

A
GRAMMAR OF BACA
AND

ITS RELATION TO
SWAZI, ZULU AND KHOSA

by

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UNIVERSITY of the
WESTERN CAPE

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*Thesis
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THE S I S

for

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D E G R E E

of

M A S T E R O F A R T S

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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.

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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.



Neg. 1540)

XAVIER MZIZI

Note the i:hlanga (tribal marks) on the 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 Tsanibe (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. Mangengele 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.



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Neg. 1537)

J. B. MJOLI, ALOYISIA MADUNA

AND EMMANUEL ZWEZWE

16. Sehlahla 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 Aloysia 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.

CHAPTER II

PHONETIC STRUCTURE

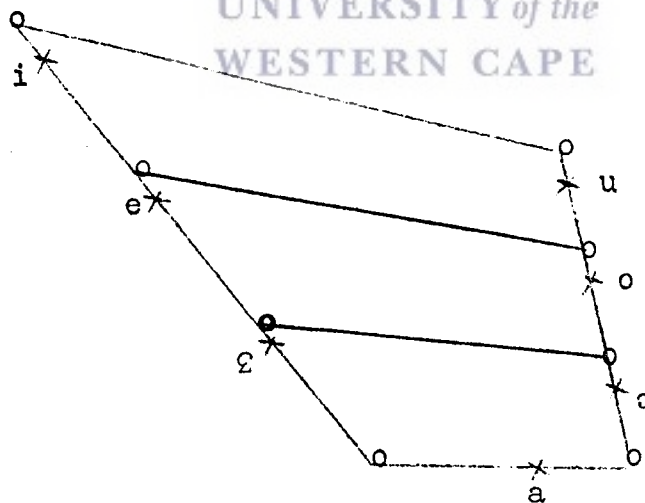
21. The speech sounds of Baca consist of:

- (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 ϵ ; o and \circ .

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





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Neg. 1601)

23. As the vowels appear to have the same characteristics as the corresponding Zulu vowels, and as the mid-forward vowels, e and ε, 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. Whispered vowels often occur at the ends of words; thus, ingubo, yami.

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	ʃ		(ʒ)
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 ʒ was found in combination with k in one word: kʒela (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)
 shu6a (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)
 u6ao (my father)
 i:tsemba (hope)
 u:dzumo (fame)
 u6utfongo (sleep)
 u:fudyu (tortoise)
 isi6otshwa (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)
 ingulu6e (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	=	unchanged.
"	+	l	=	l

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

- (1) Aspirated plosives become ejective.
- (2) Voiced plosives ~~become ejective~~ ^{remain}.
- (3) Fricatives become affricates, unvoiced fricatives become ejective affricates, and voiced fricatives become voiced affricates.



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Neg. 1608)

JAMES GAMEDZE AND

HIS FATHER ALEC

- (4) The voiced bilabial implosive becomes voiced bilabial explosive.
 (5) Alveolar labialized compounds 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:

	<u>Dental</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>
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:chahaha (dog)
 umgca (scratch)
 incekwá (intestines)
 ingca (grass)
 gambakaqa (of drinking beer right off)

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 occurrence of the phenomenon 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)



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Neg. 1609)

WILLIAM ZULU

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^{the}-itinja (all the dogs)
won^{the}-amaBaca (all 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:

uGao or uGawo (my father)
Iéeseilotsholwa (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: siGoné:
- (2) Copulatives and adverbs formed from monosyllabic demonstratives: kule (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 pecu-
 liar 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)



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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.



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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:

<u>Class No.</u>	<u>Sing. Prefix</u>	<u>Plural Prefix</u>
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 Tswana. 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 la

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
un yokokhulu (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:

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

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:^MMaduna 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:

umqatane (biscuit)	imiqatane
um6etse (dew)	imi6etse
umfula (river)	imifula
umkhontfo (spear)	imikhontfo

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

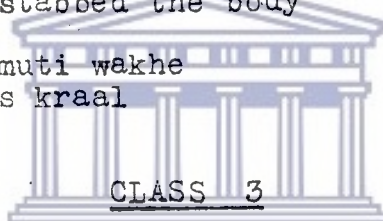
60. Examples of names of rivers:

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

61. Sentences:

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

Umlilo watshisa umuti wakhe
 The fire burnt his kraal



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:tсамбо (bone)	amatsambo
i:sondvo (hoof)	amasondvo

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

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. umsetse
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

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
isi6aya (cattle-kraal)	iti6aya
isikhatsi (time)	itikhatsi
isikhambi (visitor)	itikhambi
isifu6a (chest)	itifu6a
isilondza (sore)	itilondza
isixatfu6a (shoe)	itixatfu6a
isibam (gun)	itibam

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

isandla (hand)	itandla
isalukati (old woman)	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 ^{imported word:} ~~derived from English:~~

isipokwe (ghost)

73. Ordinal numbers:

isišini (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

Itikhambitonke 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 (elephant)	i:ndlovu
insizwa (young bachelor)	i:nsizwa
inyanga (doctor)	i:nyanga

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:intfonga

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 etimbini 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.

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82. Examples:

u:6ambo (rib)	i:m6ambo
u:phondvo (horn)	i:mpondvo
u:si6a (feather)	i:nsi6a
u:fudvo (tortoise)	i:mfudvo (some- times 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:tfooti (dust)	i:tfooti
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)

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
-mhandzi (sweet)	u6umhandzi
-te (naked)	u6ute

91. Sentences:

A6antfu 6aya6utsandza u6untfu
 People like humanity

U6uso 6akhe 6uya6onwa
 His face is seen

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)
 ukwasa (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

Baona ukukhanya
 They see the light



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CHAPTER VTHE NOUN.DERIVATIONNOUNS 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)	"	tfunywa (to be sent)
(see below class 4)		
umakhelwane (neighbour)	"	-akhelana (build together)
(plural: a6akhelwane or o:makhelwane)		

Class 4:

isi6indzi (a mute)	from	6indza (be silent)
isitfulu (a mute)		- of Zulu thula
isijoji (a thief)	from	joja (steal)
isati (person of knowledge)	"	-ati (know)
isikhutsali (diligent person)	"	kutsala (be diligent)
itakhelani (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) from duma (be famous)
 (not u:dvumo) " tsandza (love)
 u:tsandvo (love) " sita (help)
 u:sito (help) " khamba (travel)
 u:khambo (journey) " khamba (travel)

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:chahaha (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 (chieftainness) in having low tone prolonged length on the ka:

inkosikati (huge chieftainness)

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
ilitshhe (stone)	ilitshana
intfo (thing)	intfana
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 (beads)	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)	inyonyana
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)
umfati (woman)	inkatanyana (little girl 6-15)
	umfatanyana ("little old cat")
	also umfatana
imbuti (goat)	imbutatana (little female goat)

uhlata (green grass)	imbutana (small goat)
umuntfu (person)	uhlatanyana, u:hlatana (little green thing)
um(u)fo (man)	umuntfukatana (poor person)
isixuku (crowd)	umfokatana (poor man)
	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~~ ^{years})
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)

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)



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CHAPTER VITHE PRONOUN

124. There are four types of pronoun in Baca, absolute, demonstrative, enumerative and ^{qualitative} relative.

ABSOLUTE PRONOUN

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

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
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

126. 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:

		<u>First</u>	<u>Second*</u>	<u>Third</u>
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	lokhuayá:

129. **Examples:**

Leto etidlulile (Those which have passed)
 Uye lomuntfu (This is the same person)
 Tona letinkomo (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, -6atsatfu

* Example shows that this is probably an alternative set to lowo, lobo, leto, lokho, etc.

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

<u>-nke</u>		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
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

		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person		ndodzwa, ndodzi	sodzwa, sodzi
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), -6atsatfu (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 :

Ndiya6a6ona 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 itincwadzi (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)
setfu (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)



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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
-fitshane (short)	(much, many)
-hlanu (five)	-nye (other, some)
-hle (good, beautiful)	-tsha (new)
-khulu (big, great)	-tsatfu (three)
-ncane (small)	-ne (four)

142. The adjectival concords are as follows:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Class 1	om-	a6a-
2	om-	emi-
3	eli-	ama-
4	esi-	etim-, etc.
5	em-, etc.	etim-, etc.
6	olu-	etim-, etc.
7		o6u-
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 VIIITHE 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:
- santi (wide)
 - sovu (red)
 - dvuma (tasteless)
 - lula (light)
 - lunga (speckled black and white)
 - mungcu (sour)
 - nco (speckled red and white)
 - ngcono (recovered)
 - phi? (where?)
 - qatsa (strong)
 - gotfo (honest)
 - wa6a (black beast with white stomach and flank)
 - te (naked)
150. (2) Nominal stems are:
- suhlungu (painful)
 - sukhali (sharp)
 - sutfunfu (blunt)

- luhlata (green, blue)
- lukhuni (hard)
- lusiti (poor)
- lutfutfuva (dust coloured)
- manti (wet)
- dzaka (dirty coloured)
- mhlophe (white)
- mnandzi (pleasant)
- mnene (kind)
- mnyama (black)
- sonyane (red and white)
- kale (white face, bles)
- mpofu (dull coloured)
- njece (grey)
- ngwevu (grey)
- nkona (white on back and belly)
- nsundvu (brown)
- ntfusi (red with white on back
leg)
- ntima (heavy)

151. (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)
- njeyá: (like yonder)

152. 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.	o-
	p.	eni-, a6a-
3rd person Cl.1	s.	o-
	p.	a6a-
	2 s.	o-
	p.	e-
	3 s.	eli-
	p.	a-

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 } (we, who are honest)
 tsina a6aqotfo }
 nina eniqotfo } (you, who are honest)
 nina a6aqotfo }

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)
 a6afati 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)



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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:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
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:

Eagawula 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: Mn tfu wumbé!) (Stranger!)

Mntfu wumbi!)

Nja imbi! (Strange dog!)



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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:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
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:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
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)
u6ao 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)

C1.	3	s.	i:hashi lika6ao	(my father's horse)
		p.	amahashi ka6ao	(" " horses)
	4	s.	isitulo sika6ao	(" " chair)
		p.	ititulo 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":

U⁶mbonyana kaMjoli (Umbonyana, the son of Mjoli)

compare

ukudla kukaMjoli (the food of Mjoli)

170. Examples:

Yintfo ka6ani le? (Those thing is this?)
 isikhatsi sokuqala (the first time)
 isikhatsi sokugcina (the last time)
 indvodza yokuse6enta ensinini (a man to work in the garden)
 umuntfu wesinini (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:

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)
-tσα (pour, name)

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

(3) Vowel commencing stems:

- 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)
 (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:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
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-

182. In the past tenses these become:

		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
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
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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:

- aša (distribute)
- ahhula (conquer)
- akha (build)
- āla (refuse)
- aluka, -eluka (go out to graze)
- alusa (herd)
- andza (increase)
- anela (suffice)
- anga (kiss)
- aphuka (break)
- eša (steal)
- ešula (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)
- embatša (cover with shawl or blanket)
- emukā (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)
- esaša (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)
 cindzeteleka (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)

-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)	fike:
---------------	-------

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 keli.*

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: hlatshelwa (be sung)	hlatshelwe or hlatshelwe

196. Rule 6: The following are irregular:

-tsho (say)	-tshilo
hlutsa (be full)	hlutsi or hlutsile
-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*:

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Ndiquhutulwe 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
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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 irri- tated)
-esa6a (fear)	-esa6eka (be fearful)
funa (want)	funeka (be in demand)
khatsata (annoy)	khatseka (be irri- tated)
tfuma (send)	tfumeka (be trans- missible)
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 (shake 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 care- fully)	6utisisela

209. ^{for} 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)
ingqweb 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:ncwadzi yokubalela (a writing book)
 i:tfunga lokusengela intfusi (a milking pot)

212. Notice the following expressions:

Agijimaphi 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:hlanganiselwa 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 -ana 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:hlanguana 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
gqela (be accused)	gqelisa
khatsala (be tired)	khatsata
limala (be hurt)	linata
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. Followed by a qualificative pronoun formed from a possessive with class 8 concord, the causative may be used to express "to act like":

Ealwisa okwetinja (They fight like dogs)
 Akakhambisi okwa6anye a6antfu (He does not
 walk like other people)
 Ukhambisa oko:nwa6u (He walks like a chame-
 leon)
~~Atange nditi6on^{6s} i nyosi etice6e 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 quick-ness 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)	-csayosa (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)	-alusalusa (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:

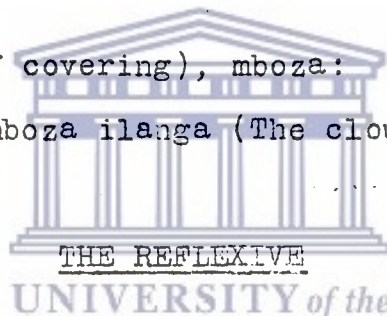
hlonipha (pay respect) from -hloni
vilapha (be lazy) from -vila

VERBS DERIVED FROM IDEOPHONES

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

-mbo (of covering), mboza:

Amafu amboza ilanga (The clouds obscure the sun)



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 XIITHE VERBCONJUGATIONS

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 ukucunulainja (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)a6atshetshe (let them make haste!)

INDICATIVE

(1) SIMPLE IMPLICATION

244. Present Positive:

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

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st Person	nditsandza (I love)	sitsandza
2nd Person	utsandza	nitsandza
3rd Person	Cl. 1 utsandza	6atsandza
	2 utsandza	itsandza
	3 litsandza	atsandza
	4 sitsandza	titsandza
	5 itsandza	titsandza
	6 lutsandza	titsandza
	7 6utsandza	
	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:

6ondilele (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)

(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:

ndita:6endingatsandzi (I shall not be
loving)

(c) Perfect:

ndita:6endingalele (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.

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.

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CHAPTER XIIICOMPOUND TENSES

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

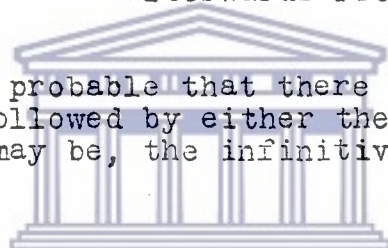
The following examples illustrate three deficient verbs followed by the subjunctive:

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.



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CHAPTER XIVTHE 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- pre- place 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 (chame- leons)	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 (child- hood)	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 kuawo
ave kuyiso	ave kuyito
ave kuyiyo	ave kuyito
ave kuulo	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 lengthen

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-:

Umntfukhulu (The person is big)
 Iliivi lihle (The voice is pretty)
 Inkosi indzala (The chief is old)
 Imiti 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

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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.

Examples:

Yilapho (It is here)
 Kukotulu (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:

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Infinitive:	uku6akhona (to be present)	ukunga6ikho
Imperative:	yi6akhona yi6anikhona	musu6akhona musanu6akhona
Indicative (Simple Implication):		
Present:	ukhona	akekho
I. Past:	u6ekhona	u6engekho
R. Past:	wakhona	waengekho
I. Fut.:	uta6akhona	(akatu6akhona (uta6engekho
R. Fut.:	uyo6akhona	(akayu6akhona (uyo6engekho
Subjunctive:		
Present:	a6ekhona	anga6ikho
Pres. as Imperative:	aka6ekhona	akanga6ikho
Participial:	okhona	engekho
Potential:	anga6akhona	?

COPULATIVES FROM LOCATIVE ADVERBS

275. What has been said above applies under this

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

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

"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 unc: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 andisc6enti 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 DEMONSTRATIVE COPULATIVES

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

		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>
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	nasó	nasiyá:
	p.	nati	nato	natiyá:
5	s.	nandi	nando	nandiyá:
	p.	nati	nato	natiyá:
6	s.	nalú	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)



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CHAPTER XVTHE ADVERBLOCATIVE ADVERBS FROM NOUNS

280. Rule 1: For all classes except 1a, glide 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:hlo6o (Summer)	ehlotsheni
m " ny	umlomo (mouth)	emlonyeni or emlomeni
	u6umnyama (black- ness)	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:ca6ane (River near Lourdes)	eca6ane (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:

A6antfu6akendlini (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-:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
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)
	elusa (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 kwentsaša (on top of the hill)
	phandle kvyomuti (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)
 kamandzi (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)
 Inowadzi 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)



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CHAPTER XVITHE 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)
- ceke (of bright green)
Kuluhlata ceke (It is bright green)
- cifi (of fat man walking)
Utsi cifi (He walks heavily)
- ciki (of plenty)
I:jiki ligwele litse ciki (The
beer was plentiful)
- cwe: (of green or blue)
Kuluhlata cwe: (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)
Neatsama utsi nca: (Hide yourself)
- nka: (of sleeping with the mouth open)
Ulele ukamisile utse nka: (He sleeps with his mouth wide open)
- nku: (of drinking well)
Phuza utsi nku: (Drink your fill)
- nqi: (of sticking tight)
U:nyawo luqinile (lutsi) nqi (The leg stuck fast)
- nqo (of straightness)
Yimutsi nqo (Stand perfectly straight)

- ntwe: (of tearing)
Waidza6ula wayitsi ntwe: (He ripped it)
- phama (of plenty)
Amanti agcwele 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)
Wantsi xafa enhloko (He broke his skull)
- xifi (of crushing)
Wantsi 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.



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CHAPTER XVIITHE CONJUNCTION

302. The following are examples:

Non-influencing:

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

Nditshene nofa utselile nofa awutselanga
 (Tell me whether you have paid
 tax or not)

303. Conjunctions followed by the subjunctive mood:

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

Uhlale khonutabona (Stay here that you may see)

304. Conjunctions followed by the Participial Mood:

kádze (a little while ago)
 lapho khona (where)
 nda: (used to form optative tenses)
 nxa: (when)
 selokhu, solo (since)
 lapho ehlala khona (where he stays)
 Nda: nditsandza (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.)



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CHAPTER XVIIITHE INTERJECTIONGENERAL INTERJECTIONS

306. A few examples are given below:

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

VOCATIVE INTERJECTIONS

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

umuntfu	mntfu (oh person!)
ašantfu	šantfu (people!)
uDzaniše	Dzaniše (Dzaniše!)

Notice:

inkwenkwedzini	Kwedzini (Youngster!)
	plural: Makwedzini

** a verb imperative*



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CHAPTER XIX

THE RELATION OF BACA TO SWAZI, ZULU AND KHOSA

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 (radi- cal)	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".

	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
	ɬ	B	S	Z	X
	X*	B		Z	X
	Y				X
	h	B	S	Z	X
	hl	B	S	Z	X
	dl	B	S	Z	X
Frictionless continuants:	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:	ɓ	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 ~~affricate~~^{ve} 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
	kʔ	(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	B		Z	X
ch	B	S	Z	X
qh	B		Z	X
xh	B		Z	X
gc	B	S	Z	X
gq	B	S	X	Z
gx	B		Z	X
nc	B	S	Z	X
nq	B		Z	X
nx	B	S	X	Z
ngc	B	S	Z	X
ngq	B	S	X	Z
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 Mbababe 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 occurrence 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, ~~unda6a~~ 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) int6a ZX, intsa6a BS: hill
 ukuthanda ZX, ukutsandza B, kutsandza S: to love
- (iv) intombi ZX, intfombi BS: girl
- (v) thatha Z, tsatse S: take
 thenda ZX, tsandza B: love
- (vi) thomba ZX, tfomba BS: attain puberty
 thola ZX, ~~tola~~ X, tfole BS: pick up
- (vii) sha SZ, tsha BX: burn
- (viii) izakelane Z, itakelane BS: neighbours
 ukozele 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, amanti 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, ukuva B, kuva S: to hear

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

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

In (vii) only do (a) Swazi and Zulu, and (b) Baca and Xhosa fall together.

In Baca and Swazi, k takes the place of y in the relative enclitic formative of Zulu and Xhosa -yo. Baca uses k in place of the prelocative s of the other three languages.

Note that u:dumo (fame) is used in Baca.

321. (d) Nasalization:

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

322. (e) Palatalization of bilabial 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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Neg. 1610)

MAX MKWANAZI

A SWAZI FROM HLATIKHULU DISTRICT

WHO WAS EXAMINED IN CONNECTION WITH S'AZI

		<u>Baca</u>	<u>Swazi</u>	<u>Zulu</u>	<u>Xhosa</u>
Class 1	s.	umu-	umu-	umu-	um-
	p.	a6a-	6a-	a6a-	a6a-
2	s.	umu-	umu-	umu-	um-
	p.	imi-	imi-	imi-	imi-
3	s.	ili-, i:	li-	ili-	ili-
	p.	ama-	ema-	ama-	ama-
4	s.	isi-	si-	isi-	isi-
	p.	iti-	ti-	izi-	izi-
5	s.	in-	in-	in-	in-
	p.	itin-, i:n-	tin-	izin-	izin-, iin-
6	s.	ulu-, u:-	lu-	ulu-	ulu-
	p.	itin-; i:n-	tin-	izin-	izin-, iin-
7		u6u-	6u-	u6u-	u6u-
8		uku-	ku-	uku-	uku-

324. As regards prefixes, Baca, Zulu and Xhosa have dissyllabic prefixes and agree fairly closely, each prefix having an initial vowel. Swazi stands apart in:

- (1) having only four prefixes with an initial vowel, and
- (2) having e- as the initial vowel in class 3 plural in place of the more usual a-.

Baca and Xhosa use the long prefix in classes 3 and 6 singular with monosyllabic stems and have shortened prefixes in classes 5 plural and 6 plural.

Baca and Swazi have -ti- as part of the prefix in the plurals of classes 4, 5 and 6, where Zulu and Xhosa have -zi-.

325. (b) As regards the adjectival concord, Swazi is peculiar in that its first syllable is la- the vowel of which coalesces with the initial vowel of the class prefix.

Thus:

Class 1	s.	lomu
	p.	laša
3	s.	leli
	p.	lama
4	s.	lesi
	p.	leti

Baca, Zulu and Xhosa do not possess this la-.

326. The reflexive formative in Baca and Swazi is -ti-, and in Zulu and Xhosa -zi-:

Baca	ukutišona	(to see oneself)
Swazi	kutitsandza	(to love oneself)
Zulu	ukuzisola	(to scold oneself)
Xhosa	ndiyazišona	(I see myself)

327. (c) The diminutive formation in the four languages follows the same general lines, that is the use of the suffix -ana or -wana, which produces palatalization in certain cases:

Baca	(man) indvodza	-	indvodzana
	(hill) intsaša	-	intsatšana
Swazi	(person) umuntfu	-	umuntfwana
	(maiden) intfombi	-	intfombatana
Zulu	(food) ukudla	-	ukudlana
	(beast) inkomo	-	inkonyana
Xhosa	(girl) intombi	-	intombazana
	(news) indaša	-	indatyana

328. (d) The locative formation is substantially the same in the group of languages, that is, substitute e- for the initial vowel and suffix -eni or -ini or variations of these; palatalization appears. Sometimes no change of final vowel takes place, e.g. Baca, Swazi, Zulu and Xhosa emini (at noon) In the case of pronouns the prefix ku- is used:

Baca	kuleti	(to these - cattle)
Swazi	kulo	(to this one - tree)
Zulu	ku6o	(to them)
Xhosa	kuye	(to him)

Other less important formations are used.

329. Where Swazi, Zulu and Xhosa use a prelocative -s-, Baca uses a prelocative -k-, thus:

Baca	A6antfu 6akendlini (The people are in the house)
Swazi	n4semahlatsini (and in the forests)
Zulu	Sisekhaya (We are at home)
Xhosa	ngasemlanjeni (by the river)

330. (e) The absolute pronouns are very similar:

		<u>Baca</u>	<u>Swazi</u>	<u>Zulu</u>	<u>Xhosa</u>	
1st Person	s.	mina	mine	mina	mna	
	p.	tsina	tsine	thina	thina	
2nd Person	s.	wena	wena	wena	wena	
	p.	nina	nine	nina	nina	
3rd Person Cl.1	s.	yena	yena	yena	yena	
	p.	6ona	6ona	6ona	6ona	
	2	s.	wona	wona	wona	wona
		p.	yona	yona	yona	yona
	3	s.	lona	lona	lona	lona
		p.	wona	wona	wona	wona
	4	s.	sona	sona	sona	sona
		p.	tona	tona	zona	zona
	5	s.	yona	yona	yona	yona
		p.	tona	tona	zona	zona
	6	s.	lona	lona	lona	lona
		p.	tona	tona	zona	zona
	7		6ona	6ona	6ona	6ona
	8		khona	khona	khona	khona

331. Baca and Swazi have tsi.. in the 1st person plural and tona in the plurals of classes 4, 5 and 6. Swazi has a final -e instead of -a in the 1st person singular and plural and in the 2nd person plural. Zulu and Xhosa are exactly the same except in the 1st person

singular. ~~The absolute pronoun is not used in the possessive construction as it is in Shona.~~

332. (f) In Baca, Swazi, Zulu and Xhosa, the relative construction is basically the same, that is, relative concord agreeing with the subject of the relative verb which is in the participial mood.

Baca and Swazi use the enclitic formative -ko, whilst Zulu and Xhosa use -yo.

Examples:

Baca	umfati okhambako (the woman who travels)
Swazi	emanti lashisako (water which is warm)
Zulu	umuntu ohambayo (the person who goes)
Xhosa	umntu ohlekayo (the person who laughs)

333. (g) Three positional types of demonstrative pronouns are used in the four languages, Baca, Swazi, Zulu and Xhosa, thus:

		<u>1st Position</u> (this...)	<u>2nd Position</u> (that...)	<u>3rd Position</u> (that yonder...)
Baca:				
Cl. 1	s.	lo	* lowa(ya)	lowayá:
	p.	la6a	la6a(ya)	la6ayá:
2	s.	lo	lowa(ya)	lowayá:
	p.	le	leya	leyá:
5	s.	le	leya	leyá:
	p.	leti	letiya	letiyá:
Swazi:				
Cl. 1	s.	lo(yi)	loya	loyá:
	p.	la6a	la6o	la6á:
2	s.	lo(yi)	lowo	loyá:
	p.	le(yi)	leyo	leyá:
5	s.	le(yi)	leyo	leyá:
	p.	leti	leto	letá:

* Cf. footnote to § 128.

		<u>1st Position</u> (this...)	<u>2nd Position</u> (that...)	<u>3rd Position</u> (that yonder..)
Zulu:				
Cl. 1	s.	lo	lowa	lowaya:
	p.	la6a	la6o	la6aya:
2	s.	lo	lowo	lowaya:
	p.	le	leyo	le:ya:
5	s.	le	leyo	le:ya:
	p.	lezi	lezo	leziya:
Xhosa:				
Cl. 1	s.	lo	lowo	lowa
	p.	aa6a	aa6o	aa6aya
2	s.	lo	lowo	lowa
	p.	le	leyo	leya
5	s.	le	leyo	leya
	p.	ezi	ezo	eziya

334. The general basis is the same throughout. The second position in Baca is somewhat irregular. Xhosa drops the initial l- in certain classes. The plural of class 5 agrees in Baca and Swazi, because of the similarity of the corresponding class prefix.

335. (h) As one would expect at this stage, the verb shows a high degree of similarity in the four languages.

336. (1) The infinite consists of the class 8 prefix and the verb stem:

Baca	ukukwitsha	(to strike)
Swazi	kuse6enta	(to work)
Zulu	ukukhuluma	(to speak)
Xhosa	ukutya	(to eat)

337. (2) The general rule for the formation of the imperative is to use the simple stem ending in -a in the singular, to which -ni is suffixed for the plural. There are subsidiary rules.

Baca	tsandza (love), tsandzani
Swazi	6ona (see), 6onani
Zulu	hamba (go), hambani
Xhosa	thetha (speak), thethani

338. (3) The Present Tense, Positive, Simple Implication, consists of the subjectival verb concord and the verb stem practically always ending in a:

Baca	ndise6enta (I work)
Swazi	ngi6ona (I see)
Zulu	ngizingela (I hunt)
Xhosa	ndihamba (I go)

339. (4) The negative of the Simple Present Tense shows corresponding forms:

Baca	anditsandzi (I do not like)
Swazi	a*ngi6oni (I do not see)
Zulu	angifuni (I do not want)
Xhosa	andihambi (I do not go)

340. (5) The general rule of substituting -ile for the final vowel of the verb stem applies in all four languages. Various subsidiary rules exist.

Baca	nditsengile (I have sold)
Swazi	*ngi6onile (I have seen)
Zulu	ngifikile (I have arrived)
Xhosa	litshonile (it has set)

341. (6) Deficient verbs are a feature of the four languages:

Baca	Ave 6ekhala (They are not crying)
Swazi	Ahle ahamba naye aya kulima (She used to take it with her when she went to hoe)

*ng is the velar nasal.

Zulu	Wake wase6enza emgodini? (Did you ever work on a mine?)
Xhosa	Ze niphula-phule (Listen ye)

342. (7) The following are the more important verbal derivatives that occur:

Passive	in	-wa
Neuter	in	-eka, -akala
Applied	in	-ela
Reciprocal	in	-ana
Causative	in	-isa
Intensive	in	-isisa
Diminutive	by reduplication.	

The formations are uniform throughout.

343. (i) Copulative formation:

As regards the copulative formation there is not much on which to comment. All Nguni languages have a varied inflexion; the Sotho languages have an invariable *kē*; Xhosa at the other extreme is slightly more varied than Zulu.

344. Baca:

The rules for the copulative formation are set out on page 93 (Para. 261-279)

345. Swazi:

Nouns:

Usually a change of tone takes place. In the singulars of classes 1 and 2 and the plurals of classes 1, 2 and 3, the formative *ng- may be preplaced.

*ng- is the velar nasal.

Pronouns:

Absolute:

These preplace *ng- .

Demonstrative:

These preplace *ng- to the demonstrative pronoun.

Enumerative:

A copulative formed from the corresponding absolute pronoun is used before the enumerative.

Qualificative:

With possessives there may be a change of tone or the use of the formative *ng-.

Adjectives and Relatives:

The formative *ng- is used.

Numerals:

The construction has not been ascertained.

346. Zulu:

The general rules for copulative formation are as follows:

Nouns:

These with prefixes commencing in i- lower the tone thereon and may preplace y-.

Some with prefixes commencing in u-, o:- or a-, lower the tone on these vowels and may preplace ng-

*ng- is the velar nasal.

Those of class 6 singular may use ulu-, lu-
or u:-

Pronouns:

Absolute Pronouns:

Preplace yi- (or i-) and sometimes ngu- (or u-)

Demonstrative Pronouns:

Preplace yi- in all cases.

Enumerative Pronouns:

These are formed by preplacing a copulative formed from the corresponding absolute pronoun.

Qualificative Pronouns:

Lower the tone on the initial vowel; those formed from adjectives and relatives also lengthen the initial vowel. The formative ng- may be preplaced.

Adjectives:

Elide the initial vowel where the adjectival concord is dissyllabic; in class 5 singular e- changes to i-.

Relatives:

The subjectival concord is used instead of the relative concord.

Numerals:

A change of tone takes place.

Adverbs and Conjunctions:

These usually preplace yi-.

347. Xhosa:

Nouns:

Most nouns take a copulative formative formed from the noun prefix. Sometimes ng- is used.

Pronouns:

The copulative formative ng- appears to be used mostly.

Adjectives and Adverbs:

These require no formative.

Relatives, Numerals and Conjunctions:

The author is unacquainted with the formations in these cases.

348. (j) Ideophones:

Zulu, Xhosa and (apparently) Baca are rich in ideophones. They are present in Swazi, but how numerous they are, is unknown to the writer.

349. III Vocabulary:

The following are a number of common words and stems:

<u>Baca</u>	<u>Swazi</u>	<u>Zulu</u>	<u>Xhosa</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>Nouns:</u>				
i:culo i	ingoma	ingoma	i:culo, ingoma	song .
i:dvolo	lidvolo	i:dolo	i:dolo	knee
ingane	luswane	ingane	usona	baby
umgodzi	umgodzi	umgodi	umgodi	hole
ingonyama	ingwenya- ma	ingonyama	ingonyama	lion

<u>Baca</u>	<u>Swazi</u>	<u>Zulu</u>	<u>Xhosa</u>	<u>English</u>
i:gusha*	sihuku**	imvu	i:gusha	sheep
imvu			imvu	
inhlitiyo	inhlitiyo	inhliziyo	inhliziyo	heart
umjadvu,	umjadvo	umsindo	umsindo	noise
umsindvo				
inkunti	inkunzi	inkunzi	inkunzi	bull
umuntfu	umuntfu	umuntu	umntu	person
umuti	umuti	umuzi	umzi	kraal
i:xhegu	licheku	i:xhegu	i:xego	old man

Verbs:

boba	?	khuluma	teta	speak
6ona	6ona	6ona	6ona	see
bula	bula	bula	bula	thresh
gula	gula	gula	egula	be sick
tsakatsa	tsakatsa	thakatha	takata	bewitch
tsandza	tsandza	thanda	tanda	love

Adjective stems:

-dzala	-dzala	-dala	-dala	old
-khulu	-khulu	-khulu	-khulu	big
-nye	-nye	-nye	-nye	one
-tsatfu	-tsatfu	-thathu	-thathu	three

350. Inspection shows a common basis in the group, with Baca showing a decided leaning towards Swazi.

* From Hottentot

**In Swazi, imvu is "a grey headed person"



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CHAPTER XXCOMPARATIVE CONCLUSIONS

351. There is a broad underlying **unity** in Baca, Swazi, Zulu and Xhosa, the first two languages having many points in common.

Phonetically, the presence of alveolar-labial sounds and alveolar affricates makes one language of the first pair sound familiar to a speaker of the other, and the same sound shifts from Zulu appear in both.

Grammatically, there is a fair degree of uniformity in the noun classes and the pronouns, and broadly identical formations of the verb and copulative.

As regards vocabulary, Baca and Swazi tend to gravitate to one side.

CONCLUSION

352. The conclusion is that Baca is a dialect of the Swazi cluster. The influence of the latter is no longer operative, but the present powerful factors come from the direction of the Zulu and Xhosa clusters as has been amply illustrated in what has gone before.



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APPENDIX I

A short English-Baca vocabulary is appended.
It is a random selection of words.

(a. adjective; c. conjunction; n. noun; v. verb)

<u>English</u>	<u>Baca</u>
affair	n. indza6a
baby	n. ingane
bad	a. -6i
be accustomed	v. gqela
be fat	v. ce6a
be happy	v. ngxama
be silent	v. 6indza
blood	n. u:gati
body	n. umtimba
book	n. incwadzi
borrow	v. tshleka
bring	v. tisa
but	c. kodva
chief	n. inkosi
child	n. umntfana
corn	n. ingqolowa
country	n. ilive
crow (bird)	n. unonyayi (Cl. 1a)
dance	v. sina, tshikitsha
daughter	n. indivodzakati
die	v. -fa
fat	n. amafutsa
finish	v. shu6a
fire	n. umlilo
five	a. -hlenu
go	v. -ya, khamba
grass	n. ingca
greet	v. 6ulisa
hair	n. i:nwele
hit	v. kshitsha, kwitsha, tshaya
hole	n. umgodzi
hurricane	n. ingqutse
husband	n. indivodza

ignore	v. ti6a
increase	v. andza
leaf	n. i:qa6i
lean against	v. -engqika, -eyama
leave off	v. yeka
lion	n. ingonyama
lizard	v. isigcilitsha
love	v. tsandza
many	a. -nyenti
marry ("l á bola")	v. ukugqusha
mistake	n. inguti
mountain	n. intsa6a
noise	n. umjadvu
person	n. um(u)ntfu
Pleiades	n. isilimela
rain	v. -na, netsa
	n. imvula
ringhals	n. uno6iya
root	n. umtsambo
run away	v. 6aleka
scratch	v. umudva
see	v. 6ona
serval	n. i:hlosi
shoulder	n. i:xala6a
sing	v. cula
sleep	v. lala
small	a. -ncane
snatch	v. hlutfula
sneezewood tree	n. umtsatsi
son	n. unyana
song	n. i:culo
speak	v. boba
spoon	n. u:cephe
spring (season)	n. isilimela
stick	n. u:dvondvolo
stone	n. ilitshe
tick (cow-)	n. i:qitha
trap	v. tsiya
tree	n. um(u)tsi
two	a. -6ini
uncork	v. ngqodvulula
vein	n. umtsambo
village	n. umutsi
wash	v. hlanta
water	n. amanti



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wheel
whirlwind
wind
witch

n. isondvo
n. isitshingitshane
n. umoya
n. umtsakatsi



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APPENDIX IITEXTS1. PROVERBS (Itimbo)

The following are a selection of proverbs:

1. Uku6ona kanye uku6ona ka6ini
To see once is to see twice
Once bitten twice shy
2. Isandla asikhohlwa umlomo
The hand does not forget the mouth
The hand knows where the mouth is
3. Ingwe idla ngama6ala ayo
The leopard eats by its spots
A man lives on his reputation
4. Umtsha netfunga
The rim and the milk pail
Birds of a feather
5. Ugwai nenhla6a
Tobacco and aloes
Birds of a feather
6. U6udze a6uphangwa
Height is not rushed for
Rome was not built in a day
7. Lithatha okemsamo limbeke emnyango
(Lightning) takes the one from the back
and puts him in the doorway
? Things change every day
8. Kwehla ngamphimbo munye
It (food) goes down by one gullet
Do unto others as you would be done by

3. STORIES (I:ndza6a)(1) Ukulima:

R R Entwasa ehlo6o kuya6otshelwa i:nka6i ngamajoka kutatwe i:khu6a li6ekwe esihlipini kuyakhanjwa nenka6i kuyiwa emasimini. Umtshayeli aqaphela endleleni uku6a isihliphi singakhwelela ematsheni no6a siwe eludvongeni.

Afike-ke ensimini, akhumle i:khu6a esihlipini, akhumle ihuku esihlipini, ahuke i:khu6a a6esedza6ula insimu alinganise indzawo atailima. Aihlwanyele ailime aishu6e. Uma sekhatsele agodvuke.

(Ploughing: At the beginning of summer oxen are yoked, the plough is taken and put on the sledge; they go with the oxen to the fields. The driver ^{watches} ~~walks~~ ^{on the road} ~~alongside~~ to see that the sledge does not go over the rocks or fall into ditches.

Having arrived at the fields they unload the plough, take the chain off the sledge, hook up the plough and then go through the field to prepare the patch which they will plough. ^{They} ~~They~~ ^{sow} ~~sows~~ ^{ploughs} ~~ploughs~~ and finishes it. When they ~~are~~ ^{are} tired they go home.)

(2) Ukugana:

Intfombi yakhamba iye emtsini womiyeni wayo. I6eseilotsholwa ngenkomo, i6eseitshatiswa uyise atate inkomo uyise, ashiye intfombi yakhe kumyeni amtshene uku6a aiphatse kahle uma igula amtshene.

Uma intfombi iyogana iyakamba netinye intfombi. Tifika emalanga tilale khona. Kusekusasa kugqushwe. Kugqushelwe intfombi kuhlintwe nenkomo yentfombi iphekwe, idliwe inyama.

Tihlale intfombi i:nsuku etitfo6a, tigodvuke ngolwetfo6a. Umyeni na6angane 6akhe 6aqu6e inkomo

*Notice the inversion.

6ekhamba kanye nentfombi; 6afike ekaya nenkomo ku6o kantfombi; 6alo6ole ngato kwasihlwa 6alale khona.

Kusilwe ijiki ku6o kantfombi kusasa-ke kugqushwe kuhlintwa inkomo ya6ayeni, kudliwe inyama, kunyatswe ijiki.

A6eselotsholwa umakoti ngenana elifunwa uyise a6eseekhulula umtshato; 6akhambe-ke 6asile ijiki ekhaya; kuthe-ke uyise nentfombi nensizwa na6antfu a6anyenti 6efike khona 6alale kusekusasa.

Kuhlintwe inkomo kugqushwe; futsi kusinwe kutshaywe nenkondlo kudliwe, kucitsekwe.

(Marriage: The maiden travels to the village of her spouse. She is "1&6ola-ed" with cattle, she is given by her father, he takes a beast, he gives his daughter to the husband and tells him to treat her well and when she is sick he must tell him.

When a maiden goes to get married she travels with other young women. They arrive in the evening and sleep there. When it is morning cattle are driven. They are driven for the girl; one of the girl's beasts is slaughtered, it is cooked and its meat eaten.

The girls remain for nine days and go home on the ninth day. The bridegroom and his friends drive a beast and travel with the girl. They arrive home with the cattle at the woman's place; they "1&6ola" them in the evening, and the people ^{remain} there.

Beer is made at the girl's home, ^{in the morning} a beast of the bridegroom is brought and slaughtered, the meat is eaten and beer is consumed.

Those which the bride paid are the number the father wants and which have been agreed upon for the marriage. So off they go and make beer at home, then the father, the woman, the man and many people arrive there and stay till the morrow.

A beast is slaughtered and driven in*; futher-

*Notice the inversion

more, they dance, play round the cattle, eat and then there is the dispersal.)

(3) Indza6a yokutingela:

A6antfu 6ayathatha imikhontfo nendvuku 6a6ite itinja 6akhambe-ke 6aya/egxeni. Phambi kweligxa 6ayama khona 6alindze a6anye. Uma se6efikile 6onke 6aya-Xela 6angena egxeni kanye netinja 6a6ange umsindvo; manje 6atsho i:gama.

Latsi!"hewu:": "itinja tivuse inyamatanane; 6ame-mete 6atsi: "E6antfini, e6antfini!" Manje 6akhokhele imikhontfo nendvuku. Omunye a6yihla6e amemeta ngevi elikhulu atsi: "Kakhulu, kakhulu, kakhulu".

Enye i6anjweinja; umnini wayo atsi "Yahlala, yahlala". Omye atshaye i:phutsi ngendvuku, amemete atsi: "Kakhulu, kakhulu".

Nasokukemalanga 6atsi: "A⁵i6uye, a⁵i6uye". Baphume egxeni, 6atfale i:nyamatane 6atsi: "Ingqina a⁵i6uye iphinze futsi ngomgq⁵i6elo".

Bakhambe 6agodvuke 6ayodla inyamatanane ta6o a6ati6ulele. A6anye 6a6ulele ngam6ini, a6anye ngantsafu, a6anye nganye, a6anye a6a6ulalanga lutfo. A6anga6ulalanga lutfo 6ahlomle kwa6anye.

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(A story of hunting: The people take assegais and sticks, call the dogs and go off into the bush. In front of the bush they stop and wait for the others. When they have arrived they all spread out in a line and enter the bush with the dogs; they make a noise; now they sing a song.

They say, "Hey", the dogs have roused a buck; they shout: "(It is running to the people, to the people!" Now they raise up their spears and sticks. One has stabbed it shouting with a loud voice, saying, "(I have stabbed it) greatly, greatly, greatly".

Another has been caught by a dog; its owner says: "It is down, it is down". Another hits a buck with a stick, he shouts: "Greatly, greatly".

Towards evening they say: "Let us go home, let's go". They go out of the bush, carrying the buck, saying: "The hunting party will return again on Saturday".

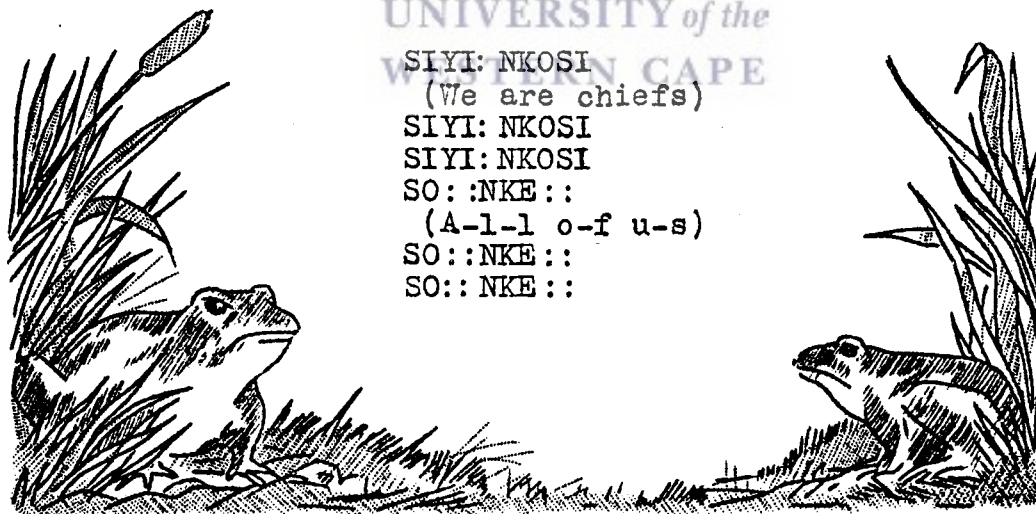
They travel off home and eat their buck, which they have killed. Some have killed in pairs, some in threes, some alone and some have killed nothing. Those who have not killed anything are given a leg.)



SONG OF THE FROGS

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SIYI: NKOSI
(We are chiefs)
SIYI: NKOSI
SIYI: NKOSI
SO: :NKE::
(A-l-l o-f u-s)
SO: :NKE::
SO: :NKE::



APPENDIX III.HLONIPHA WORDS.

These are words used by the married woman as a sign of respect towards certain members (e.g. umkhwe molokatana) of the husband's family.

Examples:

<u>BAGA.</u>	<u>HLONIPHA</u>	<u>ENGLISH.</u>
ilitshe	i:gi6eko, i:mokoto	stone
indlu	inkatseko	hut
inhloko	impotsa	head
i:saka	i:Xintsha, i:dulutsho	sack
ukuva	ukumawula	to hear
ukudla	ukumaya	to eat
-hleka	-nketsha	laugh
-lala	-giyama	sleep
-vala	-gotsha	shut
-vula	-gotshulula	open
-mnyama	-mtima	dark
-mhlophe	-mwetse	white

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APPENDIX IV.NUMBER OF SPEAKERS AND DISTRIBUTION.

It is almost impossible to arrive at an accurate figure of Baca speakers. Apart from the lack of statistical details there is the difficulty of deciding what degree of knowledge of the language would constitute a person a Baca speaker.

However, an approximate figure would be useful. The following figures for adult male native taxpayers are taken from Van Warmelo's "A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa".

Bulwer	800	(6400)
Ixopo	802	(6416)
Mount Ayliff	450	(3600)
Mount Frere	10055	(80440)
Umzimkhulu	6400	(51200)
	<u>18507</u>	<u>148056</u>

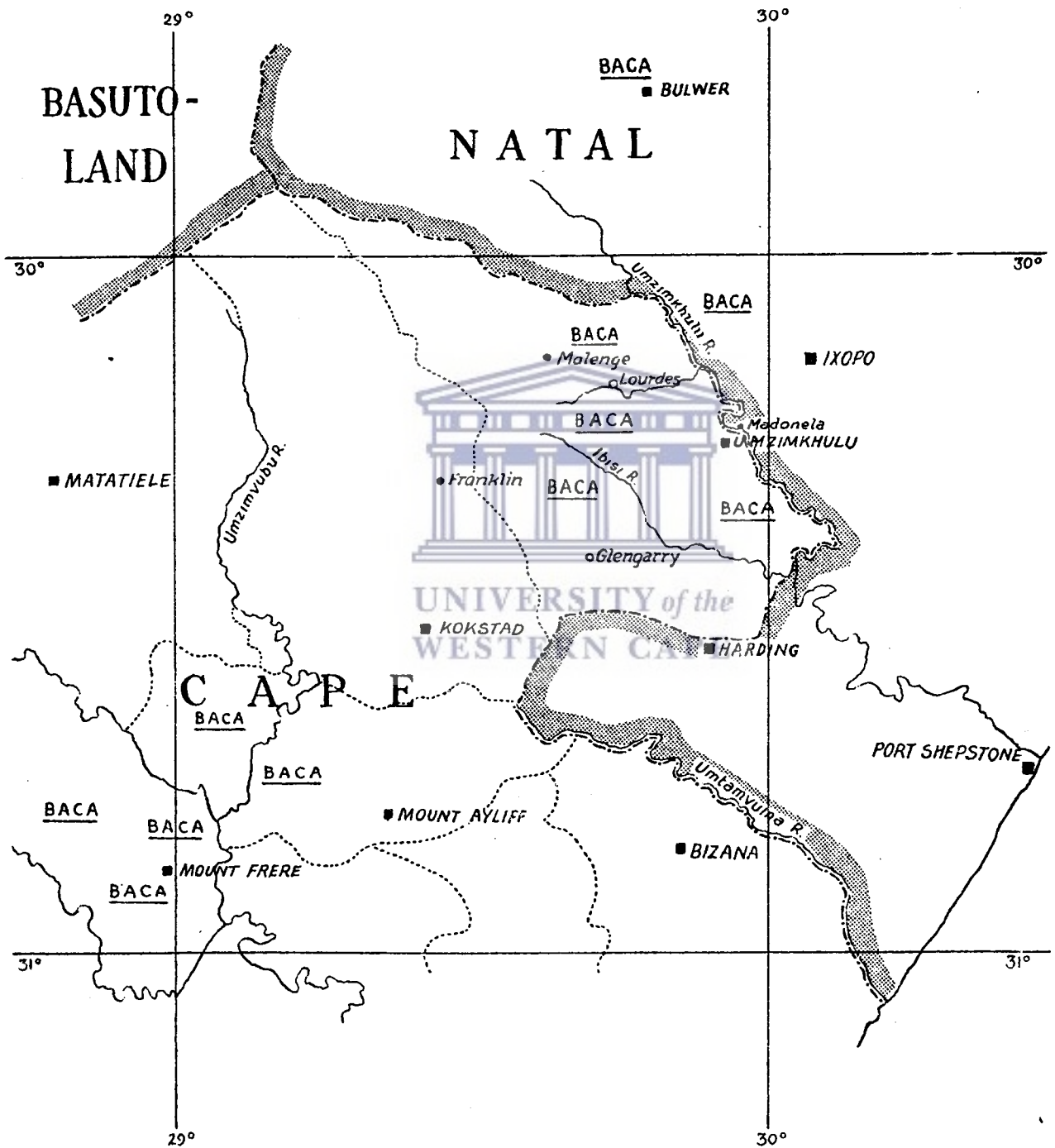
In a random test (which in statistics would be regarded as inadequate) an average of six children in each family was arrived at. This means a family group (excluding old and unattached individuals) of 8 persons. This would show a population of about 148,000 distributed in districts as shown in the brackets above. It is highly probable that the upper limit is 150,000.

This latter figure precludes any possibility of Baca becoming a literary language.

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MAP SHOWING AREAS
INHABITED BY THE AMABACA



EPILOGUE.



I S I K H A T S I S I D L I W E Y I N J A
(Tempus fugit)

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