

closed by walls or fences to keep cattle etc.; stable; sty, kennel etc., comp. okpoñotšū, horse-stable; tšinaia-tšū cow-stable; toiatšū, sheep- or goat-stable or yard; wotšū, fowl-house etc.; room closed up in particular, prison, jail, goal; comp. asa, pia, fiase; mō or mōñ, sañ etc.; tšūñ = tšū mli, inside of the room, inside (s. agbo na, kpo nō); ba tšūñ, v. to come into the room, to come inside; kū tšū, v. to break a house down; mā tšū, inf. tšumā, tšumāmo, v. and tša tšū, inf. tšutšā, v. to build (a house); sa tšū or tšūñ, to outfit a house, room; to tšūñ, v. to lodge in a room; wo tšū, inf. tšuwō, v. to thatch; wo tšūñ; inf. tšūñwō, v. to put in prison; wō tšūñ, v. to sleep inside, in a room; ya tšūñ, to go inside etc.

tšube, n. time of ripening of fruits; s. tšū, v.

tšublamo, n. binding up the lattice-work of a room or thatch (building expression).

tšufā, n. = tšofā, which see with its compounds.

tšuhennii, pl. n. building material; furniture of a room; tšūñ-nii, n. th. s.

tšui (= rooms?), n. heart in the widest sence of the word; tšuiñ, pl. tšuiiañ, n. inside of the heart; the word tšui and tšuiñ or tšuiiañ is used like he, hie, musu, yi, yitšo, as grammat. subj. or obj. of verbs express movements of soul and spirit, as well as some bodily complaints; the most common expressions of this kind are the following: tšui fā, v. inf. tšui fā, lit. the heart comes forth or out (s. fā, v. and tšui nyō ši, v.), to be cast down, hopeless, afraid, frightened; to despair (Germ. „daß Herz entfällt ihm“, floßt etc.); tšui he dšo m. k., inf. tšuihedšoḷe, to have inward peace, to be at peace (comp. he dšo, v. toiñ dšo, v. hie dšo, v.); tšui hao m. k., inf. tšuihaomo, v. to be passionate; tšui nyō ši, inf. tšuišinyō, v. (lit. the heart sinks down, gets quiet); to be of good cheer, comfort; to be comforted, quiet; etc. tšui sa, inf. tšuisale, to have a fit heart, to be bold, brave; hearty („beherzt“); tšui sū, inf. tšuisū, v. to be out of breath; to gap for breath; tšui šā, v. inf. tšuišā, to feel heartburning; to yearn, stronger than „musuñ tšō, v.“; tšui ši, inf. tšuišimo, v. to have heartbeating; tšui tša, v. inf. tšuitšā, th. s. and to be afraid, frightened etc. As gram. obj. tšui is esp. used in the foll. phrases: to tšui ši, inf. tšuišitō, v., and ñme tšui ši, inf. tšuišimē, v. to have patience, to be patient, f. i.

ñme otšui ši ohāmi! have patience with me! — na tšui, inf. tšuinamo, v. to be courageous; to take courage; na tšui! take courage, take a heart! faß' ein Herz; hā tšui, inf. tšuihāmo, v. to give a heart, to encourage etc.; tšake tšui, inf. tšuitšakemo, v. to change the heart, to repent (μετανοειν) etc. comp. bo in Ot. and yi, dfeñmo etc. in Gā; etc. etc.

tšuido, tšuiñdo, n. grief of heart.

tšuifā, n. frightening; hopelessness; fear; despair, fr. tšui fā, v.

tšuifalō, n. frightened, hopeless, despairing person.

tšuišane, n. a frightful, fearful, desperate matter, news etc.

tšuihālo, n. encourager, fr. hā tšui, v.

tšuihāmo, n. encouraging.

tšuihaolo, n. passionate person.

tšuihaomo, n. heart-trouble; passion; fr. tšui hao, v.

tšuihešole, n. peace of heart; comp. hedšole, hiedšole, toindšole; fr. tšui he dšo, v.

tšuiñ, = tšui mli, inside of heart; pl. tšuiiñ.

tšuiina, adv. heartily.

tšuinamo, n. courage (Herzhaftigkeit), fr. na tšui, v.

tšuinalo, n. courageous person.

tšuiñtšakelo, = tšuitšakelo, n. repenting person.

tšuiñtšakemo, = tšuitšakemo, n. repentance.

tšuisale, n. boldness, bravery; = tšuinamo, n. (Herzhaftigkeit, Beberztheit) fr. tšui sa, v.

tšuisalo, n. bold person.

tšuisū, n. want of breath; gaping for breath; suffocation, fr. tšui sū, v.

tšuišā, n. heartburning, utmost yearning; comp. musuñ-tšō, n.

tšuišimo, n. beating of the heart; pulsation, fr. tšui ši, v.

tšuišimē, n. fr. ñme tšui ši, v., and

tšuišitō, n. fr. to tšui ši, v. patience; longsuffering; forbearance.

tšuiš nmelo, n. and

tšuišitolō, n. longsuffering, patient, forbearing person.

tšuišinyō, n. quietness, comfort; cheerfulness (contrary of tšui fā, n.), fr. ñme tšui ši, v.

tšuišinyōlo, n. quiet, comforted, cheerful person.

tšuitfā, n. heartbeating = tšuišimo, fear, apprehension, fr. tšui tfa, v.

tšuitšakelo, n. repenting person, fr. tšake tšui, v.

- tšuitsšakemo, n. change of the heart, repentance; μετανοια;
= dřenmošakemo, dšēntšakemo, n.
- tšuiwale, n. hardness of heart, fr. tšui wa, v.
- tšuiwalo, n. person of a hard heart.
- tšuiwadšelo, n. person hardening his heart, fr. wadše tšui, v.
- tšuiwadšemo, n. hardening of the heart.
- tšuiwō, n. rest, recreation.
- tšuiwolo, n. person resting or recreating himself.
- tšuiyeli, n. trouble, grief; hearteating; fr. tšui ye, v. and ye tšui, v.
- tšuiyelō, tšuiyelilo, n. a person grieved or grieving.
- tšukatšuka = tšikatšika, tšakatšaka, sakasaka, etc. adv. disorderly, in a hubbub.
- tšuko, inf. tšukomo, v. to roast or dry on life-coals, to smoke, as it is done with meat, fish etc. for preservation; comp. ši, šā; bē, ho; ka; wo lasu mli, v.
- tšukomo, n. roasting on life-coals.
- tšukūmo, tšukuomo, n. house-breaking; breaking down of a house.
- tšukutšuku, adj. and adv. „in a buzzle“; busy; busily; full of people, lively etc.; fe —, v. to be in a buzzle, buzzing.
- tšukutšukufemo, n. buzzle.
- tšulo, n. not used; comp. tšuru; fr. tšu, v.
- tšūlo, n. cleanser, purifier; sanctifier; fr. tšū, v.
- tšūlo, pl. tšūloi, n. sender (comp. tšū, v.); worker, labourer, but only used in compounds, s. niitšulo, n. Comp. tšolo, Ad. v.
- tšūlo, tšūlō, tšūlō, pl. tšūdši, n. servant in the most extensive sence; slave (a more common and less offensive expression as nyōn; comp. abofra, akoa and nya, n. in Otyi); subject; comp. עֶבֶד and δουλος. See also: wenū, weyo; webii; bi; suolo; awoba; etc. Ad. tšolo and tšulo, n.
- tšūlobi, n. child of a servant.
- tšulobe, n. time of a servant.
- tšuloḍšeñ, n. servants-life, — character.
- tšuloḡbena, n. duty, part of a servant.
- tšuloḡhegbe, n. allowance, right of a servant.
- tšulonō, pl. -nii, n. servants part etc.
- tšulonitšumo, n. servants business.
- tšulonū, pl. tšūdšihī, n. male-servant.
- tšūlosane, n. servants cause, matter, palaver.

tšùlòtšu, n. room of a servant.

tšùlowe, n. house and home of a servant.

tšùloyō, pl. tšùdšiyei, n. female-servant.

tšulu, pl. tšudši, adv. s. tšuru, adj.

tšumã, tšumãmo, n. house-building; fr. mã tšu, v.

tšumãlo, n. housebuilder, = tšutfalō, n.

tšūmo, n. cleansing; purification; sanctification, fr. tšū, v.
wiping, rubbing, drying, fr. tšūmo, v.

tšūmo, inf. tšūmo, v. to wipe, to cleanse by rubbing; to
dry by rubbing. Comp. ša; kpla he, v. etc.

tšūmo he, -hīe, -mli, -no, -se etc. to wipe outside, the
face, inside etc.

tšūmo, n. sending; business, labour, work, fr. tšū, v.

tšūñ, n. = tšu mli, inside of the room; adv. inside.

tšūñbã, tšūñbotemo, tšūñyã, n. entering of a room; coming
or going inside.

tšūñmã, n. plastering of a room, fr. mã tšu mli, v.

tšūno, n. cover of a room, s. tšuyiteñ, n.

tšūñwō, n. putting in prison; imprisoning.

tšūñsalō, tšusalō, n. outfitter of a room.

tšūñsamo, tšusamo, n. outfitting of a room.

tšūnye, n (lit. housemother); a small lizard living in rooms.

tšuru, etšuru, pl. tšudši, adj. red, ripe; brown-red; yellow-
red etc.; fr. tšu, v. motšuru, a red person.

tšuse, n. place behind the house or room; = adv. aside;
menstruation = gbese; ya -, v. to have the —.

tšuseyã, n. menstruation = gbeseyã.

tšušãmo, tšušãmo, n. white-washing of a room.

tšutfã, n. housebuilding = tšumã, n.

tšutfalō, n. builder; comp. gbogbotfalō, n.

tšutšo, inf. tšutšomo, v. to halt because of disability to
tread or stand down; shortened reduplication of tšo, v.

tšutšolo, n. halting, lame person; comp. tšolo, atšoke,
akpake, ošifo, obubuafo, n. etc.

tšutšomo, n. halting.

tšutšu, n. (but out of use) = šiši, beginning; adv. first,
at first, in the beginning; = kleñkleñ, adv.

tšutšu kleñkleñ, adv. th. s. as tšutšu, only stronger, quite
in the beginning.

tšutšubii, pl. n. the first people; comp. sebii, n. etc.

tšutšumo, pl. -mei, n. the first person.

tšuntšumo, n. wiping of a room.

tšutšunō, pl. -nii, n. the first thing.

tšutšusane, pl. -sadši, n. first matter, first cause, first palaver.

tšuwõ, n. thatching of a house, fr. wo tšu, v.

tšuwolo, n. thatcher.

tšuyiteñ, n. housetop, flat or otherwise.

tšuyõ, tšuyõ, pl. -yei, n. girl or woman in the same room; *Haushmädchen, Hausweib*; girl or woman making a room, *Zimmermädchen, Zimmerfrau*.

tšw — see under *tš* —.

tũ, pl. *tũmo*, inf. *tũ*, *tũmo*, v. to jump; to jump up; to spring up; to let s. th. jump; etc. (Comp. *tu miriká* and *tutu miriká*, v. to run, in *Ot.* and *teke*, v. in *Gã.*)

tũ mli, v. to jump in.

tũ no, v. to jump upon or over = *teke no*.

tũ ši, v. to jump down.

tũ, n. (*Ot. tuo*) gun, musket; *šika* —, inf. *tũšikamo*, to load a gun; *tfa* —, inf. *tũtfã*, v. to discharge a gun; *tfa m. k.* —, to shoot s. b.; *tũ fe*, inf. *tũfele*, v. to burst (of a gun); — *kwa*, v. to miss fire etc.

tu m. k., v. to cup s. b.

tũ, n. cupping.

tũ and *tũmo*, n. jumping.

tũm! interj. gone! dead! *beni efo pe*, *tũm!* when she had scarcely born (she was) dead! comp. a similar use of *krãnã*, *bum* etc., *yi fẽ*, n.

tũ, n. brasil-wood; colour of it.

tũtšo, pl. -*tšei*, n. brasil-tree.

tũ, *tũm*, *tũtũtũ*, *tũntu*, adj. and adv. dark; darkly; in the very middle, *teñ tũntu*, th. s.

tu, Ad. v. to speak.

tu and *tiu* (*Ot. th. s.*), inf. *tũ*, *tũmo* and *tũmo*, v. to follow; to run after; to persecute; to hunt after; to let blood; to take blood by leeches or a lancet; to bleed; s. *bã*, v.

tu se, v. th. s.

tu-wo m. k. deñ, v. to give something over to s. b.; inf. *tũ*.

tũ, n. giving over.

tua, inf. *tuamo*, v. to attack, to aggress; to come over one unexpectedly and by force; to clyster with pepper and the like; s. also *fũ*, v. th. s.

tualo, n. aggressor; person clystering.

tuamo, n. attack; aggression; *Ueberfall*; clystering.

tuamõõ, n. clysterpipe; s. *bentuã*, th. s.

túe, inf. túemo, v. to draw off; wine, etc. to rain; see

Nyoñmo tue, v.

tūfemo, and

tūfelemo, n. bursting of a gun; - - guns.

tūfelo, tūsolo, n. gunmaker; gunsmith.

tufle, n. (obscene word, perh. Fanti) anus; comp. duna, n.

tufu, v. to rot.

'tufo (and 'tofo), and

'tufu, n. s. atufu, n. the pad which women wear on their back; ši —, v. to bind up this pad.

'tufuši, n. binding up of the back-pad of women.

tūgblōñ, n. hinder part of a gun.

tui! interj. used in driving away small cattle; tui! tui! th. s.

tūkwamo, n. missing of a gun.

tukutuku, adj. and adv. fat, round (of limbs); enane ye tukutuku tamō wolo mli mfonini nane, his foot is as round as that of a picture in a book.

tulī, adj. and adv. little.

tulo, n. persecuter; follower; bleeder, lancer.

tūlo, n. jumper.

Tumo, pr. n. of a fetish between Osu and Gã.

tūmo, n. persecution; following; hunting after.

tū, and

tūmo, n. jumping; springing up.

tumu, and

tumo, n. dunghill, such as generally is found near towns and villages, where every kind of rubbish, dung, etc. is cast; tumo nō, adverbially used: on or upon the dunghill.

tumononii, pl. n. things on the dunghill or fit to be cast there, outcast (also used of persons).

tūm, tūñ, adj. and adv. see tū, dark; black.

tūna, n. muzzle of a gun; tropically used: strength, ability; mile etūna, I know his strength.

tuñ, n. the pulp of a tree used by the fetishpriest for powder to besmear their idols with.

tuni, n. small barrel; keg; s. akotowa, th. s.

'tūñkpā, atūñkpā, n. square bottle; comp. tō, abodiamō.

tūñkuñ, n. new palm-wine, which comes first, after the trees are felled, and operates on the bowels; comp. ko-kro, n.

tūnte = tū mli te, n. gunstone, i. e. ball, lead in the guns.

The natives generally cut the lead-bars into small pieces for this purpose.

- tuntrā, truntra, tuntrātuntrā, adj. and adv. speckled; spotted; comp. damdam; ñwātāñwātā etc.
- tuntu, tuñtu, adj. and adv. very dark, black; in the very middle; s. tū, adj. and adv.; and comp. duñ; toñ, adv.
- tūtūntū, adj. very dark, black.
- tūse, n. hinder-part of a gun.
- tūgblon, th. s.
- tūšikamo, n. loading of a gun.
- tūtā, n. discharge of a gun or guns; salutation with gunfire; shooting.
- tūtalo, n. discharger of a gun.
- tūšofā, tūtšufā, n. gun-powder; s. tšofā, n.
- tūtū, redupl. v. fr. tū, v.
- tutū, n. chaff; comp. toto, šabii, n.
- tūtu, adv. too much; edomi tūtu, it grieves me too much; very much; comp. pī, tšō, naakpa, pam, tam, po etc.
- tūtūtū, adj. and adv. very dark, black; darkly; s. tū, adj.
- tūnyo, n. a kind of euphorbia.

The vowel u does not initiate any Gā-word; where it seems so, a scarcely audible „w“ is the initiating consonant, comp. esp. wo-, wō, wu- etc.

V.

The consonant „v“, pronounced as in English, does not appear in proper Gā-words, but in some words from the Ayigbe or Ewé-Language spoken beyond the river Volta and in Dahomey.

Vevēve, adj. and adv. hard; hardly.

vī, adj. and adv. weak, weakly; s. gbedē, bōbolī etc.

vō, adj. and adv. very deep; deeply; comp. also vō or wō in Ot.

vū, a natural sound, adv., to immitate the wind etc.

W.

The semiconsonant w has several peculiarities, which are to be observed and are referred to in the sequel. It resembles in general more the German w, than the English; but before o, o, u is nearly heard as a full „u“ serving as a consonant, or sometimes scarcely audible; it also changes sometimes with h and in a few cases with b and m.

Wa, inf. wā, wale and wamo, v. to be hard, heavy, strong, difficult; to harden, strengthen, comp. wadše, v.

to stand still, s. wa damo ši, v.; to accompany; to assist; to ease one's self, inf. wamo, and wa nane, inf. nanewamo, th. s. more decent expression than nyā, v., but compare ya kona, tšo no, niase, dfeiañ; tšo he etc. to creep, = wamo; etc. The word is frequently combined with grammat. subj. and obj., to diversify its use: The most common are the following: deñ wa, inf. deñwale, v. to be hardhanded, i. e. illiberal, covetous (comp. kpekpe, hie wa, nine ši wa, v. th. s. and deñ kpo, v. th. contrary); he wa, inf. hewale, hewā, v. to be strong, well, sound, healthy; with obj. to be well, ehe ewale, he is well (again); s. he, n., but: he wa he (inf. hewale, but scarcely used), v. to have pain all over the body, lit. the body is hard to the body; comp. he, n.; wa he, v.; hie wa, inf. hiewale, hiewā, v. to be hardfaced, hard, sparing, covetous; to be strict. etc., comp. yi wa; hie wa he, v. to have pain in the face; hienmeii wa he, v. to have pain in the eyes; itšo wa, s. yitšo wa and yi wa; mli wa, inf. mliwale, v. to be inwardly hard; na wa, inf. nawale, v. to be hardmouthed; to speak hard, bold, tenacious; to be hard or tough in general; to use hard words etc.; no wa, inf. nowale, v. to have a hard surface; nādšiañ wa, inf. nādšiañwale, v. to have strong legs; to stand fast; nine ši wa, inf. ninešiwale, v. to be of a hard hand, = deñ wa, v. se wa, inf. sewale, v. to have a hard, strong back; to be hard in consequence; s. se; šiši wa, šišiwale, v. to be hard at the bottom, hard to be explained, difficult to understand, s. šiši; tšui wa, inf. tšuiwale, v. to be hardhearted; yi wa, yitšo wa, inf. yiwale, yitšowale, v. to be hardheaded; to be hard, cruel, stubborn etc., s. wa yi; and to be stupid, unable to learn (comp. „ein barter Kopf“ in both senses in German). Comp.: Ehe wa tamō bā, he is as hard or tough as a crocodile; ohia wa, poverty is hard e'c. etc.

wa he, inf. hewā, v. to pain (the body, s. he, n.), ewa mihe, it pains mi; mihe wa mihe, my body pains me; mimusuñ wa mihe, my belly pains me; miyitšo wa mi he, I have head-ache etc.

wa — damo ši, double v. to stand still.

wa nane, inf. nanewamo, v. to ease one's self; decent expression = wa, instead of nyā, v.

wa m. k. yi, inf. yiwale (comp. yi wa, v. and toi gbo and gbo toi, v.), v. to be hard, cruel to s. b., to illtread

s. b., owale yi, thou illtreadedst him; comp. fe niisenii-anii, v., sē, v.

wā, n. hardness, strength; pain; adj. hard, strong; gbe wā, a strong or loud voice; s. wale, n. th. s.

wā, n. snail.

wa, aux. v. = ba; seldom used; mikeo waba, I will come with thee.

wa -, sometimes = woba -, woo -, we will or shall -.

- wa = - ba, - ma, - a, Ot. deminutive answering the Gā: bi, mi; f. i. awurāwa or awurā, little master, i. e. mistress.

wabii, pl. of wao, n., which see.

wadše, inf. wadšemo (causative form of wa, comp. šedše, sōdše etc.), v. to harden, strengthen; to confirm; Nyehāā wōwadšea wōhe krede, let us fully confirm ourselves! Comp. wo hewale, v. th. s.

wadše he, inf. hewadšemo, v. to strengthen one's self.

wadše hie, inf. hiewadšemo, v. to harden the face, to harden one's behaviour; comp. hie wa, v.

wadše mli, inf. mliwadšemo, v. to confirm inwardly; comp. mli wa, v.

wadše na, inf. nawadšemo, v. to harden one's mouth, speech, words etc., comp. na wa, v.

wadše nane, v. to strengthen the foot.

wadše nine, v. to strengthen the hand.

wadše tšui, inf. tšuiwadšemo, v. to harden the heart; comp. tšui wa, v.

wadše yi or yitšo, inf. yi- or yitšowadšemo, v. to harden the head; comp. yi wa, v.

wadšelo, n. hardener; strengthener; confirmer; fr. wadše, v.

wadšemo, n. hardening; strengthening; confirmation; comp. hewalewō, n. th. s.

wadši, pl. of wañ, n. which see with its compounds.

waduru, wadurutšo, pl. -tšei, n. the wooden mortar for beating or mashing „fufui“ and other food; mortar; s. baduru; Ot. Wōdru.

wadurutšomlibi, n. the pestle or pounder of it; s. wōma.

wala (also woala, wola), n. life (comp. wa, n. and la, n. Hanson: wara, corroboration of wa, n. strength), sometimes yiwala, life of the head; comp. hiekāmo, hekāmo, v.; na -, and yi na -, v. inf. walanamo; yiwalanamo, to be kept alive, to be save, saved; to be preserved (comp. σωος, σωζεσθαι); here wala, here yiwala, inf. walaheremo, yiwalaheremo, v. to save alive, to save (σωζειν,

- salvum facere); etc. comp. also: yiwala, n. yiwala tō, v. etc. and ŋkwa, gye ŋkwa etc. in Ot.
- walabe, n. time of life.
- walabu, n. well of life.
- walafā, n. river of life.
- walagbe, n. way of life.
- walagbī, n. day of life.
- walahālo, n. lifegiver.
- walahāmo, n. lifegiving.
- walaherelo, yiwalaherelo, n. saviour (Heiland, σωτηρο); saver, preserver; comp. herelo, dšielo; kpōlo; hefālo, n. etc.
- walaherelogbei, n. saviours name.
- walaherelonitšumo, n. saviours work.
- walaherelosane, n. saviours history.
- walaheremo, yiwalaheremo, n. salvation (Heil, Seligkeit, σωτηρια); saving; preservation; comp. heremo, dšiemō; kpōmō; hefāmō, n. etc.
- walaheremobe, n. time of salvation.
- walaheremobi, n. child of salvation.
- walaheremowiemō, n. word of salvation.
- walanalo, n. person saved; scarcely used.
- walanamo, n. preservation; fr. na wala, v.
- walanō, pl. -nii, n. some thing of life.
- walasane, n. matter of life.
- walašiši, n. ground, foundation of life.
- walatšo, pl. -tšei, n. tree of life.
- walatše, n. father, possessor of life.
- walawiemō, n. word of life.
- walayi, n. head, fountain of life.
- wale, n. strength (comp. hewale); hardness; durability (comp. yiwale); power etc.; help, assistance, strengthening, empowering (comp. hewalewō, n. and wadšemō); pain, hardship (comp. hewā, wā, n.); fr. wa, v.
- walo, n. meat of eatable snails.
- walo, n. strong, hard, powerful person; assistant, helper (comp. wadšelo, hewalewolo, hefatalo, bualo etc.); creeper etc. fr. wa, v.
- wāmō, n. creeping; scratching; easing, one's self, comp. nanewamō, n., from wamō, v.; help, fr. wa m. k. v.
- wamō, inf. wāmō, v. to creep; also used of children not yet able to walk; Ot. wyia, v.; to scratch.
- wamōba, n. creeping plant.
- wamōbi, n. creeping child.

- wamōnō, pl. -nii, n. creeping creature (comp. German: „Gewürm“).
- wamōnō, pl. wamōnii, n. chamberpot for children.
- wamōtšu, n. privy.
- wañ, pl. wadši, n. grey hair (of old people); dše wadši,
— wañ, inf. wadšidšē, wañdšē, v. to get grey hair.
- wañdšē, wadšidšē, n. getting grey hair.
- wañdšelo, wadšiadšelo, wañtše, pl. -tšemei; wadšiatše,
pl. -atšemei, n. person having grey hair („Graufopf“).
Generally an honouring title.
- wañoño, n. shell of a snail.
- wañwañ, kukeruku wañwañ, nat. sound, imitation of the
voice of doves.
- wao, pl. wabii, n. finger; toe; claw; nine-wao, n. finger;
nanewao, n. toe; lofō-wao, n. claw of a bird; etc. Ad.
ñwē, n.
- waolo, n. (fingerman) epithet of the leopard; comp. hie-
ñmalō, n.
- waoselami, n. nail of finger or toe.
- wara, n. s. wala.
- ware, n. s. wale.
- waskefa, n. europ. word: basin; wash-basin.
- watere and anowatere (Ot. th. s.), n. water-melon.
- wāwonu, n. soup made of eatable snails.
- wāyeli, n. eating of snails.
- wāyelo, n. snail-eater.
- we, n. house (in the widest sence of the word, Ot. fi);
house and yard, dwelling, home etc. (Haus und Hof)
as one whole, with all it contains: comp. šia and tšu,
n.; tropical: people belonging to a house, comp. weku,
webii. The word does not accept any postposition ex-
pressing a locality, as: hie, he, mli, na, nō, se, ši, šiši,
yiteñ etc., f. i. miya miwe, I go to my house (home;
comp. šia); eye ewe, he is in his house; edše owe, it
comes from thy house. Comp. the same rule in the
nouns: hie, he, bō, šia, ñwei etc. being as „we“ at the
same time adverbially used.
- webii, pl. n. people of a house; domestics (lat. familia);
subjects; people; Nyoñmō webii, pl. n. God's people;
mañtše webii, the kings people; etc. slaves.
- wedšeñ, n. life, karakter of a house.
- wedšomō, n. house-blessing.
- wegbena, n. house-duty; houseright.
- wehegbe, n. house-liberty, -right.

wei, n. extortion; ye wei, v. to extort.

weiyeli, n. extortion.

weiyelo, n. extortioner.

weku, pl. wekui and wekumei, n. family; relationship; comp.

kū, n.; asafokū, dšakū, mañkū, n. etc.

wekufuhe, n. family-sepulchre.

wekunii, pl. n. things belonging to a family; family-possession.

wekunye, pl. -nyemei, n. family-mother.

wekunyo, pl. wekumei, n. person belonging to a family;

relation; pl. -hī, n. men of a family.

wekubii, pl. n. = wekumei; family-members.

wekusane, pl. -sādši, n. family-palawer.

wekutše, pl. -tšemei, n. family-father, -head.

wekuyō, pl. -yei, n. woman belonging to a family.

wenū, pl. wehī, n. (seldom used) male-servant; male-slave;

comp. tšulonū, n.; webii, n.; weyo, n.

were, s. wyere.

werehō, s. wyerehō.

wes, n. dan. waist-coat.

wesē, adj. and adv. froward; precocious; -ly; -ly.

weyō, pl. weyei, n. female-servant; female-slave; comp.

tšuloyō, n. and wenū, n.

wī, s. vī, adj. and adv. weak; weakly.

Words not to be found here see under wy —.

wie (or wyie), inf. wiemo, v. to speak; ke m. k. —, v.

to speak with or to s. b.; comp. ke, v.; dše na, v.

wie he, inf. hewiemo, v. to speak about, of; to slander.

wie hewo, v. to speak about.

wie hīe, inf. hīewiemo, v. to speak to one's face; to ad-

monish; reprove; reproach; comp. wie-tšō, v.; ka, v.;

fā, v.; dše, v.

wie hūhūhū, inf. hūhūhūwiemo, v. to murmur.

wie mli, inf. mliwiemo, v. to speak into s. th. (Dreinreden);

to interrupt by speaking; comp. tše sane na, v.

wie na, inf. nawiemo, v. to speak mouth to mouth; to

speak to; to salute (comp. einſpreden, vorſpreden in

German).

wie se, inf. sewiemo, v.; to speak behind one's back; to

backbite, to slander; comp. wie he, v.; nyie m. k. šiši,

v.; to speak after; - - afterwards.

wie-tšō m. k., inf. wiemo ke tšōmo, double v., to admo-

nish, teach, exhort s. b.; wiemo ke tšōmo edšee mo

dšemo, prv. admonishing is not scolding one; comp. also

dšadše-tšō, double v. (and kā-kyere, v. in Otyi).

- wie tšui na, v. inf. tšuinawiemō; to speak to the heart, i. e. friendly; רבר על-לב, 1 Mos. 34, 3.
- wielō, n. speaker; talker; babbler.
- wiemō, n. speaking; speech; word; language; fr. wie, v.; comp. also: sane, gbē, kēmō, n.
- wiemō ke tšōmō, n. admonition; fr. wie-tšō, double v.
- wiemōiaheniile, n. linguistic, philology.
- wiemōiaheniilelō, n. linguist.
- winkle, n. dan. rightangular ruler; Winkel.
- wiri, inf. wirimō, v. to row a vessel; comp. pia lele he, v.
- wirilō, n. rower.
- wirimō, n. rowing.
- wirimōtšo, pl. -tšei, n. generally corrupted into wulōtšo; row; s. also tablō, th. s.
- wo, inf. wō, womō, irreg. pl. form: hole, inf. holemō, v. to lift, to take up (esp. of heavy things, comp. kō, kōlō, nō, v.), to carry (f. i. a child; a man; comp. hie, tēre, tfa koñ; kpe, v. etc.); to put; comp. to, ŋmē; to call; comp. wo gbēi, v. to wear; to bear; to gather, to bring forth (erzeugen, s. wo, v. in Otyi and Ga fō, v.); to generate, produce etc.; to exalt, to esteem = bu, dšie yi, hie sō, v. etc., to honour, respect; to take something upon one's self; in the latter signification it is used as an auxil. v. combined with other verbs in the infinitive, = to be able, to can, to may; to begin, be about etc., f. i. miwo bā, I am about to come; ewo femō, he is not going to do; wōwo wōhe samō, let us prepare ourselves! ewo šifimō, he begins to be firm; etc. The principal uses in combinations of this exceeding frequent verb are the following; atatu wo, inf. atatuwō, v. to be cloudy, foggy weather; s. atatu, oblōtu, etc.; dfeiwō, inf. dfeiwō, v. to accumulate sweepings, dust, dirt; he wo n. k., v. to gather or accumulate s. th. outwardly; ehe wo fō, he is outwardly fat; hie wo n. k., v. to take up or gather s. th. on the surface; mli wo n. k., v. to gather or produce s. th. inwardly; mli wo la, inf. mlilawō, v. to get into a passion („to gather inward fire“), to get angry; mli wo m. k. la, v. to get angry with s. b.; similarly is na wo, nō wo, se wo, šiši wo, tšui wo, yi wo n. k. etc. to be explained; but: musu wo m. k., v. to be pressed down, overpowered by the belly; to be too stout.
- wo alali, inf. alaliwō, v. to interrupt a person speaking = dšedše, tōtō, v.

- wo anteo (antew, Ot. non-appearance), v. to lay in ambush ;
s. wo k̄a, v.
- wo atade, inf. atadewō, v. to wear (european) dress ; comp.
bu mama, v.
- wo atifo, inf. atifowo, v. to put colour ; to die ; to colour.
- wo bai, v. to produce leaves.
- wo bi, wo gbekē, v. to carry a child on the arms (or on
the back comp. kpe, v.).
- wo bō, v. to be full of dew.
- wo dañ, v. to put into one's mouth.
- wo deñ, v. to take in hand ; to get into a fray, scuffle ;
close fight („handgemein werden“).
- wo dfei, v. to grow grass, to produce grass ; to accumu-
late dirt, sweepings etc. ; see dfei, n. inf. dfeiwō, comp.
dfei wo, v.
- wo dšō nō, inf. dšōnowomō, v. to take up or begin a
dance.
- wo duñ, inf. duñwō, v. to be endarkened, covered with
darkness ; to get dark ; tšu leñ wo duñ, the room is dark ;
comp. tše, v. the contrary.
- wo fō, inf. fowō, v. to accumulate or produce fat ; to get
fat ; to be fat.
- wo foi, inf. foiwō, foiwomō, v. to run ; to flee = hīe foi,
dšo foi, ša foi etc. ; to make to run ; to put to flight ;
awoame foi, they were put to flight ; driven off.
- wo fū, v. to grow luxuriously.
- wo ga, inf. gawō, v. to wear a ring.
- wo gbale nō, v. to take up prophesying, to begin to pro-
phesy.
- wo gblā or gbālā nō, v. to enter marriage, to go to be
married, only used of a woman (comp. wye, kpe, v.
etc.).
- wo gbē nō, inf. gbenowō, v. to lift up the voice, to cry.
- wo gbē, inf. gbewō, v. to put on the way, to dispatch
(s. dšie gbē, v.) to give one money, „subsistence“ for
the way ; s. hā sisē, th. s.
- wo gbēi, inf. gbēiwō, v. to give a name (sometimes gbēi
is let away, f. i. ewole Anañ, he called him Anañ, s.
wo, v.) ; to call.
- wo gbēi nō or anō, inf. gbēinowō, -mō or gbēianowōmō, v.
to mention or take up one's name ; s. gbēi, n.
- wo gbekē, v. to take up a child ; to carry a child on the
arms.
- wo gbomo, v. to take up or carry a person ; s. tere, v.

- wo gōgōmii, inf. gōgōmiiwō, v. to produce worms, to get wormy.
- wo he, inf. hewō, v. to lift one's self np; to be proud.
- wo he nō, inf. henowomō, v. to exalt, to honour, to lift up; to exalt one's self; miwo mihe nō, I exalt myself; comp. wo hie nyam; bu, hie sō, v. etc. and fā, v.
- wo he n. k., v. to put something about, around, at s. th.
- wo hewale, inf. hewalewō, v. to strengthen.
- wo hie mudši, inf. hie mudšiwō, v. lit. to put dirt into ones face; to disgrace one, to make one ashamed.
- wo hie nō, v. to lift up the face.
- wo hie nyam, inf. hienyámwō, v. to glorify; to be gracious, to s. b. (verherrlichen; begnadigen; huldreich seyn gegen Einen), so as only a higher one can do toward a lower one; comp. wo he nō, v. and domō, dro, na mōbō, v.
- wo hienmei nō, pl. hole hienmeii anō, inf. hienmeiiānō-holemō, v. to lift up the eye; — the eyes.
- wo m. k. hiegle, v. to make one ashamed; comp. hiegle, n. wo hie mudši, v., gbe m. k. hie, v. etc.
- wo hō, inf. hōwō, v. to impregnate (schwängern), comp. hō, n., nō hō and hie hō, v.
- wo hōmō, v. to be able to sell; to produce hunger; comp. hōmō, n.
- wo homō, v. to be able to cook, to begin to cook.
- wo hoñ, v. to put a shade; to be shadowy.
- wo hoñ, v. to put on a „hoñ“-string; s. hoñ, v.
- wo itšo, s. wo yi, yitšo.
- wo ka, inf. kawō, v. to ambuscade; s. kā, n.; to lie in ambush, einen Hinterhalt legen; to tempt, to ensnare; comp. ka, v. tšo, v.
- wo kalo, v. to put lime on s. th.
- wo kane, v. to take up a light.
- wo kpulu, v. to take up a cup, jug etc.
- wo kemo nō, v. to take up a saying; s. wo wiemo nō, v.
- wo klamo nō, v. to begin to soothsay.
- wo or bu klala, v. to wear white shirting.
- wo kpā, inf. kpāwō, v. to put bonds on one, to bind one, = fī, v.; to bind a fetish-string on s. b., = wo hoñ, v.
- wo kpo, v. to produce or form a lumb; s. kpo, n.
- wo kū, v. to produce or form a heap.
- wo kutša, v. to prepare a sponge for use (by putting it in water etc.).
- wo kusū, v. to be thick, bushy.

- wo la, inf. lawō v. to take up or gather fire; to put fire to; comp. mli wo la, v.
- wo là, v. to produce, gather or accumulate blood.
- wo lasu, inf. lasuwō, v. to produce or emit smoke, to smoke.
- wo lala or lamo, v. to get or take up a song, to give out a song, to begin to sing.
- wo lai, v. to get up firewood, fuel; to add fuel to a fire.
- wo lo, v. to gather, accumulate flesh; to produce or generate fish (of water).
- wo lomo, v. to take up a curse; to begin cursing.
- wo lumo, v. to exalt one to be governor, to make one governor.
- wo mǎñ, v. to give a name to a town.
- wo mǎñtše, inf. mǎñtšewō, v. to make king; to make a king; ewole amemañtše, he made him king over them.
- wo mli, inf. mliwō, v. to put in, into, to add; to fill up; to give over and above („dreingeben“).
- wo mlila = mli wo la, v. to get angry.
- wo mlu, v. to produce or accumulate dust.
- wo modu, inf. moduwō, v. to get a tumor in the grain.
- wo mōñ, v. to imprison one in the fort.
- wo mu, v. to produce oil.
- wo mušuru, v. to produce palmoil; to measure palmoil; to fill it into casks or pipes for shipment; to load it; s. ka mušuru, v.
- wo musu obō, n. to fill the belly.
- wo musu, v. to take up mischief.
- wo na, inf. nawō, v. to put s. th. to one's mouth; into one's mouth; to administer; inspire; suggest; prompt to say etc.; to bespeak.
- wo na tsofǎ, v. to administer medicine; to give poison, to poison, s. tšofǎ, n.
- wo nane no, v. to lift up the foot, to hasten one's journey; pl. hole nǎđši anō, v.
- wo nii, v. to produce things, to accumulate things; comp. ba nii, and wo yibii, v.
- wo nine no, v. to lift up the hand for swearing, striking etc.; pl. hole nidši anō, v.
- wo no, inf. nowō, nowomō, v. to take up, to begin (f. i. to sing, speak); to lift up; to elevate; to exalt; to honour, with the logical object betwixt, the verb and the grammatical object, as: wo nine, nane, hīe etc. no; pl. hole nii anō, if elevating in literal, wo nii anō, if exalt-

ing in tropic sence; wo wiemo ño ekoñ, to take up an (old) palaver again; wo m. k. nō, v. to mention one's secret; etc. etc.

wo ño, v. to produce, accumulate salt; to salt.

wo nšoñ, v. to put into the sea or seawater instead of fulling or washing; to drown in the sea.

wo nu, inf. nuwō, v. to gather water; to draw matter (of boils etc.); to put water to s. th., to water; to moisten, soak etc.

wo nyomo, inf. nyomowō, v. to pay a debt; to pay; to reward; to punish.

wo obō, obōbō, obōbōbō, v. to fill up.

wo onufu, v. to take up, i. e. to destroy snakes; ὄφειζ αἰρεῖν, Mark. 16, 18.

wo sa, v. to take up one's bed.

wo sane ño, v. to take up an (old) palaver.

wo se, v. to put back.

wo segbe, v. to put backward.

wo ši, inf. šiwō, v. to lift up, to hold up, out; to promise; ewo ši, ake eeba, he promised to come; eši ni ewo le, the promise he held out; to gather in a multitude, to stand about; mei le ewo ši ye bie, people are standing (have accumulated) here about (and are staring); to put down.

wo šiši, v. to take up or lift up the ground, bottom; reason etc., s. šiši, n.; to put down, under.

wo šoto, inf. šotowō, v. to pepper; to season with pepper.

wo te, pl. hole tei, v. to take up a stone, stones; only such of large dimensions or weight; comp. ko, kolō, v.

wo teñ, v. to put into the midst.

wo m. k. tše, v. to make one father, guardian, possessor, ruler; wo n. k. ño tše, v. to put s. b. over s. th.

wo tšu, inf. tšuwō, v. to thatch a room or house; s. ble, v.

wo tšui, inf. tšuiwō, v. to refresh, recreate one's self; miwo mitšui, I refresh myself.

wo tšuiñ, v. to put into a room, i. e. into prison; inf. tšuiñwō.

wo tū, v. to take up a gun.

wo wiemo ño, v. to begin to speak.

wo wo, v. to produce honey (of hollow trees).

wo wōdši, v. to produce eggs.

wo wui, v. to produce seed.

wo yi, yitšo ño, v. to lift up the head.

- wo yi kolomo or koromo, v. to disturb one by speaking, talk etc.
- wo yibii, inf. yibiiwō, v. to bear fruit (used of trees, plants)
s. yibii, n.
- wo yiñ = wo yi mli, inf. yiñwō, v. to put s. th. into s. body's head, to induce, suggest; s. wo na, v. to yiñ, etc.
- wo yitšo, v. wo yi, v.
- wo yiteñ, v. to put on a top; to put on the head.
- wo yō, v. to produce or bear beans and other legumes or pulse.
- wō, n. taking or lifting up; exaltation, elevation, honour, glory; growth, produce, accumulation; putting, adding, addition; etc. fr. wo, v.
- wō (wuo, uwo? wo?) n. honey.
- wō, n. fishing; ya wō, v. inf. wōya, to go afishing, s. wuō, n.
- wō, s. wuo, n. wild cow; buffalo; living near the Volta.
- wō, v. inf. wō, to sleep; ke m. k. wō, v. to sleep with s. b.; miyáwō! I go to sleep! Yawō dšogba! Go sleep well! Evening salutation = Good night! Sleep well! — Awō? awō? Answ. Miwō dšogba! — Šat man gešlafen? Have people slept! (reduplicated): Answ. I have slept well! (Morningsalutation); èwō, lit. have fallen asleep, i. e. sleeps (generally the perfect tense used instead of the present).
- wō deī and wō adeī, adē, v. to slumber; inf. deīwō, adeīwō; wō adē! Admonition to children to sleep.
- wō hīese (h'ēse) v. to sleep behind the face, to nod; to slumber.
- wō wodeī, wōdōī, v. = wō dei, v. to slumber; inf. wōdeīwō.
- wō mli, v. to sleep in some place.
- wō nō, v. to sleep upon.
- wō se, v. to sleep behind.
- wō šiši, v. to sleep under s. th., to sleep down, down stairs.
- wō woša (comp. ša, eša, n.) v. to sleep badly; lit. to sleep a corrupt sleep; comp. nōša, n.
- wō, n. sleeping; sleep; wō to m. k., sleep overpowers s. b.; wō mli, in sleep, asleep, adverb. used; sleepingly.
- wō (wuō), n. fishing; ya-, v. to go afishing.
- wō (wuō), n. Adñme, sea; from which the preceeding word

is very probably an old use: ya wō, to go to sea; comp. nšō (Ot. nsu), wušō.

wō, n. (perh. connected or the same with the preceding word) the next day; adv. to morrow (comp. dšetšeremo and dšetšerenō); wō ni dši wō le maba, a peculiar expression: to morrow which is to morrow I will come; certainly to morrow I will come!

wō se, wose, n. and adv. the day after to morrow („übermorgen“, adv.); wō lo wose, to morrow or the day after; in future, afterwards; by and by, by the by.

wō lebi, to morrow morning.

wō fane, to morrow (after)noon.

wō gbeke, to morrow evening.

wō nyōh, to morrow night.

wō m. k., inf. wō and wōmō, v. to hoot s. b., to cry at or after s. b., *Jemand auesdrecien*; f. i. a thief found in the act of stealing and cried out by young and old; amewole. Comp. wō yi, v.

wō, n. hooting; outcry.

wō m. k. yi, inf. yiwō, yiwōmō, v. th. s., lit. to cry against some body's head; comp. dšie m. k. yi, v. the contr.

wō hōmō and wō hōmō yi, inf. hōmōwō, hōmōyiwōmō, v. to cry hunger out; i. e. to celebrate the harvest festival in Sept., which is generally called yam's custom by Europeans; see hōmōwō, n.

wō (wuō?), inf. wōmō (wuōmō); v. to watch at night time about cattle, fruits and other property; to watch for game; (perh. also related to the preceding word).

wō batafoi, v. to watch wild hogs.

wō bayeloi, v. to watch „leafeating“ antelopes.

wō he, inf. hewōmō, v. to watch about s. th.

wō, see, wuō, n. fowl; cock, hen.

wō (with a scarcely audible w, wherefore often only heard 'ō) pron. (independent wō, subjective wō-, possessive wō —, objective — wō and — ō), we; our; us; comp. § 21, 34; wōdiéntše, we ourselves, our own; ourselves; wōhe, ourselves (reflexive obj.), wōhū, we also, a'so our, us also; wōnoh, even we, our, us; etc. etc.; wōō - before a verb indicates at the same time the future tense (= wōba-, wōa-, which latter is also heard).

wō-agbaku, n. honey-comb.

woala, s. wala, n. life.

wōba, n. fowl-plant, a plant.

'woba, awoba, ahoba, n. bondman, -woman (Ot. word).

- wobē, n. time for sleep, sleeping time; wōmōbē, n. time for watching; watch-time.
- wobi, pl. - wobii, n. honey child, i. e. bee.
- wōbi, n. fowl-child, i. e. chicken.
- wōbū, n. sleeping tent, -hut.
- wodā, n.; wine made of honey.
- wōdēi, wōdoī, n. slumber.
- wōdēiwō, n. slumbering.
- wōdēiwōlo, n. slumberer.
- wōdšā, n. carving of a fowl.
- wōdšē, n. coming from fishing, fr. dšē wō, v.
- wōdši, pl. of wolo, n., skins, papers etc.
- wōdšianō, pl. - anii, n. some thing pertaining to papers, books, etc.
- wōdši, pl. of wōn, n. fetishes; dšemeiawōdši, the fetishes from there (s. dšemei), of a place.
- wōdšowōdšō, adv. = tšotšōrotšotšorō, full; -ly.
- wōfe, n. fowl-dung; a kind of berries.
- wōfoi, v. s. wo foi, v.
- wōfoi = wo-foi, n. a very large kind of flies, horsefly; comp. ofoi.
- wōgbe, wōgbemo, n. cock-crowing; a time between 3—4 o'clock in the morning.
- wōhōlō, n. fowl-seller; -dealer.
- wōhōmo, n. fowl-selling.
- wōko, inf. wōkomo, v. to shake, to push to and fro („wadželn“); to loose; to rack; to wag.
- wōkolo, n. person shaking s. th.
- wōkomo, n. shaking, loosing, wagging etc. fr. wōko, v.
- wōkomo and wōkolomo, n., picking, i. e. eating of fowl; comp. ko, pl. kolo, v.
- wōkō, adv. and
- wōkowōko, adj and adv. loose, shaking, tottering, rocking, wagging („wadželig“); loosely etc. fe —, v. to be loose, shaking etc.
- wōkowōkofemo, n. looseness.
- wola, s. wala, n. life.
- wōlamō = lamō, n. dream.
- wole = hole, pl. of wo, v. to lift up.
- wōlenyo, irreg. pl. wōlei, n. fisherman; seaman (comp. wō, n. fishing; Adh. sea.
- wolo, pl. wōdši (sometimes heard wulo, wuolo, pl. wudši; but comp. also wulu, pl. wūdši adj.) n. skin, hide (comp. helo, hewolo); leather; parchment; cart; map; paper;

- letter; book; note; any little piece of paper etc.; fe wolo, inf. wolofem_o, v. to play at cards; kane —, inf. wolokanem_o, woloñkanem_o, v. to read; s. kane, v.; kpo-, inf. wolokpōm_o, v. to tan (leather); ñma wolo, inf. woloñmā and woloñmā, v. to write (sc. on paper); etc.; aspatre-wolo, n. shoe-leather; tšinā-wolo, n. cow-hide, cow-leather; ñmā-wolo, writing-paper, n.; nyoñniyenii-wolo, n. wages-book; akonta-wolo, n. account-book, ledger; Nyoñmo wolo, n. Gods book, holy scripture; (s. also bible, biblia, ñmale kronkron, Nyoñmo-wiemo, etc.); etc.
- wolo, wolo, pl. wodši, n. egg.
- wolo, n. lifter; taker; elevator, exalter etc. seldom used alone, but frequently in combinations; as hewolo, no-wolo, etc. fr. wo, v.
- wolo, n. sleeper; fr. wō, v. to sleep.
- wolo (s. yiwolo), n. outcrier, hooter; fr. wō, wō yi, v.
- wōlo (wuolo?), n. watcher; watcher; night-watch; night-sentinel; comp. won, n. and wulomo, wulomo, n.
- wolo, wolo, inf. wolom_o, v. to catch.
- wolom_o, n. coughing; cough; — yemi, gba mina, cough annoys, troubles me.
- wolofelo, n. cart-player.
- wolofem_o, n. cart-playing.
- wolohielo, n. letter-carrier.
- woloñdšē, n. taking away from the book; bad term for confirmation, comp. wadšem_o, n.
- woloñkanelo, wolokanelo, n. reader.
- woloñkanem_o, n. reading.
- woloñkwe, n. shool; s. kasem_ohe, n.
- wolokpolo, n. tanner.
- wolokpom_o, n. tanning.
- wolomo, pl. wolomei, n. lit. (person of the fetish) a kind of fetish-priests who have to sleep with the fetish (s. won, n. and wō, v.); comp. wōntšē, n. and see wulom_o, n.
- woloñmā, woloñmā, n. writing (comp. ñmā, ñmale, n.).
- woloñmale, n. th. s.
- woloñmal_o, woloñmal_o, n. writer; scribe; secretary.
- woloñmā - okplō, -ñmal_o-okplō, n. desk; writing-desk.
- wolosalo, = wolokpolo, n. tanner, dresser of leather.
- wolotšolo, woloñtšolo, n. book-teacher, teacher.
- wolotšom_o, n. book-teaching.
- woma (Ot.?), n. branch or leaf of the mountain-cabbage or fan-palm-tree (Fächerpalme); s. wyeitšo, n.

woma = wadurumlibi, n. pestle of the „fufu“-mortar; (Ot. fr. wo; to pound and ba, ma, Gã: bi, little one; comp. wyibi, Ot. wyiama.)

womō (generally wō), n. lifting up; taking up; exaltation etc. fr. wo, v.

womō, = wō, n. outcrying, hooting; fr. wo, v.

wōmō, n. watching; fr. wō, v.

wõñ, pl. wõđši, n. very probably = wōlō, n. watchman, see wō, v. and wōlomo, n.) fetish; idol (s. amagã, n.); Gõgē, Abqott, demon; something holy or belonging to the fetish; comp. wõñkpã etc., ye wõñ, v. inf. wõñ-yeli, to eat fetish, i. e. to eat s. th. prepared under fetish-ceremonies, to ascertain ones truthfulness; ke m. k. ye —, v. to eat fetish with some body, to make a covenant of mutual faithfulness and assistance etc. The african theology is shortly the following: God (Nyoñmo, Nanyoñmo, Mawu, Nyoñmo Mawu) is the highest Being, the only one, the creator of heaven and earth; the fetishes (wõđši), heaven, earth, sea, rivers, trees etc. but considered as spiritual or personal Beings, are his sub-deities, whom he has given the government and care of the world, demons, good and bad, male and female; there are such common to all (f. i. earth, sea); or to a part of men (rivers etc.); to a tribe, a town, a family, a single person; a person may possess a fetish or demon (wõntšē, n.) or be possessed by one (okomfo, kramo, gbalō, otutufō, n. etc.); comp. wõñ mō m. k., v. (the fetish takes hold of s. b.) to be possessed by a fetish; m. k. mō wõñ, v. to take hold of a fetish, to possess one etc. Besides there are innumerable things holy to, or belonging to, or made effectual by, a fetish, as cords (wõñkpãi), to be tied about the body or the house; teeth, chains, rings, etc. worn and the like: which gave rise to the absurd believe, that the African makes any thing, even a bottle, a kork etc. his God: and hasty travellers and other people not having time to ask and to learn have sustained this saying, whilst a comparison with religious things and superstitions in the very heart of christendom would have fully explained the matter without casting the African together no more with men, but with brutes. Comp. wo, Ad. th. s. Ot. obósom, n.

wõñba, n. fetish-leaf or plant.

wõñbē, n. fetish-time.

- wõnbi, n. fetish-child; a child given over to a fetish, or born or cast into or baptized into a fetish, bearing its name and bringing yearly sacrifices, or even serving the fetish (or priests) the whole life-time (nõ-he kē wõn, v. to dash one's self to the fetish).
- wõnbilo, n. person asking the fetish.
- wõnbimo, n. fetish-asking.
- wõnbō, n. fetish-cry; fetish-dress or covering.
- wõnbō, n. fleeing to a fetish for protection; fr. bō wõn, v.
- wõnbolo, n. person fleeing to a fetish for protection.
- wõnbū, n. fetish-tent, -hut.
- wõnbu, n. fetish-hole; -cave.
- wõnbū, n. respect to the fetish, fr. bu wõn, v.
- wõndšalo, n. fetish - servant; idolater; heathen; fr. dša wõn, v.
- wõndšalodšēn, n. life or character of a heathen.
- wõndšamo, n. fetish-service; idolatry; heathenish religion.
- wõndšamobē, n. time of fetish-service.
- wõndšō, n. fetish-dance.
- wõndšolo, n. fetish-dancer.
- wõndšomo, n. blessing of the fetish.
- wõnfā, n. fetish-river; -brook; -lake.
- wõnfelo, n. fetish-maker; person preparing either idols or things connected with the fetish.
- wõnfemo, n. fetish-making, -preparing.
- wõngbale, n. fetish-prophecy.
- wõngbalo, n. fetish-prophet.
- wõngbi, n. fetish-day.
- wõngu, n. abdication of the fetish; s. -kpamo, -kwamo, n.; fr. gu wõn, v.
- wõngbomo, pl. -mei, n. person belonging to the fetish.
- wõnhe, n. fetish-place.
- wõnhenō, pl. -henii, n. things belonging to a fetish, furniture etc.
- wõnkā, n. fetish-trial.
- wõnkā, n. a kind of plates given to the fetish.
- wõnkē, n. fetish-present.
- wõnkpā, n. fetish-cord, bound about the body, the houses etc.
- wõnkpē, n. fetish-assembly.
- wõnla, n. fetish-fire.
- wõnlà, n. fetish-blood.
- wõnlai, n. fuel for the fetish.
- wõnlala, n. fetish-song.
- wõnlalo, n. fetish-singer.

- wɔ̀nlamo, n. fetish-singing.
 wɔ̀nlamo, n. fetish-dream.
 wɔ̀nlo, n. meat holy or given to the fetish.
 wɔ̀nlomo, n. fetish-curse.
 wɔ̀nlumo, n. principal fetish.
 wɔ̀nmāñ, n. fetish-town.
 wɔ̀nmāñbii, pl. n. towns people of a fetish.
 wɔ̀nmo, pl. wɔ̀nmei, n. = wɔ̀ngbomo, n.
 wɔ̀nmōlo, n. a person taking hold of, or being possessed
 by a fetish; s. wɔ̀n, n. mō wɔ̀n, v. and wɔ̀n mō m.
 k. v.
 wɔ̀nmōmo, n. possession of a fetish; fetish-fury; -madness.
 wɔ̀nmla, wɔ̀nmra, n. fetish-law.
 wɔ̀nmumo, n. fetish-spirit.
 wɔ̀nmutsuru, n. fetish-palmoil.
 wɔ̀nñã, n. wife of a fetish.
 wɔ̀nñā, n. fetish-art.
 wɔ̀nniitšumo, n. fetish-work, -business.
 wɔ̀nniyeli, -niiyenii, n. fetish-food.
 wɔ̀nnō, pl. wɔ̀nnii, n. thing belonging to the fetish.
 wɔ̀nnu, n. fetish-water.
 wɔ̀nnū, pl. hī, n. a male-fetish (s. wɔ̀n, n.).
 wɔ̀nnumo, n. fetish-drinking; comp. wɔ̀nyeli, n.
 wonón, n. a kind of wide turkish trowsers, worn especially
 by Mahomedans, but also by other natives in war or
 travelling.
 wɔ̀n-onukpa, n. headfetish.
 wɔ̀n-onufu, n. fetish-snake.
 wɔ̀n-osofu, n. fetish-priest; s. osofo, wɔ̀lomo, wɔ̀ntše,
 okomfo, n. etc.
 wɔ̀nsane, n. fetish-palaver.
 wɔ̀nsu, n. shape, form, character etc. of a fetish, s. su, n.
 wɔ̀nsubań, n. th. s.
 wɔ̀nsuòmo, n. fetish-service.
 wɔ̀nsuolò, n. fetish-servant.
 wɔ̀nte, n. fetish-stone.
 wɔ̀ntemosane, n. fetish-mystery.
 wɔ̀ntemohe, n. hiding place of a fetish.
 wɔ̀ntōlò, n. transgressor against the fetish.
 wɔ̀ntōmo, n. transgression against the fetish; s. tō, v.
 wɔ̀nto, n. fetish-bottle.
 wɔ̀ntše, pl. -tšemei, n. lit. possessor of a fetish; a person
 having a fetish at his service; fetish-priest; comp. woyō;
 wɔ̀lomo, osofo, okomfo, n. etc. Ad. wɔ̀tše, n.

- wontšedšomo, n. blessing of a fetish-priest.
 wontšedšō, n. dance of a fetish-priest.
 wontšefemo, n. act of a fetish-priest.
 wontšo, pl. -tšei, n. fetish-tree.
 wontšōlo, n. fetish-teacher.
 wontšōmo, n. change into a fetish; fetish-teaching; -doctrine.
 wontšōne, n. a machine used for fetish-purposes, miracles etc.
 wontšu, n. fetish-house, -room; fetish temple; s. gbatšu, n.
 wontšūlo, pl. -tšūđši, n. fetish-servant.
 wontšūlo, n. performer of fetish-ceremonies, adorations, sacrifices etc. fr. tšu won, v. comp. wondšalo and wonfelō, n.
 wontšumo, n. fetish-business, fetish-work; performance of of fetish-ceremonies, sacrifices etc.; fr. tšu won, v.; comp. wondšamo and wonfemo, n.
 wontū, n. fetish-gun.
 wonwadšemō, n. affirmation or confirmation of or by a fetish.
 wonwe, n. fetish-house (and yard).
 wonweku, n. fetish-family.
 wonwebii, pl. n. fetish-domestics.
 wonwenu, n. fetish-male-house-slave.
 wonweyō, n. fetish-female-house-slave.
 wonwiemo, n. fetish-word, -language.
 wonyeli, n. s. woyeli fr. ye won, v. fetish-eating.
 wonyelilo, n. s. woyebilo: fetish-eater.
 wonyelisane, n. palaver of fetish-eating.
 wonyi, n. fetish-head.
 wonyiñ, n. fetish-opinion.
 wonyitšo, n. = wonyi, -yiñ.
 wonyō, n. female fetish; goddess; comp. wonnū, wonñā, woyō, n.
 wosa, n. sleeping mat.
 wosane, n. palaver of to morrow, i. e. unknown, future palaver.
 wose, n. lit. behind to morrow; day after to morrow; future; moko lee wose, no body knows the future; adv. the day after to morrow, in future, by and by etc.
 wosebē, n. future time.
 wosebii, pl. n. future generation; comp. blemabii; imenebii, n. etc.
 wosedše, -dšeñ, n. future world, -life, -state, s. dše, n.
 wosehile, n. future life.

wosenii, pl. n. future things.

wosenõ, n. sing. of the former; future thing; s. th. belonging to the future.

wosenyo, n. pl. wosebii, future person.

woso (= hoso), inf. wosomõ, v. to shake; to move to and fro (v. a. and n.); šikpoñ woso, the earth'shook; woso or wosomo ñmele, ring (shake) the bell!

wosolo, n. shaker; ringer.

wosomõ, n. shaking, tossing etc.

wosõmõ, n. perching of fowl; s. sõ, sõmõ, v.

wosõmohe, n. place for fowl to perch on.

wosúma, n. a kind of sea-lichens.

wõtõ, n. honey-bottle.

wõtõ, n. delay for or preparation for to morrow.

wõtše! address to grown up persons: our father, comp. ata, n.

wõtše, Ad. = wõtše.

wõtše, pl. -tšemei, n. possessor, raiser of fowl.

wõtšere, pl. wõtšedši, n. fowl-feather; comp. tšere, n.

wõtšo, n. tree containing (wild) honey.

wõtšo, n. a stick for fowl to perch on.

wõtšõne, n. trap for buffaloes.

wõtšu, n. fowl-house; sleeping room, but see setšu; comp. wõ, n.

wõmõtšu, n. watch-house; fr. wõ, v.

wõwolõ, pl. wõwodši, n. fowl-egg.

wõwolõkao, n. cake of eggs.

wõwolõniiyenii, pl. n. food of eggs.

wõyã, n. going to sleep.

wõyã, wuoyã, n. fishing (in the sea) fr. ya wo, -wuo, v.; comp. also wolenyo, n.

wõyabẽ, n. fishing-time, -season.

wõyeli, n. eating of fowl.

wõyeli (= wõnyeli), n. fetish-eating; eating of something prepared under fetish-ceremonies by two parties as a token of mutual faithfulness and under the apprehension, that the party breaking the agreement will be killed by the fetish; it is especially done by allies at war with an enemy; agreement, covenant etc. Comp. the making of a covenant in the old Testament, and the words: ye egbo, v.; kpã, pãñ, v.

wõyebilõ (instead of wõnyelilõ, wõnyelõ), n. a party or person eating fetish; a party of a covenant; ally.

wõyelilõ, n. fowl-eater.

wōyelilo, n. honey-eater.

woyeli, n. sleepiness; fr. wo ye, v.

wōyelilo, -yelo, n. sleepy person.

woyō (instead of wōnyō, n. which compare, or wōnye, comp. wōntše, n.), n. fetish-priestess.

woyo-atade, n. attire of a fetish-priestess.

wra, s. wara, wala, n.

wrakē, wrakēwrakē, adj. and adv. large, -ly.

wrao, adv. unexpectedly, boldly.

wrawra, adv. natural sound made by snakes in dry grass; gbe —, v. to sound so.

wre, s. wyěre.

wrekesē, adj. and adv. rough, coarse; — ly.

wri, s. wiri, v.

wroke, v. inf. wrokemo, to be overripe (of nuts etc., that they fall down; comp. šroke, v. of fleshy fruits); to fall down.

wroo, v. inf. wroomo, to be overripe, like the former.

wu, v. inf. wū, to fight, to war; wu ta, inf. tawū, to make war; comp. nō, v.; to bath, swim (in the sea) to wallow; wunšo, v. to bath in the sea, inf. wumō); comp. sere, v.; dšu, v., dšale, v., fo, v.; to be very frequent, superfluous.

wu nii ahe, v. to be very frequent, to lie about.

'wu, in address without possess. pronominal augment, awu; pl. wumei, n. husband. Comp. ata, awo, añã, ñã etc. Ot. kunu, Adñ. hūno, n.

wū, fighting, warring, battle, fr. wu, v.; comp. ta, tawu; nōmō, blomō, bē, n. etc.

wu, pl. wui, n. bone; hard kernel or seed of fruit; seed; generally used in the pl. form in the latter sence.

wubē, n. seed-time.

wubi, n. child of the husband by an other wife (if spoken of by the wife); step-child; comp. ñābi, bienyebi, n.

wudo and

wudowudo, adj. and adv. weak, — ly; ye —, v. to be weak.

wudfā, pl. wuiadframō, n. breaking of bones, bursting of seed.

wudšēn, n., life, state, character of a husband; married state of men; comp. yōwye, n.

wudši, pl. of wulu, adj. comp. also wolo, n.

wui, pl. n. seed; s. wu, n.

'wui, awui, n. murder; s. ye awui, v.

'wuiyeli, n. murder; wounding.

'wuiyelō, n. murderer.

wukuomō, n. bone-breaking.

wula, inf. wulamō, v. to adorn; to dress; to attire; to bring out, to perfect; to fall (s. wule, bule, v.), to end, to come to end etc. to be full; mimusu ewulá, I feel puffed up.

wula he, v. inf. hewulamō, to dress, adorn, one's self.

wula hewō, v. to dress about.

wula hie, inf. hiewulamō, v. to adorn the face.

wula mli, v. to adorn inwardly; to fall into, in; to end in s. th.

wula na, v. to trim, dress the end etc. s. na, n.

wula nane, v. to dress, adorn the foot.

wula nō, inf. nōwulamō, v. to dress the surface; to fall upon; f. i. if some crime is searched out and the person who committed it, found, it is said: ewula enō, it fell upon him, or if a person curse an other, he answers: omusu awula onō, may thy curse fall upon thyself! —

wula nine, v. to adorn the hand, arm.

wula sa, v. to dress the bed.

wula se, v. to adorn the backpart, behind.

wula ši, inf. šiwulamō, v. to fall or come to the ground; to be perfect; ehī ke wula ši, it is good and perfect or to perfection; a still more peculiar phrase is; yi yawula ši, the head comes to the ground, it is perfect, finished, done, f. i. beni yi yawula ši, adverbial sentence = at last; lastly; endlīch, zulegt; when it came to the end —.

wula yi, — yitšo, v. to dress, adorn the head; inf. yiwulamō.

wulalō, n. dresser, adorer, outfitter, fr. wula, v.

wulalōnā, n. outfitters-art; dressing art.

wulamō, n. adornment; dress; attire; Schmuck; perfection, end; fall; fr. wula, v.; comp. expressions as: hile ke wulamō, good with perfection, i. e. perfect goodness, etc.

wulamōbē, n. dressing time.

wulamōgbena, n. order, manner of dressing.

wule, inf. wulemō, v. a. and n. to fall, break, crumble, tumble down; einstürzen, einfallen; s. wula, v.; to bruise; comp. bule, v.; to fall down (of a dress), i. e. to be to long; atade le ewule yū, the dress is far to long; comp. also wu, v.

wulekē, n. guilt, kpe — fō m. k. nō, v. to bring guilt upon
s. b. comp. wule, v. and ke, n.

wulelo, n. a person breaking something down, hurting
s. th. etc.

wulemo, n. fall; ruin; bruise; length (of dress).

Words not found under „wu“ - must be sought for
under „wo“ -, comp. the introductory remark under
W.; f. i.

wulo = wolo, n. hide, skin, leather; paper, book (pl. wodši).

wulo, n. warrior; bather, diver; fr. wu, v.

wulo, wuolo, wolo, n. egg.

wulo, wolo, v. to cough.

wulokē, n. Weihwasser?

wulomo = wolomo, n. highest fetish-priest.

wulotšo, pl. -tšei, n. oar; s. wirimotšo, n.

*wulu, ewulu, pl. wudši, adj. great, large, big; comp. kple,
kpetenkple, adj. and da, v.

wuludū = wurudū, adj. and adv. cold; cool; clear; coldly,
cooly; clearly.

wumo, n. bathing, diving, wallowing; frequency; super-
fluity; commonness.

wumotekle, wumotfakoto, n. bathing₂ dress.

*wuñā, awuñā, n. jealousy.

*wuñāsane, n. palaver of jealousy.

*wuñāyeli, n. jealousy.

*wuñayelo, n. jealous person.

wuo = wō, n. buffalo; frequent in the neighbourhood of
the river Volta.

wuokoñ, n. buffalo-horn.

wuowolo, n. buffalo-hide.

wuo = wo, n. honey.

wuo = wō, n. fowl.

wuowolo = wowolo, n. fowl-egg.

wuo = wo, n. fishing (or sea, s. wo, Adñ. n. sea); ya -, v.
to go afishing in the sea; s. wolenyo, n.

wuoyā, = woyā, n. fishing.

wurudū = wuludu, adj. and adv.

wušo = nšo, n. sea (comp. wo, Adñ. n. sea, and wō,
Ayigbe, th. s.).

wuta, s. wu and wu ta, v.

wutše, pl. -tšemei, n. husbands father, father in law; s.
šanū, n.

wuyā, n. going to war fr. wu, v. ya wu, v. to go to war.

wuyā, adj. and adv. loose, wide; -ly, -ly; comp. yū, adj. and adv.

'wya, owya, n. a small bush-animal of the size of a weasel; the name is an imitation of its cry.

wye, inf. wyē, v. to marry (a woman, only said of a man, s. gbā, v.); -yō, inf. yowyē, v. the same; to live in the state of matrimony with a woman; to live with a woman (also unlawfully) for a longer season; s. ke-wō, v. and kpe yō, v.

wyē, n. marriage (with a woman); matrimony; comp. yo-wyē, gbā and gblā, n.; yokpemo, n.

wyedseñ, n. married life, state of matrimony; living with a woman.

wyegā, n. marriage-ring.

wyegbena, n. marriage-custom, -right, -manner.

wyei, n. black pepper; the fruit of the mountain-cabbage (Ḥācherpalme), of the size of a child's-head, reddish yellow colour and taste similar to that of a gourd or bumpkin. Comp. also gbōwyei and anaiwyei, two different kinds of black pepper; and peo, n. dan. word, used for black pepper, if imported.

wyeitšo, pl. -tsei, n. shrub, producing black pepper; mountain-cabbage (Ḥācherpalme).

wyekēnii, n. marriage-presents.

wyemama, n. cloth given at marriage.

wyenii, pl. n. dowry; gift to a woman in entering marriage; comp. gblānii, yokpemonii, n.

wyere, inf. wyeremo, v. to warm one'sself; to be warmed; to be burned; ewyere hūlū, he is burned by the sun.

wyere, n. Ot. (= mī, n. in Gā) the chestbone; wyere ho he and wyere ho, inf. wyerehō, v. to be sad, cast down; comp. ewyere eho ehe, he is sad.

'wyerehō, awyerehō, n. sadness.

'wyerehōfo, n. sad person.

wyeremo, n. warming; burning.

wyesa, n. marriage-bed.

wyesane, n. matrimonial palaver.

wyētšeremo, n. divorce.

wyi, inf. wyī, v. to avoid, to pass by; ausweichen; wyi te, to avoid a stone in digging or walking.

wyi he, inf. hewyī, hewyimo, v. to draw one's self aside; to shove one's self out of the way; wyi ohe fio, make a little way.

wyi hie, v. to avoid the face; to turn the face.

- wyi na, v. to avoid the edge etc.
 wyī, n. evasion; avoiding; passing by; going aside.
 wyie, = wie, v. to speak.
 wyielo, n. = wielo, n. speaker.
 wyiemo, n. = wiemo, n. speaking.
 wyie, inf. wyiemo, v. to grind corn on the common native mill, consisting of a large flatt stone which is fixed and on which the women grind with an egg-shaped small stone (Ot. th. s.); comp. also gble, v.
 wyie, n. mill; large millstone which is fixed, under millstone.
 wyiebi, n. (Ot. wyiema) the small or upper mill-stone, which is handled by the grinding woman.
 wyiefemo, n. mill-making.
 wyiegbā, n. breaking or quarrying of millstones.
 wyielo, n. grinding woman; (miller).
 wyieyō, n. th. s.; yo wyielo, th. s.
 wyiēlolala, n. song of grinding women.
 wyiemo, n. grinding.
 wyiemobē, n. grinding time.
 wyiemogbemo, n. sound of the mills.
 wyiese, n. place behind the mill, where the grinding woman stands; comp. the costums of the Bible.
 wyiesesane, n. palaver of grinding women; see the next word.
 wyiesewiemo, n. talk, prattle; *Gewäsche, Geschwätze*; such as women use to have when grinding in company.
 wyieši, n. grinding-place, where one or several mills are standing, to which the baking-ovens or stoves are added; comp. lateši; kpatasi, n. etc.
 wyiete, n. = wyie, n. millstone.
 wyietšo, n. scaffolding of a mill.
 wyietšu, n. mill-room.
 wyieyo, pl. -yei, n. grinding woman.
 wyimo = wyī, n.
 wyiri, = wiri, v. to row.
 wyiwyiwyi, adj. and adv. thin; -ly; fe -, v. to be thin.
 wyoroke, or
 wyeroke, s. wroke, v.

Y.

The semivowel y as well as w has the peculiarity, that the liquid consonants m and n always except the palatal form ñ if preceding it; before i (as in yi,

yitšo, yitšoi, Yilo, n. etc.) it is sometimes scarcely heard and sometimes it is pronounced a strong hissing sound betwixt y, z and s, so in yi, v. to flogg; Ayisã and Asisã (Azisã), Ayigbe pr. n. of the mouth of the Volta.

Ya, inf. yā, aorist, perfect and fut. tense poss. „te“, v. to go (Ot. kō); a verb far more frequently employed as notional and auxil. verb, than „go“ and „gehen“; to move; to remove (v. n.); ke m. k. or n. k. ya; to go with s. b. or s. th.; to take off; to bring away, to remove, to accompany; etc.; aux. v. to indicate the direction from near to far (s. ba, v. the contrary), and always prefixed to verbs preceded by a verb of movement in this direction; ēya nì eyafe noko, he is going (to go) to do s. th.; comp. the „Basseldütsch“ dialect of Basle: „I will go gō gā luegā“, I will go to look; in this way ya (or ba) is combined with the notional verb in all its tenses, s. § 27. 28 and the tables; a different combination, corresponding with an english and german is that with the following verb in the infinitive, as: ya femo, go to do, gehen zu thun, zu machen; ya wū, to go to war, friegen gehen, in den Krieg gehen etc. Also ke-ya (ke-te) is used as an auxiliary verb very frequently (s. kē, v. ke-ya, v. ke-ba, v.) to express the direction of an action, as: Enyieo ke-yaä Gā, he walks (and goes) to Akra; eyiñ ke-te Osu, he went off (and went) to Christiansborg; comp. also ke-yaši, v.; ke-tšō, ke-dše etc. and in Ot. de-kō, ba, fi, v. etc.

ya afā, v. to go aside.

ya bā, v. to go to come; used in a parting salutation: Miyā ba! (I go to come!) pl. Woyā bā! (We go to come!) Good bye! Answer: Yā ba dšogba! pl. Nyeyaä ba dšogba! (Go to come well!) Fare well! Comp. Ot. Yā braō! Ya Owura! etc. in salutation-forms.

ya-ba, double v. to go and return; miya maba, I will go (and return); to go to and fro; ēya ēba, he goes to and fro.

yā ē! Answering salutation to aiko or eiko, ei nye ko! which see (perh. = go well!)

ya dañ, v. to go into the mouth, i. e. to be eatable; ene yaa mo dañ, this does not go into one's mouth, is not eatable.

ya dšano, v. to go to market.

ya dfeiañ, v. to go to the necessary (lit. into the grass); comp. ya tšo nō, v. etc.

- ya fā, inf. fāyā, v. to go to the river, well, brook, water, generally to draw water (s. yē nu, v.), but also to bath, wash etc.
- ya gbōbimō, v. to go shooting, s. ya mile, v.
- ya he, — hewō, v. to go at s. th., about s. th.
- ya hīe, inf. hīeyā, v. to go ahead, forward, on; to prosper; comp. ya nō, v.
- ya kō, — koñ, v. to go into the bush.
- ya ko na, v. to go to the necessary; s. ya tšo nq, v. etc.
- ya kose, v. to go to the plantation, country; s. kose and māñ, n.
- yakpo nō, v. to go into the yard; i. e. outside (comp. Hebr. חיצון and the contr. ya tšuñ, v.).
- ya lai, v. to go for wood, fuel (comp. le lai).
- ya māñ, v. to go to town (contr. of ya kose, v.).
- ya māñse, v. to go over land, far away; in Die Fremde gehen (comp. ya šia, n.).
- ya mile, v. to go ahunting.
- ya mli, inf. mliya, v. to go in, into; to enter = bote; to hold = ho, ho mli, v.; contracted: yañ, v.
- ya musuñ, v. to enter the belly, used of medicin, poison etc., comp. ya dañ, v.
- ya na, v. to go at, along, according to etc.
- ya nii ase, v. to go to the necessary; s. ya tšo nq etc.
- ya ñmōñ, v. to go to the plantation, to work on the plantation.
- ya nō, inf. nōyā, v. to go upon; to go on, to proceed (comp. ya hīe, v.); to prosper; to thrive, s. ho, v., fi, v., fere, v.
- ya nane nō, v. to go on foot.
- ya niitšumō, v. to go to work.
- ya m. k. ñō, v. to go to s. b., inf. ñōyā.
- ya nuye, v. to go for water.
- ya pā = ya fā, n. th. s.
- ya se, inf. seyā, v. to go back, behind etc.
- ya segbe, v. to go backward.
- ya sese, v. to go backward.
- ya ši, v. to go downward; to go under s. th.
- ya šiši, v. to go down; s. yi ši, v.
- ya šia, v. to go home; = ya mañ, v. s. šia, n.; and = ya we, v.
- ya ta, v. to go to war = ya wu, v.
- ya tšo nq, v. to go to the necessary; s. tšo nq, ko na, nii ase; etc.

- ya tšuh, v. lit. to go into the room, inside etc. Comp. hebr. ביתה and the contr. ya kpo nō, v.
- ya wa, v., and
- ya wa nane, v. = ya tšo nō, v.
- ya we, v. to go home; comp. ya šša, v.
- ya wō, v. to go to sleep; mīya wō, I go to sleep! i. e. Good night! Answ. Ya wō dšogba! Go sleep well!
- ya wū, v. to go to war = ya ta, v., to go bathing.
- ya wuo, inf. wuoyā, or
- ya wō, inf. wōyā, v. to go afishing; s. wō, wuo, n.
- yā, n. going, walk; movement; comp. hetšimo, bā, n. etc. and nyiemō, n.
- yā, n. net, fishing-net; fō -, v. inf. yāfō, to cast the net; comp. gbe lo; he, v. etc.
- yā, n. wonder, astonishment; Ad. th. s.; only used in the phrase: fe yā, v. and hīe fe yā, v. inf. yāfemō and hīe-yāfemō, v. to be astonished, to wonder; comp. na kpe he, fe nakpe, he dšō, v. etc. Perhaps the word is connected with
- yā, shortened from yāra, n. funeral-custom; s. yāra, yēra, n.
- yābē, n. time of going.
- yāfelō, n. person wondering = hīeyāfelō, n.
- yāfelō, n. partaker of a funeral-custom, fr. fe yā = yāra, v. yāfemō = hīeyāfemō, n. astonishment, wonder; s. nakpē, ahubō, n. etc.; fr. fe yā, v.
- yāfemō = yārafemō, n. performance of the funeral-custom; fr. fe yāra, yēra, yā, v.
- yāfō, n. weeping; lamentation; comp. yā = yāra, n. and fo, v. Ad. th. s. from foya, v. to weep.
- yafolō, n. weeper.
- yafonu, pl. -nui, n. tear.
- yāfō, n. net-casting.
- yāfōlō, n. person casting a net.
- yāhe, n. place of going to. Negbe dši oyāhe? lit. Where is thy goingplace? Where are yau going to? What are you walking about?
- yāhegbe, n. liberty to go.
- yaiyai, adj. and adv. naked; -ly; yaiyai, n. nakedness; ke ehe yaiyai; naked; nyie —, v. to walk naked.
- yaiyaiān, n. lit. in nakedness; nakedness.
- yaiyainyielō, n. naked person.
- yaiyainyiemō, n. walking naked.
- yayai, adj. etc. etc. th. s.

yaka, n. vanity, nothingness; nonsense; immorality; adj. and adv. useless, vain, good for nothing; uselessly, vainly; umsonſt; kē —, v. to give gratis.

yakabi, n. a bad child.

yakadšeñ, n. vain, bad, useless life, state or charakter.

yakayaka, n. adj. and adv. (corroboration of the former); th. s.; fe —, to act immorally; comp. fe yakayakanii, v. th. s.

yakayakagbomo, pl. -mei, n., and

yakayakamo, pl. -mei, n. a vain, empty, useless, immoral person.

yakayakaniifelo, n. fool (in scriptural sense); person committing immoral acts.

yakayakaniifemo, n. foolishness; nonsense; vain act; immorality.

yakayakanō, pl. -nii, v. vain, empty, useless, immoral thing, act or deed; fe yakayakanii, v. to do such things, especially to lead a dissolute, unchast life; to commit whoredom; comp. the next word and bō adfamañ, nyeñnyeñ-tšui, ahofi etc.

yakayakaniifelo, n. = yakayakafelo, n.

yakayakaniifemo, n. = yakayakafemo, and

yakayakaniitšumo, n. useless, empty, vain, immoral, sinful work, act, lewdness, unchastity etc.; fe —, v. to commit such acts = fe yakayakanii.

yakasane, n., and

yakayakasane, n. a vain, empty, bad matter or palaver.

yakanōkē, n. (a noun found only by W. Hanson = noko ni akēo yaka, something which is given gratis) grace; gift of grace; comp. anumnyam, hienyam; domo, dromo etc.

yakasedi, n. vain lust, desire.

yakasedilo, n. person desiring after vain things.

yakatfā, adj. and adv. useless, vain; -ly; -ly; -pó, quite useless, -ly; -kwa, th. s.

yakayakatše, pl. -mei, n. a vain, useless person = yakayakagbomo, n.

yakayakawiemō, n. vain, empty, useless, bad word, -language.

yakayakayō, pl. -yei, n. bad woman.

yākpā, n. net-cord.

yāla, n. s. yāra, yēra, yā, n.

yale, n. engl. yard, the place as well as the measure; s. kpo, kpo nō, mōnteñ; and kuku, abasá, n.

yalō, n. net-weaving.

yalo, n. the goer; scarcely used except in compounds.

yalolo, n. netweaver.

yañ, = ya mli, v. to go in.

yāno (ya no), n. lit. on or at the funeral-custom (comp. dša and dšano, ñã and ñãno, asa and asano etc.); etc yāno (or ya no), he went to the funeral-custom.

yanobii, pl. n. people at the funeral-custom.

yanodā, n. spirit drunk at a funeral custom.

yanodšō, n. funeral dance.

yanodšolo, n. funeral-dancer.

yanomama, n. funeral-dress.

yanotše, pl. -mei, n. person leading a funeral custom.

yaratše, th. s. (more used).

yanotūtšā, n. funeral-gunfire.

yanotūtšalo, n. person firing guns at a funeral-custom.

yanotūtšofā, n. funeral-gun-powder.

yanowe, n. funeral-house.

yanoyā, n. going to a funeral-custom.

yanoyō, pl. -yei, n. woman at a funeral-custom.

yāra, yěra, = yā, yano, n. funeral-custom, consisting of many ceremonies, as washing dressing and providing for the corps, as well as the actual burial; weeping, lamentation, singing, dancing, rum- or palm-wine drinking, gun-firing etc., sometimes days and weeks together. In later periods all this is repeated. Formerly, and even now, when it can be done secretly, men, especially wives and slaves are slaughtered on the graves of people of importance to accompany and serve them in the world to come. Fe —, v. inf. yārafemo, to perform this custom. Comp. ya, yano, n. and their compounds.

yarafelo, n. a person attending the funeral-custom.

yārafemo, n. funeral-custom; performance of the funeral-custom; = yāfemo, n. yěrafemo, n.

yasamo, n. net-mending.

yaši, ke-yaši, keyaši, aux. v., see kě, aux. v. and ya, aux. v. and ši, aux. v.

yayam, Adñ. n. = eša, sin; pe yayam = fe eša, v. to do sin.

yayampem, Ad. n. = ešafemo, n. sinning, sin.

yayampelo, Ad. n. = ešafelo, n. sinner.

ye, inf. yē and yeli, impert. ye, nyeyea, v. (Adñ. th. s., Ot. di) to eat, to feed (v. n.), to devour, to destroy; to effect; to anoy, to gnaw, to trouble; verwalten, herrschen, halten; to have to do with, to occupy; to enjoy;

to use, to use up; to live, to live by; to treat; to transact; to negotiate; to spend; to commit; to behave, to behave as s. th., to keep the office of, to be (comp. *le, nu, mī, fe he niitšumō, fite; fe, bo, tšu, ba; ye, dši, v.* etc.). This very frequently and extensively employed verb (for which not only the same idea in other afric. languages is to be compared, but also in German, Engl., Latin, Greek, Hebrew) is generally clearly defined by its subject or object or both; without object it can only be used in the first sense and even then the object is thought to it or „nii“ (things) added. The most common combinations are the following:

1) with other verbs (double-verbs): *he n. k. ye, inf. reg. hemō ke yeli, irreg. heyeli (Adū. th. s., inf. hem ke yem, Ot. gye-di), lit. to take (except, buy) and eat, i. e. to believe s. th.; he m. k. ye, and: he m. k. no ye, to believe s. b.; to believe in (upon, on) s. b.; in Ayigbe and Aku or Yoruba the same two ideas are combined to express that of believing; comp. also: hie kâ m. k. or n. k. nō; nō hie fō nō; mō mli; hie mli, v. etc. ha m. k. n. k. ye, v. to give s. b. s. th. to eat; hō n. k. or m. k. ye, v. to sell s. th. or s. b. for use (and use); ke n. k. ye, v. to eat with s. th.; ke m. k. ye, v. to agree with s. b.; and ke m. k. ye na, v., to negotiate, to transact business with s. b., to bargain with s. b.; ke m. k. ye nii, v. to eat with s. b.; lo n. k. ye, v. to take s. th. up to eat; mō-ye, v. to catch or take hold and eat; na-ye, v. to see, find, have to eat, to wish to eat; nō-ye, v. to take to eat; to eat with, = ke-ye nii, v.; sa-ye, v. to prepare to eat; šã-ye, v. to roast and eat; še-ye, v. to let s. th. come to eat; ši-ye, v. to fry to eat; tao-ye, v. to seek to eat; to-ye, v. to keep to eat; tše-ye, v. to pluck s. th. to eat; etc. etc.* Similar combinations will, according to the above, easily be understood; and also the syntax of such sentences; f. i. *mīhe Nyoñmo nō mīye, I believe in God; mīkele yeo, I agree with him; amekemi ye na āhū, they bargained with me a long time; mīke awale ye nii, I eat with a spoon; ekemi ye nii fane, he dined with me; ehō ebi po eye, he sold even his child and (eat) used it (sc. the money); ēna gbomei pī eye, he has (got) many men for use; ehāmi noko miye, he gave me s. th. to eat etc.*

2) with a grammatical subject: *feī ye, inf. feī-*

yeli, v. to be cold; to have cold fever; fei yemi, I am cold (mid^{ch} friert eš); šāmo ye, v. inf. šāmo^yyeli (obscen), to feel necessity to make water; hōmo ye, v. to be troubled by hunger; to hunger; hōmo yemi, I am hungry; kona (tšono, dfeiañ, niase etc.) ye, v. obscen, to feel necessity to go to the necessary; kumai ye, v. to be troubled by thirst, to thirst; hela ye, v. = he ye, v. to be sick; inf. helayeli; heyeli (but comp. he-ye and ye he, v.); mli ye, v. to be troubled inwardly; musuñ ye, v. - - in the belly; tšui ye, v. to be troubled in the heart; mitšui ñye, I am troubled; wo ye, inf. wo^yyeli, v. to be sleepy; wo ye_e, he is sleepy; comp. wo lo m. k.; etc. other more figurative expressions as: fa ye šikpoñ, the river eats the land; ta ye mei pī, war devoured many; etc. will easily be understood after these;

3) with a grammatical or otherwise modifying object:

ye n. k. abo, inf. abo^yyeli, v. to swing in s. th., eye koyo abo, he swings in the air; moko yakwoō atfele ñi aāša ye ešiši ñi eeye koyo abo, prv. nobody ascends a ladder that is shall be snatched away under him and he swing in the air.

ye áboi, v. to be a houseboy, to serve as a boy; s. ye kuple; etc. inf. aboiyeli.

ye ablade, inf. abladeyeli, v. to be or act as a nobleman, s. ablade.

ye adšato or adšoto, v. to have the yaws; s. adšato, n.

ye adufude, v. to be intemperate.

ye afā, v. inf. afayeli, to take, to be on, to act on, one side.

ye afi, inf. afiyeli, v. to live or use or spend or pass away or be old a year; to celebrate the new year, - - a certain day in the year; das Neujahr begehen, einen Jahrestag begehen; miye afii 30, I am 30 years old; always to be construed with the perfect tense; Josef eye afii 30, Josef is (and was) 30 years old; etc. Comp. ye gbi, - gbīdšūrō; - otyi etc.

ye agbo, v. to become great, honourable; inf. agboyeli.

ye ahe, s. ye he, = ye amehe.

ye ahī, v. inf. ahīyeli, to boast against another; to mock; f. i. if s. b. has got s. th. and the other not, and the first boast against him, it is said: Eyele ahī.

ye amim (prh. = anim, Ot. = face), inf. amimyeli, v. to wrong, cheat one; übervertreiben; eyemi amim, he wronged me.

- ye amralo or amrado, v. to be governor.
- ye ana, s. ye na.
- ye ano, s. ye no.
- ye anokwa, anokwale, inf. anokwayeli, v. to be true.
- ye apa, inf. apayeli (Ot. di apa), v. to go or work for hire, to live by hirework; eye —, he does hirework; comp. bo apa, v.
- ye asafoatše, v. to be headman of a company; see asa-fotše, n.
- ye ase, s. ye se.
- ye-ašiši, s. — ši, šiši.
- ye aten, v. to settle betwixt two parties; s. bu aten, v. and ye sane, v.
- ye awui (Ot. di awui; awui = death), inf. awuiyeli, v. to kill; to wound, to hurt; gbekē le ke kakla le aye ehe awui, the child will hurt itself with the knife.
- ye awuñā, inf. awuñāyeli, v. to be jealous; ke m. k. ye -, - - with s. b.; s. awuñā, n.
- ye aye, v. inf. ayeyeli, to bewitch; eyemi aye, she bewitched me; s. aye, n.
- ye ayilo, v. to be justified; from the custom of sprinkling ayilo or white clay on the right arm of the acquitted person (also used as a sign of virginity of a newly married woman the day after the wedding).
- ye ba, bai, v. to eat or live by leaves or plants; comp. bayelo, n.
- ye be, v. to spend time; s. ye afi, gbī etc.
- ye bem (Ot. di bem), inf. bemyeli, v. to be innocent, free of guilt; righteous; comp. ye fo, v. bu bem and fo, v.; dša, v., dšadše, v.
- ye buada, inf. buadayeli (Ot. di buada), v. to fast; comp. hī ñmā, v.
- ye dfei, v. to live upon grass.
- ye dšra, inf. dšrayeli, v. to trade.
- ye edšürō, v. inf. edšürōyeli, to be benefitted; comp. fe edšürō, v.
- ye egbo, inf. egboyeli, v. to be alike; ke m. k. ye egbo, to be like s. b., to be the same in rang, state etc.
- ye emu, inf. emuyeli, v. to be whole (and holy?), to be innocent, intact; chast; sound, entire etc. s. emu and mu, adj. in Gā and Ot.; eyee emu, it is not whole.
- ye eša, inf. ešayeli, v. to be in disadvantage, im Nachtheil seyn; contr. of ye edšürō.
- ye fa, inf. fayeli, v. to have the Guineaworm („fa“).

ye fā, v. (s. ye afā) to eat a part, half etc.

ye feo, v. inf. feoyeli, to joke, to mock.

ye m. k. he feo, v. to mock one; to make one a joke.

ye fō, inf. foyeli, v. to be guilty; unrighteous etc. to be condemnable; the contr. of ye bem, v.; comp. fō, n. bu fō, v.

ye frī, inf. friyeli, v. to be free; comp. ye he, v.

ye gbe, v. to take away place or space.

ye m. k. gbekē, v. to be younger than s. b.; comp. ye onukpa, v.

ye gbeye, inf. gbeyeyem, Adñ. v. = še gbeye, to fear, be afraid.

ye gbī, inf. gbīyeli, v. to life, enjoy, use, spend, celebrate a day; maye gbī ekpa ye dšei, I will spend six days there. Comp. ye afī, — nyōñ, otši etc. A peculiar expression to be remarked is: „Yee gbī ko“ (instead „ayee gbī ko“, „not a day was passed“) = soon after, soon afterwards; comp. „fe se le“, „fe fio“, „ye no gbī le amli“, and other conjunctive or adverbial sentences, in which the form- or auxiliary verb has lost its subject.

ye gbīdšūrō, inf. gbīdšūrōyeli, v. to celebrate a festival, to keep a holy day; comp. edšūrō, adj.

ye gbligbli, v. to be lunatic; inf. gbligbliyeli.

ye gbō, s. ye egbō, v.

ye gbomo, v. to use a person; to sell a person and spend the money.

ye gbošini, v. to inherit things left by a deceased person; inf. gbošiniyeli.

ye gidigidi, inf. gidigidiyeli, v. to be confused.

ye guo (Ot. di gwa), inf. guoyeli, v. to trade.

ye hāmo, inf. hāmoyeli, v. to go or be in advance; see hāmo, n. nyīe hāmo, v. tšō hāmo, yi hāmo, v.

ye he, ye hewo, v. to eat about, of s. th.

ye he, v. refl., inf. heyeli, to enjoy, use etc. one's self, to be free, at liberty, a free man; comp. ye m. k. nyōñ, v. the contr., and he kā, v., ye frī, v. and see: he ye, v. and he-ye, v.

ye he amim, v. to wrong one's self.

ye he awui, v. to hurt one's self; to kill one's self; s. ye awui, v.

ye he feo, inf. hefeoyeli, v. to mock at.

ye he nō, v. to govern one's self; s. ye nō, v.

ye hela, v. to have a sickness.

- ye hie, = ye amim, inf. hieyeli, v. to deceive, to cheat, to wrong.
- ye hōmō, v. to be hungry; s. hōmō ye, v.
- ye hūlū, v. to enjoy the sun.
- ye ka, v. to live upon crabs.
- ye ko, v. to take away or use up the bush (by cultivating, building etc.); comp. ye gbe, šikpoñ etc.
- ye koloi, v. to live upon animals.
- ye koñ (dan.), v. to be king; s. ye mañtše, v. Ad. th. s.
- ye kōnim (Ot. di kōnim), inf. kōnimyeli, v. to gain the victory; to overcome; = ye nō, gbe ta na, v. etc.
- ye kuple, v. to be a cooper.
- ye kpekpeo, inf. kpekpeoyeli, v. to glean.
- ye kpiti, inf. kpitiyeli, v. to be leproous; s. kpiti, n.
- ye lo, v. to be flesh-eating; to live upon meat, fish, flesh; inf. loyeli.
- ye lumo, inf. lumoyeli, v. to be a governor, prince etc. s. lumo, n.
- ye māñ nō, inf. māñnoyeli, v. to rule the town.
- ye māñnii, v. to enjoy or use public property.
- ye māñnye, inf. māñnyeyeli, v. to be queen; s. māñnye, n.
- ye māñtše, inf. mañtseyeli, v. to be king; s. māñtše; ye n. k. nō māñtše, to be king over s. th.; comp. fe mañtše, v. and wo mañtše, v.
- ye mañtše nii, v. to be heir of the king; s. ye nii, v.
- ye mensre, v. to be doctor.
- ye mli, v. to eat inside.
- ye m. k. ahī, nō, se etc., s. ye ahī, se, nō etc.
- ye na, inf. nayeli, v. to bargain, to negotiate; ke m. k. - -, v. - - with s. b.
- ye nādšiañ, inf. nādšiañyeli, v. to take one's place, to act or be in one's stead; mibi aye minādšiañ, my son shall take my place; to be instead of, to represent etc.; s. nādšiañ, n.; damō nādšiañ, yi nādšiañ, v.
- ye nii, inf. niyeli, v. to eat („things“, so that the verb cannot be mistaken); to enjoy, possess, inherit things; mone aye minii, this person will be mine heir.
- ye nii anō, v. to hold, possess, rule, inherit etc. things.
- ye nkōmō (Ot. di nkōmō), inf. nkōmoyeli, v. to be sad; to mourn.
- ye nkōnya, inf. nkōnyayeli, v. to do wonders (as sorcerers do); to enchant; = fe afañ, v.; s. nkōnya, n.; okomfo, n. and comp. the Ot. v. kom.

ye nò, inf. nòyeli, v. to hold, to keep; to observe, to obey, ameye Nyoñmo kitai le anò, they kept the commandments of God; comp. mō mli, to, fe, bo toi, gbe na etc.; to rule, to govern, regieren, walten; to have power over; to inherit, to possess etc., to gain the victory = ye konim, v.

ye nta, v. to be double; s. bọ mpañ, v.

ye m. k. nyōñ, inf. nyōñyeli, v. to make, treat, keep, use s. b. as a slave.

ye nyontšò, inf. nyontšoyeli, v. to master; to lord; to rule; herrschen; to be master, lord, possessor; ye n. k. nò nyontšò, to be master over s. th.

ye Nyoñmo-abolo, v. and

ye Nyontšò-niiyenii, v. to take the Lords supper.

ye odase, inf. odaseyeli, v. to bear witness, to witness; ye m. k. he odase, to bear witness about s. b.

ye ofó, inf. ofóyeli, v. to forage; s. na ofo, v. th. s.

ye okómfo, v. to be a diviner, s. okomfo, n.

ye onukpa, inf. onukpayeli, v. to be old; to be an old person, an elder, a grandee; s. onukpa, n.; ye m. k. onukpa, v. to be older than s. b., comp. ye gbekē; eyemi onukpa afe afii ekpa, he is about 6 years older than I; but comp. Nyoñmo dši onukpa, God is the old one, without comparison.

ye otšame, v. to be speaker.

ye otši, v. to spend a week; to celebrate a week.

ye oyá, v. to be quick; s. fe and he fe oyá, v. th. s.

ye oyai, oyáya, v. th. s.

ye sane, inf. saneyeli (Ot. di asem), v. to settle or judge a matter, palaver etc. to lead or plead ones cause; to defend one; comp. kodšo, v., bu atēñ, v., ye atēñ, v.; fa he, v., dšie na, v. etc.

ye se, inf. seyeli, v. to cheat, hurt, deceive s. b., eye mise, he cheated me; comp. šiši, šišiu, v.; and na se, v.

ye segbe, v. to have to do behind.

ye seke, inf. sekeyeli, v. to be mad; to rave; to rage; also figuratively used of love, lust, desire, zeal, bravery, etc. of animals, when very lively unruly, wild etc. f. i. okpoñgo ñye seke, the horse is wild; comp. yiñ kā, v., yiñ tšō, v., dfim, v.

ye semo, v. to be steward, headboy, assistant etc., see semo, n.

ye seo, v. to be the next in age, rang, etc.; s. seo, n.

ye sreñke, v. to be carpenter.

ye ši, v. to eat s. th. down.

ye šikpoñ, v. to occupy the ground, the land; to take away place, comp. ye gbe, v.; to use the land.

ye šikpoñ nō, v. to govern the land.

ye šiši, v. to eat the rest; to have to do with the reason of any thing.

ye ta nō, v. to be over the army.

ye tatše, v. inf. tatšeyeli, to be field-marshal; *Feldhaupt-*man seyn; s. tatše, n.

ye tipeñ, inf. tipeñyeli, v. to be of the same age; ke m. k.

ye —, v. to be as old as s. b.; comp. ye onukpa, v.

ye to, -toi, v. to live upon or by small cattle.

ye tše, v. to be father, author, possessor of s. th. or s. b., s. tše, n.; wo m. k. tše, v.

ye tšeiayibii, v. to live upon fruits.

ye tšo, n. to eat, gnaw, spoil wood.

ye tšofätše, v. to be doctor, s. tšofätše, n.

ye tšu, v. to spoil a room.

ye wa, v. to live upon snails; to eat snails.

ye wō, v. to live upon fowl.

ye wolo, v. lit. to eat the book; to swear by kissing the bible after the english fashion of swearing.

ye woñ, inf. woñyeli, generally woyeli, v. to eat food prepared by fetish-ceremonies to test one's fidelity; ke m. k. ye woñ, v. to make a covenant with s. b.; s. woñ, n.

ye woñnii, v. to have to do with fetish-things.

ye woñsane, v. to be attached to the cause of the fetish; s. tšu woñ, v. and woñsane, n., to settle a fetish-palaver.

ye woñtše, v. to be a fetish-priest.

ye wolo, ye wowodši, v. to eat eggs; to live upon eggs.

ye woyō, v. to be a fetish-priestess.

yē! int. halloo! halloh! heh! yē! na okpoñgo! yē! na na okpoñgo! halloo! (see) a horse! Comp. ēē! int. and the next word.

yē, 'ē! int. (Ot. = to be good); used especially by children in addressing father, mother etc. ata yē! awo yē! papa dear! mama dear!

yē = yei, pl. of yō, n. woman; wich see.

yē = yeli, n. eating; using; etc. etc. s. ye, v.

ye, inf. yē, v. (always connected with an object, generally „nu“, water) to draw; [čöpfen; miyaye nu, I am going to draw water; ya nuyē, th. s.

ye, inf. yemo (adj. form eyeñ) v. to be white, to whiten; to bleach (v. n.); to be whitish; ye futā, -futafutā, to be very white; s. futa, adj. and comp. di, v. tšu, v. ñoli, v.; also yere, n.; he ye, v. to be outside white; hīe ye, to have a white face etc.

ye, Adñ. v. = kwe, to look.

ye, Adñ. v. = fa, se, to suffice.

ye, v. (irreg. and defective, used as auxiliary verb; Adñ. ñe, Ot. wō, Ayigbe, le, Aku or Yoruba, li, ni, mbe); imperf. tense yo (= yeo); fut. (seldom used) aye, generally hī, tšō etc. take the place of it; without imperat. and infinit.; neg. voice be, v. which see; to exist, to be, to be somewhere, to live, to be in, at s. place (comp. dši, v., ni, v.); to be at hand, at home, comp. Nyoñmo ye, there is a God or God is; eye, he is here, at home; ebe, he is not here, not at home, dead; noko ye, there is something; nokonoko be, there is nothing; to be true, real, eyeñ, it is true or so, ebeñ, it is not true, not so; comp. ye mli, yeñ, v. and be mli, beñ, v.; to be, auxiliary verb or copula, connected with nouns and adjectives expressing the predicate, f. i. ye feo, to be beautiful (comp. Ot. ye, v. ye few, th. s. and Gā fe, v.; comp. also dši, v. and esp. § 33 at the end; many adjectives, especially such as are also adverbs can only be construed with ye (used as predicate) but not as apposition; others, f. i. feo, fefeo; tañ, tantañ; have when used as predicate the simple, when as apposition, the double form; f. i. ye tañ, to be ugly; gbomo tantañ, an ugly person; to have, to possess; miye noko, I have something; mibe šika, I have no money; to be right, good enough etc.; esp. in the prase; aye! let it! it is good! all right! it is enough! eš sei, laß gut seyn! The greatest difficulty is in the use of this verb as a prepositive verb (See Riis Otyi Gr. § 194—196 and Voc. under vo, prep.); as ya, ba, ke-ya, ke-ba, ke-dše etc. it is used to connect an object of locality with a verb having already an object, or not by itself requiring an object of locality; it cannot be translated and is not to be taken for the preposition „in“ (s. mli, n.) though it often seems to take its place; comp. the following instances: Ewo, he sleeps; ewo ye tšu mli, he sleeps (being) in the room; eta tšuñ, he sits in the room; eta ši, he sits (down); eta ši ye tšuñ, he sits (down being) in the room; if there is no mistake possible, it may be left out;

- f. i. eba fili mli, he came in a carriage; eba okpoṅgo nḡ, - - on a horse; but: eba Osu ye fili mli, - - - ye okpoṅgo nḡ. If the object of time or place is put in advance and a subject wandering for „ye“, it is either left out, or put behind; but sometimes like fe, ye, v., also put in advance without subject; comp. „No be le mli miba“ (= miba ye no be le mli) or „no be le mli miba ye“, or „ye no be le mli miba, I came in that time; in questions ye is always put behind or left out: Meni mli ohie ene ye? or: meni mli ohie ene ye? or: meni mli ohie ene? In what didst thou carry this? Sometimes ye in two different signification may stand besides each other, as: Eye ye no be le mli, he was at hand in that time. Once an infinitive (absolute) met my ear: „yḡ ekemi yḡ“ being he was with me; analogous to which, „ye ekemi ye“, being he is with me, may be expected; as this absolute infinitive often appears in such simple forms; f. i. yē ekemi ye (not: yeli ekemi ye) etc.
- ye abekugbe, v. to be on the left, side; northward.
- ye adeka, v. to have a box.
- ye adeka mli, v. be in a box.
- ye akrowa, v. to be or dwell in a village.
- ye amane, - - mli, v. to be in trouble; to suffer; s. na amane, v.; pī, v., na nō, v.
- ye anaigbe, v. to be westward; = ye yiteṅbe.
- ye anumnyam, v. to have glory, honour; grace; = hie ye nyam; s. ye nyam, v.
- ye asāne, v. to have a boil.
- ye basabasa, v. to be disorderly.
- ye bē, v. to have quarrel.
- ye bii, v. to have children.
- ye bibio, v. to be little.
- ye bie, v. to be here.
- ye bieḡbe, v. to be this way.
- ye blabla, v. to be violent.
- ye bleo, v. to be mild, slow etc.
- ye bloblo, v. to be thin, lean.
- ye bobokū, v. to be lazy; sickly.
- ye bḡḡḡḡ, v. to be soft; weak.
- ye bokāḡbe, v. to eastward.
- ye boimo, v. (to be) in the beginning.
- ye bokō, v. to be light; soft; strong; fe -, th. s.
- ye bonboṅ, v. = dḡe fū, v. to stink.
- ye dā, v. to be always (at hand).

- ye dā, v. to be before.
 ye dāne, v. = ye dā, v.
 ye dañ, v. to be in one's mouth.
 ye dalei, v. to have dollars, to be rich; ye darei, drai, th. s.
 ye deñ, v. to be in the hand, power, possession (ጥጥ); ye m. k. deñ, v. to be in hand etc. of some body.
 ye dekā, v. to have time, leisure; Zeit, Muße haben; dekā be hewo le mibaa, because there was no time therefore I did not come; miye dekā agbene, I have time now.
 ye dem, v. to be even, plain; s. trotro, adj. and ye trotro, v.
 ye deñdedeñ, v. to be hard.
 ye densō, v. to be different.
 ye derelē, v. to be sickly.
 ye dfeiañ, v. to be, live in the grass, field; s. dfeiañ, n.
 ye dfēnmō, v. to have understanding.
 ye dfēnmō ákpa, v. to have a good understanding.
 ye dfetri, v. to have a treasure, capital for trading.
 ye diñ, -ediñ, v. = di, v. to be black.
 ye dokodoko, v. = doko, v. to be sweet.
 ye drelē, v. to be slimy.
 ye dša no (or dšanō) v. to be on the market-place.
 ye dšale na, v. to be right, straight, upright.
 ye dšeñ (= dše mli), v. to be or live in the world (see dše, n.); to exist, to live; ebe dšeñ, he is not in the world, he is dead.
 ye dšei, dšemei, v. to be there.
 ye dšemeiniiañ, v. to be there-about.
 ye dšeñ or
 ye dšeñba, v. to have a character, behaviour, report.
 ye dšeñba ákpa, v. to have a good character, report.
 ye dšuetēi, dfetei, v. to have silver, be rich; s. ye dalei, nii, šika etc.
 ye dududūdu, v. to be tasteless; s. -wurududūdu, v.
 ye duñ mli, v. to be in darkness.
 ye eflo, v. to be empty.
 ye ekoro, v. to be single; for one's self, peculiar; s. ekoro, adj.; sro, v., sroto, adj.
 ye eñmoñ, v. to be raw.
 ye eñoli, v. to be green; = ñoli, v.
 ye eša, v. to have sin, be sinful; mihe be eša, I am sinless.

- ye atšuru, = tšu, v. to be red.
 ye eyeñ, = ye, v. to be white.
 ye falefale, v. to be clean = he tše, v.; mli tše, v. etc.
 ye fāna, v. to be or live at the river.
 ye fañ, v. to be open, plain.
 ye fēñfēñ, v. to be dirty, sickly.
 ye feo, v. to be thin, light, tasteless.
 ye fiase, v. to be in the cellar, store, prison.
 ye fidšitefidšite, v. to be unruly, unquiet; s. flefle, flafla
 etc.
 ye fitrifitri, v. th. s.
 ye fišio = ye bibio, v. to be small.
 ye fio, v. = ye bibi, v. to be small.
 ye fintō, v. to be little; to be few.
 ye fintō, v. to be narrow.
 ye fitšofitšo, v. to be exact.
 ye flafla, v. to be sanguinic, lively, unruly; active; rash.
 ye flefle, hie ye flefle, v. to be light minded, frivolous.
 ye flofōflo, v. to be distant, remote; s. šoñ, adj.
 ye frōfrō, v. to be fresh, moist, well watered.
 ye futāfutā, v. to be very white; see ye, v. to be white.
 ye futufutu, v. to be mixed; s. futu, v.
 ye fefefe, v. to be safe, sound, complete.
 ye gbe, v. to have way, place, room.
 ye gbei, v. to have a name; to be of reputation.
 ye gbedē, v. to be weak.
 ye gbena, v. to be right, in order; s. gbena, n.
 ye gbekē, v. to be a child, young.
 ye gbekēbiiāši, v. to be in childhood.
 ye gbeke naši, v. to be evening; - - in the evening.
 ye gbele na, v. to be at the point of death.
 ye gbele mli, v. to be in death.
 ye gbese, v. to have the menstruation; s. gbese, n.
 ye gbeteñ, v. to be in (the middle of) the way.
 ye gbeye, v. to be fearful, horrible, awful.
 ye gbohiadšeñ, v. to be in hades.
 ye gboiatohe, v. to be in an inn for strangers, travellers.
 ye gedšē, v. to be large, broad.
 ye gegēge, v. to be hard.
 ye gidigidi, v. to be disorderly, unruly, disturbed.
 ye godšō, godšogodšō, v. to be long, slender.
 ye hañ, v. to be bright, clear.
 ye haomq, v. to have trouble.
 ye he, v. to be about, for, around s. b. or s. th.

- ye he ko, v. to be in a place, s. he, n.
 ye hedšole, v. to have peace, be at peace.
 ye hefêhe, v. to be every where.
 ye hegbe, v. to have way, allowance, authority, plenipotence; *Volllmacht haben*.
 ye hemo, v. to have a sweet-heart, concubine.
 ye heniitšumō, v. to be in want of.
 ye henowomō, v. to have honour.
 ye heñ, v. to be bright, clear; = ye hañ, v.
 ye hereñ, v. to be warm, hot.
 ye hewale, v. to have power.
 ye m. k. or n. k. hewō, v. to be about, for, because of, s. b. or s. th. = ye he, v.
 ye heyeli, v. to have faith; liberty.
 ye hehêhe, v. to be blooming, blossoming.
 ye hiabîa, v. to be clean.
 ye m. k. or n. k. hie, v. to be in the face, front of, before s. b. or s. th.
 ye hiekâmō, v. to have life, to be alive; s. ye wala.
 ye hieme, v. to be content.
 ye hietšre, v. to be in want of pastime, to be homesick; *Langeweile haben; Heimweh haben*.
 ye hirihiri, = ye gidigidi, v. to be confused.
 ye kakadañ, v. to be long.
 ye kañ, kañkañ, v. to be bright.
 ye keketê, v. to be very dry.
 ye ketekete, v. to be exact.
 ye koklō, kokrō, v. to be large and round.
 ye koñ, v. to be or live in the bush.
 ye kose, v. to be or live in the plantation or country.
 ye kpakpatā, v. to be good, hard, strong etc.
 ye kpalekpale, v. to be bald.
 ye kplenē, v. to be void, desert, desolate.
 ye kpetekpete, v. to be glutinous; soft; weak.
 ye kpī, kpitī, v. to be thick, muddy.
 ye kpintiñ, kpintiñkliñ, v. to be sound, safe, whole, strong.
 ye kpitio, v. to be short.
 ye kplanā, = ye kpenē, v.
 ye kple, kplei, kpleikplei, kpetenkplé, v. to be large, great, big etc.
 ye kplekple, v. to be froward, unruly, unquiet; precocious.
 ye kpō, v. to be simple, quiet, mild.
 ye krāmākrāmā, v. to be fierce; greedy.
 ye kroñ, v. to be simple, genuin, clear, pure, holy.

- ye kroṅkroṅ, v. th. s. (corroborated).
 ye krukru, v. to be unruly; ye kplekple.
 ye kuku, v. to be short.
 ye kuntú, v. to be woolen.
 ye kutruku, v. to be round, in a circle.
 ye legelege, v. to be thin, slender, as snakes etc.
 ye māñ, v. to be or live in town; s. ye kose, v. th. contr.
 ye mañse, v. to be over land, on a journey, in a far country; in *der Fremde, überland seyn*.
 ye mānyāmānyā, v. to have a rough surface.
 ye masei, v. to be at the side of s. b.
 ye matā, matamatā, v. to be slimy, soft.
 ye miše, v. to be content, have joy = mī še, v.
 ye mli, yeñ, neg. be mli, beñ, v. to be inside, inwardly, in; to be so; to be true, real; eyeñ lo ebeñ? is it so or is it not so? yeñ! (often without gram. subj.) it is so, it is true! beñ kwra! it is not true at all!
 ye m. k. mliši, v. to be in s. body's bosom.
 ye mlumlu, v. to be dusty.
 ye mōñ, v. to be in a fort, stonehouse, to live there.
 ye mōbō, v. to be pitied, to be a pity; eye mōbō, it is a pity; enii ye mōbō, he is to be pitied.
 ye momo, v. to be or exist already.
 ye momosa, v. to have existed or been a long time before, a long time ago.
 ye muḍši, v. to be dirty.
 ye musuñ, v. to be in the belly.
 ye musu, v. to be a curse.
 ye na, v. to be at the mouth, brim, shore etc. to be according to, s. na, n.
 ye nabii, v. to have grandchildren.
 ye nabu, v. to have a mouth, opening, end, brim, shore etc.
 ye nane, v. to have a foot; neg. be nane, to have no foot, i. e. to be unable to walk.
 ye nādšiañ, v. to be in the place, instead of s. b., to be the representative of s. b.; comp. ye nādšiañ, v.
 ye nādšiašigbe, v. to be eastward, = ye bokāgbe.
 ye nakai, v. to be so.
 ye nakai lolo, v. to be still so; to be so so; so so seyn.
 ye nakpe, v. to be wonderful, to be a wonder.
 ye nanyo, v. to have a friend.
 ye nā, v. to have art, dexterity.
 ye nā mli, v. to be, or to be performed, or done, artfully, cunningly.

ye nã, v. to have a wife.

ye ñãno (ñã no) or ñãmli (ñã mli), v. to live or be in the field, desert; s. nã, n.

ye ñanī, ye ñalī, v. to be cold.

ye neke, v. to be so.

ye nibii and

ye nii, v. to have or possess things, to be rich.

ye nine, v. to have hands; neg. be nine, v. to have no hands, i. e. to be unable to work because of a bad hand; comp. ye nane, v.

ye niiañ, v. to be in or among things, - dšemei niiañ, to be thereabout.

ye niitšumo, v. to have work, business, a trade; to be engaged.

ye ninedšürögbe, v. to be on the right hand or side, southward.

ye ñmoło, v. to be laughable.

ye ñmoñ, v. to be in the plāntation.

ye ñmoñoñmoťo, v. to be miry.

ye nō, nō ko, noko, v. to have something; neg. be noko, to have nothing; pl. ye nii, v.

ye nō mli, v. to be in a vessel.

ye nō, v. to be over, on, above s. th.; to have a cover; s. nō, n.

ye nōfēnō, v. to have every thing.

ye m. k. ñō, v. to be at, near, with, by s. b., s. ñō, n.; eyo miñō, he is with me.

ye ñögbe, v. to have access.

ye nsra mli, v. to be in camp.

ye nšo mli, ye nšoñ, v. to be or live in the sea.

ye nšögbe, = ye ninedšürögbe, v. to be southward.

ye nšokpo, v. to be on a island.

ye nšona, v. to be at the sea-shore.

ye nšono, v. to be on sea.

ye nšonnyiemō, mli, v. to be on a voyage.

ye nšose, v. to be behind or beyond the sea, i. e. far away; comp. mañse, n.

ye nšošiši, v. to be on the bottom of the sea.

ye ntá, v. to be double.

ye nu mli, nuñ, v. to be or live in the water.

ye ñulañ, v. to be bright.

ye ñwanedšē, v. to be doubtful; neg. be ñwanedšē, v. to be undoubtedly true, zweifellos; be ñwanedšē, often used without gram. subject, = zweifellos, zweifelsohne, ohne

Zweifel; be n̄wanedšē n̄ eba, without doubt he came, ohne Zweifel, er kam.

ye n̄wānwā, v. = ye nakpe, v. to be surprising, wonderful, astonishing; Ot. wo n̄woŋwa, v.

ye n̄wātānwātā, v. to be grided; ye n̄wetenwete, th. s.

ye n̄wei, v. to be or live above, up stairs, on high, in heaven.

ye n̄weih̄ie, v. to be at the firmament.

ye nyānānyānā, v. to be swarming (of vermin etc.) roughly, ugly.

ye nyānemō (or nyānkemō), v. to be dirty, disgusting.

ye nyānyānyā, v. to be sour, acid.

ye nyemi, v. to have a brother or sister (Geschwister).

ye nyeramnyeram, v. to be dazzling = nyera, nyeram, v.

ye nyiemō mli, v. to be on a journey.

ye nyōmō, nyōd̄ši, v. to have debts.

ye nyōn, v. to be in the night; to happen in the night.

ye nyōn, v. to be or happen in (a certain) month; eba miñō ye nyōn n̄ d̄ši ete le mli, he came to me (being) in the third month.

ye nyōn (pl. nyōd̄ši), v. to have a slave.

ye nyontšō, v. to have a master.

ye oblahiān, v. to be or happen in youth.

ye oblayeiañ, v. to be in virginiti, youth (of women).

ye odasefo, v. to have a witness.

ye okadi, v. to have a sign.

ye okplo he, v. to be at table.

ye oyá, v. to be quick.

ye pepēpe, v. to be exactly so; s. ye fitšofitšo, ketekete.

ye sakasaka, v. to be disorderly.

ye sane, v. to have a palaver.

ye se, v. to be on the back, to be back, behind; to be left; s. se, n.

ye segbe, v. to be backward, behind.

ye setšun̄, v. to be in the backroom, bedroom.

ye skam, v. to be a shame.

ye soñ, v. to be genuin.

ye sulañ, v. to be hairy.

ye susuma, v. to have a sonl, a shadow.

ye ši, šiši, v. to be under s. b. or s. th.

ye šiši, v. to be on the ground, down, down stairs (ye n̄wei, th. contr.); to have a signification, reason, ground, foundation, bottom.

ye šia, v. to be at home; to have a house, home.

- ye šihile, v. to have a dwelling.
- ye šika, v. to have gold, be rich; s. ye nii, v.
- ye šikpoñ, v. to be on earth, to live on earth; to have land.
- ye šiši, s. ye ši, v.
- ye šišidšē, v. to have a beginning.
- ye šoñ, v. to be far away.
- ye šošōšō, v. to be pointed.
- ye ta mli, v. to be in the army, in war.
- ye tañ, v. to be ugly, hateful.
- ye teñ, ye te leñ, v. to be amidst, in the middle.
- ye toi, v. to have ears, i. e. to be obedient; neg. be toi, to be disobedient; s. toi, n.; to have small cattle; see to, n.
- ye toindšole, v. to have rest or peace (for the ears).
- ye trotro, v. to be smooth.
- ye tšretšrei, v. to be rent, ragged; thin, watery.
- ye tšu mli, tšuñ, v. to be in the room, inside; to be in prison.
- ye tšui, v. to have a heart; to be courageous.
- ye tšuidšūrō, n. to have a good heart, to be glad, happy.
- ye tšokatšoka and
- ye tšukatšúka, tšikatšika, tšakatšáka, v. to be in a hubbub, in disorder.
- ye tšuse, = ye gbese, v. to have the menstruation.
- ye tšuyiteñ, v. to be on the housetop.
- ye tukutúku, v. to be fat, round; - tšukutšuku, th. s.
- ye trúntrā, v. to be speckled.
- ye tuñtu, v. to be dark; - - in the very middle.
- ye tūtūntū, v. to be dark.
- ye vevēve, v. to be hard.
- ye vī, v. to be weakly.
- ye vō, v. to be deep; very deep.
- ye wala, v. to have life, be alive.
- ye walaheremo, v. to have salvation.
- ye walaherelo, v. to be a saviour.
- ye we, v. to be or live in one's house, dwelling home; comp. we, šia and tšu, n.
- ye webii, v. to have domestics.
- ye wesē, v. to be froward.
- ye wiemo ko, v. to have a word (to speak).
- ye wo mli, woñ, v. to be in sleep.
- ye woñ, ye woñ mli, v. to be in sleep.

- ye woñ, ye woñ mli, v. lit. to be in a fetish, to be born
on him, s. fo — wo woñ mli, v.
ye woñ, v. to have a fetish.
ye wolo mli, v. to be (found) in a book, in a paper.
ye woloñkwe, v. to be in school.
ye wyiese, v. to be behind the mill.
ye wyieši, v. to be on the grinding place.
ye yaka, v. to be vain, useless; gratis.
ye yano, v. to be at a funeral-custom.
ye yidšiemō, v. to have praise.
ye yiñ, v. to be in the head, mind.
ye yiteñ, v. to be on the top.
ye yitšo, v. to have a hand (for thinking); be yitšo, to
have no head, be thoughtless.
ye yitšo kpakpa, v. to have a good head, einen guten Kopf
haben; to be gifted for learning.
ye yukuyuku, v. to be full of small things, children, people.
ye yurudu, v. to be cool.

etc. etc.

- ye, n. being; having; inf. of ye, v. seldom used; f. i. ye
ekemi yo, being he was with me; s. also, yo, n.
yē = yemō, n. whitening; whiteness, fr. ye, v.
yē, n. drawing (of water); daš Schöpfen.
yē, adj. and adv. hot; holly (of pepper etc.).
yei (yē), pl. n. of yō, n. women; feminine animals.
yeiabi, n. women-child, unmanly person.
yeiagbei, n. women-name.
yeianii, n. female things.
yeiasane, n. female-matter; women's palaver.
yeiatade, n. female dress.
yeiahela, n. women-sickness.
yeiahie, n. women-face.
yeiasenyielō, n. person running after women; Weiberknecht.
yeiaseniemō, n. running after women.
yeianoyeli, n. women-government.
yeiañā, n. women's cunning.
yeiañanii, n. implements of women.
yeianiitšumō, n. women-work; -business; -behaviour.
yeiasu, yeiasubāñ, n. kind, behaviour, character of women.
yeiasuomō, n. women-love.
yeiatšu, n. women-house, -room.
yeiawe, n. women-house, -dwelling; they live generally in
a separate house.
yeiawiemō, n. women'stalk.

yëla, s. yära, yëra, yā, n. funeral-custom.

yele, v. s. yere, to find, meet.

yele, n. s. yere, n. yams.

yeli, n. (s. times yele, yeri, yere, may be heard); eating, enjoying; devouring; effection; use; annoyance, trouble; treatment, transaction, negotiation; business, occupation; government, rule; spending; behaviour; life; being etc. etc. fr. ye, v.

yelilo, yelo, n. scarcely used alone, but most frequently in combinations; eater, annoyer etc. fr. ye, v.

yelihe, n. place of eating, transaction, government; rank; station etc.

yem, Adū. n. = yeli, n.

yēn, = yē mli, v. neg. be mli, defective verb; to be true, to be so; to be real; s. yē, def. and aux. v.

yere, v. inf. yeremō (corroboration of ye), to find, to meet.

yere na, inf. nayeremō, v. to overtake or come upon un-awares.

yeremō, n. meeting.

yere, pl. yēdši, n. yams; the best kind of it; compare „afaseo“ or „afaso“, n.: there are many kinds of „yere“ again; yere ebo, the yams is bearing or getting large in the ground; comp. bayere, kwakwrakwa, n. etc.

yereba, n. leaf or plant of yams.

yerebē, n. time of yams.

yerebō, n. bearing of yams.

yerede, adj. and adv. hard, continual; -ly; -ly; fe —, to persevere; to be hard; perplexing; troublesome.

yeredédédédē, adv. imitating the sound of running (of the steps); ehie foi yeredédédédédē; he ran away hop hop hop etc.

yeredēfemō, n. perseverance.

yeredšiemō, taking out of yams; yams-harvest.

yeredūlo, n. yams-planter.

yeredūmō, n. yams-planting.

yeredūmōbē, n. time for yams-planting.

yerefā, -fāmō, n. = yeredšiemō.

yerehetolo, n. yams-peel.

yerehōlo, n. yams-seller.

yerehōmō, n. yams-selling.

yerehomo, n. yams-cooking.

yerehūlo, n. = yeredūlo; cultivator of yams.

yerehūmō, n. cultivation of yams.

- yerekadimo, n. supplying of wanting yams-plants, which have not grown.
- yereklata, n. a slice of yams.
- yerekuku, n. piece of yams; - yerekukudši.
- yerekutu, n. a small fence for preserving yams in.
- yerenko, n. small heaps of ground round the yams-plant; s. nko, n. and bo nko, v.
- yereniiyenii, pl. n. food of yams.
- yeresu, n. ground producing yams.
- yeretša, n. yamsdigging.
- yeretšo, n. pl. - tsei, n. the stick put to the yams-plant, that it may run up at it.
- yeretšu, n. room for keeping yams.
- yereyeli, n. yamseating; the first eating of yams is connected with many ceremonies; before the fetish eats yams (before the time of „Hômowô“), no body is allowed to eat; the next person eating is the king etc. etc. The reason of this may be, that unripe yams are very unhealthy, whilst before the new yams comes in, provisions are very scarce, which is a temptation to eat the yams too soon; and to prevent this, the fetish-law is resorted to, as also against pigs-meat, the cutting certain shadow- or other useful trees etc.
- yere and
- yeri, s. yeli, n. eating; using etc. s. ye, v.
- yëroke, v. s. yöroke, v. to loose.
- yetre, n. europ. word, pease.
- yeye, yeyei, redupl. v. of ye, v. to eat.
- yeyeye (fr. ye, v. to trouble), adj. and adv. troubling; unquiet in mind; etc. fe —, v. to be troubled, driven about = tšui ye, v.
- yeyeyefelo, n. a troubled person.
- yeyeyefemo, n. trouble, disturbance in mind, unquietness etc. = tšuiyeli, n.
- yeyeyesane, n. troublesome palaver.
- yeyeyewiemo, n. troublesome word.
- yi, pl. yimo; inf. yī, yimo, yile, v. to strike, einschlagen; to flogg; yile! flogg him! also used of other similar movements, to pick, bite of birds, to knock, kick etc. of animals; to wetten (s. Germ. „peitschen“) of rain; Nyoŋmo yimi ahū pam, rain wettened me through and through (s. Nyoŋmo, n.); to strike a road, einschlagen, cincn Weg einschlagen, s. yi mli, yiñ, v., to enter upon a journey, to go away; off; nyese le eyiñ, the day

- before yesterday he went off; to strike root, Wurzel schlagen (yi fā, - šišifā); to strike of, fall down; to come down; s. yi ši, v.; to be full (inf. yile); to be sufficient; eyi obō, it is quite full; ameyimo obōbōbō, they are quite full; etc. mli yi, inf. mliyile, v. to be inwardly full; etc.; to fill; etc.
- yi, n. head, and its combinations see afterwards.
- yi dañ, v. to fill the mouth.
- yi deñ, v. to flogg on the palm of the hand; to fill the hand.
- yi fa, v. to fill the river; fa yi, the river is full; s. also yiri, v.
- yi fā, v. to be half full; to strike roots; s. yi šišifā, v.
- yi gbe, = kō gbe, v. to strike a road; einen Weg einschlagen; to fill a pot.
- yi hāmo, v. to take the lead, to go in advance.
- yi hie, hiegbe, v. th. s.
- yi he, v. to flogg one's self.
- yi mli, yin (which see); inf. mliyī, v. to strike in, into; to take a road; to enter a journey; to go away; to fill the inside; eyi mli obō, he or it filled the inside.
- yi musu, v. to fill the belly.
- yi na, nabu, v. to strike on the mouth.
- yi nādšian, v. inf. nādšianyī, -yimo, to remain on the same spot; to move in a circle (in argument).
- yi nō, v. inf. nōyi, nōyimo, to come down upon s. th. or s. b., lofle yi mino, a bird descended upon me.
- yi nu, v. to be full of water.
- yi se, v. to flogg on the back.
- yi ši, v. inf. šiyimo, šiyī, to strike the ground, to descend, to come down; to alight on the ground; sometimes used as aux. v. to express the reaching or coming to the ground of a movement expressed by a preceding verb; f. i. egbla ke-yi si, it rent in two (till it reached) to the ground, it rent quite down. A peculiar expression is yi m. k. ši, v. to descend s. b., i. e. to let the fetish descend upon s. b.; to make s. b. a fetish-priest (who therefore often are seen to wear an iron chain round their neck, by which they pretend to make the fetish descend.
- yi šiši, v. to strike the ground; to fill the bottom etc.
- yi šišifā, v. to strike roots.
- yi tšo, inf. tšoyī, tšoyimo, v. to drum.
- yi tšu, v. to fill a room.

yi, (Ot. ti., Adn. yi) head. As in other languages this word is very extensively used in various ways; and as da, de, hie, he mli, na, no, se, šiši, tšui etc. it appears very often as gram. subject or object. The principal significations are: top (comp. yiteñ); beginning, principle; life; individual (poll; head; piece, Kopf; Stück), f. i. ameyi etc, they three; number, comp. yibo; price, comp. yinii; sum; a sum of money about 2 shilling and 9d. worth, or 50 String of cowries (german 1 fl. 40 kr., french frs. 3,50); cowries are generally counted by these „heads“; then „yi, yiñ, yitšo“ are generally used for most of the faculties of head and heart, = reason, mind, memory, thought, understanding etc. The principal combinations are the following: 1) yi as (gram.) object: ba yi; inf. yibā, v. to spare, ſchonēn, verſchonēn; bi yi ši, v. to ask about one's head, i. e. life, by a fetish-priest, a certain ceremony; bo m. k. yi, v. to cry against s. b.; bō yi, v. inf. yibō, to number; bu yi? s. yibū; da yi ši, v. to congratulate one's self for recovering, saving etc. by a feast and sacrifice; dfa yi, v. to break or crush the head by falling etc.; dšē m. k. yi, v. to come from s. b. head, mind, device etc.; dšē m. k. yi, v. to come away from s. b. head, memory; to be forgotten; = hie kpa nō, dšie yi, inf. yidšiemō, v. to praise; dšō m. k. yi, v. to bless one's head; fā yi, v. inf. yifāmō, to cry at one, to reproach one = nā m. k. yi; fite yi, v. to spoil the head, mind; fō yi, v. to wash the head; fo yi, v. inf. yifō (old: yipō) to cut one's head off, to behead; fā yi, v. to comb the hair; gba yi, v. to cleave the head; to part the hair, ſcheitelu; gbe yi, v. to strike out a sum; to fill up a sum; gble yi, v. to open the head, mind (but comp. yiñ gble, v.); gbō yi, v. to plait the hair; ha yi, v. to cover the head; here moko yi wala, v. to save one, σωζειν, inf. yiwalaheremō; kpa yi, v. to make one's head bald; kpō yi, v. to shave the head, = šē yi; kpō m. k. yi wala, to redeem one's life; inf. yiwalakpōmō; kū yi, v. to cut the hair; le yi, v. to know one's mind; see le m. k. yitšo, yiñ; mā yi ši, v. to lay the head down, to bow down; s. koto, v. bu ši, v.; mō yi, v. to attack the head (of sickness); na m. k. yi, v. to see one's mind, thought; nā m. k. yi, inf. yinā, v. to cry at s. b. = fō yi; to command one; anherrſchen; nā m. k. yi se, v. to shut behind s. b., to shut one in; nme yi ši, v. inf. yišinmē, = nme tšui ši, v. to have

patience; ñmē oyi šī fio, have a little patience! ñō yi fō m. k. kuē nō, v. to fall about s. body's neck; nu m. k. yī, v. to hear s. body's mind, meaning, reason; pām (or pāñ, kpāñ) m. k. yī, v. to make a conjuration against s. body's life; pila yī, v. to wound the head; po yī = fo yī; sa m. k. yī, v. to fit s. b.'s mind; še yī, v. to shave the head; šī yī, v. to knock against the head; to yī, s. to yīñ, v. tfa yī, v. to strike the head; tše m. k. yī se, inf. yisetšemo, v. to call s. b. back; tši m. k. yī se, v. inf. yisetšimo, v. lit. to knock or push s. b. backward; to push one down; to drive one, urge one on, forward; tšō m. k. yī, v. to turn one's head, to make one mad; tšole yī, v. to lay the head on a pillow; wa m. k. yī, v. inf. yiwale, to use one cruelly; to persecute, illtreat, abuse one; enyontšō wale yī, his master illtreads him; s. yī wa, v.; wadše m. k. yī, inf. yiwadšemo, v. to harden one's head, mind etc.; wo m. k. yī, wom. k. yī nō, v. to elevate, exalt s. b.; wō m. k. yī, v. inf. yiwō and yiwomō, to cry one out; to hoot one out; wule yī, v. to hurt the head; yī m. k. yī nō, v. to descend upon s. b.'s head; etc. 2) yī as gram. subj. and possessive definition :

- yi ba, v. to get ā head, i. e. reason, understanding.
 yi bō, v. inf. yibō, to grow or get large heads (of yams).
 yi bu, v. inf. yibū, to be lightminded (no longer used; s. fe yibū, v. yibulō; hīe ye flefle, yitšo ye flefle, v.
 yi di m. k. (di, Ot. = ye, in Gā), v. to be giddy.
 yi fa, v. to be of large, sufficient number.
 yi hē šī, v. to fall down headlong; den Kopf am Boden zerfchmettern; esp. made use of in a horrible curse or deprecation: „Oyi ahe šī ni ogbo!“ „may thy head be crushed to the ground that thou diest!“ and th. s. as noun: oyiaheši, = pestilence; Ad. th. s.
 yi kā, v. inf. yikāmo, s. yīñ kā; v.
 yi kpa, v. inf. yikpale, to be bald; s. kpale, n.; kpale-kpale, adj., yikpatātše, n.
 yi na wala, v. inf. yiwalanā, to be safe, sound; to be preserved; to be saved; s. here yi wala and Ot. ti nya ñkwa, v.
 yi sa, v. to have a fit head, mind, good faculty.
 yi ti, v. to have a big head; ešika yi ti, his gold-lump is big, he is rich.
 yi wa, inf. yiwale, v. to be hard-headed; to be cruel; comp. wa m. k. yī; wadše yī; v. hīe wa, v. tšui wa, v. etc.

- (yi wo, inf. yiwō, v. to be proud).
 yi kē m. k. ya šoñ, v. the head goes far away with s. b.,
 i. e. to be lost in thought, wonder etc.
 yibā, n. sparing; *Berschonung, Schonung*; exemption; fr. ba yi, v.
 yibalō, n. person sparing s. b., taking care for s. b.
 yibii, pl. n. fruits of trees; wo —, v. to bear —.
 yibiiwō, n. fruit bearing; fruitfulness.
 yibo, n. number, sum.
 yibū, n. lightmindedness; fe -, v. to be lightminded = hie
 ye flefle, v.
 yibūbi, n. lightminded child.
 yibūdšeñ, n. lightminded character, life, etc.
 yibūfemo, n. lightminded act.
 yibulo, n. lightminded person.
 yibuniitšumo, n. lightminded, careless business.
 yibunayeli, n. lightminded transaction; fr. ye yibū na, v.
 yibusane, n. matter of lightmindedness.
 yibūsu, n. lightminded frame, character; -subañ, n. th. s.
 yidi, v. giddiness; fr. yi di, v.
 yido, n. heat of the head; head-ache.
 yidšielō, n. person praising s. b. fr. dšie yi, v.
 yidšiemō, n. praise.
 yidšiemōlala, n. song of praise.
 yifālo, n. reproacher.
 yifāmō, n. reproach.
 yifāmosane, n. reproachful palaver.
 yifāmoziemō, n. reproachful word, language.
 yifō, yifomō, n. beheading.
 yifolo, n. beheader.
 yifamo, n. combing of the hair.
 yigbamō, n. parting of the hair.
 yigbomō, n. plaiting of the hair.
 yihā and yihamō, n. covering of the head.
 yikāmō, s. yinkāmō, n. madness.
 yikpale, n. baldness.
 yikpatatše, n. baldheaded man; *Rahlfopf*.
 yikpomō, n. shaving of the head = yišemō, n.
 yikule, n. number, sum = yibo, n.
 yikulo, n. cutter of the hair.
 yikūmō, n. haircutting.
 Yilo („striker“), pr. n. of one of the towns on the Krobo
 mountain (that of Oloko Patu in the West); comp. Ma-
 nya, pr. n.
 yilē, n. knowledge of one's opinion; also yinlē, n.

yile, n. fulness, fr. yi, v.

yilo, n. striker, fr. yi, v.

yimo, n. striking; filling etc. fr. yi, v.

yimu, n. division, party.

yimuyimu, adj. and adv. parted; in parties.

yiñalo, n. person crying at s. b.

yiñamo, n. crying at s. b.; *Äuherrschēn*; fr. ña yi, v.

yiñ, v. = yi mli, inf. mliyi and mliyimo, to strike in or out (f. i. a road); *einschlagen (einen Weg)*; *eine Reise antreten*; *weggehen*; eyiñ etc, he want away.

yiñ = yi mli, n. inside of the head; mind, reason, faculty; understanding; opinion, meaning; also this word is frequently used in the compounds: the principal ones are: ba m. k. yiñ, v. to come into one's head; be yiñ, v. s. ye yiñ; bi yiñ, v. to ask one's opinion; bo yiñ toi, v. to listen to one's reason or opinion; bu yiñ, v. to esteem one's opinion; dšie yiñ, v. to produce one's opinion; fā yiñ, v. th. s.; ke yiñ, v. to say one's opinion; na yiñ, v. to see one's opinion, mind, etc.; ñō yiñ, v. to take one's opinion; nu —, to hear it; te —, to conceal —; to yiñ, v. to propose; to make a proposal, design, project, purpose, etc. inf. yiñto; a peculiar use of this compound is to be observed in phrases like: *Mitoo midientše miyiñ mifee*, I did not do it according to my own design, or from myself; *tōtō yiñ*, v. to perplex one's mind; *tši yiñ ta*, v. to mention one's opinion; *tšake -*, v. to change -; *tšō -*, v. to turn -, to show -; *wie -*, v. to speak one's mind; *ya -*, v. to enter one's head; *ye -*, v. to be in one's mind; neg. be -; *yi yiñ*, v. to fill the head; *yo -*, v. to perceive one's mind etc.

yiñ gble, inf. yiñgblemo, v. to be mad.

yiñ kā, v. inf. yiñkamo, th. s.

yiñ tšō, v. inf. yiñtšōmo, th. s.

yiñbimo, n. asking one's opinion.

yiñ fē, ake ... lit. the whole opinion (sc. is), that — to suppose that, = „fe, ake“; eyiñ fē, ake enye, he supposed, that it was his mother.

yiñgblemo, n. madness; s. sekeyeli, yiñkamo, yiñtšōmo, th. s.; openmindedness; comp. yiñgble, gble yiñ, v.

yiñkamo, n. th. s.

yiñtō, n. proposal, design, project; purpose; *Vorfaß*; fr. to yiñ, v.

yiñtofemo, n. execution of ones purpose.

yiñtolo, n. proposer, designer.

- yiñtõtolo, n. perplexer of one's mind; fr. tõtõ yiñ, v.
 yiñtõtomo, n. perplexing, disturbance of mind.
 yiñtšolo, n. mad person, fr. yiñ tšõ, v. and turner, shower
 of mind fr. tšõ yin, v.
 yiñtšomo, n. madness; change, turning, showing of mind.
 yiñtšakelo, n. changer of mind, opinion; fr. tšake yiñ, v.
 yiñtšakemo, n. change of mind, opinion, comp. dšëñmo-
 tšakemo, n. and tšuiñtšakemo, n. etc.
 yiñwiemo, n. speaking out of one's mind, fr. wie yiñ, v.
 yinii, pl. n. lit. head-things, s. yi, n. price of a slave,
 price; Kaufpreis, Verkaufssumme, λύτρον.
 yino (yinõ, yinõ), n. lit. what is one's head, life; time
 which a person lives, generation (γενεα), periode etc.,
 mañtše Herode yino, ἐπι βασιλεως Ἡρωδου, in the time
 of Herode, the king etc.; blemabii le ayino, the time
 of the ancients; ñmenebii le ayino, the present time or
 generation, wosebii le ayino, the future generation etc.
 adv. above, on, upon the head; s. also beyino, n.
 yinobii, pl. n. persons of a generation; generation (if the
 people of it are meant collectively).
 yinonii, pl. n. things, customs manners, etc. of a generation.
 yinosane, n. a matter of a whole generation.
 yipãñmo, yipãmo, yikpãñmo, n. conjuration against s. b.'s
 life.
 yiri (yire, yere), v. inf. yirimo (Ot. th. s.); corroboration
 of yi, v. to be ful; to be overful; to overflow, to swell,
 to flood.
 yirimo, n. overflowing, flood.
 yisale, n. ripeness of head, mind etc.
 yisamo, n. ordering of head or hair.
 yise, n. hindpart of the head; ὕinterfopf; occiput.
 yisetšemo, n. back-calling.
 yisetšilo, n. person urging one on.
 yisetšimo, n. pushing down; pushing forward, urging on,
 fr. tši m. k. yi se, v.
 yisetširelo and yisetširemo, th. s. from the pl. form of the
 verb: tšire yi se.
 yišelo, n. shaver of the head.
 yišemo, n. shaving of the head = yikpomo, n.
 yiši, v. s. yi ši, v. to descend.
 yiši, n. place under the head; contrary of yiteñ; but comp.
 also nãdšiaši, n.
 yišimelo, n. patient person, fr. ñme yi ši = ñme tšui
 ši, v.; to tšui ši, v.

yišimē, -mō, n. patience.

yišiwulmō, n.; s. yi ya wula ši under wula ši, v.

yite, yite mli, yiteñ, pl. yiteañ, n. lit. head-middle, top, highest point of s. th.; head-point of wind, i. e. west; s. yiteṅbe, n. nādšiaši, n. etc.; as tšuiyiteñ, n. house-top; tšoyiteñ, n. top of a tree etc. ba yiteñ, v. to come to or on the top; be yiteñ, neg. of ye yiteñ; bu yiteñ, v. to cover the top of the head etc., damō yiteñ, v. to stand on the top; dšē yiteñ, v. to come from the top etc. dšie -, v. to take down - -, ha -, v. to cover - -; kã -, v. to lie on - -; kũ -, v. to break - -; lo -, v. to take off - -; mã -, v. to set or build on - -; na -, v. to see - -; ša -, v. to whitewash the top (of flatt-topped houses); šē -, v. to shave the top or crown of the head; to reach the top; ta -, v. to touch - -; ya yiten, v. to go on the top; ye yiteñ, v. to be on the top, neg. be -; yi yiteñ, v. to strike the top, etc. etc. Verbs of which yiteñ is the subject will be easily understood; f. i.

yiteñ fō, v. to be wet on the top.

yiteñ gbī, v. to be dry on the top.

yiteñ kã, v. to be open on the top.

yiteñ le, v. to be broad on the top.

yiteñ ta heko, v. to reach with the top to some place.

yiteñbã, n. coming on the top.

yiteñbū, n. covering of the top.

yiteñdamō, n. standing on the top.

yiteṅbe, n. head-or top-way; west; west-ward; comp. nādšiašigbe, n.

yiteñka, n. covering of the top.

yiteñkãmō, n. lying on the top.

yiteñmã, n. building, setting on the top.

yiteñša, n. whitewashing of the top.

yiteñpampaso, n. crown of head; Scheitel.

yiteñtã, -mō, n. touching of, or sitting on the top.

yiteñyã, n. going on the top.

yitšo (negligently pronounced 'itšo), pl. yitšei, n. (lit. head-tree or stick, comp. hiētšo, gbomotšo, satšo, kanetšo etc.), head (as frequently used as „yi“, n.); also figuratively: princip; beginning etc. (comp. ראש and ראשה, κεφαλή, κεφαλαίον; caput, Haupt, Kopf, heat and all the derivations from them). Also the use of „yitšo“ in compounds is as frequent as that of „yi“, but more plain and not so much diversified in its signification. Observe the following and the rest will be easily understood;

yitšo ba, v. to get a head, i. e. understanding; yitšo or yitšoñ (which see) fa, v. to have a large understanding; yitšo gba m. k., v. to have headache; miyitšo gbami, lit. my head cracks me, I have headache (comp. yitšo wa he, v., of stronger pain); yitšo gbla m. k., v. to be drawn away by imagination; to be absent etc.; yitšo gbo, v. comp. yitšoñwolo gbo, v., yitšo he ši, v. to strike one's head to the ground; yitšo sa = yi sa, v.; yitšo wa, v. to have a hard head to learn; yitšo wa he, v. to have head-ache; fever; yitšo wo, v. to be selfcontent, self-complacent; yitšo ya m. k. šoñ, v. to be carried away by one's thoughts, imagination; yitšo ye flefle = hie ye flefle, v. to be lightminded; etc. etc. Objective combin. ba m. k. yitšo, v. to come into one's head; be yitšo, neg. of ye yitšo, v.; dše yitšo, v. to come from one's head; fi -, v. to bind s. th. about the -; fo -, v. to cut - -; fo -, v. to wash - -; gba -, v. to cleave -; ha -, v. to cover - -; hi -, v. to remain in one's head, memory; kü -, v. to break - -; le -, v. to know - -, opinion etc. mā yitšo ši, v. to bow down; mō yitšo, v. to attack the head (sickness); na -, v. to see one's opinion; še -, v. to shave the head; wo - nō, v. to lift up the head; ya -, v. to enter the head; ye -, v. to be in the head; neg. be yitšo, etc. etc. Comp. yi, n. yiñ, n. yitšoñ, n. and their compounds.

yitšogbamo, n. headache, fr. yitšo gba, v.

yitšofimo, n. binding about the head; fr. fi yitšo, v.

yitšofolo, n. beheader; fr. fo yitšo, v.

yitšofō, -fomō, n. beheading.

yitšohā, -hamō, n. covering of the head; fr. ha yitšo, v.

yitšohewale, n. head-ache; fr. yitšo wa he, v.

yitšoi, n. hair (of head, comp. tšoi, hetšoi).

yitšokūmo, n. breaking of one's head.

yitšoñ (= yiñ and used like it in many compounds), instead of yitšo mli, n. inside of the head; mind; meaning, opinion; understanding etc.; „moko lee moko yitšoñ, prv., no body knows any body's head inside, i. e. mind, opinion; ba yitšoñ, v. to come into the head, mind = ba yiñ, ba yitšo, v.; dše yitšoñ, v. to come from the head, mind; dše yitšoñ, v. to come out of the mind; le yitšoñ, v. to know the mind; na -, v. to see - -; sa -, v. to befit the mind; to -, v. to lay up in the mind, to mind; tšake -, v. to change - -; ya yitšoñ, v.

- to go to head, mind, heart; ye -, v. to be in - -, neg. be -; etc. etc.
- yitšon dšo, inf. yitšonđšole, v. to have peace in mind; to have a cool head (contr. of yitšon dš la, yitšo gba, v. etc.); to be free from head-ache.
- yitšon fa, v. to have a large comprehensive mind, memory etc.
- yitšon gble, v. and
- yitšon kã, = yin kã, v. to be mad.
- yitšon sa, v. to be ripe in mind.
- yitšon tšō, v. to be mad (verrückt, im Kopf verrückt sein).
- yitšonbã, n. coming to mind.
- yitšonđšole, n. coolness of head; peace of mind.
- yitšongblemo, -kãmo, -tšōmo, n. = yingblemo etc. madness.
- yitšonoño, n. skull.
- Yitšonoñohe, n. Golgota.
- yitšonsale, n. ripeness.
- yitšontō, n. storing or laying s. th. up in mind, memory.
- yitšontšakemo, n. change of mind.
- yitšonwolo, pl. -wodši, n. lit. the book of the head, i. e. reason, memory; -gbo, v. to loose reason or memory.
- yitšonwologbele, n. loosing of reason or memory.
- yitšosale, n. fitness of head.
- yitšoše, n. shaving the head.
- yitšošelō, n. shaver of the head.
- yitšošimã, n. bowing.
- yitšotšakemo, s. yintšakemo and yitšontšakemo, n.
- yitšowale, n. hardness of head; unfitness for learning.
- yitšowō, n. sleep of head, i. e. selfcontentment, selfcomplacency; comp. dada, v. in Ot., and laka, v. in Gã, to flatter, deceive, by which the head goes to sleep.
- yiwale, n. hardness of head; cruelty; persecution, ill treatment, fr. yi wa and wa yi, v.
- yiwalō, n. cruel person, hard person.
- yiwō, n. lifting up of the head; pride.
- yiwadšemo, n. hardening of head, mind etc.
- yiwomo, n. crying at one, crying one out; hooting, fr. wō m. k. yi.
- yiwulemo, n. hurting of the head, fr. wule yi, v.
- yiyi, inf. yiyimo, v. to reason, remonstrate, redupl. of yi (comp. also the Ot. v. yi = dše and dšie in Gã, v. to

produce); *ke m. k. yiyi, v. to reason with s. b. (s. yiyi, Ot. v.).*

yiyi atēñ, inf. atēñyiyimō, v. th. s. betwixt two parties, comp. atēñ, n.; bu atēñ, v., ye atēñ, v.; ke m. k. yiyi atēñ, v. to reason with one.

yiyilo, n. remonstrater, reasoner.

yiyimō, n. reasoning, remonstrating; comp. also ñwane-dšē, n.

yiyomō, n. perceiving one's head etc., fr. yo m. k. yi, v.

yo, inf. yomō, v. to perceive, to acknowledge, to recognise; miyoole doñ, I know him no more, no longer.

yo he, inf. heyomō, v. to recognise one's self; to recognise s. b. or s. th., - - about.

yo hie, inf. hieyomō, v. to recognise one's face.

yo mli, inf. mliyomō, v. to perceive the inside.

yo nō, v. to recognise a likeness, picture; s. nō; to perceive a plan (of a house etc.).

yo nō, v. to perceive the upper part etc.

yo se, inf. seyomō, v. to perceive the backside, the consequence; yo m. k. se, to perceive one's doing, way etc.

yo šiši, inf. šišiyomō, v. to perceive the ground, reason, meaning etc.; s. šiši, n.

yo yi; yiñ; yitšo, yitšoñ, v. to perceive one's head, mind, opinion etc.

yō, = yomō, n. perceiving, perception, recognition; acknowledgment.

yō, pl. irreg. yei, n. woman, female; feminine; she; used in combinations to indicate the feminine gender; comp. nū, n. hi, n. and § 24. 25; f. i. biyo, n. female child, daughter; gbekēyō, n. female child, girl; toyō, n. female sheep or goat; abolobatšoyō, n. female breadleaf-tree etc. Comp. also ñā, n. wife; bi yō ši, inf. yošibimō, v. to ask for a wife (into marriage); fite yō, v. to spoil a woman, to deflower a girl; fo yō, v. to bring forth or beget a girl; to midwife; ke yō wō, v. to sleep or lie with a woman; kpe yō, inf. yokpemō, v. lit. to meet a woman; to wed; to marry; to keep the nuptials, marriage; to make a certain ceremony answering to the „butruwō“ of men, which is often done long before or after marriage; comp. wyē yō, v. gbā, gblā, v. (only used of women) etc.; le yō, v. to know a woman (in the sense of the Bible); (tšui) mō yō, v. to fall in love with a woman (in the better sense, comp. sumō yo, v.); ñō yō, v. to take a wife, = wyē yō, v.; sumō yō, v. to

love a woman (generally in a bad sence of whoremongery or adultery); t̄se yō he ba, v. to espouse a woman; to be engaged to a woman; t̄se yō, v. to call a woman (in a bad sence); tua yō, v. to ravish a woman (sometimes used of minor offences, f. i. to enter a womans apartment without knocking at the door, or being called; to come near to a woman washing herself etc.); wye yō, v. inf. yowye, to marry a woman (only used of men, s. gbā, v.), to live in marriage or state of matrimony (said of the husband); also used of unlawful living with a woman for a longer periode; comp. ewyele yaka, he lives with her vainly, i. e. unlawful; etc. etc.

yo, n. a very neat, small kind of antelopes.

yō, yiu (fr. the Ot. yiw), adv. yes, well; all right etc., comp. ā! ē, hē; odšogba! etc.

yō (= yeo), irreg. imperf. tense of ye, v. to be; but against the rule used like an aorist, and ye, the aor. tense, like the pres. tense.

yō, n. being = yē; irreg. infinitive of ye, v. to be.

yō, n. bean; husk; ʒũlʃenfrucht; comp. akpatramo, n.; aboboi, n., yetre, n.

yobi, pl. yeiabii, n. effeminate person.

yobo, adj. and adv., and

yoboyobo, adj. and adv. weak; -ly = gbedē, adj.

yodšen, n. life, state, character of a woman.

yodšō, n. dance of a woman.

yodšōyo, n. female dancer.

yodšū, n. washing, bathing of a woman.

yodšuhe, n. washing-place of a woman.

yofitelo, n. spoiler of women.

yofitemo, n. spoiling of women.

yofolo, n. midwife, s. fo yo, v.

yofomo, n. begetting or bringing forth of a girl; midwifery, fr. fo yō, v.

yofoyo, pl. yeifoyei, n. woman having born children; mother; comp. nye biiane, n.

yofiemo, n. dismissing of a woman (s. nāfiemo); fr. fie yō, v.

yofemo, n. womans play.

yofemo, n. desire of women.

yogā, n. womans ring.

yogbāyō, n. married woman.

yogblā, n. marriage (of a woman); s. gbā, v.

yohe, n. pudenda (decent expression; comp. gbemi, n. and nuhe, n.).

yohoro, n. woman with child; s. horo, adj.

yohūmo, n. tilling of women (for which they are seldom used).

yoi, n. an eatable fruit or husk; s. yo, n.

yoiṣo, pl. -tsei, n. lit. beans-tree; a tree of hard wood, used for building etc. and bearing husks; a kind of acacia.

yokā, n. trial of a woman.

yokemo, n. saying of a woman.

yokēmo, and

yokōmo, n. travails of women.

yokpelo, n. (scarcely used) marrying man; comp. ayem forowu, n. person letting a woman perform the „yokpemo“-custom.

yokpemo (Ad. yokpem), n. lit. meeting of a woman (but generally with an indefinite subject „akpe yo“, they meet a woman, man begegnet einer Frau od. versammelt sich mit ihr, s. kpe, v.); wedding (especially the public wedding-ceremony, in which the bride, „ayemforo“, parades the street, adorned with plenty of gold, precious beads etc. and accompanied by her female friends; there being also much feasting, dancing etc.); nuptials; marriage, matrimony; comp. yowye, gblā, n.; a certain ceremony of women with the same parading dancing etc., but which may be made long before or after marriage („yowye“, „gblā“), and answers the „butruwō“ (n. which see) of men.

yokpemo-atade, n. wedding dress.

yokpemo-aspatre, n. wedding shoes.

yokpemoḃē, n. wedding-time.

yokpemoḃii, n. wedding guests, s. bialoi, n.

yokpemoḃdā, n. wedding-wine.

yokpemoḃḣō, n. wedding-dance.

yokpemoḃḣolo, n. wedding-dancer.

yokpemoḃḣomo, n. wedding blessing.

yokpemoḃfō, n. parading of a wedding; s. fo, v.

yokpemoḃga, n. wedding-ring.

yokpemoḃgena, n. wedding-custom.

yokpemoḃḡi, n. wedding-day.

yokpemoḃhe, n. wedding-place.

yokpemoḃholo, n. wedding-cook.

yokpemoḃhomo, n. wedding-cooking.

yokpemoḃkao, n. wedding-cake.

- yokpemokenii, pl. n. wedding presents.
 yokpemokpā, n. wedding-band.
 yokpemokpo, n. wedding-knot; wedlock.
 yokpemolala, n. wedding-song.
 yokpemolai, n. wedding-fuel; the fuel for brewing the wedding beer, which the bridegroom has to procure.
 yokpemolo, n. wedding-meat.
 yokpemomā, n. dough (or flour grinded wet) for the wedding.
 yokpemolinii, s. yokpemonii, n.
 yokpemonii, n. things belonging to a wedding.
 yokpemoniiyenii, pl. n. wedding-dinner (or -supper); -meal.
 yokpemonmā, n. food for a wedding.
 yokpemonō, pl. yokpemonii, n. which see.
 yokpemo-okplō, n. wedding-table.
 yokpemosā or yokpemo-asa, n. wedding hall.
 yokpemosā, n. wedding-bed.
 yokpemosamō, n. wedding-preparation.
 yokpemosane, n. wedding-palaver.
 yokpemosolemō, n. wedding-service; wedding-prayer; copulation.
 yokpemošiēlo, n. announcer of a wedding; generally children, beating a brass-pan; publisher of bans.
 yokpemošiemō, n. announcement of a wedding; bans, publishing of bans.
 yokpemošē, n. the father who has to care for or arrange the wedding.
 yokpemošū, n. wedding-room.
 yokpemoŵe, n. wedding-house.
 yokpemoŷō, n. woman attending a wedding.
 yokpōmō, n. redemption of a woman.
 yolakamō, n. flattering, deception of women.
 yolala, n. women song.
 yolē, n. knowing of a woman; fr. le yō, v.
 yolē, n. feeding, bringing up, education of a girl.
 yolōbii, pl. n. malt-stuff; the husks of corn from which beer has been brewed.
 yolo, n. perceiver, etc. fr. yo, v.
 yomō, n. perception; acknowledgment, recognition.
 yōmo, pl. yeimedši, n. old woman; matron; s. numo, n.
 yomu, yo mu (s. emu), n. a chaste woman, virgin; see oblayo, n.
 yoñā, n. woman-cunning, woman-art.
 yoñūmō, n. woman-salutation; — visit.
 yonii, pl. n. things belonging or peculiar to woman.

- yoñō, n. taking of a wife.
 yōroke, inf. yorokemō, v. to loose; to unwind thread;
 comp. frake, v. sroke, v. etc.
 yōrokemō, n. loosing.
 yosegbe, n. way after women.
 yosenyielō, n. women-hunter.
 yosenyiemo, n. walking after women.
 yosuomō, n. woman's-love; loving of a woman (the latter
 in a bad sense fr. sumō yo, v.
 yošibimō, n. asking for a woman fr. bi yo ši, v.
 yotšelo, n. a whoremonger.
 yotšemō, n. whoring.
 yotšu, n. womans apartment.
 yowe, n. woman's house.
 yowiemō, n. woman's word, language, speech.
 yowyē, n. taking of a wife; marriage; matrimony; living
 together with a woman; fr. wyē yo, v.; comp. kpe yo, v.
 ñō yo, v. and gbā, v. and wyē, n.
 yowyemamai, n. cloth for marrying.
 yowyenii, pl. n. things given to a woman on marrying her.
 yowyēšika, n. money given when marrying; dowry; Mor-
 gengabe.
 yoyo, n. a female „yo“-antelope.
 yū, adj. and adv. long, large; -ly, -ly.
 yuku, and
 yukuyuku, adj. and adv. full of little things, of little one's,
 of people, life, activity; fe —, v. to be so.
 yukuyukubii, pl. n. the little one's.
 yukuyukufemō, n. swarming; buzzle, activity, life etc.
 yuludū, adj. s. yurudū.
 yuma, n. (a word from the interior, perh. connected with
 the Hebrew „gimel“, as well as the words in europ.
 languages for it), camel; s. aflukpoŋgo and afukpoŋo, n.
 yumabi, n. young camel.
 yumahetšoi, n. camel-hair.
 yumanū, n. male camel.
 yumayō, n. female camel.
 yurudu, yurududu, adj. and adv. cool; -ly; comp. wurudū;
 fe —, v. to be cool.
 yurudufemō, n. cool state.

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Adānme-Appendix.

a. Grammatical Sketch.

§ 1. Introduction.

In giving a few additional remarks about the Adānme Dialekt of the Gã-language, I neither pretend an ability to speak or understand it so far, as to carry on a conversation in it. All I wish is to give what I have gathered partly by personal intercourse whilst travelling or from people about me who came from that country and partly from a by no means perfect translation of St. Johns Gospel from Gã into Adānme by an Adānme-Catechist (Christian Obobi from Kpoñ or Poni) and a few other writings; to be used as stepping stones towards more extensive future researches.

1. The Adānme (lit. Adāgbe, Adān-gbe, -nme, voice or language of Adā; comp. Gã, pr. n. and Ayigbe, pr. n., and gbē, n.) is the mother dialect of the Gã, spoken by a far more numerous nation than the latter, sc. by all the people dwelling between the Gã-country, the sea shore, river Volta and the Akwapim-mountains, except 9 Ayigbetowns on the western shore of the Volta; comprising the following towns and their dependencies: Tema, Kpoñ (Pony); Gbugbrā (Prampram), Nuño (Ningo) and Adā along the sea-coast; Asadšale, Osudoku and Kpoñ (or Zimmermann, Akra-Vocab.

Tete Wyim from its founder) at the western shore of the Volta, and Krobo (with its two principal towns Yilo and Manya on the Krobo-mountain) and Šai or Siai (also with two towns on the Šai-mountain) at the foot of the Akwapim-mountains; to which is to be added the Agotim-tribe in the east of the river Volta with three principal towns; altogether about 50—60,000 souls, as far as we now know.

2. The reason why Gā, and not Adānme was chosen to become especially the written dialect, is the moral and political supremacy of the proper Gā tribe over the Adānme- as well as the other tribes around and the earlier uninterrupted occupation of the Gā country by Missionaries.

3. The character of the Adānme-dialect, by which it is distinguished from Gā proper, is expressed by its being called the mother-dialect of the latter, it is harder (Ad. po, pe, Gā: fo, fe etc.), shorter (Adn.: pem, Gā: femo; etc.; Ad. la, Gā: ladše etc.), purer and not so much mixed with the Otyi-language, and hence more primitive. The difference between Gā proper and Adānme is generally as great as that between the saxon or high-German and the swabian or swiss Dialects of the german language; though the Adānme of the coast, Asadšale and Osúdoku and even Šai is nearer to Gā proper, than that of Krobo, and that bordering at the Ayigbe mixed with Ayigbe words. The difference between the Adānme of Tema till Nuño on the one and Krobo on the other hand is nearly as great as that between the former and Gā proper; the limits of both being uncertain and people accustomed to it understand eachother mutually.

§ 2. Sounds.

The sounds of Adānme may be represented by the same Alfabet as those of Gā, but very probable the letters

w, and z must be added (as v to Gã) from the Ayigbe (Comp. Schlegel's Schlüssel zur Anglo-Sprache); „w“ being an aspirated „w“ or a labial „h“ as if one would blow a feather from a freshly written paper), and „z“ being similar to the engl., not to the german z.

As for changes of sounds it is to be observed, that the initial f in Gã is often p, but sometimes also tf in Adānme, the terminational ñ is m; mō also m; b is sometimes m; the initial mī, m is ñ, ñe; y often ñ, k sometimes d, etc. etc., as examples will show. The Adānme Dialect as the Otyi- and the Ayigbe-language is in general far more melodious than Gã proper and this may be the reason, why there are so few Gã and so many Adānme- and Otyi-songs. But our slight acquaintance with the Adānme does not allow us to enter into this subject.

§ 3. Roots.

The roots and their formation are in general the same in Adānme and in Gã; only instead of the many Otyi roots which have crept into Gã the Adānme has more pure Gã-roots (s. § 1, 3.) and instead of the radical consonants f; y; b etc.; in Gã, p, ñ, m. etc. are more frequent in Adānme (s. § 2);

comp.: Ad. dšehã (fr. dše, v.), Gã: afi (Ot. th. s., fr. the Otyi, v. fi).

„ dše na, Gã: dše tšere, Ot. ade kye, v. to get daylight.

„ dše dšo, Gã: dše na, Ot. ade sa, v. to get night.

„ edšo! it is peace! Gã: bleo! th. s., Ot. breo! (Salutation).

„ hī, v. to sit, dwell; Gã: ta, th. s., Ot. tra, ta, te.

and Ad. po, to cut;	Gã: fo;
„ pe, to make;	„ fe;
„ ñe, to be (somewhere);	„ ye;
„ ma, to come;	„ ba;
„ mo, thou;	„ bo; etc. Comp. the

small Adñ.-Vocab. If the Adānme form of a root is nearer to the Otyi-root than that of the Gã, it is a sign, that the original root is a common western african one (as there are many to be found in comparing the neighbouring languages) and not a root derived from the Otyi in particular; comp. f. i. the roots bue and pue in Ot. and Adñ. and gble, pue, gbu in Gã; etc. In general seem the strengthened consonants kp, gb, ñm, ñw, hw, etc. to be more frequent in Gã, than in Adānme, f. i. Ad. bue and bli, G. gble, to open; Ad. bie, name; G. gbei; Ad. blọ, way; Gã: gbẹ; Ad. bue (pue); to pierce; Gã: gbu (comp. the root: bu); etc. But contrarily is the Adñ. initiating consonant „ny“ shortened into n in Gã, s. Ad. nya, Ot. nya, Gã: na, n. mouth; v. to find, to get; nyu, water, Gã: nu (Ot. nsu); Ad. gble, once, Gã: peñ, Ot. th. s.; etc. Secondary roots, especially such as have the form of stems and branches in Gã, have in Adānme still the primitive form; f. i.

Ad. dše,	Gã: dšie, v. to take out;
„ suo,	„ sumo, v. to love;
„ da,	„ damo, v. to stand;
„ la,	„ ladše, v. to loose;
„ kple,	„ kpleke, v. to descend;
„ hre,	„ here, v. to take up;

comp. also stems, as:

Ad. le,	Gã: lele, vessel;
„ hūo,	„ hōmo, hunger; etc.

In the forms we shall partially find the same law, that the Adñ. is more primitive and short, than the Gã. Still

in roots, stems and forms also cases of the contrary may be found, as this is to be expected, because of the continual (circular) movement of languages. — The few secondary Adānme roots will be averted to among the forms and in the Ad. Vocabulary.

§ 4. Forms and pure formwords.

As it is to be expected, the greater difference between this Dialect and the Gā proper is to be found, as we have seen, not in the roots, but in the forms. Though the pure formwords, that is the radical pronouns, as the roots or radical elements of all the forms, still remain very close to those in Gā, and only appear more primitive. In their most simple form, that is as subjective pronominal augments of verbs and possessive pronominal augm. of nouns initiating, and as objective pronominal-augments of verbs, terminating words they are the following:

1) subjective:

- i- (in Kroḃo), mi-, m-, ŋ-, n; I; Gā: mi.
- o-, thou.
- e-, he, she, it.
- wa-, we; G. wə-.
- nye-, you.
- a-, they; G. ame-.
- a-, they; G. a-.

2) possessive:

- i- (Kroḃo), ye-, mi-, ami-, mami-; my; G. mi.
- o-, thy.
- e-, his, her, its.
- wa-, G. wə-, our.
- nye-, „ th. s., your.
- a-, „ ame-, their.
- a-, „ th. s., their, indefinite; German: man.

3) objective:

- mi, m'	G. th. s.	me.
- o,	" "	thee.
- lē,	" "	him, her (it).
- wō, - ō	" "	us.
- nye,	" "	you.
- me,	" amē,	them
	and mei,	people, indef.

4) Independent pers. pronouns.

mami, ami, imi, mi,	Gā: mi, I.
mo,	" bo, thou.
lē,	" lē, he, she.
wō,	" wō, we.
nye,	" nye, you.
ame? me	" amē, they.
See, nimli, nime,	" mei, people, man.
pl. n.	

(This latter forms of the pronouns are combined also with the verb dši, to be s. th., instead of the subjective or perh. also the objective forms as in Gā;

f. i. midši,	I am it.
modši,	thou art it.
lēdši,	he is it.
wōdši,	we are it.
nyedši,	you are it.
medši,	they are it.

or: nōmlō dšimi,	a man am I.
" dšio, dšimō,	" " art thou.
" dšile,	" " is he.
nimli dšiwō;	men are we.
" dšinye,	" " yee.
" dšime,	" " they.)

These radical formwords together with a few notional words used as formwords (esp. *mi*, *m*; *n*. *nō*, *n.*, *ba*, *ma*, *v*. *nē*, *v*. *ni*, *v*. *be*, *v*. etc.) are the elements used for forms, as in *Gā* and the related family of languages, though they can not be in every instance traced back to their respective roots. — Excepted from these outward forms, initial and terminational augments or pre- and suffixes, are the inward changes of the roots, as they are to be also in *Dañme* observed, but not so frequently as in *Gā*, the former being more primitive: there occurred only a few instances to me, sc. regularly the change of the vowel („Umlaut“) indicating the aor. neg. s. Tab. I. and II.; and a few irregular ones, f. i. *da* (*G*. *dša*), *v*. to be straight; *dra* (*G*. *dšadše*), *v*. to straighten; *dše* (*G*. *th.s.*), to come forth; *dše* and *dšie* (*G*. *dšie*), *v*. to bring forth; *de* and *dro*, *v*. to say; *nōmlō*, pl. *nōmli* and *nimli*, *n*. man; etc. comp. the vocabulary.

After these we can enumerate the initial and terminational forms (augments and affixes) and their use, just as they appear at the verbal roots and 2, as they are to be found less regularly at other wordforms, especially simple stems:

Table I.

Adānme-Forms.

Corresponding Gā-Forms.

Root.						Root.	
pe	—	—	—	—	—	fe,	Aor. Tense, indicat. posit. of the v. pe, to do, to make.
a pé	—	—	—	—	—	ame fé,	they did.
a pé	—	—	—	—	—	a fé,	they did, man that; it was done.
'ā pe	}	—	—	—	}	ā fe,	} Fut. tense, ind. pos. S. A. Table II.; - will do.
mā pe						wā fe,	
bā pe						bā fe,	
à fe	(= a'è fe)	—	—	—	amè fe,	à fe,	Perfect tense, ind. pos. they have done; it has been done.
è pe	—	—	—	—	è pe,	—	perf. tense ind. pos. have done; he has done.
e fé	—	—	—	—	e fé,	—	aor. t. ind. posit. he did.
é fe	—	—	—	—	é fe & á fe	—	aor. tense pot. pos. (he) shall do, may do etc.
i pé	(Krobo Dial.)	—	—	—	mi fé,	—	aor. ind. pos. I did.
m pé	(Sea-Coast-Dial.)	—	—	—	mi fé,	—	" " " " "
o pé	—	—	—	—	o fé,	—	aor. ind. pos. thou didst.
wa pé	—	—	—	—	wō fé,	—	aor. ind. pos. we did.
nye pé	—	—	—	—	nye fe,	—	aor. ind. pos. you did.
kō pe	—	—	—	—	ka fe,	—	impert. and pot. negat. do not! positively used af- ter kā, kē, that,
ko pe	—	—	—	—	a fe,	} fe o,	} s. Table II. and Ad. Spec.
				or			
mo pe	—	—	—	—	—	fe mo!	impert. and posit. sing. do!

Table I.

Adānme-Forms. Corresponding Gã-forms.

Adānme-Forms.				Corresponding Gã-forms.			
	Root.					Root.	
kpa	pe	—	—	—	—	sa	—
na	pe	—	—	—	—	na	—
	pe	ë	}	—	—	—	—
	pe	o		—	—	—	—
	pe	i		—	—	—	—
	pī			—	—	—	—
						fe,	—
						fe,	—
						feo,	—
						fee,	—

aor. tense, iterat.
pos. to do again.
aor. tense, perfective mood; pos. to have done doing; or optat. to wish to do.
imperf. tense ind. pos. do or did.
imp. tense ind. neg. do or did not do.

Adānme-Forms.				Corresponding Gã-forms.				
	Root.					Root.		
	pe	we	—	—	—	e fe ko	—	
	pe	he	}	—	—	femo ? } fē	—	
	pe	ë		—	—		—	
	pe	i		—	—		—	
	pe	m		—	—		—	
	pe	mi	—	—	—	fe mo,	—	
	pe	mi	o, with def. art.			fe mo le,	the deed.	
i	pe	mi	o	}	—	mi fe mo le,	my deed.	
ye	pe	mi	o		—	—	—	
wa	pe	mi	o		—	wo fe mo le,	our deed.	
a	pe	mi	o		—	ame fe mo le,	their deed.	
a	pe	mi	o	—	—	a fe mo le,	„ „ (indef.)	
	pe	m	hi	}	—	—	—	
	pe	m	i		—	—	fe mo i,	pl. form, deeds.
	pe	mi	o	}	—	—	—	
	pe	mi	o me		—	—	fe mo i le,	th. s. with defin. article (o).
	pe	lo	—	—	—	fe lo	—	
	pe	lo	me	}	—	—	—	
	pe	lo	hi		—	—	fe lo i,	pl. form.
	pe	li	—		—	—	—	—

neg. perf. ind.
a kind of participle or verbal noun, doing.
inf. doing; n. deed.
the deed.
my deed.
our deed.
their deed.
„ „ (indef.)
pl. form, deeds.
th. s. with defin. article (o).
pers. verbal noun: doer, maker.
pl. form.

Table I.

Adänme-Forms. Corresponding Gã-Forms.

Adänme-Forms.					Corresponding Gã-Forms.					
Root.					Root.					
	pe	lo	o	me	—	—	fe	lo	i le,	pl. form with def. art.
nē	pe	he	} lit. to be doing,		mī	fe	}	—	—	pres. tense ind. pos. to be doing; Comp. reye, th. s. in Ot. and le wo me, th. s. in Ayigbe.
„	pe	e			m	fe				
„	pē				mīm	fe				
be	pe	he	} lit. to be not doing.		e	fē	}	—	—	pres. and fut. tense neg. Comp. be, neg. of ye, in Gã. would not do.
be	pe	e								
be	pē									
ko	pe	we				[nañ				

Adänme-Forms.					Corresponding Gã-Forms.					
Root.					Root.					
ya	pe	—	—	—	ya	fe	—	—	—	combined conjugation; to go to do.
ba	pe	—	—	—	ba	fe	—	—	—	th. s. to come to do.
	pe	pe	} i		—	fe	fe	—	—	reduplicat. verb or frequent. mood.
	pe	pe								
	pe	pe	} he		—	fe	fe	mo,	—	inf. or verbal noun of it.
	pe	pe								
	pe	pe	} i		—	—	—	—	—	pl. form.
	pe	pe								
	pe	pe	i	hi	—	—	—	—	—	dto. with def. art.
	pe	pe	i	hi	o	—	—	—	—	„ „ „ „
	pe	pe	i	hi	o	—	—	—	—	with subjective and objective augm.
m	pé	o	} Kr. D.		mi	fe	o	—	—	dto.
i	pé	o								
o	pe	mi	—	—	o	fe	mi	—	—	„
e	pe	le	—	—	e	fe	le	—	—	„
wa	pe	nye	—	—	w	fe	nye	—	—	„
nye	pe	w	—	—	nye	fe	w	—	—	„
a	pe	me	—	—	ame	fe	ame	—	—	„
					a	fe	ame	—	—	„

Table I.

Adānme-Forms.

Corresponding Gā-Forms.

Adānme-Forms.							Corresponding Gā-Forms.				
	Root.						Root.				
a	ma	pe	me	—	—	} ame	aa	fe	ame	with augm. of the fut. tense, they shall make them.	
							ama	fe	ame		—
						a	fe	ame			
m	ma	pe	}	—	—	—	ma	fe	—	—	I shall do . .
o	ma	fe		—	—	—	oo	fe	—	—	thou shalt do.
e	ma	fe	—	—	—	ee	fe	—	—	he shall do etc. etc.	
i	ñè	pe	pe	he	} Kr. D.	}	mim	fe	fe	}	I am often or frequently doing.
ñ	ñè	pe	pe	ë			—	mī	fe		
											etc.

Regarding the employment of these forms see Table II. and III. and the Ad. Specimen.

Besides these there are the following forms to be observed, which are employed at other wordforms: mami = i, ye, G. mi -, poss. pron. augm., my; f. i. maminyemi, my brother or sister; mami = ami, indep. pron., I; nō -, pl. nihi -, nii - before and - nō, - nihi, - nii, after a word, answer to the Gā: mo, pl. mei, person; nō, pl. nii, thing; nyo, pl. mei and hī, man; f. i. nōyayam; G. nōfōñ, a bad thing or deed; mofōñ, a bad person; Gânō, pl. Gāme, Gāli; a Gā-man; G. Ganyo, pl. Gamei; nōmlō, pl. nōmli, nimli, niime, man pers., seems to have been the element, from which the form - lō, answering the engl. and germ. - er, is taken; comp. pelō, pl. peli, pelōme, n. maker. But a most peculiar form is the dem. pron. - o, suffixed to nouns and sentences (i. e. the last word of them) answering the pron. or definit. art. le in Gā, no in Ot., la, a in Ayigbe; engl. „the“; it can not be written separately as in Ot. and Gā, but must be, as in Ayigbe suffixed to

the word, the more so as it frequently precedes the suffixed plural form of it; comp. *kaselo*, G. th. s., disciple; with def. art. *kaseloö*, pl. *kaseli*, *kaselo_{hi}*, *kaselo_{me}*; with def. art. *kaseliö*, *kaseliö_{me}*, *kaseloö_{me}* or *kaselo_{meö}*; if added to the impers. verbal noun ending with -m, -mi (Ga: -m_o), the latter form is used for suffixing the article; f. i. *yōkpem*, wedding; *yokpemiö*, the wedding; pl. *yokpem_{hi}*, *yokpemi*, with art. *yokpemiö*, *yokpemiö_{me}* and *yokpemi_{meö}*. After sentences it is generally strengthened into -one and also -ne alone used; f. i. *benē mdele_{one}*, *benē mdele_{ne}* or (Krobo-Dial.) *benē idele_o*, Gā: *beni mikelē le*, when I told him (lit. the time when I told him); comp. also *ami ne*, *ami one*, Kr. Dial. *imi ne* = G. *mi le*; *mo ne* = *bo le*, *le ne*, *le le*, *wō ne*, *wō le*, I (with stress on it) or, as for me, thee, him, as — etc. Farther is to be remarked under the forms derived from notional words the suffixed „m“ (= *mimi*, *mi*, G. *mli*, *ñ*; Ot. *mu*, *m*; Ay. *me*, *m*, *n*. inside), as a form expressing the relation of locality and as in Gā, often connected with other words and forms; and the termination „i“ = *dši*, *ni*, v. to be something; G. *dši*, *ni*, *ñ*; f. i. *anōkwai*, G. *anōkwañ* = *anōkwa dši*, it is true; *yekakei*, = G. *mikomeñ*, it is I alone; and also the irregular pl. form of the verb „gbo“, to die; *agbohi* = G. *amegboi*, they died; etc. etc. The Vocabulary exhibits more of these especially as to augments of nouns and adjectives, which however are less frequent than in Gā and Otyi, esp. initial ones. Comp. also the foll. §§. and the Ad. Specimen.

§ 5. The combination and Syntax in general.

Combination and Syntax (only different, because in the former words combined are written together, in the latter they are left separate) is in general the same as in Gā,

if the different forms are duly taken into account; the verb forms the centre with which all the other words and parts of speech organically are combined; either in a subjective or objective relation to it; the subject or object may again be defined by a preponed or postponed noun or pronoun or a postponed adjective, and the verb by an other verb, or an only grammatical subject or object; besides number, class, person etc. serving as definitions to every one of them I can therefore generally refer to the „gram. Sketch of the Gā-Language and have here only to observe a few cases, in which the Dañme Dialect differs from Gā proper; though some are already referred to in the preceeding §§.

The auxiliary verbs „ñê“, G. ye, and ñõ; na, G. th. s. and kpa, Gā: sa, seem to be more closely united to their respective notional verbs, of which they express the relations of time, locality, instrumentality, and modality, than this is the case in Gā. As the auxiliary verb „ke“ in Gā does not require a subject of its own (i. e. the subjective pronominal augment is not repeated), and it can stand close to its notional verb, if not separated from it by a subject or object; so these three auxiliaries are also closely united with their notional verbs and the first moreover has its notional verb for its object, wilst in Gā the same relation (the present tense) is expressed by a mere tense-form; comp. ññê pehe or iñê-pehe (G. lit. miye femo or miñõ femo, but now intirely contracted into mimfe), I am doing; ññê nõko pehe or pei, I am something doing, i. e. I am doing something, G. mīmfe noko; comp. the Engl. with the Germ.: „ich bin etwas thuend;“ — nna-wo no, G. mina miwo no, I have exalted (already) and: makpa-wo no, G. masa mawo no, I will exalt again (Comp. Joh. 12, 28. accord. to Hanson and in the Ad. Coast-dialect). That the object of such double verbs stands betwixt both, if there is only one, is rule in Gā and Adāñme.

§ 6. The verb and its forms in particular.

All the forms of the verb in Gā have their corresponding forms in Adāñme, but the latter has three or four moods regularly or at least more developed, of which there are only traces in Gā; we may call them the frequentative, iterative and perfective or optative and perhaps consecutive or subjunctive mood. The scantiness of the materials and the limits of knowledge, time and space do only allow a rough sketch and if names are not fitly chosen, the student must look to the materials given. „Pe“, to do, is chosen as an example and only where it does not suffice, other verbs are taken. It is a matter of course that because of the above mentioned reasons many forms must be given by analogy.

Table II.

I. Indicative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

1. Aorist tense.

Root.			Root.		
N.	pe	N. did or made.	N.	pe	i } N. did not do.
i	pe	(Kr. Dial.) } I did	pī		} " " " make.
m	pe	(Coast. D.) } Gā:	i	pī	} I did not do.
		mifé	m	pī	} G. mifee.
o	pe	etc.	o	pī	etc.
e	pe		e	pī	
wa	pe	G. wofé.	wa	pī	G. wofee.
nye	pe		nye	pī	
a	pe	G. { amefé.	a	pī	G. { amefee.
		afé.			afee.
a	pe	le,	pī	mi	= dŕseemi, it is
a	pe	o, etc. he was	pī	o	not I, thou, he.
		made, thou wast	pī	le	Comp. the Ot.
		made; subj. and			ye, neg. nye,
		obj. combinat.			to do; to be.
a	na	o, they see thee.	e	pī	mi, he did not or
wa	na	me, we s. them.			does not make
		etc.			me.
			a	na	eo } they do not
			a	ne	o } s. thee, thou
					art not seen.

2. Imperfect tense.

N.	pe	o } N. does or did;	Either neg. aor.		
or N.	pe	ë } uses to do.	or	"	perfect.
m	pe	o, I did	m	pī	I did not.
o	pe	o, thou didst.	or m	pe	we, I don't or
					have not done.
e	pe	ome, he made	i	na	e } I did not see.
		them.	i	ne	} I did not see.
i	na	ä, I see	i	na	we, I don't see.
e	su	ü } it suffices.	e	su	i, I did not suffice.
e	su	o }	e	su	we, I do not "
e	wo	ömi, he honours	e	wī	mi he does not or
		me			did not honour
					me.

Table II.

I. Indicative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

2. Imperfect tense.

Root,		Root,	
nè e wo	omio, G. ni ewo- omi le, sen- tence with de- finite art. -o.	a wi	me, they did not ho nour them or they were not honoured.

3. Perfect tense.

N. è pe	N. has done ; Gã: N. èfe.	N. e pe	we, N. has not done.
ì pe	I have done.	i pe	we, I have not done; G.: miféko.
ò pe		o pe	we
è pe		e pe	we
wà pe		wa pe	we
nyè pe		nye pe	we
à pe	me; with obj. augm. „me.“	a pe	weme, they have not made them.
à na	they have seen.	a na	we, they have not seen.

4. Present tense.

N. ñè pe	he	} N. is doing; G. N. mife, mfe.	N. be pe	he	} N. is not do- ing; G. N. efèn.
ñè pe	ë		be pe	ë	
ñè pe	ì		be pe	ì	
ñè pe	pè		be pe	pè	
inè pe	he, Kr. D.	} I am doing; G. mimfe.	ibe pe	he	} I am not do- ing; G. mifèn.
ññè pe	i, C. D.		mbe pe	he	
onè pe	i		obe pe	i	
enè pe	i		ebe pe	i	
wanè pe	i		wabe pe	i	
nyenè pe	i		nyebe pe	i	
anè pe	i		abe pe	i	
anè nōko pe	he, they are doing s. th. G. amemfe n. k.		abe nōko pe	i, they are not doing any thing, G. ame- fèn noko.	
			abe nōko pe	he,	

Table II.

I. Indicative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

5. Future tense.

Root.			Root.	
N. ba	pe	N. will do.	As in the present tense.	
N. ma	pe		N. be	pe he etc.
N. ? a	pe		or be	pe i
mba	pe	I will do.	mbe	na he } I am not see-
mona	pe		mbe	na e } ing or I shall
ma	pe		mbe	nā } not see.
oma	pe	etc. etc.		
ema	pe			

II. Potential mood.

1. Aorist tense.

N. é	pe	N. will, shall or may do; G. N. áfe.	N. kó	pe	N. shall not do.
„koně é	bā	m = G. „koni ába mli“ that (it) may be fulfilled.	ikó	pe	I shall not do.
í	pe	, I shall do.	okó	pe	etc. etc.
ó	pe	etc. etc.	eko	pe	G. kafe.
é	pe	, I shall go to do.	wako	pe	
íba	pe	, thou shall come to do.	nyeko	pe	G. nyekafea etc.
óba	pe	, he shall go to do.	ako	pe	they shall not
óya	pe	G. wofe(a).	akoba	pe	come or go to
wá	pe	„ nyefe(a).	akoya	fe	do.
nyé	pe	„ améfe(a),	etc		Comp. conj.
á	pe	áfea.			

The fut. tense has not occurred to me, but is easily to be formed according to analogy.

Table II.

III. Imperative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

1. Aorist tense.

Root.			Root.		
Pe	!	G. femo! do (it)!	kó pe	!	do it not! G. kafe.
mo pe	!	G. femo! do thou it!	mokó pe	!	do it not! G. kafe.
nye pe	!	G. nyefea! do you it!	nyekó pe	!	G. nyekafea! do you not do it.

2. Present tense.

Ně pe	he!	Be doing it!	Be pe	he!	Be not doing it!
moñē pei	!	th. s.	mobe pe	i!	sing.
nyenē pē	!	Be ye doing it!	nyebe pē	!	plur.

Has not occurred to me.

IV. Frequentative mood.

1. Aorist tense.

N. pe pe	} N. did fre- quently.	N. pī pī.
„ pe pei		

2. Imperfect tense.

N. pe peo; or pepeë, pepei.	The same.
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3. Perfect tense.

N. è pe pei.	N. pe pewe.
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4. Present tense.

N. ñē pe pehe.	N. be pe pehe.
„ pe pei.	„ pe pei.
„ bō bōē etc.	„ bō bōē.

5. Future tense.

N. ma pe pei.	! The same as the former.
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Table II.

V. Iterative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

1. Aorist tense.

N. kpa	Root, pe	G.: N. sa efe, N. did again, repeated to do; did once more.	N. kpa	Root, pī
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2. Imperfect tense.

N. kpa	pe	o, N. made again	The same as the former or the pres. neg.
„ kpa	pe	ē, „ „ „	
„ kpa	ba	ā, came again.	
„ kpa	su	ü, arrived again.	

3. Perfect tense.

N. èkpa	pe	N. èsa èfe, in Gã: N. has done again.	N. èkpa	pe	we, N. èsa eféko, N. has not done again.
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4. Present tense.

N. kpa	pe	he, N. mīsa mfe; kpahe, N. mīsa mfe, N. is do- ing again.	N. be	pem	kpahe, N. is not doing again.
or ñe	pem				

5. Future tense.

N. makpa	pe	N. will do ag- ain; G.: N. asa afe.	The same as the former.		
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VI. Perfective or Optative mood.

1. Aorist tense.

N. na	pe	N. na efe in Gã; N. finished or accomplish- ed doing; N. wished to do. th. s. (seldom).	N. nae	pe	N. did not ac- complish to do; did not wish to do,
or N. na e	pe		N. ne	pe	th. s.

Table II.

VI. Perfective or Optative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

2. Imperfect tense.

	Root.		
N. naä	pe	o, N. finishes doing, or:	The same as aorist. neg. or perfect neg.
N. naa	pe	ë wishes to do.	

3. Perfect tense.

N. èna	pe	N. has accomplished doing; wishes to have done.	N. nawe	pe	G.: N. náko efe, N. has not yet done; does not wish to have done.
or „ena e	pe				

4. Present tense.

N. na	pe	he	N. ebe	pem	nae, N. nañ afe,
or ñe	pem	nae, N. is accomplishing to do, wishing to do; G.: N. mīnamife.			in Gā: N. is not accomplishing, not wishing to do.

5. Future tense.

N. mana	pe	N. will accomplish to do; wishes to do.	The same as in the pres. tense.		
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VII. Consecutive or Subjunctive mood.

Aorist tense.

Of this mood only a few traces have appeared to me, which I give here, and with which „ka“, auxil. verb in Gā and its divers uses are to be compared.

kā N. ko	pe	(that) N. does or might do; G.: (akē) N. feo; comp. Mt. 3, 9. 11. 14.	kā N. kó	pe	that N. not made = pot. mood; comp. Joh. 11, 37; but
		Krōbo-Dial. & Gā; also: ko, koni, in Gā.	dši-	kune eko	gbo we, he would not have died, Joh. 11, 32.

There farther appeared to to me four different verbal nouns, sc. three impersonal and one personal; the former again appearing under different forms:

1. Impersonal verbal nouns.

pem }
pemi } pl. pemhi, pemi; with def. article, pemhi_o, pemio
and pemio_{me}; G. fem_o, pl. femoi, infinitive form
and n. doing; deed; making; Daš Thun, die That.
pehe, shortened into peē, peī, pē; (G. fē? or no cor-
relating form); a kind of participle, but used also
as noun: „doing“; see esp. the form of the present
tense; nēpehe, be doing; bepehe, be not doing.

pepehe }
pepeē } n. (inf. of pepe, redupl. or freq. mood); doing,
pepeī } deed; comp. also: bob_oe, gbebei, gbogboe etc.
pepē } fr. b_o, gbe, gbo v. etc. In G.: fefem_o and the
like; but seldom used.

From the second of these forms may have derived the frequent infinitive form in G. and Adū. formed only by the lengthening of the rad. vowel, as: bā, coming; yā, going; gbē, killing; bō, crying etc. Comp. also the diff. Otyi infinitive forms.

2. Personal verbal noun.

pel_o, pl. peli, pel_ohi, pel_ome; with def. art. pel_oome or pel_ome_o, G. fel_o (Ot. yefo): doer, maker.

Other forms of the verb are either slight modifications arising from the difference of sounds or exceptions, which if they occurred to me are referred to in the Ad. Vocabulary.

The conjugation of verbs combined with the aux. v. ba and ya, which have only been referred to in the pot. mood, is as in Gā developed throughout all the moods and tenses, but is quite regular, as in Gā.

Plural forms of verbs, which are frequently to be met with in Gã but are wanting in Otyi, I did not find, though there may be some. Once kuku, red. of ku, v. to take; Gã: kō, pl. kolo, occurred to me for „kolo“.

The relation of the verb to its subject and object is the same, as in Gã.

The question does as in Gã not effect the verb or its relation to its subj. or obj., except that the word put in question is, if possible, put in advance for stress' sake and the infinitive absolute frequently used for this purpose. Only one interrogatory particle, sc. „be“, but not at the end, as in Gã, but at the beginning of the question, has occurred to me, s. be, interr. part. in the Voc.

§ 7. Pronoun, noun and adjective or Subject and Object and their definitions.

The subject and object of a verb may be a pronoun, noun or adjective (or adverb or numeral, but grammatically treated as noun, pronoun or adjective); and may be as such moreover defined by number (person), class, gender, possessive pronoun or noun, appositive noun or adjective and each of these parts of speech may be expressed by a mere form, or a word, or a sentence. The Dānme being only a Dialect of the Gã, we refer generally to the grammatical sketch of the latter and mention only such forms in Dānme as differ from it.

1. The personal pronouns as they are expressed by augments of the verb as well as their independent forms we have seen in the preceding §§. Here we have only to give them and the others in a tabular order as far as they have occurred to us; they are:

Table III.

3. Interrogative Pronouns.

Substantive Pron.	Adjective Pr.	Adverbial Pron.
bene? } mene? } ne? } pl. neme?	Gā: namo? who and meni? me? nē? what? ?	nē lebe? when? G. te beni? dšie? G. nēgbe? where, whence? kē-kē? G. te-teñ? how? kē ape kē? how is it?

4. Relative Pronouns.

nē, G. nì, who, what, which.	nē, G. nì, who, which.	henē; where, whence.
nōnē, Gā: moni and noni; who, what, pl. nihinē, which, that. niinē.		benē, when; how. bonē, how. nōnē, when, how. Comp. heni, beni and boni (noni) in Gā.

5. Indefinite Pronouns.

nō, pl. nīhi, nii, nime, me; some body; some thing; comp. mo, pl. mei and nō, pl. nii and nibii, in Gā.	ko, pl. kome; G. ko, pl. kome; some; ko; a, an; G. th. s. indef. article.	ko, one; einšt, ein- mal. heko, somewhere, G. th. s. lebeko, sometime. ligbioko, some day.
nōko, pl. nihikome, nii- kome, G. moko, noko, th. same.	Compare also adverbs and numerals and the Vocabulary.	

2. Nouns and adjectives are defined as to their class (personal, impersonal, individual or collective) by their word-form, which must be sought for in the vocabulary; as to their gender by adding the nouns nyumu, Gā: nū, male; and yō, G. the same, female, to them as in Gā; as to their number by their termination. The singular number has

only a few regular terminations; f. i. personal: -nō, G. -nyo and -mo; -lō, G. th. s.; Ot. -fo; Kyerepon: -hō, Ayigbe: tō, la, a; impers. nō, G. th. s.; m, mi, G. mō; -e, i, G. th. s. compare also § 4 and 6; but there are two regular and a few irregular plural-forms: the first may be called the personal and the second the impersonal plural-form, though the distinction is not strickly kept up and both used even at the same word; they are: -me (comp. pronoun „me“, G. ame, mei); and -hi, shortened into „i“, which even may effect the preceeding vowels of the word and change them into „i“ (in Gā „hī“, only pl. form of nū, mau, and „i“, most common Gā-pl. form) both of which may be modified by adding the definite article, as will be shown. Compare the following words.

Singular form.	Pers. pl. form.	Impers. plural form.
nōmlō, Gā: gbomō; man, person.	nōmlōme? nime, irreg.	nōmli, nimli.
pelō, „ felō, maker	pelōme, with art. pelōome, pelōomeō. Gāme?	pelōhi, peli; with art. peliō.
Gānō, „ Gānyo, Gāman, nyumu „ nū (pl. hī) man, male,	— — —	Gali, Galiō. nyumui.
yō, „ yō, nā; (pl. yei, nāmei), wo- man; wife;	— — —	yi; with art. yiome.
tšolō, „ tšulō, bofo; ser- vant, messenger;	tšolōme, tšoliome (with art.)	tšolōhi, tšoli.
nyemi, „ th. s. pl. nyemimej, brother, sister,	nyemime, with art. nyemiome.	nyemihi.
tšē, „ th. s. pl. tšemej, father,	tšēme; tšēome.	—
nye, „ th. s. pl. nyemej, mother,	nyeme,	—
tšo, „ th. s. pl. irreg. tšei, tree,	with art. tšoome.	tšohi, tšihi.
sane, „ th. s. pl. sādši, matter.	with art. saneome.	sanehi.
etc. etc.	etc.	

The irregular pl. forms must be referred to in the Vocabulary; the adjectives if they accept any plural form, have „hi, i“.

3. The next definition, which is used to define nouns and sentences, is that by the dem. pronoun or the def. art.: -o, -one, -ne; which is added to nouns, mostly in the first form and often before the plural form; and to the last word of sentences mostly in the last two forms (in the Krobo-dialect also in the first); to define them as known; nondefinition being either left unexpressed or expressed by „ko“.

4. Nouns are moreover defined possessively by pronouns prefixed, as we have seen or noun preponed; or appositively by nouns or adjectives or numerals, definite and indefinite, postponed; or by sentences in the place of these prepositions or appositions; as in Gā; f. i. etše, his father, bi tše, father of a child; child's father; tše niatše, rich father, tše akpa, good father, tše nè hī, th. s.

§ 8. Numerals.

1. The definite numerals which, as in Gā, have form and place of adjectives from „one“ to „nine“, but the form of nouns in tens, hundreds and thousands, differ only slightly from those in Gā; they are:

káke, and =	Gā: ekome, eko, kome, ko;	one.
ènyo,	G. th. s.	two.
ète,	„ „ „	three.
èwe, ewye, ewyie, G. edfe,		four.
ènuo,	G. enumo,	five.
èkpa,	„ th. s.	six.
kpágo	„ kpawo,	seven.
kpānyo,	„ th. s.	eight.
nē,	„ nehū,	nine.

nyoñmá	G. th. s.	ten.
„	ke kake,	eleven.
„	ke enyo,	twelve.
„	ke ete,	thirteen.
„	ke ewye,	fourteen.
	etc. etc.	
nyoñmai enyo, or nyoñményo,		twenty.
nyoñmai enyo ke kake,		twenty one.
nyoñméte,		thirty.
nyoñméwye,		fourty.
nyoñmenuo,		fity.
nyoñmékpa,		sixty.
nyoñmékpago,		seventy.
nyoñmékpanyo,		eighty.
nyoñmenē,		ninety.
lafá, Ay. th. s.; Gã and Ot., ohá,		hundred.
lafai enyo,		two hundred.
lafai ete,		
lafai ewye etc.		
akpe, G. th. s. Ot. apim,		thousand.
kpei enyo,		two thousand.
akpei nyoñmá,		ten thousand.

akpe kake ke lafai kpanyo ke nyoñmemo ke kpago, 1857. Connected with nō-, pl. nihi, nii; persons or things are expressed with the number, nōkake, G. nōkome, one thing, mokome, one person; nihi enyo or nō enyo, two persons; two things etc.

nōkrēkrē, G. mokleñkleñ, nōkleñkleng; and krēkrēñ, G. kleñkleñmo, -nō, the first person; --thing; nō enyo, or nōñē dši enyo, the second; nōñē dši ete, the third etc. kakekake or ekomekome, one each, one by one; enyoenyo, two each; two by two etc. etc.

2. Indefinite numerals are:

kake; one; some; only; alone; G. eko, ko, kome; keke. eko, pl. ekomé, ekomei, some; einigeš, einige; etlicheš, etliche.

babaū, much; many; G. babao.

bobōyo, bobōyoyo; little, few; G. bibio, fifio; fio.

tfa (Coast-Dial.), tfoa (Kr.-Dial.) and tfo; every; all;

G. fē; fiā, piā; used in the sing. with reduplication of the noun connected with it, as in Gā: nōtlanō, nōtšuanō every thing or person; Jedermann; Jedwedeš;

Gā: nōfēnō, mofemo;

pl. nihi tfa, -tfoā, tfo, G. nii fia, -fē; mei fē; all things or persons;

tfo tfoa tfo, G. tfo fē tfo, every tree; etc. etc.

Comp. Pronouns; Tab. III. and § 9 and Vocab.

§ 9. Adverbs and Conjunctions.

Both of these have to do again more directly with the verb; the first kind of words, — according to their original nouns, adjectives and verbs —, to define the verb or to express the relations of time, place or locality; manner or modality, intensity, frequency etc.; they are treated by the language like other regular objects and are very numerous, as it is one of the peculiarities of the african languages belonging to this family to corroborate verbs with adverbs of the same notion, though different forms (sometimes words from a neighbouring language) as well as with their own infinitives; they must be looked for in the Voc. The latter, the conjunctions, serve to connect one verb with another or, what is the same thing to connect sentences (but never nouns, which is always done by verbs; s. ke, nō, ūē, v. etc.); either coordinately or adversatively or subordinately. They are mostly old verbs or short sentences as in Gā; and we only enumerate here the principal ones:

ne, ni, G. ni, and (from dši, ni, to be);

se; si; ši; G. ši, but (from dši, ni. to be);

formely both were only one word, as it is still so with „na“ in Otyi.

kā, kē, ke (ade); G. ake, Ot. se; that; saying; לאמר.

(In some cases followed by the consecutive mood; s. Table II.)

ke, kedši, G. th. s., Ot. se; if; followed by the indicative mood.

akēse, akāse, G. akeši; that; but that.

etfakā, epeokā, G. etfakē, because.

dšāhe, G. nohewo, therefore.

lebene, G. bene; then.

dšane, G. agbene, then.

konē, G. koni; with following potential mood; that; daß, damit.

nē, G. ni, th. s.

dšikune, if; with foll. consecutive; Gā: dšikule.

etc. etc. etc.

§ 10. The Interjections

and some natural sounds do not organically belong to any part of speech; but are abrupt exclamations of either a single word or sentence or even a natural sound imitating some unarticulated sound. They are in Adānme and Gā and all the african and perhaps all the unwritten far more numerous, than in written languages and therefore stabile one's; but demand a greater acquaintance with the language to be gathered and properly understood, than we have at present.

Some Specimen of the Adãñme Dialect of the Gã-Language.

I. As spoken along the Sea-Coast:

1. Histories (written by a native of Kpoñ.)

a. Dãdelo fulafo.

a. A drunken blind man.

„Bene wake Oura Loko ya Hũla ne, nna nyumu ko nè ehẽñme fula, nè ede dã nè hũo ñeñe yẽ ¹⁾. Edemi, kẽ ñhĩe bolo ne ²⁾, mahãle eko nè éye ³⁾; ne ñhãle; bene ñhãle one ⁴⁾, edemi, kẽ matšòle bolo nya ⁵⁾, ne ewomi hiõ ⁶⁾ amihũ ndele kẽ: „Dabida! se éhĩ si!“ ⁷⁾ Lehũ eke:

When we went with Mr. L. to Keta, I saw a man and his eyes were blind, and he was drunk and hungry. He told me, if I carry bread, I may give him some to eat; and I gave him; when I had given him, he told me that I shall show him the price of the bread and he would pay me; and I also told him, saying: „No, but it shall be left!“ And he also said: „No, no; but I will give thee cow-

1) hũo ñeñe yẽ, pres. tense of hũo yeñe; „hunger was eating him.“

2) ne, def. article of sentences = one, generally after „kẽ“, if; also in Gã.

3) pot. mood: „that he may eat;“ i. e. „to eat.“

4) „one“, def. sentence art. after „bene“, Gã: beni - le.

5) „tšõ nõko nya“, G. „tšõ n. k. na;“ to show the price of s. th.

6) „wo hiõ“, lit. to pay a debt; i. e. to pay; G. wo nyomõ, v.

7) „éhĩ si;“ G. „ahĩ ši;“ pot. mood: „they may leave it,“ it may be let!

„Dabidabi se mahāo holañu!“
 Kēke ne yemukulim fū¹⁾ ne
 nsile nē ledše.

b. Kpom - Sane.

Tšatšeme²⁾ anyemi ko-nē
 nè atšele kē: Amankoa. Kī-
 kē mātše ne niatše lo hola-
 ñutše dšile: ewo ehe naa-
 kpa: ebui³⁾ nokonoko. Bene
 pe se one⁴⁾, eke enyemi nē-
 pei⁵⁾, ne enyemi kō etue nya
 ne etšo, ne edo Amankoa tšo.
 Ne (pe) ahū⁶⁾ ne Amankoa
 nu, kā mānokotomahi tšo
 enyemio⁷⁾ Gā, nè ebahe hō-
 lami-dšeniike-bahāme. Aman-
 koa tšo nō ke-ba Tešili kē,
 ke ana enyemio ne, agbele
 hāle. Bene Tešili yawole
 kā⁸⁾ nyōm nē heko ne atše

ries!“ Then I got angry and
 (I) left him there.

b. Kpoñ- or Pony-History.

There was a brother of
 my father's, who was called:
 Amankoa. This king was a
 possessor of things or cowries
 (i. e. rich): he was very proud:
 he esteemed nobody (or noth-
 ing). Afterward he was quar-
 reling with his brother and his
 brother bit (off part) of his ear
 and it fell off, and it grieved
 Amankoa too much. Long af-
 terwards Amankoa heard, that
 townelders sent his brother to
 Akra to fetch (their) monthly
 wages for them. Amankoo
 sent some body to the Teši-
 people, saying: if they see
 his brother, they should kill
 him for him. When the Teši-
 people went and lay in am-
 bush for him in a place called
 „Afrodu“, they (lit. these

1) „mukulim fū“ = mli fū in Gā: the belly swells;
 to get angry.

2) „Tšatse, pl. tšatšeme,“ n. irreg. = my father, my
 father's; G. mitše.

3) „ebui,“ aor. neg. fr. bu, to esteem.

4) Lit: „When it was afterward,“ as in Gā.

5) „nēpei,“ pres. t.: of pe, to cry; to quarrel; G.
 blo, v.

6) Lit: „And was a long time,“ i. e. long afterwards;
 G. th. s.

7) nyemio, brother, with def. art. „-o“, „the brother
 of him.“

8) „wo kā,“ v. to lie in ambush; G. th. s.

kē; „Afrodu“ ne, Tešitšeme ¹⁾ ne nule ne abafile. Tešitšeme ne akele bahā Amañkoa, kone lenitše epele boni esūo. Si Boafo kē sa fo dše adē, ne Tešili wo etrom ke - bahā Amañkoa, ne Amañkoa bako hulamidše womi, ne eke-baheo hulamidšenio, ne eyayeo. ²⁾ Epe seo, ne eñē nōkotomame doe, metfa ayaso ñē Amañkoa he, ne anule, koni akpō womio ñē ede. Blofonō ko ñē mām, atšele kē Filip; eyakele nii, ne ebadale ši. Nōkotoma ko ñē weom ³⁾ nè atšele kē: Ofosu Obrim; ehā anule ne afile. Bene Boafo nu, eyako tšoboti ke-bafya eyim; keke ne egbo. Bene egbo seo ne, niome ye gbeye. Nōkotoma ko ke: anu eyōo hū ne agbele; tšatše ke: Dabi, se akogbele! Keke ne nōkotoma ko sã klante, ne ekebafya eyōo,

Teši-men) caught and bound him. The Teši-men would give him to Amañkoa, that he himself may do unto him, as he liked. But that Boafo ran away from their hands; and the Teši people took his load and gave it to Amañkoa, and Amañkoa took the wages-book and received the wages with it (from Government) and eat them. Afterward it was grieving to the grandees; they all went to snatch (it) from Amankoa and to catch him and to take the book from him. There was a European in the town, called Filip; he had given him a present and he came to thank him. (Now there) was a Grandee in the house, called Ofosu Obrim; he had him caught and bound. When Boafo heard (this) he went and took a club and gave him a stroke on his head; then he died. After he was dead, the people were afraid. A Grandee said: his wife shall also be caught and killed; my father said: „No, she shall not be killed!“ Then a Grandee drew the sword to cut her head off, but my father ran after him, saying, he shall

1) „Tešili“ and „Tešitšeme,“ th. s., „the Teši-people.“

2) The danish Government gave monthly allowances to some headmen, and an account-book for them: whoever possessed such a book, received the money.

3) = G. we le mli, „in the house.“

se tšatše sa fo ke nyie ese, kē: ekogbele. Keke ne ewo klanteo no efō yōo eime le, ne klanieo bafya tšatše nine nwe goleku ne epole, pie boboyo ¹⁾, ne etše nya.

Beni Nugoli nu, kā Kpomli bagbe yoō ne, Nuguli ami fū babao; ne Kpomli hū ye gbeye kā Gāli bahame. Abawo Amañkoa ke-ya nã no yawo amramom, ne atšē ²⁾ eyi; ne akpale ase ke-ba mam bakuku ³⁾ atūhī, ne aši mǎ, ne ayahī Asadšale. Nuguli ke Amañkoa wekuli baha tšatše-me anihī fufūfu. Monemone, ke ona tšatše nine nwe golegu, epo ne atša, se padoku nē monemone. Se kīkēmāyō ne, agbele dšīō agbile dšīō, no le nli.

not kill her. Then he lifted up his sword, to cut the woman down, and the sword struck my father's thumb and cut it nearly off. When the Ningo-people heard, that the Kpong-People were going to kill the woman, they got the very angry; and the Kpong-people also were afraid that the Gā-people would come to plunder them. They took Amankoa (s' body) out into the field, put him into a hole, and took his head off; and they returned into the town, took up their guns, left the town and went and dwelled in Asadšale. The Ningo-people and Amankoa's family plundered all the things of my fathers entirely. To day, if thou see my father's thumb, it is cut and healed; but the scar is there this day. But as for that towns-woman, whether she was killed or not, that I do not know.

1) pie boboyo = G. fe fio = wants litte = nearly.

2) tšē and tšō, v. G. tšē, v. to go off; to take off.

3) kuku, v. = koło, pl. of ko, v. in Gā: to take, gather.

2. Parts of translations from Gã into Dänme.

a. Joh. 11. From a translation of a native of Kpong (Pony) at the Sea-coast, from W. Hansons Gã-translation into Dänme.

Johane saneakpa, yi nyoñma
ke kake (11).

1. Dšalē hiqtše ko ñē, Lazaro, edše Betania, Maria ke no
2. nyemiyō, Marta, mā mi. | (No Maria nè ñō nku kpa Mawetše onē, nè enō yibuom tšu enaneme aheo dši nõne enyemi
3. Lazaro ñē hionue onē). | Nohe ne enyemiome ¹⁾ tšo keba enō ake: „Mawetše, nē, ²⁾ nõne odoö eheo ñē hionue!“
4. Nõne Jesu nu ene ne, eke: „Hio nene, pī gbenō nya, se
5. Mawu henowomiō he!“ | Dšalē Jesu doö Marta ke no nye-
6. miyōo ke Lazaro he. | Nohe ne, bene enu, kā enē hionue onē ehī si ñē hekake nè enēo
7. ligbī enyo soū. | Kone no se onē ede ekaselōome kē: „Nyhā wāya Judea ekoñ!“ |
8. Ekaselōome dele kē: „Owura, kpitiō ne nè Judafoome ñē-harae nè afiao ³⁾ tehi, ne oya
9. ledše ekoñ?“ | Jesu here no: „Pī ñmlefiāfiē ⁴⁾ nyoñma ke enyo ñē dšenane mi? Kedši no nyie piani ne, etewe, kā
10. ena dše ne he la. | Ši kedši

1) = „enyemiyei le“ in Gã: his sisters (with def. art.).

2) „nē!“ irreg. imperat. mood of na, v.

3) fya, v. to strike; perh. pl. fia; comp. Gã: tfa, pl. tfia, v.

4) = ñmlefiāfiāei (abridged); hours.

- nõ nyie nyõ mi ne, eteē¹⁾ kã
11. la be emi.“ | Ede ene: no
se ne edeme kē: „Wahūe
Lazaro nē mahe woe, se nya
kone matsēle nē maheo mi.“ |
12. Keke ne ekaseloome kē:
„Nyontšo, ke mahe²⁾ enē-woe
13. ne, ehē bātšē.“ | Kēne egbo-
gbo he munyu Jesu tū³⁾, se
abu kã mahe ke hedšom he
14. etū. | Dšalē, edeme pã, kē:
15. „Lazaro gbo!“ | ne nyehe ne
nsuoo⁴⁾ kã mbe ledše, kone
nyena nyehe nyeye, se nye-
16. hã waya enõ.“ | Keke ne
Toma, nõne atšēle Didimoo
de asibi-kaseloome kē: „Nye-
hã wakele ya, kone wakele
17. bāgbo!“ | Bene Jesu baä ne,
ena kã no fõ si⁵⁾ nē muo mi
ligbĩ ewye momo. |
18. (Dšalē Betania bekē Jerusa-
lem ape forloñhi nyoñma ke
19. enuo). | Ne Judafoome ati nihi
pĩ ba Marta ke Maria nõ ke
medueham⁶⁾ nē anyeminyu-
20. muo he. | Kone Marta, none
enu kã Jesu maä ne, eya-
kpele; se Maria hĩ weomi. |
21. Kone Marta de Jesu kē: Nyon-
tšo, ona onē hię dšikune ma-
minyeminyumuo kogbowe.⁷⁾ |
22. Tšebene nle kã dša tete, nõ-
tfänõ ne obi Mawu ne, Mawu
23. ahão.“ | Jesu dele kē: „Onye-
minyumuo hē bātšē ekoñ!“ |
- 1) assimilated imperfect
tense = teo fr. te, v. to
stumble.
- 2) Object in advance for
stress' sake.
- 3) tū munyu, v. to speak.
- 4) nsuoo = misumoö, im-
perfect tense.
- 5) = kã ši, Gã; to lie;
to cast.
- 6) medueham; me, being
the object of dueham is
here retained instead of
-a; adueham, their comfort
which they give; medue-
ham, their comfort which
they receive; Gã both „ame-
duehãmo;“ but comp. edue-
hãmo and leduehãmo, which
expresses the same differ-
ence in Gã and is here and
there met with.
- 7) Neg. voice of the sub-
junctive mood. S. Table II.
at the end.

24. Marta dele kē: „Ne kã ebāte
si ekoñ ñě siteo mi ñě nya-
25. gbe-ligbiō.“ | Jesu dele kē:
„Amidši ¹⁾ sitetē ke yiwana-
miō: none heo yeno yeo ne,
kedši egbo tete ne ehě bāhī
26. ekoñ; | ne nōsasesa nè he ²⁾
ñě nè heo yeno yeo ne, be-
gboe ³⁾ ligbioko: oně ene hē-
27. yē?“ | No dele kē: „Ā!
Owura, ññě-hē maye, kã mo-
dši ¹⁾ Kristo, Mawu biō ne,
nōne bāba dšeo miō ne!“ |
28. Ne bene ede ene, ekō blo
ne ebātše Maria enyemiyoo
gā mi eke: „Nyontšoo ba, ne
29. eñěo tšee!“ | Ne nōne enu
keke ne ete si mramra ne
30. eba eñō. | Dšalē Jesu nawe
ne eba mā mi, se eñě hene
31. Marta keke kpe ñěo. | Kone
Judafoome nè keke ñě weo
miō nè ñěle komo yēo, none
ana kã Maria te si mramra
dše kpo one, atiule akē: „Eya
pumbeo eyafoye ñě ledše.“ |
32. Bene Maria su hene Jesu ñě
one ne enale eñō ši ñě ena-
nehi aši ne edele kē: „Nyon-
tšō, ona oně hiē dšikune ma-
33. menyumu ⁴⁾ kogbowe!“ | Nō-
ne Jesu na kã eñě-yafoe ke
Judafoome hū nè keke baä kã
añě-yafoe one, nohe ne emu-
miō mi ta ne ehao ehe ne
ekē: „Dšie nyekele fō?“ |
34. Adele kē: „Owura, ba nè oba-

1) Comp. § 4.

2) = hiē, n. in Gã: face:
hē ñě, v. to be alive, hē
hī, v. th. s.

3) neg. pres. indic.

4) mamenyumu = mami-
nyeminyumu; brother.

35. ye!“ | Jesu foya. | Keke ne
 36. Judafoome kē: Ye, bone edo
 37. ehe!“ | Ati niikome kē: Nō-
 ne, nè blii ¹⁾ fulafohi ahēn-
 mehi one, enyewe kā eko-
 hā ²⁾ nyumu ne tete kogbo?“ |
 38. Nohe ne Jesu mi kpata ³⁾ ekoñ
 (ne) eba pumheo. Muo dši
 39. ne te fo ši nē nya. | Jesu
 ke: „Nyedše teo!“ Marta nōne
 gbo ⁴⁾ nyemiyoo dele kē:
 „Nyontšo! piokēne edše fū
 momo, se eye ligbii ewye.“ |
 40. Jesu dele kē: Ndewemo ⁵⁾ kē:
 „Kedši ohe ye ne, obana Ma-
 41. wu henowomi?“ | Keke ne
 adše teo nē hene aňo gbo-
 gboo fō, ne Jesu wo ehēnme-
 hi aňo ekē: „Tšatše ⁶⁾ ndao
 42. ši, kā obomi tue: | ne nle
 kā oboomi tue dane, se bō
 nihi nè da šio he nkē, kone
 43. ahe-ye kā mo otšomi.“ | Bene
 etū ene ne, ekpā ke gbī nwa:
 44. „Lasaro, dše kpo!“ | Ne no-
 ne ègbo ⁷⁾ dše kpo pumamahi
 fi eninehi ke enanehi ne duku
 fi ehē. Jesu deme kē: „Nye-
 45. pēnele nè nyehā eya. | Dšalē
 Judafoome nè ba Maria nō
 nè ana nihi nè Jesu pe one
 46. ami pī he eno ye. | Se ati
 niikome ko blo ke-ya Farisio-
 me aňo ne ademe nihi nè
 Jesu peo.

1) blii = blio, imperf. tense.

2) Subjunctive mood. S. Tab. II.

3) Iterat. mood.

4) gbo, with def. art., Gā moni gbo le.

5) -mo, instead of the obj. augm. -o, thou; for stress' sake.

6) irreg. = Gā ata or mitše, my father.

7) perf. tense, with def. art. affixed.

II. As spoken in Krobo (translated by a Catechist).

Mateo saneakpa yi III.

1. Se nê le¹⁾ ligbîo miõ Jo- 1) le, pron. demonstrat.
hane, Baptisiloo ba ne edsadše = no in Gã: that, those.
2. nê Judea nãõ mi, | ne ede
kê: „Nyetsakê nyetsuhi, se
hyom konöyemio su ta²⁾). | 2) su-ta, double v. =
šeta in Gã; to arrive.
3. Se none dši nene Jesaia, gba- 3) pres. tense of „de“, v.
lõõ, de nê ehe kê: „Nõko
gbî nè kpaä hühüi nê nã nõ,
ne enedehe³⁾ kê: „Nyedara
Awetšeo blõõ, ne nyepe eblo-
4. hi fikõfikõõme tututu one! |
Ne le Johaneõ kẽõ⁴⁾ ake fũ- 4) kê, pron. G. nõn, the
so⁵⁾ hebom lo etade, ne wo- same.
mikpã fi emlêm, ne enmã dši
5) fũso, back-horse; so,
n. = horse (Ay. th. s.),
from a Doñko-language.
5. balahî ke nãõõho. | Dšiane⁶⁾
adše Jerusalem ke Judea tšo⁷⁾ 6) at the Coast „dšalẽ“;
ke Jordan niiamio tšo aba now.
7) = tšã, at the Coast,
fiã in Gã: all.
6. enõ. | Ne ebaptisime nê Jor-
dan mi, ne adšie ahe yaya-
7. miõ akpo. | Se bene ena Fa-
risibiõme ke Sadukibiõme ba-
baũ ma ebaptisiõmiõ he nê,
edeme kê: „Sinõhi afõmi!
Mene tšõnye, kê nyetũ mifũ
8. ne maã nya fo⁸⁾? | Dšiane
nyewo yiblihi nè sa tšitša-
9. kem. | Ne nyekosusu nê nye-
mi kê: Watše dši Abraham!
se inẽ nye⁹⁾ dehe kê: Ma-
wu konyê¹⁰⁾ kã ekoñõ¹⁰⁾ tehi
nê ekoñõ-pe¹⁰⁾ bihi¹¹⁾ ekoñõ-
10. hã¹⁰⁾ Abraham. | Se gbieõ fõ 11) pl. of bi, child; G.
bi, pl. bii.

- si ne tšohi asisipokuome ano: 1) combination of tšo, tree and tšo, all; = Gā: tšofētšo, every tree.
11. ne asake nō-fo lam. | Imi ne ibaptisinye ne nyum hā tfitšakem, se nene ba ne yeseo ehe wa pem', nō tokotahi ne esē³⁾ kā ikohēo, le emabaptisinye ne Mumi nè he tšoo 2) neg. aor. of wo, to bear.
12. ke lam. | Nōne esatšine ne edēm, ne emabe esugbāo pepēpe, ne emabua enmāo (nya) ewo egbaom, se nmētfūo nè eke la nè gbowe masā!“ |
13. Keke ne Jesu dše Galilea eba Johane nō ne Jordan no,
14. kone le ebaptisile. | Se Johane kplēwele ekē: „Esa kē mo moñ okobaptisimi, ne moba 4) = here no, v. to answer.
15. yeñō ne?“ | Se Jesu he no⁴⁾ edele kē: „Mohā⁵⁾ blo dšiane, se kikē sa, kā wagbe dam tšo nya!“ Keke ne ekplēle. | 5) imperat. sing.
16. Ne Jesu bene abaptisile one edše nyuo mi pioso ne edše kpo; ne nē, hyom bli ne eno, ne nē, Mawu Mumio, nè enesiklehe kā lahwe (lawe) nè
17. eba eno. | Ne nē, gbī dše hyom, ne ede ekē: Ibi nè ado ehe, nè ibo adšoole ne!“

A christian hymn translated from the Gā,
by a Catechist.

Kpakpa be sugbā ne no,	Ga: Kpakpa be šikpoñ ne no,
Dšahe nè waho	Nohewo wo baä,
Nè wagbu ¹⁾ hyom bloo no	Ni wótšō nweigbe le no,
Lolo ne wana	No le wobana.
Hedšom tšeo ²⁾ :	Hedšole le:
Wañe nõna ñe hie;	Wohe midšrawo ye bie;
Hyomi dši watšeo ³⁾ mām	Ñwei dši wošihilehe:
Nyehā waho!	Nyehāa woyä!

Nothing good is on this earth,
Therefore let us go:
Let us turn to heavenward:
There then we shall know
The Lord of peace:
Here afflictions are at hand
Heaven is our fatherland:
So let us go!

Gā: Native songs.

Nyoñmo bi Tete	Mawu bi Tete
Ni bagbo, yō!	Nè bagbo! yō!
None ni dowo tšo!	Nōne nè dowo tšo!
Woōba, o!	Wama o!
Yō! yō! yō! minyanyo!	Yō, yō, yō! nōhwēlē!

1) gbu, v. to open; Adā. to turn through, to go through.

2) „the father, author, Lord“.

3) „watšeo mām“, „our fathers town“.

Mei ba, ši mei bakoō, yō!	Nii ba, si nii beō, yō!
Nmene ni wotše bako!	Mone nè watše be lolō!
Yō! yo! yo! minanyo!	Yō, yō, yō, — nōhwelē!*)

Gottes Erstgeborener	It is God's first-born
Ist's, der starb! ja,	Who died! oh!
Das ist's, was uns zu sehr	This is what grieves us too
schmerzt!	much!

O, wir wollen kommen!	We will come! o!
Ja, ja, ja, mein Freund!	O yes! o yes! my friend!

Man kam und kam doch nicht!	People came, but people
ja!	come not yet! oh!
Heut', da unser Vater noch	To day, when our father has
nicht da!	not yet come!
Ja, ja, ja, mein Freund!	Yea, yea, yea, my friend!

*) = my friend!

These two little songs were extemporized by the children of the village Odumase in Krobo after the first fruits of the Krobo-tribe had been baptized there, to which event the second seems to point. They have a very sweet native tune.

Adāñme-Vocabulary.

Most of the words are the same in Gã proper and Adāñme, or the difference is exceedingly slight: such are not mentioned in this small vocabulary. Most of the words it contains are extracted from writings in the dialect of Kpoñ spoken along the sea-coast, some are in use at Krõbõ.

A.

- A —, subjective and possessive personal pron. third pers., pl. numb., answering in Gã to the definite „ame“ and the indefinite „a“ which distinction is wanting in Adñ. (s. Ot. wo-, wõ-, wõñ-); they, (people, man); their.
- a', shortened from the aux. v. ba, ma, of the fut. tense; shall, will; as in Gã.
- aba —, G. „aa“, they will, they shall; ama —, th. s.
- ablogwa and
- ablogba, n. Gã: ablogwa, chair.
- ablogbapelõ, n. chair-maker.
- abošám, n. G. and Ot. abonsám; in Teši already: abonšám, devil.
- abusám, th. s. Kr. D.
- Adāñme, Dāñme, pr. n. Gã and Ot. the same (people, land and language of); Adāñme.
- ade (fr. de, v. to say), = ake in Gã: saying; that; comp. לאמר in Hebr. (seldom used; s. kã, kē, kē, th. s.
- adšale (Ayigbe), n. soap = samla in Gã (comp. gware in Otyi and dšale, v. in Gã.
- afani, n. a river fish.
- agbeli, n. cassada; G. duade; Ot. th. s.
- agēkake, n. G. hīeo, single cowry.
- āhū, adv. G. th. s. long, a long time; much; ne nē āhū ne (G. nì yē āhū le) = after a long time.
- akāse, G. akeši, conj. that.

akēse }
akēne } Kr. D. th. s.

ako -, Gã: aka -, ameka -, they shall not -, impert. and pot. neg.; akógbelē! they shall not kill him! he shall not be killed! See Table II., also the subjunctive or consecutive mood at the end.

akpa (form of the aux. v. kpa, G. sa, to express the iterative mood) = Gã: asa, asaṅ: again; f. i. akpa ade, again they said; s. kpa, v.

akpapem, kpakpapem, n. G. ekpakpafemō, n. good work. alinō, G. aleenō, lit. it is not known, i. e. perhaps.

alugudō, Ay., Ot. and Gã th. s. n. unbleached calico or cottoncloth.

ami, indep. pron. (Kr. D. imi), Gã: mi, miñ?; I; comp. mami, th. s.; also „my“ = ye.

aminitše, pr. G. midientše, I myself.

amramom, n. hole?

anoḱwa, G. and Ot. th. s. and anoḱwale, -kware, n. truth.

apafono, Gã: apafonyo, Ot. opani, n. hired person; pl. apafohī, apafome; apafoli.

asibi, sibi, ašibi; n. friend; adv. pron. each-other; G. nanyo, nanyo -, n.

awetše, wetše, pl. -tšeme; lit. housefather, master, Lord, = nyontšo.

B.

ba = ma, v. to come; aor. neg. be.

ba, aux. v. of the fut. tense, used as „will, shall“ in Engl.; Gã, ba, wa, a or reduplication of the vowel of the pronoun; f. i. mbape, Gã: mafe; omade, obade, Gã: ooke; I will do; thou wilt say etc. Ot. be, aux. v. Comp. also the Adñ. v. ma, to come; as frequently used.

babaū (Kr. Dial.) = babao, adj. and adv. much.

bala, pl. balahi, G. balabii, n. locust.

be, neg. voice of the v. ñē, v. which see; to be not; to be not in s. place, to be absent; to be not the case; to have not, possess not (Gã: be, Ot. nni, neg. voice of „wo“, v.); also used as aux. v. of the pres. and fut. neg. voice, ind. mood; bepehe, bepeë, bepei, bepē, will not do, is not doing; s. ñe, v.

be = G. be, v. to sweep.

bem, = be mli, v. to sweep inside, to sweep out.

be, interrog. particle (s. *nē*, v. and *be*, aux. v.); *Gā be*; but put in advance: *Be emanyē?* = *Eenyē be?* in *Gā*: *He can, is it not?* Comp. also „*ani*“.

be, neg. voice, āor. tense, of the verb *ba*, *ma*, to come (*Gā*: *baa*).

be = *bie*, n. G. *gbei*, name.

bē, n. time, as in *Gā*.

belebem and *beyinō*, n. G. *beyinō*, time; conj. when.

bem (neg. voice of the verb *nēm* = *nē mi*, to be in, to be true); to be not in, not true, not so; comp. *Gā*: *ye mli*, *yeñ*, neg. *be mli*, *beñ*, th. s.

bēnē = *mēnē*, *nē?* int. pron. who? G. *namō?* *nē?* *mē?* what? G. *meni?*

benē, rel. pron. when; as, how (s. *bō*, *bonē*); *Gā*: *beni*, *boni*; „*benē pe se one*“ — „*beni fe se le*“ in *Gā*; when it was afterwards, adverbial sentence = afterwards.

beñe, G. *beñke*, Ot. *beñ*, v. inf. *beñem*; to be near, to approach.

beñem, n. G. *beñkemo*, nearness, approach; neighbourhood.

bi, pl. *bihī* and *bime*; with definite article: *biome*, G. *bi*, Ot. *ba*, *Ayigbe*: *vi*; n. child, young one; little one; diminutive termination.

bi, v. inf. *bim*, G. th. s. to ask.

bi si, inf. *sibim*, v. to ask for (f. i. a woman to marry, to woo).

bie, n. G. *gbei*; name.

binyumu, pl. -*mui*, n. son; G. *binū*.

biyō, pl. *biyī*, *biyome* (with. art.), n. daughter.

blefo, G. able, Ot. *abrow*, n. maize.

blefogu, G. *ablekuli*, n. maize-grain; *blefoñū* (Kr. D.), th. s.

bli, inf. *blim*, v. G. *gble*, to open. Comp. *bue*, v. th. s.

blima, n. G. *blema*, old time.

blimatšeme, G. *blematšemei*, n. people of old.

blo, pl. *blohi*, n. G. *gbe*, Ot. *kwañ*; way; *la blo*, v. inf. *blolam*; to loose the way, to err; G. *ladše gbe*, *du gbe*, v. Comp. *blohu*, n. street.

blohe, G. *gbehe*, n. way-place; place, room.

bo dšō (Ot. *bo dyo*), v. inf. *bodšōm*, v. to have pleasure, rest.

bo tue, inf. *tuebom*, v. to listen, obey. Kr. D. S. *bu tue*, v.

bō, = *bō*, *bōni* in *Gā*; n. manner, mode; conj. how; = *bele* in *Gā*, when; then.

bō, v. G. *gbo*, to be old, weak.

bōbō, adj. *bibiō*, little.

- boboio, boboyo, boboyoyo, adj. G. bibiō, fiō, fifiō, little; adv. th. s.; pie boboyo, G. fe fio, wants little; adv. nearly.
- bokwe, gbokwe, G. gbeke, n. evening; adv. in the evening.
- bolo, G. aboló, n. baked maize-bread.
- bonē, G. boni, rel. pron. as, how; s. bēnē, th. s.
- bu, G. th. s., v. inf. bubui; to esteem, to judge. Comp. bu, v. in Ot.
- bu, v. G. bo; only used in the combination:
- bu tūe, inf. tūebum, tūebubui, G. bo toi, to listen, to hear-ken, to obey.
- bu, buom, G. t̄soi, n. hair; s. yibu, yibuom, n.
- bua d̄šo, bu d̄šo, G. mī še, Ot. bo to yem; to have a quiet, cool, peaceful breast or chest, to be content, joyful; s. bo d̄šo, v. th. s. (Kr. D.)
- bua nya, inf. nyabuam, v. to gather.
- bubui, n. fr. bu, v. judgement.
- bue, n. G. gbe, pot; pl. bueme.
- bue, inf. buem, v. G. boi and gble, Ot. bue, pue, to open, to begin; comp. also pue in Gã and Ot.; bu, n. and gbu, v. in Gã.
- boim and
- buem, n. G. boimo, gblemo, beginning; opening.
- bulō, n. (fr. bu, v. to judge) judge.
- buom, n. s. bu, hair.

D.

- da, v. inf. dam, to be great, G. da; to be right, Ga: d̄ša, sa, s. also dra, dara, v.; to stand, Gã: damo; to remain, Gã: hī, v.; eda! it is right! well! mo da hie, = damo bie! (in Gã) stand (thou) here! Comp. also the Ot. v. da.
- da blō, G. d̄ša gbe, v. to be right, the right way.
- da he, v. inf. bedam, to stand about.
- da hie, da hē, G. damo hie; sa hie; to stand before; to be right before.
- da mi, dam. inf. midam, v. Gã: damo mli, to stand in, into.
- da nya, G. damo na, v. to stand at; to be right according to s. th., s. nya, n.
- da no, G. damo no, v. to stand upon.
- da se, G. damo se, v. to stand behind, backward.
- da si, G. damo ši, v. to stand on the ground, to stand; = G. da ši, Ot. da ase, to thank.

dā, dam, n. right; G. dšale; law, Gā and Ot. mla, mra, n. dā, G. th. s. Ot. nsā, n. wine; spirit; de dā, v. to be drunk; Gā: to dā, v.

dāblo, G. dšagbe, n. right, straight way; right; straightness; adv. right, rightly.

dādem, n. drunkenness.

dādelo, n. drunken person; drunkard.

dalo, n. righteous person fr. da, v.; = dšalo in Gā.

dam, dami, n. G. dšale, right; righteousness; straightness; uprightness; fr. da, v.; law = mla, mra in G. and Ot.

damnii, pl. n. G. dšalenii; right or righteous things; rights; *δικαιοματα*.

damlō, pl. damli, n. judge; lawyer.

dara, dra, v. = dšadše in Gā; to straighten; to justify fr. da, v.; comp. dea; dšadše, v.

dase, G. odase, Ot. adanse, n. witness, testimony; ye dase, v. to witness; inf. daseyem.

daseyelo, G. odaseyelo, odasefo, n. witness, person bearing witness.

daseyem, n. witnessbearing, witnessing; witness.

de, inf. dem; redupl. dede, v. Gā: ke, Ot. se; to say; to tell; s. also ade, conj. and comp. the roots de in Ot. and ke, in Gā.

dē, G. th. s., n. the palm of the hand; hand; power etc. = 𐤂 in Hebr.; kpō nē nōko dē, G. he ye m. k. de, to take from one's hand, power etc.

de, G. to, v. to be full; de dā, = G. to dā, to be drunk.

dea, v. Kr. Dial. = dara, to straighten.

dede, redupl. v. of de, to say.

dedei, n. saying.

dehe, n. th. s.

dem, with def. art. demio, G. kemo, kemo le, n. saying; talk.

dem, n. fulness.

dēm = dē mi, G. deñ, n. inside of the hand; adv. in the hand, power etc. Ot. nsam.

demsane, G. deñsane, n. palaver of or in one's hand power; n. k. demsane, some body's palaver.

dfa, v. inf. dfam (G. ye dšra; comp. dšra, v.) to trade; comp. dša no, n. in Gā and gua, n. in Ot.

dfa, n. price; G. dšra.

dfa wa, inf. dfawam, v. to be dear; G. dšra wa, v.

dfalo, n. merchant; dšrayelo in Gā; Ot. gwadifo.

dfam, n. G. dšanō, market; G. dšrayeli, trading.

dfamnō, pl. -nii, nihi, n. wares.

dfě, neg. perf. voice dfěwě, v. G. and Ot. dfěh, to think, to consider.

di, aor. neg. of de, v. to say; to be ful.

đibli, n. G. duñ; darkness.

do, v. inf. dodoe?

dō, v. G. th. s. to be hot, to grieve.

dō he, inf. hedodoe, hedom; v. to love; G. th. s., Ot. dō, v.

dō, dom, dohe, doe, dodoe, n. heat; grief.

dra, (fr. da, v. to be right), v. G. dša and sa, to be right,

fit; = Gā: dšadše, v. to righten, to rectify; to straighten; but comp. also dšadša, v. and dea, dšadse, v.

dralo, n. rectifier; justifier.

dram, n. rectification; justification.

dro (fr. de, v.?), v. to say = ke in Gā.

dša, inf. dšam, v. G. th. s., to adore; to worship.

dša and

dšalē (Coast-Dial.), conj. and adv. then; now; G. agbene,

Ot. afeyi; comp. dšane, dšiane, th. s.

dšā, adv. G. nakai, no; Ot. sa; so, thus; pron. that; pl.

dšāma, with def. art. dšāome.

dšā, v. = G. hā, v. to give; but also „hā“ is used.

dšā heblo, v. Gā: hā hegbe, to give allowance, privilege;

etc. s. heblo, n. Inf. heblođšām.

dšadša = dšadše in Gā, v. to rectify, straighten; to make straight, right; comp. also dra, v. and

dšadše, v. th. s.

dšāhe, conj. G. nohewo, therefore; s. lołohe, th. s.

dšakē, adv. G. nakai, so; comp. also: kikē.

dšalē = dša, dšane, dšiane, adv. now.

dšane and dšiane, Kr. D. adv., G. agbene, Coast-Dial. dšalē, now; then.

dše, inf. dšem and dšedšei, Gā: dše, v., dše, v.; dšie, v.;

to come away, of, to come or go forth; to come out, from; to bring forth, take out etc., dše ke ho = G. yiñ ke te, v. to start, be off.

dše he, Gā: dše, dše, dšie he or hewo (s. he, n.); to come from or bring from a place; to come from, of, because of etc.; comp. mehedše = menihewo in Gā: why (does it come)? weßwegen? warum?

dše mi, dšem, v. Gā: dše mli, dše mli, dšie mli; to come out from the inside, to bring out, forth etc.

dše nya, inf. nyadšem; v. G. dšie na, to interpret, to speak for s. b.

- dše nō, v. G. th. s. and dše nō, dšie nō, v. to come off, take off.
- dše nō, inf. nōdšem, Gã: dše ñwane, to doubt; kē nōko - -, to dispute with s. b.
- dše si, inf. sidšem, G. dše, dše, dšie ši; to come to light; to bring to light, to reveal; = dšedše, v. in Gã, to echo, be known.
- dse - tšō, double v., G. dšie - tšō, to (take out and) show to s. b.
- dše yi, inf. yidšem, Gã: dšie yi, to take out one's head; to praise; s. dšie yi, th. s.
- dše, n. G. th. s. world etc. dšem, = G. dšen, n. th. s. and adv. in the world, in life etc.
- dše dšō, inf. dšedšom, dšedšodšoe, v. G. dše na, v. to get night (lit. the world gets cool).
- dše na, inf. dšenam, dšena (dšenanē), G. dše tšere, v. to get day, daylight; s. na, v. to see.
- dšedšom and dšedšodšoe, n. G. dšenamo; evening, night; eveningtwilight; the whole day till nightfall.
- dšehã, n. year; Gã: afi, Ot. afi, afrihyia; comp. fi, v. in Ot. and dše, v. in Gã and Ad.
- dšekoli, pl. n. Gã: dšegōdši or dšekodši, the mountainers, people from Akwapim.
- dšena and dšenam, n. G. dšetšeremo, morning, day-light; the next day.
- dšenano, n. Gã: dšetšereno, n. morning; the next day; dšenano one = dšetšereno le, the next morning.
- dši, neg. voice dšē, v. G. dši, v. to be (something); but comp. also pe, v. and ñē, v. The verb „dši“ seems to be used as in Gã; f. i. nomlo dšile, G. gbomo dšile, he is a man; it is a person; besides it is used as auxiliary in a multifarious way; f. i. kē dši kē? Gã: te teñ, te fe teñ? how? how is it? Sometimes it is shortened into „i“ and affixed to the preceeding word, as: anokwai (G. anokwan) = anokwa dši.
- dšiane, Kr. Dial. = dšane, dšalē, adv. now; G. agbene.
- (dši (Ay.), n. Gã: ñwei, heaven.)
- dšihe ne, Gã: nohewo le, conj. therefore; s. dšãhe, conj. th. s.
- dšie, adv. pron. Gã: negbe? where? whence?
- dšie, inf. dšiem = dše, dšem; G. th. s. to bring forth, — to light.
- dšie yi, inf. yidšiem, G. th. s. v. to praise.

dšikune, G. dšikule, adv. and conj. perhaps; after a sentence: if; comp. ke, kedši; Gã: kedši, ke; dšikule; it is followed by the subjunctive mood; as: „oñē hiē dšikune, maminyeminyumu kogbowe.

dšō, v.

dšō, inf. dšom and dšodšoe, v., Gã: th. s., Ot. dyo; to get cool, to cool, to get quiet, tame; to be at peace; to have rest; he dšō, inf. hedšom, hedšodšoe, v. to be at rest, peace; to be tame etc. tūe dšō, inf. tuedšom, tuedšodšoe, v. to have peace in the ears, to have peace; comp. Gã: toin dšō; Ot. asom dyo, v.

dšō he, inf. hedšom; Gã th. s. to rest.

dšōhe (Krobō: dšāhe), Gã: nohewo ni, hewo ni, therefore. dšokwe, Kr. D., n. evening; Coast Dial. gbokwe; G. gbeke. dšokwēyo, pl. irreg. dšokwewi (s. vi in Ay. = bi, child); child; little child; G. gbekē; abifao, n.

du, inf. dum, v. Gã: dšu, v. to wash one's self all over, to bath.

due, n. comfort; Ot. and G. th. s. hã due, inf. duehã, v. to comfort.

duehãlo, n. comforter.

duehã, n. comforting; Gã: duehãmo, n.

dum, n. washing, bathing.

dumhe, n. washing place.

dumnii, n. washing things.

dumnyu, n. water for washing.

dumtšu, n. wash-room.

dunya, n. podex.

E.

The letter „e“ alone or initiating words as a pronominal (subjective or possessive) augment indicates the third person singular of the person pron. „he, she, it“, „his, her, its“, without distinction of gender and class as in Gã; besides that it seems to initiate a number of adjectives and numerals too and seems also to be the augment of the pot. mood; the perfect tense and neg. voice. Words therefore not found here must be sought for under the next consonant.

e —, pron. augm. „he, she, it“; „his, her, its“; f. i. epe, he did it; ebi, her child etc. as in Gã. Comp. le, pron. eko and

- ekome, num. 'kome, pl. ekomei, th. s. as in Gā: one; some; but see also kake.
- ekoñ, adv. th. s. as in Gā, but also used in the beginning of sentences; again, once more; comp. kpa, v. and akpa, verbal conj.
- ene, pl. eneme, enetšeme, Gā: ene, mone, none, demonstr. pron. this; these; this person; this thing.
- enyo, num. two.
- enuo, Gā: enuog, Ot. anum, num. five.
- enuogenuo, num. each five, five by five.
- epeokā (lit. it is that, s. pe, v.) G. etfakē, efāke; edšake; Ot. efise, conj. because.
- ete, G. th. s. num. three.
- eteete, three and three.
- etfakā, G. etfakē, conj. because.
- ewe, G. edfe, num. four.
- ewye } num. Kr. Dial. th. s.
ewyie }
- eye = ye, poss. pron. augment, my.

F.

The letter „f“ changeth with p, f, tf in Gā and Otyi; before y, when there is no nasalisation, it most very probably always be pronounced f.

- Fa, v. to be enough?, s. hie, ye, v.
- fa, = pa, n. river.
- fā, G. afā, n. half; adv. aside; gū fā, G. tšō afā, v. to turn aside; inf. fāgūm, n.
- fe, v. s. pe, v.
- fī, inf. fīm, G. th. s. to bind.
- fia (fya), inf. fiam, v. Gā: tfa, pl. tfia, v. to strike; to cast; to build. Perh. fia is pl. form of fya, as tfia, pl. form of tfa in Gā.
- fia si, inf. sifiam, = G. tfa ši, v. to strike down, to fall down; to be an out-cast.
- fie (fyie), inf. fiem, Gā: fie, Ot. fyie, v. to pour out, to scatter; to cast out; comp. also fā, v. in Gā.
- fie (fyē), inf. fyem or fiem, G. fe, v. to play.
- fie, n. k. ha, v. G. ye m. k. he feo, to joke with s. b.; to mock at s. b.
- fie, G. feī, n. cold; fie ye, v. inf. fiemyem, to be cold; G. feī ye, v.
- fieḷo, n. person pouring out.

- fiem, n. G. fiemo, outpouring; casting out or away.
 fielo, fyelo, n. player.
 fiem, fyem, n. playing, play.
 fififi, adv. G. th. s. closely; concealedly.
 fikōfikō, adj. narrow; G. fintō.
 Firao, Fyirao, Ot. th. s., G. Silao, pr. n. of the river Volta
 (Ayigbe: Amu).
 fila, s. fula, v. to be blind; Ot. and Gã th. s.
 fo, v. to weep; G. th. s.; s. foye.
 fo, n. = Gã: foi, running, race? ma fo, sa fo, tũ fo, =
 Gã: dšo foi, v. to flee; inf. fomam; fosam; fotũm.
 fo, inf. fom, G. th. s., v. to beget; to bear; to bring forth.
 fō, inf. fōm, Gã: fō, Ot. fōm, v. to transgress, to do wrong
 (fehlen, verfehlen, ἀμαρτανειν); to cast; sake-fō, double v.
 = G. še-fō, to cast away.
 fō ši, fo si, v. inf. sifōe, G. fō ši, to cast down; to lay
 down; to lie down, on the ground; to lie; G. kã ši, v.
 folo, n. weeper.
 folo, n. parent; pl. foli, folome.
 fōlo = mofōn in Gã, n. bad man, evil-doer; pl. fōli.
 fom and fomì, pl. fomhī, n. birth.
 foya, v. and
 foye, v. to weep; inf. yefo and yafo, in Gã th. s.
 fū, n. fale, in G., fulness; adj. and adv. full; fully.
 fūfū, adj. full; G. obō, obōbō.
 fufūfu, th. s.
 fufūfu, adv. G. th. s. altogether = kwra.
 fula, inf. fulam, G. th. s. and fila, Ot. fila, fula; v. to be
 blind.
 fulafo, n. a blind man.
 fūso, n. lit. back-horse, camel; s. yuma, th. s.
 fya, fye, fyie, etc. see und. fia, fie, fie etc.
 fya, pl. fia, v. inf. fyam; G. tfa, pl. tfa, to strike, cast;
 build.
 fyam, n. striking; casting; building.

G.

- Gã, Gã: nã, Ot. nyansa, n. art; cunning; gã mi = G. nã
 mli, in or by deceit, cunningly.
 gãgã, adj. long, high; G. kakadañ; Ot. teñteñ.
 Gã, pr. n. Gã; Akra.
 Gãnō, pl. Gãli, n. Akraman; Akrapeople.
 gba, n. barn; G. aboño.

- gbe, v. inf. gbem, gbegbei, G. gbe, to kill; to quench; to wipe out etc.; agbele dšio agbile dšio no le nli, G. agbele dšio agbecele dšio no le milee; whether he was killed or not, that I do not know; to flog; G. th. s.
- gbe hie, gbe hē, Gā: gbe hie, v. inf. hēgbem or hiegbegbei, to make one ashamed.
- gbe he, G. th. s. inf. hegbem, hegbegbei, v. to kill one's self.
- gbe nya, inf. nyagbegbei, G. gbe na, v. to finish; = to m. k. in Gā: to tire.
- gbe-fia, double v. = G. gbe-fā, v. to disperse; to be dispersed.
- gbede (Ay. th. s.), n. hyena; Gā: klañ.
- Gbedekpo, pr. n. (hyena's bill) of a village near Amrahia.
- gbegbe, gbegbei, n. killing; murder; quenching; wiping away or out; Gā: gbē, n.
- gbenō = G. gbele, n. death.
- gbenōdše, n. hades.
- gbeye, G. th. s. n. fear; dread; awe; ye -, v. to fear; inf. gbeyeyei, gbeyeyem; Gā: še gbeye; koye gbeye! be not afraid!
- gbeyeyelo, n. coward; G. gbeyešelo, n.
- gbeyeyei, n. fearing; dreading; awe.
- gbī, neg. voice of the verb gbe, to kill.
- gbē, gbī, n. G. gbē, voice; word, language; tū -, v. to speak a word; G. wie gbē, v.
- gbie, n. ax; Gā: lema.
- gble, adv. ever; with neg. voice: never; je, nie; Gā and Ot. peñ.
- gblo = blo, G. gbe, n. way.
- gbo, G. th. s., Ot. wu, v. inf. gbogboe, to die.
- gbogboe, gbom or gbonō, n. death; Gā: gbele; gbō, n.
- gbogboe, pl. gbogbohī, and
- gbonō, pl. gbohī; Gā: gbonyo, pl. gbohī, n. dead person; corps.
- gbogbohīadšem, n. hades; Totenwelt.
- gbogboemu, G. gbonyobu, n. grave.
- gbokwe = bokwe, G. gbekē, n. evening; Kr. Dial. dšokwe.
- godofue, n. madness; Gā: seke, nē godofue. v. to be mad.
- godo, pl. godohi, n. star = hwalami, n.
- goleku, n. thumb; nwe -, n. th. s.
- gū, v. inf. gūgūe, gūm; Gā: tšō, comp. gu, v. in Ot.; to turn, to change; comp. kpale, v.
- gū he, v. to turn one's self.

- gū mi, gum, v. to turn in, - - into; G. tšō mli, v.
 gū haram, G. tšō hāmō, v. to turn ahead; to go in ad-
 vance.
 gu, G. kuli, n. single grain, drop.
 gu, adj. G. eflo, emty.
 gūe, v. to take, to choose; Gā: nō, hala, v.; but see also
 hara, nē, v. in Adñ.
 gogue, n. G. tšitši; breast; chest.
 gūgūe, gum, in turning; change; fr. gū, v.

H.

H before w is very probable only one sound fre-
 quently found in Ayigbe and expressed by Missionary
 Schlegel through w; comp. § 2: Sounds.

- ha, v. G. th. s. to cover; to plunder.
 hā, inf. hām, G. th. s.; v. to give; aor. neg. hī, G. hāā.
 hā due, inf. duehām, v. to give „due! due!“ (a comfor-
 ting word) to comfort; trösten, sein Beileid bezeigen;
 Gā th. s.
 hao, inf. haom, v. to trouble; to be troubled; G. th. s.
 haolō, n. troubler.
 haom, pl. haombī, haomī, n. trouble, Gā: haomō, n.
 hara, inf. haram, v. G. hala, tao, na; to choose; to seek;
 to find; Ot. tā, fife, v.
 haram, n. choosing, choose; G. halamō; seeking; G. tao-
 mō; finding; G. namō.
 haram, n. front; G. hāmō; gū haram, to go in front; Gā:
 tšō hamō, v.
 he, v. G. th. s. and here, to receive; to take; to accept.
 he-fō si, double v. to cut down.
 he nō, G. here nō, Kr. Dial. to answer; s. to he, th. s.
 he, n. G. th. s., self; body; outside, the contrary of mi;
 Ot. hū, hō; place; Ot. ba, G. he; used as he, hewō in
 Gā, as a postposition; dše he; G. dše or dše hewō (to
 come), therefrom; therefore; bu he, v. to cover one's
 self; du he, G. dšu he, v. to wash one's self; la he,
 Gā: ladše he, te he, v. to loose or to conceal one's
 self; tši he = to he in Gā, to answer; tšo he = tšu
 he in Gā; inf. hetšom, to purify one's self etc.
 he dšo, G. th. s., inf. hedšom, v. to have rest, peace.
 he hĩa, v. inf. hehĩam, to be in distress; G. th. s. and he
 dšra, v.

- he tšo, v. inf. hetšom, to be clean, pure; G. he tše; to be or go off; G. he tšē, v.
- he wa, inf. hewam, v. to be strong; G. th. s.
- he ye, v. to be sick?
- hē, adj. new; G. th. s., other; G. kroko; s. also muno, adj.
- hē, inf. hēm, v. to carry in hand; G. hīe, v. th. s.
- hē, hīe, G. hīe (Ot. ani, anim), n. face; countenance; front; etc. used as hīe in Gā; f. i. kpata hē or hēm, inf. hēkpatam, hēmkipatam, to destroy; G. kpata hīe, v. th. s.
- hē ba no, v. to remember. G. th. s.
- hē or hēm pe yā, G. hīe fe yā, v. to be astonished; inf. hēmypem; ahēm pe yā, G. amehīe fe yā, they are astonished.
- hē kā, inf. hēkām; v. to live; Gā: hīe kā, v.
- hē hī, inf. hēhīm, lit. the face remains; to live.
- hē nē, v. th. s.
- hē tšē, v. inf. hētšēm, to awake; Gā: hīe tšē; but tšē hē or hēm, G. tšīe hīe, to awaken.
- hebem and
- hebebe, G. henoho, n. passover; daš Borbeigehen.
- heblo, n. allowance; privilege; plenipotence; Gā: hegbe.
- heblodšām, n. giving of allowance; G. hegbehāmo, n.
- hebu, hebuom, n. hair about the body; G. hetšoi, n.: comp. yibu, n.
- hebōm, n. Kr. Dial. th. s.
- hehīam, n. distress.
- hēkālo, n. a living person.
- hēkām, n. life; G. hīekāmo.
- hēm mō šī, v. = Gā: hīe me, to be content.
- hēmkipatam, n. destruction; G. hīekpatamo, n.
- hemuno, G. hekroko, n. an other place; s. muno, adj.
- hene, pron. G. heni, where, whence.
- henowom, n. honour; G. henowomo, n.
- hesitem, n. arousing; fr. te he si, v.
- heto, n. G. th. s. answer; fr. to he.
- hētšēm, n. awaking; awakening.
- hetšolo, n. G. hetšelo, n. pure, holy person.
- hetšom, n. cleanness; purity; holiness; fr. he tšo, v.
- hewam, n. G. hewale, strength; power.
- hewamwom, n. encouragement; empowering.
- hī, inf. hīm, v. to sit; Gā and Ot. ta, tra; te; to remain; Gā: hī, to dwell etc. hīe hī, hē hī, v. to live.
- hī mi, hīm, v. to sit into; to remain in s. th.

- hī nō, G. ta nō, v. to sit upon; to ride.
 hī si, hī ši, G. ta ši, hī ši; v. to sit down; to remain
 to live etc. Ot. te ase, v.
 hia, hie, inf. hiam, hiem, v. to suffice, to reach; Gā: še,
 fa, v. Comp. also ye, v.
 hīa, v. G. th. s., to be needful, wanting, troubling, ehīami,
 I am in trouble.
 hīe, v. to continue; G. hī, and hīe mli, v. Comp. hē, v.
 hīe, Kr. Dial. = ye in the C. Dial., G. kwe, v. to look.
 hīe, adv. here; Ot. ha, G. biē.
 hīo, pl. hīohī, n. sickness; G. hela; hīo nu = v., he ye
 in Gā: to be sick; eñē hīo nui, he is sick.
 hīo, n. G. nyomō; debt, price; wo hīo, G. wo nyomō, v.
 to pay; inf. hīowom.
 hīom, hyom, n. heaven; high; adv. on high; up; G. ūwei, n.
 hīomi ši = Nyoñmo ši in Gā: v. to thunder.
 hīomišim, n. thundering.
 hīotše, pl. hīotšeme, n. sick person; G. helatše.
 hīowolo, n. payer.
 hīowom, n. paying (of a debt); payment; G. nyomowo, n.
 ho, v. aor. neg. hoi, hui, hwi to go, to come, to pass, to
 go; Gā: ho, ya, ba, v.; dše - ho, double v. = G. yiñ-
 te, v. to start, be off.
 ho (hwo, wō, wo), n. honey; G. wō.
 holañu, holoñu; also hulañu (Ay. hotfi), n. cowries; s. also
 trema (G. and Ot.).
 holami-dše, n. and monthly wages.
 hołami-dšenii, n. th. s. Gā: nyōñdšenii, th. s.
 holañutše, pl. -tšeme, n. possessor of cowries; rich man;
 trematše, th. s.
 hram, K. Dial. = haram, Gā: hamō, n. advance; adv. in
 advance.
 hre, here, inf. hrem, herem, v. to receive; to save; G.
 here, v.
 here or hre wanam; inf. wanamhrem; v. to save (one's
 life); Gā: here wala.
 hre yiwam, inf. yiwamhrem, v. th. s. σωζειν; G. here
 yiwala, v.; Ot. kye ñkwa, v.
 hrem, n. reception; saving.
 hū, Gā: hū, moñ, adv. also; though; again.
 hae nō, neg. hui nō, G. wo nō, v. to exalt.
 hūe, pl. hūeme, n. friend; G. šientše, n.
 hūhū, v. to murmur; G. th. s.

- hūhūhū, adv. murmuringly; tū munyu —, v. to murmur,
G. wie hūhūhū, v.
hūhūi, adv. aloud.
Hūlà, pr. n. Keta?
hulami, holami, n. moon; month.
hulamidše, -nii, monthly wages; G. nyōnniiyenii; comp.
hwalami.
hūno, n. husband; Ot. kunu, Gā: wu (perh. the Ad. =
wuno).
hūo, adv. again; s. hū, adv.
hūo, n. hunger; G. hōmō, Ot. okom; hūo ye noko, v. inf.
hūoyem, to be hungry; ʒungern; hūo yemi, I am hungry;
eš ʒungert mich; to want in general.
hūoyelō, n. hungry person.
hūoyem, G. hōmoyeli, n. hunger; hungering; want.
hwalami or walami, n. G. ñulami (fr. hyom-la-bi; G. ñwei
la-bi), star.
hwe = hūe, n. friend; s. also nōhwetē, n.
hwo, wō, G. wō, n. the next day; to morrow; adv. th. s.
hwo se = G. wō se, adv. after to morrow; n. future.
hyowe, n. heaven.
hyom, G. ñwei, n. heaven; adv. above.

I.

As in Gā the vowel „i“ does not initiate words; but it is used in the Krōbō-Dialect for the pronominal subjective and possessive augment first person sing., i-, I, my; f. i. iba, I came; ibi, my child. In the dialect of the coast the former becomes „mi, m, ñ, n“; the latter „ye“; s. § 4 of the Appendix. Besides it terminates words = ni, ñ in Gā, instead of the v. dši; f. i. anḡkwai, it is true.

- imi, indep. pron. 1. pers. sing. in the K.-Dial., I; C.-Dial.
ami, mami; G. mi.
imi ne, as for me.
imihū, I also.

K.

- Ka, v. th. s. as in Gā, to fix; to try etc.
ka, n. trial; fixing; ambush, wo -, inf. kawom, v. to lie in
ambush; G. th. s.
ka, v. or ke, v. G. ke, to be long.

kā, v. to lie, as in Gā; nō-kā, or nē-kā, double v. to lay; nō-kā nō, v. to lay on.

kā, v. G. tamō, Ot. sa, se, to be like; used as aux. v. like „tamō“, „tamō ake“, „take“, „ake“; = like, like as, as; f. i. kā yō ko, G. tamō yō ko, as a woman.

kā, kē, verbal conj. = G. ake, Ot. se, se; as; that; because; = Gā: ke, kedši, Ot. se, if; but comp. also „dšikune“, conj. edemi kā ebama, he told me that he will come; G. ekemi ake ebaba; kā ope kike one, abagbeo, if thou do this, thou wilt be killed! G. ke ofe neke ne, aagbeo!

kadra, n. bill-hook; G. adeda; Ot. adare.

kake-ekome in Gā (which is also used), num. one.

kalō, n. tryer; apprentice; disciple = kaselō, n.

kase, inf. kasem, v. to learn, to imitate; G. th. s.

kaselō, pl. kaseli, kaselome, kaselohi, with def. article: kaseliome, kaseloome, n. disciple; apprentice.

kasem, n. learning; imitating; imitation; apprenticeship. ke, G. th. s. v. inf. kem, to present, grant; give a present; ekemi nihī, he gave me presents.

ke (kē), inf. kem; G. ke, v. to say, to tell; comp. de, dro, v. th. s.

ke, v. as in Gā: to be long; s. also ka, v.

kē, kē, aux. v. as in G. to take, to be with; used to express communion and therefore to unite two subjects or objects or their definitions under one notional verb; f. i. akewo ba or akewo ma, they came with us; G. amekewo ba; besides that it is as in Gā connected with verbs as nō, nē, to use those which are intransitive transitively, f. i. ke-ba, ke-ma, to come with, i. e. to bring; ke-hi ši, to sit down with, to set down; etc. or to indicate an instrumentality, f. i. ke-pe, to do with; to make with; comp. kē, v. in the Gā-Vocab. and § 28 in the Gā-Sketch.

kē (kē), G. ke, kedši, Ot. se -a; verbal conj. if (comp. „gefesht“, „gesagt“ in German, also used as conditional conjunctions).

kē (kē, kā, ade), conj. G. ake, Ot. se, se, that; saying used as the hebr. כִּי , greek ὅτι .

kē, pron. even the same, adv. put after the verb, comp. kēne, as in Gā: still; ema kē, he came still.

kē-kē, adv. interrog. pron. G. te-teñ? Ot.-deñ? how? kē ape kē? G. te ape teñ? te afe teñ? Ot. eye deñ? how is it?

kedši, conj. if; as in Gā; neg. kedši.

- ke-ho = G. ke-ya, v. (to go) to.
 ke-basu, G. ke-baši, v. (to reach) to.
 keke ne, G. keke le, conj. then.
 kake and
 keke = krêkrê, G. klenklen, adv. in the beginning.
 kekê, kekei, n. length; fr. ke, v.; G. keke, n. tšele, n.
 kèkê, adv. = kîkê, G. neke, so, thus.
 keko, n. talker.
 kem, n. talk, saying; G. kemo, n.
 kêne, G. kêle, adv. still, kêne ema, still he came; or:
 ema kê, th. s.
 keša, G. lolo, keke, adv. still; only; la kenye nê boboyo
 keša, the light is with you a little white only; „la
 kenye ye fio keke“ in Gã.
 ketiapopoe, n. circumcision, fr. po ketia, v. to circumcise;
 G. ketiafô, n.
 kèkê, pl. kîkêmei, kîkêtšemei, adverbial pron. such; these;
 so; G. neke.
 kîno, kûno, n. cock; G. wonû, n.
 ko-, kô-, = Gã ka-, aux. v. or prefix of the neg. pot.
 or imperative mood; f. i. kope, moko! don't (thou)!
 nyekope! don't (you)! — Also used as prefix of a sub-
 junct. mood; s. Table II. and specimen.
 kô, v. G. th. s. to bite.
 kobe, kôwe, kope (Ay. kofi?), n. G. and Ot. akrowa, plan-
 tation-village.
 kôli, n. shoulder; G. kôn.
 kôlino, n. upper shoulder.
 kôlisi, n. under shoulder; armhole.
 'kome, G. th. s. num. one; pl. komei, some; einige; nihî-
 komei or nihîkome, some persons or things; G. mei-
 komei, niikomei, nokomei, nibii komei; comp. kake, num.
 komo, G. and Ot. nkomo, n. sadness; ye-, to be sad.
 komoyeyei, n. sadness; sad state; mourning.
 konê, conj. G. koni, that; daß, damit; gr. *iva*; comp. kê,
 kê, kâ, conj.
 koñ and
 konô, pl. konôhî (perh. from the dan. „kong“) n. king;
 ye —, v. to be king; but comp. mâtše, n.
 konôyem, n. kingdom; government.
 koroñ, kroñ; G. kroñ; adj. single, simple, genuine, pure;
 holy.
 kotekote, adv. exactly; G. ketekete.
 kotokroboe, n. a kind of bark, used as spices; G. kroboo, n.

- kpa, v. to do once more, to repeat; used as an aux. v. to express the iterative mood, as „sa“ in Gã; f. i. ekpa epe, or ekpape, s. Table II., he again did it, akpa epe, th. s. comp. akpa, and esa efe and asañ efe in Gã.
- kpã, inf. kpãm, kpãkpã, kpãkpã, v. to cry; to blow; to sound etc. Comp. kpã, bo, blõ, gbẽ, v. in G.; pe in Adn.; and pai in Ot.
- kpã, G. gbõ (H. kpõn?) n. stranger, guest.
- kpakpa, adj. good; G. th. s.
- kpakpa, adv. truly = nine!
- kpaka, inf. kpakam, v. to drive.
- kpakalõ, n. driver; dragger.
- kpakam, n. driving; dragging.
- kpale, inf. kpalem, G. kpale, gbale, kũ se; v. to return; to turn in somewhere; comp. kpa, v. to repeat and kpa, v. in Gã; Ot. pa, v.
- kpale se, G. kũ se; v. to return.
- kpalelõ, n. returner.
- kpalem, n. return.
- kpãlõ, n. cryer.
- kpãm, kpãkpã, n. cry; sound.
- kpe, G. th. s., v. inf. kpem, to meet.
- kpe yõ, v. inf. yokpem, to meet a woman, to marry; to wed; s. kpe yõ and wye yõ, v. in Gã.
- kpemhe, n. G. kpehe, meeting-place.
- kpẽ, n. and
- kpeti, G. teñ; n. middle, midst; adv. in the middle; amidst, s. also ti, n.
- kpẽ, v. inf. kpem, G. gbẽ, to sound.
- kpem, n. sound.
- kpetekple, adj. G. kpeteñkple, great.
- kpla, v. G. kula, kua, to kneel; - ši, v. to kneel down.
- kple, G. kpleke, v., inf. kplem; to descend.
- kple ši, inf. šikplem, v. to descend, come down; G. kpleke ši, v.; comp. App. § 1. 3.
- kpĩñ, adj. and adv. G. th. s. sound, well; soundly; well; wholly; entirely.
- kpõ, G. th. s. and he, v. inf. kpõm; to take from; to redeem; ñkpõ ñẽ edem, G. mihe ye eden, I took it from his hand.
- kpõ, v. inf. kpõm, G. th. s. to break off; to crumble off.
- kpõ, n. lumb; knot; hill; island.
- Kpom, G. Kpõn, pr. n. of a town, at the river Volta, about 50 miles up from its mouth, on its western shore near

Mount „Yogāgā,” where the river turns from a due southern to a south eastern direction and is full of rocks. The town was founded some 50 years ago by a man called „Tete Wyim“ and is called so by the Akwapim-people still; it soon got large by the addition of many fugitives, slaves, debtors etc. who found abundant protection in the many „islands“ („kpo“ = island) of the river and abundant labour and food in the latter too. Though inhabited by a mixed and rough set of people, the town is thriving, having the best river canoes, the greatest share of the salt- and palm-oil trade and enjoying the neighbourhood of the rich and thriving Krōbo-country. The language of the town is half Adānme, half Ayigbe.

Kpom, Kpoñ, G. Kpoñ, pr. n. (hill, s. Akropoñ, Mam-poñ in Ot. Kpoñkpo in Gā), of a sea town betwixt Tema and Gbugbra (in the Maps: „Pony“).

kpulu, G. and Ayigbe the s., jug; mug; cup.

krēkrē, G. kleñkleñ, adj. and adv. first; at first; in the beginning.

krēkrēkrē, th. s.

krombi, G. kromobi, n. firstborn.

kū, v. inf. kūm, G. th. s., to break.

kūkū, red. verb, G. kūmokūmo, v. to break repeatedly; many things etc.

kuku = kolo, v. in Gā: to gather, take up; akuku atūi, they took up their guns.

kuma, G. kumai, n. thirst; kuma ye, v. to be thirsty; kuma yem, eš dūršet mič; I am thirsty.

kumaku, n. a kind of bread.

kumayem, n. thirsting.

kūno = kōno, G. wonū, n. cock.

kwō, neg. aor. kwē, inf. kwom, v. to assend, to climb.

L.

La, v. Inf. lam, G. la, ladše, v. to hang, to hook; to loose; to be lost; to err; to be concealed; to conceal; to disappear, to vanish etc. Comp. also te, v. in G.

la blō, inf. blōlam, v. to loose the way.

la he, inf. helam, v. to conceal one's self.

la hē, v. to vanish before s. b. G. ladše hīe, v.

la mi, v. to be lost in s. place; to conceal one's self in s. place.

- la nɔ, n. G. šiu nɔ, to cover, conceal; to deny.
 la, n. fire.
 ladā, n. G. ladšō, spittle.
 lafa, num. hundred, pl. th. s. and lafai, Ay. th. s. lafa etc, three hundred; G. and Ot. ohá.
 lahūe (lawē?), n. dove, pigeon; G. okpó, n. Lawe, pr. n. of males.
 le, G. th. s., v. inf. lē, neg. li, to know.
 le, n. pl. lehī, vessel, ship; boat, canoe; G. lele, pl. ledši.
 le, pron., 1. indep. = Gā: le; he, she, it; 2. objective terminational augment, as in Gā: -le, him, her (it). Comp. § 4 of the App. and -o, one, ne, pron. in Adū.
 lebe, G. be, n. time. Comp. also lebi, legbu in Gā; and le, v. in Ayigbe.
 ledšei, ledše, G. dšei, pl. ledšeme, adv. pron. there, thence; comp. hie. Comp. le, v. in Ayigbe = ñē in Adū.
 lenitše, pron. G. ledientše, lenientše (lit. „he the author“) he himself, himself; comp. ankasa in Otyi.
 li, neg. voice of the verb le, to know; nli, I don't know; ali, it is not known; they don't know; s. alinō, adv.
 ligbī, G. gbī, n. day; comp. lebe, ledšei, etc. and G. lebi.
 ligbīabo, G. gbīabo, adv. and conj. as long as.
 ligbīoko, adv. G. gbīokogbiko, ever, always; with neg. voice never; je, nie.
 loko, adv. dāni in Gā: before.
 lolo, adv. G. dā, before; G. th. s. still; noč; ebe lolo, he has not yet (or „still“ not) come.
 loko, adv. = G. ko, once; also used to express the neg. voice of the perfect tense.
 lolɔ, G. no; that.
 lolohe, conj. therefore; G. nohewo.
 lolɔ se, after that.
 lowe, n. G. bulu; fool.

M.

M is in Gā sometimes hardened into „b“ and changes also with other liquids, as n, ñ, l.

M' - (before labials; comp. n-, ñ-); G. th. s. and mi-, pronominal subjective augment (scarcely used possessively, s. ye-), 1. pers. sing. I; mba, mma, I came; mpe, I made etc. Comp. also: i, mi, and imi, ami and mami, pron.

- m' = mi, G. mli, ñ., Ot. mu, m'; Ay. me, m', inside;
s. mi, n.
- m' = mi, obj. pron. me.
- ma- (and mba, miba-), pronominal augment m' and tempus-augment of the fut. tense „a“ combined, as in Gā: I will - I shall-; mape, I shall do it; mahi si, I will sit down.
- ma, inf. mā, neg. aor. me (sometimes ba); G. ba, Ot. th. s., Ay. fa, v. to come; auxil. v. of the fut. tense; mape, shall or will do.
- mā, n. coming.
- ma ši, inf. šimā, or
- ma si, inf. simā, G. ba ši, v. to come down, to be humbled; ma noko si, to humble s. b.; G. ba m. k. ši, v.; to come down, descend = yi ši in Gā.
- mā, v. to build, to set; as in Gā; aor. neg. mẽ.
- mā, pl. mähī, n. town; people; tribe; nation; land etc. as in Gā; mäh, th. s.; mām and mānm, G. mäh, Ot. mānm, inside of the town, inner town; adv. in town.
- mahe, n. sleep, G. wō; but see wō, v.
- māku, n. G. mänkū, n. part of a town, quarter; tribe.
- mām, s. mā, n.
- mami- = ami-, indep. pron. and pronominal possessive augment, but seldom used, comp. ye, of the 1. pers. sing. my.
- mami, n. pl. mamime; = nyemi, brother or sister; Geschwister; maminyumu, n. brother; mamiyo, n. sister; but perh. = my brother, my sister; comp. nyemi.
- mānm, s. mā, n.
- mānye, n. queen.
- mase, G. masei, n. side.
- māse, G. mähse, n. far country; adv. far away.
- matre, n. whoredom; adultery; = adfamäh, n.
- mātše, pl. matšeme, n. king; G. mähntše, n. Comp. konō, n.; ye mātše, v. inf. mähšeyeye, to be king; to reign.
- mähšeyeye, n. kingdom; reign; government; G. mähntšeyeli, n.
- mähšeyeyehē, n. place of a kingdom.
- mawetše, pl. -tšeme, n. master, Lord; s. awetše, nyontšo, n.
- Mawu, Ay. th. s. G. Nyonmo, Mawu Nyonmo, Ot. Nyame; Nyankōpon, pr. n. of God; used as Nyonmo in Gā, which see; comp. also hiom, n.
- mayo, n. G. wō, sleep, = mahe.
- me, v. G. me, v. to wait; to expect; neg. aor. mī.

- me, pron. third pers. pl. = ame in Gā: they.
- me, obj. pronominal augm. of the third pers. pl., Gā, ame, them; pl. termination of persons; G. -mei; with the definite article -ome, f. i. kaselo, pl. kaselome, with def. article kaseloome; comp. in Ot. „nom“ after some plural nouns.
- mehedše? G. mehewo? why? (lit. from what it came?)
- memle, n. wild fig-tree; G. agbamišo, n.
- mēnē? int. pron. G. namo? who? G. meni? when? see also: nē?
- menehe? int. pron. G. menihewo, why?
- metfā = amefiā, they all.
- mī, neg. v. to be not in want of; s. me, v.
- mimi and
- mi, m'; G. mli, n. Ot. mu, m; Ay. me, m'; inside; contrary of he; used very frequently as gram. subj. or obj. as mli in Gā, which see. Connected with verbs as their object it is sometimes taken together with them in the termination m (G. n, Ot. m, Ay. m); as: nē mi, nēm, to be in, to be so, to be true; Gā, yeñ; Ot. wōm; Ay. lem; ba mi, ma mi, bam, mam, v. to come in; to be fulfilled; G. ba mli, bañ etc. Comp. also nouns as mām, inside of town; mukulim, — of belly; yim, — of head etc. G. māñ, musuñ, yiñ etc.
- mī flim, mimi flim, v. G. mli fli, v. to exult; to rejoice.
- mi fū, inf. mifūm, v. to swell inside, to be angry; G. mli fū, v.; s. mukulim fū, v. th. s.
- mibam, n. fulfillment; fr. ba mi, v.
- mimam, n. th. s.
- miflim, n., mimiflim, n. exultation; joy.
- mifūm, n. anger; G. mlifū; Ot. bofu, n.
- miši, misi, n. G. mliši, n. bosom; Эшощ.
- mlem, G. he, n. loins.
- mlemi, G. mliteñ, n. th. s.
- mlemle, adj. G. kwōñkwōñ; high; deep; s. also gāgā, adj.
- mo, indep. pron. sec. pers. sing. G. bo, thou; it is generally also used in the imperat. mood sing. mope! = G. femo! do it! moho, go! it is also used subjectively and objectively besides „o“ etc.
- modēnbōbōe, n. diligence fr. bomodeñ, v. G. th. s. to be diligent.
- modēnbōlo, n. diligent person.
- mohū, G. moñ, adv. žwar; though; truly etc. Ot. mom,
- molū, n. morning; adv. in the morning.

- mone, n. to day; adv. th. s.
 monemone, adv. this very day. G. ñmene, ñmeneme,
 ñmeneñmene; comp. also: dseeñmo, adv. in Gā.
 mu, inf. mum, to breathe; G. th. s.
 mu, G. bu, n. hole, cave.
 mu (and nu) = G. mō, v. to catch.
 mukuli, n. G. musu, belly.
 mukulim, G. musuñ, in the belly; inside; -fū = mi fū, v.
 to be angry; inf.
 mukulimfūm, n. anger.
 mum, mumi, n. breathing; breath; spirit; G. mumo, n.
 muno, pl. munohī and munokome, adj. other; G. Kroko.
 munyo, munyu, n. G. wiemo, word; language; tū-, v. inf.
 munyūtūm, to speak.
 munyūtūlo, n. speaker.
 munyūtūm, n. speaking; speech.
 musubolo, n. blasphemer.
 musuboboe, n. blasphemy; G. musubo, fr. bo musu, v.
 (Ot. G. and Adā. th. s.).

N.

The letter „n“ or „ñ“ before palatals, becomes „m“ before labials and changes besides with l, r, and d.

- N-, ñ-, pronominal subjective augment of the 1. pers. sing.
 = mi, in Ot. and G., I; but only used in the Dānme of the Sea-coast; in Krobo it is „i-“, and m-, connected with a following formative vowel; f. i. nle, Kr.-Dial. ile, G. mile, I know; ñke, Kr. ike, G. mike, I said; etc. but comp. maba, I shall come, in Dānme and Gā.
 -ñ and n (as m) may occur in the middle of a word (by combination) = mi, inside, in; as in Gā, Ot. and Ayigbe; though not as terminating word, when „m“ is preferred (Gā, ñ).
 na, v. G. th. s., Ot. hu, to see; = G. nina, to overtake. The word seems not quite regularly conjugated, f. i. nē! lo, behold; neg. aor. ne, saw not; neg. perf. nawe, has not seen. As in Gā it is used as a perfective and oblique aux. v.; s. na, v. in G.; but comp. also nya, v.
 na mi, inf. minam, v. to get with child; G. na musu; ño ho, v.
 na nya, G. na na, v. inf. nyanam, nyanahe, nyanae, nyanae, to understand; lit. to see the end.

na, pl. nahi, n. G. tšina, Ot. nantyi; cow, ox; Hind.

Ayigbe: nyi (one of the Doŋko-languages: tši).

nabi, n. calf.

nanyumu, n. ox.

nawomi, n. cow-hide.

nayō, n. cow.

ñā, v. G. th. s., to press: to shut etc.

ñā nōko yi, inf. yinām, v. (G. ñā moko yi); to shut one in; to press upon one's head; to command, urge s. b.; einen anherrſchen.

ñā, n. field (G. th. s.).

ñā nō, n. th. s.; adv. on or in the field. G. th. s.

nane, pl. nanehi, n. foot. G. th. s.

nanemi, nanem, n. = Gā: nādšian, lit. in the feet; place, stead; adv. instead.

nawe, s. na, v.

ne, nē, G. ni, conj. and. Ay. th. s.; Ot. na.

ne, nē, G. ni, rel. pron. who, what; conj. that, daß, damit (comp. kã, kē, kē).

ně, interrog. pron. = namo? meni? me? ně? in Gā, who; what? Comp. also: beně? meně? th. s.

'ne, ene, G. th. s. pl. neme, netšemei, dem. pron. this; these.

ne, one, Gā: le, Ot. no; in the Krobo-Dialect only -o (added to the last word); dem. pron. or def. article „the“, but only used to define whole sentences, after which it follows; comp. o, le, pron. and τò in Greek.

nē! interj. (irreg. imperat. sing. of na, v. to see) lo! behold! G. na. Comp. also hie! and ye! G. kwe! Ot. fye (fe)!

ne, neg. aor. of na, to see.

ñě, v. irreg. neg. voice „be“ (G. be); employed, esp. as an auxiliary; it is used for the Gā: ye, Ot. wo, Ay. le; to be somewhere, somehow; to have etc.; and for the Gā: ñō, also used in Adñ. (Ot. de), to take; which are to be compared. Besides the extensive use like the Gā ye and ñō, its use as an auxiliary of the present tense (G. mī, mīm, m-, ñ-, n-, Ot. re- = de; Ay. le-me, le-m') is especially to be observed; comp. § 6 of the Append. and be, aux. v., as also the following instances: Krobo-Dial.: ñě noko pehe, Coast-Dial.: ñě noko pee or pei, to be s. th. making, fr. the verb pe, to make (G. fe, comp. „mīmfe“); pehe or pei may be called a participle. The neg. voice, at the same time

- that of the fut, is then: be pehe, be pei, to be not making, doing; comp. pewe, to have not made and pī, did not make, do, was not, is not. Comp. also nō, v., kē, v.; hī, plē, pe, v. which three latter must as in Gā, supply the fut. tense, „ñē“ being defective.
- ñē hionu, v. to be sick.
- nene, rel. pron. pl. niame, nihi ne; G. moni, noni; meini, niini; who, what, that; dem. pron., G. mone, none, this person; this thing; ind. pron. G. mo, no, some body, some thing.
- ni, v. = dši, G. th. s., to be (something); Ot. th. s.
- nihi, pl. n. from nō, G. nii, nibii; mei; things, persons, people; comp. nimli and nōmli fr. nōmlō, n. and nii, pl. of nō, n.; also nime = nihi.
- nihikome, pl. n. of nōkome; some persons, some things; G. meikomei, niikomei.
- nii = nihi, pl. n. things, persons; G. nii, nibii; mei.
- nijami, nijam, n. G. niiañ, lit. inside of things; place; comp. bedšeme-niiam, G. dšemei-niiañ, thereabout.
- niame, pl. rel. pron., G. meini; who; Kr.-Dial.
- niiatše, pl. -tšeme, n. G. th. s., rich person.
- niienyi, num. G. mei enyo, two persons.
- niikome = nihikomei, pl. n.
- nijme or nime, irreg. pl. of nōmlō, n. man. Comp. this; with def. art. niome.
- nimli, pl. n. th. s. men, people.
- niilele, or nōlele, n. G. niile, knowledgē.
- niilelō, nōlelō, pl. -li, -lome, with def. art. -liō, -loome, -lomeo, n. G. niilelō, wise, knowing person; sage.
- ninē! G. leleñ! int. truly! certainly! amen! comp. ekpakpa! th. s.
- nine, pl. ninehi, n. G. th. s. hand, arm.
- nini, n. shadow; soul; G. susuma; Ot. sunsum, sunsum, sunsuma.
- niipem, with def. art.: niipemio, pl. niipemhi, niipemi; niipehi, n. doing; deed; act; G. niifemo.
- niiyelō, n. G. th. s., eater.
- niiyeyē, n. G. niiyeli, fr. ye nii, v. eating; food.
- nitše (tše = father, author), G. dientše, nientše; n. and pron. pl. nitšeme; self, selves; aminitše, myself; lenitše, (he) himself, etc.
- ñme, v. to set, lay; G. th. s.
- ñme nō, v. = boi in Gā, to begin.
- ñmētšu, n. chaff; s. tutru; G. tutu.

- ńmle, pl. ńmlehi, n. bell; -fia, v. to strike the hour.
 ńmlefiam, n. striking of the bell; hour, time; G. ńmletfā, n.
 no, dem. pron. as in Gā: that; pl. nome, nohi; but more
 used is „lolo“, th. s. Kr.-Dial.
 nō, n. and indef. pron., G. mo, nō; person; thing; Jemand,
 Etwas; pl. nii, nime, nihi; with def. art. niome; nihio
 etc. This word is as much used, especially in compounds,
 as the two corresponding words in Gā, though persons
 and things are not so plainly distinguished by it; as f. i.
 not only the personal pl. form nime, but also the more
 impers. pl. form nihi, nii is applied to persons.
 nō, n. G. th. s. surface, cover, upper part; contrary of si,
 sisi; used as adv. and postposition = on, upon, up
 (comp. hyom, hiom) etc. ba nō, ma nō, v. to come on;
 bu nō, v. to cover up; hī nō, v. to sit upon, etc.; with
 their respective personal and impersonal verbal nouns,
 as: nōbum, covering; nōhilo, onsitter, i. e. rider etc.
 -nō, answering the Gā -nyo, n. = man; used as a per-
 sonal masculine termination; Krōbōnō, n. a Krōbōman;
 pl. Krōboli, Krōbome; Krōbomen, -people.
 nō = G. nyō, v. to fall; inf. nōm; nōe, nōhe, nōnōe.
 nō si, G. nyo ši, v. to fall down.
 nō, v. G. th. s., to take; to be agreeable; used as aux. v.
 = ke; f. i. nō-pue nō, G. nō-fie nō, v. to go on; to
 go forward; nō-hā, v. to (take and) give; nō-pe, v. to
 take and make; nō nōko pe nōko, v. to make s. th. or
 s. b. into s. th. or s. b.
 nō ho, v. G. th. s. to conceive; s. na mi, v. th. s.
 nō, n. G. th. s. neighbourhood; nearness; adv. and post.
 at, by, near etc. Comp. also mase, n.
 nōdfalo, n. G. dšrayelilo, merchant, trader; s. dfa, v.
 nōdšelo, n. doubter; disputer, G. ńwanedšelo.
 nōdšem, n. doubting; doubt; dispute; fr. dšē nō; G. dšē
 ńwane, v.
 nō-enyo (f. i. nōmlō nō-enyo, two persons) num. perh. =
 yi enyo in Gā, two (persons or things; comp. niienyi,
 num. th. s.
 nōgbogbo, n. G. gbonyo, mogbonyo, a dead person; corps.
 nōhe, G. mohewo, nohewo, for whose sake; therefore;
 wherefore; s. also: dšāhe, conj.
 nōhwelē, Kr.-Dial., n. friend.
 nōkake, num. G. mokome, nokome; one person or thing;
 s. nōkome, th. s.

- nōko, adv. pron. G. moko and noko; somebody, s. th.; pl. nihikome; niikome.
- nōkome (pl. nihikome), G. mokome, nokome; numb., one (thing or person); some; comp. also: nōkake, th. s.
- nōkotōma, pl. -mame; with def. art. -mameo and maome; grandee; old person; elder; G. onukpa, n.
- nōkpā, n. (G. gbo; acc. to Hanson: mokpoñ), stranger, guest.
- nōlelo, n. = niilelo, n. wise man.
- nōmlō, n. pl. nōmli, nimli, nime, G. gbomo, mo; person, man; comp. also nō, n.
- nōmlōtšo, pl. -tšohi, G. gbomotšo, n. body; human body.
- nōmlōtšu, n. European; white man; G. blofonyo, Ot. bronī.
- nōne, pron. rel. = moni, noni in Gā: who, what; that; dem. = mone, none in G. this; pl. nihine, Kr.-Dialect: niame; also used as conj. = kone, that; daß, damit.
- nōsasesa, nōsaisa, G. mofēmo; every (body); comp. nōtšanō, n.
- nōtšanō, G. nōfēnō, nōfianō; mofēmo, mofiamo; every thing every body. Kr.-Dial. nōtšoanō, nōtšōnō.
- nōsuomnō, n. something wished for or loved; some body loved; wish, will; comp. suomōnanō, pl. suomōnani, th. s.
- nōyayampem; pl. -pemi, pembi; with def. art. -pemiome, G. nōšafemo, n. sinful deed, act; ἀμαρτημα.
- nra, inf. ñram, v. to dream; G. la, v.
- nam, n. dream; G. lamō, n.
- nu, v. inf. num, G. mō; to catch.
- nu, n. G. mu, oil; po-, v. to anoint.
- nupom, n. anointing.
- nu, v. to drink, G. th. s., inf. num, nunui.
- nulo, n. drinker.
- num, and
- nunui, n. drinking.
- ñua, ñue; s. ñwa, ñwe.
- nuntšo and nuntšo, n. s. nyontšo.
- ñwa, pl. ñwahi, adj. great; large; G. wulu, adj.
- ñwe, pl. ñwehi, n. finger; toe; G. wao, n.
- ñwe goleku, n. thumb.
- nya, v. Ot. th. s., Gā na, to get; to reach; comp. also na, v.
- nya, G. na, Ot. āno, n. mouth, opening; etc. used as grammat. subj. and obj. as in Gā: f. i. nya tšo, inf. nya-tšom; G. na tše, v. to have a pure mouth; to speak

purely; etc. and gbe nya, inf. nyagbem, nyagbe, nagbe-gbe, to finish; G. gbe na; na nya, inf. nyanam, to understand etc. etc.

nyabam, n. sharpness; fr. nya ba, v. to be sharp; G. nabā. nyagbē; nyagbem; nyagbegbē, n. finishing; end, aim etc.

G. nagbe; fr. gbe nya, v.

nyagbelo, n. finisher; Bollender.

nyagolo, n. liar; G. amalelo.

nyanalō, n. understanding person.

nyanam, n. understanding.

nyāsā, n. G. adesa, tale, fable.

nyatsōlō, n. person speaking purely.

nyatsōm, n. pure language, speech, fr. na tšō, v.

nyē, v. G. th. s., to be able.

nyemi, pl. nyemime, n. brother or sister, Geschwister; G. th. s.; comp. also mame and mami, n. th. s.

nyeminyumu, n. brother.

nyemiyō, n. sister; pl. with def. art. nyemiyōme, sisters.

nyimi (pl. of nyoñma, num. ten); nyimi ewe, nyimi ewyie, Kr.-Dial. forty; etc. But nyoñmai seems also to be used; comp. § 8, App.

nyimi enyo, twenty.

nyimi ete, thirty.

„ ewyie, forty.

„ enuō, fifty.

„ ekpa, sixty.

„ kpage, seventy.

„ kpanyō, eighty.

„ nē, ninety.

nyō, nyōm, G. nyō, nyōñ, n. night; adv. at nighttime.

nyom? = hyom, n. heaven; G. ñwei; adv. above.

nyōgue, nyogwe, G. nyōñ, n. slave.

nyontšō, G. th. s., pl. -tšome, n. master, Lord; comp. mawetše, awetše, wetše, n. th. s.

nyu, G. nu, n. water.

nyumu = G. nubu, n. water hole; waterwell.

nyūmū, pl. -mūi, n. G. nū, man, male.

O.

The vowel „o“ (subjective, possessive and objective pronominal augment of the sec. pers. sing., „thou, thy, thee“) does not in Adāñme initiate so many words, as in Gā, the former being generally shorter; but where

it appears, it seems to be a personal augment of nouns. Words not found under it must be sought for under the next consonant.

- O-, pron. augm. „thou, thy;“ sometimes „mo“ is used for it; Gã „o.“
- o, pron. augm. thee; sometimes -mo.
- ’o, pron. obj. augment = wò, G. th. s. us.
- o, pronominal augment expressing the def. article, G. le, Ot. no, Ay. la, a; „the.“ It is either terminating the words or is inserted in plural nouns and pronouns before the plur. form; esp. before -me; f. i. kaselo, pl. kaseli, kaselohi, kaselome; with def. art. kaselio, -lohio; kaseloome, kaseliome; or „ome“ may be taken as the plur. form, of the art. itself; comp. „nom“ after some nouns without pl. form in Otyi. If affixed to the impersonal verbal nouns ending with m, mi, they accept generally the latter form; f. i. mum, with def. art. mumio. The full form of it is „one“ and it appears sometimes so, especially after sentences, when it is affixed to their last word; but also „o“ or „ne“ alone are used; the former more frequently in the Krobo-, the latter in the Coast-Dialect; f. i. „bene emaō“ or: „bene emaone“ or: „bene emane,“ when he came; Gã: beni eba le.
- oo, obj. pron. augm. -o and def. art. o affixed to it; G. -wo le.
- obakā (lit. „wilt thou say“), interrog. particle initiating questions, f. i. „obakā esuoo?“ Does he really love thee?
- odanta, n. G. th. s. Ay. odada, underdress of women; see also boi, n. in Gã.
- ohĩa, n. poverty, need; G. and Ot. th. s., fr. hĩa, v.
- ohiatše, pl. -tšeme, n. poor man.
- okplo, pl. -me, n. G. th. s. table.
- one, dem. pron. or def. art. shortened into o’ and ’ne, G. le, Ot. no; the; also used, as „le“ in Gã, to define sentences; s. -o, def. art.
- oso, ’so, Ay. th. s., very probably a word of one of the Donko Languages from the interior; horse; Ot. opoñko, G. okpoñgo.
- osofo, Ot., n. priest.
- osofonōkotoma, n. high-priest; G. osofonukpa.

P.

The letter p, which is in Gã frequently softened into f, or strengthened into „kp“, if initiating words, is found in the Dãme far more frequently; it changes besides with f and b in Gã.

- Pa, v. G. th. s. and fa, v. to suffice.
 pa, n. G. fa, by old people: pa; river, brook.
 pã, adv. G. fãñ, openly.
 padoku, n. scar.
 pali, n. G. fã, šišifã, root.
 pamkpõ, n. river-iland.
 pãñ, v. G. and Ot. th. s., to conjure; to make a covenant.
 panya, G. fana, n. river-shore; river-bank; esp. region about the Volta, which is the only known large river in the neighbourhood.
 panyihî, -nime, -nimli, n. people about the river.
 panõle, n. river-vessel; - canoe.
 panonyîlo, n. traveller on the river.
 panonyîem, n. river-journey.
 panoniťsom, n. business on the river.
 pe, inf. pem, pepei, pepẽ, pehe; neg. aor. pi; G. fe and pe, v. to do, to make, to be (used as „ye“ in Otyi).
 The verb is as extensively used as in Gã, compare it there.
 pe emu, G. ye emu, v. to be whole.
 pe, inf. pem, pei, pepei, pehe; G. be; blo; bo; to cry (but comp. kpã, v.); to quarrel.
 peẽ, pehe, pei, n. doing; deed.
 pei, G. bei, n. quarreling; quarrel.
 pelo, n. doer; maker; G. felo.
 pelõ, n. G. belo, blõlo; cryer; quarrelsome person; enemy.
 pẽlẽ, v. s. plẽ.
 pem, pemi; n. doing; making; deed; G. pemo, femo.
 pẽne, inf. pẽnem, G. pẽne and fẽne, v. to open, unloose; comp. bli; G. gble; and bue, v.
 pẽnelõ, n. opener.
 pẽnem, n. opening.
 pepei, pepẽ, n. doing, making; deed fr. frequent. mood of pe.
 pete, adv. G. th. s. openly; comp. pã.
 pete, v. G. kpete, to cleave.
 pete si, inf. sipetem, to cleave or stick to the ground.

pī, aor. neg. of pe; used as dšē, Gā: dšee, to be not; adv. not; pīmi, not I; aor. neg. of pie, v. to suffice; to be insufficient.

pī, adj. and adv. G. and Ot. th. s. much; many.

pia = fia, fya, v. G. tfā, pl. tfia, to strike, cast.

pia si, v. G. tfa ši, to be cast down; to cast one's self down; - - - away; to be an outcast.

piani, plane, G. fane, n. noon; daylight; day; daytime; Ot. awyia. Contr. nyō, nyōm, n.

pie, inf. piem, aor. neg. pī, G. šē, fa; to suffice; G. fē, to want, pie boboyo, G. fē fio, it wants little; i. e. nearly.

piem, n. sufficiency; want, fr. pie, v.

piokē, piokēne, adv. G. bene, bianē; now; immediately.

pioso, adv. G. bianē, amrō, quickly; soon; now; just now.

pīopīo, pīopīopīo, adj. and adv. pointed; -ly; G. šōšōšō.

plē, v. to turn; to overturn; to pour out; to become; Gā: tšō, butu; fose; fie ši. Comp. also ple, kplē in G., pēne, v. in Otyi.

po, inf. pom, popoe, pohe, G. fo, po; to cut.

po nya, inf. nyaom, v. to cut off; G. fo na.

pode, v. to lie.

podem, n. lie.

poku, n. = pali, G. fā; root.

pū, v. inf. pūm, pūpūi, pūhe, G. fū; to bury.

pue, inf. puem, puepuē, G. fie, v. to cast out, to pour out.

pue no, G. fie no, v. inf. nopuem, to go on; to go farther; Ot. gu so, v.

pue si, v. G. fie ši; inf. sipuem, to pour out, down; to be poured out, to the ground.

puem, n. outpouring; outcasting.

pūm, n. burial.

pūmhe, n. burial-place.

pūpūi, n. burial.

S.

The consonant s changes frequently with š, and before the vowels i and e they are used promiscue in Adāñme, being more frequently s near the mountains; where, in the Otyi-Language, š is not purely to be found.

Sa, v. inf. sam, sahe, sasae, G. sa; to be fit, right, worthy; neg. aor. sē; to esteem; to fit, to prepare. Comp. also: sa, se, v. in Otyi.

sa nya, v. G. sa na; to taste.

sa, v. G. ša, to snatch; to winnow; to angle.

sa fo, v. G. ša foi, to run.

sā, v. G. šā; to burn; to draw (f. i. a sword).

'safo, asafo, n. G. and Ot. th. s. company; troop.

sake - fō, double v., G. še - fō; to cast away.

sam, G. samo, n. preparation.

saminya, adv. G. odšogba, well, good; right; saminya! all right! very well!

sañmayo, pl. -yi, n. G. oblayō; girl; young woman; virgin.

satšine, n. G. šatšene, a large callabash used for winnowing.

se = si, ši, conj. Gā: ši; but; for.

se and se, n. G. se, back; adv. back; behind; used as gram. subj. and obj. as in Gā; f. kpale se, v. to return.

segbā, C. Dial., n. G. šikpong; earth; comp. sugbā, n.

sekpalo, n. person returning.

sekpalem, n. return, fr. kpale se, v.

sewe, n. G. tšese; a wooden vessel of size and form of a large dish; carved of one piece of wood.

si and ši, v. inf. sim, G. ši; Ot. si, to knock; to leave.

si and ši = se, conj. G. ši; but; for.

si and ši, n. G. ši; ground; bottom; time, f. i. si kake, once; adv. down; away; used as gram. subj. and obj. as in Gā; f. i. sa si and sra ši, v. to take a walk; G. šra ši; kple si, v. to descend; G. kpleke ši; su si, and su si - tā, v. to arrive; to be at hand; G. še ši and še ši - tā; fia si, G. tfa ši, v. to cast one's self away, be an outcast; te si, to arouse, to arise; hī si, to sit down etc. etc.

sidam, n. standing fr. da si, to stand; thank; fr. da si, to thank.

sifiam, G. sitfā, n. abjectedness; fr. fia si, v.

sikplem, sikplehe, n. descending; descent, G. šikplekemo; fr. kple si, v.

simā, n. humiliation; fr. ma si, v.

simām; n. standing; laying; fr. mā si, v.

sina, v. to dislike?

sinō, pl. sinōhi, n. G. šinō and onufu; serpent; snake. G. th. s.

sinya, n. G. šina, door.

sipām, n. root, developement, meaning, signification, fr. pā si, G. fā ši, v. to bring forth; to come out.

- sisā, sisahe, sišasae, sisram, n. walking, walk; fr. sa si and sra si, v. G. šra ši, to take a walk; Ot. pase, v.
- sisi, G. šiši, n. ground; bottom; reason; meaning; signification etc. adv. down. Used as gram. subj. and obj. as in Gā.
- sisitšōm, n. interpretation fr. tšō sisi, v. G. šišitšōmō.
- sisum, n. arrival; sufficiency, fr. su si. v.
- siyihe, siyim, n. G. šiyimō, descend; descension.
- sō, v. G. šō, to snatch from s. b.
- sō, osō, n. Ay. th. s., very probable a word of one of the Doñko Languages from the interior (perh. orig. from 𐌆𐌆); horse; G. okpōngo; Ot. opōnko.
- soñ, G. th. s., adj. and adv. pure, genuine, entire; entirely; still.
- soū, adv. th. s.
- soyumu, n. male horse; stallion.
- soyo, n. female horse, mare.
- su, v. G. še, to reach; to arrive; to be at hand; neg. aor. sue, sui.
- su si, v. to reach down, entirely; to arrive; G. še ši, v.
- su - tā, G. še - tā, and
- su si - tā, double v., G. še ši - tā, to arrive, to be at hand; to be near.
- sugbā, Kr. Dial. (s. segbā), n. G. šikpoñ, earth; ground.
- suluēnapopoe = ketiapopoe, n. G. ketiafō, n. circumcision.
- sum, n. arrival.
- sumō, v. to serve; G. th. s., Ot. som.
- suō, inf. suōm, v. G. sumō, Ot. pe, to like, to love; to wish, to will; aor. neg. sumē.
- suōlo, n. lover; G. th. s.
- suōm, n. love; liking; will; wish; G. suomō, n.
- susu, v. Ot., G. and Ay. th. s., to think, to measure.
- susum, n. thinking, measuring; thought.
- susuhe, susue, n. arrival.
- susulo, n. thinker; measurer.

Š.

Š cannot be considered as a proper initial Adānme sound or letter; it appears frequently, but promiscue with „s“; f. i. sa and ša, sā and šā, si and ši are heard; words therefore, beginning with š, may be sought for under „s“ f. i. „šiši“ under „sisi“; „ši“ under „si“ etc.

T.

- Ta, v. to touch. G. th. s.
- tā, v. to be done; Ot. sa, G. tā; su-tā, su ši-tā, double v. to reach; to arrive; G. še-tā, th. s.
- ta or tā, tam, n. law; G. kitā and mla; but s. also mra, n. and dam, da, n.
- taku, n. lake; G. kpakpo; lagune.
- tāmi, n. scourge, whip; G. kplebii.
- te, v. G. th. s. to arise.
- te si, inf. site; G. th. s., to get up, arise; G. ya nwei, to go up, ascend.
- te, pl. tehi, G. th. s., n. stone.
- tenyubue, n. stony water jug.
- Teši, pr. n. of a town.
- Tešitšeme and Tešili, pr. n. people from Teši; Tešipeople.
- tfa, adj. C. Dial., G. fiā, Kr. Dial. tšo, tšoa, all; betwixt the reduplicated noun = every; nōtfanō, every body; — thing; te tfa te, every stone.
- tī, v. to give, = hā, v.
- ti = kpē, kpeti, n. G. teñ, Ot. ntam, middle, midst; adv. amidst; among.
- to, pl. tohi, n. small cattle, sheep or goat.
- tobiyo = G. tobi, n. kid or lamb; comp. boboyo, adj. dšekweyo, n.
- tokota, n. G. th. s., sandals.
- toro or tro, inf. torom, trom, v. C. Dial. to carry (on the head) = G. tere, tre, v.
- torom, trom, n. carrying; load; G. dšatšu, n.
- tšapī (?), neg. v. to be not at all (comp. pī, neg. v. of pe, and dši, neg. of dši, v.).
- tšatše, n. C. Dial. my father, G. ata, mitše; Kr. Dial. itše; pl. tšatšeme.
- tše, v. G. th. s. to go off, to loose.
- tšē, v. inf. tšēm, G. tšē and tšie, v. to come away, off; to take off, out; to pluck; to awake; to waken.
- tše, inf. tšēm, v. G. th. s., to call.
- tše, pl. tšeme, n. father, possessor, author; inhabitant etc. just as in Gā.
- tše, conj. = ke, kedši, if; G. ke, kedši; though, G. th. s.
- tšebene, conj. G. tšebele, nevertheless, notwithstanding; übrigens, doch.

- tši, v. to mention; G. tši ta, v. to answer; G. to he, v. which is also used.
- tšie, n. to conceal; G. and Ot. siu; comp. la, v.
- tšo, n. pl. tšohi, tšihī, tšii, G. tšo, pl. tšei; tree, stick; stem; stalk; tšohitšotšo, every tree.
- tšo, G. tšu, tše, tšē, v. to send; to work; to be pure; to purify; to go off, to loose; to pluck; he tšo, inf. he-tšom, to be pure, holy; tšo he, v. inf. he-tšom, to purify; to sanctify. Com. also tše, tšē, v.
- tšō, inf. tšōm, G. th. s. v. to show, to teach; comp. also: gū and gbu, v.; and plē, v.
- tšō nya, inf. nyatšōm, G. tšō na, v. to show the price; to offer for sale.
- tšō, adv. G. th. s., much, too much.
- tšō, tšo, tšoa, Kr. Dial. = tfā, C. Dial. and fiā, fē, in Gā: adj. all; every; s. tfā; tšo tšō tšo, every tree; nōtšōnō, every thing or body.
- tšoboti, n. G. tšokpoti, club of wood.
- tšolo, pl. tšolohi, tšoli; with def. art. tšoliome; G. tšulo, niitšulo; bofo; servant; labourer; messenger; angel, apostle; fr. tšo, v.
- tšōlo, G. th. s. n. teacher.
- tšom, n. wock; purity etc. fr. tšo, v.
- tšōm, n. doctrine; turn, etc. fr. tšō, v.
- tšowi, adj. bibiō.
- tšui and
- tšuhi, pl. n. heart; G. tšui; Ay. tši, n.
- tū, v. G. to, v.; to lay, to order; Gā: wie, v. to speak; G. dšadše, v. to explain. Comp. to in Ay. and Ot.; and tū, v.
- tu fo = du fo, v. G. dšo foi, Ot. tutu miriká, to run; to run away, to flee; comp. sa fo, hě fo, th. s.
- tū munyu, v. G. wie, tši tā, v. to speak; to mention.
- tū he munyu, v. to speak about.
- tue, n. G. toi, ear; bo tue, G. bo toi, v. to listen, obey; to be obedient.
- tueboboe, n. listening, obedience.
- tuebolo, n. obedient person.
- tu, pl. tuhi, G. tšu, n. room; house; s. we, n.
- tūm, n. speaking; speech; G. wiemo; — ke tšōm, n. G. dšadšemō ke tšōmō, n. admonition.
- tutru, n. G. tutu, chaff.
- tutūtu, adj. G. trōmō; even, plain, smooth.

V.

The letter and sound „v“ (like the engl. „v“) does not belong to the Gã-language and I met only with it in one word in Adãñme besides the few mentioned under it in Gã proper; very probable all from the Ayigbe or Ewé. The word is:

via, n. G. ñma, Ot. hwam; sweet sense; sweet odour.

W.

Wa, v. inf. wam; G. th. s., to be hard, heavy, strong; = G. da, v. to be large; to be grown; dfa wa = G. dšra wa, v. to be dear; precious. The word is modified by gram. subjects and objects combined with it, as in Gã; f. i. he wa, v. to be (bodily) strong, well; inf. he-wanam and hewam; hē wa, v. to be hardfaced, hard, covetous etc. etc. and wa he, v. to have pain; wa yi, v. to treat cruelly; etc. Comp. he, hē or hīe; mi; mu-kuli; nya; nō; si, sisi, tšui, yi etc.

wa -, subjective and possessive pronominal augment of the 1. pers. pl., we, our; Gã: wō; comp. also: - wō, obj. wahe, n. our-selves; about us etc. G. wōhe and wōhewō. wahē, our face.

wami, wōm', our inside.

wanō, our thing or person; ours.

wanō, our surface etc.

wanya, our mouth etc. etc.

wanam, n. G. wala, life.

wati, our midst.

wayi, our head.

we, aor. neg. of wa, v.

we, n. G. th. s. and šia, Ot. fi; house, home; weom, inside of the house (heaven?).

wenyumu, n. male domestic.

weyo, pl. -yi, n. female domestic.

webibi, webii, with def. art. webiome, pl. n. G. webii, domestics.

wetše, awetše, pl. -tšeme, n. housefather, housemaster, master, lord = nyontšo and mawetše. Comp. šiatše and nyontšo in Gã.

wetšo, pl. -tšohi, -tšihi, n. lit. housestem; family, tribe; Stamm; G. weku; akutšo, n.

wetšombihi, wetšombiome, pl. n. members of a family, tribe etc.

wī, aor. neg. of wo, v.

wo, v. inf. wom, wowoe; aor. neg. wī; G. th. s., to lift up; to take, to carry, of heavy things; to exalt, honour; often combined with gram. subj. or obj. as: he, hē, mi, nya, nō, si etc.

wo nō, v. to lift up, exalt; G. th. s.

wo si, inf. siwom; G. th. s., to promise; G. bō kōkō, v. to warn, threaten.

wō, G. th. s., n. buffalo; Büffel, wilder Dchse.

wo, n. Ay. wu, G. wušō, nšō, Ot. po; sea; comp. woyalo, n. and G. wolenyo, n. and ya wō, v.

wō, n. G. woñ, fetish, idol; demon. See „woñ“ in the Gā-Vocab.

wō, indep. pron. we; G. th. s.; and

- wō, - 'ō, obj. pronom. augm. G. th. s., us.

wō, v. to sleep; comp. mabe.

wō, n. sleep.

wolō, woyalo, pl. -li, n. fisherman; G. wolenyo, pl. wolei.

womi, n. skin; parchment; paper; book; letter; Gā: wolo, Ot. ahuma

womblo, n. seaway; seaward; south; G. nšōngbe, n.

wodšalo, n. from dša wō, v. and

wotšolo, wotšulo, n. fr. tšō wō, tšu wō, v., fetish-servant; idolater; G. woñdšalo, woñtšulo, n.

wosi, n. east (under-sea?); G. boka; nāššiaši, n.

woyalo, n. pl. woli; fisherman; s. wolō, n.

wu? s. wo (Ay. wu), n. sea.

Ŵ.

The aspirated ŵ or hw appears in a few words perhaps of Ayigbe or Ewē-origin, as:

ŵalami or hwalami, n. star; s. also: godoi and nūlami in Gā; comp. hyom; holami, n.

ŵo or hwo, G. wō, n. to morrow.

ŵue, ŵe and hue, hwe, n. friend. etc. etc.

Y.

The semi-consonant „y“ changes with the liquids as well the aspirata.

- Ya, v. G. th. s., aor. neg. ye, to go; comp. also ho, also used as auxil. verb as in Gā in combination with verbs; s. Table II. and comp. § 28 in the Gā-Sketch.
- yā = yara, G. th. s., n. funeralcostum; Todtenflage; see ya, yara in the Gā-Voc.; pe -, v. to perform this ceremonies.
- yā, n. astonishment, wonder; hī pe yā; pe yā, v. to be astonished, to wonder.
- yakanoke, n. G. th. s., free present; grace (only used by W. Hanson in his translation of the Gosp. of Mat. and Joh. into Gā).
- yapem, n. burial-ceremony; astonishment; s. yā, n.
- yaya, adj. G. efoñ, bad, evil.
- yayam, n. G. efoñ, eša; Ot. bone, evil, sin.
- yayampelo, n. sinner.
- yayampem, n. sinful act.
- yayampepei, n. sin.
- ye, inf. yem; v. G. th. s., to eat, to enjoy; to use etc. etc. As extensively employed as in Gā, which see. Aor. neg. yī.
- ye dase, inf. daseyem, v. to bear witness; G. ye odase, Ot. di adanse, v.
- ye no, inf. noyem, v. to rule; G. th. s.
- ye, eye, indep. pron. 1. prs. sing. I, = imi, ami, mami; G. mi.
- ye - (Coast-Dial. = Kr. Dial. „i“), poss. pronom. augm. my; f. i.
- yenō, my thing or person.
- yese, my back; behind me, after me.
- ye, C. Dial., v. to look, behold; G. kwe; Kr. Dial. hie, Ot. fye or fe, v.
- yelo, n. eater, user; ruler.
- yelo, n. beholder; overseer = kwelo in Gā.
- yem, yeyē, n. eating; using; use etc. fr. ye, v.
- yi, v. to come down from above, G. th. s.
- yi si, v. to descend; G. yi ši.
- yi, n. head, G. th. s., as extensively used as in Gā, which see.
- yibli, pl. yiblihi, n. fruit of trees; G. yibii.

- yidšiem, yidšem, n. praise, fr. dšie or dše yi, v. G. yi-
 dšiemō, n.
 yim, n. inside of head, brain; mind, reason, as „yiñ“, n.
 in Gã and as extensively used.
 yiwam, n. strength of head, hardness; G. yiwale.
 yiwanam, n. life; here nōko —, v. to save s. b., σωζειν;
 comp. yiwala, n. in Gã.
 yiwamherelō, n. saviour.
 yiwamherem, n. salvation.
 yō, pl. yī, n. woman, female; also used to distinguish the
 gender of men and animals; s. nyumu; G. th s.; wife,
 G. ñā, n.; ñō yō, v. and kpe yō, v. to marry.
 yo, yoku, n. moun'tain; G. gōñ; yo gāgā or yo ñwa, a high
 moun'tain.
 Yogāgā, n. pr. of a high mountain at the river Volta on
 the boundaries of Krobo and Akwamu; having the form
 of a resting lion.
 yohūno, n. G. ayemforowu; Ot. ayemforokunu, bridegroom.
 yokpem, n. wedding; s. yokpemō in the G. Voc.
 yoñōe, yoñōm, n. wedding; taking of a wife, marriage.
 yonō, n. top of a mountain.
 yoyikpeti, n. th. s.

