

English-Mangani/Mangani-English Dictionary
By Dr. Peter Coogan (October 2004)

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 McGeehan'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). McGeehan 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 Whatsits 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-atu*. 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-

English dictionary, they are adjectives or nouns, i.e. a he or a she.

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.

Mangani translation: Tarzan [points to self]. Tarzan ko-korak. Yato-nala Tarzan-ul-Mangani. Yato-nala Kala, kalu-ul-Tarzan. Tand [points to his audience] ko-Tarzan [points to self]. Tand-yo kreeg-ah.

Literal translation: White-skin. White-skin mighty killer. Look-up [to] White-skin of Great Apes. Look-up [to] Kala, mother-of-White-skin. Not mighty White-skin. Not-friend beware.

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

This note was written in English, but I have here rendered it in Mangani.

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.

Mangani translation: Wala-ul-Tarzan, korak tor, korak ho-gomangani. Tand-kree wo-ul-Tarzan. Tarzan yato. Tarzan-ul-Mangani.

Literal translation: Nest-of-Whiteskin, killer beasts, killer many-black-great-apes. Not-harm things-of-Tarzan. Tarzan sees. Tarzan of the great 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 in 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.

<u>Mangani</u>	<u>English</u>
a	light
ab	boy
abalu	brother, "boy-baby" (contraction of ab-balu).
abu	knee
abu tand-nala	kneel, "knee-down" or "knee-not-up"
adu	lose
ag	?
ah	intensifier *c
ak	?
akut	smart*c, wise *c, "light-hole", 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
akut-zanmangani *c	shaman, wise human *c
ala	rise
amba	fall
an	organ, body part *c
ara	lightning
arad	spear (figuratively related to lightning, "ara"?)
argo	fire (figuratively related to lightning, "ara"?)
argo-ved	volcano, "fire-mountain"
aro	shoot, throw, cast *m (figuratively related to lightning, "ara"?)
at	tail, penis *c
at-an	male, "tail-organ"
ath	?
atu	father *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).
b'	extension of, prefix, *c
b'tho	tongue, extension of mouth *b
b'wang	hand, extension of arm
b'wang-gash	knife, hand-fang *c
b'yat	head, extension of eye
b'zan	hair, extension of skin
b'zee	foot, extension of leg
ba	extension of, suffix *c
bal	gold, golden
bal-gani	orangutan, "gold-ape"
balu	baby, smaller version of
balu-den	stick, branch, limb, baby-tree
band	elbow
bar	battle

bara	deer
ben	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 undescrivable, “great-black-fear.” Tarzan gives this name to Rahb, a “bear-man,” in <i>The Dark Heart of Time</i> . 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. <i>Bo</i> means “flat;” an attempt to pronounce <i>bo-gani</i> produces something sounding very like <i>bol-gani</i> . 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. <i>dan-do</i> means <i>stop</i> , because <i>dan</i> means <i>rock</i> and so to stop means to act like a rock, which doesn't move; <i>kor-do</i> means dance, because <i>kor</i> means <i>walk</i> , 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 (<i>hist-ah</i> means snake and <i>ah</i> is an intensifier, so <i>hist</i> 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-usha	leaves, "many- green-wind"
ho-wala	village, "many nests"
hon	?
hond	?
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	?
kerchak	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
lak	?
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).
lufo	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 (<i>ta</i> = high). If it is me-eta, it relates to the smallness of the drops (<i>eta</i> = 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	land, grass *c
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 <i>pand</i> (thunder) and <i>panda</i> (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 <i>shee</i> 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 <i>Tarzan the Invincible</i> , 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"
u	synecdoche, the part stands for the whole
ubor	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
van-da	female orangutan name
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
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

<u>English</u>	<u>Mangani</u>
act	do
affection	gree
afraid	utor
ant	kand-o
antelope	koodoo (kudu, alternate spelling)
antelope	wappi
ape	gani
arm	wang
arrow	eta-rad
baboon	ton-gani
baby	balu

back	rand
bad	sord
battle	bar
beast	tor
beetle	nene
belly	gu
beware	kreeg-ah
big	zu
big mouth	zu-tho
bird	ne-eta
black	go
black ear	go-yad
black human being	gomangani
black skin	go-zan
blood	ga-lul
blue	m'wa
blue nose	m'wa-lat
boar	hor-ta
bone	dano
bottom	ug
bow	ry-balu-den
boy	ab
brave	tand-utor
bright	tu
broken	tub
brook	no
brother	abalu
buttock	bus-an
caring	sa
catch	rem
caterpillar	umpa
cave	zu-kut
chief	gund
child	ma
clan	ho-tan
climb	unk-nala
cloud	meeta-whuff
cold	bur
come	yud
corn	ut
country	pal
cow	kal-o
crawl	kand
crocodile	gimla
crooked	ry

cut	yuto
dance	voo-dum
dance	kor-do
danger	kreeg
dark	tanda
dead	bund
deer	bara
do	o
down	tand-nala
drink	ud
drum	dum-dum
dry	tand-lul
ear	yad
earth-bound	bol
eat	so
eat	po-po
egg	klu-kal
elbow	band
elephant	tan-tor
empty	tand-vulp
excrement	bus
extension of	b' (prefix), ba (suffix)
eye	yat
face	lot
fall	amba
fang	gash
fat	dak
father	atu
fear	utor
female, breast	kal-an
few	tand-ho
fierce	lu
fire	argo
fish	pisa, pisah
flat	bo
flower	ro
fly (insect)	bus-so
foot	b'zee
forest	ho-den
friend	yo
front	gu-gu
fruit	sopu
full	vulp

get up	tand-ramba
giraffe	om-tag
girl	za
go	unk
gold	bal
golden	bal
good	van-do
gorilla	bolgani
grace	el
graceful	el
grasshopper	nesen
gratitude	yodo
great	ben, very good
great	man, metaphor for size
great ape	man-gani
green	wa
growl	gor

hair	b'zan
hand	b'wang
hard	eho-dan
hate	ugla
he	bu
head	b'yat
heart	thub
hen	klu
here	yel
high	ta
hill	ta-pal
hippopotamus	duro
hit	kob
hole	kut
hollow	eho-kut
home	wala
hot	koho
house	wala
huh	rak
human being	zan-mangani
hungry	po
hunt	shee
hurt	kree
husband	por-at-an
hut	wala
hyena	dango

ice	dan-lul
in	zor
intensifier	ah
jackal	ungo
jump	kas
jungle	kam-bo
kick	lob
kill	bund-olo
killer	ko-rak
kind	sator
knee	abu
kneel	abu tand-nala
knife	b'wang-gash
lake	dak-lul
lame	ma-do
laugh	rota
leaf	wa-usha
leaves	ho-wa-usha
left (direction)	tand-lan
leg	zee
leopard	sheeta
lick	sa
lie down	ram-ba
lie	nur
light	a
lightning	ara
like (care for)	gree-ah
like (similar)	o
lion	numa
lioness	sabor
little	eta
long	om
love	gree-ah
look	yato
lose	adu
loud	pandar
low	eta-nala
loyal	yo-o
luck	gan
male	at-an
many	ho
mate	por

meat	dako-zan
middle terrace	den-kor
mighty	ko
milk	kal
monkey	manu
moon	go-ro
mosquito	lan-o
mother	kal-u
mountain	ved
mouth	tho
much	eho
muscle	vo

neck	tag
nest	wala
no, not	tand
noise	panda
nose	lat
nut	dan-sopu

ocean	zu-dak-lul
of (possessive)	ul
okay	ugh
orangutan	bal-gani
organ	an
out	zut

panther	sheeta
penis	at
purple	to

rain	mee-ta
rat	pam-ba
red	ga
rescue, rescuer	tand-bundo
rhinoceros	buto
rifle	pand-balu-den
right (direction)	lan
rise	ala
river	gom-lul
roar	zu-gor
rock	dan
rooster	tan-klu
rough	es
run	gom

save	tand-bundo
savior	tand-bundo
scream	kree-gor
see	yato
shaman	akut-zanmangani
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

tail	at
talk	gogo
tall	ta
tell a story	zu-gogo
terrible (mighty)	guru
thanks	yodo
that	wob
thick	dak-o
thin	tandak
thing	wo, wob
thirsty	ubor
this	wo
throw	aro
thunder	pand
tongue	b'tho
tooth	gash
top	eho-nala
tortoise	kota
tounge	lus
tree	den
tribe	ho-ho-tan
truth	rep
up	nala
valley	pele
village	ho-wala
volcano	argo-ved
vulture	ska
walk	kor
war	gund-bar
warm	eta-koho
warrior	tan
water	lul
water buffalo	gor-go
weak	pan-vo
weep	pan-lul
well	van
wet	eho-lul
where	e
whisper	eta-gogo
white	tar
white human being	tarmangani
wife	por-kal-an

wild cat	skree
wild cat, female	mu-skree
win	gando
wind	usha
wise	akut
word	rea
wound	yuto
wrestle	olo
yellow	mal
yes	rak
zebra	pac-co