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A grammar of the Baca and its relation to Swazi, Zulu and Xhosa

Hallowes, Desmond Phillip

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N O T E

It was originally intended to print the whole thesis on the thick paper required for roneo work on both sides of the paper.

Unfortunately there is considerable variation in the contents of different packets supplied as being of identical quality, texture and colour.

This is the reason for the type on one side showing through to the other on some of the sheets.

E R R A T A

(The numbers indicate page, paragraph and line)

1.	3.	7:	for	du	read	dv
11.	28.	13:	"	izembe	"	i:zembe
25.	54.	2:	"	umboni	"	um6oni
27.	63.	2:	"	leopard	"	serval
37.	96.	23:	"	class	"	class 1
42.	110.	8:	"	intfana	"	intfwana
43.	115.	8:	"	umboni ,umbonyana	"	um6oni, um6onyana
43.	116.	9:		omit but		
44.	120.	6:	"	iminyakanyaka (many weeks)	"	years
47.	124.	2:	"	relative	"	qualificative
48.	130.	5:	"	-6atsatfu	"	-tsatfu
50.	135.	1:	"	6atsatfu	"	-tsatfu
59.	160.	3:	"	itfolo	"	itfole
62.	165.	3:	"	nomtfana	"	nomntfana
63.	169.	3:	"	Umbonyana	"	Um6onyana
63.	171.	3:	"	yalenkwemkwe	"	yalenkwenkwe
71.	193.	3:	"	fike:	"	fiké:
72.	195.	10:	"	fikelelwe	"	fikelwe
79.	221.	9:	"	nditi6on :	"	nditi6oné:
122.	319.	3:	"	unda6a	"	uda6a
135.	349.	12:	"	teta	"	thetha
135.	349.	16:	"	takata	"	thakatha
135.	349.	17:	"	tanda	"	thanda
148.	.	5:	"	6ayaexeni	"	6aya exeni
148.	.	20:	"	ngantsefu	"	ngantsatfu

T H E S I S

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A

GRAMMAR OF BACA

AND

ITS RELATION TO

SWAZI, ZULU AND XHOSA

by

D. P. HALLOWES

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P R E F A C E

The material for this work is based on field work conducted during three weeks in February and two weeks in September, 1941. Both periods were spent at Lourdes in East Griqualand, a place well suited for the purpose, being the centre of an area inhabited by the Baca people. The only other important area is round Mount Frere.

I am indebted to Reverend Father Jakob for his assistance at Lourdes, to Mr. L. I. Venables and Mr. J. A. Campbell, both of the Johannesburg Municipal Native Affairs Department, for their courtesy in placing Baca speakers at my disposal, to Mr. A. L. H. Mulcahy of the Main Pass Office , and Mr. A. G. T. Chaplin of the Swaziland Government office, for their kind assistance in relation to Swazi, and to the Inter-University Committee for African Studies for a grant for carrying out the necessary field work.

JOHANNESBURG
January, 1942.

D. P. HALLOWES.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. The Bacas (AmaBaca from ukubaca = to hide) are a tribe which fled from Shaka. The Zulus gave them the name by which they now call themselves.

Dr. H. G. Luttig says that, in his collection of stories and praise names of the Baca, there is a legend that round about 1886 when the mines commenced operations, a certain queen of the Bacas instructed her subjects to undertake one kind of work on the mines lest by going underground they should lose their lives and the tribe be exterminated. Although there may be no historical basis for the legend, nevertheless it is a fact that, on the Witwatersrand, Bacas are usually employed in the Sanitary Departments of the Mines or Municipalities.

Bacas have a decided liking for raw meat and at the marriage feasts much of it is eaten in this way.

2. Several speakers, some old and some young, were used to obtain linguistic material for the present study.

3. Aloyisia Maduna, aged about 60, has lived near Lourdes for about fifteen years. When her husband became a Christian about four years ago, she went to live on the Mission. She was quite a good subject, although she had one peculiarity not shared by Mjoli, Jona, Mtalane, Mzizi or Emanuel, that is, of using tsf for tf and dzv for dv as in umuntsfu, intsfo, indzvodzva. One or two of the contacts in Johannesburg also had this peculiarity.

4. John Baptiste Mjoli, aged 43, has lived near Lourdes all his life. He has been away on visits of a week or so to Pietermaritzburg, Durban, Johannesburg, Kimberley and Port Elizabeth. He and his children speak Baca at home. His present wife speaks Xhosa but is Hlangwini by birth. His previous wife spoke Hlangwini. Being a school teacher he is obliged to avoid using Baca in the school, where Xhosa must be used.

He was an excellent subject especially as he was acquainted with Zulu and Xhosa.

5. Simon Jona aged 18 years, was used for checking material obtained from others. He is proud of his Baca language. He had lived near the mission all his life, and had never been to a big town. His home is at Engwaqa.

6. Linas Mtlane was past middle age, and was born at Centacow in Natal. He had worked in towns for about five years, but now speaks Zulu at home. He was used for about an hour or so for checking; Baca for him is becoming more of an ear language than a tongue language.

7. Xavier Mzizi was a humorous, venerable, grey-headed old man, very active and alert. He was born at Donnybrook in 1879 so that he is now about 62 or 63. All his life, except for a period of eight months, has been spent at Lourdes. Speaking English well and having once been a teacher, he proved very useful.

8. Emmanuel Zwezwe was born at the time of Impi KaMagwai (later ascertained as having taken place in 1881 near Matatiele). He was therefore about 60. He had worked for five or six years in the Sanitary Department of the Johannesburg Municipality.

He was not quite as clear headed as Xavier and could not speak English, nevertheless, with Xavier's help, he was quite good.

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Fig. 11 XAVIER MLAI

Note the impi [illegible] on his cheek.

9. Ilde Phons Phakathi was used for comparative purposes. He was born in 1913 at Lourdes, and had been teaching in Johannesburg for six years. He speaks Baca and so do his parents. His knowledge of the history of the Baca people was not without its value.

10. Robert Ushwe, Tshintshise Chiya, Mtsulwa Tsaribe (or Jona) and Serafina Duma, with whom an almost negligible amount of work was done, were noted for the future. Robert Ushwe speaks Baca in his home but Zulu and Xhosa in teaching. Serafina Duma was useful for ascertaining the names of the different kinds of mats and the grasses used therein. She is an old Baca, who had run away to the Mission when it was first started.

11. In Johannesburg several Baca subjects who knew Baca, were used. The details noted below indicate to what extent the language is used by even middle aged persons.

George Dlamini aged about 54 has been employed by the Municipality for many years. He comes from Harding. His parents speak Baca, which to him is more of an ear language. Mr. Mjoli says that "Dlamini" is not a Baca surname and that George is probably a Hlangwini.

12. Mangengela Mafeto is about 36 years old and comes from Harding. He speaks Zulu but his parents use Baca.

13. Elliot Mteshane (born about 1921 at Harding) speaks Zulu; his parents use Baca.

14. The next four subjects hail from Mount Frere. The three Gamedzes belong to the same family.

Alec Gamedze (born about 1888) speaks Baca at home and is the father of James.

15. James Gamedze is about 29 years old and speaks Baca at his home. He came to Johannesburg about five years ago.

Neg. 1537)

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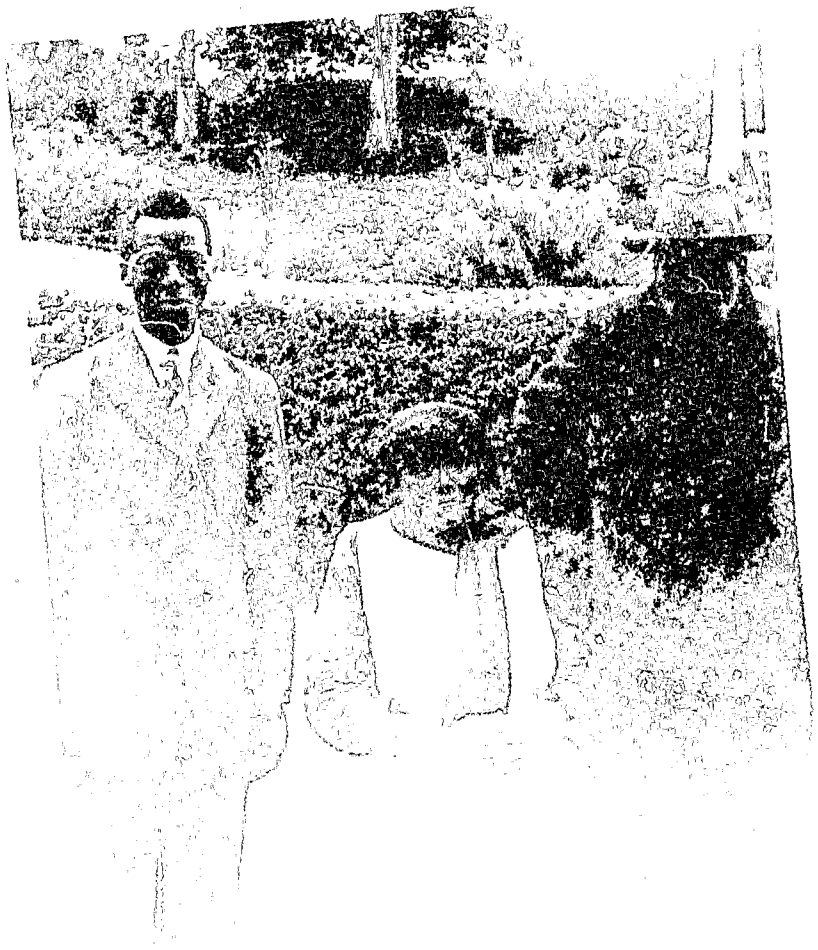
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CE. 1-37) J. B. Wyatt, MATOLA, MOZ.
MD Mission Photo

16. Schlahla Gamedze who speaks Baca at home was born about 1916 and came to Johannesburg about ten years ago.

17. William Zulu aged about 37 speaks Zulu in Johannesburg, but Baca at home.

18. The major portion of the material was collected from Aloyisia Maduna, J. B. Mjoli, Xavier Mzizi and Emmanuel Zwezwe.

19. As hinted above, Baca is a decaying language. Today it is spoken mainly by the old people. Baca teachers who speak the language in their homes must always be on the alert lest they use any Baca words in school; inspectors demand its strict exclusion; Zulu must be used in the Natal schools and Xhosa in those of the Cape. In the big towns Baca is hardly used at all. The inevitable result will be that within another fifty years very few Baca speakers will be left.

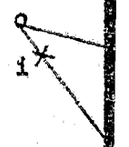
Nevertheless, as a great linguist has expressed himself in different words, there is no language or dialect, no matter how despised or unimportant, which is not worthy of study and record.

20. If the lay-out of the Grammatical part appears to savour too much of the "Textbook of Zulu Grammar", the reason is that Professor Doke has left little room for improvement in his exhaustive analysis of what constitutes the Bantu grammatical mould. However, for comparative purposes such uniformity of treatment is desirable. If, in parts, the grammar of Baca appears to be a monotonous repetition of Zulu, the blame must be laid on the shoulders of the Bacas themselves.

21. The

22. There four seconda

The on the vowel



CHAPTER II

PHONETIC STRUCTURE

21. The speech sounds of Baca consist of:

(1) Vowels

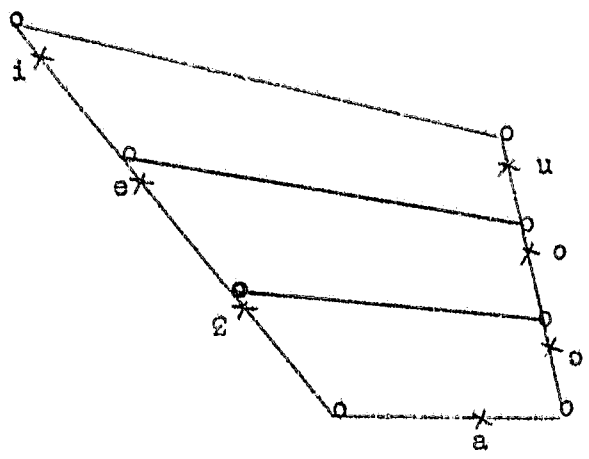
(2) Consonants comprising

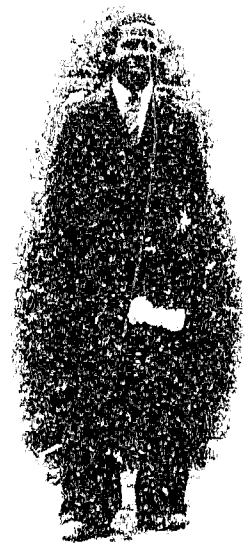
(a) Plain consonants
(b) Click consonants

VOWELS

22. There are three basic vowels a, i and u, and four secondary vowels e and ɛ; o and ɔ.

The approximate position of each of these vowels on the vowel chart is shown below:





Neg. 1601) I. P. PHAKATHI

23. As the vowels appear to have the same characteristics as the corresponding Zulu vowels, and as the mid-forward vowels, e and ɛ, and the mid-back vowels, o and ɔ, appear to follow the same rules as to quality as do the same vowels in Zulu, it is unnecessary to enter into details regarding these.

24. Diphthongs occur, as in diminutives, but are not so important or of such common occurrence as to warrant a detailed discussion at the present stage.

25. Whis
thus, ingul

26. The
consonants

Spirates:

Plosive:

Fricative
Central
Lateral

Frictionl
Continuan
Lateral
Nasal

Consonant
Vowel

Ejectives:

Implosive:

The
always sha
with k in

27. The

ts tf
dz dv

25. Whispered vowels often occour at the ends of words; thus, ingubo̥, yami̥.

PLAIN CONSONANTS

26. The following is the chart of Baca plain consonants:

	Bi-lab.	Dent.-lab.	Alv.	Pre-pal.	Vel.	Lary.
Spirates:						
Plosive:	ph, b		th, d		k, kh, g	
Fricative:						
Central		f, v	s, z	sh	X	h
Lateral			hl, dl	ɬ		(ɮ)
Frictionless Continuant:						
Lateral			l			
Nasal	m		n	ny	ng	
Consonantal Vowel	w			y		
Ejectives:	p		t		k	
Implosive:	ɓ					

The plosives p, t and k following a nasal are always sharply ejected. The ɮ was found in combination with k in one word: kɮela (to advance in a line).

27. The following compounds occur:

ts	tf	tsh	mp	nt	nk	mf	ns	nhl	nts	ntf
dz	dv	j	mb	nd	ng	mv	nz	ndl	ndz	ndv



Neg. 1607) GEORGE DLAMINI

28. Examples:

ukuboba (to speak)
ukuphila (to live)
imvukati (ewe)
ukuthatha (to take)
ukudala (to create)
ukulima (to plough)
ukukhupha (to extract)
ukugundza (to cut the hair)
ukufa (to die)
ukuva (to hear)
ukusina (to dance)
izembe (axe)
shuɓa (end)
i:jiki (beer)
ukuhlala (to sit)
ukudla (to eat)
ukulima (to plough)
ukumema (to invite)
nini? (when?)
ukunyanyeka (to hate)
ingane (baby)
ukuwela (to cross)
ukuyeka (to leave off)
ipondi (a pound)
ukutala (to give birth to)
i:kati (cat)
uɓao (my father)
i:tsemba (hope)
u:dzumo (fame)
uɓutfongo (sleep)
u:fudvu (tortoise)
isiɓotshwa (prisoner)
joja (steal)
impongo (goat)
imbuti (goat)
indaliso (1/6)
i:nsuku (days)
inzala (progeny)
intsandvo (love)
indzala (he-the chief-is old)
inkunti (bull)
ingulubɛ (pig)
intfo (thing)

indvodza (man)
inhlanti (fish)
indlovu (elephant)
imfene (baboon)
imvula (rain)

THE MORPHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF THE NASAL.

29. When sounds are preceded by a nasal, certain changes take place:

nasal	+	ph	=	mp
"	+	b	=	mb
"	+	th	=	nt
"	+	d	=	nd
"	+	kh	=	nk
"	+	g	=	ng
"	+	f	=	mf
"	+	v	=	mv
"	+	s	=	ns
"	+	z	=	nz
"	+	hl	=	nhl
"	+	dl	=	ndl
"	+	ts	=	nts
"	+	dz	=	ndz
"	+	tf	=	ntf
"	+	dv	=	ndv
"	+	6	=	mb
"	+	c	=	nc
"	+	gc	=	ngc
"	+	q	=	nq
"	+	gq	=	ngq
"	+	x	=	nx
"	+	gx	=	ngx
"	+	nasal	is	unchanged.
"	+	l	=	l

30. Thus the following generalizations of nasal changes may be deduced:

(1) Aspirated plosives become ejective.
(2) Voiced plosives ~~become ejective~~.
(3) Fricatives become affricates, unvoiced fricatives become ejective affricates, and voiced fricatives become voiced affricates.

Neg. 1608)



(4) The voiced bilabial implosive becomes voiced bilabial explosive.
(5) Alveolar labialized compound. are not altered.
(6) Nasals are unaltered.

Further tests have to be made before generalizing as regards the clicks.

THE CLICK CONSONANTS

31. Baca has three types of clicks and each may appear in its aspirated, voiced and nasal form:

	Dental	Alveolar
Central Oral:		
Radical	c	q
Aspirated	ch	qh
Voiced	gc	gq
Nasal	nc	nq
Voiced Nasal	ngc	ngq
Lateral Oral:		
Radical		x
Aspirated		xh
Voiced		gx
Nasal		nx
Voiced Nasal		ngx

No detailed description of the organic formation of these avulsives is necessary.

32. Examples:

u:cepe (spoon)
i:chalaha (dog)
umgoa (scratch)
incekwa (intestines)
ingca (grass)
gambakaqa (of drinking beer right off)

33. Th
consonant
correspond

It
of nouns,
occurence
headings.

34. Eli
two words
The elisio

35. Ini

isiqhashwa (boy of about 18 years)
ingqelo (wagon)
ukwenqena (laziness)
ingqosha (collar bone)
i:xala (fear)
i:xhegu (old man)
ngxama (be happy)

PALATALIZATION

33. This is the phonetic process by which a bilabial consonant or an alveolar plosive gives place to the corresponding palatal sound.

It occurs in Baca in the formation of diminutives of nouns, locative adverbs and passives of verbs. The occurence of the phencmenon is discussed under those headings.

ELISION OF VOWELS

34. Elision of vowels takes place when for any reason two words or word-groups merge to form a new word-group. The elision may be either initial or final.

35. Initial elision takes place:

(1) After pronouns of the 1st and 2nd persons:

tsina-6antfu (we people)
mina-muntfu (I the person)

(2) After demonstrative pronouns:

lo-mfati (this woman)
leto-timvu (those sheep)
leto-nkomo (those cattle)
leto-nka6i (those oxen)



Neg. 1600) WILLIAM CURD

36. Fir

37. Coal
to produce

Coal

36. Final elision takes place:

(1) When nouns are followed by adjectives and relatives in rapid speech:

inkunt-enkulu (a big ox)
isitfol-esimhlophe (a white calf)

(2) When qualificative pronouns precede their nouns:

a6a6in-a6antfu (two people)
ot-umuntfu (a naked person)

(3) When the 3rd person absolute pronouns precede their nouns:

ton-itinja (they the dogs)
won-amaBaca (they the Bacas)

(4) When enumerative pronouns precede their nouns:

lonk-ulwandle (all the sea)
6odv-a6antfu (the people alone)
lodv-ulwandle (only the sea)

(5) When in quick speech a verb is followed by a word commencing in a vowel:

Anditsandz-ukukhamba (I don't want to go)
Ndifun-i:nka6i (I want oxen)

COALESCENCE OF VOWELS

37. Coalescence takes place when two vowels combine to produce a single vowel. Thus:

a + i = e
a + o = u
a + a = a

Coalescence takes place principally

(1) with possessives:

wa-imitsi gives wemitsi
wa-amaBaca " wamaBaca

(2) with the conjunctive formative na-:

na-umuntfu gives nomuntfu
na-indvodza " nendvodza

(3) with the adverbial formatives nga-, kuna-, njenga-, and nganga-:

nga-indvodza gives ngendvodza
njenga-itinja " njengetinja

38. Two vowels may occur in juxtaposition without elision or coalescence taking place; often the semi-vowel w is inserted:

u6ao or u6awo (my father)
I6eseilotsholwa (She is given in marriage)

LENGTH AND STRESS

39. In Baca the usual Bantu rule of long penultimate vowel which carries the main stress applies.

Ideophones and certain formatives such as -nje do not follow the main rule.

40. Main stress occurs in final position in:

(1) Contracted perfects: si6oné:
(2) Copulatives and adverbs formed from monosyllabic demonstratives: kulé (to this)
(3) In demonstratives of the third position: letiyá:

The long vowel may occur in final position as in (1) and (2) above.

TONE

41. In Baca tone is extremely important for the differentiation of words phonetically alike; it is, therefore, semantic.

No tonal investigation, though very desirable, was attempted.

42. The following examples illustrate the importance of tone in Baca:

isi6indzi with high tone on 6i (a mute)
isi6indzi with mid tones (liver, bravery)
umziki with high tones on zi and ki (a kind of buck)
umziki with mid tones (a marriageable girl)
uphi umuntfu? with high tone on u (Where is the person?)
uphi umuntfu? with low tone on u (Which is the person?)
Timbi with high tone on ti (They are peculiar ones - beasts)
Timbi with low tone on ti (They are bad ones)
-ce6a with high tone on ce (report)
-ce6a with low tone on ce (be fat)
i:cala with a high rising tone on i (side)
i:cala with a mid tone on i (fault, case)

CHAPTER III

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

43. As regards grammatical structure the terminology of Doke's "Bantu Linguistic Terminology" has been used.

A word is a group of sounds carrying one and only one main stress. If a sound group has no main stress it is a formative.

44. The fundamental parts of speech and their subdivisions are as follows:

I Substantive:	Noun
	Pronoun
II Qualificative:	Adjective
	Relative
	Numeral
	Possessive.
III Predicative:	Verb
	Copulative
IV Descriptive:	Adverb
	Ideophone
V Conjunction	
VI Interjection	

45. For definitions of these terms reference may be made to the work quoted above.

CHAPTER IV

THE NOUN

46. The noun consists of a prefix and a stem. In Baca the noun is divided into eight classes each distinguished by a difference in prefix. On the form of the noun prefix depend the forms of the adjectival, relative, numeral, possessive, verb subjectival and verb objectival concords. The following are the class prefixes:

Class No.	Sing. Prefix	Plural Prefix
1	umu-	a6a-
2	umu-	imi-
3	ili-, i:-	ama-
4	isi-	iti-
5	in-, etc.	itin-, etc., i:-
6	ulu-, u:-	itin-, etc., i:-
7		u6u-
8		uku-

The classes are arranged in the same order as Meinhof's table. The numbers, however, do not correspond because in Meinhof's system the singulars and the plurals are numbered separately.

The variations in the above prefixes and the subclass 1a will be dealt with below.

CLASS 1

47. Singular Prefix: umu-, um-
Plural Prefix: a6a-
The class indicates persons mainly.

An example of the full form, umu- occurs in:

um(u)ntfu (person) a6antfu

The -mu- varies between the -mu- of Zulu and the -m- of Xhosa. The full prefix is used with monosyllabic stems.

48. Most of the Class 1 nouns take the short um- prefix

umntfana(boy)	a6antfana
umfundzisi (missionary)	a6afundzisi
umtsakatsi (wizard)	a6atsakatsi
umenti (maker)	a6enti
umlungu (white person)	a6elungu
umakhi (builder)	a6akhi

49. Sentences:

Bayaboba nomuntfu
They speak to a person

Umntfana wakhe omncane ulambile
His small child is hungry

A6antfana 6akhe a6ancane 6alambile
His small children are hungry

CLASS 1a

50. Singular Prefix: u-
Plural Prefix: o:-, a6o-
The class indicates (a) Proper Names
(b) Kinship Relations
(c) Miscellaneous ideas
(d) Foreign cultural elements.

51. All proper names belong to this class:

uMaduna (Maduna)
uMjoli (Mjoli)
uPhakathi (Phakathi)

Note the following:

uNdle6e-tikhanye-elanga (a European, i.e. Mr. Ears-which-are-translucent-in-the-sun);

the plural is o:Ndle6e-tikhanye-elanga.

52. The plural of proper names indicates either (1) more than one individual with the same name, or (2) the individual and his company or companions

o:Maduna (a6oMaduna) (the Madunas)
o:Mjoli (the Mjolis)
o:Phakathi (the Phakathis)

53. Various kinship terms are found in Class 1a

u6a(w)o (my, our father)	o:6a(w)o
uyihlo (thy, your father)	o:yihlo
uyise (his, her, their father)	o:yise
uma, umana (my, our mother)	o:ma
unyoko (thy, your mother)	o:nyoko
unina (his, her, their mother)	o:nina
umakhulu (my grandmother)	o:makhulu
unyokokhulu (your grandmother)	o:nyokokhulu
uninakhulu (his grandmother)	o:ninakhulu
u6awomkhulu (my grandfather)	o:6awomkhulu
umalume (my maternal uncle)	o:malume
umamekati (my maternal aunt)	o:mamekati
unyana (son)	o:nyana
udzadzewetfu (my, our sister)	o:dzadzewetfu
udzadzewenu (thy, your sister)	o:dzadzewenu
udzadzewa6o (his, her, their sister)	o:dzadzewa6o
umfowetfu (my, our brother)	a6afowetfu
umfowenu (thy, your brother)	a6afowenu
umfowa6o (his, her, their brother)	a6afowa6o

54. Miscellaneous words:

umbóni (maize)	(no plural)
uxongo (slender legs)	o:xongo
unyenti (moonlight)	(no plural)
unogwaja (~~love~~)	o:nogwaja
umakhelewane (neighbour)	o:makhelwane
unashinga (so-and-so)	o:nashinga

um};

55. Some words of English and Afrikaans origin occur in this class:

utsheleni (shilling)	o:tsheleni
upondo (pound)	o:pondo

56. Sentences:

Udzadzewetfu omncane ufiké: i:tolo
Our little sister arrived yesterday.

O:dzadzewetfu a6ancane 6afiké: i:tolo
Our little sisters arrived yesterday

O:Maduna 6o6atsatfu 6am6onga kakhulu
The three Madunas thanked him greatly

CLASS 2

57. Singular Prefix: umu-, um-
Plural Prefix: imi-, im-
This class indicates mainly things of a miscellaneous nature, trees and rivers.

58. Examples of the full prefix:

um(u)tsi (tree)	imitsi
umuti (kraal)	imiti
~~umqatane (biscuit)~~	~~imiqatane~~
umunwe (finger)	iminwe
um(u)dva (line)	imidva

These are all monosyllabic stems

The following are used in the singular only:

umusi (smoke)
umusa (kindness)

59. Examples of the short prefix:

umgatane (biscuit)	imigatane
um6etse (dew)	imi6etse
umfula (river)	imifula
umkhontfo (spear)	imikhontfo

umnyango (doorway)	iminyango
umlilo (fire)	imililo
umse6enti (work)	imise6enti
umjadvu (feast)	imijadvu
umtimba (body)	imitimba
umlente (leg)	imilente
umsa*(jealousy)	(imisa)
umlindzi (hole)	imilindzi
umcondvo (slender legs)	imicondvo

60. Examples of names of rivers:

Umzimkhulu	(Umzimkhulu River)
Umzinto	(Umzinto River)
Umzimvu6u	(Umzimvubu River)

61. Sentences:

Imikhontfo ya6o eminyenti yahla6a umtimba
All their many spears stabbed the body

Umlilo watshisa umuti wakhe
The fire burnt his kraal

CLASS 3

62. Singular Prefix: ili-, i:-
Plural Prefix: ama-
This is a miscellaneous class.

63. Examples:

i:hlosi (leopard)	amahlosi
i:vevetshane (butterfly)	amavevetshane
i:tulu (heaven)	amatulu
i:langa (sun)	amalanga
i:dvolo (knee)	amadvolo
i:hashi (horse)	amahashi
i:qandza (egg)	amaqandza
i:tsambo (bone)	amatsambo
i:sondvo (hoof)	amasondvo

* The prefix varies from the umu- of Zulu to the um- of Xhosa.

i:tfole (calf)	amatfole
i:tinyane (young)	amatinyane
i:ti6uko (ford)	amati6uko
i:tinyo (tooth)	amatinyo
i:Ngisi (Englishman)	amaNgisi
i:Bulu (Afrikander)	amaBulu
i:Xilikwa (Hottentot)	*amaXilikwa
i:Baca (Baca person)	amaBaca

*X for the velar fricative

64. A number of imported words occur in Class 3:

i:bulukwe (trousers)
i:logwe (frock)
i:yembe (shirt)
i:puleti (plate)
i:ti (tea)

65. Monosyllabic stems take the long prefix, which is retained in the diminutive:

ilitshe (stone)	amatshe
iliwa (precipice)	amawa
ilivi (word, voice)	amavi
ilive (country)	amave
ilihlo (eye)	amehlo

66. The following nouns occur in the plural only:

amanti (water)
amafutsa (fat)
amandla (strength)
amatolo (dew) cf. um6etse
amatse (spittle)
amanyala (filth)
amanyenti (cloudiness)
amakha (scent)

67. Sentences:

I:zimu li6ona amatinyane
The cannibal sees the young

I:Ngisi lidla i:qandza elikhulu
The Englishman eats a big egg

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70. Exampl
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71. Names
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72. Note
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CLASS 4

68. Singular Prefix: isi-, is-
Plural Prefix: iti-, it-
This is a miscellaneous class.

69. Examples:

isitulo (seat)	ititulo
isitsha (plate)	ititsha
isilo (wild beast)	itilo
isithupha (thumb)	itithupha
isifo (disease)	itifo
isinkwa (bread)	itinkwa
isiɓaya (cattle-kraal)	itiɓaya
isikhatsi (time)	itikhatsi
isikhambi (visitor)	itikhambi
isifuɓa (chest)	itifuɓa
isilondza (sore)	itilondza
isixatfuɓa (shoe)	itixatfuɓa
isibam (gun)	itibam

70. Examples with final vowel of prefix elided before stems commencing in a vowel:

isandla (hand)	itandla-
isalukati (old women)	italukati
isentfo (deed)	itentfo
isoni (evil doer)	itoni
isono (sin)	itono

71. Names of languages:

isitshaka, isizulu	(Zulu language)
isilungu	(English language)
isixhosa	(Xhosa language)

72. Note the following ~~derived from English~~ *imported word*:

isipokwe (ghost)

73. Ordinal numbers:

isi6ini (the second)
isitsatfu (the third)
isine (the fourth)
isihlanu (the fifth)
ngolwesitsatfu (on Wednesday)

74. Sentences:

Itifo ta6o etimbi tiphelile ngoku
Their serious diseases have finished now

Itikhambi tonke tifuna ukuti6ona itilwane
All the visitors want to see the wild beasts

CLASS 5

75. Singular Prefix: im-, in-, iny-, etc.
Plural Prefix: (itim-, itin-, itiny-, etc.
(i:m-, i:n-, i:ny-, etc.
This class contains many names of animals.

76. Examples:

impisi (hyena)	i:mpisi
impandze (root)	i:mpandze
imbuti (goat)	i:mbuti
imfeti (kind of snake)	i:mfeti
imfene (baboon)	i:mfene
imvula (rain)	i:mvula
intfombi (maiden)	i:ntfombi
indza6a (affair)	i:ndza6a
insimbi (iron)	i:nsimbi
intfuto (profit)	i:ntfuto
inyoni (bird of large type)	i:nyoni
inhlanti (fish)	i:nhlanti
inhlitiyo (heart)	i:nhlitiyo
indlovu (el phant)	i:ndlovu
insizwa (young bachelor)	i:nsizwa
inyanga (doctor)	i:nyanga

77. Mo

78. The
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79. Th
in ama-:

inyanga (moon)	i:nyanga
inyoka (snake)	i:nyoka
intsaka (bird of small type)	i:tsaka
inka6i (ox)	i:nka6i
inkukhu (fowl)	i:nkukhu
inkomo (beast)	i:nkomo
ingu6o (blanket)	i:ngu6o
incwadzi (book)	i:ncwadzi
inceku (servant, reporter)	i:nceku
incwayi (green liquid off sour milk)	i:ncwayi
inkanga (stick, twig)	i:nkanga
intfonga (stick)	i:ntfonga

77. Monosyllabic stems take the long plural prefix:

imvu (black sheep)	itimvu
intfo (thing)	itintfo
intshe (ostrich)	itintshe
indlu (house)	itindlu
imfe (sweet reed)	itimfe
inja (dog)	itinja
ingca (grass stalk)	itingca

78. The plural of inqumbi (swarm) was given as itinqumbi.

Note the following derived from English:

ipondi (pound)	i:pondi
ingadi (garden)	i:ngadi

The following word has no plural:

indzala (seed)

79. The following Class 5 nouns form their plurals in ama-:

inkosi (chief)	amakhosi
inkosikati (chief's wife)	amakhosikati
inkosana (chief's heir)	amakhosana
inkosatana (chief's eldest daughter)	amakhosatana
indvodza (man)	amadvodza
inkonyana (undersized calf)	amankonyana
inkonyane (calf)	amankonyane
inkatanyana (daughter)	amankhatanyana
insimu (field)	amasimu

80. Sentences:

Imbuti yakhe entsha ikhambile
His new goat has gone

Itinja e imbini tifuna ukutiluma itimvu
The two dogs want to bite the sheep

CLASS 6

81. Singular Prefix: ulu-, u:-
Plural Prefix: (itim-, itin-, itiny-, iti-, etc.
(i:m-, i:n-, i:ny-, i:-, etc.
This is a miscellaneous class, many of the nouns indicate long objects.

82. Examples:

u:6ambo (rib)	i:m6ambo
u:phondvo (horn)	i:mpondvo
u:si6a (feather)	i:nsi6a
u:fudvo (tortoise)	i:mfudvo (sometimes itinfudvo)
u:vevane (butterfly)	i:mvevane
u:vivingane (butterfly)	i:mvivingane
u:nyati (lightning)	i:nyati
u:dvonga (ravine)	i:ndvonga (or i:dvonga)
u:tipho (claw)	i:ntipho
u:hlo6o (species)	i:nhlo6o

u:nwa6u (chameleon)	i:nwa6u
u:lwandle (sea)	i:lwandle
u:lwimi or u:limi (tongue)	i:lwimi
u:nyawo (foot)	i:nyawo
u:nyembeti (tear)	i:nyembeti
u:khuni (firewood)	i:nkuni
u:cepe (spoon)	i:ncepe
u:tfuli (dust)	i:ntfuli
u:gqutse (dust)	i:ngqutse
u:dvondvolo (stick used by old people)	i:ndvondvolo

83. Monosyllabic stems take the long form of the plural prefix:

ulutsi (stick)	itinsi
ulufu (stomach)	itimfu

84. The following are used in the singular only:

uluntfu (piece of meat near the stomach)
u:lwati (knowledge)
u:laka (ill temper)

etc.
etc.
ouns

85. Sentences:

A6anye 6alwesa6a u:nwa6u
Some fear the chameleon

Ba6ona u:dvonga olu6anti
They saw a wide ditch

CLASS 7

86. Prefix: u6u-, u-
This class contains nouns indicating abstract and collective ideas.

87. Examples:

Full Prefix:

u6utfongo (sleep)
u6uhlalu (beads)
u6usuku (night)
u6usika (Winter)
u6uso (face)

88. Short Prefix:

u6oya (hair of an animal)
u6ovu (pus)

89. Abstract nouns formed by substituting u6u- for other prefixes:

u6ukhosi (chieftainship)	from	inkosi
u6untfwana (childhood)	"	umtfana
u6uvila (laziness)	"	i:vila
u6untfu (humanity)	"	umuntfu
u6unja (rudeness)	"	inja
u6udvodza (manliness)	"	indvodza
u6utsakatsi (witchcraft)	"	umtsakatsi

~~Note the unusual final vowel of the last example.~~

90. Abstract nouns formed by prefixing u6u- to adjective and relative stems:

-6i (evil)	u6u6i
-khulu (great)	u6ukhulu
-hle (beautiful)	u6uhle
-dze (long)	u6udze
-mnandzi (sweet)	u6umnandzi
-te (naked)	u6ute

91. Sentences:

A6antfu 6aya6utsandza u6untfu
People like humanity

U6uso 6akhe 6uya6onwa
His face is seen

92. Pre
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Siyakutsand
We like goo

Ba6ona ukuk
They see th

CLASS 8

92. Prefix: uku-
This class contains all infinitives which may be used as nouns.

93. Examples:

ukudla (food)
ukutshisa (heat)
ukuphila (health)
ukuvuma (consent)
ukukhanya (light, shining)
ukulunga (righteousness)
ukuhlakanipha (prudence)
ukuphela (end)
ukwaba (distribution)
ukwenta (doing, deed)
ukona (sinning, destroying)
ukwati (knowledge)
ukungati (ignorance)
ukutsandza (love)
ukungatsandzi (dislike)
ukwindla (Autumn)

94. Sentences:

Siyakutsandza ukuphila
We like good health

Baɓona ukukhanya
They see the light

CHAPTER V

THE NOUN.

DERIVATION

NOUNS FROM VERBS

95. In general nouns may be derived from verbs by prefixing the class prefix and changing the final -a of the verb stem into -i for personal nouns, and -o for impersonal nouns.

96. Personal nouns:

Class 1:

umkhambi (traveller)	from	khamba (travel)
umfiki (newcomer)	"	fika (arrive)
umphatsi (guardian)	"	phatsa (guard)
umtfunywa (messenger) (see below class 4)	"	tfunywa (to be sent)
umakhelwane (neighbour) (plural: a6akhelwane or o:makhelwane)	"	-akhelana (build together)

Class 4:

isi6indzi (a mute)	from	6indza (be silent)
isitfulu (a mute)		- cf. Zulu thula
isijoji (a thief)	from	joja (steal)
isati (person of knowledge)	"	-ati (know)
isikhutsali (diligent person)	"	kutsala (be diligent)
itsakhelani (neighbours) (not used in singular)	"	-akhelana (build together)
isitfunywa (messenger) (see above class)	"	tfunywa (to be sent)

isikhambi (traveller) from khamba (travel)

Class 5:

imbongi (royal praiser) from 6onga (praise)
intfombi (mature girl) " tfomba (to reach puberty)

97. Impersonal Nouns:

Class 2:

umtfungo (seam) from tfunga (sew)
um6uto (question) " 6uta (ask)
umkhungo (present, plea, request) " khunga (give a present)
umdlalo (game) " dlala (play)

Class 3:

i:6ito (name) from 6ita (call)
~~i:tsemba (hope)~~ ~~" tsemba (hope)~~

Class 4:

isibulo (flail, threshing stick) from bula (thresh)
isi6ambo (vice, handle) " 6amba (catch)
isi6alo (figure) " 6ala (count)
isono (sin) " -ona (spoil)
isifutfo (bellows) " futsa (blow)

Class 6:

u:dumo (fame) (not u:dvumo) from duma (be famous)
u:tsandvo (love) " tsandza (love)
u:sito (help) " sita (help)
u:khambo (journey) " khamba (travel)

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98. Personal nouns formed from verb passives do not involve a change of vowel:

isi6otshwa (prisoner)	from	6otshwa (be tied up)
isitfolwa (adopted person)	"	tfolwa (be picked up)
i:kholwa (believer)	"	kholwa (believe)

THE FEMININE

99. The feminine suffixes in Baca are -kati and -ati which are suffixed to the generic term.

Examples:

imbuti (goat)	imbutikati
imvu (sheep)	imvukati
inkomo (beast)	inkomati
inja (dog)	injakati
inkone (beast of a certain colour)	inkonekati
inkosi (chief)	inkosikati

100. The following are irregular:

inkuku (fowl)	isikhukukati
indvodza (male)	indvodzakati (daughter)
isitfole (female calf)	isitfokati (female younger calf)
um(u)fo (man)	umfati (wife, woman)

101. The following are special terms which indicate the masculine:

inkunti (bull)
ingqoza (cock)
inqama (ram)

impongo (Billy goat)
i:chalaha (dog)
Note: isixukati (Nanny goat)

102. Personal nouns are followed by possessives formed from indvodza or isifatane to indicate the feminine:

umuntfu wendvodza (male person)

103. In the case of animals the same procedure is adopted with indvuna and insikati, or inkunti (bull) and imati (cow).

i:hashi lendvuna (stallion)
i:hashi lensikati (mare)
i:kati lendvuna (tom cat)
ingulu6e yensikati (sow)
imvu6u (or inyathi) yenkunti
(hippopotamus or buffalo bull)
imvu6u (or inyathi) yemati
(hippopotamus or buffalo cow)
i:hashi lenkunti (stallion)
umkhomo wensikati (cow whale)

104. In the case of indvuna and insikati, the word order may be reversed:

indvuna yehashi
indvuna yomkhomo

THE AUGMENTATIVE

105. The suffix is -kati. It may be added to a noun, adjective or relative. If added to a personal noun in the feminine it conveys a derogatory meaning.

106. Examples:

umfatikati (huge woman).
umtsikati (huge tree)
u:khalokati (mountain range)
umuntfu omkhulukati (big man)
intfombikati endzekati (tall girl)

Note the following which differs from inkosikati (chieftainess) in having low tone prolonged length on the ka:

inkosikati (huge chieftainess)

THE DIMINUTIVE

107. The diminutive of the noun may indicate:

(1) a small thing,
(2) a young one corresponding to the noun, or
(3) a small quantity of what is expressed by the noun.

108. Examples:

(1)	inkwenkwe (boy)	inkwenkwana (little boy)
	intfo (thing)	intfwana (small thing)
(2)	indvodza (man)	indvodzana (son)
	inkomo (beast)	inkonyana (calf)
(3)	amavi (words)	amavana (a few words)
	i:nsuku (days)	i:nsukwana (a few days)

109. The following diminutives are insulting:

isalukati (old woman)	isalukatana (little old hag)
umfelokati (widow)	umfelokatana (small thing of a widow)

110. Rules:

I If the final vowel of the noun be -a, -i or -e, substitute the suffix -ana, if -o or -u, substitute -wana:

ukudla (food)	ukudlana
imbuti (goat)	imbutana
ilitshe (stone)	ilitshana
intfo (thing)	intfwana
umuntfu (man)	umntfwana
isikhatsi (time)	isikhatsana
ulutsi (stick)	ulutsana, u:tsana
incwadzi (book)	incwadzana
umlinzi (mine)	umlinzana
i:kati (cat)	ikatana
ulupata (bandy person)	ulupatana
umkhontfo (spear)	umkhontfwana
indvuna (captain)	indvunyana
i:qandza (egg)	i:qandzana
indvodza (man)	indvodzana (son) or indvodzelana (insignificant man)

111. II If the final syllable of the noun contains l as its consonant either the first rule applies or l becomes dl before -ana.

112. Examples:

umfula (river)	umfulana,	umfudlana
i:tfole (calf)		itfodlana
umhleli (editor)	umhlelana	
u6uhlalu (heads)	u6uhlalwana	
umqala (neck)		umqadlana
i:Xala (apprehension)		i:Xadlana

113. III Nouns ending in a denti-labial consonant followed by -o, or -u substitute -ana for the final vowel:

imvu (sheep)	imvana
isifo (disease)	isifana

ilifu (cloud) ilifana

114. IV If the final syllable contains a bilabial consonant prepalatalization takes place before -ana is suffixed.

ph	gives	tsh	impuphu (meal)	imputshana
b	"	j	isigubu (calabash)	isigujana
6	"	tsh	inka6i (ox)	inkatshana
			usi6a (feather)	usitshana
			intsa6a (hill)	intsatshana
m	"	ny	inkomo (beast)	inkonyana
mb	"	nj	intsambo (string)	intsanjana
			isivimbo (stopper)	isivinjana
	but:		impi (army)	impana

115. V If the final syllable contains the alveolar nasal, n, the n becomes ny by palatalization, and -ana (-wana) is suffixed.

indvuna (captain)	indvunyana
imfene (baboon)	imfenyana
inyoni (bird)	yonyana
imifino (vegetables)	imifiny(w)ana
umboni (mealies)	umbonyana
isono (sin)	isonywana

116. The same rules apply for adjectival and relative stems.

kumhlophe (it is white)	kumhlotshana (it is whitish)
kufitshana (it is near)	kufitshanyana (it is somewhat near)
kudze (it is far off)	kudzana (it is a little way off)
but ku6i (it is bad)	ku6ana (it is rather bad)

117. Note the following special diminutive forms:

inkosi (chief)	inkosatana (chief's daughter)
	inkosatanyana (term conveying insult)
	inkatanyana (little girl 6-15)
umfati (woman)	umfatanyana ("little old cat") also umfatana
imbuti (goat)	imbutatana (little female goat)

	imbutana (small goat)
uhlata (green grass)	uhlatanyana, u:hlatana (little green thing)
umuntfu (person)	umuntfukatana (poor person)
um(u)fo (man)	umfokatana (poor man)
isixuku (crowd)	isixukutshwana (small cluster)

NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES AND RELATIVES

118. Abstract nouns may be formed by prefixing the u6u- prefix to adjectival and relative stems:

-khulu (big)	u6ukulu (size)
-6i (bad, evil)	u6u6i (evil)
-dze (long)	u6udze (length)
-mnandzi (sweet)	u6umnandzi (sweetness)
-mhlophe (white)	u6umhlophe (whiteness)

NOUNS FROM ADVERBS

119. A noun derived from an adverb is:

ekatsi (inside) umphakatsi (councillor)

REDUPLICATION OF NOUN STEMS

120. The following are examples of reduplication:

i:nqwa6anqwa6a (many heaps) from i:nqwa6a
imifulafula (many rivers)
amasontfosontfo (many weeks)
iminyakanyaka (many weeks)
i:nsukunsuku (many days)

121. Monosyllabic roots take -yi- between the two parts of the reduplication:

imitiyiti (groups of kraals)
amasuyisu (many plans)
amehloyihlo (many eyes)
amafuyifu (many clouds)

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COMPOUND NOUNS

122. A few examples are as follows:

umninimuti (owner of a kraal)
umnikatindlu (owner of houses)
umnikatimandla (master of strength)
uphondzongoti (dangerous pointed object)
umniniyo (its owners)
u6aomkhulu (my grandfather)
a6anikatiyo (its owners)
i:lambalidlile (person as thin as a greyhound)
impumalanga (the East)
intshonalanga (the West)
uvumatonke (a "yes" man)
isimakadze (ancient thing)

NOUNS DERIVED FROM FOREIGN WORDS

123. When objects or ideas are taken over from one culture to another it is usual for the name (after phonetic modification) to be taken over at the same time. Examples:

Class 1a

utsheleni (shilling)
usawoti (salt)

Class 2

umbese (knife)

Class 3

i:sikela (sickle)
i:yembe (shirt)
i:pulangwe (plank)
i:tomu (bridle)
i:tafula (table)
i:fasitele (window)
i:fotsholo (shovel)
i:kalitshi (carriage)

i:jazi (coat)
i:motokali (motor car)
i:vinkili (shop)

Class 4

isikotshimane (florin)
isikebe (boat)
isitofu (stove)

Class 5

inki (ink) but plural o:inki
indaliso (one and six pence)

124. The
lute, dem

125. The
classes:

126. Sen

Yena katse
You do no

Enditifune
The ones w

Bona 6ates
They lie

CHAPTER VI

THE PRONOUN

124. There are four types of pronoun in Baoa, absolute, demonstrative, enumerative and ~~relative~~ enumerative.

ABSOLUTE PRONOUN

125. The following are the forms for the different classes:

		Singular	Plural
1st person		m(i)na	tsina
2nd person		wena	nina
3rd person	Class 1	yena	6ona
	2	wona	yona
	3	lona	wona
	4	sona	tona
	5	yona	tona
	6	lona	tona
	7	6ona	
	8	khona	

I26. Sentences:

Yena katsandzi ukukhamba
You do not like to walk

Enditifunako tona tinkulu
The ones which I want are big

Bona 6atsetsa u:limi
They lie

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

127. There are three positional types to indicate

(1) proximity to the speaker, "this"
(2) distance from speaker, "that"
(3) distance from speaker and person spoken to and in sight, "that yonder".

128. The forms are as follows:

		First	Second*	Third
Cl. 1	s.	lo	lowa(ya)	lowayá: loyá:
	p.	la6a	la6a(ya)	la6ayá:
2	s	lo	lowa(ya)	lowayá: loyá:
	p.	le	leya	leyá:
3	s.	leli	leliya	leliyá.
	p.	la(wa)	lawa(ya)	lawayá: layá:
4	s.	lesi	lesiya	lesiyá:
	p.	leti	letiya	letiyá:
5	s.	le	leya	leyá: lé:
	p.	leti	letiya	letiyá:
6	s.	lolu	loluya, lola	loluyá:
	p.	leti	letiya	letiyá:
7		lo6u	lo6uya	lo6uyá:
8		lokhu	lokhuya	lokhuyá:

129. Examples:

Leto etidlul[illegible] (Those which have passed)
Uye lomuntfu [illegible] is is the same person)
Tona letinkó[illegible] (Those very same cattle)

ENUMERATIVE PRONOUNS

130. Enumerative pronouns are of three types which signify:

(1) all, -nke
(2) only, -dzwa
(3) both, all three, etc., -6ini, -6ãtsatfu

* Examples show that this is probably an alternative set to Cwo, Loo, Lel Lek etc.

131. The forms for the different classes are as follows:

-nke		Singular	Plural
1st person		ndonke	sonke
2nd person		wonke	nonke
3rd person	Class 1	wonke	6onke
	2	wonke	yonke
	3	lonke	onke
	4	sonke	tonke
	5	yonke	tonke
	6	lonke	tonke
	7	6onke	
	8	konke	

132. Sentences:

Tinkomo tonke tifile (All the cattle have died)
Imitsi yonke ifile (All the trees are dead)

133. -dzwa, -dzi		Singular	Plural
1st person		ndodzwa, ndodzi	sodzwa, 6odzi
2nd person		wedzwa, wedzi	nodzwa, nodzi
3rd person	Class 1	yedzwa, yedzi	6odzwa
	2	wodzwa, wodzi	yodzwa, yodzi
	3	lodzwa	odzwa
	4	sodzwa, sodzi	todzwa, todzi
	5	yodzwa, yodzi	todzwa, todzi
	6	lodzwa, lodzi	todzwa, todzi
	7	6odzwa, 6odzi	
	8	kodzwa, kodzi	

134. Sentences:

Lwatsha lodzwakhuni (The firewood burnt alone)
Bafika 6odzwa a6antfu (Only people arrived)

135. -6ini (both),-[illegible]tsatfu (all three)

1st person		so6a6ini	so6atsatfu
2nd person		no6a6ini	no6atsatfu
3rd person	Class 1	6o6a6ini	6o6atsatfu
	2	yomi6ini	yomitsatfu
	3	oma6ini	omatsatfu
	4	tom6ini	tontsatfu
	5	tom6ini	tontsatfu
	6	tom6ini	tontsatfu
	7	6o6u6ini	6o6utsatfu
	8	koku6ini	kokutsatfu

136. Sentence:

Ndiya6 [illegible] 6o6a6ini a6antfu (I see both the people)

QUALIFICATIVE PRONOUNS

137. There are four types of qualificative pronouns corresponding to the four types of qualificatives, i.e. adjectival, relative, numeral and possessive.

138. Adjectives, relatives and numerals may be used as qualificative pronouns without change.

Sentences and Examples:

(1) adjectives:

Omkhulu ufikile (The big one has arrived)
Omkhulu umuntfu ufikile (The big one, the person,has arrived)
Kukhona amahle (There is good ..)
Kukhona amahle amanti (There is good -, water)

(2) Relatives:

O6omvu (A red person)
O6omvumuntfu (A red one, a person)
Elishumi (Ten ones)
Elishumimitsi (ten ones, trees)

(3) Numerals:

Ufuna tiphi itinowadzi (Which ones, books, do you want?)

139. Qualificative pronouns are formed from possessives by prefixing a-, e-, or o- depending on whether the noun prefix contains a, i or u respectively. Thus:

wami (my, Cl. 1 s.)	owami (mine)
6etfu (our, Cl. 1 p.)	a6etfu (ours)
kayihlo (of thy father Cl. 2 p.)	ekayihlo (thy father's)

140. Sentences:

Etami tinhle kakhulu (Mine are very pretty)
Andisifuni esenkosi (I don't want the chief's)

CHAPTER VII

THE ADJECTIVE.

141. As in most Bantu languages Baca has very few adjectives.

The following are probably all the adjectives:

-6i (evil, bad)	-ncinci (very small)
-6ini (two)	-ncanyana (small)
-dzala (old)	-ngaki? (how many?)
-dze (long, tall)	-nyenti, -ninji (much, many)
-fitshane (short)	-nye (other, some)
-hlanu (five)	-tsha (new)
-hle (good, beautiful)	-tsatfu (three)
-khulu (big, great)	-ne (four)
-ncane (small)	

142. The adjectival concords are as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Class 1	om-	a6a-
2	om-	emi-
3	eli-	ama-
4	esi-	etim-, etc.
5	em-, etc.	etim-, etc.
6	olu-	etim-, etc.
7	oGu-	
8	oku-	

143. Examples:

Cl. 1 umuntfu omkhulu (a big person)
a6antfu a6akhulu (big people)
2 umtsi omkhulu (a big tree)
imitsi emikhulu (big trees)
3 ilivi elikhulu (a big voice)
amavi amakhulu (big voices)
4 isitulo esikhulu (a big chair)
ititulo etinkhulu (big chairs)
5 inka6i enkulu (a big ox)
i:nka6i etinkulu (big oxen)
6 udvondvolo olukhulu (a big stick)
i:ndvondvolo etinkulu (big sticks)
7 u6uso o6ukhulu (a big face)
8 ukwati okukhulu (great knowledge)

144. Examples to illustrate the nasal:

indvodza endze (a tall man)
umfati om(u)dze (a tall woman)
incwadzi entsha (a new book)
i:nka6i etimbi (bad cattle)
imbuti enhle (a fine goat)

145. Diminutives may be formed from adjectives by suffixing -ana or -anyana (the double diminutive form) in place of the final vowel of the adjective:

-6i	-6ana	-6anyana
-dze	-dzana	-dzanyana

146. Examples:

intfonga enhlana (a handsome stick)
kudze (it is far)
kudzana (it is somewhat far)
umuntfu omkhulukati (a big man)
injakati endzekati (a tall bitch)

CHAPTER VIII

THE RELATIVE

147. The relative concord is used:

(1) with relative stems and roots
(2) with copulatives formed from substantives qualifying other substantives
(3) in relative construction.

148. Relative stems and roots may be classified into:

(1) Primitive stems
(2) Nominal stems
(3) Demonstrative relatives.

149. (1) Primitive Stems are:

-6anti (wide)
-6ovu (red)
-dvuma (tasteless)
-lula (light)
-lunga (speckled black and white)
-mungcu (sour)
-nco (speckled red and white)
-ngcono (recovered)
-phi? (where?)
-qatsa (strong)
-qotfo (honest)
-wa6a (black beast with white stomach and flank)
-te (naked)

150. (2) Nominal stems are:

-6uhlungu (painful)
-6ukhali (sharp)
-6utfuntfu (blunt)

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