

SWAHILI FORUM

16

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EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

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EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

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1. Introduction

This collection summarizes the items on society, history and culture from Krapf's famous dictionary which may be of some interest to today's audience. The idea of arranging the sometimes idiosyncratic Swahili for modern use came up during preparations for the Krapf Workshop held on 11 September 2007 at Fort Jesus in Mombasa.¹ The lemmas found in this first comprehensive Swahili dictionary were checked against Frederick Johnson's Standard dictionary of 1939. In addition, the dictionary by Charles Sacleux of 1939 and the revised version of Krapf's dictionary by Harry Kerr Binns (1925) served as sources of information. With the exception of those entries which Krapf had already marked with a question mark, all others were selected, which are not found in Johnson or which are described differently or in less depth than in Krapf's work. They make up an inventory that is roughly classified into the following categories:

1. Society, law
2. References to stories and historical events
3. Language, pronunciation, etymologies, different use according to gender
4. Religion, superstition
5. Attitudes towards neighbouring peoples
6. Geographical and ethnic terms
7. The body (body parts, diseases, body care)
8. Sickness, handicaps, medical treatment and medicine
9. Agriculture, food (plants, trees, products)
10. Animals
11. Seasons, times
12. Material culture
13. Measures
14. Comparison of meanings
15. Critical statements and prejudices

Depending on the more or less informative details of Krapf's explanations, the inventory of all the entries that can be classified into the semantic categories set out above refers to additional information, for instance on superstitious ideas connected with the item in question, the number of species mentioned by him to exemplify a generic term, or its value on the market. Such additional information is also classified: a cross ('X') marks the type of information given in the entry.

¹ Most of the papers presented at this workshop have been published recently: "Johann Ludwig Krapf: The Life and Work of a Missionary and Scholar-Traveller in Nineteenth-Century East Africa" edited by Clarissa Vierke, Nairobi. - We thank Clarissa Vierke, Said Khamis and Rose Marie Beck for their hints and corrections of an earlier version, as well as Ruth Schubert for her final English proof reading.

The categories ‘Comparison of meaning’ and ‘Critical statements, prejudices, peculiarities’, are added in order to complete the inventory. Within the categories, the lexemes are arranged alphabetically according to Krapf’s spelling, together with his English translation, and all his references to Swahili dialects or other Bantu languages are retained. At the end of the inventory, all the proverbs or songs inserted by Krapf into the dictionary to illustrate the use of an item, are quoted under the respective lexeme.

1.1 Krapf’s spelling conventions

1.1.1 Accent

Krapf consistently marks the accent on the key word.

As far as Arabic loans are concerned, he emphasises that, “Words derived from Arabic and other foreign languages, retain their original accent...” (1882: xv), e.g.:

hítimu v. (p.102)	to finish
kárāmu (p.129)	a feast (non-syllabic status is marked by ˇ)
fālākí or félākí (p.61)	the science of heavenly matters

If a verb starts with an initial vowel or if a monosyllabic noun stem has a nasal prefix, the accent is placed after this vowel or nasal respectively:

i’ba = iba	to steal
m’ti = mti	tree

The same goes for Arabic loans:

a’māli = ámali	conduct, action
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In placing the accent on Bantu stems, Krapf defines the rules for pronouncing vowel sequences by setting out the syllabic structure (see below).

1.1.2 Long vowels

With the exception of a very few cases, long vowels are marked either by an accent or by a length marker ˉ on the vowel:

kú ~ kū = kuu	big, but:
hi = hii	this

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1.1.3 Sequences with two different vowels

There are two ways of marking glides:

a) If they are unmarked, e.g. without diacritics, the first vowel represents a non-syllabic glide:

kua ~ kŭa = kwa	with
sui = swi	we
fánia = -fanya	to do
nioka = nyoka	a serpent
shíndoa = -shindwa	a kind of play

b) The same applies if the second vowel is marked:

niáma = nyama	animal
nióka = nyoka	to be straight
muána = mwana	the young mistress
muóngo = mwongo	a liar

Marking on the first vowel indicates syllabic weight so that the second vowel constitutes the second syllable of the expression:

kúa = kuwa	to be
nía = nia	mind

or a diphthong:

túi = chui	leopard
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Sometimes the non-syllabic vowel is marked by the curved diacritic on the vowel ʷ:

pŏă = pwani	dry land, coast, shore, beach
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1.1.4 Stops

Not only are the Kimvita dental stops (which partly correspond to Standard affricates) heard and noted as voiced alveolar, but also many other initial unvoiced alveolar stops which do not correspond to Kimvita dental stops. This holds for Arabic loans as well. In most cases, they are entered twice, under the voiced as well as the unvoiced ‘letter’:

dapa (<i>vid. tapa</i>) = ɽapa [Kimv.] ² = -tapa	to tremble
dáka (ku taka <i>in Kiung.</i>) = ɽaka [Kimv.] = -taka	to want
detéa = [Kimv. <i>acc. to Sacleux</i> 1939:167] = -chechea [Kiung.]	to limp, to halt [Southern dialects <i>acc. to Sacleux</i> , not mentioned in Johnson]
tímfi = chimvi	a child who from various evil signs is supposed to be the precursor of a calamity to the family
mtáwi [Kimv.] = mchawi	a magician, sorcerer
ndía (<i>Kiung. nchia</i>) = njia	a way
kiatúnu ~ jiatúnu = chatunu	a dessert of sweet pastry
hedáji ~ hidaji ~ -hitáji	to desire

1.1.5 Fricatives

a) The Arabic loans vary with regard to the feature ‘voice’ or ‘place of articulation’:

tháifu = dhairfu	weak
sábiti = thabiti	close, fast
dámiri ~ thámiri = dhamiri	thought

b) The same is true for Bantu roots:

wita ~ vita	war
fúli = vuli	right [hand]
mfi = mvi	white [hair]
fia ~ viáa = vyaa [Kimv.] = -zaa	to give birth
mfiási ~ mviási = mvyazi [Kimv.] = mzazi	one who gives birth
fiázi ~ viazi	sweet potatoes

² Square brackets are used to mark additions by G.M. & H.F.

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msé ~ mzé = mzee	a person of old age
sungúmza ~ zungumza	to chat
kuánsa ~ kuánza = kwanza	to begin, at first
sháwi [<i>Kimv.</i>] ~ táwi	branch

1.1.6 Affricates

ja ~ kia ~ cha	genitive particle
channi ~ janni = jani	leaf
manajuóni = mwanachuoni	a child or son of the book

1.1.7 Nasals

muegniéji = mwenyeji	a native
gniánni = nyani	a kind of monkey
gnámba = ng'amba	a kind of sea turtle

1.1.8 Doubling of consonants

indicates stress on the preceding syllable:

thanni = -dhani	to think
motto (also m'ötö, properly mŭoto) = moto	fire
burre, bulle = bure	in vain
uelle, uwelle = uele	pains of sickness
fisi ~ fissi	hyena
akapassua = akapaswa	and (s)he ought ...
saffari ~ sáfari = safari	a journey
chappa ~ jappa = chapa	a stamp, mark

1.1.9 Conjoint/disjoint spelling

Krapf prefers a disjoint spelling with infinitives, e.g. *ku fanía*, while he always writes nouns with their possessive pronouns conjointly. He consistently uses the Kimvita form *-kwe*:

moyonimuakwe = moyoni mwake in one's heart

mimi nafsiyangu I myself

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2. The inventory

When Krapf's spelling is too different from Standard, square brackets indicate either as it is found in Johnson (1939) and Sacleux (1939), or in Binns' correction of 1925. If one of Krapf's different spellings is identical to Standard, nothing is marked. Question marks in square brackets ([?]) mean that the Standard equivalent is not known. If helpful, dialect information from Sacleux (1939) is added.

Abbreviations:

Am	Kiamu	Ngw	Kingwana
B	Binns	Ny	Nyasa
DN	Northern dialects	P	Kipemba
DS	Southern dialects	Pa	Kipate
Dy	Kijomvu	R/Reb	Rebmann
E./Erh.	Erhardt	S	Sacleux
G	Kigunya	Si	Kisiu
H	Kihadimu	Sp	Sparshott
inus.	unusual	St.	Steere
Mr	Kimrima	trop.	trope, figurative use of a word
Mv	Kimvita	Va	Kivanga, Kuvumba
Ng	Kingozi	Z	Kiunguja

2.1 Society, law

- A Description by example
- B Further items, also in other languages
- C Comments

	A	B	C
1. adinassi (p.3) <i>a free man of unmingled blood, whose parents have not been slaves</i> [adinasi]	X	X	“The word is no doubt a corruption of the Arabic expression, <i>wald-el-nās</i> , a free-born person.”
2. a’jali (p.5) <i>death, fate</i>	X		<i>burial of people who died on sea</i>
3. akina (p.7) <i>you</i>	X		“addressed to young or inferior persons”
4. amkía, v. a. (p.10) <i>to pay one’s respects, to greet or salute in the morning.</i>	X	X	“Any one who omits to run and salute his relations and friends in the morning, is considered to be a disrespectful and unmannerly person, and children are frequently beaten for neglecting a duty which in reality only creates idleness.”
5. a’si v. (p.14) <i>to rebel</i>	X		“mume ame-mu-ási mkéwe <i>the husband neglected his duty to his wife, e.g. by not supplying her with food and raiment. This is, however, not a formal divorcement, though it may often lead to it.</i> ”
6. barábara (p.22) (1) = sauá sauá; (2) <i>a whorish woman, a prostitute</i> [?]	X		= mtalaleshi

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	A	B	C
7. bisha v. (p.26) <i>to knock</i>	X	X	<i>details how to enter a house</i>
8. busu v. (p.31) <i>to kiss</i>	X		<i>how to show respect to authorities</i>
9. chandála (p.34), jandála (p.112), <i>a seperate portion or a remnant of food</i> [B: chandala; ?]	X		“ku-m-wekéa mume jandála, <i>to preserve for the husband (separately and purposely) a remnant of food, which the wife gives him after the guests are gone. She does it from the tender consideration, that her husband might not have eaten enough, the guests consuming all.</i> ”
10. chápa or chapára (p.35), jápa (or japára) (p.113) <i>excessively or perfectly drunk</i> [=B; not in S]	X		
11. cháro (p.35), járo (p.113) <i>a band or company of travellers</i>	X	X	“Charo is originally a Kinika word for which the Suahili use ‘safari’, but the Kinika expression ‘charo’ has been fully adopted by the Suahili.”
12. chéó (p.37), jéo (p.115) <i>(1) measure; (2) position, station in the world, sense of honour</i>	X		“muana huyu hana cheo, haondóki mtu mzima akíja, <i>this boy has no sense of honour (or has no manners), because he does not rise when an older person comes.</i> ”
13. eftári (p.56) <i>dish of rice</i> [?]	X		<i>on traditions during Ramadan</i>
14. e’nzi kiti cha ézi (p.59) <i>the chair of state of a chief or king</i>	X		“Formerly all the independent chiefs of the Suahili coast had a kiti cha ézi until the power of the Imam of Mascat swept them away.”

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	A	B	C
15. farrathi (p.63) <i>necessity, obligation</i> [faradhi]	X		“Especially does the word ‘farrathi’ signify the going in and out finding food with somebody.”
16. fidía v., s. (p.66) <i>blood money, ransom</i>	X		
17. fulia (fuulia?) v. (p.73) [?]	X	X	“maji yana-ni-fulia or palia, when it goes the wrong way in drinking: then the people say natájua, I am named, they speak of me; of food they say, cha-kula kina-ni-songa, the food chokes me (without superstitious explanation) (R).”
18. funga (p.76) ~ la nuelle [nywele], <i>long thick hair worn by the Suri people (in Arabia) and by robbers</i>	X		
19. fungáte (p. 77) <i>a period of seven days</i>	X		<i>on marriage customs</i>
20. góa (p.86) (1) mtúndo ~, <i>the fourth day (vid. kesho)</i> ; (2) ~ la gnombe (la le-walewa), <i>dewlap, the piece of flesh hanging down from a cow’s neck</i> ; (3) <i>an ornament of silver on the sheath of daggers (majambia)</i> . [S: Mv mtondo-goá = mtondo goo]	X	X	
21. góti (p.87) <i>ku piga ~ to kneel down</i>	X		“haku-m-pigia goti <i>he did not marry her because the bridegroom did not bend one knee during the ceremony performed by the káthi [kadhi] in marrying them.</i> ”

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	A	B	C
22. hangóe (p.95) (1) <i>hook; fig., crookedness of heart, insincerity</i> ; (2) <i>ku andika ~, to write the Arabic letter hh, called hangoe by the Suahili.</i> [?; =kingoe?]	X	X	“(Kimrima) <i>manenoyákwe yana hangóe kidógo = yana táta, hayakunióka, his words are not sincere, pure, there is some falsehood in them; manenoyao yana hangoe kidogo, their words are not quite sincere; kungia hanóge, to use unfairness.</i> ”
23. hanzúa (p.95) <i>a kind of game</i>	X		“ <i>The male population assembles in an open place, and brandish their swords against each other, to the beating of the drum.</i> ”
24. hatía (p.98), see 14 <i>crime, transgression</i>	X	X	<i>3 kinds of ~</i>
25. hǎwá (hawara, hawai) (p.98) <i>a concubine</i>	X		<i>on her rights and duties</i>
26. hëshíma (or rarely heshimu) (p.100) (1) <i>honour</i> ; (2) <i>present of respect.</i>	X		“ <i>which, according to Oriental custom, is rendered by giving a present of respect, hence, honour, respect, present.</i> ”
27. hítimu (hitima) v. (p.102) <i>to finish one's book-learning after one has read all the books which the master could give</i>	X		“ <i>The ending of one's education is celebrated by a feast made to the teacher; when 30 jusu (sections) have been read, they make a feast. Many do not finish the whole course.</i> ”
28. hizi v. (p.102) <i>to confound, disgrace</i> [S: inus.]	X		“ <i>It is a great offence with the Suahili to refuse an invitation to take food; it is expected that one takes at least a little.</i> ”
29. i'dili v. (p.105) (<i>vid. eidili</i>), idilisha (1) <i>to learn good behaviour</i> ; (2) <i>to teach one reason, manners or right conduct</i>	X		“ <i>The Suahili tie up their refractory children or slaves either in their private houses or in the public prison.</i> ”

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	A	B	C
30. ipa, v. (p.108) <i>to long for everything one sees, to desire to have, to want</i> [?]	X		ku-i-pa roho mbelle, <i>to give up the mind to, to covet</i> ; muivi ana-i-pa roho mbelle, kisha yuwaiba kua wazi (kua ku shiriki roho), <i>“the thief takes first the purpose (in mind), then he steals really”</i>
31. isa (or wisa) (p.108) <i>(1) to love and please (in the old language and in poetry); (2) to swallow up, to satisfy the heart’s (or appetite’s) desire (vid. kongue), to conceive an unreasonable love or partiality for one.</i> [S: Ng; not in B]	X	X	
32. jaddi (=ndá) (p.110) <i>hunger, starvation (Kiunguja)</i> [B: jadi; ?]	X		
33. janja (p.112) <i>impostor = muongo; ujanja = urongo</i> [= B; ?]			
34. jaro (vid. fujo) (p.113) <i>thoroughfare</i> [= B; ?]	X		<i>“ku fania niumba jaro, to make a house a kind of thoroughfare.”</i>
35. jina (p.117) <i>name</i>	X		<i>the three names of the Swahili; names acc. to the day of birth</i>
36. jitenga v. (p.119) <i>to go out of the way</i> [B: -jĩtenga]	X		<i>“It is a custom with the Suahili, Wanika, and Wakamba to avoid the sight of the m`kũe (vid.), father- or mother-in-law; hence when they meet him or her on the road, they immediately go aside, lest they should see his or her face in passing.”</i>

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	A	B	C
37. jónsøe (p.120) <i>a cripple</i> [B: jonswe; ?]	X		“jónsoe ni mtu mnióngé [mnyonge], meskíni ya Mungu.”
38. kálíma (<i>vid. muunguána</i>) (p.126) <i>lit., word</i>	X		“e.g., watúma hawána kalima ya naf-sizao, <i>slaves have no words of their own, i.e. have no self-dependence, they are not of their own selves.</i> ”
39. kalía v. (<i>vid. kóa</i>) (p.126) <i>to sit up or wait for one</i>	X		“ku-m-kalía matánga <i>or</i> ku ká matánga <i>to sit mourning for one who has died</i> ”
40. kárāmu (p.129) <i>a feast</i>	X		“Food and drink is supplied plentifully on such an occasion, e.g. on the the arrival of a stranger or friend or on holydays or after a successful journey.”
41. kária (p.129) <i>town (old language)</i>	X		
42. kiate (p.136) <i>orphan?? (alieátoa [aliyeachwa])</i> [B: kiat̩e; S: Am]	X		
43. kiatúnu (<i>or jiatúnu</i>) (p.136) <i>a dessert of sweet pastry</i> [B: kiatunu; ?]	X		“Any curiosity of food or other matter which is sent to a distant friend to please him with something which is not found in his own country or town.”
44. kibarabara (p.136) <i>a long fish; trop., a talker, prattler.</i> [?]	X		
45. kidúdu (p.139) <i>confusion or perplexity about a way which one at other times knew well</i>	X	X	ku shikoa ni kidudu (E.), <i>to be perplexed</i>

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	A	B	C
46. kifialía or rather kivialía (p.140) <i>a person, especially a slave, born in the country where he at present resides</i> [kizaliwa]	X		<i>on slaves' arrival; "all fresh slaves are called wajinga (idiots)"</i>
47. kifisifisi adj. (p.140) <i>one who does not wish to have to do anything with another</i> mfisifisi (p.222) <i>from ku fita [kuficha], to conceal, hide.</i>	X	X	
48. kifumfu (p.140) <i>grief, affliction, dejection.</i> [B: kivumvu; ?]			
49. kifungúa ~ mlango (p.141)	X		<i>"A present made by the bridegroom to the kungu of the bride before she allows him to enter the bride's room on the occasion of his first visit."</i>
50. kijána (p.143) <i>dim. of muana</i>	X		<i>"a boy or girl between 7 and 12 years of age; ~ manamuáli, a girl between 10 and 15 years."</i>
51. kijóli (p.143) <i>a band of slaves</i>	X		<i>"kijóli kimója, about six or eight slaves belonging to one master; kiniúmba kimója or tumba mmója huvía [huzaa] mjá na muunguána, brothers and sisters who have the same father and the same mother (tumba mmoja)."</i>
52. kiko (p.144) ~ cha Wagalla <i>a Galla market place</i> [?]	X		<i>location of such markets</i>

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	A	B	C
53. kikúndi (p.146) <i>a small company of men (from 12 to 20)</i>	X		
54. kimángo (<i>vid. mango</i>) (p.147) (1) <i>a small, round, hard and heavy stone used in grinding flour;</i> (2) <i>a nickname for a hard and avaricious man.</i> [=B; ?]	X		
55. kiníago (p.150) <i>rhyme, verse, viniago via uimbo</i> [vya wimbo] ~ cha ku-m-teséa muári <i>a kind of play</i> [kinyago]	X		
56. kinungu (<i>vid. nungu</i>) (p.151), see 14 <i>a small band or company of men (from 12-20) = kikundi kidogo cha watu, ~ cha Wakamba wegni</i> [wenye] <i>biáshara, a company of Wakamba traders;</i> [=B; not in S]	X		
57. kirihika ~ moyonimuakwe (p.154) <i>to be irritated or provoked</i>			<i>“The irritated person goes to the father to complain of the disrespectful child, but the father will not listen, but increases the irritation by a disrespectful behaviour.”</i>

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	A	B	C
58. kisási (p.155) <i>retaliation of bodily harms</i>	X		“ku toa or ku lipa ~ <i>to give or to pay blood–money according to the demand of the relations of the murdered or injured person (from 100 to 2,000 dollars), or to kill the murderer instead of taking fidía.”</i>
59. kishándo (p.155) <i>a children’s game</i> [S: Mv]	X		“clapping with the hands and leaping with the feet, to which they tie (njúga) rolls, applied in Europe to horses”
60. kisíbo (<i>vid. msíbo</i>) (p.156) <i>a nickname</i> [?]		X	
61. kitendo (p.160) <i>a deed or action</i>	X		“kitendo cha kazi or mambo, especially an exploit of eating and drinking, in which the heroic feats of the natives greatly consist; kiténdo ni káramu kuba [kubwa], shéha akitawásoa [akitawaswa], akipigoa [kipigwa] kilémba ku pata kúa mkuba, wakati huo yuwaténda kiténdo, when a chief is installed, and when he is crowned with a turban, he gives a great feast to his people. This is a kitendo.”
62. kitéo (p.160) (1) <i>a little sieve or a sifting basket (a large one, utéo, in Kipemba, ungo);</i> (2) <i>provision;</i> (3) <i>anangía kitéoni decent language for the disrespectful anangía damúni.</i> [B: kitéo; S: DN]	X		(2) “ku-m-péleka kitéo mtu aliefiwa to send food (kitéo) to a person who has lost somebody by death. The friends and relations each send one pishi of rice or of Indian corn or mtama, to honour the unfortunate mourner.”

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	A	B	C
63. kitukízi (p.162) <i>a busybody</i> [B: kítukizi; ?]	X		
64. kivúnga or kiwúngu (p.163) ~ cha nuelle [nywele] <i>long hair</i>	X		"The Wanika let their hair grow in time of mourning."
65. kódo (p.165) <i>that part of the master's plantation which belongs to a slave</i> [?]	X		<i>rules for working there</i>
66. kódüe (p.166) <i>a kind of game</i> [kodwe; S: Mv]	X		<i>rules for the game</i>
67. koléa v. (p.167) <i>to apprehend somebody for debt; (2) ku koléa, to put the proper proportions of ghee, názi, etc. into the food so as to render it well flavoured; kertási ya ~, writing-paper (in old language)</i> [S: arch. inus.]	X		(1) "to take forcibly the property of a man on account of the debt of another."
68. komba (p.168) ku-m-~ mtu <i>to draw away all the money or property of a person by begging</i>	X		"There are many Suahili who were once wealthy people, but who lost all their riches by aspiring after greatness, influence, and a large retinue."
69. kopa v. = ku vata (old lang.) (p.171) <i>(1) to take goods on credit; (2) to cheat</i>	X		<i>concrete examples</i>

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	A	B	C
70. kúo (p.180) <i>the measured tract of land within which a slave has to labour on a plantation</i> [S: P, Mv]	X		<i>details of the measuring procedure</i>
71. máhari (p.194) <i>the sum of money given by the bridegroom to the parents or relations of the bride</i>	X		<i>the rules in case of divorce</i>
72. máma (p.199) (1) <i>mother</i> ; (2) name of honour	X		“mama ni Mungu wa pili <i>therefore she must be honoured.</i> ”
73. mana wa ndia [mwana wa njia] (p.200) <i>a way-son, i.e. a man who is permitted to frequent a certain road</i> [S: Mv]	X		“The mana wa ndia <i>is the go-between, the message-bearer between two tribes, hence his person is inviolable.</i> ”
74. manajuóni (p.199) <i>a child or son of the book</i> [mwanachuoni]	X		“The Suahili have a high idea of a manajuóni. <i>He is believed to know all the books, he predicts all that will happen in the new year, e.g., famine, sickness, war etc. ...But they [the natives] add, that such men are seldom found in these days, at least that there is none at Mombas.</i> ” <i>detailed description of his rights</i>
75. masíkoa (p.205) <i>all requisites for burying</i> [mazikwa = mazishi]	X	X	<i>preparations for burying in detail</i>

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
76. mastúkhu (p.207) <i>a sister by the same father and mother</i> [=B]	X		"A full-grown sister shows great regard and reservedness towards her brother, and vice versa."
77. matélaba or matílāba or matálaba (p.208) <i>a law of nature, original regulation, and therefore custom</i> [=B; not in S]	X		
78. mbiu (mbui in Kiung.) (p.215) <i>a buffalo's horn</i>	X		<i>preparations for the kurri festival of the Wanika</i>
79. mbúku (p.216) <i>of ill fame, notorious</i> [?]	X		
80. mdenéngoa (p.218) <i>a debtor</i> [?]	X		
81. m'dha ~ wa niáma (p.218) <i>a portion of meat which the Suahili give to a Mnika guest, and vice versa</i> [?]	X		<i>regulations on slaughtering of animals</i>
82. meskíni ya mungu (p.267) <i>a free but poor person</i> [maskini wa Mungu]	X		"who goes about begging under the pretence of being poor, but in fact does not like to work"
83. mikáha (p.227) <i>marriage</i> [nikaha]	X		<i>the rituals and dialogues performed at that occasion</i>

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	A	B	C
84. mjáro (<i>or</i> mcháro) (p.230) <i>a traveller</i> (mgéni)	X		“ <i>who joins a caravan or company (járo or cháro) of travellers, who are generally merchants</i> ”
85. mkātáa bei ya ~ (p.232) <i>fixed agreement</i>	X		“ <i>...that he who obtained goods from another should return them at an appointed time, if he does not succeed in trade.</i> ”
86. mkimbízi (p.233) (1) <i>a fugitive</i> ; (2) <i>a robber</i>	X		“ <i>He never has his hair cut, carries about a large knife, a bow and many arrows, and stays in the woods.</i> ”
87. mkó (p.233) <i>a dirty fellow, who neither cleans his body nor cloth, nor sweeps the room</i> [mkoo; S: P, Mv, Am]	X		
88. mkóndo (p.234) (1) <i>a quarrelsome man</i> ; (2) ~ wa maji, <i>the current of the sea which opposes the progress of sailing vessels</i> ; (3) ~ wa niassi [nyasi], <i>the small path which a company of people make in the grass by passing through it</i> [S: Mr, Mv, not in B]	X	X	
89. mkúnga (p.235) <i>a mid-wife</i>	X		<i>details on her work</i>
90. mkurugénsi (p.236), <i>see 15</i> <i>a guide</i> , ~ wa ndia [ndia], <i>the leader of a caravan</i> [mkurugenzi]	X	X	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
91. mlimbiko (p.237) <i>the waiting for (e.g. ~ wa maji)</i> <i>one's turn to draw water</i> (kungója maji).		X	<i>As the person who waits must stay till it comes to his turn to draw water, or to get anything for which he waits, the word means "turn, share."</i>
92. mpáka (p.241) <i>a border, boundary, limit</i>	X	X	<i>"Usually the natives fix upon a tree or river or rock, as the mark of boundary, but when these are not to be had they put up an úti, a piece of wood representing an mpáka mti (boundary-tree)."</i>
93. mpóle (Kipemba) (p.243) = mtu mpumbáfu (Kimvita); <i>vid.</i> upóle [S: Mr, Z]			
94. mpósi (p.243) <i>a physician</i> [?]	X		<i>"mpósi ni Mungu hapana mana Adamu, a-m-posai muenziwe. The Muham-medans call him an infidel who uses this word with regard to a human physician (ku posa). God alone is the mpósi, and no son of man can cure his fellow-man. However, they use the word tabibu for 'physician.'"</i>
95. mpungúfu (2) ~ wa unguána (p.243) <i>one who is not born free</i>	X		<i>details on the social state</i>
96. mregáa (p.244) <i>bei ya ~, lit., sale or trade of re-</i> <i>turning.</i> [mrejaa]	X		<i>"This term refers to the custom of the Suahili, to borrow goods from the Bani-ans or other traders of the coast, on condition that if the goods are not sale-able in the Interior, they are to be re-turned to the lender with or without interest according to agreement."</i>

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	A	B	C
97. msé or mzé (p.246) (1) a person of old age; (2) senior [mzee]	X	X	<i>details on the social state</i>
98. mshínzi (mshenzi) (p.247) <i>a native of the Washinzi tribe residing on the coast between the river Pangani Usambara, and Wasegeju; they are considered to be the Washinzi of Usambara.</i> washenzi (p.424) <i>wild or uncivilized people, perhaps rectius washinsi, the conquered or subjected ones (ku shinda).</i>	X	X	“Wanika ni wáshinzi wa Waárabu, <i>the Wanika are subjects of Arabs at Mombas.</i> ”
99. msíbo (or kisíbo) (p.248) <i>nickname (jina la áibu) ku-mtoalía msíbo or kisíbo or simo katika jimbo (nti pia ote) zima, to give one a nickname by which he is known throughout the whole district or country</i> [msimbo, S: Mv]	X		“e.g., Rashidi or Bana Iki amepata msíbo wa ku itoa Tatai (muerefu wa ku iba kitu, wa maneno mangi), Rashid or Bana Iki (<i>a native of Mombas</i>) has obtained the nickname Tatai.”

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
<p>100. msímĩsi (<i>or</i> msisímisi) (p.248)</p> <p>(1) (mtu aliesáma [aliyezama] majini, aliekuffa [aliyekufa]), <i>one who is drowned</i>; (2) <i>one who borrows goods from another, and having received them, escapes, a swindler</i>; from ku simía (zimía), <i>to grow cold, to abate in love, and then to borrow money and escape</i></p> <p>msisímisi (<i>or</i> msimisi) (p.249)</p> <p><i>one who disappears suddenly</i></p> <p>[?]</p>	X		
<p>101. msūsu (p.152)</p> <p><i>an idiot, a novice, an ignorant man</i></p> <p>[mzuzu, S: Pa, Si, G]</p>	X		<i>details on his behaviour</i>
<p>102. mtófu s., adj. (p.255)</p> <p><i>one who has been deprived of a thing, e.g. mtófu wa mato, a blind man</i>; <i>mtófu wa haya, a shameless man</i></p> <p>[S: Mv]</p>	X		
<p>103. mtúfu adj. (p.256)</p> <p>(1) <i>lean</i>; (2) <i>of low birth</i> (<i>vid. mpúngúfu</i>), <i>insignificant</i>; (3) <i>poor, indigent, wretched</i></p> <p>[=B; ?]</p>	X	X	
<p>104. mtũkú (<i>or</i> kitũkú) (p.256)</p> <p><i>a great grand-child</i>; <i>vid. mjũkú</i></p> <p>[mjukuu]</p> <p>[mṽtũkũ, S: Mv]</p>	X	X	

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	A	B	C
<p>105. mtũku, adj. (p.256)</p> <p>(1) <i>very wretched or poor</i>; (2) <i>base, abject, vile, not loved or respected, because amefânia neno lililo-mu-ífia or aibisha.</i></p> <p>[m̥tuku; S: Mv, Ng]</p>	X		
<p>106. muádini (p.258)</p> <p>(1) <i>the Muezzin</i>; (2) <i>~ wa shikío, that part of the ear which we close by pressure, in order to shut the ear, auricle.</i></p> <p>[mwadhini]</p>	X		<i>details on tasks and duties</i>
<p>107. muámbi (p.259)</p> <p><i>a backbiter, slanderer, tale-bearer</i></p> <p>[mwambi]</p>			“asoeai [azoeaye] ku ámba watu.”
<p>108. muamfi (p.259)</p> <p><i>a man who gives things away, a liberal man</i></p> <p>[mwamvi, S: P, Mv=muambi; not in B]</p>	X		
<p>109. muána (p.259)</p> <p><i>the young mistress</i></p>	X	X	<i>different uses of the term</i>
<p>110. muári (p.261)</p> <p><i>one who is circumcised</i></p> <p>[mwali]</p>	X		<i>details on healing and the expected behaviour of the circumcised</i>
<p>111. muhassi (or muhassai, or hassi, or hassai) (p.264)</p> <p><i>mahassi, a castrated man, an eunuch</i></p> <p>[S: muhashi; B: muhasi]</p>	X		

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
112. muhiána (p.264) = mtiríri, mbishi, mtu afaniai nenó kua kúsudi <i>or</i> kibŭri, <i>one who opposes another from pride to offend him</i> [not in B]	X		“nenó la muhiána lita-m-tongéa = lita-m-patía hasára, <i>the word of a proud and obstinate opposer will bring trouble upon him.</i> ”
113. múhua (p.264) <i>maternal uncle; vid. muamu.</i> [?]		X	
114. muhúnsi (p.264) (1) muhúnsi wa máwe = muashi, <i>a mason, workman in stone, one who builds houses of stone;</i> (2) muhúnsi wa juma [chuma] (afai juma), <i>a blacksmith;</i> (3) muhúnsi wa fetha [fedha], rusasi, <i>a workman in silver, lead, tin.</i> [S: muhunzi, P, Si, G]	X	X	“ <i>The Wahunsi are supposed to be great sorcerers, who know the secrets of Nature and can perform wonderful things by witchcraft.</i> ”
115. mumémke (p.266) = mume mke, <i>a hermaphrodite;</i> mume si mke na mke si mume.	X		“ <i>Such a person is said to have been at Mombas, he was the slave of the former commandant of the fortress??</i> ”
116. mũósha (<i>or</i> mũóshi) (p.268) <i>a man or woman whose business is to wash corpses.</i> [mwosha]	X		“ <i>Their wages consist of rice, mtama, cloth etc. They have the sieve in which the rice or mtama is given.</i> ”
117. muunguána (p.269) <i>a free man, not a slave</i> [mwungwana]	X		“ <i>Free men hold together, assist each other in word and everything, but slaves do not and cannot, because they are dependent on their master and cannot join others.</i> ”

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	A	B	C
118. náđiri (p.271) <i>a vow</i> [nadhiri]	X		<i>occasions for a vow</i>
119. nakhótha (or nakóza el-máli) (p.272) <i>is the commissary of the stores, the steward or supercargo overseer of the baggage of the passengers etc., on native vessels.</i> [nahodha]	X		
120. nášii v. (p.273) ku-m-tukána mtu vibaya <i>to do despite, to abuse</i> [?]	X		<i>“e.g.; to call one a thief or adulterer; to lead one who has been taken in theft or adultery through the streets of the town, having his hands tied to his back, or to a long stick, being beaten and stripped nearly naked (this punishment is inflicted for theft and adultery).”</i>
121. náwa, v. (p.274) <i>to wash oneself, to wash the hands, face, and privates, ku nawa mukono, na mbó na mkúndu, and to speak words of prayer three times.</i>	X		<i>“This is the command of Muhammed, who has forbidden men to go to stool or to urinate without washing these parts of the body.”</i>
122. ndéo (p.274) <i>laxness, slackness, heaviness from overeating</i> [S: Am=Mv ndweo]	X		

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
123. pambánia, v. (p.294) <i>to out-talk people in judgement, in order to cover one's own crime</i> (2) <i>to belie people; ku pambánia maneno ya watu kua keléle, to make people forget their words by great noise.</i> [pambanya]	X	X	<i>"The noisy person wishes to speak alone, lest others find time to defend their cause. Such liars are often imprisoned on account of their impudence."</i>
124. posho (p.308) <i>ration, maintenance, the portion of food given daily, or from time to time, to a wife</i>	X		<i>"Many women receive no more than five pishi of corn for ten days' allowance."</i>
125. potóe (p.309) <i>crookedness, perversion, obstinacy</i>	X		<i>"mtu huyu ni potóe (Kimrima bā), this man is obstinate; watuma hawa ni potóe (or pinda = hawasikii), the slaves are refractory"</i> .
126. rangáite (p.314) <i>a kind of dance</i> [S: Mv]	X		
127. sawádi (p.324) <i>a present of remembrance or of honour given to friends on safe arrival from a journey or voyage</i> [zawadi]	X		<i>the different kinds of presents</i>
128. sifũle (p.337) <i>a meddler, a meddling person</i> [?]	X		<i>"a term of disgrace"</i>

	A	B	C
129. siku ~ ya muaka (p.338) day of the year	X	X	“24th of August, the beginning of the Suahili and nautical year, when the people (especially the women) bathe in the sea, morning or night. Afterwards a great mass of food is cooked and presented to every one who likes to eat. In former times people were permitted to commit great crimes without being punished. The Government of Said-Said put a stop to impunity on this day.”
130. síndigal (p.340) watu wakáli wa Hindi, <i>Indian soldiers employed by the Sultan of Zanzibar.</i> [?]	X		“The Suahili consider them very ferocious, and fear them.”
131. singámiza, v. (p.341) to upbraid or tax one with, to rally, to twit one with, [?]	X		“e.g., a man who refused to do what he was ordered, e.g. to buy bread in the market, afterward I went myself, bought the bread and gave him of it, saying: tōā bure hi, nnakwisha rudi mimi. [twaa bure hii, nimekwisha rudi mimi].”
132. sira (azíra), v. (p.341) to abstain; v.a., not to love one, to bear a grudge against one, to despise or hate one; [B: -zira; S: Mr du N, -zia, -zira, Mv	X	X	“e.g., mkongo asíra (azíra) from that which he was forbidden by the doctor (mgánga).”
133. sisa, v. (vid. sira) (cfr. sía, zúiza) (p.342) to be on low diet, to abstain from meat, to order or cause one to abstain especially from food [not in B, = zia?]	X		

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
134. songóá v. (p.344) <i>to wrest, contort, contract</i>	X		<i>description of hanging criminals</i>
135. súfii (p.347), usúfii (p.412) (<i>vid. súfii or msúfii</i>) <i>a hermit, a devotee = mtu ajai Mungu, asiefania usinsi, a Sufi</i>	X		<p>“A person much revered by the Muhammedans on account of his God-fearing, chaste, prayerful and benevolent conduct. The Sufi is thought to devote himself entirely to the reading of the Koran, to praying, to doing good in the world.”</p> <p>usúfii = “háli la ku tossa zinga, la ku tossa shíriki watu wake, la ku tossa uena uróngo, laken ku salli dáima, na ku soma juo, a state of mind, guided by which a man does not have intercourse with women, does not speak lies, but always prays and reads the book, chastity.”</p>
136. sungúmza, v. (<i>or zumgumza</i>) (p.349) <i>ku ji sungúmza, to chat, talk, converse</i> [zungumza]	X		<p>“mtuma yuwajisumgumza na banawakwe, yuwanenda tuéshe [twesha] kua [kwa] banawakwe, haláli, shert [sharti] atuéshe kua bana, aonekane, ndío ku-m-tii banawakwe, ndié m’ja <i>or</i> mtúma mtii, a slave talks in the evening with his master, he goes to give him the evening salutation, an obedient slave does not go to sleep before he has appeared before his master to greet him and talk with him especially on the business of the day.”</p>
137. tasía (<i>or taazia</i>) (p.362) <i>(vid. tazia), mourning</i> [S: tazia; not in B]	X		

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	A	B	C
138. túme (p.385) <i>fear, danger</i> [tume, S: DN]	X		
139. táhiri tahiríwa (p.353) <i>to be circumcised</i> [B: -tahirí]	X		<i>details of the circumcision procedure (7 steps)</i>
140. támbi (p.356) (3) ~ za ku téza [kucheza] ngóma <i>a kind of play with a drum</i>	X	X	<i>“The sound of which the natives accompany by beating themselves with crossed arms, and by stamping upon the ground with their feet.”</i>
141. tando (p.358) <i>carving; (majorojoro ya usso), tattooing, and incision, a cutting made in the face for beauty’s sake.</i>	X		<i>“The Wahiau and Wagnindo people wana tando za usso, ndío urembo kuáo [kwao]; the Wanika tattoo their breasts and bellies, not their faces.”</i>
142. tanga (p.358) (2) ~ mbíli, <i>the time when the natives can sail from south to north, and vice versa between March and May, and between October and November, as the wind blows from the sea or east;</i> (3) matanga, <i>funeral rites, mourning.</i>	X	X	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
<p>143. teléa, v. (Kijumfu) (p.365)</p> <p>= kujeléa, <i>or</i> shuka (Kimvita), <i>or</i> ku teremúka, <i>to descend, to alight</i>; ku teléa jomboni kua goma, <i>to descend from a vessel or disembark with drumming.</i></p>	X	X	<p><i>“This expression refers to the native custom of beating a drum on board a vessel when it arrives with a cargo of slaves (vid. m’ja na goma). Mana huyu teléa, laken yulé kikulía cha Mwita = mana huyu ameteléa na mamai [mamaye] maungóni [mgongoni], mana ameshuka jomboni [chomboni] maungoni mua [mwa] mamai, hakuja na maguyákwe [maguu yake], laken mana yule ni kikulía, amekúa <i>or</i> amekulía Mwita; kiwialía [kivyalia] cha Mwita, aliewialíwa Mwita; i.e., this child descended from the vessel on his mother’s back, did not come on his own legs, but that child grew up in Mombas. Mana teléa refers to a child born abroad, but kikulia refers to a child who descended from the ship on his own legs, and grew up at Mombas; kiwialia cha Mwita, one who was born and grew up at Mombas, who is a native of Mombas from his birth.”</i></p>
<p>144. tíkisa, v. a. (p.372)</p> <p>(1) ku-m-gojéa, kú-m-pa sáburu, ku-m-tíkisa mtu, <i>to wait for a man</i></p> <p>[S: Mr, Z, Ngw]</p>	X		<p><i>“e.g., one wishes to start on a journey to-morrow, and I wish to accompany him, but when the morning comes, I am not yet ready on account of some business which detains me for a few hours. I therefore tell my fellow traveller, u-ni-tíkise kazi-yangu, wait for me till I have settled my business, then I shall join you.”</i></p>
<p>145. tina, v. (Kimrima) (p.373)</p> <p><i>to circumcise</i> (ku táhiri in Kimwita)</p>			

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	A	B	C
<p>146. tinda, v. (p.373)</p> <p>ku ~ mimba, <i>to cut the womb = ku tóa viāa tena, not to give birth any more; hence: mana huyu ni kitinda mimba, this is the last child whom his mother bears, mamai haviái tena; (2) maji yana ~, hayapiti tena, the water has been cut off, it flows no more, is only found in pools</i></p> <p>[_ɬ-tinda = -chinja]</p>	X	X	
<p>147. tongo (p.377)</p> <p>~ za jito (utongo wa jito), <i>a white matter running from the closed eye</i></p> <p>[_ɬtongo, S: DN]</p>	X	X	“muigni [mwenye] tongo ni muigni jito moja lililotota or potea; muigni matongo ya mato, <i>one who has one eye or both eyes closed up with running matter, who sees nothing or but little, who is dim-sighted.</i> ”
<p>148. tuéssha (p.381)</p> <p><i>to pay an evening visit</i></p> <p>[_ɬtwesha, S: Mr, Mv]</p>	X		“The term refers (1) to slaves who visit their masters in the evening; (2) to a husband who calls upon his several wives living in separate houses.”
<p>149. ubeleko (p.391)</p> <p><i>a cloth worn by women, and a present given to the bride’s mother on a wedding</i></p> <p>[?]</p>	X		
<p>150. ukiri, v. (p.399)</p> <p>= kani, <i>ku sema maneno ya urongo (vid. mukari), pertinacious denial of what has been committed by somebody.</i></p>			

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
151. ukó (p.399) <i>uncleanliness, nastiness, filth;</i> [ukoo, S: P, DN; not in B]	X	X	
152. ukuáre (p.400) = ubembe, <i>lascivious love, carnal lust.</i> [ukware]	X		
153. ulánifu (p.401) <i>cursing, a curse (ku láni, v.), derision, contempt</i>	X	X	nimbo za ~, <i>satirical song</i>
154. uliméngu (p.402) <i>the whole sphere of luminous matter</i> [ulimwengu]	X	X	
155. u'ngo (p.405) <i>a joint, a member, the hymen (kiungo); ku funda [vunja] or fundíka ungo = ku anza ku bulehe [?] [?]</i>	X	X	"A girl in her teens, become marriageable after having had the first issue of blood for seven days, the hymen having opened and ku simika matitti having taken place."
156. upóle (p.408) (1) in Kipemba = upambáfu (<i>folly, ignorance</i>) = ujinamísi or usúsu, <i>the casting down of the eyes from stupidity (kua ku pũmbā) or from shame (kua ku susúka); (2) meekness, gentleness.</i>	X	X	

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	A	B	C
157. uposso (p.409) (<i>vid. possa or posha</i>), <i>the sum paid to a woman before marriage by her future husband</i> [B: uposo; not in S]	X	X	<i>“The sum varies from 1 to 100 dollars.”</i>
158. urári (p.409) <i>evenness, equality</i>	X		<i>the circumstances of the commerce between Banians, Wasuahili and Wanika</i>
159. urúri (<i>or urúru</i>) (p.410) = upumbáfu, ujínga, mbulúkoa, <i>folly, ignorance, thoughtlessness, half-madness, improvidence, carelessness</i>	X		
160. usúka ku ondóa ~ (p.412) [?]	X		<i>“This expression refers to the Suahili custom which demands that a woman, whose husband has died, remains three months in her house...”</i>
161. viabío (p.419) <i>jubilation, shouts, rejoicings.</i> [?]	X		
162. waga, v. (p.421) ku waga, <i>to kill</i> (= ku úa <i>in Kimr.</i>) [S: Mr, Va; not in B]	X		
163. wakámo (p.422) <i>a middle-aged person (R.).</i>	X		

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	A	B	C
<p>164. wánda (p.423)</p> <p><i>antimony, collyrium; ku tía kumbíni za mato or niúshi za mato, ku paba ukúmbi or ushi wa mato, to paint the eye-brows for ornament; (2) a finger's breadth (R.)?; (3) a yard, an open place near a house.</i></p>	X		<p><i>"Gay women are very fond of wánda, which is partly brought from Arabia, partly from the vicinity of Mombas, in the territory of the Duruma tribe, where the natives dig it up; Kiung. = wanja wa manga."</i></p>
<p>165. wǎsũ (Kimrima) (p.425)</p> <p>(= keléle), <i>a very great noise</i></p> <p>[S: Mv; not in B]</p>	X	X	
<p>166. wāwe (Kinika) (p.425)</p> <p>(= bibi mzê), (1) <i>grandmother, old woman (a term of respect; wāwe, Kigunia = (bābe, Kimwita), father of N.N.; e.g., wāwe or babe Harri, the father of Harri. In general, oh man, fellow!</i></p> <p>[?]</p> <p>(2) <i>a kind of song (uimbo za wāwe) which the Suahili use when burning a forest, which is to become a plantation (vid. tange)</i></p> <p>[S: Mv; not in B]</p>	X	X	<p><i>(see below "songs")</i></p>
<p>167. yache (p.429)</p> <p><i>aunt, cousin (ndúgu mama); akina yache, the sister of the aunt (R.)</i></p> <p>[?]</p>	X	X	

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	A	B	C
168. yongóa v. (p.430) <i>to be carried</i>	X		<i>“to be carried on a man’s shoulders during a play-ceremony which the Wakilindíni, Watangána, Wasuahili, Wajangamoe perform at Mombas to display their wealth and greatness.”</i>

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

2.2 References to stories and historical events

	Description by example	Comments
169. báhili (p.19) <i>a miser</i>	X	<i>on the rich man Famáu of Mombasa</i> <i>(see below "songs")</i>
170. balos (or balosi) and Balios, (p.20) <i>consul, political agent (in Turkish?).</i> [balozi]	X	<i>"Thus the English Consul, Major Hammerton, was called at Zanzibar."</i>
171. búni, v. (p.30) <i>to begin, to be the first who does a thing, to invent, contrive, find out; ku buni chúo, to compose a book; ku buni jambo lisilotamburikana, to invent a thing which was before unknown.</i>	X	<i>"Rashidi amebuni Takaungu = ameanza ku jenga niumba at Takaungu. In a bad sense it means = ku zúa, to contrive, pretend, to imagine."</i>
172. harióe (p.96) <i>a shout given by the natives when a vessel is seen approaching</i> [B: hariaa; S: hario]	X	<i>"old language"; custom performed when ships were arriving; "hariowe tupigieni kombora mmoja tuetéke kula jakwe, thus the Mombassians formerly when fighting with Said-Said mocked at him."</i>
173. jíwe (p.119) <i>a stone, rock</i>	X	<i>"Three fabulous rocks in the sea near Mombasa"</i>
174. khatari vid. hatari (p.134) <i>danger, bold</i>	X	<i>"e.g. Omar Chatari, Omar the Bold, who carried Muhammed's letter to Herkal."</i>
175. kifungo (6) ~ ja [cha] dini (p.141) <i>intercessor</i> [~ cha dini]	X	<i>referring to Muhammed's letter to Herkal</i>

	Description by example	Comments
176. kipáku (p.152) <i>a black spot or tuft of hair on the head</i>	X	<i>“Muhammed’s son asks his father for medicine, but he will give it to him only for wages.”</i>
177. kiunguána adj. (p.163) <i>noble and free</i>	X	<i>dying silently as a nobleman or a sheep like the Mazrui</i>
178. koléa v. (p.167) <i>(1) to apprehend somebody for debt; (2) ku~, to put the proper proportions of ghee, názi etc., into the food so as to render it well flavoured</i>		<i>the story of Gabiri (a former powerful chief of Mombasa)</i>
179. kómböra (p.169) <i>a bomb, shell</i>	X	<i>“The Mombassians felt the power of this missile when the Sultan Said of Zanzibar bombarded the town in 1836 (?).”</i>
180. maénga énga (p.192) <i>that which is neither in the sky above, nor on the earth below</i> [?]	X	<i>referring to the story of Mikedadi (“the fabulous ngóvi ya kiwéo cha Mikedadi”)</i>
181. muisho (p.265) <i>end, conclusion</i> [mwisho]	X	<i>referring to a story about the end of the world</i>
182. Mvita (Mwita) (p.270) <i>a native of Mombas</i>	X	<i>foundation, Shehe Mvita, Mombasa = Arabic term</i>
183. némsi (p.277) <i>(1) good reputation or name</i>	X	<i>refers to Sadi, a Mombassian</i>

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	Description by example	Comments
184. pesa (p.302), <i>a small copper coin of India,</i> <i>see also under jasi or jāzi (p.113)</i> <i>abundance, pesa</i>	X	<i>“Since 1845 introduced to the Suahili coast. This Indian quarter anna is the only small coin on the Suahili coast. [...] At Mombas the value varied in my time from 28 to 32 for a ¼ dollar, according to the supply in the market. At Zanzibar you get between 112-140 pice for one dollar.”</i>
185. pónia v. (p.307) <i>to make well, to heal, to save</i> [ponya] pónia ponia ~ yetu (or nafuyetu); hili júa, ndilo ~ yetu, <i>this sun-heat was our rescue,</i>	X	<i>“i.e., because it was so hot the cholera did not come to us, to Mombas (in June, 1865).”</i>
186. shinda, v. (p.332) <i>to stay, to pass, to exceed in power, to overcome, to conquer, to subdue; ku shinda ngúvu, to pass or exceed in power</i>	X	<i>“Said-Saidi ana-m-shinda Kiméri kua nguvu = ngúvu za Saidi zikáwa ningi, zapita nguvu za Kiméri, Kiméri ameshíndoa ni Saidi.”</i>
187. Shirázi (p.333)	X	<i>“Sheikh Shiráz was a celebrated nobleman who came from Shiraz and stayed at Mombas.”</i>
188. tápo (p.361) <i>division, a part of the whole multitude</i> [S: DN]	X	<i>“In 1857 three matapo of the Wamasai came and killed many Wanika”</i>

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	Description by example	Comments
<p>189. tatai (p.362)</p> <p>= mtu mueréfu na mrongo, muigni ku tátisa maneno, <i>a clever, cunning, but deceiving fellow</i>; yuna ákili nengi, laken yuwafania maneno mangi na keléle, na punde yuwageúza manéno.</p> <p>[=B; not in S]</p>	X	<p><i>“There was such a person at Mombas (named Rashidi, or Bana Iki tătăi), who had the nickname of tatai.”</i></p>

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

2.3 Language, pronunciation, etymologies, different use according to sexes

	Description by example	Comment
190. adía <i>or rather</i> athía (p.2) <i>a gift</i>	X	<i>on pronunciation of Arabic words by Swahili people</i>
191. a'jili <i>and</i> ágili (p.5) <i>cause, reason</i>	X	<i>on pronunciation of Arabic words</i>
192. akhéra <i>see</i> ahéra (p.6) <i>the future world</i> [?]	X	<i>its use in Kigalla (Oromo)</i>
193. a'rsa (or arba'a) (p.13) <i>four; arbaini, forty; arbatáshara (instead of kumi na nne), fourteen.</i>		<i>"The Arabic numerals are frequently preferred to the native Suahili expression."</i>
194. ati (p.15) <i>a particle expletive</i>	X	<i>reference to a similar expression in Amharic</i>
195. fumbo (p.74) <i>(1) lump; (2) parable, dark saying</i>	X	<i>"(3) a trick hidden or covered by talking in a language which the other man does not understand, a similitude, an allegory, puzzling language"</i>
196. i'ga v. (p.106) <i>to use words of another language which one does not understand</i>	X	<i>"to imitate a man speaking in another language by using his words, to mock at him"</i>
197. ináma (<i>not</i> ku náma <i>but</i> ku ináma), v. (p.107) <i>to stoop, to bend down, to bow, to slope; júa laánza ku ináma, ndō majíra ya elasiri, the sun declines, that is the time of elasiri; niumba ina-ni-(i)namía pekeyangu, the house depends on myself alone.</i>	X	<i>"N.B. Slaves and strangers generally use ku nama for inama."</i>

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	Description by example	Comment
198. káfila (p.125) <i>a caravan</i>	X	<i>“The word kafilá is not much used by the real Suahili, but rather by the Arabs.”</i>
199. kibauro (<i>vid. madoro</i>) (p.136) <i>miserable talk</i> [=B; not in S]		
200. kidémbe <i>or</i> kilími (p.138) <i>speaking with tongue always on the teeth</i> [?]	X	
201. kidóko (p.138) <i>smacking with the tongue, a click, to smack or clap with the tongue into the ear of one’s wife, to invite her for embrace</i>	X	<i>“(an expression of conjugal mysteries, wherefore this word must not be used in common language)”</i>
202. kignógno (p.141) <i>a twang</i> [?]		<i>“ku sema kua puáni, to speak with a twang”</i>
203. kikissa v. (p.144) <i>to speak in broken words</i> [kikisa]	X	
204. kilíngé (p.146) <i>complicated question, dark or unintelligible language</i>	X	<i>kilinge cha uganga (see below no.9)</i>
205. kingózi (p.150) <i>old dialect, especially of Malindi and the northern region</i>	X	<i>used also to outfox a stranger</i>

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	Description by example	Comment
206. kisóngo <i>or</i> kisópo (p.157) <i>a piece of wood to twist cord or rope</i> [?]	X	kisóngo <i>used by men</i> kisópo <i>used by women</i>
207. kitémbe (p.159) <i>a heavy tongue, lispng, stammering</i> [kɪtembe]	X	"in general 'broken' language"
208. kiúnze (R.: kiúze) (p.163) <i>the turning or contortion of words</i> [B: kiunzi; not in S]	X	<i>the last syllables being spoken first</i>
209. lumba v. (Kijumfu <i>and</i> Kinika) (p.189) <i>to make a speech</i> [S: Mr, Dy, G]	X	<i>details on discourse</i>
210. madóro (p.191) <i>miserable talk; ku sema ~ (cfr. ki-bauro)</i> [?]		
211. simo (p.339) <i>a memorable saying, a name (esp. a nickname)</i> [=B; not in S]	X	
212. tokóssa, v. (p.376) (2) <i>ku tokossa manéno, to understand or know a language thoroughly.</i> [tokosa]	X	

2.4 Religion, superstition

A Description by example

B Application, use, ceremonies, beliefs

C Different kinds, other phenomena, terms in other languages

	A	B	C
213. a'māli (p.8) <i>conduct, act; kind of amulet</i>	X	X	
214. a'pa v., a'fia v. (p.13) <i>to make one swear</i>	X	X	
215. aulia [v.] (p.16) <i>(1) to trace out for somebody; (2) to purify a woman forty days after child-bed; m'ke ameauliwa ujusi, the woman has been purified from the defilement of her child-bed. This is done by a manajuóni (priest), who sprinkles water upon her, prays for her, and reads prayers after her forty days' stay in the house.</i> [S: Mr, Mv]	X	X	
216. bílisi (= iblis, devil) (p.25) <i>an evil spirit</i>	X	X	
217. chāhā (p.33) <i>power, authority; kilango cha ~, the gate of Paradise</i> [jaha]	X		
218. chūzúũ (p.43) <i>(1) section of a book, especially of the Coran, which contains 30 sections, called Khitima nzima; fungu la chuo, part or section or chapter of a book; (2) a small book or pamphlet in general.</i> [juzuu]	X		X

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	A	B	C
219. dǎhi v. (p.43) <i>to sacrifice</i> [dhahi]	X		
220. dáku (p.44) <i>midnight feast during the Ramadan</i> [S: DN]	X		
221. dámíni (<i>better thámíni</i>) [v.] (p.45) <i>to bail; Muhammed said to his followers, Enenda ukapigáne nime-ku-dámíni pepo, but nobody else could say this except Muhammed.</i>	X		
222. e'nzi (p.59) <i>dominion, majesty</i> <i>muegni ézi, the possessor of power and sovereignty</i> [mwenyezi]	X		X
223. fálǎkí <i>or</i> félǎkí (p.61) <i>the science of heavenly matters</i> <i>ku piga ~, to foretell or to prognosticate by the stars</i>	X	X	
224. feli (<i>cfr.</i> fali) (p.64) <i>(bad) omen</i>			X (4 kinds)
225. fitiri (p.69) <i>alms and presents given at the end of Ramadan</i>	X	X	X (at 2 occasions)
226. gágǎ v. (Kimr.) (p.80) <i>to make a charm</i> [?]	X	X	
227. gófiri (ghófiri) v. (p.86) <i>to forgive</i> [?]	X	X	

	A	B	C
228. haji (p.93) <i>a man or woman who has been to Mecca to pray; haji, a pilgrim; in general, converts; haji la Kizungu, e.g. Wanika who follow the religion of Europeans are ma-háji-ya Kizungu.</i>	X		
229. ibáda (p.105) <i>service, worship, especially ibáda ya Mungu, the service of God. When the Muhammedans go to bed they say "esháhãd or eshéhedu ya Mungu".</i>	X		
230. jinni (p.118) <i>an evil spirit; [...] every jinni has its peculiar mganga, i.e., doctor who knows how to expel it from a person: (1) mganga wa púngua; (2) wa tári; (3) mshakini.³</i> [jini]	X	X	
231. kafára (p.124) <i>a superstitious charm</i> makáfára (p.196) <i>sacrifices made by the natives to avert a general calamity</i>	X	X	
232. kiáma (p.135) <i>overflowing, inundation of the whole earth. The Muhammedan Suahili believe that at the end of the world the whole earth will be overflowed by water, after which will be the resurrection of the dead.</i> [= B; not in S]	X	X	
233. kigúta (p.142) <i>a grove; ni mahali pegni mzimu.</i>			

³ These three items are not found in other entries of the dictionary.

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
234. kijego (p.143) <i>cheek-tooth</i> [S: Mr; = kigeego]	X	X	
235. kilimato (p.146) <i>a sorcerer</i> [kilimaṭo]	X	X	
236. kipíndi (p.153) <i>a measure of time</i> vipindi vitáno, <i>the five pray times</i>	X		X
237. kirúmbi (p.155) <i>a magic wand of a caravan-leader</i> [S: P, Mv]	X	X	
238. kitíti (or kitinitini) (p.160) ~ cha usíwa, (1) <i>the bottom of the sea, deepest depth</i> ; (2) kititi, <i>a little thing, a rabbit, a hare</i> [kiṭiti]	X		
239. kitoamgomba <i>vid.</i> pindo (p.161) <i>tumbling</i> ku piga ~, <i>fig. the head hanging downward like the fruit of the banana-tree, the waánga of Pemba are reported to be celebrated tumblers</i> [B: kiṭwamgomba; not in S]	X	X	
240. kizúka (p.165) (2) <i>an evil spirit, e.g., the Portugese left a kisúka [kizuka], i.e., an image of Mary at Rabbay, when they abandoned Mombas.</i> [S: Mv, loan from Nyika]	X		

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	A	B	C
241. koma (p.168) <i>a man who died and who is believed to exist</i> [S: P, Mr, Mv]	X	X	
242. mbúruga (p.217) <i>in Kinika: tree and fruit (Kisuah. mkómoe) [description of its use by the mganga]</i> [B: mburuga: “a ceremony connected with witchcraft”; not in S]	X	X	
243. mdána (p.218) <i>a good or bad omen</i> [B: mdhana; not in S]	X	X	
244. mdungumáro (p.219) <i>the name of an evil spirit</i> [=B; not in S]	X	X	
245. mfunúo (p.223) <i>the first month of the Muhammedan year</i>	X	X	X
246. mgánga (p.224) <i>the witch-doctor of Africa</i> ugánga (p.395) <i>white magic, medicine</i>	X	X	
247. mkoháni (p.233), <i>see 14</i> <i>a priest</i> [=S; not in B]			
248. muánga (p.260), <i>see 15</i> (3) = mtáwi [mṭawi], <i>sorcerer</i> (aangai [aangaye] usíku)		X	

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	A	B	C
249. muánika (p.261) <i>a fabulous serpent, said to devour whole caravans by surrounding the camp with the length of its body, so that nobody can escape.</i> [?]	X	X	
250. muignizíngu (p.265) <i>God, the possessor of dominion, i.e., of the universe.</i> [mwenyezi mungu]	X	X	
251. mukari wanakirri (p.266) <i>the name of an angel who torments the wicked in their graves by keeping them, as it were, conscious of themselves.</i> [?]	X		
252. mulungu (<i>Kinika, Kikamba, and in many other east African dialects</i>) (p.266), mungu (muungu) (p.267) <i>heaven and God</i>	X		X
253. muzimu (p.270) <i>a place where sacrifices are offered to an evil spirit which is thought to haunt it; e.g., near an mbúyu-tree (vid.).</i> [?]			
254. ndére (p.274) <i>unga wa ~, magic poison</i> [S: P]	X		
255. ndóto (p.276) <i>dream</i>	X	X	X
256. nóndo (nóundo) (p.285) <i>(1) a fabulous monster, serpent (probably the water-spout?) [S: Mv; not in B]; (2) an insect (kama bú), a moth</i>	X		

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	A	B	C
257. núiza v. (p.286) <i>to cause to receive instruction, or to instruct people (Muhammedans) with regard to the fast of the Ramadan</i>	X		X
258. pagáza v. (p.292) <i>to cause to seize or carry, said of sickness or load (Kiung., said of evil spirit causing a man to fall sick)</i> ~ mtu = ana-m-fania ugonjoa kua ku-m-tisha	X	X	
259. pagáro (p.293) = hirizi, a charm [?]	X	X	
260. panda ya ndía (or ndiá panda) (Kiung. njia panda) (p.295) = magawaniko ya ndía, lit., a road of dividing, a place where roads meet, [...] It is on the cross-ways where the natives make their sádaka, ku sukúmiza maofu kua kulla mahali, for they believe that on cross-roads there are evil spirits, wherefore they will not throw rubbish in such places.	X	X	X
261. pingu (p.305) (2) ~ ya hirizi, a charm tied to various parts of the body to keep off sickness and evil spirits	X	X	
262. púnga v. (p.311) ku~ pepo, to cite and expel the spirit of a man possessed with an evil spirit, or the ceremony of citing and expelling an evil spirit	X	X	
263. roho or rokho (p.316) <i>soul, spirit, breath, life, greediness, throat, pit of the throat</i>	X		
264. sádaka (p.319) <i>a sacrificial offering or feast</i>	X	X	X (4kinds)

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	A	B	C
265. saka <i>vid.</i> zaka (p.321) <i>that part of a man's good which, according to the Koran, must be given to God</i>	X	X	
266. shírika <i>or</i> sharika (p.333) ku-m-shíriki Mungu " <i>greatest sin in the eyes of the Muhammedans</i> ", [<i>but used in Christian theology in another sense</i>] [shiriki]	X		
267. símũ (<i>or</i> zímũ), v. (p.340) ku simu kina ota = kitu kilicho ndáni ya nti, kinatoka n'de (<i>vid.</i> ota); amekuenda ku simu (= ndáni ya nti) haonekani tena, <i>he went to be buried, he has become invisible; hence msimu (or mzimu), one who is invisible, or a being which is hidden in visible things, a spirit, especially an evil spirit.</i> [B: kuzimu; not in S] wasímu <i>or</i> wazímu (p.424) <i>an evil spirit</i>	X	X	X
268. símũi (<i>or</i> zímũi) (p.340) <i>a ghoul, an ogre, an evil spirit which destroys men and animals.</i> [S: zimwi; not in B]	X		
269. suráta (p.350) <i>the road to Paradise according to the Muhammedan notion, ndía ya pepóni niembámba kana makáli ya kissu suráta, the road to Paradise, which is as thin as the edge of a knife – on both sides are pits of fire into which the wicked will fall, whilst the righteous pass on to Paradise.</i> siráta (p.341) (= ndía), way, road, especially the Muhammedan way to hell or heaven.	X	X	

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	A	B	C
<p>270. tábiri, v. (p.352)</p> <p><i>to soothsay, to tell fortune; ku tábiri muaka kua júo [kwa chuo], to prognosticate the coming events of the year from the book (e.g., rain, dearth, war, sickness). The prognosticator appoints also the sadaka (sacrifice) which is to be made by the people in order to avert the impending calamities.</i></p> <p>[tábiri]</p>	X	X	X
<p>271. tego (p.364)</p> <p><i>a charm, spell, using witchcraft, bewitching</i></p> <p>[B: tego]</p>	X	X	X (3kinds)
<p>272. tímfi (p.372)</p> <p><i>a child, who from various evil signs is supposed to be the precursor of a calamity to the family</i></p> <p>[B: tímvi; S: Mv]</p>	X	X	X
<p>273. tunda (p.385)</p> <p><i>fruit in general; tunda la mti, la nti, fruit of the tree, of the ground, matunda mema matáno katika ulimengu. The Muhammedans say, there are five good fruits in the world. [...] This mystical representation refers to the five prayer-times of the Muhammedans.</i></p>	X	X	X
<p>274. ujusi (or ujussi) (p.398)</p> <p><i>an offensive smell, removal of the defilement of women by ablutions, purification of a woman lying-in at the end of 40 days.</i></p>	X	X	
<p>275. unga (p.405)</p> <p><i>flour, powder; unga wa ndére ni bū [buu] la mtu, alieuáwa ni Waanga, a magic poison prepared from the body of a man who has been killed by the Waanga.</i></p> <p>[?]</p>	X	X	

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	A	B	C
<p>276. wájibu (p.421)</p> <p><i>necessity, duty, sadaka ya wájibu ni fitiri, na zaka, na kafara, laken sadaka ya sunna ni uthiki na thahibu, na salla za sunna ni ningi, hazina hesábu, laken salla ya wájibu ni kutoa marra tano.</i></p>	X		
<p>277. wáme (p.423)</p> <p><i>a fabulous sea-monster, which the mariners take for an islet, etc., and therefore cast anchor in its vicinity, and descend from the vessel to cook their meat upon it, until it suddenly moves, when they endeavour to escape with all speed. When they see a light on the sea at night, they are afraid of meeting with a wáme.</i></p>	X	X	

2.5 Attitudes towards neighbouring peoples

<p>278. a'fa (p.3) <i>something fearful, hostile</i></p>	<p><i>refers to the animosities between Wagalla, Wanika, and Wakuafi</i></p>
<p>279. āgā v. (Kimr). (p.4) <i>to perish, to be lost</i> [aga, S: Mr, H, P = -potea]</p>	<p>“... for Chagga is the country which destroys people.”</p>
<p>280. angáza v. (p.12) <i>to keep eyes open</i></p>	<p>“angáza maliyako Mkamba asiibe, <i>watch your property that the Mkamba does not steel it.</i>”</p>
<p>281. ji-lisha v. (p.117) <i>to eat for one's-self, to enjoy</i></p>	<p>“ku ji-lisha maliyakwe, <i>to enjoy one's property, not only to heap it up, as the Banians and other people do</i>”</p>
<p>282. kijingajinga (p.143) <i>the language of fools</i> [?]</p>	<p>= <i>language of Zanzibar as seen by the people of Mombasa</i></p>
<p>283. kishenzi (p.155) <i>referring to matters of a people called Washenzi (lit., subjected or subdued people, subjects)</i></p>	<p>“<i>a tribe residing between Usambara and the coast</i>”</p>
<p>284. meida (p.219) <i>an enemy, in Kikamba</i> [adui?]</p>	<p>“Wagalla, Wakuáfi, Wamásai ni meida wa Wakámba”</p>
<p>285. mgrésa (or mgrése or mgrési) (p.225) <i>an Englishman</i> [mwingereza]</p>	<p>“<i>the natives of Mombas know chiefly two European nations: (1) the nation of the Mgrese (English), (2) of the Mfárása (Frenchmen). Whilst the slaves prayed that the Mgrése might come, the possessors of slaves prayed for the coming of Mfárása, who formerly bought slaves on this coast.</i>”</p>
<p>286. paria (and para) v. (p.297) <i>to gain or to take one's property by gambling</i></p>	<p>“<i>The people of Fomvu [Jomvu?] are said to have been passionately fond of gambling, by which they ruined themselves.</i>”</p>

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

2.6 Geographical and ethnic terms

- A Description by example, etymologies
- B Different terms, also in other languages
- C (Oral) traditions

	A	B	C
287. A'mu (p.10) <i>the island of Lamoo on the coast of East Africa</i>	X		
288. Bániani (p.21) <i>general name for the heathen Indians</i> [Banyani]	X		
289. bara (or barra, or berría) (p.22) <i>(1) land in general; (2) wild country, uncultivated and uninhabited country, especially of a sandy kind (nika), a desert, where there is but little or no wood and vegetation; barra jeúpe, a free open tract of country; (3) coast; bar-es Suahil, the Suahili coast; bar-el-Fars, the tract of the Persian coast belonging to Oman; bar el agam, the Somali coast; bar el asili, mainland; barra ya kwanza, si kisiwa. The Arabic name Zanjibar or Zanzibar, Zingibar, is derived from Zanj or Zenj, which was the name of a special tribe residing south of Zanzibar on the mainland, but which became at the same time the general term for a negro; consequently Zanzibar would signify, the land of the negro, the negro coast.</i>	X	X	
290. Buki or Bukíni (p.30) <i>Madagascar</i>	X		
291. Chüb or Djub (p.41), Jüb (p.121) <i>a river</i> [Juba]	X	X	
292. Chuchu (p.41), Júju (p.121) <i>pigmy</i> [=B; not in S]	X		

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	A	B	C
293. Chunda (p.42) <i>a place in the island of Mombasa</i> [?]	X		
294. durumána v. (p.55) <i>to increase, to become many or plenty. From this word the natives derive the name of the Kinika tribe 'Dúruma'.</i> [?]	X		X
295. Fáladi (<i>vid.</i> Kongowéa) (p.61) <i>an old name of Mombas</i> [=S; not in B]			
296. Habushia or Muhabusha (p.92), muhabeshía (p.263) <i>an Abyssinian. The Abyssinian slaves are greatly valued on this coast, especially the females, on account of their beauty. They are chiefly brought from Barawa or Marka, the inhabitants of these sea-towns buying them in the interior.</i> [(m)habeshi]	X		X
297. katháni (p.132) <i>that part of the town of Mombas in which the Mission-house stands; katháni is an old Suahili word instead of the handáki of the ngóme</i> [?]	X	X	
298. káya (p.133) <i>the chief place of the Wanika</i> [S: Mr, P, Mv]	X		
299. kidzoi adj. (p.139) <i>referring to the Wanika who are called Wadzoi by the Wakamba.</i> [?]	X		

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
300. kijapi (p.143) <i>the sign which the people of Jagga and Usambara make on their foreheads (R.)</i> [S: Mr]			
301. kijómba adj. (p.143) <i>referring to Suahili</i> [S: Mv]	X		
302. Kongowéa or Kangawéa (p.170) <i>an old name of Mombas</i>		X	
303. lindi (<i>Kimwita</i>) (p.188) <i>pit, depth, this term reminds one of the town Malindi</i> [=B; not in S]	X		
304. Mbilikímo (p.214) <i>lit., one who is of two measures or yards, a kind of pigmy</i>	X		X
305. Mdahálo (<i>in Kiamu called Wásanie</i>) (p.218) <i>a tribe which is subject to the Galla on the coast of Malindi</i> [=S; not in B]	X	X	
306. Meríma (<i>for maríma</i>) (p.220), Mríma (p.244) <i>the main and hilly land of East Africa</i>	X		
307. Mgúnia (p.226), Wagúnia (<i>vid. mgunia</i>), (p.421) <i>the Suahili people occupying the land between the island of Lamu Patta (Siwi) and the Jub River</i>	X		
308. Mkuafi (p.234) <i>a nation in East Africa, they call themselves Eloigob, and are much feared by other and weaker tribes</i> [?]		X	

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	A	B	C
<p>309. Mníka (p. 239) <i>belonging to the Kinika tribes,</i> Nika (p.282) <i>a wilderness, marathi ya ~</i> uníka (p.406) <i>the country of a people in East Africa called Waníka (inhabitants of the wilderness, vid. Nika) near Mombas (westward).</i> [?]</p>	X		X
<p>310. Mombas (p.240) <i>the Arabic name of the island of M.</i></p>	X	X	
<p>311. mpánda (p.241) <i>nti ya mpánda, the country of ascending, ascent (ku panda jũ), is the higher region to the west of Mombas, or the sea-coast in general</i> [=B; not in S]</p>	X	X	
<p>312. m'põa (p.243), <i>see 14</i> <i>a distant land. ~ wa báhari, the sea-coast</i> [S: P, Mv, Am]</p>	X	X	
<p>313. Mrimangáo (p.244) <i>a tribe of East Africans.</i> [?]</p>			
<p>314. Msánie in Kiámu, <i>but in Kimvita this people is called Mdahálo</i> (p.246), wasánie (p.424) <i>(Kigunia, Wadahálo; Kimwita, Wasánie; Kinika, Ariangúlo), a people near the coast of Malindi, who are in a state of servitude to the real Galla. They speak the Galla language. (Msúnie in Kinika means "slave.")</i> [msanye]</p>			

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
315. Msegéju (p.246) <i>a person of the Kisegéju tribe</i> [=S; not in B]	X	X	X
316. muhádimu (p.263) <i>a servant, one of the original inhabitants of Zanzibar. These wadhádimu pay two dollars a year for each household. They speak at least two dialects materially different from the Suahili in town.</i> [=S; not in B]	X		
317. Muhindi (p.264) <i>a native of India, especially Muhammedans of India, of whom there are the Khoja and Bohra, two parties in Zanzibar</i> [=S; not in B]	X	X	
318. Mungúmba (p.267) <i>a mixed tribe of Wadigo and Wasegúa.</i> [?]	X		
319. Múnio (p.267) <i>is the name with which the Galla call the Wapokómo residing on the banks of the river Dana [Tana]</i> [?]	X	X	
320. mutzi muiro (<i>in Kinika</i>) (<i>cfr. Mji in Kis.</i>) (p.268) <i>the black town on Mount Reale, former kaya or capital of the Rabbai tribe</i> [?]	X	X	X
321. Mvita (Mwita) (p.270) <i>a native of Mombas. The Kisuahili name of the island of Mombas.</i>	X	X	X
322. pamámba (p.294) <i>(lit., there where is a rock). Kiumánzy [?] is the rock which is on the entrance of the river Dana [Tana].</i> [?]	X	X	

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	A	B	C
323. Sanguáya (p.335) <i>a tract of land, a ruined town and river in the vicinity of Patta (Patte)</i> [Shungwaya?; not in B, S]		X	
324. shánga (p.329) <i>(1) v., to split; (2) a ruined town near Malindi; (2) south</i>			
325. Siyu (or Siu), (p.343) <i>a town on the island of Pata.</i> [=S; not in B]	X		
326. Sosobráni (p.345) <i>is a settlement of Dahálo (subjects of the Galla) residing at the western end of the bay Uúmbo which is to the north of Takaúngo and runs about twenty miles inland.</i> [?]	X		
327. Takaúngu (p.355) <i>a large village near Kilefi bay</i> [=B; not in S]	X		X
328. Ungama (p.405) <i>the Formosa bay near Malindi</i> [=S; not in B]	X		X
329. U'ngǔjä (p.406) <i>Zanzibar</i>	X		
330. Uniamézi (p.406) <i>a large tract of inland country in East Africa composing a great number of tribes. Uniamézi ni nti mezi uandamáko or uviawáko, the land through which the caravans travel to the coast with the new moon</i> [B: unyamwezi; not in S]	X	X	
331. Vumbo, (p.420) <i>the river Jub (in East Africa), called Godshob on its upper course.</i> [S: vumbu; not in B]	X	X	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
332. Wabúndi (Waboondi, St.) (p.421) <i>a people occupying the low land between the Usambara Mountains and the sea.</i> [bondei?]	X		
333. Wakátõa (p.422) <i>the name of a tribe of people in the vicinity of Barawa. They do not eat fish.</i> [wakatwa]	X		
334. Wátoa (p.424) <i>the name of the Galla people in the Kikamba language. In Kigalla the word wato refers to a separate class of Galla, to the charmers and sorcerers, diviners etc., who are greatly dreaded and respected throughout the Galla nation.</i> [S: watwa; not in B]	X		

2.7 The body (body parts, diseases, body care)

- A Description by example
- B Different parts, functioning
- C Disease, treatment
- D Terms in other languages
- E Ideas, superstition

	A	B	C	D	E
335. bongo (p.28) <i>the skull; wongo means the brain</i> [S: Mv, Am, Si]	X	X		X	
336. chamba cha jito (<i>Kiung.</i> cha jicho) (p.33) <i>a white film over the eye</i> jamba (p.111) <i>white film of the eye</i>	X		X		
337. chanába (p.34) <i>the uncleanness after cohabitation</i> [janaba]	X				
338. chanda (p.34), jánda (p.112) <i>finger</i> [S: Mv, Am, G]	X	X			X

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E
<p>339. chengeléle (p.37) <i>intestines</i> jengeléle (p.115), ujengeléle (p.397) <i>the small intestines; jengeléle za matumbo or majengeléle ya matumbo ndío tumbo ndógo; utúmbo udógo ndío ujengeléle. The small intestines are called jengeléle. The large intestines are called túmbo kú [kuu] (e.g. la gnombe) or matumbo mākú</i> [=B; not in S]</p>	X	X			
<p>340. chonda (or kionda) mtúzi [mchuzi] (p.40) <i>the under-lip, especially that part which is most required in tasting food</i> [B: kionda, taster; S: kionja mchuzi, fly]</p>	X				
<p>341. figo (p.66) <i>kidney</i></p>	X		X		
<p>342. góle (p.86) <i>craw, gorge; góle la mgúmi, the expectoration or saliva of the whale</i> [=B; not in S]</p>	X				
<p>343. i'pi (old language) (p.108), see 14 = kónde; ku piga ~ or kónde, to strike with the knuckles of the fist [S: Am]</p>	X				
<p>344. jango (p.112) (2) <i>pl. of ujángo wa utúmbo; utumbo is the great stomach; ujango, the little one, the small intestines, ujango (p.397)</i> [chango]</p>	X	X			

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	A	B	C	D	E
345. kibánda (p.136) (2) kibanda cha usso [uso], <i>the forehead, which is also called kijunchu or kigómo cha usso</i> [?]					
346. kibéte (p.136) <i>a small foot</i>	X				
347. kibilibili (p.136), <i>see 14</i> gnuelle [nywele] za ~, <i>the usual woollen hair</i>	X				
348. kidáko (p.138) <i>haemorrhoidal piles</i> [B: kitako; not in S]	X	X			
349. kidéme (Kimrima) (p.138) <i>vid. kisáfu (kando ya tumbo lililo na máfi), the large intestines</i> [?]	X				
350. kifunifuni (p.141) = kitumbotumbo; ku lala kifunifuni = ku fuamía or funamía, <i>to sleep on the belly</i>	X				
351. kiinimato (p.142) <i>spoiled as to the eyes = blind</i> [kiinimacho; S: Mv]	X		X		X
352. kikuyu cha mukóno (p.146) <i>elbow</i> [?]					
353. kiléta (p.146) <i>a child which cuts its upper teeth first</i>	X		X		X

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E
<p>354. komío (p.169)</p> <p><i>the canel-bone and that part of the throat through which the water passes in drinking (said of men and animals). Ni mío mwili, (1) umío ni ndía ya chakúla, the œsophagus; (2) komío ni ndía ya maji</i></p> <p>[S: Mv; not in B]</p>		X (2kinds)			
<p>355. mshípa (p.247)</p> <p><i>a bloodvessel, nerve, disease of the nerves, hydrocele, every pain arising from accumulation of blood; mshipa una-m-vundikía or una-m-piga fundo; mshipa wa tambázi or wa niúma, aneurism (?); maráthi ya mshípa, sickness of the bloodvessel, very common in East Africa (the people feel pain in the arteries, head, feet, bowels; their pulse is quick; there are swellings on various parts of the body)</i></p>	X		X		
<p>356. ndéfu or ndévu (p.274)</p> <p><i>beard (in general)</i></p>	X	X (4kinds)			
<p>357. pénu (p.301)</p> <p><i>(1) the aperture of the urethra</i></p>	X				
<p>358. tándu (p.358)</p> <p><i>(= ueúpe nkóko), a white membrane on the eye, resembling boiled rice</i></p> <p>[S: tando]</p>	X				
<p>359. tíne (p.373)</p> <p><i>= kitoa cha m'bō, the gland of the penis which has the (sungu) prepuce which is cut off and buried by the circumcisor under a water-jar</i></p> <p>[?]</p>	X	X			

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	A	B	C	D	E
<p>360. tuatúa, v. (p.380)</p> <p>ku tuatúa kítóa kiumájo [kuṭuaṭua kichwa kiumacho], <i>to rub an aching head with the hand under application of butter</i></p> <p>[B: kuṭuaṭua; S: tua, Mv, Am]</p>	X		X		
<p>361. umío (p.404)</p> <p><i>the alimentary canal, throat, œsophagus, voice</i></p> <p>mío (p.228)</p> <p>mío za mtu ni miwíli, <i>the mio of man are of two kinds</i>, (1) komío cha ku teléza maji, <i>throat for swallowing water</i>; (2) umío wa ku miza chakúla, <i>throat (or channel of the throat) for swallowing food</i></p>	X	X			
<p>362. wēngu (p.426)</p> <p><i>kidney, reins, spleen (Er.), an enlarged spleen</i></p> <p>[= B; not in S]</p>	X		X		X

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

2.8 Sickness, handicaps, medical treatment and medicine

- A Description by example
 B Therapy, application
 C Price for treatment
 D Other terms, also from other languages

	A	B	C	D
363. adúa v. (p.3) <i>expr. refering to the ceremonies which a native doctor performs before he begins to treat a sick person</i> [=B; not in S]	X			
364. buba (p.29), mbúba (p.216) <i>measles (?), mole, swelling (?)</i>	X	X		X
365. chóa (p.39) <i>a large red spot on the body, to which the natives apply the leaves of the cotton-shrub (máradi ya mti)</i>	X	X		
366. chónsõe (p.40) <i>a cripple</i> [B: jonswe; not in S]	X			
367. fiónda v. (<i>cf.</i> sonda) (p.68) <i>to suck out</i> [S: fyonda, P, Mv]	X	X		
368. fumbika v. (p.74) <i>to put in hot sand [circumcised body parts]</i>	X			
369. gánzi (p.81) <i>the unpleasant effect of acid, cramp</i> jánsi (p.113) <i>cramp</i> [S: Mv]	X			

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	A	B	C	D
370. hongéra v. (p.103) <i>to wash the circumcised part in the sea</i>	X	X		
371. jánga (p.112) ~ cha máto, <i>dimness</i> [B: changa; not in S]	X			
372. jípu (p.118) <i>a boil</i> [S: DN]				
373. káhadi (p.125) <i>an epidemic? (R.); the name of a sickness like cholera, small-pox</i> [kahati; S: Am, G]				
374. kánia (p.128) <i>a medicine applied for the māradi ya mshipa. It is the root of a tree (kama káũma).</i> [S: kanya, Mr; not in B]	X	X		
375. kijíwe (p.143) <i>eruption on the face</i> [=B; not in S]	X			
376. kijóngo (p.143) <i>dim. of mongo, back? (the uembesi sickness is said to produce kijongo or kidari; bending, bent, inclining, hump-back.)</i>	X			
377. kikuáju (p.145) ku piga kikuaju <i>in case of the uembézi sickness (R.)</i> [kikwaju]		X		
378. kiléo (p.146) <i>any intoxicating matter</i>	X			

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	A	B	C	D
379. kilíngē (p.146) ~ cha uganga, <i>process of healing rheumatic pains by a mganga</i>	X	X		X
380. kingúne (p.150) <i>a small crippled (mkóma tree); nick-name</i> [=B; not in S]	X			
381. kiónda (p.151) <i>a wound</i> [S: Mv; B: kidonda]	X			X
382. kipámba (p.152) <i>a fat piece of meat; ku andika ~ kifuáni, (to put a fat piece of meat to the chest) is a medical expression with the natives.</i>	X	X		
383. kipũépũe (p.154) <i>a cutaneous disease seen in small red spots on the skin. This word is also used for jóa, if they wish not to use the real name of this eruption of the skin.</i>	X			X
384. kitorónge (p.161) <i>a boil larger than kitóne (vid.)</i> [kiṭoronge]	X			X
385. kiungulía (p.163) <i>rising of the stomach</i>	X	X		

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	A	B	C	D
386. kiwe (p.164) kiwe cha usso [uso], <i>a kind of pimple on the face. The viwe will also rise on the hind part of the head, when a man is shaved for the first time</i>	X			
387. kiwi, adj. (p.164) <i>shy bad; ~ cha mato, dimness</i> [=B ⁴ ; not in S]	X			
388. kohózi (p.166) <i>expectorations, phlegm (vid. kikohósi)</i> [=B; not in S]	X	X		X
389. máhāna (Kinika, <i>cancer</i>) (p.194) <i>a dreadful disease</i> [S: matana, P, Mr]	X	X		X
390. majúni (p.196) <i>a confection made of bangi, opium, sugar, and eggs which is intoxicating</i> [=S; not in B]	X	X		
391. márathi (p.202) <i>~ ya mti, disease of the tree signifies a kind of disease</i> [S: maradhi]	X	X		X (2kinds)
392. maténde (p.209) <i>~ ya mǎgú [maguu] kua beredi [baridi], swelling of feet from cold</i> [=B; not in S]	X			
393. matúbũi túmbũi (p.210) <i>swelling of some parts of the cheeks</i>	X	X		X

⁴ “The Swahilis I have consulted do not agree as to this meaning” (Binns 1925: 106).

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	A	B	C	D
394. mbalánga (p.212) <i>tetter of the hands or feet</i> [= balanga, S: H, P, Mv, Am]	X			X
395. msekenéko (p.246) <i>veneral disease</i>	X	X		X
396. msiro (p.249) <i>anything which a person does not eat for medical reasons</i> [?]	X			X
397. muamimba (p.259) <i>a hindrance to pregnancy</i> [B: mwamimba; not in S]	X	X		
398. ndui (p.276) <i>small-pox</i>	X			X
399. níama (p.280) <i>marathi [maradhi] ya ~, a kind of disease</i> [S: Mv, Ny; not in B]	X	X		X
400. niúngu niúngu (p.284) <i>sores in the leg</i> [nyungunyungu]	X	X		
401. péle (p.300) <i>cutaneous disease</i>	X	X		
402. shángo (p.329) <i>vomiting (after eating) caused by worms which may be removed by a purgative (R.).</i>	X	X		
403. tambázi (p.356) <i>a kind of disease which spreads over the whole body</i> [S: Mv, Am, Si, G]	X			X

	A	B	C	D
404. téte (p.369) <i>marathi</i> [maradhi] ya ~, <i>small pox</i> [S: Mv]	X	X		X
405. tezamiwa (p.368) mtu muelle ametezamiwa ni manajuóni [mtu mwele ametezamiwa ni mwanachuoni], ku tambúa marathiyakwe na daua za marathi alio nayo, <i>the sick man was examined by the learned man, to learn his disease and the medicine to be used.</i> [tazamiwa]	X	X		
406. tũkã, v. (p.381) (1) <i>to become meagre, lean [...]</i> ; (2) <i>to be miserable, contemptible</i> [tuka, S: Mv, Am]	X			
407. uembési (p.393) <i>a certain sickness?(R.) A disease in the chest, which the Wagunia know how to cure by burning or cauterizing.</i> [S: wembezi, Mv; not in B]	X	X		X
408. umbúka v. (p.404) muili una ~ [getting sores]	X	X	X	X
409. umíka v. (p.404) ku ~ pembe muilíni <i>to apply the cupping horn</i>	X	X	X	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

2.9 Agriculture, food (plants, trees, products)

- A Description by example
- B Tools for harvesting, procedure, stages of growing, things fabricated
- C Preparation, use as food, drug, or medicine
- D Value on the market
- E Other items or parts involved, species, terms in other languages
- F Concepts, ideas, superstitions, taboos

	A	B	C	D	E	F
410. (ma)tánsu (p.208, 360) <i>branches, boughs, the large branches of a tree</i> [matanzu]	X				X (4 kinds)	
411. a'sáli (p.14) <i>honey</i>		X	X		X (3sp.)	
412. atámisa v. (p.15) <i>cause to brood, to put eggs under a sitting hen</i> [S: atamiza, P]	X	X				
413. bógi or boji (p.27) <i>a kind of liquor</i> [S: boji, Am, G]	X		X		X	
414. borohóa (p.28) <i>a favourite native dish of pulse</i>	X		X			
415. bóza (p.29) <i>a strong narcotic</i>	X		X			
416. buyu (p.31) <i>the fruit of the mbúyu tree</i>	X	X	X	X		

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
417. chakúnõa (p.33) <i>drinking</i> (kitu cha kú nõa) [chakunwa, S: Mv]	X					
418. chogówe (p.39) <i>a long wooden pole with a crooked end to hook down fruits from tree</i> [=B; not in S]	X					
419. chóya la názi (p.41) = m'te wa nazi ukikúa [?]	X					
420. chúngua (p.42) = júngua (p.122) <i>an orange</i> [chungwa]	X				X (2sp.)	
421. dáfu (p.43) <i>cocoa-nut</i>	X	X (5stages)				
422. dakátu (p.44) = dufu la tómbako [?]	X					
423. dengo, dengu (p.48) <i>a kind of bean, peas</i>	X				X	
424. devai (p.49) <i>claret, light wine</i> [divai]	X					X
425. dunge (p.54) <i>the green rind of fruits</i> [S: Mv, Am]	X					

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
426. feleféle (p.64) <i>an inferior kind of millet</i> [S: also ferefere]	X		X			
427. fukka (p.72) <i>a native gruel or porridge presented at the festivities which accompany marriages and mournings (vid. matasa).</i> [fuka; S: Am, G]	X		X		X	
428. fumbúa v. (p.74) ku ~ niassi zilizo límua [limwa], <i>to open, to lay open the decayed grass</i>	X	X				
429. géma v. (p.82) <i>to get palm-wine</i>	X		X			
430. goba (p.86) <i>cassava dried</i> [?]						
431. grǎfũ (p.87) <i>clove</i> [karafuu]	X				X	
432. gúnia (p.89) <i>a kind of bag; ~ la mtelle [mchele] wa móra, a bag of rice called móra</i>	X	X		X		
433. habba (p.92) = kitu kiguyájo <i>or</i> kigandamájo, kitu ja ku shikía, <i>gum, lime</i> [S: haba; not in B]	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
434. jafi (p.110) <i>an insect, which creeping over the body causes marugurugu (vid.)</i> [=B, S: javi]	X					
435. jíja (p.117) <i>(= tapu), the squeezed substance of a cocoa-nut which is thrown away (vid. tuja)</i> [?]	X					
436. kätũ or kattu (p.132) <i>a kind of gum</i> [B: kaṭu; not in S]	X		X			
437. kanju (p.128) <i>a cashew-apple</i> [S: Mv]	X		X		X	
438. kanzi (p.128) <i>(2) a dish or mess of food prepared of various ingredients (of mtelle, pojo, bisari, meat, pilpili, samli) which a Muhammedan bride sends to her lover during the time of the Ramadan in sign of love</i> [=B; not in S]	X		X		X	
439. kassiméle vid. kifumbu (p.131) <i>the pure milk of nazi without being mixed with water</i> [B: kasimile; not in S]	X		X		X	
440. kayámba (p.133) <i>(1) stalks of mtama which the people fill inside with grains, to cause a noise</i>	X		X			X

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
441. kialío (p.135) <i>(1) corn requisite for preparing the food taken in the evening; supper; kialio cha mvua, rain with which one goes to sleep; (2) cross pieces put in a cooking-pot to prevent the meat touching the bottom and burning</i> [=B; not in S]	X		X		X	
442. kiamámba v. (p.135) <i>to become too dry by long exposure to the sun</i> [=B; not in S]	X					
443. kibakuli (p.136) <i>a kind of mtama</i> [S: DS; not in B]	X					
444. kibóndüe (p.137) <i>rice ground with water</i> [B: kibondwe; not in S]	X	X	X		X	
445. kibúmba <i>a small case or box; ~ cha tómbăko</i> (p.137)	X	X	X			
446. kidáka (p.138) <i>cocoa-nut in its first stage of growth</i>	X	X (5stages)				
447. kidánga (p.138) <i>a young juiceless lemon</i> [S: Mv, Am]	X	X				
448. kidunári (p.139), <i>see 14</i> <i>mpunga wa ~, this sort of rice is short and broad</i> [=B; not in S]	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
449. kienzi (p.139) <i>a rude kind of bier or litter</i> [?]						
450. kifúfu (p.140) ~ cha nazi iliokúnoa [iliyokunywa], <i>the hard and empty shell of a cocoa-nut, which has been scraped out</i> [=B; S: kifuvu, DN]	X	X				
451. kijenjele (p.143) (cha ajari) <i>an acid sauce prepared (for ships [chips?]) of mango and sweet tembo; kijenjele ja ngúo, a good dress; kijenjele has reference to something that is good and excellent</i> [?]	X				X	
452. kikáka (p.144) ~ cha limáu, <i>the lemon rind which is thrown away after the lemon has been squeezed out</i> [S: Mr, Mv, Am]						
453. kikólólo (p.144) ~ cha mtúzi, <i>a sauce made by roasting peas, grinding them, and cooking them with cocoa-nut milk</i> [=B; not in S]	X		X			
454. kikúa (p.144) <i>the root of the mlilana tree which grows on the coast</i>	X				X	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
455. kikuápa (p.145) ~ cha tómbako, <i>the small leaf growing on the stalk of the tobacco-plant</i> ; (2) ~ cha kánoa, <i>the bad smell of the mouth</i> ; (3) <i>the perspiration from the arm-pit</i> [kikwapa]	X					
456. kikúmba unguúe (p.145) <i>(lit., the passing or sweeping by of the hog), a small knob of Turkish corn which the wild hog passes by, snatching rather the larger ones</i> [B: kikumba nguwe; not in S]	X					
457. kileléta (p.146) <i>apex = kiléle cha nta, top of tree, pinnacle</i> [S: Mv]	X					
458. kimánga (p.147) <i>(1) a kind of very fine grain like uimbi (vid.); (2) Arabian, Arabic from Manga, Arabia. Hence ku bádili Kimangáni kua [kwa] Kisuahili, to translate from the Arabic into Kisuahili</i>	X				X	
459. kimbúgue (Kimr.) (p.148) ~ cha hindi (= kiségere cha hindi), <i>small Turkish corn which is not grown to any extent</i> [B: kimbugwe; not in S]	X		X			
460. kióga (p.151) <i>a mushroom</i> [kiyoga]					X (3sp.)	X

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
461. kipawále (p.153) <i>a kind of bean</i> [=B; not in S]	X				X	
462. kipingíti (p.153) <i>the small ring forming the knot of the stalk of a sugar-cane</i> [S: Mv]	X					
463. kisegére (p.155) <i>= Indian corn burnt by the sun</i> [=B; not in S]	X				X	
464. kisímũi (p.156) <i>an empty cocoa-nut, i.e., without water and flesh inside</i> [B: kisimwi; S: kizimwi, Mr, Z, Mv]	X				X	
465. kisío (p.157) <i>cocoa-nut shell with its flesh</i> [kizio]	X					
466. kisudúo (p.157) <i>food which is gotten after the work has been done</i> [?]						
467. kitángo pepéta (p.159) <i>a kind of small pumpkins, the seeds of which are called pepeta; ~ via [vya] godoro, little pieces of cloth</i>	X				X	
468. kitapukúzi (p.159) <i>a little sprig of a tree (vid. tepukúzi or tapukúsi)</i> [B: ɬepəkuzi; S: ɬepukuzi, Mv, Am]	X					

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
469. kitója (p.161) <i>the needle-like end of a coarse species of grass (of great length) which pricks a little. The species is called niassi [nyasi] ya óndo</i> [kiṭoja, S: Mv]	X				X	
470. kojózi (p.166) <i>urine; ndizi hizi ni ~, these bananas cause much urine</i>	X					
471. kóke (p.166) <i>~ ya motto [moto], large fire made of wood on clearing the ground for a new plantation</i> [?]	X	X				
472. koléa v. (p.167) <i>(2) ku~, to put the proper proportions of ghee, názi etc., into the food so as to render it well flavoured</i>	X		X			
473. kóngó (p.170) <i>mnazi ~, an old high cocoa-nut tree; (2) an old forest which grows no longer</i>	X					
474. kórōsho (p.172) <i>cashew-nut</i>	X	X (3stages)				
475. kuráku (p.180) <i>a preparation of tobacco, sugar, and honey after Indian fashion</i> [?]	X					
476. léu (p.186) <i>provision for a journey</i> [=B; not in S]	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
477. líma v. (p.187) <i>to hoe, to cultivate</i>	X	X				X
478. limáu (p.187) <i>a lemon, citron</i>					X (6sp.)	
479. líwa (p.189) <i>the odoriferous wood of a tree growing in Madagascar</i>	X	X				
480. m'du (p.219) <i>a tree</i> [?]	X	X	X			
481. m'po (Kimr.) = mtória (Kimvita) (p.243) [kind of tree] [S: P, DN; not in B]	X	X			X	
482. maandázi (p.190) <i>(vid. andā), pastry-work consisting of various compounds, and made up in different shapes or forms</i>	X		X		X	
483. mafúli (p.192) <i>an umbrella made of the branch of the mfumo [mvumo] tree</i> [mwavuli]	X	X				
484. mafumbi (p.192) <i>the hollows or ravines of a hill</i> [B: mafumbi; not in S]	X	X				
485. mafungulía gnombe [ng'ombe] (p.193) <i>(lit., unfastening), the time to lead the cattle to the pasture-ground about eight or nine o'clock A.M.</i>	X					

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
486. mafúta (p.193) <i>oil, fat</i>		X			X (4kinds)	
487. maji ya kunde (p.196) <i>water of the kunde (vid.), a kind of bean which in boiling assumes a redish colour</i>	X					
488. manda (Kilamu) (p.200) manda la sima [S: Mv] <i>or</i> sima ya manda = sima iliolála jamandáni [chamandani] = jakula ja [chakula cha] manda kilijo tiwa jamandani, <i>the food which has been kept over night in a bag till the next morning, when it is eaten</i> [S: P, Mv, Am; not in B]	X				X	
489. mánga (p.200) <i>pilpili za ~, pepper of Arabia</i>	X				X	
490. manukáto (p.201) <i>scent, perfume, good smells</i>					X (10 sp.)	
491. mashindéa (<i>or</i> mashendéa) (p.204) <i>~ ya mtáma, a thinly boiled soup or broth</i>	X		X			
492. massa (p.206) <i>the residue of tembo</i> [masaa, masazi, masalio]	X		X			
493. matása (p.208) ni pórõja zito wa mtelle [mchele] <i>or</i> uji wa mtelle mzimu, <i>a thick native soup of rice</i> [S: maṭaza, Mv, Am; not in B]	X		X		X	

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
494. mbúyu (p.217) <i>a calabash, a baobab tree</i>	X	X	X			
495. mdízi (p.218) <i>a tree of the forest, its proper name is mbaraka</i> [S: Mr, Ngw etc.]	X		X			
496. ménia v. (p.220) <i>(1) to take food from the dish with the hands, as the natives do; (2) to shell, to husk</i> [menya]	X				X	
497. mféni (R.) (p.221) <i>name of a foreign tree used for masts</i>	X				X	
498. mfúle (p.223) <i>a kind of tree</i> [mvule]	X	X				
499. mfúmo or mvúmo (p.223) <i>a tree of the palmyra or fan-palm species; the Borassus palm</i>	X	X			X	
500. mfúne (p.223) <i>a tree straight and tall, with white bark</i> [S: Mr, Mv]	X	X				
501. mjége (p.230) <i>~ wa muhógo, a bad, spoiled cassava</i> [mchege, S: P, Mv]	X				X	
502. mjeukia (p.230) <i>a parasitical plant with a pretty white blossom</i> [B: mcheukia; not in S]	X					

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
503. mkāndā (p.232) <i>a tree, the bark of which the Banians buy to send it to India</i> [mkandaa]	X	X		X		
504. mkéwa (p.233) <i>the grains of corn just beginning to form</i> [=S, Mv, Am; not in B]	X					
505. mkúa (p.234) <i>a tree on the coast, the roots of which grow and spread in the mire</i> [?]	X				X	
506. mlimbolimbo (p.237), <i>(1) a bramble-bush, (2) a thorn-tree, which is planted as a strong fence around a plantation</i> ulímbo límbo (p.402) <i>bird-lime</i>	X	X	X			
507. mméa (p.238) <i>the second stage of growth, germs, that which shoots up from the ground, that which is thriving, or which has attained a certain stage of growth</i>	X					
508. mnáfu (p.238) <i>the name of a vegetable (mbóga), the leaves of which are eaten.</i> [mnavu; S: Mv]	X		X			
509. mnázi (p.239) <i>cocoa or cocoa-nut tree</i>	X	X	X			

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
510. mniéense (p.239) <i>a kind of tree</i> [?]	X					
511. mniére (p.239) <i>hair of plats [plants?]</i>	X					
512. mora (p.241) <i>a bag in which an inferior kind of rice exported from India is packed (mtelle wa móra)</i>	X					
513. mpía (p.242) <i>mpía na mlilána na mkomáfi are one tree</i>	X	X			X	
514. mpíra (p.242) <i>mpíra wa mtória (caoutchouc)</i>	X	X				
515. mpúnga (p.243) <i>see 14</i> <i>paddy, rice, which is growing or still in the husk</i>	X				X	
516. msamesame (p.245) <i>a tree</i> [=S; not in B]						
517. msandarúsi (p.245) <i>the copal-tree</i>	X	X		X	X	
518. mshíndi (p.247) <i>a kind of tree, cfr. mfule</i> [?]						

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
519. msissi (p.249) ni tunda la mkoko; <i>The msissi is used by the natives to blacken and thereby to strengthen the mshípi of the fishermen.</i> [msisi, S: P]	X	X				X
520. msonobári (p.250) <i>a kind of tree with light wood, from which planks are made (cfr. msáji); fir-tree, which is not found in East Africa</i>	X	X				
521. msoroba (p.250) <i>a small tract of cultivated land (R.)</i> [?]	X					
522. mtakombe (p.251) <i>name of a tree (= mururúkua in Kirawai) (R.)</i>					X	
523. mtáma (p.251) <i>millet</i>	X	X			X	
524. mtámle (p.252) mnazi mtámle, <i>a white cocoa-tree which does not grow high</i>	X	X				
525. mténgo (Kimrima) (=Kimwita) (p.254) <i>a bier used in funerals; vid. jenensa.</i> [?]	X					
526. mtõndõ (p.255) mitõndó (p.229) <i>a high tree, the berries of which yield a good kind of oil (vid. tõndõ). It grows abundantly at Pemba.</i>	X	X		X		

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
527. mtúzi (p.257) <i>sauce (vid. tusa), gravy, or broth of meat, curry, vegetables.</i> [m̥tuzi]	X				X	
528. muangelle (p.260) <i>a kind of tree or creeper, the wood of which the natives boil in order to make a paste with which they cement the bottom of a sieve (mganga ungo)</i> [mwangele]	X	X				
529. muáta (or muatawáda) (p.261) <i>Euphorbia Kolquall; muenge wa muatawada, which burns well when it is dry; vid. muéngé, bundle of straw</i> [S: mwata, Mr, Z; not in B]	X					
530. muengelle or mganga-ungo (Kijumf. muangelle) (p.262) <i>a kind of sorrel (of acid taste) chewed with toka</i> [?]	X	X				
531. muhógo (p.264) <i>the shrub of cassava or manioc</i> mahógo (p.194) <i>the large roots (misi) of the cassava or manioc shrub</i>	X	X			X (3sp.)	
532. mukáte or mkáte (p.266) <i>slice, bread, however the term mukáte does not exactly mean 'bread', but rather little slices or little pieces, or loaf or cake</i> [mkate]	X	X	X		X (4sp.)	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
533. muniandége (p.267) <i>a parasitical plant</i> [?]	X					
534. n'gũe (p.279) <i>the portion of land which is measured out to a slave for cultivating</i> [B: ng'gwe; S: ngwe, Ng] u'ngũe (p.406) (1) úngũe ya kámba, <i>a rope of the thickness of a finger (from the úngue za kámba is the amári or gerári (anchor cable) twisted;</i> (2) úngũe ya ku lima shamba, <i>the piece of ground assigned to one person for tilling (kátiri, muále) which piece is marked out for him by a rope or by the muále (vid.)</i>	X					
535. náǎka (p.271) <i>corn in general, and used as money as a means of exchange</i>	X	X				
536. nasi or nazi (p.273) <i>a ripe cocoa-nut</i>	X	X (5stages)	X	X		
537. ndáfu (p.274) <i>rottenness and stench arising from it</i> [S: ndavu, Ng; not in B]	X				X	
538. ndifu (p.275) <i>a cloth-like web which grows on the cocoa-tree, and ties, as it were, the branches to the stem</i> [S: P, Mv]	X	X				
539. ndiga (p.275) <i>the root of a shrub</i>	X		X			

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
540. ndizi (p.275) <i>a banana</i>	X	X			X (8sp.)	
541. ndúme (p.276) <i>~ za mpúnga, rice still in the husk</i>	X		X			
542. papáyu (p.297) <i>papaw, a fruit which is very sweet</i>	X		X			
543. pílpili (p.304) <i>pepper</i>	X				X (3 kinds)	
544. pukussa, v. (p.310) (= ku ondósha, <i>or</i> konóa, <i>or</i> kokóa, tembe), (1) ku-mahindi, <i>to rub or to crumble Indian corn</i> ; (2) mnázi ume~ matále, <i>the cocoa-tree has thrown off little nuts in which there is neither water nor flesh. The natives dislike this very much</i> ; (3) ku ~ manni [majani], <i>to throw off dry leaves</i> . [pukusa]	X	X			X	X
545. púnje (p.313), <i>see 14</i> (1) púnje la dafu (Kipemba) = búpu la dafu (Kimwita), <i>a young cocoa-nut, the skin of which is not taken off entirely, and which has only water and but little flesh</i> (dafu la urambi rambi) [=S; not in B]	X	X	X		X	
546. pure (p.313) ni matangamáno [mattangamáno] ya mbázi na mahindi ku pikoá [kupikwa] páhali pamoja, <i>boiled together, the mixture of mbázi and mahindi</i>	X		X			

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
547. rusuna (p.317) (= halua el betha), <i>a soporiferous remedy made of the yolk of eggs, sugar and ghee (R.)</i> [S: ruzuna; not in B]	X		X			
548. sãmbã (p.323) <i>the fruits of the msãmbã tree</i> [sambaa, S: P, Mv]	X		X			
549. sãmadi (p.322) <i>dung, manure</i>	X		X		X	
550. sãmmãha (p.323) <i>a kind of gum procured from the matózi [maṭozi] ya mkanju</i> [?]	X	X				
551. shísi (p.333) (1) shísi la jungu, <i>the soot on cooking pots.</i> (2) In Kigúnia “shísi” la tembo la taamu, <i>sweet (black-looking) cocoa-liquor. The best kind of tembo</i> [shizi, S: Am]	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
552. sía, v. (p.336) <i>(1) to sow, e.g. rice, not lay it in small hollows (as the Suahili generally do), but after the manner of the people of Pemba, who, having sown the rice, cover it with earth, wherefore they get much more than those who make ména (vid.); (2) to drive away, e.g., black or rather reddish brown ants. (3) to leave behind; (4) to trust one with; (5) to give sentence, to pronounce as with authority, to declare</i> [=S; B: zia]	X	X			X	
553. simbáti (p.339) <i>a kind of wood brought from near Cape Delgado</i> [?]	X					
554. simda (p.339) <i>a kind of spice</i> [zimda, S: Mv]	X		X			
555. tǎgá (p.353) <i>ni magógo ya tanzu, the thick part of large branches (vid. utanzu, utǎgá)</i> [S: tagaa, Mv; B: ǎtagaa]	X					
556. tǎmbú (or tambúu) (p.356) <i>the leaf of the mtambu (betel)-tree</i>	X	X	X			
557. taki (or jiji ya) (p.355), see 14 <i>in Kijumvu, masitta ya or tai za nazi, or tápu la nazi, taki ya nazi, the nazi ground and strained, which is thrown away and let to the fowls</i> [taki, S: Mv, G]	X				X	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
558. tange (p.359) tange = shám̄ba mpia [mpya], <i>a new plantation</i> [=B; S: ɬange, Mv, Am]	X	X			X	
559. tánu (p.360) <i>a splinter</i> [ɬanu, S: Am]	X				X	
560. tatu (p.362) <i>acidity, ferment</i> [B: ɬaɬu; not in S]	X	X	X			
561. teléle (p.365) <i>the finer part of flour</i> [=B; not in S]	X				X	
562. tembo (p.366) <i>palm-wine</i>	X		X			X
563. tenga (p.367) <i>coarse flour</i> [tenga, S: DN]	X		X		X	
564. toeléa (Kimwita) (p.375) ku~ wali kua [kwa] mtuzi <i>or</i> samli <i>or</i> borohóa [towelea; not in B]	X		X			
565. tóko (<i>or</i> jóko <i>or</i> pójo) (p.376) <i>a kind of grain of a plant, like the vetch</i> [S: G]	X		X			
566. tómbaku (p.376), tumbako (p.384) <i>tobacco, much sought for by the East Africans for snuffing and smoking</i>	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
567. tuánga v. (p.380) <i>to clean corn from the husk by pounding it in a wooden mortar</i> [twanga]	X	X	X			
568. u'di (p.392) <i>an odoriferous tree</i>	X	X				
569. u'ji (p.397) <i>gruel, a kind of thin soup or broth of rice, mtama</i>	X		X		X	
570. u'ngũ (Kipemba) (p.406) <i>ku fania or lima úngu or uwanda, to make a place clear or free, to build a house upon</i> [?]	X	X			X	
571. ubábõa (p.390) <i>~ wa mtoto, a soft food for children</i> [ubabwa]	X		X			
572. uchúkui (p.392) <i>a kind of rice</i> [?]	X					
573. ufu (p.394) <i>(1) death, (2) ~ wa názi, a rasped názi</i>	X					
574. ugúndi (p.395) <i>(Kinika) = Kisuahili, urambi rambi wa dafu janga lisilo tassa ku fika ku íva, a young cocoa-nut with soft flesh and sweet water</i> [S: P; not in B]	X				X	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
575. unguú (p.406) ~ wa ku puria mtáma máhali palipotandíkoa jamfí [palipotandikwa jamvi], ku tia mtáma telle [tele], <i>a heap of corn laid on a mat, on which the corn is beaten for several days</i>	X	X				
576. uráibu (p.409) = matangamáno ya witu witáno, viz., wa pǒpó, wa kattu, wa tǒkā, wa tǎmbū, wa tómbāko, <i>the mixture of five ingredients for chewing</i>	X		X		X	
577. urambi rambi (p.409) ~ wa dafu, <i>a young cocoa-nut which has very soft flesh and sweet water</i> [uramberambe, S: Mr, Z, Mv, G]	X					
578. ushíngo (p.410) <i>a vegetable poison</i> (Kimrima = ushúngu in Kimwita), <i>poison</i> (ubáya) [S: Mr, P, Am; not in B] ushungu Kimv. (= ushingo in Kimr.) (p.411) <i>poison; e.g., ushúngu wa wiémbe wia mifi</i> (sing. mfi, vid.), <i>a vegetable poison (for arrows) which kills a man very soon when he is wounded by them</i> [S: Mr, Z, Mv]	X	X			X	
579. usía (p.411) ~ wa meno, <i>bluntness of the teeth (by tasting something acid)</i> [B: uzia; not in S]	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
580. uwánga (p.416) <i>a tuberous plant or shrub</i> [S: Mr, Z]	X	X	X	X	X	
581. vanda (p.418) <i>exhausted sugar-cane which is spit out.</i> [?]	X					
582. wáli (p.422) <i>cooked rice</i>	X		X		X	
583. yungi (p.431) <i>the water-lily, which, together with other perfumes, is used in expelling the evil spirits which is supposed to have caused the sickness of person (vid. punga pepo)</i>	X		X			X

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

2.10 Animals

- A Description by example, behaviour
- B Chasing, tending, men's protection
- C Preparation as food, medicine or how to treat wounds caused by the animal
- D Value on the market
- E Listing of species, names in other languages
- F Superstitions, rites, experiences

	A	B	C	D	E	F
584. babáe <i>or</i> babáye watoto (<i>or</i> babe wána, babe watóto) (p.17) <i>a bird, very likely an eagle or an owl, which frightens children</i> [=B; not in S]	X					X
585. bafe (p.19) <i>a large and venomous kind of serpent</i> [S: Mv, Am]	X				X (1 out of 10 sp.)	X
586. bunzi (buhunzi) (p.30) <i>a large stinging fly which builds a clay-nest</i> [S: Mv]	X					
587. chale (p.33) <i>a kind of fish</i> [S: Mr, Z, Mv]						
588. chohári (p.39) <i>(1) a jewel; (2) a bird whose eggs are carried with great care lest they should be broken</i> [(1) johari; (2) ?]	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
589. chúa (p.41) <i>a frog</i> [chura, S: Mv]	X					X
590. dodófu (p.51) <i>a kind of fish which the natives do not eat as it is poisonous</i> [S: totovu, P, Mv; not in B]	X					X
591. dúndu (p.54) (2) <i>chafer (R.)</i> [S: Mv; not in B]						
592. fira (<i>Kin.</i>) (=Kis. fia) (p.68) <i>a kind of snake</i> [S: Mr, Va, DN]	X		X		X (1 out of 7sp.)	
593. fisi (<i>or fissi</i>) (p.68) <i>hyena</i>	X					X
594. fundajungu (p.76) <i>a small black and harmless insect living in the grass and forest</i> [?]	X					X
595. gisikáfiri (<i>or mgisikafiri</i>) (p.83) <i>vid. mjiskafiri; a kind of lizard</i> [=B; not in S]	X					X
596. gnámba (p.83) <i>a kind of sea turtle</i> [ng'amba]	X	X				
597. gniánni (p.84) <i>a kind of monkey</i> [nyani]	X		X		X (1 out of 4sp.)	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
598. horohóro (horóro?) (p.103) <i>a certain bird, which has a long black neck</i> [=B; not in S]	X					
599. jakápu (Kijomvu) (p.111) <i>an animal which eats poultry (hana, Kimvita) (Sp.)</i> [S: chakapu, Dy; not in B]						
600. jinamísi (p.117) <i>(4) a kind of fish</i> [jinamizi] [?]						
601. jósi (p.120) <i>a black bird with a long beak, which drinks tembo on the cocoa-tree.</i> [chozi]	X					
602. junni (p.122) <i>a water-bird, white in colour and long legged. Its cry is considered ominous.</i> [juni, S: Mv]	X					
603. kanu (p.128) <i>weasel (with white tail) (E.), or rather a kind of marten wich eats poultry (Sp.)</i> [S: Mr, DN; not in B]						
604. kassa (p.130) <i>turtle</i> [=B; S: kasa]	X	X	X		X (1 out 5sp.)	

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
605. kiámo <i>or</i> kilámo (p.135) maziwa ya muanzo ku vĩa gnombe [kuvyaa ng'ombe], <i>beestings</i> [S: P]	X					
606. kifamfáni (Kimrima) (<i>or</i> papási <i>or</i> pási) (kama kupa) (p.139) <i>an insect (like the bug) which stinks dreadfully</i>	X					
607. kigunamáwe (p.142) <i>a kind of small fish</i> [=B; not in S]	X					
608. kijoróro (p.143) <i>a wild animal very destructive to fowls (which eats poultry) (R.)</i> [?]						
609. kima (p.147) <i>a kind of ape, a monkey with long hair</i> [=S; not in B]	X				X (1 out of 4 sp.)	
610. kimburu (p.148) kipanga kidógo cha ku guya kuku wadógo na niuni, <i>a vulture, a bird of prey</i> [S: Mr, Mv]	X					
611. kiméte méte (p.148) <i>a firefly, glow-worm</i>	X				X	X
612. kimúngu (p.148) <i>corn-bird, weevil, calendar</i> [?]						

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
613. kiniegére (kiniechére) (p.150) <i>a ferocious animal</i> [kinyegere]	X					X
614. kióto (<i>R.</i> kiota) (p.152) <i>a hen's nest</i> [S: Si, G]	X					
615. kipanawázi (p.152) <i>a kind of hare</i> [?]	X					X
616. kipepéo (p.153) <i>(1) a flat fish with a high arched back, large head, and spread (?) tail, eaten by the natives; (2) an instrument or fan for blowing the fire; (3) butterfly (?)</i>	X		X			
617. kisúse (p.158) <i>a kind of scorpion (in Kimwita) (in Kijumfu n'ge); kina ushingo sana, it is very poisonous.</i> [?]	X					X
618. kitámba (p.158) <i>a little cow; cfr. mtámba and ndáma</i>						
619. kitema kuni (p.159) <i>an insect, dwelling in a nest of wood very cleverly made</i> [kitema kuni, S: Mr]	X					
620. kitéte (p.160) <i>(kiniáma kidógo kana kindi) a little animal like the squirrel</i> [kitéte, S: Mr, Ngw]	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
621. kitótōe (p.161) <i>a kind of white-fish</i> [?]						
622. kitungúle (p.162) <i>a hare</i> [kiṭungule, S: Va, Mv]	X				X (2sp.)	
623. kitunúzi (p.162) <i>a large fish</i> [kiṭunusi, S: Mv]	X					X
624. kiumánzi (p.162) <i>a little insect which kills flies</i>	X					
625. kiúnga (p.163) <i>a kind of red fish</i> [S: Mv; not in B]						
626. kiwángõa (p.164) <i>a kind of snail on the sea coast from the shells of which the Suahili make ornaments</i> [S: Mr, Mv]	X		X			
627. kōa (p.165) <i>a snail</i>	X		X			
628. kóbe (p.165) <i>a small land-tortoise</i>	X				X (3 sp.)	
629. korobésa (p.171) <i>a male of a gnombe, la kondō, la mbuzi, la ferasi</i>					X	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
630. kosi pingu (p.172) <i>the vulture which carries off sheep, children etc.</i> [kozi + ?]	X					
631. kówe (koe, koi) (p.173) <i>a small red crab eaten by the Wanika.</i> [?]	X				X	
632. kuágna (p.173) <i>a bird which cries with a clicking voice.</i> [?]						
633. kúási (p.174) <i>name of an animal like ngúwe, it has small horns</i> [?]	X				X	
634. kúku (p.176) <i>a hen, a fowl, poultry; muana wa kuku, a chicken.</i>	X				X (6 sp.)	X
635. kuma muámba (p.177) <i>a mussel in the sea, which, when trodden upon, wounds severely.</i>	X					X
636. kumba (p.177) <i>a fresh-water fish (ni maji ya pepo)</i> [S: Mr, Mv]						
637. kūngu (kuungu) (p.179) <i>a species of antelope with long horns, of which the natives make vigunda (war-horns). But the kūngu mbāwā or female kūngu has no horns.</i> [=B; S: kulungu; Mr, Ngw]					X (1 out of 3)	

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
638. kúrūsi wa gnombe (p.181) <i>a bullock; vid. nsáu</i> [?]						
♣ mǎwā or mavā (p.211) <i>the different colours of the feather of a fowl</i> [B: mawaa; not in S]	X					X
640. mburukéngé (p.217) <i>a kind of large lizard which devours chicken</i> [S: Mv]	X		X			X
641. mdúdu (p.219) <i>(1) an insect, a worm; (2) ~ wa ugónjoa, the worm of sickness</i>	X					X (4diseases)
642. milhoi (p.227) niáma mkú [nyama mkuu], mréfu, <i>baboon? Orang-outang? A fabulous fish that speaks?</i> [milihoi]	X					X
643. mjombakáka (p.230) <i>a large kind of lizard</i> [S: Mr, Mv]	X				X (2sp.)	X
644. mkúnga (p.236) ni nióka mrefu wa bahari yuwaliwa, <i>yuna mafuta mangi, sea-otter? eel</i>	X		X		X (2sp.)	X

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
645. m'niõ (p.240), <i>see 14</i> <i>a worm in the intestines;</i> mĩnió (p.228) (2) ~ ya matumbóni, <i>the large worms which have been ejected from the bowels; when they are in the bowels they are called mijángo</i> [B: minyoo; not in S]	X	X			X	
646. mnóda (p.240) <i>a little animal</i> [S: Mv]	X				X	
647. múngu (p.241) <i>mite, weevil</i> [?]	X					
648. mónso (p.241) <i>a wild-cat</i> [?]	X					
649. msó (p.249) ~ wa kuku, <i>a hen which will shortly lay eggs for the first time (vid. faránga)</i> [S: Mv, Am]	X					
650. m'tõa (p.255) <i>white ant or termite</i> [S: mṭwa, DN; not in B, mchwa]	X		X		X	
651. muádiko (p.257) <i>the name of a fish</i> [=B; not in S]						

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
652. muáladi (p.258) <i>the young of a sheep or goat</i> [S: mwaladi, Am, G; not in B]						
653. ndíwa (p.275) <i>a dove, pigeon (in a wild state, ndíwa wa mitu)</i>	X	X			X (4 sp.)	
654. ndófu or ndóvu (p.276) <i>an elephant</i> [S: Mv, Am, G]	X				X	
655. ndongóá (p.276) = ku-m-tindía gnombe mtu aliekuffa [kumchinjia ng'ombe mtu aliyekufa] [S: Mv]	X					X
656. nduma kuíli (p.276) <i>a kind of serpent</i> [nduma kuwili]	X					X
657. ngáwa (p.278) = páka wa sábadí, <i>the civet cat</i>	X		X	X		
658. n'ge (p.278) <i>a scorpion</i>	X		X			
659. ngú (p.279) <i>a shark, a kind of large fish much liked by the natives</i> [nguu, S: DN]	X		X	X	X	
660. ngúva (p.280) <i>a kind of fish resembling a man</i>	X					

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
661. nioka (p.282) <i>a serpent, snake in general</i> [nyoka]	X		X			X
662. niúki (p.283) <i>a bee</i> [nyuki]	X	X	X		X (6sp.)	
663. niúni (Kimwita) (p.284) <i>a bird</i> [nyuni, S: H, P, Mv, Am]	X				X (53sp.)	
664. nsáo (p.285) <i>a bullock</i> (gnómbe múme mkúba [ng'ombe ... mkubwa]) [?]	X				X	
665. núngu (p.286) <i>porcupine</i>	X		X			X
666. paga, v. (p.292) <i>to strike hard, to harpoon a whale</i> [=S; not in B]		X				
667. pápa (p.296) <i>a shark</i>	X		X			
668. papási (or pási) (p.296) <i>ticks, an insect</i> (kama kúpa) <i>which is said to cause fever to one who is bitten by it</i> [=B; not in S]	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
669. parara (p.297) <i>a species of bird peculiar for the clicking noise it makes with its wings, while it is never heard to sing</i> [S: P, Mv]	X					
670. pémbé (p.300) ~ ya nioka [nyoka], <i>the serpents horn</i>	X		X	X		X
671. pongózi (307) mapongózi (p.202) <i>a kind of large sea-mussel</i> [S: P, Mv]	X				X (1 out of 3sp.)	
672. sadu (p.319) <i>(vid. satu), a monstrous snake, twenty-four inches (long), and one and a half in circumference</i> sātu (p.324) (= nioka wa mituni amisai mbuzi na mtu [nyoka wa mwituni amezaye ...]), <i>a large serpent which devours men and animals</i> [=B; S: Am]	X					
673. sálafu (Kinika) (Kisuah. siafu) (p.321) <i>a species of large ant, which is very troublesome in the houses</i>	X					
674. sámāki (p.322) <i>fish</i>	X				X (63 sp.)	
675. sehéwa (p.325) <i>a salt fish brought from Arabia with the ngū [nguu] and papa</i>	X					

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E	F
676. shána (p.329) <i>(1) the name of a fish which has a high back (R.)</i> [S: Mr, Z, Mv; not in B]	X				X	
677. siáfu (p.336) <i>a kind of large reddish brown ant</i>	X	X				
678. tánde (p.358) <i>a small tortoise</i> [S: Mv; not in B]	X				X	
679. timbo (p.372) timbo la ndófu [ndovu]; <i>a pit for catching elephants; (2) a mine</i> [chimbo, S: timbo Mv, Am]	X					
680. tinne (p.373) <i>a red ant, which is found on trees, especially on mango-trees</i> [tine, S: Am]						
681. tóno (p.378) <i>a kind of fish</i> [=B; not in S]	X					
682. totófu (p.379) <i>a poisonous fish (Sp.)</i> [totovu, S: P, Mv]	X					
683. tǔgú (p.381) <i>(2) a fish</i> [tuguu]	X					

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E	F
<p>684. túle (p.383)</p> <p>túle wa mtangani wa poani [pwani]; akingía kionda, ni masháka, yuna mǎgũ [maguu] 6; (kana n'zi) agandamána na kionda damu ku toka, <i>an insect on the coast, which is very troublesome to per- sons who have wounds or sores on their feet</i></p> <p>[=B; not in S]</p>	X					
<p>685. wínda (Kijumfu) (p.428)</p> <p><i>a kind of large red ant, which eats the m'toa (vid.).</i></p> <p>[B: winda-winda; not in S]</p>	X				X	
<p>686. yungayunga (p.431)</p> <p><i>worm? (R.)</i></p> <p>[=B; S: nyungunyungu]</p>						

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

2.11 Season, times, environment

A Description by example

B Other connected phenomena, further seasons, times of day and night

C Ideas, explanations

	A	B	C
687. chánga <i>vid.</i> kianga (p.34) <i>clear weather</i>	X		
688. damáni <i>or</i> demáni (p.45) <i>the last months of the south-monsoon</i> [=S; not in B]	X	X	
689. fuli (p.73) <i>the beginning of the north-wind</i> [vuli]	X	X	
690. gúbari (p.88), <i>see</i> 14 <i>a thick black cloud</i>	X		
691. kando (p.128) <i>a deserted dwelling-place, a house which has fallen in, is kiwanda? (R.)</i>	X		
692. kaskázi (kasikasi) (p.130) <i>the time of the wind blowing from the north-west</i>	X	X (2kinds)	
693. kengée (p.133) (1) ~ ya jua, <i>disk of the sun</i>	X		
694. kibarra (p.136) <i>a little wilderness</i> [kibara]	X		

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C
695. kidongóa (p.139) <i>a small clod of clay as hard as stone</i> [=B; not in S]	X		
696. kigunzi (p.142) <i>the day before the siku ya muaka</i> [=S; not in B]			
697. kikoákui (or rather kikuakui) (p.144) <i>pepo ya ~, a whirlwind</i> [?]	X		
698. kimbúyu (p.148) <i>standstill, stop, cessation; e.g. maji ya ~ = maji máfu (lit., dead water), neap tide</i> [S: kimbuya, DN; not in B]			
699. kongo (p.170) (1) muezi ~, <i>the first quarter of the moon</i> = muandámo; (2) marathi (Er.) [=B; not in S]	X		
700. kussi (p.181) <i>the south or south-east wind</i> [kusi]	X		
701. kutu (p.182) <i>~ ya muezi, rust of the moon</i>	X	X	X
702. m'põa (p.243) <i>see 14</i> <i>a distant land</i> [mpwa, S: P, Mv, Am]	X		
703. m'simu (p.248) <i>monsoon</i>	X	X (6seasons)	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
704. m'to (p.255) <i>a river</i>	X	X	
705. magombe ya mumo (p.193) <i>expression used with regard to the ebb-tide</i> [magombea mumo, S: P, Mv]	X	X	
706. makúpa (p.198) <i>a shallow passage, where people may pass on foot at low water</i>	X		
707. maleléji (p.198) <i>ni majira ya tanga mbili (kuna pepo za malelezi), the time when the monsoons begin to change</i>	X		
708. masíka (p.205) <i>lit. burying (1) because it is the time of the first sewing, (2) because people are buried, as it were, by rain</i>	X	X	
709. matawále (p.208) <i>the banks of a river</i> [?]	X		
710. mbánde (p.213) <i>low water, when the rocks are visible</i> [=B; not in S]	X		X
711. mbóni (p.216) <i>(1) the eye-ball, pupil; (2) something of great value; (3) burre (R.); (4) south</i>	X		
712. mfúmbi (p.223) <i>(1) ndia ya maji iliotimboa [njia ya maji yaliyochimbwa] kásidi ku pitía maji ya mvúa, water-trench, ku piga ~, to push off with the feet the little water which at low tide is left</i> [S: Mr, P, Mv, Am, G]	X	X	

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C
713. mgúrũmo (p.226) <i>thunder (which is violent and near)</i> [=B; S: ngurumo]	X		X
714. mjō or mjóo (p.230) <i>the second seed-time</i> [mchoo, S: Mv]	X	X	
715. mjū (p.231) <i>the land-breeze</i> [S: mjuu, Z, Mv; not in B]	X	X	
716. mshúko (p.248) ~ wa dóhori <i>toward</i> el ásiiri, <i>about</i> 3 P.M.	X	X (5 points of time)	
717. mtána (p.252) (1) <i>day-time</i> ; (2) <i>noon</i> [mṭana, mchana]	X	X (several day- and night times)	X
718. muaka (p.258) <i>year</i> [mwaka]	X	X (several seasons)	X
719. mũézi (m'esi) (p.263) <i>moon, month</i> [mwezi]	X	X (several periods)	X
720. ngurúnga (p.279) <i>a large rock</i> [S: Mv]	X		

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C
721. pépo (p.302) <i>the winds, coldness</i> upépo (p.408) <i>a gentle breeze, cool air in general</i>	X	X	X
722. pōã (p.306) <i>dry land, coast, shore, the sea-beach</i> [S: pwa, Ng; not in B]	X		
723. riháni (p.316) <i>(1) name of a planet; (2) sweet smell, perfume, sweet basil</i>	X		
724. selsel (p.326) <i>~ ya nti, an earthquake</i> [S: zalzala; not in B]	X		X
725. shánga (p.329) <i>(2) south</i>	X		
726. tãndã (p.358) = barra [bara] ilioteketéa motto [moto], barra iothe [yote] ni tãndã moja, imekúa tãndã, ni keúpe sasa, nti inakúa [nchi imekuwa ...] tãndã tupu, <i>a burnt dale, or plain; the country has become clear, light, after the grass and un- derwood have been burnt (which is done before the rain)</i> [tãnda, S: Mv]	X		
727. téu (Kimrima) (=Kimwita) (p.369) <i>~ ya udóngo m'tóa [mtwa] ajengápoi [ajengapoye?] a hill of clay (kilíma cha udóngo) in which the termites or white ants build their nest (vid. mtoa)</i> [?]	X		

	A	B	C
728. tondo góa, adv. (p.377) <i>the day before the day before yesterday</i> [=B, S: mtondo goa, Mv] ⁵	X		
729. tufáni (or tufánu) (p.381) <i>a storm, a gale of wind</i>	X	X	
730. u'mbu (p.403) ~ wa maji = báhari kú [kuu], <i>the open sea</i> [=B; not in S]	X	X	
731. unio (p.406), unju (p.407) <i>in Kipemba = umánde in Kimwita, the land or morning wind, exhalation? vapour?</i> [S: unju, P; not in B]	X		
732. usíku (p.411) <i>night</i>	X	X	X
733. usíwa (p.412) = báhari túpu or kú [kuu], <i>high sea, open sea</i> [uziwa]	X	X	
734. wángõa or wangũa (p.423) <i>a level tract of (white) sand</i> [wangwa]	X		

⁵ Sacleux, Binns (1925: p.254): "the day after kesho kutwa, i.e. the third day."

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

2.12 Material culture

- A Description by example
- B Use, production, construction
- C Value on the market
- D Connected customs
- E Species or special parts; terms in other languages

	A	B	C	D	E
735. a'mbari (p.9) <i>ambergris</i>	X	X			
736. amba (<i>cfr.</i> wamba) v. (p.9) <i>to cord a native bedstead with ũkămbă and mashu-patu</i>	X	X			
737. amerikano (p.9) <i>american sheeting</i> [=B; not in S]	X		X		
738. batéla (p.23), <i>see</i> 14 <i>a large boat or dhow</i>	X				X
739. béberu <i>or</i> beru (p.24) <i>(2) an extemporized handsail of clothes worn around the shoulders or as a turban</i> [?]	X				
740. beddeni (<i>or</i> bédeni) (p.24) <i>an Arab vessel with sharp stern</i>	X	X			
741. béndera (p.24) <i>vid.</i> bandera, alámu, berámu <i>a piece of red cloth used as flag on ships</i>	X	X			

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	A	B	C	D	E
742. béti ya rusási (p.25) <i>a small leather-bag or pouch for carrying balls or small-shot. Gunpowder the natives carry in horns.</i>					
743. bindo (p.26) <i>knot in the cloth</i>	X	X			X
744. birika (p.26) <i>large vessel or pitcher of copper with a nose or snout</i> [=B; not in S]	X				X
745. bóri (p.28) <i>the bowl of a native pipe</i>	X	X			X
746. bóriti (p.28) <i>thick poles</i>	X	X			
747. búeta (p.29) <i>a small box, canister</i> [S: DN]	X	X			
748. chamánda (p.33) <i>a round strong basket</i> [jamanda] kijamánda (p.142) <i>a small long-shaped box or bag of mũā</i>	X				
749. chapéo <i>vid.</i> chepéu (p.35) <i>a hat (cfr. French)</i> [?]					
750. chappa (p.35), jappa (p.113) <i>a stamp, mark = alama; Ngóme ya Mvita imeandikua</i> [imeandikwa] ~ ; <i>this refers to the Portuguese inscription on the castle-gate of Mombas</i> [chapa]	X	X			

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E
751. chēngo (p.37), jengo (p.115) (1) <i>a building</i> ; (2) <i>encampment</i> [S: Mv]	X	X			
752. chēte (Kimr.) (p.38) <i>market day</i> [S: Mr]	X				
753. chenénza <i>or</i> chenéza (p.37), jenénza (p.115) <i>a bier used at funerals</i> [=S; B: jeneza]	X	X		X	
754. cherári (p.38) <i>ja ku tuekéa tanga chombóni, the rope with which the sailors hoist up the sail</i> [S: jerari; not in S]					
755. chérife (p.38), jérife (p.116) <i>kind of rope for catching fish</i> [?]	X	X			
756. chéti (p.38) (1) <i>a small seal used by the Banians</i> ; (2) <i>a pass or passport</i> ; (3) <i>a mark in general</i>					
757. chubba (p.41), jubba (p.121) <i>a large and strong chisel</i> [B: chuba; B, S: juba]	X				
758. chuía <i>or</i> chuya (p.41) <i>rope made of the bark of the mbuyu tree and used in fishing</i> [juya]					

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	A	B	C	D	E
759. chúo (tjúo) (p.42) = júo (p.122) ~ cha ku fulía názi <i>or</i> madáfu (<i>also</i> kufúo cha fulía názi) <i>a pointed stick fixed into the ground to take off the cocoa-nut fibre or husk with</i> [S: Mv]	X	X			
760. dádo (p.43) <i>die (pl. dice)</i>	X				
761. dadu (p.43) <i>a play with money at Zanzibar (R.)</i>	X				
762. déleka v. (p.48) <i>vid.</i> téleka (p.365) <i>to put a pot on fire</i>	X				
763. dīka v. (p.49) <i>to be spoiled</i> [dhika]	X	X			
764. diáka (p.49) <i>a quiver for arrows</i> [B: dhiaka; S: ziaka, Mr, Mv]	X	X			
765. dúndu (p.54) (1) <i>a large calabash (in Kiamu)</i> [S: Mr]; (2) <i>chafer (R.)</i> [S: Mv; not in B]; (3) <i>a kind of basket [3 kinds]</i> [?]	X	X			X
766. dungu (p.54) <i>a shed or roof resting on posts</i>	X	X			
767. dungumaro (p.54) (1) <i>a kind of drum;</i> (2) <i>a kind of evil spirit called mdungumaro</i>	X	X			
768. estarange (p.60) <i>a board with lines for playing with pebbles</i> [?]	X	X			

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E
769. finánga v. (finyanga) (p.67) <i>to form or mould potter's clay</i>	X	X			
770. fito (p.69) <i>long slender sticks especially used for making a basket to catch fish</i>	X	X			
771. fugúta v. (p.72) ku ~ mifua, <i>to blow the bellows</i> [S: vukuta, Si, G.; not in B]	X	X			
772. fúkiza v. (p.72) <i>to perfume, to cense, to put the incense-pot into a person's clothes or under his beard, to honour him in this manner</i>	X	X			
773. fulía v. (p.73) <i>to forge</i>	X	X			
774. fumba (p.74), kifumba (p.140) <i>a kind of mat made like a bag, which people wear at sea to protect themselves from the cold</i>	X	X			
775. furúngu (p.78) (1) <i>a little bag (of mũā) used as a plaything by children</i> [S: Mv]; (2) <i>a large citron</i> ; (3) <i>an ornamental ring on the legs of women</i>	X	X	X		
776. gábi (p.80) <i>a pulley, a block through which the ropes of a vessel run (Er.)</i> [?]	X				
777. gaddi (p.80) <i>a piece of clay</i> [?]	X	X			

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E
778. gálme (p.80) <i>the small mizzen-mast of a dhow</i> [S: galmi]	X	X			
779. génge (p.82) <i>coral stone</i> [=B; not in S]	X	X			
780. ghamma or hamna [?] (p.90) <i>to be extremely rare or not to be found in town, to have disappeared in trade, e.g.: kitámbi ja passúa móyo, a kind of cloth called passúa moyo</i> [?]	X	X	X		
781. guduíya or gudulia (p.88) <i>pitcher</i> [= S: Mv; B: guduwia]	X	X			
782. gúnia (p.89) <i>a kind of bag</i>	X	X			
783. jáfu (p.110) <i>a kind of basket made of mǎá for catching shrimps</i> [=B; not in S]	X	X			
784. jága (p.110) <i>a frame-work for putting corn</i> [?]					
785. jamvi (p.112) <i>a large mat of coarsely plaited palm-leaves</i>	X	X			
786. jasi (or jassi) (p.113) <i>an ornament in the lobe of the ears (round pieces of wood or of silver), worn by the native females</i>	X	X	X		

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E
787. jawi (<i>and</i> sabuni) (p.114) <i>kind of cloth of Arab manufacture (R.), perhaps rather of Kihindi.</i> [=S, or jawa; not in B]					
788. jeléza (p.114) <i>buoy = ja nanga, buoy of an anchor</i> [?]	X	X			
789. jengéu (p.115) <i>the shade of a lamp</i> [S: chengeu, Mv; not in B]	X	X			
790. jéra (Kimw.) (p.116) <i>aim, mark, anything put up as a target for practice with guns or bows</i> [B: chera; not in S]	X	X			
791. kaamóshi (<i>or</i> kamoshi) (p.123) <i>(= taka za moshi), soot caused by the smoke</i> [?]	X				
792. kaftáni (p.125) <i>the long upper-coat of the Arabs, resembling the European nightgown</i> [?]	X				
793. kálámu (p.126) <i>a native reed pen for writing</i>	X	X			
794. kalasha (p.126) <i>a little piece of ivory</i>	X		X		
795. káliba <i>adj.</i> (p.126) <i>to be sharp, hot, acid</i> [S: kalipa; not in B]	X				

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E
796. kanja (p.128), makánja (p.196) = makúti yaliosúkoa [yaliyosukwa], <i>the twisted co- coa-leaves used for thatching native cottages</i> [S: P, DN]	X	X			X
797. kanzu (p.129) <i>coat</i>	X	X			
798. kengée (p.133) (2) ~ ya mléli wa mbuni <i>etc.</i> , <i>mleli are the large feathers of the ostrich of cock, ... after all the hairy part has been removed from the feather, it is called ~</i> [?]	X	X			
799. kéwa (p.134) ~ ya udóngo ya ku kingía mifúa, <i>isipáte motto, the pots of clay in which the bellows of the blacksmith are placed in the fire</i> [S: Mv]	X				
800. kírú (Kigunia) (p.155) (2) <i>a leathern mask used in war</i> [=S: Mv; B: kiruu]	X	X			
801. kiati (p.136) <i>a squib, cracker (of firework)</i> [?]	X				
802. kiátu (p.136) <i>shoe, a sandal (of the natives)</i>	X	X			

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E
803. kibágo (p.136) <i>footstool</i> ; (1) kipánde cha mti cha ku kalía or wekéa mǎgū [maguu], or cha ku ketía, a kind of footstool, any piece of wood to sit upon; (2) ~ cha ngázi ya ku kueléa, the round of a ladder or step of a staircase; (3) ~ cha kisingíti [kizingiti] cha jũ [juu] na cha tini [tini], the lintel and sill of a door [?]	X	X			X
804. kibáku (p.136) <i>spot, stain, any mark which a sore or the small-pox, or the ghee spilt upon a cloth, leaves behind</i> [?]	X				
805. kibarángo (p.136) <i>a small heavy stick</i>	X				X
806. kibatu (p.136) <i>vessels of tin, plates of tin</i> [?]					
807. kibodóo (p.137) <i>a little piece of wood with which a rope is drawn tight</i> [S: Mv]					
808. kibúgu (p.137) ku umíka kibúgu mnazini, to hang up the kibúgu to a cocoa-nut tree for tapping cocoa-nut liquor (vid. ku gema) [B: kibuyu; not in S]	X	X			
809. kibúnchu (p.137) <i>a large tress-work (containing gisila mbili) for preserving corn</i> [kibunju, S: Mv]					

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	A	B	C	D	E
810. kidiku (p.138) (1) <i>a certain precious stone from Jagga (R.)</i> [?]; (2) <i>something broken</i> [=B; not in S]	X				
811. kidudúmi (p.139) pembe ya kungu [S: Mv]	X	X			
812. kidúndu (= kitóma) (p.139) (1) <i>a calabash</i> ; (2) ~ cha usso = kikómo, <i>the fore- head, brow</i> [=B; not in S]	X				X
813. kiēmbe or jembe (p.139) <i>the triangular point or head of the kigumba</i>	X				
814. kifumánzi (Kiníka) (p.140) ~ cha Kihindi, <i>a little bell brought from Arabia and India, called njúga in Kisuahili</i> [S: Mv; not in B]	X	X			
815. kifúmbu (p.140) ~ cha ku tujía názi, <i>a small round bag or basket made of mĩa</i>	X	X			
816. kigai or kigáya or kijáya (p.141) <i>a piece of broken pottery or glass</i> [kigae]	X				
817. kígũe or júgue (p.142) <i>cord, string</i> [kigwe]	X	X			
818. kigúgu adv. (p.142), <i>see 14</i> <i>close together</i> ; mtama hu ulipanda kigugu, <i>this millet is sown too close together</i>	X				X

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E
819. kigunni (p.142) ~ cha tende, <i>the small oblong matting-bag in which dates are brought</i> [kiguni]	X				
820. kihéma (p.142) = kibánda (cha upánde mója) cha ku-jifitía mvúa majíra akilinda shamba, <i>a little shed which is open in front, to look upon the plantation</i>	X	X			
821. kijalúba (p.142) <i>a small metal box or a box made of wood or mũā which the women carry on their breast</i>	X	X			
822. kikéti (p.144) <i>a kind of blue bead, especially valued by the Wakamba in the Interior</i> [S: Mv]					
823. kiko (p.144) <i>a pipe</i>	X	X			
824. kilálo (or kilalio) (p.146) <i>a camping- or sleeping-place on a journey</i>	X	X			X
825. kiléfi (p.146) = kidau or kihóri, <i>small canoe</i> [B: kilevi; not in S]	X				
826. kilingo (p.147) kupiga ~ , <i>to plane a tree with the hatchet</i>	X	X			X
827. kilingo (p.147) (1) <i>notch (E.), protuberance, prominence, boss</i> ; (2) <i>a shed for squaring timber in</i> ; (3) ndia ya ~ ni ya ku zunguka (<i>vid. ku linga = ku dadía, dadisa</i>)	X	X			

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	A	B	C	D	E
828. kimbosáŋge (p.148) <i>a kind of fine red beads which are polished and highly prized (vid. mar-jani)</i> [?]					
829. kiméрти or kimeríti (p.148) <i>probably for búnduki ya Merki (Ameriki?) = tabanja, a pistol</i> [?]	X				X (9 kinds)
830. kimugnúnie (p.148) <i>a small kind of gourd resembling the egg of an ostrich, a kind of cucumber</i> [?]	X				X
831. kínu (p.151) <i>a mortar for pounding, a mill, oil-mill</i>	X	X			X (5 kinds)
832. kipámbo (p.152) <i>adornment, ~ cha niumba, finery of the house</i>	X	X			
833. kipária (p.152) <i>a small calabash, used by the natives instead of a drinking-glass</i> [B: kiparya; not in S]	X	X		X	
834. kipénu (p.153) <i>(1) a lean-to; (2) the side-cabins of a ship</i>	X	X			
835. kipúli (p.154) <i>~ cha shikío la wake wa Wanika, an ear-ornament of the Wanika women</i>	X	X			
836. kisinga (p.157) <i>(1) a small cannon; (2) native beehive</i> [S: kizinga; not in B]	X	X			

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

	A	B	C	D	E
837. kisingía (p.157) (1) ~ cha maji, <i>a whirlpool</i> [=B; not in S]; (2) ~ cha kió cha juma [kioo cha chuma] cha ku vulía papa (kóto), <i>an iron fish-hook for catching sharks</i> [=S; not in B]; (3) ~ cha jiwe la poáni [pwani] liumiálo mǎgū [maguu], <i>a small hollow stone which injures the feet on the shore</i> [?]	X	X			
838. kistiri (p.157) <i>cover or shelter</i> [B: kisitiri; not in S]	X				X
839. kisútu or kisuto (p.158) <i>a kind of coloured cloth</i>	X				X (19 kinds)
840. kitánda (p.159) <i>a native bedstead</i>	X	X			
841. kitansa (p.159) mbao za ~, <i>planks lying obliquely near the bottom of the vessel (R.)</i> [B: kitanza; not in S]	X				X
842. kitára (p.159) <i>a curve, upánga wa ~, a curved sword like that of European soldiers</i>	X				X (4 kinds)
843. kitindio (p.160) <i>the place for resting at noon</i> [B: kitindio; not in S]	X				
844. kitóma (p.161) <i>a general name for calabash</i>	X	X			
845. kitumbúa (p.162) <i>a kind of pancake</i>	X	X			

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	A	B	C	D	E
846. kiúnza (p.163) ~ ni ubáo wa ku sikía niuffu kaburíni, <i>the board or plank which is laid over the dead in the grave</i>	X	X			
847. kiwambáza or kiambaza or kiwimbaza (p.163) <i>a mud-wall</i>	X	X			
848. kiwánio (p.164) <i>any slip of wood used as a wedge to fasten with, a little wedge (R.)</i> [B: kiwanyo; S: kiwanio, Am]					
849. kómnda (kumda) (p.169) <i>a coffee-pot</i> [?]	X				X
850. kómœ v. (p.169) <i>the patch applied to the bottom of a mortar</i> [B: komwe; not in S]					
851. konge (p.170) <i>the bark of a fibrous plant (?)</i>	X	X			
852. kotáma (p.172) <i>a long knife with a curved point or without any point, used in getting palm-wine</i>	X	X			X
853. kubba (p.175) <i>vault-like building</i> [=S; B: kuba]	X			X	
854. kupā (p.180) <i>a lock made of wood</i> [S: kupaa, P, Mv, Am; not in B]	X				X

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	A	B	C	D	E
855. m'fi (p.221) <i>an arrow</i> [S: mvi, Ng, Mv, Dy; not in B]	X	X			X (2 kinds)
856. mango (p.200) ~ mfiringo [mviringo], <i>a stone used by potters for rounding and finishing off earthen-wear</i>					
857. matiko (p.209) <i>the act and process of hardening</i>	X	X			
858. mbámbo (p.213), ubámbo (p.390) <i>(3) peg for scratching a skin on the ground to dry it</i>	X	X			
859. melézi (p.220) <i>floating, the riding of a vessel at anchor</i> [S: Am; not in B]	X	X			
860. mjepe (<i>in Kipemba</i>) (p.230) = ngúo wa ku wā [kuvaa], <i>a dress for wearing</i> [?]	X	X			
861. mkája (p.231) ~ wa mfiázi [mzazi], <i>a piece of cloth which a woman who has just given birth to a child ties around the belly lest it become protruding.</i>	X	X			
862. mkatále (p.232) <i>stocks, a large block with holes into which the feet of criminals are put</i>	X	X			
863. mkéka (p.232) <i>a kind of fine mat</i>	X	X			X 4 sp.
864. mófa (p.240) <i>furnace</i> [=S; not in B]	X	X			

GUDRUN MIEHE & HENRIKE FIRSCHING

	A	B	C	D	E
865. móra (p.241) <i>a bag in which an inferior kind of rice is imported</i>	X				
866. mráo (mrau?) (p.244) ~ wa bunduki, bunduki ya mráo, <i>the match of a matchlock-gun</i>	X	X			X
867. mráshi (p.244) <i>a glass or long-necked bottle for preserving the marashi</i>	X	X			
868. msóbe msóbe adv. (p.249) <i>turned to one side, bias, to bias</i> [S: P, Mv, Am]	X	X			
869. msudu (or msútu) (p.250) <i>a large bed-curtain (of various colours) used by the Suahili to hide their bedsteads</i>	X	X			
870. mtawánda (p.253) <i>a wooden shoe or sandal (of light wood), formerly used only by great people; name of a tree fit for making spoons, and in general use for handles, helves</i> mitawánda (p.229) (= viatu via miti) (vid. kiátu), <i>wooden shoes or sandals.</i> [B: m̄tawanda; S: mtaawanda]	X	X			
871. mtueko wa kanja (p.256) <i>ku teka nta ya niumba, to put plaited palm-leaves on the top of native cottages, to prevent the rain from entering</i> [mtweko]	X	X			
872. muáli (p.258) <i>a flame of fire</i> [S: Mv]	X				X

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	A	B	C	D	E
873. muánsa <i>or</i> muanza wa waúme na wáke wa Wanika (p.261) [<i>a music instrument different for women and men</i>] [?]	X	X		X	
874. muúmbi (p.269) (1) <i>a rope of mĩā, to bind a load of wood with</i> [S: P, Mv]	X	X			
875. nánga (p.273) <i>the anchor of a vessel</i>	X				X (2 kinds)
876. ndómo ya kikúku (p.276) <i>the point of a ferule which is drawn out</i> [?]	X				X
877. ngóma (p.279) <i>a drum</i>	X				X (4 kinds)
878. niána (p.281) = panda <i>or</i> ngóe ya mrémbe, <i>the iron head of an arrow</i> (= matáfu ya kigumba <i>or</i> jýmbe, <i>vid.</i>). [?]	X				
879. nissi (p.283) (nissi za ku tiliá dárasa) <i>that part of the loom through which the threads pass</i> [B: nisi; not in S]	X				
880. njúga (p.285) (1) <i>a little ring or iron, a dog-bell, attached in Europe to the necks of horses; (2) a little bell</i> [S: Mv, G]	X				

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	A	B	C	D	E
881. nsío (p.285), <i>see 14</i> <i>a large water-jar brought from India (mtúnge mkúba [mkubwa] wa kihindi), but the Suahili potters also make it</i> [?]		X			
882. págõa (Kimrima) (p.293) <i>barb of an arrow</i> [S: pagwa, P, DN]	X				
883. paura (p.299) <i>nánga ya ~, the large (European) anchor, which has two flukes</i> [=B; not in S]	X	X			
884. reáli or rea (p.315) <i>a German crown or dollar, current on the Suahili coast</i> [reale]	X	X	X		X (4 kinds)
885. riffa (Kimrima) (p.315) <i>~ la jungu, a kind of cover of clay in which coals are placed over the boiled rice to dry it</i> [rifa, S: Mv]	X	X			X
886. sagía, v. (p.320) <i>jiwe la ku ~ unga, a mill-stone, a hand-mill</i>	X	X			X
887. sáhãri (p.320) <i>(1) a country in Arabia; (2) a kind of cloth brought from that quarter, checked stuff for turbans</i>					
888. sambamba, adv. (p.323), <i>see 14</i> <i>ku enda sambamba, to go side by side, close together, but alongside; viombo hivi vinakuja sambám̃ba, these ships come alongside.</i> [S: P, Mv]	X				

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	A	B	C	D	E
889. senekári (or senkári) (p.326) (1) <i>government</i> [serikali?]	X	X			
890. shamía (p.328), <i>see 14</i> <i>a kind of cloth which was probably at first obtained from Sham or Syria, Kaftan? It is different from mfuría and bushúti.</i>	X				X
891. shóbōka (p.333) <i>said of a brush for white-washing when the bristles fall off from the ligatures (R.)</i> [?]	X				
892. shógoro (p.333) <i>the name of a cloth</i> [=B; S: shadoro, G]					
893. shugálo (p.334) <i>búnduki ya ~, a musket which has a large barrel, a lock, and makes a loud report</i> [?]	X	X			X
894. shúli (p.335) <i>~ la niumba, the front-side or part of a thatched house</i>	X	X			X
895. shúnda (p.335), kishúnda (p.156) <i>a little basket made of miā, ku tia uráibu, or other little things</i> [S: P, Mv, Am]	X	X			
896. shúpi (p.335) <i>a kind of basket</i> [S: P, Mv]	X				X

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	A	B	C	D	E
897. sombo (p.343) =mahesámu, ngúo kuba [kubwa] ifunguáyo [ifungwayo] kana mkumbu, <i>a belt consisting of a large piece of cloth</i> [=B; not in S]	X	X	X		
898. tambo (p.356) (1) <i>a kind of string</i> ; (2) <i>a play with buttons</i> [S: Mr, P, Mv]	X	X			
899. táumu (p.363) = shiku la mnázi <i>or</i> kipande kisíki cha mnazi cha ku gadimía (<i>vid.</i> gádĩmu, v.), jombo, kisiangúke katika nti kafu. <i>a shore</i> (kana gádi <i>or</i> gógo) <i>to support a vessel on the stocks or at low water</i> [taumu; S: DN]	X	X			
900. táya (<i>or</i> pura), v. (p.364) (1) (= ku puaya); ku ~ ngúo mawéni, <i>to wash a cloth by beating on a stone (opp. ku jajága, vid.)</i> [?]; (2) <i>to impute to one, to charge one with, to accuse one of, to blame</i> [S: Mv, Am]	X	X			
901. telahéki (p.365) <i>a small powder-horn</i> (pembe ya kōndó) [?]	X	X			
902. tőkā (<i>Kiung.</i> chokáa) (p.375) <i>lime</i>	X	X			

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	A	B	C	D	E
<p>903. tómo (p.377)</p> <p>~ la juma [chuma] (<i>or jafi ya juma</i>), <i>iron dross</i>; ku bisha <i>or</i> ku via ~ mbili, tatu, <i>to brand one two or three times lit., two or three brands or stigmas</i></p> <p>[tómo; S: Mv, Am]</p> <p>tómùe (p.377) (= tomo)</p> <p>(1) máfi ya juma, <i>iron dross</i>; (2) tómue la, <i>or túbũi or júbũi ya mshipi = jive [jiwe] lililo fúngoá [fungwa] katika mshipi, upáte sama [zama], a small stone which is tied to the fishing-hook, to sink it</i></p> <p>[?]</p>	X	X			X
<p>904. tósa <i>or</i> tóza (p.378)</p> <p><i>a pipe for smoking</i></p> <p>[S: Mv]</p>	X	X			
<p>905. tumbáwe (p.384), matumbáwe (p.210)</p> <p><i>coral-rocks used as mill-stones</i></p>	X	X	X		
<p>906. tumbi (p.384), kitumbi (p.162)</p> <p><i>a basket made of mǎá, and used in fishing</i></p> <p>[=B; S: tumbi]</p>	X	X			X (1 out of 4 kinds)
<p>907. u'ta (p.412), máta (p.207)</p> <p><i>a bow and arrows</i></p>	X	X			X
<p>908. ubátu (p.391)</p> <p>ubátu wa sifũri, <i>a brass plate, it is used in punga and dancing with music</i></p> <p>[?]</p>	X	X			X
<p>909. udóngo (p.392)</p> <p><i>clay; ~ wa ku finánga wiombo, potter's clay to make pottery-ware</i></p>	X	X			

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	A	B	C	D	E
910. ukángo (p.398) <i>an earthen pot for cooking with oil or fat</i> [ukaango]					
911. ukiri (p.399) <i>a stripe of fine matting about an inch broad out of which mikeka are made (St.)</i> [ukili]	X	X			
912. ukópũe (p.400) <i>a channel, gutter</i> [?]					
913. ukurāsa (p.401) <i>page, a leaf of a book, a sheet of paper, a strip of paper which is not broad, but very long in which the natives, especially the Arabs, write their domestic chronicles</i>	X	X			
914. ulíndi (p.402) <i>(the African tinder-box), a piece of wood cut off from the mlíndi tree, which the natives use to produce fire at home and especially on their journeys.</i> [S: Mv]	X	X			
915. ulíngo (p.402) <i>watch on plantation</i> [=B; not in S]	X	X			
916. upambo (p.407), pambo (p.295) <i>mti uliopassuliwa, ku tia or dunga samaki, ku simika motoni ku oja, or ku pata kauka kua moto, pl. pambo za miti ya ku anikía samaki upámbo, a cleft piece of wood into which fish are stuck, to be roasted or dried over a fire.</i> [=B; not in S]	X	X			X

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	A	B	C	D	E
917. upánga (p.407) (1) <i>a sword, sabre</i> ; (2) <i>upanga, a cock's comb (St.); a piece of wood with which the natives beat the threads in making taraza (R.)</i>	X	X			X (2 kinds)
918. upáu (p.402), páu (p.299) (1) ~ <i>za nyumba, the rafters or purlins or spars of a native roof</i> ; (2) ~ <i>za juma, iron bars</i>	X	X			X (2 kinds)
919. upénu (p.408) <i>that part of the roof of native cottages which projects over the walls</i>	X	X			
920. urémbo (p.409) <i>adornment</i>	X				X (13 kinds)
921. ushángá (p.410) <i>beads in general</i>	X				X (7 kinds)
922. usío or uzío (p.411) <i>a net of twigs to catch fish</i> [S: Pa, S]	X	X			
923. uwézo (p.417) <i>~ wa niumba, the adorning of a wall of a house</i>	X	X			
924. wakka, v. (p.422), <i>see 14</i> (2) <i>v., to build or construct, e.g., a house</i> ; [S: waka, Am; not in B]	X				
925. wángo (p.423) <i>ku piga ~ or mawango = ku piga kilingo katika mti uliokátõa ku fania dau, to chop out a tree to make a canoe</i> [S: Mv, Z]	X	X			
926. wáno (p.424) (1) <i>the wooden shaft of an arrow</i>	X	X			X

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	A	B	C	D	E
927. wáya (p.425) (in Kilindini), <i>potsherd</i> ; (2) <i>an earthenware dish to bake cakes in</i> [S: DN]	X	X			X (3 kinds)
928. wíno (p.428) ~ wa ku andika, <i>writing ink</i>	X	X		X	X

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2.13 Measures

- A Description by example
- B Value on the market
- C Terms in other languages

	A	B	C
929. dege (<i>better tége</i>) (p.47) mizáni ya ~, <i>an unjust measure or unjust balance</i> [?]			
930. funda (p.75) <i>a large mouthful of liquid or solid extending the cheeks so that they swell out</i> [=B; not in S]	X		
931. gesi (p.83) <i>yard-measure</i> [?]	X		
932. gora (p.87) <i>a piece or package of cloth of 60 (mikono) native or 30 English yards</i> [S: P, DN]	X	X	
933. kar (p.129) <i>a million (Indian expression)</i> [=S; not in B]			
934. kebába (p.133) <i>a measure, usually the fourth part of a pishi</i>	X		X
935. kiawánio (p.136) <i>measure (pishi, kebabu), ~ cha ku gawánia [kugawanya] (Sp.)</i> [S: chavanyo, G; not in B]	X		

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	A	B	C
936. kikúnda (p.146) <i>(in Kilindini) = kebaba in Kimv.</i>			X
937. kisólōti (Kimrima) (p.157) <i>a piece, ~ ni kipande cha Amerikano (mikono minne)</i> [?]	X		
938. kitámbi (p.158) <i>a piece of cloth measuring five or six mikono</i>	X	X	
939. korja (p.171) <i>a score, a bale, a commercial expression, probably of Indian origin</i> [=S; B: korija]	X		
940. mshúmbi (p.248) <i>(1) a heap; (2) a heaped-up measure</i>	X		
941. m'so (p.249) <i>a measure of 60 pishi</i> [?]	X		
942. núngu (p.286) <i>piece, portion</i> [=B; not in S]	X		
943. pishi (p.305) <i>a measure for measuring solid matters</i>	X		
944. rotteli (<i>or</i> rotli) (p.316) <i>a weight</i> [ratili]	X		
945. wakía (p.422) <i>a weight of one dollar (small weight)</i>	X	X	

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2.14 Comparison of meanings

Entry	Contrasted to
946. a'di v. (p.2) <i>to accompany or to wait on a person to the door</i>	aga v. <i>bid farewell</i>
947. ǎndā v. (p.11) <i>to prepare a dish</i> [andaa]	pika v. “to boil, to cook”
948. batéla (p.23) <i>a large boat or dhow</i> [?]	“Those smaller than the batela are the máshúa, dau, mtúmbui [mtumbwi], huri”
949. bófia v. (p.27) <i>to touch, to take between the fingers and make an impression</i> [bofya]	gussa [gusa] “to touch by applying the fingers gently to a thing” papassa [papasa] “to pass the hand over something in order to strip or shake it off”
950. bóma (p.27) <i>a palisade or stockade</i>	ukúta <i>wall</i>
951. chachága v. (p.32), jajága (p.111) <i>to wash clothes by rubbing them between the hands and by dabbing them gently on a board or stone,</i> [S: Mv]	“not by beating them so hard as is generally done when the word ku fúa is used”
952. chamba v. (p.34) <i>to break wind with a noise</i> [?]	shuta v. “to break wind without any noise” [=B; not in S]

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Entry	Contrasted to
953. detéa v. (p.49) <i>to limp</i> [S: detéa, Mv; not in B]	téta na mtu “ <i>to quarrel with one</i> ” ku t’et’éa “ <i>to cackle like a hen</i> ” ku detéa ndani “ <i>to put inside</i> ”
954. fúga, v. (p.71) <i>to breed, to rear, to bring up, domesticate, to tame cattle, to keep animals</i>	“ <i>but kuléa muana wa mtu, to bring up or educate a child; ku fuga nuelle.</i> ”
955. gári (p.81) <i>a cart; gári la ku tukulía máwe or wátu,</i>	“ <i>to be distinguished from gúrtũmu la mzinga, a gun-carriage</i> ” [?]
956. gúbari (p.88) <i>a thick black cloud which will soon give rain</i>	“ <i>Do not confound gúbari and gabári; gabári means ‘magnus, omnipotens’</i> ”
957. hatía (p.98) (3 kinds of ~) <i>crime, transgression</i>	thambi [dhambi] (4 kinds of ~)
958. i’pi (old language) (p.108) = kónde; ku piga ~ or kónde, <i>to strike with the knuckles of the fist</i> [S: Am]	ku piga ngúmi “ <i>to beat with the inner part of the fist</i> ”
959. kamáta (p.126) <i>to catch, arrest</i>	ku gúya “ <i>to catch a beast</i> ” ku kábithi mali <i>to keep property</i> ku shika “ <i>to take it into one’s hand</i> ” ku zuía “ <i>to seize or keep back</i> ” ku kuta <i>to find somebody</i>
960. kámbă (p.127) <i>rope, ~ ya makúmbi ya mnázi, the husk of a cocoa-nut softened in water in beaten, and then twisted into ropes, strings or cords</i>	ukambā “ <i>a rope made of mía or gnongo</i> ” kámba uláyiti “ <i>a European or hempen rope</i> ” kambā or kambáa “ <i>a plaited thong or whip used by school-masters and overlookers</i> ”
961. kásiri (p.130) <i>lasiri kasiri, from 4 to 5 o’clock p.m.</i>	“ <i>but ‘jua likiaga miti’ is near sunset.</i> ”

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Entry	Contrasted to
962. kía (Kimrima) (p.135) <i>a kind of latch, the wooden bolt of the door, to shut from within</i> [S: P, Mv]	Koméo “the bolt which shuts the door from without”
963. kibilibili (p.136) gnuelle [nywele] za ~, <i>the usual wool-len hair</i>	“in contradistinction from gnuelle [nywele] za singa (vid. singa)”
964. kibóbue (p.137) <i>a piece of cloth</i> [kibobwe, S: P, DN]	“is to be distinguished from mkája wa mfiási” [mzazi] <i>a piece of cloth, which a woman who has just given birth to child ties around the belly</i>
965. kidunári (p.139) mpunga wa ~, <i>this sort of rice is short and broad</i> [=B; not in S]	“opp. to mpunga wa msindano which is thin, mpunga wa kinika, red and not very good”
966. kigúgu adv. (p.142) <i>close together; mtama hu ulipanda kigugu, this millet is sown too close together</i>	“niumba zile zambázo [zambaazo] kuamba zi karibu karibu, ndizo zinajengua [zinajengwa] kigugu or ndizo ziambiwazo ni pada pada [paṭapaṭa] ⁶ , which is not used for plantations.”
967. kinungu (vid. nungu) (p.151) <i>a small band or company of men (from 12-20) = kikundi kidogo cha watu, ~ cha Wakamba wegni [wenye] biáshara, a company of Wakamba traders</i> [=B; not in S]	“but nganiáwa is a large caravan of 300 or 400 traders” [?]
968. kokoréka v. (p.167) <i>to cackle</i>	“to be distinguished from the peculiar sound which a hen makes when about to lay her egg; after the cackle the hen yuwat’et’ea (cries in travail, káribu na ku viá).”

⁶ Binns (1925: 197) „paṭapaṭa, the houses are close together, i.e. karibu-karibu sana.“, not in S.

Entry	Contrasted to
<p>969. kueléa (p.175) ~ ya wimbi, <i>the rising or falling of a wave</i> [S: kwelea; not in B]</p>	<p>“<i>This is not so dangerous as the wimbi la ku úmka, the breakers or surfs which come up with a white foam, and fill the boat with water. In like manner the wimbi la mkóba is not very dangerous, because it lifts up the boat.</i>”</p>
<p>970. masómbo (p.206) <i>a belt girdle (mahasámu); the piece of cloth which is used for a masombo is very long but not broad</i></p>	<p>ukũmbú <i>girdle “consisting only of a short piece of cloth”</i> [ukumbuu]</p>
<p>971. mfifu (<i>rectius</i> mvívu) (p.222) <i>a lazy or idle person</i></p>	<p>mkúlifu “<i>a man who is remiss, who says directly ‘this thing is to hard for me’</i>” [mkulivu, S: P, Gn]</p>
<p>972. mjã kázi (p.229) <i>a female slave (full grown slave); = aliekujía kazi</i></p>	<p>kija kazi, <i>a slave girl</i> “<i>to be distinguished from mka kazi, which means ‘fellow woman’</i>” [?]</p>
<p>973. mkoháni (p.233) <i>a priest</i> [=S; not in B]</p>	<p>“(to be distinguished from kuháni, an impostor)” [=B; not in S]</p>
<p>974. mkufúnzi (Kiamu, mkufunzi) (p.235) <i>lit., the great teacher, helper of the mualimu</i> [S: Am]</p>	<p>“<i>to be distinguished from the word fundi wa kazi... The mkufunzi (teacher) is at first a manafunzi, a scholar, disciple; afterwards having obtained all the knowledge which the mualimu could impart to him, he becomes a mkufunzi or a muálimu himself; he does not, however, leave his master, but stays with him, and teaches boys in his school, in his name and on his behalf.</i>”</p>

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Entry	Contrasted to
<p>975. m'niö (p.240) <i>a worm in the intestines;</i> mĩnió (p.228) (2) ~ ya matumbóni, <i>the large worms which have been ejected from the bowels; when they are in the bowels they are called mijángo</i> [B: minyoo; not in S]</p>	<p><i>“if the worm is still matumbóni (entrails) it is called mjango, if it come out, it is m'niö.”</i></p>
<p>976. m'põa (p.243) <i>a distant land. M'põa wa báhari, the sea-coast;</i> [S: P, Mv, Am]</p>	<p><i>“to be distinguished from poáni ya bahari, sea-beach. [...] M'põa comprises the extent of the coast where ebb and flood take place; it is not the great sea, but that part of the sea where boats go.”</i></p>
<p>977. mpúnga (p.243) <i>paddy, rice, which is growing or still in the husk</i></p>	<p><i>“opp. to mtelle and wáli; mtelle is rice cleaned from the husk, wali is boiled or cooked rice; mpúnga is in general every flower or bloom which has this shape (Er.)”</i></p>
<p>978. msómbo (p.249) <i>a porridge of cooked beans (R.)</i> [=B; not in S]</p>	<p><i>“tutu, when cooked together with mahindi; tangalisi, when kunde are cooked together with mtama and mahindi.”</i></p>
<p>979. mülle (p.262) <i>a sick person, one who cannot leave the bedstead or room</i> [mwele, S: Mv]</p>	<p><i>“the mgónjoa [mgonjwa] (sickly person) can go about”</i></p>
<p>980. nakhóda (or nakhóza or nakhúda and nahúda) (p.272) <i>captain of native vessels (Suahili or Arabic)</i> [nahodha]</p>	<p><i>“The Wagunia say nakhúda like the Arabs; the nakhuda is different from the msukani ashikai [ashikaye] shikío la jombo [chombo] or sukani ya jombo, the steersman, who is also called sukúni or surusúngi. The captain superintends the steersman and in general the management of the vessel, he takes the soundings.”</i></p>

Entry	Contrasted to
<p>981. níama (p.280) marathi [maradhi] ya ~, a kind of disease [nyama]</p>	<p>“It is different from the disease called tam-bázi which is a swelling, passing from one place of the body to another”</p>
<p>982. nsío (p.285) a large water-jar brought from India (mtúnge mkúba [mkubwa] wa kihindi), but the Suahili potters also make it [?]</p>	<p>“It is larger than the mtunge (fuko ni kijomfu [kijomvu]).”</p>
<p>983. péleka, v. (p.300) to send, convey (persons or things)</p>	<p>“It is to be distinguished from ku tuma, to send, lit., to make use of, to employ for sending, which refers only to persons who are sent or commissioned. [...] ku peleka includes persons and things, but ku tuma allows only of persons. In ku peleka the sender may himself go with the person or thing he wants to send, but in ku tuma the sender remains at home. Peleka, to cause to arrive at a place distant from the person speaking, to send, to take, to conduct.”</p>
<p>984. peto (p.303) the bending or rolling up of a bundle, a thing carried, a bag of corn which is not quite full</p>	<p>“Kanda likijā [likijaa], ni mzigo, when it is quite full, it makes a load. But about two or three measures (pishi) of corn make only a peto, not a mzigo (load). [...] ~ mbili, a rope which is twofold (R.)”</p>
<p>985. púnje (p.313) (1) púnje la dafu (Kipemba) = búpu la dafu (Kimwita), a young cocoa-nut, the skin of which is not taken off entirely, and which has only water and but little flesh (dafu la urambi rambi). [=S; not in B]</p>	<p>“It is different from tonga la dafu, which is a ripe one, and which has both water and flesh. Its skin is entirely taken off”</p>

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Entry	Contrasted to
<p>986. <i>sáma</i>, v. (p.322) <i>to sink</i> [zama]</p>	<p>“<i>ku sama (to disappear entirely) is opposed to ‘ku suka [kuzuka],’ to get up from depth, to appear out of the water, etc.</i>”</p>
<p>987. <i>sambamba</i>, adv. (p.323) <i>ku enda sambamba, to go side by side, close together, but alongside; viombo hivi vinakuja sambamba, these ships come alongside.</i> [S: P, Mv]</p>	<p>“<i>But viombo vinakúja sánjar, means ‘the ships come one after the other at a little distance.’</i>” [S: sanjari; not in B]</p>
<p>988. <i>shamía</i> (p.328) <i>a kind of cloth which was probably at first obtained from Sham or Syria, Kaf-tan?</i> [=B; not in S]</p>	<p>“<i>It is different from mfuría and bushúti.</i>” [=S; not in B].</p>
<p>989. <i>taki</i> (or <i>jiji ya</i>) (p.355) <i>in Kijumvu, masitta ya or tai za nazi, or tápu la nazi, taki ya nazi, the nazi ground and strained, which is thrown away and let to the fowls.</i> [taki , S: Mv, G]</p>	<p>“<i>~ is to be distinguished from ufu wa nazi, which signifies a rasped nazi, not yet pressed and strained; taki is the matter which remains after the tui has been squeezed out.</i>”</p>
<p>990. <i>tóngé</i> (p.377) <i>a morsel, bit, sop, a handful of boiled rice, taken and pressed with the hand, before it is put into the mouth, in conformity with the native dinner rule</i> [S: Mv, Am]</p>	<p>“<i>different from pumba, which refers to udongo, clay</i>”</p>
<p>991. <i>ujúfi</i> (or <i>ujúvi</i>) (p.398) <i>(vid. ku júa), knowledge, knowingness, officiousness (in a good and bad sense)</i></p>	<p>“<i>ujúzi, as some Suahili say, is knowledge, but ujufi is malapertness, sauciness, to push or poke one’s nose into everything.</i>”</p>

Entry	Contrasted to
<p>992. ukóngõa (p.400) <i>in Kipemba and Kimr. = ukónde, stone, kernel of the fruit of trees</i> [?]</p>	<p><i>“It is to be distinguished from kissa [kisa] the real seed which is inside”</i></p>
<p>993. upáwa (p.408) <i>a flat ladle made of a cocoa-nut shell, used for serving out rice, curry, gravy</i></p>	<p><i>“It is different from k̄ata, in which the shell is much less cut away than in the ~.”</i></p>
<p>994. upógo (p.408) <i>squinting, distortion of the eye</i> [S: Mv, Am]</p>	<p><i>“The ~ wa mato [maṭo] is different – (1) from makengésa [makengeza] ya mato; i.e., the eyes are of equal size, but the mbóni (pupil) of one eye looks upwards, whilst that of the other looks downwards; (2) from tongo [ṭongo, S: DN] = jito mmoja linatóta kábisa, laken jito mmoja laóna, when a man can only use one eye; (3) from jámba [chamba] cha jito = jito mmoja kiini kikiharibíka kikifania jeuppe [jeupe], when a white film covers the eyeball and a man cannot see well; vid. ujinamisi and upole”</i></p>
<p>995. wakka, v. (p.422) (2) v., to build or construct, e.g., a house [S: waka, Am; not in B]</p>	<p><i>“Ku wakka niumba is different from kujenga niumba, the former refers to a house built of stones, uáshi wa niumba ya mawe (sebabu ya ku wakka toka na mawe na udongo), the latter has regard to a house constructed of poles.”</i></p>

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2.15 Critical statements and prejudices

<p>996. bikiri v. (p.25) to deflower a virgin [=S; not in B]</p>	<p><i>“Voluptuous Muhammedans are accustomed to marry very young girls, regardless of the suffering they cause.”</i></p>
<p>997. chāhā (p.33) kilango cha ~ or peponi, the gate of the Paradise [jaha]</p>	<p><i>“No doubt they [the Suahili] confound the gate of Paradise with the niota ya chaha or ya kibula, which seems to be the polar star?”</i></p>
<p>998. kómbo (p.168) defect, crookedness, curvity</p>	<p><i>“asie kómbo na túa is one of the pretended qualities of Muhammed”</i></p>
<p>999. kungúni (p.179) bug</p>	<p><i>“(which are abundant in native bedsteads)”</i></p>
<p>1000. massía (p.207) ku enda ~ = ku nénda na ku rudi, to go up and down, to take a walk [masia]</p>	<p><i>“The natives believe that the Europeans take a walk to tire themselves, having nothing else to do.”</i></p>
<p>1001. mgánga (p.224) the witch-doctor of Africa (a native physician)</p>	<p><i>“who pretends to cure sickness by means of superstitious ceremonies, charms etc, which he combines with remedies which have in a degree truly medicinal qualities [...]since he often succeeds in the cure by means of the medicinal plants, roots, etc., which he uses together with the fooleries by which he imposes on the ignorant and distressed people [...] who is generally a man of great shrewdness, of ruined fortune, and one who has travelled to many countries.”</i></p>
<p>1002. mzúngu (p.271), misúngu or mizúngu (p.229) understanding, thought, cleverness, knowledge</p>	<p><i>“Europeans have knowledge or skill, they are clever, they have strange things” (p.271)</i> <i>“Hence mzungu [...] Europeans, who have the name in Kisuahili not from their white colour, but from their intellectual power and mechanical skill.” (p.229)</i></p>

<p>1003. mkurugénsi (p.236) <i>a guide, ~ wa ndia [ndia], the leader of a caravan</i> [mkurugenzi]</p>	<p><i>“He is at the same time the mganga of the caffila [...] he is a shrewd rogue and imposes upon the people, who willingly comply with his nonsense.”</i></p>
<p>1004. mtáwi (p.253) <i>a magician, sorcerer</i> [mṭawi]</p>	<p><i>“For instance, he makes a mtego wa jiboa [jibwa], a medicine which fastens an adulterer to a woman for several days, till her husband arrives!!! He also make a mtégo wa mkeka, which drives a mat into an adulterer’s posterior!?”</i></p>
<p>1005. muánga (p.260) (3) = mtáwi [mṭawi], <i>sorcerer</i> (aangai [aangaye] usiku)</p>	<p><i>“One who has light or sees with eyes at night. There are celebrated sorcerers on the island of Pemba who go naked at night (men and women). They pretend to see with their eyes as in daylight.”</i></p>
<p>1006. nēma (or néema) (p.277) <i>grace, bounty, especially of God, favour, gratification</i></p>	<p><i>“In Kisuahili this word has the meaning, ‘viakúla telle [vyakula tele],’ plenty of food, this being the only thing which the carnal East African asks of God.”</i></p>
<p>1007. sádaka (p.319)</p>	<p><i>“We may recognize in the sadaka an approximation to the Christian Sacrament, but as it stands on a false basis, it can never lead the heathen nor Mohammedans to a true communion with God...”</i></p>
<p>1008. sega v. (Kinika) (p.325) <i>to tie the cloth round the loins on a journey</i></p>	<p><i>“...They are scarcely decent and disgust a European traveller by this shameless custom, but they care nothing...”</i></p>
<p>1009. sisi (or zizi) (p.342) = máhali paliposungushoa bóma or miti, <i>enclosure</i></p>	<p><i>“There is no covering made over the sisi, and the poor animals must remain in the open air even at the time of rain and cold, which frequently causes their sickness and death; and yet the careless natives do not learn wit from their losses”</i></p>
<p>1010. tako (p.355) ~ tako matáko (ya) wajakazi, <i>lit. the buttocks of female slaves</i></p>	<p><i>“This obscene expression (which shows the unchaste imagination of the Suahilis) signifies a kind of wild grapes”</i></p>

3. Proverbs and songs quoted in Johann Ludwig Krapf's Dictionary

3.1 Proverbs

1011. a'dǎbu (p.2) <i>civility, good behavoiur</i>	"muendo hauna ~"
1012. báhili (p.19) <i>a miser</i>	"mali ~ kúla dúda <i>i.e., worms will eat the property of a miser</i> "
1013. chipukízi (p.39) <i>a shoot, a young plant</i>	"~ ndío mti <i>children will be men in time</i> "
1014. fáthili (p.64) <i>favour, kindness</i> [fadhili]	"~ za punda ni mashúzi <i>lit. the kindness of an ass is his breaking wind = he who has received benefits, returns them with bad</i> " "ivusháyo ni mbóvu <i>the boat which has carried a man to the other side of the river is bad , i.e. when he has crossed the river he abuses the boat, as the man does who abuses his benefactor</i> "
1015. gnombe (p.85) [ng'ombe]	"~ watoa ulimi ku tia puáni [pwani] (or utakúa [utakuwa] ~, utié ulimi puáni) <i>i.e. to give a promise, but not keep it; mtu huyu hana thábidi [thabiti] ya maneno, this man's word is not reliable.</i> "
1016. gorómōe (p.87) <i>a kind of large lizard</i> [goromwe; S: Mv]	"~ halina mséna, <i>and in like manner an obstinate man has no friends, but is left to himself.</i> "
1017. hába, adj. and s. (p.92) <i>a small thing a trifle, a little, a few</i>	"~ na ~ hujaza kibāba, <i>i.e., little and little fills a kebaba (a certain measure)</i> "
1018. kigúmba (p.142) <i>= kiémbe cha m'fi, the iron barb or head of an arrow</i>	"~ kua ungué [kwa nguruwe], kua mlimengu kiutúngu [kwa mlimwengu ki-uchungu]. <i>The arrow-head is meant for the wild swine, nobody will mourn when it is killed, but there is great mourning when a dweller of the earth (a man) is killed.</i> "
1019. kikóá (p.144) <i>a banquet among friends</i>	"m'la ~ asilípe ana kipára jeauppe [cheupe]. <i>If a partner in ~ will not take his turn to give an entertainment when it comes round, his head is shaved in several</i>

<i>given according to agreement by turns</i>	<i>parts, in order to put him to open shame”</i>
1020. kinoéo (p.151)	“maji yanoéwa (hunoéwa) na ~ matúpu yasonga moyo, <i>this prov. refers to him to whom water is offered, but who is hungry and wants to eat, not to drink (R.).</i> ”
1021. kisélema (p.155) (?); jembe lina-ku-~ [=B; not in S]	“usi-m-thárau [usimdharau] ~ chalima, kikapita jembe zima ?”
1022. kishógo (p.156) <i>the pit or hollow of the neck</i>	“a-ku-pai (a-ku-lekezai) [akupaye, akulekezaye], ~ si muenzió <i>he who turns the back toward you, who he goes away, him you cannot catch to tell him what you may have forgotten, he is gone, he is not your friend</i> ”
1023. kóndo ya niúma (p.169) <i>the afterbirth</i> [~ ya nyuma]	“ku vĩa mana [kuzaa mwana] si kazi, laken ~ ya niúma ndío mambo ya uviazi [uzazi], <i>i.e., to give birth is no great business, but the difficulty consists in the afterbirth, whether that will go off safely.</i> ”
1024. kufu (p.175) = gága <i>or</i> koga la máji <i>the green and dirty colour which the water assumes by stagnating and by the decay of various plants</i> [S: kuvu, P, Mv; not in B]	“manamaji wa kualu, ~ mafi ni soele.” [?]
1025. kussi (p.181) <i>the south or south-east wind</i> [kusi]	“~ m’já na mtáma, kaskázi mja na súi [swi] (sámaki), <i>i.e., with the south wind the boats carry corn to Arabia, but with the north wind they carry fish (dry fish) from Arabia to the Suahili coast.</i> ”
1026. maji (p.195) <i>water, juice, sap, liquid</i>	“~ máfu, mfúfi kafu (mkáfu) [mvuvi mkavu]; <i>i.e., at the time of tide (when the water is dead or died away) the fisherman gets nothing with the net; he must then use the (mshípi) fishing-line even at sea; whereas at the ebb [?] the the line is useless, and he must take the net again.</i> ”

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<p>1027. mjinga (p.230)</p> <p><i>a fool, a dupe; a new comer, one who is ignorant, like newly arrived slaves, not knowing the condition of a country</i></p>	<p>“ukíla na ~, usi-m-gusse [usimguse] mkóno.”</p>
<p>1028. mkada (R.) (p.231)</p>	<p>“ni zumbulia u-ni-pa, ~ hana kiniongo” [?]</p>
<p>1029. mkáta (p.232)</p> <p><i>a poor man who has nothing at all</i></p>	<p>“~ haiti (kuta mai) [kutaga mayai] wala haiangúi, akiangúá hailési [hailezi], kitu cha ~ hakiviái kikiviá [hakizai, kikizaa] hakiangui, kikiangúá, hakitaléa wana (or hakilesi wana). <i>A poor man does not cackle, nor lay eggs; if he lays, he does not rear the chickens; i.e he fails in everything; he acquires nothing.</i>”</p>
<p>1030. mlaji (p.236)</p> <p><i>eater, glutton</i></p>	<p>“m’lǎ [mla] léo, m’lǎ jana alilé-ni ? <i>the glutton thinks only about the present food, that of yesterday having passed through him.</i>”</p>
<p>1031. mniamáfu, s., adj.(p.239)</p> <p><i>one who is silent, calm, quiet, taciturn, who speaks not a word</i></p> <p>[mnyamavu]</p>	<p>“m’je ~, yuna ngóma za miómo; yuna kímia kingi, laken yuna mshíndo mkū [mkuu], kondoyakwe ni usíku = <i>fear a taciturn, silent man, he has a drum on his lips, he keeps great silence, but he will come forth with great noise. He plays his tricks in darkness. A silent man is much disliked by the natives.</i>”</p>
<p>1032. Mombas or Mombasa (p.240)</p>	<p>“Mombása kúlǎ kua ku papassa = kua ku tafuta kua shida, hakuna teári kama Unguja, <i>i.e., at Mombas things must be sought with difficulty, whereas at Zanzibar everything is ready.</i>”</p>
<p>1033. mtahámari (p.251)</p> <p><i>a drunkard (see song)</i></p>	<p>“akinoa tembo lajunda ~”</p> <p>[akinwa tembo lachunda ~]</p>
<p>1034. mteúsi (p.254)</p> <p><i>a selector</i></p> <p>[mteuzi]</p>	<p>“ajábu ni mtáŭsi (mteusi), ku taúa (teua) nazi mbófu [mbovu] ku ondokéa majuto, na mbusi [?] heikuni [haikuni] nazi kua [kwa] meno kúa [kuwa] matóto (madógo) amekosha [amekosa] mkúto [mkunjo], heisutúi [haishtui?] kasháni. <i>It is a remarkable thing about the man who makes great efforts to pick out the best sort of things; he selects a cocoa-nut, which he finds afterward to be a bad one, and he repents of his</i></p>

	<p><i>choice, because the nut cannot be ground on the mbusi; he selects a piece of cloth, but wraps it badly, and puts it into a box, in which it is spoiled.</i></p> <p><i>In short, he gives himself great trouble about the choice of things, but he makes a bad choice, and lets the thing selected be spoiled.”</i></p>
1035. mtumíshi (p.257) <i>a servant</i>	“muana ~ ála chakwe na cha muenziwe.”
1036. muaka (p.258) <i>year</i> [mwaka]	“~ una kikaka cha rokho = yuna harraka ku kimbua mvúá; <i>i.e.</i> , when the period of the ~ is approaching, the people have much to think of and to do to escape the coming rain”
1037. muandáni (p.260) <i>(1) a friend, companion, comrade; (2) a concubine (= hāwá)</i>	“ku legéza si ku fuma, ndio yalio ~ (R.).”
1038. ndaulía v. (p.274) = ku enda aulía or tezáma shamba [aua]	“ <i>This expression refers to those proprietors of plantations who only now and then visit them, but do not stay there. Hence Prov., ~ si ulinzi, bora ni ku enda muegniéwe</i> ⁷ [ni(y)aulia si ulinzi, bora ni kwenda mwenyewe], <i>i.e.</i> , to visit or see is not to keep or guard, it is better to go oneself”
1039. numbi (p.286) <i>a draught of fish</i>	“~ nasui mgagási mtanga, we have a draught of fish and shall lie down (ku-gagā mtanga) on the sand, to divide it in common. Several fishermen, who work together, divide the draught in common.”
1040. sinsilía (p.341) <i>(zinsilia) = ku sinsilía watu (= ku fithuli)</i> [sinzilia]	“mlango wa aduiyako omba uwe wazi, ukipita, uzinsilíe (usso) [uso]” ⁸
1041. sūa (p.346)	“watu wakoméshe urongo, na usúsi wa-u-ate” [na

⁷ = Sacleux 1939: 76

⁸ Sacleux 1939: 808: =, “demande (à Dieu) que la porte de ton ennemi soit (toujours) ouverte, (pour que) en passant (tu puisses) exprimer ton mépris.”

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<i>to search</i> [zua]	uzuzi wa uache]
1042. tando (p.358) <i>a spider's web</i>	“búibúi na wingu la mvúa usitánde poáni [pwani] ku énsile [kumekwenda~enza?] wanangu, ku énsile Kahatani na ndugye Ramathani”
1043. ulími (p.402) <i>the tongue</i>	“uji ukiwa wa motto haupóza kua nta ya ~ (R).”
1044. uliwa (p.402)	“nakimbía ku fiwako nakimbilia ku uliwako watu niama??”

3.2 Songs

<p>1045. kóngũe (p.170) <i>the lead in singing</i> [kongwe]</p>	<p>p.182: <i>“The Captain sings first the following strain:</i> Mama alipo-ni-viá, jina aka-ni-ita Muakaje, Aka-ni-tia vikúku vikalía nguéje nguéje Ni mzuri, sina bakhti, kuamba nali mui Ningalíje? kuna kijinu jaliapi?” [mama aliponizaa, jina akaniita Mwakaje akanitia vikuku vikalía ngweje ngweje ni mzuri, sina bahati, kwamba nilikuwa mji ningalije? kuna ?? chaliapi?] <i>“The Sailors respond:</i> Jaliá mgámbo kua Muatime-hóyãwe <i>A Lover’s Song</i> (A) Kuna kertasi ya shamu, tumishi muegni ajiba, Ndakampe salamu, mana mzuri haiba (haya) Umu-eléze afáhamu, mapensiyangu mahába Wala asidanni mingine, moyo asitíe rúkhuba (sumasi) Kuani? ndío matilaba (milla), ku penda kiniwisajo (ku wisa = penda, kinipendajo).” [kuna karatasi a shamu, mtumishi mwenye ajabu ntakampe salamu, mwana mzuri haiba umweleze, ufahamu, mapenzi yangu mahaba wala asidhani mwingine, moyo asitie ?? (simanzi) kwani? ndio matilaba (mila), kupenda kini??cho] (B) <i>“Resp. of the Bride</i> Mimi nna wasiá wa baba, moja sitiliwi kijo,</p>
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		<p>Moyoni sina msiba, furaha nengi, si haba, Wala usidanni mingine, moyo sitie rúkhuba Kuani? ndio matilaba ku penda kikuisajo. <i>(The Captain sings A and the sailors B)</i> Killefi mkáta jombo Bénderi sitangamáue Nakhúda mdáka jombo Si-m-jenge saffari” [Kilifi makta chombo benderi sichangamawe nahodha mtaka chombo simjenge safari] <i>“In the Killefi Bay a man is cutting wood for a vessel O harbour, do not meddle with him A captain is desiring a vessel do not build him (help) a voyage”</i></p>
1046.	gnóna v. (p. 85) to split [?]	<p>“ndizi za paka kitōa jagnonda [kichwa cha ng’onda] ulikúla kuetu [kwetu] mēra, <i>Thus sings the Suahili shipbuilder, who gets bananas for his food, but which he dislikes, having eaten ndizi za paka in his native country (among the Wamuera people near Kiloa).</i>”</p>
1047.	kiumbízi (p.163) beating of the drum	<p>“accompanied by the song: Shetáni ndó [njoo], tupigáne fimbo”</p>
1048.	manióta (p.200), niota (p.283) clitoris	<p>„Native song: Arbatashera manióta alieosa mkundu kua ujungu, kilijo-m-jongéa kipumbu. <i>This refers to a lewd woman who has caught venereal disease.</i>”</p>

1049.	mkamba (p.231) <i>a native of the Kikamba tribe</i>	“(Umbo – a song) Wakamba watungíwa wao ushanga, <i>i.e.</i> , it is the Wakamba on whose account beads are set in a row; when the Wakamba have departed, there is an end of this business. when the Wakamba come to the coast for trade, they require beads set in strings; when they have returned to the Interior, the Suahili have rest from this business.”
1050.	mtahámari (p.251) <i>a drunkard</i>	<p>“Native song:</p> <p>Akinoa tembo la junda mtahamari = ulimengu ni hatari kaúbali (kaukáwi) ku-ku-funda, asiekúa mtanádari, huyu si mtu, ni punda, akiwa mtahamari yuwánoa tembo ya junda, muanso tualiunda jahasi na rafikiyangu Kibás, tukasafiría shéhër tukafuta muambáo, ulimengu ni úgüe ubofu, mtu hajatéi nao.”</p> <p>[akinywa tembo la chunda mtahamari ulimwengu ni hatari ?? kukufunza asiyekuwa ??, huyu si mti, ni punda akiwa mtahamari aona tembo ya chunda mwanzo twaliunda jahazi na raifiki yangu Kibas tukasafiri ?? tukafuta mwambao ulimwengu ni ugwe ubovu, mtu hajetei nayo]</p> <p>“The world deceives a man who relies on it, as tembo does a drunkard.”</p>
1051.	mtukúfu (p.256) <i>a great or noble man</i>	<p>“concerning whom they sing:</p> <p>Atáni ku takábari na ku jetéa maúme, mtíe stakífári na ku salía mtúme-ulimengu mdauili wasinga mbelle na niúma, ya utukuni Mguáme waúsa kapo kua miá</p> <p>[achani kutakabari na kujetea maume mtie stakifari na kusalia mtume-ulimwengu</p>

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	<p>mduara wazinga mbele na nyuma, ya sokoni M. wauza kapu kwa miwa] <i>i.e., leave off being proud and trusting in man's strength, take it to heart (ku tia mawázo) to say "istakfar alla, ku piga toba or shaháda (ku-m-gniegniekéa Mungu) (as every Muham- medan is ordered to say in going to and rising from bed); the world is round, it turns in front and behind (is perishable from all sides); see there, that Mguáme (who was before a very proud man) in the market (utukuni in Kigunia), he sells baskets of mũā, be- cause he has nothing else to live upon. Then the people adress Mguáme:</i> Mguame kale ulikúa na jaha (= witu wingi) na Nasibu ika endéme (= ina-ku-andáma), ulipo ukituma raha kua makámo ya mfálume, sasa unabéha mujinimuetu, kuhéme (= kuhámi) [M. kale ulikuwa na jaha (= vitu vingi na nasibu imekuandama ulipokuwa ukituma raha kwa makamu ya mfalme sasa ume? mjini mwetu, kuhami] <i>Thou Mguame wast formerly a man of fortune, and good luck followed thee; thou didst send out thy people at pleasure in the likeness of a king (like a king), but now thou hast become poor and art of no use in our town because thou hast fallen away from God. Then the penitent Mguame says:</i> stákfar Alla, toba, ya Rabbi, ufutíe maófu nliofánia [maovu niliyofanya] <i>Pardon O God, I will correct myself; O Lord, take away the wickedness I have done."</i></p>
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<p>1052.</p>	<p>muári (p.261) <i>one who is circumcised</i></p>	<p><i>Songs of circumcision</i> <i>“The circumcisor sings:</i> Poáni ku jiwe, ju [juu] ku mti si miba, shina li ngóe Mja ku timba ndie muniewe. [mja kuchimba ndiye mwenyewe] <i>Or:</i> Poáni kuna jiwe, ju kuna mti, tansu [tanzu] sina miba, Shina li ngóe, mja ku timba ndie muniewe. <i>The circumcised responds:</i> Nlikuenda jiwe la m’bu, kaóna niama jelea, kiuno ki majíni, shingo yála mpéa, bada ya ku pata sesse rokho ina-n-jeléa; [nilipokwenda jiwe la mbu nikaona nyama achelea, baada, sese, cheche, roho imenichelea] <i>i.e., when I went to the stone of the mosquitoes, I saw an animal floating in the water, the loin in the water, the neck did eat mpéa (the fruit of a tree on shore), after I had received the sesse (kitoa ja mbō, the removal of the foreskin) my spirit became quiet (fear left me).</i> Kuma la mama kana jano [kama chano] mbó wa baba kana mfúmo, mamai muári anapika matáboa [amepika matabwatabwa] táboa pale akikápo [akikaapo] kundu lameka meka motto [moto] Simdekerera mkungue msorajangu, simdekeréra ajapokúa fóko dári,</p>
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EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

		<p>nesamkeréra hatta pindi za ku shuka, nesamshoma muiwa kamlekéa kirada na usungúe papo. [simtekelea? mkongwe? mshoga? yangu, nimeshamkerera? hata hata pindi za kushuka, nimeshamchoma? mwiba kamlelea? ? na ? papo]</p> <p><i>N.B. We will not translate these latter obscene songs, which must thoroughly poison the minds of the young natives."</i></p>
1053.	<p>munda (p.267) <i>a large harpoon used in whale fishing</i></p>	<p><i>"(Obscene) Native Song:</i> Papa ku-ni-piga pesi [pezi] pasi (pasipo) koto Na munda, aka-m-fania njelesi [Kr: uérévu?], aka-mu-weka Aka-m-futa, upande akafania mtuzi [?], upande Akapassua gnonda [akapasua ng'onda] miti iote [yote] yakueléka Ela mje mje [?] una miba. <i>The meaning is: all trees may be ascended except the mje mje tree which has thorns; thus all women may be touched except the wife of a husband; if anybody does touch her, he will be severely punished.</i> <i>With such filthy songs the native sailors entertain themselves when rowing."</i></p>
1054.	<p>sháiri (p.328) <i>a sententious song, a line of poetry</i></p>	<p><i>"labi labi hudi liansinsi, muana mbéra mzúri mtána [?], this song describes a beautiful and cleanly woman, who combs her hair and washes her dress and body"</i></p>
1055.	<p>shíndoa (p.332) <i>a kind of play</i> [shindwa, S: DN]</p>	<p><i>"performed the night before the new year sets in. The natives kindle a fire and dance around it, beating the ground with bamboos and saying:</i> tújile (tunakúja) ku tía motto [tumekuja kutia moto ...] Teita na múme tulimpeta Hamade"</p>
1056.	<p>uáhadi (p.390) <i>covenant, agreement</i></p>	<p><i>"Native song:</i> Uáhadi wa mana sai (= muunguána, <i>free man</i>) haáti [haachi] yakwe kálima (= neno),</p>

		<p>jawábu linga-m-songa, afumilía héshima kaenda muendo ngisi ngisi akienda akirúdi niuma matikiti na matango ndio maponéa ndā (ku pona ndā) akiangenda [?] tesi [tezi] na omo ata rudía ngamani. <i>I.e., a free man does not forsake his word; though his circumstances may become complicated, yet he sticks to honour; he does not walk like the fish ngisi, which goes and comes back (or goes sideways); he eats poor things and pumpkins, to allay his hunger (i.e., at the time of famine he uses poor food, yielding to the circum- stances – though he has sailed to a far country, yet he returns to his own land in spite of famine, because a free man does not flee).”</i></p>
1057.	<p>wāwe (p.425) (2) <i>a kind of song (uimbo za wāwe) which the Suahili use when burning a forest, which is to become a plantation (vid. tange)</i> [S: Mv; not in B]</p>	<p>“Wawe koke mana malime, malimía kúmue [kumwe] makáli kua [kwa] kumoya wāwe mbáyo (<i>hatchet</i>) ni mana matinde = kitoka kitindajo miti, ndio wāwe. <i>This is an example of the wawe songs.</i>”</p>

4. Indices

The numbers given in brackets refer to the numbering of the entries presented in the article.

4.1 Index Swahili – English

- a'dābu: *good behaviour* (1011)
- a'di: *to accompany* (946)
- adía, athía: *gift* (190)
- adinasi (adinassi): *free man* (1)
- adúa: *expr. referring to ceremonies a native doctor performs* (363)
- a'fa: *something fearful, hostile* (278)
- a'fia: → -a'pa
- aga: → -a'di
- aga (-āgā): *to perish, be lost* (279)
- ágili: → a'jili
- a'jali: *death, fate* (2)
- a'jili, ágili: *cause, reason* (191)
- akhéra: *future world* (192)
- akina: *you* (3)
- a'māli: *conduct; kind of amulet* (213)
- amba: *to cord native bedstead* (736)
- a'mbari: *ambergris* (735)
- amerikano: *American sheeting* (737)
- amkia: *to pay one's respects* (4)
- A'mu: *Lamoo* (287)
- andaa (-ānda): *to prepare a dish* (947)
- angáza: *to keep eyes open* (280)
- a'pa, -a'fia: *to make one swear* (214)
- a'rba, arba'a: *four* (193)
- a'sāli: *honey* (411)
- a'si: *to rebel* (5)
- atamiza (-atámisa): *to cause to brood* (412)
- athía: → adía
- ati: *particle expletive* (194)
- aulia: *to trace out for sb.; to purify a woman after child-bed* (215)
- azira: → -zira
- babáe/babáye watoto, babe wána, babe watóto: *kind of bird* (584)
- babáye watoto: → babáe watoto
- babe wána/watóto: → babáe watoto
- bafé: *kind of serpent* (585)
- báhili: *miser* (169, 1012)
- Balios: → balozi
- balozi (balos, balosi, Balios): *consul, political agent* (170)
- Banyani (Bániani): *heathen Indians* (288)
- bara, barra, berría: *land; wild country; coast* (289)
- barábara: *prostitute* (6)
- batéla: *large boat* (738, 948)
- béberu, beru: *kind of clothes* (739)
- beddeni, bédeni: *Arab vessel* (740)
- béndera: *flag* (741)

- berria: → *bara*
- beru: → *béberu*
- béti ya rusási: *leather-bag for gunpowder* (742)
- bíkiri: *to deflower a virgin* (996)
- bílisi: *evil spirit* (216)
- bindo: *knot in the cloth* (743)
- bírika: *pitcher* (744)
- bisha: *to knock* (7)
- bofya (-bófia): *to touch* (949)
- boji (bógi, boji): *kind of liquor* (413)
- bóma: *palisade* (950)
- bongo: *skull* (335)
- bóri: *bowl of native pipe* (745)
- bóriti: *thick poles* (746)
- borohóa: *favourite native dish of pulse* (414)
- bóza: *strong narcotic* (415)
- buba, mbúba: *measles, swelling* (364)
- búeta: *small box* (747)
- buhunzi: → *bunzi*
- Buki, Bukíni: *Madagascar* (290)
- búni: *to begin* (171)
- bunzi, buhunzi: *large stinging fly* (586)
- bushúti: → *shamía*
- busu: *to kiss* (8)
- buyu: *fruit of the mbúyu tree* (416)
- chachaga, -jajága: *to wash clothes* (951)
- chakapu (jakápu): *animal which eats poultry* (599)
- chakunwa (chakúnõa): *drinking* (417)
- chale: *kind of fish* (587)
- chamba: *to break wind* (952)
- chamba (jámba) cha jito: → *upógo*
- chamba cha jito: *white film over the eye* (336)
- chanda, jánda: *finger* (338)
- chandála, jandála: *remnant of food* (9)
- chángá: *clear weather* (687)
- changa (jángá) cha máto: *dimness* (371)
- chango (jango), ujángo: *small intestines* (344)
- chapa (chappa, jappa): *stamp* (750)
- chapa, chapára, jápa, japára: *drunk* (10)
- chapéo: *hat* (749)
- cháro, járo: *company of travellers* (11)
- chavanyo (kiawánio): *measure* (935)
- chēngo, jengo: *building* (751)
- chěte: *market day* (752)
- chenénza, chenéza, jenénza: *bier used at funerals* (753)
- chengeléle, jengeléle, ujengeléle: *intestines* (339)
- chengeu (jengéu): *shade of a lamp* (789)
- chéo, jéo: *measure, position* (12)
- chera (jéra): *aim, mark* (790)
- chérife, jérife: *kind of rope* (755)
- chéti: *small seal; pass; mark* (756)
- chimbo (timbo): *mine* (679)

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- chimbo (timbo) la ndovu (ndófu): *pit for catching elephants* (679)
- chinda (-tínda) mimba: *to cut the womb* (146)
- chipukízi: *shoot, young plant* (1013)
- chóa: *red spot on the body* (365)
- chogówe: *long wooden pole* (418)
- chokáa: → *tókā*
- chozi (jósi): *kind of bird* (601)
- Chüb: → *Juba*
- chuba, juba (chubba, jubba): *chisel* (757)
- Chuchu, Júju: *pigmy* (292)
- Chunda: *place in the island of Mombasa* (293)
- chungwa (chúngua, júngua): *orange* (420)
- chúo, tjúo cha ku fulía názi: *stick to take of cocoa-nut fibre* (759)
- chura (chúa): *frog* (589)
- dádo: *die (pl. dice)* (760)
- dadu: *play with money* (761)
- dáfu: *cocoa-nut* (421)
- dáku: *midnight feast during Ramadan* (220)
- damáni, demáni: *last months of south-monsoon* (688)
- dámíni, -thámíni: *to bail* (221)
- dege/tége, mizáni ya ~: *unjust measure* (929)
- déleka: *to put a pot on fire* (762)
- demáni: → *damáni*
- dengo, dengu: *kind of bean, peas* (423)
- deṭea (-detéa): *to limp* (953)
- dhahi (dāhi): *to sacrifice* (219)
- dhambi (thambi): → *hatía*
- dhiaka (diáka): *quiver for arrows* (764)
- dhika (dīka): *to be spoiled* (763)
- divai (devai): *claret, light wine* (424)
- Djub: → *Juba*
- dúndu: *chafer* (591)
- dúndu: *calabash; chafer; kind of basket* (765)
- dunge: *green rind of fruits* (425)
- dungu: *shed, roof* (766)
- dungumaro: *kind of drum; kind of evil spirit* (767)
- durumána: *to increase* (294)
- eftári: *dish of rice* (13)
- eléa ya wimbi: *rising/falling of a wave* (969)
- e'nzi: *dominion, majesty* (222)
- e'nzi, kiti cha ézi: *chair of state of a chief or king* (14)
- estorange: *board for playing* (768)
- fadhili (fāthili): *favour, kindness* (1014)
- fálākí, fēlākí: *science of heavenly matters* (223)
- Fáladi: *old name of Mombas* (295)
- faradhi (farrathi): *necessity, obligation* (15)
- fēlākí: → *fálākí*
- feleféle: *inferior kind of millet* (426)
- feli: *(bad) omen* (224)

- fidía: *blood money, ransom* (16)
- figo: *kidney* (341)
- finánga, -finyanga: *to form, mould* (769)
- finyanga: → -finánga
- fira: *kind of snake* (592)
- fisi, fissi: *hyena* (593)
- fitiri: *alms, presents* (225)
- fíto: *long slender sticks* (770)
- fúa: → -chachaga
- fúga: *to breed* (954)
- fuka (fukka): *gruel, porridge* (427)
- fúkiza: *to perfume* (772)
- fulia: ? (17)
- fulía: *to forge* (773)
- fumba: *kind of mat* (774)
- fumbika: *to put in hot sand (circumcised body parts)* (368)
- fumbo: *lump; parable* (195)
- fumbúa niassi zilizo limwa (límua): *to lay open the decayed grass* (428)
- funda: *large mouthful* (930)
- fundajungu: *kind of insect* (594)
- fundi wa kazi: → *mkufúnzi*
- funga la nywele (nuelle): *long thick hair* (18)
- fungáte: *period of seven days* (19)
- furúngu: *little bag; large citron; ornamental ring* (775)
- fyonḁa (-fiónḁa): *to suck out* (367)
- gabári: → *gúbari*
- gábi: *pulley* (776)
- gaddi: *piece of clay* (777)
- gága: *to make a charm* (226)
- galmi (gálme): *mizzen-mast of dhow* (778)
- gánzi, jánsi: *cramp* (369)
- gári: *cart* (955)
- géma: *to get palm-wine* (429)
- génge: *coral stone* (779)
- gesi: *yard-measure* (931)
- ghamma, hamna: *kind of cloth* (780)
- ghófiri: → -gófiri
- gisikáfiri, mgisikafiri: *kind of lizard* (595)
- gnónḁa: *to split* (1046)
- góa: *ornament of silver* (20)
- góa la ng'ombe (gnombe): *dewlap* (20)
- goba: *cassada dried* (430)
- gófiri, -ghófiri: *to forgive* (227)
- góle: *craw, gorge* (342)
- gora: *piece/package of cloth* (932)
- goromwe (gorómōe): *kind of lizard* (1016)
- goti, -piga ~: *to kneel down* (21)
- gúbari: *thick black cloud* (690, 956)
- guduwia (guduíya, gudulia): *pitcher* (781)
- gúnia: *kind of bag* (432, 782)
- gúrtũmu la mzinga: → *gári*
- gusa (-gussa): → -bofya
- gúya: → -kamáta
- hăwá (hawara, hawai): *concubine* (25)

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- hába: *a small thing, a few* (1017)
- haba (habba): *gum, lime* (433)
- habeshi, mhabeshi (Habushia, Muhabusha, muhabeshía): *Abyssinian* (296)
- haji: *man/woman who has been to Mecca* (228)
- hamna: → *ghamma*
- hangóe: *hook; crookedness* (22)
- hanzúa: *a kind of game* (23)
- hariaa (harióe): *shout* (172)
- hassi, hassai: → *muhasi*
- hatía: *crime, transgression* (24, 957)
- hëshíma: *honour, present* (26)
- hítimu, -hitima: *to finish one's book-learning* (27)
- hizi: *to coundfound, disgrace* (28)
- hongéra: *to wash circumcised part* (370)
- horohóro: *kind of bird* (598)
- huri: → *batéla*
- ibáda: *service* (229)
- i'dili, -idilisha: *to learn good behaviour, to teach one reason* (29)
- i'ga: *to use words of another language* (196)
- ináma: *to stoop, bend down* (197)
- ipa: *to desire* (30)
- i'pi, -piga ~: *to strike with knuckles of the fist* (343, 958)
- isa: *to love, please, swallow up* (31)
- jadi (jaddi): *hunger, starvation* (32)
- jáfu: *kind of basket* (783)
- jága: *frame-work for putting corn* (784)
- jaha (chāhă): *power* (217)
- jaha (chāhă), kilingo cha ~: *gate of paradise* (217, 997)
- jamanda (chamánda): *kind of basket* (748)
- jamvi: *large mat* (785)
- janaba (chanába): *uncleanness after cohabitation* (337)
- janja: *impostor* (33)
- jaro: *thoroughfare* (34)
- jasi, jassi: *kind of ornament* (786)
- javi (jafi): *insect* (434)
- jawa (jawi): *kind of cloth* (787)
- jeléza: *buoy* (788)
- jembe: → *kiěmbe*
- jenga: → *-waka*
- jengo: → *chēngo*
- jerari (cherári): *kind of rope* (754)
- jérife: → *chérife*
- jíja: *squeezed substance of cocoa-nut* (435)
- jiji ya nazi: → *taki*
- ji-lisha: *to eat for one's-self, to enjoy* (281)
- jina: *name* (35)
- jinamizi (jinamísi): *kind of fish* (600)
- jinni (jinni): *evil spirit* (230)
- jípu: *boil* (372)
- jítenga: *to go out of the way* (36)
- jíwe: *stone, rock* (173)

- johari (chohári): *jewel; kind of bird* (588)
 jóko: → *tóko*
 jonswe (chónsöe): *cripple* (37, 366)
 juba: → *chuba*
 Juba (Chüb, Djub, Jüb): *river* (291)
 Júju: → *Chuchu*
 juni (junni): *water-bird* (602)
 juya (chuía, chuya): *kind of rope* (758)
 juzuu (chüzúú): *section of book* (218)
 kāta: → *upáwa*
 kaamóshi, kamoshi: *soot caused by smoke* (791)
 -kábiti: → *-kamáta*
 kafára: *superstitious charm* (231)
 káfila: *caravan* (198)
 kaftáni: *upper-coat of Arabs* (792)
 kahati (káhadi): *epidemic* (373)
 kálāmu: *reed pen* (793)
 kalasha: *piece of ivory* (794)
 kálīma: *word* (38)
 -kalía: *to sit up, wait for one* (39)
 kalipa (kálība): *to be sharp* (795)
 -kamáta: *to catch, arrest* (959)
 kámbā: *rope* (960)
 kando: *deserted dwelling-place* (691)
 Kangawéa: → *Kongowéa*
 kanja: *twisted cocoa-leaves* (796)
 kanju: *cashew-apple* (437)
 kanu: *weasel* (603)
 kanya (kánia): *medicine* (374)
 kanzi: *dish prepared of various ingredients* (438)
 kanzu: *coat* (797)
 kar: *a million* (933)
 kárāmu: *feast* (40)
 karafuu (grǎfū): *clove* (431)
 kária: *town* (41)
 kasa (kassa): *turtle* (604)
 kasimile (kassiméle): *pure milk of nazi* (439)
 kásiri, lasiri ~: *from 4 to 5 o'clock p.m.* (961)
 kaskázi, kasikasi: *wind from north-west* (692)
 kaṭu (kätü, kattu): *kind of gum* (436)
 katháni: *part of Mombas* (297)
 káya: *chief place of the Wanika* (298)
 kayámba: *stalks of mtama* (440)
 kebába: *measure* (934)
 kengée ya jua: *disk of the sun* (693)
 kengée ya mléli: *feathers of ostrich* (798)
 kéwa ya udóngo: *pots of clay* (799)
 khatari: *danger, bold* (174)
 kírú: *leathern mask* (800)
 kía: *kind of latch* (962)
 kiálio: *corn requisite; supper; cross pieces put in cooking-pot* (441)
 kiáma: *overflowing* (232)
 -kiamámba: *to become too dry* (442)

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- kiambaza: → *kiwambáza*
- kiámo, kilámo: *beestings (605)*
- kianga: → *chána*
- kiáte (kiate): *orphan? (42)*
- kiati: *squib, cracker (801)*
- kiátu: *shoe, sandal (802)*
- kibágo: *footstool (803)*
- kibáku: *spot, stain (804)*
- kibakuli: *kind of mtama (443)*
- kibánda cha usso: *forehead (345)*
- kibara (kibarra): *little wilderness (694)*
- kibarabara: *long fish (44)*
- kibarángo: *small heavy stick (805)*
- kibatu: *vessels of tin (806)*
- kibauro: *miserable talk (199)*
- kibéte: *small foot*
- kibilibili, nywele (gnuella) za ~: *woollen hair (347, 963)*
- kibobwe (kibóbue): *piece of cloth (964)*
- kibodóo: *little piece of wood (807)*
- kibondwe (kibóndwe): *rice ground with water (444)*
- kibúmba cha tómbako: *small case or box (445)*
- kibunju (kibúngu): *large tress-work (809)*
- kibuyu (kibúgu): ? (808)
- kidáka: *cocoa-nut in its first stage of growth (446)*
- kidánga: *young juiceless lemon (447)*
- kidémbe, kilími: *speaking with tongue always on teeth (200)*
- kidéme: *large intestines (349)*
- kidiku: *precious stone; sth. broken (810)*
- kidóko: *smacking with tongue (201)*
- kidonda (kiónda): *wound (381)*
- kidongóo: *small clod of clay (695)*
- kidúdu: *confusion (45)*
- kidudúmi: ? (811)
- kidunári, mpungwa wa ~: *sort of rice (448, 965)*
- kidúndu: *calabash (812)*
- kidúndu cha usso: *forehead (812)*
- kidzoi: *Wanika (299)*
- kiēmbe, jembe: *triangular point (813)*
- kienzi: *rude kind of bier of litter (449)*
- kifamfáni, papási, pási: *kind of insect (606)*
- kifisifisi, mfisifisi: *one who does not wish to have to do anything with another (47)*
- kifumánzi cha Kihindi: *little bell (814)*
- kifúmba: → *fumba*
- kifumbu cha ku tujía názi: *kind of bag/basket (815)*
- kifungo cha (ja) dini: *intercessor (175)*
- kifunifuni, -lala ~: *to sleep on the belly (350)*
- kifuvu (kifúfu) cha nazi: *hard/empty shell of cocoa-nut (450)*
- kigae (kigai, kigáya, kijáya): *piece of broken pottery (816)*
- kigego (kijego): *cheek-tooth (234)*

- kignóгно: *twang* (202)
- kigúgu: *close together* (818, 966)
- kigúmba: *iron barb of an arrow* (1018)
- kigunamáwe: *kind of fish* (607)
- kiguni (kigunni) cha tende: *kind of bag* (819)
- kigunzi: *day before siku ya muaka* (696)
- kigúta: *grove* (233)
- kigwe (kígũe, júgue): *cord, string* (817)
- kihéma: *little shed* (820)
- kiinimacho (kiinimato): *blind* (351)
- kija kazi: → *mjá kázi*
- kijalúba: *kind of box* (821)
- kijamánda: → *jamanda*
- kijána: *boy, girl* (50)
- kijapi: *sign on foreheads* (300)
- kijenjele (cha achari): *acid sauce* (451)
- kijingajinga: *language of fools* (282)
- kijíwe: *eruption on the face* (375)
- kijóli: *band of slaves* (51)
- kijóm̄ba: *referring to Suahili* (301)
- kijóngo: *back* (376)
- kijoróro: *wild animal* (608)
- kikáka cha limáu: *lemon rind* (452)
- kikéti: *kind of blue bead* (822)
- kikisa (-kikissa): *to speak in broken words* (203)
- kiko: *pipe* (823)
- kiko cha Wagalla: *Galla market place* (52)
- kikóa: *banquet* (1019)
- kikoákui/kikuakui, pepo ya ~: *whirlwind* (697)
- kikolólo cha mtúzi: *sauce made by roasting peas* (453)
- kikúa: *root of the mlilana tree* (454)
- kikuakui, pepo ya ~: → *kikoákui*
- kikumba nguwe (kikúmba unguúe): *small knob of Turkish corn* (456)
- kikúnda: *measure* (936)
- kikúndi: *small company of men* (53)
- kikuyu cha mukóno: *elbow* (352)
- kikwapa (kikuápa): *small leaf growing on stalk of tobacco-plant, bad smell of the mouth, perspiration from the arm-pit* (455)
- kilálo, kilalio: *sleeping place* (824)
- kilámo: → *kiámo*
- kiléfi: → *kilevi*
- kileléta: *top of tree* (457)
- kiléo: *any intoxicating matter* (378)
- kiléta: *child which cuts its upper teeth first* (353)
- kilevi (kiléfi): *small canoe* (825)
- kilimaṭo (kilimato): *sorcerer* (235)
- kilími: → *kidémbe*
- kilíngē: *complicated question* (204)
- kilíngē cha uganga: *process of healing rheumatic pains by mganga* (379)
- kilingo: *notch; shed* (827)
- kilingo, -piga ~: *to plane a tree* (826)
- kima: *kind of monkey* (609)

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- kimánga: *fine grain; Arabian, Arabic* (458)
- kimángo: *small stone; nickname* (54)
- kimbosángo: *kind of red beads* (828)
- kimbugwe (kimbúgue) cha hindi: *small Turkish corn* (459)
- kimburu: *vulture* (610)
- kimbuya (kimbúyu): *standstill* (698)
- kiméрти, kimeríti: *pistol* (829)
- kiméte méte: *glow-worm* (611)
- kimugnúie: *kind of cucumber* (830)
- kimúngu: *corn-bird* (612)
- kingózi: *old dialect of Malindi* (205)
- kingúne: *small crippled; nick-name* (380)
- kinika, mpunga wa ~: → *kidunári*
- kinoéo: ? (1020)
- kínu: *mortar* (831)
- kinungu: *small company of men* (56, 967)
- kinyago (kiníago): *rhyme* (55)
- kinyegere (kiniegére, kiniechére): *ferocious animal* (613)
- kionda/kionja (chonda) mchuzi (mtúzi): *under-lip* (340)
- kióto: *hen's nest* (614)
- kipáku: *black spot of hair* (176)
- kipámba: *fat piece of meat* (382)
- kipámbo: *adornment* (832)
- kipanawázi: *kind of hare* (615)
- kiparya (kipária): *small calabash* (833)
- kipawále: *kind of bean* (461)
- kipénu: *a lean-to; side cabins* (834)
- kipepéo: *kind of fish; tail; kind of instrument; butterfly* (616)
- kipíndi: *measure of time* (236)
- kipingíti: *small ring forming knot of the stalk of sugar-cane* (462)
- kipűépűe: *cutaneous disease* (383)
- kipúli cha shikío: *ear-ornament* (835)
- kirihika moyonimuakwe: *to be irritated or provoked* (57)
- kirúmbi: *magic wand* (237)
- kisa (kissa): → *ukóngöa*
- kisási: *retaliation of bodily harms* (58)
- kisegére: *Indian corn* (463)
- kisélema: ? (1021)
- kishándo: *children's game* (59)
- kishénzi: *referring to matters of Washenzi* (283)
- kishógo: *hollow of the neck* (1022)
- kisíbo: *nickname* (60), → *msimbo*
- kisimwi, kizimwi (kisíműi): *empty coconut* (464)
- kisingía: *whirlpool; fish-hook; stone* (837)
- kisĩtiri (kistiri): *cover, shelter* (838)
- kisólöti: *a piece* (937)
- kisóngo, kisópo: *piece of wood* (206)
- kisópo: → *kisóngo*
- kisudúo: *food after work has been done* (466)
- kisúse: *kind of scorpion* (617)
- kisútu, kisuto: *kind of cloth* (839)
- kĩtema (kitema) kuni: *kind of insect* (619)

- kiṭembe (kitembe): *heavy tongue, lisping* (207)
- kiṭeo (kitéo): *sieve; provision* (62)
- kiṭete (kitéte): *animal like squirrel* (620)
- kiṭindio (kitindio): *place for resting* (843)
- kiṭiti, kitinitini cha usiwa: *bottom of the sea; little thing, rabbit* (238)
- kiṭoja (kitója): *end of coarse species of grass* (469)
- kiṭoronge (kitorónge): *boil* (384)
- kiṭukizi (kitukízi): *busybody* (63)
- kiṭungule (kitungúle): *hare* (622)
- kiṭunusi (kitunúzi): *large fish* (623)
- kitako (kidáko): *haemorrhoidal piles* (348)
- kitámba: *little cow* (618)
- kitámbi: *piece of cloth* (938)
- kitánda: *native bedstead* (840)
- kitángo pepéta: *kind of small pumpkins,* (467)
- kitángo pepéta vya (via) godora: *little pieces of cloth* (467)
- kitanza (kitansa), mbao za ~: *planks* (841)
- kitára: *curve* (842)
- kitendo: *deed, action* (61)
- kitinitini cha usiwa: → *kiṭiti*
- kitóma: *calabash* (812, 844)
- kitótōe: *kind of fish* (621)
- kú: → *mjukuu*
- kitúmbi: → *tumbi*
- kitumbúa: *kind of pancake* (845)
- kiumánzi: *kind of insect* (624)
- kiumbízi: *beating of the drum* (1047)
- kiúnga: *kind of fish* (625)
- kiunguána: *noble, free* (177)
- kiungulía: *rising of stomach* (385)
- kiúnza: *board, plank* (846)
- kiunzi (kiúnze): *turning or contortion of words* (208)
- kivumvu (kifumfu): *grief* (48)
- kivúnga cha nywele (nuelle): *long hair* (64)
- kiwambáza, kiambaza, kiwimbaza: *mud-wall* (847)
- kiwángõa: *kind of snail* (626)
- kiwanyo (kiwánio): *slip of wood* (848)
- kiwe cha uso (usso): *pimple on the face* (386)
- kiwi: *shy bad* (387)
- kiwi cha mato: *dimness* (387)
- kiwúngu cha nywele (nuelle): → *kivúnga*
- kiyoga (kióga): *mushroom* (460)
- kizaliwa (kifialía, kivialía): *person born in the country where he at present resides* (46)
- kizinga (kisinga): *small cannon; beehive* (836)
- kizio (kisío): *cocoa-nut shell with flesh* (465)
- kizúka: *evil spirit* (240)
- kiṭwamgomba (kitoamgomba): *tumbling* (239)

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- kjiatunu (kiatunu, jiatunu): *dessert of sweet pastry* (43)
- kōa: *snail* (627)
- kóbe: *land-tortoise* (628)
- kódo: *part of plantation* (65)
- kodwe (kódüe): *kind of game* (66)
- koe, koi: → *kówe*
- kohózi: *expectorations, phlegm* (388)
- kojózi: *urine* (470)
- kóke ya moto (motto): *large fire on clearing ground for new plantation* (471)
- kokoréka: *to cackle* (968)
- koléa: *to apprehend sb. for debt* (67, 178)
- koléa: *to put proper proportions of ghee etc. into food* (472)
- koma: *man who died and is believed to exist* (241)
- komba, -m~ mtu: *to draw away all the money or property of a person by begging* (68)
- kómbo: *defect, crookedness* (998)
- kómböra: *bomb, shell* (179)
- kómnda, kumda: *coffee-pot* (849)
- koméo: → *kía*
- komío: *canel-bone* (354)
- komwe (kómöe): *patch* (850)
- kóndo ya nyuma (niúma): *afterbirth* (1023)
- konge: *bark of fibrous plant* (851)
- kongo, mnazi ~: *old high cocoa-nut tree; old forest* (473)
- kongo, muezi ~: *first quarter of moon* (699)
- Kongowéa, Kangawéa: *old name of Mombas* (302)
- kongwe (kóngüe): *lead in singing* (1045)
- kopa: *to take goods on credit, to cheat* (69)
- korija (korja): *score, bale* (939)
- kórösho: *cashew-nut* (474)
- korobésa: *male of gnombe etc.* (629)
- kotáma: *long knife* (852)
- kówe, koe, koi: *small red crab* (631)
- kozi (kosi) pingu: *vulture* (630)
- kūási: *kind of animal* (633)
- kuágna: *kind of bird* (632)
- kuba (kubba): *vault-like building* (853)
- kuháni: → *mkoháni*
- kúku: *hen* (634)
- kulungu (kūngu, kuungu): *kind of antelope* (637)
- kuma muámba: *mussel in the sea* (635)
- kumba: *fresh-water fish* (636)
- kumda: → *kómnda*
- kungúni: *bug* (999)
- kúo: *tract of land* (70)
- kupaa (kupā): *lock made of wood* (854)
- kuráku: *preparation of tobacco, sugar, honey* (475)
- kúrūsi wa gnombe: *bullock* (638)
- kusi (kussi): *south (-east) wind* (700, 1025)

- kuta: → *-kamáta*
- kutu ya muezzi: *rust of the moon (701)*
- kuvu (kufu): *green and dirty colour (1024)*
- léa: → *-fúga*
- léu: *provision for journey (476)*
- líma: *to hoe, cultivate (477)*
- limáu: *lemon, citron (478)*
- lindi: *pit, depth (303)*
- líwa: *odoriferous wood of tree growing in Madagascar (479)*
- lumba: *to make a speech (209)*
- maandázi: *pastry work (482)*
- madóro: *miserable talk (210)*
- maénga énga: *that which is neither in the sky above, nor on the earth below (180)*
- mafumbi: *hollows of a hill (484)*
- mafungulía ng'ombe (gnombe): *time to lead cattle to the pasture-ground (485)*
- mafúta: *oil, fat (486)*
- magombea mumo (magombe ya mumo): *ebb-tide (705)*
- máhari: *sum of money given to parents of bride (71)*
- maji: *water (1026)*
- maji ya kunde: *water of kunde (487)*
- majúni: *confection which is intoxicating (390)*
- makengeza (makengésa): → *upógo*
- makúpa: *shallow passage (706)*
- maleléji: *time when monsoons begin to change (707)*
- máma: *mother, name of honour (72)*
- manafunzi: → *mkufúnzi*
- manda, chakula cha (jakula ja) ~: *food (488)*
- mánnga, pilipili za ~: *pepper of Arabia (489)*
- mango mfiringo: *kind of stone (856)*
- manióta: *clitoris (1048)*
- manukáto: *scent, perfume (490)*
- maradhi (márathi) ya mti: *disease of the tree (391)*
- masaa, masazi, masalio (massa): *residue of tembo (492)*
- mashendéa ya mtáma: → *mashindéa*
- mashindéa, mashendéa ya mtáma: *thinly boiled soup (491)*
- máshūa: → *batéla*
- masia (massía), enda ~: *to take a walk (1000)*
- masíka: *burying (708)*
- maskini wa Mungu (meskíni ya mungu): *free but poor person (82)*
- masómbo: *belt girdle (970)*
- mastúkhu: *sister by the same father and mother (76)*
- máta: → *u'ta*
- matana (máhāna): *dreadful disease (389)*
- matanzu (matánsu): *branches, boughs (410)*
- matawále: *banks of a river (709)*
- matélaba, matílāba, matálaba: *law of nature (77)*

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- maténde ya maguu (mǎgú): *swelling of feet* (392)
- matíko: *hardening* (857)
- matúmbũi túmbũi: *swelling of some parts of the cheeks* (393)
- matumbwi (mtúmbui): → *batéla*
- mavuli (mafuli): *umbrella* (483)
- mawaa (mǎwā, mavā): *colours of feather of fowl* (639)
- mazikwa (masíkwa): *all requisites for burying* (75)
- maṭaza (matása): *thick native soup* (493)
- mbalánga: *tetter of the hands or feet* (394)
- mbámbo: *peg for scratching skin* (858)
- mbánde: *low water* (710)
- Mbilikímo: *one who is of two measures or yards* (304)
- mbiu: *buffalo's horn* (78)
- mbóni: *eye-ball; sth. of great value; south* (711)
- mbúba: → *buba*
- mbúku: *of ill fame* (79)
- mburuga (mbúrũga): *tree and fruit* (242)
- mburukénga: *kind of lizard* (640)
- mbúyu: *calabash, baobab tree* (494)
- mchana (mtána): *day-time; noon* (717)
- mcháro: → *mjáro*
- mchege (mjége) wa muhógo: *spoiled cassava* (501)
- mcheukia (mjeukía): *parasitical plant* (502)
- mchoo (mjō, mjóo): *second seed-time* (714)
- Mdahálo: *tribe* (305)
- mdána: *good or bad omen* (243)
- mdenéngoa: *debtor* (80)
- m'dha wa niáma: *portion of meat* (81)
- mdízi: *tree of the forest* (495)
- m'du: *tree* (480)
- mdúdu: *insect* (641)
- mdúdu wa ugónjoa: *worm of sickness* (641)
- mdungumáro: *name of evil spirit* (244)
- meida: *enemy* (284)
- melézi: *floating* (859)
- menya (-ménia): *to take food from dish with the hands; to shell* (496)
- Meríma, Mríma: *hilly land of East Africa* (306)
- mféni: *tree used for mats* (497)
- mfifu: *lazy or idle person* (971)
- mfúmbi, -piga ~: *to push off water with feet* (712)
- mfúmo, mvúmo: *Borassus palm* (499)
- mfúne: *tree straight and tall* (500)
- mfungúo: *first month of Muhammedan year* (245)
- mfuría: → *shamía*
- mgánga: *witch-doctor* (246, 1001)
- mganga-ungo: → *muengelle*
- mgonjwa (mgónjoa): → *mwele*

- Mgúnia, Wagúnia: *Suahili people occupying the land between Lamu Patta (Siwi) and Jub River (307)*
- milihoi (milhoi): *baboon (642)*
- minyoo (mĩnió): → *m'niö*
- mio: → *umío*
- mjä kázi: *female slave (972)*
- mjango: → *m'niö*
- mjáro: *traveller (84)*
- mjepe: *dress (860)*
- mjinga: *fool (1027)*
- mjombakáka: *kind of lizard (643)*
- mjukuu (mtúkú, kitúkú): *great grand-child (104)*
- mjuu (mjū): *land-breeze (715)*
- mkätäa, bei ya ~: *fixed agreement (85)*
- mkada: ? (1028)
- mkája wa mfiázi: *piece of cloth for women (861)*
- mkája wa mzazi (mfiási): → *singa*
- mkamba: *native of Kikamba tribe (1049)*
- mkandaa (mkändā): *kind of tree (503)*
- mkáta: *poor man (1029)*
- mkatále: *stocks (862)*
- mkate (mukáte, mkáte): *slice, bread (532)*
- mkéka: *kind of fine mat (863)*
- mkimbizi: *fugitive, robber (86)*
- mkoháni: *priest (247, 973)*
- mkóndo: *quarrelsome man (88)*
- mkoo (mkó): *dirty fellow (87)*
- mkúa: *kind of tree (505)*
- Mkuafi: *nation in East Africa (308)*
- mkufünzi: *the great teacher (974)*
- mkulivu (mkúlifu): → *mfifu*
- mkúnga: *mid-wife (89)*
- mkúnga: *sea-otter (644)*
- mkurugenzi (mkurugénsi): *guide (90, 1003)*
- mlaji: *eater, glutton (1030)*
- mlimbíko: *waiting for one's turn (91)*
- mlimbolimbo: *bramble-bush; thorn-tree (506)*
- mméa: *second stage of growth (507)*
- mnamavu (mniamáfu): *one who is silent (1031)*
- mnavu (mnáfu): *name of vegetable (508)*
- mnázi: *cocoa; cocoa-nut tree (509)*
- mniéense: *kind of tree (510)*
- Mníka, Níka, uníka: *belonging to the Kinika tribes (309)*
- m'niö: *worm in the intestines (645, 975)*
- mnóda: *little animal (646)*
- mófa: *furnace (864)*
- Mombas: *Arabic name of island of Mombasa, Mombasa (310, 1032)*
- móngu: *mite, weevil (647)*
- mónso: *wild-cat (648)*
- mora (móra): *bag for rice (512, 865)*
- mpáka: *border (92)*
- mpánda: *country of ascending (311)*

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- mpía: *kind of tree?* (513)
- mpíra wa mtória: *caoutchouc* (514)
- m'po: *kind of tree* (481)
- m'põa: *distant land* (312, 702, 976)
- m'põa wa báhari: *sea-coast* (312, 976)
- mpósi: *physician* (94)
- mpúnga: *rice still in the husk* (515, 977)
- mpungúfu wa unguána: *one who is not born free* (95)
- mpwa → m'põa
- mráo wa bunduki: *match of a gun* (866)
- mráshi: *kind of glass* (867)
- Mríma: → *Meríma*
- Mrimangáo: *tribe of East Africans* (313)
- msamesame: *tree* (516)
- msandarúsi: *copal-tree* (517)
- msanye (Msánie): *people near the coast of Malindi* (314)
- Msegéju: *person of the Kisegéju tribe* (315)
- msekenéko: *veneral disease* (395)
- mshenzi: → *mshínzi*
- mshíndi: *kind of tree* (518)
- mshínzi, mshenzi: *native of the Washinzi tribe* (98)
- mshípa: *bloodvessel, nerve* (355)
- mshúko wa dóhori: *toward el ásiri* (716)
- mshúmbi: *a heap* (940)
- msimbo (msíbo, kisíbo): *nickname* (99)
- msímísi, msisímisi: *one who is drowned; swindler* (100)
- m'simu: *monsoon* (703)
- msindano, mpunga wa ~: → *kidunári*
- msiro: *anything which a person does not eat for medical reasons* (396)
- msisi (msissi): *used to blacken mshipi of fishermen* (519)
- msisímisi: → *msímísi*
- m'so: *measure* (941)
- msó wa kuku: *hen which will lay eggs for the first time* (649)
- msóbe msóbe: *turned to one side* (868)
- msómbo: *kind of porridge* (978)
- msonobári: *kind of tree* (520)
- msoroba: *tract of land* (521)
- msudu, msútu: *large bed-curtain* (869)
- msukani: → *nahodha*
- mtahámari: *drunkard* (1033, 1050)
- mtakombe: *name of tree* (522)
- mtáma: *millet* (523)
- mtámle: *white cocoa-tree* (524)
- mṭawanda (mtawánda): *wooden shoe* (870)
- mṭawi (mtáwi): *magician, sorcerer* (1004)
- mtelle: → *mpúnga*
- mténgo: *kind of bier* (525)
- mteuzi (mteúsi): *selecter* (1034)
- m'to: *river* (704)
- mtöndō, mitöndó: *kind of tree* (526)

- mtófu: *one who has been deprived of a thing* (102)
- mtondo goa (tondo góa): *day before the day before yesterday* (728)
- mtúfu: *lean, poor* (103)
- m̄tuku (m̄tũku): *wretched, poor* (105)
- mtukúfu: *great or noble man* (1051)
- mtumíshi: *servant* (1035)
- mtundo goo (góa): *the fourth day* (20)
- mtunge: → *nsío*
- m̄tuzi (m̄túzi): *sauce* (527)
- m̄twa (m'tõa): *termite* (650)
- mtweko (mtueko) wa kanja: ? (871)
- muádiko: *name of a fish* (651)
- muáli: *flame of fire* (872)
- mualimu: → *mkufúnzi*
- muána: *young mistress* (109)
- muandáni: *friend; concubine* (1037)
- muánga: *sorcerer* (248, 1005)
- muánika: *fabulous serpent* (249)
- muánsa, muanza: *kind of music instrument* (873)
- muári: *one who is circumcised* (110, 1052)
- muengelle: *kind of sorrel* (530)
- Muhabusha: → *Habushia*
- muhádimu: *servant* (316)
- muhasi (muhassi, muhassai, hassi, hassai): *eunuch* (111)
- muhiána: *one who opposes another from pride to offend him* (112)
- Muhindi: *native of India* (317)
- muhógo: *shrub of cassava* (531)
- múhua: *maternal uncle* (113)
- muhunzi (muhúnsi): *mason, blacksmith, workman in silver* (114)
- mukari wanakirri: *name of angel* (251)
- mulungu, mungu, muungu: *heaven and God* (252)
- mumémke: *hermaphrodite* (115)
- munda: *large harpoon* (1053)
- mungu: → *mulungu*
- Mungúmba: *mixed tribe of Wadigo and Wasegúá* (318)
- muniandége: *parasitical plant* (533)
- Múnio: *Wapokómo* (319)
- mutzi muiru: *black town on Mount Reale* (320)
- muúmbi: *kind of rope* (874)
- muzimu: *place where sacrifices are offered* (253)
- mvi (m'fi): *arrow* (855)
- Mvita (Mwita): *native of Mombas* (182, 321)
- mvule (mfúle): *kind of tree* (498)
- mvúmo: → *mfúmo*
- mwadhini (muádini): *muezzin* (106)
- mwaka (muaka): *year* (718, 1036)
- mwaladi (muáladi): *young of a sheep/goat* (652)
- mwali (muári): *one who is circumcised* (110)

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- mwambi (muámbi): *backbiter* (107)
- mwamimba (muamímba): *hindrance to pregnancy* (397)
- mwamvi (muamfi): *liberal man* (108)
- mwana wa njia (mana wa ndia): *a way-son* (73)
- mwanachuoni (manajuóni): *child of the book* (74)
- mwangele (muangelle): *kind of tree* (528)
- mwata (muáta, muatawáda): *Euphorbia Kolquall* (529)
- mwele (müelle): *sick person* (979)
- mwenyezi mungu (muignizíngu): *God* (250)
- mwezi (müézi, m'esi): *moon, month* (719)
- mwingereza (mgrésa): *Englishman* (285)
- mwisho (muisho): *end, conclusion* (181)
- Mwita: → *Mvita*
- mwosha (müósha, müóshi): *man/ woman whose business is to wash corpses* (116)
- mwungwana (muunguána): *free man* (117)
- mzé: → *mzee*
- mzee (msé, mzé): *senior* (97)
- mzigo: → *peto*
- mzúngu, misúngu, mizúngu: *understanding, cleverness* (1002)
- mzuzu (msūsu): *idiot* (101)
- nēma, néema: *grace, bounty* (1006)
- nadhiri (náđiri): *vow* (118)
- náfāka: *corn* (535)
- nahodha (nakhóda, nakhóza, nakhúda, nahúda): *captain of vessels* (980)
- nahodha (nakhótha, nakóza el-máli): *commissary of the stores* (119)
- nakóza el-máli: → *nahodha*
- nánga: *anchor* (875)
- nášii: *to despite* (120)
- nasi, nazi: *ripe cocoa-nut* (536)
- nawa: *to wash oneself* (121)
- nazi: → *nasi*
- ndaúlía: ? (1038)
- ndavu (ndáfu): *rotteness* (537)
- ndéfu, ndévu: *beard* (356)
- ndéo: *laxness* (122)
- ndére, unga wa ~: *magic poison* (254)
- ndévu: → *ndéfu*
- ndífu: *web which grows on cocoa-tree* (538)
- ndíga: *root of a shrub* (539)
- ndíwa: *dove* (653)
- ndizi: *banana* (540)
- ndófu, ndóvu: *elephant* (654)
- ndómo ya kikúku: *point of a ferule* (876)
- ndongóá: ? (655)
- ndóto: *dream* (255)
- ndóvu: → *ndófu*
- ndui: *small-pox* (398)

nduma kuwili (nduma kuíli): <i>kind of serpent</i> (656)	-núiza: <i>to cause to receive instruction</i> (257)
ndúme za mpúnga: <i>rice still in the husk</i> (541)	numbi: <i>draught of fish</i> (1039)
némsi: <i>good reputation</i> (183)	núngu: <i>porcupine</i> (665)
ng'amba (gnámba): <i>kind of sea turtle</i> (596)	núngu: <i>piece, portion</i> (942)
nganiáwa: → <i>kinungu</i>	nyama (níama), maradhi (marathi) ya ~: <i>kind of disease</i> (981)
ngáwa: <i>civet cat</i> (657)	nyani (gniánni): <i>kind of monkey</i> (597)
n'ge: <i>scorpion</i> (658)	nyoka (nioka): <i>serpent</i> (661)
ng'gwe (n'güe): <i>portion of land</i> (534)	nyuki (niúki): <i>bee</i> (662)
ngóma: <i>drum</i> (877)	nyungunyungu (niúngu niúngu): <i>sores in the leg</i> (400)
ng'ombe (gnombe): ? (1015)	nyungunyungu (yungayunga): <i>worm</i> (686)
ngúmi, -piga ~: → <i>i'pi</i>	nyuni (niúni): <i>bird</i> (663)
ngurumo (mgúrūmo): <i>thunder</i> (713)	-paga: <i>to strike hard</i> (666)
ngurúnga: <i>large rock</i> (720)	pagáro: <i>charm</i> (259)
nguu (ngú): <i>shark</i> (659)	-pagáza: <i>to cause to seize or carry</i> (258)
ngúva: <i>kind of fish</i> (660)	pagwa (págōa): <i>barb of an arrow</i> (882)
níama, maradhi (marathi) ya ~: <i>kind of disease</i> (399, 981)	pamámba: <i>where there is a rock</i> (322)
niána: <i>iron head of an arrow</i> (878)	-pambanya (-pambánia): <i>to out-talk, belie</i> (123)
nika: → <i>Mníka</i>	pambo: → <i>upambo</i>
nika, marathi ya ~: <i>wilderness</i> (309)	panda ya ndía, ndía panda: <i>road of dividing</i> (260)
nikaha (mikáha): <i>marriage</i> (83)	pápa: <i>shark</i> (667)
niota: → <i>manióta</i>	-papasa (-papassa): → <i>-bofya</i>
nisi (nissi): <i>part of the loom</i> (879)	papási, pási: → <i>kifamfáni</i>
njúga: <i>kind of bell</i> (880)	papási, pási: <i>ticks</i> (606, 668)
nóndo, nóundo: <i>monster; insect</i> (256)	papáyu: <i>papaw</i> (542)
nóundo: → <i>nóndo</i>	-para: → <i>-paria</i>
nsáo: <i>bullock</i> (664)	
nsío: <i>kind of water-jar</i> (881, 982)	

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- parara: *kind of bird* (669)
- paria, -para: *to gain property by gambling* (286)
- pási: → *papási*
- paṭapaṭa (padapada): → *kigúgu*
- páu: → *upáu*
- paura, nánga ya ~: *large anchor* (883)
- péle: *cutaneous disease* (401)
- péleka: *to send, convey* (983)
- pémbe ya nyoka (nioka): *serpent's horn* (670)
- pénu: *aperture of the urethra* (357)
- pépo: *winds* (721)
- pesa: *small copper coin* (184)
- peto: *bag of corn* (984)
- pika: → *-andaa*
- pílipili: *pepper* (543)
- pingu ya hirizi: *charm* (261)
- pishi: *measure* (943)
- poáni ya bahari: → *m'põa wa báhari*
- pójo: → *tóko*
- pongózi: *kind of sea-mussel* (671)
- ponya (-pónia): *to make well* (185)
- posho: *ration* (124)
- potóe: *crookedness* (125)
- pukusa (-pukussa) mahindi: *to rub Indian corn* (544)
- pumba: → *tóngé*
- púnga pepo: *to cite and expel spirit* (262)
- púnje la dafu: *young cocoa-nut* (545, 985)
- pura: → *-táya*
- pure: *mixture of mbázi and mahindi* (546)
- pwa (põã): *dry land, coast* (722)
- rangáite: *kind of dance* (126)
- ratili (rotteli, rotli): *a weight* (944)
- reale (reáli, rea): *German crown* (884)
- rifa (riffa) la jungu: *kind of cover of clay* (885)
- riháni: *name of planet; perfume* (723)
- roho, rokho: *soul, spirit, breath* (263)
- rokho: → *roho*
- ruzuna (rusuna): *remedy made of eggs, sugar, ghee* (547)
- sātu: → *sadu*
- sabuni: → *jawa*
- sádaka: *sacrificial offering* (264, 1007)
- sadu: *monstrous snake* (672)
- sagía, jiwe la ~ unga: *mill-stone* (886)
- sáhári: *country in Arabia; kind of cloth* (887)
- saka: *good which must be given to God* (265)
- sálafu, siafu: *kind of ant* (673)
- sámăki: *fish* (674)
- sámadi: *dung, manure* (549)
- samba (sămbā): *fruits of msămbā tree* (548)
- sambamba: *side by side, close together* (888, 987)
- sámmăha: *kind of gum* (550)
- Sanguáya: *tract of land* (323)

- sánjar: → *sambamba*
 -sega: *to tie cloth round the loins (1008)*
 sehéwa: *salt fish (675)*
 senekári, senkári: *government (889)*
 serikali: → *senekári*
 shadoro (shóodoro): *name of a cloth (892)*
 sháiri: *sententious song (1054)*
 shamía: *kind of cloth (890, 988)*
 shána: *kind of fish (676)*
 shánga: v.: *to split; ruined town near Malindi (324)*
 shánga: *south (324, 725)*
 shángo: *vomiting caused by worms (402)*
 -sharika: → *-shírika*
 -shika: → *-kamáta*
 -shinda: *to stay, pass, exceed (186)*
 shindwa (shíndoa): *kind of play (1055)*
 -shírika, -sharika: ? (266)
 shizi (shísi): *soot on cooking pots (551)*
 shóbōka: *said of a brush (891)*
 shugálo, búnduki ya ~: *kind of musket (893)*
 shúli la niumba: *front-side of a house (894)*
 shúnda: *kind of basket (895)*
 shúpi: *kind of basket (896)*
 -shuta: → *-chamba*
 siafu: → *sálafu*
 siáfu: *kind of ant (677)*
 sifũle: *meddler (128)*
 siku ya muaka: *day of the year (129)*
 simbáti: *kind of wood (553)*
 simo: *memorable saying, name (211)*
 síndigal: *Indian soldiers (130)*
 singa, nywele (gnuelle) za ~: → *kibilibili*
 -singámiza: *to upbraid, rally (131)*
 -sinzilia (-sinsilia): ? (1040)
 siráta: *way, road (269)*
 -sisa: *to be on low diet (133)*
 sisi, zizi: *enclosure (1009)*
 Siu: → *Siyu*
 Siyu, Siu: *town on the island of Pata (325)*
 sombo: *kind of belt (897)*
 -songóa: *to wrest (134)*
 Sosobráni: *settlement of Dahálo (326)*
 súfii, usúfii: *hermit, Sufi (135)*
 suráta: *road to Paradise (269)*
 surusúngi: → *nahodha*
 -ṭabiri (tábiri): *to soothsay (270)*
 tagga (tǎgá): *thick part of large branches (555)*
 -ṭahiri (táhiri, tahiríwa): *to be circumcised (139)*
 Takaúngu: *large village near Kilefi bay (327)*
 ṭaki (taki, jiji) ya nazi: *ground nazi (557, 989)*
 tako (ya) wajakazi: *buttocks of female slaves (1010)*
 tambázi: *kind of disease (403)*
 tambázi: → *nyama (níama), maradhi (marathi) ya ~*

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- támbi: *kind of play with a drum (140)*
- tambo: *kind of string; play with buttons (898)*
- tămbú, tambúu: *leaf of betel-tree (556)*
- ṭandaa (tăndā): *plain (726)*
- tânde: *small tortoise (678)*
- tando: *carving, tattooing (141)*
- tando: *spider's web (1042)*
- tando (tându): *white membrane on the eye (358)*
- tanga mbíli: *time when natives can sail from south to north; funeral rites (142)*
- tangalisi: → *msómbo*
- ṭange (tange): *new plantation (558)*
- ṭanu (tánu): *splinter (559)*
- tápo: *division (188)*
- tatai: *clever, cunning (189)*
- ṭaṭu (tatu): *acidity, ferment (560)*
- ṭaumu (táumu): *shore (899)*
- táya, -pura: *to wash; impute (900)*
- ṭazia (tasía, taazia): *mourning (137)*
- ṭego (tego): *charm, spell (271)*
- telahéki: *small powder-horn (901)*
- teléa: *to descend (143)*
- teléle: *finer part of flour (561)*
- tembo: *palm-wine (562)*
- ṭenga (tenga): *coarse flour (563)*
- ṭepekuzi, ṭepukuzi (kitapukúzi): *little sprig of a tree (468)*
- téta, -t'et'éa: → *deṭea*
- téte, maradhi (marathi) ya ~: *small pox (404)*
- t'et'ea: → *-kokoréka*
- téu ya udóngo: *hill of clay (727)*
- thámini: → *-dámíni*
- tíkisa: *to wait for a man (144)*
- ṭimvi (tímfi): *child who is supposed to be precursor of calamity (272)*
- tina: *to circumcise (145)*
- tíne: *gland of penis (359)*
- tine (tinne): *red ant (680)*
- tökā, chokáa: *lime (902)*
- tóko, jóko, pójo: *kind of grain of a plant (565)*
- tokosa (-tokóssa) manéno: *to understand a language thoroughly (212)*
- tómbaku, tumbako: *tobacco (566)*
- tómo, tómùe la chuma (juma): *iron dross (903)*
- tómùe: → *tómo*
- tonga la dafu: → *púnje la dafu*
- tóngé: *handful of boiled rice (990)*
- ṭongo (tongo): → *upógo*
- ṭongo (tóngo) za jito: *white matter running from the closed eye (147)*
- tóno: *kind of fish (681)*
- tósa, tóza: *pipe for smoking (904)*
- totovu (dodófu, totófu): *kind of fish (590, 682)*
- towelea (-toeléa) wali kwa (kua) mtuzi: ? (564)

- ṭuaṭua (-tuatúa) kichwa kiumacho (kítoa kiumájo): *to rub an aching head with the hand* (360)
- tufáni, tufánu: *storm* (729)
- tuguu (tǔgú): *kind of fish* (683)
- ṭuka (tǔkǎ): *to become meagre; to be miserable* (406)
- túle: *kind of insect* (684)
- tuma: → *-péleka*
- tumbako: → *tómbaku*
- tumbáwe: *coral-rocks used as mill-stones* (905)
- ṭumbi, tumbi: *kind of basket* (906)
- ṭume (túme): *fear, danger* (138)
- tutu: → *msómbo*
- twanga (-tuánga): *to clean corn from husk* (567)
- ṭweshá (tuésha): *to pay an evening visit* (148)
- uáhadi: *covenant, agreement* (1056)
- ubabwa (ubáböa) wa mtoto: *soft food for children* (571)
- ubátu wa sifuri: *brass plate* (908)
- ubeleko: *cloth worn by women* (149)
- uchúkui: *kind of rice* (572)
- u'di: *odoriferous tree* (568)
- udóngo: *clay* (909)
- ufu: *death* (573)
- ufu wa nazi: → *ṭaki (taki) ya nazi*
- ufu wa názi: *rasped názi* (573)
- ugánga: *white magic, medicine* (246)
- ugúndi: *young cocoa-nut* (574)
- ujengeléle: → *chengeléle*
- u'ji: *gruel* (569)
- ujúfi, ujúvi: *knowledge* (991)
- ujusi, jussi: *offensive smell* (274)
- ukaango (ukángo): *earthen pot* (910)
- ukambā: → *kámbǎ*
- ukili (ukiri): *stripe of fine matting* (911)
- ukiri: *to deny* (150)
- ukóngöa: *stone, kernel* (992)
- ukoo (ukó): *uncleanliness* (151)
- ukópue: *channel, gutter* (912)
- ukumbuu (ukǔmbú): → *masómbo*
- ukurāsa: *page* (913)
- ukúta: → *bóma*
- ukware (ukuáre): *lascivious love* (152)
- ulánifu: *cursing* (153)
- ulímbo límbo: → *mlimbolimbo*
- ulími: *tongue* (1043)
- ulimwengu (uliméngu): *whole sphere of luminous matter* (154)
- ulíndi: *piece of wood* (914)
- ulíngo: *watch on plantation* (915)
- uliwa: ? (1044)
- u'mbu wa maji: *open sea* (730)
- umbúka: *getting sores* (408)
- umío, mio: *alimentary canal, throat* (361)
- unga: *flour, powder* (275)
- Ungama: *Formosa bay near Malindi* (328)

EXPLORING KRAPF'S DICTIONARY

- u'ngo: *joint, member, hymen (155)*
- u'ngũ, -fania ~: *to make place clear (570)*
- u'ngũe ya kámba: → *ng'gwe*
- U'ngũjä: *Zanzibar (329)*
- ungúu: *heap of corn (575)*
- uníka: *country of Wanika (309), → Mníka*
- unju (unio): *morning wind (731)*
- unyamezi (Uniamézi): *large tract of inland country in East Africa (330)*
- upambo: *piece of wood (916)*
- upánga: *sword; cock's comb; piece of wood (917)*
- upáu: *rafters, spars (918)*
- upáwa: *flat ladle (993)*
- upénu: *part of the roof (919)*
- upépo: → *pépo*
- upógo: *distortion of the eye (994)*
- upóle: *casting down of the eyes, meekness (156)*
- uposo (uposso): *sum paid to woman by future husband (157)*
- uráibu: *mixture for chewing (576)*
- uramberambe (urambi rambi) wa dafu: *young cocoa-nut (577)*
- urári: *evenness (158)*
- urémbo: *adornment (920)*
- urúri, urúru: *folly, ignorance (159)*
- ushánga: *beads (921)*
- ushíngo, ushungu: *vegetable poison (578)*
- ushungu: → *ushíngo*
- usíku: *night (732)*
- usío, uzío: *net to catch fish (922)*
- usúfii: → *súfii*
- u'ta: *bow and arrows (907)*
- uwánga: *tuberous plant (580)*
- uwézo wa niumba: *adorning of a wall (923)*
- uzia (usía) wa meno: *bluntness of teeth (579)*
- uziwa (usíwa): *open sea (733)*
- vanda: *exhausted sugar-cane (581)*
- viabío: *jubilation (161)*
- vukuta (-fugúta) mifua: *to blow the bellows (771)*
- vuli (fuli): *beginning of north-wind (689)*
- Vumbo: *river Jub (331)*
- wāwe: *grandmother; kind of song (166)*
- wásũ: *very great noise (165)*
- Wabúndi, Waboondi: *a people occupying the low land between Usambara Mountains and the sea (332)*
- waga: *to kill (162)*
- Wagúnia: → *Mgúnia*
- wájibu: *necessity, duty (276)*
- waka (-wakka): *to build, construct (72)*
- waka (-wakka): *to build, construct (924, 995)*
- wakámo: *middle-aged person (163)*
- Wakatwa (Wakátõa): *tribe of people in the vicinity of Barawa (333)*
- wakía: *small weight (945)*

- wáli: *cooked rice* (582)
wáli: → *mpúnga*
wáme: *sea-monster* (277)
wánda: *antimony; finger's breath; yard* (164)
wángo, -piga ~: *to chop out a tree* (925)
wangwa (wángõa, wangüa): *level tract of sand* (734)
wáno: *shaft of arrow* (926)
watwa (Wátoa): *Galla people* (334)
wáya: *potsherd; earthenware dish* (927)
wēngu: *kidney* (362)
wembezi (uembési): *disease in the chest* (407)
wimbi la ku úmka: → *-eléa ya wimbi*
wimbi la mkóba: → *-eléa ya wimbi*
winda-winda (wínda): *kind of ant* (685)
wino wa -andika: *writing ink* (928)
-wisa: → *-isa*
yache: *aunt, cousin* (167)
-yongóa: *to be carried* (168)
yungi: *water-lily* (583)
zalzala (selsel) ya nti: *earthquake* (724)
-zama (-sáma): *to sink* (986)
zawadi (sawádi): *present* (127)
-zia (-sía): *to sow; drive away; leave behind; trust one with; give sentence* (552)
zimda (simda): *kind of spice* (554)
-zimu (símũ, zímũ): *to become invisible* (267)
- zimwi (símũ, zímũ): *ghoul, ogre* (268)
-zira (-sira, -azíra): *to abstain, despise* (132)
-zua (-sūa): *to search* (1041)
-zuíá: → *-kamáta*
-zuka (-suka): → *-zama*
-zungumza (-sungúmza, -zumgumza): *to chat, talk* (136)

4.2 Index English – Swahili

- abstain, to*: sira, azira (132)
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- bag*: furúngu (775)
- bag (kind of ~)*: gúnia (432, 782), kifúmbu (815), kigunni cha tende (819), móra (512, 865)
- bail, to*: dámini, thámini (221)
- banana*: ndizi (540)
- band, company of travellers*: cháro, járo (11)
- baobab*: mbúyu (494)
- basket*: chamánda (748)
- basket (kind of ~)*: dúndu (765), jáfu (783), shúnda, kishúnda (895), shúpi (896), tumbi, kitúmbi (906)
- beads*: ushángá (921)
- bean (kind of ~)*: kipawále (461), dengo, dengu (423)
- beard*: ndéfu, ndévu (356)
- bedstead*: kitánda (840)
- bee*: niúki (662)
- beestings*: kiámo, kilámo (605)
- beg, to*: komba (68)
- begin, to*: búni (171)
- bell (kind of ~)*: kifumánzi cha Kihindi (814)
- bell (little)*: njúga (880)
- bellows (parts of ~)*: kéwa (799)
- belly, on the ~*: kifunifuni (350)
- belt*: sombo (897, 970)
- bend down, to*: ináma (197)
- bier*: kienzi (449), mténgo (525), chenénza, chenéza, jenénza (753)
- bird-lime*: mlimbolimbo (506)
- blacksmith*: muhúnsi wa juma (114)
- blind*: kiinimato (351)
- blood money*: fidia (16)
- bloodvessel*: mshípa (355)
- blow bellows, to*: fugúta (771)
- blue bead*: kikéti (822)

- board (with lines for playing pebbles):*
estorange (768)
- boat (large):* batéla (738, 948)
- boil:* jípu (372), kitorónge (384)
- bomb:* kómbõra (179)
- border:* mpáka (92)
- bottle (kind of ~):* mráshi (867)
- bottom of the sea:* kitíti, kitinitini cha usíwa (238)
- bow and arrows:* u'ta, máta (907)
- box:* kibúmba (445), búeta (747), kijalúba (821)
- box (small):*
- boy:* kijána (50)
- branch:* (ma)tánsu (410)
- branch (thick part of ~):* tǎgá (555)
- bread:* mukáte, mkáte (532)
- breeze:* upépo (721)
- brood, (cause to ~):* atámisa (412)
- build, to:* wakka (924, 995)
- building:* chēngo, jengo (751)
- building (vault-like):* kubba (853)
- bullock:* kúrūsi wa gnombe (638), nsáo (664)
- buoy:* jeléza (788)
- burying:* masíka (708)
- busy person:* kitukízi (63)
- calabash:* mbúyu (494), dúndu (765), kidúndu (812), kipária (833), kitóma (844)
- canel-bone:* komío (354)
- cannon:* kisinga (836)
- canoe:* kiléfi (825)
- caoutchouc:* mpíra (514)
- caravan:* káfila (198)
- carried, to be:* yongóa (168)
- carving:* tando (141)
- case, box:* kibúmba (445)
- cashew-apple:* kanju (437)
- cashew-nut:* kórõsho (474)
- cassava (dried):* goba (430)
- cassava (shrub of ~):* muhógo (531)
- cassava (spoiled):* mjége (501)
- castrated:* muhassi, muhassai, hassi, hassai (111)
- cause, reason:* a'jili, ágili (191)
- chafer:* dúndu (591, 765)
- channel, gutter:* ukópūe (912)
- chapter:* chǔzúũ (218)
- charm:* kafára (231), pagáro (259), pingu (261), tego (271)
- charm, to make a ~:* gágǎ (226)
- chat, to:* sungúmza, zumgumza (136)
- cheek-tooth:* kijego (234)
- child (of ill omen):* tímfi (272)
- chisel:* chubba, jubba (757)
- chop out, to (a tree):* ku piga wángo, mawango (925)
- circumcise, to:* táhiri (139), tina (145)
- citron (large):* furúngu (775)
- civet cat:* ngáwa (657)

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- clay*: udóngo (909)
- clay (cover of ~)*: riffa (885)
- clay (hill of ~)*: téu (727)
- clay (piece of ~)*: gaddi (777), kidongóa (695)
- clay (pots of ~)*: kéwa ya udóngo (799)
- cloth (belt of ~)*: sombo (897), masombo (970)
- cloth (kind of ~)*: jawi, sabuni (787), kisútu, kisuto (839), mkája wa mfiázi (861), sáhári (887), shamía (890, 988), shógoro (892), kitámbi (938), kibóbue (964)
- cloth (pieces of ~)*: kitángo pepéta vya godoro (467), gora (932)
- cloth (to tie a ~ round the loins)*: -sega (1008)
- cloth (worn by women)*: ubeleko (149)
- clothes (kind of ~)*: béberu, beru (739)
- cloud (thick, black)*: gúbari (690, 956)
- clove*: grǎfũ (431)
- coast*: m'poa wa báhari (312, 976), pǎa (722)
- coat*: kaftáni (792), kanzu (797)
- cocoa-leaves (twisted), used for thatching cottages*: kanja, makánja (796)
- cocoa-nut*: dáfu (421), kidáka (446), kisímui, kisimwi (464), nasi, nazi (536), púnje (545, 985), ugúndi (574), urambi rambi (577)
- cocoanut-milk*: kassiméle (439)
- cocoa-nut (rasped)*: ufu (573)
- cocoa-nut (shell of ~)*: kifúfu cha nazi (450), kisío (465)
- cocoa-nut (substance of ~)*: jíja (435)
- cocoa-nut tree*: kóngo (473), mnázi (509)
- coffee-pot*: kómnda, kumda (849)
- coin*: pesa (184)
- concubine*: háwá, hawara, hawai (25), muandáni (1037)
- confusion*: kidúdu (45)
- consul*: balos, balosi (170)
- coral stone*: géngé (779)
- coral-rocks*: tumbáwe, matumbáwe (905)
- cord*: kígũe, júgue (817)
- corn*: kialío (441), kimbúgue, kimbugwe (459), kisegére (463), náfáka (535)
- corn (bag of ~)*: peto (984)
- corn (grains of ~)*: mkéwa (504)
- corn (heap of ~)*: ungúu (575)
- corn-bird*: kimúngu (612)
- counfound, to*: hizi (28)
- cover*: kistiri (838)
- cow (little)*: kitámba (618)
- cramp*: gánzi, jánsi (369)
- craw, gorge*: góle (342)
- crime*: hatía (24, 957)
- cripple*: jónsǎe, chónsǎe (37, 366)
- cripple (small)*: kingúne (380)
- crookedness*: hangóe (22), potóe (125), kómbo (998)

- cross-way*: panda ya ndía, ndíá panda (260)
- cultivate, to*: -lima (477)
- cultivated land*: msoroba (521)
- cup, to*: umíka (409)
- currency*: reáli, rea (884)
- current of the sea*: mkóndo (88)
- curse*: ulánifu (153)
- curtain (kind of ~)*: msudu, msútu (869)
- custom*: matélaba, matílába, matálaba (77)
- cut, to*: tínda (146)
- dance (kind of ~)*: rangáite (126)
- danger*: túme (138), khatari (174)
- dark language*: kilíngé (204)
- day of the year*: síku ya muaka (129)
- day (the fourth ~)*: mtúndo góa (20)
- day-time*: mtána (717)
- death*: a'jali (2), ufu (573)
- debtor*: mdenéngoa (80)
- deny, to*: ukiri (150)
- descend, to*: teléa (143)
- dessert of sweet pastry*: kiatúnu, jiatúnu (43)
- die (pl. dice)*: dádo (760)
- dimness*: jánga cha máto (371), kiwi cha mato (387)
- division*: tápo (188)
- dominion*: e'nzi (222)
- dove*: ndíwa (653)
- dowry*: máhari (71)
- dream*: ndóto (255)
- dress*: mjepe (860)
- drum*: dungumaro (767), ngóma (877)
- drum (beating of ~)*: kiumbízi (1047)
- drunk, to be*: chápa, chapára, jápa, japára (10)
- drunkard*: mtahámari (1033, 1050)
- dung*: sámadi (549)
- ear (part of ~)*: muádini wa shikio (106)
- ear-ornament*: jasi, jassi (786), kipúli (835)
- earthquake*: selsel (724)
- eat for one's-self, to*: ji-lisha (281)
- eater*: mlaji (1030)
- ebb-tide*: magombe ya mumo (705)
- eel*: mkúnga (644)
- elbow*: kikuyu cha mukóno (352)
- elephant*: ndófu, ndóvu (654)
- end*: muisho (181)
- Englishman*: mgrésa, mgrése, mgrési (285)
- evenness*: urári (158)
- evil spirit*: bílisi (216), jinni (230), kizúka (240), mdungumáro (244), wasímu, wazímu (267), símũ, zímũ (268), dumgumaro (767)
- expectorations*: kohózi (388)
- expectorations (of the whale)*: góle la mgúmi (342)
- eye (disease of ~)*: tóngo za jito (147), chamba cha jito (336), upógo (994)
- eye (part of ~)*: tándu (358)
- eye-ball*: mbóni (711)

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- fame (of ill ~)*: mbúku (79)
- fear*: túme (138)
- fearful*: a'fa (278)
- feast*: kárāmu (40), dáku (220), sádaka (264)
- feather of a fowl (colour of ~)*: māvā, mavā (639)
- feathers of the ostrich*: kengée (798)
- ferule (kind of ~)*: ndómo ya kikúku (876)
- finger*: chanda, jánda (338)
- finger (breadth of ~)*: wánda (164)
- finish, to*: hitimu, hitima (27)
- first month*: mfungúo (245)
- fish*: sámāki (674)
- fish (draught of ~)*: numbi (1039)
- fish (kind of ~)*: kibarabara (44), chale (587), dodófu (590), jnamísi (600), kigunamáwe (607), kipepéo (616), kitó toe (621), kitunúzi (623), kiúnga (625), kumba (636), milhoi (642), muádiko (651), ngú (659), ngúva (660), sehéwa (675), shána (676), tóno (681), totófu (682), tuguu (683)
- fish-hook*: kisingía (837)
- flag*: béndera (741)
- flame of fire*: muáli (872)
- flour*: unga (275)
- flour (coarse ~)*: tenga (563)
- flour (finer part of ~)*: teléle (561)
- food*: chandála, jandála (9), posho (124), kanzi (438), kisudúo (466), chakula cha manda (488), ubábōa wa mtoto (571)
- food (to take ~ with hands)*: -ménia (496)
- foot (small)*: kibéte (346)
- footstool*: kibágo (803)
- forehead*: kibánda (345), kidúndu cha usso (812)
- forge, to*: fulía (773)
- forgive, to*: gófiri, ghófiri (227)
- four*: a' rba, arba'a (193)
- fourth day*: mtúndo góa (20)
- fourth part of a pishi*: kebába (934)
- free (adj.)*: kiunguána (177)
- free (not born ~)*: mpungúfu wa unguána (95)
- free person*: adinassi (1), meskíni ya mungu (82), muunguána (117)
- frog*: chúa (589)
- fruit*: mburuga (242), tunda (273)
- fruit (kind of ~)*: buyu (416), papáyu (542), sambaa (548)
- fruit (rind of ~)*: dunge (425)
- fugitive*: mkimbízi (86)
- furnace*: mófa (864)
- future world*: akhéra (192)
- gambling*: paria, para (286)
- game (kind of ~)*: hanzúa (23), kishándo (59), kóđuē (66)
- gift*: adía, athía (190)
- girl*: kijána (50)
- girl (slave ~)*: kija kazi (972)
- go out of the way, to*: jitenga (36)

- God*: muignizíngu (250), mulungu, mungu (252)
- gourd*: kimugnúnie (830)
- government*: senekári, senkári (889)
- grains of corn*: mkéwa (504)
- grandmother*: wāwe (166)
- great grand-child*: mtükú, kitükú (104)
- grief*: kifumfu (48)
- group of men*: kikúndi (53), kinungu (56, 967)
- grove*: kigúta (233)
- gruel*: fukka (427), u'ji (569)
- guide*: mkurugénsi (90, 1003)
- gum*: habba (433)
- gum (kind of ~)*: kätü, kattu (436), sámma (550)
- hair (long ~)*: funga la nuelle (18), kivúnga/kiwúngu cha nuelle (64)
- hair (~ of plats)*: mniére (511)
- hair (spot of ~)*: kipáku (176)
- hair (woollen ~)*: nywele za kibilibili (347, 963)
- hardening*: matíko (857)
- hare*: kitítí, kitinitini (238), kipanawázi (615), kitungúle (622)
- hat*: chapéo, chepéu (749)
- heal, to*: pónia (185)
- healing (process of ~)*: kilíngé cha uganga (379)
- heaped-up measure*: mshúmbi (940)
- hen*: kúku (634)
- hen (lays eggs for the first time)*: msó (649)
- hen (nest of ~)*: kióto (614)
- hen (sound of ~)*: -kokoréka (968)
- hermaphrodite*: mumémke (115)
- hill of clay*: téu (727)
- haemorrhoidal piles*: kidáko (348)
- honey*: a'sáli (411)
- honey (preparation of ~)*: kuráku (475)
- honour*: heshíma, heshimu (26)
- hook*: hangóe (22)
- hook (fish ~)*: kisingía (837)
- horn (kungu)*: kidudúmi (811)
- horn (~ of buffalo)*: mbiu (78)
- horn (~ of serpent)*: pémbé ya nioka (670)
- horn (powder ~)*: telahéki (901)
- house (adornment of ~)*: kipámbo cha niumba (832), uwézo wa niumba (923)
- house (part of ~)*: shúli (894)
- house (ruined ~)*: kando (691)
- hunger*: jaddi (32)
- hyena*: fisi, fissi (593)
- idiot*: msúsu (101)
- ignorance*: upóle (156), urúri, urúru (159)
- imitate, to*: i'ga (196)
- impostor*: janja (33)
- increase, to*: durumána (294)
- Indian soldiers*: síndigal (130)
- ink*: wino wa ku andika (928)

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- insect*: mdúdu (641)
- insect (kind of ~)*: nóndo (256), jafi (434), fundajungu (594), kifamfáni (606), kitema kuni (619), kiumánzi (624), papási, pásí (668), túle (684)
- instruct, to*: núiza (257)
- intercessor*: kifungo ja dini (175)
- intestines*: chengeléle, jengeléle, ujengeléle (339), kidéme (339), ujango (344), kidéme (349)
- intoxicating matter*: kiléo (378), majúni (390)
- iron dross*: tómo la juma (903)
- irritated, to be*: kirihika moyonimuakwe (57)
- ivory (piece of ~)*: kalasha (794)
- joint*: u'ngo (155)
- Juba river*: Chüb, Djub (291)
- jubilation*: viabío (161)
- keep eyes open, to*: angáza (280)
- kidney*: figo (341), wēngu (362)
- kill, to*: waga (162)
- kiss, to*: busu (8)
- kneel, to*: ku piga góti (21)
- knife (kind of ~)*: kotáma (852)
- knock, to*: bisha (7)
- knot (in the cloth)*: bindo (743)
- land*: bara, barra, berría (289)
- land (cultivated ~)*: msoroba (521)
- land (distant ~)*: m'pöa (312, 702, 976)
- land (dry ~)*: pwa (722)
- land (part of plantation)*: kúo (70), n' güe (534)
- land-wind*: mjü (715), unio, unju (731)
- language (broken ~)*: kitembe (207)
- language (decent ~)*: kiteoni (62)
- language of fools*: kijingajinga (282)
- language (unintelligible ~)*: kilíngé (204)
- laxness*: ndéo (122)
- lean (adj.)*: mtúfu (103)
- lean (to become ~)*: tuka (406)
- learn good behaviour, to*: i' dili, idilisha (29)
- leather-bag*: bėti ya rusási (742)
- lemon*: kidánga (447), limáu (478)
- lemon rind*: kikaka (452)
- lime*: haba, habba (433) tókā (902)
- lime (bird ~)*: ulímbo límbo (506)
- liquor (kind of ~)*: bógi, boji (413), shísi (551)
- lock (made of wood)*: kupā (854)
- long, to*: ipa (30)
- love (lascivious)*: ukuáre (152)
- love, to*: isa, wisa (31)
- love (not to ~)*: sira (132)
- lover's song*: → kongwe
- low diet (to be on ~)*: sisa (133)
- low water*: makúpa (706), mbánde (710)
- Madagascar*: Buki, Bukíni (290)
- magic poison*: ndére (254, 275)
- magic wand*: kirúmbi (237)

- male (mammals)*: korobésa (629)
- man (castrated ~)*: muhassi (111)
- man (dead ~)*: koma (244)
- man (deprived ~)*: mtófu (102)
- man (English~)*: mgrésa (285)
- man (free~)*: adinassi (1), muunguána (117)
- man (great ~)*: mtukúfu (1051)
- man (liberal ~)*: muamfi (108)
- man (poor ~)*: mkáta (1029)
- man (quarrelsome ~)*: mkóndo (88)
- man washing corpses*: mwosha (116)
- market day*: chéte (752)
- market place (Galla)*: kiko (52)
- marriage*: mikáha (83)
- marriage customs*: → fungáte
- mask (kind of ~)*: kírú (800)
- mason*: muhúnsi wa mawe (114)
- mat (kind of ~)*: fumba, kifúmba (774), jamvi (785), mkéka (863)
- matting (stripe of ~)*: ukiri (911)
- matting-bag*: kigunni cha tende (819)
- match (of a matchlock-gun)*: mráo (866)
- measles*: buba, mbúba (364)
- measure (kind of ~)*: kipíndi (236), dege, tége (929), gesi (931), kebába (934), kiawánio (935), mshúmbi (940), m'so (941), pishi (943)
- measure, position*: chéó, jéo (12)
- meat (fat piece of ~)*: kipámba (382)
- meat (portion of ~)*: m'dha wa niáma (81)
- meddler*: sifúle (128)
- meekness, gentleness*: upóle (156)
- mid-wife*: mkúnga (89)
- millet*: mtáma (523)
- millet (kind of ~)*: feleféle (426), kibakuli (443)
- million*: kar (933)
- mill-stone*: sagía (886)
- mill-stone (coral rocks used as ~)*: tumbáwe (906)
- miser*: báhili (169, 1012)
- mistress*: muána (109)
- mite*: móngu (647)
- mizzen-mast*: gálme (778)
- Mombasa (old name)*: Fáladi (295), Kongowéa, Kangawéa (302)
- Mombasa (part of ~)*: katháni (297)
- Mombassian*: Mvita, Mwita (182, 321)
- monsoon*: m'simu (703)
- monsoon (last months of ~)*: damáni, demáni (688)
- monsoon (time of changing)*: maleléji (707)
- monster*: nóndo, nóundo (256), wáme (277)
- month*: mũézi, m'esi (719)
- month (first ~)*: mfungúo (245)
- month of the south-monsoon*: damáni, demáni (688)
- moon*: mwezi (719)

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- moon (first quarter of ~):* kongo (699)
moon (rust of ~): kutu (701)
mortar: kínu (831)
mother: mama (72)
mould, to: finánga, finyanga (769)
mourning: tasía, taazia (137), matanga (142)
mouthful of liquid: funda (930)
mud-wall: kiwambáza, kiambaza, kiwimbaza (847)
Muezzin: muádini (106)
mushroom: kióga (460)
music instrument: muánsa, muanza (873)
musket: bunduki ya shugálo (893)
name: jina (35)
narcotic: bóza (415)
necessity: farrathi (15), wájibu (276)
net (kind of ~): usío, uzío (922)
nickname (examples of nicknames): kimángo (54), kisíbo (60), msíbo (99), simo (211)
night: usíku (732)
noise: wäsü (165)
north-wind (beginning of ~): fuli (689)
notch: kilingo (827)
oesophagus: komío (354), umío (361)
ogre: símüi, zímüi (268)
oil, fat: mafúta (486)
oil-mill: kínu (831)
omen: mdána (243)
omen (bad): feli (224)
opposer: muhiána (112)
orange: chúngua, júngua (420)
ornament (kind of ~): góa (20), jasi, jassi (786), kipúli (835)
ornamental ring: furúngu (775)
orphan: kiate (42)
out-talk, to: pambánia (123)
overcome, to: shinda (186)
page: ukurāsa (913)
palm-wine: tembo (562)
palm-wine (kind of ~): shísi (551)
palm-wine, to get ~: géma (429)
pancake (kind of ~): kitumbúa (845)
papaw: papáyu (542)
parable: fumbo (195)
patch (applied to the bottom of a mortar): kómöe (850)
path: mkóndo wa nyasi (88)
pay one's respects, to: amkia (4)
pen: kálāmu (793)
penis (part of ~): tine (359)
pepper: mánga (489), pílpili (543)
perfume: manukáto (490), riháni (723)
perfume, to: fúkiza (772)
period of seven days: fungáte (19)
perish, to: āga (279)
person (circumcised): muári (110)
person (cunning): tatai (189)
person (dirty): mkó (87)

- person (free but poor):* meskíni ya mungu (82)
- person (free):* muunguána (117)
- person (middle-aged):* wakámo (163)
- person (old):* msé, mzé (97)
- person (quarrelsome):* mkóndo (88)
- person (who gives things away):* muamfi (108)
- person (who is not born free):* mpungúfu wa unguána (95)
- person (whose business is to wash corpses):* müósha, müóshi (116)
- physician:* mpósi (94)
- physician (native ~):* mgánga (1001)
- piece, portion:* mukáte, mkáte (532), núngu (942)
- piece (kind of ~):* kisólóti (937)
- piece of clay:* gaddi (777)
- piece of cloth:* kitángo pepeta (467), mkája (861), gora (932), kitámbi (938), kibobwe (964)
- piece of glass:* kigai, kigáya (816)
- piece of ivory:* kalasha (794)
- piece of wood:* ulíndi (914)
- pigmy:* Chuchu (292)
- pigmy (kind of ~):* Mbilikímo (304)
- pimple:* kíwe cha usso (386)
- pipe:* kiko (823)
- pipe (bowl of ~):* bóri (745)
- pipe for smoking:* tósa, tóza (904)
- pistol:* kimérti, kimeríti (829)
- pit:* lindi (303)
- pit for catching elephants:* timbo (679)
- pit (of the neck):* kishógo (1022)
- pitcher:* guduíya, gudulia (781)
- pitcher of copper:* bírika (744)
- place (for sacrifice):* muzimu (253)
- place (open ~):* wánda (164)
- place (resting-~):* kitindio (843)
- place (sleeping-~):* kilálo, kilalio (824)
- plane, to (a tree):* kupiga kilingo (826)
- plank:* kitansa (841), kiúnza (846)
- plantation (new):* tange (558)
- plantation (part of ~):* kódo (65), kúo (70)
- plantation (song about ~):* wawe (166, 1057)
- plantation (watch on ~):* ulíngo (915)
- plate (kind of ~):* kibatu (806), ubátu (908)
- play (kind of ~):* kiníago cha ku-m-teséa muári (55), támbi za ku téza ngóma (140), dadu (761), tambo (898), shíndoa (1055)
- play (bag used in ~):* furúngu (775)
- play (board used in ~):* estarange (768)
- plot of land:* kúo (70)
- poison (kind of ~):* ndére (254), unga wa ndére (275), ushíngo (578)
- poles:* bóriti (746)
- poor (adj.):* mtúfu (103), mtúku (105)
- porcupine:* núngu (665)
- porridge (kind of ~):* fukka (427), msómbo (978)

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- pot (kind of ~)*: kéwa (799), kómnda (849), ukángo (910)
- pot (to put ~ on fire)*: -déleka, -téleka (762)
- potsherd*: wáya (927)
- pottery (broken pieces of ~)*: kigai, kigáya, kijáya (816)
- powder-horn*: telahéki (901)
- power*: chāhă (217)
- power (possessor of ~)*: e'nzi (222)
- present*: sawádi (127)
- present (kind of ~)*: hëshima (26), kifungúa (49), ubeleko (149), fitiri (225)
- priest*: mkoháni (247, 973)
- prostitute*: barábara (6)
- provision for a journey*: kitéo (62), léu (476)
- pulley*: gábi (776)
- pulse (dish of ~)*: borohóa (414)
- pumpkin (kind of ~)*: kitángo pepéta (467)
- purify a woman, to*: aulia (215)
- put a pot on fire, to*: -déleka, -téleka (762)
- quiver*: diáka (764)
- rafter*: upáu, páu (918)
- ration*: posho (124)
- rebel, to*: a'si (5)
- red beads*: kimbosángo (828)
- reputation*: némsi (183)
- requisites for burying*: masíkoa (75)
- resting-place*: kitindio (843)
- retaliation of bodily harms*: kisási (58)
- rhyme*: kiniago (55)
- rice (dish of ~)*: eftári (13), matása (493), u'ji (569)
- rice (handful of ~)*: tónge (990)
- rice (kind of ~)*: kibondwe (444), mpunga wa kidunári (448, 965), mpúnga (515, 977), ndúme za mpúnga (541), uchúkui (572), wali (582)
- rind*: kikáka (452)
- rind (of fruits)*: dunge (425)
- ring (kind of ~)*: kipingíti (462), furúngu (775), njúga (880)
- river*: m'to (704)
- riverbank*: matawále (709)
- rock*: jíwe (173), ngurúnga (60)
- roof (kind of ~)*: dungu (766)
- roof (part of ~)*: upáu, páu (918), upénu (919)
- rope (kind of ~)*: u'ngue (534), cherári (754), chérife, jérife (755), chuía, chuya (758), muúmbi (874), kamba (960)
- rottenness*: ndáfu (537)
- sacrifice, to*: dăhi (219)
- sacrifice (kind of ~)*: mkáfara (231), sádaka (265, 1007)
- sail*: tanga mbíli (707)
- sale or trade of returning*: bei ya mregáa (96)
- sandal*: kiátu (802), mtawánda (870)
- sauce*: mtúzi (527)
- sauce (kind of ~)*: kijenjele (451), kicolólo cha mtúzi (453)

- scholar* (“child or son of the book”):
manajuóni (74)
- score*: korja (939)
- scorpion*: n’ge (658)
- scorpion (kind of ~)*: kisúse (617)
- sea (bottom of ~)*: kitíti cha usiwa (238)
- sea-coast*: mpánda (311), m’põa (312, 976), poa (722)
- sea-monster*: wáme (277)
- sea-mussel*: pongózi (671)
- sea (open ~)*: u’mbu wa maji (730), usiwa (733)
- sea-otter*: mkúnga (644)
- sea-turtle*: gnámba (596)
- seed-time (second)*: mjõ, mjóo (714)
- seize, to cause to ~*: pagáza (258),
→ kamáta (959)
- serpent*: nioka (661)
- serpent (fabulous)*: muánika (249), nóndo (256)
- serpent (horn of ~)*: pémbe ya nioka (670)
- serpent (kind of ~)*: bafe (585), nduma kuíli (656), sadu (672)
- servant*: muhádimu (316), mtumíshi (1035)
- shade of a lamp*: jengéu (789)
- shaft of an arrow*: wáno (926)
- shark*: ngú (659), pápa (667)
- sharp*: káliba (795)
- shed*: dungu (766)
- shed (kind of ~)*: kihéma (820), kilingo (827)
- shoe*: kiátu (802), mtawánda (870)
- shore*: poa (722), táumu (899)
- shout*: viabío (161), harióe (172)
- shrub (kind of ~)*: muhógo (531), uwánga (580)
- shrub (root of ~)*: ndiga (539)
- sieve; provision*: kitéo (62)
- silversmith*: muhúnsi wa fetha (114)
- sister*: mastúkhu (76)
- sit, to*: kalía (39)
- skull*: bongo (335)
- slave*: kifialía, kivialía (46)
- slave (female ~)*: mjakazi (972)
- slaves (group of ~)*: kijóli (51)
- slave (plantation of ~)*: kódo (65), kuo (70), n’gue (534)
- sleeping-place*: kilálo, kilalio (824)
- smacking (with the tongue)*: kidóko (201)
- small pox*: marathi ya téte (404), ndui (398)
- smell*: ujusi, ujussi (278)
- smell (good ~)*: manukáto (490), riháni (723)
- smell (of the mouth)*: kikuápa cha kánoa (455)
- snail*: kōa (627)
- snail (kind of ~)*: kiwángoa (626)
- song (kind of ~)*: nimbo za ulánifu (153), wāwe (166)
- soot*: shísi (551), kaamóshi, kamoshi (791)
- soothsay, to*: tábiri (270)

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sorcerer: kilimato (235), muánga (248, 1005), mtáwi (1004)

sores (in the leg): niúngu niúngu (400)

sores (to get ~): umbúka (408)

soul: roho, rokho (263)

soup (kind of ~): mashindéa (or mashendéa) ya mtáma (491); matása (493), u'ji (569)

south: shánga (324, 725), mbóni (711)

south wind: kussi (700, 1025)

sow, to: sía (552)

speak, to (in broken words): kikissa (203)

speak, to (with tongue on teeth): kidémbe, kilími (200)

speech, to give a ~: lumba (209)

spirit: roho, rokho (263)

spirit (evil): bílisi (216), jinni (230), kizuka (240), mdungumaro (244), símui, zímu (267), dungumaro (767)

spirit (to cite, expel): púnga pepo (262)

splinter: tánu (559)

spoiled, to be: díka (763)

spoiled (~ cassava): mjége wa muhógo (501)

spot: kibáku (804)

spot (of hair): kipáku (176)

spot (on the body): chóa (365)

sprig of a tree: kitapukúzi (468)

squib, cracker (of firework): kiati (801)

stammering: ¹kitémbe (207)

stamp, mark: chappa, jappa (750)

steward: nakhótha, nakóza el-máli (119)

stick (kind of ~): chúo, tjuo (759), fito (770), kibarángo (805)

stomach: jango (344)

stomach (rising of ~): kiungulía (385)

stone: jíwe (173)

stone (kind of ~): kimángo (54), génge (779), kidiku (810), kisingía (837), mango (856), tómue (903), tumbáwe, matumbawe (905), ukóngoa (992), → -sagía (886)

storm: tufáni, tufánu (729)

string: kígue, júgue (817)

string (kind of ~): tambo (898), kamba (960)

stripe of fine matting: ukiri (911)

suck, to: fiónda (367)

sufi: súfii, usúfii (135)

sugar-cane (spit out): vanda (581)

sun (disk of ~): kengée (693)

supper: kialio (441)

swallow up, to: isa, wisa (31)

swear, to make one ~: a'pa, a'fia (214)

swindler: msímisi, msisímisi (100)

sword: kitára (842)

sword (kind of ~): upánga (917)

take goods on credit, to: kopa (69)

talk (miserable): kibauro (199), madóro (210)

talk, to: -sungúmza, -zumgumza (136)

talk, to (out~): -pambánia (123)

- termite*: m'tōa (650)
- tetter (of hands of feet)*: mbalánga (394)
- thoroughfare*: jaro (34)
- throne*: → e'nzi (14)
- thunder*: mgúrūmo (713)
- tinder-box*: ulíndi (914)
- tobacco*: tómbaku, tumbako (566)
- tobacco (preparation of ~)*: kuráku (475)
- top of tree*: kileléta (457)
- town*: kária (41)
- traveller*: mjáro, mcháro (84)
- travellers (band of ~)*: cháro (11)
- tumbling*: kupiga kitoamgomba (239)
- turtle*: kassa (604)
- turtle (kind of ~)*: gnámba (596)
- turtoise*: kóbe (628)
- twang*: kignógno (202)
- uncle (maternal)*: múhua (113)
- uncleanliness*: ukó (151), chanába (33)
- under-lip*: chonda (or kionda) mtúzi (340)
- understand, to*: tokóssa (212)
- understanding*: mzúngu, misúngu (1002)
- upbraid, to*: singámiza (131)
- urethra*: pénu (357)
- urine*: kojózi (470)
- vessel (blood~)*: mshípa (355)
- vessel (kind of ~)*: bírika (744), kibatu (806)
- vessel (with sharp stern)*: beddeni, bédeni (740)
- visit, to*: tuésha (148)
- vow*: nádíri (118)
- wait, to*: -kalía (39), tíkisa (144), -a'di (946)
- waiting for sth.*: mlimbiko (91)
- wash, to*: náwa (121), -hongéra (370), -táya, -pura (900), -chachága, -jajága (951)
- watch on plantation*: ulíngo (915)
- water-jar*: nsío (881, 982)
- water-lily*: yungi (583)
- water-trench*: mfúmbi (712)
- weather (clear)*: chángá (687)
- weight (kind of ~)*: rotteli, rotli (944), wakía (945)
- whirlpool*: kisingía (837)
- whirlwind*: kikoákui, kikuakui (697)
- wilderness*: Nika (309), kibarra (694)
- wind*: pépo (721), tufáni, tufánu (729)
- wind (beginning of north-~)*: fuli (689)
- wind (morning-~)*: unio, unju (731)
- wind (north-west-~)*: kaskázi, kasi kasi (692)
- wind (south/south-east)*: kussi (700, 1025)
- wind (whirl~)*: pepo ya kikoákui (697)
- wine*: devai (424)
- wine (palm~)*: tembo (562)
- witch-doctor*: mgánga (246, 1001)
- wood (kind of ~)*: líwa (479), simbáti (553), ulíndi (914)

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wood (piece of ~): kisóngo (206), kibodóo (807), kiwánio (848), upánga (917)

word: kálíma (38)

words (turning of ~): kiúnze (208)

worm: mdúdu (641), yungayunga (686)

worm (glow-~): kiméte méte (611)

worm (in the intestines): m'niö , mñinió (645, 975)

worship: ibáda (229)

wound: kiónda (381)

wrest, to: songóa (134)

yard: wánda (164)

yard-measure: gesi (931)

year: muaka (718, 1036)

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