

missing, I do not see him; eñká me e, mewo ha! I am not missing, I am here. — Aka kúmã or kàkrá or kètewã (sè), (very) little is wanting, often corresponds with the adv. almost, nearly, soon: aka kúmã (sè) na wato nsum', he had almost fallen into the water; aka kúmã (sè) na dua yi bepo, this tree will soon lose its leaves; ekaa kúmã (F. dé = sè) na woñ nsa kãã ohene, they nearly caught the king. — 7. ka āno, (to stick or be accustomed to one's lips,) to be ready, easy, fluent: d'wom a misūae no aka m'ano, the hymn I have learned is always ready on my lips, or, on my tongue's end.

ka, v. to be common, often met with, usual, frequent; ade a eka (= ewo ho dā) ni, this is a common thing; sã ñhōma yi tā ka, such books are often met with; ntama yi ntā ñka (= enni mañ mu dā or pī, wonnyā sã ntama no), such cloth is seldom to be had; sã nnōmā yi ñká dodo, such birds are not very common; woyee yeñ nido a eñka, they showed us no little kindness. Acts 28,2.

ka, v. F. = kae. — ka mmōñ, F. to wail. Mk. 5,38.

kã, v. [red. kekã] I. to touch, to come or be in or bring into contact with, to join &c. (1-25); II. to move or stir, to be or cause to be active (26-40); III. to move in order to join (41-51).

(I.) 1. to touch, come in contact with, pr. 466. — to handle (slightly), feel i.e. perceive by the sense of feeling; mfá wo nsa ñká dade no, na ado, do not touch the iron, for it is red-hot; obekãã ahempōmã no ti, she touched the top of the sceptre, Est. 5,2. — aduru no kãã n'āno, the medicine touched his mouth; pr. 3315. f'wē ñkãã m'āno e, nothing has passed my lips yet; wode kãã n'āno, they put it to his mouth, John 19,29. okãã n'āno no, ompe se onom, when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink, Mat. 27,34. — 2. de .. kã .. āno, to taste, eat; ope se ode biribi kã n'ano, he would have eaten, Acts 10,10. — 3. kã .. f'wē, to examine by feeling or tasting, to feel, to taste, to try; ode ne nsa kãã no f'wē, he felt him, Gen. 27,22. kã nsã yi f'wē! try this wine! Ps. 34,8. — 4. to touch, hit, strike against; kã gu, to spill; wakã nsã no agu, he has spilled the wine; kã mogya (gu), to shed blood. — 5. to touch, come to, reach; wo ñhōma no kãã me nsa, your letter came to hand, reached me. — 6. nsa kã, to attain to, obtain, receive, get, gain: me nsa akã ñhōma no, I have received the letter; ne nsa kãã nea ode too ne tirim, he gained his purpose, Acts 27,13. — 7. to touch, to meddle, interfere or have to do with: (mamfá me usa) mañká ñhōma no, I have not touched the books; de nehō kōkã obea, to touch a woman, 1 Cor. 7,1. — mehō reñkã, I shall have nothing to do with it. — 8. to touch, affect, strike, befall, seize, take possession of, become the property of: ehū kese kãã no, great fear befell him, he was sore afraid; ohĩa akã no, poverty has come upon him; pr. 1340. — a'werehow bi akã no, some grief has befallen him; una akã woñ, they were heavy with sleep, Luk. 9,32; asōmdwoee ñká mo! peace be unto you! — 9. to beat (a drum, akyene, bōmmã, atumpañ, otente, mpintiñ). — 10. to strike or flog with (mmã, mpire, twom); wokãã no mpire, they scourged him; Acts 16,23. wōkãã no dade, Ak. = wōkum no. — 11. to make a painful impression on: wadi asem(mone) na akã n'ani = amã n'ani aye no yaw, or wahū so akatua, he has

done something (wrong) and it has affected his eyes (as pepper rubbed into the eyes for punishment) i.e. he has had to suffer for it, has felt the bad consequences in a manner not easily to be forgotten; memā akā wo ati! I shall let you suffer for it, serve you out for it! — 12. to touch, hurt, injure, harm, afflict, distress: yeankā wo, Gen. 26,29. to transgress against: yeakā (= yeafom) yeñ Nyankōpōñ. — 13. kā gya, to hold to the fire for a moment, to wither (green leaves) by fire; fa ahabañ yi kā ogya posa so kuru nom', put these leaves to the fire a little and then squeeze them out upon the wound. — 14. kā .. hyew, to warm (up), cook up: kā nsu no hyew, warm this water; fa ñkwañ no kōkā no hyew, take that soup and warm it (put it on the fire again). — 15. to dip up, eat up any kind of pappy or pulpy food or medicine with some other more substantial food, as bread, plantains &c. fa nnuru yi nōa no ñkwañ, na fa aduañ biara kā, boil these herbs into a soup and eat any thing you like with it. — 16. to stick together, be closely united in friendship; be on good terms, in union or concord; to agree together; to suit, accord, harmonize; o-nè no kā, or wekā, they are good friends; o-nè me ñkā, or yeñká, we do not agree together; aduañ yi nè nām yi kā, this food and this meat agree well together; aduañ yi nè me yafunu ñkā, this food does not agree with my stomach. — 17. me hō akā (some part of me that was, as it were, attached to the departed, has gone from me, i.e.) I am in trouble about the loss of a relative. — 18. ne hō kā ne hō, lit. his self, or, what is about him, sticks or fits to his self (?) i.e. he is well content, contented, satisfied, pleased, happy, feels comfortable; me hō kā me hō wo m'akurā ha, I live quietly, peaceably here on my plantation; — me liō akā me hō = me hō atō me, cf. ahōmekā. — 19. n'ahōm kā no hō, F. he is happy, glad. Mt. 5,12. — 20. n'ani kā, his eye is pleased (prop. is attached to or captivated by any pleasing object), i.e. he rejoices, is pleased, rejoiced, delighted, glad, happy; m'ani kā ha (or akā ha, my eye has been caught or attached to, cleaves to this place), I like this place; m'ani kā adwuma yi hō, I like this work; m'ani akā, I am (or have been for some time in the state of) rejoicing. — 21. n'ani kā a se or fam', lit. his eyes are fixed on the ground, i.e. he is bashful, modest, decent, chaste, sober, discreet, considerate, deliberate, careful (= oye n'ade yiye; opp. onipa a n'ani ye sorosoro, oye n'ade sakasaka). — 22. kā .. hō, a) to be in contact with, to adhere to, cleave to, stick to: ewo akā me nsā hō, the honey sticks to my fingers. — b) to be added, joined to, conjoined, connected with; to be given over or in; to belong to; akyede yi kā wo asranne no hō, this present has been added to your wages. — c) to accompany (in doing something), to go with, be with: okā me hō na yekoo Osú, he accompanied me to Osu; Onyankōpōñ kā yeñ hō (= di yeñ akyi) dā, God is always with us. cf. 25. — d) kā hō, when connected (as an auxiliary verb) with another principal verb, is often rendered by the adverbs also, moreover, too, besides: odi hia na oyare kā hō, he is very poor and sick besides; cf. Gr. § 237 c. — e) de. kā hō, caus. to add, join, annex, unite to; fa kakra kā hō, add a little; in Eng. we may often use the adv. more: mā me kakra mēnkā hō, give me a little more; omā me bi mekā hō, he gave me some more; manyā ñkesua

du, na mepe du makā hō, *I have ten eggs and wish for ten more.* — *f)* aduan no akā no hō = ato no hō, *the food has done him good, pr. 924f.* — 23. kā .. hō (aduru), *to daub, paint: makā poñ no hō aduru, I have painted the door (with colour); wakā adaka no hō kokō, he has painted the box red.* — 24. kā nehō, *to adorn or dress oneself: wakā nehō fefefe = wakekā nehō, she has dressed herself very nicely.* — 25. kā .. do, F. = kā .. hō (22 c), di akyi(ri), *to join, to follow; wobakā' no do = wobekāā no hō; wōnkā mo do = mōnkā me hō, múnni m'akyi. Mt. 4,19. 8,1.10.9,9.*

(II.) 26. *to be in commotion: ne tirim' kā, his head is a little touched, affected with insanity (in a slight degree); he is touched in the head, crackbrained, crazy.* — 27. kā nehō, *to move, stir; oñká nehō bio, wawu, he moves no more, he is dead; to bestir oneself, be active, lively, quick; wón'ká wòhó ara?! will you be quick?* — 28. kā .. nsa, *to be quick, active, agile, alert, diligent; kā wonsa = kā wohō, be quick! make haste! okā ne nsa, he is diligent; (diff. ekā ne nsa, it comes to his hands i.e. he receives, s.5.)* — 29. kā .. máti, *to raise or draw up the shoulders, to shrug, give a shrug.* — 30. kā aduan, *a) to turn the food in the mortar with the hand: mekokā aduan mamā me nā. — b) to stir the food in cooking on the fire; ode ta kā abeté, ñkokonte; cf. nū mu.* — 31. kā ñkwañ, *to deal or serve out soup, pr. 207.* — 32. kā afa, *to blow the bellows.* — 33. kā atuo, *to take up arms (prop. guns) in order to fight against some one. — 34. to move, put or set in motion, impel; to drive, compel to move on, urge or push forward, urge on and direct the motions of; mframa kā hyeñ no ko anim', the wind moves the vessel onward; kā ñnuañ no kō dañ mu, drive the sheep into the pen; kā ñkoko no fi adi, drive the fowls out; kā teaseenam, to drive a chariot, 2 Ki. 9,20. kā (afurum) no kō ara! drive (the ass) and go forward, 2 Ki. 4,24. — 35. to excite, distract, agitate, trouble: ne bone akā no, his sin drives him about restlessly. — 36. to stir up, cause, bring about, tokwaw, a quarrel, brawl, scuffle, amanne, mischief (cf. kā, to speak). — 37. to move, actuate, incite, induce, instigate: deñ na ekāā no se ommëra? what induced him to come? — 38. to attack; wokokāā wōñ ñkākayiri, they attacked them from behind. — 39. kā okwañ mu, to commit highway-robbery. — 40. to try to move or stir: ekā no bābī émmá (or, me-, wo-, o-, wō-kā no bābī [scil. a.] emma, wherever it is touched, or, try as you will, it does not succeed, i.e.) it will not do by any means; wamā me adwuma a mekā no bābī emma, he has given me a work to do which I cannot carry out by any means.*

(III.) 41. kā .. bom', *to unite, join, put together, reconcile.* — 42. kā .. bō .. hō, *to conjoin, connect, annex, combine, associate, attach, affix &c. kā adwébaw (batabata hō), to bind the shoots of the yam-plant to the supporting stick; s. adwobaw. — pata kā .. bō .. hō, to reconcile. 2 Cor. 5,18f. Eph. 2,16. — 43. kā .. fām, to join with an adhesive substance: fa amane (hye, mánno) kā kuruwa no fām, join or mend (the broken pieces of) the jug with gum. — 44. kā .. toa, to join, to bring to the proper place or connection, to set a joint, to set (a limb): okā me nañ a ahuañ no toa, he sets my dislocated foot. — 45. kā .. fōa, F. (= kā .. fū, nū .. fū?) to embrace; odze n'aba kā no*

fōa, *he embraces him*. — 46. k ā .. k ū .. h ō, *to bring near together*, s. k ū. — 47. k ā .. k ū a a n i m, *to join the opposite ends*, s. k ū a. — 48. k ā .. h y e, *to trouble and force*, i.e. *to exact or enforce payment from*; wabekā me ahye n.s. wode bi kaw na wabehye wo agye wo ho; cf. k ā h y e in k ā, *to speak*. — 49. k ā .. h y e m u, *to confine, shut up, close, straiten; to keep in* (Lk. 19,43), *hem in, urge, press upon*. — 50. k ā .. t o m', *to shut, lock; to shut or lock in or up*; k ā p o i n o t o m', *shut the door*; k ā n o t o d a n m u, *lock him up in the room*. — k ā w o ā n o t o m', F. = m ū a w o ā n o, *hold thy peace*. Mk. 1,25. — 51. k ā .. m o m ā n o, *to pack or roll up*; w a k ā n e n h. a m o m ā n o. — 52. k ā .. g y a w, *to throw aside and leave* i.e. *to pass by*; y e h ū K i p r o n o, y e k ā g y a w b e n k u m (y e g y a w t o o b.) n a y e k o o S i r i a, A c t s 21,3. — 53. k ā is also used as a secondary verb in phrases like the following: o n ŋ w u n ŋ k ā, *may he not die, not even tasting of or touching it*; o m m m o n ŋ k ā, *may he not break it, not in the least, not in the remotest manner*, i.e. *God forbid that he should die, — that he should break it*.

— k ā, v. [red. kekā] *to emit a sound, to utter, speak, say, tell*; cf. k a s a, s e, b e, b e s e b e s e, b o 75-82., w o r o; — a g y i n a m o a k ā n e m e n e w a m', *the cat emits a sound from its throat*, i.e. *it purrs*; w o a k ā, *thou hast said it*, Mt. 26,25.64. — k ā a s e m, *to utter words, speak, talk; to deliver a speech, tell a tale; to preach*; d e n a s e m n a m o k ā? *of what do you talk?* o k ā m e h ō a s e m, *he speaks or talks of me*, often meaning: *he speaks ill of me*; o k ā (o t o) a n a n s e s e m, *he tells a legend*. — k ā .. k y e r e, or k ā with a personal object, *to tell, to say to*; o k ā a s e m b i k y e r e e n o or o k ā a n o a s e m b i, *he told him something*. — k ā .. h y e, *to ascribe a saying to, to impute to; to speak against*; w a k ā a s e m n o a h y e m e, e. s. e n y e m e n a m e k ā e, n a o b i a b o a p a (or a p a t u w) a k ā a t o m e s o. — k ā k a w, k ā a m a n n e, *by spoken words to cause or incur debts, mischief, to involve oneself in debt, in (the mischief of) a public law-suit or fine*. — k ā .. m ā .., *to speak for, put in a word for, intercede, recommend*; cf. k a s a m ā. — k ā .. a n i m, or k ā alone with a personal object, *to rebuke, reprove, reprimand, reprehend, chide, scold, blame, censure*; o n i p a y i, w a k ā m e ' n e = w a k ā n ' a n i m, w a t w i w m ' a n i m ' n e; < t w i w a n i m; > k a s a k y e r e, t u f o; k ā n t a m or k ā alone, *to utter an oath, to swear (upon, pr. 344. to appeal to by an oath)*; *to conjure, call up, or bring about* (a sickness); cf. n t a m, d i n s e w. — k ā .. s i e, *to foretell, predict*.

e-ka, pl. ŋ-, ring. pr. 267. s. k ā.

e-ka, pl. a-, (Ak.) *debt*; s. e k a w. pr. 747 f. 1497-1503.

aka, Ak. *enmity &c.* s. a k a w, a k a y e.

a k ā, *water into which charms* (short sticks [bofunnua] or pieces of string daubed with red wood [korow] &c.) *are put to be used for an ordeal or trial to determine guilt or innocence*. Phrases: b o a k a, k o a k a a s e (pr. 379.); a k a n o a t o n o. A k a b o n e s e; o b i w i a a d e a. s. o y e b o n e b i a, n a w o k o f a a k a d e b e b i s a n o s e e w o m' a n a. W o k o f w e f w e o u i p a a o w o a k a, n a w a b e h o n o a d u r u n e n s u d e a t ā h o a h o r o w o a n i m, n a s e w o n a w o y e e s ā b o n e n o a, n a w u n t u m i m m u e w o a n i w a, a. s. n i w a (a cowry) a h y e n w o a n i w a m'.

o-kā, e-, ditch, trench, canal; the bed of a river; òyì ká, he digs (makes, sinks) a ditch.

ñkâ, 1. smell, scent; - te ñkâ, to perceive the smell, to smell. — 2. noise, report, rumour; mate ne ñkâ (se ogeba ne), I have heard of him, have had news of him (that he will come to-day); wotee ne ñkâ (= ne hō asem terewe) asase no ñhinā so, his fame spread abroad in all that country. — 3. perception; te ñkâ, to learn, hear, come to know, be informed of; mate ñkâ se yeadañ bone, I know from experience that we have become bad or sinful.

añkâ, Ak. ańkãñ, ańkãrã, conj. then, in that case; (formerly) under other circumstances. This word is put at the head of a sentence to indicate that the idea expressed in the sentence is no present reality, but either a) a thing of the past, or b) merely imaginary, its reality being excluded by another fact or being made to depend on the reality of another idea expressed in a conditional accessory sentence preceding the principal: (a) kañ no ańkã O-nyańkõpon beñ fam', formerly (it was so that) God (or Heaven) was near the ground; (b) ańkã meba, na meyare nti mintumí memmá, I should come, but I cannot, because I am sick; or, se menyare a, ańkã meba, if I were not sick, I should come; - na ańkã! (= na se ente sã de a, na ańkã eđen?) what else? of course!

kā, kàwá, pl. ñ-, ring, finger-ring; link of a chain; cf. peteá, kápó, nómáfúru, tońkókã.

a k ā, a kind of fish. pr. 1899.

ańkã, ańkãwá, akańkawa, pl. ñ-, lime, lemon; s. duaba 2.

ńkã, F. = ñkae, remnant, rest, the others. Mt. 22,6. 25,11. Mk. 1,38.

aka-bàsó = akagyinam'; security, surety (for the payment of a debt; lit. a coming up for debt); di ak., to stand or give security; mede no akabaso, I owe him money by standing security.

kã-beá, manner or way of speaking; òbèhũ ne k., he will know how to say that, to speak of that further.

kãbérè, pl. ñ-, a kind of charm (sumã bi) consisting of a stick driven into the ground and wound round with strings, intended to keep off evil spirits from entering the towns and houses and to avert their influence from the inhabitants; wokyeree bayifo k., they caught or bound a wizard by (or tied for him) a k., they have made fetish against him, by driving a stick into the ground and performing certain ceremonies with it, whilst imprecations are uttered against an offensive person, whose death or some other calamity is supposed to be effected thereby.

kãbĩ, kãbikabi, a. (added to esũm, darkness) thick, deep, utter; cf. kusũ, tumm.

aka-bó, inf. [bõ aka] undergoing the ordeal by water; s. aka.

aká-bó, inf. [bõ kaw] making or contracting debts; osafohene-di no, eye ak., to be captain causes one to incur debts.

o-kabofó, pl. a-, contractor of debts. pr. 1506.

ńkã-bõ-hõ, inf. [kã.. bõ..hõ] annexion, annexation; combination.

ñkā-bom', *inf.* [kã.. bõ mu] *union, joining, conjunction, compound, composition.* — ñk.-apām, *a separate league, confederation.*

kabonnāfo (ekaw, bonnā) *a person strolling and making debts; stroller, vagrant, vagabund; nea ontrā ne kūrom na ònennam amañ so bõ aka sakasaka; ɔbõ ka na ontua; cf. ɔbadueduefo, kobõfo.*

kabõnnóa, -ā, *pl. ñ-*, *a pad for carrying loads, undertaken on account of debts; sūmí a wóde soa adésoa; woabõ ka na wókò-sóm bì na wosoa a, ɛnna wofrẽ no k.; woankasa wósòá apè ade a, ɛnna wofrẽ no adebõnnóa.*

kabõnnóā nè adebõnnóā, *a kind of bead; s. ahene.*

kabonnóruwa, *pad, bolster; sūmí denneñ a ebinom de soa adesoa, ebinom ye no tentēteñ de to woñ sūmí ase.*

akabú, *inf.* (di ak.) = akabó.

ñkadā' [ka-dedaw] *old debts. Woye asõbiannaso a, wo ñk.yera.*

aká-dáñ [dañ kaw] *exaction of debts.*

ñká-deñ [kaw, deñ] *rigorous enforcement of payment; ódàn no ñk., he rigorously exacts the payment of the debt from him.*

kāde, *a kind of yam (bayere); s. óde.*

akāde [kã, ade] *seasoning, spice, condiment, sauce, any thing that makes eatables savoury; ade bì a wode rekã aduañ hõ adi na aye wo de: nãm, mako, bútiru, asikre n.a., meat, pepper, butter, sugar &c. added to or eaten with any species of food; cf. atomde.*

ka-dedaw', *an old debt, pr. 1507.*

akádó, F. kadô, *shell-lime.*

añkã-dwēnã, *the young fruits of the lemon-tree. pr. 1805.*

kae, *v.* [*inf.* ñkáé, red. kãkae] *to remember, recollect; to remind, put in mind, call or recall to mind. pr. 1508 f.*

ñkáé, *inf. memory, remembrance, recollection.*

ñkàé [ka, to be left, remain] *remainder, remnant, rest, residue; the others. F. ñkã. Cf. nnekae, nuikae.*

o-kaefo, *pl. a-, remembrancer, reminder.*

Kaesare, *Caesar, emperor; cf. ɔhempon.*

kafet, *coffee, the berries (kafé-aba), the tree (kafé-dua), and the drink made from the berry; - ye kafe, to work, dress or prepare the plucked berries till they are ready for sale; nõa k., to boil coffee.*

kafirimá, *a kind of amulet or charm; cf. sūmãn.*

o-káfò, *blood, used by hunters, = mogya, Ak. bogya.*

o-káfó, *pl. a-, [ekaw] 1. creditor: akafo rebedañ kaw. Lk. 7, 41. — 2. debtor, pr. 1510. mahũ me k. = nea ode me kaw no.*

o-ka-foní, *pl. a-fo, 1. debtor, onipa a ode ka. pr. 1511. cf. ode-firifo. — 2. creditor: me kafoní a mede no kaw ni.*

o-kãfo, (*pl. a-*) *driver, taskmaster. Ex. 1, 11. 5, 6.*

o-kãfo, *pl. a-, As. a good friend; me k. = nea me-nè no kã, mepe n'asem, medo no.*

ñkã-fra†, *inf.* [kã.. fra] *mixing.* — ñkãfrade, *the elements of a chemical mixture.* — kãfra-nyansã†, *chemistry; cf. adufra, -sem.*

k-a-g-u-a-m, *doubling or increase of active debts(?) pr. 1512.*

k-a-g-y-a, a plant growing on ant-hills. *pr. 2926.2971.*

k-a-g-y-a-w, *v. to wither, fade; anopa na ahabań (ńfwireń) yi ye fromfrom, na awia yi de, akagyaw = aye bete kokó; cf. bow, guań, kisā, nyām.*

a-k-a-g-y-i-n-a-m' [ekaw agyinam'] *security or surety for a debt; di ak., to bail, give or stand security.*

o-k-a-g-y-i-n-a-m-d-i-f-o, *pl. a-, a bail, security, surety, guarantee.*

k-á-h-í [ekaw ahí] *refusing to pay a debt; pr. 1513. otew no k., he insults his creditor.*

k-á-h-í-r-i, Ak. kabire, Ak. káre, *pl. n-, a pad, consisting of a bolster stuffed with any soft substance, or of a cloth, or of a bundle of dry banana-leaves tied up in form of a ring, which porters put on their heads to rest their loads upon; pr. 1391. — bo k., to make a pad; cf. sonkahiri. — t-w-a kahirim', to break off connection; o-nè n'abusūafo atwā k., he and his relations have come to an open rupture, they have broken off the friendship. — kahirim'twā, inf. separation, break of friendship.*

ń-k-ā-h-ó, *inf. [kā..hō, to add] addition; the thing added; an adjective; cf. mfákāhō, ńkekāhó.*

a-ń-k-ā-h-ó-n-o, *n. lemon-peel. pr. 1514. — adj. lemon-coloured, citrine.*

o-k-ā-h-y-e, *inf. [kā..hye] 1. the act of enforcing or exacting payment; extortion; sā kāhye yi ase ne deń? — 2. the act of imputing a saying to somebody else.*

k-á-í, *interj. an expression in cursing a person; e.g. in pursuit of a fugitive, an Asante man may, with his legs crossed, pronounce this word with the name of his king or fetish: Káí, Osee a, fwe ase e! cf. tram.*

k-a-k-a, *s. keka.*

o-k-a-k-a = okekaw. *pr. 1515.*

ń-k-a-k-a, *F. especially; s. eńk-ā-ń-k-ā.*

ń-k-a-k-a: ń-k-ú-k-u nè ń-k., *potter's ware, pottery, earthen ware.*

a-k-a-k-a-b-é-ń-s-ò, *in a bold, daring, regardless, obstinate, forcible, violent manner; yereko no ak. = akokobiriso, mmarimasem so, anuodeńso, aporiso.*

a-k-a-k-a-b-é-n-ne, óyè-, 1 oredi n'asem na se odi fo o, odi bem o, a-k-a-k-a-b-é-n-s-é-m, odi-, 1 owow ahōodeń o, onni ahōodeń a ode bedi o, ono de, nea esi ne tirim ara na odi, *he acts in a wayward, wilful, stubborn, obstinate manner.*

k-a-k-á-é, *any thing that frightens children; bugbear, frightful beast, terrific object.*

k-ā-k-a-e, *red. v. kae. (Eto-dabi-a mekākae nsem pi, na se mintumi meńkyere ase yiye uti, meńká.)*

a-k-a-k-a-n-í [ani] *a bad, wild, angry face; wantutu me ak. bi, he made no bad face towards me.*

á-k-a-k-à-n-t-w-é-r-e, *s. akek...*

kakāra, -ā, s. kakra, -ā.

akákāragyá, Ak. akyekyeregya, a kind of *wild goat*.

kakárakà, pl. ñ-, *cockroach*, imported from Europe; cf. *teferew*. F. *moth*, Mt. 6, 19.

kakate = ntane-ani; bo k., *to be dispersed, disturbed, discomposed, unmanageable*; ñnuañ no abo k. = *atu apeté, woboa wonno a, enyé 'ye*.

kakawa, 1. Akp. *the smallest, least*. — 2. a kind of *yellow precious bead*, = *bota*; s. *ahene*.

akakađeré, s. *akek...*

kákóro, *a string of beads worn round the waist*; ñhūwá à wóásina na wode abobare (*akyekyere*) *ntama a.s. asawa hō de to asen mu*.

kakrá, a., n., *adv. little, small; few; a little; a little while*; — mā me nsu kakra, *give me a little water*; me hō ye kakra, *I am not very well*; trā ha k., *stay here a moment*. — agya k., *the father's brother* (cf. *wofa*); enā k., *the mother's or father's sister*; cf. *osewá*.

kakrá, kakráwa, F. *kakrába, little, very little*; kakrá bi, *some, a few*; aka kakrá sè, *very little is wanting*. Cf. *ketewa, kūmā, kwadā*.

akakrā, *littleness, smallness, slightness, weakness*. pr. 48.

kàkrā, kakraká, a. & ñ. *large, bulky, extended, great; bulk, largeness, size*. — cf. *kesè, kokürō, hāhārā...*

akakramakoro, pl. ñ-, a *small beast of prey*, in shape and size similar to a civet-cat.

ñkakra-ñkakra, *by little and little, by degrees, gradually*.

ñkākramantāñ: abo won ñk., *it has provoked them to a furious pursuit*.

kákresaw, a. *great, mighty* (*ohene, osafohene*); *big, large* (*ođoñko, asoamfo*); *ade a esō pī no*; cf. *otitiriw, kesè*.

ñkā-kūhō, inf. [kā .. kū .. hō] *reduplication*. Gram.

kakūmā = eka, ekaa or aka kūmā, *it wants, wanted, is wanting but little, i.e. almost, nearly, well nigh*.

ñkā-kyere, inf. *wanyā no ñk.*, *he has often, repeatedly, told him*. Cf. Gr. § 104, 5. 105, 1. c. 107, 22. 230, 2.

o-kā-kyere, inf. *information; knowledge, wisdom*; pr. 1634. — cf. *nyansa*.

o-ká à kyíre [nea okaa akyiri] *the youngest child*; cf. *apopayám*.

o-ká à kyíri = *okyirikafo, one who remains behind*. pr. 1516.

ñkā-akyíri, inf. [kā, akyiri] *aggression or attack from behind*; wòkokā wò ñk., *they are going to attack them in the rear*.

kām, s. *kām-kam*.

kām, v. F. = *kame, to deny, refuse*.

o-kām, pl. a-, ñ-, *incision, cut, gash, wound; hurt, damage; mark left by a previous injury, scar; flaw, crack in a vessel*; cf. *ñkāmā*; wòabò no kām, wòabobò no akām, *they have wounded him* (anywhere,

whilst fe means a wound only in the head); tafroboto no atew kām, *the plate is damaged* (Ky.). pr. 485. 589. 2680. — di kām = di dem, *to be damaged, deficient* (eka hō biribi).

kam', kà mú, with di: kūrōw no di kam (adi kamu = aka mu), *the town is besieged, invested, blockaded, blocked up*; 2 Ki. 24, 10. wodi k., *they are surrounded, woato dom mu.*

akam, a species of *wild yam*, eaten in times of famine.

kama, F. *lance, spear*. (N.E. Voc.) — kāmā, v. s. kame.

kāmā, a. & adv. *fine; nicely*; asoredan no ye k., *wamā me nhōma k.*; wasiesie ne dan mu ara k.; woañwene kyew no ara k.; *syn. fefe, guaññ, &c.*

kāmā, inf. [kā .. mā..] *intercession, recommendation*; — kāmā-nhōma, *a letter of recommendation*; cf. 2 Cor. 3, 1.

ñkāmā' [okām, dim.] *incision, cut, gash, wound*; — sa ñk., *to make incisions in a human body, in wood &c.* — fwē ne mfēm ñk., F. *behold the gashing wound in his side!*

kāmā, a contraction of a conditional sentence: *if it be so, then.* Obi besēre wo ade bi na wuse wommā no a, ose: kāmā (= woammā me a), meko, Ak. kārā-ammā-à = wokā na amma (mu sā) a, mā meñko e!

Añkāmā, pr. n. of a man. pr. 1517.

[pr. 1518.

añkāmā-brafo, añkāmawá-frāmoa, a by-name of onunúm,

añkāmāseperepe, a by-name of the goat; s. abirekyi.

o-kāmāfo = okasamāfo.

kame, Ak. kāmā, *to withhold or keep from*, pr. 628; *to refuse, decline, deny; to check, restrain, debar, hinder, forbid, prohibit, prevent; to object to, oppose, protest against*; — wope se wofa ade yi a, *meñkame wo, if you wish to take this thing, I do not forbid (it) you* (I give it freely, gladly); wobeko a, *meñkame (wo), if you will go, I do not prevent you*; meñkame wu (= memā owu hō kwāñ), *I do not refuse to die; — to contend or be concerned for: okame n'ade yi hō kyeñ no (ompé se obi fa), he has this thing of his more at heart, is less inclined to give it up, than that.* — k. is often to be rendered by *scarcely, almost, nearly*: okasa a, *yekame ate, when he speaks, we can scarcely hear what he says*; ekame mā aye du, Ak. ekāmā mā n'aye du, *it makes nearly ten*; Gr. § 235 a. ekame mā añkā me nneema ñhīnā abobo, *almost all my things were broken*; ekame mā añkā wañie n'afuw ñhīnā dow, *he has nearly finished his plantation work*; wokame ahū, *they are near finding i.e. have almost found (it)*; worenkame ahū, *it is scarcely to be seen.*

akamekame, *contradiction, contention, altercation, quarrel, struggle*; wodi ak. (woyaw biribi so a.s. wopere biribi), *they have a quarrel or struggle* (about something), *they are at variance.*

akāmé, a sickness of children, making the face swell and injuriously affecting the skin in a line from the forehead to the crown of the head.

kamese-kwakye, name of a bird. pr. 1519.

ńkāmǎnā, Ak. s. ńkramfōa.

kamfo, *v.* to extol, praise; *syn.* bō diń, yi aye; ok. ne wura, he praises his master; wok. biribi a eye fe, oupa a oye biribi a eye ńwōńwā. *pr.* 1521.

ńkámǎfó, *inf.* praise.

ńkámǎfó, a kind of yam, of yellow colour, odé kọkọkọ; *pr.* 1520.

Akamfó, s. Okanni, Akań.

ńkā-mǎfūaw, *adv.* [ńńkā mǎfūaw (?) kā, to touch, fūaw, to chip]: eyi ńhinā ńk., all this may remain untouched, i.e. leaving all this aside, besides, exclusively of all this; eno ńk., setting that aside.

kāmísǎ' [Port. *camisa*, *camisāo*] shirt, shift.

kāmkam, *a.* brisk, lively, sprightly; quick, nimble, agile, active; strong, healthy, *syn.* wēwē.

akāmmọ, *inf.* = akām-bọ.

ka-mu, s. kam.

— kǎń, *v.* [red. keńkań] Ak. kane, 1. to count, number, reckon, tell; k. ntrama, to count cowries. — 2. to read, used in the simple form with an object, in the red. form without an obj.

ọ-kǎń, *inf.*, counting (ade-kań, ntrama-kań), reading; misūa ọkeńkań or ńhōma-kań, I am learning to read.

ẹ-kań, (F. ń-) *n.* the first, foremost or former place, rank, or time; hence (*adv.*) kań, kań no, F. ẹkanno, ńkań no, first, at (the) first; before; mefa nea ẹbeba k., I will take what comes first; — formerly; previously; waba nea kań ọte bio, he has got (to the same place or into the same situation) where he was formerly; ẹkań no wọkọe, afei de woye biakọ, formerly they had war, but now they agree; — di k., to be first, foremost; to go before; cf. di anim; cf. Gr. § 83, 1. — kań bēme, formerly, a long time ago; s. kańkyerekyere.

-kań, *a.* in cpds. first; cf. abakǎń, adekǎń, aduǎńkǎń, ahūkǎń.

kǎń, F. Ak. s. kǎńń, kǎne & kǎńkǎń.

kǎńń, *adv.* clear, bright, not dim; n'ani da họ k. (= biribiara se oyare a.s. asābọw nni n'ani so), his eyes are perfectly clear, he is quite lively, quite sober; F. =hǎńń, *q. v.* — ehọ tew k., that place or spot is light, luminous; ọdań no mu aye k.; kanea yi mā ọdań yim' ye k. seń yi; cf. anikǎń.

Akań, *pr. n.* of a country or nation and language; s. Gram. Introd. Notes § 1. 3. 4. 8. & Okanni.

kǎnā, *v. & n. s.* krā. — ǎńkǎnā, Ak. s. ǎńkǎ.

ọ-kǎna, -kyi, s. okyēnā.

ńkǎnnare, F. ńkandar, rust [= nea ẹkǎ dade or nnade, that which affects iron or iron tools]; also copper rust, verdigris; — ọọ or gye (or ye) ńk., to gather or contract (or corrode with) rust, to rust.

kań-di, *inf. s.* ẹkań & okannifo; onnyae me kań-di, he does not leave off walking before me.

kane, *a.*, Ak. s. kań. *pr.* 966. — Akane, Ak. s. Akań.

kāne, F. = kǎń, kǎńń.

kǎne, kǎn, Ak. F. *stinginess, niggardliness*; ọyè kǎne, F. = ne yam' ye ñwene, ọyè ayam-ọñwene, *he is stingy*; ọbò no kǎn, Ky. F. = ọbò no ayamọñwene, *he is stingy or illiberal towards him*.

kǎne, a- (kanne?), *competition, emulation, contest*; si k., *to contend, vie, or cope with, to do in competition; to rival, to strive to equal or excel each other*; cf. akǎnsí, ọperètóso; me-nè no sii kane tutuu mmirika, *I run a race with him*.

akǎne, *euphorbia-tree, spurge-tree* (emu nsu ye bọre, *the juice of it is poisonous*).

ńkǎñē [formed fr. kǎn, *to count*, in analogy with ńkarii, nsu-suwí] *number; numbering, counting; list*; ne ñk. si sè; ọde ọman no ñk. beree ọhene; kọfa wọñ ñk. (-ñhōma) no bera!

ọ-kǎnéá, F. kandzea, pl. a-, ñ- [Port. *candea, candeia*, G. kande, kane, or fr. kǎññ?] *light, lamp, candle*; osoro or wim' akanea-puruw no, *the celestial luminaries*. Kurtz § 135.

kǎnéá-dua, *candlestick*.

akǎne-sí, *inf. s. akansi*.

ńka-ñhīnā, *all or the whole without exception. s. ñhīnā*.

ńkǎní, 1. a species of *yam* (with poisonous leaves) consisting of several varieties; s. ọdè. — 2. a kind of *butterfly*; s. afafantọ.

ńkani-héne, a variety of ńkani 1.

Ọ-kǎnní, pl. Akaño, *a man of Akan descent; a man speaking the Akan or Tshi language, s. Akañ. Ọyè Ọdoñkọ a.s. Ọkǎnní? ọyè Ọkǎnni ba. Akoa yi de, waye nehō Kanni, this fellow has become like a genuine Tshi man. The name is used for the inhabitants of Akem, Akwam, Akuapem, Asen, Asante, Dañkyira, T'wuforo, Wasa, in contradistinction to the Fantefo and the Nnoñkọfo and other ọtọfo. Dabiho na ńkǎ nsuñefo ọtọfo nè Otwini ñnuare guasẹñ koro mu, nanso wọ-nè nnipa-pá mma nnidi.*

ọ-kǎnní [*id.*] *a nice, refined, well-mannered man*; ọyè ọkǎnni = ne hō ye fe, n'ani atew, ọnyé atetekwá; - ọkǎnni ba, pr. 1525.

ọ-kǎnnifó, pl. a-, = ọkǎndifó, *better*: ọdikañfó, *q. v.*

ńkǎ-aním', *inf. [kǎ anim] rebuke, reproof*; cf. animkǎ; esiane ne ñk. a okǎ wọñ anim no nti, wọ-nè no ñká.

akañkǎ' = ńkǎ.

éñkǎ-ńkǎ, *adv. not to mention, not to speak of, especially*; mmofra yi ye mmofra bone, na ẹnk. na ọyi de (onyé), *these are bad children, but above all this one*.

Kǎñkǎñ, 1. Nkrañ K., a town by the inhabitants called Kǎñkǎ, Keñkǎ, Kĩnkǎ or Giñgǎ, by the Europeans *Dutch Accra*. — 2. *Dutch*; K. brofo, *the Dutch*; K. Abrokyiri, *Holland, the Netherlands*.

kǎñkǎñ, a. & adv. *stinking; with an offensive smell*; ne hō k., *he stinks*: eho ye k. dodo, *there is a bad stench*; efunu boñ k., *a carcass stinks*; eboñ kǎñkǎñ(kǎñ).

ọ-kǎñkǎñ', -né, pl. ñ-, *civet cat, Viverra civetta*; cf. hwǎne. — by-name: agyakúmédú.

kǎ̀nkǎ̀ntíri, the lid of a powder-case (toa a wode atuduru gum' ti).

akańkàwá, s. ańkǎ́.

kańko, Ky. = koròkúmā; etwa k.

ĩrkǎ̀nkōm, a kind of mushroom.

akǎ̀ńkràma-kóro, -dú, pl. ñ-, s. akakr...

kǎ̀ńkrańn̄, a., adv. large, broad, long and big; cf. kǎ̀krā, kũntǎ̀n̄; oye onipa k. = oko soro tentententeń; n'āno k. = n'āno teterē.

o-kǎ̀ńkrāntǎ̀n̄, a lean man. pr. 2813.

kǎ̀ńkua, pl. ñ-, the fruit of a tree called pāmóm (q.v.), used in bleeding as a cup (cupping-glass).

kańkuma, crocus, curcuma [Heb. karkom, Ca. 4,14, Ar. kurkum, Skr. kuńkuma].

kańkye, v. [inf. ñ-] to pray, rehearse or speak a prayer; to invoke or call upon (the fetish). Mek. me tirim; mek. mabọ́ mpae = mekǎ́ aseń-kō a mígyina so merebebo mpáe; merek. mā me bosom na wafwe me ńkwā so. — Obi yare a.s. ofom bosom a, ode nsā a. oguań de komā obosom na osofo no k. mā no se ómfa mfiri no a.s. ne hō nye ne deń. — Osofo atifi na wokǎ̀nye bo, di nsew fwefwe nokware.

ńkǎ̀ńkyé, inf. Wobefi ase akańkye (a.s. asore) kańkyerekyere a, wose: Onyańkōpoń nē asase, mómmegye nsā nnom, a.n. afei wofre obosom biara asere no ńkwā, sika, mma, aboto n.a.

kańkye, a mark made by a stroke or line. D.As.

ńkańkyé, As. cake. (N.E.Voc.) s. kańkyew.

kǎ̀ńkyě, pl. ñ- [Eng.] can, canister; watering-pot; any tin-vessel; tin, tin-plate.

kań-kyerekyere, at the very first, in the first beginning; first of all; formerly. [G. tšutsu kleńkleń.]

kǎ̀ńkyew, F.=dokono. [G. abólò' kómè, Coast lang. kenche.]

akano [ekaw āno] 1. price of goods, ne bo ańkasa. — 2. bill of charges or expenditures, account of goods sold or delivered, invoice.

ńkansā, a medicinal plant.

kansā, kāsā, Mt. 26,35. s. the foll.

kǎ̀nse [kǎ no se] or kǎ̀nsé-sé, (conj.) though, although, even if; k. oko a, obi beba bio. Gr. § 141,1 B g. § 278,2.

akǎ̀n-sí, inf. [si kane] competition, rivalry; race.

akǎ̀nsí-dé, the prize set out for competition; a wager, stake.

kǎ̀ntǎmma, otuo k., the cock of a gun or musket. pr. 3387.

kǎ̀ntamantō, the "language" of the drum of the chieftain of ńkǎ̀ntāmì, a kind of yam; s. ode. [Aburi.

kǎ̀ntǎn̄, collar-bone, clavicle.

kǎ̀ntǎn, v. to spread and stretch irregularly, to sprawl, straggle; to straddle; s. kenteń; dua bā bi abu abekǎ̀ntǎn kwań mu ho.

kǎ̀ntǎn̄n̄, a.&adv. straggling, stretched out irregularly; high

and broad; straddling; dua no abā ūhiā aye k.; obarima no abeyina oḍaṅ āno k.; ne nañ k.

kāntānkānfki, kāntānkrañkyī, *sickle; a long, crooked sabre*; dade kontonkye bi a Nnonkofo de t̄wa sare nè mō; cf. kōntōnkūrōwī, pāmpānkwá.

kāntānkūrodo, asase a owo nua, an epithetic appellation of *God* (Onyankōpōñ); okata nneema ūhinā so, ohye nnipa ūhinā nso so.

akantaññua, Ak. akantaññwa, s. akenteññua. *pr.* 1526.

o-kāntó, *candle-wood*, a certain tree and its wood which is burned as a candle or torch; dua bi a woṣo āno na eḍew se okanca; ok. kōkō na eḍew, na ok. hyeñ a.s. fufu de, ennēw.

ñkàntó, *crooked legs*; wo nantu akuruñkurum se adare, a.s. wo nannyehin anim aye koñkroññ. — o-kāntoní, *a man having crooked legs, a bandy- or bowlegged person.*

ñkàntòm', F. a., [ñkā.. nto mu, *do not touch.. not put in*] *adv. not to mention, to say nothing of, (how) much less, (how) much more*; omfii ase e, na ñk. se wañie, *he has not yet begun, much less finished.*

kanto-níni, a kind of tree.

ñkánñūñ, a. *uncovered* (of a house), *unfinished or beginning to decay*; — oḍaṅ no aye ñk.; oḍaṅ ñk. = oḍaṅ a énni sūhyé, ná ereye abú; adañ ñk. ñkō na esisi ho.

kāñwē, a. *fresh, new and strong; vigorous, unimpaired; florid*; onipamono k., *a fresh healthful youth*; dua k., *a green, fresh tree*; cf. foforo, amono.

o-kāñwén, a kind of tree; woḍe señ baduaba.

kānyāñ, v. *to stir, incite to action, instigate, rouse*; — k. nehō *to stir from long quietness, rouse and exert oneself, be active, lively*; [cf. kā, nyāñ, hwānyāñ].

ñkányāñ, *ramp, prank, frolic, gambol; ramping, pranking &c.; agitation*; oḗoñkō no atēw ñk., *the horse has become shy, rampant, frantic.*

kānyāññ, a. *prickly, spiny; thorny*; kotokō hō k.; s. adwōkú; *syn.* nnyā' nnyā, ñwraññ.

akape, *scissors.*

kaper, F. [Eng.] *a copper.* *Mk.* 12,42.

akapēré, *inf.* [perē kaw] *the shifting off of a debt*; mibu wo ak., *I shift off the paying of my debt to you upon another in reference to money due to me* (e.s. mede wo kaw na obi de me bi, na mise wo se; kogye onipakō no ho tua wo kaw). *pr.* 2919. Cf. obutew.

akāpimafwé [kā, pim, fwé] *familiarity, intimacy*; di ak., *to be familiar, intimate*; *to favour each other in return*; me nè wo nni ak. bi, *we have no close communion*; cf. t̄wakā &c.

kapo, *pl. ñ., bracelet, armllet*; sika, d̄wete, dade k., — *of gold &c.*

kāra, v. s. kra.

kārā, v. s. krā, kārā, kēnā. — añkārā, A. s. añkū.

ò-kǎrá, s. òk'rá.

kara..., s. kra...

karada, karara, n. noise, rustling, e.g. of palm-branches. pr. 466.

karadada, adv. (with) a rushing noise; cf. kurududu.

kǎrá-àmmá-a, Ak. s. kāmā.

ò-kǎrawá, s. òkrā.

kǎrawá, s. a kind of monkey. pr. 1182. — 2. a barren, unfruitful male animal. Job 21,10. boa onini ana obarima a oñwo; cf. oboññ, kyeneñe.

kare, v. is not used simply; s. red. kekare.

kárè, s. káhíri.

kari, v. [red. karikari] to weigh (gold, sugar &c.); to pay by weight; to ponder in the mind, to balance; to take aim; to regard, esteem, care for, neg. to disregard, make slight of, pr. 1527. — de.. anik., to watch, view, review, muster; to observe, take heed to, attend to, mark, Lk. 14,7. to look searchingly at, to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or finding out something: nnipa a ewo ho ñhinā, mede m'ani mekari won (= mefa won mu) a, mehū won mu tórofo no.

ñkarii, v. n. [kari] weight, quantity of heaviness.

karibo†, pl. n-, a stone used for a weight; a pound.

ò-karikari [nea okarikari sika] a weigher of gold-dust.

kasa, v. [red. kasakasa, q. v.] 1. to speak, talk, = kǎ asem; oka-sa dodo, he talks too much; me nē no kasa, I am speaking with him. (F. kasa nokwar dabā, speak the truth always.) — 2. to chirp, chatter (of birds); cf. akasanōmā. — 3. to crack, crackle (of burning thorns, shoes), to creak (of a door on the hinges); to crepitate, grate. — 4. tr. to censure, reprove, reproach, upbraid; pr. 340; to chide, abuse; mepe se me-nē wo trā; na wokasa me de a, mintié. — 5. to decry, speak ill of; woak. me! — 6. kasa kyere, a) to speak to (cf. kǎ.. kyere). — b) to instruct, admonish, exhort; cf. tu.. fo.

ò-kásá, inf. 1. speaking, speech; the peculiar manner of speaking, the particular sound uttered; pr. 2479. — 2. language, dialect; okasa a edi aduasā = ok. ñhina-ñhinā a ewo wiase; ok. ahorow bebrē wo asase so. — 3. word, expression, cf. asem. — 4. di.. kasa, to fine, mulct, amerce. Wadi no k. ne se: wodi ohene asem bi na ohene nē wo adi asem na wabu wo fo ná wagye wo siká.

ñkásá [kaw nsá] additional payment for not having paid a debt at the set time; da a wobyee wo adu na woannyā bi ammā a, na wogye wo sika foforo.

akasa-bebūi [okasa a wode buu be] a proverbial saying, by-word, proverb; (wode) áyè ak.

ò-kasa-bère, weariness from speaking; fa ok., to grow weary by speaking or admonishing. pr. 3463.

kasa-bo-diñ, repeated mentioning of a matter, with indignation or cursing. pr. 1529.

ò-kásá-dí, a-, inf. [di kasa] penalty, fine, mulct, amercement;

syn. sikagye; - okasadi [= okasa a wodi no] yaw nti na onipa fi ne kũrom. — akasadi ye no fe, oye ak. (*actively*), he is in the habit of imposing fines.

kasae, *pl. ñ-*, a bone; *syn.* dompe, nsœe.

kasae†, *v. n.* a verb. *Gram.*

akasae, *pl. ñ-*, a tingling instrument; aŵowa a woafitifi ano de aŵowa ñkã ahyehyem' na wõwosow de goru; *cf.* akasawã.

ñkasae, *inf. talk, sayings; report, rumour, public talk; misuro hõ ñk.*, I am afraid of its being talked about; ne ñk. nyẽ de, the contents of his speech are disagreeable.

o-kãsafo, *pl. a-*, talker, chatterer, babbler, prattler, loquacious person.

akasa-gũã, ñ-, slander, calumny, backbiting; *syn.* ntwiri; muttering, grumbling; odi no (hõ) ñk., he grumbles, mutters against him, gives vent to his ill feeling against him, yet not in his hearing; wo nè bi wo asem na wonká wo n'anim na wobõ diñ yaw wo so; a.s. obi aye wo biribi, na wóm'fã mmo n'anim nyaw no, na wõyaw gũ ahuñm'.

o-kasa-gyefo, *pl. a-*, intercessor, mediator, advocate.

kasákãsa, *red. v. 1. s. kasa.* — 2. to talk much, talk noisily; to chatter. — 3. to dispute, contend in words, altercation, wrangle.

akasa-kãsã, *inf. dispute, contest, altercation, wrangling, quarrel, broil.*

ñkasa-kõã [okasa ñkõã] the end or aim of a speech, scope, purpose, design and tendency, meaning, import.

o-kãsã-kyere, *inf.* [kyere kasa] the teaching of a language; instruction in a language, grammar.

o-kasa-kyere, *inf.* [kasa kyere] admonition, exhortation; *syn.* afotu. — o-kasakyerefo, *pl. a-*, monitor, exhorter, instructor. *pr.* 911.

o-kasa-mãfo, *pl. a-*, (F.) mediator, advocate; *s.* okasagyefo.

o-kasa-mẽ, *inf. lit. satiating with speaking i.e. talkativeness, loquacity, garrulity. pr.* 1530.

kãsa mpere, *As.* = sasabonsãm, a wild man (*satyr, sylvan*) of a monstrous size, mentioned in fabulous tales.

ñkasanim, *pr.* 628. = ñkasae, nnompe, bones.

ñkãsa-ñ-mú, *inf. repetition, (re)iteration in speaking.*

akasa-nõmã, *pl. ñ-*, a kind of sparrow, *prop. chatter-bird.*

kasa-nyãsã, good advice; okyere no k., he gives him an advice.

kãsante [nea wokasa a onte] a disobedient person.

Kãsante, *pr. n.* formerly given to a nation in the interior, frequently at war with Asante.

o-kasa-pẽñ†, *paragraph.*

o-kasa-sa-ñ-mú, awkward repetition in speaking. Wókãsã sãñ mú (= ti mu) pì; gyama wo wẽre afi nsem a wose bekã no anã?

o-kasa-síe, *inf. previous agreement; pr.* 1533. — ñi k., to talk over a matter beforehand, previously; okodi k. ansã-na waba.

akasawá, *pl. n.*, a kind of brazen bell hanging inside a drum (kettle-drum) and giving a doleful sound; *cf.* akasae.

kásé, káse-n'ara, akásedze, *F. s.* kesé &c.

akásé, 1. the indigo-plant, *Indigofera tinctoria*. — 2. indigo, *s. brü*. — 3. indigo colour, blue, dark-blue; *cf.* bibiri, hoa.

kásé, a message, official address or communication; *obo* (n'anom') k. = amanéé, he delivers his message.

kāasè, privy, necessary-house; *syn.* duaseé, duásò, tea &c.

kásiáw, bunch, cluster, (of fruits, keys); *cf.* osiaw.

o-kásié, a kind of animal.

[*Hos. 10, 11.*

úkā-sram-sòt, *inf.* [kā, sram, so] 1. harrowing. — 2. harrow.

kā-su, manner or way of speaking, reporting or stating a matter; *pr.* 2878. *syn.* kābea; yennyā asem yi akāsu, Ak.

kata, *v.* [*red.* katakata] 1. to cover; often with so, hō, anim: to overspread, veil, envelop, enwrap, infold; *cf.* dura hō; — k. mu, to line or finish the inside of, = dura mu. — 2. to cover, conceal, cloak. — 3. to cover, protect, defend. — 4. to extend over; be sufficient for. — 5. to overwhelm. — 6. k. mpā, to cover the back i.e. to bring up the rear, to be last, make the conclusion (of a train).

kátabañ, a. largé; dua k. kokūrō si hō. — kátabaññ, *adv.* very much; wolyee no k. se ónye, they forced him very much to do so.

úkata-bó [ade a ekata bo] breast-plate, cuirass; *cf.* adebo.

katae, the cover of a gun-lock.

úkata-hō, *F. a.*, *v. n.* cover, covering, envelope, integument; *F.* garment; *cf.* ñkatasó.

katakata, *red. v.*, *s.* kata.

katakata-só-müamüa-só: wodi asem no k. (= womfa asem no ntó kwainmu pefé, na wokā no ebi-nè-bi ara) they muffle or stifle the palaver.

úkata-koñmu [nea ekata koñ mu] mantle, shawl.

o-katakýí(e), *pl. a.*, [also okwátakýí] a gallant, a brave, valiant, gallant, bold, undaunted, courageous, powerful man, hero, giant (*F. Mt. 12, 29. Mk. 3, 27.*); onipa a oye mam na ne hō ye den na osò, *syn.* obërañ, ðommaniñ; sometimes it is put for king; in *pr.* 2547. it is a by-name of the swallow, = bold, nimble; *cf.* akatanini.

katakýí, kw., bravery, valour; kw. nti odiñ ním, through valour he conquered.

katamáñ [nea okata oman] one who covers the whole nation or world, a mighty ruler, used also as an attribute of God. *pr.* 1534.

katamáñ, katamánsò, a very large umbrella of gaudy colours used on festive occasions; *cf.* kyinii, bamkyinii.

akatamasiaba, *F.* girl, maid, virgin. *Proppen, 1760. s.* akatasia.

úkata-mú, *v. n.* the lining of the inside.

akátanini = okatakýí, used of a tree in *pr.* 1535. waye nehō ak. agyá'beñ [*F.* kataniñ-agyá'bèñ] a onni mfuwam' nanso onni kwaem', = odi amanterenú.

akatasia, *F.* girl, maid, damsel; *s.* ababū, obābasia. *Mk. 6, 22.*

ñ kata-só, *v. n.* 1. *cover, covering, lid.* — 2. *great coat, overcoat, cloak, mantle.* — 3. *ne bone so ñk., a colouring, palliation of his sin.*
kataw', *overwhelming (?) pr. 454.*

akataw'ia, *pl. ñ.* [ekata awia] *umbrella, parasol; syn. asowia.*

kate, *v.* *to harden; k. anim, to harden the face, i.e. to dare, brave, defy; to be froward, refractory, obstinate; okaté or wakáte n'anim.*

kátê, *a. 1.* *hard, of eatables (opp. soft): aduan' k. ne aduan' a enye de.* — 2. *hard, of the face or rather the mind or will: waye n'anim k. = dennennen, he has a decided purpose, is firmly determined, inflexible, stubborn; cf. ketê.* — 3. *difficult to bear or endure, rigorous, unreasonable; n'asem ye k. = deñ; o-nè no di asem k. = ayeyesem, asem a enni asô, asem a ekâ ne bābi emma.*

ñ kátô(ô), *ground-nut, earth-nut, Arachis hypogaea, the plant and fruit.* — ñkato-ñituru, *ground-nuts in the husks.*

ñ kã-tô, *inf. feeling, perception.*

ñ kã-tê-dô', *sense, the (5)senses.*

ñ kátewa, *a large fruit, the seeds of which are eaten by the negroes; syn. akyékýdã.*

ka-tiri [ekaw, tiri] *capital, principal, stock. pr. 366*

kãtirikãtiri, *adv. to tutu or pere, said of bo or kôma: flutteringly: ne bo (kôma) tutu k. wô ne yam', ne bo pere ne yam' k., his heart throbs or palpitates violently.*

akátô, *v. n.* [wato no kaw] *satisfaction, the money paid in settlement of a claim for adultery with one's wife, syn. ñyêfare; wagye no ak., he has taken satisfaction-money from him.*

ñ kã-to-hô', *v. n.* [kã, to speak, to hô, to lay down] *agreement, stipulation; articles, conditions or terms of agreement.*

katraka, *F. ring, hoop, circlet, crown, Mt. 27, 29. s. hañkare.*

akãtrãm, *wodi wôñhõ ak., they strike one another, fight, combat (like gladiators); tãw bera tetretem' ha na yenni ak.!*

aka-tùá, *v. n.* [tua kaw] *payment of what is due or deserved, wages, salary, pay; hire; (ak. pa.) reward, recompense; (ak. bone,) punishment, penalty, deserved chastisement.*

akã-tutú, *inf.* [tutu kaw] *procrastination of the payment of a debt; wode bi ka na oredan wo na woresere no mã wato wo da na woakope sika abetua no.*

kãtãi, *spleen = tãni. pr. 607.*

kaw, *v. to ferment, undergo fermentation, become sour, be leavened, said of palm-wine and dough; syn. pae. Wode anopasã si hô na'edu anadwofã a, na akaw; woyam mmôre si hô na edi nna-sã a, na akaw ana apae, = aye ñweneñwene.*

kaw, *v.* [red. kekaw] 1. *to bite = ka; to bite off, knap; pr. 529. — to masticate, chew, (?) cf. wesaw; - kaw so, to bite upon or off; pr. 708. 2013. — 2. kaw mu, kekaw mu, to cry, make a noise, scream; cf. bom', boñ, tẽem'.*

e-kaw, *pl. a.*, [ka, to be wanting] a debt; *pr.* 1497-1503. that which is due, liability; a duty neglected, trespass. — b_o k., to make, contract a debt; de or m_a k., to have debts, to owe (a debt); dañ k., to recover a debt; *pr.* 721-23. tu_a k., to pay a debt; otuaa no so kaw pa, he rewarded him; otuaa no so k. bone, he punished him.

a kaw, enmity, hostility; hatred, grudge; woye ak., = w_onká, they are at enmity, at variance with each other; *cf.* akaye.

à ñ kaw, a kind of river-fish.

kà wá, *s. ká.*

a ñ kà wá, *s. a ñ ká.*

ká wú, ammoniac, a resinous gum brought from the interior, of a pungent taste, like gyakisi, used as a medicine or put into snuff.

a ká-yé, *inf.* [y_e akaw] enmity, contention, strife, open rupture; ak. w_o w_ontam'.

keka, *red. v.* [*inf.* ñ-] 1. *frq.* of ka, to bite; to sting; ntontom keka me, the mosquitoes sting me. — 2. to itch, to cause a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; me nsa hō keka me, mihūane, my hand itches, I scratch it. *Syn.* y_e hene. — keka mu = *s.* kekaw mu.

kekā, *red. v.* 1. *frq.* of ká, to touch. — 2. to stir, move: ade no kekā nehō, the thing moves; okekā nehō, obenyāñ, he is moving, he will awake. — 3. to adorn, dress (by washing, anointing, putting on clean clothes &c.); to trim; wakekā nehō se ayeforo; k. funu, *pr.* 1536. — 4. to stain. — 5. to touch, fumble, feel or grope about; ade s_aā yeñ no, yeñhū kwañ na yekekā. — 6. k. nām, to cut meat and boil it with salt, pepper, okra, tomatoes &c. into frofrow.

kē k_a, *red. v.*, *frq.* of ká, to speak, relate; to rehearse, repeat.

kéká, irritability; fierceness, ferocity; — oye k., he is fierce, wild, unruly, intractable, quarrelsome; abofra yi ye k. = n'ani ye deñ, dennēneñ, hyew, wokā asem kyere no a, onté, onsuró biara, omferé biara; — n'ani ye kekākekā = n'ani ye hyew, óyè hyew.

ñ keka, *inf.* biting. *pr.* 1832. — ñ kekā, *f.* = ñ kekāe.

akekà-bó a, *pl. ñ-*, a wild beast, beast of prey.

akeka-duru [okekaw aduru] a medicine against tooth-ache.

ñ kekāe [kekā, to touch, stain] stain, blot, spot, speck; ntama no áyè (ádāñ) ñk., ñk. ay_e atade nom', = atade no ay_e fi.

o-kekāfo, *pl. a.*, añ irritable, irascible, quarrelsome, mischievous person; nea oye kekā a.s. aniēdeñ, na dā ñhinā onam p_e atu-taw (ntokwaw), = omānefó.

ñ kekāhō, *inf.* [kekā hō or nehō] 1. moving. — 2. addition, what is added, *cf.* ñkāhō, mfákāhō. — 3. dressing, adornment; *cf.* ahōkekāde.

akekā-nām, a jumping insect.

akékāntwèrè, akak... ahah..., *pl. ñ-*, scorpion.

kekàrè, *red. v.* to take up something great; to try, attempt, undertake, dare, venture; okekàrè dañ, he lays the foundation for a

large house; ok. adwúma sè obeyé à, ontumi nyé, when he tries to work, he cannot; wakékarè n'anì se obébo me ade, he purposed beating me, determined to beat me; wakékarè n'aním se obetumi abu dañ no, nso ontumi, he presumed that he could pull down the house, but was not able to do it; okekare n'aním repe me ayaw me, he ventures to scold me; ok. atoro mā me, he is so bold as to frame a lie against me or to impute to me a lie.

kekate: wabébo me k.,?

kekaw, red. v. 1. frq. of kaw, k. ñhwi so, pr. 2013. — 2. kekaw mu, to bark, yell (okramañ k. mu); to cry, scream; abofra no resū na okekáw' mu se: ē, wura, fīwe nea woreye me! cf. bobom'; to howl, yell. — ñkekaw-mu, inf., howling, yelling.

ò-kékáw, Ak. okaka, 1. anom' a. esè mu k., tooth-ache, = adesé bòadum; etutu sē. — 2. tirim k., a kind of head-ache; epa ti. — 3. aniwam' k., an inflammation of the eye, which may cause blindness or swelling of the face. — 4. nsa hō k., the willow, an inflammation and suppuration of the finger; ekum wo awerew.

akekawere, akak..., pl. ñ-, gad-fly, horse-fly (?), s. oteñ.

kekem, F. = kekaw mu, to cry. Mt. 14, 26. 20, 30 f.

kekrákekrá, a. rough (of leaves with a rough surface).

kekre, As. s. kyekyere.

o-kekrebésí, a kind of plant.

kem', F. = kaw mu, to cry. Mt. 8, 29. 14, 30. 27. 46. 50. Mk. 1, 23.

keññ, adv. expressing the sound of a bell; edon bō k.

kēñā, s. krā, kǎñā.

keñkañ, red. v. 1. frq. of kañ, to count, tell; to read. — 2. wo-keñkañ sū-dwom, they wail, set up a lamentation (for the dead).

o-keñkañ, inf. reading, = ñhōmā-kañ. — keñkañ-hōmā, reading-book, reader; primer, spelling-book. — o-keñkañ-ñkyerewé, -useñkyerene, printed letters, cf. ntintimí.

keñkeñkeñ, keñkreññ, s. kyeñ., kyeñkyereññ.

kente, pl. ñkentewa, country cloth, a home-made negro-dress, consisting of a number of narrow stripes of cotton-cloth sewed together. Diff. kinds, s. ntama. Cpds. with adj. kentegów, kentepá &c.

kenteñ, v. to spread out, straggle, straddle; = kantañ; gye.. k. so, to occupy much space; Lk. 13, 7. — Wagyē ñhōma pī no ak. so kwa, he has accumulated those many books to no purpose.

kenteññ, a. & adv. straggling; straddling; broad, wide; s. adwókú.

kenteñ, pl. ñ-, wicker-basket; cf. kyeréñkyé, pirebi, séséa.

akentéññua, akantaññua, Ak. ...ñwa, pl. ñ-, [agua a eken-ten] a stool or chair with straddling legs.

kére, kere, kérebeññ... s. kyere, kyere, kyerebeññ...

kerefua, F. s. kesua.

ñkeresiá, a-, the date-palm, date-tree. Phoenix dactylifera.

ñkeresia-kyew, a-, a hat made of the leaves of the date-palm.

ńkesā, s. ńkésewa. — kesaw, s. kasiaw.

kese, Ak. kesec, *pl. a.*, akésé-akésé, 1. *great, grand; large; big, stout; pr. 1658.* kesen'ara, F. *exceeding great, Mt. 2,10. 7,27.* — *syn.* bansońń, banteńń, kókńrń, kákńrń, kakresaw, kátabań, kńnini, títiriw; kotń, kántańń, kńntańń, ŵi; pètepon, kyémadú; -pon; v. sń. — 2. *loud (of ené, voice).*

kese, *adv. greatly, strongly, very much, in a high degree &c.* *syn.* sń, pi &c. — mframa bń k., *the wind blows violently.*

kesen'ara, F. *exceedingly. Mk. 5,23. 15,14.*

kese, n. *greatness, largeness, stoutness.*

o-kese, Ak. okesec, *a great man; a large, big or stout person.*

akese-dze, F. [ade kese] *a great deed, deed of renown; (heroic) feat, noble achievement, exploit (also in a bad sense).*

késé, késekese, a. *dry, arid; syn. v. wo (opp. fokýé, fńsń, wet, moist; v. fńw); asase kesé, the dry land (opp. epń, the sea); fam' aye or awo kesé, the ground has become perfectly dry.*

kesem', kesé-fam'^ń, *in the arid zone; in the south; south.*

kesekese, s. atirimkesekese.

késénénene, ne tirim ye no k., *he (prop. his head) is dizzy, confused, bewildered, perplexed, puzzled.*

késéw, tu k., *to emaciate, become tabid, lean and pale (as wasted by tabes, consumption or another sickness); < kyénkyén; to grow or turn pale; watu k. fitā = wafń aye fitā, he has pined away, become tabid or worn out so that he is quite pale; n'anım atu k., he looks pale from anxiety and fear; asem bi aba wo so na wo anim apatuw ahoa.*

ńkésewa, -sā, a kind of plant.

kesiw, v. *to belch.*

kési, a roll of tobacco, rolled tobacco, orig. from Portugal; s. tá.

kesrekesre, a kind of tree. *pr. 1538.*

késű [Ger. käse] *cheese.*

kesua, -suwa, *pl. n.*, F. kerefua, *egg; wobń nk. tafo, they are on a friendly, familiar, intimate footing, cf. di 79.82.83.*

keté, *pl. a.*, a mat, the usual bed of the negroes. *pr. 798f. 2236.* Diff. kinds: ntńmma or mpā, apā', aberewá, go-kete. — bń or ńwene k., *to weave, plait a mat; sew, to spread out, bobow k., to roll up the mat.*

kète [with full e] 1. a kind of reed with thorns, growing near rivers, that may also furnish walking-sticks; *cf. demmere.* — 2. a flute or pipe made of it, played before kings and accompanied by other instruments (e.g. odúrugya), drums and bells.

kété, kétékete [with full e] a. & adv. *bright, -ly; in full lustre; owia afi kkk., osram apae kk.; awia keté, in or at broad daylight, broad noon.* — ketem', *south; cf. kesem'. Scr.*

keté, *adv. 1. hard (?) cf. katé.* — 2. *sharply, strictly: obye no or obra no k., (F. kitsi, Mt. 9,30.) he commands or forbids him strictly; mekraa wo k., I let you know plainly, expressly.* — 3. *thickly: woakyere so k., they throng thickly, cf. pepépépé, pítipiti.*

kete, s. ketekete, ketewa.

o-kete, s. oketew.

ñketé: si ñk., 1. to be astride, straddle; ósi ñketé = ne nan (mu) asékýisékýi, his feet are bent outward. — 2. to put something astride (on the ground or on branches of trees?) in order to mark a place in the bush as destined for farming.

aketebíñ [oketew bíñ] a kind of bead; s. ahene.

ketebo, a name of the leopard, s. osebo.

o-kete-bofo, okete-ñwémfo, a manufacturer of mats; s. kete.

aketehene: di ak., to be the chief of mat-weavers. pr. 1727.

ketekete, a. & adv. (to the v. súa) small, very small, very little, tiny; ñworam ye aboā a osúa k., woañfwe n' 'iye a, wunhū no, the itch-mite (siro) is a tiny insect, scarcely to be perceived with the eye. — pl. ñkete-ñkete; cf. ketewa.

ñketekràkyé, diligence (?) si ñk., to apply close attention, great carefulness, to be zealous, take pains; syn. bo mmòdeñ; wási ñk. se obekyerew ñhōma no, he is closely or intensely engaged in writing the letter.

aketekró, -kyere, pl. ñ-, cricket. pr. 1540.

ketēm', south; cf. kesēm'. Scr.

ñketeñkété, terror, horror, consternation, panic; ñk. akita or akyere no, he is terror-struck, horrified, paralyzed or stunned (with fear), = wabirikýi.

akete-ñwéne, inf. weaving or plaiting of mats; s. kete.

o-kete-ñwémfo, pl. a-, a weaver or plaiter of mats; syn. ketebofo.

o-kete-soafo, carrier of (the king's) mats; s. gyaasefo. pr. 1541.

aketesia, F. s. akatasia.

o-kété-amforo, a tree with fruits similar to figs.

o-kétére | pl. a-, lizard; s. odán-ne-nà, ntafontáfó, obóróm, osú-

o-kétéw | pl. a-, abosomáketéw, okyékýé. pr. 509.720.1473.

ñketewá, a kind of sandals. [1542-49.]

kétewa, a. [pl. ñ-; cf. ketekete] small, little; mmofra ñketewa, little children; syn. kúmā, kwādā, v. súa. — kétewā, F. ketsewaba, very small, very little; k. bi, a little, a few; a short time; wamā me abodō k. bi, he has given me a little bread; mmofra ketewā-bi, some few children; onipa te asase so k. bi na owu; syn. kákrā, kákrābi; — kétewā sè, very little; ákà k. sè (kákrā sè, kúmā sè), very little is wanting.

aketewa, pl. ñ-, a little person; mmofra yi mu aketewa no na n'ani atew, that little one (smallest one) among these children is an intelligent boy. — aketsaba, aketsewaba, pl. ñ-, F. a little one, the least. Mt. 2,6. 5,19. 11,11. 25,40.

ñketsē, F. rather, in preference.

kini [Eng.] king (in Europe) pr. 2465. — kini, v. s. kyini.

kirididi, kirrr: bo k., to rush (forward); woboo k. koo ñan nomu, they rushed into the house.

kīsā, *v.* 1. to turn, *cf.* dañ'. — 2. to wring off (akoko koñ, the neck of a fowl). — 3. to turn in or over the fire: to roast (yam, plantains, meat), *pr.* 1550. — 4. to change by the heat of the sun or by sickness: to wither, fade, decay, shrink, dry up; awia ak. ñwúrá, the sun has withered the grass; oyare ak. no korā, a sickness has wasted him very much; *cf.* kagyaw, po, guañ &c. — 5. n'ani akīsā (mp.) = n'ani agyina (ne kürom), his eye is turned i.e. he is longing for home, is homesick. — 6. n'an im' akīsā, his face has turned pale.

o-kísí(e), *pl. a-*, a rat; by-names: kwarifüa, aduokú, mannianno. *pr.* 210. 371. 510f. 1444. 1551-57.

o-kísibiri, a kind of tree; sare so dua a wodi.

a-kisiwá, *pl. ñ-*, 1. a young rat. — 2. a young child. — 3. dandi-prat, mannikin, dwarf, pigmy; oye ak. = omfrá, he is a worthless fellow, to be accounted good for nothing.

ñkisiwa-fe: ye ñk., to associate with children, *opp.* ye afehye.

ñkisiwá-sem = mmofraasem, childishness.

a kisi-kuru, ulcer, a sore discharging pus; *s.* ekuru.

kita, *v.* 1. to touch; to hold, have in hands; *syn.* kura, fua, de, wo; generally with mu: to seize, lay hold of; *syn.* fa, kyere, so mu; — ok. poma, he has a stick (in his hand); mik. poñ mu, I lay hold of the table; kita no mu na wañnuñ, lay hold of him lest he run away; *s.* ñketeñkété, kitam'. — 2. F. to adhere or cling to; Adam bon' kita adasā ñhinā. — 3. to hurt; to take vengeance on, *pr.* 655. — 4. kita so, to wipe, to rub away, off, out; to polish; *syn.* popa, tñi-tñiw, tñwtñuw; k. poñ so, wipe the table; fa wo nan k. ntsu so, rub off the spittle with your foot.

kitam'! *imp.* = *interj.* a salutation to one engaged in work or in eating, equivalent to: God speed! or I wish you a good appetite! — to which the reply is: mifua no, I hold it.

ñkítá, = ñkrūmākwāñ.

kita-déñ, *lit.* hold-fast, a name of the apésew, *q. v.*

kitàé, *pl. ñ-*, file; rasp; = tñitae.

akita-osüñ, *pl. ñ-*, the most poisonous serpent, able to shoot through the air from one tree to another.

akita-twërebo, the hammer of a musket, in which the flint-stone is fixed by means of a screw.

Akita-wonsa, name of a month, about July; *s.* osram.

akitèrekú, *pl. ñ-*, a species of beans, the seeds of which are roasted and eaten. *pr.* 1559.

kiti, *v.* [*red.* kītikiti] to gnaw off, nibble, scratch off (with the teeth or nails) ..hō, the outside; = tīti hō; ñkura akitikiti odé no hō = woadi hō bi; *cf.* bēbēe hō.

kītikiti, a word expressive of turbulent or violent commotion; woye k., they are turbulent, tumultuous, wild, unruly (*syn.* basabasa, bisibasā) = wogoru na wode woñ nan pempem fam' k., in playing they stamp and trample on the ground, making a clattering noise; wotu mmirika k., they run with a clattering or pattering noise; onam kkk. he tramples, patters, treads noisily, stamps, walks furiously;

wuyi anoma a, oye kitikitikiti (= pùtuputupu) = operé, a bird, when caught, struggles desperately; ogya no adew kkk. (kyirikyiryikyiri, framframfram, frafrafra) the fire burns vehemently, brightly, with glaring or darting flames.

kitirikìtìrì, v. = kitikiti, v.

kò, v. [Ak. also kòrò, *pret.* kòrè; *red.* kòkò] to go; more particularly: 1. to go along, to walk (cf. nam, nantew); yèkò ntem, we are walking fast; obayifo rekò è! there goes a witch! *pr.* 60. — 2. to go off, away; to pass away, leave, depart (opp. ba, to come, trā, to stay), òkò, he is gone (cf. wako under 3.); mekò maba, I go away but shall come again, cf. *Gr.* § 112. 147, 4. *pr.* 1590. — wòkò-bae no, wòbèkàe se: ewom' sa, when they were gone and returned, they reported, that it was so (that the matter was true); — wòbèkò, na me de, metrā hā, you will depart, but I shall stay here. — to escape. *pr.* 601. — 3. to go to a place: wòkò hē? where are you going? mekò ofie, I am going home; òkò n'akurā, he has gone to his plantation; *perf.* wako, he has gone and returned: wako Osù prekò, he has been at Osu once; yereko wuram', we are going into the bush; okoo bepow so, he went upon a mountain; yebeko ohene nkyen, we shall go to the king. — 4. to be going to do something, to set about doing, — with and in the *intransitive prefix* kò-, kò-, s. *Gr.* § 93. 96. 107, 11. 280, 1 b.c. (*pr.* 304. 1218. 2081. &c.) — 5. to go for some object, with some purpose or intention, used with an *infinitive* (v. n.) or some other noun: òkò aduan-tò, he has gone to buy food; cf. *Gr.* § 126. 280, 2. — okoo anyan, she went for wood (fuel); wòrekò asika, they are going to wash gold; kò ahayo, to go hunting; s. 13-15. — 6. de.. kò, fa.. kò; in connection with de, fa or similar verbs the meaning of kò (*esp.* 2. 3.) becomes causative: to take away, to take to a place, to lead, conduct: wode no koe, they led him away; mā wòmfa no ñkò, let them take him (away or with them), *pr.* 1332. — 7. In connection with other verbs, kò frequently supplies the place of an *Eng. adv.* or *prep.*: a) the place of the *adv.* away, denoting removal: Onyk. ayi m'amanne kò, God has taken away my affliction; b) together with a noun of place it supplies the place of a *prep.*, denoting a direction towards a place: oguan koo wuram', he fled into the bush; kà oguan no kò dan mu, drive the sheep into the pen! wónkyekyere ñe nsa ñkò n'akyi, they shall tie his hands behind his back. — 8. kò (yiye), to fit, become, suit (well), used of clothes: atàdè yi kò me yiye, this coat fits me well; ekyew no ñkò me ti, that hat does not fit my head; kà no kò me nsa, *pr.* 566. — 9. kò mu, kom', to enter, penetrate; osekan nnamnám twa wo a, ekom', when a sharp knife cuts you, it penetrates deeply. — 10. kò so, to go on, to continue (cf. da so); kò só kan! or kán kò só! continue to read, read on! — kò so yiye, to prosper, increase. — 11. kò nteñ, to agree well, be agreeable, to go straight i.e. to do, to succeed, be to the purpose, answer an end; ekò me nteñ = etéè mè; n'asem a orekà yi tée me, what he says appears to me correct, I approve it; aduan yi kò me nteñ, = eye me de, this food suits me well; ènkò ntèñ, it does not go straight, it won't do. — 12. kò bone, to issue or terminate badly, to be ill-fated in child-bearing, to die in or after the labour of childbirth. — 13. kò abuw, to

to a-hatching, to sit, to cover the eggs. pr. 2776. — 14. kọ adidi, to go to feed upon; ne kára kọ ad. — 15. kọ ọsa, to go to war. pr. 1563-579. 1581. — 16. kọ .. ase, F. to become subject to; bon amā yeako yaw nè wu ase, by sin we have become subject to pain and death.

kọ, v. F. 1. to sit, Mt. 24,3. = trā, tēnā; ko fam', F. = Ak. trā se. — 2. to cower, squat, couch; s. kōw. — 3. F. to remain; ọnkọ fākor da, he continueth not, Job 14,2.

kō, v. 1. to fight, combat, contend, strive, in battle or in single conflict, with arms, blows, words; to be at war; ode ñkrante nè no kōe, he fought with (i.e. against) him with the sword; woda so rekō, they are still at war with each other. pr. 1589. 1591f. 1962. 2952. — kō dom, to wage war, carry on a war; kō ntokwaw, to fight, strive or struggle in close contest, to wrestle, scuffle. pr. 3606. — 2. tr. to fight, combat, oppose; kō ñkrañ, to keep off, drive back the wandering or visiting ants (by fire or smoke). pr. 1590. — 3. kō nnōmā, to shoot birds, to kill wild fowls, to fowl. pr. 2046. — 4. kō awow, to ward off the cold. — 5. kō awo, to be in travail, in labour, in parturition. — 6. kō yere, to dismiss or divorce a wife. pr. 1593.

e-kọ, Ky. lake; pond, pool; = otare, cf. atekye; eko bi tā ho.

ìkọ, the cavity or hole in which the yam is planted; cf. ñkobo, ..komōa; obo ñkọ fua odé wom'. [Mt. 15. Mk. 7.

ñkọ, ñkō, F. ye .. hō ñkọ, to defile; .. hō ye ñkō, to be defiled.

ñkọ, slumber, doze, nap; tọ ñkọ, to fall or drop asleep, to doze, nod, be drowsy, sleepy. — ówò ne tí (or nehō) ñkó, he shakes, tosses (throws up) his head; he nods (?).

o-kọ, okówá, akówa, top, gig, whirligig; bọ kọ, to spin the top.

e-kọ, Ak. ekoḡ, a buffalo.

kọ, in the phr. bọ kọ [to join, have company with, the buffalo, roaming about as it does?] 1. to run away, desert; wabọ kọ, he has become a fugitive, leaving his native place on account of debts or palavers. — 2. to throw off obedience, fall off, apostatize, revolt, turn recreant; s. akobo, kobofó. — 3. wabọ kọ, she refuses her husband.

kọ, imit. adv., expressing the sound of falling drops of water: usu asọkọ, water has dropped audibly; metee se usu no soe koko kọ.

e-kō, num. one; used in counting; in other cases compounds are employed, s. biakō, Akp. bākō, Aky. biekō; cf. koro. Gr. § 77.

kō, adj. pron., the one concerned or in question, the single, particular or respective person or thing; who, what, which, in indirect questions; cf. Gr. § 74,1. Eye hena? minnim nuipa-kō; who is it? I do not know who it is; cf. oníkō, oyākō; eye deñ? minnim dekōde; ye dua beñ? minnim dua kō, what tree is it? I do not know what kind of tree it is; wañkyere da-kō a obewie, he did not tell which day he would finish (it).

ñkō, adv. alone, only, but; apart, aside; — me ñkō ne kuafo, I alone am a planter; aka me ñkō (= onp ñkō), he is left alone; eyinom ñkō enè woñ su, these form a kind by themselves; eyí ñkō-ara-kò! etia abieñ a, mefwe wo! but for this one time! when it occurs a second time. I shall flog you! s. ñkutō.

o-kō, *inf.* 1. *fight, fighting, war* (cf. *osa*); *combat, contest, strife; battle, conflict*; *pl.* nkōpen, *battles*; okō wo ye-nè Akwamfo ntam', *there is war between us and the Akwam-people*. — 2. *divorcement*.

akō, *inf.* *fighting, war*; di akō, *to war, be engaged in war, be at war (with)*; wodi akō = wokō; Akyem nè Asante tā di akō, *Akem and Asante are (or were) often at war with each other*; cf. akōdi.

kō, *adv.* *red, yellow*; added to *ber e*, *to be or become red, ripe*: ankā bere kō, *the lemon ripens (or is) yellow*; the low tone of kō may be changed into the high and low tone, whereby the idea of redness is made emphatic: akutu yi abere kōò, *this orange has become quite or highly red or ripe*. — kō may be used as a *predicative adj.* when the verb is omitted (Gr. § 248, 3 a): fwe no, n'ani kō! *look at him, how red his eyes are!* in other cases the form of the *adj.* is kōkō, *q.v.* — kō, kōkō, are applied to different shades of *red, brown and yellow*, and likewise the *v. bere* and the *adj. -bēn* (in cpds.), F. meñ, memmeñ, memmene; whereas *fiery red* seems to be denoted by dénnì, yènnì, yèmmènnì, *scarlet or vermilion* by -dam (in cpds.) and damārāmá, *crimson* by -dam (cf. *adam*) and by the *v. bere-dum*; cf. akutuhono, *orange-coloured*, ankāhono, *yellow* (as lemons), bofua (odubēñ), *yellow*; dodowe, *brown*.

kō, kōkōkō, kōkōkō, *adv.* used with *kyi* or *tañ*, *to hate*; gtañ no kō, *he hates him ardently, fervently, extremely*.

okō, *the unicorn*, an antelope, in size nearly equal to a horse or cow, furnished with one horn on the forehead; spoken of, as really existing, from Fante to Krepe. [G. n̄mānma.]

ákò', *pl. n̄.* *parrot* (*Psittacus*). Diff. kinds: òpesare, *grey* (*P. erythacus*, ne hō apòw aye se nsō); akòhéne, *red*; ánkýē, *dark* (ne hō asi tumm); ámfudw̄t̄má (ne hō aye hō-nè-hō, biribibiribí, *not easily described*); áw̄irikwáw', *green* (esonò ne nkō). — Mmofra akō (in children's lang.) = abebew, *grasshopper, locust*.

akoa, *pl. n̄.* [akowá, orig. akobá?] 1. *a male, man; fellow*; akoa no hō ye fe, *that is a handsome fellow*; akoa no dii hene pi, *that man showed himself a king indeed* (a saying elicited from a native by the description of Solomon's throne, 1 Ki. 10, 20.) — 2. *a male slave; bondman, serf*. — 3. *a servant, subject*; Kokofu hene ye Asante hene akoa; Akyem hene nkoa dōsō señ Akwam hene de. — In cpd. words akoa is changed into *kwa* or *kwa* and *ko*; cf. akokoā, akwakora = akwakwarā, akwankwā, abeñkwā, awurakwā, Kwadwo, Kwaku (Gr. § 41, 4) Kofi, Kofori &c.

kōa, *v.* [red. kōakōa] 1. *to bend, crook, curve, tr. & intr.*; *perf.* *to be bent, crooked or curving*; *syn.* kōtoñ, kuntuñ, pono, pompono; okōa dua no, *he bends the tree*; kōa (= pono) wo nsa bëra; kōa akutu no bëra na mentew, *bend that orange (i.e. the twig on which it hangs) toward me that I may pluck it*; ne nsa akōa = akōtoñ, *his hand is crooked*; pōma no ti akōa. — 2. *fa poma no kōa no, hold him by the stick!* — 3. *kōa m u, to join together, to trim in, to insert; to joint, articulate, unite by means of a joint*; ekōam', *it is connected, holds together*; mede makōa mu, *I have joined it*. — ekōakōam',

it coheres, is articulated, jointed. — ńkōakōam', *v. n.* articulation, joining, juncture, connection by joints; a joint, node; cf. ntōatōam', akwā.

ńkōá, *the end, the last, utmost or upmost part, upper end, top (of a tree), extremity, termination, border*; *pr.* 1008. afwéréw no, ne ńkōa ńkō na ode mǎǎ me, *he gave me only the upper end of the sugarcane*; — cf. ńkasakōá; — ńkōaáse, *s.* ńkwāase.

akoakyirikyiriw, *a kind of spider.*

akobá (?) : Esono akoa na esono akobá. *Ak. pr.* 3015.

ńkōbā [eko, abā] *a whip made of buffalo's skin, consisting of 2,3,6,9 lashes twisted together*; wode ńk. ńkō ara na efwe no, *they flog him severely.*

kó-bàe [ko, ba] 1. *a male child born after a brother or sister who died*; cf. apéntè. [G. gbobalo.] — 2. *a cupboard, closet, press, wainscot-chest.* [wokofa ade wom' de ba; G. kobai.]

akō-bań, *F. defensive wall, fence, bulwark, rampart.*

ańkóbèá, -fó, [asafo a wote hene hō a wõnkõ bea (= bābiara) da gye se ohene atu na wotiam'] *the king's body-guard.*

kóbēń [kokō, bēń] *a kind of cloth dyed red (with ntwoma and bisé), worn at funeral customs and in warfare; scarlet.* *Nañ.* 2,3(4).

kōbere [Port. cobre, Dan. cobber] *copper.*

ko-bew, *F. a place to sit; a seat = agua.* *Mt.* 12,39.

akō-bōwērew, *a thorny shrub.*

kóbí [kwōbi] *a kind of river-fish.* [G. didée.]

ńkóbó, *inf.* [bō ńkō] *making holes for the planting of yams.*

akóbó, *inf.* [bō ko] *secession, desertion, defection; disloyalty; stubbornness; apostacy; sedition, rebellion, revolt, mutiny.*

q-kobófó, *pl. a-, fugitive (slave), maroon; runaway (e.g. on account of debts, pr. 493); deserter; vagabond; apostate, renegade; rebel, rebel, revolter, mutineer, seditious.*

akō-dadwēn(akoadadwēn) *F. care*; *Mt.* 13,22. *Mk.* 4,19. cf. dadwēn.

kōdaafuom' [lit. goes to sleep in the plantation] = atetekwā, onipa a ompowe, n'ani ntewe, *an uncivilized, rustic, boorish, clownish, barbarous man*; cf. ofumni.

kōdaanna [okōda anna, he goes to sleep (in order) not to sleep] *sleeplessness*; éyè no k. = emmā onnyā adayé, *it causes him sleepless nights.*

okodze, *F. a story, tale.* *Ps.* 90,9.

akode, = sense, *a kind of food prepared for the fetish (tutelal spirit).*

akóde [okōade] 1. *a thing or things used for fighting, weapon(s), armour.* — 2. *things paid for fighting, reward paid to warriors when they return.*

ńkó-deń, *hard fighting*; q-nè wõn kōō ńk. ansā-na orepam wõn.

akódí, *inf.* [di akō] *warfare, military service; war, warring; hostilities.*

akōdí-hyén, a war vessel, man-of-war.

akōdí-hyèmmu-úí, a naval officer.

kódòbèú, a bird, *orioles galbula?*

kodiawúo, pl. ñ- [nea wode kodiawu] pistol; syn. atwèrewá.

o-kó-dóm, a by-name of the leopard, s. osebó.

kódòsò, a cutaneous eruption, a kind of ntwóm; s. asè.

akodwóbó, a kind of stone containing iron, of which suitable pieces are used as slugs for the charge of guns; opém mó bi a wobubu de poma atuo.

koec, v. [red. koekoe] to notch, jag, dent, indent; wakoe dua no mu, nso metràá so (no), ammu, he has notched the pole, yet when I sat on it, it did not break; wòakoe koe akantañua no nañ hō, the legs of the chair are wrought or notched by turnery.

koekoe, a small worm. pr. 1635.

akoekoe-bóa, pl. ñ-, insect (called so from its body having, as it were, notches or incisions).

akōc, akōe-mu [kō, v.] fighting-place, field of battle. pr. 1683.2813.

kófa-bèrè [go take come]: waye k., he or she has (by growing up to an age of 6 or 7 years) become a fetcher or "fetch-something", i.e. one that can be told "go and fetch it" i.e. can be sent on errands.

kofahyeow, Akw. = mpofirim'.

akōfānā, pl. ñ- [okóafānā, afōa] 1. a sword of war.—2. a sword of state, the king's sword, a sceptre. — 3. embl. destruction by the sword or in battle; war; dissension; royal authority and power.

kofe, F. = fitā, plainly, thoroughly. Mt. 3,12.

Kofí, pr. n. of a boy or man born on Friday. Gr. § 41,4.

kófi, pl. a-, a bed in a garden or plantation. Matwa ak. 2 merchedua nkate. Nkrañfo na etā twa k. wò wòñ akurā nkwanta. Etodabia wotwa k. kurukuruwa, etod. wotwa no ahiñanañ.

kofirimā, a kind of amulet or charm. pr. 3114.

o-kōfo, pl. a-, fighter, combatant; a man able to go to war, warrior; opponent, adversary.

akōfo-dé [akōfo ade]: osam' ak. künini, warlike feats.

o-kōfoní, pl. -fo, a man of valour, warrior, champion; syn. dommarima, osabarima.

kó-fóro [ekò a wasi so foforo, wasi nsiforo] a young buffalo.

kofwèàbā, pl. ñ-, [akoa & ?] a private, common, low, mean, vulgar young man, young fellow, chap; cf. ñkwafwèabañfo, apapafwèkwa, akwanihumani, odeseni.

ñkō-gu, inf. defeat; di ñk., to suffer a defeat; cf. kōmusu.

kō-gyáñ [kokò, gyañ, nothing but red] a kind of red cloth (ntama a wode adidi ñkò añwene).

ako-gyina moa, s. akgyagynamo, okramañ. pr. 1637.

o-koha, s. okwaha.

kòhā', kòhā, a large bird with long legs, a long neck, a crest on its head and feathers like a Guinea-hen, making a noise like geese, living in the vicinity of rivers; from its strong voice it is also called Sakumo-bentia, *the Sakum-trumpet* i.e. *the trumpeter of the fetish of the river Sakumo*.

akō-hene, s. akō. — okō-nhōma, *bill of divorce*. Mt. 5,31.

akō-hyeñ, = akōdi-hyeñ. — ak. safohempanyiñ, *admiral*.

koko, red. v. ko, to go; mmea no rekokokoko anyañ.

koko, v. inf. ñ-, to pet, fondle, indulge; to bring up delicately, to spoil by too much tenderness; opanyiñ no koko nemma, e.s. woye bone a, ontwē woñ asō nti, woñ ani nsō obi; Hūafo k. woñ mma do-do; red. wokokokoko woñ mma; s. korokoro.

kòko, 1. the breast, chest; ne k. aye kōnkronñ; ne k. ahoñ; pompo asi ne k. so. — 2. heart = courage, boldness; pr. 1638. syn. bo, kōma; s. kokom', kokóduru, akokobiri.

kòko-só, adv. boldly, energetically.

kóko, pl. a-, a grain, a small hard particle of salt, sand, earth.

e-kóko, o-, pl. a-, ñ*, hill, a natural elevation of ground; cf. bepōw, bepowa, akokowa, pampa, pēmpē, siw. — F. kōkō tsentsen bi, an exceeding high mountain. Mt. 4,8. (cf. 17,1) 5,1.

kòko: bō k., to warn, forewarn; to threaten, menace (with something); mede ade yi mabō wo k. na nyé sa bio; s. kōkōbō.

Koko, pr. n. of a female, said to be the mother of Akuapem and Akem and the younger sister of Dede, q. v.

kòkō, = kòkō', red, e.g. in the pr. n. Owusu Koko.

kōko, s. red. kōkōkō.

akóko, pl. ñ-, the domestic fowl, hen (akókoberè), *cock (akókonini); pr. 1641-61; by-name: ntiwa.

akokō, F. looseness of the bowels.

ñkóko, inf. indulgence, the spoiling of children by too much tenderness.

kōkō', a. [pl. akokō & red.] red, yellow, with their several degrees or shades; s. kō, kōkōkō. — n. redness, yellowness; pr. 467.

o-kōkō, a red person, whose skin is not of a glossy black (tuntum), but of a brownish hue. pr. 810.

kōkō', yellow, ripe plantains (the husk is yellow, the substance inside, espec. when boiled, is red).

kóko, coco, an edible root of three kinds, one came from Jamaica, the two others are also called amankani & ntñwibō. pr. 853.

kokoa, kokoā (kokwa, kwokwa) F. hill, mount, mountain. Mt. 5,14,14,23. 17,19,21,1. Mk. 9,2. — Ak. bepōw; cf. koko, akokowā.

akokoā', pl. ñ-, babe, baby, suckling, nursling, infant.

akokoaba, F. id. Mt. 11,25. 21,16.

akōkō-a kóko [pl. of okō, akō] quarrellings; abusūa no mu wo ak. dodo nti, woñ nhinā ntrā fākō.

kokoám', pl. ñ-, corner; a secret or retired place; pl. in the corners, in secret, secretly; oye n'ade ñk. ñk.

ńkokoasém, *a secret; forbidden transactions.*

akókoba, *pl. ńkoko-mma, chicken, pullet.*

akokobane, = dabánká, *an iron crow.* — kokobe, *pr. 1663.*

kókoběràběra [lit. *go, go, come, come*]: oye no k., *he deceives, deludes, decoys him, makes a fool of him.* = ogyigye no.

akókoberè, *o-, pl. ń-, a hen.* *pr. 363.1664.*

akókobesā [the fowl will be consumed i.e. eaten up] a shrub, 2-3 feet high, the root of which has a sweet smell and is put into soup with fowl.

kókobeto [the fowl will lay scil. eggs] the little finger (by which hens are examined whether an egg is to be expected).

akokobewu [the hen will die] a kind of herb, killing fowls.

kókobintore, a shrub with eatable fruits.

akoko-bíri (koko, *breast, biri, to be black, heavy, stout, invaluable*) *braveness, boldness, courage connected with violence; cf. kokoduru.* — akokobiri-sò, *boldly* = mmàrimàsò. — akokobiri-sem, *violence; di ak., to commit violence; syn. akakabénsém.*

kokobó, *inf. [bo.. kòko] warning.*

kokobó, a small beast of prey of the size of a small cat; *weasel?* *pr. 1665.* (K. akókyerè m'akóko kòkò kò.)

akoko-boñe [akoko bon] *the time when cocks crow early in the morning, cock-crow, (at) cock-crowiny.*

akoko-búw, *hen-coop; syn. pesu.*

ńkoko-dé-sém, *pleasing, but unfounded and deceitful representations, flattery, flirtation, humbug; - di.. ńk., to flatter, wheedle, coax, hoax, humbug; ńk. na orekã yi, he talks, without thinking, represents things in a better light than they really deserve.*

kokodómma = donnumma.

kókodōmā, *a. quite red or yellow (or ripe); bommofo-aduaba ye k. = kokokokokoko.*

kókodommo, a kind of corn.

akókoduòdúà, a small bird with a yellow breast. *pr. 1666 f.*

kokoduru, *courage, valour, bravery, intrepidity; syn. aboduru, cf. akokobiri.*

kókodwé, a plant the root of which is mashed and put on ulcers; *wura bi a etetare fam'; mmofra tia so de bo ńkuro (agoru bi).*

akókóé, *ń-, a disease of the toes, corroding or destroying them.*

akókōekō, *F. Mk. 13,7. = akókō-akókō.*

akokofwéréw, *Ak. -e, pl. ń-, wood-hen, = asamánté.*

[*pr. 151.218.1668.*

akóko-kwantenní, *pl. ń-fo, a bird, the pin-tailed sand-grouse. Ex. 16,13. Nu. 11,31. = abóko.*

kókokokokok [kó, *imp. go!*] oye no k., *he drives him away.*

kòkòkòkò, kòkòko, *s. kò, kòkò, kókodōmā.*

kokokyiniako, a kind of bird. *pr. 3474.*

kokom' [koko mu] 1. *the breast, bosom.* — 2. *the breast as the seat of the passions, affections and operations of the mind.* — 3. *the concave side of a joint, opp. to the knuckle: nan'kokom', the cavity of the leg behind the knee; basakokom, the cavity of the arm at the elbow.*

ñkoko-ñhwī, *the hair on the breast (of a lion).*

akoko-nanta [*cocks-claw*] a shrub with edible fruits.

akokonimpā, = akokoninipā. *pr.* 1672.

akóko-nini, *pl. ñ-*, a cock. *pr.* 353.1669-73.

a-kóko-niwa [*hen's eye*] *the sore of a toe the tip of which has been accidentally knocked off, the little bone in the midst of the raw flesh reminding of a fowl's eye.*

akokóno, *pl. ñ-*, a big white worm found in palm-trees, the larva of the beetle called asāmānādwō, eaten by the negroes and esteemed a great dainty. *pr.* 1674 f.

ñkokonōa [okoko, āno] *the brink of a lake or river.*

— kòkònté, ñ-, a kind of food, prepared of plantain, looking like country-soap. *pr.* 2147.

akóko-pèsú, *hen-coop, syn. akokobuw.*

kókóra, a thorny climber or prickly bush, a kind of bayere, with leaves like ñkāni, the tubers of which are eaten in famine.

[*pr.* 1676f.2505.

kokorá, ñ-, *concealment, recess, retreat, hiding-place, asylum.*
— bō ñk., *to hide oneself before the enemy.*

o-kokorání, *pl. (a-ñ-)-fo*, a person in a place of concealment, †anachoret, recluse, hermit; monk (*cf.* nt'wēhōni).

ñkokora-fekuw, *monastic order. Hist.*

kòkoram, kwakoram, *scrofula*, a disease, espec. in the head or neck, by which the lymphatic glands swell and ulcerate; *syn. akuru*; it is even said to cut the nose, lips &c.; *king's evil, struma; bronchocele, goitre, wen.* *pr.* 895.

ñkókore, F. abūrow a ammo yiye aye nnodowá-nnodowá, *maize of stunted growth.*

kokōrow, odee k. = d'wokōrow. *pr.* 828.

kòkòsakiyi, a name of the vulture, *s. opete*; it is sometimes put for the name of the king, which the speaker does not dare to mention. *pr.* 513-15. 1678-80.

akóko-sèrè [*hen's thigh*] *the trigger of a gun.*

kókòsì [Europ.] *the cocoa-palm (k.-dua, Cocos nucifera) and its fruit.*

kòko-só [*s. kòko*] *boldly, energetically.*

o-kokosóni, *pl. a- -fò, man*, in contradistinction to the worshipped spirits (fetishes), in the language of the fetish-priests. [*fr. kòko, on the hill, or kòkosó, s. before.*]

Kokosukwakwa'ia, name of a month, about Sept. ? *s. osram.*

akóko-tañ, *pl. ñ-*, a hen which has chickens. — akókotañ nè

ne mma [*the hen and her chickens*] the Pleiades, a group of 7 stars, the brightest of which is Aleyone.

kōkōtḗ, *the wild hog, syn. batafo.*

kōkōtḗ, a species of corn, resembling millet, *pr. 1784. syn. aŵi* [G. n̄mā]; *diff. atókó* [G. àkoko]. — k. fúw, a plantation of such corn, *s. afuw.*

kōkōtḗkó, tekotékó, *hiccough; k. si me, I have the hiccough.*

ńkoko-tw̄are, *inf. [t̄w̄a akoko, killing of fowls] sending food to the relations or acquaintances of one's own husband or wife.*

akokowá, *pl. n̄- [kóko, dim.] a small hill, hillock.*

ńkoko wá, a kind of food, prepared of maize-bread with palm-oil; abũroduan bi; dokono a woapesew mu de n̄no agu so.

kokoyérèduagyèí, a strange insect, 3-4' long, looking like dry sticks; = krámpõn-òkumguán.

kokro, *F. thistles. Mt. 7, 16.*

kōkróbótò, *the yolk of an egg.*

akokrõmfí, *pr. 518. cf. akukomfí, pr. 1801.*

ko-kũmā = (a)ka-kũmā.

kòkúró, a kind of herring, larger than mpanèi & mman.

kókũró, k.-ampõn, *s. nsáfufu.*

kòkũrò, kokũrokó, *a. great, large, big; syn. kesé, kàkrā &c. — adv. greatly, very much; ne nsa ahõn kokũrò.*

kokũro-betí, *the thumb. pr. 221. 752. 1682. — k. gya (d̄wa, da) so, Ak. he replied by an abusive gesture.*

kokũrokó, *a. (s. kokũrò). — n., largeness, bigness, greatness; largeness of the body united with strength. pr. 753.*

o-kokũrokó, *a stout, corpulent man, pr. 1683.*

akokũrokó-de, *great things; wõf̄wef̄wḗ ak., they make great pretensions. — akokũrokó-sém, boasting, bullying, swagger, boastfulness or insolence of manner. — wodw̄en ak., they have high ideas.*

kokwaw, *red. v. 1. frq. of kwaw. — 2. to grow smooth and round (mmosea, pebbles, pr. 2046.); perf. to be smooth. — 3. to smooth, make smooth, syn. t̄orõm. — 4. to become well known or familiar to; woanyā nkāe nti akokwaw wo, by repeated recital you have attained a fluency in saying it; adw̄uma no ak. no, he is (perfectly) well acquainted with, or well versed in, that work, the work has become easy to him.*

akō-kyew, *helm, helmet, steel-cap, casque; syn. dadekyew.*

kōm, *v. [inf. a.,] to dance wildly in a state of frenzy or ecstasy, ascribed by the negroes to the agency of a fetish; to be possessed with a fetish; to perform the actions or practices of a fetish man; s. akom, n̄-, okomfo. pr. 1698. red. konkom, q.v.*

kōm', = k̄o mu, *to enter, penetrate.*

kōm, *v. to bend, bow, incline (tr. & intr.), perf. to be wry, inclined, turned or bent to one side; syn. konton, kuntuñ, kōa, kyca; dua no akōm; kōm dua no k̄o nifā; kōm w̄o kōma mā ntease,*

[*Prov. 2, 2. Ps. 119, 112. 141, 4.*

kōmm, *a. quiet, still, silent, peaceable; ye or mónye k.!* *be quiet!* — *adv. quietly, silently; oḍa hō k., he lies there quietly; ofii adi k., the went out silently.*

kōmm, *a. 1. neat, complete; entire, intact; safe; ade a mede memānā wōñ no, oḍe kōe k., the things which I transmitted to them were delivered by him safely; okā asem a, okā no k., when he has something to say, he says it completely.* — *2. net; of a capital sum of money the principal, in distinction from interest or profit; me sika k. na miregye, meñwēfwe mfentom' biara makā hō, I want only the principal of my money to be paid to me, I do not desire any interest besides; sika a wōagye no k. si (ntrāmatiri) 600, the money he has been made to pay amounts to 600 heads of cowries (without the 50 per cent increase of that amount, due to those who lent the money).* — *3. safe and sound, but at the same time only, solely, singly, merely i.e. without anything besides: okodii gua, wamfá biribi amhá, ne hō kōmm na oḍe aba, he went to trade, but has brought back nothing beside himself. Cf. sōññ.*

o-kōm, *hunger; okom de m', hunger seizes or holds me, i.e. I am hungry; scarcity, dearth, famine, pr. 521. (cf. ahuhuwa); in general: want of something; cf. nsukom, tākōm, nāmkōm.*

ó-kò m', *a kind of eagle; cf. okōmpete.*

akōm [kōm] *inf. the state of being possessed with a fetish, i.e. a temporary madness or ecstasy, expressing itself in dancing and wild gestures, and ascribed by the negroes to the agency of a fetish; wafa ak., he or she has taken in such an agency, has been possessed with a fetish.*

ñkōm, *v.n. [kōm] oracle, communication, revelation, or message delivered by God or a fetish to a prophet or a fetishman; prophecy; prediction. — hye ñk., to prophesy; to foretell, predict; to soothsay. Krāmofo nyé akōmfo, nanso wōhye ñkōm; cf. krā.*

ñkōm = ñko, *in tō ñkom, pr. 996. — toto ñkōm, F. Mt. 25.5.*

kōmá, *F. a-, Ak. kònona, korona, 1. the heart, as the centre of the bodily system. — 2. the heart as the centre of the affections: a) kōma-pá, a good i.e. joyful heart, contentment, cheerfulness, gladness, happiness; asem no amā me kōma-pá, this matter has made me happy; mewo no hō kōma-pa, I am not at enmity with him; me kōma ato (me yam'), my heart has subsided (in my breast), i.e. I am contented, happy, cheerful, at ease, at rest; syn. bo tō; pr. 773. — b) odwēñ ne kōmam' bone, he devises (is contriving) evil in his heart. — c) oyare kōma = ne bo haw no, he is passionate, given to anger, irritable, touchy, resentful, pettish; ne kōma awu, he is not excitable or irascible, has no feelings of revenge. — d) kōma-bone, an irascible temper. pr. 153. 1694.*

akóm-ma [akōm ba] *a child obtained by the (supposed) help of a fetish, bound, in afterlife, to observances similar to those of a Nazarite. (Onyí ne tí, wōmmó no atifi, onní nneema ñh., gye se wakobo afore ayi ne tí ansā na owō hō kwan se oye senea ne mfefo ye, a.s. onyín wo ba na oyí hyè ne ba a, na onyé sa bio.)*

kōmam'tew, *inf.* cleanness or purity of heart.

ñkōm-mañ [akōm, bañ] *the fence within which a soothsayer performs his practices.*

ñkō-mānā, = ñkō-moā.

ñkōm-ānōá, *shelter, refuge, lodging, abode.* Wotā no no, dua yi hō na òbehintawe de gyee ne hō ñk. Wannýá biribi amfá annyé ne hō ñk.

akōma-tom', F. *satisfaction*; cf. aboto(yam').

ō-kōm-bekum-wo, a kind of *plantain*; s. obōrodé.

ō-kōm-boáfo, *pl. a-, helper, assistant, accomplice, associate or co-operator in the practices of a fetishman*; pr. 1695. cf. akomfowá.

ñkōm-méran, *pl. -fo* [akōm, bēran] = okomboáfo; odi no ñk., *he is his accomplice or disciple in fetish-practices*; cf. asapáté.

kommere, F. = dweḍwewa, *the gullet*.

akóm-méw [ekōñ, bew] *a tumor of the neck or throat.*

akōmfóm, *pl. ñ-, 1. the domestic guinea-fowl. — 2. a beetle similar to the amañku. — akōmfem-tiko, a kind of herb.*

ō-kòmfo, *pl. a-, [kōm, akōm] 1. = obòsomfo, a fetish-man, possessed with or prophesying by a fetish; soothsayer, diviner. — 2. = osúmāñfo, charmer, sorcerer; syn. buwfréfó, mpákyiwafo, ntafowayífo. — Cf. osofo. The kōmfo (1.) pretends to be the interpreter and mouth-piece either of the guardian spirit of a nation, town or family, or of a soothsaying spirit resorted to in sickness or other calamities.*

akómfo, *head over heels, head foremost; — hye ak., to tumble topsy-turvy; to fall headlong, to precipitate; wo .. ak., to throw headlong, to precipitate.*

akōmfō-dáñ, = akōnnañ.

Akōmfódé, *pr. n. of a certain company.* pr. 1962.

akōmfo-hené, s. etōñ.

akómfo-hyé, *inf. precipitation.* pr. 231.

akōmfówa, *pl. ñ-, a disciple or apprentice of a fetishman.*

ñkōm-hye, *inf. [hye ñkōm] prophesying, prophecy.*

ñkōm-hye-fo (F.-nyi) *pl. -fo, soothsayer, prophet*; cf. odiyifo.

ñkō-mōá [ñkō amōa] *a hole dug for planting yam in.* pr. 858.

ñkōm-mō, *inf. [bō kōñ] 1. talk, chat, familiar discourse, conversation. — bō ñk., di ñk., to converse; me nè no bō ñk., I converse with him; deñ ñk. or ñk. beñ na mōbō yi? what are you conversing about? what is your conversation? — 2. concern, care, sorrow, solicitude; eye me ñkōmmo-mú, it is my heartfelt desire; mā yeñkope yeññk. pá bi nni, we have better things to care for (than to sit here). — 3. complaint, lamentation. — di ñk., to complain, lament, moan; odi ne nua hō ñk., odi ñk. mā ne nua, he moans about his brother. (Me ñk. ni, mede merebō me kōñ.) — 4. beads worn round the neck. — ñkōmmo-di, *inf. lamentation.* — ñkōmmōdifo, *pl. id. lamenter, moaner.**

ñkōmmō-dōm; di .. ñk., *to simulate sympathy with a suffering*

person. — ñkōmmōdōmfó, *pl. id.*, ñkōmmodifo a ogoru nnipa hō, *one who simulated sympathy and in the mourner's back ridicules or censures him.*

ñkōmmo-mim, *talkativeness, loquacity*, by which others are prevented from taking their due part in the conversation. *pr.* 3569.

ñkōmmo-to, *inf.* [to ñk., to meet conversation]: ośram ye ñk., *the moon comes up at the time of evening conversation*, in the days following after the full moon, about 7 or 8 o'clock.

o-kom-muafo [nea obua okom] *a provider against hunger.* *pr.* 3106.

o-kōm-pété, a bird between the eagle and vulture.

ñkōmpew-do, *F. grudgingly.*

Akōmpifó, = Afútufó, a tribe in Fante, speaking their own language (Guañ?) besides the F. — The Tshi people consider them as uncivil, or, counting them among the "potofo", as less civilized than themselves.

o-kōmpi-were, *pr.* 1701.

ñkōm-póno, *inf.* [pono koñ, or koñmu pono] *unwillingness; indignation, vexation, annoyance, trouble.* — ñkōmpón-adé, *vexatious things, annoyances; dā batafo ye me ñk. = hye me anibere.* — ñkōmpóno-sò, *unwillingly, reluctantly.*

ñkōm-pow [ekoñ, pow or pōw?]: bu ñk., *to turn the head (prop. neck) in order to look round about or back: obu ñk. fwe won ñhinā, obu ñk. fwe n'akyi.*

kōmpu, *necklace, string of beads; ahene k. da ne koñ mu (ahyia ne koñ pe, atwa ne koñ ahyia pú, = esi āno pe); s. kōnā.*

koñ (full o), *the gurgling noise of liquor pouring from a bottle; prattle.* *pr.* 2742.

kōñ, *v. s. red. koñkoñ.*

e-kōñ, *Ak. kōno, the neck of a man's or animal's body, the slender part of the arm; s. bakōñ; neck of a vessel; bank of a river; s. nsukōñ; throat, cf. menewa; — ne koñ dō (aduāñ, owu), lit. his throat deepens for, i.e. he lusts after, desires, covets, longs for (food, death); owu dō no koñ, he listeth to die. — obo ne koñ, he speaks out in conversation, pours out his heart. — ototo ne koñ, he turns his neck about for making a show, or in contempt, or in disobedience; he looks about in a haughty, contemptuous, impudent manner. — ne koñ aseñ, his neck has become stiff, he is obstinate. — kōñ-akyi, the back part of the neck, nape; afei yekura adwuma yi koñakyi, now we have this work fully in our grasp or power, have got the better of it, are able to manage it at pleasure. — koñ-mu, koñ-mu, the inner parts of the neck; the throat, in the throat; in or round about the neck: sika ntweabañ gu ne koñ mu, he wears a gold chain round his neck (cf. Gen. 41,42.). — ne koñmu ye deñ, his neck is strong, enabling him to carry heavy loads on his head; ośafohene no koñmu ye deñ, that chief bears (as it were) or commands a large, powerful army; — ye de tow no yii yeñ koñ mu afōa, by that tribute we warded off the war or destruction impending over our heads; — yeayi yeñ koñmu ahuruhuro, = yeayi adwuma a eye deñ afi yeñ koñ mu. Cf. ñkoñ-mu.*

kōnā, *necklace, string of beads*; ñhene a wōasina no hama 1 so a ahyia koñmu pe; s. kompu.

kōnā-bò agy é, osekantia k., *a knife without a handle*. pr. 2851.

á ñ kō-nām [nea ne ñkō nam] *a lone traveller, a person walking or travelling alone, without a companion*. pr. 1706-9.

akōñ-náñ [akom dañ] *a house in which soothsayers have their business*; syn. akomfodañ. [G. gbatsu.]

akōñdō, F. s. akōñno.

akō-nè-abá, *inf. going and coming*, pr. 1595f. 2483. — di ak., *to go to and fro*. — ak-di, *inf. intercourse, communication*; commerce.

ñkongya, F. s. ñkonnya.

akōñhūmā [akwanhāmā] *subsistence, sustenance, livelihood, means of support*. — bō.. ak., *to provide for*; onipa yi, me na me-bō no ak., *this man is supported or fed by me*. — akōñhama-bó sukūt, *boarding school*.

akōñ-hūañ, *inf. [ekōñ] distortion or spraining of the neck*.

akōñ-huro, *inf. [huro kom] lit. derision of hunger, the annual feast of the Akra people at the harvest of corn and yam*; cf. odwira. [G. hōmowō.]

akōñ-hye-ase [akom ñhyease] *the prediction given in soothsaying*. pr. 1703.

kōññ, *a. & adv. silent, absolutely still, speechless, perfectly quiet*; waye k.; menè no kasa a, ogyina hō k., ommūa me bi; syn. kómm, démm, diññ.

ñkōñím [okō, ñim] *victory, triumph*; ñk. abira neñkōgu; pr. 624. — di ñk., *to be victorious, to triumph*. — ñkōñím-di, *inf.*

koniabō = akoa a n'ani abō no = anitōre.

kóñkó, pl. ñ-, *tumbler, large drinking glass*. [G. id.]

koñkōm nehō, *v. red. & refl., to be puffed up, flushed, proud; to strut, flaunt, look big*; syn. kyere nehō; wak. nehō te hō, = watrā hō se ohene bi na ompé se oye fwē (ompé se ode ne nsa kā-pāne).

ñkoñkomi, *ascaris, pl. ascarides*.

akōñkommúa: wabu ak., *he stoops, is crook-backed*; adesoaso bebrē nti ne mu akurum na pow kakra bi aba n'akyi.

koñkōñ, *v. red. to be pending, to hang (down); to wave, soar, hover*; demmere a abukaw na ekoñkōñ hō no, ommú no korā (Is. 42,3); odañ, akenteññua no k. hō, *the house, the chair, is crazy, rickety, does not stand firm*; anōma bi k. dañ no so, *a bird soars over that house*. — koñkōñ, F. *to be bruised*: ndzembir a wakoñkōñ, Mt. 12,20.

kóñkōñ, *a. dark, pitch-dark, deep, full, added to anadwo, night, odasu, midnight*; wofi anadwo kkk. agoru agoru, *they began in the dead of night and have played until now*.

akōñkóñ, *adv. [ekōñ]: bō no ak. = fa bō wo koñ hō, put it (the pole of the hammock) on your shoulder*.

ñkóñkōñ, *a cough of children; whooping-cough? asthma?*

ńkońkonéné, a *discolouring of the skin* of negroes, ascribed to sitting by the fire. Wotā trā ogya hō a, na eye wo ńkokō-ńkokō; mmerewa a wōda ogya pī no na etā ye wōn; nea aye pī na aye kō, na nea anye pī no na aye atuntum-atuntum a.s. ńwrańwrań.

ńkońkonsá, *falsehood, duplicity, double-dealing, dissimulation, hypocrisy*; óyè ńk. — *syn.* ńkóntompo, nnabrabá. — o-kōńkon-sání, *pl. a-fō, a false, insincere, hypocritical, double-tongued fellow*; *pr.* 1705. òye ok., *syn.* otōrófo, okontomponi, odabrabafō. — ńkōńkonsá-sēm: odi ńk., *he plays the hypocrite, is false, dissembles, feigns, pretends to act for somebody, whilst he is against him.*

ńkōńkon-nua, a shrub, of the bark of which a medicine is made to cure ńkońkon.

akōńkòréé, Ky. the fruit of the okuo-tree, similar to an *acorn*, but larger.

Kónkòrì, a by-name of the Asantes. O- ní, *pl. A-fó.*

końkóruwá, *dysentery*. — kōńkrōń, *pr.* 3607.

o-kōńkrōmā, a kind of *tree*; wōde seń ahoni yi 'musu.

kōńkrōń, kōńkrōńkōńkrōń, *a. protuberant, prominent; bowed, curved, arched, vaulted*; of roots of large trees: ofram ńhiń nyiń sesā okwań mu kk.; of the *legs*, s. ńkanto; of the *chest*: ne kōko aye k., *he has a vaulted chest*; of a long or Roman nose: ne f̄wene k.; Brofo f̄wene k., Abibifo de trātrā; n'anim k., adeso a k.

kónkuro (końkúró), duabón à wódesesaw' wúrá, *a piece of bark to take up and carry off sweepings.*

końkwań, *red. v. kwań, q. v. 1. to wind or wrap round, to put on or round*: ode ntama no ak. ne końmu a.s. nehō. — *2. to go or make a round-about way*: oreba no, okońkwańe ansā-na ode besii kwańmu.) — *3. to make digressions, to use circumlocution*: usem a mede mibisaa no ńhińā, ode końkwańe a.n. ode besii kwań mu; ok. asem no hō, omfá nto kwańmu; wo de, wudi asem a, wope se wode k. dodo!

końmu, s. ekōń.

ńkón-mù, Ak. ńkonom', the *axil* or *axilla* formed by a branch, shoot, or many shoots, with the stem of a plant; the *young shoots* rising from an axilla or sheathing leaf, the *new blades* of palms, plantains &c. *pr.* 1608. 2720.

akōń-mu-dén, *strength in the neck*. *pr.* 400.

e-kōno, Ak. s. ekōń.

kòno, *v. to work or prepare, dote, earth or clay*, for building purposes by mixing it with water and working it with a hoe; *cf. wōw.*

akō-no [okō ano] *the front of battle*. *pr.* 312.

akōno, *inf. [koń do] lust, appetite, longing desire, cupidity, concupiscence*; w̄iase ak., *worldly lusts*; hōnam ak. nè aniwa ak., *1 John 2,16*. — eye no ak., *it excites a desire in him. Cf. anibere.*

akónnođe, *a thing eagerly desired, object of lust; pleasure*. *pr.* 133. — akōno-so, *for pleasure*. *pr.* 641. F. *with delight, cheerfully*. *2 Cor. 9,7.*

konom', ñkonom', Ak. s. koñ-mu, ñkoñmu.

akõñõñ, ñkõñõñ, kõñõñkõñõñ, s. akrõñ, ñkõrõñ, kroñkroñ.

konona, korõna, Ak. = kõma, *heart*.

kõnnõre, a kind of *spider*, spinning strong yellow threads.

akõñow, F. = akrõñ, *nine*. (Mf. Gr.)

akõn-se [akõm ase] *explanation of soothsaying practices*.

kõnsèbrè, Aky. kónsòmìrì [Eng.] *constable*.

ñkõn-siáw, owõ no ñk. = owõ no taw, óhòn no, ósùm no atiko, *he seizes or pushes him by the nape*.

akõn-siñ [ekõñ] *headless body, trunk; torso; cf. akúntunsiñ*.

akõnsõñ, pl. ñ-, kontromfi, *chimpanzee*. pr. 1871. babõon? N.E.V.

ñkõnsòñkõnson, *chain; fetters; cf. ntweabañ; wógù no ñk., they bind him with chains*.

akõnsontew, a plant. — akõ-nsuro, a kind of *fowl*.

akõntá, *the wife's brother, brother-in-law*. — akõntagye, *id.*

akõntá, F. & pl. ñ-, [Port. conta] *account, reckoning, calculation, computation; bill; cf. akano; number, cf. dodow, ano. — ak. señkyerene, cipher. — (ye or) bu ak., to cast up an account, to calculate, compute, reckon; Mt. 18, 23. — fa ak. no hye ñhõmam', put down the account on paper; fa ak. no hye wo tirim, na wokõ a, wo-akã akyere no, keep the account in your mind that, when you go, you can tell him*.

akõntã-bu, *inf.* [bu ak.] *reckoning, ciphering, arithmetic*.

akõntagye, = akõnta; pr. 2814. is a pun: akõnta gye, *brother*,

o-kõntáñ, a large tree with edible fruits. [take!]

akõnta-sem = asem a owõ akõnta nè akõnta ntam'.

kõn-ten [ekõñtenteñ] obõ nek. fwe, *he stretches his neck to look*.

ñkõn-tía [ekõñ, tia] a kind of *small black fly or mosquito*.

ñkontimmã', *club; cf. nsabã, aporibã, apotibã*.

kõntíwa [tet. kwentiwa] a kind of *gourd* used for calabashes and in tanning leather. pr. 1711.

kõntõ-kõntõñ, *red. v. kõtõñ, q. v.*

ñkõntómmeré, *the young tender leaves of the kõko plant*. pr. 1713.

ñkõntompõ, *falsehood, falseness, mendacity, perversion of truth, unfairness; insincerity, duplicity, double-dealing; dishonesty; hypocrisy; slanderous lie, calumny; perfidy, treachery; syn. ñkõñkõnsã, nnabrabã; cf. nseku, ntwiri, nyãtwom. pr. 754f. — twa (no or no hõ) ñk., to be false, dishonest; to tell lies, bear tales; to slander, calumniate; to deceive, delude; to act or deal perfidiously, treacherously*.

o-kõntomponí, pl. a-fo, *slanderer, liar, calumniator, back-biter; talebearer; hypocrite; perfidious or treacherous fellow, traitor; pr. 1714. — ose asem bi na owõ wo nnipa anim, na onyé no kokoam'; syn. otorofo, kõñkõnsáni, dabrabáfó, fãtwãfo*.

ñkõntompow, F. *brag, boasting, pretension, ostentation; owõ ñk., he brags, makes a show as if he possessed riches which he has not*.

kōntōn, kōntōn, *v.* [*red.* kontokontōn] *to bend, curve, make crooked; to be bent, curved, crooked; okwañ, duabasa no ak.; dua, ofasu no mu ak.; asu no kontokontōn pi; syn. kōm, küntūn, kūrūm, kyea, pono; cf. kontoñkyē.*

kōntōn, *bay, bight, gulf; epo abu k., the sea forms a bay; cf. donnoñ, braka.*

ñkōntōñkántān, *that which has numerous curves and windings, or forms curious complicated figures, or is entangled, intricate; arabesques, ornaments of furniture, garnish; flourish (in writing); dua no abā ñhinā aye ñk. = akyeakyea pi.*

kontoñkrōn, *a. circular, round, in the shape of a ring; diff. korokorowa, kurukuruwa, puruw. — n. a round, ring, circle, circumference, circuit; cf. dantabañ, hañkäre, katraka. — bō k., to make a circle; bō or t̄wā .. hō k., to go round a thing; cf. t̄wā .. hō hyia or si.*

kōntōñkūrōwí, *1. the halo or luminous circle round the sun or moon. pr. 1712. 2844. — 2. sickle; syn. kántān-kráñkyi, -kánkyi.*

kōntōñkyē, *a. 1. crooked, curved, bent, wry, tortuous (dua, poma, okwañ). pr. 998. 1014. — 2. distorted, perverted, dishonest (nne-ye); untoward, froward, refractory.*

akontoñkyē-sém *intrigue; trick, artifices; crooked ways i.e. dealings, crooks (of the heart &c.); frowardness; n'ak. a oḃekēkāe ñh. abō no so or abua n'atifi. — di ak. = t̄wā ñkontompo, ye ade a entēe.*

akòntono, Akw. = ñkontompo.

o-kontoro, *a kind of beaver. — o-kòntórō, abe hō biribi (?)*

akòntóro, ñ-, [akom, atoro] *deceitful oracle, lie in soothsaying.*

kòntromfī, *a species of monkey, chimpanzee; other names: adu, akónson, eku, ekú-mèreme, kwagyadu. pr. 154. 195. 237. 1445. 1715. [1875.*

ñkòntwē, *accordion, harmonica.*

kòntwēkòntwē, *adv. limpingly, totteringly; nam k., to walk lamely, to totter, stagger (from infirmity by sickness or old age.)*

ñkòntwē-bew, *in a state or condition of infirmity; oyare no gyaw me ñk., the sickness has left me in, or reduced me to, a feeble condition.*

akoñ-ñua, Ak. -ñwā, *pl. ñ- [ekoñ, agua] the common stool of the negroes, a low stool neatly carved out of one piece of wood; also the king's stool, throne, s. aheññua. [When a man has his stool carried after him, it is carried by his attendant not on the head, but on the shoulder, at the neck (koñ) or nape, prob. from some superstitious notion, cf. butuw.]*

koññua-soafo, *pl. a-, a carrier of the king's stool, s. gyaasefo.*

o-kónnúm, *a large tree; ehō fitā sè; cf. fofrahá.*

konnúroku, *a. mean, vile, paltry, worthless, despicable, miserable. = bürohono.*

ñkonyā, F. ñkongya, *miracle, wonder, miraculous act; - yi ñk., to perform a miracle. — inf. ñkonyā-yi, cf. ntafowa-yi.*

ńkonyā-de, a *miraculous act or acts*; ye ńk.; cf. ańwōńwāde.
 ńkonyā-yifo, a *performer or worker of miracles*; cf. osumanni.
 akon-nyigye [akom, gyigye] *training for the performances of a "komfo"*.

konyó, a kind of *amulet*; suman bi a wode pe odo ana mmea; wode bibiri nẹ abene nẹ aboa bi ńhwi na eye.

ńkónyobi, *the thorn-apple, Jamestown weed*; *Datura stramonium*.

kō-pémpé, pl. a-, a *mound of earth or embankment thrown up for fighting or defence, bulwark, rampart, fortification*; cf. pempe.

kōpéń, pl. ń-, a *single fighting, battle, action*; wakō ńk. du, *he has fought ten battles*.

akō-perée, a *place for fighting in defence, bulwark, fortification, entrenchment*. — o-kō-péreló, pl. a-, *defender, champion*.

kōpō, F. [Eng.] *cup*.

kor, F. = koro.

kora, v. 1. *to hide, cover, conceal*; syn. hintaw. — 2. *to contain*. 2 Chr. 26. 6, 18. — 3. *to lay aside, keep, preserve*; k. me ye, F. *keep me safe*; - *to store, treasure up*; syn. sie. — 4. *to bury*; kora hōnam wọ asase mu, *to commit a body to the ground*; syn. sie. — 5. *to care for, manage*; ne nsa ńkora ne ńkoa, *he is not able to manage his subjects*. — 6. kora so, a) *to conceal, keep close or secret, to withhold from*; mańkorá mò fwē só = mamfa biribiara mańkora mo, *I have withheld nothing from you*. Acts 20, 27; syn. hintaw, siw so. — b) *to keep, preserve, spare*; ohońwińi ntumi ńk. ne sika so; wowo tam na wokora so a, ekye; syn. kyee so.

kórà, (pl. akòrafó) 1. a *fellow-wife*, viz. when a man has several wives, they call one another mé kòra; s. kòrafó; pr. 12. — 2. *sister-in-law, a woman's brother's wife*; cf. oyere. — 3. *the jealousy of a woman*; cf. nińkunu; - t w ē k., *to be jealous*; o-nẹ me t w ē afuw no mu neema hō k.

korá (tet. kwara?) pl. ń-, *gourd; calabash*, a vessel made from one half of a dry gourd scooped out and used for various purposes, s. sākora, nsoase, kōrōkúma; cf. apákyi, toá.

korá, korawá, a *small calabash*; cf. kyekye.

korā [kwa ara?] red. kora-kora, *adv. merely; quite, wholly, entirely, completely, totally, thoroughly*; in negative sentences: (not) at all. Gr. § 134, 3 c. 248, 4. — ne fi abọ korakora, *his house is completely ruined*.

akorá, 1. *an old man*, = akwakorá. pr. 1722 f. — b o ak., *to grow old*. pr. 880. — 2. *father, sire*, used by one speaking respectfully of his own father; cf. agya, ose & aberewá.

áńkòrá, pl. ń-, [Dan., D., Ger., Eng. *anker*] *ask*, syn. pańkrań & c.; *anker*, a liquid measure (10 gallons).

korá-bèá, korábéw, *hiding-place*. [kora, v., bea, bew.]

korábó, pl. a-, *bullet, musket-ball*; pr. 1724. cf. abóba, mpéneme, kotokyewáse, hágìre.

akora-dé [ade a wokora] *pl. id.*, a thing that is hidden or preserved, a treasure; *cf.* ademude.

o-kòrafó, *pl. a.*, = kòrà, *fellow-wife; jealous woman; òye mé k.*

o-kora-kítafo, *he who holds the calabash. pr. 1725.*

korákòra, *red. v.*, 1. s. kora. — 2. k... m u, = siesie, sesew, *to bring about reconciliation and peace; wok. mañ mu a, enna emu redwo.*

kórakora, s. kórā.

ánkora-ánkoro [koro] *a. of single, separated, scattered, scanty existence, rare, thin, not dense, not copious; abürow ank., ears of maize bearing only single or scanty grains; cf. ñkore-ñkore.*

akora-se m [kora asem] *a palaver among or concerning fellow-wives of the same man. pr. 296.*

akóra-simma, *pl. ñ.*, [ñkorata siñ, ba,] *an upright stick or post in the frame of a negro-house, espec. one forked at the top to receive a pole or beam for the rafters of the roof. Gy. kwátia; dua a abo nta a wode si dañ mu de agye beae (de beae atom').*

ñkórā-ta [F. ñkorbata, fr. koro, ba = basa, nta, twins] *branches of a ramification, proceeding from the same stem or place; dua no abo ñk. (nta, abā, abasa) abiesā, the tree has shot out into three branches; Gen. 40,10.*

akóra-ten, *pl. ñ.* [ñkorata tenten] *one of the (2) principal posts, poles or uprights (king-posts), supporting the ridge-pole of a roof.*

akora-tén [akora tenten] *a tall old man.*

ñkorbata, F. s. ñkorata; nnuia ñk. = nnuibā, *Mk. 11,8.*

koré, *pl. ñkore-ñkore, a. alone, single; cf. koro; onipa bākō ñkō-kòré na obae, only one single person came; mihyiaa no ne ñkútō-kòré, I met him quite alone; anyamesem mu nsem ñkoré-ñkòré, single passages of the Bible; nnipa no ginyinagya ñkore-ñkore, the people stand about singly, straggling or isolated; cf. koro.*

kóré, *a cutaneous eruption; a kind of itch in the skin.*

koree, *inf. [ko, v.] act or manner of going; minim né kòré né né baé, I know his going and coming i.e. his whole conversation or manner of life.*

o-kóré, *pl. a.*, eagle; *syn. òkòropòñ; cf. okòm.*

o-kore-bia, *pl. a.*, a smaller kind of eagle.

o-korefá, a kind of beast (bird?), *pr. 1729.*

kore-dada, = nea okoe dedaw, *one who has gone before.*

kore-kyérekere, = *one who went in the beginning. pr. 1730.*

koro, *v. Ak. = ko, to go.*

kóro, Ak. s. kórów.

koro, *v. to close, unite, coalesce, heal with a scar, as a wound; dua no ak., kuru no ak.*

koro, *num. one; adj. the same; only, single, alone, but one, sole; unique; pr. 1359.1616.3223.3256. cf. ekō, biakō, obākō, ñkō, ñkutō, kore, fua, prekō & peñkoro; wowui da-koro (pe), they died on the (very) same day; oye ne ba-koro, ne ba a owoo no koro, he is his*

only child, his only-begotten son; ɔ̀bà da-koro da-koro or nna-koro nna-koro, he comes only on certain days, occasionally, now and then; — pl. ñkoro-(ñ)koro, F. = mmiakō-mmiakō, one by one; cf. ańkor-ańkoro, ñkore-ńkore. — kor, F. 1. bākō, biakō, Mt. 5,18.19.36.39.6,27. — 2. = koro, krońń, single, Mt. 6,22. — 3. = kō, what, Mt. 7,2. pl. ñkokor, Eph. 5,33. every one in particular; ñkorkor: ñworaba wou animnyam ñkorkor, one star differs from another in glory, 1 Cor. 15,41. — ękoro no, F. = biakō no, ɔ̀bākō no, the other.

kōro, a pot before the place, tree &c. of a so-called fetish, containing water, palm-wine, leaves, eggs, cowries &c., which things (called abo), when stirred up by the komfo, supply what he has to soothsay; syn. kuńkuma; ahina a wode nsu nē ñhabamma [nnuruwa-nnuruwa] nē nsā nē ñkesuwa nē ntrama agum' na etā obosompa no anim.

o-kóró, a kind of tree; dua kokūrō a woso.

akōróbo, s. osebo.

kōrodo-kōrodo, prattle, babble, tittle-tattle, chit-chat. pr. 1783.

kōródóm, s. osebo.

[s. kurodo.

akoro-gów [okórow g.] a broken bowl. pr. 1372.

o-koro-kesé = okórow kesé, pr. 1732. cf. koro-kūma.

korokoro, red. v. = koko, to pet, fondle, indulge; ɔ̀k. ne ba, he cherishes, is indulgent towards, his child; ɔ̀k. n'ano kyere me, he makes his mouth i.e. words palatable to me, uses fair and flattering speech towards me.

korokoro, Aš. bar, bolt; F. krakra? [G. kloкло.]

akorokórow, obtrusion, intrusion, intrusiveness; — odi me so ak. (e.s. oko a, ęńkyé na waba, :), he intrudes himself upon me, pesters or troubles me; eden na wudi me so ak. sē? why do you thus importune me?

korokorowa, a. round and small, of grains, seeds, globules; cf. kurukuruwa, puruw.

akorokorowa, -korā, pl. ñ-, a weaver's shuttle.

kōrō-kūma [okorow, kūma] the largest sort of calabash. [G. tšenesa.] ɔ̀sram atwa kr. = atwa puruw.

ńkóróm, snoring. — hūāne ñk., to snore.

Ñkōrōmma, pr. n. the ninth child; Gr. § 41,5. [G. Akrōn.]

akōrōmā, pl. ñ-, a bird of prey, hawk. pr. 1734.2776.

akōrōmā-bia, a smaller kind of hawk.

o-kōromfo, s. kromfo.

korompow, a small insect, having feet like tiny sticks; cf. krāmpou, krompono.

kōrōn, kōrōno, n. s. kroń, krońo.

kōrōn, v., kōrōńkōrōn, a., s. kroń, krońkroń.

akōrōn, akōnoń, ñ-, seven; s. akrōn.

ńkōrōń, ñkōnoń, a pit dug on purpose to seek gold, a shaft.

— ñkōrōñ-dwuma, *mining, mining operations.* — ñkōrōñ-tufo, *gold-digger; miner.*

korona, As. = konona; s. kōma.

akorōñkōrañ, F. *raven*, = anéné, kwákwádábí.

ñkoro-ñkoro, F. s. koro; mmakō-mmakō.

kōrónte, a kind of bird; *lark?*

o-koro-patu, a kind of *bird*. *pr.* 1735.

kórōpéé, *pl. n.*, a broad-headed *brass nail, button*; *cf.* potwom.

o-koropon, a large kind of *eagle*, = okore. *pr.* 1735.

kórósá, *three lines* cut on one side of a die, s. osikyí.

korósá-anañ, *four lines* ditto.

akorotéā, *pl. n.*, *pin*.

akoro-tén [kórów tenten] *canoe*; *cf.* obóntó, F. batâdewá.

korótó, F. *only one*. *Mk.* 12,32. — kortomo, *only*; s. ñkutó.

kórów, 1. the *core* or inmost and hardest part of the stem of a tree, that has become red or brown by age; s. korów-beñ. — 2. an *amulet* or *charm* (pieces of string) dyed with it.

o-kórów, *pl. a.*, 1. a *large, round, flat, wooden vessel*, made of one piece of wood (wode onyā a.s. owowa na eseñ k.), used to wash clothes, to bathe little children &c.; a *bowl*; a *van* or *fan*, for winnowing grain; *syn.* apawá, apampá (*cf.* korókúma). [G. tšese.] — 2. *canoe, boat* made of the trunk of the silk-cotton-tree (onyā) hollowed out; *pr.* 1731. = okorokese, akoroten; *cf.* batâdewa, obonto, ahyemma, hyen.

akorowá, *pl. n.* [korow, *dim.*] *bowl*; *small van*; *small canoe*.

ñkorowá, s. ñkoruwa. — kórów-bén, *the red inner part* of a tree.

ñkoruwá, 1. a *play* or *dance* of old women. *pr.* 2099. — 2. a kind of *bead*, s. ahene.

koro-ye, F. kor-ye, *unity, communion*; = biakō-ye.

àkōsañ, *inf.* [kō, sañ] *going and returning*; di ak. = di akonè-abá, *to have intercourse*. — ak-ntini, *vein*; ntini a mogya a eko hōnam mu nam mu sañ ba kōmam'.

kòse, kòsekose, *interj.* of deprecation, pity, indignation; a term of civility used in excuse e.g. for having accidentally pushed against a person: *I beg your pardon! excuse!* (*syn.* tafarakyé;) *alas! O dear! fye!*

kōsē, F. ye.. k., *to be doubtful to.* — onyé heñ k., *we do not doubt.*
kosénene, s. kesēnenene.

* koso, v. F. = koto, *to kneel, fall down.* *Mt.* 15,25.18,26. *Mk.* 1,40.14,35.

kòsō, *adv.* *gorgeously, splendidly*, of adorning; ode sika nè ñhene ahyehye nehō k., *she has adorned, bedecked, bespangled herself in a gorgeous manner, brilliantly.*

akoso-bi-afwē† [fr. so.. fwē] *speculation* (in trading &c).

kō-soroma, *the morning-star*; *cf.* owuodi, kyekye-pe-aware; [fr. okō & nsoroma: k. fi a, na se wrekotua oman bi a, en'na wode

hū se ade rekyē (it shines so bright as to enable an attack on the enemy early in the morning); or, *fr.* eko: k. fi a, na eko asore kōdidi; or, *fr.* ko, to go; yeke sare so a, na yefwe na yede nantew.]

kósońkó, a large bird on the savanna.

kosow, *v.* F. *s.* koso.

kosow, kwoso, *pl.* ŋ-, F. *sheep*, Mt. 25, 32 *f.* cf. oguan.

o-kōsow, *partnership*; si k, = di ntontó, to join or associate in a trade or business under an understanding that there shall be a communion of profit; *pr.* 2336, cf. ŋwēbom', ŋnuammoá.

o-kosow-fekuw, *joint-stock company, society of shareholders.*

kosow-sí, *inf.* the forming of an association or partnership.

kosow-si-de-pefo, *socialist. Hist.*

A kōsuá, Akwasiba, *pr. n.* of a female born on Sunday. Gr. § 41.4.

ako-sūm-abe-hyeń-nipa, Akw.: waye nehō ak. = onam sūm mu ko.

koté, *obs.* a man's yard, penis; *syn.* akorá, barima, n'āno so.

koté, kotékoté, *noise, clamour, din, noisy talk, noisy quarrel, brawl*; asafo no di kotékoté = wókasa gyegyēgye.

ńkóteń, 1. the principal or full sum, amount, or number; senea sika no te na wobegye no n'ak. neń, they took from him the money in its full or complete amount; of money, however, it is better to use aboteń. — 2. the chief or principal thing, the main point; usem yi di Kristofo kyere mu ak. = ye mu nsenkúuini a.s. nsentitiriw. — 3. the main part; asafo no mu ak, kuram' ara; dom no ak., the main body (adu hō); the whole army (si sē nò sè, including every person). — 4. substance; essentials.

akotere, As. = oketere.

ńkōtew-m'ú, ńkōtetem', *inf.* [tew or tetew okō mu] desisting from and parting after fighting; wodi ńkōtewmu, e.s. nipa bānu akō, na obi ampam ne yōńkō na wōńbānu ŋhīnā gyac; wodi ńkōtetem', they parted with equal strength after an undecisive battle.

kōtī, a. & adv. large; rank, luxuriant; ođé no afi k., the yam has come out with luxuriant growth, cf. d'wobesare.

akotiá, s. akwatiá. — akotia-a-oto-ate-so, (-siw-so), a plant.

koťo, a staff or stick borne by the eunuchs of the Asante kings.

okōťó, *pl.* a-, crab, sea-crab.

akoto-bō, searching for crabs. *pr.* 329. 505. 857. 1431. 1739-47.

kōťo [Eng.] coat; asráfo k. kōkō.

koto, *v.* s. kotow. F. Mk. 5, 6.

koťo, *v.* [inf. ŋ-] to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore; usually combined with sōre; mekoťo mesēre wo, I beg and beseech you, I beg you earnestly, I implore or entreat you.

ńkōťó, *inf.* entreaty, supplication; ńkoto-sēre, *id.*

ńkō-tó, *inf.* [to ŋko] sleepiness, drowsiness; slumber.

akōťoa, s. akōťowa.

koťobàńkyé, a kind of cassava or manioc. *pr.* 38. 42.

kotobonyi, kwot., F. *a foolish man. Mt. 7, 26.*

kòtòd'wé, pl. ñ-, *the knee; syn. nañkrōmā. pr. 1349.*

kòtò-fá [éfa a okòtò apuw afi n'amōam' aba] *earth of a brownish-yellow colour like sienna (terra di Sienna); three kinds of a dingy-yellow clay, one of them agreeing with odubēñ.*

kotoi, a name of the *leopard; s. osebo.*

Kòtòkò, pr. n., a by-name of the Asantes.

kòtòkó, pl. a-, *porcupine. pr. 1749f. Worebekyere k. a, wòsùm apá nà ébò no.*

akòtòkò-hy é: me nipa ayera na mahye no hō akòtòkò se wontie nsem mmekā ñkyere me, *a man of mine has been lost and I have (as it were, made an entrenchment round, so that any way he takes he may fall in, i.e.) sent round to make inquiry after him and bring me word; - ñe biribi ayera, na wahye hō akòtòkò se wonkò-fwefwe mmā no, he has lost something and issued an advertisement about it to seek it for him.*

ò-kòtòkòrò, pl. a-, *a hook; pr. 172. — ak. nè n'aniwa, hooks and eyes, cf. nsōae, nsōam'de.*

kòtòkò-sabire, pr. 1754.

akòtòkótów, inf. [kotow, v. red.] *repeated bows, repeated acts of throwing one's self at somebody's feet, prostration.*

kòtòkú, Ak.-o, pl. ñ-, *1. bag, sack, pouch, pocket; pr. 768. syn. boto, botowá = k. a wode tu kwan, pr. 1752. atwēā = k. a wode ntama sie mu n.a.; cf. pae, tekrekýi. — 2. purse, money-bag; cf. foto. — 3. a wrapper or cover that has the form of a bag; agyañ k., quiver; akatawía k., the cover of an umbrella; also the skin of a beast, s. wore, woro. — 4. a dress that may be compared with a sack, coat, cloak; Brofo hye k. mu = wohye atade.*

Kòtòkú, Akyem K., pr. n. of the Akan tribe dwelling at Akyem Soaduru, formerly also (under king Agyeman) at Gyadam.

kòtòkú, a kind of aquatic (or water-)fowl, as large as a turkey; anoma a odidi asuom'.

kòtòkú-sáabòbè, the flower of a certain tree; a kind of bird.
[pr. 1751. 3580.]

kòtòkúrò dú, pl. ñ-, a kind of wasp. pr. 1753. cf. gyannare, = gye-adare, mpennā.

kòtòkyerewáse, a kind of shot, s. korabo.

akòtòkyiwa, = agyahina, cf. gyaw & ñkúku.

Kòtoním ma, name of a month, about July; s. osram.

akòtò-péne, a certain play; di or ye ak., *to play at blind-man's-buff. pr. 3257.*

ñkòtòpò, F. = ñkontompo, Lk. 19, 8.

kòtoromōá, kuturumōa, fist; cf. nsákòtò, kuturukú.

ñkòtò-sèrè, inf. [kòtò; sèrè] *supplication.*

kòtòtwe, a kind of animal; obobo nnua wò wuram'.

kòtow, v. 1. *to stoop, cower, couch, crouch, squat, pr. 2160. —*

to kneel; to perch (of birds), sometimes = sen (of men). — k. ne nan-kroma anim, to kneel down; k. ...nan ase, pr. 1755. — 2. to bow to, and, combined with sore, to worship, adore, revere, reverence; cf. sore, sòm. Ps. 5,7. 95,6. 138,2. — akotow-akotow, inf. frequent couching &c. as of leopards. pr. 1756.

akótowa, -wā, pl. ñ-, a small cask of gun-powder ($\frac{1}{8}$ keg); cf. atentenim, okwádúm.

ùkótùm-i-dí, a ball for playing. (F. ò, wonkótùmi yó!)

kótwà-asókùm, a kind of butterfly, flying about in thousands about the time of planting corn.

akotwě, a bly, a basket roughly made of palm-branches or reeds to carry pots of oil or palm-wine, cf. kyènyen.

o-kotwě-bèrẹfó, pl. a- [nea ókotwě asem anase amànné bà] originator, author, abettor, instigator, ringleader. Cf. ofarebae. Ok. ñkoe a, omānsōboáfó ñko, pr.

ko w, v. 1. to cower, crouch, squat; s. ko & kotow. — 2. tr. to bend forward: k. ahina no!

o-kówá, akówa, [oko, dim.] top, gig, whirligig.

kra, kára, v. [inf. ñ-, red. krakra] 1. to take leave of, bid farewell; makra wo, I am now going, therefore good-bye! — 2. to depart, leaving an injunction or commission to those that remain. — 3. to dismiss on an errand, Acts 17, 15., to give an errand. — 4. to send word to. — 5. to tell a message. — 6. to advertise, advise, apprise, inform, give notice of (in person, cf. 1., or by some other person, cf. 4.). — 7. Phr. wakra me nna, a) he bade me good-night, cf. nnákránná; b) he took leave to stay away one or two days; wankrá mè nná, he did not say that he would stay over night. — 8. to appoint or ordain beforehand, to predestinate; cf. ñkrabea.

krā, kǎnā, v. to pray, to put up, recite, or repeat prayers, to mutter prayers, to ask or inquire of God, to prophesy, soothsay (said especially of Mohammedans, s. Krāmo); cf. kankye, pa kyew, sere, kotow, sore, bo mpae; hye ñkom.

krā, kǎnā, kēnā, n. a mark = agyirae; wahye ne nneema ñhinā mu k., he has marked all his things. pr. 3590.

ùkra, inf. [kra] 1. taking leave. — 2. errand, mandate, order, commission, word, message; information, notice; pr. 1761. ñkra bi nni akyiri bio, that is all I have been commissioned to say, I have nothing else to say. — di ùkrá, 1. to part, be separated; quit each other, = di mpapaemu; ye-nè mo adi ñkra, we have no connection with you any more; o-nè ne kra adi ñkra = waka bābi. — 2. to have conversation or communication, me nè no nni ñkra or ñkradi (q.v.), I have no communion or friendship with him.

ùkrá, n. blood, syn. mogya, kafo; tuo no akā or abo aboa no, ógù ùkrá, the gun has hit the animal, it bleeds.

ò-k'rá, òkárá, F. e-, pl. a-, 1. the soul of man. According to the notions of the natives the kára of a person exists before his birth and may be the soul or spirit of a relation or other person already dead (cf. bra, v. 3.) that is in heaven or with God and obtains leave

to come again into this world (*cf.* Ababio); when he is thus *dismissed* in heaven, he takes with him his *errand*, i.e. his *destination* or *future fate* is fixed beforehand; from this the name okrā a seems to be drawn (*cf.* kra, *v.* 3. 8.), and the realization of his errand or destiny on earth is then called o b r a or a b r a - b o, *q. v.* The kārā, put by God or by the help of a fetish into a child, can be asked while it is yet in the mother's womb (*cf.* fweñ). In life the kārā is considered partly as *the soul* or *spirit* of a person (*cf.* sunsum, hōhōm), partly as a separate being, distinct from the person, who protects him (me kra di m'akyi), gives him good or bad advice, causes his undertakings to prosper (*pr.* 83.) or slights and neglects him (*cf.* okrabiri), and, therefore, in the case of prosperity, receives thanks and thank-offerings like a fetish (*cf.* asumguare). When the person is about to die, the kārā leaves him gradually, before he breathes his last, but may be called or drawn back (*cf.* twē kra). When he has entirely left (whereby the person dies), he is no more called kārā, but sēsā or osāmāñ. — 2. *destiny, fate, lot, luck*; ne kārā ye, *he has a good luck* (can be said even of game that escaped the shot of a hunter); ne kra yiye, *happily, luckily*; ne kra nyé = ne hō ade nyé; *cf.* okrabiri. — 3. *pl. akrafo, a male slave* chosen by his master to be his constant companion and destined to be sacrificed on his death in order to accompany and serve him in the other world; *syn.* akrakwā.

o-k-rā', okārawā, *pl. a-, a female slave* destined to be sacrificed on the death of her master, *pr.* 1782. *cf.* okra 3.

o-k-rā, a kind of grasshopper; *cf.* abebew.

krā, kārāwa, *pl. ñ-, a kind of monkey*; krā-nini, -bere; *pr.* 1781.

ñkrā-bèá [kra 8., bea, *manner*] *fate, destiny, appointed lot, allotted life, final lot, manner of death*; *pr.* 1762 f. 2538. *syn.* hyēbea. Wobewo wo a, na wo asem a Onyk. de kā kyere wo se ebeye wo, ebia ose: wode tuo na ebeko, ebia osekañ, a.s. Odomankāmā wu n.a., eyi na wofre no ñkr.

krā-béfwe [send word (kra 4.6.): *come and see!*] *a wonder, wonderful sight, worthy to be advertised to persons dwelling elsewhere to come and see.* Wodi mmāra yi so yiye a, ankā wone kr., *if they would live in close conformity with these laws, they would come to a state or condition that would be spoken of as a wonder far and wide.*

o-krabiri [okra a ebiri] 1. *a black soul, not caring well for the person to whom he belongs.* (Wose: onipa kra ye kokō na ofura ññwera; na se obi kra ye tuntum a, en'de eye mmusu, okrabiri neñ; wope sika a, wunnā bi, wonam a, woñkyé na wunnā amanne.) *pr.* 1530. 2453. — 2. *a blackguard, person of low character* (an abusive word).

krā dá [krādā', G. klalá] *white linen or cotton cloth, calico, shirt-ing, white bast, soft croydon, maddapollam*; *syn.* ññwera. (Kañ tetefo no, da a woguare asum' no a.s. woñ kra da adu no na wofre no krādā; Aburifo nè Amanteñsofó da so fre no sā ara 'ne.)

krāda, kārāra, *rattle, rustling*, the noise caused by tearing cloth or paper, or by grazing a branch with a hook. *pr.* 466.

kradada, kãrad..., *cf.* kurududu.

kradakraða, a kind of bird.

akra-dé, 1. [okra ade] a thing belonging to the soul; a beloved, favourite thing. — 2. [ñkra ade] a final present given by a trader or retail-dealer to the pedlar employed by him. — 3. luck; good luck, good fortune, godsend. *pr.* 118.

ñkrá-dí, *inf.* [di ñkra] 1. separation, parting, = mpãpãemu. — 2. communion, communication: me nè wo nni ñkradi, I and you have nothing to do with each other. —

krado, a. ready. [G. klalo.]

kradoye, *inf.* readiness, adroitness.

krádò a, padlock. [G. id.]

ñkrá-dùá, a kind of thorns, briars; wonam sare so kwanfũim'a, ñkr. titiw'; *cf.* sakrán', akrãte, *Heb.* 6,7.

akra-duaù, favourite dish or food. *pr.* 254.

akrafo, *pl.* of okra 3. & okrà.

krá-ká [kra, v., kaw] a debt the payment of which is demanded by occasionally sending word. *pr.* 721.

o-kra-kofi, a kind of chintz, *s.* okraku, ntama.

o-kra-kofwõ, -kose, -kosũ, *inf.* sending word that one shall go and look, say, weep, *pr.* 1761. 1764.

krakra, a. & adv. 1. briskly, quickly; — me nè no siim' kr.; nantew kr. — 2. *s.* anikrakra. — [G. id.; hot.]

krakra, F. bar, bolt. [As. krokrõ, G. kloklõ.]

akrákraku, a chink, fissure, cleft, crack, crevice of the earth from the burning sun. (Asusowbere akyi awia bo a, fam' apaepae wo sare so.)

o-kráku, a kind of chintz or cotton cloth printed with flowers in different colours, named from a man who first bought and wore it; *s.* okra-kofi, ntama.

krakúm', *pl.* ñ- [Dan. kalkun, D. kalkoen] turkey.

kãrakuma, *s.* kañkuma.

akra-kwã, *pl.* ñ- [okãra, akoa] a slave, considered as the king's okãra (*s.* okra 3); a soul-slave, body-slave, page, valet de chambre.

o-krã-kyére, Ak. kãrakere [okãra, okyére, lit. soul-binder], soul-money, gold and precious beads fastened to the wrist of the right hand in thankful acknowledgment to the "kra" for having enriched the person.

krãmãkrãmã, a. hot, fierce, wild; n'ani ye kr. (n'ani ye kekãkekã, ye hyew, oyè hyew), he is fierce, wild, unruly.

o-krãmãù, *pl.* a-, F. ñ-, = F. obodõm, a dog; otwëá, a bitch; nicknames: ópe, akwagyinamòdá senekotokú, fweo-fweo, ape-a-be-gyebi, anadwõboa a obi mfa ne nsa ñhyem' (ntom'), n.a.

o-krãmãù, a sickness of the genitals, gonorrhoea.

o-kramañ-dwíiw, *pl.* a- -ñwíiw (prop. dog's-louse) flea. 1Sam. 24,14.

ñkramfõa, Ak. -fãñã, a kind of small sea-fish. *pr.* 1775.

krāmmēñ [krāmo abēñ] a hollow cane or reed, used in smoking tobacco as a pipe-stick (tāseñ-dua, pipe-tube) and in writing (by Mohammedans). — krāmēñ-nùá, *id.*, = oberañ-'motoam'-dua.

krāmó, Krāmóní, *pl.* -fó, Mohammedan; *pr.* 3085. *cf.* krā, *v.* akrāmo-sém, } Mohammedanism, islam;
ñkrāmo-som, } the creed of the moslems.

akrámpá, a by-name of the vulture, *s.* opété. *pr.* 742.

krámpōñ (ókùm guáñ) *s.* kokoyéré-duagyèi, krompono.

krāññ, *a.* wild, disorderly, confused, entangled, intricate. (Kau-no afuw no so ye kr., *e.s.* nnua sisi só nà égùgu só, na afei wopame yi de, eso atew.)

ñkrāñ, wildness, fierceness (of the eye): n'ani dọ ñkrāñ, he chafes, rages, raves; n'ani ado n'ade a eyerae no hō ñkrāñ, he is raging, furious about, greedy after the thing he has lost.

krāñkrāñ, *red. v.*, kr. ...ani, to give a fierce expression to the eye, to disfigure one's face, make one's self frightful, be eager about, *pr.* 1779. okr. n'ani = oye n'aním hūhūhū, óyì (óbyè) nnipa hū, he assumes a frightful countenance; okr. n'ani kyereę abofra no se ónye fō, he looked fiercely at the boy that he should be silent.

akrāñkrāñ-sém, *di-*, to act upon others by intimidation; to have a baleful influence; oñia nni akr. senea osram ye.

ñkrāñ, Ak. ñkāránè, a kind of black ants biting severely; they wander about in great swarms and thus often invade the houses killing and devouring every thing living that comes in their way. *pr.* 313.1539.1590.1777. [G. tsatsū, -bii.]

Ñkrāñ, *pr. n.* 1) of a country, people and language on the Gold Coast, called by the Europeans Akra (Accra) and by the natives themselves Gā; 2) of one of their leading towns, which is also called Eñresi, Jamestown. See Gr. p. XXI. and Zimmermann, a Grammatical Sketch of the Akra or Gā Lang., p. VIII, and a Vocabulary of the same, p. 86.

O-krāññí, *pl.* Ñkrāñfó, an Akra-man, Akra-people.

krāñā, krāñā, krāñanana, silent, absolutely still, perfectly quiet; *syn.* diññ, *komm.* *pr.* 1152. 1174. Woko, na kr., *s.* Gr. § 248,4.

ñkra-ñhōma, a stuff or cloth, scarlet-red or crimson; the red of English uniforms; *cf.* adidi, damarama; ñkra = bogya.

krāñkū, the shea-butter tree; -aba, its fruit; *s.* ñkū.

akránté, hedgehog; ewo apesęe nē kotoko ntam'; Fante de, [wonyé nā.

ñkránté, sword, sabre, cutlass; *cf.* afōa; ósò ne ñkrantem'.

akra-sém [a word belonging to your soul] secrecy, secret. *pr.* 260

krātā' [fr. Port. Sp. It. carta] a leaf of paper.

krātā-fā, half a sheet of paper; a page in a book; *cf.* buépén.

krātā-mú, a sheet of paper.

akràte, akraté, akàràte, a kind of cactus, a prickly plant.

akràte-abá, an eatable fruit of cactus. [G. agbámù.]

akrawa, a kind of gun. *Cf.* káráwá, akárawá.

ńkráwiri, a kind of *drum*; *s.* akyene.

akrayám' [akyeré yam'?] tew-, *to frisk, frolic, be frolicsome, gay, merry*; otew akr. = oburuw dannan nehõ, *he leaps or skips with joy and pleasure, as children, kids.*

kre... kri... *s.* kyere... kyiri...

krebeññ, *s.* kyerebeññ. — krefwëre, a small bird.

ńkresia, *s.* ńkeresia.

krididi, *s.* kirid...

Kristofo, *Christians*. Kristoni, *a Christian*. Kristofo asafo, *the Christian Church*. — Kristofo-señ, -sõm, *the Christian religion*; Kristofosom-kyere, *instruction in (the doctrines of) the Christian religion*. — Kristo-señ, -sõm, *Christianity*.

krõ, krõ, ... *s.* koro, koro, kũro. — krõ, F. = okorow.

akroba, akrobase, *pl.* ñ-, F. = akũrowá, akurá', akurãase.

Krõbõ, *pr. n.* of a mountain, country, people and language (or rather dialect of Adanme) between Akuapem and the Volta, called by the natives Kro. — Krõboni, *pl.* Krõbõfõ, *a Krobo-man, Krobo-people*. — krobow, *s.* kũrobow.

akrokraw, *dew dropping from trees*.

krõkrõ &c. *s.* korokoro.

ńkrokrotibane, *Gy. frog. pr. 1785.*

ńkrõm, akrõma, Nkrõmma, *s.* ńkõrõm, akõrõmá, Nkõrõmma.

kromě', a disease of the knee, causing it to swell.

õ-krõmfõ, *pl.* a-[krõñ, krõno] *thief, robber*, = õwifõ; *cf.* odwõw-akrõmmõ, *inf.* [bõ krõñ] *stealing, theft. pr. 228.* [twafo.

ńkrõmpõno, *s.* ńkõmpono.

krõñ, Ak. krõno (kõr.), *theft, larceny; syn.* awi; bõ-, *to steal, to practice theft, commit robbery; s.* wia.

krõñ, kõrõñ, *v.* *to be high, elevated* (bepow); *to be deep* (abina, kora, kuruwa); - esiw no rekrõñ; bepõw no kõrõñ, wugyina so a, fam' ye kũronkũron; Abetifi dabere kõrõñ kyeñ Okwau akũrow ñhinã, *Ab. lies higher than all Okwau towns. Cf.* kũronñ.

krõñkrõñ, kõrõñkõrõñ, *a. high* (õdan, bepõw), *lofty, arduous; steep*; F. õbo krõñkrõñ, *a steep place, Mt. 8,32.* — *n.* steepness; *cf.* sronsrõñ, kõñkrõññ, kũronkũron.

krõññ, *s.* kũronñ, kũronkũron. — krõñ, F. *clearly. Mt. 8,25.*

krõññ, *a., adv.* pure, clear; nsu no ani agyén kr., kurennyen.

krõñkrõñ (kõñoñk.), *a. & adv.* 1. pure, clear; unmingled, unadulterated; nsu kr., pure water; nsã kr., unmixed palm-wine. — 2. real, true (*cf.* potë). Otwini kr., a genuine Tshi-man; omamfrani nnyin kr. (*pr.* 2004), a foreign settler does not become pure, i.e. he will never become quite like a native, so as to retain nothing of strange habits. — 3. fair, fine, beautiful: n'anim ye kr., he has got a very fine shape; onipa yi, n'anim atew krkrkr.; adwëre, ne ñua kõñoñkõñoñ = fefefe; anoma no, né ñua kr., that bird has a beautiful tail. — 4. unspotted, unsullied, unstained, untarnished, unpol-

luted, undefiled, immaculate, clean, chaste, innocent. — 5. holy, perfect; hallowed, sacred; *òyè me kr.*, he makes me holy, sanctifies me; *òye kr.*, he is holy. — adv. clearly, distinctly; correctly; *kasa kr.* — n. 1. purity; genuineness. — 2. reality, sincerity; *enyé ne kr.* so, it was not (done) in the right manner, in its due form. — 3. holiness.

kronkronni, pl. -fo, a holy person; syn. *ohôtefo*.

kronkron-ye, 1. sanctification. — 2. holiness; cf. *ahôtew*.

akrōñ (akōnōñ), ñ-, nine. Gr. § 77.

ñkrōñ, s. ñkorōñ. — *krōno*, Ak. s. *krōñ*.

akronnoe, a disease brought on by unchastity; *oyare a efi boasipem' nè mmāpe*; *ekā nehō a, nea oyare no ntumi ntu nammoñ*.

kru, ... krum, s. kuru, ... kurum.

ñkrum, F. si -, to sigh. *Mk. 7,34*.

o-krūñí, pl. a-fo, sailor, one of a ship's crew; *Kroo-man, Kru-boy*.

ku, ku, the cry of the bird obereku & aferaw.

ku, v. s. kuw. — e-ku, s. ekuw.

e-ku, a species of monkey, = *kontrōmfi*, chimpanzee. *pr. 1787f*.

kū, v. Ak. F. = kūm, to kill.

kū, v. -hō, to be bent to, to join; *n'ani kū me hō*, he cares for me always, visits me, has me in mind, defends and saves me in trouble, is always zealous and active about me, = *ontó me ase*; *mā wo ani ñkū hō* = *fwe* (nea *woye a.s. ewo wo nsam' no*) so *yiye*; *mo ani ñkū mo hō yiye* = *mónfwe mohō so yiye wo biribiam'*. *Wokō-kā akū no hō redi no kasa*, they together urge or importune him, press upon him, demanding something from him.

o-kū, gap, cleft, chasm, gulf, abyss; precipice.

ñkū, shea-butter, a kind of grease got from the fruit of a tree, used by the negroes as ointment to make their skin soft and glossy.

ñkū-aba, the fruit from which the shea-butter is got.

ñkū-dua, the shea-tree, *Bassia Parkii*; s. *krānkū*.

kúá, 1. = *afuw*, plantation, farm; *meko mé kuàm'*; *mé kuàm' ne ha-yi*; *né kúa aba* (= *n'aduan aye yiye*) *afe yi so*; *onyāa kua afrihyia yim'*; *òyè kua* = *ope adwumaye nanso nea oye ye yiye*, he understands how to make a good plantation; *ne hō wo kua*, he is successful in his plantation-work; cf. *kwā F.*, *akua 1.*, *okuafo*. — 2. *kúá, a-*, the working of a farm or plantation, husbandry; agriculture.

[2 Chr. 26,10.]

akúa, 1. = *kúá 2.* — 2. *bròdéba akúa*, the young shoots or suckers at the foot of a plantain-stalk.

àkúā, akúawa, a recess in the court-yard, a small yard behind a house, used as a kitchen, washing-place, store for oil, palm wine &c.

Akua, s. *Akuwa*.

kūa, v. to bring near or together, to join; used with *āno* or *anim*; cf. *kū*. — *kūa* (= *pūa*) *gya yi āno*, put the (burning) ends of these two pieces of wood nearer against each other; *opoñ a emu hañe no, awo wae ara pe na ebekūaa anim bio*, as soon as the cold, damp weather set in, the chinks in the door disappeared; *mómfa mo*

ti ńkūa anim na meńfwe nea okyeń ne yonkō tenten, *bring your heads together that I may see which of you is taller than the other; wōkā asem de kūa no, they press upon him with remonstrances, try to induce him by entreaties.*

ńkū-aba, s. ńkū.

o-kuafō, pl. a-, [kua] *planter, farmer, husbandman, espec. one who excels in husbandry. pr. 1587. 1790.*

akuamā, a kind of *plant. pr. 1791.*

akuapém, a *Danish musket. pr. 1792.*

Akuapém, *pr. n. of a country, s. Gr. p. XII. Ak. asafo: Akóm-fode, Kyeremim, Apagyá, Apesemaká, Asónko, Atiwa &c.*

O-kuapém-mañ, *the kingdom of Akuapem.*

O-kuapénni, pl. Akuapémfó, *an Akuapem-man, Ak.-people.*

kubé, 1. *the fan-palm, Borassus flabelliformis? — 2. (k.-aba) its fruit. pr. 503. 1799.*

ku-dedaw, *an old sore; kuru a akye, akisikuru.*

kudō', *cart (to carry stones, earth &c.), wheel-barrow; sledge; — twē k., to draw a cart.*

kúdò, *helm, the rudder by which a ship or boat is steered; — dannań k., to steer.*

ńkū-dua, s. ńkū & krāńkú.

ńkúfe, *beads or other things worn round the wrist as ornaments, not as amulets; nsumamma a wokura bobo wouhō few-so.*

o-kufó, pl. a- [ekuru] *a person full of sores and wounds; nea oyare a.s. watutu akuru. pr. 1800.*

kùfū, kùfukufu, | *a. shaggy, rough with long hair or wool, rag-*
kùhā, kùhakuha | *ged, rugged, bristly; okramań, oguań, ośā*
hō ńhwi a asore (sore) ye k.; *cf. fukū, sakū, hūtūhūtū.*

kufwē-kufwē, *pr. 2143.*

ńkúkòmfi, 1. *a kind of grasshopper; cf. akokromfi. pr. 1801.*
[G. gígòńgígò.] — 2. *onipa a onam fēń fēń fēń.*

kukú, v. s. kukuru. — kuku, F. *palsy. Mt. 8.6.*

kúku, pl. ń-, *earthen vessel, pot. — ńkuku nē ńkaka, potter's ware, pottery, earthen ware, crockery. — kuku is the general name for earthen vessel, but may also be used in limitation to smaller pots, whilst o-seń is a larger cooking-pot, and ahina is a general name for pot, especially a pot for keeping or carrying fluids; kuruwa is a drinking-vessel, not of native black pottery, but of European manufacture, of earth, porcelain-clay, glass, wood or metal; pore is a jug of stone. — 1) Of kuku, ahina, pot, being more deep than wide, or as deep as wide and narrow-mouthed, we note the following particular kinds: abańhinā, bōm, bóńsuwa, agyalinā or akotokyi-wa, ahina, kuku, kukuwa, kutu, akutuwa, ńkyerā, opódò, asāhinā, asēá', or Ak. nsem mā, o-seń, o-seńtere, osentiá, sikakúku, sobuwa, atāhina. 2) Of asańka, a dish, wide open and less deep, we note: abeyā, aboyā, Ak.=asańka; abubuogyásò, akyem-asańka, kwāu-sēń, ananánówa, oposi, asańka-sānyā, asańkason (has a foot), tapo-asańka, ntrotrowá, ayawá.*

ńkúkù, a kind of *yam*, s. odé.

akukuá, 1. a *small drum* of the king's, more esteemed than any other; wode t'wom ńhōma dura hō, se odelye bi wu a.s. asem pa bi ba a, enna wokā. — 2. a kind of *butterfly*; s. afafanto.

o-kúkubàń, Ak. -né, a small wild animal of a yellowish gray colour, with a long tail and pointed snout, feeding on corn & fruit.

[pr. 1802f.]

kukubańku, a *cutaneous disease* or eruption, with pustules smaller than those of ntoburo.

kukudú'dù, bud; ńkrūmā no abo k., the okra has budded.

akukuhōdeń, óyè ak., ódì akukuhōdensém, he acts roughly, onam ne berań a oye no so kukuru ade a eye duru.

kùkuradabi, corn (maize) of the last year; cf. popōrokú.

ńkuku-ńwene, inf. pottery.

kukuru (kuku) v. 1. to rise: o'wia akukuru, the sun is risen; syn. pue, sore. — 2. to raise up, take up, lift up single, espec. heavy, things from the ground (abā, bo kese, adaka, dukū, kaneadua, pāne &c.); pr. 2792. syn. mā sō; of many things tase or mōmā so is used. — 3. red. of kuru, to thatch, roof (adań so, houses).

kukūru-bín-siń, -sini, pl. ń-, a kind of beetle, dung-beetle.

kukūru-mé-tà-a'wíam' [lift me up, place me in the sun] name of a disease, making the body bloated and the mind doltish; syn. fa-obo-to-me-gyam'.

kukuw, red. v. kuw, to pull off, out; to have the nap worn off; wok. neti so, they have pulled out his hair in fighting, or, his hair has been cut with scissors (not shaved) in a disorderly manner; ntama no aní ak., the cloth is threadbare, shabby, worn out.

kúkuwa, pl. ń-, a small earthen vessel, small pot; s. kuku.

akukuwá, s. akukua.

kum, v. Ak. kũ [red. kuńkum] 1. to kill, slay, put to death; pr. 339.1673.2194.2444. wokum no, euph. woayi no hō, they have executed him; hyperbolically, to denote a strong sensation: awow, okom rekum me, the cold, hunger is killing me, i.e. I am very cold, very hungry. — 2. to defeat, overcome, vanquish, destroy; k. dom, to beat the enemy, conquer, gain the victory. pr. 1990. — 3. to cause to cease: okum mé kóm, he stills my hunger; but: okum me kóm, he kills me with hunger, i.e. he starves me; k. sukóm, to quench the thirst; k. kuru, to heal a sore, pr. 1038. — 4. to tire (out), weary, wear out: wokum nnipa nè kasa, nseńhunu, serew, = wode kasa ... kum nnipa, they tire one out with speaking, with nonsense, make one die with laughing. — 5. to silence: mikum no aniwu, I silence him with shame i.e. I stop his mouth, make him ashamed to speak. — 6. to disfigure: okum n'aním = omuna n'aním, he darkens his face, makes a dark, angry, or sad face. — 7. to defile, pollute, desecrate: obi kum fi a, wode ńnuan mogya n.a. na wode d'wiram', if one defiles his dwelling, it is purged or purified by the blood of sheep &c. — 8. (k. āno) to hinder from using, to stop, prevent, obstruct: okum obosom āno, he

to kneel; to perch (of birds), sometimes = seń (of men). — k. ne nań-kroma anim, to kneel down; k...nań ase, pr. 1755. — 2. to bow to, and, combined with sore, to worship, adore, revere, reverence; cf. sore, sòm. Ps. 5,7. 95,6. 138,2. — akotow-akotow, inf. frequent couching &c. as of leopards. pr. 1756.

akótowa, -wā, pl. ñ-, a small cask of gun-powder ($\frac{1}{8}$ keg); cf. atentenim, òkwádúm.

ùkótùmi-dí, a ball for playing. (F. ò, wònkótùmi yó!)

kótùwà-asókù m, a kind of butterfly, flying about in thousands about the time of planting corn.

akotwě, a bly, a basket roughly made of palm-branches or reeds to carry pots of oil or palm-wine, cf. kyènkyeń.

o-kotwě-běrefó, pl. a- [nea òkotwě asem anase amànné bà] originator, author, abettor, instigator, ringleader. Cf. ofarebac. Ok. ñkọe a, omānsōboáfó ñkọ, pr.

kow, v. 1. to cover, crouch, squat; s. ko & kotow. — 2. tr. to bend forward: k. ahina no!

o-kówá, akówa, [oko, dim.] top, gig, whirligig.

kra, kára, v. [inf. ñ-, red. krakra] 1. to take leave of, bid farewell; makra wo, I am now going, therefore good-bye! — 2. to depart, leaving an injunction or commission to those that remain. — 3. to dismiss on an errand, Acts 17, 15., to give an errand. — 4. to send word to. — 5. to tell a message. — 6. to advertise, advise, apprise, inform, give notice of (in person, cf. 1., or by some other person, cf. 4.). — 7. Phr. wakra me nna, a) he bade me good-night, cf. nnákránná; b) he took leave to stay away one or two days; wańkrá mè nná, he did not say that he would stay over night. — 8. to appoint or ordain beforehand, to predestinate; cf. ñkrabea.

krā, kánā, v. to pray, to put up, recite, or repeat prayers, to mutter prayers, to ask or inquire of God, to prophesy, soothsay (said especially of Mohammedans, s. Krāmo); cf. kańkye, pa kyew, sere, kotow, sore, bọ mpae; hye ñkom.

krā, kánā, kēnā, n. a mark = agyirae; wahye ne nneema ñhīnā mu k., he has marked all his things. pr. 3590.

ùkra, inf. [kra] 1. taking leave. — 2. errand, mandate, order, commission, word, message; information, notice; pr. 1761. ñkra bi nni akyiri bio, that is all I have been commissioned to say, I have nothing else to say. — di ñkrá, 1. to part, be separated; quit each other, = di mpapaemu; ye-nè mo adi ñkra, we have no connection with you any more; o-nè ne kra adi ñkra = waka bābi. — 2. to have conversation or communication, me nè no nni ñkra or ñkradi (q. v.), I have no communion or friendship with him.

ùkrá, n. blood, syn. mogya, kafo; tuo no akā or abọ aboa no, ógù ñkrá, the gun has hit the animal, it bleeds.

ò-k'rá, òkárá, F. e-, pl. a-, 1. the soul of man. According to the notions of the natives the kára of a person exists before his birth and may be the soul or spirit of a relation or other person already dead (cf. bra, v. 3.) that is in heaven or with God and obtains leave

to come again into this world (*cf.* Ababio); when he is thus *dismissed* in heaven, he takes with him his *errand*, i.e. his *destination* or *future fate* is fixed beforehand; from this the name okrāra seems to be drawn (*cf.* kra, *v.* 3. 8.), and the realization of his errand or destiny on earth is then called o bra or a bra-bo, *g. v.* The kára, put by God or by the help of a fetish into a child, can be asked while it is yet in the mother's womb (*cf.* fweñ). In life the kára is considered partly as *the soul* or *spirit* of a person (*cf.* sunsum, hoñhom), partly as a separate being, distinct from the person, who protects him (me kra di m'akyi), gives him good or bad advice, causes his undertakings to prosper (*pr.* 83.) or slights and neglects him (*cf.* okrabiri), and, therefore, in the case of prosperity, receives thanks and thank-offerings like a fetish (*cf.* asumguare). When the person is about to die, the kára leaves him gradually, before he breathes his last, but may be called or drawn back (*cf.* twē kra). When he has entirely left (whereby the person dies), he is no more called kára, but sēsā or osāmāñ. — 2. *destiny, fate, lot, luck*; ne kára ye, *he has a good luck* (can be said even of game that escaped the shot of a hunter); ne kra yiye, *happily, luckily*; ne kra nyé = ne hō ade nyé; *cf.* okrabiri. — 3. *pl. akrafo, a male slave* chosen by his master to be his constant companion and destined to be sacrificed on his death in order to accompany and serve him in the other world; *syn.* akrakwā.

o-krā', okārawá, *pl. a., a female slave* destined to be sacrificed on the death of her master, *pr.* 1782. *cf.* okra 3.

o-krā, a kind of *grasshopper*; *cf.* abebew.

krā, kárawa, *pl. ñ., a kind of monkey*; krā-nini, -bere; *pr.* 1781.

ñkrā-bèá [kra 8., bea, *manner*] *fate, destiny, appointed lot, allotted life, final lot, manner of death*; *pr.* 1762 f. 2538. *syn.* hye_eba. Wobewo wo a, na wo asem a Onyk. de kā kyere wo se ebeye wo, ebia ose: wode tuo na ebekō, ebia osekañ, a.s. Odomankāmā wu n.a., eyi na wofre no ñkr.

krā-béfwe [*send word* (kra 4.6.): *come and see!*] *a wonder, wonderful sight, worthy to be advertised to persons dwelling elsewhere to come and see.* Wodi mmāra yi so yiye a, ankā wone kr., *if they would live in close conformity with these laws, they would come to a state or condition that would be spoken of as a wonder far and wide.*

o-krabiri [okra a ebiri] 1. *a black soul, not caring well for the person to whom he belongs.* (Wose: onipa kra ye kokō na ofura ññwera; na se obi kra ye tuntum a, en'de eye mmusu, okrabiri neñ; wope sika a, wunnyā bi, wonam a, wonkyé na wunyā amanne.) *pr.* 1530. 2453. — 2. *a blackguard, person of low character* (an abusive word).

krā dá [krādā', G. klalá] *white linen or cotton cloth, calico, shirt-ing, white baft, soft croydon, maddapollam*; *syn.* ññwera. (Kañ tete_efo no, da a woguare asum' no a.s. won kra da adu no na wofre no kradá; Aburifo nè Amantensofó da so fre no sã ara 'ne.)

krāda, kārara, *rattle, rustling, the noise caused by tearing cloth or paper, or by grazing a branch with a hook.* *pr.* 466.

kradada, kãrad..., *cf.* kurududu.

kradakraða, a kind of bird.

akra-dé, 1. [okra ade] a thing belonging to the soul; a beloved, favourite thing. — 2. [ñkra ade] a final present given by a trader or retail-dealer to the pedlar employed by him. — 3. luck, good luck, good fortune, godsend. *pr.* 118.

ñkrá-dí, *inf.* [di ñkra] 1. separation, parting, = mpãpaemu. — 2. communion, communication: me nè wo nni ñkradi, I and you have nothing to do with each other.

krado, a. ready. [G. klalo.]

kradoye, *inf.* readiness, adroitness.

kráðà, padlock. [G. id.]

ñkrá-dùá, a kind of thorns, briars; wonam sare so kwañfũm'a, ñkr. titiw'; *cf.* sakrán', akrãte, Heb. 6,7.

akra-duañ, favourite dish or food. *pr.* 254.

akrafo, *pl.* of okra 3. & okrà.

krá-ká [kra, v., kaw] a debt the payment of which is demanded by occasionally sending word. *pr.* 721.

o-kra-kofi, a kind of chintz, s. okraku, ntama.

o-kra-kofwẽ, -kose, -kosũ, *inf.* sending word that one shall go and look, say, weep, *pr.* 1761. 1764.

krakra, a. & adv. 1. briskly, quickly; — me nè no siim' kr.; nantew kr. — 2. s. anikrakra. — [G. id., hot.]

krakra, F. bar, bolt. [As. krokrõ, G. kloklõ.]

akrákraku, a chink, fissure, cleft, crack, crevice of the earth from the burning sun. (Asusowbere akyi awia bo a, fam' apaepae wõ sare so.)

o-kráku, a kind of chintz or cotton cloth printed with flowers in different colours, named from a man who first bought and wore it; s. okra-kofi, ntama.

krakúm', *pl.* ñ. [Dan. kalkun, D. kalkoen] turkey.

kãrakuma, s. kañkuma.

akra-kwã, *pl.* ñ. [okãra, akõa] a slave, considered as the king's okãra (s. okra 3); a soul-slave, body-slave, page, valet de chambre.

o-krã-kyére, Ak. kãrakere [okãra, okyére, lit. soul-binder], soul-money, gold and precious beads fastened to the wrist of the right hand in thankful acknowledgment to the "kra" for having enriched the person.

krãmãkrãmã, a. hot, fierce, wild; n'ani ye kr. (n'ani ye kekãkekã, ye hyew, óyè hyew), he is fierce, wild, unruly.

o-krãmãñ, *pl.* a., F. ñ., = F. obodom, a dog; otwẽá, a bitch; nicknames: ópe, akwagyinamóá senekotokú, fweo-fweo, ape-a-begyebi, anadwõboa a obi mfa ne nsa ñhyem' (ntom'), n.a.

o-krãmãñ, a sickness of the genitals, gonorrhoea.

o-kramañ-dwíw, *pl.* a.-ñwíw (prop. dog's-louse) flea. 1 Sam. 24, 14.

ñkramfōa, Ak. -fãñã, a kind of small sea-fish. *pr.* 1775.

krāmmen [krāmo aben] a hollow cane or reed, used in smoking tobacco as a pipe-stick (tāsen-dua, pipe-tube) and in writing (by Mohammedans). — krāmén-nuá, *id.*, = oberañ-motoam'-dua.

krāmó, Krāmoní, *pl.* -fó, Mohammedan; *pr.* 3085. *cf.* krā, *v.*
 akrāmo-sém, } Mohammedanism, islam;
 ñkrāmo-sóm, } the creed of the moslems.

akrámpá, a by-name of the vulture, *s.* opété. *pr.* 742.

krámpõñ (ókùm guán) *s.* kokoyéré-duagyèi, krompono.

krāññ, *a. wild, disorderly, confused, entangled, intricate.* (Kañ-no afuw no so ye kr., *e.s.* nnua sisi só nà égùgu só, na afei wopame yi de, eso atew.)

ñkrāñ, *wildness, fierceness (of the eye):* n'ani dõ ñkrāñ, *he chafes, rages, raves;* n'ani adõ n'ade a eyerae no hõ ñkrāñ, *he is raging, furious about, greedy after the thing he has lost.*

krāñkrāñ, *red. v., kr. ..ani, to give a fierce expression to the eye, to disfigure one's face, make one's self frightful, be eager about,* *pr.* 1779. òkr. n'ani = oye n'aním hūhūhū, óyì (óhyè) nnipa hū, *he assumes a frightful countenance;* òkr. n'ani kyeree abofra no se ónye fõ, *he looked fiercely at the boy that he should be silent.*

akrāñkrāñ-sém, *di-*, *to act upon others by intimidation; to have a baleful influence;* oñia nni akr. senea osram ye.

ñkrāñ, Ak. ñkāránè, a kind of black ants biting severely; they wander about in great swarms and thus often invade the houses killing and devouring every thing living that comes in their way. *pr.* 313.1539.1590.1777. [G. tšatšu, -bii.]

Ñkrāñ, *pr. n. 1)* of a country, people and language on the Gold Coast, called by the Europeans Akra (Accra) and by the natives themselves Gā; *2)* of one of their leading towns, which is also called Eniresi, Jamestown. See Gr. p. XXI. and Zimmermann, a Grammatical Sketch of the Akra or Gā Lang., p. VIII, and a Vocabulary of the same, p. 86.

O-krāññí, *pl.* Ñkrāñfó, *an Akra-man, Akra-people.*

krāñā, krāñā, krāñanana, *silent, absolutely still, perfectly quiet;* *syn.* diññ, *komm.* *pr.* 1152. 1174. Woko, na kr., *s.* Gr. § 248,4.

ñkra-ñhõma, a stuff or cloth, scarlet-red or crimson; the red of English uniforms; *cf.* adidi, damarama; ñkra = bogya.

krāñkú, the shea-butter tree; — aba, its fruit; *s.* ñkū.

akránté, hedgehog; ewo apesee nè kotoko ntam'; Fante de, [wonyé nā.

ñkránté, sword, sabre, cutlass; *cf.* afõa; ósó ne ñkrantem'.

akra-sém [a word belonging to your soul] secrecy, secret. *pr.* 260

krātā' [fr. Port. Sp. It. carta] a leaf of paper.

kratā-fā, half a sheet of paper; a page in a book; *cf.* buépén.

kratā-mú, a sheet of paper.

akràte, akraté, àkàràte, a kind of caetus, a prickly plant.

akràte-abá, an eatable fruit of caetus. [G. agbámù.]

akrawa, a kind of gum. *Cf.* káráwá, akárawá.

ńkráwiri, a kind of *drum*; *s.* akyene.

akrayám' [akyere yam'?] tew-, *to frisk, frolic, be frolicsome, gay, merry*; otew akr. = ohuruw dannan nehõ, *he leaps or skips with joy and pleasure, as children, kids.*

kre... kri... *s.* kyere... kyiri...

krebeññ, *s.* kyerebeññ. — krefwëre, a small bird.

ńkresia, *s.* ńkeresia.

krididi, *s.* kirid...

Kristofõ, *Christians*. Kristoni, *a Christian*. Kristofõ asafõ, *the Christian Church*. — Kristofõ-sẽm, -sõm, *the Christian religion*; Kristofõsom-kyere, *instruction in (the doctrines of) the Christian religion*. — Kristo-sẽm, -sõm, *Christianity*.

krõ, kro, ... *s.* korõ, koro, kũro. — kro, F. = okorow.

akroba, akrobase, *pl.* ñ-, F. = akũrowá, akurá', akurãase.

Krõbõ, *pr. n.* of a mountain, country, people and language (or rather dialect of Adanme) between Akuapem and the Volta, called by the natives Krõ. — Krõboni, *pl.* Krõbõfõ, *a Krobo-man, Krobo-people*. — krobow, *s.* kũrobow.

akrokraw, *dew dropping from trees.*

krõkrõ &c. *s.* korõkorõ.

ńkrokrotibane, *Gy. frog. pr. 1785.*

ńkrõm, akrõma, ńkrõmma, *s.* ńkõrõm, akõrõmá, ńkõrõmma.

kromẽ', a disease of the knee, causing it to swell.

õ-krõmfõ, *pl.* a-[krõñ, krõno] *thief, robber*, = õwifõ; *cf.* õdwo-akrõmmõ, *inf.* [bõ krõñ] *stealing, theft. pr. 228.* [twafo.

ńkrõmpõno, *s.* ńkõmpõno.

krõñ, Ak. krõno (kõr..), *theft, larceny; syn.* awi; bõ-, *to steal, to practice theft, commit robbery; s.* wia.

krõñ, kõrõñ, *v.* *to be high, elevated (bepõw); to be deep (ahinã, kora, kuruwa)*; - esiw no rekrõñ; bepõw no kõrõñ, wugyina so a, fam' ye kũronkũron; Abetifi dabere kõrõñ kyeñ Okwau akũrow ñhinã, *Ab. lies higher than all Okwau towns. Cf.* kũronñ.

krõñkrõñ, kõrõñkõrõñ, *a. high (õdan, bepõw), lofty, arduous; steep*; F. obo krõñkrõñ, *a steep place, Mt. 8,32.* — *n.* steepness; *cf.* sronsron, kõnkrõññ, kũronkũron.

krõññ, *s.* kũronñ, kũronkũron. — krõñ, F. *clearly. Mt. 8,25.*

krõññ, *a., adv.* *pure, clear*; nsu no ani agyẽn kr., kurennyen.

krõñkrõñ (kõnoñk.), *a. & adv.* 1. *pure, clear; unmingled, unadulterated*; nsu kr., *pure water*; nsã kr., *unmixed palm-wine*. — 2. *real, true (cf. potẽ)*. Otwini kr., *a genuine Tshi-man*; omamfrani nnyin kr. (*pr. 2004*), *a foreign settler does not become pure, i.e. he will never become quite like a native, so as to retain nothing of strange habits*. — 3. *fair, fine, beautiful*: n'anim ye kr., *he has got a very fine shape*; onipa yi, n'anim atew krkrkr.; adwëre, ne dua kõnõnkõnõn = fefefe; anoma no, né dua kr., *that bird has a beautiful tail*. — 4. *unspotted, unsullied, unstained, untarnished, unpol-*

luted, undefiled, immaculate, clean, chaste, innocent. — 5. holy, perfect; hallowed, sacred; óyè me kr., he makes me holy, sanctifies me; òyè kr., he is holy. — adv. clearly, distinctly; correctly; kasa kr. — n. 1. purity; genuineness. — 2. reality, sincerity; euyé ne kr. so, it was not (done) in the right manner, in its due form. — 3. holiness.

kroñkroñni, pl. -fo, a holy person; syn. ohôtefo.

kroñkroñ-ye, 1. sanctification. — 2. holiness; cf. ahôtew.
akrôñ (akônôn), ñ-, nine. Gr. § 77.

ñkrôñ, s. ñkorôn. — krôno, Ak. s. kroñ.

akronnqe, a disease brought on by unchastity; oyare a efi boasipem' nè mmäpe; ekã nehô a, nea oyare no ntumi ntu nammon.

kru, ... krum, s. kuru, ... kurum.

ñkrum, F. si -, to sigh. Mk. 7,34.

o-k r ù n í, pl. a -fó, sailor, one of a ship's crew; Kroo-man, Kru-boy.

ku, ku, the cry of the bird obereku & aferaw.

ku, v. s. kuw. — e-ku, s. ekuw.

e-ku, a species of monkey, = kontrömfi, chimpanzee. pr. 1787f.

kû, v. Ak. F. = kûm, to kill.

kû, v. -hô, to be bent to, to join; n'ani kû me hô, he cares for me always, visits me, has me in mind, defends and saves me in trouble, is always zealous and active about me, = ontó me ase; mã wo ani ñkû hô = fwe (nea woye a.s. ewo wo nsam' no) so yiye; mo ani ñkû mo hô yiye = mómfwè mohô so yiye wò biribiam'. Wòakò-kã akû no hô redi no kasa, they together urge or importune him, press upon him, demanding something from him.

o-k û, gap, cleft, chasm, gulf, abyss; precipice.

ñkû, shea-butter, a kind of grease got from the fruit of a tree, used by the negroes as ointment to make their skin soft and glossy.

ñkû-aba, the fruit from which the shea-butter is got.

ñkû-dua, the shea-tree, *Bassia Parkii*; s. kränkô.

kúú, 1. = afuw, plantation, farm; meko mé kuàm'; mé kuàm' ne ha-yi; né kúa aba (= n'aduañ aye yiye) afe yi so; onyãã kua afrihyia yim'; óyè kua = ope adwumaye nanso nea oye ye yiye, he understands how to make a good plantation; ne hô wò kua, he is successful in his plantation-work; cf. kwã F., akua 1., okuafo. — 2. kúa, a-, the working of a farm or plantation, husbandry; agriculture.

[2 Chr. 26,10.

akúa, 1. = kúa 2. — 2. brôdéba akúa, the young shoots or suckers at the foot of a plantain-stalk.

àkúñ, akúawa, a recess in the court-yard, a small yard behind a house, used as a kitchen, washing-place, store for oil, palmwine &c.

A kua, s. Akuwa.

kûa, v. to bring near or together, to join; used with ãno or anim; cf. kû. — kûa (= pûa) gya yi ãno, put the (burning) ends of these two pieces of wood nearer against each other; opon a emu hañe no, awow bae ara pe na ebekúaa anim bio, as soon as the cold, damp weather set in, the chinks in the door disappeared; mómfa mo

ti ńkūa anim na meńfwe nea okyeń ne yońkō tenteń, *bring your heads together that I may see which of you is taller than the other; wo-kā asem de kūa no, they press upon him with remonstrances, try to induce him by entreaties.*

ń k ū - a b a, s. ń k ū.

o - k u a f o, pl. a., [kua] *planter, farmer, husbandman, espec. one who excels in husbandry. pr. 1587. 1790.*

a k u a m ā, a kind of *plant. pr. 1791.*

a k u a p é m, a *Danish musket. pr. 1792.*

A k u a p é m, *pr. n. of a country, s. Gr. p. XII. Ak. asafo: Akóm-fode, Kyeremim, Apagyá, Apesemaká, Asónko, Atiwa &c.*

O - k u a p é m - m a ñ, *the kingdom of Akuapem.*

O - k u a p é n n í, pl. *Akuapémfó, an Akuapem-man, Ak.-people.*

k u b é, 1. *the fan-palm, Borassus flabelliformis? — 2. (k.-aba) its fruit. pr. 503. 1799.*

k u - d e d a w, *an old sore; kuru a akye, akisikuru.*

k u d ō', *cart (to carry stones, earth &c.), wheel-barrow; sledge; - twé k., to draw a cart.*

k ú d ò, *helm, the rudder by which a ship or boat is steered; - dannań k., to steer.*

ń k ū - d u a, s. ń k ū & k r ā n k ū.

ń k ú f e, *beads or other things worn round the wrist as ornaments, not as amulets; nsumamma a wokura bobo wõhõ few-so.*

o - k u f ó, pl. a. [ekuru] *a person full of sores and wounds; nea oyare a.s. watutu akuru. pr. 1800.*

k ū f ū, k ū f u k u f u, | *a shaggy, rough with long hair or wool, rag-kūhā, kūhakuha | ged, rugged, bristly; okramań, oguan, osā hō űwī a asore(sore) yē k.; cf. fukū, sakū, hūtūhūtū.*

k u f w e - k u f w e, *pr. 2143.*

ā k ū k ò m f í, 1. *a kind of grasshopper; cf. akokromfí. pr. 1801. [G. gígòńígígò.] — 2. onipa a onam feń feń feń.*

k u k ū, v. s. k u k u r u. — k u k u, *F. palsy. Mt. 8, 6.*

k ú k u, pl. ń-, *earthen vessel, pot. — űkuku nè űkaka, potter's ware, pottery, earthen ware, crockery. — k u k u is the general name for earthen vessel, but may also be used in limitation to smaller pots, whilst oseń is a larger cooking-pot, and ahina is a general name for pot, especially a pot for keeping or carrying fluids; kuruwa is a drinking-vessel, not of native black pottery, but of European manufacture, of earth, porcelain-clay, glass, wood or metal; pore is a jug of stone. — 1) Of kuku, ahina, pot, being more deep than wide, or as deep as wide and narrow-mouthed, we note the following particular kinds: abahinā, bom, bõnsuwa, agyahinā or akotokyiwa, ahina, kuku, kukuwa, kutu, akutuwa, űkyerā, opódò, asāhinā, asēā, or Ak. nsem mā, oseń, osentere, osentiā, sikakuku, sobuwa, atāhina. 2) Of asańka, a dish, wide open and less deep, we note: abeyā, aboyā, Ak. = asańka; abuabuogyāsò, akyem-asańka, kwāńsēń, ananánówa, oposí, asańka-sānyā, asańkason (has a foot), tapo-asańka, utrotrowā, ayawā.*

ńkúkù, a kind of *yam*, s. *odé*.

akukuá, 1. a *small drum* of the king's, more esteemed than any other; wode twom nhōma dura hō, se odelhye bi wu a.s. asem pa bi ba a, enna wokā. — 2. a kind of *butterfly*; s. afafanto.

o-kúkubàń, Ak. -né, a small wild animal of a yellowish gray colour, with a long tail and pointed snout, feeding on corn & fruit.

[pr. 1802f.

kukubańku, a *cutaneous disease* or *eruption*, with pustules smaller than those of ntoburo.

kukudū'dù, bud; ńkrūmā no abo k., the okra has budded.

akukuhōdeń, óyè ak., ódi akukuhōdensém, he acts roughly, onam ne berań a oye no so kukuru ade a eye duru.

kukuradabi, corn (maize) of the last year; cf. popōrokú.

ńkuku-ńwene, inf. pottery.

kukuru (kuku) v. 1. to rise: owia akukuru, the sun is risen; syn. pue, sore. — 2. to raise up, take up, lift up single, espec. heavy, things from the ground (abā, bo kese, adaka, dukū, kancadua, pāne &c.); pr. 2792. syn. mā sō; of many things tase or mōmā so is used. — 3. red. of kuru, to thatch, roof (adań so, houses).

kukūru-bín-siń, -sini, pl. ń-, a kind of beetle, dung-beetle.

kukūru-mé-tà-ańiam' [lift me up, place me in the sun] name of a disease, making the body bloated and the mind doltish; syn. fa-obo-to-me-gyam'.

kukuw, red. v. kuw, to pull off, out; to have the nap worn off; wok. neti so, they have pulled out his hair in fighting, or, his hair has been cut with scissors (not shaved) in a disorderly manner; ntama no ani ak., the cloth is threadbare, shabby, worn out.

kúkuwa, pl. ń-, a small earthen vessel, small pot; s. kuku.

akukuwá, s. akukua.

kum, v. Ak. kũ [red. kuńkum] 1. to kill, slay, put to death; pr. 339.1673.2194.2444. wokum no, euph. wayi no ho, they have executed him; hyperbolically, to denote a strong sensation: awow, okom rekum me, the cold, hunger is killing me, i.e. I am very cold, very hungry. — 2. to defeat, overcome, vanquish, destroy; k. dom, to beat the enemy, conquer, gain the victory. pr. 1990. — 3. to cause to cease: okũm mé kũm, he stills my hunger; but: okũm me kũm, he kills me with hunger, i.e. he starves me; k. sukũm, to quench the thirst; k. kuru, to heal a sore, pr. 1038. — 4. to tire (out), weary, wear out: wokum nũpa nè kasa, nseńhunu, serew, = wode kasa ... kum nũpa, they tire one out with speaking, with nonsense, make one die with laughing. — 5. to silence: mikũm no aniwu, I silence him with shame i.e. I stop his mouth, make him ashamed to speak. — 6. to disfigure: okũm n'anim = omuna n'anim, he darkens his face, makes a dark, angry, or sad face. — 7. to defile, pollute, desecrate: obi kũm fi a, wode nńuań mogya n.a. na wode dńwiram', if one defiles his dwelling, it is purged or purified by the blood of sheep &c. — 8. (k. āno) to hinder from using, to stop, prevent, obstruct: okũm obosom āno, he

prevents the fetish from eating the new yam offered to him, by transgressing a fetish-law. — 9. (k. āno) to prevent the effect or efficiency of, to render ineffective, inefficient: wakum aduru no āno = ode nea aduru no kyi akā no, he has made the medicine ineffective (by adding to, or eating with it, some other thing incompatible with the medicine). — 10. k. āno, to finish, accomplish, complete, make ready [= G. gbe na, T̄w. w̄ie]; wakum n'adōw āno = ahabañ a wosii, wañie adōw. — 11. kum gya, to put out the fire made at the yam-custom, by putting new yam into it (wode de foforo koto afwiegiam') to show that new yam may now be eaten universally. — 12. to dull, to become dull or blunt, said of a) the edge (āno) of an instrument: osekañ no āno akum, the edge of the knife is blunted; b) the mouth, taste or appetite: n'auom akum, his mouth has lost its sensibility or taste, i.e. he has lost the appetite; c) the eye: n'ani kum, his eye lacks its vigour, is dull or heavy i.e. he is sleepy, drowsy. F. n'anyiwa akum, Mt. 26,43. — 13. to be effaced, obliterated: dare no ani akum, the stamp (marks or characters of coinage) on the dollar is effaced; sr̄ete no so nsensañe no akum, the lines drawn on the slate have become obliterated, indistinct.

o-kum, inf. the act of killing &c.; defeat.

o-kum, a tree similar to an oak; wode ye nnaka &c. cf. okuo.

k ū m ā, a-, pl. ñ- & ñkūmā-ñkūmā, a-, small, little (syn. kakrá, ketewa, kwadā); young (opp. panyin); the form with a- is added to names of persons: ne ba akūmā, his youngest child; me nua ak., my small i.e. younger brother. — agya kūma, the father's brother; enā k. or kakra, the father's or mother's sister. — n. a little; aka-kūmā (shortened into kokūmā) little is wanting, used for almost, nearly; soon. Gr. § 235 a. (229.)

à k ū m m ā, pl. ñ-, okunu nuabā, the husband's sister.

a k ū m ā, pl. ñ-, hatchet, axe; syn. abonua, atwapa.

kūmaba, F. = kūmā.

k ū m ā-b i, F. kūmaba bi, very little, very few.

k ū m -afrote (that which kills antelopes, inducing them to run after the semblance of water until they are exhausted) a mirage, an optical illusion frequently seen in deserts, presenting the appearance of water; fata Morgana. Is. 35,7.

Kūm-apém-à-apém-beba [if you kill a thousand, a thousand others will come] a by-name of the Asantes.

ekú-mèrème, s. eku = kontromfi.

ñ k ū m i á, a kind of small white ants; cf. mfote.

kumi-yaw [pr. n. of a man] a kind of bayerè, s. odé.

o-k ū m 'k ó m (who kills i.e. stills hunger) a word used in addressing a benefactor, beneficent man, = odéfo.

o-k ū m 'n i p a (who kills a man) a title used in addressing or praising a king, as having the power over life and death. Cf. Gr. § 39,9 b.

k ū m ò ñ ñ, a. rising in pillars (of smoke); Joel 2,30. Acts 2,19.

o-kum-pá [= okunu pa] a good husband; it is also used as a

pr. n. of a slave presented by a man to his wife, reminding her constantly that her slave is the gift of her "good husband".

kūm-mram, a powerful means to cleanse or keep from evil.

kumpónó, F. the European governor; k. Brofo, the governor and his chief officers (secretary, commissary, military officers, chief justice).

akúm-súmáñ, an amulet which kills i.e. destroys (neutralizes) the power of other amulets. *pr.* 115.

kūmtōá, a kind of razor, s. oyiwáñ.

kūn, *pl.* ekūnom, F. = okúnu, -nom.

kúnā, widowhood, the state of a widower or widow; òyè k., he or she is in the state of a widower or widow, she performs the duties of a widow.

kūnā-bá, kūnābéa, a widow being part of the inheritance of her husband's successor; òfa no k., he marries her by right of inheritance.

kūnā-dáñ, a widow's house or room.

o-kūnāfó, *pl.* a-, widower; widow; obarima k., obā k.

kūnākáwà, the first child born after the death of a husband from his successor (brother or nephew) and named after the former husband; òye k.

akūn-far, F. adultery of a wife. *Mt.* 5,32.

e-kun-for, F. = okunu foforo, bridegroom. *Mk.* 2,19.

o-kūnini, F. kūnyiñ, *pl.* a-, a. notable, distinguished, eminent, remarkable, renowned; capital; bone-kūnini, a great, chief or cardinal sin (*opp.* bone mfetewa-mfetewa, minor sins); owo diñ-k. = diñ a esò na eye ñwōñwā; doñ-kūnini, the main army; onipa-k. = onipa a oye mmaninné na ne hō a.s. nea obeye ñhinā ye ñwōñwā; asen-k. = asen-titiriw.

kuñkūma, 1. the water-pot of a fetish, s. kōro. — 2. bouquet, bunch of flowers, nosegay? woakyekye ñfwireñ no k., they have tied up flowers in large leaves.

akunse [okum ase] a cause or reason for killing or for waging a war against a people.

kunsúnkunsúm, discord, dissension, contention, strife, variance, enmity; ò-nè no ntam' aye k. bi, wodi k., k. da won ntam', they are at variance, at enmity. *1 Cor.* 1,11. *2 Cor.* 12,20.

kūntāññ, a. 1. large, bulky, huge, enormous, gigantic; clumsy; esono gyina hō k.; hyeñ no abegyina k. (s. hyeñ); sore fi me fi na wugyina hō k. se oðañ (opoñko). — *syn.* kākraññ, kāntāññ, kūntūñ, kūsū; wī. — 2. esūm k. = kabī, pitchy darkness.

o-kūntū (*pl.* a-), wool; woollen cloth, flannel; woollen carpet, blanket. — kuntu-kye, a cap made of woollen cloth.

akūntūmma [kuntuñ, ba] a little would-be-great, blusterer, swaggerer, bully, ruffian. *pr.* 1826.

o-kuntumpá [kuntuñ, clumsy] the hyena, s. pataku.

kūntūñ, v. 1. to bend, crook, curve; to be bent, crooked, or

curving; dua, ofasu no mu ak.; *syn.* kôm, kôntôn. — 2. *to bend or subdue under one's rule, to rule, govern, sway.* — 3. *to fight, wrestle?* *pr.* 1826. — 4. *to strut, be swelled or puffed up, to bluster, swagger, boast.*

küntún, a crooked piece of wood in a snare or trap for catching birds.

küntúnú, a large, bulky, huge; dark; clumsy; *cf.* küntānū, kuntuñ, a by-name of the hyena, *s.* kuntumpā. [kūsū.

akuntuñ-akuntuñ, *blustering, swaggering.* *pr.* 1670. *syn.* ahökyere.

küntun-siñ, a headless and handless, sometimes *feetless trunk* of a human or animal body; *cf.* akonsiñ.

o-kunu (*pl.* okununom) *husband; the sister's husband.*

o-kun-yáw' [okúm yáwyáw] a painful way of killing; *cf.* ato- [péré.

o-kuo, a large tree with fruits similar to acorns; *cf.* okuw, okum.

akuosón, the seven elders of a town (?); Ñkrañ asafo ak., the seven companies of Dutch Akra.

kùra, *v.* [red. kurakura] 1. *to grasp, clutch, to hold by clasping with the fingers, to have, to bear in hand or on the arms; to be in (the grasp or gripe of) one's hand:* okura poma (wò ne nsam') or poma kura no, he has a stick in his hand; ok. abofra wò n'abasa so, he bears a child on his arm; *cf.* turu. Gr. § 102.2. *Rem.* — 2. *to hold, contain:* ñhōma yi kura nseñ-horow anañ, this book contains four different matters. — 3. *refl. to be self-dependent or independent, to stand by itself;* nsem abieñ yi kurakura nehō (ne ñhīnā dede nehō), ebi nnañ bi, each of these two words is by itself (has its own meaning), they cannot be interchanged.

akura, *pl.* ñ-, mouse. *pr.* 311.720.1836 ff. — by-names: bewá, dabiébio; aduemme, ahyemme (otewabe); akura-taŵia; s. abotokura, odontwí. — ñkura-sē, *inf.* [sē ñk.] *pr.* 232.

akurā, *pl.* ñ- = akūrowa, F. akroba, [kūrow, *dim.* Gr. § 20.4] hamlet, a village on a plantation, inhabited by the family and the slaves of the proprietor; oko akurā, Gr. § 124.1. ote akurā, he lives on the plantation. — Ak. village, country town, i.e. any town besides the capital.

kuraba, F. = kuruwa. *Mt.* 10,42. 20,22.

akurampoñ, by-name of the tree called osēsca. *pr.* 2917.

ñkúráñ, courage, firmness(?) — hye.. ñk., to encourage.

ñkúrañ-hyé, *inf.* encouragement, = baniñhahye.

ñkuranto, yā ñk., reply on a salutation, made to royal princes at Kumase.

ñkura-ñhwí [lit. *mice-hair*] down, the soft hair of babes or of the face (the beard) when beginning to appear; ñhwí biara a ennyā mmirii; the pubescence of plants.

o-kuraaseni, *pl.* ñ- -fo [akurā ase 'ni] clown, rustic, peasant; a person living constantly on the plantation, never coming to the town; *syn.* ofumñi.

kureññ, *a. clear, clearly visible*; mmepow gyinae k.

kúrennyeñ, *a. clear, limpid, pure*; nsu no ye k., ani atew k.

kūro, Ak. F. (*pl. a-*), *s. kūrow, kuru, & kūrokūro.*

ñkūro, *complaint; controversy, dispute, contest, debate*; me nè no wo ñk., *I have a complaint against him*; me nè no boo ñk., *I made my complaint against him*; meboo me ñk. mekyeree woñ, *I told them (brought before them) my complaint (against another person)*; wobo ñk., *they are engaged in controversy, they state their cases before the judges. pr. 538. (asem bi ato bi nè bi ntam' na worekekā)*; cf. kokodwe.

ākuroba, ākurobase, *pl. ñ-*, F. = akurā, akurāase. *Mt. 9, 35. 21, 2.*

ñkuro-bo, *inf.* = nteñ-yi.

kūrobów, *a sweet-smelling resin or gum*; the tree yielding it; dua bi a emu nsu nene se ehye na ne hūām nti mmea yam ye.

akurodo, ñ-, *carol, song of mirth, lay; a play with dancing or ambulating and singing, accompanied by the clapping of hands or by adéñkum-bo; amusement, sport, frolic, gambols*; - wotwē ak. = woto d'wom kyini mmōroñ so, *they sing or carol in the streets; they play, frolic, wanton*; ak. na onam t'wē dā, *loitering about and sporting was his constant occupation*; ot'wa ñk. = okasa pi, n'ano ye béreberé or betebeté, *he is loquacious(?)*.

akūro-fō [kūrow fō] *the site of a destroyed town*, = amamfō.

ñkūrōfō [*pl. of kūroni*] *the inhabitants of a town, townsmen; people*; me ñk., *my relations, my townsmen or countrymen*; cf. okūro-mu-ni.

kūro-kese [kūrow kese] *a large town, city, capital.*

kūrókūró, *a kind of pot-herb or vegetable*; fañ a wodi.

kūrokūro, *a. loquacious, talkative, garrulous; tattling, prattling, prating; chatting, chattering; pert, forward, bold, meddling; froward, peevish, fretful; óyè or n'ano ye k. = bírebire, he is loquacious &c. (abofra a okā nsem a ense no se okā, na okā asem biara a obehū, ode nehō fra nsem ñhinā mu &c.)*

o-kūrókūrofo, *pl. a-*, *babblers, blabber, tattler, talker, telltale; a grumbling, peevish person, grumbler.*

o-kuro-mu-ni, *pl. a-fo, inhabitant of a town; ahoho ne akuro-mu-fo, strangers and residents*; cf. kuro-ni.

kūroññ, kūroñkūroñ, *a. 1. deep, very deep*; amōa or abura yi mu ye kūroññ or kūroñkūroñkūroñ, or, do kk.; *syn. doñkudoñku; low in situation, lying far below or beneath*: bepow no kōroñ, wugyina so a, fam' ye kūroñkūroñ; woforo dua a, na fam' ado kk. — 2. steep, precipitous; bepow no siññ kk., *the mountain descends in a steep declivity. Mt. 8, 32.*

kūrōní [kūrow-ni] *townsman, countryman, i.e. one of the same town or country with another*; cf. ñkūrofo.

ñkurónnùá, *sandals of wood*; cf. mpaboá, ntokota.

Akūro-poñ [kūrow, poñ] *pr. n. of the capital of Akuapem (also called Kōmañ) and of a town in Akem.*

ńkúro-tám' [ńkúrow ntam'] *the way between two towns.*

ńkúro-tépá: obo ńk., *he travels from town to town; s. tépá.*

kúrò-tía [kúrow tia] *end, border, outskirts, entrance of a town.*

kúró-tía, *pl. ñ-, a country town, village, opp. to the capital; a petty, unimportant town or country (as Akuapem, Akem, in comparison with Asante).*

ńkúro-tó w, Ak.-too, *the single towns or townships of a country.*
"Akyem ńk. si 333." *Cf. amantow.*

kúrótwiámánsā, *the leopard, s. osebo, pr. 519.984.*

kúrow, kúro, *pl. ñ-, 1. town, village; cf. akurā, omañ. — 2. any inhabited place or country, one's own country or home; oko kúrow bi so, he went to some foreign place; oko ne kúrom', he has returned to his native country.*

kúro-mu-panyiñ, *burgomaster. — kúro-mpanyimfo, magistrate.*
a kúrowá, F. akroba [kúrow, *dim.*] *a small town; s. akurā.*

kúru, *v. [red. kukúru, q. v.] 1. to tie together (cf. ńkufé); to tie grass on a roof, i.e. to thatch, roof, put a roof on, cover with a roof; ok. dañ so = ode sare kata dañ so. — 2. to lift up (in order to show): ode kuru nebō nini kwa, in this he exalts himself for nothing, boasts without right or reason.*

kurú, *v. [red. kurúkúru] s. kuruw.*

e-kuru, Ak. kúro, *pl. a-, a sore, wound, pr. 1423-25. 1854-60. — cf. apirakuru, a bleeding wound; akisikuru, an ulcer; pompo, a boil, abscess. — Ne kuru ađo nsu, his sore has collected pus or purulent matter; — ađo mpumpunase, has swelled or bloated the skin with serum or matter; — atu, has become purulent; — aporow, has become putrid; — asā, awu, has healed; — ne nsateā ye k. pr. 2796. — oda ak. mu = ne hō ñhīnā atutu ak. pr. 700. — kūm or sa k., to heal a sore.*

a kúru, = kokoram, *q. v.*

kúrududu, *the cracking, crashing, clattering, rattling or rumbling sound of bursts or peals of thunder, of an earthquake &c. — osoro bobom' k.; asase wosow kurururu.*

kúrududu, *adv. accurately, exactly, in due order; syn. pēpēpe; tase ñhōma yi boa āno k.*

kurukere, *s. kurukyerew.*

akurúkúro-de, *pl. ñ-, ńkurúkúr-ade, old things, old articles.*

kúrúkúrupā, *a kind of yam, s. odé.*

kurukuruw, *red. v. kuruw.*

kurukuruwa, *a. round and large, of flat and globular things; circular; globular, spherical; cf. korokorowa, puruw; kontonkron, dantabañ, hañkare, katraka.*

kurukyerew, As. kurukere, *v. to scrawl, scribble, write; ode asem no ak. ñhōma no so; cf. kyerew.*

kurúm, *v. [red. kuruńkurum] to bend, bow, crook, curve; to be bent, crooked, curving; ok. ne mũ; osekañ no ak.; ofasu no ak. = akuntuñ; ńkantóní nántu akk. sē adāre; syn. kōm, konton' &c.*

kúrím, *a. bent, crooked; false; dua yi ye k.; adanse-kúrím, false witness.*

kūrúm, *n.* wogye no k. = wogye no pene, wopene no, *they applaud, nod assent, receive or accept favourably.*

ñkūrūmā, *okra, ochra, okro, Hibiscus esculentus*, an annual plant and its green seed-pods abounding in nutritious mucilage, used for soups, salad, pickles. — ñkrūmā-fāñ [*cf.* fāñ] *the young leaves of the okra plant, used for soups like cabbage.* — ñkrūmā-fúw [*cf.* afúw] *an okra plantation.* — ñkrūmā-kwāñ [*cf.* ñkwāñ] *a soup prepared with the green pods of the plant.*

o-kurūnī, *pl.* a-fó, *s.* okrūnī. — kurūnkurum, *red. v.* kurum.

ñkúrūnyāñ, a kind of *tree*; duā bi a wōwe ne dua; wode si dañ ye akorateñ.

kúrutia yisí, *aniwa k., eyeball, apple or globe of the eye; pupil.*

kurutu, an animal. *pr.* 520.

kuruw, *v.* to cut several things together or plenty of things at once (*sare, brode, nnua, ti, nsa, nan*); to cut into several pieces (*onipa, dua*); *red.* kurukuruw; *syn.* tẓitẓa.

kurúwá, *pl.* ñ-, a kind of *vessel*, espec. for fluids, artificially made of earth, porcelain, glass, wood or metal; *pitcher, jug, mug, cup &c.* *Cf.* kuku.

kuruwá, *Qkw.* = korá.

kùsū, kusukusu, *a.* 1. *dark, dusky, obscure, dim, dull, gloomy, shadowy, nebulous, indistinct*; odañ mu ho ye k., *it is dark in the house*; m'ani so ye me k., *my eyes are dim, it is dark before my eyes*; hyeñ apue k., *a ship has appeared indistinctly on the horizon*; wim aye k., *the sky is dark, overcast, clouded*; anim aye k., *the air is dusky, the dusk of the evening has set in*; dua yi (ase) ye k., *this tree is shady.* — 2. *rank, luxuriant in growth*; ñwura no abum k. = aye ababañ bebrē, oḍé no abua k. — 3. *overgrown with wood, wooded, woody.* — 4. *damp*; *s.* kusukusu 2. — 5. *dull, heavy, weak*; me tirim ye me k. (*from want of sleep*); me yafunum' ye me k., *I have a strange feeling in my belly, have no appetite.* — kusū-fām', k.-asase, *s.* kusūm.

kusukūkū, a thick mist or fog; *cf.* omununkum.

kùsukusu, 1. *s.* kùsū; ogya aso kk., *the fire burns dimly.* — 2. *damp, dirty, nasty*; *syn.* fonofono, wusuwusu.

kusūm', kusū-fām', k.-asase, *north. Scr.* (Heb. zaphon.) *Cf.* kwaem', ketēm'.

kusūm', *fraud, deception*; wadi me k., *he has defrauded or cheated me, taken unfair advantage of me*; kusūm-ā-ne-kūrūm, *fraud is (nothing but or the same as) falsehood or unrighteousness, he has bluntly deceived me, wañie me ye korā.*

àkusuw, a kind of *river-fish*.

ñkutō [ñkō, tō, *adv.*] *alone, only, but*; ne ñkutō (= ono ñkō) wō ho, *he alone is there*; onni biribiara se duaba ñk., *he eats nothing but fruits.*

kútu, a kind of *pot* used to boil soup in; *cf.* kuku.

kütū, kütukutu, expresses a *feeling of being bloated*, or, *the noise of boiling water*; me yafunu(m') ye me kütū, me yafunu ahuru

aye k. = me yaf. ahye, *my belly is bloated or puffed up, inflated, distended*; aduan no huru kùtukutu, *the food boils with a bubbling noise*.

akutú, *pl. id., orange; orange-tree*. — akutú-aba, *orange-seed*. — akutú-duá, *orange-tree*. — akutu-guà, *apple* (combining qualities of akutú & oguawa); *cf. granâte-akutu*.

kutū-bo, *dañ kutu do bo, F. cornerstone. Mt. 21,42. Mk. 12,10.*

kutudúdí, *bud; knop; syn. kukudú'dú'*; abo k., *it has produced (or grown into) a bud*.

kutüröku, *pr. 2438. gyama-k., pr. n.? coward?*

kutuku, *F. } pl. a-, fist, the hand angularly clenched so as to*
kutürükú, *render the knuckles hard and protuberant; cf.*
twere & the foll.

kutürumōá, *fist, the hand clenched roundly so as to approach to the shape of a ball; cf. kutruku & twere.*

aku-tutu, *inf. a disease producing ulcerating sores; oyare ak. or akuru, watutu akuru, akuru atotow no, oye okufo; cf. kwakoram.*

kūw, *v. 1. to draw or pull out, off, away; s. red. kukuw; okuw no afwe ho = owere no afwe fam', he draws away his feet to make him fall. — 2. to cut close to the root: ode adare k. wura, sare; ku dua no ase = twa ase pá ara mā ento fam' (that the cutting reaches to the ground).*

o-kuw, *pl. (akuw)akuw, a heap, a collection of things; a collective body of persons. pr. 684. — ho k., to make a heap, put in heaps; oboa ntrama k. gugu ho.*

o-kwa, *a large tree; ehō wo nsoe, esow aba kō', tentrehu hyem'.*

Akuwa; *s. Akua.*

ñkuwa-ñkuwa = *akuru ñketeñkete, small sores.*

kwa, *v. s. kwaw, kwae & kwati.*

kwa- in cpds. is often a shortening of kōa or akōa; sometimes it is -kwā, or shortened into kō-. *Gr. § 20,4.*

o-kwa, *adv. only, solely, merely, simply, purely, absolutely; without design, insipidly; without cause, gratuitously; gratis, for nothing, to no purpose, to no profit, vainly, in vain; unused, unemployed, idle; okoō ho kofwee kwa, he went there only to look; onam ho kwa, onyé fwē, he merely walks about, doing nothing; obi mfoñ kwa, pr. 131. 1784. 2383. wotan me kwa, John 15,25. — munyāā no kwa, mómfa mmā okwa, Mt. 10,8. oprem no da ho kwa, the canon lies there unused; ogyina ho kwa, he is standing there idle. It is also used elliptically, s. Gr. § 248,4. Syn. teta, humu (Ak. huñ), F. gyañ, gyennyāñ (ara); teta ara kwā; cf. korā.*

akwa, *pl. ñ-, F. = akōa.*

akwa, *a round-about way, by-way; yi akwa = kwae, v.*

kwā, *v. [red. kwākwā] to make incisions(?)*.

kwā, *pl. a-, ñ-, 1. joint, juncture of limbs in an animal body; joint or knot in the stem of a plant, as of grass or cane; ahene mmō*

m'akwā akron* yi biara so, *I have no beads tied on any of my nine joints.* — 2. joint = the part included between two joints, knots or articulations: ne nsateā kwā 1 se akwā 2 atwā, *one or two joints of his finger are cut off*; okye me afwerew nkwa 2, *he gave me 2 joints of sugar-cane.* — 3. link, ring (of a chain). — (4. It is questionable whether kwā can be used for a limb or member of the human body, or for a member or fellow of a society: Kristo akwā no bi ne me, meye Kristo hō kwā.)

*Akwā akron a wōhye so ahené a.s. friwá ne: wo batwew so, wo bakoñ so, wo nantu, wo nanase nè wo aseñmu a.s. wo koñmu.

akwā = akoawa, a small slave.

e-kwā, pl. a., F. = afuw, *plantation*; Mk. 13,24. — oko ne kwā so akofa aduan aba; madow akwā abieñ. — akwā-s-o-fó, F. *the people living on the plantation*, = mfumfo, s. ofumni.

ñkwā, *life, vitality; vigour, health; happiness, felicity*; cf. ase-trā; ñkwā nè akwāhōsañ, *life and health*; — gye ñkwā, *to preserve, to save from death.*

akwábà, akwábó! *interj.* [akō aba] *welcome!* form of salutation to one arriving after a temporary absence; cf. aba-ō, abō, Gr. §147,5. mā no akwábà, *he bids him welcome.*

akwabáñ (obsol.) = ntetea.

Kwabēñā, *pr. n.* of a boy or man born on Tuesday. Gr. §41,4.

kwabēñā-afwi [*pr. n.* of a man] a kind of bayere; s. odé.

kwabērañ [akoa oberañ] *a well-sized, strong slave*, *pr.* 187.

kwaberentuw, s. kwae.

Kwaberenyāñ, a village belonging to Kañkañ (*Dutch Akra*), where Adow Dañkwa, king of Akropong, died, wherefrom the name became an oath of the kings of Akropong.

kwa-beteñ, *cf.* obe-teñ. *pr.* 2828.

akwā-bō [nea wōbō no kwa] = oboabó, osébow, *q. v.*

ñkwā-dá, *lit. life-day, a day of 24 hours*, including the night; da a adekyēe nè adesāe wom'; emu nnonfwerew 12 ye adekyēe, a emu 12 ye adesāe; *cf.* adekyēe, awia.

kwā-dā, -dawa, *a. small, little*; *syn.* kétewa, kúma, kakrá.

akwā-dā, *a little boy or child* = abofra ketewa; F. *an old man*, = akwakorā. — asem akw. na wokā kyere me = nea wokā no, euyé se wudweñ ne no. — ñkwā-dā(wa)sém, 1. *trick(s), sly procedure*, *pr.* 154. — 2. = mmofrasem (?).

akwadamma, *musket*; *syn.* otuo. *pr.* 2262.

kwadaw, *v. to be exercised and brought to cleverness, to be practiced, accustomed*; wakw. hō, *he is well versed or expert in it, accustomed to it.* Cf. kokwaw.

o-kwādú, pl. a., a species of antelope; *pr.* 515. s. odabó.

kwadú-ampon-kyérefó, = ewea.

kwādú, kwadú-atiá, pl. *id.* banana; *banana-tree*; *Musa sapientum*; *cf.* obōrode. — kwadu-bakua, a species of *banana-tree*.

— kwadú-dùá, *banana-tree*. — kwadu-dúru, *the whole cluster of fruits of the banana-tree*; *s.* oduru. — kwadu-fúaw: āno de a etua n'aba no āno. *D.As.* — kwadu-síáw, *a hand or smaller cluster of 4 to 8 bananas*, *s.* osiaw. — 2. *epaulet, shoulder-piece of military officers*, called so from its resemblance to a hand of bananas.

o-k w á d ú m, *pl. a-*, a large barrel of gunpowder ($\frac{1}{2}$ keg?); *cf.* atenténim', akótowa.

o-k w à d w é r o, *a-*, *idleness, sloth, laziness*; òyè-, *he is idle, lazy, slothful*. *Syn.* anihaw, wèrchunu. — o-kwàd-wófó, *F.* kwadwéfo, *pl. a-*, *idler, lazy person, sluggard*; *Mt. 25, 26. syn.* onihafó.

K w à d w ó, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Monday; *Gr. § 41, 4.* kwadwo-bówere, = osebo.

ñkwàd-wó, a kind of bead; *s.* ahene.

kwadwém, *F.* lamentation. *Mt. 2, 18.*

k w a - d w ó m, a song of mourning, a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation, delivered in a dramatic manner; *an elegy* (d'wóm a.s. asem a onipa wua wómómā wó n'ayi ase de kã ne nsem a otrãã ase no odii); okóbe kw.; onim kw. be = onim sũ; to, t'wa, mómā kw.

k w a e, *v.* to go round about, take a round-about way, by-way or side-way; *syn.* yi akwa, kwati kwan, mañ bābi; — to turn (the enemy); — to avoid, evade, elude; to dispense with; eye ade a wòñkwae (nto hō), it is an indispensable thing or matter; yebekwae ntam amā wo, we shall absolve thee from the oath.

e-k w á é, forest, wood, thicket; *pr.* 1006; the wooded inland country, bush-country; *cf.* wura, ahabañ, odoto. — kwae-berentuw, a dense forest. — akwae'fo, people living in the bush-country. — o-kwae'foni, one of those living in the bush-country. — kwae'm', kwae mu, *pr.* 1873 *f.* in the forest, wooded inland; north; *cf.* kusũm'; *opp.* pom' = po mu. — akwae'wá [*dim.*] small wood, grove, copse, copse, shrubbery; underwood. *pr.* 1872.

kwafo, *pl. a-*, *F.* = okuafo.

ñkwafw'éubā, *s.* kofw. | low, mean people; *cf.* akwanihumani.

ñkwafw'eabañfo, *pl.* | the lowest people; *cf.* odeseni.

kwágyàdú, = kontromfi. *pr.* 1875.

akwagyansa, = odompo. *pr.* 1887.

akwagyinamóu [akoa-agy., slave of the cat] *s.* okrámañ. *pr.* 1637.

o-k w á h á, okoha, a disease in the limbs, rheumatism; okw. āno ye deñ kyeñ oséñmù.

ñkwahama, *pr.* 1793. *cf.* ññuahama.

akwāhōsañ, life and health, returning or long continuing health; *pr.* 162. 2519. mā onnyā ñkwā nè akw., = mā ne hō nye no deñ. (*F.* ñkwā ahōsañ, saving health. *Ps.* 67, 2.)

ñkwahūmāfo, *s.* akwanihūmāni.

ak w à k o, a kind of yam, *s.* odé.

akwakorā', akwakwarawá, *pl. ñ-*, an old man; *syn.* akora; wabo akw., he has become an old man.

ñkwakorā-bere, old age; *cf.* mmerewa-bere.

kwakoram, = akututu? *cancer of the nose?* s. kokoram.

Kwaku, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Wednesday. Gr. § 41, 4.

o-kwakú, -o, *pl. a-*, a species of *monkey* = osüa. *pr. 4.521.1009.*

kwakú-ntákú-anúm, a by-name of the *goat*. s. abirekyi.

kwakurekure, a kind of *bird*.

o-kwákwá = dábódábò.

kwá'kwá'dàbí, *raven*; *syn.* anene, wáwâ.

kwakye, a by-name of the *vulture*, opete. *pr. 2688.*

kwakye-agyei, a by-name of the apetebi. *pr. 2692.*

Kwakyé, *pr. n. m.* Kwàkyéwa, *pr. n. f.*, *pr. 3583.*

o-kwā-kyéñkyèna = kwae mu akyeñkyena, a kind of *hoopoe*.

akwā-kyére [akoa akyere] *pl. ñ-*, *rogue, rascal, scoundrel, villain, wretch*; *gallows-bird, crack-hemp, crack-rope, hang-dog.*

Akwam (Akwamu) *pr. n.* of a Tshi tribe, their country or kingdom, its capital and dialect. Gr. p. XII. — O-kwamni, Okwamu, *ni, pl. A-*-fo, *an Akwam-man, Akwam-people.*

akwám-ma, -mā [okwan, *dim.*] *pl. ñ-*, *a small way, path, lane, by-way.*

kwámāñ, *pl. ñ-*-fo, *a slave of a deceased king before he has a new master*; — *pl. people without a king; the common people, the populace; mob, rabble.* *pr. 1882. 2890.* — kwámāñ-māñ, *pl. -amañ* [ñkoa-omāñ] *republic; democracy; cf. kwasafomañ.*

kwamāñ-māñ-pefo, *democrat.*

kwamāñ-tumi, ñkwamāñfo-tumi, *ochlocracy. Hist.*

ñkwammanōa, *pr. 2478.*

Kwámé, Ak. Kwamena, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Saturday. Gr. § 41, 4. [G. Kwamli.]

kwāme-fwī [pr. n. of a man] a kind of bayere, s. odé.

kwāme-tābi, a by-name of the akwantwea.

kwáméná', an *ant-hill* of small white ants. *pr. 1883.*

akwám-méw [okwan, abew] *the roots of trees running across the road; any obstacle in the way.*

akwam-fānū [okwan afānu] *clover, clover-grass, trefoil.*

o-kwam-ferene, *alley, walk, avenue of trees.*

o-kwāmfó, *pl. a-* [kwane] *rower.*

akwam-fō, *pl. ñ-*, [okwan, afō] *a desolate, bad, impassable way.*

o-kwam-fuwī [okwan a afuw] *an overgrown way.*

akwám-mó, *inf.* [bo kwan] *the making of a road.*

ñkwam-móé, *a well-made road.*

kwan, *v. F.* s. kwane 3.

kwāñ, *v.* [red. koñkwan *q. v.*] *to wind or put round*: odé ntama akwan n'aseñ, *he has wound a small cloth (of 1½ yards) round his loins* (— of a large cloth fura would be used).

o-kwan, *pl. a-* [Ak. okwane] *1. way, road, path; ne fi kwan, the way to his house, pr. 483. cf. otempon, osa, kwammā, nnantam', ñkurotam'; passage, walk, route, course; cf. afae, mpotam'. — 2.*

opening: onipa hō akwañ ūlinā, s. fei. — 3. place, space. — 4. fig. way, manner, mode; proper place or manner, order; s. kwañmu, kwañso. — F. means; mboa n'akwañ no, the means of grace. — 4. fig. permission, allowance, leave, liberty, license; occasion. — F. kwañmu, lawfully, righteously. — Phrases with governing verbs (alphabetically arranged): bō kwañ, to make a way; — bō kwañ (fitā), to clear a way. — fa okwañ (bi so), to take a way or road; — fa kwañmu, F. to be lawful. — fwē.. kwañ, to expect, look out for. — fōm or tō kwañ, to miss the way. — gya.. kwañ, to dismiss, dispatch, accompany. — hye.. kwañ, to supply with necessaries or means for a journey. — hyia.. kwañ, kwañ mu, kwañ so, to meet on the way. — kō kwañ, to go on a journey. — kyere.. kwañ, to show the way. — kyere..so kwañ, to betray. — mā..(hō) kwañ, to give way i.e. to give permission, occasion, leave, liberty, license, to permit, allow, suffer; to admit. — nyā (hō) kwañ, to obtain permission, be permitted, find occasion, be able. — si kwañ (mu or) so, to set out (on a journey), to depart. — siw.. kwañ, to hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent, prohibit, forbid. — to kwañ, to grant or give liberty, freedom, to give a loose; ode papa kwañ ato yeñ hō, he has laid before us, i.e. enabled us to choose, the way for good. — tō (or fōm) kwañ, to miss the way. — tu kwañ, to undertake a journey. — twa okwañ, a) to make or cut out a way = yi kw. — b) to cross or pass over a way. — c) to shorten a way, pr. 1892. — yera okwañ, to lose the way, go astray, to err. — yi kwañ, to open, prepare or make a new way. — Okwañ no āno afuw, na akyāri-nohōa de, wōabō, the beginning of the way is overgrown, but farther on it is cleared.

akwañ-a kwá ù, adv. along the way, in walking; pr. 2474. odii brōde no akw.; orekō no, na oto d'wom akw. de kō.

ō-kwañ-ase, the end of the way.

ō-kwañ-asō, the edge or border of the way; cf. okwáñkyēñ.

ñ kwa ù, soup; nom —, to take (prop. drink) soup. Cf. aduañ.

kwàne, v. 1. to cackle; akoko no kw., obeto, this hen cackles, it will lay (eggs). — 2. to hawk, hem; okw. ne menewam', he is clearing his throat; kw. hohore, to force up phlegm by hawking. — 3. F. kwan, to row, paddle; syn. hare; deriv. okwāmfō.

ō-kwane, Ak., s. okwañ. — ñkwane, Ak., s. ñkwañ.

akwanne [okwañ ade] passage-money, passage-toll, turnpike-toll, toll, custom, duty.

ō-kwañ-fwē, inf. [fwē okwañ] expectation.

akwañ-hye-dé [ade a wode hye okwañ] subsistence, money given to carriers to buy their food on the way. pr. 3004.

akwañ-hyia, inf. [hyia..kwañ] going to meet one.

akwañ-ihūmāni [akoa onihūmāni] a person of no rank, of low social condition; = odeseni.

akwáñ-kó inf. [kō kwañ] setting out on a journey; pr. 1071. akw. hemahema sē de, mintumī meñkō bi da, I shall never be able to set forth upon a journey so early in the morning.

akwáñ-ko-gyá, inf. [gya akwañkō] accompanying on the way; cf. akwáñnyá.

kwañ-korá, As. kwañkwará, ñkwantá, *pl. ñ-* [ñkwañ, kora], *large spoon, ladle, soup-ladle, carved of wood. pr. 1896.*

kwañkora-señfo, *a maker of ladles.*

akwañkwā, *pl. ñ-* [akoa] *youth, young man. pr. 1897. — syn. abërante, -wa, -kwa. — 2. dandy, fop, coxcomb. — ñkwañkwā-sém, strutting, flaunting, finery, foppishness; ostentation; di ñkw., pr. 230.253. cf. kyēa & mmerantiwasem.*

ñkwañkwā-dùá, Ak. = osékyedua.

o-kwáñ-kyeñ [okwañ ñkyeñ] *the way-side, by the way, pr. 1898. the edge or border of a road or path; syn. okwañ-asō.*

o-kwáñ-kyeré, *inf. the act of showing the way. pr. 648.*

o-kwáñ-kyerefo, *pl. a-, guide, leader.*

o-kwáñ-mā, *inf. [mā okwañ] permission, allowance, leave, license; admittance.*

o-kwáñ-mu, a-, *in the way, in the proper manner, = kwañso, a-; cf. abrammo-kwañmu.*

o-kwáñ-mù-ká, *inf. occasional high-way robbery.*

o-kwáñmukāfo, *high-way robber.*

akwáñ-mu-sém [a word heard on the way, Gr. § 194] *news, report, information received on the road.*

ñkwañ-nōá [kwae āno] *the neighbourhood of the primeval forest; cf. ñhanōa, nsanōa.*

Kwanokú, *pr. n. of a weak or worthless man. pr. 2969.*

ñkwañ-nōmā [kwae anoma] *a bird from the (primeval) forest.*

o-kwáñ-séñ [ñkwañ, oseñ] *soup-pot.*

ñkwáñ-siāne [okwañ, siāne] *by-way; cf. akwá, akwatikwañ; akwansi-dé, s. akwansisem. [wafa ñkw.*

o-kwáñ-siñ [okwañ siñ] *pl. a-, the extent, length or distance of a way or road, from one appointed halting-place to another; pr. 818. — a mile.*

akwansimma [*dim.*] *pl. ñ-, a smaller division of a way; a stadium; a furlong; cf. ofrétékwáñ.*

akwáñ-siw, *inf. [siw kwañ] the act of hindering &c., hindrance, impediment, obstacle.*

akwáñ-sisem, *hinderance, impediment, difficulty.*

o-kwáñ-sráfó, *pl. a- [sra okwañ] scout, spy.*

o-kwáñ-sò, a-, *on the way, in the proper place, manner, order; fa nneema no toto ñakwañso = siesie nneema no yiye, put these things in order; enyé ne kwañso = ne kroñkroñso, that is not the proper way. — kwáñsò-kwáñsò, properly, orderly, in due order; óyè ñ'ade ñh. kw. — akwañ-so-sém, = akwañmusem.*

ñkwañ-tá [okwañ nta] *double road i.e. the place where a road branches off into two, or, where two roads cross. pr. 284. 2983. — ogyina owu nè ñkwā ñkw.*

ñkwañ-tá [ñkwañ ta] As. = kwañkorá, *ladle; cf. bebeta.*

ñkwantabèñ, *a kind of bead, s. ahene.*

ñkwanta-bisá, *a plant. — Nkw., pr. n. m.*

Ñkwanta-nañ, *pr. n. of a town or village (in Akem &c.) from which four roads proceed.*

akwanteá, *s. opurow.*

a-kwántém̀m̀èrefúá, *a kind of bird.*

akwantem̀fí, *somewhere in or on the way, not near the starting-place nor the end of the journey.*

akwanteñ-befuá, *a single palm-nut found on the way. (Woba ñkasa a, na wofa mã no di, na okasa!)*

o-kwántenni, *wanderer, traveller, tradesman, journeying trader, syn. bataní; nea onám rekodi guá; akwantemfo asafo, caravan, company of travellers or merchants.*

o-kwántentei, *a long way or journey.*

o-kwan-tiã, *a short way or journey. pr. 2815.*

ñkwán-tiã [okwan tia] *pr. 1903. the end of a way; the outskirts of a town, syn. kurõtía.*

akwán-tú, *inf. [tu kwan] journey, travel; voyage. — o-kwantufo, pl. a-, wanderer. — akwántú-kòtokú, travelling-pouch or -bag. — akwantusé [akwantu ase] the reason for undertaking a journey, the intention, aim or design in travelling.*

akwan-tweá, *a kind of animal; by-name: kwame-tabí.*

akwán-nyá, *inf. [gya.. kwan] dispatching; accompanying on the way, syn. akwanogya. — o-kwan-nyafó, pl. a-, companion, conductor; escort, convoy.*

akwán-nyá [okwan agya] *the opposite side of the way. pr. 369.*

ñkwán-yé [nea wode ye ñkwan] *boot, gain, advantage; what is given in addition (over and above 'nsim' and 'ntoso') in buying fishes.*

o-kwapae, *fool, blockhead, dullard &c. Rog. 501. > okwasea, ogyennyentwi. — ñkwapae-sem, syn. ñkwaseasem, agyimisem &c.*

kwapeñ, *by-name of the dog; s. okraman.*

kwarifá, -fúá, = okisi, *rat; pr. 210. 371.*

kwasaã, ñkwasaã, *a kind of tree or shrub; oduahyeñ di n'aba.*

kwàsafó [ñkoa asafo] *pl. id., a person or thing belonging to the whole-company or community. — kwasafó-dé, a thing or things belonging to a community or serving for the use of all; common or public property. — kwasafode-pe, communism; kw.-pefo, communist. Hist. — kwasafó-dùá, a tree (bearing fruit) for common use. — kwasafó-máñ, republic; common-wealth; syn. kwaman-máñ. — kwasafoman(pe)fo, the republican party. — kwasafó-ni, pl. -fo, a republican. — kwasafó-sàsé, a common, common or public ground. — kwasafó-sem, a palaver in which every body is allowed to give his opinion.*

ñkwā-ase, *the end of a plantation; afuw (F. akwā) no ñkōa a.s. āno a.s. anafo a ede reko ñhanōa. pr. 1007. cf. ñkōa.*

o-kwaseá, *pl. ñ-, ñ-fo, fool, idiot, ignorant or stupid person, silly fellow; simpleton, dolt, dunce, dullard; oye okw. se oguan, he is as stupid as a sheep; — syn. ogyennyentwi, ogyimfo, osesáfó; cf. obodamfo, ogyefo; kwapae, kwatee, tibonkoso. — kwaseá, foolishness, stupidity. — ñkwaseám', in a foolish manner. — ñkwasea-dé, foolish things or deeds; F. (-dze) folly. — ñkwasea sem,*

foolish talk or behaviour, foolishness, folly. — ñkwasea-tow, a large dumpling of the favourite dish of the negroes called 'fufu'.

kwàsésá, a mixture of chaff and red clay to rub [kwaw] the floor of dwellings with; wode osáfò a.s. mposáé a.s. bròdeba-akúa na wode ye.

Kwasi, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Sunday. Gr. § 41,4.

Akwasi, -wa, Akosua, *pr. n.* of a female born on Sunday.

Kwasi-da, *Sunday*; *cf.* dapeñ. — akwasi-dae = adwèdae.

kwási-àma ñkwā, *talebearer, tell-tale*; óyè kw. = oye nsákyi-nsáyam', *he is double-tongued, deceitful, treacherous*; *cf.* ofáko-nè-fábafó.

kwásiare, *overweening, haughtiness, conceit*; wóyè kw. = [woye ahántañ.

ñkwa-sòm, *inf. F.* = ñkoa-sòm, *service of slaves, slavery.*

o-kwāsoní, *pl. a-*fo, *a person (pl. people) living on the plantation*; *s.* ofumñi.

kwata, *leprosy*; *syn.* piti, fawohökodi; yare kw., *to be leprous.*

o-kwataní, *pl. a-*fo, *leper*; *syn.* opitini.

o-kwatakýí, *1. a brave person, valiant man.* — *2. bravery, valour*; — *s.* okatakýí, akataníni.

kwátéé [recent] *foolishness, conceit, foppery, flaunting, bragging, pretentiousness*; óyè kw. = ohoahoa nehō; *cf.* kwapae, okwasea, kwasiare.

kwáterekwa, *ragamuffin, ragged or nearly naked fellow*; *pr.* 1916. F. kwatserkwā, *Mk.* 14,52. *cf.* kwatí, kwañow.

kwáterekwā, *adv. barely, merely*; okā kyere wo kw. se: do me! *he gives the absolute command: love me!*

kwatí, *v. to omit, to leave, set or lay aside, pass by, avoid, evade; not to come into, not to pass through*; it serves also instead of the *prep. without*: woakwati hene adi asem no, *they held the palaver without the king*; mokwati me a, muntumi nyé fñē, *or, muntumi ñk. me nye fñē, John 15,5. pr.* 1027.1031.1039. — kwati dufūaw or kyem, *to go round a "medicine" or a shield = to call upon a fetish.*

kwátí, kwátikwati, *a. bare, bald, naked, nude; smooth; simple, plain*; *cf.* kwañow. — watwítwa ne ti so kw., *he has his head close shaved, close cropped*; ne ti apa kw.kw.; dua no hō or so (ye) kw. (= patā, *without leaves*); masèn mprampro no hō kwkw.

kwátía, *pl. ñ-*, Ak. *a forked stick or post on which the poles for the construction of the roof rest, = akorasimma.*

Kwátía, *pr. n. m.* — Akwatiá, Akotia, *pr. n. m.*

akwatiá [akoa, tia] *adj. small, short*; *pr.* 2832. — *n. 1. a small person, short man*; *pr.* 693, 3564. — *2. a wooden bar or bolt, door-bar, cross-bar.*

akwatiá-bibirí, *a kind of river-fish.*

akwátí-kwáñ, *pl. ñ-*, *round-about way, by-way, side-way.*

kwaw, *v. [inf. a-] 1. to rub the floor with a mixture of red clay and chaff. pr.* 1867. — *2. to wear off*; *s.* red. kokwaw.

-kwaw, *a. plain, simple, common*; nnua-kwaw, *s. kyeñ dañ.*

Kwaw, (F.) *pr. n.* = Yaw. Gr. § 41,4. 293,6.

akwāwā [akwā, *dim.*] *a small plantation. pr. 2299.*

kwáwów, *a. bare, empty, unfurnished; mere, alone; plain, simple; cf. kwaterekwa, kwati; wási dañ-kwáwów agyaw ho amā no, he has built a single house and left it so to him without any appurtenance (as kitchen &c.) or furniture; wakā n'asem kw., = waka asem a ehō da ho na nnipa nh. te ase.*

kwē, kwe, kwē, kwi, F. = t̄wē, t̄wē, t̄wē, t̄wi. Gr. § 12.293.

kwia, F. = t̄wa. Gr. § 12,2. 293,1 *c Rem. 3.*

kwō, kwo, kwu: kw, before o, o, u, is often written in F. (*Prk.*) where other dialects have merely k.; e.g.

kwō, akwoa (*Mk. 12,2.*), kwokwa, = ko, akoa, kokoa.

kwōñ, akwōñ, ñkwōngya = koñ, akonno, ñkonya.

ñkwōñhyefo, akwotuña = ñkomhyefo, akatua &c.

kyakya, tsatsa, akyakya, -kyā, *s. akyekyewa.*

o-kyāme, *s. okyēame.*

kyē, *v. 1. to last, endure, continue, hold out, stand for a long time. pr. 1001; to be long i.e. of long duration; n'asem akye dodo, his speech was very long; to stay long, to stay away or out a long time; wákyè bíara neñ, he has stayed out long enough indeed; s. Gr. § 231,1. 3-5., where instances are given to show the rendering by the v. kye of the Eng. adverbs and phrases "long, a long while, a good while, for a long time, long ago, not long ago, a (long, short) while ago, long since, long before, soon, soon afterwards". — 2. to delay, defer, withstand a long time, require a long time before, with another verb in the inf.: okyè né bá, he delays his coming, he does not or will not come soon or for a long time; Luk. 12,45: ekye bo or bu, it withstands breaking, i.e. it will not break soon or easily; enkye bo, it does not withstand breaking, i.e. it will easily break, it is fragile; ekye see, it is not easily spoiled or ruined, is durable; enkye see, it is not durable, is perishable, frail; pr. 1017. Gr. § 231,2.*

kyē, *v. [red. kyekye] 1. to divide, or separate into classes, orders, kinds, parts, portions or shares, to cut up, parcel (out); - kye nām, to cut up a piece of meat; often with mu: kye akutu no mu abien, divide the orange into two parts. — 2. to share, part, among two or more, to distribute, divide among several; to apportion; to present or give (also a single thing to a single person): okyee ne mfefo ñhinā ade, he distributed presents to all his friends; ode dukū kyee me, he gave me a handkerchief. — 3. to give away, make a present of: memfá me ba meñkye, I do not give away my child. pr. 3528. — 4. to forgive, pardon: ode me bone akye me, = afiri me, he has forgiven me my offence. — 5. to remit, to acquit of (a debt); wamfá me kaw no aũkye me, he has not absolved me from (paying) my debt.*

kyē, *v. 1. Ak. = kyew. — 2. F. (khe) = kyekye, kyere, kye-*
[kyere.

kyē, *v. 1. to become clear, visible; to appear, come to light; to come or bring forth, to obtain or impart consistency; this v. is only*

used in connection with a d e: ade kyē, *the day breaks* (lit. *the things become visible?*) [G. dše tšerē or tšerē]; wo abofra yi, nea woye yi, woreñkyē ade, *you child that you are, by so doing you will (not bring things to lasting existence or duration i.e.) not live long or fare well or prosper*; pr. 585. — ade reñkyē no, *things will not prosper to him*. — 2. s. red. kyēkyē.

kyē, *interj.* expressing the unwillingness of a monkey to give up what he has got, pr. 1787.

kyē, *adv.* in an elegant, exquisite or luxurious way; wakyekye ne fi kyē. (ade a eḥō tew fēremm, asem biara nni hō.)

e-kye, Ak. s. kyew.

o-kye, *inf.* lasting, duration; okyé na ańkye, *it did not last long*.

akye, F. = ańkā, ańkānā. — ńkye, F. 1. = ańkā. Mt. 1.6.11, 21.12, 7. — 2. a word expressive of an attempt. Mf. Gr. p. 46 (ńkhē).

akye, *fishing-net*; cf. adwókú & atrā, boā, eḥóa, asawu. [G. atšé.]

e-kyē, ekyen(?) F. *immortality?* Cf. akyēwa.

akye [fr. kyē, v. a forth-coming?] a salutation, greeting, espec. in the morning; compliments, respects; cf. makyē. — mā akyē, *to salute, greet* (cf. kyia); memā wo yere akyē; *I beg to send or present my kind regards to your wife*; mā no akyē mā me, *give my respects to him or her*; obi aba ha abemā wo akyē, *a person has come who desires to pay his respects to you*.

ań'kyē, a kind of parrot; s. akō.

añkyē, a kind of wild cashew tree with fruits eaten by the Krobos.

kyéá, v. [red. kyeakyea] to become or make oblique, inclined, distorted, wry, crooked, squint &c.; to slope, slant, bend, incline, distort &c. akyea, *it is wry, sloping, not straight*; kyea asem, *to wrest judgment, to pervert one's cause*; okyea n'asō di asem, *he perverts judgment*; wakyea n'asō abu no nteńkyew. Cf. kyew, v. & a.

kyéá, kyéá (*inf.*?) a bending sideward or a sideward inclination of the head, as for close or careful inspection; a look from the side; ofwē no (or ne) kyéá, *he looks or cares well for him (her, it), is careful for or mindful of him* = ommá biribi ńhĩa no, n'ani ká (or kú) no hō; onfwe no kyeá, *he does not even look at him, does not care the least for him*.

ńkyéá: to-, pr. 2853.

ńkyeae, 1. *obliqueness, crookedness; the slanting of a wall*; minbū dań no ńkyeae bi. — 2. *a sloping or slanting line*. — 3. *fig. crooked way; crooks* (of the heart &c.); yeńhū nēńkyeae da, *we never found in him any fault, wrong, trespass or deviation from moral rectitude*.

kyēa, v. *to walk in an affected, conceited, ostentatious manner, to strut, to behave proudly*; okyēa = odi ńkwańkwawem, oye nehō mmerantede.

akyeafo, ańkyēáfó, -o, *a person or thing worthy of distinction, excelling others of the same kind*; obedew mu nni ańky. = ob. biara nyé fe, biara ńkyen bi, pr. 71. 1716. 1719. 3546.

kyeakyea, *red. v.*, *pr.* 3173. — kyeaw-kyeaw, a kind of sandals.

o-kyěámé, *pl. a-*, *speaker, reporter, interpreter*; one of the elders of a king or a negro-town or community, called *linguist*, who in their councils has the office of a speaker being the mouth-piece of, or reporter to, the king or the assembly; — *di ky.*, *to be or act as a speaker*. *Cf.* opanyin.

akyē-būro, *parched corn. pr.* 394. *syn.* ñkye-ṽee.

akyē-de, *pl. id.* [ade a wokyē] *present, gift*; *cf.* adekyede, kye-fā, ayeyede.

akyē-duaṅ, *fried meat, cakes &c.* *Cf.* ñkyewa.

kyēe, *v.* — *so, to spare, retain as precious, save, use sparingly*; *cf.* kora so; okyēe n'ade so, *he is thrifty, economical, parsimonious, close*; — *red.* kyeekyēe, *q.v.*

kyē-édwō [ókyè a edwō]: òyē k. = onipa a okā asem a, edwō [etwā]. *Cf. pr.* 2559f. 2606.

kyeekyēe, *red. v. 1. s. kyēe*. — 2. *ky. mu*, *to mix persons or things of different kind or size, to alternate, to cause to succeed by turns, to arrange in reciprocal succession*; owo kyeekyēe mu, *she bears sons and daughters alternately* [G. efo ñmāfi]; mómfa mmofra no ñky. mpanyimfo no mu; wasina n'ahene akyeekyēe mu, *e.s. enyé ahene sukoro, na ersonsone na ode afrafra mu*.

kyē-fā, *F.* [kyē, ofā] *portion, share, allotment, dividend*.

ñkyé-gó [ñño a woakyew mā abeñ na wode asi ho mā adañ fitā na wuguare a wosra] *palm-oil prepared for anointing one's skin after washing*.

ñkye-hāmā [ñhama a ekyere] *bonds*; oda ñky. (mù), *he is bound, kept in bonds, fig. he is restrained or hindered in an action, prohibited to act in a matter*; onam ñky. m' na obae, *he came in bonds, as a captive*.

ñkyekwākyēma: bo-, = *di ahantansēm. pr.* 1921.

akyekyā', *s. akyekyewa*.

kyekeye (mu), *red. v., s. kyē, to divide*.

kyékye, *the evening-star*; osi sram ñkyeñ, osram yere neñ, odi sram akyi dā; hence it is also called kyékye-pè-aware, awaré-m'pé-nò, or, pè-héne-adi, owúòdi, implying that it is *betrotted to the moon and desirous to be married to it*, though never able to come up with it, or, that it is *desirous of becoming king* (instead of the moon), and that, *when the moon dies* i.e. disappears, that star *takes its place*; *cf.* kō-soroma.

kyékyé, *pl. a-*, *callosity, hard spots of the skin*; ky. asi ne usam', ne nsam' asi ky., (or asisi aky.) *his hand has become (or his hands are) callous*; ne nañkroma anim asi ky., *his knees have become callous*.

kyékyé [full e] *spindle*; ñkorā ntrā-ntrā abieñ a wode dua ahyem'; wode usatea dañ nó a, na etwā nehō na wode to asáwá.

kyekeye, a kind of kente, *s. ntama*.

kyékýé, kyikyí, *spy-glass; telescope.*

kyékýe, *red. v.* [cf. kyere, kyekyere] 1. to bind, tie (up), bind together, *pr.* 1923. — 2. to gird, girdle, girt; wakyekye n'asen = wabo nehō so. — 3. to precipitate, form a sediment, to thicken, inspissate, coalesce, concrete, congeal; abūrow, dote no aky. (after being dissolved in water or soaked). — 4. to grow or become firm, hard, solid: odé no aky. kakra-ara gyeññ. — 5. ky. kūrow, to build a town. *pr.* 447. — 6. okyekye ne wēre (lit. he ties up his breast?) he comforts, consoles, solaces him; ne wēre akyekye, he has been or is comforted, consoled.

kyēkyē, *red. v.* -..so, to keep close together; oky. ne sika so = omfá ne sika ntó aduan nni, ntó ntama mfura.

ñkyēkyē, *inf.* avarice, stinginess, niggardliness; cf. anibere, ayamōnwene, kane. — o-kyékýēfō, *pl. a-*, miser, niggard; *pr.* 1922. one heaping up treasures; cf. oyamōnwenefo.

o-kyékýé, a kind of bat, having bumps about the head. *pr.* 711.

kyēkyē, *n.* a sound agreeable to the ear, harmonious, satisfactory, gratifying; wáfí ky. akyí, he comes behind hand, a day after the fair.

ákyékýéá, a large fruit (melon?) with eatable seeds; *syn.* [akatewa.

ákyékýéá, a dish of roasted meal of Indian corn or maize.

ñkyekyem', *inf.* [kyekye mu] the act of dividing; division; part, section, verse; fraction; *syn.* ñkyem'.

kyekye-mawē, *As.* a fish of a finger's length.

akyekye-mawē, *F. locust. Mt. 3, 4. Mk. 1, 6.* — s. boadabi, abebew.

ñkyékýérā, ñkyekyérēwa, *Gy. goro*, a cord made of pine-apple fibres (sevenfold, mfriwa).

ñkyékýere, a kind of grass or weeds preventing the growth of any thing else; sare atenteñ bi a ete se nnuā; papyrus; rush, *Job. 8, 11. cf. sakrāñ.*

ñkyékýere, *wild sugar-cane; syn.* fwerew.

kyekyere, *red. v.* [kyere] 1. to bind, tie, tie together; ky. boā, to make a bundle; ky. adesoā, to prepare a load; wokyekyeree ne nsa koo n'akyi, they tied his hands behind his back; bone aky. n'ani, sin has blindfolded him. — 2. to gird, girdle, girt; cf. ñkyekyeremu. — 3. to be tied round a thing; dukū ky. ne ti, she has a handkerchief tied round her head. *Cf. kyekye.*

kyekyeré [kekre] roasted corn ground into flour; *syn.* osiām; wode abūrow a wokyew na eyam ky.

akyekyeré-e, *pl. ñ-*, tortoise; cf. awuru, apuhuru.

[*pr.* 1465. 1467. 1924-31.

ñkyekyeree, a weaver's spool; *syn.* dodowa.

kyekyerebesí, a kind of tree; dua bi a ehō wō nsoe, eye den, n'ahabañ ntēantēā, wode ehō hono ye hama, eboñ na eboñ; wokor ase a, wutu nnee.

akyékýere-gyá, -twē, a kind of ant.

kyekyerehú, a kind of food prepared of maize.

kyekyeré-kóna, different sorts of precious beads strung together, worn by kings. *pr.* 443.

akyekeyere-kóñmù [neakyekeyere koñ mu] necklace; neck-
ñkyekyeremú, belt, girdle; *syn.* aboso. [cloth.]

ñkyekyeresó [neawode akyekyeredesoa so] that which is bound upon a load in addition to it.

ñkyekyerewa, *s.* ñkyekyérā.

ñkyekyewa, 1. notch, indentation; osekañ no āno abo ñky., the edge of the knife has got a notch. — 2. a clicking or smacking sound produced to scoff at one; wobō no ñky. (=ntwom), they deride him, scoff at him by smacking with the tongue.

ñkyekyewā, the spicy bark of a tree; cinnamon?

akyekeyewá, -kyā', a humpbacked, hunchbacked person.

[*pr.* 741. 1046. *cf.* afū.]

kyékyewa, *a.* small; okura adaka ky. bi sè or adaka kete-wa bi a ete sè.

o-kyem, *pl. a.*, a shield plaited of twigs; ñwene ky., to make a shield; woye no teterē aliñanañ; buckler; *cf.* ñwákyém, wokyem.

akye-m-akye-m, *a.* [*pl. of* okyem] flat (as the wicker-work of a shield); atutuw nti abofra no nsa adañ aky.

ñkyem', *inf.* [kye mu] division, part, fraction; *s.* ñkyekyem'.

kyēm, *v.* to press (together) forcibly, to force out.

Akyem, *pr. n.* Akem, a country consisting of two territories, Akyem Abúakwa and Akyém Kòtokú, *Gr.* p. XI. XII. — *pr. n. m.*

á ñkyém', *pl. ñ-*, a small bird, perhaps 300 living on one tree.

kyēma, *s.* kyīma.

kyémadú, *a.* large, said of a bunch of bananas, palm-nuts.

akye-máduá (kòkò), a kind of beans.

kyēmē', a most precious kind of cloth from the interior (sarem'), made of silk-thread. *pr.* 1365. (*pr.* 805.)

akye-m-medéw, *s.* obedéw.

kyemfóre, *pl. ñ-*, potsherd. *pr.* 3669.

o-kyémfó, *pl. a-*, a large spider; its bite is said to be venomous.

o-kyémfóo, *pl. a-*, a shield-bearer (of the king of Asante). *pr.* 799.

Akyemfoó, *pr. n.* of a sea-coast town in Fante.

kyémí, a kind of small fish, pounded and made into lumps, stinking = oseé-sámíná. *pr.* 2345. [G. gbemomo.]

kyemmiri, F. a kind of snake.

ñkyem-pae [ñkyene pae] a bag of salt. *pr.* 3609.

ñkyem-pe, equator. *D.As.*

ñkyem-mú, *s.* ñkyem'.

o-kyemwá [okye-m, *dim.*] a small shield, target.

kyeñ [Ak. F. kyene] *v.* to surpass, go beyond, exceed, excel, be

larger than; *syn.* sēñ, *cf.* tra; it is used for the comparative form of Eng. adjectives and the conj. than; after another verb it is translated by more than, better than, rather than, when negative, by not so .. as, not more .. than. Dabodabo ye kokūro kyeñ akoko, or d. kyeñ akoko kokūro; Onyame ñhyira ye kyeñ sika; metumi maye kyeñ nea wosusuw; moanyiñ señ me, enti mutu mmirika kyeñ me; biribi ñkyeñ ogya kōkō. R.p. 202. Gr. § 73. — kyeñ so (without an expressed object of comparison) to be eminent, excellent, superior; nneema a ekyeñ so, extraordinary things.

kyeñ, v. to erect the sides of a house; wokyeñ dan, wokyeñ nnua-kwaw no, they put in the common sticks for the walls of a negro-house. — Cf. ñkyeñ.

kyēñ, v. [s. kyēñkyeñ] 1. to become hard, dry, stiff, durable; ekaw kyēñ na empōrow, pr. 1498. — 2. to make hard: wokyeñ woñ yafunu, they abstain from food, live on scanty food, s. yaf. — 3. F. okyeñ ne koñ wo n'agya do, he rebelled against his father; cf. señ koñ.

Okyeñ, pr. n. a surname for the name Atiammo.

ñkyeñ, the side, side-part or place by the side of a thing; in connection with verbs it is, in Eng., often rendered by prepositions, as, near, by, with, to, from; or by adverbs, as, aside, apart, privately; F. Mt. 14, 13. Mk. 13, 3. = ofā; - ogyina me ñkyeñ, he stands near or by me; kyekye da sram ñkyeñ, the evening-star is near the moon; meko ne ñkyeñ, I am going to him; efi ohene ñkyeñ, it comes from the king; cf. Gr. § 122. — Cpds. s. oðankyeñ, okwankyeñ.

o-kyēna, F. e- [okyeñ da] to-morrow; the day or a day following the present; oky. bi, some future day.

o-kyēna-kyi, the day after to-morrow.

kyene, v. Ak. F. = kyeñ; m'agwima kyene mē, my work is too hard (too much) for me.

kyèné, v. to swing, fling one's self, as an ape from one tree to another; okyèné e.s. (kontromfi, dualhyēñ) otow fi dua biakō so ko biakō so. — de.. kyene mu; to cross, to throw across: ode ne nañ akyene mu, he has crossed his legs. In the combination to w.. kyene the v. to w means to throw, send, fling, hurl from the hand or from a starting place, and kyene points to the end and aim of such movement, s. Gr. § 109, 32. 243, b. Kyene is used of single things, gu of a multitude of things or of materials; otow tumpañ no kyenee pom', he hurled the bottle into the sea; watow ne sekañ akyene, he has flung his knife away, or, he has lost his knife (by carelessness).

akyene, pl. ñ-, drum; diff. kinds: obomma' (akyenekésè), atūmpāñ, ñkrāwiri, adedéñkūrā, etwi, akukuá (at Kumase and Akropong); sā ñkyene yi ñhinā di hene anim nè n'akyi; oténté, mpintiñ; gyamadúdu; - kā or yañ aky., to beat a drum.

ñkyene, salt. Akw. táfodé, gyirām. — Phr. ñky. atem', it is sufficiently salted; ñky. atwam', it is excessively salted, oversalted; ñky. no nté adem', the salt has lost its savour; wonyé ñky. na woa-hono, the rain will not kill you; wakā ñky. agu (lit. he has cast away salt) he has ceased to use salt i.e. he is dead; n'aniwa soa ñky. =

n'ani kum na n'aniwam' aye no fremfremfrem or dededede, *he is at the point of dropping sweetly asleep*; akóa yi, oye m'aním ñkyene, medañ mehō a, na oye m'atiko yisa, *he speaks good words in my ears, behind me bad ones*; cf. wotoo no tekremakyéne, *they laid salt upon their tongue for him by sweet words*; onañ ñkyene gu n'asóm', *he bribes or persuades him*; obekā ñky. a, mirentie no bio, *though he try his best to persuade me, I will not listen to him any more.* — bō ñky., s. bō 98. — si ñky., s. ñkyenesi.

a kyene-bóá, pl. ñ. [aboa a okyene] *ape, monkey* (general name).

akyene-dam, s. adam.

kyenedúru, a tree the wood of which resembles *cedar-wood*; cedar†; dupon a wode señ akyene, ye mpurañ &c.

akyene-kā, inf. *drumming, beat of drum*; syn. ayañ.

o-kyene-kāfo, *drummer*; syn. okyeremā, oyañfo; cf. gyaasefo.

a-kyene-késé, the king's large drum, called obommā. pr. 711.

ñkyene-mú, v. n. a crossing of two lines as in the sign of multiplication ×; cf. osikiy.

kyēneñē, a barren, sterile, unfruitful female (of animals); oguañ yi abu ky., *this sheep has become fat instead of bringing forth young*; cf. oboniñ, karawa.

ñkyene-ñkyéne, adj. *salty*; nsu ñky., *brackish water*.

ñkyéne-sí, inf. *the putting of salt into bags*. [Wosi ñkyene = wokyekye ñky. wō abōbow mu a.s. akyem-medew mu a.s. ahabañ biara mu.]

o-kyene-soafo, pl. a-, a carrier of a drum. pr. 2822.

ñkyene-sóafó, pl. id., salt-carrier. pr. 1943.

ñkyeñ-kókó, pl. ñkyene-akókó, a grain of salt.

ñkyeñkyémmá, a kind of grass.

ñkyeñkyemàwé, pr. 1944. cf. kyekyemañe.

ñkyeñkyeñ, F. = ñkyene-ñkyene; *saltiness*. Mk. 9,50.

kyēnkyēñ, red. v. [s. kyēñ] 1. to make or grow hard, dry, stiff, numb; awów akyēñkyeñ me, *the cold has benumbed me*; wakyēñkyeñ na oye awu, *he has become torpid and is about to die*; onipa wu a, okyēñkyēñ, *when a man dies, he becomes stiff.* — 2. to strain, to put to the utmost tension, exert to the utmost: kyēñkyēñ wohō mā adaka no so, *exert yourself (call up your strength) to lift up the box.* — 3. F. to dry up, wither away. Mk. 4,6.11,20 f.

kyēñkyēñ, a. stiff; tadua ky. pr. 3156; s. ky.-ara & kyēñ-
[kyēñkyēñ.

kyēñkyēñ, basket, pannier, made of palm-branches and reeds, to carry palm-wine; syn. akotwé; cf. bedew, apakañ, kyereñkye.

akyēñkyéñ, pl. id., an unripe palm-nut.

kyeñkyeñ-be-mū, pr. 310. 1945-47.

akyēñkyeñná, a bird with a large bill, the toucan or hornbill, bucceros? pr. 1948. — by-names: pebiakrrō, méamēa.

kyēñkyeñ-ara, adv. hard, forcibly; needs, necessarily, in-

dispensably; absolutely, by all means, peremptorily, positively, utterly; misc. memmā oñkō; na ose kyēñkyēñ-ara obēkō, I say, I do not wish to let him go; but he says, he will go by all means. [Cf. G. kē, kēle, still, yet, though.]

akyēñkyēñ-ne [kyēñkyēñ, ade] *a forced matter or thing; — odo nyē aky., love is not enforced, obtained by force.*

ñkyēñkyēñé', *something hardened; biribiara a akyēñkyēñ, se dōte, aduañ a aye dennennenneñ na wudi a enyé bio, nām a woahow na akyēñ; — obosu ñky.†, hoar-frost; nsu ñky.†, ice; amū ñky.†, a mummy.*

kyēñkyēñēññ, *s. kyeñkyereññ.*

kyēñkyēñkyēñ, *adv. hard, rigidly, inflexibly, unrelentingly, excessively; ohye no ky., he forces him hard, rules over him with severity; Eniresi-abūrofo ñhye abibifo ky., the English do not deal rigidly with the negroes; otoñ n'ade aboodeñ ky., he sells his things exceedingly dear.*

akyēñkyēñ-núru [aduru aēkyēñkyēñ] *a medicine for hardening any thing, for embalming a corpse, for mummification.*

kyēñkyēñtakyi-a, *adv. by force, forcibly; enyé kyeñkyentakyi-èkyi dō, it is not an irresistible love; kyeñkyentakyi-èsi a, ose mémamā yeñkō, he absolutely wants me (or, with all his might he forces me) to go with him; syn. kyēñkyēñ-ara.*

kyēñkyēñtakyi-kūrow, *pr. 2818.*

kyeñkyereññ, *a. & adv. very hard, dry, stiff; cf. kyēñ & kyēñkyēñ, v. — nām no aye kyēñkyereññ, the fish (or meat) is well dried; asase no mu (or so) ye kyēñkyēñēññ, = emu akyēñ or awo, the land is hard and dry, arid, meager, barren; ne ntama no aseñ ky.; ne nsa seni ky. or kyēñkesē, 1 Ki. 13. — wakyēñ kyēñkyereññ, he has become stiff (in his body or joints, for some hours): eyé akòse abiribiriw-twa, syn. ade ato no so, ahuñmu ato (or asi) no so.*

kyeñkyereñkyeñ = kyeñkyeñkyeñ.

akye-nyā-de [ade a woakye anyā] *share, portion, = kyefā.*

kyépe, Akw. = pēdua, *to.*

kyepēñ, F. *portion, inheritance. Mt. 5,5.*

ñkyerā, *a kind of pot; s. kuku.*

kyer, F. kyèrè, Ak. = kye, *v. to last, endure; F. mambekyer', I am not to remain long; obekyer ahē, how long will it last? bekyer ahē ñkō, how long (will thou stay away)? Ps. 90,13.*

kyere [kye, *v. to last &c.*] *a delay, lingering, prolonged stay; meñhyé wo ky., I do not detain you, will not cause you a delay or detention; wannye ky. yee ntem koo ho, he hastened there without delay.*

kyèrè, *v. [red. kyekyere, q. v.] 1. to catch, lay hold on, seize (by pursuit); to take captive (ky. or fa dommum), apprehend; to detain; agyinamoa ky. ñkura, akrōmā ky. ñkoko; pr. 3111.1954-57. ky. asem, Lk. 11,54. — 2. to bind, tie round (adare, the handle of a bill-hook). — 3. to become thick, to curd, curdle, clot, concrete or coagulate into a thick inspissated mass; nufusu no aky., the milk has curdled. — 4. .. mu ky., a) to be narrow; odañ yi mu ky., this room*

is narrow; opp. mu gow, to be spacious. — b) to be hurried and indistinct in pronunciation: Aburifo kasa mu kyere, e.s. wokasa ntemntem na emu ntw a.s. emu nná ho. — 5. kyere mu, to interweave, tissue, variegate; woaky. mu = otamañwénéfó adi mu adwini; s. ñkyeremú. — 5. to be in great distress or straits: ne hō kyere no = ne hō hia no wo mmā ñhinā; ne tirim aky. no (e.s. asem bi aye no ehū nè awereho ñhinā), he has become distracted, out of his senses or wits. — 6. to press or be pressed together; kyere so, to throng, crowd: nupa no aky. so, the people are crowded together; wōkyere nó sò, they throng him; wokokyere tow, they huddle together into a cluster, swarm or crowd. — 7. kyere (or kyekyere) sa, to prepare for war (by collecting an army &c.); wakyere me hō sa-bone, he has planned, devised or determined evil against me. — 8. to show or manifest ill will, hostility, animosity, aversion, to bear malice, to make one feel a grudge; s. ñkyeree.

kyere, v. [red. kyerekyere, q. v.] 1. to show forth, produce, exhibit, present to view (often preceded by de, fa, yi, with the object that is shown): fa mfonini yi kyere no, show him these pictures; mede maky. no (or, maky. no mf.); — fa wohō or yi wohō kyere, show yourself; okyere nehō (dodo), he is ostentatious, boastful, vaunting. pr. 382.1318. — yi.. kyere, to manifest, reveal, make known. John 1.31.2.11. — 2. to show, point out (to); to guide or lead to; kyere no kwan, show him the way; kyere no ođan a obedam', lead him to the room where he is to sleep. pr. 1617. — 3. kyere ase, to show the reason, meaning, sense, i.e. to explain, interpret. pr. 1950. kyere āno, to state or declare the amount, number, weight &c. F. to declare. — 4. to teach, instruct in: mekyeree no ñhōma-kañ, I taught him to read (cf. red.). — 5. to advise, counsel, exhort: okyeree no se óñnuan, he advised him to flee; pr. 226. — 6. to have a direction or situation toward, to front, face, to look toward: adannim ky. apuei, the front of the house looks eastward; nemfensere ky. abonten so, his window faces or looks into the street. — 7. After another verb, ky. often shows the direction of an action and is rendered in Eng. by the prep. toward (Gr. § 223,4): oterew ne nsam' kyere osoro, he spreads forth his hands toward heaven; or it denotes the reference to a person and is rendered by to: kã.. kyere, to speak or relate to, to tell, give instruction or information to, to inform: okãā ne dae kyeree no, he told him his dream; wanyā asem no ñkã ñkyeree, he has often inculcated this matter; — to make known, reveal. John 1.18. — 8. kasa kyere, a) to speak to. pr. 513. — b) to instruct, exhort, admonish. pr. 911. — 9. to do for a pretence: wobō mpae tenten kyere, they for a pretence make long prayers. Mt. 23.14.

kyere, F. unless, except (= gye); till, until: modō w' ky. owu apa hen mu, I shall love thee till death us do part; cf. kyere-de.

kyere, inf. Ak. = okye, long duration, time. pr. 1949.

o-kyere, the act of teaching; doctrine, rule, precept, instruction.

o-kyere, precious beads and pieces (ingots) of gold, fastened round the wrist; s. okrakyere.

akyere, pl. ñ-, a wretch worthy or destined to be killed; pr. 636.1958.

cf. akwákyere; wode no too **akyere**, they sentenced him to be killed after previous torments in dragging him along the streets.

kyeree, = aboso, the batten or movable bar of a loom.

ñkyereé, *v. n.* [**kyere**, *v.*] *example, sample, pattern, instance*; *syn.* ñfwesó; ehó ñky. bi ni.

ñkyeree [**kyere**, *v.*] 1. *manner of binding; state of bondage, bonds*; ñkyeree a womá wokyeree no yee no yaw sê. — 2. *a grudge, ill will, animosity, hostility, malice, aversion*; mede ne nâ hō ñkyereé (= ne hō taiñ, ne hō ahi) na mede merekyere no, I make him feel the grudge I owe to his mother; mfá m'agya hō ñkyeree ñkyéré me, do not make me suffer for the aversion you have conceived to my father. — 3. = duaseé, káasee &c.

ñkyere-āno, *inf. F. answer, declaration.*

ñkyerease, *inf. explanation, interpretation*; *cf.* asekyere.

akyereba, -wa, -bā, *pl. ñ-*, *F. sister*; *cf.* onua-bā.

[Mt. 13,56. 19,29. Mk. 3,35. 6,3.

kyérebèññ, **kérebèñ-krebèññ**, (full e) *a. & adv.* 1. *erect, upright, straight, not crooked at all*; (ogyina hō ky., nnua no anyinnyin krbkrb.) — 2. *fast, firm*; *syn.* pintiññ.

o-kyérebèñ, *pl. a-*, a species of snake; oye ahantañ se oky.

kyerebèñkuku, the queen of the white ants, = mfótehéne.

kyerebíà(só), a three-angled piece of wood or shelf fastened in the corner (or nook) of a room to put things on; *s.* kyereso.

kyerebo, *hardened dung, excrement*; onipa, atoteboa biara a.s. akoko biñ a eye dennènnèñ; *syn.* biñ, sebew; *cf.* bintuw.

kyere-de, *F. (in order to see) whether*; = **kyere-se**; or only: **kyere**; Mk. 11,13. — **kyere obokū no**, *hoping to kill him.*

akyerédéwá, a little something to make a show; a small token.

akyérekye, an animal that eats unripe plantains. *pr.* 1960.

akyérekyeree, *id.?* a kind of rodent animal; *s.* opurow.

ñkyérekyerā, -kyerewa, *dry land, barren desert*; ñky. so ne nea wura ntumi mfii yiye na aduañ nso mmo.

kyérekyere, *a. only used together with kañ*, *s.* kañky....

kyerekyere, *red. v.*, 1. *s. kyere*; the *red.* form is used, with the meaning to teach, instruct, when the thing or matter that is taught is not mentioned; *cf.* didi, kenkañ. — 2. **kyerekyere .. mu**, to explain, expound, elucidate, illustrate.

ñkyerekyereé, *examples, instances*; *s.* ñkyeree; ehó ñky. bi.

o-kyerekyerefó, *pl. a-*, *teacher, instructor, tutor; preacher, minister of the gospel.*

akyerekyere-kwañ, *lit. what shows the way*; 1. *the forefinger, index*. — 2. *in a ship the helm, or perh. better, the steering compass*. — 3. *way-mark, direction-post.*

ñkyerekyeremú, *inf. explanation, explication, elucidation.*

kyerekyerew, *red. v.*, *s.* kyerew.

ñkyerekyerewá, *engravings, figures*, *pr.* 2583.

ńkyérékyerewa, s. ńkyerekyerā.

o-kyeremá, pl. a-, *drummer*, by the fetish-priests called oyamfo; pr. 1961. ahene nẹ akya., lit. *kings and drummers*, i.e. *kings and other chiefs*.

akyeremadefo, *the king's drummers*. pr. 477. s. gyaasefo.

ńkyéremá, *white flakes of ashes* (obrode-hono a woahyew mu gyarensó mù apowapów à ededam' fitafitā no).

ńkyeremú, a kind of precious *cotton cloth*, mixed of red and black, similar but far superior to mmobom'.

kyerėnkyė, pl. n-, 1. *basket* made of wicker (hama nẹ mpō-pā), strong & coarse, used to cover fowls, chickens &c. — cf. kentėn, kyėnkyėn, (akotwė), sėsėa, pırebi, tekrekıyı. — 2. *bird's cage*.

kyerėpėn, pl. n-, *row, line, rank, file*; wafua ode gyau nko kyerepėnkyerepėn, *he has planted yam in (several) rows* consisting only of "gyawu". — F. akı. mu, *in rows*. Mt. 6,40.

kyere-se, conj. (F. -de) = se ėbia, *whether or if perhaps*; Gr. § 141,1.B. a. kofwė ky. owo ho ana? kokā kyere no ky. obetie ana? ko ky. wobenyā biribi aba na yeadi.

kyereso, = kyėrebiasó, duabon a.s. dua bi a woasen de ahye kokoam' na wode nneema gu so.

kyerė-sūa-sėm (-nhōma)†, *catechism*. Kurtz § 7.

kyerė-tıe, *listening to instruction*; meko ky., *I go to have a lesson*; asubo ky., *the attending to instruction previous to baptizing*. kyeretiefot, (pl. id.) *catechumen*.

kyerew, v. [red. kyerekyerew] Ky. twere, *to write; to engrave*; ky. nhōma, *to write on paper, to write a letter, deed, document, tract or book*; cf. kurukyerew.

ńkyerew: the phrase gu ne ńkyerew is used when of things portioned out successively nothing is left; wokye ade bi mu wıe a, wokā se: yeagu nẹ ńkyerew, = yeawıe korā, *we are at the end of it, we have done or finished, all is spent, there is nothing left*; ąduan a yeđe koe no, yesan akodi bi a, na woagu ne ńky. dedaw, *when we went again to partake of the victuals we had taken with us, they were already done (finished, consumed, used up)*.

akyerėwa, -ba, Ak. F. *sister*, = onua-bá, -bėa.

kyerewá, *screw*; cf. mfewa.

kyerew-de, pl. n-, *letter, character in writing* (s. kyerewe) or *printing* (s. ntintimı).

kyerewė, -ė, pl. n-, a *line*, syn. nsanhó; a *mark or character in writing; letter*; s. kyerewde.

ńkyerewė, -ė, 1. *engraved or impressed artificial lines or figures* on calabashes, pottery &c.; ahına no hō nky. ye fe. — 2. *any engraving, writing, drawing, design, delineation*. — 3. *the lines in the palm of the hand*. — 4. *a mark, notch, incision, groove*. — 5. *the worm or thread of a screw* (ńkyınkyımı).

o-kyerewfo, pl. a-, *writer; scribe; clerk; author* (of a book).

kyere-wo, a kind of *bird, catching snakes*.

akýe-tõn, *inf.* [kyere, tõi] *catching and selling*; wodii Krobo-fo aký., *they took to catching and selling the Krobo-people.*

e-kyew, Ak. ekye, *hat, cap, bonnet, any cover for the head*; cf. böro-kyew, fo-kye &c. — pa. kyew, *lit. to take off the hat, to beg submissively, to entreat, supplicate, beseech, petition; to beg pardon; syn. koto, sere, koto sere*; [G. kpa fai, *Voc.* p. 66.] mepa wo kyew se: fa firi me, *I beg you to forgive me!* wo kyew ni! *lit. your hat is this, i.e. I beg your pardon!* kyew ñhinā ye wo dea = fa firi me, na fa-firi ñhinā ye wo dea, enyé me dea, *I have nothing to forgive, I crave only your forgiveness*; mepaa no me bone hõ kyew, *I asked him to forgive the wrong done by me.*

kyew-pá, *inf. entreaty, supplication, asking for pardon.*

kyew, *v. to fry, bake, roast, parch* (akoko, nām, ñkyewa, kafe, abürow, *pr.* 394, ase n.a., with or without fat, in a pan, on a roaster or potsherd, whereas tõtõ is, *to bake in an oven, or, as kisā, to roast at the bare fire.*

kyew, *v. to squint*; cf. kyea; okyew n'ani, *he squints his eye, looks askint*; n'ani akýew, *he squints, is squint-eyed.*

-kyew, *a. in cpds: crooked, wry, wrong, unjust*; s. brakyew, [ntenkyew.

akýew-akýew, *adv. squintingly*; ofwe no aký., *he looks at him in a squinting manner, by side-glances.*

kyéw'kyéw: ne hõ yeno ky., *he feels uncomfortable, uneasy, is anxious, timorous, apprehensive, suspicious, from a bad conscience, from fear to be seen.*

akýewa Nyankõpõn, F. *the immortal God. Cf. ekyē.*

ñkyewa, *fried cakes, roasted meat, delicate food*; cf. akýeduan.

ñkyé-wé-e [abürow a woakýew na woñwe] *parched corn. pr.* 1944.

kyi, Ak. kyiri, *v. [red. kyikyí] to turn the back to; 1. to dislike, not to like, to loathe, have an aversion to, hate, detest, abhor*; cf. tañ; *to shun, fear, shrink from. pr.* 417. 1190. 1517. *neg. not to be against, pr.* 1805. woñkyí, *it is not objected, not found unallowable, pr.* 1488. 1963. wokā no sã a, woñkyi, *you may say so, although it is not the right word or answer. — abosom ñhinā wo ade a wokyikyii. — 2. to abstain from, to avoid, to consider as forbidden (by the fetish) and unclean; mikyi, I am not allowed to eat it. — 3. kyi anim, to shun, keep clear of, beware of, get out of the way of; nea ese se yekyi n'anin ne obonsam, he whom it is necessary for us to shun is the devil. — 4. kyi ayi, to abstain from certain victuals for a month to a year after the death of a member of one's family.*

kyi, *v. [red. kyikyí] to press, squeeze, wring or crush out*; wõhoro ntama a, wokyí mu nsu no agu, *in washing clothes the water is wrung out from them*; kyikyí atam no mu; — kyi nufu, *to milk*; kokyí ñnuan no nufu, *go and milk the goats*; — kyi ñño, *to press out oil*; kyi bobé-aba, *to press grapes*; *Gen.* 40, 11.

a kyi, cf. akýiri, Ak. akýire, Gr. § 119. 120, 4. 130, 5. *1. the back, the hind(er) part, rear; the outer (outward) part, outside of a vessel or enclosure, of the hand. pr.* 468. — *2. the space behind or outside. —*

3. behind (owo m'akyi, *he is behind me*; dua bi si dań no akyi; *pr. 2160*); outside, without (opoń akyi, *outside or before the door*); after (of time); oprannā akyi na osu to dā, *after a thunder-storm it always rains*. — 4. in specific cases or phrases: a) the property left at a person's death; b) the time of one's absence; c) one's supporters or relations. — di..akyi (di akyiri), *to follow, go or come after; to succeed; to accompany, attend, assist; to pursue, chase; pr. 893. 895. 898 f.* — ogyina m'akyi, *he stands behind me, backs me, supports, assists or protects me, stands security for me.* — n'akyi t̄w̄eri me, *he leans upon me, s. aninsem.* — waba m'akyi, *he has come in my absence*; obi aba wo akyi, *somebody came to visit you whilst you were absent.* — edom abefi yeń akyi, *the enemy has made his appearance in our rear, at our back, behind us.* — wafi m'akyi ako ho, *he went there without my knowledge*; — siesie m'akyi, *provide for my coming home (that I may find something to eat)*; ofwe n'akyi, *she looks for the things which he has left*; nea wode f̄wee m'akyi wo hē? *what did you prepare for me whilst I was absent?* — ohyehye n'akyi, *he boasts of what he has not with him (what is left behind or expected)*; — owo bi wo n'akyi, *he has a rich relation*; n'akyi nyé duru, *he is not of a rich or renowned family, 1Sam. 18,23.*

ńkyi, F. *adv. then, now, afterward. Mt. 3,10. 12,44 f. Mk. 1,14.* — eno na; *cf. akyiri no, F. n'ekyir' no.*

kyia, v. [*inf. ù-, red. kyiakya*] Ak. d̄wa, 1. *to shake hands, greet, salute, bid welcome.* — 2. *to give or send one's compliments; cf. mā akyē.* — 3. *to bet, wager, lay (a bet or wager), hold a wager; wokyia wo so, they hold a wager on it; me nē no kyia, I wager with him; kyia me e! lay me a wager!*

ńkyia, *inf. joining hands, salutation, greeting; (pl. ńkyiakya, Mt. 23,7); bet, wager.*

a kyi-de [kyi, v., ade] *a detestable or abominable thing; any food disallowed by the fetish; wadi n'aky., he has eaten what he was forbidden to eat.*

a kyi-di, *inf. following after, pursuing, pursuit; pr. 300.*

kyi-dom, *the rear, rear-guard, reserve of an army, reserve troops of the centre.*

akyi-dua, *a support, stay, prop; a defender; n'akyidua abu, the person in whom or the thing in which he trusted is no more.*

a kyí-dù ań, *kunafó aduań a wodí, bread of mourners. Hos. 9,4.*
o-kyifo, *nea okyi aduań bi. pr. 1965.*

akyifo, *pl. n., the succeeding generation; cf. akyikafo, ńkyiri-mma; yeń akyifo a wobae yi de, woń ani nso n̄n̄ipa, this rising generation has no respect of others. = ne-mma yi ani nso mpanyimfo.*

akyi-f̄we-dé [ade a wode f̄we obi akyi] *necessities or presents prepared for one to receive him as a guest or on his return home; m'aky. wo hē? what is prepared for me?*

a kyi-gylná, *inf. [gyina akyi] support, assistance, protection.*
o-kyigylnáfó, *supporter, protector, counsel, attorney, advocate, comforter. John 14-16.* — 2. *one who handles (a gun), shooter, pr. 1792.*
o-kyi-kafó, *pl. a-, 1. one left behind, left in charge of something*

by a departing person. — 2. *heir* (= *owunnyafō, odedifo*). — 3. *straggler*. — 4. *one who remains behind, the last*. *Mat. 20, 12, 14, 16*. — s. *okyirikafō, F. akyardzifo*.

kyikyī, kyikyī, *red. vv.*, s. *kyi, kyī*.

kyikyī, kyékýé, *telescope, spy-glass*; cf. *afwede*.

kyikyikyī, *ye-*, *to creak*; *opon no rebue no, eyee ky. = e-*^{[kasae.}

kyikyirikyikyiri, *unruliness, rashness*; *oyè ky.*, *he does not sit quiet, is rash, unruly, turbulent, refractory*.

kyīm', = *kyi mu*.

kyīm, *v.* [*red. kyinkyim*] *to turn, twist, wind, wring, wrest*; *syn. dan', kyima*; *to turn round, revolve, wheel*; *wókyim hama, fra, usa...*; *wiase or onipa nkwa rekyim, the world, or human life, is not permanently standing, is turning, wheeling*.

kyim, *v. n. wrestling &c.* *ogyeme kyim, he takes my word and wrests it, he doubts, disputes what I say. pr. 76. Cf. akyyinye*.

e-kyim, a food prepared of blood, spiced with salt and pepper.

kyimā, *v. 1. to turn, twist*; *oky. ne kon, ne ti, ne nsa, safē*. — 2. *to turn aside*: *dom no akymā akofa nkwaniane abesi kürom', the enemy turned and entered the town by a round-about way*; — *okokyima, he goes to ease himself, to the privy*; (*pr. 569.*) *F. he goes about, Mt. 4, 23*; — *wakyima nehō = wadañ nehō, a) he has withdrawn; b) he has eased himself (evacuated his bowels)*; cf. *ye nehō yiye, gya ne nan*. — 3. = *ye bra*.

kyimā, *blame, blemish, defect, fault*; *ne hō nni or ntó ky.*, *there is no defect in him*; *nehō tew or to ky.*, *there is something amiss or faulty with him*; *ne hō tew ky.* (*biribiara ye no a.s. ono ye biribi*) *a, wode bebisa wo, if any thing goes amiss with him, you will answer (be answerable) for it*.

ñkyīmfiiri, *an engine with a combination of wheels, wheel-work*.
ñkyīmí, *a winding; the thread or worm of a screw (mfewá no hō ñky. atōrom)*; *wheel (?)*

ñkyī-mú, *inf.* [*kyi mu*] *the act of wringing out*.

kyiñ, *v.* = *kyini*.

o-kyinako, a kind of *bird*, s. *kokokyiniako*.

Akyināñ, Akyināntāñ mogyé mogyé, a surname given to Euro-
kyini [*Eng.*] = *king* (in Europe); *mesom ky.* [*peans.*

kyini [*Ak. kyiñ; red. kyinkyini*] *to circulate; to walk or go (round) about* (*oky. dan hō; oky. mañ mu, onyé fwē; osebo kyini kwaem', o'wia ky. wim'*); *to rove, ramble, roam, range, stroll, wander*.

kyinii, *pl. ñ-*, a large parasol of kings, also called *katamañ*; cf. *akatawia*. — *ky.-kurafo, s. gyaasefo*.

kyiñ-hya, *inf. lit. a turning round and meeting; the revolution or rotation of a wheel, of the hands of a watch or clock; an hour, cf. donfwere*. — *di ky.*, *to turn round again and again*; *mfewá no adi ky.*, *the screw turns without catching hold in its box*.

kyinhya-mframa, *whirlwind*.

kyĩnkyĩm, *red. v. kyim.* — F. *to tarry, Mt. 25,5.* orekyĩnkyĩm né bá, *he delays his coming; cf. t̄wɛnt̄wɛn. Mt. 24,48.*

kyĩnkyĩn, -kyĩni, *red. v. kyĩn, kyĩni.*

ñkyĩnkyĩni, fākō a obi kyĩnkyĩn hō.

kyĩnkyĩrañ, bō -, *to be alarmed by sad news, cf. bō t̄wi.*

ñkyĩn-so, *inf. circulation, the act of going about or passing from place to place or person to person.*

ñkyĩnso-ñhōma, *circular, circular letter or paper.*

akyĩn-nyé, *inf. [gye kyim] doubt, unbelief (F. Mk. 9,24), disbelief, scepticism; dispute, controversy, debate; ogye no akyĩnnye, (better: ogye no kyim) he disputes with him, calls in question or expresses dissent or opposition to what he says; pr. 446. 2147. 2716. — óyè aky., he is a habitual disputer.*

o-kyĩnnye-gyéfó [akyĩnnye-gyé, *inf.*] *doubter, sceptic, disputer, controvertist. pr. 1966.*

kyĩri, *v. (F. kyir) = kyĩ.*

akyĩri, Ak. akyire, F. akyir, 1. = akyi 1-4. (In Ak. akyi is used with a noun or pronoun before it, akyĩri without such.) — *di akyĩri, to go or follow after, pursue &c.* — *s̄añ aky., to turn back, return.* — 2. *behind; in a distance, afar off: onam aky., he walks behind, or, in a distance; - ka aky., to stay behind.* — 3. *the time after; - akyĩri no, F. n'akyir no, afterwards: kañ no ompé se oko, aky. no okoe, at first he did not choose to go, but afterwards he went; - akyĩri yi, recently, lately; wo akyĩri yi ñhōma, thy last letter. — 4. the latter-end: aky. besi yeñ deñ = ebeñie yeñ deñ? how will it be with us finally? aky. besi yo yiye, it will turn out well for you; misuro aky., I am afraid of the consequences; - ohũ akyĩri, a) he is far-sighted, long-sighted; b) he can account for it. — 5. nam or fa akyĩri, to do without the knowledge of another. — 6. m'akyĩri firi hō, my mother's family, my maternal relations are from that place.*

akyĩri-di, *inf. following or going after, pursuit.*

akyĩri(di)fo, *follower(s); F. akyir(dzi)fo, the last. Mt. 20,12. 14.*

kyĩri-afasé, *a kind of razor [ekyi afasew, it does not agree with af., getting dull when used to cut af.]; s. oyiwan.*

kyĩri-ahemfie, *a middle sort of sandals; s. mpaboa.*

akyĩri-káfó, = okyikafó, *one who remains behind, the last.*

akyĩri-kyewewfo, *telegraph.*

akyĩrikyĩri, -kyĩri, *far, distant, far behind, far away, (in) a remote distance; oko akyky. asase bi so (or, asase bi so akyky.), he has gone to a distant country; - ..ani ye.. akyĩrikyĩri, s. ani 8 A. — mmã wo ani nyé wo akyĩrikyĩri se merebehye wo da-tent̄n bi, do not apprehend that I shall put you off very long.*

ñkyĩri-ñkyĩri, F. akyĩri-akyĩri, *backwards; s. pini.*

kyĩrikyĩrikyĩri, *adv. blazing, in full blast, in or with a bright flame, lustily, vigorously; ogya no dew ky. = framframfram, frafra, kitikiti.*

ñkyĩri-mma, F. (Akp. in songs) *the rising generation, = akyi-fó, 'ne-mma, mma a woaka akyĩri a wowo hō 'ne-yi.*

akyiri-sañ, *inf.* [sañ akyiri] *backsliding*; *cf.* nsañakyiri.

o-kyirisáñfó, *pl. a.*, F. *backslider*.

akyi-sañ, *inf.* *going back*.

akyiwade, = akyyide.

L.

The letter l is used only in foreign proper names. In some Fante dialects l is used for r, probably only by people who are not of Tshi origin. In words adopted from foreign languages, d is put for l as an initial sound, and r in other cases; *cf.* dagire, brū, dare, dadare, hagire, &c. Gr. § 293, 11 d.

M.

Words which have m as the first letter of their stem (usually with another m, in verbs sometimes with two ms before it), but are not found under M, — seek under B.

The consonant m, when radical or original, is united with nasal vowels (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū); whenever it is followed by pure vowels, it is a transformation of b, caused by a preceding m (or orig. n, ñ) or by negligent pronunciation. — It interchanges with b, w, n, ű; Gr. § 18.19 B. 37. — m before f has a different pronunciation, being produced not with both lips, but with the lower lip alone.

m is a frequent *prefix* before stems beginning with p, f, m, and with b which is then assimilated, i.e. changed into m. This prefix is found 1. *in nouns* in the sing. and plur. (Gr. § 29, 2. 35, 3. 42, 2. 43, 1. 104, 3. 5.), *in a few adjectives* (as mmerew, or in plural forms as mmia-mmīā), *in numerals* (Gr. § 77, 78, 4. 6. 81.), and in some *adverbs* (derived from or formed like nouns, as mmom, mpo, Gr. § 134, 3 b). — 2. m is also a *prefix* of the 2nd. imperative and all negative forms of the verb (Gr. § 91, 10. 92. 95, 1. 96 II.) — As a prefix, m, being a semi-vowel, usually forms a syllable by itself, except when it is joined to a preceding vowel or pronounced together with the m of the subsequent syllable in equal tone. Gr. § 23, 2 b. 24, 3. 95, 1. 96, 2.

m' 1. = me, *pron. a)* before a vowel; *b)* after a verb (in quick speaking). — 2. = mo, *pron.* (seldom). — Gr. § 55 *Rem.* 2. 56. *Rem.* 2. — 3. = mu. Gr. § 120, 2.

mma, *pl.*, s. oba; mmā, *pl.*, s. obā, *woman*, abā, *rod*, bā, *place*.

-ma, F. mba, *suffix* in *diminutive* forms of words terminating in m, ñ, ne, ni &c. Gr. § 37, 1. s. bamma, barima, bemma, abomma, damma, odammá &c.

-mā, seems to be a *formative suffix* of verbs (buma, hima, kyīma) and nouns (adwumā, mframa, aguma, hama, ahema, nhōmā &c.)

mā, *v.* [*red.* mēmā, mōmā *q. v.*] 1. *to give, hand, communicate, bestow, confer, impart, grant, present* (*cf.* kye, de.. hye nsa); *to deliver, yield up; to allow*. When the thing given is mentioned in the form of a simple object, it is usually put after the personal object; otherwise an *aux. v.* (de, fa, yi &c.) is used: omā me sika; ode ne

sika ñbinā amā me; mā me nsu! fa wo ade no mā me! Gr. §206,1.2. *pr.* 1916.3176. — mā okwañ, to give leave or permission &c. s. okwan. — 2. to put, apply to: wode (asem no) mā nniipa nè mmoa, the word is used in speaking of men and beasts. — 3. to dedicate, s. mōmā. — 4. to address with a salutation, to wish one something (mā akyē, nnoipa, akwaba, amo, due &c.) — 5. mā asem, to tell or relate a story; cf. mōmā (hō). — 6. to let, cause, make, allow, permit or suffer one to do any thing (used as an auxiliary before another verb, s. Gr. § 91,10. 107,25. 255,3. *Rem.*): mā entrā ho (Ak. mā no tēnā ho), let it (remain) there; omā wokokyeree no, he let them go and catch him, he had him caught; omā wobekyeree no, he suffered himself to be caught by them. *pr.* 403f. 439f. 1969f. — 7. (used as an aux. after another verb, s. Gr. § 109,32. 243 b. *Rem.* 1. 2.) to perform an action or to be in some state or condition for the benefit of, out of sympathy with, or with respect to somebody: oye adwuma mā me, he works for me; odi ñkōmmō mā ne nua, he laments for his brother; oboo tuo mää Kofi, he shot himself that Kofi should or must do the same. — Sometimes mā shows a general and indefinite reference of the principal v. without an object following, cf. asempa a Luka kyerew mae; in F. it answers to the adv. *very*: oye few mā, it is very beautiful. — 8. mā.. so, F. do, to raise, lift, lift up: mā adeṣoa no so, lift or take up that load; cf. kukuru; mā wonaṅ so, lift your feet i.e. quicken your steps, be quick, make haste; omā n'ani (ne nsá, ne tí, ne nántiñ, ne né) so, he lifts up his eyes (his hand, his head, his heel, his voice); — to hold up; — to elevate, exalt, elate; omā nehō so, he exalts himself; — to take and carry away, to remove; to take up: wamā n'asem so, he has again taken up his speech. — 9. mā, to plaster: wode abantotere mā oḍaṅ hō, nsemso ani, they plaster the wall of the house, the ceiling, with a trowel. — 10. mā, to cause, occasion, serves also for the Eng. conjunctions so that, Gr. § 273,1 c.

mā, F. = amānā, amōa. *Mt.* 15,14.

e-mā, a. pl. amā-amā, full, filled up; cf. mātēññ, mātō; m'ahina aye mā, my water-pot is full; ye, hye or gu.. mā, to make full, to fill (up); woyehyee ñhiua no amā-amā, they filled the water-pots; nsu aye tumpaṅ no mā, the bottle is full of water; wakyerew ñhōma yi mā, he has written this paper full.

e-mā, n. fulness; emā mu nni siñ, full is full.

amā, lime, bird-lime; pitch; glue; cf. amāne. [G. *id.*]

mā, a. slimy, ropy, clammy, glutinous; viscid, viscous, sticky; *syn.* mātāmātā, fā, sā, tṽā &c.

Am'má [contr. of Amemēnewa] F. Amba, *pr. n.* of a female born on Saturday. Gr. § 41,4.

ammā-aññwo-korā = nea wammā asem no aññwo korā.

ammā-aññwo kūrow = kūrow a emmā omañmu ññwo da.

mmabā-bere [ababā, bere] maidenhood. — mmabā-sem, di-, to be fond of dress or finery, to try to appear lady-like.

mabō, *interj.* [= memā wo aba-ō] welcome! salutation to a stranger arriving; cf. akwaba; Ab. (Amanteñsofo na etā kā.)

mada, F. = me ara; m. nkō = me ara nkō, *I (of) myself.*

mā de, mādē, a kind of *yam*, s. *odé*. pr. 1988.

madwō, *interj.* [memā wo adwō] *good evening!*

mmae, *inf. freq.* [ba waba ha m., *he has often come here.*

o-māfo, *pl. a-, giver.*

mmā-goru [mmā ag.] *unchaste play with women, fornication.*

mmagum', *v. n.* [ba gu mu] *reinforcement.* pr. 1990.

mahā-ō, *interj.* [memā wo ahā] *good day!* a form of salutation used in the middle of the day.

mākó, the *pepper-shrub* and its *fruit*, consisting of pods with many small seeds, of a hot, biting taste, *Cayenne pepper*, *Capsicum*. pr. 1898. — Diff. kinds: ntōnkó (the largest), nnyerā (the smallest); mako kōkō (with *red* pods), m. tuntum (with *dark-green* pods), m. fitā (with *whitish* pods); m. ábòrá, brofo m., opapo m. — mako-dua, the *pepper-shrub*. — mako wá, [*dim.*] wabehye m'asem ani m., *he has put pepper in the eyes of my palaver* i.e. *has made it grievous to me.*

mmākó-mmàkō [obākō, *pl.*] *one by one, one after the other, each by himself.* pr. 789. 2548. 3258.

mmākōmmásem [s. bákōmma] *manners and dealings of high-born persons, imperiousness.* — mmakōmasem-pefō', *aristocrat, the aristocratic party, aristocracy.*

mākúrúwá [kuruw = t'wítwá] a kind of *leprosy* (*cf.* kwata, piti); when it has cut the fingers and toes, it heals.

makyē, *interj.* [memā wo akyē] *good morning!*

o-mámma [omañ ba] *citizen; pl. omañ-mma.*

o-mámma [omañ, *dim.*] *a small town or state; cf. akürowa.*

amámma [amáne aba] *the fruit of a tree called amáne.*

ammá-mànni-añwu, a kind of *yam*; s. *odé.*

o-màmfo, s. omañfo.

amamfō [omañ afō] *pl. id., a desolate, deserted and decayed dwelling-place or habitation, ruined town, the site of an ancient town;* pr. 2003. *syn.* akürofō. — amamfō-hama, a kind of *creeper, climber;* wode gye bañ, kyere adare.

o-mamfrání, *pl. a-fo* [nea ofra omañ] *settler, a person who has come from another place and settled in a town.* pr. 2004f.

amámmdè [omañ bō] *destruction or ruin of a town, country or nation.* — amámmdè-sém [asem a ebo omañ] *a cause of mischief or destruction for a town or nation.*

o-mámmofō, *one who brings mischief on a community or nation.*

o-mámmō-nipa, *id.*

o-mámpám, *pl. a-, the guana, iguana, a very large species of lizard, eaten by negroes.*

o-mampanyiñ, *pl. a- [or omañ-mpanyimfo]* *a chief, elder, alderman, chief officer or magistrate in a town, tribe or nation; senator, pl. senate.*

a mām-mú, *inf.* [bu mañ] *deportment, comportment, demeanour, behaviour, conduct, manner of living together in a community; déu am. na wo-nè me rebu yi? what manner of behaving yourself toward me is this? wo am. nyé me fe! your demeanour in this town does not please me; wo am. mu e? how are you doing in your situation? m'am. mu ye, I am doing well. — am. pá, sociableness, sociable disposition.*

a māmùí = amámú; mo am. = senea mubu mo mañ fa.

a māmui-sém [nsem a wofwē so bu mañ] *statutes or regulations for a community.*

a mām-múm [omañ bum] *disturbance or confused state of a country or town.*

māñ, *v.* to turn or go aside, to turn in somewhere from the way or journey; māñ na menseñ, *go aside, let me pass! wamañ (wo) ñkwanta so ho, he turned off from the main road to the other way where it branches off from the former (opp. wafa tempoñ no so); yeduu Mamfē no, yemañ koo ofi bim', when we came to M., we turned aside to a dwelling; otwam' a, omañ me, when he passes through my town, he turns in at my house. — 2. to pass by, not to happen: eyi mmāñ wò = eyi mparè wo! may this not happen to you!*

o-māñ, Ak. omane, *pl.* amañ & amañ-amañ, 1. (Akp.) *town, syn. kūrōw = a collection of houses larger than a village, cf. akurā. — 2. the inhabitants of a town as a political body, a community. — 3. the body of inhabitants of a country united under the same government, a nation, tribe, people, state. pr. 2002. — 4. the people i.e. the mass of a community as distinguished from their king or rulers. — 5. the representatives of the people, assembled for public transactions with or without the king. — 6. pl. amañ-amañ, the nations of the earth, the heathens. [Scr.] — 7. Phrase: bu mañ, s. bu 28.*

m'māñ, a kind of herring, more common and smaller than two other kinds called kokúró & mpanéi. *pr. 216.*

māñā, mārā, mrā, *v.* to send (a thing or things) by an occasion or opportunity, to transmit; wamāñā me aduañ, nām, sika, *he has sent me food, meat, money; merekyerew ñhōma mamrā Abūrokyiri, I am writing a letter for (i.e. to be sent to) Europe; 'nera mede ñhōma memāñā Ñkrañ, yesterday I sent a letter to Akra; (when it was sent by an express messenger, so m a is used: 'nera mesomae mā wode ñh. koo Ñkrañ); — mmuruku yi fi Abūrokyiri na wode māñāe (māñāe me), these books were transmitted (to me) from Europe.*

o-māñā, *inf.* sending, transmission; — o-māñā ñhōma or-kyerew, a letter.

ámāñā, ámarā, ámōna, Ak. F. *next younger brother or sister; oye m'am. — oye m'ákyi-bá; oye m'am. kumā, he is the brother or sister coming second or third after me.*

a māñā, Ak. s. amōá.

mmāñā, s. mmārā.

a māñā-dé [māñā, ade] *pl. id.* a present transmitted; goods or letters conveyed by the post. — am.-fwefo, postmaster; am.-kurafo, postman, letter-carrier.

amānāe†, *post, post-office.* — amānāe-f'wéfo, *postmaster.*

mānā-gua: di-, *to trade by sending for articles, instead of one's own going.*

o-mānā-ñhōma, mānā-hōma, omānā-kyerew, *letter, dispatch.*

amañ-amañ, s. omañ.

o-mañ-anidañ, *revolution.*

o-mañ-anitane, *disorder, disturbances of a town or state.*

o-mañ-aniwa, *pl. -fo, an important or principal man in a town or state (able to care for it and an honour to it); a noble, nobleman, peer; pl. the chief-men, head men of the town.*

o-mañ-ba, *pl. -mma, citizen.* — omañ-mma-obofo or anañmu-sifo, *deputy, representative of the people.*

o-mañ-mmá-panyiñ, *burgomaster, mayor. Hist.*

amañ-bu, s. amammu.

amandze, -hunu &c. F. s. amanne &c.

amāne, 1. *lime, bird-lime; pitch; glue; resin, gum; any viscid substance exuding from trees and used to catch birds with, to mend pots, some also (as kurobow) to rub one's body with, in order to make it sweet-scented; cf. amā.* — 2. *a kind of tree; cf. amamma.*

amāne, amāne, F. amandze [omāñ ade] *trial, trouble, affliction, misery, misfortune, calamity. pr. 381. 462. 567.* — hū am., *to be unfortunate, to be in affliction, to suffer.* — nyā am., *to get into a mess or scrape, into difficulties, to be prosecuted or involved in a lawsuit.* (The word in its primary sense probably was applied to the trial of a cause before the judges in presence of the people, and to the grievous results of such a trial.)

amān-ne, Ak. -nee [omāñ ade] 1. *a public tax, custom, impost, duty, contribution; cf. tow, akwanne.* — 2. *custom, fashion, habit, manner, ways or usages (also religion) of a people.*

amanneé, = kasec.

māné, Ak. mānéé, *quarrel, brawl; quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome disposition; syn. atutuw; óyè māné, oredi mānee, he quarrels, squabbles, wrangles, brawls.*

o-mānefó, *quarreller, wrangler, brawler, quarrelsome person.*

amanné-aba, *a kind of creeper, climber; wodi n'aba.*

amanne-húnu, *inf. [hū amane] suffering, affliction, tribulation, trouble, adversity, unhappiness, misery, wretchedness, torments; yegyina amandzehunum', F. we stand in jeopardy. am.-kúrow, hell, Gehenna, the place of torment.* — o-mānehunufo, *pl. a-, a sufferer, one who labours under affliction.*

o-mannení, onni-bi-amanefó, *one who is in affliction, being without a friend or supporter.*

o-mañfo, *the people in contradistinction to the king or government; the members of a community as distinguished from their rulers.*

o-mañ-fora-uyi, F. *sojourner, Ps. 39, 12. s. omamfrani.*

o-māñ-f'wéfo, *pl. om.-a-, consul. Hist.*

maŋgo, *s.* mǎn'no.

o-mǎn-héne, the *king* or *chief* of a nation, town or village.

o-mǎn-ŋhyiam', *parliament*.

o-mǎn-ŋhyiam'fo, *member of parliament*.

o-mǎnní, *pl.* amǎnnífo, an *acquaintance* (nea obeñ wo abusúa hō kakra a.s. obi hunu a wunim no); *quest*, *pr.* 284. — *cf.* omañmuni.
— om. dorowa, a *needle of native manufacture*.

manni-amfre, *gag*, *bridle*; a piece of wood put in one's mouth to prevent his talking or swearing [wo manni gyina hō, uso wuntumi mfre no]. — *to.* (anom') *m.*, *to gag*.

manni-anno, a by-name of the *rat*; *s.* okisi.

mmanin-né [obaniñ ade, mmarimadé] *manful*, *valiant deeds*.

mmanin-wów [obaniñ awow] *shudder*, *shuddering*, as before a daring feat; — *mm.* agu no so, *he shudders*, *shakes with horror*; *cf.* awosē, ayisē.

mmanin-yare [obaniñ] any *disease of men* from unchastity: beae, okramañ, bàba, akronnge, twow.

mmanin-yé, -yó, *manliness*, *valour*; *cf.* abaninsem.

amāñkānī, an edible root, *coco* = kókó; a small species is indigenous, a larger species was introduced in Akuapem from the West-Indies in 1843.

māñkása [me āñkása] *Ak.* me ara, *I myself*; *my own*. *Gr.* §59.

amāñ-kō [omañ akō] *civil*, *intestine*, *domestic war*; *am.*, wokō a, wontwá tiri, womfá nnommum nso. — wokō *am.* = wokō mmñ-tókwa, *fighting with fists*, *sticks &c.* abontenkō, *fighting with guns*.

o-mǎn-korakórá, *inf.* *peace between neighbours* or *parties* opposed to each other.

o-mǎn krádo, *pl.* a- [G. mañkralo] *the first in rank after the king* in some of the small states or their capitals (leading towns) on the Gold Coast.

amāñkrofi, a kind of *tortoise*. *pr.* 1927.

amāñkú-o, a large species of *beetle*.

o-mañ-kuw, -kuo, *part of a nation*.

amañkwátíá, a kind of *bead*; *s.* ahene.

o-mǎn-kyerew-ni, *chancellor of state*. *Hist.*

m mañkyíri, = bán akyi, *i. q.* duasee, dua-so &c.

o-mǎn-mma, *pl.*, *s.* omañ-ba.

o-mǎn-mmāra, *public law*; *constitution*; *cf.* amānyo-mmra.

o-mǎn-mmāra-pefo, *constitutional party*. *Hist.*

o-mǎn muni, *pl.* a-fo, *countryman*, *townsman*, one of the same country or town with another.

māñño, mǎn'no, *mango fruit*; *mango-tree* (māño-dua.)

māññó', mǎn'ñó' [Ger. bank] *footstool*; *bench*, *form*; *cf.* beñkyi.

mānnó, 1. (sare so dua bim' amāne a wóde tàre ahina) the *gum* of a tree, used to plaster up leaking pots; *gum elastic*, *caoutchouc*, *India rubber*. — 2. the *tree* yielding such gum.

amānhòné [omañ & ?] a foreign country; abroad; pr. 1496.

(ahòhò a.s. ananafo) kùrow bi a enyé wo kùrow-a. Am. asem ye di-nā.
o-māñ-peréfo, protector, defender of the commonwealth. Hist.

Mānsā, Mensā [oba, esā] pr. n. m. of one born as the third child of his mother. — Mānsā [obā, esā] pr. n. f. given to a girl being the third child of her mother.

amān-sāñ [omañ, sāñ, cf. sāntēñ] all people, all nations; the human race, mankind. pr. 455. 1712. 2844.

o-mān-sêé, calamity, ruin, destruction of a nation, state or town.

amān-sēm [omañ asem] state affairs, business of state, political affairs, policy, politics, public negotiation; diplomacy.

o-mānsem-difo, pl. a-, diplomatist.

o-mānsem-kyerewni, pl. a-fo, secretary (or chancellor) of state.

amān-sesew,) organisation, reorganisation of the state;

amān-siesie,) restoration of peace and order.

o-mān-sín, pl. a-, a subordinate, partly independant, part of a nation; a province; woaye wònhò om., wòde or wòada wòñ m., they are a separate people for themselves.

mānsò, discord, disagreement, variance, mutual animosity, hostility, enmity, strife; — t̄wē m., to be at variance; o-nè wòñ wò or t̄wē m.; m. wò ye-nè Kròbòw ntam'. — o mānsò-boafò, pr. 2016.

o-mānsòfò, a person offended with, or at variance with, another; quarreller, wrangler, brauler. pr. 2017. onipa yi ye om., this is a quarrelsome, revengeful, vindictive person.

o-māñ-soafò, minister or secretary of state. Hist.

amānsòfo, people of other countries; heathens. Mk. 10, 33.

o-māñ-s-o-f̄wē, the government of a country; reign, regency.

o-māñsof̄wēfo, pl. id. or a- or omañso-af̄wēfo, a man at the head of a government, regent, ruler, consul.

o-māñsof̄wē-nyansa, policy, politics.

amān-sòm, the service of a subject due to the head of a state; am. na yesòm no, we serve him as his subjects, not as slaves (ñkoasòm).

mānsò-pé, quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome temper or disposition, litigiousness. — o-mānsòpéfo, pl. a-, a quarrelsome, contentious, litigious, seditious person.

amānsò-sēm [mānsò-aseñ] a cause of disagreement, discord, contention or hostility; controversy, litigiousness.

o-māñ-asòtufo, demagogue. Hist.

mānsò-t̄wē, inf. discord, strife, quarrel; hostility, sedition, open rupture, disruption; diff. at̄uaw. — o-mānsòt̄wēfo, pl. a-, a quarrelsome, contentious, brawling person, seditious.

māntām, v. to bind, tie, fasten, a cow or sheep with a rope, a ship with an anchor, so that some liberty is left for movement. pr. 1003. — cf. kyekyere, s̄a. — red. mantam-mantam: ne ntini m. abo-kuw hō, its roots fasten themselves to a heap of stones.

o-māntām, pl. a-, a populous district or nation; a people forming a distinctive political body, a state. Akyem nè Akuapem, am. abien yi, Asantefo tumi wòñ. — mantam-fā, part of a state, province.

o-mán-táń, *pl. a-*, [omań, otań] *a primitive people; a mother-state or country; an independent state; omań a esô, omań koküroko a ne nkô da ho.*

o-mân-teasé-kürów [kürow a efi tetete te ase se omań] *a nation of long standing or existence.*

amân-tên [amań a etoatoaso ko pi, cf. teń] *a series or succession of towns. Amántên-sô fi Aküropon kosi Berekuso; mpoánofo am. da po hō. — amanteńsofo, the inhabitants of such towns.*

amānterenú-ade, *double-dealing, duplicity; odi am., he is double-minded, halts between two opinions or parties, shifts or turns from one side to the other, shuffles, prevaricates; s. di 7.*

o-mân-tiá, *pl. a-*, *province.*

mantíase, *subordinate towns, dependent of a leading town (as the coast towns from Osu to Niño are dependent of Nkrań pa).*

amân-tífi [omań atifi] *the upper part of the country, the high country.*

amân-toro [omań atoro] *high treason.*

o-mân-tôtô, *inf. disturbance of the good relations between two countries.*

amân-tów, (*pl.*) [omań, tow] *single states, tribes or districts, towns, townships or communities; Akuapem am. si 17.*

o-mân-nūa, *a neighbouring people; woanyé woń mannuáfo pa bi, they were no good neighbours to them.*

o-māń-ńwôee [omań, dwo] *peace, tranquillity of a people.*

a-manyá kù, *a kind of jam, s. odé. [Epe lang.]*

mānyā-mānyā (*n., a., adv.*) *disorderly, in a confused state or manner; scattered; crowded; teeming, swarming; cf. hwanyań mu, sakasaka; — nńpa nennam ho m., people walk there in a crowded confused manner; mpań nennam dańmu m., the house or room is swarming with bats; woaye m., they have been confused, jumbled or huddled (together), are dispersed (woń nh. nkô fākô, oyi afa ha, oyi afa ha). Gen. 1,20.21.*

o-māń-nyina [omań gyina] *welfare of the (whole) people; firm establishment of the kingdom or commonwealth. pr. 3010.*

amāń-yé, amányó, *inf. [ye omań] social relation, demeanour, behaviour, deportment (in living together with others); syn. amāmmu, abrabô; wo amányó nyé mè fe! óyè amanyo-pá = obu amammuipá.*

amāń-yo-dé [ade a wode ye omań na aye yiye] *good manners; morality, civilization. — o-māń-yéfo, a good, quiet, considerate citizen, onipa a oyé omań yiye, ope asem a emā omań mu dwo. pr. 2020. — amanyo-māra, constitution; hye am., to give or agree upon a constitution. — amanyo-sem, politics.*

àmapā (siká àmapā), *native, pure gold that has not yet undergone any operation and is unmixed with dross; wode amapā nkô gu petea a, enyé yiye, gye se wofram'.*

Omā-omè [*he who grants satisfying*] *an appellation of God.*

Amā-osu [*he who gives rain*] *ditto; s. Amosu.*

Amā-owia [*he who gives the sun*] *ditto; s. Amowia.*

mmā-pe, *inf.* [pe, obā] *love or fondness for women, courting of or going after women, fornication. pr. 2021.*

mara, m'ada, F. = me ara; mara a! *it is I, Mk. 6,50.*

mmāra, v. n. [bāra, bra] *law, commandment, order, decree, edict, regulation, rule, statute.* — hye (or di) mm., *to make, give (or issue) a law;* — di mm. s o, (or ye mm:) *to observe or keep a law;* — tō mm., *to transgress a law.*

mārā, mrā, v., s. mǎnā. — ǎmǎrā, s. amǎnā.

amārā, s. amōnā.

mmārā, *a broom or fan made of an elephants tail or ear used by the ahōprafo or mmārātofo (q.v.) before the king.*

mmārābāra-mú, s. mmrabram'.

mǎrā-dáhó [mmāra a ɛda hō] *an old law, a standing rule.*

amārā-de, s. amǎnāde.

amārādòw, s. amrado.

mmāra-frene, s. frene.

mmāra-hye, *inf.* *the act of giving laws;* s. mmāra.

mmāra-hyéfo, *pl. id., lawgiver, legislator.*

mmārañ, s. mmèrañ.

mmārāññǎñ, *trinket, trinketry; jewel; syn. gùde.*

mmārā-tò, *inf.* *transgression (of a law).* — mmārātò-de, *fine for the transgression of a law;* wobégye ne hō m., *he will be fined.*

mmāratófó, *pl. id., transgressor (of a law), malefactor.*

mmārā-tofó, mmǎnāt., *pl. id., nea otow mmārā a.s. opra ohene hō; syn. ohōprafo.*

o-mārātòni, *pl. a-fò, mulatto; better: omurátòni.*

maremáre, *a kind of cloth; ntama bi a enām ahorow beye se 4 a woapam afa; s. ntama.*

mmāra-yófo [nea oye mmāra] *a fulfiller of the law.*

mmarima-dé [o-barima ade] = mmaninné, óyè m. = oye nam, *he is manly, behaves like a man.*

mmarima-sem = abaninsem.

mmarima-so, *manly, manfully.*

mma-sígyáw [oba, sigyaw] *the state of being without children; di mm., to be childless, deprived of children; s. bas. & 1 Sam. 15,33.*

mmá-sú [nsu a ɛba, ɛfi nsu aniwam' ba] *living water, issuing continually from the earth; running or flowing water; ode mm. bi a okohūi okwañ mu kum ne sukòm. he found some spring-water on the way and quenched his thirst with it.*

matatwéne, *a kind of climbing plant or creeper. pr. 1167.2022.*

mmatahó, *inf.* [bata hō] 1. *the act of adding or joining a thing to another.* — 2. *the cooking or roasting of different things on the same fire, which is superstitiously avoided.* — 3. *appendage, appendix, accompaniment; cf. ñkāhō, ñkekāhō.* — mmatahō-kyi, *the act of avoiding or shunning promiscuous cooking or roasting.*

mātā, mātāmātā, *a. slimy, clammy, cloggy, glutinous, lubricous, viscous, mucous* (e.g. fwenore); *syn.* mā, prāprā; *cf.* sā, twā; *dotē no yē m.* (enyé sānsām).

mā-tēññ, *a. brimful, full to the brim.*

mmá-ti, Ak. batiri [ba, baw, basa, & ti, tiri] *shoulder*; —mato ne m., *I have empowered him, s. to I7.* — okā ne m., *he shrugs, gives a shrug.*

mā-tō [mā, G. to] *chokeful, topful, crammed.*

mmàtókwa, mmátókwa [abā, abaw, ntókwa] *scuffle, fighting with fists, sticks &c.*; wókō m. = wókō amānkō.

o-mā à twā, *a medicinal plant.*

amā-wohō-so-ō, *interj. said to a leaving visitor.*

me, *pron.* F. eme, I, me, my. When prefixed to a verb having close sounds (i, u, full e & o, gya, nyā, twā, dwa), it is written mi; the e is dropped before the prefix a-. Gr. § 53-59.

e-mē, *mint, Menta, an aromatic herb used as a medicine; Mt. 23, 23.* ebinom due sumān a, wōde fra akokō nōa na wodi.

e-mē, *pl. a-, the palm of the hand or a stroke with it; wōabo no mē, wōabobo no amē; F. Mt. 26, 67.* — *cf.* ntentemmē, bō twere, kutru-mōa, kutruku, sōtore; bō fe, *pl. afe; guram.* [G. gba mā, gbā māi.]

mē, *v.* [red. mēmē] *tr. to feed to the full, to fill, satisfy, satiate; — intr. to eat so as to be satisfied, to eat enough; perf. to be satisfied or satiated, to have enough; pr. 243 f. — wamē sē, he has eaten his fill. — didi mē, to eat enough. pr. 2154. — omē, inf. the act of satisfying &c. or of eating enough; the state of having eaten enough, so as to be satisfied; satiety, fulness. pr. 2191.*

amē, *interj. come in! said in answer to àgō, by which word one's coming (in darkness &c.) is announced.*

mméá-mméá, mmeae-mmeae, *pl. s. bea, beae, place.*

méamēa, *s. akyenkyenā.*

mmeamu-dua, F. mb., mberemu-dua [dua a. ebi bea mu] *cross.*

me-ara, *pron. even I, just I, I myself.* Gr. § 59. F. mara, mada.

améew, *name of the cat in fables, from its voice; s. agyinamoa.*

mmé-fé [abé efé] *the refuse or trash of the palm-nut, the fibres from which the oil is taken out.*

méhēmehē (mehē), *a. fine, finely woven, smooth; ne kete or kete ani yē m.; nhōma or atuduru no ani yē m.; watwītwa nām no m., better: nketenkete.*

mehō, *myself.* Gr. § 57. *pr. 242.*

mmekwañ [abé nkwañ] *palm-nut soup, a greasy soup, prepared with the pulpy or mealy and oily substance of palm-nuts, a favourite dish of the negroes.*

ammekyewa, *not having come to stay or last long; onipa yi am. = amma ammekyē korā.*

mēm, *v.* [red. memmem] *to sink (down, usum', in water, asase mu, in the earth); to be sunk, swallowed up, absorbed; nsu no amēm,*

the water has been sucked up, absorbed in the ground; to disappear, hide or lose oneself, be lost (wuram', in the bush); to (cause to) sink, put under water, immerse in a fluid; ośrāmāñ amēm fam', the lightning (thunder-stone) has entered the ground.

ameme, a kind of animal, *pr.* 523.

mēmē, *red. v.* mē.

memmēñ, *F. red. a., s.* meñ. — amemen, *F.* redness.

memmene, *red. v.* mene; *pr.* 2694. — *red. a.* meñ.

Méménéda, Memērēda, *Saturday. Gr.* § 41,4.

memmene-ahene (one who swallows up kings) a vaunting appellation of a king; ohene biara a oye otumfō, ohye ahene ñh. so.

amemmenemfē [wamemmene nemfē, he has swallowed his side] disgust, displeasure, dislike, distaste, vexation, indignation; eye no am. = ompene, enyé no de, enyé no abodwo, eye no awereho; ode am. sañe, vexed or fretting (at his mistake) he returned.

amemim, leech, blood-sucker, *Hirudo, Sanguisuga medicinalis.*
[*G. šiti.*]

meñ, mémmeñ, memmene, *F. a. red;* onipa-mémmeñ, otam-mémmeñ, sika-m'.; *cf.* bēñ, kōkō, tofammēñ.

mēñā, *s.* mǎñā, mmārā, mrā.

menāse, mene asé, menewáase, the under or lower part of the throat, gullet or esophagus; the heart as the seat of suppressed resentment; a grudge; ode me m., ode me ahye m., he bears me a grudge or spite; obi nè wo wo asem na ompé se okā a.s. onnyá hō adagyew a ode ká a, ode ahye ne yam' a.s. ne menāse.

menāse-bofunnuá or -dā' (dawá), the uvula in the throat; ne menāse-dā ayi, ahōñ.

menāse-pów, 1. the prominent part of the throat, Adam's-apple, (the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck). — 2. a grudge, hinderance of cordiality; owo no m., he owes him a grudge.

menba, *F.* = menewa.

mene, *v.* [*red. memmene*] to swallow (up), suck up, to gulp (down), devour; to ingulf, absorb, *pr.* 2694. mmene nām sa, na wo-sow ansā-na woamene, do not thus gulp down the meat, but masticate it before you swallow it.

mene, menewá, the throat, gullet, esophagus; wotwaa ne mene, they cut his throat; *pr.* 387. — okoseñ ne mene, he went and hanged himself. — ne menewam' awo, his throat is dried up; *cf.* menāse, amenewá.

mmeñē [beñ] nearness, neighbourhood; obēda mmeñē 'ne, he is to sleep in the neighbourhood to-day.

menem, *v.* to swell, e.g. of the virile member.

menemmenem, *red. v.* to swell, of a river; — nsu no ani m. = ye hurututu.

menemmenēñ: ye m., to be absorbed, imbibed (water, in the ground). *Am.* 8,8.

menenüua, F. *publicly*. Mt. 6, 4.6.18. = gua-so.

menewá, menewáase, s. mene, menāse.

amenewá: otim no am., *he takes him by the throat*. Mt. 18, 28.
menewam' kuru, *sore throat*.

o-ménè-awó, pl. a-, a *bird* of the savanna, as large as a turkey, in form like a raven, black with a white breast.

me-ükó-medi (*I alone shall eat or enjoy*): ye m., *to be selfish, self-interested*. pr. 3571.

mmeñkyee, mmeñkyeñē [beñkye(ñ)] = mmeñē; mēfre wo akyririkyiri a, gye me mmeñkyeñē, *if I call to thee as from afar, answer and save me as one being near*.

Ménsā, Mansā [oba, nsā] pr. n. m. (= *the third child*).

ménsā, -sā, a kind of *yam*, s. odé. pr. 2033.2261.2559.

ménsere, = bensere, *basin*.

m m e n - s ō ñ [abeñ, nsoñ] a kind of *wind-instrument*; *seven horns* blown together (mmeñ asoñ na wode gye d'wom biakō sō).

amenson, F. = amansañ.

mmērañ, mmārañ, *surname, by-name*; wobo no or wopae no m., *they give him or cry out his (honouring) by-names*; cf. obērañ, nsābērañ.

mmērañte-bére [aberante, bere] *youth*, the part of life between mmofraase and ñkwakorābere.

mmeranté-bó, *exuberance of youthful gaiety, arrogance*. pr. 88.

mmerantiwa-sem [aberantewa, asem] *brag, boast, vaunt, ostentation*; eda adi wo kasam' nè nneyeem'; óyè m. = oye ahántañ; ñkwañkwāsem (*flaunting*) da adi wo nantew n.a. mu.

mmere, pl., s. ebere.

mmere, Ak. mmere, *mushroom, fungus*; s. ananse-ntamma 4.

mmere, s. mmerew.

[pr. 373.399.2034.

amere, amere, mmaere [obsol. = bere, bea, nea] *place or manner (in which)*; *where*; amere (= amere a) wufi e? = nea wufi e? — fākō mere ogyinae na ohūū sā no, ommekyere na yentie! — amere woye ni! = senea woye ni! F. mbeye m'adwima de-mre n'a sem kyere n' ara, *I shall do my duty according to his word*.

a mere, 1. a plant used as a medicine on sores. pr. 2035. — 2. s. amiri.

mmerebéré [bere] *a disease of the skin*; eye onipa hō kōkó'.

mmerebó, berebó, *liver*.

mmereboa, a species of *ant*, small, of a reddish colour, having their nest upon trees; ntétea bi a wowo dua so keka onipa.

mmerehua, pr. 855.

mmeremúduá, F. = mmeamudua, *cross*; cf. aseñdua.

mmerēñkensóñ, -sono, *the young, light-green shoots or blades* of palms; s. ñkoñmu.

mereükonyai, pr. 654. = ñkūma.

mmere-ñsoñ [bere, asoñ]: nna-m., *the whole round or length of days or of time; all days throughout. Se wo nè me ańko a, nna-m. (eha ara nna oha) ná wodà só tè há! if you do not go with me now, you will never get away from this place; s. Qdómankāmā boo nna-m.*

mmere-sā [oběre mu nsā] *refreshment after hard work or fighting.*

mmere-su [oběre mu nsu] *refreshment after a journey.*

mmerew, a. [berew, berebere] 1. *soft (e. g. wood, pr. 1244.), impressible, yielding. — 2. meek, mild. — 3. tender; delicate, effeminate. — 4. weak, feeble, infirm, sickly; nehō ye m., he is not strong (bodily); - oye m., a) = odwō, he is meek; b) he is weak, yielding, pliable, indulgent; n'asō ye m., he is obedient. — Syn. bêtē, bódō, bókō, bōrōgō, dábō, dufudufu, dēfē, fifā, fētefete, hòdwō, horòhoro, n'ā, n'ì, nyāmō, siāmō, pòsoposo, pòsoposo &c. opp. deñ.*

mmere-wa-bére [aberewá, bere] *the latter part of life or old age of a woman, following after mmabābere.*

mmere-wa-se m, *dealings, talkings or concerns of old women.*

mmésā [abe, sã, to hang down?] 1. *a catkin or ament of the oil-palm. — 2. a braid, plait or tress of hair; oñwene ne ti m., owo ne nhwī m., she plaits the hair; m. tetare (fōmfām) ti hō, puā de, egyina hō.*

mmesea, Ak. = bosea, mmosea.

mēsēmēsē, 1. Ak. = ñketeñkete. — 2. *a kind of cloth; Abúrokyiri kente bi na Akyemfo ato no sa.*

mmetemma [betem, oba] *the thorns between the nuts of the oil-palm. pr. 683.*

mmew, 1. *a kind of reed or rush, bulrushes. — 2. a kind of printed cloth; s. ntama.*

mmew [bew, pl.] *places, mountains; mmew-ñhōma, map, chart, geographical drawing or delineation; atlas, collection of maps.*

mmewa [abe, dim.] *a creeping plant or climber, winding round palm-trees; abe hō hama; wotwētwe sūm nsēmna; wode ye tui.*

mì, pron., conjunctive form of me before close sounds. Gr. § 54.

mĩa, v. [red. miamĩa] 1. *to press, squeeze; atade no ñkó me yiye, emia me, the coat does not fit me well, it pinches me; adesoa no mia me ti so, the load presses my head. — 2. to press together, to shut, close (the eyes); omia n'ani, a) = omua n'ani, he shuts his eye; b) he meditates; c) he exerts himself, tries his best in doing something. — 3. mia .. mu, a) to press together: mia mu mā enye tra-wa kakra, squeeze it to make it thinner. — b) to restrain, restrict, straiten; omia ne kwannyā mu, he restricts his privileges. — c) miamia .. mu, to repair (odañ mu, biribiara a ase na wopam a ebeye 'ye mu); cf. pompam, dñuw. — 4. to arm oneself, take arms, be in armour, go in arms; orebemia = orebebo ntoa na wasē akōtweā na waso tuo mu. Dawid nè Goliat kōkōe no, wammia na okōe. — 5. to adorn or dress oneself; wamĩa = wakekā nehō, wafura ntama a eye fe, wahye atade a eye fe; mĩa is more used of men, hyehye more of women.*

amīa, *v. n.* the state of being armed; armour; wokoo amīa mu, they went in full armour.

amīa-de, (a piece of) armour or dress. *pr.* 3114 3195.

mmīa-s-o, *inf.* 1. exertion. — 2. ade bi a wode amiamia biribi so, mmiakō-mmiakō [biakō, *pl.*] one by one, one after the other, singly.

mmiehē, Ak. how many? = ahē.

mifua-duam', *s.* kwata.

mikum-ananse, *s.* aturukuku.

mim, *v. F.* to preponderate (?).

amīm, *e.* undue advantage, prevalence or superiority; greediness; fraud; force, violence. *pr.* 249.753. — di .. a., to over-reach, defraud, take in, cheat; to do violence. — ye a., to be selfish, self-interested, greedy; inequitable, unfair, unjust. Onyañk. nyé amin, ne yam' ye.

amīm-dí, *inf.* the act of over-reaching, defraudation; violence; ade-kye mu wope se wofa nea esō; *syn.* nsisi.

o-mīm-fó, *pl. a.*, a greedy, avaricious, rapacious person; *syn.* oniberefó, odífudépéfo.

minsim, *v. F.* to be gloomy, clouded, lowering, of the sky. *Mt.* 16,3.

amiri, a beast of prey(?); a hunter(?) *pr.* 544.

A'miri, a surname of the Asantes.

amiriká, *m.*, [*s.* abirika] a run, running, race, rapid course or motion; de m., to be in full speed; tu or tutu m., to run; to hasten, hurry. [*G.* foi (dše, dšo, hie, ša, tsē f.).]

amiriká-dé, the object or things for which a race is run.

a-mirika-dén: otu am., he runs with all his might.

a-miriká-tú, *inf.* the act of running, a run, course.

mó, mó-ó! or mmó, *F.* mbo, [the o is full & pure] *interj.* a form of congratulation, thankful acknowledgment, and of wishing success: well done! well then! good speed! good luck! hail! all hail! It may be said twice, thrice &c. *Cf.* amo.

mmo, na mmo (mmo) *F.* = mmom, *adv.* rather; then; but. — *Mt.* 10,6. 28. 19,25. 22,43. 24,45. 25,9. *Mk.* 5,26. 10,26. 48. 14,31. *1 Cor.* 15,46.

mo (with nasal o), *pron.* (*F.* Ak. often hom) ye, you, your. When prefixed to a verb before i, u, full e & o, gya, nyā, t'wa, d'wa, it is m u-. *Gr.* § 53-59.

mō, *v.* to tie about, wrap or wind round; mō amōase, to tie the under-garment about the loins.

mō, *v. F.* to be bad. *Mt.* 6,23. 12,34. *s.* m ū ō.

amo [pure full o] *F.* ambo, congratulation, felicitation; mā a., to congratulate, felicitate, hail, praise, acknowledge, to wish joy, good speed, or success; memā no amo, I bid him good speed (God speed); womā no amomomo, they hail him. *pr.* 242.729. — *Cf.* mó.

a mō [amūō?] badness(?) some moral defect, as ingratitude, stinginess; wayi m' amō = wanná m' ase, he has manifested against me ingratitude, i.e. he has been ungrateful to me; woyi m'amō = woyi

me ayāmoñwéne (wose me yam' yē ñwene), *they upbraid me with or accuse me of stinginess.*

e-mō, *rice, Oryza*, the plant and the grains; gu mō (in Kyerehi: saka mō), *to sow rice.*

mōa, *v.* [red. mōamōa] 1. *to gather, press or form into a ball, lump, round mass; to roll or wrap up; m. dukū no hye wo ntama mu; wamōamōa ne ntama ahye ne mmotoam'.* — 2. *to become or make close, narrow, short; wamōa n'akatawīa āno, he has closed his umbrella; oḍaṅ no āno amōa, the aperture of the room has been diminished; (ne yare nti) nenañ āno amōa, his steps have become short, ontumi ntwē ne nañ mu se kañno bio.*

mmóá, *v. n.* [boa] *help; wodi m., they mutually help, aid, assist each other; cf. di nnoḡboa, di hīafwē & oḡboa; F. mboa, grace.*

mmoā, *s. boā, mmoādi.*

mmóā, a kind of checked calico, chilloes.

à mōá, Ak. amānā, *hole, cavity, pit, den, ditch, trench; cf. etū, okā, ñkonon; - bḡ or tu a., to dig a hole.*

mmoadabi, *s. boadabi.*

mmóa-dí, *inf.* [dì mmoa] *mutual assistance.*

mmoá'-dí, *inf.* [dì mmoā] *the taking of bribes.*

mmóa-dōmā [aboa, dōmā] *animals of all kinds. pr. 540-44.*

amoagyánèwá, -gyanōa, a species of food for widows, prepared of mashed maize; *s. siw 1.*

ammoakúá, *pl. m., a kind of squirrel; syn. adwēre.*

mmoana, *F. which. Mk. 2,9. 12,28.*

mmo-anim, *inf.* [bḡ anim] *the state of facing each other; di m., to face each other; wodi m. fwe wōñhō anim' ara, they sit opposite each other looking each other in the face.*

mo-añkasa, (you yourselves; your own;

mo-ara, *pron. I even you, just you; Gr. § 59.*

mmo-āno [eḡbo āno] *breast, chest; sūmán bi señ ne m., an amulet hangs on his chest.*

mmoa-āno, *inf. a gathering together; cf. ānoḡboa, mboaānofo, F.*

mmo-ase, *inf.* [bḡ ase] *beginning, foundation (of a town, kingdom). Cf. ammōse, ñhyease, mfiase &c.*

amō-ase, *pl. m., [mō ase] the under-garment or loin-cloth of the negroes, syn. oḡtam, oḡánta.*

mmobā [bobā] *dry twigs, brush-wood, small sticks of a fagot.*

mmobā-dua, a plant, the rods of which are tied across the sticks or poles in the framework of a negro house; *s. ñwōrā.*

mmōbitiri, a kind of bead, *s. ahene.*

mmóbò, mmōboro, *pity, compassion, mercy; óyè m., he causes pity i.e. he is pitiable, miserable, pitiful, deserving pity, he is a poor fellow; ohū me m., he looks on me with pity, is pitiful or compassio-*

nate towards me, pities me; has pity, mercy on me, shows me mercy; hū (or fwe) yeñ m., have mercy on us.

mmòbò-mmòbò, a. & adv., miserable, pitiful, in a miserable state or condition; n'anim ye m., he looks wretched, miserable, has a sad countenance, 1 Sam. 1, 18; onam m., he walks about in a sad condition.

mmòbòm [bòbò mu] 1. a kind of white cotton cloth interwoven with red threads in squares; kente no ye m., wode addisika añwene mu ahinānān-ahinānān. — 2. a collection, accumulation, mass, heap, assemblage; opp. añkorañkoro.

mmòborò = mmòbò. — mmòborm', F. humbly.

mmòboròhunú, inf. [hū mmòborò] mercy, mercifulness, pity, compassion, mildness; cf. ahūmòbò, timòbò.

mmòboròhunúfo, pl. id. a merciful person.

mmòboròni, pl. -fo, a pitiful, pitiable person.

mmò-dèñ, v. n. [bò v., deñ a.] a strong exertion, effort, zeal, earnestness, ardour; -bò m., to be zealous, strenuous, eager, anxious; mèbò m. mafwè, I will try my best. — mmòdèñ-bò, inf. [bò mmòdèñ] exertion, zeal, eagerness, diligence.

mmò-fóro, v. n. [bò v., foro a.] a new exertion, new beginning; -bò m., to begin anew; mefi 'ne mabò asetrā foforo hō m., from today I shall begin a new life; eyi na òrebò m. (= òrebò asé foforo) àsí dān.

mmòfráase, | [abòfra, ase, bere] childhood, the time from mmòfra-bere, | birth or infancy to puberty.

mmòfrá-abròdé, a siliqueous plant.

mmòfra-sòròwá, -akokoā, -kòkòte, different kinds of plants.

mmòfra-sèem, childish talkings, dealings or concerns.

mmòfúmá, 1. a kind of tree. — 2. the inner bark, the bast or fibres of that tree; otòtoà hō hono. — 3. a string or cord made of it, = ññúahāmá; cf. m̄firiwa; diff. bofū, bofūnnua.

amògóm, a kind of tree; sareso dua bi.

mògyá [s. bógyá] blood; cf. kafo, dase, danse; ká or gu m., to shed blood; wòamā m. agu fam', blood has been shed. — mogya-sú-fèñè (-funu?) matter, pus; the serum exuding from a wound.

mòhò, yourselves; mòhòhò, mòhò mòhò, yourselves mutually. Gr. § 57. 218, 1 a.

mòhò [mmòhòhò, G. muhò] curtain, veil.

mmò-hò, inf. [bò hò] doubling, duplication; double; pair (anantwi m. anañ, four pairs of oxen); multiplication by two or more than two; mitua no kaw m. anañ, I pay him or restore it to him fourfold.

mmò-káw [mmòre a akaw] leaven, leavened dough.

mmò-kwa, the borrowing of another's garment.

mòm, v. [red. mómom q.v.] to roll or wrap up, furl, envelop; to squeeze together (that the hollow space disappears); dorobèñ no amom; mom akatawía no ãno, shut or put up the umbrella; wakā ne nneema ñhinā amòm ãno, he has packed up all his things.

e-m ô m [or môm, fr. bo mu?] 1. ordinance, injunction, decree; interdiction, prohibition, prohibitory law; cf. mmära; woalye mom se obiara mmmô so, they have decreed that nobody should mention the matter; every one is forbidden to speak of it. — 2. agreement; cf. mmôm'; woakohye m. = woapâm.

m m o m', inf. [bô mu] joining, reconciliation; agreement, convention, contract, stipulation, treaty; communion; peace.

m m ô m', adv. (s. bef.) F. mmo (= mpo, Ak.) rather, in preference, more properly; mepe eyi m., I like this better; mepe ha-yi m. kyeû hõ, I like this place better than that one: eno m. na enyé korā, that moreover is not good at all, that is even worse.

m ô m ā, mēmā, red. v. 1. s. mā. — 2. to dedicate, devote to; ode asoredaû (sika, ne ba) mômā Onyame. — 3. to praise, extol, exalt, glorify; wômômā ohene = wobõ ne mmëraû kâ nea waye nè nea ne nenānom aye agyaw no nè abusûa kô a ôfim'; abrafo m. ohene ye ne hõ hũ. — 4. onim mômā = kwadwom-to or -be. — 5. m. hõ, = kekā hõ nsem, to speak of a matter in detail, to enlarge upon, expatiate on, give a discourse on, make the application of. — 6. red. to talk unintelligibly; wobisa no asem a, n'ano momāmômā.

m m ô m ā-hõ, inf. (s. bef.) circumlocution; discussion, explanation; expatiating on, (idle) talk; ehõ m. ni.

m ô m ā, mômā-só, the forehead, front.

m ô m m ô m, red. v. 1. s. môm. — 2. to shrivel, shrink together; to curl up (as withering leaves).

m ó m m ó n o, F. momon, a. s. amono, raw.

m ò m ò n ò t ò, mòmrotõ [G.] uncircumcised; uncircumcision.

m o m p o r o, a strap of leather put round one's neck and drawn so as to strangle the person.

m o n, v. F. (= mō, müõ?) to be unrighteous. Heb. 6,10.

m m o ñ (cf. boû v.) a neigh, neighing, whinnying; - bõ m., to neigh, whinny (of horses). Jer. 5,8.8,16. — k a m., F. to wail. Mk. 5,38.

m m ò n n ā, s. bonnā; - t õ m., to intrude upon women by night, to ravish. — inf. m-tõ.

a m ò n ā, F. mona, s. amānā, amārā & amōa.

m ò ñ k y è m, v. to bend, turn up, wrinkle; to double down (a leaf &c.); to be bent, turned up, to get a boss (as, a brazen vessel); osekaû no āno am., ñhõma nom' am.; aŵowa no am. = bābi atõm' seû bābi.

à m ó n o, -móno, red. mòmómóno, or mòmómóno, a. raw; fresh, green, soft; unripe, immature; undried; unboiled, crude; s. Gr. § 70,1-3. odé mòmóno, odé-amóno, anámómóno (wodi anámómóno, they eat meat, wodi nám mòmónó, they eat raw meat), odé no yè mómóno; cf. ababámómóno. — amóno kânwè, quite fresh or new, used also of persons, as, a blooming youth; cf. buû.

amono-akā-ogya = nám momono a woahow dakoro pe.

à m ó n o m' [amono mu, lit. in the fresh] directly, immediately, forthwith, on the spot; obo no boõ no no, a. hoara na otõe, when the stone hit him, he fell dead on the spot. F. amonm hoara, suddenly.

monom, *red.* monommonom, mörömmöröm, *a. smooth*; opoi no ye m.; *cf.* eso ye torotoro.

mmontoñkyê = okwañ koutoñkyê, *pr.* 1900.

mmópomma [*cf.* bapomma] *s. & pl.*, *a respectable, honourable person* (onipa a oye opanyiñ hó-nè-hó nanso onim de).

mbordo, F. = mmoro-só, *exceedingly*.

mmöre [bo, bore, v.] *dough*.

mmöre-hú, = pitahú.

mmörka, F. = mmokaw, *Mt.* 13,33.

mmorokókowá, *a kind of bead, s. ahene*.

mmorommoromé, *s. abörömá, -mé*.

mmörö-sā [büro, nsā] *rum, brandy, brought from Europe or America; cf. nsā*.

mmoro-só, *inf.* [boro so] *abundance, exuberance, overflowing fulness. — adv. exceedingly*.

mmörótóá, *a kind of bead; s. ahene*.

mmó-sá, nsā *a ébow, strong drink, = mpáhyewa*.

ammöse, = mmöse, ase, *beginning. pr.* 1891.

mmósea, *s. bosea, pebble; gravel. pr.* 2046.

mmöseawa [*dim.*] *small pebbles, gravel*.

é-mō-si, *inf. s. emō & si*.

mmōsí, *a kind of country cloth, s. ntama*.

Amosu, Amā-osu [nea omā osu, Gr. § 39, 9.] *the Rain-giver, a by-name of God; cf. Amōwia*.

mmosuwá [obosu, *dim.*] *the early dew, condensed before day-*

mmotā [bota, *dim.*] *a kind of bead, s. ahene.* [break.]

mōtañ, *v. F. = mantam. Mt.* 21,2. *Mk.* 11,2.

mmoto, -dōmā, *green (plantains), fresh (yam). pr.* 598.1133.

mmotoam' [ba ⇒ basa, toa, mu] *arm-hole, arm-pit*.

mmotoam-mā, *a swelling or tumor in the arm-pit; woboapa freno*.

mmotoa-siñ, *na pompō no añhōñ kokürō anye 'mōtoam' mā*.

mmotoaase: wabō ne m. afa obā no na ode no aguan akotrā...

mmoto-krômā, *the new yam of the first crop; wopañ m-; cf. mpow. — m-m', m-bere, the time or season in which the new yam is taken out; mmotokrômā-bére adù*.

mmow, *mediation, negotiation in a matter between two nations which may lead to war; di m., to mediate, act as a go-between, try to reconcile; abofó yi di m.; wōadi ntam' m. dedaw, na anye yiye*.

Amōwlá [nea omā owia] *the Sun-giver, he who gives sunshine; a by-name of God; cf. Amosu, Amā-omē &c.*

mmôwá, *a tree, the bark of which is burned to coal and mixed with sweet-scented spices; ohūam bi; dua bi a wotwítwa na wode to gyam' mā edañ gyabiriw, na wōayam na wode ñhwāne tom' na mmā de fra wōñ aduru mu de ye wōñhō (wōñ anim, akyi, koko so, nan hō, nsa hō)*.

mmōwērebíwa, -wúwa: oyare m-, *he has lost his nails by the whitlow (s. okekaw 4.) or by gyato; s. bođerewua.*

amōyí, *inf.* [yi amō] *ingratitude.*

o-mōyífo, *an ungrateful person.*

mmō-to-hó, *inf.* [bō to hō] *procrastination, postponement, adjournment; delay.*

mmō-to-só, *inf.* [bō to so] *false accusation, syn. osusukā, ntwātoso; nyé wo yōnkō hō mm., do not cast anything upon your neighbour without being able to prove it.*

mmra & cpds. s. mmāra.

mrā, *v. s. mǎnā.* — mmrā, *s. mmārā.*

mmrabram', *v. n.* [s. bra mu] *the act of withholding, concealing &c.; unfairness, dishonesty, misstatement; dissimulation.*

amrāde, omrā-kyerew, omrā-ñhōma &c. *s. amānāde &c.*

amrá dò, amradow [Port. *governador?*] *governor; cf. broheue.*

mmrañ, *s. mmērañ.* — mmraññuani, *s. mmār.*

o-mrátóní, *s. omuratoní.*

mu, *pron. s. mo.*

e-mu (u = ū), *the interior. 1. the inner or middle part, inside; any part or point within the limits of a line, surface or body. — 2. the inner parts, cf. anom', asōm', mfēm', yam' &c.; the space within or inside. — 3. the interior of a country: emu nohō (nohōa) toññ, far in the interior. — 4. As a postposition after nouns & pronouns it stands for the foll. prepp. & adv.: in, at, into, through, within, inward, inside; between; of time: in, at, during, within; of a plurality of things: among, amongst; connected with certain verbs (as fi, to proceed from): out, from. See Gr. § 119. & Rem. on the tone of mu, which is high after a preceding low tone, and low after high tone. When used as a postposition or complement, the vowel u is often dropped, and the remaining m' connected in pronunciation with the noun or pronoun to which it refers, or with the verb. — 5. In some phrases emu forms the grammatical subject (instead of the thing to which it refers), as: emu da hō, it is or lies open, is manifest, plain; emu dō, it is deep (abura, asu no mu, epo mu dō); emu gow, it is spacious; emu tērew, it is wide; emu ye deñ, it is difficult; ne yare mu ye deñ, his illness is severe; emu ye duru, it is important; emu ye hare, it is easy; emu siw me kakra, emu ntew me yiye, Gr. § 215. — 6. When compounded with nouns, mu expresses a manner of doing = after the manner or fashion of; e.g. mmari-mam', nnipam', brofom', s. Gr. § 131,4. — 7. In composition with verbs, mu has the power of an adverb, meaning in, between, together; cf. bam', bom', dam', gum', wom', nnim', hyiam', tiam' &c. — mu or m' influences the pronunciation of preceding vowels, making the open vowels (a, e, o) half-open (a, F. e; e, o), and the half-close vowels (e, o) close (i, u).*

e-mū, *the interior or middle part of the body, the chest, thorax, rump, back; espec. the upper part of the back, cf. akyi; oyare né mū, he has a disease of the chest or lungs; né mū bu fāññ, his rump*

is flexible; opoño ne mū, he is bending his back; otēe ne mū, he stretches his back.

mū, a. [pl. amūamū] 1. whole, entire, complete; unbroken, in good condition; opp. siñ, gow, piece, fragment; odi dokono mū, he ate a whole (loaf of) bread; onipa yi, oye mū (pirim), this man is not sickly, but lively (indeed); odi mū, he is without blemish or defect (mpakye ridzi mū, F. Mt. 15,31); edi mū = enni dem; ñkuruwa no bi ye amū-amū, ebi nso ye agow-agow, some of the vessels are whole (not broken), others are damaged. — 2. true, real, full, earnest, serious, sincere; eye me asedá-mū, it is a matter of heartfelt thanks to me, I am truly thankful for it; eye me ñkomino-mū, it is a matter of deep concern, serious care, grave solicitude to me, I earnestly wish or desire it. — 3. perfect, accomplished, excellent: onipa-mū, a man of distinction, of rank. pr. 2397.

e-mū, a-, n. a whole, entirety, totality; bo no mū, say it at once! mebo no amū makā se: I will gather or sum it up in these words:...

mū, mō, v. F. = mūd, to be bad.

amū, a dead (human) body, corpse; a more decent expression than efuna.

mūa, v. 1. to shut, close; om. ne nsa āno (pr. 468), n'ani, he closes his hand, his eyes; om. n'ano, he shuts his mouth, holds his tongue, is silent, keeps silence, forbears talking. pr. 247. — 2. to be shut or closed; n'ani amūa, his eyes are closed. — 3. anim' amūa, remūa, s. anim.

mmuadá, s. abuada.

mmuae, v. n. [bua] an answer; asemmisá nē ne m., questions and answers.

mūamūā, a. narrow (as, the opening of a small bottle or phial); cf. dwedwewā, hiahā, tēatēa.

amūamūani, blind-mans-buff.

mmua-āno [bu āno] the edging, hem, skirt of a garment.

mmua-so [bua so] cover, lid, pot-lid; cf. mmutuso, ñkataso.

mmua-tāmá, Akr.-tam; Ky.-tōmá [ntama a obi de bua (kata) nehō so] a cloth to cover one's body, also in sleep (opp. qdāsó); a cover; cloak, pall, pallium (as of the ancient Greeks).

mbubuá, F. = bubuafó, pl. m-, lame persons. Mt. 15,30f.

mmubui, v. n. [bu, v. red.] 1. lameness, a disease in the legs causing inability to walk. — 2. a fraction in ciphering.

mbubui, F. a) palsy, Mt. 4,24. 9,2. b) fragments, crumbs, Mt. 15,37.

mbubuiyi, F. a man sick of the palsy, Mt. 9,6. Cf. obubuafó.

mū-đùá [dua a çhye onipa mu na otumi gyina] support, staff of life; onipa m. ne kãñkyew (F.) or aduan, man's staff of life is bread (food); pr. 2398.

mū-hámá, a piece of cloth or rope tied round the chest to show excessive grief; - wabō m. = awerehow akā no na ode hama anase ntama abō (akyekyere) ne yam'.

mūhūmūhū, a. fine, of dry things that are ground; obo be-

dwiriw wòu aye atoduru m.; óyàm kyekyerè m.; *syn.* fèkòfeko; *cf.* bodbodo.

muká, mukyíá, m-, bukyíá, *hearth, fire-place*; the hearth on which the negroes usually cook their food consists of three roundish elevations, formed of clay, between which the fire is made and on which the cooking-pot is placed.

muka-ase, *the place or apartment where the hearth is; kitchen.*

amũ-kyēñē†, *mummy.*

mum, *a. 1. deaf and dumb. — 2. having no opening or entrance. — e-mum, mumu, deaf and dumbness, dumbness caused by deafness; cf. asitiw. — o-mum, e-mumu, a person who is deaf and dumb. pr. 2047. F. Mk. 7,37.*

Mũmō, name of a month, about December; *s.* osram.

o-mũmó, mũmó, *pl. a-, [mũō, v.] an ugly, ill-looking, ill-shaped, bodily misformed person; (nea n'anim a.s. ne hōnam nyé fe, ne ti kokūroko, n'aniwa ñkete-ñkete, n'asō ntitiwa-ntitiwa ñkete-ñkete, ne koñ tiā n.a.) pr. 217.1801.2048-50. (mũmo-káú, mumo-kyiri).*

amũmō-yé, *F. amumuye, inf. crime, (act of) wickedness; wantonness, looseness. — ye am., F. Mt. 13,41.22,18. Mk. 7,22.*

o-mumō-yéfó, *pl. a-, miscreant, mischievous, wicked person, villain, scoundrel.*

o-mumō-wěsewa [omumo a oye n'ade wěsē or wěwē] *a person not fair, but clean and tidy; opp. oyiyebúru.*

mumu, *s. mum.*

amumuaha, *a kind of plant.*

amumuyé, *s. amumoye.*

muna, *v. [red. munamuna] 1. to become or be dark, to look gloomy; osu am., the clouds are dark. — 2. m. anim, = kum anim, to darken the face, make a sour face, to frown. — 3. wamuna, n'anim am., he looks sullen; he is gloomy, sad; wamuna ahye me, he frowns upon me; pr. 248. — onam munamuna, he is melancholy.*

o-múnámúnafó, *pl. a-, a sullen, morose, peevish, discontented fellow; woye om., you are always displeased, discontented.*

muni, *v. to roll about. pr. 1364.*

mmuúkám-so, *inf. [buúkám] transcendency. Kurtz § 165.*

muntum, *v. to turn over, turn upside down, upset, overset, overturn, subvert; m: toā (or aduru) no = fwié gu! — syn. dañ ani butaw.*

amúntum-àmúm, *adv. secretly, privately, in secret; yedií asem no am. = yehintaw kokoam' dií asem no na obi ante.*

mũnúm, mārúm, *v. [red. mũnum-mũnum] to cover entirely, wrap up, enwrap, wrap round; syn. kata; ode ntama bemúnúm' yeñ so, amũnum poñ so nneema ñhinā so, am. ne hōnam ñhinā; — om. fasu so bae, he tumbled over the wall(?).*

o-múnuúkúm, *pl. a-, 1. fog, mist; om. resi, a fog is coming; cf. kusukuku. — 2. cloud, cf. bow, osu, suwisiw. — 3. F. blackness. cf. tumm. — 4. a kind of dark-blue cloth. — 5. adj. dark-coloured: afasew m. bi ye adwēadwé.*

mũō, *v.* to be bad, physically or morally; omũō = oye omũō-mō; ne nneyee mũō = nyé.

o-muratoní, *pl.* a-fo, [Eng., Port.] a mulatto.

mmũro-ńńo, búro-ńńo, olive oil, sweet oil.

mũrũm, *s.* mũnum.

amũ-sie, *inf.* [sie amũ] burial, interment, sepulture.

mmu-só, *inf.* [bu so] abundance.

mmusú, -o, mischief, misfortune, disaster, misery, calamity, adversity; a thing that causes mischief &c. m. aba me so, a calamity has befallen me; ahōodeń bebrē ye m., too much strength brings mischief, *pr.* 581.648.1394. — bō m-, to cause mischief to come, to do mischief; mabō mehō m., I have brought mischief upon myself. — fa m., to suffer for mischief done; *pr.* 555f. 1738. — yi m., to remove or ward off mischief; *s.* mmusuyi; mekobisa me hō, mekoyi me ti m., I am going to ask advice (i.e. to consult the fetish-man) to get rid of my adversity (lit. to remove my head's calamity); *pr.* 398. — Cf. obusufo, obusuyefo, ahabusu.

mmusu-bō, *inf.* the act of cursing; the committing of an act or acts that bring mischief. — mmusu-yi, *inf.* the removal of mischief; oyi ne ti mmusu ne se; ode ade a ode rekoyi mmusu no si nehō anańmu de komā obosom a.s. osamań-kō a o-ńe no anyā no; ne seńti mmusu biara a wobeyi no, wode kwati onipa-kō no ti ansā na wokoyi.

mmusum, *F.* wim ye m., the weather is foul, stormy. *Mt.* 16,3.

amũ-tēneténe, *inf.* Ak. the act of keeping one's back straight.

amu-téw, *inf.* [tew mu] prop. a rending of the interior or heart, i.e. grief, affliction, distress; *diff.* ntewmũ.

mu-twa, *inf.* [of twam? = twa mu] adekyēe ye awie mu-twa, the day (daylight) is about to finish passing, i.e. the day is nearly spent or passed. *Mk.* 6,35.

mmutu-só [butuw so] cover &c. cf. mmuaso, nkataso.

o-mu-yare, *e-*, a disease in the chest or back, causing difficult breathing, crookedness of the back &c. cf. sisiyare, oséńmũ.

N.

Words which have n as the first letter of their stem (usually with another n, in verbs sometimes with two ns before it), but are not found under N, — seek under D, or, when y follows, under G (gy).

The consonant n, when radical i.e. original, is united with nasal vowels (cf. M); whenever it is followed by pure vowels, it is a transformation of d, caused by a preceding n (or orig. m, ñ) or by negligent pronunciation, as in anadwō, Ak. adadwō. It interchanges with d, r, m, n; *Gr.* § 18. 19. B. 37. — n before y & tw, is not dental, but palatal. — ny is either original before ā, ē, ī, or, when followed by pure a, e, i, it is a transformation of original gy, usually caused by a preceding n (m, ñ).

n- is a frequent *prefix* before stems beginning with t, tw̄, s, n, and with d which is then assimilated i.e. changed into n, also before stems with y and gy, (in which cases we write n-y and n-ny). — This prefix occurs 1. in nouns; 2. in verbs, viz. in the 2nd imperative and all negative forms. It forms a syllable by itself, if it be not joined in pronunciation to a preceding vowel or to the n of the subsequent syllable. See under m-.

n' often stands for ne (*pron. poss.*) before a-, seldom for no (*pron. obj.*). Gr. § 58. It may also stand for na, *conj.*

na, *conj.* 1. and. — 2. but, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, cf. de, nso, nanso. — 3. (nā) for. — If any part of a sentence (subject, object or other complement, attribute, or adjunct) is to be rendered prominent, it is put at the head of the sentence and na follows with the proper sentence, in which then the part put at the head is indicated by a pronoun. Gr. § 247.

enna (F. inna) = eno na, then, at that time, after this.

anā, anā, F. ana, anā, anē, *conj.* 1. or; cf. anāsē. — 2. a particle noting the sentence, to which it is attached, as an interrogation; when the question is indirect, the dependent sentence is connected with the principal one by se, and the words 'se... ana' are equivalent to the Eng. *conj. whether* or *if*. Gr. § 139. 142. 153. — In F. ana is also found at the head of an interrogative sentence. Mt. 6, 26. 7, 16. 22.

anā, F. = ansā, before, prior to, previously. Mt. 5, 18. 24. 26. 8, 21. 29. &c.

nna, v.n. [da] sleep; wada owu nna, he sleeps the sleep of death; wakra me nna, s. kra, v. 7. — nna-nna, s. eda.

nnā [s. nnawā], or, nnā-ase-ñhwī, the mane of some quadrupedal animals, as the horse, the lion &c. — gyata wō nnā; gyata nnā-ase-ñhwī ye kūfukufu (fukufuku); odwēnnīni nō nnā-ase-ñhwī dōsō.

o-nā, e-, (*dullness? slowness? cf. nā;*) the exact and original meaning of this n. (or adj.?) is not easily determined; we give the derived meanings thus: 1. *scarceness, scarcity, rareness, rarity; want of, lack, defect.* — 2. *rareness* or *value* arising from scarcity, *costliness, preciousness, importance.* — 3. *difficulty* of access (to obtain or to perform). — 4. *dislike, disinclination, aversion, repugnance.* — *Phr.* nā is used as a complement of the verbs ye, di, do, as the foll. examples will show. a. (1.) Nnīpa pa ye 'nā wō asase so, good people are rare (or scarce) on earth; pr. 2950. aka kakrā sē nā minī nīkesua nā bio, in a short time I shall no longer have scarcity (or want) of eggs, i.e. I shall soon have eggs enough; nnansā yi nno hō ye nā, just now oil is scarce; ade hō ade ye nā, pr. 805f. — (2.) Ade yi hō ye me nā = ehō hīa me yiye, this thing is valuable to me; I have it at heart; ō, sē ñhōma hō ye me nā; minyā a, ankā mepe! oh, I desire such a book; I wish I could get one! — (3.) Ehō ye nā, = eye deñ se wobenyā, it is approached or gotten only with difficulty; ñhōma yi hō ye nā, mape bi mape mape, mannyā, this book is not easily to be got; I sought for one repeatedly, but got none; (mape meberee ansā-na mekonyāe, I had long to seek before I found one). Adwuma yi ye oye-nā, this work is not easy to perform; Gr. § 105. 5. onīpa nyé dādā-nā, man is easily deceived ("Mundus vult decipi");

pr. 573.634.665.788.830. — b. (3.) Asempa no dii ho hyeñ-nā kaño, *the gospel (had, or met with, difficulty in entering) had no easy entrance there at first*; ofa abufuw a, wodi no pata-nā, Gr. §105,5. — c. (4.) Odo menā, *he has (entertains, harbours) a secret hatred against me; he bears me a grudge or spite, he bears a malice or ill-will against me*; Laban doo Iakob nā se wafa n'ade de anyā nebō, *L. owed Jacob a spite because he had enriched himself from his (i.e. from L.'s) property*. Cf. adonā, Dowuonā.

e-nā, pl. enānom, 1. *mother*; pr. 2057-2069. — in Ak. it is used only of the speaker's own mother: enā aba, *my or our mother is come*; cf. oni, awo. — 2. an honouring title of another elder female: enā or me nā Aforo fre wo, *Mrs. Aforo calls thee*.

anā, *relationship, ancestors, mothers (?)*; to anā, *to give one's genealogy, prove one's descent, claim relationship*; pr. 358. e.s. wokwere wo nè obi ntam' abusūasem a ɛda mu.

nā, (n. or a.?) *weak, dull (cold, sluggish, heavy, phlegmatic?) n'adwenem' (ne tirim', ne kōmam') ye no nā, he doubts, is doubtful irresolute, in perplexity, at a loss (which way to take &c.) = on' na nea oye, se ónyé nni ō, onnyé nni ō, onnim, Gen. 45,26.; — nann, nennann; ni, merew &c.*

n nabrabá, = ŋkoñkonsá, ŋkóntompo; óyè n., s. odabrabáfo.
nada, nara, F. = ono ara, eno ara.

nnādā, v.n. [dādā] *deception, delusion, imposition, imposture, deceit, fraud; temptation*; cf. nsisi, nnyigye, kusum-di; sofwe.

nnādā-sēm, *fraudulence; stratagem, trick, cheat, wile, artifice*; cf. ŋkwadāsem.

nnade-dworo, nnadewa asiñ-asiñ, a kind of gold used as currency by the Akems in ancient times, before they learned to use gold-dust from the Dankiras.

anadwo, F. anadwe, Ak. adadwo [da, dwo, lit. *the coolness of the day*] *night*. — anadwo-bóa [aboa] *a night-animal, nocturnal bird &c.* pr. 1283. 2072f. — anadwo-de [a thing (ade) brought into the house by night, secretly] *bribe*; cf. boā, adañmude.

anadwo-fā [ofā, half, part] F. anafōa &c., *the late evening after sunset (ade reye asā na anim remūa)*; cf. anwummere, — 2. Aky. *any part of the night*; cf. odasu.

anadwofā-sēm, *an evening-word, an occurrence, altercation or quarrel in the evening, when men are usually intoxicated by palm-wine*. — anadwo-goru, *playing in the night*. pr. 2186.

anadze-gua, F. = anañ ase agua, *fool-stool*. Mt. 5,35. 22,44.

nnae, v.n. [da] *couch, bed, day-bed, sofa*; cf. mpa.

anāfó, *the place below, the part of a bed or couch at the feet; the under or leeward coast*; F. leeward, eastward, syn. bokā; opp. atifi.

anafoso, *the people of the lower or nether part of the town or country &c.* — anafōa, F. = anadwofā, *evening*. Mk. 6,47.

ánàfránàkú, a plant; n'aba kum nñuan. pr. 2075. 2472.

anago, F. (anagyo) = anadwo, *night*. Mt. 28,14. Mk. 13,35.

nn a-hō, *a deep sleep*.

nná-kárá-nná [da & kra, v.]: o-nè no kò n., wòkò n., they go to sleep bidding each other good night, i.e. they are on friendly, familiar, intimate terms with each other; cf. wakrame nna, under kra. [Diff. wòkò, na kráná !]

nna-kokò, a fowl or sheep given by a man to his bride before she comes to sleep with him.

ò-nák wá, 1. a large tree with very fine flowers, hard wood and a thick bark; wòwaewae ghò hono de saw wura. — 2. a man notorious for some deed and, therefore, able to do the same thing again; on. se obeye yi, obeye ampa; ade a asi ne tirim' no, òmfere hō se obeye; — waye on., he has become famous; wòbò ne diñ a, na asem bata hō. — Diff. A'nàk wá, pr. n. in jr. 2596.

nam, v. [a = ā; used only in the continuative form (in all other forms fa or nantew is used); red. nennam] 1. to walk, to be in any progressive motion, to go, run, crawl, creep, swim, fly, sail &c. to travel. pr. 2078ff. Cf. kò. Onipa bi nam hò, a man is walking there; òhūū no se onennam hò, I saw him walking there (to and fro); ehyen nam ntemntem, the ship sails very fast; òkwadu nam ntemntem, antelope runs very fast; anòmā nam soro, na apatā nso nam nsum', bird flies in the air, but a fish swims in the water. pr. 457.1427. 2081.

— 2. nām is often combined with mu or so before another verb of motion, thus noting the way in which that motion is performed, or the means or mediator of an action, and is then rendered in Eng. by the prepositions through, by; e.g. onam mfenserem' koo dañ mu, he went through the window into the house; onam àtoro so dādāa no, he deceived him by a lie. Gr. § 108, 27. 223, 2. 237 a. — In F. it is also combined with nti: onam hòm atsetsesem ntsi wammā (= moammā) nembra antsim, Mt. 15, 6. — 3. nam so, to proceed, walk on; to do forthwith, straightforward; wònam so reba, they are coming on, draw near. Gr. § 111. Mrk. 15, 43. — obi nam so bekā kyeree me, somebody straightway told me (of it). — nam ntenteso, s. this. — 4. nam (sūm) a se ye, to do underhand, secretly, privately (Gr. § 111): ohene pee onipa nam ase koyii Akyem hene asitiw, the king appointed a man secretly to apprise the king of Akem of the matter; onennam m'ase (= ope me bone, ope me amane-nyá, ofitifiti me nsem hō, odi me hō nseku), he aims at me, seeks my hurt. — 5. to exist in a certain number, to be so many together (Gr. § 199, 4): yenam bāsia na ebae, we were six of us when we came; ñkyeneboa nam ahorow pi, apes (monkeys) are of many different kinds.

e-nām, 1. flesh, meat of any animal; pr. 2077. 3301. 3407. cf. ohō-nām. — 2. fish = nsunām. — 3. the flesh or soft, pulpy substance of fruit, also of palm-nuts: mǎngò yi hō nām dōsò; abe yi hō wò nām bebrè.

nnam, a., red. nnámúám, 1. sharp, of a cutting instrument, of soap; osekañ yi āno ye n.; samina no ye n. sê, eye ogya! — 2. brave, bold, daring, intrepid, courageous, valiant. — nnam, n. sharpness, efficacy; pr. 2939. 2723. bravery, boldness, valour; cf. abòoduru.

nnam-kyeree, nnañky. [nnam, kye] pr. 2809. s. ohūñkyeree.

nnamê, wedge; dua a wosèn āno afānu de pā ogya. pr. 2055.

nna-mmere-enson, *all days throughout; length of days; s. p. 303.*

nāmmōkā [nān, mō or bone, kā, to touch] *the striking or knocking of the foot against something, considered as an ill omen (wakā nān bone, he has struck his foot painfully).*

o-nammōn, *pl. a-, [enān, boñ] 1. foot-print, foot-mark, foot-step. pr. 290. 354. — 2. step, stride. — 3. the sole of the foot; the foot; pr. 2087 ff. 2461. — onāmmoñ-mù, the sole of the foot.*

nammōn-koro, *a narrow path, pass, way for only one foot.*

o-nammōn-ténteñ, *1. a long step; fa n., to walk with long steps, to stride. pr. 378. — 2. a person who takes long steps, who is a good walker, a long-shanks. Gr. § 39,9 d. pr. 3003. 3005.*

nammōn-nāmpāñ [s. ođāmpāñ], *vestibule, porch, antechamber, lobby, waiting-room, the place of the door-keeper; a house through which a way leads to the inner yard; a covered entrance into the yard of a dwelling. Ky. ntwironoá.*

anām-móno [nānamono] *fresh meat, opp. nanhowe (wodi an., they eat meat; wodi nām mōmonó, they eat raw meat).*

nām-prōwe, *rotten meat. pr. 364.*

nnañ so, *s. nnañso.*

nāñ', *v. [red. nāñ'nāñ] to melt, liquify, dissolve (tr. & intr.), to become liquid, be dissolved; said of metals, wax, tallow, fat (srade, nkū, nño &c. opp. da); cf. hono.*

e-nāñ, *pl. id. & a-, Ak. nane, the foot of a man, in Ak. the extremity below the ankle, in Akp. sometimes including the leg (gyā) and thigh (sere); the foot of any animal; of quadrupeds, the hind-foot, hind-leg (the fore-foot or fore-leg is called nsa); the foot of a table, candlestick &c. — Ne nāñ ye hare, he is light-footed, swift-footed. — mo nāñ-ase ye me hare dodo, you go too fast for me. — wo nāñ ye deñ a, (na) wobedu ntem, if you are a good walker, you will soon be there. — ode ne nāñ mu kyere, he takes to his heels. — onam ne nāñ mu = ne nāñ hunu, he walks barefoot; onam ne nāñ āno, he goes on tiptoe. — onam me nāñ ase, he is my attendant, one of my followers, walks in my suite. — me nāñ kā ase, I feel the bottom of the river. — ne nāñ tia adare so = ne nāñ gyina okwan so reko, he is on the point of starting; pr. 3561. — tutu wo anañ duom norebá, go on slowly (leisurely), I am coming after. — tutu wo anañ mu kotrā bābi, change your place; otwē ne nāñ mu, he walks quickly, with long paces; otwētwe nenan mu, he stretches his feet; otwētweñ ne nāñ ase, he lingers, walks lingeringly. — bo anañ (s. bo 27), to walk together, keep pace; mintumi nè mo mmo anañ, I cannot keep pace with you. — Cpds. s. nañase, nanhiñ, nanškroma, onammōn, anañmu, nansa, nausiñ, nansoá, nantiñ, nantu, nanñweá.*

anāñ, *n-, four. Gr. § 77.*

nāññ, nennāññ, = nā, *q. v. — aye n'ani so nanñ, = onhū nea ónye no; cf. yā.*

nānā, *pl. nānānom, F. nānām, 1. grandparent, grandfather (n. barima), grandmother (n. bea); pl. forefathers; first parents. — 2. (pl. nēnānom) grandchild. = obanāñ.*

o-nānā, -ni, *stranger, foreigner*. pr. 2094.

anānā-dé, *a thing (things) against the rule*; opp. ade-trēnē.

nānāhá, *a cutaneous eruption appearing after some stay at a foreign place*; asē akese-akese; ŋukuwa-ŋukuwa bi a etotow nipa hō te se nsēwa.

anānnānewá [nān, v.] *a brass box in which shea-butter is molten for anointing*.

o-nānā-ní, pl. a-fo, *stranger, foreigner* (nea ofi kúrow bi so; eye yaw kakra; "ohoho" nyé yaw). pr. 2095.

nnañ-ani, inf. [dañ ani, cf. anidañ] *perversion; subversion; revolution*; n-mānsō⁷, *revolution*.

nānāñkānsō, *great-grandchild*.

anānā-nsā (Aburifo mmrañ); woye an. = onanani nsā won (mfrá won mu). — anana-ansá-fó, *people who do not permit foreigners to mix with them*. pr. 2096.

nāñ-anu, pr. 2127.

nāñ-ase, 1. *the foot, the lower part of the leg*. — 2. *the back or upper part of the human foot from its junction with the leg to the toes*; cf. nānsa. — 3. *the space or place under one's feet*. See enāñ.

anānā-téñ, [cf. nteñkyew] *partial, unfair judgment*; bu an., *to have respect of persons in judgment*.

nāñ-hiñ [s. hiñ] *the shin, the fore part of the leg or crural bone*.

nnañ-hō no, *the axis on which a sphere revolves, pole*. D.As.

nāñhowe [nām a ahow] *dried meat or fish*; opp. anammono.

anañ-hyehyem', = anañwuram'.

o-nāñká, *a large horned snake*, syn. ebòre. pr. 524.2097.2356.

nañkasa, = ono-añkasa, eno-añkasa, onoara, enoara. Gr. § 59.

*nāñ-kom [nām kom] *scarcity or dearth of meat or fish*.

nañ-kon, *the joint between the leg and the foot*.

nañ-koro, pr. 2127.

anañkotí [enāñ & ?]: tow an., *to kick with the (hind-)foot*; -oponko tow me an., *a horse kicked me*.

nāñkrōmā [enāñ & ?] pl. a-, *the knee*; syn. kotodwe.

nañkrōmā-bēmmeñ, anañkrōmā-bēñ, *a swelling of the knee*.

nāñkúm [nām & ?] *a piece of meat, the leg or any other part*.

nañkwí, F. = nantwi. — nnañ-kyeree, pr. 2809. s. nnamkyeree.

nnañ-mú, inf. [dañ mu] 1. *change, transformation; reform; conversion*. — 2. *inflection, conjugation*. Gram.

anāñ-mù [s. enāñ] lit. *in the feet* i.e. *footsteps*, i.e. *instead of, in the place of*; ogyina m'an., *he stands in my place, represents me*; - (de..) hye or si an., *to supply, replace, make up (for), compensate, restore, repair, repay &c.* Gr. § 237 b.

anañmu-hye, -si, inf. s. ñhyeanañmu, nsianañmu, hye 3. si, v. anañmu-sifo, pl. id., *representative*.

nna-no, nna no bi, *the other day, lately, recently*; s. eda, dabi.

nān-nodow = nām dodow, pr. 3611.

nān-s a, nánsá-bōñ, *the foot below the ankles, consisting of nánsase & nammoñmu.* [s. enāñ, nsa, sáboñ.] — nánsa-atade, *gaiters.*

nna-nsā [eda] *three days; nna-nsā-yí, in these days, nowadays, in our time; recently, lately, of late.*

nnansá-ò m á ñ, *a thing of only three days standing, of no long duration, temporary, provisory, transitory; - eye n.-ade, it is a thing that shortly passes away. — n.-mañsof w̄efo, provisional government.*

anàanse, *spider; cf. kónnòre, ntikūmā, òkyémfó; pr. 2098 ff. — an. akyere me nan, my foot sleeps.*

ananse-húhú a, *a spider's web, cobweb. Ak. ntóntáñ.*

ananse-akete-ñwene: *eye an., it is (a thing like) weaving a mat of cobweb, i.e. vain, unsuccessful work.*

ananse-ntámma, *1. cobweb. — 2. bob-net, bobbin-net, ground of lace. — 3. hair-net. — 4. a kind of mushroom, s. mmère.*

ananse-sem, *story, tale, fable, fictitious narrative; to an., to tell (prop. spin) a tale. — [ananse asem, lit. a tale of An., being a mythic personage, gener. called agya Ananse, to whom great skill and ingenuity is attributed, a personification of the spider; his wife is kónnòre, his son ntikūmā.]*

nán-siñ, F. a-, *stump of a leg, pr. 934. one-footed person. Mt. 18.8.*

na-nso, *conj. [na nso] and also, but also; but, yet, still, however, notwithstanding. pr. 7. 12. 506. 512.*

nnáñ-sò, *a place in the forest with a hut or huts for hunters to sleep in; eho ye nn. = eye ñhada, q. v.*

nán-sóá, *toe; the particular toes have the same names as the fingers: n. kokúrobeti, the large toe; n. kyerekyerekwan, n.-hene, n.-henniakyiri or safohene, n.-kokobeto.*

nanta, nantam, *the foot of a bird. pr. 1648.*

nnantam' [odañ ntam'] *a narrow passage, alley or lane between houses.*

nantew, v. [inf. n-, red. nantenantew] *to walk, to travel on foot; onantew dodo, onim nántew dodo, he is a good walker; cf. nam; - red. to wander, ramble, rove; cf. kyini.*

o-nante-bère, *toil and weariness by travelling.*

o-nántefó, pl. a-, *walker, traveller on foot; wanderer; pr. 2102-7. syn. okwantemfo. — anantenante, inf. wandering, rambling &c.*

anante-sé [nantew, ase] *the reason for, or the cause or aim and object of travelling, of a journey.*

nantew-yíyé, nante-íó, *interj. farewell!*

nán-tiñ, -tini, *heel.*

nantiñ-ka: aye no n., *it caused him to stop where he was.*

nantiñ-ñkáfá: òye n., = onantew a, ne nantiñ ñká fa yiye, nso onsi s̄i-pá, *he walks (steps, treads) more with the fore-part of the foot, the heel scarcely touching the ground.*

nan-tú, *the calf of the leg. pr. 2108.*

nnan-tw̄erem' [odañ & ?] *a covered way, thoroughfare, passage, alley between houses, leading into a yard.*