The language of the great apes of Africa that Edgar Rice Burroughs depicts in the Tarzan novels is not some simple, made-up collection of sounds substituting for English. It is a representation of a deeply structured, complex linguistic sign system with a grammar and syntax of its own. This grammar has never been worked out because its last living native speakers (with the exception of Tarzan himself) went extinct in the last century. Unfortunately, Burroughs never presents an untranslated sentence, so we also have no real sense of Mangani syntax. Below, I offer two examples that follow English syntax. Given the universality of the Mangani language in nature, according to Burroughs, it is possible that we can learn something about Mangani grammar and syntax by studying the language constructions of signing apes.

A few dictionaries of the language have been published, but these amount to lists of words used in Burroughs' work (for an example, see http://www15.brinkster.com/wtstsgalor/etc/tarMangani.html). Little systematic examination of the language has been attempted. What follows is an initial effort in this direction. Although I am not a linguist (though I hope to engage a linguist in the study of the language if we can get access to either Lord Greystoke or recordings of him conversing in the language), I have decoded some new meanings from existing words as well as deducing some of the rules of the Mangani tongue.

The words in this dictionary come from six sources. The first source is the Tarzan novels themselves. The second is the Pal-ul-don glossary from *Tarzan the Terrible* (marked with *p). Pal-ul-don and Mangani are similar but not identical, so some Pal-ul-don words have been excluded. The third is Thomas McGehee’s compilation (marked with *m), which was originally published in *ERB-dom* (October 1962), and reprinted in Robert W. Fenton’s *The Big Swingers* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1967). McGehee added words from Tarzan comic books to Burroughs’ original list. I have edited out some words from these last two sources that did not seem to follow the rules of Mangani grammar. The fourth source is Whatstits Galore's dictionary, published at http://www15.brinkster.com/wtstsgalor/etc/tarMangani.html, (marked with *w). The fifth is Philip Jose Farmer’s Tarzan novel *The Dark Heart of Time* (marked with *f). The sixth is the Tarzan graphic novel from Dark Horse Comics, *Tarzan: Love, Lies, and the Lost City* (marked with *L).

Additionally, Wold-Newton scholars Matthew Baugh (marked with *b) and Brad Mengel (marked with *r) have deduced some translations. I have incorporated several of their very valuable suggestions. Finally, I have deduced the meaning of some of the words myself by studying them intently (marked with *c).

J.T. Edson’s Bunduki series includes a few Mangani names used by the Mangani on Zillikian (the planet orbiting the sun directly opposite Earth’s orbit; it is likely that Zillikian, John Norman’s Gor, and Marvel Comics’ Counter-Earth are representations of the same planet at different time periods). It is likely that these names were developed on Zillikian and are not in fact Mangani words. Mangani tribal members often use names that are not translated into English. I suspect that the “translations” given for these names are not literal translations but mark the character’s position.
within the Mangani family they are a part of. Also, the Mangani of Zillikian appear to be of a different species from the Mangani of Earth. (Thanks to Brad Mengel for finding these examples).

Bul Mok: “Big Father” (Bunduki); according to the Mangani dictionary, big father should translate as zu-attu. It seems reasonable to suppose that Bul Mok is a “big father” but that his name does not translate as “big father.”

Bal Tak: First Born (Bunduki); first born does not have a translation in the Mangani dictionary. As with Bul Mok, it seems reasonable to suppose that Bal Tak is Bul Mok’s first born, but his name is not a literal translation of this familial position. Interestingly, balu is the Mangani word for baby, so it is possible that Bal Tak’s name is related to balu.

Tar Ara: gun or firearm (literally “white lightning”) (Bunduki). Bunduki translates his name into Mangani as Tar Ara, presumably describing the muzzle flash of a gun being fired. Bunduki, a Swahili word meaning gun or firearm, is the name that the Africans of the Bunduki series call the main character, James Gunn. Because Tar Ara is Bunduki’s coinage on Zillikian, it is not included in the dictionary below.

Vagoni: melon, also a term for a chubby Mangani (Sacrifice for the Quagga God). This word seems so unlike other Mangani words that it was likely adopted by the Mangani of Zillikian from some neighboring human tribe or settlement.

I welcome additions to the dictionary and further translations. Please write me at cooganwold@yahoo.com

Mangani grammar and usage

Here are the rules of Mangani grammar that I have deduced.

Articles: The Mangani do not use articles. Jad (the) is an advance made in Pal-ul-don. The apes just use the nouns.

Conjunctions: The Mangani do not have conjunctions. Instead of and they just repeat the phrase (see example below).

Contractions: Mangani contract similar vowels and similar consonants (see etarad).

Numbers: Mangani do not use numbers. They do not need to count anything with precision. Instead they just say tand-ho (few, not-many), ho (many), and ho-ho (many-many).

Parts of speech: Parts of speech are relatively interchangeable. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs can all be used as other parts of speech.

Plurals: The Mangani have no plurals. Any noun can be either singular or plural.

Pronouns: The Mangani do not use pronouns. Instead they just use the nouns and make hand motions. Instead of I, they just say their name. Instead of you, singular or plural, they just say the person’s name or point. Instead of he, she, or they, they use the person’s name or point in whichever direction the person is. Instead of here and there, they just point down or in the direction of the place they are referring to. Although she (mu) and he (bu) are in the Mangani-
According to *The Dark Heart of Time*, “The great apes among whom [Tarzan] had been raised had no expletives, blasphemies, or obscenities. When frustrated, angry, or frightened, they screamed or bellowed” (161).

Two examples of Mangani from *Tarzan of the Apes*:

**Tarzan's victory speech after defeating Tublat (chapter seven)**

*In English:* I am Tarzan. I am a great killer. Let all respect Tarzan of the Apes and Kala, his mother. There be none among you as mighty as Tarzan. Let his enemies beware.


**The note Tarzan leaves on his cabin that is found by the Porter Party (chapter 13).**

*Original English:* This is the house of Tarzan, the killer of beasts and many black men. Do not harm the things which are Tarzan's. Tarzan watches. Tarzan of the apes.


Notes on the dictionary

I have placed the English translation first and have placed the literal translation in quotation marks. Some multi-syllable words are compounds (bus-so), while others are not (dango). I have divided all such compound words with hyphens, even when hyphens are not used the texts. Some Mangani names do not appear to have a literal meaning (Chulk), whereas others do (Tub-lat, “broken-nose”) (see also my note on the names of Zillikan Mangani above). A question mark indicates uncertain translations and syllables whose meaning has not yet been deduced. Words with question marks indicate my best guess at a translation. Some English words have more than one translation into Mangani, which means that there is a subtlety in Mangani that is not recognized in the English translation. In using this dictionary it is important to check the Mangani-English dictionary for nuances that are not present on the English-Mangani side.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mangani</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abalu</td>
<td>brother, &quot;boy-baby&quot; (contraction of ab-balu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abu</td>
<td>knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abu tand-nala</td>
<td>kneel, &quot;knee-down&quot; or &quot;knee-not-up&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adu</td>
<td>lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ag</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ah</td>
<td>intensifier &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akut</td>
<td>smart*c, wise *c, &quot;light-hole&quot;, a break-in-the-trees or a clearing in the jungle. Intelligence or wisdom is metaphorically related to the feeling a mangani gets in a clearing; being able to see out of the darkness is a metaphor for intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akut-zamangani</td>
<td>shaman, wise human &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ala</td>
<td>rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amba</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>organ, body part &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara</td>
<td>lightning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arad</td>
<td>spear (figuratively related to lightning, &quot;ara&quot;?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argo</td>
<td>fire (figuratively related to lightning, &quot;ara&quot;?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argo-ved</td>
<td>volcano, &quot;fire-mountain&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aro</td>
<td>shoot, throw, cast &amp;m (figuratively related to lightning, &quot;ara&quot;?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>tail, penis &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-an</td>
<td>male, &quot;tail-organ&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ath</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atu</td>
<td>father &amp;c, tail-synecdoche (at = tail, u = an adjectival modifier in which the part stands for the whole, the one thing (tail/penis) stands for the whole (male); i.e. atu = the father is defined by having a penis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b'</td>
<td>extension of, prefix, &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b'ho</td>
<td>tongue, extension of mouth &amp;b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b'wang</td>
<td>hand, extension of arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b'wang-gash</td>
<td>knife, hand-fang &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b'yat</td>
<td>head, extension of eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b'zan</td>
<td>hair, extension of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b'zee</td>
<td>foot, extension of leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba</td>
<td>extension of, suffix &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bal</td>
<td>gold, golden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bal-gani</td>
<td>orangutan, “gold-ape”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balu</td>
<td>baby, smaller version of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balu-den</td>
<td>stick, branch, limb, baby-tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>band</td>
<td>elbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar</td>
<td>battle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bara  deer
gen great, *f, *p. Ben translates as “great” in the sense of very good or very
terrible. It is an intensifier, but carries with it a connotation of promise or
malice.

Ben-go-utor

something horrible or undescribable, “great-black-fear.” Tarzan gives this
name to Rahb, a “bear-man,” in *The Dark Heart of Time.* It is “as close to an
abstract concept as the Mangani could come” (31).

bo

flat
bol

earth-bound *b
bolgani
gorilla, “flat-ape” or “earth-bound ape” *b (a major difference between
gorillas and other great apes such as the mangani and chimpanzees is that the
great weight of the gorilla means that they are not good tree climbers, as
such they are earth-bound. *Bo means "flat;" an attempt to pronounce bo-gani
produces something sounding very like bol-gani. Hence a gorilla is a "flat-
ape,” or an ape bound to the flat ground, an earth-bound ape unable to take to
the trees). Explanation from Matthew Baugh.

bor

dryness? *c (ubor = thirsty, u = metaphor, so bor probably means something
like dry, which also as "tand-lul" or "not-water")

bu

he
bund

dead
bund-olo

kill, fight to kill, "dead-wrestle"
bur

cold
bus

excrement *c
bus-an

buttock *c, "shit-body part"
bus-so

fly (insect), "shit-eat"
buto

rhinoceros

chak

?
chulk

male ape name
co

?
da

female orangutan name
dak

fat
dak-lul

lake, "fat water"
dak-o

thick, "fat-like" (i.e. similar to fat)
dako-zan

meat, "thick-skin"
Dan

rock, stone
dan-do

stop, "rock-act"
dang

?
dan-lul

ice, "rock-water"
dan-sopu

nut, "rock-fruit"
dango

hyena, "stone-black" (possibly this should be ?-like)
dan-o

bone, "stone-like"
den

tree
den-kor *c

middle terrace, “tree-walk” or “tree-road”; Tarzan often uses the middle
terrace to travel quickly through the jungle
do act (e.g. *dan-do* means *stop*, because *dan* means *rock* and so to stop means to act like a rock, which doesn't move; *kor-do* means dance, because *kor* means *walk*, so to act like you're walking means to dance).

dum-dum drum, tom-tom
Dum-Dum ritual dance (proper noun))
dur ?
duro hippopotamus, ?-similar to
e where *p
eho much
eho-dan hard, "much-rock"
eho-kut hollow, "much-hole"
eho-lul wet, "much-water"
eho-nala top, "much-up"
el grace, graceful *p
es rough *p
eta little
eta-gogo whisper, "little-talk"
eta-koho warm, "little-hot"
eta-nala low, "little-up"
eta-pamba kangaroo rat *w, "little rat"
etarad arrow, "little-spear" (contraction of eta-arad)

ga red
ga-lul blood, "red water"
ga-un ape name
ga-yat red eye
ga-zan red-skin
gan luck *c
gando win, "luck-act"
gani ape
gash tooth, fang
gimla crocodile
go black
go-bu black-he
go-lat black-nose
go-man-gani black human being, "black-great-ape"
go-ro moon, "black-flower"
go-yad black-ear
go-zan black-skin
goda ?
gogo talk
gom run
gom-lul river, "run-water"
gor growl
gor-go water buffalo, "growl-black"
gree affection, positive *c
gree-ah like, love, "affection-intensifier"
gu stomach, belly
gu-gu front, "belly-belly"
gu-mado sick, "belly-lame"
gun ? (probably a part of the body, something that could be purple)
gund chief *p (probably applies to males only)
gund-bar war, "chief -battle"
gunto male ape name
guru terrible *p

hist poison or evil? *c (hist-ah means snake and ah is an intensifier, so hist is the root thing that is being intensified in a snake, which the Mangani hate).

hist-ah snake
ho many
ho-den forest, "many tree"
ho-ho-tan tribe, "many-clan"
ho-tan clan, "many warriors"
ho-wa-usaha leaves, "many- green-wind"
ho-wala village, "many nests"
hon
hondo hornet *w (it is unclear if this word is hon-do, ?-act; or hond-o, ?-er
hor
hort
horta boar (probably this should be written hort-ah, meaning an intensification of something)
hul star

id silver *p

ja safe or protection?
ja-bo shield "safe-flat"?
jar strange

ka
ka-goda surrender
kal milk
kal-an female, breast, "milk-organ"
kal-o cow, "milk-doer" or "milk maker" (the thing that does milk)
kal-u mother, milk-synecdoche (see atu)
kam
kam-bo jungle, "?-flat"
kam-ma female ape name
kan crawl *c
kan-do ant, crawler, "crawl-act"
kar
kar-po
middle, center; hungry?
karn
?
karnath
?
kas
jump
ker
?
kercache
male ape name
keta
?
klu
hen
klu-kal
egg, "hen-milk"
ko
mighty *p
kob
hit
koho
hot
koodoo
antelope (alternate spelling, kudu)
kor
walk
kor-do
dance, "walk-act"
ko-rak
killer, "mighty-yes" (possibly kor-ak, "walk-?")
kota
tortoise
koz
?
kree
hurt *c
kreeg-ah
beware, "danger-intensifier"
kree-gor
scream, "hurt-growl"
kreeg
danger, negative *c
kudu
sun
kut
hole
kak
?
lan
right [direction]
lan-o
mosquito, "stinger " (abbreviation of lana-o)
lana
sting
lat
nose, smell *L
litu
sharp
lo
male oranotang name
lob
kick
lot
face *p
lu
fierce *p
lucota
turtle *w, fierce-? or fierce-?-high (as neither of these seems a likely translation, this word is suspect).
lufa
side
lul
water
lul-kor
swim, "water-walk"
lus
tongue
m'wa
blue (abbreviation of mal-wa, "yellow-green")
m'wa-lat
blue-nose
ma
child *p
ma-do  lame, "child-act"
ma-gor  ape name, "child growl"
mal  yellow
mam-ka  female ape name
man  great (metaphor for size; metaphor for the largest or highest class of an object, as in a “great coat”).
man-gani  great ape
manu  monkey, (metaphorically the opposite of lion, numa. Lions and monkeys are seen by the Mangani as opposites. Monkeys are frightened little creatures, and lions are the ultimate symbol of bravery and command).
me or mee  ?
meeta  rain, (it is unclear whether this word divides mee-ta or me-eta. If it is mee-ta, it relates rain to coming from on high (ta = high). If it is me-eta, it relates to the smallness of the drops (eta = small).
meeta-whuff  cloud, “rain-smoke”
mo  short
mol  ?
mu  she
mu-skree  she-wildcat *L
mum  ? (probably a body part that can be red)
mum-ga  male ape name (?-red)
mun  ? (probably a body part that can be black, or something that an ape can do)
mung  ?
mungo  male ape name (mun-go, ?-black; or mung-o, ?-similar; or mung-o, ?-er
nala  up
ne  duck
ne-eta  bird, "duck-little"
nene  beetle "land-duck"
nesen  grasshopper, "land-hop" or "grass-hop"
nkima  male monkey name
no  brook
numa  lion, figuratively opposite of monkey (see manu)
numgo  male ape name
nur  lie, untruth
o  like or similar *p
o  do, one who does (equivalent to -er suffix), application of, *c
olo  wrestle
om  long
om-at  long-tail
om-b'wang-gash  sword, "long-hand-fang" *c
om-tag  giraffe, "long-neck"
pac  ?
pacco: zebra
pagth: male ape name
pal: country, tribe's hunting ground
pam-ba: rat, "?-extension of" (possibly pamb-a, -light, but this unlikely)
pan: soft
pan-lul: weep, "soft water"
pan-vo: weak, "soft muscle"
pand: thunder
pand-balu-den: rifle, "thunder baby tree"
panda: noise, "thunder-intensifier" (contraction of pand-ah).
pandar: loud *m (etymologically related to pand (thunder) and panda (noise))
pele: valley *p
pisa, pisah: fish
po: hungry
po-po: eat, "hungry- hungry"
por: mate
por-at-an: husband, "mate-tail-organ"
por-kal-an: wife, "mate-milk-organ"
pu: ?
rak: huh *m
rak: yes
rala: snare
ram: down? *c
ram-ba: lie down, "down-extension of"
rand: back
rea: word
rem: catch
rep: truth
ro: flower
rota: laugh
ry: crooked
ry-balu-den: bow, "crooked baby tree"
sa: lick *b
sa-bor: lioness, “lick-dry”. This word arises from the rough texture of a lion’s tongue. The Mangani might have no developed idea of roughness and could interpret the feel of the tongue as something like dryness. The "dry lick" is associated with female lions more than with males because of the extensive grooming lionesses give their young using their tongues. Explanation from Matthew Baugh.
sa-tor: kind*b, caring*c, “lick-beast.” This word evokes the picture of a dog or other friendly beast licking another’s hand. In Mangani tribes, licking would be an act of kindness, particularly licking a wound. Explanation from Matthew Baugh.
sen: hop *c
shee  hunt *r. (Shee-ta = leopard or panther; ta = high. Leopards often hunt from the trees suggesting that shee means hunt in the sense that a shee-ta is a “high hunter,” a creature that hunts by leaping down out of trees on to its prey; explanation from Brad Mengel)

sheeta  panther, leopard; “hunt-high” *r or “high-hunter”, a creature that hunts by leaping down out of trees on to its prey. Explanation from Brad Menge.

ska  vulture
skree  wild cat *m
so  eat
sopu  fruit
sord  bad

ta  tall, high
ta-pal  hill, “tall-place”
tag  neck
tan  warrior
tan-klu  rooster, "warrior-hen"
tan-tor  elephant, "warrior-beast"
tana  female ape name
tand  stand
tand  no, not
tand-bund-o *c  rescue/save, rescuer/savior, “not-dead-make/r”
tand-ho  few, "not-many"
tand-lan  left, "not-right"
tand-lul  dry, "not-water"
tand-nala  down, "not-up"
tand-panda  silent, silence, "not-noise"
tand-popo  starve, "not-eat"
tand-ramba  get up, "not-lie down"
tand-unk  stay, "not-go"
tand-utor  brave, "not-fear"
tand-vulp  empty, "not-full"
tand-a  dark, "not-light"
tandak  thin, "not-fat" (contraction of tand-dak)
tar  white
tar-bur  snow, "white-cold"
tarmangani  white human being, "white-great-ape" (Mangani racial categories are not the same as American racial categories. In Tarzan the Invincible, Asians, Arabs, Hispanics, and Europeans are designated by a monkey as tarmangani).

tee  ?
teeka  female ape name
ter  ?
terkoz  male ape name
tha  ?
thaka  male ape name
tho  mouth
thub  heart
 to  purple *p
 ton-gani  baboon, "purple-ape" *c
toog  male ape name
tor  beast
to-yat  ape name, "purple-eye"
tro  straight
tu  bright
tuag  male ape name
tub  broken
tub-lat  ape name, "broken nose"

\textit{u}  synecdoche, the part stands for the whole
èbor  thirsty
ud  drink
ug  bottom
ugh  okay *m  (this is probably just a grunt)
ugla  hate
uglo  male orangutan name
ul  of, possessive *p
umpa  caterpillar *f
un  ?
ungo  jackal
unk  go
unk-nala  climb, "go-up"
usha  wind
ut  corn *m
u-tor  fear, afraid *m, figuratively the feeling one gets when a beast charges

van  well
\textit{van-da}  female orangutan name
\textit{van-do}  good, "well-act"
ved  mountain
vo  muscle
voo  music?
voo-dum  dance
voo-voo  sing
vulp  full

wa  green
wa-usha  leaf, "green-wind"
wala  nest, home, hut, house
wang  arm
wappi  antelope
whuff  smoke
\textit{wo}  this, things that are here
wob that, things that are over there; "extension of things over here" (the b suffix here is the modifier that is usually a prefix)

yad ear
yang swing
yat eye
yato look, see, watches/observes, "eye-act"
yel here
yo friend
yo-do *c thanks, gratitude, “friend-act”
yo-o loyal *c, "friend-like"
yud come
yut stab, gore (with a horn)
yut-o cut, stab, wound, "stab-act"

za girl
za-balu sister, "girl-baby"
zan skin
zan-mangani human being, *skin-great-ape (hairless-great-ape), c
zan-zi spider *w (this should probably be spelled zan-zee, "skin-leg")
zee leg
zi :
zor in
zu big
zu-dak-lul ocean, "big-fat-water"
zu-gogo story, tell a story, "big-talk"
zu-gor roar, "big-growl"
zu-kut cave, "big-hole"
zu-tho big mouth
zu-vo strong, "big-muscle"
zut out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Mangani</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>act</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affection</td>
<td>gree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afraid</td>
<td>utor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant</td>
<td>kand-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antelope</td>
<td>koodoo (kudu, alternate spelling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antelope</td>
<td>wappi</td>
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girl
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good
gorilla
grace
graceful
grasshopper
gratitude
great
great
great ape
green
growl
hair
hand
hard
hate
he
head
heart
hen
here
high
hill
hippopotamus
hit
hole
hollow
home
hot
house
huh
human being
hungry
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hut
hyena
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meat
middle terrace
mighty
milk
monkey
moon
mosquito
mother
mountain
mouth
much
muscle
neck
nest
no, not
noise
nose
nut
ocean
of (possessive)
okay
orangutan
organ
out
panther
penis
purple
rain
rat
red
rescue, rescuer
rhinoceros
rifle
right (direction)
rise
river
roar
rock
rooster
rough
run
dako-zan
den-kor
ko
kal
manu
go-ro
lan-o
kal-u
ved
tho
eho
vo
tag
wala	
tand
panda
lat
dan-sopu
zu-dak-lul
ul
ugh
bal-gani
an
zut
sheeta
at
to
mee-ta
pam-ba
ga
tand-bundo
buto
pand-balu-den
lan
ala
gom-lul
zu-gor
dan	
tan-klu
es
gom
save, tand-bundo
savior, tand-bundo
scream, kree-gor
see, yato
shaman, akut-zamangani
sharp, litu
she, mu
shield, ja-bo
shoot, aro
short, mo
sick, gu-mado
side, lufo
silence, tand-panda
silent, tand-panda
silver, id
sing, voo-voo
sister, za-balu
skin, zan
smart, akut
smell, lat
smoke, whuff
snake, hist-ah
snare, rala
snow, tar-bur
soft, pan
spear, arad
spider, zanzi
stab, yut
stand, tand
star, hul
starve, tand-popo
stay, tand-unk
stick (branch), balu-den
still, bundolo
sting, lana
stomach, gu
stop, dan-do
story, zu-gogo
straight, tro
strange, jar
strong, zu-vo
sun, kudu
surrender, ka-goda
swim, lul-kor
swing, yang
sword, om-b'wang-gash
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