

# A Grammatical Sketch

of the

## Akra- or Gã-Language,

with some Specimens of it from the mouth of  
the natives.

And

## a Vocabulary of the same,

with an appendix on the Adãñme-Dialect.

By Rev. *J. Zimmermann.*

Two Volumes.

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Vol. II. *Gã-Vocabulary*, with an Adãñme Appendix.

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Stuttgart, 1858.

Printed for the Basel Missionary Society  
by J. F. Steinkopf.

# Vocabulary

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## Explanation of the Abbreviations.

|                                                      |                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ad. Adñ., Adãñme.                                    | gr. Gr., greek.                    |
| adj., adjective.                                     | Hebr., Hebrew.                     |
| adv., adverb.                                        | imperf., imperfect tense.          |
| acc. accord., according.                             | i. e., id est, that is.            |
| aor., aorist tense.                                  | impers., impersonal.               |
| art., article.                                       | imperat. impert., imperative mood. |
| augm., augment.                                      | ind., indicative mood.             |
| aux., auxiliary.                                     | ind. indefinit., indefinite.       |
| Akwp. Dial., Akwapim Dialect (of the Otyi-Language). | inf., infinitive mood or form.     |
| Ay., Ayigbe (language).                              | init., initial.                    |
| b., body; s. b., some body.                          | int. interj., interjection         |
| C. Dial., Coast Dialect.                             | interr., interrogative.            |
| coll. collect., collective noun.                     | irr. irreg., irregular.            |
| com., common noun.                                   | iterat., iterative mood.           |
| comp., compare.                                      | lat. Lat., latin.                  |
| conj., conjunction.                                  | m. masc., masculine gender.        |
| dan. Dan., danish.                                   | m. k., moko (some body).           |
| dem. demonstr., demonstrative.                       | n., noun.                          |
| Dial. D., Dialect; Kr. D., Krobo Dialect.            | neg., negative (voice).            |
| dim., diminutive.                                    | neutr., neuter.                    |
| engl. Engl., english.                                | n. pr., proper noun.               |
| eur. Eur. europ., european.                          | n. v. } neuter v.                  |
| etc., et cetera.                                     | v. n. }                            |
| Fab., fables.                                        | n. k., noko (some thing).          |
| f. i., for instance.                                 | nom., nominative, nominal.         |
| f. fem., feminine gender.                            | num., numeral.                     |
| fig., figuratively.                                  | Ot., Otyi (language).              |
| frequent., frequentative mood.                       | obj. object., objective.           |
| fut., future tense.                                  | pl., plural number.                |
| Germ., German.                                       | pl. f., plural form.               |
| gen., generally.                                     | perf., perfect tense.              |
|                                                      | pers. prs., person, personal.      |

|                                    |                                        |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| pos. posit., positive (voice).     | sc., scilicet, <i>namliq</i> ; namely. |
| poss., possessive.                 | sec., second.                          |
| pot., potential mood.              | sec. prs., second person.              |
| pres., present tense.              | sing., singular number.                |
| prs., personal, person.            | subj., subject, subjective.            |
| prob., probably.                   | Tab., Table.                           |
| pr. n. and n. pr., proper noun.    | th. s., the same.                      |
| pron., pronoun.                    | v., verb.                              |
| pr. prov., proverb.                | v. n. and n. v., neuter verb.          |
| red., reduplication, reduplicated. | v. a., a. v., active verb.             |
| rel., relative.                    | v. imprs., imp. v., impersonal verb.   |
| refl., reflexive.                  | voc., vocat., vocative (case).         |
| s., see.                           | verb., verbal.                         |
| s. b., some body (moko).           | =, like, the same as.                  |
| s. th., some thing (noko).         | (?), not sure.                         |

## A.

(Words beginning with A and not found under A must be sought, after separating the initial „a“ or the pronoun „ame“ under the next following consonant.)

- a-, first letter of the Alphabet, initial augment of many nouns, especially of impersonal individual character; indefinite pronominal augment = they; their (mau; iŋr); or init. augment of the pot. mood and fut. tense posit. contracted from „ba“ to come. Comp. Gram. § 13.
- ā (or hā, hē) adv. yes.
- aa-, init. augm. of the indefinite 3. prs. pl. of the fut. tense, = aba-, ameba-, they will or shall-.
- abaflo, n. a fragrant kind of wood used by women to wash themselves.
- abalá, abla, n. sail. Adanme th. s.
- abantoli, n. an eatable yellow fruit.
- abasá (Otyi), n. the length of both outstretched arms; a fathom; ta abasa, v. to bet.
- abasata, n. betting.
- abentia, n. grave-yard; redoubt (the Government-grave-yard and a small redoubt are in one and the same place in Osu, wherefore the one name for both).
- abe (Ad. and Ot. th. s.) n. proverb; bu abe, to use a proverb.
- abebu, n. use of proverbs.
- abebulo, n. speaker of proverbs.
- abei, n. butter-fly.
- abedei, amedei, n. a kind of shalls.
- abéku, n. the left (side or hand). Ad. th. s. Ot. benkum.
- abékulo, n. a left handed person.
- abēle, n. a pair of tongs, snuffers or pincers. From be, to pinch.
- abete, n. a kind of food.
- abibribi, n. a kind of necklace.
- abifao, pl. -fabii, n. a little child. Ad. th. s. comp. fufoo and foo and gbekē.
- abisa, n. a kind of lot; fōto cast lots. Ad. th. s.



abisafō, n. casting of lots.

abla, n. falsehood.

ablā, n. (Ot. abrowa) european woman; lady, also used of mulattoes.

ablabutu, n. a large kind of beautiful coloured straw-baskets.

ablade, n. a nobleman.

ablana (Ot. abrana, Ad. ablana), n. gallery.

ablanano, n. place on the gallery.

ablé (Ad. blefo, Ot. abro), n. corn, maize; kū able, to break corn, gble-, to grind it roughly; wyie-, to grind it (wetly for bread).

ableba, n. corn-leaf.

ablebutu, n. ablabutu, a straw-basket of various colours.

ablefo, n. half-ripe corn; when roasted a favorite food of the natives; s. fō, v. and fgo, adj.

ablekpamō, n. maize-harvest; fr. kpa able, v. = able kuomō.

ablekpā, n. the peeling of the corn-ears; s. kpa able, v.

ablekplamō, n. the same.

ablekulí, n. eel. Ot. aberekuri.

ablékuli, n. single grain of corn; s. kuli, n.

ablekūomō or ablekūmō, n. corn-breaking, corn-harvest.

ablekulo, n. corn-breaker.

ablekūomobe, n. time of the cornharvest.

ableñmōñ, and

ableñmōši, n. corn-field.

able-obutu, n. a load of corn.

abletši (Ot. aberikyi), n. goat, male or female; comp. to and to kpakpo, n.; and to gwanteñ, n.

abletšo, pl. -tšei, n. corn-stick; corn-ear.

ablo, n. hardness; fe m. k. —, v. to be hard against s.b.; = wa yi, v. and tfa m. k. šišī, or fe m. k. šišitfa, v.

ablofelo, n. hard person.

ablofemo, n. hardness, cruelty.

ablógwa (Ot. abrogwa, Ad. ablogba), n. european chair (s. brō and blo = european).

ablogwafélo, and

ablogwakpélo, n. chair-maker.

ablógwatše, n. chair-man.

ablóño, Ad. th. s. n. a kind of pudding of the natives.

abloñwá, Ad. th. s. n. white oil; tallow.

Ablotširi, Abrotširi and Ablotšili, Ad. th. s.; Ot. Abrokiri, n. pr. Europe, in general: country of the white people, also sometimes used of Amerika, and even of Sierra Leone.

ablotširi-abla, n. a european woman, lady.



- ablotširi-wiemo, n. any european language = bloföwiemo, n.  
 abo, n. refuge; ba abo, v. to take refuge.  
 abo (and avo), n. (s. bo) field, garden. Ad. th. s.  
 abo, n. suspension, s. ye abo, prv. 65.  
 abo, n. number; s. bo.  
 aboá, n. a kind of swelling in the body; abuá, th. s.  
 abobā, n. refuge.  
 abobalo, n. person to whom refuge is taken.  
 aboboi, n. (fr. bo, to multiply), ground-beans and other  
 beans (comp. akwei), when boiled, a favorite break-fast.  
 Ot. and At. th. s.  
 abodiamo (Ot. and Ad. th. s.) bottle, esp. common round  
 green bottle; comp. atuŋkpā.  
 aboká, n. a kind of cloth brought from the East (bokā).  
 Abokobi, pr. n. of a village.  
 aboló, Ad. th. s., n. bread baked of maize (Ot. abodó):  
 comp. komi.  
 aboloba, n. leaf in which bread is baked.  
 aboloḡatšo, pl. -, n. the tree from which this leaf is taken.  
 aboloḡatšo-nū, n. male-bread-leaf-tree.  
 aboloḡatšo-yō, n. female dto.  
 abološālo, n. baker.  
 abolosubo, n. loaf of bread, s. akwábo.  
 abompé, n. precocious person; efe abompé, he is preco-  
 cious; especially used of children.  
 abompéfemo, n. precociousness.  
 abóño, n. barn, to preserve the corn till it is used. It  
 stands generally in the middle of the „ñmōñ“ or plan-  
 tation, and as this is every other year removed must  
 often be rebuilt again.  
 aboñoši, n. place under and round about the barn.  
 abonsám, pl. -sami (Ad. abušam, Ot. obonsam and abon-  
 sam), the devil; a bad person.  
 abonsam-dše, or -dšeñ, n. hell.  
 abonsám-la, n. hell-fire.  
 abónua, n. lemon, lime; lime-colour; adj. lime-coloured.  
 abonuanu, n. lemonade.  
 abonuatšo, pl. -tšei; lemon-tree.  
 abotiá, n. goat; she goat. Ad. th. s.  
 abotiri, abotri, n. wrestle; fō-, to-. Ad. th. s.  
 abotrifō, n. wrestling.  
 abotrifōlo, n. wrestler.  
 abotše, n. planter, plantation-possessor; comp. ñmōtše and  
 kosenyo.

aboyeli, n. swinging in the air; suspension; fr. ye abo, v. abro-, s. ablo-.

abui, n. needle (Ot. and At. diff. comp. bue, Ad. v. to open; bu, n. hole; gbu, v. to make a hole etc.)

abui-hiñmei, n. eye of a needle.

abuló, s. aboló.

adabañ, s. adebañ.

adáde, 'dáde, 'ade-, Ot. and At. th. s. n. iron.

Adáde, n. pr. of a Fetish in Osu.

adadekramā, n. (Ad. and Ay.) comp. adoꝑe and asamānu-kpa, chimpanse.

adadenkwa, ādenkwa, n. summerset.

Adadentam, n. pr. (Ot. = iron-middle) of a Gā-Village.

adafi, n. (perhaps from the Otyi: ade, thing and fi, to come forth) news; only used in the phrase tfa adafi, v. to announce some news.

adafitfā, n. annunciation.

adafitfálo, n. annunciator.

adaka, n. Ad. and Ayigbe and Ot. = adeka, box.

Adāñme, Dāñme, n. pr. Sister or mother-language and tribe of Gā, from Tema till Adā, at the mouth of the river Volta and from this seacoast to the Akwapim-mountains, with the Agotim-branch beyond the river Volta, containing the people of Tema, Kpoñ (Pony), Gbugbrā (Prampram), Niño (Nuño, more properly) and Adā at the coast; and the Asadšale- or Ašidšale-, Osudoku-, Šai- (or Siai)-, Krobo- and Agotim-people in the interior, together about 50—60,000 souls. About the language (lit. Adā-gbē, voice or language of the Adā-people) see Appendix.

adāñme, n. Adā-nut; tiger-nut.

Adánse, n. pr. (Ot. witness) of a Gā-Village.

adawroma! (Otyi expression, s. daw, dao) your grace!

adawtšo, pl. -tsei, n. = kada, jaw-bone.

ade, n. (Otyi, = nō in Gā, thing and dše, world, s. these).

Used in many Gā-phrases, f. i. bō ade, v. to begin existence, to come into the world, to live somewhere, Gā-Hist. 2.

adē, n. a kind of corall.

adebō, n. beginning (s. dšenbō), existence.

adē, adei, n. or adv. only used in the phrase: wō adē, wō adei, wō dei, to sleep sweetly, espec. used of children.

adeiwo, n. sweet sleep.

adē-ákpa, n. good, precious corall.

adebáń (= adadebań), v. iron-bar.

adebáńka, n. iron-clow, crow.

adéda, n. bill-hook.

adedeńkrúma, n. castor-oil-shrub.

adéka, n. (s. adáka), box.

adeká! adekań! n. (lit. „the thing in advance, sc. how is it?“) Salutation of people who come later than others.

The answer is: „Yā, adšo!“ „It is quiet!“ The salutation answering to this in Gã is: „Hãmo fê?“ which see. ademańkê (s. mańkê), adv. (Ot. ahimadaki) early before sunrise.

adeká, n. time, muse, s. deká.

adeńkū, n. a kind of callabashes with a narrow pointed mouth; s. fao, n.

adesā, n. a human being, coll. mankind. It is more definite than gbomo, mo, man, person and therefore often put in apposition to this: gbomo adesā, a human person, gbomei adesai, men. The origin seems to be Otyi, though the word is not used in it with this signification. Ad. th. s.

adesā, n. (Ot. = evening), an evening or a touched (Ot. sã, G. tã and sa, to touch) tale, fable (in Otyi: ananse-  
sem, spider-tale, because the spider plays a principal roll in them). Tã adesā, to make or give out such a tale (which is mostly done in the evening by moon-light, when the people are assembled around the central fires of their yards). See Gã-Specimen N. IV. Ad. nyāsā.

adesātāmo, n. tale-telling.

adesātālo, n. tale-teller.

adfamań, n. (Ot. agwamań); whoring, fornication; pl. -mańi or -maĩ; whore, whoremonger; bō-, to whore.

adfamańbi, n. bastard.

adfamańbō, n. whore-dom; fornication.

adfamańbōlo, n. whore-monger, whore.

adfamań-yō or yō-adfamań, n. whore.

adī, n. dolphin; s. also atī, n.

adiatširi, n. (Ot. Fanti dial. comp. di ekyiri, to be the next after s. b.), store-keeper, steward, s. semo, n.

adóa, n. (pleasure?), Ad. th. s. a kind of dance and music. (Ot.), the smallest kind of antelopes (*3werghirſch*, dwarf-hart), only about one foot high and long.

adobe, n. a kind of palm-trees with very large, leaves or branches.



adodón, n. a yellow fruit of a tree, similar to a plum, but egg-shaped.

adodón, pl. -dōdši, n. fly; fleshfly.

adodoṅgbāne, n. large fleshfly.

adoku, n.

adope, n. chimpanse, see: asamanukpa.

adro, n. unripe coconut.

adšanali, n. a kind of wasps; s. asagba, n.

adšāmalate, n. apple of the eye.

adšato (or adšoto from the Ot. gyato), n. yaws; a kind of pox which many natives get and with which some purposely infect their children, because they consider themselves afterwards safe against the infection. They are not or seldom mortal, but very lingering and of weakening effect. They seem to be the result of animalculae in the skin, as the itch, and are considered so as well as the latter by the natives themselves; ye —, inf. adšatoyeli, to have yaws.

adšatofo, n. (Ot.) a person infected by this sickness.

adšatoyelo, n. th. s.

adšatoyeli, n. yaw-sickness.

adšēdšēn or adšēntšēn (O. deṅkyem), n. a smaller and more slender kind of crocodiles than the „bā“, with pointed heads and long tails and of a reddish colour, living together with the others in the same waters (Comp. also: dšēn).

adšensu, n. (Ot. agyensu, n.) received water from flatt housetops.

adši (sometimes ayi?), perh. an old fut. tense of „dši“, v. to be; = it will or may be; added to sentences stating something doubtful; = perhaps, may be etc.

adšinā, n. (Ot. agyina, lit. standing), private counsel (comp. gwabo); ya-, to go to counsel.

adšināfo, adšināfonyo, pl. -foi, adšinālo, adšināyalo, n. counsellor.

adšināyā, n. going to counsel, consultation.

Adu, n. pr. of men.

adu, n. monkey; a kind of monkeys.

aduatšo, n. confirmation, in the phrase: mǎ wiemo nǎ aduatšo, to confirm a word; inf. aduatšomǎ.

aduawa, n. Otyi = the Gā = tšoyibii; n. fruit of trees.

adudón, s. adodoṅ, n. fly.

adufudé, n. (Ot. adefude; comp. ade, n. and fu, v.) intemperateness excess; ye-, to be intemperate.

- adufudénii, n. pl. intemperate doings or things.  
 adufudeyeli, n. intemperateness.  
 adufudeyelo, or -yelilo, n. intemperate person.  
 adukpei, n. (Danish); dagger.  
 adyenkuma, n. a kind of seafish.  
 afā, n. half; part; side; adj. half; adv. apart, a side; shortened: 'fā (comp. fā, v. to take out).  
 afa, n. a small kind of bellows; s. sōnme, n. (Ot. = bellows).  
 afābañ, n. fence; wall; enclosure.  
 afāsew, afāso, afāsu (Ot. th. s.), n. an inferior kind of yams (s. yere); sometimes white, but mostly of a blue reddish colour; therefore adjectively used: violetblue or -red; compare above „abóma“.  
 afeī, afī, n. a kind of itches in the skin.  
 afī, 'fī, n. (Ot. afī, afe, afrihia), year; nye se-, last-; wo se-, next year; ye afī 10, to be 10 years old; ye afī, to keep anniversary. Ad. dšeha.  
 afī, n. a kind of partridges.  
 afibe, n. an other kind of partridges.  
 afiyéli, n. age (of a person); anniversary, festivity.  
 afiyelo, -yelilo, n. guest of a feast.  
 afla, n. sling; to-, to make a sling.  
 aflaṅgá, n. flag (from the Portuguese, Danish or English language); ši-, v. to hoist up a-;  
 aflaṅgáši, n. hoisting up of a flag.  
 aflaṅgašilo, n. person doing it.  
 àflaṅmé, n. a kind of berries, like bilberries.  
 àflaṅmétšo, pl. -tšei, n. the shrub of them.  
 aflata, n. a kind of pap made of corn.  
 aflatō, n. slinging; see: to afla, v.  
 aflímata, n. the sparrow; a kind of itch.  
 aflukpoṅgo or afūkpoṅgo (Ot. afūnūkpoṅgo), n. back-or hump-horse or belly-horse; either the mule or the camel (both not much known here); but probable the former.  
 afofro, n. blossom; gba-, to blossom.  
 afofrogbā, n. blossoming; -mo, n. th. s.  
 afole or afore (Ot. afore), offering, sacrifice; šā-, to burn a-.  
 afolešā, n. offering; sacrifice.  
 afolešāhe, n. place for sacrifices.  
 afolešānō, afolešālate, n. altar.  
 afolešālo, n. sacrificer.  
 afoto (Ot. afá), n. bellows; s. afa and sōnme, n.  
 afū, n. back, hump (Ot. efū).



- afua, n. mist, fog; large mass, f. i. trema-, a large mass of cowries; nu afua, a large mass of water, flood.
- afuī, n. foam; kwē —, to foam.
- afuīkwē, n. foaming.
- afukpoŋgo, s. aflukpoŋgo.
- afūtše, n. humpback.
- afutufata, old Gā: aputupata, n. bat, flittermouse.
- afutuokō, n. an animal like the rabbit or hare; see kpeñ-kpeñ, n.
- afaī, n. miracle; wicked art performed by fetish-priests (s. okomfo); fe —, and ye —, to perform such a miracle. Comp. also ñkōnyá.
- afaīyeli, n. performance of miracles.
- afaīyelo, afaīyelilo, n. performer of such miracles.
- afene, conj. and adv. then; now; s. agbene.
- afise (Ot. afeyeye or afise from fye or fe, to look), n. looking-glass; glass-pane; glasswindow.
- agā, n. a kind of grasshoppers or locusts (comp. balabii and gogōnigogō); a very small fly, animalcule; a small particle of any thing; nothing, not a bit; adv. with negative voice, not at all; ehāāmi agā, he gave me nothing or not at all.
- agba, n. a small scaffolding to dey things on.
- agbadša, n. a kind of dance.
- agbaku, n. honey-comp.; s. wo, n.
- agbāmi (= agbābi, s. § 25, 3.) or agbomi, n. fig (of which there are different kinds, but scarcely any eatable);
- agbāmītšo, pl. -tsei; n. fig-tree; wild fig-tree, generally used as shadow-trees in the street; therefore also called „dšanotšo“, market-tree; and mambrobitšo (Otyi.)
- agbāmu, n. eatable fruit of cactus.
- agbeena, or agbiēna, n. the large rainy season from about May till July (s. gbō).
- agbene or agbene (comp. the verb gbe and the pron. ne, Ot. afeyi), adv. now; conj. then.
- agblama, n. lime; chalk.
- agbo (gbo), n. door, gate; agbo na, before the gate.
- agbo, adj. strong, powerful, mighty; n. a powerful person; to-agbo; ram.
- agbomi awōroke, n. anise-shrub.
- agbroke, n. a kind of vegetables.
- agégēnu, n. a kind of pap or thick beverage made of water, bread and honey.
- agō! interj. ho! hoa! -giving notice of approach.

agolo?, n. wheel.

agorgo, agolgo, dan. n. cucumber. (vulgar: pēnis).

Agotim, pr. n. of a land and tribe beyond the river Volta, speaking Adanme.

agwaseñ, n. politeness; polite society; an assembly of respectable people; society; Gesellschaft; ya —, to go into society.

agwaseñ-gbomo, n. a polite person.

agwaseñ-wiemō, n. a polite word or language; language of conversation.

ahabia, n. a plant bearing a beautiful red flower and red seeds. Sometimes arrowroot is called so from its similar leaves. The seeds, it is said, are used to weigh gold-dust.

aharabata (a foreign word), or ahalabata, n. the harmatan, harmatan-season, from about January till about March or April. A dry cold wind from the North or East is blowing at this season, so that things and even the skin cracks.

aharabatábe, n. harmatan-season.

ahī, n. (comp. hī, to abhor and ahī in Otyi), only used in the phrase: ye m. k. ahī, to mock s. b. to boast against, to instigate envy (comp. ye he feo; gbe he guo; li th. s.); inf.

ahīyeli, n. mocking, boasting against.

ahīyelo, n. a person doing so.

ahimá (Ot. fr. ahyeñ-ba, small vessel), n. fishingcanoe.

ahimánka (europ. word), n. hammock.

ahimánkatšo, pl. -tšei, n. hammock-stick.

ahinkese (Otyi); n. canoe, s. anlese.

Ahódome (Ot.), n. pr. of a Gã-village.

ahofi (or awofi, Ot. ahofi), debauch, debauchery, lavishness, prodigality; bō —, v. to live debauchedly.

ahofibō, n. debauchery.

ahofibolo, n. debauchee.

ahora, n. reproach, blame; bō —, to blame.

ahorabō, n. blaming.

ahū, n. treasure, concealed treasure; tu —, v. to find such; inf. ahūtu.

āhū, adv. (the „ā“ can be lengthened at pleasure) a long time, very long; continually; very much. Comp. dā, dāne; tūtu, tšō, naakpa, pām, tam etc.

ahūahū (Ot.), n. fear; wo ahūahū = wo gbeyei, to frighten.

ahubō, n. pr. 68; wonder, astonishment; Ot. bo ahu.

ahúm, n. storm.

ahūntō or ahōntō, n. (Ot.) urgency; trouble; fe —, to be urgent, trouble-some.

ahurutiá (Ot. = spring-short), n. a short kind of springing snakes, very poisonous.

ahūtū, n. discovery of a treasure; s. tu ahū, v.

ahūtulo, n. person finding a treasure.

ahwānyā, n. blossom; leaf; sprout, shoot; gba —, v. to blossom; to sprout; to shoot.

ahwānyāgbamo, n. blossoming; sprouting, shooting.

aikō! (or eiko!) pl. anyeko! Salutation to working people or people coming in work. Answ. Yā ēé! Yā, ata!

Owura! etc. Signif. unknown. Comp. Daholo! and mo!

aka —, initiating form of the pot. mood, neg. voice.

akadšinam (Ot. akagyinam), n. surety; ye —, to „stand“ (for a debt, „kaw“ as) surety.

akaka, n. crust of bread.

akañ, n. struggle; ši —, to struggle = ši mple and ple he, v.

akañe, n. a fruit of a tree.

akañetšo, pl. -tsei, n. the tree of it.

akañma, n. a bird of prey; the carcion kite; s. akpāna, th. s.

akañsī, n. struggling; vying.

akañšilo, n. struggler, vier.

akasā, n. a kind of pap made of corn, s. aflata.

akase, n. a kind of indigo; s. amati.

akataiwyia (Ot. fr.) kata, v. to cower, and awyia, n. sun; sun-cover, n. umbrella.

akatamanso (Ot. = „people“ or „towns-cover“), n. a very large umbrella, such as the chiefs of this country use, when settling a great palaver in the free air or when appearing in state.

ake, conj. (from the verb ke, to say, = people say; saying, לאמר) that; often only used like a colon or notes of quotation; for; because; as how; whether; than (see also take and tamō). Ot. se, se; Ad. kē, kǎ (Comp. also edšake).

ake aleeno, that perhaps, with neg., lest.

ake beni, that when; sometimes: as, how.

ake boni, as, how (commonly take boni).

ake-lo; whether; whether-or.

ake noni, that what; as, how.

akeši, conj. that; for; because.

ake — — hewo, and

akeši — — hewo; that-because...



- akekre, n. a ring or wreath of cloth, flowers etc., crown  
(στέφανος), comp. kakra, tako, maintšefai, n.  
akitafo, akitawifo, n. cactusplant, s. aklati.  
aklabatša, n. s. akrabatša; fence.  
aklati, akrati (Ot. akrati), n. cactus-plant; blofö-aklati,  
euphorbia.  
aklonta, n. fork of a tree; fork.  
aklontia and akontia, n. pin.  
aklonto, n. horn. Comp. koñ; aklonto seems to indicate  
more the curved form of horns (as those of rams);  
for which are to be compared words like: koklo, kutru-  
ku; kokrolon'lo etc. and roots of other languages, as:  
קר (קרן, horn); כר, גל; κέρας; cornu, genu; circus;  
carcer; circle, Kerfer; corner; horn; Kugel, Regel etc. etc.  
akluku, akuku, n. a kind of braid of hair.  
akō, n. parrot (the blue one).  
akō or ako, n. a swelling of the eyelid.  
akoble, europ. word, n. copper.  
Akoi, n. pr. of males.  
akoklo, n. a small kind of shells.  
akoko, n. Guinea-corn. Ad. th. s.  
akokobesā, n. (Ot.) a kind of spiced bark; Pr. 163.  
akokos, europ. word, n. cocoa-nut.  
akokos-tšo, pl. -tšei, n. cocoanut-tree.  
akokosu, n. Ot. = wonu, n. fowl-soup; used in proverbs.  
akomfode (Ot. lit. soothsayers property), n. a company of  
a quarter of Osu (comp. asafo and akutšo).  
akono, (Ot.) desire; adj. or adv. ye akono, to be desirable;  
comp. ba tšine.  
akonta (Ot. th. s.) perhaps europ. word; n. account (but  
comp. nta and kō); bu —, v. to make an account, reckon.  
akontabū, n. account; reckoning.  
akontabulo, n. reckoner; cassier.  
akotiá, n. short person, dwarf; (Ot.) adj. short.  
Akotiá, pr. n. of a fetish in Osu.  
akotoa, n. keg, powder-keg. Ot. th. s.  
akotoklo, n. a wooden fork to bear up the thatch.  
akotoku, n. fist?  
akotontših, n. prepared crab.  
akpá, n. a trap for beasts; a small scaffolding before houses  
to dry things on (comp. àgba and Ot. apá th. s.); a bridge.  
ákpa, adj. (shortened from ekpakpa, kpakpa, Ot. papa);  
good; f. i. gbomo ákpa, a good person; common, f. i.



abolo ákpa, common bread of the natives, not european (s. akpano); lele ákpa, a common vessel, not a steamer etc.; real; genuine etc. adv. = naakpa or pam, very much. akpā or apā, n. block, on which prisoners are fastened by an iron cramp about the wrist; bō m. k. akpā, to fasten s. b. on the block.

akpābō or apābō, n. fastening on the block.

akpābōlō or apābōlō, n. stock-master; jailor.

akpagāi or akpakaī, n. (Ot. apakañ) travelling basket; a long basket in which travellers are carried.

akpake (Ot. apakye), n. lameness (s. kpa), infirmity; a lame person; s. next word.

akpaketše, pl. tšemei, n. a lame, mamed or crippled person.

akpaki (Ot. apaki), n. a larger callabash for measuring things.

akpakpa, n. the papaw-fruit.

akpakpašō, pl. -tšei, n. the papaw-tree.

akpaku, n. honey-comb.

akpale, n. rafter (of a thatch).

akpanō (Ot. pāno), probably a portug. word, from the lat. panis, n. european bread; biscuit.

akpāna = akāñma and opete, n. the carrion kite, Уаšgeier.

akpāñma, n. = adufudé; excess; ye —, s. to eat to excess without paying for.

akpanmayeli, n. excess; spunging.

akpāñmayelō, n. spunger.

akpatramō, n. a large kind of spinning beans; comp. yō, n. abōbōi, n.

akpatša, n. an eatable root.

akpatuá, n. foolish person, see bulu, kolo, kwašía.

akpé, pl. akpei (numeral), n. thousand (Ot. apim); comp. kpe, to meet; mei akpé, 1000 men.

akpei ényo, two thousands. etc. etc.

akpetše, pl. -tšemei, n. possessor or leader of thousand.

akpetekplebi, n. a curious fruit of a tree or shrub growing in the plain or savanna only, used for fetish-business.

akpetekplebitšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree or shrub of it.

akpiti (Ot. apiti), n. unleavened bread.

akpitikpiti, n.

akplō (Ot. peaw), n. spear; lance; dū —, v. to spear; wo m. k. akplō, v. lit. to lift up the spear to one, to threaten him; wo akpoi, v. th. s.

akplōdūmō, n. spearing.

akplōwō, n. threatening.

akplōnō, n. s. akpanō.

akploto, n. a large kind of apes (comp. kploto, pig?)  
 akpo, n. order command, degree; wo —, to give an order;  
 wo akpoi, v. to threaten.

akpōnō, n. s. akpanō.

akpowo, n. order; ordering, commanding.

akpowolo, n. commander; lawgiver.

akpoiwo, n. threat.

akpokplonto, n. the land-tortoise; see hala.

akproke, n. a kind of vegetable.

(What is not found under akr- s. under akl.)

akrabatša, n. a fence or grove holy to a fetish.

akrati (Ot. akarāte), n. cactus.

akratu, n. a kind of beans.

akromiá, n. sling, swing; fō —, v. to sling.

akromiáfō, n. slinging.

akromiáfōlo, n. slinger.

akronti, n. a seafish.

Akron (Ot. nine, the ninth) pr. n. of the ninth son.

akrowa (Ot. th. s. from korow, town and ba, iittle, dim.  
 termination) village, plantation-village.

aku (Ot. eku) = adu, n. a kind of monkeys.

Akuete, pr. n. of the second of male twins; of a hill near  
 the Sai-mountain; see Akwete.

akuku = akluku, n. a kind of hair-braiding of the women.

akuntá, n. s. akontá.

akutšo (comp. ku, kuku, weku and tšo), pl. -tsei, n. tribe  
 (Stamm); quarter of a town; s. akwašon, mañ, asafo,  
 weku etc.

akutšonbii, n. plur. the members of an „akutšo“.

akutšon-onukpa, n. and

akutšonukpa, n. the elder of a tribe or quarter.

akutšontše, pl. -tšemei, n. th. s.

akutšontšemei, n. pl. = akutšonbii.

akútu, n. (Ot. th. s.) orange; adj. orangecoloured.

akututšo, pl. -tsei, n. orange-tree.

akwabo, n. loaf (of bread).

akwadu, n. Ot. th. s. banana.

akwadutšo, pl. -tsei, n. banana-tree.

akwamfonyo, -fo, pl. -foi, n. canoeman, rower; sailor.

akwamfoiatše, n. canoe-leader; captain.

Akwāmu, pr. n. of a tribe speaking the Otyi-language, their  
 land, situated at the river Volta about 50 miles from its  
 mouth, and their dialect.

Akwāmunyo, pl. -mumei, pr. n. Akwāmu-man; -people.

- akwašon, n. assemble of the whole town, tribe or nation, s. mǎn and ta, n.
- akweī, collect. n. ground-bean; a kind of beans growing under ground in a husk, like the groundnuts. Comp. kwē, to grow (Otyi: atwyē). Cooked they are called „aboboi“, n.
- Akwele, pr. n. of the first of female twins; s. Akwoko or Akuoko.
- Akwete, pr. n. of the first of male twins, and of one of two similar hills near the Šai-mountain. See Akuete.
- Akwoko, pr. n. of the second of female twins, s. Akwele.
- alágba, or
- alakpa, n. jest, joke; ke m. k. dše alakpa, to jest with s. b.
- alakpadšē, n. jesting, joking.
- alakpadšelo, n. jester.
- alali, n. interruption; wo alali, v. to interrupt, s. „dšedše“.
- alaliwō, n. interruption.
- alaliwolo, n. person interrupting.
- alañmáli, n. small lobster.
- àlanté, àlanté, àlonté, àtonté, (Ad. th. s.) cat; comp. áya, šiaqbōlo, dšramoa, dšanta, dšata; etc., epithets of the cat.
- alatá, n. hook; s. kpoñ; the latter more used in Osu, the former in Gā.
- Aláta, pr. n. of a quarter of Osu, where the people of the king live; s. Kinkāwe, Ašinteblohū.
- aladša, n. a long stick with a prick at the end, to move canoes; mǎ —, v. to move canoes with such a stick; inf.
- aladšamǎ, n. moving a canoe by a long stick.
- aleenō (s. le, to know) lit. „it is not known“, adv. perhaps; especially used to make a whole sentence doubtful, f. i. aleenō nì mei le fē baa, perhaps that not all the people will come. (Comp. ekole, kule); akē aleenō with follow. neg. voice, lest, lest perhaps, haply.
- Alema, n. pr. of males born after a brother or sister who died, see gbobalo, Owu, Ogbo etc.
- alemle, n. name of the season between the second rainy season (s. gbo, n.) and the harmatan (s. aharabata).
- aleñmle, n. a kind of thick honey.
- aleñmlebi, n. the bee-like insect producing it.
- aleñeñmē, n. trying to stand (of children), fr. ñmē aleñe, v.
- alō (fr. lō, to take up) and lō (Ot. ana, ana se), conj. or; „alo“ is only used when initiating a sentence, else always „lo“. Ekole-alo, either-or; f. i. Ekole midientše



- maba alo matsū mibofo, either I come or send my messenger. S. also dšio —, and dšio-dšio.
- alokpli, n. wo alokpli, inf. alokpliwo.
- alomté, s. alanté etc. cat.
- aloga, } n. hypocrite? see opasafo, osatofo.  
alodša, }
- aluguntugūn, and
- aluguntugū, n. an eatable fruit, called soursap by the Europeans at the Coast, as large as a child's-head.
- aluguntugūtšo, pl. -tšei, n. the soursap-tree.
- alule, n. unripe corn-ear (?).
- alului, n. a bird.
- Amā, and
- Amā, n. pr. of males and females.
- amá, n. pitch; lime; glue.
- amāte, n. asphalt („pitch-stone“).
- amadā, n. plantains.
- amadātšo, pl. -tšei, n. plantain-tree.
- amade, n.?
- amagā, perh. of europ. origin, n. image, idol (Ot. th. s.).
- amagātumu, n. idol-heap before towns, to take away „mu-su“, s. this.
- amale, n. lie (fr. male, to lie).
- amalemo, n. lying, irreg. infin. form of male; s. also malemo.
- amalelo, malelo, n. liar.
- amane, old. amande (Ot. amane), n. trouble, suffering; na —, v. to get into troubles.
- amanehülū, amanehūrū, amanehünū (Ot. th. s. from hū amane = Gā: na amane), n. trouble; suffering; affliction.
- amanehünūfo, n. (Ot. th. s.) sufferer, afflicted person.
- amanya, n. lint, pledget of lint.
- amanye aba! or: hā 'manyé aba! Let peace come! Salutation, especially used by Fetish-priests, speakers in public etc. Answ. manye ba! or: amanye ba! peace has come! See „omanye“ and Gā-Speeches.
- amañfo and amamfo, n. (Ot. th. s.) ruins, ruined houses or town. Etšō amamfō, v. it has become a ruin.
- amantaka, n. interruption; wo —, v. to interrupt, inf.
- amantakawō, n. interruption; comp. malañ, n.
- amāti, n. indigo, indigo-colour. See also akaši. Wo —, to colour with indigo.
- amātiwō, n. colouring with indigo.
- amātiwolo, n. dier (with indigo).



- amātšo, n. pitch-tree; tree of which bird-lime is extracted;  
a kind of shadow-or umbrella-tree.
- amāte, n. pitch-stone, i. e. asphalt.
- ambé, n. a kind of childrens play or dance similar to a  
cock-fight; ampe, amme, th. s.; tu —, v. to play it.
- ambetumo, n. the playing of it.
- ame, pron. def. 3. pers. pl. they; them; their; see § 34  
(Ad. subj. and possess. a. obj. me).
- amedei, n. s. abedei, n. a kind of shells.
- amflao or anflao, n. a beautiful bird of the size of a dove;  
said to indicate the hours with its call, therefore here  
called clock-bird.
- ametšrobi, amitšrobi, pl. -bii, date; Dattel.
- ametšrobiitšo, n. Dattelpalme; date-palm.
- amim (comp. the Ot. anim, face), n. unrighteousness,  
wrong; only used in the phrase: ye m. k. amim, v. to  
over-reach, to defraud, to cheat; ye hie, v. th. s.
- amimyeli, n. over-reaching; cheat, fraud.
- amimyelo, amimyelilo, n. cheater, defrauder.
- amlakunyo, amlekunyo, pl. -kui, n. probl. europ. word;  
sailor.
- amlebo, n. a water-frog.
- ampa, adv. (Ot.) well; s. odšogbā, dšogbā. ampa, adv. =  
leleñ, truly.
- amralo, amrado, amlalo (Ot. amrado), prob. a europ. word, n.  
Governor (but comp. also: mra, mla; law).
- Amrahia (Meeting-place, Ot.) n. pr. of a Gã-Village be-  
longing to Lā.
- amramo, n. cave.
- amrō, adv. soon, quickly;  
amrō nì, conj. as soon as.  
amrō pe nì, just as soon as.  
amrō non, adv. immediately (Ot. amonomara).
- amrōmrō, reduplication of the former, expressing the same,  
but with more emphasis.
- àmugúi, n. a kind of berries, growing on a tree, of red  
colour and shape like the raspberry, but in taste like a  
cherry and with stones or seed like them, therefore here  
called „cherry“.
- amugúitšo, pl. -tšei, n. the amugui-tree.
- amuma (about the diminutive term. ma s. Ot. ba, young  
one; Gã: bi, mi), n. a kind of blackberries.
- amumatšo, n. amuma-tree.

aňã, pl. aňãmei, n. wife; only used with the init. augm. „a“ in an address (vocat. case), if without possess. pronoun. Comp. ñã; see also awu, anyemi; ata, awo.

anai, n. west; comp. yitengbe; th. s., bokã or nãdšiaši, east; nšongbe, south; koyigbe, kogbe, north.

anaigbe, n. west-way; west-ward.

anaiwyei, n. lit. western pepper; a kind of black pepper used for medicine, s. wyei, n.

Anaň (Ot. four, the fourth), n. pr. of the fourth son.

ananaňsabi or collectively -bii, n. a kind of berries.

ananaňsabitšo, n. their tree or shrub.

anani, Ad. n.

Anaňkaňñmeona, n. pr. of a Village.

anansé, anananse, n. a kind of flax prepared from a wild kind of the pine-apple-or ananas-plant.

ananu (Ot. ananse), n. spider. This animal is the subject of many superstitions; f. i. that it has a bad influence upon children sleeping in the same room; it plays moreover a principal roll in their fables in which the acting personages are mostly animals, whence these fables are called in Otyi spiderstories (anansesem). It is represented as speaking through the nose (as also the devil and other demons are) and its hopping walk etc. is correctly imitated by voice and gestures of the relater.

ananukpã, n. spider-thread; cobweb; s. also: lašinyanyelã, n.

ananukomi, n. spider-bread; a blue berry growing at a low shrub and resembling in taste, shape and colour the black-berry (of brambles).

ananukomitšo, n. the shrub of it.

anawyei, n. a kind of blackpepper, s. wyei and gbowyei. It is used for medicine; s. anaiwyai, n.

anawyeitšo, n. shrub of it.

ani, interr. part. at the head of questions (not); lat. ne; s. § 43.

aninanse, s. ananse, n.

andele, n. a fine flat sea-fish.

Aňē, n. epithet of God (from ñē, Adn. v. to be).

anflao, s. amflao.

ani, interrog. particle initiating questions, s. § 43 and comp. aso; nto: ló, be etc.

anibao (Ot. th. s. face-trouble?), n. laziness; fe —, to be lazy.

anihaolo, n. lazy person; s. hedšö, hedšölo.

anim, n. Otyi = face; s. anum-, amim and hie.

aṅlěnlě, n. a kind of milk-thistle, Mary's thistle.

Aṅla, stle Aṅwālā, pr. n. of the tribe, language and land of the Slave-Coast.

aṅlese, n. common (larger) canoe, s. abima; aḥṅese and aḥṅkese, n. th. s.

aṅmadā, n. a kind of berries.

aṅmadātšo, n. shrub of them.

aṅmaṅma, n. a kind of fruits of red colour and as large as a dove's egg, being eatable.

aṅmaṅmatšo, n. shrub of it.

aṅmenme, n. a kind of sea shells.

aṅkwa (Otyi), n. truth, f. i. aṅkwa wiemo, a true word; interj. truly! see: leleṅ! yeṅ! amalee!

aṅkwafo, -fonyo; pl. -foi (Ot.), n. a true, faithful person; gbomo —, a faithful man.

aṅkwale (Ot. aṅkware), n. truth, faithfulness; ye —, v. to be faithful.

aṅkwaṅ! = aṅkwa ni! it is true!

aṅkwaleyeli, aṅkwayeli, n. faithfulness.

aṅkwayelo, n. a faithful person.

aṅwatere or watere, n. the water-melon.

aṅsám, n. Guinea-fowl. Ot. th. s.

aṅsoī, collect. n. brain, brains.

aṅtele, s. aṅdele, n. a sea-fish.

aṅtruma, n. a kind of birds.

aṅtšě, n. a play or game with small sticks.

Anum (Ot.; five, the fifth), n. pr. of the fifth son.

anumnyám (Ot. anuonyam), n. glory; grace (comp. ani anim, Ot. eye, face and nyam, Ot. and Gā, glory, beauty); wo m. k. anumnyam, to glorify, to honour s. b.; to be gracious to s. b., wo m. k. hīe nyam, th. s. also kpā anumnyam. Comp. הַסֵּד and כְּבוֹד, χάρις, gracia.

anumnyámwo, n. glorification; favour, grace.

anumnyám-gbomo, n. a glorious person, a person who is graceful or gracious.

anununsá, n. a kind of large red ants feeding on sweet things, see also gbese.

anyansé, s. anansé; and aninanse, n. a kind of flax.

anyemi, pl. anyemimei, n. brother, sister (Geschwister), only used with the init. augm. „a“ in an address without possess. pronoun, s. „nyemi“ and comp. „aṅā, awu“ etc.

anyenyéli, n. an eatable kind of fruit or berries.

anyenyelitšo, n. shrub of it.



ao! hao! interj. woe! also used to express amazement (comp. ao, awo, mother).

ao, s. awo, n. mamma, mother (vocat. case).

Aonla, n. pr. = Añla, country, language and people of the slave-coast.

aonme, s. awonme, n. a kind of nuts.

apá, 'pa, n. hire; Ot. th. s.; bō —, to hire; ye apa, to do hire-work.

apābō, n. hiring.

apabolo, n. a-person who hires.

apabonii, n. pl. wages for hire.

apafonyo, apafo, pl. -foi, n. hireling; hired person.

apapam, apabohō (Ot. from papa, popa hō, to wipe one's self), n. towel. See also papam and hañkle.

apayeli, n. hire-work; s. ye apa; stipulation, condition.

apayelo, n. hired person, s. apafonyo.

apayelilo, n. th. s.

apasa, n. (perhaps of Otyi-origin, from pasa, v. to commit falsehood, be false, lie) falsehood, lie; comp. amale, n. a similar form with the same signification.

apasafō and opasafō, n. a false person, liar, hypocrite; see osatōfo.)

aputupata (= afutufata), old pronunciation, still in use, esp. in Teši and by old people; n. bat.

asá (sa, to prepare), Ot. th. s., n. hall; central room of a house, when shut; when open: kpatā. Eye asā le nō, he is in the hall.

asa, asañ, asañ hū, conj. and adv. again, afterwards, once more (comp. the iterative auxiliary sa, to repeat, the Adñ. v. kpa; the Ot. verb sañ, and the adv. ekoñ). Tšutšu le eke ake: Eyeñ; asa eke ake: Ebeñ; at first he said: It is so, then he said (again): It is not so.

Asabi, n. pr. of a Niño-Village.

asabla, n. distemper of children.

asafo, n. Otyi, company; division of an army; mass of men; asafo yū, a large multitude of people, toi asafo, a flock of sheep or goats.

asafobii, pl. n. men of a company.

asafotše, asafoatše, asafiatše, n. leader of a company or companies, headman; officer, captain.

asafiatšenukpa, n. headleader; general, chief-captain.

asafokañ, Ot., n. head of an army, van, vanguard.

asafoku, n. part of a company, division; herd, flock.

asafonyo, pl. asafobii, n. member of a company; comrad.



asāgbā, n. a kind of wasps; s. adšanali, n.

asamañ, n. Ot. samañ, ghost; asamañ, hades; s. sisa and gbohīadše.

asamanukpa (asamañ, Ot. hades; ghost, specter). n. chimpanse, living on the islands of the river Volta, where the „sisai“ or ghosts are said to have their towns (s. gbohīadše, hades), whence the name: headghost. Comp. adadekramā.

ašana, n. a kind of food prepared from a kind of wheat, ĩma, and country-beer.

asāne, pl. -nei (old: asande), n. boil, sore, ulcer, abscess.

asañma, n. a large kind of blue wasps.

asañmatšu, n. their nest.

asanokwa! int. truly!

asayere, n. a dance of the women, when the men are gone to war.

asēglēmtete, n. and

asekplemtete, n. a plant with an eatable fruit.

asēkreme, n. a kind of berries.

asekremetšo, n. their shrub.

asemsro, n. Ot. curious story, strange matter, — palawer; hint, information.

asera, asra, n. snuff.

asese, n. Ot. th. s., small hut made of branches, in war or other exigences.

asetao, n. a kind of beads or coralls.

asipatre, n. shoe; see aspatre.

asisā, n. civet; s. kañkañ.

aso, initial interrogative particle, s. § 43 (comp. ani, nto):  
Aso mibe neke hegbe ne? Should I not have this liberty? Expected answer: Yes! I have it.

aso, n. cart, playing card; fe —, to play at —.

asofelo, n. player at cards.

asofemo, n. playing at carts.

asoi, n. razor.

asoso, n. tinder; punk.

asoso, n. (Kindesblase), dfa —, die Blase sprengen.

asoyi (?), s. asoi.

aspatre, Ot. th. s., very probably a europ. word, n. shoe, boot; s. tokotai.

aspatrekpelo, n. shoemaker.

aspatrekpē, n. shoemaking.

aspatrewolo, pl. -wodši, n. shoe-leather.

asra, n. (Ot. th. s.) snuff; fū —, to snuff.

asra, n. a kind of fever, said to be the consequence of poisoning, also called

asratutruī, n. th. s. (Comp. atruidī, atridī.)

asrafū, n. snuffing.

asrafūlo, n. snufftaker.

asratō (Ot. asratoa), n. snuff-box.

asrafonyo, pl. -foi, n. soldier (comp. sra, to watch; and nsra, camp). Ot. osrani, pl. asrafo.

Asrēma, n. pr. of a Village.

asu, n. (Ot. comp. nsu, water) a kind of religious washing or baptism, connected with feasting, generally after a recovery from a sickness; bō asu, n. to perform this ceremony; Ot. th. s.

asubō, n. the performance of this ceremony.

ašāmañ, s. „sisā“ and „gbohīadše“, n.

Ašante, s. Ašinte.

Aši, n. pr. of males and females.

ašifo, n. (an obscene word) whore; whore-monger; see adfamañ.

aši, n. west s. anai and yiteṅbe; Adñ. wosi, n.

ašigbe, n. westward.

ašinaw, ašinaō, n. a kind of beads.

ašiñ, europ. word, n. vinegar; Ɔffig.

Ašinte, n. pr. Asanti.

Ašinteblohūñ, Ašintebrūm, -bloñ, n. pr. (Ašanti-Street) of a quarter in Osu.

Ašintényo, pl. Ašintémei, n. Asantiman, Asanti-people.

ašitū, n. stupidity; fe —, to be stupid.

ašitufo, n. a stupid person.

ašitufemo; n. stupid behaviour.

Ašiye or Ašiyie (Ot. = asiye), n. pr. of a village („Well-built“, „welsituated“; „Wohlgelegen“).

Ašoñ (Ot. asoñ, seven), n. pr. of the seventh son or daughter.

Ašoñmañ, n. pr. of a village (Ashongs town), also called Tilamiñ.

(Words beginning with ašu — see under af —.)

Ata, Ot. n. pr. of twins (a twin, s. nta; and comp. hādši; Akuete, Akwele, Akwete and Akwoko).

ata, pl. atamei, n. Papa, father; address to married men in general, but only used in the vocative case, initiating a sentence and without possessive pronoun; in all other cases „tše“ is used; f. i. Ata, ba bie! Father, come hither! — Mítše, ba bie, my father come hither! See also „awo“; and „tšatše“ in Adāñme.

Ataboniaye, n. pr. of a village.

atade, atale (Ot. atade), n. european dress; wo —, to put on or wear dress (see mama, bu mama); dšie —, to undress.

atadebii, pl. n. the little ornamental things belonging to dress and dressing espec. of women; f. i. comb, sweet odours, brushes etc.

atadedšiemō, n. undressing.

atadewō, n. dressing, wearing of (europ.) dress.

atānme, n. (s. adānme), adānut; a kind of sweet oily nuts, tiger-nut? of which the, here so called, „elephant's-milk“ is prepared.

atatu, n. firmament; single cloud; atatu ewo, the firmament is covered, cloudy; see also oblotu and omukuñ, omlugu, n. afua, n.

atatuwō, n. cloudiness.

ateke, adj. short = teketeke.

atēñ, n. (Otyi?) in the phrase bu atēñ, to judge, to decide, pass sentence. But compare the Gã-word: te, middle; teñ; atēñ, their middle, bu atēñ, to decide (between them?); ye atēñ, to judge; yi —, and yiyi —, th. s.; also Ot.

atēñ, n. s. te, middle; atēñ, in their midst.

atēñbu, atēñbu, n. judgement, decision. Comp. kodšo.

atēñbuhe, n. place of judgement.

atēñbulō, n. judge.

atēñbusa, -buasa, n. judgement-hall.

atēñyeli, n. judgement, decision.

atēñyelihe, n. place of judgement.

atēñyelō, -yelilō, n. judge.

atēñyilō, n. judge.

atēñyimō, n. judgement.

atfele (Ot. ntwere), n. stairs of wood, ladder comp. atrakpe.

atfere, n. fist; bō —, to make a fist; comp. kōkō and bō kōkō; mǎ —, v. to strike with the fist (Ot. bō —, v. th. s.)

ati, n. a large kind of seafish, mermaid (?), dolfin (?).

atī, n. a kind of peas growing on a shrub; chickenbeans.

atīšo, n. the shrub of them.

atīa, n. a kind of apples with a nut at their end, which, if roasted, is eatable and tastes like walnut. The apples are in form and taste very similar to some kind of european apples; cashew-nut. There are two kinds: mei-didši-atīa and blofō-atīa.

atīatšo, n. the tree of them; cashew-nut-tree.



- atibi, n. a country hoe.
- atidī, atiridī, Ot. th. s., n. s. atridi.
- atifo, n. colour, paint; wo —, to paint; to colour; to die.
- atifowo, n. colouring, painting.
- atifowolo, n. painter, dier.
- ato, n. ladle (here generally carved of soft wood).
- atō, n. a small bird.
- atō, n. a kind of mice.
- atómo, n. sweet potatoes; batatas; also used of vagabond persons; s. sidšelo, n. perhaps on account of the weedy nature of the batatas.
- atrakpe, n. (Ot. ntraboa) step, steps, stairs (if made of stone; comp. „staffel“ and „stiege“ in southern Germany); comp. also atfele.
- atridi or atruidi (comp. atiridī, Ot. lit. the eating or aching of the head, head-ache), n. fever.
- atšānali or adšanali, n. a kind of wasps. See asāgbā.
- atšanalitsu, n. their nest.
- atše, n. a kind of fang-net, used in smaller brooks for fishing.
- atšentšēn, s. adš., n. unripe palmtree a kind of crocodiles.
- atšikidōdoi, n. (perhaps natural sound imitating the voice of the bird named) a water bird, white and black speckled, with large bills.
- atšoke, n. a lame or halting person. Comp. tšo, v. to halt; and otšolo, tšolo, n. th. s.
- atšua, n. scar, cicatrice.
- atū, n. or adv. (Otyi?) used in the phrase: here m. k. atū, to embrace one, to receive one joyfully (ñō yi'šo fō m. k. kue nō, v. th. s.); lo —, s. th. s.
- atūheremo, n. embracement.
- atūlomo, n. th. s.
- atūa, n. revolt; tšē —, to revolt, to rebel.
- atūatšēmo, n. rebellion, revolt, revolution.
- atūatšelo, n. rebel, revolter.
- atui, = atī, n. a large kind of sea-fish, dolphin. (Pronunciation of the Teši-people.)
- atófo, and
- atufu, n. the pillow worn by women on the back, where they carry children on; ši-atufu, to put on this pillow; comp. ši otofo, v.
- atufuši, n. wearing of this pillow or putting it on.
- atule, n. (Fanti dial. of the Otyi) blossom of country-wheat (ñma).



atunkpā (Ot. atumpan), n. square bottles, gin-bottles, used at this coast; s. abodiamo.

au! int. s. ao, hao!

ayo = abo, n. field, garden.

awále, n. spoon.

awisā, ayisā, n. (Ot. perh. = awuisā, left by death), orphan.

awie, n. a kind of sea-fish.

awo, n. (Ot. from wo, to bear), pl. awomei; mother, mama; only used vocatively and without possess. pronoun, but in address to any married woman of middle age. See nye; ata; ni; na etc.

awoba, ahoba (Ot.), n. bondman, bondwoman, people serving some body for a sum of money, which their owners, parents or they themselves owe.

awoši, awofi, s. ahofi.

awofibo, s. ahofibo.

awui (Ot.), n. murder (s. wu in Otyi); ye awui, n. to murder, hurt, wound; comp. gbe; pila.

awuisā, n. (s. awui, death, and sā, to be done in Otyi; comp. also awisā) orphan.

awuiyeli, n. murder; wounding.

awuiyelo (Ot. awudifo), n. murderer; kolo —, a beast of prey; loflō —, a bird of prey.

awulewule or awilewile, n. a bird (so called from its call).

awuñā (comp. wu and ñā, n.??), n. jealousy; ye —, to be jealous, envious; ke m. k. ye —, to be jealous of s. b.

awuñāyeli, n. jealousy; envy.

awuñāyelilo, -yelo, n. a jealous or envious person.

awyere, n. Ot. (= „mī“ in Ga. S. this) chest.

awyereho (Ot. from wyere ho), n. sadness, grief; fetogrieve; s. do; wyere ho he, v. to be grieved; awyereho ehā m. k., th. s.

aya, n. cat; s. alante etc. Aya is seldom used.

ayawa, n. (Ot. ayowa) brass.

áye! int. (s. ye, v.) be it! let it! all right! laß gut sein!

aye (Ot. ayeñ and baifo), n. hag, witch; sorcerer. It is said that these people are able, to burn like a torch at night-time and to do many other curious things; ye m. k. aye, v. to bewitch s. b.

ayekpemo, n. the shining of a witch.

ayeyeli, n. bewitching.

ayefare (Ot. fr. fa ye or yire, to take away a wife), n. adultery of men; punishment or fine for adultery.

ayeforo, ayemforo, ayeñforo (Ot. ye foro = yere —, new wife), n. bride. See siyire, th. s., before the wedding; ayeforo used at the wedding.

ayemforoba, n. bride-leaf, a plant used for wreaths.

ayemforokpemō (s. kpe), n. wedding.

ayemforowu (s. wu and awu), n. bridegroom.

Ayigbé, pr. n. of the so-called Krepe-or Eipe-people, their land in the east and west of the river Volta and their language. They call themselves Ewe and their language Wégbe; s. gbe and Adāñme.

Ayigbenyo, pl. Ayigbemei, pr. n. Ayigbe-man; -people.

ayilō (Ot. hyirow), n. white clay used for white-washing etc.; ye ayilō, to be justified; s. this verb.

Ayere, n. pr. of women.

ayirebii, coll. n. a kind of berries.

## B.

Ba, v. imprt. s. bá, inf. bā, to come (Ot. th. s. Ad. ma, Ay. fa), used very extensively, also of things, f. i. able eba, corn has come, grown or ripened; niyenii ba, food came; fāleeba, the river is swollen; neke nu ne baā, this water is spring-water; kakla le na ba, the knife is sharp. Sometimes it is transitively used, f. i. šikpoñ eba nii, the earth has produced food; ba m. k., to make s. b. come, ba n. k., to make something come; to bring; but generally the auxiliary v. ke or nō is connected with it to make it transit.; ke n. k. ba, to bring s. th. Peculiar sentences connected with it are: „Miyá maba!“ „I will go (and come again)!“ or „May I go and come (soon)“. Answer: Yā ba! Go and come! also used as a parting salutation „Miyá ba!“ „I am going!“ „Good by!“ Answer: „Ya ba dšogba!“ „Go (and) come well!“ Ya-ba, v. to go to and fro; „ēya ēba ēya ēba,“ he is going to and fro; a peculiar use of it is: „eba momo eto, as he had ordered it to come. Still more extensive is its use as an auxiliary verb to express various relations of direction, place, time and manner. It is as in Otyi and Ad. the auxiliary of the future tense pos., and in Gā, besides that, of the pot. mood pos., but in both cases the „b“ is changed into wa or mostly lost. About the other uses of it see § 28 and the tables.

ba, v. imprt. bá; inf. bā, prs. n. balō; to beg, to petition (perhaps only a modification of the former v.); s. kpa fai and sisē,

ba, n. leaf; vegetable; dšie bai, to produce leaves.

bā, n. comming; advent.

bā, n. the largest kind of crocodiles, of blackish colour and unwieldy form; comp. adšentšen and mampam, n.

bā, n. a figure on playing-cards.

bā, pl. form, inf. and impert. sing. pos. bāmō, v. to cut, to lance; amebāmō klante, they stroke with the sword. Bāmō neke tšo ne hewō, cut some off round about this stick. Comp. fo; to; gbu.

ba dšen, v. to behave. See dše, dšen and dšenbā.

ba he ši, v. reflex. to humble one's self. S. ba ši and hešiba.

ba mli, bañ, v. to come to pass, to be fulfilled, to come in (Ot. bam).

ba ši, v. lit. to come down; to incline; to be humble, to be lowly; s. also hie ba ši, th. s.; v. tr. to humble, mibale ši, I humbled him; but generally: ke m. k. ba ši, v. to humble one; s. šiba.

ba tšine, v. to produce desire; see tšine, palate; lo ba mi-tšine, meat comes to my taste, I have a desire after meat. Comp. dše tšine and akonō; hie kō etc.

ba yi, v. tr. to spare, to save; to care for, to be attentive to some body or some thing. Eba eyi, he spared him.

baba, n. water; only used in childrens language; s. nu.

baba, n. a kind of leprosy or sickness of the skin; s. adša-to, kpiti etc.

baba, redupl. of ba, to come.

babao, adj. and adv. much, plenty, many (but without plur. form). Babao nì mīke le babao nì mife dši no, as much as I said, as much I did also. S. pī, pii (Ot. bebrē).

baduruntšo, n. mortar for pounding „fufui“, s. this; fufui-tšo, th. s. Ot. wōduru.

baduruñšomlibi, n. the pounder, s. fufuitšomlibi.

bafolo, n. (fr. fo ba, to cut leaves), leafcutter, despisably used: poor fellow, hungry fellow.

bakpalō, n. th. s.

bage, n. (dan.) waiter.

bai, inf. mō, to enlarge, extent, = goi, v.

bala, pl. balabii (scarcely used in the sing.) locusts, which sometimes destroy the plants along the coast. Comp. agā, gōgōnigōgō. Ad. th. s.

balō, n. comer; petitioner (beggar? s. sisēlo); irreg. imperative of ba, v. = nyebaa, come ye.

bam, adv. and



bambambam, adv. very probable a natural sound imitating strokes; f. i. eyile bambambam, he beat him bambambam; then: vehemently, hastily.

bami, n. cakes or bread of cassada.

bañ, n. kind; character; see „su ke bañ“ and subañ.

bañ n. k. na, v. to hem s. th. in with a ribbon; s. kante na, v.

bañkũ, n. a kind of pap, made of wheat (ñma).

basabasa, adv. and n. (Ot. the s.) hubbub; disorder; disorderly; fe —, to be in a bustle; s. bisibasã etc.

base, n. dan. jailor.

batafo, n. wild hog. (Ot. th. s.).

batarã, n. cutter, boat with one mast.

bayã, = lekete, adj. and adv. wide, broad; -ly.

bayare, bayere, n. lit. leaf-yams, an inferior kind of yams.

bayelo, n. leafeater, a kind of beautiful antelopes as large as a roe, with regular white lines on their back, of a reddish colour.

bayisã, n. a plant („orphans' plant“) = gbekẽ-bii-amadã, n. senna?

be, n. to be boiled, done, hot enough (of iron); to be ripe (ironically used of men).

bẽ, v. to quarrel, strife, dispute; inf. bẽ; prs. n. belo; eke-mi be, he quarrelled with me; ebẽ ehãame ahũ, he disputed for them a long time.

be, n. time. About the pronominal and adverbial use of this word see the following words and Gr. § 33, 34.

bẽ, bẽi, n. quarrel, strife, dispute; Ad. pei.

be, v., inf. bẽ, to pinch, to squeeze, to cramp, to bite (of ants etc.); to fasten between two sticks (building exp.); used of the face etc. of old men: ehie ebe, his face is contracted, mida ebe, my mouth is contracted by age; be gũ-gõ — wie, to speak through the nose. Comp. abele, tongs.

'be, s. abe, n. proverb.

be, irreg. neg. voice of ye, v. to be somewhere, to have etc. defective v. to be absent, to have not (or nothing), to be untrue; to want; interrog. part. at the end of questions = is it not, f. i. Osumomi, be? Thou lovest me, is it not? also used in the beginning, f. i. Be, eke? Is he not long (grown)? About õ at the end s. § 17. A. th. s. with be, v.

bẽ, inf. bẽmo, prs. n. bẽlo, v. to sweep.

bẽ, m. k. hĩnmeii, to beckon to s. b. with the eyes,



- be moko wo mli, double v. to have prejudice against s. b.  
 be mli, neg. of ye mli, v. to be untrue, s. be and ye.  
 bēbe, n. (redupl. of be, time) long time; adverbially used:  
 ke-dše blema bēbe, from old times already; nye se  
 bēbe, already some days ago etc.  
 bedē, bedebēde, adj. weak; fe —, to be weak. S. bodo-  
 bōdo.  
 Bedekpo, n. pr. (Ad. „hyen-hill“) of a village.  
 bedeo, n. a basket made of palm-leaves.  
 beglo, n. coopers work, -trade.  
 beglofonyo, pl. -foi, n. cooper.  
 bēi, n. strife, s. bē; Ad. pei.  
 bele or be le (be, time and le def. art.), conj. then, con-  
 sequently, therefore; adv. consequently. Comp. no le,  
 keke le, le le, ene, agbene etc.  
 belekē, be le kē, conj. then-still; then.  
 bele, bele ši, v. to run, to creep (of plants, as gourds etc.).  
 belo, n. quarrelsome person; disputant; enemy.  
 bēlo, n. sweeper (comp. also blo).  
 bem (Ot. th. s.), n. right; satisfaction; adverbially used:  
 bu m. k. bem, to justify s. b.; hã bem, v. give satis-  
 faction; ye bem, v. to be in the right, to be just (s. dša);  
 comp. bu atēn, bu fo, ye fo etc.  
 bembū, n. justification, acquittance before judgement.  
 bembulo, n. justificator.  
 bemhāmo, n. satisfaction, giving of satisfaction.  
 bemyeli, n. justice, right; s. also ye ayilo, v.  
 bemyelo, n. justified person.  
 bēmo, n. sweeping.  
 bene, be ne (s. bele), conj. then (lit. this time), there-  
 fore; adv. consequently; this time, now, perhaps etc.  
 Comp. agbene. Ad. th. s.  
 beni, pron. and conj. (be ni) when. Ad. th. s. Generally  
 this word is followed by the pron. le at the end of the  
 sentence it initiates; -s. § 34 and comp. moni, noni heni,  
 boni, koni. Sometimes it is used = boni, how and noni  
 what; f. i. beni yō dši no, so it is (lit. how it is, it is)!  
 beni mike ne, this is what or how I said.  
 beni afe ni, conj. sentence, that, therefore that.  
 beñ, v. s. be mli and ye mli.  
 beñke (Ot. beñ), v. to approach; to be or come near.  
 beñkemo, n. coming near, nearness; neighbourhood.  
 bentuá (Ot. th. s.), n. calabash used as a clyster-pipe.  
 beo, n. an animal with a very hard skin, resembling a hog.

beste, beste, dan. n. brush.

bi, n. child; young one; little one; member of a community etc., diminutive, plur. and collective termination etc. S. Gr. § 23, 48. Sometimes, if a mere termination, it becomes mi, s. nyemi, ñulami, gōgomi etc. (S. Ot. ba, ma, wa, a and Ayigbé vi, th. s.)

bi, v. inf. bimo, imprt. sing. bi, prs. n. bilo, to ask, to question, to demand; to salute or have s. b. saluted; f. i. mībiame, I salute them, said to persons sent to s. b. Comp. the Aku, Ayigbe and Otyi.

bi m. k. na n. k., v. to ask something from some body (lit. to ask the mouth of s. b., as in Hebrew).

bi ši, v. to ask after or for.

biāne (s. bie), adv. immediately, in this moment, just now; dsee — not just now.

biānebiāne, adv. th. s. but strengthened.

bialo, n. guest, wedding-guest; friend; dsee m. k. —, v. to befriend s. b.

bibiō (s. bi), adj. and adv., pl. bibii (Ad. bōboio), small, little; by old people pronounced: fifio. The plur. is sometimes reduplicated: bibii-bibii, very little (things or persons). See also fiō.

bie, n. and adv. this place; here, hither; bie ke bie, here and there.

biegbe, n. and adv. this way; here, hither.

bienye, pl. -nyemei, n. fellow-wife (used by the different wives of one husband).

biianye, pl. -nyemei, n. lit. childrens mother; mother, a woman who has children, female parent. Also used of animals. See nye. Also used by husbands = ñã, n.

biiatše, pl. -tšemei, n. childrens-father, a man who has children, male parent; also used = wu, n. husband.

biglo, n. europ. word; trumpet (bugle?).

bilo, n. questioner, enquirer.

bimo, n. question, enquiry; salutation.

binu, pl. -bihi, n. son.

bisa, n. child's-bed, bed of a child.

bisatšo, = gbekēsātšo, n. cradle.

biti or piti, n. fainting, to —, to faint, pr. 16 (Otyi).

bitribi, n.

biyo, pl. biyei, n. daughter.

bla, v., inf. blamo, to come again into the world, be born once more (the natives have the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul); to be or behave

- in the world (comp. ba dšen, th. s.); — m. k. to attach one's self to s. b. -tšu, to bind up the lattices on the thatches (comp. wo tšu); to roll one's self up like a snake.
- bla, n. behaviour; character of a person. S. su, dšenba and bañ, n.
- blabla, adj. violent, fierce.
- blaiblai, n. consumptive person.
- blage, or
- blake, perh. dan. n. tub.
- blakpayō, n. whore; wench. S. adfamañ. (Perh. Gblagbayo, n. woman from Gblagba, an evil reported Ayigbe-Town, near Mlamfi, on the westside of the Volta).
- blamo, n. being born again into the world; binding up of lattices in house-thatching etc. s. bla, v.
- blamonii, n. lattices, lattice-work; s. bla, v.
- ble, v. to lie = kã.
- ble, v. to lay across; to ceil; -tšu, — a room.
- ble-no, v. to lay or stretch s. b. upon s. th., ble m. k. tšo no, v. to crucify; s. noblomo.
- ble ši, v. to lie down, to lie (of snakes etc.).
- ble, n. pipe; kpã ble, to whistle, pipe; nu —, to smoke a pipe; flute; any instrument of this kind.
- bleble, adj. loquacious = gobigobi, adj.
- blebo mlebo, n. (europ. Ot. berabo) liver.
- blegi, n. dan. ink.; -to, n. ink-stand.
- blekpālo, n. piper.
- blekpāmo, n. piping.
- blema, n. old time, ancient time; adv. long ago.
- blemabii, pl. n., the ancients.
- blemanyō, n. sing. of the former; an ancient person.
- blemanō, n. pl. -nii, something of ancient time.
- blemasāne, n. history or matter of ancient times.
- blematšemei, pl. n. ancient fathers, forefathers; patriarchs; ancestors.
- blemo, n. laying, stretching, crossing; ceiling; s. noblomo.
- blemoťšo, n. a kind of cross; stick used for ceiling.
- bleo, n. palm-branches.
- bleō, adj. and adv. (Ot. breō) soft, slow, mild, peaceful, softly, slowly, mildly, peacefully. Answer to the salutation to people who come from some place: „Heniodše?“ (lit. „Where thou comest from?“ sc. how is it there?) „Bleō!“ „peaceful!“
- bleōbleō, bleble, adj. and adv. redupl. and strengthening of the former.



bleofemo, n. slow action; mild behaviour; meekness.

blīblī, s. brībrī.

blikā, n. a kind of poisonous serpents about 5 — 6 feet long; which are said to poison men and animals not only by their bit, but especially by emitting their venom at them.

blinyañ, n. dan. lead-pencil.

blo, v. (a kind of plural or intensive-form of bo, to cry; but also used independently) to cry; to make a noise; to quarrel. Inf. bloṃo.

blo, n. (perh. = belo, s. be, to sweep) broom (Ot. prai).

blo (Ot. brō), radical word for every thing „european“.

It is said that it is = abrow Ot. or „blefo“, th. s. Adñ., corn, maize, because when the first Europeans came to the coast, the women were just grinding corn and said:

These men are as white as corn, whence the name.

blo, Ad. n. way = gbe; comp. blohū.

bloblo, adj. thin, lean, lank; comp. legelege and tīatīa.

bloblo, adj. sweet, agreeable; s. dokodoko and ñō, v.

bloblo, conj. much less.

blofo, n. any thing european; n. coll. the Europeans; the whole european state and life at the coast.

blofo-aklati, n. an euphorbia-plant.

blofomeiabii, pl. n. mulattoes with european fathers.

blofoñme, n. europ. nut, pine-apple.

blofonyo, pl. -fomei, n. European; white man in general (Ot. obroni).

blofosa, n. europ. bed; mattress; a string of beads.

blofosane, n. europ. matter, palaver, story; relation etc.

blofošoto, n. europ. pepper; a kind of red pepper of the colour and form of cherries.

blofowiemo, n. european language, any — —.

blohū, n. street of towns and villages, generally shaded by shadow-trees; Ot. brohū, n.

blohūñšo, pl. -tsei, n. street-tree; shadow-tree; generally a wild fig-tree.

blolo, n. a quarrelsome person, s. blo and belo, n.

blolo, adj. and adv. sick, sickly; eye —, he is or looks sickly.

bloši, th. s.

bloṃo, n. cry, crying; noise; quarrel.

blonya, bronya, n. new year; ye —, to celebrate it.

bloťšo, n. broomstick.

blū, n. engl. blue, wash-blue, adj. blue.



blublu, adj. and adv. all; blublu kwa, altogether.

blùkú, n. (europ. word?) trousers.

bo (Ad. mo, Ot. wo), pron. independent form of the pers. pron. sec. pers. sing., thou (seldom thee); comp. o.

bo, v. to cry; inf. bō; a kind of subj. plural-form is blo, v. th. s., but this latter is mostly independently used; bo dšaidšai, v. (s. Ot. gyai) to cry: silence, to command silence; bo m. k., to call out for s. b.; bo wa, to cry loud or hard.

bō, n. cry.

bo toi, v. (toi = ear) to listen, to hearken, to obey; inf. toibō.

bo, n. cover, over-cloth; cloak.

bo, adj. fine (of flower), tender.

bō, adj. and adv. (the pron. is singing), tender, soft, mild (s. bleō, diō, kpō); mildly, softly etc.

bo, n.? used in the phrase: he bō bo, v. to mix ones self up with a palawer; mihe mibo mibo, I mix myself in a thing.

bō, v. inf. bō, to ball, make round, to compress, form, create, s. ברא in Hebr., schaffen in Germ.; to commit, to exercise; to multiply, to get large (of yams in the ground); ke m. k. bō, to agree with s. b. (comp. ke m. k. or n. k. ye egbo, th. s.), to make friendship with s. b.; he bō-bo, v. to interfere, to mix one's self into a palawer. S. bo. (Ot. to strike etc. see Riis Voc. under bo). This is one of the most extensively used verbs in Gã and Otyi, having numerous significations or far more numerous combinations (comp. ye, ye, ba etc. with which it is a similar case). The most common ones are: sane bō m. k., v. to be guilty.

bō, v. to wander, stroll about; to be lost; s. bō ši and bō ko and ladše.

bō, m. k. abo = ba abo, v. to flee to some body, to take refuge, s. abo.

bō ade (Ot.), v. lit. to create someth., to create the world ade often used = dše, dšeñ, in Gã, comp. this and bō dšeñ), to originate, bring into existence; to invent; to begin someth. or somewhere; to exist (comp. ὑπαρχω and ὑπαρχομαι in Greek) etc.; s. adebō.

bō adfamañ, v. to whore, to commit whoremongery or adultery; s. ku gblā and adfamañbō.

bō ahōfi (Ot.), v. to live debauchedly. S. ahōfi.

- bō, m. k. ahora, v. to blame openly; bō he ahora, v. to blame one's self.
- bō akpā, v. to fasten a prisoner on a block, s. akpā.
- bō apa, v. to hire; s. apa. Ot. th. s.
- bō asu, Ot. v. to undertake a religious washing or baptism; generally after a recovery of a sickness etc., connected with fetish-ceremonies and feasting; s. asu.
- bō dšēn, v. to create the world; to originate? s. bō ade.
- bō fō, inf. fōbō, v. to do something detestable = to kpa.
- bō gwa, v. Ot. th. s. (to put chairs around) to assemble for open council; s. adšinā.
- bō he, v. to double, reduplicate (s. bō, v. to multiply).  
But see bō he ahora.
- bō hūhūhūwiemo, v. to murmur, s. wie hūhūhū.
- bō kakara, v. to make a ring; s. kakara.
- bō klañma, v. to surround.
- bō kōkō, v. lit. to make a fist (kōkō), to warn, forewarn; to threaten.
- bō ko, v. to lose one's self in the bush; to be a vagabond.
- bō kuku, v. to heap up.
- bō mǎñ, v. to belong to the chiefs of a town.
- bō mǎntšē, v. to make one king.
- bō mōdēn, v. to be diligent, zealous.
- bō musu, v. to commit a blasphemous act (s. musu), to do mischief, to contract mischief; to blaspheme.
- bō nannyo, v. to make a friend, friendship, communion.
- bō nkō, v. to make holes in the ground for planting yams.
- bō nkulo, = bō gwa, v. to assemble, to call people together; to reason or talk in public assembly.
- bō nō, v. to surpass; to precede; to be preferred; to add; to remain; to be over.
- bō nsra, v. (nsra = camp), to exercise (of soldiers), to be drilled; to form a camp; to encamp; s. fe nsra, v. th. s.
- bō nyōmo, inf. nyōmobō, v. to make debts; s. mō —, v. th. s.
- bō ošē, v. to raise a war-cry (of women, when men are at war or make warlike exercise); to sing a war-song.
- bō pa, s. bō apa, v. to hire. (Ot. bō apa and fa?).
- bō sū, v. to ball swish, for the building of swish-houses.
- 'bō, ebō, n. gall, bile; poison; verdigrise.
- bō, n. dew; a kind of flying ants; a ball; = abō, a fruit-field, a garden (s. bō, v.); number; manner etc.
- bō, n. creation (s. bō, v.); friendship s. ke m. k. bō, v. to make friendship with one.

bō, n. (engl. from barrow), wheel-barrow; filibō, th. s., s. fili, n.

boápiá, n. a kind of monkeys.

bōbō, n. rum (satyrically used).

bōbō, v., redupl. of bō; to squeeze the bush which is cut, together, that it may more completely burn; s. nēnē, v. th. s.

bōbōbō, adj. and adv. ke m. k. fe bōbōbō, v. to be very intimate with s. b., adv. attentively.

bōbō, n. redupl. of bō, n. number; s. bōni and bōbōni, conj., how, as.

boboi, n. a small sea-fish.

bōbōio, adj. Ad. = bibio, small.

bōbōkple, adj. very much stinking.

bōbōkū, adj. lazy, phlegmatical; sickly (with a singing pronunciation); adv. lazily, sickly.

bōbō, and

bōbōlī (sung), adj. and adv. the same as bōbōkū; adv. of intensity to the verb fō, v. to be wet; efō bōbōlī, v. he is very wet (comp. p̄latʃɰnaʃ, splashingly wet). S. also dōdō, dōdōlī etc.

bōbōni, s. bōni.

bodo, v. to press out of form (f. i. tinwares), to be out of form.

bōdō, and

bōdōbōdō, adj. and adv. soft, very soft; fine (of flower etc.); tender (of sprouts and branches); weak; efe —, he is weak, efeminated etc. softly, finely, tenderly weakly. See bēdebēde, th. s.; gble bōdōbōdō, v. to grind very fine.

bōfēbō, n. and pron. every number, every manner, s. § 34 and bōni.

bōfo (Ot., and obōfo), n. messenger; apostle; angel; Ad. tšolo, n.

'bohima, ob., n. green spots in the flesh, produced by a certain sickness; verdigrise?

boi, n. female-undercloth; s. tekle; tše —, inf. boitšē, to bind it on.

boitšē, n. binding of the female undercloth.

boi = boboi, n. a fish.

boi, v. to begin. Inf. boimo, s. also dše šiši; bō ade; Ad. bue, v.

boimo, n. beginning, s. šišidšē.

bokā, n. east, eastward, s. nādšiaši.



bokāgbe, n. and adv. eastward, — s.

bokō, adj. and adv. soft; easy; fe —, to be strong, at ease, not tired.

bokwe, n. Ad. = gbeke, evening.

bole, v. inf. bolemo, to surround; to compass; to walk around.

bolemo, n. surrounding, compassing.

boliboli, adj. weak, sick, = gbedegbedē.

bom, v. to unite; s. bo. Ot. th. s.

bōñ, n. (pl. boñi) ribband, ribbon (perh. from dan. or engl. band, bond).

boñ = bo ni, bo dši, it is thou.

boñ, older and harder pronunciation of moñ, adv. rather.

(bōñ, v. Ot. to stink, s. fū and dše fū.)

bōñbōñ; adj. and adv. stinking; -ly.

bōni (s. bo, number; manner; and nì, refl. pron.), pron. and conj. how, as much as, as, s. § 34 and beni, noni etc.

The relative sentence formed by it has generally „le“ at the end.

bōbōni, th. s. but stronger, as much ever as, howsoever.

bōfēbo nì, th. s., s. bōfēbo.

bonsu, bonso (Otyi lit. strikewater), n. whale.

bónto, n. (europ. word?) european boat.

bósao (bosaw), n. sponge of the natives made of bark and membranes of plantain trees.

bóte, inf. bótemo, v. to enter.

botemo, n. entering.

botokú, n. a very large pot of native manufacture, sometimes containing a barrel or more of fluid.

bribrī, brībrībrī, adv. expressing a shaking movement and therefore used, to give intension to verbs expressing such, f. i. hoso brībrī, to shake very much; kpokpo brībrībrī-brī, to tremble exceedingly etc. blīblī, th. s.

What is not to be found under br, s. under bl or gbl, gbr.

brubru, adj. and adv. hard, unripe; -ly, -ly; s. gbrugbru, th. s.

bu, v. inf. bū, prs. n. bulo, to cover (Ot. to cover, to break). Like bo a very fruitful root in both languages. The principal significations are the following: to consider, to reckon, to esteem, to hold, to compare; to sit or lie down, to deepen? to watch, to observe, to judge etc.; to alarm; to make an alarm; to be thick (of the branches of a tree etc.), to be frequent, not scarce etc.



- bu abe (Ot. bu be), v. to make or use a proverb, to express something proverbially or in a parable; s. to he, v.
- bu akōnta, Ot. th. s. v. to make an account, to reckon.
- bu atēn (Ot. th. s.), v. to decide, to judge; s. kodšo.
- bu ayilo, v. to cover one's self with white clay; see ye ayilo, v.
- bu bem, Ot. th. s. v. to justify, to acquit; ebule bem, he acquitted him.
- bu fo, Ot. th. s., to condemn; to pronounce guilty; ebule fo he pronounced him guilty.
- bu kusū, v. to be very thick or bushy (of trees); to be dark (of clouds etc.).
- bu mama, v. to wear cloth, as the natives do (comp. wo atade, v. and mama and tekle).
- bu moko, v. to esteem s. b.
- bu moko noko, v. to consider s. b. as some thing.
- bu na, v. to cover the mouth, be silent (the gesture of covering the mouth with the hand is actually used to express utter astonishment); bu ona! keep thy peace!
- bu nō, v. to cover (the surface); bu n. k. nō, to cover s. th. to conceal it, bu wōdši anō, to cover eggs, i. e. to breed; bu m. k. nō, to cover s. b., to lie with s. b. (obscene).
- bu noko, v. to cover one's self with s. th., to wear; ebu kente, he wears country-cloth.
- bu ši, pl. bumō ši, v. to squat down, to lie down; ke hīe bu ši, to fall on the face (in prayer or humiliation); to lie on the belly, as beasts do before attacking; as crocodiles when at rest, etc.
- bu tēntšeō, v. to judge unrighteously.
- bū, n. tent; hut (s. asese); covering; estimation, judgement; watch, eye ebū nō dā, he is always on his watch.
- bu, n. grave; hole; well; tša —, to dig a grave, a hole, a well; dšie —, to dig a well; cave.
- bua, v. (Ot. th. s. to answer), to answer roughly, give a hard answer; amebuabua amēhe, they gave each other hard answers.
- bua, inf. buamo, v. to assist (Ot. th. s.) in Gā always connected with the verb ye, which preceds it, as: eye ebuami, he assisted me, he helped me.
- bua na, inf. nabuamo, v. to gather (Ot. boa ano); ebua amēna, he gathered them; amebua amēhe na, they assembled (together).

- buabua, adv. disorderly; enyie buabua, he walks disorderly.
- buambuam, adv. th. s.
- bua nq, v. in the phrase: musu bua nq, to lie, rest over.
- bua ši, v. to lie about motionless; to stagnate (of water).
- buada (Ot. abuada), n. fast, fasting; ye —, to fast; comp. hī ñmā, th. s.
- buadayeli, n. fasting.
- buadayelo, -lilo, n. one who fasts.
- bubu, v. redupl. of bu.
- bule, inf. bulemq, v. to defile (religiously), to transgress against, to profane; ebule won, he has profaned a fetish; to hurt; ebule efla, he has hurt his sore; in a good sense: to make common, give up to common use, f. i. a house; to dedicate (f. i. a chapel); used also of the religious ceremony performed every year before venturing out upon the high sea in August to catch the large fish, called „tšile“, abule nšq (sea), they have begun „tšile“ — catching or -fishing; to destroy utterly (comp. wule); to be consumed, f. i. eseši ebule, his seed is utterly consumed.
- bulelo, n. a person defiling himself etc.
- bulemq, n. defilement; profanation; transgressing (against a fetish etc.); hurting; dedication, giving up to common use; utter destruction.
- bulq, n. watchman, watch; observer etc. etc.
- bulu, n. fool, s. kolo, kwašía etc.
- buluniitšumq, n. foolish business, foolish behaviour.
- buluwie mq, n. foolish talk.
- bum, adv. and interj. plump! (imitat. sound); egbe ši bum! he fell down, plump! — bum ši kome, with one stroke! comp. gba, gbu, gbo etc. th. s.
- bumbumbum, adv. th. s.
- bumq, n. lying down, squatting; s. šibumq.
- butru, n. europ. word butter.
- butru, n. an old custom said to have been introduced by the first inhabitants of Gã, who came from the sea and whose footprints are still to be seen (comp. Gã-Hist. 2.). It is only made by men, the „yokpemo“ (s. this) of women answering to it. It is connected with many fetish-ceremonies, dances, feasting etc. and ensures to him who makes it an honourable funeral according to native-fashion.
- butrufemq, n. the performance of this custom.

butu, inf. -mò, v. to overthrow, to overset, upset; to capsize; to lie upside down, of vessels etc. Ot. th. s. Comp. also futu, lutu etc.

butulò, n. overthrewer.

butumò, n. overthrow; upsetting; lying upside down.

## D.

D is the third letter in the Alphabet; words not found here most be sought for und. ad-, ed-, od-.

Da, pl. dāra, dra; inf. dale, v. to grow; to be large, great; to be old; comp. kwē, ba; agbo; kpetenkple, kple, wulu; gbo, gbodšò etc. Neke nū ne da fe enyemime, this man is greater than his brethren; amedra akpa, they are very large; efemi dale, he surpasses me in greatness, age etc. Ad. th. s.

da, Ad. v. to stand. S. damò.

da, v. inf. -mo; to vie; to bet; — to lend, s. fa, v.

da he, v. to poise; to lift with a lever, pick-ax etc.

dā, dāne, n. and adv. (Ot. da, day; dā, always); eternity; always; daily; eternally; s. āhū.

dādā, redupl. of the former.

da, n. mouth, the inside of the mouth (comp. na and nabu); sometimes dañ = da mli; fo dañ, v. to give answer; gbe dañ, v. to scold, bring to silence; šiu dañ, v. th. s.

tfa dañ, v. to give answer; neg. to be silent; ta dañ, to chew. Many other combinations are referred to under the verbs combined with da, where also the formation of their pers. and imp. nouns may be seen.

dā, n. pl. dāi (Ot. nsā), wine; any spirit; teĩdā, n. palm-wine; ñmādā, n. lit. food- or wheat-wine, beer; blofo-dā, n. europ. wine, rum, gin, brandy; blofoñmādā, n. european beer, ale etc. Pl. different wines etc.

dā, adv. (Ot. dā and ansa) before, ever; with neg. never; minako neke noko dā, I have not seen such a thing before; and

dāni, pron. or conj. before. Comp. also fēdā, kpa fēdā; no dani etc.

da ši (Ot. da ase, v. lit. to lie down), v. to thank; midale ši, I thanked him. Ad. th. s. The word is also used ironically.

dabi, adv. (Ot.) no; ōba ló? dabi; wilt thou come (or)? no; but: Obaa ló? Dabi (sc. miba); wilt thou not come (or)? no (sc. I will come). See § 43. Comp. Ohoho, th. s.



dabida, and

dabidabi, dabidabidabi etc. th. s. strengthened, no never!

dabi, n. (child of the mouth) cheek.

dabodabo (Ot. th. s.), n. duck. See also dokodoko and kwākwā, n.

dādā, redp. of dā, adv. always.

dadá, adv. childr. lang. nyīe dadá dadá, v. to learn to walk.

dadankpo, adv. always?

dade = adade, n. iron; weapon, arms; hīe dade mli, v. to bear arms.

Dadeboase (Ironstoneland), n. pr. of a village.

dadepēn, n. steel-pen.

dadesēn (Ot.), n. iron-pot.

dagbē, dagbēle, n. s. daṅgbe, etc.

dagle, dan. n. sealing wax.

dahe, n. lit. the place about the mouth, cheeks, etc.

dahetšoi, coll. n. whiskers.

dāhōlo, n. wine- or rum-trader, wine- or rum-seller.

dāhōmō, n. wine- or rum-selling.

dahólo! (Ayigbe) int. a kind of saluting acclamation: well! welldone! S. ei ko! and mo!

daī, v. to return, give back; to exchange; f. i. Edaī enii ehāle ekoñ, he returned his things to him; s. kpō, th. s.

daīmō, n. returning, giving back.

dale, n. growth, maturity, age, largeness, greatness.

dale and dare, n. dan. dollar.

dālē, adj. slimy; efeo mo dañ dālē, it makes one's mouth slimy. Comp. drete and seblebē, th. s.

daletšakemo, n. exchange of dollars.

dalō, n. vier, better.

dama, n. a curious war dress of the natives.

damō, n. wying, betting.

damō (Ad. da), v. inf. damō and damomo, to stand, esp. used of persons and higher animals; compare mǎ, sǒ, yē etc.; kē m. k. damō, v. to place, set, post.

damō, n. standing.

damō he, v. to stand about.

damō hie, v. to stand before.

damō masei, v. to stand at the side.

damō mli, v. to stand in; — — hǎ m. k., to stand in for some body, to stand in his place, to represent s. b., to stand good for him.

damō na, v. th. s. to be or stand surety.



damo nyomo na, v. to stand surety for a dept. (Comp. gyina obi akawm and akagynam; and see akadšinam).

damo nō, v. to stand upon; to be sure of.

damo se, v. to stand back or behind.

damo ši, v. lit. to stand the ground; to stand, to stand uprightly, surely etc.; ke m. k. damo ši, v. to place, set, post s. b. Comp. Edamo ši ye tšu leñ, he stood or stands (the ground being) in the room, and: Edamo tšu leñ he stood or stands in the room, s. damo; wa damo ši, to stand still; damo ši šiñ, damo ši wa, to stand immovable; te ši damo ši, lit. to get up to stand = to stand up. Inf. šidamo.

damomo and damo, n. standing.

damohe, n. standing-place, station, post.

dañ = da mli, s. da, mouth; -gbo, v. to have a tasteless mouth.

dāne, = dā, adv. always: dāne efeo neke, or: efeo neke dā (dādā), always he does so, he does so always.

dāne, adv. gaily, nicely; ewula dāne, he gaily dresses or adorns himself; egbla —, th. s.

dañfō, n. speaking, answering, fr. fo dañ, v.

dañgbē, n. scolding, fr. gbe dañ, v.

dañgbē, n. voice of the mouth; bi m. k. —, to ask one's opinion.

dañgbesimo, n. asking one's opinion.

dañgbele, n. lit. death of the mouth, tastelessness, fr. dañ gbo, v.

dāni (s. dā), conj. before. Ot. ansana or ansā na.

dañka, n. a kind of music.

dānulō, n. drinker; s. dātōlō, n.

dānumo, n. drinking of wine or strong drink. S. dato.

dao or daw (Ot. daw), v. to depend on one's grace or mercy; f. i. bo midao, on thee I depend (s. adawroma).

dare, dara, s. dale, n. dollar.

dara or dra, pl. of da, v. to grow.

dañšiumo, n. bringing to silence; s. šiu dañ, v.

dañtfamo, dañtfamo, n. answering; tfa dañ, v.

dañtā, n. chewing, s. ta dañ, v.

dātō, n. drunkenness, fr. tō dā, v. to be drunk.

dātōlō, n. drunken person; drunkard.

dawtšo, pl. -tšei, n. jawbone; kada, n.

de, Ad. v. = ke in Gā, se in Otyi: to say, to tell.

de, Ad. verb = tō, to be satisfied; de dā (s. tō dā), v. to be drunk.

de (dē, dē, Ot. nsa), n. without pl. form the palm of the hand, the inside of the hand, sometimes den = de mli (s. da, dañ); comp. nine, and יד, in Hebrew; hand, power, care, possession etc. as the Hebr. יד. (See also the Otyi root: de, to take, to have, Gā: kē). Ye m. k. de (to be), in s. b. hand, power, possession; to be rich; miye miden, I am rich; nō-wo m. k. de, to give over into s. b. hand, power etc. dse m. k. de (to come), from s. b. etc. Other combinations see under the verbs, de and den is combined with, where also their pers. and imp. nouns may be found.

deda, s. adeda, n. billhook; hū deda or adeda, to work in the field or bush with the billhook; to cut bush; s. gba ko, th. s.

Dēde, n. pr. of the firstborn daughter.

dēhiemotšo, pl. -tsei, n. walking-stick.

déka, s. adéka, n. box.

dekā, n. free time, leisure; mibe dekā, I have no time; dekā nì be hewo, because their was no time. Comp. be; yino, n.

dekeke, adv. silently, on the tip of the toe, efe —, he acts silently.

dem = trotro, adj. even, plain, flatt.

den = de mli, s. de, hand; f. i. den kpo, v. to be liberal; den wa, v. to be illiberal.

dēn, adj. Ot. hard.

dēndēn, dēndedēn, dēndéndēn (Ot.), adj. and adv. hard, strong; hardly, strongly; ewie dēndedēn, he spoke hard words. S. gegēge, adv.

densò, adj. excellent, peculiar, different, s. soro and sroto.

denwale, n. hardness, covetousness.

derele (sung), adj. and adv. sickly; ye —, to be sickly; s. bloblo, boboli etc.

detamo, n. shaking of the hand, salutation, from: ta de, v. dfa, pl. dfra, inf. dfā, dframō, v. n. and a. to break, to spoil, to ruin; esp. used of earthen-wares, but also of other things, f. i. of the eyes; ehienmeii edfra, his eyes are spoiled; comp. tfa, v.

dfā, n. breaking, cracking, crash; ruin; spoiling; comp. tfā, n. dfa (perh. = dfei, n.), dung; more decent than „fē“, n.

dfē, adv. hardly (of pain).

dfedfēde, n. wood-worm; wood-beetle, spoiling timber; timber-sow.

dfeī (sometimes dfoi), coll. n. grass, weed; sweepings, scrapings; useless person; -wo, v. to be dirty (of rooms etc.); wo —, v. to produce grass, etc. „Dfeī po dšio, osa ake aloō afie tumo nō! Thou art an outcast and worthy even to be cast on the dunghill!“ a deprecation.

Comp. tšo, tšoi, n.

dfefo, n. green, fresh grass; pasture.

dfeiañ, n. = dfeī amlī; grass-place; ya —, v. to go to privy; = ya tšo nō etc.

dfeiañkolo, n. animal living in a grassy place, wild animal.

dfeitšo, n. grass-stalk, reed.

dfeiwō, n. dirtiness.

dfeñ, Ot. th. s., inf. dfeñmo, v. (the terminational „ñ“ is sometimes cut off in conjugating the verb; f. i. dšēo or dšēno, imperf. tense; ind. neg. fut. dfeñ) to think, to consider, to observe, to mind, to care etc. = susu, v. Dfeñ he, v. to think about; -mli, v. to consider the contents; -nō, v. to think about, to care for; -se, v. to care after; etc.

dfeñlo, n. thinker etc.

dšēnmo, n. thinking, thought, consideration, care; mind; νοϋς.

dfeñmosane, n. matter of consideration.

dfeñe, dfeine (Ot. a thing of thought, art, consideration); golden ornament.

dfere, s. dšoro, v.

dfetei or dšutei, Ot. gwhite, n. silver, silvermoney; see šika, n. trema, n.

dfetri (Ot. th. s. either = „silver-lump“ or „trading-capital“, s. ti, n., Ot. and G., and the preceding word, or Ot. gua, Adñ. dfa, G. guo, dšra, n. trade), n. a stock of money gathered for a certain purpose, f. i. trade, capital, treasure; bō —, inf. dfetribō, v. to gather such a capital.

dfetribō, n. gathering of money, capital, sparemoney; savingness, husbandry.

dfetribolo, n. sparing, saving, thrifty person.

dfetei-dale, n. silver-piece.

dfeteikuku, pl. -kukudši, n. th. s.

dfeteinō, pl. -nii, n. some thing made of silver.

dfeteisōlo, -ñalo, n. silver-smith.

dfine, n. s. dfeñe, n.

dšoro, inf. -mo, v. to lie, to be situated (used of persons, places, towns etc., comp. kã, v. ble, v. mã, v.); -he, v. to lie about; -hīe, v. --before; -mli, v. --in; -na, v.



--at; -no, v. --upon, on; -se, v. --behind; -ši, v. inf. šidforomo, to lie on the ground, to lie about; -šiši, v. --down; --under s. th.; -teñ, v. --betwixt; -yiteñ, v. --on, on the top, etc.

dföromo, n. lying, situation.

dfra (or dfära), inf. dfaramo, dframo, v. to break, spoil, ruin many things; s. dfa, v.; to decrease (used of a swelling caused by Guinea-worm).

dframo, n. breaking, spoiling, ruin (of many things); decreasing of a swelling caused by Guinea-worm; „fakpã le edše, ši efe dframo, the Guinea-worm (-string) is out, but the swelling is not yet gone (lit. it wants decrease of the swelling).

dfre, v. dfro, v. s. dfëre and dföro, v.

di, Otyi verb, to eat, use, enjoy, commit, hold etc. like „ye“ in Gã. Di is used frequently in Gã combined with other words; hie di m. k., v. to be giddy; mihie dim, I am giddy.

di, v. to be black, to blacken; hülũ edimi, the sun has blackened me; edio ahũ, he is very black.

di he, inf. hedi, v. to be a habit to s. b.

di no = Gã ye no (Ot. di so), v. to keep, observe; to hold over s. th.

di se, v. to desire, lust, covet (Comp. Ot. di akyi, to walk after).

didã, v. to stagger, waver.

didei, n. a fish, dace; pl. dideibii.

dideiba, n. a fish.

diéntše, niéntše (Ad. nitše), pl. diéntšemei, pron. lit. who is the father or author; self; own; midiéntše myself etc.; midientše miwe, my own house.

dim, adj. large.

dim = di mi in the phrase: mihie dim, I am giddy. See hie di and di, v.

Dina, n. pr. of Elmina.

dinao, n. (dan.) (Šũghobel) groove-plane.

diñ, edin, pl. didši, adj. black.

diñ (sung), adj. and adv. silent, quiet; silently, quietly.

Femo diñ, be quiet! Nyetraã ši diñ! Sit quietly!

diō, adj. and adv. th. s.

dine, v. = didã, n. to stagger, waver.

dl — see dr —.

dō, adj. and adv. lonely, alone; midō, I alone.

do, inf. domo, v. to be gracious; to grant.



do nō, v. to strain, to filter.

dō, inf. dō, pl. dōrō, drō (Ot. th. s.), v. to be hot; to bend, be bent; to be deep, to deepen; imp. verb: to grieve; edōmi, it grieves me, it pains me; hie dō, v. to be zealous, wild.

dō fū, inf. fūdō, v. to eat to much, to puff up, to be puffed up.

dō he, v. inf. hedō, to love; comp. sumō. Ot. dō.

dō la, v. to be very hot, red hot.

dō nkánali (Ot. dō nkánare), v. to rost; nkánali, n. rost and dō, to deepen, be deep.

dō ntšēn, v. to get or have the itch, s. ntšēn.

— dō ntšoi, inf. ntšoidomō, v. to sigh; also domō —, v. th. s. dō, n. heat; grief, sorrow, pain; love.

dōdō, v. to be weak; to weaken; hela edōdōle, sickness weakened him.

dōdōdō, adj. and adv. tender, -ly; careful, carefully.

dōdō, dodolī, adv. = bōbōlī, very wet.

Dōfo, pr. n. of an Ayigbe-town in the river Volta.

dōkō, inf. dōkomō, v. to be sweet, to sweeten.

dōkō na, inf. nadōkomō, s. nō, v. to sweeten the mouth, to flatter, to persuade; to deceive by flattery. S. nō na and na nō, v.

dōkōdiki, n. tickling; wo dōkōdiki, v. to tickle; dōkōdiki-wō, n. tickling.

dōkō, dōkōdōkō, Ot. th. s., adj. and adv. sweet, feeble, sweetly, feebly. Efeō mo dañ dōkōdōkō, it makes one's mouth sweet; eye dokō or dōkōdōkō, it is sweet, agreeable; na dōkōdōkō, a sweet mouth; mi hewodšiañ fē efemi dōkō, lit. all the flesh(es) about me have made me weak, = I feel weak.

dōkōdōkō = dabōdabō, n. duck.

dōkōdōkōnii, pl. n. sweet things, dainties.

dōkōdōkomō, and

dōkomō, n. sweetness.

Dokutšo. pr. n. of a village.

dom, v. to go on a journey; edom, he is on a journey.

dom, adj. and adv. lazy, lazily.

domo, n. a kind of sorcerer; s. kramo etc.

domō, n. (from do) grace; grant.

domō, v. pl. form of do; to be gracious.

domō, v. to settle somewhere = he ši, v.

domō ntšoi, inf. ntšoidomō, v. to sigh.

doñ, always construed with neg. voice, adv. again (never). Ebaa doñ, lit. he will not come again, i. e. he will never come (again). The word used with the pos. voice answering to it is: ekoñ, once more, again. Irregularly „doñ“ seems to be used in that sentence, in which they express their gratitude: Oyi wala doñ, contr. oyula doñ, the life of thy head again or for ever! May thou live for ever!

Donko, pr. name of the mostly mahomedan countries in the plains at the upper Volta, in the interior of Asanti, Akyem, Akwamu and Ayigbe towards the Kong mountains and the Niger. Most of the slaves come thence (s. Odoñkonyo); the land is represented as being well cultivated; elephants, ostriches, camels, horses, asses, cattle, wheat, corn etc. are to be found there; the wilderness Sahara and white people from beyond it as well as articles of trade from thence are known there. The slaves are taken by the Asantis in war and peace and sold in the direction of the coast, where they are generally considered as an inferior race, being mostly caught when grown up already and no more able to learn the language fluently. In general they are a mild and industrious people. It seems that the common name „Donko“ comprises the Mandingo-, Fula-, Felata-, Hausa-, Bornu- and other countries, at least the principal towns of these are known to the „Donkos“. They speak of course very different languages, and Donko can therefore not be used as a name of any particular language.

doo, dow, n. a kind of fever, ague.

döre, inf. dōremo (s. do, v. domo, v.), to be gracious.

dōrelo, n. gracious person.

dōremo, n. gracious act; grace.

doro, dro, n. gall, bile.

doro, dro, v. pl. form of dō, v. to be hot etc.

dotenañ, n. foot-ring of metal for ornament.

dra, v. pl. form of da, to be great.

dras, europ. word, n. drawers.

dredre, and

drelē, adj. and adv. slimy, slimily; dālē and seblebē, th. s.

dre, inf. dremo, v. s. dōre, v.

dro, n. europ. word, chest of drawers, drawers; Unterhosen.

dro, inf. dromo, v. (fr. dō, to bend); to fold up.

dromo, n. folding up.

dša, v. to be divided; to divide (comp. διχαῖν); inf. dšā; to be straight, right (comp. ričten, rečten, rečt, צַדִּיק, lat. justus); to fit, to be fitted, to join, as two boards, which were divided, to be necessary; inf. dšale; to worship, adore religiously, to boil, to bring forth; inf. dšamō. See Ot. gwa, tya and the kindred Gā-roots: tša, dfa, tfa, sa etc., and the transitive form: dšadše. The principal combinations are:

dša gbē, v. to be right.

dša mli, v. to divide, inf. mlidšā; s. gba mli and gbla mli, th. s.

dša nō, v. to fit; inf. nōdšā. See tša and tša nō.

dša and dfa, v. Ad. to trade; comp. dša, n. market and dšra, n. price.

dša, conj. (s. dša, v. to be necessary, must and comp. δ&tilde;τ); exept, unless; dša ake and edša āke (Ot. etya se), it is necessary that; exept that. Comp. dše, tše, conj. th. s.

dša, dša nō, pl. dšadši, dšadši anō, n. market; market-place; any large place of a town; judgement-place for open palawer; place for firing gun, drill or exercise of war etc.; dša nō ewo, the market has begun; amenha lo ye dša le nō, they are fighting for fish (s. ha) in the market, etc.

dšā, n. division; mlidšā; boiling.

dšadša, v. redupl. of dša, v. which see.

dšadšai, v. th. s.

dšadše, inf. dšadšemō, prs. n. -lō, v. (trans. form of dša, to be straight, to straighten; to make straight, smooth, f. i. -gbē, — the way; to declare, explain, confess, preach (s. Ot. kã, also used in Gã); dšadše fañ, — openly. Generally this verb is connected with the verb: tšō, v. to show; dšadše n. k. tšō m. k. to explain s. th. to s. b. (Comp. in Ot. kã-kyere.)

dšaidšai! int. (Ot. gyaigyai fr. gyai, to leave off, be quiet) silence! be silent! bo —, v. to command silence.

dšaku, n. friendship, fathers family; home, native tribe; s. weku etc.

dšale, n. straightness, right, righteousness, justice; adv. straightly, rightly; neke tsei ne nyíee dšale, these trees do not grow (walk) straightly.

dšale, inf. dšalemō (fr. Ot. gware), v. to rinse.

dšalemō, n. rinsing.



dšalenõ, pl. -nii, n. righteous thing, act, just matter;  
*δικαιομα.*

dšali, Ad. soap = samla.

dšalo, n. a right, upright, righteous person; a divider; a worshipper.

dšamo, n. worshipping, worship, service, religion, faith.

dšamohetsõmo, n. religious doctrin.

dšandšandšan and dsrandšrandšrañ, adj. and adv. quick; quickly.

dšanõtšo, pl. -tsei, n. market-tree, shadow-tree; s. agbami-tšo etc.

dšanta, n. cat; s. aya, alamte etc. and comp. dšata, n.

dšara, dšara — s. under dšra.

dšase, n. the people about a king.

dšasefonyo, pl. -foi, n. subject; a person who lives under an other; person about a king; courtier.

dšáta (Ot. gyata), n. lion; cat, s. dšanta, n.

dšato, n. s. adšato (Ot. gyato) yaws, a sickness of the skin.

dšatšu, n. load, burden; ame dšatšui feame, their loads surpass (are to heavy for) them.

dšatšu, pl. dšatšubii, n. a kind of ants; s. tšatšu.

dšatšu flikilo, n. flying ants.

dšawu, n. a kind of yams (s. yere).

dše, Ad. th. s., comp. gye in Otyi, and fi, v. to come out, forth, away; to come, appear; to happen; to arise from (comp. dše), to become (s. dši and tšõ), to grow; to give out, emit f. i. blood prv. Gbe kōō gbe edše, a dog does not bite a dog (till) it emits (blood); s. dše là; to take out, away, to remove (comp. dšie; tšě, tše, tšie), f. i. wiemo kpakpa dšeo mlifū, a good word takes away anger; dše mi nō, go away! be off; edše, it has come out, it is loose, etc. The principal combinations to be remarked are: — dše suffixed to a root expressing an intransitive movement, makes it transitive, s. § 27 and comp. dšadše, wadše, ladše, mādše, sedše etc.; he dše, v. to keep aloof; mli dše, to come forth; musu dše, v. to miscarry, etc. The combinations of this verb must be carefully distinguished from those of the noun „dše“, world, see after that. Comp. the phrases: ke he dše nyõmō, to keep aloof for debts sake; f. i. eke ehe dšemi nyõmō, he keeps himself aloof from me for debts sake.

dše afā, v. to go aside.

dše agbo, v. to grow big, stout; to become great, mighty.



dše alákpa, v. to joke, to sport; s. also: ye he feo, v.

dše bai, v. to produce leaves.

dše bu, v. to open a hole or well of water.

dše dšeñ, v. to leave the world.

dše dšō, v. to compose a dance; to give out a dance; s. fo dšō, v.

dše foi (= dšo foi but unused, s. dšo foi, v.), v. to flee; inf. foidšē, which is also used for dšofoi.

dše fū, inf. fūdše, v. to stink; s. fū, bad smell; lit. to emit a bad smell.

dše gbe hã m. k. v. to give, to concede, to grant, to give over and above etc.

dše kpo, v. to come forth, to appear, s. kpo; dšie kpo, fã kpo etc.

dše là, v. to bleed; be bleeding.

dše lasu, v. to emit smoke, to smoke.

dše la wo m. k. he, v. to trouble one for s. th., f. i. the fulfilment of a promise.

dše masei, v. to go away from one's side.

dše mli, v. to go or come out from (comp. dšie mli); to escape.

dše na, v. to come from the mouth; wiemo ko dše ena, he dropt a word (s. Gã-Hist. 1.). Comp. dšie na, v.

dše nō, v. to go off, away, remove; dše minō, go away from me, be off!

dše m. k. nō, v. to happen to come to some body.

dše ñwane old Gã: ñwande (Ot. gye akyinye), v. to doubt, to dispute; mikelē dše ñwane, I doubted or disputed with him. Inf. ñwanedšē. Adñ. dše nō, v.

dše oblañ, v. to be a giant, s. dši and kpa oblañ, th. s.

dše osrene, v. to speak friendly, heartily; jokingly (s. dše alakpa).

dše se, v. to overdo, to do more than enough.

dše ši (s. dše kpo), v. to come out to appear, to make ones appearance (s. dšie ši). Inf. šidšē. Comp. pue, v. Ad. th. s.

dše šiši, v. to begin; dše šiši ekoñ, begin once more! Inf. šišidšē. Comp. šiši, n.

dše tšedši, v. to get feathers (of birds), s. tšere.

dše tšine, v. to disgust, to be loathome; to tire; edše mi-tšine, I am tired of it. S. „ba tšine“ and „tšine“.

dše, dšeñ (= dše mli, but often used promiscue with dše), n. Ad. th. s.; world, every thing visible; visible heaven, atmosphere, weather; outward appearance,

behaviour, manners, circumstances, life; common wealth, etc. One of the most frequently employed stems of the Gā-language (comp. ade and wyiase in Otyi), the use and combinations of which must be carefully distinguished from those of its above mentioned root, dše, v. The principal combinations are the following: ba dšeñ, v. to behave; dšeñbā, behaviour, character; be dšeñ, v. to be not in the world; to know no manners etc. s. ye dšeñ, bō dšeñ, v. to create the word; but also like: bō ade, to begin, exist, live, behave; dšeñbō; gbe dšeñ na, v. to end the world, dšeñnagbe, n. end of the world; but also: to make an end to one's life = gbe he; egbe edšeñ na, he killed himself; to cease to exist, to die; hī dšeñ, v. to be, live, remain in the world; dšeñhile tšere dše, v. to take much; etc. etc., and

dše dšo, v. to be quiet, to be peace; s. dšo. (Ad. s. next word.)

dšeñ fite, v. (the world is spoiled, the times are bad, troublesome) to be difficult, troublesome etc. (used of one's circumstances as well as those of a whole common wealth).

dše na (Ad. dše dšo, s. dšo), v. a curious use of the word „na“, which signifies in Adañme just the contrary (s. dše tšere), to get night, twilight, dusky, evening; dše ena, it is night; dše nako, it is not (yet) night. Ot. ade sã, v.

dše na, v. Adñ. to get daylight.

dšenamō, n. evening (s. gbeke), twilight, nightfall, night; the whole day till night, f. i. ñmene dšenamō, to day the whole day till night.

dšeñ tše, dše mli tše, v. (the world is clear s. tše), to be clear weather; dšeñtšemo.

dše tšere (comp. dšeñ tše, v.), Ad. dše na (s. above), v. lit. the world, rents, opens, appears, becomes bright (s. tše, tšere etc.) to become daylight, to down; dše boī tšeremo, it is beginning to down; beni dše etšere le, when it was daylight etc. Comp. dšetšeremo and dšetšerenō; and ade kyē in Otyi.

dše, v. (Ot. fi, Ad. dše) to come out, to come forth; to go out, forth; aux. v. expressing the direction from some place; „edše Osu eba“ or „eba ke-dše Osu“, he came from Osu; comp. ye, ba, ya, tšō, ke-ba, ke-ya etc. and § 28.

dše mli, v. to come from within.

dše, inf. dšemō, v. to scold, reproach.

dše, v. to be long. Comp. tše, dšeke, v.

dšedše, v. inf. dšedšemō, to disturb, distract, to silence (children) to intertain, to nurse (a child); to go through-out (comp. dše), to spread, be made known (s. hehe, v.), to echo, to trouble (with words), to shine, to make clear etc. — toin, v. the ears hum; s. toi fe heñ, th. s.

dšedšelo, n. disturber; nurse of children.

dšee, irreg. neg. voice of the aux. v. dši to be s. th. (comp. Ad. pe and pi, Ot. ye and nye); to be not; = no, not (when applied to nouns and not to verbs, s. § 33, 3.; and comp. be and the neg. voice of the verb). Sometimes it retains its verbal character and some at other times it looses it and becomes a mere particle of negation (adverb it can not be called, because it can not be used with the verb, except in its nominal or infinitive form), f. i. Edšee gbomo or dšee gbomo dšile, he is not a man; dšee mi or dšee midši, it is not I etc. Dšee ene keke ofe, ši no le hū, not only this thou didst, but that also; ani kule dšee gbena dši. ake bo hū ona mōbō? shouldst not thou also have had compassion? dšee noko, it is nothing; dšee nakai, it is not so, ani dšee nakai? or: Dsee nakai, ló? Is it not so? A peculiar use is made of it, when an action shall be more emphatically denied than by the mere neg. voice: the infinitive absolute (comp. the Hebr.) with this negation is then used: f. i. dšee dšū midšu, not stealing I stole, i. e. I did certainly not steal; dšee malemō mimaleo, not lying I lie; comp. midšuu, mimalee etc. Comp. also kedšee, if not; neg. of kedši, if; both verbal conjunctions. An other peculiar use of it is made in the narrative styl, as well as in speeches (s. Gā-Specimen 2—4): it is used to express the contrary, an affirmation, in the form of a question but without the interrogative voice, as in other languages, f. i. Dšee nū ko ke eñā, ni ameyo, was there not a man and his wife, and they were; = there was a man and his wife; dšee no nì mīke ake etc. Was it not then that I said = then I said (dann erst jagte ich) etc.

dšeeñmene, adv. generally shortened into.

dšeeñmō, lit. not to day; a long time ago; eba dšeeñmō, he came a long time ago.

dšeeñmō bēbe (s. bēbe), a long time ago already.

dšegōnyo, pl. -godši, n. people from the mountains?

Akwapim-people, people from the interior; s. dšekonyo. dšehe, n. place from whence one came; native place.



dsei, pl. dsemei, dseme, adv. there, with verbs expressing a movement (f. i. ya, ba, dse) thence.

dseibii, pl. n. the people there.

dseinii, pl. noun, the things there.

dseiniian (=dsei nii amli), n. and adv. thereabout, in that region, in those places.

dsekedsekedseke, adv. into small pieces; f. i. fo —, to cut —; grisled, spotted.

dsekē (s. dse and ke, v. to be long), v. inf. dsekémo, to be long, far (of distances, ways seldom of time, see tše, v. etc.).

dsekemo, v. length (of ways), distance; gbe ke dsekemo, a long way; gbe le dseke, the way is long; edseke tšō, it is too far.

dsekonyo, pl. dsekōdši, n. (s. dsegōnyo) mountainers, people from Akwapim etc.

dselo, n. a remover etc. in this simple form scarcely used; but often in combinations, f. i. foidselo fr. dse foi, a fugitive.

dselo, fr. dse, to scold, n. scolder, reproacher.

dsemei, dseme, pl. of dsei, adv. there.

dsemeiawoñ, contracted: dsemawoñ, n. fetish of a certain place.

dsemeibii, pl. n. = dseibii, the people there.

dsemeinii, pl. n. the things there.

dsemeiniian, n. and adv. the region thereabout.

dsemo, n. scolding, reproaching, reproach; mo hiewiemo edsee mo dsemo, to reprove one is not to scold one, prv.

dseñ (= dse, n. and dse mli, s. these), n. world; every thing visible; outward appearance; atmosphere, outward heaven, weather; circumstances; behaviour; life; character; common wealth etc.

dseñ-akono, n. desire, lust of the world.

dseñ, n. boa; boa constrictor.

dseñam, n. Ad. morning. S. dse tšere and the next word.

dseñamo (s. dse na, v. to grow dusky), n. twilight, night; nightfall; the whole day untill nightfall; f. i. ñmene —, to day the whole day. But compare also the Adañme use of dse na (under dse na and dse tšere).

dseñbā, n. (s. badseñ) behaviour, manners; character (comp. su, bla and bañ, n.); coming into the world.

dseñbii, pl. n. inhabitants of the world; children of the world; wordly people; s. dseñnyo, n.

dseñbō, n. creation of the world (but s. also adebo, n.).



- dšeñbo, n. (Weltfugel) globe.  
 dšeñbolo, n. creator of the world.  
 dšeñbosane, n. history of the creation.  
 dšeñdšēñmo, n. worldly mind.  
 dšeñdšole, n. s. dšeñ dšo; peace of the world; peace.  
 dšeñdšolo, n. pacificator, peacemaker.  
 dšeñdšom, Ad. n. = dšenamo in Gã; evening; nightfall etc.  
 dšeñdšomo, n. pacification (of the world etc.); peacemaking.  
 dšeñfeonii, pl. n. nice things of the world.  
 dšeñfitemo (s. dšeñ fite), n. disturbance of peace; revolution etc.  
 dšeñgbē, n. voice, opinion of the word; public voice.  
 dšeñgbe, n. way of the world.  
 dšeñhile, n. live in the world; life, length of life.  
 dšeñkpawo, n. „sevenworld“, der große Wagen od. Bär, the great waggon or bear.  
 dšeñkpōmo, n. redemption of the world.  
 dšeñmādši, pl. n. the nations of the world.  
 dšeñniile, n. philosophy.  
 dšeññōmo, n. pleasure of the world.  
 dšeñnoyeli, n. government of the world.  
 dšeñnyo, pl. dšeñbii, n. inhabitant of the world; man of the world; worldling.  
 dšeñsamo, n. public arrangement.  
 dšeñsane, n. a matter of importance to the common-wealth; great palaver; history of the world; history of the life of a person etc.  
 dšeñsaneyeli, n. arrangement of a public palaver; s. ye sane, v.  
 dšeñsedi, n. lust, desire of the world.  
 dšeñsegbe, n. way after the word, after the multitude.  
 dšeñsuomo, n. love of the world.  
 dšeñsuōmo, n. service of the world.  
 dšeñsusumo, n. thought of the world; worldly mind.  
 dšeñšihile, n. life in the world; life of the world; worldly life; length of the existence of the world.  
 dšeñšišidšē, n. beginning, foundation of the world; s. dše šiši, v.  
 dšeñtō, n. order, preservation of the world.  
 dšeñtšemo, n. clearing up of the weather; clear weather.  
 dšeñwalaheremo, n. salvation of the world.  
 dšera, s. dšra.  
 dšere, dšere, v. Plural- or Intensive-form of dše (comp. tše, tšere, tšere, tšere etc.).

dšere ši, s. dšoro ši and dšere ši, v.

dšetšeremo (dše tšere), n. daylight; getting daylight; day-break; day-time; dā-dšetšeremo, daily; dšetšeremo ke dšenamo, day and night, a day of 24 hours (s. gbī); dšetšeremo ke dšenamo gbī nyomai edfe; forty days and forty nights; comp. gbī; fane, nyōn, lebi, gbeke etc. dšetšereno, adv. in the morning; the next morning or day. dši, v. defect. to be (some body or some thing, comp. ye); neg. voice: dšee. Other forms of the verb are not used; but forms of the verb fe, to do, somet. to be; tšō, to turn, to become etc. supply the want. About the construction of it see § 33, 3. Sometimes it changes into „ni“ or the term. liquid-augm. „ñ“; (Ad. „i“) as: Midši, mini or miñ, it is I; gbomo dšile, he is a man; gbomo ni, gbomoñ, th. s. or it is a man. Dšee, the neg. voice sometimes is used with the positive, sometimes without, as: Dšee midši or dšee mi or midšee, I am not (the person), it is not I; edšee gbomo, or: dšee gbomo dšile, he is not a man. Comp. in Ad. dši, neg. dši; pe, neg. pi; Ot. ye, ne, th. s. A most peculiar use of this verb is made in some conjunctions or as a conjunction. About the former comp. the conjunctions kedši (and ke dšee and ke), dšikule; the latter especially appears in two cases, viz. the simple use of dši = whether, f. i. eba dši milee, lit. he came is I do not know, I do not know whether he came; comp. § 43; and the double use of it connected with the second prs. sing. of the pron., dšio-dšio = whether-whether, or: whether-or, as: Mina noko, gbomo dšio, kolo dšio, milee; I saw something, whether it was a man or a beast, I do not know. Niatše dšio, ohiafo dšio; nū dšio, yō dšio, onukpa dšio, gbekē dšio, kēle gbō oogbo, whether thou be rich or poor, man or woman, old or young, still thou must die. Osumo ene dšio, osumo ene dšio, kō noni fe ohie feo, whether thou like this or that, take what pleases thee! — Sometimes ñ is added instead of o and sometimes dši is also omitted and only „o“ added to the two disjunctive sentences, eba o ebaño, ekekomi sane ko, he has not told me any thing whether he will come or not. See let. o. If dši stands for a mere copula with an adjective, it may be changed with ye, f. i. gbekē bibio dši, it is a little child, or gbekē le yō bibio, the child is little, but with a material alteration of the sence; comp. nu ne ye

kronkron, this water is clear, and nu kronkron dši ne, this is clear water; about the fut. tense „adši“, adverbially used, s. „adši“, adv.

dšidša, inf. dšidšamo, v. to swagger = dida, v.

dšidše, s. dšedše, v. to sound; to disturb with words; = dšedše, v.

dšidšei, n. a kind of thread made of bark.

dšidši, n. a kind of food of the natives, in lumps or balls.

dšie, inf. dšiemō, prs. n. dšielō, trans. v. (from dše, to come out), to take out or off; to bring out; to produce; to save etc. Ad. dše, Ot. yi. Comp. here. The most common combinations are:

dšie atade, v. to undress.

dšie, m. k. fa, = fo m. k. fa, v. to ferry one over a river.

dšie gbe, v. lit. fo take out a way, sc. from the bush or grass; to make, clear or cleanse the way, dšie m. k. gbe, to make way for s. b., to give way, to accompany on the way (s. Table I.); to give leave to go (s. hā gbe), to help on on the way, to send one off etc.

dšie m. k. hie, v. to make one a present for recovering s. th. lost.

dšie hie ye n. k. nō, v. to wink at s. th.; to overlook s. th.

dšie hiena (hīna), v. to shave off the hair from the forehead (to exhibit the forehead).

dšie kpo (s. kpo and dše kpo), v. to bring forth, out; to bring to light; to reveal, to disclose. Imp. n. kpodšiemō; prs. n. kpodšielō.

dšie hō, v. inf. hōdšiemō, and

dšie musu, v. inf. musudšiemō, to effect an abortus, see musu dše, v.

dšie mli, v. to take out from within; to select, to choose.

dšie musu ye m. k. nō, v. to remove the curse from s. b., s. kpa musu, v.

dšie na, v. (s. dše na und. dše, v.); to open the mouth of s. b. or the opening of s. th.; dšie m. k. na, v. to speak for s. b., to interpret; to excuse; edšie ehe na, he excused himself. See nadšiemō and nadšielō.

dšie nyōmō, v. to take off a debt or make one's self paid without the will of the debtor.

dšie ši, v. to bring forth from under s. th., to bring forth, to bring to light (s. dšie kpo), to reveal, disclose; to betray etc. See šidšiemō and šidšielō.

dšie n. k. tšō m. k., double v. to disclose s. th. to s. b.; inf. dšiemō ke tšōmō.



dšielo, n. one who brings out etc.; deliverer, saver, preserver; saviour (s. herelo and walaherelo).

dšieloniitšumo, n. saviours work.

dšiemō, n. bringing or taking out; saving, delivering; deliverance; salvation (s. also: heremo, walaheremo, yiwalaheremo).

dšiemobē, n. time of salvation.

dšiemosane, n. history of salvation.

dšikule, conj. (comp. dši and ko, kole, kule) if; but only used in suppositive sentences (comp. ke and kedši); f. i. Osumomi dšikule ofee neke noko, if thou would love me, thou would not do such a thing, or: Lovedst thou me, thou etc. But: Ke osumomi, ofee etc. If thou love me, thou doest etc. Comp. kule, which stands sometimes for it. Ad. dšikune; Ot. anka, th. s.

dšim, v. Ot. gym, to be mad, also used of animals, f. i. horses, when wild or unruly. S. ye seke, v.

dšimfo, n. (Ot. gymfo) madman; mad person.

dšin, dšiō, s. dši.

dšira —, s. dšra, v.

dšire, s. dšere, v.

dširō, s. dšūrō, adj.

dšitša, v. to shrink, to start back.

dšo, inf. dšō, v. to dance. Comp. the similar roots tšō, to turn; dšō, v. under he dšō, v. to be astounded, stupified.

dšō, n. dance; fo — and dše —, to compose a dance; fā —, to give out a dance; šiki —, v. to go slowly on in dancing; tšē —, v. to begin to dance, to start a dance; s. tšē, v.

dšo, inf. dšomo, v. to be bitter; acrid; midan dšo, my mouth is bitter etc.; mihe nu dšo, lit. my watter is bitter, I am dispised.

dšo foi, v. (= dše foi) to run; comp. hie foi, ša foi, wo foi. Dšo foi is more in use than dše foi, but only from the latter a inf. form and a prs. n. seems to be used for both, viz. foidšē and foidšelo.

dšo, inf. intrans. dšole and dšō, inf. tr. dšomo, Ot. dyo, v. to be cool (comp. dō, v. to be hot); to get cool, to cool, v. a. and n.; to be quiet, at rest; to be mild, tame; to quiet, to bring to rest, to tame; to bless; to be thankful to s. b. etc. This relation of ideas seems to be common in many west-african languages. The principal combinations are: dan dšo, inf. dañdšole, v. to

loose the fast or appetite; dšēñ dšo, v. s. above; he dšo, v. inf. hedšole and hedšō (Ot. hō dyo), to be at rest, at peace, to have peace; to be well or healed again; hewodšian dšo, v. to feel cold by astonishment; hīe dšo, v. to be quiet, have a quiet face (comp. hīe dō, v. the contrary), inf. hīedšole; mli dšo, v. to be cool, quiet, mild inside; inf. mliedšole; na dšo, v. to be of a quiet mouth or speech; toin dšo (Ot. asom dyo), v. lit. the inside of the ear is quiet, at rest; to have peace, rest; musuñ dšo, v. to feel relief from belly-ache, mimusuñ dšomi, my belly gets cool or quiet for me; inf. toindšole, etc. etc. Comp. also expressions as: mañ dšo, the town is quiet, it is peace in the salutation: „Mañ fē?“ (How is) all the town? Answ. „Mañ dšo!“ etc.

dšo bi or gbekē, v. to silence or quiet a child (s. laka and dšose, v.).

dšo he, v. to quiet, to cool, to pacify, to tame; v. refl. to rest, midšo mihe fio, I rested a little. Inf. for both: hedšomo.

dšo mli, v. to cool the inside, inf. mliedšomo.

dšo na, v. to soften the mouth, the edge, to sharpen. Inf. nadšomo. Imprt. s. dšo na, f. i. dšo kakla na! sharpen the knife!

dšo nō, v. to bless (lit. on or upon, relating to the gesture of the hands).

dšo tšui he, v. to quiet one's heart, desire, anger, thirst etc.

dšō, n. rest, peace; s. dšole; dšomo, n.

dšo, n. ditch, nu-dšo, water-ditch, bed of a brook or river; channel; dale, vally.

dšō, v. only used in the phrace he dšō he, hedšomo, v. to be astounded, stupified; amazed; amehe dšō amehe, they were astounded. It expresses the strongest amazement; comp. fe yā, hīe fe yā, na kpe he, etc.

dšoa, n. a sum of 10 Dollars (in Gold).

dšodšoi, frequentative form of dšo, to dance.

dšofālo, n. person giving out a dance.

dšofāmo, n. giving out of a dance.

dšofō, n. composition of a dance fr. fo dšo, v.

dšofolo, n. composer of a dance.

dšoi, n. (= dfei) grass. Pronunciation of elder people.

dšolo, n. dancer.

dšole, v. to lay or rest the head on s. th.; dšole sune,  
— on a pillow; to put a pillow under the head. Inf.  
dšolemo; Ot. sum, v.

dšole, n. coolness; peace; rest; s. dšō, n. th. s.

dšomo, n. bitterness.

dšomo, n. blessing, benediction; cooling, quieting, taming etc.  
s. dšō; rest, peace.

dšonku, n. the thighbone; the loins; s. gboñ, n.

dšoro, v. to lie about; s. dforo, v.

dšoro ši, v. to lie about on the ground; used of people  
in masses; of animals, of villages and towns etc. Comp.  
kā, kā ši, v. Some people pronounce this word dšere  
ši, some also dfere ši, dforo ši, s. both. It may be a  
corroboration of dšō, v.

dšōroko, n. a morning beverage made of corn and bananas.

dšōrō, s. dšūrō and edšūrō, adj.

dšōšuru, n. a measure of gold-dust, about £ 1.

dšotfā, s. und. odšotfā.

dšošikimo, n. slow dancing.

dšotšēmo, n. beginning of dancing; starting in a dance.

dšra (also dšāra, dšēra, dšīra), a strengthened form of  
dfa, dša (Ad. to trade); inf. dšrā and dšramo, v. to be  
important, difficult, dear (of price), painful, heavy etc.  
also transit. used (inf. dšramo), to make important, diffi-  
cult; to pain. Comp. also he dšra, na dšra etc. to be  
dear, difficult, important.

dšra, n. importance, difficulty, dearness, price; trade = guo,  
ye dšra, v. to trade; inf. dšrayeli, trading; wo dšra, to  
offer for sale, inf. dšrawō; to prize, to put prizes on  
wares; dše —, v. to sell well, to have a good market;  
etc. etc. Comp. also dša, n. market. S. Ot. gua, n.

dšradšē, n. easy or good selling.

dšramo, n. importance, difficulty, painfulness = hedšramo, n.

dšramoa (from the Otyi: agyina moa), n. cat = alamte etc.

dšrandšrandšrañ, adv. quickly.

dšranii (from the unused sing. dšranō), pl. n. wares =  
guonii.

dšraniiatšu, n. shop.

dšraniiatohe, n. magazine; s. fiase, n.

dšrawō, n. offering for sale; decision of prices.

dšrawolo, n. person offering s. th. for sale.

dšrayeli, n. trading; trade = guoyeli.

dšrayelihe, n. place of trading.

dšrayelinii = dšranii.



dšrayelo, dšrayelilo, n. trader; merchant, = guoyelo, guoyelilo.

dšrayelilo-niitšumo, n. merchants business.

dšrayelilo-kaselo, n. shop-boy; merchants apprentice.

dšrayelilo-sane, n. merchant's palaver, matter, cause etc.

What is not to be found under dšū or dšw see under df.

dšu, v. inf. dšū, to steal; to rob; to do something in a thievish or also only in a secret way, s. dšu ši; f. i. „Adšuu ta awuu,“ prv. „War is not secretly made,“ but at day time and after due declaration. A secret attack is deemed dishonest. Comp. also ha, fe fem, v. etc.

dšu, inf. dšū, v. to wash one's-self, according to the daily fashion of the natives, all over the body, comp. wu nšo, wu fa, to bath; fō, to wash (cloth; the hands, face etc.); tšumo, v. to wipe etc. Dšu nšo, to wash with sea-water; — samla, — with soap; — abonua, — with limes etc. A curious expression is: dšu hã m. k., to wash s. b.

dšu he, v. inf. hedšū, to wash one's self (as the former).

dšu mli, v. to come in by stealth; „le tšutšu eba tšō mihie edšu mli,“ he by stealth came in first before me.

dšu ši, v. to act by stealth; f. i. edšu ši ba, he came by stealth; edšu ši efe neke edšūrō, he did this good work by stealth.

dšu, n. Monday. According to the etymology of the names of the 7 days of the week there are three pairs and a single one, Wednesday; compare: Ho, Saturday; Hogbã, Sunday; Dšu, Monday; Dšúfō, Tuesday; -Šō, Wednesday; -So, Thursday; Sohã, Friday; but neither can the signification of these words be stated, though they are all found in Gã, nor the reason for such a division and disposition; it seems however that Monday is considered the first day of the week.

dšū, pl. dšui, n. theft; stealth; stolen article; dšū ke fō, lit. theft and transgression, is an expression designating a very wicked act.

dšū = hedšū, n. washing.

dšuetei (Ot. gwitei), n. silver; s. also dfetei, n. and dfetri, n. dšulo, n. thief.

dšulo, n. washer (scarcely used, s. dšu, v.).

dšuko, v. to dry meat by fire, to preserve it; inf.

dšukomo, n. drying meat by the fire.

dšūnii, pl. n. stolen goods.

dšukudšuku, dšukudšukudšuku, adv. lively, full of men; used of places, towns, villages; fe —, to be full of men, to be lively.

dšūsane, n. palaver of theft.

dšūnyomowō, n. punishment for theft.

dšutšu, n. washing- or bathing room.

'dšūrō, pl. dšudši, adj. good etc. S. edšūrō.

du, v. inf. dumo, to stick (Germ. *stechen und stechen*), to pierce, to stab; = gbu; to plant (single seeds f. i. by making a hole with the finger), as: du able, to plant maize; and th. l. (but comp. teo, to transplant, to plant trees or other plants).

dū, inf. dū, v. to leak; to catch animals by traps. dū amă, v. to catch with bird's lime.

dū gbe, v. to loose the way, to go astray; inf. gbedū.

dū he, v. to catch one's self (in speaking).

dū tšōne, inf. tšōnedū, v. to set a trap; to catch by a trap; to catch; — to be caught in a trap. Comp. tšō tšōne, to make or set a trap.

dū, n. leaking; entrapping, catching.

duaba, n. Ot. = tšeiayibii; fruit.

duadé (fr. the Ot., dua, tree and de, yams), n. stockyams, cassada, manioc. Ad. agbeli, n.

duakoro, n. lit. (Ot.) a onemaster; cutter.

duasodúa (Ot. = tšonotšo in Gã), n. lit. treeontree, parasitical plant.

dudo, n. large pot; = botoku.

dududūdu, = yurududūdu, adj. tasteless, raw.

due, n. comfort? hă m. k. due, v. to comfort.

due, due! comforting interjection, spoken to people in distress. Ad. and Ot. th. s.

duehâmo, n. comforting, condolence.

duku, n. eur. word handkerchief.

dukuduku, adv. to pieces; f. i. kû —, to break to pieces; but also = sukusuku, adv. very (fat f. i.) fi duk., to be very fat.

dukui, pl. n. buttocks.

dulo, n. planter, s. du.

dūlo, n. trapper; bird-catcher.

dumo, n. sticking, stabbing; planting.

duñ, n. pl. dudši; darkness; dudšiañ, in the darkness; wo duñ, to get dark. Ad. dibli.

duñ, n. a dark grey kind of antelopes of the size of a goat.

duna, n. the hinderparts; hindparts of animals and things; podex; duna mō ši, v. to settle.

duṇduṇduṇ, adv. natural sound immitating the strokes of beating, like: bambambam, šošošo, tatata etc. yi — to beat severely.

duṇnii, pl. n. things of darkness.

duṇsane, n. dark, secret matter, palaver; mystery, s. temo-sane.

duṇwō, n. getting dark; darkness, fr. wo duṇ, v.

## E.

Words not found under vowel e must be sought for under the next following consonant.

„E“ when initiating words is either the subjective pronoun of verbs, he, she, it, sometimes also applied to a plurality of things, but never of persons; or the possessive pronoun of nouns, his, her, its; or a mere formative initial augment. Comp. § 14, 1. a.; comp. also le; f. i. esuomō, his love; le suomō, the love to him.

ee — initiating verbs contains the pronoun e and the augm. a of the fut. tense posit. f. i. eeba, he will come (= e ba ba, e-aba).

ēé! int. he! ha! it is sometimes added to proper names of persons, when called for, f. i. Mensa ēé! but to some ō! is added and ēé cannot be added, though the exact rule cannot yet be stated.

ē! = ā! and hē! adv. yes! — Comp. also: yō! Ot. yiw!

ébii, corrupted pl. of hīeo = hēbii, hībii, pl. n. single-cowries.

ebō, n. gall, bile; poison. One of the strongest poisons the gall of the crocodile is said to be.

edfake = edšake and etfake, conj. because; for. Ad. epeake.

édfe, Ad. ewye, num. four.

ediṇ, 'diṇ, pl. edidši, adj. black; from the verb di, to be black; modiṇ, black person, negroe.

edšūrō, adv. pl. edšudši, right, f. i. nine dšūrō, right hand; good, dear, beloved; nanyo dšūrō, good friend; n. benefit; good work; kindness; alms; fe —, to do good.

„Edšūrō feq edšūrō“; „Good does good“, prv. The word is also pronounced edširō, edšōrō and edšrō.

edšūrōfelō, n. benefactor.

edšūrōfemō, n. good work; benefit.

edšūrōfemonii, pl. n. good works.



èflo, pl. efodši, adj. empty, bare, void; mere; f. i. wiemo flo, a mere word; adv. emptily, barely only, even; ekome flo, only one. Comp. keke; akpa; yaka, adv. and flo, n. and fo, v.

efõn, pl. efõdši, adj. bad, evil; from fõ, to do evil; n. evil; fe —, to do evil. Comp. bone, adj. and fom, v. in Otyi. Ad. yayam. Mofõn, bad person; nõfõn, bad thing.

efõnfelo, n. evildoer; malefactor; stronger than „ešafelo“, n. efõnfemo, n. evildoing.

efõnfemonii, pl. n. = niifõnfemonii and niifodšianii, evil acts.

efũ, adj. stinking; kept over night.

efäake = edšake, etfake, conj. because, for (Ot. efane se).

efei, efefei, adj. ragged, rent (fr. fe, v.), adv. raggedly; n. rag, rags. S. fe, n.

egbĩn, pl. egbĩdši, adj. dry; fr. gbĩ, to dry.

egbo, adj. like; ke m. k. ye —, to be like s. b.

ehē, pl. ehēi, adj. new; Ad. th. s. and other.

ekā, n. valour, bravery, courage; daring spirit, rashness, arrogance; ekā na, by bravery; by arrogance; fe —, to behave courageously.

ekafemo, n. bravery; brave deed.

ekālo, n. brave, courageous person; heroe; a daring fellow; comp. also ka, v. and kekālo, n.

ekañ, n. a large sea-fish.

ekāsane, n. matter of bravery.

ekāwō, n. encouragement, fr. wo ehā, v.

eko, 'ko, adj. broken; f. i. kāko, broken dish.

eko, num. (Ot. th. s.) one = ekome; Ad. kake (Comp. ko); some, pl. ekomei; the word is often used when not expressed in Engl. and German, similar to the genitive particle „du“ in the French, if a part of something is meant and not the whole; f. i. hāmi abolo ko, or: hāmi abolo le eko, give me (some) bread; enu eko, he drank (some) etc. If persons and things shall be distinguished, moko, somebody, noko, something is used. The e is only omitted, if the word is used like the indefinite article; s. ko. Comp. Ot. bi. Eko — eko, the one — the other; s. ekroko.

ekole (Ot. ebia), adv. and conj. perhaps; ekole eeba, perhaps he will come;

ekole-alo, perhaps-or (not); either-or. Comp. aleenō; dšikule, kule, kole etc.

ekome, 'kome, num. Ad. th. s. one, as the former; pl. ekomei, some; ekōme, adj. unparalleled; einzig; large, enorm etc.

ekomefemo, n. (fe ekome) uniting; unity.

ekomekome, num. one by one; adv. by degrees; efiteo enii le ekomekome, he spends his goods by degrees. Comp. baakō-baakō in Ot.

ekoñ, adv. once more, again; but only used in positive sentences and for a single repetition; for negat. sentences „doñ“ and for iterative sentences the auxil. verb „sa“ is used. Comp. dong; sa, asa, asañ, sañ.

ekoro, adj. and adv. single, simple; apart; alone; peculiar etc. s. soro and sro, v. and kroñ.

ekpa, num. six.

ekpaekpa, num. six by six; Adñ. th. s.

ekpakpa (Ot. pa and papa), kpakpa, akpa, adj. good; n. good (ḍaš Gute); but impers. nokpakpa and prs. mo-kpakpa; fe ekpakpa, to do good (s. edšürō); adv. (seldom used, but generally „akpa“ and naakpa) well, thoroughly, indeed, truly etc. The simple form „kpa“ only occurred to me till now in the word: onukpa (nū, man), a good man, i. e. an elder, a grandee, a headman, the first among a number (comp. opanyiñ and opanini in Otyi). Ad. th. s.

ekpakpafelo, n. a person doing good, a benefactor.

ekpakpafemo, n. doing good; a good act or work; benefit.

ekpakpafemonii, pl. n. good works.

ekpé, n. baboon.

ekro (= ekoro, fr. ko), adj. single; adv. singly; wherefrom:

ekroko, kroko, num. or adj. other (ander), pl. ekrokomei, krokoi; eko (or ekome) — ekroko, the one —, the other (sometimes only: eko-eko, ekome-ekome). Pers. mo-kroko, imp. nōkroko. Ad. muno. Tšō —, v. to alter, to asume an other form, colour etc. = tšake.

ekrokotšōmo, n. alteration; = tšakemo.

Elaloe or Laloe, pr. n. of the river betwixt Kpoñ and Gbu-gbrā (Pony and Prampram), coming from the Akwapim-mountains.

emligidi, adj. green, unripe, of fruits of trees; comp. en-mōñ, adj.

emo, emomo, mo, momo, adj. old, pl. moi and momoi; but generally: medši and memedši.

emon, n. strong line to catch fish.

emu, mu, adj. whole, untouched; entire, full, perfect well (Germ. ganz); holy (compare holy and whole, heilig und heil). S. also fē, fiā, all. The word emu (attributively used „mu“) is not construed with the auxil. v. ye, as other adj., but with ye, f. i. eye emu, it (or he she) is whole.

emuyeli, n. wholeness; entireness; fulness; perfection; soundness.

Remark.: Words with the initial liquid-augment m, n, ñ, sound sometimes to the ear as if an e would precede them, because this augment can form a syllable; but the e or vowel-element is not initial to this liquid augment, but inherent to it, and these words must be sought for under the letters m, n, ñ; or the next foll. consonant; comp. § 13, 14.; f. i. ñkū, ñšo, mplañ etc.

eña, eñañ (ña, ñañ, ñga, ñgañ?), n. pl. eñadši, a kind of canary-birds or -sparrows, living in suspended nests in great flocks, generally together on one tree, sometimes also in the high grass. In their company always a few beautifully coloured birds, called „entibli“ or ntibli, are found, dwelling in the same nests, but somewhat decorated, wherefore the natives consider them as the leaders or kings. S. prv. 33.

ene, pl. enemei, pron. this, s. § 34; so; conj. = agbene, then; but seldom used so.

eñefere, and

eñelfere, n. dan. ginger (Ingwer).

eñmomi (or ñmomi), n. a fruit, called cashocle by the Europeans at the coast, growing at a small plant about 2 or 3 feet high and used for soup (also called „ocro“ by the English).

eñmomiba, n. the herb at which the eñmomi is growing; its leaf used for cabbage.

eñmomiwonu, n. cashocle-soup.

eñmōñ, adj. pl. ñmōdši, raw, unboiled, unprepared, green; used of yams and the like, of wood, but also of cold, fresh air, as in English. Ot. momono.

eñoli (from the verb ñoli, to be green), adj. green, dark green coloured. Comp. abonua, n.

enumo, num. five (Ot. anum and nnum; Ad. enuo).

enumoenumo, num. five by five.

enyie? inter. pron. how much? how many? (Comp. nyie, to walk, to go.) Ot. ahē?



enyie enyie? how much each?

enyo, num. two (Ot. enu and abien or mmien, Ad. th. s.).

enyoenyo, num. two by two.

eša, adj. bad, evil, sinful; comp. nōša, niša, wōša, naša, n.

eša (fr. the verb ša, to rot, to spoil); n. evil, misfortune, ruin; sin; mistake, fault; fe eša, to sin, to do wrong.

A peculiar use is made of this word in the answer to saluting questions, as: „Heni odše?“ „„Bleo!““ „Sia?“

„„Eša ko be dsei!““ „(How is it) where thou comest from?“ „„It is quiet!““ „Home?“ „„There is not

any evil!““ Comp. the similar words: nōša, niša; efoñ; tōmō etc. and wōša, naša etc.

ešafēlo, n. sinner.

ešafēmō, n. sinful deed or act; sin; = nōšafēmō, niša-fēmō, n.

ete, num. three (Ot. esā, mmiesa).

ete ete, num. three by three. Ad. th. s.

etfake, or

etšōake = edšake, efāake (Ot. efise, edañse), lit. it turns that; conj. because; for; Ad. epeake.

etfakeši, conj. because, for; efee, etfakeši esumōo, he did it not, because he did not like it.

etšuru, tšuru, adj. (fr. tšu, v. to be red, ripe of fruits), pl. etšudši, red; reddish; yellow reddish; ripe, of fruits assuming this colour when ripe; of men with copper or brown red colour, as some natives and Mulattoes. The adv. fā and some others with the same signification is used to strengthen this, etšuru fā, very red.

ewulu, wulu, pl. ewudši, adj. great, large etc. comp. the correlates: kple, kpetenkple; sase; da etc.

eyeñ, yeñ, pl. yedši, adj. white, whitish; from the verb „ye“, to be white; ripe, from cornfields. The adj. and adv. futā, Ot. th. s., is used to strengthen this, eyeñ futāfutā, white white, very white; s. fā, bobōlī etc.

## E.

The letter e does not initiate words, but is only used as an interjectional expression, here and there added to a sentence just as is very frequently done in Otyi; with the nasal sound „ē“ it is = ā, hē, adv. yes. See also „yō!“

## F.

F is pronounced by many old people hard like p, f. i. pā, river etc.

Fa, v. inf. fā and fale, to be enough, to suffice; to let s. th. be enough; to increase; to forgive (Ot. firi fri, which is also used in Gā), nō noko fa m. k. to forgive someth. to somebody; ke-fa, th. s.; to lend (money only, s. mā); to borrow (money, s. mā); mifale šika, I lent him money; mifa šika ye eden, I borrowed money from him. „Oke wohe-ešai afawo, tamō boni wohe-faä meini feo efōn šiwo le!“ „Forgive us our sins, as we forgive etc.

fā, n. forgiveness; lending (money); borrowing (money); river; brook; pool (if sometimes fed by a brook); fā ba, the river comes, swells; — srā, — overflows; — fe, bursts (the sand walls and breaks through into the sea; — tiki, the same. The two latter words are used of lagunes, when they get full and flow into the sea, because at other times there exists only an underground communication).

fā, n. Guinea-worm, thread-worm; a wall of clay, mudwall; ye —, to have the Guinea-worm; to —, to build a mud-wall. Comp. mfa, Guinea-worm in Otyi; fa = fale, n. a dish. Ad. th. s. See also fakpā, n.

fā, adj. and adv. red, blood-red. As adv. it is used to strengthen the verb tšu, to be red and the adj. etšuru, red; tšu fā (also tšu fē) to be very red; etšuru fā, very red; s. etšuru; eyeñ; futā; boboli etc.

fā, v. pl. fāmo and inf. fā, fāmo (Ot. fa, th. s.), to come out, to be open; to take out (= dšie), to dislodge; to dispossess; to unroot, root out; to part; to open; to call out for help in danger, f. i. efā ewon, he called out for his fetish; to overcome; to command; to cry at some body etc. to menace, to stamp with the foot at s. b. etc. The principal combinations are: fa fā, the Guinea-worm breaks out; to get the Guinea-worm; also fā fa th. s.; hīe fā, inf. hīefāmo, v. to be developed (of children); tšui fā, inf. tšui fā, lit. the heart comes out, up; v. to be frightened, cast down, to grow fainthearted, to despair (s. the contr. tšui nyo ši, nyo mli, to be comforted).

fā fa, v. to get the Guinea-worm; s. ye fa, v. th. s. and fa fā, v.

fā fla, v. to get a boil, ulcer, wound.

fā gbe, v. to take a way, to enter upon a journey, to travel; gbefalo, traveller; gbefā and gbefāmo, travel.

fā he, v. to defend; fā m. k. he, to defend some body; hefālo, n. defender, advocate (s. dšie na and nadšielo); hefāmo, n. defence.

fā kpo = dše kpo and dšie kpo, v. to come forth; to bring out, forth; inf. kpoḡā; kpoḡāmo.

fā mli, v. to choose, to select; mlifāmo.

fā na, v. to open, as bottles, casks etc., inf. naḡāmo; comp. na fa, v. to be open.

fā ntia, v. to kick; inf. ntiaḡāmo.

fā seke, v. to light the anker; to depart; inf. sekeḡā, -ḡāmo.

fā wonu, v. to eat soup.

fā yi, v. to cry at s. b., to rate (anherrſchen), to threaten, to reproach.

fā, n. = afā, half; part; moiety; root; vein, bloodvessel; nerve? adv. partly, half; fā ke fā, half and half; s. fāḡāḡā.

fabā, n. rising of the river (which is with large rivers, f. i. the Volta, as regular as with the Nil in Egypt).

fabaḡ, s. afabaḡ, n. fence.

fadšiatše (s. fla), n. a person full of sores and wounds.

fadšiatšoḡā, n. medicin for sores, wounds etc.

fadšiemo, fafo, n. ferrying over a river.

fadšo, n. river-bed; Flußbett.

fafā, n. breaking out of the Guinea-worm.

fafale, n. an ulcer; a bad wound; generally of a former Guinea worm, s. fla, n. and fā, n.

fafele, n. breaking through or bursting of rivers; s. fa fe, fa tiki, v.

fai (Ot. kyew), n. hat, cap, any covering for the head; kpa fai, v. to take down the hat; kpa m. k. fai (Ot. pa obi kyew), to take down the hat for s. b., i. e. to beg him for s. th., to beg his pardon; to petition (the gesture used by the natives is that they take off their hats and offer them to the person they intreat or cast it at his feet, whether this fashion is original or introduced by Europeans, can not be stated with certainty; compare the other custom of saluting Europeans by uncovering the chest, s. kpa mama, v. to remove the cloth from the chest. Mikpale fai, I begged his pardon (but mikpa efai would be: I took down his hat); mikpa noko he fai, I begged for s. th., or I begged pardon for s. th. Kpa fai! beg pardon! Mikpa ofai! I beg thy pardon! Mikpa



ofai nì onō-fami! I beg thee, to forgive me! — Ofai ne! (offering the hat.) Forgive! (lit. Thy hat this!) Fai ne onō! This hat is thine! i. e. It belongs to thee, to forgive etc. But sometimes it is difficult to say, whether „fai“ means hat or „forgivenesses“, s. above; „Fai le fē onōn!“ All forgivenesses (or „the whole hat“) belong to thee! It may be that the origin of wearing hats would give light about this curious relationship between fa and fai and the curious custom. Comp. also: ba, and sise, v.; and pa kyew, v. in Ot. th. s.

faikpa'lo, n. a petitioner.

faikpamo, n. begging pardon; petition; prayer (comp. sole-mo and sisemo); Nyontšo le faikpamo, the Lord's prayer; Gebet, Bitte.

fakpā, n. string of a Guinea-worm (about the thickness of twin and sometimes a yard long. It breaks out at any part of the body).

fakpo, n. river-island.

fakpomañ, n. town on a river island.

fakpobii, pl. n. inhabitants of it.

fala, s. fla, n. bad wound, sore etc.

fale, n. dish; large plate.

fale, n. multitude, plenty; sufficiency; superfluity; s. note-kemo, n.

falefale = farefare, adj. clean, white; adv. cleanly.

falo, n. a creditor = frilo, n. a lender of money; a debtor, a borrower of money, = nyōmōtše, n.

fāmo, pl. form of the verb fā.

fāmo, n. taking out; coming out; dislodgement; dispossession; unrooting, weeding; developement; opening; parting; calling out for help; command etc.

fāmonō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. to take out with; some th. taken out.

fana, n. river-shore.

fanabii, pl. n. people dwelling at a rivers-side.

fāñ, adj. open, straightforward, clear, plain; adv. openly, straightforward, clearly, plainly.

fanes, n. dan. foundation; tfa —, to lay the foundation. S. šiši, šišidšē, n.

fanestfā, n. laying of the foundation; s. šišitfā, šišidšē, n.

fankwao, n. an herb used as cabbage.

fao, pl. fabii, n. small callabash with a long neck used for play.

faohökodi (Ot. lit. be off and free!) n. leprosy. People having this horrible sickness, are frequently left to themselves, wherefrom the name (comp. *Ausſatz, von ausſetzen*); s. kpiti, baba, n.

fära, s. fla, fra.

farefare, adj. and adv. = falefale, clean; cleanly.

fasane, n. river- or water-palaver or matter.

fase, n. the other side of the river; adv. beyond the river.

fata (Ot. th. s. but with a somewhat different application, as: sa, v. in Gã), v. to join; he fata he, to join somebody or some thing. Comp. also: kpata and kpaſa in Gã, and bata and pata in Otyi.

fata he, v. to join (v. a. and n.); mifata ehe, I join him; fata he! join something! Inf. hefatamō; prs. n. hefatalo.

fatalo, n. joiner, assistant, companion, helpmate etc. Comp. nanyo; hefatalo; dšielo, hefālo, n. etc.

fatamō, n. joining, assistance, help; addition, s. hefatamō.

fatō, n. making or building of mud-walls, fr. to fa, v.

fatolo, n. builder of swish-walls.

fayeli, n. sickness of the Guineaworm, fr. ye fa, v.

fayelo, n. person having the Guinea-worm.

fe, v. to do, to make (Ad. pe, Ot. ye), inf. femo, prs. n. felo. This is one of the most extensively applied words of the language, its principal significations and combinations are the following: to produce, to commit; to behave, to show one's self, to appear, to seem; to be about, afe ohá, about 100; to be (s. Ad. pe and Ot. ye th. s. and Gã ye, to be; dši, to be; tšō, to become), to become, to get; to be more than, to surpass (as such it is the auxil. verb to express comparision, s. Ot. kyeñ and señ; as: mifeo, I am more, greater, stronger than thou, I surpass, excel thee; mifeo hewale, I surpass thee in power, or: mihewa feo, th. s.; to accomplish (without object, comp. *פעל*); ofē! thou hast acted well, thou hast accomplished something! as imprs. verb it has the signification to seem: f. i. efeomi ake Nyoñmo bane, it seems to me as if it would rain; ke-fe, ñō-fe, to do s. th. with s. th., f. i. šika añō-feo wulamonii, ši dade ake-feo ñānii, of gold ornaments are made, but of iron implements of art. Combinations: he fe feo, v. to be beautiful; he fe oyá, v. to be quick; he fe vī, hewo-dšian fē fe vī, to feel weak; hie fe yā and fe yā, to be astonished etc. efe ake = kedši, if.

fe m. k. ablo, v. to be hard against s. b. = wa m. k. yi, v.

- fe eflo, v. to be or become empty, come to nought.  
 fe efong, ekpakpa, edšūrō etc. s. these.  
 fe fē (fē = fear, fright), v. to be afraid, to fear, to be  
 a coward; inf. fefemō; prs. n. fefelo, s. fetō, n.  
 fe feo, v. to please; s. feo and fefeo, adj.  
 fe flonō, v. = fō, to be wet; ye —, th. s.  
 fe gidigidi, v. to be in disorder, in a hubbub.  
 fe m. k. fem, v. to plunder one out.  
 fe gwañ, v. to shine.  
 fe n. k. hã m. k., v. to do s. th. for s. b.  
 fe he n. k., v. to do s. th. with someth., to make one's  
 self something; efe ehe nyontšō, he made himself the  
 master; to use; efee he n. k., he does not use it; see  
 ye he niitšumo, v. th. s.  
 fe hedšō, v. to be lazy. S. hedšō; inf. hedšofemō.  
 fe hō, v. to make a noise, to roar, to be tumultous etc.  
 inf. hōfemō.  
 fe klalo, v. to be or make ready.  
 fe koñkoñtie, v. to play the blind mouse buff.  
 fe mōbō, v. to be pitiful, to be miserable, to appear so;  
 to mourn, to complain; s. mōbō, n. and ye mōbō, v.  
 fe moko, v. to surpass somebody; to imitate s. b., see  
 kase, v. soa, v.  
 fe nãdšiañ, v. to retribute, to repay; s. to nãdšiañ, v.  
 fe nine, v. to surpass the (ability of the) hand; to reach  
 the highest pitch.  
 fe niiseniianii, v. to use one spitefully; to illtread one;  
 s. se, se, v.  
 fe nū, v. to be a man, manly; to behave like a man (comp.  
 the Germ. den Mann machen).  
 fe numo, v. to become or be an old man.  
 fe sane, v. to become a (sc. bad) palaver.  
 fe se, fe se le, adverbial or conjunctive sentence, = after-  
 wards; then; comp. ye āhū; no se le; efe ake = ke,  
 kedši etc.  
 fe sroto, v. to make a difference.  
 fe šō, v. to be slow, slack.  
 fe toi, v. to listen = bo toi.  
 fe yā = hie fe yā, n. to be astonished, amazed; to wonder;  
 inf. yafemō. Comp. he dšō; na kpe he, v. etc. and yā, n.  
 fe yā, and  
 fe yara, fe yera, v. to mourn for a dead person according  
 to native fashion by loud lamentations etc. etc. to make  
 the funeral custom for a dead person by firing guns,



drinking, dancing, singing and processions. These customs ruin whole families, towns and tribes. Where it can be done without the knowledge of the european Government, slaves are still slaughtered on the graves of important personages that they may accompany them into the other world. Inf. yera- or yarafemō, some times shortened yāfemō; but see the preceding word; pers. n. yera- or yarafelō.

fe yeyēye, v. to be in trouble, in perplexity; = ye tšui and tšui ye, v.

fe yukuyuku, v. to be broken into small pieces; to be full of little one's, little things, life, activity.

fē, n. fright, fear; s. fē fē, to be afraid; inf. fēfemō, n. The word is perh. Ayigbé, s. fētō (= fēlō? kaketo = kaselō in Gā).

fē, n. dung. S. the decent expression dfa (or dfeiañ), n.

fē, v. pl. flē; inf. fē, flēmō; to spit (only used of animals which do so, f. i. some serpents; s. blikā, n.); to root, to scrape, to cut, out or up, esp. grass for thatching roofs; efē dfeī, he is gathering thatch-grass. A peculiar expression is: yi fē, to suppose: eyi fē, ake enye ni, he supposes, that it is his mother; it seems to stand for „yi fē dši, ake; s. yi, yin, n. and fē, adj.

fē gugō, v. to blow the nose; comp. tšine, v.

fē = fiā and piā, adj. all, every; put betwixt the reduplicated singular form of a noun, it conveys the signification every, f. i. mofēmō, every body; nōfēnō, every thing; tšō fē tšō every tree, s. § 22; fē tšem, fē kwa, altogether. The construction of this word does sometimes exhibit it as a noun (comp. the hebr. כֹּל), f. i. it excepts not only the article, but if it stands with a plural in the possessive case, the augment „a“ which ought to follow such a possess. case is generally left out, etc. Comp. „Gbomei fē niitšumoi“ instead of gb. fē aniitšumoi, the works of the whole of men; a peculiar use of fē or fiā is made in summing up a series of assertions etc. f. i. mikpalē fai, miwie āhū, miā eyi se: fē tšem ekplee, I begged him, I spoke long to him, I pressed on him, all together (sc. in vain) he did not agree to it. Fiā and piā, th. s. Ad. tša, tšoa, tšō; Ot. ñnyina.

fē, s. feī, n. cold.

fe, pl. fele and fle, inf. femō; felemō, flemō, v. n. and act. to burst; to break; to burst eggs, i. e. to hatch;

to bend; to kick; break through the sandbar (of lagunes and rivers in the rainy season); s. fā, n. and tiki, v.  
 fē, adj. = fā very red, highly red; adv. used to corroborate the adj. tšuru, red and the verb tšu, to be red; etšuru fē, very red; etšuō fē, it is very red. S. flā, futā; bobolī etc.

fēlī, fēlō, fēlū, flekū, th. s. as the former and as fā, to corroborate „tšu, to be red.“

fēdā (kpa), fēdā, adv. = dā, before, efe fēdā nì ete, he did it before he went; kpa fēdā obaä ne? but now thou comest; not before now thou comest (nun erst kommst du)?

fēfelō, n. = fēto, coward.

fēfemō (s. fe fē), n. cowardness.

fēfeo (simple form feo, s. § 22 about reduplication of adjectives, Ot. th. s.), adj. beautiful, nice.

feī, n. cold, coldness; cold fever; feī ye, v. it is cold; fē yemi, I feel cold, I have the cold fever.

feī gugō (comp. fē, v.), v. to blow the nose; s. fē gugō, v.

feī, n. beauties? be feī, to have no manners, lee feī, th. s. but compare the Otyi fyē (or fē), with neg. „nothing“.

feībe, n. cold time, winter, cold season (s. aharabata).

feīhe, n. cold place.

feīyelo, n. person feeling cold.

feīyeli, n. coldness; cold fever; s. feī ye, v.

fēlē, v. corroboration of fē, inf. fēlēmō; to feel itching, to itch; s. flē, v.

felemō, n. bursting (of many things); hatching; kicking; s. fe, fele, fle, femō, fle, mō.

fēlī, s. fē and fēlō, adj. and adv. red, very red.

fēlō, th. s.

felo, n. maker, doer; s. fe, v.

fēlū = fēlī and fēlō, adj. and adv.

femō, n. deed; making; act; becoming, getting etc. etc. s. fe, v.

femō, n. bursting (of one thing), s. fe, v.; hatching; kicking. fē, and

fēmō, n. rooting up of grass; spitting (of snakes and the like); s. fē, v.

fēnfēn, adj. dirty, sickly.

fēne, v. to open, unloose. Old pronunciation fende; Ad. pēne.

fēnelō, n. unlooser.

fēnemō, n. opening, unloosing.

feo, v. n. to flourish.

feo, adj. = fefeo, beautiful, nice; Ot. th. s.; n. beauty; adv. beautifully; fe feo, v. to please; efemi feo, it pleases me; ye he feo, v. to mock at, to deride, to joke; comp. gbe he guo, which is stronger; ye feo, v. to be beautiful. Comp. also fei.

feofemo, v. pleasing; pleasure; comp. ñomo; omanyefemo.

feonii, pl. n. beautiful things; beauties.

feoyeli, n. mockery; wit. S. hefeoyeli.

fes, n. dan? a small fruit of a tree used by native women to make yellow signs on their faces.

festšo, n. the tree bearing it.

fete, and

fetefete, adj. thin, s. legelege; weak; light; tasteless.

feto, n. coward, s. fefelo, gbeyelo and gbeyeşelo; fe fetō, v.; to be a coward; s. fe fē, v. th. s. (According to the form „feto is Ayigbe.)

fetofelo, n. coward.

fetofemo, n. cowardness; fēfemo, th. s.

fetsu, n. privy; but not a decent word; s. ko na, tšo no etc.

fī, v. pl. and inf. fimo (inf. fī); imprs. v. to perplex, to bring into straits; efimi, I am in perplexity; noko efile, something has brought him into trouble; to be hard; ta efī, the fight is hard (inf. fimo); to draw on, to advance; to become thick (of milk), fat etc. to press together, to be close together (of people). Ad. th. s.

fī he, v. to bind the loins, to girt; hefī.

fī se, v. to strengthen the back; to back s. b.

fī ši, v. to be firm, stand firm; inf. šifimo.

fī! interj. The signification of this word can not be given; it is used in the swearing formula, which is like that of the Hebrews without an expressed principal sentence; fī takes the place of the latter: f. i. „Mikā kitā, ake: kedši efio, ke oye amane mli, ke oba minō ni miyee mibuaao le, kedši ake neke klante ne foo miyitšo fī! I swear, that if thou art in perplexity, if thou art in trouble, if thou come to me and I do not assist thee, if not with this sword (in the hand of the person swearing), my head is cut off, then —!

fī! int. (for scolding) = fye, pfui!

fīā = fē, piā, adj. all, every; n. the whole of s. th. comp. fē and § 22. Adn. tfa, tšo.

fiase (Ot. fi, house, ase, under part), n. the lower story; the cellar, store; prison. S. tšū, tšūn.



fiẽ, n. Ad. = feĩ, n. cold; fever.

fidiboro, n. dan. a kind of borers (Zeifbohrer).

fidšiatše, n. lit. a possessor of wings, winged creature of any kind (Geflügel, כנף); s. fine.

fidšitefidšite, adj. and adv. unruly, unquiet; fe — or ye —, to be unquiet; fitrifitri, th. s.

fifi, pl. n. (either from the verb fi, to be close or fiso small) narrow places; fifiañ, in narrow places, in the corners, in secret; comp. fõdšiañ, under flo, n.

fifio, old pronunc. of bibio, pl. fifi, adj. small, little; adv. little; s. also fio.

fila (Ot. fira), v. (seldom used) to be blind; s. fula and fila.

fiti, v. s. fli.

filo, n. binder.

fimo, n. binding; pressing together; press; closeness; trouble, straits; congealing, curdling.

fiñ, fiñfiñ, adj. perh. europ. word; fine, nice, beautiful.

fine, old pronunc. finde, n. pl. fidši, wing.

fintĩ, adv. in the highest degree; exactly; fãne fintĩ, high midday, about 12 o' clock; s. ketekete, th. s.

fintõ, adj. narrow; s. legelege.

fiõ, fiõfiõ, adj. and adv. little, small, = bibio, fifio; few; n. a little.

fitã, fitãfitã, adj. and adv. white (Ot. the s.), s. futã; ye fitã (comp. ye, to be white), to be very white; eyen fitã, very white, clean, clear.

fite, inf. fitemo, v. to spend, to use up; to spoil; s. kpata hĩe, v.

fite hĩe, v. to darken the face; to mar — —.

fitelo, n. spender; spoiler.

fitemo, n. spending; spoiling. S. hĩekpatamo.

fitšofitšo, adv. exactly; carefully; accurately, precisely; thoroughly.

fla, s. also fra.

fla, inf. flamo, v. to salute; ěflanye, he salutes you; to welcome.

fla, fala, pl. fadši, n. boil, ulcer, bad open wound; different from „asãne“, abscess. Comp. fafale; fadšiatše, n. a person full of „fadši“ or boils.

fla, n. the fruit of a tree; s. flatšo.

'flada, s. aflada, n. a kind of pap.

flafla, adj. sanguinic, lively, active; unruly; ye —, to be —; adv. actively, rashly etc.; s. flefle and klãmãklama, th. s.

flaka, n. europ. word (Šrač?), coat of men and women; frock.

flaŋa, s. aŋa, n. flag.

flatšo, pl. -tšei, n. a tree of beautiful, hard red wood, but generally crooked.

flē, v. to itch, to feel a tickling sensation; s. fli, v. (corrob. of fē, v.).

fleŋe, adj. light; lightminded; frivolous; ohīe ye fleŋe, lit. thy face is light, i. e. thou art lightminded, frivolous.

flekū, = fā, fē, feli etc. very red; tšu flekū, to be very red.

flēmō, n. itching, fr. flē, v.

flēmtšo, v. (europ.?) to ram.

flentšo, n. window-frame.

fleñ, = šoñ, adv. far away, far behind; damo se fleñ! stand back! — aside, separately.

fli, v. inf. flimō, to feel a tickling sensation; to itch = fiē; to blow; to whistle (s. kpā ble and fli ble; kpā or fli tetremantre); to peep at; mli fli, v. to be joyful, cheerful, glad; inf. mli flimō; mihewolo fē flimi, all my skin itches; mimli flimi; I am glad, joyous etc.

fli = fri, firi, s. fri.

fliši, adv. early in the morning = mañkē, ademañkē, mañkpa.

fliki, v. to fly; inf. flikimo; prs. n. flikilo.

flikilo = fidšiatše, n. a winged or flying creature of any kind (Geŋügel); f. i. tšatšü flikilo, n. flying ant.

flikimo, n. flying; flight.

flikiti, ofl. n. flying ants.

flimō, n. itching; itch; s. gbñ; blowing, whistling.

flo, = eŋo, attributively used; adj. empty, vain, mere; wiemo flo, an empty word; a mere word; ekomeflo, only one; mokomeflo, only one person; with neg. not any thing, not any person; mokomeflo be dšei, not any body is there.

flo, floflo, v. to be dry (of grass).

flo, pl. form of the verb fo, to cut; to cut several things, to cut into pieces; inf. flomō.

flo na, n. pl. form of fo na to inform; to denote; to denounce; eŋo mina, he denounced me; inf. naŋomō; prs. n. naŋolo.

flo, pl. fōdši, n. hole; cave; corner (comp. koñ), small narrow place, narrow lane; fōdšian, in holes; in small, narrow places, lanes etc.

flōflo,

flofōflo (ploplōplo), corroboration of flo, empty, vain etc.  
adj. distant, remote; thorough; adv. remotely; thorough-  
ly; throughout = šōñ.

flofloi = afofro, aflofloi, n. blossom.

floke, inf. flokemo, v. to come forth; bai —, leaves come  
forth.

floq, n. one who cuts into pieces.

flomo, n. cutting to pieces, s. fo.

fłōńó, frōńō (lat. furnax, port.), n. oven of every kind.

fłontó, n. velvet.

fłontofai, n. velvet-cap.

fłotó, n. a kind of raw bags for corn, salt etc. Comp.  
kafū, ablabutū, kotoku etc.

fłou, v. (corroboration of fo, flo, to cut), to prepare meat  
into a favorite dish of the natives, called flo or flouflo,  
by cutting it into small pieces and stewing it with fat  
or palm-oil, water, red pepper and some soup-plants,  
esp. „sebe“ and „eñmōmi“.

fłou, n. and

fłoufłou, n. meat-stew, native fricassee.

fłu, v. corroboration of fū, to crumble (of bread), s. flufu  
and fufudši.

flufła, n. lungs.

flufłu (s. flu and fū), v. to crumble; comp. fufłu, fufudši, n.  
crumbs; fragments.

fo, obj. pl. flo, inf. fō, fomō; flomo, v. to be cut (perh.  
with the inf. fō); to weep (inf. fōmo and yafo from  
the Adū. v. foya, th. s., no pl. form but with the fre-  
quent. fofoi); to cut (inf. fomō, pl. flo or folo, inf. pl.  
fłomō); the principal combinations are: na fo, v. inf. nafō,  
to cease (the mouth or end is cut, s. fo na) = fō; se  
fo (the back or end is cut), v. to cease, as the former;  
inf. sefō; etc.

fo ba, v., pl. flo bai, to cut leaves (a despised work); inf.  
baifłomō, pers. n. baifłolo.

fo ba, s. fo m. k. yi ba.

fo m. k. da (or dañ), lit. to cut s. b. mouth; to cross s. b.  
mouth, to give answer; mifoo edañ po, I gave him not  
even an answer.

fo fa, v. to cross a river; inf. fafō.

fo he, v. to weep for s. th.

fo hīe, v. inf. hīefō, to endeavour, to try; mafo mihīe  
mafe nyōñlo, I will try and do it at once.



fo ketia, v. (Ot. tya tyetia) to circumcise (lit. to cut short); inf. ketiafō; circumcision is generally practised among the Gā-, but not among the Otyi-people (s. folo). It is performed as with the Mahomedans from whom the custom may derive (Comp. Gen. 17, 25.), by a certain person (not a priest) when the boys are about 12—14 years of age; the act does not seem to bear a religious character. Of circumcision of females as is customary in Abessinia and has been said to be in use also in these parts, nothing seems to be known here, though Gā-girls do not like to marry uncircumcised natives, s. folo, n.

fo kpitio, v. inf. kpitiofō, and

fo kuku, v. inf. kukufō, to cut short, to shorten, f. i. a way, a speech, a time; flo kukudši, pl. form of the former, to cut into pieces.

fo mli, v. n. to weep inwardly; to grudge; to pass over; to be too much; f. i. Ašantemei awonu nō, ši nō efo mli tšō, the soup of the Ašantis is tastful, but there is too much salt in it; fo mli, pl. flo mli, to cut asunder, in two; mlifō, mlifomō, mliflomō.

fo moko, v. to weep for somebody.

fo m. k. na, flo m. k. na, inf. nafō, naflomō, v. to denounce; miflo ona ma hā onyontšō, I denounce thee to thy master. This act is considered by the natives most hateful, even if duty requires it.

fo se, v. to make to cease, s. se fo.

fo ši, v. to go about, especially in procession, as it is custom of the natives at their plays, dances, weddings, funerals and other customs; inf. šifō; pers. n. šifolo.

fo tako mli, lit. to cut the pad asunder, to cause a separation between relations, friends etc. inf. takomlifō.

fo teñ, flo teñ, v. to cut in the midst, asunder, s. fo mli; to insert, put between; inf. teñfō, atēñfō, atēñflomō.

fo m. k. wiemoñ, v. to address one during his speaking with another person, to interrupt.

fo yafonu, yafonui, v. to weep tears.

fo m. k. yi ba, lit. to cut the leaf of one's head or price, s. yi; v. to buy one entirely as a slave, not only take him as a bond or in pawn; in the former case the person becomes a member of his owner's family for life and death, calls him father and is called child (son or daughter), and the owner is answerable for his behaviour, debts etc.; in the latter case the bond-person is only a surety and the person who has given him, is

answerable for him (s. awoba); wherefore bond-people are often worse off, than slaves. The word or phrase „fō yi ba“ refers to a custom (of cutting a leaf asunder over the head of a person bought; inf. yibafō; prs. n. yibafolo.

fō = fose and fote, v. to pour out.

fō = yāfō and fomo, n. weeping.

fō, ofo, n. a kind of black monkies, the skins of which are merchandise.

fō, v. inf. fō, fomo, prs. n. folo; to be wet (Ot. fow), to wetten; to wash f. i. cloth; face and hands or feet (s. dšu, and dšale, wu, tšumo, v.); to beget (Ot. wo); to bear, bring forth children, young ones (of animals), to produce etc. fō m. k., to beget, bear s. b., but also to midwife (folo, yo folo, n. a midwife; fomo, n. widwifery). Combinations; ke m. k. fō bi, to beget a child with s. b., a decent expression; f. i. „Okele afo bii nyonma ke enyo!“ „Mayes thou beget 12 children with her (or him)!“ A common wedding salutation or wish. „Mikele fō bii nyonma,“ „I begot 10 children with her“ (my wife). These expressions and many similar plain ones (comp. musunbi) are used not only because it is a great honour, as under the Old Testament, to have many children; but especially, because young relations, slaves etc. are also called children and on account of polygamy.

fō atade he, v. to wash cloth; atadehefomo, prs. n. atadehefolo.

fō bi, v. to bring forth or beget a child; inf. bifomo, bii-afomo; prs. n. bifolo, biiafolo, parent; comp. folo, bii-anye, biiatše; awo; yofoyo, n.

fō boboli, v. to be very wet; s. boboli.

fō dan, v. to wash the (inside of the) mouth.

fō dē, v. to wash the hands.

fō n. k. femo, v. to be accustomed to do s. th.

fō he, v. inf. hefomo, to wash; fō nii ahe, to wash cloth; niahefomo; washing; niahefolo, n. washer.

fō hie, v. to wash the face; witty expression, to drink too-much; inf. hiefomo.

fō mli, v. to wash the inside, to cleanse (f. i. glasses, pots etc. with water); fō mli! wash it; inf. mlifomo.

fō nmāfi, v. to bear sons and daughters alternately; inf. nmafifomo.

fō nii ahe, v. to wash cloth; s. fō he.

fō sa, v. to wetten the bed.

fō, n. wetting.

fō, n. fat; slime, phlegm; sperm; to fō, to be fat; wo —, th. s.

fō, n. (Ot. th. s.) condemnation; guilt; adj. condemnable, condemned; guilty; bu fō, to condemn; fōbu, condemnation; comp. bu atēn and bu bem; ye fō, v. to be in the wrong, guilty; fōyeli.

fō, adj. green, fresh, soft, unripe, undried; dfefō = dfei fō, fresh grass; able fō, half-ripe maize, as it is roasted or boiled and eaten; comp. enmōn; enōli, adj.

fō, v. inf. fō and fōmō; to cease; to cast; to be wicked, bad, to act wickedly; s. efōn; impert. sing. fōmō! but in compounds only fō, f. i. nō fō ši, cast it down. The principal combinations are: nō (or ke) hīe fō m. k. nō, lit. to take the face and cast it on s. b., i. e. to trust in him, to hope upon him; comp. hīe kā m. k. nō; kū hīe fō n. k. nō, to wink at s. th., to overlook s. th.; nō yitšo fō m. k. kue, to take the head and cast it on s. body's neck, to fall upon or around one's neck, to hug, to embrace; s. here atū, th. s.; še-fō, obj. pl. šere-fō and šere-fie (ši), v. to cast down, away; miše-fō or miše mifō, I cast it away; mišere nibii ne mifie (ši), I cast these things away.

fō abisá, v. to cast the lot; inf. abisafō; fō-ye m. k. nō, - - over one.

fō abótiri, v. to wrestle; s. abótiri, abotirifō, abotirifōlo.

fō hīe, v. s. combinations under fō; inf. hiefō, hiefōmō; to cast one's face on s. th. or s. b.

fō mli, v. to cast in; to give over and above; to add; inf. mlifō; comp. wo mli, v.

fō nine, v. to move the hand to and fro, to wink, to beckon.

fō nō, v. to cast upon; to give over and above = wo mli; inf. nōfō; nō hīe fō m. k. nō, to trust in s. b. See combinations under fō; fā fō n. k. nō, to boast with s. th.

fō m. k. nō, v. to cease or give up some body's manners, Gā. Fables 1.

fō ošiki, n. to cast or to throw dice; to cast the lot; = fō abisá; — ye m. k. nō, — — over s. b.; inf. ošikifō; prs. n. ošikifōlo.

fō se, v. to cast back.

fō ši, v. to cast down; to lay down; inf. šifō.



fõ te = tfa te, v. to cast a stone; fõ m. k. te, - - - at s. b.; inf. tefõ.

fõ yā, v. to cast the net; inf. yāfõ.

fõ, n. corner; s. flo, koñ, n.

fõ, n. cast; dirt; wickedness; adj. dirty, unclean; ofe fõ, thou art dirty, unclean. Dšu ke fõ, robbery (or theft) and wickedness, is an expression to disign a very wicked secret act; dšu ke fõ dši nõ ne, this thing is very wicked; bõ fõ, v. to do s. th. detestable = to kpa.

fõbite, n. pebble; marble.

fõbõ, n. a detestable act, fr. bõ fõ.

fõbū, n. condemnation.

fõbulõ, n. condemnator.

fõfida, n. a distinguished day.

fõfloo, adj. uttermost.

fõfoi, coll. noun, flowers, flower.

fõfoitšo, pl. -tsei, n. shrub or tree bearing flowers.

fõfole, adj. and adv. tender, -ly; soft, -ly; especially also used of an effeminate education; milee mibii fõfole, I do'n't bring up my children softly.

fõfolele, n. effeminate education.

foi, n. run, race? used in the combinations: dšo foi, v. hie foi, v. ša foi, v. to run, to flee; wo foi, v. to make to run, to drive away, to turn to flee; comp. in Otyi: tutu mirika; in Adñ. du fo, hẽ fo, sa fo, tu fo, v. th. s.

foidšẽ, n. running; fleeing.

foidšo, n. th. s. but unused.

foihiemo, foišamo, n. th. s. but scarcely used.

foitšẽmo, n. running.

foiwõ, n. turning to flight.

foiwomo, n. running.

foi, ofoi, n. horsefly.

fõkle, n. dan. apron.

fõlo, n. one who cuts; weeper, weeping person, also yāfõlo.

fõlo, n. uncircumcised man; an abusive name for men of surrounding tribes, who have not the custom of circumcision.

fõlo, n. washer; parent, genitor; s. fõ; yo fõlo = fomoyo, n. midwife fr. fõ, to midwife; comp. also yofoyo, n.

fõlo, n. a wicked person; a dirty fellow = mudšiatše, n.

fomo, n. weeping; s. fõ and yāfõ, n.

fomo, n. washing (of cloth, face, hands etc.); begetting; generation; production; birth; midwifery; nature.

fōmō, n. ceasing, ending, end; casting, throwing, thrust; wickedness.

fomōbe, n. birth-time.

fomogbena, n. birthright.

fomogbī, n. birthday.

fomohe, n. womb, matrix.

fomonu, n. *Kindswasser*; mother-water.

fomonii, pl. n. after-birth. Prv. Alo gbomo le afie se ni ake fomonii le ba šia, the man is cast away and the after-birth brought home.

fomose, se, n. th. s.

foo, pl. fōbii, adj. tender, young; comp. fūfoo, fōfōle etc.

fose, v. and

fote, v. to pour, to pour out; s. fie ši; inf. fōtemō, fōsemō.

fote, n. (Ot. mfote, mfotie) white ants, termites. S. gbō-tšui, n.

fōsemō, n. and

fōtemō, n. outpouring.

fōtetše, n. queen or mother of the white ants, s. gbōtšui; a kind of snakes falsely supposed to produce white ants.

fōtoli, n. a kind of frumenty; s. aflata.

fōtō, n. and

fōwō, n. getting fat; gathering fat; s. to fō and wō fō, v.

fōyeli, n. guiltiness; guilt; s. ye fō (Ot. fōdi).

fra, s. fla and fa, obj. pl. of fa, to lend; to borrow.

fra (mā), v. to grind (ground corn, s. mā), the second time; comp. fra Otyi, to mix and wyie; gble; inf. framō.

Frafra, pr. n. of a Gā-village.

frāke, inf. frākemō, v. to loose meat from the bones or fish from the fishbones; — hīnmei se, v. to draw up the eye-brow.

frākemō, n. loosing the meat from the bones.

framō, n. second grinding.

fre, fere; s. fle, fele, pl. v.

fri, firi (Ot.) = fa, v. to lend, to forgive; to give (money) in advance; to give free? to liberate? inf. frimō; prs. n. frilo.

frī, adj. (perh. of europ. origin or from the preceding word); free; hā frī, v. to liberate, = kpō; hā m. k. ye ehe; ye frī, to be free, inf. frīyeli = heyeli from ye he.

frī-gbomo, n. freeman.

frihāmō, n. liberty, liberation.

frilo, n. lender, creditor; = falō.

frimō, n. lending; = fā.

- frimo, = flimo, s. fli, v.  
 frīyeli, n. liberty; = heyeli, n.  
 frīyelo, n. free person.  
 fro, v. s. flo, v.  
 frôfrô, adj. fresh, watery, soft (of land well watered); fe —, to be watery, well watered.  
 frôfrôfemo, n. state of being well watered.  
 frônô, adj. cold; ye —, to be —.  
 fru, adj.  
 frufu, adj. = flu, fluflu, v. dusty, powdered.  
 fu, v. Ot. th. s. to grow luxuriantly.  
 fū, n. immoderateness, immoderation; adj. and adv. greedy; gluttonous; greedily; gluttonously; pale, yellow, sickly; whitish of colour = futā; luxurious; fe fū, inf. fūfemo, n. to be greedy, gluttonous; pale, yellow; sickly; luxurious; do fū, inf. fudo, n. to be cloyed, puffed up. Comp. fu, v. and fū, v.  
 fū, adv. exactly, closely; used to define the verb na, to see; kwe to look; kwe fū, to look closely; s. fufūfu, th. s., and altogether, Adñ. th. s.  
 fū, v. inf. fū; to scent, to smell, to stink, to snuff, to bury, = to; to swell, to make to swell, to have or get the dropsy, to clysterize.  
 fū, n. bad smell, stink; scent; - dše -, to stink; inf. fūdse.  
 fū asra, v. to snuff, inf. asrafū, prs. n. asrafulo.  
 fū he, v. to smell at.  
 fū hīe = tū hīe, fite hīe, v. inf. hīefūmo; to darken the face, to frown, to look black (upon), to make a sour face.  
 fū, n. burial.  
 fu, efu, adj. what is kept overnight (bread, meat etc.); stinking.  
 fudo, n. puffing up, being cloyed; s. do fu, v.  
 fūdse, n. stinking, bad smelling; bad smell.  
 fufemo, n. gluttonizing, gluttony.  
 fuflu (s. fu, flu, fluflu), v. to crumble.  
 fuflu, generally pl. fufudši, n. crum, crumb, crumbs; fragments.  
 fufo, n. female breast, udder, milk; hā —, v. to give suck, to suckle; ñā fufo, v. to milk; nu —, v. to suck.  
 fufobii, pl. of fufoo.  
 fufohālo, n. woman that gives suck, nurse, milking animal.  
 fufohāmo, n. suckling, giving suck; milking.  
 fufoakplelētšo, pl. -tsei, n. a tree bearing fruits of the size and form of the breasts of old women (fufoakplelē).



fufonulo, n. suckling = fufoo.

fufonumo, n. sucking.

fufonã, n. milking.

fufoo, pl. fufobii (s. abifao), n. suckling; baby; generally: gbekẽ fufoo, gbekẽbii fufobii; comp. also foo, adj.

fufũ = futā (Ot. th. s.), adj. and adv. white, whitely.

fufu and fufui, n. a favorite food of the natives, a dough of mashed yams, cassada or plantains, eaten to soup; ši —, to mortar or beat or pound or mash it in a wooden mortar; s. badurutšo, n.

fufũfu, adv. thoroughly, be —, to sweep —.

fufuitšo, n. the wooden mortar, in which the fufui is pounded or mashed; s. baduruĩtšo, th. s.

fufuitšoĩbi, and

fufuitšomlibi, n. the pestle or beater or pounder, by which the „fufui“ is pounded; s. baduruĩtšomlibi, th. s.

fufuba, n. a plant.

fufudši, pl. of fufu, crumbs.

fufũfu = fũ, adv. exactly, closely; na —, to see exactly, thoroughly.

fũfũi, v. frequent form of fũ, to swell, to swell every where and very much; to have the dropsy.

fũhe, n. burial-place; Ad. pumhe, n.

fukofuko = hikohiko, natural sound, n. hiccough; — fele, he has the hiccough.

fula, v. (Ot. fira) = fila and fila, Ad. th. s., old pronunciation; to be blind; sometimes combined with hĩnmei, hĩnmei fula, to be blind; v. a. to blind; fula hĩnmei, to blind the eyes; inf. fulamo (the lit. signification is: to be overspun).

fulafo, pl. fulafoi (Ot. onifiraifo), n. a blind man; s. filafo, n.

fulamo = filamo, n. blindness.

fulo, n. glutton.

fulu, n. a kind of fever, nervous fever; comp. feĩ, asra, atridi, n.

fũmama, n. burial-cloth.

fũmo, n. being luxurious, s. fũ; swelling, dropsy, clyster.

futa, inf. futamo, v. to stir = lota; mitšine nõ futami (or lotami), I have stomach-ache, inclination to vomit.

futā (Ot. fitā), and

futāfutā, futāfutāfutā, adj. and adv. white, very white; ye futā, ye futāfutā, to be very white; eyeĩ futā, very white; comp. ye, to be white; fā, fē, feli etc. futamo, n. stirring.

futefute, adj. mixed? hie —, adverbially used: early at twilight = hie mātāmātā, dšetšerenō etc.

futu, v. inf. futumō, to mix; comp. also butu.

futu mli, v. to mix into; inf. mlifutumō.

futufutu, n. mixture, confusion; adv. promiscue, confusedly, pell-mell.

futufutumei, pl. n. mixed people.

futufutunii, pl. n. mixed things.

futulō, n. mixer.

futumō, n. mixing; mixture.

fūwe, n. burial-house.

fūyei, pl. n. burial-women; women attending a funeral; *Klagemeiβer*.

### §.

§ has been chosen as the seventh letter of the Alphabet for the peculiar sound given it by the natives, between f and š, s. § 2. Formerly we expressed it with šu; sometimes it changes with f and sometimes with š.

fa, v. to blame; to twin, twist (cord on the lap; comp. nyēne, v.).

fā, v. inf. fāmō; to scatter, to sprinkle, to water; Nyoñmo fā, to drizzle; to comb; to conjure; the principal combinations are: gbe-fā, v. to scatter (v. a. and n.), ame-gbe amefā, they scattered themselves; egbe ame efā, he scattered them. fā m. k., v.

fa he, v. to repent of s. th., to be sorry; mifā mihe ye neke sane hewō, I repent this matter; efa ehe ye ehe ešai le ahewō, he repents his sins; inf. hefāmō; prs. n. hefalō.

fā nō, v. to water, moisten, sprinkle, wet; nōfāmō.

fā nō nu, v. th. s.

fā yi, v. to comb the hair; comp. gba yi; inf. yifāmō.

fā-fō n. k. nō, v. to boast with s. th., s. fō, v.

fā moko yi nō, v. to boast against; to conjure against s. b., inf. yinōfāmō, yinōfā.

fālō, n. scatterer.

fāmō, n. scattering, watering, wetting, moistening, sprinkling; s. fā and fāmō, v.

fafāfa = fififi, adv. hurriedly.

fāne, n. midday, noon; old pronunciation: fande; Adñ. plane; Ot. awyia, n.

fāne finti, n. high noon, exact noon, hottest part of the day.

fāneniyenii, pl. n. dinner.

fāneniiyeli, n. th. s., dining.

fānewō, n. siesta; midday-sleep, a general custom among natives and Europeans, but scarcely a recommendable one.

fao, inf. -mō, v. to maw, mǎhen; -nō, v. th. s.

fe, inf. fē, v. to vomit (comp. fie, v.); to be homesick, to long, desire etc. Comp. hie tše, — tšō, v.

fē, n. vomitting; homesickness, desire, longing (s. hietšere). fē, and

fēfe, and

fēfēfe, adj. and adv. like; equal; entire, safe; alike; equally; entirely, safely.

fe, inf. fē, imprs. v. to be wanting (Adn. pie, v. Ot. ka, v.); noko efemi, I want something, eš gebricht mir etwaš; efe šika, gold or money is wanting; efe fio nì wobaše, it wants a little (while) till we reach; efe kpā-nma, ten strings are wanting; in this signification it is generally used in the perf. tense; to be left, over; to leave over; maye nii nì fe le, I eat what is left; comp. fe, efei, n. and adj.; femi eko, leave me something!

fe, n. want, rest; f. i. mamafe, rest of cloth; rag; s. se, v. impers.

'fei, efei, feifei, adj. rent, ragged.

fe, inf. femō, v. to play; to be of a friendly, communicative disposition, to be sociable; eke mofēmo feō, he is friendly with every body; eke moko fee, he is unsociable; to play for money; to game; to commit whoremongery, adultery; eke yō kroko fe, he committed adultery.

febilo, n. play-mate.

felo, n. person vomitting, being homesick.

felo, n. player.

fem, adj. empty; fe m. k. —, v. to plunder one out; s. ha, v. femfemō, n. plundering.

femō, n. play, game; sociableness; friendliness; elee femō, he knows no joke, he is sourminded; whoremongery, adultery; comp. G. and Ot. bō adfamañ, — ahofi, v. and Ot. goro, v.

femonō, pl. -nii, n. play-thing, toy.

fere, inf. feremō, v. to prosper; to yield much, to increase, to be lucky; comp. šade, n.

ferelo, n. prosperous or prospering person.

feremō, n. prosperity, increasing, good luck; s. šade, n.

fi, inf. fi, v. to grow fat, stout; to prosper.

fi, n. fattening, fatness, stoutness.



fie (Ot. fie or fyie, Ad. th. s.), to pour out; to cast (iron, lead etc.); to cast away, to cast out, to drive out, away.

Comp. also gu, v. in Ot. and pue in Adñ.

fie na ši, inf. našifiemo, to flatter; = doko na, v.

fie nō (Ot. gu so, Adñ. pue nō, v.), inf. nōfiemo, v. to pour upon; to go on; gener. nō fie nō; enō fie nō, he went on; — m. k. nō, v. to surprise, to attack; see gbe nō, v.

fie nu, inf. nufiemo, v. to piss; decent expression for šamo, v.

fie se, inf. sefiemo, v. to cast back, behind.

fie ši, inf. šifiemo, v. to pour down, out; to lie about, s. dfere, v. to spill, to be spilled; hīe — —, v. to be of a downcast face; fie la ši, v. to spill blood (by murder etc.).

fiemo, n. pouring, casting, driving out.

fie, n. cabbage; s. ba, n.

fifia, inf. fifiamo, v. to rub with a liquid, f. i. — abonua, — — lime's juice; s. fo, v. and kpa, v.

fifiamo, n. rubbing with a liquid.

fila, v. to be blind, to blind; s. fula; Ot. fira; inf.

filamo, n. blindness, blinding.

filafo, n. blind man; s. fulafo, n.

filao, s. firao, pr. n.

fili, n. carriage, cart etc.

filibo, n. wheelbarrow.

filigbe, n. carriageroad.

filigblalo, n. carriage-man; drawer of —.

filigblamo, n. drawing of a carriage.

filinane, n. carriage-wheel, = kokrolonto, n.

fififi, = fafa, adv. hurriedly; in a hurry.

Sirao, or

Sirau, filau (Ot. th. s. Ad. th. s.), pr. noun of the river Volta; Ayigbe: Amu.

fio, n. upper thigh. Ad. th. s.; pl. irreg. fodši.

fio, n. elephant; nu-fio, n. water-elephant, i. e. hippopotamos. Ad. th. s.

fioblo, n. lit. elephant-broom; elephants tale, used by princes like a fan.

fiomunum, n. trunk of an elephant.

fiowu, n. (elephants bone); ivory.

fo = šo, v. to suck (marrow from a bone); — na, to kiss.

fue, v. = fie, v.

fue, n. = fie, n.

fula, v. = fila, v. etc. etc.

## G.

Ga, n. ring.

Gā, pr. n. of Akra or Jamestown; of the people, language and land between the rivers Volta in the east, Sakumofio in the west, and the sea in the south and the Akwapim-mountains in the north, of the Gold-coast, Western Africa; in Ot. „Nkrān“ (wandering ants), of which the Portuguese formed „Akra“. The people are an industrious and powerful tribe, well grown, of a somewhat reddish - dark colour and good mental and bodily abilities; they reckon the Añwala-, Ayigbe-, Agotim-, Akwāmu-, Akwapim- and Akyem-tribes to their army, all having one common chief, hitherto the chief of Dutch Akra or Kīnkā (s. this). The Gā-language, spoken by about 100000 — 120000 souls, is divided into two principal dialects, sc. Gā-akpa (Gā proper), spoken by the people betwixt the sea and Akyem and Akwapim along the coast from Akra or Jamestown to Tema, by about 40000 souls and the Adāñme (Adā-gbe, language of Adā) by the rest of 60—80,000. The latter consists of several dialects and is purer and less mixed, but also less developed, than the Gā proper. Some tribes of both dialects have emigrated beyond the river Volta, the Agotim-people, speaking Adañme from about Nuño, and the Popo-people, partly still speaking Gā proper from Gā, Kīnkā, Osu etc. The country forms a plain and is watered by a few small continual brooks. It is divided into two different parts, sc. the coast with its seatowns and the dry grass-plain or savanna, 5—10 miles broad along the sea and the fertile bush along the Akwapim-mountains with its many villages and plantations. In the N. E. of the latter part are situated the mountains Šai (or Siai), Osudoku, Asadšale (or Noiyo Noya), Krobo and Yogāgā, all foremountains of the Akwapim-chain, the first four each containing the principal towns or town of the tribes of the same name. Seven cities on the west-bank of the Volta, from Agrafe in the south to Batō in the north, speak the Ayigbe language.

gā, adv. staringly, immoveably; ekwē ñwei gā, he looked up staringly.

gā, agā, n. a kind of grasshopper; a small animalcule; adv. with neg. voice: nothing.

Gābii, pl. n. = Gāmei, Akra-people.

gabogabo, adj. deep, furrowed (man's face f. i., or some kinds of cloth) = vōvō, adj.

gadšā, adj. large, broad, great; nabu gadšā, a large broad mouth.

gaŋlo, n. dan. fork.

gāgā, n. a large black ant.

gāgā, adj. Adñ. long, high, = kakadāñ in Gā.

gaī, n. bow, arrow; tšē gaī, to shoot an arrow; sting (tšē, to sting).

gaikpā, n. bowstring.

gaīmlibi, n. arrow.

gaītšēlo, n. archer.

gaītšēmō, n. arrow-shooting.

gaītšo, n. bow.

gālā, glā, n. a kind of reed or rush.

galitšo, n. spear; s. akplo.

galo, n. (europ. word) gold-border; gold-lace.

Gānyo, pl. Gāhī, masc. n. Gā-man, Akra-man.

Gānyo, pl. Gāmei, com. n. Gā-man, Akra-man, - person; pl. Gā- or Akra-people; s. also: Gābii, n.

Gātšemei, pl. n. = Gāmei, Gābii, Akrapeople.

Gāyo, pl. Gāyei, n. Gā-woman.

gba, inf. gba, gbale, gbamō; pl. gbala, inf. gblamō, n. and act. v. to divide (= dša, Ot. pai); to saw, to rend; to strike, to smite; to cast lots; to distinguish, to relate, to declare (s. dšadše), to talk; to prophesy, to soothsay (but comp. kra), to indicate; to cease = fō; to get sour, to ferment (s. also kpa); prs. n. gbalō, gblalo. Principal combinations: he gba, he gbala, v. to hurt one's self; to be divided, rent about the body or outside; mli gba, — gbala, v. to be divided inside, inf. mligbamō, mligblamō; na gba, v. to be divided at the end, etc.

gba afopro, v. to shoot out blossoms, to blossom; inf. afopro-gbamō.

gba ahwānya, v. th. s. said of maize; inf. ahwānyagbamō.

gba dañ, v. to rend the mouth.

gba enyo = gba mli enyo and gbala enyo, v. to rend in two.

gba fū, and

gba futa, v. to be white for harvest (used of maize) = ye fū, futā, fufū etc.

gba m. k. hīe mǎ, v. to strike s. b. in the face.

gba kō = hū adeda, v. to cut the bush for making a plantation; inf. kōgbā, prs. n. kōgbalo.



gba mã, obj. pl. gbla mãi, v. to give one a stroke with the palm of the hand; inf. mǎgbamō and mãigblamō.

gba mli, pl. gbla mli, v. to divide, to confess; - - enyo, to divide, split in two; - - kpo to confess; inf. mligbamō, mligblamō; = mliđša.

gba na (lit. to rend one's mouth), v. to trouble, esp. with words; to grieve; gba he na, v. to trouble one's self; inf. nagbamō, henagbamō.

gbā, = bum, int. and adv. with one stroke, s. gbo and gbu.

gba ta, n. to put into battle-array.

gba te, v. to break stones, to quarry.

gba yi, v. to divide the hair; yigbā.

gbā, n. division; s. gbamō and gblamō; prophesy, telling; s. gbale, sanegbā etc.

gba, n. Ad. = aboño, barn and akpa, s. this.

gbā! interj. indeed! adv. still, really, truly, however etc. = kē, adv.

gbā and gblā or gbālā, v. inf. gbā, gblā, gbālā; to marry (only used of the woman, comp. kpe and wye), to take a husband; egbā nū or egblā nū, she has taken a husband; to live with a man (unlawfully), comp. wye, v. and fe, v.

gbā, n. marriage, matrimony; s. gbla and wye, n.

gbā, n. a kind of large seafish; gbāñšāla, gbāñšla, th. s. dried (lit. stinking „gbā“).

gbadša, n. a leather girdle of the natives containing their cartridges; girdle.

gbala, s. gbla.

gbālā, s. gblā.

gbale, v. to turn in somewhere (from the way, journey), to arrive, s. where; to happen; ene akagbaleo! may this not happen to thee! Adñ. kpale, v.

gbale mli, v. to part, divide.

gbale, n. prophesy, soothsaying; s. gba, v.; relating of a story, s. sanegbā, n.

gbalō, n. prophet; soothsayer, s. kramo, okomfo; teller of a story; imprs. crack, chink = kañ, n.

gbāmi, s. agbāmi, n. fig.

gbamu, s. agbāmu, n. fruit of cactus.

gbamō, n. division, s. gblamō and gba, v.

gbantēng = gwantēn (Ot. the same), n. sheep, s. to; to-gbantēng, toabotiá.

gbatšũ, n. a fetish-house, in which the soothsayers have their business (soothsaying-room).

gbe, v. inf. gbē and gbemo, to fall, = nyo, v. a. and n.; to kill (inf. gbē and gbele), to murder, to slaughter; to quench; to strike, beat, flog; Ad. th. s. to strike out; ke-gbe, v. a. to fall, to cast down; gbe nii, v. jocose expression: to eat, devour s. th., to drink hastily; comp. fe, fe ase in Otyi.

gbe dañ, v. to kill the mouth, i. e. to make it tasteless; to stop the mouth, to make ashamed to speak; inf. dañgbē, dañgbele; comp. dañ gbo, v.

gbe he guo, v. to kill the trade, i. e. to despise, inf. heguogbē, -guogbele; comp. he guo gbo, gbe hie; hie gbo etc.

gbe he, v. to kill one's self, egbe ehe, he killed himself = egbe edšen na; inf. hegbē, hegbele.

gbe m. k. he guo (s. gbe guo), v. to kill one's trade, to despise one; inf. heguogbe, heguogbele; prs. n. heguogbelo.

gbe hie, v. to meet face to face (comp. kpe); to come into close conflict; to banquet, to be in merry company together eating and drinking and making merry; to despise = gbe guo, gbe he guo (lit. kill the face, comp. hie gbo), to make ashamed; egbe mihie, he made me ashamed; inf. hiegle, hieglebe, hingble; hiegbē.

gbe la, v. to quench the fire; comp. la gbo, v.

gbe mli, v. to fall in, to fall into; egbe bu len, he fell into the pit; inf. mligbemo.

gbe na, v. (to kill the mouth, to finish the end), to finish, to accomplish; egbe eniitsumo le na, he finished his work; to make ready; agbe na, it is ready; inf. nagbē, Ad. gbe nya, v.

gbe moko nādšiañ, v. to fall before one's feet for supplication, adoration or prayer;

gbe m. k. nādšiaši, th. s. inf. nadšiañgbemo, nādšiašigbemo.

gbe nii, v. to eat much, to devour; to smooth.

gbe ñma, v. to thrash country-wheat (s. ñma); comp. gble, v.; to eat much, s. gbe nii, v.

gbe no, v. to fall on or upon; inf. nogbemo.

gbe m. k. no, v. to fall upon s. b.; to attack, to surprise, to overtake; inf. nogbemo; but compare also tua and nina, v.; hē, v.; ti m. k. ši, v.

gbe ši, v. to fall down; to cast down, also ke m. k. or n. k. gbe ši, to cast s. b. or s. th. down; — to fall short, to loose (in trading) etc. inf. šigbemo.

gbe ta, gbe ta no, v. to finish the war, to conquer, to gain the victory; inf. tagbē, tanagbē; comp. ye no, ye kōnim, v.

gbe yi, v. to fill up, to make up a certain sum of money; egbe daleiohā le yi, he made up the hundred dollars; inf. yigbē.

gbē, n. killing, slaughtering; murder; see gbele and awuiyeli; falling, fall; comp. gbemo and šigbemo.

gbē, gbei, Ad. gbī and gbē, Ot. ne, n. voice; gbe wa, strong, loud voice; egbē eša, his voice is harsh; sound; word; language, = wiemo (in Adañme gbī is always used so), nu m. k. gbē, bo m. k. gbē toi, v. to obey s. b. (comp. לִקַּח in Hebr.); gbeiañ ñme kpō, v. to be hemmed in the voice (lit. to have a knot in the voice).

gbē, n. dog, = šifulo; a kind of harmless sickness of the skin (called red dogs by Europeans at the coast), comp. gbē, gbeī, n.

gbe, v. inf. gbemo; to sound, to crash, to crow; Adñ. kpā, v.

gbe, v. inf. gbē; to dissolve, to scatter (n. and act.), to spread, to be in disorder (of hair, thread etc.); gbe-fā, th. s., amegbe amefā, they spread out, they scattered themselves; migbeame mafā, I will spread them out; I will scatter them; gbe yiñ, v. to dishevel the hair; inf. yingbē.

gbē, n. spreading, dissolution; disorder of hair, thread etc.

gbe, v. pot, waterpot made by the natives; comp. kukwei, kulo, botoku etc. Ad. buē, n.

gbe, n. way (Ad. blo, Ot. kwan); used as in other languages in the most extensive manner; the principal signification and combinations are: Opportunity, custom, manner; access, allowance, liberty, power (comp. hégbe) etc.; it is adverbially used = ward, wards, as: biegbē, hitherward; dš eigbē, thitherward; hiegbē, forward, on; segbe, backward; nš ongbe, seaward, i. e. southward (comp. דָּ in Hebr. = west), s. also ninedšürögbe; koyigbe, bushward, i. e. northward; yitegbē, (headway) westward, windward; anaigbe, th. s.; nādšiašigbe (feetward), eastward, leeward; bokāgbē, th. s. Combinations with verbs are also very frequent, as: Dū gbe, v. to loose the way, to err; fā gbe, kō gbe and yi gbe, to take a way, to enter a journey; nyie gbe, to journey, to travel; dš e gbe and dš ie gbe, to open, make, prepare a way; to accompany on the way; hā gbe and ñme gbe to give



way, allowance, liberty; to allow; tši gbe, to stop the way, to hinder; wo gbe, to dispatch one; na gbe or na hegbe, to have allowance; tšō gbe, to show the way; kwe m. k. or noko gbe, to expect s. b. or s. th. Comp. the infinitive or nominal impers. nouns and the prs. nouns of these combinations in the sequel. The regular pl. is: gbei, but gbedši in the phrase: to gbedšiano, to order.

gbě, gběi, n. a kind of itches, s. gbe, n.

gbē, adv. much, very much = gbogbōgbo.

gbeimo, n. asking the way, allowance.

gbede, v. to be weak; inf. gbedemo.

gbedē, gbedegbedē, adj. and adv. weak, weakly; fe —, to be weak.

gbedēfelo, n. weak person.

gbedēfemo, n. weakness.

gbedelo = gbedēfelo.

gbedemo = gbedēfemo.

gbedšē, n. waymaking; = gbedšiemō, n.

gbedšelo, n. waymaker.

gbedšēgbe (Ot. and also used in Gã, tempoñ), n. headway, highway, highroad; s. also okpoñogbe.

gbedšianotō, n. ordering, order.

gbedšianotolo, n. orderer.

gbedšielo, n. way-maker, -cleanser etc. companion.

gbedšiemō, n. making, preparing, cleansing of a way; accompanying on the way; = gbedšē, n.

gbedū, n. losing of the way; wandering (s. tšomlo), erring.

gbeena, agbeena = gbiena, n. first rainy season.

gbefā, n. entering upon a journey; departure, parting, setting off; s. gbeyimō.

gbefā, gbefāñ (s. fā, afā), n. part; proper part; due, duty; right; accordance; comp. also gbenā.

gbehāmō, n. allowance; liberty.

gbehe, n. place, way, point etc. comp. he and gbe.

gbeheñmoñ, n. dog-louse, i. e. flea, because it is here only at the dogs; s. lopo, n.

gbei, pl. nonn; ways; the testicles; name; in this latter signification, which is most extensively used, it is sometimes treated as a plur., f. i. ye egbei anō, in his name, sometimes also as a singular; hā m. k. gbei, wo m. k. gbei, to give a name to s. b., to call him; but: tše m. k. gbei, to call s. body by the name; bi m. k. gbei, or bi m. k. gbei aši, to ask some body's name, — after s. b. name; fe —, to make a name, to make s. b. of

renown (comp. רָשָׁה and רָשָׁה עַל שְׁמֵהּ in Hebr.); nō m. k. gbei wo m. k., to call s. b. by s. body's name; ye gbei, v. to have a (great) name, to be of renown; etc. etc.

gbeihāmo, gbeiahāmo, n. namegiving = gbeiwo.

gbeiwō, n. th. s.

gbekē, pl. gbekēbii, m. gbekēnu, pl. gbekēbihi; f. gbekēyo, pl. gbekēbiyei, n. child; young person (esp. from 3—15 years, but also under and above that age, comp. gbekē-abifao, — fufoo; and oblanyo, oblayo); younger person of any age (s. onukpa), f. i. none dši onukpa, ši moko le dši gbekē, this one is older and the other one is younger; mibi gbekē, my younger or youngest child; minyemi gbekē, my younger brother or sister (= miseo); sometimes the word is also applied to higher classes of animals.

gbekē-abifao, n. a young child, babe.

gbekē-fufoo, n. a suckling babe.

gbekēbii, pl. n. the young folk, youth (die Jugend), young people.

gbekēbiiamadā, lit. children's plantains, Ot. mmofrabrode, n. th. s. a plant = bayisā, n.

gbekēbiianiitšumo, n. childrens' business; business carelessly done.

gbekebiiānō, pl. -anii, n. childish thing; thing pertaining to a child.

gbekēbiiāsane, n. childrens' palaver, matter of little importance (s. onukpa).

gbekēbiiāši, n. youth, childhood.

gbekēbiiatšōmo, n. teaching of children.

gbekēbiiatšu, n. children's room.

gbekēlakamo, n. silencing or quieting of a child.

gbekēlē, n. nursing of a child.

gbekēlēlo, n. child's-nurse.

gbekēnō, n. some thing of a child.

gbekēsa, n. child'sbed.

gbekēsatšo, n. child's bedstead; cradle.

gbekēsu, n. child's behaviour.

gbekēwomo, n. carrying of a child.

gbekēyō, pl. -yei, n. female child; little girl.

gbeke (Ad. gbokwe), n. even, evening; adverbially used: in the evening.

gbekebe, n. evening time.

- gbekenaši, n. late evening, adv. late in the evening.  
 gbekenō, pl. -nii, n. something of the evening.  
 gbekeniienii, pl. n. supper.  
 gbekeniitšumo, n. evening-business.  
 gbekesane, n. evening-palaver.  
 gbekōmo, n. entering upon a journey; departure; setting off; = gbefā and gbeyimo, n.  
 gbekpamo, n. going to meet one, fr. kpa gbē.  
 gbekpāmo, n. harmony, union.  
 gbekwelo, n. expectator.  
 gbekwemo, n. expectation, hope; s. me and hie kã no, v.  
 gbeladšemo, n. loosing the way; = gbedū.  
 gbele, adv. Ad. = pēn in Ot. and Gã, ever, at any time; gble, th. s.  
 gbēle, gble, n. death (comp. gbo, to die and gbe, to kill), dying, killing, expiring, extirpation, ineffectiveness etc.; s. also gbonyo. With the signification = death the word is as extensively and variously used and also personally as in the semitic and japhetic languages (comp. owu in Otyi). Death is said to be the first person created by God. A few combinations are: na gbele, to see death; sa gbele, to be worthy of death, inf. gbelesale; sa na gbele, v. to taste death; še gbele gbeye, to fear death; hie-gbele, hiegle, hiegle, n. lit. death of the face, i. e. shame, s. hie gbo and gbe hie, v. Ad. gbenō and gbe-gbē, n.  
 gbēle, v. s. gble; to open.  
 gbelebe, n. time of death; mokomoko lee egbelebe, nobody knows the time of his death.  
 gbelefo, n. death-fat, a plant.  
 gbelegbeyēšemo, n. fear of death.  
 gbelehela, n. deadly sickness, mortal sickness.  
 gbelekakra, n. collar-bone; Schlüsselbein.  
 gbelesa, n. dead-bed.  
 gbelesale, n. deathworthiness.  
 gbelesane, n. criminal, deathly palaver.  
 gbelese, n. time or state after death.  
 gbelešemo, n. = gbelegbeyešemo.  
 gbelesiši, n. reason, cause of death.  
 gbēle, s. gble, v. to grind.  
 gbelo, n. slaughterer, murderer.  
 gbemi, n. (obscene, but less than so), vagina.  
 gbemo, n. fall, falling.  
 gbemohe, n. a dangerous („falling“ -) place.



- gbemo, n. sounding; sound, noise, crass etc.  
 gbemonō, n. a kind of preserved fish, rotten and mashed.  
 gbemonō, n. sounding instrument.  
 gbemo-okadi, gbemokadi, n. letter; note.  
 gbenā, n. end, side of the way (s. gbetoī); part, right, privilege; due, duty; wages, payment, punishment, = gbeḥān, n.  
 gbenanii, pl. n. things due or right.  
 gbeṇme, n. = gbehāmo, waygiving, allowance.  
 gbenyiēlo, n. traveller.  
 gbenyiemo, n. travelling, journey.  
 gbenyiemo-atade, n. travelling-dress.  
 gbenyiemonō, pl. -nii, n. any thing used in travelling.  
 gbenyiemotšo, n. travelling-stick.  
 gbese, n. a kind of red ants, which are very fond of sweet things, espec. sugar; and live on trees, esp. on coffee-trees; Ot. ahoho.  
 gbeši, n. the inward voice, whether bad or good, therefore not fit to represent the word conscience properly (comp. kla, n. and heniile, n.).  
 gbese, n. backside, outside; menstruous courses of women, because they must on such occasions leave the house and go to a separate place, s. tšuse, th. s; ya gbese, to have the menstr. courses; adv. aside, outside.  
 gbeseya, n. the monthly courses, catamenia.  
 gbešolo, n. potter, s. šō gbe.  
 gbešō, n. potters work.  
 gbeteñ, n. middle of the way, halfway; adv. in the way.  
 gbetoī, n. lit. way-ears, wayside.  
 gbetšeli, n. corn-stick, stick of maize.  
 gbetši and gbetšimo, n. stopping of the way, hinderance, hindering.  
 gbetšilo, n. person hindering.  
 gbetšolo, n. one who shows the way, way-leader, guide; s. tšō gbe.  
 gbetšomo, n. showing the way, way-leading, guiding.  
 gbewō, n. despatching, despatch, waymoney; s. sise, n.  
 gbewolo, n. dispatcher; person paying the travelling expenses.  
 gbeyē, gbeyei, n. fear, awe, sublimity; Ad. th. s. ye gbeyē, v. to be fearful, awful, sublime, to impress with fear etc.; še —, v. to fear, to be afraid, to respect; še m. k. gbeye, to fear, respect one (Ad. ye gbeyē, th. s.); wo gbeyē and wo he gbeyē, v. to frighten, to make afraid; to im-

press with awe; comp. fē, n. feto, fēfemo; kpokpo, v., n̄m̄n̄mi, n. etc.

gbeyesane, n. horrible, fearful, awful story, matter, accident.  
gbeyēšelo, n. coward; = feto.

gbeyēšemo, n. fear, awe, respect.

gbeyēwō, n. frightening, overawing, threatening, hegbeyē-  
wo, th. s.

gbeyēwolo, n. a person who makes people afraid.

gbeyēyem, n. Ad. = gbeyēšemo.

gbeyimo, n. = gbefā, gbekōmo, n. entering upon a jour-  
ney; departure, setting off.

gbeyilo, n. person departing.

gbī, v. inf. gbīmo, to be dry; to dry; to be ripe, to ripen  
(of corn etc., comp. t̄su, ye etc.); also used of persons  
in a satirical way: egbī, he is dry, ripe, precocious;  
shrewd.

gbī, n. Ad. = gbē, voice.

gbī, n. pl. gbīī, day (Ad. ligbī, Ot. da) of twenty four  
hours; but comp. the contrasts: fāne, day; nyōn̄, night,  
also: d̄set̄seremo and d̄se namo, evening and morning;  
day and night. Gbī is very frequently and extensively  
used, f. i. gbīī ete ne, lit. these three days, now, this  
time some time; n̄mene d̄ši gbī ete ne, to day is the  
third day, the day before yesterday, some time ago; gbī  
ko and gbī ko le, adv. once, ever, one day; gbīko-  
gbīko, adv. with. neg., never (comp. dabi, dabidabi in  
Otyi, and ligbioko in Ad.); te gbī n̄ d̄ši = te be n̄ d̄ši?  
when was it? what day was it?

gbiena, agbiena, n. large rainy season, early rains, about  
April — June.

gbīgbāle, adv. firmly.

gbīmo, v. drying, ripening.

gbīn̄, egbīn̄ (fr. gbī, v.), pl. gbīd̄ši, adj. dry, ripe.

gbītō, n. appointment of a day; fr. to gbī, v.

gbla or gblāla, v. inf. gblamo; a kind of plural form of  
gba, v. (s. this), to divide; to rend to pieces; to draw,  
to withdraw; to drag; to dress gaily (perh. = to diver-  
sify). Combinations s. under gba; mli gbla, v. to be  
rent asunder; s. gbla mli; inf. of both: mligblamo; comp.  
also: kpla, v.

gbla sao, v. to draw a saw.

gbla mli, v. a. to rend asunder, into pieces; - - enyo, - - in  
two, inf. mligblamo.

gbla na ši, inf. našigblamo, v. to try to catch in speaking.

- gbla n. k. fie se, v. to drag after.  
 gbla m. k. toi, v. to pull one's ear, to rhastize.  
 gbla nii, v. to cast the lot (according to Hanson).  
 gblalo, n. divider etc.  
 'gblama, agblama, n. lime.  
 gblamo, n. division; rending, rent; gay dressing, dress etc.  
 gblā, gbālā, n. marriage, matrimony, married state of women;  
 comp. gbā; wye; kpe, v.; kũ gblā, v. to commit adultery.  
 gblākūlo, n. adulterer, adulteress.  
 gblākūomo, n. adultery; s. ayefare, n.  
 gblānii, pl. n. things given to a girl and her family in the  
 time of marriage; things pertaining to marriage.  
 gblānō, n. singular of the former; any thing pertaining to  
 marriage.  
 gblāsane, pl. -sādši, n. marriage-palaver.  
 gblāyō, yogbāyo, n. married woman.  
 gble or gbēle, v. (Ot. and Ad. bue; comp. also pue in Ot.  
 and Gā and gbu in Gā), inf. gblemo, to open (f. i. a  
 door, a box, any thing shut; comp. fēne, fā na); gblemo  
 šina le! open the door! to take into use (= bue); he  
 gble, inf. hegblemo, to be open at the outside, s. gble  
 he; hie gble, v. n. to get daylight to be civilized, inf.  
 hiegblemo, s. gble hie; mli gble, v. n. (the inside is  
 open) to open inwardly, inf. mligblemo, s. gble mli; na  
 gble, v. n. to be openmouthed, to be open at the open-  
 ing or door (s. na kã), inf. nagblemo, see: gble na;  
 nō gble, v. n. to have an open surface, inf. nogblemo,  
 s. gble nō; se gble, v. n. to be open at the back, inf.  
 segblemo, s. gble se; yingble (comp. yĩnkã), v. n. to  
 be openheaded, i. e. mad, comp. ye seke, inf. yigblemo,  
 s. gble yĩn, v.  
 gble he, inf. hegblemo, v. a. to open the outside, to begin  
 common life again after mourning etc.  
 gble hie, v. a. to open the face, be friendly, inf. hiegble-  
 mo, s. hie gble, v.  
 gble mañ, v. to enter a town (in war).  
 gble mli, v. a. to open the inside, inf. mligblemo.  
 gble mōñ, v. to force a fort, fortress.  
 gble na, v. n. to open the mouth, opening, door etc., inf.  
 nagblemo, s. na gble; gblemo na, open it!  
 gble nō, inf. nogblemo, v. a. to open the surface, up-  
 wardly; s. nō gble.  
 gble se, inf. segblemo, v. a. to open the backside, back-  
 wardly; s. se gble.



gble tšui, v. a. inf. tšuiblemo, to open the heart.

gble yi, v. a. inf. yigblemo, to let ut; s. nã yi, v.

gble yin, v. to madden, to make mad.

gble = gbële, n. death.

gble and gbële, gblemo, v. to grind roughly (f. i. ñma, wheat; able, corn etc.), to thrash; gble n. k. mlumlu, v. a. to grind s. th. to dust.

gblelo, n. opener.

gblemo, n. opening.

gblelo, n. grinder, thrasher.

gblemo, n. grinding, thrashing.

gblemonō, n. an instrument for opening.

gblemonō, n. a grinding, thrashing machine.

gbligbli, n. a kind of epilepsy; lunacy; ye —, v. to be lunatic, inf. gbligbliyeli, prs. n. gbligbliyelo.

gbligblitšofã, n. medicine against lunacy.

gbligbliyeli, n. lunacy.

gbligbliyelo, n. lunatic person.

gblo, n. a kind of thread used to ment nets.

gblo, plur. v. fr. gbo, v. to smooth, to plane, to wash (f. i. - dañ, - - the mouth).

gblomo, n. smoothing, planing.

gbo, inf. gbō or irreg. gbele, s. this (seldom gbomo), pl. ghoi, inf. gboimo, v. to die (comp. gbe, v. a. to kill); to become ineffective, powerless, tasteless; to go out, to end, expire, die away, fade, to be effaced, spent etc. to be done, fully ground, clean, fully smashed; comp. gar, flein, adv. tšofã gboko, the medicine is not yet fully ground. The principal combinations of this very frequently and multifariously used verb are: da or dañ gbo, v. n. inf. dañgbō, dañgbële, to be tastless (of persons), to have a tastless mouth, s. gbe dañ, v.; he gbo, v. n. to be without feeling at the outside, inf. hegbële, hegbō; hie gbo, v. n. to have a dead face, i. e. to be ashamed, inf. hiegbō and hiegbële, hiegble; ke owekunyogbo le, ogboo; ši ke ehie gbo le, ohie egbo, if thy relation died, thou doest not die, but if he was ashamed (his face died), thou hast been ashamed (thy face has died); comp. gbe hie; hie fie ši; mli gbo, v. n. to be inwardly dead etc., inf. mligbō, mligbële; na gbo, v. n. to have a dead mouth or be without sharpness or taste; f. i. kakla le na gbo, the (mouth of the) knife is not sharp (stumpf); ngo le na gbo, the salt has lost its savour; toi gbo, v. n. to be dead-eared, disobedient =

gbo toi, th. same, inf. toigbō, toigbele; comp. toi sa; bo toi, etc. etc. Sometimes such grammatical subjects are put behind the verb with a kind of absolute objective signification; f. i. gbo toi (= toi gbo), v. n. to be dead respecting the ear, gbo hīe etc.

gbo toi = toi gbo, inf. toigbēle and toigbō, v. to be disobedient.

Ogbo, pr. n. thou diedst, s. gbobalo.

gbō, n. dying; gbō dši nì ogbo! dying thou shalt die! (Hebr. מוֹתָ תָמוּת) gbō kē ogbo! gbō ogbo! th. s. pl.

gboimo nyeagboi, dying ye shall die! plur. form.

gbo, n. the second or small rainy season, the latter rains from September or October to December. Comp. Ahabata and agbiena, n.

gbó, adv. and int. = bum, gba, gbu, with one stroke; egbe ši gbó, he fell down, plump! adv. however, still, completely etc.

'gbo, agbo, n. gate; — na, place before the gate, adv. outside; „ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις;“ at the door, gate.

'gbo, agbo, adj. mighty, powerful, great.

gbō, v. n. gbō and gbōle, to be old; infirm, weak, decayed; to be frequent; comp. bō, bu, wu he; v. a. to smooth, to plane, pl. gblo, inf. gblomō.

gbō, pl. gbōi, n. stranger, foreigner (accord. to Hanson: „mokpoñ“), guest; fe m. k. gbō, v. to show hospitality to s. b.; comp. kē m. ye egbō = kē m. k. bō, to become or be one with s. b.; s. fe ekome, bō nanyo etc. Ad. kpā, n.

gbō yi, v. to plait the hair.

gbobalo, n. lit. deathcomer, i. e. a child born after an other who died, which is supposed to be born again (s. bla). Many curious ceremonies are made with such, their faces are cut, they are put into an oven, dragged in the street till some body takes them up etc. and peculiar names are given to them, as: Ogbo or (Ot.) Owu, thou diedst; Abiata, Alema, Abebio (come again) etc.

gbobi, inf. gbobimō, v. to hunt; used of men and animals, f. i. leopards, dogs, cats (šīagbōlō, s. this); comp. mī, v. to hunt with dogs.

gbobilō, gbōlō, n. hunter.

gbobimō, n. hunting, s. mile.

gbodšo (s. gbō), v. to become weak, to be weakened; ehe gbodšo, he is weak; to be sick of the palsy; to be laid

up with the gout; inf. gbodšomo. See gbede, kūmo, vī etc.

gbodšolo, n. a person sick with the palsy; a weak person.

gbodšomo, n. weakness = gbedemo; palsy = kūmo.

gbodšomotšofā, n. medicine against palsy.

gbodšui, n. a kind of antelopes; s. odabo and odabote, th. s.

gbofelo, n. hospitable person.

gbofemo, n. hospitality; fr. fe gbo, v.

gbogbōgbo, adv. very much.

gbogbo, n. wall; Wand, Mauer.

gbogbotfā, n. wall-building, i. e. masonwork; ele —, he is a mason.

gbogbotfalō, n. mason. S. fatolo, n.

Gboglobolulu, pr. n. of a village on the road from Osu to Krōbo.

gbohī, pl. of gbonyo; the dead.

gbohiādše, -dšeñ, n. the world of the dead, supposed to be situated on the islands of and beyond the river Volta; hades; Ot. asamañ.

gbohiāfū, n. burial.

gbohiāfūhe, n. burial place.

gbohiāgbe, n. the way of the dead, the milky way.

gbohiāñ = gbohī amlī, in or among the dead.

gbohiāñō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. appertaining to dead persons.

gboiatōhe, n. lodge for strangers, inn, hotel.

gboiatolo, n. a person lodging strangers; inn-keeper, host.

gboimo, n. dying (daß Sterben von Vielen); infinitive n. of the pl. verb: gboi, s. gbo, v.

gbole, n. old age, weakness; s. gbo, v.

gbōlo = gbōbilo, n. hunter.

gbolo, n. an old, weak person.

gbomo, he, v. to warm one's self, inf. hegbomo.

gbomo, pl. gbomei; n. man (perhaps mortal person, s. gbo, to die and mo, pl. mei, person); person, therefore also used of God, angels, but this should perhaps be discountenanced and only „mo“ used. Sometimes it is applied to superior kinds of animals. Comp. also: adesā, mo, etc. Ot. onipa; Ad. nōmlō, nō, n. Ay. ame, n.

gbomobañ, n. human kind, mankind, human nature.

gbomodšeñ, n. human existence, being, character etc., s. dše, dšeñ, n.

gbomodšū, n. men-stealing.

gbomodšulo, n. men-stealer, s. odšotfalō, n.



gbomogbē, n. murder, manslaughter; s. gbe, v. and awui-yeli, n.

gbomogbelo, n. murderer.

gbomobi, n. child of man; Menschenkind, Menschensohn.

gbomohenō, n. kind of men.

gbomohōlo, n. slave-dealer.

gbomosu, n. shape, form, character of men, s. su; bañ, dšēñ, n.

gbomotšo, pl. -tšei, n. body (of man); comp. kanetšo, sa-tšo etc.; Ad. nōmlotšo, Ot. onipadua, n.

gbomotšōmo, n. incarnation, becoming man.

gbomo, v. to decrease (f. i. water), comp. gbo, v.

gboñ, n. joint of the body, hip.

gbonyo, pl. gbohī, n. dead person; corps; dead body of any kind; carcass; the word is used appositively like an adjective to indicate any thing dead, rotten, useless etc. f. i. kakla gbonyo, a knife which is not sharp; fili gbonyo, a carriage which does not go etc. s. gbo, v.

gbonyobi, n. posthumous (person).

gbonyobu, n. grave.

gbonyofū, n. burial.

gbonyofūhe, n. burial-place.

gbonyowomo, n. carrying of a corps.

gbonyowu, n. bone of a dead person.

gbonyoyitšo, n. head of a dead person.

gbošī, n. leaving after death.

gbošinii, pl. n. things left by a person deceased, inheritance; ye —, to inherit these things.

gbošiniiasane, n. palaver about inheritance.

gbošiniiyeli, n. inheriting, inheritance.

gbošiniiyelo, n. heir, s. wofase.

gbotō, n. reception, lodging of strangers.

gbotohe, s. gboiatohe.

gbotšui, n. a kind of antelopes; anthill of the white ants or termites, about 5—8 feet high and exceedingly hard; their form is piramidical. They contain inside a mass of cells like a honey-comb, in the middle of which the dwelling of their queen (foteiatše“); is found, consisting of a hard piece of clay as large and twice as thick as a man's hand, perforated for ingress and egress of the labourers who feed her and carry her eggs away; she herself, being of the size of a small finger and in shape like a caterpillar, is immured in it (s. fote and fotetše). All these heaps are considered as holy and for this reason sometimes fenced in by an „aklabatša“ or holy fence.

gbowyei, or

gbowyiei, n. a kind of pepper, strangers pepper; s. wyiei.

gboyeli, n. perhaps originally hospitability, s. gbō; unity, friendship; harmony; fr. ye egbō, v.

gboyō, pl. -yei, n. female stranger.

gbu, pl. gbulō, inf. gbū, gbulomō, v. to perforate, to stab, to dig through = du; comp. Ad. bue, pue, bli; gbu, v. and bu, n. boĩ, v. in Gã.

gbū and gbulomō, n. perforating, stabbing.

gbu, adv. and int. = bum, gba, gbo, with one stroke, plump! —

gbūnō, gbulomōnō, n. instrument for perforating, boring, stitching etc.

gedšē = gadšā, adj. large, broad.

gegēge = dēndedēn, adj. and adv. hard, hardly; fe —, v. to be —.

gegēgefemō, n. hardness.

gēgēnu, agēgēnu, n. a kind of pap or thick beverage made of bread, water and honey.

geṅgeṅ, adv.

ge-, -ge, s. dšē-, -dšē.

gi-, -gi, s. dši-, -dši.

gidi, gidigidi, adj. and adv. unruly, wild, disorderly, disturbed = basabasa and bisibasā, giddy; ye —, v. and fe —, v. to be unruly etc.

gidigidifelo, n. an unruly person.

gidigidifemō, n. unruly, unquiet state; disorder, disturbance; giddiness.

gidigidiyelo, n. = gidigidifelo.

gidigidiyeli, n. = gidigidifemō.

gīgīntšo, pl. -lšei, n. a stick to stir up food in cooking.

gigōnigigō = gugōnigugō, n. a kind of grasshoppers.

glā = gālā, n. a kind of reed.

gli, v. to be hot; to be angry, in a rage, inf. glimō; s.

gri, th. s. and mli fū, mli wo la, v. etc.

gligli, adj. very hot.

glili, grili, n. Grille, cricket.

glilo, n. enraged person.

glimō, n. anger, rage; s. mlifū, mlila, n.

gō, v. to become stale by hard cooking.

gloñ, adj. great, high; s. groñ.

glō, adj. rough, unkind (perh. eur. word); s. grō, th. s.

'gō, s. agō! int.

gobigobi, adj. loquacious, = bleble.

- godšō, adj. and adv. high long; slender, -ly.  
 godšogodšo, adj. and adv. th. s.  
 godšoglógo, adj. and adv. th. s.  
 goe, v. to extent, enlarge; get larger.  
 gōgō, s. gūgō.  
 gōgōmi, pl. -mii, n. worm, caterpillar; wo —, v. to be or get wormy; to grow or produce worms. Comp. šiwo and adudoñ, n.  
 goi, v. to belch.  
 goimo, n. belching.  
 golegu, n. Ad. thumb = gonti.  
 gōñ, n. pl. gōdši, mount, mountain; hill; hill; Ad. yō, n.; s. also kpoñ, n.  
 gōñti, n. thumb.  
 gošigoši, adj. and adv. odd, strange, perplexed; oddly, strangely; fe m. k. gošigoši, to produce a strange feeling; efeomi gošigoši, I feel very strange; he fe —, to be in perplexity; yiñ fe —, v. th. s.  
 gošigošifemo, n. strange, odd feeling.  
 gro, n. dan. rough word; ehāmi gro wiemoi, he gave me rough words.  
 groñ, = gloñ, adj. high, great; comp. also kwo, kwon, kwonkwon and kronkron or kononkonon, in Otyi.  
 gu, v. inf. gū, to forbid, to speak against, to gainsay.  
 gū, Ad. v., to turn.  
 gua or goa, n. (Ot. th. s.) the guava-fruit.  
 guatšo, pl. -tsei, n. the guava-tree.  
 Gua, pr. n. of Cape Coast.  
 Guanyo, pl. Guamei, man from C. Coast; Cape-Coast-people.  
 gūfa or gulfa, n. (dan. gul farve) yellow colour; a root to be had in the market for yellow-colouring or dying.  
 gūgō, n. nose; fē —, v. to blow the —.  
 gugōfē, n. blowing of the nose.  
 gugōnigugō, n. a kind of large grass-hoppers; s. agā, bala, n.  
 gugwe, n. Ad. = tšitši, chest, breast.  
 gum, n. a large snake-eating bird of the size of a stork.  
 gumo, v. inf. guomo, to peel.  
 guna, n. = duna.  
 guo, n. (Ot. gwa, th. s. and „seat, s. gwa and ablogwa) trade = dšra; ye =, v., = ye dšra, to trade; whole behaviour, conversation, character, combined with he in the phrases: gbe m. k. he guo, s. to despise one, to mock at one; he guo gbo, v. to be despised. Comp. dfa, v. in Adñ.



guogbō, n. s. heguogbō, n. despised state; s. he guo gbo, v. guogbē, n. th. s., s. heguogbē and gbe he guo, v. guogbēle, n. th. s.

guomo, n. peeling, s. gumo; comp. kumo, sumo, sumò, v. guonii, pl. n. wares = dšranii.

guoyeli = dšrayeli, n. trading, trade.

guoyelo, guoyelilo, n. trader; marchant, = dšrayelo, n.

gwa, n. (Ot. th. s.) seat, stool; sitting together for consultation, especially in open council on the marketplace;

bō —, v. to place seals around, to sit together, to consult; inf. gwabō (Ot. th. s.). Comp. adšinā (Ot. agyinā), n.

gwabō, n. sitting; open consultation, council; open assembly of the people; s. agwaseñ, akwašōñ, n.

gwabolo, n. member of a consultation or sitting of a council.

gwāñnyo, gwāñmei, n. = dšekōnyo, Akwapim-man, -people, people from the interior; according to some persons the signification would be; uncircumcised people (s. folo), according to the Akwapim-people it is the name for the Kyerepoñ-people. If written kwañnyo, which the pronunciation allows, it would signify: way-man, way-people (Ot. kwañ = way).

gwantēñ, pl. -teñi, n. (Ot. gwañ = to, sheep or goat; gwanteñ, sheep; teñ = long); sheep; generally to-gwanteñ; s. to, n. and to — abotiá.

gwantēñbi, to — gwanteñbi, n. lamb.

gwanteñhetšoi, n. wool.

gwanteñyō, pl. -yei, n. ewe; comp. to — agbo, n.

gya, gye — etc. s. und. dša-, dše-, or dfa-, dfe-, etc.

## H.

Ha, v. inf. hā; to be covered, to cover (comp. kata and hata in Ot.); to draw s. th. over s. th., to cover s. th. for the purpose of snatching it away, to snatch, to raff; to huddle; ameha lō ye dšā le nō, they snatched up the fish in the market; to rob, to plunder; ha m. k. to plunder s. b. Combinations: he ha, v. n. to be covered outside; inf. hehā, s. ha he; hīe hā, v. n. to have the face covered; hīehā, s. ha hīe; ñwei le hīe eha, the heaven is covered; nō ha, v. n. to have a covered surface; inf. nōhā, s. ha nō, etc.

ha dfai, Ad. = hō, v. to sell.

ha he, inf. hehā, v. a. to cover round about; to cover one's self; eha ehe mama, he covered himself with his cloth (s. mama).

ha hīe, v. a. to cover the face, surface; inf. hīehā.

ha momo, v. inf. momohā, to stutter, to falter; prs. n. momohalo.

ha nō, v. inf. nōhā, to cover up, to cover the surface.

hā, n. covering, plundering; s. ha, v.

’ha, ohá, num. Ot. th. s., pl. ohai, hundred; ohai enyo, two hundred; ohai ete ke ekome, 301; ohai edfe, 400 etc.

ohaha, hundred by hundred. Comp. huhā, indef. num. and lafa, Ad. num.

hā, n. torch.

hā! int. oh!

hā, v. to give, inf. hāmō (Ot. mǎ, Ayigbe na), this is one of the words, in the form and use of which the relation of most of the languages of Africa south of the Sahara may be observed; s. ke, nō etc.), to give one’s self, to show one’s self; to let, to allow, etc. etc. This word is most frequently, extensively and multifariously used and gives the greatest difficulty to Non-Africans. It not only serves as an auxiliary verb like „to let“ (lassen) but also as a „verbal preposition“ (Comp. Riis Outline and the word „mā“ in his Vocab., and § 28, § 31 and Tab. II. 1. b. bb. etc.) used to express the relation of the Dative-case of other languages or of prepositions like „to“, „for“, „instead of“, „of“ etc. or as the language does not like to combine an impers. and a pers. object with one transitive verb, it is used to supply one object with a formal verb (comp. in Engl. the preposition „to“ supplying the same want of a dative (case); f. i. mihe šika mihā m. k., I received money for s. b. nō n. k. hā m. k., to take s. th. for s. b. or to give s. th. to s. b. If it is always kept in view, that the language has no prepositions but instead of them auxiliary verbs (as: ke, nō, tšō, dšē, ye, ba, ya etc.), the difficulty will be easily overcome. A peculiar use of „hā“ is to be noticed, because not included in the three categories above alluded to. It is similar to the Engl. and Germ.: to give or show one’s self (sich geben, sich zeigen) but more frequently employed, f. i. boni eyo hāā, as he is; boni efe ehā dši nō, how he did, as he did (is this), or: so he did (wie er iſt — und ſich gibt; wie er that iſt daſ —, oder: ſo that er, ſo machte er’s). As in these cases the verb „hā“ takes the place of the reflective „he“ self, so it is used also in a few words for „he“ outside, body, f. i. dšu and dšu he, to wash one’s self, dšu m. k.

- he, to wash s. b. or dšu hã m. k., th. s., dšu being treated as an intrans. v. Comp. נתן and ירב in Hebrew.
- hã bem, inf. bembãmo, v. to give satisfaction, s. bem.
- hã due, inf. duehãmo, v. to give consolation, to comfort; s. due. Ad. th. s.
- hã fo, inf. fohãmo, v. to give condemnation, to condemn, s. fo and bu fo, v.
- hã gbe, v. inf. gbehãmo, to give way; to allow, s. hã hegbe, v.
- hã hegbe, v. inf. hegbehãmo, th. s.; to give power; to empower, to authorize, s. hegbe (Ot. hõ kwan).
- hã se, v. inf. sehãmo, to put back, cast back; s. tši hã se, double v.
- hã tšui, inf. tšuihãmo, v. to give heart, = hã due, to comfort, to hearten, to encourage.
- habahaba, adj. and adv. thin, light, meager; fe —, v. to be or become thin etc.; thinly. Comp. hehehele, adj. th. s.
- 'habia, ahabia, n. a plant, the black round seed of which is used for gold-weighing, s. mei, n.
- hãdši, plur. or dual noun, twins; the sing. hañ seems not to be used (comp. ata and nta in Otyi, and nta in Gã; s. also Akwete and Akuete; Akwele and Akwoko); pr. n. of two hills near the Šaimountain: „The Twins.“
- báhala ši, inf. šibáhalamo, v. to delay, to tarry, to linger; s. lila ši, and comp. la, v.
- hai, s. hayi, n.
- haï! interj. to drive birds away; haïhaï! th. s.
- haïhaï (s. the former), adv. in: hie m. k. haïhaï, to treat s. body contemptuously.
- hala, inf. halamo, v. to choose, to elect, to select; to divide, to judge (*χωρην*, comp. bu and kodšo); to catch in words, Mt. 22, 15., according to Hanson, to entangle; comp. la, hahala (perh. only a kind of reduplication of ha-la), lila etc. The h in this and the following word approaches the german ch or strong guttural h. Ad. hara, v.
- hala mli, v. inf. mlihabamo, to select etc.
- hala, n. turtle, seaturtle. Comp. akpokplonto, n.
- halañoño, n. turtle-shell.
- halawolo, pl. -wodši, n. turtle egg.
- halabata, harabata, ah., n. harmatan season.
- halalo, n. elector, selector.
- halamo, n. choosing, electing, selecting, choice etc. s. hala, v.



- halamobi, n. elected person, chosen person.
- halitoŋpei, n. dan. a kind of chisel.
- halo, n. coverer; plunderer, s. ha, v.
- hāfo, n. giver, s. hā.
- hamle, n. dan. hammer.
- hamletšo, n. handle of a hammer.
- hāmo, n. giving etc. s. hā, v. gift; s. kē, v. and n.
- hāmo, n. = hīe, the place or time before s. th. or s. b. (Ot. kân), comp. esp. the salutation „hāmo fê“? addressed to people who went or came before one, lit. (How is) „all before“? Answ. „hāmo ye dšogba“ or „eye dšogba“ or „hāmo dšo!“ it is well, it is quiet (Comp. se, heni, šīa etc.), adv. before; tšō hāmo, to turn before, go, come before etc. s. se; nyīe hāmo, to walk before, etc. Etšō mihāmo efe, he turned before me did it, i. e. he did it before me.
- hāmobi, pl. n. people who went before, s. sebii, pl. n.
- hāmo, n. (obscene), penis, s. nūtšo.
- hañ, adv. (Ot. th. s.) brightly, shiningly; s. kane, kañ, kañkañkañ and heñ.
- handspa, n. dan. spade.
- hañkle, n, dan. towel, s. papam, n.
- hanō, n. pl. hanii, cover, covering.
- hao, inf. haomo (Ot. hā and haw), v. to trouble; to be in trouble; to disturb; to be disturbed; to care; to sorrow; to be frightened; some times the verb is connected with one or the other of the gram. subjects or objects be, hīe, mli, nō, tšui etc. Comp. gba na.
- hao he, v. inf. hehaomo, v. to be in trouble; to trouble one's self.
- hao mli, v. to stir up.
- haolo, n. troublesome person, disturber = nagbalo, n.
- haomo, n. troubling, disturbing; trouble disturbance, care, fright.
- haomosane, n. troublesome news.
- hase, n. ton, pipe (perh. europ. word).
- hātšo, n. torchtree, a large tree full of thorns; its wood is used for torches (hā).
- hai, hayi (Ot. th. s.), n. forest; high grown bush, which has not been cultivated for a long time; perh. from ha, to cover; s. lakpa. The arable land is here not an open field, but a forest, though sometimes thickly inhabited. The farmer cuts a piece of it down every year, burns the wood and plants his corn or yams without digging

up the stumps or turning up the ground between the former; the power of production is so great, that the land, manured as it is by the ashes, yields about four or five good harvests, of corn it produces two in one year. As soon as the produce gets too small, which is the case in two—four years, there being no great change in the kinds they grow the land is left to become bush again and new bush is cut. It is natural that a farmer wants a large piece of land to get his livelihood, in consequence of such an unreasonable farming. Every kind of such fallowbush has its peculiar name according to its age or hight; s. lakpa, n. lakpa-tša, n.; kō, n.

he, v. inf. hemo (Ot. gye), to take, to receive to buy; to accept; to contain, to sustain. Comp. also the verbs: here, hie, nō, kē, kō, wo etc. The verb is especially used of taking with the hand from the hands of s. b. (s. hie, to have or bear in the hand), f. i. he n. k. ye m. k. deñ, to take, receive, accept, buy s. th. from (the hand of) s. b.; but he m. k. noko, to take some thing from s. b. by power, to punish him, amehēle šika, they took money from him (against his will, šie nañmen iñm Geld ab); therefore: to extort, to exact; combined with hō, to sell, it has the signification, to cost, as: Ahō wo ahe kpañma, they sell a fowl they buy (for) 10 strings, i. e. A fowl is sold (or bought), or costs 10 strings. As aux. v. = to begin; f. i. šia ne mīhe afie, this house begins or is about to spoil; sometimes with infin., f. i. ehe hūmo, it wants tilling; s. tao, v.

he hekpa, v. to take usury, interest; which is not less than 50—100 per cent among the natives and even far more according to circumstances.

he ebō, v. to receive poison, to be poisoned.

he m. k. nō, v. to receive one?

he m. k. to, v. th. s.

he ši, v. inf. šihemo, to settle in a place.

he - ye, double verb, inf. hemo ke yeli, irreg. heyeli, lit. to take (and) eat (or use, own etc., s. ye), to believe; mīhe noko mīye, I believe s. th., maehe maye, I will believe him; ehe enō eye, lit. he believed his palaver, i. e. him, or in him; imperat. hemo oye or he oye! believe; pl. nyehea nyeyea! believe (ye)! Comp. gye-di, in Otyi; gba - gbō in Aku or Yoruba. Pers. n. heyeli-lō, n. (irregular) believer. Comp. he ye, v. to be sick

(with he as gram. subj.) and ye he, v. inf. heyeli (with he as gram. obj.) to be free.

he, n. without pl. (Ot. hū or hō) outside, exterior; body, member (s. henō), self; place; state, station; s. also hewo; adverbially used: outside, about, at, on, off etc. This very frequently and multifariously employed word is one of the nouns, employed as formwords or postpositions s. § 23—29, § 34. 35., like: da, dan, de, den, hīe mli, na, no, se, ši etc. See esp. § 29. It defines the relation of locality as the outside, the exterior, the body (contrary „mli“) and as such the prepositions: At, about, of, on etc. German: An, um, von, auf, wegen, bei, bei —, an —, zu — in verbs, as also the adverbs: about, at, on etc. can be compared but must not be confounded with it. Connected with this it expresses the reflexive relation s. § 34 (self). It takes either the place of the (grammatical) subject or object of the verb it is combined with, as the combinations will show, though the space will allow only a part of them to be mentioned, the others will then easily be understood or found under their respective verbs; the most common are: ba he, v. inf. hebā, to come at (zufommen); bā he (or hewo, s. this), v. inf. hebāmo; to cut s. th. round about (behaugen); be he, to quarrel about, inf. hebemo; bi he, v. a. to ask about bo he, v. to reduplicate (verdoppeln), inf. hebo; bo he ahora, s. ahora, v. to cast blame on one's self; bu he, v. to watch about, to respect one's self; hebū; da he, v. to vie for, hedamo do he, v. to be hot for or about a thing to love; dšo he, v. to rest; hedšo, hedšole and hedšomo, s. dšo; dšu he, v. to wash (abwaschen), hedšū; fā he, v. to defend; hefāmo; fata he, v. a. to join; fo he, v. to cut one's self; hefō; fo he, v. to weep about or for (bemeinen, erweinen), inf. hefomo; fo he, v. to wet, to wash (benetzen), hefomo; fō he, v. to leave off (ablassen), hefōmo; fū he, v. to smell at, hefū; fa he, to repent; gbe he, v. to kill one'sself, hegbē, hegbēle; gbu he, v. to perforate, hegbū; ha he, v. to cover (bedecken), to cover one's self; hehā; hā he, v. to give for, to give one's self; hehāmo; hō he, v. to sell one's self, hehōmo; ho he, to pass over (vorbei-, vorübergehen); hū he, v. to till, dig about (behacken); kā he, v. to lie at, to move, to live; to continue (anhalten, anliegen) hekāmo; la he, v. to hang at (anhängen); le he, v. to know about; le he,



to live by, to subsist (sich ernähren); li he, to mock, to sneer at (bespötteln); mā he, to build about; nō he, to fight about; nu he, to hear about, to feel; sa he, to prepare one's self; ša he, to whitewash; še he gbeye, v. to fear for one'sself, to fear; še he, to reach, to arrive; to shave; ši he, to knock at; ta he, to touch, to sit about, te he, to conceal one's self; tītī he, to scratch at or about; to he, v. to compare; to answer, comp. here nō, v.; tši he, to move one's self; tšō he, v. to turn one's self; tšu he, to cleanse, sanctify; wa he, to pain; wo he nō, to lift one's self up, to be proud; wo he nō, v. to begin again; wō he, to watch about (beschauen); wu he, to make war about, to be frequent, common; ya he, v. to go near, at (hinzu geben), ye he, to eat, enjoy one's self, i. e. to be free, inf. heyeli; ye he, to be about; ye n. k. he nišsumō, v. to want; yo he, v. to acknowledge one's self; etc. etc. By these examples the many other combinations of „he“ with verbs (as their gramm. obj.) will easily be found out and also the nominal combinations be formed; to mention them all would lead too far. As gram. subj. compare it in the following verbs:

he bō, v. n. to be double, inf. hebō.

he bō bo, v. to interfere; to meddle with (unnecessarily).

he dō, v. n. to be hot (outside or round about), to be heated; to be dear to, f. i. ehe mīdomi, he is dear to me; inf. hedō.

he dšō, v. n. to be cool, quiet, peaceable, tame, s. dšō, inf. hedšō, hedšole; he dšō m. k. also used = hewo-dšian dšō, v.; mihe dšom', I am at ease, happy.

he dšō, v. n., and

he dšō he, v. n. to get cold, eine Gänsebaud bekommen; to be amazed, astounded (stronger than hīe fe yā, fe yā, na kpe etc.), inf. hedšomō.

he dšra, v. n. to be difficult; painful; important; hedšramō.

he fe m. k. nii, and

he fe m. k. uii, v. to be touched, to feel compassion; to be in trouble; = he hīa m. k. v.

he fe oyá, v. n. to be or act quickly; to be in a hurry, s. oyá, fe —, oyáfemō.

he fī, v. to be in straits.

he flē, v. to feel a tikling sensation.

he fō, v. n. to be wet, inf. hefōmō; comp. fō he, v.

he fū, v. n. to be swollen or to swell, to stink; inf. he-fūmō, hefū.

he gbla, v. to be rent.

he guō gbo, v. n. to be despised, s. gbe he guō; mihe guō egbo kwra; I am entirely despised; inf. heguōgbēle.

he hīa m. k., v. inf. hehīamō, to be troubled, tired.

he kā, v. n. to be uncovered, exposed; to be alive, to move; to be free or at liberty to move; to have leisure, s. na dekā; comp. kā, hīe kā etc., inf. hekāmō.

he kōmō m. k., v. n. lit. the body bites (s. Germ. beißen), to itch; mihe kōmōmi, my skin itches me.

he kpo, pl. — kplō, v. to crack, to loose the skin, bark etc.

he kpete he, v. to adhere to, inf. hekpetemō.

he kpokpo, v. n. to shake to tremble (of fear etc.), inf. hekpokpomō.

he kūmō (s. kū), v. n. to feel broken all over, inf. he-kūomō; comp. hewodšian kūmō, v.

he lo gbeī, v. to get the itch; s. lo, v. and gbeī, n.

he sa, v. n. to be bodily fit or ripe, inf. hesale; s. sa.

he tā, v. n. lit. the body is done, to be well again, healed; to be clean from a sickness of the skin; s. tā. Comp. Ot. hō sa.

he tše, v. n. to be clean (bodily and spiritually), to be holy, inf. hetšēmō; comp. tšu he, v. and hetšumō, n.; Ad. he tšo, v. th. s.

he tšē m. k. v. a. to loathe, to hate, to detest s. b.; inf. hetšēmō; s. tšē, v.

he wa, v. n. to be strong, sound, well; to be tough; ehe wa tamō bā, he is as tough as a crocodile; to be hard; ehe wa tamō te, he is as hard as a stone; inf. hewale; comp. wa, hīe wa, na wa, tšui wa, yi wa etc.

he wa he, v. n. to feel pain; mihe wa mihe, I feel pain in or over my body, s. wa he and comp. hewodšian wa he; yitšo wa he, v. etc.

he wo fō, v. to be fat.

he wo la, v. n. to be hot, feverish; to be greedy; - - - frafra, he is very greedy.

he wo mudši, v. to be dirty.

he ye, inf. heyē, -yeli, v. n. (lit. the body eats, labours), to be sick; mihe mīye, I am sick; ehe aye, he will get sick; inf. heyeli, but scarcely used; s. hela; ye he and heyē, v.

he ye, v., s. ye, v. to be somewhere etc.

he ye nii, neg. he be nii, v. to be fortunate; - - kololē,  
- - - in raising cattle; mihe ye kēnii, I am fortunate in  
getting presents etc.

he yi, v. to be full (all about).

'hē, ehē, adj. new; Ad. th. s.

he and hē s. after he —. Words being combined with  
the noun he and not to be found under the following  
must be sought for without he.

he-ahorabo, n. self-blaming; s. bo he ahora, v.

he-atade, n. dress, just on the body.

hebā, n. coming at or about some thing; s. ba he, v.

hebā, and

hebāmo, n. cutting off around s. th., s. bā he, v.

hebē, n. quarrel about s. th.; tao —, v. to seek strife;  
fe —, v. to contend.

hebēlo, n. quarrelsome person (about s. th.) s. be he, v.

hebē, n. pinching, pressing round about; binding up of a  
stick-wall or fence; pl. heblemo.

hebimo, n. asking, questioning about s. th. (Nachfrage); s.  
bi he, v.

heblemo, n. stretching or binding about, s. ble, v.

heblamo, n. th. s.

heblomo, n. cry or quarrel about s. th.

hebo, n. cover, sheath; case; f. i. sune-hebo, pillow case.

hebo, n. reduplication, addition, joining of one thing to  
an other, multiplication; s. bo he, v.

hebolemo, n. surrounding; fr. bole he, v.

hebū, n. watching about s. th. (Bewachung); estimation etc.  
s. bu he, v.; self-esteem.

hebulo, n. watch, sentinel.

hedamo, n. betting for; vying for, emulation.

hedalo, n. emulator.

hedamomo, hedamo, n. standing about.

hedo, n. outward heat; zeal for s. th.; love; s. sumo,  
v. and n.

hedolo, n. lover, s. suolo, n.

hedomo, pl. -mei, n. beloved person.

hedšadšemo, n. straightening about s. th.; — of one's self.

hedšō, n. dancing about.

hedšo, n. rest; = hedšole; peace.

hedšole, th. s.; s. he dšo, v.

hedšolo, n. resting person, peaceful person, peacemaker;  
s. he dšo and dšo he, v.



hedšomo, n. resting, rest-giving, taming, appeacing, peace-making; fr. dšo he, v.

hedšō, n. laziness; fe —, v. to be lazy.

hedšōfelō, n. lazy person = hedšōlo.

hedšōfemō, n. laziness.

hedšōlo, n. = hedšōfelō; lazy person.

hedšōmō, n. astounding, amazement; s. he dšō he and comp. yāfemō, nakpē, n.

hedšrā, n. price; wo —, v. to price s. th.

hedšramō, n. difficulty, pain, importance; s. he dšra, v.; Adñ. hedšam.

hedšramowo, n. paining, troubling.

hedšrawō, n. pricing, offering for sale.

hedšrawolo, n. a person offering s. th. for sale.

hedšū, n. washing (all over the body), bathing at home; s. dšu he, v. and comp. wu, v., fo, v. and dšale, v.

hedšūbe, n. washing- or bathing-time.

hedšulo, n. person washing another.

hedūmō, n. planting, sowing about; stabbing, piercing one's self, s. du, v.

hefālo, n. defender, advocate.

hefāmō, n. defence, s. fā he, v.

hefāmowiemo, n. defending speech.

hefatalo, n. joiner, partner, companion; helper, assistant.

hefatamō, n. joining; partnership; companionship; help, assistance, s. fata he and comp. kpete he, ke m. k. bō; ye-bua m. k. v.

hefeo, n. outward beauty.

hefeoyelo, n. mocker.

hefeoyeli, n. mocking, s. ye he feo; comp. heguogbē.

hefeoyelilo, n. = hefeoyelo.

hefēhe, hefiāhe, hepiāhe, adv. every-where, comp. fē, fiā;

Ad. hetfāhe, hetšohe, n.

hefī, n. self-binding, girding.

hefimo, n. strengthening; fi he, v.

hefitemō, n. self-spoiling.

hefō, and

hefomo, n. cutting of one's self; weeping for —; s. fo and fo he, v.

hefōlo, niahefōlo, n. washer-man, -woman.

hefomo, n. washing (of face, hands, cloth, s. dšu), s. fo he, v.

hefomonō, pl. -nii, any thing used for washing.

'hēfomo, ehēfomo, n. new birth.

- hefōmo, n. leaving off; s. fō he, v.  
 hefōsemo, n. spilling, pouring about.  
 hefū, n. smelling at; s. fū he, v.; smell.  
 hefūmo, n. swelling all over fr. he fū, v.  
 hefāmo, n. repentance, s. fa he, v.  
 hegbā, hegbale; hegbalamo etc. comp. gba, v. and gbla, v.  
 hegbalamo, n. division about s.b.; breaking off; fr. gbla he, v.  
 hegbē, n. suicide, s. gbe he, v.  
 hegbē, n. place, s. also gbehe.  
 hegbē, n. way to s. th., access; allowance; liberty; privilege, right (Vollmacht, εξουσία); duty.  
 hegbēhālo, n. person giving allowance.  
 hegbēhāmo, n. way-giving; allowance; Bevollmächtigung; fr. hā hegbē, v.  
 hegbelo, n. person killing himself; Selbstmörder; fr. gbe he, v.  
 hegbeyewō, n. frightening, threatening; s. wo he gbeyē, v.  
 hegbeyewolo, n. threatening person.  
 hegbīmo, n. drying (outside).  
 hegbomo, pl. -mei, n. person about one, neighbour, s. nanyo; nanyo-gbomo, n.  
 hegbomo, n. warming of one's self.  
 hegbole and hegbodšomo, n. bodily weakness, infirmity (of age etc.); palsy; s. gbo and gbodšo, v.  
 hegbō, n. planing; s. gbo, v.  
 hegbū, n. perforation.  
 heguōgbē, n. mocking, s. gbe he guō, v.; self-despite.  
 heguōgbēle, n. th. s., and despisedness; despite, fr. he guō gbo, v.  
 heguōgbelo, n. mocker.  
 heguōgbō, n. despisedness, fr. he guō gbo, v.  
 hehā, n. covering, s. ha he and he ha, v.  
 hehamama, n. cloth for covering.  
 hehanō, pl. -nii, n. covering, cloth; shield = tšēn, n.  
 hehawolo, n. leather-cover.  
 hehāmo, n. giving of one's self; s. hā he, v.  
 hehalamo, n. choosing, selecting; s. hala, v.  
 hehe, v. to spread (of a rumour), inf. hehemo; comp. here, v. both from he, v., and dšedše, v.  
 hehemo, n. spreading of a rumour; buying of one's self, s. he, v.  
 hehīamo, n. uneasiness, trouble, fr. he hīa, v.  
 hehīemo, n. liberty, s. hīe he and comp. ye he, he kā, v. etc.; independence.

- hehile, n. outward goodness, s. hĩ v. to be good; self-  
 abhorrence, s. hĩ, v. to abhor.  
 heho, n. passing, s. ho he, v.; out-doing = nahō, n.  
 hehōlo, n. person selling himself.  
 hehōmo, n. selling of one's self, s. hō he, v.  
 hehosomo, n. shaking, s. hoso, v.  
 hehūlo, n. tiller, v.  
 hehūmo, n. tilling about s. th.; s. hū he, v.  
 hekā, n. self-trial; self-examination, fr. ka he, v.  
 hekāmo, n. movement, liberty, life; s. he kā and comp.  
 hīekāmo; continuing, continuance, s. kā he, v.  
 hekē, n. giving away of one'sself, s. kē he, v.  
 hekele, n. bodily length, stature.  
 hekēmo, n. sighing about s. th.  
 hekemo, n. saying about s. th.  
 heko (s. he, place and ko, one, a, an), adv. somewhere,  
 some place.  
 hekoheko, adv. somewhere with. negative voice, nowhere.  
 hēkō, s. hīekō, hikō, n.  
 hekōmo, n. itching of the skin.  
 hekpā, n. circumcition, going round; dragging off; s. kpa, v.  
 hekpa, n. interest, use-money (3inš); s. kpa, n.  
 hekpā, n. string about s. th.  
 hekpamo, n. self-anointing, s. kpa he, v.; paying interest,  
 fr. kpa he, v.; turning one's self.  
 hekpetelo, n. adherer.  
 hekpetemo, n. adherence, attachment; joining, s. kpete he  
 and he kpete he, v.  
 hekpokpomo, n. shaking (by fear, cold), trembling (Ot.  
 hōpopo).  
 hekpokemo, n. plucking off; hurt, damage; s. kpoke; he  
 kpoke, v.  
 hekpōmo, n. self-redemption; s. kpō, v.  
 hekpomo, n. breaking off of the bark of a tree the skin etc.  
 spoiling; kpo (he), v.  
 hekpromo or hekplomo, n. th. s.  
 hekūomo, n. = hegbodšomo, bodily infirmity, brokenness;  
 palsy; pride; s. he kūmo, v.  
 hekukudši, pl. n. pieces from s. th.  
 hela, n. (bodily fire), sickness; Ad. hīo, n.; hela ye, v. to  
 be sick; hela nyemi, = mihe mīye, I am sick.  
 hela nyē m. k., — dēn m. k., v. to be suffering by sickness.  
 helà, n. relative, Blutsverwandter; blood in the body; s.  
 helo, n.



- helatšalo, n. physician.  
 helatšamo, n. healing of a sickness, s. tša, v.  
 helatše, pl. -mei, n. sick person.  
 heladšemo, n. loss of one's self; s. ladše he, v.  
 helakalo, n. self-deceiver.  
 helakamo, n. self-stilling; self-deceit; s. laka, v.  
 helā, n. helalame, and  
 helamo, n. singing, dreaming, hanging about s. th.  
 helatamo, n. seaming, s. lata, v.  
 helē, n. knowledge about s. th., s. le he, v.; self-knowledge.  
 hele, v. s. here, v.  
 helē, n. subsistence, living; s. le.  
 helimo, n. self-mocking, s. li, v.  
 helo, n. flesh (about the body) only used of men, self-  
 dom of animals (Ot. hōnam); body; s. gbomotšo; pri-  
 vate parts as in Hebrew; ke helo fe yakayakanii, v. to  
 commit self-pollution. Comp. also hewolo, hewodšian;  
 and lo and wolo, n.  
 helo-sedi, n. lust of the flesh.  
 helo-taomo, n. th. s.  
 helo, n. buyer, taker.  
 helogomo, n., or  
 helokomo, n. wandering about; s. logo, loko, loko he, —  
 ši, v.  
 helokomogbe, n. circuitous road; lūmweg.  
 helomomo, helōmo, n. self-cursing; s. lomo, v.  
 heloñemo, n. dislocation; s. loñe, v.  
 hemā, n. building about, plastering; s. mā, v.  
 hemo, pl. -mei, n. sweet-heart; concubine.  
 kemo, n. buying, taking, s. he, v.  
 hemo ke yeli, n. faith, fr. he-ye, v. to believe; s. heyeli, n.  
 hemonii, pl. n. prize, cost; s. dšra, n. na, n. yinii, n.  
 heñ, adj. and adv. = hañ, bright, clear; -ly, -ly.  
 hēna, n. s. hīena, hīna, forehead.  
 hēnamo, n. getting of one's self (s. na, inf. namo, Ot. and  
 Ad. nya, v.), richness; pride.  
 henē, Ad. = heni, pron. and conj. where.  
 heni, adverb. pron. and conj. where (= he nì) s. § 34  
 and Table IV. and V.; heni midše le, nyelee, ni heni  
 miyā le hū nyelee, you know neither where I came  
 from nor where I go to. Generally „le“ concludes the  
 sentences formed by heni, comp. § 49, 50 and the  
 words: beni, when; boni, how; noni, what; moni, who  
 etc. A peculiar use of heni is to be mentioned: if

some body comes from a journey, he is saluted: „Henī odše?“ or: Henī odšeñ? Lit. (How is it) „where thou comest from?“ Answ. „Bleō!“ etc. etc. S. bleō.

henii, pl. n. of henō, n. members; deserts, custom etc.

heniitšumō, n. need, want, use; miye heniitšumō, I want it.

henō, pl. henii, n. kind, species; form, shape; deserts (Ber=diensft), habit, custom; case, lot, luck etc. limb, member, pl. furniture.

henō or he nō, n. s. he, n. and nō, n. upon or on one's self.

henōho, n. = heho, passing; passover, s. ho he nō, v. to pass over.

henōmō, n. fight, struggle about s. th.

henōwō and henōwómō, n. lifting up; exaltation, glory, honour; pride; from wo he nō; comp. also wō, hewo, yidšiemō, anumnyam, n. Ad. henōwom, n.

henōwō-atade, n. proud attire.

henōwólō, n. one who lifts up; one who lifts himself up, who is lifted up, exalted (accord. to Hanson for „μεγας“ Mt. 20, 25.

heñōmō, n. sweetness, agreeableness; s. ñō, v.

henū and henumō, n. feeling, fr. nu he, v.

henu, n. water about or at s. th.

henunō, pl. -nii, n. nerve? s. fā, n.

henyēlō, n. hater, enemy; = hetšēlō, n. hikolō n.; belō, n.

henyē, and

henyēmō, n. hatred; s. nye, hetšēmō, hīkō, bei, n.

henyiēmō, n. walking about; Umhergehen, — laufen.

here, v. a., inf. heremō, to exept (Ot. gye), corroboration of he, comp. dše, dšere, tše, tšere etc. to take up or out (= dšie), to save; to receive; to be kindled, to catch fire; to strike root, anwachsen; to help, to take s. body's load or work for a while.

here m. k. atū, v. a. to embrace s. b. (s. atū), to receive s. b. with joy; inf. atūheremō; s. Ot. gye atū.

here m. k. hīeme, v. a. to receive s. b. joyful, s. hīeme; hīemeheremō.

here m. k. hīe, v. to esteem s. body's face.

here nō, Ot. gye so, v. a. to take up the word, to answer, if called by name; to take the word; to begin to speak (Hebr. ענה); comp. to he, v. inf. nqheremō; Ad. he nō, v.

here šiši, v. to strike root in the ground.

here wala (Ot. gye nkwa) and here yi wala, v. a. to save or spare one's life; to save, to preserve, to keep safe, s. na wala, yi na wala; inf. walaheremo, yiwalaheremo; prs. n. — herelo.

herelo, n. receiver, saver, saviour.

heremo, n. accepting, receiving; acceptation, reception; salvation, s. dšiemō and the preceding word.

heremonilē, n. saving wisdom.

heremosane, n. history of salvation.

hereñ, adj. warm, hot; fe —, v. to be warm, hot.

hesale, n. bodily fitness, maturity, s. he sa, v.; comp. hie sa, v.

hesalo, n. preparer.

hesamo, n. preparation fr. sa he, v.

hesuomō, n. self-love; s. sumo he, v.

hesuolo, n. self-lover.

hesusumō, n. meditation; Nachdenken.

hešamo, n. white-washing.

hešatamo, n. dragging about.

hešē, n. arrival; shaving one's self.

hešiba, n. humiliating; humiliation; s. ba he ši, v.

hešibalō, n. humble person.

hešimo, n. knocking at (Anstoßen); (obscene: self-pollution, onany, s. fe helo yakayakanii); fr. ši he, v.

hešišimō, n. self-deception fr. šiši he, v.

hetā, and

hetāle, n. recovering, s. he tā.

hetā, pl. hetramō, n. touching.

hetemo, n. concealing; s. te he; concealing one's self.

hetemo, n. stumbling; s. te he, v.

hetitimō, n. scratching, s. titi he, v.

hetō, n. answer; comparison, s. to he.

hetramō, n. touching; sitting about fr. ta he, pl. tra he.

hetšelo, n. pure, holy person.

hetšemō, n. movement, activity, purity; holiness; s. kroñ-kroñ and hetšumō; fr. he tše, v.

hetšemō, n. loathing; s. he tšē, v. a.; hatred.

hetšelo, n. enemy; hater.

hetšakemo, n. self-change; change; conversion; change of dress.

hetšimō, n. movement; fr. tši he, v.

hetši, n. closing up; s. tši, v.

hetšō, n. illumination; Beleuchtung; fr. tšo he, v.



hetšoi, pl. or collect. n. hairs about the body of men and animals; s. tšoi, yitšoi, dahetšoi etc.

hetšoiatše, n. hairy person; hairy creature.

hetšoiatade, n. hairy dress.

hetšomō, n. turning of one's self; self-show; ostentation, pride; conversion; s. tšō he, v. doctrine about s. th.

hetšulo, n. purifier; sanctifier.

hetšumō, n. purification; sanctification, fr. tšu he; comp. hetšemō; wiping, fr. tšumō he, v.; business about s. th.; fr. tšu he, v.

hewā, and

hewale, n. strength, power; soundness, health; hardness; violence; fr. he wa, v. n.; pain, fr. wa he, v. a.; wo m. k. hewale, v. a. to strengthen s. b. = wadšemō; inf.

hewalewo; ye hewale, v. n. to have power, be strong.

hewalenanō ko, s. th. done by power.

hewale-niitšumō, n. powerful deed.

hewalesane, n. matter of power.

hewalewō, n. strengthening; corroboration; encouraging; s. tšuihāmō, n. th. s.

hewalewolō, n. corroborator.

hewalō, n. strong, powerful person (Gewaltiger, Starfer); violent person.

hewadšemō, n. = hewalewō, n. self-strengthening.

hewielō, n. slanderer; speaker about s. th.

hewiemō, n. speaking about s. th.; slandering, fr. wie he, v.

hewō, n. self-exaltation, pride; honour etc. s. wo he; wo he nō, v. henowomō, v.

hewodšian, n. s. hewolo, n.

hewomō, n. th. s., s. henowomō, n.

hewolō, n. proud, highminded person.

hewō, hewomō, n. watching; s. wō he, v.

hewolō, n. watchman, s. wō he, v. and comp. won, wolomo, n.

hewō, old noun = self, sake etc., but now only used as a postposition = he: about, around, for — sake, through, by etc. oba mihewō thou camest for my sake; sometimes connected with whole sentences taken as one notion or word, as: Edšake ebaa miñō hewō le mite eñō, because he did not come to me, therefore I went, to him.

Comp. also nohewō, mēhewō, etc. Ot. uti; Ad. he, n.

hewon = hewō ni, hewō dši.

hewolo, pl. hewodši (sometimes = hewulo, hewudši), n. the flesh (s. helo) or skin (s. wolo) about the body;

flesh, skin, body etc. often used promiscue with he, helo and in the same combination (s. Ot. hōnam); hewodšian = hewodši amli, the body; hewodšian dšo, v. to be discouraged, struck with horror, to get cold by a horrible appearance; — dšo m. k., v. to ease, to give ease, etc.; hewodšian fē, lit. the whole of the inside of the skin, the whole body; mihewodšian fē ekūmō, my body is quite broken, sick, tired; ehewodšian fē wa ehe, all his body pains him; hewodšian fē fe doko, v. n. to be weak (s. doko); hewodšian fē wa he, v. = he wa he, v. to have pain all over the body.

hewū, n. warring, fighting about, s. th.

heyeli, n. liberty, fr. ye he, v. to be free; comp. hehiemō, th. s.; comp. also odebe, n. fū, adj.

heyeli and heyē, n. (seldom used) sickness = hela, fr. he ye, v. to be sick; Ad. hīo, n.

heyeli, n. (irregular formation = hemo ke yeli from the double verb he — ye, to believe), belief, faith; Ad. hem ke yem, n.

heyelitsōmō, n. doctrine of faith.

heyō, pl. -yei, n. a girl or woman chosen by s. b. for a wife, intended wife, person who fits s. b. for a wife; comp. hemo, n. šiyeri, n. nã, n.

heyomō, n. perceiving, perception, animadvertion; fr. yo he, v.

heyom, Ad. n. th. s.

he, pl. hele, v. to catch? to catch fish with a net from the shore; comp. ya wuo, fō yā, ša lo, v. etc. inf. hē, helemō; to knock against s. th., see he ši; ke n. k. he heko, to knock with s. th. against some place. Ad. th. s.

he he, v. to knock one's self against s. th.

he ši, v. n. and a., inf. šihē, to fall down with vehemence; to throw down with vehemence (niederstürzen, v. n. and a.); comp. lu ši, tfa ši, gbe ši, nyo ši etc. Oyiahe ši! horrible curse.

hē —, s. hie — and hī —. Ad. th. s. f. i. hēna = hīena, forehead, etc.

hē, v. to attack.

he, n. loins; fi he, to gird the loins; inf. hefi, heḥimō; s. mliteñ, n.

hē = yē, adv. hotty (of pepper etc.) ešāmi hē.

hefi, heḥimō, n. girding (of the loins); comp. mīa he, fi mliteñ, v. Ad. mlemfim, th. s.

heḥimōnō, n. girdle; heḥinō, th. s.

hebe, inf. -mo, v. a. to adorn, = wula, f. i. a child; to outfit, f. i. a canoe, vessel.

hebe, v. inf. hehemo, to bloom, prosper (used of men); gbeke ne hebeo, this child is blooming; fe hehehe, th. s.

hehehe, adj. and adv. blooming, bloomingly, s. hebe, v.

hele, v. to catch, s. he; to shrink, to start back, corroboration of he; comp. he, v. here, v.; kpokpo; šere, v. inf. helemo.

hele he, v. = he he, v.

hele ši, inf. šihelemo, v. to shrink; to start etc. (zusammenfahren).

hele m. k., v. a. to knock against s. b., to knock down, to gore; to be knocked etc. pl. of he, v.

helehele and herehere, adj. and adv. thin, light, little etc. fe —, v. to be thin etc. thinly, lightly etc. = haba-haba, adj.

hele, n. and

helemo, n. catching (fish, s. he); knocking; goading; collision.

helemo, n. shrinking, starting, fr. hele, v.

hele, n. fisherman; s. wolenyo; fr. he, v.

heñ, adj. and adv. very clear, bright; used both of light and sound, and corroborating verbs expressing such, as: tšo heñ, to shine brightly; gbe heñ, to sound clearly; toiañ fe heñ, the ears ring (die Ohren läuten); Germ. helle. Comp. he, the root of this word, also hañ, kañ, kane (in Otyi and Gã).

hēna, s. hēna, n. forehead.

here, here ši etc.; s. hele.

hētē, s. hietē, n. clearness; covetousness; civilization; civility.

hētšo, s. hietšo; face, forehead; etc.

hereñ, adj. and adv. = heñ.

heñwale, n. strength of loins; the loins are considered as the seat of strength.

hĩ, v. inf. hile (Ad. to sit); to remain, to keep; to dwell (Comp. ta and te, v. in Ot. and ta, v. in Gã); to be, to behave; to abstain from, f. i. hĩ ñmā, to abstain from food, to fast (Ot. di buada, and Gã ye buada); to abhor, detest, esp. religiously (comp. kyì in Otyi); to consider s. th. religiously unclean; woñ ne hĩo wo, this fetish abhors fowl; to hate; connected with the first signification: to be good (Ot. ye, comp. kpakpa, adj.), to be fit, to suffice, to be right, to better (guten, bessern), ehĩ ke mba, it is getting better (of a sickness); etc. Ehĩ hāmi ake



miyāā, it is good for me to go; mli hĩ, to be inwardly good, to be kind, mild etc. inf. mlihile. This verb is very frequently and multifariously used, especially also in combinations, f. i. hĩe hĩ he nō, v. to be circumspect, to take care (lit. the face remains on the self); mihie hĩō mihe nō, I take care for myself, comp. kwe nì abī, th. s., = sole he; hĩ m. k., inf. hĩmō, to backbite s. b. = hĩe m. k.; hĩ with the inf. of an other verb is = to continue (anhaltēn), hĩ bimō he, to continue to ask (but hĩ bimō; to be good to ask); etc. Comp. also hĩe, v. Ad. hĩ, v. and hē, v.

hĩ m. k. deñ, v. to remain in one's power.

hĩ he nō (s. hĩe hĩ he nō), v. a. to take care for; inf. henohile.

hĩ m. k. hĩe, v. to remain before; to abhor one('s face).

hĩ ke wula ši, double v., to be good and come to the ground, i. e. to be perfect; inf. hile ke šiwulamō.

hĩ ñmā, inf. ñmāhile, v. to fast; s. ye buada, th. s.

hĩ nō, inf. nōhile, v. to remain, abide upon s. th.

hĩ ši, v. n. to remain, to dwell, to live (ši being the gram. Obj., which can be let away, if an other obj. of locality takes its place, or both must have a verb, f. i. hĩ tšūñ, to remain in the room; hĩ ši ye tšūñ, th. s. comp. ta ši ye tšūñ, to sit down [being] in the room, and ta tšūñ, to sit in the room); inf. šihile.

hĩ šiši, v. to remain on the ground; to remain down.

hĩ, irreg. pl. of nū, n. man, male. Comp. the Adn. pl. form hi, in Gā i. Besides hĩ also hĩmei is used.

'hĩ, ahĩ, n. boasting against, mocking detestation; only occurring in the phrase: ye moko abī (= hĩ m. k., v. to detest one, to hold one in abhorrence?); inf. ahīyeli. Comp. ye he feo, gbe he guo, etc. also: to mock at one, to boast against one.

hĩa (Ot. hyĩa), v. n. inf. hĩamō, to be poor, needy; to be in need of; v. imp. with the logical subj. as an Obj., to want; to distress; ehĩami, ake — I want that —, it is necessary for me that; comp. fi; šika ehĩamĩ, I want money, I am in distress for money, comp. fe, v.; he hĩa m. k., v. to be in perplexity; to want pasttime; Langeweile haben; = hĩe tše, v.

'hĩa, ohĩa (Ot. th. s.), n. poverty, need, distress, want; „ohĩa mĩdšra,“ prv. „poverty is hard!“ ohĩa hĩa m. k., v. to be in poverty; ohĩa ehĩami, I am in poverty.

'hiabē, n. time of need.

'hīadšeñ, n. state of poverty; s. dše, n.

'hīafo, ohīafo (Ot. ohīani, pl. ahīafo), n. der Ūrme; poor man. „Ohīafo be nanyo,“ prv. „the poor has no friend!“

hihia, adj. and adv. clean; cleanly; tight, neat; neatly.

hiáo! interj. be it so! Amen! especially religiously used in responding to the prayers of fetish-priests; perh. from hī, v. to be good; to remain.

hiáw, irreg. pl. hīebii, hēbii, n. single cowry; s. trema; kpā, tšakpo etc. The word is very probable originally the diminutive hīeo, little face, pl. hīebii, hēbii corrupted „ébii“. It is sometimes mockingly put in apposition to proper names, as „Tete hiaw“, to indicate covetousness in small matters, trifles, as one cowry.

'hiayeli, n. suffering by poverty; fr. ye ohīa, v.

hīe, v. a., inf. hīemō, to carry, to hold in the hand, to handle, to use, comp. mō; to hold fast, to have (Ot. kura); to continue = hī, kã he, hīe mli; to bear, to endure etc. to give into one's hand for carrying; comp. also he, v. The word can not be used for carrying on the head, s. tēre, or on the shoulders, s. tša kōñ; or of heavy burdens, s. wo, or of cloth, s. wo or bu; but especially of light things which one can hold in the hand. Comp. especially the following uses of the word: Amehīe blomō, they cried continually; hela hīe m. k., sickness has taken hold of s. b.; hela hīemi āhū, I was a long time sick; s. he ye; hīe moko, v. to carry one (sc. in one's mouth), to slander him = wie he (comp. „austragen“). Ad. hē, v. th. s.

hīe m. k. deñ, v. to give into one's hand.

hīe bobobo, — dododo, v. to treat carefully, kindly.

hīe foi, v. to run (s. foi, dšo foi, ša foi; wo foi), inf. foi-hīemō. Ad. hē fo, v.

hīe he, v. to hold one's self, i. e. to be free; inf. hehīemō; = ye he, v.

hīe hō, v. lit. to carry an embryo; to be with child; to be with young one's; comp. hō; ñō hō, na musu; inf. hōhīemō.

hīe lala or lamō, v. to use to sing; to continue to sing.

hīe mli, v. inf. mlihīemō, to hold fast; s. mō mli; to use repeatedly.

hīe m. k. soisoi, v. to illtread s. b.

hīe musu, v. = hīe hō, to be with child; inf. musu-hīemō.

hīe m. k. nyōmō, v. to be indebted to s. b.

hĭe, n. face; eyes, sight; surface; front (the contrary of *se*, s. this); as *he*, *mli*, *se*, *yi*, one of the words most frequently and multifariously employed, especially as the grammatical subject and object of verbs. Used as adverb and postposition it expresses the relations of „before, forward; on; upon“; etc. Respecting the relation of time, „*tšutšu*, *klen̄kleñ*, *dā*“, respecting that of place „*hamo*, *nō*, *na he*“ are to be compared (s. *Ot. ani*, *Riis eni*; *Ad. hē*, n.). The principal combinations are the following: 1) verbs with hĭe as their object: *ba hĭe*, v. to come forward; *ba moko hĭe*, v. to come before one's face); *bu hĭe*, v. to cover the face; *fite hĭe*, v. to disguise; *fō hĭe*, v. to wash the face (s. *dšu*, v.); inf. *hĭe-fomo*, ironically used; to drink too much; *fū hĭe*, v. = *tū hĭe*, to darken one's face, to frown; *gbe hĭe*, v. to make ashamed; inf. *hĭegbē*, *hĭegbēle* (s. *hĭe gbo*); to meet at a convivial party; to fight hand to hand, inf. *hĭegbemō*, comp. *gbe*; *gble hĭe*, to open the face, to be open, to be friendly; *ha hĭe*, = *bu hĭe*, to cover the face; *kā hĭe*, v. to reproach = *gbe hĭe*, v.; *kpātā hĭe*, v. a. to destroy, inf. *hĭekpātāmō* (comp. *hĭe kpātā* and *fite*); *ke hĭe fō m. k. nō*, *ke hĭe ñme m. k. nō*, - - *kā m. k. nō* etc. s. under *fō*, *ñme*, *kā* etc.; *ke hĭe ñme moko* or *noko* (*Ot. de ani kari obi*), v. to weigh some body or some thing with the face, to estimate; *kpe hĭe*, to meet the face; *kū hĭe fō n. k. nō*, v. to wink at s. th.; *mīa hĭe*, v. inf. *hĭemīamō*, to press one's face together, to sustain (f. i. pain etc.); *ñō hĭe fō m. k. nō* = *ke hĭe fō m. k. nō* (s. *ke* and *ñō*), v. to trust in s. b. (lit. to take the face and cast it upon s. b.); *hĭe kā m. k. nō*, v. th. s.; *ñō hĭe ñme m. k. nō*, th. s.; *ša hĭe*, v. to rub one's face; *to hĭe*, v. to suppose; to direct one's face (upon s. th.); *tše hĭe*, v. to smile; *tšie m. k. hĭe*, v. to awake one (comp. *hĭe tšē*); *tšō hĭe*, v. to turn one's face; to turn before = *tšō hamō*; *tū hĭe*, = *fū hĭe*, v. to frown; *wadše hĭe*, v. to harden one's face, to be or become cruel, hard (s. *hĭe wa*); *wie m. k. hĭe*, v. to reprove s. b.; *wo hĭe nō*, to lift up the face, the eyes; *ya hĭe*, v. to go on, forward; etc. etc.

*hĭe ba nō*, v. to remember (again); s. *kai* and *hĭe kā nō*; *mihĭe eba nō*, I remember it.

*hĭe ba ši*, v. to be meek, humbleminded (s. *ba he ši*); inf. *hĭešibā*; *ehĭe ba ši*, he is mild.

*hĭe bu*, v. a. to get night, dark = *dše na*, v.



hīe bu ši, pl. hīe bumọ ši; or kẹ hīe bu ši, nọ hīe bu ši, v. to fall down on the face; inf. hīešibumọ.

hīe di, v. inf. hīedimọ, to be giddy; mihīe mīdimi, I am giddy; but mihīe di, I am black.

hīe dọ, hīe dọ la; inf. hiedọ, v. to have a hot face; to be zealous, anxious, prone upon s. th.; to be out of temper; to be passionate; to be wild (s. dšọ, hīe dšọ, he dšọ).

hīe dšọ, v. to be bitter-faced, covetous; inf. hīedšomọ.

hīe fā, v. inf. hīefā, to get an expressive face, to be developed (of children).

hīe fe mọbomọbọ, nyānemo, nyāgemo, nyān-kemo, etc. s. these adjectives and nouns and the combination of fe, v.

hīe fe yā, v. inf. hīeyāfemọ, to wonder, be astonished = fe yā; na kpe he; he dšọ he, v. amehīe fe yā, or: amehīe feame yā, they are or were astonished; Ad. hē pe ya, v. th. s.

hīe fe m. k. tototo, v. to be sad; ehīe fele tototo, = ewyere eho ehe, he is sad.

hīe fo kli, v. to be giddy = hīe di, v.

hīe fọ, v. to have a wet face (be drunk?); s. fọ hīe, v.

hīe fō m. k. nọ, s. kẹ hīe fō m. k. nọ under fō nọ, v. and hīe, n.

hīe fīe ši, v. n. to be ashamed, to hang one's face down; inf. hīešifiemọ.

hīe gble = dšẹ tšere, v. inf. -mọ, to get daylight; comp. gble hīe, v.

hīe gbo (lit. the face died), v. to be ashamed, inf. hīegbō (seldom used) hīegble or hīegbēle; comp. gbe hīe, v.; ohīe agbo bianē! thou wilt just now be ashamed; ehīe gboo noko, he is of nothing ashamed, he is shameless; ohīe agbo! be ashamed; comp. ani wu in Otyi, th. s.; Ad. hē gbo, v.

hīe hī, v. to get better = hī hā m. k.

hīe hī n. k., v. to abhor s. th.

hīe hī n. k., v. to keep something in view, to care for it, to like it.

hīe hī nọ, v. to keep in view, to keep in remembrance; comp. hīe ye nọ, — kā nọ, kai: Ad. hē hē, v. to be alive.

hīe hī he nọ, v. to keep one's self in view, to take care; nyehīe ahīa nyehe nọ, take care for yourselves! = comp. sọle he, kwẹ he, kwẹ nī ahī, v. etc.

hīe ho he, v. to miss, to overlook; *übersehen, übergehen.*

hīe kā, v. inf. *hīekāmo*, to be alive; to be active, lively; *minaa noko nī hīe kā*, I see nothing that is alive; *hīe kā m. k.*, to be mad, *ehīe kālē*, he is mad; s. *yīnkā*, v. Ad. *hē kā*, v.

hīe kā he, v. to be alive or cognitious about s. th.

hīe kā nō, v. to remember; s. *hīe hī nō*, — *ye nō*; to trust in, s. *hīe fō nō*; *mihīe kā Nyoŋmo nō*; I trust in God; I hope upon God; Ad. *hē kā nō*, *hē nē nō*, v.

hīe kā šī, v. n. to be moderate; to be wise, prudent, s. *le nīi, nā* etc., inf. *hīešikāmo*; *mihīe kā šī* and *mihīe kā miši*, I am moderate; comp. *hīe sa*, v. to keep well house.

hīe kō (Ot. *ani bere*), v. to desire, to lust; inf. *hīekō*; comp. *di se, ba tšine*, v.

hīe kō šī, v. = *hīe bu šī*, v. to fall down to the ground; pl. *hīe kōmo šī*, v. to lie on the face; s. *nabu kō šī*, v. th. s.

hīe kpa nō, lit. the face turns from (s. *kpa*); v. to forget; comp. *hīe kā nō*, the contrary; *ohīe akakpa edšūrōfemo nō*, do not forget a benefit! *Mihīe kpako nō*! I have not forgotten it!

hīe kpātā, v. n. inf. *hīekpātāmo*; to be spoiled, to perish; s. *kpātā hīe*, v.

hīe lo, v. to frown = *hīenmei lo*, and *lo hīe wo mli*, v.

hīe lu šī, v. to fall with the face to the ground.

hīe me, v. n. to be content; to be glad, to feel at home; to be happy (comp. *hīe tše*); *mihīe me biē*, here I am content, at home; *mihīe mele*, I am content with him; I am faithful to him, also: *hīe me m. k.* he, to be content with, or to be faithful to, s. b.; inf. *hīeme*; comp. *me*, v.

hīe nē, Ad. v. to be alive (lit. the face exists); *hē nē*, th. s.

hīe sa, v. n. to be fit, ripe (of persons); to be steady; grave, solid; inf. *hīesale*, s. *sa*; to be hard; to be precocious (ironically used); Ad. *hē sa*, v.

hīe sō m. k., v. a. (Ot. *ani so*), to honour, esteem, respect s. b.; inf. *hīesō*; *ehīe sōmī*, he respects me. „*Ke oke wō kpla able le ehīe esōō*,“ prv. If thou thrash corn with a fowl, it does not respect thee.

hīe šā, v. inf. *hīešā*, to be selfish; covetous; to have a sunburnt face. Comp. also *hīeša*, n.; *fe hīeša*, v. fr. *hīe* and *eša*, adj. bad.

hīe tē, v. n. (s. tew in Otyi) to be covetous; to be cunning, wise, civitized; to be clear, as water; inf. hīetē.

hīe tše, v. n. to be clear, to have a clear pure surface (of water); inf. hīetšemo.

hīe tše, v. inf. hīetšere, hīetšele, to be homesick; -- m. k. or n. k., -- - after s. b. or s. th.; to be dissatisfied with one's condition (s. hīe me, the contr.).

hīe tšē, v. n. n. to awake (comp. tšie hīe); inf. hīetšē.

hīe tšele, v. and

hīe tšere, v. n. to awake, to come to one's self (zu sich selber kommen); mihīe tšere mi, I came to myself; inf. hīetšeremo.

hīe tšō, v. = hīe tše, to be homesick; inf. hīetšōmo.

hīe wa, v. n., lit. to be hard-faced; to be hard; to be strict; to be covetous; inf. hīewā, hīewale.

hīe ye la, v. to be enraged, fierce; = ye flafla; to be very much intent upon s. th., comp. hīe dō, v.

hīe ye nō, v. to keep in view = hīe hī nō; neg. irreg. hīe be nō; Ad. hē nē nō.

The following combinations with „hīe“ and many others are sometimes negligently pronounced, so that only „hī“ or „hē“ is heard. For correctness' sake they are all fully written. In Adañmie „hē“ takes nearly entirely the place of „hīe“.

hīebii, hēbii, pl. n. single cowries; s. hīaw, hīeo, n.

hīebūle, hīebumo, n. evening time = dšenamo; s. hīe bu, v.

hīebumo, n. covering of the face; fr. bu hīe, v.

hīedile, -mo, n. giddiness, fr. hīe di, v.

hīedō, n. heat (of the face); passion; zeal; wildness; fr. hīe dō, v.

hīedolo, n. zealous; fierce; wild person; also used of animals.

hīedšolo, n. bitterfaced person; envious, covetous person; fr. hīe dšo, v.

hīedšomo, n. covetousness; envy.

hīedšole, n. peace = hedšole, fr. hīe dšo, v. tameness; hīedšō, n. th. s.

hīefāmo, n. expressiveness of the face, fr. hīe fā, v.; development of children.

hīefitelo, n. disguised person.

hīefitemo, n. disguise; fr. fite hīe, v.

hīeflēmo, n. itching of face.

hīefomo, n. washing of the face; drunkenness; fr. fō hīe, v.

hīefō, n. endeavour; trying; fr. fo hīe, v.



- hĕflomō, hĕfō, n. cutting of the face (with divers marks).  
 hĕfolō, n. a person with a cut face (not used, but hĕ-  
 nmlaitšē, n. instead of it).  
 hĕfūmō, n. frown, fr. fū hĕ, v.  
 hĕfūlō, n. frowning person.  
 hĕfū, n. stink-face (scolding word: „Kwē ehĕfū!“ look at  
 his ugly face!)  
 hĕgbemō, n. hand to hand fight; conviviality, fr. hĕ gbe, v.  
 hĕgbē, n. spite, s. gbe hĕ, v. and hĕgbēle, n.; reproof,  
 reproach.  
 hĕgbelō, n. (despicer) reprover, reproacher.  
 hĕgbēle (hĕgble, hĕgble), n. death of the face, shame; dis-  
 grace; bashfulness; fr. hĕ gbo, v.; spite, fr. gbe hĕ, v.;  
 na —, to see shame, to be disgraced; wo m. k. —, to  
 make one ashamed, to put shame upon s. b. A peculiar  
 plural-form is hĕgbedši in  
 hĕgbedšianii, pl. n. shameful acts or doings.  
 hĕgbedšianiifemō, n. shameful act.  
 hĕgbēlewō, n. disgracing.  
 hĕgble, n. = hĕgbēle, n.  
 hĕgblemō, n. friendliness; fr. gble hĕ, v. daylight, fr. hĕ  
 gble, v. = dšetšeremō.  
 hĕgbō = hĕgbēle, n.  
 hĕhanō, pl. -nii, n. covering of face, veil.  
 hĕheremō, n. expection of face, countenance, fr. here  
 hĕ, v. therefore, countinancing, acknowledgement.  
 hĕkālō, n. a living, active person; Nyoŋmo hĕkālō, the  
 living God. Ad. th. s. The word can be used in con-  
 trast to „gbonyo“ of any thing „living“.  
 hĕkāmō, n. living; life, fr. hĕ kã, comp. wala; remem-  
 brance; s. nohĕkamō, hĕnoĕkamō, n. hope; confidence,  
 fr. hĕ kã nō, v.  
 hĕkasemō, n. imitation of one's face, fr. kase hĕ, v.  
 hĕkō, n. lust, desire; envy.  
 hĕkōlō, n. lusting, desirous, envious person.  
 hĕkpamō, n. forgetfulness, fr. hĕ kpa nō, v. s. nohĕ-  
 kpa, hĕnoĕkpa; but: percolation, clarification; fr.  
 kpa hĕ, v. to take off the surface.  
 hĕkpātālō, n. destroyer, spoiler; fr. kpātã hĕ; comp. fite-  
 lō, n.; reproacher.  
 hĕkpātāmō, n. perdition; destruction, fr. hĕ kpātã, v. n.  
 and kpātã hĕ, v. a.; comp. fitemō, n; reproach.  
 hĕkpē, n. meeting face to face; glance at one's face, fr.  
 kpe hĕ, v.

h̄elomo, n. frowning; staring.

h̄elo, n. holder, carrier, fr. h̄ie, v.

h̄iemē, n. contentment; pleasure, joy, fr. h̄ie me; comp. m̄iše.

h̄iemeheremo, n. joyful reception, fr. here m. k. h̄ieme, v.

h̄iemīamo, n. forbearance; endurance; endeavour, trial = h̄iefō, n.; fr. m̄ia h̄ie, v.

h̄iemīalo, n. person enduring hardships or sufferings.

h̄iemo, n. carrying, bearing, holding; slandering; fr. h̄ie, v. Adn. h̄ēm.

h̄iena, h̄ina, h̄ēna, n. lit. brim or end of the face, i. e. forehead, comp. h̄ietšo; Ad. h̄ēnya, n.; kwe m. k. h̄iena, v. to respect person, *προσωποληπτειν*.

h̄ienakwemo, n. respect of person.

h̄ienmlait̄še, pl. -t̄šemei, n. cutface; person from tribes who cut their faces.

h̄ienmei, h̄inmei, pl. -ii, n. lit. face-nut; eye; well of water; eye of a needle; = עין in Hebr. H̄inmei (Ot. ani, ani wa) is also used as gramm. subj. or. obj. like h̄ie, na, nō etc. but not very frequently; f. i. be h̄inmeii, v. to hint with the eyes; ebemi h̄inmeii, he gave me a hint with his eyes; d̄fa h̄ienmei, obj. pl. d̄fra h̄ienmeii, lit. to break the eyes (s. d̄fa), to spoil the eyes; f̄ila h̄ienmeii = f̄ila, v. a. to blind; s. f̄ila; kōdō h̄ienmei, v. a. to look askint; to leer at s. th.; to be envious; m̄ia h̄ienmeii, to shut the eyes; t̄fa h̄ienmeii, lit. to strike the eyes, i. e. to shut and open them once, inf. h̄ienmeiit̄fā, s. this; to twinkle; wo h̄ienmei no, obj. pl. (irreg.) hole h̄ienmeii anō, to lift up the eyes etc. Ad. h̄ēnme, n.

h̄ienmei d̄fa, pl. h̄ienmeii d̄fra, v. n. to loose the eyes, s. d̄fa h., v.

h̄ienmei, kōdō, v. n. to have a crooked eye, to look askint (schiefen); to leer upon s. th.; to be envious, comp. Mt. 20, 15.; inf. h̄ienmeikōdōmo; s. kōdō h̄ienmei and comp. h̄ie kō, v.

h̄ienmei lo = h̄ie lo, v. to frown.

h̄ienmei m̄ia, v. n. to have the eyes shut, s. m̄ia h̄ienmei, v.

h̄ienmei no ha, v. n. to have a covered eye, i. e. to have weak eyes, to see not well.

h̄ienmei no siu, v. a. th. s.

h̄ienmei no t̄še, v. a. to have clear, pure, sharp eyes.

hienmei no yete, v. lit. to get a stone on the eye, to have a cataract.

hienmeiñ sa, = hie sa, v. n. to be fit.

hienmeiñ šā m. k. v. n. to be hard, covetous, unfriendly, suspicious; ehieimeñ šāle fe noko, he is exceedingly unfriendly; inf. hienmeiñšā = hiesā; comp. also hiewa, v. hienmeiñwa = hie wa, v. n. to be hard-eyed i. e. to be hard, cruel, covetous.

hienmeibelo, n. hinter with the eye.

hienmeibē, n. hint with the eyes; fr. be hienmei, v.

hienmeidfā, hienmeiidframō, n. spoiling the eyes; fr. dfa h., v. or h. dfa, v.

hienmeidfalo, n. person spoiling the eyes.

hienmeiiano, n. surface of the eyes; hienmeiino, th. s.

hienmeiase, n. eye-brow; hienmeiise, -setšoi, th. s.

hienmeiase-kotoku, n. eye-lid; -sewolo, -setoto, th. s.

hienmeikōdōlo, n. squinter; leerer; envious person; fr. kōdō h., y. or h. kōdō, v.

hienmeikōdōmo, n. looking askient; leering; envy.

hienmeiko, n. spoilt eye; s. ko, adj.

hienmeikotše, n. person with a spoilt eye; Ġināugiger; hienmeikometše, th. s.

hienmeinote, n. cataract.

hienmeinohā, n. darkness of the eye; fr. hienmei no ha, v.

hienmeinotšemo, n. clearness of the eye; fr. hien. no tše, v.

hienmeiñšā, n. = hiesā, unfriendliness; hardness; suspicion.

hienmeiñšālo, n. unfriendly, suspicious person.

hienmeiša, n. evil eye; s. eša, adj.

hienmeitfa, n. stroke or twinkling of the eyes, moment (Μυγενβλῖς); afe nakai hienmeitfā, it was done so in the twinkling of an eye.

hienqhile, n. remembrance; care for s. th. or s. b. fr. hie hī no, v.

hienqhō, n. overlooking; missing; Uebersehen, Uebergehen; fr. hie ho (he) no, v.

hienokāmō, n. remembrance; trust; confidence; hope fr. hie kā no, v.

hienokpalō, n. forgetful person.

hienokpamō, n. forgetting; forgetfulness; fr. hie kpa no, v.

hienokwemō, = hienakwemō, n. reception of person; προσωποληψια; s. hietšo, n.

hienowomō, n. elevation of face.

hiesale, n. fitness; maturity; steadiness (of persons); precociousness; fr. hie sa, v.



- hiesamo, n. preparation of face, surface, fr. sa hie, v.  
 hieso, n. respecting, honouring; respect, honour, estimation, fr. hie so, v.  
 hiesolo, n. respectful person.  
 hiesubañ, n. likeness of face.  
 hiesã, n. covetousness; -šãlo, n. covetous person, fr. hie šã, v.  
 hieša, hiša, hiešadšeñ, n. selfishness, suspicion, hardness, fr. hie ša; fe hieša, v. to be selfish etc.  
 hiešafemo, n. selfishness; -felo, n. etc.  
 hiešalo, n. a selfish, suspicious, hard person.  
 hiešikãmo, n. moderation; frugality; thriftiness; fr. hie kã ši, v.  
 hiešifiemo, n. shame fr. hie fie ši, v.  
 hiešibumo, n. falling on one's face.  
 hiešimã, hiešimamo, n. fixing of face.  
 hietẽ, hitẽ, hêtẽ, n. covetousness; cunning, knowledge; civilisation etc. clearness = hietšemo; fr. hie tẽ, v.  
 hietitimo, n. scratching of one's face.  
 hietõ, n. direction of the face to a certain object, fr. to hie, v.  
 hietšele, n. = hietšere, n.  
 hietšemo, n. clearness, cleanness (of face or surface), fr. hie tše, v.; friendliness, cheerfulness, fr. tše hie, v.  
 hietšemo, n. friendliness, smiling, smile, s. tše hie, v.  
 hietšere, hitšre, hêtšre, n. homesickness; fr. hie tše, v. want of pastime; dšie —, v. to pass the time, hietšere-dšiemõ, n. time passing; Zeitvertreib.  
 hietšẽ, n. awaking, fr. hie tšẽ, v.  
 hietšeremo, n. coming to one's self, fr. hie tšere, v.  
 hietšemo, n. awakening, fr. tšie hie, v.  
 hietšimo, n. movement of face.  
 hietšõmo, n. turning of the face; turning before = hãmo-tšõmo, fr. tšõ hie, v.  
 hietšo, hitšo, hêtšo, pl. -tšei, n. = hiena, forehead; kwe -no, v. to respect persons, s. hiena, n.  
 hietšumo, n. wiping the face, fr. tšumo hie, v.  
 hietũmo, n. frowning, frown, fr. tũ hie, v.  
 hiewadšemo, n. hardening of one's face fr. wadše hie.  
 hiewale, n. hardness (of face); boldness; cruelty; covetousness fr. hie wa, v.  
 hiewalo, n. hard, covetous person.  
 hiewielo, n. reprover; exhorter.  
 hiewiemo, n. reproof; admonition, exhortation; fr. wie m. k. hie, v.

hiewome, n. carrying of the fore part.

hīeyā, n. going on; advance, progress, fr. ya hīe, v.;  
= noya, n.

hīeyalo, n. person progressing.

hīeyafemo, n. = yafemo, astonishment; wondering fr. hīe  
fe yā; comp. nakpē; hedšōmo; Ad. hīeyapem, heya-  
pepei, n.

hīeyomo, n. recognition of one's face, fr. yo m. k. hīe, v.  
hīe, Ad. v. = kwe, v. to behold.

hīe, Ad. adv. = biē, here.

hīe, n. Adn. fence = afabañ.

hīhī, redupl. of hī, v. to detest thoroughly; ehīhīle kōkōko,  
he detested him exceedingly much.

hiko, v. to hickough.

hikohiko, n. hickough = fukofuko.

hīkō, n. s. hīekō, lust, envy.

hīkōlo = hīekōlo, n. envious person.

hīle, n. goodness; remaining, dwelling; abhorrence, abo-  
mination, esp. in a religious sense; fr. hī, v.

hīlehe, s. šihīlehe, n. dwelling.

hīlenō, pl. hīlenii, good thing, good work (unclean thing?)  
s. nīhīnii.

hima, v. to drive (fr. the wind): koyo le hima lelele ahū,  
the wind drove the vessel a long time.

\*hima, ahima (Ot. ahyema, diminutive of hyeñ, vessel), n.  
the smallest kind of canoes, fisher-canoe, comp. anlese,  
ahīnese = ahyeñkese); duakro, lele, n.

\*himañka, ahimañka, n. europ. word; hammock.

hīna, s. hīena.

hīn., hīñ. s. under hīe.

\*hīnkese, ah. (Ot. ahyeñkese), n. a large canoe.

hīñmei, s. hīeñmei.

hīrihīri, n. and adv. confusion; confusedly = gidigidi, sa-  
kasaka, th. s.

hīša, s. hīeša.

hītē, s. hīetē.

hītšo, s. hīetšo.

ho, v. to pass; to pass over; to proceed, to go on well;  
to flow, to overflow; to cook; compare to the latter:  
be, tfa (dša); ši, šā. Inf. homo and hō. Sometimes  
ho is used like an auxil. verb = ya, ba etc. f. i. hota  
ši, to (come and) sit down, ho-kā ši, to (go and) lie  
down etc. Ad. ho, v. to go, to come.

ho he, v. to pass; to outdo = ho na.

ho he no; v., inf. hehō and henohō; hehomō and henohomō to pass over; to overtake.

ho-kā ši, v. to lie down, s. ho, v.

ho la, v. inf. lahō (perh. to overflow with fire) to be very active, lively; to be wild; to be playful; to be wanton; frolicsome; naughty etc. (esp. used of children).

ho na = ho he, v. inf. naho, to pass over; to surpass, to out-do; -run etc.

ho nii, inf. nühomō, v. to cook.

ho-ta ši, v. to sit down, s. ho, v.

ho-ya, v. to pass and go, i. e. to pass away, to vanish.

hō, n. uproar, noise; fe-, v. to make a noise, uproar.

hō, v. pl. holo, to shove in, to put in, to insert (einschieben); to be inserted, to lie betwixt two things, to lie in a cavity; perh. formerly: to be with child, s. hō, holo, horo. Inf. hō, holomo.

hō mli, v. inf. mlihō, th. s.

hō, n. fetus; embryo; an unborn child; „woñamei ke bii ke hoi,“ „our wives, children and unborn ones“, a common expression of men in speaking of their families, as their dearest good, as in Germ. „Weib und Kind,“ „Haus und Heerd etc.“ a kind of very small monkeys with large heads; — No hō, v. inf. honō, v. to conceive; hie hō, inf. hohiemō, v. to be with child, comp. na musu, hie musu etc. wo m. k. hō, v. to impregnate; inf. howō.

hō, n. insertion, etc.

Hō, pr. n. Saturday; comp. Hogba; according to native counting Saturday is the 6. day of the week.

hō, v. to sell; „ahō ene ahe kpañma,“ „this is sold (and bought) for ten strings“ (of cowries), inf. hōmō. This verb seems formerly to have had also the signification: to hunger, comp. hoo, hōmō, hōlo, n.

hō nkloñ, v. to snuffle, to snore.

hō, adj. cold, cool, nu hō, cold water, s. hōñ.

hoble, n. dan. plane.

hoble-adade, n. plane-iron, Šobeleisen.

Ahodome, pr. n. of a Gã-village.

hōfelō, n. noisy person.

hōfemō, n. noisemaking; noise; uproar; s. bu, v.

Hogba, pr. n. Sunday; s. Hō, pr. n. Sunday is kept as a day of rest by many heathen and considered the 7. or last day.



hogba-atade, n. sunday-dress; -dšamo, -solemo, n. sunday-service.

hohiemo, n. pregnancy; fr. hie ho, v.

hohoi, v. frequentative of hō, to sell.

hohe, v. (accord. to Hanson) to keep.

holañu, n. Adñ. cowries = trema in Gã.

hole, v. sometimes pronounced holo, obj. pl. of wo, v. to lift up; to lift or take many things up, to take (things) away etc. f. i. mīwo mihie nō; I lift up my face; mī-hole mihienmeii anō, I lift up my eyes. Comp. also kō and kōlo. Inf. holemo.

hole he nō, v. inf. henholemo, to overgrow (according to Hanson, Mat. 13, 7.). Comp. wo, v.

hole nō, pl. v. of wo nō, to lift up (many things); inf. nōholemo.

holehole, adj. and adv. loose; loosely, lotterig; holi-holi, th. s.

holo, v. s. hole, v.

holo, n. cook (gener. nii holo or kuke, kuku, europ. word).

holo (s. horo), n. a person who is with child; an animal that is with young one's. The word is not used alone, but like an adjective as an apposition, f. i. yō holo, a woman with child; fr. ho, v. and n.

holo, pl. v. of ho, v.

hōlo, pl. hōloi, n. seller; seldom used alone, but frequently in compounds, as: tawahōlo, seller of tobacco etc.

—, pl. hōloi and hōdši, n. a hungry person; hōlo dšile ake klañ, he is as hungry as a hyena. Comp. hōmo, ho, n. perh. fr. a verb hō, or hōo, v. to hunger; s. Adñ. Voc. hōo, n.

hōlo, hōno, hōñ, n. shadow, susumá (comp. won, nyōñ etc.). Comp. hō, adj.

holomo, n. insertion, fr. holo, pl. v. of ho, v.

hōmo, pl. hōmoi, n. selling, sale; — pl. hōdši, hunger (Ot. okom Ad. hōo); scarcity of any thing, f. i. nuhōmo, — of water; lo-hōmo, — of meat etc.; hōmo yemi, hunger eats me, i. e. I am hungry (comp. kumai, fei etc.); hōmo gbele, hunger has killed him; sometimes the pl. is used: hōdši yeomi naakpa, I am very hungry; wō hōmo yi, to cry the hunger out, to cry after it (as it is custom to do after thieves found out, women and children running after and making a noise at them), a custom of the hōmowō-festival, s. hōmowō.

homo, v. to be accustomed; to prosper; s. ho, v.

homō, n. cooking, fr. ho, v.

homō, n. inserting, fr. ho, v.

hōmowō, n. lit. the outcrying or mocking of hunger; a common feast or festival of the natives of Western Africa after the harvest of corn and yams, a kind of harvest-home, generally called yams-custom, celebrated with gun-firing, singing, music, dancing, eating and drinking etc. and in the interior also with sacrifices of men. Along the coast it is celebrated at the end of August or beginning of Sept. It is at the same time the new year of the natives. Comp. wō, v. and wō yi, v.

hōn = hōlo, hōno, n. shadow.

hōnō, -nōmō, n. conception; fr. nō ho, v.

hōo, Adn. n. = hōmō, hunger; hōo, nemi ye = hōmō mīyemi, I am hungry; comp. suō, v. and suomō, n.

hōniitsumō, n. saturday-business.

'hora, ahōra, n. blame; s. ahora and ahorabō.

horō, s. hole and holo, v.

horō, s. holo.

hoso and woso (Ot. wosow, hosow) v. n. and a., inf. hosomō, to shake, to quake, to move to and fro; šikpoñ hosoo, the earth shakes; yahoso n̄mlele or hosomo n̄mlele, ring the bell! comp. kpokpo and dida, ša, tši he, v. etc.

hosolo, n. ringer (of a bell).

hosomo, n. shaking, quaking; ringing; šikpoñ hosomo, earth-quake.

hōwō, n. impregnation; fr. wo hō, v.; s. hō, n.

hōwolo, n. impregnator.

hre, v. s. here, v.

hre, v. s. hele, v. here, v.

hreñ, adj. s. hereñ.

hrihri, adj. s. hrihiri, adj.

hu, v. to blow (the fire with a fan), to fan, to blow clean, but comp. fli; to storm (s. ahum); inf. hūmō. Ot. th. s.

hū, v. to hum; to roar as a lion; inf. hūmō. Comp. ahūahū, adv. and n.

hū, inf. hūmō, v. to till the ground; to hoe; to cultivate the land; hū adeda, to work with the billhook, i. e. to cut the bush for burning and cultivating; hū koi, to work with the hoe, to hoe; hū n. k. he, to cleanse or weed about s. th., hū able he, to weed maize or corn; hū mli, v. to weed in s. place.

hū, n. adj. and adv. blowing (of the wind); stormingly; exceedingly much.

hū, n. watch; clock.

hū, conj. also, too, even, likewise, comp. tete. It is postponed to the word to which it belongs; miba ni minyemi le hū ba, I came and also my brother came; miba ni minyemi ba hū, I came and my brother also came; dsee-keke; ši-hū, not-only; but-also.

'hū, āhū, n. or adv. s. ahū, n.

'hūahū, ahūahū, n. fear, horror.

huhā, adj. innumerable; akpei huhā, many many thousand; comp. ohā, num.

hūhūhū, hūhūhūhū, adv. murmuringly; wie --, v. to murmur, to grumble.

hūhūhūwiemo, n. murmuring.

hūhūi, Adñ. adv. loudly, aloud.

hulo, n. fanner; s. hu, v.

hūlo, n. Bauer; farmer, tiller of the ground; s. okwafonyo and kosenyo, th. s.

hūlonii, pl. n. farmers-implements.

hūlotšu, n. farm-house.

hulu, v. s. huru, v.

hūlū, hūnū, hūrū, n. sun; — ete ši, - - is risen; — nyō ši, - - went down; — damo, - - standeth in his height; — tšo, - - shines, etc. wyere hūlū, v. to sit in the sun.

hūlūdamo, n. the highest stand of the sun in the meridian.

hūlūšinyō, n. setting of the sun.

hūlūšitē, n. rising of the sun.

hulutšō, n. sun-shine.

hūlūwyeremo, n. warming, sitting in the sun.

humi, n. a quiet, unpretending person; an humble person; prov. 18.

humidšeñ, n. humble behaviour.

hūmo, n. humming; roaring.

hūmo, n. tilling the ground, farming, cultivation.

hūmonō, pl. -nii, n. farming-implement = hulonō, n.

hūnō, n. Adñ. husband = wu in Gā; kunu, Ot.

hūnū, s. hūlū, n. sun.

hūru. hru, v. (Ot. th. s.) inf. hūrumo, to jump, to spring; bayelo huruo gbagbagba, or — — guaguagua, the leaf-eater (an antelope) jumps hophophop; to leap, to leap over, = teke, v.; also huru — teke, double v. th. s.

hurulo, n. jumper.

hūrumo, hrūmo, n. jumping, springing, leaping.



hurududū, adv. with one crash; gbe ši hurududū, to fall down with one crash.

hūsū, n. limit, boundary, border; comp. ñmañmaša, klotia, kpokpa, nagbe etc. Mikele dše hūsui, I border with him; dšie hūsui, v. to make out the limits or borders.

hūsūdšē, n. bordering.

hūsūdšiemō, n. making out of boundaries.

hwāñ, v. to be out of joint disjoined (of members of the body); to disjoin, to dislodge; inf. hwañmō.

hwāñmō, n. disjoining, dislocation of a joint of the body.

hwāñ, ohwāñ, n. a small animal of the bush.

hwānyā, v. to shake; -nine, — — the hand.

hwānyā, ahwānyā, n. the maize-blossom; gba —, lit. to divide or part into blossoms, to blossom (of maize and other corn).

hwānyāgbamō, n. blossoming of corn etc.

hw = w̄ (Ayigbe-sound) see in some Adañme-words from Ayigbe, in the Ad. Voc.; in Gã generally changed into „w“, f. i. hwo, A., G. wo, to morrow; though the few words under hw — might be also written so. The same sound appears also in Otyi.

## I.

Properly written no Gã-word initiates with „i“ (a, e, o being the only initiating vowels); but besides proper nouns beginning with I, the syllable „yi“ (head) is sometimes negligently pronounced, so that only i is heard. Whatever is not found under „i“, must be therefore sought for under y, „e“ or „ñ, n and m“. Scripture names beginning with J are left unaltered, such as Jehowa, Jesu, Johane, Jakob, Jakobo, Israel etc. In the Krobo-Dialect of Adañme, „i“ is the possessive and subjective pronominal augment = mi, my and mi, I, from „imi“ indep. pronoun, G. mi; and besides that used to express the verb „dši“ = ni, ñ in Gã.

Israelnyo, pl. Israelmei or Israelbii, pr. n. Israelite.

i- = yi = head.

iteñ = yiteñ, n. crown of the head.

itšo, = yitšo, n. head.

itšoi, = yitšoi, n. hair of the head. etc. etc.

## K.

Ka, v. inf. k̄a, to stick to (Ot. to be wanting); to be fixed, fastened (with nails); to pain by sticking to, to

bruise; to stay, to stain (of spots not to be washed out); to do s. th. conjunctly, inf. *kamo*, *amefẽ ameka nitšumo kome ametšu*, they all conjunctly did one work; to stand in for another, *mika n. k. mihãle*, I stand in for him respecting s. th.; *ke m. k. ka*, v. to take part with s. b. in s. th. (f. i. in buying, selling etc.), s. Prov. 92; to venture, to try, to tempt; *maka makwe*, I will try and see; to nail, to fasten *nõ hie ka noko*, to fix the face upon s. th., subj. pl. *kãla, kla*; inf. *kamo klamo*; to lay things into the sun to dry; inf. *kamo*; to scoop; to be accustomed, to be inured, to be bound to; to be frequent, not scarce etc. etc. Comp. „ka“ in Adñ., and „ko“.

*ka*, conjunctive verb used together with *ke*, *ke ka*, as for, respecting; *ke kami*, as for me —.

About *ka* as auxiliary verb s. § 27. Comp. „ko“ in Adñ.

*ka he*, v. to cleave to, to stain.

*ka hie*, v. to fix the face on s. th.

*ka mli*, v. to be fixed in something, to stain.

*ka na*, n. to fasten at s. th.

*ka nii*, v. to put things into the sun.

*ka no*, v. to be fixed upon s. th., to cleave to, to be customary, *dãnumo ka eno*, he is given to drinking, he is an accustomed drunkard.

*ka nõ*, v. to be fixed at; to fix at.

*ka n. k. ohyaw* (Ot. *ohyaw* = hot), v. to warm s. th.; *wärmen, aufwärmen*.

*ka sa*, v. to sun a bed.

*ka se*, v. to stick behind.

*ka segbe*, v. th. s.

*ka ši*, pl. *kla ši*, v. to stick to the ground.

*kã*, n. sticking to; staining; ambush, waylaying; proof, trial, venture, temptation; custom, habit; frequency; s. *ka*, v.; *wo kã*, to waylay, to lie in ambush, inf. *kawõ*.

*kã*, n. crab; „*kã foõ loflõ*“, prv. A crab does not beged a bird.

*kã*, v. pl. and inf. *kãmo*, to lie; to lay; [to lie open, to be open, naked, to open; to speak (Ot. th. s. in *Gã* seldom used, s. *kã-ke*), to speak openly, to admonish, reprove, reproach (inf. *kã* and *kãmo*) etc. *he kã*, v. inf. *hekãmo*, to be unbound, at liberty to move, to be alive, to be free; to be exposed, naked; *hie kã*, inf. *hiekãmo*, v. to be alive (Ot. „*ani da*“); *hie kã no*, inf. *hienokãmo*, v. to remember; to trust in, to hope; *hie kã ši*,

inf. hiešikāmo, v. to be quiet, moderate, thrifty; mli kā, v. to have an open inside; na kā, v. inf. nakāmo, to be open (-mouthed, lit.), f. i. šina le na kā, the door is open; ena kā, it is open; no kā, v. to have an open surface; se kā, v. to have an open back; to be open behind; yitsoñ kā, yin kā, inf. yitsoñkāmo, yin kāmo, v. to be openheaded, i. e. to be mad; eyitsoñ kāle, he is mad; s. seke; etc. etc. A peculiar expression is: heni ekā le ehī, where he lies it is not good, i. e. he is nearly dead, he died, which is seldom said immediately after the death of a person, but this or a similar expression, as: „eñō-fō ši“, „enyēē hela le“ etc.

kā he, v. inf. hekāmo; to lie at s. th., to continue, to persevere; to last; to discover one's self, s. he kā, v.; auxiliary verb to express this relation, as „still, noch“, f. i. ekā he etšuō nii, he works still, lit. he continues working, he continues he works, comp. ya no; lolo; kē etc.; ke n. k. kā, to lay s. th., comp. ta, damo, te ši etc.

kā hie, v. to lie before, inf. hiekāmo; to censure, reprove etc.

kā-kē, v. lit. to speak and say, i. e. to speak to; mikā sane le mikelē, I told him the matter; comp. dšadše — tšō and kā — kyere in Otyi.

kā kitā, v. inf. kitakamo, to swear; kā Nyoñmo kitā, to swear by God; kā kitā fo m. k. no, v. to swear against s. b. Comp. kiá.

kā mli, v. inf. mlikāmo, to lie in s. th.

kā na, v. to lie at the mouth, -end, limit, shore of s. th.

kā no, v. inf. nokāmo, to lie upon; to continue = kā he; to rely upon, to rest with, to depend upon, to be upon one's responsibility, to be one's duty; neke sane ne kā mino, this matter lies upon me, is my duty; a peculiar expression is: sane ne „kā te ko no“, this matter lies upon a stone, i. e. there is something else behind; about hie kā no, to trust, s. hie and kā, v. (above).

kā no to (?), v. to be full (used of com-ears).

kā se, v. to lie behind; inf. sekāmo.

kā ši, pl. kāmō ši, inf. šikāmo, v. to lie down, to lie on the ground, to rest, to be sick; to be in a certain condition; ke m. k. kā ši, v. to lie with s. b. = ke m. k. wō; comp. dšoro ši, dšere ši, ble ši; mā ši. Boni sane le kā ši ne, as the palaver stands; ekā ši hāwō, it is ready for us.

kā, v. Adñ. to say; conj. = ake, that.



- kā, n. reproof; admonition; fr. kā, v. to reprove; s. kāmō, n.  
 kā, n. a kind of plates or dishes of the natives; s. kā, v.  
 to be open.  
 'kā, ekā, n. boldness, bravery.  
 kā, n. gumi arabicum; s. kātšo, n.  
 kā, adv. through; gba kā, to rend through, s. kā, to be  
 open.  
 kabē, n. time of affliction or trial.  
 kabu, n. a kind of beetles, s. kōke and tōni, th. s.  
 kābu, n. crab-hole.  
 kadá, n. jaw, jaw-bone; the latter is sometimes taken from  
 enemies slain, as a trophy and tied to the large war-  
 drum.  
 kadi, v. inf. kadimō, to sign, to fill up wanting plants in  
 planting.  
 'kadi, okadi, n. sign.  
 kadilo, n. signer.  
 kadimō, n. signing.  
 kadra, n. Adñ. bill-hook = adeda in Gã.  
 kadše, v. to lie on the back; inf. and impert. sing. kadše-  
 mō. About the end-syllable — dše, s. § 27.  
 kadšemō, n. lying on the back; comp. kā ši, bu ši, sō ši,  
 kpasa ši, v.  
 kafe, n. dan. coffee.  
 kafedumō, n. coffee-growing, -planting.  
 kafekpulu, n. coffee-pot or jug.  
 kafenumō, n. coffee-drinking.  
 kafenulo, n. coffee-drinker.  
 kafetasa, n. dan. coffee-cup.  
 kafeteomō, n. trans-planting of coffee (-trees).  
 kafeteolo, n. coffee-planter.  
 kafewō, n. coffee-growth, -produce.  
 kafote, n. silk-cotton, used for pillows etc.  
 kafu, n. a kind of baskets made of leaves, f.i. palm-leaves;  
 comp. floto, kpanya, ablabetu etc.  
 kafute, n. a kind of sandstone.  
 Kai, pr. n. of females.  
 kai (or kae), v. inf. kaimō, Ot. th. s. to remember; to re-  
 mind; comp. ka, v. and kā, v.  
 kailō, n. reminder.  
 kaimō, n. remembrance; reminding; admonition.  
 kaimofemō, n. lit. making remembrance, accord. to Hanson:  
 feast, festival.  
 kaimonō, pl. -nii, n. token of remembrance.

- kaimokadi, n. sign or token of remembrance.  
 kaka, n. crust of bread; break of the bread (Unbruch); hard baked bread; small round bread-loaves.  
 kakadāñ, adj. long, high (Ot. teñteñ, Adñ. gāgā).  
 kakao, n. aching pain in any part of the body, esp. tooth-ache.  
 kakašā, n. baking of small bread or cakes.  
 kake, num. and adj. Adñ. one; only, alone = kome; keke in Gā.  
 kakla, n. s. kakra, n. ring.  
 kakla, n. knife; comp. kito, n.  
 kaklanabā, n. sharpness of a knife.  
 kakladšote, n. whetting-stone for knives; s. nadšote, th. s. and dšō, dšō na, v. to whet, to sharpen.  
 kakladūmo, n. stabbing; s. dū, v.  
 kaklana, n. lit. mouth of the knife (comp. פ in Hebrew), edge of the knife.  
 kaklanadšote = kakladšote.  
 kaklahebo, n. sheath for a knife.  
 kaklatšo, pl. -tsei, n. handle of a knife.  
 kaklahetšulo, n. knife-cleanser; kaklahešalo, th. s.  
 kaklahetšūmo, n. knife-cleansing; s. tšūmo; kaklahešamo, th. s.  
 kaklaka, or kakraka, n. a kind of beetles, called „cockroaches“ at the coast.  
 kākō, n. pot-shard, s. ko, adj.; comp. gbeko, kpuluko etc. th. s.  
 kakra, n. = kakla, n.  
 kakra, n. ring pad, polster of a ringform, to stand round pots upon; according to Hanson crown (στεφανος), comp. akekre and tako, n.  
 kakrada, n. oyster.  
 kakradañoño, n. oyster-shell.  
 kāla, kla, pl. v. of ka, v. to fix, to nail; inf. kalamo, klamo.  
 kalamo, n. fixing, nailing.  
 kalo, u. chalk; lime.  
 kalo, n. meat of crabs; s. ka, n.  
 kalo, n. tryer, tempter; adventurer, s. ekālo, 'kālo. Comp. ka, v.  
 kālo, n. a person lying down (only used in compounds); a reprover, admonisher, comp. kã, v.  
 'kālo, ekālo, n. a bold, brave person, an adventurer, see ekã, n.  
 kama, n. back-fin of fishes.

kamfrā, kamflā, n. a kind of sea-fish.

kamfrātoto, n. kamfrā-scales, small silver-coin.

kamisa, kamsa, n. europ. word: shirt.

kamkam, adj. active, lively (fr. ka); ye —, v. to be lively, active.

kāmō, n. lying; opening, s. kā.

kamō, n. s. ka, v. and kā, n.

kāmōkāmō, redupl. pl. form of kā, v.

kampe, n. europ. word: sofa.

kanā, kanān, n. accord. to Hans. corner = kōn.

kane (old pronun. kande), v. Adn. th. s. Ot. (Akwap. Dial.)

kañ; inf. and imprt. sing. kanemō, to count; to read;  
ke m. k. —, to dispute with s. b.

kane, n. Ad. th. s. Ot. kanea, light, candle; comp. la; lus, n.

kanelō, n. counter, reader.

kanemō, n. counting, reading.

kanetšo, n. candle-stick, s. lus-tšo.

Kaneši, pr. n. of a place.

Kānkā, pr. n., s. Kīnkā, th. s.

kañkañ, adj. and adv. bright, brightly (s. kane, hañ etc.).

kañkañ, n. civet-cat.

kañkañgbei, n. }  
kañkañdru, n. } civet, used as spices for the body.

kañke, n. a tin vessel; s. tšins, tšens, n.

kantē, n. europ. word, captain of a vessel.

kante, v. inf. kantemō, to hem.

kante na, v. to hem in (cloth) = bañ na; inf. nakantemō.

kao, n. dan. cake.

kaosu, n. dan. stocking, sock.

kaosulō, n. knitting, s. lo, v.

kaosulolo, n. knitter.

kase, v. inf. kasemō, to learn; — m. k. to imitate s. b.  
Ad. th. s.

kase, n. politeness; fe —, to be polite, inf. kasefemō.

kaselō, n. learner, scholar; disciple; apprentice; Ad. th. s.;  
imitator.

kasemō, n. learning; imitation.

kasefemō, n. politeness, gentleness; s. agwaseñ, n.

kasegbomo, n. polite person; gentleman; s. agwaseñgbomo, n.

kasemohe, n. place of learning.

kasemoṭṣu, n. room or house of learning.

kasemowe, n. house of learning; school.

kāsōlō, n. former of native dishes or plates (s. kā, n. and

šōlō, n. šō, v.) potter; s. gbešōlō, n.



kāsō, n. potters work.

kāšōlotšu, n. potters shop.

kāšōsū, n. potters clay.

kata, v. to lift up, to carry f. i. a child; to embrace.

katamo, n. lifting up; embracing.

Katamanso, pr. n. of the battle-field of 1826, in which the Ashanti's were beaten by the tribes under the Danish and English protection, about 10 miles from Tema inland, near the village Sasabi, at the foot of the Akwapim-mountains.

kate, verbal preposition, contracted from *ke ate*, s. *ke* and *ya*, v.; to, unto; till, untill; s. § 28.

katekate, adj. sour, acid; nyānyānyā, th. s.

kātšo, pl. -tsei, n. a shrub bearing small yellow flowers of a strong smell, and cods; belonging to the mimosa-plants and producing gumi arabicum; s. *kā*, n.

kausu, s. kaosu, n.

kawe, n. europ. word, a large cloak with a cowl.

kawe, n. a kind of salt or salt-petre brought from the interior and used as medicine for horses.

kawō, n. ambush, ambuscade, waylaying, s. *kā*, n. *ka*, v. and *wo ka*, v.; Ad. th. s.

kawolo, n. way-layer; person lying in ambush; Ad. th. s.

kě, inf. *kemo*, v. to cry aloud; to make a rush, to rush; amekě *ke-ba eno*; they rushed upon him. S. also *kē*, v.

kě m. k. yi, v. inf. *yikemo*; to cry at s. b., to scream at s. b.

*ke*, inf. *kē*, v. to present, to give as a present; to grant; to forgive, comp. *fa*, v. *firi*, v. *hā*, v. The verb *kē*, having an impersonal and a personal object, is generally construed with the auxil. v. *ke* or *nō*; *nō* n. k. *kē* m. k. *ke* n. k. *kē* m. k., to present s. th. to s. b., eke *šika kēmi* or *enō šika ekēmi*, he presented gold unto me; *enō-kēame*, he forgave (it to) them.

*kē*, n. present, grant, forgiveness, s. *kēnō*, *nōkēnō*.

*ke*, n. a heap, a bundle, a load; *nšo-ke*, *nšoke*, lit. sea-heap, wave, breaker; *laike*, a bundle of fuel, wood; *dfeike*, a bundle of grass etc.

*kē*, v. inf. *kemo*, impert. sing. *kemo*, to say; to tell; to command; Ot. *se*, Adñ. *de*; seldom: *kē*; comp. *kā*, *wie*, *dšadše-tšō*, *gba* etc. A peculiar form and use of this very frequently employed verb is the verbal-conjunction „ákě“ (Adñ. *kā*, *kē*, Ot. *se*), which answers exactly to the Hebr. לאמר and generally to „that“ (Daß, ότι), but

stands frequently only in the place of a colon or notes of quotation, as: Ekēmi ake: „Miba“, he told me (saying): „I am coming“; ekēmi ake ēba, he told me that he is coming. If kē has no object behind it and the words said immediately following, ake may be left out, as: Eke: „Mafe!“ and eke ake: „Mafe!“ he said: „I will do it!“ etc.

ke, inf. kele, v. n. to be long, eke naakpa, it is very long; s. also dšeke, v.

kě, auxiliary verb, s. § 28; without inflection, Ot. ne, de (and fa), Ad. ñě and kē; originally to take, to hold = ñō, with which it changes and which must be used, if an inflection of the auxiliary is necessary (as in Ot. fa). It expresses generally the relation of connection, instrumentality etc. as the prepositions „with, by, through“ or the conjunction „and“ as far as the latter connects subjects or objects, but not verbs (for these see „ni“, Ot. „na“), or the ablative case of the latin and the dative case of the greek language. In these cases it may be said to supply the grammatical want of a verb to one or more of the two or more subjects or objects, connected with one (notional) verb, f. i. Mike minyemi le tšuo nĩtšumo kome, I and (or with) my brother have one business; eke tšo yile, he flogged him with a stick, etěreo gbomei ke dšatšui, he carries people and loads; mikele te, I and he went, I went with him; eke šika hāmi, he took gold gave me, he gave gold unto me; eke-hāmi, he gave (it) to me; mike-ba, I came with (it), i. e. I brought (it), eke-te, he went with (it), i. e. he took it away; very often the relation expressed by „ke“ is entirely neglected in other languages (even in the related Otyi) whilst it is indispensable in Gã; f. i. ewo edšatšu ke-te, Ot. osoa n'adesoa kō, he took his load away (lit. Gã: he lifted up his load went with, Ot. he lifted up his load went). This is especially the case with such forms as: ke-ya (aor. ke-te, s. ya and te), ke-ba, ke-yaši, ke-baši, ke-tšō, ke-dše etc. expressing the relations of: to, unto, till, untill, through, from; f. i. Enyieo ke-yaä Osu, he walks and goes (therewith, thereby) to Osu, he goes to Osu on foot; edšo foi ke-ba bie, he fled and came hither, he fled hither; minu ke-dše Osu tōñ, I heard it directly (and it came) from Osu etc. etc. Besides the abovementioned conjunctions and prepositions expressed by kě, those prepositions

which are used in the greek, latin and german languages as fore-syllables of verbs are to be compared, esp. *συν-*, *con-*, and *mitz*, *beiz*, *bez*, *gez* etc. A peculiar use of *ke* is to be noticed in expressions, like: *nu ke kpulu*, jug with water, *nu ke glase*, glass of water etc.

*ke*, *ke dši*, *kedši* (Adñ. *kē*, *kedši* and *tše*), verbal conjunction generally followed at the end of the sentence by „*le*“, lit. say, say (it) is . . . ., if (*wenn*, *gesetzt*, *gesetzt*, *fallſ* etc.), negat. *ke dsee kedsee* (s. *dši*, v.); *ke osumomi le*, *bomi toi*, if thou love me, obey me; *kedši osumomi le* etc. th. s. *kedsee nakai le*, *bele kemo!* If it is not so, then say (it)! *ke*, *kedši*, is generally construed with the aorist tense, seldom with an other, never, as far as I know with the imperf. Comp. also *dšikule*, *dši*, *kule* and Ot. „*se*“ and „*a*“ at the end of the conditional sentence. Of verbs combined with the auxiliary „*ke*“ infinitive forms are formed also combined with *ke*, f. i. *ekemi bā*, mine and his coming; *ekemi wiemo*, his speaking with me.

*ke-aši*, = *ke-yaši*.

*ke-ba* (s. *kě*, aux. v.), v. to come with, to bring; verbal prep. (to, unto, till, untill, if the direction is from a remote place or time to nearer ones, s. *ke-ya*.)

*ke-ba* — *ke-ya*, v. to come and go; verbal adv. to and fro.

*ke-dfa*, v. to break with.

*ke-dše*, s. *kě*, aux. v. to come out with, to bring out; verb. prep. (from, of).

*ke-dsee*, s. *ke*, verb. conj.

*ke-dši*, s. th. s.

*ke-fe*, s. *kě*, aux. v. to do with —, to make with —, to make by —, to make from — etc.

*ke-fō* and

*ke-fō ši*, v. to cast down, away; s. also *še-fō* and *fō fō ši*, v.

*ke - fīe nō*, v. to go on; to put upon.

*ke - hā*, v. to cover with.

*ke - hā*, v. to give (s. th. to s. b.).

*ke - he*, v. to buy with.

*ke - hī ši*, v. to dwell, remain, live with.

*ke - ho*, v. to pass with, to pass; to cook with.

*ke - hō*, v. to insert (s. th. betwixt s. th.)

*ke - hō*, v. to sell with-.

*ke - hū*, v. to till the ground with-.

*ke - ka*, v. to try, venture with-; s. *ka*, v.



- ke - kǎ, v. and  
 ke - kǎ ši, v. to lie with -, to lay (down).  
 ke - ke, v. to present (s. th. to s. b.).  
 ke - kē, v. to say s. th. to -.  
 ke - kō, v. to take up with.  
 ke - kō, v. to bite with.  
 ke kpañ, s. ke - pañ, v.  
 ke - kpe, v. to meet with.  
 ke - kũ, v. to break with.  
 ke n. k. kuma, v. to spare; tu use s. th. sparingly.  
 ke - la, v. to hang, fasten with; to sing with.  
 ke - le, v. to know by.  
 ke - le, v. to feed with, to nourish by.  
 ke - le he, v. to live by; mīlee noni eke-leo ehe, I don't know what he lives by.  
 ke - li, v. to mock with.  
 ke - lo, v. to take up with; to take up together; to knit or weave by or with.  
 ke - lu, v. to strike with.  
 ke - lu ši, v. to fall with, - - by.  
 ke - mǎ, s. to set; to build with; to lend; (any thing, except money, s. fa).  
 ke - mō, v. to take hold by or with.  
 ke - na, v. to see with or by; to get by.  
 ke - nō, v. to struggle, fight with.  
 ke - nu, v. to hear with or by; to feel with; to drink with.  
 ke - nyǎ, v. to rejoice with.  
 ke - pañ, ke kpañ, v. to conjure; to make a conjuration; to make a covenant with.  
 ke pe, v. = ke - fe, v.  
 ke - pila, v. to wound with.  
 ke - po, v. = ke - fo, v. to cut with.  
 ke - sa, v. to prepare with.  
 ke - sō, v. to forge with or by.  
 ke - sō or sũ, v. to poison by or with.  
 ke - sra, v. to watch or visit with.  
 ke - sũ, v. to contract with.  
 ke - sumo, v. to love with.  
 ke - ša, v. to rub, polish, whitewash with.  
 ke - šǎ, v. to burn with.  
 ke - še, v. to reach with, to make, s. th. reach; = ke - yaši, combined form: ke - yaše (to, unto, till, untill).  
 ke - še, sometimes = ke - dši, verbal conjunction, = if.

ke-ši, v. knock with; combined form: ke-yaši (Ot. de-kosi) = ke-ya (to, unto, till, untill); lit. until it arrives or knocks; comp. ke-še, v.; masumole ke-yaši migbelebē, I will love him until death.

ke-ta, pl. tra, v. to touch with; to sit with, to set.

ke-ta he, v. to touch with.

ke-ta mli, v. to stir with; to sit in with; to set in, into.

ke-ta na, v. to touch with at s. th.; to set at; to dispute with; to cover the end, brim with.

ke-ta nō, v. to sit on with; to set on; okele ata ablogwa nō, set him on a chair.

ke-ta se, v. to set behind; to touch behind with.

ke-ta ši, v. to sit down with; to set down; eke gbeke le ta ši, she set the child down.

ke-te, v. to conceal s. th.

ke-te, v. aor. tense of ke-ya, s. this; to be gone with.

ke-tfa, v. to strike with; to build with.

ke-ti and

ke-titi, v. to scratch with.

ke-to, v. to put away, to order, s. to, v.

ke-to, pl. tro, v. to be satisfied with.

ke-tra, v. pl. of ke-ta, s. ta, v.

ke-tša, v. to dig with.

ke-tša nō, v. to be connected with, to be joined to, to continue, s. tša nō, v.; neke fā ne ke fulao-tša nō, this river is connected with the Volta.

ke-tše, v. to pluck with.

ke-tšē, v. to sting with; wobii ke gaĩ tšē mo, bees sting (one) with a sting.

ke-tše, v. to delay with; to call with, s. tše, v.; ekemi tše fio, he delayed or stayed a little with me.

ke-tši, v. to move with; s. tši, v.

ke-tši he, v. th. s.

ke-tši na, v. to stop up with, to hinder with; ake tšo tši gbe le na, the way is stopped by a tree.

ke-tši se, v. to push (behind) with.

ke-tši tā, v. to mention with.

ke-tū, v. to jump with.

ke-wa yi, v. to be cruel with.

ke-wadše, v. to strengthen with or by; mike-awadše mihe, I will strengthen myself by (it).

ke-wamo, v. to creep with.

ke-wie, v. to speak with.

ke-wiri, v. to lift with, tšōne ake-woō tšo kple ko, ši dšee nidši fodše; with a machine a large tree is elevated and not with mere hands.

ke-wo, v. to sleep with; to lie with.

ke-wō, v. to war with, to fight with; ekele awu, he will make war with him.

ke-wye, v. to marry with; eke mamai ekpa wyele, he married her with 6 dresses (as a dowry).

ke-wyi, v. to avoid by.

ke-wye (wie, wye) v. to grind with.

ke-ya, v. to go with, to accompany; aor. ke-te, fut. ke-ate, prf. ke-ete; s. ya, v. Auxil. verb ke-ya, prs. ke-mīya, - - nya, imperf. ke-yaä; perf. ke-ète; aor. ke-te, fut. ke-ate, v. lit. to go with, used as verbal prepos. = to, unto, till, untill; into etc. if the motion goes from a nearer to a farther place or time (s. ke-ba) s. §. 28. Etereō dšatsui ke-yaä Akwapim, he carries loads to Akwapim; edšo foi ke-te Krobo, he fled to Krobo etc. Of time ke-ši, generally in the compound form ke-yaši is more in use.

ke-yaši, v. s. ke-ši, v.

ke-ye, v. to eat with; to deal with; to agree with; to be one with; s. ye, v.

ke-ye na, v. to negotiate, bargain with.

ke-ye, neg. yee, yeñ, yeko, v. to draw (water etc.) with; eke blage yeo nu, she draws water with a bucket.

ke-ye, neg. ke-be, v. to be some where with, to stop with; to join with; Ekemi ye, he is with me; ekemi be, he is not with me, s. ye, v. Ad. ke-ñē and ñē ñē, v.

ke-yi, v. to flog with; ake tšo yile ahū, he was much beaten with a stick.

ke-yo, imperf. tense of ke-ye, to be somewhere with.

ke-yo, v. to perceive with or by.

kē, v. inf. kēmo, to press (by keeping back the breath, as a woman in travail, or as in lifting up s. th. heavy or in crying out); to rush upon s. th. with violence; ame-kē ke-ba eno, they rushed upon him; to lift s. th. heavy, s. kē, v.

kē he ši, v. to travail; s. kōmo, th. s. and kēmo, v.

kē he ši bo, v. to cry with great power.

kē or kē, Adñ. conj. that = ake in Gã. S. also tše in Adñ., Ot. se.

kē, at the end and kēle at the beginning of a sentence, conj. yet; still; though; even; (doch, dennoch, wenggleich,



obgleiđ; žmar). Eba kē, yet he came, or: Kēle eba th. s. Eba mra, ši kēle ekpe se, he quickly came, but still he came too late; nakai noñ kē, even so, just so; Ad. th. s.; bele kē (blekē) then still-.

kē, Adñ. pron. = no in Gã, that, those; but following the word to which it belongs; f. i. nōmlō kē, G. no gbomo, that person.

kēkālō, n. a bold man; a brave man; an adventurer = ekālō, comp. this, ekā and ka.

kēkē, v., redupl. of kē, v. to grant.

kēkē, v. redupl. of kē, to say; to say repeatedly or frequently.

kēkē, adv. only, solely, but; conj. generally followed by „le“ or „ni“, then, comp. bele, no le. Comp. kake, Adñ. one. Comp. also flo, pe, tō, dō, th. s.

kekēke, adv. repeatedly (f. i. sounding, speaking etc.) esp. to corroborate, kē, gbe etc.

keketē, adv. very drily; used to corroborate verbs with the same notion, as: gbī, v. to be dry, gbī kekētē, to be very dry, very stiff, hard etc.

kekré, akekré, n. wreath, crown (στέφανος); any thing bound round the head, s. fai, n.

kēlō, n. one who makes presents; presenter, granter.

kēlō, n. a person rushing upon s. th. (lifting up s. th., crying etc.) s. kē, v.

kele, n. length, fr. kē, to be long.

kēle, conj. yet, still, = kē, s. this.

kēlō, n. sayer, teller fr. kē, v. to say.

kēlō, n. s. kē, v. (and kē, v.) person lifting s. th. heavy; cryer.

kēmō, n. saying, telling, fr. kē. v. to say; tale.

kēmō, v. inf. kēmō, to press by keeping back the breath, to sigh. S. kē, v. Comp. also kōmō, v.; s. also dōmō ntšoi, v.

kēmō, n. sighing; sigh; comp. also: ntšoidōmō, n.

kēmō, n. lifting up of s. th. heavy, fr. kē, v.

kenam, n. dry fish (esp. herring, s. mañ) fried with palm-oil and pepper (comp. Ot. nammeat and kye, to fry).

kenāmhōlō, n. dealer in fried fish.

kéne, adj. barren (only used of persons, men and women, about animals s. šā, v.); yō kéne, a barren woman;

kéne dšile, he (or she) is childless; fe-, to be childless.

kēne, Ad. conj. = kēle, still, though.

kénéfěmō, n. barrenness (of persons) s. kéne, fe-.

keñkeñ, adj. and adv. bright; brightly; the latter esp. to corroborate verbs of related notions, as, tše-, to be very pure; comp. kane, kañkañ, adj., hañ, heñ etc.

kēnō, pl. kēnii, n. present; grant; dash.

kénte, n. Ot. th. s., cotton-cloth made by the natives, consisting of narrow cotton stripes of different colours, sewed together. Most of it is manufactured in Ayigbe or Krepē.

kentehōlō, n. dealer in native cotton cloth.

kentehōmō, n. dealing in it.

kentelō, n. weaving of it.

kentelolō, n. cotton-weaver.

kēntēn, n. wicker-basket.

kēredši, adj. and

kēredšikēredšikēredši, adj. large, very large = kpleikplei.

kese, adj. (Otyi) large, great = kple in Gā.

kesui, n. dan. cheese.

kesuifemo, n. cheese-making.

kesuifelō, n. cheese-maker.

kesuihōlō, n. cheese-monger.

kesuihōmō, cheese-mongery.

kete, n. a set of play-instruments; a kind of musik made by them; a kind of dance.

kete, s. ke-te and ke-ya.

ketea (and ketia, Ot. tyetia), orig. adj. and adv. short, only used with the verb „fo“ in: „fo ketea,“ v. to cut short, i. e. to circumcise.

keteafō, n. circumcision. It is practised by the Gā- and Adañme-tribe and a peculiarity of theirs. It is not directly connected with their religion, nor executed by persons holding religious office, though it is always in the keep of a certain family. The boys (and only they, but not girls also, as some authors affirm) are circumcised about the 13. year of age (comp. Gen. 17, 25.) which time points to a Mahomedan origin. Comp. folō.

keteafolō, n. the person whose business it is to circumcise boys. The business comes from father to son.

keteapopoe, n. Ad. th. s.

kétekéte, adj. and adv. exact; exactly; fāne ketekete = fāne finti, high noon; exactly in the middle of the day. Comp. also fitšofitšo.

keya, s. ke-ya, v.

kiá (kyā, s. kã) and

kiá kita, v. (acc. to Hanson), to swear; s. kã and na, v. kikê, adv. Adû. thus, so = neke in Gã.

Kĩnkã (sometimes also heard Kãnkã and Gingã, Ot. th. s. Comp. Gã and ñkrã) pr. n. of the town of Dutch Akra, the king of which is the head-king of the petty kings of Gã (Akra), Osu (Christiansborg), Šai, Krobo, Akwápim, Akyem, and some others.

kĩnkã, n. fine dress. Comp. kañkañ.

kĩnkã, adj. and adv. full of people, populous.

Kĩnkãnyo, pl. Kĩnkãmei, pr. n. a Kĩnkã-man, Kĩnkãpeople; Kĩnkãbii, pl. n. th. s.

Kĩnkãwe, pr. n. of a quarter of Osu.

Kĩnkãwebii, pr. n. of the people of it.

kinta, n. s. kita, n. oath; command.

kiri, n. only used with „fo“ in fo kiri, v. to be giddy; and hĩe fõ kiri, v. th. s.

(kiri, v. = gli, gri, kri, v. to be in a rage; to be mad; also used of animals).

kirifõ, n. giddiness.

(kirilo, n. enraged, maddened person or animal).

(kirimõ, n. rage).

kitã, sometimes kinta, n. (Ot. ntam) oath (perh. fr. kye nta, to cut in Otyi, comp. the hebr. (ברית ברת) sworn agreement betwixt two persons (comp. pãñ, kpãñ); the matter agreed or sworn to, therefore: commandment; command; (comp. mra, mla) kã kitã, to swear; = na, v.; kã m. k. or n. k. kitã, to swear by s. b. or s. th.; kã kitã fõ m. k. nõ, to swear and cast it upon s. b., i. e. to bind s. b. by an oath; tõ kitã, to break an oath; to transgress a commandment or agreement sworn to etc. tõ kitã nõ, th. s.

kitãkãlo, n. swearing person.

kitãkãmõ, n. swearing.

kitãnotõmõ, n. and

kitãtõmõ, n. breaking of an oath, agreement, commandment; transgression.

kitãtõlo, -notõlo, n. transgressor.

kite, defective verb, v. to go on, only used in the imperative and potential mood; sometimes it is combined with the Otyi verb nante, to walk (= Gã nyĩe), as: kite nante, go on (and) walk; if not „nante“ is a corruption from: nĩ wõte, nĩ wáte = that we might go. The word may derive from ke-te (comp. ke-fĩe nõ).

kitekite, v. redupl. of the former.



kitea = ketea, s. this and the following words. Ad. th. s.  
kito, n. pocket-knife.

Words which are not found under kl must be sought for under kr, the former being more the pronunciation of the younger, the latter that of the elder people.

kla, a plural form of ka, v. to be fixed; to fix, to nail; to bruise.

kla, inf. klamo, v. (Ot. kra) to divine, especially used of the fortune telling or divining of the Mahomadans, s. klamo; the word seems to be connected with kla, n, s. this, perhaps the same as *δαμονιζεσθαι*. Comp. gba and ka, v.

kla ši, pl. of ka ši, s. this.

'kla, okla, n. ('kra, okra, Ot. th. s.), ghost, spirit, soul (comp. sisa; mumo and susumà, Ot. sunsum); genius; demon (comp. wõñ); the slave chosen by his master to be his continual companion and - according to the notion of some tribes of western Africa — to be sacrificed over his grave that he may accompany him in the world to come. The word is one of the greatest difficulty to be defined. According to the notion of the natives the „kla“ of a person exists before his birth and may be the soul or spirit of a relation or other person already dead (s. bla, v.); as soon as a woman is with child, she goes to a fetichpriest (see wõntše and okomfo) and asks the „kla“ of her child which is called by the priest, sundry questions, which are answered by the priest who pretends to hear the „kla“ etc. In life the „kla“ is considered partly as the soul or spirit of a person (s. susumà), partly as a being apart of and without him, who protects him, gives him good or bad advices, s. kla, v. etc. (s. gbeši); receives thanks and thankofferings as a fetich (s. wõñ and comp. *δαμων*). Every person is moreover supposed to have two „kla“, a male and a female, the former being of a bad, the latter of a good disposition (s. klā and kiā, n.). After death the „kla“ becomes „sisa“, s. this. In the language of Christianity the word „kla“ has formerly been used = *δαμων*, afterwards it was left unemployed.

'klā, oklā, n. (Ot. 'krā, krawa), feminine gender of kra, n. s. this.

klā, v. to shove a business which is not agreeable, upon another (ein Geschäft auf jemand anders schieben); amen-klā, they shove their business upon each other.

- klaba, n. s. klā.
- klabi, n. child of a spirit; a child which is born the same day of the week in which its parent is born, is called his or her „klabi“; s. kla, n.
- klakate, n. span (measure); klo, th. s.
- klakūñ, klakūñū (Ot. krakum), n. dan. kalkun, turkey.
- klakūñbi, n. young turkey.
- krakūñwolo, pl. -wodši, n. turkeyegg.
- klala, n. white linen (comp. kpekpe); bleached calico.
- klala-atade, n. white linen or cotton dress.
- klalo, s. klamo, n.
- klalo, adj. and adv. ready; fe-, to make ready, to be ready; comp. gbe na, v.; sa, v.
- klalofemo, n. making or being ready; preparation; readiness.
- klāmāklāmā, adj. and adv. greedy, fierce; greedily, fiercely.
- klamo, pl. or klamoī, n. lit. a person who has a „kla“ or is possessed by a „kla“ (= klalo from kla, v.); or perh. = klamo, inf. or imprs. n. „oracle“; a person by whom the „kla“ is called or asked (s. klatšemo); a diviner, soothsayer etc. Comp. okomfo and gbalō. Especially mahomedan fortune-tellers are called thus.
- klamo, n. nailing, fixing; s. ka, v.
- klame, n. fortune-telling; divining; soothsaying, comp. gbale; fr. kla, v.
- klamonii, pl. n. things pertaining to soothsaying or a soothsayer.
- klāñ, pl. klādši, n. hyena; especially the larger kind; Ad. gbede, n.
- klañ, adj. broad?
- klañma, n. circle; adv. around, bo-, v. to surround.
- klañmabō, n. surrounding.
- klante (Ot. krante) n. perh. a portugie word; sword; cutlass.
- klata, n.; slice (of yams etc.).
- klatafō, n. cutting in slices.
- ’klati, aklati, n. cactus.
- ’klati-afabañ, n. cactus-fence.
- ’klatiñme, n. cactus-thorn.
- ’klatitšo, n. cactus plant.
- ’klemna, n. a kind of vegetables.
- klewi (probable an Ayigbeword), n. a certain bird.
- klili, krili = glili, n. cricket; Grille.
- klo, n. span.

klo, kolo, pl. form of ko, v. to take (many little things); to gather; auflesen.

kloklo, n. bolt.

kloklo, adj. loquacious; s. gobigobi, bleble, th. s.

kloklo, adj. lukewarm; fe-, v. to be lukewarm; s. kulokulo, adj.

kloklofemo, n. lukewarmth; loquaciousness.

kloko, s. kroko, ekroko; adj. other.

klomo, n. taking, gathering, fr. klo, v.

klomobi = kromobi, n. firstborn.

'klonta, s. aklonta, n. fork.

'klonto, s. aklonto, n. horn.

klopé, n. dan. button.

klopéflo, n. buttonhole.

Klote, pr. n. of a lagoon and small rivulet N. E. of Osu; its spirit or fetish (wõn).

klotiá, n. boundary, limit; comp. husu, ñmañmaša etc.

klu, s. kulu, n.

kluku, n. the hinder part of the head, occiput.

ko, inf. komo, v. to pick; to hew stones.

kō, n. bush, wood, forest; country if contrasted with the town, interior; north, s. koñgbe. The Gā-country is divided into the plain or savanna covered with grass (s. ñā, n.) along the sea and the forest along the mountains and in the interior, called „kō“. This latter is neither, as has been supposed, the primitive forest nor a forest like those found in Europe, but rather, as far as arable land is concerned, the fallow field (s. gba ko), of which one portion after the other is cultivated for a few years and then let to itself for 10—30 years again. It is pretty well inhabited and therefore „kō“ and „ko se, kose, kuse“, used = country, the towns being at the sea- or river-side or on the mountains (s. Šai, Krobo, Osudoku, Akwapim etc.). Comp. also „akrowa“ and „mañ“, n.

kō se (kose, kuse) n. lit. behind the bush (Šinterwald), cultivated land and villages in the bush (see the preceeding word), country in contrast to town: „ete ko se,“ he went into country (for recreation of health, agriculture, pleasure etc.); plantation; „etšuo nii ye ko le se,“ he works in the plantation, comp. ñmōñ, abo, trom, n.; ñā, n. Bo ko, v. to stroll about (in the bush); gba ko, v. to cut bush; šā ko, v. to burn bush etc.



ko, auxil. verb of the negative voice of the imprt. and pot. mood and of the posit. subjunctive mood in Adñ. = ka in Gā, comp. §. 27. 28; kope, do it not, do not do it = kafe in Gā.

ko (comp. eko in Gā and Ot., and ekome in Gā), perhaps originally a radical verb in Gā and Otyi, now indef. pronoun or article, pl. komei a, an (ein eine); as such it is less used as the indef. article in Engl. and German, the nouns being often left without any article and only if the definiteness or indefiniteness must be expressed connected with the definite article „le“ and the indefinite „ko“; compare: Nū le eba, the man (mentioned) has come; nū eba, (a) man has come (not a woman); nu ko eba, a (certain) man has come, some man has come; gbomo ko neke eba, a certain (or some) man (whose name I have forgotten) has come; — some; any; one; once; in the latter signification (if not in a verbal) it is used to express the perfect tense of the negat. voice, indicat. mood of verbs (s. § 27, 2.), ebáko, he has not yet come (or not once come); comp. ba ko, come once (fömm' einma!), come now, come then! Whether the negative Adñ. particle „ko“ (Gā ka) has any relation to this, is doubtful. Comp. bi in Otyi.

ko, n. (=koñ), pl. kodši, horn, esp. some very long horns of large antelopes, as the otröm, etc. S. aklonto, the s. 'kō, akō, n. parrot, esp. the blue kind with red tails.

kō, pl. kōlō, or klō, inf. kōmō, kolomō, imperat. sing. kō, v. to take (up) with the fingers, the bill, the mouth; pl. to pick up (auflesen); to eat (of birds); generally used for taking up smaller things, comp. nō and wo, v. but also used very extensively like an auxiliary verb as kē, nō, wo, f. i. yakō ke-ba, lit. go take and come, i. e. bring (it)!

kō gbe, v. to take a road, to enter a journey (einen Weg einschlagen).

kō mli, pl. kolo mli, inf. mlikomō, - kolomō, v. to pick out, select.

kō noko he noko, v. to have s. th. to do with s. th.

kō, v. negligent pronunciation of kwō, v. to climb up.

kō, pl. kōmō, inf. kōmō, v. to stick (f. in the teeth, bill, mouth); to bite; to gripe; mimusuñ kōmi, my belly gripes me, I have belly ache; to be in travails, = kē, kēmō, kōmō, v.

kō na, v. to stick in the mouth, bill etc.

kõ myanyoñ šiši, v. to bite the teeth together.

kõ ši, v. lit. to bite the ground; figuratively: to lie dead on the field of battle; comp. „in's Gras beißen“ in German.

kõ, n. a kind of food made of maize-flour and eaten in „hõmowõ.“ Comp. kpokpoi.

'kõble, akõble, n. eur. word: copper.

'kõblenõ, pl. -nii, n. s. th. of copper.

kobõ, n. strolling or loitering about (in the bush): wandering, s. tšomlo; running of in the bush; vagabondry; fr. bõ ko, v.

kobõdšẽ, n. vagabonds life.

kobõfo, n. (Ot. form = kobolo) stroller; vagabond.

kõdõ, v. to be crooked, inf. kõdõmõ; -toi, inf. toikõdõmõ, v. to bow the ear falsely.

kõdõ, kõdõn, pl. kõdõdši, adj. crooked, also tropically used; perverted; hĩnmei kõdõn, squinting eye.

(kõdõtše, pl. -tšemei, n. a person of a crooked, perverted character; an unrighteous person).

kõdõmõ, n. crookedness.

(kõdõkodšomõ, n. perverted judgement).

kodšo, v. inf. kodšomõ, to judge; to dispute; ke m. k. —, to dispute with s. b., comp. bu atẽn and dšẽ ñwane, v.

kodšo, pl. kodšoi, n. a kind of trees.

kodšolo, n. judge; disputer.

kodšolosei, n. judgement-seat.

kodšomõ, n. judgement; justice; dispute; palaver.

kodšomõbe, n. judgement-season.

kodšomõhe, n. place of judgement.

kodšomõsei = kodšolosei.

kofẽn, n. cornet of an elephant tooth used by kings for music and signals in war, kpã-, fli-, v. to blow the horn.

'kofi, akofi, n. garden-bed, layer (s. kobe, in Adn.).

kofiba, n. lit. bed-leaf, a kind of nightshade.

kõfũ, n. a kind of berries.

kogbã, n. cutting down of the bush for cultivation, fr. gba ko, v.

kogbalõ, n. a person cutting bush.

kogbe, koyigbe, n. interior, north, north-ward (lit. bush-way, s. nõq).

kohãn, n. a large beautiful bird with a crown on his head, living near rivers. Ot. th. s.

koi, prh. = kue, n. neck of a building, covered doorway; s. kpatã, n.; second story of a house.