 5/6
10 dámá (t) 5/6
11 dámá (t) 5/6

069 chest
01 chipfúwá 7/8 nhetema 9/10
02 dúndúndú (d) 5/6
03 chipfúwá 7/8
04 dítí (d) 5/6
05 diti (d) 5/6
06 diti (d) 5/6
07 diti (d) 5/6
08 chipfúwá 7/8
09 chipfúwá 7/8
10 chipfúwá 7/8
11 dithi (t) 5/6

070 chief
01 mambo 1b/2b
02 mambo 1b/2b
03 mambo 1b/2b
04 mambo 1b/2b
05 mambo 1b/2b
06 mámbo 1b/2b
07 mámbo 1b/2b
08 mambo 1b/2b
09 mambo 1b/2b
10 mambo 1b/2b
11 mambo 1b/2b

071 chief's court

- 01 dare (t) 5/6
- 02 dare (t) 5/6
- 03 dandare (t) 5/6
- 04 dare (t) 5/6
- 05 dare (t) 5/6
- 06 dare (t) 5/6
- 07 dare (t) 5/6
- 08 dare (t) 5/6
- 09 dare (t) 5/6
- 10 dare (t) 5/6
- 11 bandla (b) 5/6

072 child

- 01 mwaná 1/2
- 02 mwaná 1/2
- 03 mwaná 1/2
- 04 mwaná 1/2
- 05 mwaná 1/2
- 06 mwaná 1/2
- 07 mwaná 1/2
- 08 mwaná 1/2
- 09 mwaná 1/2
- 10 mwaná 1/2
- 11 mwaná 1/2

073 child (toddler)

- 01 mupwere 1/2
- 02 mupwere 1/2
- 03 chiúni 7/8
- 04 chiúni 7/8
- 05 chiuni 7/8
- 06 mupwere 1/2
- 07 mupwere 1/2 ndúmúré 9/10
- 08 mudanhairi 1/2
- 09 pwére 1a/2a
- 10 pwere 1a/2a mucheche 1/2
- 11 ndúmúré 9/10

074 chin

- 01 kalígwi 12/8
- 02 chirébvú 7/8
- 03 chirébvú 7/8
- 04 chirébvú 7/8
- 05 chirébvú 7/8
- 06 chirébvú 7/8
- 07 chirébvú 7/8
- 08 chirébvú 7/8
- 09 chirébvú 7/8
- 10 chirébvú 7/8
- 11 chirébvú 7/8

075 circle

- 01 déndéredzwá (t) 5/6
- 02 déndéredzwá (t) 5/6
- 03 déndéredzwá (t) 5/6
- 04 déndéredzwá (t) 5/6
- 05 déndéredzwá (t) 5/6
- 06 déndéredzwá (t) 5/6
- 07 dáriró (d/t) 5/6
- 08 déndéredzwá (t) 5/6
- 09 déndénédzi (t) 5/6
- 10 déndénédzi (t) 5/6
- 11 déndénédzwá (t) 5/6

076 clay

- 01 matápó 6
- 02 matápó 6
- 03 mupúnzó 3/4
- 04 dongó (d) 5/6
- 05 dongó (d) 5/6
- 06 dongó (d) 5/6
- 07 dongó (d) 5/6
- 08 mutápó 3/4
- 09 daka (d) 5/6
- 10 chinhamwé 7/8
- 11 dongó (d) 5/6

077 cliff

- 01 mutéru 3/6
- 02 góromótsi (k) 5/6 hórómótsi 9/10
- 03 mawéréwére 6
- 04 pani (p) 5/6
- 05 pani (p) 5/6
- 06 mawéré 6 mangónjó 6
- 07 mawéré 6 mangónjó 6
- 08 ruwére 11/6
- 09 chikomo 7/8
- 10 mawére 6
- 11 wéré (w) 5/6

078 cloth

- 01 bíza (p) 5/6
- 02 jírǎ (ch) 5/6
- 03 jírǎ (ch) 5/6
- 04 jírǎ (ch) 5/6
- 05 nguwo 9/10
- 06 jira (ch) 5/6
- 07 jírǎ (ch) 5/6
- 08 jira (ch) 5/6
- 09 muchékǎ 3/4
- 10 rucheke 11
- 11 jírǎ (ch) 5/6 muchékǎ 3/4

079 cloud

- 01 guti (k) 5/6
- 02 gute (k) 5/6
- 03 guti (k) 5/6
- 04 gore (k) 5/6
- 05 gore (k) 5/6
- 06 guti (g) 5/6
- 07 fúwa (f) 5/6
- 08 goré (k) 5/6
- 09 goré (k) 5/6
- 10 goré (k) 5/6
- 11 goré (k) 5/6

080 cock

- 01 jóngwé 9/10
- 02 jóngwé 9/10
- 03 jongwé 9/10
- 04 jongwé 9/10
- 05 jongwé 9/10
- 06 jongwé 9/10
- 07 jongwé 9/10
- 08 jongwé 9/10
- 09 jongwé 9/10
- 10 jongwé 9/10
- 11 jongwé 9/10 gúkurúme (k) 5/6

081 cold

01 kutonhora 15
 02 kutonhora 15
 03 kutónhorá 15
 04 kutónhorá 15
 05 kutónhorá 15
 06 kutónhorá 15
 07 kutónhora 15
 08 kutonhora 15
 09 kutónhorá 15
 10 kutonhora 15
 11 chando 9/10

082 colour

01 ruwara 11/6
 02 rudzi 11/6
 03 ruwára 11/6
 04 mhando 9/10
 05 mhando 9/10
 06 mhando 9/10
 07 mhando 9/10 ruvárá 11/6
 08 ruvárá 11/6
 09 ruvárá 11/6
 10 ruvárá 11/6
 11 muára 3/4 árá (r) 5/6 mubáya 3/6

083 corpse

01 mutumbí 3/4
 02 chitunhá 7/8
 03 chitunhá 7/8
 04 chitunhá 7/8
 05 chitunhá 7/8
 06 mapfúpa 6 marángwánda 6
 07 mutumbí 3/4
 08 chitunhá 7/8
 09 mutumbá 3/4
 10 chitunhá 7/8
 11 chituntha 7/8 chidumbo 7/8

084 country

01 nyika 9/10
 02 nyiká 9/10
 03 nyika 9/10
 04 nyika 9/10
 05 nyika 9/10
 06 nyika 9/10
 07 nyika 9/10
 08 nyika 9/10
 09 nyika 9/10
 10 nyika 9/10
 11 nyika 9/10

085 court case

01 dáre (t) 5/6
 02 dáre (t) 5/6
 03 mhaká 9/10 mhosva 9/10
 04 murandu 3/4
 05 murandu 3/4
 06 dare (t) 5/6
 07 dare (t) 5/6
 08 dare (t) 5/6
 09 nyayá 9/10
 10 mhósva 9/10
 11 ndaa 9/10

086 courtyard
01 chiwánzi 7/8
02 NC
03 mukowa 3/4 dandare (t) 5/6
04 dare (t) 5/6
05 dare (t) 5/6
06 mukowa 3/4
07 dare (t) 5/6
08 dare (t) 5/6
09 ruzhowá 11/10
10 dare (t) 5/6
11 bandla (b) 5/6

087 cow
01 mhôu 9/10
02 mhôu 9/10
03 mhôu 9/10
04 mhôu 9/10
05 mhôu 9/10
06 mhoo 9/10
07 mhôu 9/10
08 mhôu 9/10
09 mhôu 9/10
10 mhôu 9/10
11 mhôu 9/10

088 crocodile
01 ngwena 9/10
02 ngwena 9/10 gárwe 9/10
03 ngwéna 9/10
04 ngwéna 9/10
05 ngwéna 9/10
06 ngwena 9/10
07 gókó (k) 5/6
08 ngwena 9/10
09 gárwe (k) 5/6
10 gambínga (k) 5/6
11 ngwena 9/10 ngwenya 9/10

089 cross
01 muchínjikó 3/4
02 nchínjikwá 9/10
03 muchínjiko 3/4
04 muchínjikó 3/4
05 muchínjikó 3/4
06 muchínjikó 3/4
07 muchínjikó 3/4
08 muchínjikwá 3/4
09 muchínjikwá 3/4
10 muchínjikó 3/4
11 muchínjikó 3/4

090 crow
01 gúngúwo (k) 5/6
02 kúngúwo (k) 5/6
03 gúngúwo (g) 5/6
04 kúngúwo (k) 5/6
05 kúngúwo (k) 5/6
06 sawirá (s) 5/6
07 gúngú (k) 5/6
08 gúngúwo (k) 5/6
09 gúngúwo (k) 5/6
10 gúngúwo (k) 5/6
11 gunguwo (k) 5/6

091 crowd
01 gungáno (g) 5/6
02 gungáno (g) 5/6
03 gungáno (g) 5/6 chikwata 7/8
04 boka (p) 5/6
05 boka (p) 5/6
06 chitá 7/8
07 chikwata 7/8
08 hwandé 9/10
09 boka (p) 5/6
10 chaúnga 7/8
11 chiúnga 7/8

092 cup
01 NC
02 chinhúwíró 7/8
03 mukómbé 3/4 komichi 9/10
04 nheka 9/10 komishe 9/10
05 nheka 9/10
06 mukómbé 3/4
07 bikírí (b) 5/6 komichi 9/10
08 kómichi 9/10
09 mukómbe 3/4
10 kómichi 9/10
11 komechi 9/10

093 custom
01 muténgí 3/4
02 tsika 9/10
03 tsika 9/10
04 mutémó 3/4
05 mutemo 3/4
06 munitiri 3/4
07 munitiro 3/4
08 tsika 9/10
09 tsika 9/10
10 tsika 9/10
11 mutsangú 3/4 mukhubá 3/4

094 dance
01 mutámbo 3/4
02 mutámbo 3/4 dembé (t) 5/6
03 mutámbo 3/4
04 mutámbo 3/4
05 kúbzva 15
06 mutámbo 3/4
07 mutámbo 3/4
08 mutámbo 3/4
09 mutámbo 3/4
10 shángará 9/10
11 mutámbo 3/4

095 day/sun
01 zúwá (z) 5/6
02 zúwá (z) 5/6
03 zúwá (z) 5/6
04 zúwá (z) 5/6
05 zúwá (z) 5/6
06 zúwá (z) 5/6
07 zúwá (z) 5/6
08 zúwá (z) 5/6
09 zúwá (z) 5/6
10 zúwá (z) 5/6
11 zúwá (z) 5/6

096 daughter
01 mwanásíkàna 1/2
02 mwanásíkàna 1/2
03 mwanásíkàna 1/2
04 mwanásíkàna 1/2
05 mwanatsíkàna 1/2
06 mwanásíkàna 1/2
07 mukúnda 1/2
08 mwanásíkàna 1/2
09 mwanásíkàna 1/2
10 mwanásíkàna 1/2
11 mwanásíkàna 1/2

097 depth
01 NC
02 kurefú 15
03 udzíkí 14
04 udzíká 14
05 udzíká 14
06 udzamú 14
07 udzamú 14
08 urefú 14
09 kudzika 15
10 kudzika 15
11 udzamú 14

098 death
01 rufú 11
02 rufú 11
03 rufú 11
04 rufú 11
05 rufú 11
06 rufú 11
07 rufú 11
08 rufú 11
09 rufú 11
10 rufú 11
11 rufú 11

099 dew
01 mhuté 9/10
02 dówá 9/10
03 NC
04 chero 9/10
05 chero 9/10
06 beto (b) 5/6
07 zando (z) 5/6
08 dówá 9/10
09 dówá 9/10
01 dówá 9/10
11 bétó (b) 5/6

100 debt
01 chikwérété 7/8
02 mhungava 9/10
03 chikwérete 7/8
04 chikwérete 7/8
05 chikwérete 7/8
06 mungawa 3/4
07 chikwérete 7/8
08 chikwereti 7/8
09 chikwereti 7/8
10 chikwéréti 7/8
11 chikwereti 7/8

101 dirt

01 tsvinha 9/10
02 tsvinha 9/10
03 tsvina 9/10
04 ntsambwa 9/10
05 ntsambwa 9/10
06 tsvinha 9/10
07 tsvinha 9/10
08 tsvinha 9/10
09 tsvinha 9/10
10 tsvina 9/10
11 tsvina 9/10

102 dish

01 ndíro 9/10
02 ndíro 9/10 mbéngé 9/10
03 ndíro 9/10
04 ndíro 9/10
05 ndíro 9/10
06 ndíro 9/10
07 ndíro 9/10
08 gate (k) 5/6
09 ndíró 9/10
10 ndíró 9/10
11 ndíró 9/10

103 diviner

01 nganga 9/10
02 nganga 9/10
03 nganga 9/10
04 nganga 9/10
05 nganga 9/10
06 nganga 9/10
07 nganga 9/10
08 nganga 9/10
09 nganga 9/10
10 nganga 9/10
11 nganga 9/10

104 doctor

01 murapí 1/2
02 murapí 1/2
03 murapí 1/2
04 chirembá 1a/2a
05 chirembá 1a/2a
06 chirembá 1a/2a
07 chirembá 1a/2a
08 chirembá 1a/2a
09 chirembá 1a/2c
10 chirembá 1a/2c
11 chirembá 1a/2c

105 dog

01 imbwá 9/10
02 imbwá 9/10
03 imbwá 9/10
04 imbwá 9/10
05 imbwá 9/10
06 imbwá 9/10
07 imbwá 9/10
08 imbwá 9/10
09 imbwá 9/10
10 imbwá 9/10
11 imbwa 9/10

106 donkey

- 01 NC
- 02 mbongoro 9/10
- 03 mbongoro 9/10
- 04 mbongoro 9/10 mbemhe 9/10
- 05 mbongoro 9/10 mbemhe 9/10
- 06 bémhé 9/10
- 07 bongoro 9/10
- 08 mbongoro 9/10
- 09 dongi (d) 5/6
- 10 mbóngóró 9/10
- 11 mbongoro 9/10 mbongora 9/10 dhokí (dh) 5/6

107 door

- 01 sásá (s) 5/6
- 02 sásá (s) 5/6 gónhi (g) 5/6
- 03 sásá (s) 5/6
- 04 tsásá (ts) 5/6
- 05 NC
- 06 NC
- 07 gónhí (g) 5/6
- 08 gónhi (g) 5/6
- 09 gónhi (g) 5/6
- 10 gónhi (g) 5/6
- 11 chivhayo 7/8 ruvhi (r) 5/6

108 doorway

- 01 musúwo 3/4
- 02 musúwo 3/4
- 03 musúwo 3/4
- 04 musúwo 3/4
- 05 musúwo 3/4
- 06 musúwó 3/4
- 07 musíwó 3/4
- 08 musúwo 3/4
- 09 musúwo 3/4
- 10 mukova 3/4
- 11 musúwó 3/4 musíwó 3/4

109 dove

- 01 njiwá 9/10
- 02 njivá 9/10
- 03 njiwá 9/10 jiwa (j) 5/6
- 04 njiwá 9/10
- 05 jiwá (j) 5/6
- 06 njiwa 9/10
- 07 njiya 9/10
- 08 njivá 9/10
- 09 njivá 9/10
- 10 njivá 9/10
- 11 njiya 9/10

110 dream

- 01 chirótó 7/8
- 02 chirótó 7/8
- 03 hópe 9/10
- 04 chirótó 7/8
- 05 chirótó 7/8
- 06 chirótó 7/8 hópe 9/10
- 07 chirótó 7/8 hópe 9/10
- 08 chirótó 7/8
- 09 chirótó 7/8
- 10 chirótó 7/8
- 11 hópe 9/10

111 drum

01 ngoma 9/10
 02 ngoma 9/10
 03 ngoma 9/10
 04 ngoma 9/10
 05 ngoma 9/10
 06 ngoma 9/10
 07 ngoma 9/10
 08 ngoma 9/10
 09 ngoma 9/10
 10 ngoma 9/10
 11 ngoma 9/10

112 dust

01 pfumbí 9/10
 02 gurúva (g) 5/6
 03 gurúwa (k) 5/6 mute 9/10
 04 pfumbí 9/10
 05 NC
 06 mukutá 3/4
 07 búkuta (p) 5/6
 08 urúvhá 14
 09 gurúva (k) 5/6
 10 húrúva 14
 11 bukutha (b) 5/6 mphukutha 9/10

113 eagle

01 gondó (k) 5/6
 02 gondó (k) 5/6
 03 jiri (ch) 5/6
 04 gondó (g) 5/6
 05 gondó (g) 5/6
 06 gondó (k) 5/6
 07 gondó (k) 5/6
 08 gondó (k) 5/6
 09 gondó (k) 5/6
 10 gondó (k) 5/6
 11 gódzi (k) 5/6

114 ear

01 nzewé 9/10
 02 nzevé 9/10
 03 nzewé 9/10
 04 dzitwi/matwi 10/6
 05 dzitwi/matwi 10/6
 06 nzewé 9/10
 07 nzewé 9/10
 08 nzevé 9/10
 09 nzevé 9/10
 10 nzevé 9/10
 11 nzeé 9/10

115 East

01 kumabvirazúwá 16
 02 kumabvirezúwá 16
 03 mabvazúwá 6
 04 mabvazúwá 6
 05 mabvazúwá 6
 06 mbírísó 9
 07 mabvazúwá 6
 08 kumabvira 16
 09 mabvazúwá 6
 10 mabvazúwá 6
 11 NC

116 egg
01 záyi (z) 5/6
02 záyi (z) 5/6
03 zái (z) 5/6
04 zái (z) 5/6
05 zái (z) 5/6
06 zandá (z) 5/6
07 zandá (z) 5/6
08 záyi (z) 5/6
09 záyi (z) 5/6
10 záyi (z) 5/6
11 zandá (z) 5/6

117 eland
01 nzírau 9/10
02 nzírau 9/10
03 nzírawa 9/10
04 nzírawa 9/10
05 mhofú 9/10
06 mhofú 9/10
07 mhofú 9/10
08 mhófu 9/10
09 mhófu 9/10
10 mhófu 9/10
11 mp hófu 9/10

118 elephant
01 nzou 9/10
02 ndzôu 9/10
03 nzôu 9/10
04 nzôu 9/10
05 nzôu 9/10
06 nzou 9/10
07 nzou 9/10
08 nzou 9/10
09 nzôu 9/10
10 zhou 9/10
11 nzou 9/10

119 end
01 magú mó 6
02 magú mó 6
03 magú mó 6
04 magú mísiró 6
05 magumo 6
06 magumo 6
07 magumo 6
08 kwakáperera kuperera 17
09 mugú mó 18
10 mumagú mó 3
11 magumo 6 maqinho 6

120 enemy
01 muwéngí 1/2
02 muvéngí 1/2
03 muwéngí 1/2
04 muwéngí 1/2 mhandu 9/10
05 muwéngí 1/2 mhandu 9/10
06 mhandu 9/10
07 mhandu 9/10
08 muvéngí 1/2
09 muvhéngí 1/2
10 muvéngí 1/2
11 bandú (p) 5/6 mphanu 9/10

121 evening
01 maúró 6
02 manherú 6 madeko 6
03 manherú 6
04 manherú 6
05 manherú 6
06 mánherú 6
07 mánherú 6
08 manherú 6
09 manherú 6
10 madékwaná 6
11 madéekoni 6

122. eye
01 zísó (z) 5/6
02 zísó (z) 5/6
03 zísó (z) 5/6
04 dzísó (dz) 5/6
05 dzísó (dz) 5/6
06 zísó (z) 5/6
07 zísó (z) 5/6
08 zísó (z) 5/6
09 zísó (z) 5/6
10 zísó (z) 5/6
11 dzísó (dz) 5/6

123 eyebrow
01 tsiye 9/10
02 tsiyo 9/10
03 tsiye 9/10
04 tsiye 9/10
05 tsiye 9/10
06 tsiye 9/10
07 tsiyó 9/10
08 tsiye 9/10
09 tsiye 9/10
10 tsiye 9/10
11 tsiyo 9/10

124 family
01 mhuri 9/10
02 mhuri 9/10
03 mhuri 9/10
04 mhuri 9/10
05 mhuri 9/10
06 mhuri 9/10
07 mhuri 9/10
08 mhuri 9/10
09 mhuri 9/10
10 mhuri 9/10
11 mphuri 9/10 buri 9/10 muzi 3/4

125 face
01 chisó 7/8
02 chisó 7/8 rusó 11/6
03 usú 14
04 nkhópé 9/10
05 nkhópé 9/10
06 hopé 9/10
07 usú 14
08 pamesó 16
09 chisó 7/8
10 kumesó 17
11 hópe 9/10

126 father

- 01 babá 1a/2a
- 02 babá 1a/2b
- 03 babá 1a/2a
- 04 bámbo 1a/2a
- 05 bámbo 1a/2a
- 06 babá 1a/2b 1a/2c
- 07 babá 1a/2c
- 08 babá 1a/2b
- 09 babá 1a/2b
- 10 babá 1a/2b
- 11 babá 1a/2c

127 father's brother

- 01 sekúru 1a/2b
- 02 sekúru 1a/2b
- 03 sekúru 1a/2c
- 04 babá mukúru/munini 1a/2a
- 05 sekúru 1a/2a
- 06 babá mukúru/munini 1a/2b/2c
- 07 sekúru 1a/2c
- 08 babá mukúru/munini 1a/2b
- 09 babá mukúru/munini 1a/2b
- 10 babá mukúru/munini 1a/2b
- 11 babá mukúru/munini 1a/2c

128 father's sister

- 01 wáteté 1b/2b
- 02 váteté 1b/2b
- 03 teté 1a/2c
- 04 teté 1a/2a
- 05 bámbo mukúnda 1a/2a
- 06 tete 1a/2b/2c
- 07 tete 1a/2c
- 08 tete 1a/2b
- 09 vateté 1b/2b
- 10 vatéte 1b/2b
- 11 áteté 1c/2b/2c

129 feather

- 01 mudéngá 3/4
- 02 munhengá 3/4
- 03 mudéngá 3/4
- 04 tengá (t) 5/6
- 05 nhengá (t) 9/6
- 06 munhengá 3/4
- 07 nhengá (nh) 5/6
- 08 gúshe (k) 5/6 mvere 9/10
- 09 nhengá 9/10
- 10 gúshe (k) 5/6
- 11 nthengá 9/10 siva 9/10

130 fence

- 01 ruwíyó (r) 5/6
- 02 rusvingo (r) 11/6
- 03 NC
- 04 NC
- 05 danga (t) 5/6
- 06 rushanga 11/6
- 07 rutandare (r) 11/6
- 08 ruzhowá 11/6
- 09 ruzhowá 11/6
- 10 ruzhowá 11/6 rudzító 11/6
- 11 rushoshá 11/6 ruthangwé 11/6

131 finger

- 01 chikumo 7/8
- 02 munwe 3/4
- 03 munwe 3/4 chigunwe 7/8
- 04 kaneshe 12/13
- 05 kanenche 12/13 mune 3/4
- 06 munwe 3/4
- 07 chikúnwe 7/8
- 08 munwe 3/4
- 09 munwe 3/4
- 10 munwe 3/4
- 11 chikunwe 7/8

132 fingernail

- 01 nzará 9/10
- 02 nzará 9/10
- 03 nzwará 9/10
- 04 ngore 9/10
- 05 NC
- 06 ndwará 9/10
- 07 rundwará 11/10
- 08 nzará 9/10
- 09 runzwará/nzará 11/10
- 10 nzará 9/10
- 11 ndwará 9/10

133 fire

- 01 motó 3/4
- 02 moto 3/4
- 03 moto 3/4
- 04 muríro 3/4
- 05 muríro 3/4
- 06 mwótó 3/4
- 07 mwoto 3/4
- 08 motó 3/4
- 09 motó 3/4
- 10 mwotó 3/4
- 11 muríro 3/4

134 fire wood

- 01 húní 9/10
- 02 húní 9/10
- 03 húní 9/10
- 04 nkhúní 9/10
- 05 nkhúní 9/10
- 06 húní 9/10
- 07 húní 9/10
- 08 húní 9/10
- 09 húní 9/10
- 10 húní 9/10
- 11 húní 9/10

135 fish

- 01 hówé 9/10
- 02 hówé 9/10
- 03 hówé 9/10
- 04 nkhówé 9/10
- 05 nkhówé 9/10
- 06 hówé 9/10
- 07 hówé 9/10
- 08 hówé 9/10
- 09 hówé 9/10
- 10 hówé 9/10
- 11 hówé 9/10

136 fishhook

- 01 chiráuro 7/8
- 02 chiráuro 7/8
- 03 chiráuro 7/8
- 04 mbedzo 9/10
- 05 mbedzo 9/10
- 06 chiwédzó 7/8
- 07 chiyédzó 7/8
- 08 chiráuro 7/8
- 09 chivhedzo 7/8
- 10 chirédzó 7/8
- 11 chiyedzo 7/8

137 flat rock

- 01 ruwaré 11/6
- 02 ruwaré 11/6
- 03 rumwaré 11/6
- 04 ruwaré 11/6
- 05 ruwaré 11/6
- 06 NC
- 07 NC
- 08 ruwaré 11/6
- 09 ruwaré/waré 11/10
- 10 ruwaré/waré 11/10
- 11 ruwaré/waré 11/10

138 flesh

- 01 nyama 9/10
- 02 nyama 9/10
- 03 nyama 9/10
- 04 nyama 9/10
- 05 nyama 9/10
- 06 nyama 9/10
- 07 nyama 9/10
- 08 nyama 9/10
- 09 nyama 9/10
- 10 nyama 9/10
- 11 nyama 9/10

139 flower

- 01 ruwa (r) 5/6
- 02 rúvá (r) 5/6
- 03 rúwá (r) 5/6
- 04 rúwá (r) 5/6
- 05 rúwá (r) 5/6
- 06 ruwa (r) 5/6
- 07 ruwa (r) 5/6
- 08 ruva (r) 5/6
- 09 ruva (r) 5/6
- 10 ruva (r) 5/6
- 11 ruwa (r) 5/6 muruwa 3/4

140 fly

- 01 nhúnzí 9/10
- 02 nhunzi 9/10
- 03 nhúnzí 9/10
- 04 nhúnzí 9/10
- 05 nhúnzí 9/10
- 06 nhúnzi 9/10
- 07 nhúnzi 9/10
- 08 nhunzi 9/10
- 09 nhúnzí 9/10
- 10 nhúnzi 9/10
- 11 nthúnzi 9/10

141 foot

- 01 tsoka 9/10
- 02 tsoka 9/10
- 03 tsoka 9/10
- 04 tsoka 9/10
- 05 tsoka 9/10
- 06 tsoka 9/10
- 07 rutsoka 11/10
- 08 tsoka 9/10
- 09 rutsoka 11/10
- 10 rutsoka 11/10
- 11 tsoka 9/10

142 ford

- 01 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 02 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 03 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 04 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 05 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 06 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 07 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 08 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 09 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 10 zámúkó (z) 5/6
- 11 gwénga (kw) 5/6

143 forest

- 01 jésé (ch) 5/6
- 02 sángo (s) 5/6
- 03 sángo (s) 5/6
- 04 denhere (t) 5/6 tenhere (t) 5/6 gwenzi (kw) 5/6
- 05 tsanga 9/10
- 06 tsoka 9/10
- 07 dondo (t) 5/6
- 08 sángo (s) 5/6
- 09 sángo (s) 5/6
- 10 dondo (t) 5/6
- 11 gwasha (kw) 5/6 bungu (b/p) 5/6

144 forehead

- 01 NC
- 02 mhanzá 9/10
- 03 huma 9/10
- 04 NC
- 05 nkhúma 9/10
- 06 huma 9/10
- 07 huma 9/10
- 08 mhanzá 9/10
- 09 huma 9/10
- 10 huma 9/10
- 11 phísa 9/10

145 friend

- 01 shámwarí 9/10
- 02 shámwarí 9/10
- 03 shámwarí 9/10
- 04 shámwarí 9/10
- 05 shámwarí 9/10
- 06 shámwarí 9/10
- 07 shámwarí 9/10
- 08 shámwarí 9/10
- 09 shámwarí 9/10
- 10 shámwarí 9/10
- 11 shámwarí 9/10 munganí 1/2 chomí 1a/2a

146 frog

- 01 zúrá (z) 5/6
- 02 churá 7/8
- 03 zurá (z) 5/6
- 04 NC
- 05 mutháwa 3/4
- 06 dáhwa (t) 5/6
- 07 jérye (ch) 5/6
- 08 zurá (z) 5/6
- 09 dáchya (t) 5/6
- 10 dácha (t) 5/6
- 11 jérye (j) 5/6 mutánjé 3/4 dánja (d) 5/6

147 frost

- 01 chando 7/8
- 02 chando 7/8
- 03 chando 7/8
- 04 chéro 7/8
- 05 chéro 7/8
- 06 chando 7/8
- 07 chando 7/8
- 08 churá 7/8
- 09 chando 7/8
- 10 chando 7/8
- 11 mbhuté 9/10

148 fruit

- 01 muchero 3/4
- 02 muchero 3/4
- 03 muchero 3/4
- 04 muchero 3/4
- 05 muchero 3/4
- 06 muchero 3/4
- 07 muchero 3/4
- 08 muchero 3/4
- 09 chibereko 7/8
- 10 muchero 3/4
- 11 muphando 3/4

149 fur

- 01 ukúse 14 bvudzi 9/10
- 02 mvere 9/10
- 03 mvere 9/10 ukúse 14
- 04 ukúse 14
- 05 ukúse 14
- 06 manhengá 6
- 07 mvere 9/10
- 08 mvere 9/10
- 09 nhengá 9/10
- 10 gúshe (k) 5/6
- 11 muboyá 3/4

150 garden

- 01 dímba (d) 5/6
- 02 bindú (p) 5/6
- 03 dímba (t) 5/6
- 04 dímba (d) 5/6
- 05 tímba (t) 5/6
- 06 múnda 3/4
- 07 múnda 3/4 dóró (t) 5/6
- 08 munda 3/4
- 09 munda 3/4
- 10 munda 3/4 bindú (p) 5/6
- 11 munda 3/4 museúra 3/4 chidza 7/8

151 gift

- 01 chipó 7/8
- 02 chipó 7/8
- 03 chipó 7/8
- 04 chipó 7/8
- 05 chipó 7/8
- 06 chipó 7/8
- 07 chipó 7/8
- 08 chipó 7/8
- 09 chipó 7/8
- 10 chipó 7/8
- 11 chipó 7/8

152 girl

- 01 musíkaná 1/2
- 02 musíkaná 1/2
- 03 mhandara 9/10
- 04 mhandara 9/10 tombí 9/10
- 05 tombí 9/10
- 06 musikana 1/2
- 07 musikana 1/2
- 08 musikana 1/2
- 09 musikana 1/2
- 10 mvaná 9/10
- 11 ntombí 9/10

153 goat

- 01 mbúdzí 9/10
- 02 mbúdzí 9/10
- 03 mbúdzí 9/10
- 04 mbúdzí 9/10
- 05 mbúdzí 9/10
- 06 mbúdzí 9/10
- 07 mbúdzí 9/10
- 08 mbúdzí 9/10
- 09 mbúdzí 9/10
- 10 mbúdzí 9/10
- 11 mbúdzí 9/10

154 God

- 01 mwari 1a
- 02 mwari 1a
- 03 mwari 1a
- 04 mwari 1a
- 05 mwari 1a
- 06 mwari 1a
- 07 mwari 1a
- 08 mwari 1a
- 09 mwari 1a
- 10 mwari 1a
- 11 mwari 1a

155 grain

- 01 chitúrá 7/8
- 02 chitúrá 7/8
- 03 tsángá 9/10
- 04 zviyo 8
- 05 NC
- 06 mhúnzé 9/10
- 07 mbésa 9/10
- 08 upfu 14
- 09 zviyo 8
- 10 shángá 9/10
- 11 tsángá 9/10

156 grandfather

- 01 asékuru 1b/2b
- 02 sekúru 1a/2b
- 03 vasékuru 1c/2c
- 04 sekúru 1a/2a
- 05 sekúru 1a/2a
- 06 sékuru 1a/2b/2c
- 07 babá mukúru 1a/2c
- 08 vasékuru 1c/2b
- 09 sekúru 1a/2b
- 10 sekúru 1a/2b
- 11 sékuru 1a/2c

157 grandmother

- 01 atétéguru 1b/2b
- 02 ambúya 1b/2b
- 03 ambúya 1b/2b/2c
- 04 ambúya 1b/2a
- 05 mbúya 1a/2a
- 06 mbúya 1a/2b/2c
- 07 mbúya 1a/2c
- 08 ambúya 1b/2b
- 09 mbúya 1a/2b
- 10 mbúya 1a/2b
- 11 mbóoya 1a/2c

158 grass

- 01 uswá 14 ushwá 14
- 02 oswá 14
- 03 uswá 14
- 04 uswá 14
- 05 uswá 14
- 06 uswá 14
- 07 uswá 14
- 08 uswá 14
- 09 uswá 14
- 10 uswá 14
- 11 shāngu 9/10

159 grass-hopper

- 01 bómbo (b) 5/6
- 02 hwíza 9/10
- 03 hwíza 9/10 dzomba (dz) 5/6 mhipi 9/10
- 04 NC
- 05 nhete 9/10
- 06 ndongwé 9/10
- 07 chitóta 7/8
- 08 hwíza 9/10
- 09 chitóta 7/8
- 10 mhashu 9/10
- 11 gwíza (kw) 5/6 ũwadí (ũw) 5/6 búpwe (p) 5/6

160 grave

- 01 dzimbahwe (dz) 5/6
- 02 gúvá (k) 5/6
- 03 mhuto 9/10
- 04 gúwá (g) 5/6
- 05 gúwá (k) 5/6
- 06 gúwá (k) 5/6
- 07 guwá (k) 5/6
- 08 gúvá (k) 5/6
- 09 gúvá (k) 5/6
- 10 rinda (r) 5/6
- 11 gúwá (k) 5/6 thunha (th) 5/6 thitha (th) 5/6 íbá (i) 5/6

161 ground nut
01 déwélé (t) 5/6
02 nzungú 9/10
03 dééré (t) 5/6 nzungú 9/10
04 téwéré (t) 5/6
05 téwéré (t) 5/6
06 dzungú 9/10
07 nzungú 9/10
08 nzungú 9/10
09 nzungú 9/10
10 nzungú 9/10
11 ndowi (nd) 9/6

162 guilt
01 mhósva 9/10
02 mhósva 9/10
03 mhósva 9/10
04 mhósva 9/10
05 mhósva 9/10
06 mhosva 9/10
07 mhosva 9/10
08 mhósva 9/10
09 mhósva 9/10
10 mhósva 9/10
11 ndaa 9/10

163 guineafowl
01 hángá 9/10
02 hángá 9/10
03 hángá 9/10
04 nkángá 9/10
05 nkángá 9/10
06 hángá 9/10
07 hángá 9/10
08 hángá 9/10
09 hángá 9/10
10 hángá 9/10
11 hángá 9/10

164 gun
01 pfuti 9/10
02 pfuti 9/10
03 pfuti 9/10
04 mpfuti 9/10
05 pfuti 9/10
06 pfuti 9/10
07 pfuti 9/10
08 pfuti 9/10
09 futi 9/10
10 pfuti 9/10
11 chibamho 7/8

165 hair
01 NC
02 bvudzi 9/10
03 bvudzi 9/10
04 tsewe 9/10
05 tsewe 9/10
06 bvudzi 9/10
07 bvudzi 9/10
08 byudzi 9/10
09 fúdzi 9/10
10 vhudzi 9/10
11 vhudzi 9/10 gúshé (k) 5/6

166 half

- 01 chidímbu 7/8
- 02 chidímbu 7/8
- 03 chidímbu 7/8
- 04 chidímbu 7/8
- 05 chidímbu 7/8
- 06 dimbu (d) 5/6
- 07 chidímbu 7/8
- 08 chimhédu 7/8
- 09 chidímbu 7/8
- 10 chidímbu 7/8
- 11 chidímbvu 7/8 chigúrwa 7/8

167 hammer

- 01 NC
- 02 nyundo 9/10
- 03 sándo 9/10
- 04 sándo 9/10
- 05 sándo 9/10
- 06 sándo 9/10
- 07 sándhu 9/10
- 08 nyundo 9/10
- 09 nyundo 9/10
- 10 nyundo 9/10
- 11 hamera 9/10

168 happiness

- 01 kufará 15
- 02 kufará 15
- 03 rufaró 11
- 04 mufaró 3
- 05 mufaró 3
- 06 rufaró 11
- 07 rufaró 11
- 08 kufará 15
- 09 mufaró 3
- 10 mufaró 3
- 11 rufaró 11

169 hare

- 01 tsuro 9/10
- 02 tsuro 9/10
- 03 tsuro 9/10
- 04 suro 9/10
- 05 súro 9/10
- 06 tsuro 9/10
- 07 tsuro 9/10
- 08 tsuro 9/10
- 09 tsuro 9/10
- 10 shúro 9/10
- 11 tsuro 9/10 muvhúndla 3/4

170 hat

- 01 ngundu 9/10
- 02 nguwaní 9/10
- 03 nguwaní 9/10
- 04 nguwaní 9/10
- 05 nguwaní 9/10
- 06 nguwaní 9/10
- 07 nguwaní 9/10
- 08 nguwaní 9/10
- 09 nguwaní 9/10
- 10 ngowání 9/10
- 11 chigogo 7/8 chigxogo 7/8

171 head

- 01 musóró 3/4
- 02 musóró 3/4
- 03 msóró 3/4
- 04 musóró 3/4
- 05 musóró 3/4
- 06 musóró 3/4
- 07 musóró 3/4
- 08 musóró 3/4
- 09 musóró 3/4
- 10 musóró 3/4
- 11 musóró 3/4 soro (s) 5/6

172 headpad

- 01 háta 9/10
- 02 háta 9/10
- 03 háta 9/10
- 04 nkata 9/10
- 05 nkata 9/10
- 06 háta 9/10
- 07 háta 9/10
- 08 háta 9/10
- 09 háta 9/10
- 10 háta 9/10
- 11 háta 9/10

173 heart

- 01 mwóyo 3/4
- 02 mwóyo 3/4
- 03 moyo 3/4
- 04 mutima 3/4
- 05 móyo 3/4
- 06 mwoyo 3/4
- 07 mwoyo 3/4
- 08 mwoyo 3/4
- 09 moyo 3/4
- 10 moyo 3/4
- 11 mwoyo 3/4

174 heat

- 01 NC
- 02 kupisa 15 kudziya 15
- 03 kupisa 15
- 04 kupisa 15
- 05 kupisa 15
- 06 kupisa 15
- 07 kupisa 15 kudziya 15
- 08 kupisa 15 kudziya 15
- 09 kupisa 15
- 10 kupisa 15
- 11 mudziira 3 mudzirwa 3 mufuhú 3

175 heel

- 01 chitsítsínhu 7/8
- 02 chitsítsínho 7/8
- 03 chitsítsínho 7/8
- 04 chitende 7/8
- 05 NC
- 06 chitsítsínho 7/8
- 07 chitsítsínho 7/8
- 08 chitsítsínho 7/8
- 09 chitsítsínhu 7/8
- 10 chidódóma 7/8
- 11 chisésínho 7/8

176 hill

- 01 gomo (k) 5/6
- 02 gomo (k) 5/6
- 03 gomo (k) 5/6
- 04 bango (w) 5/6
- 05 NC
- 06 gomo (k) 5/6
- 07 gomo (k) 5/6
- 08 gomo (k) 5/6
- 09 gomo (k) 5/6
- 10 gomo (k) 5/6
- 11 dúthú (t) 5/6 mugangá 3/4 chipangá 7/8

177 hippopotamus

- 01 mvuú 9/10
- 02 mvuú 9/10
- 03 mvuú 9/10
- 04 mvuú 9/10
- 05 mvuú 9/10
- 06 mvuú 9/10
- 07 mvuú 9/10
- 08 mvuú 9/10
- 09 ngwindí 9/10
- 10 mvuú 9/10
- 11 mvuú 9/10 mbomá 9/10

178 hoe

- 01 badzá (p) 5/6
- 02 badzá (p) 5/6
- 03 badzá (p) 5/6
- 04 pazá (p) 5/6
- 05 pazá (p) 5/6
- 06 badzá (p) 5/6
- 07 badzá (p) 5/6
- 08 badzá (p) 5/6
- 09 badzá (p) 5/6
- 10 badzá (p) 5/6
- 11 badzá (p) 5/6 chisárimá 7/8

179 hole (lair)

- 01 musima 3/4 guru (g) 5/6
- 02 musima 3/4 guru (g) 5/6
- 03 musenha 3/4
- 04 guru (k) 5/6
- 05 guru (k) 5/6
- 06 guru (g) 5/6
- 07 mwiná 3/4
- 08 musima 3/4
- 09 mwená 3/4
- 10 mwená 3/4
- 11 guru (g) 5/6 dzárá (dz) 5/6

180 honey

- 01 uchí 14
- 02 uchí 14
- 03 uchí 14
- 04 uchí 14
- 05 uchí 14
- 06 uchí 14
- 07 uchí 14
- 08 uchí 14
- 09 uchí 14
- 10 uchí 14
- 11 uchí 14

181 horizon

- 01 muzánda 3
- 02 makóre 6
- 03 mumhépo 18
- 04 NC
- 05 mute 3
- 06 NC
- 07 NC
- 08 unírínyírí 14
- 09 NC
- 10 NC
- 11 NC

182 horn

- 01 nyangá 9/4
- 02 nyangá 9/10
- 03 nyangá 9/10
- 04 nyanga 9/10
- 05 nyanga 9/10
- 06 nyanga 9/10
- 07 runyanga 11/10
- 08 nyangá 9/10
- 09 runyanga 11/10
- 10 nyangá 9/10
- 11 nyangá 9/10

183 horse

- 01 bizá (b) 5/6
- 02 bizá (b) 5/6
- 03 bizá (b) 5/6
- 04 bhizá (bh) 5/6
- 05 bhizá (bh) 5/6
- 06 bizá (p) 5/6 háchi 9/10
- 07 bhizá (bh) 5/6
- 08 bhizá (bh) 5/6
- 09 bhizá (bh) 5/6
- 10 bhizá (bh) 5/6
- 11 háchi (h) 5/6

184 hut

- 01 imba 9/10
- 02 imbá 9/10
- 03 imba 9/10
- 04 imba 9/10
- 05 imba 9/10
- 06 umba 14/10
- 07 umba 14/10
- 08 imbá 9/10
- 09 imbá 9/10
- 10 imbá 9/10
- 11 mphadzo 9/10

185 hyæna

- 01 svítsí 9/10
- 02 bére (p) 5/6 magóndó 1a/2c
- 03 bere (b) 5/6
- 04 tika (t) 5/6
- 05 tika (t) 5/6
- 06 magóndó 1a/1c
- 07 bere (p) 5/6
- 08 bere (p) 5/6
- 09 bere (p) 5/6
- 10 bere (p) 5/6
- 11 thika (th) 5/6 mhésí 9/10 bóngó (p) 5/6

186 hyrax

- 01 mbíra 9/10
- 02 mbíra 9/10
- 03 mbíra 9/10
- 04 mbíra 9/10
- 05 mbíra 9/10
- 06 mbíra 9/10
- 07 mbíra 9/10
- 08 mbíra 9/10
- 09 mbíra 9/10
- 10 mbíra 9/10
- 11 mbíra 9/10

187 illness

- 01 chirwéré 7/8
- 02 chirwéré 7/8
- 03 chirwéré 7/8
- 04 NC
- 05 kuruwára 15
- 06 kurwára 15
- 07 hoshá 9/10
- 08 kurwára 15
- 09 kurwára 15
- 10 chirwéré 7/8
- 11 nthéndá 9/10 uténdá 14

188 insect

- 01 tumbuyú 12
- 02 tumbuyú 12
- 03 tumbuyú 12
- 04 tumbuyú 12
- 05 turómbó 12
- 06 tumbuyú 12 unyúnyu 14
- 07 chimbuú 7/8
- 08 tupuka 12
- 09 chipembenene 7/8
- 10 chipémbénéne 7/8
- 11 chimbuthu 7/8

189 intestines

- 01 ura 14
- 02 ura 14
- 03 ura 14
- 04 utumbo 14
- 05 utumbo 14
- 06 ura 14
- 07 muhumbu 18
- 08 matumbu 6
- 09 ura 14
- 10 ura 14
- 11 thumbu (th) 5/6 gurú (g) 5/6

190 island

- 01 chitsúwa 7/8
- 02 chitsúwa 7/8
- 03 chitsuwa 7/8
- 04 ntsuwa 9/10
- 05 chitsuwa 7/8
- 06 chitsuwa 7/8
- 07 chitsuwa 7/8
- 08 chiwí 7/8
- 09 chiwí 7/8
- 10 chitsúwa 7/8
- 11 chiwí 7/8

191 journey.

- 01 uréndo 14
- 02 rwendo 11
- 03 uréndo 14/ hwendo 10
- 04 uréndo 14/6
- 05 uréndo 14/6
- 06 rwéndo 11/10 ndwéndo
- 07 rwendo 11/10
- 08 rwendo 11
- 09 rwendo 11
- 10 rwéndo 11
- 11 rwendo 11 ruhámbo 11 mumángó 3/4

192 juice

- 01 muto 3
- 02 musvisvi 3
- 03 muto 3
- 04 múto 3
- 05 múto 3
- 06 muto 3
- 07 múto 3
- 08 muto 3
- 09 múto 3
- 10 múto 3
- 11 muto 3

193 kaffircorn

- 01 pfúndé (pf) 5/6
- 02 mhunga 9/10
- 03 mhunga 9/10
- 04 mapfúndé 6 mapira 6
- 05 NC
- 06 mapfúndé 6
- 07 mapfúndé 6
- 08 mhunga 9/10
- 09 mapfúndé 6
- 10 mapfúndé 6
- 11 fúndé (f) 5/6 chikómbé 7/8

194 knee

- 01 ibví (bv) 5/6
- 02 ibví (bv) 5/6
- 03 ibví (bv) 5/6
- 04 pondo (p) 5/6
- 05 pondo (p) 5/6
- 06 ibví (bv) 5/6
- 07 ibví (bv) 5/6
- 08 ibví (bv) 5/6
- 09 ibví (bv) 5/6
- 10 ibví (bv) 5/6
- 11 ibví (bv) 5/6 doyo (d) 5/6

195 knife

- 01 chipángá 7/8
- 02 bángá (p) 5/6
- 03 bángá (p) 5/6
- 04 chipángá 7/8
- 05 chipángá 7/8
- 06 bángá (p) 5/6
- 07 bángá (p) 5/6
- 08 bángá (p) 5/6
- 09 bángá (p) 5/6
- 10 banga (p) 5/6
- 11 banga (p) 5/6 chipángá 7/8

196 knot

- 01 musúngó 3/4
- 02 pfúndó (pf) 5/6
- 03 pfúndó (pf) 5/6
- 04 pfúndó (pf) 5/6
- 05 pfúndó (pf) 5/6
- 06 fúndó (f) 5/6
- 07 fúndó (f) 5/6
- 08 pfúndó (pf) 5/6
- 09 pfúndó (pf) 5/6
- 10 fúndó (f) 5/6
- 11 fúndó (f) 5/6

197 ladder

- 01 támbikó (t) 5/6
- 02 dánhikó (t) 5/6
- 03 matanhiko 6
- 04 NC
- 05 NC
- 06 dánho (t) 5/6
- 07 danhidzo (t) 5/6
- 08 nhéra 9/10
- 09 danho (d) 5/6
- 10 dánho (d) 5/6
- 11 khwiro (kw) 5/6

198 law

- 01 mutémó 3/4
- 02 mutémó 3/4
- 03 murawo 3/4
- 04 mutémó 3/4
- 05 nzero 9/10
- 06 mutémó 3/4
- 07 mutémó 3/4
- 08 mutémó 3/4
- 09 murayiro 3/4
- 10 mutémó 3/4 murawo 3/4
- 11 murawo 3/4 muthetho 3/4

199 leaf

- 01 zanhe (z) 5/6
- 02 zanhí (z) 5/6 shizha (sh) 5/6
- 03 zánhí (z) 5/6 shizha (sh) 5/6
- 04 dzasi (dz) 5/6
- 05 dzasi (dz) 5/6
- 06 zánhí (z) 5/6
- 07 shizha (sh) 5/6
- 08 shizha (sh) 5/6
- 09 shizha (sh) 5/6
- 10 shizha (sh) 5/6
- 11 shakanhi (sh) 5/6

200 left

- 01 NC
- 02 ruboshé 11
- 03 manzéré 6
- 04 manzéré 6
- 05 manzéré 6
- 06 runzeré 11
- 07 munzeré 18
- 08 rumoshé 11
- 09 ruboshwé 11
- 10 rumozhwé 11
- 11 ruoshwé 11 muboshwé 18

201 leg

- 01 gumbo (k) 5/6
- 02 gumbo (k) 5/6
- 03 gumbo (k) 5/6
- 04 NC
- 05 murenje 3/4
- 06 gumbo (k) 5/6
- 07 gumbo (k) 5/6
- 08 gumbo (k) 5/6
- 09 gumbo (k) 5/6
- 10 gumbo (k) 5/6
- 11 murenje 3/4

202 leopard

- 01 mbada 9/10 íngwe 9/10
- 02 mbada 9/10
- 03 mbada 9/10 íngwe 9/10
- 04 nyarugwe 9/10
- 05 nyarugwe 9/10
- 06 khámhá 9/10
- 07 kámhá 9/10
- 08 mbada 9/10
- 09 íngwe 9/10
- 10 íngwe 9/10
- 11 khámhá 9/10

203 letter

- 01 rugwaro 11/6
- 02 rugwaru 11/6 tsamba 9/10
- 03 tsamba 9/10
- 04 tsamba 9/10
- 05 tsamba 9/10
- 06 tsamba 9/10
- 07 tsamba 9/10
- 08 tsamba 9/10
- 09 tsamba 9/10
- 10 tsamba 9/10
- 11 tsamba 9/10 nîwadi 9/10 nxwadi 9/10

204 lie

- 01 chibwodo 7/8
- 02 nhemá 9/10 makuwa 6
- 03 kunyepa 15
- 04 kunyepa 15
- 05 kunyepa 15
- 06 kunyepa 15
- 07 kunyepa 15
- 08 kunyepa 15
- 09 nhemá 9/10
- 10 nhemá 9/10
- 11 manyepo 6

205 life

- 01 upenyú 14
- 02 upenyú 14
- 03 upenyú 14
- 04 upenyú 14
- 05 upenyú 14
- 06 upenyú 14
- 07 upenyú 14
- 08 upenyú 14
- 09 upenyú 14
- 10 upenyú 14
- 11 ndaramo 9/10

206 lightning

01 mheni 9/10
 02 mheni 9/10
 03 kupenya 15
 04 kupenya 15
 05 mheni 9/10
 06 mheni 9/10
 07 mheni 9/10
 08 kupényá 15
 09 kupwanyira 15
 10 mpánde 9/10
 11 mphene 9/10

207 line

01 mutsétse 3/4
 02 mutsétse 3/4
 03 mutsetse 3/4
 04 mutsetse 3/4
 05 mutsetse 3/4 mutsará 3/4
 06 mutsetse 3/4 murará 3/4
 07 mutsetse 3/4 murará 3/4
 08 mutsetse 3/4
 09 mutáró 3/4
 10 mutsetse 3/4
 11 musará 3/4

208 lion

01 mhondoro 9/10
 02 mhondoro 9/10 shúmba 9/10
 03 mhondoro 9/10 shúmba 9/10
 04 mhonda 9/10
 05 shumba 9/10
 06 shumba 9/10
 07 shumba 9/10
 08 mhondoro 9/10
 09 shúmba 9/10
 10 shúmba 9/10
 11 shúmba 9/10 mphondoro 9/10

209 load

01 mutoro 3/4
 02 mutoro 3/4
 03 mutoro 3/4
 04 mutoro 3/4
 05 mutoro 3/4
 06 mutóro 3/4
 07 mutwáro 3/4
 08 mutwáro 3/4
 09 muséngwá 3/4
 10 muséngwá 3/4
 11 mutwáro 3/4

210 loin-cloth

01 mtengwende 3/4
 02 mukókótó 3/4
 03 mutigída 3/4
 04 mungona 3/4
 05 mungona 3/4
 06 muchéka 3/4
 07 muchéka 3/4
 08 mukokoto 3/4
 09 chókusúngá muchuuno 7/8
 10 rukúshá 11/10 húshá
 11 mutiza 3/4 chikisa 7/8

211 lung

- 01 papo (p) 5/6
- 02 bapú (p) 5/6
- 03 zazó (z) 5/6
- 04 bapú (p) 5/6
- 05 bapú (p) 5/6
- 06 zazú (z) 5/6
- 07 bapú (p) 5/6
- 08 bapú (p) 5/6
- 09 bapú (p) 5/6
- 10 bapú (p) 5/6
- 11 phaphú (ph) 5/6

212 maize

- 01 chibéré 7/8
- 02 chibarwé 7/8 magwére 6
- 03 chibéré 7/8
- 04 gwere (gw) 5/6 tonho (t) 5/6
- 05 NC
- 06 gwere (gw) 5/6
- 07 gwere (gw) 5/6
- 08 chibagé 7/8
- 09 chibáge 7/8 mabáge 6
- 10 chibágwe 7/8
- 11 bónóré (b) 5/6 bónéré (b) 5/6

213 man

- 01 munhurume 1/2
- 02 murúme 1/2
- 03 murúme 1/2
- 04 mwamúna 1/2
- 05 mwamúna 1/2
- 06 murúme 1/2
- 07 murúme 1/2
- 08 murúme 1/2
- 09 murúme 1/2
- 10 murúme 1/2
- 11 muisa 1/2

214 mane

- 01 zenze (z) 5/6
- 02 zenze (z) 5/6
- 03 zenze (z) 5/6
- 04 zenze (z) 5/6
- 05 dzéndze (dz) 5/6
- 06 zenze (z) 5/6
- 07 zenzerere (z) 5/6
- 08 zenze (z) 5/6
- 09 zenze (z) 5/6
- 10 zenze (z) 5/6
- 11 muhlanja 3/4

215 marimba

- 01 mbira 9/10
- 02 mbira 9/10
- 03 mbira 9/10
- 04 mbira 9/10
- 05 mbira 9/10
- 06 mbira 9/10 njári 9/10
- 07 mbira 9/10
- 08 mbira 9/10
- 09 rimba (r) 5/6
- 10 mbira 9/10
- 11 mbira 9/10

216 market

- 01 musika 3/4
- 02 nzvimbo yókuténgésérá 9/10
- 03 musika 3/4
- 04 musika 3/4
- 05 musika 3/4
- 06 nzvimbo yókuténgésérá 9/10
- 07 nzvimbo yókuténgésérá 9/10
- 08 musika 3/4
- 09 panoténgésérwa 16
- 10 musika 3/4
- 11 musika 3/4

217 mat (sleeping)

- 01 bondé (p) 5/6
- 02 bondé (p) 5/6
- 03 bondé (p) 5/6
- 04 bondé (p) 5/6
- 05 bondé (p) 5/6
- 06 bondé (p) 5/6
- 07 bondé (p) 5/6
- 08 bondé (p) 5/6 rukúkwé 11/10
- 09 rupasá (mh) 11/10
- 10 rupasá (mh) 11/10
- 11 bondé (p) 5/6 manthí/zinthí 6/21

218 meat strip

- 01 munyópfu/minyépfu 3/4
- 02 chimukúyu 7/8
- 03 mudzonga 3/4
- 04 chimukúyu 7/8
- 05 chimukúyu 7/8
- 06 NC
- 07 NC
- 08 chimukúyu 7/8
- 09 mudzonga 3/4
- 10 chimukúyu 7/8
- 11 chimukúyu 7/8

219 medicine

- 01 mushongá 3/4
- 02 mushongá 3/4
- 03 mushongá 3/4
- 04 mutombwé 3/4
- 05 mutombwé 3/4
- 06 mushonga 3/4
- 07 mushonga 3/4
- 08 mushongá 3/4
- 09 mushonga 3/4
- 10 mushongá 3/4
- 11 mutombó 3/4 mbhanda 9/10

220 messenger

- 01 mutúmwi 1/2
- 02 mutúmwa 1/2
- 03 mutúmwa 1/2
- 04 mutúmwi 1/2
- 05 mutúmwa 1/2
- 06 munyáyi 1/2
- 07 nhúmwa 9/10
- 08 mutúmwi 1/2
- 09 nhúme 9/10
- 10 mutúmwa 1/2
- 11 mutúme 1/2

221 milk

- 01 mukaka 3
- 02 mukaka 3
- 03 mukaka 3
- 04 mukaka 3
- 05 mukaka 3
- 06 mukaka 3
- 07 mukaka 3
- 08 mukaka 3
- 09 mukaka 3
- 10 mukaka 3
- 11 mukaka 3 mase 6

222 mistake

- 01 chikánganiso 7/8
- 02 kukánganisa 15
- 03 kukánganisa 15
- 04 NC
- 05 kunyángaza 15
- 06 chikánganiso 7/8
- 07 chishayisho 7/8
- 08 kukánganisa 15
- 09 mhosho 9/10
- 10 mhosho 9/10
- 11 phazamho 9/10

223 money

- 01 mari 9/10 ndaramá 9/10
- 02 mari 9/10 ndaramá 9/10
- 03 mari 9/10
- 04 mari 9/10
- 05 mari 9/10
- 06 mari 9/10
- 07 mari 9/10
- 08 mari 9/10
- 09 mari 9/10
- 10 mari 9/10
- 11 mari 9/10

224 monkey

- 01 tsokó 9/10
- 02 tsokó 9/10
- 03 tsokó 9/10
- 04 tsokó 9/10
- 05 tsokó 9/10
- 06 shokó 9/10
- 07 shokó 9/10
- 08 tsokó 9/10
- 09 tsokó 9/10
- 10 shokó 9/10
- 11 shokó 9/10

225 month

- 01 mwedzi 3/4
- 02 mwedzi 3/4
- 03 mwédzi 3/4
- 04 mwedzi 3/4
- 05 mwezi 3/4
- 06 mwedzi 3/4
- 07 mwedzi 3/4
- 08 mwedzi 3/4
- 09 mwedzi 3/4
- 10 mwedzi 3/4
- 11 mwedzi 3/4

226 morning

- 01 mangwánani 6
- 02 mangwánani 6
- 03 mangwánani 6
- 04 machibese 6
- 05 machibese 6
- 06 mangwánani 6
- 07 mangwánani 6
- 08 mangwánani 6
- 09 mangwánani 6
- 10 mangwánani 6
- 11 mangwánani 6

227 mother

- 01 amái 1b/2b
- 02 amái 1b/2a
- 03 amái 1b/2c mái 1a/2c
- 04 mái 1a/2b
- 05 má 1a/2a
- 06 mái 1a/2a,2b
- 07 mái 1a/2a,2b
- 08 amái 1b/2d
- 09 mái 1a/2b
- 10 mái 1a/2b
- 11 mái 1a/2c

228 mouse

- 01 mbewa 9/10
- 02 mbeva 9/10
- 03 mbewa 9/10 goso (k) 5/6
- 04 mbewa 9/10 nhingo 9/10
- 05 mbewa 9/10
- 06 mbewa 9/10
- 07 mbeya 9/10
- 08 mbeva 9/10
- 09 mbeva 9/10
- 10 mbeva 9/10
- 11 mbeya 9/10

229 mouth

- 01 muromo 3/4
- 02 muromo 3/4
- 03 muromo 3/4
- 04 muromo 3/4
- 05 muromo 3/4
- 06 muromo 3/4
- 07 muromo 3/4
- 08 muromo 3/4
- 09 muromo 3/4
- 10 muromo 3/4
- 11 muromo 3/4

230 mud

- 01 matope 6
- 02 daga (d) 5/6
- 03 dope (t) 5/6
- 04 daka (d) 5/6
- 05 mataka 6
- 06 daka (t) 5/6
- 07 daka (d) 5/6
- 08 daka (t) 5/6
- 09 daka (t) 5/6
- 10 daka (d) 5/6
- 11 dope (t) 5/6

231 name
01 zítá (z) 5/6
02 zítá (z) 5/6
03 zítá (z) 5/6
04 zítá (z) 5/6
05 zítá (z) 5/6
06 zítá (z) 5/6
07 zítá (z) 5/6
08 zítá (z) 5/6
09 zítá (z) 5/6
10 zítá (z) 5/6
11 ziná (z) bizo (b) 5/6

232 neck
01 mutsipa 3/4
02 mutsipa 3/4
03 kósi (k) 5/6
04 kósi (k) 5/6
05 kósi (k) 5/6
06 NC
07 mutsipa 3/4
08 mutsipa 3/4
09 mutsipa 3/4
10 mutsipa 3/4
11 mutsipa 3/4

233 needle
01 tsono 9/10
02 tsono 9/10 tsundá 9/10
03 tsono 9/10
04 tsono 9/10
05 tsingáno 9/10
06 tsingáno 9/10
07 tsingáno 9/10
08 tsono 9/10
09 rusono 11/10 sono
10 tsono 9/10
11 naiti 9/10 tsono 9/10

234 nest
01 denderé (t) 5/6
02 denderé (t) 5/6
03 usanza 14
04 usanzu 14/6
05 usanzu 14/6
06 chisakí 7/8
07 chitsakí 7/8
08 déndéré (t) 5/6
09 dendere (t) 5/6
10 dendere (t) 5/6
11 sakí 9/10

235 net
01 usvasvi 14/6
02 mambúre 6
03 ukonde 14/6
04 tsásvi (ts) 5/6
05 tsásvi (ts) 5/6
06 mumbúre 3/6
07 nhawa 9/10
08 mambúre 6
09 rutava 11
10 mumbúre 3/6
11 r~~uth~~aa 11/10

236 news

- 01 nyaya 9/10
- 02 nhau 9/10
- 03 nháu 9/10
- 04 nhau 9/10
- 05 nhau 9/10
- 06 nhau 9/10
- 07 masoko 6
- 08 nhawú 9/10
- 09 nháu 9/10
- 10 nhawú 9/10
- 11 mashoko 6

237 night

- 01 usíku 14/6
- 02 usíku 14/6
- 03 usíku 14/6
- 04 usíku 14/6
- 05 usíku 14/6
- 06 usíku 14/6
- 07 usíku 14/6
- 08 usíku 14/6
- 09 usíku 14/6
- 10 usíku 14/6
- 11 usíkhú 14/6 usúkhú 14/6

238 North

- 01 chamhémbe
- 02 chamhémbe
- 03 chamhémbe
- 04 chamhémbe
- 05 chamhémbe
- 06 chamhémbe
- 07 chamhémbe
- 08 chamhémbe
- 09 chamhémbe
- 10 chamhémbe
- 11 chambémbe

239 nose

- 01 mhuno 9/10
- 02 mhuno 9/10
- 03 mhunO 9/10
- 04 mhuno 9/10
- 05 mhuno 9/10
- 06 mhino 9/10
- 07 mhino 9/10
- 08 mhuno 9/10
- 09 mhino 9/10
- 10 mhino 9/10
- 11 mhiro 9/10

240 orphan

- 01 tsuro 9/10
- 02 nherera 9/10
- 03 nherera 9/10
- 04 nherera 9/10
- 05 tsuro 9/10
- 06 tsuró 9/10
- 07 nyerera 9/10
- 08 nherera 9/10
- 09 nherera 9/10
- 10 nhevera 9/10
- 11 ntherera 9/10 síwaná 9/10

241 owl

- 01 zizi (z) 5/6
- 02 zizi (z) 5/6
- 03 zizi (z) 5/6
- 04 zizi (z) 5/6
- 05 zizi (z) 5/6
- 06 zizi (z) 5/6
- 07 zizi (z) 5/6
- 08 zizi (z) 5/6
- 09 zizi (z) 5/6
- 10 zizi (z) 5/6
- 11 zizi (z) 5/6 kwikwi (kw) 5/6 chikhova 7/8

242 oil

- 01 mapfútá 6
- 02 mafútá 6
- 03 mafútá 6
- 04 mafútá 6
- 05 mafútá 6
- 06 mafútá 6
- 07 mafútá 6
- 08 mafútá 6
- 09 mafútá 6
- 10 mafútá 6
- 11 mafútá 6

243 parent

- 01 mubérékí 1/2
- 02 mubérékí 1/2
- 03 mubérékí 1/2
- 04 mubérékí 1/2
- 05 mubári 1/2
- 06 mubári 1/2
- 07 mubári 1/2
- 08 mubereki 1/2
- 09 mubereki 1/2
- 10 mubereki 1/2
- 11 mubereki 1/2 mubári 1/2

244 path

- 01 gwará (kw) 5/6
- 02 nzira 9/10
- 03 nzira 9/10
- 04 nzira 9/10
- 05 nzira 9/10
- 06 nzira 9/10
- 07 gwánzá (kw) 5/6
- 08 nzira 9/10
- 09 nzira 9/10
- 10 zhirá 9/10
- 11 njira 9/10 pháthó (ph) 5/6 gwará (kw) 5/6
mugwanxo 3/4 buduyo (b) 5/6

245 pepper

- 01 mhiripiri 9/10
- 02 mhiripiri 9/10
- 03 mhiripiri 9/10
- 04 mhiripiri 9/10
- 05 mhiripiri 9/10
- 06 mhiripiri 9/10
- 07 mutoronga 3/4
- 08 mhiripiri 9/10
- 09 mhiripiri 9/10
- 10 mhiripiri 9/10
- 11 piripiri 9/10 toronga 9/10

246 person

- 01 munhu 1/2
- 02 munhu 1/2
- 03 munhu 1/2
- 04 munhu 1/2
- 05 munhu 1/2
- 06 munhu 1/2
- 07 munhu 1/2
- 08 munhu 1/2
- 09 munhu 1/2
- 10 munhu 1/2
- 11 munthu 1/2

247 place

- 01 nzvimbo 9/10
- 02 nzvimbo 9/10
- 03 nzvimbo 9/10
- 04 nzvimbo 9/10
- 05 nzvimbo 9/10
- 06 nzvimbo 9/10
- 07 nzvimbo 9/10
- 08 nzvimbo 9/10
- 09 nzvimbo 9/10
- 10 nzvimbo 9/10
- 11 ndáu 9/10

248 plain

- 01 bánhi (p) 5/6
- 02 ganga (k) 5/6
- 03 mupátá 3/4
- 04 NC
- 05 banhi (p) 5/6
- 06 bánhí (p) 5/6 bomho (p) 5/6
- 07 bánhí (p) 5/6 mukanha 3/4
- 08 ganga (k) 5/6
- 09 bánhi (p) 5/6
- 10 bánhi (p) 5/6
- 11 mphéné 9/10

249 picture

- 01 mufánánídzo 3/4
- 02 mufánánídzo 3/4
- 03 mufánánídzo 3/4
- 04 chifáníkiso 7/8
- 05 chifáníkiso 7/8
- 06 mufánánídzo 3/4
- 07 mufánánídzo 3/4
- 08 mufánánídzo 3/4
- 09 mufánánídzo 3/4
- 10 mufánánídzo 3/4 muchéréchédzó 3/4
- 11 mufáníkiso 3/4 mufánánídzo 3/4

250 piece

- 01 chikámu 7/8
- 02 chidímbu 7/8
- 03 chidímu 7/8
- 04 kafúpi 12/13
- 05 kafúpi 12/13
- 06 chidímbu 7/8
- 07 chidímbu 7/8
- 08 chimhédu 7/8
- 09 chidímu 7/8
- 10 chidímbu 7/8
- 11 chibímvu 7/8

251 pig
01 humbá 9/10
02 ngúruvé 9/10
03 humbá 9/10 nguruwe 9/10
04 nkumba 9/10
05 nkumba 9/10
06 nguruwe 9/10
07 nguruwe 9/10
08 nguruve 9/10
09 nguruve 9/10
10 nguruve 9/10
11 nguruwe 9/10 hochí 9/10

252 pot (cooking)
01 tsaiya 9/10 méndékáré 9/10
02 hári 9/10 hájganá 9/10
03 tsáyá 9/10
04 mhéndékári 9/10
05 mhéndékári 9/10
06 hári 9/10
07 hári 9/10
08 hájganá 9/10 tsambakóndzi 9/10
09 hári 9/10
10 shambakódzi 9/10
11 hári 9/10 nthambá 9/10 chindondo 7/8

253 pot (water).
01 hári 9/10
02 pfúko 9/10
03 hári 9/10
04 nkharí 9/10
05 nkharí 9/10
06 musudze 3/4
07 hári 9/10
08 chirongó 7/8
09 chirongó 7/8
10 chirongó 7/8
11 hári 9/10 ndhúwí 9/10

254 pile
01 murwí 3/4
02 murwí 3/4 svíngá (sv) 5/6
03 múwi 3/4
04 múrwi 3/4
05 múrwi 3/4
06 múrwi 3/4
07 múrwi 3/4
08 múrwi 3/4
09 murwi 3/4
10 dutu (d) 5/6
11 murwi 3/4 duthu (d) 5/6 durunhuru (d) 5/6

255 pipe
01 chikwépa 7/8
02 chikwepá 7/8
03 chikwepa 7/8
04 NC
05 NC
06 ndúdú 9/10
07 chikwépa 7/8
08 chikwepa 7/8 ngídhi 9/10
09 chiguba 7/8
10 chihwepa 7/8
11 nxáwu 9/10

256 pit

- 01 gombá (k) 5/6
- 02 gombá (k) 5/6
- 03 gombá (k) 5/6
- 04 gombá (k) 5/6 dǎndí (r) 5/6
- 05 gombá (k) 5/6
- 06 gombá (k) 5/6
- 07 ríndí (r) 5/6
- 08 gombá (k) 5/6
- 09 gombá (k) 5/6
- 10 gombá (k) 5/6
- 11 ríndí (r) 5/6

257 pocket

- 01 hómwé 9/10
- 02 hómwé 9/10
- 03 hómwé 9/10
- 04 hómwé 9/10
- 05 búdú (b) 5/6
- 06 hómwe 9/10
- 07 mbudu 9/10
- 08 hómwé 9/10
- 09 homwé 9/10
- 10 homwé 9/10 hombodo 9/10 mbúdí 9/10
- 11 mukwama 3/4

258 point

- 01 muromo 3/4
- 02 muromo 3/4
- 03 mhuno 9/10
- 04 muromo 3/4
- 05 muromo 3/4
- 06 muromo 3/4
- 07 muromo 3/4
- 08 muromo 3/4
- 09 muromo 3/4
- 10 muromo 3/4
- 11 muromo 3/4

259 poison

- 01 ndúró 9/10
- 02 ndúró 9/10
- 03 mushonga 3/4
- 04 chéfu 7
- 05 chéfu 7
- 06 chéfu 7
- 07 utúró 14
- 08 chépfu 7
- 09 utúró 14
- 10 chépfu 7
- 11 chéfu 7

260 pool

- 01 dziwa (dz) 5/6
- 02 dziva (dz) 5/6
- 03 dziwa (dz) 5/6
- 04 tawara (t) 5/6
- 05 NC
- 06 dziwa (dǵ) 5/6
- 07 dziva (dz) 5/6
- 08 dziva (dz) 5/6
- 09 dziva (dz) 5/6
- 10 dziva (dz) 5/6
- 11 dziya (dz) 5/6 gándwa (k) 5/6

261 porcupine

- 01 nyámúkulula 9/10
- 02 nhungú 9/10
- 03 nhungú 9/10
- 04 nhungú 9/10
- 05 nhungú 9/10
- 06 ngwéwé 9/10
- 07 njanjáre 9/10
- 08 nhungú 9/10
- 09 nhungú 9/10
- 10 nhungú 9/10
- 11 chinhungú 7/8

262 power

- 01 simbá (s) 5/6
- 02 simbá (s) 5/6
- 03 simbá (s) 5/6
- 04 simbá (s) 5/6
- 05 simbá (s) 5/6
- 06 simbá (s) 5/6
- 07 simbá (s) 5/6
- 08 simbá (s) 5/6
- 09 simbá (s) 5/6
- 10 simbá (s) 5/6
- 11 simbá (s) 5/6

263 promise

- 01 chitsidzirano 7/8
- 02 chivimbiso 7/8
- 03 chiwembeso 7/8
- 04 kutenderana 15
- 05 kutenderana 15
- 06 chitsidzo 7/8
- 07 chitsidzo 7/8
- 08 chiwimbisa 7/8 chiimbiso 7/8
- 09 mhiko 9/10
- 10 mhiko 9/10
- 11 chitémbésó 7/8 chigóndísó 7/8

264 pus

- 01 urwá 14
- 02 urwá 14
- 03 uhwá 14
- 04 urwá 14
- 05 urwá 14
- 06 urwá 14
- 07 urwá 14
- 08 urwá 14
- 09 urwá 14
- 10 urwá 14
- 11 urwa 14

265 rain

- 01 mvúrá 9/10
- 02 mvúrá 9/10
- 03 mvúrá 9/10
- 04 mvúrá 9/10
- 05 mvúrá 9/10
- 06 mvúrá 9/10
- 07 mvúrá 9/10
- 08 mvúrá 9/10
- 09 mvúrá 9/10
- 10 mvurá 9/10
- 11 mvúrá 9/10

266 rat

- 01 goso (k) 5/6
- 02 gonzo (k) 5/6
- 03 NC
- 04 gonzo (k) 5/6 koso (k) 5/6
- 05 gonzo (k) 5/6
- 06 gonzo (k) 5/6
- 07 gonzo (k) 5/6
- 08 gonzo (k) 5/6
- 09 gonzo (k) 5/6
- 10 gózho (k) 5/6
- 11 gonzo (k) 5/6 gundwana (g) 5/6

267 reed

- 01 tsángá 9/10
- 02 tsanga 9/10
- 03 tsanga 9/10
- 04 tsanga 9/10
- 05 mhasa 9/10
- 06 tsanga 9/10
- 07 rutsanga 11/10
- 08 tsanga 9/10
- 09 rutsanga 11/10
- 10 tsamba 9/10
- 11 tsanga 9/10 muhlanga 3/4

268 reed (edible)

- 01 nzímbe 9/10
- 02 ndzímbe 9/10
- 03 nzímbe 9/10
- 04 NC
- 05 musáre 3/4
- 06 pwárungú 9/10
- 07 ipwárungú 9/10
- 08 ndzímbe 9/10
- 09 ipká 9/10
- 10 nzímbe 9/10
- 11 pwárungú 9/10 mbwárungú 9/10 mová 9/10 mobá 9/10

269 relish

- 01 usáyi 14
- 02 usávi 14
- 03 usáyi 14
- 04 usáyi 14
- 05 muriwó 3/4
- 06 muriwó 3/4
- 07 muriwó 3/4
- 08 usávi 14
- 09 muriwó 3/4
- 10 usávi 14
- 11 muriwó 3/4

270 rib

- 01 mbabvu 9/10
- 02 mbabvu 9/10
- 03 mbabvu 9/10
- 04 mbabvu 9/10
- 05 mbabvu 9/10
- 06 rumbabvu 11/10
- 07 mbábvu 9/10
- 08 mbabvu 9/10 rumbabvu 11/10
- 09 mbabvu 9/10 rumbabvu 11/10
- 10 mbabva 9/10
- 11 nthiyí 9/10

271 rice

- 01 NC
- 02 mupunga 3/4
- 03 mpunga 3/4
- 04 mpunga 3/4
- 05 mpunga 3/4
- 06 mupunga 3/4
- 07 mupunga 3/4
- 08 mupunga 3/4
- 09 mupunga 3/4
- 10 mpunga 3/4
- 11 mupunga 3/4

272 right

- 01 rujgi 11
- 02 rujgi 11
- 03 marújo 6
- 04 rudyi 11
- 05 maruji 6
- 06 rudli 11
- 07 muryo 18
- 08 rujgi 11
- 09 rujgi 11
- 10 rudli 11
- 11 matsvi 18

273 ring

- 01 mheté 9/10
- 02 mheté 9/10
- 03 mheté 9/10
- 04 mheté 9/10
- 05 mheté 9/10
- 06 mhété 9/10
- 07 mheté 9/10
- 08 mheté 9/10
- 09 mheté 9/10
- 10 mheté 9/10
- 11 chithivhera 7/8

274 river

- 01 rwizí (nz) 11/10
- 02 rukova (h) 11/10
- 03 hwizí 14/10
- 04 rudzi 11/6
- 05 NC
- 06 rwizí 11/10
- 07 rwizí 11/10
- 08 rwizí 11/10 rukova (h) 11/10
- 09 rwizí 11/10
- 10 gwizí 11/10
- 11 mukowa 3/4 mufuya 3/4

275 roof

- 01 dénga (t) 5/6
- 02 dénga (t) 5/6
- 03 dénga (t) 5/6
- 04 dénga (t) 5/6
- 05 dénga (t) 5/6
- 06 dénga (t) 5/6
- 07 dénga (t) 5/6
- 08 dénga (t) 5/6
- 09 dénga (t) 5/6
- 10 dénga (t) 5/6
- 11 dénga (t) 5/6

276 root

- 01 mudzi 3/4
- 02 mudzi 3/4
- 03 mudzi 3/4
- 04 mudzi 3/4
- 05 muzi 3/4
- 06 mudzi 3/4
- 07 mudzi 3/4
- 08 mudzi 3/4
- 09 mudzi 3/4
- 10 mudzi 3/4
- 11 nzinde 9/10 musúnda 3/4

277 rubbish

- 01 marara 6
- 02 marara 6
- 03 manyara 6
- 04 marara 6
- 05 marara 6
- 06 manyarara 6
- 07 marara 6
- 08 marara 6
- 09 marara 6
- 10 marara 6
- 11 matsvinha 6

278 ruins

- 01 rusvingo 11/6
- 02 matongo 6
- 03 matere 6
- 04 matere 6
- 05 matere 6
- 06 matongo 6
- 07 matongo 6
- 08 rusvingo 11/6
- 09 masvingo 6
- 10 matungo 6
- 11 matéré 6 madongo 6

279 sadza

- 01 sadza 9/10
- 02 sadza 9/10
- 03 sadza 9/10
- 04 sadza 9/10
- 05 nkhura 9/10
- 06 sadza 9/10
- 07 sadza 9/10
- 08 sadza 9/10
- 09 sadza 9/10
- 10 sadza 9/10
- 11 sadza 9/10

280 sand

- 01 jécha (j) 5/6
- 02 jiche (j) 5/6
- 03 jécha (j) 5/6
- 04 jécha (j) 5/6
- 05 jécha (j) 5/6
- 06 jécha (j) 5/6
- 07 jécha (j) 5/6
- 08 jécha (j) 5/6
- 09 jécha (j) 5/6
- 10 mushíje 3/4
- 11 jécha (j) 5/6 sepe (s) 5/6

281 saliva

- 01 maté 6
- 02 maté 6
- 03 maté 6
- 04 matá 6
- 05 maté 6
- 06 maté 6
- 07 matá 6
- 08 maté 6
- 09 maté 6
- 10 maté 6
- 11 matá 6

282 salt

- 01 munyú 3
- 02 munyú 3
- 03 munyú 3
- 04 munyú 3
- 05 munyú 3
- 06 munyu 3
- 07 munyú 3
- 08 munyú 3
- 09 munyú 3
- 10 munyú 3
- 11 munyú 3

283 scar

- 01 tsíngá (ts) 5/6
- 02 vhangá (vh) 5/6 chivhanga 7/8
- 03 NC
- 04 NC
- 05 dázvi (d) 5/6
- 06 gókó (k) 5/6
- 07 bonje (p) 5/6
- 08 chivanga 7/8
- 09 vanga (v) 5/6
- 10 vanga (v) 5/6
- 11 mukovha 3/4

284 scorpion

- 01 rise (r) 5/6
- 02 gakanjge (g) 5/6
- 03 rise (r) 5/6 manhi 9/10
- 04 rise (r) 5/6
- 05 rise (r) 5/6
- 06 rise (r) 5/6 chinyaride 7/8
- 07 chinýaride 7/8
- 08 rise (r) 5/6
- 09 chinyaride 7/8
- 10 chinyavháda 7/8
- 11 chinyaháda 7/8 mphame 9/10

285 seed

- 01 NC
- 02 mbéú 9/10
- 03 mhodzi 9/10 tsíkírí (ts) 5/6
- 04 mbêú 9/10
- 05 mbêú 9/10
- 06 mbéú 9/10
- 07 mbéú 9/10
- 08 mhodzi 9/10
- 09 mbéú 9/10
- 10 mhunzi 9/10
- 11 mbéú 9/10 tsángú (ts) 5/6

286 sheep

- 01 hwai 9/10
- 02 hwai 9/10
- 03 hwai 9/10
- 04 bira (b) 5/6
- 05 bira (b) 5/6
- 06 hwai 9/10
- 07 hwai 9/10
- 08 hwai 9/10
- 09 gwayi (hw) 5/10
- 10 gwai (kw) 5/6
- 11 gwai (kw) 5/6 bwizhi (pw) 5/6

287 shell (tortoise)

- 01 hózha 9/10 hese 9/10
- 02 gwatí (kw) 5/6 gokó (k) 5/6
- 03 gokó (k) 5/6
- 04 kokó (k) 5/6
- 05 kokó (k) 5/6
- 06 gokhó (k) 5/6 bandé (p) 5/6
- 07 matékó 6
- 08 gwatí (kw) 5/6
- 09 demhé (t) 5/6
- 10 gwatí (kw) 5/6
- 11 demé (t) , dékó (t) 5/6

288 shirt

- 01 hémbé 9/10
- 02 hémbe 9/10
- 03 hémbe 9/10
- 04 hémbe 9/10
- 05 hémbe 9/10
- 06 hémbé 9/10
- 07 hémbe 9/10
- 08 hémbe 9/10
- 09 hazú 9/10
- 10 hembe 9/10
- 11 hémbe 9/10

289 shoe

- 01 shangu 9/10 tsapato 9/10
- 02 shangú 9/10
- 03 tsapato 9/10
- 04 tsapato 9/10 shangu 9/10 mkwakwata 9/10
- 05 tsapato 9/10
- 06 tsapato 9/10
- 07 tsapato 9/10 shángú 9/10
- 08 tsapato 9/10 shangú 9/10
- 09 shangú 9/10
- 10 shangú 9/10
- 11 gwada (gw) 5/6 sandasi (s) 5/6

290 shore

- 01 mahómbekómbe 6
- 02 mahómbekómbe 6
- 03 hambekombe (h) 5/6
- 04 gombe (k) 5/6
- 05 gombe (k) 5/6
- 06 hambekombe 5
- 07 mahómbekómbe 6
- 08 hambekombe (h) 5/6
- 09 mhénderekédzo 9/10 kumucheto 17
- 10 méndérékédzo 9/10
- 11 húmbíkumbi (h) 5/6

291 shoulder

- 01 bándáoko (b) 5/6 hotá 9/10
- 02 béndékété (p) 5/6
- 03 béndékété (p) 5/6
- 04 péndékété (p) 5/6
- 05 pewa (p) 5/6
- 06 pfúdzi (pf) 5/6
- 07 pfúdzi (pf) 5/6 bípítú (b) 5/6
- 08 pfúdzi (pf) 5/6 béndékété (p) 5/6
- 09 fúdzi (f) 5/6
- 10 bendekete (p) 5/6
- 11 pfúdzi (pf) 5/6 khádza (kh) 5/6

292 shrew

- 01 NC
- 02 mudunhé 3/4
- 03 mudendé 3/4
- 04 nyamakando 9/10 tsutsutsu (ts) 5/6
- 05 NC
- 06 mutunhé 3/4 munyunga 3/4
- 07 mutunhé 3/4
- 08 mutswíri 3/4
- 09 mutunhé 3/4
- 10 mutswíri 3/4
- 11 muchuchu 3/4

293 side

- 01 díwí (d) 5/6
- 02 divi (t) 5/6
- 03 rutiwi (t) 11/6 diwi (t) 5/6
- 04 rutiwi 11/6
- 05 tiwi (t) 5/6
- 06 rutiwi 11/6
- 07 rutivi 11/6,10
- 08 rutivi 11/6,10
- 09 rutivi 11/6,10
- 10 divi (t) 5/6
- 11 mphiri 9/10 jínga (j) 5/6

294 sign

- 01 chiratidzo 7/8
- 02 chiratidzo 7/8
- 03 chiratidzo 7/8
- 04 chiratidzo 7/8 chipangidzo 7/8
- 05 chiónísó 7/8
- 06 chiónísó 7/8
- 07 chipangidzo 7/8
- 08 muchérechédzo 3/4
- 09 chiratidzo 7/8
- 10 muchérechédzo 3/4
- 11 chiónísó 7/8 chikómbídzo 7/8

295 brother/sister

- 01 handzádzi 9/10
- 02 handzádzi 9/10
- 03 hanzvádzi 9/10
- 04 samúkádzi 1a/2a
- 05 sámúkazi 1a/2a
- 06 hanzvádzi 9/10
- 07 hanzvádzi 9/10
- 08 hanzvádzi 9/10
- 09 hanzvádzi 9/10
- 10 hanzvádzi 9/10
- 11 mukunda 1/2

296 skin

- 01 déhe/madéhwe 5/6
- 02 déhwe (t) 5/6 gándá (k) 5/6
- 03 gándá (k) 5/6
- 04 kándá (k) 5/6
- 05 kándá (k) 5/6
- 06 gándá (k) 5/6
- 07 gándá (k) 5/6 dehwe (t) 5/6
- 08 dehwe (t) 5/6
- 09 gándá (k) 5/6
- 10 gándá (k) 5/6
- 11 gándá (k) 5/6 dóó (t) 5/6

297 sky

- 01 dénga 5
- 02 dénga 5
- 03 dénga 5
- 04 dénga 5
- 05 dénga 5
- 06 dénga 5
- 07 dénga 5
- 08 dénga 5
- 09 dénga 5
- 10 dénga 5
- 11 dénga 5

298 slap

- 01 mbámá 9/10
- 02 mbámá 9/10
- 03 rupí 11
- 04 mbámá 9/10
- 05 mbámá 9/10
- 06 futádha (f) 5/6
- 07 rupí 11 mbama 9/10
- 08 mbama 9/10
- 09 mbama 9/10
- 10 mbama 9/10
- 11 phamá 9/10

299 servant

- 01 muranda 1/2
- 02 muranda 1/2
- 03 muranda 1/2
- 04 muranda 1/2
- 05 musewenzi 1/2
- 06 muranda 1/2
- 07 muranda 1/2
- 08 muranda 1/2
- 09 musévénzi 1/2
- 10 muranda 1/2
- 11 muranda 1/2 chishándí 7/8

300 sledge

- 01 gohá 9/10
- 02 chiréye 7/8
- 03 chiree 7/8
- 04 chiréyi 7/8
- 05 chiréyi 7/8
- 06 chiréyi 7/8
- 07 chiréyi 7/8
- 08 chiréyi 7/8
- 09 chiréyi 7/8
- 10 chiréya 7/8
- 11 chiréyi 7/8

301 smoke

- 01 utsi 14
- 02 utsi 14
- 03 utsi 14
- 04 usi 14
- 05 utsi 14
- 06 utsi 14
- 07 chiusi 7/8
- 08 utsi 14
- 09 utsi 14
- 10 utsi 14
- 11 chushi 7/8

302 snail

- 01 hózha 9/10
- 02 hohóshwa (h) 5/6
- 03 honho 9/10
- 04 NC
- 05 nkono 9/10
- 06 hózhwe 9/10
- 07 hóndzwe 9/10
- 08 gózhwa 9/10
- 09 hohoshwe (h) 5/6
- 10 hozhwé 9/10
- 11 hónjwe 9/10

303 snake

- 01 nyóká 9/10
- 02 nyóká 9/10
- 03 nyóká 9/10
- 04 nyóká 9/10
- 05 nyóká 9/10
- 06 nyóká 9/10
- 07 nyóká 9/10
- 08 nyóká 9/10
- 09 nyóká 9/10
- 10 nyóká 9/10
- 11 nyóká 9/10

304 snuff

- 01 fójga 9/10
- 02 mbánde 9/10
- 03 fója 9/10
- 04 fója 9/10
- 05 fódya 9/10
- 06 fódlya 9/10
- 07 fódya 9/10
- 08 fójga 9/10
- 09 fójga 9/10
- 10 fojga 9/10
- 11 fórga 9/10

305 soil

- 01 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 02 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 03 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 04 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 05 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 06 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 07 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 08 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 09 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 10 ivhú (vh) 5/6
- 11 ivhú (vh) 5/6

306 son

- 01 mwanakomana 1/2
- 02 mwanakomana 1/2
- 03 mwánakomana 1/2
- 04 mwánakomana 1/2
- 05 mwanakomana 1/2
- 06 mwanakomana 1/2
- 07 mukóróre 1/2
- 08 mwanakomana 1/2
- 09 mwanákomana 1/2
- 10 muchinda 1/2
- 11 muchinda 1/2

307 song

- 01 chímbo 7/8
- 02 rumbó/dzímbo 11/10
- 03 chimbo 7/8
- 04 chimbo 7/8
- 05 NC
- 06 rwiyo/nzwiyo 11/10
- 07 rwiyo/nzwiyo 11/10
- 08 rumbó/nzímbo 11/10
- 09 rwiyo/nziyo 11/10
- 10 rwiyo/nziyo 11/10
- 11 ngoma 9/10

308 soup

- 01 muto 3
- 02 muto 3
- 03 muto 3
- 04 múto 3
- 05 múto 3
- 06 múto 3
- 07 múto 3
- 08 muto 3
- 09 myto 3
- 10 múto 3
- 11 muto 3

309 South

- 01 maódzanyemba 6
- 02 maódzanyemba 6
- 03 maódzanyemba 6
- 04 maódzanyemba 6
- 05 maódzanyemba 6
- 06 maódzanyemba 6
- 07 maodzanyemba 6
- 08 maodzanyemba 6
- 09 maodzanyemba 6
- 10 maodzanyemba 6
- 11 maodzanyemba 6

310 spear

- 01 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 02 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 03 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 04 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 05 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 06 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 07 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 08 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 09 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 10 pfúmó (pf) 5/6
- 11 mukhóndo 3/4 chixibo 7/8

311 spider

- 01 dzvatsvátsva (dzv) 5/6
- 02 dándáute (d) 5/6
- 03 nyáútándáute 9/10 chitándáude 7/8 buwe (b) 5/6
- 04 buwe (b) 5/6
- 05 búwi (b) 5/6
- 06 nyarutandá 9/10
- 07 dandamutánde (t) 5/6
- 08 dzvatsvátsva (dzv) 5/6 chifúrira 7/8
- 09 dandemutánde (d) 5/6
- 10 dandemutánde (d) 5/6
- 11 dandemutánde (d) 5/6 dzvâa (dzv) 5/6 tsvâa (tsv) 5/6

312 spirit (ancestral)

- 01 mudzímú 1/2,4
- 02 mweyá 3/4
- 03 mweyá 3/4 mudzímú 1/2,4
- 04 mudzímú 1/2,4
- 05 mudzímú 1/2,4
- 06 mwiya 3/4 mudzímú 1/2,4
- 07 mweya 3/4 mudzímú 1/2,4
- 08 mudzímú 1/2,4
- 09 mweyá 3/4
- 10 mudzímú 1/2,4
- 11 moyá 3/4 mareyá 6 mphongó 9/10 mvhuko 9/10

313 spoon

- 01 rugo (r) 11/6
- 02 rúgo 11/8 chigwaku 7/8
- 03 rugo 11/6
- 04 NC
- 05 mugwaku 3/4
- 06 gwakú (gw) 5/6
- 07 gwakú (gw) 5/6
- 08 rugwaku 11/4
- 09 chipúnu 7/8
- 10 ruwépura (w) 11/10
- 11 gwakú (gw) 5/6 chicembo 7/8 chixembo 7/8

314 spoor

- 01 dzímba (ts) 5/6
- 02 dzímba (ts) 5/6
- 03 tsoka 9/10
- 04 tsoka 9/10
- 05 patsikwa 16
- 06 rutsokha 11/6,10
- 07 rutsoka 11/10
- 08 gwará (kw) 5/6
- 09 rutsoka 11/10
- 10 rutsoka 11/10
- 11 matsóka 6

315 star

- 01 nyényédzi 9/10
- 02 nyényedzi 9/10
- 03 nyényedzi 9/10
- 04 nyényedzi 9/10
- 05 nyényedzi 9/10
- 06 nyényedzi 9/10
- 07 nyéredzi 9/10
- 08 nyényedzi 9/10
- 09 nyéredzi 9/10
- 10 nyéredzi 9/10
- 11 nyéredzi 9/10

316 stick
01 tsvímbo 9/10
02 tsvímbo 9/10
03 tsvímbo 9/10
04 NC
05 psvímbo 9/10
06 tsvímbo 9/10
07 tsvímbo 9/10 mudónzvó 3/4
08 tsvímbo 9/10
09 tsvímbo 9/10
10 tsvímbo 9/10
11 ndonga 9/10 muchizo 3/4 ndhukhu 9/10

317 stomach
01 mhímhá 9/10
02 nhumbu 9/10
03 mhímhá 9/10 dumbu (t) 5/6
04 nhenga 9/10
05 nhenga 9/10
06 nhumbu 9/10
07 dumbu (t) 5/6
08 nhumbu 9/10
09 dumbu (t) 5/6
10 dumbu (t) 5/6
11 dumbu (t) 5/6 ndani 9/10

318 stone
01 NC
02 katombo 12/13
03 NC
04 NC
05 búwe (b) 5/6
06 ihwe (hw) 5/6
07 buhwe (p) 5/6
08 ibwe 5/6
09 ibwe 5/6
10 bwe 5/6
11 buwe (p) 5/6

319 story
01 nyayá 9/10
02 nyayá 9/10 rungano 11/10
03 nyayá 9/10
04 nyayá 9/10
05 nyayá 9/10
06 soko (s) 5/6
07 nyayá 9/10
08 rungano 11/10
09 rungano 11/10
10 rungano 11/10
11 ungoro 14/10 ndaa 9/10

320 stranger
01 muyeni 1/2
02 muyéni 1/2
03 muyeni 1/2
04 muréndo 1/2
05 muréndo 1/2
06 mweni/waeni 1/2
07 mweni/vaeni 1/2
08 muénzi 1/2
09 mweni/vayeni 1/2
10 mweni 1/2
11 NC

321 stumbling block

- 01 chipíngídzó 7/8
- 02 chigutsá 7/8
- 03 chipíngáidzo 7/8
- 04 NC
- 05 NC
- 06 chikhuhuniso 7/8
- 07 chikuhuno 7/8
- 08 chigutsa 7/8
- 09 chigumburo 7/8
- 10 chipíngá mupínyí 7/8
- 11 chitsikí 7/8

322 stump

- 01 bango (p) 5/6
- 02 chigutsa 7/8
- 03 chigutsa 7/8 chikúná 7/8
- 04 NC
- 05 chiji 7/8
- 06 chitsá 7/8
- 07 chitsá 7/8
- 08 chigutsa 7/8
- 09 chitsíga 7/8
- 10 chitsíga 7/8
- 11 chitsikí 7/8

323 stupidity

- 01 udzenga 14
- 02 urombe 14
- 03 urombe 14
- 04 udzenga 14
- 05 udzenga 14
- 06 ubénzi 14
- 07 ubénzi 14
- 08 kupusa 15
- 09 urémá 14
- 10 utunhunu 14
- 11 upenzi 14 uphúkhuphúkhu 14

324 sweet potato

- 01 mbambaira 9/10
- 02 mbambaira 9/10
- 03 mbambaira 9/10
- 04 mbambaira 9/10
- 05 mbambaira 9/10
- 06 dima (d) 5/6
- 07 dima (d) 5/6
- 08 mbambaira 9/10
- 09 matápura 6
- 10 kwiri 9/10
- 11 NC

325 tail

- 01 mutswé 3/4
- 02 muswé 3/4
- 03 muswé 3/4
- 04 muché 3/4
- 05 muché 3/4
- 06 muswé 3/4
- 07 muswé 3/4
- 08 muswé 3/4
- 09 muswé 3/4
- 10 muswé 3/4
- 11 muswé 3/4

326 tattoo

- 01 nyora 9/10
- 02 nyóra 9/10 nyémbo 9/10
- 03 nyóra 9/10
- 04 NC
- 05 manhembo 6
- 06 masvunhurira 6
- 07 nyóra 9/10
- 08 nyóra 9/10
- 09 nyora 9/10
- 10 nyóra 9/10
- 11 nyóra 9/10 phiká 9/10

327 thief

- 01 mubí 1/2
- 02 mubí 1/2 mbavhá 9/10
- 03 mbavhá 9/10
- 04 mbavhá 9/10
- 05 mubí 1/2
- 06 mbavhá 9/10
- 07 mbavhá 9/10
- 08 mbavhá 9/10
- 09 gororo (k) 5/6
- 10 mbava 9/10
- 11 mbavhá 9/10

328 thigh

- 01 chijga 7/8
- 02 chijga 7/8
- 03 chija 7/8
- 04 bero (b/w) 5/6
- 05 bero (b/w) 5/6
- 06 chihlya 7/8
- 07 chihlya 7/8
- 08 chijga 7/8
- 09 chijga 7/8
- 10 chidzvá 7/8
- 11 chizva 7/8 thanga (th) 5/6

329 thing

- 01 chinhu 7/8
- 02 chinhu 7/8
- 03 chinhu 7/8
- 04 chinhu 7/8
- 05 chinhu 7/8
- 06 chiro 7/8
- 07 chiro 7/8
- 08 chinhu 7/8
- 09 chinhu 7/8
- 10 chinhu 7/8
- 11 chiro 7/8

330 thorn

- 01 munzwá 3/4
- 02 munzwá 3/4
- 03 munzwá 3/4
- 04 munzwá 3/4 mubvá 3/4
- 05 munzwá 3/4 mubvá 3/4
- 06 munzwá 3/4
- 07 munzwá 3/4
- 08 munzwá 3/4
- 09 munzwá 3/4
- 10 munzwá 3/4
- 11 munzwá 3/4

331 thought
01 chifúngo 7/8
02 pfúngwá 9/10
03 pfúngwá 9/10
04 pfúngwá 9/10
05 kufúngá 15
06 myfungo 3/4
07 fúngwá 9/10
08 fúngwá 9/10
09 pfúngwá 9/10
10 pfúngwá 9/10
11 pfúngwa 9/10 ndangariro 9/10

332 thumb
01 chigunwe 7/8
02 chigunwe 7/8
03 chikunwe chikuru 7/8
04 chigunwe 7/8
05 chigunwe 7/8
06 chigunwe 7/8
07 gunwe (k) 5/6
08 chigunwe 7/8
09 gunwe (k) 5/6
10 chará 7/8
11 gunwe (k) 5/6

333 tick
01 chimugwekwe 7/8
02 chikwekwe 7/8
03 gwekwe (kw) 5/6
04 gwekwe (kw) 5/6 nkukupa 9/10
05 NC
06 gupa (g) 5/6
07 gupa (g) 5/6
08 chikwekwe 7/8 chishambwe 7/8
09 dari (d) 5/6
10 chishambwe 7/8
11 gúpa (k) 5/6

334 tobacco
01 fójga 9/10
02 fójga 9/10
03 fója 9/10
04 fója 9/10
05 fódya 9/10
06 fódlya 9/10
07 fódya 9/10
08 fójga 9/10
09 fójga 9/10
10 fojga 9/10
11 fórga 9/10

335 today
01 nhási 1a
02 nhási 1a
03 nhási 1a
04 nyamúsi 1a
05 nyamúsi 1a
06 nhasi 1a
07 nhasi 1a
08 nhasi 1a
09 nhasi 1a
10 nhaasi 1a
11 nhasi 1a

336 toe

- 01 chigumwe 7/8
- 02 chigunwe 7/8
- 03 chigunwe chikúru 7/8
- 04 chigunwe 7/8
- 05 chigunwe 7/8
- 06 chigunwe 7/8
- 07 chikunwe 7/8
- 08 chigumwe 7/8
- 09 chigunwe 7/8
- 10 chigunwe 7/8
- 11 chigunwe 7/8

337 tooth

- 01 zínó (z) 5/6 ménó
- 02 zínó (z) 5/6 ménó
- 03 zínó (z) 5/6 ménó
- 04 dzínó /mano 5/6
- 05 dzínó /mano 5/6
- 06 zínó (z) 5/6 ménó
- 07 zínó (z) 5/6 ménó
- 08 zínó (z) 5/6 ménó
- 09 zínó (z) 5/6 ménó
- 10 zínó (z) 5/6 ménó
- 11 zínó (z) 5/6 ménó

338 tortoise

- 01 hámbá 9/10
- 02 hámbá 9/10 kámbá 9/10
- 03 hámbá 9/10
- 04 kámbá 9/10
- 05 kámbá 9/10
- 06 kámbá 9/10
- 07 hámbá 9/10
- 08 hámbá 9/10
- 09 kámbá 9/10
- 10 kámbá 9/10
- 11 chibóde 7/8

339 tongue

- 01 rurími (r) 11/6
- 02 rurími 11/10
- 03 urími 14/6
- 04 rurími 11/6
- 05 rurími 11/6
- 06 rurími 11/6
- 07 rurími 11/6
- 08 rurími 11/10
- 09 rurími 11/10
- 10 rurími 11/10
- 11 rurími 11/10

340 town

- 01 doróbva (d) 5/6
- 02 guta (g) 5/6
- 03 guta (g) 5/6
- 04 doróba (d) 5/6
- 05 doróba (d) 5/6
- 06 doróba (d) 5/6
- 07 doróba (d) 5/6
- 08 doróba (d) 5/6
- 09 guta (k) 5/6
- 10 guta (g) 5/6
- 11 doroba (d) 5/6

341 tree

- 01 muti 3/4
- 02 muti 3/4
- 03 muti 3/4
- 04 muti 3/4
- 05 muti 3/4
- 06 muti 3/4
- 07 muti 3/4
- 08 muti 3/4
- 09 muti 3/4
- 10 muti 3/4
- 11 mumbuti 3/4

342 tribe

- 01 rudzi (r) 11/6
- 02 rudzi (r) 11/6
- 03 rudzi (r) 11/6
- 04 rudzi (r) 11/6
- 05 rudzi (r) 11/6
- 06 rudzi (r) 11/6
- 07 rudzi (r) 11/6
- 08 rudzi (nd) 11/10
- 09 rudzi (nd) 11/10
- 10 rudzi (r) 5/6
- 11 rudzi (r) 5/6 dzindza (dz) 5/6 muhlobo 3/4

343 truth

- 01 chokwadi 7
- 02 chokwadi 7
- 03 chokwadi 7 idi 5
- 04 chokwadi 7
- 05 NC
- 06 idi 5
- 07 idi 5
- 08 chokwadi 7
- 09 chokwadi 7
- 10 chokwadi 7
- 11 gwinyiso 5

344 tsetse fly

- 01 mhesvu 9/10
- 02 mhesvi 9/10
- 03 mhesvu 9/10
- 04 mhesvi 9/10
- 05 mhesve 9/10
- 06 gunhura (g) 5/6
- 07 gunhura (g) 5/6
- 08 mhesvi 9/10
- 09 dunzi (t) 5/6
- 10 NC
- 11 bowana (b) 5/6

345 twin

- 01 mawiri 6
- 02 mapajga 6
- 03 nyamabiri 1a
- 04 mambiri 6
- 05 mambiri 6
- 06 manyambiri 6
- 07 manyambiri 6
- 08 mapajga 6
- 09 mapachya 6
- 10 mapahla 6
- 11 nyambiri (ny) 5/6

346 urine

- 01 mutundo 3/4
- 02 mutundo 3/4
- 03 mutundo 3/4
- 04 utumbo 14
- 05 utundo 14
- 06 matundo 6
- 07 mutundo 3
- 08 mutundo 3
- 09 mutundo 3
- 10 mutundo 3
- 11 mutundo, matundo 3,6

347 virgin

- 01 mhandara 9/10
- 02 mhandara 9/10
- 03 mhandara 9/10
- 04 mhandara 9/10
- 05 mhandara 9/10
- 06 mhandara 9/10
- 07 mhandara 9/10
- 08 mhandara 9/10
- 09 mhandara 9/10
- 10 mhandara 9/10
- 11 mhandara 9/10

348 voice

- 01 izwi (zw) 5/6
- 02 izwi (zw) 5/6
- 03 inzwi 9/10
- 04 izwi (zw) 5/6
- 05 izwi (zw) 5/6
- 06 izwi (zw) 5/6
- 07 izwi (zw) 5/6
- 08 izwi (zw) 5/6
- 09 izwi (zw) 5/6
- 10 izwi (zw) 5/6
- 11 izwi (zw) 5/6

349 wall

- 01 madziro 6
- 02 madziro 6
- 03 madziro 6
- 04 madziro 6
- 05 NC
- 06 ukuri 14
- 07 ukuri 14
- 08 chengo 7/8
- 09 dziro (dz) 5/6
- 10 NC
- 11 rukumbathi (r) 5/6

350 war

- 01 hondo 9/10
- 02 mhanda 9/10 botso (b) 5/6
- 03 hondo 9/10
- 04 hondo 9/10
- 05 hondo 9/10
- 06 hondo 9/10
- 07 hondo 9/10
- 08 hondo 9/10
- 09 hondo 9/10
- 10 hondo 9/10
- 11 hondo 9/10 imbi 9/10

351 warthog
01 njiri 9/10
02 njiri 9/10
03 humba yesango 9/10
04 njiri 9/10
05 njiri 9/10
06 njiri 9/10
07 njiri 9/10
08 njiri 9/10
09 ngurusi 9/10
10 njiri 9/10
11 ndhawana (dh) 9/6

352 water
01 mvúrá 9/10
02 mvúrá 9/10
03 mvúrá 9/10
04 madzi 6
05 madzi 6
06 mvúrá 9/10
07 mvúrá 9/10
08 mvúrá 9/10
09 mvúrá 9/10
10 mvurá 9/10
11. mvurá 9/10

353 wedding
01 muchato 3/4
02 muchato 3/4
03 muchato 3/4
04 muchato 3/4
05 muchato 3/4
06 muchato 3/4
07 muchato 3/4
08 muchato 3/4
09 muchato 3/4
10 muchato 3/4
11 muchadho 3/4

354 weed
01 sora (s) 5/6
02 sora (s) 5/6
03 sora (s) 5/6
04 NC
05 NC
06 sorá (s) 5/6 bundo (b) 5/6
07 sorá (s) 5/6
08 sorá (s) 5/6
09 sorá (s) 5/6
10 bundu 9/10
11 shakuro (sh) 5/6

355 week
01 svondo (sv) 5/6
02 svondo (sv) 5/6 vhiki (vh) 5/6
03 sondo (s) 5/6
04 sondo (s) 5/6
05 sondo (s) 5/6
06 svondo (sv) 5/6
07 vhiki (vh) 5/6
08 svondo (sv) 5/6
09 svondo (sv) 5/6
10 svondo (sv) 5/6
11 vheki (vh) 5/6

356 well

- 01 tsíme (ts) 5/6
- 02 tsíme (ts) 5/6
- 03 síme (s) 5/6
- 04 muchera 3/4
- 05 muchera 3/4
- 06 tsime 9/10
- 07 tsime 9/10
- 08 tsíme 9/10
- 09 tsíme (ts) 5/6
- 10 tsime (ts) 5/6
- 11 chinyuka 7/8

357 West

- 01 madókérá zúwá 6
- 02 madókéro
- 03 madokera
- 04 madokera
- 05 madokera
- 06 madokero
- 07 madokero
- 08 madókéro
- 09 mabvíra zúwá
- 10 madókero
- 11 mabírírá

358 whip

- 01 shamhu 9/10
- 02 chihwepu 7/8 chyava 5/6
- 03 chiwépu 7/8
- 04 NC
- 05 chépu 7/8
- 06 hláwu 9/10
- 07 mushamhú 3/4 rushamhú 11
- 08 chambóko (ch) 5/6
- 09 shamhú 9/10
- 10 hlava 9/10
- 11 sépu 9/10 swépu 9/10

359 whiteman

- 01 murungu 1/2
- 02 murungu 1/2 mungezi 1/2
- 03 murungu 1/2
- 04 muzungu 1/2
- 05 muzungu 1/2
- 06 muchena 1/2
- 07 murúngu 1/2 muzungú 1/2 mungezi 1/2
- 08 murungu 1/2
- 09 murungu 1/2
- 10 murúngu 1/2
- 11 muyungu 1/2 mungesi 1/2

360 widow

- 01 shirikadzi 9/10
- 02 chirikadzi 9/10
- 03 shirikadzi 9/10
- 04 NC
- 05 shirikadzi 9/10
- 06 shirikadzi 9/10
- 07 shirikadzi 9/10
- 08 chirikadzi 9/10
- 09 shirikadzi 9/10
- 10 chirikadzi 9/10
- 11 chirikadzi 9/10

361 wind

- 01 mhépó 9/10
- 02 mhépó 9/10
- 03 mhépó 9/10
- 04 mhépó 9/10
- 05 mhépó 9/10
- 06 mhépó 9/10
- 07 mhépó 9/10
- 08 mhépó 9/10
- 09 mhépó 9/10
- 10 mhépó 9/10
- 11 dútu (d) 5/6 mutútu 3/4

362 wisdom

- 01 ungwaró 14
- 02 uzíví 14
- 03 ungwarú 14 uziwí 14 uchénjéri 14
- 04 NC
- 05 muchenjéri 3
- 06 ungwarú 14
- 07 uziwí 14
- 08 uchénjéri 14
- 09 ungwarú 14
- 10 ungwarú 14
- 11 ungwarú 14 uchénjébvú 14

363 wing

- 01 bapíro (p) 5/6
- 02 bapíro (p) 5/6
- 03 papíro (p) 5/6
- 04 papíro (p) 5/6
- 05 papírwe (p) 5/6
- 06 bapíro (p) 5/6
- 07 bapíro (p) 5/6
- 08 bapíro (p) 5/6
- 09 bapíro (p) 5/6
- 10 bapíro (p) 5/6
- 11 bhaphiro (b/ph) 5/6

364 woman

- 01 munhukadzi 1/2
- 02 mukádzi 1/2
- 03 mukádzi 1/2
- 04 mukádzi 1/2
- 05 mukádzi 1/2
- 06 mukádzi 1/2
- 07 mukádzi 1/2
- 08 mukádzi 1/2
- 09 mukádzi 1/2
- 10 mukádzi 1/2
- 11 munthukadzi 1/2

365 work

- 01 básá (b) 5/6
- 02 basá (b) 5/6
- 03 basa (b) 5/6
- 04 basa (b) 5/6
- 05 basa (b) 5/6
- 06 basa (b) 5/6
- 07 basa (b) 5/6
- 08 basa (b) 5/6
- 09 basa (b) 5/6
- 10 basa (b) 5/6
- 11 mushándó 3/4

366 worm

- 01 dzongomádzi (dz) 5/6
- 02 munyoká 3/4
- 03 gonye (k) 5/6 honye 9/10
- 04 kónye (k) 5/6
- 05 kónye (k) 5/6
- 06 honye (k) 5/6
- 07 honye (k) 5/6
- 08 honyi (k) 5/6
- 09 gonye (h) 5/10
- 10 gonye (k) 5/6
- 11 honye 9/10

367 wound

- 01 ronda (r) 5/6
- 02 ronda (r) 5/6
- 03 ronda (r) 5/6
- 04 donda (r) 5/6
- 05 donda (r) 5/6
- 06 chironda 7/8
- 07 chironda 7/8
- 08 ronda (r) 5/6
- 09 ronda (r) 5/6
- 10 ronda (r) 5/6
- 11 chironda 7/8 bonje (o) 5/6 nceba (nc) 5/6

368 year

- 01 goré (k) 5/6
- 02 goré (k) 5/6
- 03 goré (k) 5/6
- 04 goré (k) 5/6
- 05 goré (k) 5/6
- 06 goré (g) 5/6
- 07 goré (k) 5/6
- 08 goré (k) 5/6
- 09 goré (k) 5/6
- 10 goré (k) 5/6
- 11 goré (k) 5/6

369 yesterday

- 01 nezúro
- 02 nezúro
- 03 nezuro
- 04 dzuro
- 05 dzuro
- 06 zuro
- 07 zuro
- 08 nezuro
- 09 nezuro
- 10 nezuro
- 11 nezuro

370 zebra

- 01 mbizi 9/10
- 02 mbizi 9/10
- 03 mbizi 9/10
- 04 mbizi 9/10
- 05 mbizi 9/10
- 06 mbizi 9/10
- 07 mbizi 9/10
- 08 mbizi 9/10
- 09 mbizi 9/10
- 10 mbizi 9/10
- 11 mbizi 9/10 dúba (d) 5/6

001 amputate

01 -dí-mura
02 -dí-mura
03 -dí-mura
04 -gwánda
05 -gwánda
06 -gúrá
07 -gúrá
08 -gúrá
09 -gúrá
10 -gúrá
11 -phádzurá

002 b. able

01 -kwána
02 -kwánísá
03 -kwánísá
04 -kwánísá -gona
05 -pusa
06 -kwánísá
07 -kóná
08 -gona
09 -gona
10 -kwánísá
11 -kwana

003 accept

01 -tambera
02 -bvumira
03 -támbirá
04 -bvumira
05 -bvumira
06 -kashira
07 -támbirá
08 -tambira
09 -tenda
10 -bvuma
11 -tendera -washira

004 accuse

01 -bátá
02 -bátá -súngá
03 -pómé-rá mhosva
04 -pá winhá murándo
05 -pá winhá murándo
06 -pá mhósva
07 -pá mhósva
08 -né-nédzera
09 -pá mhósva
10 -pómhé-rá
11 -pá-rísá ndhãã

005 ache

01 -hwára -dingiduka
02 -rwádza
03 -hwádza
04 -kónza
05 -kónza
06 -téténhá
07 -téma -rhwádza
08 -dzimba
09 -téma
10 -téma
11 -téma -panda

006 add to
01 -pámhídzá
02 -pámhídzírá
03 -pámhídzírá -tsanganisa
04 -ungánísá
05 -ungánísá
06 -pámhídzá
07 -tútsírá
08 -pámhídzírá
09 -pámhídzá
10 -wédzéra
11 -engedzera -tutsira

007 admire
01 -kúdzá
02 -fádzwá
03 -yemura
04 -kodza
05 -kodza
06 -yemura
07 -zvidá
08 -shámíswá
09 -fárírá
10 -shámísíká
11 -emura

008 advise
01 -bátsírá
02 -raya -pá mazano
03 -nyewera
04 -dziwísá
05 -dziwísá
06 -pá zano
07 -bátsírá
08 -údzá
09 -pá zano
10 -ráira
11 -panga

009 agree
01 -bvuma -tendera
02 -bvumira
03 -bvumira
04 -bvumira
05 -bvuma
06 -bvumira
07 -bvumira
08 -bvuma
09 -tenda
10 -bvuma
11 -tenda

010 aim
01 -wáwaríra
02 -nángá
03 -wáwaríra
04 -wáwaríra
05 -pángídza
06 -nóngédza
07 -dáirá -karírá
08 -nángá
09 -vavárirá
10 -nángá
11 -firá -pótá

011 allow

- 01 -bvumira
- 02 -bvumira
- 03 -bvumira
- 04 -bvumira
- 05 -bvumiitsa
- 06 -bvumira
- 07 -bvumidza
- 08 -bvuma
- 09 -tenda
- 10 -bvumira
- 11 -tendera

012 amuse

- 01 -fádzá
- 02 -fádzá
- 03 -fádzá
- 04 -sékéśá
- 05 -sékéśá
- 06 -fádzá
- 07 -fádzísá
- 08 -shámísá
- 09 -fádzá
- 10 -fádzá
- 11 -dakadza -shekedza

013 annoy

- 01 -NC
- 02 -gumbura -shátírísá
- 03 -shátírísá
- 04 -shátírísá
- 05 -dziwa
- 06 -shátírísá
- 07 -shátísá
- 08 -netsa
- 09 -tsámwísá
- 10 -tsámwísá
- 11 -tsámwísá -shíshá -tsenhesa -nyandadza

014 answer

- 01 -dawira
- 02 -píndúrá
- 03 -péndúrá
- 04 -píndúrá
- 05 -píndúrá
- 06 -píndúrá
- 07 -píndúrá
- 08 -píndúrá
- 09 -píndúrá
- 10 -píndúrá
- 11 -píngurá -dáírá -penduya

015 apologise

- 01 -kúmbirá rúrégerero
- 02 -kúmbirá rurégerero
- 03 -kúmbirá rurégerero
- 04 -kúmbirá rurégerero
- 05 -regererga
- 06 -pá rurégerero
- 07 -byuma
- 08 -kúmbirá rúrégerero
- 09 -révá kángánwiro
- 10 -kúmbirá rúrégerero
- 11 -ôora

016 appear

- 01 -ónéka
- 02 -ónékera
- 03 -ónéka
- 04 -búda
- 05 -búda
- 06 -ónéka
- 07 -wá Loc
- 08 -vé Loc
- 09 -ónékwá
- 10 -wónéka
- 11 -ónéka -búda

017 argue

- 01 -ita nharo
- 02 -itirana nharo
- 03 -pikisana -kakawadzana
- 04 -ita nharo
- 05 -rámba
- 06 -ita nharo
- 07 -rámba
- 08 -ita nharo
- 09 -ita nharo
- 10 -pikisa
- 11 -pikisa -ítá háshá

018 arrange

- 01 -ronga
- 02 -ronga
- 03 -ronga -gadzira
- 04 -ronga
- 05 -rongédzera
- 06 -gadzirisa
- 07 -kadzirisa
- 08 -rangana
- 09 -ronga
- 10 -ronga
- 11 -rongedza -nhasira

019 arrive

- 01 -svika
- 02 -svika
- 03 -svika
- 04 -svika
- 05 -svika
- 06 -svika
- 07 -svika
- 08 -svika
- 09 -svika
- 10 -svika
- 11 -guma

020 ask

- 01 -bvunza
- 02 -bvunza
- 03 -bvunza
- 04 -bvunza
- 05 -bvunza
- 06 -bvunza
- 07 -bvunza
- 08 -bvunza
- 09 -vhunza
- 10 -byunza
- 11 -bvunza

021 avoid

01 -nzvéngá
02 -nzvéngá
03 -nzvéngá
04 -nzvéngá
05 -zéra
06 -nzvéngá
07 -rambidza
08 -dzímá -regera
09 -dzivirira
10 -nzvéngá
11 -zeza

022 abstain

01 -ramba
02 -bva
03 -saita
04 -tsenga -gaya
05 -régá
06 -zvinyímá
07 -saita
08 -regedza
09 -sazviita
10 -zvirámbídza
11 -ramba -yera

023 cook

01 -bika
02 -bika
03 -bika
04 -bika -pika
05 -pika
06 -bika
07 -bika
08 -bika
09 -bika
10 -biká
11 -bika

024 bathe

01 -shámbá
02 shámbá -geza
03 -shámbá
04 -shámbá
05 -sámbá
06 -samba
07 -geza
08 -shamba
09 -geza
10 -geza
11 -shamba

025 beat

01 rówa
02 -róvá
03 -rówa
04 -rówa
05 -nhera
06 -róvá
07 -róvá
08 -róvá
09 -róvá
10 -róvá
11 -chaya -taka -hima -fódóra

026 balance on head

01 -tíká
02 -déngézéra
03 -NC
04 -NC
05 -déngényérá
06 -déngézera
07 -gadzikana
08 -déngézéra
09 -midigára
10 -déngézára
11 -déngézéra

027 beg

01 -NC
02 -kúmbirá
03 -pemha
04 -kúmbirá
05 -kúmbirá
06 -kúmbirá -pemha
07 -kúmbirá
08 -kúmbirá
09 -pemha
10 -kúmbirá
11 -kúmbirá

028 begin

01 -tángá
02 -tángísá -vámhá
03 -tángísá -wámhá
04 -tángá
05 -toma
06 -wamba
07 -vamba
08 -tángísá
09 -tángá
10 -tángá
11 -tángá -qháya

029 believe

01 -téndá
02 -téndérá
03 -dávirá -bvuma
04 -bvuma
05 -bvuma
06 -dávirá
07 -dávira
08 -tendera
09 -tenda
10 -tendera
11 -gondá

030 bend

01 -kotama
02 -kómbamá
03 -kómbamá -peta
04 -kotamisa
05 -kotama
06 -kómbamisa
07 -kotamisa
08 -kómbamisa
09 -kotama
10 -kómbamá
11 -kotama -peta -kóbvámisa

031 bind
01 -NC
02 -súngá
03 -súngá
04 -súngá
05 -monera
06 -súngá
07 -súngirá
08 -súngá
09 -súngá
10 -batánidza
11 -súngá -bóphá

032 bite

01 -rúma
02 -rúma
03 -rúma
04 -rúma
05 -rúma
06 -rúma
07 -rúma
08 -rúma
09 -rúma
10 -rúma
11 -rúma

033 b. black

01 -NC
02 -svipa
03 -svipa
04 -svipa
05 -svipa
06 -svipa
07 -svipa
08 -NC
09 -sviba
10 -NC
11 -svipa

034 blame

01 -shora
02 -shora
03 -shora
04 -shora
05 -shora
06 -pá mhosva
07 -shora
08 -nyómbá
09 -svora
10 -shora
11 -shoora

035 borrow

01 -kwéretá
02 -kúmbirá
03 -kúmbirá
04 -kúmbirá
05 -kúmbirá
06 -kwéretá
07 -kúmbirá
08 -kwéretá
09 -kwéretá
10 -kwéretá
11 -gwereta -jeneka

036 break (in two)

- 01 -tsyórá
- 02 -chkórá
- 03 -tyórá
- 04 -bórá
- 05 -bórá
- 06 -dimpúrá
- 07 -gúra
- 08 -chkórá
- 09 -vhúnhá
- 10 -vhúná
- 11 -vhúná -gúra -chínyúrá -dambúrá

037 break (law)

- 01 -NC
- 02 -dáríká
- 03 -NC
- 04 -NC
- 05 -shórá
- 06 -hlórá
- 07 -pútsá
- 08 -NC
- 09 -dáríká
- 10 -dáríka
- 11 -gúra

038 breathe

- 01 -fema
- 02 -fema
- 03 -fema
- 04 -fémá
- 05 -fémá
- 06 -fema
- 07 -fema
- 08 -fema
- 09 -fema
- 10 -fémá
- 11 -fema -tórá

039 build

- 01 -wáká
- 02 -váká
- 03 -wáká
- 04 -wáká
- 05 -wáká
- 06 -wáká
- 07 -wáká
- 08 -váká
- 09 -váká
- 10 -váká
- 11 -wáká

040 burn (intr)

- 01 -tsvá
- 02 -tsvá -bvira
- 03 -píswá
- 04 -NC
- 05 -psvá
- 06 -tsvá
- 07 -pisa -tsvá
- 08 -tsvá
- 09 -tsvá
- 10 -pfútá
- 11 -baka -gabuka

041 burn (trans)

01 -písa
 02 -písa
 03 -písa
 04 -písa
 05 -pítsa
 06 -písa
 07 -písa
 08 -písa
 09 -písa
 10 -písa
 11 -písha

042 burst

01 -futa
 02 -pútika
 03 -pútika
 04 -NC
 05 -zvimbira
 06 -pútika
 07 -pútika
 08 -pútika
 09 -pútika
 10 -pútika
 11 -pútika -pútísá

043 bury

01 -wígá
 02 -vígá
 03 -wígá -pfúchirá
 04 -wígá
 05 -fúchira
 06 -fusira -wiga
 07 -ika
 08 -víká
 09 -fusira
 10 -vígá
 11 -fushira -tsírá

044 buy

01 -téngá
 02 -téngá
 03 -téngá
 04 -téngá
 05 -téngá
 06 -téngá
 07 -téngá
 08 -téngá
 09 -téngá
 10 -téngá
 11 -téngá -shava

045 call

01 -dâidza
 02 -dâidza
 03 -dâidzá
 04 -NC
 05 -dânhídzá
 06 -dâidzá
 07 -dâidzá
 08 -shévédzá
 09 -dânhá
 10 -dânhá
 11 -dâidzá -dâínzá -bízá -mémézéya

046 carry

01 -takura
02 -takura
03 -takúrá
04 -takura
05 -dzusa
06 -takura
07 -takura
08 -takura
09 -takúrá
10 -takura
11 -twará -pángátá

047 choose

01 -NC
02 -sarudza
03 -sarúdzá
04 -sarúdzá
05 -sarura
06 -sarudza
07 -tsara
08 -sarudza
09 -sarúrá
10 -sarudza
11 -sarura -tsara -kheta -dzanangura

048 climb

01 -kwirá
02 -kwirá
03 -kwirá
04 -kwirá
05 -kwirá
06 -kwirá
07 -kwirá
08 -kwirá
09 -kwira
10 -kwirá
11 -kwira

049 close

01 -zarira
02 -zarira
03 -zarírá -pfíká
04 -NC
05 -jára
06 -kónyá
07 -kónyá
08 -zarira
09 -pfigá
10 -pfigá
11 -vhara -kónyá -vhimba -dúmaídzá

050 collect live coals

01 -tórá
02 -ungánidza -tsvaga
03 -tórá -jora
04 -NC
05 -kóchésá
06 -ungánidzá
07 -óngánidzá
08 -tótá
09 -unganidza
10 -tsaka
11 -úká

051 comb

- 01 -pfetudza
- 02 -kamura
- 03 -kámurá
- 04 -fetura
- 05 -féturá
- 06 -pfetura
- 07 -péndá
- 08 -kámá
- 09 -tasanura
- 10 -kámá
- 11 -kámá -vhukuza

052 command

- 01 -témá
- 02 -túmá
- 03 -taurira
- 04 -NC
- 05 -bvumíswá
- 06 -témá
- 07 -taurisa
- 08 -údzirá
- 09 -mánikídzá
- 10 -ráidza
- 11 , -mandá

053 complain

- 01 -NC
- 02 -pópótá
- 03 -chémachéma
- 04 -pópótá
- 05 -pópérá
- 06 -ngúrungútá
- 07 -nyunyútá
- 08 -mangáara
- 09 -nyunyútá
- 10 -popótá
- 11 -nyunyútá -gumina

054 cough

- 01 -kósórá
- 02 -kósórá
- 03 -kósórá
- 04 -kósórá
- 05 -kósórá
- 06 -kósórá
- 07 -kótsórá
- 08 -kósórá
- 09 -kósórá
- 10 -kóshórá
- 11 -kótsórá

055 count

- 01 -werenga
- 02 -verenga
- 03 -werenga
- 04 -werenga
- 05 -werenga
- 06 -werenga
- 07 -werenga
- 08 -verenga
- 09 -verenga
- 10 -verenga
- 11 -yerenga

056 court/seduce

- 01 -nyenga
- 02 -batá -manikidza
- 03 -gadza -pfumbá -konza
- 04 -nyenga
- 05 -fambirá -nyenga
- 06 -nyenga
- 07 -nyéngá
- 08 -nyéngá
- 09 -nyéngá
- 10 -nyéngá
- 11 -nyéngá -gangisa -buyisa

057 cover up

- 01 -fukidza
- 02 -pfidigá
- 03 -kwidibirá
- 04 -fukidza
- 05 -fukizá
- 06 -kwidibidzá
- 07 -fukidza
- 08 -fudigá
- 09 -fukidzirá
- 10 -putirá
- 11 -dumaidzá -mbonyá

058 cross river

- 01 -yambuka
- 02 -yambuka
- 03 -yambuka
- 04 -birá
- 05 -birá
- 06 -birá
- 07 -birá
- 08 -yambuka
- 09 -birá
- 10 -wambuka
- 11 -ambukha

059 crush

- 01 -kwenya
- 02 -bonyá -bwanyá
- 03 -pwanya
- 04 -NC
- 05 -púntsa
- 06 -pwanya
- 07 -pwanya
- 08 -tswanya
- 09 -pwanya
- 10 -pwanya
- 11 -chwanya

060 cry

- 01 -chéma
- 02 -chéma
- 03 -chéma
- 04 -chéma
- 05 -rira -chéma
- 06 -chéma
- 07 -chéma
- 08 -chéma
- 09 -chéma
- 10 -chéma
- 11 -chéma

061 cry out
01 -NC
02 -shámbarará
03 -dáidzirá
04 -rira
05 -rírísá
06 -hlówérá
07 -chémésá
08 -kámiká
09 -gómérá
10 -NC
11 -zhámhá -tátávára

062 curse/scold

01 -túká
02 -túká
03 -túká
04 -túká
05 -túká
06 -túká
07 -túká
08 -túká
09 -túká
10 -túká
11 -túká

063 cure

01 -rápá
02 -rápá
03 -rapa
04 -rapa
05 -rapa
06 -rapa
07 -rapa
08 -rapa
09 -pórésá
10 -rapa
11 -rapa

064 cut

01 -témá
02 -tema
03 -tema
04 -tema -cheka
05 -chéká
06 -chéká
07 -chéká
08 -chéká
09 -chéká
10 -chéká
11 -tema

065 dance

01 -támhá
02 -támhá
03 -támhá
04 -támhá
05 -bzva
06 -támhá
07 -támhá
08 -támhá
09 -támhá
10 -támhá
11 -tamba -zvina

066 deceive
01 -nyepedzera
02 -nyéngédza
03 -nyéngédza -fúrirá
04 -nyéngédza
05 -nyéngerérá
06 -nyéngédza
07 -nyéngédza
08 -nyéngédza
09 -nyéngerá
10 -nyéngédza
11 -nyepera -chenedzera

067 delay
01 -nonoka
02 -nonoka
03 -nonotsa
04 -NC
05 -nóngwa
06 -nonotsa
07 -nonósa
08 -nonoka
09 -nonoka
10 -nonotsa
11 -nonosa -batiridza

068 describe
01 -tsanangura
02 -tsanangura
03 -tsanangura
04 -tsanangura
05 -kuuzana
06 -sanangura
07 -tsonyombóra
08 -tsanangurá
09 -rondedzera
10 -shoropodza
11 -tsanangura -qhasa

069 descend
01 -dzika
02 -dzika
03 -buruka
04 -dzika
05 -dzika
06 -dzika
07 -dzaka
08 -dzika
09 -dzika
10 -buruka
11 -thuka -dzuka -dzaka -twuka

070 dig
01 -chera
02 -chera
03 -chéra -tímbá
04 -chéra
05 -chéra
06 -chéra -tímbá
07 -tímbá
08 -chéra
09 -chera
10 -tímba
11 -tsá -phanda

071 discuss
01 -kúrokúrirana
02 -táurirana
03 -kurukura
04 -NC
05 -úzáná
06 -tóngáná
07 -táurá
08 -taura
09 -táurirána
10 -táura
11 -buya -reketa

072 divide
01 -kámurá
02 -patsanisa
03 -pasanitsa -kowera
04 -gowera
05 -gowana
06 -pángúríráná
07 -govanisa
08 -sángánísá
09 -govera
10 -kámúra
11 -guragura

073 do/make
01 -ita
02 -ita
03 -ita
04 -ita
05 -ita
06 -ita
07 -ita
08 -ita
09 -ita
10 -ita
11 -ita

074 drag
01 -NC
02 -zuva
03 -zuva -pfuwa -kwékwétá
04 -pfuwa
05 -pfuwa
06 -pfuwa
07 -sukumidza
08 -kweva -dónzá
09 -kweva
10 -kweva
11 -gweya

075 draw water
01 -téka
02 -chérá
03 -chérá
04 -chérá
05 -túngá
06 -chérá
07 -chérá
08 -zvuvá
09 -NC
10 -chérá
11 -NC

076 dream

- 01 -róta
- 02 -róta
- 03 -róta
- 04 -róta
- 05 -róta
- 06 -róta
- 07 -rota
- 08 -róta
- 09 -róta
- 10 -róta
- 11 -róta -phupha

077 drink

- 01 -nwá
- 02 -nwá
- 03 -mwá
- 04 -mwa
- 05 -mwa
- 06 -mwa
- 07 -mwa
- 08 -nwá
- 09 -mwá
- 10 -nwá
- 11 -mwá -nhadira -phúzá

078 drip

- 01 -donha
- 02 -dónhédzá
- 03 -donha
- 04 -chúchá
- 05 -tótézá
- 06 -donha
- 07 -donha
- 08 -donha
- 09 -nyórová
- 10 -donha
- 11 -dontha

079 drown

- 01 -nyúra
- 02 -nyúra
- 03 -mwirá
- 04 -nyúra
- 05 -tungá
- 06 -nyúra
- 07 -nyúra
- 08 -nyúdzá
- 09 -nyúra
- 10 -nyúra
- 11 -mwirá

080 eat

- 01 -jgá
- 02 -jya
- 03 -já
- 04 -dyá
- 05 -ja
- 06 -dlyá
- 07 -dyá
- 08 -jgá
- 09 -jga
- 10 -dlyá
- 11 -rya

081 enter

01 -pinda
02 -pinda
03 -pinda
04 -pinda
05 -pinda
06 -pinda
07 -pinda
08 -pinda
09 -pinda
10 -pinda
11 -pinda -ngena

082 envy

01 -ítá shánje
02 -vá neshánje
03 -yemura
04 -ítá shánje
05 -ita shánje
06 -ita shanje
07 -údzá
08 -vá neshánje
09 -gódóra
10 -ita shánje
11 -yemura

083 b. equal

01 -enzana
02 -enzana
03 -enzana
04 -enzana
05 -kwanirana
06 -enzana
07 -enzana
08 -enzana
09 -enzana
10 -yenzana
11 -edzana

084, escape

01 -NC
02 -púnyúká
03 -ponhá -nzvenga
04 -ponha
05 -wára
06 -póná -pónóra
07 -tiza -nzvenda
08 -nzvengá -tízá
09 -nzvengá -tízá
10 -nzvengá -tízá
11 -tízá -phódzónyóká

085 evaporate

01 -ripita
02 -pwá -nyángádíká -púpúrútswá
03 -pwá
04 -pwá
05 -pwá
06 -pwa
07 -pwá
08 -pwá
09 -ómá
10 -pwa
11 -phwírá -khwira

086 fail

- 01 -tádza -bwéká
- 02 -kúndíká
- 03 -kóndíká
- 04 -konwa -donha.
- 05 -gundá
- 06 -konherwa
- 07 -kónérá
- 08 -tádza
- 09 -koniwa
- 10 -koniwa
- 11 -korera

087 fall

- 01 -wa
- 02 -wa -dónhá
- 03 -wa -púnzíká
- 04 -gwa -dónhá
- 05 -gwa
- 06 -gwá
- 07 -donha -putsika
- 08 -wa
- 09 -pútsíká
- 10 -wá
- 11 -wá -pútsíká

088 fear

- 01 -chká
- 02 -chya
- 03 -chya
- 04 -chya
- 05 -chá
- 06 -hlyá
- 07 -tya
- 08 -chka
- 09 -chya
- 10 -chka
- 11 -tya

089 feel

- 01 -nzwá
- 02 -nzwá
- 03 -nzwá
- 04 -bva
- 05 -bva
- 06 -nzwá
- 07 -zwá
- 08 -nzwá
- 09 -nzwá
- 10 -nzwá
- 11 -zwá

090 fill

- 01 -zádza
- 02 -zádza
- 03 -zázá
- 04 -dzázá
- 05 -dzázá
- 06 -zádza
- 07 -zádza
- 08 -zádza
- 09 -zádza
- 10 -zádza
- 11 -zádza -dzádza

091 find
01 -wana
02 -wana
03 -wana
04 -wana
05 -wana
06 -wana
07 -wana
08 -wana
09 -wana
10 -wana
11 -wóná -thúmbá

092 finish
01 -pédzá
02 -pédzá
03 -pédzá
04 -pédzá
05 -pézá
06 -pédzá
07 -pédzá
08 -pédzá
09 -pédzá
10 -pédzá
11 -pédzá

093 b. finished
01 -pérá
02 -pérá
03 -pérá
04 -pérá
05 -pérá
06 -pérá
07 -pérá
08 -pérá
09 -pérá
10 -pérá
11 -pérá

094 fish
01 -ráurá
02 -ráurá -védzá
03 -ráurá
04 -wédzá
05 -wédzá
06 -wédzá
07 -yédzá
08 -ráurá
09 -vhédzá
10 -rédzá
11 -yédzá

095 float
01 -yángárará
02 -yangárúká
03 -yengerera
04 -NC
05 -yengamá
06 -wérérá
07 -wérérá
08 -érérá
09 -pápámara
10 -yangarara
11 -pambarara

096 fly

01 -bururuka
02 -bururuka
03 -mbururuka
04 -mbururuka
05 -mbúrúruká
06 -bururuka
07 -bururuka
08 -búrúruká
09 -búrúruká
10 -bururuka
11 -mbúrúká

097 forbid

01 -dzuma
02 -rambidza
03 -rambidza
04 -rambidza
05 -rámbizá
06 -dziidza
07 -rambidza
08 -rámbidzá
09 -dzivisa
10 -rambidza
11 -rambidza

098 force

01 -máníkídzá
02 -máníkídzá
03 -manikidza
04 -manikidza
05 -súngiríra
06 -manikidza
07 -máníkídza
08 -máníkídza
09 -manikidza
10 -máníkídza
11 -manikidza

099 forget

01 -kángámwa
02 -kángánwa
03 -kángámwa
04 -kángánwa
05 -yéhwa
06 -kángánwá
07 -kángánwá
08 -kángánwá
09 -kángánwá
10 -kángánwá
11 -kángánwá -iyargwa -khohlwa

100 forgive

01 -kanganwira
02 -regerera
03 -regerera -kángánwirá
04 -kanganwira
05 -régérérá
06 -súnúngurá
07 -regerera
08 -regerera
09 -kángánwirá
10 -regerera
11 -kúngurúrá -qorera

101 give

- 01 -péreká
- 02 -pa
- 03 -pá
- 04 -pa
- 05 -pa
- 06 -pá
- 07 -pá
- 08 -pá
- 09 -pa
- 10 -pá
- 11 -pá

102 go

- 01 -éndá
- 02 -yéndá
- 03 -enda
- 04 -enda
- 05 -éndá
- 06 -enda
- 07 -enda
- 08 -enda
- 09 -inda
- 10 -índá
- 11 -yenda

103 greet

- 01 -kwázísá
- 02 -kwázísá
- 03 -kwáídzá -morotsa
- 04 -kwáídzá
- 05 -kwáídzá
- 06 -chingámídzá
- 07 -chingámídzá
- 08 -kwázísá
- 09 -kwázísá
- 10 -kwázísá
- 11 -chingámídzá -chúngámídzá

104 grow (plant)

- 01 -kúrá
- 02 -kúrá
- 03 -kúrá
- 04 -kúrá
- 05 -kúrá
- 06 -kúrá
- 07 -kúrá
- 08 -kúrá
- 09 -kúrá
- 10 -kúrá
- 11 -kúrá

105 guard

- 01 -chéngétá
- 02 -chéngétá
- 03 -chengeta
- 04 -chengeta
- 05 -rindá
- 06 -chengeta
- 07 -chengeta
- 08 -chengeta
- 09 -rinda
- 10 -chengeta
- 11 -chengeta -ngwarira

106 graze (animal)

- 01 -fudza
- 02 -fudza
- 03 -fudza
- 04 -úśá
- 05 -úśá
- 06 -fudza
- 07 -fudza
- 08 -fudza
- 09 -fudza
- 10 -fudza
- 11 -úshá

107 hang up

- 01 -túríká
- 02 -túríká
- 03 -túríká
- 04 -túríká
- 05 -máníká
- 06 -túríká
- 07 -túríká
- 08 -túríká
- 09 -turiká
- 10 -túríká
- 11 -túríká -páíká

108 harvest

- 01 -kohwa
- 02 -kohwa
- 03 -kohwa
- 04 -pupura
- 05 -kóchézá
- 06 -púpúrá
- 07 -púpúrá -kohwa
- 08 -kohwa
- 09 -kohwa
- 10 -kohwa
- 11 -kúrurá

109 hasten

- 01 -NC
- 02 -kúrumídza
- 03 -kurumidza -chimbidzika
- 04 -kurumidza
- 05 -chimbiza
- 06 -chimbidza
- 07 -kásíká
- 08 -kurumidza
- 09 -chimbidzika
- 10 -kurumidza
- 11 -kasira -rumbarumba

110 hate

- 01 -zonda
- 02 -véngá
- 03 -wéngá
- 04 -zonda
- 05 -wéngá
- 06 -wéngá
- 07 -zonda
- 08 -sémá
- 09 -véngá
- 10 -vhéngá
- 11 -zonda -nyénýá

111 hear

01 -nzwá
02 -nzwá
03 -nzwá
04 -nzwá
05 -bva
06 -nzwá
07 -zwá
08 -nzwá
09 -nzwá
10 -nzwá
11 -zwá

112. help

01 -bátsirá
02 -bátsirá
03 -bátsirá
04 -bátsirá
05 -bátsirá
06 -bátsirá
07 -bátsirá
08 -bátsirá
09 -bétserá
10 -bétserá
11 -détserá -bátsirá

113 hide (self)

01 hwándá
02 -wándá
03 -hwándá
04 -wándá
05 -wándá
06 -wándá
07 -hwándá
08 -hwándá
09 -hwándá
10 -vándá
11 -hwara

114 hide

01 -wígá
02 -vígá
03 -wígá
04 -wígá -svísvá
05 -wígá -svísvá
06 -wígá
07 -vígá
08 -vígá
09 -vígá
10 -vígá
11 -íká -físhá

115 hold

01 -bátá
02 -bátá
03 -bátá
04 -bátá
05 -bátá
06 -bátá
07 -bátá
08 -bátá
09 -bátá
10 -bátá
11 -bátá -fúmbátá

116 hunt
 01 -vhíma -sodza
 02 -vhíma
 03 -vhíma -sodza
 04 -sódza
 05 -sódza
 06 -vhíma
 07 -vhíma
 08 -vhíma
 09 -vhíma
 10 -vhíma
 11 -vhíma -hloza -zíngéyá

117 hurt
 01 -kuwáda
 02 -kúváda
 03 -kuwáda
 04 -kuwara
 05 -wázíká
 06 -kúwáda
 07 -kúwára
 08 -dzimba
 09 -kuváda
 10 -kúváda
 11 -kuwáda -remáda

118 immitate
 01 -tedzera
 02 -yedzesera -tevera
 03 -yedzesera -edzesera
 04 -NC
 05 -dáídzíráná
 06 -edzerera
 07 -edzerera
 08 -edzesera
 09 -tevedzera
 10 -tevedzera
 11 -edzaedza

119 join
 01 -NC
 02 -NC
 03 -bátánídzá
 04 -somanidza -sunganidza
 05 -bátána
 06 -kumbanera
 07 -bátánídzá
 08 -bátánídzá
 09 -bátánídzá
 10 -bátána
 11 -bátánídzá -gwámánídzá

120 jump
 01 -NC
 02 -NC
 03 -túká -chíríká
 04 -puká
 05 -túká
 06 -puka
 07 -puka
 08 -tuka
 09 -kwakuka
 10 -kwakuka
 11 -phuka -yegxa

121 kick
01 -dhunha
02 -róvá
03 -róvá
04 -nhérá
05 -nhérá
06 -pfanha
07 -banha
08 -pfúrá
09 -pfúrá
10 -kaba
11 -khaba -phunthura

122 kill
01 -úráyá
02 -úráyá
03 -úráyá
04 -úráyá
05 -úráyá
06 -úráyá
07 -úráyá
08 -úráyá
09 -úráyá
10 -úráyá
11 -úráyá

123 kiss
01 --NC
02 -sveta
03 -tsvóda
04 -svóda
05 -svóda
06 -tsvóda
07 -tsvóda
08 -svóda
09 -sveta
10 -sveta
11 -tsvódóra

124 know
01 -zíwá
02 -zívá
03 -zíwá
04 -zíwá
05 -dzíwá
06 -zíwá
07 -zívá
08 -zívá
09 -zívá
10 -zívá
11 -zíyá

125 laugh
01 -seka
02 -seka
03 -seka
04 -seka
05 -seka
06 -seka
07 -seka
08 -seka
09 -seka
10 -seka
11 -sheka

126 leak

- 01 -NC
- 02 -donha -bvinza
- 03 -donha
- 04 -NC
- 05 -tóta
- 06 -dzudza
- 07 -dzudza
- 08 -NC
- 09 -vhinza
- 10 -donha
- 11 -bvidza

127 learn

- 01 -funda
- 02 -dzidza
- 03 -dzidza -funda
- 04 -fúnda
- 05 -fúnda
- 06 -dzidza
- 07 -dzidza
- 08 -dzidza
- 09 -dzidza
- 10 -dzidza
- 11 -dzidza -fúnda

128 lean

- 01 -NC
- 02 -kótamá
- 03 -dzéyamá
- 04 -NC
- 05 -tseyamá
- 06 -seyamá
- 07 -tsámirá
- 08 -zéndamá
- 09 -zéndamá
- 10 -zembérá
- 11 -tseamisa

129 leave behind

- 01 -siyá
- 02 -siyá
- 03 -siyá
- 04 -siyá
- 05 -siyá
- 06 -siyá
- 07 -siyá
- 08 -siyá
- 09 -siyá
- 10 -siyá
- 11 -siyá

130 lend

- 01 -kwéretá
- 02 -kwéretá -pá
- 03 -kumbidzá
- 04 -kumbirá
- 05 -kumbirá
- 06 -kwéretésá
- 07 -pá
- 08 -kwéretá
- 09 -pá
- 10 -kwéretésá
- 11 -kwereta -cheneka

131 lie
01 -nyepa
02 -nyepa
03 -nyepa -mbódóká -révā nhēma
04 -NC
05 -pwata
06 -taura manyepo
07 -nyepa
08 -nyepa
09 -révā nhēma
10 -révā nhēma
11 -NC

132 lift
01 -NC
02 -símúdzá
03 -símúdzá
04 -símúdzá
05 -músa
06 -símúdzá
07 -símúdzá
08 -tsímútsá
09 -símúdzá
10 -símúdzá
11 -mírúdzá

133 listen
01 -teyerera
02 -téerérá
03 -tétékéra
04 -NC
05 -bva
06 -téerérá
07 -téerérá
08 -nzwa
09 -téerérá
10 -téerérá
11 -púrútáná -yáyéya

134 look
01 -nangara
02 -tarisa
03 -tárisá -rínjítsá
04 -nangisa -rínjítsá
05 -rínjí
06 -rínjítsá
07 -rínjítsá
08 -tarisa
09 -tarira
10 -tarira
11 -rínjírá -nínjírá

135 lose
01 -rásá
02 -rásá
03 -rásá
04 -NC
05 -góm̄ba
06 -rásá
07 -rásá
08 -rásá
09 -rásá
10 -rásá
11 -rasha

136 measure

- 01 -NC
- 02 -pimha
- 03 -pimha
- 04 -pimha
- 05 -pimha
- 06 -wera
- 07 -yera
- 08 -yera
- 09 -yera
- 10 -yera
- 11 -yera -pimha

137 meet

- 01 -sangana
- 02 -sangana
- 03 -sangana
- 04 -sangana
- 05 -ónána
- 06 -kumbana
- 07 -kumana
- 08 -sangana
- 09 -sangana
- 10 -sangana
- 11 -shongana -hlangana

138 mould

- 01 -úmbá
- 02 -úmbá
- 03 -úmbá
- 04 -úmbá
- 05 -úmbá
- 06 -úmbá
- 07 -úmbá
- 08 -úmbá
- 09 -úmbá
- 10 -úmbá
- 11 -úmbá

139 open

- 01 -zarura
- 02 -zarura -zurura
- 03 -zarura -zurura
- 04 -júra
- 05 -júra
- 06 -zarura
- 07 -zarura
- 08 -pusurura
- 09 -zarura
- 10 -zarura
- 11 -vhura -dínhúmúra -beura

140 persuade

- 01 -NC
- 02 -pénzvéredzá
- 03 -pénjérerá -pénjéredza -nyéngeréra
- 04 -NC
- 05 -shóra
- 06 -kurudzira
- 07 -NC
- 08 -pésvéredzá
- 09 -gómbédzéra
- 10 -nyéngétédza
- 11 -nyengerera -tsvetera

141 pinch

01 -súnyá
02 -súnyá
03 -sunya
04 -sunya
05 -sunya
06 -tsuna
07 -tsunha
08 -tsunya
09 -tsunya
10 -shunya
11 -tsunha

142 plaster

01 -nhama
02 -nhamá -dzurungura
03 -dzira
04 -kwárákwátá
05 -kwárákwátá
06 -nama
07 -sereresá
08 -nama
09 -dzúrá
10 -nama
11 -dzúdzúrá -seta

143 play

01 -támhá
02 -támhá
03 -támhá
04 -támhá
05 -bzva
06 -támhá
07 -támhá
08 -támhá
10 -támhá
10 -támhá
11 -támhá

144 plough

01 -rima
02 -rima
03 -rima
04 -rima
05 -rima
06 -rima
07 -rima
08 -rima
09 -rima
10 -rima
11 -rima

145 point

01 -nóngédzá
02 -nóngédzá
03 -nángídzá
04 -nóngédzá
05 -nóngézá
06 -nóngédzá
07 -nóngédzá
08 -nanga
09 -nóngédzá
10 -téndéká
11 -khómbá

146 polish/rub

- 01 -pfúdzá
- 02 -pfúdzá -púkútá -tswetedza -tsvindisa
- 03 -pfúdzá -kweshá
- 04 -fúdzá
- 05 -fúdzá -dzóra
- 06 -pukuta
- 07 -púkútá
- 08 -púkútá -pfúdzá
- 09 -púkútá -dzúrá
- 10 -púkútá -dzíma
- 11 -pukuta -chixa

147 pour

- 01 -durura
- 02 -dira
- 03 -dira -dúrúrá
- 04 -dira -turura
- 05 -túrúrá
- 06 -durura
- 07 -durura
- 08 -dira
- 09 -durura
- 10 -dira
- 11 -durura -theya

148 praize

- 01 -tenda -kudza -rumbidza
- 02 -tenda
- 03 -rumbidza -kúdzá
- 04 -kuza
- 05 -kuza
- 06 -kúdzá
- 07 -kudza
- 08 -rumbidza
- 09 -rumbidza
- 10 -rumbidza
- 11 -íríkídza -dúnthúmísá

149 pray

- 01 -námátá
- 02 -námátá
- 03 -námátá
- 04 -námátá
- 05 -téta
- 06 -namata
- 07 -namata
- 08 -namata
- 09 -namata
- 10 -namata
- 11 -namata -kumbírá

150 promise

- 01 -ráirira
- 02 -vimbisa
- 03 -wimbísá
- 04 -NC
- 05 -dziwísá
- 06 -tsidza
- 07 -tsidza
- 08 -vimbisa
- 09 -vimbisa
- 10 -pika
- 11 -tébésá -góndísá

151 pull

01 -pfuwa

02 -donza

03 -pfuwa -dónzá -kwékwétá -zúwá

04 -donza

05 -pfúwá

06 -pfuwa

07 -pfuwa

08 -donza

09 -kweva

10 -kweva

11 -kweya

152 pull up plant

01 -dzura

02 -dzura

03 -dzura

04 -dzura

05 -zúrá

06 -dzura

07 -bvita

08 -dzura

09 -dzura

10 -dzura

11 -bvita -thúrá

153 push

01 -sundidzira

02 -sáyídzirá

03 -sáídzirá -káísirá -súndídzirá

04 -sándídzirá

05 -bwida

06 -teteredza

07 -sunda

08 -sáídzirá

09 -sáírírá

10 -sáyídzirá -sáyírírá

11 -sunda -thetha -sukumidza

154 punish

01 -ranga

02 -ranga

03 -ranga

04 -NC

05 -uza

06 -ranga

07 -pangira

08 -ranga

09 -ranga

10 -ranga

11 -ranga -rapusa

155 rain

01 -naya

02 -naya

03 -na

04 -NC

05 -gwa

06 -naya

07 -naya

08 -naya

09 -naya

10 -ná

11 -naya

- 156 read
01 -yerenga
02 -rava -verenga
03 -werenga
04 -werenga
05 -wéréngá
06 -werenga
07 -yerenga
08 -verenga
09 -verenga
10 -verenga
11 -dzídzá -fúnda
- 157 refuse
01 -pokana
02 -ramba
03 -ramba
04 -ramba
05 -ramba
06 -ramba
07 -ramba
08 -ramba
09 -ramba
10 -ramba
11 -ramba
- 158 remember
01 -rangarira
02 -yeuka
03 -yeuka
04 -tónderá
05 -tónderá
06 -tónderá
07 -chéréchédzá
08 -yeuka
09 -rangarira
10 -yéuka
11 -karakadza
- 159 remind
01 -rangaridza
02 -yéúchídzá
03 -yéúchídzá
04 -tóndédza
05 -tóndézá
06 -tóndédzá
07 -chéréchédzá
08 -rangaridza -yéúdzá
09 -rangaridza
10 -yéúdzá
11 -yéúdzá -yéúdzírá
- 160 repeat
01 -dzokeredza
02 -dzokorora -dzokerera
03 -dzokerera
04 -NC
05 -wíwírírá
06 -hwiridzira
07 -ita zve
08 -pamhidza
09 -pámhídzá
10 -pamhidza
11 -phinda

161 rest

01 -zóróra
02 -zóróra
03 -zóróra
04 -NC
05 -púmúzá
06 -zóróra
07 -zóróra
08 -zóróra
09 -zóróra
10 -zóróra
11 -zórará -dzóróra

162 return

01 -NC
02 -dzoka -pinduka
03 -dzoka
04 -dzoka
05 -wírírǎ
06 -dzoka
07 -dzoka
08 -dzoka
09 -dzoka
10 -dzoka
11 -petuka -petudza

163 revenge

01 -NC
02 -dzorera -tsíídzá
03 -dzorera
04 -NC
05 -wírízírǎ
06 -dzokeresa
07 -kumukira
08 -dzorera
09 -tsiva
10 -tsiva
11 -únzídzírá

164 roll

01 peta
02 -peta -mónérá
03 -kúngúrútsǎ
04 -NC
05 -péta
06 -mburumbu^{ka}
07 -mbúrumbúdzǎ
08 -mónérá
09 -gúngúrútsǎ
10 -peta
11 -mbúrumbúkǎ -mbúrumbúdzǎ

165 b. rotten

01 -NC
02 -ora
03 -wora
04 -wora
05 -wora -bvunda
06 -wora
07 -woora
08 -vora -ora
09 -ora
10 -wora
11 -wora -ora

166 paddle

- 01 -chovha
- 02 -chápá
- 03 -káísirá
- 04 -NC
- 05 -chápá
- 06 -téndérédzá
- 07 -sukumidza
- 08 -kwásvá
- 09 -NC
- 10 -NC
- 11 -hluza

167 b. satisfied

- 01 -gútá
- 02 -gútá
- 03 -gútá
- 04 -gútá
- 05 -gútá
- 06 -gútá
- 07 -gútá
- 08 -gútá
- 09 -gútá
- 10 -gútá
- 11 -gútá

168 scatter

- 01 -paradza
- 02 -paradza
- 03 -paradza
- 04 -NC
- 05 -NC
- 06 -pararira
- 07 -paradza
- 08 -paradza
- 09 -paradza
- 10 -paradza
- 11 -paradza

169 scratch

- 01 -kwényá
- 02 -kwénya
- 03 -kwénya
- 04 -NC
- 05 -kéngá
- 06 -kwéngá
- 07 -kwena
- 08 -kwénya
- 09 -kwéngá
- 10 -kwénya
- 11 -kwena

170 season

- 01 -runga
- 02 -runga
- 03 -runga
- 04 -runga
- 05 -runga
- 06 -runga
- 07 -runga
- 08 -runga
- 09 -runga
- 10 -runga
- 11 -runga

171 sell

- 01 -téngésá
- 02 -téngésá
- 03 -téngésá
- 04 -téngésá
- 05 -téngésá
- 06 -téngésá
- 07 -téngésá
- 08 -téngésá
- 09 -téngésá
- 10 -téngésá
- 11 -téngésá -shámbádzá

172 send

- 01 -túma
- 02 -túma
- 03 -túma
- 04 -túma
- 05 -túmísa
- 06 -túmírá
- 07 -túmídzá
- 08 -túma
- 09 -túma
- 10 -túma
- 11 -túma

173 separate

- 01 -síyánísa
- 02 -paradzanisa -tsáúra
- 03 -pararanisa -patsanisa
- 04 -NC
- 05 -íka
- 06 -paradzanisa
- 07 -paradzanisa
- 08 -síyánísa
- 09 -paradzanisa
- 10 -paradzanisa
- 11 -paradzana

174 set trap

- 01 téya
- 02 -téya
- 03 -téya
- 04 -téya
- 05 -téya
- 06 -téya
- 07 -téya
- 08 -téya
- 09 -téya
- 10 -téya
- 11 -téya

175 sew

- 01 -sóná
- 02 -sóná
- 03 -sóná
- 04 -sóná
- 05 -sóná
- 06 -sóná
- 07 -sona
- 08 -sona
- 09 -sona
- 10 -túnga
- 11 -túnga

176 shake
01 -gwágwádzá
02 -zungúzá
03 -zunza
04 -zúnzá
05 -vúruza
06 -tenhedza
07 -zungúnísa
08 -zungúdza
09 -zunza
10 -kúchúkúdzá
11 -njúkúnjá -kúchúkúchá

177 share
01 -NC
02 -góvéraná
03 -kowerana -kuwana
04 -NC
05 -gówáná
06 -kowera
07 -kohwanisa
08 -goverana
09 -goverana
10 -gova
11 -kuwanisa

178 shout
01 -zhamba
02 -dáidzira
03 -dáidzira
04 -kárará
05 -táurisa
06 -ítá bópótó
07 -daidzira
08 -shevédzera
09 -daidzira
10 -shevedzera
11 -dáidzira

179 show
01 -NC
02 -ratidza
03 -ratidza
04 -pangidza
05 -ónésá
06 -pangidza
07 -pangidza
08 -ratidza
09 -taridza
10 -ratidza
11 -ratidza -kómbísá

180 b. silent
01 -nyárará
02 -nyárará
03 -nyárará
04 -NC
05 -wátama
06 -NC
07 -nyárará
08 -nyárará
09 -nyárará
10 -nyárará
11 -nyárará

181 sing
01 -yímbá
02 -ímbá
03 -ímbá
04 -ímbá
05 -yémbá
06 -ímbá
07 -úmbá
08 -ímbá
09 -ímbá
10 -ímbá
11 -yémba

182 sink
01 -NC
02 -nyúrá
03 -nyúrá
04 -nyúrá
05 -ndódomá
06 -nyúrá
07 -nyúrá
08 -nyúrá
09 -nyúrá
10 -nyúrá
11 -nyámáyáyá

183 sit/stay
01 -gara
02 -gara
03 -gara
04 -gara
05 -kara
06 -gara
07 -gara
08 -gara
09 -gara
10 -gara
11 -gara

184, sleep
01 -rará
02 -rará
03 -rará
04 -rará
05 -rará
06 -rará
07 -rará
08 -rará
09 -vátá
10 -vátá
11 -wátá

185 slip
01 -tsedza
02 -tsvedza
03 -tsvedza
04 -tsvedza
05 -psvédzémúka
06 -tedzemuka
07 -teedzwa
08 -tsvedza
09 -tedza
10 -tedza
11 -tedza

- 186 smash
- 01 -díngurá
 - 02 -putsa
 - 03 -pwanyá
 - 04 -pwanyá
 - 05 -puntsa
 - 06 -pwanyá
 - 07 -NC
 - 08 -púnzá
 - 09 -pwanyá
 - 10 -bóndérá
 - 11 -pwanyá -pútsá
- 187 smell
- 01 -nhuhwa
 - 02 -nhuhwidza -nhuhwa
 - 03 -nhuhwa
 - 04 -NC
 - 05 -nhunka
 - 06 -nhunhwa
 - 07 -nhuhwira
 - 08 -nhuhwa
 - 09 -nhuhwa
 - 10 -nhuhwa
 - 11 -nhuhwa
- 188 smile
- 01 -nyemwerera
 - 02 -nyemwerera
 - 03 -nyemwerera
 - 04 -nyemwerera
 - 05 -nyemwerera
 - 06 -nyemwerera
 - 07 -nyemwerera
 - 08 -nyemwerera
 - 09 -nyemwerera
 - 10 -nyemwerera
 - 11 -nyemwerera
- 189 smoke
- 01 -NC
 - 02 -puta
 - 03 -svuta -fema
 - 04 -NC
 - 05 -fumala
 - 06 -svuta
 - 07 -svuta
 - 08 -puta
 - 09 -svuta
 - 10 -svuta
 - 11 -puta -chisa -bemha
- 190 sneeze
- 01 -NC
 - 02 -yétsurá
 - 03 -ótsérá
 - 04 -NC
 - 05 -ótsírá
 - 06 -ótsírá
 - 07 -ótsírá
 - 08 -yétsurá
 - 09 -hótsírá
 - 10 -hétserá
 - 11 -ótsírá

- 191 sow
- 01 -NC
 - 02 -mwaya
 - 03 -mwaya -járá
 - 04 -zvárá
 - 05 -kúsa
 - 06 -dzvura
 - 07 -dlara
 - 08 -jgará
 - 09 -kavira
 - 10 -dzvárá
 - 11 -kushá
- 192 speak
- 01 -táura
 - 02 -táura
 - 03 -táura
 - 04 -ranga
 - 05 -ranga
 - 06 -taura
 - 07 -taura
 - 08 -taura
 - 09 -taura
 - 10 -táura
 - 11 -rékétá -érekétá -buya
- 193 spin
- 01 -zúngúnúdzá
 - 02 -síká
 - 03 -téndérerá
 - 04 -NC
 - 05 -síká
 - 06 -téndéredza
 - 07 -síká
 - 08 -móná
 - 09 -téndérerá
 - 10 -téndéredzá
 - 11 -síkitá
- 194 split
- 01 -banzura
 - 02 -tsáurá
 - 03 -kámúránísa
 - 04 -sasa -tsemura
 - 05 -wádzá
 - 06 -tsemura
 - 07 -tsemura
 - 08 -banzura
 - 09 -tsemura
 - 10 -tsemúra
 - 11 -tsemura -adza
- 195 spread
- 01 -waridza
 - 02 -páradzirá
 - 03 -páradzirá -pararira
 - 04 -wárirá -wáridzá
 - 05 -tasika
 - 06 -paradza -paradzira
 - 07 -paradza
 - 08 -paradzira
 - 09 -paradzira
 - 10 -dadanura
 - 11 -wadza -chíngá

196 sprinkle (from mouth)

- 01 -waza
- 02 -mwaya
- 03 -mwayá
- 04 -waza
- 05 -wazá
- 06 -sasa
- 07 -mwayá
- 08 -mwayá
- 09 -mwaya
- 10 -mwaya
- 11 -fafaza -fafazira

197 squeeze

- 01 -svina
- 02 -svina
- 03 -svina
- 04 -NC
- 05 -bzvinyinyira
- 06 -sukutidza
- 07 -NC
- 08 -NC
- 09 -svina
- 10 -svina
- 11 -svina -gámurá

198 stand

- 01 -mirá
- 02 -mirá
- 03 -mirá
- 04 -mirá
- 05 -yémwá -émá
- 06 -mirá
- 07 -mirá
- 08 -mirá
- 09 -mirá
- 10 -mirá
- 11 -múruká -mírúká -émá

199 steal

- 01 -bá
- 02 -bá
- 03 -bá
- 04 -bá
- 05 -bá
- 06 -bá
- 07 -bá
- 08 -bá
- 09 -bá
- 10 -bá
- 11 -bá -chocha

200 stir

- 01 -NC
- 02 -kódzóngá
- 03 -dzonga -bvundura
- 04 -NC
- 05 -kúrúnga
- 06 -kúrúnga
- 07 -kúrúnga
- 08 -móna
- 09 -kúrúnga
- 10 -kódzóngá
- 11 -kúrúnga -dunga -khanya

201 stretch

- 01 -NC
- 02 -twasanudza
- 03 -pfútúrá
- 04 -pfúwá
- 05 -pfúwá
- 06 -tatamura
- 07 -támánúdzá
- 08 -tasanudza
- 09 -támánúdzá
- 10 -tasanura
- 11 -támánúdzá

202. suck

- 01 -mwá
- 02 -tándá
- 03 -yámwá
- 04 -yámwá
- 05 -yámwá
- 06 -svísvíná
- 07 -yámwá
- 08 -yámwá
- 09 -svétá
- 10 -yámwá
- 11 -áma

203 surprise

- 01 -shámísá
- 02 -shámísá
- 03 -shámísá
- 04 -dánha
- 05 -dánha
- 06 -shámísá
- 07 -shámísá
- 08 -shámísá
- 09 -vhundutsa
- 10 -zhámísá
- 11 -shámísá

204 surround

- 01 -téndérédzá
- 02 -téndérédzá
- 03 -téndérédzá
- 04 -téndérédzá
- 05 -pótérédzá
- 06 -téndérédzá
- 07 -téndérédzá
- 08 -téndérédzá
- 09 -téndérédzá
- 10 -gombá
- 11 -kómbá -téndénédzá

205 swallow

- 01 -medza
- 02 -medza
- 03 -medza
- 04 -medza
- 05 -dyula
- 06 -svada
- 07 -medza
- 08 -medza
- 09 -medza
- 10 -minya
- 11 -medza -zvada

206 sweat

- 01 -bva dikita
- 02 -bva dikita
- 03 -búdá dikita -tíkítírá
- 04 -búdá dikita -dikitira
- 05 -búdá pundira
- 06 -búdá chifundí
- 07 -ite ziyá
- 08 -búdá dikítá
- 09 -búdá zéya
- 10 -díkítírá
- 11 -badla -jiuka

207 sweep

- 01 -tsváira
- 02 -tsváira
- 03 -tsváirá
- 04 -tsváirá
- 05 -psvera
- 06 -tsváira
- 07 -tsvaira
- 08 -tsváirá
- 09 -tsvaira
- 10 -tsváirá
- 11 -tsváirá

208 swell

- 01 -zvimbá
- 02 -zvimbá
- 03 -zvimbá
- 04 -zvimbá
- 05 -gwérá
- 06 -zvimbá
- 07 -zvimbá
- 08 -zvimbá
- 09 -zvimbá
- 10 -zvimbá
- 11 -zvimbá

209 swear oath

- 01 -pika
- 02 -pika
- 03 -pika
- 04 -pika
- 05 -dumbira
- 06 -pika
- 07 -tsidza
- 08 -pika
- 09 -pika
- 10 -pika
- 11 -phika

210 take snuff

- 01 -fembá
- 02 -fembá -puta
- 03 -fémá -svuta
- 04 -femha
- 05 -femha
- 06 -svuta
- 07 -svuta
- 08 -puta
- 09 -svuta
- 10 -svuta
- 11 -fembá

211 tear

- 01 -bvárurá
- 02 -bárurá -tsemúra
- 03 -párurá
- 04 -NC
- 05 -párurá
- 06 -tsemúra
- 07 -tsemúra
- 08 -bárurá
- 09 -bvárurá
- 10 -bvárurá
- 11 -tadura

212 think

- 01 -funga
- 02 -funga
- 03 -funga
- 04 -funga
- 05 -dziwa
- 06 -funga
- 07 -funga
- 08 -funga
- 09 -funga
- 10 -funga
- 11 -funga -pínímídzá -kharakadza

213 throw

- 01 -kanda
- 02 -kanda
- 03 -kanda
- 04 -kanda -togora
- 05 -túsá
- 06 -khanda
- 07 -kanda
- 08 -kanda
- 09 -potsera
- 10 -poshera
- 11 -poshera -kanda

214 touch/hold

- 01 -bátá
- 02 -bátá
- 03 -bátá
- 04 -bátá
- 05 -bátá
- 06 -bátá
- 07 -bátá
- 08 -bátá
- 09 -bátá
- 10 -bátá
- 11 -bátá

215 tremble

- 01 -njenjemera
- 02 -dedera
- 03 -tsikatsika
- 04 -dedera
- 05 -tétéméka
- 06 -dedera
- 07 -dedera
- 08 -dedera
- 09 -hútá
- 10 -bvúndá
- 11 -tetemera -rútá -dhyenda

216 trust

- 01 -wimbá
- 02 -vimbá
- 03 -wimbá
- 04 -NC
- 05 -NC
- 06 -simbira
- 07 -kóyá
- 08 -tarisira
- 09 -vhimba
- 10 -vhimba -vimba
- 11 -gondá

217 try

- 01 -NC
- 02 -yedza
- 03 -yedza -edza
- 04 -edza
- 05 -yedza
- 06 -edza
- 07 -yedza
- 08 -vávárira
- 09 -yidza
- 10 -yedza
- 11 -yedza -ringa

218 twist

- 01 -mhonya
- 02 -mónórótsá
- 03 -móná
- 04 -mónyá
- 05 -mónyá
- 06 -mónyá
- 07 -jóngórúsá
- 08 -mónérétsá
- 09 -mónyórórá
- 10 -móná
- 11 -mónyá -shóngórórá -mónyórórá

219 ululate

- 01 -púrúrúdzá
- 02 -púrúrúdzá
- 03 -púrúrúdzá
- 04 -púrúrúdzá
- 05 -itá mpúrúru
- 06 -mhúrúru -púrúrúdzá
- 07 -púrúrúdzá
- 08 -púrúrúdzá
- 09 -púrúrúdzá
- 10 -púrúrúdzá
- 11 -púrúrúdzá

220 walk

- 01 -fámbá
- 02 -fámbá
- 03 -fámbá
- 04 -fámbá
- 05 -fámbá
- 06 -fámbá
- 07 -fámbá
- 08 -fámbá
- 09 -fámbá
- 10 -fámbá
- 11 -hámbá

221 warm (self)

- 01 -gótá
- 02 -dyíísá
- 03 -dziyá -hótá
- 04 -gótá
- 05 -ótá
- 06 -gótá
- 07 -dziíísá
- 08 -dziyá
- 09 -dziyá
- 10 -dzíísá
- 11 -gótá

222 warn

- 01 -NC
- 02 -pangira
- 03 -yambira
- 04 -NC
- 05 dziwíísá
- 06 -tsúírá
- 07 -nyewera
- 08 -yámbirá
- 09 -yambira
- 10 -chénjédzá
- 11 -nyowedza

223 wear

- 01 -pfeka
- 02 -pfeka
- 03 -pfeka
- 04 -pfeka
- 05 -pfeka
- 06 -pfeka
- 07 -pfeka
- 08 -pfeka
- 09 -pfeka
- 10 -pfeka
- 11 -pfeka -símírá -gqoka

224 weave

- 01 -ruka
- 02 -ruka
- 03 -ruka
- 04 -ruka
- 05 -ruka
- 06 -ruka
- 07 -ruka
- 08 -ruka
- 09 -ruka
- 10 -túngá
- 11 -ruka

225 whistle

- 01 -rídza murúdzi
- 02 -rídzá murúdzi
- 03 -rídzá murúdzi
- 04 -NC
- 05 -rízíná murúzvi
- 06 -rídzá murúdzi
- 07 -rídzá murúdzi
- 08 -rídzá murídzo
- 09 -rídzá murídzo
- 10 -rídzá murídzo
- 11 -rídzá murúdzi -chaya kweya

226 wink

- 01 -NC
- 02 -tsinya
- 03 -póyérá -bóyérá
- 04 -NC
- 05 -póyírá
- 06 -bóyírá
- 07 -tsónyá
- 08 -NC
- 09 -bwáírá
- 10 -bwáírá
- 11 -chenya

227 work

- 01 -ita basa
- 02 -sévenzá -shándá
- 03 -sévenzá -shándá
- 04 -sévenzá
- 05 -ita básá
- 06 -bata básá
- 07 -séénzá
- 08 -NC
- 09 -sévenzá
- 10 -sévenzá
- 11 -shándá

228 write

- 01 -nyórá
- 02 -nyórá
- 03 -nyórá
- 04 -nyórá
- 05 -nyórá
- 06 -nyórá
- 07 -nyórá
- 08 -nyórá
- 09 -nyórá
- 10 -nyóra
- 11 -nyórá -bhara