

ASPECTS OF SYNTACTIC TONES IN LOZI

By

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Author's Declaration

02/07/2008



I, Monica Mataa Kamwengo do solemnly declare that this dissertation represents my own work except the references in the paper and that it has not previously been submitted for a degree at this or any other university.

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APPROVAL

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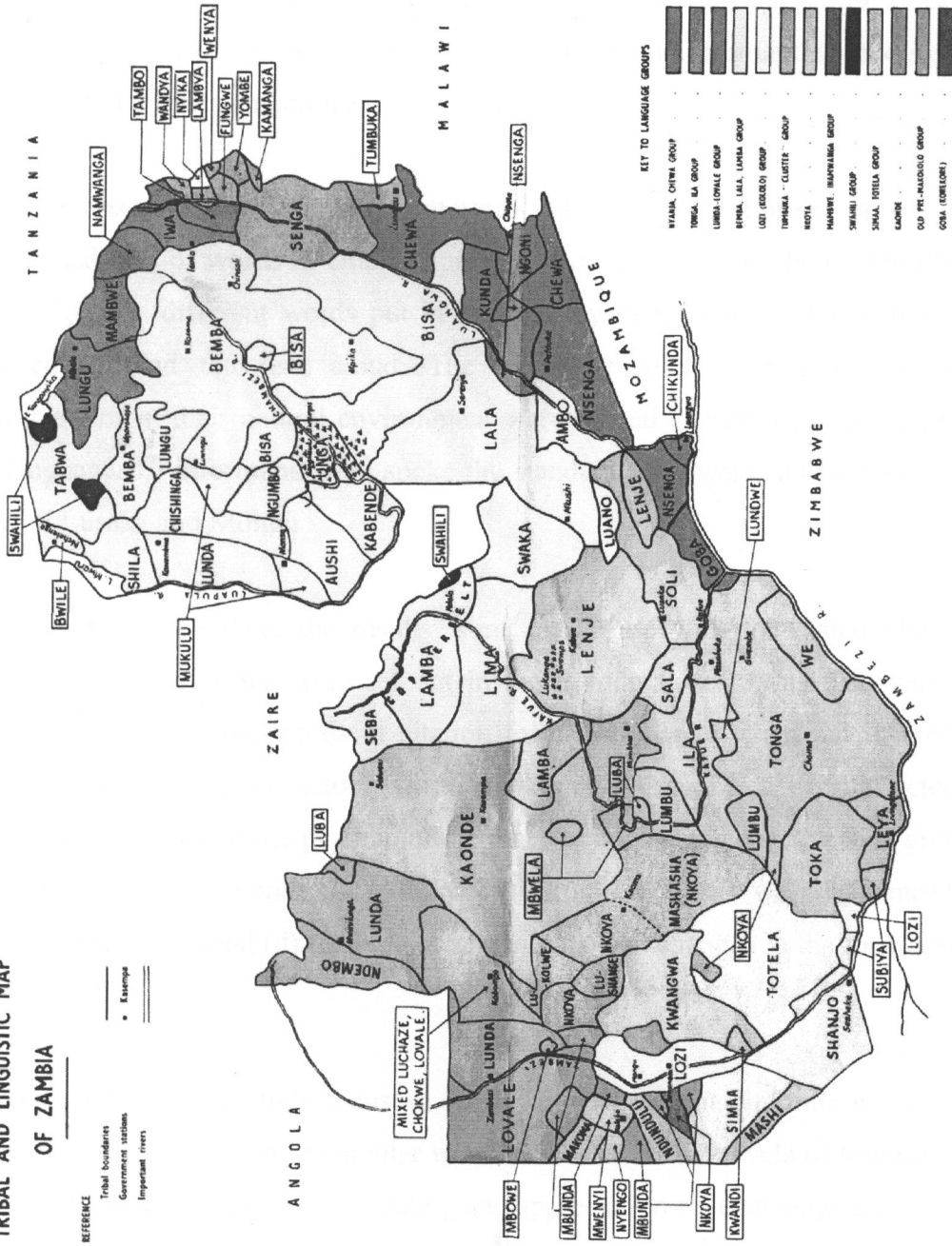
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TRIBAL AND LINGUISTIC MAP OF ZAMBIA

REFERENCE

- Tribal boundaries
- Government stations
- Important rivers



KEY TO LANGUAGE GROUPS

- RYANDA, OTHRE GROUP
- TONGA, SA GROUP
- LUMBA-LOWALE GROUP
- RYANDA, LALA, LAMBA GROUP
- LOZI (DODZO) GROUP
- TEMPHWA - CLUSTER - GROUP
- ROTHA
- MAHRETT, BANYAWAGA GROUP
- SHANJO GROUP
- SHANJA, TOTELA GROUP
- KACHWE
- OO PHE, MALISOLOO GROUP
- GOZA (DOROLO)

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the aspects of syntactic tone in Lozi. It looks at the tones of words in citation form and what happens when they are placed in context. This involves two levels. The first is the Phonological level where the tones of words in each word class were marked for tone. The second was the Syntactic level which involved putting the words into different syntactic frames to show how the tone of the words change when put together and also how they influence the pronunciation of a phrase or sentence in Lozi. This was a descriptive approach which used an informant's understanding and interpretation of the standard use of the language.

The data was obtained by using an interview guide which comprised of two parts. One section had lists of words in citation form grouped according to their word classes. The second had the different words put in different syntactic frames. The informants were required to read the lists aloud. The technique of observing and recording the conversations in their natural environment were crucial in capturing the correct tone of the language. 10 informants who spoke the standard Lozi were sampled from the urban areas of Lusaka and Mongu.

After analysing the data, the results were conclusive with the stated objectives and research questions which were set out in the introduction. It was discovered that the syntactic tones of some words in citation form did change when put in context. This depended on a number of factors (a) the number of syllables in a word affected the tone groups of the words (b) the position of the tones of a word affected the tone groups of the surrounding words in context (c) the syntactic frame or word order influenced the tone groups of the words and (d) the type of sentence caused changes in the tonal group of the words.

This was a descriptive study focusing on the aspects of syntactic tone in Lozi but more work is needed to look into particular word classes on all the levels of linguistics to fully appreciate tone. It requires more funding and appreciation of local languages.

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my late father Prof. Martin M. Kamwengo who educated me and taught me how to persevere in life. Even though he is not with us today, his dream will live on through us forever.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the study of the aspects of syntactic tone in the Lozi language. It begins with a historical background of Lozi as one of the tone languages spoken in Zambia. Thereafter, the study presents the problem under study, the rationale then the aim and objectives which were guided by specific research questions. The chapter continues with a brief discussion of the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study. The conceptual framework defines and exemplifies the concepts relevant to the analysis of tone. The methodology of the study is discussed at length in chapter three. Finally, the last section of the chapter provides a summary of the structure of the thesis.

1.1 Background

Lozi is a tone language, classified as K21 in Guthrie's Classification of Bantu languages (1948). It is spoken in the Western Province of Zambia, some parts of Livingstone (see insert of map) and a variety of it in Namibia. It is one of the seven Regional Languages (RLs) in Zambia with English being the National Official language (NOL) of communication. Lozi is used as the medium of instruction in schools when taught as a subject and also for broadcasting on radio and television.

Lozi has a similar grammatical structure to the other Zambian languages because it is part of the Bantu group but differs in vocabulary. Its vocabulary is closer to Setswana and Sotho spoken in Botswana and Lesotho respectively. The difference in vocabulary is due to the fusion of two languages with a vocabulary composition of 75% Kololo, an offshoot of Southern Sotho group and 25% Luyana, also referred to as old Lozi (Lisimba 2000). The Luyana language still exists but has been driven into extinction with only a few dialects spoken along the Western fringes of the Barotse plain (refer to insert of map).

Lozi as a tone language differentiates the lexical and grammatical meaning of words. A tone language according to Katamba (1989:53) is one that manifests, 'pitch differences that are used phonemically either to differentiate between word meanings or to convey

grammatical distinctions'. The interest the researcher has in the study of Lozi stems from the background of studying African Languages at the undergraduate level and the curiosity to learn more about languages.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Lozi is a tone language that differentiates the lexical and grammatical meanings of words. Two words such as, *lútà* 'teach' and *lùtà* 'urinate' differ according to the tone they carry. The first word has a high-low tone while the second has all low tones. It should be noted that the low accent tone will not be shown in the rest of the chapters. Therefore, the absence of tone marking means there is a low tone. It is shown only in the following examples in this section for the sake of clarity. Lozi has two level tones, high and low. It also has two contour tones, falling and rising as illustrated below:

- (a) high (^ˈ) fá 'here' (c) falling (^ˆ) bo mâni ' who'
(b) low (^ˋ) mùnà 'jealousy' (d) rising (^ˊ) yani 'that one'

It has been noticed that words in citation form change when placed in context. The examples below show that *sikiti* in citation form carries a low pattern throughout but when placed in a syntactic frame, where the numeral follows the noun, the ultimate syllable becomes high. This means that there is a possibility that the tonal group of *sikiti* can change if followed or preceded by any other part of speech.

- (e) sikiti ' thousand ' (f) sikití zétàlù ' three thousand '

Therefore, this study explored what factors would determine the change in the tone groups of words in citation form as they are placed in different syntactic frames. The study investigated 18 word classes which are: noun, adjective, adverb, verb, personal, genitive, indefinite, and relative pronouns, demonstrative, numeral, possessive, preposition, conjunction, question words, interjection, onomatopoeia, ideophone, and particle.

1.3 Rationale

The study of syntactic tone has become one of the important topics for analysis in the area of Bantu Linguistics. Syntactic tone is an aspect of languages such as Lozi that use tone to differentiate both lexical and grammatical meaning of words. The lack of a tonal description of a language leads to problems of wrong pronunciation by second language learners and also teachers of *Zambian languages*. This is true for teachers of Lozi, whose mother tongue is different from standard Lozi. The standard as recommended by the Ministry of Education and the 1977 *Zambian Orthography* compiled by the Ministry of Education.

The syntactic tones in Lozi have not yet been described. Therefore, this particular study will be a contribution to the existing literature of *Zambian languages* in particular and Bantu languages in general. A description of syntactic tones in Lozi can be used by lexicographers of *Zambian languages* to improve the corpus planning of languages which can lead to their full standardization.

The description will also offer a systematic account of the tonal accents of Lozi which can be used in the teaching of the language. Rules can also be formulated using such a descriptive account in order to speed up the teaching process of the language. It has been argued that Lozi is one of the most complex of the *Zambian languages* and the least linguistically described (Lisimba 1982). Therefore, researchers will be stimulated to carry out similar necessary projects on other languages.

1.4 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study was to investigate syntactic tones of words in citation form and when put in context.

The specific objectives were as follows:

- a. To analyse the tonal groups that occur within each word class.

- b. To transcribe the tonal groups of words in citation form and also in different syntactic contexts.
- c. To find out if tonal groups of words in citation form do not change when put in context.
- d. To find out what factors determine the tonal change of words in citation form and in different syntactic contexts.

1.5 Research Questions

The above objectives were operationalized by the following research questions:

1. Can the number of syllables affect the combination of tone groups (HL, LH) in a word?
2. Can the position of tones in a word, affect the tonal groups of other words in syntactic frames (whether the tones fall on the ultimate, penultimate and antepenultimate syllable).
3. Can syntactic frames affect the tone groups of words in syntactic contexts, if combinations of the parts of speech alternate within the rules of the language?
4. Is there mutual influence between the word under study and the tone group in the neighbouring word?

1.6 Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

The following paragraph will discuss the theoretical framework and thereafter outline the operational definitions used in the study.

1.6.1 Theoretical Framework

Before the 1970's the popular theory in Phonology was Structuralist, which viewed segments as composed of bundles of binary distinctive features of which tone was a part. The 1970's saw the birth of Generative Phonology, where some sets of features such as tone, representing segments were arranged in levels or tiers. One tier was for the particular feature of tone and another for the segment.

Within the framework of Generative Phonology is the Autosegmental model among others, which was developed by Goldsmith in 1976 to describe tonal phenomena. It yielded interesting results in Goldsmith's description of Igbo, one of the Nigerian languages as well as that of other studies carried out by other linguists in Bantu languages. It is the most popular model used in the description of tone in Bantu languages. For this reason, the present study will use the Autosegmental model to investigate aspects of syntactic tones in the Lozi language by showing that words in citation form change when put in context. This paper will specifically employ the properties of the Well-Formedness Condition which both links and delinks tones with their segments giving an insight into tonal changes at word boundary positions. The Well- Formedness Condition is exemplified at a later stage in this paper.

Generative Phonology is an outshoot of the Structuralist Theory that formalised rules to explain different phonological processes of sounds. It also explains how phonological differences in sounds are a result of other properties apart from minimal pairs. From the weaknesses of Generative phonology, Distinctive Feature Phonology was developed by Russian proponents, Trubertsky (1939), Jakobson and others (1952). The distinctiveness of features was shown through a binary system indicated by ' + or - '. The feature such as syllabic under question would be either present (+) or absent (-). For example, in the English language, the vowel sound /o/ is distinguished from the consonant sound /n/ by the feature syllabic (sounds which function as syllable nuclei in a word) as illustrated below,

(g)	o	n
	[+ syllabic]	[- syllabic]

In the example, the feature [+ syllabic] is present, meaning that it can function as the syllable nuclei in a word while the consonant is [-syllabic]. The features were not put in any particular order, they were bundled together. Trubertsky and Jacobson's work was refined by Chomsky and Halle's (1968) SPE (Sound Patterns of English) 'where more features were added to account for all phonological contrasts found in the languages of the world' Katamba (1989:42).

Among the bundle of features used to account for such contrasts, was tone which was not considered important but when a phonological process occurs where a segment /o/ changes (as in vowel nasalization) /o/--> /õ/, its feature [+syllabic] among others changes to [-syllabic] even though a distinctive feature for all vowels is [+syllabic], tone was affected and it had to be accounted for. In the same phonological change where the segment /o/ becomes nasalized /õ/ when it possesses a low tone, it can either become high or retain the low tone when combined to form a word depending on the context and pronunciation of the language. The illustration below shows the retention of a low tone on the /õ/ segment.

(h) Kikuyu: Mõndu ‘person’.

It was only later on that the Autosegmental Theory was developed in order to explain how tone is affected and should be treated independent of the segments. This theory was developed to analyse tonal phenomena, but has been extended to apply to other features such as, accent and syllabicity (Goldsmith and Clements 1976). The Autosegmental model is suitable to use on Tone languages than the previous linear models of Generative phonology because it treats tone separately from the segmental elements that bear it. Durand (1990:244), states that the tone-features are treated as autosegments which are independent from the other features making up a segment-hence the adjective ‘autosegmental’. The model recognizes separate tiers in phonological analysis which are the tonal and segmental. The tonal tier consists of tones and is considered independent from the segmental, which comprises of only segments or tone bearing units (TBU’S). Since the two tiers are autonomous, the members of the tonal tier are linked to those of segmental tier (TBU’S) by association lines. This linkage is necessitated by the Well-Formedness Condition (WFC) which stipulates the ways TBU’S and the segments are to be joined. Below is an example of this phenomenon using the word *mutu*. This type of analysis is seen in chapter 5 where rules are formulated to account for the tonal changes that occur when words are placed in context. The addition or deletion of association lines

will give an indication how tones at word boundary positions are affected when words are put in context.

- WFC: 1. Each vowel must be associated with (at least) one toneme.
2. Each toneme must be associated with (at least) one vowel.
3. No association lines may cross.

(i) mutu 'person'

m u t u --- segmental tier
| | --- association lines
L L --- tonal tier

1.6.2 Operational Definitions

This section of the chapter defines the concepts as applied in the analysis of the language. It is important to define terms used in a study in order to better explain phenomena under study leaving little room for misinterpretation.

Bantu Noun Class System The classification of a Bantu language using its nominal prefixes which indicate singular and plural categories. This system influences the agreement nouns have with other words. e.g. Lozi noun classes 1 (cl₁) ... (cl₂₀).

Citation Form A word written or read out of context.

Contour tone tones A tone made up of a sequence of two or more level
e.g. falling (^) = high (') + low (`).

Level tone A tone that has one pitch throughout
e.g. High ('), low (`).

National Official Language The decreed national official language of a country (NOL).

Regional Languages The regional languages spoken in a country not officially

decreed by the government of a country (RLs).

Sentence	The largest unit of grammar.
Syntactic Environments	Sentences or context in which the words are placed.
Syntactic Frame	Refers to the order of parts of speech in a sentence e.g.(Noun + Verb + Noun).
Standard Lozi	The Lingua franca of the Western Province which was prescribed by the Ministry of Education and Curriculum Development Center and to be used as a medium of instruction and on radio and television.
Tonal Representation	Tone is represented by diacritic marks above the tone bearing units e.g. High (') sé 'this'.
Tone group	The combination of tones in a word e.g. <i>mùtù</i> (LL).
Tone bearing units	Segments that carry tone.
Tone Language	Languages that use tone to distinguish between lexical and grammatical meaning of words.
Word	Traditionally the smallest unit that makes up a sentence.

1.7 The Structure of the Dissertation

There are six chapters in this dissertation. The first chapter looks at the importance of research in the Lozi language and the importance of trying to develop Zambian local languages so that the literature used in schools can be improved.

The second chapter reviews the different researches that have been done in Bantu Tone languages and in particular, Syntactic Tone in Zambian Local Languages.

The next chapter deals with methodology. The research was both descriptive and quantitative. The latter was employed in the statistical analysis of the tone of the words in the language. The instrument used in the collection of data was an interview guide. In the following chapter, the research brings out the following as part of its findings. The number of syllables affect the tone of words in sentences, verbs being the largest word class, undergoes tense change and suffixation. This affects the tone of the verb form when put in context. The position of tones in a word affects the tonal groups of other words in different syntactic frames. This is evident where a high toned word can affect the ultimate, penultimate and ante-penultimate syllable is the preceding or succeeding word. This shows the mutual influence words have on one another through the different tones that the different classes possess.

The fifth chapter comprises of all the data collected and tabled from 2- 9. The last chapter summarizes the findings by giving formulas for each rule discovered as well as the recommendations.

In the paper I discuss the above stated research questions in relation to the data given by 10 informants who live in Mongu and Lusaka urban. They use the standard Lozi in their various professions and these are 4 local language news readers, 1 magistrate, 2 lecturers of Literature and Languages, 1 bible translator and 2 secondary school teachers of Lozi.

Lastly, the discussion of this paper is on the syntactic tone of Lozi and how it relates to the way the Lozi language is taught in secondary and tertiary institutions in terms of the correct pronunciation. Also this study will encourage further research in the field in order to further the development of Zambian Local Languages.

1.8 Summary

The chapter introduced the investigation into the aspects of syntactic tone in relation to Lozi. It began with the historical background of Lozi in Zambia. Then followed by the statement of the problem, rationale, the aim and objectives then followed by the research questions. Thereafter, was a brief discussion on the theoretical and conceptual framework relating to syntactic tone. Finally, the chapter provides a summary of the structure of the thesis.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The previous chapter introduced the language under study and then stated the problem at hand. It mentioned the research methodology and techniques to be utilized. Then the chapter discussed the theoretical framework outlining the model employed in order to achieve the required results. This chapter will list a specific number of Linguists who have contributed to (a) the Autosegmental Theory (b) the study of syntactic tone in Non-Bantu languages and (c) the study of syntactic tone in Bantu languages. Under the latter, emphasis is placed on *Zambian* languages to show how much has been done.

2.1 The Autosegmental Theory

The Autosegmental Model is the preferred choice for this study because it will help to explain how tones change and affect other tones in any given sentence. There is extensive literature written by many Linguists on this model but this chapter will review a limited number. The proponent of this theory is John Goldsmith who used this model to examine the tone of Igbo. He proposes that this model has developed so much that it can be used to analyse not only tone but also features such as, accent and syllabicity. Durand and Katamba (1995) in their discussion of the theory also agree that The Autosegmental Model is suitable to use on Tone languages for the fact that it treats tone separately from the segmental elements that bear it. This makes it easier to analyse tone independent of the other features of a segment.

To understand syntactic tone one must be acquainted with the levels of Phonology and Syntax. Some of the references for the field of Phonology Myers (2002) with his introductory book on Phonology, Sommerstein (1997) who propounds the elements of Modern Phonology, Katamba (1989) also gives a simplified introduction to Phonology. Kenstowicz and Kisseberth (1976) discuss trends in Generative Phonology and Hyman (1971) who applies the theory to African Languages. In the area of Syntax, There is Sells (1985) who teaches Contemporary Syntactic Theories, Stockwell (1977) with

Foundations of Syntactic Theory. Many of the writers of often relate Phonology to Syntax.

2.2 Literature on syntactic tones in non-bantu Languages

The literature on Non-Bantu languages is minimal because concentration is on Bantu languages which readily apply to the study. The Linguists are as follows. Away from Africa is a study of the Sandhi Tone in relation to syntactic condition in the Taiwanese language by Zhang. This study does not have tone marking but uses another system of numbering which stands for particular tones. The Linguists Selkirk and Tateishi (2007) investigate the Syntax and Downstep in the Japanese language but they only talk about the different types without examples to explain the phenomena. Pak (2007) also marks for tone in the study of Phrasal tone and syntax in San Mateo a dialect of Huave where tonal structures are divided into tonal domains. In Khan's paper on distribution and realization of high tones in Bengali across different sentence types, the work lacks tone marking. Good (2003) marks tone in the study of Tone and accent in Saramaccan, an Atlantic Creole. Schwarz (2006) deals with the structural reflections in the tone of Buli and does an excellent job of tone marking examples by using the Autosegmental model. Analysis of the same language was done by Kenstowick (2005) investigating the tone in Buli using a Morphosyntactic analysis and marks tone using his own symbols. Baart (2004) investigates contrastive tone in Kalam Kohistani where there is an absence of tone marking. Finally, Leyew looks at the Sketch of Gwama grammar and marks tone for the examples given.

2.3 Literature on the syntactic tones in Bantu Languages

Previous works that used the Autosegmental Theory begin with the Goldsmith (1976) in his study of tone in Igbo. Subsequent studies that focussed on tone in Bantu languages and these are: Muessen (1966) in his study of syntactic tones of Nouns in Ganda was able to show how the different tonal patterns or groups exhibited by nouns in citation form (those with and without augments) change when placed within a given syntactic environment. Although his was limited to nouns, he suggested that the same system can be used to analyze other parts of speech as well. Cedric and Ialland, on their website, deal

with the interface of Syntactic and Phonology in Makonde but does not mark tone. Matondo also looks at tone transfer in reduplication in Kikuma and uses his own symbols for tone. Dowling, analyses the verbal reduplication to account for the non-transfer of tone in Bantu where tone marking is limited to the few examples given. Marlo (2006) focuses on the factors that influence realization of tone in Bantu Languages and also shows minimal tone marking. Harjula (2005) deals with morphological parsing of tone in the Ha language but does not mark tone. Hyman gives an account of the Verb Extensions in various Niger Congo Languages among them Luganda, where a better job of tone marking is done.

Those specifically on Zambian languages include: Guthrie's (1945) Tonal structure of Bemba, Vail's (1972) description of Tumbuka verbs which gives a tonal account of ideophones and the role they play in verb systems. Another significant work on the Bantu was Miti's (1979) analysis of the role tone plays in relative clause formation. Though limited to two kinds of relativization (subject noun phrase and direct object noun phrase), it has detailed tone marking. The only problem with Miti's work is that the relative clauses are not put in context. The same criticism is can be said about his (1988) work on Tonal variations of Chinyanja dialects. Lisimba (1989) in his description of a Luyana dialectology compares the tones of randomly selected words found in the different Luyana dialects. Here again, we find that words are not put in syntactic contexts. Mchombo (2006) looks at the relevance of tone to relative clause formation. His work is also limited because there is a suggestion to carry out further research in tone. In Mchombo's other work on Head Marking in Chicewa, he does a better job of tone marking on the syntactic level. Kula (2006) addresses Phonological Parsing in Bemba through a low strategy of relativization where she marks tone of all the examples used. Kashoki (2001) outlining the Grammar of Silozi but does not give an account of tone which leaves the reader guessing. Nkolola (1997) analyses the applied causative and passive verb extension in Tonga with tone marked examples. Lastly is work by Chanda (1981) which looks at the morphology of Syntax of Questions and answers in eight Zambian languages where tones of all the examples of the languages are marked for tone.

2.4 Summary

This chapter has dealt with the various literatures on Syntactic tone in some non-Bantu as well as Bantu languages. Particular attention was paid to Zambian languages by outlining what research has been carried out on topics related to the Syntax of a language. This included some levels of Linguistics such as Phonology, Morphology and Syntax itself.

The following chapter discusses the methodology used in the analysis of syntactic tone in Lozi. It shows the relevance of the type of research design chosen. The chapter continues with a component on the process of data collection and analysis. The following section dealt with the ethical considerations in the field of such a study and lastly, the limitations encountered during the research.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

The previous chapter provided a review of the Literature that was available on the Autosegmental Theory that forms the backbone of this study and also on some of the previous studies carried out on syntactic tones of both Non-Bantu and Bantu languages. The focus was on the studies done in the area of Zambian languages.

The present chapter is dedicated to the methodology of the study. The first component states the type of research design chosen and its significance to the study of syntactic tone of a language. The second discusses the process of data collection highlighting the chosen research sites and then a justification of the sampling size and procedures used. Thereafter, an explanation of the type of research instruments used in collecting data. The third component is data analysis which outlines the stages taken and also the reasons for the type of data presentation applied in chapter four. The fourth section of the chapter deals with the ethical considerations and lastly, the limitations encountered during the study.

3.1 Research Design

This study used the qualitative approach. Mwanje (2001) explains that this approach focuses on the analysis of information so as to generate qualitative explanation of social phenomenon. In this approach, researchers are interested in understanding how and why things occur for example, how particular tones are formed in a particular environment and the reasons for this. This particular phenomena, occurs in natural settings where the informants feel at ease to express themselves whether at home, office or in a play park. Attention is paid to particulars as in this case, syntactic tone in a particular language. Most importantly this approach is descriptive because it uses words or pictures to explain phenomena. It has been chosen because it will allow the researcher to explore the informant's understanding, interpretation and use of syntactic tones in the Lozi language.

3.2 Data Collection

Men and women above the age of 40 who are native speakers of the language were interviewed with the assumption that their pronunciation would not have been diluted by the interference of other languages. The occupations of the informants were: a local court magistrate, college lecturers, a bible translator, and local language news readers. The reason for this was that these people come across dialectal differences in their area of work and are able to recognize and use the standard form of Lozi.

The informants were asked to read out a list divided in two parts. Part 1 had words from different word classes and the second part had the same words put in different syntactic contexts. This enabled the researcher to mark the tone for both words out of and in context in the analysis stage. The list used was compiled from different written texts such as, story books and dictionaries.

The informants had to be recorded in quiet places which were available such as, a classroom, recording studio, informant's backyard. So there would be little or no disturbance. The researcher also used the observation technique to be able to capture and record conversations in their natural environment. Conversations recorded in the home helped the informants to feel comfortable in their own settings allowing them to contribute effectively to the study.

These conversations and the reading out of lists by the participants were recorded on audio-cassettes for easy reference. The data was stored on audio-cassettes, note pads, on a flash disk and on the hard drive as backup before transcribing, coding and coming up with significant themes and narratives.

3.2.1 Research Sites

Data was collected in Lusaka and Mongu. These two research sites were selected after conducting SWOT analysis (which stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.) This was done by first listing all the possible districts where the research could

be carried out. Then after undertaking the SWOT analysis, two districts Lusaka and Mongu Urban came out tops.

In Lusaka the areas were: the Chelstone local court, Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) and University of Zambia (UNZA) great east road campus. In Mongu: The Mongu Teacher Training College (MTTC), Radio Lyambai and Holy Cross Secondary School.

3.2.2 Informants and Sampling Procedures

In addition to the knowledge the researcher has of Lozi as a native speaker, informants were used. These were chosen through purposive sampling because not every speaker of Lozi uses the standard pronunciation even though initially all Lozi speakers are assumed to use the standard pronunciation. Since Lozi is a combination of Kololo and Luyana and the latter as the original language of the land with 13 dialects (refer to linguistic map), the pronunciation of standard Lozi is bound to be affected. Therefore, the informants interviewed were asked which area they originate from. The variety spoken in Mongu is considered the standard. Out of 10 informants, seven of them used the Mongu dialect and were from Mongu and Kalabo area while the other 3 originate from Senanga and Kaoma areas.

Since Lusaka is not a Lozi speaking area, and the Lozi speaker's pronunciation may have changed through the interference of other languages, the researcher relied on informants to introduce other informants who use the standard pronunciation in order to attain the best results for the set objectives. This process is referred to as snow-balling.

3.2.3 Data Collection Instruments

The instrument that was developed and used in the study was the interview guide. This instrument consisted of a list of words out of context which belong to different parts of speech of Lozi: nouns verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns, interjectives and idiophones. These words were then put in different syntactic frames. The informants were asked to first pronounce the words out of and then in context. This

helped to guide the researcher in the interviews. The list had to be read twice because it was noticed that the second time around the informant felt more at ease. At times the list was read more than twice for the verification of tones.

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting data, it was sorted out, where each word out of context was grouped into the respective parts of speech as exemplified below. This enabled the researcher identify the tone groups of each part of speech. Sentences with different syntactic frames were also marked for tone to show how the tone of a particular part of speech changes when in context. The conversations were transcribed and then marked for tone.

Tone Groups of verbs

sentences

1. LH kucá ‘to eat’

nibata kucá búhobe.

‘I want to eat nshima’

2. LLL kumata ‘to run’

wáázibá kumatá yǒ.

‘he or she knows how to run’

3. LLHL kuatáma ‘open mouth wide’

watáma ínge úca.

‘you are eating with your mouth wide open’

3.3.1 Syntactic Frames

The syntactic frames were altered to produce different combinations in order to see how these tone groups change. These combinations are of course language specific because not every language has for example, a numeral preceding the noun. Below is an illustration of the combinations different parts of speech. Where x = noun, A= adjective and B = verb.

Combinations

1. X (in citation form)
2. XA

3. AX
4. AXB

Rules were not only applied but were also formulated to account for the syntactic changes that occur when words are put in context. This is clearly exemplified in chapter five.

3.4 Ethical Considerations

The purpose of the research was explained to the participants so that their involvement would be voluntary. Also their names were withheld and pseudo-names used instead, unless permission was granted. This was in order to respect the participant's privacy.

3.5 The Scope and Limitations of Study

Due to the limited amount of time available for the study, data collection was restricted to Lusaka and a trip to Mongu, Western Province. These were urban areas which were easy to get to. Furthermore, due to the lack of adequate finances, the researcher limited not only the research sites but also the number of informants, by identifying particular informants that speak standard Lozi in order to yield the required results. A larger sample would require more time and financial resources. Another limitation was that the researcher collected sizable data meaning that giving the context for all the word classes was not possible because of limited space.

3.6 Summary

This chapter dealt with the methodology applied to the research. It briefly discussed the research design and its relevance to the study. The data collection process was outlined as follows, the research sites, sampling technique and size and then the instruments used. Thereafter, the chapter presented the analysis of data qualifying the reasons for the choice of data presentation. Finally, chapter 3 deals with the ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

The following chapter is a presentation of the data gathered after the methods and techniques of data collection, and analysis were employed. The Research design and method of chapter three defines the type of information acquired in chapter four.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA

This chapter is a compilation of all the data gathered after the research. It was important to find a way to present a vast amount of data. Therefore, tabulating it made it possible to display all the data at hand. Traditionally data presented in the form of tables, diagrams and maps is usually placed in the appendix but it is not the case with this dissertation. A chapter had to be made for the data because one needs to not only verify the examples cited but also to find other related examples referred to which are not listed in the explanation of a concept.

The data has been presented in tables for easy reference and is structured as follows. There are 8 tables beginning with table 1 as seen below. Table 1 was the original interview guide used in collecting the data. Tone marking was made easy because I followed the interview guide word by word. This also made it possible to correct spelling. Table 2, shows the tone groups and the number of syllables for each word class. This was to determine whether the number of syllables affects the tone of individual words. Tables 3-8 reveal how each word class put in different syntactic frames either changed or did not change the tonal pattern of the words. The following data is presented in a landscape format for a better representation of tables.

4.1 Presentation of Data

Table 1: Citation Forms of Word Classes

Table 2: Tone Groups of Lozi Word Classes

Table 3: Noun + Demonstrative

Table 4: Noun + Numeral

Table 5: Noun + Pronoun

Table 6: Noun + Adjective

Table 7: Verb Form Tabulation

Table 8: Object Markers in Context

PRESENTATION OF DATA

TABLE 1: SYNTACTIC TONES IN LOZI: CITATION FORMS

Contents

1. Nouns
2. Positive Infinitives
3. Adverbs
4. Adjectives
5. Prepositions
6. Pronouns
7. Conjunctions
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10. Ideophones
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14. Question Words
15. Genitive Pronouns
16. Possessives
17. Relative Pronouns
18. Indefinite Determiners
19. Predicative Particles
20. Infinitives: Positive Vs Negative .

1. Nouns

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. mubili | 'body' |
| 2. mukokoto | 'back' |
| 3. mulelu | 'beard' |
| 4. mutaháli | 'jaw' |
| 5. mwambo | 'forearm' |
| 6. muzinzila | 'type of tree' |
| 7. musinga | 'blood vessel' |
| 8. musuhela | 'type of grass' |
| 9. mulomo | 'mouth' |
| 10. muzamaelo | 'style of walking' |
| 11. mukúsi | 'type of tree' |
| 12. muyemélo | 'manner of standing' |
| 13. muzáuli | 'type of tree' |
| 14. mukólozwáni | 'lizard' |
| 15. mukamo | 'moisture' |
| 16. mushabáti | 'sand' |
| 17. mukanda | 'boys initiation camp' |
| 18. mwangálala | 'type of tree' |
| 19. mubu | 'soil' |
| 20. liñwalála | 'crow' |
| 21. zíbo | 'knowledge' |
| 22. siholóholo | 'lumbar' |
| 23. linyólwa | 'thirst' |
| 24. sibatana | 'wild beast' |
| 25. likande | 'conversation' |
| 26. sitongwani | 'hyena' |
| 52. lúngowe | 'proper name' |

53.mubu	'mud'
54.mulúti	'shade'
55.inonge	'proper name'
56.lipalo	'mathematics'
57.tabo	'happiness'
58.linyálo	'marriage'
59.tau	'lion'
60.shákame	'hare'
61.folofólo	'animal'
62.namakáu	'proper name'
63.méébelo	'proper name'
64.mapepa	'paper'
65.móóta	'car'
66.mupika	'pot'
67.mupepisi	'midwife'
68.kúku	'grandparent'
69.limota	'wall'
70.zambía	'zambia'
71.lika	'things'
72.bulozi	'barotse'
73.lifási	'world'
74.taba	'argument'
75.musáli	'woman'
76.batu	'people'
77.munzi	'villages'
78.lihutu	'foot'
79.linóha	'snakes'
80.mwana	'child'
81.mulena	'king/chief'
82.ndu	'house'
83.maséngé	'roofing sheets'

84. mulikani	'friend'
85. táfule	'table'
86. komóki	'cup'
87. bayefñi	'visitors'
88. mezi	'water'
89. musipíli	'journey'
90. lico	'food'
91. katóndo	'thin long grass used for making nets'
92. kulube	'pig'
93. komu	'cow'
94. muyahisi	'builder'

2. Verbs

1. kubala	'to read'
2. kubóna	'to see for good'
3. kuseha	'to laugh'
4. kukaúhana	'to divorce'
5. kuatáma	'to open mouth'
6. kuzamaya	'to walk'
7. kupyata	'to crush'
8. kukwahela	'to cover'
9. kucocoma	'to be painful'
10. kusebézanga	'to be working'
11. kungoméka	'to delay someone by talking too much'
12. kuleka	'to buy'
13. kunjaakáula	'to eat noisily'
14. kungulungunda	'to feel one's way with the hand'
15. kunjoma	'to peck'
16. kunyamátala	'to catch'
17. kunela	'to rain'

18.kunyangúmuna	'to shake'
19.kuobama	'to be bent'
20.kuongomana	'to be bent with age'
21.kuombeka	'to put in water'
22.kupihelela	'to insist'
23.kupatéha	'to be to busy'
24.kupindumuka	'to turn over when lying down'
25.kupepa	'to give birth'
26.kupotólaha	'to go round a thing'
27.kupumbeka	'to bury'
28.kushangúmuka	'to become excited'
29.kusheula	'to weed'
30.kushishimana	'to stop in surprise'
31.kushukumuna	'to pour out'
32.kusiya	'to leave behind'
33.kusineneketa	'to press down'
34.kutalima	'to look'
35.kutandabala	'to stretch out (legs)'
36.kutalifa	'to become wise'
37.kutimbōka	'to leave alone'
38.kutatūba	'to examine'
39.kuundumuka	'to disperse'
40.kutibūla	'to beat someone severely'
41.kuundunganya	'to annoy'
42.kutofota	'to be tender'
43.kuwawata	'to be sour'
44.kutintuka	'to fade'
45.kuwa	'to fall'
46.kutoba	'to run away'
47.kuwindimana	'to run quickly'
48.kuululūla	'to erode'

49.kuyakáma	'to be quick-tempered'
50.kulobala	'to sleep'
51.kulíma	'to cultivate'
52.kukalíma	'to borrow'
53.kunata	'to hit'
54.kuswála	'to hold'
55.kuhona	'to snore'
56.kuménya	'to smile'
57.kubuléla	'to speak'
58.kubuluka	'to keep'
59.kubapala	'to play'
60.kuzuba	'to smoke'
61.kusebéza	'to work'
62.kuyaha	'to build'
63.kuya	'to go'
64.kubúha	'to watch'
65.kuketa	'to select'
66.kucála	'to sow seeds'
67.kuputa	'to fold'
68.kufuluha	'to paddle'
69.kuyebula	'to peel'
70.kunangéla	'to peep at'
71.kulifa	'to pay'
72.kumameka	'to patch'
73.kufitela	'to pass by'
74.kucaúla	'to march'
75.kuswaya	'to mark'
76.kulikanya	'to measure'
77.kutalusa	'to mean'
78.kahaúhela	'to have, mercy on'
79.kutima	'to stinge'

80.kusinya	'to misuse'
81.kuabela	'to share'
82.kupúma	'to cut'
83.kukokóta	'to nail'
84.kubíza	'to name'
85.kukandéka	'to narrate'
86.kutokwa	'to need'
87.kulemúha	'to note'
88.kuuta	'to nurture'
89.kúútwá	'to obey'
90.kuhanyéza	'to object'
91.kufumána	'to obtain'
92.kulaela	'to order'
93.kulúta	'to instruct'
94.kulwáha	'to insult'
95.kuhupúla	'to remember'
96.kulibala	'to forget'
97.kushapúka	'to be intelligent'
98.kukóla	'to intoxicate'
99.kuselaela	'to water'
100.kucuñuta	'to be lame'

3. Adverbs

1. kwánde	'outside'
2. kwahálimu	'heaven'
3. kuúsili	'elsewhere'
4. kókunwi	'somewhere'
5. kwapíli	'in front'
6. kwánu	'here'

7. kwáni	'there'
8. fáhali	'between'
9. fákáufi	'near'
10. fānde	'outside'
11. malungasiku	'at dawn'
12. mwátáási	'underneath'
13. mwáhali	'inside'
14. muunda	'autumn'
15. litabúla	'in summer'
16. mbumbi	'in spring'
17. malíha	'in winter'
18. munómwaha	'this year'
19. silimo	'during the year'
20. súnda	'during the week'
21. lizazi	'during the day'
22. busífu	'at night'
23. mánzíbwáni	'in the evening'
24. píli	'firstly'
25. hákalo	'so much'
26. hánde	'well'
27. sapíli	'formerly'
28. káfela	'all'
29. hanyinyani	'a little'
30. hahúlu	'too much'
31. mutakafululéle	'haphazardly'
32. sipundumukela	'unexpectedly'
33. mbubómbubo	'fairly good'
34. mutumbi	'completely'
35. nyambwánáleka	'careless'
36. hañata	'often'
37. kábóómu	'intentionally'

38. kataáata	'strongly'
39. kabúbeli	'two by two'
40. kwasantulu	'long ago'
41. kábúbebe	'quickly'
42. kábunya	'slowly'
43. kábunolo	'easily'
44. kábútali	'cleverly'
45. mwámúlaho	'afterwards'
46. kámita	'always'
47. kakúlikana	'equally'
48. katókómelo	'carefully'

4. Adjectives

1. puzwa	'grey male cow'
2. kwába	'black and white spots'
3. nala	'red with white spots'
4. bunde	'beautiful'
5. paswa	'brown with white patches'
6. bunsu	'black'
7. buhúlu	'older'
8. butúna	'big'
9. buñata	'plenty'
10. bufubélu	'red'
11. butala	'green'
12. butáli	'clever'
13. busóoto	'dark brown cow'
14. busweu	'white'
15. busisani	'thin'
16. bukúswami	'short'
17. butélele	'tall'

18.bumaswe	'bad'
19.boi	'coward'
20.bunca	'new'
21.buzwa	'lazy'
22.buháli	'anger'
23.buíti	'truth'
24.bunáti	'delicious'
25.butata	'difficult'
26.bukima	'stout'

5. Prepositions

1. fá	'here' (fande)
2. kwá	'there' (kwande)
3. mwá	'inside' (mwahali)
4. mwa	'in'
5. ku	'in'
6. fá	'on'
7. faténi	'on'
8. kú	'at'
9. kwá	'at'

6. Pronouns

1. na	'I'	(sg)
2. luna	'us'	(pl)
3. wena	'you'	(sg)
4. mina	'you'	(pl)
5. yena	'him or her'	
6. bona	'them'	

7. ona 'it'

7. Conjunctives

1. ni 'and'
2. ni 'with'
3. mi 'and, but'
4. kono 'but'
5. kanti 'where as'
6. hápe 'again'
7. há (íba) 'if'
8. niha 'even if'
9. kapa 'or'
10. nji 'or'
11. kamba 'or'
12. mbalí 'if, even if'
13. konji 'except'
14. kono 'except that'
15. muta 'when'
16. mutóómuñwi 'perhaps'
17. mwaha 'when'
18. íbe 'when'
19. muta 'while'
20. fo 'where'
21. kulí 'in order'
22. kulí 'so that'
23. niha 'though'
24. ínge 'as'
25. ínge 'as though'
26. sina 'as if'

27.haili	'as if
28.mbali	'what more'
29.haisali	'since'
30.samba	'since'
31.yécwana	'since'
32.kufitela	'till'
33.kábe	'if'
34.kono	'yet'
35.moo	'as'
36.haili	'as for'
37.kákuli	'because'
38.kábákaiá	'because'
39.kábákaiélo	'therefore'
40.kifóhe	'therefore'
41.kákuli	'for the reason'
42.háisi	'although, whether'
43.kónji	'unless'
44.nihaiba...kapa	'neither... nor'
45.nihaiba...kapa	'either...or'

8. Demonstratives

1. yé	'this'	ze	'these'
2. yé	'that'	zeo	'those'
3. yáni	'over there'	zani	'those over there'
4. yále	'yonder'	zale	'those yonder'
5. yáále	'that very far'	zaale	'those very far'

9. Interjectives

1. áu! 'is that so'
2. eee! 'yes'
3. fáá! 'express agreement'
4. áwa! 'no'
5. éeni! 'yes'
6. ácuu! 'expressing pain'
7. mâwe! 'expressing surprise'
8. batí! 'express agreement of some action'
9. óho! 'request'
10. íshii! 'expressing disapproval'
11. mawíí! 'pain'
12. bátíli! 'no (respectively)'

10. Ideophones

1. suu 'black'
2. wii 'completely black'
3. nyáá 'not visible'
4. twaa 'white'
5. télee 'red'
6. tálaa 'green'
7. sékee 'till sunrise'
8. sétee 'fawn'
9. pafwaa 'of plunging into the water'
10. puzwaa 'grey'
11. fumyaa 'very good scent'
12. ngwénguu 'clear of clouds'
13. púluluu 'completely few/ blue of clouds'

- 14.ndombyandombya 'walking slowly'
 15.wéúwelu 'laughing heartily'
 16.nyamú, nyamu 'of walking fairly quickly'
 17.tekémú, tekémú 'looking here and there'
 18.pata, pata 'of running of a person'
 19.tulya,tulya 'walking hurriedly'
 20.úluluu 'ululating'
 21.pwipwii 'badly rotten'
 22.bayí, bayi 'of walking with sore feet'
 23.mbwá, mbwa 'of speaking too much'
 24.ta.ta,ta 'beating of heart'
 25.ti.ti,ti 'sound of walking'

11. Onomatopias

1. shii 'of stopping noise'
 2. tuu 'very silent'
 3. poo 'very cold'
 4. waa 'of starting to boil'
 5. bya 'lighting'
 6. palakata 'of thunder'
 7. shelu, shelu 'spring from fountain'
 8. welu,welu 'of water under'
 9. kolondoodoo 'of snoring'

12. Cardinal numerals

cardinals

1. -ñwi 'one'
 2. -beli 'two'

3. -lalu 'three'
4. -ne 'four'
5. ketalízóho 'five'
6. ketalízóho ka alímuñwi 'six'
7. ketalízóho ka búbeli 'seven'
8. ketalízóho ka búlalu 'eight'
9. ketalízóho ka búne 'nine'
10. lishúmi 'ten'
11. lishúmi ka ilíñwi 'eleven'
12. lishúmi ka zéketalízóho 'fifteen'
13. mashúmi amábeli 'twenty'
14. mwanda 'one hundred'
15. sítikiti 'thousand'
16. lule 'million'

13. Ordinal numerals

1. píli 'first'
2. bubeli 'second'
3. bulalu 'third'
4. bune 'four'
5. buketálízóho 'fifth'
6. buketálízóho ka alímuñwi 'six'
7. buketálízóho ka búbeli 'seventh'
8. buketálízóho ka búlalu 'eighth'
9. buketálízóho ka búne 'nine'
10. bulíshúmi 'tenth'
11. bulíshúmi ka ilíñwi 'eleven'
12. bulíshúmi ka zéketalízóho 'fifteen'
13. bumashumi amabeli 'twenty'

14. bumwanda 'hundreth'
 15. busikítí 'thousandth'
 16. bo lule 'million'

14. Question words

mañi	'who, whose'
ñi	'which /what'
ufi	'which one'
lili	'when'
kai	'where'
kábakaláñi	'why'
bukai	'how much'
cwañi	'how'
kapa	'or'
kána	'whether'
haíba	'whether'
wená bo	'and you'

15. Genitive Pronouns

wá	mwana wa mulena	'lit. child of chief'
bá	kí batu baluna	'lit. they are people of us'
wá	mukwa wa málozi	'lit. custom of Lozi people'
yá	komóki ya kunwéla	'lit. cup of drinking'

16. Possessives

yáka	‘my’
yáluna	‘ours’ (pl)
yaháo	‘your’
yámína	‘yours’ (pl)
yaháe	‘his/hers’
yábona	‘theirs’
sá sona	‘its’

17. Relative Pronouns

yé	‘who’	eg. mutu yeni boni	‘person who I saw’
léli	‘which’	ki nja lelituna	‘it is a dog which is huge (pej.)
yéné	‘that’	ki buka yeneni file Davida	‘that is the book that I lent David’

18. Indefinite determiners

-ñwí	‘each’
-ñwí	‘some’
-ñata	‘much’
-ñata	‘many’
káuféla	‘all’
-nyinyani	‘few’
-ñatanyána	‘several’

19. Predicative particles / Indefinite Pronouns

kí 'is/are''

hakí 'is/are not'

20. Infinitives: Positive vs Negative

Ser. No.	Positives	Gloss	Negative -sa- 'not'	Gloss
1.	kubala	'to read'	kusabala	'to not read'
2.	kubóna	to see'	kusabóna	'to not see'
3.	kuseha	to laugh'	kusaseha	'to not laugh'
4.	kukaúhana	'to divorce'	kusakauhana	'to not divorce'
5.	kuatáma	to open mouth'	kusaatáma	'to not open mouth'
6.	kuzamaya	to walk'	kusazamaya	'to not walk'
7.	kupyata	to crush'	kusapyata	'to not crush'
8.	kukwahela	to cover'	kusakwahela	'to not cover'
9.	kucocoma	to be painful'	kusacocoma	'to not be painful'
10.	kusebézanga	to be working'	kusasebézanga	'to not be working'
11.	kungoméka	to delay someone by talking too much'	kusangoméka	'to not talk too much'
12.	kuléka	'to buy'	kusaléka	'to not be busy'
13.	kunjaakáula	to eat noisily'	kusajaakáula	'to not be noisy'
14.	kungulungunda	to feel one's way with the hand'	kusangulungunda	'to not feel one's way with hand'
15.	kunjoma	'to peck'	kusanjoma	'to not peck'
16.	kunyamátala	to catch'	kusanyamátala	'to not catch'
17.	kunela	'to rain'	kusanela	'to not rain'
18.	kunyungúmun	to shake'	kusanyungúmun	'to not shake'
19.	kuobama	to be bent'	kusaobama	'to not be bent'
20.	kuongomana	to be bent with age'	kusaongomana	'to not bend with age'

21.	kuombeka	'to put in water'	kusaombeka	'to not put in water'
22.	kupihelela	to insist'	kusapihelela	'to not insist'
23.	kupatéha	to be to busy'	kusapatéha	'to not be busy'
24.	kupindumuka	to turn over when lying down'	kusapindumuka	'to not turn over when lying down'
25.	kupepa	to give birth'	kusapepa	'to not give birth'
26.	kupotólóha	to go round a thing'	kusapotólóha	'to not go round a thing'
27.	kupumbeka	to bury'	kusapumbeka	'to not bury'
28.	kushangúmuka	to become excited'	kushangúmuka	'to not become excited'
29.	kusheula	'to weed'	kusasheula	'to not weed'
30.	kushishimana	'to stop in surprise'	kushishimana	'to not stop in surprise'
31.	kushukumuna	'to pour out'	kushukumuna	'to not pour out'
32.	kusiya	to leave behind'	kusasiya	'to not leave behind'
33.	kusineneketa	to press down'	kusasineneketa	'to not press down'
34.	kutalima	'to look'	kusatalima	'to not look'
35.	kutandábala	'to stretch out (legs)'	kutatandábala	'to not stretch out legs'
36.	kutalífa	'to become wise'	kusatalífa	'to not become wise'
37.	kutimbôka	to leave alone'	kusatimbôka	'to not be left alone'
38.	kutatuba	'to examine'	kusatatuba	'to not examine'
39.	kuundumuka	'to disperse'	kusaundumuka	'to not disperse'
40.	kutibúla	'to beat someone severely'	kusatibúla	'to not beat someone severely'
41.	kuundunganya	'to annoy'	kusaundunganya	'to not annoy'
42.	kutofota	'to be tender'	kusatofota	'to not be tender'
43.	kuwawata	'to be sour'	kusawawata	'to not be sour'
44.	kutintuka	'to fade'	kusatintuka	'to not fade'
45.	kuwa	'to fall'	kusawa	'to not fall'
46.	kutoba	'to run away'	kusatoba	'to not run away'
47.	kuwindimana	'to run quickly'	kusawindimana	'to not run quickly'
48.	kuulúlula	'to erode'	kusaulúlula	'to not erode'
49.	kuyakáma	'to be quick-tempered'	kusayakáma	'to not be quick-tempered'

50.	kulobala	'to sleep'	kusalobala	'to not sleep'
51.	kulima	'to cultivate'	kusakalima	'to not cultivate'
52.	kukalima	'to borrow'	kusakalima	'to not borrow'
53.	kunata	'to hit'	kusanata	'to not hit'
54.	kuswála	to hold'	kusawála	'to not hold'
55.	kuhona	to snore'	kusahona	'to not snore'
56.	kuménya	to smile'	kusaménya	'to not smile'
57.	kubuléla	to speak'	kusabuléla	'to not speak'
58.	kubulúka	'to keep'	kusabulúka	'to not keep'
59.	kubapala	to play'	kusabapala	'to not play'
60.	kuzuba	to smoke'	Kusazuba	'to not smoke'
61.	kusebéza	to work'	kusasebéza	'to not work'
62.	kuyáha	'to build'	Kusayáha	'to not build'
63.	kuya	to go'	Kusaya	'to not go'
64.	kubúha	to watch'	Kusabúha	'to not watch'
65.	kuketa	'to select'	Kusaketa	'to not select'
66.	kucála	to sow seeds'	Kusacála	'to not sow seeds'
67.	kuputa	'to fold'	Kusaputa	'to not fold'
68.	kufuluha	'to paddle'	kusafuluha	'to not paddle'
69.	kuyebula	'to peel'	kusayebula	'to not peel'
70.	kunangéla	'to peep at'	kusanangéla	'to not peep'
71.	kulifa	'to pay'	Kusalifa	'to not pay'
72.	kumameka	'to patch'	kusamameka	'to not patch'
73.	kufitela	to pass by'	Kusafitela	'to not pass by'
74.	kucaula	'to march'	Kusacaula	'to not march'
75.	kuswaya	'to mark'	kusawaya	'to not mark'
76.	kuiikanya	'to measure'	kusaliikanya	'to not measure'
77.	kutalusa	'to mean'	kusatalusa	'to not mean'
78.	kuhauhela	to have , mercy on'	kusahauhela	'to not have mercy'

79.	kutima	to stinge'	Kusatima	'to not stinge'
80.	kusinya	'to misuse'	Kusasinya	'to not misuse'
81.	kuabela	'to share'	Kusaabela	'to not share'
82.	kupúma	'to cut'	kusapúma	'to not cut'
83.	kukokóta	'to nail'	kusakokóta	'to not nail'
84.	kubíza	'to name'	Kusabíza	'to not name'
85.	kukandéka	to narrate'	kusakandéka	'to not narrate'
86.	kutokwa	'to need'	kusatokwa	'to not need'
87.	kulemúha	'to note'	kusalemúha	'to not note'
88.	kuuta	'to nurture'	kusauta	'to not nurture'
89.	kúútwá	'to obey'	kusaútwá	'to not obey'
90.	kuhanyéza	'to object'	kusahanyéza	'to not object'
91.	kufumána	'to obtain'	kusafumána	'to not obtain'
92.	kulaela	'to order'	kusalaela	'to not order'
93.	kulúta	'to instruct'	kusalúta	'to not instruct'
94.	kulwáha	'to insult'	kusalwáha	'to not to insult'
95.	kuhupúla	'to remember'	kusahupúla	'to not remember'
96.	kulibala	'to forget'	kusailibala	'to not forget'
97.	kushapúka	'to be intelligent'	kusashapúka	'to not be intelligent'
98.	kukóla	'to intoxicate'	kusakóla	'to not intoxicate'
99.	kuselaela	'to water'	kuselaela	'to not water'
100.	kucuñuta	'to be lame'	kusacuñuta	'to not be lame'

TABLE 2:
Tone Groups Of Lozi Word Classes

Nouns								
Tone Group	1 syllable	2. syllable	3 syllable	4. syllable	5. syllable	6. syllable	7. syllable	8. syllable
1. L ⁿ	ndu	mwambo	mulelu	mukokoto	muzamaelo			
	nja	mubu	musinga	sibatana	sitongwani			
		kota	mulomo	musuhela	mutundameni			
		njamba	mukamo	buzangunda				
		nyata	mukanda	mucembele				
		mubu	likande	matokwani				
		tabo	lihutu	sikwahelo				
		tau	nyunwani	mulikani				
		lika	sicaba	sitongwani				
		taba	bumaswe					
		batu	linaha					
		munzi	maluli					
		mwana	muhata					
		mezi	mapepa					
		lico	mupika					
	komu	limota						
		bulozzi						
		bayeni						
		kulube						
		mulena						
2. LHL			mukusi					
			maheu					
			sanganu					
			lwengege					

					kusebeza				
					kunangela				
					kukokota				
					kukandeka				
					kulemuha				
					kushapuka				
					kuhanyeza				
					kufumana				
					kuhupula				
					kucaula				
4. L ⁿ HL ⁿ								kukauhana	
								kusebezanga	
								kunjaakaula	
								kunyamatala	
								kuongomana	
								kupotoloha	
								kushishimana	
								kutandabala	
								kuundunganya	
								kuwindimana	
								kuululula	
5. LHHLL					kucocoma				
					kuobama				
Adverbs									
1. L ⁿ									
					lizazi			malungasiku	sipindumukela
					kusili				
					kokunwi				
					silimo				
					mutumbi				
2. LHL									
					hahulsapiliu				

		ona	Conjunctives					
1. L ⁿ	ni	kappa					kufitela	
	mi	kamba						
	moo	konji						
		muta						
		sina						
2.H	ha	samba						
	nji							
3. LH		kanti						
		niha						
		mbali						
		mwaha						
		kuli						
4. HL		kabe						
		inge						
		ibe						
		hape						
5. HL ⁿ			haili					
			yecwana					
6. HLH			kakuli					
7. LHL			haiba					
			kifohe					
8. LHL ⁿ							mutoomufwi	
							haisali	
9. L ⁿ HL								kabakaleo
10. HL ⁿ							kabakala	
Demonstrative								
1. H	ye							

2. H	pa ka wii			welu, welu			
3. H, H, H			ti, ti, ti ta, ta, ta				
4. HL		ngwenguu					
5. HL ⁿ			pululuu ululuu				

Onomatopias

1. L ⁿ	shii tuu poo waa bya	welu, welu		kolondondoo			
2. HL ⁿ				Palakata			

Numerals

Cardinal Numerals							
1. L ⁿ	nwi	beli					
		mwanda lule	sikiti supile				
2. LHL			butanu Lishumi				
3. L ⁿ H ⁿ L ⁿ							ketelizoho ka bubeli
4. LH ⁿ L					ketalizoho		

Ordinals Numerals

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1. L ⁿ			bubeli			
2. HL		pili				
3. LHL			ulishumi			
			bulalu			
4. L ⁿ H ⁿ L						buketalizoho
5. HHL			bo			
			mwanda			
6. HLHL				bo sikiti		
7. HLH			bo lule			
8. L ⁿ H ⁿ L ⁿ						buketalizoho ka zepeli

Question Words

1. L ⁿ		kai			kabakalañi	
		mañi				
2. HL		lili				
3. H	ni					

Genitive Pronouns

1. H	wa					
	ba					
	wa					
	ya					

Possessive

1. L ⁿ		yaka	yaluna			
			yamina			
			yabona			
			sa sona			
2. LHL			yahao			
			yahae			

Relative Pronouns

1. L	ye					
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2. H ⁿ		leli							
		yene							
Indefinite Words									
1. L ⁿ		-ñata							
		-ñata							
2. LH		-ñwi							
		-ñwi							
3. H ⁿ L			nyinyani						
4. LHL ⁿ				kaufela					
5. L ⁿ HL					ñatanyana				
Particles									
1. L		ki							

TABLE 3:
Nouns + Demonstratives

Ser. No.	Nouns	Class	This -o	That -oo	Over there -ani	Yonder -ale	That very far -aale
1.	-bili 'body' mubili mibili (pl)	3/4	mubili wò mubili yè	mubili wóó mibili yéo	mubili wâni mibili yâni	mubili wâle mibili yâle	mubili wáale mibili yaáale
2.	-kokoto 'back' mukokoto mikokoto (pl)	3/4	mukokoto wò mikokoto yè	mukokoto wóó mikokoto yéo	mukokoto wâni mikokoto yâni	mukokoto wâle mikokoto yâle	mukokoto wáale mikokoto yaáale
3.	-lelu 'beard' mulelu milelu (pl)	3/4	mulelu wò milelu yè	mulelu wóó milelu yéo	mulelu wâni milelu yâni	mulelu wâle milelu yâle	mulelu wáale milelu yaáale
4.	-tahali 'jaw' mutahali mitahali (pl)	3/4	mutaháli wò mitaháli yè	mutaháli wóó mitaháli yéo	mutaháli wâni mitaháli yâni	mutaháli wâle mitaháli yâle	mutaháli wáale mitaháli yaáale
5.	-ambo 'forearm' mwambo miambo (pl)	3/4	mwambo wò miambo yè	mwambo wóó miambo yéo	mwambo wâni miambo yâni	mwambo wâle miambo yâni	mwambo wáale miambo yaáale
6.	-zinzila 'type of tree' muzinzila mizinzila (pl)	3/4	muzinzíla wò mizinzíla yè	mizinzíla wóó mizinzíla yéo	mizinzíla wâni mizinzíla yâni	mizinzíla wâle mizinzíla yâle	mizinzíla wáale mizinzíla yaáale
7.	-singa 'blood vessel' musinga misinga (pl)	3/4	musinga wò misinga yè	musinga wóó misinga yéo	musinga wâni misinga yâni	musinga wâle misinga yâle	musinga wáale misinga yaáale
8.	-suhela 'type of		musuhela wò	musuhela wóó	musuhela wâni	musuhela wâle	musuhela wáale

	grass' musuhela misuhela (pl)	3/4	misuhela yè	misuhela yéo	misuhela yâni	misuhela yâle	misuhela yáale
9.	-lomo 'mouth' mulomo milomo (pl)	3/4	mulomo wò milomo yè	mulomo wóo milomo yéo	mulomo wâni milomo yâni	mulomo wâle milomo yâle	mulomo wáale milomo yáale
10.	-zamaelo 'style of walking' muzamaelo mizamaelo (pl)	3/4	muzamaelo wò mizamaelo yè	muzamaelo wóo mizamaelo yéo	muzamaelo wâni mizamaelo yâni	muzamaelo wâle mizamaelo yâle	muzamaelo wáale mizamaelo yáale
11.	-kusi 'type of tree' mukusi mikusi (pl)	3/4	mukúsí wò mikúsí yè	mukúsí wóo mikúsí yéo	mukúsí wâni mikúsí yâni	mukúsí wâle mikúsí yâle	mukúsí wáale mikúsí yáale
12.	-yemelo 'manner of standing' muyemelo miyemelo (pl)	3/4	muyemélo wò miyemélo yè	muyemélo wóo miyemélo yéo	muyemélo wâni miyemélo yâni	muyemélo wâle miyemélo yâle	muyemélo wáale miyemélo yáale
13.	-zauli 'type of tree' muzauli mizauli (pl)	3/4	muzáulí wò mizáulí yè	muzáulí wóo mizáulí yéo	muzáulí wâni mizáulí yâni	muzáulí wâle mizáulí yâle	muzáulí wáale mizáulí yáale
14.	-kolozwani mukolozwani 'lizard' mikolozwani (pl)	3/4	mukólózwáni wò mikólózwáni yè	mukólózwáni wóo mikólózwáni yéo	mukólózwáni wâni mikólózwáni yâni	mukólózwáni wâle mikólózwáni yâle	mukólózwáni wáale mikólózwáni yáale
15.	-kamo 'moisture' mukamo mikamo (pl)	3/4	mukamo wò mikamo yè	mukamo wóo mikamo yéo	mukamo wâni mikamo yâni	mukamo wâle mikamo yâle	mukamo wáale mikamo yáale
16.	-shabati 'sand'		mushabáti wò	mushabáti wóo	mushabáti wâni	mushabáti wâle	mushabáti wáale

	mushabati mishabati (pl)	3/4	mishabáti yě	mishabáti yéó	mishabáti yâni	mishabáti yâle	mishabáti yáále
17.	-kanda 'boys initiation camp' mukanda mikanda (pl)	3/4	mukanda wò mikanda yě	mukanda wóó mikanda yéó	mukanda wâni mikanda yâni	mukanda wáale mikanda yáale	mukanda wááale mikanda yááale
18.	mwangalala 'type of tree' miangalala (pl)	3/4	mwangálala wò miangálala yě	mwangálala wóó miangálala yéó	mwangálala wâni miangálala yâni	mwangálala wáale miangálala yáale	mwangálala wááale miangálala yááale
19.	-koti 'hole in the ground' mukoti mikoti (pl)	3/4	mukoti wò mikoti yě	mukoti wóó mikoti yéó	mukoti wâni mikoti yâni	mukoti wáale mikoti yáale	mubu wááale mikoti yááale
20.	-ñwalala 'crow' liñwalala mañwalala (pl)	5/6	liñwalála lé mañwalála á	liñwalála léó mañwalála áó	liñwalála lâni mañwalála âni	liñwalála láale mañwalála áale	liñwalála lááale mañwalála ááale
21.	-holoholo 'loins' siholoholo liholoholo (pl)	7/8	siholóhólo sé liholóhólo zé	siholóhólo séó liholóhólo zéó	siholóhólo sâni liholóhólo zâni	siholóhólo sáale liholóhólo záale	siholóhólo sááale liholóhólo zááale
22.	-batana 'wild beast' sibatana libatana (pl)	7/8	sibatana sé libatana zé	sibatana séó libatana zéó	sibatana sâni libatana zâni	sibatana sáale libatana záale	sibatana sááale libatana zááale
23.	kande 'conversation' likande makande (pl)	5/6	likande lé makande á	likande léó makande áó	likande lâni makande âni (past tense)	likande láale makande áale (past tense)	likande lááale makande ááale (past tense)
24.	-tongwani 'hyena' sitongwani	7/8	sitongwani sé litongwani zé	sitongwani séó litongwani zéó	sitongwani sâni litongwani zâni	sitongwani sáale litongwani záale	sitongwani sááale litongwani zááale

	litongwani (pl)		lihalimu lé mahalimu á	lihalimu léo mahalimu áo	lihalimu láni mahalimu áni	lihalimu lále mahalimu ále	lihalimu láále mahalimu áále
25.	-halimu 'heaven' lihalimu mahalimu (pl)	5/6	lihalimu lé mahalimu á	lihalimu léo mahalimu áo	lihalimu láni mahalimu áni	lihalimu lále mahalimu ále	lihalimu láále mahalimu áále
26.	ñokolwa 'elbow' liñokolwa (pl)	7/8	ñokolwa yé liñokolwa zé	ñokolwa yéo liñokolwa zéo	ñokolwa yáni liñokolwa záni	ñokolwa yále liñokolwa zále	ñokolwa yáále liñokolwa záále
27.	maheu 'light beer' (pl)	6	mahéu á	mahéu áo	mahéu áni	mahéu ále	mahéu áále
28.	kuta 'court' likuta (pl)	15	kuta yé likuta zé	kuta yéo likuta zéo	kuta yáni likuta záni	kuta yále likuta zále	kuta yáále likuta záále
29.	nyunywani 'small birds' linyunwani (pl)	9/10	nyunywani yé linyunwani zé	nyunywani yéo linyunwani zéo	nyunywani yáni linyunwani záni	nyunywani yále linyunwani zále	nyunywani yáále linyunwani záále
30.	-caba 'nation' sicaba licaba (pl)	7/6	sicaba sé licaba zé	sicaba léo licaba zéo	sicaba sáni licaba záni	sicaba sále licaba zále	sicaba saale licaba záále
31.	-nyaliwa 'bride' munyaliwa 'bride' banyaliwa (pl)	1/2	munyaliwa yó banyaliwa bá	munyaliwa yáo banyaliwa báo	munyaliwa yáni banyaliwa báni	munyaliwa yále banyaliwa bále	munyaliwa yáále banyaliwa báále
32.	sanganu 'idiot' lianganu (pl)	7/8	sanganu sé lianganu lé	sanganu léo lianganu léo	sanganu sáni lianganu láni	sanganu sále lianganu lále	sanganu saále lianganu láále
33.	-tompehi 'respected person' mutompehi batompehi (pl)	1/2	mutompéhi yó batompéhi bá	mutompéhi yáo batompéhi báo	mutompéhi yáni batompéhi báni	mutompéhi yále batompéhi bále	mutompéhi yáále batompéhi báále
34.	sikwahelo 'lid'	7/8	sikwahelo sé	sikwahelo séo	sikwahelo sáni	sikwahelo sále	sikwahelo saále

	likwahelo (pl)		likwahelo zé	likwahelo zâni	likwahelo zâle	likwahelo záale
35.	-shimani mushimani 'boy' bashimani (pl)	1/2	mushímâni yôo bashímâni bâo	mushímâni yâni bashímâni bâni	mushímâni yâle bashímâni bâle	mushímâni yáale bashímâni bale
36.	malume 'maternal uncle' balume (pl)	1/2	malume yôo balume bâo	malume yâni balume bâni	malume yâle balume bâle	malumaho yáale balumaho bale
37.	-sizani 'girl' musizani basizani	1/2	musízâni yôo basízâni bâo	musízâni yâni basízâni bâni	musízâni yâle basízâni bâle	musízâni yáale basízâni bale
38.	-ndimona 'demon' mandimona (pl)	5/6	mandimóna áo	mandimóna âni	mandimóna âle	mandimóna áale
39.	-cembele 'old person' mucembele bacembele (pl)	1/2	mucembele yôo bacembele bâo	mucembele yâni bacembele bâni	mucembele yâle bacembele bâle	mucembele yáale bacembele bale
40.	-shimaninyana 'small boy' mushimaninyana bashimaninyana (pl)	1/2	mushímaninyána yôo bashímaninyána bâo	mushímaninyána yâni bashímaninyána bâni	mushímaninyána yâle bashímaninyána bâle	mushímaninyána yáale bashímaninyána báale
41.	-atul 'judge' muatuli 'judge' batuli (pl)	1/2	muatúli yôo batúli bâo	muatúli yâni batúli bâni	muatúli yâle batúli bâle	muatúli yáale batúli bale
42.	linaha	5/6	linaha léo	linaha lâni	linaha lâle	linaha láale

	'countries' (pl)		matokwani á	matokwani áo	matokwani láni	matokwani ále	matokwani áále
43.	matokwani 'dagga'	6	matokwani á	matokwani áo	matokwani láni	matokwani ále	matokwani áále
44.	Iwandala 'crack' maandala (pl)	11/6	Iwandála ló maandála á	Iwandála lóo maandála áo	Iwandála lwáni maandála âni	Iwandála lwáale maandála áale	Iwandála Iwááale maandála ááale
45.	-bizo 'name' libizo mabizo (pl)	5/6	libizo lé mabizo á	libizo leo léo mabizo áo	libizo âni mabizo âni	libizo lále mabizo ále	libizo lááale mabizo ááale
46.	maluli 'dust' (pl)	6	maluli á	maluli áo	maluli âni	maluli ále	maluli ááale
47.	kota likota (pl)	9/10	kota zé likota zé	kota yeo likota zeo	kota yâni likota zâni	kota yâle likota zâle	kota yááale likota zááale
48.	-hata 'tail' muhata mihata (pl)	3/4	muhata wó mihata yé	muhata wóo mihata yéo	muhata wâni mihata yâni	muhata wáale mihata yáale	muhata wááale mihata yááale
49.	pula 'rain'	9	pula yé	pula yéo	pula yâni	pula yâle	pula yááale
50.	njamba 'large bow-net' linjamba (pl)	9/10	njamba yé linjamba zé	njamba yéo linjamba zéo	njamba yâni linjamba zâni	njamba yáale linjamba zâle	njamba yááale linjamba zááale
51.	nyata 'jupiter (planet)' linyata (pl)	9/10	nyata yé linyata zé	nyata yéo linyata zéo	nyata yâni linyata zâni	nyata yáale linyata zâle	nyata yááale linyata zááale
52.	lungowe 'proper name'	9	lungowe yó (if many and trying to distinguish)	lungowe yóo (if many and trying to distinguish)	lungowe yâni (if many and trying to distinguish)	lungowe yáale (if many and trying to distinguish)	lungowe yááale (if many and trying to distinguish)
53.	mubu 'mud'	3	mubu wó	mubu wóo	mubu wâni	mubu wáale	mubu wááale
54.	-luti 'shade'	3/4	mulúti wó	mulúti wóo	mulúti wâni	mulúti wáale	mulúti wááale

	muluti miluti (pl)												
55.	inonge 'proper name'	9	inonge yó (if many and trying to distinguish)	inonge yôo (if many and trying to distinguish)	inonge yâni (if many and trying to distinguish)	inonge yâle (if many and trying to distinguish)	inonge yáále (if many and trying to distinguish)						
56.	lipalo 'mathematics'	5	lipalo zé	lipalo zêo	lipalo zâni	lipalo zâle	lipalo záále						
57.	tau litau(pl)	9/10	tau yé litau zé	tau yêo litau zêo	tau yâni litau zâni	tau yâle litau zâle	tau yáále litau záále						
58.	shakame 'hare' lishakame (pl)	9/10	shakáme yé lishakáme zé	shakáme yêo lishakáme zêo	shakáme yâni lishakáme zâni	shakáme yâle lishakáme zâle	shakáme yáále lishakáme záále						
59.	folofolo 'animal' lifolofolo (pl)	9/10	folofólo yé lifolofólo zé	folofólo yêo lifolofólo zêo	folofólo yâni lifolofólo zâni	folofólo yâle lifolofólo zâle	folofólo yáále lifolofólo záále						
60.	namakau 'proper name'	9	namakáu yó (if many and trying to distinguish)	namakáu yôo (if many and trying to distinguish)	namakáu yâni (if many and trying to distinguish)	namakáu yâle (if many and trying to distinguish)	namakáu yáále (if many and trying to distinguish)						
61.	meebelo 'proper name'	9	méébelo yó (if many and trying to distinguish)	méébelo yôo (if many and trying to distinguish)	méébelo yâni (if many and trying to distinguish)	méébelo yâle (if many and trying to distinguish)	méébelo yáále (if many and trying to distinguish)						
62.	-pepa 'paper' pepa mapepa	9/6	pepa yé mapepa á	pepa yêo mapepa âo	pepa yâni mapepa âni	pepa yâle mapepa âle	pepa yáále mapepa áále						
63.	moota 'car' limoota (pl)	9/10	móóta yé limóóta zé	móóta zêo limóóta zêo	móóta yâni limóóta zâni	móóta yâle limóóta zale âle	móóta yáále limóóta zaale yáále						
64.	-pika 'pot' mupika	3/4	mupika wó mipika yé	mupika woo mipika yêo	mupika wani yâni mipika yâni	mupika wale âle mipika yâle	mupika wáále mipika yáále						

	mipika(pl)												
65.	-pepisi 'midwife' mupepisi bapepisi	1/2	mupepisi yó bapepisi bá	mupepisi yóo bapepisi báo	mupepisi yâni bapepisi bâni	mupepisi yâle bapepisi bále	mupepisi yáale bapepisi báale						
66.	kuku 'grandparent' bo kuku (of respect & pl)	9/2a	bo kúku bá	bo kúku báo	bo kúku bâni	bo kúku bále	bo kúku báale						
67.	-mota 'wall' limota mamota (pl)	5/6	limota lé mamota á	limota léo mamota áo	limota lâni mamota âni	limota lâle mamota âle	limota láale mamota áale						
68.	zambia 'zambia' lizambia (pl)	9/10	zambia yé lizambia zé	zambia yêo lizambia zêo	zambia yâni lizambia zâni	zambia yâle lizambia zâle	zambia yáale lizambia záale						
69.	-ka 'things' sika lika (pl)	7/8	sika sé lika zé	sika sêo lika zêo	sika sâni lika zâni	sika sâle lika zâle	sika sale lika záale						
70.	taba 'argument' litaba (pl)	9/10	taba yé litaba zé	taba yêo litaba zêo	taba yâni litaba zâni	taba yâle litaba zâle	taba yáale litaba záale						
71.	musali 'woman' basali (pl)	1/2	musáli yó basáli bá	musáli yôo basáli báo	musáli yâni basáli bâni	musáli yâle basáli bale	musáli yáale basáli báale						
72.	-tu 'people' mutu batu (pl)	1/2	mutu yó batu bá	mutu yôo batu báo	mutu yâni batu bâni	mutu yâle batu bale	mutu wáale batu báale						
73.	-nzi 'villages' munzi minzi (pl)	3/4	munzi wó minzi yé	munzi wôo minzi yêo	munzi wâni minzi wâni	munzi wâle minzi wâle	munzi wáale minzi yáale						
74.	-hutu 'foot'		lihutu lé	lihutu léo	lihutu lâni	lihutu lâle	lihutu láale						

	lihutu mahutu (pl)	5/6	mahutu á	mahutu áo	mahutu âni	mahutu ále	mahutu áále
75.	noha 'snakes' linoha (pl)	9/10	noha yé linoha zé	noha yêo linoha zêo	noha yâni linoha zâni	noha yâle linoha zâle	noha yáále linoha záále
76.	-ana 'child' mwana bana (pl)	1/2	mwana yó bana bá	mwana yôo bana bâo	mwana yâni bana bâni	mwana yâle bana bâle	mwana yáále bana báále
77.	-lena 'king/chief' mulena malena (pl)	1a/2a	mulena yó malena bá	mulena yôo malena bâo	mulena yâni malena bâni	mulena yâle malena bâle	mulena yáále malena báále
78.	ndu 'house' mandu (pl)	9/6	ndu yé mandu á	ndu yêo mandu áo	ndu yâni mandu âni	ndu yâle mandu ále	ndu yáále mandu áále
79.	senge 'roofing' sheets masenge sheets' (pl)	9/6	séngé yé maséngé á	séngé yêo maséngé áo	séngé yâni maséngé âni	séngé yâle maséngé ále	séngé yáále maséngé áále
80.	-likani 'friend' mulikani balikani (pl)	1/2	mulikani yó balikani bá	mulikani yôo balikani bâo	mulikani yâni balikani bâni	mulikani yâle balikani bâle	mulikani yáále balikani bale
81.	tafule 'table' litafule (pl)	9/10	tafule yé litafule zé	tafule yêo litafule zêo	tafule yâni litafule zâni	tafule yâle litafule zâle	tafule yáále litafule záále
82.	komoki 'cup' likomoki (pl)	9/10	komóki yé likomóki zé	komóki yêo likomóki zêo	komóki yâni likomóki zâni	komóki yâle likomóki zâle	komóki yáále likomóki záále
83.	-yeni 'visitors' muyeni bayeni (pl)	1/2	muyeni yó bayeni bá	muyeni yôo bayeni bâo	muyeni yâni bayeni bâni	muyeni yâle bayeni bâle	muyeni yáále bayeni bale yáále
84.	mezi 'water'	9	mezi á	mezi áo	mezi ani bâni	mezi ale yâle	mezi aale yáále

85.	-sipili 'journey' musipili misipili (pl)	3/4	musipili wó misipili yé	musipili wáni misipili yáni	musipili wáale misipili yáale
86.	-co 'food' sico lico (pl)	7/8	sico séo lico zé	sico sáni lico záni	sico sáale lico záale
87.	katondo 'thin long grass used for making nets(pl)	9	katondo yé	katondo yáni	katondo yáale
88.	kulube 'pig' likulube (pl)	9/10	kulube yé likulube zé	kulube yáni likulube záni	kulube yáale likulube záale
89.	komu 'cow' likomu (pl)	9/10	komu yé likomu zé	komu yáni likomu záni	komu yáale likomu záale
90.	-yahisi 'builder' muyahisi bayahisi(pl)	1/2	muyahisi yó bayahisi bá	muyahisi yáni bayahisi báni	muyahisi yáale bayahisi báale

TABLE 4:
Nouns + Numerals

Ser. No.	Nouns	Class	-ñwi 'one'	-beli 'two'	-lalu 'three'
1.	-bili 'body' mubili mibili (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mibili ulí-mu-ñwi	mibili ye-mí-beli	mibili yé-mi-lalu
2.	-kokoto 'back' mukokoto mikokoto (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mukokoto u-lí-mu-ñwi	mikokoto ye-mí-beli	mikokoto yé-mi-lalu
3.	-lelu 'beard' mulelu milelu (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mulelu u-lí-mu-ñwi	milelu ye-mí-beli	milelu yé-mi-lalu
4.	-tahali 'jaw' mutahali mutahali (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mutaháli u-lí-mu-ñwi	mutaháli ye-mí-beli	mutaháli yé-mi-lalu
5.	-ambo 'forearm' mwambo miambo (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mwambo u-lí-mu-ñwi	miambo ye-mí-beli	miambo yé-mi-lalu
6.	-zinzila 'type of tree' muzinzila mizinzila (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	muzinzilá u-lí-mu-ñwi	mizinzilá ye-mí-beli	mizinzilá yé-mi-lalu
7.	-singa 'blood vessel' musinga masinga (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	musinga u-lí-mu-ñwi	masinga ye-mí-beli	masinga yé-mi-lalu
8.	-lomo 'mouth' mulomo milomo(pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mulomo u-lí-mu-ñwi	milomo ye-mí-beli	milomo yé-mi-lalu

9.	-kusi 'type of tree' mukusi mikusi (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mukúsi u-lí-mu-ñwi	mikúsi ye-mí-beli	mikúsi yé-mi- lalu
10.	-zauli 'type of tree' muzauli mizauli (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	muzáuli u-lí-mu-ñwi	mizáuli ye-mí-beli	mizáuli yé-mi- lalu
11.	-kolozwani mukolozwani 'lizard' mikolozwani (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mukólózwáni u-lí-ñwi	mikólózwáni ye-mí-beli	mikólózwáni yé- lalu
12.	-kanda 'boys initiation camp' mukanda mikanda (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mukanda u-lí-mu-ñwi	mikanda ye-mí-beli	mikanda yé-mi- lalu
13.	mwangelala 'type of tree' miangelala (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mwangálala u-lí-mu-ñwi	miangálala ye-mí-beli	miangálala yé-mi- lalu
14.	-koti 'hole in the ground' mukoti mikoti (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mukoti u-lí-mu-ñwi	mikoti ye-mí-beli	mikoti yé-mi- lalu
15.	-ñwalala 'crow' liñwalala mañwalala (pl)	$\frac{5}{6}$	liñwalála le-lí-ñwi	mañwalála a-má-beli	mañwalála a-má- lalu
16.	-holoholo 'loins' siholoholo liholoholo (pl)	$\frac{7}{8}$	siholóholo si-lí-ñwi	liholóholo zé-peli	liholóholo zé- lalu
17.	-batana 'wild beast' sibatana libatana (pl)	$\frac{7}{8}$	sibatana si-lí-ñwi	libatana zé-peli	libatana zé- lalu
18.	kande 'conversation'		likande lili-lí-ñwi		

	likande makande (pl)	5/6		makande a-má-beli	makande a-má-lalu
19.	-tongwani 'hyena' sitongwani litongwani (pl)	7/8	sitongwani si-lí-ñwi	litongwani zé-peli	litongwani zé- lalu
20.	-halimu 'heaven' lihalimu mahalimu (pl)	5/6	lihalimu le-lí-ñwi	mahalimu a-má-beli	mahalimu a-má- lalu
21.	ñokolwa 'elbow' liñokolwa (pl)	7/8	ñokolwa i-lí-ñwi	liñokolwa zé-peli	liñokolwa zé- lalu
22.	nyunywani 'small birds' linyunwani (pl)	9/10	nyunywani i-lí-ñwi	linyunwani zé-peli	linyunwani zé- lalu
23.	-caba 'nation' sicaba licaba (pl)	7/6	sicaba si-lí-ñwi	licaba zé-peli	licaba zé- lalu
24.	-nyaliwa 'bride' munyaliwa 'bride' banyaliwa (pl)	1/2	munyaliwa a-lí-mu-ñwi	banyaliwa ba-bá-beli	banyaliwa ba-bá- lalu
25.	sanganu 'idiot' lianganu (pl)	7/8	sanganu si-lí-ñwi	lianganu zé-peli	lianganu zé- lalu
26.	-tompehi 'respected person' mutompehi batompehi (pl)	1/2	mutómpehi a-lí-mu-ñwi	batómpehi ba-bá-beli	batómpehi ba-bá- lalu
27.	sikwahelo 'lid' likwahelo (pl)	7/8	sikwahélo si-lí-ñwi	likwahélo zé-peli	likwahélo zé- lalu
28.	-shimani mushimani 'boy'	½	mushímáni a-lí-mu-ñwi	bashímáni ba-bá-beli	bashímáni ba-bá- lalu

	bashimani (pl)			malúme a-lí-mu-ñwi		bo malúme ba-bá-beli		bo malúme ba-bá-lalu
29.	malume 'maternal uncle' bo malume (pl)	1/2		musízâna a-lí-mu-ñwi		basizízâni ba-bá-beli		basizízâni ba-bá-lalu
30.	-sizani 'girl' musizani	1/2		ndimóna i-lí-ñwi		mandimóna a-má-beli		mandimóna a-má-lalu
31.	-ndimona 'demon' mandimona (pl)	5/6		mucembele a-lí-mu-ñwi		macembele ba-bá-beli		macembele ba-bá-lalu
32.	-cembele 'old person' mucembele macembele (pl)	1/2		mushímaninyána a-lí-mu-ñwi		bashímaninyána ba-bá-beli		bashímaninyána ba-bá-lalu
33.	-shímaninyána 'small boy' mushímaninyána báshímaninyána (pl)	1/2		muatúli a-lí-mu-ñwi		baatúli ba-bá-beli		baatúli a-má-lalu
34.	-atul 'judge' muatuli baatuli (pl)	1/2		naha i-lí-ñwi		linaha zé-peli		linaha zé-lalu
35.	naha 'countries' linaha (pl)	5/6		lwandála luli-lu-ñwi		maandála a-má-beli		maandála a-má-lalu
36.	lwandála 'crack' maandála (pl)	11/6		libízo lili-lí-ñwi		mabízo a-má-beli		mabízo a-má-lalu
37.	-bizo 'name' libizo mabizo (pl)	5/6						

38.	kota (pl)	'tree' likota	9/10	kota i-lí-ñwi	likota zé-peli	likota zé- lalu
39.	-hata 'tail' muhata mihata (pl)		3/4	muhata u-lí-ñwi	mihata yé-mi-beli	mihata yé- lalu
40.	njamba 'large bow- net' linjamba (pl)		9/10	njamba i-lí-ñwi	linjamba zé-peli	linjamba zé- lalu
41.	nyata 'jupiter (planet)' linyata (pl)		9/10	nyata i-lí-ñwi	linyata zé-peli	linyata zé- lalu
42.	-luti 'shade' muluti miluti (pl)		3/4	mulúti u-lí-mu-ñwi	milúti ye-mí-beli	milúti yé- lalu
43.	lipalo 'mathematics'		5	lipalo le-lí-ñwi	lipalo zé-peli	lipalo zé- lalu
44.	tau litau(pl)	'lion'	9/10	tau i-lí-ñwi	litau zé-peli	litau zé- lalu
45.	-shakame lishakame (pl)	'hare'	9/10	skákame i-lí-ñwi	lishákame zé-peli	lishákame zé- lalu
46.	-folofolo lifolofolo (pl)	'animal'	9/10	folofólo i-lí-ñwi	lifolofólo zé-peli	lifolofólo zé- lalu
47.	-pepa 'paper' mapepa		5/6	pepa i-lí-ñwi	mapepa a-má-beli	mapepa a-má-lalu
48.	moota limoota (pl)	'car'	9/10	moota i-lí-ñwi	limoota zé-peli	limoota zé- lalu
49.	-pika 'pot' mupika mipika(pl)		3/4	mupika u-lí-mu-ñwi	mipika ye-mí-beli	mipika yé- lalu
50.	-pepisi 'midwife' mupepisi bapepisi		1/2	mupepisi a-lí-mu-ñwi	bapepisi ba-bá-beli	bapepisi ba-bá-lalu

51.	kuku 'grandparent' bo kuku (of respect & pl)	9/2a	kuku a-lí-mu-ñwi		bo kuku ba-bá-beli	bo kuku ba-bá-lalu
52.	-mota 'wall' limota mamota (pl)	5/6	limota le-lí-ñwi		mamota a-má-beli	mamota a-má-lalu
53.	zambia 'zambia' lizambia (pl)	9/10	zambia i-lí-ñwi		lizambia zé-peli	lizambia zé- lalu
54.	-ka 'things' sika lika (pl)	7/8	síka se-sí-ñwi		líka zé-peli	líka zé- lalu
55.	-fasi 'world' lifasi mafasi (pl)	3/4	lifasi le-lí-ñwi		mafási a-má-beli	mafási a-má-lalu
56.	taba 'argument' litaba (pl)	9/10	tába i-lí-ñwi		litába zé-peli	litába zé- lalu
57.	musali 'woman' basali (pl)	1/2	musalí a-lí-mu-ñwi		basalí ba-bá-beli	basalí ba-bá-lalu
58.	-tu 'people' mutu batu (pl)	1/2	mutu a-lí-mu-ñwi		batu ba-bá-beli	batu ba-bá-lalu
59.	-nzi 'villages' munzi minzi (pl)	1/2	munzi u-lí-mu-ñwi		minzi ye-mí-beli	minzi yé-lálu
60.	-hutu 'foot' lihutu mahutu (pl)	5/6	lihutu le-lí-ñwi		mahutu a-má-beli	mahutu a-ma-lalu
61.	noha 'snakes' linoha (pl)	9/10	noha i-lí-mu-ñwi		linoha zé-peli	linoha zé- lalu
62.	-ana 'child'		mwana a-lí-mu-ñwi		bana ba-bá-beli	bana ba-bá-lalu

	mwana bana (pl)	1/2					
63.	-lena 'king/chief' mulena balena (pl)	1/2	mulena a-lí-mu-ñwi		balena ba-bá-beli		balena ba-bá-lalu
64.	ndu 'house' mandu (pl)	9/6	ndu i-lí-ñwi		mandu a-má-beli		mandu a-má-lalu
65.	senge 'roofing sheets' masenge (pl)	9/6	senge i-lí-ñwi		masenge a-má-beli		masenge a-má-lalu
66.	-likani 'friend' mulikani balikani (pl)	1/2	mulikani a-lí-mu-ñwi		balikani ba-bá-beli		balikani ba-bá-lalu
67.	tafule 'table' litafule (pl)	9/10	tafule i-lí-ñwi		litafule zé-peli		litafule ze- lalu
68.	komoki 'cup' likomoki (pl)	9/10	komoki i-lí-ñwi		likomoki zé-peli		likomoki zé- lalu
69.	-yeñi 'visitors' muyeni bayeñi (pl)	1/2	muyeñi a-lí-mu-ñwi		bayeñi ba-bá-beli		bayeñi ba-bá-lalu
70.	-sipili 'journey' musipili misipili (pl)	3/4	musipili u-lí-mu-ñwi		misipili ye-mí-beli		misipili yé- lalu
71.	kulube 'pig' likulube (pl)	9/10	kulube i-lí-ñwi		likulube zé-peli		likulube zé- lalu
72.	komu 'cow' likomu (pl)	9/10	komu i-lí-ñwi		likomu zé-peli		likomu zé- lalu
73.	-yahisi 'builder' muyahisi bayahisi(pl)	1/2	muyahisi a-lí-muñwi		bayahisi ba-bá-beli		bayahisi ba-bá-lalu

Ser. No.	Nouns	Class	-ne 'four'	-ketalizoho 'five'
1.	-bili 'body' mubili mibili (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mibili ye-mí-ne	mibili yé-ketalizóho
2.	-kokoto 'back' mukokoto mikokoto (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mikokoto ye-mí-ne	mikokoto yé-ketalizóho
3.	-lelu 'beard' mulelu milelu (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	milelu ye-mí-ne	milelu yé-ketalizóho
4.	-tahali 'jaw' mutahali mitahali (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mitaháli ye- mí-ne	mitaháli yé- ketalizóho
5.	-ambo 'forearm' mwambo miambo (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	miambo ye- mí-ne	miambo yé- ketalizóho
6.	-zinzila 'type of tree' muzinzila mizinzila (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mizinzíla ye-mí-ne	mizinzíla yé-ketalizóho
7.	-singa 'blood vessel' musinga masinga (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	masinga ye-mí-ne	masinga yé- ketalizóho
8.	-lomo 'mouth' mulomo milomo (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	milomo ye-mí-ne	milomo yé- ketalizóho
9.	-kusi 'type of tree'		mikúsi ye- mí-ne	mikúsi yé-ketalizoho

	mukusi mikusi (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$			
10.	-zauli 'type of tree' muzauli mizauli (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$		mizauli ye- mí-ne	mizauli yé- ketálizóho
11.	-kolozwani 'lizard' mukolozwani mikolozwani (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$		mikólózwáni ye-mí-ne	mikólózwáni yé- ketálizóho
12.	-kanda 'boys initiation camp' mukanda mikanda (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$		mikanda ye- mí-ne	mikanda yé- ketálizóho
13.	mwangalala 'type of tree' miangalala (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$		miangálala ye- mí-ne	miangálala yé- ketálizóho
14.	-koti 'hole in the ground' mukoti mikoti (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$		mikoti ye- mí-ne	mikoti yé- ketálizóho
15.	-ñwalala 'crow' liñwalala mañwalala (pl)	$\frac{5}{6}$		mañwalála a-má -ne	mañwalála á- ketálizóho
16.	-holoholo 'loins' siholoholo liholoholo (pl)	$\frac{7}{8}$		liholóhólo zé-ne	liholóhólo ze- ketálizóho
17.	-batana 'wild beast' sibatana libatana (pl)	$\frac{7}{8}$		libatana zé-ne	libatana zé- ketálizóho
18.	kande 'conversation' likande			makande a- má-ne	makande á- ketálizóho

	makande (pl)	5/6		litongwani zé-ne	litongwani zé- ketálizóho
19.	-tongwani 'hyena' sitongwani litongwani (pl)	7/8		mahalímu a- má-ne	mahalímu á- ketálizóho
20.	-halimu 'heaven' lihalimu mahalimu (pl)	5/6		liñókolwa zé-ne	liñókolwa zé- ketálizóho
21.	ñokolwa 'elbow' liñokolwa (pl)	7/8		linyunwani zé-ne	linyunwani zé- ketálizóho
22.	nyunywani 'small birds' linyunwani (pl)	9/10		licaba zé-ne	licaba zé- ketálizóho
23.	-caba 'nation' sicaba licaba (pl)	7/6		banyaliwa ba- bá-ne	banyaliwa ba- bá- ketálizóho
24.	-nyaliwa 'bride' munyaliwa 'bride' banyaliwa (pl)	½		lianganu zé-ne	lianganu zé- ketálizóho
25.	sanganu 'idiot' lianganu (pl)	7/8		batómpehi ba- bá-ne	batómpehi zé- ketálizóho
26.	-tompehi 'respected person' mutómpehi batómpehi (pl)	½		likwahelo zé-ne	likwahelo zé- ketálizóho
27.	sikwahelo 'lid' likwahelo (pl)	7/8		bashímáni ba- bá-ne	bashímáni ba- bá- ketálizóho
28.	-shimani mushimani 'boy' bashimani (pl)	½			

29.	malume 'maternal uncle' bo malume (pl)	1/2	bó málume ba- bá-ne	bó málume ketálizóho
30.	-sizani 'girl' musizani basizani	1/2	basízâni ba- bá-ne	basízâni ba- bá- ketálizóho
31.	-ndimona 'demon' mandimona (pl)	5/6	mandimóna a- má-ne	mandimóna á- ketálizóho
32.	-cembele 'old person' mucembele bacembele (pl)	1/2	bacembele ba- bá-ne	bacembele ba- bá- ketálizóho
33.	-shimaninyana 'small boy' mushimaninyana bashimaninyana (pl)	1/2	bashímaninyana ba- bá-ne	bashímaninyana ba- bá- ketálizóho
34.	-atul 'judge' muatuli batuli (pl)	1/2	batuli ba- bá-ne	batuli ba- bá- ketálizóho
35.	naha 'countries' linaha (pl)	5/6	linaha zé-ne	linaha zé- ketálizóho
36.	lwandala 'crack' maandala (pl)	11/6	maandála a- má-ne	maandála á- ketálizóho
37.	-bizo 'name' libizo mabizo (pl)	5/6	mabizo a- má-ne	mabizo á- ketálizóho
38.	kota 'tree' likota (pl)	9/10	likota zé-ne	likota likota zé- ketálizóho
39.	-hata 'tail' muhata mihata (pl)	3/4	mihata yé-ne	mihata yé- ketálizóho
40.	njamba 'large bow-net' linjamba (pl)	9/10	linjamba zé-ne	linjamba zé- ketálizóho

41.	nyata 'jupiter (planet)' linyata (pl)	9/10	linyata zé-ne	linyata zé- ketálizóho
42.	lipalo 'mathematics'	5	lipalo zé-ne	lipalo zé- ketálizóho
43.	tau 'lion' litau(pl)	9/10	litau zé-ne	litau zé- ketálizóho
44.	shakame 'hare' lishakame (pl)	9/10	lishakame zé-ne	lishakame zé- ketálizóho
45.	folofolo 'animal' lifolofolo (pl)	9/10	lifolofolo zé-ne	lifolofolo zé- ketálizóho
46.	-pepa 'paper' mapepa	5/6	mapepa a- má-ne	mapepa á- ketálizóho
47.	moota 'car' limoota (pl)	9/10	limóóta zé-ne	limóóta zé- ketálizóho
48.	-pika 'pot' mupika mipika(pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	mipika yé-ne	mipika yé- ketálizóho
49.	-pepisi 'midwife' mupepisi bapepisi	$\frac{1}{2}$	bapepisi ba- bá-ne	bapepisi ba- bá- ketálizóho
50.	kuku 'grandparent' bo kuku (of respect & pl)	9/2a	bo kúku ba- bá-ne	bo kúku ba- bá- ketálizóho
51.	-mota 'wall' limota mamota (pl)	5/6	mamota a- má-ne	mamota á- ketálizóho
52.	zambia 'zambia' lizambia (pl)	9/10	lizambia zé-ne	lizambia zé- ketálizóho
53.	-ka 'things' sika lika (pl)	7/8	lika zé-ne	lika zé- ketálizóho
54.	-fasi 'world'		mafási a- má-ne	mafási á- ketálizóho

	lifasi mafasi (pl)	$\frac{3}{4}$			
55.	taba 'argument' litaba (pl)	9/10	litaba zé-ne	litaba zé- ketálizóho	
56.	musali 'woman' basali (pl)	$\frac{1}{2}$	basáli ba-bá-ne	basáli ba-bá- ketálizóho	
57.	-tu 'people' mutu batu (pl)	$\frac{1}{2}$	batu ba- bá-beli	batu ba- bá- ketálizóho	
58.	-nzi 'villages' munzi minzi (pl)	$\frac{1}{2}$	minzi yé-ne	minzi yé- ketálizóho	
59.	-hutu 'foot' lihutu mahutu (pl)	$\frac{5}{6}$	mahutu a-má-ne	mahutu á- ketálizóho	
60.	noha 'snakes' linoha (pl)	9/10	linóha zé-ne	linóha zé- ketálizóho	
61.	-ana 'child' mwana bana (pl)	$\frac{1}{2}$	bana ba-bá-ne	bana ba- bá- ketálizóho	
62.	-lena 'king/chief' mulena balena (pl)	$\frac{1}{2}$	balena ba- bá-ne	balena ba- bá – ketálizóho	
63.	ndu 'house' mandu (pl)	9/6	mandu zé-ne	mandu zé- ketálizóho	
64.	senge 'roofing sheets' masenge sheets' (pl)	9/6	masenge a- má-ne	masenge á- ketálizóho	
65.	-likani 'friend' mulikani balikani (pl)	$\frac{1}{2}$	balikani ba- bá-ne	balikani ba- bá- ketálizóho	
66.	tafule 'table' litafule	9/10	litáfule zé-ne	litáfule zé- ketálizóho	

	(pl)					
67.	komoki 'cup' likomoki (pl)	9/10	likomóki zé-ne		likomóki zé- ketálizóho	
68.	-yeñi 'visitors' muyeni bayeñi (pl)	½	bayeñi ba- bá-ne		bayeñi ba- bá- ketálizóho	
69.	-sipili 'journey' musipili misipili (pl)	¾	misipíli yé-ne		misipíli yé- ketálizóho	
70.	-co 'food' sico lico (pl)	7/8	lico zé-ne		lico zé-ketalizoho	
71.	kulube 'pig' likulube (pl)	9/10	likulube zé-ne		likulube zé- ketálizóho	
72.	komu 'cow' likomu (pl)	9/10	likomu zé-ne		likomu zé- ketálizóho	
73.	-yahisi 'builder' muyahisi bayahisi(pl)	1/2	bayahisi ba-bá-ne		bayahisi ba- bá- ketálizóho	

Ser. No.	Nouns	Class	- ketalizoho ka li-ka-ñwi "six"	- ketalizoho ka ye-peli 'seven'
1	-bili 'body' mubili mibili (pl)	3/4	mibili yé-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mibili yé-ketalizóho ka yé-peli

2	-kokoto 'back' mukokoto mikokoto (pl)	3/4	mikokoto yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mikokoto yé-ketáízóho ka yé-peli
3	-lelu 'beard' mulelu milelu (pl)	3/4	milelu yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	milelu yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
4	-tahali 'jaw' mutahali mitahali (pl)	3/4	mitaháli yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mitaháli yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
5	-ambo 'forearm' mwambo miambo (pl)	3/4	miambo yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	miambo yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
6	-zinzila 'type of tree' muzinzila mizinzila (pl)	3/4	mizinzíla yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mizinzíla yé- ketáízóho yé-peli
7	-singa 'blood vessel' musinga masinga (pl)	3/4	masinga yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	masinga yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
8	-lomo 'mouth' mulomo milomo (pl)	3/4	milomo yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	milomo yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
9	-kusi 'type of tree' mukusi mikusi (pl)	3/4	mikúsi yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mikúsi yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
10	-zauli 'type of tree' muzauli mizauli (pl)	3/4	mizáuli yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mizáuli yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
11	-kolozwani 'lizard' mukolozwani	3/4	mikólózwáni yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mikólózwáni yé- ketáízóho yé-peli

12	mikolozwani (pl) -kanda 'boys initiation camp' mukanda mikanda (pl)	3/4	mikanda yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mikanda yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
13	mwangalala 'type of tree' miangalala (pl)	3/4	miangálala yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	miangálala yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
14	-koti 'hole in the ground' mukoti mikoti (pl)	3/4	mikoti yé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mikoti yé- ketáízóho ka yé-peli
15	-ñwalála 'crow' líñwalala mañwalala (pl)	5/6	mañwalála á-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mañwalála á- ketáízóho ka a-má-beli
16	-holóhólo 'loins' siholoholo liholoholo (pl)	7/8	liholóhólo zé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	liholóhólo zé- ketáízóho ka zé-peli
17	-batana 'wild beast' sibatana libatana (pl)	7/8	libatana zé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	libatana zé- ketáízóho ka zé-peli
18	kande 'conversation' likande makande (pl)	5/6	makande á-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	makande á- ketáízóho ka a-má-beli
19	-tongwani 'hyena' sitongwani litongwani (pl)	7/8	litongwani zé-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	litongwani zé- ketáízóho ka zé-peli
20	-halimu 'heaven' lihalimu	5/6	mahalimu á-ketáízóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mahalimu á- ketáízóho ka a-má-beli

	mahalimu (pl)					
21	ñokolwa liñokolwa (pl)	‘elbow’	7/8	liñokolwa yé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	liñokolwa zé- ketálizóho ka yé-peli	
22	nyunywani birds’ linyunwani (pl)	‘small’	9/10	linyunwani zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	linyunwani zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli	
23	-caba ‘nation’ sicaba licaba (pl)		7/6	licaba zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	licaba ze- ketálizóho ka zepeli	
24	-nyaliwa ‘bride’ munyaliwa ‘bride’ banyaliwa (pl)		½	banyaliwa ba-bá-ketálizóho ka a- lí- ka-ñwi	banyaliwa ba- bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli	
25	sanganu lianganu (pl)	‘idiot’	7/8	lianganu zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	lianganu zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli	
26	-tompehi ‘respected person’ mutompehi batompehi (pl)		1/2	batompehi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	batompehi ba- bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli	
27	sikwahelo likwahelo (pl)	‘lid’	7/8	likwahelo zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	likwahelo zé-ketalizoho ka zé-peli	
28	-shimani mushimani ‘boy’ bashimani (pl)		1/2	bashimáni ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	bashimáni ba- bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli	
29	malume ‘maternal uncle’ bo malume (pl)		1/2	bó malume ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	bó malume ba-bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli	
30	-sizani ‘girl’ musizani basizani		1/2	basízáni ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	basízáni ba-bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli	
31	-ndimona ‘demon’ mandimona (pl)		5/6	mandimóna á-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mandimóna á- ketálizóho ka a-má-beli	

32	-cemebele 'old person' mucemebele bacemebele (pl)	1/2	bacemebele ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	bacemebele ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-beli
33	-shimaninyana 'small boy' mushimaninyana bashimaninyana (pl)	1/2	bashimaninyana ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	bashimaninyana ba-bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli
34	-atul 'judge' muatuli batuli (pl)	1/2	batuli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	batuli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli
35	naha 'countries' linaha (pl)	5/6	linaha zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	linaha zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
36	lwandala 'crack' maandala (pl)	11/6	maandála á-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	maandála á- ketálizóho ka a-má-beli
37	-bizo 'name' libizo mabizo (pl)	5/6	mabizo á-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mabizo á- ketálizóho ka a-má-beli
38	kota 'tree' likota (pl)	9/10	likota zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	likota zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
39	-hata 'tail' muhata mihata (pl)	3/4	mihata yé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mihata yé- ketálizóho ka yé-peli
40	njamba 'large bow-net' linjamba (pl)	9/10	linjamba zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	linjamba zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
41	nyata 'jupiter (planet)' linyata (pl)	9/10	linyata zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	linyata zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
42	lipalo 'mathematics'	5	lipalo zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	lipalo zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
43	tau 'lion' litau(pl)	9/10	litau zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	litau zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
44	shakame 'hare'	9/10	lishákame zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	lishákame zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli

	lishakame (pl)				
45	folofolo lifolofolo (pl)	'animal'	9/10	lifolofolo zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	lifolofolo zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
46	-pepa mapepa	'paper'	5/6	mapepa -á-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mapepa á- ketálizóho ka a-má-beli
47	moota limoota (pl)	'car'	9/10	limóóta zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	limóóta zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
48	-pika mupika mipika(pl)	'pot'	3/4	mipika yé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mipika yé- ketálizóho ka yé-peli
49	-pepisi mupepisi	'midwife'	1/2	bapepisi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka a- lí-ka-ñwi	bapepisi ba- bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli
50	kuku bo kuku (of respect & pl)	'grandparent'	9/2a	bo kúku ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	bo kúku ba- bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli
51	-mota limota mamota (pl)	'wall'	5/6	mamota á-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mamota á- ketálizóho ka a-má-beli
52	zambia lizambia (pl)	'zambia'	9/10	lizambia zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	lizambia zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
53	-ka sika lika (pl)	'things'	7/8	lika zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	lika zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
54	-fasi lifasi mafasi (pl)	'world'	3/4	mafasi á-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mafasi á- ketálizóho ka a-má-beli
55	taba litaba (pl)	'argument'	9/10	litaba zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	litaba zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
56	musali basali (pl)	'woman'	1/2	basáli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	basáli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli

57	-tu 'people' mutu batu (pl)	1/2	batu ba-bá-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	batu ba-bá-ketalizóho ka bá-beli
58	-nzi 'villages' munzi minzi (pl)	1/2	minzi yé-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	minzi yé- ketalizóho ka yé-peli
59	-hutu 'foot' lihutu mahutu (pl)	5/6	mahutu á-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mahutu á- ketalizóho ka a-má-beli
60	noha 'snakes' linoha (pl)	9/10	linóha zé-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	linóha zé- ketalizóho ka zé-peli
61	-ana 'child' mwana bana (pl)	1/2	bana ba-bá-ketalizóho ka a- lí-ka-ñwi	bana ba-bá-ketalizóho ka bá-beli
62	-lena 'king/chief' mulena balena (pl)	1/2	balena ba-bá-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	balena ba-bá-ketalizóho ka bá-beli
63	ndu 'house' mandu (pl)	9/6	mandu zé-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	mandu zé- ketalizóho ka zé-peli
64	senge 'roofing sheets' masenge sheets' (pl)	9/6	masenge á-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	masenge á- ketalizóho ka a-má-beli
65	-likani 'friend' mulikani balikani (pl)	1/2	balikani ba-bá-ketalizóho ka a- lí-ka-ñwi	balikani ba-bá-ketalizóho ka bá-beli
66	tafule 'table' litafulu (pl)	9/10	litáfule zé-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	litáfule zé- ketalizóho ka zé-peli
67	komoki 'cup' likomoki (pl)	9/10	likomóki zé-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	likomóki zé- ketalizóho ka zé-peli
68	-yeñi 'visitors' muyeni	1/2	bayeñi ba-bá-ketalizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	bayeñi ba-bá-ketalizóho ka bá-beli

69	bayeñi (pl) -sipili 'journey' musipili misipili (pl)	3/4	misipili yé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	misipili yé- ketálizóho ka yé-peli
70	-co 'food' sico lico (pl)	7/8	lico zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	lico zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
71	kulube 'pig' likulube (pl)	9/10	likulube zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	likulube zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
72	komu 'cow' likomu (pl)	9/10	likomu zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	likomu zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
73	-yahisi 'builder' muyahisi bayahisi(pl)	1/2	bayahisi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi	bayahisi ba- bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli

No.	Nouns	Cl.	8	9	10
1.	bili 'body' mubili (pl) mibili (pl)	3/4	mibili yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	mubili yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mubili yé-lishúmi
2.	-kokoto 'back' mukokoto mikokoto (pl)	3/4	mikokoto yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí- lalu	mikokoto yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mikokoto yé-lishúmi
3.	-lelu 'beard' mulelu (pl)	3/4	milelu yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	milelu yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	milelu yé-lishúmi

	bayeñi (pl)					
69	-sipili 'journey' musipili misipili (pl)	3/4		misipili yé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi		misipili yé- ketálizóho ka yé-peli
70	-co 'food' sico lico (pl)	7/8		lico zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi		lico zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
71	kulube 'pig' likulube (pl)	9/10		likulube zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi		likulube zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
72	komu 'cow' likomu (pl)	9/10		likomu zé-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi		likomu zé- ketálizóho ka zé-peli
73	-yahisi 'builder' muyahisi bayahisi(pl)	1/2		bayahisi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi		bayahisi ba- bá-ketálizóho ka bá-beli

No.	Nouns	Cl.	8	9	10
1.	bili 'body' mubili (pl) mibili (pl)	3/4	mibili yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	mubili yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mubili yé-lishúmi
2.	-kokoto 'back' mukokoto mikokoto (pl)	3/4	mikokoto yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí- lalu	mikokoto yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mikokoto yé-lishúmi
3.	-lelu 'beard' mulelu (pl)	3/4	milelu yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	milelu yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	milelu yé-lishúmi

4.	-tahali 'jaw' mutahali mitahali (pl)	3/4	miambo yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	miambo yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	miambo yé-lishúmi
5.	- ambo 'forear m' mwambo miambo (pl)	3/4	miambo yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	miambo yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	miambo yé-lishúmi
6.	-zinzila 'type of tree' muzinzila mizinzila (pl)	3/4	mizinzilá yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	mizinzilá yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mizinzilá yé-lishúmi
7.	-singa 'blood vessel' musinga masinga (pl)	3/4	masinga yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	masinga yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	masinga yé-lishúmi
8.	-suhela 'type of grass' musuhela misuhela (pl)	3/4	misuhela yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	misuhela yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	misuhela yé-lishúmi
9.	-lomo 'mouth' mulomo milomo (pl)	3/4	milomo yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	milomo yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	milomo yé-lishúmi
10.	-kusi 'type of tree' mukusi mikusi (pl)	3/4	mikúsi yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-talu	mikúsi yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mikúsi yé-lishúmi
11.	-zauli 'type of tree'	3/4	mizáuli yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	mizáuli yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mizáuli yé-lishúmi

	muzauli mizauli (pl)		mikólózwāni yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu		mikólózwāni yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mikólózwāni yé-lishúmi
12.	-kolozwani mukolozwani 'lizard' mikolozwani (pl)	3/4				
13.	-kamo 'moisture' mukamo mikamo (pl)	3/4	mikamo yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu		mikamo yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mikamo yé-lishúmi
14.	-shabati 'sand' mushabati mishabati (pl)	3/4	mishabāti yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu		mishabāti yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mishabāti yé-lishúmi
15.	-kanda 'boys initiation camp' mukanda mikanda (pl)	3/4	mikanda yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu		mikanda yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mikanda yé-lishúmi
16.	mwangalala 'type of tree' miangalala (pl)	3/4	miangálala yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu		miangálala yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	miangálala yé-lishúmi
17.	-koti 'hole in the ground' mukoti mikoti (pl)	3/4	mikoti yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu		mikoti yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mikoti yé-lishúmi
18.	-ñwalala		mañwalála á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu		mañwalála á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	mañwalála á-lishumi

	‘crow’ liñwalala mañwalala (pl)	5/6				
19.	- holoholo ‘loin s’ siholoholo liholoholo (pl)	7/8	liholóholo zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	liholóholo zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	liholóholo zé-lishúmi	
20.	-batana ‘wild beast’ sibatana libatana (pl)	7/8	libatana zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	libatana zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	libatana zé-lishúmi	
21.	kande ‘conversation’ , likande makande (pl)	5/6	makande á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu	makande á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	makande á-lishumi	
22.	-tongwani ‘hyena’ sitongwani litongwani (pl)	7/8	litongwani zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu	litongwani zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	litongwani zé-lishúmi	
23.	-halimu ‘heaven’ lihalimu mahalimu (pl)	5/6	mahalimu á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu	mahalimu á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	mahalimu á-lishumi	
24.	ñokolwa ‘elbow’	7/8	liñókolwa zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	liñókolwa zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	liñókolwa zé-lishúmi	

	liñokolwa (pl)		linyunwani zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu		linyunwani zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	linyunwani zé-lishúmi
25.	nyunywani 'small birds' linyunwani (pl)	9/10	linyunwani zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu		linyunwani zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	linyunwani zé-lishúmi
26.	-caba 'nation' sicaba licaba (pl)	7/6	licaba zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu		licaba zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	licaba zé-lishúmi
27.	-nyaliwa 'bride' munyaliwa 'bride' banyaliwa (pl)	1/2	banyaliwa ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		banyaliwa ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	banyaliwa ba-bá-lishumi
28.	sanganu 'idiot' lianganu (pl)	7/8	lianganu zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu		lianganu zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	lianganu zé-lishúmi
29.	-tompehi 'respected person' mutompehi batompehi (pl)	1/2	batómpehi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		batómpehi yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	batómpehi ba-bá-lishumi
30.	sikwahelo 'lid' likwahelo (pl)	7/8	likwahelo zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu		likwahelo zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	likwahelo zé-lishúmi
31.	-shimani	1/2	bashímáni ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		bashímáni ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	bashímáni ba-bá-lishumi

	mushimani 'boy' bashimani (pl)					
32.	malume 'maternal uncle' bo malume (pl)	1/2	bo malume ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	bo malume ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	bo malume ba-bá-lishumi	
33.	-sizani 'girl' musizani basizani	1/2	basizáni ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	basizáni ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	basizáni ba- bá-lishumi	
34.	-ndimona 'demon' mandimona (pl)	5/6	mandimóna á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu	mandimóna á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	mandimóna á-lishumi	
35.	-cembele 'old person' mucembele bacembele (pl)	1/2	bacembele ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	bacembele ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	bacembele ba-bá-lishumi	
36.	- shimaninyan a 'small boy' mushimaniny ana bashimaniny ana (pl)	1/2	bashímaninyána ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	bashímaninyána ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá- ne	bashímaninyána ba-bá- lishumi	
37.	-atul 'judge' muatuli	1/2	batuli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	batuli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	batuli ba-bá-lishumi	

	batuli (pl)						
38.	naha 'countri es' linaha (pl)	5/6	linaha zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	linaha zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	linaha zé-lishúmi		
39.	lwandala 'crack' maandala (pl)	11/6	maandála á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu	maandála á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	maandála bá-lishúmi		
40.	-bizo 'name' libizo mabizo (pl)	5/6	mabizo á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu	mabizo á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	mabizo bá-lishúmi		
41.	kota 'tree' likota (pl)	9/1 0	likota zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	likota zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	likota zé-lishúmi		
42.	-hata 'tail' muhata mihata (pl)	3/4	mihata yé-ketálizóho ka ye-talu	mihata yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mihata yé-lishúmi		
43.	njamba 'large bow-net' linjamba (pl)	9/1 0	linjamba zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	linjamba zé- ketálizóho ka ze-ne	linjamba zé-lishúmi		
44.	nyata 'jupiter (planet)' linyata (pl)	9/1 0	linyata zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	linyata zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	linyata zé-lishúmi		
45.	tau 'lion' litau(pl)	9/1 0	litau zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	litau zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	litau zé-lishúmi		
46.	shakame 'hare'	9/1 0	lishákame zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	lishákame zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	lishákame zé-lishúmi		

	lishakame (pl)					
47.	folofolo 'animal' lifolofolo (pl)	9/1 0	lifolofólo zé-ketálizóho ka ze-talu	lifolofólo zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	lifolofólo zé-lishúmi	
48.	-pepa 'paper' mapepa	5/6	mapepa á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu	mapepa á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	mapepa bá-lishumi	
49.	moota 'car' limoota (pl)	9/1 0	limoota zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu	limoota zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	limoota zé-lishúmi	
50.	-pika 'pot' mupika mipika(pl)	3/4	mipika yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	mipika yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	mipika yé-lishúmi	
51.	-pepisi 'midwife' mupepisi bapepisi	1/2	bapepisi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	bapepisi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	bapepisi ba-bá-lishumi	
52.	kuku 'grandparent' bo kuku (of respect & pl)	9/2a	bo kuku ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	bo kuku ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	bo kuku ba-bá-lishumi	
53.	-mota 'wall' limota mamota (pl)	5/6	mamota á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu	mamota á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	mamota á-lishumi	
54.	zambia 'zambia' lizambia (pl)	9/1 0	lizambia zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu	lizambia zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	lizambia zé-lishúmi	
55.	-ka 'things' sika	7/8	lika zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu	lika zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	lika zé-lishúmi	

	lika (pl)						
56.	-fasi 'world' lifasi mafasi (pl)	3/4	lifasi á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu		mafasi á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne		mafasi ba-bá-lishumi
57.	taba 'argument' litaba (pl)	9/1 0	litaba zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu		litaba zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne		litaba zé-lishúmi
58.	musali 'woman' basali (pl)	1/2	basáli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		basáli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne		basáli ba-bá-lishumi
59.	-tu 'people' mutu batu (pl)	1/2	batu ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		batu ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne		batu ba-bá-lishumi
60.	-nzi 'villages' munzi minzi (pl)	1/2	minzi yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu		minzi yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne		minzi yé-lishúmi
61.	-hutu 'foot' lihutu mahutu (pl)	5/6	mahutu á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu		mahutu á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne		mahutu á-lishumi
62.	noha 'snakes' linoha (pl)	9/1 0	linoha zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu		linoha zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne		linoha zé-lishúmi
63.	-ana 'child' mwana bana (pl)	1/2	bana ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		bana ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne		bana ba-bá-lishumi
64.	-lena		balena ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		balena ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne		balena ba-bá-lishumi

	lika (pl)					
56.	-fasi 'world' lifasi mafasi (pl)	3/4	lifasi á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu		mafasi á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	mafasi ba-bá-lishumi
57.	taba 'argument' litaba (pl)	9/1 0	litaba zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu		litaba zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	litaba zé-lishúmi
58.	musali 'woman' basali (pl)	1/2	basáli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		basáli ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	basáli ba-bá-lishumi
59.	-tu 'people' mutu batu (pl)	1/2	batu ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		batu ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	batu ba-bá-lishumi
60.	-nzi 'villages' munzi minzi (pl)	1/2	minzi yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu		minzi yé-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	minzi yé-lishúmi
61.	-hutu 'foot' lihutu mahutu (pl)	5/6	mahutu á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu		mahutu á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	mahutu á-lishumi
62.	noha 'snakes' linoha (pl)	9/1 0	linoha zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu		linoha zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	linoha zé-lishúmi
63.	-ana 'child' mwana bana (pl)	1/2	bana ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		bana ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	bana ba-bá-lishumi
64.	-lena		balena ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu		balena ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	balena ba-bá-lishumi

	'king/chief mulena balena (pl)	1/2			
65.	ndu 'house' mandu (pl)	9/6	mandu á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu	mandu á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	mandu á-lishumi
66.	senge 'roofing sheets' masenge sheets' (pl)	9/6	masenge á-ketálizóho ka a-má-lalu	masenge á-ketálizóho ka a-má-ne	masenge á-lishumi
67.	-likani 'friend' mulikani balikani (pl)	1/2	balikani ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	balikani ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	balikani zé-lishúmi
68.	tafule 'table' litafulu (pl)	9/1 0	litafulu zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	litafulu zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	litafulu zé-lishúmi
69.	komóki 'cup' likomóki (pl)	9/1 0	likomóki zé- ketálizóho ka zé-talu	likomóki zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	likomóki zé-lishúmi
70.	-yeñi 'visitors' muyeni bayeñi (pl)	1/2	bayeñi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	bayeñi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	bayeñi ba- bá-lishumi
71.	-sipili 'journey' musipili misipili (pl)	3/4	misipili ye-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-lalu	misipili ye-ketálizóho ka ye-mí-ne	misipili ye-lishúmi

72.	-co 'food' sico lico (pl)	7/8	lico zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	lico zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	lico zé-lishúmi
73.	kulube 'pig' likulube (pl)	9/1 0	likulube zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	likulube zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	likulube zé-lishúmi
74.	komu 'cow' likomu (pl)	9/1 0	likomu zé-ketálizóho ka zé-talu	likomu zé-ketálizóho ka zé-ne	likomu zé-lishúmi
75.	-yahisi 'builder' muyahisi bayahisi(pl)	1/2	bayahisi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-lalu	bayahisi ba-bá-ketálizóho ka ba-bá-ne	bayahisi ba-bá-lishúmi

no.	nouns	class	100	1000	1,000,000
1.	bili 'body' mubili mibili (pl)	3/4	mubili yé-mwanda	míbili yé-síkiti	míbili yé-lule
2.	-kokoto 'back' mukokoto mikokoto (pl)	3/4	mikokoto yé-mwanda	mikokoto yé-síkiti	mikokoto yé-lule
3.	-lelu 'beard' mulelu milelu (pl)	3/4	milelu yé-mwanda	milelu yé-síkiti	milelu yé-lule
4.	-tahali 'jaw' mutahali mitahali (pl)	3/4	mitaháli yé-mwanda	mitaháli yé-síkiti	mitaháli yé-lule
5.	-ambo 'forearm' mwambo miambo (pl)	3/4	miambo yé-mwanda	miambo yé-síkiti	miambo yé-lule

6.	-zinzila 'type of tree' muzinzila mizinzila (pl)	3/4	mizinzilá yé-mwanda	mizinzilá yé-sikiti	mizinzilá yé-lule
7.	-singa 'blood vessel' musinga misinga (pl)	3/4	misinga yé-mwanda	misinga yé-sikiti	misinga yé-lule
8.	-suhela 'type of grass' musuhela misuhela (pl)	3/4	misuhela yé-mwanda	misuhela yé-sikiti	misuhela yé-lule
9.	-lomo 'mouth' mulomo misuhela (pl)	3/4	misuhela yé-mwanda	misuhela yé-sikiti	misuhela yé-lule
10.	-kusi 'type of tree' mukusi mikusi (pl)	3/4	mikúsi yé-mwanda	mikúsi yé-sikiti	mikúsi yé-lule
11.	-zauli 'type of tree' muzauli mizauli (pl)	3/4	mizauli yé-mwanda	mizauli yé-sikiti	mizauli yé-lule
12.	-kolozwani mukolozwani 'lizard' mikolozwani (pl)	3/4	mikólózwáni yé-mwanda	mikólózwáni yé-sikiti	mikólózwáni yé-lule
13.	-kamo 'moisture' mukamo mikamo (pl)	3/4	mikamo yé-mwanda	mikamo yé-sikiti	mikamo yé-lule
14.	-kanda 'boys initiation camp' mukanda mikanda (pl)	3/4	mikanda yé-mwanda	mikanda yé-sikiti	mikanda yé-lule
15.	mwangalala 'type of tree'	3/4	miangálala yé-mwanda	miangálala yé-sikiti	miangálala yé-lule

	miangalala (pl)							
16.	-koti 'hole in the ground' mukoti mikoti (pl)	3/4		mikoti yé-mwanda		mikoti yé-sikiti		mikoti yé-lule
17.	-ñwalala 'crow' liñwalala mañwalala (pl)	5/6		mañwalala á-mwanda		mañwalala á-sikiti		mañwalala á-lule
18.	-holoholo 'loins' siholoholo liholoholo (pl)	7/8		liholoholo zé-mwanda		liholoholo zé-sikiti		liholoholo zé-lule
19.	-batana 'wild beast' sibatana libatana (pl)	7/8		libatana zé-mwanda		libatana zé-sikiti		libatana zé-lule
20.	kande 'conversation' likande makande (pl)	5/6		makande á-mwanda		makande á-sikiti		makande á-lule
21.	-tongwani 'hyena' sitongwani litongwani (pl)	7/8		litongwani zé-mwanda		litongwani zé-sikiti		litongwani zé-lule
22.	-halimu 'heaven' lihalimu mahalimu (pl)	5/6		mahalimu á-mwanda		mahalimu á-sikiti		mahalimu á-lule
23.	ñokolwa 'elbow' liñokolwa (pl)	7/8		liñokolwa zé-mwanda		liñokolwa zé-sikiti		liñokolwa zé-lule
24.	nyunywani 'small birds' linyunwani (pl)	9/10		linyunwani zé-mwanda		linyunwani zé-sikiti		linyunwani zé-lule
25.	-caba 'nation'			licaba zé-mwanda		licaba zé-sikiti		licaba zé-lule

	sicaba licaba (pl)	7/6				
26.	-nyaliwa 'bride' munyaliwa 'bride' banyaliwa (pl)	1/2	banyaliwa bá-mwanda	banyaliwa bá-sikiti	banyaliwa bá-lule	
27.	sanganu 'idiot' lianganu (pl)	7/8	lianganu zé-mwanda	lianganu zé-sikiti	lianganu zé-lule	
28.	-tompehi 'respected person' mutompehi batompehi (pl)	1/2	batómpehi bá-mwanda	batómpehi bá-sikiti	batómpehi bá-lule	
29.	sikwahelo 'lid' likwahelo (pl)	7/8	likwahelo zé-mwanda	likwahelo zé-sikiti	likwahelo zé-lule	
30.	-shimani mushimani 'boy' bashimani (pl)	1/2	bashímáni bá-mwanda	bashímáni bá-sikiti	bashímáni bá-lule	
31.	malume 'maternal uncle' bo malume (pl)	1/2	bo malume bá-sikiti	bo malume bá-sikiti	bo malume bá-lule	
32.	-sizani 'girl' musizani basizani	1/2	basízáni bá-mwanda	basízáni bá-sikiti	basízáni bá-lule	
33.	-ndimona 'demon' mandimona (pl)	5/6	mandimóna á-mwanda	mandimóna á-sikiti	mandimóna á-lule	
34.	-cembele 'old person' mucembele bacembele (pl)	1/2	bacembele bá-mwanda	bacembele bá-sikiti	bacembele bá-lule	
35.	-shimaninyana 'small boy' mushimaninyana	1/2	bashímaninyána bá-mwanda	bashímaninyána bá-sikiti	bashímaninyána bá-lule	

	bashimaninyana (pl)							
36.	-atul 'judge' muatuli (pl)	1/2		batuli bá-mwanda	batuli bá-sikiti		batuli bá-lule	
37.	naha 'countries' linaha (pl)	5/6		linaha zé-mwanda	linaha zé-sikiti		linaha zé-lule	
38.	lwandala 'crack' maandala (pl)	11/6		maandála á-mwanda	maandála á-sikiti		maandála á-lule	
39.	-bizo 'name' libizo mabizo (pl)	5/6		mabizo á-mwanda	mabizo á-sikiti		mabizo á-lule	
40.	kota 'tree' likota (pl)	9/10		likota zé-mwanda	likota zé-sikiti		likota zé-lule	
41.	-hata 'tail' muhata mihata (pl)	3/4		mihata yé-mwanda	mihata yé-sikiti		mihata yé-lule	
42.	njamba 'large bow-net' likota (pl)	9/10		likota zé-mwanda	likota zé-sikiti		likota zé-lule	
43.	nyata 'jupiter (planet)' linyata (pl)	9/10		linyata ze-mwanda	linyata zé-sikiti		linyata zé-lule	
44.	lipalo 'mathematics'	5		lipalo zé-mwanda	lipalo zé-sikiti		lipalo zé-lule	
45.	tau 'lion' litau(pl)	9/10		litau zé-mwanda	litau zé-sikiti		litau zé-lule	
46.	shakame 'hare' lishakame (pl)	9/10		lishákame zé-mwanda	lishákame zé-sikiti		lishákame zé-lule	
47.	folofolo 'animal' lifolofolo (pl)	9/10		lifolófolo zé-mwanda	lifolófolo zé-sikiti		lifolófolo zé-lule	
48.	moota 'car' limoota (pl)	9/10		limoota zé-mwanda	limoota zé-sikiti		limoota zé-lule	

49.	-pika 'pot' mupika mipika(pl)	3/4	mipika zé-mwanda	mipika zé-sikiti	mipika zé-lule
50.	-pepisi 'midwife' mupepisi bapepisi	1/2	bapepisi bá-mwanda	bapepisi bá-sikiti	bapepisi bá-lule
51.	kuku 'grandparent' bo kuku (of respect & pl)	9/2a	bo kúku bá-mwanda	bo kúku bá-sikiti	bo kúku bá-lule
52.	-mota 'wall' limota mamota (pl)	5/6	mamota á-mwanda	mamota á-sikiti	mamota á-lule
53.	zambia 'zambia' lizambia (pl)	9/10	lizambia zé-mwanda	lizambia zé-sikiti	lizambia zé-lule
54.	-ka 'things' sika lika (pl)	7/8	lika z-mwanda	lika zé-sikiti	lika zé-lule
55.	-fasi 'world' lifasi mafasi (pl)	3/4	mafasi á-mwanda	mafasi á-sikiti	mafasi á-lule
56.	taba 'argument' litaba (pl)	9/10	litaba zé-mwanda	litaba zé-sikiti	litaba zé-lule
57.	musali 'woman' basali (pl)	1/2	basali bá-mwanda	basali bá-sikiti	basali bá-lule
58.	-tu 'people' mutu batu (pl)	1/2	batu bá-mwanda	batu bá-sikiti	batu bá-lule
59.	-nzi 'villages' munzi minzi (pl)	1/2	minzi yé-mwanda	minzi yé-sikiti	minzi yé-lule

60.	-hutu 'foot' lihutu mahutu (pl)	5/6	mahutu á-mwanda	mahutu á-sikiti	mahutu á-lule
61.	noha 'snakes' linoha (pl)	9/10	linoha zé-mwanda	linoha zé-sikiti	linoha zé-lule
62.	-ana 'child' mwana bana (pl)	1/2	bana bá-mwanda	bana bá-sikiti	bana bá-lule
63.	-lena 'king/chief' mulena balena (pl)	1/2	balena bá-mwanda	balena bá-sikiti	balena bá-lule
64.	ndu 'house' mandu (pl)	9/6	mandu á-mwanda	mandu á-sikiti	mandu á-lule
65.	senge 'roofing sheets' masenge sheets' (pl)	9/6	masenge á-mwanda	masenge á-sikiti	masenge á-lule
66.	-likani 'friend' mulikani balikani (pl)	1/2	balikani bá-mwanda	balikani bá-sikiti	balikani bá-lule
67.	tafule 'table' litafule (pl)	9/10	litafule zé-mwanda	litafule zé-sikiti	litafule zé-lule
68.	komoki 'cup' likomoki (pl)	9/10	likomoki zé-mwanda	likomoki zé-sikiti	likomoki zé-lule
69.	-yeñi 'visitors' muyeni bayeñi (pl)	1/2	bayeñi bá-mwanda	bayeñi bá-sikiti	bayeñi bá-lule
70.	-sipili 'journey' musipili misipili (pl)	3/4	misipili yé-mwanda	misipili yé-sikiti	misipili yé-lule
71.	-co 'food' sico	7/8	lico zé-mwanda	lico zé-sikiti	lico zé-lule

	lico (pl)						
72.	kulube 'pig' likulube (pl)	9/10	likulube zé-mwanda	likulube zé-sikiti	likulube zé-lule		
73.	komu 'cow' likomu (pl)	9/10	likomu zé-mwanda	likomu zé-sikiti	likomu zé-lule		
74.	-yahisi 'builder' muyahisi bayahisi(pl)	1/2	bayahisi bá-mwanda	bayahisi bá-sikiti	bayahisi bá-lule		

TABLE 5:
Noun Classes + Possessives+ Pronouns

Class	Possesives	Examples	Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Examples
1 st psg.	yá-ka 'mine'	ndu yáka 'my house'	na 'me'	yáa-	yáa
1 st ppl.	yá-luna 'ours'	móóta yáluna 'my car'	luna 'us'	yáa-	yáa
2 nd psg.	ya-háo 'yours'	nja yaháo 'your dog'	wena 'you'	yáa-	yáa
2 nd ppl.	yá-mina 'yours'	ndu yámina 'your house'	mina 'you pl.'	yáa-	yáa
cl.1. mu-	wa-háe	musáli waháe 'his wife'	ye-ná musáli 'her woman'	yáa-	musáli yáaiketife 'well behaved woman'
cl.2. ba-	bá-bona	basáli bábona 'their wives'	bo-ná basáli 'them women'	bába-	basáli bábaiketife 'well behaved women'
cl.3. mu-	wá-ona	museme wáona 'its'	wo-ná museme 'it mat'	wóo-	museme wóonibóni 'the mat that i saw'
cl.4. mi-	yá-yona	miseme yáyona	yo-ná miseme	yéé-	miseme yéénibóni

cl.5. li-	lá-lona	lihutu lálona	'them mat' lo-ná lihutu 'it foot'	léli-	'the mats that i saw' lihutu léliholófezi 'a leg that is hurt'
cl.6. ma-	á-ona	mahutu áona	o-ná mahutu 'them feet'	áá-	mahutu álobehíle 'legs that are broken'
cl.7. si-	sá-ona	sika sáona	so-ná sika 'it thing'	sési-	sika sésiwile 'a thing that has fallen'
cl.8. li-	zá-zona	lika zázona	zo-ná lika 'them things'	zéc-	lika zéénelushimbile 'things that we carried'
cl.9. ku-	yá-yona	kulube yáyona	yo-ná kulube 'it wild pig'	yéc-	kulube yééneimata 'this wild pig that was running'
cl.10. li-	zá-zona	likulube zázona	zo-na likulube 'them wild pigs'	zéc-	likulube zéénelica 'wild pigs that were eating'
cl.11. lu-	lwá-lona	luswana lwálona	lo-ná luswana 'it spoon'	lólu-	luswana loluwile 'a wooden spoon that fell'
cl.12. tu-	twá-tona	tuuna twátona	to-ná tuúna 'them little men'	tótu-	tuúna tótuniboni 'little men that hve seen me'
cl.13. ka-	ká-kona	káána kákona	ko-ná káána 'it little man'	kaka-	káána kákanikupile mezi 'a little man that asked me for water'
cl.14. bu-	bwá-bona	bupilo bwábona	bo-ná bupilo 'it life'	bóbu-	bupilo bóbbunde. 'a good life'
cl.15. ku-	kwá-kona	kuta kwákona	ko-ná kúta 'it court'	kóku-	kwa kúta kókuile batúli 'the court where lawyers go'
cl.16. fa-	fá-fona	falizoho fáfona	fo-ná falizóho 'on it hand'	fóku-	falizóho fókuinzi sitombo 'the hand that has a sore'
cl.17. kwa-	kwá-kona	kwamunzi yákona	ko-ná kwámunzi 'it at the village'	kóku-	kwá senanga kóna kwámunzi kókuinzi litapi 'senanga is the village where fish is found'
cl.18. mwa-	yá-mona	mwáundu yámona	mo-ná mwáundu 'it in the house'	mómu-	nelulóbezi mwáundu mómbata 'we slept in a house that is cold'

cl.19 si-	sá-sona	sinja sásona	so-ná sinja 'it dog'	sési-	sinja sésilumatisize 'the dog that chased us'
cl.20 bi-	byá-byona	binja byábyona	byo-ná binja 'them dogs'	byébi-	binja byébiéle 'big dogs that have eaten'

TABLE 6:

Nouns + Adjectives

no.	Nouns	class	-nde 'good'	-tuna 'big'	-ñata 'plenty'
1.	mubili mibili (pl) 'body'	3/4	mubili wómunde mibili yéminde	mubili wómutuna mibili yemítuna	mibili yemiñata
2.	mukokoto mikokoto (pl) 'back'	3/4	mukokoto wómunde mikokoto yéminde	mukokoto wómutuna mikokoto yemítuna	mikokoto yemiñata
3.	mulelu 'beard' milelu (pl)	3/4	mulelu wómunde milelu yéminde	mulelu wómutuna mikokoto yemítuna	milelu yemiñata
4.	mutahali mitahali (pl) 'jaw'	3/4	mutahali yómunde mitahali yéminde	mutahali wómutuna mitahali yemítuna	mitahali yemiñata
5.	mwambo 'forearm' miambo (pl)	3/4	mwambo wómunde miambo yéminde	mwambo wómutuna miambo yemítuna	miambo yemiñata
6.	muzinzila of tree' mizinzila (pl) 'type	3/4	muzinzila wómunde mizinzila yéminde	muzinzila wómutuna mizinzila yemítuna	mizinzila yemiñata
7.	musinga vessel' masinga (pl)	3/4	musinga wómunde masinga yéminde	musinga wómutuna masinga yemítuna	masinga yemiñata
8.	mulomo		mulomo wómunde	mulomo wómutuna	mulomo yemiñata

	'mouth' milomo (pl)	3/4	milomo yémunde	milomo yemítuna	
9.	mukusi of tree' mikusi (pl)	3/4	musuki wómunde mikusi yémunde	musuki wómutuna mikusi yemítuna	mikusi yemíñata
10.	mukolozwani 'lizard' mikolozwani (pl)	3/4	mukólózwáni wómunde mikólózwáni yémunde	Mukólózwáni wómutuna mukólózwáni yémítuna	mikólózwáni yemíñata
11.	mwangalala 'type of tree' miangalala (pl)	7/8	Mwangálala wómunde miangálala yémunde	mwangálala wómutuna miangálala yemítuna	miangálala yemíñata
12.	liñwalala 'crow' mañwalala (pl)	5/6	liñwalála lelimunde mañwalála amánde	liñwalála lelítuna mañwalála amátuna	mañwalála amáñata
13.	siholoholo 'loins' liholoholo (pl)	5/6	siholohólo sesinde liholohólo zezinde	siholohólo sesítuna liholohólo zétuna	liholohólo zéñata
14.	sibatana 'wild beast' libatana (pl)	9/10	Sibatana sesinde libatana zezinde	sibatana sesítuna libatana zétuna	libatana zéñata
15.	sitongwani 'hyena' litongwani (pl)	1/2	sitongwani seszinde litongwani zezinde	sitongwani sesítuna litongwani zétuna	litongwani zéñata
16.	ñokolwa 'elbow' liñokolwa (pl)	1/2	ñokolwa yénde liñokolwa zénde	ñokolwa yétuna liñokolwa zétuna	liñokolwa zéñata
17.	nyunywani 'small birds' linyunwani (pl)	1/2	Nyunwani yénde linyunywani zénde	nyunwani yétuna linyunywani zétuna	linyunywani zéñata
18.	sicaba	5/6	sicaba sesinde	sicaba sesítuna	licaba zéñata

	‘nation’ licaba (pl)		licaba zezinde	licaba zétuna	
19.	munyiwiwa ‘bride’ banyaliwa (pl)	1/2	munyiwiwa yómunde banyaliwa babánde	munyiwiwa yómutuna banyaliwa babátuna	banyaliwa babañaata
20.	sanganu ‘idiot’ lianganu (pl)	½	Sanganu sesinde lianganu zezinde	sanganu sesítuna lianganu zétuna	lianganu zéñata
21.	sikwahelo ‘lid’ likwahelo (pl)	11/6	sikwahelo sesinde likwahelo zezinde	sikwahelo sesítuna likwahelo zétuna	likwahelo zéñata
22.	mushimani ‘boy’ bashimani (pl)	5/6	mushimâni yómunde bashimâni babánde	mushimâni yómutuna bashimâni babátuna	bashimâni babañaata
23.	malume ‘maternal uncle’ balumaho (pl)	9/10	Malume yómunde balume babánde	malume yómutuna balume babátuna	bo malume babañaata
24.	musizani ‘girl’ basizani	3/4	musizâni yómunde basizâni babánde	musizâni yómutuna basizâni babátuna	basizâni babañaata
25.	linaha ‘countries’ (pl)	9/10	naha yénde linaha zénde	naha yétuna linaha zétuna	manaha amañaata
26.	kota ‘tree’ likota (pl)	9/10	kota yénde likota zénde	kota yétuna likota zétuna	likota zéñata
27.	muhata ‘tail’ mihata (pl)	7/8	muhata wómunde mihata yémunde	muhata wómutuna mihata yemítuna	mihata zéñata
28.	njamba ‘large bow-net’ linjamba (pl)	9/10	njamba yénde linjamba zénde	njamba yétuna linjamba zétuna	linjamba zéñata
29.	nyata ‘jupiter (planet)’	1/2	nyata yénde linyata zénde	nyata yétuna linyata zétuna	linyata zéñata

	linyata (pl)								
30.	tau litau(pl)	9/6	tau yénde litay zénde	tau yétuna litau zétuna	litau zéñata				
31.	shakame lishakame (pl)	1/2	Shakame yénde lishakame zénde	shakame yétuna lishakame zétuna	lishakame zéñata				
32.	folofolo 'animal' lifolofolo (pl)	9/10	Folofolo yénde lifolofolo zénde	folofolo yétuna lifolofolo zétuna	lifolofolo zéñata				
33.	moota limota (pl)	7/8	Móóta yénde limóóta zénde	móóta yétuna limóóta zétuna	limóóta zéñata				
34.	mupika mipika	9/10	mupika wómunde mipika yémunde	mupika wómutuna mipika yemítuna	mipika yemiñata				
35.	limota mamota (pl)	5/6	Limota lelínde mamota amánde	limota lelítuna mamota amátuna	limota zéñata				
36.	sika 'things' lika (pl)	7/8	sika sésinde lika zézinde	sika sesítuna lika zétuna	lika zéñata				
37.	lifasi mafasi (pl)	5/6	lifási lelínde mafási amánde	lifási ki lelítuna mafási amátuna	mafási amáñata				
38.	munzi 'villages' minzi (pl)	3/4	Munzi wómunde minzi yémunde	munzi wómutuna minzi yemituna	minzi yemiñata				
39.	lihutu mahutu (pl)	5/6	lihutu lelínde mahutu amánde	lihutu lelítuna mahutu amátuna	mahutu amáñata				
40.	noha 'snakes' linoha (pl)	9/10	nóha yénde linóha zénde	nóha yétuna Linóha zétuna	linóha zéñata				
41.	ndu 'house' mandu (pl)	9/10	ndu yénde mandu amánde	ndu yétuna mandu amátuna	mandu amáñata				
42.	masenge 'roofing sheets'	6	séngé yénde maséngé amánde	séngé yétuna maséngé amátuna	maséngé amáñata				

	(pl)					
43.	tafule litáfule (pl)	'table'	9/10	tafule yénde litáfule zénde	tafule yétuna litáfulezétuna	litáfule zéñata
44.	komoki likomoki (pl)	'cup'	9/10	Komóki yénde likomóki zénde	kommóki yétuna likomóki zétuna	likomóki zéñata
45.	kulube likulube (pl)	'pig'	9/10	kulube yénde likulube zénde	kulube yétuna likulube zétuna	likulube zéñata
46.	komu likomu (pl)	'cow'	9/10	komu yénde likomu zénde	komu yétuna likomu zétuna	likomu zéñata

1.	nouns	class	-kima 'fat'	-nsu 'black'	-sweu 'white'
2.	mubili mibili (pl)	3/4	mubili womúkima mibili yemíkima	mubili womúnsu mibili yemínsu	mubili womúsweu mibili yemisweu
3.	mukokoto mikokoto (pl)	3/4	mukokoto womúkima mikokoto yemíkima	mukokoto womúnsu mikokoto yemínsu	mukokoto womúsweu mikokoto yemisweu
4.	mulelu milelu (pl)	3/4	mulelu womúkima milelu yemíkima	mulelu womúnsu milelu yemínsu	mulelu womúsweu milelu yemisweu
5.	mutahali mitahali (pl)	3/4	mutaháli womúkima mutaháli yemíkima	mutaháli womúnsu mutaháli yemínsu	mutaháli womúsweu mutaháli yemisweu
6.	mwambo miambo (pl)	3/4	mwambo womúkima miambo yemíkima	mwambo womúnsu miambo yemínsu	mwambo womúsweu miambo yemisweu
7.	muzinzila mizinzila (pl)	3/4	muzinzíla womúkima mizinzíla yemíkima	muzinzíla womúnsu mizinzíla yemínsu	muzinzíla womúsweu mizinzíla yemisweu
8.	musinga vessel' misinga (pl)	3/4	musinga womúkima misinga yemíkima	musinga womúnsu misinga yemínsu	musinga womúsweu misinga yemisweu
9.	musuhela 'type of		musuhela womúkima	musuhela womúnsu	musuhela womúsweu

	grass' misuhela (pl)	3/4	misuhela yemíkima	misuhela yemínsu	misuhela yemísweu
10.	mulomo 'mouth' mulomo (pl)	3/4	mulomowomúkima milomo yemíkima	mulomowomúnsu milomo yemínsu	Mulomowomúsweu milomo yemísweu
11.	mukusi 'type of tree' mikusi (pl)	3/4	mukusi womúkima mikusi yemíkima	mukusi womúnsu mikusi yemínsu	mukusi womúsweu mikusi yemísweu
12.	muzáuli 'type of tree' mizauli (pl)	3/4	muzáuli womúmíkima muzáuli yemíkima	muzáuli womúnsu muzáuli yemínsu	muzáuli womúsweu muzáuli yemísweu
13.	mukolozwani 'lizard' mikolozwani (pl)	3/4	mukólózwáni womúkima mikólózwáni yemíkima	mukólózwáni womúnsu mikólózwáni yénsu	mukólózwáni womúsweu mikólózwáni yésweu
14.	mwangalala 'type of tree' miangalala (pl)	7/8	mwangálala womúmíkima miangálala yemíkima	mwangálala womúnsu miangálala yénsu	Mwangálala womúsweu miangálala yemísweu
15.	mukoti 'hole in the ground' mikoti (pl)	7/8	mukoti womúkima mikoti yékima	mukoti womúnsu mikoti yénsu	mukoti womúsweu mikoti yemísweu
16.	liñwalala 'crow' mañwalala (pl)	5/6	liñwalala lelikima mañwalala amákima	liñwalala lelínsu mañwalala amánsu	liñwalala lelísweu mañwalala amásweu
17.	siholoholo 'loins' liholoholo (pl)	5/6	siholohólo sesíkima liholohólo lelikima	siholohólo sesínsu liholohólo lelínsu	siholohólo sesísweu liholohólo lelísweu
18.	sibatana 'wild beast' libatana (pl)	9/10	sibatana sesikima libatana lelikima	sibatana sesínsu libatana lelínsu	sibatana sesísweu libatana lelínsu
19.	sitongwani 'hyena' litongwani (pl)	1/2	sitongwani sesikima litongwani lelikima	sitongwani sesínsu litongwani zénsu	sitongwani sesísweu litongwani zesweu

20.	nyunywani 'small birds' linyunwani (pl)	1/2	nyunywani yékima linyunwani zékima	nyunywani yénsu linyunwani zénsu	nyunywani yesweu linyunwani zesweu
21.	munyaliwa 'bride' banyaliwa (pl)	1/2	munyáliwa yomúkima banyáliwa babákima	munyáliwa yomúnsu banyáliwa babánsu	munyáliwa yomúsweu banyáliwa babásweu
22.	sanganu 'idiot' lianganu (pl)	1/2	sanganu sesikima lianganu lelikima	sanganu sesinsu lianganu lelinsu	sanganu sesweu lianganu lesweu
23.	mutompéhi 'respected person' batompéhi (pl)	1/2	mutómpéhi yomúkima batómpéhi babákima	mutómpéhi yomúnsu batómpéhi babánsu	mutómpéhi yomúsweu batómpéhi babásweu
24.	mushimani 'boy' bashimani (pl)	5/6	mushímáni yomúkima bashímáni babákima	mushímáni yomúnsu bashímáni babánsu	mushímáni yomúsweu bashímáni babásweu
25.	malume 'maternal uncle' bo malume (pl)	9/10	malúme yomúkima bo malúme babákima	malúme yomúnsu bo malúme babánsu	malúme yomúsweu bo malúme babásweu
26.	musizani 'girl' basizani	3/4	musízáni yomúkima basízáni babákima	musízáni yomúnsu basízáni babánsu	musízáni yomúsweu basízáni babásweu
27.	ndimona 'demons' mandimona (pl)	9/10	ndimóna yékima mandimóna amákima	ndimóna yénsu mandimóna amánsu	ndimóna yesweu mandimóna amásweu
28.	mucembele 'old person' bacembele (pl)	9/10	mucembele yomúkima bacembele babákima	mucembele yomúnsu bacembele babánsu	mucembele yomúsweu bacembele babásweu
29.	mushmaninyana 'small boy' bashimaninyana (pl)	5	mushímaninyána yomúkima bashímaninyána babákima	mushímaninyána yomúnsu bashímaninyána babánsu	mushímaninyána yomúsweu bashímaninyána babásweu
30.	muatuli 'judge'	9/10	muatúli yomúkima batúli babákima	muatúli yomúnsu batúli babánsu	muatúli yomúsweu batúli babásweu

	batuli (pl)								
31.	muhata mihata (pl)	'tail'	7/8	muhata yomúkima mihata yemíkima	muhata womúnsu mihata yemínsu	muhata womúsweu mihata yemisweu			
32.	inonge name'	'proper'	9/10	inonge yomúkima	inonge yomúnsu	inonge yomúsweu			
33.	tau litau (pl)	'lion'	9/6	tau yékima litau zékima	tau yénsu litau zénsu	tau yésweu litau zésweu			
34.	shakame lishakame (pl)	'hare'	1/2	shákame yékima lishákame yékima	shákame yénsu lishákame zénsu	shákame yésweu lishákame zésweu			
35.	folofolo lifolofolo (pl)	'animal'	9/10	folofolo yékima lifolofolo zékima	folofolo yénsu lifolofolo zénsu	folofolo yésweu lifolofolo zésweu			
36.	namakau name'	'proper'	9/10	namakáu yomúkima	namakáu yomúnsu	namakáu yomúsweu			
37.	meebelo name'	'proper'	1/2	méébelo yomúkima	méébelo yomúnsu	méébelo yomúsweu			
38.	mupepisi 'midwife' bapepisi		9/10	mupepisi yomúkima bapepisi babákima	mupepisi yomúnsu bapepisi babánsu	mupepisi yomúsweu bapepisi babásweu			
39.	kuku 'grandparent' bo kuku (of respect)		1/2	kúku yomúkima bo kúku babákima	kúku yomúnsu bo kúku babánsu	kúku yomúsweu bo kúku babásweu			
40.	musali basali (pl)	'woman'	1/2	musáli yomúkima basáli babákima	musáli yomúnsu basáli babánsu	musáli yomúsweu basáli babásweu			
41.	mutu batu	'people' (pl)	1/2	mutu yomúkima batu babákima	mutu yomúnsu batu babánsu	mutu yomúsweu batu babásweu			
42.	noha linoha (pl)	'snakes' (pl)	9/10	nóha yékima linóha zékima	nóha yénsu linóha zénsu	nóha yésweu linóha zésweu			
43.	mwana bana (pl)	'child'	1/2	mwana yomúkima bana babákima	mwana yomúnsu bana babánsu	mwana yomúsweu bana babásweu			
44.	mulena	'king/chief'	1/2	mulena yomúkima	mulena yomúnsu	mulena yomúsweu			

	balena (pl)		balena babákima	balena babánsu	balena babásweu
45.	mulikani balikani (pl)	1/2	mulikani yomúkima balikani babákima	mulikani yomúnsu balikani babánsu	mulikani yomúsweu balikani babásweu
46.	muyeñi bayeñi (pl)	1/2	muyeñi yomúkima bayeñi babákima	muyeñi yomúnsu bayeñi babánsu	muyeñi yomúsweu bayeñi babásweu
47.	kulube likulube (pl)	9/10	kulube yekima likulube zekima	kulube yénsu likulube zénsu	kulube yésweu likulube zésweu
48.	komu likomu (pl)	9/10	komu yekima likomu zékima	komu yénsu likomu zénsu	komu yésweu likomu zésweu
49.	muyahisi bayahisi	1/2	muyahisi yomúkima bayahisi babákima	muyahisi yomúnsu bayahisi babánsu	muyahisi yomúsweu bayahisi babásweu

ser. no.	nouns	clas s	-sisani 'thin'	-kuswani 'short'	-maswe 'bad'	-telele 'tall'
1.	mubili 'body' mibili (pl)	3/4	mubili wómúsani mibili yesísani	mubili wómukúswani mibili yékuswani	mubili womúmaswe mubili yemímaswe	mubili wómutelele mibili yémitélele
2.	mukokoto 'back' mikokoto (pl)	3/4	mukokoto wómúsani mikokoto yesísani	mukokoto wómukúswani mikokoto yémikúswani	mukokoto womúmaswe mikokoto yemímaswe	mukokoto wómutelele mikokoto yémitélele
3.	mulelu 'beard' milelu (pl)	3/4	mulelu wómúsani milelu yesísani	mulelu wómukúswani milelu yémikúswani	mulelu womúmaswe milelu yemímaswe	mulelu wómutelele milelu yémitélele
4.	mutahali 'jaw' mitahali (pl)	3/4	mutaháli wómúsani mitaháli yesísani	mutaháli wómukúswani mitaháli yémikúswanimi	mutaháli womúmaswe mitaháli yemímaswe	mutaháli wómutelele mitaháli yémitélele
5.	mwambo 'forearm'	3/4	mwambo wómúsani miambo yesísani	mwambo wómukúswani miambo yémikúswani	mwambo womúmaswe miambo yemímaswe	mwambo wómutelele miambo yémitélele

	miambo (pl)									
6.	muzinzila 'type of tree' mizinzila (pl)	3/4	muzinzila wómusísani mizinzila yesísani	muzinzila wómukúswani mizinzila yémikúswani	muzinzila womúmaswe mizinzila yemímaswe	muzinzila wómutélele mizinzila yémitélele				
7.	musinga 'blood vessel' misinga (pl)	3/4	musinga wómusísani misinga yesísani	musinga wómukúswani misinga yémikúswani	musinga womúmaswe misinga yemímaswe	musinga wómutélele misinga yémitélele				
8.	musuhela 'type of grass' misuhela (pl)	3/4	musuhela wómusísani misuhela yesísani	musuhela wómukúswani misuhela yémikúswani	musuhela womúmaswe misuhela yemímaswe	musuhela wómutélele misuhela yémitélele				
9.	mulomo 'mouth' mulomo (pl)	3/4	mulomo wómusísani milomo yesísani	mulomo wómukúswani milomo yémikúswani	mulomo womúmaswe milomo yemímaswe	mulomo wómutélele milomo yémitélele				
10.	mukusi 'type of tree' mikusi (pl)	3/4	mukusi wómusísani mikusi yemísisani	mukusi wómukúswani mikusi yémikúswani	mukusi womúmaswe mikusi yemímaswe	mukusi wómutélele mikusi yemitélele				
11.	muzáuli 'type of tree' mizáuli (pl)	3/4	muzáuli wómusísani mizáuli yesísani	muzáuli wómukúswani mizáuli yekúswani	muzáuli womúmaswe mizáuli yemímaswe	muzáuli wómutélele mizáuli yemitélele				
12.	mukólozwani 'lizard' mikólozwani (pl)	3/4	mukólozwani wómusísani mikólozwani yesísani	mukólozwani wómukúswani mikólozwani yekúswani	Mukólozwani womúmaswe mikólozwani yemímaswe	Mukólozwani wómutélele mikólozwani yemitélele				
15.	mwangalala 'type of tree' miangalala (pl)	7/8	mwangalala wómusísani miangalala yesísani	mwangalala wómukúswani miangalala yekúswani	mwangalala womúmaswe miangalala yemímaswe	Mwangalala wómutélele miangalala yemitélele				
16.	mukoti 'hole in the ground' mikoti (pl)	7/8	mukoti wómusísani mikoti yesísani	mukoti wómukúswani mikoti yekúswani	mukoti womúmaswe mikoti yemímaswe	mukoti wómutélele mikoti yemitélele				

17.	liñwalala 'crow' mañwalala (pl)	5/6	liñwalála lelisísani mañwalála amasísani	liñwalála lélikúswani mañwalála amákúswani	liñwalalála lolúmaswe mañwalála ámaswe	liñwalalála lélitélele mañwalála ámatélele
19.	siholoholo 'loins' liholoholo (pl)	5/6	siholohólo sesísani liholohólo lelinsísani	siholohólo sésikúswani siholohólo sésikúswani	siholohólo sesímaswe liholohólo zémaswe	siholohólo sésitélele liholohólo lélitélele
21.	sibatana 'wild beast' libatana (pl)	9/1 0	sibatana sesisweu libatana lelinsu	sibatana sesikúswani libatana lelinkúswani	sibatana sésímaswe libatana zémaswe	sibatana sésitélele libatana lélitélele
23.	sitongwani 'hyena' litongwani (pl)	1/2	sitongwani sesísani litongwani zesísani	sitongwani sésikúswani litongwani zekúswani	sitongwani sesímaswe litongwani zémaswe	sitongwani sésitélele litongwani zetélele
25.	ñokolwa 'elbow' liñokolwa (pl)	1/2	ñokolwa yesísani liñokolwa zesísani	ñokolwa yekúswani liñokolwa zekúswani	ñokolwa yémaswe liñokolwa zémaswe	ñokolwa yetélele liñokolwa zetélele
29.	nyunywani 'small birds' linyunwani (pl)	1/2	nyunywani yesísani linyunwani zesísani	nyunywani yekúswani linyunywani zekúswani	nyunywani yémaswe linyunywani zémaswe	nyunywani yetélele linyunywani zetélele
31.	munyaliwa 'bride' banyaliwa (pl)	1/2	munyáliwa yomusísani banyáliwa babasísani	munyáliwa yómukúswani banyáliwa babákúswani	munyáliwa yomúmaswe banyáliwa babámaswe	munyáliwa yómutélele banyáliwa babatélele
32.	sanganu 'idiot' lianganu (pl)	1/2	sanganu sesísani lianganu lelisísani	sanganu sesikúswani lianganu lelikúswani	sanganu sesímaswe lianganu zémaswe	sanganu sésitélele lianganu lélitélele
33.	mutompehi 'respected person' batompehi (pl)	1/2	mutómpéhi yómusísani batómpéhi babasísani	mutómpéhi yómukúswani batómpéhi babákúswani	mutómpéhi yomúmaswe batómpéhi babámaswe	mutómpéhi wómutélele batómpéhi babatélele
36.	mushimani 'boy'	5/6	mushímáni yómusísani bashímáni babasísani	mushímáni wómukúswani bashímáni babákúswani	mushímáni yomúmaswe bashímáni babámaswe	mushímáni yómutélele bashímáni babatélele

	bashimani (pl)				malume wómukúswani bo malume yekúswani	malume yomúmaswe bo malume babámaswe	malume yómutelele bo malume babatélele
37.	malume 'maternal uncle' bo malume (pl)	9/1 0	malume yómúsani bo malume babásani				
38.	musizani 'girl' basizani	3/4	musizáni yómúsani basizáni babásani		musizáni yómukúswani basizáni babákúswani	musizáni yomúmaswe basizáni babámaswe	musizáni yómutelele basizáni babatélele
39.	ndimona 'demons' mandimona (pl)	9/1 0	ndimona yesani mandimona amasani		ndimóna yekúswani mandimóna amákúswani	ndimóna yomúmaswe mandimóna ámaswe	ndimóna yetélele mandimóna amatélele
40.	mucembele 'old person' bacembele (pl)	9/1 0	mucembele yómúsani acembele babásani		mucembele wómukúswani bacembele babákúswani	mucembele yomúmaswe bacembele babámaswe	mucembele wómutelele bacembele babatélele
42.	muatuli 'judge' batuli (pl)	9/1 0	muatuli yómúsani batuli babásani		muatuli wómukúswani batuli babákúswani	muatuli yomúmaswe batuli babámaswe	muatuli yómutelele batuli babatélele
50.	kota 'tree' likota (pl)	9/1 0	kota yesani likota zesani		kota yekúswani likota zekúswani	kota yémaswe likota zémaswe	kota yetélele likota zetélele
51.	muhata 'tail' mihata (pl)	7/8	muhata wómúsani mihata yemisani		muhata wómukúswani mihata yemikúswani	muhata womúmaswe mihata yemimaswe	muhata wómutelele mihata yémitélele
53.	njamba 'large bow-net' linjamba (pl)	9/1 0	njamba yesani linjamba zesani		njamba wómukúswani linjamba zekúswani	njamba yémaswe linjamba zémaswe	njamba yetélele linjamba zetélele
54.	nyata 'jupiter (planet)'	1/2	nyata yesani linyata zesani		nyata yekúswani linyata zekúswani	nyata yémaswe linyata zémaswe	nyata yetélele linyata zetélele

	linyata (pl)								
55.	lungowe 'proper name'	1/2	lungowe yómúsani	lungowe wómúkúswani	lungowe yomúmaswe	lungowe yómutelele			
58.	inonge 'proper name'	9/1 0	inonge yómúsani	inonge wómúkúswani	inonge yomúmaswe	inonge yómutelele			
62.	tau 'lion' litau (pl)	9/6	tau yesisani litau zesisani	tau yekúswani litau zekúswani	tau yémaswe litau zémaswe	tau yetélele litau zetélele			
63.	shakame 'hare' lishakame (pl)	1/2	shákame yesisani lishákame zesisani	shákame yekúswani lishákame zekúswani	shákame yémaswe lishákame zémaswe	shákame yetélele lishákame zetélele			
64.	folofolo 'animal' lifolofolo (pl)	9/1 0	folofólo yesisani lifolofólo zesisani	folofólo yekúswani lifolofólo zekúswani	folofólo yémaswe lifolofolozémaswe	folofólo yetélele lifolofólo zetélele			
65.	namakau 'proper name'	9/1 0	namakáu yómúsani	namakáu wómúkúswani	namakáu yomúmaswe	namakáu yómutelele			
66.	meebelo 'proper name'	1/2	méébelo yómúsani	méébelo wómúkúswani	méébelo yomúmaswe	méébelo yómutelele			
68.	moota 'car' limoota (pl)	7/8	móóta yesisani limóóta zesisani	móóta yekúswani limóóta zekúswani	móóta yémaswe limóóta zémaswe	móóta yetélele limóóta léitélele			
70.	mupepisi 'midwife' bapepisi	9/1 0	mupepisi yómúsani bapepisi babasisani	mupepisi yómúkúswani bapepisi babákúswani	mupepisi yomúmaswe bapepisi babámaswe	mupepisi yómutelele bapepisi babatélele			
71.	kuku 'grandparent' bo kuku (of respect)	1/2	kúku yómúsani bo kúku babasisani	kuku wómúkúswani bo kuku babákúswani	kuku yomúmaswe bo kuku babámaswe	kuku yómutelele bo kuku babatélele			
74.	sika 'things'		sika sesisani	sika sésikúswani	sika sesímaswe	Sika Sesitélele			

	lika (pl)	7/8	lika zesísani	lika zekúswani	lika zémaswe	lika zetélele
78.	musali 'woman' basali (pl)	1/2	musali yómusísani basáli babasísani	musali wómukúswani basali babákúswani	musali yomúmaswe basali babámaswe	musali yómutélele basali babatélele
79.	mutu 'people' batu (pl)	1/2	mutu yómusísani batu babasísani	mutu wómukúswani batu babakúswani	mutu yomúmaswe batu babámaswe	mutu yómutélele batu babatélele
83.	mwana 'child' bana (pl)	1/2	mwana yómusísani bana babasísani	mwana yómukúswani bana babákúswani	mwana yomúmaswe bana babámaswe	mwana yómutélele bana babatélele
84.	mulena 'king/chief' balena (pl)	1/2	mulena yomusísani balena babasísani	mulena wómukúswani balena babákúswani	mulena yomúmaswe balena babámaswe	mulena yómutélele balena babatélele
85.	ndu 'house' mandu (pl)	9/1 0	ndu yesísani mandu amasísani	ndu yekúswani mandu amákúswani	ndu yémaswe mandu ámaswe	ndu yetélele mandu amátelele
87.	mulikani 'friend' balikani (pl)	1/2	mulikani yómusísani balikani babasísani	mulikani wómukúswani balikani babákúswani	mulikani yomumaswe balikani babámaswe	mulikani yómutélele balikani babatélele
90.	muyeñi bayeñi 'visitors' (pl)	1/2	muyeñi yómusísani bayeñi babasísani	muyeñi wómukúswani bayeñi babákúswani	muyeñi yomumaswe bayeñi babámaswe	muyeñi yómutélele bayeñi babatélele
95.	kulube 'pig' likulube (pl)	9/1 0	kulube yesísani likulube zesísani	kulube yekúswani likulube zekúswani	kulube yémaswe likulube zémaswe	kulube yetélele likulube zetélele
97.	muyahisi 'builder' bayahisi	1/2	muyahisi yómusísani bayahisi babasísani	muyahisi wómukúswani bayahisi babákúswani	muyahisi yomumaswe bayahisi babámaswe	muyahisi yómutélele bayahisi babatélele

ser. no.	nouns	class	-zwa 'lazy'	-tata 'difficult'	-hali 'anger'	-bebe 'fast'
1.	mukolozwani 'lizard' mikolozwani (pl)	3/4	mukolozwani wabuzwa mikolozwani yebuzwa	mukolozwani wótata mikolozwani yétata	Mukolozwani wóbuháli Mikolozwani yébuháli	mukolozwani wabúbebe mikolozwani yebúbebe
2.	liñwalala 'crow' mañwalala (pl)	5/6	liñwalála lébuzwa mañwalála ábuwza	liñwalála lélítata mañwalála atata	liñwalála lébuháli mañwalála ábuháli	liñwalála labúbebe mañwalála abúbebe
3.	sibatana 'wild beast' libatana (pl)	9/10	sibatana sébuzwa libatana zébuzwa	sibatana sésitata libatana zézitata	sibatana sébuháli libatana zébuháli	sibatana sebúbebe libatana zebúbebe
4.	sitongwani 'hyena' litongwani (pl)	1/2	Sitongwani sébuzwa litongwani zébuzwa	sitongwani sétata litongwani zétata	sitongwani sébuháli litongwani zébuháli	sitongwani sebúbebe litongwani zebúbebe
5.	nyunywani 'small birds' linyunwani (pl)	1/2	nyunywani yébuzwa linyunywani zébuzwa	nyunywani yétata linyunywani zétata	nyunywani yébuháli linyunywani zébuháli	nyunywani yebúbebe linyunywani zebúbebe
6.	munyiwiwa 'bride' banyaliwa (pl)	1/2	munyiwiwa wabuzwa banyaliwa babuzwa	Munyiwiwa yábutata banyaliwa bábutata	munyiwiwa wábuháli banyaliwa bábuháli	munyiwiwa wabúbebe banyaliwa babúbebe
7.	sanganu 'idiot' lianganu (pl)	1/2	sanganu sebuwza lianganu zebuzwa	sanganu sésitata lianganu zétata	sanganu sébuháli lianganu zébuháli	sanganu sabúbebe lianganu zebúbebe
8.	mutompéhi		mutompéhi wabuzwa	mutompéhi yábutata	mutompéhi wábuháli	mutompéhi wabúbebe

	'respected person' batompéhi (pl) waboi	1/2	batómpéhi bábuszwa	batómpéhi bábutata	batómpéhi bábuháli	batómpéhi babúbebe
9.	mushimani 'boy' bashimani (pl)	5/6	mushízáni wábuzwa bashízáni bábuszwa	mushízáni yábutata bashízáni bábutata	mushímáni wábuháli bashímáni bábuháli	mushímáni wabúbebe bashímáni babúbebe
10.	malume 'maternal uncle' bo malume (pl)	9/10	malúme wábuzwa bo malúme bábuza	malúme wábutata bo malúme bábutata	malúme wábuháli bo malúme bábuháli	malúme wabúbebe bo malúme babúbebe
11.	musizani 'girl' basizani	3/4	musízáni wábuzwa basízáni bábuszwa	musízáni wábutata basízáni bábutata	musízáni wábuháli basízáni bábuháli	musízáni wabúbebe basízáni babúbebe
12.	ndimona 'demons' mandimona (pl)	9/10	ndimóna yébuszwa mandimóna ábuszwa	ndimóna yétata mandimóna átata	ndimóna wábuháli mandimóna ábuháli	ndimóna yebúbebe mandimóna abúbebe
13.	mucembele 'old person' bacembele (pl)	9/10	mucembele wábuzwa macembele bábuszwa	mucembele wábutata macembele bábutata	mucembele wábuháli macembele bábuháli	mucembele wabúbebe macembele abúbebe
14.	muatuli 'judge' batuli (pl)	9/10	muatúli wábuzwa batúli bábuszwa	muatúli wábutata batúli bábutata	muatúli wábuháli batúli bábuháli	muatúli wabúbebe batúli babúbebe
15.	lungowe 'proper name'	1/2	lungowe wábuzwa	lungowe wábutata	lungowe wábuháli	lungowe wabúbebe

16.	inonge 'proper name'	9/10	inonge wábuzwa	inonge wábutata	inonge wábuháli	inonge wabúbebe
17.	tau 'lion' litau (pl)	9/6	tau yébuzwa litau zébuzwa	tau yébutata litau zébutata	tau yébuháli litau zébuháli	tau yebúbebe litau zebúbebe
18.	shakame 'hare' lishakame (pl)	1/2	shákame yébuzwa lishákame zébuzwa	shákame yébutata lishákame zébutata	shákame yébuháli lishákame zébuháli	shákame yebúbebe lishákame zebúbebe
19.	folofolo 'animal' lifolofolo (pl)	9/10	folofólo yébuza lifolofólo zébuzwa	folofólo yétata lifolofólo zébutata	folofólo yébuháli lifolofólo zébuháli	folofólo yebúbebe lifolofólo zebúbebe
20.	namakau 'proper name'	9/10	namakáu wábuzwa	namakáu yábutata	namakáu wábuháli	namakáu wabúbebe
21.	meebelo 'proper name'	1/2	méébelo wábuzwa	méébelo yábutata	méébelo wábuháli	méébelo wabúbebe
22.	mupepisi 'midwife' bapepisi	9/10	mupepisi wábuzwa bapepisi bábuswa	mupepisi wábutata bapepisi bábutata	mupepisi wábuháli bapepisi bábusuháli	mupepisi wabúbebe bapepisi babúbebe
23.	kuku 'grandparent' bo kuku (of respect)	1/2	kúku wábuzwa bo kúku bábuswa	kúku wábutata bo kúku bábutata	kúku wábuháli bo kúku wábuháli	kúku wabúbebe bo kúku babúbebe
24.	musali 'woman' basali (pl)	1/2	musáli wábuzwa basáli bábuswa	musáli wábutata basáli bábutata	musáli wábuháli basáli bábusuháli	musáli wabúbebe basáli babúbebe

25.	mutu 'people' batu (pl)	1/2	mutu wábuzwa batu bábuhali	mutu wábutama batu bábutama	mutu wábuháli batu bábuháli	mutu wábúbebe batu babúbebe
26.	mwana 'child' bana (pl)	1/2	mwana wábuzwa bana bábuzwa	mwana wábutama bana bábutama	mwana wábuháli bana bábuháli	mwana wábúbebe bana babúbebe
27.	mulena 'king/chief' balena (pl)	1/2	mulena wábuzwa balena bábuzwa	mulena wábutama blena bábutama	mulena wábuháli balena bábuháli	mulena wábúbebe balena babúbebe
28.	mulikani 'friend' balikani (pl)	1/2	mulikani wábuzwa balikani bábuzwa	mulikani wábutama balikani bábutama	mulikani wábuháli balikani bábuháli	mulikaniwábúbebe baliakni babúbebe
29.	muyeñi bayeñi 'visitors' (pl)	1/2	muyeñi wábuzwa bayeñi bábuzwa	muyeñi wábuniti bayeñi bábutama	muyeñi wábuháli bayeñi bábuháli	muyeñi wábúbebe bayeñi babúbebe
30.	kulube 'pig' likulube (pl)	9/10	kulube yábuzwa likulube zébuzwa	kulube yábutama likomu zébutama	kulube yébuháli likulube zébuháli	kulubbe yebúbebe likulube zebúbebe
31.	komu 'cow' likomu (pl)	9/10	komu yébuzwa likomu zébuzwa	komu yébutata likomu zébutata	komu yébuháli likomu zébuháli	komu yebúbebe likomu zebúbebe
32.	muyahisi 'builder' bayahisi	1/2	muyahisi yábuzwa bayahisi bábuzwa	muyahisi wábutama bayahisi bábutama	muyahisi yábuháli bayahisi bábuháli	muyahisi wábúbebe bayahisi babúbebe

	7.	8.	9.	10.	wamuséhanga(2sg)	haumuséhangí(2sg)
persistent kuca “to eat”	lusáca	halúsaca	lusáca basáca usáca(c11) usáca(2sg)	halúsaca habásaca hásaca(c11) hausaca(2sg)	11. lusámucéla lusábácéla basámucéla basábácéla usámucéla(c11) usámucéla(2sg)	12. halúsámucéla halúsábacéla habásámucéla habásábacéla hasámucéla(c11) hausámucéla(2sg)
kuluta “to teach”	lusálúta	halusalúta	lusálúta basálúta usalúta(c11) usalúta(2sg)	halusalúta habásalúta haasalúta(c11) hausalúta(2sg)	lusámúlutéla lusábálutéla basámúlutéla basábálutéla usámúlutéla(c11) usámúlutéla(2sg)	halúsámulutéla halúsábálutéla habásámulutéla habásábálutéla haasámulutéla(c11) hausámulutéla(2sg)
progressive/ continuous kulima “to cultivate”	lwalima	halúlimi	lwalima bálima wálima(c11) walima(2sg)	16. halúlimi habálimi haálimi(c11) haulimi(2sg)	17. lwamúlimela lwabalímela bámúlimela bábálimela wámúlimela(c11) wamúlimela(2sg)	18. halumúliméli halubáliméli habamúliméli hababáliméli(c11) haamúliméli(2sg) haumúliméli(2sg)
kusiya “to leave”	lwasiya	halusiya	lwasiya basiya wasiya(c11) wasiya(2sg)	halusiya habasiya hasíya(c11) hausíya(2sg)	lwamusíya lwabasiya bámusíya bábasiya(c11) wámusíya(2sg)	halumusíyi halubasíyi habamusíyi hababasíyi haamusíyi(c11) haumusíyi(2sg)
Prehodiernal recent past	19. luñolíle	20. halusikañóla	21. luñolíle	22. halusikañóla	23. lumunólézi	24. halusikámuñólela

kuñóla “to write”		bañoñile úñoñile(c11) uñoñile(2sg)	habasíkãñóla haasíkãñóla(c11) hausíkãñóla(2sg)	lubañolézi bamuñolézi babañolézi úmuñolézi(c11) umuñolézi(2sg)	halusíkãbañoñolela habasíkãmuñoñolela habasíkãbañoñolela haasíkãmuñoñolela(c11) hausíkãmuñoñolela(2sg)
kuseha “to laugh”	lusehile	lusehile báséhile úsehile(c11) usehile(2sg)	halusíkáseha habasíkáseha haasíkáseha(c11) hausíkáseha(2sg)	lumuséhile lubaséhile bámúséhile bábáséhile úmúséhile(c11) umuséhile(2sg)	halusíkãmuséha halusíkãbaséha habasíkãmuséha halusíkãbaséha haasíkãmuséha (c11) hausíkãmuséha(2sg)
progressive/ continuous kunata “ to hit”	nelunáta	25. nelunáta	26. nelusánati	27. nelunáta nebanáta naanáta (c11) neunáta(2sg)	28. nelusánati nebasánati naasánati(c11) neusánati (2sg)
kuzamaya “ to walk”	neluzámaya	29. neluzámaya nebazámaya naazámaya(c11) neuzámaya(2sg)	29. nelusúnatíle nelubánatíle nebamúnatíle nebabánatíle naamúnatíle(c11) neumúnatíle(2sg)	30. nelusámunati nelusábanati nebasámunati nebasábanati naasámunati(c11) neusámunati (2sg)	nelusámuzamáisi nelusábuzamáisi nebasámuzamáisi nebasábuzamáisi naasámuzamáisi(c11) neusámuzamáisi(2sg)
Persistent	31.	32.	33.	34.	35. 36.

kuleka “to buy”	nelúšaléka	nelúšaléka nebášaléka naášaléka(c11) neúšaléka(2sg)	nelúšaléki nebášaléki naášaléki(c11) neusaléki(2sg)	nelumúléka nelubaléka nebámuléka nebábaleka naamuléka(c11) neumuléka(2sg)	nelúsámulekéli nelúšábalekéli nebásámulekéli nebásábalekéli naasámulekéli (c11) neusámulekéli(2sg)	
kulúma “to bite”	nelúšalúma	nelúšalúma nébášalúma naasalúma(c11) neusalúma(2sg)	nelúšalúmi nebášalúmi naasalúmi (c11) neusalúmi(2sg)	nelúsamulúma nelúšabálúma nebásamulúma nebásabalúma naasamulúma(c11) neusamulúma(2sg)	nelúsámulúmi nelúšábálúmi nebásámulúmi nebásábálúmi naasámulúmi(c11) neusámulúmi(2sg)	
Prehodiernal remote past kuca “to eat”	37. nelucíle	38. nelusíkaca	39. nelucíle nebacíle naacíle(c11) neucíle(2sg)	40. nelusíkaca nebasíkaca naasíkaca (c11) neusíkaca(2sg)	41. nelumucézi nelúbacézi nebámucézi nebábacézi naámucézi(c11) neumucézi(2sg)	42. nelusíkámucéla nelusíkábacéla nebasíkámucéla nebasíkábacéla naasíkámucéla(c11) neusíkámucéla(2sg)
kubúza “to ask”	nelubuzize	nelusíkábúza nebasíkábúza naasíkábúza (c11) neusíkábúza(2sg)	nelubuzize nebasíkábúza naasíkábúza (c11) neusíkábúza(2sg)	nelumúbüzize nelubábüzize nebamúbüzize nebábüzize naamúbüzize (c11) neumúbüzize(2sg)	nelusíkámubúza nelusíkábabúza nebasíkámubúza nebasíkábabúza naasíkámubúza(c11) neusíkámubúza(2sg)	
progressive/ continuous	43. nelúbíníle	44. nelúšabíní	45. nelubíníle	46. nelúšabíní	47. nelumúbíníle	48. nelúsámubíníle

kubina “to dance”		nebabinile naabinile(c11) neubimile(2sg)	nebasabini naasabini(c11) neusabini(2sg)	nelúbabinéla nebámúbinéla nebábabinéla naámúbinéla(c11) neumúbinéla(2sg)	nelúsábabinéli nebásámubinéli nebásábabinéli naásámubinéli(c11) neusámubinéli(2sg)
kutúsa “to help”	nelutúsize	nelutúsize nebatusize naatusize(c11) neutusize(2sg)	nelúsátúsi nebásátúsi naásátúsi(c11) nelúsátúsi(2sg)	nelúmútúsa nelúbátúsa nebámútúsa nebábátúsa naámútúsa (c11) neumútúsa (2sg)	nelusamutúsi nelusabatúsi nebasamutúsi nebasabatúsi naasamutúsi(c11) neusamutúsi (2sg)
Persistent kukupa “to ask”	49. nelusákupa	50. nelúsákupí	51. nelusákupa nebasákupa naásákupa(c11) neusákupa(2sg)	52. nelúsákupí nebásákupí naasákupí(c11) neusákupí(2sg)	53. nelusámúkúpela nelusábákúpela neasámúkúpela nebasábákúpela naasámúkúpela(c11) neusámúkúpela(2sg)
kutapisa “to wash”	nelusátapísa	nelúsátapísi	nelusátapísa nelusátapísa nelusátapísa(c11) nelusátapísa(2sg)	nelúsátapísi nebásátapísi naasátapísi(c11) neusátapísi(2sg)	nelúsámútápisezi nelúsábátápisezi nebásámútápisezi nebásábátápisezi naasámútápisezi(c11) neusámútápisezi(2sg)
hodiernal future habitual kuisa	55. lutaisanga	56. halútáisa	57. lutaisanga batáisanga utáisanga(c11)	58. halutáisa habatáisa haatáisa(c11)	59. lutamúisezanga lutabáisezanga batamúisezanga
					60. halunakumúiseza halunakubáiseza habanakumúiseza

<p>“to take”</p> <p>kusebéza “to work”</p>	<p>lutasebézanga</p>	<p>halútasebéza</p>	<p>utaisanga(2sg)</p> <p>lutasebézanga batásebézanga utásebézanga(c11) utásebézanga(2sg)</p>	<p>hautáisa(2sg)</p> <p>halútasebéza habátasebéza haatasebéza(c11) hautasebéza(2sg)</p>	<p>batabaisezanga utamúisezanga(c11) utamúisezanga(2sg)</p> <p>lutamusebézela lutabasebézela bátamusebézela bátabasebézela útamusebézela(c11) utamusebézela(2sg)</p>	<p>habanakubaiseza haanakumúiseza (c11) haanakumúiseza(2sg)</p> <p>halunakúmuzebézela halunakúmuzebézela halunakúmuzebézela halunakúmuzebézela haanakúmuzebézela(c11) haanakúmuzebézela(2sg)</p>
<p>progressive/ continuous kuya “to go”</p>	<p>61. lutabelúile</p>	<p>62. lutabelúsayi</p>	<p>63. lutabelúile bátabelúile útabelúile(c11) utabelúile(2sg)</p>	<p>64. lutabelúsayi bátabelúsayi útabelúsayi(c11) utabelúsayi(2sg)</p>	<p>65. lutabelusámúisa lutabebasámúisa bátabelusámúisa bátabebasámúisa útabelusámúisa(c11) utabelusámúisa(2sg)</p>	<p>66. halunákumúisa halunákubáiisa habanákuúisa habanákuúisa haanákuúisa(c11) haunákumúisa(2sg)</p>
<p>kuaba “to divide”</p>	<p>lutabeluabile</p>	<p>halunakuaba</p>	<p>lutabeluabile bátabeluabile útabeluabile(c11) utabeluabile(2sg)</p>	<p>halunakuaba habanákuaba haanákuaba(c11) haunakuaba(2sg)</p>	<p>lutabelumuábela lutabelumabaábela bátabelumuábela bátabelumabaábela útabelumuábela(c11) utabelumuábela(2sg)</p>	<p>halunákumuábela halunákumabaábela habanákuumuábela habanákuubaábela haanákuumuábela(c11) halunákumuábela(2sg)</p>
<p>persistent kuisa “to take”</p>	<p>67. lutabelusáisa</p>	<p>68. halunákuisa</p>	<p>69. lutabelusáisa bátabelusáisa útabelusáisa(c11) utabelusáisa(2sg)</p>	<p>70. halunákuisa habanákuíisa haanákuíisa(c11) haunákuisa(2sg)</p>	<p>71. lutabelusámúiseza lutabelusábáiiseza bátabelusámúiseza bátabelusábáiiseza útabelusámúiseza(c11) utabelusámúiseza(2sg)</p>	<p>72. halunákumúiseza halunákubáiiseza habanákuumúiseza habanákuubaáiiseza haanákuumúiseza(c11) haunákumúiseza(2sg)</p>

kubala “to read”	lutabelubálanga	halunákubala	lutabelubálanga lutabelubálanga lutabelubálanga lutabelubálanga(2sg)	halunákubala habanákubala haanákubala(c11) haunákubala(2sg)	lutabelumúbálanga lutabelubabalélanga batabelumúbálélanga batabelubabalélanga útabelumúbálélanga(c11) utabelumúbálélanga(2sg)	halunákumubálela halunákubabálela habanákumubálela habanákubabálela haanákumubálela (c11) haunákumubálela(2sg)
posthodiernal remote future habitual kubuléla “to speak”	73. lusátóbuléla	74. halusátóbuléla	75. lusátóbuléla basátóbuléla usátóbuléla(c11) usátóbuléla(2sg)	76. halusátóbuléla habasátóbuléla haasátóbuléla(c11) hausátóbuléla(2sg)	77. lusátómubuléliisa lusátóbabuléliisa basátómubuléliisa basátóbabuléliisa úsátómubuléliisa(c11) usátómubuléliisa(2sg)	78. halusátómubuléliisa halusátóbabuléliisa habasátómubuléliisa habasátóbabuléliisa haasátómubuléliisa(c11) hausátómubuléliisa(2sg)
kuléka “to buy”	lusátóleka	halusátóleka	lusátóleka basátóleka usátóleka (c11) usátóleka (2sg)	halusátóleka habasátóleka haasátóleka (c11) hausátóleka (2sg)	lusátómulekéla lusátóbalekéla basátómulekéla basátóbalekéla usátómulekéla (c11) usátómulekéla (2sg)	halusátómulekéla halusátóbalekéla habasátómulekéla habasátóbalekéla haasátómulekéla (c11) hausátómulekéla (2sg)
progressive/ continuous kulukísa “to fix”	79. lusatólukísa	80. halusátólukísa	81. lusatólukísa basatólukísa usátólukísa(c11) usatólukísa(2sg)	82. halusátólukísa habasátólukísa haasátólukísa(c11) hausatólukísa(2sg)	83. lusátómulúkíseza lusátóbalúkíseza basátómulúkíseza basátóbalúkíseza úsátómulúkíseza(c11) usátómulúkíseza(2sg)	84. halusátómulúkíseza halusátóbalúkíseza habasátómulúkíseza habasátóbalúkíseza haasátómulúkíseza(c11) hausatómulúkíseza(2sg)
kunópa	lusátónópa	halutónópa	lusátónópa	halutónópa	lusátómunopéla	halutónomunopéla

“to pick”			basátónópa úsátónópa (c11) usátónópa(2sg)	habatónopa haatónopa(c11) hautónopa(2sg)	lusátómunopéla lusátómunopéla lusátómunopéla lusátómunopéla(c11) lusátómunopéla(2sg)	halutónobanopéla habatónomunopéla habatónobanopéla haatónomunopéla(c11) hautónomunopéla(2sg)	
persistent kuswanisa “to picture”	85. lusátóswanisa	86. halutóswanisa	lusátóswanisa basátóswanisa úsátóswanisa(c11) usátóswanisa(2sg)	87. halutóswanisa habatóswanisa haatóswanisa(c11) hautóswanisa(2sg)	88. lusátóswanisa habatóswanisa haatóswanisa(c11) hautóswanisa(2sg)	89. lutómuswaniseza lutóbaswaniseza batómuswaniseza batóbaswaniseza útómuswaniseza(c11) utómuswaniseza(2sg)	90. halutómuswaniseza halutóbaswaniseza habatómuswaniseza habatóbaswaniseza haatómuswaniseza(c11) hautómuswaniseza(2sg)
kulaela “to instruct”	lusatólaela	halutólaela	lusatólaela basatólaela úsatólaela(c11) usatólaela(2sg)	halutólaela balutólaela haatólaela(c11) hautólaela(2sg)	lusátómulaela lusatóbaláela basátómulaela basatóbaláela úsátómulaela(c11) usátómulaela(2sg)	halutómulaela halutóbaláela habatómulaela habatóbaláela haatómulaela(c11) hautómulaela(2sg)	

2.1 Formulas

2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Tense	Aspect	Positive	Negative
present/hodiernal future	habitual	1.	2.
	punctual	-e-	-sike- -a-
posthodiernal remote future		3.	4.
	habitual	-e-	-sike- -a-
	punctual	5. -to-	6. -sike- -to- -a-
		7.	8.

	-to-	-a-	-sike-	-to-	-a-
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2.2 Examples

Tense	Aspect	Positive	Negative
present/hodiernal future kubala "to read"	habitual	1. lulóbálanga balóbálanga úlóbálanga(c11) ulóbálanga(2sg)	1. lusikelwábalanga basikebábalanga úsikewábalanga(c11) usikewábalanga(2sg)
	punctual	3. lubóne babóne úbóne(c11) ubóne(2sg)	4. lusikelwábalanga basikébábalanga úsikéwábalanga(c11) usikéwábalanga(2sg)
posthodiernal remote future kuína "to sit"	habitual	5. lutóingânga batóingânga útóingânga(c11) utóingânga(2sg)	6. lusikéwátóinânga basikébátóinânga úsikéwátóinânga(c11) usikéwátóinânga(2sg)
	punctual	7. lutóbína batóbína útóbína(c11) utóbína(2sg)	8. lusikelwatobína basikébatobína úsikéwatobína(c11) usikéwatobína(2sg)

3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

3.1 Formulas

ABSOLUTE			RELATIVE		
Tense	Aspect	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Present	habitual	1. -a-	2. -a- -sike-	3. -e-	4. -a- -sike-
				5. -e-	6. -a- -sike-

3.2 Examples

ABSOLUTE			RELATIVE		
Tense	Aspect	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Present	habitual	1. zamáya	2. lusikéwazamaya	3. luzamáye bazamáye úamáye(c11) uamáye(2sg)	4. lusikéwazamaya basikéwazamaya úsikéwazamaya(c11) usikéwazamaya(2sg)
					5. lumuzámáise lubazámáise bamuzámáise babazámáise úmuzámáise(c11) umuzámáise(2sg)
					6. lusikéwamuzamáisa lusikéwabazamáisa basikéwamuzamáisa basikéwabazamáisa úsikéwamuzamáisa(c11) usikéwamuzamáisa(2sg)
					lusikélwamulutéla lusikébamulutéla basikébamulutéla basikébabalutéla úsikéwamulutéla(c11) usikéwamulutéla(2sg)

Kulima "to cultivate"	lima	lusikelwalima	lima balima walima(c11) walima(2sg)	lusikélwalima basikélwalima úsikélwalima(c11) usikélwalima	lumuliméle lubaliméle bamuliméle bamuliméle úmuluméle (c11) umuluméle(2sg)	lusikélwamuliméla lusikélwabaliméla basikébamuliméla basikébabaliméla úsikélwamuliméla(c11) usikélwamuliméla(2sg)
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TABLE 8:

TENSES IN CONTEXT

		RELATIVE		
		SUBJECTIVE		
Tense/ Aspect	Positive	Negative	OBJECTIVE	
	Present Habitual	lwañolanga libízo kabúbebe báñolanga wáñolanga wañolanga	haluñolangí libízo kabúbebe habañolangí haañolangí hauñolangí	Positive Lwamuñolélanga libízo kabúbebe lwabañolélanga bamuñolélanga babañolélanga wamuñolélanga wamuñolélanga

	<p>lwaséhanga hahúlu baséhanga waséhanga waséhanga</p>	<p>halusehangí hahúlu habasehangí haasehangí hausehangí</p>	<p>lwaséhanga hahúlu lwaséhanga bámuséhanga bábáséhanga wamusehanga wamusehanga</p>	<p>halumúséhangí hahúlu halubáséhangí habámúséhangí hababáséhangí haamúséhangí haumúséhangí</p>
Progressive/ continuous	<p>lwalima mwásimu kakúsasani bálíma wálíma walíma</p> <p>lwasiyá móóta básiyá wásiyá wasiyá</p>	<p>halulimi mwásimu kakúsasani habálími haalími haulími</p> <p>halusiyí móóta habasiyí haasiyí hausiyí</p>	<p>lwamulímela mwásimu kakúsasani lwabalímela bámulímela bábalímela wámulímela wamulímela</p> <p>lwamúsiya mwámunzi lwabásiya bamusiya babásiya wamásiya wamúsiya</p>	<p>halumulímeli mwásimu kakúsasani halubálímelí habámulímelí hababálímelí haamulímelí haumulímelí</p> <p>halumúsiyí mwámunzi halubásiyí habamúsiyí hababásiyí haamúsiyí haumúsiyí</p>
Persistent	<p>lusáca kulube manzíbwana basáca usáca usáca</p> <p>lusáluta basizáni hânde</p>	<p>halusáca kulube manzíbwana habasáca haasáca hausáca</p> <p>halusaluta basizáni hânde</p>	<p>lusámucéla kulube manzíbwana lusábacéla basámucéla basábacéla usámucéla usámucéla</p> <p>lusámulutéla basizáni hânde</p>	<p>halusámucéla kulube manzíbwana halusábacéla habasámucéla habasábacéla haasámucéla hausámucéla</p>

	basáluta usáluta usáluta	habasáluta haasáluta hausáluta	lusábalutéla basámulutéla basábalutéla usámulutéla usámulutéla	halusámulutéla halusábalutéla habasámulutéla habasábalutéla haasámulutéla hausámulutéla	halusámulutéla basizáni hánde halusábalutéla habasámulutéla habasábalutéla haasámulutéla hausámulutéla
Prehodiernal recent past Habitual	lunatile musáli yomúmaswe bánatile unatile unatile luñolile liñólo lelitélele báñolile uñolile uñolile	halusikánata musáli yomúmaswe habasikánata haasikánata hausikánata halusikáñola liñólo lelitélele habasikáñola haasikáñola hausikáñola	lumunatile musáli yomúmaswe lubanatile bamunatile babanatile umunatile umunatile lwamuñoléla liñólo lelitélele lwabañoléla bamuñoléla babañoléla wamuñoléla waamuñoléla	halusikámunata musáli yomúmaswe halusikábanata habasikámunata habasikábanata haasikámunata hausikámunata halusikámuñoléla liñólo lelitélele halusikábañoléla habasikámuñoléla habasikábañoléla haasikámuñoléla hausikámuñoléla	halusikámunata musáli yomúmaswe halusikábanata habasikámunata habasikábanata haasikámunata hausikámunata halusikámuñoléla liñólo lelitélele halusikábañoléla habasikámuñoléla habasikábañoléla haasikámuñoléla hausikámuñoléla
Progressive/ continuous	neluzámaya kábunya nebazánmaya nazámaya wazámaya neluliza silimba nebaliza naaliza	nelusázamayi kábunya nebasázamayi nasázamayi neusázamayi nelusálizi silimba nebasálizi naasálizi	nelumuzamáisa kábunya nelubazamáisa nebamuzamáisa nebabazamáisa naamuzamáisa namuzamáisa nelumulizeza silimba nelubalizeza nebamulizeza	nelusámuzamáisi kábunya nelusábazamáisi nebasámuzamáisi nebasábazamáisi naasámuzamáisi nenisámuzamáisi nelusámulizezi silimba nelusábalizezi nebasámulizezi	nelusámuzamáisi kábunya nelusábazamáisi nebasámuzamáisi nebasábazamáisi naasámuzamáisi nenisámuzamáisi nelusámulizezi silimba nelusábalizezi nebasámulizezi

	naaliza	nenisálizi	nebabalízeza naamulízeza namulízeza	nebasábalízezi naasámulízezi nenisámulízezi
Persistent	nelusáleka litafula nebasáleka naasáleka nenisáleka nelusáluma mwanana nebasáluma naasáluma nenisáluma	nelusaleki litafula nebasaleki naasaleki nenisaleki nelusálumi mwanana nebasálumi naasálumi nenisálumi	nelumulekela litafula nelubalekela nebamulekela nebabalekela naamulekela namlekela nelusámulumama mwanana nelusábaluma nebasámulumama nebasábaluma naasámulumama nenisámulumama	nelusámulekeli litafula nelusábalekeli nebasámulekeli nebasáabalekeli naasámulekeli nausámulekeli nelusámulumama mwanana nelusábalumi nebasámulumama nebasábalumi naasámulumama nenisámulumama
prehordernal remote past	nelucile mbónyi nebacíle naacíle nenicíle nelubuzíze nebabuzíze naabuzíze nenibuzíze	nelusikáca licobe nebasikáca naasikáca nenisikáca nelusikábuza nebasikábuza naasikábuza nenisikábuza	nelumucezi namundalangwe nelubacéli nebamucézi nebabacézi naamucézi nenimucézi nelumucézi nelubacézi nebamucézi nebabacézi naamucézi nenimucézi	nelusámuceleli namundalangwe nelusábacéli nebasámucéli nebasábacéli naasámucéli nenisámucéli nelusikámucéla mucembele nelusikábacéla nebasikámucéla nebasiskábacéla naasikámucéla nenisikámucéla
progressive/	nelubinile hánde	nelusabini kwasikolo	nelumubinéla kwasikolo	nelusamubinéli kwasikolo

continuous	<p>nebabinile naabinile nenibinile</p> <p>nelutsize musali nebatuzize naatusize nenitusize</p>	<p>nebasabini naasabini nenisabini</p> <p>nelusatusi mushimani nebasatusi naasatusi nenisatusi</p>	<p>nelubabinéla nebamubinéla nebababinéla naamubinéla nenimubinéla</p> <p>nelumutusa kwande nelubatusa nebamutusa nebabatusa naamutusa nenimutusa</p>	<p>nelusababinéli nebasamubinéli nebabababinéli naasamubunéli nenisamubinéli</p> <p>nelusamutusi kwande nelusabatusi nebasamutusi nebasabatusi naasamutusi nenisamutusi</p>
Persistent	<p>nelusakupa mbonyi nebasakupa naasakupa nenisakupa</p> <p>nelusátapísa nebasátapísa naasátapísa nenisátapísa</p>	<p>nelusakupi sibaka nebasakupi sibaka naasakupi sibaka nenisakupi sibaka</p> <p>nelusátapísi libyana zeñata nebasátapísi naasátapísi nenisátapísi</p>	<p>nelusamukupéla sibaka nelusabakupéla nebasamukupéla nebasabakupéla naasamukupéla nenisamukupéla</p> <p>nelumutapiséza libyana zeñata nelubatapiséza nebamutapiséza nebabatapiséza naamutapiséza nenimutapiséza</p>	<p>nelusamukupeli sibaka nelusabakupeli nebasamukupeli nebasabakupeli naasamukupeli nenisamukupeli</p> <p>nelusamutapisézi libyana zeñata nelusabatapisézi nebasamutapisézi nebabatapisézi naasamutapisézi nenisamutapisézi</p>
Horidernal future	<p>lutaisánga litino mwandu bataisánga utaisánga utaisánga</p>	<p>halutaisa litino mwandu habataisá haataisá hautaisá</p>	<p>lutamuisézanga litino mwandu lutabaisézanga batamuisézanga batabaisézanga</p>	<p>halunákumuiséza litino mwandu halunákubaiséza habanákumuiséza habanákubaiséza</p>

	<p>lutabalānga libúka batabalānga utabalānga utabalānga</p>	<p>halunákubala libúka habanákubala haanákubalanga haunákubalanga</p>	<p>utamuisézanga utamuisézanga</p> <p>lutamubalelānga libúka lutababalelānga batamubalelānga batababalelānga utamubalelānga utamubalelānga</p>	<p>haanákumuiséza haunákumuiséza</p> <p>halunákumubaléla libúka halunákubabaléla habanákubabaléla habanákubabaléla haanákumubaléla haunákumubaléla</p>
Progressive/ continuous	<p>Lutábeluile kwáhae batábebaile utábeuile utábeuile</p> <p>lutábeluabile libyana batábebile utaáeuabile utabeuabile</p>	<p>lutabelusáyi kacénu batabebasáyi utabeusáyi utabeusáyi</p> <p>halunákuaba libyana habanákuaba haanákuaba haunakuaba</p>	<p>lutabelusámuisa kacénu lutabelusábaisa batabebasámuisa batabebasábaisa utabeusámuisa utabeusámuisa</p> <p>lutabelumuábela likomu lutabelubábela batabebamuábela batabebabábela utabeumuábela utabeumuábela</p>	<p>halunákumuisa kacénu halunákubaisa habanákubaisa habanákubaisa haanákubaisa haunákumuisa</p> <p>halunákumuábela likomu halunakubábela habanakumuábela halunakubábela haanakumuábela haunakumuábela</p>
Persistent	<p>lutabelusaísa maheu batabebasáísa utabeusaísa utabeusaísa</p>	<p>halunakuísa maheu habanakuísa haanakuísa haunakuísa</p>	<p>lutabelusámuiséza maheu lutabelusábaiséza batabebasámuiséza batabebasábaiséza utabeusámuiséza utabeusámuiséza</p>	<p>halunákumuiséza maheu halunákubaiséza habanákubaiséza habanákubaiséza haanákubaiséza haunákubaiséza</p>

	lutabelusábata litíno batabebasábata utabeusábata utabeusábata	halunákubata litíno habanákubata haanákubata haunákubata	lutabelusámubatele litíno lutabelusábabatele batabebasámubatele batabebasábabatele utabeusámubatele utabeusámubatele	halunákumubátela litíno halunákubabátela habanákumubátela habanákubabátela haanákumubáteala haunákumubátela
Posthodierna I remote future	lusátobuléléla ni bo malume basátobuléléla usátobuléléla usátobuléléla	halusátobuléléla ni bo malume habasátobuléléla haasátobuléléla hausátobuléléla	lusátomubuléléla bo malume lusátobabuléléla basátomubuléléla basátobabuléléla usátomubuléléla usátomubuléléla	halusátomubulélisa ni bo malume halusátobabulélisa habasátomubulélisa habasátobabulélisa haasátomubulélisa hausátomubulélisa
	lusátoyala mumbéta basátoyala usátoyalah usátoyala	halusátoyala mumbéta habasátoyala haasátoyala hausátoyala	lusátomuyálele mumbéta lusátobayálele basátomuyálele basátobayálele usátomuyálele usátomuyálele	halusátomuyálele mumbéta halusátobayálele habasátomuyálele habasátobayálele haasátomuyálele hausátomuyálele
Progressive/ Continuous	lusátolukisa móóta basátolukisa usátolukisa usátolukisa	Halusátolukisa móóta habasátolukisa haasátolukisa hausátolukisa	Lusatomulukiseza maséngé lusatobalukiseza basatobalukiseza basatobalukiseza usatobalukiseza usatobalukiseza	Hasátomulukiseza maséngé hasátobalukiseza habasátomulukiseza habasátobalukiseza haasátomulukiseza hausátomulukiseza
	lusátónópa mapepa basátónópa usátónópa usátónópa	halusátónópa mapepa habasátónópa haasátónópa hausátónópa	lusátomunopela mipika lusátobanopela basátomunopela basátobanopela	halutomunopela mipika halutobanopela habatomunopela habatobanopela

Persistent	lusátoswanisa munyáaliwa basátoswanisa usátoswanisa usátoswanisa	halutóswanisa munyáaliwa habatóswanisa haatóswanisa hautóswanisa	usátomunopela usátomunopela lutómuswaniseza munyáaliwa lutóbaswaniseza batómuswaniseza batóbaswaniseza utómuswaniseza utómuswaniseza	haatomunopela haatomunopela halutómuswaniseza munyáaliwa halutóbaswaniseza habatómuswaniseza habatóbaswaniseza haatómuswaniseza hautómuswaniseza
	lusátosinya linyálo basátosinya usátosinya usátosinya	halutósinya linyálo habatósinya haatósinya hautósinya	lutómusinyeza linyálo lutóbasinyeza batómusinyeza batóbasinyeza utómusinyeza utómusinyeza	halutómusinyeza linyálo halutóbasinyeza habatómusinyeza habatóbasinyeza haatómusinyeza hautómusinyeza

4.2 Summary

This chapter presented the data compiled after data collecting and analysis. It used the table format to display the data gathered during research. Table 1 dealt with the citation forms of each word class which were marked for tone. Table 2 arranged the word classes according to the syllables and tone groups of each class. Table 3-8 shows the tones of the words put in context.

The next chapter is a discussion of the findings reached after examining the data in chapter four. It formulates rules to show the tonal changes that occur when words of different classes are put in context.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS

The previous chapter presented the data which was compiled after the process of collection and analysis. The data tabulated was presented in table format for easy reference in order for this chapter to not only give a proper statistical analysis but also for rule formulation.

This chapter presents the findings of the study. These findings have been arrived at after using the data analysis procedures and techniques that have been discussed in chapter 3. The procedures and techniques were adopted in order to meet the objectives and answer the research questions set in chapter one of the study. The set research questions to be answered are:

1. Can the number of syllables affect the combination of tone groups (HL, LH) in a word?
2. Can the position of tones in a word, affect the tonal groups of other words in syntactic frames (whether the tones fall on the ultimate, penultimate and ante-penultimate syllable).
3. Can syntactic frames affect the tone groups of words in syntactic contexts, if combinations of the parts of speech alternate within the rules of the language?
4. Is there mutual influence between the word under study and the tone group in the neighbouring word?

This chapter is structured as follows. The first section presents a statistical analysis of the tone of the language in general. The second section, (a) analyses the different syntactic frames available in the language in order to show how words behave when put in context and (b) a formulation of rules to show the tonal changes that occur at word boundaries.

This study is an inter-face between two levels of Linguistics, Phonology and Syntax. One can not analyse the syntax of a language without the phonology of the words which make up the sentences under study. This study generally uses the phonology level to mark tone for the different word classes and the syntactic level to show how these words in citation form

change their tone when put in different syntactic frames. The syntactic frames, as already mentioned involve the word order of the parts of speech in a language. The data shows that Lozi has syntactic frames depending on what is acceptable in the language. Some syntactic frames were altered, giving different combinations in order to prove whether the tonal groups do change in context.

In citation form, the tone of a word comes from the tones of the morphemes that make up the individual word as seen below. Both morphemes *mu-tu* have low tones. These morphemes are made up of consonant + vowels. Where the vowels carry tone but in some cases consonants may also carry tone and are referred to as syllabic consonants such as the *-n-* in 5.1b. The stem has a low tone. When the morphemes are arranged into a word, the tone of the word is low according to how the word should be pronounced in the language.

a. <i>mutu</i> ‘person’	<i>mu - tu</i>	b. <i>nja</i> ‘dog’	$\emptyset - nja$
	prefix - stem		zero prefix - stem

The examples show the phonological analysis of the nouns *mutu* and *nja* in citation form in order to get the tone of each word. Afterwards the words were then put in context to see how they changed. This is now the syntactic level. Both levels were employed to show any changes that occur.

The following paragraphs deal with (a) statistical analysis of the largest word classes in the Lozi language, nouns and verbs to find out if it is a low or high toned language. This is important because it gives an idea of what to expect from the data. Then the rules formulated for the tonal changes that occur at word boundaries.

5.1 Statistical Analysis

The data found was both qualitative but there was need to establish what type of tone language was being dealt with thus, the qualitative analysis. Each word class in citation form was marked for tone. Thereafter, the words were placed into their respective tone groups (refer to table 1). It should be noted that the largest word classes in Bantu languages are the

nouns and verbs as compared to the rest. The following data deals with statistical analysis of the tone groups of nouns and verbs in order to show that the Lozi language is generally a low toned language by using its largest word classes.

5.1.1 Nouns

Out of 100 nouns that were randomly picked, there were 12 types of tone groups, 1 low tone group and 11 high tone groups almost similar in composition. The majority of segments begin with a low tone, imbedded with a high tone for example the tone groups 2-9. With an exception of two tone groups 11 and 12 that begin with a high toned. This shows that the majority of nouns in Lozi are low toned by comparing the number of low toned words to the high toned. Out of 100 nouns in Lozi there are 2 mono-syllabic, 19 di-syllabic, 44 tri-syllabic, 27 four-syllabic words, 5 five-syllabic, and 1 six-syllabic word (refer to table below). The superscript ⁿ refers to a number of low or high tones in a word and HL to a contour tone.

Table 5.1.1.a

Nouns								
Tone Group	1 syll	2 syll	3 syll	4 syll	5 syll	6 syll	7 syll	8 syll
1. L ⁿ	2	16	20	9	3			
2. LHL			18					
3. L ⁿ HL				10				
4. L ⁿ HL ⁿ				1				
5. LHL ⁿ					1			
6. LH ⁿ L				3				
7. LH ⁿ L				2				
8. LHLH ⁿ L					1			
9. LHHLL						1		

10. HLHL				2				
11. HL		3						
12.HL ⁿ			6					

5.1.2 Verbs

The infinitive verb forms were used in this analysis. Out of 100 verbs 44 were high toned and 56 were low-toned. There were 6 tone groups, 5 of which had a high toned segment imbedded in the word. The data below shows that the majority of verbs are made up of four syllables. Out of 100 verbs, there are 2 di-syllabic, 32 tri-syllabic, 45 four-syllabic, 20 five-syllabic, and 1 six-syllabic. (refer to table below)

Table 5.1.2.a

Verbs								
Tone Group	1 syll	2 syll	3 syll	4 syll	5 syll	6 syll	7 syll	8 syll
1. L ⁿ		2	22	23	8	1		
2. LHL			10					
3.L ⁿ HL				20				
4.L ⁿ HL ⁿ					11			
5. L ⁿ H ⁿ L					1			
6. L ⁿ HHLL				2				

The largest number of words in Lozi fall into the noun and verb category. A reason for this is that these classes are open compared to other classes such as prepositions and conjunctions. They are open because they are able to accommodate new words into the language as opposed to the latter classes. From the two classes combined 106 out of 200 words are low-toned and 93 out of 200 words are high-toned. This is 53% and 46.5% respectively, meaning that Lozi is therefore, a low-toned language. The tone groupings of the other word classes are

in (Table 2). This analysis helped the researcher to single out the changes in the different word classes as they were put in different syntactic environments. It should be noted that both the positive and negative infinitives have the same tones. The negative marker -sa in Lozi does not change the tone of the negative infinitive, it remains the same and so do the other tone groups in the word. For example,

- (i) kusíya ‘to leave behind’ (ii) kusaśíya ‘to not leave behind’

5.2 Rules of Words in Context

The following rules were made after the analysis of the citation words which were then put in different syntactic frames. Lozi does not have different syntactic frames. The only syntactic frames that can be altered are pronouns + nouns in 5.3.4 and verbs + different word classes in 5.3.9.1. Each rule was made after using the Autosegmental model of associating the tones with their tone bearing units in order to clearly show the tonal changes at each word boundary.

5.2.1 Nouns + Demonstratives

Demonstratives do not change when preceded by a noun, only column 1 and 5 demonstratives change in context from high to rising (Table 3:56). When compared to their citation forms (compare tables 1). These tones when in context do not change regardless of the tone of the preceding noun. The rest carry the same tone as they would in citation form. In the example (a) below, the 2 forms of the demonstrative used with either the (sg.) or (pl.) form of the noun, have a rising tone and do not change when preceded by a noun that is low toned. Also the falling tones of the demonstratives in the 3rd and 4th columns in table 4 are not affected. This is the case for all demonstratives that follow low toned nouns.

When the noun is high toned as in (b), then the demonstrative affects the noun. It raises the tone of the ultimate syllable due to the rising tone in the demonstratives wǒ ‘this’ and the high tone in wóó ‘that’. The high tone on the penultimate syllable in (b) -há- will be lowered to a mid tone due to the preceding low tone. Thus the high tone on the ultimate syllable -lí

will be higher than the one on -há-. The change in tone for the noun is constant throughout the 5 types (table 3).

In Example (c), though *mushímani* is high-toned, the ultimate syllable will not change. It is low regardless of the tone of the following demonstrative. The penultimate syllable *-ma-* in the same example, is not affected because it is low and thus making the ultimate syllable also low. Comparing (b) and (c) both high toned nouns but differ in the tone of the penultimate syllable. This shows that when the penultimate syllable such as that in (b) is high, the ultimate syllable will be affected but if it is low as in (a) and (c) then there will be no change in the ultimate syllable. The number of syllables does not matter, what does is if the noun carries a high tone on the penultimate syllable and the type and tone of the demonstrative at hand.

- 5.2.1. a. (i) *mubili wǒ* (sg.) ‘this body’ (Table 3: 56,no. 1)
 (ii) *mibili yě* (pl.) ‘these bodies’
 b. (i) *mutahálí wǒ* (sg.) ‘this jaw’ (no. 4)
 (ii) *mutahálí wóó* (pl.) ‘that jaw’
 c. (i) *mushímani yǒ* (sg.) ‘this boy’ (no. 35)
 (ii) *mushímani yóó* (pl.) ‘that boy’

The Demonstrative is not affected when preceded by a noun. The syntactic frame of Noun + Demonstrative can not be altered. The following are rules formed by this combination.

Rule 1: $L^n + \underline{LH} \rightarrow L^n + \underline{LH}$

(a)i. *mubili + wǒ* → *mubili + wǒ*

$LLL + \underline{LH} \rightarrow L LL + \underline{LH}$

= $L^n + \underline{LH} \rightarrow L^n + \underline{LH}$

ii. *mubili + wóó* → *mubili + wóó*

$LLL + H \rightarrow LLL + H$

$$= \quad L^n + H \rightarrow L^n + H$$

The low toned noun regardless of the number of syllables is not affected by the raising and high toned demonstrative respectively. Also the demonstrative in turn is not affected by the preceding low toned noun.

Rule 2: $L^n HL + \underline{LH} \rightarrow L^n H + \underline{LH}$

(b) i. mutaháli + wǒ → mutaháli + wǒ

$$L LHL + \underline{LH} \rightarrow LLH + \underline{LH}$$

$$= \quad L^n HL + \underline{LH} \rightarrow L^n H + \underline{LH}$$

ii. mutaháli + wóó → mutaháli + wóó

$$LLHL + H \rightarrow LLH + H$$

$$= \quad L^n HL + H \rightarrow L^n H + H$$

The high toned noun is affected by the falling and high toned demonstrative. This is the case for all high toned nouns in this frame.

Rule 3: $LH \underline{HL} L + \underline{LH} \rightarrow LH \underline{HL} L + \underline{LH}$

(c) i. mushímâni + yǒ → mushímâni + yǒ

$$LH \underline{HL} L + \underline{LH} \rightarrow LH \underline{HL} L + \underline{LH}$$

The high noun with a contour falling tone is not affected by the demonstrative and neither is the raising demonstrative that follows. The demonstrative always follows the noun.

5.2.2. Noun + Numerals

Nouns with a high tone change before numerals that are high toned. The low toned nouns are not affected by the high toned numerals as shown in the two examples below. It should be noted that there are no low toned numerals (Table 4: 66).

(d) mubili ulímuñwi ‘one body’ (no. 1)

(e) mutaháli ulímuñwi ‘one jaw’ (no. 4)

(f) musízâni alímuñwi ‘one woman’ (no. 35)

RULE 1: $L^n + LH L^n \rightarrow L^n + LH L^n$

(d) mubili + ulímuñwi \rightarrow mubili + ulímuñwi

LLL + LHLL \rightarrow LLL + LHLL

= $L^{n+} LH L^n \rightarrow L^{n+} LH L^n$

The low toned nouns are not affected by the high toned numerals.

RULE 2: $L^n H L + LH L^n \rightarrow LH + LH L^n$

(e) mutaháli + ulímuñwi \rightarrow mutaháli + ulímuñwi

LLHL + LHLL \rightarrow LLH + LHLL

= $L^n H + LH L^n \rightarrow LH + LH L^n$

In the case for the high toned nouns preceding the numeral, the ultimate syllable becomes high.

RULE 3: $L^n + LH L^n \rightarrow L^n + LH L^n$

(f) musízâni + alímuñwi \rightarrow musízâni alímuñwi

LH HL L + LHLL \rightarrow LH HL L + LHLL

= $LH \underline{HL} L + LH L^n \rightarrow LH \underline{HL} L + LH L^n$

The high toned noun with a contour tone does not change tone when followed by the high numeral. In Lozi, numerals follow the nouns and not vice versa.

The compound numerals start from 5 –*ketálizóho*, literally meaning pick a hand. A high toned numeral does not change a low toned noun as in (d) and (f.) but does change a high toned numeral’s ultimate syllable to become high such as in (e) All the numerals are high toned and

are affected only when another number is added to make a greater numeral. When counting from 5 to 9, numbers from 1 to 4 are added to 5. This adding changes the ultimate syllable -ho to high as shown in (g.). The concept of adding on to 5, 10, 100, 1,000, 1,000,000 to make other numerals affects their ultimate syllable.

(g) mibili yéketálizóho ‘five bodies’ (Table 4:66, no.1)

(h) mibili yéketálizóhó ka líkanwi ‘six bodies’ (p78, no.1)

(i) mizinzíla yéketálizóho ka líkanwi ‘six trees’ (p 79, no.6)

(j) basízâni ba-bá-ketálizóho ka lí-ka-ñwi ‘six women’ (p83, no. 56)

Rule 4: $L^n + HLHLHL + L + HL^n \rightarrow L^n + HLHLHL + L + HL^n$

(g) mibili + yéketálizóho + ka + líkañwi \rightarrow mibili + yéketálizóho + ka + líkañwi

LLL + HLHLHL + L + HLL \rightarrow LLL + HLHLHL + L + HLL

= $L^n + HLHLHL + L + HL^n \rightarrow L^n + HLHLHL + L + HL^n$

The low toned noun preceding the high toned compound noun is not affected.

Rule 5: $L^nHL + HLHLHL + L + HL^n \rightarrow L^nH + HLHLHL + L + HL^n$

(i) mizinzíla + yéketálizóho + ka + líkanwi \rightarrow mizinzíla + yéketálizóho + ka + líkanwi

LLHL + HLHLHL + L + HLL \rightarrow LLH + HLHLHL + L + HLL

= $L^nHL + HLHLHL + L + HL^n \rightarrow L^nH + HLHLHL + L + HL^n$

The high toned noun becomes high when followed by a high toned compound noun.

Rule 6: $LH \underline{HL} L + LHLHLHL + L + HL^n \rightarrow LH \underline{HL} L + LHLHLHL + L + HL^n$

(j) basízâni + babáketálizóho + ka + líkañwi \rightarrow basízâni + babáketálizóho + ka + líkañwi

LH HL L + LHLHLHL + L + HLL \rightarrow LH HL L + LHLHLHL + L + HLL

= $LH \underline{HL} L + LHLHLHL + L + HL^n \rightarrow LH \underline{HL} L + LHLHLHL + L + HL^n$

The preceding high toned noun with a raising tone is not affected by the following high toned compound numeral. These syntactic frames cannot be altered.

5.2.3. Pronouns + Noun

All the pronouns are low toned in context just as they are in citation form except for cl_1 - cl_{20} which are high. The high toned pronouns do not affect the nouns they precede as shown below. All pronouns are low toned except Classes 1 to 20. The high toned pronouns are not affected by the following noun. The examples are found in Table 5:103).

- (j) miná batu 'you people'
- (k) yená musáli 'woman her'
- (l) ná musáli 'me woman'
- (m) boná batu 'them people'
- (n) wená mutu 'you person'

Rule 1: $L^n + L^n \rightarrow LH + L^n$

(j) mina + batu \rightarrow miná + batu

LL + LL \rightarrow LH + LL

= $L^n + L^n \rightarrow LH + L^n$

This rule shows that when a low toned pronoun is followed by a low toned noun, there is tonal change in the ultimate syllable of the pronoun from low to high.

Rule 2: $L^n + LHL \rightarrow LH + LHL$

(k) yena + musáli \rightarrow yená + musáli

LL + LHL \rightarrow LH + LHL

= L + LHL \rightarrow LH + LHL

This rule shows that the pronoun also changes from a low ultimate syllable to high when followed by a high toned noun. This change exists with all the bisyllabic pronouns.

Rule 3: L + LHL → H + LHL

- (l) na + musáli → ná + musáli
 L + LHL → L + LHL

This rule shows that the pronoun still changes from high to low. This is regardless of the number of syllables. This rule involves the monosyllabic first person pronoun. The syntactic frame given cannot be altered.

5.2.4 Noun + Possessive

The 1st Psg. possessive has a falling tone in citation form *wáka* (refer to table 5). In context it affects the preceding high toned noun by raising the ultimate syllable because of the falling tone from the possessive. In (o) below, *musáli* is a high toned noun but its ultimate syllable is affected by the possessive *wáka*. The 1st Ppl and 2nd Ppl are low toned as in (p) and (q) respectively and they do not affect the noun whether it is low or high toned. The 2nd Psg and *cl*₁ possessives have a high penultimate syllable whereas, *cl*₂- *cl*₂₀ are all high toned on the ante-ultimate syllable.

The syntactic frame can be altered resulting in all possessives acquiring a high tone on the ultimate syllable that precede both the high and low toned nouns. The examples are found in (Table 5:103).

Altered: Possessive + Noun

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| (o) | musáli wáka | ‘my wife’ | waká musáli | ‘my wife’ |
| (p) | ndu yáluna | ‘our ouse’ | yaluná ndu | ‘our house’ |
| (q) | musáli wámina | ‘your wife’ | waminá musáli | ‘your wife’ |
| (r) | museme waháo | ‘your mat’ | wahaó museme | ‘your mat’ |

Rule 1: LHL + HL L → LH + HL L

- (o) musáli + wáka → musáli + wáka

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{LHL} + \underline{\text{HL}} \text{L} \rightarrow \text{LHH} + \underline{\text{HL}} \text{L} \\ = & \text{LHL} + \underline{\text{HL}} \text{L} \rightarrow \text{LH}^n + \underline{\text{HL}} \text{L} \end{aligned}$$

Alternate frame:

wâka + musáli → waká + musáli

$$\underline{\text{HL}} + \text{LHL} \rightarrow \text{LH} + \text{LHL}$$

The altered frame shows a change in the tone of the possessive from falling to a high level tone. The high toned noun does not change when preceded by a high possessive.

$$\text{Rule 2: } \text{L} + \text{HL}^n \rightarrow \text{L} + \text{HL}^n$$

(p) ndu + yáluna → ndu + yáluna

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{L} + \text{HLL} \rightarrow \text{L} + \text{HLL} \\ = & \text{L} + \text{HL}^n \rightarrow \text{L} + \text{HL}^n \end{aligned}$$

Alternate frame:

yáluna + ndu → yaluná + ndu

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{HLL} + \text{L} \rightarrow \text{LLH} + \text{L} \\ = & \text{HL}^n + \text{L} \rightarrow \text{L}^n \text{H} + \text{L} \end{aligned}$$

The possessive changes the position of tone from ante-ultimate to ultimate when followed by a low noun and the noun does not change.

$$\text{Rule 3: } \text{L}^n + \text{LHL} \rightarrow \text{L}^n + \text{LHL}$$

(r) museme + waháo → museme + waháo

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{LLL} + \text{LHL} \rightarrow \text{LLL} + \text{LHL} \\ = & \text{L}^n + \text{LHL} \rightarrow \text{L}^n + \text{LHL} \end{aligned}$$

Alternate frame:

waháo + museme → wahaó + museme

$$\text{LHL} + \text{LLL} \rightarrow \text{LLH} + \text{LLL}$$

$$= \text{LHL} + \text{L}^n \rightarrow \text{L}^n\text{H} + \text{L}^n$$

The alternate frame shows that the high possessive changes the position of its tone from penultimate to ultimate when followed by a noun. The noun does not change.

5.2.5 Noun + Adjectives

In Lozi, generally all adjectives are low toned but become high when put in context (refer to table 6: 106). Those high toned in citation form will not change in context even when they are preceded by a low toned noun as in (s). When put in context the position of the high toned syllable differs according to the language as in (s) and (t). If the 1st syllable of the adjective is low then it will affect the ultimate syllable of the preceding high toned noun, such as (t) and (u). This is the opposite when the noun is low toned. If the 1st syllable of the adjective is high as in (s), the preceding low toned noun is not affected and this also applies to a high toned noun. It should also be noted that a high toned proper noun also changes when followed by a high toned adjective with a low toned 1st syllable as in (v). A low toned proper noun does not change when followed by a high toned adjective.

- (s) mubili wómunde ‘good body’ (no.1)
- (t) musáli yomúkima ‘fat woman’
- (u) mutaháli womúkima ‘a big jaw’ (no. 4)
- (v) Namakáú yomúsweu ‘Namakau is light toned’
- (w) musízâni yomúkima ‘a fat woman’ (no. 34)

Rule 1: $\text{L}^n + \text{HL}^n \rightarrow \text{L}^n + \text{LH}$

(s) mubili + wómunde → mubili + wómunde

LLL + HLL → LLL + HLL

= $\text{L}^n + \text{HL}^n \rightarrow \text{L}^n + \text{LH}$

The low toned noun followed by a high toned adjective does not change regardless of the number of syllables.

Rule 2: LHL + HLⁿ → LH + HLⁿ

(t) musáli + wómunde → musáli + wómunde

LHL + HLL → LHH + HLL

= LHL + HLⁿ → LH + HLⁿ

The high toned noun is affected by the following high toned adjective. This is not the case for the high toned adjective with a contour tone seen in the rule below.

Rule 3: LHL + HLⁿ → LH + HLⁿ

(w) musízâni + yomúkima → musízâni + yomúkima

LH HL L + LHLL → LH HL L + LHLL

= LHL + HLⁿ → LH + HLⁿ

The countour tone in the noun does not change the tone of the following adjective. Adjectives always follow nouns and not the opposite in Lozi

5.2.6 Noun + Genitive Pronouns + Noun

Genitive pronouns are high toned in citation form but act differently in context. Nouns are not affected by the genitive that follows as shown below. A genitive pronoun becomes high if it is followed by a high toned noun as in (x)i and ii. If the preceding noun is low toned, then the genitive pronoun will be low as in (x)iii. Example (x)iv is special because it deals with cl_o nouns that have a zero prefix. Since nja has no prefix, the high floating tone it carries has no support therefore it goes to the genitive pronoun. (y)i. and (z)i. show that low toned nouns that follow a genitive will become high toned. The high toned nouns will maintain the tone. The genitive prefix that precedes a low tone will be low as in (y)i. (y) ii. shows that the genitive changes due to the high tone of the following noun. The preceding noun changes only in (y) i. where its ultimate syllable is raised when followed by a low toned genitive pronoun. This applies to example (z) as well. In (y)ii. the ultimate syllable is low when followed by a high toned genitive pronoun. (Table 1:22).

(x) i. mubili wá mwanána ‘body of child’

- ii. mubili wá folofólo ‘body of animal’
- iii. mubili wa mútu ‘body of a person’
- iv. mubili wâ nja ‘body of dog’
- (y) i. mutaháli wa Lúbinda ‘the jaw of Lubinda’
- ii. mutaháli wá Namakáu ‘the jaw of Namakau’
- (z) i. musáli wa Lúbinda ‘wife of Lubinda’

The syntactic frame cannot be altered due to the rules of the language.

Rule 1: $L^n + H + LHL \rightarrow L^n + H + HL^n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(x) i. mubili + wá + mwanána} &\rightarrow \text{mubili + wá + mwanána} \\
 LLL + H + LHL &\rightarrow LLL + H + LHL \\
 = L^n + H + LHL &\rightarrow L^n + H + HL^n
 \end{aligned}$$

The low toned noun following the genitive pronoun does not change.

Rule 2: $L^n + H + L^n \rightarrow L^n + L + HL$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(x) iii. mubili + wá + mutu} &\rightarrow \text{mubili + wa + mútu} \\
 LLL + H + LL &\rightarrow LLL + L + HL \\
 = L^n + H + L^n &\rightarrow L^n + L + HL
 \end{aligned}$$

The low toned noun following the high genitive pronoun becomes high toned and causes the genitive pronoun to change to a low tone.

Rule 3: $L^n + H + L^n \rightarrow L^n + L + HL$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(x) iv. mubili + wá + nja} &\rightarrow \text{mubili + wâ + nja} \\
 LLL + H + L &\rightarrow LLL + \underline{HL} + L \\
 = L^n + H + L &\rightarrow L^n + \underline{HL} + L
 \end{aligned}$$

Rule 4: $L^nHL + H + L^n \rightarrow L^nH + L + HL^n$

(y) i. mutaháli + wa + Lúbinda → mutaháli + wa + Lúbinda

LLHL + L + HLL → LLHH + L + HLL

= LⁿHL + H + Lⁿ → LⁿH + L + HLⁿ

The ultimate syllable of the high toned noun preceding the high toned genitive pronoun changes from low to high. Also the following low toned proper noun becomes high changing the genitive to low toned.

5.2.7 Indefinite Pronoun + Noun

The indefinite pronoun kí ‘it is’ is high and is not affected when in context.

It is also high in the negative form. The indefinite pronoun always comes before the noun and not after (Table 1: 22).

(aa)	kí nja	‘it is a dog’
(bb)	hakí nja	‘it is not a dog’
(cc)	kí musáli	‘it is a woman’
(dd)	kí mukólózwăni	‘it is a lizard’

Rule 1: H+ L → H + L

(aa) kí + nja → kí + nja

= H+ L → H + L

The indefinite pronoun does not affect the low toned noun. This is the same for any low toned noun of any syllable. This is the case in the following rules were the high toned nouns are not changed.

Rule 2:

(bb) kí + musáli → kí + musáli

= H + LHL → H + LHL

Rule 3:

(cc) kí + mukólózwáni → kí + mukólózwǎni

H + L HH HL → H + L HH LH L

= H + LHL → H + L H LH L

5.2.8 Noun + Indefinite Determiners

There are some high and low toned determiners (refer to Table 1:22).

They are not affected by the nouns that precede them. Below the low toned nouns

are not affected by the high toned determiners. If the noun is high, the determiner will not be affected as well.

- (ee) lika káuféla 'all things'
(ff) basáli káuféla 'all women'
(gg) likomu zenyínyani 'few cows'
(hh) mutu ní mutu 'each person'

Rule 1: Lⁿ + HLHL → Lⁿ + HLHL

(ee) lika + káuféla → lika + káuféla

LL + HLHL → LL + HLHL

= Lⁿ + HLHL → Lⁿ + HLHL

Rule 2: LHL + HLHL → LHL + HLHL

(ff) basáli + káuféla → basáli + káuféla

LHL + HLHL → LHH + HLHL

= LHL + HLHL → LHL + HLHL

5.2.9. Noun + Interrogative Words (question words)

All question words are not affected by the nouns they follow. The ultimate syllable of a low toned noun is raised as in (hh) a and ii as well as that of a high toned noun as shown in (hh) b. Question words follow the nouns (Table 1:22).

(hh)	a.	mwaná mañí ?	‘whose child?’
	b.	musízâni mañí ?	‘ which girl’
(ii)	a.	musáli ufi?	‘which wife?’
(jj)	a.	mutú mañí?	‘which person?’
	b.	mutú ufi?	‘which person?’

Rule 1: $L^n + L^n \rightarrow LH + HL$

(ii) a. mwana + mañi \rightarrow mwaná mañí

$LL + LL \rightarrow LH + LH$

= $L^n + L^n \rightarrow LH + LH$

In this rule, both the low toned question word and the low toned noun that follows become high. This is the case with any number of syllables for the noun.

Rule 2: $LHHLL + L^n \rightarrow LHLL + L^n$

(ii) b. musízâni + mañi \rightarrow musízâni + mañí

$LHHLL + LL \rightarrow LHLL + LL$

= $LHHLL + L^n \rightarrow LHLL + L^n$

Rule 3: $LHL + L^n \rightarrow LH + LH$

(jj) c. musáli + ufi \rightarrow musáli + ufi

$LHL + LL \rightarrow LHH + LH$

= $LHL + L^n \rightarrow LH + LH$

The above rules, the show that the low toned question words become high. In rule 2, the high toned noun with a contour tone does not change but in rule 3, the low ultimate syllable becomes high.

5.2.9.1 Verb

The study used infinitive verb forms both in the positive and negative in citation form. It should be noted that not all aspects of the verb were included because this category in Bantu is so vast that it deserves a study of its own in order to do it justice. The infinitives were used in different contexts using only three tenses: the present, past and future. It was noticed that the negative morpheme added to the infinitive did not change the tone of the word in isolation as shown below in (i and ii). What precedes the verb is not affected by its tone.

In citation form, the infinitive forms in the present tense will not change when negated. This happens to both the low and high toned infinitives. It should be noted that there is a difference in tone of the prefixes. The 1st and 2nd person are low while cl₁ is high. This difference in tone is also present with object markers. For further examples refer to table 7.

<u>Citation Form</u>	
<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
(i) kubala ‘to read’	kusábala ‘to not read’
(ii) kuléka ‘to buy’	kusáléka ‘to not buy’

The following examples were taken from table 7. It should be noted that the syntactic frames can be altered when using all the tenses. This section will compare the normal syntactic used in everyday conversation to that of the marked or not normal use of the language. The positive forms of the verb in an altered frame can function as questions while the negative forms function as answers and can act as declarative statements in Lozi. Therefore, a change is expected to the tone of an interrogative sentence. The tone is usually high on the ultimate

syllable of the question word but the examples will show that the sentences end in a word which is not a question word.

Present Tense: Noun + Verb

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u> (refer to table 7:122,columns 15& 16)
(iii) mutu wǎlima ‘a person is digging’	mutu haálimi ‘ a person is not digging’
(iv) batu bǎlima ‘people are digging’	batu habálimi ‘people are not digging’

The examples above show that the 3rd person and cl1 prefixes in the positive are raising. In the negative, cl₁ and 3rd person prefixes are high. The infinitive of the raising verb form is low *kulima*. The high toned noun *kusíya* in column 15 and 16 has a low class 1 prefix.

Alternate frame: Verb + Noun

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
walimá mutu ‘a person is digging’	haalimí mutu ‘ a person is not digging’

Rule 1: $L^n + \underline{LH} LL \rightarrow L^n H + L^n$

mutu + wǎlima → walimá + mutu

LL + $\underline{LH} LL \rightarrow LLH + LL$

= $L^n + \underline{LH} LL \rightarrow L^n H + L^n$

In the rule, the verb form in the present tense is raising when preceded by a noun but changes to a high tone when followed by the noun. As questions the tone changes resulting in a high ultimate syllable on the last word as shown below with the negative form as the answer.

Walimá mutú ‘is a person is digging?’ haalimí mutu ‘ a person is not digging’

Past Tense

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u> (refer to table 7:122 column 21 and 22)
-----------------	---

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| (v) | mutú úñolíle
'a person did not cultivate' | mutú haasíkãñóla
'a person has dug' |
| (vi) | musáí uséhíle
'a woman taught' | musáí haasíkáseha
'a woman has not taught' |

The examples above show that the cl_1 person prefixes are high for both low and high toned verbs. The verb forms are not affected by the high and low toned nouns. The high toned noun is affected by the following verb.

Alternate frame: Verb + Noun

Positive

musáí uséhíle 'a woman taught'

Negative

musáí haasíkáseha 'a woman has not taught'

Rule 1: $LH^n + LHL^n \rightarrow LH^n + LHL^n$

musáí + uséhíle \rightarrow musáí + haasíkáseha

LHH + LHLL \rightarrow LHH + LHHLL

= $LH^n + LHL^n \rightarrow LH^n + LHL^n$

In this rule the verb form in the past tense is high on the root but becomes low when a tense marker *-sika-* is added. The verb form in (iv) remains high even when the tense marker is added. The sentence below the verb form as a question ends with a high tone.

Positive

musáí uséhíle 'a woman taught'

Negative

musáí haasíkáseha 'a woman has not taught'

The Future

Positive

- (vii) mutú utáísanga
'the person will take'

- mutú haatáisa
'the person will not take'

- (viii) musáí utásebézanga
'the woman will be working'

- musáí haatásebéza
'the woman will not be working'

The cl₁ prefixes in the examples above do not change in the future tense, only the tense morphemes are high toned. The verb for (vii) is low but becomes high to the tense marker, while (viii) is high and does not change when the tense marker is added.

Alternate frame: Verb + Noun

<u>Positive</u>	→	<u>Negative</u>
utáísangá mutu	→	haatáísá mutu
Rule 1: LHLH + Lⁿ	→	LⁿHLH + Lⁿ
utáísangá + mutu	→	haatáísá + mutu
LHLH + LL	→	LLHLH + LL
= LHLH + L ⁿ	→	L ⁿ HLH + L ⁿ

The verb forms in the future tense act the same as those in the present and past where the ultimate syllable of the verb becomes high when followed by a noun as shown above

The Subjective

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u> (refer to table 7: 122, column 1 and 2)
(i) mutú habálanga ‘a person should sleep’	mutú hasikeábalanga ‘ a person should not sleep’
(ii) mushímaní utobina ‘the boy will dance’	mushimani hasikéatobína ‘ the boy shall not dance’

The examples above have shown that the cl₁ person prefix is high with both high (xiii) and low toned (xiv) verbs. The examples are from the present and future tenses. The syntactic frame can be altered as follows. The rule is summarized showing how the ultimate syllable of the verb form becomes high when followed by the noun.

Alternate frame: Verb + Noun

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
-----------------	-----------------

habálangé + mutu → hasikeábalangá + mutu
 LHL → LⁿHLⁿH

The Imperative

Positive

Negative (refer to table7: column 3 and 4)

- | | |
|--|---|
| (iii) nibata haálime
‘ I want him/her to cultivate’ | nibata kulí haasíkálima
‘I don’t want him or her to cultivate’ |
| (iv) nibata bálime
‘ I want them to cultivate’ | nibata kulí habasíkálima
‘ I want them not to cultivate’ |

In the examples above, the cl₁ and 3rd person prefixes are high in the positive but in the negative they are both low with the high toned negatives.

Positive

Negative

nibata haálime ‘ I want him/her to cultivate’	nibata kulí haasíkálima ‘I don’t want him or her to cultivate’
--	---

Rule 1: Lⁿ + LHLⁿ → Lⁿ + LHⁿLⁿ

nibata + haálime → nibata + haasíkálima

LLL + LHLL → LLL + LHHLL

= Lⁿ + LHLⁿ → Lⁿ + LHⁿLⁿ

The imperative form of the verb acts the same way as the previous verb forms where they tend to be affected by the tense marker but in this case the negative marker. It should be noted that there is no alternative way to give a command since it can consist of one word such as *lima* ‘dig’.

Verb+ Different Words Classes

The following examples are for the different syntactic frames that verbs can be put into following the rules of the language. The examples given in here are constructed randomly

from table 8. Table 8 was made to show what other examples apart from the ones below, can be made from the language.

a. Adjective + verb

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
(v)	bábande balima 'the beautiful are cultivating'	bábundé habálími 'the beautiful are not cultivating'
(vi)	bábunde balúta 'the beautiful are teaching'	bábundé habálúti 'the beautiful are not teaching'

The adjectives have high toned prefixes which are not affected by negation. The 2nd person prefix in the negative form is high toned.

b. Demonstrative + verb

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
(xv)	yô wálíma 'him/her is cultivating'	yô naásalími 'him/her is cultivating'
(xvi)	bâ bálíma 'they are cultivating'	bâ nébasálími 'they have not cultivated'

The demonstratives have falling tones in context. The cl₁ and 2nd person prefixes are also high. In the negative form the tense morphemes tend to be high and the prefixes low as in (xxvii) and (xxviii).

c. Possesive + Verb

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
(xvii)	wâka walíma 'mine is cultivating'	waka haálími 'mine is not cultivating'
(xviii)	waháe walíma 'his'/her's cultivating'	wahae haálími 'his'/her's not cultivating'
(xix)	waháo walíma	wahao haálími

	‘yours is cultivating’	‘yours is not cultivating’
(xx)	wáluna walima	waluna haálimi
	‘ours is cultivating’	‘ours is not cultivating’

The verb is not affected by the possessive but it does change in the negative. The cl₁ prefix –á is high.

d. Genitive Pronoun + Verb

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
(xxi)	musálí wa Lúbinda úlimile	musálí wa Lúbinda haasíkálima
	‘wife of Lubinda has cultivated’	‘wife of Lubinda has not cultivated’
(xxii)	mutu wá Namakáu úlimile	mutu wá Namakáu haasíkálima
	‘a person of Namakau has cultivated’	‘a person of Namakau has not cultivated’

The cl₁ prefix of the verb form is high when preceded by a high or low toned noun.

When negated, the prefix is not affected but the tense marker -síká- becomes high.

5.2.9.2 Summary

This chapter has given the findings of the study. This was done by first, establishing the fact that Lozi is a tone language through a brief statistical analysis of the noun and verb category. Second point is that words in context change their tone at word boundaries through the influence of other words. Third is the formulation of rules according to each syntactic frame accepted in the language. This could be normal or marked. These findings have answered the outlined research questions.

The next chapter will explain in detail how the set aim, specified objectives and research questions have been met by giving examples from chapter 5.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter is a summary of all the chapters of this dissertation and specifically on the findings in chapter 5. In addition, recommendations based on the findings have been given.

This study was comprised of Chapter one introduced the problem and reasons why syntactic tone should be investigated. In order to do this it presented the aim, objectives and the research questions to be answered. Chapter two outlined the various studies that have been carried out in non-Bantu and Bantu languages in areas related to syntactic tone. The literature review showed that there are still very few studies done on *Zambian* languages. Chapter three outlined the methodology used in the research. The research design, theoretical framework, techniques of data collection and analysis and also the limitations encountered during the study. Chapter four was a collection of the data in table format. Lastly, is chapter five followed with the findings based on the data in chapter four. This chapter answers the questions set in order to minimize the problem of not having an adequate description of *Lozi* to benefit the educators and learners of the language as well as language planners in the struggle for the standardization of languages in *Zambia*. Rules were formed to help improve the process of learning the language

6.1 Summary

This study completed its objectives through the research questions that were set. The research questions were answered at random as follows.

Firstly, the type of sentence does affect the tone groups of words. A question will have a high tone especially on the question operator or in some cases on the final word in a sentence. The use of question words proved this statement true in comparison to statements. Every question will end in a high tone because the ultimate syllable will carry the high tone as opposed to statements which often carry a low tone.

Secondly, the number of syllables do affect the tone groups of words in sentences especially verb forms. This is seen in the case of table 7 and 8 where the verb forms indicate tense. There were different tenses used in order to pick out changes in the tones of verb forms. The absolute column which had both positive and negative forms sometimes showed a change for example *lwasehánga* ‘to laugh’ - *hálusehángi* ‘to not laugh’ for the low toned verb *kuseha* ‘to laugh’. In the relative column changes were more constant because of the addition of objective prefixes to the verbs forms *lwamuséhanga* ‘we laugh at him’ – *halumuséhangí* ‘we do not laugh at him’

Thirdly, the position of tones in a word affects the tonal groups of other words in different syntactic frames. This is seen where the tone of high toned demonstratives affects the ultimate syllable of the preceding noun. This was seen in the example *mutaháli wô* ‘this jaw’, where the tone of the mono syllabic demonstrative with a falling tone *wô* affects the preceding high noun making its ultimate syllable high. In this case the low ultimate syllable –i- of the high tone noun in between two high tones also changes.

When it comes to syntactic frames, they do affect the tone groups of words in syntactic contexts because different word classes have different tones, refer to table 2. For example, all adjectives with high tones tend to affect the ultimate syllable of a high toned noun when the adjective succeeds a noun such as *musáli yomúkima* ‘a big woman’.

Words mutually influence each other in one way or another. The tones of morphemes at the word boundary position easily affect one another when connected through speech. The example of this is *mutaháli wô* ‘this jaw’. The demonstrative influences the noun it follows.

Lastly, some words classes did not change when put in certain contexts while in others they did. The word *mutu* ‘person’ did not change when preceding a numeral but changes when preceding a genitive pronoun. It should be noted that some words did in fact not influence the neighbouring words in certain contexts.

In conclusion, this study has achieved the set objectives and answered the research questions in the investigation of the aspects of syntactic tone in Lozi.

6.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings, the study makes the following recommendations:

- More research should go into the morphological study of specific word classes of Tone languages in order to get more information on the tones of morphemes that make up words.
- Research should also be done in the area of dialectology of not only Lozi but other regional languages as well.
- More material should be written in the different levels of Linguistics on the regional languages so as to assist teachers training in these languages to have a better understanding of the operation of Bantu languages.
- The ministry of Education should encourage research in the different tertiary institutions for the improvement of the regional languages.

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