



# A Comparison of Five Speech Varieties of Southwestern Angola

Comparing OluHumbe, OluCilenge, OluKwandu, OluNgendelengo, and OluKuvale in the Kamucuio Municipality, Namibe Province

Linda Jordan

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## **Abstract**

This study presents an overview of the relationship between OluHumbe, OluCilenge, OluKwandu, OluNgendelengo and OluKuvale, five Angolan speech varieties belonging to Zone R of Guthrie's (1970) classification scheme for Bantu languages. A discussion of lexical comparison, sound correspondences and noun classes contributes to an understanding of how these varieties fit into the Kavango-Southwest Bantu language group established by Anita Pfouts (2003). In addition to advancing knowledge about the diversity of Southwest Bantu languages in Angola, the study takes preliminary steps toward defining diagnostic items that distinguish between the Nyaneka and Herero varieties in this part of the country.

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# 1 Introduction

This survey was conducted among the ethnolinguistic groups found within the municipality of Kamucuio in the province of Namibe, south-western Angola. Fieldwork took place 6–26 October 2011 at the invitation of Youth with a Mission (JOCUM) Angola and with the support of Inácio and Idalina Fio, leaders of the JOCUM team in that area. The research was conducted with the full knowledge and permission of the Kamucuio municipal administration, the Mamué communal administration and the Institute of National Languages.

## 1.1 Names used for ethnolinguistic groups

The Bantu prefix *olu-*, common in the Kamucuio area, is used to designate language names in this report. To avoid confusion, the names of ethnic groups are written with no prefix. Usage varies in the literature, ranging from the full singular and plural prefixes of *omu-* and *ova-* to the commonly used *mu-* for both singular and plural forms (the latter prefix being popular Portuguese usage). Different language clusters also employ different prefixes to designate languages and ethnicities, singular and plural. For the sake of consistency and simplicity, the system described above was adopted.

## 1.2 Language classification

OluHumbe, OluCilenge, OluKwandu, OluNgendelengo and OluKuvale belong to the Bantu sub-branch of Niger-Congo languages and are classified more specifically in Guthrie's (1970) Zone R. Within Zone R, Anita Pfouts (2003) established the Kavango-Southwest Bantu language group, which includes the Nyaneka (R10) and Herero (R30) subgroups. OluHumbe and OluCilenge are recognized as Nyaneka varieties (Lewis, Simons and Fennig 2015), while OluKuvale is Herero (Pfouts 2003).

The Kwandu and the Ngendelengo are smaller ethnolinguistic groups and not as widely known as the other three. In his study of their culture, Medeiros (1981, 1984) classified the Kwandu people as ethnically Herero, though Fernandes and Ntondo (2002:26–29) list OluKwandu as a non-Bantu language. Ngendelengo is generally considered to be a Herero group but seems to be the result of a mixture of Mwila,<sup>1</sup> Kwandu and Kuvale people who were marginalized by their respective ethnic groups (da Silva 2003:35).

There are currently no separate ISO 639-3 codes for these five speech varieties. Nyaneka is designated as [nyk]. Herero [her] and Dhimba [dhm] are the only Herero varieties listed at this time.

## 1.3 Geography

These groups live in the province of Namibe, in the southwestern corner of Angola, in and surrounding the municipality of Kamucuio. The home areas of all five groups are accessible from Kamucuio town, and most of them live in small rural communities.

This area can mainly be characterized as hot, dry and low-lying; however, it is studded with some dramatic mountain ridges, like the Serra das Neves where the Kwandu people live. Due to the dry climate in this area, cultivation is limited. When the rains do come, the many dry river beds crisscrossing the roads become flooded, essentially cutting off Kamucuio from the rest of the country. The area does have a reputation for producing livestock, particularly cattle and goats, which appear to thrive here.

The map, below (created by Ansie Swanepoel, Wycliffe South Africa), shows where these ethnolinguistic groups are found. The Humbe live in and around Kamucuio municipality, from Kamucuio town south to Caitou and Bibala,<sup>2</sup> while the Kilenge<sup>3</sup> live northeast of Kamucuio as far as Chongoroi. The

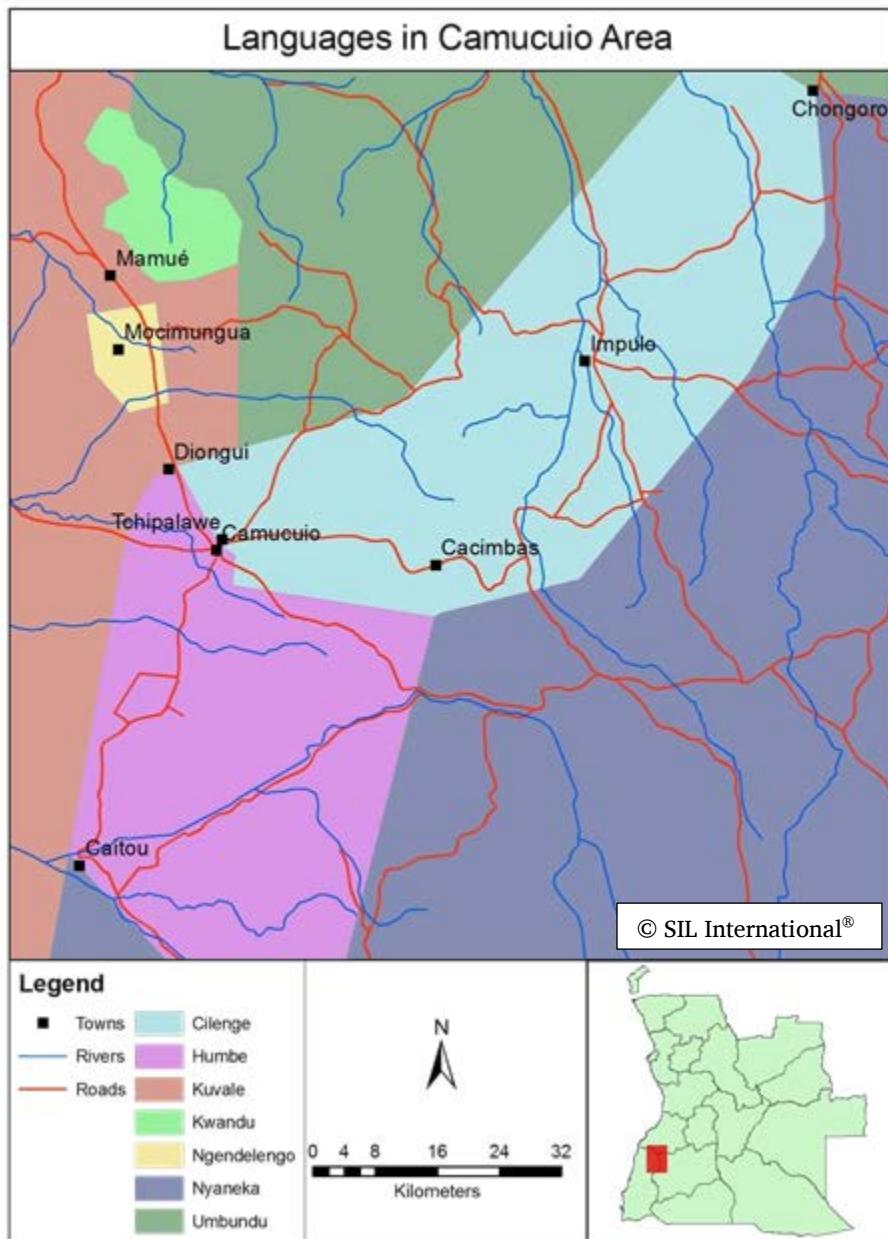
<sup>1</sup>The Mwila are a Nyaneka group.

<sup>2</sup>Bibala, Ndombe Grande, and Tombua do not appear on the map. They are given here for onsite reference points.

<sup>3</sup>The Kilenge people (OvaKilenge) speak OluCilenge

Kwandu are found on the Serra das Neves in the Mamué commune. Some Ngendelengo have settled just south of there, a small group of them having moved from their traditional homeland on a mountain south of the Humbe area. The Kuvale inhabit a large area stretching along the ocean coast from Ndombe Grande in the north to Tombua in the south.

The Kamucuio area language map, 2011 survey



Geodata from [www.worldgeodatasets.com](http://www.worldgeodatasets.com). Used with permission.

#### 1.4 Peoples and languages

So many separate ethnolinguistic groups are in the Kamucuio municipality because of internal migration due to war. For example, the Kilenge moved from the traditional Nyaneka area during time of war, but now that there is peace most of them do not want to return. The Humbe, Kwandu and Ngendelengo all seem to have been dislocated as well. The Kuvale, however, have been in this area for a long time.

The most striking feature of the cultural mix in this area is diversity held together by linguistic ties. The ethnolinguistic groups here live in close proximity with other groups and tend to understand the other languages fairly well, but they each have a unique, separate cultural identity and a distinct speech variety. There is extensive language contact and widespread passive multilingualism; when communicating with speakers of neighbouring varieties, each one tends to speak his/her own respective variety and is understood by the other, with no one needing to switch to another variety for purposes of intergroup communication. Yet for those living more isolated from the other ethnicities, inherent intelligibility is limited, a reality that is rooted in the distinct ethnic identity and separate history of each group.

Most of the ethnic groups here rely on livestock and small-scale cultivation to make a living. A couple of smaller groups, including the Ngendelengo, exist on the margins of society and make their living as charcoal burners, hunter-gatherers or labourers. Another one of these small groups is known by their neighbours as the Kwisi, but the identity and designation of this group is a very sensitive topic. The people themselves consider ‘MuKwisi’ to be a derogatory name, and using this term in their presence is very offensive; bringing up the word or even speaking of them as a distinct group in any way could cause an extremely negative reaction.

There is a great deal of confusion revolving around the identity of the Kwandu and the Kwisi. Fernandes and Ntondo (2002:26–29) list OluKwandu as a non-Bantu language and seem to equate it with the original language of the Kwisi, whereas according to the current data OluKwandu is clearly Bantu. The Humbe also seem to equate the Kwandu people with the Kwisi people. It is not apparent whether the Kwandu and Kwisi really have a separate origin; neither is it apparent whether the Kwisi have a distinct speech variety.

It was not possible to visit a Kwisi village during this research trip, but conflicting reports about their language were received, indicating either that they have their own separate language or that they speak a dialect of OluKwandu. According to Westphal (1966:135), the original Kwisi language was on the verge of extinction in the 1960s, with only a few elderly speakers left. He describes it as a “remnant of a pre-Kuvale primitive Bantu language” that may be related to languages of western Zambia. Now the Kwisi apparently speak a dialect of whatever major language is spoken closest to them, which in the Kamucuio area tends to be OluKwandu.

## 2 Goals of the research

The main goal of this research was to advance the identification, description and comparison of the speech varieties found in the Kamucuio municipality. Information was collected through observation, informal conversation and interviews in order to inform the process of wordlist analysis. GPS data was also collected in order to build a language map of the area and to revise the *Ethnologue* mapping database for Angola (Lewis et al. 2015).

## 3 Methodology

Wordlist collection was the main method used to accomplish the research goals. The procedures, data sources and analysis techniques are described below.

### 3.1 Procedures

Wordlists were collected using the 600-item Portuguese elicitation list that was compiled by Oliver Kröger (2005). The wordlists were collected in Kamucuio town, with the exception of the OluNgendelengo list, which was collected in the Ngendelengo community of Mocimungua. Because of time constraints on the work there, only the first 200 words were elicited in OluNgendelengo.

### 3.2 Data sources

Each wordlist was collected with the assistance of one or more mother tongue speakers of the speech variety in question. If more than one speaker was present in order to help with the discussion and find the best word, only one person from the group was audio-recorded pronouncing each word. If that person was unable to stay and finish the entire list, a substitute was found to complete the recording.

### 3.3 Analysis

The wordlist transcriptions from this survey were entered into WordSurv version 6.0.2 for lexicostatistical comparison, which involves a comparison of lexical items by inspection, and not a historical reconstruction. The wordlists were compared based on phonetic similarity, as described by Blair (1990). Regular sound changes were taken into account, but grammatical features such as verb conjugations were ignored. The researcher assigned each transcription to a group based on its degree of phonetic similarity to other transcriptions. The program then calculated the percent of similar lexical items using these assigned groups.

## 4 Results and data analysis

### 4.1 Lexicostatistics

Based on the data from this study, table 1 lists the percentages of similar lexical items between the four full-length wordlists. The average percentage of shared lexical items (shown in parentheses in table 1) was calculated for each speech variety.

Table 1. Chart of lexical similarity percentages for the 600-wordlists collected during the Kamucuio survey

OluHumbe (63%)	OluCilenge (66%)	OluKwandu (64%)	OluKuvale (55%)
74%			
63%	70%		
52%	54%	59%	

After an initial glance at the results of the wordlists compared using WordSurv, the following general observations can be made. OluKuvale averages the least lexical similarity with the other speech varieties, while OluCilenge averages the highest percentage of similarity. It is not surprising to find that the two known Nyaneka variants in the study, OluHumbe and OluCilenge, have the greatest lexical similarity at 74%. Likewise, the finding that OluHumbe and OluKuvale are the least similar at 52% is in line with expectations, since OluKuvale is known to be a representative of the Herero cluster.<sup>4</sup> This underlines the fact that Nyaneka and Herero are two separate groupings within Guthrie's Zone R.

With regards to OluKwandu, the least known variety represented here, the lexicostatistics indicate links to both Nyaneka and Herero. On one hand, the OluKwandu list shows a fairly high 70% similarity with the OluCilenge list, second only to the OluHumbe-OluCilenge comparison. On the other hand, while

<sup>4</sup>Terrence Sullivan (1983) collected wordlists of nine languages spoken in southwestern Angola, two of which were OluHumbe and OluKuvale. His lexicostatistical comparison of the 200-item lists found these two varieties to be only 38% similar.

OluKwandu has a relatively low similarity of 59% with OluKuvale, this is actually OluKuvale's highest similarity with any of the other varieties in the comparison. Based on lexicostatistics alone, it would be tempting to label OluKwandu as a peripheral variant of Nyaneka, though further evidence will show that this is not the case.

Now let us take a closer look at how all four speech varieties are related to each other in terms of lexical similarity. These varieties can be grouped in different ways, depending on the threshold that is used. There is potential error in the actual percentages of lexical similarity, but the relative percentages can be helpful in a decision about the most logical clusters in this area. OluHumbe and OluCilenge form a pair at the highest threshold of 74%. For OluKwandu to join the cluster, one would have to set the threshold at a much lower 63%; in other words, each pair of varieties chosen from among OluHumbe, OluCilenge and OluKwandu is at least 63% similar. This is the first indication that OluKwandu may not fit comfortably into Nyaneka, in spite of its high similarity with OluCilenge. Finally, to have a group of more than two members that includes OluKuvale, a very low threshold of 54% is needed.

It was only possible to elicit the first 200 words of the list in the Ngendelengo community of Mocimungua, so the lexicostatistics were recalculated using only this portion of the data in order to show how OluNgendelengo relates to the four varieties discussed above. Table 2 shows the results of this recalculation.

Table 2. Chart of lexical similarity percentages for the first 200 words, including OluNgendelengo (average percentage of shared lexical items shown in parentheses)

OluHumbe (57.75%)				
68%	OluCilenge (59.75%)			
59%	64%	OluKwandu (59.75%)		
52%	54%	59%	OluNgendelengo (57.75%)	
52%	53%	57%	66%	OluKuvale (57%)

When recalculated based on only the first third of the wordlist, almost all of the lexical similarity percentages between OluHumbe, OluCilenge, OluKwandu and OluKuvale are lower. Nevertheless, the position of each variety within the matrix remains the same relative to the others.

OluKuvale still averages the least lexical similarity with the other speech varieties, now at 57% with the addition of its relatively high similarity with OluNgendelengo. OluCilenge and OluKwandu stand together with the highest average similarity of 59.75%. OluHumbe and OluCilenge still have the greatest lexical similarity at 68%, though this is rivalled by the 66% shared by OluNgendelengo and OluKuvale. OluNgendelengo now stands with OluKuvale as having the least similarity to OluHumbe at 52%, still the lowest percentage of all the comparisons. Indeed, the addition of OluNgendelengo to the matrix supplies the first solid candidate for another Herero variety besides OluKuvale. Meanwhile, OluKwandu maintains its status as an intermediate variety, here showing 59% similarity with both the clearly Nyaneka OluHumbe and the possibly Herero OluNgendelengo.

Revisiting the discussion of thresholds, we can now see two distinct pairs which form at greater than 65%, namely OluHumbe-OluCilenge at 68% and OluNgendelengo-OluKuvale at 66%. For OluKwandu to join either group would require a threshold of 59% or lower.

There are several reasons why the above data may not give the clearest picture of the lexical relationships between these speech varieties. Because of time limitations, the wordlists were not double-checked with other language helpers.<sup>5</sup> This would have involved a process of eliciting the list a second time from a person or persons who had not contributed to the initial wordlist. Transcriptions that were matched in the second elicitation would have been allowed to stand, while those that were different

<sup>5</sup>However, they were spot-checked by asking the contributor about forms elicited in other speech varieties.

would have been discussed further and changed if necessary. There are probably cases where the speech variety in question has a cognate but the contributor gave a non-cognate synonym, thereby lowering the lexical similarity. In addition, the method of checking for lexical similarity according to a certain degree of phonetic similarity could have missed some cognates that have undergone more extreme sound changes. For these reasons, the percentages of similarity could actually be higher than reported in tables 1 and 2. Nevertheless, the lexicostatistical comparisons are a useful measure of relative similarity between the lexicons of these speech varieties and provide a good introduction to the further evidence discussed below.

#### 4.2 Noun classes

In order to get a clearer picture of the relationship between these five speech varieties, it is necessary to go deeper than a simple lexicostatistical analysis of the data. Lexical similarity was determined based on the word roots, but the noun class prefixes found in the data can also be a useful measure of relatedness. Nouns were elicited in both their singular and plural forms, and the plural prefixes were also noted for comparison with those of other speech varieties. Table 3 shows the prefix for each noun class that is attested in the current data in all five speech varieties; this is not meant to be an exhaustive list of noun classes occurring in these varieties.

Table 3. Prefixes for each fully attested noun class found in the current data

Class	Speech varieties				
	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
1	omu-	omu-	omu-	omu-	omu-
2	ova-	ova-	ova-	ova-	ova-
1a	-	-	-	-	-
2a	ovo-	ovo-	ovo-	ovo-	ovo-
3	omu-	omu-	omu-	omu-	omu-
4	ovi-	ovi-	ovi-	omi-	omi-
5	e-	e-	e-	e-	e-
6	oma-	oma-	oma-	oma-	oma-
7	otʃi-	otʃi-	otʃi-	otʃi-	otʃi-
8	ovi-	ovi-	ovi-	ovi-	ovi-
9	o-	o-	o-	o-	o-
10	ono-	ono-	oλo-	oλo-	oλo-
11	olu-	olu-	olu-	olu-	olu-
15	oku-	oku-	oku-	oku-	oku-
15a	oku-	oku-	oku-	oku-	oku-

When dealing with speech varieties in an area like this where there has been a great deal of internal migration and language contact, lexical data can present a confusing array of loanwords, obscuring the picture of true genetic relatedness. Words tend to be borrowed before grammar (Thomason 2001:69), whereas bound morphemes are among the language features most resistant to contact-induced change (Sankoff 2001:17). Noun class prefixes should be a much more stable indicator of the historical relationship between these speech varieties and the grammatical differences that have an impact on intelligibility.

The prefixes are quite consistent across all five varieties, with the exception of classes 4 and 10, shown in the shaded rows of table 3. In class 4, we find the two forms *ovi-* and *omi-*, while in class 10 the difference is between *ono-* and *oλo-*. When categorized according to these differences, the speech varieties fall into two main groups. The Nyaneka varieties of OluHumbe and OluCilenge have identical prefix forms in every noun class and are distinct from OluNgendelengo and OluKuvale, which comprise the second group.

OluKwandum stands between these two groups, displaying characteristics of both. It shares the class 4 *ovi-* prefix with OluHumbe and OluCilenge, though it exhibits the same class 10 *oλo-* prefix found in OluNgendelengo and OluKuvale. This serves to further emphasise OluKwandum's status as an intermediate variety having greater lexical similarity with the two Nyaneka varieties than it does with OluKuvale. No such doubt exists regarding OluNgendelengo's prefix forms, which are identical to those of OluKuvale in every noun class and therefore justify its classification as a Herero variety.

The stability of these noun class prefixes is underlined by the examples in table 4 of loanwords from Portuguese. Many of the borrowed nouns in this study's data were brought into classes 9/10, with the class 9 *o-* prefix in the singular form and class 10's *ono-* or *oλo-* in the plural. In the varieties for which data is available, item 200 'window' is a borrowed form of *janela*, and item 412 'hat' comes from the word *chapéu*. The examples below show that the pluralised loanwords follow the prefix forms that would be expected from table 3, with the two Nyaneka varieties using the *ono-* prefix and the three Herero varieties (including OluKwandum) using the *oλo-* prefix.

Table 4. Examples of singular and plural forms of loanwords

		Speech varieties				
		OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandum	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
#200 'window'	singular	<b>ondʒinela</b>			<b>ondʒanelə</b>	<b>onðanelə</b>
	plural	<b>onondʒinela</b>			<b>oλondʒanelə</b>	<b>oλonðanelə</b>
#412 'hat'	singular	<b>oʃapeo</b>	<b>oʃapeo</b>	<b>oʃapeo</b>		<b>oʃapeo</b>
	plural	<b>onoʃapeo</b>	<b>onoʃapeo</b>	<b>oλoʃapeo</b>		<b>oλoʃapeo</b>

### 4.3 Overview of segmental correspondences

The following is an overview of the sound correspondences found in the cognate sets of this study's data. Because these speech varieties are closely related, there are many sound correspondences with the same phonetic segment in all five varieties. An example of this would be the *t~t~t~t~t~t* correspondence found in item 2, among others. (See the appendix for a table showing the complete wordlists.) The following discussion examines the differences instead of such similarities, in an attempt to shed some light on the relationship between these five varieties. Tone is not covered in this paper in order to focus on the segmental correspondences.

Table 5 presents the clearest sound correspondences found in the cognate sets within the first 200 words, so that OluNgendelengo is included in the comparison. These are the correspondences with two or more attestations in word roots.

Table 5. Sound correspondences found in the first 200 words of the lexical data

	HUM	CIL	KWA	NGE	KUV	Environment	Attested in:
1	h/k	§	h	h	h	#_	4, 171
2	h	ʃ	h	h	h	#_	48, 67
3	ʃ	ʃ	h	h	h	#_	12, 159
4	k	k	tʃ	k	t	V_V, #_	4, 41
5	j	z	λ	z	j	#_	153, 191
6	h/ʃ/f	ʃ	ʃ	h	θ	#_	20, 42, 85
7	f	ʃ	ʂ/ʃ	ʂ	θ	V_V	136, 156
8	ndʒ	ɳɖ	ɳɖ	ɳɖ	ɳɖ	V_V, #_	67, 197

As Axel Fleisch (2009) found in his study of the Ngangela-Nyemba dialect cluster of southeastern Angola, this data yields a confusing array of patterns, with overlapping and contradictory sets that make it difficult to establish clear sound correspondences. Marked by migration, contact, borrowing, mixing and shift, the historical relationship between ethnolinguistic groups in southwestern Angola is similar in complexity to what Fleisch encountered. It is not within the scope of this paper to explain the apparent irregularities in sound change caused by borrowing and analogical change, but it is worthwhile to take a brief look at the patterns in the data.

OluHumbe is unique in having a clearly established [f] in a number of different environments. Where it occurs, it corresponds reliably with [ʃ] in OluCilenge and [θ] in OluKuvale, as shown in rows 6 and 7 of table 5. OluHumbe also differs from the other varieties in its lack of laminal alveolar consonants, most clearly demonstrated in row 8, where its [ndʒ] corresponds with [ɳɖ] in all the others.

Though OluCilenge is well established as a Nyaneka variety, it is markedly different from OluHumbe in its profusion of laminal alveolar consonants, which are also found in the Herero varieties. There are only two sound correspondences here, shown in rows 3 and 4 of table 5, where it clearly patterns with OluHumbe.

OluKwandu seems to be a bit more consistent in grouping with the other presumably Herero varieties, as seen in the first three rows of table 5. However, it stands alone in rows 4 and 5, exhibiting unique segments in the *k~k~tʃ~k~t* and *j~z~λ~z~z* correspondences. Especially notable is the latter, since the OluKwandu data shows a much higher incidence of the palatal lateral [λ] outside of noun class prefixes than does the data for either OluNgendelengo or OluKuvale.

OluNgendelengo clearly patterns with both of the Nyaneka varieties in the *k~k~tʃ~k~t* correspondence of row 4 and with OluCilenge in the *j~z~λ~z~z* correspondence of row 5. Considering its lexical and morphological similarity with OluKuvale, its lack of interdental consonants is also notable.

Finally, OluKuvale's set of interdental consonants is unique in this comparison. The correspondences in rows 6 and 7 demonstrate the voiceless interdental fricative [θ], and the data also contains many examples of the voiced version [ð] as well as the interdental nasal [ɳ]. There is nasal assimilation to the interdental point of articulation when a nasal consonant precedes a voiced interdental fricative. However, the same interdental nasal occurs intervocally, making it a likely phoneme.

#### 4.4 Diagnostic items

As can be seen from the preceding discussion, any attempt to define the genetic relationship between these five speech varieties requires multiple methods and layers of analysis. Further work will be needed to clarify the situation. In order to provide some direction for this ongoing process, table 6 lists potential diagnostic items gleaned from the comparison of the Nyaneka and Herero varieties defined by this study.

These items are isoglosses that are meant to distinguish the Nyaneka subgroup from the Herero subgroup.<sup>6</sup> The first seven isoglosses, taken from wordlist items 30–150, are stronger candidates because the comparison includes data from OluNgendelengo. The hope is that future research will revise and expand this list, allowing comparisons to other language clusters, tracking of loanwords and identification of genetically related varieties.

Table 6. Proposed isoglosses for the Nyaneka and Herero subgroups

Item #	English gloss	Diagnostic items	
		Nyaneka	Herero
30	back (of body)		
45	heart	omutima	ombun̩go
54	to sneeze	okutwakesi	okutwonthihe
90	to kneel	okutwika	okuikila
121	child	omɔna	ondele
146	to ask for	okulɔmba	okukumba
150	to give	okuwīha	okupa
213	to burn up	okutema	okujɔka
216	ashes	-twiko	-to
282	cow	ondʒindi	oina
287	sheep	ɔ:ŋgi	oŋ d wi
301	to kill	okuipa	okulɛka
324	monkey	otʃindɔndi	otʃintoto
368	to melt (something)	okujɛŋguluka	oku:ŋguluka
389	honey	ouki	outʃi
425	sun	ɛkumbi	ɛtaŋgo
440	forest	omuhɛpe	omusitu
442	rock	-nda	-mbwa
466	unripe	ɛŋkʰula	ɛŋkʰ umba
513	near	-pepi	-peji
523	afternoon	omuteŋa	oketaŋgo

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<sup>6</sup>In the absence of a reliable reconstruction of proto-forms, this table gives regularized transcriptions that can be used as a guide for judging whether an item is cognate with the Nyaneka form or the Herero form. Most of the proposed isoglosses are whole words, though some are roots (216, 513) or even segments within a root (442). Forms that are apparently cognate such as in item 389 ‘honey’ are also included if they seem to exhibit a sound change that could prove useful in distinguishing between the two groups.

## 5 Summary and conclusions

This group of five speech varieties is quite cohesive in many ways, with extensive language contact and widespread passive multilingualism marking the sociolinguistic environment. Considering these factors, the most striking characteristic of the group is its linguistic diversity, which mirrors the distinct ethnic identities of the people in this area.

The Nyaneka subgroup is well defined by the relatively high lexical similarity of OluHumbe with OluCilenge and the identical noun class prefix forms that these two varieties share. Yet when it comes to segmental correspondences, the two have little in common. The phonetic diversity within the subgroup is exemplified by the presence of [f] in OluHumbe and by the alveolar laminal consonants that OluCilenge shares with the Herero varieties.

The Herero subgroup, here comprised of OluKuvale along with the lesser known OluKwandu and OluNgendelengo, shows even more diversity. This is most apparent in the case of OluKwandu, which has greater lexical similarity with the two Nyaneka varieties than it does with OluKuvale. It also shares the class 4 *ovi-* prefix with the Nyaneka varieties instead of the *omi-* form found in OluNgendelengo and OluKuvale. Phonetically, OluKwandu possesses the alveolar laminal consonants common among the Herero varieties, but it is distinctive in its high frequency of the palatal lateral [ʎ] in word roots.

OluNgendelengo and OluKuvale have a relatively high lexical similarity as well as identical noun class prefix forms. However, OluNgendelengo clearly patterns with Nyaneka varieties in two regular sound correspondences, lending credence to da Silva's (2003) report of the Ngendelengo originating from an ethnic mixture of Nyaneka and Herero peoples. This variety also lacks the interdental consonants that are the distinguishing feature of OluKuvale.

Overall, the data paints a picture of the two distinct subgroups in this area bridged by OluCilenge's phonetic ties to the Herero varieties and OluKwandu's lexical similarity to the Nyaneka varieties. While providing evidence for the Bantu and specifically Herero origins of both OluKwandu and OluNgendelengo, these wordlists raise more questions about their relationship to non-Herero varieties. Starting with the diagnostic items proposed here, an expanded study should include more examples from Nyaneka and Herero and eventually other subgroups within Southwest Bantu. A more in-depth look at the segmental correspondences in this data should also yield some interesting conclusions regarding the genetic and historical relationships between the speech varieties of the area.

## Appendix: Wordlists

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
1	corpo	etimba	etimba	etimba	etimba	olutu
2	cabeça	omutuwe	omutwe	omutwe	umutwe	omutwe
3	cérebro	o?olivi	oluvi	owaluvju	o:luvju	ɔwɔŋgo
4	cabelo	ehuki	eszuki	oluhutji	oluhuki	oluhuti
5	testa	ombamba	ombamba	ɔmupolo	ɔmpʰomo	omupolo
6	cara, face	otʃ'ipala	otʃipala	otʃipala	otʃipala	otʃipala
7	bochecha	onombandʒo	epanda	olumbaṭa	epanda	
8	maxilar	omapanda			epanda	ompʰanda
9	queixo	otʃ'iele	otʃijele	otfijoli	otfiele	otfie:mino
10	barba	onəndʒeli	onondželi	olundžoli	olundželi	olundžolwe
11	nariz	ejulu	ezulu	ezulu	ejulu	e:julu
12	olho	ejſo	ɛſo	eho	ɛ̄ho	ē:ho
13	lágrima	ehondi	omaſoe	ehoĩ	ɛhoi	ɛhoði
14	orelha	okutwi	okutwi	okutwi	omatwe / okutwe	okutwi
15	boca	ɛlaka	omulunju	omulunju	omulunju	omulunju
16	lábio	ovilunju	ovilunju			
17	língua	ɛlaka	ɛlakʰa	ɛlaka	ɛlaka	
18	dente	omajo	ɛ:jo	ej:o	ɛjɔ	ejo
19	garganta	omunino	ɛŋguli	omunino	ɛŋgonjo	ɛŋgonjo
20	nuca, pESCOÇO	ɛhiŋga	oſiŋgo	oſiŋgo	ohiŋgo	oθiŋgo
21	ombro	ondunda	ɛpepe	otʃ'ihikʰa	ɛpe	e:pe
22	braço	okuvško	okuvško	okuvšk:o	okuvško	okuwško
23	axila	oŋkʰapja	ohapja	ɛkwapa	okwapa	okwapa
24	cotovelO	okanġolongolo	okanġolongolo	ongolo	oŋgolo	oŋgolo
25	esquerdo	epili	ɛmbili	ɛmbita	okumpʰili	okumpʰili
26	direito	keendjo	ɛ:ndjo	ɛlumevɔkʰo	okuljɔ	okulɔmewoko
27	palma da mão	pẽke	pẽke	ɛpapi	otʃikanda	otʃikanda
28	dedo	omunwe	omunwe	ɔmunwe	omunwe	omunwe
29	unha	olujana	oluŋana	oluŋana	oluŋana	oluŋana
30	costas	ondunda	ondunda	ɛtampɔ	ɛtambo	ɛtambo
31	costela	olumpʰati	olumati	olumpʰatʰi	olumpati	
32	peito	otʰulo	onulo	oſuve	olukɔlo	olukɔlo
33	mama, seio	evele	evele	evele	ɛvele	ɛvele
34	umbigo	okʰoba	ohɔpa	etoli	oŋkʰɔpa	oŋkʰɔpa
35	joelho	oŋgolo	oŋgolo	oŋgolo	oŋgolo	oŋgolo
36	pé	opai	omaji	ɔpʰai	ompʰai	ompʰaði
37	tornozelo	poŋguju	okanġolongolo	ontʰeŋko	otʃipihO	otʃipindžongolo
38	calcanhar	otʰiſendemai	otſiſendemaj	otsikondžokolo	otſipindongolo	okiθe
39	pele	ombandwa	ekova	otsikova	otsikova	otipa
40	carne	ombelela	oſitu	ɔŋama	ombelela	ɔŋama
41	osso	ekipa	ɛ:kipa	ɛtſipa	ekipa	ɛtipa
42	veia	oſipa	ɛſipa	ɛſipa	omuhipa	omuθipa
43	sangue	ohõnde	omulaji	omulaje	omolaje	omulaj
44	intestinos	ela	oluŋdaŋda	oluŋtaṭa	olujanda	oluŋdaŋda

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
45	coração	omutima	omutima	ombukɔ	umbunjɔ	ombungeo
46	pulmões	epuŋga	epuŋga	epuŋga	ɛšakaʃa	ɛšakaʃa
47	respirar	okufuima	okuʃuima	okuheka	okuheka	okuθuma
48	fígado	ɛhuli	ɛʃuli	ɛhuli	ɛhuli	ɛhuli
49	rim	ofijo	ofij:o	empʰjo	oʃo	oθjo
50	saliva	omate	omate	omate	e:te	e:ta
51	suor	okaluma	etukuta	etukuta	oupju	okalolo
52	tomar banho	okulifukula	okuʃowa	okułoa	okulikɔha	okulikɔha
53	lavar (roupa)	okuʃukula	okuʃweʃa	okułeʃa	okukɔha	okukɔha
54	espirrar	okutwakeʃi	okutwahɛʃi	okutʷondihɛ	ontihe	ontihe
55	estar cansado	nepuila	okupwila	okuponwa	okuponwa	baponwa
56	dormir	okupegelapu	okulaŋgalapo	okulalapo	okula:po	okula:po
57	sonhar	okutwendʒoe	okulɔta	okutwa ondɔi	okulɔta	okulɔta
58	sonho	ondʒoe	oɳɖoi	onɖoi	okula:po....	oɳɖoe
59	roncar, ressonar	okuwana	okuwɔna	okuwɔna	okuwɔna	okuwɔna
60	cego	omupofu	epoki	epotʃi	omupoki	omupoʈwi
61	mudo	omuntukanaku- popja	otʃitapi	otʃitapi	ka:popi	oɳima
62	surdo	opʰɔlo	otʃitamatwi	owokwapata omatwi	ka:jiwi	ompʰɔlo
63	doença	ovela	ouvej	ouvej	ma:vela	ouvela
64	cair doente		okuvela	okuvela		okuvela
65	febre	otalala	outalala	okutɔkɔta	outalala	elema
66	tremer, ter caláfrios	okuteketa	okulukuta	okuteketa	okuteketa	okuteketa
67	vomitar	okuhandʒa	okuʃanɖa	okuhanɖa	okuhanɖa	okuhanɖa
68	tossir	okukohɔla	okukɔhɔla	okukɔhɔla	okukɔhɔla	okukɔhɔla
69	ferida	otʃʰipute	ɛputɛ	otʃipute	otʃipute	otʃipute
70	ferir alguém	wemuvanga	okulipuluŋuna	okuvaŋga	okuvaŋga	okuvaŋga
71	ficar ferido	nelivalula	okulitalakan:a	okulivanŋa	okulivanŋa	okuliveta
72	inchar	okumuta	okumita	okumita	okumita	okuθila
73	borbulha	olumbulu	olumbula	olumbulu	olumbulu	olumbulu
74	cicatriz	ɛlapja	ɛlapja	ɛlapja	ɛlapja	ɛ:lja
75	curar	okuveluka	okuveluka	okuhakula	okuhakula	okupaluka
76	medicamento	oluhemba	ovihemba	oluhemba	otʃihemba	otʃihemba
77	dar parto	okupolulukwa	okutsita / okupolulukwa	okutsita	okunwoma:nde	okujomuka
78	nascer	okutsita	okutsitwa	okutsita	okutsitwa	okujomukwa
79	ir, andar	okuwenda	okwenda	okwenta	okwenda	okuwenda
80	ir-se embora	okuja	okupita	okwenta	okwe:nda ε:ndako	okupita
81	deixar, abandonar	okutsifilapo	okutsijekapo	okutsitua	okutsijekapo / okujejakapo	okutʃjakapo
82	ficar	okufala	okuʃala	okukala	okujekwapo	okujekwapo
83	vir de	neja	okutunda ko	neja	okutundako	okulwa
84	vir	okuwija	okwiʐa	okuła		okuja
85	chegar	okufika	okuʃika	okuʃika	okuhika	okuθika
86	descansar	okupolulukwapo	okupululukwapo	okuwełuka	okupululukwa	okujo:kwa
87	esperar	okukavelela	okukevelela	okukevelela	okukevela	okukevela

#	<b>Portuguese gloss</b>	<b>OluHumbe</b>	<b>OluCilenge</b>	<b>OluKwandu</b>	<b>OluNgendelengo</b>	<b>OluKuvalé</b>
88	estar do pé	okutalama	okutalama	okukulama	okukulama	okuliela
89	sentar-se	okutomana	okukahama	okukahama	okukaŋkama	okukaŋk <sup>h</sup> ama
90	ajoelhar-se	okutwikakonongo lo	okutwika konoŋgolo	okuikila kɔlɔŋgɔlo	okwikilakoŋgolo	okuðikila kołɔŋgolo
91	passear	okuŋwala	okuŋwala	okuŋwala	okuŋwala	okupiluka
92	fugir	okutila	okutupuka	okutupuka	okuhomb <sup>h</sup> ka	okulumbunga
93	seguir	okulandula	okukwama	okulandula	okulandula	okuteðako
94	voltar, regressar	okukwand <sup>h</sup> ka	okutʃakila	okualuka	okukand <sup>h</sup> ka	okuʈuna
95	enviar, mandar	okutuma	okutuma	okutuma	okutuma	okutuma
96	trazer	okweta	okuleta	okueta	okweta	okweta
97	levar	okutsjinda	okutsjinda	okutsjinda	okuhumbula	okuʈinda
98	agarrar (alguém)	okukwata	okukwata	okukwata	okukwata	okukwata
99	pôr, colocar	okutsjibakapa	okupaka	okupaka	okupaka	okupaka
100	nadar	okundaha	okundāhā	okundaha	okundaha	okujwa
101	saltar	okuvaleka	okulɔmp <sup>h</sup> ɔka	okutwima	okutʃkojɔka	okutɔmb <sup>h</sup> ka
102	lançar	okukupula	okužumba	okulumba	okułumba	okujumba
103	cair	okuwa	oku:wa	okuwa	oku:wa	oku:wa
104	pessoa	omunt <sup>h</sup> u	omunu	omuntu	omuntu	omunt <sup>h</sup> u
105	nome	endukwa	ɛ̃nina	ɛ̃nina	ɛ̃nina	ɛn:a
106	povo	olaſa	ombuto	ovantu	ovantu	ovant <sup>h</sup> u
107	velho, ancião	oendʒende	oendʒende	oendʒende	oendʒende	oẽŋdende
108	amigo	ekamba	omu kwetu	ekamba	ovajange	oejanje
109	hóspede	omukombe	omukomb <sup>h</sup> e	omukomb <sup>h</sup> e	omwenda	omwenda
110	família	epata	epata	epata	ouwetu	
111	casamento	okulihomb <sup>h</sup> la	ovinəpo	okukupa	olukupo	
112	casar-se (homem)	wahombola	okulinepa	okulikupa	okukupa	
113	marido	omulume	omujivu	omukupalume	omujivu / omukupalume	omuðiju
114	pai (meu)	papai	tate	tate	tate	tate
115	esposa	omukae	omuteleki	omukupwa	omukupwa	otſikumba
116	mãe (minha)	omajanje	mãe / maji	ontali	mẽ	ɔmẽ:
117	amar, gostar de	okuhola	okuʃla	okuhɔle	okulikena / velikena	okuhɔle
118	obedecer	okutavela	okupɔkɔla	okupokɔla	okutavela	okulivondela
119	tio materno	himi	himi	ohimi	mantu	ombwale jetu
120	tia paterna	papahaĩ	ŋgaj	hi:ŋkai	honjgai	honjaðe
121	criança	omɔna	omɔna	onde:le	ondel <sup>h</sup> e	ondel <sup>h</sup> e
122	filho	omɔna	omɔna	onde:le	ondel <sup>h</sup> e jaŋge	omutwita
		womokwend <sup>h</sup> ze	womukwend <sup>h</sup> ze	owomolumento	womutita	
123	filha	omɔna	omɔna	onde:le	ondel <sup>h</sup> e jaŋge	omukaðɔna
		womokaeno	womukaeno	owomoteleki	womokajona	
124	irmão mais velho	op <sup>h</sup> ange	omukulu	omukulwange	omwaŋgu	ɛlumbi jaŋge
125	irmã mais velha	okota	omukulu wange	owomolumento	omohāena	ɛlumbi jaŋge
				omukulwange		
				owomoteleki		

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
126	rapaz	omokwendʒe	omɔ̃na womukwendʒe	omutita	omutita	omaðanto
127	menina, rapariga	omokaeno	omɔ̃na womukaeno	omupi:ndwa	omukajona	omunambuli
128	gémeos	omapasa	omapasha	omapaha	omapaha	ɛpaha
129	homem	omulume	omulume	omulumento	omujivu	omuðio
130	mulher	omukae	omukae	omuteleki	otʃikumba	omukae
131	mulher infertil	olutime	olutime	olutime	omu:mba	ompʰange
132	bebé	ohanana	olukembə	oluke:mbe	ondelona	ondelona
133	adulto	omukulu	omukulu	omukole	omukuluntʰu	omunene
134	voz	ondaka	ondaka	ondaka	ondaka	ondaka
135	gritar	okuulula	oku:lula	okuulula	okupɔpjə onene	okuɻwelela
136	chamar	okuwifana	okwjaena	okuiṣana	okuiṣana	okujiθana
137	chorar	okulila	okulila	okulila	okulila	okulila
138	língua	ɛlaka	ɛlaka	ɛlakʰa	ɛlaka	ɛlaka
139	falar	okupɔpjə	okupɔpjə	okupɔpjə	okupɔpjə	okupɔpjə
140	contar	okutwa onoŋano		okutwa oluŋano	okupɔpjə otʃikulu	okuta ojoŋgano
141	conto, história	oluŋjano	oma:mbو	oluŋano	otʃikulu	ojoŋgano
142	conversa	ɛsapə	okupɔpjə	okusapela		ɛhepu
143	conversar	okuʃapela	okulɔvɔla	okusapela	okuhepula	okuhepula
144	perguntar	okupula	okupula	okupula	okupula	okupula
145	responder	okutavela	okutava	okukumbulula	okutavela	okutavela
146	pedir	okulɔmba	okulɔmba	okukumba	okukumba	okukumba
147	ajudar	okukwatefako	okukwateʃako	okukwateʃa	okukwateʃako	okupɔpila
148	recusar	okuwala	okuvaela	okuṣinika	oku:aŋa	okula:pela
149	permitir	ɛpondolo	okujekelela		okuje:ka	
150	dar	okuwīha	okwīha	okupa	wemupa	okupa
151	receber	okutambula	okutambula	okutambula	okupɔla	okutambula
152	oferta, prenda	otʃilumba	otʃilumba	okuṇḍa	okukɔpəşa	
153	mostrar	okujulika	okužulika	okužuliksa	okužulika	okujilika
154	olhar	okutala	okutala	okutala	okutala	okutala
155	explicar	okumulɔmboləla	okulɔmbələla	ɔkulɔmbələla	ɔkupɔpjə	okulɔmbələla
156	ensinar	okulɔngefa	okulɔŋgiʃa	okulɔngeʃa	okulɔngeʃa	okulɔŋgeθa
157	aprender	okundiwa	okuiwa	okuive	okulilɔngeʃa	okulɔŋgɔka
158	ler	okutanja	okutanja	okutanja	okutanja	okutanja
159	escrever	okuʃoneka	okuʃoneka	okuhɔneka	okuhɔneka	okuhɔnika
160	discussão, briga	okutajwɔna	okužaza	okulipɔpjə	okutajwuna	okutajuna
161	discutir	okutajwɔna	okužaza	okulipɔpjə	okutajwuna	okutajuna
162	(dar) pancada	okuveta	okupuma	okutɔna	owaveta	okuveta
163	bater	veta	okuveta	okulwa	okupuma	okuveta
164	bater em	veta	owaveta	okulwa	okupuma	okuveta
165	guerra	ovita	ovita	ovita	ovita	ovita
166	lutar	okulwa	okulwa	okulwa	okulwa	okulwa
167	violência	ondiŋgavivi	okulinqaviovi		otʃi:vi	ondiŋgavivi
168	expulsar	okuta	okutupwiʃa	okutupukiʃa	okuta:ta	okutata
169	roubar	okuvaka	okuvaka	okuvaka	okuvaka	okuvaka
170	enganar	oumpulu	okuketa	okulunjgula	okuvaka	okala:pela
171	esconder	okukɔleka	okuṣoleka	okuhɔleka	okuhɔleka	okuhɔleka

#	<b>Portuguese gloss</b>	<b>OluHumbe</b>	<b>OluCilenge</b>	<b>OluKwandu</b>	<b>OluNgendelengo</b>	<b>OluKuvale</b>
172	maldizer, amaldiçoar	ōka:no	okuſiŋgana	okuſiŋana	okuhiŋga	okuθiŋgana
173	insultar, ofender	okutukana	okuleva	okutukana	okuleva	okutaŋuniθa
174	mentira	owukembi	okukemba	okukeja	etutu	okukemba
175	processo judicial	okutanefá	onondaka	ekaŋga	omp <sup>h</sup> ela	
176	lei	otſitumino	otſikɔlɔ		otſikɔla	
177	juiz	omutanefi	omutanisi		owokutanesa	
178	julgar	okutanefá	okutaniſa	okutanesa	owokuſulukalesa	omp <sup>h</sup> ela
179	acusar	okuhuŋga	okuſuŋga	okulundila	okutendelejwa	okunamikila
180	confessar	okulitavela	okulitavela	okulitavela	okutavela	okulitavela
181	negar, contestar	okuwala	okulikala	okuvala	okuhatavela	okuhelitavela
182	verdade	otſi:li	otſi:li	oṭatſili	ojtatſili	oṭakili
183	juramento	otſilikumijo	ohumiŋo		okutavela	otſilitavelo
184	mandar, ordenar	okutuma	okutumina	okutumina	okutumina	okutumina
185	impedir	okutsilika	okutateka	okutateka	okuṭalika	okutateka
186	concordar	okutavela	okukumiŋa	okulitavela	okutavela	okutavela
187	punir		okuveļa	okukanjeſa		
188	dança	okujana	otſiŋano	okujana	okututu:la	oṭiđano
189	dançar	okujana	okujana	okujana	okututu:la	okuđana
190	batuque, tambor	oŋčoma	čeŋčoma	oŋčoma	oŋčoma	oŋgčoma
191	rir	okujela	okužela	okužola	okužola	okujela
192	jogar, brincar	okuumba	okužumba	okužana	okužana	okujumba
193	cantar	okuimba	okwimba	okuimba	okuimba	okuimba
194	canção	otſiſuŋgo	otſiſuŋgo	otſiimbo	otſi:mbó	oŋđoŋgo
195	ficar bêbado	okukɔlwa	okukɔlwa	okukɔlwa	okupjaluka	okupjaluka
196	construir	okutuŋga	okutuŋga	okutuŋga	okutuŋga	okutuŋga
197	casa	ondžuvɔ	oŋđuwɔ	oŋđuwɔ	oŋđuwɔ	oŋđuwɔ
198	parede	otſimato	otſimato	otſimato	otſimato	otſimato
199	telhado					
200	janela	ondžinela	emp <sup>h</sup> ululu	ondžinela	ondžanela	oŋđanelia
201	porta	epito	epito	epito		epito
202	abrir	okujukula	okujulula	okužula		okujikula
203	fechar	okujika	okujila	okužika		okujika
204	entrar	okuijnina	okuŋiŋgila	okuhita		okuhita
205	quarto					
206	curral	ohambo	ohambo	ohambo		ohambo
207	cerca, paliçada	oŋgandžɔ	oŋgando	oλumbo		olunu
208	poço	otſijimo	otſijimɔ	otſijimo		olwi:
209	jardim, quintal					
210	lareira			epikwa		
211	acender	okutem:a	okuſkeka	okužakesa		okujakεθa
212	fogo	ondalu	otupja	otupja		omulilo
213	arder, queimar	tſatema	okutema	tſałaka		okujoka
214	carvão	omakala	ekala	ekala		ekala

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvalé
215	fumo	elisi	omwi̯i	omusi		omweθi
216	cinza	etejiko	etwiko	omuto		eto
217	apagar, extinguir	okuima	okuŋima	okuŋima		okuðima
218	lenha	onoŋkuni	oluŋuŋi	oloŋkuŋi		olukuŋi
219	molho (de lenha)	otſipandi	otſipandi	otſipandi		otſipandi
220	pedras para cozinhar	omaſuwa	etij:a	epikwa		epikwa
221	cozinhar	okuteleka	okuteleka	okuteleka		okutajeka
222	fritar	okukaŋga	okukaŋga	okukaŋga		okukaŋga
223	cozer (pão, no chão)		okuvimba	okuvimba		okukʰinjika
224	ferver	okufulula	okuſilika	okuſiluka		okuθiluka
225	panela (de barro)	ombija	ombija jotuma	otuma		em:a
226	cântaro (grande)	omulindi	oſumbi	esan̄ga		omulindi
227	tirar água	okupɔla omɛva	okutapa	okuſila		okuiθa mumande
228	transportar água	okututa omɛva	okututa omɛma	okututa		okututo mande
229	despejar (líquido)	okupɛſela	okutſindula	okutisa		okutilahi
230	sacudir (sem líquido)	okutukumuna	okupukamuna	okupuha		okutiŋhɔna
231	filtrar, passar líquido					
232	encher	okujukifa	okužuliſa	okužulisa		okužuliθa
233	misturar	okuteŋguſula	okukiŋga	okutſilunga		okuwanaika
234	cobrir	okutuvika	okutuvika	okutſipulumika		okužumika
235	tirar a cobertura	okutuvula	okutuvula	okupulun:a		okužumuna
236	cortar	okukeſa	okuteta	okuzuva		okuteta
237	fazer em pedaços	okuvandula	okuṭaṭula	okuṭaṭula		okuteſa
238	pilar	okupuſula	okupuſula	okupuſula		okutuwa
239	moer	okutwa	okutwa	okutiva		okukuŋkʰa
240	almofariz	otſini	otſini	otſini		omuθi
241	pilão	omofi	omusi	omusi		otſini
242	cama	oula	oula	oula		oula
243	cadeira	otſipundi	omaŋgu	ompaŋgu		otſipundi
244	esteira	evinda	evinda	ehiła		evinda
245	pasta	oſaka	oſaka	oſakola		oſaka
246	cesto	oſeſu	oſeſu	oſeſu		oſeſitu
247	garrafa	oŋgalafa	oŋgalafwa	oŋgalāhwā		elitulu
248	cabaça (leite)	ohupa	oſupa	ohupa		ohupa
249	martelo		omalatelo			
250	catana	oſipata	oſipata	oſipata		oſipata

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
251	machado	oſato	oŋk <sup>b</sup> ava	oſato		oſatu
252	faca	omɔ:ko	ohiki	omɔko		omok <sup>h</sup> o
253	afiado (faca)	jatuwa	jatwa	jatwa		jatuwa
254	embotado (faca)	jampupa	jalipa	jatima		jatwima:
255	vassoura	ɔlukatekɔ	oluwežo	olokombejɔ		ombaſola
256	varrer	okukɔmba	okukɔmba	okukɔmba		okukɔmba
257	lâmpada	otſinini		omweji		oluſu
258	espelho	olumweno	olumweno	olumweno		oſupejo
259	corda	omukɔlo	omukɔlo	omukɔlo		omukuto
260	nó	ɛpumbu	ɛpumbu	ɛpumbu		ondunju
261	pendurar	okutulika	okutulika	okutulika		okutulika
262	rachar (lenha)	okutſetſula	okuṭaṭula	okuṭaṭula		okuteta
263	coser	okutɔŋga	okutɔŋga	okupika		okutuŋga
264	lavar roupa	okuſukula	okužwɛſa	okułwesa		okukɔha
265	lavra, campo	ɛpjɑ	ɛpjɑ	ɛpjɑ		ɛpjɑ
266	cultivar	okulima	okulima	okulima		okulima
267	cavar	okuvija	okuvija	okuisa		okuθula
268	enxada	ɛtemo	ɛtemo	ɛtemo		ɛtemo
269	trabalhar com ancinho	okukweja	okukweža	okukɔmba		okukwejela
270	plantar	okutwika	okutwika	okuika		okukuna
271	capinar	okuheləla	okučdwela	okuhɔndɔla		okuteŋgela
272	fazer colheita	okuteja	okuteža	okuteja		okuteja
273	colher (frutas)	okuŋan̩ga	okuŋan̩ga	okuŋan̩ga		okuŋan̩ga
274	recolher	okuŋan̩ga	okukɔja	okukɔla		okukɔja
275	carga	otſilemo	ohuta	otſiuma		otſima
276	estoque, provisão	ɛlimba	ɛlimba	ɛlimba		ondunda
277	celeiro	otſindi	otſendi	otſenti		otſimbundu
278	gado	oŋgɔmbe	oŋgɔmbe	oŋgɔpɛ		ɔŋgɔmbe
279	criar	okutekula	okutekula	okutekula		okutumba
280	juntar em manada	okulifa	okulisa	okulisa		ovipako
281	boi	ohɔvz	oſcve / onwi:	ontowej		ondumit <sup>h</sup> u
282	vaca	ondžindi	ondžindi	oina		oina
283	ordenhar, mungir	okukanda	okukanda	okukanda		okukanda
284	fazer manteiga	okuſaka	okuſaka	okuhaka		okuhaka
285	burro	otſimbulu	otſimp <sup>b</sup> ulu	otſimbulu		otſimbulu
286	cabrito	otſikombo	otſihombo	otſihombo		oŋk <sup>h</sup> ombo
287	ovelha	ɔ:ŋgi	ɔ:ŋgi	ɔ:di		oŋdwi
288	porco	otſingulu	oŋgulu	ongulu		ɔŋgulu
289	galinha	oſandži	oſušwa	oŋan̩i		ofufwa
290	galo	ekondombolo	ekwandambolo	ekwandapɔlo		ekwandambolo
291	gato	otſingato	oŋgato	otſingato		oŋgato
292	cão	otſimbwa	otſimba	o:mbwa		omb̩na
293	caçar	okujeva	okujeva	okujeva		okujeva
294	caçador	omukɔŋgo	omukɔŋgo	omukɔŋgo		omukɔŋgo

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
295	arco (de caça)	ohondži	outa	outa		oŋk <sup>h</sup> oŋdi
296	flecha, seta	oſevo	oſevo	ohevo		ohewo
297	arma (de fogo)	outa	outa	outa		outa
298	disparar	okulčja	okulčza	okulčja		okulčja
299	lança, lançado	eŋga	eŋga	ejoŋga		ejoŋga
300	furar	okutčmčna	okutivula	okuisa		okutivula
301	matar	okuipa	okwipa:	okuleka		okuleka
302	escudo			otsijakolilo		otsijakulilo
303	cacete, pau	ombweti	ombweti	ombweti		omuwale
304	armadilha (de corda)	ohokolwlwa	olumbowlwela	olumbowela		omwɔ:
305	canoa	otſiſata	oſata			otſilaŋda
306	remo					
307	remar					
308	pescar	okulčva	okulčva	okulčva		okupeſikala
309	anzol	ondžolo	oŋdolo	oŋgoča		oŋdolo
310	animal	otſinama	otſinama	otſinama		otſipako
311	morder	okupumata	okulumata	okulumata		okulomata
312	pelo	oluinja	oluvi:	oluipa		otijalo
313	corno, chifre	omp <sup>h</sup> eto	ombiŋga	oluŋa		ombiŋga
314	cauda	omutſila	omutſila	omutſila		omuṭila
315	búfalo	epati	oŋati	oŋati		oŋati
316	elefante	ondžamba	oŋdamba	onđapa		onđamba
317	girafa	onduli	onduli	otſinduli		otſinduli
318	hipopótamo	oŋgeve	oŋgeve			oŋgeve
319	hiena	eŋgalan̩ga	eŋgalan̩ga	etiŋgo		oljoluna
320	leopardo	oluſimba	oluſimba	oluhimba		oluθimba
321	leão	ōkejama	oŋk <sup>h</sup> ejama	oŋkejama		ombuŋgu
322	morcego	otſiſikisiki	otſiſikisiki	otſiſikisiki		otſimpatakana
323	babuíno	epundu	epundu	embōhō		ontſ <sup>h</sup> ima
324	macaco	otſindondi	otſindondi	otſintoto		otſintoto
325	rato	otſimp <sup>h</sup> uku	omuku	otſimpuku		otſimp <sup>h</sup> aku
326	peixe	ombiſi	ombiſi	ombiſi		ɔmp <sup>h</sup> onde
327	caranguejo	oŋk <sup>h</sup> aile	ohaile			otſikalanjeŋdo
328	crocodilo, jacaré	oŋgandu	oŋgandu	ongato		oŋgandu
329	giboa	ɔmbɔme	ɔmbɔme	ɔmbɔme		ɔmbɔmi
330	cobra	ɔŋjeka	oŋka	oŋka		ɔŋuka
331	lagarto	ekakala	ekan̩gala	ekan̩gala		ɔfwa
332	caracol	ɔŋk <sup>h</sup> ɔkwi	ɔŋk <sup>h</sup> ɔkwi	ɔŋk <sup>h</sup> ɔk <sup>h</sup> wi		otſiŋk <sup>h</sup> olokweja
333	rã	otſimb̩ta	otſimb̩to	otſimb̩ta		otſimb̩to
334	minhocã	otſivčvčl̩s	ohumbɔhumbo	eti:va		etiva
335	abelha	oluŋik <sup>h</sup> i	oluŋiki	oluŋiki		oluŋiki
336	formiga	olundžindži	olundžilu	olundžilo		oluŋdilo
337	salalé	ombundži	o:swa	ohendži		ohenđoi
338	mosquito	olumwe	olumwe	oluŋele		olumwe
339	aranha	evuvi	evuvi	evuvi		ewuvi
340	piolho	o:na	o:na	ona		ona

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
341	pássaro, ave	otſindʒila	otſindʒila	otſiɿila		otſiðila
342	pena	eloŋa	eloŋa	ejin̩a		en̩a
343	asa	epapateļo	epapateļo	epapateļo		evava
344	voar	okumpʰalala	okukatuka	okukatuka		okukatuka
345	galinha-de- Angola	ōkʰan̩ga	ohan̩ga	eṭelaṭaṭa		oŋkʰan̩ga
346	falcão	oŋgong̩a	en̩gong̩a	ekweji		olukɔði
347	abutre		ohuvi			oŋkʰuvi
348	rola	oŋkʰutʰi	onende	ekwiti		ekwiti
349	começar	okuhimbika	okuvala	okuhimbika		okuθimbika
350	acabar	okumana	okumana	okumana		okumana
351	fazer	okupaŋga	okupaŋga	okupaŋga		okuniŋga
352	trabalho	o:pange	oupange	o:pange		oſiliviju
353	trabalhar	okutalavaja	okutalavaza	okutalavaja		okutalavaja
354	experimentar	okuheteka	okuſeteka	okuelekelə		okuləla
355	puxar	okunana	okunana	okunana		okunana
356	empurrar	okuſinda	okuſinda	okuſinda		okutaha
357	pôr dentro	okupaka mokati	okupaka mokati	okupaka mokati		okupaka mokati
358	girar	okutieŋa	okutieŋa	okutieŋa		okulifeta
359	dobrar	okuketika	okukitiŋgila	okutſitika		okutſitika
360	partir	okuteja	okuteža	okuteja		okuteja
361	rasgar	okutavula	okutavula	okutavula		okutandula
362	dividir, partilhar	okuandža	okwaṇḍa	okuandža		okuandža
363	levantar, erguer	okutumuna	okutumuna	okutumuna		okukatuka
364	modelar, moldar	okuhɔŋga	okuſɔŋga	okuhɔŋga		okuhɔŋga
365	esculpir, entalhar	onombija	onombija	ombija		okuhɔŋga
366	forjar		okutela	okutila		okuṭcpa
367	ferro	otſivelə	otſivelə	otſivelə		otſivelə
368	derreter, fundir	okujeŋguluka	okujeŋguluka	okuŋguluka		okuŋguluka
369	pintar					okupindala
370	torcer, enrolar	okuiňa	okuŋiŋga	okuŋiŋga		okutſitika
371	praça, mercado		opalaša	okokulandeſel- wa		opalaša
372	comprar	okulanda	okulanda	okukalanda		okulanda
373	vender	okulandefə	okulandiſa	okulandea		okulandea
374	trocar, cambiar	okupɔŋgoləla	okupɔŋgɔləla	okuɬuluka		okukumana
375	dívida	oŋgele	oſuka	okɔ:ndə		oŋkʰuŋga
376	pagar	okufeta	okuſita	okuſita		okuθita
377	dinheiro	olumboŋgo	onomboŋgo	olumboŋko		omboŋgo
378	barato	tʃaneŋena	tʃaneŋena	taneŋena		ombalato
379	caro	tſateina	tſatenə	tate:nə		okalu
380	fome	ondžala	oŋdala	oŋdala		oŋdala
381	comer	okulja	okulja	okulja		okulja
382	comida	okulja	okulja	okulja		oλondja
383	engolir	okuina	okuŋina	okuŋina		okunia

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
384	estar satisfeito	nekuta	nakuta	nakuta		okulemwa
385	arroto	ot <sup>h</sup> ive	otjive	ot <sup>h</sup> ive		otjive
386	sede	enota	enota	enota		onuta
387	beber	okunoapo	okunwapo	okunwa		okunwa
388	ovo	εjaila	ejiji	ejiji		eji:
389	mel	ouwiki	ouki	outsi		outsi
390	carne	ombelela	ositu	onama		onama
391	leite	omahini	omavele	omahini		omahini
392	óleo	owɔljo	omana:	owɔlju		omdindole
393	banana	ombanana	ombanana	ombanana		ombanana
394	laranja	ɛlalandʒa	ɛlalandža	ɛlalandža		ɛlalandža
395	cana-de-açucar	omwenge	omwenge	omweŋge		omweŋge
396	manga (fruta)	otjimanja	otjimanja	omanja		omanja
397	feijão	otcipoke	otcipoke	otsindoko		otsipok <sup>h</sup> e
398	tomate	ematja	ematja	ematja		ematja
399	mandioca	ofalijna	oşwaliŋa	ohwaliŋa		ofalijna
400	batata doce	ekapa	ekapja	ekapja		otsikalau
401	raiz de inhame					
402	pimenta					
403	sal	omɔŋgwā	omoŋgwā	omuŋgwā		omuŋgwā
404	fubá, farinha					ohinde
405	milho	ɛpuŋgu	ɛpuŋgu	olupima		ovilja
406	painço					
407	arroz	olwoʃo	olwoʃo	olwoʃo		olɔʃo
408	roupa	ouliko	ouliko	ovialo		olɔpa
409	vestir	okulika	okuvijala	okuviala		okuwala
410	vestir-se	nalika		naviala		okuliwaleka
411	despir-se	okulula	okulula	okulula		okulihulula
412	chapéu	oʃapeo	oʃapeo	oʃapeo		oʃapeo
413	camisa	otjikut <sup>h</sup> u	otjikutu	ombindža		otsikutu
414	calção	otcip <sup>h</sup> utula	omp <sup>h</sup> utula	omp <sup>h</sup> utula		otjimp <sup>h</sup> utula
415	calças	otjikalaʃau	otjikalaʃau	otjikalaʃau		otjikalaʃau
416	engomar					
417	meias		omeja			
418	sapato	olukaku	oluhabko	olükaku		oluŋk <sup>h</sup> aku
419	anel	onela	onela	one:la		onela
420	traçar cabelo	okuvinda	okuvinda	okuvinda		okuvinda
421	céu	eulu	eulu	peulu		eulu
422	escuridão	ɛt <sup>h</sup> ik <sup>h</sup> i	etiki	etiki		etwiki
423	amanhecer	ɔmbimba	ɔmbimba	ɔmbipa		omombimba
424	luz	oluʃu	oluʃu	omweji		oluʃu
425	sol	ekumbi	ekumbi	etango		etango
426	brilhar	okulojima	okuloima	okulaima		okulaima
427	sombra	otſifu	okaʃi	omolile		omulwile
428	calor	otokɔtwe	outɔkɔtwe	otokɔtwe		oupju
429	lua	ohani	oşani	ohapi		omweði
430	estrela	ombuŋgululu	ont <sup>h</sup> uŋgululu	ont <sup>h</sup> uŋgululu		onuθi

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
431	vento	ofela	oməpo	omp <sup>h</sup> ep <sup>h</sup> o		omp <sup>h</sup> epo
432	soprar	okupepelala	okupepelala	okuſila		okupepelala
433	nuvem	ɛlende	evundu	eundi		ɛkaka
434	chuva	ombula	ombila	ombila		oŋđila
435	chover	okulɔka	okunɔka	okunɔka		okulɔka
436	relâmpago	omuljakulo	omuljakulo	omuljakulo		omuljakulo
437	trovão	omundundumo	omundindimo	omundindimo		omutetanino
438	mundo	otſilɔŋgo	oſika	oſi:ka		otſilɔŋgo
439	terra	ɔfi	oſi	opɔhi		ɔhi
440	mata, floresta	omuhɛpe	omuhɛpe	omuſitu		omuθitu
441	montanha	ompunda	omunda	omp <sup>h</sup> unda		omp <sup>h</sup> unda
442	rocha	oŋk <sup>h</sup> anda	ohanda	oŋk <sup>h</sup> ambwa		ombwa:
443	vale	omp <sup>h</sup> aka	omp <sup>h</sup> aka	omp <sup>h</sup> aka		omp <sup>h</sup> aka
444	planície	ɛſova	ɛſova	ɛſova		ɛlɔla
445	gruta	ump <sup>h</sup> uli	ump <sup>h</sup> uli	ump <sup>h</sup> uli		ump <sup>h</sup> uli
446	buraco	ɛjina	ɛlunjgi	etɔto		etoto
447	água	omeva	omemə	omima		oma:ndə
448	rio	olwi	olwi:	ondotſi		omp <sup>h</sup> upa
449	lago	ɛkɔlɔŋga	ɛkɔlɔŋga	ɛkɔlɔŋga		ɛðivə
450	pedra	etali	e:we	ewe		ewe
451	pó, poeira	ombundu	ombundu	ombutu		umbuma
452	lama, lodo		oŋata	ont <sup>h</sup> ata		ont <sup>h</sup> ata
453	solo	ɔfi	ɔfi	ohi		ohi
454	caminho	ondʒila	ondʒila	ondʒila		oŋđila
455	estrada	etapalo	etapalo	etapalo		otſitalata
456	lugar	olukalo	otſikahamo	olukalo		omp <sup>h</sup> an̩gu
457	aldeia	otſilɔŋgo	ɛumbo	oŋgata		oŋganda
458	planta	otſikuna	otſikuna	otſikuna		otſikuna
459	germinar	okumena	okumena	okuʌvə		okumina
460	árvore	omuti	omuti	omuti		omuti
461	raíz	omwi	omwi:	omuji		omuði
462	ramo	otſiʃwa	otſilupa	otſiŋdaki		otſiθo
463	folha	ɛfo	ɛ:ʃo	ɛ:ʃo		ɛθo
464	espinho	omokete	ekete	omokete		omuloði
465	fruta	ouŋan̩go	ouŋan̩go	ouŋan̩go		ouŋan̩go
466	verde, não maduro	ɛnk <sup>h</sup> ula	ɛhula	ɛŋk <sup>h</sup> umba		ɛŋk <sup>h</sup> umba
467	amadurecer	okupifa	okupiſa	okupiſa		okupja
468	podre	tſavɔla	okuvɔla	ṭavɔla		ṭawɔla
469	tamareira					
470	capim	ɛholi	ɛſoli	ɛhɔli		ɛholwi
471	abóbora	op <sup>h</sup> ut <sup>h</sup> u	omutu	ohavulwa		etan̩ga
472	número			oletala		
473	muitos	tſitsintſi	tſin̩ŋgi	otſin̩ŋgi		oviŋgi
474	multidão	ovantu	ovan:o	ovantu		ovantu vengi
475	sozinho	ɛjalike	oulike	peke		u:mu
476	todos	tſife	mwatſiſo	atuhe		avehe
477	cheio	tſejuka	tſazula	tſalula		tejula

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
478	contar		okuvalula	okuvalula		okuhava
479	um	mɔ̄fi	mɔ̄fi	mɔ̄fi		mɔ̄fi:
480	dois	vali	vali	vali		vali:
481	três	tatu	tatu	tatu		tatu:
482	quatro	kwan:a	kwan:a	kwan:a		kwan:a
483	cinco	tano	tano	tano		tano
484	seis	epandu	epandu	epandu		epandu
485	sete	epandu vali	epandu vali	epanduvali		epandu vali
486	oito	tſena	ɛtſeja	ɛ:tſa		epandu tatu
487	nove	tſenane	etſenana	ɛ:tſenana		omɔ:vi
488	dez	ekwī	ekuṇi	ekuṇi		ekwiṇi
489	onze	ekwīmɔ̄si	ekuṇi mɔ̄fi	ekuṇi na tſimo		ekwiṇi na jimu
490	doze	ekwīnavivali	ekuṇi vali	ekuṇi na vimbali		ekwiṇi na mbali
491	treze	ekwīnavitatu	ekuṇi na vinatu	ekuṇi na vitatu		ekwiṇi na tatu
492	catorze	ekwīnavikwan:a	ekuṇi na vihwana	ekuṇi na vikwan:a		ekwiṇi naŋkʰwana
493	quinze	ekwīnavitano	ekuṇi na vitano	ekuṇi na vitano		ekwiṇi naŋtʰano
494	dezesseis	ekwīnepandu	ekuṇi nepandu	ekuṇi nepandu		ekwiṇi nepandu
495	dezessete	ekwīnepanduvali	ekuṇi nepandu vali	ekuṇi nepanduvali		ekwiṇi nepanduvali
496	dezoito	ekwīnatſena	ekuṇi netſeā	ekuṇi netſea		ekwiṇi nepandu tatu
497	dezenove	ekwīnatſenane	ekuṇi netſenana	ekuṇi netſenana		ekwiṇi nomɔ:vi
498	vinte	omakwīevali	makuṇi ambali	omakuṇi embali		omakwiṇi avali
499	vinte e um	omakwī	makuṇi ambali	omakuṇi embali		omakwiṇi avali
		avalinamoſi	na moſi	na tſimo		na jimu
500	trinta	omakwī atatu	makuṇi anatu	omakuṇi etatu		omakwiṇi atatu
501	quarenta	omakwī akwan:a	makuṇi ahwan:a	omakuṇi		omakwiṇi
				ekwan:a		a:kwana
502	cinquenta	omakwī atano	makuṇi anano	omakuṇi etano		omakwiṇi a:tano
503	sessenta	omakwī epandu	makuṇi epandu	omakuṇi epandu		omakwiṇi
				epandu		epandu
504	setenta	omakwīepandu-vali	makuṇi epandu vali	omakuṇi epandu vali		omakwiṇi
				epandu vali		epandu vali
505	oitenta		makuṇi etſeā	omakuṇi etſeā		omakwiṇi
				omapandu atatu		omapandu atatu
506	noventa		makuṇi etſenana	omakuṇi etſenana		omakwiṇi
				etſenana		omɔ:vi
507	cem		otſita	omakuṇi ekuṇi		oſe:
508	medir	okuheteka	okuſeteka	okueleka		okuheteka
509	peso	otſilemo	otſilemo	tatinda		ṭakola
510	limite, fronteira	ondimbu	ondimbu	oλondipu		ondimbu
511	traço (no chão), linha	omufunda	omutında	okutinta		omuntʰinda
512	longe (lugar)	otſikule	kulipale	okukula		okokula
513	perto (lugar)	otſipepe	papepi	opopeji		opopei
514	diferente	tſilikalele	tſilikalele	tſilikalele		vijelijekajela
515	outro (coisas)	tſikwavo	tſikwavo	otsikwavo		otsikwavo

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
516	coisa	otſipuka	otſipuka	otſipuka		otſipuka
517	sinal	otſilimbo	ondimbikiŋo	otſilimbo		omakwalali
518	fim	etetulo	eſulilo	eħulilo		eħulilo
519	(período de tempo)		omuvjo	otembo		otembo
520	ano	elima	elima	elima		enima
521	semana	oſumano	oſumano	oſumano		oſumano
522	dia	oluneke	eħumbi	oluntiki		otfiſuwa
523	tarde	omutępa	omutępa	ketan̄go		oketan̄go
524	noite	ofuku	outiki	otiki		oko:twiki
525	manhã	oŋgula	eſuka	ombaji		okomohuka
526	anoitecer	kekumbi	kokawindimba	kongolopi		okoŋgulo
527	hoje	ohɔnu	eħumbilino	i:no		dinu
528	amanhã	ombaji	ombaji	ombaji		komɔħuka
529	ontem	oŋkʰela	oŋgulo	oŋgulo		ɔ:ŋgulo
530	passado	tʃapita	tʃapita	tapita		tapita:
531	estar furioso	okutema	okutema	okutema		okujumana
532	furioso (pessoa)	omutemi	omutemi	omutemi		omujumani
533	ódio	oŋja	o:ŋa	ɔ:ŋa		otsitovi
534	misericórdia	oŋkʰenda	ohenda	oŋkʰenda		oŋkʰenda
535	desejo	anivandži	okukena	nikene		okuhandā
536	ficar admirado	okuhɔma	okuhɔma	okuhɔma		okuwanjalala
537	dúvida		etatamo	etatahaē		okutatama
538	medo	owɔma	omweño	omweno		omuθumwa
539	vergonha	ohɔni	oſon̄i	ohɔni		ohɔni
540	estar triste	okujumana	okujumana	okusumwa		okujumana
541	dor	olungembja	olungembja	olun̄gepjä		olungembja
542	alegría	oſambu	oſambu	ohambu		okuhambukwa
543	orgulhoso (pessoa)	omupeŋji	una otſipereŋe	omutɔmbo		upreŋa
544	estar cansado	okukala	okupwila	okupwila		okuponwa
545	cheiro	tʃanika	tʃanika	ɛʃi		okunwika
546	cheirar mal	tʃanika navi	tʃanika navi	tanikanavi		tanwika navi
547	lembrar, recordar	okunɔŋɔnɔka	okunɔŋɔnɔka	okunɔŋɔnɔka		okuŋɔŋunuka
548	esquecer	okuwivala	okuwivala	okuwivala		okuðimbako
549	pensar	okuʃkɔlɔla	okuškɔlɔla	okuħkɔlɔla		okututa
550	saber, conhecer	okundiwa	okuiwa	okwiwa		okuti:wā
551	ouvir	okujuvilila	okujivilila	okujivilila		okutɛħa
552	fazer barulho	okujokɔja	okužwela	okuħwela		okujuweləla
553	ver	okutala	okutala	okutala		okutala
554	tocar	okulamba	okulamba	okuhiňa		okuhika
555	provar (o sabor)	okumakela	okumakela	okumakena		okumakela
556	amargo	tʃalula	tʃalula	ṭalula		ṭalula:
557	vida	omweño	omweño	omweño		omunju
558	morrer	okufwa	okukja	okutʃa		okuʈwa
559	morte	owafwa	onohjā	owatʃa		waʈwa:
560	cadáver	otſimpʰu	otſivimbi	otſivimbi		otſivimbi

#	Portuguese gloss	OluHumbe	OluCilenge	OluKwandu	OluNgendelengo	OluKuvale
561	enterrar, sepultar	okuvumbika	okuvimbika	okuvimbika		okuθiθila
562	túmulo, sepultura	ombila	ombila	ombila		oṇbila
563	Deus	ſuku	ſuku	huku		huku
564	espírito	oſande	oſandi	ohandi		ohandi
565	tabú					
566	adivinar	okuſakata	okutapiſa	okutapesa		okutala
567	curandeiro	otſimbanda	otſimbanda	otſimbata		otſimbanda
568	feiticeiro, bruxo	oŋgaŋga	oŋgaŋga	ongaka		oŋgaŋga
569	enfeitiçar	okuloa	okulowa	okuloa		okuloa
570	feitiçaria, bruxeria	otſihambo	ouŋgaŋga			ondwingi
571	grande	tſinene	tſinene	otſinene		otſinene
572	pequeno	tſitito	tſititi	otſihikε		otſinunu
573	alto	tſalepa	tſino:le	ṭalapala		otsilala
574	baixo	tſitſifupi	tſinowipi	otſiθupi		otſiθupi
575	largo	tſahanda	tſaſandu	ṭalapala		ṭahanḍuka:
576	estreito	tſaſina	tſaſina	ṭaſina		ṭaθina:
577	pesado	tſalema	tſalema	ṭatinda		ṭakola:
578	leve	tſapepuka	tſapepuka	ṭapepuka		ṭapuva:
579	bom	tſitſiwa	tſino:wa	tſilinawa		otſiwa
580	mau	tſitſivi	tſinovi	otſivi		otſivi
581	limpo	tſajela	tſajela	ṭajela		ṭajela:
582	sujo	tſaſila	tſakaka	ṭakaka		ṭaſila:
583	duro	tſataena	tſatena	ṭatena		ṭatena:
584	mole, brando	tſamijamita	tſamijamita	ṭaneṇena		ṭanenjena
585	sabedoria	okundiwa	ounɔŋgo	okuwiwa		uti:
586	estupidez	okuhendiwa	etopo / okutɔpa	okuhajiwako		keiwe
587	preto	tſalavula	tſatikovela	ṭatikovela		ṭatukovela:
588	vermelho	tſakuſuka	tſakuſuka	otſiſonde		otſiſonde
589	branco	tſahekuka	tſatwela	ṭatowela		otſipembai
590	gordo	tſaneta	oanina / okunina	ṭanina		ṭanwina:
591	doce	tſoſolola	tſaſoſolola	ṭapepa		ṭanɔnotra
592	fraco	tſaneṇena	tſaneṇena	ṭaneṇena		ṭapuva:
593	frio	otalala	outalala	otalala		outende
594	seco	tſakukuta	tſatena	ṭatena		ṭatena
595	suficiente, bastante	tſawana	tſakohana	ṭaſika		ṭeθika
596	adequado, apropriado	totihajtſomwene	okupoſoka	majſahajṭolumo		otolumu
597	novo	otſimpe	tſopaqſe	oṭapaſe		otſipe
598	mosca	oluni	oluṇi	oluṇi		oṇdi
599	areia	eh̥eke	ɛʃeke	oluheke		eh̥eke

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