

MAA (MAASAI)

SWAHILI - ENGLISH

DICTIONARY

**DORIS L. PAYNE, LEONARD OLE-KOTIKASH,
& ABRAHAM LEKUTIT OLE-MAPENA**

with

**Loatha Lesilale, Lazaro Matayo Ole-Melubo,
Stephen Ole-Muntet, Peter Ndetio**



**Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania [MLT]
Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam
2014**

**Languages of Tanzania [LOT] Project
University of Dar es Salaam**

Machapisho ya MLT: Mfululizo wa Msamiati, Na. 23
LOT Publications: Lexicon Series, No. 23

Languages of Tanzania Project
University of Dar es Salaam
P.O. Box 35040
Dar es Salaam.
Website: www.lot.udsm.ac.tz

© UDSM Languages of Tanzania Project 2014
© Doris L. Payne, Leonard Ole-Kotikash, Abraham Lekutit Ole-Mapena 2014

Cover Map adopted from the *Language Atlas of Tanzania* by UDSM-LOT Project

LOT Publications Chief Editors: H.R.T. Muzale & J.M. Rugemalira

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information and retrieval system, without written permission from the copyright owner.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	vi
<i>Introduction</i>	vii
Maa varieties	vii
Maa letters and sounds	viii
Prefixes, suffixes, and alphabetization	xiv
Dictionary entries	xii
Parts of speech and abbreviations	xiv
Selected bibliography on the Maa language	xx
Map 1: Areas where Maa is spoken in East Africa	xxiii
 Maa – Swahili – English Dictionary	 1
<i>Faharasa ya Kiswahili – Maa</i> (Swahili – Maa Index)	399
English – Maa Index (<i>Faharasa ya Kingereza – Maa</i>)	443

Acknowledgments

This project is made possible by the support of numerous people and institutions, including the (now-disbanded) Maasai Cultural Center-Kenya/USA, the University of Nairobi, Africa International University, Mkwawa University College, University of Dar es Salaam, SIL-Africa Area, and the Kenyan Bible Translation and Literacy Society. Financial support has come from Fulbright Foundation grants (1993-1994, 2009-2010) to Doris Payne, a State of Oregon Global Graduates award to Cynthia Schneider (1998), and U.S. National Science Foundation grants SBR-9616482 (1997-1999) and SBR-9809387 (1998-2004). Over time, the research reflected in this dictionary has been conducted under Kenyan research permit Number OP/13/001/23C28/43, and Tanzanian research permit 2009-248-NA-2009-58.

Numerous Maa speakers have provided information reflected in this dictionary, including (but not limited to) Sarah Tuukuo, Philip Koitelel, Vincent Ole-Konchellah, Jonathan Olooso, Stephen Lentoror, Kimeli Ole-Naiyomah, Daniel Nalangu, Reno Ronkei, Meshach Ole-Sankok, Moses Lekempe, Israel Ole-Karyongi, Brown Ole-Suya, Mwanga Ole-Ndoponoi, Nathan Ole-Lengisugi, Mike Ole-Mokoro, Joel Ole-Nankole, Lekibelie Sakita Ole-Kaura, Maria Kibori, Ole-Pello, Daudi Ole-Lawasare, Namunyak Sadira, Neema Laban, Sayuni Laban, Jacob Sailutie, Ezekiel Olesanine, Paulo Ole-Kurupash, and Seela Sankei. We are grateful to additional Arusha Maa speakers, including Gabriel Kemirei, Naaman Ole-Laiser, Marko Ole-Mesisini, and Kesia Mesisini; and to additional Kisonko Maa speakers including Bishop Thomas Ole-Laiser, Naomi Letawo, Lazarus Ole-Nairowua, Betty Mangatinta, Solomon Ole-Lengaram, Penina Karyongi, Eva Kumari, Gervas Ole-Meitamei, Fanweli Ole-Lazaro, John Ole-Saibul, Oloitopuaaki Ole-Nankoro, Josephine Kishapwi, Ole-Makalia, Daniel Ole-Laiser, Paul Set Olologotu, Lempuris Ole-Namure, and Raphael Lemintiya Ole-Leparakuo. Additional researchers and research assistants have included Austin Bush, Mitsuyo Hamaya, Linette McDaniel, Clene Nyiramahoro, Kent Rasmussen, Andolovelovenia Rasolofo, Cynthia Schneider, Jan Bailey, Tyler D. Graham, Kelly Kellow, Stephen King, Aurora Lee, and David Young. We acknowledge all speakers and assistants who, over time, have provided assistance, and apologize for any we have inadvertently failed to name.

We are grateful for the assistance provided by many individuals including James Ashdown (CD burning), Immanuel Barshi and Terri Lander (fund raising), Gwen Bergman (research support), Robert Carlson (lexicography consultation), Larry Hayashi (technical assistance), Paul Highfield (language consultation), Fr. Frans Mol, Wilson Ole-Mosiany (technical support and places to sleep), Kimberly Rasmussen (literacy advice); Morompi Ole-Ronkei, Josiah Ole-Kirisuah, Helen Nkaiserri, Johnstone Oltetia, Angela Siparo, Andrea Callahan, James Cloutier, Patty Martin, Kathy Poole, Daniel Reece, Jeff Seldon, Gail Winterman. We are grateful to professors Regina Blass, Robert Carlson, Mary Huttar, George Huttar, Lucia Omondi, Margaret Sim, Ronnie Sim, Thomas Payne, Fokas Nchimbi, Josephat Rugemalira, and Henry Muzale for providing academic support in both Kenya and Tanzania.

Introduction

1. Maa varieties

Maa language varieties [ISO 639-3 codes: mas and saq] are spoken by about one million individuals from Maasai, Arusha, Parakuyo, Samburu, Ilchamus, and some other groups (Heine 1981, Winter 1979, *inter alia*). Maa speakers spread from northern Kenya near Lake Turkana, to Mbeya in southern Tanzania. With the exception of the *Language Atlas of Tanzania* (LOT; 2009), most published linguistic maps do not adequately represent the modern southern geographic spread of Parakuyo Maa. Thorough study of differences across Maa varieties is incomplete.¹ This dictionary includes data from four principal geographic areas, as follows:

- **Unmarked** (no tag): Maa as spoken in southern Kenya, especially in Narok and Kajiado areas by Ilkeekonyokie and Ilpurko Maasai, and to some extent in northern Tanzania by Ilkisonko Maasai. Some call the Maa variety in these areas *Maasai*, but this dictionary usually calls it Central Maa. Narok (Keekonyokie) Maa is presented as the default. When a word or meaning is known to represent some region(s) not including Narok, it is marked by a label. For example, if a word documented for Purko Maa is not shared by Keekonyokie/Narok, it is labeled [**Purko**]; if a meaning appears to be specific to Kisonko Maa, it is marked as [**Kisonko**].
- **West**: Maa as spoken by the Ilwuasinkishu Maasai, near Kilgoris, Kenya. This is generally very similar to the rest of Central Maa, but some words do differ.
- **South**: Maa spoken in Tanzania by Kisonko, Arusha, and Parakuyo groups. Kisonko Maa is sometimes more similar to Central Maa of southern Kenya (especially to some Purko sub-varieties); while Arusha and Parakuyo Maa often have their own distinctives.
- **North**: Maa as spoken by Samburu, Ilchamus, and perhaps Ilaikipiak groups. Siria and Moitanik Maa may share some features with northern varieties, but this needs investigation. Many North (Samburu) nouns are often the same as in Central, West and/or South Maa except they do not include vowels as part of gender prefixes (or clitics). Compare:

Central/South	North (Samburu)	
en-talénōī	n-talénōī	‘magical charm’ (feminine)
e-údótó	údótó	‘hole’ (feminine)
ɔl-támúéyíái	l-támúéyíái	‘sick person’ (masculine)

This book does not include words found only in North Maa. But if a North Maa word does not differ from the same word in some other region (or differs just by absence of the prefix vowel if it’s a noun), and if the word has a different meaning (sense) in the North, then the North sense is included and tagged [**North**] to alert the dictionary user to potential miscommunication across Maa regions.

¹ Tucker & Mpaayei (1955) claimed their grammar covered all Maasai dialects; but that work corresponds identically to the Keekonyokie/Narok variety. Dialect observations are found in Levergood (1987), Vossen (1988), Sim (1989), König (1993), Mol (1996), Dahlbacka (2010), Payne (2012), *inter alia*.

Introduction

This dictionary uses codes in parentheses at the end of example translations to show what variety the example represents, as speakers from various areas may say some parts of the example differently. Table 1 lists the codes used in this dictionary. The names in Table 1 are mostly for some traditional Maa **iloshón**, or ‘sections’, but some geographic subdivisions are made because not all Purko or all Samburu sub-regions have identical word forms or meanings. Central Maa (especially Narok/Keekonyokie) examples are not marked by an overt code.²

Table 1: Section codes (especially used after examples)

A	Arusha	P	Purko of Narok, Osinoni, etc.
B	Parakuyo	Pk	Purko of Kajiado
C	Chamus (some call it “Njemps”)	S	Samburu
K	Keekonyokie	SN	North Samburu of Mt. Kulal
KS	Kisonko	W	Wuasinkishu
L	Laikipiak		

2. Maa letters and sounds

2.1 Alphabet

This dictionary uses a writing system (orthography) in which all significant sounds used to make meaning differences in Maa are represented with distinct letters or letter combinations. The Maa alphabet used in this book is included at the bottom of each page in the main part of the dictionary. Table 2 describes the Maa letters and how they are pronounced. Following each letter or letter combination, there is a symbol in / / brackets. This is the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) symbol corresponding to the Maa sound (or more precisely, Maa phoneme). In the last column, major phonetic pronunciations of each phoneme (including allophones) are listed in [] brackets, also using IPA symbols.

Table 2: The letters and sounds of Maa

Letter	Phoneme	Maa Examples	Major Pronunciation(s)
a	/a/	abárani ‘careful’	Low central-to-back unrounded vowel [a], like <i>a</i> in English <i>father</i> and Swahili <i>kufa</i> .
b	/b/ or /b/	bóó ‘outside’ aból ‘to open sth.’	Voiced bilabial implosive [b]. (There is no sound exactly like this in English or Swahili.) For some it varies to a voiced explosive [b], and to trilled [b̥] in Arusha in a few words.
ch	/tʃ/ in North, West	chómó ‘go!’ [North, West] enchán ‘rain’	Voiceless alveopalatal affricate [tʃ], like <i>ch</i> in English <i>church</i> or Swahili <i>chai</i> . In North and West Maa, ch [tʃ] and sh [ʃ] contrast in some words, but vary freely in others. In Central, West, and South

² Tucker & Mpaayei (1955) list additional **iloshón** names (see the entry **ol-oshô**). Table 1 includes only those from which representative example sentences have been taken for this book. (Many words in the underlying dictionary database have been verified for additional **iloshón** not listed in Table 1.)

A - a

a₋₁ [+LH tone] (*inf.*) *kiambishi awali cha umoja cha kitenzi kinachoonyesha kuwa kiima cha vitenzi kipo katika hali ya umoja*; Infinitive prefix used when the subject of a non-initial non-finite verb is singular. *Ígíra aló adún inkírí apéj*. You are going to cut meats to roast. *See: áa-* 'plural infinitive prefix'.

a₋₂ *Var: e-*. *Ss: á-*. (*pn.b.rel.*) *kiambishi cha nafsi ya tatu umoja kinachosimama badala ya vishazi rejeshi: ambaye, ambacho, ambalo, n.k.*; third person singular pronominal verb prefix for relative clause: that, which, what, who. *Égíra enkerái aiseyieseyié enkái nairúra*. The child is shaking the other one who is sleeping. (Pk). *Égíra enkerái airrunurún nairúra*. The child who is sleeping is snoring. (Pk). *esiankiki nanyorr táatá* the newly-wed woman that he loves now (P). *esiankiki nanyórr ninyé* the newlywed woman that loves him (P). *See: aa-* 'Plural pronominal prefix in relative clause'.

á₋₁ (*inf.*) *kiambishi awali cha kitenzi kisichokuwa dhahiri, hali ya amri ya upole, kinatumika baada ya kitenzi chenye maana ya kujaribu kufanya jambo a-jó*; subjunctive mood singular Infinitive prefix, used after *a-jó* 'to say' when it has the sense 'to try'. *Néjo áíróríkí*. He tried to greet him. *óre ená najo áípídōkí ajó áány* when it tried to jump to bite. *See: má-* 'Subjunctive mood prefix'.

á₋₂ (*mood.*) *kiambishi awali cha kitenzi kinachoonyesha hali ya upole; kinachoitangulia mofimu ya nafsi ya pili i-*; politeness marker, used before the second person pronominal verb prefix *i-*. *Áídál ajó (k)áim entémátá*. You will see that I will pass the exam. [polite] (w). *Áírá njái?* (May I ask) who are you? [polite] (w).

á₋₃ (*pn.b.*) *kiambishi awali cha nafsi ya kwanza umoja katika kitenzi kisichoruhusu kuwepo kwa yambwa (kama kitenzi sio elekezi): ni-*; pronominal verb prefix used when the subject is first person singular and, if the verb is transitive, the object is plural or third person: I. *Ásíníta*. I am sneezing. *Áípótító*. I am calling her. *esiankiki nanyórr* the

newlywed woman that I love (P).

á₋₄ (*pn.b.*) *kiambishi awali cha wingi katika kitenzi kinachorejelea kiima (mtenda): tu-*; first person plural subject prefix on certain subjunctive verbs: we. *Ékígírá áajo mátayioló iróreí ló IMáásáâ*. We are trying to learn about Maasai words.

-a₁ *Var: -o*. In some suffixed forms: *-ar, -or*. (*voi.*)

1 • *kiambishi tamati cha hali isiyo timilifu katika kauli ya kutendeka; huzalisha vitenzi visivyoelekezi, mara zote kiima ni mwathirika wa tendo, matumizi ya msingi ni-*; Nonperfective Middle voice suffix; derives an intransitive verb, typically with patient as subject; the primary uses are: • *ambapo mtenda sio sehemu ya mchakato au tendo*; when an external agent is not conceptualized as part of the process or action. *peê eláá osésên* so the body stretches itself. *Égíra taá ninyé olcháni aunó*. The tree is getting planted. **2** • *tendo la ujirejeshi*; reflexive action. *Ábárná*. I will shave myself. (w). **3** • *kauli ya kutendeaná*; reciprocal action. *Use: plural subject. Ékíbabárná*. We will shave each other. (Pk). *áasakingo* to cooperate, work together. *Edúño*. (i) They will cut each other. (ii) It will cut itself (e.g. stretch until it breaks). (iii) It was in a cut condition. **4** • *hali tokeo la utendeka*; resultant state. *Késípa taá*. It is true. *Íára táatá*. You are beaten/You look beat today. (w). *See: -ε* 'Perfect(ive) Middle'.

-a₂ *Var: -o; -ɔ*. In some suffixed forms: *-ak, -ok*.

(*asp.*) **1** • *kiambishi tamati cha hali timilifu kinachotumika na kiima umoja; katika mukutadha mwingine hubeba dhana ya wakati uliopita, ingawa sio kiambishi cha njeo*; Perfect(ive) aspect verb suffix, used with singular subject; in some contexts it yields the sense of past time though it is not a tense affix. **2** • *kiambishi tamati cha amri ya upole, kinatummika katika hali ya amri, baada ya kiambishi awali m-* *kinachoonyesha umuhimu wa kutenda na vitenzi visaidizi vinavyoonyesha umuhimu wa kutenda*; Subjunctive mood suffix, used on

imperatives, on verbs carrying the modal prefix **m-**, and on verbs following modal auxiliaries. **Tóbola!** Pry it open with your hands! (A). **Máisiká!** Let's flee! **Táboló inkíyāā inónók; máininiṅ orórí lé Nkáí.** Open your ears; let's listen to the word of God. (W).

a kítí Var: **akítí**. Plural repeated action: **áá kútítí**. (adv.) polepole; slowly. **Táasa esíáai inó a kítí.** Do your work slowly. (Pk) [The work is done just once.]. **Táasa esíáai inó áá kútítí.** Repeatedly, do your work very slowly. (Pk) [The work is done multiple times, each time slowly.]. **Téjo áá kútítí.** Say it slowly repeatedly. (Pk). See: **akítí; máákútítí** 'slowly'.

aa [+LH tone] [South] (inf.) *aina ya kiambishi awali kisicho dhahiri kinachoonyesha kuwa kiima cha vitenzi kina hali ya umoja*; dialect variant of the indicative Infinitive prefix, used when the subject of a non-initial non-finite verb is singular. **Eéwuo aasotokí ṅolé masáa.** She collected things for her yesterday. (KS). **Álótú aasujú ninyé.** I will come to follow him. (KS). See: **a-1** 'Infinitive sg.'

áa-1 [+HLH tone] (pn.b.) *kiambishi awali cha nomino kwenye kitenzi kuonyesha nafsi ya tatu kinachoathiri yambwa ya nafsi ya kwanza umoja*; pronominal verb prefix used when the subject is third person and the object is first person singular. **Áainyalá.** She insulted me. **Áatipiká oreyiét.** They put me in the river. (W). **Áapík entását olchaní enkṛṅú.** The woman will put medicine in my eye. (W).

áa-2 [+HL tone] (inf.) *kiambishi awali cha wingi kisicho dhahiri; kinachoonyesha kuwa kiima cha vitenzi kipo katika hali ya wingi*; indicative mood Infinitive prefix, used when the subject of a non-initial non-finite verb is plural. **Máapé aké níkipuo áaduṅudun ilényók ló ilkidṅṅ ló isirkón.** Let's just go to cut into pieces the donkeys' tail hair. See: **a-1** 'singular infinitive prefix'.

-áa Var: **-óo; -ṳṳ; -áya; -ṳyo; -óyo; -a; -o; -ṳ.** In some suffixed forms: **-ar, -or, -aar, -oor.** (dir.) **1 • kiambishi tamati cha kitenzi kinachoonyesha mjongeo kutoka kwa mshiriki wa tendo**; Away verb suffix: away, thither. **Óre peê eakú kébáikí enkán, néilanyáa enkán.** When he was just about to reach the

home, the home went running away. **Ásótóóríto te nkoitói.** I am collecting things on the way. (KS). See: **-ári** 'Away plus Middle'. **2 • kinachoonyesha mtawanyo wa athari kwa vitu vingi au athari za tena na tena**; indicates that the action or situation is distributed across multiple participants, actions or occasions. **Egíra enkáyíóni aorṳ ilkuóo.** The boy is feeding the lambs. **Áasujáa.** It follows me every day. (W). **Énéénéáa kuló tunaná.** These people are all light in weight. (KS). **Álidáárita.** I am tying them one after another. (KS). **Míkímúéyaa.** We are not sick. (B). **3 • hali endelevu**; continuous aspect. **Ábíkoó tené** (i) I'll be staying around here (e.g. for the holidays). (SN) (ii) I'll live forever. (K Pk).

áa- (pn.b.) *kiambishi awali cha kitenzi, nafsi ya kwanza umoja kinachowakilisha kiima na yambwa ya nafsi ya pili umoja*; pronominal verb prefix used when the subject is first person singular and the object is second person singular. **Ááírórókṳ ṅolé.** I greeted you yesterday.

áa-1 (v.s.) *kuwa, ni*; Infinitive imperfective form of 'be, is', used as a non-initial verb. **Étṳn áá enṳ lóṳbṳr enkṳp...** (When) the land was still for the Europeans... **Étáá doí apá tásat eldé áyíóni imeékūrē áá bíyoto.** That boy is disabled, he is no longer healthy. (Pk). See: **a-rá** 'to be'; **a-akú** 'to become (Inchoative)'; **taá** 'became (Perfect(ive))'; **naá** 'Cleft particle'.

áa-2 Var: **áa; aa; aa.** Op: **ákúá.** (pn.inter inter.dem.) *nani, yupi, kipi, upi, gani*; Interrogative feminine singular determiner: which, what, where? **Áá kéréí?** Which child? **Áá nkát.** What time? (B). **Áá kátá?** What time? (A). **Eshómó inkíshu áre empárēt, káke mayíólo ajó áá taá nabô náshómó atúá olēṅ.** Two cows have gone to the shamba, but I don't know which one has gone way inside [the shamba]. **Kéji apá intáí áá?** What were you called? See: **álṳ** 'which (masc. sg.)?'; **ákúá** 'which (pl)?'

• **áa ṅáí nani?**; who?

áa áinyṳ peê [West aaínyṳ peê]. (inter.adv.) *mbona, kwa nini*; why? **Áá áinyṳ peê iyeúó**

enkají áí? Why did you come to my house?
Aaínyō peē iyeúó enkají áí? Why did you come to my house? (w). *See:* **áínyō** ‘what, why?’; **inyō** ‘what?’

áá kútítí (*adv.*) *polepole*; slowly (plural or repeated actions). *See:* **áákútítí** ‘slowly’; **máákútítí** ‘slowly’.

áá taá [aa taá] (*conj.*) *yaani*; that is, in other words, “i.e.” **Emúóíta olóíjóní, áá taá íl̩ láréú síkóni tááísére.** The bull is sick, that is, the one I will take to the market tomorrow. [Implies there are several bulls.] (w).

á’ā (*interj.*) *hapana*; no. **Á’ā, m̩m̩ ninyé!** No, it is not him! In *A, á’ā* is used only after *m̩m̩* has been used several times. It is a final ‘no,’ and not as polite as an initial refusal. **Q: íshóm̩ dúóó Nair̩b̩i? A: Á’ā, eítú aló, átíí díóó aké áñ.** Q: Did you go to Nairobi? A: No, I did not go, I was just at home. *See:* **í’í** ‘no’.

áái *Ss:* **aái.** [*South Os:* **aaí.**] (*pn.psr.*) -angu; my. *See:* **ái** ‘my’.

► **en-áai** *yangu*; mine. **Bíótó enkerái ino, káke emúéí enáai.** Your child is healthy, but mine is sick. (KS).

aáínyō *pn.inter.* *mbona, kwa nini*; why. *See:* **áínyō** ‘why?’

áajo *Var:* **áájó.** (*comp.*) *ni kijalizo kinachotumika baada ya kitenzi kikuu cha kiima cha wingi: kwamba*; complementizer used after a plural-subject main verb: that. **Níkídl̩ áajo oróréí lé típat.** We saw that it is an important word. (C). *See:* **ájó** ‘that’; **a-jó** ‘to say’.

áákútítí *Var:* **áá kútítí.** (*adv.*) *polepole*; slowly (of plural or repeated actions). *See:* **máákútítí** ‘slowly’; **akítí** ‘slowly’.

aánj [*South*] *Ss:* **áánj.** (*adv.*) *nyumba*; home. **Áasuj̩̩ aánj.** She will follow me home. (KS). *See:* **enk-ánj**; **ánj** ‘house, home’.

ol-aarani *Ss:* **ol-áārānī.** *Op:* **il-aarāk.** *Sp:* **il-aarāk.** [*Kisonko Sp:* **il-áarak.**] (*n.*) **1 • mpiganaji**; beater, attacker, pugnacious person. **2 • mtu muuaji**; murderer. *See:* **a-ár** ‘to beat, kill’; **ol-arani** ‘murderer’; **ol-arabani** ‘beater, attacker’.

aáre *Sp:* **áárē.** [*West Os:* **ááre.** *Sp:* **ááre.**] (*num.*) *mbili*; two (masculine). **Éáta enkíne íl̩áírákúj̩̩**

aáre. A goat has two kidneys. **Népónú ílmúr̩r̩n̩ áárē.** Two warriors came. **íl̩ḡatunyó áááre** two lions (w). *See:* **aré** ‘two (feminine)’.

ol-aasani *Ss:* **ol-áásání.** *Op:* **il-aasák.**

Sp: **il-aasák.** (*n.*) *mtendaji*; worker, doer, one who does. **Írā oláásani otī k̩nā kishú, anáa írā ol̩pény?** Are you a worker herding these cows, or are you their owner? This word implies that, whether paid or not, the individual is not working for himself. *See:* **a-ás** ‘to do’.

ol-aasí *Ss:* **ol-áasí.** *Op:* **il-óóasí.** *Sp:* **íl̩óóasí.** [*Parakuyo Os:* **ol-óasí.**] (*n.sg.*) *kazi*; job. *Use:* slang. This word originated when Maasai people began looking for paid jobs. *See:* **ol-kási** ‘job’; **en-kiás** ‘work, deed’; **a-ás** ‘to do’.

aashû (*conj.*) *ama, au*; alternative conjunction: or. **Tégelú enkishûí ɔ aashû kééya.** Choose between life or death. **Tégelú enkishûí aashû kééya.** Choose between life or death. (w). *See:* **arashû** ‘or’.

► **aashû aké ila, isipokuwa**; unless (as in a threat). **Aashû aké teníl̩ sukúul̩ néméapok.** Unless you go to school, I will cane you. (*lit:* Unless you go to school, I will not cane you.) (w).

aaúí [*Purko áuúí.*] (*interj.*) *nipe msaada!*; exclamation for help, especially used by women and children: help!

ol-abáani *Ss:* **ol-ábáání.** *Op:* **il-abaák.** *Sp:* **il-ábáák.** [*West Sp:* **il-abaák.**] [*South Op:* **il-abaá.**] [*Parakuyo Os:* **al-abáani, ol-abáani.**] (*n.*) **1 • daktari, mpasuaji**; male healer or doctor for people or animals. He may perform surgery, pray for people to get well, or undo witchcraft. **Étábáá olábáání enkerái namúéí.** The doctor has treated a sick child. **Olábáani ḡolé láaishóó lél̩ keék.** It is the doctor who gave me those medicines. (PK). *See:* **a-bák** ‘to heal’. **2 • Mungu**; God, as ‘the Spirit who heals my soul’. *Use:* Christian. **Étámáyíáná olábáání iyíóók aishó enchán sápek telé áí.** God has blessed us to give us a lot of rain this year. **3 • [North] kiongozi katika sherehe za kimila**; ceremonial leader who goes first in letting people know how a ritual is done.

• enk-abáani **1** • *daktari wa kike, mtabibu wa kike*; female healer or doctor. *She may bless women to conceive, is believed to have acquired her skills from God, and thus has a high position in society.* **2** • *nesi wa kike*; female nurse who helps in a hospital. **3** • *daktari wa kienyeji*; unqualified doctor, “quack”. *Use: derog.* **4** • *daktari mdogo*; young doctor.

ɔl-abáāi *Var: ɔl-abāi. Ss: ɔl-ábaai. Op: il-abáan. Var: il-aábai. Sp: il-ábaan. [Purko Ss: ɔl-ábaai]. (n.sg.) aina ya mti*; tree species with bright green leaves, crimson-colored or yellow flowers, and a very bad smell; leaves may be boiled to make a tea for washing newborns, the sap is used to remove chiggers. *Compositae; Microglossa Pyrifolia; Psadia punctulata; Conyzanewii, Microglossa Eliotti.*

abárani *Ss: ábárání. Op: abarák. Sp: ábárák. (adj.) 1* • *angalifu, halisi*; the quality of a person who does things in a correct, perfect, ordered way. *ɔltúnjani abárani enarikinō néyienj enkérr.* A very careful person should be the one who slaughters the sheep. (e.g. *dividing meat sections according to muscles and connective tissues*). **2** • *mwangalifu*; the quality of being highly observant and noting details, able to distinguish things (particularly physically): careful, thoughtful. *Implies intellectual brightness. Kéyíólōu ɔltúnjani ábárání intaré enyénā.* The observant person will be able to identify his sheep.

• ɔl-abárani (n.) **1** • *mwangalifu*; patient, careful, observant person who does things with perfection, paying attention to details. **2** • [Purko, North] *mwangalizi mzuri ambaye anachunga ng’ombe kwa uangalifu, kiasi kwamba hakuna ng’ombe anayekufa au kupotea*; person that keeps a large group of animals perfectly, so none escape or are killed. *See: a-barakí* ‘to do carefully’.

ɔl-abárnoni *Ss: ɔl-ábárnóní. Op: ilabarnók. Sp: il-abarnók. (n.) 1* • *kinyozi, mnyoaji*; barber, shaver, shearer. *Use: rare. Mébárnishō ɔlábárnóní kewarié.* A barber does not shave at night. **2** • *mnyoaji usiku (huyu ni kama mchawi)*; professional barber. *Traditionally performs religious rituals.*

• enk-abárnoni *kinyozi wa kike*; one who decorates women for dancing.

ɔl-abíkoni *Ss: ɔl-abikoní. Op: ilabikók.*

Sp: il-abikók. (n.) 1 • *mkazi, mwenyeji*; one who has stayed for a long time in an area: inhabitant. *Ilabikók ɔɔpény enkóp óotomitó étúrrí ilchóroi.* It was the inhabitants who refused the wells to be dug. (Pk). **2** • *abakiye, mabaki*; one who remains: remnant. *Óre apá peē éídúrrí néíŋwarí ɔlabikók.* When people left, it was the remnants that were left. (Pk). **3** • *makazi ya muda mfupi*; temporary residence. *See: a-bík* ‘to stay, remain’.

enk-ábílā *Ss: enk-abilā. [Kisonko Os: enk-abíla.*

Ss: enk-ábila. Op: inkabilaitín. Sp: ink-ábilaitín]. (n.) 1 • *kabila*; tribe. *Refers to distinct tribes (not subdivisions of tribes). Írá ɔlíaa abíla?* Which tribe do you belong to? (KS). **2** • *aina*; kind, type. *tenijō táatá áíŋɔr ínaā ábílā ɔ́ ltúnjáná* when you try to see that kind of people. *See: én-kábílā* ‘tribe’. *Borrowed: Swahili.*

enk-ábílikái *Ss: enk-ábilikai. Op: inkábílika.*

Sp: ink-ábílika. (n.) ushanga; small bead.

enk-abobóki *Ss: enk-ábobóki. Op: ink-abobók.*

Sp: ink-ábobok. (n.) 1 • *gamba*; piece of bark from a tree. *Eitáyíó enkáyíóní enkabobóki tɔ lchání.* The boy has removed the bark from the tree. **2** • *mtu mkondefu*; despicable emaciated person. *Use: pejorative. Eitāā emuoyián ɔltúnjani enkabobóki.* The sickness has made the person emaciated.

• ɔl-abobóki [Purko, South] *ganda la kidonda*; scab.

en-ábóóí *Ss: en-abooí. (n.) aina ya mimea*; wild

plant sp. of the potato family. *Solanaceae; Datura stramonium. Ebulú enaboóí tɛ olmúuate.* Datura grows in a deserted home. *The stalks have star-shaped leaves or “heads” with seven narrow points.*

abóri *Ss: áborí. (n.r.) 1* • *chini ya*; underneath.

Etíi enkáyíóní abóri ɔlchani. The boy is under the tree. *Óre oshí íntoná ɔ́ lkeék némelio amū abóri enkóp etíi.* The roots of trees are not seen because they are underground. (Pk). **2** • *chini ya*; below, at a lower level, down, lower regions. *Etíi inkíshu abóri oldóínyíó.* The cows are at the foot of the hill. (Pk). *Elóítō*

A - a

abakiye ol-abíkoni
 abjadi taz. ol-tóiló
 abudu (ku-) a-omón, a-serém;
 (taz. enk-omonó, e-sérematá)
 acha í-mboó, íntashó; (taz. a-
 itashé)
 acha (ku-) a-duñoó; (taz. a-dún),
 a-ĩnataá, a-ĩnuaá, a-isoroó;
 (taz. a-isór), a-itiák,
 a-paasharé, a-pál, -túnúáyie;
 (taz. í-mboó, em-pálátá)
 acha (ku-) kunyonyesha a-eyí, a-
 eyú
 acha (ku-) maagizo a-itanáp;
 (taz. a-náp)
 achama (ku-) a-ñá
 achana (ku-) na a-orrorré
 achanisha (ku-) a-ĩnadié; (taz. a-
 ĩnád)
 achia (ku-) a-ĩnueikí, a-ĩnókí, a-
 nút, a-palakí; taz. a-pál
 achisha (ku-) kunyonyesha a-eré
 ada o-enét
 adabisha (ku-) a-ír
 adhabu ol-álém ónyókíé
 adhibiwa (ku-) a-rót
 adhibu (ku-) a-itanán; (taz.
 a-nán)
 adhiri (ku-) a-ĩnajaá
 adilishwa (ku-) a-walá
 adui ol-mánátintá,
 ol-ñámátintá
 afya sídái
 afya mbaya (kuwa na) a-ibiitiari
 afya (kuwa na) a-biotú,
 a-biyotú
 agano ol-niño
 agiza (ku-) a-iríú, a-irríú,
 a-irruayá, a-íták, a-itanáp (taz.
 a-náp), a-ipaayá
 agizia (ku-) a-ítabaikí
 agizo en-kitoría
 ah ee
 ahadi (kuvunja) a-irriaayá
 ahidi (ku-) a-isiligíé
 ahirisha (ku-) a-dún enkigúéna
 aibisha (ku-) a-ítukurrú; (taz.
 a-kurrú)
 aiku en-kurrúna, e-súláre,
 i-súra
 aiku (kuona) a-kurrú; (taz.

a-kurrú)
 aina enk-ábílâ, én-kábílâ, en-kitó,
 e-múá,
 em-púkúnotó
 aitwaye (ambaye) ojĩ
 akaunti ol-béné
 akili ol-lélúkunya
 ala en-chásherr
 alama en-gúetátá,
 ol-kigeróti, ol-kígérótó,
 il-kípírat, ol-ñâm,
 ol-ñeríántusí, ol-pónótó,
 o-rrekíé, e-sírârê, o-síratá
 alama ya pigo e-óshótó
 alama (kuweka) a-igér, a-igís, a-
 ĩnamĩnám, a-ĩnís,
 a-mishír, a-pón, a-sír, a-tár;
 en-kígérótó
 alasiri (kuwa) a-gilá
 alfajiri enk-akenyá, akényua e-
 nasiríé
 alfajiri (kuwa) a-ibalaanyaá
 alika (ku-) a-itaalíp
 aliyefiwa en-dórróp sésên
 aliyekufa (mtu) e-masáitá,
 e-nashómó, ol-oshómó
 aliyetengwa tinkí
 ama aashú, aishú, anáaa,
 arashú, weitú
 amana (kuweka) a-ĩnueikí
 amani e-ñénó, ol-niño,
 e-seriání, o-sótúá
 amani (kuwa) a-serianú
 amani (nembo) ĩnk-ái,
 enk-áwu
 ambaa íno
 ambaa (ku-) a-ijórr,
 a-ikurtut- arí, a-ikurtutari, a-
 lutoó
 ambao káa
 ambatana (ku-) a-retoó; (taz. a-
 rét), a-rík, a-rubaré,
 a-irukurukoré
 ambaye káa, o-
 ambayo káa
 ambazo káa
 ambia (ku-) a-jokí, a-likí, a-tiakí
 ambukiza (ku-) a-tír

amen ná-aí! (taz. aí 'Mungu')
 amina ésaí
 amini en-dupái
 amini (ku-) a-irúk, a-isiligí
 amini (kuto-) kúák
 aminika (isiyo) e-wúánké
 aminisha (ku-) a-ĩnueikí
 amka (ku-) a-dumunyé, -inyo, a-
 inyototó, a-jéú, -nyo, a-píú
 amkia (ku-) a-yookí
 amri en-kitoría, en-kítánápata
 amrisha (ku-) a-itanáp; (taz.
 a-náp)
 amsha (ku-) a-inyeyié,
 a-inuaakí, a-iseiseiyé,
 a-putú
 amua (ku-) a-dún, a-igúén, a-
 ikúm, a-jó
 amua (kutoweza) a-itikó
 anayeitwa náají
 andaa (ku-) a-barishó, a-itobír,
 a-rretená, a-yierú
 andama (ku-) a-dupakí
 andika (ku-) a-igér, a-sír
 andiko ol-kigeróti
 anga enk-ái, képer, ol-ñâm, ol-
 oinánge, shúmátá
 angalau aishú
 angalia (ku-) a-ĩnór, a-ĩnueráa, a-
 ipír, a-asaayá, a-ishololó, a-
 nán sílig, a-shíl, a-tál
 angalifu abáraní
 angalifu (kuwa) a-ból
 angamia (ku-) a-idaayá, a-idák,
 a-mutá
 angamiza (ku-) a-mút, a-igolaá,
 a-rrárr
 angavu ñên
 angavu (kuwa) a-nyíl
 angaza (ku-) a-ĩlanjílán,
 a-irríáp, a-wánj
 anguka (ku-) -doyie, a-irraarí, a-
 mijoón, a-riiá, a-riiáá,
 a-shutari, a-sularí, a-umunyé
 angukiana (ku-) áa-doikino
 angusha (ku-) a-batát, a-ibeloó,
 a-irriaayá, a-isíash, a-isíón, a-

itiák, a-rratány, a-rrórr, a-
rrúásh, a-rrék, a-rrúésh, a-úr
angushana (ku-) a-áp, áa-apa
anika (ku-) a-ló
anza (ku-) a-akú, a-itér, a-ņas, a-
ígírrígírrishó, a-pukú
anza (ku-) safari a-dumunyé
anzisha (ku-) a-dumú, a-ínán, a-
itutú; (taz. a-túm)
apa (ku-) a-imány, a-íturúj
ardhi en-kóp, en-kulupúóni, ol-
ódó lé nkóp, em-purá
ardhi (ya Wamasai) ol-oshó
arifu (ku-) a-likioó; (taz. a-likí)
arobaini ártam
Arusha il-Arúsa
arusi enk-aréwa
asali en-áishó

asante ashê, en-ashê
ashiria (ku-) a-rój
ashiriana e-rója, e-rójáré
asi (ku-) a-ararí
asiyebadilika mánani
asiye Mmasai ol-méékí
asiye mjamaa mwanjá
asiye mtiifu ol-malmáli
asiye na hekima árró
asiye na masikio mínis
asiye na maziwa njúshúsh
asiye na mkia njúšúrr
asiye na urafiki díá
asiye shujaa ol-músáníkí
asiyējiamini (mtu) ol-omenkewán
asiyējishughulisha kerí
asiyējiweza (mwanamke)
en-turmái
asiyekuwa na afya a-sasú

asiyetegemewa kerí
asiyethaminiwa en-tínkí
askari ol-aírrítani, ol-óshóróí
askofu ol-aírrítani, ol-óshóróí
asubuhi enk-akenyá, nányókié,
sírán, tádekenyá, tédekenyá,
tesírán, e-nasiríé
asubuhi (kuwa) a-kenyú
athiri (ku-) a-íotíotá, a-repény
au aashú, áíashú, arakí, arashú,
áta, o aashú, o arashú, tanáa,
tenáa
awali dúóó
awamu e-ríshátá
awamu (kufanya kwa) a-ít
aya ol-keréri
azima (ku-) a-isilén, a-rrú

B - b

baada a-idíp
baada ya óre peê
baadae adé
baadaye adákê, apá, kenýá, náa
baadaye (kutendeka)
a-kurrunyíé
baba impápá, ményé, páápá,
papá, papái
baba mkwe enk-aptáni,
ol-aputáni, ol-aútáni, impápá,
pakítén
baba yako mínýí
babaika (sema) a-idán
babu enk-akúí, ol-akúí,
enk-akúyiaá, ol-akúyiaá,
kakúyiaá
babu aliyekufa ol-kimáíta
badili e-wálátá
badili (ku-) a-bóín, a-damá,
a-dót, a-gíl, a-íbelekény,
a-íjölölúá, a-ípíd, a-ítaá, a-
merregél, a-wál
badili (ku-) mwelekeo a-bóín,
a-ibél, a-merregél, a-úr
badili (ku-) rangi a-júl
badilika (ku-) a-ípirripírr,
a-ípúsú, áa-wala
badilisha (ku-) a-iwuatiwúát, a-
olól, a-ítapaásh; (taz.

a-paásh)
badilishabadilisha (ku-)
a-iyópiyóp
badilishana (ku-) a-iloikí,
a-inosié, a-ípirié, a-walaá
badilishwa (ku-) a-ololó
bado aké, éitú, étón, itú
bado (kuwa) a-njór
baghala em-bártá
bagua (ku-) a-gelaá
bahari ol-bálbál
bahati en-kishón, e-munyání,
omóm
bahati (kuwa na) a-atá omóm,
a-demá, a-ínosaré,
a-munyán, a-munyák
bahati mbaya e-rókán eomóm
bahati mbaya (kufanya kwa)
a-ípurdek
bahati mbaya (kuwa na)
a-mená, a-rók omóm
baina yao atúá
bainisha (ku-) a-út
baisikeli em-básikil
baka em-bolóre
baka (ku-) a-batát, a-ból,
a-ibún, a-ikóny, a-rék,
a-rrék, a-típ
baki em-perdédi, ol-pisiâi

baki (ku-) a-bík, a-isiadú,
a-lekú, a-rrém, a-wúén
baki (ku-) nyuma a-ínopú,
a-isiadakí
bakia em-puaán, em-puán
bakiza (ku-) a-lekú, a-dún
bakuli ol-bakúli, en-gírrá
balbu enk-ónú, ol-táa
balozí ol-bálósí
bamba (ku-) a-ibún
bana (ku-) a-nám, a-rrísh
bana (ku-) matumizi
a-isirikanaá
banda ol-álé
bandama en-tánu
bandika (ku-) a-korkórt
bangili enk-adaláwuo,
ol-bankíli, ol-katáarr,
én-kíríná, e-máirínáí,
ol-ódí, enk-óshóláí
banua (ku-) a-lidá
banwa (ku-) a-gotorí
bao en-késhuí
bao (mchezo wa) en-tótoi
bapa ol-sán
bapa (ku-) fanya a-isíásh
barabara ol-barabára,
ol-baribára, ol-gûê,
ol-kítíkótó, enk-óitíé,

enk-óitói, m̥nyɔrɔrɔ
 baradhuli ol-kilói
 baraka ε-máyian,
 ε-máyianata
 baraka (-enye) k̥ɔtét
 baridi en-kijápe, ɔl-kírób̥i
 baridi (kufanya kuwa) a-irɔpijé
 baridi (kuwa) a-irɔbí, a-irɔpijú, a-
 m̥elán; (taz. a-nyá)
 baridi yabisi ɔl-báε
 bariki (ku-) a-mayían
 barua em-pálái
 bashiri (ku-) a-mús, a-wúás
 basi ási, básí
 bata em-bátá, e-motórok̥i, em-
 páta
 bati e-mabáti
 batiza (ku-) a-ibatisá
 baya árruoni
 baya zaidi (kuwa) a-doyío
 bayana (kuwa) a-ibalá
 beba (ku-) a-idimú,
 a-idiridírú, a-ikuyúkuyaá,
 a-jáp, a-náp
 beba (ku-) silaha a-napá
 bebea (ku-) a-yayíε
 beberu ɔl-ɔrɔ
 bebesha (ku-) a-irót
 bega ɔl-dápásh, ɔl-aílílâi,
 ɔl-ɔílílâi, o-rôny
 begi ɔl-béné, en-k̥ɔndô
 bei en-kinyanjá
 bei ghali (kuwa) a-gól
 bei rahisi (kuwa) a-lelék
 bekua (ku-) a-ibún̄
 bembea (ku-) a-dál̄, a-ijuló, a-
 ilíán, a-iléd, a-isán̄
 bembeleza (ku-) a-id̥ɔndórr, a-
 ilélém, a-ileshileshíε,
 a-ipék, a-pakás a-p̥ɔp̥ɔí,
 a-isísh
 benua (ku-) a-ibalaanyaá
 besi (kuwa na) a-iroshí
 betri o-sót

bezo ol-buaá
 bezo (ku-) a-nyaál
 biashara en-kinyanjá,
 ol-óilólé, en-t̥ɔnâi
 bibi enk-akúí, enk-akúyiaâ,
 kokoô, en-tásat
 bibi harusi enk-áíbártani,
 e-siankíkí,
 bibi kizee aliyefariki en-kimáíta
 bidi (ku-) takiwa a-naré
 bidii en-kinyinyirét,
 e-nyúáátá
 bidii (kuwa) a-gól
 bigijii en-áin̄r̄r̄
 bila malipo péshɔ
 bila mama ol-okishí
 bila masakio minis
 bila shaka épaée
 bin (fulani) ɔl̄
 binamu papú
 bingirika (ku-) a-ikolikolorí, a-
 ipurpurrorí
 bingirisha (ku-) a-ibelelén,
 a-ikorrikorroó,
 a-ikururumoó, a-iperipér, a-
 iperripér
 bingirisha (ku-) a-ibél
 binti e-inóti, ε-mámpái,
 enk-olíontôí, e-silá, en-títôbisha
 (ku-) kwa maneno a-núárr
 bishana (ku-) a-ishankárr
 bluu bulú, bulúu, kií, p̥us,
 sagárarami, sírua
 bluu (kuwa) a-ipusá, a-ipusú
 bluu wa anga em-parária
 boga ɔl-malenké
 boi ol-bói, súújí
 bokisi e-sandúku
 boma áñ, enk-alulúña, em-bó, ε-
 manyíshɔ, e-súutí
 boma (la mifugo) rónchó
 boma (la sherehe) e-únótó
 bonde en-díkírr, en-gámátá, en-
 gúmotisho, en-gúmotó, ɔl-

kejú, ε-ñérém, e-nóñótó, ɔ-
 yárátá, ɔ-yérátá, e-úlulú
 bonde (kuwa na) a-gúm
 bonyeza (ku-) a-r̥góny
 bora (kuwa) a-ibalá
 boriti sómúá, e-súutí
 brashi ɔl-kísújét, i-lénýók
 bubu or-búbu, mináni
 bubu (kuwa) a-minanú
 bugudhi (ku-) a-igunyagunyíε
 buibui ol-kédi, e-súrisúri
 bluu p̥ús; (taz. bluu)
 bunduki en-tiól
 buni (ku-) a-ipirú
 bure péshɔ
 burudani en-kueniâ
 burudisha (ku-) a-ileshileshíε
 buruza (ku-) a-gírr, a-ikurtút, a-
 ikurtút, a-ikuyúk, a-injirtít, a-
 ipúsh, a-itunjeikí, a-yiataá, a-
 yietaá
 busara en-kiook
 bustani en-kurmá, e-rórêt
 busu (ku-) a-ñetút
 buti or-búti
 butu mináni
 butu (kufanya) a-itiminán,
 a-kúny
 butu (kuwa) a-minanú, a-rók
 ɔñɐ
 buu ɔl-arrékâi, ɔl-chánkarói, ol-
 kúrtó, ol-ñóñôí
 bwana apáyíâ, ɔl-payían
 bwawa ɔl-áré, em-bálbál,
 ol-buaá, enk-ɔibotí em-paás, em-
 pálbál, ε-sílánkâ,
 ε-sílánké, en-túrótó
 bwawa (kufanya) a-lók, a-lúén
 bweka (ku-) a-búák,
 a-ilemilém
 bweka (ku-) mifugo a-iseérr
 bwia (ku-) a-imurgút
 bwiru ol-kúrdúdú

Ch - ch

cha (ku-) a-ikenýú; (taz. ol-
 oisótoô, ol-osotói)

chacha (ku-) a-isamís, a-isomít,
 a-isuishó

chache en-kiní, kití, kunyík, kw̥tí
 chachu sagárarami

chachu (kuwa) a-isijjó, a-isiishó,
a-isukút, a-kú
chafu ol-dúruk, ol-píle, súújí,
tórónô
chafu (kuwa) a-idurúk, a-ikereék,
a-típ
chafua (ku-) mazungumzo
a-ilópilóp
chafuka (ku-) a-ikereék,
a-rruyoó
chafuliwa (ku-) a-rroyó
chafya a-sij
chafya (kupiga) a-itisíá,
a-sinját
chagua (ku-) a-dutaá, a-gél,
a-pút, a-shíl, a-sirú, a-ún
chai ol-ddó, shâi, ol-túpîâ
chaka (ku-) a-musanú, -tashe;
(taz. a-shé)
chaki en-túrótó, é-sirét
chakula ol-adakítá, ol-adakíté,
en-dáa, e-múta, é-yíarátá
chakula cha damu ol-píle
chakula (kupata) a-rrutishó
chakura (ku-) a-ijól, a-isór
chale (ku-) a-dúñ
chama en-kulúo
chana (ku-) a-iperdéd, a-isúr, a-
kúrr, a-ñelés, a-ñér,
a-ñerdés, a-súr
chanachana (ku-) a-dedíá
changanya (ku-) a-ór
changanya (ku-) a-ijólíñjól,
a-ipúrj, a-irriírr, a-irriírrán, a-
ituhúl, a-iul, a-júl, a-kúr, a-míl,
a-shúl; (taz. a-papúl)
changanya (ku-) na maziwa a-sír
changanyikiwa (ku-)
a-girrigírrán, a-idán,
a-ijaanjírró, a-itaaláu,
a-maná, a-miló
changarawe o-sínyái, o-súnyái,
en-tótoi
changarawe (sehemu) ol-kárkar
changia (ku-) a-ijárr, a-ishó
chanja (ku-) a-dúñ, a-guetú,
a-igís enkóshóke, a-ñám,
a-kórd
chanjia en-tárúnotó
chanjachanja (ku-)
a-inyaminyám
chanua (ku-) a-dány
chanuo e-ojét
chanzo é-ñásúnótó, ol-çñú

chapa ol-míshíré
chapa (ku-) a-ár, a-idón,
a-iperripérr, a-ishúél,
a-kúrr, a-lép, a-míshír,
a-ñúrr, a-petipét, a-pór
chapa (ku-) miguu a-isenyisény
charakisha (ku-) a-iseuséú
chatu é-méú, én-tará
chawa é-láshéí
cheche en-tibíli, ol-tiili
cheche (kutoa) a-darakí
chechemea (ku-) a-ikurtumóri,
a-imerrimérr, a-ijadedé,
a-ijnín, a-mermerarí
chefua (ku-) a-gurrumá,
a-iturrugúm; (taz. a-rrugúm)
cheka (ku-) a-imukumúk,
a-ipék, a-kuení; (taz. a-galál
chekecha en-jiátá)
chekelea (ku-) a-irrásh
cheki (ku-) a-asayá, a-shiláá, a-
rúm
chelechele mwekundu o-sidái lé
kúé
chelewa (ku-) a-ilitilít, a-ilúd, a-
imalimál, a-imutikí,
a-imutíé, a-inopú, a-irín,
a-maná, a-mutíé; (taz.
a-mút, a-mutikí, a-tón)
chelewesha (ku-) a-irishaá
chemba ol-gílátá, en-kútótó, ol-
púnúká
chembe é-rrarráti
chembe ya moyo é-muinya
chemichemi en-chórró
chemsha (ku-) a-ireweje
chenga é-rrarráti
chenga (kuwa) a-rrirrí
chenji (ku-) a-gíl
chenyewe kwán
cheo ol-óríka
chepesi (kuwa) a-bebék
chepuka (ku-) a-uló
cheua (ku-) a-inyakú, a-lék,
a-shér
cheza (ku-) a-dalá, a-igurán, a-
ipák, a-rány, a-shá; (taz. en-
dála, o-sínkólíö,
ol-kúrrótó)
cheza (ku-) mchezo áa-ar
en-kúkúó
chezacheza (ku-) a-kujukujaná
chezesha (ku-) majimkononi
a-galgál

chiku mweusi ol-kúrdúdú
chimba (ku-) a-iromokí,
a-ironjirón, a-ót a-túr,
a-udú enkáré; (taz. en-túrótó)
chini abórí, kushiini,
enk-óshóke, é-suntái
chini juu (kukaa) a-ijulujúl
chinja (ku-) a-baayá, a-sáj,
a-yián, a-yiéñ
chipua (ku-) a-ibulaá,
a-imarrimárr
chipuka (ku-) a-itupukú; (taz. a-
pukú), a-yúk
choa (ku-) a-isurú
chochea (ku-) moto a-inók,
a-isúr
chochea (ku-) a-ikúm, a-limán,
a-rúm
chochote káa
chochwe en-kumé
choka (ku-) a-dukenyá, a-eká, a-
hál, a-ikanjá, a-júrr₂,
a-naurá, -nare, a-pány,
a-shál, -tashe; (taz. a-shé)
chokaa en-túrótó
chokonoa (ku-) a-isurú
chokoza (ku-) a-ikórój, a-ikúm, a-
inyál, a-ñelakí
choma (ku-) a-dál, a-irús,
a-isurokí, a-ñór, a-péj, a-rém, a-
rúm, a-úd; (taz. e-rémóre)
choma (ku-) mshale a-ñór
chombo en-dakét, en-kídon, en-
kírórét, en-kódóós,
or-kóbó, é-mála, ol-míntírr, en-
tákeitá, ol-tógóm
chomeka (ku-) a-ilipilíp, a-rúk;
(taz. a-péj, a-rém)
chomelea (ku-) a-isurokí
chomoa (ku-) a-etú, a-shít,
a-ashutú, a-shurtú
chomoza (ku-) a-ilepú, a-ipík, a-
píú, a-pukú, a-rumishó, a-
rumú, a-rrúm
chonga (ku-) a-dót, a-gúét,
a-itipíj, a-igorigór, a-ilíán, a-
róny, a-súl
chonganisha (ku-) a-irrikí
chonge ol-tagilígíli
chongo (mwenye) ol-okúrto óñé

chonjo (kuwa) a-rripó,
a-rretená
choo kigumu ol-gólomí
choo (kukosa) a-gám
chopoa (ku-) a-sár
chora (ku-) a-guetakí, a-guetú, a-
sír
choropoka (ku-) a-itutúó
chosha (ku-) a-ék, a-ináúr
chota (ku-) a-idelú, a-kúrt,
a-okú, a-ót
chozi ol-kíyíóí
chubua (ku-) a-birí, a-idós,
a-ilény, a-shúrt, a-shút
chubuka (ku-) a-dotó, a-siká
chuchu ol-kína
chuchumaa (ku-) a-igaanyá,
a-igutumā, a-ikulejá,
a-isaganyá, a-jujumá
chuchumaisha (ku-) a-isukúd
chui ol-kerí, ol-owuarú

chuja (ku-) a-birí, a-ipirú, a-jí, a-
síl; (taz. e-sós)
chuki en-duarán, en-kibá, ol-tílo
chukia (ku-) a-gagóm, a-ibá, a-
riká, -tónjá
chukua inkó, inkuna, nkó,
ε-yárúnotó
chukua (ku-) a-dumaá, a-idós, a-
inyaayá, a-ishaá, a-itaá, a-
itabayá, a-shilaá,
a-shoró, a-yá, ε-wá
chukua (ku-) upande a-jíñaá
chuma enk-alulúnga, ol-chúma, e-
mabáti, ol-míshiré,
ɔ-sákánkarr, e-sekenkêi
chuma (ku-) a-dotú
chumba en-gílátá
chumbia (ku-) a-sír
chumvi en-chúmpi, ε-makát, ε-
mnyán, ε-nabelí,

ε-naisúkút, em-pórr, shímpi
chumvi (kuwa na) a-imotót,
a-isishó, a-isukút
chumvi (sehemu) síngátare
chuna (ku-) a-baayá, a-idós,
a-yíén; (taz. em-báaré)
chunga (ku-) a-dól, a-iperríperr,
a-irritá, a-ramát
chungu ol-móllaá, e-motí
chungu (kuwa) a-dúá
chungulia (ku-) a-irumum, a-
rúm, a-rrúm
chunguza (ku-) a-ikitalán,
a-ínór, a-júrrí, a-shíl
chungwa ol-mashúnkūāi
chunusi (ku-) a-típ
chupa ol-túpa
chura ol-tuaá
chutama (ku-) a-ikububó

D - d

dada enk-anáhe, enk-anáshe
dadisi (ku-) a-iteréú, a-júrrí
dai (ku-) a-rríny
daima oshí
daka (ku-) a-ibún, a-ñamú
dakiza (ku-) a-dún
daktari ol-abáani, ol-ákítarrí, ol-
dákítarrí, ol-kítári
dalili ol-búlábúli, a-ñám
damka (ku-) a-isúr, a-púny,
a-yekú, a-yók, a-yookí
damu enk-arbúáli, en-chópét, en-
kalbúáli, en-karbúáli, nailánga,
ɔ-sárgé, ɔ-saróí
dandia (ku-) a-imámalá
danganya ol-marenké
danganya (ku-) a-dún, a-gelém,
a-ilalankúsh, a-imaampút, a-
imág, a-ipwédá, a-isimú, a-
itapón; (taz. a-pón),
a-itimírímírr, a-itukutukó, a-
iwushíé, a-júk, a-kút, a-léj, a-
pét, a-purú, a-púrr, a-rém
danganyifu e-súnkúreisho
dansi (ku-) a-rány

daraja ol-lanét, enk-ópiró, ɔ-
sagám
darasa en-kilási
dari kerépaji, ol-tápút
darubini (en-)tarubíni
dawa ol-ghaní, il-keék,
ol-máírú, ol-odúá, en-tásim, ol-
tagóm
dawa (kusikia) taz. a-nín
debe ol-dépe, em-pílbíl
deni e-síle
dereva ol-aréwani
desturi ol-kerretí, in-koón
dhabihu em-pólósatá
dhahabu ol-súyái
dhahabu (rangi ya) lerâi, owuarú
dhaifu a-shalú
dhaifu (kuwa) a-ilishó,
a-isuujinó, a-leporí,
a-mená, a-naná
dhahiri (kuwa) a-ibalá, a-líoó
dhambi e-njóki
dhambi (mtenda) ol-áinókoni
dhamiria (ku-) a-barakí
dhana en-dúáátá
dhani (ku-) a-piikí

dhania (ku-) a-mús, a-tém
dharau ol-buaá, ol-mená,
ε-menâi
dharau (ku-) a-itúny, a-ipusíé, a-
ikíñaá, a-mén, a-nyaál,
-tónjá
dhihaka hâi, hái
dhihaki (ku-) a-dalaré,
a-ikordód, a-ínán, a-ipék,
a-isurdeény, a-iteén,
a-kueniyíé, a-mén,
a-sukény
dhoofika (ku-) a-ibiitiaá,
a-iliará, a-itianyá
dhoofisha (ku-) a-nyaál
dhoofu (ku-) a-toyú
dhoruba en-dárátá é nchán, ol-
kutáti
dhuru (ku-) a-bór, a-ibayú; (taz.
a-ibá), a-ikobishó,
a-inók, a-inyál, a-izitiót,
a-itarasú, a-itasúr; (taz. a-súr),
a-itík, a-jíp, a-repény
digi digi em-púaa, e-eonkó
dimbwa e-múgúrr
dimbwi ol-bálbál