

Botswana-UPenn Partnership

Basic Setswana

Setswana (Tswana) is a Bantu language and the national and majority language of Botswana; although the official language of government in Botswana is English. In addition to Botswana, there are also Setswana speakers in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Namibia, comprising about 4 million Setswana speakers worldwide.

Tips on Pronunciation

The basic key differences from English are:

- “G’s” are generally pronounced as “h’s” in Setswana. (Officially known as a voiceless velar fricative.)
- The final “e” in Setswana words or names is not silent as is the case in English, but is pronounced as a long “e”.
- People typically roll their “r’s” in Botswana.

Therefore, “Gaborone” is phonetically written as “Hahborrhonee.”

The following information is more detailed pronunciation keys for the curious, but don’t get hung up on this in the beginning.

In Setswana, the vowels are pronounced as in the following English words:

- ‘a’ as in ‘**car**’
- ‘e’ as in ‘**let**’
- ‘i’ as in ‘**meet**’
- ‘o’ as in ‘**go**’
- ‘u’ as in ‘**school**’

There are also a few combinations of consonants which are pronounced very differently from English:

- ‘g’ = an ‘h’ sound deep in your throat, like the end of “**loch**”
- ‘kg’ = k + an ‘h’ sound deep in your throat
- ‘kh’ = k + some air
- ‘ph’ = p + some air
- ‘th’ = t + some air (NOT like English “th”)
- ‘ny’ = think of isolating the ‘ny’ in ‘canyon’
- ‘tl’ = think of isolating the ‘tl’ in ‘Atlanta’
- ‘tlh’ = ‘tl’ + some air
- ‘ts’ - think of isolating the ‘ts’ in ‘itself’
- ‘tsh’ = ‘ts’ + some air
- ‘nts’ = n + ‘ts’ sound
- ‘š’ = sh

You can hear some basic Setswana phrases being spoken by a native speaker here:

<http://www.botswanatourism.co.bw/about/language.html>

The Importance of Greetings

If you only learn one thing in Setswana, you should learn how to properly greet people: *Dumela Rra* (Hello sir) / *Dumela mma* (Hello madam). Greetings are very important in Tswana culture. Proper greetings are more important than thanking people. Batswana generally think that Americans say "thank you" too easily and too frequently.

Generally, the appropriate thing to do when greeting a group of people is to simply 'pluralize' the word *dumela* by adding ...ng at the end – "dumelang". Handshakes are lighter and less firm than an American handshake and often one supports the right elbow with the left hand. This supporting of the extended elbow is also used when giving gifts or handing someone something. (e.g., This is generally how shopkeepers will return change.) Sometimes handshakes are a three-part handshake of "grasp hand-grasp thumb-return to hand." If you don't use too firm a grip, you can follow along should the shake go that way. Handshakes are more common as an official gesture. In a social group or when greeting a group of people in an unofficial manner, [and when it may take forever to shake each person's hand], a slight bow of the leg and putting your hands together is regarded as being very polite!

Basic Words and Terms

| Greetings | |
|---|---|
| Hello madam. | <i>Dumela mma.</i> |
| Hello sir. | <i>Dumela rra.</i> |
| Are you well? (How did you wake? - More formal) | <i>O tsogile (pronounced TSO-HEELE) jang?</i> |
| How are you? | <i>Le kae?</i> |
| How's it going? (Casual slang. Not appropriate for patients or elders.) | <i>O a re eng? (pronounced 'wah-reng')</i> |
| I am well. | <i>Ke teng</i> |
| We are well. | <i>Re teng (Use of the plural shows respect.)</i> |
| I am fine (more formal), and you? | <i>Ke tsogile sentle. Wena?</i> |
| My name is ... | <i>Leina la me ke _____. (your name)</i> |
| And you are? | <i>Wena mma/rra o mang?</i> |
| What is your name? (formal) | <i>Leina la gago ke mang?</i> |
| What did you say your name was? | <i>Leina la go go ke mang, kana?</i> |
| I am a doctor. I work at Marina. | <i>Ke ngaka. Ke bereka ko Marina</i> |
| I am a med student. I work at Marina. | <i>Ke ithuta bongaka. Ke bereka ko Marina</i> |
| I am from Philadelphia in America. | <i>Ke tswa Philadelphia ko America</i> |
| I'll be here for a month. | <i>Ke tlaabo kele kwano kgwedi</i> |
| Where are you from? | <i>O tswa kae?</i> |
| Where is your home (town)? | <i>Gae ke ko kae?</i> |
| Who are you? (informal - also the name of the national identity card and number) | <i>O mang?</i> |

| Farewells | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Goodbye (generic, also "all is well") | <i>Go siame.</i> |
| Go well. | <i>Tsamaya Sentle.</i> |

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| (said to the person/group leaving) | |
| Goodnight. (both departing and non-departing) | <i>Boroko mma/rra.</i> |
| Goodnight/Sleep well (literally: "Lie well") | <i>Robala sentle.</i> |
| Stay well. (said to the person/group staying) | <i>Sala Sentle.</i> |

General

| | |
|---|--|
| Thank you. | <i>Ke a leboga / Re a leboga (pronounced LE-BO-HA)</i> |
| | <i>Tanki (borrowed from Afrikaans)</i> |
| Excuse me. | <i>Sori</i> |
| I am sorry. | <i>Ke maswabi</i> |
| No problem. | <i>Ga gona mathata</i> |
| Absolutely! | <i>Tota!</i> |
| I like ____. | <i>Ke rata ____.</i> |
| I would like ----- | <i>Ke ta rata ----</i> |
| I would like water, a coke, a castle. | <i>Ke kopa metsi, coka, castle.</i> |
| I don't like ____. | <i>Ga ke rate ____.</i> |
| I want ____. | <i>Ke batla ____.</i> |
| One Hundred | <i>Lekgolo</i> |
| Let's go! | <i>A re tsamaye!</i> |
| What time is it? | <i>Ke nako mang?</i> |
| I need help, please. | <i>Ke kopa thuso, tswee-tswee.</i> |
| Can you help me? (Help!) | <i>A o ka nthusa? (Thusa!)</i> |
| May I help you? | <i>A nka go thusa?</i> |
| I forget. | <i>Ke a lebala.</i> |
| Do you speak English? | <i>A o bua sekgoa?</i> |
| I only speak a little Setswana | <i>Ke itse Setswana go le go nnye</i> |
| I speak Setswana just a little | <i>Ke bua Setswana go le gonnye fela</i> |
| I don't speak Setswana | <i>Ga ke bue setswana</i> |
| What is ____ in Setswana? | <i>____ ke eng ka Setswana?</i> |
| Do you understand? | <i>A o a tlhaloganya?</i> |
| I understand. | <i>Ke a tlhaloganya</i> |
| I don't understand. | <i>Ga ke go tlhaloganye</i> |
| I don't know. | <i>Ga ke itse</i> |
| Or? (also used as "What?" "Repeat please?") | <i>Kana?</i> |
| Please speak slowly. | <i>Ke kopa gore o bue ka bonya</i> |
| Can you translate for me | <i>Ke kopa gore o ntlokele</i> |
| Can you translate for me? | <i>A o ka ntlokela?</i> |
| Where is the clinic? | <i>Kokelwana e ko kae?</i> |

Food

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Vegetables | <i>Morogo</i> |
| Porridge | <i>Motogo</i> |
| Meat | <i>Nama</i> |
| Beans | <i>Dinawa</i> |
| I'm hungry (literally, 'I'm held by hunger') | <i>Ke tshwerwe ke tlala.</i> |
| I'm thirsty (literally, 'I'm held by thirst') | <i>Ke tshwerwe ke lenyora.</i> |
| May I (please) have some water? | <i>(Ke kopa) metsi.</i> |

This food is good!

Dijo tse di monate.

Days and Months

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| Monday | <i>Mosupologo</i> |
| Tuesday | <i>Labobedi</i> |
| Wednesday | <i>Laboraro</i> |
| Thursday | <i>Labone</i> |
| Friday | <i>Labotlhano</i> |
| Saturday | <i>Matthatso</i> |
| Sunday | <i>Tshipi</i> |
| January | <i>Ferikgong</i> |
| February | <i>Tlhakole</i> |
| March | <i>Mopitlo</i> |
| April | <i>Moranang</i> |
| May | <i>Motsheganong</i> |
| June | <i>Seetebosigo</i> |
| July | <i>Phukwi</i> |
| August | <i>Phatwe</i> |
| September | <i>Lwetse</i> |
| October | <i>Phalane</i> |
| November | <i>Ngwanatsele</i> |
| December | <i>Sedimonthole (Morule)</i> |

Numbers

Note that numbers are often said in English.

| | |
|-------|---------------------|
| One | <i>Bongwe</i> |
| Two | <i>Bobedi</i> |
| Three | <i>Boraro</i> |
| Four | <i>Bone</i> |
| Five | <i>Botlhano</i> |
| Six | <i>Borataro</i> |
| Seven | <i>Bosupa</i> |
| Eight | <i>Borobabobedi</i> |
| Nine | <i>Borobabongwe</i> |
| Ten | <i>Lesome</i> |

Seasons and the Weather

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Winter | <i>Mariga</i> |
| Spring | <i>Dikgakologo</i> |
| Summer | <i>Selemo</i> |
| Autumn | <i>Letlhafula</i> |
| Planting season | <i>Nako ya temo</i> |
| Hot | <i>Letsatsi</i> |
| Cold | <i>Tsididi</i> |
| Warm | <i>Mogote</i> |
| Windy | <i>phfo</i> |
| Dust | <i>Lerole</i> |
| Rain | <i>Pula</i> |
| Cold | <i>Serame</i> |
| It's hot | <i>Go letsatsi</i> |
| It's cold | <i>Go tsididi</i> |
| It's windy | <i>Go phfo</i> |
| It's rainy | <i>Go pula</i> |

Clinical Words and Terms

The Medical Interview/Exam

| | |
|---|--|
| Hello ma'am/sir, I'm ... | <i>Dumela mma/rra, ke nna (your name)</i> |
| I'm Dr. ... from America. | <i>Ke nna Ngaka ... tswa Amerika</i> |
| Do you speak English? | <i>A o bua sekgoa?</i> |
| I don't speak Setswana. | <i>Ga ke bue setswana</i> |
| I don't understand. | <i>Ga ke thaloganye.</i> |
| I only speak a little Setswana. | <i>Ke itse Setswana go le go nnye</i> |
| What is your name? | <i>Leina la gago ke mang?</i> |
| Why are you here? | <i>Gorileng?</i> |
| Where is the problem? | <i>Mathata a fa kae?</i> |
| Where does it hurt / where is the pain? | <i>Go bothloko fa kae?</i> |
| Does it hurt here? (pointing) | <i>A go bothloko fa?</i> |
| Does it hurt if I push like this? | <i>A go bothloko fa ke tobetsa jaana?</i> |
| Does "x" hurt? | <i>A "x" e bothloko?</i> |
| Does "x" ache? | <i>A "x" e opa?</i> |
| When did it start to hurt? | <i>Go simolotse go nna bothloko leng?</i> |
| Would you please.../ I would like you to please... | <i>Ke kopa gore o</i> |
| Touch your toes (lit: you must / touch / your / toes) | <i>Tshwara menwana ya maoto</i> |
| Please touch your toes | <i>Ke kopa gore o tshware menwana ya maoto</i> |
| May I take a picture of you? | <i>Ke kopa go go tsaya senepe.</i> |
| Are you feeling better today? | <i>A o ikutlwa botoka Tsatsijeno? A o ikutlwa sentle gompieno?</i> |
| May I examine you now? | <i>Ke kopa gore go go tlhatlhoba jaaong.</i> |
| I am going to examine you now. | <i>Ke tsile go go tlhatlhoba jaanong.</i> |
| I am looking at your eyes. | <i>Ke lebile matlho a gago.</i> |
| I need to look in your ears. | <i>Ke tlhoka go go leba mo ditsebeng.</i> |
| Watch my finger. | <i>Lebelela monwana wame.</i> |
| Look this way. | <i>Leba kwa.</i> |
| Turn this way. | <i>Retelogela ka fa. (pointing)</i> |
| May I listen to your heart? | <i>Ke kopa go reetsa pelo ya gago.</i> |
| Please sit up / Please get up | <i>Ke kopa gore o tsoge/ ke kopa gore o kotame.</i> |
| Breathe deeply. | <i>Hema ka thata</i> |
| Take a deep breath. | <i>Hemela ko teng</i> |
| Hold your breath. | <i>Tshwara mowa.</i> |
| Does it hurt here? (pointing) | <i>A go bothloko fa?</i> |
| Does it hurt if I push like this? | <i>A go bothloko fa ke tobetsa jaana?</i> |
| Squeeze my hand. | <i>Tamola / gatelela seatla same</i> |
| Relax your ... (arm, leg) | <i>Repisa (letsogo, lenao)</i> |
| Don't move . | <i>Se itshikhinye.</i> |
| Don't move, be brave now. | <i>Se itshikhinye, o itshoke jaaong.</i> |
| You must. | <i>O tshwanetse.</i> |
| You must not. | <i>Ga o a tshwanela.</i> |

Clinical Terms

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Hospital | <i>Sepatele</i> |
| Doctor | <i>Ngaka</i> |
| Doctors | <i>Dingaka</i> |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Nurse | Nnese / Mooki |
| Matron | Mmeiterone |
| Patient | Molwetse |
| Ambulance | Emelense/Ambulense |
| Bandage (noun) | Bandeiji / Sefapo |
| Breathlessness | Go hupela |
| Clinic | Kokelwana / Tleliniki |
| Cough / chest / phlegm | Sehuba |
| Disinfectant | Sebolayaditwatsi |
| Dizziness | Sedidi |
| Drugs / medication | Melemo |
| Feel sick/nausea | Go feroga sebeta / Go selelega |
| Fever / to have a high temperature | Go gotela |
| Hospital | Kokelo |
| Illness | Bolwetse |
| Injection | Mokento |
| Inoculate | Enta/Kenta |
| Intestines / stomach | Mala |
| Massage (verb) | Sidila |
| Medical aid | Kalafo thuso |
| Medicine | Molemo/Setlhare |
| Operation/surgery | Karo |
| Out-patient | Mookelwante/baakelwante |
| Oxygen | Okosijene |
| Pain / painfull | Botlhoko |
| Pain-killer | Sebolayaditlhabi |
| Pill | Pilisi |
| Pimples / sores | Diso |
| Prescription | Ditaelo |
| Problem | Mathata |
| Sharp pain | Setlhabi |
| Sickness | Bolwetse |
| Tests (exams) | Ditlhatlhobo |
| Tiredness | Letsapa |
| Traditional healer | Ngaka ya Setswana |
| Vaccinate | Enta |
| Waiting room | Phaposi ya boletelo |
| Ward | Phaposi ya kokelo |
| Weak / weakness | Bokoa |
| Wounds / sores | Dintho |

Verbs

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Breathe | Hema |
| Close | Tswala |
| Cough | Gotlhola |
| Cough (also chest) | Sefuba |
| Deep breath (breathe well) | Hema thata |
| Do this (and demonstrate) | Dira jaana |
| Get up | Tsoga |
| Lie down | Robala/rapama |
| Lift/raise | Tsholetsa |
| Lower | Diga |

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Open | Bula |
| pull up / down | Goga godimo / fatshe |
| Push up / down | Kgarameletsa ko godimo/ fatshe |
| Remove | Tlosa |
| Rest | Ikhutsa |
| See | Bona |
| Sit down | Nna fa fatshe |
| Sleep well. | O robale sentle. |
| Stand up | Emelela |
| Stick out | Ntsha |
| Touch | Tshwara |
| Wait | Leta/ema |
| We are done | Re feditse |
| Breathe | Hema |

| Parts of the Body | Mmele |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Ankle | Lenyenyana/lengenana |
| Arm | Letsogo |
| Armpit | Legwafa |
| Back | Mokwatla/Marudi |
| Big toe | Kgonotswe |
| Breast | Sehuba |
| Buttock | Lerago |
| Calf | Letlhafu |
| Cheek | Lerama/Lesama |
| Chest | Sefuba/Sehuba/Kgara |
| Chin | Seledu |
| Ear | Tsebe |
| Elbow | Sekgono/sejabana |
| Eye | Leitlho |
| Eyebrow | Losi |
| Eyelash | Ntshi |
| Eyelid | Losi |
| Eyes | Maitlho/Matlho |
| Face | Sefatlhego |
| Finger | Monwana |
| Fingernail | Lonala |
| Fist | Letswele/lebole |
| Foot | Lenao |
| Forehead | Phatla |
| Gums | Marinini |
| Hair | Moriri |
| Hand | Seatla |
| Head | Tlhogo |
| Heel | Serethe/Mokobe |
| Hip | Noka |
| Knee | Lengole |
| Knuckle | Nook |
| Left | Molema |
| Leg | Leotlo/maoto |
| Lip | Pounama |
| Little finger | Monnyennyne/potsana |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Middle finger | Monogare/thabadiamela |
| Mouth | Molomo |
| Neck | Molala |
| Nose | Nko |
| Palm | Legofi |
| Right | Moja |
| Shin | Momo/mosetlase |
| Shoulder | Legetla |
| Shoulders | Magetla |
| Stomach | Mpa |
| Tear | Keledi |
| Tears | Dikeledi |
| Teeth | Meno |
| Thigh | Serope |
| Throat | Mometso |
| Thumb | Monwana wa kgonope/kgonojwe |
| Toe | Monwana |
| Toes | Maoto/menwana |
| Tongue | Loleme |
| Tooth | Leino |
| Torso | Karolo e e kwa godimo ya mmele |
| Waist | Lotheka |
| Wrist | Makopanelo a seatla le letsogo/letlhalela |

Internal organs

Dirwe tsa ka fat eng

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Artery | Seisamadi |
| Bladder | Setlha |
| Blood | Madi |
| Bone | Lerapo |
| Brain | Boko |
| Heart | Pelo |
| Intestines | Mala |
| Kidney | Philo |
| Liver | Sebete |
| Lung | Lekgwalo |
| Muscle | Mosifa |
| Rib | Legopo |
| Skin | Letlalo |
| Stomach | Mpa |

Diagnoses

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| AIDS | eitsi |
| Asthma | asema |
| Blindness | bofofu |
| Cancer | kankere |
| Chest pain | ditlhabi tsa mafatlha |
| Chicken- pox | thutlwa |
| Cold (illness) | mofikela |
| Cough (noun) | kgotlholo |
| Disease | botlhoko/bolwetse |
| Ear ache | setlhabi sa tsebe |
| Fever | letshoroma |
| Flu | mokgotlhwane |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Headache | <i>opiwa ke tlhogo</i> |
| Heart-attack | <i>bolwetse ba pelo</i> |
| Heartburn | <i>lesokolela</i> |
| High blood pressure | <i>High blood (madi a magolo in Setswana, but they use the English, although it has more traditional meanings about "hot" and "passionate" blood as well as the biomedical ones)</i> |
| Labor pains | <i>ditlhabi tsa pelego</i> |
| Measles | <i>mmoko/mmokwana</i> |
| Mumps | <i>makidiane/mauwe</i> |
| Pain | <i>botlhoko/setlhabi</i> |
| Polio | <i>pholio</i> |
| Pregnant | <i>ima/imile</i> |
| Scar | <i>lebadi</i> |
| Stomach ache | <i>o tshwerwe ke mala</i> |
| Virus | <i>megare</i> |

Setswana Names

In Botswana, children may be named for some circumstance related to their birth and also given a pet name by which they are known at home. Students often give themselves nicknames for use at school. Upon the birth of her first child, a woman may thereafter be referred to as the mother of that child (for example, *Mma Dintle*). Here are some of the most popular Setswana names and their English meanings. Whether the name is use predominantly for men, women or both, is indicated. (F = Female, M = Male).

| | |
|--|--|
| Amogelang ---- receive; accept (pl.) [F/M] | [F] |
| Akanyang ---- think (pl.) [F] | Kabelo ---- a gift [M] |
| Baboloki ---- saviours; people who save [F/M] | Kabo ---- that which has been given [F/M] |
| Barulaganye ---- they come immediately one after the other [F/M] | Kagiso ---- peace [F/M] |
| Boikanyo ---- dependence [F/M] | Karabo ---- answer [F/M] |
| Boitumelo ---- happiness; joy [F/M] | Keabetswe ----I have been given [M] |
| Bontle ---- beauty [F] | Kealeboga ----thank you; I am thankful [F/M] |
| Botshelo ---- life [F/M] | Keamogetse ----I have received; I have been paid [F/M] |
| Dikeledi ---- tears [F] | Kedibonye ---- I have seen them [F] |
| Dineo ---- gifts [F] | Kefilwe ---- I have been given [F] |
| Dipuo ---- talks [F/M] | Keitumetse ---- I am happy; I am thankful [F/M] |
| Ditiro ---- acts [F/M] | Kelebogile ---- I am thankful [F] |
| Gaone ---- of His (God) [F/M] | Keneilwe ---- I have been given [F] |
| Godiraone ---- it is Him (God) who acts or who does [F/M] | Kenosi ---- I am alone [M] |
| Gofaone ---- it is Him (God) who gives [F] | Kgomotso ---- comfort [F] |
| Goitsemang ---- who knows? [F/M] | Kgosi ---- chief; king [M] |
| Goitsemodimo ---- it is God who knows [F/M] | Kgosiemang ---- who is the chief [M] |
| Goitseone ---- it is him (God) who knows [F] | Khumo ---- wealth; riches [F/M] |
| Gosego ---- lucky is he [F/M] | Khumoetsile ---- wealth has come [F/M] |
| Itumeleng ---- be happy; celebrate; rejoice | Lebogang ---- be thankful [F/M] |
| | Lesedi ---- light [F] |

Lesego ---- luck; a blessing [F/M]
 Lorato ---- love [F]
 Malebogo ---- thanks (noun) [F]
 Marea ---- Mary [F]
 Masego ---- blessings [F]
 Matlho ---- eyes [F/M]
 Matshidiso ---- condolences [F]
 Mmoloki ---- a saviour [M]
 Mmusi ---- governor; a ruler [M]
 Moagi ---- a builder; a resident [M]
 Modise ---- herdboys [M]
 Moeng ---- a guest; a visitor [M]
 Mogapi ---- one who confiscates [M]
 Mogorosi ---- one who brings the animals
 into the kraal in the evening [M]
 Mogotsi ---- the builder of fire [M]
 Mokgosi ---- a loud call for help [M]
 Molatlhegi ---- the lost one [M]
 Molefe ---- pay damages for her [M]
 Molefi ---- one who pay damages to
 another [M]
 Mompoti ---- one who accompanies me [M]
 Mooketsi ---- one who increases [M]
 Morapedi ---- one who prays [M]
 Moremi ---- one who cuts with an axe [M]
 Moseki ---- one who appears before a court
 [M]
 Mosetsanagape ---- a girl again [F]
 Mosimanegape ---- a boy again [M]
 Mosweu ---- the light colored [M]
 Mothibi ---- one who drives animals [M]
 Mothusi ---- a helper [M]
 Motlalepula ---- one who brings rain [F]
 Motsumi ---- a hunter [M]
 Mpho ---- a gift; a present [F/M]
 Neo ---- a gift; a present; that which is given
 [F/M]
 Oaitse ---- he knows [F/M]
 Obonye ---- he has seen [F/M]
 Odirile ---- he has done, created, made [M]
 Oduetse ---- he has paid [M]
 Ofentse ---- he has conquered; he is
 victorious [M]
 Olebile ---- he is watching [M]
 Olebogeng ---- thank Him (God) [F/M]
 Onalenna ---- He (God) is with me [F/M]
 Onkemetse ---- he is representing me; he is
 awaiting me [F/M]
 Ontibile ---- God is watching over me [F/M]
 Ontlametse ---- He (God) has protected me;
 He (God) has taken care of me [F/M]
 Oteng ---- He is there [F/M]

Othusitse ---- He has helped [F/M]
 Otsile ---- He has come [M]
 Palesa ---- Flower [F]
 Phenyoo ---- Victory [M]
 Pono ---- sight [M]
 Pule ---- rain [M]
 Reneilwe ---- given [F/M]
 Segomotso ---- a comfort [F]
 Sethunya ---- a flower [F]
 Tapologo ---- relaxation [F/M]
 Tebogo ---- a gift (noun) [F/M]
 Thapelo ---- prayer [F/M]
 Thatayaone ---- His (God) strength [F/M]
 Thato ---- Will; desire; love [F/M]
 Tshagofatso ---- Grace; Blessing [F]
 Tshenolo ---- Revelation [F/M]
 Tshupo ---- Trust; to have faith and hope
 [F/M]
 Tshupiso ---- a promise [F/M]
 Tsholofelo ---- Expectation [F/M]
 Tuelo ---- Payment [F/M]