adesã; gbomo inmãyelo be, there is not a single man there; -edzãkẹ gbomo inmãyelo bẹ dze nẹni ni'beni ehẽ ka lẹ aanyẹ awie yẹ ehewẹ akẹ mowi mi ezẹ ehe (Rappe 1896 p. 18); glutton, gluttonous person. (a human being: gbomo adesã.)

inmã-yitẽremẹ, n. sheaf; lit. wheat-load, (Dav. Lal. 1266).

inmãyõ, n. roe; hard roe(?); soft roe(?).

inmè, same as innèi, n. thorn.

einme, n. a kind of snake, serpent, viper.

inmẽ, n. palmnut (with the flesh of it); inmẽ wonu, palm soup; proverb: Kẹ' o-ti inmẽ lẹ eko yrã obori, if thou art pounding palmnuts some of it goes into your cloth please add. Kẹ otao inmẽ lẹ, yrã Tutes, if thou wish for palmnuts, go to Tutes (a Akuapem town where plenty palm-trees grow).

inmẹ, same as inmẽ, v. to lie; to lay etc.

inmẹ, n. kernel of the palmnut, nut; almond (1 Mos. 43, 11; Mos. 17, 23); olive; prov. inmẹ kome fitẹo innei fẽ, one nut spoils all; Engl. perh.: one scabbed sheep is enough to spoil (or will mar) a flock. - inmẹ he asi-aimõ, to be callous (Christaller).

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aoinme, n. a kind of nuts. please, give translation.

inme, same as inmẽ, v. (in: inmẹ asia-inmõ, v. to neglect; in the proverb: mo-ko nãã ni einme, One does not be careless about a needful thing

inmẽ, pl. inmẽlẽ or inmlẽ, inf. inmẽ (inmẽmẹ?).

~~inmẹ yinẹ = ? in: "Bie wona adi kẹ emom kpoi ni'tamo inmẹ yinẹ he lo womlõ kẹ ni'wobua na lẹ" (Geography of Palestine p. 35).~~

1. bind, to

[to lock,

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1. to lie; to open; to be open; to let (grow); 2. to lay, to lay eggs; 3. to put; to spread, to lay out; 4. v.t. to weigh, to find the heaviness, v.i. to weigh, to have weight; 5. to shut (as a door); 6. to submit; to be calm, to be or grow quiet (as the sea). - Ke ta batia gãnyo ye nzrani le, ezãã foi eyatãã ettí dani ebakõõ egbadza ennõõ, if an army attacks a gã man in the camp, he runs (or makes haste) (and) fires his gun before he takes hold of his cartridge-belt (and) binds it (around his loins) (Reind. Hist. yitõ XIX). 7. to set two or more persons fighting, to allow two or more persons to fight without interfering or parting (them) - nnõõ .. alene, inf. alenenõõ, v.t. to carry on the head without holding with the hand. 2. to neglect. - nole sablãi baãlã wonõõ wohe alene (Reind.) = That makes us to neglect ourselves on account of our names; ametze nii le ewoame zeke, chã amenõõ ameke alene (Reind. Hist. yitõ XXV). - Because of their fathers riches they have become mad and neglect themselves.

[2. to stand up, to try to stand, to make stand (as a child the first time).

nile gbobilo le ennõõle alene hene atteole ni ebatiule (Reind. Hist. yitõ X). - and as he the hunter has neglected him (her, it) wherefore he (the hunter) was called to follow him (her, it).

inmẽ .. gbɛ̃, inf. gbɛ̃inmẽ, v. to give (a p.) leave (2 Mos. 3, 19), to allow one to go, to permit, to allow, to give way, to yield, to suffer, to grant, to admit, to acquiesce, to vouchsafe, to approbate, to comply, to let, to sanction, to dissolve, to dismiss; - eiinmẽɛ̃lɛ̃ gbɛ̃ m'eba ẽẽa lɛ̃ dorin, he did not allow him to come any more into (his) house, - asa inmẽ mani bɛ̃foi hei gbɛ̃ ekoi, now the new deputies were again dismissed (Rappe 1896 p. 136), - inmẽ n.K. gbɛ̃ m'efe nofẽno m'esumoɔ̃, to give full swing to a p.; ebɛ̃ akɛ̃ wɔ̃inmẽɔ̃ wɔ̃he gbɛ̃ m'wɔ̃fɛɔ̃ nofẽnu m'wɔ̃sumoɔ̃, we are not to give full swing to our inclinations.

inmẽ n.K. kwɛ̃, v.t. to weigh, to find the heaviness.

inmẽ .. mli, inf. mliinmẽ, v. to put in or into, to shut, to lock, eiãmɛ̃ ẽẽnãi lɛ̃ ewo eyi m'eiinmẽ mli, he shut the doors upon him and locked them (Rodr. 3, 23), - tɛ̃ ẽẽ tẽui inmẽ mli, lit. to call the heart and put (it) into the inside i.e. to comfort one's self; ‖ inmẽ mli tɛ̃, lit. to lay a stone in, to demand delay, to conclude (or arrange) an armistice, to make (a) truce, - ameinmẽ mli tɛ̃ gbẽẽ Kpanɔ, Koni akẽẽ bɔ̃foi kɛ̃ ya Israel kpokpai lɛ̃ fia tẽwem no (Geogr. of Palest. p. 89). ‖ alinea

inmẽ nã, inf. nãinmẽ, v. to shut (the mouth or opening), to be shut. (to lock; (or lock)

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ɪnnɛ̃ nāhutsõ, v. to let one's moustaches (beard) grow; ɛ́nnɛ̃ ɛ́nāhutsõ, he let his moustaches grow.

ɪnnɛ̃ m.k. nāsa, v. to give one a bad answer, [to answer one roughly, to gainsay, [to retort. Kɛ́ ɔ́leenõ ɔ́tsɛ́ ɔ́ɛ́ɛ́nõ nāsa Ko lɛ, nɔmɛ́ pɔ ɔ́ɔbakɛ́mi? (1 Sam. 20, 10); -ni Kɛ́ mɔKo wɔɛ́amɛ́ wɔɛ́nɔ́ sã Ko pɔ, ɔmɛ́-ɪnnɛ̃ɛ̃lɛ nã-sã Ko (Bunyan p. 85); (Heb. 12, 3).

ɪnnɛ̃ .. nɔ, inf. nɔɪnnɛ̃, v. to lay or put upon, to add, to increase v.t.; ɪ́ɔ́ m.k. ɪnnɛ̃ m.k. nɔ, v. to lay s.th. to a p.'s charge (Reind.);

ɪnnɛ̃ m.k. Kõɪ nɔ, v. to empower a p., to authorize, to commission a p., to give full swing to a p.; [aɪnnɛ̃ ɛ́kõɪ nɔ, he has been empowered; - nɛ́Kɛ́ nɪ̃ nɛ, mɔɪ nɪ́ ɔyaɛ̃ nɪ́ lɛ́ tɛ̃ lɛ ɛ́nnɛ̃ ɛ́kõɪ nɔ akɛ́ ɛ́tsõɔ gbɛ́ Kɛ́ ɔ́sɛ́ hɛ́Ko nɪ́ ɔ́sã yɔ lɛ (Bunyan p. 21).

ɪnnɛ̃ ɔ́Kplõ, inf. ɔ́Kplõɪnnɛ̃, v. to lay the table or the cloth, to set the table, to make a feast, to banquet, to feast, to regale; - ɪnnɛ̃ m.k. ɔ́Kplõ, to entertain a guest; ɪnnɛ̃ (or ɪnnõ) dã-ɔ́Kplõ, to arrange a drinking-bout (or carousal) (Old Church Rules p. 17, § 85).

ɪnnɛ̃ sã, inf. sãɪnnɛ̃, v. to lay the mat; to make the bed (Bof. p. 34).

ɪnnɛ̃ sɛ, inf. sɛɪnnɛ̃, v. to put back, to shut (or lock) behind.

inmẽ seke, inf. sekeinmẽ, v. to lay the anchor, to let go the anchor; to anchor, to ride at anchor; (Bof. 27, 29. 30).

inmẽ ži, inf. žinmẽ, v. to lay down; to lay; to lie down; to submit; -ke he inmẽ ži, v. i. to succumb; -ke n. k. inmẽ ži, to lay, to neglect.

inmẽ nine ži, v. (inf. ninežinmẽ) lit. to lay or put the hand down; to act (or proceed) gently, to titivate.

inmẽ ta lei te, lit. to lay a stone in the war or between the armies; to arrange an armistice; amekã ainmẽ ta lei te otžii lo afõ tein (Kappe 1896 p. 131). see inmẽ mli te, v.

inmẽ ~~tžii~~ yi ži (or sometimes inmẽ yi ži) inf. tžuinmẽ, v. lit. to lay the heart down; to have patience, to forbear, to endure (Hebr. 12, 7).

inmẽ tžui ži hã m. k., to have patience with a p.; to be patient; syn. to tžui ži and hã tžui nyõ mli.

2) inmẽ yi (yitžoi) pl. yii, inf. yinmẽ, v. to suffer the hair (locks) to grow, to let the hair on the head grow long; -amekainmẽ amey ii (Ezek. 44, 20); inmẽ yi kuzũ, to let the hair grow long and thick (like a shrubby tree (1 Kor. 11, 14); (Read. book II 1904 p. 80).

1) inmẽ m. k. yayai, v. to make a p. naked; ni amea inmẽle yayai, and they shall make her naked (Ezek. 17, 16).

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1558

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inmẽ.. yi, inf. yinmẽ (2im. has yeinmẽmo?), v. to shut in or up; same as ná yi.

inmẽ yi ži, inf. yišinmẽ, v. lit. to let the head down; to bend the head, to yield, to give in to, to wait, to be patient, to have patience, to take the trouble; ɛ̃ mikpao fai ni oinmẽ oyi ži obonitoi, I beseech thee and thou mayest be patient (and) hear me = I beseech thee to hear me patiently (Bof. 26, 2); (Benny. p. 11); – ni K. K. kẽ ayakẽlẽ akẽ, dabi, ži einmẽ eyi ži fiõ, ži nãdižižio bii bako (Read. book II 1904 p. 86); ni kẽ ainmẽ yi ži atao pepẽpẽ ɛ, aana yẽ amẽwoebžãmẽ nibii amli.. (Read. book II 1904 p. 60); – ži G. inmẽ eyi ži bleõ mi kẽ akẽ: but G. said quietly (Read. book II. 1904 p. 65); inmẽ oyi ži! take your time!

inmẽ, inf. ~~inmẽ~~ inmẽmo?), v. to miss, to fail, to forfeit, to let go, to give up; to loose, to lose, to come short of a th.; emõmonoo einmẽnle gbikogbiko, he shall never lose his reward (Matt. 10, 42); akẽba akẽ einmẽ nyetei moko, it may not happen that any of you should come short of it (Hebr. 4, 1); Koni žia kolo lẽ ɛ akainmẽno, that we lose not all our domestic animals (1 Thess. 18, 5); nõ e-inmẽnii! I have escaped! (S. A.).

~~finmẽ~~ ~~kolo~~

inmẽ he, inf. ~~heinmẽ (?)~~, heinmẽno, v. to give up, to give over, to abandon, to renounce, to abnegate, to relinquish; to fall off; to waive; to lay open; to unloose, to give or set free, to liberate, to release, to let, to let go, to loose, to acquit; inmẽ maintẽyeli lo nitũumo Ko he, v.i. to abdicate, to resign; inmẽ nã he, v. to divorce a wife.

inmẽ he hã, inf. heinmẽno Ke hãno, v.i. to succumb; inmẽ he hã m. K., to leave to one's option; to surrender; – Ke ɔkuntão le inmẽ he hão aKe oKo mli ɔKo le, te noni ooKo hũ? "if the Lord leaves it to thy option to choose one, which wilt thou choose?" (Fleischer, Moral Anecd. p. 13); – inmẽ he tũã, to divest one's self entirely (Christaller).

inmẽ, n. laying; lying etc.; shutting, locking, weighing, balancing.

inmẽ, I. a. open, wide open; II adv. openly; gble inmẽ, v. to open wide.

inmedzi, pl. of inmle, n. bell; clock. (Zak. 14, 20).

inmedziahozonu, n. ringing (or tolling) of bells (Redenbacher II p. 359).

2 inmega, n. finger-ring made of the kernel of a palm-nut; dzo inmega, to make such a ring by rubbing on a stone.

1 inmẽ-dũru, n. bunch or cluster of palm-nuts.

inmei, n. thorn, thorns (1 Mos. 3, 18); spine,

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inmei tšu m. K. name (nine), to run a thorn into one's foot (finger); ena akę inmei Kple etšu dzata ę nene (Read. book v. 19 p. 24).

inmei afabani, thorn-hedge (Mi. 7, 4).

inmei, pl. of inme, n. nut, Kernel, almond (1 Mos. 43, 11. 2 Mos. 25, 33; 37, 19. 20).

inmeifai, n. lit. thorn-cap or -hat; crown of thorns (Gã Cal. 134, 2).

tšo ę ho fe efe inmeinmei ni etšuroō mei (Reind.);

inmeinmei, a. briery, prickly, thorny; n. pl. or iterative of inmei, n. thorn; -ete inzonā eyakpe alainmalii lo a inmeinmei Komei Ke amehe inmeinmei (Kappe 1896 p. 12).

inmeitšo, pl. -tšei, n. thorn-bush, brier (2 Mos. 3, 2); lotus, lote-tree (Hiob 40, 21. 22).

inmeitšo, pl. -tšei, same as inmetšo, n. nut-tree.

inme-Kō, n. bush of thorns, thorn-forest (Dan. Able, Christ. Mission. 1886 p. 116).

inmele and its compounds, same as imle and its compounds.

inmele, a. thin (?).

inmelē, pl. of inmē, v. to lay etc., -akę dza noni enō eniedzi e inmelē helatšomei fiō Ko na ni etšaame ę (Mark. 6, 5); (Bap. 9, 17).

inmelemo, inf. pl. of inmē, v. to lie, to lay etc. II n. missing, letting, allowing, opening etc.

inmelo, n. layer, person laying or putting s. th., weigher.

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innēnō, n. missing, failing, failure; forfeiture, loosing, letting go etc.

innēnū, n. nut-oil; esp. the oil made of the Kernel of palm-nuts (by boiling in a pan) (not palm-oil, which is calld nūtsūru).

innēnē, adv. to day; innēnē ghī nē, now at this day; innēnē kē dā, lit. to day and ever; always; dzē innēnē, from this time, hence.

innēnē-dzē, n. lit. in the present world, in our time, in our days, now-a-days; wō innēnē-dzē nē nlī, in this world of ours (Christ. Messeng. 1885 p. 84 b).

innēnēnē, adv. now-a-days, at this time; innēnēnē Jerusalem, the Jerusalem that now is (Gal. 4, 25).

innēnēnei-bei, n. the present time (Rom. 11, 5).

innēnēnnēnē, adv. (stronger than innēnē) to day, now-a-days; presently; Koni edzīwō kē-dzē dzēri fōri ni yē innēnēnnēnē nē nlī (Gal. 1, 4); na innēnēnnēnē wō-nōkrā efūnye efenye ekōme (Read. book C 1904 p. 21).

innenū (obsolete or wrong), same as innenūmō, n.

innenūlō, n. gatherer of palm-nuts.

innenūmō, n. gathering of palm-nuts.

innenūmōbē, n. harvest of palm-nuts.

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1562

imeiime I. n. hill, elevated plain, ridge, acclivity, dry solid ground or bank, anti. imeiimo, marsh; quagmire. (Beery, p.8. Dav. lal. 72, 3); bulwark; II adv. hilly; ehole imeiimei, it is hilly; ~~(J. lil.)~~. bie ele imeiime ~~ne a imeiime~~ no J, here is a crooked place or a hilly region.

aimeiime, n. a kind of sea shells; sea-urchin, sea-hedgehog, sea-egg, needle-shell (Zappe 1896 p. 12); ~~syn. dasimeli~~; ~~sea crab~~

imeiimeno, n. hilly region. (Christaller).

imeiimete no, n. dry ground, thirsty ground (Dav. lal. 107, 33. 35).

imeiimlebii, n. pl. brushwood, coppice, sticks, lai imeiimlebii, bundle of sticks (Chants. 17, 5. Bef. 283); (Zappe 1896 p. 8).

imeŝimo, n. pulping palm-nuts.

imeŝimohe, n. place for pulping palm-nuts.

imeteimete, a. and adv. full of small spots, spotted, grizzled.

imetsemo, n. name of a game. It is played with kernels of palm-nuts or other kind of nuts, which are spun together on a mat by several persons. The winner is the one whose nut throws ~~away~~ one or more nuts away from the mat. Tee imo, v. to play the game "imo", to play with kernels.

syn. gonkpo;

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inmetso, pl. - tsei, n. nut-tree, almond-tree (Džadž. 12, 5. Jer. 1, 11); any tree bearing nuts.

inme-womu, n. soup of palm-oil, palm-soup.

inmiamo, n. mud, bog, marsh, slough, quagmire, swamp (Diob 40, 21. Bunny. p. 7); - wo inmiamo, v. to poach; - proverbs: heni mudžo damoo le, inmiamo etāā ye dzei, where a watercourse is standing, there never ceases to be a bog. - Ke otá inmiamo mli le, fũ edžeo, if thou stirest in a bog it is stinking; syn. inmoto, n.

inmiamo-žikpoi, n. fen-land, moorland.

inminmi, n. fear, fright, dread, terror, horror, awe, trembling, pang (2 Mos. 15, 14. 15, 16); inminmi mõ m.k., vi. to be taken hold of by fear, dread etc., to shake, to tremble; inminmi emole, he is in a fright, he is terrified, he trembled from fear; hã inminmi mõ m.k., v.t. to awe, to scare, to terrify; syn. že gbeyei; he Kpokpo etc.

inmĩnmi, a. pure, unmingled, unadulterated, genuine, sheer, single; eika inminmi, pure gold; akpĩtĩ inmĩnmi, pure (sheer) unleavened bread (1 Kor. 5, 8); Gãmli inmĩnmi zoini ye kie, gbo ko futuu mli (Reind.); syn. Kronkroni. - II adv. purely;

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almost (J. N.K); to ovienu le ininiini
ke Kroikrovi ye woten (Gã Liturgy p. 9, 4).
ininiinimõnu, n. fearing; dreading etc.
2) ininiinitsẽ, n. coward.
3) inilã (pl. of inina, v. to scratch, to write) v. to scratch,
to erase, to claw, to soil; to scrape; inilã-
he, to scrape. Rem. when the object is the por-
tion scraped off, he or nu or nli is not
used; but when the object is the thing
from which some portion is scraped,
he or nu or nli (as the sense requires) is
used.

1) ininiinii, adv. = to become half sour
misa mina dã le, efe midãni ininiini-
ini (Remd.) = When I tasted the drink
(rum) it made my mouth sour (un-
4) inilãnu, n. scratch. sweetened, acid).
6) inilãnunii, pl. of inilãnunõ, n.
7) inilãnunõ, pl. — nii, n. letter, type (Kappe
1896 p. 80); inilãnunii ni dke zinfrie-
nunii fee, letters made of metal Kappe
1896 p. 81).
5) inilanukadi, n. a sign of writing, a mark
(3 Mos. 19, 28 Edit. 1861).
inile, pl. inedzi, n. bell, clock, timepiece,
watch; time. inile tsia, inf. inletsia,
v. the bell strikes, to strike the bell. - inile
enyie atsia, or inedzi enyie atsia, or.

atŭa enyie? or enyie atŭa? or inmedzi enyie ne? what o'clock may it be or is it, what time is it? [The answer is somewhat curious, as the sing. or plur. is used somewhat strangely, as: inmle kome, one o'clock, or atŭa inmle kome, it is one o'clock, inmedzi enyo, two o'clock; inmedzi ete, three o'clock; inmedzi edwe, four o'clock; inmedzi enumo, five o'clock; inmedzi ekpa, sixe o'clock; but inmle kpawo, seven o'clock; inmle kpanyo, eight o'clock; inmle nehu, nine o'clock; inmle nyonma, ten o'clock; inmle nyonma ke ekome, eleven o'clock; inmle or inmedzi nyonma ke enyo, twelve o'clock. It is also sufficient to say: atŭa ekome, enyo etc. (lit. it struck one, two etc.); or inmle ese, the clock reaches; ese enyo, it is two o'clock, etc.; hozo or wozo inmle, inf. inmlehozono, v. to ring the bell, - inmle gbemo, n. chime, peal; kotokuin-inmle, watch. inmle, pl. of inme, v. to lie, to lay.

inmlefelo, n. watchmaker, clockmaker.

inmlefemo, n. watchmaking, clockmaking.

inmlehozolo, n. bell-ringer.

inmlehozono, n. bell-ringing.

anmlei, = ‡ a kind of sea-crab (shell crab).

anemu zi ake anmlei (Reind. Hist. yits. XV) = ‡ lit. they became so much down-wards (towards the bottom) just like the anmle crab

what is the time? four o'clock

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ɪnmlɛ̄ɪ a. rough, coarse; ɪ̄ adv. roughly, coarsely, as: something ground, roughly ground or pounded.

ɪnmlɛ̄ɪnmlɛ̄ɪ, reduplicative or iterative of ɪnmlɛ̄ɪ; ɛgblɛ̄ ablɛ̄ lɛ̄ ɪnmlɛ̄ɪnmlɛ̄ɪ, ɛhãã abɔ, the ground the corn roughly, she did not make it fine (to flour), (Reind.).

ɪnmlɛ̄ɪnmlɛ̄ɪfɛmɔ, n. coarseness.

ɪnmlɛ̄ɪnmlɛ̄, a. & adv. thin, gaunt, haggard, scrag; oblanyolɛ̄ yɛ̄ ɪnmlɛ̄ɪnmlɛ̄ ɛtɛ̄ (Reind.).

He young [illegible] as gaunt, lean

ɪnmlɛ̄-tɔ̃tsɔ̃rɔmɔ̄hɛ, n. belfry, lit. bell hanging place.

ɪnmlɛ̄tɔ̃ũ, n. steeple, church-spire, bell-tower, belfry.

ɪnmlɛ̄tɔ̃wã, n. striking of the bell, the hours; hour; clock; timekeeping, time.

ɪnmlɛ̄tɔ̃walɔ, n. timekeeper, person striking the hours on a bell.

ɪnmlɛ̄wɔzɔlɔ (obsolete), same as ɪnmlɛ̄hɔzɔlɔ, n.

ɪnmlɛ̄wɔzɔmɔ (obsolete), same as ɪnmlɛ̄hɔzɔmɔ.

ɛnmlɛ̄kɛ̄tɛ̄, ɪnmlɛ̄kɛ̄tɛ, a. unripe, green, raw (of fruits), amãdã ɪnmlɛ̄kɛ̄tɛ, green plantain, (Sal. Lalai 2, 13); unripe grape, late grape (Jes. 5, 2.4 Edit. 1868).

ɪnmlɛ̄tsã, n. gravel, consisting of small iron-stones, - fɔ̃ɛ .. nɔ ɪnmlɛ̄tsã, v. to gravel.

ɛnmɛbũ or ɛnmɛbũ a shrub that grows common at the outskirts of a town or village; the women use it when burned into acid for making native soap.

imlitwabu, n. gravel-pit.

imlõ, same as imõlõ, pl. of imõ, v. to bind: mina fwīlī ni'okpoinoi ewyo imlõ nā (Bump. p. 91).

imlõ, I v. pl. of imõ, v. to laugh; II ~~inf. pl. of imõ, v. to laugh; laughing~~ n. laughing, laughter, ridicule (Hiob 8, 21. Mbei 14, 13); - imlõ Kwākwā, n. cachinnation; imlõ Kukudzi, n. giggle. hã m.K. fe imlõ, v. to burlesque; wo m.K. nā imlõ, v. to make one to laugh; ye imlõ, v. to be laughable.

imlõkpā, n. lit. string of laughter, song of laughter: 1) Nyoinno ewo imlõkpā ekāmi (1 Mos. 21, 6); 3) wo imlõkpā, v. to raise laughter; 1) hã m.K. wo imlõkpa (3), to make one laugh. 2)

imlõkpāwo, n. causing to laugh; joke.

imlõkpāwolo, n. joker, jester.

imlõwõ, n. lit. thing which causes laughter, derision (Jer. 48, 26. 27).

imlõimlõ, redupl. of imlõ, n laughter. fe hiẽ imlõimlõ, v. i. to smile. same as fe hiẽ mũgũmũgũ with (face) smiling

imlõsane, n. lit. ridiculous matter, absurdity. nõ n. K. fe imlõsane, to ridicule s. th. (Redenbacher II p. 371).

imlowa, n. sea-shell.

imlõwõ, same as imlõkpāwõ, n.

imlõwõ, inf. pl. laughing, of imõ, v to laugh. imlõmo pl. of imõ - to tie s. th with rope

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1568

blood, life

inmlõwolo, same as inmlõkpãwolo, n.

2) inmo, n. power or strength of life; vital power in food, in animals etc.; inmo be nli, there is no vital power in (this body), there is no life-giving power in (this meat). Rem. according to Niko has Nyoinmo its root from, nyõ = nõ and inmo.

3) ainmõ - f. ye ainmõ = to be fed freely without paying a cent.
in: dane amemifuõ ake same ko ke amá aba ni ametsõ no ameke - fe ta ni amebeye amesá ainmo le ye Jika inõ le nã (Reind. Hist yits. XXVII).

4) inmõ (obsolete), same as inmẽ, v. to spread, to lay;

5) inmõ okplõ (obsolete), same as inmẽ okplõ, v. to lay the table.

~~6) inmõ, pl. n. of a large antelope of the size of a horse.~~ pl. inmodzi

~~4 inmõ (flea-louse pl. lice one hand cannot pick/catch) louse.~~
~~7 hand does not take hold of the inmo, one cannot with one hand take hold of the inmo.~~

inmõ, pl. inmõinmõ and inmõlõ, inmlõ, inf. inmõ, inmõlõ, inmlõ (inmlõmõ), v. to laugh; hã m.k. inmõ, v.t. to make one to laugh; prov. heni ainmõo ye le, dzei aadanu akaloõ, where people mock thee, there they will stand and eate thee.
inmõ eko hã m.k., v. to laugh with a p.; mofẽmo ni aanu le aainmõ eko ahãmi (1 Mos. 21, 6).

inmõ he, inf. heinmõ, koinmlõ, v. to laugh about.

inmõ m.k., inf. moinmõ, v. to laugh at one, to mock one, to deride, to ridicule.

inmõ mũũ (or muimui), v. to smile, to smile modestly (Bany. p. 68), to titter.

inmõ inmlõ kuku (or kukudzi), v. to giggle, to chuckle, to titter.

inmõ ũ, inf. ũinmlõ, ~~v. to laugh at~~ tether, to confine an animal by fastening it with a rod.

inmõ tõõ m.k, v. to smile at a person, kẹ ametũũ mẹye ẹ, meinmõõ mitsõõame (Hiob 29, 24).

inmõ wo mũsũũ, lit. to laugh (and) put it into the belly, i.v. to chuckle, to titter. and inmõ wo nyãnyõdzi asiši, lit. to laugh (and) put it under the teeth, to chuckle, to titter.

inmõ, pl. inmõlõ, inf. inmõ, pl. inmõlõmo, v. to tie, to bind; to gird; to fasten, wear; inmõ kkante, to gird a sword i.e. to wear a sword, mowi yọ nũ-tũũ m'ekẹ inmẹ nẹ aayainmõ alọite ẹ kuẹ ẹ, ewo ehe nọ .. (Read. book II 1904 p. 17).

inmõ m.k. he, v. to gird one's self, to have a th. by one's side, to have bound by the side, molonmãlọ-tọ inmõ ehe, he had a writer's inkhorn by his side (Eze K. 9, 2. 3). m'ekọ

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papai ni ennõ-nnõ ehe, and he took a towel and girded himself (Joh. 13,4).
nnõ kpã, v. to tie (or bind, strain) a rope, a clothes-line, ~~to tie a knot.~~
nnõ kpo, v. to tie a knot, to knot; - nnõ yiri kpo, lit. to tie a knot in the head, i.e. to take a thing into one's head, to resolve, to be firmly resolved, to be steadfastly minded, ni bem'ena ake ennõ eyiri kpo ake ekele axte le, and when she saw that she was firmly resolved to go with her.. (Rut 1,18); proverb: annõõ kuntã kpo, a blanket is not tied into a knot; - mori nnõ kpole, le ele fenemo, he who ties a knot, knows how to loose it.
nnõ ã, v. to bind, to tie fast, to fasten, to moor; - nyeana tetiyõ ni annõole ã, you shall find an ass tied (Mat. 21,2); minnõ tole ã, I have fastened the sheep; nnõ lele ã, v. to moor a ship.
nnõ, pl. nnõdzi, n. planted field, plantation, farm, field. Rem. to what word does the word nnõ in the following prov. belong? nnire Kõdori ~~kpã~~ hã nnõ = a crooked hand can not plow (a farm)
nnõ, inf. and n. laughing, laughter.
nnõ, inf. binding, fastening, of nnõ, v. tie, to bind, etc.

to determine, to intend,

(please, give transl.)

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2) inmõdzii n. ✕ pl. of inmõ or inmõi, n. farm, field, plantation; II.a pl. of einmõi, inmõi a. raw, unboiled, unprepared, green, fresh. fadzi inmõdzi, fresh wounds, festering sores (Jes. 1,6).

3) inmõdzi, pl. of inmõi, n. louse, flea

inmõdziai = inmõdzi amli pl. of inmõi or inmõ mli, in a plantation.

inmoi, n. course (?); wó inmoi, v. to turn to one's course (?); mofẽmo ewó inmoi tamo okpoinẹ šaä foi kitikiti kẹ-boteo ta mli (Jer. 8,6); - emli efõi ní fẽ fẽ ní amefe dzi, beni amewó inmoi kẹ-yaä lẹ, dzatẽutẽrelõi ní kẹ niyenii kẹ tanii yaä nsrani ayahã tabilõilẹ, amelõ amefẽ amẹkõ amenã kẹ-tẽa mlu kẹ-te Gua mani! (Reind. Hist. yitõ. XI).

inmõlẹ, n. laughter, derider.

inmõlõ, v. pl. 1. of inmõ, v. to laugh. 2. of inmõ, v. to tie, to bind; ní nyekẹ kpekpe ainmõlõa nyehei! and gird sackcloth upon your loins (Jes. 32,11); (1 Manitõ. 20,31).

2) inmõlõkpã, same as inmlõkpã, n. lit. laugh-string.

Rem. other compounds of inmõlõ, same as inmlõ and its compounds.

2) inmõlõ, inf. pl. of inmõ, v. to laugh.

4) inmõlõmo, inf. pl. of inmõ, v. to tie, to bind.

1) inmõlõ, same as inmlõ, n. laughing, laughter.

inmõfũ, adv. var. now commonly fũinmo = looking sickly with swelling ~~eyes~~

obi lẹ ye inmõfũ tamo lalatẽ, = your child looks sickly (Reind.) = redupl. fũinmo-fũinmo

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inmõnõmi, inmõmi (inmõmi obsolete), n. a fruit, called by the English ocro by other Europeans on the Coast cashocle; it grows on a small shrub about two to three feet high, and is used for seasoning soup or fish otero, making it slimy.

inmõmiba, n. leaf of the inmõmi shrub, used for cabbage.

inmõmiwonu, n. ocro-soup, cashocle soup.

inmõni = inmo mli, see inmo, pr. n. of a big antelope.

inmõni, pl. inmõdži, n. boar, flea.

inmõ ni, same as inmõ, pl. inmõdži, n. planted field, farm, etc.; lit. ni a plantation, as. ete inmõni, he went to plantation; able-inmõni, corn-field; dwade-inmõni.

inmõni, inmõni, pl. inmõdži, a. raw, unboiled, unprepared, green, fresh, fresh (from the ground), verdant; used of yam and the like, of wood, but also of the air; - fwieba inmõni, green herb (1 Mos. 9, 3); libuetšei inmõdži, rods of fresh poplar (1 Mos. 30, 37); - lõ inmõni, raw flesh (3 Mos. 13, 10. 14. 15); mũ inmõni, fresh oil (Deu. Cal. 92, 11); - tšõ inmõni, green tree (Ezek. 17, 24); - ayeo dwade inmõni, ni ayeole egbẽ ni hũ, cassada is eaten fresh (from the ground) and it

inmõzãnii, n. a fetish-stick designed and put at the edge of a farm to prevent theft.

(n)mõ and otrõ Kinds of antelopes usually bigger than the ordinal antelopes.

cassada-field.

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is also eaten when dried (in the sun) (Read. book II 1904 p. 5 No 9).

inmõinmlõ, pl. inmõinmõdži, n. board, timber, deal, plank; gba inmoinmlo, v. to saw boards, planks, to spot timber, gbo inmoinmlo (hiẽ), v. to plane, ka inmoinmlo, v. to board, inmoinmlo dii, blackboard (Gã Primer 1914 p. 53).

inmoinmlogbamo, n. board sawing.

inmoinmlogblalo, n. board sawer.

inmoinmlogblamo, n. board sawing.

inmoinmlogbõ, n. planing;

2 inmoinmlogbõ-nitšumo, n carpentry, joinery, joiner's work.

1 inmoinmlogbõlõ, n. planer, joiner, carpenter, (2 Sam. 5, 11. Ezra 3, 7).

inmoinmolo and its compounds, same as inmoinmlo and its compounds.

inmõinmõi, a. and adv. 2) = 1 quite fresh, newly in: aso Kristo asafoi ni tẽ amehe inmõinmõi Ke-dže Roma Katolik asafo le he le, Kristo la le eyõ nuni Krorã ye Kristofoi asafoi le amli lo? (Reind. Hist. yitš. XXV).

inmõinmõnmo, a. and adv. swollen, fe —, v. to be swollen, to be almost swollen or have a bloated appearance.

inmõinmõnmofemo, n. swelling.

inmõži, pl. inmõdži ači, n. is of similar

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and ɪnmõ, n.

meaning as ɪnmõvi, in a plantation;- ghekẽii ɛ̃ hũɔ ɪmõsi ɪnnɛ̃nɛ̃, the (school) boys are farming (in the plantation) today; ɔnnɛ̃yɛ ɔnnɛ̃ɪnmõdzi ɔsii nii (Dow. Lal. 105, 35).

ɪnmõzinii, n. plantation-work, things of a plantation, products of plantation, vegetables. -ghi nɛ̃ Kain kɛ̃ ɛnmõzinii ɛ̃ ɔko sõ ɔ́ɔ́ ɔ́ɔ́ ehã Nyɔnnɛ̃ (Short Bible Stories 1889 p. 5); kũ ɪnmõzinii, v. to do plantation work; Read. book II 1904 p. 28 No 48).

ɪnmõtõ, n. mire, bog, swamp, marsh, slough, dirt, slime. wo ɪnmõtõ, v. to be (or become) miry or boggy (Christ. Mesɔng. 1886 p. 111 b).

ɪnmõtõ, same as ɪnmõtõɪnmõtõ, a. and adv.

ɪnmõtõɪnmõtõ, a. and adv. miry, marshy, muddy, turbid, swampy

ɪnmõtõ-zikpoi, n. fen, moor.

ɪnmõtsɛ̃, pl. ɪnmõdzi atsɛ̃mei, n. owner or possessor of a plantation. - prov. ɪnmõtsɛ̃ sõõ lai ni esõ kpã hũ, [lit. the farmer (please, give the transl.) [the farmer does not take (his) fire-wood and also the rope (from the person that gather the firewood from the plantation).

ɪnmõbitri, n. a small kind of precious beads, syn. koli; adiagba.

ɪnmũi, adv. and interj. hush! at once! - ebote tsũũ ɪnmũi, he went into the room at once. - hush! syn. mũi, adv.

nõ (or nõõ) n. anger (Kristaller); ɛ̃ nõ, v. to be angry, to fly into a passion, - mikɛ-

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lɛ̃ mɔwie lɛ̃, esɛ̃ nɔ́, when I was talking to him, he got angry; - mikɛ̃ wolo lɛ̃ yaha J. lɛ̃, ekee, ɔ̃i esɛ̃ nɔ́ eɔ̃i ete, when I gave the (book) to J., he did not accept it but got angry and went away. - Nyɔnnɔ̃ eɔ̃ni wɔ̃he nɔ́ dɔ̃enanɔ̃ tɔ̃, God will not be angry with us (the whole day) always. - mɔ̃ nɔ́ (lit. to swallow anger), to force down anger, to take for granted. - Nyɔnnɔ̃ akwɔ̃ Jesu hewɔ̃ amɔ̃ nɔ́ ekɛ̃ wɔ̃he ɔ̃ɔ̃i afanɔ̃, God will take it for granted and pardon our sins through Jesus. - wɔ̃nuntɔ̃ lɛ̃ wɔɔvɔ̃ nyɔ̃nɔ̃ bɔ̃ni wɔ̃yɛ lɛ̃, ni akɛ̃ efe wɔ̃nuntɔ̃ hewɔ̃ lɛ̃, wɔ̃mɔ̃ nɔ́ ni wɔ̃hé, our master did not (punish) pay us as we had agreed upon, but he being our master we took it for granted and accepted it. - mikɛ̃lɛ̃ lɛ̃, esɛ̃ nɔ́ ete, ɔ̃i minyawie mitɔ̃lɛ̃ lɛ̃, emɔ̃ nɔ́ nifɛ, when I told him he got angry and went away, but when I had explained it to him, he took it for granted and did it.

nɔ̃, n. salt. - wo n.k. (or n.k. mli) nɔ̃, to salt; - nɔ̃ enu mli, it is sufficiently salted; nɔ̃ efo mli, it is excessively salted; nɔ̃ lɛ̃ nɔ̃nu egbɔ, the salt has lost its savour. proverb: moko etɔ̃ɔ̃ moko akɛ̃, hemɔ̃

letter

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nõ oye, nobody shows one (salt) saying, take salt and eat it (because salt is common in food); nõ edźiee eyi akẹ enõ, salt does not praise itself that it is sweet.

nõ̀, inf. nõ; v. to take, to accept, to receive, to choose, to adopt. II used as auxiliary verb like kẹ. (nõ yẹ, v. to espouse, to marry (of a man);

nõ-ble mli, v. to lay across.

nõ-ble nọ, v. to cross.

nõ-danno Kodźõnọlie, v. to arraign.

nõ-fa, v. to forgive (to spare; manõ-fa mani lẹ fẽ yẹ anrẹhewọ, I will forgive all the people (or I will spare all the place) for their sake (1 Kos. 18, 26. 24;

nõ-fata he, v. to add, to connect, to adject; - nõ fata n.k. he, to connect, to append; nõ n.k. fata eko he, to associate.

nõ-fẹ, v. to take (and) make; - nõfẹ n.k., to apply, to appropriate; nõ m.k. fẹ mo bi (or mo nõ), to adopt.

nõ-fẽ, v. to be bound to (lit. to take and bind to); nõ-fẽ m.k. nọ, to be bound to, necessity is laid upon a p.; edźakẹ anõ-fẽ minọ akẹ midźadźe, for I am bound to (I must) preach (1 Kor. 9, 16); - ii amẹyawo Amula manitźẹ Kẹ elumei lẹ anõ

[sõ nõ, v. lit. to repeate and take, to regain; nõ n.k. fã Ko, to take the half or part of s. th.; to share s. th.; mrafoi lẹ nõ dwade fã Ko, the soldiers shared the cassada; nõ ho, v. to conceive; nõ nom, v. to captivate, to deport;

[to pardon,

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] (or do, i.e. to do with;

Charge

] to chardi with;

nii ni amẹnõ-fẹ̃ owura K.. nọ (Read. book III 1904 p. 112).

2 ñõ-fõ, v. to take and throw (or cast) on, to etc.; ñõ-fõ gbẹ, to be willing, to give in; [-amẹ- [to acquiesce;
wie ahũ fẹ̃ lẹ, eñõ-fõõ gbẹ, they talked long about all (to him), he did not give in (Kappe 1896 p. 33); -ñõ-fõ heko, to place; -ñõ-fõ.. nọ, to take and cast upon, to take upon one's self, to take up, to undertake, to take charge of; to depend; - na, mi ñõ-fõ mina akẹ mikẹ Nuntsẽ lẹ aawie, behold, I have taken upon me to speak unto the Lord (1 Mos. 19, 27); ñõ hẽe fõ m.K. nọ, to confide, to depend; [-ñõ-fõ ẽi, v. to consent; to give way or [ñõ zane fõ m.K. nọ, v. to arraign;
place; to yield, to relent, to relax; akẹ-ni eda ni ehewale fáá doiri ni lẹ hũ eñõ-fõõ ẽi hewọ lẹ, hela mõ lẹ wã dientẽ (Read. book III 1904 p. 30).

1 ñõ-fọ he, v. to dare.

ñõ-futu mli, v. to admire.

ñõ-fũie nọ, v. lit. to take and pour on it, to add; to proceed, to advance, to go forward; - bẽlẹ wọte mọ! - Ni amẹñõ-fũie nọ, Well, let us go then (or rather)! And they went (Bunny. p. 5); - ni eñõ-fũie nọ kẹ-yazẹ Haran, and he proceeded and reached i.e. came to Haran (Short Bible Stories 1889 p. 11).

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nõ-fwie zi, double v., to commit the sin of Onan. Kẹ́ ete enyemi lẹ ña lẹ nõ lẹ, eno-fwie zi yẹ zikpori efitẹ (1 Mos 38,9). syn. zi..he, v.

nõ-hã, v. to give to, to hand, to give up, to deliver, to cede, to convey; ni eno emumo lẹ ehã, and he gave up his spirit (Joh. 19,30). nõ..hã n.K. femo, v. to appropriate. nõ..hã..gblã, v. to give to wife; ni eno obi Rahel ehãlẹ gblã, and he gave him Rahel his daughter to wife (1 Mos. 29,28). - nõ-hã he, v.t. to appropriate, nõ n.K. hã he ekã nã, v. to arrogate; nõ n.K. hã nitsumo Kasemo, v.t. to apprentice; nõ n.K. hã moko, v. to assign; nõ he hã n.K. femo, to give (up) one's self for s. th.; nõ he hã nuntsõ Krokro, v. to attorn, nõ some hã m.K.]

] yeli, v.t. to appeal.

3) nõ..Ke, v. to give as a present, to present, to pardon; to make a gift, to forgive; nõ m.K. he Kelẹ, v. free a person, to spare a person, -na, minuntsõ eno Naeman..ekelẹ, behold, my master spared N. (2 Mose 5,20); nyõdzi ni ano amehe akeama, freed slaves (Reind.).

4) nõ..Kẹ-ba, v. to bring (along)

5) nõ..Kẹ-benkẹ, v. to approximate.

6) nõ..Kẹ-te, v. to bring, to deport. (convey away)

1) nõ hũmmei tsuru = with covetous (eyes). prov. moko enõõ hũmmei tsuru kzõõ modeni nii = nobody seizes a persons thing with covetousness.

(please, give transl.) egbee bõflẽ one does not kill a bird by covetousness.

2) nõ-hẹ mli, v. to inclose; anõ-holẹ zika mli yẹ amefodzi lẹ amli (2 Mos. 28,20).

nõ-Kpetẹ he, v. to cleave to, to adhere, to attach, to annex, nõ he Kpetẹ m.K. he, v.i. to adhere.
nõ.. Kpetẹ n.K. he, v.t. to append.
nõ-mã, v. lit. to take and put (down), to place.
nõ n.K. mã zi, v. to establish, minõ mi-Kpãnmọ ẹ mimã ẽi mihãnye. (1 Mo. 9, 9 (17)), ni onõ wọnidzi anã nitẽmọ ẹ omã zi ẽinni ohãwọ. 'and do firmly establish for us the work of our hands.' (Litania, Kym. book p. XIV).
nõ.. mãdze, v. to send, nõ mãdzi (tamọ gwonii), to consign.
nõ nãdọ, nõ m.K. nãdọ, same as dọ m.K.
onã, v. to get displeased, to grudge.
nõ-imẽ, v. to take and lay (down), nõ imẽ ghẹ, to submit, to yield, zi akẹ-ni enõ-imẽẽ ghẹ hewọlẹ, wọfe dinni, but as he did not yield, therefore we ceased (Rof. 21, 14), nõ imẽ mli or nõ imẽẽi, v. lit. to take and lay or put into, to add, to give an addition, prov. nõ-imẽẽi, nõ-imẽẽi, no feọ dzatẽu, add to it, add to it, such makes a load, nõ he imẽ ẽi, to take one's self and lay down, to give one's self up, to yield, humble, submit.
nõ-se he, v.i. to flee, to run away, -Romabii ẹ ẽe gbeyei ni ameniõ-sa ha (Rappe 1896 p. 38).
nõ-ẽnẽao ẽi, v. to delay, -anyẹ Kpalẹ fai

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1580

akɛ ekanõ-žažao ži, they entreated him, that he may not delay (Bof. 9, 38).

inõ-ži nɔ, v. to add, to accommodate, ‡ to lodge; – Kount Zinzendorf ni boõ Nyonmɔ dzamɔ he modeu akɛ noko lɛ, nõamɛ ezi enɔ ni ekɛamɛ bahi Berthelsdorf (Reim. dit yitõ XVII).

inõ-ta nɔ, v. lit. to take and place on; to enthrone one, to place one on the throne, to make one King.

inõ-tɛ, v. to conceal.

inõ-to, v. to keep, to forget not, ‡ inõ n. k. kɛ-to awaba, to mortgage a thing, wɔinõõ wɔ-imõdzi kɛ weintromi kɛ wɔžiai wɔkɛ-totoɔ awabai, we are mortgaging our fields and our vineyards and our houses (Neh. 5, 3); inõ .. to he, to apply,] inõ zene to zene he, v. to allegorise; inõ to heko, v. to place; inõ .. to .. mli, to set in; mimõ mikɔabuɛtɛ mito atatui lɛ amli, I do set my bow in the clouds; inõ .. to .. nãdžiani, to give (or appoint) instead of; Nyonmɔ enõ zezi kroko etomi Habel nãdžian (1 Mo. 4, 25); inõ .. to m. k. nɔ, to fall upon a p. (suddenly), to assault; mi agbo ko ni atšeɔ k. lɛ tũtũ nɔ amɛinõ-to (Kappe 1896 p. 98); moko ni inõ-to .. nɔ, superior, over-seer (Read. book 1904, p. 10).

‡ (Read. book 1904 p. 71)

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] to compare;

nõ.. tsã, v. to unite; nõ.. tsã n.k. nã, v. to append, to affix; akẹ wienẹ ko etsã kleiklei nõ ẹ nã, a word is affixed to the first one; - nõ tsã nọ, to connect, to annex.

nõ.. tsẽrẹ mli, v. to depart; - ni Laban nõ-tsẽrẹ mli kẹ-kũ esẹ kẹ-te emani, and L. departed and went back (returned) to his town (place) (1 Mos. 32, 1).

nõ.. tsĩ, v. lit. to take (and) block up; nõ he tsĩ gbẹ ẹ nọ, to straddle; kekẹ ni Apollion nõ ehe etsĩ gbẹ ẹ nọ fẽ, then A. straddled on all the way (Benny p. 50).

nõ.. tsõ, v. to present, to introduce.

nõ m.k. tsũlẹ, to take a p. as servant (Christaller).

nõ.. tsva, v. to hurl.

nõ.. wo, v. lit. to take (and) lift up or to place; nõ.. wo heko, to place; nõ n.k. wo nitsũ nọ mli, v.t. to appoint; nõ n.k. wo nã kazewọ mli, v.t. to apprentice.

nõ.. ye, v. lit. to take (and) eat, to appropriate a. th., to possess; - ni Eliezer.. dzi moni kanõ mine ẹ eye ẹ, and E. shall be the possessor of my house (1 Mos. 15, 2); - nõ he ye, to possess one's self, to become free, to be free; enõ ehe eye, he is free.

nõ yõ, v. t. and i. to wed, to marry (in ref. to a man), to take a wife; nõ yõ.. hã nu ko gblã, to take a woman (and) give her to

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(please, give transl. and the meaning of it.) people make a woman an exchange with a man, and a man with an exchange with a woman. It is generally taken for granted that when a man married into a family, it then becomes as though the man as well as the woman has been attached to respective family.

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a man to be his wife, - ni Abram ña L. le ñõ K., ewoyõ le; ebã ewú Abram gblã (Nor. 16, 3); prov. aõõ yõ atsãkeõ nu, ni aõõ nu hũ atsãkeõ yõ (Dan. Ab.), -

ñõ, I. n. side, neighbourhood, contact, surrounding (country), dwelling; II. post-position (used like le, lee, mli, nã, ne etc.) to express the relation of locality, as the propositions: near, to, by, at etc. It is scarcely, if ever used as gram. subject, but very frequently as gram. object of locality, e.g. be m. K. ñõ, inf. ñõbã, to come to a p.; be m. K. ñõ, to be absent from (or not in possession of) a p.; dze m. K. ñõ, inf. ñõebe, to go away from a p., to leave a p.; dze m. K. ñõ, to come from a p.; gbale m. K. ñõ, to turn in to a p.; ho m. K. ñõ, to pass by to a p. or one's house, kã ñõ, to lie by or near, with; mã ñõ, to stand or lie at or near (used of things), to build at or near (a. b.'s house); ze ñõ, to reach or arrive at; zi ñõ, to knock at or against; tã ñõ, to sit with; te ñõ, perf., aorist and future tense of yã m. K. ñõ, to go to a p., to visit a p., mite minanyo ñõ, I have visited my friend; to ñõ, to keep at or in, to lodge with; tsõ ñõ, to turn by, in etc.

tāii m.k. iō, to send to a p.; ya m.k. iō, to go to a p.; to visit a p.; ye (neg. be) m.k. iō, to be or live with or near a p., to be in possession of a p.; imperf. tense, ye m.k. iō.

iō (or should it not be iō?) v. to be in commotion; e.g. mani le iōō, the town is in commotion (Th. Kw.), syn. bu iwla, v.

iō (or iō, iō), inf. iōnō, v. to be sweet, to be agreeable, to be nice; to taste, to have a flavour of, to savour; to please; to like; - ni Tshoma tōle tō ko, ni beni eie efo nu le mli le, nu le bariō (2 Mo. 15, 25); - nii ni yo eha ni eiōō dzi ekuciwale, the things that are at him that are not pleasing] (Read. book II, 1904 p. 14); 3) sweet to the taste, e.g. wonu le (nipenii, lō) iō, the soup (food, meat) is very nice; 2) sweet to the ear, e.g. lala le iō pii, the hymn is very nice. 3) sweet to the smell, e.g. fofoi le innādzī le iō, the scent of these flowers is sweet. - eiō eiō he is pleasing, he is right; eiō eiōō, he is wrong.] hā n.k. iō, v.t. to sweeten, to season; iō dokodoko, v. to be very sweet; ni eiō dokodoko ye midāii tamo wō (Ghost. 19, 9).

iō m.k. nā, inf. nāiōnō, v. to be agreeable to a p.; to please; to be sweet to a p., to be pleasing,] is its obstinacy;

] m.k. he iōō ye m.k. se (or sē Zim.), v. to displease a p.; to cause dislike (Tob.)

[eiō bōni eeiō = he took as much as he can take in: asafoi ni yo mō bēi eiō bōni eeiō, (Reind. Hist. ylto. XXII).

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to be acceptable, to satisfy;
(to enjoy, to consent,) inõ wonã, it is agreeable to us, we do like it. inõõ minã, It does not please me, I don't like it. nõ m.N. nã tũtu, to enchant, to relish; -zãdzi fẽ ní agba lẹ nõ mofẽnõ nã dzõgbãi, all that was told pleased everybody (Oduum. Yubilee Rep. p.5). bẽlẹ nyemiye nyetõemei lẹ anitsumoi lẹ ahe odase ni inõ nyenã, you are witnesses of the works of your fathers and you consent to it (Luk. 11, 48); bọni inõ m.N. nã, adv. agreeably.

inõ, n. wedding (in refer. to a woman).

inõ, n. provocation, indignation. mĩ inõ, to swallow a provocation (the indignation), to endure, to bear unpleasant things. ẽi Kẽlẹ wọfee nẽkẹ haghẹ nẹ he nokọ, zi mori wọnũọ inõ yẹ nii fõ mli (1 Kor. 9, 12); apazafo tũũ lẹ Kpa' akpoã, azõã, hewọ lẹ Kwatẹi mĩ inõ efã eyi zẹ Kẹ-te Bumẹlẹ (Rind. Hist. yitõ XIX).

inõbã, n. a herb, salt-wort (Hiob 30, 4).

inõbã, n. advent; arrival at or near (a p.), coming to a p.; ofai nẹ, Kahã nokonoko mĩtsĩo minõbã gbẹ. (4 Mos. 22, 16).

2) inõdzẽ, n. removal from (a p.).

3) Nõ-dzõ, pr. n. Valley of Salt (Dow. Cal. 69, 2).

4) inõ-fã, n. salt-river (Eli: Efolẽ, Christ. Mon. 1884 p. 74 b).

1) inõbu, n. salt-pan, -pit. (Zef. 2, 9).

nõ-flotõ, n. salt-basket.
nõgbẹ, n. access, approach.
nõgbẽ, n. day of admission (Redenb. II p. 75).
anõ-he-aye, n. freedom, personal freedom; (political, constitutional) liberty (Kappe 1896 p. 209).
anõ-he-aye-dzẽn, n. free (or unrestraint or self-determined) life or commonwealth; - Koyigbẹ Amerika hũ ni anõ-he-aye-dzẽn fá babao yẹ dzẽi (Kappe 1896 p. 212).
anõ-he-aye-plelo, n. liberal, liberalist (Kappe 1896 p. 212).
nõ-kẹ-hãmẹ, n. surrender, delivery (of a town or fort), capitulation (Kappe 1896 p. 194).
nõ-kẹ-hefatamẹ, n. annexation.
nõ-kẹ-hehãmẹ, n. appropriation.
nõ-kẹ-hekpẹtẹmẹ, n. annexation.
nõ-kẹ-nokofemẹ, n. appliance, application.
nõ-kẹ-nọtsãmẹ, n. annexation.
nõ-kẹ-nweiyã, n. assumption.
nõkpọ, n. salt-pillar, pillar of salt, lump of salt (1 Mo. 19, 26).
nọli, inf. nọlimẹ, v. to grow (or be) green, to become green, ~~to freshen(?)~~; heikomei hũ nọlio kẹ-baã yẹmẹ, some places are green running into yellow (Read. book II 1904 p. 85); [-ahrabata] lẹ sẹ lẹ innã nọlio ekoi, after winter wheat is again growing green (Gãlala 60, 6).

nõi, n. rush; same as adã, n.

[Ahrabata - generally Harmattan

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[[to the taste or ear]]

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ɛnɔli, nɔli, a. green, dark green coloured, greenish, - fɔdzi nɔli, green hollows or hollow-strakes of greenish colour (3 Mos. 14, 37); heikomei lɛ ebaä tamɔ ɛnɔli, at some places it begins to grow somewhat green (Read. book 1904, p. 85).

nɔliɔɔ, a. greenish; v. i. to be greenish; ni kɛdzi noni efwie he lɛ nɔliɔɔ.. (3 Mos. 13, 49).

nɔlɔ, n. salt-fish, pickled fish, salted meat, corned beef or pork.

nɔlɔ, n. taker.

nɔmɔ, n. sweetness [agreeableness, pleasantness, pleasure, amenity, relish, taste, gust, gusto, zest, elegance (referring to music or style)], flavour, savour; n. K. ba nɔmɔ, lit. ~~Aisɔnɔ, pr. n. Lagos and the country around it, Dahome~~ to bring forth agreeableness, Adunu šikile ye Athropɔi mli baa nɔmɔ ye nomo ni azumɔɔlɛ bɔni za hewɔlɛ (Reind. Hist. yits. XXII); wo nɔmɔ, v. to sweeten; kɛ nɔmɔ, sweet or pleasing (to the ear or taste), melodious; sane kɛ nɔmɔ, interesting story.

nɔmɔnɔ, pl. - nii, n. sweet thing, something sweet; pl. sweets, dainties (Bunny. p. 60 Gã Tala 97, 2-3; 177, 4).

nɔmɔyeli, pl. nomɔiyeli, n. pleasure; lit enjoy-

ing the sweetness; - mofēmo fo ɔ egbokughe ke nōmoyeli ba ye haomo ko ze le (Reind. Dit. yitō XVI); kele mighole ne ze mibanā nōmoyeli ko, then, after my old age I shall have pleasure: (1 Chron. 18, 13); - dži mei ni'beni amenu le omeyaä ni'dže nei he nāghamoi ke seināmo ke nōmoyeli gheame (Luk. 8, 14).

(please, give transl.). Every body struggles to gain the good part when some troubles abated, after the pleasures of this life.

Ariōnī, pr. n. Lagos and the country about it, Nigeria & Dahomey (Read. book III 1904 p. 82).

nōnō, pl. - nii, n. salt-cellar.

nonu, n. salt-water, brine. brackish

nono, n. 1. shell of a snail, 2. skull (Read. book III 1904 p. 83); 3. musical striking instrument, gong, cymbal; the kind of bell used by town-criers; n. R. he nono, shell of any mollusc; e.g. nānono, snail's shell.

nono (rare), n. throat; better konne.

nōnō, a. salty, saltish, brackish.

nononlō, n. shell-fish.

nonoži, n. slime of the throat, mucus, edže kpenoži, v. he coughs up (or expectorates) mucus.

Nō-nāo, pr. n. Salt Sea (Jos. 15, 5).

nō-odi, n. large basket resting on wooden sticks and thatched, in which salt is preserved.

nō-ɔwala. salutation on Dōmonwo Wednesday, lit. take thy life (?), or: long may you or. long life,

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1588

live! (?); hã n. K. nõ-owala, inf. nõ-owala hãnõ, v. to present the Hõmõnõ Wednesday salutation to a p.; Onumei m'ená ele momo akẽ, Hõmõnõ Sẽ ní ahãa nõ-owala lẽ abeätwaanẽ okulem lẽ, hewõ lẽ anẽhã nõ-owala lẽ paopao ní amẽnuu dã Ko dã Ko (Reind. Hist. yitõ. XXII).

a-nõ-owala, n. lit. thy life has been taken away; salutation on Hõmõnõ Sunday on which the people generally mourn their family bereavements. hã.. a-nõ-owala, inf. a-nõ-owala hãnõ, v. to present condolation for family bereavements. - Hõmõnõ Hõgbã ní mofẽno hãa eneKumei a-nõ-wala, hewõ lẽ Nensa yiri Kẽ-te enye Kẽ esãbii lẽ a-nõ-wala hãnõ, (Reind. Hist. yitõ. XXIII).

nõsẽ, n. (inf. of sẽ nõ) anger; syn. mlifüsẽ, n.

nõtẽ, n. saltpetre (Zappe 1896 p. 75).

nõtõnõ, pl. -ni, n. salt-cellar.

nõyeli, n. lit. eating salt; living; esaao nõ-yeli doiri, lit. thou art not worth eating salt; thou art not worth living (to live) any longer (Bunny. p. 88).

nõ-yitẽremõ, n. salt-load, a basket of salt as they are carried into the interior.

nredẽdẽ, adv. quickly, suddenly (?); ní no mli

entirely, all together

le ɩsweii le ahoaya ɩnedede (2 Pet. 3,10 Edit 1872 and 1889).

ɩšo, n. sea, sea-water; wu ɩšo, inf. ɩšowumo, v. to bath in the sea (water)

ɩšo fã, inf. ɩšofã, v. to be low-tide, to be low-water, [ɩšo mifã, the tide ebbs or falls, goes out, ɩšo efã, it is low-water. [to ebb,

2) ɩšo ɩnmẽ, inf. ɩšoɩnmẽ, v. to be calm of the sea, ɩšo ennmẽ, the sea has become smooth or calm, the sea is smooth.

3) ɩšo mõ m.k., inf. ɩšomõmo, v. to be affected by sea-sickness, ɩšo mõmi, I am sea-sick, syn. lele mõ m.k.

ɩšo yi, inf. ɩšoyimo, v. to be flood or flood-tide, to rise as the tide, to flow; the sea rises, ɩšo eyi, the tide is in.

ɩšobii, n. sea-leaves, woma ži-ži dži ɩšobii (Read. book III, 1904 p. 55) [(rare, not used.)

ɩšohe, n. season of the sea.

ɩšobii, same as ɩšoɩbii, n.

ɩšoble, n. gulf, bay; Finimei aɩšoble (Rappe 1896 p. 112). [Gulf of Finland

ɩšodžeɩ, n. sea-life.

ɩšofã, n. ebb-tide, low-tide.

ɩšogbe, same as ɩšoɩgbe, n. 2. channel, ɩšogbe fintõ, n. straits, narrow channel (Rappe 1896 p. 10. 27).

ɩšogbemo, n. roaring of the sea (Read. book III 1904 p. 55)

2) ɩšohie, n. surface of the sea, myie ɩšohie, inf. ɩšohiemyiemo, v. to travel (or go) by

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sea (by water), to take a sea-voyage.

1) Nšo-gbonyo, pr. n. the Dead Sea (Short Bible Stories 1889 p. 8).

nšohiegoi, pl. — gödži, n. promontory (Redenbacher II p. 374).

nšohiemyielo, n. seafarer, seafaring man (Ezek. 26, 17).

nšohiemyiemo, n. voyage (Bof. 21, 7).

nšohie-tabilo, n. marine.

nšohie-tatše, pl. — tatšemei, n. admiral.

nšohie-tatšeyeli, n. admiralship.

nšo-hūmo, n. noise (or roaring) of the sea.

nšoiaghei, pl. of nšoghe or nšoinghe, n. seaways (Gã tala 392, 5).

nšoianlo, pl. of nšoilo, n. sea-fish, fish (Gã tala 392, 5).

nšoke, n. wave, billow (Luk. 21, 25) breaker, surf. Kūmo nšokeŋ, inf. nšokeKūmo, v. i. to swell, to rise into waves. nšoke agbo, billow.

2) nšokpākpo, n. sea-lake, bay, cove.

3) nšokpo, n. sea-island.

4) nšokpofã, n. peninsula.

5) nšokpoi-aku, n. archipelago.

7) nšoke-Kūmo, n. surf.

8) nšolilei, n. lit. tongue of the sea; narrow sea, channel, firth; (Geogr. of Rlea. p. 4. 48. Redenb. I p. 124).

(see next page)

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6 nižo-kue, n. lit. neck of sea, strait.
7 nižo-legē, n. lit. a small (or narrow) sea, strait.
nižomōmo, n. seasickness, nausea
nižonā, n. sea-shore, beach, coast, strand, necessary; ete nižonā, he went to the beach (scil. to ease himself); ke-te nižonā, adv. ashore.
nižonāgbe, n. way (or direction) to the sea-shore (or the sea); ke-beā nižonāgbe, towards the sea-shore (Read. book III 1904 p. 85).
nižonāman, pl. - mādži, n. sea-town, coast town.
nižonine, - pl. - nidži, n. sea-arm, creek, lit. frith, firth, gulf, bay, cove.
nižono, n. surface of the sea, syn. nižohiē; - nyie nižono, inf. nižonomyiemo, v. to navigate, to take a sea-voyage.
nižono-dzra, n. (Redenb. I p. 55), same as nižono-dzrayeli, n.
nižono-dzrayeli, n. Transatlantic trade (Redenb. I p. 12).
nižonomyiemo, n. navigation.
nižono-odzotwale, n. pirate, corsair
nižonota, n. 1. naval force, sea forces, maritime power (Rappe 1896 p. 28), 2. naval war or battle, sea-fight (Rappe 1896 p. 137). marine;
nižono-tafāmo, n. expedition of naval forces (Redenb. I p. 132).
nižonotatse, pl. - tatsemei, n. admiral (Rappe 1896 p. 95).
nižonotawu, n. fighting on the sea, naval

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1592

battle (Redenb. I p. 238).

ižoži (= ižo mli), n. sea-inside, sea-surface; ~~ižoibii, n. pl. sea-people, sea-men.~~ nyiĕ ižži, inf. ižoinnyiemo, v. to take a sea-voyage.

ižoibii, n. pl. sea-people, sea-men.

ižoibu, n. depth of the sea, the deep (Dav. lala 107, 24).

ižoigbe, n. sea-way; 2 south, southward.

ižoigbe finto, strait.

ižoikotoko, n. the saw-fish, prov. bonsoda kpeteikple moi, ŏi ižoikotoko gbeole, the whale is truly (grown) very large, but the saw-fish kills him (it).

ižoikotsă, n. sponge.

ižoilala, n. sea-song.

ižoilele, pl. – ledzi, n. sea-vessel, ship.

ižoilo, n. sea-fish, fish; sea-monster (Ezek. 29, 3).

ižoiwiĕ, n. calmness of the sea.

2) ižoinno, pl. – nii, n. thing pertaining to the sea.

1) ižoinnei, pl. of ižoinnyo, n.

ižoinnyielo, n. passenger in a vessel, voyager.

ižoinnyiemo, n. sea-voyage.

ižoinnyo, pl. ižoinnei, n. seaman.

ižoi-viă, n. lobster.

ižoi-oda, n. a large sea-fish.

ižoinokropori, n. sea-eagle (Haliaëtus), osprey (3 Moses 11, 13).

ižoilo wulu, leviathan

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iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄-sabola, n. sea-onion, squill, bell-bottle, zilla (Scilla maritima) (Rappe 1896 p. 9).

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄sane, pl. -; sādzi, n. matter pertaining to the sea.

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄ita, same as iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄ɔ̄ta, n.

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄ivā, n. sea-crawler, sea-snail (Litorina) (Redenb. I p. 57).

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄yā, n. going to sea. (Bights)

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄yalo, n. one going to sea, one going to other coasts (Lagos, Oil Rivers, Cameroons, Congo) for employment (Christ. Messenger 1884 p. 73 b 1885 p. 90 b).

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄e, n. transmarine place or country, prov. noni bakɔ dā le, eye iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄e, what has not come before, is behind the sea. (It can be stated so, because people have not seen it).

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄kyoni, n. lit. sea land; a country on the shore (towards the sea).

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄ziži, n. ground of the sea. bottom of the sea.

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄ɔ̄ta, same as iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄ɔ̄ta, n.

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄tabilo, n. marine, ~~(mariner)~~.

iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄te, n. stone from the sea; rock in the sea.

yiŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄wale, n. power of the sea.

yiŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄wɔ̄, same as iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄yiŋ̄ɔ̄, n.

yiŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄wɔ̄ni, pl. iŋ̄ɔ̄ŋ̄wɔ̄dzi, n. sea-fetish, water-fetish (Redenb. I p. 64).

yNŋ̄ɔ̄-tsuru, pr. n. the Read-Sea (Short Bible Stories 1889 p. 21).

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It is behind the captain's bin

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nižowulu, n. ocean.

nižovunno (from wu nižo, o), n. sea-bath.

nižoyinno, n. flood-tide, rise of the tide, high-water.

nižoke, same as nižoke, n. (Kappe 1896 p. 116).

2) ntó, same as ntó, irreg. particle.. not?

3) ntó, same as ntó, n. 1) high and very rough grass,
2) tax, custom

4) ntibli, same as ntibli, see enari, n. name of a bird. prov. Kedži enadži nyie le, ntibliži nli, if the engnadshi wonder, the ntibliži are amongst.

ntsefo, n. a kind of spider.

ntwěi, ntwěi, same as ntwěi, n. ramrod.
tu se ntwěi, ramrod, gun-stick.

ntwěi, same as ntwěi n. itch.

Anulā, pr. n. of the tribe, language and land of the Slave Coast, Anglo

Anulāmei, pr of the inhabitants of the Anulei country (Odum Jubilee Paper p. 3), (Read. book 1883 p. 124).

nulani (= nwei-la-li, high-light-child) pr. star, nulanii aku, n. asterism, nulanii okadi, n. asterisk, prov. Ke mōko ke eno hi le, tamoo nulanii, ame le ke ama nye gbo le, ekyaleo ebaa ekon, if one says his concern is good, (he) is not like the stars, they - if their mother died, return (and) come back again.

[pl. nulanii,

nulamiiahenile, n. astronomy (Redemb. II p. 145).
2) nulamiilaetsõmo, n. astronomy (Redemb. II p. 259).
1) nulamiiahenilelo, n. astronomer.
nulamiiaŋkwelo, n. stargazer, astrologer (Ges. 47, 13. Dan. 2, 27).
nulamiiaŋ-kwemo, n. astrology, astronomy (?) (Kappa 1896 p. 24).
nulamiiaŋ-kwemo-ke-klemmo n. astromantic (Church Rules 1906 p. 13 § 33).
nulami-leitse, pl. — leitsemei, n. comet.
nulami-ziikpalo, n. meteor.
nulaŋ, pl. nulaŋi (lit starry (from nulami)) a. shining, bright.
nuvã, inf. ~~nuvẽ~~? nuvãmo, v. to disregard, to bluff, to refuse with harshness, to reject, to rebuff, to repulse, to contemn, to insult.
zi ake-ni nyenuvã wiemo le .. hewo le, but as you reject the word .. therfore (Bof. 13, 46).
nuvãlã, v. to lattice, same as nulã, v.
Anuvãlã, same as Anulã, n. Anglo.
nuvãmo, n. repulse.
nuvane, n. doubt, difference of opinion, uncertainty, dze nuvane, inf. nuvanedze, v. to dispute, to doubt, ke m.k. dze nuvane, v. to dispute with a person.
nuvanedze, n. doubt, dispute, reasoning (Luk. 9, 46), unbelief, difference of opinion, am-

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biguity; ɛyɛ inwanedzɛ, it is doubtful.
inwanedzɛlɛ, n. doubter; sceptic, disputer.
inwanedzɛsaŋe, pl. — sɛdzi, n. thing or matter of doubt or dispute, questions of..; amɛmla he inwanedzɛsɔdzi, questions of their law (Bof. 23, 29); amɛnyoinnɔdzamo he inwanedzɛsɔdzi, questions of their religion (Bof. 25, 19).
inwanedzɛviemo, n. dispute, contention, wrangling (1 Tim. 6, 20).
oinwɔ̃i, inwɔ̃i, pl. oinwɔ̃iri, n. fool, II a. foolish; ɛ oinwɔ̃i, v. to be foolish.
oinwɔ̃itɔ, n. fool's goat; prov. oinwɔ̃itɔ tsɛɛ ɔii ɛnyɔ, a fool's goat (or fool) is not two times unruly.
inwɔ̃ɔ̃wɔ̃, I. n. wonder, astonishment, surprise; inwɔ̃ɔ̃wɔ̃ hewalɛ, miraculous power, theurgic faculty; Bɛ-leam dzɛ kɔ̃ Balak zuzu akɛ inkonyɔ̃yɛlo Kɔdzilɛ, mɔnɔ̃ɔ̃ nɛkɛi inwɔ̃ɔ̃wɔ̃ hewalɛ, ni yɔ ɛnlilɛ tɛɔ̃, nɔ̃, hewo ni: (Reinel. Christ. Mon. 1884 p. 60 a). - yɛ inwɔ̃ɔ̃wɔ̃, v. to be surprising or astonishing. - Ɛfɛsobii ɛ adzɛɛ yɛ fufɛ-fufɛ, ni amɛhe chomo kɛ afɔ̃ɔ̃i kɛ nɔ̃i ni yɔ inwɔ̃ɔ̃wɔ̃ fɛmo (Geogr. of Palest. p. 10). II v. t. to shake (e.g. a spear) T. Akw., T. Akr. J.
inwɔ̃ɔ̃wɔ̃nii, n. pl. (lit. things of wonder, mi-

r syn. bulu; obudɔ̃n

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cacles, - ni inmenẽ-ghũ-nẽ mũdžadže o-
inwãinwãnii lẽ hũ kẽ-baži (Gã Lala 401, 7).
inwãinwãinwã, adv. devouringly, destroying (together with even the bones)
edži wobeinkeanne fũ kũle amẽtšerẽ-
wẽ inwãinwãinwã (Bunj. p. 35).
inwẽtãinwãtã, a. and adv. speckled, spotted,
striped, (1 Mo. 31, 10); - ani kotžẽ aanyẽ ehe
inwẽtãinwãtã lẽ atžake? can the leopard
change his spots? (Jer. 13, 23).
inwei, I. n. heaven, firmament, height, II.
prep. and adv. above, up, upstairs, on high;
be inwei, inf. inweibã, v. to come to heaven,
to come up; bẽ inwei, neg. of yẽ inwei, v.;
dže inwei, inf. inweidžẽ, v. to come from
above; žẽ inwei, inf. inweižẽ, v. to reach (to)
heaven, ži inwei, inf. inweižinno, v. to
knock at heaven, to reach to heaven, -
kẽ-yaži inwei = to heaven; tẽ inwei, inf.
inweitãno, v. to sit in heaven, to sit
above, to sit on the head (of); to touch hea-
ven; te inwei (to perf., aorist and fut. tense
of ya inwei), v. to go to heaven, to go up,
to rise up, to mount, - tšũ inwei, inf.
inweitšũno, v. to send up; wẽ inwei,
v. to sleep upstairs; ya inwei, inf. inwei-
yã, v. to go to heaven, to go up; expressions:
kẽ-ya inwei, kẽ-te inwei, kẽ-ate inwei, =

oinwẽ, n (the constellation of the) Orion (Hiob 9, 9; 38, 31). and oinwẽatãi.

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(please, give transl.) If the rat takes a (palm-) nut and it (the heaven gave light) brightens, it drops it (the nut) down.

to pour down (water)

(go) to heaven, towards heaven; yɛ̃ invei, neg. bɛ̃ invei, aux. v. to be upp. above, in heaven. imperf. yo invei.

invei kpɛ̃ = v. t. to give light to, brighten. prov. kɛ̃ obiši kɔ̃ innɛ̃ ni invei kpɛ̃ bɛ̃, eennɛ̃ɔ̃ he, =

invei ši, inf. inveišinɔ̃, v. i. to thunder.

invei tšɛ, v. to clear up, invei mitšɛ̃, it is clearing up.

invei tšere ɓrie ši, the heavens drop or stream ¶ (Hodž. 5,4).

invei, n. convulsion, cramp, lockjaw.

invei yi m. k. nɔ̃, v. to be attacked by a spasm or tetanus or cramp; - Mulatonyili kɔ yanā plɛ̃kɔ̃ nɔ̃, ni chā invei yi enɔ̃ (Read. book 1904 p. 30).

invei-ablanā, n. balcony.

invei-asafo, n. host of heaven.

invei-atade, n. coat.

inveibā, n. coming to heaven, coming up.

inveibi, n. child of heaven.

inveibɔ̃, n. creation of heaven.

inveibɔfo, n. angel.

inveibɛfonukpa, n. archangel (1 Tes. 4,16).

inveibɔlo, n. creator of heaven.

inveibunɔ (from ~~bu~~ invei bu, o/n. cloudy weather, syn. hɛ̃bunɔ, n.

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inveidzāmo, n. worship of heaven (Redemb. I p. 13).
inveidzen, n. heavenly world; heavenly life.
Inveifloflomo, pr. n. the Most High (Luk. 1, 76).
inveighamo, n. lit. rending of heaven; lightning (V.
inveighe I. n. way to heaven, upper part or side, upside; II prep. above, on the upside, higher than; III adv. overhead, in a higher position, upwards. - Ke-ya inveighe, upwards.
inveighē, n. voice of heaven. heavenly voice
inveighlamo, pl. or frequent. of inveighamo, n.
inveihā, same as inveibumo, n.
inveihe, n. place of (or in) heaven (Gālala 1353).
inveihela, n. tetanus. cramps
inveihē, n. face of heaven.
inveiian, lit. in the heavens; heavenly.
inveikamo, n. ceiling (Read. book III 1904 p. 119).
inveikōyo, n. ether. air
inveikremo, n. brightness of heaven, lightening; lightning (V; syn. sramakremo, n.
inveikpodziemo, n. heavenly vision (Bof. 26, 19).
inveikrole, n. heavenly light (Dav. Lal. 7, 6, 69).
inveila, n. heavenly light.
inveilabi, n. star, same as inulami, n.
inveimaintsēyeli, n. kingdom of heaven.
inveimo, pl. — mei, n. heavenly person.
inveiniian = inveinii amli, n. pl. heavenly

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things or places (Efes. 1,3; 2,6). (Gã Liturgy p. 28).

inweinuyeli, n. heavenly inheritance.

inweinõ, pl. – nii, n. heavenly thing.

inweinyo, pl. – mei, n. celestial, heavenly (1 Kor. 15,49)

Nweinyo, n. the Most High (Luk. 6,35).

inwei-pia, n. upper-room (Dan. 6,11).

inweišihilehe, n. heavenly dwelling place.

inweita, n. heavenly host; syn. inwei-asafo.

inweitšemo, n. clear weather; syn. dzeintšemo.

inweitšii, n. upper-room, top-room (Kehem. 3,31.32), attic, loft.

inweiyã, n. going to heaven, ascension, rising; beni egbe einwei-yã ę nã ę, no kyoinuo bale ši oyá (Happy 1896 p. 130).

inweiyeli, n. heavenly inheritance.

inweiyiri, n. heavenly mind.

inwẽtẽinwẽtẽ, a. and adv. = drizzling (?) nyoinuo ſwãa inwẽtẽinwẽtẽ, v. to drizzle, to mizzle, to mist; nu inwẽtẽinwẽtẽ, n. gray; nyoinuo ní ſwãa inwẽtẽinwẽtẽ, mist.

inwẽtẽinwẽtẽ, a. same as inwẽtãinwẽtã, a speckled.

inwlã, I alarm, II adv. alarmingly; bu inwlã, to make an alarm, to spread (or give) alarm.

inwlã, inf. inwlãnuo, v. to make the lattice-work) of a house.

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invĕlo, n. maker of lattice(-work).
invĕnno, n. lattice(-work).
ainvõinvã, invõinvã, n. wonder; surprise, astonisment; amazement; imene-imene gbefĕlŏi fĕ m' ba dzemei ĕ kĕ nākpe kĕ (a)invõinvã kwĕo nekĕ gbohi-amai (Reden. I p. 109); fĕ m. k. invõinvã, v.t. to astonish a p.; to amaze a p.; to surprise a person; [nekĕ ozofoi afõ nĕ felĕ invõinva .. (Reden. I p. 177); syn. nākpe (i), n. invãinvã, n. [efeame invõinvã (Mark 9, 14 Edit. 1872) same as efeame nākpe
invõinvã mõ m. k., v. i. one is taken by surprize; to be astonished (surprized, or amazed); invõinvã mõmo mei m' nu ĕ, those who heard (of) it were amazed (Reden. II p. 20).
ainvõinvãnii, n. lit. things of wonder, things that amaze; wonder, wonders.
invãinvã, a. dazzling variegated (?); (Gã Primer 1914 p. 48).

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O.

O, 1. initial augment of some nouns; e.g. oblanyo, youth; odasefonyo, witness. Rem. If a possess. pronominal augment precedes such nouns, "o" is generally omitted, as: midasefonyo, my witness. 2. pronominal objective

[thee,

(terminational) augment of the sec. pers. sing. (as. mikēō, I told thee; minaō, I serv-thee; 3. pronominal subjective initial augment of the second pers. sing. thou, e.g. óba, thou comest; ole, thou knowest.

ó, 1. pronominal posses. initial augment of the second pers. sing, thy, thine; e.g. óbi, thy child; ówolo, thy book. 2. prono. subj. initial augm. of the sec. pers. sing. perfect tense, e.g. ólzō, thou hast taught. óba, thou hast come.

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ō, is added to verbs ending in o or o to form the habit form of present tense, e.g. ekēō, he says (generally) or used to say; mitzōō, I teach (generally).

ō (Adai.) definit. article, same as lē in Gã.

ō. 1. interj. ō! oh! ah! alas! (expressing disapointment); ō, ehī ni eyē fēō! oh, it is good and (it is) nice (fine)! 2. added to some names, if a person is called after, as: Kwatei ō! - he! - 3. deminutive termination, as: lelēō, a small ship; a boat; (lelēō, small, little) oblanyō-ō, a small youth, a lad. - 4 conj. whether, about.; dzīō, whether it is, e.g. blofonyo dzīō, modeii dzīō, whether (a European or a coloured man; echeō ebaiō, milee, whether he will come or not, I don't know; enyō-ō, about two, or a few; ekē, ebahile zādzi enyō-ō ko (Berny. p. 40).

ō! interj. expressing annoyance.

[pempēō, pl. - pēbii, a small (or short) person;

[it is

P.

~~pa (old pronunc.), same as~~ fá, v. to be much.

pá (interj.) = to take up, get up

in: Sam, ni gboa ni abo e mli ghe tamyani, burst assunder

pa ni amewo Onusu (Reind. Hist. yitõ. XXII).

apā, pā, n. hire, bo apā, inf. apābo, v. to hire,

ye apā, inf. apāyeli, v. to do hire-work, to work for hire.

pā (old pronunc.) same as fā, n. river, lake, pool of sweet (or fresh) water.

pā (old pronunc. (Adai)) same as fā, v. to take out. to root out, vein

apā, n. yoke, fetter (for the hands), bo apā, inf. apābo, v. to yoke, to manacle, to handcuff (a p.).

Apā, same as Apam, pr. n. of a place on the coast in Fantee. (Reind. Hist. yitõ. XXX).

opāben, n. a bird (with red eyes) the flesh of which is edible (Read. book II 1904 p. 86)

Pabite, pr. n. of persons. same as Kpabite (in Krobo)

apābo, n. hiring, apābo ĩika, fare, passage-money (Rappe 1896 p. 148).

apābo, n. fettering, chaining, ironing.

apābole, n. a person who hires.

apābolo, n. officer, jailor (Luk. 12, 58).

apābonii, n. hire (1 Mos. 30, 18. 1 Karitõ. 5, 20), wages (~~Hiob 7, 2~~) wages for hire (Hiob 7, 2. Jer. 23, 17); fee, freight, passage, postage (Rappe 1896 p. 148).

apaboko (obsolete, Tshi), same as papari, n. towel.

Padi, pr. n. of males (in Krobo).

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padza, inf. padzanu, v. to take without asking or being the owner; to snatch, to take by force. padzanu kɛ-ba, lift it up and bring it here.

pae, inf. paenu (Twi), v. to proclaim; ni mapae Jehowa ghei lɛ yɛ ohiɛ, and I will proclaim the name of the Lord before thee (2 Mos. 33,19; 34,5.6); to give a name to, nunu B., ni apae esablãi akɛ: "Tatsɛ ni yaä hiɛ" lɛ (Kappe 1914 p. 158).

2) apãfonyo, pl. -foi, n. hireling, hired labourer (or worker, servant), worker for hire (2 Mos. 12,45); prov. apãfonyo lee tanwa ni egbo, a hired labourer knows no tobacco which is spoiled.

1) apãfo, same as apãfonyo n.

pai, same as pae v. (old pronunc. Lai) Kat nɛkɛ wienu nɛ afe wosablã yɛ nɛkɛ afi hɛ nɛ nli, Koni wopai no yɛ wosãdzi fɛ nli (Christ. Messeng. 1883 p. 7 a. Bohner, nokɔ lɛ, Kɛ ehe nyõi tanu Okonkonyo nɛkɛ lɛ, epeile sablã, tanu Nyamkedi (Bohner, Christ. Mess. 1885, p. 90 a. p. 91 b).

pale (Engl. pair) n. aspatre palei enyo, two pairs of boots (Read. book III 1895 p. 60)

pam, adv. much, very much, in a high degree; la lɛ tsõ pam, the fire flames

pãkpo (Christaller), same as kpãkpo, n. pool, stagnant water.

opaku, n. "Dutch Knife" of the trade (Christaller).

Opale, pr. n. of females; prov. nokɔ nãã tanu Opale nã, nobody receives like Opale.

very much; ele nii pam, he is very much gifted, he is very clever. eyawó ená nõ pam lẹ, he lifted up his voice in a high degree (very loud) (Read. book II 1904 p. 63).
amẹnli wo la pam, they were very angry; syn. tam, po, titi, tsõ, naakpa.

pam, (inf. pammo, v. to ally oneself, to confederate, to associate oneself, to make an alliance or agreement; to consult (together), Germane kẹ Austria kẹ Itali eyamakẹ, G(and) A. and It. made an alliance that (Kappe 1896 p. 214). – dzẹi lumei kẹ odehei lẹ yapam yẹ moni amẹahala ní amẹwolẹ amẹnanitsẹ yẹ odehei lẹ atẹn (Reind. Hist. yitõ XII.

pam fẹ ekone, double v. to confederate. – Ayighe mãdzi ní epam ẹlẹ ékone ní amẹkẹ A. ená nẹ dzi: (Reind Hist. yitõ XVII).

pam mli, kẹ m.k. ba pam mli, to enter into a confederation with one. eba Ozu ní ekẹ owura Richter bapam mli, ní A-ẽentemei ní eba gẹonii ahemõ lẹ ní a-gbeame (Reind. Hist. yitõ IX).

pam m.k. yi nõ, v. to plot (or conspire) against a.p.; – mizuzuma Kawolõ' epam mi-yi nõ (Gã lala 401, 5). – Ẹemãmei pãm eyi nõ akẹ amo ehẽ la ní eya (Read book III 1904 p. 29).

apãm, n. league for a bad object or purpose,

pam, (or pãm) v. kpai, kpammo.

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conspiracy, plot; compact; -fe(or te, ya) apam, v. to plot, to conspire; syn. Kpaii. te(or ya) m.K. yi no apam, v to conspire against a p.; to form a plot against a p., to machinate against a person. (Jer. 7,5 Edit. 1866).

apam, n. a stick placed to receive a climbing plant; -mã apam, v. to set a stick for climbers (or a tendril) (Read. book II p. 44).

pammo, n. treaty, convention (Rapp. log. p. 215) conspiracy, plot; pam pammo, v. to hatch (or form) a plot. - ene mli tsie K., ose nalo monole, ba ökai mantse le nõ pammo ni ameparu ameto ake (Rind. Hist. yitõ XXII).

pampã, n. the dry midrib of a palm-oil-branch without the leaves, (pron. ke otaa pampã he le, pampã egbee, if thou dost not touch the palm-branch pampã, it does not come) 2. a kind of pap or beverage made of corn; syn. akasã, aflãtã; phrase: nã pampã no, to be tipsy; ena pampã no, he has become tipsy.

pampam, n. crown (or top or vertex) (of the human head); yitei pampam, crown (or top) of the head (yitei pampam ti, scalp.

[pl. apamtsei;

chiefly for Yara

apamkũlo, n. covenant-breaker.

apamkũolo, n. covenant-breaker (2 Tim. 3,3 Edit. 1872).

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[a torch (or fagot) made of it;

akãsã or aflãtã (also) gruel?

[(5 Mos. 28,35);

3) pampanso, n. crown (or top or vertex); yiten pampanso, crown of the head (1 Mos. 49, 26).
1) pampam, same as paopao, adv. quickly.
2) pampampam, iterative of pam, adv. much, very much.
pampaso, yiten pampaso, same as pampanso, yiten pampanso, n.
pāmpi, n. 1. a small stick driven perpendicularly into the ground, the small tow fences before towns to exclude evil spirits; 2 obstacle, stumbling-block, offence; to pāmpi, to lay a stumbling-block (Ezek. 3,20). (inf. pāmpito, v)
pāmpito, n. setting a stumbling-block, occasions of stumbling (Rom. 16, 17); offence, (Church Rules 1906 p. 50 & 166).
pamplo, n. a tree from which timber is obtained, bamboo (tree); reed of bamboo (Mat. 27, 29).
apāmyalo, n. conspirator.
apāmyelo (obsolete, old), same as apāmyalo; (Redenbacher I p. 145).
apāmyinto (obsolete), n. design (or scheme or plan) of conspiring or plotting; plot, (Redenbacher I p. 146).
apānii, n. pl. fee. hiring fee
apāntii (akpāntii) n. large kind of plantains

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pari (same as pam?), inf. parinno, v. to plan, to plot; to forge, to concoct (fig.); amepari akẹ ameate Ṭẹẓi ni amẹyatua dẓẹi (Reind. Hist. yitõ. I); Adẓẹẓi ni nii yọ mọbọ nẹ lẹ nọni apariọ yẹ ehe! the unfortunate Ṭetẓheshi was not aware of what was being forged against him (Reind. Hist. yitõ. XVIII).

apāri, pl. apaniẓẹi (rare) same as apam, n. a stick placed to receive a climbing plant. – Yan. etc.

apairi } n. kind of bat.
anpam }

pao. (2) interj. (J.) = ? a sound (as a sign of) shot gun – amehọre nọ akẹ: Nyonaa akẹ ẓina ẓi atẽva lọ? Pao, ametẽva gbẽ lẹ hũ ẓẹẽ! (Reind. Hist. yitõ. XX).

paopao, adv. quick, quickly, apace, swiftly, in haste, ni nyayelẹ paopao and you shall eat it in haste (2 Mos. 12, 11); ni ete ẓi oyá eyi egbẹ lẹ nọ paopao and got up quickly and took his way swiftly (Bunny, p. 34). – fe paopao, v. to be swift.

1. pl. papāfoi

2) Papā, Roma Papa, pr. n. Pope.

3) papā, same as pampā, n. dry middle of an oil-palm branch. – amekẹ pampā efe solemọtẓẹẓi fiọ Ro.. (Ofei, Christ. Nuzeng. 1884 p. 69, a).

1) papa, n. Fan.

papāfoi, pl. of papā (or Papā), n. Pope; Piọ IX lẹ tã papāfoi ẓẹẓi lẹ nọ (Kappe 1896 p. 197); papāfoi a-Nyonnọ-dẓẹnọ,

papery.

papakiī (obsolete; Tshi), same as papam.

papam, n. napkin (Luk. 19, 20); towel.

papaī, n. towel, (Joh. 13, 4). apapam, same as papam, n.

papao, n. a huge tree from which boards are obtained, the wood of it is of a reddish colour and is used for furniture, the mahogany (Read. book II 1904 p. 119, 2).

papapapapapa, adv. imitating the sound of the wings of a large bird when flying (Read. book II p. 95).

papī, adv. tightly (?); fe m. K. papu, to bind a p. tightly; dzei amena moko ni mumoi fodzi kpamo ke kpā kpakpata ko efile papī (Bunyan. p. 119); amefi dzinlo le papī (Reind.)

pagro (Tshi), same as kpakpo, n. he-goat.

Paradeiso, n. Paradise.

Opare, pr. n. of female (Opareba female) same as Opale. Opalebea female's name

pāza, inf. pāzamo, v. to lie, to feign, to tell falsehood, to be a hypocrite, - enomo ni pāzaa, love that feigns not, love confeigned (2 Kor. 6, 6).

apāza (from pāza, v), n. falsehood, lie, guile, fable, hypocrisy (?); bo (or ye) apāza, inf. apāzabo, v. to be false, to lie, to act as a hypocrite.

opāza (rare?) and its compounds the same

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[naked,
~~[yu Kwatrekwā (Th. Kwat).~~

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[amesõ edeni nii fẽ, ni amefele
pasā (Reind.);
[He was living out here almost one (nofe)
year good; or he was about one
whole (entire) year

[Kekẽ ni T. hĩ ži pasā ye enye-
nii A. we lẽ (2 Sam 13, 20 Edit.
1863);

as apāsa and its compounds.
pasā, a and adv. entirely, stripped [of all];
[alone (?), lonely ?; desolately [-ly] m.k.
pasā = ‡ To strip a p. entirely, naked ly
Ozumei amii, mõdži wudži kẽ bibii,
amesika kẽ amedwinei kẽ guonii ba-
baõ le fẽ, ametšũ ainii fefedži kẽ
amegbodžẽ, amehewale kẽ amenum
nyam blublu bo ame pasā (Reind. Hist.
yitš. XXVII); fe m. (or n.) K. pasā, to make
desolate ‡; asrafoi po ni'buo gua mõ
le he le amesi amemanbii le amake-
te Dina ta le, ni afeame pasā kẽ ba
ne (Reind. Hist. yitš. XVIII); [mafe žikpoi le
kẽ emli nii fẽ pasei (Ezek. 30, 12. 14); - eye
nũšẽ afi pasei ye bie = ‡ same as asafe afi
pasā (Reind. Hist. yitš. V); kẽ he pasā, naked ly
.. ni ayadžie Williams ahãle kẽ ehe pa-
sā (Reind. Hist. yitš. X); - ni take boni
amelãnole le ekẽ tšuižinmẽ dži e-
tade ni'emo le fẽ ehãame ekomekome kẽ
yaži beyino ni'edamo amehiã pasā
(J. Reischer, Christ. Mission. 1886 p. 112 b); [nyie
pasei, to go stripped or naked. manyi
pasā kẽ yayai (Mika 1, 8); - Asantemai
le nu ekã nã imletšwai nehiã pa-
sā ‡. The Ashantees did bravely fight for
(Reind. Hist. yitš. XIV) nine whole hours

apazabɔ̃, n. falsehood; hypocrisy, lie.
apazabɔlɔ, same as apazafo, n.
apazafo, n. false person, liar, hypocrite.
proverb: apazafo kɛ̃, midazefonyo yɛ Atšem, the liar says, my witness is in Akim. – apazafo tsiɔ̃ lɛ kpa akpaã, zi azõẽ, the house of a liar is to be unroofed, but it must not be burnt down.
apazaianii, n. pl. lit. things of falsehood, falsehood, lie, (Amos 2, 4).
2) apaza-nilɛ, n. false knowledge, sham knowledge or wisdom (1 Tim. 6, 20).
3) pazapla, intensive form of pazã, adv.
4) apazawiemɔ, n. hypocritical word (or speech or language), guile (Dav. Lala 34, 14).
5) apazayelɔ, same as apazafo, n.
7) pazamɔ, n. lying, feigning, telling falsehood, being a hypocrite.
apazo, n. scissors (exclusively used by Acera people.
pazrapã, same as pazapla.
pašale, n. company (?), division, column, army-corps (Kapper 1914 p. 186); rank (of an army); Krobonei apašale, the Krobo division (Reind. Hist. yõ. XXII); gba pašale, to form companies, – kɛkɛ ni amegba pašalei etɛ̃ (Read-book III 1904 p. 115); – azafoi lɛ gba pašale kodzi edzɔ̃ɛ,

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the soldiers formed a square (company) (Read. book II 1904 p. 116); mi amedzeli amepaŭale no, and they go not off (or break not) their ranks (Joel 2, 7).

Pataku is a Twi word = wolf, hyena
a surname of Adansa

Pataku, pr. n. of males (Read. book II p. 75).

apatuple, n. a small greyish bird.

apatuple, n. ?

apa-tŭo, pl. — -tŭei, n. bar of a yoke (3 Mos. 26, 13).

patŭ, n. owl, night hawk (3 Mos. 11, 16).

Patŭ (Adan.) pr. n. of males

apatuple, n. a small whistling bird.

paund, pl. paundi (Engl.) pound (Read. book II 1904 p. 59).

apāwa, n. tray, wooden tray

apēyeli, n. hire-work, letting out; mi ekĕ-hĕ hĕlo: apēyeli, and he let it out to husbandmen (Mat. 21, 33); - stipulation, condition.

apāyelilo, same as apēyelo, n.

apāyelinŭ, pl. — nii, n. a hired thing (2 Mos. 22, 15).

apēyelo, n. hired person, worker for hire, paid workman, day-labourer (Hiob 7, 1); hireling (Gŭ lala 1, 78, 6).

pé (old pronunc.), same as fe, v. to make.

pé, n. corn; clavus (pedum); wart; - tŭ pé, v. to form a corn (or wart).

pé, adv. just, exactly, alike; clear, perfectly,

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carefully; but, only, solely, merely; ceremoniously; -no pɛ dzi nomi miyɔ, only this is what ɔ pozees (or have); -be mli pɛ ni, just as (of time); bɔ pɛ ni, just as (of manner).

pɛ (old, or wrong?) same as pɛi :- v.

Pebi, pr. n. of a heathen(ish) merriment or dance, a merriment after the manner of heathens (Church Rules 1906 p 42).

pefe, a. and adv. plain, public; plainly, openly; [le mo he pefe, to know one plainly [syn. fanii; (Gbekebii Alalai 1891 p. 41) (Gã Lala 43, 4).

opeke, -? selflove; ambition, (?); syn. nsroiti or kpatsɔmo; fe opeke, v. -? to do as elders do?, to be ambitious; mitaflatsɛ le ziši dzi akɛ efe mokɔ akɛ nɩfe opeke lɔ onukpaianii hewɔ nii miinmã one .. (Dan. Saba, Christ. Mesang. 186 p. 135 a)

2) opehenadi (Ish = thou likest to be King), n. morningstar; syn. tolo.

3) opehenadianii, n. pl. ambition, fe opehenadianii, inf. opehenadianifemɔ, v. to be ambitious.

4) opehenadianifelɔ, n. ambitious person.

5) opehenadianifemɔ, n. greediness for fame, ambition.

6) pei (Dan.), n. carpenter's ripping-chisel, jogger; driving-chisel.

1) opehefelɔ, n. overscrupulous pers., over-faithful person; [opehefelɔ is used in the ~~same~~ [rem. sense to be over-scrupulous, overfaithful, but nsroiti and kpatsɔmo is used of outward things, making of small things great things. to take time to do a thing

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pei, inf. peimo, v. lit. to make a hole in a th., hole a thing; to investigate.

pei (zane) mli, inf. mlipeimo, v. to investigate, to inquire, to search (into), to search out, to discuss, to examine, .. ni mapei nii fẽ ni afeo ye ziwei ziži nemli (Žzadž. 1, 13).– eke modenibo babao pei Nyonmo wienu lei (Redemb. II p. 117).

peia, n. the pear-fruit.

peiatšo, pl. -tšei, n. the pear-tree.

Pekinyo, pr. n. of an inhabitant of the town of Peki in Togo, prov. fi efi Pekinyo lawo eke Akwamunyo nyie, for perplexity's sake a Pekiman goes (travels) with an Akwameman.

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apema, n. the smaller fruits of plantains. same as ampema.

pempeõ pl. pempehii, a. neither very small nor very large, little, small, short, petty, of medium size (used of persons as well as things); oblanyo pempeõ, a small lad, a medium sized youth; e-Kpoino pempeõ, a horse of medium size; enye Kpeo atade yõ pempeõ ko e-hãale, his mother made him a little robe (1 Sam. 2, 19).

pẽn (Engl.) n. pen; pen nãnii, n. nib.

pene (Engl.) penny (Read. book II 1904 p. 56 etc.)

penef, same as pẽnẽf, n.

pẽnẽf, n. penknife.

2) penfokakla (obsolete), same as pēnēf, n.
3) penkini (may probably be derived from a Danish word, but is now unknown and out of use), same as pēnēf, n.
4) pen-nāfōkakla (obsolete), same as pēnēf.
5) pene-fā, n. halfpenny.
pen-nānii, n. steel-pen.
penisā, n. pay for melting s.th.
opense, n. a kind of small white porcupines, hedgehog, syn. ādeboa and kotokē.
penil or pēnil (Engl.) n. pencil (Read. book II 90 p. 4).
pente or pente, or pēnte, I v. to paint, amekē tāni kē anilo epente amekīean kē amenidzi ahe (Read. book 1895 p. 6); II n. paint, no pēnte, v. to paint.
pentekoste-gbē, n. pentecost.
pentsō, pl. — tsei, n. penholder.
peri, same as pēri (Engl.) n. pen.
peri, same as pēri, adv. once etc.
pēri, adv. ~~ever, before, once~~ (in connection with verbs in the positive) once, before, ever, e.g. minale pēri, I have (ever) seen him before or once. - ani oba dzeri ne ofā ni dzē ehere pēri? (Hob 38, 12), (with verbs in the negative) never. minakō kē pēri, I have never seen him. - ni minakō ameno pēri kē tāni ye M. ēkpori ē

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no ɛ̃ (1 Mos. 41, 19).

peikakka, same as pɔ̃nɛ̃f.

peo = ? (obsolete) n. a kind of East India pepper ? = nozɛ̃ lɛ̃ ekudo (kɛ̃ke) wo yigbɛ̃ yɛ Malabar iŋo lɛ̃ nɔ̃. ni dzɛ̃mɛ̃ ɛhe peo kɛ̃ ene (& ɛ̃lɛ̃ K. n. ledzi obɔ̃bɔ̃ (Rezenb. II p. 327).

pɛ̃pɛ̃, intensive form of pɛ̃, adv. just etc.; syn. pɛ̃pɛ̃pɛ̃.

pɛ̃pɛ̃ nɔ̃li (same as pɛ̃jɛ̃i nɔ̃li), v to be curious, or forward or pert, Th. Kw.)

pɛ̃pɛ̃pɛ̃ (intensive form of pɛ̃ adv. exactly; ra. exact, perfect, careful, ~~adv. alike~~, ~~accurately~~ accurate; ɛ̃ pɛ̃pɛ̃pɛ̃, to do or make (s. th.) accurate, ~~yɛ~~ or exact; yɛ̃ pɛ̃pɛ̃pɛ̃, to be exact; eyɛ̃ pɛ̃pɛ̃pɛ̃, it is accurate; ɛ̃ adv. alike, precisely, accurately, properly, exactly, punctually, strictly; dzã onu tsofã m' mɔhã nɔ̃ pɛ̃pɛ̃pɛ̃, you must punctually drink, or take the medicine I gave you. Rem. pɛ̃pɛ̃pɛ̃ may be used instead of a verb or omitting a verb, yɛ̃ or ɛ̃ will be understood; e.g. dzɛ̃i lɛ̃ mobibio kɛ̃ nɔ̃ wulu ɛ̃ pɛ̃pɛ̃pɛ̃ (Hiob 3, 19).

pɛ̃pɛ̃pɛ̃mɔ̃, n. punctuality, exactness, correctness, accuracy, precision, regularity, nicety, ceremoniousness.

perfectly,

unless, except – dzã

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peple (Europ.) n. pepper; peple hemo ko, a kind of pepper.

pereguari (Akan) same as peregwari, n. about the sum of £9. sterling

peregwari, n. a sum of money of ~~eight~~ nine pounds sterling. (Reind. in his Gã History determines the value of a peregwari at one place to be eight pounds sterling and at another nine pounds; what is correct ?; akẽ ene se lẽ maitsẽ lẽ maitsẽ lẽ he ŋtotoi kẽ Pibo peregwari 200 lo £2400 (yitsi I); - agba akẽ, gbiko lẽ eba kumase ni alee bonifẽ ni emaŋhebii kẽ tafã ŋika adeka ni peregwari 1000 (£9000) yẽ mli lẽ lãdze (Reind. Hist. yitsi XIII).

pesempese, n. entangled hair; sometimes a. -; tsõmo pesempese, v. the hair has become entangled. ← opese, n. a rodent animal.

pesenkunya (tsi) n. egoism.

pesenkunyãtsẽ, n. egoist.

peseva, n. a weight of gold-dust worth one penny or penny halfpenny.

Opesika, pr. n. a merriment (or dance) after the manner of heathens (Church Rules 1906 p. 42).

pesu, n. a basket or cage in which fowls are kept. It is generally suspended in the yard.

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opete, n. 1) papaw-fruit, if spoilt on the tree; 2) carrion kite; syn. akaimmā.

pete (rare? obsolete?) v. to be near (Thom. Smith); same as kpete (?). (peteši, kpeteši)

pete, adv. openly, plainly, clearly; - alele pete ake Nuntiē le emyielo dzile (Reind., Christ. Mersenq. 1884 p. 59 l.); - ši ekwá pete ake ekele eyaa, lit. but he denied openly, that he will not go with him, i.e. he said openly that he will not go with him (Reind. Read. book III 1904 p. 114); syn. pefe, ado.

altogether, completely, entirely

petepete, adv. = openly, obviously speaking wonidzāla pete pete dzianne (Read. book III, 1904 p. 93).

*(explain it by a sentence) he or she) confessed (his or her) sins openly.

*peteple, adv openly.

peya, same as peia, n. pear.

peyatso, same as peiatso, n.

pi! (interj.) quite (so)! 2) adv. quite, entirely, completely, very, in a high degree; edzake le pi ne! for this is quite he! (1 Sam. 16, 12); - lelen Israel mantse pi ne! (1 Mann 22, 32); - nyenii ye mobe pi! you are very miserable (Klappe 1896 p. 29); eye nākpe pi! it is so wonderful; etamo etse pi! he is very much like his father.

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pɩ̃, a. and adv. much, many; copious; amply, profuse; profusely; [na pɩ̃, much water; eye ʒika pɩ̃, he has much gold, he is very rich; pɩ̃ dientɛ̃, most, very much; - pɩ̃ gbɛ, pɩ̃ gbɛfɩ̃ (intensive) much, pɩ̃ nɩ́ .. pɩ̃ nɩ́ ..., the more ... the more. [greatly;

pɩ̃, inf. pɩ̃nnɔ, v. to pain, to afflict, to torment, to torture, to plague, to be afflicted to be in agony or distress, to agonize, to suffer, to struggle; ʒi Jehowa kɛ pɩ̃nnɔ nɩ́ nã wa pɩ̃ Faraɔ. (Mɔ. 12, 17).

pɩ̃a ~~or pɩ̃ã~~ (to tear) violently
See next p. (Gust. Oko).

piá, pl. piãi, n. chamber, room, apartment, bedroom, sleeping-room, boudoir; (1 Kantɔ. 6, 5).

piã (old pronunc.), same as ɲiã, ɲɛ̃, a. and adv. all, every. altogether

piã (to urge) inf. piãnnɔ, v. ~~to stop, to guide, to lead~~, to command, ~~to push, to support~~; - bɔni mɩ̃ã̃ɩ̃ye dzɩ́ akɛ ni ɩã̃nɔ wɔba wɔbanɩ yɛ nɛ, nye teɩ mɔ̃ɩ̃nɔ akakã akpakã: mɩ́ kɛ pɩ̃a ɛwebii.' ʒi mɔɩ, wɔ́ nɩ́dzɩ wɔ ɛ lumo-ɲɛ̃-lunno kɛ asafoatɩ̃ɛ-ɲɛ̃-asafoatɩ̃ɛ dientɛ̃ɛ ɛpɩ̃a ɛwebii ɛ afã ameɩ hɩ̃nmɛɩ nɔ beni afe .. (Reind. Hist. yitɔ. XIV)

pɩ̃a ɛlɛ ha, v. to stop a canoe by the paddles

pɩ̃a nɔ, inf. nɔpɩ̃annɔ (to urge on) v. ~~to stop~~ .., to press ~~upon (or against)~~; - asafoatɩ̃ɛmɛɩ kɛ onukpai ɛ da kplebii to mɛɩ́ nɩ́ haã

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nii le ano, ni amekadi nonuno ke nii-ha ee, ei amepea no ke-mo ei; (Reind. Hist. yito. XIX p. 143).

opia, n. a kind of wild beans, scattering tickling and burning prickles, (Aka 24, 31).

piafonyo, pl. piafoi, n. chamberlain, master of the robes, eunuch, officer, (1 Mos. 37, 36. 1 Manito. 22, 9).

piaipiai (iterative of pia), divers chambers (Ezek. 41, 5. 6).

piano (from pia, v. to stop, etc.) n. stopping, guiding (& to urge on.

pila, inf. pilano, v. to wound, to bruise, to hurt, to injure, to offend; to be wounded, to wrong etc.; - mipila mihenile, I should hurt my conscienc (Read. book II 1904 p. 63).

piladu (obsolete, Tshi) n. remedy for wounds, vulnerary.

pilafonyo, pl. pilafoi, n. wounded pers., bruised pers. (Luk. 4, 19). pilafoi awonono, n. stretcher. ~~Ambulance~~ (?)

pilano, n. wound, bruise, contusion, - ka pilano, v. to heal a wound; - epilano le ebo holono or epilano le ebo tetro, his wound has swollen the skin with serum

piapia to tear violently

pilamo-fla, n. wound.
pilamo-okadi, n. mark left by a wound, cicatrice; stigmata; mihie Nuntso Jesu pilamo-okadi ye migbomotso le he, I bear the marks of the Lord J. on my body (Gal 6, 17).
pilamo-tsofa, n. remedy for wound, vulnerary.
pilapila, iterative of pila, v. – epilapila eha fe, he is full of wounds.
pile (Europ.) n. column.
pilo, n. one who inflicts pain, tormentor, tortorer.
pinno, n. torture, affliction, pain, agony, anguish, plague, torment.
pinohe, n. place of torment (Luk. 16, 28).
pinpini, n. fold, doubling, tuck, plait (Christaller).
pintisi (Engl.) n. pincers.
pini, inf. pinino, v. to support, to sustain, to bear up.
pini, same as pi, v. to pain, to plague etc.; – ei Lazaro pinino le, eini epini, but L. much sufferings he suffered (Gã Short Bible Stories 1889 p. 49).
pinkase or pinkasi, n. pickaxe, mattock.
pinno, same as pino, n. torture, pain etc.
pinpini, v. to gather, to plait &c. (give an example). his dress (the upper coat) is being plaited or fringed with various colours.
piopio or piopio (!), a. and adv. pointed, sharp, sharp pointed, fine; – amete tsei

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1622

ni agblo amenaa piopio fo afabani amenwo amemani libio ne he (Read. Book 19 1904 p. 10); - amenyanyodzi ana piopio, the ends of their teeth (are) pointed or sharp (Rappe 1896 p. 11); - Juda he esa le anima ke dade fen ke diamante naa piopio (Jer. 17, 1); - fe na piopio, to point.

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2) piriu, ~~n.~~ or adv. = to startle, unexpectedly stopped or overtaken p.

bo piriu, v. to start, to startle, - bem amete hu fio le keke ni Staantemes le kpeame kotoku, ni ametivaame tu ye hefehe ni amebo piriu (Reind. Hist. yits. XI); - zi ovwra Hanson ha azo ye edeni ekoi ni eha amebo piriu (Rein. Hist. yits. XIV p. 173).

3) pis (Europ; obsolete) n. pistol.

4) pipai, adv. = heavily, as if to drop under syn. kiti (serious)

efe pipai ye zame le mli = he is so serious in the matter, ; etre dzatu pipai ni ebole (Reind.) = he carried a heavy burden.

episkoponukpa, n. archbishop (Rappe 1896 p. 14).

piti (wrong or obsolete), same as biti, n. worm,

to piti, same as to biti, v. to faint.

pitisewa, n. pistol, revolver (Europ.)

pitiyiti, a. and adv. close, closely.

pitito (obsolete), same as bitito, n. see piti.

plam, inf plamema, v. to swell, to rage ~~of the sea~~ as fire as the ~~surf of sea~~ (Christaller)

plam, adv. blazingly, flamingly; Kekẽ ni tũ gbẽ ye Kinkã gbẽ lẽ ni e plam tamo tũtsofã afua ni' amã nõ la.. (Reind. Hist. yitõ. III).

plamplam, adv. (iterative of plam), brightly, blazingly, in flames, flamingly; -tsõ plamplam, v. to blaze, to rage (of fire), to be violently agitated; la lẽ mãtsõ plamplam, the fire burns flamingly.

plámplámplám, intensive form of plamplam); ~~flamingly etc.~~ running with speed; ~~leapingly, in jumps~~; edzo foi plámplámplám Kẽ-yabote tsũ lẽ (Reind.).

plani, same as plam, v.

plase, same as plasi; aplase tsũi lẽ amli, the inside of the rooms are plastered.

plasi I n. plaster; -II v. to plaster, inf plasimõ.

plasimõ Kãlõ or -zũ, n. plastering, plaster.

plasi and plasie, n. pleasure; -moni ewomõ dzẽi plasi, a luxurious person (Reind.).

plé, inf. plémõ, v. to struggle, to strive, to defend, to make efforts, to agonize, to be in agony; K. ple gbẽ lẽ sanii, K. made efforts concerning the way i.e. K. fairly struggled to go on (his) way (Burny. p. 29); -zi moni hemi Jehowa .. a ahala .., dzẽigbẽ nye-plea, but unto the place which the Lord will choose you shall make efforts (Deut.

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12,5/; - egbɛ̃ ɛ̃ yɛ̃ ɛnãdzi anã, ɛkã ɛ̃ ni ɛple, he fell down at her feet, he lay down (or on the ground or floor) and was in agony (Kodz. 5,27).

ple.he, inf. heplemɔ, v. to struggle for, to fight for, to defend, to contest, to put forth or exert one's strength, to strive, to aspire, to pretend, to vindicate; - mimumɔ lɛ̃ kɛ̃ ghomɛ̃ ɛplɛ̃ he da yɛ̃ amɛ̃ghedũ lɛ̃ mli (1 Mos. 6,3/; - ɛ̃ aaba mli akɛ̃, kɛ̃ ɔple ohe lɛ̃, oohwãnyã ɛpã lɛ̃ kɛ̃-dze ohue (1 Mos. 27, 40/; - ni ɛnaã hɔ̃ni ɛɛple anɔ̃kwale lɛ̃ he ehã (~~Bunny p. 67~~); and he sees how he shall vindicate the truth (Bunny p. 67/; nyɛplea agbo ɛintõ lɛ̃ mlibotemɔ he, strive to enter in by the narrow gate (Luk. 13,24/; - kɛ̃ m.k. ple.. he, v. to cope, to compete.

syn. kedi, v.

ple he wu, inf. heplemɔ - kɛ̃ta - wu v. to defend (and) fight; amɛple amɛhe wu, they defended themselves and fought; - ɛyɛn akɛ̃ Kartagobii lɛ̃ ple amɛhe wu hare amɛyitsõ ãhũ .. (Rappe 1896 p. 39).

ple hie, inf. hieplemɔ, v. to endeavour, to be earnest, to presume, to make a venture, to run a risk, to dare, to press onward or forward, to struggle onward, to be dili-

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gent, to be impudent; - nofenvo lɛ ɛple ehɛ̃ ɛtsake edzeinba lɛ (Benny. p. IV); - mito miyin akɛ maple mihɛ̃ akɛ nu (Benny p. 110); zi mani lɛ ni dzi Izrael hɛ̃ lɛ ple amɛhɛ̃, ni amɛgbá ta lɛ ekoi.. (Rodz. 20, 22); - kɛkɛ ni emɔlɛ ni ɛfwo ema, ɛple ehɛ̃ ni ekɛlɛ akɛ.. (Abei 7, 13); - ple hɛ̃ kɛ-ye zane ko, to put a bold face on some matter.

plɛdo = ? (Fante) line; on a line, co-ordination plɛdo kome nonyiemo, n. co-ordination.

plɛdono, n. direction.

plɛko, pl. plɛkobii, n. nail; - tsɔia plɛko yi-tsɔ kome ɛfe tako, lit. to strike the point of a nail that it becomes a pad, i.e. to rivet; - ekɛ plɛkobii kɔlaa, he fastened it with nails (Jes. 41, 7).

plɛkobii pl. of plɛko, n.

plɛkofã-dade, n. pincers.

pleme, n. agony; struggle; strife.

aplemplem, n. glow-worm. aflɛ̃mflɛ̃m, aflɛ̃nflɛ̃n

plɛnɛ̃, inf. plɛnɛ̃mo, v. to die in multitudes, to die by violence or by accident, to slaughter, to kill violently or in multitudes, to extirpate; nofɛ̃no ni yo zikpon lɛ no ɛaplɛnɛ̃ (1 Mos. 6, 17); kɛkɛ ni helo-fɛ̃-helo... kɛ gbo-mei fɛ̃ plɛnɛ̃ (1 Mos. 7, 21); ta lɛ plɛnɛ̃, the army is slain. (2 Mos. 32, 12).

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[fo or

1 le amã edzee ni ɛlɛ efe apleple hewo le... (Reind. dict. yiw. III p. 29).

plenẽno, n. slaughter; violent death.
apleple (from ple, v.), n. strife, struggle, fye apleple, v. to strife, to struggle; ɔ̃ nibii)
apleplevɔli, n. strife; struggle.
apleplevɔlo, n. striver, struggler.
plezu, n. sausage.
plete (Engl.) plate.
aplewa, n. precocious (boy or girl).
2) plinti, n. pomade.
3) áplo, n. name of a tree (Read. book III 1904 p. 123); the holm-tree? (Ges. 44, 14); cypress?
4) oplom, n. a kind of squirrel; oplom yee inne, the oplom (bush squirrel) eats palm-nuts, prov. Ke oplom yo nõ le, ohwam hũ yee eKo, if the oplom eat something, the ohwam also eats some.

Kplim hiẽ, ple hiẽ to struggle ← 1) plim hiẽ, same as ple hiẽ, v.
plomo (Engl.) n. plummet, plumbline, plummet-level.
oplovi, same as oplom, n.
plopłoplo (old pronunc.), same as floflofo, adv. very far away; syn. zõini. fofloõ
plopõ, n. cork, plug, stopper.
plopofãnõ, n. corkscrew.
Kpluka same as ← pluKa, n. bug, bed-bug.
po, conj. and adv. even, only (else), but, solely (?); meni po bo Kwakwe obafe ohãnni? what even wilt thou mouse be able

[oouyẽ

to do for me? (Read. book II 1904 p. 13); ennõ kwākwākwā po; – Kẹ́ ẹ́ikẹpẹnẹ po minã lẹ́ nikẹ́ annõ mli.; if only a sixpence I shall get, I take it (Gã Primer 1914 p. 60); – po.. ni mbasroo, (not) even.. much less, tedzi po onyẹ́ilẹ́ Kẹ́ ẹ́oidamo, ni embazroo okpọ́ọ́ọ́, you can't race with an ass, and much less with a horse (Gã Übungen p. 94); – po ni ehẽ, = very much, special, particular; – che esa po ni ehẽ (Read. book II 1904 p. 62).

Opoku (pr. n. of males. (Tshi.)

polisifonyo and polisfonyo, n. police-man

polis (Engl.) v. to polish; (Read. book III 1904 p. 119).

põmpi (Europ.) n. pump.

pompo, same as põmpi, n.

pompomzu, n. the water in which banku (chop) or otim is cooked, used as a beverage.

Apọnsã, pr. n. of males or females (Read. book III 1904 p. 108).

Apọ́ọ́, pr. n. of a dance (?) in Krobo (?); no mli lẹ́ afọ́ẹ́ẹ́ Apọ́ọ́ zakasaka (Odumas Jubilee Paper p. 3).

Portogi fn. Portugal; Portogi wiemo, Portuguese. [and Portugi

Portogiinyo, pl. Portogibii or – mei, n. Portuguese.

Portugifo, pl. Portugifoi, n. Portuguese (Rind. (Hist. yito. XXIII).

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v 1628

not altogether, middling ← pozopozo (Tshi), a. weak (from old age or sickness), feeble. - Ekulbii ni' anefolor dzee ohiafor pozopozo le fe, nikaenno-he-nyamovo ..., esa ake anake mise avo (Church Rules 1906 p. 63 § 207).

potē, adv. certainly, clearly, really, truely, genuinely; [ni kē nyele mli potē le.., (1 Sam. 23, 23). aboi gbomo-dzrayeli le potē ye afi 1517 no (Rend. List. yitō XXV). na n.k. potē, v. to realize; - gbei potē, n. proper noune or name; - heko potē, n. point.

[le potē, v. to know certainly;

potēto (Engl.) n. potato.

Potofo, pr. n. a surname of the Gā (or Accra) people given to them by Tshi people (Read book III 1904 p. 48).

Potogi, same as Portogi.

potoro (Engl.) n. porter (beer).

potosu, n. poultice.

apotoksi, n. small earthen pot.

apotrodum, n. a certain tree (Read book III 1904 p. 123), fr. the Tshi: the frogó odum-tree.

Pra, pr. n. of a river in Fantee.

Ppra, pr. n. of a mountain near Akuapim; the mountain is thought to be a fetish (or is occupied by a fetish, or: 1. a mountain

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near Obutu; 2 a fetish of the Obutu people; the wife of Ayra is known by the name Afinyā (Dan. Sabo, Christ. Mereng. 1883 p. 14 b).

~~printi (old gā.?) n. pomade.~~

aprémpre, n. a kind of glowing-beetle.

printi, inf. printimo (Engl.) v. to print, printimo alo wolon ṣidūmo.

printilo, n. printer (Kappe 1896 p. 120).

printimo, n. printing (of books); printimo heyeli, n. liberty (or freedom) of the press (Kappe 1886 p. 156).

printimonō, pl. — nii, n. (typ.) character, type, letter (Reind. Dist. yiti. XVII p. 18).

printimo-okadi, sameas printimonō, n. — printimo-okadii atolo, n. compositor, typesetter, typographer.

prisin (Engl.) n. prison, ~~gaol~~ fiase, gaol, jail.

provinsia, pl. — ai (Europ.) n. province (Kappe 1896 p. 192).

pū, adv. burned (to dust) as: tobacco); syn. fūlū; ṣi pū, to powder or dust the head?) (Christaller), or the second of an other root?

pua ṣi, inf. ṣipuanno, v. to establish. also to stoop down

pue, inf. puenno, v. to come forth, to arise, to appear, to emerge, to peep, to rise (of sun, moon and stars); syn. dze kpo; - ni mei le fa hueo akplo: Ke-dzeo hūlū ṣi-te Ke-yaṣio beyino ni nulamii pueo, and half of the men held spears from the

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rising of the sun till the time the stars appeared (Neh. 4, 15).

pueme, n. appearance, aspect, guise, phenomenon, bearing. Epiphany; Jesu pueme alo Epifania (Gã Lat. volo p. III).

apũnampũ, adv. = ? face to face, abruptly

kɛ n. k. kɔɔ apũnampũ, v. to run or fall foul of, to meet one abruptly

2) pupũ, inf. pupũmo, v. same as fufũ, v.

3) pupũ hɛ, inf. hɛpupũmo, vi. to puff one's self up; to be vainglorious, to boast, to brag, to bluster, to vaunt, to be pretentious; v. t. to threaten vainly; kɛ n. k. pupũ hɛ, to make a vain display, to vaunt.

4) pupũpu, adv. aloud, roaringly, from full cheeks (?). Koyo tiwaã pupũpu lɛ (Gã Primer 1914 p. 58, 13).

5) purpure (obsolete.) a. and n. purple; (Redenbacher I p. 57).

6) putu, n. inclosure for storing yams.

7) aputupata (same as afutufata) (old pronunciation still in use esp. in Teshie and by old people), n. hat.

8) putuplui (old pronunc.) (same as futuflui), n. drizzle, drizzling (or fine) rain.

9) puntumplum, old word for ayɛ, n. witch, witch.

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R.

Rem. No proper Gã-word initiates with this consonant and even foreign words generally undergo a change, the "r" being either changed into "l" or "d" or pronounced with aspiration as in Greek ("ῥ").

Arabianyo, pr. n. Arab, Arabian.

ararut (alalut ?) (Engl.) n. arrowroot (Rad. book III, 1904 p. 85).

raspe (Europ. Dan.) n. rasp.

ribitinno, n. riveting.

rosafofoi, n. rose (flower) (Redenbacher II p. 350).

rubite, n. ruby (Ezek. 28, 16).

S.

Rem. The letter "s" is seldom retained in Gã before "i", but generally becomes "ŝ" with which it frequently changes, sometimes also with "t", comp. ta, v. and sa, v. etc.

sà, [inf. sale, v. 1. to be fit, to fit, to suit, to be worthy of; [omobonalei ke omokwayeli fi., ekomeflo neke esaami I am not worthy of the least of all thy mercies and thy truth (1 Mos. 32, 11); - momido [pl. zãra (3 Mos. 16, 18), [to pertain, to be right, due, equitable, just, proper, to ought, should, to deserve;

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tsɛ̃ lo nye he fɔmi lɛ, ezaami, he that loves father or mother more than me is not worthy of me (Mat. 10, 37); - nitsu-lo lɛ nyɔmɔnɔ zalɛ, the labourer is worthy of his hire (or wages) (Luk. 10, 7); - edzi gbomo ni'za, he is a worthy man; - nu lɛ za yidzienɔ, the man is worthy of praise (or being praised); - mizaa moni Kotoɔ zi fenɛɔ etokotar anã Kpã, lit. I am not worthy (to be) one who stoops down to unlace the latchet of his shoes (Mark 1, 7); [~~2. to get ripe (or be)~~], na, mei ni'esua-anɛ akɛ amɛanu Kpulu lɛ, amɛanu kɛ, behold, they to whom it pertained not to drink of the cup, shall assuredly drink (Ser. 49, 12); - 2. to get (or be) ripe, to ripen; e.g. tsɛnei (or akokozi, yelɛ, dwadɛ, ewomi) esa, the calabash-gourds (or cocoa-nuts, yam, stock-yam, ocro) are ripe; - 3. to touch; to taste; - sã kɔkɔ mitsɛ tsɔ ni'mihiele nã sã wo ɖɔ, I only touched with the end of the stick I carried a little honey (1 Sam. 14, 43); as to taste, see sa na, v.; - 4. to try, to prove, to reason, to estimate (?); - 5. to castrate (a beast), to geld; ~~6. to clyster, to inject a clyster~~

[esa akɛ wɔnu aze, lit. it is rather just that we are happy; we rather ought (or should) be happy; - na akɛ makɔɔ, I should (or must) tell you;

Rem. If the inf. of these 6 different words differently, then they should not come under one head.

please, give examples to No 4. I tasted the akpetesi (the trade gin) to test of its power.

] to attempt; to

± "mɔfɛmo ni'aekɛ, ɛkɔ asa, enɔ la emã Kumase mani ne nã la lɛ, mo lɛ kɛ ledientsɛ elã agbe la lɛ!" whoever attempts to set fire to the town of Sr. shall quench

(to No 4) (to stop fire.) 1633

the fire with his own blood (Reind last yiti x) or what does sa mean in this enema-
~~tic, to inject (a clyster),~~ to cut off the privy with the combination of the two words:
member, to emasculate, to eunuchise, sa nā (taste)
- moni gbēii amli wui edīnāra lo asale castrated
he (who) that has crushed stones or cut off
his privy member (5 Mos. 23, 1); - ni osāii
le ekonei ye ni'gbonei sāame, and
there are some eunuchs who were ma-
de eunuchs by men (Mat. 19, 12). - 6.
to clyster, to inject (a clyster); - boni sa, adv.
aptly; - he sa, inf. hesale, v. to be outward-
ly fit; - hīe sa, inf. hiesale, v. to be fit (of
face, appearance), to be ripe (used of per-
sons); toi sa, inf. toisale, v. to be fit (of
ears, i.e. to be hard, to be fit, to be obedi-
ent; but generally used ironically: to be
of hard ears, to be disobedient; - wuiani
sa, the inside of the bones are fit (or strong), to be strong;
Isakar le, tedzi ni'wuiani esa dzile, Is-
sachar is a strong ass (1 Mos. 49, 14).
sa-ade, v. to clyster, to syringe, to apply an ene-
ma.
sa dā, v. to be tasteful to the mouth.
2/sa hā n. k., to be fit for s.th.; - boni sa hā
n. k., adv. appropriately.
3/sa he, inf. hesale, v. to touch (the outside), to
hit, to affect; - nō-sa he, v. to flee, to dare
4/sa-hīe, inf. hiesale, v. to be fit in ones face,

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to please one; to approbate, to approve, to accept, to be acceptable, to appreciate, to admire; - esa mihiẽ, I am pleased with it, it pleases me, I admire it, I am contented with it; - wotei mofõno asa enã-nyo hiẽ, let each one of us please his friend (or neighbour) (Rom. 15, 2); - nomi sa hiẽ = a. acceptable; bõni sa (n.k.) hiẽ, - adv. acceptably, agreeably; - hã (sa n.k. hiẽ, v.t. to gratify, to satisfy, to please fully; bõni aasa mo hiẽ, - adv. admirably.

sa fẽ nine, v. to be over-ripe (of fruits); mangõ lẹ sa fẽ nine, the mango is over-ripe.

sa nã, inf. nãsalẹ or nãsã (?), v. to touch the mouth (or end), to taste; misa minã, I tasted (it); sa nã n.k., to eat (or drink) a little of s. th., to taste; esa enã n.k., he has taken some drink; - sa nã abolo, to taste bread; - Kedzi misa minã abolo.., if I taste bread.. (2 Sam. 3, 35); misa dẽ lẹ nã and misa minã dẽ, I tasted the wine (or brandy etc); - sa n.k. nã kwẹ, to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate, to try by taste, to taste; sa nã la, v. to touch the end (of s. th.) with fire, to set fire to, to set on fire; - sa Kẹlẹ (to kindle;)

sa nã dã and sa nato, v. fore-taste;

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mikę tŏ ni mihĕ ę nā za wo fiŏ mi-
za mina, lit. touching with the end
of the stick (or rod) [I carried (?) touched [which
a little honey (and) I tasted it (1 Sam.
14,43).

za, pl. zăra, nę, v. to touch the upperside,
to put s.th. upon; - ni eiŏ tĭnanĕ
ę lá ę eko kę tokpakpo ę lá ę eko, nie kę-
zăra afolezăłatę ę kodzi ę ano kę-kpo,
and he shall take of the blood of the bul-
lock and of the blood of the he-goat and
he shall touch with it (or put it) upon
the horns of the altar round about
(3 Mos. 16,18).

zá, inf. zánno (?), aux. v. to express the iterative
mood: to repeat, to do again, to do s.th.
in addition; construed with the definite
form of the verb, as: esá eba, he came a-
gain, again he came; esá ekę, he said
again, again he said; [- moni flŏ zkel-
jă mli gliĕ kpitokpitio ę, elee nokono-
ko, ni eza efitę meikrokomei abe
hŭ, he that lit. cuts in going to school
days frequently i.e. he that cuts school,
knows nothing and in addition to
that he spoils the time of others; -
hence derivs.: aza, azani, azani hŭ, which see.

[ni esá etsŭ okpo ę ekori, and
again he sent forth the dove
(1 Mos. 8,10).

za dŭa, v. = ~~(2 im.)~~ also

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1636

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sá viõ, v. to regain.

sá, I n. secret path, pathway, by-way; bush-path or-lane, narrow way, path; wall (?); fo sá, pl. folo (flo) sai v. to cut such a path or bush-lane, - atẽ - ni ekõ gbobilo hewo e, eflo zai ewo nã lei, m'enyile no egbobio, as he was a hunter, therefore he cut paths in the savanna, and went on them hunting (Reind. Hist. ytõ. XIV); - fo m.k. he sá and fo zá wo m.k. he, v. lit. to cut a path round about one; to encircle a p., to surround a p.; to shut one in; - amefoo hiekpãtãmo zá amewoo mihe, they cut around (or against) me (their) paths of destruction (Hiob 30, 12). - II v. to cut (a way around one); to encircle, to surround.

sá m.k. nã, inf. monãsáma, v. to cut the end of one; to encircle a p., to circumvent a p.

sá .. mũ zi, (= I v.) to root out, to abate

e.g. fõ dzi, Katamamo ta e ekã gãmei ena amekodzi amo, amesa hewyeloi e fõ emũ zi ye amehiã (Reindorf Hist. ytõ. XVIII).

sá .. yi; inf. yiáma, v. to shut (one) in, to surround, to compass, to besiege, to

invest (a city etc).- nã ɛ esa anneyi, the wilderness has shut them in (2 Mos. 14, 3).- ni anneaza oyi yɛ onãdzi fiã mli, and they shall besiege thee in all your cities (5 Mos. 28, 52).- ni anneza eyi, and they compassed him in (Kodz. 16, 2).

zá, inf. zánɔ, v. to cut (esp. with a sharp instrument), to cut (grass), to mow,- eeyi zi take nyoinnɔ nɔ fiiɛ nã ni azá enɔ dɔ̃ɛi ɛ nɔ ɛ, he shall come down like rain pouretb upon a plain the grass of which is mown (Dav. Sal. 72, 6).

zá, I conj. yet, still, nevertheless, after all. II adv. finally, actually, certainly.- ni Esau kɛ: da, gbo mibagbo zá, and Esau said, behold, I shall yet go to die (1 Mos. 25, 32).- befebe ni aafe ɛ mani ɛ nã baage ɛi zá, any time the people will certainly (or yet) come together (Bof. 21, 22).- mile akɛ Fontemei nɛ ebanyɛni zá, ni tole ɛ fɛ adabaka blofonyo ɛ kɛ esrafoi fiɔ nɔ, ni nãgbɔ mli ɛ, Donkera aadwã! (Reind. Hist. yitɔ. X).- syn. monɔ, sa kɛ.

zá, I n. former time. II a. former; zá kɛ, at a former time. III adv. formerly, once. milee zá or zá ɛ milee, formerly or once I did not know it. syn. monozá.

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[as a door turns upon its hinges

zá, n. loop, f. lock; hinge; iron work of doors and windows (f. Zau.); Kleikleri le akẹ Kuẹ-dadega Ko ni ovo zọ zá Kẹ ena fọdi; enyọ baäwo ekuẹ, first a neck-ring at which a lock was put on its hinder side and had two holes was laid around his neck (Reind. Hist. yits. XXIV); ẽna zẹ zéi, door hinges. – boni ẽna tẽ-moọ yẹ eze zai anọ lẹ. f (Abei 26,14).

asá, za, n. hall or largest or middle room of a house, central room (when shut), parlour, sitting-room, drawing-room; eyẹ asá lẹ no, he is in the hall. in the sitting room.

asá (from zá, v. to repeat), conj. and adv. again, once more, moreover, furthermore, besides, afterwards, also etc. – tsitsẽu le ekẹ akẹ: Eyẹri, asá ekẹ akẹ: Ebẹri, at first he said, It is so, then he said (again), It is not so.

osá, n. a kind of crawfish or fresh-water lobster, of black colour and of the size of a Europ. crawfish (Christaller).

zã, n mat, bed, couch. – zã no nibii, bedding. – Kota zã, v. to roll up a mat; – inne zã, v. to spread a mat. nõ (or kẹ-) fõ zã no, v. to put to bed; yẹ zã no, adv. abed. – prov. zã Kuku ehẽ

mo dzi ni awo wadoi = lit. a piece of mat in a p. hand is better to sleep on it than to sleep on the (mere) ground. (please, give the transl. of the prov.) Or a piece of bread is better than none.

sā, n. castration.

sā, inf. sāmo, v. to prepare, to fit, to repair, to order, to better, to improve, to amend, to arrange, to cultivate, to adjust, to strip off the skin and cut up into parts, to flay, to carve, to disjoint; - ni tōagbo lɛ, esā, and the ram he cut into (its) pieces (3 Mos. 8, 20); - nohemo lɛ bem ameteɛ lala ni ala amesā Ozumei dzi (Reind. Hist. yitō XXVII). = Wherefore the disgrateful song composed against the people of Osu is (what does sā mean here?) to mock or laugh at

sā aspatre, v. to repair shoes, to cobble, v. t.

sā dzōbedzebe, inf. dzēbedzābesāmo, v. to cobble, v. n. to repair anyhow, roughly

sā fe, double v. to revise, to renew, to renovate

sā ghē, inf. ghēsāmo, v. to clear (ones) throat; (hāā m. k. ná zi sā ghē) (phrase:) to give a p. no time to clear the throat (or to breathe), to run in great haste or headlong, to chase a p.; - ni amehāā nyena zi nyesā ghē kɛ-dzɛ Seir āhū kɛ-yazi Horma, and they gave ye no time to breathe from Seir (as far as Horma (or to Horma), or, and they chased ye etc (5 Mos. 1, 44).

sā gbonyo, v. to shroud a corpse; - ni oblahū lɛ tō zi, ni amebasāle, ni amesoole kɛ-dzɛ kpo ni anneyafile, and the young men stood up and they shrouded him and they carried him out and buried him (Ref. 5, 6). (to wrap .. up or round;

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sá .. hã m.K., inf. sámo-kẹ-mohãmo, v. to accommodate.

sá .. he, inf. hesãmo, v. to order or prepare about, to prepare oneself for, to be ready. esã ehe and ésã ehe egbe nã, she is ready.

sá .. he to, inf. hesãmo-kẹ-to, v. to make ready or be ready, to get ready for, ésã ehe eto, he is ready. ni amẹsã amẹhe ameto gbẽ ni dzi ghẽ eto ẹ, and they shall be ready for the third day (2 Mos. 19, v. 15).

sá ehẽ, inf. ehẽsãmo, v. to reform, renovate, to-

sá hewo, inf. hewosãmo, same as sá ha, v.

sá hẽe, inf. hẽesãmo, v. to prepare the face or surface of s.th, to smooth, to cut even, to dress wood, to dissemble, v.i.— sãmo immoinmlo nẹ hẽe, plane this board or cut this board even, or dress this board. — nyedzẽ gbẹ ẹ mmoni, ei nyesako hẽe bẹ ni za, you have cleared the way (road) of weeds, but (you) have not smoothed it sufficiently. — .. mei ni 'malee ni amẹsãa amẹhẽe tamẹ Anania kẹ eiã Safira ẹ, people that tell lies that dissemble like A. and his wife S. (Bunyan)

2) sá mli tõno, inf. mlitõnosãmo, v. to revise.

3) sá nã, inf. nãsãmo, v. to mend the cone or brim or edge etc.

1) sá tõ, v. to cut up meat, to prepare the meat

sá..no, inf. nozámo, v. to make order on, to order, to set in order the upper side of; sámo ɔkplɔ̃ lɛ̃ no, set (or put) (the things) on the table in order.

sá..to, inf. samo-kɛ-tɔ̃, v. to prepare, to make ready for, to predispose, to provide, to secure, to reserve, to reposit, to set aright, asã atonvo, it is ready for us.

sá m.k. (or gbonyo) to, v. to bury a p.; ši hũ Nyonnuo gbeyeišelɔ Komei yasã Stefano anɛtɔ, and some devout men buried Stephen (Bof. 8, 2).

sá ži (žihile) to, v. to prepare (or provide) a settlement; afi 1787 lɛ bɛbe lɛ Eilesi noyeloi lɛ ekã abasã ži ato yɛ Sierra Leone Koni nyɔ̃dži ni aahãamɛ fri lɛ ayahi dzɛi (Reind. Hist. yitɔ. XXV).

sá žižumo to, v. to prepare deceit; ni amɛmũsũ hũ sãa žižumo too, and their belly too prepareth deceit (Hob. 15, 35).

sá tsui to, v. to set the heart aright; yinobii ni esaa amɛtsui amɛtoo, a generation that set not their heart aright (Dav. Lat. 78, 8).

sá tõmo, inf. tõmozámo, v. to correct.

sã, n. strong scent or smell, stench; - dzɛ sã, inf. sãdzɛ, v. to emit a strong smell.

sã, adv. = 1 rapidly, flow rapidly; amralɔ

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le tam teo nu hie zã ke-yaã hemyeloi le anõ gbe ne.' (Read. book 1904 III. p. 117).

saba, n. 1. Kidney; 2. antidote.

Sabã, pr. n. of males.

sãblãn, surname

Sabari, same as Sabã (?), pr. n.

osãberi, n. a tree from which timber is obtained (Read. book III 1904 p. 86). Rem.]

osãbẽri, n. watchword.

Asabi, pr. n. of a Nzingo-Village.

asabla, n. distemper of children.

sablã, better sãblã, n. by-name, surname, nickname, epithet, title, sign of a person; ~~seat~~.

sablari, same as sãblã, n. surname

sablok (Dan.), n. dressing-gown, night-gown.

sabol, n. = ?

in: tsãle mli ni la le ehã efe hãn tamo noni dze etzere hexo le yolu te it ni ni ena ake atfei le anõ chii tzõmo he-wofle ekmo sabob ni eyad amo zamfle le nã ni mei ni yo yale le mli le nale (Fleischer Moral Anecdotes p. 23).

sabolã, n. onion.

saboi, n. lock of a gun.

Osabu 1. pr. n. of males, 2. war-fetish of the

asãde, adv. downstairs.

] if a person is suffering from yaws similar to adzoto and the skin around the yaw is growing whitish it is called osãberi, the verb is: kpio osãberi.

a red colour skin after yaws sickness had finished

] Lebadi and Teshi people, the meaning is pioneer.

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sadeboa, same as šadeboa, n. hedgehog.

sadeni, n. sergeant.

sādzē, n. strong smelling, strong scent, stench, stink (Joel 2, 20).

sādzi pl. of same, n. sādzi ni eba = annals, n. sādzi ni he dōē mani (or nālkijlē, national (or public) affairs (Kappe 1896 p. 187). - sādzi ni ebaho, matters (or stories) that occur, news. - sādzi wudzi akodāomo, - assizes.

sādziagbalo, n. (lit. story-teller, narrator), historian, chronicler, recorder.

sādziawālo, n. recorder, registrar, historian, chronicler (2 Sam. 8, 16).

sādzi-awolo, pl. - awudzi, n. register, gazette, story-book.

sādzi-sādzi, n. various stories. - sādzi-sādzi awālo, = chronicler, sādzi-sādzi awolo, n. chronicle.

sādziyeli, n. settling of palavers.

safiro, n. sapphire (Ezodz. 21, 19).

safiro-tē, n. sapphire stone (2 Mos. 24, 10).

sāfiži, n. salt fish.

asafo, n. company, division of an army, army, mass of men; folk, host, sect, band, club, class, body, squad; society, association, community, congregation,

osādonānum, n. name of a certain bird.

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1644

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA LIBRARY

parish; - Kristofoi asafo, Christian congregation; - asafo ɛ̃ mli toigblanu, ecclesiastical punishment (Church Rules 1906 p. 52); asafo yiŋ, a large multitude of people, populace, mob, crowd, swarm, (Jes. 5, 14. Bof. 17, 5); - toi asafo, a flock of sheep or goats.

Asafo pr. n. name of a male.

ɛsafo, pr. n. of a merriment after the manner of heathens (Church Rules 1906 p. 42).

sáfo, n. cutting of a bush-way, clearing of a way. - .. hewo ɛ̃ awó sáfo ɛ̃ nɔ e-kosi .. (Reind. Hist. yiŋ. XI).

asafo-adzinafoi-kuteŋ, n. the Presbytery of the circuit (Church Rules 1906 p. 10 § 24).

asafo-afi-zika, n. regular annual church contribution (or tax), (Gã Synod, Almanac 1909).

asafoatsɛ̃, pl. - tsɛmei, n. leader of a company, headman; officer, captain; (Bof. 21, 32).

asafoakɛnɔ̃, pl. - nii, n. county, (Rappe 1896 p. 67).

asafobii, n. pl. (of asafonyo), men of a company; members of the congregation.

asafobiiohaatsɛ̃, n. centurion; captain (Bof. 10, 22 Edit. 1872).

asafobɔ̃, n. community, communion,

1645

fellowship; brotherhood; lodge, freemasonry; secret league or alliance, (Redenbacher II, p. 264); - joint-stock company; company of share-holders (Zappe 1896 p. 150).

asafo-dwetri, n. church fund (Rynor, Odumase 1909 p. 4).

asafofwenwo, n. play of a company. - etano Otwimei asafofwenwo (Christ. Mezeng. 1886 p. 134a).

asafo-gbena, n. regulations of a community or congregation; parish regulations (Church Rules 1906 p. 13 § 29); constitution of the church, ecclesiastical polity (Zappe 1896 p. 108).

asafoi-adzinafoi-kuttu, same as asafo-adzinafoi-kuttu, Presbyters of the Circuit (Church Rules 1906 p. 7 § 14).

asafoiani, - in bands, in companies. - Atambii le efa ye asafoiani asafoiani ke-ba, the Syrians had gone out in different bands (2 Maniz. 5, 2).

asafoi-asafoiani, - in (or by) companies, ni efaane ni ametrei zi asafoi-asafoiani ye dwefo le no, and he commanded them, that they should sit down by companies upon the green grass (Mark 6, 39).

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asafoi-asĕhilε, n. behaviour of the church members, conduct of the members of the congregation (Church Rules 1906 p. 3 § 1).

asafoiatsε, pl. — tsεmei; same as asafoatsε, captain, officer etc.

asafaiatsεnuhra, n. headleader, chief captain, commander in chief, major; field marshal, (4 Mos. 2, 3. Bof. 21, 31).

2) asafoi-Kometkome, n. local congregation (Church Rules 1906 p. 4).

3) asafoi-Kometkomei-adwεtεi, n. treasury (or fund) of a local congregation (Church Rules 1906 p. 64 ff).

4) asafoiatsεyeli, n. captainship.

asafo-kωnε, n. church-discipline (Church Rules 1906 p. 47 § 158).

asafokεni (Tshi), n. head of an army, van, vanguard, Jehowa asafo amεsafokεni, the Lord shall be at the head of them (Mika 2, 13).

asafoku, n. part of a company, division, faction, squad, herd, flock, (2 Mose 9, 17).

asafo-kωtε, n. herd, total congregation of a Mission station and out-stations (Church Rules 1906 p. 7)

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sáfolo, n. one who cuts way in the bush, - prov. sáfolo lee akɛ ɛzɛ ikɔdɔ, the cutter of a bush-path does not know (or not perceive) that (the path) behind him is crooked.

asafonlifɔ̃ɛnɔ, n. excommunication.

asafonlinyo, pl. - nlibii, n. church-member, member of a congregation, one of a community, parishioner.

asafo-nɔnyɔkɔ, n. church communion (or community) (Church Rules 1906 p. 18 § 45).

asafonokwelo, n. pastor; catechist; elder (or overseer) of a congregation, bishop (Rapp 1896 p. 68).

asafonokwelonuhyia, n. bishop, archbishop (Handbook of Bible Knowledge p. 105).

asafonokwɛnɔ-nitsuɔnɔ, n. bishopdom; bishopric.

asafonuhyia, n. presbyter, elder, church-warden (Church Rules 1906 p. 7 § 15).

asafonyo, same as asafoinnyo, n.

asafoinhilɛ, n. being member of a congregation, membership.

asafoinnyo, pl. - nibii, n. member of a company or congregation, one of community, church member, comrad (Church Rules 1906 p. 17 § 44).

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v 1648

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asafo-solemo, n. divine service, church-service, public worship (Church Rules 1906 p. 21, § 69).

asafotɛ̃, pl. -tɛ̃mei, n. 1) same as asafodtɛ̃; 2) church-father, father of the church; pl. primitive fathers (Handb. of Bible Knowledge p. 5. & 65).

safo, n. a kind of sea-fish.

~~Safotwi (Tshi?), pr. n. of a male (Read. book p. 27).~~

asɔ̃ghã, n. a kind of wasps dwelling in the walls of houses, or in a hanging nest.

osai, n. castrate, eunuch, (used of men and animals).

sai! an exclamation or call to frighten away leopards (J. Akw.). It is generally used to frighten away any kind of animals — domestic or wild.

sai, same as sãni, n. tomb (pl. of sãni; Geogr. of Palestine p. 19); sai kwoi, burial of tombs (f.) (Geogr. of P. p. 69).

sai, same as sei n. country-seat.

sai — ♯ bad scent, smell etc etc.

in: Mika kyo, mika, kwɛ bɔfomei ne ameyɔekomei; kwɛ ameke fiii; kwɛ ameke sai (Read. book III 1904 p. 28).

saida (obsolete), n. silk: — miihɔ̃nii m'ammbua nɔ̃, sika, dɛfɛtɛi, saida, K. n. (Rellebacker II, p. 256).

osaifemo, n. castration.

~~sai-kwoi, n. sculpture (J. Akw.); or ruins of a tomb ♯) Lit. from sai, sepulchre,~~

ɔaka, pr. n. of males, peculiarly Gã. Sempre quarter

ɔakafutu, n. astonishment, (Th. M.). mixed up, confusion

ɔakao, n. huddle, jumble, entanglement, confusion; fe n. K. ɔakao, v. to huddle, to jumble; futu n. K. ɔakao, v. to confuse, to mingle.

ɔakafutu-gbomei, n. pl. mixed nation, mob, rabble (Read. book II 1904 p. 49).

ɔakaɔaka, n. disorder, confusion, (cuttle bone) ɔtir, ii nakai be ɛ mli noiri ɛ ɔakaɔaka ko ni bate ii, but (in) even that time there arose a ɔtir (Zof. 19, 23). II a. abrupt, briery, prickly, rough to the touch, - ɔakaɔaka wienu, n. balderdash. III adv. disorderly, confusedly; roughly, fe ɔakaɔaka, inf. ɔakaɔakafenu, v. to be in disorder, to do disorderly. - hã n. K. fe ɔakaɔaka, v. t. to confuse, nyie ɔakaɔaka, inf. ɔakaɔakanyienu, v. to lead an irregular (or disorderly) life, to be a licentious person (Old Church Rules p. 32, § 13). - nie ɔakaɔaka, inf. ɔakaɔakanienu, v. to rave.

ɔakaɔakadzeri, n. anarchy (Redenbach. II p. 221).

ɔakaɔakafelo, n. disorderly person, licentious person, rogue (Zimy. p. 90).

ɔakaɔakafenu, n. disorder, confusion, tumult (2 Kor. 12, 20); disorderly behaviour.

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[(Adanme) & Gã
- particularly Accra
[(Adan.) Krobo

3) asakē, pr. n. or adv. beside, besides, probably a contraction of asonj kē (?).

2) Saki, pr. n. of males.
- 1) zākātā = strong ~~or zākātā, same zākālā~~ ?
Sakite, pr. n. of males. (Christ. Mess. 1885, p. 92).
zakō, adv. white, whitish; syn. futā, used to strengthen the v. yē, to be white and the like; - edze kpo kē ehe kpiti zakō tamo sno, he went out with leprosy on him (or as a leper) as white as snow (2 Maritā. 5, 27); - yé zākō, to be or become very white; eyéi zakō, it is very white; - klala, le yéo zākō, the linen is very white (Rein d.).
zakozakō, strengthened form of zakō; yé zakozakō, to be very very white; eyéi zekozakō, it is very very white; - efe enibii ake zakozakō, he (or she) washes his things (or clothes) very white (Rein).
4) zakzi, n. scissors.
1) zakramento, n. sacrament.
2) zakribonte, n. gourd, nā mli zakribonte, wild gourd (2 Maritā 4, 39
cucumber
3) zakes, same as zakzi, n.
zakumādrā, n. drag-net.
Zakumo, pr. n. of 1) lagoon near Tema about 15 miles east of Christiansborg it considered as a fetish; 2) the mouth of the river Kumo or Densu, called Zakumo fio, is worshipped by the people of Accra

Zakumo-blé-tsé, n. a large bird.

Sakunu, pr. n. of a town place on the coast where the castle "Orange" was built by the Dutch (Reind. Hist. yitt. XXV). in the Western Province

sale (obsolete.) n. same. [ghlā]

sale [inf salenu, v.i. to be too old for marriage (of a woman), to be past the flower of age, to be over-ripe for marriage. - ŭ kedzi mdo zusuo ake, ke ehi oblayō fro sale ghlā le.., but if any man thinks, if his virgin daughter should be passed the flower of her age.. (1 Kor. 7, 36); sale yōinō, to be-too old for marriage (of a man); 2. to be useless. to miss mark.

sale, n. fitness[1], worthiness[5], worth[6], aptitude[3], advisableness[9], decency[7], adaptedness[4], appropriateness[2], propriety[8].

Rem. what does sāle [= sā n. M.] mean in the following sentence and where should it be placed:? — beni maitŭ le ze ohumaze le, edeher le pa ke yeifo yei m'omebii ahŭ ehgatā le, la sāle ākū ake, edzo fo:' (Reind. Hist. yitt. XII).

la sāle = composed a song of mockery against him (long that he had escaped away.)

sále = sé le, adv. formerly, in times of old.

salenō, pl. - nii, n. virtue, good quality, merit, (Redenbacher II p. 205)

sale, n. fitter, preparer, restorer (Barth's Bible Stories 1896 p. 91.)

Salō and Salōn pr. n. Sierra Leone.

Salōzi, pr. n. of a village in Krobo.

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sam, ~~interj.~~; adv. ~~j~~ - ~~pe~~ after abruptly
Kɛ́ anɛsusu akɛ́ nyɔ̃nɔ ni ɔnwo ɔame
yɛ́ nitsɔ̃ma lɛ́ he lɛ́ fáá pɛ́ lɛ́, beikomei
lɛ́; sam, amɛ́fɔ́ amɛ́fɔ́ nitsɔ̃ma Kɔ̃ɔ̃
.. (Kappes 1896 p. 208); - edɔ̃akɛ́ Ata nu tɔ
lɛ́ he & yɛ́ hení ebuaä eta ni glɛ́ sam
yɛ́ Abon Abon lɛ́ nɔ̃ yɛ́ lɛ́ (Rein d. Hist.
yitɔ. IV).

sɔ̃mã, pl. sɔ̃mãi, n. mark, decorative
mark; pl. engraving, carved work, em-
bossed carving, sculpture; yɛ or tɔ sɔ̃-
mã, v. to engrave; - ni aye Kerubim sɔ̃-
mãi awo mli Kɛ́ ɔtã Kpakpa, and engrave
cherubim in it with or of cunning
work (2 Mos. 36, 8); - tɔ̃ni asɔ̃mãi, palm
trees of carved work (Ezek. 41, 18. 20); ~~prov.~~
ayeyɛ́ tɔ Kɛ́ ehe bãi Kɛ́ fofoii ni eglle-
gblei asɔ̃mãi yɛ́ hã (1 Maritɔ. 6, 18 (29);
Prov. - mani etɔ̃mɔ sɔ̃mã ni akpe-
sɔ̃mã, inf. sɔ̃mãnɔ; v. to summon,
to cite, to sue, to impeach; enyɔ́ eya-
sɔ̃mã moni tɔ́ enɔ lɛ́, he can sum-
mon the one who did him wrong (
(Odumase Synod 1909); - asɔ̃mã
Atwula maitɛ́ Kɛ́ enakpai lɛ́, .. (Read.
book III 1904 p. 112); noni anyɛ́ asɔ̃mãa,
sɔ̃mã, same as sɔ̃mãnɔ, n. summons;

please, give transl. One cannot reject (refuse) the unanimous (Engl.) decision

1 no yɛ he, a. actionable.