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

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-luhlata (green, blue)
-lukhuni (hard)
-lusiti (poor)
-lutfutfuva (dust coloured)
-manti (wet)
-dzaka (dirty coloured)
-mhlophe (white)
-mnandzi (pleasant)
-nsene (grand)
-nsyama (black)
-nsonyane (red and white)
-nsuku (white face, bles)
-mpofu (dull coloured)
-mpuluma (grey)
-mpwevu (grey)
-nsuna (white on back and belly)
-nsundvu (brown)
-nsuti (red with white on back leg)
-ntima (heavy)

153. (3) Demonstrative Relatives are:

-ngaka (as big as this)
-ngako (as big as that)
-ngakaya: (as big as yonder)
-nje (like this)
-njalo (like that)
-njaya: (like yonder)

154. The relative concords except for the 1st and 2nd persons consist of the adjectival concords minus any nasal:

1st person		s.	endi-, o-
		p.	esi-, a6a-
2nd person		s.	u-
		p.	eni-, a6a-
3rd person	Cl. 1	s.	o-
		p.	a6a-
	2	s.	o-
		p.	e-
	3	s.	eli-
		p.	a-

155. T
stems in

156. T
tenses o
construc

E

umuntfu
ukubala

umuntfu
a6antfu
mina en
mina oq

tsina e
tsina a

nina en
nina a6

4	s.	esi-
	p.	eti-
5	s.	o-
	p.	eti-
6	s.	olu-
	p.	eti-
7		o6u-
8		oku-

153. Examples:

umuntfu oqotfo (an honest person)
a6antfu a6aqotfo (honest people)
mina endiqotfo) (I, who am honest)
mina oqotfo)

tsina esiqotfo)
tsina a6aqotfo) (we, who are honest)

nina eniqotfo)
nina a6aqotfo) (you, who are honest)

154. Diminutives may be formed from relatives according to the usual rules, thus:

-mhlotshana (somewhat white)
-6ovana (reddish)
-mnandzana (rather pleasant)
-mantana (damp)
-luhlatana (greenish)

155. The feminine suffix may be used with relative stems indicating colours, thus:

imati emhlophekati (a white cow)

156. The relative concord is used with the various tenses of the situative mood to form the relative construction.

Examples:

umuntfu okhambako (a person who travels)
ukubala okulungile (correct writing)

157. With copulatives the relative concord is used to express the numerals from 6 upwards, thus:

amahashi asithupha (six horses)
imitsi emicelu (seven trees)
a6a&ati a6angcongo (eight women)
ukuqala okulitwe6a (nine beginnings)
i:nka6i etilishumi (ten oxen)

158. The relative concord may also be used with adverbs:

umuntfu onamandla (a strong person)
i:nkomo etilapha (cattle which are here)

CHAPTER IX

THE NUMERAL

159. There are four numerals in Baca, (1) -nye (one), (2) -phi? (which?), (3) -ni? (what?), (4) -mbi, sometimes -mbe (peculiar, other). These are used with definite numeral concords which are:

	Singular	Plural
Class 1	mu-	6a-
2	mu-	mi-
3	li-	ma-
4	si-	ti-
5	i-	ti-
6	lu-	ti-
7	6u-	
8	ku-	

Except in class 5 singular the numeral concord consists of the full form of the class prefix minus the initial vowel.

160. Sentences:

Bagawula umutsi munye (They felled one tree)
Ingonyama i6ulele itfole linye kuphela (The lion killed only one calf)
Muntfu wuphi? (Which person is it?)
Sitsha siphi? (Which dish is it?)
Bantfu 6ani la6a? (What race of people are they?)
Mntfu mni lo? (What kind, or sex, or race of person is this?)
Tilwane timbi (They are peculiar animals), ti high tone
Yitilwane timbi (They are bad animals), ti low tone
Ndi6one umntfu umbi (I saw a strange person)

Note: Mntfu wumbé!) (Stranger!)
Mntfu wumbi!)
Nja imbi! (Strange dog!)

CHAPTER X

THE POSSESSIVE

161. In Baca there are two types of possessive stems:

(1) True possessive stems
(2) Nominal, pronominal or adverbial stems.

The stems in both cases indicate the possessor.

162. True Possessive stems:

		Singular	Plural
1st person		-m*(my)	-itfu (our)
2nd person		-kho (thy)	-inu (your)
3rd person	Cl.1	-khe (his, her)	-6o (their)
	2	-wo (its)	-yo (their)
	3	-lo (its, his, hers)	-wo (their)
	4	-so (its, his, hers)	-to (their)
	5	-yo (its, his, hers)	-to (their)
	6	-lo (its)	-to (their)
	7	-6o (its, their)	
	8	-kho (its, their)	

163. The possessive concords are these:

	Singular	Plural
Class 1	wa-	6a-
2	wa-	ya-
3	la-	a-
4	sa-	ta-
5	ya-	ta-
6	lwa-	ta-
7	6a-	
8	kwa-	

* also -mi.

164. The possessive is formed by prefixing the possessive concord to the possessive stem, thus: wam, wato. Where the possessive stem commences in a vowel, this vowel coalesces with the final vowel of the possessive prefix, thus: tetfu and tenu.

165. Examples:

i:hashi nokudla kwalo (the horse and its food)
u6a6o nomtfana wakhe (my father and his child)
nina 6etfu (you of us)

166. When the possessive concord is prefixed to nouns of all classes except class 1a, coalescence of the -a- of the concord takes place with the initial vowel of the noun prefix, thus:

a	+	a	becomes	a
a	+	i	"	e
a	+	u	"	o

as for example, wa6antfu, we:hashi, womuntfu.

167. Where nouns of class 1a plural indicate the possessor, there is no coalescence, and the possessive concord is prefixed to the older form of the plural, a6o-:

imitsi ya6o:Maduna (the trees of the Madunas)
a6angane 6a6o:6ao (the friends of their fathers)
u6untima 6a6o:tsheleni (the weight of the shillings)

168. In the case of nouns of class 1a the possessive concord is ka preceded by the subjectival verb concord (except when the latter is a vowel), the initial vowel being elided, thus:

Cl. 1	s.	umfati ka6ao	(my father's	wife)
	p.	a6afati 6aka6ao	(" "	wives)
2	s.	umutsi ka6ao	(" "	tree)
	p.	imitsi ka6ao	(" "	trees)

Cl.	3	s.	i:hashi lika6ao	(my father's horse)
		p.	amahashi ka6ao	(" " horses)
	4	s.	isitulo sika6ao	(" " chair)
		p.	itititulo tika6ao	(" " chairs)
	5	s.	imbuti ka6ao	(" " goat)
		p.	i:mbuti tika6ao	(" " goats)
	6	s.	u:khuni luka6ao	(" " piece of firewood)
		p.	i:nkuni tika6ao	(" " firewood)
	7		u6udze 6uka6ao	(" " height)
	8		ukudla kuka6ao	(" " food)

169. The prefix ka- may be placed before proper names to indicate "the son of":

Umbonyana kaMjoli (Umbonyana, the son of Mjoli)

compare

ukudla kukaMjoli (the food of Mjoli)

170. Examples:

Yintfo ka6ani le? (Whose thing is this?)
isikhatsi sokuqala (the first time)
isikhatsi sokugcina (the last time)
indvodza yokuse6enta ensimini (a man to work in the garden)
umuntfu wesi6ini (the second person)
incwadzi yesitsatfu (the third book)
isifundvo sesine (the fourth lesson)

171. Demonstrative pronominal stems may also be used as the basis of a possessive, thus:

inja yalenkwenkwe (the dog of this boy)
ilihlo lalomtswana (the eye of this child)
i:nkomo taleyankosi (the cattle of yonder chief)
u:khambo lwala6a (the journey of these)

172. In addition, qualificative pronominal stems may be used:

itandla ta6akhulu (the hands of the big ones - people)
um6ala wesekati (the colour of the cat's - skin)
isandla semhlophe (the colour of the white one - chief)

173. Possessives may be formed from enumerative pronouns by placing the corresponding possessive root before the enumerative pronoun:

i:nkomo ta6o 6onke (the cattle of all of them - people)
i:nkomo ta6o 6odzwa (the cattle of them only - people)
i:nkomo ta6o 6o6a6ini (the cattle of them both - people)
i:mpondvo tato to:mbini (the horns of them both - cattle)

174. Adverbial stems may serve as the basis of possessives:

inkomo yalapha (a beast of here)
umhlola wakhona (a local custom)

175. A prelocative -k- is inserted between the possessive concord and the locative commencing in a vowel when forming a possessive:

ingca yakemfuleni (river grass)
inkomo yakekhaya (a beast from home)
umhlola wakempumalanga (an Eastern custom)
a6antswana 6akendlini (children of the house)
itindlu takemtini (houses of the kraal)

This -k- is probably the remnant of an old formative possibly meaning "pertaining to".

176. Note the following contracted forms in terms of relationship. The contraction is probably due to attrition from more frequent usage:

umntfanam (my child)
umntfanako (thy child)
umntfana6o (their child)

CHAPTER XI

THE VERB

177. The simplest form of the verb, except the imperative and the infinitive, is composed of the subjectival verb concord and the verb stem.

178. In Baca the verb consists of two conjugations, Positive and Negative; the conjugations are divided into seven moods, Infinitive, Imperative, Indicative, Subjunctive, Participial, Potential and Contingent; the moods are divided into five tenses, Remote Past, Immediate Past, Present, Immediate Future and Remote Future; the tenses are divided into three implications, Simple, Progressive and Exclusive; the implications are divided into three manners, Indefinite, Continuous and Perfect.

For definitions of these terms, reference may be made to Doke's "Bantu Linguistic Terminology".

179. The varieties of verb stems in Baca are four in number:

(1) Regular dissyllabic stems ending in -a:

tsandza (love)
khamba (travel)
cela (ask)

(2) Monosyllabic stems:

-ya (go)
-dla (eat)
-ta (come)
-tsa (pour, name)

-tsi (say) and tsho (say) are irregular in that they end in -i and -o respectively.

(3) Vowel commencing stems:

182.

-enta (do, make)
-ona (spoil, sin)
-embatsa (cover with a blanket)
-esa6a (fear)

-ati (know) has the irregular ending in -i.

(4) Derived stems:

These may be formed generally by suffixes from:

(a) Other verb stems
(b) Noun or adjectival roots
(c) Ideophones.

Thus: (a) tsandzisisa (love fervently) 183.
(b) hlonipha (pay respect)
(c) (dazuka) (split apart)

VERB CONCORDS

180. The verb must have a subjectival concord showing its relationship to its subject and may take an objectival concord indicating its agreement with the object. The objectival concord is always placed immediately before the verb stem.

181. The subjectival verb concords are:

		Singular	Plural
1st Person		ndi-	si-
2nd Person		u- (low tone)	ni-
3rd Person	Cl. 1	u- (high tone)	6a-
	2	u-	i-
	3	li-	a-
	4	si-	ti-
	5	i-	ti-
	6	lu-	ti-
	7	6u-	
	8	ku-	

184. end in

182. In the past tenses these become:

		Singular	Plural
1st Person		nda:-	sa:-
2nd Person		wa:-	na:-
3rd Person	Cl. 1	wa:-	6a:-
	2	wa:-	ya:-
	3	la:-	a:-
	4	sa:-	ta:-
	5	ya:-	ta:-
	6	lwa:-	ta:-
	7	6a:-	
	8	kwa:-	

183. The objectival verb concords are:

1st Person		-ndi-	-si-
2nd Person		-ku-	-ni-
3rd Person	Cl. 1	-m-	-6a-
	2	-wu-	-yi-
	3	-li-	-wa-
	4	-si-	-ti-
	5	-yi-	-ti-
	6	-lu-	-ti-
	7	-6u-	
	8	-ku-	

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REGULAR DISSYLLABIC VERB STEMS

184. Most simple verb stems have two syllables and end in the vowel -a. Thus:

khamba (travel)
funa (want)
tsandza (like)
kshitsha, kwitsha (strike)
fika (arrive)
lima (plough)
ti6a (not to heed)

MONOSYLLABIC VERB STEMS

185. These consist of a monosyllable. ~~preceded by a vowel which may be latent~~. Monosyllabic verb stems require special treatment in the imperative and in the diminutive formations. There are three types:

186. (1) Regular monosyllabic verb stems:

-6a (be, become)	-nya (excrete)
-dla (eat)	-pha (give)
-fa (die)	-sa (dawn)
-hlwa (become dark)	-tsha (burn)
-kha (dip up)	-tsa (pour, name)
-lwa (fight)	-wa (fall)
-na (rain)	-ya (go to)

187. (2) Monosyllabic verb stems with latent i-:

-ma (stand)	-ta (come)
-mba (dig)	-va (hear)

The influence of the latent i- is perceived when the vowel a- comes immediately before the stem producing e- by coalescence, thus:

ngeva (I heard) from nga-(i)-va

188. (3) Defective monosyllabic verb stems.

There are two such verbs:

-tsi (say)
-tsho (say)

VOWEL VERB STEMS

189. These fall under three headings:

(1) Those with stems commencing in a-, e-, o-. Thus:

-a6a (distribute)
-ahhula (conquer)
-akha (build)
-ala (refuse)
-aluka, -eluka (go out to graze)
-alusa (herd)
-andza (increase)
-anela (suffice)
-anga (kiss)
-aphuka (break)
-e6a (steal)
-e6ula (strip bark)
-ehla (go down)
-ela (winnow)
-enwaya (scratch)
-elama (come next in birth)
-elapha (treat medicinally)
-eluka (go out to graze)
-elula (stretch, walk fast)
-embatsa (cover with shawl or blanket)
-emuka (take by force, snatch)
-ena (be overgrown)
-enama (be happy)
-enana (exchange)
-endza (of girl: consent to marriage)
-enqena (be lazy)
-enta (make)
-ephula (take out of a pot, break)
-egqa (jump)
-esa6a (fear)
-etshela (court)
-eyisa (be disobedient)
-okha (tease, transfer fire)
-oma (of soil: be dry)
-ona (spoil, sin)
-ondza (be thin)
-ondla (rear a child)
-onga (be economical)
-opha (bleed)
-osa (roast)
-otsa (warm oneself)
-otela (be drowsy)

(2) Those with variant non-vowel forms:

-edlula (be taller, stouter)	dlula
-efundza (learn)	fundza
-emitsa (be pregnant)	mitsa
-emuka (go away)	muka
-esuka (be more than)	suka
-etsemba (hope)	tsemba

(3) Defective vowel verb -ati (know)

INFLEXION OF THE VERB STEM

THE PERFECT STEM

190. The perfect stem is used in the immediate past tense. With certain verbs which express a state already completed and still persisting, the perfect stem is used in the present tense; these verbs are called stative verbs.

List of stative verbs:

6otshwa (be in prison)
6onakala (appear, be visible)
6utsana (be gathered together)
catsha (hide)
ce6a (be fat, stout)
cindzeveleka (be in trouble)
cwila (be under water)
-ena6a (sit with legs out)
-enama (be happy)
-ehlutsa(be full)
-etsemba (trust)
hlakanipha (be wise)
hlala (sit, remain)
hlonipha (pay respect)
khatsala (be tired)
kwela (ride)
khululeka (be free, be in labour)
lamba (be hungry)
-ma (stand, cease)
ngcangwa (be lifted up)

191. R

192. R
welela,

193. R
for the

194. R
forms of

195. R
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* stati

-oma (be thirsty)
phakama (be lifted up)
phatsa (hold, carry)
phila (be healthy)
tshona (be bankrupt)

PERFECT STEM FORMATION

191. Rule 1: Change the final vowel to -ile

khamba (travel)	khambile
tsandzeka (be lovable)	tsandzekile
hlala (sit)	hlalile*
-ma (stand)	mile
ati (know)	atile

192. Rule 2: Verbal forms ending in -ala, -ela, -elela, -ula, appear to be irregular:

6ophela (tie for)	-6ophele or-6ophelile
hla6elela (sing)	-hla6elele
khumula (take off)	-khumulile
lala (sleep)	-lele or -lalile
6ulala (kill)	-6ulele or -6ulalile

193. Rule 3: A long, stressed -e may be substituted for the final vowel:

fika (arrive) fiké:

194. Rule 4: The final part only of diminutive forms of verbs assumes the perfect form:

vaiva (hear a little)	-vaivile
gijigijima (run a little)	-gijigijimile

195. Rule 5: Passives substitute -iwe for -wa in the perfect:

* stative perfect hleli.

	6onwa (be seen)	6oniwe
	6anjwa (be caught)	6anjiwe
Note:	qhutulwa (be struck)	qhutulwe

But derivatives ending in -elwa change -elwa into -elwe:

	khanjelelwa (be visited)	khanjelelwe
	vakatshelwa (be visited)	vakatshelwe
	fikelwa (be visited)	fikelwe
Note:	hlatshelelwa (be sung)	hlatsheleliwe or hlatshelelwe

196. Rule 6: The following are irregular:

-tsho (say)	-tshilo
hlutsa (be full)	hlutsi or hlutsila
-tsi (say)	-tse

PASSIVE

197. Passive verbs always require to be followed by a copulative formed from the substantive expressing the agent when this is expressed:

Ndiqhutulwe litshe (I have been struck by a stone)
Bakholiwe (or 6anelesiwe) umi (They believe me)
itintfo etifunwa *a6antfu (things which are wanted by the people)

198. Rule 1: The main rule for the formation of the passive is to substitute -wa for the final vowel of the verb stem:

tsandza (love)	tsandzwa
kwitsha (strike)	kwitshwa

*With low tone on a-

199. Rule 2: Monosyllabic verb stems and dissyllabic vowel verb stems take -iwa in place of the final vowel:

-akha (build)	-akhiwa
-ati (know)	-atiwa
-dla (eat)	-dliwa
-enta (do)	-entiwa
-osa (roast)	-osiwa
-pha (give)	-phiwa
-tsi (say)	-tsiwa

200. Rule 3: The verb 6ulala is irregular:

6ulala (kill)	6ulawa

201. Rule 4: If the final syllable of the verb stem contains a bilabial consonant, this consonant changes to the corresponding prepalatal sound before -wa is suffixed:

ph	becomes	tsh	hlupha (tease)	hlutshwa
b	"	j	boba (speak)	bojwa
6	"	tsh	ti6a (not to heed)	titshwa
m	"	ny	luma (bite)	lunywa
mb	"	nj	6amba (catch)	6anjwa

202. Rule 5: Verbal derivatives generally form their passives according to Rule 1:

tsandzela (like for) tsandzelwa

But note:

6anjwana (be caught by one another)

NEUTER

203. The neuter form indicates a neuter state without implying an agent.

Baca uses two suffixes -eka and -akala, which are substituted for the final vowel of the verb stem to form the neuter.

204. Examples:

-ati (know)	-ateka (get known)
6ona (see)	6onakala (be visible)
cunula (annoy)	cunuleka (be irritated)
-esa6a (fear)	-esa6eka (be fearful)
funa (want)	funeka (be in demand)
khatsata (annoy)	khatseka (be irritated)
tfuma (send)	tfumeka (be transmissible)
tsandza (love)	tsandzeka (be lovable)
tshisa (burn)	tshiseka (get burnt)
-va (hear)	vakala, veka (be audible)

205. Note the following formations:

6ona (see)	-	6oneka, 6onakala
fihla (hide)	-	fihleka, fihlakala
khola (satisfy)	-	kholeka, kholakala
-ona (sin)	-	-onakala
sita (help)	-	siteka, sitakala
-va (hear)	-	veka, vakala
~~vutfulula (take off)~~	-	~~vutfuluka~~

APPLIED

206. The applied form of the verb indicates action with reference to some object, thus:

ukumtfungela uma i:logwe (to sew for my mother a frock)

207. The rule is to suffix -ela in place of the final vowel of the verb stem:

-akha (build)	-akhela (build for)
6amba (grasp)	6ambela (grasp for)
dlula (pass)	dlulela ngem6ini (pass by in twos)
fika (arrive)	fikela (visit)
hlala (wait)	hlalela (wait for)
khamba (travel)	khambela (visit)
-ona (spoil)	-onela (spoil for)
phuma (go out)	phumela phandle (go outside)
suka (go out)	sukela (attack)

Note that -tsho (say) becomes -tsholo.

208. Other verbal derivatives may have applied forms:

Neuter:	vuleka (come open)	vulekela
Causative:	ngenisa (bring in)	ngenisela
Intensive:	6utisisa (ask carefully)	6utisisela

209. The applied form is used to express "why?" or "what?" when used with "-ni?" the interrogative suffix:

Use6entelani? (What do you work for?)
Bandifunelani? (Why do they want me?)
Ukutsholoni lokhu? (Why do you say that?)

210. Used with the reflective affixal formative, -ti-, the applied form means to act "on behalf of oneself".

ukutihlalela (to sit by oneself)
Lesisilondza sa:tivelela-nje (This sore just appeared by itself)
U:khula luyatikhulela (Weeds grow by themselves)
ingqwelo etitikhambelako (wagons which move by themselves)

211. Note the use of the applied form in possessive constructions:

indlu yokudlela (dining room)
i:bodwe lokuphekela (a pot to cook in)
i:puleti lokudlela (a plate to eat from)
i:nowadzi yokubalela (a writing book)
i:tfunga lokusengela intfusi (a milking pot)

212. Notice the following expressions:

Agidimaphi amakwenkwe? (At what place do the boys run?)
Agijimelaphi amakwenkwe? (To what - whither - do the boys run?)
Nda:wela etinyaweni ta6o (I fell down at their feet)
Inyamatana yawa emgodzini (The buck fell at the hole)
Inyamatana yawela emgodzini yafela khona (The buck fell into the hole and died there)

213. The applied form may be used with passives:

Lomfati wa:felwa indvodza nyaka edlulile (This woman was died for by her husband last year)
Sifikelwe ukwesa6a (we were overcome by terror)
ba:tshonelwa lilanga (They have been set for by the sun = they have missed their chance)

214. The applied form of the verb may take two objects, one of the simple idea and the other of the applied idea:

Ndiyamlethela umfundzisi incwadzi (I am bringing a book for the teacher)
Wa:ndonela ingu6o yami (They spoilt my blanket for me)
Ndiyokuku6ambela lokho (I will remember that against you)

215. The following expressions should be noted:

Amahashi a:hlange:niselwa ekatsi (The horses were collected inside)
I:nka6i tilahlekile e:gadini ta6antfu (The oxen are lost in the people's gardens)

RECIPROCAL

216. The Reciprocal denotes reciprocation of the action and in Baca is formed by suffixing -e:a in place of the final vowel:

-ati (know)	-atana (know one another)
6ona (see)	6onana (see one another)
kwitsha (strike)	kwitshana (strike one another)
landzela(follow)	landzelana(follow one another)
sita (help)	sitana (help one another)
tsandza (love)	tsandzana (love one another)

217. Plural subjects and plural concords are usually used with reciprocal forms:

Amakwenkwe ayatshayana (The boys are hitting each other)
Tsina siyatsandzana kodva nina niyazondana (As for us we love one another, but you you hate each other)

Note the use of the singular:

I:hlosi lifana ne:kati (The serval resembles a cat)
Nda:hlangana nomlungu (I met a white man)

CAUSATIVE

218. The causative form of the verb implies a causation of the action of the verb. The usual rule is to suffix -isa in place of the final vowel of the verbal stem:

-ati (know)	-atisa (make known)
6opha (bind)	6ophisa (cause to bind)
khamba (travel)	khambisa (cause to travel)
nyatsa (drink)	nyatsisa (give to drink)
ngena (enter)	ngenisa (put in)
se6enta (work)	se6entisa (use)
-ta (come)	-tisa (bring)
tshona (be drawn into water)	tshonisa (cause to draw into water)
-ya (go)	-yisa (send)

219. Irregular formations occur with verb stems ending in -ka and -la:

-ehlika (go down)	-ehlisa (cause to go down)
-embatsa (cover)	-embesa, -embatsisa
fudvumala (be warm)	fudvumeta "
~~gqe6e (be accustomed)~~	~~gqe6isa~~
khatsala (be tired)	khatsata
limala (be hurt)	limata
suka (go away)	susa
sondzela (approach)	sondzeta
tfala (carry)	tfesa tfalisa

220. The causative form may be used to express "to help to":

Sitonilimisa kusasa (We shall help you to plough tomorrow)
UGamedze uyandakhisa (Gamedze helps me to build)
Manindisengise (Please help me to milk)

221. Fo… a possess… used to e…

222. The… take two …

223. The… ness of ac… in place o…
6uta
6ona
beka
khamb…
lalel…
lande…
-oma (…
tsand…

224. The… idea of "…

221. Followed by a qualificative pronoun formed from a possessive with class 8 concord, the causative may be used to express "to act like":

Balwisa okwetinja (They fight like dogs)
Akakhambisi okwa6anye a6antfu (He does not walk like other people)
Ukhambisa oko:.wa6u (He walks like a chameleon)
~~Atange ndititon3: i:ngosi etice6a kangaka (I have never seen bees so fat)~~
Fundzisa okomlungu (Read like a European)

222. The causative form of a transitive verb may take two objects:

Wa:nditshengisa mna isiqala6aseligxa (He showed me a boekenhout tree)
Ndinyatsise amanti (Please give me some water to drink)

INTENSIVE

223. The intensive form expresses intensity or quickness of action. In Baca it is formed by suffixing -isisa in place of the final vowel of the verbal stem:

6uta (ask)	6utisisa (ask persistently)
6ona (see)	6onisisa (see clearly)
beka (look)	bekisisa (look carefully)
khamba (travel)	khambisisa (travel hard)
lalela (obey)	lalelisisa (obey quickly)
landela (follow)	landelisisa (follow fast)
-oma (dry)	-omisisa (dry thoroughly)
tsandza (love)	tsandzisisa (love dearly)

DIMINUTIVE

224. The diminutive form of the verb indicates the idea of "doing a little".

225. Rule 1: Regular dissyllabic verbs simply repeat the stem:

6ona (see)	6ona6ona (see indistinctly)
cotsha (pick up)	cotshacotsha (pick up a little)
geza (wash)	gezageza (wash a little)
gqeka (split)	gqekagqeka (split a little)
khamba (travel)	khambakhamba (walk about)
linga (try)	lingalinga (try a little)
ncuma (smile)	ncumancuma (smile a little)
qela (be accustomed)	qelaqela (be acquainted)

226. Rule 2: Polysyllabic verbs repeat the first two syllables which are placed before the stem:

6aleka (runaway)	6ale6aleka (run away a little)
6ulala (kill)	6ula6ulala (kill a little)
cacamba (split)	cacacacamba (split a little)
tsimula (sneeze)	tsimutsimula (sneeze a little)

227. Rule 3: Monosyllabic verb stems insert -(y)i- between the repetitions of the verb stem:

-dla (eat)	dla(y)idla (eat a little)
-fa (die)	faifa (be indisposed)
-kha (draw water)	khaikha (draw a little water)
-ma (stand)	maima (stand about)
-tsho (say)	tshoitsho (say a little)
-va (hear)	va(y)iva (hear indistinctly)

228. Rule 4: Dissyllabic vowel verb stems usually take -y- between the two repetitions:

-akha (construct)	-akhayakha (construct a little)
-ala (refuse)	-alayala (refuse a little)
-e6a (steal)	-e6aye6a (steal a little)
-enta (do)	-entaenta (do a little)
-osa (roast)	-osayosa (roast a little)
-ona (sin)	-onayona (sin somewhat)

229. Rule 5: Vowel verbs of more than two syllables repeat the real stem part after the vowel verb stem:

-alusa (herd)	-alusaluse (herd a little)
-e6ula (strip bark skin an ox)	-e6ula6ula (strip or skin a little)
-elapha (doctor)	-elaphalapha (doctor a little)
-otela (feel drowsy)	-otelatela (feel drowsy a little)

230. Examples of other derivatives are found but the formations are no longer in regular use:

Statives in -ala:

Intransitive:

fudvumala (be hot)
khatsala (be tired)
lala (sleep)

Transitive:

6ulala (kill)

Dispersive in -alala:

nyamalala (disappear)
phangalala (be stone dead)

Stative in -ama:

catsama (sneak away)
lulama (cheer up)
nyakama (frown)
phakama (get up from sitting position)

Contactive in -atsa:

-embatsa (wrap round)
khankatsa (scold persistently)
mbambatsa (pat)
phatsa (carry in the hand)

Perfective in -elela:

6ambelela (hold on)
fikelela (arrive right at)

There are other less important derivatives.

VERBS DERIVED FROM NOUNAL ROOTS

231. There appear to be only two of these:

hlonipha (pay respect) from -hloni
vilapha (be lazy) from -vila

VERBS DERIVED FROM IDEOPHONES

232. This is an ~~less~~ important section which has still to be worked out.

-mbo (of covering), mboza:

Amafu amboza ilanga (The clouds obscure the sun)

THE REFLEXIVE

233. In Baca the reflexive affixal formative is -ti- for all numbers and classes and is placed immediately before the active verb stem:

ukuti6ulala (to kill oneself)
ukutitshaya (to hit oneself)
ukutitshisa (to burn oneself)

CHAPTER XII

THE VERB

CONJUGATIONS

234. The verb system of Baca has not been exhaustively investigated. This requires a detailed sifting and analysis of copious texts which at present are not available.

INFINITIVE

235. The Infinitive is formed by prefixing uku- to the verbal stem:

ukushu6a (to end)
uku6intsa (to be silent)
ukuboba (to speak)

236. Vowel verbs drop the final -u of the prefix before -o and change it to the semi-vowel w- before -a and -e:

ukona (to sin)
ukwaphuka (to break)
ukwenwaya (to scratch)

237. In the negative the final vowel is changed to -i and the auxiliary formative -nga- is inserted after uku-:

ukungatsandzi (not to love)
ukungati (not to know)

The negative may be used in two other implications:

Progressive: ukungasatsandzi (no longer to love)
Exclusive: ukungakatsandzi (not yet to love)

The Infinitive may take an objectival concord:

ukumkwitsha (to hit him)

IMPERATIVE

238. Rule 1: The imperative singular of regular dissyllabic and polysyllabic verbs is the simple stem ending in -a, and the plural suffixes -ni:

khamba (go!)	khambani (go ye!)
shu6a (finish!)	shu6ani (finish ye!)

239. Rule 2: Monosyllabic verb stems prefix i- or yi- in the singular and -ni is suffixed in the plural:

-va (come)	iva (come!)	ivani (come ye!)
-dla (eat)	idla (eat!)	idlani (eat ye!)
-ma (halt)	(y)ima (halt!)	(y)imani (halt ye!)
-tsho (say)	(y)itsho (say!)	(y)itshoni (say ye!)
-tsi (say)	(y)itsi (say!)	(y)itsini (say ye!)

240. Rule 3: Vowel verbs prefix y- in the singular and, in addition, suffix ni in the plural:

-akha (build)	yakha, yakhani
-osa (roast)	yosa, yosani

241. For the negative of the imperative, the deficient verb musa (singular) and musani (plural) is used:

Musa ukucunula inja (Don't tease the dog)
Ningakwenti lokho (Don't do that)

242. If the objectival concord is expressed before the imperative the final -a becomes -e and the final -ani becomes -eni:

kwitsha (strike!)

tikwitshe (hit them!)
sitshene (tell us!)

243. Certain tenses of the subjunctive mood preceded by the auxiliary formative ma- or a-, may be used imperatively:

(m)asikhambe (let us go!)
(m)aɓatshetshe (let them make haste!)

INDICATIVE

(1) SIMPLE IMPLICATION

244. Present Positive:

(a) The indefinite present tense is given in full:

		Singular	Plural
1st Person		nditsandza (I love)	sitsandza
2nd Person		utsandza	nitsandza
3rd Person	Cl. 1	utsandza	ɓatsandza
	2	utsandza	itsandza
	3	litsandza	atsandza
	4	sitsandza	titsandza
	5	itsandza	titsandza
	6	lutsandza	titsandza
	7	ɓutsandza	
	8	kutsandza	

(b) Continuous: ndiyatsandza (I am loving)

(c) Perfect: ndilele (I am asleep)

245. Present Negative:

(a) Indefinite and Continuous:

	Singular
1st Person	anditsandzi (I do not love)
2nd Person	awutsandzi
3rd Person Cl. 1	akatsandzi

(b) Perfect:

andilele (I am not asleep)

246. Immediate Past Positive:

(a) Indefinite:

nditsandzile (I loved)

(b) Continuous:

6enditsandza (I was loving)

(c) Perfect:

6endilele (I was asleep)

247. Immediate Past Negative:

(a) Indefinite:

anditsandzanga (I did not love)

(b) Continuous:

6endingatsandzi (I was not loving)

(c) Perfect:

6endingalele (I was not asleep)

248. Past Positive:

(a) Indefinite:

nda:tsandza (I loved)

249.

250.

251.

(b) Continuous:

nda:(6e)nditsandza (I was loving)

(c) Perfect:

nda:(6e)ndilele (I was asleep)

249. Past Negative:

(a) Indefinite:

anditsandzanga (I did not love)

(b) Continuous:

nda:ndingatsandzi (I was not loving)

(c) Perfect:

nda:ndingalele (I was not asleep)

250. Immediate Future Positive:

(a) Indefinite:

nditatsandza (I shall love)

(b) Continuous:

ndita(u)6enditsandza (I shall be loving)

(c) Perfect:

ndita(u)6endilele (I shall be asleep)

251. Immediate Future Negative:

(a) Indefinite:

ave nditatsandza (I shall not love)

(b) Continuous:

nditaɪ6endingatsandzi (I shall not be loving)

(c) Perfect:

nditaɪ6endingalele (I shall not be asleep)

252. Remote Future:

Instead of -ta- of the immediate future, use the verbal auxiliary -ya-:

ndiyatsandza (I shall love)

(2) PROGRESSIVE IMPLICATION

253. The tenses are basically the same as the corresponding tenses of Zulu; effect has to be given to the sound changes between the two languages.

(3) EXCLUSIVE IMPLICATION

254. The remarks in the previous paragraph apply.

SUBJUNCTIVE

255. The present tense, positive and negative, is basically the same as the Zulu.

This tense has the same uses as in Zulu, being used after the conjunctions uku6a (ukutsi rarely), ukute in "final clause" construction and in the imperative.

It is used after deficient verbs and certain conjunctions (e.g. kandze, khona); the details have not been fully worked out.

PARTICIPIAL

256. The participial appears not to differ from, and has the same uses as in, Zulu. The conjunctions (e.g. kadze, lapho ..... khona) and the deficient verbs after which it is used have still to be ascertained.

POTENTIAL

257. The present and immediate past negatives were given as:

ndingeke nditsandze
6endingeke nditsandze

respectively, apparently making use of a deficient verb -ke and the subjunctive mood. Otherwise the basis is the same as the Zulu.

CONTINGENT

258. This mood has not been worked out. Perhaps more than the other moods, the contingent should be built up by analysing texts.

CHAPTER XIII

COMPOUND TENSES

259. Compound tenses are formed with the help of deficient verbs.

The following examples illustrate three deficient verbs followed by the subjunctive:

Musa uku6uya wente lokhu futsi (Don't do this again!)
Nda:citsha ndawa (I nearly fell)
Nda:gula nda6uya ndasindza (I was sick and afterwards recovered)

260. It is very probable that there are many such verbs which are followed by either the subjunctive, the participial and, may be, the infinitive.

CHAPTER XIV

THE COPULATIVE

261. In Baca the copulative is used to express a complete predicate and to denote the agent of the action after a passive verb:

Wakwitshwa yilitshe (She was struck by a stone)

COPULATIVES FORMED FROM NOUNS

262. Rule 1: Nouns, except the contracted plurals of classes 5 and 6, with prefixes commencing in i- prefix y-:

imbuti (goat)	yimbuti (it is a goat)
isilwane (wild beast)	yisilwane
iliwa (precipice)	yiliwa
imitsi (villages)	yimitsi
ilitshe (stone)	yilitshe

263. Rule 2: Plural nouns of classes 5 and 6 revert to the full form and drop the initial i-:

i:nkomo (cattle)	tinkomo
i:mbuti (goats)	timbuti
i:mbambo (ribs)	timbambo
i:mwa6u (chameleons)	timwa6u

264. Rule 3: Nouns, except those of class 6, the prefixes of which commence in u-, o- or a- merely lower the tone on the initial vowel:

umfati (wife)	umfati
umutsi (village)	umutsi
amehlo (eyes)	amehlo
o:6ao (our fathers)	o:6ao
u6untfana (childhood)	u6untfana

265. Rule 4: Singular nouns of class 6 revert to the full form of the prefix and drop the initial vowel:

u:dvonga (wall)	ludvonga

COPULATIVES FORMED FROM PRONOUNS

266. Absolute Pronouns:

In the singular, the 1st and 2nd persons and classes 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8, u- (with low tone) is prefixed to the shortened form of the absolute pronoun; in classes 1 and 3 plural, a- (with low tone) is used. In all other cases yi- is prefixed:

1st Person		umi	yitsi
2nd Person		uwe	yini
3rd Person	Cl. 1	uye	a6o
	2	uwo	yiyo
	3	yilo	awo
	4	yiso	yito
	5	yiyo	yito
	6	ulo	yito
	7	u6o	
	8	uko	

In the negative the forms are:

*ave kumi	ave kuyitsi
ave kuwe	ave kuyini
ave kuye	ave kua6o
ave kuwo	ave kuyiyo

*Cf. Immediate Future Negative.

ave kuyilo
ave kuyiso
ave kuyiyo
ave kuulo

ave kuawo
ave kuyito
ave kuyito
ave kuyito

ave kuu6o
ave kuuko

267. Demonstrative Pronouns:

The singulars of classes 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 prefix u- (with low tone) and the plurals of classes 1 and 3 prefix a- (with low tone), the others prefix yi-.

First Demonstrative:

ulo	ala6a
ulo	yile
yileli	alawa
yilesi	yileti
yile	yileti
ulolu	yileti
ulo6u	
uloku	

In the negative the form is:

Ave kuala6a (It is not those)

268. Enumerative Pronouns:

The formation is indirect, the enumerative pronoun being preceded by the copulative form of the absolute pronoun. Thus:

Yitsi sonke (It is all of us)
Yito tonke (It is all of them - cattle)
A6o 6onke (It is all of them - people)
A6o 6o6atsatfu (It is all three of them)

269. Qualificative Pronouns:

In the formation of copulatives, qualificative pronouns lower the tone on the initial vowel; those formed from adjectives and relatives also longthen

this vowel:

A:6akhulu (They are big ones)
A:6a6ovu (They are red ones)
Olwami (It is mine - a rib)

COPULATIVES FROM ADJECTIVES

270. When the adjectival concord is dissyllabic, the initial vowel is elided; in the singular of class 5 the initial e- becomes i-:

Umntfu mkhulu (The person is big)
Ilivi lihle (The voice is pretty)
Inkosi indzala (The chief is old)
Imitsi mi6ini (The trees are two)
I:nkomo tinhle (The cattle are fine)

COPULATIVES FROM RELATIVES

271. The subjectival verb concords are used instead of the relative concords:

I:hashi li6ovu (The horse is red)
Incwadzi yakhe injani? (What is his book like?)

COPULATIVES FROM NUMERALS

272. The tone is lowered on the first syllable:

Mitsi mini leyo? (What trees are those?)

COPULATIVES FROM ADVERBS

273. Adverbs commencing in a consonant prefix sometimes yi- and sometimes ku-. A representative list of such copulatives requires to be analysed in order to discover the underlying rules.

274. Like th

Infinit

Imperat

Indicat

Pr
I.
R.
I.

R.

Subjunc

Pr
Pr
I
t

Partici

Potenti

275.

Examples:

Yilapho (It is here)
Kuketulu (It is on top)
Kuphandle (It is outside)
Kukudze (It is far away)

274. Copulatives from adverbs may be conjugated much like the ordinary verb:

	Positive	Negative
Infinitive:	uku6akhona (to be present)	ukunga6ikho
Imperative:	yi6akhona yi6anikhona	musu6akhona musanu6akhona
Indicative (Simple Implication):		
Present:	ukhona	akokho
I. Past:	u6okhona	u6engekho
R. Past:	waokhona	waengekho
I. Fut.:	uta6akhona	(akatu6akhona (uta6angokho
R. Fut.:	uyo6akhona	(akayu6akhona (uyo6angokho
Subjunctive:		
Present:	a6okhona	anga6ikho
Pres. as Imperative:	aka6okhona	akanga6ikho
Participial:	okhona	ongokho
Potential:	anga6akhona	?

COPULATIVES FROM LOCATIVE ADVERBS

275. What has been said above applies under this

heading, but a prelocativo -k- is placed in front of the vowel:

Kukendlini (It is in the house)
Basekendlini (They are in the house)
Siyo6akemgqwaqweni (We shall be on the road)

Class

"TO HAVE"

276. In Baca "have", "possess" is expressed by using the subjectival verb concord and the necessary auxiliaries, and na- before the noun expressing what is possessed:

Umntfu unenkwenkwe (The person has a boy)
U6awo une:nkomo etinyenti (My father has many cattle)

277. To express the negative the initial vowel of the noun is elided:

Amatshaka aengenatindlu akanato nangoku (The Zulus had no houses, they have none even now)

COPULATIVES FROM CONJUNCTIONS

278. Copulatives are formed from conjunctions commencing in consonants by prefixing ku-:

Kungo6a andiso6enti uku6a ndingayitfoli imali (It is because I do not work that I do not earn money)
Kungatsi kunamanti la (It seems as if there is water here)

LOCATIVE DEMONSTATIVE COPULATIVES

279. These signify "here is", "there is" and "yonder is" respectively:

		First	Second	Third
Class 1	s.	nangu	nango	nanguyá:
	p.	nampa	nampo	nampayá:
2	s.	nangu	nango	nanguyá:
	p.	nandi	nando	nandiyá:
3	s.	nali	nalo	naliyá:
	p.	nanka	nanko	nankayá:
4	s.	nasi	naso	nasiyá:
	p.	nati	nato	natiyá:
5	s.	nandi	nando	nandiyá:
	p.	nati	nato	natiyá:
6	s.	nalu	nalo	naluyá:
	p.	nati	nato	natiyá:
7		nampu	nampo	nampuyá:
8		nakhu	nakho	nakhuyá:

Nangumuntfu (Here is a person)
Nato i:nkomo (There are cattle)

CHAPTER XV

THE ADVERB

LOCATIVE ADVERBS FROM NOUNS

280. Rule 1: For all classes except 1a, elide the initial vowel of the noun and substitute e- and in the place of the final vowel suffix as follows:

-eni	for -a,	ukuqala (beginning)	ekuqaleni
-eni	for -e,	ilive (country)	eliveni
-ini	for -i,	i:jiki (beer)	ejikini
-weni	for -o,	i:sango (doorway)	esangweni
-wini	for -u,	i:tulu (sky)	etulwini

Exception: indlu (house) endlini

281. Rule 2: Class 6 singular nouns may use the long form of the prefix and change the initial vowel to e- or use the short prefix ~~u~~ changed to o:

u:dvongo (wall)	eludvongeni	or o:dvongeni
u:tsi (stick)		o:tsini

Note: u:lwandle (sea) e(lu)lwandleni or elwandle

282. Rule 3: Palatalization sometimes takes place before substituting -eni for -o and -ini for -u where the final syllable of the noun consists of a bilabial consonant followed by -o or -u:

6 becomes tsh	i:hle6o (Summer)	ehlotsheni
m " ny	umlomo (mouth)	emlonyeni or emlomeni
	u6umnyama (blackness)	e6umnyameni

283. Notice:

i:chopho (corner)	echophini*
isigubu (calabash)	esigubini
isitse6e (grindstone)	esitsebeni
isihlo6o (friend)	esihlo6eni
umtfombo (spring)	emtfombini*
isi6ambo (handle)	esi6ambini*

284. Some nouns change the initial vowel only in order to form locatives:

	inhloko (head)	enhloko
	imini (mid-day)	emini
	u6usuku (night)	e6usuku
	ukwindla (Autumn)	ekwindla
	intshonalanga (West)	entshonalanga
	iningitimu (South)	eningitimu
	i:tiko (fireplace)	etiko
	umqolo (back)	emqolo
Note:	i:khaya (home)	ekhaya or ekhayeni

285. Locatives of nouns,(except nouns indicating common objects) which indicate rivers, mountains and towns, are formed by changing the initial vowel to e... Locatives of foreign place names follow the same rule:

i:oa6ane (River near Lourdes)	eoa6ane (Lourdes)
amafa6ele (River S.E. of Lourdes)	emafa6ele
umzimkhulu (Umzimkhulu River)	emzimkhulu (Umzimkhulu)
?	emnambiti (Ladysmith)

286. Locative adverbs commencing in a vowel preplace -k- as follows:

(1) When used in forming copulatives:

A6antu6akendlini (The people are in the house)
Sikekhaya (We are at home)
Ukudla kukemlonyeni (The food is in the mouth)

* The endings -ini have possibly been misheard; -eni would be more likely.

Ukekufeni (He is near death)
Kwa6akegceni lokho (That happened in the forest)

(2) When used in forming possessives:

indlu yakentsa6eni (the hill house)
umuntfu wakethekwini (a Durbanite)

(3) When used with the copulative formative na-

entsa6eni nakemfuleni (on the hill and at the river)
ekuphileni nakekufeni (in life and in death)

(4) When used with the adverbial formatives:

nga- (near, towards)
njenga- (like, just as)
nganga- (nearby)

njengakekhaya (just as at home)
ngangakempini (near the army)

287. All nouns of class 1a form the locative by prefixing ku-; in the singular the initial vowel of the noun is elided and in the plural the -u- of ku- is elided:

umakoti (bride)	kumakoti
uGamedze (Gamede)	kuGamedze
unina (his mother)	kunina
o:nogwaja (hares)	ko:nogwaja
a6oMaduna (the Madunas)	ku6oMaduna

288. A person's name to which kwa- is prefixed, indicates a kraal named after a chief or an owner:

uMaduna (Maduna) kwaMaduna (at Maduna's kraal)

289. In the same manner, the possessive locative kwa- is prefixed to possessive roots:

kwetsi (at, to, etc., our kraal, home, etc.)
kwa6o (at, to, etc., their kraal, home, etc.)

LOCATIVE ADVERBS FROM PRONOUNS

290. Absolute Pronouns:

Locatives are formed from absolute pronouns by prefixing ku- to the short form of the pronoun, except in the 1st and 2nd persons, plural, which prefix kwi-:

		Singular	Plural
1st Person		kumi	kwitsi
2nd Person		kuwe	kwini
3rd Person	Cl. 1	kuye	ku6o
	2	kuwo	kuyo

The plurals of class 4, 5, and 6 may be kuto or kwito.

291. Demonstrative Pronouns:

These prefix ku- to form the locative:

Class 5	s.	kulé	kuleya	kuleyá:
	p.	kuleti	kuletiya	kuletiyá:

292. Enumerative Pronouns:

To form the locative the enumerative pronoun is preceded by the locative formed from the corresponding absolute pronoun:

kuto tonke (to all of them)
kuyo yomi6ini (to both of them)

293. Qualificative Pronouns:

The locative formative ku- is preplaced to form locative adverbs with the following changes:

ku + a- = kwa-
ku + e- = kwe-
ku + o- = ko-

and with adjective and relative pronouns there is vowel lengthening, e.g. kwa:-

kwa:6akhulu (to the big ones)
kowami (to mine)
kwelami (to mine)

Sitakhetsa kwetetsfu (We shall choose from ours)

294. Examples of adverbs showing locative forms:

e — ekutsini (somewhere)
embi (in front)
ekutsinitsini (somewhere)
etu (on top of)
etansi (downstream)
ekatsi (within)
emva (after)
embini (before, in front of)
elu6ala (in the open)

ku — kudzala (of old)
kudze (far off)
kufitshane (near)

pha — phakadze (for ever)
phandle (outside)
phansi (beneath, down)

295. When these locatives are used with substantives, the latter take a prefix kwa- or na-:

kwa — ekatsi kwendlu (inside the house)
embi kwami (in front of me)
etu kwentsa6a (on top of the hill)
phandle kwomuti (outside the kraal)

na — etansi nomfula (down the river)
kudze nomuti (far from the village)
phansi nodvonga (at the foot of the wall)

ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVAL AND RELATIVE STEMS

296. These may be formed by prefixing ka- to adjectival and relative stems.

Adjectival stems:

ka6i (badly)
ka6ini (twice, again)
kanyenti (frequently)
kanye (once)
katsatfu (three times)

Relative stems:

ka6uhlungu (painfully)
kamnandzi (pleasantly)
kangaka (as great as that)

ADVERBS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE FORMATIVES:

kuna- (with respect to), na- (with), nga- (by reason of), nganga- (the size of), njenga- (like).

297. Examples:

kuna- uZwezwe mkhulu kunami (Zwezwe is bigger than I)
Itimvu tincane kune:nkomo (Sheep are smaller than cattle)
Incwadzi tami tinyenti kunetakho (My books are more numerous than yours)

na- Ukhamba nenja (He walks with a dog)
Wala ne:nkomo (He refused with -to give- cattle)
nami (with me)
naleti (with these)
nato tontsatfu (with all three of them)
nelakhe (with his)

nga- ngami (through me)
Wa:mtshaya ngelitshe (He hit him with a stone)
ngokutsha (newly)
ngokumnandɬi (pleasantly)
ngokokwati (by what is of knowledge)
ngoko6udvodza (by what is of manliness)
I:nqola etikhamba ngokwato (wagons which travel of their own accord)

nganga- intfo engangayo (a thing which is as big as it)

njenga- Tigijima njengetinja (They run like dogs)
njengaketulwini (as in heaven)

NOUNS USED ADVERBIALLY

298. The following are examples:

i:tolo (yesterday)
kutsandi nai:tolo (the day before yesterday) and yesterday)
ngangai:tolo (on the day before)
impela (really, in truth)
inyaniso (really, in truth)
isikhatsi sonke (all the time)
i:nsuku tonke (always, every day)

VARIOUS ADVERBS

299. The following are a few examples:

khonangoku (right now, at once)
kutsandi (the day before yesterday)
kwasihlwa (at dusk, in the evening)
na? (indicating a question)
namhla, namhlanje (today)

CHAPTER XVI

THE IDEOPHONE

300. The ideophone, or "impressative" as one Baca calls it, is an adverb which describes a predicate in some way, and is usually used with some form of the verb ukutsi (to say). It is a part of speech which hardly exists in European languages, although in English we say: It went 'bang', 'pop' or 'flop'.

301. The following are various examples:

bu::	(of crashing down) Indlu yawa yatsi bu:: (The house came crashing down)
oeke	(of bright green) Kuluhlata oeke (It is bright green)
oifi	(of fat man walking) Utsi oifi (He walks heavily)
oiki	(of plenty) I:jiki ligowele litse oiki (The beer was plentiful)
owe:	(of green or blue) Kuluhlata owe: (It is as blue as the sky or as green as the grass)
fente	(of sitting with arms around the legs) Uhleli utse fente (He sat with his arms around his legs;
fohlo	(of crushing) Wamtsi fohlo enhloko (He crushed his skull)

fu:: (of wind blowing)
Umoya uyafutsa utsi fu:: (The wind is blowing hard)

fumalala (of fat man falling)
Wawa watsi fumalala (He fell flop)

gengelele (of falling backwards)
Wawa watsi gengelele (He fell sprawled on his back)

gombokoqo (of falling head over heels)
Wawa watsi gombokoqo (He fell head over heels)

gubu (of waking with a start)
Wavuka watsi gubu (He woke up with a start)

hlokotfo (of a short sleep)
Ndifuna ukulala nditsi hlokotfo (I want to have a nap)

jwe: (of grass green)
kuluhlata jwe: (It is grass green)

mba: (of lying flat)
Lala utsi mba: (Lie down flat)

nca: (of hiding)
Ncatsama utsi nca: (Hide yourself)

nka: (of sleeping with mouth open)
Ulele ukamisile [illegible]tse nka: (He sleeps with his mouth wide open)

nku: (of drinking well)
Phuza utsi nku: (Drink your fill)

nqi: (of sticking tight)
U[illegible]yawo luqinile (lutsi) nqi (The leg stuck fast)

nqo (of straightness)
Yimutsi nqo (Stand perfectly straight)

ntwe: (of tearing)
Wa\u028adza6ula wayitsi ntwe: (He ripped it)

phama (of plenty)
Amanti agowele atse phama (The water was plentiful)

saga (of heat)
Li6alele litse saga (It is scorching hot)

tu (high tone) (of a crowd being silent)
Batfula 6atsi tu (They were dead quiet)

vu:: (of wind blowing)
Umoya uyafutsa utsi vu:: (The wind is blowing hard)

xafa (of crushing)
Wamtsi xafa enhloko (He broke his skull)

xifi (of crushing)
Wamtsi xifi enhloko (He broke his skull)

*Xo (of snoring)
UyaXona utsi Xo Xo (He snores)

Xunu (of cutting an animal's ears)

yoi: (of deep sleep)
Walala watsi yoi: (He went fast asleep)

zala (of fast running)
Wagijima watsi zala (He ran fast)

* Velar fricative

CHAPTER XVII

THE CONJUNCTION

302. The following are examples:

Non-influencing:

futsi (moreover, also)
kantsi (whereas)
kepha (but)
kodva (but)
ngakhoke (therefore)
noba (whether ..... or)

Nditshenc noba utselile noba awutselanga
(Tell me whether you have paid tax or not)

303. Conjunctions followed by the subjunctive mood:

ahle (maybe)
aké: (just let, please)
kandze (before)
khona (so that)

Uhlale khonùtaboma (Stay here that you may see)

304. Conjunctions followed by the Participial Mood:

kádze (a little while ago)
lapho ..... khona (where)
nda: (usedto form optative tenses)
nxa: (when)
selokhu, solo (since)
lapho ehlala khona (where he stays)
Nda: ndiitsandza (I should love)

305. Note also:

u6a, ute (in order that)
Sifuna u6a 6atitise (We want them to bring them)
Bala lapha ute ndi6one ukutse uyakwati yini ukubala na: (Write here so that I may see whether you know how to write.

306.

307.
by elid

No

CHAPTER XVIII

THE INTERJECTION

GENERAL INTERJECTIONS

306. A few examples are given below:

ai: (no!)
awu: (of surprise)
*beka (take care!)
oha: (no!)
ee: (look out!)
elele: (hurray!)
ewe: (yes!)
hayi: (of amazement)
ngcingci (of pleasure)
wcho: (ah!)
x (ach!)
yephepha (excuse me! pardon me!)

VOCATIVE INTERJECTIONS

307. In general vocatives may be formed from nouns by eliding the initial vowel:

u[illegible]fu	mntfu (oh person!)
a[illegible]ntfu	6antfu (people!)
uDzani6e	Dzani6e (Dzani6e!)

Notice:

inkwenkwedzini	Kwedzini (Youngster!) plural: Makwedzini

* a verb imperative

CHAPTER XIX

THE RELATION OF BACA TO SWAZI, ZULU AND XHOSA

308. Baca, Swazi, Zulu and Xhosa belong to the Bantu family of languages, to the South-eastern zone, to the Nguni group in which there are the three clusters, Zulu, Xhosa and Swazi.

309. The comparison will be treated under three headings:

I Phonetics
II Grammar
III Vocabulary

310. I Phonetics:

The presence of the various sounds in the different languages is indicated below, thus: B (Baca), S (Swazi), Z (Zulu) and X (Xhosa).

The information as regards Swazi covers the material at the author's disposal.

(a) Consonants:

Plosives:	ph	B	S	Z	X
	b	B	S	Z	X
	th	B		Z	X
	d	B		Z	X
	ty				X
	tyh				X
	dy				X
	k (radical)	B	S	Z	X*

*McLaren's Xhosa Grammar (1936) p.6; Doke in "The Phonetics of the Zulu Language" p.306 says that "simple k is not found in Xhosa".

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	kh	B	S	Z	X
	g	B	S	Z	X
Fricatives:	f	B	S	Z	X
	v	B	S	Z	X
	s	B	S	Z	X
	z	B	S	Z	X
	sh	B	S	Z	X
	[illegible]*	B		Z	X
	[illegible]				X
	h	B	S	Z	X
	hl	B	S	Z	X
	dl	B	S	Z	X
tionless inuants:	l	B	S	Z	X
	m	B	S	Z	X
	n	B	S	Z	X
	ny	B	S	Z	X
	nyh				X
	ng	B	S	Z	X
Consonantal vowels:	w	B	S	Z	X
	y	B	S	Z	X
Ejectives:	p	B	S	Z	X
	t	B	S	Z	X
	k	B	S	Z	X
Implosive:	6	B	S	Z	X

311. Vibrants are absent. Palatal plosives and the palatal nasal with its aspirated form occur in Xhosa. The presence of the unvoiced velar fricative in Swazi

*Probably from the Hottentot and/or Bushman languages.

has not been noticed.

The voiced velar affricative appears to occur in Xhosa only. Lateral fricatives and the implosive are common to the four languages.

In Swazi, the glottal fricative, h, takes the place of the unvoiced velar fricative, X, in Zulu.

312. Compounds:

Affricate:	ts	B	S	Z	X
	dz	B	S		X
	tsh	B		Z	X
	j	B	S	Z	X
	kǂ	(B)		Z	
	kX			(Z)	
Alveolar-labial:	tf	B	S		
	dv	B	S		
Velar-palatal:	ksh	B*			
Nasal Compounds:					
Affricate:	nts	B	S	Z	X
	ndz	B	S	Z	X
	ntsh		S	Z	X
	nj	B	S	Z	X
	nhl	B	S	Z	X
	ndl	B	S	Z	X
	mp	B		Z	X
	mb	B	S	Z	X
	nt	B	S	Z	X
	nd	B		Z	X
	nty				X
	ndy				X
	nk	B	S	Z	X
	ng	B	S	Z	X
	mf (mpf)	B	S	Z	X
	mv (mbv)	B	S	Z	X

*In one word ukukshitsha (to strike); alternative, ukukwitsha.

Alveolar-labial:	ntf	B	S
	ndv	B	S

313. Baca and Swazi fall together in having alveolar-labial compounds. Xhosa has a very full range of affricates; Zulu and Baca do not use the palatal affricates.

314. Avulsives:

c	B	S		Z	X
q	B	S	X	Z	X
x	B			Z	X
oh	B	S		Z	X
qh	B			Z	X
xh	B			Z	X
gc	B	S		Z	X
gq	B	S	X	Z	X
gx	B			Z	X
nc	B	S		Z	X
nq	B			Z	X
nx	B	S	X	Z	X
ngc	B	S		Z	X
ngq	B	S	X	Z	X
ngx				Z	X
nkc					X
nkq					X
nkx					X

315. A survey of the clicks shows Xhosa to have a very full range. Baca and Zulu do not use the nasal forms of the unvoiced click to any great extent.

Doke (The Phonetics of the Zulu Language, p.309) says that Swazi substitutes the dental click for every other click in Zulu. One subject from Mbabane was examined.

An inspection of Engelbrecht's "Swazi Texts and Notes" (Annals of the University of Stellenbosch, Vol. VIII, B, 2) shows the presence of the alveolar click (as indicated by X above) in addition to the dental click. Subjects, "who, while readily responding to questions put to them in Zulu, yet spoke no other language but their own", from north-western Swaziland, were examined. The presence of

the alveolar click may possibly be dialectal or due to the use of Zulu words.

316. (b) Vowels:

The four languages have the same vowel system.

317. (c) Elision and Coalescence of vowels takes place in all four languages.

The main stress falls on the penultimate syllable of the word, and the occurence of the main stress in ultimate position is practically uniform in all four.

318. The sound shifts that take place between Baca, Swazi, Zulu and Xhosa are important.

Zulu is taken as the basis. The sounds are usually the same in Xhosa, but note ukuva* (to hear) and ukutsha (to burn). The changes are as follows:

(i) Zulu d followed by the vowels a, e, i becomes Baca and Swazi dz
(ii) " d " " " vowels o, u becomes Baca and Swazi dv
(iii) " t " " " vowels a, e, i becomes Baca and Swazi ts
(iv) " t " " " vowels o, u becomes Baca and Swazi tf
(v) " th " " " vowels a, e, i becomes Baca and Swazi ts
(vi) " th " " " vowels o, u becomes Baca and Swazi tf
(vii) " and Swazi sh becomes Baca and Xhosa tsh
(viii) " z becomes Baca and Swazi t
(ix) " zw becomes Baca and Swazi v.

---

*See Davis's "An English-Kaffir Dictionary": Hear, Uku-va; ..... z.(probably means Zulu) Uku-Zwa.

The vowels succeeding the consonant have a very marked retrospective influence in the first six changes. The original change resulted in the alveolar plosive being followed by an alveolar fricative. But when the back vowels followed this compound the pronounced lip rounding and protrusion of the lips caused the point of narrowing to move forward from the alveolus to the lips and teeth producing a labio-dental fricative. The only difference between the first two and (iii) to (vi) is in the voicing or absence of voicing of the first part of the compound.

319. Examples:

(i) indoda ZX, indvodza BS: young man
inda6a Z, u[illegible]da6a X, indza6a BS: affair
indawo ZX, indzawo BS: place
ukufunda ZX, ukufundza B, kufundza S: to learn

(ii) induku ZX, indvuku BS: stick
indoda ZX, indvodza BS: man
induna Z, indvuna S: official

(iii) inta6a ZX, intsa6a BS: hill
ukuthanda ZX, ukutsandza B, kutsandza S: to love

(iv) intombi ZX, intfombi BS: girl

(v) thatha Z, tsatsa S: take
thanda ZX, tsandza B: love

(vi) thomba ZX, tfomba BS: attain puberty
thola ZX, ~~tola X~~, tfola BS: pick up

(vii) sha SZ, tsha BX: burn

(viii) izakelane Z, itakelane BS: neighbours
ukozela ZX, ukotela B, kwetela S: to be drowsy
inkomazi Z, inkomati BS: cow
amazinyo ZX, ematinyo S, amatinyo B: teeth
umzimba ZX, umtimba BS: body
umfazi ZX, umfati BS: woman
ukuza ZX, ukuta B, kuta S: to come
amanzi ZX, emanti B, emanti S: water
ukuzala ZX, ukutala B; to give birth

(ix) izwe Z, ilizwe X, ilive B, live S: country
izwi Z, ilizwi X, ilivi B, livi S: word
ukuzwa Z, ukuva X, ukuve B, kuva S: to hear

320. An in
the scund sh
Baca-Swazi.

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and Xhosa fa

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relative encl
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languages.

Note

321. (d)

Nasal
Xhose.

322. (e) P
in Baca, Zulu

In Zul
zation.

323. II Gr

(a)

(Bantu classe

320. An inspection of the examples shows that most of the sound shifts are parallel between Zulu-Xhosa and Baca-Swazi.

The change under (vi) from Zulu to Xhosa was found in only one word, ukuva.

(vii) only do (a) Swazi and Zulu, and (b) Baca and [illegible] fall together.

In Baca and Swazi, k takes the place of y in the relative or [illegible] formative of Zulu and Xhosa -yo. Baca uses k in place of the prelocative u of the other three languages.

Note that ukuma (fame) is used in Baca.

321. (d) Nasalization:

Nasalization is a feature of Baca, Swazi, Zulu and Xhosa.

322. (e) Palatalization of labial sounds occurs in Baca, Zulu, Swazi and Xhosa.

In Zulu alveolar sounds may also undergo palatalization.

323. II Grammatical:

(a) Noun classes:

The four languages have the same eight classes (Bantu classes 1 to 11, 14 and 15) thus:

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