

**UCHIBIDOLO: THE ABUNDANT HERDS**  
**A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE SANGA-NGUNI CATTLE**  
**OF THE ZULU PEOPLE**  
**WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COLOUR-PATTERN**  
**TERMINOLOGY AND NAMING-PRACTICE.**  
by  
**MARGUERITE POLAND OOSTHUIZEN**

**VOLUME II**  
**APPENDICES**

# APPENDIX I

## DICTIONARY OF TERMS RELATING TO CATTLE

### SOURCES:

The words in this dictionary are derived from various sources:  
i) Bryant, A.T. 1905. Zulu-English Dictionary. Johannesburg: Wits University Press.

ii) Colenso, J. 1861. Zulu-English Dictionary. Pietermaritzburg: P. Davis.

iii) Doke, C.M. and Vilakazi, B.W. 1948. Zulu-English Dictionary. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

iv) Murray, J.S., 6/10/1956. Cattle. Uncatalogued Ms., Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.

v) Nyembezi, S. and Nxumalo, O.E.H. 1996 (1994 impression). Inqolobane Yesizwe. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter.

vi) Samuelson, R.C.A. 1923. The King Cetywayo Dictionary. Durban: Commercial Printing Company.

vii) Schroeder, B and de la Harpe, R. (Continually updated). Nguni Cattle Register, available from Mr B. Schroeder, 5 The Birches, Victoria Street, Estcourt, Kwa-Zulu-Natal.

The primary source for the words listed below was Doke and Vilakazi's Zulu-English Dictionary and Nyembezi and Nxumalo's Inqolobane Yesizwe, whose lists of cattle terms were comprehensive. Current names for colour-patterns gathered in the field are derived from Schroeder and de la Harpe's Nguni Cattle Register. The lists provided by the Bryant and Samuelson Dictionaries give an idea of the age of some of the names as these were collected in the early part of this century. Unless otherwise specified, each entry is taken from Doke and Vilakazi. Where Doke and Vilakazi do not list a term, the source of the information is acknowledged. Where necessary, a note is provided if additional information is relevant.

Note that 'pc' indicates personal communication.

## DICTIONARY OF CATTLE TERMS

**-abul'umunga** (*inkomo e(yo)bul'umunga*) n + rel. [**<abula** (of flopping down) + **umunga** (mimosa or sweet-thorn: *Acacia karoo*).]

i) Black beast with white mark down its throat resembling mimosa bark which has been peeled back (Bryant, 1905: 126).

[Note: *Inkomo eyobul'umunga* is Bryant's rendering of the colour-pattern. Simelane states that this pattern resembles *ebafazibewela* (pc Simelane to MPO, Sept. 1996).]

**-alukazi** (*isalukazi / izalukazi*) n.

i) Old animal.

ii) Old lady.

**-bafazibewela** (*inkomo ebafazibewela*) n + rel.

i) See **-fazibewela**.

**-bala** (*i(li)bala / amabala*) n. [**<bala** (v.), Ur-B. **-vala**, speck.]

i) Spot, mark, stripe, cattle marking.

[cf. **-bala** (*um/imi*).]

**-bala** (*umbala / imibala*) n.

i) Colour, spot.

[Note: This term is used to denote cattle markings in general. *Amabala ezinkomo* means the markings (including the colours) of cattle.]

**-baneka izinkomo** (*inkomo eyokubaneka izinkomo*) n + rel. [**<baneka** (light up) + **izinkomo** (the cattle).]

i) This beast is no longer known but was sent by the bride's father to the groom's father to 'light up' the *lobolo* cattle. [cf. **-bhaqa** (*u(lu)/izim*).]

**-bantu begugile** (*inkomo engabantu begugile*) n + rel.

i) See **-ntu begugile**.

**-beka** (*umbeka* sg. only) n. [**<beka** (v.), put aside, preserve.]

i) Beast sent with bride for slaughter at her wedding.

ii) Beast given in honour of a newly-appointed chief.

iii) Meat or beer offering to the spirits.

[cf. *-beko (um/imi)*; *-beleko (im/izim)*; *-bheka (um/imi)*;  
*-shoba (i(li)/ama)*.]

*-beko (umbeko / imibeko)* n.

i) As above.

[cf. *-beka (um)*; *-beleko (im/izim)*; *-bheka (um/imi)*;  
*-shoba (i(li)/ama)*.]

*-beleko (imbeleko / izimbeleko)* n. [<*beleka (v.)*, carry on back, wrap around.]

i) Beast presented by a father in honour of his newly-married daughter.

[cf. *-beka (um)*; *-beko (um/imi)*; *-beleko (im/izim)*; *-bheka (um/imi)*;  
*-shoba (i(li)/ama)*.]

*-bende (ububende)* n.

i) Clotted blood, favourite dish made of clotted blood and minced meat.

[cf. *-bomvungokububende (rel.)*; *-gwaqa (rel.)*; *-gwaqa (i(li)/ama; in/izin)*; *-nzotha (rel.)*; *-zotha (in/izi)*.

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi do not give *ububende* as a colour-pattern. Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 55) list *ebubende/ebubendekazi* as a red beast, coloured the same as the spleen. It is also named *inzotha*.

*-bhadu (i(li)bhadu / amabhadu)* n. [<*bhadu (ideo.)*, of a spot or dot.]

i) Large-sized or prominent spot or marking.

[cf. *-bhadu (isi/izi)*; *-bhadubhadu (ama)*; *-gqaba (i(li)/ama)*; *-zibhadu (rel.)*.]

*-bhadu (isibhadu / izibhadu)* n.

i) Prominent spot or mark.

[cf. *-bhadu (i(li)/ama)*; *-bhadubhadu (ama)*;  
*-gqaba (i(li)/ama)*; *-zibhadu (rel.)*.]

*-bhadubhadu* (*ama*, pl. only) n.

See above.

[Note: The term *ibhadi* in Xhosa means springbok and is descriptive of a beast with white stripes along back and belly, like that of the *inkone* pattern (McLaren, 1963: 6).

[cf. *-bhadu* (*i(li)/ama*); *-gqaba* (*i(li)/ama*); *-zibhadu* (rel.).]

*-bhangqu* (*i(li)bhangqu* / *amabhangqu*) n. [*<bhangqu* (ideo.), of marking with striped pattern (as hut framework, mat, clay decoration).]

i) Beast (cattle) black or red with white stripes on small of back and down the sides.

[cf. *-bhangqule* (*i(li)/ama*); *-bhanqu* (*i(li)/ama*); *-bhanqule* (*i(li)/ama*); *-lunga* (*i(li)/ama*); *-qola* (*i(li)/ama*); *-waba* (*i(li)/ama*).]

*-bhangqule* (*i(li)bhangqule* / *amabhangqule*) n.

i) As above.

[cf. *-bhangqu* (*i(li)/ama*); *-bhanqu* (*i(li)/ama*); *-bhanqule* (*i(li)/ama*); *-lunga* (*i(li)/ama*); *-qola* (*i(li)/ama*); *-waba* (*i(li)/ama*).]

*-bhanqu* (*i(li)bhanqu* / *amabhanqu*) n. [*<bhanqu* (ideo.), marking with striped pattern (hut framework, clay decoration etc.). Of wriggling, writhing, walking with waggling gait.]

i) As above.

[cf. *-bhangqu* (*i(li)/ama*); *-bhangqule* (*i(li)/ama*); *-bhanqule* (*i(li)/ama*); *-lunga* (*i(li)/ama*); *-qola* (*i(li)/ama*); *-waba* (*i(li)/ama*).]

*-bhanqule* (*i(li)bhanqule* / *amabhanqule*) n.

i) As above.

[cf. *-bhangqu* (*i(li)/ama*); *-bhangqule* (*i(li)/ama*); *-bhanqu* (*i(li)/ama*); *-lunga* (*i(li)/ama*); *-qola* (*i(li)/ama*); *-waba* (*i(li)/ama*).]

**-bhaqa** (*u(lu)bhaqa / izimbaqa*) n. [*<bhaqa* (v.), to light up, illuminate.]

i) Beast given by bride's family to bridegroom's father 'to light up the *lobolo* cattle' already given to him.

[cf. *-baneka izinkomo*.]

**-bhedula** (*imbedula / izimbedula*) n. [*<bhedula* (v.), turn up and expose (as a plough to the soil, or as one may the lids of the eyes, or as the horns of an old beast).]

i) Old beast with widespread, twisted horns.

**-bheka** (*i(li)bheka / amabhaka*) n. [*<bheka* (v.), look, look at, tend.]

i) One of the *lobolo* cattle.

[cf. *-beka (um)*; *-beko (um/imi)*; *-beleko (im/izim)*;

*-shoba (i(li)/ama)*.]

**-bhelu** (*u(lu)bhelu / izimbelu*) n. [*<bhelu* (ideo.), of flicking up quickly, exposing an inner portion.]

i) Afrikander cattle [cf. *suthu (u(lu))*, sg. only.]

ii) Person with spinal curve causing protrusion of the buttocks.

**-bhidi** (*i(li)bhidi / amabhidi*) n.

i) Variegated, vari-coloured object (e.g. a vari-coloured ox).

[Note: This word is usually used to describe chickens and dogs.]

**-bhoma** (*isibhoma / izibhoma*) n.

i) Beast provided at a wedding for slaughter for the girls and womenfolk, which is cut up in chunks and distributed to the various families. [cf. *-phoso (um/imi)*.]

**-bhondwe** (rel.) [*<Afr. bont.*]

i) Reddish or blackish speckled.

**-bhondwe** (*i(li)bhondwe / amabhondwe*) n. [>-bhondwe (rel.), reddish or blackish speckled.]

- i) Beast with red or black speckles all over (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 52, 55).

**-bhonga** (*i(li)bhonga / amabhonga*) n. [<bhonga (v.), roar (of lion), rumble (of bull), grunt (of pig), speak with a very deep voice.]

- i) Young male beast when commencing to make its typical call.  
ii) Boy at age of puberty.

**-bhonya** (*u(lu)bhonya / izimbonya*) n.

- i) Barren beast [cf. **-dlolo** (*u(lu)/izim*); **-nyumba** (*in/izin*); **-nyumbakazi** (*in/izin*).]

**-bhoxela** (*imboxela / izimboxela*) n. [<bhoxa (v. tr.), mix up, tread (as cattle moving about in mud); grow to maturity (of a young bull); put out horns; pierce with the point of the horn; throw out a cob.]

- i) Ox with erect or sharply-pointed horns.  
[cf. **-bhoxo** (*i(li)/ama*); **-bhoxo** (*in/izim*); **-jongosi** (*i(li)/ama*); **-khwangi** (*i(li)/ama*); **-khwangu** (*i(li) /ama*).]

**-bhoxo** (*i(li)bhoxo / amabhoxo*) n. [<bhoxa (v. tr.), mix up, tread etc., as above.]

- i) Young bullock with horns well-grown.  
[cf. **-bhoxo** (*im/izim*); **-jongosi** (*i(li)/ama*); **-khwangi** (*i(li)/ama*); **-khwangu** (*i(li) /ama*).]

**-bhoxo** (*imboxo / izimboxo*) n. [<bhoxa (v.tr.), as above.]

- i) As above.  
[cf. **-bhoxo** (*i(li)/ama*); **-bhoxela** (*im/izim*); **-jongosi** (*i(li)/ama*); **-khwangi** (*i(li)/ama*); **-khwangu** (*i(li) /ama*).]

**-bhulomu** (*ubhulomu / obhulomu*) n. [<Afr. *blou*.]

- i) Coloured ox.

ii) Washing blue.

[Note: This beast may be red or black, mottled with white (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 52, 55).]

**-bhuzi (imbuzi / izimbuzi) n.** [<imbuzi (n.), goat.]

i) Goat. This name is given to any inconsequential beast sent with the bride's *ukwendisa* beasts to help feed a large bridal party.

**-bikibiki (ubikibiki / obikibiki) n.**

i) Beast given by son-in-law to mother-in-law as part of the *lobolo*.

[Note: *-biki-biki* (ideo.), means 'of bogginess, of a shaky, jelly-like nature' and all other words deriving from this have the same connotations.]

**-bomvana (rel.)** [<-bomvu (rel.), red.]

i) Reddish.

**-bomvana (ububomvana) n.** [<bomvu (rel.), red.]

i) Reddish colour.

**-bomvu (rel.)** [<*i(li)bomvu* (n.), red clay.]

i) All tints of red.

**-bomvu (umbomvu / imibomvu) n.** [>-bomvu (rel.), reddish.]

i) Reddish-coloured beast.

**-bomvukazi (umbomvukazi / imibomvukazi) n.** [<umbomvu (n.), reddish-coloured beast.]

i) Reddish cow (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 55).

**-bomvungokububende (rel.)**

i) See *-bende (ubu)*.

**-bongile (i(li)bongile / amabongile) n.** [<bonga (v.), thank.]

i) A sacrificial beast (Samuelson, 1923: 570).



- botshelwa (inkomo yokubotshelwa)** n + poss. [<bopha (v.), tie.]  
 i) A beast loaned to anyone for milking purposes (Samuelson, 1923: 570).
- bungu (umbungu / imibungu)** n. [<Ur-B., -vungu, worm.]  
 i) Beast of an entirely white colour, horns and all. [Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 57.]  
 [cf. **-hlophe (um/imi)**; **-landa (i(li)/ama)**; **-mhlophe (rel.)**; **-mhlophekazi (rel.)**; **-mhloshazana (rel.)**; **-nyonikayiphumuli (in/izin).**]
- bunu (umbunu imibunu)** n. [<Afr. Boer.]  
 i) Afrikander cattle.  
 ii) Large red beast with long horns.
- caba (umcaba / imicaba)** n. [<caba (v.), to clear ground.]  
 i) Boiled mealie grains.  
 ii) Delicate small animal or person.  
 [Note: **Icaba** is listed by Samuelson (1923: 569) as a dark yellow beast with streaks of dark brown. **Icaba** is not listed in Doke and Vilakazi.]
- cela izinkomo (inkomo eyokucela izinkomo)** n + rel. [<cela (ask for) + izinkomo (beasts): lit., beast which asks for beasts.]  
 i) No longer known today, this was an ox sent with the bride and her **ukwendisa** cattle as a hint to the father of the groom that more **lobolo** cattle would be welcomed.
- cengeza (isicengeza / izicengeza)** n.  
 i) Beast with horns broadly spread out.  
 [Note: **umcengezi** is a broad, shallow, flat-bottomed earthen basin.]
- cimbi omganu (amacimbi omganu, pl. only.)** n. [<amacimbi (the caterpillars) + omganu (of the marula tree: *Schlerocarya caffra*): lit., caterpillars of the marula tree.]  
 i) White beast speckled with fine dun spots resembling the

caterpillars found on the marula tree (Schroeder [field]).  
[Note: The caterpillars known as *amacimbi* are large, hairless and green and black. Another name for them is *amaxingovu*.]

**-cola** (*inkomo yokucola*) n. [<*cola* (v.), to slaughter in honour of.]

i) Beast slaughtered at the bride's home prior to her departure. [cf. *-ncamisa* (*in/izin*).]

**-cubu** (*ubucubu*, sg. only) n. [<*cubu* (ideo.), of squashing, of crumbling.]

i) Chick, young of any bird or domestic fowl, young animal not fully developed.

ii) Ruddy (common) waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*).

[Note: Roberts gives the name *intiyane* for the common waxbill. However, this does not mean it is the only name for the bird. Samuelson (1923: 569) lists *icubhu* as a brown-coloured beast with splashes of white here and there on the flanks. Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 127) make no mention of cattle. They list *cubu* as an ideophone meaning 'of dipping, of splashing, crumbling'. *Ukucubhaza* means to leave dirty marks with hands and feet.]

**-daka** (*umdaka / imidaka*) n. [>*-mdaka* (rel.), dark brown.]

i) Dark brown, muddy-coloured object.

ii) Bushbuck. [cf. *inkonka* (this term does not refer to cattle).]

[cf. *-dubu* (*um/imi*); *-kholo* (*u(lu)/izin*); *-mdaka* (rel.)

*-mdubu* (rel.); *-mpofu* (rel.); *-ntenjane* (rel.); *-ntenjane* (*in/izin*); *-phethikhowe* (rel.); *-phofu* (*im/izim*).]

[Note: In general dun is known as *umdaka*. This term appears to apply to a dun beast of an intense colour while *umdubu* appears to refer more readily to a lighter dun (Schroeder/MPO (field) Mngomezulu states that *umdubu* is yellow-tinged (p.c. to MPO, May 1995.).]

**-dlezane** (*indlezane/ izindlezane*) n.

- i) Cow that has recently calved.
- ii) Cow that has only had the first calf (Samuelson, 1923: 569).

**-dlolo** (*u(lu) /izin*) n.

- i) Sterile person or beast of either sex. [cf. *-bhonya* (*u(lu)/izim*); *-nyumba* (*in/izin*).]

**-dlovu** (*umdlovu / imidlovu*) n. [*<indlovu* (n.), elephant.]

- i) Horns of an ox with points curving downwards like the tusks of an elephant.

**-dlozi** (*inkomo yamadlozi*) n. [*<amadlozi* (n.), ancestors.]

- i) Beast of the ancestors. A special beast in the herd belonging to the ancestors. It is neither sold nor slaughtered (Berglund, 1976: 201).

**-dokwe** (*umdokwe*, sg. only) n. [*>-dokwe* (rel.), reddish.]

- i) Red or brown beast (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 55).
  - ii) Porridge, species of climbing plant.
  - iii) Levailant's cisticola (*Cisticola tinniens*).
- [Note: Doke and Vilakazi list this word as a cattle term under *umbala* but not under *umdokwe* or *-mdokwe* (rel.).]

**-dondolo** (*u(lu)dondolo / izindondolo*) n. [*<dondolozela* (v.), walk with the aid of a staff.]

- i) Beast which accompanies the bride to her new home. It is the 'stick by which the girl will support herself on the journey' (Krige, 1988: 392) and is killed at the groom's home. The bride does not eat its meat (Krige, 1988: 392).

**-donya** (*indonya / izindonya*) n.

- i) Conspicuous white spot (as on forehead of a horse).
- [Note: *Indonya / indonyakazi*: black beast with a white blaze on the forehead (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 53).]

**-dube** (*i(li)dube* / *amadube*) n.

i) Zebra.

ii) Beadwork with horizontal stripes.

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi do not mention cattle under the entry **-dube**. Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 55) list *idube* / *idubekazi*, describing it as a red beast with black stripes dividing the body or a grey beast divided by a white stripe(s). Mngomezulu states that this colour pattern is the rarest (p.c. to MPO, May, 1995).]

**-dubu** (*umdubu* / *imidubu*) n. [<*dubu* (ideo.), of selling up, of upheaval; >*mdubu* (rel.), drab, dusty brown.]

i) Dusty-brown beast, dun beast. [cf. **-dubu** (*u(lu)* (n. sg. only), species of large, edible mushroom found near antheps [cf. **-khowe** (*i(li)/ama*].

[Note: According to Mngomezulu (p.c. to MPO, May 1995), this is a light yellow-dun.]

[cf. **-daka** (*um/imi*); **-kholo** (*u(lu)/izin*); **-mdaka** (rel.) **-mdubu** (rel.); **-mpofu** (rel.); **-ntenjane** (rel.); **-ntenjane** (*in/izin*); **-phethikhowe** (rel.); **-phofu** (*im/izim*).]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 58) state that *umdubu* / *umdubukazi* is a dusty-coloured beast, the colour of the yellowbilled kite *ukholo* (*Milvus migrans*).]

**emulisa** rel. [<*emula* (v.), reach marriageable state; initiate.]

i) Observe ceremonies for a daughter arriving at marriageable age; initiate a daughter into new life.

[Note: Samuelson (1923: 570) lists *eyokwemulisa* (*inkomo eyokwemulisa*) which he describes as a beast provided by the father of a girl for slaughtering, firstly in honour of her arriving at the age of puberty and, secondly, when she comes to marriageable state (cf. **-odwa** (*inkomo yodwa*).]

**- endiso** (*umendiso*, sg. only) n. [<*endisa* (v.), cause to marry, give in marriage.]

i) Beast or beasts given by the father-in-law to accompany the bride when on her way to her marriage.

**-fak'umuntuphakathi** (*inkomo efak'umuntuphakathi*) n + rel.  
[<*inkomo* (the beast) + *efak'umuntu* (which puts a person) + *phakathi* (inside): lit., the beast which has a person inside (Samuelson 1923: 570).

i) Beast with a marking on its side resembling a reclining person (Schroeder/ MPO [field].)

[cf. *-lala umuntu* (*inkomo elel'umuntu*).]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 58) state that this is a beast of many colours. Field investigation suggests that it is usually white with a black or dark marking along its sides which look like a person reclining. In former days, unless it was castrated, a male beast of this colour-pattern was given to the king. Samuelson (1923: 570) describes *efak'umuntuphakathi* as a black beast with broad white stripe from the hips across the side but not reaching the shoulders.]

**-fambele** (*imfambele / izimfambele*) n. [<*fa* (v.)(dead) + *umbele* (n) (teat): lit., one with a dead teat.]

i) Cow with blind teats, dry cow.

**-fazibewela** (*inkomo ebafazibewela umfula*) n + rel.+ n [<*inkomo* (beast) + *ebafazi* (which is the women) + *bewela* (cross over) + *umfula* (the river): *umfula* is usually left out and simply assumed and *ebafazibewela* alone is the term used to describe the beast.]

i) Beast of any colour with white legs and under-belly, divided by a waving line resembling lapping water (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 52, 54 and Schroeder/ MPO [field].)

[Note: Simelane states that this is the same as *inkomo ebul'umunga* (p.c. to MPO, Sept. 1996).]

**-fezi** (*imfezi / izimfezi*) n.

i) Black, red or brown beast with a white mark across its throat (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 53, 56).

ii) Spitting cobra.

*-fipha (u(lu)fipha / izimfipha)* n. [<*fipha* (ideo.), of dullness, dimness, obscurity.]

i) Dark brown beast.

ii) Thing of deep purplish-brown colour.

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-fiphakazi (i(li)/ama)*; *-fipho (u(lu)/izim)*; *-fusa (i(li)/ama)*; *-gwaqa (rel.)*; *-gwaqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-lufipha (rel.)*; *-lufipho (rel.)*; *-mdaka (rel.)*; *-nsundu (rel.)*; *-nsundu (in/izin)*.]

*-fiphakazi (i(li)fiphakazi/ amafiphakazi)* n. [<*-fipha (u(lu)/izim)* (n.), dark brown beast.]

i) Very dark brown beast.

Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 52) list this as a 'black beast with red ears'.

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-fipha; (u(lu)/izim)*; *-fipho (u(lu)/izim)*; *-fusa (i(li)/ama)*; *-gwaqa (rel.)*; *-gwaqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-lufipha (rel.)*; *-lufipho (rel.)*; *-mdaka (rel.)*; *-nsundu (rel.)*; *-nsundu (in/izin)*.]

*-fipho (u(lu)fipho / izimfipho)* n. [>*-lufipho (rel.)*, dull, burnt-brown colour.]

i) Dull, burnt-brown colour.

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-fipha (u(lu)/izim)*; *-fiphakazi (i(li)/ama)*; *-fusa (i(li)/ama)*; *-gwaqa (rel.)*; *-gwaqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-lufipha (rel.)*; *-lufipho (rel.)*; *-mdaka (rel.)*; *-nsundu (rel.)*; *-nsundu (in/izin)*.]

*-folosi (i(li)folosi / amafolosi)* n. [Afr. <vooros.]

i) Ox used at the front of the span.

*-fosi (rel.)*

i) Spotted on the forehead.

*-fu (i(li)fu / amafu)* n.

i) Clouds.

[Note: *Inkomo engamafu*: beast with clouds was a colour-pattern observed in the field often (Schroeder / MPO).]

**-fukufu (u(lu)fukufu / izimfukufu)** n. [<*fuku* (v.), of movement upwards, of pushing up, as a mole the soil.]

i) Black beast with grey and white spots about neck and throat.

**-fukufuku (u(lu)fukufuku / izimfukufuku)** n. [<*fuku* (v.), of movement upwards, of pushing up.]

i) Black beast with grey and white spots about neck and throat.

[Note: *Umtuku* is a name for a mole-coloured beast. The association of *u(lu)fukufu* or *u(lu)fukufuku* with moles is not related to mole-like colouring but to a distributional pattern, i.e. the spots about the neck and throat, which is linked to the idea of the action of the mole in pushing up the soil to the surface of the ground.]

**-fusa (i(li)fusi / amafusi)** n. [<*fusa* (v.), fumigate, discolour, bronze (the skin).]

i) Dark brown beast.

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-fipha (u(lu)/izim)*; *-fiphakazi (i(li)/ama)*; *-fusakazi (i(li)/ama)*; *-fusi (um/imi)*; *-gwaqa (rel.)*; *-gwaqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-lufipha (rel.)*; *-lufipho (rel.)*; *-mdaka (rel.)*; *-nsundu (rel.)*; *-nsundu (in/izin)*.]

**-fusakazi (i(li)fusakazi / amafusakazi)** n. [<*i(li)fusa* (n.), dark brown beast.]

i) Dark brown cow.

ii) Cow that has lost its calf; young widow.

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-fipha (u(lu)/izim)*; *-fiphakazi (i(li)/ama)*; *-fusa (i(li)/ama)*; *-fusi (um/imi)*; *-gwaqa (rel.)*; *-gwaqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-lufipha (rel.)*; *-lufipho (rel.)*; *-mdaka (rel.)*; *-nsundu (rel.)*; *-nsundu (in/izin)*.]

**-fusi (umfusi/ imifusi)** n. [<*fusa* (v.), fumigate, discolour.]

i) Dark brown beast.

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-fipha (i(li)/ama)*; *-fiphakazi (i(li)/ama)*; *-fusa (i(li)/ama)*; *-fusakazi (i(li)/ama)*; *-gwaqa (rel.)*; *-gwaqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-lufipho (rel.)*; *-lufipho (rel.)*; *-mdaka (rel.)*; *-nsundu (rel.)*; *-nsundu (in/izin).*]

*-gamanxa (i(li)gamanxa / amagamanxa)* n. [*gamanxa (v.)*, act incompletely, do by halves.]

i) A beast with an intensely-coloured head fading into spots about the neck and then into white, intermittently spotted (Schroeder [field]).

[Note: Neither Doke and Vilakazi nor Nyembezi and Nxumalo list this as a name descriptive of colour-pattern. *I(li)gamanxa* was a name given in the field. The beast is 'incomplete' in terms of the distribution of colour, i.e. it was concentrated in one area only. *I(li)gamanxa* also means a person with good facial features but a bad figure (Doke and Vilakazi, 1948: 228).]

*-gampu (i(li)gampu / amagampu)* n. [*gampu (ideo.)*, of cutting, marking across, of striking across the body.]

i) Red, brown or tawny beast with white patch on side and over part of back.

[cf. *-nkampu (i(li)/ama)*; *-nqamula (in/izim)* (not found in Doke and Vilakazi or Nyembezi and Nxumalo as a colour-pattern).]

*-gcoba (v.)*

i) Milk slightly, as from a cow yielding little milk (Bryant 1967: 335).

*-gedla (isigedla / izigedla)* n. [*gedla (v.)*, to gnaw.]

i) Ox with horns pointing downwards on either side or round before the face; clippers. [cf. *-dlovu (um/imi)*;

*-nomgedlewane (u/o)*, old beast.]

[Note: *isiGedla*: one of a certain section of the *umXhapho* regiment.]



**-gedlekazi** (*isigedlekazi / izigedlekazi*) n. [*<isigedla* (n.), as above.]

i) Cow with horns pointing downwards. [cf. *-dlovu (um/imi)*.]

**-gengenene** (*amagengenene*, pl. only) n. [*<gengenene* (ideo.), of being wide open, exposed, spread open.]

i) Wide-spreading horns.  
[cf. *-gengenene (isi/izi)*.]

**-gengenene** (*isigengenene / izigengenene*) n. [*<gengenene* (ideo.), as above.]

i) Ox with wide-spread horns; wide-spread tree or hat.  
[cf. *-gengenene (ama)*.]

**-gezelo** (*ingezelo / izingezelo*) n. [*geza* (v.), wash. *>gezela*, wash on behalf of; purify.]

i) Beast (usually an ox) which is always present in the *isibaya* when an important man takes his bath and, symbolically, is purified with him (Webb and Wright, 1982, Vol. 3: 14). This name is not recorded by Doke and Vilakazi (1948).

**-qiqi** (*ugiqi / ogiqi*) n.

i) Beast slaughtered for food or commerce (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 45).

[Note: variations of this name are *-ngiqi (u/o)*; *ginqi (u/o)*.]

**-godla** (*i(li)godla / amagodla*) n. [*<godla* (v.), hold back, reserve.]

i) Ox with one horn turned downwards.

**-godo** (*isigodo / izigodo*) n. [*<goda* (v.), finish completely.]

i) Beast presented by bride's people to bridegroom's people on the day of the wedding. [cf. *-godo (isi/izi)*.]

**-gongomba** (*ingongomba / izingongomba*) n.

i) Ox with long horns twisted towards the end. [cf. **-goqela** (*in/izin.*)]

**-goqela** (*ingoqela / izingoqela*) n. [**<goqela** (v.), twist in spiral shape.]

i) Animal with spiral horns or horns curved to meet above or beneath the head.

[cf. **-gongomba** (*in/izin.*)]

**-goqo** (*i(li)goqo / amagoqo*) n. [**<goqo** (ideo.), of rattling, of stirring.]

i) Beast with spiral horns twisted backwards.

[cf. **-goqokazi** (*in/izin.*); **-goqwazana(e)**(*in/izin.*)]

**-goqokazi** (*ingoqokazi / izingoqokazi*) n. [**<i(li)goqo** (n.), as above.]

i) Cow with spiral horns twisted backwards.

[cf. **-goqo** (*i(li)/ama*); **-goqwazana(e)**(*in/izin.*)]

**-goqwazana(e)** (*ingoqwazana(e) / izingoqwazana(e)*) n. [**<ingoqokazi** (n.), cow with spiral horns twisted backwards.]

i) Small or young cow with horns twisted backwards.

[cf. **-goqo** (*i(li)/ama*); **-goqokazi** (*in/izin.*)]

**-gqaba** (*i(li)gqaba / amagqaba*) n. [**<gqaba** (v.), mark the face with paint or clay, dot over with large spots.]

i) Animal or thing marked with large spots (as butterfly or leopard).

[cf. **-bhadu** (*i(li)/ama*); **-bhadubhadu** (*i(li)/ama*);

**-gqabagqaba** (*ama*); **-magqabagqaba** (rel.).]

[Note: *Emagqabagqaba* and *emagqabagqabakazi* is a black or red beast or cow with coloured spots all over it (Nyembezi and Nxumalo 1994: 52, 55).]

**-gqabagqaba** (*amagqabagqaba*, pl. only ) n. [**<gqaba** (v.), mark on face etc.]

i) As above.

[cf. *-bhadu (i(li)/ama)*; *-bhadubhadu (i(li)/ama)*;  
*-gqabagqaba (ama)*; *-magqabagqaba (rel.)*.]

*-gqala (isigqala / izigqala)* n.

i) Cow that gives very little milk (Bryant, 1967: 335).

*-gqame (umgqame / imigqame)* n.

i) Very big calf.

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 261) list *umgqame* as any 'person or thing conspicuously tall, strong and plump' but Doke et al (1990: 59) state that *umgqame* is a particularly big calf.]

*-gqaqamazinyo (ingqaqamazinyo / izingqaqamazinyo)* n. [*<qaq* (loosen) + *amazinyo* (teeth): lit. loosener of teeth.]

i) Beast or money presented to bride's father by groom's people before the legal *lobolo* is paid. [cf. *-qaqamazinyo in/izin)*; *-vulamlomo (im/izim)*.]

*gqiza* (v.), wear anklets, have white marks on the fetlocks.

[Note: *inkomo eggizile*, a beast with white fetlocks. Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 52) state that this is a similar colour-pattern to *intusi* and *i(li)waba* although evidence collected in the field does not support this (MPO).]

*-gqobiya (umgqobiya / imigqobiya)* n. [*<gqobi* (ideo.), of falling in small drops, dealing out in small quantities.]

i) The fourth milking (Bryant, 1967: 335).

ii) Milking to the last drop, excessive milking.

*-gubudu (i(li)gubudu / amagubudu)* n. [*<gubudu* (ideo.), of falling forward, curving down.]

i) Beast with horns curving downwards and forwards.

*-gubudu (isigubudu / izigubudu)* n.

i) As above; large basket with small mouth and flattened top.

**guda** (v.)

- i) Milk altogether without the calf (Bryant 1967: 335).
- ii) Milk the cow without first giving the calf suck (European method), milk dry.

**-gudo** (*isigudo / izigudo*) n. [<*guda* (v.), milk dry, as above.]

- i) Cow that is milked without her calf. [cf. *-gudwa* (*isi/izi*) below.]

**-gudulu** (*ingudulu / izingudulu*) n. [<*gudu* (ideo.), of making a track; of groping one's way; >dim. *ingudulwana*.]

- i) Young bullock whose horns are just appearing; term of contempt for a precocious youth.

**-gudwa** (*isigudwa / izigudwa*) n. [<*guda* (v.), milk dry, milk without giving suck to the calf.]

- i) Cow that is milked without her calf. [cf. *-gudo* (*isi/izi*) above.]

**-gumgedla** (*i(li)gumgedla / amagumgedla*) n.

- i) Ox with horns falling downwards and pointing backwards. [cf. *-gedla* (*isi/izi*) above.]
- [Note that the name (and the tonal pattern) for soldier or carbineer is the same.]

**-guqa** (*i(li)guqa / amaguqa*) n. [<*guqa* (v.), kneel, go down on the knee.]

- i) Grown up beast. [cf. *-guqa* (*isi/izi*); *-huqa* (*i(li)/ama*).]

5) **-guqa** (*isiguqa / iziguqa*) n. [<*guqa* (v.), kneel, go down on the knee.]

- i) Cast-out bull buffalo, rhinoceros. [cf. *-guqa* (*i(li)/ama*); *-huqa* (*i(li)/ama*).]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 46) state that *iguqa* is a young beast '*inkonyane eselikhulile eselifanele ukuba ngabe kalisanceli*'.]

**-gwaqa** (rel.) [*i(li)gwaqa* (n.), dark-coloured beast.]

i) Dark-coloured, of medium hue.

[cf. *-bende (ubu)*; *-bomvungokububende* (rel.); *-gwaqa (i(li)/ama; in/izin)*; *-nzotha* (rel.); *-zotha (in/izi)*.]

**-gwaqa** (*i(li)gwaqa / amagwaqa*) n.

i) Dark-coloured beast.

[cf. *-bende (ubu)*; *-bomvungokububende* (rel.);

*-gwaqa* (rel.); *-gwaqa (in/izin)*; *-nzotha* (rel.); *-zotha (in/izi)*.]

**-gwaqa** (*ingwaqa / izingwaqa*) n.

i) As above.

[cf. *-bende (ubu)*; *-bomvungokububende* (rel.);

*-gwaqa* (rel.); *-gwaqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-nzotha* (rel.); *-zotha (in/izi)*.]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo list *egwaqa/ egwaqakazi* as a very dark-coloured red beast akin to a beast with the colour described as *ububende*.]

**-gxankxa** (*i(li)gxankxa / amagxankxa*) n. [*gxankxa* (v.), add on, grow; mix milk with other food.]

i) Young ox with partly grown horns.

**-hamba** (*i(li)hamba / amahamba*) n. [*hamba* (v.), go.]

i) Puffadder.

ii) Thickly-whiskered man.

[Note: Doke and Vilkazi do not mention cattle under *uhamba*. Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 57) state that *inkomo ehamba / ehamabakazi* is equally coloured with black and white and that the name is similar to *amahwalahwala*, *amaqandakacilo*, *amaqandakaqelu*. However, experience in the field suggests that the patterns *amaqandakacilo* and *amaqandakaqelu* feature

much finer spots than *i(li)hamba*.]

[cf. *-hungqu (i(li)/ama)*; *-hwalahwala (ama)*; *-hwanqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-hwanqahwanqa (ama)*; *-hwaqahwaqa (ama)*; *-mahwalahwala (rel.)*; *-mahwanqahwanqa (rel.)*; *-mahwaqahwaqa (rel.)*; *-qandakah(h)wayiba (ama)*; *-vunduna (um/imi)*.]

*-haqahaqa (i(li)haqahaqa / amahaqahaqa)* n. [*>-mahaqahaqa (rel.*, many coloured.]

i) Many-coloured object.

[cf. *-mahaqahaqa (rel.)*]

*-hawuza (v.)*

i) Milk hastily, take advantage of the moment (Bryant 1967: 335).

ii) Milk quickly.

*-h(h)eh(h)e (umh(h)heh(h)e / imih(h)eh(h)e)* n. [*<hhe (ideo.)*, of gaping wound, of gashing, of splitting.]

i) A beast with large spots distributed thickly over the hide.

*-h(h)emu (i(li)h(h)emu / amah(h)emu)* n. [*<h(h)emu (ideo.)*, of showing two colours (e.g. ox, shield, landscape partly cultivated, partly not; patchy rainfall).]

i) Thing dark on one side and light on the other (as an ox which is black on one side of the body with white patches on the other, or a shield similarly coloured).

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 52, 55) state that *ihhemu / ihhemukazi* is a beast or cow which is black or red on one side, white on the other and on the flanks. *Unohemu* or *unohhemu* is the name for the Crowned Crane (*Balearica regulorum*), which derives from the same ideophone.]

*-hinikazi (i(li)hinikazi / amahinikazi)* n.

i) A cow which is milked a lot (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 46). [cf. *-sengqwakazi (in/izin)*.]

[Note *Umhini/ imihini* is a person (people) or animal(s) with lopped ears.]

**-hlabamvula** (*i(li)hlabamvula / amahlabamvula*) n. [<*hlaba* (stabs) + *imvula* (the rain): lit. what stabs the rain.]

i) Young bullock with horns still erect. [cf. **-hlabazulu**. (*i(li)/ama*).]

[cf. **-hlabazulu** (*i(li)/ama*); **-hlabisamthimba** (*i(li)/ama*).]

[Note: *i(li)hlabankomo / amahlabankomo* - 'what stabs the beast' is the Black Swift (*Apus barbatus*) and European Swift (*Apus apus*).]

**-hlabathi** (*isihlabathi / izihlabathi*) n. [<*umhlaba* (n.), earth.]

i) Sea-sand, gravel. [cf. **-hlabathi** (*i(li)/ama*) (n.); whitish, sandy soil, river-sand.]

[Note: *Inkomo eyizihlabathi (zolwandle)* - 'a beast which is like sea-sand' is a name mentioned by neither Doke and Vilakazi nor Nyembezi and Nxumalo but often observed in the field by Schroeder and MPO. It is noteworthy, however, that the word *isihlabathi* implies beauty as well e.g. Doke gives the example '*"N" ufana nezihlabathi zolwandle*' - '*"N"* is like the sea-sand', i.e. very beautiful. Samuelson lists '*Inhlabathiyolwandhle*' as light yellow, the colour of sea-sand (Samuelson 1923 : 570).]

**-hlabavu** (*inhlabavu / izinhlabavu*) n. [>*inhlabavukazi / izinhlabavukazi*.]

i) Reddish cow with colours (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 56). [cf. **-hlamvu** (*in/izin*), 'honeyguide' (*Indicator indicator*).]

**-hlabazulu** (*i(li)hlabazulu / amahlabazulu*) n. [<*hlaba* (stabs) + *i(li)zulu* (the sky): lit. what stabs the sky.]

i) Young bullock, about two years old, with its horns still erect. [cf. **-hlabamvula** (*i(li)/ama*); **-hlabazulu** (*i(li)/ama*).]

**-hlabisamthimba (inhlabisamthimba / izinhlabisamthimba) n.**

[<hlabisa (what is slaughtered) + umthimba (the bridal party):  
lit. what is presented to the bridal party for slaughter.]

i) Young steer [cf. -hlabazulu (i(li)/ama).]

ii) Beast slaughtered for the bridal party.

[Note: Mrs T.C. Mkhize states that the *isikhumba* beast and the *inhlabisamthimba* are slaughtered together: one by the bridal party (*isikhumba*), one by the groom's party (*inhlabisamthimba*). The beasts are then divided lengthwise and half of each is given to the other party and joined with the remaining half i.e. each party has a beast made up of half the carcass of the *isikhumba* and half the carcass of the *inhlabisamthimba* beasts. If this ceremony is not performed, the marriage is not believed to have been properly concluded. The skin from the *isikhumba* beast is used to make the bride's *isidwaba* (the skirt worn by married women), (pc to MPO, Feb. 1996). See also -qholisa (o) (um/imi).]

**-hlakuva (u(lu)hlakuva / izinhlakuva) n.**

i) Castor oil bean [cf. -hlakuva (in/izin).]

ii) Cream and dark dun mottled beast.

**-hlakuva (umhlakuva / imihlakuva) n.**

i) Castor oil bush. [cf. -hlakuva (u(lu)/izin).]

ii) Cream and dark dun beast.

[Note: Both these terms may refer to a beast which is patterned in dun or brown and cream, the markings of which are like those on a castor oil bean. *U(lu)hlakuva* and *umhlakuva* are both recorded by Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 57).

**-hlalamagwaba (intlalamagwaba / izintlalamagwaba) n.** [<hlala (sits) + amagwababa (the crows): lit. where sits the crows.]

i) Beast of unspecified pattern (Murray 1956).

[Note: *Inhlalamagwababa* and *umhlalamagwababa* are a species of tree (*Bridelia micrantha*) according to Doke and Vilakazi



(1948: 314). Murray lists the term for cattle as *intlalamagwababa*, which is probably Xhosa.]

*-hlamvazana (inhlamvazana / izinhlamvazana)* n. [contr. of *inhlamvukazana*; dim. of *inhlamvukazi*.]

i) Cow of a light-brown colour.

[Note: *-hlamvu (in/izin)* is the name for the Honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*) (cf. *inhlava*; single seed; bright shining object; bullet or pellet).]

[cf. *-hlabavu (in/izin)*.]

*-hlamvu (inhlamvu / izinhlamvu)* n.

i) Honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*).

ii) Reddish to light brown beast.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 56) state that *inhlabavu / inhlabavukazi* is also called *inhlamvu*. Doke and Vilakazi do not mention cattle under *inhlamvu*, but call *inhlamvukazi* a light brown cow. *Inhlava* is another name for the honeyguide.]

*-hlamvukazi (inhlamvukazi / izinhlamvukazi)* n. [contr. dim.

*-hlamvazana (in/izin)*; *-nhlamvukazi* (rel.), light brown.]

i) Cow of a reddish to light brown colour.

[Note: The relationship with the honeyguide is yet to be fully established.]

*-hlangazimhlophe (enhlangazimhlophe)* rel. [lit. <*uhlanga / izinhlanga* (reed(s) + *mhlophe* (white)).]

i) Black beast with white horns (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 53).

*-hlangu zodloko (izihlangu zodloko)* n. [<*izihlangu* (shields) + *zodloko* (of the Dloko): lit. the shields of the Dloko Regiment.

[<*hlangu* (ideo.), of brushing off in haste.]

i) White beast with circles all over the body.

[cf. *-qandakah(h)wayiba* (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 59).]

[Note: This pattern is mentioned by Nyembezi and Nxumalo

and was observed in the field by Schroeder.]

**-hlangwe** (*umhlangwe / imihlangwe*) n.

i) Large, dust-coloured snake with a prominent spine.

[Note: The name *umhlangwe* is found neither in Doke and Vilakazi nor in Nyembezi and Nxumalo but has been encountered in the field many times (Schroeder/ MPO). The beast is a dun of the *inkone* pattern with a conspicuously white line along the spine and belly. Its pattern resembles closely that of the Cape File Snake and herdsmen in the field have said that the colour-pattern is named for the snake. The dun ranges from dark to very pale.]

**-hlanzo** (*isihlanzo / izihlanzo*) n. [*<hlanza* (v.), wash, clean, purify.]

i) Beast paid as damages for slander.

**-hlawe** (*i(li)hlawe / amahlawe*) n.

i) Ox with horns bent downwards over mouth and hanging loose.

ii) Small plant with edible seed pods which hang curled down like pairs of little horns.

**-hlazane** (*inhlazane*, sg. only) n.

i) Midday milking when cows are brought home at about 11.00 am and then returned to grazing.

**-hleza** (*isihleza / izihleza*) n. [*<hleza* (ideo.), of wrenching, of breaking off.]

i) Beast with broken off horn or horns.

**-hloko** (*inkomo yenhloko / izinkomo zenhloko*) n. [*<inkomo* (beast) + *yenhloko* (of the head).]

i) *Lobolo* beast which is pointed out to the bride so she may prepare herself by putting up her hair.

**-hlophe** (*umhlophe / imihlophe*) n. [*>-mhlophe* (rel.), whitish;

*-hlophokazi (um/imi)* (fem.); *-hloshazana (um/imi)*, (dim.) ]

i) White beast.

*-hlophokazi (umhlophokazi / imihlophokazi)* n. [*<umhlopho* (n.), white beast.]

i) White cow.

*-hloshazana (umhloshazana / imihloshazana)* n. dim. [*<umhlopho* (n.), white beast.]

i) Small white heifer.

ii) Plant with whitish leaves or stems; term applied to *Allophylus africanus*, *Trichocladus crinitus* and many others.

[cf. *-bungu (um/imi)*; *-hlopho (um/imi)*; *-landa (i(li)ama)*; *-mhlopho* (rel.); *-mhlophokazi* (rel.); *-mhloshazana* (rel.); *-nyonikayiphumuli (in/izin)*.]

*-hubuhubu (i(li)hubuhubu / amahubuhubu)* n.

i) Cow that yields abundant milk (Bryant 1967: 335).

*-huneba (uhuneba / ohuneba)* n.

i) Monster, huge beast (term applied to man or an unusually large bull or buffalo).

*-hungqu (i(li)hungqu / amahungqu)* (n.) [*>-hungqu* (rel.), brindled or mottled.]

i) Brindled, mottled beast.

*-hunqu (i(li)hunqu / amahunqu)* n. [*>-hunqu* (rel.), brindled, mottled.]

i) Brindle-coloured or mottled animal or thing (e.g. puff-adder or tortoise-shell). [cf. *-ngampisi* (rel.); *-ngampisi (i(li)/ama)*.]

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi make no mention of the beast under either *i(li)hunqu* or *i(li)hungqu* but list the relative stem under *umbala*. Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 52, 55) state that *ihunqu / ihunqukazi* is a black, red or brown beast

sprinkled with white and mottled like a puffadder and that this pattern is seen mostly among chickens and dogs.]

[cf. *-hamba (i(li)/ama)*; *-hwalahwala (ama)*; *-hwanqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-hwanqahwanqa (ama)*; *-hwaqahwaqa (ama)*; *-mahwalahwala (rel.)*; *-mahwanqahwanqa (rel.)*; *-mahwaqahwaqa (rel.)*; *-qandakah(h)wayiba (ama)*; *-vunduna (um/imi).*]

*-huqa (umhuqa /imihuqa)* n. [*<huqa (v.)*, loaf about.]

i) Strong, fierce beast or person; lone bull (e.g. buffalo which has been driven from the herd by younger bulls).

[cf. *-guqa (isi/izi).*]

*hwaba (v.)*

i) Milk just a splash, as from a single teat (Bryant 1967: 335).

ii) Milk slightly, leaving the bulk for the calf.

[Note: *Ungihwabele kwezimithiyo* - he milked for me from among the cows in calf (i.e. he let out secrets he should not have).]

*-hwalahwala (i(li)hwalahwala / amahwalahwala)* n. [*<hwala (ideo.)*, of faintness, haziness; *>-mahwalahwala (rel.)*, of faintness.]

i) Mottled, variegated animal or thing.

[cf. *-hamba (i(li)/ama)*; *-hungqu (i(li)/ama)*;

*-hwanqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-hwanqahwanqa (ama)*; *-hwaqahwaqa (ama)*; *-mahwalahwala (rel.)*; *-mahwanqahwanqa (rel.)*;

*-mahwaqahwaqa (rel.)*; *-qandakah(h)wayiba*

*-vunduna (um/imi).*]

*-hwanqa (rel.)* [*<i(li)hwanqa*, n., mottled, variegated beast.]

i) Grey and black markings; hairy, bewhiskered.]

[cf. *-hamba (i(li)/ama)*; *-hungqu (i(li)/ama)*; *-hwalahwala (ama)*; *-hwanqahwanqa (ama)*; *-hwaqahwaqa (ama)*;

*-mahwalahwala (rel.)*; *-mahwanqahwanqa (rel.)*;

*-mahwaqahwaqa (rel.)*; *-qandakah(h)wayiba (ama)*;

*-vunduna (um/imi).*]

**-hwanqa (i(li)hwanqa / amahwanqa)** n. [>-hwanqa (rel.), grey and black markings.]

i) Animal with black hair plentifully mixed with grey.

[Note: Bonsma et al (1950: 20) state that *ihwanqa* is a beast with a white-based hide with red or black or grey patches and blobs on it. Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 52, 55) state that *ihwanqa / ihwanqakazi* is a black or red beast covered with white speckles, both face and ears being coloured. *I(li)hwanqa* is an animal with black hair plentifully mixed with grey. *Ihwanqa elibomvu* is a red beast with white markings.

[cf. **-hamba (i(li)/ama)**; **-hungqu (i(li)/ama)**; **-hwalahwala (ama)**; **-hwanqahwanqa (ama)**; **-hwaqahwaqa (ama)**; **-mahwalahwala (rel.)**; **-mahwanqahwanqa (rel.)**; **-mahwaqahwaqa (rel.)**; **-qandakah(h)wayiba (ama)**; **-vunduna (um/imi).**]

**-hwaqahwaqa (amahwaqahwaqa pl. only)** n. [<hwaqa (ideo.), of being overcast; >-mahwaqahwaqa (rel.), mottled, variegated.]

i) Mottled, variegated things.

[cf. **-hamba (i(li)/ama)**; **-hungqu (i(li)/ama)**; **-hwalahwala (i(li)/ama)**; **-hwanqa (i(li)/ama)**; **-hwanqahwanqa (ama)**; **-mahwalahwala (rel.)**; **-mahwanqahwanqa (rel.)**; **-mahwaqahwaqa (rel.)**; **-qandakah(h)wayiba (ama)**; **-vunduna (um/imi).**]

**-h(h)wayiba (uhhwayiba / ohhwayiba)** n.

i) Beast of greyish colour.

ii) Species of bird.

iii) Species of large bead called *amaqanda kah(h)wayiba*.

[cf. **-wayiba (u/o).**]

[cf. **-hlangu zodloko (in/izin)**; **-maqandakah(h)wayiba (rel.)**; **-qandakacilo (ama)** **-qandakaqelu (ama)**; **-wayiba (u/o).**]

[cf. also **-hamba (i(li)/ama)**; **-hungqu (i(li)/ama)**; **-hwalahwala (i(li)/ama)**; **-hwanqa (i(li)/ama)**;

-*hwanqahwanqa* (*ama*); -*mahwalahwala* (rel.);  
-*mahwanqahwanqa* (rel.); -*mahwaqahwaqa* (rel.);  
-*qandakah(h)wayiba* (*ama*); -*vunduna* (*um/imi*).]

[Note: The bird, *uh(h)wayiba* is said to be the Spotted or Cape Dikkop (*Burhinus capensis*). Koopman recorded this name for the bird in the Loskop area of KwaZulu-Natal (pc Koopman to MPO, 1995). The colour-pattern '*amaqandakah(h)wayiba*' is fairly common among cattle. The eggs of the Spotted Dikkop were compared with photographs of a beast with this colour-pattern and the similarity in the patterns was striking.]

-*joli* (*i(li)joli* / *amajoli*) [>-*joli* (rel.), white-spotted.]

i) White spotted beast.

ii) Porcupine quill.

[Note: *ijoli* / *ijolikazi* is a black or red cow with a white brush (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 52, 55). This term is more usually applied to a beast with a black and white tail, the pattern resembling a porcupine quill (pc Mngomezulu to MPO, May 1995).]

-*jongosi* (*i(li)/ama*) n. [Afr. <*jongos*.]

i) Young ox fit for inspanning.

[cf. -*bhoxela* (*im/izim*); -*bhoxo* (*i(li)/ama*); -*bhoxo* (*in/izim*); -*jongosi* (*i(li)/ama*); -*khwangi* (*(li)/ama*);  
-*khwangu* (*i(li) /ama*).]

-*khandlu* (*umkhandlu*, sg. only) n. [>-*mkhandlu* (rel.), red, reddish.]

i) Group of red cattle.

ii) Assembly of men, convocation.

iii) Regiment of Dingane.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo list *umkhandlu* as a small herd of red oxen (Nyembezi and Nxumalo 1994: 56).]

-*khangu* (*umkhangu* / *imikhangu*) n. [<*khangu* (obs. ideo.), of attraction, desire.]

i) Light patch or mark on a person or animal.

[Note: Samuelson (1923: 571) lists *inomkhangu* as a beast with a noticeable spot or special mark.]

**-khave** (*u(lu)khave / izinkhave*) n.

i) Sharp horned beast (ox or cow).

**-khezo** (*u(lu)khezo / izinkezo*) n.

i) Spoon.

[Note: *Inkomo eyokhezo* is a beast given both by the bridegroom and the father of a bride for slaughter in order that she might commence eating *amasi* in her new home (Samuelson, 1923: 570). This animal is generally a goat, '*imbuzi yokhezo*' (Doke and Vilakazi, 1948: 392).]

**-khobe** (*u(lu)khobe / izinkobe*) n. [*<u(lu)khobe* (n.), mealie grains.]

i) Beast slaughtered for the bride's party on its arrival at the groom's home. [cf. *-vulasango (im/ izim)*.]

**-khobongela** (*inkobongela / izinkobongela*) n. [*<khobonga* (v.), to bend over, overhand, stoop down, have curved-in horns.]

i) Beast with twisted horns.

[cf. *-phothane (im/izim)*; *-sontela (in/izin)* below.]

**-khobongo** (*i(li)khobongo / amakhobongo*) n. [*<khobonga* (v.), have curved-in horns.]

i) Beast with twisted horns.

**-khobongo** (*isikhobongo / izikhobongo*) n. [*<khobonga* (v.), to bend over, overhand, stoop down; have curved-in horns.]

i) Beast with twisted horns.

[cf. *-khobongo (i(li)/ama)*.]

**-kholo** (*ukholo / okholo*) n. [*>-kholo* (rel.), blueish, slate-coloured.]

i) Dun beast.

ii) Yellowbilled kite (*Milvus Aegyptius*). [cf. -nhloyile (u/o); -kholwe (u/o).]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 58) state that *inkomo emdaka* is a dark brown beast but also dun (*umdubu*) or tawny (*impofu*). It is said to resemble *ukholo*, the Yellowbilled kite (*Milvus migrans*), and the colour known as *intenjane* which, in field experience, is a grey and white or dun and white, the colour of the Crowned Plover (*Vanellus coronatus*), known as *lethejane* in Southern Sotho. See also, Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 603).]

[cf. -kholo (u/o); -mdubu (rel.); -mpofu (rel.); -ntenjane (rel.); -ntenjane (in/izin); -phethikhowe (rel.); -phofu (im/izim).]

-khomana (*inkomana/ izinkomana*) n. dim. [<*inkomo* (n.), beast (any cattle).]

i) Small cow or beast (ox or bull); contemptible beast [cf. -konyana (in/izin).]

ii) Variety of female breast hanging in a lump from a narrow neck.

-khomazi (*inkomazi/ izinkomazi*) n. fem. [<*inkomo* (n.), beast (any cattle).]

i) Cow.

-khomazi (*u(lu)khomazi*, sg. only) n. [<*inkomo* (n.), beast (any cattle).]

i) (Collective) Female cattle; cows of a place.

-khombe (*umkhombe / imikhombe*) n. [Ur-B. -komba (v.), hollow-out.]

i) Ox with horns growing diagonally, one up, one down.

ii) White rhinoceros.

-khomo (*inkomo/ izinkomo*) n. [>dim. *inkomana; inkonyana; inkonyane*; fem. *inkomazi*.]

i) Beast (any cattle).



**-khozi (u(lu)khozi / izinkozi) n.** [Ur-B. *-koli* (n.), hawk.]

i) Black beast with white marks on belly and speckling on forehead.

ii) Black Eagle (*Aquila verreauxii*), Martial Eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*).

[Note: *Ukhozi* is described as a black beast with stomach and poll covered in white speckles (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 52).]

**-khulekela ukuzala (inkomo eyokukhulekela ukuzala) n + rel. + v.**  
[<*inkomo* (the beast) + *eyokukhulekela* (which begs for) + *ukuzala* (birth).]

i) Beast slaughtered for bride after a period in her new home to ask that she might have children (Berglund, 1976: 207).

**-khumba (isikhumba / izikhumba) n.**

i) Beast given to a bride to be slaughtered at her new home. [cf. *-hlabisamthimba (in/izin)*; *-qholiso (um/imi)*.]

ii) Skin, pelt.

[Note: Mrs T.C. Mkhize states that the *isikhumba* beast and the *inhlabisamthimba* are slaughtered together: one by the bridal party (*isikhumba*), one by the groom's party (*inhlabisamthimba*). The beasts are then divided lengthwise and half of each is given to the other party and joined with the remaining half i.e. each party has a beast made up of half the carcass of the *isikhumba* and half the carcass of the *inhlabisamthimba* beasts. If this ceremony is not performed, the marriage is not believed to have been properly concluded. The skin from the *isikhumba* beast is used to make the bride's *isidwaba* (the skirt worn by married women), (pc Mrs Mkhize to MPO, Feb., 1996). See Ch. 5.]

**-khunzana (inkunzana / izinkunzana) n. dim.** [<*inkunzi* (n.), bull.]

i) Small or young bull.

*-khunzi (inkunzi / izinkunzi)* n.

i) Bull

ii) Male of certain large animals e.g. *ibhubesi lenkunzi*.

*-khwangi (i(li)khwangi / amakhwangi)* n.

i) Young steer.

[cf. *-bhoxela (im/izim)*; *-bhoxo (i(li)/ama)*; *-bhoxo (in/izim)*; *-jongosi (i(li)/ama)*; *-khwangu (i(li)/ama)*.]

*-khwangu (i(li)khwangu / amakhwangu)* n.

i) As above.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 46) list this as an ox which is still growing.

[cf. *-bhoxela (im/izim)*; *-bhoxo (i(li)/ama)*; *-bhoxo (in/izim)*; *-jongosi (i(li)/ama)*; *-khwangi (i(li)/ama)*.]

*-khwangukhwangu (i(li)khwangukhwangu / amakhwangukhwangu)*

n. [*>-makhwangukhwangu* (rel.), gaudy, showy, attractive.]

i) See *-makhwangukhwangu* (rel.).

*-khwazikhwazi (imikhwazikhwazi)* and *(amakhwazikhwazi)* n. plurals only. [*>-makhwazikhwazi* (rel.), gaudy, attractive.]

i) See *-makhwazikhwazi* (rel.).

*-khwezikhwezi (amakhwezikhwezi, pl. only)* n. [*<i(li)khwazi* (n.), bright colour.]

i) See *-makhwezikhwezi* (rel.).

*-khwifikhwififi (amakhwifikhwififi, pl. only)* n. [*<khwififi* (ideo.), of spots, speckles.]

i) See *-makhwifikhwififi* (rel.).]

*-khwili (i(li)khwili / amakhwili)* n.

i) This term is listed by Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 60) as referring to cattle under *umbala*. However, no mention of cattle is made under *-khwili (i(li)/ama)*. *Ikhwili* is buck

meat, mixed with blood and is likened to *ububende*, a dark, liver-coloured red, common as a cattle colour.

*-klala (i(li)klala / amaklala)* n.

- i) Ox with a spot on the throat. [cf. *-fezi(im/izim)*; *-klalathi (i(li)/ama)*; *-klila (i(li)/ama)*.]

*-klalathi (rel.)*

- i) Black with a white mark on the throat. [cf. *-fezi (im/izim)*; *-klala (i(li)/ama)*.]

*-klalathi (i(li)klalathi / amaklalathi)* n. [*<i(li)klala (n.)*, ox with spot on the throat; *>-klalathi (rel.)*, black with a white mark on the throat.]

- i) Black beast with white spot on the throat. [cf. *i(li)fufusi* (this cannot be found in Doke and Vilakazi although the reference comes from them).]

*-klila (i(li)klila / amaklila)* n. [*> i(li)klilathi (n.)*, beast with white-marked throat.]

- i) Beast with white-marked throat. [cf. *-fezi (im/izim)*; *-klala (i(li)/ama)*.]

*-klilathi (i(li)klilathi / amaklilathi)* n. [*<i(li)klila (n.)*, *>klilathi (rel.)*, black with white mark on neck.]

- i) Ox with a spot on the throat.  
ii) Man with a hairy throat.

[Note: *Iklilathi* may refer to any beast with a white mark on its throat. Another term which refers to a mark about the throat is *imfezi*.]

*-kume (umkume / imikume)* n.

- i) Old rogue buffalo bull cast out from the herd by other bulls. [cf. *-guqa (isi/izi)*; *-huqa (isi/izi)*.]  
ii) Barren or impotent person (m. or fem.). [cf. *-nyumba (in/izin)*.]

**-kwiyi** (*i(li)kwiyi / amakwiyi*) n. (<Afr. -koei.)

i) Friesland cow [cf. *-khomazi (in/izin)*.]

**lala umuntu phakathi** (*inkomo elala umuntu phakathi*) n. [<*inkomo* (the beast) + *lala umuntu phakathi* (lies a person inside): lit., the beast in which there lies a person.]

i) Beast with a marking on its side which resembles a reclining person (Schroeder). [cf. *-fak'umuntuphakathi*.]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 58) state that a beast with this pattern may have many colours. Field investigation suggests that it is usually white with a black or dark marking along its side which looks like a reclining person. In former days, unless castrated, a male beast with this pattern was given to the king. Samuelson (1923: 570) calls this beast *Efak'umuntuphakathi*, which he describes as a black beast with a broad white stripe from hips across the side but not reaching as far as the shoulders.]

**-landa** (*i(li)landa / amalanda*) n. [<*landa* (v.), follow]

i) Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*). [cf. *-nyonikayiphumuli (in/izin)*.]

[Note: The cattle egret is also known as *umlindankomo*, 'what awaits the cattle' (Roberts 1985: 53). At Iphiva farms, Hluhluwe district (Aug. 1994), it was suggested by a cattleherd that '*ilanda*' refers to a beast which is completely white, horns and all (see *-bungu (um/imi)* which distinguishes it from *inyonikayiphumuli*, the term for a white beast with black 'points'.]

**-laza** (*umlaza*, sg. only.) n. [<*laza* (v.), put on light, scattered, fleecy clouds.]

i) Long, extended, stratified cloud.

ii) Whey [cf. *-laza (u(lu) only)*.]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 58) state that *umlaza / umlazakazi* is a beast which is white but has dark marking like the clouds of the sky. The word also means 'whey'.]

**-lufipha** (rel.)

i) See **-fipha** (u(lu)/izim); **-fiphakazi** (u(lu)/izim) above.

**-lufipho** (rel.)

i) See **-fipho** (u(lu)/izim) above.

**-luhlaza** (*inkomo eluhlaza*) rel. [*inkomo* (beast) + *eluhlaza* (which is green/blue): lit., beast which is blue.]

i) Grey-blue beast.

[This colour was only recorded once. Mngomezulu (May, 1995) pointed out a deep grey roan. He said the colour resembled *umhlangwe*, which is usually interpreted as denoting a dun and white beast, named for the Cape file snake.]

**-lukhozi** (rel.)

i) See **-khozi** (u(lu)/ izin) above.

**-lunda** (*i(li)lunda / amalunda*) n. [Ur-B. **-lunda**, hunch.]

i) Hump on the neck of a beast (as in Afrikander cattle)

ii) Hump-backed beast.

iii) Pride, self-conceit.

**-lunga** (*i(li)lunga / amalunga*) n. [>**-lunga** (rel.), black or brown with white stripes.]

i) Black or brown beast with white stripes across stomach and legs.

ii) Fiscal shrike (*Lanius collaris*).

iii) Old person (term not complimentary).

[Note: *ubulunga* is the tuft of hair on the end of the tail of a cow or lion.]

[cf. **-bhanqu** (i(li)/ama); **-bhanqule** (i(li)/ama);

**-qola** (i(li)/ama); **-waba** (i(li)/ ama).]

**-luphenge** (rel.) [(lu)phenge (n.), beast with wide-spreading horns.]

i) Wide-spreading, broad, broad-brimmed.

**-luthuqasana** (rel.) [**<u(lu)thuqasana** (n.), dusty-coloured object.]

i) Dust-coloured. [cf. **-thuqu (um/imi)**; **-thuqwa (um/imi)**.]

**-luthuqusana** (rel.) [**<u(lu)thuqusana** (n.), dust-coloured object, faded object.]

i) Dust-coloured, faded. [cf. **-thuqu (um/imi)**; **-thuqwa (um/imi)**.]

**-luthuqusi** (rel.) [**<u(lu)thuqusi** (n.), dusty person.]

i) Dust-coloured. [cf. **-thuqu (um/imi)**; **-thuqwa (um/imi)**.]

**-luthuthu** (rel.) [**<u(lu)thuthu** (n.), hot ashes, smouldering fire, smoke haze.]

i) Smoky, hazy, greyish. [cf. **-thuthu (u(lu) only)**.]

**-luthuthuva** (rel.) [**<u(lu)thuthuva** (n.), anything of a dusty, dirty, sandy colour.]

i) Sandy-coloured. [cf. **-thuthuva (u(lu)/izin)**.]

**-lwane (isilwane / izilwane)** n. [**<isilo** (n.), animal.]

i) Animal (domestic or wild).

ii) Wild beast, ferocious animal.

iii) Animal or person of outstanding qualities.

**-mabalabala** (rel.) [**<-i(li)bala** and **umbala**, n. spot, mark, colour.]

i) Spotted. See **-bala (i(li)/ama; um/imi** above.]

**-mabhadubhadu** (rel.) [**<amabhadubhadu** (n.), large-sized or prominent spot.]

i) Spotted, having a pattern of spots and markings.

See **-bhadu (i(li)/ama)**; **-bhadubhadu (ama)** above

[cf. **-zibhadu** (rel.).]

**-madixadixa** (rel.) [**<amadixadixa** (pl. only) n. muddy objects, applied to small boys playing in the mud.]

i) Covered in mud and dirt.

**-magqabagqaba** (rel.) [**<amagqabagqaba** (pl. only) n. large-sized spots.]

i) Spotted. [cf. **-bhadu** (*i(li)/ama*); **-gqaba** (*i(li)/ama*); **-gqabagqaba** (*ama*); **-mabhadubhadu** (rel.).]

**-magubudu** (rel.) [**<i(li)gubudu** (n.), horns turning inward and down.]

i) Horns turning inwards and downwards.

**-magwegwe** (rel.) [**<gwegwe** (ideo.), of crookedness.]

i) Bandy-legged, crooked, bent.

**-magwembe** (rel.) [**<gwembe** (ideo.), of crookedness.]

i) Crooked, malformed, of bandiness. [cf. **-makhwembe** (rel.), of crookedness; **-mazombe** (rel.).]

[Note: This term is mentioned under **umbala** in Doke and Vilakazi (1948) and refers to horn-shape. Cattle, however, are not mentioned under **-gwembe** or **-magwembe**.]

**-magwenxe** (rel.)

i) Crooked, bent, bowed.

**-mahaqahaqa** (rel.) [**<i(li)haqahaqa** (n.), many-coloured object.]

i) Many-coloured, multi-coloured.

[cf. **-haqahaqa** (*i(li)/ama*).]

**-mahlawe** (rel.) [**<i(li)hlawe** (n.), ox with horns bent downwards over mouth and hanging loose.]

i) Having horns hanging down or drawn backwards.

**-mahwalahwala** (rel.) [**<i(li)hwalahwala** (n.), mottled, variegated animal or thing.]

i) Mottled, variegated. See **-hwalahwala** (*i(li)/ama*) above.

**-mahwaqahwaqa** (rel.) [**<amahwaqahwaqa**, n. pl. only. mottled,

variegated things.]

i) Mottled, variegated. See *-hwaqahwaqa* (*ama; isi/izi*) above.

*-makhwangukhwangu* (rel.) [*<i(li)khwangukhwangu* (n.), gaudy, attractive thing.]

i) Gaudy, showy, attractive.

*-makhwazikhwazi* (rel.) [*<amakhwazikhwazi*, n. pl. only, gaudy, attractive thing.]

i) Gaudy, attractive.

*-makhwembe* (rel.) [*<i(li)khwembe* (n.), crooked, bent object.]

i) Crooked, bent, bandy. [cf. *-magwembe* (rel.); *-mazombe* (rel.).]

*-makhwengukhwengu* (rel.) [*<i(li)khwengukhwengu* (n.), gaudy, attractive object.]

i) Gaudy, attractive.

*-makhwezikhwezi* (rel.) [*<amakhwezikhwezi*, n. pl. only, bright multi-coloured object.]

i) Brightly-coloured.

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi do not record *-makhwezikhwezi* in connection with cattle. Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 57) state that *inkomo emakhwezikhwezi* is a beast with bright colours standing out all over the body.]

*-makhwifikhwififi* (rel.) [*<amakhwifikhwififi*, n. pl. only, small spots, speckles.]

i) Speckled, spotted.

[Note: *Inkomo emakhwifikhwififi* is a beast with an equal number of black and white speckles. Also known as *imatshehlathi* (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 53). Samuelson (1923: 570) lists *-khwikhwi*, a black beast with tiny white spots.]

[cf. *-makhwifikhwififi* (rel.); *-matshehlathi* (rel.);



*-matshelentaba* (rel.); *-matshezulu* (rel.); *-matshehlathi* (im/izim); *-mzondo* (rel.); *-nakazi* (in/izin); *-nala* (in/izin); *-tshelentaba* (i(li); *-vunduna* (im/izim); *-zondo* (um/imi).

*-malukazi* (umalukazi / omalukazi) n.

i) Old bullock or cow (not bull, *-masheqe* (u/o)).

*-malunda* (umalunda / omalunda) n.

i) Humped-backed beast (as Afrikander or Madagascar cattle).

ii) Irascible man.

*-mampilimpili* (rel.) [*-mpilimpili* (rel.), red-splashed.] [*<mpili* (ideo.), of being red-splashed.]

i) Blood-stained, bright with red colour. [cf. *-mpilimpili* (rel.).]

[Note: *Imampilimpili* / *imampilimpilikazi* is a beast which may have more than one colour but is predominantly bright red (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 55).]

*-manakanaka* (rel.) [*<amanakanaka*, n. pl. only, of small spots, speckles of colour; *<naka* (ideo.), of being spotted, gaudily coloured, adorned.]

i) Spotted, speckled. [cf. *-managananga* (rel.).]

*-manangananga* (rel.) [*<nanga* (ideo.), of being spotted.]

i) Spotted [cf. *-nangananga* (ama) -like a leopard. (Nyembezi and Nxumalo 1994: 57).]

[cf. *-manakanaka* (rel.).]

*-maqanda* (rel.) [*<amaqanda* (n.), eggs.]

i) Egg-laying. [cf. *-qanda* (isi/izi).]

*-maqokolo* (rel.) [*<i(li)qokolo* (n.), beast the colour of the Kei apple (*Solanum sodomium*).]

i) Of uneven, knotty surface. [cf. *-qokolo* (i(li)/ama).]

**-masavutshiwe** (*amasavutshiwe* pl. only) n. [*<amasi* (sour milk) + *avutshiwe* (which is already ripe): lit. ripe sour milk.]

i) See **-savutshiwe** (*ama*).]

**-mashoba** (rel.) [*<i(li)shoba* (n.), long-tailed, bushy-tailed.]

i) One of the cattle sent with the bride on her wedding day by her father.

[cf. **-beka** (*um*); **-beko** (*um/imi*); **-beleko** (*im/izim*).]

**-matshehlathi** (rel.) [*<amatshe* (the stones) + poss. *i(li)hlathi* (the forest): lit. stones of the forest.]

i) Greenish-grey.

ii) Beast coloured like lichen-covered rocks, mottled beast (usually black and white).

[cf. **-khwifikhwififi** (*ama*); **-makhwifikhwififi** (rel.);

**-matshehlathi** (*im/izim*); **-matshezulu** (rel.); **-mzondo**

(rel.); **-nakazi** (*in/izim*); **-nala** (*in/izim*);

**-tshelentaba** (*i(li)*); **-vunduna** (*im/izim*);

**-zondo** (*um/imi*).]

**-matshezulu** (rel.) [*<amatshe* (stones) + *i(li)zulu* (sky): lit. stones of the sky.]

i) Spotted black and white.

[cf. **-khwifikhwififi** (*ama*); **-makhwifikhwififi** (rel.);

**-matshehlathi** (*im/izim*); **-matshezulu** (rel.); **-mzondo**

(rel.); **-nakazi** (*in/izim*); **-nala** (*in/izim*);

**-tshelentaba** (*i(li)*); **-vunduna** (*im/izim*);

**-zondo** (*um/imi*).]

**-mavakavaka** (rel.) [*<amavakavaka* (n. pl. only); *<vaka* (ideo.), of being spotted, speckled, of being dotted about (like kraals).]

i) Spotted, speckled.

[Note: **Amavakavaka** - a beast with mixed colours like a leopard (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 57).]

**-mavovo** (rel.) [*<i(li)vovo* / *amavovo* (n.), dregs left after straining.]

i) Drab.

[cf. *-nsasa (in/izin)*; *-nsiphozamabele (in/izin)*;  
*-vovo (i(li)/ama)*; *vubomabele (um/imi)*.]

*-mazi (imazi/ izimazi)* n. [probably an idiomatic contraction of *inkomazi*.]

i) Cow. [cf. *-khomazi (in/izin)*.]

[Note: *Imazi esengwayo* (a cow which gives a lot of milk);  
*imazi eyisiggala* (a poor milking cow).]

*-mazinga (rel.)* [*i(li)zinga / amazinga (n.)*, corrugation or ring on horn.]

i) Corrugated.

[Note: *Inkomazi emazinga*, old cow with ringed horns);  
*izimpondo emazinga* (corrugated horns).]

*-mazombe (rel.)* [*<i(li)zombe (n.)*, winding course; *<zombe (ideo.)*, of twisting, of crookedness.]

i) Meandering, winding, crooked. [cf. *-magwembe (rel.)*;  
*-makhwembe (rel.)*.]

*-mba (umumba / imimba)* n.

i) Beast given as part of the *lobolo* to the bride's mother.

*-mbaxambaxa (rel.)* [*<imbaxambaxa / izimbaxambaxa (n.)*, person befouled with mud; *<baxa (ideo.)*, of squelching in mud.]

i) Muddy; stout.

*-mbila (amabila, pl. only)* n.

i) First milking of a cow (Bryant 1967: 335).

ii) Beastings, yolk of an egg, species of shrub.

*-mcondo (rel.)* [*<umcondo / imicondo (n.)*, thin, scraggy, calfless leg.]

i) Scraggy, lanky-legged beast.

*-mdaka (rel.)* [*<umdaka (n.)*, dark brown, muddy-coloured object.]

i) Dark brown.

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-dubu (um/imi)*; *-kholo (u(lu)/izin)*; *-mdaka (rel.)* *-mdubu (rel.)*; *-mpofu (rel.)*; *-ntenjane (rel.)*; *-ntenjane (in/izin)*; *-phethikhowe (rel.)*; *-phofu (im/izim).*]

[Note: In general, dun is known as *umdaka*. This term appears to apply to a dun beast of an intense colour while *umdubu* refers to a lighter dun (Schroeder/ MPO (field).)]

*-mdokwe (rel.)* [*<umdokwe (and i(li)dokwe) (n.)*, porridge made of millet, Levallant's cisticola (*Cisticola tinniens*).]

i) Reddish-brown, colour of ripe millet.

[cf. *-dokwe (um, sg. only).*]

*-mdubu (umdubu / imidubu) n.* [*<dubu (ideo.)*, of selling up, of upheaval.]

i) Drab, dusty-brown.

[Note: *u(lu)dubu (n. sg. only)*, is a species of large, edible mushroom found near antheps [cf. *-khowe (i(li)/ama).*] Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 58) state that *umdubu / umdubukazi* is a dusty-coloured beast, the colour of the yellowbilled kite *ukholo (Milvus migrans)*. According to Mngomezulu, this colour is light dun, tinged yellow (p.c. to MPO, May, 1995).]

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-kholo (u(lu)/izin)*;

*-mdaka (rel.)*; *-mdubu (rel.)*; *-mpofu (rel.)*; *-ntenjane (rel.)*; *-ntenjane (in/izin)*; *-phethikhowe (rel.)*; *-phofu (im/izim).*]

[Note: In general dun is known as *umdaka*. This term appears to apply to a dun beast of an intense colour while *umdubu* appears to refer more readily to a lighter dun (Schroeder/ MPO (field).)]

*-memeza (inkomo eyokumemeza) n.* [*<inkomo (beast) + eyokumemeza (by means of which to call out).*]

i) The first of the *lobolo* cattle which opens negotiations.

**-mfusi** (rel.) [*<umfusi* (n.). dark brown beast.]

i) Dark brown. See *-fusi* (*um/imi*).]

**-mhlophe** (rel.) [*<umhlophe* (n.), white beast.]

i) White. [cf. *-hlophe* (*um/imi*).]

[cf. *-bungu* (*um/imi*); *-hlophe* (*um/imi*); *-landa* (*i(li)ama*);  
*-mhlophe* (rel.); *-mhlophekazi* (rel.); *-mhloshazana* (rel.);  
*-nyonikayiphumuli* (*in/izin*).]

**-mhloshana** (rel.) [*<dim. umhlophe* (n.), white beast.]

i) Whitish, somewhat pale. [cf. *-hlophe* (*um/imi*).]

[cf. *-bungu* (*um/imi*); *-hlophe* (*um/imi*); *-landa* (*i(li)ama*);  
*-mhlophe* (rel.); *-mhlophekazi* (rel.); *-mhloshazana* (rel.);  
*-nyonikayiphumuli* (*in/izin*).]

**-mkhandlu** (rel.) [*<umkhandlu* (n. sg. only), herd of red cattle.]

i) Red, reddish. [cf. *-khandlu* (*um*).]

**-mngquphane** (rel.) [*umngquphane* (n.), brown beast with white marks over the eyes.]

i) Brown with white above the eyes. [cf. *-ngquphane* (*um / imi*).]

**-mntulwa** (rel.) [*<umntulwa* (n.), dun-coloured beast.]

i) Dun-coloured. [cf. *-ntulwa* (*um/imi*); *-tulu* (*um/imi*)  
*-thulwa* (*i(li)/ama; um/imi*).]

[Note: Mkhize (pc to MPO, Feb., 1996) states that *i(li)thulwa*, the Wild medlar fruit from which this word derives, is yellow tending to brown.]

**-mnyama** (rel.) [*<umnyama* (n.), blackness, dimness.]

i) Black, darkness. [cf. *-nyama* (*um*).]

[cf. *-nyama* (*um*); *-nzima* (rel.);  
*-nzima* (*in/izin*); *-nzimakazi* (*in/izin*);  
*-zima* (rel.).]

**-mpemvu** (rel.) [*<impemvu* (n.), beast with white markings on the

face.]

i) White-faced, having white markings on the face.

[cf. *-phemvu (im/izim)*.]

[Note: *I(li)phemvu* / *amaphemvu*: White Helmetshrike (*Prionops talacoma*).

*-mpilimpili* (rel.)

i) Blood-stained, bright red. [cf. *-mampilimpili* rel.).]

*-mpisi (im/izim)* n. [*<phisi (im/izim)*, hyena.]

i) Hyena-coloured. [cf. *-ngampisi (i(li)/ama)*; *-ngampisi* (rel.).]

*-mpofazana (impofazana / izimpofazana)* n. [*<impofu* (n.), eland.]

i) Tawny, dun-coloured cow.

ii) Wattled starling (*Creatophora cinerea*).

*-mpofu* (rel.) [*<impofu* (n.), eland.]

i) Tawny, dun-coloured. [cf. *-phofu (im/izim)*.]

*-mpondonde (umpondonde / ompondonde)* n. [*<izimpondo* (horns) + *de* (long): lit., long horns.]

i) Species of long-horned cattle, especially Afrikanders.

[cf. *bhunu (um/imi)*.]

ii) Species of aloe used to strengthen the chief.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 62) state that beasts with these horns are like Afrikander cattle and are also known as *umbunu*.]

*-mpondozannenke (umpondozannenke / ompondozannenke)* n. [*<-mpondo* (horns) + *zannenke* (of the snail): lit., horns of the snail.]

i) Sharp, branching horns.

*-mpunga* (rel.) [*<impunga* (n.), grey-haired person or animal.]

i) Grey. [cf. *-mzondo* (rel.), *-zondo (um/imi)*.]

[cf. *-mzondo* (rel.); *-ngamunwe (i(li)/ama)*; *-ngwevu (in/izin)*; *-ntu begugile (aba)*; *-zondo (um/imi)*.]

**-mpunga** (*impunga / izimpunga*) n. [>*mpunga* (rel.), grey-haired.]

i) Grey-haired person or animal.

ii) Old person.

[cf. *-mzondo* (rel.); *-ngamunwe* (*i(li)/ama*); *-ngwevu* (*in/izin*); *-ntu begugile* (*aba*); *-zondo* (*um/imi*).]

[Note: *Impunga* is applied to a beast which is deep grey (Nyemebzi and Nxumalo, 1994: 52, 58). This is similar to another colour known as *umzondo*. A beast which is described as *umzondo / imizondo; umzondokazi / imizindokazi* is a black beast with white hairs liberally mixed in. The term *umzondo* is also associated with terms which describe fine spots (e.g. *-makhwifikhwififi*). In the case of its similarity to *impunga* however, the term is associated with a grey-roan. There was a Zulu regiment named *uMpunga*.]

**-mseka** (rel.) [<*umseka*. (n.), white ring-mark on neck.]

i) White-marked on throat. [cf. *-seka* (*um/imi*).]

**-mthika** (rel.) [<*umthika* (n.), dark black object.]

i) Dark black. [cf. *-nyama(um)*.]

[Note: *Umthika / imithika* describes a beast which is ashy-black rather than pitch black.]

**-mthika** (*umthika / imithika*) n. [>*-mthika* (rel.), dark black.]

i) Dark black object.

**-mthuku** (rel.) [<*umthuku* (n.), mole-coloured beast.]

i) Mole-coloured. [cf. *-thuku* (*um/imi*).]

[Note: Rudolph (1949(?): 32) states that *umthuku* means mouse-coloured.]

**-mthuqu** (rel.) [<*umthuqu* (n.), dust-coloured beast.]

i) Dust-coloured. [cf. *-thuqu* (*um/imi*).]

**-mthuqwa** (rel.) [<*umthuqwa* (n.), dust-coloured beast.]

i) Dust-coloured, greyish. [cf. *-thuqwa* (*um/imi*).]

**-mtoto** (rel.) [**umtoto** (n.), bright red object.]

i) Bright red. [cf. **-toto** (*um/imi*).]

**-mtshezi** (rel.) [**umtshezi** (n.), object of brick-red colour.]

i) Brick red, reddish-brown. [cf. **-tshezi** (*um/imi*).]

**-mvubomabele** (rel.) [**umvubo** (ground up mixture) + **amabele** (sorghum): lit., ground sorghum.]

i) Grey. [cf. **-mavovo** (rel.); **-nsasa** (*in/izin*);

**-nsiphozamabele** (*in/izin*); **-vovo** (*i(li)/ama*);

**-vubomabele** (*um/imi*).]

**-mzondo** (rel.) [**umzondo** (n.), garden bug.]

i) Spotted. [cf. **-zondo** (*um/imi*).]

[Note: **Umzondo** / **imizondo** - garden bug (evil-smelling). A beast with this colour-pattern is black with fine white speckles. The herdsmen at Bartlow Combine, Hluhluwe, described **umzondo** as a pattern derived from the name for an evil-smelling garden-bug. **Umzondo awuzizwakunuka**, (no one notices his own faults; lit. the bug doesn't notice his own smell). It should be noted that the terms listed below are similar only in that they all represent some form of spottiness.]

[cf. **-khwifikhwififi** (*ama*); **-makhwifikhwififi** (rel.);

**-matshehlathi** (*im/izim*); **-matshezulu** (rel.); **-mzondo**

(rel.); **-nakazi** (*in/izin*); **-nala** (*in/izin*);

**-tshelentaba** (*i(li)*); **-vunduna** (*im/izim*);

**-zondo** (*um/imi*).]

**-nakamba** (**isinakamba** / **izinakamba**) n. [**naka** (ideo.), of being spotted, gaudily-coloured; of walking with mincing gait.]

i) Worthless, worn-out beast of burden.

**-nakazi** (**inakazi** / **izinakazi**) n. [**inala** (n.), beast with red and white spots all over the body.]

i) Cow with red and white spots all over the body. [cf. **nala** (*in/izin*).]



**-nala** (*inala / izinala*) n.

i) Beast (ox, cow) with red and white spots all over its body.

ii) Abundance.

[Note: It has been suggested to MPO by informants at Rorke's Drift (July 1996) that *inala* also describes brown and red mealie grains scattered intermittently on a dried cob.]

[cf. **-khwifikhwif** (*ama*); **-makhwifikhwif** (rel.);  
**-matshehlathi** (*im/izim*); **-matshezulu** (rel.); **-mzondo**  
(rel.); **-nakazi** (*in/izin*); **-nala** (*in/izin*);  
**-tshelentaba** (*i(li)*); **-vunduna** (*im/izim*);  
**-zondo** (*um/imi*).]

**-nangananga** (*amanangananga*, pl. only) n. [**<nanga** (ideo.), be spotted; **>-manangananga** (rel.).]

i) Spots (as on leopard). [cf. **-manakanaka** (rel.);  
**-manangananga** (rel.).]

[Note: **-nangaza** (v.), be spotted; dot over with spots.]

**-ncamisa** (*incamisa / izincamisa* (?) n. [**<ncama** (v.), to eat before commencing a journey.]

i) Beast which is slaughtered before the bride commences her journey to the groom's home. [cf. **-cola** (*inkomo eyokucola*).]

**-ncinzo** (*umncinzo* sg. only) n. [**<ncinza** (v.), take a pinch.]

i) The milking of a cow more than the regular twice daily.

**-nco** (rel.) [**<inco** (n.), beast speckled red and white; species of speckled bird.]

i) Speckled red and white. [cf. **-nco** (*in/izin*).]

**-nco** (*inco / izinco*) n. [**>-nco** (rel.), speckled red and white.]

i) Red and white speckled beast.

ii) Species of speckled bird.

**-ncokazi** (*incokazi / izincokazi*) n. [**<inco** (n.), speckled beast.]

i) Speckled cow. [cf. *-ngco (in/izin)*.]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 56) list *inco/incokazi* as a red beast scattered with white spots all over the body. From field experience, most beasts with this name for their colour-pattern are white with fairly large and well-defined red spots (Schroeder/ MPO).]

*-ncombo* (rel.) [*<incombo* (sg. only) n., yellow colour.]

i) Yellow.

*-ncombo (incombo / izincombo)* n. [*>-ncombo* (rel.), yellow-colour.]

i) Yellow colour.

ii) Species of small termite.

iii) Small, light-yellow bead.

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 60) list this under *umbala* but do not mention beast under *incombo*.]

<sup>mhc</sup>  
*-ncunze (umncunze* sg. only) n. [*<ncunza* (v.), be sparing, economic, take in small quantities.]

i) The milking of a cow more than the regular twice daily.

[cf. *ncinzo (um, sg. only)*.]

*-ndlu (inkomo eyizindlu)* n. [*<inkomo* (a beast) + *eyizindlu* (with houses): lit., beast with houses.]

i) White beast with medium-sized, circular black patches distributed all over the body (Schroeder).

[Note: Samuelson (1923: 569) lists the pattern *indhloyamathe*, lit. house of spittle, a black beast with one white spot on the side.]

*-ndluyamathe (indhloyamathe / izindluyamathe)* n. [*<indlu* (house) + *yamathe* (of spittle): lit. house of spittle.]

i) Black beast with one white spot on the side (only Samuelson 1923: 569).

*-ngampisi* (rel.) [*<i(li)ngampisi* (n.), lit. 'like a hyena'.]

i) Brindle-coloured. [cf. *-mpisi* (rel.).]

[Note: *-phisi* (*im/izim*), is the word for hyena(s).]

*-ngampisi* (*i(li)ngampisi / amangampisi*) n. [<*nga* (like) + *mpisi*, (a hyena): lit., like a hyena.]

i) Brindle-coloured beast.

*-ngamunwe* (*i(li)ngamunwe / amangamunwe*) n. [<*nga* (like) + *umunwe* (a finger). >*-ngamunwe* (rel.), grey.]

i) Grey beast.

[cf. *-mpunga* (rel.); *-mzondo* (rel.); *-ngamunwe* (*i(li)/ama*); *-ngwevu* (*in/izin*); *-ntu begugile* (*aba*); *-zondo* (*um/imi*).]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 58) describe this animal as *inkomo empunga*, (dark grey).]

*-ngco* (*ingco / izingco*) n.

i) See *-nco* (*in/izin*) above.

*-ngcungu* (*ingcungu / izingcungu*) n. [>dim. *ingcungwana*.]

i) Ox with horns curving in almost to meet.

ii) Small light brown bird with a long beak (*isingcungu*).

[Note: Roberts lists no bird called *isingcungu* but does give *ingcungcu* (Xhosa) as the Malachite sunbird (*Nectarinia famosa*), which has a long curved beak. Samuelson (1923: 569) lists *ingcugcu* as a beast with horns curved in almost to meet.]

*-ngiqi* (*ungiqi / ongiqi*) n.

i) Beast slaughtered for food or commerce.

*-ngqithi* (*umngqithi / imingqithi*) n.

i) Kori Bustard (*Ardeotis kori*).

[Note: In the field, Schroeder has recorded *umngqithikazi* (fem.), a light brown cow which resembles closely the colour of a Kori Bustard. This bird does not occur in Kwazulu-Natal and it is possible that this name for a colour-pattern is an old one, dating from earlier times.]

**-ngqudulu** (*ingqudulu / izingqudulu*) n.

- i) Hornless beast; polled ox or cow. [cf. **-ngudulu** (*in/izin*).]

**-ngquphane** (*umngquphane / imingquphane*) n. [**<ngqupha** (ideo.), of nodding, sleepiness; **-mngquphane** (rel.), brown with white above eyes.]

- i) Brown beast with white above the eyes.

- ii) Blackcrowned Tchagra (*Tchagra senegala*).

[Note: Roberts (1985: 653) gives the Zulu name for the Blackcrowned Tchagra as *umNguphane*, which Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 565) list as a listless person.]

**-ngquthu** (*ingquthu / izingquthu*) n.

- i) Ox given to the bride's mother, extra to the *lobolo* cattle. This is to thank her for her care of her daughter and in acknowledgment of the girl's virginity.

**-ngwevu** (rel.) [**<ingwevu** (n.), grey beast, beast of any colour with white hairs mixed.]

- i) Grey; coloured mixed with white hair.

[cf. **-mpunga** (rel.); **-mzondo** (rel.); **-ngamunwe** (*i(li)/ama*); **-ngwevu** (*in/izin*); **-ntu begugile** (*aba*); **-zondo** (*um/imi*).]

**-ngwevu** (*ingwevu / izingwevu*) n. [**>-ngwevu** (rel.), grey.]

- i) Beast (ox, bull, cow) of any colour with white hairs mixed. [cf. **-ngamunwe**

- ii) Person with hair turning grey.

[cf. **-mpunga** (rel.); **-mpunga** (*im/izim*); **-ngamunwe** (*i(li)/ama*); **-ngwevu** (rel.); **-ntu begugile** (*aba*).]

[Note: *Ingwevu* is generally accepted as 'grey'. It appears that *ingwevu*, however, is lighter than *impunga* which is a deeper more charcoal-coloured shade (MPO).]

**-ngxibongo** (*ingxibongo / izingxibongo*) n.

- i) Ox with sharp, straight horns. [cf. **-ngxobongo** (*in/izin*).]

ii) Small pox.

**-ngxobongo** (*ingxobongo / izingxobongo*) n.

i) Ox with sharp, straight horns. [cf. **-ngxibongo** (*in/izin*).]

ii) Small-pox.

**-nhlamvukazi** (rel.) [*<inhlamvukazi* (n.), light brown cow.]

i) Light brown. [cf. **-hlamvu**(*in/izin*); **-hlavukazi** (*in/izin*).]

**-nhlekwane** (*unhlekwane / onhlekwane*) n.

i) Black beast (ox or cow) with white stripes running from shoulders to sides.

ii) Common widow-bird, black-tailed finch (*Vidua principalis*).

[Note: Roberts calls Pintailed Whydah (*Vidua macroura*) (860) **uHlekwane** and the bird has the same markings as those described in the beast.]

**-nkabi** (*inkabi / izinkabi*) n. [*>dim. inkabana, inkatshana*.]

i) Ox, bullock.

ii) Castrated animal.

**-nkampu** (*i(li)nkampu / amankampu*) n. [*<nkampu* (ideo.), of cutting in two, dividing, tying in the middle.]

i) Beast with a white band on a coloured body. [cf. **-gampu** (*i(li)/ ama*); **-nqamulo** (*um/imi*).]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 58) describe *inkampu/inkampukazi* as a beast of many colours with a white band dividing the body.]

**-nkanku** (*inkanku / izinkanku*) n.

i) Brown or black beast with white stripe along the belly.

ii) Jacobin cuckoo (*Clamator jacobinus*).

[Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 575) list *inkanku* as the name for both the Jacobin Cuckoo (*Clamator jacobinus*) and the

Striped Cuckoo (*Clamator levaillantii*). The geographical distribution of these birds is different but they are very similar in appearance. The Striped cuckoo, however, is only found at the northernmost edges of the Zulu-speaking area. Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 53) describe *inkanku / inkankukazi* as a black beast with white scattered up the flank to meet on top of the back.]

**-nkone** (rel.) [*<inkone* (n.), beast with a white stripe along the back and underbelly and coloured side-panels (Schroeder).]

i) White-patched, white-spotted on the ridge of the back.

**-nkone** (*inkone / izinkone*) n. [*>-nkone* (rel.), white-ridged (along back); *inkonekazi* (fem.).]

i) A beast of any colour with a white stripe on its back.

ii) Species of rambling bean.

[Note: King Mpande's *iNgulube* (wild pig) regiment had the name *inkone* as an alternative. Wild pigs also have a white crest along the back. Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 578) describe *inkone* as 'white-patched, white-spotted (on the ridge of the back)' which is an inadequate definition. Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 53-54, 57) describe a beast with the *inkone* pattern as being of any colour with a white stripe along the back and on the face. A true *inkone* has a white back and belly and the colour is usually concentrated in deep panels on its sides. The pattern realised on the right side of the beast is - classically - mirrored exactly on the left. See Appendix II.]

**-nkonyana** (*inkonyana / izinkonyana*) n. [*<inkomo* (n.) beast (cattle).]

i) Small beast (even if old); small ox, small cow.

ii) Calf, young.

[Note: *inkonyanebomvu* : lit. 'red calf' was a section of the *Mbonambi* regiment of Mpande.]

**-nkumande** (*in/izin*) n.

i) Black cattle of the king which were used to provide black shields for the young soldiers or 'black troops' (Webb and Wright 1986, Vol. 4, p. 75.).

**-nkunela (inkunela / izinkunela) n.**

i) Old worn out beast or thing; neglected person.

**- nkwa (isinkwa / izinkwa) n.**

i) Beast slaughtered for food for the journey for a bride going to get married.

ii) Bread.

**-nkwazi (inkwazi / izinkwazi) n.**

i) Black beast with a white head and neck.

ii) African Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*).

**-nomgedlewane (unomgedlewane / onomgedlewane) n.** [<gedle (ideo.), of loose-jointedness.]

i) Old beast, old ox.

**-nondlini (unondlini / onondlini) n.** [<loc. indlu.]

i) Good milking cow, sufficient for the support of a family.

**-nozungeza (unozungeza / onozungeza) n.** [<zungeza (v.), encircle.]

i) Prize beast in the herd, especially coveted to be included among the *lobolo* cattle.

**-nqamulo (umnqamulo / iminqamulo) n.** [<nqamula (v.tr.), cut through, amputate, lop off. <nqamu (ideo.), of cutting, snapping off, amputating.]

i) A beast with a wide stripe dividing it in two across the back and down the sides close to the hind legs (Schroeder [field].) [cf. *-gampu (i(li)/ama)*; *-nkampu (i(li)/ama)*.]

[Note: *Ukunqamula* also means to wash the legs and not the rest of the body and the beast of this name observed in the

field is dark with a white band dividing front from hindquarters, the front of the hind legs being touched with white. Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 590) record *umnqamulo* as a boundary or limit.]

**-nqindi** (*amanqindi*, pl. only) n. [<*nqinda* (v.), blunt, cut off sharp points.]

i) Animal with horns cut short.

**-nqini** (*umnqini* / *iminqini*) n. [<*nqina* (v.), to cut off the tail.]

i) Animal with tail cut short.

**-ngongodwane** (*ingongodwane* / *izingongodwane*) n.

i) An old cow which has given birth to many calves (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 46).

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 594) list *-ngongodwane* (*in/izin*) as a species of swamp rush.]

**-nqudulu** (*inqudulu* / *izingudulu*) n.

i) Hornless beast. [cf. *-ngqudulu* (*in/izin*).]

**-nqwansi** (*umnqwansi* / *iminqwansi*) n.

i) The sole beast one possesses.

**-nsasa** (rel.) [<*insasa* (n.), beast with speckled belly on red or brown.]

i) Red or brown with speckled belly. [cf. *-nsiphozamabele* (*in/izin*); *-vovo* (*i(li)/ama*); *-vubomabele* (*um/imi*).]

**-nsasa** (*insasa* / *izinsasa*) n. [>*-nsasa* (rel.), red or brown with speckled belly.]

i) Red or brown beast with a speckled belly.

[cf. *-nsiphozamabele* (*in/izin*); *-vovo* (*i(li)/ama*); *-vubomabele* (*um/imi*).]

**-nsasakazi** (rel.) [<*insasa* (n.), red or brown beast with speckled



belly.]

i) Red or brown with speckled belly.

[cf. *-nsiphozamabele* (in/izin); *-vovo* (i(li)/ama);

*-vubomabele* (um/imi).]

*-nsasakazi* (*insasakazi* / *izinsasakazi*) n. [>*-nsasakazi* (rel.), very red or brown speckled on belly.]

i) Red or brown cow with speckled belly.

[Note: *insansa* is a 'species of small bird speckled black and white' (Doke and Vilakazi 1948: 598). A bird named *intsasa* in Xhosa is the Goldenbreasted Bunting (*Emberiza flaviventris*) which is brightly-coloured in black, white, yellow and orange. It is not a speckled bird. *Insasana* is a striped pipit (*Anthus lineiventris*) which is brown and white with a speckled belly (*intsasana* - Xhosa.) Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 54, 56) state that this beast is black or red with fine speckling on legs and flanks.]

[cf. *-nsiphozamabele* (in/izin); *-vovo* (i(li)/ama);

*-vubomabele* (um/imi).]

*-nselekazi* (rel.) [<*inselekazi* (n.), white-spotted goat.]

i) White-spotted.

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi list *inselekazi* under *umbala* but do not mention cattle under the particular entry. *Insele* is the honeybadger or ratel (*Mellivora capensis*) which is distinctively black and white.]

*-nsingizisuka* (*insingizi* / *izinsingizi*) n + v. [<*insingisi* (the hornbill) + *suka* (goes off): lit., the hornbill takes to flight.]

i) Black beast with a white patch between the inner hind leg and the belly (only Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 54).

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo state that this colour-pattern is often considered to be the same as *iwaba*. Classically, the white should be hidden by the hind leg of the beast and only show as the hind leg moves, thus resembling the hornbill taking to flight which appears black until the flash of white primary feathers is observed as it lifts its

wings.]

**-nsiphozamabele** (*izinsipho*, pl. only.) n. [<*izinsipho* (dregs) + *amabele* (sorghum): lit., the dregs of sorghum.]

i) A beast with red and white scattered all over the body.  
[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 58) state that *insiphozamabele* is like *imvubomabele*.

[cf. *-nsasa* (rel.); *-nsasa* (*in/izin*); *-vovo* (*i(li)/ama*); *-vubomabele* (*um/imi*).]

**-nsizwa** (*insizwa* / *izinsizwa*) n. [>*-nsizwa* (rel.), fully-developed.]

i) Hornless ox or bull.

ii) Young man approaching manhood.

**-nsizwakazi** (rel.) [<*insizwakazi* (n.), cow without horns.]

i) Fully developed.

**-nsizwakazi** (*insizwakazi* / *izinsizwakazi*) n. [<fem. *insizwa* (n.); >*-nsizwakazi* (rel.), fully developed.]

i) Cow without horns.

ii) Law case without evidence.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 54) state that *insizwa* / *izinsizwakazi* is a pitch black beast without horns.]

**-nsomi** (rel.) [<*i(li)nsomi* and *i(li)somi* (n.), purplish black beast; Redwinged starling.]

i) Dark purple colour; blue-black.

**-nsomi** (*i(li)nsomi* / *amansomi*) n. [>*-nsomi* (rel.) purplish, blue-black.]

i) Purplish and red beast (Schroeder).

ii) Redwinged Starling (*Onychognathus morio*). [cf. *-nsomi* (rel.); *-somi* (*i(li)/ama*).]

**-nsundu** (rel.) [<*insundu* (n.), dark brown beast.]

i) Dark brown, chocolate coloured.

*-nsundu (insundu / izinsundu)* n. [*>-nsundu (rel.)*, dark brown.]  
i) Dark brown beast, ox or cow.

*-ntenjane (rel.)* [*<intenjane (n.)*, dun-coloured beast.]  
i) Dun-coloured with white patches.  
[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-dubu (um/imi)*; *-kholo (u(lu)/izin)*; *-mdaka (rel.)*; *-mdubu (rel.)*; *-mpofu (rel.)*; *-ntenjane (rel.)*; *-ntenjane (in/izin)*; *-phethikhowe (rel.)*; *-phofu (im/izim).*]

*-ntenjane (intenjane / izintenjane)* n. [*>-ntenjane (rel.)*, as above.]

i) Dun-coloured beast with white patches on flanks and back.

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-dubu (um/imi)*; *-kholo (u(lu)/izin)*; *-mdaka (rel.)*; *-mdubu (rel.)*; *-mpofu (rel.)*; *-ntenjane (rel.)*; *-ntenjane (in/izin)*; *-phethikhowe (rel.)*; *-phofu (im/izim).*]

[Note: In Southern Sotho *lethejane* is the name for a Crowned Plover (*Vanellus coronatus*) like which the beast is coloured. Informants in the field stated that *intenjane* was the name of the bird but seemed vague as to what kind.]

*-ntu begugile (inkomo engabantu begugile)* [*<inkomo (a beast) + engabantu begugile (like old people)*: lit., beast which is an old person.

i) A grey beast tending to white (Schroeder).

*-ntulo (intulo / izintulo)* n.

i) Species of lizard.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 54, 56) state that *intulo / intulokazi* is a black or red beast with a white head. Cattle which were characterised by the *intulo* colour-pattern observed in the field were black, dark brown or red with speckles on heads and at the top of the rump (Schroeder / MPO). Dohne (1857: 246) states that this lizard is about the same size as the chameleon. Its name

means 'reduced to poverty or nakedness' which refers to its role as the messenger of God who told men they would die.]

**-ntulwa** (*umntulwa* / *imintulwa*) n. [>-*mntulwa* (rel.), dun-coloured.]

i) Dun-coloured beast.

[Note: *Umntulwa* / *imintulwa* (n.) is a species of Wild Medlar fruit. [cf. *-tulwa* (*i(li)/ama*; *um/imi*); *-viyo* (*um/imi*). Mkhize (pc to MPO, Feb., 1996) stated that the *i(li)tulwa*, Wild Medlar fruit, is yellow tending to brown.]

**-ntusi** (rel.) [<*intusi* (n.), red beast with white mark in front of hip.]

i) Red with white marking.

**-ntusi** (*intusi* / *izintusi*) n. [>-*ntusi* (rel.), red with white marking.]

i) Red-coloured beast, ox or cow marked with white in front of the hip.

ii) Milk. [cf. *u(lu)bisi*.]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 56) describe this beast as red with a patch of white on the flank: *intusi* / *intusikazi* and state that it is also known as *inkomo eggizile* (beast having white fetlocks).]

**-ntwakubomvu** (*intwakubomvu*, sing. only) n.

i) Species of small shrub (*Lannia edulis*).

[cf. *-mtoto* (rel.); *-mtshezi* (rel.); *-toto* (*um/imi*); *-tshezi* (*um/imi*).]

[Note: James Stuart states that *intwakubomvu* oxen are the same brick-red colour as *imitshezi* oxen (Webb and Wright, 1976, Vol. 1: 325).]

**-nxahi** (*i(li)nxahi* / *amanxahi*) n.

i) Bull that has been castrated when fully grown.

*-nxele* (*i(li)nxele* / *amanxele*) n.

- i) Ox with one horn receding downwards.
- ii) Left-handed person.

*-nyaluthi* (rel.) [*<inyaluthi* (n.), beast or cow of light, muddy colour; bulrush millet.]

- i) Muddy-coloured; light mauve. [cf. *-nyawothi* (*in/izin*).]

*-nyaluthi* (*inyaluthi* / *izinyaluthi*) n. [*>-nyaluthi* (rel.), muddy-coloured.]

- i) Beast (ox or cow) of a light, muddy colour. [cf. *-nyawothi* (*in/izin*).]
- ii) Bulrush millet [cf. *-nyaluthi* (*u*), sg. only.]

*-nyama* (*umnyama*, sg. only) n. [*>-mnyama* (rel.), blackness.]

- i) Black beast (Schroeder).
  - ii) Darkness; gloom.
  - iii) Otter.
- [cf. *-mnyama* (rel.); *-nzima* (rel.); *-nzima* (*in/izin*); *-zima* (rel.).]

*-nyawothi* (rel.) [*<inyawothi* (n.), muddy-coloured beast; species of brown bulrush millet.]

- i) Muddy-coloured, light mauve.

*-nyawothi* (*inyawothi* / *izinyawothi*) n. [*>-nyawothi* (rel.), muddy-coloured, light mauve.]

- i) Muddy-coloured beast. [cf. *-nyaluthi* (*in/izin*); (*u*).]
- ii) Species of brown bulrush millet.

*-nyonikayiphumuli* (*inyonikayiphumula*, sg. only) n. [*<inyoni* (the bird) + *kayiphumuli* (that never rests): lit., the bird that never rests.]

- i) Cetshwayo's Royal cattle; spotless white object. [cf. *-bungu* (*um/imi*); *-hlophe* (*um/imi*); *-landa* (*i(li)ama*); *-mhlophe* (rel.); *-mhlophekazi* (rel.); *-mhloshazana* (rel.); *-nyonikayiphumuli* (*in/izin*).]

[Note: These are white cattle with black muzzles, horns, hooves and ears. They are the royal cattle colour-pattern. These cattle are purportedly named for the cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) also known as *ilanda* and are sometimes called by this name (Schroeder / MPO).]

**-nyumba** (*inyumba / izinyumba*) n. [*<nyumba* (v.), become barren.]  
i) Barren female animal. [cf. *-bhonya* (*u(lu)/izim*); *-dlolo* (*u(lu)*).]

**-nyumbakazi** (*inyumbakazi / izinyumbakazi*) n. [*<inyumba* (n.), barren female animal.]  
i) Sterile cow.  
[cf. *-bhonya* (*u(lu)/izim*); *-dlolo* (*u(lu)*).]

**-nyumbakazana** (*inyumbakazana / izinyumbakazana*) n. [*<inyumba* (n.), barren female animal.]  
i) Disliked animal or person.  
[cf. *-bhonya* (*u(lu)/izim*); *-dlolo* (*u(lu)*).]

**-nzima** (rel.), [*<inzima* (n.), black ox or bull.]  
i) Black, dark-skinned.  
[cf. *-mnyama* (rel.); *-nyama* (*um*); *-nzima* (*in/izin*); *-zima* (rel. dialectal form).]

**-nzima** (*inzima / izinzima*) n. [*>-nzima* (rel.), black, dark-skinned.]  
i) Black ox or bull.  
[cf. *-mnyama* (rel.); *-nyama* (*um*); *-nzima* (*in/izin*); *-zima* (rel. dialectal form).]

**-nzimakazi** (rel.) [*<inzima* (n.), black ox or bull.]  
i) Black, dark-skinned (applied to women and cows).  
[cf. *-mnyama* (rel.); *-nyama* (*um*); *-nzima* (rel.); *-nzima* (*in/izin*); *-nzimakazi* (*in/izin*); *-zima* (rel.).]

**-nzimakazi** (*inzimakazi / izinzimakazi*) n. [*>-nzimakazi* (rel.),

black, dark-skinned.]

i) Black cow.

ii) Dark, ebony-skinned girl.

[cf. *-mnyama* (rel.); *-nyama* (um); *-nzima* (rel.);  
*-nzima* (in/izin); *-nzimakazi* (in/izin); *-zima* (rel.).]

[Note: *Inzimakazi izal'ilungakazi* - the black cow begets a spotted calf: things are contrary to expectations].]

*-nzimazana(e)* (*inzimazana(e)* / *izinzimazana(e)*) n. [*<inzima* (n.), black ox or bull.]

i) Small black cow.

[Note: *Inzima* / *inzimakazi* is a pitch black beast although there is occasionally white on the legs (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 54).]

[cf. *-mnyama* (rel.); *-nyama* (um); *-nzima* (rel.);  
*-nzima* (in/izin); *-nzimakazi* (in/izin); *-zima* (rel.).]

*-ondlo* (*isondlo* / *izondlo*; *umondlo* / *imondlo*) n. [*<ondla* (v.), nourish, rear, bring up.]

i) Payment, generally a beast, to a person for rearing someone else's child.

[Note: Samuelson (1923: 570) lists this as *inkomo yesondhlo*.]

*-odwa* (*inkomo yodwa*) n. [*inkomo* (beast) + *yodwa* (which is the only one): lit., only one.]

i) Beast slaughtered at the *ukuthomba* (puberty) ceremony of a girl (Krige, 1988: 100).

*-phehlu* (*umphehlu*, sg. only) n. [*<phehlu* (ideo.), of friction, constant rubbing.]

i) A second milking of a cow after the calf has been to her.

*-pheko* (*isipheko* / *izipheko*) n. [*<pheka* (v.), cook.]

i) Beast given to bridal party to cook in the veld before the wedding.

ii) Food prepared for a feast (pl. only).

**-phelekehle (u(lu)phelekehle / izimpelekehle) n.**

i) Beast (or cow) with long horns bent backwards.

**-phemvu (impemvu / izimpemvu) n.** [>-mpemvu (rel.), white-faced, having white markings on the face.]

i) Beast with white markings on the face [cf. -mpemvu (rel.); -phemvu (i(li)/ama), White Helmetshrike (*Prionops plumatus*). This was also called -thimbakazane (um/imi) by Mngomezulu (May, 1995), which is another name for the White helmetshrike.]

**-phenge (u(lu)phenge / izimpenge) n.** [>-luphenge (rel.), wide-spreading, broad-brimmed.]

i) Beast with wide-spread horns. [cf. -luphenge (rel.), wide-spreading, broad-brimmed.]

ii) Wide-brimmed hat.

**-phengelezi (u(lu)phengelezi / izimpengelezi) n.** [<phenge (ideo.), of spreading wide.]

i) Beast with wide-spread horns.

**-phethikhowe (inkomo ephethikhowe) rel.** [<inkomo (the beast) + ephethikhowe (which touched the mushroom): lit. the beast which touched the mushroom.]

i) White beast intensifying to tawny, dusty colour.

[cf. -daka (um/imi); -dubu (um/imi); -kholo (u(lu)/izin); -mdaka (rel.); -mdubu (rel.); -mpofu (rel.); -ntenjane (rel.); -ntenjane (in/izin); -phofu (im/izim).]

**-phishilili (u(lu)phishilili / izimpishilili) n.** [<phishi (ideo.), of fizzling out.]

i) Ox with tall, back-slanting horns.

ii) Person with long head, slanting backwards.

**-phixongo (umphixongo / imiphixongo) n.**



i) Beast (cow or ox) with horns growing straight up.  
[cf. *-phondo (isi/izi)*; *-phoxela (im/izim)*.]

*-phofu (impofu / izimpofu)* n. [<Ur-B. *-poku*<sup>^</sup>.]

i) Eland.

ii) Yellow-coloured beast (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 58).

[cf. *-daka (um/imi)*; *-dubu (um/imi)*; *-kholo (u(lu)/izin)*; *-mdaka* (rel.); *-mdubu* (rel.); *-mpofu* (rel.); *-ntenjane* (rel.); *-ntenjane (in/izin)*; *-phethikhowe* (rel.); *-phofu (im/izim)*.]

*-phondo (isiphondo / iziphondo)* n.

i) Ox with upright horns.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 64) state that the horn-shape *isiphondo* is the same as *umphoxela* and *umphixongo*.

*-phondo (u(lu)phondo / izimpondo)* n. [>-dim. *u(lu)phonjwana*.]

i) Horn.

*-phoso (umphoso / imiphoso)* n. [<*phosa* (v.), to throw.]

i) Meat brought to the groom's home by the bride's party to induce him to open the gate (Krige, 1988: 392). [cf. *-bhoma (isi/izi)*.]

*-phothane (impothane / izimpothane)*

i) Animal with twisted horns.

*-photela (impotela / izimpotela)* n. [<*photha* (v.), twist together, entwine.]

i) Beast with twisted horns (Samuelson 1923: 569).

*-phoxela (impoxela / izimpoxela)* n. [dim. *phoxeyana (im/izim)*.]

i) Beast with outsized horns; small beast with horns out of proportion; beast with horns standing straight up.

[cf. *-phixongo (um/imi)*; *-phondo (isi/izi)*; *phoxela (um/imi)*.]

**-phoxela** (*umpoxela / imiphoxela*) n.

- i) Beast with horns standing straight up. [cf. **-phixongo** (*um/imi*); **-phondo** (*isi/izi*).]

**-phoxeyana** (*impoxeyana / izimpoxeyana*) n. [dim. <*impoxela* (n.), beast with outsized horns.]

- i) Under-sized beast with outsized horns.

**-phukuthu** (*isiphukuthu / iziphukuthu*) n. [<*phukuthu* (ideo.), of being spotted, splashed with colour on face or beak.]

- i) Person or animal with splash mark on face; bird with coloured beak.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 59) list *isiphukuthu / isiphukuthukazi* as a beast with a white splash on its face. Note that *isiphukutwana(e) / iziphukutwana(e)* is a small animal or person with a mark on its face (Doke and Vilakazi, 1948: 675).]

**-phuphu ezikhova** (*amaphuphu ezikhova* pl. only) n. [lit. *amaphuphu* (the fledglings) + *ezikhova* (of the owl).]

- i) Whitish to grey beast with fine, dun speckling on the flank and loosely scattered elsewhere, resembling the colour of the fledglings of an owl (Schroeder).

**-phusela** (*impusela / izimpusela*) n. [<*phusela* (v.), cease giving milk.]

- i) Calf that is weaned.  
ii) Orphaned animal.

**-phuzingwebu** (*inkomo ephuzingwebu*) n + rel. [<*phuza* (drink) + *ingwebu* (the froth): lit., what drinks froth.]

- i) Beast with a white snout.

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi do not mention this pattern. Samuelson (1923: 570) lists the beast as *inkomo ephuzingwebu*, 'beast with a white snout'.]

**-qanda** (*isiqanda / iziqanda*) n. [<*qanda* (v.), strike down, cleave

apart; >-*siqanda* (rel.).]

- i) Speckled beast. [cf. -*siqanda* (rel.).]
- ii) Species of small brown wasp.
- iii) Species of ant.

[Note: Numerous colour-patterns are connected with birds' eggs: *amaqandakacilo*, *amaqandakah(h)uye*, *amaqandakah(h)wayiba*, *amaqandakaqelu*, the eggs of the lark (*Mirafra africana*), dikkop (*Burhinus capensis*) and pipit (species unspecified) respectively.]

-*qandakacilo* (*amaqandakacilo*, pl. only) n. [<*amaqanda* (eggs) + poss. + *ucilo* (lark): lit., the eggs of the lark.]

- i) White beast with small red speckles, resembling the marking on the eggs of a lark (only Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 57).

[cf. -*qandakah(h)uye(i)(ama)*; -*qandakaqelu (ama)*.]

-*qandakah(h)uye* (*amaqandakah(h)uye*, pl. only) n. [<*amaqanda* (eggs) + poss. + *uh(h)uye* (lark): lit., the eggs of the lark.]

- i) White beast with small red speckles resembling the marking on the eggs of the Rufousnaped lark (*Mirafra africana*) (Schroeder).

[cf. -*qandakacilo(ama)*; -*qandakaqelu (ama)*.]

[Note: It is assumed that the names *ucilo* and *uh(h)uye(i)*, neither of which appear in Roberts, refer to the Rufousnaped Lark (*Mirafra africana*) which is prominent in Zulu folklore and which is found over the whole area where Zulu is spoken. In colour and pattern, its eggs resemble the beast in question.]

-*qandakah(h)wayiba* (*amaqandakahhwayiba*, pl. only) n. [<*amaqanda* (the eggs) + poss. + *h(h)wayiba* (of the dikkop): lit., the eggs of the dikkop/plover.]

- i) White beast with brown spots and circles all over the body, resembling the eggs of the dikkop (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 57).

[cf. -*hamba (i(li)/ama)*; -*hungqu (i(li)/ama)*;

*-hwalahwala (i(li)/ama); -hwanqa (i(li)/ama);  
-hwanqahwanqa (ama); -h(h)wayiba (u/o); -mahwalahwala  
(rel.); -mahwanqahwanqa (rel.); -mahwaqahwaqa (rel.);  
-vunduna (um/imi); -wayiba (u/o).]*

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi (1948: 850) describe *uwayiba* and *uhhwayiba* as 'a large bird' and a grey beast. A type of bead is also known as *uwayiba*. Roberts does not give either name. Personal communication with Koopman indicates that this is a dikkop, *uh(h)wayiba* being the name recorded by him in the Loskop area of KwaZulu-Natal. Ngcobo stated that a team of four white or light-coloured oxen, inspanned, was also known collectively as '*amaqanda kah(h)wayiba*' (pc Ngcobo to MPO, Feb. 1995).]

*-qandakaqelu (amaqandakaqelu, pl. only) n. [amaqanda (the eggs)  
+ poss. + qelu: lit., the eggs of the pipit].)*

i) White beast with red speckles sprinkled all over it, resembling the eggs of the pipit (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 57). [cf. *-qandakacilo (ama)*.]

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi state that *uqelu* is a small bird. The term is not found in Roberts although *umngcelu* is the name for Richard's Pipit (*Anthus novaeseelandiae*). Its eggs are lightly speckled with rusty red, especially at the thick end.]

*-qaqamazinyo (ingqaqamazinyo / izingqaqamazinyo) n. [<qaqa  
(loosen) + mazinyo (the teeth): lit., the 'teeth loosener'.]*

i) Beast or money presented to bride's father by bridegroom's people before the legal *lobolo*.

[cf. *-vulamlomo (im/izim)*.]

*-qeku (umqeku / imiqeku) n. [<qeku (ideo.), of portioning out.]*

i) Group of young cattle separated from the herd.

*-qengqe (isiqengqe / iziqengqe) n. [<qengqe (ideo.), of being  
flat, broad, level.]*

i) Ox or bull with broad-spreading horns.

**-qhewu (umqhewu / imiqhewu) n.** [*qhewu* (ideo.), of splitting.]

i) Person or beast with split ear or lip.

**-qholiso (umqholiso / imiqholiso) n.** [*qholisa* (v.), to bestow an honour, to anoint.]

i) Beast slaughtered in honour of intended bride's visit; beast given to bride's mother. Beast slaughtered at wedding, the gall of which is sprinkled into the bride to incorporate her into her husband's family (Krige, 1988: 393).

[Note: This beast may also be called *umqholisa*.

**-qhwagi (i(li)qhwagi / amaqhwagi) n.** [*qhwaga* (v.), rob, plunder.]

i) Veld locust.

[Note: *Iqhwagi / iqhwagikazi* is a black or red beast with white on the back and face (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 55, 57). Doke and Vilakazi do not mention the name in connection with cattle. Beasts described as having the pattern '*iqhwagi*' were observed in the field often. They were mostly red and white or red/brown and white (Schroeder/MPO).]

**-qobodo (i(li)qobodo / amaqobodo) n.**

i) Beast with horns turned inward at the top.

**-qodo (isiqodo / iziqodo) n.**

i) Beast given to the bride's family by the groom's family on the day of the wedding (only Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 65). [cf. *-godo (isi/izi)*.]

**-qokolo ( i(li)qokolo / amaqokolo) n.** [*>-maqokolo* (rel.), of uneven, knotted surface.]

i) Fruit of the Kei apple (*Solanum sodomium*).

[Note: Neither Doke and Vilakazi nor Nyembezi and Nxumalo give *iqokolo* as a name for a colour-pattern. However, *iqokolo* was a name recorded in the field. Schroeder

i) Roan beast which is the colour of sour milk which is ripe.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 53, 54) state that *amasavutshiwe* is a red or black beast which is sprinkled with white, both of which give the impression of *-mpunga* (rel.) or grey. Rangers at Fugitive's Drift gave the name *amasi ombila* for this pattern.]

<sup>ns</sup>  
*-sengwakazi* (*insengwakazi* / *izinsengwakazi*) n. [*<sengwa* (v. pass.), be milked.]

i) Heavy-milking cow, one that gives abundant milk.

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 46) liken *insengwakazi* to *ihinikazi* and *unondlini*.]

*-shekelo* (*umshekelo* / *imishkelo*) n. [*<sheka* (v.), pass loose stools.]

i) White spot on back of red or black beast.

[cf. *-sheko* (*um/imi*); *-tsheko* (*um.imi*).]

*-sheko* (*umsheko* / *imisheko*) n. [*<sheka* (v.), pass loose stools.]

i) Red or black beast with a splash of white on its side.

[cf. *-shekelo* (*um/imi*); *-sheko* (*u(lu)*) -loose or semi-liquid stool, as bird or bull about to fight; *-tsheko* (*um/imi*).]

[Note: *Umsheko* / *umshekokazi* is a black beast with white on its legs. Sometimes the white is found on one leg only. There may also be a white stripe on the back or on the throat (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 53).]

*-shoba* (*i(li)shoba* / *amashoba*) n.

i) Bushy tail; bushy end of tail.

ii) One of the cattle sent with the bride by her father on her wedding day.

[cf. *-beka* (*um*); *beko* (*um/imi*); *-beleko* (*im/izim*); *-bheka* (*i(li)/ama*); *-swazi* (*u(lu)/izin*).]

[Note: *Iyihlabile eshoba-libomvu!* *Iyihlabe ngolusihleza, halahala!* - it has gored the one with the red tail! It

gored it with a broken horn, hurrah! - a cry of triumph  
(Doke and Vilakazi, 1948: 743).]

**-shwempe (umshwempe / imishwempe) n.**

i) Stout person; sleek beast.

**-singa (isisinga / izisinga) n.**

i) Beast paid to someone for looking after one's stock.

ii) Rope used for tying up a calf by the leg.

[Note: *Inkonyana isethuk' isisinga* - the calf is startled by the rope i.e he is not used to it.]

**-siqanda (rel.)** [**qanda (v.)**, strike down, cleave apart;  
**isiqanda (n.)**, speckled beast.]

i) Speckled; spotted. [cf. **-qanda (isi/izi)** above.]

**-siso (i(li)siso / amasiso) n.** [**sisa (v.)**, to farm out, loan out for milking; put stock in the care of another.]

i) Animal farmed out, beast sent to another to look after.

ii) Place where beast is farmed out.

**-sontela (insontela / izinsontela) n.** [**sonta (v.)** to twist.]

i) Cow or beast with twisted horns.

**-somi (i(li)somi / amasomi) n.**

i) Purplish-black and red beast (Schroeder). [cf. **-nsomi (rel.)**; **-nsomi (i(li)/ama)**.]

ii) Redwinged starling (*Onychognathus morio*).

**-suthu (u(lu)suthu / izinsuthu) n.**

i) Long-horned Afrikander cattle. [cf. **-bhunu (um/imi)**.]

**-swazi (u(lu)swazi / izinswazi) n.** [**u(lu)swazi n.**, whip, switch.]

i) One of the beasts sent by the bride's father to accompany her to the groom's home. [cf. **-shoba (i(li)/ama)**.]

**-swempe** (*u(lu)swempe / izinswempe*) n.

i) Old worn-out bull; recluse.

[Note: *Inswempe/ izinswempe* is the name for a partridge or Coqui francolin (*Francolinus coqui*).]

**-thantazana** (*umthantazana / imithantazana*) n. [contr. <*umthantikazana*.]

i) Young heifer.

**-thantikazana** (*umthantikazana / imithantikazana*) n.

i) As above.

**-thantikazi** (*umthantikazi / imithantikazi*) n.

i) Full-grown heifer; precocious heifer.

[Note: Women who prefers company of men; woman without domestic inclinations; woman with man's ability.]

**-thekwane** (*uthekwane / othekwane*) n. [<sup>??</sup><*i(li)thekwa* (n.), man or beast with one testicle.]

i) Beast of one testicle?

ii) Brown beast, the colour of *uthekwane*, Hamerkop (*Scopus umbretta*)?

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi do not mention either beast or colour-pattern under the entry *-thekwane (u/o)* but list *-thekwane (u/o)* among the cattle terms under *umbala*. Ngcobo states that a beast of this name is characterised by head or horns swept backwards, suggestive of the distinctive crest of the Hamerkop bird and that the bird's colour is not the reason for the name (pc Ngcobo to MPO, Feb. 1996).]

**-thimbakazane** (*umthimbakazane / imithimbakazane*) n.

i) Beast with a white head.

ii) White helmetshrike (*Prionops plumatus*).

[Note: This beast is not listed in Doke and Vilakazi (1948) but was observed in the field by MPO. The name was given by Mngomezulu (May, 1995) while pointing out a white cow which he called *umhlophekazi oyimthimbakazane*, 'white cow which



is the white helmetsrike'.]

**-thoba** (*i(li)thoba* / *amathoba*) n. [**<thoba** (v.), bow, humiliate, bend down.]

i) Ox with horn curving downwards.

**-thokazi** (*i(li)thokazi* / *amathokazi*) n. [**<contr. fem. i(li)thole** (n.), calf.]

i) Young female animal, especially heifer calf.

**-thokazi** (*isithokazi* / *izithokazi*) n. [**<contr. fem. isithole;** **>dim. isithokazana.**]

i) Young heifer before impregnation.

**-thokazi** (*umthokazi* / *imithokazi*) n.

i) Young female animal, especially heifer, before impregnation.

**-thole** (*i(li)thole* / *amathole*) n. [**>dim. i(li)thodlana;** **aug. i(li)tholekazi;** **contr. fem. i(li)thokazi.**]

i) Calf (male or female), from about nine months of age.

[Note: *ithole lenkabi* (a young steer); *isithole* (a heifer).]

**-thothonga** (*umthothonga* / *imithothonga*) n. [**<thothonga** (v.), render helpless.]

i) Beast presented by a father to his married daughter to appease family shades and gain favour of spirits of son-in-law's family.

**-thube** (rel.) [**<i(li)thube** (n.), discoloured object.]

i) Discoloured.

ii) Ripe.

**-thuku** (*umthuku* / *imithuku*) n. [**<thuku** (v.), of thrusting up, tunneling; **>-mthuku** (rel.), mole-coloured.]

i) Mole-coloured beast.

ii) Mole.

[Note: *Umthuku* refers to a mole-coloured beast. The other term connected with moles is *u(lu)fukufu* which indicates a beast which has spots concentrated around neck and throat and which derives from the ideophone *fuku*, meaning 'of movement upwards', 'of pushing up like a mole in soil' (Doke and Vilakazi, 1948: 215).]

**-thuli (u(lu)thuli / izinthuli) n.**

i) Beast or goat given by the groom to the bride's party for the return journey (Krige, 1988: 394).

**-thulu (isithulu / izithulu) n.**

i) Deaf person.

ii) Hornless ox or cow.

**-thuqu (umthuqu / imithuqu) n.** [<*thuqu* (ideo.), of rising up as dust. >*mthuqu* (rel.).]

i) Dust-coloured beast / greyish beast.

ii) Cataract of eye. [cf. *-mthuqu* (rel.); *-mthuqwa* (rel.); *-thuqwa* (um/imi).]

**-thuqwa (umthuqwa / imithuqwa) n.** [>*-mthuqwa* (rel.), greyish.]

i) As above. [cf. *-mthuqu* (rel.); *-mthuqwa* (rel.);

*-thuqu* (um/imi).]

**-thuthu (u(lu)thuthu, sing. only) n.** [<*thu* (ideo.), of puffing out. >*-luthuthu* (rel.), smoky, hazy, greyish.]

i) Hot ashes, smouldering fire, layers of smoke haze.

[cf. *-luthuqasana* (rel.); *-luthuqasana* (rel.);

*-luthuqusi* (rel.); *-luthuthuva* (rel.).]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 59) state that *uthuthu* / *uthuthukazi* is a cow the colour of sand.]

**-thuthuva (u(lu)thuthuva / izinthuthuva) n.** [>*-luthuthuva* (rel.), sandy-coloured.]

i) Anything discoloured, dusty.

[cf. *-luthuqasana* (rel.); *-luthuqusana* (rel.); *-luthuqusi* (rel.); *-luthuthu* (rel.).]

[Note: Nyembezi and Nxumalo (1994: 59) state that *uthuthuva* / *uthuthuvakazi* is a sandy-coloured beast.]

*-tile* (*isitile* / *izitile*) n. [<*tile* (ideo.), of pitch blackness.]

i) Pitch black animal, person or thing. [cf. *-tileka* (*isi/izi*); *-time* (*isi/izi*).]

*-tileka* (*isitileka* / *izitileka*) n. [<*tile* (ideo.), of pitch blackness.]

i) As above.

*-tilosi* (*i(li)tilosi* / *amatilosi*) n. [<Afr. *agteros*; >*tilosa* (v.), pull last in the team.]

i) Back ox, one bearing the wagon shaft.

*-time* (*isitime* / *izitime*) n. [<*time* (ideo.), of blackness, darkness.]

i) Pitch darkness.

ii) Pitch black person, animal or thing. [cf. *-tile* (*isi/izi*); *-tileka* (*isi.izi*).]

*-toto* (*umtoto* / *imitoto*) n. [>*-mtoto* (rel.), bright red.]

i) Bright red-brown thing, as cow. Also a small shrub (*Odina edulis*) with very red roots and black edible berries. [cf. *-ntwakubomvu* (*in* only); *-tshezi* (*um/imi*).]

[Note: James Stuart recorded that red oxen, known as *intwakubomvu*, were found among the Zulu people and this name indicated animals of the same colour as *imitshezi* oxen same. *Umtoto*, he stated, was the same as both of these i.e. a bright, brick-red colour (Webb and Wright, 1976. Vol 1: 325). Doke and Vilakazi do not mention cattle under *-mtoto* (rel.) or *-toto* (*um/imi*).]

[cf. *-mtoto* (rel.); *-mtshezi* (rel.); *-ntwakubomvu* (*um*); *-tshezi* (*um/imi*).]

**-tshehlathi**

i) See **-matshehlathi (im/izim)**.

**-tsheko (umtsheko / imitsheko)** n. [*tsheka* - lean at an angle; be inclined.]

i) Black-skinned beast with strip of white along ridge of rump. [cf. **-shekelo (um/imi)**; **-sheko (um/imi)**.]

**-tshelentaba (i(li)tshelentaba, sg. only)** n. [*i(li)tshe* (stone) + *lentaba* (of the mountain): lit., stone of the mountain.]

i) Black beast with small white spots (Samuelson, 1923: 569).

[Note: This name is not found in Doke and Vilakazi or Nyembezi and Nxumalo and Samuelson's rendering *ityelentaba* appears to be Xhosa. This word is not found in any of the dictionaries in the relative form **-matshelentaba**.]

**-tshezi (umtshezi / imitshezi)** n. [**>-mtshezi** (rel.), brick red.]

i) Object of red-brick colour.

ii) Estcourt.

iii) Gold coin.

[cf. **-mtoto** (rel.); **-mtshezi** (rel.); **-ntwakubomvu (um)**.]

[Note: James Stuart recorded that red oxen, known as *intwakubomvu*, were found among the Zulu people and this name indicated animals of the same colour as *imitshezi* oxen. *Umtoto*, he stated, was the same as both of these i.e. a bright, brick-red colour (Webb and Wright, 1976. Vol 1: 325). Doke and Vilakazi do not mention cattle under **-mtoto** (rel.) or **-toto (um/imi)**.]

**-tshezulu (amatshezulu)**

i) See **-matshezulu** (rel.).]

**-tshinaha (i(li)tshinaha / amatshinaha)** n.

i) Black beast with circles of red, tan, white, grey; red beast with circles of white (only Nyembezi and Nxumalo,

1994: 54, 57).]

[Note: This beast may have many combinations of colour.]

*tulwa (i(li)tulwa / amatulwa) n.* [<umthulwa (n.), species of wild medlar.]

i) Fruit of the wild medlar.

ii) Beast of a tawny yellow colour (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 59 only).

[cf. -tulwa (um/imi); -viyo (i(li)/ama).]

*-tulwa (umtulwa / imitulwa) n.* [>i(li)tulwa (n.), fruit of wild medlar.]

i) As above.

[cf. -tulwa (i(li)/ama); -viyo (i(li)/ama).]

*-valamlomo (imvalamlomo / izimvalamlomo) n.* [<vala (close) + umlomo (the mouth): lit., close the mouth.]

i) Beast or gift presented to intended bride's father by the suitor to keep him in good humour.

*-vava (u(lu)vava / izimvava) n.* [<vava (v.) splinter.]

i) Beast with upright pointed horns. [cf. -vavasholo (u(lu)/izim) below.]

*-vava (umvava / imivava) n.*

i) As above.

*-vavasholo (u(lu)vavasholo / izimvavasholo) n.*

i) Beast with upright pointed horns.

ii) Tall, slender person.

[cf. -vava (u(lu)/izim) & (um/imi)]

*-vemve (umvemve / imivemve) n.*

i) Young feeble calf.

ii) Cape wagtail (*Motacilla capensis*).

*-veshe (umveshe / imiveshe) n.* [<veshe (ideo.), of loose-

jointedness.]

i) Big fat beast.

**-vesho** (*umvesho / imivesho*) n.

i) As above.

**-vimba** (*imvimba / izimvimba*) n. [*<vimba (v.)*, to close, block up.]

i) Beast given by a boy to the parents of a girl who he has impregnated and slaughtered for her (only Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 65).

**-viyo** (rel.) [*<i(li)viyo* n. fruit of the wild medlar tree.]

i) Brownish, yellow (colour of the wild medlar fruit).

**-viyo** (*i(li)viyo / amaviyo*) n.

i) Brown-coloured beast.

ii) Fruit of wild medlar tree (*Vangueria infausta*).

[cf. *-tulwa (um/imi & i(li)/ama)*; *-viyo* (rel.).]

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi do not mention cattle in connection with *umviyo / imiviyo*. *Umviyo* means, according to the dictionary, wild medlar tree (*Vangueria infausta*). *Umviyo / umviyokazi* - dark brown beast (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 56). From evidence gathered in the field, this animal is not brown but a dark yellow, tinged with brown. It is coloured like the ripe fruit of the wild medlar tree (Schroeder; MPO).]

**-viyo** (*umviyo / imiviyo*) n.

i) See above.

**-vovo** (*i(li)vovo / amavovo*) n. [*<vova (v.)*, strain, filter.]

i) Dregs, sediment, remains after straining.

i) Drab.

[cf. *-mavovo* (rel.); *-nsasa* (rel.); *-nsasa (in/izin)*; *-nsiphozamabele (in/izin)*; *-vubomabele (um/imi)*.

**-vuka** (*i(li)vuka / amavuka*) n. [**<vuka** (v.), awake, rise.]

i) A young bull.

ii) Young boy at the age of puberty.

**-vukana** (*i(li)vukana / amavukana*) n. [dim. **<i(li)vuka**, young bull, young boy at the age of puberty.]

i) Young bull (term commonly used).

**-vukuthu** (*i(li)vukuthu / amavukuthu*) n. [**<vukuthu** (ideo.), of cooing.]

i) Beast with colours like a pigeon (only Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 57).

ii) Rock pigeon (*Columba guinea*).

**-vukuzane** (*imvukuzane / izimvukuzane*) n. [**<vukuza** (v.), dig, lift soil upwards.]

i) Mole.

ii) Mole-coloured beast (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 58).

**-vukuzi** (*i(li)vukuzi / amavukuzi* and *imvukuzi / izimvukuzi*) n. [**<vukuza** (v.), dig and lift the soil upwards.]

i) Mole.

ii) Mole-coloured beast (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 58).

[cf. **-thuku** (*um/imi*).]

A variation of this term is **-vukusi** (*i(li)/ama; im/izim*). Both **umthuku** and **umvukuzi** are colour-patterns which link the colour of the beast with that of a mole. The other term connected with the mole is **-fukufuku** (*im/izim*); **-fukumfuzi** (*im/izim*) which applies to a beast with spots concentrated about its neck and throat. The ideophone from which these terms are derived, i.e. **fuku**, means to push up soil, to tunnel like a mole.

**-vula** (*imvula / izimvula*) n. [**<vula** (v.), to open, make a way clear.]

i) First beast given when arranging **lobolo**. [cf. **-vulamlo** (*im/izim*).]

ii) Deposit on an account.

**-vulamlo** (*imvulamlo* / *izimvulamlo*) n. [**vula** (open) + **umlo** (the mouth): lit., mouth-opener.]

i) Beast or money presented to the bride's father by bridegroom's people before the legal *lobolo*.

[cf. **-vumelwana** (*isi/izi*).]

**-vuma** (*imvuma* / *izimvuma*) n. [**vuma** (v.), agree, consent.]

i) Ox slaughtered by prospective bridegroom on accepting the girl who has run to him.

ii) Payment in proof of an agreement, earnest of a contract.

**-vumelwana** (*isivumelwana* / *izivumelwana*) n. [**vumelana** (v.), agree with one another; make a contract with one another.]

i) Beast presented by bridegroom's people to bride's father before the legal *lobolo*; today money takes the place of the beast. [cf. **-vulamlo**(*im/izim*).]

**-vunduna** (*imvunduna* / *izimvunduna*) n.

i) Black beast with white spots on the body; dark grey mottled beast.

ii) Emerald Cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx cupreus*).

[cf. **--hamba** (*um/imi*); **-hungqu** (*i(li)/ama*); **-hwalahwala** (*ama*); **-hwanqa** (*i(li)/ama*); **-hwanqahwanqa** (*ama*);

**-hwaqahwaga** (*ama*); **-mahwalahwala** (rel.);

**-mahwanqahwanqa** (rel.); **-mahwaqahwaga** (rel.);

**-qandakah(h)wayiba** (*ama*); **-vunduna** (*um/imi*).]

[Note: Doke and Vilakazi state that *imvunduna* refers to the above as well as to the Crested barbet (*Trachyphonus vaillantii*) for which Roberts gives no Zulu name.]

**-waba** (rel.) [**i(li)waba** (n.), black or red beast with a white patch on the flank.]

i) Black or red with white patch.

[cf. **-bhanqu** (*i(li)/ama*); **-bhanqule** (*i(li)/ama*); **-lunga**



*(i(li)/ama); -qola (i(li)/ama); -waba (i(li)/ama).]*

[Note: This colour-pattern is possibly linked to the whitenecked raven (*Corvultur albicollis*), *i(li)wabayi*.]

**-waba** (*i(li)waba / amawaba*) n. [*>-waba* (rel.), black or red with white patch.]

i) Black or red beast with white patch on stomach.

[cf. *-bhanqu (i(li)/ama); -bhanqule (i(li)/ama); -lunga (i(li)/ama); -qola (i(li)/ama); -waba* (rel.).]

[Note: *I(li)wabayi* is the name for the Whitenecked raven (*Corvultur albicollis*).]

**-wasa** (*i(li)wasa / amawasa*) n.

i) Red or black beast with white patch on stomach and flank.

[cf. *-bhanqu (i(li)/ama); -bhanqule (i(li)/ama); -lunga (i(li)/ama); -qola (i(li)/ama); -waba (i(li)/ama); -waba* (rel.).]

[Note: *I(li)wabayi* is the name for the Whitenecked raven (*Corvultur albicollis*).]

**-wasakazi** (*i(li)wasakazi / amawasakazi*) n. [*<i(li)wasa* (n.), red or black beast with white patch on stomach and flank.]

i) Red or black beast with a white patch on the stomach.

[cf. *-bhanqu (i(li)/ama); -bhanqule (i(li)/ama); -lunga (i(li)/ama); -qola (i(li)/ama); -waba (i(li)/ama)*(rel.).]

[Note: *I(li)wabayi* is the name for the Whitenecked raven (*Corvultur albicollis*).]

**-wasazana** (*i(li)wasazana / amawasazana*) n. [dim. fem. *<i(li)wasa*, red or black beast with white patch on stomach and flank.]

i) Red or black heifer or young cow with white patch on stomach and flank.

[cf. *-bhanqu (i(li)/ama); -bhanqule (i(li)/ama); -lunga (i(li)/ama); -qola (i(li)/ama); -waba (i(li)/ama)*(rel.).]

**-wayiba** (*uwayiba / owayiba*) n.

- i) Greyish beast. See *-h(h)wayiba (u/o)* above.
  - ii) Species of bird.
  - iii) Large bead.
- [cf. *-h(h)wayiba (u/o)*.]

*-wukulu (isiwukulu / iziwukulu)* n. [*<wuku (ideo.)*, nonsense, stupid talk.]

- i) Beast killed for the bridal party on the evening of their arrival at the bridegroom's kraal.
- [Note: This beast is usually a goat, but can be a beast (Krige, 1988: 393).]

*-xhonkxo (i(li)xhonkxo / amaxhonkxo)* n. [*<xhonkxa(v.)*, sow thickly, strew seed thickly.]

- i) Beast with horns curved crossing one another over the face.

*-yeke (isiyeke / iziyeke)* n. [*<yeke (ideo.)*, of slackness, lack of grip.]

- i) Beast with horns uprising and twisted back. [cf. *-yezeke (isi/izi)*.]

*-yengezi (isiyengezi / iziyengezi)* n. [*<yenge (ideo.)*, of eyes filling with tears.]

- i) Ox with wide-branching horns.
- ii) Broad-mouthed vessel.

*-yengezi (u(lu)yengezi / izinyengezi)* n. [*<yenge (ideo.)*, of eyes filling with tears.]

- i) Ox with wide-branching horns.
- ii) Broad-mouthed vessel.

*-yezeke (isiyezeke / iziyezeke)* n.

- i) Beast with horns that grow upwards and twist backwards (only Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 64). [cf. *-yeke (isi/izi)*.]

**-zibule** (*i(li)zibule* / *amazibule*) n. [*<zibula* (v.), bear the first offspring.]

i) Beast which has given birth only once.

**-zibulekazana** (*i(li)zibulekazana* / *amazibulekazana*) n. [*<i(li)zibule* (n.), beast which has given birth only once.]

i) Beast which has given birth only once; heifer with its first calf.

**-zibhadu** (rel.) [*<izibhadu* (n.), prominent spots or markings.]

i) Spotted, speckled.

[cf. *-bhadu* (*i(li)/ama; isi/izi*); *-bhadubhadu* (*ama*);

*-gqaba* (*i(li)/ama*); *magqaba* (rel.).]

**-zikhala zemithi** (*izikhala zemithi*, pl. only.) n. [*<izikhala* (the gaps [between the branches]) + *imithi* (of the trees): lit., the gaps between the branches of the trees.]

i) Black beast with sandy white patches (only Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 54).

[Note: Observation in the field proves that red and other coloured animals may also be described as *ezikhala zemithi* (Schroeder/ MPO).]

**-zima** (rel.) dialectical form of *-nzima*. [cf. Ur-B. *-liyo*.] [*<inzima* (n.), black, dark beast.]

i) Black, dark-skinned.

ii) Weighty, forcible.

[cf. *-nzima* (rel.); *-nzima* (*in/ izin*); *-nzimakazi* (rel.); *-nzimakazi* (*in/izin*); *-nzimazana(e)* (*in/izin*).]

**-zimu** (*inkomo yomzimu*) n. [*<inkomo* (beast) + *yomzimu* (of the shades).]

i) Beast of the national shades. This beast is used (among others) for ceremonies of national importance (Berglund, 1976: 209).

**-zinga** (*i(li)zinga* / *amazinga*) n. [*>-mazinga* (rel.), corrugated.]

i) Corrugation or ring on horn.

[Note: *Inkomazi emazinga*, old cow with ringed horns; *izimpondo emazinga*, corrugated horns.]

**-zondo (umzondo / imizondo) n.** [>*mzondo* (rel.), spotted.]

i) Beast with black and white pattern (Schroeder/MPO [field]).

ii) Evil-smelling garden bug.

[cf. *-khwifikhwififi* (rel.); *-makhwifikhwififi* (ama);

*-matshehlathi* (rel.); *-matshehlathi* (im/izim);

*-matshezulu* (rel.); *-mzondo* (rel.); *-nakazi* (in/izin);

*-nala* (in/izin); *-tshelentaba* (i(li);

*-vunduna* (im/izim); *-zondo* (um/imi).]

[Note: *Umzondo / imizondo*, *umzondokazi / imizindokazi* describes a black beast with white hairs liberally mixed in. This is also known as *impunga* which is described as a dark grey made up of black and white hairs finely mixed (Nyembezi and Nxumalo, 1994: 53, 58). *Umzondo* is known as *inyembezi* (tears) in Xhosa, i.e. like tears running down dirty cheeks (Vosloo: pamphlet).]

**-zotha (inzotha / izinzotha) n.** [<*zotha* (v.), be calm, mellow, sober.]

i) Beast marked with sober colouring. Colour of the spleen.

[Note: Simeleane (p.c. to MPO, Sept., 1996) says *inzotha* is similar to *insundu*.]

[cf. *-bende* (ubu); *-bomvungokububende* (rel.); *-gwaqa* (rel.); *-gwaqa* (i(li)/ama or in/izin); *-nzotha* (rel.);

*-zotha* (in/izin).]

**-zwandaba (i(li)zwandaba / amazwandaba) n.** [<*zwa* (v.) (hears) + *indaba* (the news): lit., what hears the news.]

i) Beast which is a harbinger; beast which bellows at night which is seen as an omen of war.

[Note: The shades indicate their willingness to allow the nation to go to war by making a beast bellow at night, which is a sign that hostilities may commence (Webb and Wright, 1986, Vol.4: 77).]

## APPENDIX II

### FIGURES

The pictures in this appendix were obtained from Schroeder and de la Harpe's Nguni Cattle Register. The names were recorded by Mr Berthold Schroeder in consultation with the herdsmen of Bartlow Combine, Hluhluwe, chiefly from Mr Mzomunye Nyawo and Mr Mngomezulu Machafaza. The photographs were taken by Mr Roger de la Harpe of the Natal Parks Board and Mr Robert Papini of the Natal Museum Services.

It must be noted that herdsmen often debate a colour-pattern at length. The terms given in the following figures are those recorded at a particular place, time and from particular individuals and may be disputed by those from other regions or with differing perceptions. A full explanation of each term as well as the alternative names which might apply can be found by consulting Appendix I [referred to as AI] and the relevant reference is noted under each figure.



*The Abundant Herds*

## 1. SOLID COLOURS

Figs. 2 - 8 feature animals which are examples of the solid colours found among Sanga-Nguni cattle. White cattle with black ears, muzzles and hooves are known as *inyonikayiphumuli*, the bird that never rests and are the 'Zulu Royal' cattle. Black or *inzima* cattle are the royal cattle of the Swazi.



**Fig.1: INYONIKAYIPHUMULI**  
The Bird that Never Rests  
This is a bull of the 'Zulu Royal White'.



Fig. 2: *UMHLOPHEKAZI* : white cow.  
[AI: *-hlophe* (*um/imi*); *-mhlophe* (*rel.*).]



Fig. 3: *INZIMA* : black.  
[AI: *-nzima* (*rel.*); *-zima* (*in/izin*).]



Fig. 4: *INHLAMVUKAZI* : light reddish-brown cow.  
[AI: *-hlamvu (in/izin).*]



Fig. 5: *INSUNDUKAZI* : medium brown cow.  
[AI: *-nsundu (rel.); -nsundu (in/izin).*]





Fig. 6: *UMDAKAKAZI* : dun cow.  
[AI: *-daka (um/imi)*; *-mdaka (rel.)*.]



Fig. 7: *IMPOFUKAZI* : tawny-yellow cow.  
[AI: *-mpofu (rel.)*; *-phofu (im/izim)*.]

## 2. BICOLOUR COMBINATIONS

Bicolour combinations can combine any two colours known to exist among Sanga-Nguni cattle. Patterns of specific significance are the *inkone* pattern and roan coloration. A beast of the *inkone* pattern always has a white line along back and belly and coloured side-panels. The unique feature of this pattern is the 'mirror image': the pattern on the right side of the beast is invariably identical on the left side.

Roan cattle are those which have white hair evenly interspersed with any of the other colours. The most common roan is 'red roan' (*umvubomabele*, *insiphozamabele*, *amasavutshiwe* etc.) but grey roans are also found. The grey roans range from very light grey in which white hairs predominate (e.g. *engabantu begugile*) to deep grey which is almost black (e.g. *empunga*). Some colour-patterns incorporate both grey and red roan (e.g. *inkomo emavukuthu*).



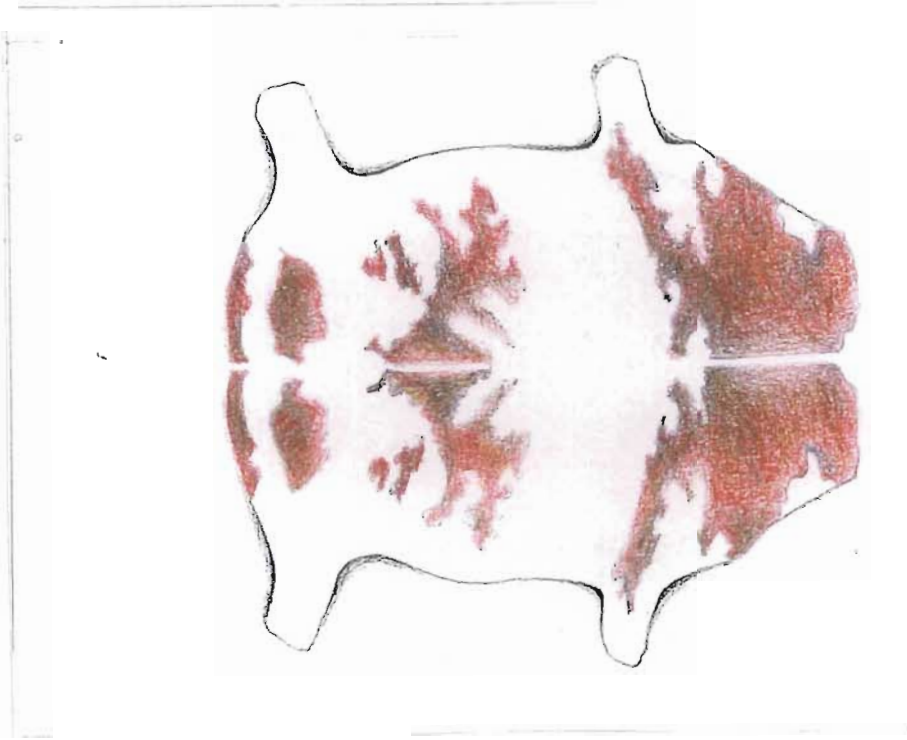


Fig. 8: **THE INKONE PATTERN**  
[AI: *-nkone* (rel.); *-nkone* (in/izin).]  
[Note the mirror-image.]



Fig. 9: **INKONE EMNYAMA** : black *inkone*.



Fig. 10: *INKONE EBOMVU* : red *inkone*.  
This pattern was especially favoured by the Ndebele.



Fig. 11: *INKONE EBOMVU EMAQANDAKAH(H)UYE* : red *inkone*  
which is the eggs of the lark.  
[AI: -qandakah(h)uye (ama).]



Fig. 12: *INKONEKAZI ELUFIPHA* : dark brown *inkone* cow.  
[AI: -*lufipha* (rel.).]



Fig. 13: *INKONE EMHLANGWE* : *inkone* beast which is the Cape  
File Snake. [AI: -*hlangwe* (*um/imi*).]



Fig. 14: *INKONE EMDAKA* : dun *inkone*.  
[AI: -mdaka (rel.).]



Fig. 15: *INKONEKAZI EMPOFU* : tawny *inkone* cow.  
[AI: -mpofu (rel.).]



Fig. 16: *INKONEKAZI EMPUNGA* : grey inkone cow.  
[AI: -mpunga (rel.).]



Fig. 17: *IHWANQAKAZI ELUFIPHA* : mottled black cow.  
[AI: -hwanqa (i(li)/ama); -lufipha (rel.).]

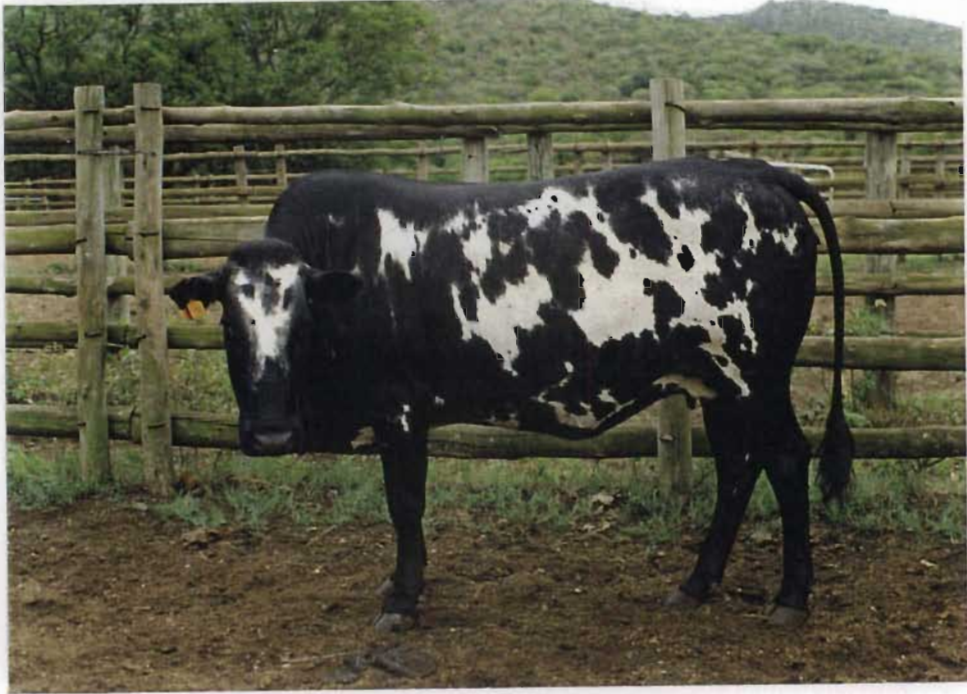


Fig. 18: *IZIKHALA ZEMITHI EZIMNYAMA*: the gaps between the branches of the trees which is black.  
[AI: *-zikhala zemithi (izi)*; *-mnyama (rel.)*.]



Fig. 19: *INAKAZI* : black and white cow (abundant spots).  
[AI: *-nala (in/izin)*.]





Fig. 20: *IHWANQAKAZI ELIBOMVU*: red and white mottled cow. [AI: *-hwanqa (i(li)/ama)*; *-bomvu (rel.)*].



Fig. 21: *INCOKAZI* : red and white spotted cow. [AI: *-nco (in/izin)*].



Fig. 22: *INKONE EMAFU* : red, white and brown inkone which is clouds [AI: -fu (i(li)/ama).]



Fig. 23: *INKONE ELIQHWAGI*: inkone which is the veld locust. [AI: -qhwagi (i(li)/ama).]



Fig. 24: *INKONEKAZI EMDAKA*: medium dun *inkone* cow.  
[AI: -*mdaka* (rel.).]



Fig. 25: *INKONEKAZI ELUFIPHA* : dark brown *inkone* cow.  
[AI: -*lufipha* (rel.).]



Fig. 26: *INKONEKAZI EBANTU BEGUGILE* : inkone cow which is old people. [AI: -ntu begugile (aba).]



Fig. 27: *INKONEKAZI EMPUNGA*: inkone cow which is grey. [AI: -mpunga (rel.).]



Fig. 28: *UFIPHAKAZI*: very dark brown cow.  
[AI: *-fipha (u(lu)/izim)*.]



Fig. 29: *INKOAZI EMASAVUTSHIWE* : red roan cow which  
is ripe sour milk. [AI: *-savutshiwe (ama)*.]



Fig. 30: **INKONEKAZI EMAVOVO** : inkone cow which is dregs.  
[AI: -*mavovo* (rel.).]



Fig. 31: **INKOMAZI EMASAVUTSHIWE** : cow which is ripe sour  
milk. [AI: -*savutshiwe* (ama).]



Fig. 32: **UMZONDOKAZI** : cow which is the spotted garden bug. [AI: -zondo (*um/imi*).]



Fig. 33: **IMPUNGAKAZI** : grey roan cow. [AI: -mpunga (rel.).]

### 3. TRICOLOUR

Tricolour beasts are not uncommon. Colours range from white, red and brown to black, red and brown. Some beasts may even display all the colours although this is rare.

[It will be noted that there is quite a range of loosely-mottled patterns which are named *umzondo* of which the bull in Fig. 37 is a good example, displaying black, creamy-yellow and white markings.







Fig. 34: **AMAQANDAKAH(H)WAYIBA** : the eggs of the dikkop.  
[AI: -qanda (i(li)/ama); -h(h)wayiba (u/o).]



Fig. 35: **INTULO** : lizard.  
[AI: -ntulo (in/izin).]



Fig. 36: *INTULOKAZI* : cow which is the lizard.  
[AI: *-ntulo (in/izin).*]



Fig. 37: *UMZONDO* : garden bug.  
[AI: *-zondo (um/imi).*]



Fig. 38: *INALA* : red and white spotted beast; abundance.  
[AI: *-nala (in/izin).*]



Fig. 39: *IQHWAGI ELUFIPHA* : dark brown beast which  
is the veld locust. [AI: *-qhwagi (i(li)/ama);*  
*-lufipha (rel.).*]

#### **4. GENERALLY DISTRIBUTIONAL PATTERNS**

Generally distributional patterns include mottled patterns, spots of varying sizes, stripes and other distributional features such as those displayed by animals with the colour concentrated on the head and neck or those divided in two by contrasting colours.





Fig. 40: *IMATSHE ONGOYE* : stones of the Ngoye.  
[AI: -*matshe* (*ama*) *oNgoye*.]



Fig. 41: *AMAQANDAKAH(H)WAYIBA* : eggs of the dikkop.  
[AI: -*qandakah*(*h*)*wayiba* (*ama*)].



Fig. 42: *IHWANQA ELIMAFU EZULU*: mottled beast which is the clouds of the sky. [AI: *-hwanqa (i(li)/ama); -fu (i(li)/ama).*]



Fig. 43: *IMATSHEHLATHI*: beast which is the stones of the forest. [AI: *-matshehlathi(im/izim).*]



Fig. 44: *INKONEKAZI EBOMVU EMAQANDAKACILO*: red inkone cow which is the eggs of the lark. [AI: -qandakacilo (ama)].



Fig. 45: *INKONEKAZI EMIH(H)EH(H)E*: inkone cow with gashes (large spots). [AI: -h(h)eh(h)e (um/imi)].



Fig. 46: **INAKAZI** : red-spotted cow; abundance.  
[AI: *-nakazi (in/izin)*; *-nala (in/izin)*.]



Fig. 47: **INSASAKAZI** : cow spotted on the belly.  
[AI: *-nsasa (rel.)*; *-nsasa (in/izin)*.]





Fig. 48: *INCOKAZI* : spotted cow.  
[AI: -nco (in/izin).]



Fig. 49: *INCOKAZI* : spotted cow.  
[AI: -nco (in/izin).]



Fig. 50: **INKONEKAZI ENSUNDUKAZI EMIH(H)EH(H)E:**  
Brown *inkone* cow which has gashes.  
[AI: *-nsundu* (rel.); *-h(h)eh(h)e* (um/imi).]



Fig. 51: **EMDAKA EBAFAZI BEWELA:** dun beast which is the  
women cross over. [AI: *-bafazi bewela* (aba).]



Fig. 52: *INQAMULAKAZI* : cow which is divided in two, which is separated. [AI: *-nqamula (in/izin).*]



Fig. 53: *UMZONDOKAZI OLUFUKUFU* : black/grey cow with spots about the neck and throat. [AI: *-fukufu (u(lu)/izim).*]



Fig. 54: *IGAMANXA ELIBOMVU* : red beast which is half.  
[AI: *-gamanxa (i(li)/ama).*]



Fig. 55: *IMFEZI* : spitting cobra.  
[AI: *-fezi (im/izim).*]

## 6. METAPHORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Colour-patterns with metaphorical associations are connected with:

- i) Birds (Figs. 56 - 67)
- ii) Animals (including reptiles and insects) (Figs. 68 - 73 )
- iii) Plants (Figs. 74 - 77)
- iv) Other Natural Phenomena (Figs. 78 - 85)

The examples given in the figures represent only some of the many listed in Appendix I.





Fig. 56: *UKHOZIKAZI* : cow which is Black Eagle;  
Martial Eagle. [AI: -khozi (u(lu)/izin).]



Fig. 57: *ILUNGAKAZI* : cow which is the Fiscal Shrike.  
[AI: -lunga (i(li)/ama).



Fig. 58: *UMNGQITHIKAZI* : cow which is the Kori Bustard  
[AI: *-ngqithi (um/imi).*]



Fig. 59: *INKANKU* : (beast which is) the Jacobin Cuckoo.  
[AI: *-nkanku (in/izin).*]



Fig. 60: *INSINGIZ'ISUKA* : (beast which is) the Hornbill takes to flight. [AI: *-singiz'isuka (in/izin).*]



Fig. 61: *INTENJANE* : (beast which is) the Crowned Plover. [AI: *-ntenjane (rel.) -ntenjane (in/izin).*]





Fig. 62: **IMPEMVU** : (beast which is) the White  
Helmetshrike. [AI: **-mpemvu** (rel.); **-phemvu**  
(**im/izim**).]



Fig. 63: **AMAPHUPHU EZIKHOVA** : (beast which is) the  
fledglings of the owl.[AI: **-phupha ezikhova**  
(**i(li)/ama**).]



Fig. 64: **AMAQANDAKACILO**: (beast which is) the eggs of the lark. [AI: -qandakacilo (ama).]



Fig. 65: **ISOMI** : beast which is the Redwinged Starling. [AI: -somi ((li)/ama).]



Fig. 66: *INKOMO EVUKUTHU* : beast which is the Rock Pigeon.  
[AI: -vukuthu (i(li)/ama).]

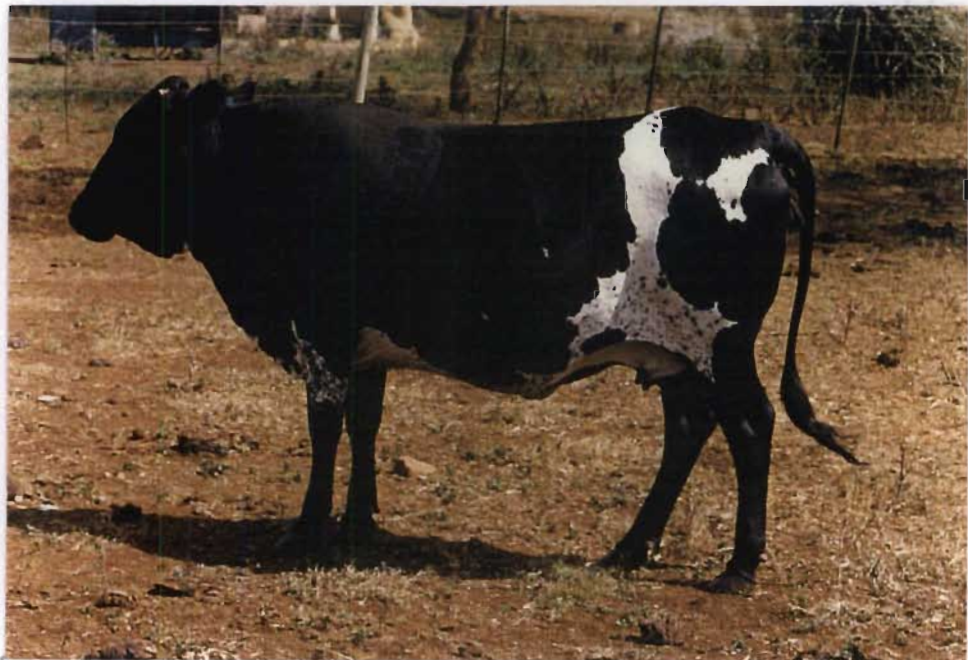


Fig. 67: *IWABA* : beast which is black and white (like the crow). [AI: -waba (i(li)/ama).]



Fig. 68: *INKOMO EMACIMBI OMGANU*: the beast which is the caterpillars of the Marula tree. [AI: *-cimbi omganu (ama)*.]



Fig. 69: *UMHLANGWEKAZI*: dun cow which is the Cape File Snake. [AI: *-hlangwe (um/imi)*.]

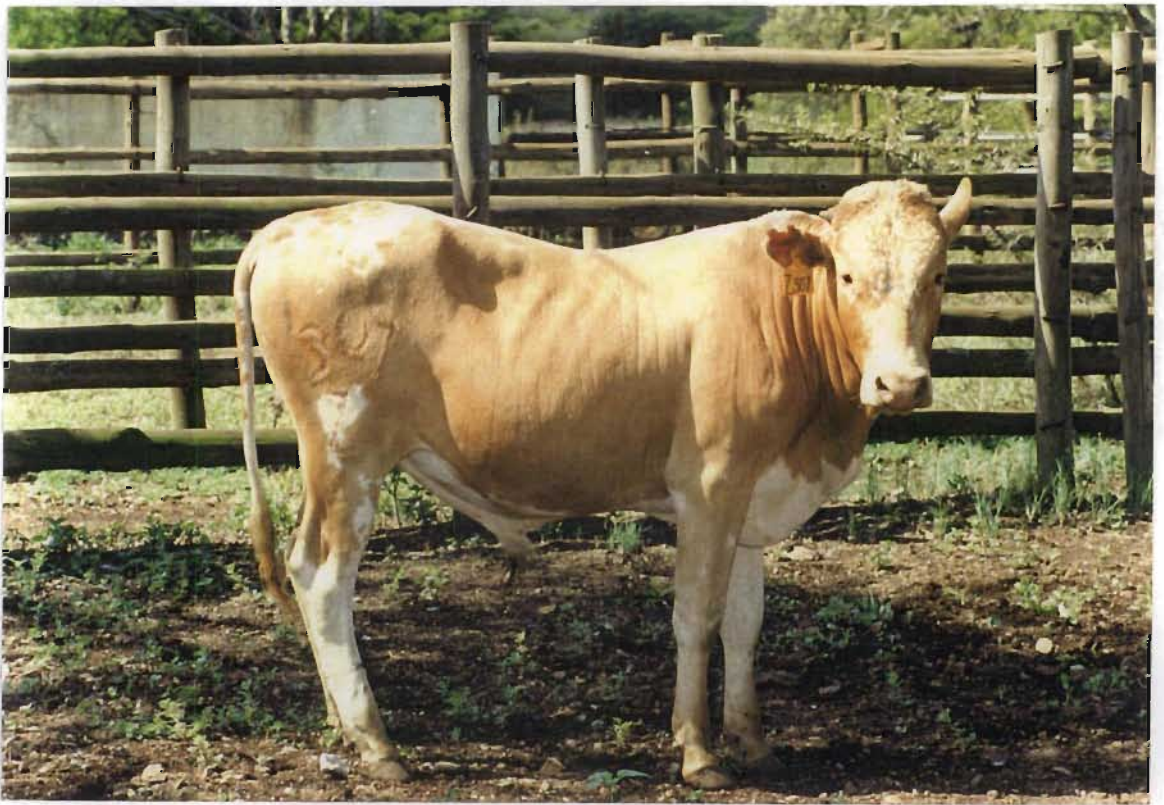


Fig. 70: *UMPOFUKAZI* : tawny-yellow cow which is the eland.  
[AI: -*phofu (um/imi)*.]



Fig. 71: *INTULO ELUFIPHA*: (beast which is) the lizard  
which is dark brown. [AI: -*ntulo (in/izin)*;  
-*lufipha (rel.)*.]



Fig. 72: *UMZONDO OLUFUKUFU* : garden bug which is marked round the neck like a mole tunneling.  
[AI: -zondo (*um/imi*); -fukufu (*u(lu)/izim*).]



Fig. 73: *UMZONDO*: (beast which is) the garden bug.  
[AI:-zondo (*um/imi*).]



Fig. 74: *INKONEKAZI ENGUMHLAKUVA* : *inkone* cow which is the castor oil bean. [AI: *-hlakuvu (um/imi).*]



Fig. 75: *INKONEKAZI EYIQOKOLO* : *inkone* cow which is the Kei apple. [AI: *-qokolo (i(li)/ama).*]



Fig. 76: **INKONEKAZI EYIVIYO** : yellow cow which is the Wild Medlar fruit. [AI: -viyo (i(li)/ama).]



Fig. 77: **UMZUMBE** : sugarbean. [AI: -zumba (um/imi).]





Fig. 78: **IMPOFUKAZI EBAFAZIBEWELA** : tawny-yellow cow which is the women cross over.  
[AI: -phofu (im/izim); -fazibewela (aba).]



Fig. 79: **INKONEKAZI ENGAMAFU** : inkone cow which is clouds.  
[AI: -fu (i(li)/ama).]



Fig. 80: *INKONEKAZI ENGAMAFU* : *inkone* cow which is clouds.  
[AI: -fu (i(li)/ama).]



Fig. 81: *UMDAKA OYIZIHLABATHI*: *dun* beast which is sand.  
[AI: -daka (um/imi); -hlabathi (isi/izi).]

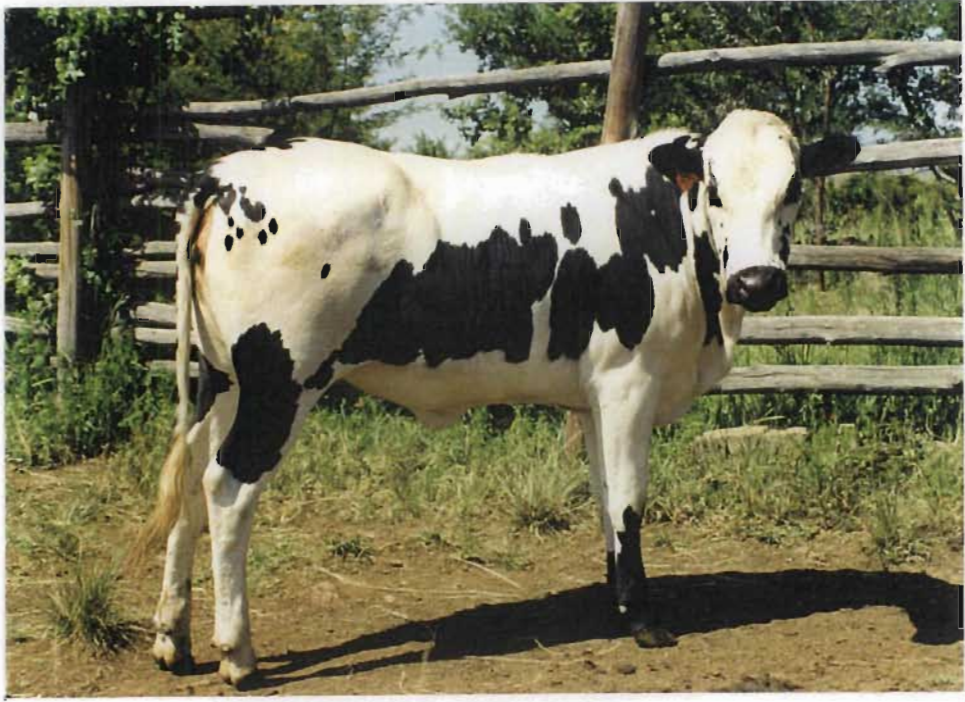


Fig. 82: *INKONE ELEL'UMUNTU*: inkone beast in which lies a person. [AI: *lala umuntu phakathi.*]



Fig. 83: *INKONEKAZI EYIZINDLU* : inkone cow which is houses. [AI: *-ndlu (in/izin).*]

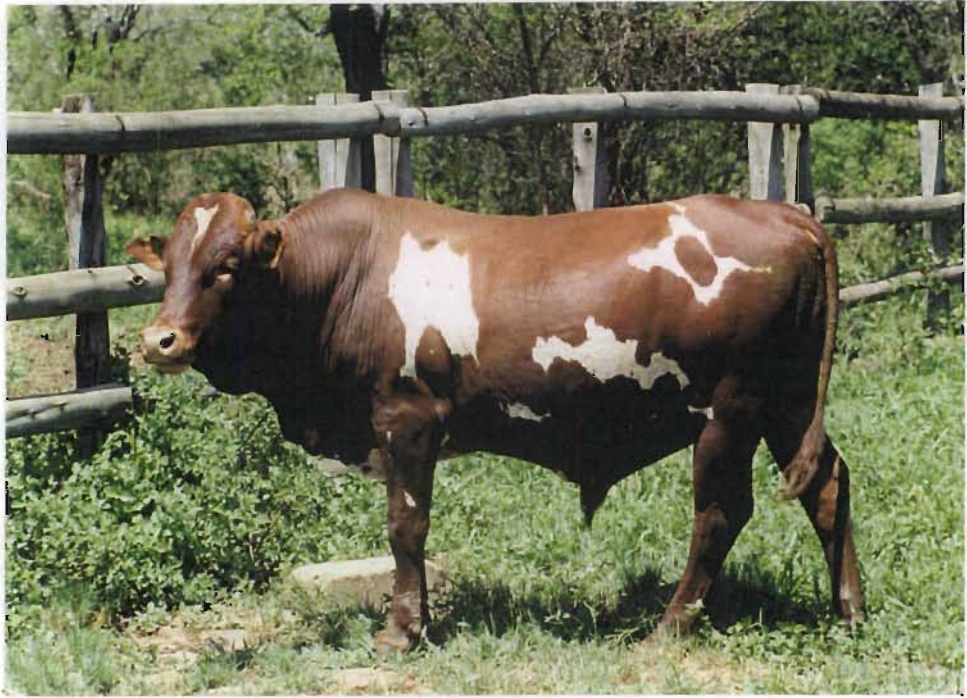


Fig. 84: **INCO EZIKHALA ZEMITHI**: spotted beast which is the gaps between the branches of the trees.  
[AI: -nco (*in/izin*); -zikhala zemithi (*izi*).]



Fig. 85: **IZIKHALA ZEMITHI**: the spaces (between the branches) of the trees. [AI: -zikhalezemithi (*izi*).]

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

*'With the death of every old man in Africa, a library disappears.'*

[Hampate Amadou Ba in Jousse, 1990: 135.]

Extracts from all references in this bibliography have been quoted in the text of the dissertation except those marked with an asterisk \* which were referred to for background and supplementary information.

ANDERS, H. August 1934. 'Foreign Elements in the Xhosa Language'. The Blythwood Review, Vol. II (128).

ANON. Nov., 1878. The Zulu Army. Paper 'compiled from information obtained from the most reliable sources and published by direction of the Lieut. General Commanding, for the information of those under his command'. Pietermaritzburg.

ANON. 1968. 'Song of the Unloved' (recorded by Azariele Sekese) in Cope, J. and Krige, U. Penguin Book of South African Verse. Harmondsworth: Penguin Publishers. p 257.

ANON. 18th Nov., 1988. The Nguni: Chaka's Breed. Farmer's Weekly.

\* ARGYLE, W.J. Sept., 1979: (unpublished paper). Polysemy and the Praying Mantis. University of Natal, Durban.

- 1986. The Extent and Nature of Khoisan Influence on Zulu. Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika. Herausgegeben an den Universitäten Köln und Bayreuth. Band 7.2. Helmut Buske Verlag, Hamburg. pp 43-71.

- March, 1988: (unpublished paper). The Derivation of some Khoi Livestock Terms: Borrowings or Innovations? Paper presented at Africa Seminar, University of Natal, Durban.

ARMSTRONG, C.W.B. 1984: (unpublished paper). Conformation of Sanga Cattle and Phenotypic Selection Criteria for this Group of Indigenous Cattle Types. Department of Co-operation and Development, Pretoria.

AYLIFF, J. 1846. A Vocabulary of the Kafir Language. London: Wesleyan Mission House.

BACHMANN, M. 24th Feb., 1984. Nguni Cattle. Vet Talk - 36. Farmer's Weekly.

- n.d. Highlights of the Nguni Cattle. Unpublished paper.

- n.d. Notes on Nguni Cattle.

BARROW, J. 1806. Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa.

London: T. Cadell and W. Davis.

BERGLUND, A-I. 1975. 'Heaven-herds: a Study in Zulu Symbolism' in M. Whisson and M. West (eds.). Religion and Change in Southern Africa. Cape Town: David Philip. pp 34-47.

- 1976. Zulu Thought-Patterns and Symbolism. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers.

BERLIN, B. and KAY, P. 1969. Basic Colour Terms: their Universality and Evolution. Berkeley: University of California Press.

BIGGS, V.R. 2/05/95. Letter to Poland Oosthuizen regarding cattle terms in Xhosa. Haddon Ngunis, P.O. Kei Road 4920, Eastern Cape.

BILL, M. 1976. Imagery in Two Tsonga Poems. Limi (Bulletin of the Dept. Bantu Languages, UNISA). Vol. 4 (1&2). pp 79-84.

BILLOW, R.M. 1977. Metaphor. A Review of Psychological Literature. Psychological Bulletin. Vol. 84. pp 81-92.

BISSCHOP, J.H.R. March 1937. Parent Stock and Derived Types of African Cattle, with Particular Reference to the Importance of Conformational Characteristics in the Study of their Origin. S.A. Jnl. of Science, Vol. XXXIII: pp 852-870.

BLACK, M. 1962. Metaphors: Studies in Language and Philosophy. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press.

BLACK, M. 1979. 'More about Metaphor' in A. Ortony, Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 19-43.

BLAMEY, C.G. nd. Zulu Cattle Colourings. Unpublished list obtained from Schroeder, 5 The Birches, Estcourt.

BONSMA, F.N., BISSCHOP, J.H.R., CURSON, H.H., VAN RENSBURG, P., VAN RENSBURG, J.A., VAN WYK, H.P.D., BARNARD, W.G., WATERMEYER, F. 1950. Nguni-Cattle: Report on Indigenous Cattle in South Africa. Dept. Agriculture (Agricultural Research Institute Series No. 22. Bulletin No. 311). Pretoria: The Government Printer.

BOTHA, C. July, 1994. Early Domesticated Animals. Samatix Newsletter, no. 18: p 15.

BOURQUIN, W. 1951. Click-words which Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho have in common. African Studies. Vol. 10. pp 59-81.

BOYD, R. 1979. 'Metaphor and Theory Change: What is Metaphor a Metaphor for?' in A. Ortony, Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 356-408.

BROWNLEE, J. W. I. 1977. Popular Ndebele Colour Descriptions Relating to Cattle Colour Patterns and Horn Shapes. Oxford Journals, Vol. 7. D.R. Woods.

- BRYANT, A.T. 1905. Zulu-English Dictionary. Pietermaritzburg: P. Davis and Sons.
- 1905: (unpublished manuscript). English-Zulu Dictionary. Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.
- 1949 (1967, second edition). The Zulu People as they were before the white man came. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter.
- BUD-M'BELLE, I. 1903. Kafir Scholar's Companion. Lovedale: Lovedale Mission Press.
- BUTHELEZI, G.G.N.C. and MADE, E.H.A. 1965. IsiZulu Sengonyama. Ibanga 2. Pietermaritzburg: Lincroft Books. pp 18-21.
- CALLAWAY, H. 1870. The Religious System of the Amazulu. Springvale, Natal: Blair.
- CANONICI, N.N. 1987. The Inganekwane Tradition. Durban: Department of Zulu Language and Literature, University of Natal.
- 1994. Zulu Oral Poetry: An Introduction. Durban: Department of Zulu Language and Literature, University of Natal.
- 1996. Zulu Oral Traditions. Dept. Zulu Language and Literature, University of Natal. Durban.
- CHAZZOLARA, J.P. 1934. Die Bedeutung des Rindes bei den Nuer. Africa. p. 320.
- CHINYANDURA, 1939. Spirit Cattle (*Ngombe yo Muzimu*). NADA (Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Department Annual). Vol 4. (1939-1943): pp 92-93.
- COHEN, L.J. 1979. 'The Semantics of Metaphor' in A. Ortony (ed.), Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 64-77.
- COLENSO, J.W. 1861. Zulu-English Dictionary. Pietermaritzburg: P. Davis and Sons.
- CONKLIN, H.C. 1973. Color Categorization. American Anthropologist. Vol. 75.
- COPE, A.T. 1968. Izibongo: Zulu Praise Poems. Oxford: The Clarendon Press (Oxford Library of African Literatures).
- DAVIS, W.J. 1872. A Dictionary of the Kafir Language including the Xosa and Zulu Dialects. London: Wesleyan Mission House.
- DAVISON, P. May 1976. The Uses of Horn, Bone and Ivory. Some Nguni Crafts. Part 2. Annals of the South African Museum, Vol. 70 (part 2). Cape Town: Trustees of the South African Museum.
- DENG, F.M. 1973. The Dinka and their Songs. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

- DHLOMO, H.I.E. 1945. Zulu Life and Thought. Dhlomo Manuscript Collection (unpublished), Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.
- Oct., 1947. Zulu Folk Poetry I. Native Teachers' Journal. pp 5-7.
- Jan., 1948. Zulu Folk Poetry III. Native Teachers' Journal. pp 46-50.
- April, 1948. Philosophy of Folk Poetry. Native Teachers' Journal. pp 84-87.
- nd (a) (unpublished manuscript). Zulu Tribal Poetry. Dhlomo Manuscript Collection. Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.
- nd (b) (unpublished manuscript). The Zulu and his Beads. Dhlomo Manuscript Collection. File 1, Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban. p 2.
- nd (c) (photograph album 2). The Shield in Tribal Life. Zulu Customs. Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.
- DOHNE, J.L. 1859. A Zulu-Kafir Dictionary. Cape Town: G.J. Pike's Machine Printing Office.
- DOKE, C.M. 1947. Bantu Wisdom Lore. African Studies. Vol. 6 (3). pp 101-120.
- DOKE, C.M. and VILAKAZI B.W. 1948. Zulu-English Dictionary. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.
- DOKE, C.M. 1948. The Basis of Bantu Literature. Africa. Vol. 18.
- DOKE, C.M., MALCOLM, D.M., SIKAKANA, J.M.A. and VILAKAZI, B.W. 1990. English-Zulu Zulu-English Dictionary. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.
- DOLGIN, J.L., KEMNITZER, D.S. and SCHNEIDER, D.M. (eds.). 1977. Symbolic Anthropology: A Reader in the Study of Symbols and Meaning. New York: Columbia University Press.
- DOUGLAS, M. 1957. Animals in Lele Religious Symbolism. Africa. Vol. 28. pp 46-58.
- DRAYSON, Capt. A.W. 1858. Sporting Scenes amongst the Kaffirs of South Africa. London: G. Routledge and Company.
- DUNNING, R.G. nd. Two Hundred and Sixty-Four Zulu Proverbs, Idioms etc. and the Cries of Thirty Seven Birds. Durban: Knox Printing and Publishing.
- \*EHRET, C. 1967. Cattle Keeping and Milking in Eastern and Southern African History: the Linguistic Evidence. Journal of African History. Vol. 8: pp 1-17.



ELLIOTT, W.A. 1911. Notes for a Sindebele Dictionary and Grammar with Illustrative Sentences. Bristol: Sindebele Publishing Company. pp 478-479.

EPSTEIN, H. 1971. The Origin of the Domestic Animals of Africa. Vols. 1 & 2. New York: Africana Publishing Company.

EVANS-PRITCHARD E.E. 1940. The Nuer. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

- 1956. Nuer Religion. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

FAULKNER, D.E. Jan., 1947. The Cattle of the Swazi. Livestock and Agricultural Department, Mpisi Series No.1., Swaziland.

FAYE, C. 1923. Zulu References. Pietermaritzburg: City Printing Works.

FINNEGAN, R. 1970. Oral Literature in Africa. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

-1977. Oral Poetry: its Nature, Significance and Social Context. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- 1991. 'Problems in the Processing of 'oral texts': some reflections on the researcher's role in innovation and consolidation', in E.R. Sienaert, A. N. Bell and M. Lewis (eds.), Oral Tradition and Innovation: new wine in old bottles? Oral Documentation and Research Centre, University of Natal, Durban. pp 1-23.

- 1992. Oral Poetry. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

- 1992. Oral Tradition and the Verbal Arts. A Guide to Research Practices. (Association of Social Anthropologists' Research Methods: series editor, Anthony Good.) London and New York: Routledge.

FORTUNE, G. July 1949. *Ndevo yedombe luvizho* and other Lilima texts. Communications from the School of African Studies. New Series 21. University of Cape Town.

FRASER, B. 1979. 'The Interpretation of Novel Metaphors' in A. Ortony (ed.), Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 172-185.

GODFREY, R. 1941. Bird-Lore in the Eastern Cape Province. Bantu Studies. Monograph series no. 2. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

GRANT, E.W. 1929. The *Izibongo* of the Zulu Chiefs. Bantu Studies. Vol. 3 (3). pp 201-244.

GUNNER, E. and GWALA, M. 1994. Musho: Zulu Popular Praises. Johannesburg: Wits University Press.

GUY, J. 1980. 'Ecological Factors in the Rise of Shaka and the

- Zulu Kingdom' in S. Marks and A. Atmore (eds.), Economy and Society in Pre-Industrial South Africa. London: Longman Group.
- HAMMOND-TOOKE, W.D. 1975. 'The Symbolic Structure of Cape Nguni Cosmology' in M. Whisson and M. West (eds.), Religion and Social Change in Southern Africa: Anthropological Essays in Honour of Monica Wilson. Cape Town: David Philip.
- 1977. Levi-Strauss in a Garden of Millet: the Structural Analysis of a Zulu Myth. Man, 32. pp 76-86.
- 1978. 'Do the South-Eastern Bantu Worship their Ancestors?' in J. Argyle, and E. Preston-Whyte, (eds.), Social System and Tradition in Southern Africa. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.
- 1981. Boundaries and Belief: The Structure of a Sotho Worldview. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.
- 1993. The Roots of Black South Africa. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball Publishers.
- \*HERSKOVITZ, M.J. 1926. The Cattle Complex in East Africa. American Anthropologist Vol. 28: pp 230-272; 361-380; 494-528; 633-644.
- 1930. The Culture Areas of Africa. Africa, Vol. 3: pp 59-77.
- HODGSON, J. 1980. A Xhosa Expression of Christianity in the Early 19th century Eastern Cape. Communications No. 4. Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town.
- HOERNLE, W. 1925. The Importance of the Sib in the Marriage Ceremonies of the S.E. Bantu. South African Journal of Science, Vol.22. p 482.
- HUNDLEBY, J.A.B. 24th June, 1986: (unpublished paper). The Nguni Breed - Origin and Progress. Nguni Information Day, 24th June 1986.
- \* - and ROSE, C.J. and MLUMBI, B. May, 1986. Cattle Production - Past, Present and Future. Ciskei Agricultural Journal. Vol. 1.
- HUNTER, M. 1936. Reaction to Conquest. London: Oxford University Press.
- JABAVU, D.D.T. 1943. The Influence of English on Bantu Literature. Alice: The Lovedale Press. pp 18-19.
- JOUSSE, M. 1990. The Oral Style. Translated from the French by Edgard Sienaert and Richard Whitaker.(The Albert Bates Lord Studies in Oral Tradition Series). New York and London: Garland Publishing Inc. Originally published in 1924.
- KASCHULA, R. (ed.) 1993. Foundations of Southern African Oral Literature. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

- KIDD, D. 1925. The Essential Kaffir. London: A and C Black.
- KOOPMAN, A. 1976. A Study of Zulu Names. Unpublished Honours dissertation. University of Natal, Durban.
- 1979. The Linguistic Difference between Nouns and Names in Zulu in African Studies, Vol. 38 (1): pp 67-80.
- 1979. Male and Female Names in Zulu. African Studies, Vol. 38 (2).
- 1984. Zulu Compound Nouns: Towards a Preliminary Analysis. South African Journal of African Languages. Vol. 4 (1): pp 94-105.
- 1986. The Social and Literary Aspects of Zulu Personal Names. Unpublished M.A. dissertation. University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.
- KRIGE, E. J. 1936 (Second edition, tenth impression, 1988). The Social System of the Zulus. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter.
- KROPF, A and GODFREY, R.G. 1915. A Kafir-English Dictionary. Lovedale: Lovedale Mission Press.
- KUNENE, D.P. 1971. The Heroic Poetry of the Basotho. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
- KUNENE, M. nd. African Cosmology. Unpublished paper, Dept of Zulu, University of Natal, Durban.
- KUPER, Adam. 1982. Wives for Cattle. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- KUSE, W.F. 1973. The Traditional Poetry of Xhosa. Unpublished M.A dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
- LANGER, S.K. 1942. Philosophy in a New Key. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press (reprinted by Mentor Books, New York, 1948).
- LEKGOTHOANA, S.K. 1938. The Praises of Animals in Northern Sotho. Bantu Studies. Vol. 12 (3). pp 189-213.
- LEPEN, J. M. 1984: (unpublished paper). Selection and Statistics of the Nguni herd at Bartlow Combine over the past three years. (1982-1984). KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
- \*LEVI-STRAUSS, C. 1963. 'The Effectiveness of Symbols' in Structural Anthropology, translated by C.Jacobson and B.G.Schoepf. New York: Basic Books.
- \* - 1966. The Savage Mind. London: Weidenfeld and Nicholson.
- \*LEVY-BRUHL, L. 1923. Primitive Mentality. London: Allen and Unwin.

- LIENHARDT, Godfrey, 1961. Divinity and Experience. The Religion of the Dinka. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
- LINDBLOM, K.G. 1931. The Use of Oxen as Pack and Riding Animals in Africa. Riksmuseets Etnografiska Avdelning: smarre Meddelanden N:r 10. Stockholm.
- LINKSZ, A. 1952. The Physiology of the Eye: Volume Two, Vision. New York: Grune and Stratton. p 119.
- LOUWRENS, L.J. 1993. Northern Sotho Colour Terms and Semantic Universals in South African Journal of African Languages. Vol. 13 (4). pp 121-128.
- LOUW, J.A. 1957. The Nomenclature of Cattle in the South-Eastern Bantu Languages. Communications of UNISA, C2.
- LUGG, H.C. nd. H.C. Lugg Manuscript Collection. [Unpublished papers and correspondence on the Zulu People and their History.] Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.
- MACLEAN, G.L. 1985 edition. Roberts Birds of Southern Africa. Cape Town: John Voelcker Book Fund.
- MAGGS, T. M. O'C. 1980. The Iron Age Sequence South of the Vaal and Pongola Rivers: Some Historical Implications. Journal of African History. Vol. 21. pp 1-15.
- MAINGARD, L.F. Nov. 1934. The Linguistic Approach to South African Prehistory and Ethnology. South African Journal of Science. Vol. 31. pp 117-143.
- MANHIRE, A.H., PARTINGTON, J.E., MAZEL, A.D. and MAGGS, T.M.O'C. 1986. Cattle, Sheep and Horses: A Review of Domestic Animals in the Rock Art of Southern Africa. South African Archaeological Society, Goodwin Series, 5: pp 22-30.
- MARWICK, B.A. 1940. The Swazi. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- MAXWELL, J. C. 1970 [1872]. 'On Color Vision' in D.L. MacAdam (ed.), Sources of Color Science. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press.
- McLAREN, J. 1917. Wit and Wisdom of the Bantu, as illustrated by their Sayings. South African Journal of Science. Vol. 14.
- 1963. A New Concise Xhosa-English Dictionary. Cape Town: Longmans.
- MILLER, G.A. 1979. Images and Models, Similes and Metaphors in A. Ortony, Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 202-250.
- MOLEFE, L. 1992. Praises of Domestic Animals. Unpublished MA thesis, Zulu Department, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

- MORGAN, J.L. 1979. 'Observations on the Pragmatics of Metaphor' in A. Ortony, (ed.), Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 136-147.
- MSIMANG, C.T. 1976. Imagery in Zulu Praise-Poetry. Limi. Vol. 9 (1&2). pp 51- 76.
- MURRAY, J.S. 6/10/1956. Cattle. Uncatalogued Manuscript, Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.
- MZAMANE G.I.M. 1962. A Comparative Phonetic and Morphological Study of the Dialects of Southern Nguni Including the Lexical Influence on Non-Bantu Languages. Unpublished D. Litt and Phil., UNISA.
- NICHOLSON, G. 1848. The Cape and its Colonists. London: Colburn. pp 89-90.
- NKETIA, J.H. 1958. Folklore in Ghana. The Ghanaian I.
- NOBBS, Eric. A. Dec., 1927. The Native Cattle of Southern Rhodesia. South African Journal of Science. Vol. (24). pp 328-342.
- NOMPOZOLO, T. 27/12/94. Letter from East London in regard to Xhosa terminology to Poland Oosthuizen.
- NOWOTTNY, W. 1962. The Language Poets Use. London: Athlone Press.
- NTULI, B.D. 1973. Imitation in Zulu Poetry. Unpublished M.A. dissertation, UNISA.
- NYEMBEZI, C.L.S. 1990. Zulu Proverbs. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter.
- NYEMBEZI, S. and NXUMALO, O.E.H. 1966 (1994, 12th impression). Ingolobane Yesizwe. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter.
- OKPEWHO, I. 1979. The Epic in Africa: Towards a Poetics of the Oral Performance. New York: Columbia University Press.
- 1983. Myth in Africa. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 1992. African Oral Literature: Backgrounds, Character and Continuity. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- \*ONG, W. 1982. Orality and Literacy. New York and London: Methuen.
- OOSTHUIZEN, M.J. 1976. A Study of the Structure of the Folktale in Zulu with Special Reference to the Stuart Collection. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Dept. Zulu, University of Natal, Durban.
- OPLAND, J. 1983. Xhosa Oral Poetry. Johannesburg: Ravan Press.
- 1992. Words that Circle Words. Johannesburg: Ad Donker. pp 186-

- ORTONY, A. (ed.). 1979. Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 1979. 'Metaphor: A Multidimensional Problem' in A. Ortony (ed.), Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 1-16.
- PAIVIO, A. 1979. 'Psychological Processes in the Comprehension of Metaphor' in A. Ortony, (ed.), Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 150-171.
- PEIRES, J.B. 1981. The House of Phalo: A History of the Xhosa People in the Days of their Independence. Johannesburg: Ravan Press.
- PETRIE, H.G. 1979. 'Metaphor and Learning' in A. Ortony (ed.), Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 438-461.
- PLUG, I and DE WET, E. 3-4th March 1994. Domestic Animals in Prehistory, History and Today: Rescuing Diversity in Conservation of Early Domesticated Animals of Southern Africa. Proceedings of a Conference held at Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum, compiled by Etta Judson. Pretoria: Irene Animal Production Institute. pp 27-32.
- PLUG, I and VOIGT, E. 1985. 'Archeozoological Studies of Iron Age Communities in Southern Africa' in F. Wandorf and A.E. Close, Advances in World Archeology. Vol. 4. pp 189-238.
- RAMSAY, K. 12th Sept. 1985: (unpublished paper). The Nguni and its Future in Southern Africa. Lecture presented at the Annual Nguni Production Sale, Bartlow Combine, KwaZulu-Natal. Department of Development Aid, Pretoria.
- REILLY, Ted and Liz. nd. Various letters and unpublished papers with regard to Nguni Cattle acquired from various personal sources.
- ROBERTS, A. See MacLean, G.L.
- \*RUBUSANA, W.B. 1911 (1906). Zemk'inkomo Magwala Ndini. London: Frome. Printed for author by Butler and Tanner, 1911.
- RUDOLPH, C.J. nd. A Guide for the Zulu Court Interpreter. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter. pp 30-39.
- RYCROFT, D.K. and NGCOBO, A.B. 1988. The Praises of Dingana (izibongo zikaDingana). Pietermaritzburg: University of Natal Press.
- SAHLINS, M. 1977. 'Colors and Cultures' in, J. DOLGIN, D. KENMITZER and D. SCHNEIDER (eds.), Symbolic Anthropology: a Reader in the Study of Symbols and Meanings. New York: Columbia

University Press. pps. 165-179.

SAMUELSON, R.C.A. 1923. The King Cetywayo Dictionary. Durban: Commercial Printing Company.

- 1929. Long, Long Ago. Durban: Knox.

SAPIR, E. 1921. Language. New York: Harcourt, Brace.  
p 244.

\*SCHEUB, H. 1975. The Xhosa Ntsemi. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

SCHOLTZ, M.M. & LOMBARD, P.E. nd. Prospects and Potential of Southern African Cattle Breeds: the Nguni Example. Unpublished paper, ARC Irene Animal Production Institute, Irene.

SCHROEDER, B and DE LA HARPE, R. Continually updated. Nguni Cattle Register. Annotated pictures of Nguni cattle depicting colour-patterns. Compiled by Schroeder and de la Harpe. Obtainable from B. Schroeder, 5, The Birches, Victoria Road, Estcourt, KwaZulu-Natal.

SCHWEINFURTH, G. 1878. The Heart of Africa. Vol. 1. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington.

SEARLE, J.R. 1979. 'Metaphor' in A. Ortony (ed.), Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp 92-123.

SIBISI, H. 1975. 'The Place of Spirit Possession in Zulu Cosmology' in M. Whisson and M. West (eds.), Religion and Change in Southern Africa. Cape Town: David Philip. pp 48-57.

SIENAERT, E., BELL, A.N and LEWIS, M. 1991. Oral Tradition and Innovation: new wine in old bottles? Selected Conference Papers. Oral Documentation and Research Centre, University of Natal, Durban.

\*SIENAERT, E., COWPER-LEWIS, M. and BELL, N. 1994. Oral Tradition and its Transmission: The Many Forms of Message. Papers given at the Fourth International Conference on the Oral Tradition. University of Natal, Durban. Durban: The Campbell Collections and Centre for Oral Studies.

SIMELANE, E.L. Sept. 1996. Correspondence with Poland Oosthuizen regarding cattle terminology.

SMITH, A.B. 1992. Pastoralism in Africa: Origins and Development Ecology. London: Hurst and Co.

SOGA J.H. 1931. The Ama-Xosa: Life and Customs. Lovedale: Lovedale Press and London: Kegan Paul.

STUART, J. nd (a). 'The Place and Function of Cattle in Zulu Life'. James Stuart Papers. Uncatalogued manuscript, Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.

- nd (b). 'Cattle as a Medium of Exchange'. James Stuart Papers. Uncatalogued manuscript, Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.
- 1925. uKulumetule: incwadi yezindaba zaBantu bakwaZulu nabaseNatala / ibutwe iyahlelwa Ngu-J.Stuart. London: Longmans, Green and Co.
- 1938. 'The Cow - I, II & III'. James Stuart Papers. File 88. Translated by E. Dahle. Uncatalogued manuscript, Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.
- THEAL, G.M. 1886. Kaffir Folk-lore: a Selection from the Traditional Tales Current among the People Living on the Eastern Border of the Cape Colony. London: Swan Sonnenschein.
- THURNWALD, R. 1932. Economics in Primitive Communities. Humphrey Milford for International Institute for Languages and Cultures. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- TULVING, E. 1972. 'Episodic and Semantic Memory' in E. Tulving and W. Donaldson (eds.), Organization of Memory. New York: Academic Press.
- TURNER, V. 1977. 'Symbols in African Ritual' in J. Dolgin, D. Kemnitzer, D. Schneider (eds.), Symbolic Anthropology: a Reader in the Study of Symbols and Meanings. New York: Columbia University Press. pp 183-194.
- TUYN SMA, P.N. 1980. The Oral Tradition in Southern African Literature. Phd. dissertation in partial fulfillment of requirements for Doctor of Philosophy, Graduate School of Arts and Science, University of Denver, USA.
- TYLER, J. 1971 (1891). Forty Years among the Zulus. Cape Town: Struik.
- VAIL, L. & WHITE, L. 1991. Power and the Praise Poem. Southern African Voices in History. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia.
- VILAKAZI, B.W. 1938. The Conception and Development of Poetry in Zulu. Bantu Studies. Vol. 12. pp 105-124.
- VOIGT, E. 1983. Mapungubwe: An Archeological Interpretation of an Iron Age Community. Transvaal Museum Monograph No. 1. Pretoria: Transvaal Museum.
- VOSLOO, F. nd. Thandweni Ngunis. Pamphlet of Xhosa terms. (F. Vosloo, P.O. Box 233, Port Alfred 6170).
- WEBB, C. de B and WRIGHT, J.B. 1976-1986. The James Stuart Archive of Recorded Oral Evidence Relating to the History of the Zulu and Neighbouring Peoples. Vol. 1-4. Pietermaritzburg: University of Natal Press and Killie Campbell Africana Library, Durban.



ZENANI, N.M. 1992. The World and the Word. Tales and Observations from the Xhosa Oral Tradition, edited by H. Scheub. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.