

SISUMBWA

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NA
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SUMBWA-ENGLISH-SWAHILI
AND
ENGLISH-SUMBWA-SWAHILI DICTIONARY

Kulikoyela K. Kahigi

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PREFACE

The origin of this dictionary goes as far back as the years 1974 – 1978 when I began collecting material for a Sisumbwa dictionary that I had decided to compile. At that time my wish was to collect as many words as possible for a detailed dictionary that would have, among other things, included all derivations under headwords. My sources were the many Sisumbwa speakers I was constantly in contact with, myself as native speaker, and the religious texts that I had begun reading when I was in Standard Four. In addition to these sources, in the early 1980's I managed to get hold of *Grammaire de Sisumbwa* (by A. Capus), from which I collected some more words. I also came across *Pages D'Histoire Yeke* and *Les Yeke*, thus learning about the Sumbwa people (known as the Bayeke) who settled in Kongo in the 19th century and founded the Yeke Kingdom there.

Additional data for this dictionary was collected (on and off) in the period 1982-99; and final data-collection was done in 2002-2003 using a *Languages of Tanzania* project lexical questionnaire. By this time, I had already realized that compiling a detailed Sisumbwa dictionary was not a realistic goal in the short-term due to other pressing commitments. I therefore restricted myself to the dictionary list I had already collected, and worked on the Kiswahili and English equivalents, as well as categorizing the headwords. Finally, all the headwords were arranged alphabetically. The result is not the detailed dictionary initially envisaged, at least for the following reasons: (i) the dictionary list does not take account of all adjective, verb and noun derivations and the compounding and reduplication means of word-formation, and (ii) derivations are not arranged under respective headwords.

Many Sisumbwa speakers have contributed freely of their knowledge of the language from the initial data-collection to the later stage of indicating Kiswahili and English equivalents. I hope they will be glad when they see the published dictionary. To all these I say: *Mulabheezya muno*.

To the few whose contribution has been substantive, I have special words of thanks. First, I would like to pay a tribute to the late Kahigi Kanalwanda, who helped me between 1974 and 1999 when I collected much of the Sisumbwa data used in this dictionary. He was always a ready informant who answered most of my questions about Sisumbwa words and their meanings.

I am also grateful to the following informants who have always been ready and eager to answer my questions, and in most cases went out of their way to help: Mr. Kasase (Ushilombo, Bukombe), Ms Magdalena Manyala (Uyowa, Urambo), Mkabhagolola Kwibhukila (Geita), Christian Kayagila and Lydia Mabubu (Uyowa, Urambo).

Special thanks should also go to Mswazi Makaka of Ushilombo, Bukombe, for his kindness and readiness to answer questions concerning the language, and also for allowing me to read correspondence, written in Sisumbwa, between his late father Mwami Kizozo Makaka and the Sumbwa Kings of the Yeke Kingdom in the Kongo.

Completion of research on this dictionary and its publication has been carried out under the Languages of Tanzania (LOT) project through a grant from the *Swedish*

International Development Agency (SIDA/SAREC). I would like to thank the sponsor without whose help this work would not have seen the light of day at this time. I also thank the LOT project task force members who have provided the inspiration for this work; I thank LOT project members who commented on the dictionary.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the following sources which I have used in my research: *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Tanzania*, 1994, Mbuya, L.P. et al, RSCU/SIDA; *Sitabho Sye Sala*, 1933, White Fathers, Roma; *Katekisimu ye Dini Katoliki mu Sisumbwa*, 1953, T.M.P. Tabora; and *Masomo ge Ilagano lye Mbele ne Ilagano Iyahya*, Rome.

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INTRODUCTION

Aims

This trilingual dictionary includes words collected since the mid and late 1970s and those collected under the research program of the Languages of Tanzania project. This is the first Sisumbwa-English-Kiswahili/English-Sisumbwa-Kiswahili dictionary available¹. The researcher had three main aims in compiling this dictionary. The first is to provide a readily available tool to linguists who are interested in studying or comparing Sisumbwa with other languages. The second aim is to provide a reference for any user – be (s)he Sumbwa, English or Swahili speaker – who would be interested in learning something about the other language(s). The third aim (and a wish) is directed at the Sisumbwa speakers themselves. A number of negative factors have contributed to the disorientation of Sisumbwa speakers as to the value of their language, given the confusing multilingual setting in which they live. My wish is that Sisumbwa speaking people who see this dictionary in print will be motivated to learn and use their language and feel proud about it.

Affiliation, Location and Numbers

In his classification of Bantu languages, Guthrie (1948) classified Sisumbwa in Zone F, labelling it F.23. The language is related to Kinyamwezi, Kisukuma, Kinilamba, Kirimi and other languages of Zone F (Guthrie 1948; 1967-71, Nurse and Philippson 1980, and Masele 2001). In terms of vocabulary, Sisumbwa appears to be closer to Nyamwezi than to any other language in the group (Nurse and Philippson 1980). In terms of contacts, Sisumbwa speakers have for a long time been in touch with speakers of Kisubi (Biharamulo), Kirongo and Kizinza (Geita and Sengerema) and Kiha (Biharamulo and Bukombe/Kahama), in addition to Kinyamwezi and Kisukuma.

The language is mainly spoken in Bukombe and Kahama districts (Shinyanga region), Geita and Sengerema districts (Mwanza region), Biharamulo district (Kagera region) and Urambo district (Uyowa) – Tabora region. Given the 2002 Census figures and population increases since then, the number of Sisumbwa speakers may be estimated as follows: Bukombe: 137,115; Kahama: 100,377; Geita: 79,490; Biharamulo: 4,306; Ilemela: 85; Kishapu: 110; Kwimba: 152; Misungwi: 103; Nzega: 358; Shinyanga (R): 2,260; Urambo: 36,755; This estimation gives 361,111 Sisumbwa speakers.

The Dictionary

As a guide to the reader in his/her reading of the dictionary, we give information on orthography, vowel length, classification of words, noun classes, noun derivation, verb extensions, pronouns, demonstratives, possessive stems, and the quantifiers for 'each' and 'any at all'. All these will be dealt with here in order to clarify some aspects of the dictionary. In the case of the dependents of the noun it is

¹The first Sisumbwa dictionary was the *Dictionnaire Shisumbwa-Française*, by A. Capus, 1910, which was not available to the researcher at the data collection stage. Another lexicon is the comparative list for Sisumbwa dialects *Sisilombo* and *Siyombe* used by Balla Masele (2001).

important to throw light on their various forms which are based on the noun class system.

Orthography

The dictionary uses the orthographic conventions recommended by the LOT project for its publications. This system of representation contains the following symbols: a, b, bh, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, s, sh, t, u, v, w, y, z. The symbol bh represents the bilabial fricative while the symbol b represents the bilabial plosive. The sounds represented by j, c, and sh (representing [ç]) are rare, and are found mainly in borrowings.

Tone

Like many Bantu languages, Sisumbwa is a tone language, characterised by two tones - High and Low. Rising and falling tones occur, but these are derived from a sequence of Low-High or High-Low. The tone rules operating in the language are to date little understood since a comprehensive tonal analysis has not yet been undertaken. However, it should be noted that this edition of the dictionary does not include tone-marking for practical reasons. This is a project for a second edition.

Vowel Length

Vowel length in Sisumbwa may result from the following:

- a) Phonological length which is always phonetically realised
- b) Lengthening processes, which include: (i) vowel lengthening before nasal + consonant sequences e.g. /muntu/ → [muuntu]; and (ii) lengthening of a vowel after a consonant + glide sequence, e.g. /ku-ihaga/ → [kwiihaga].

Only phonological length in (a) is relevant here, and has been indicated in the dictionary by double vowels. Lengthening processes in (b) are ignored in the orthographic conventions adopted in this dictionary.

Classification of words

All headwords in the dictionary have been categorised as to class (word or phrase). The word classes include: noun (n), verb (v), adjective (adj), adverb (adv), preposition (p), determiner (det), conjunction (con), pronoun (pro), question word (qw), and interjection (int). Other headword constructions which are phrases have been so categorized, e.g. prepositional phrase (pp), noun phrase (np), verb phrase (vp), etc.

Noun Classes

Sisumbwa noun classes (18 in all) are given in the table below. In the actual presentation in the dictionary, Sisumbwa nouns are for the most part given in their singular form.

muntu n. (bha-)	mtu	person
sintu n. (bhi-)	kitu	thing

This indication of plural markers does not hold in the following situations:

- Where there is no difference between singular and plural forms, e.g.

numba	n.	<i>nyumba</i>	house
meeza	n.	<i>meza</i>	table
- Where nouns that take their plural in class 10 show consonant changes due to the nasal consonant; in this case, the whole plural form is indicated instead of only the marker, e.g.

lulimi	n. (ndimi)	<i>ulimi</i>	tongue
luhe	n. (mpe)	<i>chano ya mti</i>	wooden tray

<i>Class No.</i>	<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1	mu	<i>muntu</i>	person
1a	Ø	<i>maayo</i>	mother
2	bha	<i>bhantu</i>	persons
2a	bhaa	<i>bhaamaayo</i>	mothers
3	mu	<i>muti</i>	tree
4	mi	<i>miti</i>	trees
5	li/i	<i>liino</i>	tooth
6	ma	<i>maino [miino]</i>	teeth
7	si	<i>sintu</i>	thing
8	bhi	<i>bhintu</i>	things
9	n	<i>numba</i>	house
10	n	<i>numba</i>	houses
11	lu	<i>lulimi</i>	tongue
12	ka	<i>kanumba</i>	a small house
13	tu	<i>tunumba</i>	small houses
14	bhu	<i>bhuntu</i>	human-hood
15	ku	<i>kugulu</i>	leg
15a	ku	<i>kuzya</i>	to go
16	ha/haa	<i>haanumba</i>	at house (specific)
17	ku/kuu	<i>kuunumba</i>	on house
18	mu/muu	<i>muunumba</i>	in house

Noun Derivation

Aside from non-derived noun stems, Sisumbwa nouns are formed from the following sources:

- from adjectives and numerals
- by change of class
- from verbs
- by using the elements *-na-* and *-kazi*

Noun Derivation from Adjectives and Numerals

Nouns derived from adjectives and numerals are formed by attaching the class 14 prefix *bhu* to the adjectival and numeral stems; following are examples:

<i>bhubhi</i>	badness	(<- <i>bhi</i> bad)
<i>bhusoga</i>	goodness	(<- <i>soga</i> good)
<i>bhumwi</i>	unity	(<- <i>mwi</i> one)
<i>bhubhili</i>	duality	(<- <i>bhili</i> two)
<i>bhusatu</i>	trinity	(<- <i>satu</i> three)

Noun Derivation by Change of Class

A noun stem may be used with more than one class prefix, each having a different but related meaning, e.g.

<i>musumbwa</i>	a Sumbwa person (class 1)
<i>bhusumbwa</i>	Sumbwaland (class 14)
<i>sisumbwa</i>	the Sumbwa language (class 7)

Here, *musumbwa*, belongs to class 1, while *bhusumbwa*, belongs to class 14, which includes nouns denoting abstract concepts, countries, areas, etc. The last example, *sisumbwa*, belongs to class 7, which includes things, languages, etc.

Other cases of noun-class change include the formation of diminutives, augmentatives and locatives.

Diminutives are formed by prefixes *ka* (singular) and *tu* (plural), while augmentatives are formed by *i/li* (singular - the first occurring before consonant-initial stem, the second before vowel-initial stems). The plural is formed by the *ma* prefix. Locatives are formed by affixing the locative markers *ha*, *ku*, and *mu* to the full noun, i.e. prefix + noun stem. The following examples illustrate the formation of diminutives, augmentatives and locatives:

<i>Noun</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Diminutive</i>	<i>Augmentative</i>	<i>Locative</i>
<i>numba</i>	house	<i>kanumba</i>	<i>inumba</i>	<i>haanumba</i>
<i>numba</i>	houses	<i>tunumba</i>	<i>manumba</i>	<i>hamanumba</i>
<i>nkungulume</i>	cock	<i>kakungulume</i>	<i>ikungulume</i>	<i>ha-ikungulume</i> [<i>hiikungulume</i>]
<i>nkungulume</i>	cocks	<i>tukungulume</i>	<i>makungulume</i>	<i>hamakungulume</i>
<i>nkoko</i>	chicken	<i>kakoko</i>	<i>ikoko</i>	<i>ha-ikoko</i> [<i>hiikoko</i>]
<i>nkoko</i>	chickens	<i>tukoko</i>	<i>makoko</i>	<i>hamakoko</i>

Noun Derivation from Verbs

Nouns derived from verbs show the common patterns found in other Bantu languages. Although the initial scope of the dictionary did not allow a systematic inclusion of all noun derivations, many nouns that are derived from verbs are represented. Many such nouns may be categorized as stated below:

- Nouns formed with the suffix *-i*:
 e.g. *mulimi* farmer (< *-lima* cultivate)
mukenaguzi destroyer (< *-kenagula* destroy)
muhani admonisher (< *-hana* admonish)

The noun stems *-limi*, *-kenaguzi*, *-hani* may also occur with class 14 prefix *bhu-*, thus producing:

bhulimi farming
bhukenaguzi destruction
bhuhani admonition

- Nouns formed with the suffix *-o*:
 e.g. *ibhuuzyo* question (< *-bhuuzya* ask)
ihangizyo prohibition (< *-hangizya* prohibit)
ilagano agreement (< *-lagana* agree)
- Nouns formed with the passive:
 e.g. *mukolwa* drunkard (< *-kolwa* get drunk)
mulekwa bereaved (< *-lekwa* be left)
mubhohwa prisoner (< *-bhohwa* be tied)
- Nouns formed with the suffix *-e*:
 e.g. *bhuhole* peace (< *-hola* become cool)
bhwihalale bliss (< *-ihalala* be happy)
bhwikole likeness (< *-ikola* resemble)
- Nouns formed with bare verb stem and *-i/ma-*:
 e.g. *ilima* act of cultivating (< *-lima* cultivate)
ibhagala act of weeding (< *-bhagala* weed)
idiima act of grazing (< *-diima* graze)
- Nouns formed with the prefix *ka-*:
 e.g. *kabhumbile*² manner of moulding (< *-bhumba* mould)
kakandile manner of plastering (< *-kanda* plaster)
kahambile manner of planting (< *-hamba* plant)

Nouns formed using other elements

- Nouns formed with the affix *-na-*:
 e.g. *munakaaya* head of household
munaluganda clansman
munapemba a Pemba person
- Nouns formed with the suffix *-kazi*:

² The alternative forms are: *kabhumbilo*, *kakandilo*, *kahambilo*.

- e.g. *musumbwakazi* a Sumbwa woman
mugandakazi a Ganda woman
muyangokazi woman of the Yango clan

Other noun formation strategies which are only reflected in a few examples in this dictionary are compounding and reduplication.

Adjective Derivation

A good number of Sisumbwa adjectives are derived from verbs by suffixing -e to the verb-root. The process is quite productive. The verbs in question are those that express a state or a quality. Examples of derived adjectives are:

<i>Adj. Stem</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
<i>-bhalagane</i>	active, clever	< <i>-bhalagana</i>	be clever, active
<i>-bhole</i>	rotten	< <i>-bhola</i>	become rotten
<i>-teekaane</i>	calm	< <i>-teekaana</i>	be calm
<i>-gaase</i>	spoiled (of food)	< <i>-gaasa</i>	become spoiled
<i>-gololoke</i>	straight	< <i>-gololoka</i>	become straight
<i>-gine</i>	fat/thick	< <i>-gina</i>	become fat/thick
<i>-gungumuke</i>	elevated	< <i>-gungumuka</i>	become elevated
<i>-komeele</i>	mature	< <i>-komeela</i>	mature
<i>-sebhe</i>	hot	< <i>-sebha</i>	become hot
<i>-timbe</i>	heavy	< <i>-timba</i>	become heavy

Verb Extensions

Sisumbwa verb extensions are typical of the Bantu situation. The most common verb extensions are presented and exemplified below. Of these extensions, the applicative, stative, causative *-iisi-*, reversive and intensive are characterized by vowel harmony, whereby the extension high vowel (i or u) assimilates to the height of the verb-root mid-vowel.

Applicative: *-il-*

The extension denotes action performed on behalf of, on, at, towards, etc. Examples are:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Applicative</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
<i>-lima</i>	cultivate; farm	<i>-limila</i>	cultivate for
<i>-tema</i>	cut	<i>-temela</i>	cut for
<i>-nwa</i>	drink	<i>-nweela</i>	drink for/from/in
<i>-dula</i>	bore	<i>-dulila</i>	bore for
<i>-taha</i>	draw (water)	<i>-tahila</i>	draw water for
<i>-ikala</i>	sit	<i>-ikalila</i>	sit on/at/for
<i>-fila</i>	take somewhere	<i>-filila</i>	take to (sb)

Passive: *-w/-ibhwa*

The passive extension has the following variants:*-w/-ibhwa*. Examples are:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
<i>-lima</i>	cultivate; farm	<i>-limwa</i>	be cultivated
<i>-tema</i>	cut	<i>-temwa</i>	be cut
<i>-dula</i>	bore	<i>-dulwa</i>	be bored
<i>-taha</i>	draw (water)	<i>-tahwa</i>	be drawn
<i>-lya</i>	eat	<i>-liibhwa</i>	be eaten
<i>-fila</i>	take somewhere	<i>-filwa</i>	be taken somewhere

Stative: *-ik/-ikan-*

This extension denotes a state already completed or still going on. Most verbs use *-ik-* but a few use *-inkan-*.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Stative</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
<i>-lima</i>	cultivate; farm	<i>-limika</i>	be cultivated
<i>-tema</i>	cut	<i>-temeka</i>	be cut
<i>-nwa</i>	drink	<i>-nweeka</i>	be drunk
<i>-dula</i>	bore	<i>-dulika</i>	be bored
<i>-taha</i>	draw (water)	<i>-tahika</i>	be drawn
<i>-bhona</i>	see	<i>-bhenenkana</i>	be seen
<i>-mania</i>	know	<i>-maninkana</i>	be known
<i>-suha</i>	forget	<i>-suhinkana</i>	be forgotten

Causative: *-i/-iisi-*

The extension denotes action performed to cause somebody to change into some state or perform some action. The extension *-i-* is accompanied by morphophonemic changes to the root-final consonants *p, b, l, t, d, k, g*; these change to *f, v, z, s, z, s, z* respectively, as shown in the examples below. The remaining consonants do not change. In all these cases, the causative *-i-* is pronounced as the corresponding glide *y*.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Causative</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
<i>-amiha</i>	become king	<i>-amihya</i>	cause to become king
<i>-fulama</i>	be naked	<i>-fulamyā</i>	cause to be naked
<i>-dula</i>	bore	<i>-duzya</i>	cause to bore
<i>-sila</i>	be cured	<i>-sizya</i>	cure
<i>-ihimpa</i>	become short	<i>-ihimfya</i>	cause to become short
<i>-puupa</i>	be light	<i>-puufya</i>	cause to be light
<i>-sabha</i>	become rich	<i>-savya</i>	cause to become rich
<i>-libha</i>	become bankrupt	<i>-livya</i>	cause to become bankrupt
<i>-hyatahyata</i>	hurry	<i>-hyatahyasya</i>	cause to hurry
<i>-yutayuta</i>	shake continually	<i>-yutayusya</i>	cause to shake continually

<i>-doda</i>	sew	<i>-dozya</i>	cause to sew
<i>-onda</i>	become slim	<i>-onzya</i>	cause to become slim
<i>-luka</i>	vomit	<i>-lusya</i>	cause to vomit
<i>-teeka</i>	cook	<i>-teesya</i>	cause to cook
<i>-ziga</i>	become burnt (esp. food)	<i>-zizya</i>	cause to become burnt

Reciprocal: -i-/-an-

There are two affixes that denote action performed mutually or reciprocally, *-i-* and *-an-*. The first, *-i-*, is also used as a reflexive marker. It is thus ambiguous. Examples for the reciprocal *-i-* are:

Verb	Gloss	Reciprocal -i-	Gloss
<i>ku-londezya</i>	to follow	<i>ku-i-londezya</i>	follow each other
<i>ku-sanga</i>	to find	<i>ku-i-sanga</i>	to meet
<i>ku-taahya</i>	to say farewell	<i>ku-i-taahya</i>	to say farewell to each other
<i>ku-bhona</i>	to see	<i>ku-i-bhona</i>	to see each other
<i>ku-lya</i>	to eat	<i>ku-i-lya</i>	to eat each other

The second extension, *-an-*, which competes with *-i-* as reciprocal marker, shows up in quite a number of recorded examples. Consider the following:

Verb	Gloss	Reciprocal -an-	Gloss
<i>-taaga</i>	throw away	<i>-taagana</i>	leave or abandon each other
<i>-lasa</i>	shoot using a bow	<i>-lasana</i>	shoot each other
<i>-soma</i>	stab	<i>-somana</i>	stab each other
<i>-bhuta</i>	give birth	<i>-bhutana</i>	give birth in great numbers
<i>-tola</i>	backbite	<i>-tolana</i>	backbite each other
<i>-lega</i>	denounce	<i>-legana</i>	denounce each other
<i>-liila</i>	eat for	<i>-liilana</i>	eat at each other's house
<i>-pula</i>	take by force	<i>-pulana</i>	take from each other by force
<i>-viga</i>	squeeze	<i>-vigana</i>	squeeze against each other (esp. in a narrow space)
<i>-lasila</i>	shoot for sb	<i>-lasilana</i>	shoot for each other

There are a few verbs that form their reciprocal forms with *-aan-* instead of *-an-* :

<i>-leka</i>	leave	<i>-lekaana</i>	leave each other
<i>-sanga</i>	find	<i>-sangaana</i>	meet
<i>-gabha</i>	divide	<i>-gabhaana</i>	share

There are also a few examples which appear to have a reciprocal meaning but are not related to any corresponding underived verbs:

-fwaana	quarrel
-nwaana	become friends; become well-mixed
-lagana	agree with each other
-sasana	take from each other by force
-tongana	quarrel

Reversive: -*ul/-uk-* ~-*ulul- /-uluk-*

This denotes action that is the opposite of that denoted by the verb-root. The reversion involves both the active and stative forms. The extension is in many cases realized as: -*uul/-uuk-* ~-*uulul- /-uuluk-*. Examples are:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Reversive Active</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Reversive Stative</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
- <i>bhisa</i>	hide	- <i>bhisula</i>	unhide; reveal	- <i>bhisuka</i>	be revealed
- <i>ziika</i>	bury	- <i>ziikula</i>	disinter	- <i>ziikuka</i>	be disintered
- <i>kinga</i>	shut	- <i>kingula</i>	open	- <i>kinguka</i>	be opened
- <i>bhoha</i>	tie	<i>bhoholola</i>	untie	- <i>bhoholoka</i>	be untied
- <i>gonda</i>	roll	- <i>gondolola</i>	unroll	- <i>gondoloka</i>	be unrolled
- <i>zibha</i>	plug	- <i>zibhuula</i> ; - <i>zibhuulula</i>	unplug	- <i>zibhuuka</i> ; - <i>zibhuuluka</i>	be unplugged
- <i>tega</i>	set trap	- <i>teguula</i> / - <i>teguulula</i>	release trap	- <i>teguuka</i> / - <i>teguuluka</i>	be released
- <i>sona</i>	sew	- <i>sonoolola</i>	unsew	- <i>sonoolola</i>	be unsewn
- <i>funga</i>	shut	- <i>fungula</i> / - <i>fungulula</i>	open	- <i>funguka</i> / - <i>funguluka</i>	be opened

Repetitive: -*agul- /-aguk-*

This extension implies clumsy, excessive or hurried performance of action which continues for some time. There are two forms for this extension: the active -*agul-* and the stative -*aguk-*. Examples:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Rep. Active</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Rep. Stative</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
- <i>tema</i>	cut	- <i>temagula</i>	slash; cut many times	- <i>temaguka</i>	be cut many times
- <i>soma</i>	pierce	- <i>somagula</i>	pierce many times	- <i>somaguka</i>	be pierced many times
- <i>nen</i>	split wood	- <i>nenagula</i>	split into small pieces of wood	- <i>nenaguka</i>	be split into many pieces
- <i>seesa</i>	spill	- <i>sesagula</i>	spill completely / anyhow	- <i>sesaguka</i>	be spilt anyhow
- <i>kata</i>	cut	- <i>katagula</i>	cut into many	- <i>kataguka</i>	be cut into

			pieces		many pieces
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Intensive: -ilizi/-elezi-

This extension denotes either (i) action performed persistently/thoroughly, or (ii) action performed for payment. Examples for (i) are:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Intensive (i)</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
<i>-anguha</i>	make haste	<i>-anguhilizya</i>	be in quite a hurry
<i>-koobha</i>	look for	<i>-koobhelezya</i>	search diligently
<i>-sabha</i>	ask for; beg	<i>-sabhilizya</i>	beg persistently
<i>-viga</i>	squeeze; press	<i>-vigilizya</i>	squeeze tightly

Examples for (ii) are:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Intensive (ii)</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
<i>-lima</i>	farm	<i>-limilizya</i>	farm for sb for payment
<i>-sola</i>	harvest (e.g. groundnuts)	<i>-solelezya</i>	harvest groundnuts for payment
<i>-tumama</i>	work	<i>-tumamilizya</i>	work for payment
<i>-kesa</i>	harvest sorghum	<i>-keselezya</i>	harvest sorghum for payment

Pronouns

The table below shows the pronouns in the language. In the table, pronouns in 1 and 2 are used with humans, while pronouns in 3 through 16 refer to the third person for non-humans (glossed as *it* and *they*).

<i>Noun Class</i>	<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1	<i>one</i>	I; me
	<i>obhe</i>	you
	<i>awe</i>	he/she; him/her
2	<i>ifwe</i>	we; us
	<i>imwe</i>	you (plural)
	<i>abhe</i>	they; them
3	<i>agwe</i>	it
4	<i>azye</i>	they
5	<i>alye</i>	it
6	<i>age</i>	they
7	<i>asye</i>	it
8	<i>abhye</i>	they
9	<i>aye</i>	it

10	<i>azye</i>	they
11	<i>alwe</i>	it
12	<i>ake</i>	they
13	<i>atwe</i>	it
14	<i>abhwe</i>	it/they
15	<i>akwe</i>	it
16	<i>ahe</i>	it
17	--	--
18	--	--

Demonstratives

Sisumbwa has a very complex demonstrative system, which is tripartite. The terms in this system are: *-a*, *-o*, and *-lya*, which are preceded by a preprefix or augment (one of either *a-*, *o-*, or *e-*), and a class prefix, e.g. *o-yu-a* → [oya] ‘this’ (class 1), *o-yu-o* → [oyo] ‘that’ (class 1), *o-yu-lya* → [oyulya] ‘that’ (class 1). The first example, glossed ‘this’, is used to show things so close to the speaker that the speaker can touch them; the demonstrative indicated by *-o* is used to refer to things further away from the speaker which could be closer to the listener; and the final demonstrative, *-lya*, is usually used to indicate things that are ‘over there’ – quite further away from both speaker and listener. Both *-o* and *-lya* may also be used to indicate things previously mentioned in discourse.

As the table shows, there is a further three-way division in the demonstrative system. Each demonstrative (*-a*, *-o*, *-lya*) has, in addition to the ‘normal’ form, two emphatic forms marked by *-no* and *-ne*, roughly glossed as ‘*this right here/there*’ and ‘*this/these very one(s)*’ or ‘*that/those right there*’ and ‘*that/those very one(s)*’, etc.

Notice also that the original forms for class 17 have been lost, and the new forms, *eyo* and *eyilya* with the new glosses of ‘that’¹ and ‘that’², are class 9 forms.

Cl.	<i>this/ these here</i>	<i>this/ these right here</i>	<i>this/these very one(s)</i>	<i>that¹/ those¹ there</i>	<i>that¹/ those¹ right there</i>	<i>that¹/ those¹ very one(s)</i>	<i>that²/ those² over there</i>	<i>that²/ those² right there</i>	<i>that²/ those² very one(s)</i>
1	oya	oyano	oyaane	oyo	oyono	oyoone	oyulya	oyulyano	oyulyaane
2	abha	abhano	abhaane	abho	abhono	abhoone	abhalya	abhalyano	abhalyaane
3	ogwa	ogwano	ogwaane	ogwo	ogwono	ogwoone	ogulya	ogulyano	ogulyaane
4	ezya	ezyano	ezyaane	ezyo	ezyono	ezyoone	ezilya	ezilyano	ezilyaane
5	elya	elyano	elyaane	elyo	elyono	elyoone	elilya	elilyano	elilyaane
6	aga	agano	agaane	ago	agono	agoone	agalya	agalyano	agalyaane
7	esya	esyano	esyaane	esyo	esyono	esyooone	esilya	esilyano	esilyaane
8	ebhya	ebhyano	ebhyaane	ebhyo	ebhyono	ebhyoone	ebhilya	ebhilyano	ebhilyaane
9	eya	eyano	eyaane	eyo	eyono	eyoone	eyilya	eyilyano	ebhilyaane
10	ezya	ezyano	ezyaane	ezyo	ezyono	ezyoone	ezilya	ezilyano	ezilyaane
11	olwa	olwano	olwaane	olwo	olwono	olwoone	olulya	olulyano	olulyaane
12	aka	akano	akaane	ako	akono	akoone	akalya	akalyano	akalyaane
13	otwa	otwano	otwaane	otwo	otwono	otwoone	otulya	otulyano	otulyaane
14	obhwa	obwano	obwaane	obhwo	obhwono	obhwoone	obhulya	obhulyano	obhulyaane
15	okwa	okwano	okwaane	okwo	okwono	okwoone	okulya	okulyano	okulyaane
16	aha*	ahano	ahaane	aho	ahono	ahoone	ahalya	ahalyano	ahalyaane
17	---	---	---	eyo	eyono	eyoone	eyilya	eyilyano	eyilyaane
18	omwa*	omwano	omwaane	omwo	omwono	omwoone	omulya	omulyano	omulyaane

**Aha* glosses as 'here'; *ahano* 'right here'; *ahaane* 'this very place'; etc; while *omwa* glosses as 'inside here'; *omwano* 'right in here'; *omwaane* 'in this very place'; etc.

Possessive Stems

First, second and third person possessives for humans are distinct from those for non-humans, as shown in the following table. All non-human possessive stems have the structure *-a+class subject prefix + -o*, e.g. *-a+gu+o* → [agwo] (Cl. 3), *-a+zi+o* → [azyo], etc.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Possessive Stem</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1	-ane	my; mine
	-ako	your; yours
	-amwe	his/her; his/hers
2	-itu	our; ours
	-inu	your (pl.); yours
	-abho	their; theirs
3	-agwo	its
4	-azyo	their; theirs
5	-alyo	its
6	-ago	their; theirs
7	-asyo	its
8	-abhyo	their; theirs
9	-ayo	its
10	-azyo	their; theirs
11	-alwo	its
12	-ako	its
13	-atwo	their; theirs
14	-abhwo	its/their~theirs
15	-akwo	its
16	-ahe or -aho	its

The quantifier for 'each'

The different forms of this quantifier are formed by prefixing the element *ti* to the *-o* demonstrative forms, as shown below:

<i>Class</i>	<i>ti + -o plus noun</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1	ti - oyo muntu	each person
3	ti- ogwo muti	each tree
5	ti- elyo igi	each egg
7	ti - esyo sintu	each thing
9	ti- eyo numba	each house
11	ti- olwo lusiga	each grain of sorghum
12	ti - ako kaana	each infant
14	ti- obhwo bhufuku	each night
15	ti - okwo kugulu	each leg
16	ti - aho hantu	each place

Class	<i>ti + -o plus noun</i>	Gloss
18	ti- omwo muliina	inside each hole

The quantifier for 'any at all'

This construction is formed by the element *ti* in combination with *-ona* (i.e. *ti-ona*). The various forms are given in the following table:

class	<i>ti+ona</i>	Gloss
1	tyooyo woona	any (e.g. person) at all
2	tyaabho bhoona	any (e.g. people) at all
3	tyoogwo gwoona	any (e.g. tree) at all
4	tyeezyo zyoona	any (e.g. trees) at all
5	tyeelyo lyoona	any (e.g. egg) at all
6	tyaago goona	any (e.g. eggs) at all
7	tyeesyo syoona	any (e.g. object) at all
8	tyeebhyo bhyoona	any (e.g. objects) at all
9	tyeeyo yoona	any (e.g. table) at all
10	tyeezyo zyoona	any (e.g. tables) at all
11	tyoolwo lwoona	any (e.g. tongue) at all
12	tyaako kooona	any (e.g. tongues) at all
13	tyootwo twoona	any small (e.g. thing) at all
14	tyoobhwo bhwoona	any small (e.g. things) at all
15	tyookwo kwoona	any (e.g. leg) at all
16	tyaaho hoona	any place at all

Note that in the plural classes (e.g. people, trees, eggs, etc.), the implied meaning is 'number' or 'type', i.e. any number/type of people/trees/eggs, etc.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Symbol	English	Kiswahili
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adj	adjective	<i>kiyumishi</i>
adv	adverb	<i>kielezi</i>
con	conjunction	<i>kiunganishi</i>
dem	demonstrative	<i>kionyeshi</i>
det	determiner	<i>kibainishi</i>
int	interjection	<i>kiingizi</i>
intr	interrogative	<i>kiulizi</i>
n	noun	<i>nomino</i>
nm	numeral	<i>namba</i>
p	preposition	<i>kihusishi</i>
pp	prepositional phrase	<i>kishazi kihusishi</i>
pos	possessive	<i>kimilikishi</i>
pro	pronoun	<i>kiwakilishi</i>
v	verb	<i>kitenzi</i>

SEHEMU YA KWANZA

SISUMBWA-KIINGEREZA-KISWAHILI

PART ONE

SUMBWA-ENGLISH-SWAHILI

A - a

- abha**₁ v. (of metal) melt. (*kwa chuma*) yeyuka.
- abha**₂ dem. these. *hawa*. Prdm: Cl.2.
- abhaabha** v. receive warmly. *pokea kwa mikono miwili*.
- abhe** pro. them, they. *wao*.
- abheene** pro. themselves. *wenyewe*.
- abho**₂ pro. who. *ambao*.
- abhwe** pro. it. *kiwakilishi*. Prdm: Cl.14.
- abhwo** pro. its. -ao. Prdm: Cl.14.
- abhya** v. melt metal. *yeyusha chuma*.
- abhye** pro. they. *kiwakilishi*. Prdm: Cl.8.
- abhyo** pro. their, theirs. -avyo. Prdm: Cl.8.
- afwe** int. expression of surprise or anger. *usemi wa mshangao au hasira*.
- aga** dem. these. *haya*. Prdm: Cl.6.
- agalala** v. be afflicted; suffer. *sumbuka, hangaika*.
- agalazya** v. bother; afflict. *sumbua, hangaisha, kera*.
- aganaaga** det. these very things. *hayahaya*. Prdm: Cl.6.
- age** pro. they. *kiwakilishi*. Prdm: Cl.6.
- ago**₁ pro. their; theirs. -ayo. Prdm: Cl.6.
- ago**₂ pro. which, that. *ambayo*. Prdm: Cl.6.
- agwe** pro. it. *kiwakilishi*. Prdm: Cl.3.
- agwo** pro. its. -ao. Prdm: Cl.3.
- aha** adv. here. *hapa*.
- ahanaaha** det. this very place. *hapahapa*.
- ahe** pro pos. it, its. (*kiwakilishi*), -ake. Prdm: Cl.16.
- ahe weela** int. indeed. *hasa*.
- aho** dem. there (not far). *hapo*.
- aho**₁ pro. its. -ake. Prdm: Cl.16.
- aho**₂ pro. which, that. *ambapo*. Prdm: Cl.16.
- ahoo** int. indeed. *hasa*.
- ahoone** det. exactly there; at that very place; then; at that moment. *hapohapo; wakati huo huo*.
- aka** v. become lit; burn; catch fire. *waka*.
- aka** dem. this. *hiki*. Prdm: Cl.1, 2.
- akanaaka** det. this very one. *hikihiki*. Prdm: Cl.12.
- ake** pro. it. *kiwakilishi*. Prdm: Cl.12.
- ako**₁ pos. your(s) (sg). -ako.
- ako**₂ pos. its. -ako. Prdm: Cl.12.
- ako**₃ pro. which, that. *ambako*. Prdm: Cl.12.
- akula** v. (of snake, rat, etc.) cross a path in front of a person passing, the belief being that it is a bad omen. (*kwa nyoka, panya, n.k.*) *katiza njia wakati mtu anapita, ikiaminiwa kuwa ni mkosi*.
- akula** v. call. *ita*.
- akwe** pro. it. *kiwakilishi*. Prdm: Cl.15.
- akwo** pro. its. -akwo. Prdm: Cl.15.
- ala** v. spread (grass, etc.). *tanda, tandaza (nyasi, n.k.)*.
- alika**₁ v. invite. *karibisha*.
- alika**₂ v. build a nest (of birds). *jenga kiota (kwa ndege)*.
- alikila** v. boil water for cooking ugali. *chemsha maji ya kupikia ugali*.
- alila** v. spread out grass. *tandaza nyasi*.
- alisya** v. build a nest. *jenga kiota*.
- aluka** v. get to puberty; become mature. *balehe*.
- alumasi** n. diamond. *almasi*.
- alusya** v. cause to become mature. *kuza*.
- alwe** pro. it. *kiwakilishi*. Prdm: Cl.11.

alwo

- alwo** *pro.* their, theirs. -ao. *Prdm:* Cl.8.
alye *pro.* it. *kiwakilishi.* *Prdm:* Cl.5.
alyo *pro.* its. -alo. *Prdm:* Cl.5.
alyoti *con.* but; however. *bali.*
amba *v.* have fruit (of trees). *wa na matunda (kwa miti).*
ambala *v.* put on clothes; wear. *vaa.*
ambalila *v.* prepare for a fight. *jiandaa kwa mapigano.*
ambazya *v.* cause to wear; wear by using. *sababisha kuvaa; vaa kwa kutumia.*
ambika₁ *v.* clothe. *vika.*
ambila₂ *v.* put yeast in beer. *tia chachu kwenye pombe.*
ambilizya *v.* help on behalf of. *saidia kwa niaba ya.*
ambilizi *adj.* auxiliary. *saidizi.*
ambilizya *v.* help. *saidia.*
ambuka *v.* cross a river, get across, etc. *vuka mto, n.k.*
ambusya *v.* enable to cross a river; help cross river. *vusha kwenye mto, n.k.*
ameelika *n.* U.S.A. *Marekani.*
amiha *v.* become chief or king. *wa mtemi au mfalme.*
amihizya *v.* choose a king on behalf of. *chagua mtemi kwa niaba ya.*
amihya *v.* enthrone; choose sb as king. *fanya kuwa mtemi au mfalme.*
amila *v.* shout so as to scare, e.g. birds in a shamba. *piga kelele ili kutisha k.m. ndege shambani.*
amwe *pos.* his. -ake.
ana₁ *v.* groan; announce; chirp; hum. *piga kite; tangaza; lia (ndege, mdudu).*
ana₂ *v.* (for banana etc.) produce fruit; put on fruit. *(kwa migomba n.k.) zaa tunda; weka tunda.*
anaguka *v.* cry out vehemently; scream with fear; chirp or hum very loudly. *lia kwa nguvu; piga kelele kwa hofu.*
anagulika *v.* cry out in sadness,

angula

- vehemently and continuously. *lia kwa uchungu na nguvu mfulizo.*
anagulisya *v.* cause to cry out in sadness and vehemently. *sababisha kulia kwa uchungu na nguvu.*
andika *v.* write. *andika.*
andikiisya *v.* register. *andikisha.*
andila *v.* pick lice. *chambua chawa nguoni.*
andukizya *v.* infect. *ambukiza.*
anduluka *v.* disperse. *tawanyika.*
andulula *v.* disperse. *tawanya.*
anduubha *v.* beg; display your misfortune. *ombaomba; onesha au tangaza matatizo yako.*
andya *v.* start. *anza.*
ane *pos.* my; mine. -angu.
angaala *v.* be miserable or unlucky; be poverty-stricken. *wa fukara; patwa na bahati mbaya na huzuni.*
angalima *v.* be unfortunate. *kuwa na bahati mbaya.*
angalusya *v.* greet someone in the morning. *salimu asubuhi.*
angila *v.* be insufficient. *kuwa haitoshi.*
angilila *v.* sing while walking. *imba wakati wa kutembea.*
angu₁ *int.* is it not the fact that. *eti.*
angu₂ *adj.* fast, nimble, easy. -a *haraka, -epesi, rahisi.*
anguha *v.* hurry; be quick. *harakisha; enda upesi; chapuka.*
anguhila *v.* hurry towards. *harakisha kuelekea.*
anguhilikizya *v.* hurry up. *harakisha kabisa.*
anguhilizya *v.* hurry up. *harakisha mno.*
anguhya *v.* accelerate; quicken. *fanya kuchapuka; harakisha.*
angula *v.* use a cooking pot for the first time. *tumia chungu cha kupikia kwa mara ya kwanza.*

anguluka

- anguluka** v. become bright; become clear. *kuwa kweupe.*
- ania** v. cause to shriek or scream. *liza.*
- aniisya** v. cause to shriek or scream. *liza.*
- anikila** v. set out to dry. *anika.*
- anikilila** v. spread out to dry for. *anikia.*
- anikizya** v. set out to dry. *anika.*
- anilizya** v. cry out aloud. *lia kwa sauti kubwa.*
- anilizya** v. contradict. *pinga.*
- anukula** v. take, receive. *chukua.*
- anula** v. collect and take in things set out to dry. *anua.*
- anwaani** n. address. *anwani.*
- anza** v. spread. *tanda; tandika.*
- anzaazya** v. spread out food to dry it. *anika chakula ili kikauke.*
- anzika** v. place a container for receiving flour in front of grinding-stone when grinding. *weka chombo cha kupokea unga wakati wa kusaga kwenye jiwe.*
- anzila** v. do sth slowly. *fanya jambo polepole.*
- anzizya** v. cause to do sth slowly. *sababisha kufanya jambo polepole.*
- anzula₁** v. take off sth spread out. *tandua.*
- anzula₂** v. remove flour that has been ground from grind-stone. *ondoa unga uliosagwa kwenye jiwe la kusagia.*
- anzuula** v. cross river, etc. *vuka mto, n.k.*
- anzuuzya** v. enable to cross a river; help cross river. *vusha kwenye mto, n.k.*
- asa** v. abandon sb on the road. *acha mtu njiani.*
- asama** v. open one's mouth. *fumbua kinywa; achama.*
- asizya** v. light for. *washia.*
- asuka** v. cry or speak much. *lia au*

azyo

- sema sana.*
- asya** v. light, switch on. *washa.*
- asye** pro. it. *kiwakilishi. Prdm: Cl.7.*
- asyo** pos. its. *-ake. Prdm: Cl.7.*
- ata** v. split, crack. *pasua.*
- ataguka** v. become divided into numerous parts. *gawanyika katika sehemu nyingi.*
- atagula** v. divide into numerous parts. *gawanya katika sehemu nyingi.*
- atana** v. share sth. *gawana kitu.*
- atilila** v. cut lengthwise. *kata kwa marefu.*
- atulila** v. reproach very much publicly. *kemea sana kadamnasi.*
- atwe** pro. they. *kiwakilishi. Prdm: Cl.13.*
- atwo** pos. their, theirs. *-ake. Prdm: Cl.13.*
- avuula** v. (as of child learning to walk) crawl. *tambaa.*
- avya** v. melt metal. *yeyusha chuma.*
- awe** pro. he/she; him/her. *yeye.*
- aweene** pro. herself; himself. *mwenyewe.*
- aya** v. dispossess. *chukua mali isiyo yako; pora.*
- ayagila** v. discuss your bad luck to arouse pity. *zungumzia bahati mbaya yako kuwafanya watu wakuhurumie.*
- aye** pro. it. *kiwakilishi. Prdm: Cl.9.*
- ayibhambe** int. expression of sympathy or sadness. *usemi wa huruma au huzuni.*
- ayikooyo** int. expression of pain; sadness, etc. *usemi wa uchungu; huzuni, n.k.*
- ayo** pro. its. *-ayo. Prdm: Cl.9.*
- ayula** v. yawn. *piga mwayo.*
- ayuzya** v. cause to yawn. *sababisha kupiga mwayo.*
- azye** pro. they. *kiwakilishi. Prdm: Cl.4, 10.*
- azyo** pro. their; theirs. *-ayo. Prdm: Cl.4, 10.*

B - b

baamizya v. bang; slam; strike; knock. *bamiza; funga (k.m. mlango) kwa kishindo.*

babamizya v. stutter. *gugumiza.*

babazya v. grope; feel one's way. *papasa.*

bada₁ v. seize (insect or animal); capture. *kamata (mdudu au mnyama); teka.*

bada₂ adj. great. *kubwa sana; muhimu sana.*

badika v. apply. *bandika; funga (bendeji).*

badila v. get clogged. *ziba.*

balabala n. road. *barabara.*

balaluka v. (esp. of thunder) peal; split. *toa sauti kama ya radi; pasuka (k.m. ubao).*

balalula v. split (e.g. wood). *pasua (k.m. ubao au mti).*

balika v. burst; explode. *pasuka; lipuka.*

balisya v. explode (sth). *lipua (kitu).*

balisya v. beat (with whip, etc.). *piga (kwa fimbo n.k.).*

baluka v. give a roar of laughter. *cheka kwa sauti.*

bama₁ v. hit. *piga.*

bana₂ v. squeeze. *bana.*

bandwa v. be lucky. *bahatika.*

batuka v. run. *kimbia. batuka lubhilo* run courageously; with determination *kimbia kwa ujasiri na nia*

bela₁ v. smash sth breakable. *runja.*

bela₂ v. clear off; take to flight. *kimbia.*

bela₃ v. appear suddenly. *tokea ghafla.*

belabela v. pulverize. *runjavunja.*

belaguka v. be smashed into numerous pieces. *runjikavunjika katika vipande vidogovidogo.*

belagula v. smash sth into numerous pieces. *runjavunja katika vipande vidogo vingi.*

beleka₁ v. crash; break. *runjika.*

belela₂ v. break for. *runjia.*

benenga v. (of sun) burn scorchingly. *(jua) waka sana.*

benki n. bank. *benki.*

bezya v. cause to break; smash. *runjisha.*

bha v. be; become. *wa.*

bha heki v. be different. *wa tofauti.*

bhaabha n. father (my). *baba (yangu).*

bhaabhe int. expression of entreatment. *tamko la kusihi.*

bhaabhoo int. expression for welcoming a guest; especially one who hasn't been seen for a long time. *tamko la kukaribisha mgeni; hasa ambaye hajaonekana siku nyingi.*

bhaaga v. slaughter and cut up an animal. *chinja na katakata mnyama.*

bhaagagula v. slaughter fast and hurriedly (and perhaps carelessly). *chinja na katakata haraka (na pengine bila uangalifu).*

bhaagilizya v. slaughter animals for pay. *chinja wanyama kwa malipo.*

bhaahola int. response to *bhahozye!* and *bhakeezye!* *jibu kwa bhahozye! na bhakeezye!*

bhaatagala v. become flat. *wa bapa; sawasawa au tambarare.*

bhaatagale adj. flat. *bapa; tambarare.*

bhaatagazya v. flatten. *sawazisha; fanya iwe bapa.*

bhaatagula

- bhaatagula** v. hit sb angrily. *piga mtu kwa hasira.*
- bhabha** v. itch; sting; smart. *wawa; washa.*
- bhabhaguka** v. become singed/scorched. *babukababuka.*
- bhabhagula** v. scorch anyhow. *babuababua.*
- bhabhuka** v. burn; slight; e.g. through sitting near fire. *babuka.*
- bhabhula** v. singe. *babua.*
- bhadila** v. exchange. *badilisha.*
- bhagala** v. weed. *palilia.*
- bhaguka**₁ v. be peeled off; be stripped off. *banduka; bambuka.*
- bhagula**₂ v. strip off; detach; peel off. *bandua; bambua.*
- bhahasya** n. packet. *kibweta.*
- bhaho** v. exist; be there. *wapo.*
- bhahozye** int. greet them! *wasalimu!*
- bhahulikizi** n. audience; listeners. *hadhira; wasikilizaji.*
- bhaka** v. seize (e.g. cold). *shika (k.m. baridi).*
- bhakezye** int. greet them! *wasalimu!*
- bhakiima** n. womankind. *wanawake.*
- Bhakilulumo** n. Kilulumo: a branch of Nyamwezi speakers. *Wakilulumo: tawi la Wanyamwezi.*
- Bhakimbu** n. Kimbu: a branch of Nyamwezi speakers. *Wakimbu: tawi la Wanyamwezi.*
- Bhakonongo** n. Konongo: a branch of Nyamwezi speakers. *Wakonongo: tawi la Wanyamwezi.*
- bhala**₁ v. appear (of moon). *tokea kwa mara ya kwanza (kwa mwezi).*
- bhala**₂ v. count; enumerate. *hesabu.*
- bhalaafu** n. ice. *barafu.*
- bhalagana** v. be clever and active. *wa janja na shughulifu.*
- bhalagane** adj. clever and active. *-janja na shughulifu.*
- bhalagazy** v. raise ears (esp.

Bhanabhuhaya

- animal). *inua masikio (hasa mnyama).*
- bhalama** v. go in a zigzag manner. *enda kwa kupinda; enda kimshazari.*
- Bhalambo** n. Rambo: a branch of Nyamwezi of Urambo. *Warambo: tawi la Wanyamwezi wa Urambo.*
- bhalika** v. explode in fire. *lipuka katika moto.*
- bhalila** v. sew; mend. *shona.*
- bhalingilizi** n. audience; onlookers. *hadhira; watazamaji.*
- bhalubha** n. letter (mail). *barua.*
- bhaludi** n. gunpowder. *baruti.*
- bhaluka** v. bleat. *lia kama mbuzi au kondoo.*
- bhamba**₁ n. elephantiasis. *matende.*
- bhamba**₂ v. stretch animal skin on a drum; peg out. *wamba.*
- bhambagula**₁ v. beat heavily. *piga sana.*
- bhambagula**₂ v. peg out carelessly. *wamba pasi uangalifu.*
- bhambaluka** v. be seasoned badly or salty. *ungwa vibaya; kuwa na chumvi sana.*
- bhambinkania** v. exaggerate sb else's remarks. *tia chumvi maneno ya mtu.*
- bhambuula** v. unpeg. *wambua.*
- Bhamsene** n. the Sumbwa of Msene clan; they live in Urambo. *Wasumbwa wa ukoo wa Msene; huishi Urambo.*
- Bhanabhuhagwe** n. a branch of Nyamwezi speakers who live in Bhubhagwe. *tawi la Wanyamwezi wakaao Bhubhagwe.*
- Bhanabhufwalansa** n. French people. *watu wa Ufaransa.*
- Bhanabhuganda** n. Ugandans/Baganda. *watu wa Uganda/Buganda.*
- Bhanabhuhaya** n. Haya people.

Bhanabhukoli

watu wa Uhaya (Bukoba, Muleba).

Bhanabhukoli *n.* a branch of Sumbwa speakers who live in Geita. *tawi la Wasumbwa wakaao Bhukoli; Geita.*

Bhanabhukune *n.* a branch of Nyamwezi speakers who live in Ukune. *tawi la Wanyamwezi wa Ukune.*

Bhanabhulaya *n.* Europeans. *watu wa Ulaya.*

Bhanabhungeleza *n.* English people. *watu wa Uingereza.*

Bhanabhusilombo *n.* a branch of Sumbwa speakers who live in Ushilombo; Bukombe. *tawi la Wasumbwa wa Ushilombo; Bukombe.*

Bhanabhusyetu *n.* a branch of Nyamwezi speakers who live in Ushetu. *tawi la Wanyamwezi wa Ushetu.*

Bhanabhuyobha *n.* a branch of Sumbwa speakers who live in Uyowa; Urambo. *tawi la Wasumbwa wakaao Uyowa; Urambo.*

Bhanabhuyombe *n.* a branch of Sumbwa speakers who live in Geita. *tawi la Wasumbwa wanaoishi Geita.*

Bhanaheelu *n.* people who live in Heru (Kasulu). *watu wa Heru (Kasulu).*

Bhanakahama *n.* Kahama people. *watu wa Kahama.*

bhanakale *n.* ancestors. *wahenga.*

Bhanakibheele *n.* a branch of Nyamwezi speakers. *tawi la Wanyamwezi.*

Bhanakigoma *n.* Kigoma people. *watu wa Kigoma.*

Bhanakigwa *n.* a branch of Nyamwezi speakers. *tawi la Wanyamwezi.*

bhangukilizya

Bhanalunzebhe *n.* a branch of Sumbwa speakers who live in Lunzewe; Bukombe. *tawi la Wasumbwa wakaao Lunzewe; Bukombe.*

Bhanamwanza *n.* Mwanza people. *watu wa Mwanza.*

bhanansi *n.* populace. *umma; wananchi.*

bhanda *v.* flatten; smooth out; give a round form to. *sawazisha; nyoosha.*

bhandali *n.* bundle of corrugated iron sheets. *fungu la mabati.*

bhanduka *v.* get detached; be peeled off. *banduka.*

bhandula *v.* strip off; detach. *bandua.*

bhandwa *v.* be initiated into the brotherhood of the Bachwezi. *ingizwa katika kundi la Bachwezi kwa mafunzo maalumu.*

bhanga *v.* mount the bow string. *weka ugwe kwenye upinde.*

bhanga *v.* sharpen teeth to a point. *chonga meno yawe machonge.*

bhangagula *v.* tie and tighten bow-cord quickly. *fungu na kukaza ugwe kwenye uta harakaharaka.*

bhangata *v.* carry a heavy load with two hands. *beba mzigo mzigo kwa mikono miwili.*

bhangili *n.* bracelet; bracelet. *bangili.*

bhanguha *v.* hurry up. *harakisha.*

bhanguhila *v.* hurry up for. *harakishia.*

bhanguhya *v.* cause to hurry up. *fanya kwenda haraka.*

bhanguka *v.* be prompt; active; agile; alert. *wa mwepesi.*

bhanguke *adj.* alert; smart. *-epesi; erevu; chapufu.*

bhangukilizya *v.* cause sb to be prompt or active. *fanya mtu awe mwepesi au afanye mambo chapuchapu.*

bhanguluka

- bhanguluka** v. become loose (of bow cord). *funguka (ugwe wa uta).*
- bhangulula** v. loosen (bow cord). *fungua (ugwe wa uta).*
- bhantu** n. mankind. *binadamu.*
- bhanzi** adj. brave. *shujaa.*
- bhanziha** v. be brave. *wa shujaa.*
- bhanzihya** v. encourage; cause to be brave. *tia shime; tumainisha.*
- bhasikeeli** n. bicycle. *baisikeli.*
- bhasitola** n. pistol. *bastola.*
- bhasya** v. switch on; turn on. *washa.*
- bhatiisimu** n. baptism. *ubatizo.*
- bhatizya** v. baptize; christen. *batiza.*
- bhatula** v. tear off; pull off; detach; strip off. *ambua; kwanyua; bandua.*
- bhaya** v. speak ill of sb. *kusema vibaya mtu.*
- bhayaage** int. exclamation of approval. *tamko la kuafiki; maana yake bila shaka.*
- bhayeebha** int. familiar term used for calling sb. *tamko la kirafiki la kumwita mtu.*
- Bhayubhi** n. Yuwi: a branch of Nyamwezi speakers. *Wayuwi: tawi la Wanyamwezi.*
- bhayula** v. beat sb. *piga (mtu).*
- bheegezya** v. make for. *tengenezea.*
- bheeha** v. tell a lie (cheat). *sema uwongo; zua; laghai.*
- bheehabheeha** v. tell lies which are not serious. *danganyadanganya.*
- bheehagula** v. delude often; lie or deceive often. *danganya; danganya mara kwa mara.*
- bheehela** v. accuse falsely; slander; malign; calumniate; traduce; scandalize. *singizia; kashifu.*
- bheehелеkezya** v. accuse sb of sth one has not done. *singizia mtu kitu ambacho hakukifanya.*
- bheehi** adj. deceitful. *-ongo.*
- bheela** v. 1) become better; have a better appearance. *wa zuri;*

bhigime

- tengemaa.* 2) benefit; suit. *faa; stahili.*
- bheela bhwila** v. sympathise with; be sorry for; pardon. *hurumia; sikitikia; samehe.*
- bheela sisa** v. have compassion for. *wa na huruma kwa.*
- bheelela** v. be good/better for (sb). *wa zuri/bora au ema kwa mtu.*
- bheelelela** v. merit; be worthy of. *stahili.*
- bheelelwa** v. enjoy. *furahia.*
- bheeza** v. sculpture; carve. *chonga; nakshi.*
- bheezelezya** v. prepare (sth) for (sb). *andalia.*
- bheezya** v. repair; maintain; put together; compose; formulate. *tengeneza; rekebisha; karabati; tengemaza; tunga; unda kwa utaratibu.*
- bhegelezya** v. prepare. *anda(li)a.*
- bhembeela** v. slink. *pita mbali kidogo ili usionekana.*
- bhembeezya** v. speak in circumlocutions. *sema kwa kuzungukazunguka.*
- bhembelezya** v. practice little trade. *fanya biashara ndogondogo.*
- bhendela** n. flag; banner. *bendera.*
- bhenga** v. scorn; treat with contempt. *dharau; beua.*
- bhengela** v. shine; gleam. *ng'aa.*
- bhengelezya** v. despise. *dharau.*
- bhetela** v. put yeast in brew. *tia hamira kwenye pombe.*
- bhi** adj. nasty; ugly; vicious; base bad; wicked. *baya; siopendeza; ovu; potofu.*
- bhibha** v. sow. *panda mbegu.*
- bhibhagula** v. sow carelessly. *panda mbegu bila uangalifu.*
- bhibhilizya** v. sow lightly. *panda mbegu kidogokidogo.*
- bhigima** v. become green. *wa kijani.*
- bhigime** adj. green. *-a kijani.*

bhigulwa

- bhigulwa** *n.* merchandise. *bidhaa.*
bhiha *v.* become bad; go bad. *wa baya.*
bhihaguka *v.* become extremely bad. *kuwa baya kabisa.*
bhihilwa *v.* be annoyed. *udhika; chukia.*
bhihizya *v.* do sth bad to (sb). *fanya jambo baya kwa (mtu).*
bhihya *spoil; offend. haribu; kosea.*
bhiika *v.* put sth somewhere; store. *weka.*
bhiikabhiika *v.* save up or deposit frequently. *weka akiba mara kwa mara.*
bhiinene *pro.* they alone. *wao pekee; peke yao.*
bhiizuka *v.* belch; burp. *piga mbweu; teuka.*
bhiizula *v.* ruminate. *cheua.*
bhika *v.* announce sb's death. *tangaza kifo.*
bhikamuulwa *n.* solid dregs. *machicha yaliyochujwa au kukamuliwa.*
bhikole *n.* commodities. *bidhaa.*
bhikolokolo *n.* paraphanelia. *vifaa; vikorokoro.*
bhikulukwaaha *n.* armpit hair. *mavuzi (ya kwapani).*
bhila *v.* boil over. *tokota; chemka.*
bhilaabhila *v.* (journey) be about to start. *(safari) kuwa tayari kuanza.*
bhilaato *n.* footwear. *viatu.*
bhilaguka *v.* come to a boil all over the place. *chemka na mwagikia pandeni.*
bhili *nm.* two. *-wili.*
-bhili-bhili *adv.* two at a time. *mbilimbili; -wili-wili.*
bhiligana *v.* (of limb) be quite swollen. *(mkono au mguu) vimba sana.*
bhiligisya *v.* cause to run; chase. *kimbiza.*
bhiligita *v.* run. *kimbiza.*

bhoha

- bhiligula** *v.* boil till water boils all over the place. *chemsha maji hadi yamwagikie upandeni.*
bhilima *v.* be polished; be shiny. *ng'aa.*
bhilime *adj.* shiny; polished. *enye kung'aa.*
bhilimizya *v.* hurry to cook. *harakisha kupika.*
bhilinga *v.* give a round form; assemble people; unite people. *fanya kuwa duara; kusanya watu; unganisha watu.*
bhilinzuka *v.* be perplexed or anxious. *tatizika; fadhaika; wa na dukuduku.*
bhilinzusya *v.* confuse; perplex. *tatiza; fadhaisha; tia wasiwasi.*
bhinduka *v.* be covered with pus. *enea usaha.*
bhinga *v.* chase off; drive away; expel; banish. *fukuza.*
bhinzaali *n.* curry powder. *binzari.*
bhisa *v.* conceal; hide. *ficha; sitiri.*
bhisagula *v.* hide hurriedly and repeatedly. *ficha harakaharaka na kwa kurudia.*
bhisi *adj.* raw; uncooked. *-bichi.*
bhisaha *v.* be raw or green. *wa bichi au ya kijani.*
bhisuuka *v.* be uncovered. *fichuka.*
bhisuula *v.* divulge; reveal. *funua; toboa; fichua.*
bhizihala *v.* contract leprosy. *ugua ukoma.*
bhizihazya *v.* cause to contract leprosy. *fanya kuugua ukoma.*
bhobha *v.* (male goat or sheep) shout while trying to get sexual access to a female during the mating season. *(mbuzi dume au kondoo dume) piga kelele huku akijaribu kujamiiana na jike wakati wa msimu wa kujamiiana.*
bhoha *v.* tie with rope; bind; imprison. *funga kwa kamba; funga jela.*

bhoheesya

- bhoheesya** v. tie with. *fungia*.
bhohezya v. tie with. *fungia*.
bhohooloka v. be untied. *funguka* (kitu kilichofungwa).
bhohoolola v. untie. *fungua* (kitu kilichofungwa).
bhohya v. cause to tie; tie with. *fungisha; fungia*.
bhola v. rot. *oza*.
bhola hadohado v. moulder. *-oza taratibu*.
bhole adj. rotten. *-bovu*.
bholeseka v. rot (of fruit). *oza* (matunda).
bholooga v. shout; cry in pain. *piga kelele; lia kwa uchungu*.
bhomba₁ n. pump (water; surgical). *bomba*.
bhomba₂ v. get soft after soaking. *loa; wa laini baada ya kulowekwa*.
bhombaguka v. be quite soft after soaking. *lainika kabisa baada ya kulowekwa*.
bhombagusya v. cause to be soft by soaking. *lainisha kwa kuloweka*.
bhombeka v. soak. *loweka*.
bhombeka v. soak; steep. *loweka*.
bhombo n. shorts. *kaptura*.
bhombolima v. speak with a strong voice of authority. *sema kwa sauti nzito yenye mamlaka*.
bhombotoka v. get soft. *wa laini*.
bhombotola v. make soft. *fanya laini*.
bhona v. see; find. *ona; pata*.
bhoneesya v. signal; signify; manifest. *toa ishara; ashiria*.
bhoneka v. have a meal; word used when inviting a person to eat. *kula chakula; tamko litumikalo kumkaribisha mtu ale chakula*.
bhoneka v. be seen/visible; appear; turn up. *onekana*.
bhonela v. find for sb sth lost. *onea*.
bhonenkana v. seem; be seen; be visible. *onekana*.
bhonesya v. invite to a meal that is

bhubheezelo

- ready. *alika kwa chakula; karibisha mtu ale chakula*.
bhonzya v. taste. *onja*.
bhooga v. (of baby) vomit some of the milk taken as a sign of surfeit. *(kwa mtoto) tapika kiasi cha maziwa aliyonyonya au kunywa; ni dalili ya shibe*.
bhoogola v. burp. *piga mbweu*.
bhoola v. (of man) run away with sb else's daughter; elope. *torosha*.
bhoolwa v. be married by eloping (for woman). *olewa kwa kutoroshwa*.
bhoyoka v. yell; bawl. *piga kelele; piga yowe*.
bhubabamizi n. stuttering; stammering. *ugugumizi*.
bhubelelo n. place of refuge. *kimbilio*.
bhubha v. be jealous or envious. *ona wivu*.
bhubhaabha n. paternity. *ubaba*.
bhubhaagilo n. place where animals are slaughtered. *mahali pa kuchinjia wanyama*.
bhubhaatagale n. flatness. *ubapa*.
bhubhaazi n. slaughter. *kuchinja; mauaji*.
bhubhadizi n. exchange. *ubadilisho*.
bhubhambinkania n. exaggeration of sb else's remarks. *utiaji chumvi wa maneno ya mtu*.
bhubhangilo v. the two points of a bow to which cord is tied. *ncha mbili za uta ambapo ugwe hufungwa*.
bhubhanguke n. alertness; agility. *wepesi wa kufanya mambo; uchapufu*.
bhubheehelwe n. slander. *kashfa*.
bhubheehi n. lie; falsehood; deceit; deception; untruth. *uwongo*.
bhubheelwa n. fortune. *bahati*.
bhubheezelo n. place where a carpenter does his/her job. *mahali pa kazi pa seremala*.

bhubheezi

- bhubheezi** *n.* process. *ufanyaji; ufanyikaji.*
- bhubhele** *n.* bullrush millet; variety of kaffir corn. *uwele.*
- bhubhembeezi** *n.* circumlocution. *uzungufu.*
- bhubhembeezyo** *n.* circumlocution. *usemaji wa kuzungukazunguka.*
- bhubhi** *n.* badness; wickedness. *ubaya.*
- bhubhihya** *n.* rancour; badness. *ubaya.*
- bhubhiikilo** *n.* place for keeping things. *mahali pa kuweka vitu.*
- bhubhiiko** *n.* storage. *mahali pa kuweka kitu; ghala.*
- bhubhiko** *n.* provocation. *uchokozi.*
- bhubhili** *n.* duality. *uwili.*
- bhubhilinge** *n.* roundness. *uduara.*
- bhubhilingilo** *n.* place for a meeting. *mahali pa mkutano.*
- bhubhisa** *n.* conspiracy. *njama.*
- bhubhisi** *n.* rawness; greenness. *ubichi; ujanikibichi; hali ya kutowiva.*
- bhubhiti** *n.* cry of fright. *mlio wa hofu.*
- bhubho** *n.* state; being; ontology. *hali; kuwa.*
- bhubhole** *n.* decay; rottenness; rot. *uozo; uoza.*
- bhubholoozi** *n.* loud noise; bellowing. *kelele kubwa.*
- bhubhoneesya** *n.* manifestation. *uoneshi; dalili.*
- bhubhonelo** *n.* sight. *uwezo wa kuona.*
- bhubhonenkane** *n.* appearance. *uonekani.*
- bhubhonezi** *n.* injustice. *uonevu.*
- bhubhoni** *n.* perception. *uono.*
- bhubhonzya** *n.* tasting. *uonjaji.*
- bhubhoyosi** *n.* yelling; bawling. *upigaji kelele.*
- bhubhuli** *n.* stupidity. *upumbavu.*
- bhubhundaazi** *n.* state of lying

bhudoligo

- prone. *hali ya kulala kuelekea chini.*
- bhubhungilo** *n.* destination of migration. *mahali pa kuhamia.*
- bhubhusi** *n.* childbearing; parenthood. *uzazi.*
- bhubhusya** *v.* grope. *papasa.*
- bhubhutilwa** *n.* birth place. *mahali pa kuzaliwa.*
- bhubhutwa** *n.* nativity birth. *uzaliwa.*
- bhubhuukilo** *n.* starting point (of journey, etc.). *mahali pa kuanzia (safari, n.k.).*
- bhubhuusika** *v.* grope around. *tafuta kwa kupapasa; tutusa.*
- bhubhwabhwa** *n.* soft cooked rice. *ubwabwa.*
- bhuchangilo** *n.* subscription. *kuchanga; kulipia.*
- bhudaaga** *n.* dried pieces of cassava. *mihogo iliyokauka.*
- bhudaamu** *n.* hunting profession. *kazi ya uwindaji.*
- bhudaasa** *n.* sterility of animals. *utasa wa wanyama.*
- bhudadale** *n.* state of not listening to advice. *hali ya kutosikia ushauri.*
- bhudala** *n.* marksmanship. *uhodari wa kulenga.*
- bhudamilizi** *n.* adhesion. *hali ya kuambata; mshikamano.*
- bhudedeemvi** *n.* talkativeness. *usemaji.*
- bhudegelesi** *n.* attention. *uangalifu; usikivu.*
- bhudendeezi** *n.* travel; visit; stroll. *matembezi; utembezi.*
- bhudiililo** *n.* place where people spend time or stay during the day. *mahali watu wanaposhinda mchana.*
- bhudiimilo** *n.* pasture; grazing ground. *machungani; malishoni.*
- bhudo** *n.* smallness. *udogo.*
- bhudogozi** *n.* diversion. *mchepuko.*
- bhudoligo** *n.* dance of elephant

SEHEMU YA PILI

KIINGEREZA-SISUMBWA-KISWAHILI

PART TWO

ENGLISH-SUMBWA-SWAHILI

<u>English</u>	<u>wc</u>	<u>Sisumbwa</u>	<u>Kiswahili</u>
abandon	v	leka; taaga	<i>telekeza; acha; jitenga na</i>
abandoned	adj	-e bhulekwe; -e bhutaagwe	<i>-lioachwa; -liotelekezwa; -kiwa</i>
abase	v	fusa	<i>tweza; beza; dharau; hakiri</i>
abatement	n	bhufusi; ifuso	<i>ubezaji; dharau</i>
abate	v	keeha; (minzi) katika; (mvula) lekela; keehya	<i>punguza; pungua; komesha</i>
abbreviate	v	ihimpya; ihmifya	<i>fupisha</i>
abbreviation	n	lwiihimfyo	<i>ufupisho; kifupisho; kifupi</i>
abdomen	n	nda	<i>tumbo</i>
abduct	v	tolosya	<i>teka nyara; torosha</i>
abhor	v	gaya muno	<i>kirihika; kereka; chukia sana</i>
abide	v	tuula	<i>kaa (mahali)</i>
ability	n	bhusobhooke	<i>uwezo; kipaji</i>
able	adj	-sobhooke	<i>hodari; -a kuweza</i>
ablution	n	bhwoozya magulu	<i>udhu</i>
abnegate	v	iyima; kema	<i>jihini; kana</i>
abode	n	bhwiikalo; bhutuulo	<i>maskani; makazi; mastakimu</i>
abolish	v	hangizya; lekeesya	<i>komesha; futa</i>
abort	v	hulumula	<i>(kwa mimba) haribika</i>
abortion	n	bhuhulumuzi	<i>utoaji mimba; uharibikaji</i>
above	adv	lugulu	<i>juu</i>
aboveboard	adj	-e syenkana; -e hanahana	<i>waziwazi; nyofu; adilifu</i>
abridge	v	ihimpya; ihmifya	<i>fupisha; punguza</i>
abridgment	n	bhwiihimfyo	<i>ufupishaji</i>
abroad	n	mahanga	<i>nchi za nje</i>
abrupt	adj	-e sipampu	<i>-a ghafla; siotazamiwa</i>
abscess	n	ihute	<i>jibu</i>
abscond	v	iluka; laluka; hunga	<i>toroka</i>
absolute	adj	-e bhuhike	<i>halisi; kamili; kuntu</i>
absolutely	adv	lyalimwi	<i>kabisa</i>
absolve	v	bheela bhwila; taasya	<i>samehe</i>
abstain	v	iyiima	<i>jinyima</i>
abstract	adj	-nantakwaatwa	<i>dhahania</i>
abundant	adj	-e bhwookale	<i>tele</i>
abuse	v	kenaagula; siisagula; tukana	<i>tumia vibaya; tukana</i>
abuse	n	itusi	<i>tusi</i>
abyss	n	lufita; liina ileele	<i>lindi kuu</i>
academy	n	isomelo ikulu	<i>chuo (cha elimu ya juu)</i>

<u>English</u>	<u>wc</u>	<u>Sisumbwa</u>	<u>Kiswahili</u>
accede	v	zumia	kubali; ridhia
accelerate	v	anguhya; anguha	chapuza; chapuka; harakisha
acceleration	n	bwanguhya	mchapuo; mwendokasi
accent	n	kayombelo	lafudhi
accept	v	zumia	kubali; ridhia
acceptance	n	bhuzumya; bhuzumilizyo	ikibali; ridhaa
access	n	kingilile; kahikilo;	ufikivu; ufikio; njia ya kufikia
acclimatize	v	maniilila	zoea (mazingira, n.k.)
accommodating	adj	degeke	-enye hisani
accommodation	n	bhwiikalo; bhulaalo	maka; malazi
accompany	v	helekezya; zya hamwi	sindikiza; enda na
accomplice	n	mukenaguzi mwiine	mshiriki mwenza (katika uhalifu)
accomplish	v	hikilizya; niagilizya	kamilisha
accomplishment	n	muhikiilizyo	ukamilisho
accord¹	n	ndagano; ilagano	makubaliano; agano
accord²	v	inganila (ne); ha	patana na; pa
account	n	bhusobholozi	maelezo
accrue	v	ongezeka; kwiila	ongezeka
accumulate	v	sonsa; solela; kwizya	limbika; kusanya
accumulation	n	bhututisi	ulimbikizaji
accusation	n	isitaaka	shitaka
accuse	v	sitaaka; tenga	shitaki
accused	adj	we bhusitaakwe	mshtakiwa
accustom	v	maniizya	zoea
ache¹	n	bhunegezi	maumivu
ache²	v	negela; negelwa	uma; umiza
achieve	v	mala kusoga; hisya; hikilizya kusoga	faulu; tekeleza vyema
achievement	n	bhumazi bhusoga; muhikiilizyo musoga	kazi bora; fanikio
acidity	n	bhusankalazi; bhukalihe	uasidi; utindikali
acknowledge	v	zumya; siima	kiri; shukuru
acknowledgement	n	bhuzumya; bhusiima	ukiri; shukrani
acme	n	kaswi; igulya; silele	kilele; upeo
acolyte	n	mutumikizi	msaidizi wa padri wakati wa
acquaint	v	maniisya mpola; kuimaniilila; kuimaniizya	julisha; fahamiana; zoeana

<u>English</u>	<u>wc</u>	<u>Sisumbwa</u>	<u>Kiswahili</u>
acquaintance	n	bhumani bhwe bhumaniililo; mumanibhwa ku lumaniililo	<i>ujuzi kwa kuzoeana; mtu unayemfahamu kwa kuzoeana naye</i>
acquiesce	v	zumya; zumilizya	<i>kubali; ridhia (kimya kimya)</i>
acquiescence	n	bhuzumya; bhuzumilizya	<i>ridhaa</i>
acquire	v	pandika	<i>pata</i>
acquisition	n	bhupandiko; mpandiko	<i>upataji; pato</i>
acquit	v	taagula; taagila	<i>achilia</i>
acre	n	heeka	<i>eka</i>
across¹	adj	sipandu	<i>-a kukatisha (toka upande hadi upande)</i>
across²	adv	syahu	<i>kwa kukatiza</i>
act¹	n	igemo	<i>tendo</i>
act²	v	gema	<i>fanya; tenda</i>
action	n	bhugemi; ikolo	<i>utendi; kitendo</i>
activity	n	mukagilo; igemo	<i>shughuli; tendo</i>
Adam's apple	n	limumilo	<i>kikoromeo</i>
addition	n	nongezya	<i>jumulisho; ongezeko</i>
address	n	anwani	<i>anwani</i>
adequate	adj	-e bhuhike	<i>toshelevu</i>
adhere	v	lamata; kwaatilila	<i>nata; gandama; shikilia</i>
adherence	n	bhulondezi; bhulonzya; bhulamasi; bhukwatilizi	<i>ufuasi; ushikilivu</i>
adherent	adj	damilizi	<i>-nayoweza kugandama kwenye kitu au mahali</i>
adhesion	n	bhudamilizi	<i>hali ya kuambata; mshikamano</i>
adjudicate	v	lamula	<i>amua; sikiliza kesi na pitisha hukumu</i>
adjunct	n	ngeleko	<i>kiongezo; chagizo</i>
administration	n	bhutabhaazi; bhutwaazi	<i>utawala</i>
administrator	n	mutwaazi	<i>mtawala</i>
admiration	n	bhutogwi; bhusiime bhwinki	<i>upendezewaji; uwutiwaji</i>
admire	v	siima; togwa; kama	<i>penda; pendezewa; husudu; sitaajabu</i>
admission	n	bhuzumya; bhuzumibhwa; bhwingizya	<i>ruhusa ya kuingia; haki ya kuingia; ukiri</i>
admit	v	zumya; zumizya; ingizya	<i>kiri; ruhusu kuingia; ingiza</i>
admonish	v	hana	<i>onya; rudi; asa</i>

<u>English</u>	<u>wc</u>	<u>Sisumbwa</u>	<u>Kiswahili</u>
admonisher	n	muhani	<i>mwonyaji; mkanyaji</i>
admonition	n	bhuhani	<i>onyo dogo</i>
adolescence	n	bhusumba; bhukwelele	<i>ujana (kuanzia kubalehe hadi miaka 18)</i>
adolescent	n	musumba; sikwelele	<i>kijana (kuanzia kubalehe hadi miaka 18)</i>
adopt	v	sana	<i>chukua na tumia; panga mtoto</i>
adoration	n	bhutogwi; bhusiimi bhwinki	<i>kupenda sana; kusujudu</i>
adore	v	togwa; siima; muno	<i>penda sana; sujudu</i>
adorn	v	pamba	<i>pamba; remba</i>
adornment	n	ipambo; bhupambi	<i>pambo; urembo</i>
adult	n	muntu mukulu	<i>mtu mzima; ngumbaru</i>
adulterate	v	siisa; kenagula	<i>ghushi; haribu</i>
adulterer	n	musiisi; muzenga; musiihya	<i>mgoni; mzinzi</i>
adultery	n	bhuzenga	<i>uzinzi</i>
adventure	n	itabhaalo	<i>jambo la hatari; jambo linalohitaji moyo</i>
adversity	n	makoye	<i>dhiki</i>
advertise	v	maniisya mpola; sambazya mpola	<i>tangaza</i>
advertisement	n	bhumaniisya mpola; sambazya mpola	<i>utangazaji; tangazo</i>
advice	n	bhuyanguzi; bhuyangu; bhuyangulo; bhuhani	<i>ushauri; nasaha</i>
advise	v	yangula; hanuula	<i>shauri; nasih</i>
adviser	n	muyanguzi	<i>mshauri</i>
adze	n	mbiizo	<i>tezo; kishoka</i>
aeroplane	n	ndege	<i>ndege (ya abiria)</i>
afar	adv	hale	<i>mbali; kwa mbali</i>
affable	adj	-fula	<i>bahasha</i>
affair	n	muhayo; igambo	<i>jambo</i>
affection	n	bhusiime; bhwenzi;	<i>upendo; huba</i>
affirm	v	zumya	<i>kubali; kiri</i>
affirmative	adj	-zumilizi	<i>-yakinishi</i>
affix¹	n	siambisi; silamatiisyo	<i>kiambishi</i>
affix²	v	ambika; lamatiisya	<i>ambika; ambisha</i>
afflict	v	fwika	<i>sibu</i>
afraid	adj	-obha	<i>-oga</i>

<u>English</u>	<u>wc</u>	<u>Sisumbwa</u>	<u>Kiswahili</u>
aftermath	n	magwanuma	<i>matokeo</i>
afterwards	adv	halabhaaho; haanuma	<i>baadaye; halafu</i>
again	adv	kandi	<i>tena; mara nyingine</i>
age¹	n	bhukulu	<i>umri; uzee</i>
age²	v	zeeheka	<i>zee sana</i>
aged	adj	-nampala muno; kiikulu	<i>-zee sana</i>
agglomerate	v	lundika	<i>rundika; kusanya</i>
agglutination	n	bhulamasi; bhutungamani	<i>uambishaji</i>
agility	n	bhubhanguke	<i>uchapufu</i>
agony	n	manegelo; makoye	<i>maumivu makubwa</i>
agreement	n	ndagano; izumilizyo	<i>patano; ikibali</i>
agriculture	n	ilima; silimo	<i>kilimo; ulimaji</i>
aid¹	n	bhuvuni; bhwambilizi	<i>msaada</i>
aid²	v	kwaasya; vuna; ambilizya	<i>saidia</i>
ail	v	lwala	<i>taabika; ugua</i>
ailment	n	bhulweele	<i>uwele</i>
aim	v	lenga	<i>lenga</i>
air	n	mbeho; mwaayu	<i>hewa</i>
alarm¹	n	mwaano; kaluulu; nduulu	<i>kelele za tahadhari</i>
alarm²	v	pambuula	<i>shitua</i>
albino	n	isopwe	<i>zeruzeru</i>
alert	adj	bhanguke	<i>-epesi; erevu; chapufu</i>
alertness	n	bhubhanguke	<i>wepesi wa kufanya mambo; uchapufu</i>
alien¹	adj	-geni; -namahanga	<i>geni; -a kigeni</i>
alien²	n	munamahanga	<i>mtu wa mbali</i>
all	adj	pe; -ona	<i>-ote</i>
all (e.g. he has eaten all)	adv	fye (alya bhyoona fye)	<i>ote</i>
allegory	n	mugani	<i>istiara</i>
allocation	n	mugabhulilo	<i>mgawio</i>
allot	v	heelezya; gabhulila	<i>gawia</i>
allotment	n	muheelezyo; mugabhulo	<i>mgao</i>
allow	v	leka; zumizya	<i>ruhusu; acha</i>
allure	v	gemya; kwesa	<i>shawishi; vutia; tamanisha</i>
allurement	n	bhugemya; sikweesezyo	<i>kishawishi; kivutio; tamanisho</i>
almost	adv	hihi	<i>karibu</i>