

nantwí [Ak. -e, F. nenkwí] *pl. a-, bull, ox, cow; a single bovine animal; pl. (horned) cattle, neat; pr. 976. 2109. 3612.* — by-name: popododobi. — nantwi-ba, *pl. nantwi-mma, calf.* — nantwi-béré, *pl. a-, cow, any female of the bovine genus of animals.* — nantwi-buruwa, *heifer, young cow.* — nantwi-foro, *steer, bullock, young bull (from 1 to 4 years old).* — nantwi-ihōma, *hide of a bullock.* — nantwi-kāfo, -fwefo, *herdsman.* — nantwi-nini, *bull, bullock, any male of the ox kind.* — nantwi-sàè, *a castrated bull, ox-calf or bull-calf, steer, ox or bullock.*

anan-wuram' [enān, wura, mu] *an entangling of the feet with those of another; yēadi an., we have mutually entangled ourselves e.g. in using "sakramañ" in T'wi for "fox" and "naṅgbē" (meaning the same as sakramañ) in Gā for "wolf". — di ananiwurawuram', = ananihyeyem', to be intermixed, as by marriage, in friendly intercourse, concerning the settlements, as the English and Dutch on the Gold Coast before 1867.*

nan-ni-wēā, *pl. id., a-, [enān, adwe] the ankle, anklebone.*

nan-nyehin, *pl. id., a-, [nan, gya, hin] the shin; s. nanhin.*

anapa, F. = anopa, *(in the) morning. Mt. 21, 18. Mk. 11, 20.*

anapatu, F. = anopa-tutu, *early in the morning. Mt. 20, 1. Mk. 1, 35.*

nara, F. = onoara, enoara. *Mt. 13, 57.* — e-nara, s. enera, eneda.

nnareka [dade, ka, cf. kawá] *bridle (head-stall, bit and reins).*

naase, *inf. s. ndaase, aseda.* — nnā-ase, s. nnā, nnawase.

na-so, F. = nanso, *and yet, howbeit &c.* — anaso, F. = ana nso.

anā-tó, *inf. enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession, genealogy; pedigree.*

unawa, nnā, *mane of a lion &c. See nnā.*

unawa-se [-ase] *the wings of an army; - twa n., to go, march or follow behind the wings of an army.*

unawase-twafo, *the reserve-troops of the right and left wing.*

unaworopéwa: mméa nhwí à wódwere sì won atifi sè duá, *the hair of women twisted or contorted and tied up that it stands out from the vertex or top of the head like a straight stick.*

unawutá [dawura nta] *a town-crier's bell, consisting of two pieces of iron fixed in a wooden handle; s. odawuru.*

ne..., nne..., in Fante words, are often written nye..., ndze...

ne, *pron. poss. [ono, eno] his, her, its; their (of things). Gr. §55.*

ne, Ak. de (F. nye), *to be (to the full extent of the meaning of the predicate), to be identical with, to consist in; cf. ye.* When ne is used, the subject coincides with the predicate, or entirely absorbs the characteristics of the predicate; when ye is used, the subject partakes of the characteristics of the predicate; e.g. ónehéne, *he is the king (the one reigning for the time in the country of the speaker); oye ohéne, he is a king (as there are other kings beside him); óne kèsé, he is the great one (no other being great to the full extent of the word or in comparison with him) i.e. he is the greatest; òye kesé, he is great (as others may be likewise). pr. 1375. 1721. 2191.*

From Gr. § 102, 1. 199, 1. it may be seen that this verb occurs only in the continuative form, that the position of the subject and of the predicate or rather the complement of this verb may be interchanged, and that *ne yi*, *ne no*, may be contracted into *ni*, *neñ*. — The negative is expressed by premising *enyé* to the positive sentence: *enyé ohene ne me*, *I am not the king*. Gr. § 247, 3b.

nè, *énè*, F. *onye*, conj. [*fr. de, v. to have, hold*, Gr. § 139.] 1. *and; with*; *pr. 63.249.1015.3460*. It connects not sentences, but words or parts of sentences, viz. collateral subjects, complements or attributes, Gr. § 245, 1.3.4.5. — 2. *with, from, an account of*; *orewu nè serew*, *he almost dies with laughter*; *due-nè-awow*, *bear up against the cold*, cf. *due 8 a*) & Gr. § 240b.

ne = de or *nè*: *obekò a, ónè kánà = obekò a, gye okyèna*, *if he says he will go, he means to-morrow*. (*pr. 1962*.)

e-né, *enné*, *nné*, *'ne*, F. *nde*, *to-day*, transformed and contracted from *edá yi*, *this day*, which is often added: *ené-dayi*, *this very day*; cf. in French *aujourd'hui* (*hui = hoc die, on this day*), and in Gã *nmene gbì ne*.

ane, F. *west; westward, windward*. *Mt. 8, 11 = anafò*.

anè, F. = *anā*, or.

nè, *v. 1. to cack* (Lat. *cacare*), *ease the body* by stool, *go to stool*; less offending or euphemistic expressions are: *kyima, kò dua so, ye nehò yiye, gya ne nan* &c. — *inf. enè*; *pr. 407.501.2112*. — 2. *to exude, discharge, s. red. nènè*.

e-né, *nné* (formerly written *e-nè*), F. *ndze*, 1. *a sound, voice, noise or report of any object perceived by the ear*; cf. *gyigye*. — 2. *the human voice*; *ode 'né kese tèm'*, *he cries with a loud voice*; *ne 'né nsò*, *his voice is not loud enough*; *ne 'né afā*, *he is hoarse*; *ne 'ném' asi pow*, *he is hemmed in his voice*; *omā ne 'né so*, *he raises his voice*; *osì ne 'né ase*, *he speaks low or softly*. — 3. *the tone, pitch or degree of elevation of the voice or of an instrument*: *ené a ekò soro*, *a high tone*, *ené a esi ase*, *a low tone*, *ené a eye ho-nè-ho*, *a middle tone*. — 4. *clamour, vociferation, complaints, quarrelling &c.* — *bò 'né*, *to set up or raise a clamour, make a noise, vociferate*; *ne 'né a obò dā no tuatua m'asò*, *his constant complaining rings in my ears*; *obò 'né = okasakasa dā, n'āno nná, biribiara a ne fifo ye nso n'ani*.

ne a, Ak. *de a*, F. *nyia, dzea, dza*, [*the n. de = ade, or the pron. of the 3rd pers. sing. (ono, eno) together with the rel. part. "a"*] 1. *he or she who, he that, that which, what, also him or her who, he whose, he whom &c.*: according to the context of the sentence and the succeeding *pron.* belonging to the *rel. part.*; see the explanation and examples in Gr. § 64. 65. — 2. (*the place*) *where, the manner (extent &c.) in which*; Gr. § 65, 11. 12. — *pr. 2113-2283*.

nné-bò, *inf. [bò 'né] clamour, vociferation, chiding, quarrelling*. *pr. 331*. — *nnébófó*, *a contentious, quarrelsome, peevish person* (*onipa a ope akasakasa nè kò dā*); *syn. omānefó, wénáfó*.

nmeda, F. *ndeda*, *to-day a day i.e. yesterday*; *s. nnera*.

'ne-dadu, *today ten days, ten days ago*; *'ne-dadu-dabiakò*, *today*

it is 11 days since...; -dadu-nuamiē, 12 days &c. (Gr. § 80,5); 'ne-dadu-nna'num, *this day fortnight*.

nnēdéé, *inf.* [dēdē] *lying in wait, lurking; wile, artifice.* Eph. 4,14.

nnee: tu-, *to walk softly, slowly, carefully, stealthily, on tiptoe*, = nam brēō, betē, de nansoā nantew; *cf.* tu nsoŋgo.

nneema (F. nyemba, ndzemba), *pl. of adee with the dim. suff. ma (= mma), things; furniture, goods, property; pr. 2284. s. adee*; sometimes it is put twice; nneema-nneema t'wam', *all things pass away*.

nné-fā, *inf. hoarseness of voice*.

nnēfedeŋe-sem [defedeŋe, asem] *blatandishment, flattery*.

anefōa, anofwā, F. Mt. 2,14. 14,25. = anad'wo, anad'wofā.

né-h'ā, Ak. = ha.

nehō, F. nohō, *pron. refl. himself, herself, itself; de n., nyā n. see de, nyā.* Gr. § 57.218,1 a.

nne-kae [ade a ekae] *a relic, relics*.

nēm, *v. to be diligent, assiduous, sedulous, persevering, industrious, careful; - onēm n'ad'wuma (anyamesem-kañ, sukū-ko) hō, he is diligent in his work (in reading the bible, in going to school); on. nehō sē = onyé nehō sesāsēsā, ommó nehō ahora or anyampa, he is cautious, he takes care, is mindful of himself &c.*

anēm, *diligence, industry, activity; assiduity, constancy, perseverance; care, carefulness, heedfulness, - yè or di anēm = yè nsī, to be diligent, persevering, of an active mind; to be careful, heedful, mindful of, and taking up, every thing. pr. 2020. 3550. Oyarefo nni (nyé) anēm, a sick man cannot carry out any thing.*

anēm-de-yo[†], *inf.* [ye anēm ade] *industry, manufacture*.

anēm-d'wūmā[†], *manufacture; an.-dāñ, manufactory*.

nne-mma, *children of to-day i.e. the present generation. pr. 2285.*

nen = neno, Ak. de no, dono. Gr. § 53.199,1. *pr. 1837. 2833. 3591.*

nena, *grandchild; s. nana.*

nennam, *red. v. nām, to walk (much, about, to and fro). pr. 953.*

'ne-nna-nnañ, *four days ago; 'ne-nna-ñkron, 9 days ago, ne-nna-nsā, 3 d. a., 'ne-nna-nsia, 6 d. a., ne-nna-nsoñ, 7 d. a., ne-nna-nnum, 5 d. a., né-nnā-awót'we, a week ago. Gr. § 80,5.*

nēnē, *red. v. 1. s. nē; wanēnē nehō = wakyima nehō. — 2. to exude: dua no n., = nsu a ewo mu no, wut'wa (wobo) hō a, efifi ye apowap'ow wo dua no hō.*

anēnē, *pl. id. or n., raven; s. kwāk'wādabi, wāwā.*

anēnē-duru, *resin, gum; s. ehye. — anene-duhūām[†] balm; the resinous and odoriferous or aromatic sap or juice of certain trees.*

anēnē-mmea, *nea onē gu mmea-mmea (here and there). pr. 2286.*

nnéñkyènema, -kyèrēmma, *a kind of coral or bead of a red colour; s. ahene. pr. 3117.*

nneñkyen-sē [odeñkyem, esē] *a prickly plant, thistle.*

nnera, F. ndeda [to-day a day] yesterday.

nne-yeē, v. n. F. ndzeē [ade-ye] doings, works, actions, dealings, proceedings, practices, conduct, manner or way of acting; cf. adwuma, bra, abrabo.

nī..., nni... in Fante words, are often written nyi..., ndzi...

nī = ne yi, ne oyi, ne eyi. Gr. § 199,1 Rem. — wuni-ō! here you are! wuni mini a, ankā enei (= ene no), if we both were together in one place, that would be the right thing.

nni, neg. v. di, standing also instead of the neg. form of wo, not to have; not to be at a place. Gr. § 102,2.3. pr. 906-922.2305ff. — nnim', nni mu, not to be in, or among; not to be true.

nī, Ak. v., = nīm (F. nyim), to know. Gr. § 102,2.

o-nī, Ak. mother (not that of the speaker, but of another person); cf. enā, niwa, onua. pr. 1.

o-nī, 1. relative, relation, kinsman or kinswoman, = obusūani; onipa yi, me nī nī (me bi ni); ne nī awu. pr. 251. 2287f. 3176. — 2. a person in general: a) in compounds or derivatives, forming, as it were, a suffix which in the plural number is replaced by fo; Gr. § 38. — b) in the lengthened form ónī, when followed by no, kō or the rel. part. 'a'. Hena na wasee m'ade yi? — minnim ónī-kó; — ónī nó nnuè! óuí à óbeseèe m'ádé yi mmeyi nèhó adì kómm! Cf. onipa, oyā.

e-nī, honour; di no ni, show him honour, honour him. pr. 900.

nī, a. weak; waye nī, = wagurow; s. nā, merew.

ani, pl. id. 1. the eye or eyes; a look; pr. 2293ff. syn. aniwa (dim.); m'ani nyé ñhū akyirikyiri ade, I am short-sighted; n'ani abo, his eyes are destroyed; n'ani biakō atu, one of his eyes is taken out; ani mūa nè ne tew, the twinkling of an eye. — 2. the face, visage, countenance, cf. anim'. — 3. the face, front, fore part; also the front of an army. — 4. the face, surface; ntamá no ani atù, the cloth has become thread-bare, shabby; asasé ani, the surface of the ground, country, globe; nsú-ani, po-ani, on the water. — 5. the face, visible part (cf. nyame-ani), pr. 2109. outside appearance, external aspect. — 6. colour; ntama no ani ahoa = nt. no apa, the cloth has faded, lost its colour, its colour is gone. — 7. a key-hole; a lock; cf. adakani. — 8. Phrases. The eye and its look being expressive of understanding, intelligence and prudence, of affections, of moral qualities &c., ani (or ani so) is used with the following verbs (which are alphabetically arranged). In A) ani or ani so is the grammatical subject; in B) ani, ani so, ani akyi, is the grammatical object of the sentence.

A) n'ani ba me so, he remembers me; n'ani ba asem no so, he recollects the matter; n'ani ba nehō so, he comes to himself, recovers his senses, Acts 12,11. Lk. 15,17. — n'ani a bere, 1. he is in a passion, impassionate, strongly affected, in a rage, angry; pr. 2290. — 2. he is grieved, sorrowful, mournful, in a fit of grief or melancholy; pr. 2292. — n'ani bere ade (sika, mnea), he covets, desires, eagerly wishes for, lusts after something (money, women); pr. 2298. 2291. n'ani bere adwuma, he cannot rest satisfied till he gets something to do. — n'ani so

biri no, *he is giddy*. - n'ani bō me so, *his look falls on me*; n'ani boṭa me, *he has a look of me*. - n'ani abu, *he is tired by expectation, impatient*; yeatwēn no mā yeñ ani abu (mā afono yeñ) = yeatwēn no abēre, *we waited for him till we were quite tired*. - n'ani da ho, *he is modest, unassuming; he is sober, temperate, moderate, cool, considerate; he is awake, in his (sober) senses, in his right mind*; n'ani so da ho, *he is awake*; n'ani da bō kāññ, *he is fully awake, lively, brisk, cheerful, quite clear*. - n'ani da kwañ (so), *As. he expects, is in expectation*; n'ani da sa, *so is his intention*; se m'ani da ni, *so is my intention, thus I have purposed*; - n'ani da me so, *he hopes, trusts, confides in me, relies on me*; n'ani daa so se meba, *he hoped I would come*; n'ani da akatua so, *he hopes for a reward*; m'ani da Nyañkp. so, *I trust in God*. - n'ani da nehō so, *he is cautious, circumspect, considerate*. - ani adañ (ani = surface, appearance), *the matter has changed, circumstances have altered, the aspects are different*; omañ no ani adañ, = mansötwē aba omañ no mu, *the people or public affairs are in a state of disturbance*. - n'ani dō nkrāñ, *he rages, is furious, frantic, rabid, infuriated*. - n'ani d'wō, *he is quiet, peaceable, calm, tame, soft, mild, gentle, meek*; oye n'ade kōmm kōmm; aboa no ani ad'wō, *the beast has lost its wildness*; cf. n'ani ye merew; opp. n'ani abere; - n'ani ad'wud'wō, *he has been softened, appeased, pacified*. - n'ani afa so, *he has overlooked it*; cf. n'ani apa so, ne wēre afi. - n'ani afi, *he has arrived at the age of discretion, is cunning*; cf. n'ani apae, atew; - ani afi, *the surface is clean*; s. fi 3.7. - n'ani afura (Ak. afira), *he has become or is blind*. - n'ani (a)gye, *he rejoices, is joyful, glad, cheerful*. pr. 2208. 2296f. - n'ani gyina (ne nā, ne kūrom'), *he longs, is homesick for (his mother, his country), syn. wafe (ne nā)*; cf. n'ani akisā, t'wa. - n'ani ahaw, *he is lazy*. - n'ani ahāñ, *his eyes are wide open i.e. he is astonished*. - n'ani ahye me hō, *he has had a glimpse of me*. - n'ani ahyew, *he has become passionate*; opp. ad'wud'wō, fiase d'wō, kā fam'. - n'ani aka no so, ato no so d'wēñ, *he stares at him*. - n'ani kā = gye, *he is glad, joyful*; n'ani kā m'anim, *he has become familiar, intimate with me*; n'ani kā me hō, *he (or a tame beast) is quite used to me*; n'ani kā fam' or ase, *he is quiet, cool, considerate, thoughtful, modest, discreet, moderate, unassuming*, = n'ani da ho. - n'ani so kā, *he is crazy* = ne tirim kā. - n'ani akisā, *he is longing or homesick for*. - n'ani kū me hō, *he cares for me &c.* s. kū. - n'ani kūm, *he is sleepy, drowsy*, pr. 2298. - n'ani ak'yew, *he is squint-eyed*; s. ok'yew n'ani (B). - n'ani nni nehō so, *he is beside himself, not in his right senses*; cf. n'ani wō so. - n'ani auyāñ, s. ani-nyāñne. - n'ani apa so, *he has forgotten it*; cf. n'ani afa so. - n'ani apae (= afi, atew), *he is cunning*. - n'ani sā ..., *he aims at, is after, is bent upon, tries to find out*, pr. 1652. 2754. n'ani sā me, *he seeks my harm*. - n'ani aseh hayi pe, *he feels quite comfortable or happy in this place*; n'ani nseh, *he is never happy, does not feel comfortable*. pr. 3416. - n'ani so no, *he is pleased or content with him, he respects or honours him*; pr. 570. 2299. - n'ani atātā (nsu), *water i.e. tears have filled his eyes, his eyes are swimming with tears, - the tears standing in the eyes*. - n'ani so aterew no = n'ani so aye no teterē, *he is absent, wandering*. - ani tew, *it (its surface)*

is pure, clear; tam fufu a anyi tsew, F. a clean linen cloth, Mt. 27, 59. - n'ani a te w, his eyes are open, he is intelligent, prudent, shrewd, cunning (syn. waben); he is civilized. - n'ani so atew, he has become sober, conscious of himself. - n'ani atetew, he has recovered, collected himself, come to himself. Acts 12, 11. - n'ani ato, he is disappointed. - n'ani ato dweñ, he looks and looks, forgetting himself, stares at one place; cf. n'ani aka no so. - n'ani so toto, tōtō, pr. 2300. - n'ani atō (nehō?), he is bashful, ashamed, disgraced(?). - n'ani too so, it came into his remembrance, = okaee. - n'ani tra no, he is pretentious. pr. 580. - n'ani atra ne ntōñ, he is supercilious, presumptuous, haughty, arrogant. pr. 2302. - n'ani a tu atō ne nsam', he is in anxiety, confusion, perplexity (by grief &c.) = n'ani abere, oñhū bābi, awereho akata n'ani twom, etc se n'ani atutu agu. - n'ani tua no, he sees him with his eyes; anyi tuia hō, F. it is visible. - n'ani twā = n'ani gyina or kisā, his eye is turned towards, he longs for. - n'ani wo so, he bears it in mind. - n'ani a wo = n'ani ye deñ, onuro fwē, he is not timid. - n'ani a wu, he is ashamed, abashed; pr. 2303. - n'ani wu ade, he is bashful. - n'ani a wia no, he is fallen asleep. - n'ani ye deñ, he is hardy, forward, presumptuous, insolent, self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, impertinent, impudent, audacious, bold, daring, dauntless, resolute, intrepid. Rog. 742.861.885. - n'ani ye hyew, he is hardy, rash, fierce, unruly, turbulent. - n'ani ye krāmākrāmā, he is fierce, unruly, wild. - n'ani ye no kwañmu kwañmu, he looks out for (or, is expecting) some news or message. - n'ani so ye kra-kra(kra), he is in anguish or anxiety. - n'ani ye no akyirikyiri, he apprehends, fears, suspects. - n'ani ye merew, he is soft, meek. - n'ani so ye sākasaķa, he is bewildered, confused. - n'ani ye osoro-soro, = ōyē n'ade sakasaka, he is fickle, inconstant, careless. - n'ani so aye no teterē (or atere w no), he is absent, wandering, his mind is troubled. - n'ani ye no ntirentire or totōtotō, he is in consternation, alarm, confusion, perplexity = eye no aniani. - n'ani so ye no yā, he is astonished. - n'ani so aye yiye, he is tipsy, flustered, &c. - n'ani so nyé, he is tipsy, muddled &c. cf. bow (nsā).

B. Wode abare ani, they have engaged in battle, have come to the close, are fighting hand to hand; cf. bare; ani = face, front, face to face; okō no abo ani, the fighting has begun, both fronts meeting together, encountering each other. - obu no ani, he winks at him; cf. anikyew; obubu n'ani, he winks, twinkles; obu n'ani ga .. so, he winks or connives at, overlooks, does not take notice of. - oda or odeda n'ani akyi, odwudwo n'ani akyi nantew, he (she) has the eyes half shut, has wanton eyes (nea wode ye ne se: mmarima de frefre mmea, na mmea nso de frefre mmarima). - odañ n'ani, he turns his eyes somewhere; odañ asem bi ani (= surface), he changes a matter (e.g. a word said yesterday); wodañ abusūa (or omañ) no ani, the family (or nation) has got a new head; wadañ n'akoa ani, he has changed his slave i.e. sold one and bought another in his stead. - odwo n'ani, he moderates his haste, his demand. - ofwe m'ani akyi, he looks whether I make a dark or cheerful face. pr. 343. - ogow n'ani kae, he said in a low or soft voice, gently. - ogyen n'ani fwe no, he looks sharply or closely at him. - oħāñ'ħāñ n'ani kyere me, he threatens or

frightens me by his looks. — ahéñhān n'ani so, it has become unimportant in his eyes, s. hān. — akā n'ani, he has got to suffer for it, has been served out for it. — okā n'ani gu so, he shuts his eyes for sleep or death. — omia n'ani, he squeezes his eye, i.e. he exerts himself, he tries, endeavours; memia m'ani maye prekō, I will try and do it at once. — omūa n'ani tew, he twinkles. — opupuw n'ani (kasa) kyerege weñ, he spoke roughly to them, Gen. 42,7.30. — esi n'ani so, it presents itself before his eyes, i.e. it enters into his thoughts, mind or head. — eso n'ani, it pleases him, he is pleased with it, has complacency in it. — wode aso ani, they have fallen in with the enemy, are engaged in battle or close fight. cf. wode abare ani. — susuw wo ani gye me kakra, lit. measure your eye take from me little i.e. moderate your demand, do not overcharge me. — otane wōñ ani, he disquiets, disturbs, teazes, troubles, annoys, deranges them; ohye nè hia nè awerchow tane nipa ani. — otew n'ani, 1. he opens his eye (from sleep); otetew n'ani, he opens the eyes; 2. he is cautious, cf. n'ani atew. — nsā atew n'ani so, he has become sober after his intoxication. — ototo n'ani, he casts his eyes or looks in different directions, he looks about. — ode n'ani to me so, he confides or puts his trust in me; ode n'ani too m'anim yee, in deference to me he did it; fa wo ani to m'agya anim ye mā me, for my father's sake do me this favour. — woatu(tu) n'ani, they have put out his eye(s); tu wo ani kyere Sidon, set your face against S. Ez. 28,21. — woatu wōñ ani de refwē no = worefwē no diññ, they set their piercing looks at him; edēñ na wututu wo ani refwē or rekyere me, why do you look at me so piercingly? — otwa n'ani, he turns his eyes, looks around; pl. wotwītwa wōñ ani, they look around. — otwaa m'ani so nnyinam, I caught just a glimpse of him. — owō me hō ani, he has an eye upon me, aims at me, seeks to get at me. — eyi n'ani, it (turns off his eyes, i.e.) displeases him. — wayi m'ani ahye me ñkyeñmu, he has disappointed me. — mekoyi m'ani so kakra, I am going to take a nap.

ani, a disease of the eyes, ophthalmy.

ani-adam, 1. a red eye. pr. 3273. — 2. a kind of shell-fish; its shell, of a red colour; s. adam.

aniani, 1. (adv.) the surfaces only i.e. superficially; perfunctorily, negligently, carelessly; mewēe no an.; onyamesom nyé ade a woye no an. = ebinēbi; okō aniani, he has to face or fight with opponents on more than one side(?) pr. 1592. — 2. n. embarrassment, puzzle, distress, perplexity; eye no an., asem no ye wōñ an., sōtore abien ye an. = anikrákra, pr. 3041. — aniani-dé, a superficial, outward thing. — aniani-dwūmā, superficial, perfunctory, negligent work.

aniape, a kind of jumping insect.

aní-ase, 1. the cheek; nsensañe abien twa n'an., two lines are cut across his cheek. — 2. the side or slope of a hill; bepōw no ani ase fá ye kūrōñkūrōñkūrōñ, na u'an. fá de, esiāñ ñkakra-ñkakra; — sūare bi aniase, s. sūare.

àní-bere, inf. [ani bere] 1. desire, longing, concupiscense, cupidity, covetousness; sika ye no an., gold excites his cupidity. — 2. excitement, irritation, exasperation; desperation; pr. 1597. — 3. grief, sorrow, distress, bitterness. — 4. hot displeasure, animosity, anger,

wrath, rage. — 5. F. (anyibir) *violence*, Mt. 11,12. — ani-berebé, *covetousness*; ani-berebere, Ak. *rage*. — anibere-de = ade a eye wo anibere. — onibereso, *pl. a., a person easily excited*.

anibere-sém = asem a emā anibere. Obūroni nè yeñ redi an., *the European brings us to desperation*. — ànibere-sò, *adv. flushed with anger; in defiance*; nea wote yi no, wote no anibereso; F. anyiberdo, *vehemently*, Mk. 14,31. *earnestly*.

ani-biri, onibirifo, F. anyibir, anyibirfo, Mt. 11,12. s. anibere 5.

ónní-bíe, *one who has nobody, a helpless, destitute person*.

onni-bi-amanne-dwom, s. dwom.

onnibiamannéfó, = omannení.

ani-bi-annà-só, *forgetfulness, carelessness, negligence*; anibi-annàsó-sò, *by negligence*; cf. asōbiannaso.

ani-bu, *inf. [n'ani bu] impatience, the state of being tired of waiting*.

ani-da-hó, *inf. [n'ani da ho] 1. modesty, decency, continence; 2. mindfulness, attention; circumspection, carefulness; 3. discrimination, judiciousness, good sense, intelligence; 4. taste for the fine arts, sense for mechanics*.

ani-da-hō, *inf. the state of being aware or conscious of some matter; eye no an. na oye, he was well aware of what he did; opp.*

ani-dà-só, *inf. [n'ani da so] hope*. F. anyidado, anyidar. [nsapa.

nīdí, *inf. [di ni] honour*; enyidzi a ofata, F. *due reverence*. — enyidzim', F. *reverently*.

nidó [oni = onipa, dō] *humanity, gentleness, affability, kindness, amiableness*; òye n., *he is humane, kind, benevolent*.

ani-dwō, *inf. [n'ani dwo] calmness, mildness &c. of temper*.

ani-edeñ, ani-ehyew, s. annodeñ &c.

nīfā, F. enyifā, anyimfā [eni, fā, *the side of honour?*] *1. right (opp. beñkum, left); the right side; ote me n., he is sitting at my right (hand); mefa n., I shall turn to the right*. — *2. that which is on the right side; (nsa) n., the right hand; asō n., the right ear*. — *3. the right wing in an army*. — *4. the south, as the region or direction to the right of a person who faces the east; cf. kesē-fām'*.

o-nīfāfo, *a right-handed person*.

ani-fà-só, *inf. an oversight, error, mistake, inadvertence; eye an., it was done inadvertently*.

anifere, *inf. sharpness of sight, quick-sightedness, penetration, sagacity, acuteness, cunningness, skillfulness, slyness*; > anitew; oye n., *he does every thing cunningly, in a sly manner*; commonly in a bad sense, sometimes in a good sense: woye an. a, nnipa nsa nkā wo.

o-niferefo, *pl. a., a keen-, sharp-, quick- or clear-sighted, sagacious person or animal*; anōma n., *a quick-sighted bird*. pr. 2491.

ani-firàé (Ak.), anifurae, *inf. [n'ani afura] blindness*.

o-nifiràéfó, onifuraefo, F. nyifurafó, *pl. a., a blind person*.

ànígye, *inf. [n'ani gye] joy, gladness, delight, happiness, pleasure, gaiety; syn. anikā, ahōsāñ, ahōsepew, ahōmekā, ahōto, abotoyam'*. — anigye-bea, *a place of joy; an. señ awobe, pr. 2310. ubi bene ibi*

patria, where it is well, there is one's country. — ànígye-de, a pleasure, pleasurable thing or performance, enjoyment, amusement, sport.

ànígyeñ: F. anyigyeñm', soberly.

ànígyina, *inf.* [n'ani gyina] homesickness; longing after, de-
 àní-hā, *staring eyes*; ofwē no an., *he stares at him.* [*sire for.*

àní-haw, *inf.* [n'ani ahaw] sloth, laziness, tardiness; *pr.* 2314f.
syn. akwadwero, wrehunu (Ak.). — oye an. (or an. akā no), *he is lazy, idle, inactive,* — àníha-boa, a kind of fly.

o-nihafo, *pl. a-*, *one too lazy to do any thing except eating and chatting; sluggish; pr.* 2311ff. *syn.* okwadwofo.

àní-hā-yi, *outward, -ly*; an. señkyereñe, *an outward sign.*

o-ni-hūm āni, *one who is not a fetishman or priest, one of the laity; layman; (= onipa hunu?) cf. akwa(ni)hūmani, ayemfo.*

àní-kā, *inf.* [n'ani kā] joy, gladness &c. *s.* ànígye.

anyikaber, F. covetousness. *Mk.* 7,22.

anyikaberedze, F. covetous desires.

nni-kae, *v. n.* [di, ka] *remains of eatables; diff.* nnekae.

àní-kāñ [ani, kañ] *prop.* being of a bright or clear eye, i.e. *alive, living; syn.* animono; wosiee no an., *they buried him alive.*

o-nikañfo, F. nyikanfo, *a living soul; pl. a-*, *the living.*

àní-kān-ne, *property given to a son in the father's lifetime; opp.* awunnyade. M'agya amā me an. ansā-na orewu.

à-ní-kisá, *inf.* [n'ani kisā] homesickness; *cf.* anigyina. *pr.* 2316.

ó-nì-kó [oní, kó] *the person concerned or in question, the particular or respective person.*

* àní-krakra, *bewilderment, anguish, anxiety; desperation; owu an., agony, pangs of death, mortal fright.*

àní-kum, *inf.* [n'ani kum] sleepiness, drowsiness, inclination
 [to sleep.

àní-kyew [ani, kyew a.] *a wry look; obu no an., he eyes him askance, askew, he squints at or leers upon him.*

nim, *v.* [Ak. ni, F. nyim; used only in the *contin. form; cor-rel. v. hū, Gr.* §103,2.] 1. *to know; minnim no, miñhū no peñ, I do not know him, I never saw him; nim dé, to know things; onim dé sèn me, he has more knowledge than I; nim nyansā, to have wisdom, to be wise, learned; nim ñhōmam', to have book-knowledge, to be instructed, educated, learned.* — 2. *to know or understand how to do a thing, to be able, can* (denoting an acquired ability or skill, depending on knowledge and exercise, Fr. *savoir; cf.* tumi); wunim deñ ye? *what can you do? what acquirements or accomplishments have you? onim ayañ or akyene-kā, he can beat the drum; onim asenkā, he can deliver a speech, is a good speaker; onim nantew, he is a good walker; minnim kō, I cannot fight; minnim ye, I do not know how to make it; minnim di, I have never eaten it, do not like it.* Gr. § 203,1. — *pr.* 2318-50.

nnim' = nni mu, *not to be in (without, pr.* 581); *not to be true.*

e-nīm, *praise, honour, laud, approbation; perh. acknowledgment,*

recognition, recognizance; pre-eminence; victory, triumph; cf. nkōnim. Meye ade yi mamā me wura, na manyā n'anīm nīm; nīm ne ade a woaye so ayei a woyi wo; wode abaninsēm na eye, enyé adōw n.a.; ohene kō a nso, odi nīm. — gye nīm, *to gain the victory; di nīm, to triumph.*

anim [anīm mū] 1. *the face, visage, countenance; n'an. apompono, his face is wrinkled; pr. 2352ff. — 2. the front, frontside, forepart; cf. adannim. — 3. the space in sight, in front of, before; pr. 413. = (prep.) before, in front of, in the presence of; abofra fwe nsum' wo n'agya anim a, onwú; pr. 1319. — (= adv.) forwards, on, onwards. Gr. § 119. — 4. the face, surface, top, upper part, e.g. of the stump of a tree, pr. 403. cf. ani. — 5. the surface of the earth within the horizon, together with all the things visible by daylight; s. the first phrases under 7 A. — 6. m'anīm', my paternal relations; cf. m'akyiri. — 7. Phrases in which anim is A) the grammatical subject, B) the grammatical object or locative complement:*

A) anim (5) baebae, bōebōe, bue, *it dawns, the daybreaks, morning twilight sets in; anim aye fontāfontān, n'wāniwāni, sesāsese, it dawns, gets twilight; anim tetew, the sky clears up, it gets daylight; anim aye wē, it is full daylight = ade akyē korā, about 6 o'clock. — anim te ase, it is still daylight. — anim akata, the surface (of the earth) has been covered scil. by the shades of evening or of night, = ade sā, the night sets in, it is growing dark; anim abiribiri, amūa, aye kusū, it has become dark. — n'anīm gu ase, lit. his face falls down i.e. he is ashamed, put to shame. — n'anīm kisā, siām, bō tuo, tow tuo, his face changes, loses colour, grows pale, perf. he is pale from anxiety, he is anxious about past or impending calamities; he is ashamed (n'anīm asiām = n'ani awu). — n'anīm amuna, he looks dark or gloomy from resentment (anger) or sadness, he is sullen or sulky. — n'anīm tew, he looks kind, friendly, affable, cheerful. — n'anīm tweri, he is welcome; asem a mekokāe no, m'anīm twerii = minyāā anuonyam. — n'anīm awo, s. n'ani awo. — n'anīm ye duru, he is grave, dignified, venerable (owo anuonyam, wodi no ni, wuntumi nkā n'anīm mmofráasēm). — n'anīm ye fere, he is venerable, has a solemn, majestic air, inspires or commands respect. — n'anīm ba or ye nyam, he is illustrious, dignified, honourable, honoured, respectable, respected. — n'anīm ye hare, he is lightminded, fickle, frivolous; he is a mean, base, vile, disreputable fellow. — n'anīm ye tañ, he is ugly, detestable.*

B) waba n'anīm dodo, *he has gone too far with his promise. — obu n'anīm = oyiye ne n̄hwi āno, he shaves off the hair from the forehead. — ofwe m'anīm ye, he does it from respect to, in deference to or with a regard for me; pr. 262. syn. ode n'ani to m'anīm ye, s. ani; odi asem a, ofwe onipa anim yiyi mu, in litigations he has respect of persons; cf. Rom. 2,11. James 2,14. — okum or omuna n'anīm, he darkens his face, is sullen, sulky, gloomy. — okyi m'anīm, he detests me. — oye m'anīm nkyene, he flatters me, speaks well of me in my hearing; s. nkyene. — oyi n'anīm (ye), he sets his face, has the intention (to do something), is serious, earnest, upright (in doing something): mayi (m')anim se merekyerew n̄hōmā 'ne, I have the decided*

intention to write to-day; .. se ñhōma ara na mesūa, I have devoted myself to study; wayi anim se bone ara na obeye, he is bent on nothing but misdeeds; obi anyi anim ankā ne hō asem pefē. John 7,13. — opirim n'anim, he sets his face fixedly, has the decided intention, is fully resolved (to). — otiatia m'anim, he scorns, disdains, abuses me; opp. obu me, odi me ni.

anim mā [onini, dim.] a young or small male animal; cf. odwēn-
[nīmā.

nimdeé, F. nyimdze, inf. [nim de] knowledge, understanding, intelligence, wisdom; s. nyansā. — wahū or wanyā or owo n., he possesses knowledge, is intelligent, wise, prudent, considerate; pr.191.2355. — ne n. dōsō, he possesses extensive, vast, immense knowledge; oscreé Nyankp. n. pa, na wamā no n. kese.

nyimdzem', F. according to knowledge, 1 Pet. 3,7.

o-nimdefo, pl. a-, a well informed, intelligent, sensible, judicious, prudent person; cf. onyansāfo, obadwemma. pr. 3005.

anim-dúru [n'anim ye duru] gravity, dignity, solemnity (fere, nidi, anuonyam, suro wom').

nimfā, enyimfā, a-, F. = nifā. — nimfī, pr. 2356.

anim-gu-asé, inf. [n'anim gu ase] shame, shamefacedness, bashfulness; confusion; ignominy; cf. aniwu. — animguase-dé, shameful things, disgraceful deeds, acts or actions.

anim-háre, lightmindedness, fickleness, frivolity; baseness, vile-ness, infamy. — o-nimhárefó, pl. a-, an unprincipled, disreputable, mean, profane, impudent, insolent person, a blackguard; obo bra bone nti, obi ani nso no; n'ani ñwu ade.

animháre-sem, frivolity, impudence, blackguardism &c.

anim'hə, in front &c. s. anim.

anim-hoa, inf. paleness of the face, pallidness; green-sickness,
[chlorosis.

ani-mīa, inf. [omia n'ani] exertion, endeavour, fair trial, per-
[severance.

anim-kūm, inf. [okum n'anim] sullenness, sulkiness.

anim'ñkyéne-atíko-yísá, pr. 2353. s. ñkyene, sereserebokrōñ.

anim-enyam, -onyam, Ak., enyimnyam, F. s. anuonyam.

nnimmó, inf. [= diñ-bó] mentioning of one's name in a bad way; — nnimmó ;: dōsō, afei gyae! it has been mentioned enough, leave off now; nnimmó-dódow ye owu, pr. 253.2357. — wōaso a no nnimmó-kyéw = wōmmó nò diñ pa, na dā wōbo ne diñ a, oyáw nè nnomé na ekā hō.

anim-momono [ani, amono] adv., n., alive; cf. anikañ.

animpi? F. enyimpi, Mt. 11,12. by force; cf. mpī.

anim-pirim, inf. [opirim n'anim] earnest, earnestness, ardour, zeal, fixed determination or attention.

anim-te-ase, before dusk, when it is (was) still daylight.

anim-tew, inf. [n'anim tew] friendliness, graciousness, cheerfulness. — animtew-ade, delightful, acceptable things.

animu-tete, inf. [anim tetew] Kuk. daybreak.

anim-tiá, -tiā, [anim, tia, v., tiā, adj.] *disgrace, disdain, scorn spurn; bu.. an., = tiatia.. anim, to hold in contempt, make light of, set at nought, think nothing of; to despise, contempt, slight, scorn, spurn, kick.*

anim-tiatiá, *inf.* [otiatia n'anim] *scorn, disdain, abuse.*

o-níni, *pl. a-, 1. the male of animals; pr. 2359. akoko yi ye n.; it occurs espec. in cpds. (odwennini, akókonini, nantwini, opoñkonini &c.) Gr. § 41. — 2. a person distinguished in or notable for something, reputable, notorious; - onipa yi, oye 'nini, s.eb. oye ópanyiñ bi a ọwọ sika bebrē na ọwọ nnipa. Deriv. animmā, ninkunu,*
[aninsem.

e-nini, the largest species of *serpent* found in W. Africa, *boa, python? syn. opantene.*

ninnim, *red.v. to recover, to be or become better, regain some degree of health after sickness; ne hō an. no, he is a little better now; wayare na ne hō aye no deñ kakra.*

nin-kún u [onini, okunu] *jealousy of a man; pr. 2360. cf. kora. — t wē n., to be jealous.*

o-ninkufó, *pl. a-, a jealous man; cf. korafó.*

anin-sém [onini asem] *manliness, manfulness, bravery, boldness; di an., to act courageously; mise medi an. a, na mo na m'akyi tweri mo na midi.*

o-ninsémfó, *ony., pl. a-, = opémfó, a woman who is with child.*

ninseñ, *v. [F. nyiusen] to conceive, become pregnant; s. yem.*

niniñwó [diñ, wó, cf. kwañwó] *the bare name without the official title; ọbọ me n., he addresses me unceremoniously.*

ani-nyan-ne [ani, nyan, ade] *prop. things which make the eyes get sour (?) i.e. torments, extreme pains, severe suffering; pr. 2361. óyè me an., he torments me, inflicts excruciating misery upon me.*

o-nípa, *pl. n- [F. nyimpa] 1. man, a man, human being, person (it may be used also of God or spirits); pl. men, people; pr. 2362-2439. — it is frequently put as an object or attribute, where it is not expressed in Eng.: ọwọ ka onipa, a snake bites (man); abeñ tua onipa āno, the horn is put to the mouth (of a man). pr. 79. Gr. § 202. — 2. a man of note, a notable, respectable, reputable person; oyi ye, oye on., this is a good or worthy, respectable man. Cf. oni, odesāni, onipa-mū.*

ò-nípa-ba [onipa 2., ọba] *a person of the kings family, espec. by his mother; on. na ọkọ no! on. ni!*

nipa-báñ, *1. the stature, frame, bodily structure, make or build of a person; ne n. ye duru sē, he is a very heavy man. — 2. the character or qualities of a person; stamp, kind, sort, set or race of people; wo n., woye awi, thou art of a thievish set of people.*

nipa-dùá, *1. the figure, form, shape of one's body; the body; cf. nipamū, ohōnam; ne n. ye ase oyi, as to his bodily appearance he is nearly like this one; onipa yi, ohyebye (okekà) ne n. hō, na, ne kára de, ọda adagyaw, this man trims his body, but his soul is naked. — 2. the character, stamp, kind or sort of person, nipaban; wo n. wọ ho yi, wún'yé! such a one as you, you are not good! wo n.*

wò hò yì, metañ wò! (— medò wò!) mempé wò n., *with one like you I will have nothing to do!*

o-ni-pa-mū [mū, a.] 1. *a complete man, the whole man or person; wò n. yì, mempé wò (metañ wò, medò wò); onipa mū a ote hò, ade kyē a, onyé fwē; adidi nkō na odidi, he is an idle fellow; all day long he does nothing but eat. — 2. a full i.e. fresh or vigorous man: wò n. a wugyina hò yì, wuntumi nkukuru adaka yì! such a strong man as you should be able to lift up this box! — 3. an excellent, distinguished, honourable, eminent man.*

o-ni-pa-sàé, s. osae & oyitōtoni.

ni-pa-sú, F. = nipabañ; ne n. nyé fé.

o-ni-pa-téñ, a (physically) *perfect or completed man; s. teñ 2.*

àní-pūñ, *the cavity or socket (orbit, glene) of the eye.*

nni-so, *inf.* = eso-di, *rule, ruling, domination, mastery, government, sway; control. — nniso-pe, lust, thirst of power or ruling.*

ani-sièi [oni = onipa, asiei] *burying-place, burial-place.*

àní-so, *inf.* [so ani] *pleasure, gratification; delight, contentment; will, intention; onyé me aniso, a) = ensó m'ani, onyé me fé; b) = onyé se mimú wo a.s. m'ani sū wo (wòde to opanyin bi tafrakye kasa), not that I disregard or disrespect you.*

àní-so-de, *a thing or deed affording pleasure; syn. anigyede; ade a eye an., wodañ no biribiara a, onyé yiye, any pleasant thing (e.g. a meritorius deed) cannot be turned into anything else.*

ani-sò-heñhàn, *inf.* [eñhàn n'ani so] *negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, recklessness; syn. anibiannáso.*

ani-sò-teréw, *inf.* [n'ani so atèrew no] *distraction, wandering, absent manner, absence of mind.*

ani-so-wohò, *self-complacency.*

ni-sú [ani, nsu] *tear(s); more frequently pronounced nusú, q.v. ànisuatetèw, eyelash(es). pr. 2440.*

nitán [oni = onipa, otañ] *envy, spite, hate, hatred, enmity, rancour, malice, malignity; opp. nido; cf. otañ, akaw.*

enyitán, F. *id.*; nyā-, *to be envious, Mt. 20,15.*

o-nitámfò, *pl. a-, an envious or spiteful person.*

àní-tane, *inf.* [tane ani] *teazing, continued chiding, troubling.*

anitaneé, *v.n.* [ani atane] *disquietude, disturbance, disorder, confusion, tumult; syn. gyegyègye, sakasaka, mansòtwè; an. aba kürow nom', the town is in an uproar.*

o-nítefo, *pl. a-, [anitew] a prudent, intelligent, shrewd person.*

àní-tew, *inf.* [n'ani atew] *prudence, intelligence, sagacity, shrewdness; good sense, judgment, judiciousness, understanding.*

ni-tiri [oni = nnipa, eti] *a man's head; skull; cf. tikora.*

nitiri-sò, *a place of skulls; a place having the form of a skull.*

àní-tò, *inf.* F. [n'ani atò] *shame, bashfulness. James 4,9, syn. aniwu.*

a-ni-tòre [nea n'ani atò?] *a one-eyed person. pr. 2441.*

àní-twá, *inf.* [otwá n'ani] *the turning of the face or head in looking round.*

àníwa, *pl. id.* F. anyiwa, anyua [ani, *dim.*] 1. the eye as the organ of sight or vision; *pr.* 244ff. — obu n'an., he shuts his eyes; *cf.* aniwabubu, mīa, mūa, tew; n'auiwam' aye kūrōññ or hó, his eyes lie deep, are sunk in their orbits, he is hollow-eyed (from leanness or by nature); n'an. di atwasi, his eyes are rolling from pride, haughtiness, anger. — 2. the eye of a plant, bud, sprout, germ. — 3. nsu an., a well or spring of water, fountain, source. — 4. of other things resembling an eye: a) pāne an., the eye of a needle, *syn.* pāne asō or fūwene; b) the eye or catch for a hook; c) adaka an., key-hole, *cf.* adakani. — 5. aníwa-so: F. anyiwa-do, outward, 1 *Pet.* 3,3. n'anyiwa-do, rightly and duly. *Cf.* ani-hayi.

níwa, a single cowry (from its similarity to an eye); *pr.* 2442f. — níwa-du, nuodú, ten cowries; *cf.* ntrama.

níwa [oní, mother, ba, child] = nūa, brother &c.

níwa-mma [oní, *dim.*] relatives on the mother's side; nua mma, brother's children.

aníwa-bubu, *inf.* [bubu aníwa] the twinkling of the eyes; o-né no di an., they wink at each other, they have a mutual understanding, they give each other hints by winking.

aniwam'kekaw, s. okekaw, 3.

aniwam'kuru, a sore eye.

aníwa-àníwa, a kind of yam, s. odé.

ní-wú, death of a relation. *pr.* 296.

àní-wu, *inf.* [n'ani wu] shame; *cf.* animguase, afere, anitō.

àníwu-dé, shameful things or deeds. [*pr.* 464.2451.2953.

ani-yiyi, *inf.* [yiyi aní] carelessness, negligence, neglect, heedlessness; oye an., he is careless.

o-no, *pron.* he, she; him, her; me-né no kō, I and he (or she) fight i.e. I fight with him (or her). The poss. form is ne (F. ne & no), his, her, its. For the *pl.* wōñ is used. *Gr.* § 53-59.

e-no, *pron.* it; *pl.* eno, enonom, they, used of things; *pron. poss.* ne, its, their. In the place of an object it is usually omitted. *Gr.* § 202,4. — 2. *interrog. part.*, eno dabeñ na ogeba? on which day will he come?

no, *pron. dem.* 1. that, the. *Gr.* § 74,2. It is sometimes not translated at all: aka abofra no biakō, one boy is missing; when added to bi akō, it imparts to it the meaning the other, the second: aka abofra biakō no, that other boy is missing. *Cf.* yi, *nom.* — 2. When added to a subordinate sentence, it answers to the *conj.* when. *Gr.* § 264,1. (As it points out a thing as already mentioned or known, so it may likewise point out a fact expressed in a sentence.)

āno, 1. the mouth of any living creature, snout, muzzle, beak, bill, nib; *espec.* the outward mouth, the lips (as the borders of its opening); the mouth as the instrument of speech; *pr.* 2452-61. hence in some phrases (*s.* below) speech, language; *opp.* a n o m', the inside or cavity of the mouth; the mouth as the organ of taste; *s.* ānom' & *cf.* the phrases under 12. — 2. applied to inanimate objects: opening, aperture, orifice, spout, of a bottle, pot &c.; the opening for a door (o poñ āno da ho, the door stands open); the entrance or door of a house

(odañ āno); the *mouth* or *muzzle* of a gun. — 3. *mouth, mouth-piece*: a) = a *speaker*, Ex. 4, 16. — b) of any wind-instrument. — 4. *edge, end*: a) *edge, verge, brink, brow, brim, rim, margin, border, skirt, end* (cf. mmuāno); e.g. opon āno, the *edge of the table*; hence *shore, beach*: mpoāno, the *seashore*, asubonteñ āno, the *bank of a river*; also the *cutting* or *sharp edge*: osekāñ āno, the *edge of a knife*. — b) *point, upper end, top* (cf. ti, atifi, f̄weti, opp. ase); peaw āno, the *point of a spear*; - *sting, prick, prong*. — c) the *outer* or *utmost part* or *end, tip*: tekrema, nsateā āno, the *tip of the tongue, of the finger*; onam ne nan āno, he *walks on tiptoe*. — d) the *remotest* or *hindmost parts, extreme end, extremity, limit, termination, boundary*; ofi asase āno noho bae, he *came from the uttermost parts of the earth*, Mat. 12, 42. enyé āno bi ni (lit. *there is not: some limit is here, i.e.*) *there is no end to be seen, it is excessive, infinite, unspeakable, indescribable*; ohaw a ohaw me nyé āno-bi-ni; Gr. § 137. ehō awōw nyé āno-bi-ni, the *cold there is or was excessive*. — e) the *fore* or *foremost rank, point, part* or *parts, the front*: ogyina dom āno, he *stands at the front of an army*. — 5. the *space along, at the end* or *border*; the *place of performance*; = *prepp. on, at, along*; Gr. § 119. owo n'adwuma āno, he *is at his work*; onam āno āno, he *walks along the shore* (of the sea), Gr. § 128. — 6. the *end, limit, or bounds* of a *heap, collection* or *number of things*; *number, amount, sum*: the *worth* or *price* of a *thing*: wonni āno, they *have no end, are numberless*; wodi āno (they *adjust the end*), they *agree about or stipulate a sum to be paid, they come to terms*. — 7. the (well-)defined *state* or *condition*; *order*; ewo āno āno āno, *every thing has its order*; cf. wo-āno; me de, mahū me de āno ampa, *I do know how my matters stand*; nehō āno, *his own welfare*, pr. 977. — 8. *efficacy, efficiency, onward course, power, strength, severity*: awia āno ye deñ, the *heat of the sun is very great*; ehō awōw āno ye deñ, the *cold is very severe there*; ne yare āno ye deñ, *his sickness is very severe*; ne tumi āno abere ase, the *efficiency of his power has abated*; mā ne bere no āno mmere ase, *grant that his sufferings be mitigated*; wabere ne bra-bone āno ase, he *has moderated the course of his bad conduct*. — 9. *agreement with*; = *prepp. after, according to*; oye no brofo nsa āno, he *performs it after the fashion of the Europeans*. Gr. § 131, 4. — 10. *answering* or *corresponding to, on account of, for*: osom me kaw no āno, he *serves me for that debt*; bo me bosea dare du, na wobo me a, mesom wo āno. — 11. *opposition to, counter-action to; prep. against*: oyare no āno aduru ni, *this is the medicine against that disease*. —

12. *Phrases in which āno or ānom' is A) the grammatical subject, B) the grammatical object or other complement, or its attribute.* A) āno bere ase, *its efficacy, severity &c. abates*; cf. āno 8. - n'ano da mu, he *is* (or *was*) *all the while heard crying aloud*. - n'āno ahoa, *his mouth has become pale* from long continued hunger. - eha na m'ano abesō, lit. *my mouth has reached to here, i.e. this is my last word, the utmost I can promise, so far I can go in the bargain*. — n'ano tew, he *is eloquent, speaks fluently*; cf. ne kasam' tew, he *speaks plainly*. - n'ano ato, he *has done speaking, finished his speech*; mā m'ano nto (or nsi) ansā-na kā wo de, *let me speak out, and then you may speak*

what you have got to say; n'ano a obuei anto, *he had begun to speak, but did not finish.* — n'ano ato me, *his mouth has reached me* i.e. *he has spoken bad of me*; dā n'ano reto wo, *he always speaks ill of you, challenges you*; — n'ano tōtō, *he speaks confusedly*; okā asem no a, — ontumi nkā mmā entēe, *he cannot relate it aright.* — m'ano ntwae e, *my mouth is not yet cut off*, i.e. *I have my own mouth still, I also have something to say.* — n'ano awo (wósē), *he is eloquent, has a voluble tongue.* — n'ano ye birebire, kurokuro, pēpēpē, *he is hasty, inconsiderate, indiscreet in speaking.* — n'ano ye de papa, dew dodo, dōkō, frēmfrēm, *his mouth or tongue is (too) sweet*, i.e. *he is a flatterer.* — āno ye deñ, s. āno 8. — n'ano ye deñ, *he has a sharp tongue, uses strong, abusive language, is quarrelsome*; pr. 194. 571. — n'ano ye duru, *he is not talkative; he is close, reserved*; ne tam or n'amōase āno ye duru, *his purse is heavy, he has a well-lined purse.* pr. 493. — n'ano ye tōro, tōrofe-tōrofe, *he has a slippery mouth* i.e. *he cannot keep silence or secret, he blunders out or lets out secrets.* — n'anom' ahunu, ahyehye no, pr. 254. — āno akum or asiām, *the edge has become blunt, dull.* — n'anom' (cf. āno 1.) akum or asiām, *his mouth is tasteless or undone, he has lost his appetite.* — n'anom' atew, *he has recovered his appetite.* — n'anom' ye no de, *he has a lickerish mouth, likes dainties.* —

B) bēre..āno ase, *to abate, allay, mitigate, moderate*; cf. āno 8; kañ-no n'ano ye deñ, *na afei wabēre n'ano ase, formerly he talked blusteringly, but now he has moderated his tone.* — bo āno, *to stop, ward off, resist*, pr. 2. s. bo 62. — boa(boa) āno, *lit. to lay or adjust the ends, i.e. to gather, collect; to prepare*; s. boa. — di āno, *to come to terms, to agree, accord, to strike a bargain*; cf. āno 6. — agye n'anom', s. gye 26. nantwīnām agye n'anom', *he has become fond of beef.* — ohyira n'ano, s. hyira 6. — aka n'ano, *his mouth has been used to it, he has learned it well, is able to repeat it easily*, s. ka 5. — okasa amrado āno, *he is interpreter to the governor*; wōnkasa wōnhō āno, *they do not speak with each other.* — wakum obosom no āno, *he has prevented the fetish from eating (taking the yam offered to him).* — wakum (n'adwuma) āno, *he has finished (his work)*; better: wawie (n'adwuma). — kyere āno, F. *to declare.* — mesañ m'ano, *I justify, vindicate, clear myself.* pr. 436. — so āno, *to keep back, restrain.* pr. 2. — oto(to) n'ano ase, *he lets his mouth be at rest*; onto(to) n'ano ase, *he does not hold his tongue.* — otōtō m'ano, *he falsely accuses me, slanders or calumniates me*; pr. 435 f. watōtō nehō āno = wanōa bore asū nehō, s. nōa. — ontow n'anom toā mā, s. toā. — mitu n'ano mewo fam', *I refuse to hear him (lit. I pull out his mouth, I put it to the ground).* otutu m'ano sisi, *he contradicts me, he distorts or confounds what I am saying (prop. pulls out what I have stated and puts it somewhere else).* — yi āno, 1. *to interpret, to explain*; 2. *to refute, confute, disprove (a statement)*; perh. *to remove the force (āno 8) of the accusation or opposite argument; to defend, apologize, make excuse.*

nōa, v. *to cook (aduan, food, nām, meat), to boil (nsu, water)*; pr. 2467 ff. — nōa oša, *to prepare for war by some superstitious proceedings: boiling certain herbs and sheep's blood, mentioning the enemy's leaders and calling on the fetish to make them weak.* —

wanōa bore asā nehō, *he has prepared poison to stick fast in himself*, = wakā asemone agu nehō so, watōtō nehō āno, watow dua afwe nehō so, *he has injured or slandered his own character*.

anōá, n- [āno 4. *dim.?*] used only in compound nouns, a *place, space or region adjoining or contiguous to or bordering on* that which is indicated by the first part of the epd., s. n̄hānōá, n̄kokonōá, n̄kōmānōá, n̄kwanōá, m̄penōá, n̄sanōa, n̄sunōa, n̄tentennōa, n̄toñānōa.

o-nó-añ kasa, nāñkása, (*he*) *himself*; (*she*) *herself*. — nāñkasa nè bá, *his (her) own child*. — onó-ara, *id.*; *just he, even he (or she); the same*; obarima a 'nera wuhū no no, onoara ni, *this man is the same whom you saw yesterday*. — e-no-añ kasa, nañkasa, *itself*. — e-no-ara, *itself; even that, just that; the same thing*. Gr. § 59.

āno-bābáé, *inf.* [āno, baebae] *dispute, contention*; — di an., *to be engaged in a dispute*.

nnobae, *v. n.* [dow, ba] *plentiful produce of husbandry or of the fields*; mā nn. n̄kata yeñ mfuw so, *let our plantations be covered with produce!*

āno-bi-ni, *lit. some limit is here*; enyé āno-bi-ni, *it is unlimited, excessive, extraordinary*; s. āno 4, d). Gr. § 137.

āno-běreběre, *soft speech*. *pr.* 2452.

āno-birébire, *a talkative, prattling mouth or tongue*; óyè an, = óyè birebirefo.

āno(boa)bóá, *inf.* [boa āno] *the act of gathering*.

nnóboa, *inf.* [dow, boa] *co-operation in farming work*; wodi nn. = wōboa wōnhō dow, wōsonsom wōnhō, *they aid each other, co-operate, are allied, work together*.

āno-bone, *a quarreller, brawler*; onipa a asemone fi n'anom dā, obua n̄kūrofo sō dā. *pr.* 2453.

āno-bów, *inf.* [āno a ebow, a stinking mouth] *a scornful, mocking or jeering reply*. 2 Ki. 7,2. omā me an., *he gives me a scoffing, ironical, abusive, insulting or defying reply*.

āno-brámmram, *cf.* āno-birebire, -kūrókūro, obrámmramfó.

āno-da-so [āno a eđa so] *the upper lip*; an. bogyese, *mustaches*; gyaw an. bogyese, *to grow mustachios*.

āno-dé, *flattery*; enyé me ānode o, *it is, I assure you, no flattery, when I say this*. — āno-défedefe (āno a enkā ahupōsem) *fair, mild, flattering speech*.

ānó-dí, *inf.* [dī āno] *agreement, bargain, compact, contract*.

ānodi-sem, *resolution of an assembly, decree*. Kurtz § 7.

nnódowa-nnodowa, *s. dodowa*. — nnodowē, *s. dodowē*.

ānoennam [āno a eye nnam] *sharp-pointed; a sting*; mā bone āno ānoennam n̄kum, *grant that the sting of sin may be blunted*.

ānó-fàfa, *the lip or lips (ase an., the lower lip, osoro an., the upper lip)*; F. anofamfa, Mk. 7,6.

nofōa, nofōā, F. = anefōa, anadwō(fā).

āno-fōa: t̄wit̄wa .. an., *to cut or wound with the sword of one's mouth, i.e. with grievous speech, to scold*, = yaw, bo .. ahohora.

o-nofôé [nea ofow obi āno] *one who makes one's mouth moist or fat (fôfô, with meat), a benevolent nourisher, beneficent entertainer (wosom no a, womë, ommá wo āno ñhoá).*

án òfrán a kó, anafranaku? *pr.* 2075.2472.

āno-ohare, *quickness of speaking. pr.* 1051.

nóhōa, nóhōã, nóhò, Ak. dóhãã, *beyond; the place (places) or regions beyond. Gr.* § 127.

ano-hoba, F. [āno, ahoba] *promise; cf. ebo, ñhyease. — bo an., = si ānowowá, to promise, Mt. 14,7. anòhoba-man no, the promised āno-iñhōma, Ak. = ānofafa. [land.*

ano-hyirá, *inf. s. hyira āno.*

āno-kese, *a large-mouthed person. pr.* 2454.

òno-kò [āno, okò] *lit. mouth-fighting, dispute; jest, raillery; wo-(twi)twa on., they have a dispute with each other; o-nè no twa on. (or di akásá) kwa, he is merely jesting with him.*

nókòásìrì, *a valuable kind of cloth, softer than silk (kokò, fufu, tuntum, ankāhono, boñwoma, apopóbiri); cf. nnokua.*

nnokonnók o-a de [dòkò] *sweet or agreeable things, pleasures, luxuries; cf. mfefewade. — nnokonnóko-ase m, sweet, pleasant words; flattery; cf. dokodokosém.*

anokorampon, *a certain parasitical plant (climber) growing on trees. pr.* 2473.

no-kóro [āno koro] *unanimity, unison, common consent; ye n., to be unanimous or in unison, to agree. — nokóro-sò, unanimously, with one accord, by or with one consent, to a man.*

o-nokò-twá, *inf., s. onokò.*

nnokua, *a kind of cloth, s. ntama, nokoasiri.*

āno-kum, *inf. [kum āno] completion, bringing to an end.*

āno-kür ókürò, *pr.* 1085.2455. = āno-brámmram, āno-birebire; òyè an. = òyè okürokürofo.

Anókwá', *pr. n. m.*

o-nokwáfó, *pl. a-, a truthful, trustworthy, faithful, honest, upright person. pr.* 755.2474.

nokware [āno koro?] *truth, truthfulness, faithfulness, honesty, probity; pr.* 761f.2475ff. — di n., *to be true, truthful, faithful, honest, to speak the truth, to act honestly; odi no n., a) he assures him; b) he acts according to his promise, deals faithfully with him.*

nokware, nokwarem', F. nokwar, nokworem', *truly, in truth. a-nokwá-sém, truth, a true saying or story; kã n., to speak truth; — honest dealing. pr.* 755.

nokwere, Ak. = nokware.

nom, *pl. pron. the (company of); in most cases it may be considered as a suffix, used espec. when a plurality of persons known as connected is referred to, but also with the neuter pron. eno and the local pronouns ha & ho, s. Gr. § 42,5; 60,1.3; the companions or party of, Gr. § 63. owura W. nom abeseñ ko, Mr. W. with his party has passed.*

nom, *v.* to drink (nsu, water, nsā, palm-wine &c., or any fluid); n. ñkwañ, to take soup; — to smoke (tā, tobacco); cf. wē, mene, som (asra), num; — nom mframa, to inhale air; pr. 859. cf. gye 6. — nom abosom, to confederate, s. abosom.

anom' [āno mu] the mouth, viz. the inside of it, espec. as the organ of taste; s. āno, 1.12. with the plr. n'anom akum, atew, ye no de; gye ānom, tow ānom toā mā; pr. 2464ff. — wososo n'anom' aũkā, they drop lemon-juice into his mouth (to be spit out) i.e. they in a cunning way and with ill intention compel him to give his opinion.

anom'-kékáw, s. okékáw 1.

anom'-kuru, sores in the mouth.

anōmā, dim. anōmā', pl. n-, 1. bird, fowl; pr. 2481ff. cf. atuboa, atakraboā; an. atu nennam dañ hō, a bird flies about the house; — kō na., to fowl, to shoot birds; y i nu., to catch birds. — 2. a certain appurtenance to a weaver's loom. — 3. Phr. aũka anōmā, without any exception.

nōmā-fúru [anōmā afuru, bird's belly] a finger-ring thickening at the back part, having, as it were, a 'belly' of gold, silver, beads.

nnómma, a kind of river-fish; syn. ofurēi.

anōmā-kwádé, a kind of bird in the Akem woods.

ñnōmmāne, an evil, wicked, vicious deed, espec. when done in secret; vice, wickedness, viciousness; óyè an. = odi nsemmoné; oye me an. = óyè me ayayáde, óyè me hō sá wò usém mù; cf. amumoye, mmāratō, abususém, abonofosém.

o-nōmmānení, pl. a-fo, a vicious, wicked person.

o-nōmaũkōma, F. 1. s. Ōdōmānkāmā. — 2. eternity(?) Ps. 90,1. — on. gya, everlasting fire, Mt. 18,8. — on. ahemmañ, eternal kingdom; On. Nyaũkōpōñ, the eternal God.

anōmāwá, pl. n-, nnōmā', nnōmā mma, dim. of anōmā, q. v.

anom'-de w, lickerishness. pr. 392. 3548.

o-nom déw-fó, pl. a-, a lickerish person, dainty-feeder, sweet-tooth; nea ope nām pi. pr. 2494.

anomdze, F. Mt. 25,35. = anonne.

anomē [nom, v.] a drinking-place.

nnōme, inf. [dōme] cursing; curse, malediction, execration, imprecation; pr. 198. cf. nsew, nnuabo.

anom'-hohoro, inf. pr. 2495. cf. anohyira.

nnompe-nnompe, a. [dompe, pl.] 1. bony, strong-limbed, stout (woye berañ a woñ hō nn.) — 2. extremely lean like a skeleton (so that the bones are perceptible); s. fōfō.

nnommm, s. dommum. — nnommm-fá, s. dom..., capture; captivity.

nnoñ, inf. graceful, affected walking; s. doñ'; pr. 230.

nnoñ-abieñ, two o'clock; nnoñ-abiesā, three o'clock; nnon-nañ, four o'clock; nnoñ-du, ten o'clock; nnoñ-dubiakō, eleven o'clock; nnoñ-dumieñ, twelve o'clock; s. odoñ, Gr. § 80,4.

anonne, F. anomdze, [ade a wonom] a drink, beverage, potion.
 nnónnèémma [wòñ a wódo adé mma = amainmma] children
 or members of the community or people. (Qhéneba da mo ase, nn.!)
 Nnòñkó, -m', the countries in the interior to the north of the
 Tshi and Epe tribes, inhabited chiefly by Mohammedans; cf. odoñko
 & Gr. page XIV.XV. (Intród. § 2).

nnòñkó-besā, a kind of country-cloth, s. ntama.

nnòñko-nnòñkó, a kind of *yam*, s. odé.

nnòñ-kòe, s. òñkòé'.

nnòñ-kròù, nine o'clock. Gr. § 80,4.

nnònnòmmá [dòñ, dim.] a little bell.

anonnom-nsá, óyè brofère no àn., he sucks out the papaya-fruit
 as if drinking liquor.

nnonnontutuo, Gy. rags?

nnónnówa, a kind of bees; cf. odowá.

nnon-siā, six o'clock; nnon-soñ, seven o'clock.

nnon-núm, five o'clock; nnòñ-wotwè, eight o'clock.

nnopá-ò, interj. mennopá = mémà wo nnapá, (I give i.e. wish
 you) good sleep! good night! (reply: da yiye!) Gr. § 147,3.

anopá, Ak. adopa, F. anapa, [eda, pa] morning; in the morning.
 anopa-héma(hema), anopa-tutu, very early in the morning (about
 5 o'clock.); - s. anapa, adekyèe.— anopa-didi, anopa-duañ', breakfast.
 — anopa-dwuma, pr. 2497. — anopa-nòm' [ãnòm'] pr. 2496.

anopa-sóre, morning prayer or service.

ãno-pá [ãno pa] a mouth that uses pleasant language; pr. 2458-60.
 a good or friendly reply; omā me ãno-pá, opp. anobów.

onopòñ-hunu, empty boast or bluster, ade a wunni bi hō ahō
 hoahoa. pr. 1086.

nnora, Ak. = nnera, yesterday.

onō-se [ãno, se] F. concord; bō on. tēnā (awar m), to live to-
 gether (in the state of matrimony).

ãno-sém [ãno asem] boast, vaunt, rodomontade, bluster, swagger;
 óyè an., he boasts, exaggerates (always in a bad sense).

anosēmfo, a (vain) boaster, swaggerer, braggart. pr. 2498f.

ãno-sese-ade, braggart. pr. 959.

ãno-siñ, one without lips, whose lips are cut off by way of
 punishment; cf. asōsiñ.

ãno-so, pudenda, genitals, nakedness.

nnoteq, Ak. s. dote.

ãno-téw, inf. fluency of speech.

ãno-tó, inf. sending an abusive word.

ãno-tó, ãno-tótó, inf. false accusation, denunciation, sycophancy.

anowátère, ándwátère, a species of melon. F. anumúna, ane-
 ándwátère, lavender-water. [mura?

āno-wowá [āno awowá] *promise*; wasi me an., *he has given me a promise*; s. ānohoba.

ānó-yí, *inf.* [yí āno] *defence* (by answering or accounting for), *vindication*.

nū, *v.* [*red.* nunu] 1. *to stir* (kutum', mmeḱwañ mu, mogyam' = kā kyim); *pr.* 2500. — 2. *to move*; mframa nū frañkā nom', *the wind moves the flag*. — 3. *to poke, pick; to cleanse*, by removing, with a pointed instrument or the fingers, that which is objectionable; onū n'asōm'; onū n'aniwam' = oyi n'an. (with a hair of the 'bew'). — 4. nū abe, *to get out the palm-nut-cluster from near the stem and between the branches*, by pricking or pushing with a long-handled pick or digging bill, *to pick or gather the palm-nuts from the trees*. — 5. nū nehō (*refl.*) *to repent*; manū mehō wə me bone hō or mu, *I am sorry for the sin I have committed*. — nnū wohō, *do not be uneasy about it*. *pr.* 473. — 6. nū.. fū, *to touch, lay hold on, seize or lift up and remove*; nū ahina no fū, *lift up that pot*; múnnū no fū (= mómmā no so) mfa no ñko, *lift him up and carry him away* (on your arms); onū no fū = oso obea no ahené or aseñmudé mu, oso obarima no dántá mù; onū wo fū a.s. ofaa wo fa pá? *did he only show the intention or really commit lewdness with you?* — 7. nū agoru, *to perform plays*, e.g. before a new-made king. — 8. nū nyimpa, *F. to catch men*. *Mk.* 1,17.

e-nu, *two, both*; this simple form is only used in counting and in compounds; more frequent is the cpd. form abien' (= abienú), mmienú; wəñ bānu, *both of them*. *Gr.* § 77.80. *pr.* 1390.1731.1859.2081.

o-nūa, *F.* nuiā, [= onīwa, onī-ba, *mother's child*] *brother; sister* (*F.* akyerewa); *cousin, the mother's sister's daughter* (enā-kakra ba); — me nuanom, (*F.* nūianom, nuiamo, nuiam) *my brothers and sisters*; anuanom, (*voc.*) *brethren! woye nua(nom) F. anuiam* (*Mt.* 23,8.), *they are brothers or sisters* (or *cousins*); *pr.* 2502 ff. — onua-panyiñ, *an elder brother*, *pr.* 2501; onua akūmā, *a younger brother*. *Cf.* niwamma, akyeréwa.

o-nua-baniñ, o-nua-bàríma, *brother; pl.* nuabarimanom.

o-nua-béa, onua-bá, onuawá, *pl. -nom, sister; cf.* akyerewa.

nnuàdéwa (*As.*) & nnuafwé, *s.* ntərowá.

nūe-nūe, *slowness; carefulness; syn.* bēreō; — bə n., *to be cautious, to act considerately, with circumspection*; obə n. akokyere anōmā; obommofo no bə n. koyii ne foto.

anu-edén, anu-ehyéw, anu-enyám, *s.* anu-odeñ, -ohyew, -onyam.

anūfo, *F.* *fishers, catchers*. *Mt.* 4,19.

nūfū, (*conn.* né nūfu) *F.* numfo, *the breast of a female, udder; meton. milk*. — mā.. n., *to suckle; Mk.* 13,17. — num n., *to suck*; — t̄wa.. n., *to wean*. — nūfū-ānd, *pap, nipple, teat*. — nūfu-boā, *mammal*. — nūfu-kyí, *inf.* *the milking of goats, cows &c.* — o-nūfu-máfó, *a suckling woman, wet nurse*. — o-nūfu-númfó, *a sucking child, suckling baby, nursing-child*; *F.* *pl.* nūmfoanōmba, *Mt.* 21,16. *cf.* ako-kōā. — nufū-sú [nufu nsu] *milk*.

o-nūfu-tén, *the Baobab, or Adansonia digitata, a famously large*

tree, and its fruit called *Monkey's-bread*, having the size and shape of the *long hanging breast* of an elderly woman.

nūfu-twá, *inf.* the act of *weaning* (a child), *ablactation*.

nnūhō, F. = ahōnū, *repentance*. Mt. 3,8. — n-kwañmu, *heartly* [*repentance*].

nuñā, F. s. onūa. — nuñam-benyiñ = nua-barima-nom.

nnuku-nnukúwa [dūkú *dim. pl.*] *handkerchiefs, small pieces of* [*cloth*].

nnukūro-guá [adukūró, egua] *smuggling, clandestine trade; — dim., to smuggle, to barter, traffic or trade behind the stems or in the niches or nooks of large trees; cf. dupūñ.*

nūm (nufu), *v.* to suck, to draw the breast. — nūm' = nūmu.

anúm, n-, *five*. Gr. §77. — anum-anum, a plant, the squashed leaves of which are put on a sore caused by the Guinea-worm.

A'num, *pr. n. m.*, sign. the fifth child.

Anúm, *pr. n.* of a town, country and tribe to the north-east of Akwam. Gr. p. XX. The town was destroyed by the Asantes and Akwams in 1869.

nūñū, *v. red.* 1. to stir up; s. nū. (onūñū ñño mu). — 2. to tickle; wanūñū mē má maseréw, he caused me to laugh by tickling.

nūñū, nūrū, *v.* 1. to blame, censure; *pr.* 1067.2505f. — óñūñū no = obo no sōbo; asem yi de, memfá hó fvē, na téta nà wūñūñū mé yi, this matter does not concern me in the least, and you blame me undeservedly. — 2. nūñū nehō, to blame oneself, to repent.

o-nunúñm, an aromatic plant, used like emē. *pr.* 2507.

anu-odéñ, F. anyiedzen [n'ani ye deñ] *hardiness, forwardness; presumption, insolence, self-will, stubbornness, obstinacy, impudence; audaciousness, audacity, boldness, daring spirit; Mf. heroism.*

anuodénne [ade] *proofs of, or deeds proceeding from, hardiness &c.* — o-nuodéñfo, *pl. a.*, a hardy, forward, insolent, impudent, audacious, bold, daring fellow.

anu-ohyéw [n'ani ye hyew] *hardiness, rashness, fierceness, un-* [*ruliness*].

anu-onyam, Ak. animonyam, F. anyimnyam [n'anim yenyam] *lit. splendour of the face, hence 1. glory, splendour, brilliancy, excellency, celebrity, honour, dignity. — 2. condescension, grace, favour, undeserved kindness. — o-nuonyamfo, pl. a.*, a glorious, praiseworthy, eminent, excellent, illustrious, celebrated, person. — anuonyampe, *inf.* eagerness for glory or distinction, ostentation, pretentiousness, selfishness. — anuonyañ-hunu, -pe, *vain-glory, boastfulness, empty pride. — anuonyánne [ade] glorious things, deeds, actions, properties.*

nnura-hō, *inf.* [dura hō] 1. the act of covering, decking, lining &c. — 2. a cover, covering, case (of a pillow), coat (over a thing), coating; envelope, wrapper.

nnura-mú, *inf.* [dura mu] 1. the act of lining, finishing the inside of &c. — 2. the lining of the inside.

nūrū, *v. s.* nūñū.

nnurui, *v.n.* [duru] a divine ordinance, will or degree; infliction, fatality; nn. abeduru no, an affliction came (down) upon him by some unknown agency or reason; cf. obubuafo.

nusú, nisú [aninsu] tear, tears; n. gu, tears are shed; pr. 1509.2508. — n. atātā no, tears stand in his eyes; n. abu ne koñ, tears start from her eyes, she bursts into tears; n. tere or tetero no, tears gush out, trickle or run down the cheek; < n'aniwa poroporow nsu. nusuwa, F. nyisua, Mk. 9,24. id.

nyā, *v.* [red. nyīnyā] 1. to get, receive, obtain, acquire, find, gain, come by, come into possession of, win; to receive as a reward, pr. 396. — in the *perf.* tense: to have, possess; dā ošram wu a, onyā n'akatua, at the end of every month he gets his wages; minnyā dabere, I have no sleeping-place; pr. 2298. — manyā! I have found something! ményām' (= mo), I shall get you (i.e. I will avenge myself on you)! pr. 693. 1198. 2509-34. 2816. 3251. 3407. 3677. — 2. nyā ade, to get things, grow rich; pr. 975. 1371. — nyā nehō, to get oneself i.e. to become a freeman, pr. 1623., also to become rich; in the *perf.* to be free (cf. de nehō), to be rich, pr. 2524. — 3. Phrases in F.: nyā (obi) abufu, to be angry, vexed, indignant, Mt. 20,24. 21,15. — nyā afodì, to receive condemnation, Mt. 23,4. — nyā anyitān, to be envious, Mt. 20,15. — nyā (obi) yam'gya = de (obi) hye ne yam', to have a quarrel or grudge against, Mk. 6,19. — nyā ayamhyehye, to be moved with compassion, Mk. 6,34. — oyer nyā okun hō fek'wu, mboa na a'werekye-kye, the wife enjoys the husband's company, help and comfort. — 4. Phrase: me-nè no anyā (scil. okō), I have got into a quarrel or conflict with him, we are at variance, I shall fight with him. — Cf. the foll. examples of 1 & 4: me nè no ntumi nnyā, I and he cannot get (it); mintumi nè no nnyā, I cannot get (it), though he get (it); me nè no rennyā, mintumi me nè no nnyā, I cannot be at variance with him. — 5. nyā, put as an *aux. v.* before another finite verb, denotes the setting in of the action expressed in the latter: onyā ba a, befre me, as soon as he comes, call me; wanyā aba, he has come now; when both verbs are negative, it denotes that the action has up to the time present or in question not been performed, and must accordingly in Eng. be rendered by *not yet*: onnyā' mmae(-e), he has not yet come; onnyā ñhūi no, ose, orennye nni da, when (or as long as) he had not yet seen it, he said, he would never believe it. Gr. §107,14. 230,3. pr. 642. — 6. nyā with the freq. form of the infinitive denotes repetition, frequency or acquired habitualness of the action expressed by the inf.; wanyā sā ñkāe, he has become used to say so, he often says so; manyā ntee, I have often heard (it); manyā no fo ntui, manyā no ñkā-kyeree. Gr. §104,5. 105,1c. 107,22. 230,2. pr. 2219.

o-nyā, *pl. a.*, slave (prob. called so from his or her being bought or acquired); pr. 2534. cf. akoa, afānā', odoñko, anyénsón; odi me nyā, he deals with me cruelly, sets me hard to work.

o-nyā, *pl. a.*, Ak. onyīnā, silk-cotton-tree, Bombax; esow tentrehu; pr. 2536. wode señ okorow nè ahyemma.

nyā, *adv., a., n.*, slowly, tardily; pr. 719. — slow, slack, tardy, lazy, languid, drawing, drowsy, sluggish; — slowness, tardiness,

slackness; — óyè nyā, *he is tardy, sluggish. Syn. berēw, pòntwē; cf. nyámō; anihaw &c.*

nyā, *pl. of gyā, gyawa.*

anyāà do, a word of civility added to yā in reply to the salutation of a man superior in rank. Gr. § 147,9.

anyā-bú w: obo no any., *he calls him his slave. pr. 434.*

anyā-de, *invention; cf. ahūde.*

anyā-dí, anyādimō, *rigorous treatment of slaves; akoa yi, óyè any. sè biribi, this fellow treats his slaves with excessive rigour.*

anyā-duasā, *thirty slaves. pr. 2535.*

nyāfi, *v. 1. to despise, contemn, look down upon, think nothing of, treat with contempt, to scorn, disdain, spurn, kick, trample upon. — 2. to maltreat, use ill, abuse; edēn na wunyāfi no sē? nnyāfinyāfi abofra no sa!*

nnyāfiñ [ogyā mfiñ] *an old fire, fig. an old palaver. pr. 344.*

nnyāfiñ-kā é, *remembrance or producing of old grievances; s. nnyāfoa, Akw. [gya,?] = mmobā nketeñkete. [gu..so nsu.*

nnyahyè é [ogyā, hyew] *a burning, large fire, conflagration, e.g. on or proceeding from a prairie. — Da bi nny. fi Huām noho hyewe arā koduu Nkrañ.*

nnyam, *inf. [gyam] commiseration, compassion. pr. 214.*

nyam, *v. F. = yam, to grind. Mt. 24,41.*

nyam, *v. [red. nyinnyam] 1. to move quickly, rapidly, one way and the other, to wave, brandish, flourish; ónyàm (ohim) gya, he waves a fire-brand. — 2. to wink. — 3. to squint; onyam n'ani nifā, he squints with his right eye; n'ani anyàm, he is squint-eyed. — 4. to wither, fade, decay; red. to shrivel together (of plants); cf. guàn, twām &c. ahabañ, dua no anyam; wányàm, he has become lean, is consuming, wasting or pining away = waye nyāmō or siāmō.*

nyam, *a. shining, bright, splendid, illustrious, glorious; dignified, honourable, stately, august, majestic; graceful, beautiful; acceptable. — o-nyam, n. glory, dignity, majesty, grace &c. Cf. n'anim ye nyam, n'anim ba onyam, pr. 18. & anuonyam. Na wo de, woanim ye nyam deñ ara na wokyerē wohō sē? who are you (in what consists your dignity or claims) that you behave thus?*

nyāmá, *v. to move to andfro; to beckon; ony. nensā, he beckons with his hand.*

nyámma, *a. small, now only confined to proper names: Botwē Nyámma or Nyámmā. — Anyámmá, pr. n. f.*

o-nyàmé, (no *pl.*) *1. heaven, sky, pr. 227.2052., prob. called so from its splendour or brightness, cf. nyam and the root div- in Sanscritic languages; cf. osoro, wim'. pr. 234.1653.2436.2538.2777.2787.2855. — 2. Onyàmé, the Supreme Being, the Deity, God, the Creator of all things; Ony. nnyae ade bo da, God never ceases to create things (according to the notions of the negroes); in recent use also: a god (of polytheists, with a newly introduced *pl. a-*; the heathen negroes are, at least to a great extent, rather monotheists, as they apply the*

term for *God* only to one supreme being). Cf. nyankom, Onyankôpôn.
— 3. Onyamé, *pr. n.* of a slave, given him in acknowledgment of the help of God enabling the owner to buy the slave. Other names of this kind are: Onyamé-asém, Onyame-ye-adom.

nyame-ani, the firmament, the visible expanse of heaven, the sky in which the sun, moon and stars are seen. — o-nyame-bayere, a kind of *yam*, s. *odé*. — o-nyamé-bewu-nà-mawu, a small trailing plant. — o-nyame-dua, s. osennuru. — o-nyame-kyifo, *pl. a.*, an impious, ungodly person. — nyame-maù-mu, F. heaven. —

nyame-mu, in a godlike or godly way or manner; after God.
nyame-so, the upper (inward, invisible) part of heaven.

anyame-sém [Onyame asem] 1. the Word of God, the Bible, the Scriptures. — 2. the religion of the Bible, opp. abosonsém, idolatry and fetishism. — 3. a divine ordinance, will or decree. *pr.* 3547. — o-nyamesenkāfo, preacher.

o-nyame-sóm, a-, the service or worship of God; (the true) religion; godliness. — o-nyamesómfó, *pl. a.*, a worshipper of the true God. — o-nyamesóm-pa, true godliness, piety.

o-nyaméwá [*dim.*, denoting a female] 1. = onyamébéa, a goddess. — 2. *pr. n.* of a female slave or of an 'apentéba'.

nyámō, a. lean, feeble, tender, small; waye ny. = siāmō, he has been emaciated; wawo ba ny. bi, she has born a weakly child; abūrow no afifi ny., the corn has come out slender, meagre, poorly.

nyámō, *adv.* weak, powerless, strengthless, faint, drooping, languid, slow; n'awerehow nti onam nyámōnyāmō = berēo-berēo; — asem to oman so a, waye nyámōnyāmō.

anyāmpá, -pā, disgrace, disparagement, dishonour, infamy; obo me any., he heaps infamy upon me, he abuses, disgraces, defames, vilifies me, = obo me adapā or ahohora, ommú mè &c.

anyāmpa-bo, *inf.* = adapābo, ahohorabo.

anyāmpā-sítiw, 1. s. asitiw. — 2. simulated deafness; oye-, he feigns himself to be deaf.

nyāñ, Ak. nyane, *v.* [*red.* nyinnyāñ] to sour, become sour, turn acid; aduan' no anyāñ, the food has become sour (from being kept over night &c.) Cf. nyane, nyínyanyinyā.

nyāñ', Ak. nyane, *v.* [*red.* nyan'nyāñ, *q. v.*] to awake: 1. to cease to sleep; to awake, rise, arise from sluggishness or from death; *perf.* to wake, be awake. — 2. *tr.* to rouse from sleep, to wake (up), awaken; to raise, cause to rise up from death. Cf. kānyāñ; sore.

o-nyāñ, *inf.* awakening; resurrection. Cf. osore.

anyāñ [*cf.* ogya, fire, fuel]: kō anyāñ, Ak. kō nnyina, to go for wood or fuel; *inf.* anyankō.

nyane, *v.* Ak. s. nyāñ & nyāñ'.

nnyāne, a kind of bead; s. ahene.

nyāne, nyanenyāne, *n. & a.* the sour taste of food rising from the stomach; the sour or pungent smell of a fish being carved; nām no yè nyāne, the meat begins to smell, *e.s.* ennyā mmoñ kañkañ e, nauso eyi hūa a emā onipa bo yerew no; — éyè me nyane, it (*e.g.*

a medicine, food) *is repugnant or offensive, highly distasteful to me, goes against my taste or inclination*; mémène a, eñkó; — *nauscaus, loath-some*; — cf. nyāñ, ainyāñne.

anyañkāmā, a tree and its edible fruit resembling sweet-sop; *pr.* 577.3491 brofo-any., *sweet-sop, Anona squamosa.*

Nyañkāmāgó, *pr. n.* of the first child born after one called Tawia, *q. v.* — Nyāñkāmātúakosañ, *pr. n.* of the second child born after one called Tawia.

anyañ-kò, *inf.* [kò anyañ] *the going for wood or fuel.*

nyañkóm, F. = osu, *rain.* — anyañkōma, *pr.* 577. s. -kāma.

O-nyañkōme, F. *the name for God in F. (Afutu). W.T.Müller, 1670.*

nyañkōmméremere, osu a yete se eto bābi na emmeñ yeñ e (eto ahuim, osoro akyirikyiri). *pr.* 2549.

nyañkōmmeretere, a kind of tree. *pr.* 2550.

o-nyañkó(m) pón, Ak. -koro(m)pono [*cf.* onyame, nyañkóm, kó or koro (?), pon] 1. *the visible expanse of the sky, the apparent arch or vault of heaven*; ony. atèrètèrew osoro ñhina, *the heavens are expanded all over (this earth)*; mihū ny. akyi na miōhū n'anim, *I see the backside of ny., but not its (or his) face.* — 2. Onyañkōpón, *God, the Supreme Being, the Creator and Sovereign of the universe*; cf. Onyame, Qdōmāñkāmā, Borebore and the by-names Amāomè, Amosu, Amoñia, Totōro-bo-nsu, T'wēadu-ampon, Otumfo; *R. p.* 220. — *pr.* 1653.2023.2538-48.2656. — 3. onyañkōpón, *in recent use, pl. a, a god, a deity, an object of worship.* — 4. *rain*: ony. ba, *rain is coming.* — (5. *thunder*: ony. bom', *it thunders.*)

o-nyañkōpón-fi, *heaven, the house or habitation of God and of the departed spirits of good men. R.*

o-nyañkōpón-kūro, *heaven, the city of God, the place where God lives and under his dominion the departed spirits of good men. R.*

anyañkōn-né [nyañkóm ade] *fate, destiny, appointed lot*; eye ny. bi a eda ho dedaw; wo bra mu yiye a.s. bone a wunya; *syn.* ñkrabeá, hyebeá.

nyañkōn-soroma [nsoroma] *star(s).* *pr.* 2551f.

nyañkōn-su, *rain-water.* *pr.* 2534.

nyañkōn-tón, *rainbow.*

nyañkōn-nūru [aduru] *a parasitical plant growing on trees and used as a medicine.* *pr.* 2553.

nyañkrente, *s. nyeñk.*

o-nyañkyereñ, a kind of tree; its leaves have a rough surface. *pr.* 3423.

nyāñ-mú, *inf.* [nyāñ mu] *revival.*

nyanobèrètè, = onufutén.

nyāñsā, -sa, *knowledge, learning, wisdom; skill, dexterity; art, artfulness, craft, cunning*; *pr.* 2554. cf. ñimdee, anitew, anifere; okyere me ny., *he teaches me knowledge, instructs me*; wāhū ny., ouim ny. (trēñēñ), *he possesses (true) knowledge, is wise, intelligent.*

anyansa-dón, Ak. = edon, *watch, clock,* called so because it is skilfully made.

o-nyansafó, *pl. a-*, a person who possesses knowledge, a wise, intelligent, cunning, artful man. *pr. 2555-60.*

anyansa-húde, *invention*; *s. ahúde 2.*

nyánsám', *in a wise, prudent, intelligent, skilful, artful manner or way, wisely, discreetly, artfully.*

nyansa-mpatabom'-sukū, nyansa-poñ-sukū, *university, s. [sukūpoñ.]*

anyansa-ye: woye wõnhõ any., *they behaved wisely.*

nnyansín [ogyá sín] *a large log of wood used for fuel; yeaso nny. áno, we have kindled a fire of two logs of wood placing their burning ends opposite to each other.*

nnyá'-nnyà', *a. prickly, spiny; syn. kànyàn, ùwràn; cf. a-gyañ; s. adwókú.*

Nyānyā, *name of a month, about May? s. osram.*

nyā'nyāù, *red. v. 1. s. nyāñ'. — 2. me hõ ny. me, I shudder, I am struck with horror.*

anyanyañ-biara, *F. perhaps, peradventure, perchance.*

nyā-twóm, *1. hypocrisy; simulation, a feigning of good qualities, or dissimulation, a concealment of bad qualities; the assuming of a false appearance of modesty ending in a sudden dash at an object [fr. nyā, slowly, twóm, to catch at once]; oye ny., he is a hypocrite. — 2. a certain disease. — nyāt-wōmní, pl. -fo, hypocrite.*

nye... *F. = ne... — nye-, F. = ye-, we. Gr. § 58.*

nyēm, *F. = yem. — nyeñ, F. = yeñ, to nourish. Eph. 5, 29.*

anyeñ, *pl. n-, F. = ayeñ.*

nyeñkō, *F. = yeñkō, yōnkō, friend.*

nnyenyemma, ?

nyēñkrénté, *a certain star, asterism, constellation; Orion?*

anyénsóñ [anyá nsoñ] *seven slaves or their value demanded or paid in expiation of a murder or manslaughter; woakum obi ni a, na woregye wo nupa asoñ a.s. wõ ti sika de tua kaw.*

nnyéntía, *s. gyéntía.*

nnyēnnyáù, nnyēnnyéù: bõ-, *to be in anguish, pangs or agonies; wabõ (owu) nny. = chũ qè awerehow amā n'ani aye kràkra; cf. nnyinnyam, nnyinnyañ.*

nnyennyentwí, *heedlessness, foolishness; licentiousness, lasciviousness; óbò-, = oye gyennyentwí (q. v.) 1. odi ñkwaseasém; 2. obo ahofwi.*

nnyépi, *the (upper & lower) jaw; cheek-bone; the gum(s); cf.*

nnyerā, *a kind of pepper; s. maño. [abogyé.]*

nyere, *Mf. = yeñ, our; -nyerehõ = yeñhõ, ourselves. Gr. § 58.*

nyerétía, ññ., *a species of plantains; ditto of bananas.*

nyew, *F. = yiw, yeu, yes. Mt. 5, 37.*

nyi... *F. = nī... — nyia, F. = nea.*

nnyigye, *inf. [gye] mutual or alternate receiving; wodi no nny., they perform it alternately, in reciprocal succession, by turns.*

nyim, enyim, enyimfa, nyimpa, F. s. nīm, anim, nīfā, ouipa.
enyin, *Mf.* = onini.

nyīū, nyini, *v.* 1. to grow, to increase in stature or size and in years, to grow up to full size, to become old; *pr.* 2561f. 3119. — *perf.* to be grown up, to be old; wanyīū, ne tí afuw dweñ; wanyīū señ me, he is older than I; minnyīni e, I am not old; — n'asō anyīū (s. asō). — 2. to grow, to become gradually, by a gradual process, by development (*cf.* dañ); omamfrani nnyīū kroñkroñ, *pr.* 2004. — 3. to get full-sized, to ripen, of edible roots in the ground.

o-nyīū, *inf.* growth. *pr.* 2563.

o-nyina, *pl. a.*, Ak. = onyā, silk-cotton-tree.

nnyina, Ak. F. fuel, (fire-)wood, = ogya 2., Ak.; oko nnyina = oko anyañ, he goes for fuel.

ànyīn a-bōā, nnyinabōa [nnyina aboa] a beetle in fire-wood, wood-fretter; mmōawa bi a wohunu nnua mu.

nnyīnā, nnyināna, nnyinara, (F.) = ñhīnā &c.

nnyina-sō, *inf.* [gyina so] something to stand upon, foundation, groundwork, basis; stay, support. — nnyinasodé, principle, element, fundamental substance. — nnyinaso-sém, principle, fundamental truth or tenet, maxim, axiom, postulate.

nyinam, *v.* to glimpse, to appear by glimpses; to flash; to glitter, gleam; *s. red. v.*

ànyīnám, *v.n.* lightning; any. apa, apa any., osoro pa or tew any., it lightens; *pr.* 510. (any., epa kwa na entumi nye fwe; na osramañ de, epae, na enyā nipa a, ekum no, na enyā dua a, epaem':) obi bō wo ani so a, na wo ani pa any., if one strikes you in the eye, it flashes with light. — anyinam-ahōodeñt, electric power.

nnyīnám, *adv.* in a glimpse, hurriedly; etwāam' ara nny., it passed in a sudden flash; otwāam' wō m'ani so nny., he passed so quickly that I caught but a glimpse of him.

nnyinam-nyinam, *a. (n.)* sparkling, glittering; etwā nny., lightnings are flashing; awia no ye m'ani so nny., the sunshine dazzles or glares in my eyes; osu rebetō a, osoro ye nny., when it is going to rain, the sky assumes a peculiar lustre.

nyīnán-nyīnam (ani, so, mu) *red. v.* [nyinam] to overspread scantily; 1. *intr.* to be thinly spread or scattered over: dote kakrā na enyinannyinam ani, abo no so; usu, ñhwēa nyinannyinam so kwa, na emu nno. — 2. *tr.* to spread or scatter over: wode ñhwēa gudañ mu (fam' or nnua so, on the boards of the floor) ansā-na wotwīw; ode prāse kakra ny. ntama ani; akōa no se, onnō dō-pa bi, na obenyan-nnyinam m'ani so kwa, that fellow does not mean to work (with the hoe) properly; he will only deceive me by a false show.

o-nyīn-kye, -kyere, *inf.* length of life. *pr.* 2564.

nyinseñ, nyinsemfo, F. = ninseñ, oninsémfō.

nyīnnyām, *red. v.*, *s.* nyam; to shrivel together &c.

nnyinnyam [gyam]: owu nny., agony, pangs of death; = owu hū, mortal fright; *cf.* nnyennyañ, nnyinnyañ.

nnyínnyáń, b_o -, *to be confounded, disconcerted, bewildered, perplexed, put out of countenance; to lose one's self-command; syn. gyigya.* Cf. nnyinnyam, nnyennyañ.

anyĩnyĩreń, a kind of *bead*, s. ahene.

nyiseń, F. *Mt. 24, 19.* s. nyinseń. — nyĩsua, F. *Mk. 9, 24.* s. nusu.

nyō, F. = kōrā.

nyońńó, F. abo no ny. = *eye* no ñwōńwā, *it astonishes him.*

nyĩnyā, a *trailing plant*, the *sour* leaves of which are used against fever; atiridii ye wo a, wode n'ahabań potow nsām' nom, wode bi nso gu nsum' guare.

nyĩnyā-nyĩnyā, a. *sour*; ankā yi ye ny. or ákàw.

Ñ.

Words beginning with ñń or ñw, ñw̃, and not found here, seek under g, or d w̃, or h w, or w & w̃.

The consonant ñ, as an *initial consonant*, is either 1. a transformation of g before the vowels o, u, by the influence of the nasal prefix ñ, or (in compounds) of an m, n or ñ terminating the previous syllable; or 2. it is combined with w before the vowels ā, ē, ī, ō; in this case it seems to serve as a nasalization of the w; — 3. when combined with w̃, before a, e, i, o, o, u, it is a) either a transformation of d w̃ by the same influences as mentioned under 1., or b) it serves as a nasalization of the w̃ (in ñw̃ in i and its derivatives), as mentioned under 2. — As a *final consonant*, ñ is more frequent in the Akuapem dialect than in Akan and Fante. In Akan we usually find an n with a vowel in its stead (ane, ene, enc, ini, ono, ono, uno or unu = añ, eń, eń, iń, oń, oń, uń), and in Fante we find n for it. — It stands in the place of an initial n and a lost vowel in abień & neń = abienu, ne no. — In compounds, ñ frequently interchanges with m & n.

ñ- is a frequent *prefix* before stems beginning with k, kw, ky, h, hw, hy, f w̃, ñw, ñw̃, also with w & w̃, and with g & d w̃, which are then, by way of assimilation, changed into ñ & ñw̃. — This prefix occurs in the cases mentioned under m- and n-, and may likewise form a syllable by itself.

ñńòó, ñńō', *interj. no*; cf. dabi. Gr. § 146, 3.

ñńo [ńgo] *oil, palm-oil*; s. ñńo-ye; cf. ñkyego, agohina, ogosoafo; — mmũro-ñńo, *European oil, sweet-oil, olive-oil.* Oyi na ogu kuru mu ñńo yi, *this one puts oil into the wound* i.e. (not as in *Luk. 10, 34*) *he makes evil worse.*

ñńo-toá, -toá', *calabash, flask, flagon, vial of or for oil.*

ñńo-ńh w̃ēā [ńhwēa, sand] *palm-oil coagulated (concreted, congealed or thickened)* so as to present some similarity to sand (ñńo da na wofwē ani a, *eye se ñhwēa*).

ñńoru-hō [goru hō] *inf.* = fewdi.

ñńoru-me-nsa [*do not trifle with my hand or power*] a kind of *amulet*; s. sũań.

ññó-yé, the process of *making oil* of palm-nuts; *syn.* abéyè. (Wóyè ñño déñ? Wókònú abé ná woádṣow ná woabuw ná apòrow, ná wode akogu antwèrim' ná woawow ná woatiti afi antwèrim' ná wode agu fam' a.s. korow mu, ná woasa adṣe no atow agu, ná wode betù no akogu opó'dó mù wò ogya so anòá, ná betù no akyi ñño no ñhinā wom' mā woasesaw agu sobuwa ana agohina mu anṣā-ná woatòé afi gya no so, ná woasān de betù ahyè bedéw a.s. otāñ mù ná woakyi agu antwèri mu, apa ani ñño mā aka mmèsú. Cf. abṣsa.)

ññua-dañ, *inf.* [gwa, dañ' v.] *sale, opportunity to sell, return for goods sold.* *pr.* 820.

ññua-hāmā [egua, or oguañ, *pl.*, *h.*] *a cord* with which sheep and goats are tied; wode mmofūmā (ototōa hō hono) ná eyè. *pr.* 1378.

ññuam-moá [oguañ, *pl.*, *boa*]: *pr.* 269. *di-*, *to unite in buying a sheep or goat in order to share the meat.* [ññ. no oguañ a nipa bāsā a. bānañ abom' atō ná woakum akyè; dabi wodi ññ., ná mede mehō mekofraam' midii bi.]

ññuāñ-fwé, *inf.* [fwé ññuāñ] *the act or occupation of tending, feeding and guarding sheep.* — ññuannyā, *pr.* 2565.

ññuare, 1. *a bush or shrub* with a dense tender foliage and full of thorns; okuafo dow twè ññuare (wura bi a usoe wò hō pām) anṣā ná wanyā biribi adì. — 2. *fig. difficulty, difficult place or situation, in a battle* (ne mpasūa asì no ññuarem'), in the circumstances of life.

ññugu-só [ade a wode gugu 'matì so] *mantle*; cf. ñkataso, ñkatakoinmu, kótoku.

ññù-só [uea wode gu so] Ak. = ntòsò, *something to boot, given over and above, given into the bargain.* Cf. ñkwanyè.

ñwa..., ññwa... see also under wa..., ññua..., ññwa...

ñwām, *v.* *to walk about, rove, ramble, roam*; òñwām wúram' = òkyini wuram'. *Ps.* 59.16.

o-ñwām, *pl. a-*, a large bird (with a large bill), feeding on palm-nuts; *toucan, Rhamphastos.* *pr.* 2566 ff.

añwañ-héma, a species of oñwam.

o-ñwama, = ofuruntum, a kind of tree; drums, negro-stools, soup-ladles are carved of its wood.

ñwāññ, F. *adv.* *clear, light, bright; clear, plain, evident*; oñwam, wim', n'asem mu tew' ñw. = hāññ, kāññ.

ñwāñm, ñwāññ, s. ñwōrām, ñwōrāñ.

ñwāne, *v.* *to scrape or scratch; to scrape out* the soft parts of (or ñw. kora foforo mu, *to scratch figures in*) a calabash; ñw. (abūrow ase) wúrá, *to weed, to hoe, to clear of weeds*; - apòñkòkwān no, woāñwane no afānu, *the road has been cleared on both sides.*

ñwāne, s. ñhwāne. — añwañ-héma, s. oñwam.

ñwāñi-ñwāñi, 1. *twilight; dusky, dim, gray, dimly visible*; - anim aye ñw., *the morning dawns; the evening-twilight has set in.* — 2. a kind of butterfly.

ñwānsānā, *fly.* *pr.* 2570-75. — ñw.-biri, a small species, ñw.-pobi, a larger species of fly. — ñw.-tiri, a kind of bead, s. aḣene.

ñwānsī, *v.* to sneeze. *pr.* 671. The sneezing of another person is considered as lucky (favourable) or unlucky (ill-omened).

ñwántám', = ntonkā ntam'.

ñwántāñ-ñwántāñ, *a.* dim, gloomy; n'ani so aye ñw. (= wusiwusi), his eye is dim, gloomy, weak.

ñwàtā-ñwàtā, *a.* dazzling, dizzy; n'ani so ye no ñw., he is dazzled by some glaring light.

ñwáñwá, Ak., F. *Mk.* 6,51. wōawōa, *Mt.* 8,10. 9,8. = ñwōñwā.

añwā-ñwene, *s.* awōñwene & ñwa-ñwene under w.

ñūware, *s.* ñūware.

ñwem, F. = dñom, *song.* *Mt.* 26,29. *Mk.* 14,26.

o-ñwemfó, *pl.* a-, [ñwene] 1. potter; *cf.* okuku-ñwemfo. — 2. otama-ñwemfo, weaver; okete-ñwemfo, plaiter of mats.

o-ñwēm-mó [ñwene, obo] potter's clay; obo ñw., he digs clay.

ñwēñ, *v.* 1. to remain hard, not to become soft; to lose softness; odé no añweñ *e.s.* odé no rebo wo fam' na woankata so yiye a, aye dennennennē; ñkrūma no añweñ = ašēñ(?); wode aduañ si gya so na woankata so a, osoro de ñweñ. — 2. to be insufficient, too short: ntama a worepam na woantwa n' 'iye na biakō akyeñ biakō, na wuse: emu tiā no añweñ. — 3. to reluct, to become or be unwilling, reluctant, backward, obstinate: wañweñ = meretwē no na oñko, makofre no na ose oremma; *cf.* sorow; onipa no atéw añwēñ, that man has broken off connection and keeps away in a stubborn, manner, has become obstinate. — 4. oñweñ(ñweñ) ne sē kyere me, he shows me his teeth, grins at me. *pr.* 500.

ñūwēñā', *pl.* of dñēñā, young, tender fruits or berries.

ñwene, *v.* 1. to weave, braid, plait, plat, mat (ntama, kente, kete, tekrekya, kyew, apakañ, kyem, mmesā, *cf.* wōw); to knit (astagire); to join, put together (twene). — 2. to form, shape, mould, to make or manufacture (ñkuku, earthen vessels, as ahina, asañka, kuruwa, taseñ). — añwene, *inf.* a potter's trade or occupation; osūa-; *cf.* ntama-ñwene, oñwemfo.

ñwene, F. = pesewa, Ak., a penny worth of gold-dust; sika a āno si bañ nē ñwodu. — ñwene-fā, F. = powa, Ak.

o-ñwenefo, = oñwemfo.

ñwene, *red.* ñwene-ñwēne, Ak. ñweñ(ñweñ), As. ñwōma(ñwōma), *a.* bitter; aduru no ye ñwene, that medicine is bitter; aduru ñweneñwene sa yafunum' yare, a bitter medicine cures a disordered stomach; ueyam' ye ñw., *s.* yam'. — *n.* bitterness; ñw. nti mintumi mennom, it is so bitter, I cannot drink it.

añweñhema, *s.* ašweñhema; *pr.* 2576.

ñweññweñ, 1. *red.* *v.* ñweñ. — 2. *red.* *adj.* *s.* ñwene.

ñwenteñ, *v.* to make oneself stiff (of a serpent).

ñwēsē-ñwēsē, drizzling; in very small or fine particles; osu to ñw., it drizzles; *cf.* mesemese, nsu-wōnsēā.

ñwin, ñwim-ber, F. = ñwini, añwummere.

ńwíńwì, *red. v. to grumble, murmur with discontent, mutter;*
= kasa huhuhuhū.

ńwōnā, ńwōnām, ńwōnāń, *s. ńwōrā, ńwōrām, ńwōrāń.*

Ańwōnā, = Ańlō, *Awoonah*, the country eastward of the mouth of the Volta. — ańwōnā-sùbō, an inferior kind of *country-cloth*, made in, or named from, that country.

ńwōńwá, Ak. & F. ńwāńwā, *wonder, surprise, marvel, astonishment; nebō ye ńw., his appearance or manners and doings are wondrous, strange, curious; asem yi ye me ńw., this matter or story surprises me, strikes me with wonder.* — ańwōńwā-dé, *a wondrous thing or things.* — o-ńwōńwāfó, *a curious, strange, odd fellow.*

ańwōńwā-sém, *a wondrous word, matter, event or story.*

ńwōrā, ńwōnā, *v. to lattice, to form into a sort of net-work, trellis or lattice-work by binding thin rods, laths or strips across stronger sticks or poles; wōńw. dań, = wode mmobāduá de kye-kyere nnuā no a wōasisi no hō; wōńw. dań so, = wode mpopā kye-kyere dań so; cf. kuru, sém so.*

ńwōrām, ńwānam, *v. to strain, stretch, extend, distend (?); ońwōrām' n'ani (kyere no), he stares, casts an angry look (at him); - ońw. ne to ntama, he pulls off the cloth from his body.* — 2. *to shrink back from fear or anger; to fall off, desert (from a party), to revolt, turn recreant; ntam' a etwē ńwāname nom' yee deń, the discord or dissension increased.*

àńwōrām, ańwōnām, a small insect attending the itch, *siro, Acarus scabiei; mmoa a wōdeda asē āno, ńketewa ;: ;: fufufufutā.*

àńwōrām mań, *a circle, circuit, round; cf. dantabań, kontoń-kron, atwasi; - bō or twa ańw. = kyĩkyĩkyĩkyĩ pi, to run or move in a circle; wotā yeń de yeń bō ańw. de kofi nea asofo wō, they persecuted us and drove us about until we fell in with missionaries (came to a missionary station).*

ńwōrāń, *v. to scratch with all the fingers of one's hand, to scrape, curry; ońwōrāń' me; mańwōrāń' no; cf. titi.*

ńwōrāń-ńwōrāń, *red., pr. 432.*

ańwōrense, *a shrub with edible fruits.*

ńwrāńń, *a. prickly, spiny; scraping, scratching, grating; syn. kanyańń, nnyā-nnyā; s. adwókú.*

ńwrāńńwrāń (ńwōrāń- or ńwārań-;:) 1. *a. striped, streaked, streaky, variegated; cf. ntokoa-ntokoa.* — 2. *n. stripes, specks, spots (of a leopard). pr. 3054.*

ańwrāńńwrām-moa, *carnivorous beasts with a striped or spotted skin, espec. of the cat tribe; akekaboa a wōń hō ye ńwrāń-ńwrāń se osebo, asabontwí, agyinamo, aduatia, atoatoā, okańkań.*

ńńwā... s. ńńua...

ńńwērā, F. ndwera, *white calico.* — ńńwērā, ńńwērāwá, *a small piece of cloth to keep gold-dust in.*

ńńwērétí, nny., a species of *plantains*; ditto of *bananas.*

ńńwēn-sā [odwēń, nsā] *the reward (lit. & orig. the palm-wine*

or other liquor) given for the redelivery of a lost thing or person; ransom, redemptory price; nneema a wode rebegeye dweñ a wofae no ako.

ñwini, *v.* 1. to leak, run, drop out, trickle, ooze; oðan no ñw., nsu regu fam', this house is leaky, the water is coming down; kora no ase, ereñw., this calabash is broken, it is leaking. — 2. to be damp, humid. — 3. to be cool, cold.

ñwini, ñwiniñwini, *a.* 1. damp, humid. — 2. nasty, dirty, filthy, sluttish; nehō (ye) ñw., he (she) is a dirty, nasty, filthy person, a slattern, slut, daggie-tail; nehō ye me ñw., he (his doings) are utterly detestable or abominable to me, I loathe him. — 3. cool; cold; nsu-onwini, cold water.

o-ñwini, 1. the coolness espec. of the evening; onw. adwo (atom') the cool of the evening is come, has set in, it has become evening; *pr.* 2577. — 2. the (cool) shade of a tree &c. ote dua no ñwini ase, he sits in the shade of that tree.

áñwò, *F.* garlic; it is brought from Wasa; *cf.* gyēne.

ñwóma, ñwoma-ñwóma *As.* = ñwene; *cf.* bonwoma.

ñwóma-sò, o-nèno di no ñw., he deals hardly, severely, with him.

ññwómá [edwo? ba] cooked or stewed yam. *pr.* 708.

añwomaiwoma: oye nehō anw. = oye kwasiamañkwā; *cf.* amparu-ñwoma.

ññwónkóro [edwom, koro] = ebádwom, a song, love-song of females; dñom a mmabā hyia anadwofā to bobo won adofa diñ.

ññwowe [dñow] corn which is roughly ground. [*pr.* 2062.

añwum-merere [onwini, bere] the evening, espec. from 5 to 6 o'clock, between mfaretu-bere & anadwofā.

añwumme-báw-mù (*F.* in the arms [abaw] of evening) the time from about 3 to 5 o'clock.

añwumme-duañ, supper, a meal taken at the close of the day.

○. ○. ○.

The vowel sounds o, o, o, ô, & ô, ô, ô, ô, & oe, oi, & ow, ow, ow (*Gr.* § 2-5.17.19 A.) frequently interchange and are intermixed in the alphabetical arrangement, especially in compounds.

o in our books represents both the full o & the narrow o; *cf.* *Gr.* § 1 *Rem.* 2. & § 2.

o- or o-, prefix of nouns in the sing., *s.* *Gr.* § 29,2. 35,1., of pronouns, § 60,1., of numerals, § 77,1. 78,5. — is often dropped in close connection with a preceding word; *Gr.* § 49,1.

o- or o-, a pron. for a person, which is prefixed to the verb, *s.* *Gr.* § 54.58.; in *F.* also for a thing, § 58 *Rem.* 1.

ô, interj. an enclitic sound after an expression containing a salutation, or after an exclamation or a sentence addressed to a person from some distance or with emphasis. *Gr.* § 147.145.144.

ô, ô, interj. expressing indignation or regret.

ô, interj. expressing admiration or surprise. *Gr.* § 145.

P.

The letter p has the same sound in T'wi that it has in English. It occurs before pure and nasal vowels and interchanges with f and w in a few instances, e.g. promprom (F.), potow, posow, patiriw, = fromfrom, fotow, wosow, watiriw.

pa, v. [red. popa, pepa] to move or remove in a gliding or superficial way: 1. intr. pa .. hō, to pass by, move along: wapa me hō (ko) = wabeseñ (wō) me hō, watwa me hō (ko). — F. pa .. do = pa hō, twam, Mt. 26,39. — 2. refl. to take one's self off: pa wohō! take yourself off, go aside! — 3. intr. pa .. hō, so, to slip or glide over: ne nsa apa, he has committed an unintentional error or fault (a slip); ne nsa kopaa no hō, he inadvertently committed something amiss concerning him or her; cf. sākwan, nsapa,; n'ani apa so, he has forgotten or overlooked it. — 4. tr. pa .. so, to plane: ode apaso apa dua no so. — 5. to take off (ani-ani na wopa, na cñkom' ana cñko ase): a) to take off superficially: abürow a wosiw so mmürofua, the uncrushed grains of corn; syn. po so. — b) to skim, seum, scoop off: abe ani nño, the oil from the boiled mash of palm-nuts; atéi ani nsā, the liquor from the mash of malted corn. — c) to scrape or shave off: ñhōma so, the flesh or hair of a skin; woyere ñhōma a, wopa so nām na awo ntem; to peel off, loosen from: dompe hō nām, the meat from a bone. — d) to put or strip off (one's clothes): wapa ne ntama, he has thrown off his (own) garment: cf. 1. & yi ntade; pr. 2578. — wapa me hō, he has stripped or divested me of my clothes. — e) to take away: poñ so ntama, the table-cloth. — f) to take down: ne dañ so, the roof from his house; pa hetsew, F. to uncover the roof, Mk. 2,4. — 6. pa .. to .. so, to shove, push to: to exonerate oneself from .. by throwing it upon ..; wapa asem no ato ne yōnkō so = wayi asem no ahye ne yōnkō; s. mpátoso. — 7. to draw up: n'ani akyi, the eye-brows, from vanity or conceit, in order to appear lady-like, = di mmabásém. — 8. to withdraw from (akyi, behind), forsake, deny; F. Mt. 27,46.26,34f. mapano, I have dropped my acquaintance with him, I will not be concerned with him any more; opa nehō akyi, he denies himself; — to refuse, reject, cf. po. — 9. to draw out, get out in a sliding or slipping way: opa ne to ase fi adi, he manages to get out (of a snare), pr. 424. — 10. to draw off: abaw, the arms, to give up in despair; wapa abaw or ne nsa apa, he has desisted from it, got tired (of it). — 11. to make or to become or be bare or bald: oyare apa ne ti, a disease has caused his head to become bald; ne ti apa, his head is bald; asē nti ogüan hō pa, from the itch a sheep gets bald. — 12. to fade, go (of colours), to lose the colour: ntama no pa, that cloth does not keep colour; ani apa, it has faded. — 13. to be wanting, missing, lost; nsā mpa ne fi da. pr. 590.596. — 14. red. popa: to wipe (off, away), to blot out: popa poñ so, wipe or dust the table; popa nsu a egu so no, wipe away the water spilt on it; opopa n'ani, pr. 2714. — opopa n'anim fifiri, he wipes off the perspiration from his face; móm-popapopa mó sréte so, wipe off the writing on your slates; wapopa me mfomso, he has blotted out my iniquities; cf. kita & pra, to sweep. — 15. pa .. kyew, to take off the hat respecting one (cf. 5 d), i.e. to beg

submissively, to beg pardon; s. kyew. — 16. to sling: pa.. abo, to sling stones at, to pelt with stones (perh. without hitting, diff. bo.. abo); pa butuw fam', to sling or throw oneself down, so as to lie flat on the belly. — 17. pa ogya, to strike fire (cf. apagya, fire-steel); to beam, dart or sparkle fire; cf. obayifo. — 18. pa anyinam; to flash (as lightning), to lighten. pr. 510. — 19. to allege, pretend, feign, simulate: ópà payàré, he simulates a sickness; pr. 2579. cf. boapa. — 20. pa so, (to let pass over the vocal cords in the larynx, to let slip or escape a sound, to emit or utter a slight noise) to gnarl, snarl, growl, grumble (as a dog); to rattle in the throat (cf. hwane); onipa señ ne mene a, opa so se osebo, when a man hangs himself (lit. his throat), he growls as a leopard; akõnsuro, wuyi no afirim' a: opa so se osebo; kotie opa à osebo no repa so! — 21. pa.. m u, F. to part, put asunder; owu pa hen mu, death parts us; cf. pae.

pa, v. Ak. s. paw. F. to choose, elect, select, Mt. 20,16.24,22.24. (13,49. pa.. fi.. hõ, to sever from among).

pa, F. added to an affirmatory clause, conveys a negative idea: oye few pa (this would be in Akp. = *it is very fine*); in a negative clause pa conveys a contrary idea: onye few pa. *Mf. Gr.p. 137.138.*

pá, a. [*red. papa, q.v.*] 1. good; it is always, as it were, compounded with the noun to which it is joined, so that the noun usually has a low tone throughout: onipa-pá, a good man; nsã-pá, good palm-wine; ahene-pá, a good i.e. precious coral; kõma-pá, a good heart i.e. joy, gladness. — 2. proper, properly so called, true, real; cf. potê; bise-pá, the proper gola-nut, opp. bise-tõro; nna-pá, sleep in the common sense of the word, John 11,13.

apa, F. 1. borders, frontiers, region, district. Mt.15,22. — 2.=apaw.

apa, 1. a scaffold of sticks erected near the houses of the negroes, to put plantains and other fruits on, in order to keep them secure from the goats; a similar scaffold erected by the wayside near a town or village, on which the corpse of an unknown stranger is put, in order to give opportunity to passers-by to ascertain his identity; cf. apata. — 2. trap; afirí bi a wosũm de yi akura ana wuram' aboa biara, gye nnõmã nè akyeneboa nè mmoa akese a woñko apa ase; wode dua na eye, na wode abo gu so, na wode abũrow, ñkate, kwadu, brode n.a. hye ase, na se aboa no ba na obeyi aduan' no afi ase a, ahũan abo no. — 3. Ak. = apaw, q.v.

mpa, couch, bed, any thing to sleep on, mat, mattress, cloth, board &c. F. = kete; cf. mpáboa, mpadũá, mpatiá, owupá, oyarepá.

ampá, adv. & interj. really, truly, indeed; earnestly; to be sure, certainly; undeniably, not to be refused or rejected (cf. pa, v.7); asem yi wom' ampa, it is really the case. It is frequently used as an elliptic confirmation of what another person says, for: so it is, you are right; — also as a question: ampa? indeed? is it really so? — or as an expression of surprise: ampá-à! indeed! — Cpds. ampá-ara, ampá-nè-ampá.

e-pã, pl. a-, a curved iron closing round the wrist of a prisoner and fixed in a block; (*diff. adansa, handcuff, manacle*;) woabo no pã = woabo no duam'.

apā, *an old, aged, long-lived person, beast or tree*; akóa no ye apā pá ara = ne so apā biara nni bábi; bō apā, *to grow old*; cf. opānyin, dupā.

pā, mpā, pām', *the lower part of the back, where the ilium is joined to the lumbar vertebrae; loins, reins, rump*; pr. 3173. *syn. sisi, sisiakyi.* — kata mpā, *to cover the rear, to conclude (or be hindermost, be the last in) a train of persons.* Cf. mpāmdeñ.

pā, *v. 1. to strike, smite*; pā so = bō só na ɛnye deñ! opā n'ani so, *he strikes him in the face*; opā n'asōm, *he gives him a box on the ear*; s. pae, 1. pa, 17. — 2. *to split*; wapā pōn no hō, *he has split a piece from the table*; s. pae. — 3. *to hit*: apá no sò = asem no abo no, *the matter has been decided against him.* — 4. pā so, *a) to continue in a struggle or any action, to go on*: me nè wifo no apā so (= adi) ara magye m'ade ñh. wō ne nsam'; pā so = bō so mā ɛnye deñ! — b) *to add*; s. pae 14. — 5. F. = pae, *to burst.* — 6. F. = pae, *to curse.*

pā, *adv. forthwith, with all haste*; pā woguañe = terem woguañe; cf. fwi; — pā fwi, s. fwi, pātwe.

pā, *pl. a-, a contract or agreement by which the services of a person are engaged for another person*; — òdi (me) pā, *he serves (me) as a hired labourer or carrier, carries loads &c. for payment.* — obo me pā (*pl. obo yeñ apā*), *he hires me (us) as a labourer, carrier or for any service*; mabō adwumayefo pā, mabō apāfo, *I have hired labourers*; gye pā, *to enter into an engagement as a labourer or carrier for pay*; waye ntamañwene pā, *he has received cotton to be woven into cloth by him for pay.*

mpā, 1. *a kind of mat plaited of narrow stripes*; = ntómma. — 2. *a stroke with the flat hand*; wodi mpā n.s. wosi ntew mā obi twa (kum) ne yoñkō a, onnyé no hō ntrama, ñkate n.a., na obo (otwa) no mpā, *he gives him a stroke with the palm of his hand, senea wotoáè.*

apā, *pl. m-, a kind of mat plaited of broad stripes.*

pā, *adv. palpitatingly*; ne kōma bō no pā, *his heart smites him* (1 Sam. 24,5), *throbs, palpitates, beats excitedly, pulsates violently.*

o-pábeñ, *a bird with red eyes.*

mpá-boa [mpa mu aboa] (*bed-*)bug.

mpaboá, *sandal, a pair of sandals*; = ntokotá. Diff. kinds: abenemma (Ñnonkofo na eye), kyiri-ahemfi (Kodiabefo na eye), gyapatiá, ñketewá, kyeawkyeaw (tawwtaw). — mpabofo, s. gyaasefo. — tow mpabo-tuo, *to walk with clapping sandals.*

apā-bō, *inf. the act of hiring a workman or carrier.*

apābō-de, *hire, wages or pay for some performance.*

mpabotwaw, *pr. 2563.*

pādèdè [Guañ: pālele] = siwabiri, sowa.

pado, F. porch. Mt. 26,69. Mk. 14,68.

pā-dua, *the log or block of wood in which the iron called pā, securing the hand of a prisoner, is fixed.*

mpadùá, *bedstead*; mpaduatén, F. *a long-legged bedstead*; mp-tiá' (mpaduatíá or mpatiá), *a short-legged bedstead.*

pae, v. [red. pāpae] 1. to strike, smite; opae n'asōm', n'atifi, ne mpampam', pr. 160.400. s. pā. — 2. tr. to split, rive, cleave, break; p. dua, to split a piece of wood; p. gya, to cleave wood; p. mpurañ, ntawo, to saw beams, boards; p. abo, to break, cut, dig or take stones from the earth, from a quarry, to quarry stones. — 3. intr. to split, rend, burst, crack; oprannā duru duam' a, epae, when the lightning strikes a tree, it bursts; dua no apae, the tree is riven; kora no apae, the calabash has a chink; ododoben, pr. 947. — ne tuo mu pae, his gun burst, flew into pieces; emu apae abien, it has burst in two. — 4. to part, divide: opae (opā) ne tirim, he parts the hair on (the top of) his head; opae sa, he cuts or opens a path through the bush; — intr. to branch: okwan pae abien, the road branches off into two; — pae .. mu, to divide. — 5. pae .. mu, a) to cut open, rip up, 2 Ki.8,12. — b) to lay open, display; pae mu se, say it plainly, frankly. pr. 2580. Gr. § 234. — 6. to exclaim (thereby rending the air), to cry out; oseñ pae: tiō! the herald cries: Attend! — pae mmārañ, to give a surname; opae ohene mmārañ, he cries out the titles of the king (in his praise); pae diñ, s. 15. — woapae guañ no, they (by the town-crier and his bell, s. dawuru) have made publicly known that the sheep has been lost; — wopae no sanebene, they want him to say the watch-word, to make himself known as a friend or enemy; — p. hum, to announce or proclaim the ohum custom or festival. — 7. to cackle; cf: kwane. — 8. to burst or break forth as a flood of light, to shine, to flash, espec. in the perf.: owia, osram apae, the sun, the moon, shines; osramāñ, oprannā pae, the lightning flashes. — 9. to ferment, effervesce; to get sour; nsā or ahai no apae = akaw, the palm-wine or beer has undergone fermentation. — 10. to pain, ache: me ti apae, me ti pae me (= ben me), my head aches; me ti mpae me, nothing ails me, I am quite well. — 11. n'ani apae = n'ani atew or añ, he or she is a cunning person. — 12. ne kōma apae ne yam', he is utterly terrified; ne kōma ye apae, he is very uneasy, terribly frightened. — 13. to refuse; opae = ompene (perh. opàè, past tense of pa v. 7). — 14. pae so, to add; fa pae so, = fa pā so, fa bō so, fa kā hō; yea-nyā odōm apae dōm so, we have received grace upon (in addition to) grace, cf. John 1,16. — 15. pae diñ: opae ne diñ, he separates i.e. forbids his name and gives him another; kañno wofre no se: Dannyame, na ne wura apae ne diñ ato no Fasādamase. (Gye wo akōa ñkō na wobetumi apae ne diñ.) — 16. to call the name of a person, at the same time invoking the power of a higher being for good or bad; to curse; wakopae me amā Kyeñku; cf. mpae 2.

pae, pl. m., a bag matted or plaited of a kind of grass (ntōñ) for carrying salt, dried fish &c., larger than tekrekryi.

mpáé, v.n. [cf. pae, 6.] 1. invocation, prayer, supplication; — bō or yi mpae, to pray; obo Nyañkp. mpae amā ne nua, he prays to God for his brother; sometimes: obo mp. mā Onyañk., he prays to God. Osofo na oyi mp., e.s. wosore asere biribiara; se wokasa b̄r̄ew' ō, wokasa denneñ ō, ne ñh. wofre no mpae; mekañke mabo abosom mpae; mede nsā merebo me nena samañ mpae na me hō aye me deñ. Obiara kobo mp. a, na obohye wom' (according to P. Ket., others deny it).

Múnyi (*or* mómmo) mpaē mmā no, na ne hō yē no deñ a, wōbemā no aboade (abohyedé). — 2. *imprecation, curse, execration; cf. nsew; mpaē nkā no! F. let him be cursed!*

mpaē-bō, *inf. the act of praying; prayer; munnyaē mp., do not give up prayer, pray without ceasing.*

mpaē-mú, *inf. division &c. cf. mpāpaem'.*

paépàc, *s. pāpae.*

mpaepáé, *v. n. crack, chink in the wall, ground &c.*

paewá [pae, *dim.*] *a small bag platted like mats.*

mpa-fē, *pains in the side; pr. 2581.*

pā-fwī, *an exclamation at the breaking up of an assembly, acclamation to the laws published.*

apa-gyá [nea wōde pa ogya] *fire-steel, steel for striking fire. — pr. 3288. — apagyakwa, pr. 1795.*

pagyaw, *v. to inflate, puff up, elate; ne nimdee nè n'ade asūm no afri na n'adwene ap. no, ensnared by his knowledge and riches, he is lifted up in his own conceit; to act regardless of others, pr. 2263.*

apa-hō, *F. passover. Mt. 26,1. = t'wam'.*

apahunu bi wō nkwā na wugye akyinnye wō wo tirim.

mpáhyewa, *strong drink or liquor, = mmosā, nsā a eye deñ, eñkye nniipa bow.*

apakañ, Ak.-káne, 1. *travelling-basket, a long basket in which kings or chiefs are carried; for European travellers the hammock has supplanted it. — 2. basket for carrying palm-oil, palm-wine (in pots), salt and other things; cf. bedéw, akotwé, kyènkýèñ. — Esono apakañ kesé a wōde soa nniipa, ap. a mmarima de soa nño nè nsā, asante-ap. a wōde soa nkyene, nè apakoko-ap. a mmā de soa adesoa.*

o-pakañfō, o-pakañ-soáfō, *pl. a-, carrier of the travelling-basket.*

apakan-sew-mu, *a cloth spread inside the travelling-basket.*

pakapaka (Kuk.): yē p. = bō mpatibiribiri: epo no ani yēe p. kesé, *Mt. 8,24.*

apakókó, *s. apakañ (at the end).*

o-pakúm, *cold, catarrh; oyare p., op. aye ne fwene, he is affected with a catarrh.*

pákùsu, *bed-room, any room in a negro-house except the hall where the meals are taken (s. asá-sò); cf. pia, pumpunu, dabekyiri.*

apàkyé, 1. *lameness; — to or yare ap., to halt, to be lame. — 2. pl. m-, a lame person; oye ap., he is lame; ap. na oto d'wõnku a.s. gyawa, ósi sí'. Cf. sí, osifo, hūañ, d'wõnku.*

mpa-akyíri, *inf. [pa akyi] denial, desertion of somebody.*

apákyi, *pl. m-, a broad calabash with a cover; pr. 2582f. cf. kora.*

apákyi-ti, *pl. m-, cover or lid of a broad calabash. pr. 1151.*

apákyiwa, *pl. m-, [dim.] a small calabash with a cover.*

mpákyiwafo, *a man or woman possessing a soothsaying fetish in a calabash, which, when asked, he or she takes upon the head, and, without holding, lets it slip forward or backward, to the right or left. Cf. okomfo.*

pam', *v.* [*red.* pam'pàm] *to drive or chase away, to disperse, dispel; to put to flight, rout; to expel, dismiss, banish; pam ñkoko, pr. 1644.2584-87. p. òm, cf. yi òm; s. opányifo. (F. pām, Mk. 10,14. to forbid to come.)*

pàm, *v.* [*red.* pempam, pompam] *1. to join, to make by putting together pieces of wood: p. adaka, to make a box; to sew (together), to make by sewing: p. ntama, p. atade, pr. 2590. — to mend, pr. 1372. — 2. red. a) to join, bring together, unite, organize; eyi nà yerempemam asafo no foforo bio. — b) to repair, restore, 2 Ki. 12,5-8. (ofì no mu adaññow). — 3. intr. to be joined together, to close; ñkwáñ no ani apàm, the eyes on the soup (broth) have joined i.e. there is fat or oil all over; n'abògye ápàm, he has a locked-jaw. — 4. pam afuw, to clear the place destined for a plantation, by gathering the remnants of the burned trees and brushwood in order to complete their burning; opam n'afuw, pl. wopempám' wòñ mfuw, e.s. woahyew afuw na wotase so nnuā nè nnubā mmiakō-miakō siesie. [*Inf.* apam.]*

pam', pem', *F.* = pa mu, pae mu, paw mu.

pām, *adv.* *very much; cf. papāpa.*

pām, *F.* *1.* = pam', *Mk. 10,14.* — *2.* = pàm; pām nter (ntade), *to make clothes.*

pām, *v.* [*inf.* apām, *red.* (?) pōmpām] *to enter into a confederacy, to confederate, unite in a league, join in a covenant; oman yi nè mañ yi apām, these two nations are confederate, allied by treaty; wòñ bānu pāme; me nè wo bepām ato ho, Gen. 6,18. 21,27. cf. apām. — pām ..tiri so, F. pām .. do, Mt. 12,14. to conspire against, hold a council against.*

a pām, *inf. covenant, confederation, alliance, league, treaty, agreement; wowo apām, apām da wòñ ntam', they are confederate, there is a league or covenant between them, = wopām; cf. Gen. 9,9ff. 14,13. 17,2ff. — ko apām or mp., to enter into an agreement; s. mpām; — mpām wo yònkò hō ap.-mone. — F. fa apām, to take counsel. Mt. 22,15. 27,1. 28,12. — ko apām, F. to hold a consultation. Mk. 15,1.*

a pam, *inf. s. pām, v. 4.*

e-pām, *pl. m- (cf. pam, v. 4.), a stick put in the ground by the side of a planted yam, a stay; dua biara a wode si ode mā eforo kobua so (wode dé no fà hó); worekotwa sā nnu.a. a, wuse: mekotwá pām a. mekobó pām; cf. apammo, pamfi. pr. 1298.*

e-pām', = pā mu, *s. pā, mpā.*

mpām, = apām; mpanyimfo ko mp. na woadi mmāra, — na wo-nè asiamasi akokò, *the elders have gone to unite in issuing a law, — have agreed to enter into hostilities against some one.*

mpām, *pl. id., pricks, sharply pointed pieces of wood or palm-branches, thorns, nails or knives put in the ground to wound or pierce the feet of a thief who is going to steal palm-wine or other things from a plantation; wahye me mpām = ode nsoe akohyehye fam' se mekofa so a, éñwowo me.*

o-pām-àgó [nea ópompam' ade a eye agow-agów] *nea oye ade a aseé yiye, restorer, renovator.*

mpā-m-déù, *firmness of the back* (s. pā); *hye wo nuanom mp., comfort, support or strengthen thy brethren, encourage them when they begin to faint; syn. hye.. baniha.*

pam-fí, *pl. a-, a bundle of sticks* (s. pam); *any large bundle, a heavy load; wakyekye ñhōma no p. asoa me, he has given me a large pack of books to carry; yeñ bone a woakyekye no p. de asoa Iesu no, ensé se owu ana?*

o-pāmfo, *pl. a-, sewer, seamstress, tailor.*

mpamfo, mpemfo, *F. the elect, Mk. 13,30. = mpawmufo.*

o-pāmfo, *pl. m-, confederate, ally; partisan, party-man; associate, companion. Osee nè ne mp. (= ne ñkoa), the Asante king and his subjects; cf. apānni; mfefo, mpraprafo.*

apāmfo, *F. council. Mk. 13,9.*

apām-foforo, *a new covenant; the New Testament.*

o-pam-fufu, *a kind of tree.*

mpam-hó, *inf. junction; a pair or yoke* (e.g. of oxen).

apānni, *pl. a-fo, confederate, ally, associate; cf. opāmfo.*

apám-mó, *inf. [bọ apam] the cutting of sticks or stays for the yam.*

pāmōm, *a kind of tree and its fruit, the shell of which serves as a cup* (cupping-glass).

pámpá, *pl. m-, hill, hillock; s. pémpé* (smaller), *kókò* (larger).
[pr. 1017.]

mpampá, *a thin pap or soup of ground corn mixed with water, sieved and boiled with red plantains or bananas. [G. pampa, aflata.]*

apampá, *pl. m-, a round, flat, hollow vessel, made of one piece of wood; a bowl in which women carry provisions from their plantations; pr. 128. mp. gu afuo so, Ak. bowls lie scattered over the plantation, i.e. there is much disorder.*

mpampā-so, bọ-, *to trifle with, use carelessly; onipa-pa wu a, wommó no mp.*

pampam, *adv. successively; me-nè no abọ anañ akọ kuro no so p. mpeñ 3; makodañ ka no p. mpeñ 5, wantua me; wokā "p." yi bere ntoatoaso mu.*

pám'pám, *red. v., s. pam'. F. to persecute.*

mpampám, *the crown of the head, vertex, top; = atifi.*

o-pampam, *a kind of tree. pr. 2588f.*

pāmpāñ, *exhalation, evaporation, effluvia, scent, biribi hūa a mframa de ba; duasee no p. bōñ befaa me so.*

pāmpāñkwaw, *a long knife or sword to cut plantains; Ky. = kántāñkréñkyi.*

pampím, *a low fence or obstruction over the foot-path near a town or village, to prevent the entrance of evil spirits; stile.*

pampotoporopō, *a kind of tree used for fuel.*

pàù, *v. [red. pempañ, pomp.] to pluck, pull off or out; wokopāñ' odé, they are going to take out yam* (of the first crop, pr. 827; tu

is used of the 2d); wánpāñ dubā, dadewa (*diff. hoñ*); wopempāñ` aha-bañ; obi ntumi mpañ wōñ me nsam', *John 10, 28 f. Syn.* poñ, tew, hūam.

pāñ, *v.* [*red. pōmpāñ*] p. mu, to leave a void, an empty or blank space, a distance between; wode ntumpañ sisi ho a, pompāñ mu na ammobo; — mu pāñ, to be distant from each other: Akyem nkūrow mu pāñ, *Akem towns are at great distances from each other. Syn.* tāñ, tēntāñ.

pāñ, *m-, a. 1. empty, void*; oñañ pāñ = oñañ hunu; *F. Mt. 12, 44. espec. in cpds., cf. ođampāñ, nsapāñ, yafumpāñ.* — da mpañ, to be empty, void. — 2. *adv.* wōñ adañ sisi pāñ pāñ, *their houses are built at considerable distances from each other.* — 3. = kwa, hunu: menyé wo biribi pāñ nkō a, woyaw me, *though I have not committed even the least thing against you, you scold me!*

pāñ, *adv.* imitative of the sound of firm, heavy steps; *firmly, boldly*; oñam pāñ pāñ koo asu nom', *he stepped boldly into the water*; oñam tē, wannyina bābī, nso oñne hū na okoe.

pāññ, *adv.* imitative of the ringing sound of a bell: odoñ no [bo or bom' p.

ámpāñ', Ak. ápāné, *pl. m-, a species of bat*; cf. afwēnakroñ, afwēréde, opantwēñini. *pr. 231.*

ampāñà, a kind of thorn or prickly plant; nsoe hwanyañ a unipa tia so a ewo wōñ.

pāñā ... s. prā...

apana-do, *F. lightly. Prk. Awar p. 29.*

o-pāñāmiri, *s. oprāmiri.*

pāñe, -nee, *pl. m-, needle*; *pr. 758. 2590ff.* [pam ade] cf. abui, dorowa; — p. aniwa, asō, fwēne, to kwañ, *the ear of a needle.*

apāñ-nedaw [apām d.] *an old covenant; the Old Testament.*

mpanèi, a species of herring (middle-sized); *s. mmañ, kokuro.*

pāñfwēññ, *a. long, tall*; oponko anim p.; dua p. bi si ho; onipa yi nañ ye p.; ogyina ho p. = oware tenten; cf. tenten.

pañhiñ, *v. to excite, rouse, stir up*; = hintiñ; me bo ap. me, *my heart is excited &c. to anger.*

o-pāñi, *pl. a-fo, a person who works for wages, hired labourer or carrier, hireling*; *pr. 1330. 2593. s. pā; bo apāfo, to hire people,*

pāñkrañ, *a. tall, slender, slim*; obea p. [labourers.

pāñkrañ, *n. quickness, agility*; bo p. (befwē)! *get up quickly! be lively!* = sore ntem! ye wohō hare; cf. ahōtwētwe.

o-pāñkrañ, *pl. a-, m-, a small barrel or cask*; cf. hāse, pum'pā.

o-pāñkrañ-yefo, *pl. a-, cooper.*

pañkyérè (so) *v. to turn aside* = māñ, *Joel 2, 7.* — op. ne nantew (ne kwañ) so = oyi akwa, ohima ne nantew.

pāñ ò [Port. pão] *European bread, wheaten bread, marchpane*; cf. abodō, dokono.

pansám, *v. 1. to scatter, strew about, disperse*; *syn. sampam, petē, fwetē.* — 2. *to search through or all over*; map. me dañ ñhiuā mu, mañhū.

apá-nsí, *inf.* [si apam] the act of putting in the stays for the apanta, a kind of herb. [yam plants.]

pantañ, *v.* to be wide open (?)

pántāññ, *a.* plain, open, wide; eho ye p.; *syn.* tètèrè, bàhrā; high and wide; ođañ nom' ye p.; *cf.* kántāññ, kùntāññ.

pántàntwèréré, *hovel, shed, poor cottage, miserable hut, decaying house.*

o-panténe, *pl. a.*, the largest species of snake found in Western Afrika, = eníni.

pantō, a kind of tree; wode ye gyedua.

mpantú, a kind of plantains; *s.* obrode.

o-pántwèèníni, *pl. a.*, a species of bat, a little larger than ampañ, with a long snout. — apantwewa, *pr.* 2594.

o-pányifo, *pl. a.*, [pam, yi] one expelled or banished, exile, outcast; nea woapam ayino.

o-panyimma [opanyin, *dim.*] a subordinate or subaltern officer; *syn.* adiakiri.

apanyimá [= op.] a half grown boy or girl (of 7-12 years); a young person that (has attained to, or only) arrogates the rights of an adult; a pert, assuming, forward, impudent child, girl, fellow or person; oye ap. = odi mmerantiwasem; onipa a o-nè wo nse panyin no na woyaw no se: woaye wobō ap.

mpanyim-mére [ebere] the age of an adult person, manhood, the time, age or period of a man's life after his having grown to full maturity, between mmerantebere (mmabābere) and nkwakorābere (mmerewabere).

o-panyim-pá, a worthy, respectable, reputable man.

o-pānyin, opānyini [apā, nyin] *pl. m.* 1. an old person; an adult, opp. abofra. — 2. a gentleman, respectable man, person of rank, senior, alderman, senator, elder, grandee; a superior, chief, master (is also used of kings and of God, *pr.* 164.2542.); *pr.* 564...586.2595-2625. *pl.* mpanyimfo, the elders, grantees of a town, who form the council of the chief or king, each of them having his particular charge (osafohene, military commander; ofotosāñfo, osannāni, treasurer; okyēame, speaker, reporter; obófó, ambassador &c.). — 3. panyin, *pl. m.*, *adj.* old (of persons, *cf.* dedaw), aged; adult, chief; me nua-panyin, my elder brother, opp. akūmā. — 4. *n.* the chief (part), principal (thing). *pr.* 1421. — 5. *op.*, eldership, magistracy, office; *pr.* 576. onyāā op. bi dii, he obtained an office to perform.

o-panyin-hínu, a poor or indigent, old and decrepit man.

mpanyin-mù, *adv.* after the manner of aged, old, elderly persons, considerately, prudently; odwèñ asem hō mp., he has a sound judgment.

mpanyin-né, things or doings fitting adults or elders, *pr.* 576.

o-panyin-panyin, an aged, old person, = akwakorā.

mpanyin-sém, 1. the word, talk, speech, mode of talking, manners and dealings of a man advanced in years or occupying a reputable place in society. — 2. what an old man relates, legend, history; *cf.* atetesem. — kã mp., to talk like an old man, wisely and gravely;

to relate an event that has happened in by-gone times; — di mp., to arrogate or assume the air of an adult or an elder, to be presumptuous, forward, arrogant; cf. apanyimma.

mpanyin-tam, a costly kind of cloth or stuff (as nsā &c.)

o-pān-yo [pām, ye] inf. previous agreement, preconcerted matter.

pápa, 1. red. a., s. pa; Gr. §69.70. — 2. n. good, good things, moral good; goodness; good action; benefit, favour, kindness; welfare, well-being, prosperity; good luck; syn. yiye. pr. 2626.

pápa, pápāpa, adv. 1. very good, very well. — 2. well, very, much, very much, too much; syn. dodo, pī, yiye; okàsá papa, he talks too much; okàsá papāpa, he speaks very well; ope se ohyehye nehō papa, she is too fond of finery; wafwe no papa, he has flogged him well or severely; mikyia no papāpa, I salute him most heartily. Gr. § 133,3. — papa ara pī, F. full well, Mk. 7,9.

pàpa, fan; cf. fitae; kube ahabañ na wode ye p. a wode huw wõhõ, of the leaves of the fan-palm fans are made to fan oneself with.

pāpa, pl. -nom, pope. — p. hõ trāfo, cardinal. Hist.

papā, red. v. F. = pāpae. Mt. 25,32.

pāpae, red. v. pae, to cleave, split, burst multifariously: tr. to split into many pieces, to split many things; intr. to burst asunder, to fly into pieces, to get many chinks or cracks. — p. mu, to speak out freely; to separate, divide; s. pae.

mpāpāé, v. n. 1. the cracking or crackling of soles (of the shoes) in walking, the cracking of a newly daubed wall. — 2. a bursting of the skin of the heel and the back of the foot.

mpāpaeé, fissures, clefts, cracks of a rock, of a dry soil.

mpāpae m(ú), inf. division, disjunction, disunion, separation. — di mp., to be divided, disunited. at variance with each other.

apapafõ, pl. F. saints; ap. wõn korye, the communion of saints.

apapāfwékwà, 1. a private man, a common citizen; onyé kũro a ote mu no mu panyin, onni diñ bi wõ mu. — 2. bachelor, unmarried man; cf. osigyafõ, unmarried woman, & ohõkwafo. pr. 1189.2627.

pāpākú, a tree or shrub with spongy pith; wode ye sukudõn. P., wosow ntrama, nanso wudi hia (wunni sika). pr.

pāpani, pl. -fo, pabist. — pāpa-sem, popery. Hist.

pāpasisi, a disease similar to dwoke, kukurume-tawiam', atātā; it causes tottering and inability to stand upright without support; s. horõbõbõ.

pāpayeredē, adv. flat and lengthwise; dua yi ato p., opp. ato mā akyea.

papem', F. = pāpae mu, Mt. 21,9.

mpapem', F. = mpāpae mu, division, section.

o-pāpõ, pl. a-, he-goat; Ak. abirekyinini. — opapo-sae, a castrated he-goat. — apapowá, pl. m-, a young he-goat.

o-pāpõ-fwewá, a shrub with edible fruits.

o-pāpõ-mākó, s. mako.

papū, pepūñ, F. fever.

pāra, v. s. pra. — pāra..., pārà..., s. pra... prā...

paradada, pradadada, *a. open, plain, wide, extensive; vast, void; waste, deserted, desolate, solitary; uncultivated, bare, barren, without trees, said of a region, field, plain or wilderness; sare p., = sare petē, sare a dua bi nsi so, steppe, savanna, prairie; ehonon ye p. — syn. patā, which may be more confined. [G. nā kpātā.]*

pàre, *v. [red. popare] to pass by, go by; to go or be far from, recede from, not to come to pass, not to happen, to be spared to. Eyi mparè me, be this far from me, may this not happen to me! Onykp. mmā empare se (ankā) dua yi bebu abo wo! Ankā dua yi re(he)bu abo me, aparé! E'pàre wo a, wo hō beto wo! pr. 2628. — Ade mpare ade a, ankā..., if it had not been fortunately avoided...*

apare, *inf. the act of passing by or sparing, exemption; a threatening but averted danger (cf. asiāne). Apàre mparè me se ankā dua yi bebu abo me!*

apare, *m-, Ak. 1. gu n'apàre, né mpàre, = gu né nkyèrew, wë no ye korā, to complete, discharge, dispatch, consummate, to bring to an end or close, to get it done, to get through. — 2. = aparow, m-; cf. damparé. — O-pàré, pr. n. m.*

mpàrèkó, *jest, joke, sport, raillery, pleasantry; bō mp., to jest, joke, sport, play: woboapa kā asem a eye serew a.s. egye ani de goru; cf. nsenkwā.*

aparew, *s. aparow. — mparewá, the false ribs.*

paripariw, *red. v. pariw, s. paruw.*

parow, *v. p. hō, to knock at? yebep. nsem no bi pī hō ayiyi bi afi mu, we shall discuss several of these words and turn out (discard, reject) some.*

aparów, *pl. m-, 1. a rib, one of the bones enclosing the thoracic cavity; kyiniū mp., the ribs i.e. springs of an umbrella. — 2. a spoke, the radius or ray of a wheel. — 3. spar, rafter of a house, cf. damparé. — 4. a stripe or streak on the body, e.g. the marks which one gets from trees or branches in running through the bush: fwe ne hō ap.! oguánfó hō mpa ap. da, pr. — 5. F. an enclosure (as the ribs are one of the chest): wōabō me hō ap., F. they have encompassed me; cf. bō hō dantabañ, kotonkron, twa hō hyia.*

paruw, *v. [pariw, red. pariparuw, inf. a-] 1. to cut off small particles from a surface, to notch, edge; to rough or fresh-cut (a mill-stone); op. ne wiyammó = ode bobá bobó owiyammó a.s. owiyammóba no so; opariparuw mpurañ no hō de aye apónnuá. — 2. to make a remark, to utter one's sentiments, give one's opinion; oparúw asem no bi, he expresses his opinion concerning the matter; wapáruw mè asemmone, he has expressed himself about me in a bad way; op. me mparuw-nwoma = okā m'asem hō asemmone. — 3. red. with hō: to occupy oneself preliminarily or superficially with: wodi asem a, woparipariw hō ansā-na wobu nteñ; opariparuw bonehō, he trifles with sin, he acts or talks with levity concerning sin, is not serious in his repentance and in praying for deliverance from sin.*

amparúw³-bó, *pl. id. or m-, hailstone. Osu beto na amp. agu a, aberewa bi na oparuw ne wiyammó wō soro, na nea oparuw na eturúruw(wō) obó no so gu no ne amp. yi.*

mparuw-hô, *inf. preliminary speech, introduction, comment.*

mparuw-ñwóma, *unfavourable or malignant utterance about some person or matter, s. paruw 2. & ñwoma, bitter.*

pásā, pásapasa(pasa) *a. & adv. utterly spoiled or ruined; akwanmukāfo ayē onipa no pásā, robbers have put him in a most miserable condition (cf. Luk. 10,30.); wayē p., he is in a woful plight; kūrōw no ayē p., the town has gone to ruin. Cf. sampam.*

apasa, *fraud, deception, falsehood, lie, roguery, extravagance; cf. atoro, ñkontompo, ñkōñkōnsa. [G. guile, John 1,47., hypocrisy.]*

o-pasafo, *pl. a., a rogue able to do every kind of mischief, in the way of theft, lying, extravagance; akōa yi yē op. = oyē n'ade sakasaka, odi ñkwaseasem, oyē onipa a obō ka, otorofo, ohofwini.*

mpasa-mpasa: onam mp., *he goes about in ragged clothes.*

pasaw, *v., apásaw, F. = pase, apase.*

pasé, *v. [red. pasépase. Port. passear-se, Germ. spazieren, It. spaziare] to walk (for amusement or exercise), take a walk, promenade; mekopásè, meko apásè = mekoye mframa or mfare, meko-tētētē m'apowmu; mekopasepase kakra, I am taking a short walk.*

apásè, *inf. ambulation; meko ap., s. pase.*

mpá-ase, *1. the lower part of the bed, = anāfó, nea wonān kyere ho. — 2. adv. unawares (prop. from under the bed); cf. mpaso; Asantefo abefi yeñ mp., the Asantes have come over us unexpectedly; edom biara rentumi mfa wōñ mp., no enemy can take them by surprise; wōahyew no mp., or mpaase-hyéw, they have burned the bush, which he had cut, before he was ready for it, fig. in his absence they have done something at which he ought to have been present.*

mpá-sèrewá [serewá à wōápáw] *small cowries, held in preference to large ones and therefore purposely selected.*

pā-sika, *hire, wages.*

mpàsó, *adv. [red. mpàsò-mpàsò] 1. by chance, accidentally, unawares. — 2. unadvisedly, inconsiderately, thoughtlessly, without thought, carelessly; óyè n'ade mpasompasso; s. sesèkwásóm.*

apàsó, *plane; a joiner's tool; s. pa, v. 4.*

apàsò, *As. = epáwsò, on the plain.*

Apàsò, *pr. n. a town in Akwam.*

mpasūa, *the line(s) of battle; pr. 165.2630f. — bā mp., to extend the lines of battle; t̄w a mp., to arrange or array the battle, to set the battle in array; wōat̄wa Akwam so mp., they are encamped against or ready to fight with Akwam; ohyéñ mp. so, he had the lines of battle formed. [G. gba ta.] — mpasūa-t̄wa, inf.*

pata, *v. 1. to ward off, keep off, prevent; wop. wo ka, you are kept from debt, pr. 1571. — 2. to quell or quench the fire of a burning house. — 3. (to make straight, plain, level) fig. to adjust, settle, compose; to assuage, appease, allay, soften, sooth, quiet, pacify; to reconcile, conciliate, propitiate; to expiate, atone for; pata asem, to adjust a law-suit; mepataa wōñ māsō, I reconciled their difference; wapata ohene, he has propitiated the king; wapata ne mfomso, ne*

fom a ofom ohene no, wapata, *he has expiated his transgression against the king.* pr. 2635. — [*inf.* mpata, *q.v.*]

patā, *v.* to put together, join; as an *aux.* in connection with other verbs it supplies the place of an *adv.*, together, at the same time, simultaneously. pr. 314.2425.2634. — mpatā ñhōma abien' ñkañ, *do not read two books at the same time.*

patá, *pl. m.*, a scaffold made of sticks on which plantains and other fruits are preserved; *shed*; *syn.* apa. pr. 702.792f.2632f.

apatá (*pl. m.*), apatám', *portico, entrance-hall, vestibule, porch, covered entrance*; ođañ ketewa a wusi mu kañ no. [The word is more used in Gā, = Tw̄. ntw̄ironoá.] *F. porch, common hall.*

[*Mt.* 26,71. 27,27.

mpátá, *inf.* 1. the act of settling (a dispute), *pacification, (re-)conciliation*, pr. 427. *propitiation, expiation, atonement.* — 2. the means for *pacification &c.* womā mp. = wode biribi pata; *indemnification, indemnity.* pr. 2636.

mpátá, 1. a scaffold to stand upon in the building or repair of houses; dua a wókyére no ođañ hō gyina so ñwōnā a.s. wgtare dañ no. — 2. *litter, carrying frame* (woyē no se apakañ de soa funu nē nām). — 3. a sort of *bridge*; woákyére mp. wo asu yi so, e.s. woásisi nnúá (wò) nsú no kón abien' sò na wóde nnúá gù só à wónam sò.

apātá, *slovenliness, sluttishness*; óyè ne dañ mu ap., *he neglects cleanliness and order in his room.*

patā, *a. level, plain, open, free*, denuded of trees or bush, *bald, bare*; wadow hō (mā aye) p.; kúrow no hō ye p.; sareso ye p.; koko p.; duano so ye p. = kwatí, *without leaves, bare.* Cf. p̄aradadada.

apatá', apatawá, *pl. m.*, *fish*; cf. enām, nsunām. Diff. kinds of *sea-fish* (po-nām): esiré (oyákà), bāsáèwí, nsikowá, ántere, koküro. mpanei, mman, ñkramfóá; — of *river-fish* (asubonten mu nām): kōbi, apatére, adwene; ođó, àkusuw, ankáw, tére, akwatiábibirí.

mpátábiribiri, *commotion or agitation* of a sheet of water; nsu no bō mp. = nsuani him bebré.

pàtabubu, *a rush, rushing motion and noise, rustle; boisterousness, turbulence*: ode p. fi adiwo aba ođañ mu, ode p. fi dua so abefwē ase; *adv.* boisterously, tumultuously, noisily &c. óyè n'ade ñhinā p., *he does all his things impetuously.*

mpata-de, *F. -dze, satisfaction, propitiation.* 1 John 2,2.

o-pátáfó, *pl. a.*, *pacifier, appeaser, peace-maker; mediator, conciliator; reconciler, propitiator.* pr. 2637f.

o-pátáfó, *pl. a.*, *sloven, slut, slattern*; onipa a oye nehō saka-saka na onsiesie ne biribiara yiye; osee ade na oye n'ade fi; cf. obufo, buru (burum).

patákàw, *F.* = betékaw, a kind of *small ant*; cf. tétéa.

pataku, *pl. m.*, *hyena; wolf*; by-names: kuntuñ, kuntumpā. pataku-nsáta, a *climbing plant*; sareso hama a wodi n'aba.

pataku-nsono, *macaroni*, made of a paste of flour into long, slender tubes.

mpatantw̄er, F. *a steep place*, = obo kronkron. Mk. 5,13.

apàteram, pl. m-, a large kind of beans. pr. 277.

apatere, pl. m-, a kind of river-fish; s. apatā.

mpa-tiá, a short-legged bedstead; s. mpadua.

patipatiriw, red. v. s. patiriw.

apatiperew, a kind of bird. pr. 92.532.2639ff.

apatipere-ñkesuá, a kind of beans; s. ase.

patiri-ansíáw, a certain food prepared of red plantains and palm-oil, eaten by widows; s. nteberefua.

apatiri-atomí, an (unforeseen) accident; eyee me (wo) ap. mu = mpatuw mu, it happened to me or it befell me accidentally.

mpá-tirim [mpa tiri mu] the upper side of a bed.

mpā-tirim, inf. [pā, pae, tiri mu] the parting of the hair on the top of the head.

patiriw, v. [red. patipatiriw] to glide, slide; slip, trip; to loose footing, to miss a step; op. f̄wee ase; fig. to commit a fault; pr. 2461. also watiriw.

pato, = odampan, a house or room with an open front.

pàtoro-pàtoro, a. slippery; osu ato nti okwan mù aye p.

mpá-to-so, inf. imputation, shuffle; wodii asem no mp., they conducted the law-suit in a shuffling way; e.s. wopa asem bi to wo youkō so, wuyi asem bi de hye wo youkō se ono na oyee; cf. pa.. [to.. so, under pa, v. 6.

patu, pl. m-, owl; ne mmrañ: aduammeñ, agyammeñ. pr. 533.

patuni = patu ani, the eye of an owl. pr. 2304.

patu, v. s. patuw. — F. wopatu bo mpae [ye asor] tsentsen, they for a pretence make long prayers. Mt. 23,14. Mk. 12,40.

o-patu-kúm, unexpected killing.

o-patu-w ú, a sudden death; cf. awusiñ. pr. 2544.2646.

patuw, v. [inf. m-] to surprise, overtake, to do something unexpectedly, suddenly, at once, without warning, unawares, unlooked-for, undevisedly, enyé mpatuw a epatuw yeñ, it does not befall us unprepared; mepatuw na mebaa ha yi, I came here without having previously designed it; ade repatuw asā, the night breaks in all of a sudden; nnipa ñhinā remp. ñwu, all men will not die at once. pr. 315. 401.2408.2430.2544.2643ff.3336. — mpatuw-mu, unexpectedly.

pāt̄w̄ē: di-, to laugh at, make sport of.

paw, v. [red. popaw] to choose, select; to pick out, more than one or as many as possible of a plurality of things (or persons), whilst yi is used of one object or of more; — mepaw nea mepē, I choose what I like; opaw ntrama fufu, he is picking out the white cowries; opaw ñkoko akese, she selects the large fowls; ompaw won mu biara, he makes no difference among them. pr. 1373.1625.

apàw, F. falsehood, lie; t̄wa apaw = boa, di atoro, t̄wa ñkon-tompo; wunt̄wa ap., = wommoa, thou dost not lie i.e. you are right, you speak truth.

pawa, [= pā, *q. v.*] *pl. (dim.) mpāwá*, a work or engagement for hire or wages; job; — eye a, odidi mpawa-mpawa, occasionally he undertakes a job.

pawa, *pl. m-, F. plate, platter. Mt. 23,25. cf. abeyeā.*

apāwú, a round, flat, hollow vessel, made of one piece of wood, used also for winnowing; okorow tratrā bi a mmea de woñ nneema-nneema gum'.

o-paw-hene, *pl. a-, elector*, one of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to choose the emperor or king. *Hist.*

mpaw-mú, *inf. selection, choosing, choice; syn. nyiyim'*; nnipa mu mp. biara nni Nyankōpōñ fām'. *Cf. Rom. 2,11. Eph. 6,9. James 1,2.*

e-páw-sò, *As. apāso, on the plain.*

apaw-twá, *inf.; s. twa apaw.*

pa-yà ré [pa, *v. 17*] a feigned or simulated sickness. *pr. 2579.*

ampá-yé, *inf. [ye ampa] reality, sureness. Prov. 27,8,14.*

pe, *v. [red. pepe] 1. to seek, pr. 818. to search for, procure, provide, to try to get; pe bōro-ñhōma bi mā me, get me a piece of paper. — pe ade, to seek riches, try to become rich; pe ade nyā, to gather riches, become rich, make a fortune. — 2. to desire, wish, want, will, be willing, intend, followed by an objective complement and a verb in the consec. form or by the conj. se, pr. 2647ff. 2661. Gr. § 256 Rem.; ope mo aye, he would like to be in your place; ope se ohū ade ñhinā kroñkroñ, he wants to know everything clearly; mempe wo agoru, I do not want to have you for my play-mate or friend, pr. 415. — 3. pe ntem ye, to be quick in doing, to do quickly, pr. 418. — 4. repe followed by the consec. form of another verb, to be going to; afei na erepe adañ atutu, now it would probably have come (or, it nearly came) to a quarrel. — 5. to like, love, be fond of, Gr. § 203 Rem.; mempé no, I do not like him; ampañ pe sūm, the bat likes the dark; mepe n'asem, I like him lit. his word i.e. his conversation, I am fond of him; — mempé n'asem, I will have nothing to do with him. — pe atutu, to be quarrelsome; ope atutuw dodo nti obiara mpé n'asem, because he is very quarrelsome, nobody will have any thing to do with him; — pe adifude, to be greedy. — 6. to love a person of the other sex. pr. 2666.*

pe, *a. 1. like, alike, same; ye pe, se pe, to be alike, to be the same; nnipa abieñ no se pe, those two men are like each other; nsem abieñ no ase se pe, the meaning of these two words is the same. — 2. complete, perfect; onipa yi te ho pe; ne hō ñhinā pe.*

pe, pépe, pépépe, *adv. exactly, accurately, precisely; just, even, but, only; completely, thoroughly, perfectly; adañ anañ pe wo kūrow yi mu, there are but (or only) four houses in this village; wosi nnipa oha pepe, there are exactly a hundred people; wasiesie ne dan mu pepépe, he has put his room in excellent order.*

ope, *inf. 1. will, desire; wo pe a wope nye, thy will be done (Mt. 26,42.); ope na mepee se mehū wo anim, I have heartily desired to see thy face (Lk. 22,15); cf. apede. — 2. love or affection for a person of the other sex, amorous passion; ope fi dompem', love comes*

from the inmost heart, the heart's core, prop. from the interior of the
[bone. pr. 2671.]

o-pe, 1. the harmattan, a dry and cool north-easterly wind from the interior of Africa, which blows in December, January and February toward the Atlantic ocean, and is usually accompanied by a haze which obscures the sun; it withers vegetation and shows the effects of its excessive dryness in the skin, lips, nose &c. of the human body, in things made of wood, leather &c. — ope asi, the harmattan has set in. pr. 2672 f. — 2. the dry season, from Dec. to Feb., marked by the harmattan-wind, the haze and fine dust accompanying it, extreme drought and a cloudless sky. Cf. opebere, ofupe, apenemma, opepoñ. Ope afe adu. Ope mu a.s. ofupe mu wobu abü row tu dé (mpowm'), ntommo, kōko...

pe, night-watching; si pe, to sit up at night. pr. 2155.

—pe, adv. thickly; mme nkō na ehye hō pe; cf. pepe.

épe, = kontromfi, a kind of ape, chimpanzee. [G. ekpe, baboon.]

apé, a by-name of the dog, s. okraman.

ópe, a by-name of the cat, s. agyinamoa.

pē, v. [red. pēpē] to throw or cast upon or at, to strew, scatter, sow (F. Mk. 4,3.); to sprinkle; syn. petē, which is also used of liquids, whilst pē is not; — wode nhwēa pē no, they throw sand at him; wode nhwēa pē wo dañ mu a, eye yiye, if you strew sand on the floor of your room, it is well; ode kokote apē afuw so, he has sown guinea-corn on the plantation. — pē wē, to be frustrated in an attack or attempt; wapē awe, he did not succeed, he has made a fruitless attempt; cf. siañ.

pē: to.. pē, to asperse, slander, calumniate, vilify; wato me pē, he has spoken ill of me.

mpē, the matter found sometimes, espec. after the sleep of the night, in the corner of the eye; pr. 615. oto.. hō mpē (e.s. obo biribi diñ dimmone se enyé fe, osopa no), he speaks of it despicably, contemptuously. Ex. 14,31.

apē, impediment or cessation in growth; to apē, to cease from growing, to remain stationary (used of children); abofra no nnyiñ korā, wato apē, this child does not grow at all, it remains as it is, it is of a dwarfish growth, below the common stature or size; wannyiñ yiye, oñkó soro yiye, wanyiñ (wo) mfrihyiam', na onnyiñ tenten a. kese mu.

pē, adv. even? "aũkã woreye ato Kina hempon no wo n'ahen-kürom' Pekin hō pē, they were about to attack the Emperor of China even (?) in his capital Peking.

pē, v. [red. pēpē] mu, to search, examine, scrutinize, investigate, inquire; kopē no mu yiye (na) benyā bi bekā kyere me; on'na ogyina hō yi, wo aũkasa pēpē no mu na hũ no nokware; wopēpē mu na wobisae, Jud. 6,29. pēpē asem no mu yiye na woanni atoro.

pē, v. to f leer, gibe, flout, sneer, scoff, mock at; opē no, he manifests his contempt of him by producing a sound with the vibrating lips, espec. the lower lip (pr.).

péà [Eng. *pear*] *mountain-pear, avocado-pear, Laurus persea*; a fruit-tree introduced by the Basel missionaries from the West-Indies.

apea? s. apeatow. — Apea, *pr. n. m.*

péa, *v. to grow thick, hard, firm, strong, stanch, solid*; ne nnom-pem' apéa, *his bones have grown stout, sound or robust*; odé no mu apéa, *the yam has grown consistent, substantial, is no more soft and waterish.*

apéá, a kind of *plant*; wura bi a emu nsu keka henchenehene; aduru bi, n'aba feféfe, wode to nnuan koñ mu.

apé-à-begye-bí, a by-name of the *dog*, s. okramān.

pe-ade-a-hū, a *successful seeker*; woye p., *you have been lucky in finding the things sought for.*

apea-nimmā, *pr. 2674.* — apeapeawa, *Ak. pr. 1643.*

apea-tow, *tribute*; s. etow. — Apeawa, *pr. 2675.*

e-pea w, *pl. m-, spear, lance*; *syn. peme.*

mpebebé, *filthiness, nastiness*; ne hō mp.! = ne hō nsemmonne a.s. nneema a enye dōsō bebrē.

o-pé-bére, the *time in which the harmattan blows (s. ope), the dry season.*

pebiakrrō, s. akyenkyēnā.

apé-de [ope ade] 1. *Ak. nea wo pe, will, desire*; F. apedze (hō-nam n'ap., *sinful desires of the flesh*). — 2. *Ky. = ade a woape, things acquired, riches*; *Akr. adepede.* — 3. *nea obarima de akye ne mpānā, love-token, love-favour*; the *price of a whore.*

ò-péd u, *ten thousand.* — o-pedu-akrōn, *ninety thousand.*

o-pedu-anán, *forty thousand.* o-pedù-asā, *thirty thousand.*

o-pedù-onu, *twenty thousand.* o-pedu-onum, *fifty thousand.*

o-pedu-osfa, *sixty thousand.* o-pedu-oson, *seventy thousand.*

o-pedu-òwótwe, *eighty thousand.* — *Gr. § 78, 2.5.*

pê-dua, = pidua, *kyepe.*

pee, *v. to chisel, to cut, pare, gouge or engrave with a chisel*; to *enckase*; to *cut out, carve*; wode asensúsūā pee akorateñ nè ñkorasimma. (*Cf. pepee.*)

pee, 1. *graver, graving tool, chisel, burine, gouge*; *screw-driver, turn-screw.* — 2. *midi no pee = menyā no ñketeñkete, meye no ñkakra-ñkakra, menyé nò bũ.*

apégya-de [ade a wo wofa pe de agyaw wo] *inheritance, a possession transmitted or to be transmitted at the death of its owner to another as his heir*; *syn. awunnyade, agyapade.*

o-pégyafo, *pl. a-, heir, inheritor, successor*; *pr. 2950.* — oye me p. = nea mepe ade magyaw no.

apegyebi, s. apeabegyebi.

o-péha, a *hundred thousand.* — opehá-nnán, *400,000*; opehá-ñkrōn, *900,000*; opehá-nslá, *600,000*; opehá-nsón, *700,000*; opehá-nnu, *200,000*; opehá-nnum, *500,000*; opehá-ñwótwe, *800,000*; opehá-sā, *300,000.*

o-pe-huhà, *many thousands, hundreds of thousands.* Gr. § 78,6.

epeĩ, F. *interj.* of surprise.

o-pē-kā,† *inf.* the act of voting, vote.

mpekuá: bō (dī) mp., *to disregard, disparage, disrespect, show disrespect to, hold in no esteem;* obo me so mp. = n'ani nsó me, ode me hye afe, ode me ye me se ne yonkō. — mpekua-bō, *inf.* disparagement, disrespect, arrogance, insolence, impudence.

mpekua-sem: ođi me so mp. = ope me ode me ye ne yonkō.

pem', F. = pam', pa mu, pae mu, paw mu. *Mt.* 3,3.9,27. *Mk.* 1,3.

pem, v. [*red.* pempem] 1. *to strike, knock, push, thrust on or against, to hit;* me batwew apem dua, *my elbow has knocked against a piece of wood;* me ti apem dañ, *I have knocked my head against the lintel of the door of the house;* kã.. pem āno, *to slam:* mframa akā poñ no apem dañ no āno, *the wind has slammed the door.* —

2. *to reach to:* bepem, kōpem, *as far as;* kañ no a Osu-brofo te ase no, wōñ na wodi efi Osú so kōpem Adā, *formerly when the Danes were in the country, it was they that ruled from Christiansborg to (or, as far as) Adā (Addah).* — 3. *to concern, touch, relate or belong to, to affect the interest of:* en'de, epem me deñ? *what is that to me?* me de, empem me, *it is no business or concern of mine;* cf. fa.. hō. —

4. *to discompose, disconcert, ruffle;* asem bi mpem no da (mfi no mú da) *nothing takes him by surprise, finds him unprepared, he is always ready.* — 5. pem.. ase, *to suspend, to debar from any privilege or enjoyment;* yepem wōñ ase wō Awurade adidi hō, *we suspend them from the Lord's supper.* — 6. *to miss fire, flash in the pan:* otuo peme. — 7. pem.. a nim, *to double.*

o-pem: bō-, *to make a halt, stop or stand;* onipa no abo pem = onam nam na wagyina; dom no abo p., s. pemmo; opem ara na adwuma no abobo mmā nhinā, *the work has come to a stand, is at a stand-still everywhere.*

apem, pl. m-, *a thousand.* pr. 2676. Gr. § 78,5.

mpemma, a kind of plantain, s. obrode.

pema, F. = poma, staff. *Mt.* 10,10.

peme, pl. m-, *spear, lance;* syn. peaw.

pemē, a. *heavy, not light, weighty, ponderous;* syn. duru; sum-pi ye p.; n'adesoa a oso ye p. nti, ontumi nkā nehō; wakyekye adesoa p. de asi hō se memmesoa.

mpem'fo, F. *the elect,* *Mt.* 24,31. s. mpamfo.

o-pēmfo, pl. a-, *a woman in pregnancy, a woman who is with child;* pr. 1194. s. yem.

mpem-nnāñ, 4000; mpem-nkrón, 9000; mpem-nnám, 5000; mpem-nsiá, 6000; mpem-nsón, 7000; mpem-nwòtwé, 8000. Cf. mpensā, mpennu. Gr. § 78,4.

mpem-anim, *inf.* doubling; double amount of a debt. pr. 1497.

apem-nè-adā, s. mpennā.

pem-mó, *inf.* [bo pem]: bō p., *to fall down or backward into a sitting posture;* pr. 415.3280. cf. ðempemmo.

o-pém-mó, *pl. a-* [pem (?), obo] a heavy kind of stone, containing iron ore, or consisting of gravel or pebbles conglomerated or cemented together.

pempam, pompam, *red. v., s. pàm.*

pempām, pompām, *red. v., s. pām.*

pempañ, pompañ, *red. v., s. pañ*; wopempañ' ahabañ, *they pull, tear or pluck off leaves.*

pémpé, pémpé, *pl. m-, hillock, knoll; a heap or mass of earth forming a low eminence or elevation, as an ant-hill; mound of earth, bank, embankment, bulwark, rampart; cf. kópémpé; pampa, koko.*

mpempem, *F. thousands; s. apem.*

[*pr. 3119.*]

pempem, *red. v., s. pem; to move to and fro, to thrust about;*

mpempemma, a kind of small birds living in companies of 20-30.

apempém, *extortion, exaction by force or with usury; - si. ap., to extort, exact, screw or press out, force, wrest or wring money &c. from, under pretence of some righteous claim; osi ap. = ogye sika, akoa, ntama n.a. na oboapa ye se nea owo hō kwañ. Obi de wo ka na woahye no hō da, na da no nnui e na woopa ara hye no anibere se wogye no ho, na onnyá bi mmā wo a, na wugye no (nsā) bi kā hō. pr. 147. — apempen-si, inf. [si apempém] the act of extorting, practice of extortion; deceit.*

o-pempensíó, *pl. a-, extortioner. pr. 710.*

pempëñ, *red. v. peñ; p. so, to give partial, previous or preliminary indications, to give hints, allusions or intimations, to do in a preliminary manner, to take preliminary measures, make previous arrangements or observations, make preparations; to sketch; - opempëñ asem no so kā, = onká asem no nhinā korā, na obubu so kā mú bí, nanso netitiriw no de, ewo ho; oman no bo a ebebō no afi ase pempëñ so, the impending ruin of the nation begins to come on, shows itself already in single facts; ne see repempëñ so ba, her destruction begins, draws near, approaches. Jer. 48,16.*

mpempëñ-só, *inf. hints, allusions, intimations; pr. 2677. - preparatory acts; sketch, outlines.*

pempëñ, *red. v. peñ; to pull, drag, draw forth, put forth, take along with violence. Ac. 19,29.33.*

mpempensōnō, a kind of okro, nkrūmā bi a ensow ntem.

peñ, *v. (to strike, hit?) s. red. pempëñ.*

peñ, *v. to pull(at), to draw, drag, tear; to squeeze, pinch, twinge, tweak, twitch; syn. tñè; titi; opëñ m'asō, me nsa, m'anai, atade, ntama, kyew, hama, adaka; wokopëñ no de no baa guam', they fetched him and pulled him along (dragged him) into the assembly. — p. m u, to tighten, straiten, strain, stretch; cf. dñom; opp. gow.*

peñ, *pl. m-, 1. orig. a stroke? — 2. a time, one time, once = peñkoro, Gr. § 81. 130,4., ever, before, in neg. sentences never; cf. da, dabi; the point or portion of time in which an action is performed or an event occurs; performance or occurrence of an action or event with reference to repetition; woaba kürom ha peñ ana? have you*

ever been in this town? maba ha peñ, *I have been here once*; mamá ha peñ, *I have never been here*; wokoo ho peñ ana? *did you ever go there?* mako ho mpeñ anañ, *I have been there four times*; onyare peñ, *he is never ill*; mentee peñ, *I never heard it*; pr. 1906. — cf. mpreñ, prekō, mpèrennu, mpèrensā; ahorow, ntow. — 3. in cpds: a series, row, number or succession of things presenting themselves together, at the same time or in the same manner; cf. dapén, kyerepeñ, abupén, nkópén, tipén, buépén, asempén.

pén [obsol.] the upper part of the chest about the collar-bone.

pén [full e] 1. a single stroke on, or beat of, the drum, or the sound of it: peñ nyé ayañ; pr. 2678. — 2. the sound of breaking: dua no abu péñ (peñ peñ), (*diff. pepépépé*); s. péñ-peñ. — 3. peñ peñ, the sound of a slow and measured pace, firm steps; pr. 1107. o-nantew p.p., he walks with measured steps; cf. pañ pañ.

o-peñ, by-name of the dog; s. okramañ.

pén [Eng.] pen, steel-pen.

peñ, adv. distinctly; bo wo diñ p., tell your name distinctly! mpēnā, opēnāmmiri, s. mprā, oprāmmiri.

mpen-nā', mpennāwá [tet. apem-nè-adā] 1. a kind of ant, pr. 778. mmoa nketeñkete bi a wote se utétéa na wofwe nnipa. — 2. a kind of dotted chintz, ntama a n'ani ye nketeñkete.

mpennā-twáwu, the nest of those ants; won dañ a ete se nea aholow ye no nnua so; won nh. abom' prekō na woseñ ho.

pene, v. [red. penepene] 1. to pinch (² cf. pēñ); ne hō pene no kakra, he is a little indisposed, euph. said of kings or high persons, even when they are really sick (oyare papāpa po a, se wokā no neñ). — 2. to groan or sigh from pain or ill treatment (cf. si apini, from grief); mekotoo no no, na orepenepeñe. pr. 3040. cf. pini 2. — 3. to assent, consent, to express agreement, concurrence or concession; to agree, be content; mapene, I am content; — to grant; — p. so, to admit, concede, grant; to allow, permit; merekā sā no, wansé fwe, na opene ara na openee so, whilst I was thus speaking, he said nothing, but was constantly expressing his consent.

o-pene, inf. 1. groaning. — 2. consent; cf. mpeneso.

mpēnema, mpēnemē, s. mper ...

mpēneñ, mpēnensā, = mpreñ, mprensā.

apenepene, inf. [s. pene 2.] groaning from old age.

mpenesó, inf. assent, consent; concurrence, acquiescence.

Mpēni, pr. n. of a fetish (s. obosom) and a tree at Akropong of the kind called opantó, in which the stems and leaves of several climbers are intertwined (ofontó a ete se hama na akonyín' wom' ho).

O-penimmá, name of a month, about December; s. osram.

mpeñkyireñ [full e] = mpokyere, iron fetters.

mpe-nōá [ope, āno] the time bordering on or contiguous to the dry season; Ak. autumn, Ak. the end of the harmattan season.

peñpeñ [full e] 1. a brittle, fragile; girase, afwefwe, dua, hama

&c. *opp.* huā, *tough*. — 2. *n.* a tin-vessel with a lid; sanyā kuruwa bi a wōakata so a wōde nom nsu.

apē-nsā, *pay for making*; opoñ no ap. si atiri 4; ogyee me ap. sè, *so much he made me pay for making (for the making of it)*.

mpēsá, a transitory *swelling of the heel and back of the foot*, causing a traveller to rest for a while; if frequently recurring, it may turn into gyapim.

mpensá [mpem nsā] *three thousand*. Gr. § 78,4.

pēsēpēsē, *v.* to hobble, limp, walk lamely.

o-pén-siāñ [inf., pem, siāñ] *invincible, impregnable*; ene-yi de, Asantefo nye op. bio.

apénté, apente-bá, a child whose mother, having lost previous children by death, gave it a name signifying a slave in general, as Odoñko, or the slave of a fetish, e.g. Kwadade, or a name referring to death, as Dowaonā, or any despicable name (e.g. sūmāna), in order to ensure for it a longer life; a child that lives after the mother has lost many children.

pentemmeresu, *pr.* 1172.

mpentemí, a kind of *plant*; wōde ne dua sūm afiri; wōde n'ahaban bō akisikuru odudo.

pentēñ, *v.* to slounce, flounder, sling, jerk; *pr.* 2323. op. nehō' he flings his limbs and body.

mpennu [mpem nnu] *two thousand*. Gr. § 78,4.

apen-nuasā = opedu-ašā, *thirty thousand*; an enormous multitude. *pr.* 449.

pepa, *red. v.* pa, = popa. — mpepare, *s.* mpopare.

pépe, pepépe, *adv.* *s.* pe.

pepé, *a.* pepépépé, *adv.* 1. *firm, hard*; consistent, dense; aharamatá abien kā bom' a, eye pepé = késekese, *opp.* fōsofōso, *pr.* 1296. — 2. *dense, close*; ñkūrofo boaboa wōñhō āno pepé or pepépépé = pítipiti. *Luk.* 11,29.

pepépépé (pépé) *adv.* expressing the rustling sound of dry leaves trod upon or otherwise broken; opé ba na woko wuram' tia-tia ñhabamma so a, éyè p...; ade a o'wia ahyew na aguan' bubu p.....; *syn.* pereperepere, *cf.* d'wed'we...

pépé (mu) *s.* pé (mu), *v.*, & *cf.* pépee.

pepeá, a kind of *yam*; *s.* odé.

o-pépédu, *ten millions*. Gr. § 78,5.

pépee, *red. v.* pee; *cf.* pé, pé mu; p. mu, to search, examine, investigate; wopépee asem mu a, wuhū ne kábea.

pepéé [pe v.] *covetousness, avarice, niggardliness*; *syn.* ñkyé-kyé. — o-pepééfó, *pl.* a-, one who is covetous, avaricious person, miser; *syn.* okyékýéfo.

o-pépéha, a hundred millions.

o-pepehà, many millions, innumerable multitudes. Gr. § 78,6.

o-pepém, *pl.* m-, [apem] a million.

o-pepém-náñ, m-, *four millions*, cf. mpemnañ &c. Gr. § 78,5.

o-pepénsā, m-, *three millions*; — o-pepènnu, m-, *two millions*.

o-pepépém, m-, *a thousand millions, a milliard*.

o-pepetô, = opepehâ; ñkrañ a mekohũ wõñ ho beye p.

pépèrè, *cloves*, the spice obtained from the Caryophyllus aromaticus. [*fr. Eng. pepper*, but cf. sesā.]

pepèrè, *red. v.*, s. pèrè.

pèpèrè, a. *thick*, said of wales on the skin; atápé nà eyé p.

pepew, *red. v.*, s. pew.

mpépew: di mp., *to glean, to gather ears of grain left by reapers*; odi abürow (mu) mp.

mpépewá, *ears of grain left by reapers*; — abürow mp., the *small ears of corn* which are easily left behind.

mpépew-dí, *inf.*, the act of *gleaning*.

Ope-póñ, name of a month, about *January*; s. ošram; the season of the year in which the *harmattan* wind prevails; s. opé.

pepũ, pepũda, papũ? F. *fever*. Mt. 8,14f. Mk. 1,30f.

pèrè se [*cf. pe*] after a *neg. v. & biakõ*, (*none*) *at all*; wofwèfwè a, wureñhũ biakõ pèrè se, *you will not find any*; nsu biakõ p. se ñni kuruwa no mu, *not a drop of water is in the jug*.

per, v. F. *to strive, struggle, press upon*. Mt. 12,19. Mk. 3,10.

peré, v. [*red. perépère*] 1. *to struggle; to make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body* (pr. 559); *to strive, contend, use great efforts; to labour in pain or anguish, to be in agony*; wuyi anoma na oye kitikitikiti pütuputuputu a, wuse: operé or òpère (*pl. wopepèrè?*); operé or òpère, òpèree, *he is in the agonies (or struggle) of death*. — 2. *to strive or contend for*, pr. 3667. — *to defend, protect, fight or plead for*; operé nehó, nè ti, *he defends his own life*; pr. 3258. mepere meti fi ne sötore hõ, *I defend my head against his blows, I strive to ward off a box on my ear*; opere no = ogye ne ti, *he defends him, fights for him*; op. amā onipa yi, *he pleads for this man*; meperèè no na woññikum no. — 3. = pèrè 2.3.

pèrè, v. [*red. pepere*] 1. = peré 1. — 2. ne hõ p. no (= haw no), *he is impatient, passionate* (nea orefwefwè no, ontumi ntweñ gye se ne nsa akā ansā). — 3.* p. hõ, *to be anxious, impatient or eager for, to be unquiet, fidgetty about*, pr. 559. *to desire ardently*; syn. bõ hõ mmodeñ. — 4. (p. kwan,) *to go, walk or travel along*; pr. 2679. yehyiaa no na oresũ peré kwan no ba; eha de, wonsũ mpèrè máñ! òpère kwan kò Jerusalem, *he is on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem*.

o-père, *inf. struggle; the agonies of death*.

aperee, *a place for defence, bulwark, rampart, intrenchment*; cf. akõpempe.

e-pere-begye-bi, a by-name of the *dog* and the *goat*.

pèredè, pérededede, = päradā, paradadada, *plain, extensive, bare of trees*; sare p., *a grassy plain, steppe or savanna*.

peredwane, Ak. s. pereguañ.

o-pere-fŵé, *inf.* [perew, fŵé] *secret derision*; — wodi no p., *they make merry of him, ridicule him in secret, s. perepere*; *pr.* 2680. opere-fŵe-di ye yaw señ afedi pa.

përego, *s. prego.*

peregnañ, *pl. m.*, an amount of *gold-dust* equal to 36 *ackies* or *dollars*, 4½ *ounces*, or £ 8. 2/4. — *pr.* 716. 2681-86.

mpere-hô, *inf.* *impatience, eagerness, impetuosity, haste, hurry, precipitance.*

apérekésima, a kind of rodent animal.

përe-kô, *s. prekô.*

o-pérem', *perem... s. oprem, prem...*

mpéremma (mpewa), *hail-shot*, aboba ñketeñkete; *s. hagire.*

mpéremê, mpënemê, *id.*; a kind of *bead*; *s. ahené.*

apérempésìwá, a flat piece of wood with five thin and flat sticks on it, of unequal length, which are strummed or thrummed with the fingers and accompanied by singing for the dancing of children; dua frafrá [tratrá] na wofiti mu anum na woseñ mpopá a. s. adobe ntéantéa 5 na wode kyekyere so mā ebinom ware kyeñ bi, na wode dua biakô hye dua nè mpopá no ntam' wô soro, na wode biakô hye fam' sāara, na āno mōmā so kô soro, na wôbo, na woto dŵom na mmofra saw.

mpereñ, perenn..., *s. mpreñ, pren...*

aperentêñ: tu ap., *to hasten one's journey, to travel by forced marches*; = pe ntem tu kwan; wutu kwan a, nea wódà hó, wón'ná hō na wutwa hō koda wo anim, na wokodu nea worekō hō no ntem.

o-pérentéñ, a kind of *drum*, *s. akyene.*

o-pérentéñkôro, a certain *play at a funeral*; otutu p., *he calls people out for that play.*

pérentoa, *flask, flagon.*

pérepere, *forwardness*; óyè p., *he is precocious, premature, forward*; *cf.* aperewa; akokoā a odi mpanyinsem.

pérepérepère, *adv.* = pepépépé, dŵedwédwédwé.

pérepère (= perepere): óyè p., *he is forward, pert; rash, hasty, precipitate*; ode ne nsa kekā nneema ñhinā a ohū; ontumi ntrā ñakô; óyè p. wô okasam' = asem biara a emfa ne hô no, ogye kâ; n'ano ye p. = one nniipa a ohū asem na ontumi ñkata so.

pérepere: óyè (ade no hô) p., *he is impatient, unquiet, eager, rash, hasty, precipitate (about it), he precipitates the matter.*

perépère, *red. v.*, *s. pere*; ne hô perepere no, *he is eager.*

aperepéré, *inf.* *the striving for right or mastery or for the possession of a thing*; *syn.* akamekame; — di ap., *to struggle, contend (hō, for); to dispute, quarrel, wrangle, contest*; wodi ap. = nniipa bānu kura ade 1, na oyi regye, na oyi nso regye; oyi se: ese se midi panyin, na oyi nso se: ese se nso me na midi; oyi susuw se: m'asem na eye de, na oyi nso susuw se: n'asem na eye de; — ap. te se akyinnye, na enyé enoara: se mise: me de na eye, na oyi se:

me de na eye, na nea ebeye no, okō aba; — ap., emu ye deñ a, mpoa-twa na aba.

apereperesém, a matter of contention, dispute or quarrel.

apere-sem, apology. Kurtz §7.

peresuru, As. a weight of gold, = 5 dollars or ackies, 11.2 s. 6d.
o-perètóso, inf. [perew to obi so] the act of shifting off a thing and putting it on another, op. wo yeñ asafoṃ', one waits for the other, will not do more than another in our congregation; opp. akansi.

pereperew, v. red. [s. perew] to intimate, give a hint, notice or call by a slight touch with one or more fingers; op. me se mem-mëra; — woperepere wonhō fwe no, they pinch each other and look (at each other and) at him, making merry and ridiculing him; cf. opeřfwe.

perew, v. 1. to touch slightly, to pinch; s. before. — 2. to remove a small thing with the finger or toe (pirew, to roll a heavy thing); to send away with a jerk, to fling, jerk off; intr. to jerk, spring, to crack off, burst or fly off; pr. 1249. 1251. p. sekañ no mã me; p. nta-kãra no kyene; p. (sika) pow yi to fotom'; cf. petepërewa. — 3. to shift off, shuffle off; cf. opeřetosó.

àpërew, claw of a crab. pr. 1743.

aperewá, a precocious, premature, fast and forward person, mostly used of girls; cf. pérepere, perepere.

mperewa-sém, forwardness, pertness. — mperewasémfó: 'némmafó mp., young fast i.e. rash and inconsiderate fellows.

mperewa, a play at funeral customs.

père-were [nea opere were, who pleads for a piece of skin, as he gets no soft meat] orphan (ayisã mmãrañ).

perper, F. ye p. (= pepe?) to be just. Cf. perepere.

o-pesare, a kind of tree; s. opesere.

pese, v. s. pesew. — o-pésé, a-, s. obese, apesebüro.

Pése, pr. n. a village in Akwam. — Opése, pr. n. m.

Apése, pr. n. a village near Abonse, Akuapem.

mpése, pl. mpese-mpése, a small tuft of hair; ñhwi a wóde saw nè sãminá akyim mã ákà hó sã. — b o mp., to form tufts, to join or twist the hair into tufts by mixing with it some glutinous matter.

pésé, pésepese, adv. altogether, quite; ne hō (ye) pésé, he is quite well; ofwëfwe asem nom' pésepese, he carefully or thoroughly investigates the matter.

apese-bürow, 1. maize planted in August (before or in the second rainy season), of which it is doubtful whether it will come to ripeness or full growth (abürow a wonani nná so se ebeye yiye); pr. 115. — s. abesebüro. — 2. pr. n. of an apenteba, s. donkō.

apesée, pl. m-, hedgehog, urchin; s. fiãmpãkwá, siadebóa.

mpesee, the tufts of blossoms of the maize; pr. 674. abürow tu mp., the maize blossoms. [G. able egba ahwányã.]

ape-sem-a di, litigious disposition, intermeddling.

o-pešemàdífo [nea ope asem adi] litigious person, busybody.

A p e s e m à k à - f o, *sing. Q-ni, pr.n.* the king's "asafo" at Akropong: ahene-mma nè ahennana nè wou ñkoa; Asonkofo ne Akuroponfo a eka ñhinā.

a p e - s e - ñ k ô - n y ā, *self-interest, selfishness* [lit. a liking that one alone gets a thing]; me de, mikyi apese(me) ñkô(mi)nyā; woyè apese(wo) ñkônyā! óyè apese(ne) ñkônyā.

o - p è s e r e, a thorny tree, used for building purposes and fuel.

p e s e w, *v. to tug, worry; - to pull to pieces, to pull or pluck in pieces*; p. dokono mu, s. ñkokowá; - to put in disorder; to dishvel (ñhwi mu, the hair); - intr. to hang in a loose and negligent manner, to flow without confinement; ne ñhwi mu ap.; - to blossom (of maize); *syn.* hwanyañ.

p è s e w a, *pl. m., a penny worth of gold-dust*; pr. 2685f. mpesewakoro, Ak. id. F. Mk. 6,37. — p è s e w a - b o, the dark-blue seed of a leguminous plant (climber), used for the smallest gold-weight; the plant yielding such seeds, with dark-green leaves, as of beans, and brown-red flowers growing into pods, of which there are three on each peduncle, containing two seeds each.

p é - s í, *inf. [sí pè] abstinence from sleep at night, the act of keeping awake, a wake, night-waking; watch, vigil; lucubration.*

a m p e s í, Ak. apesíe, *boiled plantains before they are pounded for fufu.* pr. 114.405.2821.

a p e s o, *pl. m., F. scissors.* Cf. akape.

a p é s o w, *pl. m., a wild animal, similar to a monkey, very fierce; also called kitadeñ, from the extraordinary strength of its paws; syn.* aberèbè; *sloth.*

p e s ú, *pl. m., hen-coop; syn.* akókobuw.

p è t e, *v., s. petew.*

p è t è, *v. [red. petèpetè] to scatter, strew; op. abúro mā ñkoko. - to sprinkle; osu p., it drizzles; F. to be scattered abroad. Mt. 26,31. - bo.. petè, to scatter, dissipate, disperse; syn. pansam, fwete; cf. pè.*

o - p è t é, *pl. a., vulture, carrion-kite; pr. 2687 ff. - by-names: kokosakyi, akrampā, kwakye, oborobiñ. - opete-takāra, a feather of a vulture. - opete-ntòñ, = ntomme, a kind of palm?*

m i p e t é, *small-pox; cf. börompete.*

m p e t e - t w á, *pock-hole, pock-mark, grain of small-pox.*

p è t è, *a. open, free, plain, clear, unobstructed by trees &c. F. manifest: no mu da bo p., it is manifest. - n. the open field (babi a eho ñni wura na eho ye haññ, okwañ a emu ye; ofaa petè mu. - adv. plainly; openly, F. Mk. 8,32. syn. fè, pefè, fāññ, ketè.*

p e t e a, *pl. m., finger-ring, of gold or silver; ohye sika p.; cf. ká, toñkoká, nómáfúru.*

p e t e b e r e - n y a ñ k ô b e r e, pr. 534.

[cf. apeterebi.

a p e t e b í, a kind of opurow, squirrel, not eaten. pr. 1101.2692.3129.

m p è t é m ā, *spot, speck or stain produced by sprinkling, splashing or spattering, pr. 3116.*

p e t è p è t è, *red. v., s. petè; osu p., it drizzles.*

pètəpəŋ, *a. large*; meko p. mú, meko m'afuw p. nó mù (nneema pī, abrode pī, abürow nè nneema wom').

pètəpərəwa, *pl. mpetəprā* [pərəw], 1. *spring, trigger of a springe or bird-trap* (apa). — 2. Ebia wokañ ade a, enna mmofra de si akyiri; asem kwa na wode kā; *cf. aseserebe.*

petərə, *v. to writhe, wriggle*; wukum wo na oñwice wu a, op.; apatā no p.

apeterebi, opeterebie-kuru, *s. apetebi. pr. 2693.*

petərəpetərə: onná ho komm, na óyè p., *he is unquiet, fidgety, restless.* [G. fidsitefidsite, fitrifitri.]

petew, *v. to bruise, quash, squash, crush, grind, pound, to dash in pieces; to be bruised, crushed &c. cf. fetew, potow.*

apeti, *s. apiti.*

pətopəto, *a. thick*; dote aye p. = d. mu aye duru, apiw. *pr. 1596.*

petu, *F. s. patu, patuw.*

pew, *v. [red. pepew] to remain behind, be backward in growth*; onipa yi apew = wato apè; unua no apepew, n'asò apew = n'asò ye deñ, *he is disobedient.*

mpewá, *R. small shot; s. mpərəmma, hāgire.*

péwá, *a. many, plenty, plenteous, plentiful, copious; syn. pī, bebrè, dōmañkāmā; wobétúmi adí akútú p. yi ana? wo nsem péwa a wubisabisae no.*

pēwa, *a kind of play; Akyemfo mmā agoru bi.*

mpēwá: di mp., *to retail; to hawk, peddle.*

mpēwa-dí, *inf. retail-business, retail-trade; hawking, peddlery. o-pēwadífó, pl. a., retailer, retail-dealer, small dealer; peddler, hawker, huckster. pr. 767.*

o-peyi, *a kind of amulet, s. sumañ.*

pī, *v., s. piw.*

pì, *adv. very, truly, indeed; asem a wokā yi ewom' pì, ete sā pì; syn. ampa. F. papa ara pī. Mk. 7,9.*

pī, pī, pim' = pā, pām', *cf. apiapow.*

pī, *a. much, many. — adv. much, very much. — F. pī n'ara, many, very many, Mt. 3,7. 25,23. — syn. bebrè, péwá, dōmañkāmā.*

mpī, *stubbornness, obstinacy; scorn, disdain, spite; insolence, affront; crossness, peevishness; óyè mpī, he is froward, refractory, obstinate; syn. atūa.*

mpī-yé, *inf. frowardness, obstinacy, peevishness.*

pīa, *pl. m-, back-room, chamber, a small room for sleeping or retirement, for keeping treasures or stores, store-room, warehouse; syn. pumpunu, pakusu; gener. opposite to a sa (on the other side of the yard); odi (ohene) pia (= ofwe ohene nneema so wo ne fi), he is (the king's) chamberlain; odi guadifo yi pia, he is the steward of this merchant.*

pīa, *v. [red. piapia q. v.] to press or push onward, forward or upward; to urge on; to promote, to lend a helping hand, to help for-*

Apesemàkàfo, *sing.* Q--ni, *pr.n.* the king's "asafo" at Akropong: ahene-mma nè ahennana nè woù ñkoa; Asoñkofo ne Aküroponfo a eka ñhinā.

ape-se-ñkò-nyā, *self-interest, selfishness* [lit. a liking that one alone gets a thing]; me de, mikyi apese(me)ñkó(mi)nyā; wóyè apese(wo)ñkónyā! óyè apese(ne)ñkónyā.

o-pèsere, a thorny tree, used for building purposes and fuel.

pésew, *v.* to tug, worry; — to pull to pieces, to pull or pluck in pieces; p. dokono mu, s. ñkokowá; — to put in disorder; to dishvel (ñhwi mu, the hair); — intr. to hang in a loose and negligent manner, to flow without confinement; ne ñhwi mu ap.; — to blossom (of maize); *syn.* hwanyan.

pésewa, *pl. m.*, a penny worth of gold-dust; *pr.* 2685f. mpesewakoro, Ak. *id.* F. Mk. 6,37. — pésewa-bo, the dark-blue seed of a leguminous plant (climber), used for the smallest gold-weight; the plant yielding such seeds, with dark-green leaves, as of beans, and brown-red flowers growing into pods, of which there are three on each peduncle, containing two seeds each.

pé-sí, *inf.* [si pe] abstinence from sleep at night, the act of keeping awake, a wake, night-waking; watch, vigil; lucubration.

ampesí, Ak. apesie, *boiled plantains* before they are pounded for fufú. *pr.* 114.405.2821.

apeso, *pl. m.*, F. scissors. *Cf.* akape.

apésow, *pl. m.*, a wild animal, similar to a monkey, very fierce; also called kitaden, from the extraordinary strength of its paws; *syn.* aberebē; sloth.

pesú, *pl. m.*, hen-coop; *syn.* akókobuw.

pete, *v.*, s. petew.

petē, *v.* [red. petépètē] to scatter, strew; op. abüro mã ñkoko. — to sprinkle; osú p., it drizzles; F. to be scattered abroad. Mt. 26,31. — bo.. petē, to scatter, dissipate, disperse; *syn.* pansam, fwete; *cf.* pē.

o-pété, *pl. a.*, vulture, carrion-kite; *pr.* 2687f. — by-names: kokosakyi, akrampā, kwakye, oborobiñ. — opete-takāra, a feather of a vulture. — opete-ntou, = ntomme, a kind of palm?

mpeté, small-pox; *cf.* börompete.

mpete-twá, pock-hole, pock-mark, grain of small-pox.

pétē, *a.* open, free, plain, clear, unobstructed by trees &c. F. manifest: no mu da ho p., it is manifest. — *n.* the open field (bābi a eho nni wura na eho ye haññ, okwañ a emu ye; ofaa petē mu. — *adv.* plainly; openly, F. Mk. 8,32. *syn.* fē, pefē, fāññ, ketē.

petea, *pl. m.*, finger-ring, of gold or silver; ohye sika p.; *cf.* ká, toñkóká, nómáfuru.

petebere-nyañkōbere, *pr.* 534.

[*cf.* apeterebi.

apetebi, a kind of opurow, squirrel, not eaten. *pr.* 1101.2692.3129.

mpétémā, spot, speck or stain produced by sprinkling, splashing or spattering, *pr.* 3116.

petépètē, *red. v.*, s. petē; osu p., it drizzles.

pète poñ, *a. large*; meko p. mú, meko m'afuw p. nó mù (nneema pī, abrode pī, abūrow nè nneema wom').

pétèpèrewa, *pl. mpeteprà [pèrew], 1. spring, trigger of a springe or bird-trap (apa). — 2. Ebia wokañ ade a, enna mmofra de si akyiri; asem kwa na wode kã; cf. aseserebe.*

petéré, *v. to writhe, wriggle*; wukum wo na onwíee wu a, op.; apatā no p.

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mpewá, *R. small shot*; *s. mpèrēm̄ma, hãgire.*

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pīa, *v. [red. piapia q. v.] to press or push onward, forward or upward; to urge on; to promote, to lend a helping hand, to help for-*

ward; pr. 1142.1144. pia brúkú' yi mā me, *push this book towards me*; meye biribi a, on'na opia me, *if I am doing any thing, it is he that helps me in it*; - to command, order. — pia gyam', *to stir, poke or rake the fire*; - wopia kobyee ho go, *they thronged to the spot (crowding it)*; - opia biribi so, *he aims at something, directs his efforts towards something*.

piabo, a kind of *gold-weight*.

piá-dí, *inf. stewardship, chamberlainship*.

o-piádifó, o-piám'ní, opiani, *pl. a-fo, steward, chamberlain*; ohene piani kura (fua) ne safé n.a.

piafo, *F. steward. Mt. 20,8. s. opiadifo, opiani*.

o-piafo, *pl. a-, helper, promoter; one who (in a battle) urges on or impels the men to fight*.

pīapīa, *red. v. 1. s. pia. — 2. to urge on, command (dom, an army). F. to constrain*.

apiapō [pim apow] *the protuberant bones of the pelvis, the upper parts of the hip-bones projecting on account of leanness. pr. 924f.*

mpia-só, *inf. furtherance, promotion, help*; opp. asabawm-gye.

pibábaba, pibibibi, *adv. descending in streams or torrents, said of rain, s. osu*.

pidúà, pēdúà, *buttock, the extremity of the back of an animal, where the tail is appended; aboa biara dua a etóà ne sisi so de reba ne to no, eso na ne dua pa no toae*.

pie, *v. Aky. = pue*.

mpíèññó, *the winged white ant, eaten by negroe children as a dainty; syn. asisirape*.

opíèsíe, *Ky. = opòsíe*.

pìkāpikā, *thick, inspissate(d); dontorí p. se abūrow mpampá, a mire as thick as a meal-pap*.

pìkyi, *pl. m-, mattress*.

pim' = pi mu, pām'. *pr. 163.145.925*.

pim, *adv. firmly; uprightly; ósì pim, he steps firmly, is thoroughly sound or healthy; fa wo nsa si pim*.

pimpi, *a dish prepared of maize; abūroduan bi*.

pimpini, *red. v. pini*.

pīn, *v. F. to come nigh. Mk. 2,4. s. pini. — pīnara, F. s. pi*.

pini, *v. [red. pimp.] 1. to move, change place, draw near, approach to or towards; dom p. dom ansā-na otuo tow, an army approaches another before a gun is fired; pini ha, Ak. = t̄wiw bera ha; pini do, Ak. = t̄wiw kō nohōa; ayisē apini no, he has shrunk or started back with horror; pini wo anim kakra, advance a little; pini wo akyi kakra, go or move back a little; wāpini n'akyi; wopinii ŋkyiriŋkyiri, they went backward; - red. opimpinī n'akyi guaŋe, he receded and fled; mimpimpinī m'akyi se mewu, I do not shrink from death. — 2. = pene, 2. to groan. pr. 1668*.

apíni, *pl. id., a groan; si ap., to utter a groan: 1. to murmur*

with dislike, = n̄wīnwī, kasa huhūhuhū; ósi ap., okasa ne mene-wam', ebia ompe se obi te aseñkō a orekā no. — 2. to groan in severe pain, to sigh heavily, = pene; cf. gu ahome.

apini-si, inf. groaning, sighing; cf. opene, ahomegu.

piñkye, v. Ak. = beñkye, beñ, to approach (to); op. no = obeñ no.

pinnó, ? potow kwadu buñ a woanōa no p.

pintīñ, a. & adv. firm, -ly, fixed, constant, completely; wusi dua bi na eye p. a, wuse: átīm; awia gyina p., the sun has exactly its highest stand; awia p. = awia ketē; me hō ye p., my health is excellent, firm, unshaken, constant.

mpintīñ, a kind of tabor, tabret, tambourine, timbrel; toa kōkūrō a wōatu āno na wōde ñhōma ayere na wosē wō wōñ kōñ mu de wōñ nsa kā; gye ahene nē asikafo na wotā ye ade no.

apīpī, a small bird, wren?

pīpī, pipipī, a. thick; dense; dua p., a thick stick; omunuñ-kum p., a dense fog; nsu p., muddy, miry water.

pipipī, n. thickness; density.

pira, pl. id. dwarf.

pira, v. [s. red.] to knock; to hurt or be hurt by violence, to wound, be wounded; mapira me nsa(m'), me nsa apira, my hand is wounded; mapirapira me nsa hō anum, I have received five wounds in my hand; cf. bō afe. — Phr. wókā wōñ tí pīrá, they lay their heads together, i.e. they troop or collect together for a common undertaking, for an evil purpose; they combine, conspire, plot.

o-pirá, pl. m., a wound; ne p. fi mogya, his wound bleeds; ne mp. fifi mogya, his wounds are bleeding.

o-piráfó, pl. a., a wounded person.

apirá-kúru, pl. id., a wound, i.e. a breach or separation of parts by violence, as a cut, stab, bruise; diff. akisikuru, an open sore, ulcer; s. kuru.

pírami(di) [Egypt. píromi] pyramid.

pirapira, red. v., 1. s. pira. — 2. p. mu, to knock together; wopirapiram' = wōbobom', wōpempem wōñhō; cf. wodì atipira.

mpire, whip, scourge, cut from the skin of an elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, wild horse, béw, toròm &c., twisted, sometimes three or fourfold, and fastened to a stick. Cf. abā &c.

pirebi, a basket with a lid, made of kubé leaves, used for carrying provisions or preserving clothes; cf. séséa, kyereñkye.

pirew, F. piro, v. to roll (hāse, a cask; abo, stones); — red. pīrepirew, F. píropiro, to roll, wallow, weller. Mk. 9, 20.

p̄irim, v. to make or grow hard, to harden; to parch, scorch; ne hō apirim, his skin is getting hard, said of a baby of 3 or 4 months; odé, ntommō no hō ap., the outside of the yam or the sweet potato has become black (in the ground); odé a eda gyam' na ogya pī nni hō p̄irim; odé no ap., the yam has become hard over the fire (in boiling or roasting), pr. 1550. — odé mmeñ yiye a, epirim, wotōtō a,

emmen bio, *if the yam is not well roasted in the beginning, it remains hard, and does not become softer by continued or repeated roasting*; aduan a wõña nã nã na entumi mmen, wose: apirim; ekuru a wotõtõ a emmen, wuse: ap. — *Phrases*: ne kõma ap. = ne k. ye den na ontie asem biara a wokã kyere no, afotusem biara ñkõm'; opirim nehõ or ne kõma, *he hardens himself or his heart, so that he does not listen to advice*; opirim` ne tirim', *he took courage*; pirim woanim, *take heart or courage, do it manfully*; opirim n'anım tu no fo, *he boldly (or earnestly) admonishes or forewarns him*.

pĩrim [obsol.] = piriw. — pĩrim, F. *perfectly*: mã yendo w' p.

pĩrimm, primprim, *hard, strong, healthy, lively*; nehõ primm = ne hõ ye dennennenneñ, onyaré neñ; onipa yi, oye mũ primm, *this man is not sickly, but healthy and indeed lively*; óyè primprim, *he is quite nimble*, = ne hõ ye den, onyé fõnofõno.

pĩriw: bõ p., *to be struck with fear or terror, to be startled*; tr. bõ.. p., *to strike with terror, to startle, frighten, terrify*; — *syn.* bõ prim, bõ pitiri; yi.. hũ, yi.. ahĩ.

piro, red. piropiro, v. F. = pirow. Mt. 27,60. Mk. 9,20.

pitàhú, a kind of frumenty or pap; abũroduan a woyam na wõamã ahono (abon?) na wõason so na woñie (so sõn) a wõakã.

[G. aflata.]

•pĩti, *swoon, fainting-fit*; tõ p., *to become weak, fidgetty, restless, senseless, to swoon away, faint, espec. from hunger*; *pr.* 3223. — *to cause to faint*: okõm na etõ nnipa p.; *cf.* tõ beraw, tware.

pĩti, *leprosy*, = kwata, fa-wohõ-kodi, mifua-duam'.

õ-pĩti, a jumping insect.

apĩti, the name of a small bird; anõmã ketewa bi, osõw nnipa sê; ne hõ ñwrañ-ñwrañ, ne hõ kañkañ, ne ntakãra mu boñ sê, nanso wodi.

apĩti, ebiti, F. apitsĩ, *unleavened bread*; abũrow a woyam no mmõre na wõña na wõbõ no ap.

o-pitifõ, pl. a-, *leper*, = okwatani.

pĩtipiti, *thickly crowded, thronged, close together*; *syn.* pepe; ñkũrofo no aboaboa wõnhõ ãno p. (*Lk.* 11,29.); ñkrãñ` yi, wõfore só p.

pĩtipiti, *adv.* much, continuously; wõfwe no p.

pitiri: bõ p., *to be struck with terror, to startle, shrink*; *cf.*

o-pitĩri, pl. a-, a kind of river-fish. *pr.* 2694.

[piriw.]

o-piti-tõ, *inf.* falling in a swoon, fainting; op. nhĩnã fi kõm (?).

o-pititõfõ, a starving person. *pr.* 2695.

piw, v. 1. *to become or be thick, inspissate(d)*; ñkwañ, aduru no apiw. — 2. *to be dense, stand thickly or close together*; kwae yi mu piw, emu nnua n.a. (bemmen hõ) piw só, kyere só; mmrũkũ yi, emu mpiw. — 3. *to make thick, hard*; p. doté = mã dote ye pẽto-pẽto. *pr.* 1596.

mpĩ-ye, *inf.* s. mpi.

põ, por, v. F. *to strip (off)*, atar, one's clothes; s. pore.

pò, v. Ak. s. pow.

pò pò, or pò pò, expressions imitative of the sound of beating, knocking.

pò, v. [red. popo] 1. to push; opo me taw = osum me, owò me ñkonsiaw, holding me by the neck, he pushes or thrusts me forward. — 2. to shake, tremble [inf. apo, q. v.] — red. opopó, ne hō popo, ne hōnam popo, he trembles; mframa popo nnua, the wind shakes the trees (syn. him, posow, wosow); nnua no apopo, the trees have been shaken. — 3. red. opopo ne ti, he shakes his head, refuses, declines. — 4. pò, to refuse, decline, reject; F. Mt. 21, 42. Mk. 7, 9. — to forsake, F. Mt. 19, 27. — to disdain, scorn, despise; to repudiate; to spurn away; F. to renounce; to deny; Mt. 10, 33, 16, 24. — syn. pa [G. kwa]. Phr. woapo ne bra amā no, they have left him to himself. — pò sò, to-refuse, decline (a present, an invitation to eat); to simulate refusal (memā obi biribi na ope, na oboapa se ompé a, na ope so neñ). — 5. pò abūrow so, to sift, winnow or fan corn by pushing or shaking the vessel containing it; cf. huw so. — 6. to throw off or drop the leaves, to grow leafless; aka kūmā na dua yi apo, this tree will soon lose its leaves; dua yi apo, this tree is leafless; nnua no apopo. pr. 993, 997. — 7. to emit, discharge: n'āno pò ahuru, he foams. Mk. 9, 14. — 8. to utter words by repetition: pò dódów, to stammer, stutter. Mk. 7, 32. — 9. to emit other sounds: pò waw = bə waw, to cough. — 10. to growl, gnarl, snarl (as a dog, leopard, lion, bear); cf. pow. — 11. pò so, to rattle in the throat in the last struggle before death; pl. wopopo so. — 12. to beat: pò ñhōma, to curry leather by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing and colouring; mmoa ñhōma na wodañ ani mā ehō dwo (the hides of animals are dressed and prepared that they become soft and pliant), na wode di adwini biara; etod. wode hye fam' mā ehō dwo na woapo só ñhwí no, na woahye no kəkō a.s. tuntum, a.u. wode aye mpaboá, ntoa, mmoha, ekyew, ñkotoku n.a. — 13. pò abrobe, to sever or extract the fibres from the leaves of the pine-apple; woboro abrobe-ahabañ na wo- were so na woyi mu abrobe-mfuturu no.

apo (pl. id.) fetters, shackles for the feet, = pokyere, m.

e-po, Gy. a lizard. pr. 1023.

o-po, inf. withering; cf. ohow.

apó, inf. trembling, tremor of weak, infirm or old persons; trembling of hands, feet and head; oyare apo.

e-pó, pl.?, a bale of cloth; ntamá pó or ntamapó = ntama a obi- ara ntāaa so bi peñ e.

e-pó, a-, a dish made of some herb. pr. 3017.

e-pò, sea, ocean, cf. bosonopo; pom', in the sea; pò só or pò aní, on the sea; — kò pò, to go to fish. John 21, 3. — epo yiri, the tide flows, sets in, is coming on, it is flowing water; epo twē, the tide goes out, ebbs, falls, it is ebbing water. pr. 670. — pò nom' tēā, gulf; pò nom' tetrete, bay. D.As. Cf. kontón, donnón; pokā, pokwantēā.

pó, mpo, (full o) adv. even; nay; mpo madi awu a, ankā won- yé mè sē, even if I had committed a murder, they would not deal

with me thus; me nuanom, mpo me nã mma ne wõn; *Jud.* 8,19. — Gr. § 75,3. 134,3 b.

pó, *adv.* expressing the sound of steps in walking: n'asepatere no si fam' pó pō (=kō kō) na ode kō; ono de, dā osore a, pō pō na oko, *e.s.* mpempreñ na oko, ;:.

pó', *adv.* expressing the sound or act of beating, striking or cutting: mabo no pō = bum [G. gbā, gbu, bum]; wotwa ogya pó pō or pó pó.

pō, *v.* [red. pōpō] -ani, to cast an angry, piercing, intimidating look at; opō n'ani, opōpō (opupuw) n'ani kyere me, opōpō me, he threatens, frightens me, addresses me harshly, flies at me, speaks roughly to me, = otutu n'ani kyere me, otētēē me hunahuna me, oye n'anim kyere me se, onyā biribi a, obeye me. *Gen.* 42,7.30.

mpō: obo me mpō, he ill-treats, ill-uses, abuses, maltreats me, = óyē me sakasaka, oye me pupópupó, oboro me, onfwe me so yiye.

poa, *pl. m-*: t̄wa. poa, to challenge, defy, with words, espec. by the use of debasing or vilifying expressions; otwa me poa, wot̄it̄wa yeñ mpoa.

mpoa-t̄wa, *inf.* challenge, setting at defiance, defamation; d̄wom yi mpo ye mp. (mp. ne se: ohene bi wō hō na wo ani nso no na wokasaka senca wo nè no se, se ebia wobese se: oyi a, minsuro no, ontumi ñkum me, mewo sika mekyeñ no, ohiani no nso, wode no ye deñ?) *pr.* 1096. 2698ff.

mpo-ānó, sea-shore, strand, beach, shore; sea-side, coast, sea-coast. *pr.* 1107. 2697. — mpoānoni, *pl. m-fo*, a dweller on the sea-coast; people living near the sea-shore.

pobi, a by-name of the fly. *pr.* 2572f. — mpobi, *pr.* 2701.

pobiá, *pl. m-*, a black boil, very painful and enduring longer (perh. 6 months) than pōmpó (8 days); p. na eye yaw bebrebe, nso etā tu kuru kyeñ pōmpó.

O-póbì-deí, *pr. n.* 1. an ancient king; — 2. a brook, G. Ogboli.

o-pō'ddò, *pl. a-*, a large pot to keep water in; *pr.* 2702. *cf.* atāhina.

mpofirim', unexpectedly, unawares; suddenly, on a sudden, all of a sudden; *cf.* mpaase, mpasompaso.

o-pofoní, *pl. a-fo*, fisher, fisherman. *pr.* 2703.

mpó-fóro [opow foforo] assumption, forwardness, pertness, flippancy; *Rog.* 878.885. *cf.* nsoáfóro; "opów anā mp.?" is it "politeness or pertness?" abofra a orefiti ase asūa kasa na ode mpanyinsēm nè mmērantiwasem afra ne bram'.

apogya, *s.* apagyá.

[shell.

apò-húru [epom' awuru] sea-tortoise, -turtle; ap. boñ, tortoise-

po-kā, channel, strait, narrow sea between two portions of land.

mpókō [mpow akokō-akokō] lumps, ingots or nuggets of gold, bullion. — pōkōwá, pōkoa, *pl. m-*, a small nugget of gold.

O-pòkú, *pr. n.m.* *pr.* 2704f.

a pókú -o, pokupoku, a kind of white heron, aigret.

poku(w)á, *pl. m-*, the full round breast of a young woman; *cf. nufu, nufuteñ; diff. mpekua.*

o-poku(w)afo, *pl. a-*, a full-grown girl.

po-kwan-tēā, a strait of the sea.

pokye, *v. 1. to crumble off, pluck off.* [G. kpoke.] — 2. to defer, delay, linger, tarry.

pokyere, *pl. m-*, fetter for the feet; F. mp. (no *sing.*); *cf. apo.*

o-pokyereñi, *pl. a-fo*, a prisoner in fetters, in jail; *diff. ode-duani*, one arrested (in his own or another man's house) on whom the sentence is not yet passed.

e-pom' [epo mu] F. in the sea; to sea; southward.

põmā, *v. 1. to stick, be fastened, be held back somewhere; me sika a aka no poma mu 'ne*, the rest of the money due to me is still retained (in their hands, withheld from me). — 2. to charge or load a gun.

põmá, *pl. m-*, (F. põma, Mk. 6,8.) stick, walking-stick; cane, staff (of the speaker of a jury, of a messenger or ambassador); wokosi mp. wõ ohene anim = wokoyi nteñ wõ oh. anim; s. si.

o-põmāfó, *pl. a-*, cane-bearer, messenger, ambassador; *syn. okyě-ámé, obófó.* — *pl. a-*, persons sitting on the scaffold of poles serving for a privy: mekomā ap. akyē = meko dua so.

apõmāfo: ototo me ap., he is careless, regardless, unconcerned, he cares nothing at all about me; monntoto ne nsem ap., do not neglect, disregard or slight his words.

apõmāfo-tó, *inf. contempt, neglect, disregard.*

poma-si [si mp.] a public transaction. — Ak. sale of a slave on credit.

mpoma-tiri: so or kura mp., to make use of a messenger's cane, to go to address an assembly; = di ohene anim asem. *pr. 3283.*

apõmma, *pl. m-*, [opon, *dim.*] shutter; toto mp. no mu!

[apombrew, F. Mt. 4,23f. (misprinted) = ahõembrew, ahõomerew.]

o-põmfo, *pl. a-* [pon, *v.*] F. redeemer.

[*pr. 2645.*]

apo-mono, too much rubbing of the teeth, so that blood comes.

pompó, *pl. m-*, boil, bile, furuncle; carious tumor; p. tu ntem (opens sooner) kyeñ pobiá; oyare mp.

apompom-pé, *inf. vain pomp, vain-glory, haughtiness, pomposity, arrogance; óyè ap.*, he is puffed up, vain-glorious, swaggering, vaunting, braggart; obu nehõ kese, ofwefwe nneema akese. *Ps. 131,1.*

pompõñ, *v. red.*, s. peñ.

põmpõñ, the highest pitch or degree; asem or oyare no ato no p. mu, the matter (law-suit), or his sickness, has reached the highest point, and is much more difficult to reduce or cure than it was in the beginning.

mpomponee, [pono] wrinkles; curves.

pompõno, pomprõ, *red. v. 1. to bend; s. pono; to crumple up.* — 2. to wrinkle; to get (perf. to have) wrinkles, to be wrinkled: akwa-

korā no anim ap., *that old man has a wrinkled face*; op. ne moma, *he knits his brows*. — 3. *to writhe with pain or agony*. — 4. *to bend or wind in manifold curves*: asu no ap. = akonton, akyeakyea.

mpomponsā, *three cues or horn-like twists of hair*.

poñ, *v. to disjoin or separate with some effort*: 1. *to take away by force, pull off, snatch from*; afāmma, wopon no, *pr. 1089*. wopon ne kyew fi n'atifi; *syn. pañ, hūam*. — 2. *to strip or deprive one of property given to him at some former time (said of persons who impoverish one previously enriched by them)*: Owusu Yaw apōñ ne yere Mānu, *Mr. R. has taken back from his wife M. all he had given her*. — 3. *to discharge, issue*: opōñ afwene, *he bleeds at the nose*. — 4. *to miscarry*: obéa no apōñ. — 5. *to let go or quit one's hold*; poñ fwe, *to fall off, away or down, to drop (down) pr. 542*. — ođan no hō apōñ, *the plaster or coating of the wall has fallen off*; — poñ fi.. hō, *to be pulled off, to fall away from, to be frustrated in*; mā wopon mfi wōñ agyinatu hō. *Ps. 5,11*. — 6. *to go away, retire or desist from, to cease, leave off, give up, break up or off*; wopon adwumayo, *they have left off working*; wopon nonnum a, adwumayefo apōñ, *at 5 o'clock the labourers leave off working*; wopon asore, *the church service is over*; wopon sukū, *the school is over or finished, the scholars have been dismissed. pr. 2706*. — 7. *to dismiss from work or from a meeting, assembly or congregation*; wura M. apōñ n'adwumayefo, *Mr. M. has dismissed his labourers*; kyerekyerefo no ap. ne sukūfo, *the teacher has dismissed his scholars or pupils*; wopon asafo no, *the congregation has been dismissed*. — 8. *to call people out of or away from their homes*: wopon nkūrofo aboa āno, *he has called the people to assemble*. — 9. *to call back, recover, win or bring back (fugitives, under the assurance of their not being hurt, from the place to which they fled perhaps from fear of being killed)*: wopon akobofo a, wō ntama āno ye duru, *pr. 493. cf. pono, F.* — 10. *to redeem, recover a pawn. pr. 770*.

poñ, *a. in cpds. great, large*; cf. abopon, obirempōñ = ohene, nantupōñ, Akūropōñ, Mampon, Onyankōpōñ.

pon, pono, F. *to redeem*, = gye. — pon, *inf. redemption*.

o-pōñ, *inf. abortion, miscarriage*.

mpōñ nè mmá, *the whole family or household*, mpanyiñ nè mmofra. àmpōñ, *a. old, used of palm-wine*; o, àmpōñ ní! nsā no aye à.

o-pōñ, *pl. a-, F. epon, 1. door, gate, hatch, = ođan āno poñ (ehō ye wurekyerē, adidipōñ ye trotro)*; to poñ mu, *shut the door*. — 2. *table, dining- (breakfast-, supper-)table, = adidipōñ; writing-table or -desk, kyerewpoñ; cf. adwumpōñ*. — 3. *meal, repast; feast*: wotów no poñ, *they made him a supper*. — 4. *the table in the court of justice*: wode no kō poñ so (= asa so) akodi asem, *he is brought to the bar for a decision of the matter. [G. 1. šina, 2-4. okplō.]*

ponam, *a well-formed piece or nugget of native gold*.

mponee [biribi a wopono] *a bend, curve, curvature; a bind or tie [—]*; mp. kumā, *a breve [as on ä ě i..]*: mōnye mp. wō so! o-ponfo, F. *redeemer, = ogyéfo*.

o-pònkó, *pl. a-*, F. *m-*, *horse. pr. 2707ff.* — o-pònkò-bá, *pl. a-*, *colt, foal.* — o-pònkò-béré, *pl. a-*, *mare.* — o-pònkò-nini, *pl. a-*, *stallion.* — o-pònkò-saé, *pl. a-*, *castrated horse, gelding.* — o-pònkò-furum, *mule, an animal generated between a horse and a she-ass (cf. afurumpònkò, — between a he-ass and a mare).*

o-pònkó-até, *saddle.* — o-pònkò-nnadeka, *bit, bridle.*

apònkò-kwan, *pl. id.* [lit. *horse-way, horse-road*] *road, the broad road, high-road, highway.*

apònkò-náñ: *wasi ap., he stands astride, having set one foot before the other; he strides.*

o-pòñ-kótòkōro, *door-hinge.*

apòñkyé, *am-, pl. m-, Ak. F. goat; = abirekyi.*

apòñkyeréñ, *pl. m-, toad; ap. te abo ase nè atarem'; ap. puw bore mā awo. pr. 2712f. cf. apotoro.*

pòno, *v.* [red. *pompono, pomprō*] 1. *to bend; opòno ne mu, ne nañkrōma.* — 2. *perf. to be bent, crooked; to be arched, vaulted.* — Cf. *kyea, kurum.*

pòno, *pon, v. F. to redeem; opónò, inf. redemption, = ogye.*

apóno, *F. circle; bu(bu) ap., to form a circle, to surround.*

mpono, *F.:* *tu mp. = tu nteñ or ntene; watu m'asem mp., he has gone straight-forward with my cause.*

àm pòno-dí-àsũá, *an old monkey-eater, obayifo mmārai.*

opònóntom', *pl. a-*, [pono, tom'] *pocket-knife, clasp-knife.*

pòonse, *v.* [Eng.] *Akp. F. to punish; cf. tñē asō, fñē, tua ka. mpòonse (F. Akp.), punishment.*

o-pòñ-ntá, *folding-doors, folding-gate.*

mpon-tere, *door-hinges; iron ligaments of a door. pr. 3328.*

apón-tów, *inf.* [tow pòñ] *feast, feasting, banquet, banquetting; luxury, delicate living; wode ap. ñkō na egye wòñ ani.*

pòntwē, pòntwēpòntwē, *slow, sluggish, tardy, dull; lazy, slothful, indolent, idle; syn. nyā.*

apòñ-ñuá, *Ak. apòññwa, pl. m-* [opòñ, *agua*] *the frame of a door or window. pr. 2711.*

m pò-ñwóma, = *odé mpów à áhyé (= erebebo) na ennyiñi na wobubú dí no, unripe tubers or roots of yam.*

popa, *popápòpa, red. v., s. pa, espec. under 12.*

popápòpa, *adv. expressing the sound of breaking; oðañ no ye p. na ebu fñee hq, or, oðañ no bubu p. na eñfñee ase, the house fell or tumbled down with a crashing or cracking noise.*

popā, *pl. m-, palm-branch, i.e. the long mid-rib of the leaf espec. of the oil-palm, together with or without the long leaflets (berew) proceeding from it on both sides. pr. 466.570.592.2715.*

mpopá-àmmó-wo, *a swelling of the hand alleged to be caused by a charm against thieves in a plantation.*

mpópare, a place cleared from trees, brushwood, weeds &c. —
bo mp., to clear a place in a forest.

ò-pópaw, pl. a., a kind of tree, used as timber; wode señ wo-
aduru, adaka n.a.

apopa-yám' [nea opopa yam'] the last child of a mother; cf.
mpopā-yám', the fibres of palm-branches. [okáàkyire.

popo, red. v., to shake, tremble &c. s. po, espec. under 2.3.6

popo [G. kpekpe] a kind of cloth; Ak. aṅwéré; s. ntama.

mpópó, a native dish made of maize. [G. kpekpe.]

pópō, s. pó. — pō'pō', = ofuruntum.

pópō, = abonuá, atwápó, from the sound of cutting, s. pó.

pō'pō, red. v., s. pó.

apopobíbirí, 1. the dark-green or dirty film on the ground
where water has been spilled or on stagnant water, consisting of
tiny water-plants, algae; (wuguare gu a, na fam' aye tumm, wofre
no ap.) — 2. dark-green moss on stones or trees; pr. 3370. cf. abo-
so-nhwi, dua-hō-nhwi. — 3. a. dark-green.

popododobi, s. nantwi.

apopokyíkyí, a kind of river-fish. pr. 2716.

popomporúwá, a custom performed with females arrived
at puberty; woye no p. = wogoru no bra, e.s. ababā bi a obōe bra
wode gudé nè nūwínne nè nhenepá hyehye no to d'wom di n'akyi
de no kò asum' kognare no bo no asu de no ba ofie na wóyè no aye:
nkesua, ntrama n.a.

popópópó, fighting, scuffle; se p. fi mu a, ménye no deñ? —
insolent usage; oye p., he is a rough man, disposed to fight or slog
others, to show his power; mmobò me p. so! do not knock me about
thus! [fr. the sound of beating.]

poporokú, new corn (maize) which can be ground, corn of
this (the present) year; cf. kùkuradabi.

poré, v. 1. to strip one of his clothes. — 2. to challenge by stri-
king; oporé m'ano = opoti mé.

póré, pl. m-, jar, pitcher, jug or bottle of stone ware.

apòrí-bà', apotibā, pl. m-, a club, bludgeon, cudgel, thicker than
asabā', cf. ùkontimā.

póripori, a. ready to strike or fight; ne nsa ye p.

aporí-sò, by force or violence; oye biribi ap.; odi asem no
ap., e.s. oñwéfwé bem biara se nea esi ne tirim no ñkō.

poriwa, a., pl. mporiwa-mp., short, said of sticks of 1 or 2
fingers' length; Nkrañfo kotwā nnua mp.-mp. de kò fie kotoñ.

poro... cf. pro..., pono...

pòrokyéwá, tender, soft, delicate, dainty, effeminate; óyèñ
ne mma pr., he brings up his children tenderly, effeminately; wahye
ne mma pr. or prówé, he shows his children too much indulgence (cf.
kokò), he spoils his children.

o-pōroñ, a kind of tree.

o-pōrōntom', s. opōnontom'.

pōropōro, a disease in the throat; éyè wo mene; wokasa a, eaye yiye.

pōropōrow, pōropōrow, red. vv., s. pōrow, pōrow.

mpōrōpōrow a. small fragments or particles, crumbs, splinters, filings, sparks: dokono(hō) mpr., crumbs of bread, cf. mfūrofūrowá; dua (hō) mpr., small bits of wood, splinters, saw-dust; dade (hō) mpr., iron-filings; gya (hō) mpr., sparks, cf. nturuturuwa.

pōrow, v. [red. poroporow] 1. to rot, corrupt, putrify, decay, spoil; to become putrid, grow virulent, to fester (of wounds), ulcerate; perf. to be rotten, putrid; dua no bep. ntem; nām no ap. — cf. suw, see. — 2. to spoil, to bring up or accustom to bad habits; op. ne ba = ohye ne ba prōwe, okoko ne ba. — pōrowē, v. n. rottenness.

pōrow, v. [red. poroporow] 1. to beat out, thrash (kokoté, atókó, emō, cf. few abūrow & siw, G. gbe ùmā); to beat off (abe: wode bemū bō [or fwe] fam' de yi mmefua no mmiakō :/:/: afi bemū no so). — 2. to beat, to shake out, to remove the dust &c. or clean (prow or proprow atadem', clothes &c.) by beating; to shake, stir up, clean from the seeds &c.; mmea de tadua p. asawam', women clean raw cotton by a wooden instrument. — 3. to pluck off, gather (dua aba, the fruits of a tree, = tetew). — 4. p. abom, to remove the single pots from under the felled palm-trees (wotetew ñhina a wode sua abe fi mmedefunu ase). — 5. to fall, espec. in small portions or particles, to crumble, to be scattered, strewed (strown) or thrown down (of dry things): dua no so ahabañ ñh. porow = po; ñhwēa p. gu ade no so; ñkyene porow gu; — tr. to remove small particles, shake off, cast off; oporow ñkyene gu, pr. 702. — 6. to spend in defraying different expenses; map. me sika ñh. matua m'akaw 'ne. — 7. p. atuo, to discharge guns in a volley; yep. atuo guu wōñ so, we poured a volley of muskets upon them. — 8. n'aniwā poroporow nsu, his eyes gush out water; oresū na nusu fi n'aniwam' gu wōrōdō-wōrōdō y'ō y'ō, = nusu tere no.

poruwa, a. s. poriwa.

posa, v. [red.] 1. to rub (with the hands); p. tā, to rub the tobacco; ntama no abiri, mep., the dress is dirty, I am rubbing it; a-wow ade mensa na mep., my hands are cold, therefore I am rubbing them; mep. mekoko so, I am rubbing my chest; wode dote p. n'ani, they rub dirt into his face or eyes. — 2. to break or crush the strength of any one: oyare no ap. no, he has become lean and feeble by the sickness.

po-sā, F. = posaw. Mt. 27,48. Mk. 15,36.

mposae, the withered bark or the dry fibres of the plantain-tree, used for various mean purposes [comm. lang., syn. baha], pr. 10.2491.

posaw, v. 1. to rub to powder; to bruise, crush, grind, smash, dash in pieces; syn. petew. — 2. to be crushed: ma'wīe p. korā, I am completely exhausted. — 3. p. so, to murder, with cruelty, atrocity or in a frantic manner, to massacre.

po-saw, F. po-sā [osaw a efi pom'] a *European sponge*.
aposé, a kind of *brown-red fruit*; aba a ebere dum.

o-posí, pl. a-, a kind of *earthen vessel*; asańka (abeyā) bi a wo-
añworañworañ mú (woñwene no pipiri ye mu abiiñ-abiiñ) à wopotow
mu mako, ñkruma, efañ n.a.; s. kuku.

o-pôsié, Ak. opiesié, *the first child*; me (ba) p. ni. (R. *the youngest
child, a child born to a man in his old age.*) Cf. abakañ & apopa-
yám, okáakyíri.

posi, pl. m- [pow a asi] a *tuber of the yam plant growing afresh*
after those of the first growth have been pulled off; odé a wo-
apañ (woatu ase de a edi kañ) na asañ abo bio; s. mpow; odé no
sisi so pi nti, wofre no mpow a asi (esi) a.s. mposi. Wode odé a wo-
befua no mposi-mposi na ehyehye ñko no mu.

pòsoposo, a. *loose, rickety, unfixed, not sticking fast*; epam
no aye p., enyé deñ bio.

póso, pòsoposo; a. *weak from old age (or sickness), feeble,
infirm, imbecile, decrepit, shaky, tottering*; aberewa p.; wabokora pp.

po-soro-samini, pr. 2696.

posow, v. *to shake, tremble &c.* = wosow, pusuw, popo, him;
- mframa p. ahabañ; awow p. me hōnam; awow de me, me hō p.

mpó-ta m' [(be)pow ntam'] *pass, passage between mountains or
houses; strait, defile; alley, thoroughfare*; wafa mp. hayi; cf. afae.

potē, a. *right, true, genuine*; adv. *in the right manner*.

potí, v. *to challenge by striking one's nose or mouth with the
finger*; cf. pore.

mpo-tia [pow, tia] *stunted tubers of yam*; odé a ammo yiye na
eboo ñkorowa-ñkorowa no. pr. 281.

apoti-bā, F. apotsibā, Mt. 26,47. s. aporibā.

poto, v. Ak. 1. s. potow. — 2. = foto, F. foro. — 3. F. *to cor-
rupt, become corrupt*; dzēa ompoto no, *that which is not corruptible*.

[1 Cor. 15,42.]

pòtō, a. *dirty, filthy, nasty*; ne ntama or ne hō aye (fi) p., ne
hō ye p. = nehō ye fi dodo.

pòtopoto, a. *thick, inspissated*; ñkwañ no apiw aye pp.; *slimy,
muddy, miry*. — adv. wokuńkam nnipa guu ho pp., *they slaughtered
people with a fearful carnage*.

apotobiesāse, Ab. a kind of *owl* = wūrepí, Ak.

mpoto-dé, a kind of *pottage-herb*.

mpotoe, 1. *the dregs, lees, sediment of any thing*; puw is used
only of nsā or other liquors, and tā. — 2. F. *corruption*, = prowé.

o-pótofo, pl. a- [potow 3.] *foreigner, alien (barbarian), one who
does not speak Tshi, one who speaks an unintelligible language*. —
2. s. botofó, pātāfó.

poto-mañ, a people of a language different from Tshi.

Apotokáñ, *an impure Akan dialect*; Kwawufo kasa ap.

apótompo, *hurry, precipitation, slurry, fuss*; obo no ap., *he does*

it in hurry and confusion, helter-skelter, hastily, without sufficient preparation and reasons; obo asem no ap., e.s. odi a, oñhú āno; ose: enyé biribi, meye no ntemntem.

apotoṗòré, -pòré, a *small bird with greenish grey plumage.*

potopoto, s. potō, potow.

potoro [Eng.] *porter; cf. nsā.*

apòtōro, *frog; cf. apōñkyerén.*

apòtōro-dōm, a *poisonous plant; dupon bi.*

potōrópòtōró, *negligent, careless, slovenly, disorderly; oñfwé n'ade yiye, óyè ne nneema p. = sakasaka; onyé ne ba yiye korā, óyè no p.*

potow, v. 1. *to crush, squash, press into pulp; op. mako wo asañkam'; otia biribi so wo fam' na epetew. — 2. to pound, beat; to knead; p. mmore = fotow m., to knead, mould dough or bread; p. dote = wow d., to work clay and water with the feet; dote no apotow (awow), the clay is well mixed, ready for use. — 3. to speak a foreign (barbarous) language, at least not pure or genuine Tshi; op. Brofo, Date &c. Otwi de, yempotow.*

potūropodwō, s. botūrobodwō.

potwā, 1. *glutton, greedy fellow; onipa a onyā aduañ a. nsā na odi a. onom no pī kyeñ se ete; syn. odidifó. [G. fuló.] — 2. gluttony, greediness; oye p. = ope adifudé, he is greedy (not only of food or drink).*

potwom, *button.*

pow, v. [red. popow] 1. *to rub, scrape, scour, clean, cleanse; pow sē, pr. 401. ópòw korow no mu; syn. tñiw. — 2. to cut closely, to lop or poll the branches of a tree, espec. of a palm-tree felled in order to extract the palm-wine; wapow abe no; woapopow won mme. — 3. to polish, burnish, furbish, make smooth, bright or glossy; to refine; wop. aṓowa, sānyā hō; mapow mo se dñwete; cf. trom, hoa. — 4. to become or be civilized, polite, refined, cultivated; ópòw = onim aguaasesemde yo; akoa no apow nnansā-yi, e.s. wahū kūrow a owō mu no amanne yiye; pótófó biara mpowe, none of the tribes that do not speak Tshi are polite or refined. — 5. to grow rich, pr. 884. to improve or rise in worldly affairs, to become comfortable, pr. 1626. Asantefo ammā Fantefo ampow amfew, the Asantes did not suffer the Fantes to improve and thrive or prosper. — 6. to become or be proud, puffed up, arrogant; to behave proudly; syn. horañ; opow nehō, he puffs himself up; opow n.s. onsō nea obeye dñwae na oreye; n'ani nso unipa; wapow, he is proud, presuming, arrogant, insolent, overestimates himself; ohoho ba kūrom' na okyere nehō a, wose; wapow dodo. — 7. to growl, grumble, gnarl, snarl, roar, said of the dog, leopard, lion &c. okramañ pō me, the dog growls at me.*

o-pow, inf. *politeness &c. haughtiness, arrogance.*

pow; v. *to come up, come forth, appear; dua aba no apow =*

pow, v. F. = po, *to forsake, e.g. sin.*

[apue.

e-pow, pl. a- or apow-apow, 1. *bump, swelling, protuberance,*

tumor; knob; n'aním wò pòw, he has a bump on his face; n'ano ahore pòw, his mouth is swollen (by accident or by nature); pr. 145. 163. — menewaase pòw, a) a wen on the throat, goitre, struma; b) grudge, pique, spite: òyì ne m. p., he gives vent to his anger. — 2. conglobation, conglomeration; mogya apow-apow, clots of blood; cf. epow, pl. m-. — 3. curl, ringlet; Abürokyiri ññuañ no hō ñhwi ye apow-apow. — 4. knot; pòw yi ye deñ sê, mintumi mensāñ, this knot is too tight, I cannot untie it; - bò or si p., to tie (in or into) a knot; si wo nsa so pòw = bò so hama na wo were amfi; - bò hama p., to tie a rope into a knot; - bò tirim p., to design, project, plan, devise, to make a plan, project, design, plot. — 5. knuckle, protuberant joint, espec. of the fingers; cf. nañpòw, naññwēā; otētēē n'apow mu, he stretches himself, lit. his joints, he takes exercise, walks; òyè me apòw sò adé, he treats me badly, cruelly.

e-pòw, pl. m-, a cluster or group of trees, grove, thick wood or forest of small extent; cf. abosompow, asamampow, asoreso.

e-pòw, pl. m-, conglobation, lump; sika p., an ingot, nugget or billot of gold; rock-gold; s. epow, 2. & pòko.

mpòw, the new tubers of yam growing after those of the first crop from the head which has been cut off and planted again; odé a wò-atu na aka ne ti wò fam', odé a wòpañ mnotòkrōma a esañ bò no, odé a wòpañ dedaw na abò mpow no; s. posi. Wo mpow mfew da, your capacities will never be developed.

mpòw-bère, mpòw-mù, the time of the second crop of yam.

pòwa, pl. m-m- [epow, dim.] a small grove for the fetish = obosompow.

e-powá [epò, dim.] a (small) sea as part of an ocean.

pòwa, Ak. the smallest amount of gold-dust, the half of pese-wa, about a half-penny. Cf. simpòwa, tàpó.

powa-de, things bought for a half-penny. pr. 1362.

mpòwa-ka, Ak. small debts.

apòw-mu-déñ: ohye no ap. na wabò ne kroñ, he confirms, encourages or helps her in her theft.

apòw-mu-tētētē [stretching of the joints or limbs] gymnastic exercise, gymnastics.

po-wó [lit. sea-snake] a kind of eel; syn. aberekurí.

powpaw: bò-, to put aside as unimportant, pr. 2308.

pra, pära, v. [red. prapra] 1. to sweep with a broom or besom (òdañ mu, abontēñ so, pata so) pr. 322. 2718. — to gather; yepra boa āno a, efwete bio, what we sweep together, is scattered again; pra ahōnyā hye kwu, F. to heap up riches; cf. prapra; - opra (di) n'akyi, he sweeps behind him (to remove the least thing or influence he may have left behind). — 2. to sweep, to drive or carry along or off, to destroy many at a stroke or with celerity and violence. — 3. Phr. Oprapra n'asō akyi, s. asō; oprapra ne ba huhuw no hō, s. huhuw. — 4. pra yare, As. = sa yare.

e-pra, pl. a-, armadillo, Dasypus. pr. 3310.

aprā, pl. m-, a small species of armadillo.

apra: yí.. apra, *to warn, forewarn, give warning, admonition, information or notice to, to caution*; s. eb. woako oman bi so na wonè wo bedi asemone, na obi ahintaw akā akyere wo; ete se otia wonañ so. Rebeka yii Iakob apra se òñnuañ.

mprā, mpānā, *pl. -fo, 1. lover, paramour; concubine, mistress, courtesan; obarima a. obea a onam twē mprā; pr. 2719. cf. aguāmāñ. — 2. the connection between a man and a woman living together for a time without being properly married, concubinage; twē mprā, to form such a connection, to live in a state of concubinage, to have illicit (sexual) intercourse. — mprā-ba, pl. mprā-mma, a child begotten in concubinage. — mprā-tam': odi o-nè bea no mp., he is the go-between to him and her. — mprā-twē, inf. living in concubinage; illicit (sexual) intercourse.*

o-pradā, s. oprannā. *pr. 2720.*

apradā', a kind of musical instrument, made of horns; s. abeñ.

pradadada, s. pāradada.

o-prae, *pl. a-, broom, besom; syn. oñuāc; cf. tui; - wope asem so prae, they are too inquisitive.*

mpraé-sò, *an open level place swept clean for trading or other purposes.*

prako, *pl. m-, hog, swine, porker, pr. 499.535. [Port. porco, G. kplótó', old: kproko.] Cf. batafo. — prako-ba, pig, porket. — prakobere, sow. — prako-dañ, hog-cote, pig-sty. — prako-nām, pork. — prako-nini, boar.*

pram', *v. to issue, flow or run copiously from one's body, said of sweat or blood; mihiyaa no na fifiri reprim no; syn. guām. — F. prēm, to overflow, inundate; nsu prēm wiadze, the world was drowned.*

prām, *a. (?) nimble, brisk, quick; ode akutú no mām me, me hō prām, madí, when he gave me the orange, I was quick and had soon eaten it up.*

prāmā, pramma, *pl. m-, [fr. pra, to sweep?] 1. a lane between houses, cf. nnantam', brōñ. — 2. a large yard enclosed by 6 to 8 houses, not forming part of the main street; a place, a broad way or open space in a town; court-yard.*

mpramā-sò, *pr. n. a place or street at Akūropong.*

prammáfó, *the people living in one large yard. pr. 2721.*

o-prāmmiri, panām..., pēnām..., *pl. a., a snake 4-6 feet long, yellow at the neck, grey at the belly, and black (dark-blue) on the back and at the tail, spitting at people's eyes and blinding them.*

prampram(pram), *adv. issuing or flowing copiously or profusely; mihūñ befo bi a ofi kwañ so a ne hō fifiri prampram; otuu abura no no, nsu no ba prprpr. = ntemntem.*

mprampūro, *bamboo. [Malay & Port. bambu, G. pamplo.]*

prāññ, *a. & adv. 1. open, free, plain, -ly; woabu afuw no so nnua ntí eso da ho or aye pr.; okasá pr. = okā asem na onsiw bi so, okasa ne ñhinām' korā, onsuró akyiri; - enó práññ, ehē na wu-*

hūū me kañ? *tell me plainly: where did you see me first?* — *syn.* fē, pefē, petē, fāññ. — 2. *fully, in the whole; ka* no ñhinā si ahē *pr.?* *what is the full amount of the debt?* — 3. *pretty much or many, pretty far or long; madów makò m'aním pr. = kakra ara gēññ, I have advanced pretty far in clearing the ground (from weeds or trees); midii nua pr. or mekyee pr. wò hò = mekyee kakra, I stayed there for a good while.*

o-prá'nnā́, *pl. a-*, (oprada, *pr.* 2720) *thunder, lightning, thunder-storm, tornado; cf. anyinam, osramañ; - op. bom' or pac, it thunders; op. si or duru duam', the lightning strikes a tree; op. beduru wo! may the lightning kill thee; op. durun no de no kofwée pom', the lightning struck him and cast him into the sea; op. akyi na osu to dá, Gr. § 228,4.*

prañ-hene, *a mock-king, a king without any power, having only the name; odi p., òye p.; wosi no p.*

m-prapiriwa-so, *hastily, superficially.*

prapra, *red. v., s. pra.* — F. nyimpa dodo kesenara prapraa hwòhò behyaa neñkyè, *Mt. 13,1.*

pràprā, *a. slimy, pituitous, mucilaginous, mucous (e.g. fwengre); syn. mātāmātā; cf. tṵā, hūā.*

m-praprafo, *pl., accomplices, companions; associates; wòñ a obi aprapra wòñ aboa ãno se ne mfefò; yòñkònom, mpàmfo.*

aprapra-há [*sweeps the bush*] *a kind of bird.*

aprapra-nsa, *s. asefòròe.*

pràse, *v. [Eng.] to plaster; to pave; cf. fòmfam so, tare so, sew.*

pràse [*Eng. plaster*] *a plaster for wounds &c., cerate, unguent, liniment; syn. mfomfamso, ntaresò.*

m-prā-tam', *s. mprā & di.. ntam'.*

pra-tū, *the hole of an armadillo, amòā (etū) a opra dam'; wotua no p. = wòkò amòā nom' se wòkòkyere no; wotua onipa p., he is watched and attacked as in an armadillo's cave, onipa wò ãñ mu na woakotoá no na onnyā òkwañ mfa bābiara.*

m-prā-tw̄ō, *inf. s. mprā.*

apràtw̄ōm, -tw̄ōm, *pl. m-*, *lock of a door or case, of European or native making; cf. kradoa.*

Opraworam, *name of a month, about May; s. osram.*

apra-yi, *inf. [yi apra] warning, caution against danger &c.,*

pre..., pre..., *s. pèrè..., pèrè... [admonition.*

m-pre, *adv. F. presently, Mk. 6,25. - cf. prèkò, mpreñ, mprepre.*

prègò, pèrègò, prèkò, *pl. m-*, *nail. [Port. prego; G. bleko.]*

prè-kò, pèrè-kò [*pèñ, kò*] 1. *once, at one time, on one occasion, = pènkoro; mihūū no prèkò pè, I saw him only once. — 2. at once, at the same (point of) time, immediately; enñi mene nipa prèkò; owui prèkò-pè, he died suddenly.*

pre, *v. F. to overflow, inundate; s. pram.*

o-pre, pèrem, *pl. a-*, *cannon; gun, howitzer, mortar; tow ap., to discharge cannon. pr. 876.1796.2465.2723.*

premínti, *potatum*.

prémó-ba, *pl. m-, cannon-ball, -bullet, -shot*.

mpre-mpre, *F. [mpre, red.] presently, instantly, immediately, this moment. Mt. 26,53.*

mprempreñ, [*mpreñ, red.*] 1. of time past: *just now*; mp. na midau ha yi; mihūū no (wo)hō mp. — 2. of the future: *presently, on the spot, immediately; forthwith*; mereba mp., *I am coming presently*; mp., ɔrefwefwe bosea a, orennyā; mprempreñ, *on the spot; cf. amonom'ara, Ak. sesē-ara. pr. 2724.* — 3. when repeated in correlative sentences, it answers to *Eng. now - then*: anoma tu a, mp. ođañ nehō kō hayi, na mp. ođañ nehō ba hayi bio, *when a bird flies, it turns now that way, then this way.*

mpreñ, mpěreñ, = 'ne; na mprempreñ de, en'de na wontumi ntweñ bio; *F. mpre; cf. peñ.* — mprei-kō-tsē, *F. too soon.*

mpren-nu, *twice*; = mpeñ abieñ, *two times.*

mpren-sā, *thrice*; = mpeñ abiesā, *three times.*

o-prenteñ, *s. -per... (akyene bi.)*

o-prenteñkoro, *s. per.... (agoru bi a wogoru no ayi ase.)*

prentoa, *pl. m-, bottle. (Voc. Nig. Exp.)*

prep... prep... s. perep... perep...

prête, *pl. m-, [Eng.] plate, dish.*

prew, *v. s. përew.*

prim, *s. pirim.*

primprim, *F. dzi-, to be strong, well, in good health. Mt. 9,12.*

pro, *v. F. = pōrow, to rot.*

aprow, *F. bō..hō apro, to be round about. Mt. 3,5. Ps. 128,3. — otoo n'anyiwa apro fwee won, otoo n'anyi apro fwee no, he looked round about on them, to see her. Mk. 3,5. 5,32.*

prō, *v. s. pono, to bend.*

proku-o, *s. pūrōku. pr. 2725. — prokyéwá, s. poro...*

pròm, *the sound of discharging guns; wobetow atuo p.p.*

aprómpó, *a kind of esculent herb.*

mprompranne, *gold-trinkets.*

promprom, *a. F. fresh, flourishing, Ps. 90,6. = fromfrom.*

o-prōntom, *s. opōnontom.*

prop... s. pōrop... e.g. mpropoba, *F. = mporoporowa. Mk. 6,43.*

prow, *pro, s. pōrow, pōrow; apro.*

prumo [*Eng.*] *plummet, plummet-line; kyerebeñ-ye hama.*

pruw, *s. puruw.* [*Am. 7,7.*]

pu, *v. s. paw. — epu, s. epuw.*

pu, *adv. = pe, completely; s. kómpu.*

pú, *adv. expr. the sound of breaking: duá no, odé no bù pú.*

mpu, *F. amazement, consternation, dismay, sudden alarm. 1 Pet. 3,6.*

pù, *adv. expr. the sound of a discharged gun: otuo tow pū.*

púā, *pl. m-*, 1. a *weft of hair, plait or tress of hair; pigtail, cue; ñhwí a woayi na woagyaw wó atifi kurukuruwa; wasi puā; syn. ntakua* (on the vertex or top of the head). — 2. *sāmā bi, e.s. woayi wo ñhwí ñkuruwa-ñkuruwa atuatua wo tiri hō; yi mp.*

pūa, *v. [red. pūapūa]* 1. to draw or press together, contract, wrinkle; *wapūa n'aním, opūapūa n'aním, n'aním pūapūa (opp. n'aním tew), he knits his brow, he frowns; cf. pono. — ntwētwe nsem no biara mpūapūa, kyerew ne ñhinā mā mā, do not contract any of the words, write them all fully out. — 2. to be crooked, curved, bent; ne mū apūa = apono, Lk. 13,11.; wafi dua so afwe ase nti wapūa, because he fell from the tree, he lies crooked (perhaps only for 2 or 3 hours). — 3. to shrink, shrivel: ñhōma no ap.; ntama no ap. (after washing). — 5. to press upon, be close upon (the enemy): dom no ap. yeñ; otwíw pūaa me e.s. otwíw beñ me aye me biribi. — 5. to challenge, irritate, pick a quarrel with: wapūa me; okisi mpūapūa gya-hene, *pr. (obi mpūapūa obene).* — 6. *red. to urge, force or press on or upon: ode ade no pūapūaa me na manto; obi mpe biribi ato na wode hyehye no a, ose: wode pūapūa me! — 7. to push together: pūa gya yi āno! syn. kūa. — 8. p. so, to add, to supply (money) to make up a certain sum: ntrama no nnu, pūa so! = fa foforo gu so na adupe! kofa dare 1 bepūa me or bepūa(me) so! dare biakō kaw a memā wo no, memā wo siriñ anañ na mede ntrama mapūa so.**

mpūa-só, *inf. money which is added to make up a certain sum.*

puduw, *v. 1. to blow up, inflate, distend (with wind, e.g. an air-balloon), to puff (a bubble); to swell. — 2. to be inflated, distended, puffed up; to swell. — 3. to heave, lift, raise or elevate a surface by pressure or by any power from within or below; to cause to swell or rise. — 4. to be raised or lifted up, to rise, heave; fam' ap., the ground is raised by a germ ready to burst forth. Am. 8,8.*

pue, *v. [red. puepue]* 1. to come forth, appear, make one's appearance; *opue abonten so, he is coming into the street; wapue hráññ, she has presented herself in gorgeous or splendid attire. — F. to come forth, go out. Mt. 8,34. 12,14. 20,1. 27,53 (red.) = fi adi. — yi .. pue, F. to bring forth. Mt. 12,35. — 2. to become manifest, publicly known; to get out, abroad, transpire, take vent: ohūi se asem no reye apue; F. esūm-adze nyinara bopue, all secrets will be made manifest. — 3. to open: wopue atuduru kwadum āno (or so) na wohye, they open a cask of powder and distribute it. — 4. to rise, of sun, moon and stars; cf. sore.*

púèpúè, Ak. buēbuē, Akr., *lamenting cries, lamentation, vociferation; óyè p., osū or otōem' p., he or she laments, wails, sets up a lamentation.*

apúhuru, *s. apohuru.*

púka, a kind of bead, *s. ahene.*

apúka, a kind of yam (afasew), *s. odé.*

mpúm mírí, a kind of bead, made of the shell of the cocoa-nut; *ahene bi a Adampefo de kokosi hō hono denneñ no ye.*

púm'pā', *pl. m-, a large (oil-) cask; cf. opañkrañ.*

pumpuñ, *v. red. s. puñ.*

mpumpuñ-asé: asu no adó mp. = nsu no apumpuñ (pí) wò fam', *the water (or brook) has lost itself in the ground and flows underneath, having soaked through(?)*.

o-pumpuní, F. kumponó, *a man who has the highest authority in a country, as in Akuapem the King and the English Governor.* Kwadade nam hò no, ođi p., bròhene ò p.

pumpunu, *pl. m., small room, back room, back chamber; store-house, store-room, room for luggage, packing-room; syn. piá, pákùsu.*
[*pr. 2726.*]

mpumpun-nyá, *a blister caused by fire; ogya hye wo na ehò bò horonua a, wose: abò mp.*

pùñ, *v. Ak. punu [red. pumpuñ] 1. to become or be tumid, turgid, swelled, enlarged or distended, puffy or inflated, to grow big, to rise in a tumor, to swell, tumify, turgescere (e.g. by some fluid gathering underneath) so as to be ready to burst out; ade no apuñ = aye kokürò na epe se efi adi; ekúru no apuñ = ankā ereye awu, na akyiri yi adó nsu a.s. ase aba nsu foforo; wapumpuñ serew, he is swelled with laughter i.e. ready to burst out into laughter; mäsò no bi pumpuñi kúrow bi so, a similar rising or rebellion was attempted or (nearly) broke out in another town; òm no pumpuñ reba, the army is ready to make its appearance. — 2. to cause a swelling: nsu no apumpuñ wò òdu no ase = nsu aba fam' wò òdu no ase pí a épe ayì nehò adi; cf. asu no adó mpumpuñ-asé; — to cause to swell: ópuñ n'áfòno, he inflates, blows or bloats his cheeks = waye no kokürò; mekopuñ usu, I am going to take a mouthful of water; wotā puñ nsā a, wo anim ye boròhoro. — 3. to whirl up or ascend in a black pillar of smoke: ođan no hyewe no, ne wusiw pūñ kòò 'soro. — puñ wusiw, F. to emit smoke, to smoke, smoulder. Mt. 12,20. — 4. to smoke, expose to smoke, to smoke dry, to dry or blacken by smoke; wopuñ ñbina mu, earthen pots of native manufacture are smoked by the potter in making them, and, after they have been used, from time to time. — 5. to smoke (out), to unearth (animals) by means of smoke; pra, apawá, atwáboa, apesec, ahénsiá, kotóko ne mmoa a wotā deda atú mu a, se obi kohū wòñ a, okoso āno gya (wòde mako nso gum') mā owusiw no puñ wòñ wò mu mā wofi adi ba na wokum wòñ; akísí nè ñkurá nso, woye wòñ sa bi. Asantefo ba Oguā a, wotā puñ akisi di. — 6. to become smoky, old-looking and dirty or dingy, of a dark, or dusky or dark-brown colour; ofasu or odampare no ani apuñ; ade bi apuñ or ehò apuñ = aye dedaw na ehò aye se kokò a efi wom'; ntama no hò ap.; gyata no hò ap.; ne ñhwí no hò apuñ.*

mpunai, F. beam. Mt. 7,3. = mpurani.

mpúñimpú: bò.. mp., *to startle, surprise, attack by surprise, amaze, perplex, confound, bewilder, stun, stupify; aboa no abò me mp., e.s. wabèn me papa na minnyā aguan-ye; biñibi a eye hū abò no mp. = akā no mpofirim, ontumi ñhyia ade no na ontumi ñnuan nso.*

puntúnpùntúñ, *a. reeling, vacillating; nsu bò korow na ebò hayi bò hayi a, korow no ye p. na etwíw kò hayi, etwíw ba hayi.*

punu, *v.* = puñ. *pr.* 2726.

apūñ-ñúá [pūñ, agua] *the king's stool*, black from old age.

pupópupó, *adv.* expr. the motion of *pushing* and *knocking about*: wóbobó wónhō p.; nyé no p. = ùhiahia no, ùhye no alhōmetew.

apupu, *pr.* 2727.

apūpūa, a medicinal *plant(?)*; akrāmānnuru.

pupuw, *v. red., s.* puw. — e-púpúw, *s.* asunsoñpúpúw.

o-pupuwfo, *pl. a-*, one who frightens another, nea oyi bi hū.

mpúráñ, *F.* mpunañ, a large *piece of timber, beam*.

púróku, próku, = nea ne sē apórow; òye p., *he has rotten teeth.*
[*pr.* 2725.3582.]

purow, *v. 1.* *F.* to *stumble* = hintiw. — 2. to *snap one's fingers* at one, to *challenge by a stroke with the finger*; wapuwow me or wap. m'ano, *he has challenged me to fight* by striking me over my mouth with the tip of his finger. — 3. to *disgust one, provoke one's dislike, excite aversion in*; asem yi ap. me = afono me, *I am weary of or disgusted with this matter, it has become loathful or an abhorrence to me.* *Is.* 1,14.

o-purow, *pl. a-*, a small kind of *squirrel.* *pr.* 1101.2566.2728.

apuro-hemá, a white species of *opurow*.

apūrukú, *that which is roughly or coarsely ground or pounded; that which is rough instead of being soft and smooth*; ade biara a woyam se woyasi na amfe no; wosoñ abūrow a woyam so a, nea eka soñe no mu ye ap.; woyam abūro a.s. mmōre ap. a, ne dokono nyé de; fufū no ye ap., wamā mie fufū ap.

apurupuro, *the rustling noise* of an antelope in the bush.

puruw', 1. *a. round, circular, orbicular, globular, spherical, cylindrical*; cf. korokorowa, kurukuruwa. — 2. *n. a round, disk, cylinder*; osram atwa p. = krókúmā, *the moon has formed into a disk i.e. is full*; woahyehye kyinii no e.s. wode nemparow no ahyehye nep. mu; akatawia no p. abu.

apuruwá, = nañkūm, *pr.* 3026.

puruw-mua, *globe. D.As.*

púsúo, a kind of *play or dance*.

pusupusu, *red. v., to shake*; *s.* posoposo & pusuw.

o-pusu-aníni, *s.* opete.

pusuw, *v. 1.* to *shake*; wugoru me hō a, mep. wo mpreñ, *if you want to make sport or game or a fool of me, I shall just shake you!* — 2. *pusuw wo anom'* [G. gblo odañ], *wash your mouth* (before or after eating) by *shaking water in it.* — Cf. posow, wosow.

putisi, *F.* cork. *Voc.Nig.Exp.*

putòrí, a kind of *food*; aduañ bi, wode mmōre na eye a.s. wóbo, na wode gu señ mu na wónōa.

pútu, a *hut for storing yam in*; asese bi a wode dé siem'; wosi no se odañ, wode nnuā na ede wurawuram', na afei wode dé no abañ mu; wotu odé wode akobañ putum'. *pr.* 326.

putúpürú, a sudden, an unexpected occurrence, surprise; - eboo woñ p., it came on them unexpectedly = mpofirim; oguan na abekā asēā nē aduañ no afwe ase p. so.

pütupütu, the sound of drumming.

pütuputuputu, struggling, forcible and violent efforts, as of a captured bird; wuyi anōmā a, oye p. = kitikitikiti; wuse: opere.

puw, v. [red. pupuw] 1. to throw out; p. ahuru = fi ahuru, to form, gather or throw out spume or foam, to foam, froth; nsu a esēñ bebrē no puw ahuru; to eject or throw out from the mouth, to spit, spew; opuw nsu ana aduañ gu, = oyi or ogyā fi n'anom' gu; yenyé mmofra na yeadi ade a woapuw. — 2. to throw up scil. the cud from the 2d stomach of ruminants to the mouth; puw wēsaw, to chew the cud, to ruminate. — 3. to come forth in a crowd: kūrōmhofo ñhīnā puw (= boaa woñhō āno) befwēe no, all the inhabitants flocked together to look at him. — 4. to raise the surface of the ground; s. puduw 2. — 5. to bring forth: asase puw mmere, abūrow, oḍé. — 6. red. to stand out, project, be prominent: n'ani apupuw, he has got large eyes; Ps. 73.7. — 7. red. a) to cause to stand out, to thrust forth; opupuw n'ani kyere me, he seeks to frighten me, speaks roughly to me. Gen. 42.7.30. — b) to frighten. — 8. to puff, assume importance; to threaten; osuro woñ puw a wopuw no (1 Pet. 3.14.).

e-puw, sediment, lees, dregs, espec. of palm-wine; nsā fufu ase potopoto no; remainder of any thing; cf. unikae; asunsoñpupuw.

apuw, m-, something thrown out from the mouth; yenni ade mpuw; yenyé kosa-añkomē na yeadi ade apuw; cf. puw, v. 1.

-puw, adj. much; adipuw, awupuw, pr. 938.

pu-wesa-fo [puw 2] ruminant, an animal which chews the cud.

R.

The letter r does not begin any proper original word (or root) in Tshi, and, therefore, does not occur as the first consonant of any word, except in the particle ara, in the verbal prefix re, and in foreign proper names; but frequently it occurs in secondary syllables, enlarging the vowel element of primary syllables and either commencing a second syllable, e.g. pira, pere, foro, suro, huru &c. or, if the very short vowel of the first syllable be suppressed, appearing as a second initial consonant, especially after p, t, k, f, s, h, and before a, e, o, e.g. pra, tra, kra, fre, sram, hrañ, kroñ. In F. the vowel of the second syllable is frequently dropped, and r appears as a terminating sound: war, yer, sor, dur, = ware, yere, soro, duru.

Before nasal vowels r interchanges with n, e.g. trā, tēnā; mārā, mǎnā; and by negligent pronunciation it may interchange with d, cf. 'neda & 'nera; dadewa, darowa; dodoben & doroben; horo, Ak. hodoq; me ara, F. m'ada. — In words borrowed from foreign languages, r is put instead of l, if this be not the initial consonant; cf. brū, girāse, sirikyī, Eñresi = English. Gr. § 19, B. 28, 2.3.5.

ara (F. ada) is a particle of either particularizing or generalizing power, chiefly added to, or compounded with, pronouns, or

following after verbs, often combined with other adverbs: 1. *even, just; self, same; ever, -soever; this very...*; cf. *meara, woara, ono-ara, enoara* (F. *mada, wada, nada*); *yeñara, moara, woñ ara*; Gr. § 59; - *chena-ara, oyiara, obiara; deñ-ara, ebiara, biribiara; ebē-ara, ehaara, choara; sāara*; § 60.61.133,1; - *beñ-ara, yiara, noara, biara*; § 74.75; - *sesēi-ara, mpempreñ-ara; dabiara(da); ntem-ara, amonom(ho)ara*. — 2. *even, just, merely, only*; § 134,3a. — *ara bam, ara gyenn*; § 134,2.3c. — *ara pe*, § 141,3c. 264,2. — 3. *anyhow, in any way, at any rate*. — 4. *on and on, by degrees; continually, continuously, uninterruptedly*; § 130,1.4.5.7. 134,3c. — 5. *indeed, really, truly, very*, augmenting the force of the adjective to which it is added: F. *pin'ara, many indeed; kese n'ara, great indeed, very great; - oye apā pa ara, s. apā*.

arā, ā, = *ara* 4; the lengthening of the terminating *ā* symbolizes continuance. [G. *āhū*.]

re- is a *prefix* of the progressive and second future forms of the verb, marking action in the *progress of performance*, such action being considered by itself alone, or as joining to a preceding action or state; Gr. § 91,5.7.173 f 176 f. [It seems to have originated in the verb *de*: *oreye = ode ye, he holds (the thing) does = he is doing or he proceeds to do; cf. (n)nye* in F. *onyemba da, menyennom bio, menyempa wo da* (Mt. 24,21.26,29.35.) = *oremma da, merennom bio, merempa wo da; wonyemfa, onyeye dem* (Mk. 8,12.10,43.) = *woremfa, orenye sa*.] In quick pronunciation the vowel frequently seems to assimilate to the succeeding vowel, so as to be changed into *i, o, u*, e.g. *oridi, origu, oroko, orusū, = oredi, oregu, oreko, oresū*. F. Mt. 2,18. 3,3.6. 4,18.

ridididi, adv. imitative of the noise in running; *wotā no r. = kirididi*.

S.

The consonant *s* has the same hissing sound as initial *s* in English, and occurs before pure and nasal vowels. (Before *ia, ūa*, the pronunciation shows some tendency towards that of Eng. *sh*.)— In F. we find *d* or *dz* for it, in *dō = sō; dē = sē, saying or that; adē or adze = ase; dāde, dādze = asase; wiade, wiadze = wiase &c.*) It seldom interchanges with other consonants; we only mention: *nsokota*; F. = *ntokota*; *sunti, Aky. = fwinta, As., hintaw, Akr.*

sa, v. [red. sesa] 1. *to cut in or into, incise, make incisions; sa nkāmā, to cut marks in one's body; woasa n'ani ase, he has a cut on his cheek*. — 2. *sa.. mu, to prick, pierce, lance; mesa ne pom-pom', I shall prick his boil; mesa ne mfā mu, I shall open his skin that the guinea-worm can come out*. — 3. *red. sesa, to scarify for cupping, to cup; mesesa me nañ, I shall have small incisions made into my foot so as to draw blood from it; cf. sūañ*. — 4. *to take or apply a clyster, to syringe; mekōsa = mekōbo bentoa, I am going to take a clyster; mekōsa no = mekōbo no bentoa, I shall give him a clyster*. — 5. *to geld, castrate, emasculate; woasa no sae, they have gelded him*. — 6. *to scrape (with the paw), to dig up, scrape out; odemerefūa, wusic funu a, ode ne nsa sa (= funu) fam'; s. oša-*

funu; *pr.* 1023. — 7. to dig out, take out; mekoša sika a (mede) mehye, I am going to dig out money which I hid in the ground. — 8. sa abe, to pick or take out the palm-nuts from the pulpy substance formerly covering the shell and separated from it by smashing, in order that the pulp containing the oil may be boiled; s. ññóyé. — 9. sa mu, to pick out, cull, select, to choose, elect more than one out of many things or persons; *syn.* paw mu; of one single thing selected, yi or tu must be used; wasa ode no mu nea eye ñhĩnã afa, he has picked out all the good yam for himself. — 10. sa yare, to take away (cut off) or cure a disease, to cure, to heal; masa no yare; aduru ñweneñwene sa yafunum yare. *pr.* 394. — sa or kum kuru, to heal a sore. *pr.* 1038.1854. — 11. sa.. āno, to steel or harden iron tools; wosa abonua (adare, asow, ososow) āno, e.s. wode komã otomfo na oye āno yiye bio. — 12. sa boa, m-, F. to mend a net. *Mt.* 4,21. *Mk.* 1,19. *cf.* sã 1. — 13. sa, F. to be partaker with, = bom'. *Mt.* 23,30.

sa, v. Ak. s. saw, to draw, scoop. *pr.* 2729. s. asatoro.

sa, v. Ak. F. = saw, to dance. — sa, v. = sã, to mix, weave.

sa, sã, *subst. dem. pron. (adv.)* so, thus, (in) that manner or way, degree, quality or quantity; (in) such a manner, such; sã'ara, just so, in the same way &c., equally, still so, always the same; *cf.* sē, sē. Gr. § 60,5.61. (ne sã nye; sã onipa yi.) 133,1 (ete sa, ete sã-ara). — Sa na eye, so it is right; wose sa, wokã sa, so they say or speak, so the word is used.

sã, v. [red. sesã] general idea: to bring into, or be in, or aim at connection. — 1. to tie together, bind, mend, repair, patch, cobble; sã me mpãboá mã me, mend my sandals for me; *cf.* sa 12. — 2. to tie, fasten (a rope &c.); ode hama kosã dua kese bim' na ode asã dua tiatiã a wasi no nso, s. seren; osã me, he ties me to a stick; *cf.* mantam. — 3. to be tied or fastened somewhere, to hang down; hama bi sã or sesã ho, the rope or runners of a climber is or are hanging down (from trees) or across; odoñko sã ho, a swing is suspended there. — 4. to stretch, be stretched; asu bi sã ho, a river runs along there. — 5. red. sesã, to cast forth rays, to radiate. — 6. to strain: sã ani, to fix one's eyes upon something, to regard attentively, observe closely; nea osã n'ani kakrã sē tumi hũ sē eye asisi ara ñkō, one who looks at it a little closely, can see that it is nothing but deceit. — 7. to be bent upon or directed to, to aim at; ani sã, to direct the intention or purpose to; to have in view; to have a bad eye or intention against; akokō ani sã bürofua, the hen's eye points at the grain; asafō ani sã akurã, the troop have set their eye on (seek for) a plantation-village (to obtain food from); *pr.* 1652.2754. — obonsam ani sã Onyame mma, the devil aims at the children of God. — 8. to run after; osã me = otã me. — 9. to hit, to enter and stick fast; bemma (or agyañ) a otowe no akosã dua no mu, the arrow shot by him has struck the tree and sticks fast in it; otow agyañ sã no, osã no beñ, he shoots him with an arrow. *pr.* 1473. — wanõa bore asã nehõ, he has boiled poison to his own hurt. — 10. s. red. sesã, to change, exchange.

sã, v. [G. tã] to end, come to an end, pass away, die away; to be spent or consumed; perf. to be at an end, to be done or gone, to be

cut or over, to be ended, finished, past; me tã resã ñkakra-ñkakra, my tobacco is gradually diminishing, coming to an end; me ntrama ñhinã asã, minni bi' biõ; — dabi, ensãe e, ebi wo wo adakam'; all my cowries are spent, I have no more; — no, they are not (all) spent, there are some in your box; pr. 3371. — wotoñ wo tu'a, me nè wo bedi na asã (from a song), if you sell your gun, you and I will eat it up, i.e. we will spend the money in feasting; — pr. 812.821.986.2638.3371. — asem asã, the matter is over or finished; — tr. to cause to cease. pr. 2785.2795. — ekuru sã = wu, the wound heals. pr. 1857. (ne yare asã, better: ne yare agyae, ne hõ agyae, = ne hõ aye nõ den bio; cf. ne hõ asañ, he has recovered. — Phr. a de sã [G. ðse na], the things come to an end i.e. the day closes, evening draws near, it grows dark; ade resã, it draws towards evening; ade asã, the day is spent, the night is at hand or has set in, it is night.

o-sa, pl. a-, a path cut through the bush, okwañ ketewa bi a eda wuram', abommofo kwan; twa sa (pl. tñitwa asa), to cut a path.

o-sa, [G. ta] war; ko or tu sa, to go to war, make war, take the field; pr. 2438.2730f. wotu no so sa, they make war upon or wage war against him; ye or nõ a sa, to prepare for war. pr. 2469.

ásà, adv. then, again; else, besides; but; edeñ' ásà? what then? (John 1,21); edeñ na wofwefwe asa? asa wofwefwe den? what else do you seek? asa abẽ na woreko na woboaboa wobõ? but where will you go seeing (or since) you are preparing yourself?

asá, Ak. s. asaw.

asá, the largest room in a negro house; drawing-room, assembly-room; hall, saloon; ote asá sò, he sits in the large room.

asá, loom; = asadua.

nsá, warp in weaving, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof; cf. ðwese, mfa.

nsa, 1. hand; pr. 2733ff. finger(s), cf. nsateã; arm, cf. basa; fore-foot of quadrupeds, cf. nañ; — nsam', a) the palm of the hand; b) property, pr. 402. — nsa-akyi, the back of the hand; — ode ne nsa ato adwumaye, he has put (the) hand to work. — 2. hand, index or pointer of a dial, watch or clock. — 3. handle of a jug or similar vessel. — 4. branch (of a climber); cf. basa. — Phr. nsa kã, (lit. the hand touches,) to receive, obtain, attain; to reach; me nsa akã ñhõma, I have received a letter; wo ñhõma no akã me nsa, your letter has come to hand; nea ofwefwee no, ne nsa akã, he has obtained what he desired, or, attained what he sought for; mahũ mmepow yi, na minim se me nsa akã me kũrow, having seen these mountains, I know that I have reached my home. — ne nsa hyia nehõ, what he earns with his hand suffices (is sufficient) for his wants. — ne nsa hyia oman no so, lit. his hands meet over i.e. he is able to manage the people, (to keep them in due subjection,) to rule the country. — oman annyã ohene hõõdenfo a, ne nsa ñkora woñ, if the people have not a strong king over them, he is not able to manage them. — ne nsa n nã, lit. his hand does not rest, lie idle or sleep, i.e. a) he is busy, active; b) he is bustling, not quiet; c) he is industrious, diligent = oye nsi, oye odeyofo.

— ne nsa a pa, *his hand has left off holding, i.e. he has desisted* (from doing something), *he has grown tired, given up in despair*; *syn. wapa abaw.* — ne nsa kopa a no hō, *he hurt him unintentionally, by inadvertence*; *s. pa 3. & sākwañ.* — me nsa nsén wōñ fwenem', *they are too high for me, I cannot reproach them.* — ne nsa si fam': wōmā ne nsa asi fam', *they have caused a great loss to him (?)*; *ode ne nsa si fam', ohyira ohene, he curses the king's life.* — ne nsa sō, *lit. his hand reaches, is (strong) enough, i.e. he is able for*, *obetumi. pr. 2373.* — ne nsa tēe, *he is a sharp-shooter, a good marksman.* — ne nsam' tēe, *he is liberal, generous, bountiful, munificent.* — ne nsa ye deñ, *he is rigorous, severe, violent. pr. 2736.* — ne nsa ye hare or duru dodo, *he is too ready to flog.* — ne nsam' ye deñ, *he is illiberal, near, close, miserly. pr. 2740.* — ne nsam' ago w, ahodwōw, *his hands have become slack i.e. he is discouraged, disheartened*; *cf. wapa abaw, n'abasam' atu.* — ogo w ne nsam', a) = ne nsam' tēe; b) *he is slack in working.* — de.. hye .. nsa, *to give in charge of, commit to one's care; to surrender, deliver (up).* — hye .. nsam' ade, *to satisfy by giving. pr. 573.* — omūa ne nsa āno, *he folds his hands.* — owo ne nsam', = owo sika, *he is wealthy, opulent, in good circumstances.* — oyi ne nsa, a) *he withdraws his hand; b) he is at his meal, he is eating; mekoyi me nsa maba mprepreñ ara.*

sā, a kind of tree (*willow?*); *pr. 3622. mframa bo no a, eye fā.*

e-sā, n-, *three*; *cpd. abiesā, mmiensā. Gr. § 77.*

o-sā, pl. a-, *caterpillars. pr. 2732.*

nsā, *strong drink, intoxicating liquor*; *s. nsāfūfu, palm-wine*; *pr. 65.2742-46. cf. mmósá, mpahyewa, beñāno, mfrásā; - nsā ahorow pī wō hō: nsāfūfu, ahai, atokosā, kubesā; mmorosā: mereken, gyiñ, (G. aolende,) kobi, kumbraka; pótoro, brofo-ahai; wīn a.s. bobesā; - bo w, bo, boro nsā, to be intoxicated with liquor; - ebebo wo nsā wo asōm', it will offend your ears; - aberante no asi ababā no ti nsā, the young man has brought the palm-wine for his affianced or betrothal to that young woman. — Phr. nea mekāe no, mise sā a, eye nsā, I recall, recant, revoke, take back what I have said. Hist. p. 101.*

à nsā, *adv. first, at first, in the mean (time), meantime, meanwhile*; *trā ha ansā, stay here in the mean time; - ansā-na, before, usually followed by the consec. or imp.; wobekyerew eyi mā ansā-na woagyae? to mfensre mu ansā-na esūm nnuru! R. § 226, 1. Gr. § 266, 1. - na.. ansā, till, until; to wo bo ase na (or mā) meñkyerew me ñhōma ansā (na me nè wo ñkasa), R. § 226, 2. Gr. § 266, 2.*

ansā-ana, F. *before. Mt. 6, 8. 26, 34. 75. Mk. 14, 7, 2.*

sā, sāara, s. sa. — sā, F. wō sā, = di nokoro, *to agree. Mt. 18, 19.*

sā, v., red. sāsā (mu), *to mix; to be mixed; to weave in different colours*; *syn. fra, frafra; - nsāfūfu no asā, = wode 'nera nsā afra 'ne de mu amā ne ñhinā aye de; ode nsā-bone nè nsā-pa asāsā mu; osā ne ntama = ode bibiri nè hoa nè asawa fufu frafra (sāsā mu) ñwene ne ntama; cf. nsāsā.*

sā' [Engl.] a saw; *s. sérādā', owaiñ.*

o-sā, F. *emutch*; *s. osae. Mt. 19, 12.*

nsā, a kind of *blanket* from the interior of Africa; Nnōnkofō ntama pipipi bi a ahene de sēw wōn apakañ mu. *pr.* 1443.

sā, *a.* 1. *tough* = tṽā; amane nē bañkye fufū yē sā, wotew a entew. — 2. *soft, gentle; slow, slowly; agyinamo*a nam sā. — 3. *weak, feeble, drooping, flagging, languid; waye* sā, *his whole body has become weak; n'ani aye* sā = n'ani akisā, *he languishes, pines; he longs, yearns* (for home &c.)

o-sā, a by-name of the *cat*; *s.* agyinamo a & sā 2.

a sā, Ak. asāwa, an edible berry (as large as that of the coffee-tree), of an exceedingly sweet taste which is communicated to any thing eaten or drunk afterwards. *pr.* 471.

asā(wa)dua, the *shrub* on which it grows.

a sā, = asāe, *hammer*.

asāba, F. = asawa, *cotton, flax; Mt.* 6, 28. 21, 20. — tō as., *to spin*.

asabā, *pl. n.*, *bludgeon, club, cudgel*; abā a wode boro saw (obrodéwá, ahensáw, akáse, oguabeñ) nē ntama; *cf.* aporibā.

asabawm(u) [sare? abaw mu]: ogye *or* ogyigye me as., *he hinders me in the work I have in hand, prevents me from proceeding in my work*.

o-sa-barímá, *hero, powerful warrior*; = dommarímá.

o-sā-barima, = osābofo. *pr.* 2747.

sābé, a kind of *charm*; watō me s., *he has poisoned me with s.*
[*s.* sūmāñ.]

sābéñ, a word put instead of the name of a person, *cf.* asiamási nē obētēñ.

o-sábēñ, a slight *disease in the skin*, discolouring it; epa wo nsa hō mā eye kō se obūroni nsa hō; — ewotere wo hōnam kō na ańwóráw wowo ńno; sabēñ-kōkō neñ; ebi nso yē tumm, sabēm-miri; ebi de yē fitā.

o-sábēña, *s.* osánebēña.

asábera, a *disease of children*, causing looseness of the bowels and leanness; mmofra yare a wonē pī, uso wōn akwā mu yē wōn betē na emā wōdow kokoko.

nsā-běrań, *honorary title, appellation of honour*; mměrań a worenom nsā a wode pā obi.

sabire, = birisi.

asābó, *pl. n.*, = *kidney*.

nsā-bo a [nsa, aboa]: ne ns. keka no = ne ns. kyere no adewía dā, *his hand itches or instigates him to steal*.

o-sā-bófó, Ak. -borofo, F. sābokwafo (*Mt.* 24, 49), *pl. a.*, an *intoxicated, drunken man; drunkard, carouser*; *cf.* osābarima, osādweam, sādoi, osāni; osānomfo.

asā-bów, *n.*, *inf.* [bow nsā] *drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication, occasional drinking*.

sábōñ, the *stock of a gun, the wood in which the lock of a gun is fixed*; dua a otuo no dam'; *cf.* otuo; nānsabōñ.

asabòntwí, a kind of *panther* or *leopard*, inferior to osebo, and of a lighter colour; as. kyere ñnuañ.

sa-broferere [sare so br.] a *shrub* with edible fruits.

asa-bu, *inf.* [bu nsa, to reckon by the fingers, scil. the time of seclusion] the *menses*, *monthly courses* of women.

o-sabufo, *pl. a.*, a *menstruous woman*. Eze. 36.17.

sade, *s. siade*.

asá-de [osa ade] 1. *requisites for war*, *warlike* or *military stores*, *ammunition*. — 2. *booty*, *spoil*, *prey made in war*; fa asade, to *plunder*; cf. fow.

sā-doí, *habitual drinking*, *mania for drinking*.

asa-duá, *pl. n.*, *loom*; *s. asa*.

o-sā-dwěám, *pl. a.*, a *habitual drunkard*. *pr.* 2748.

o-sae, *F. osā*, *pl. a.*, [sa, *v.*] *gelding*, *castrated animal* (cf. oguan-sae, nantwisae, oponkosae); for a castrated man, *eunuch*, its use is indecent; *s. oyitoni*, *opiani*, *osā*.

asāe, *asā*, *hammer*.

sáfě, *pl. n.* (F.) or nsafěwá, *key*; — sáfě-kàsiaw, nsafě-twaw, *bunch of keys*. — safōwa, *pl. n.* [*dim.*]

asa-fě, the *lees of palm-wine* smeared on the shoulder; nsā a woanom na woafwíe kora ase puw no agu fau' na wode nsateā 2 potow de twa mmati so; asafě a otwae no apopa.

sa-fí [sare fi] a *bundle of long grass* for covering roofs.

o-sáfó, *pl. a.*, [sa, to cure] = oyaresáfó, *one who cures a disease*; *curer*, *healer*, *physician*. *pr.* 2749.

o-sáfó, *pl. a.*, [saw, to dance] *dancer*; nea onim asaw. *pr.* 2753.

o-sáfō, = osaw fō, an *old sponge* of fibres; *s. kwásésá*.

o-sāfó, *pl. a.*, *seller of palm-wine*. *pr.* 199.1168. Cf. osāni.

o-sáfó, sáfó, a *swelling in the neck*, *throat* or *gullet*, causing difficulty of swallowing and hoarseness, extending to the ear &c.

asàfo, (*pl.*, used also as *si.*) 1. *company*, *society*, *association*; a *division of the men of a township* or *country*; *troop*, *band*, *gang*, *host*, *army*, *pr.* 2754f. — *community*; (*religious*) *congregation*, *church*; — bō as., to form a company &c.; mmofra anyiñ agu as. no muntí, woñ as. ado, *young people having grown up and entered the company*, *their host has increased*; as. no agu akohyeñ bi mu, *the company has been disbanded (dissolved) and incorporated with another*. The adult males of every township or country on the Gold Coast are divided into companies or hosts bearing distinct names; those of Akuapem are called: Atiwa (at Amannokrom), Asónko and Apesemaká (at Akropong, *s. Ap.*; if a woman of the Apesemakáfo marries an Osonkoni, the child will be Osonkoni); Akómfode (at Abiriw and Date), Apagyá (at Aburi), Kyeremim (part of Amannokrom, Nkrañfo dea), Nñua, Amfere, Asabi &c. — 2. a kind of *play*; goru as., *pr.* 1478.

asafo-akwá, a *couch* or *layer of palm-branches* to lay the mat on for sleeping; berew a woatwano tentēteñ se nea woda so a ebe-

ye 'ye, na wopāpae mu na wode āno nè āno hyiahyia, na wosew wo ketē wo so da.

o-safō-héne, *pl. a.*, [asafo, ohene] *captain, military officer, war-chief, commander of an army; vassal chief, duke, governor. pr. 1318.2756.* Asafohene nam ahorow abien: ohene asafohene nè omañ de: ohene de ne woñ a wodidi ñkūrow so, na omañ de ne woñ a wodidi kūrom' hō asafo so. — o-safō-hemma, osafohēn-kūmā, *under captain, subordinate officer.* — safohen-ni-akyiri [adiakyiri][†] *major.* — o-safō-hēm-pányiū, osafohēn-kūnini, *chief captain, general;* — o-safō-hen-titiriw, osafohene a ne koñmu (ne ñom mu) ye deñ, *general; cf. osahene.*

asafo-hen-nee, *decoration for a war-chief. pr. 1040.*

asafo-kúw, *1. a single company or congregation, syn. asafotow. — 2. a smaller division of a host or army; troop; battalion. — the whole crowd or assembly of a congregation.*

asafo-kyěámé, *the speaker of a company of citizens; n'adwuma ne se: asafo rebekā asem bi akyere obi a, na ono na wode ' n'ano na okā.*

asafo-kyene, = asafo akyene; as. rekā, *the drum of the pany is beaten.*

o-safoní, *pl. a -fo, member of a company or congregation.*

o-sa-foro = osaw foforo.

asafo-sém, *a matter, affair or transaction that concerns the whole company or community, in which all the members have a right to speak; as. de, mmērante na edí; asenní de, eye mpanyinsem a nyimfo na edí.*

asafo-tów, *a single company or congregation; asafo ahorow s. asafokuw; ne-nnansā asem a ebae yi, Datefo as. abiesā na eb (ene kūrom' hō asafo hórów).*

safotow-hene,[†] *colonel.*

asā-fràé, *place where palm-wine is mixed and sold. pr. 199.*

nsā-fúfu, *palm-wine; three weeks after felling the palm-tree and lopping its branches a hole is cut in the trunk to the core, from which the gathering sap runs through a kind of reed into a small pot which is emptied every morning and afternoon, and the opening is each time cleaned and made fresh by cutting and burning; the palm-wine continues to flow out for about six weeks and is called by different names, according to the different qualities it assumes during this time: 1) wokokā no gya a edí kañ a, na n'adekyēe no na worekoyi ntétéasā a.s. nsūsā; 2) ebeye se ne nnumm so na wokofa ntūñkúm, ntūñkuntiri; 3) na ebeye ne nnaawotwe de-reko dadu-nnumm na adañ nsā pá, odomono; 4) na ede-reko sram né fá a, na adañ kó kūró(ampōñ). Cf. nsā, beñ-āno, mfrasā.*

o-sa-fun u, = odompo.

sā-gua, *a place where drinkers are assembled; otes. mu = ote nea woabo gua renom nsā.*

asāgua-se [ase] *a place where liquor is to be had; oko as., he goes to (is a visitor of) the public-house.*

o-sá-gyefo, *pl. a-*, [ohene a.s. obiara a ogye sa] *collector of an army; one who hires an army to join his own.* — F. *deliverer.*

o-sa-hene, *pl. a-*, *chief commander in a war; captain-general; leader, duke; field-marshal.*

o-sahene-mañ, *dukedom, duchy.* — o-saheñ-kese, *grand-duke.*

o-saheñ-künini, *pl. a-*, *arch-duke; marshal, field-marshal. Hist.*

asa-ahensā, ase-ab., a kind of black beans; *s. ase.*

asā-hìná, *pl. n-* [nsā ahina] 1. *pot for palm-wine. pr. 2757.* —

2. a kind of *yam* (bayere), *s. odé.*

asā-huru, nsā aburu, *froth of palm-wine. pr. 1565.*

nsā-hyéw [usā a adō hyerehyere] *wine or strong drink which is hot from fire or the sun or spirituousness.*

nsā-hyé, *inf.* [hye nsā] *the act of pouring wine and giving it to one to drink; the office of a cup-bearer.*

nsā-hyefo, *cup-bearer, fore-taster, butler.*

saka, *v.* (in Kyerehī, Gr. p. XIV.) *to strew, scatter, sow; ba-*
mō = wogu mō, *they sow rice.*

sākā, *adv.* sākāsaka, *n., a., adv.* *disorder, confusion, turmoil, disturbance, tumult; disorderly, orderless, unarranged, irregular, -ly, confused, -ly, tangled, fumbled, scattered, promiscuous, tumultuary.*

asakasaka-de, *disordered or confused things; irregularities.*

asakasaka-sem, *a confused or intricate matter; tumultuousness, hotness.*

nsāsā-kāne [usā, kāne]: ogye me s., *he says I am stingy or niggardly with my palm-wine; ose: meyam' ye ñwene, memmā obi nsā nnom. pr. 1586.*

nsā-kā-ānó, *tasting of the palm-wine. pr. 2758.*

sakāra, sakira, *s. sakra.*

o-sákó, *pl. a-*, a kind of conveyance (*litter, hammock*) for carrying a person; *nnua a woakyekyere no na woaye biakō aseñ ase h onipa trā so na wosoa no se ahamañkā; nnua abieñ a wode hama asesā ntam' mā obi da mu na nnipa bānañ soa.*

sákō, *a. pure, white; ntama no, wahoro mā aye s. = fitā.*

sā-kora [usā kora] *a calabash for drinking palm-wine. pr. 948.*

nsákōtò, *fist; cf. kutruku, kutrumua. [986.]*

sakra, *v. [red.] F. sakyir, Ak. sakyire, to change, alter; cf. sesā; mekosakra mentade, I am going to change my clothes; os. ne kōma, n'adwene, he changes his heart or mind, his thoughts or purpose, his views, he is converted, turned or changed; - intr. to change, he changed.*

nsakrae, *change, alteration; us. bi nni no mu, there is no alteration in him.*

sakraka, *pr. 2696.*

sakramā = tekremā. *pr. 3219. 3228.*

sa-krámañ [sare so kramañ] a kind of jackal, *Canis aureus* or *mesomelas; s. kyere nkoko.*

sakrañ, a kind of grass that has small sticks growing out of its stem; sare a éyè nnuā-nnuā. *Ex. 2,3.* [G. klā.]

sākū, sākusaku, a. bristly, rough; hairy, hirsute, hispid, rugged, ragged, shagged, shaggy; pataku nè akramañ bi hō ùhwì ye ss.; ényé fè pì na éyè deñ kakra; cf. fùkū, kùfū, kùhā.

sākwa, a large quadruped (antelope); cf. torom.

sā-kwāñ: okosiw s., he gives satisfaction (cf. siw kwañ): wo nsa kōpa obi hō, sè ebia woreyè ha na wotow tuo na akōkā onipa, na awèrefo no totò nsā na wode sika kōmā wōñ na wōantoto nsā bebrebe a, na wōkā no sā.

sā-kwara-mā, nsā kora mā, a calabash full of palm-wine. *pr. 986.*
nsa-kyerew, ⁺ manuscript.

Nsakyè, *pr. n.* (a river, a village).

sakyi, *pr. 2052.* — Sakyi, *pr. n. m.*

nsá-kyì, the back of the hand.

nsákyi-nsáyam, deceitfulness, duplicity, double-dealing, time-serving, hypocrisy; perfidy, treachery; éyè ns., = kwasi-àmankwá, he is double-tongued, double-dealing, ambidextrous, a deceitful person, an ambiguous talker.

sakyir(i), F. sakyire, Ak. = sakra, to change, alter; to be changed.
nsakyir, F. change, renewing.

sam, v. [red. sensam] 1. to lie in a disorderly manner, to be scattered or thrown about; abürow, ñkate, ntrama, ñhōma sam hō = egugu hō sakā bebrè; ne nneema ñhinā sam (boa, gu) fam'. — 2. fact. to throw down, prostrate, strew, scatter; wode ñhamá asam (aboa, owudifo, onipa biara a oşè okyere) no hō sè wode bekyere no. — 3. to lie about weak and languid: òsam hō, wòsensam hō. — 4. Phrase: sam bra, to lie about without retiring to a secluded spot (as it ought to be during the monthly courses). — Cf. boa, pansam, sampam; sem, sew.

sām, adv. scattered, thrown about disorderly; abürow gu hō sām; ode ntrama agu hō sām.

sām, F., adv. in small particles; obodwo no s., it will grind him to powder, scatter him like chaff. Cf. samsam.

sām, v. s. siām.

asām, a fissure or flaw in a knife or other instrument made by forging; akām a eyi wò dade mu; osekañ yi (āno) ayi as., as. aba āno, = okām dam'.

nsam' [nsa mu] s. nsa; *pr. 2738ff.* — nsam' (ade), property. *pr. 402.*

ánsám', Ak. ásám', pl. n-, the wild Guinea-hen.

nsāma, handbreadth; span, distance or width of a span; brief extent or portion of time; cf. nsatsema, F.

sāmā, pl. n- & nsāmā, figures made on the head by unequal cutting of the hair; woyi (wotwa) wōñ hō a.s. wōñ ti so ns.; *pr. 2002.3259.* figures or decorations on paper or in any thing, woakyerew or wotwa or woyi mu ns., they have made figures in it, pierced work, net-work, cut-work, fret-work, or in relief.

nsama, F. worms. Job 19,26.

o-sāmā-m-pa, 1. a good-natured spirit; pr. 2759. — 2. a common spirit, of a man that died a natural death, s. o-sāmān.

asāmā-m-pów m', n-, a grove for the dead, in which strangers, women that died in childbirth, and slaves, are buried or cast. pr. 2760.

o-sāmān, pl. a-, asamaño, n-, 1. departed spirit, pr. 165. 2761-64. ghost, goblin, spectre, apparition, Mk. 6,49. — cf. sesā, asāmān. — 2. skeleton of a man. — Esono atofo asāmān (a.s. sesā), esono asāmān-pa, esono asāmān-twéntwéñ; wón de, wonnyā okwañ ñko asāmān, nea wónmfefo wó, na wotete mfikyiri so; — atofo sesā: womfá wónhō mfra asāmān-pá mu, na wónam da, wóabó hyirew na wofura ññwera, nso wonsuro; — asāmān-pá de, wohū nipa a, na woguañ, wóm-pé se onipa hū wón po. There are, according to the opinions of the heathen Negroes, three different kinds of departed spirits: a) those who fell in battle (or by an accident, as by a falling tree); b) common spirits; c) lingering spirits. The last named are not admitted to the world of spirits, where the others are, but hover about behind the dwellings; the spirits of those who were killed do not associate with the common spirits; they walk about, rubbed with white clay and in white garments; they are not afraid, whilst the common spirits flee when they see a man, and do not wish even to be seen.

a sāmān (F. asé mán?), the world of spirits, the nether world, the lower regions, the place of the dead; by some it is conceived to be in the upper regions, the milky way being the road leading to it; pr. 2765-68. — onipa wu a, oko asāmān, when a man dies, he goes into the world of spirits. — Wose: Asāmān wó hō yi, ahene wó hō, ñkoa wó hō; woyare wó wiase hayi kye kye a, mfrihya 3 ansā-na wó hō aye wó deñ wó hō; na woto de a, en'de ebeyé se osram bi (unnsā bi) na wó hō aye wó deñ. Wose: Asāmān wó fam'; ebinom se: ewo soro; en'de, wonnim n' iye. Nea wuwu a wode wo kó hō no, ehó na wó sāmān wó; se wuwu na wode wo kó powm' a, na wó sāmān wó powm'. Nsāmāño no kürom' nni powm', na ewo fam'; eye kürow kakrā, okwañ nso ware sē, nso wobeko hō a, woforo bepow ansā-na wokó hō. Nea owu wu-pá de, onam a, ne kwañ so ye tumm wó soro; na nea otoi de, onam a, nehō hyirew bi gugu fam', na enti wobehū se ne kwañ da hō fitā. Asamampowm' de, wose, nsamaño nte hō dā, na nnakoro-nnakoro bi na wóba hō na wohyia hō; ebia wonom nsā a.s. wodidi a.s. wogoru. It is said: In the realm of the dead there are kings as well as subjects (slaves). If you were sick in this world for a long time, you will be restored to health there after three years; but one who died in battle or by accident will be well again in a short time, perhaps in a month or so. It is said: the realm of the dead is below (in the earth); some say: it is above (in heaven); about this there is no surety. Where one is taken to, when he dies, there his spirit is; when you die and they take you to the spirits' grove, then your spirit is in the grove. The town (or country) of the departed spirits is not in the grove, but in the earth; it is a large town (city), a long way off, and in going there a mountain has to be ascended. The way of one who died a common death, is dark in heaven; but if one who died in battle or by accident takes that way, some of the white clay, with which he is rubbed, drops down, therefore his way (the milky way) appears white. — In the spirits' grove the departed spirits do not stay always; only on certain single days they come and assemble there for drinking or eating or playing.

sāmāna, v. [Eng.] to summon.

a sãmãnã-dé, *money paid to a magistrate in order to procure the summons of another person.*

asãmãnãdwo, the *beelle* whose larva or grub lives in the oil-palm; s. akokono. *pr.* 1675.2744.2770f.

samañ-adze, F. = asamañ-ase, *hell. Mt. 11,23. osian kor as., he descended into hell.*

asãmãn-àfétewá, a kind of *tree.*

asãmãn-akyèkyèá, a kind of *plant.*

o-sãmãn-ànká, a kind of *thorny tree.*

o-sãmãnápá, a kind of *lizard* of a yellow and black colour.

asamañ-dañ, F. *tomb.*

o-sãmãn krofi, *a person dead a long time; an old ghost appearing again (osãmãn a oko fie?) pr. 1125.*

asãmanofi, s. asãmmorofi.

asamañ-po, F. = asamampow.

sãmãn-séw [osamañ nsew] *the last will of a dying person; nea orewu nsem a okãe no se, woanyeno saa, nesamañ bekum wo; ohyee s. se ne ba mfa ne dañ, ode ne dañ hyee ne ba s., he by his last will bequeathed his house to his son.*

asamañ-tá, -tawa, a kind of atã (*q. v.*) which is not eaten, but left to the spirits. *pr.* 2769.

asãmãnté, *pl. n., wood-hen, = akokofwerew. pr. 397.*

asãmãntwéntwèñ, *a departed spirit that does not come to his rest in the asãmãn, on account of his wickedness in his life-time, but must hover about behind the dwellings; s. osãmãn.*

sãmãn-nyá [osamañ gya] *Aky. matches; cf. bürogya, F.*

asãmãn-nyá [osamañ gya] *mole, mother spot, dark or black spots on the human body, considered as marks burnt in by a spirit.*

o-sãmãn-yere, 1. *the wife destined for a man before he or she was born; nniipa nhinã wo won s. — 2. the deceased wife of a deceased man.*

sã-mãrãfo [mãnã nsã] *pr. 1186.*

samé, Ak. sameé, 1. = asam. — 2. *rheumatism, espec. in the hips, thighs and legs; cf. osénmù; oyare a ehon sere na edidi fa dompem'.*

nsãmerewa? *pr. 218.*

sãmínã, *soap; syn. gyare; kyew or ye s., to make soap of gyákisi (gyare-nsò) and palm-oil; s. yi ye nnam sé, eye ogyá, this soap is as sharp as fire.*

samõ, s. siamõ.

asãmmorofi, asamañofi, R. asomerofi, *fire-place, the place where the fire is made and food is cooked, hearth; odañ mfinimfiri a.s. adiwo nea muka sisii a woso gya ho. pr. 2080.*

sampam, *a. waste, devastated, ruined; waye ne fi ho s. = pasã; cf. pansam, sam.*

sampana, v. Gy. *to wear a rope or rag tied about the chest in mourning for a near relation; os. = ode abom' bo ne mu.*

sãmpãnnuodu?

sàmsām, *a. sandy, crumbly; ñhwēa, dote no ye s.; opp. mātā.*
 nsamsó, Ak. = nsemso.

sañ, *v. [red. sensañ] 1. to draw a line, to make a stroke, e.g. with a stick in the sand; ọresañ fam', he is drawing a line on the ground; to mark with a line; fa sañ ho, make a line (which signifies something); sañ ñhōma no so = fa hye ñhōmam'; ọde sekañ asañ m'ani ase de àyè me kàsante, with a knife he cut a line across my cheek as a mark of disobedience. — 2. to be drawn across or in another direction; etwá sañ (pl. sensañ) n'ani ase, a scar is (scars are) on his cheek. — 3. to make a slit, cut lengthwise into two long pieces or strips; s. sensañ. — 4. to return, go or come back; māyensañ ñko fie bio, let us return home again; onipa wu a, ọbesañ aba bio, if a man dies, he will return again (by metempsychosis, according to the ideas of the negroes); sañ akyiri, to return, go back; wasañ n'akyi, he has turned back; wásañ or wasañ abà, he has come back. — 5. to repeat, (re)iterate, do again; to do besides; ọwie asem no kà no, mesañ mekàñ bio, when he had finished his speech, I repeated it; ọsañ kàñ ẹnọara bio, he said the same thing again; kasa sañ mu = kasa ti mu, to repeat what has been told already; s. okasa-sañmú. — 6. to cause to return, to send back: mesañ no, I sent him away; kosañ no, let him go home. — 7. to stop one who is ready to go, = siañka, Luk. 24,29. — 8. to put off, defer; ọsañ wọn ansā, he put them off in their cause, Acts 24,22. — 9. to restore, justify, vindicate, clear: ọsàn nehō, he pleads for himself, restores himself to his former purity, vindicates his innocence; wasañ nehō, he has cleared himself from the imputation of guilt; sore besañ wohō na yentie, arise and let us hear your defence! wasañ ne nua āno, he has cleared his brother from the accusation, cf. tōtō āno. pr. 435. — 10. to return to the former state ne hō asañ (no), he has recovered, his full health has been restored to him; pl. wọnhō asensañ (wọn); - hō sañ, F. to be healed, cleansed. Mk. 1,40-42. — 11. to take back a spoken word, withdraw an expression, retract an accusation: asem a wobekā na wosañ no, fa sà mā ẹnka wo tirim, pr. 2856. — 12. to deny, disown, disavow.*

sañ', *v. [red. sañ'sañ] to infect; ọyàré no asañ nò, he has been infected with the disease; pl. ọyare no asansañ wọn; esañ wo a, worenserew bio; inf. nsañ, q. v.*

sāñ', *v. [red. sãñ'sãñ] 1. to loose, loosen, untie, unbind, unfasten, open by loosening: wasañ pọw no, hama no, kotoku no (āno.) — 2. to be or become loose, relaxed: ne tam asañ, his (under-)garment sits loose. — 3. to free or be free from restraint: me hō asañ me, I am at ease, glad, joyful, cheerful, gay, merry, happy &c.; wo hō awie wo sãñ a, na wudi ahurusi, if you are perfectly rejoiced, you leap for joy. Cf. anigye &c. — 5. sãñ .. mu, to cause to sound clearly: ọsãñ ne'né mu (tēē nehō) kasae, he spoke with a clear voice, loud and distinctly (and adroitly, s. tēē).*

saññ, *adv. freely, properly, distinctly; obuaa me s., he answered my questions in an orderly manner.*

sān̄n, *adv.* quietly, pleasantly; ne ba bɔ ne bo s., *her child rests peacefully on her bosom.*

san, sañ, F. s. siañ, siān, siāne, señ &c.

ɔ-sān̄, *pl. a-*, barn, shed, corn-house; a hut erected on poles in a plantation, in which corn &c. is laid up.

asān̄, *pl. id.* a house of two stories with a grass-roof; wási (*pl. wasisi*) asān̄.

nsañ, *inf.* [sañ'] infection. — ye nsañ, *to be contagious, infectious, infective*; ɔkō ye nsañ, *war is likely to spread, easily entangles or complicates others.*

ansā-na (F. ansā-ana), s. ansā.

ɔ-sannā', 1. something large, biribi a eye kokūroko no (?). — 2. a large money-bag; the king's purse or treasury = ɔhene fotó. — sannā-mu-mansoafo, minister of the finances; Eng. *chancellor of the exchequer*, Am. *secretary of the treasury.* Hist.

Osannā, name of a month, about August; s. ɔsram. Os. fi a, na ɔkom agu. *pr.* 2772.

sannā-bó, the king's weight (for weighing gold).

ɔ-sannāni, *pl. a-* fo, the king's treasurer, = ɔfotosānfo; okura ɔhene foto na ɔfwe ɔhene sika so; ɔsān̄ foto ntí na wofre no sanwā.

nsañ-akyiri, *inf.* backsliding; cf. akyirisañ.

osan-de, F. = esiane-se, because, for. *Mt.* 27.6.

sāne, s. siane & sūane. — sane, F. = siān, *Mk.* 15,30.32.

nsañe, *pl.* nsensañe [sañ, v.] stroke, line; cf. nsañho.

nsaneafɔ, heralds, a class of attendants on the king; s. nsanee.

ɔ-sānebɛne, = ɔsa (ne) beñ, *what host?* In order to know a friend from an enemy, the watch-word is demanded by asking "ɔsānebɛn' a?" and the reply is: yeñ ñkō-ñkō, *it is only we* (friends)! or, Mañkátá, i.e. of *McCarthy's host!* or, Osee a! Osee Ayisi a! Fedú A'gyemañ! or, the respective king's name; a(kwan)rafo de ɔsanebene nè ne mmuae hyehye wɔñhō nsow.

nsanee = señ, herald.

nsane-hó, track, rill, run. *pr.* 2773.

nsañ-hó [nea esañ ho] line, stroke; cf. nsañe.

nsañ-hó,† comma.

ɔ-sāni, *pl. a-* fo [nsā] a habitual drunkard; *pr.* 2774. cf. ɔsābofo.

ɔ-sā-aniwa (osūā-an.?) a kind of bead; s. ahene. [ɔsādweam.

sañka, s. siañka.

asañka, *pl. n-*, Ak. abeyeā, a sort of black earthen vessel, dish, used for serving up, partly also for cooking food; diff. kinds (asañka-sanyā, asañkason̄ &c.) s. ñkuku nè ñkaka.

sañkàé, Ky. corkscrew.

ɔ-sāñkū, *pl. a-*, n-, a stringed musical instrument, a rude kind of guitar; diff. kinds: ɔdónsón, sañkúpá, Akp. sañkútéñ, Ak. sañkū a eso [sañkūhán si] ñwotwé, or (simply) ñwotwé, & nsia or sebere-wa; s. it also used for European musical instruments, as guitar,

fiddle, violin, harp, harpsichord, piano-forte, organ; but *s.* abeñ, obenta, benta-sañkū, adakabeñ; — bō *s.*, to play on the guitar, harp &c.; yi sañkū āno = to *s.* āno dwoom, to sing to the guitar.

sañkū-bō, *inf.* the playing of the guitar, harp &c.

o-sañkūbofo, *pl. a.*, player on the guitar &c. singer and harper, minstrel, musician.

sañkū-háñ, *pl. id.*, chord or string of a guitar, sañkū so hāmā.

sañ-kyiri, *adv.* [sañ, *v.*, akyiri] *s.* bio, *s.* yi, again, after that, further, furthermore; *cf.* akyiri no, akyiri yi; Gr. § 130,5.

nsañ-kyiri [asañ, akyiri] the king's harem, seraglio; ohene mmā-mu, ahenyerenom fi; *cf.* a'wiriwa.

nsañ-akyiri, *s.* after sannā.

nsañ-mú, *inf. repetition* = ntimú, *cf.* okasasañmú; — *reaction.*

nsañmufo, *reactionary, reactionist.* Hist. wasañ n'akyi akōfa uea onam bae hō.

nsa-nōá = asase a ewo sare āno (as from Kwaberanyañ near Berekuso to Apepe near Abonse).

asā-nom, *inf.* [nom nsā] drinking palm-wine. *pr.* 124.

o-sā-nomfo, *pl. a.*, drinker, drunkard; *s.* ośāfo, ośābofo.

nsa-nsa, *a.*, *adv.* empty-handed, having nothing in the hands; *cf.* usahunu, nsapāñ. — nsa-nsa-dodow, many (empty) hands. *pr.* 2778.

o-sánsá, *pl. a.*, a bird of prey, harrier, hen-driver. *pr.* 2775ff.

asan-sā [asañ esā] F. nsemso abiesā dañ, a house of three stories.

o-sansaní, *pl. a*-fo, (nea onam usa-nsa) an unarmed follower of a host; asansafo na ahye atufo no dodow-wura, unarmed men have swelled the numbers of the men at arms.

sansi, *v.* to analyze (?).

nsa-nsiá, a small excrescence on the hand or finger of a newborn child, called a sixth finger, and considered as an object of abhorrence; *s.* nsawa-nsia.

Asánté [orig. Asiante, F. Asiantse, *Mf.Gr.* Asüantsi] the country, people and language of Asante. [G. Ašanti. The English spelling *Ashantee* is owing to the circumstance that the interpreter of Mr. Bowdich (the author of the most important book hitherto written on Asante) was an Akraman.] — Cpds. Asante-hene, *s.* Osee; Asante-kasa; O-sante-mañ; asante-sem. — O-santeni, *pl. a*-fo, a man or inhabitant of Asante. — Asantefo mmārañ bi ne: Bae, Baebaentwa, Kónkori, Asante Kōtoko, Kum-apem-a-apem-bēba. *pr.* 2779.

asante-añhú-ntém, a kind of yam (bayere), *s.* odé.

santeñ, *n.* a long row or train of persons or things. *pr.* 2780.

— *a.* all, said of people forming a long train, continuing in a long line; oman-santeñ dū n'akyi, the whole town (all the people) followed him; mma-santen, the whole number of children; (F. people living at the same time, generation;) mma santeñ a owoo woñ ñhinā, woñ mu biakō pe na oyeē yiye, of all the children whom she bore only one prospered (became rich); wososo nsā atoa *s.* rekō, they walk in a long line, all carrying rum.

o-santsen, *F. generation. Mt. 3,7. 11,16. 12,34. 39f. 16,4. 23,36.* —
abusūia-santsen, *all generations. Mt. 1,17.*

o-sántéw, a kind of *tree*; esow aba ntēantēa a ekyea se osekañ.
asántorofí, a kind of *bird. pr. 2099. 2781.*

sā-nunum, a kind of *plant.*

sānyā, sānyāwá, *tin, pewter; pewter-vessel, pewter-dish, tin-plate; pewter ware.*

sapa, *imitated gold, = osoro-sika; sikafuturu biara a woantu no fam' na onipa de aŵowa a.s. ahene moṛokokowa a woayam a.s. dwetē aye akā no abereduru (alum) na aye kō se sika a efi fam'.*

nsa-pá, *inf. [pa 3.] mistake, inadvertence, slip; ns. nhinā, epa (wō) wuram'; nsapa-mu, by mistake, inadvertently. Num. 35,11. 15. Cf. sākwañ.*

nsa-pāñ, *a. empty-handed; = nsahunu, nsansa.*

sàpāra, *a woman's garment, gbā ntama a woapam, ebia siñ nè fā a.s. siñ 2; cf. gyawurusi.*

asapāté, *accomplice, assistant, co-operator, espec. of a fetish-man (okomfo); pr. 1698. — odi no as. = odi no apoñko-nāñase, he waits upon, attends or serves him as a footman, foot-boy, lackey.*

sāpíéw, = aseredowa.

sa-pów [*cf. osaw*] 1. a kind of *sponge* made of the hard fibres of a climber, used for rubbing the skin in washing; s. abensaw. *pr. 411. 1579. — 2. wad* stopping the charge of powder in a gun.

asapo-kañ [asapow a edi kañ] *the first volley.*

nsā-púw, *lees, dregs or sediment of palm-wine.*

sāara, *s. sa, sā.*

sāra, *s. sra, v.*

sāra, a paltry kind of musical instrument or *toy; dua a wotwita hō na wofiti asratoā to na wode ahyem', na wode tantakorowa afām hō na wotwiw asratoā no wō dua no hō; dñom a woto (wō)hō de, eye dñommone pa.*

Sāraha, *pr. n. Salagha, the capital of Nta. Gr. p. XIV. § 2,3. saráhà, s. sraha.*

sare, *v. 1. to fail, be wanting or lacking, be cut off, cease to present itself; ohia nsarè dá, poverty never becomes extinct, always sticks to one destined to be poor; adwumaye nsare = ensā da, work is never wanting, is never out of reach, never fails to present itself, after every hindrance we can yet find opportunity to do our work (only lazy people excuse themselves: I have tried it 3, 4 times, it is of no use). — 2. to be prevented, intercepted and stopped. — 3. to prevent, intercept and stop, hinder, thwart: oyare nti m'adwuma asare me or oyare asare m'adwuma, sickness has prevented me from working, put a stop to my work; aduannōa nti afumko asare me, on account of cooking I have not been able to go to the plantation; ade no, esare me afumko, that does not let me go to the farm. — 4. to forbear, refuse, decline: akōa sare asuko, the slave has ceased to go for water usually, having attained or assumed a condition in which he*

deems himself above it or too good for it. *pr.* 1627. — 5. *to forbear, abstain from*: wósàre nná, *they forbear sleeping, do not sleep, keep awake*; m'aní asàre dŵe, *lit. my eyes have withheld mucus (? s. dŵe), sleep has been withheld from my eyes.*

e-sáre, Ak. sere, 1. [F. ehono] a *long grass*, used for thatching. — 2. [F. sare] also sare mu, sareso, Ak. serem, sereso, a *plain covered with grass*, as that between the sea, the lower Volta, and the Akuapem mountains, or that in the north of Asante; *savanna, prairie, steppe, heath, wilderness, desert.* — sare părădā, părădadada, peregdedede, tātrā, *an extensive open plain*, mostly destitute of trees and covered with grass.

sare-dŵuma [ade a esare adŵuma] *hinderance, impediment, obstacle in working*, asem ketewa ba na woañfŵe anni ntem a, e-dañ' s. *pr.* 370.

sáre-mù, s. esare; used espec. of the *steppes* or *grassy plains* in the north of Asante. — sáre-mù-seé, *the atrocious king of the steppe* or *wilderness*, i.e. *the lion*, s. gyata & oseé.

sáre-sò, s. esare.

sāsā, *red. v.*, s. sā.

nsāsā, a *cloth* or *garment of many pieces sewed together*; ntama ahorow bebrē a woapompam na woaye no biakō.

sasabonsám, 1. [asase obonsam? As. kāsampěre] an *imaginary monstrous being*, conceived as having a huge body of human shape, but of a red colour and with very long hair, living in the deepest recess of the forest, where an immense silk-cotton-tree is his abode, inimical to man, especially to the priests, (osēsē nnipa nnòmpe nè ade; woko wuram' na okyere wo a, na wafa wo nnompe;) but the friend and chief of the sorcerers and witches; *pr.* 2782. [R.] — 2. [sésá mu bonsam] onipa a wawu na n'asem ye deñ no, na wadŵu na okotrā wuram' akyirikyiri; "woñká dódo, *they are not very common.*" — 3. a kind of *bat?* aboa a otu se ohá; okyere nnipa.

asàsé [*red. of ase: what is below*] 1. *the earth, the globe* which we inhabit (asase-mú); osoro nè asase, *heaven and earth*; *pr.* 2787. in Negro mythology it is also personified and invoked after Onyankōpon. — 2. *land*, opp. to *water*; onam asase so or fam', omfá nsu-ani, *he travels by land, not by water.* — 3. *ground, soil*, cf. fa, dote; *the superficial part of the earth*, in respect to its nature or quality; asase ahorow nè: afuw, abesase, mfuwa, mfuwaníni, kwae, ñkyerekyerāso. — 4. a *portion* or *tract of land* belonging to an individual, family or community, *estate, possession, landed property, land, territory.* *pr.* 736. 2784f. — 5. *country*; oko as. bi so, *he has gone to another country.*

asase-bóa, *pl. n.*, [asase aboa] a *small insect*, infesting sleepers; *sand-worm?* *pr.* 101. 2788f. = asōnē.

asase-dé, a *treasure found in the earth*; ade a wotu wo fam', [= abū.

asaséhóno, *the surface of the soil, humus, mould of decayed leaves &c.* Wodow afuw na wodañ aní na as. ihinā wíe odañ a, na mme fífi.

asase-hô-nsem or asase-sem, *geography, a description of the earth, or of a particular country, of its physical structure and characteristics, natural products, political divisions, and the people by whom it is inhabited.* (Amâh-hô-nsem, *ethnography.*)

asasé-màkó, *s. màkó.*

asase-tâmâ, *ribbon(?) cf. bamma, bēnā.*

asase-taw, *a plain, level country.*

asase-wo, *a kind of centipede; cf. òfônóm.*

nsa-siñ, *a one-handed person; cf. basiñ. pr. 262.*

nsâ-siñ, sâ-siñ, *the rest or remainder of palm-wine or other liquor in a calabash or glass which is no more full. pr. 129.696.1183.*

sasô, *F. = sęso; eyi ne s., this kind. Mt. 17.21. Mk. 9.29.*

sasôno, *a kind of nettle; wura (hama) bi a ekā wo hō arape a, na ehō hum atutu akeka wo hō na enti wo hō ye wo hene; cf. ahyehew-nsa.*

[*pr. 2790f.*

sâsôn-ngtô [òdótó] *a thicket of such stinging plants (climbers).*

o-sáta-dùá', Ak., anyámfôrowá, Ak., *a kind of tree or shrub; its roots, leaves and fruits are used as a medicine against dysentery; dade twa wo a, woyam a.s. woŵe n'ahabañ de tare kurum'.*

nsátóá, -teawa, *finger; nsa is also used for finger when it is not to be expressly distinguished from hand. pr. 2792-97.*

nsateá-héne, *the middle finger [prop. the finger-chief, s. ohene]; the other fingers are called: koküroboti (thumb), akyerekyerekwan, ahenniakyiri, kokôbeto.*

o-satôfo, *pl. a., a reckless contractor of debts, spendthrift, prodigal; an extravagant man; braggart, swaggerer; impostor, cheat, rogue, swindler; onam totô nneema-nneema sakasaka na onnim nea ode ye, na obobô akaw; oye ade a ekyeñ no na onni hō sika. pr. 2798. [G. osatôfo, hypocrite.]*

asatoro, *inf. [saw, to gather or take up, scil. cowries, money, & tow, to cast or fling away] the doing of an osatôfo: reckless contraction of debts, extravagancy, brag, swindle &c.*

nsatsema, *F. handbreadth; span; s. nsâma.*

a-sa-tu, *inf. [tu oša] war, warfare, warlike expedition.*

nsātu, *the upper arm; cf. nsa, nantú. Adampefo de ahene bo bo wõ ns.*

s-a-twô [sareso otwô] *a small gray antelope; cf. otwê.*

sau, asau, *s. sawu, asawu.*

saw, *v. [inf. a-] 1. to dance. — 2. to shake, syn. wosow, posow, popo, him; — ne hō saw, he trembles; n'aniwa saw, his eye-lashes quiver (a good or ill omen).*

saw, *v. [red. sesaw] 1. to take up or gather from the ground (a collective multitude, as, cowries, rubbish, dust &c.) — 2. to take out part of a fluid, to draw, scoop; saw nsu, to draw water; pr. 2799. saw ñkwau, to scoop or take out soup. pr. 322.1941.2799.2801.*

saw, *s. siaw, sūaw.*

o-saw, *a little mass, tuft or bundle of some soft and flexible ma-*

terial or fibrous substance; a *wad* to stop the charge of powder in a gun; a kind of *sponge* for washing (one's body) or rubbing, scouring and wiping away, consisting of a *wisp* or *conglomeration* of the *fibres* of some climber or shrub or its bark; cf. tòto, baha, ǒbósáw, bròdèwá, ahensáw, sapów, posáw; ahensaw na wòboro yè sapow; oguabeñ (ñnuare bi) nè akase nso, wòde yè saw; wòde saw kwaw dañ mu.

asaw, *inf. dance*; tutu asaw, *to begin, make or perform a dance*.

sawa, a *small spoon* to take out or up small quantities of gold-dust for weighing the required amount; nea wòde saw sika no.

asáwá, F. asaba, *cotton; cotton-plant, cotton-shrub; cotton-yarn; cotton-thread; cotton wick*; as. mfuturu, *raw cotton, cotton in the seed or not yet twisted*. — asawa-dùá, *cotton-plant, cotton-shrub*.

— asawa-tám, *cotton cloth*. Lev. 13,47.

nsawa-nsiá, a *child with six fingers*; the sixth finger may consist only of a very small globular excrescence at the little finger, yet having a nail; such children are held in abomination by the heathen negroes and are usually killed immediately after birth; s. nsá-nsiá.

saworowa, *nicely twisted strings with cowries*, worn as an ornament about the neck.

nsá-wòso [lit. *hands are upon scil. the same thing*]: di ns., *to have communion in eating &c., to join interest, to associate*, cf. di (úfwebom' &c.).

sàwu, expression imitative of the sound of a net cast out in the sea; wòde asawu gu nsum' a, *eye s.*

asàwu, a *large fishing-net*; cf. ebóá, boā, atrā, otañ; these are made of strings; — adwókú, sukúsúkú, akye, are made of wood (wicker-work).

sawusa [sareso wusa?] a kind of *plant*.

o-sa-ǔee [osaw a wòwe] the *smashed fibres* of a certain shrub (ñnuare), which are *chewed* in order to keep the teeth clean; ñnuare na wòboro na edañ s.; os. tua n'ano kyēnkyēnēñ, *she has her chewing-fibres sticking in her mouth*; cf. tǔwǔpèa.

nsá-yam', the *palm of the hand*; cf. nsa, yam', nsam', nsákyì.

se, *v. to crack (open)*; ose adwe, kube, e.s. ode bo a.s. dua bi bo adwe a.s. kube-aba no so na oyi mu aduan; kokosi de, wòbo.

se, *v. [red. sese, sese]* 1. *to equal, be equal to, be the same in quantity or degree*; ose no ahòodeñ, Gr. § 235, c. [G. ye egbo.] — 2. *to be or look like, to be similar, to resemble*; neg. *to be unlike, of a different kind &c.* òsè n'agya, *he is like his father*; ose no, o-nè no se, wosese wòuhō, wosese, wosesege, *they are like each other*; wòse díú nà wòsè hōnam, *their names are alike or similar, but not their bodies*, pr. 1545. òsè n'agya = o'wiewie n'agya: se ebia oréyè ade bi a n'agya ye a, na wose: òsè n'agya, e.s. onsé n'agya pépépe, na oyé akosé nò. [G. tamo.] — 3. *to be fit, proper, becoming, rightful, right, just, equitable, fair*; *to be due to, to be deserving, meriting, worthy of; to behove, become; to be meet, due, seemly, befitting, be-*

hoving, incumbent on; cf. fata, di; ese wo se wunyā akatua pa, you have deserved a reward; owu se no or ose owu, he is worthy of death. [G. sa.] — 4. to concern, touch: ese wo ara! that is your concern, is in your hands, is your own fault, you have to answer for it. — 5. se so, to be alike (cf. bo so, to be of like dimensions, to be equal); ese so, = ese pe, edi nse.

se, v. Ak. = sew, q. v.

se, conj. [fr. se, to be like] as, like, denoting a similarity in manner or degree; ebere se mogya, it is as red as blood; pr. 293. 471. 1182. 1312ff. — as (much as), pr. 3666. — as if, as though; how, as far as, just as &c. Gr. § 141, 2. also on p. 93. § 255, 1 c. d. 5. 268–271. — da se 'ne Gr. § 248, 6. etese, it is as though, it appears as if; pr. 1104. cf. senea, sē. — se ete ni or neñ, ne no, so it is; se woye no ni, it is made thus [= eyi ne se (nea) woye no, this is the way in which it is made. pr. 2800f. [G. tamō, take, ake.]

se, sē, conj. [fr. se, to say. F. de; G. ake.] 1. that (introducing a noun-sentence that supplies the subject or object or other complement of a preceding verb); whether, if (when the accessory sent. is interrogative); — nea okā no ase ne se, orenko, the meaning of what he says is, that he will not go; etwa se oko, it is necessary that he goes, = his going is a necessity, he must go; metee se oresū, I heard that he was screaming, = I heard his screaming, I heard him cry; kofwe se waba (ana), go and look whether he has come. pr. 2323. 2343ff. Gr. § 255, 1b. 2.3b. 4.6b. 265, 2. 273, 2. — 2. se, Ak., se, Akp., is often used to introduce the words spoken, = saying, also to introduce an explanation, = namely, videlicet (viz.), or as a mere mark of quotation, Mt. 21. 13. 15f. Mk. 26. 61. 27, 37. Lk. 7. 8. pr. 189. 192. 205f. 323–26. 2367. — 3. so that (introducing an adverbial sent. of manner or extent; Gr. § 273, 1b. — 4. that, in order that (he might &c.) or to, in order to (introducing an adverbial sentence of purpose, Gr. § 279, 1): mabo obi pā se ónyigyè me bá; otuu no fo se ónye papa; ogyigyee no se ónye bone. (R. p. 234.) — 5. if (being put at the head of an adv. sentence of condition or concession, Gr. § 276, 3. 278, 2); se ete sa a, ankā eye, if it were so, it would be well. pr. 2603. 2624f. Whenever se stands at the head of a sentence, sometimes in an interrogative way, as in Mrk. 9. 11. 28., some ellipsis has taken place, e.g. [eba] se woko a, befe me = if or when [it comes or happens that] you go, call me; [okā] se omma a, mehye no na waba, if [he says] that he does not come, I will compel him to come. — 6. because (standing at the head of an adv. sent. of cause, or connected with efi or esi a ne with nti or ntia at the end of the sent. Gr. § 275, 1b. 2. 248, 5. Mat. 16. 7. — 7. se, se gye, gye se, except, but; anihaw mu nni biribi se obia, pr. 2315. onni biribiara se dua aba nkō. (R. p. 234b.) Gr. § 277. 235b. — 8. se, anase, or, e.g. in disjunctive questions, s. ana. Gr. § 253, 2.

se, adv. 1. thus, so = se eyi, sē, sa; ebinom rebom' sē, na aforo rebom' se, Acts 19. 32. — 2. sē, very: otu' mirika sē, he runs very fast; òye kokūro sē, he is very tall; aka kakrā sē na woawie wo adwuma ye, there is very little wanting before (or till) you have finished your work. — 3. about (before numerals): wobeye se du, they

will be about ten; *matō ñkoko beye se aduonu, I have bought about twenty fowls.*

se, *v.* [*red. sise*] Ak. F. se, 1. to say; to tell; to command; cf. *kā* (pr. 1492), *kasa*, *bō* 78-82. — se no yiye, say it right; *wanse biri-bi*, he said nothing; *osee sa*, so he said; *kose no se ommëra*, go and tell him, he must come; *ose* (often instead of *osee*, Ak. *osee*): *obeba mprenpreñ*; pr. 36.54.95ff.323ff.403-19.575f.1717f.2803-26. — 2. to mention, speak of. pr. 982. — 3. to say within oneself, to purpose, intend, design. pr. 35.94.2825.

se, after a previous *v. se*, *kā*, *frë*, *bisa*, *buā* &c., introducing the words spoken, Ak. *se*, F. *dë*, or rather *së*, *dë*, = saying, is often not to be translated, and serves as a mere quotation mark; *s. se*, *së*, 2.

se, *v.* Ak. = sew. — *se*, *v.* F. = sie.

së, *v.* 1. to hang or gird round or about; to wear about one's body, *ñkrante*, *odonno*, pr. 2827.; cf. *siane*. — 2. to bear something hung up: *ofasu së ñkotoku*, the wall bears bags, pr. 328; — to carry something heavy; pr. 1389. 2828. — 3. to follow in a train; to stick or cleave to.

e-se, a mass of clay in a roundish elevated form, a small pillar; *dote bi a wode ahore ho na woaboro so a.s. wode aye biribiara* (*ebia woaye se wotrā so o, se wogyina so o*); *dote siw bi a wode musuyide bi ahye ase*.

o-se, *inf.* a saying, utterance, remark, word; pr. 2802.

o-se, a shout, loud burst of voices, vehement and sudden outcry of a multitude, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, animated courage, or exhortation; *war song*, *war-cry*; *dom no ñhinā boō se* = *wohuroe* (*huroe* is also said of a single person); *woboo no se*, they gave him a shout.

o-së, father; Ak. the father of another person, not of the speaker himself; cf. *agya*.

a sé [*m'asë*, Ak.] *pl. asenom*, the wife's or husband's father, father-in-law; pr. 690. 2835. cf. *osew*, *osewa*.

ase, (Gr. § 118. 119.) 1. the nether or lower part, end or beginning; (opp. *eso*, *osoro*, the upper part or end; cf. *āno*, the fore or upper end, to, the hinder part;) — *bepow ase*, the foot of a mountain; *esë ase*, the lower teeth (?); the gum; — *s. bewase*, *nañase*. — 2. the nether or lower parts, the way down; *s. 6*. — 3. (*adv.*) down; *s. 6.11*. — below, beneath, downward; (*prep.*) under, beneath; at; — of time: *in*, *at*, *under*, *during*. — 4. the place or time of, cf. *ayiasë*, *mmofrasë*. — 5. the end: *me-në wo bepā so akosi ase*, we both shall go on to the end; *nea ne kwañ ase akosi ne ha*, here his way ends. — 6. the ground (cf. *fam'*): *trā ase*, to sit down; *fwë ase*, to fall down; *bottom* (*nsu ase*). — 7. root or trunk of a tree (*dua ase* = *duñhiñ*, *dua ntini*). — 8. fig. root, source, cause, origin; *ahantañ na eyë bone ñh. ase*, pride is a root of all evil; cf. 1 Tim. 6.10. *tu ase kā kyere me*, pull up the root tell me, i.e. relate the whole matter from the beginning. — 9. sense, import, meaning, signification; *okasa hund, n'asem nui ase*; *mentë be no ase* (R.p.150); *ase beko sa*, or, *se ase beko neu*, that will be the meaning. — 10. offspring, issue, descent, descendants,

progeny, posterity; race; odé no ase nye; n'akoko ase ye; wafee n'akoko ase; wõn ase agu or atore; abusūa, ɔmañ, kua ase gu. — 11. Phr. bère ase, to bring low, abate, humble &c. — da ase, to thank. — bõ ase, fi ase, fiti ase, to begin; — hye ase, a) to begin, to lay the foundation of: enéra na ohyee ne dañ ase; — b) to promise: wahye me ase se obeto otuo amā me; c) to warn = bõ.. koko. — nam ase, to do secretly. — o si ne ti ase, he sinks his head; id. or o si ne 'né ase, he speaks with a low voice. — to ase, a) to finish the plastering of the walls of a new-built house at the bottom; b) to pay in advance; c) to slight, disregard, neglect; &c. — te ase, trā ase, to live; ɔtrā nehõ ase, he lives by himself, is independent. pr. 415.

ase, bean(s); F. aduwa; pr. 2834. Diff. kinds: akítèrekú, akyc-máduá, apátèram, apatípere-ñkesua, asaahensā, asehūām, nsensén-kúá, asetén, asetía, nsetía.

asē, itch, a cutaneous disease, an eruption of small vesicles produced by a parasitic animal (anwõrām); ebi ye akese-akese (atõtõé), ebi ye ñketewa (nsēwá); cf. fifisé, nanahá, ntwom, kóðòsò, ɔsábèñ.

e-sé, tooth, pl. teeth; wó sè ase, the flesh under the teeth, the gums. — nnípa sè nam aborow 3: adontén-mù-sé si 8, sèbõmmofò si 4, nyépi de si 20, the teeth of man are of three kinds: there are 8 incisors, cutters or fore teeth, 4 canine or dog-teeth, and 20 molars or grinders. pr. 500. 2829-33.

nse, inf. [se, to be equal] equality; — edí nse, 1. it is (or, the things are) alike = ese pe, ese so; 2. it is an even number.

sê, 1. conj. that &c. s. se, — 2. adv. very, very much.

sē, = sã yi, s. sa, sã, so, thus.

sē, v. F. = see, to be marred, destroyed, to perish. Mk. 2, 22.

seā [Heb.] seah, a Jewish dry measure containing 14–17 pints.

asēá, asēawa, pl. n., a small cooking-pot; cf. ɔseñ, kuku. pr. 913.

asé-adé, an inborn, inbred, innate, inherited or hereditary quality; awi aye wõn as., theft is inbred in them; cf. woē, awosanne, awu-agya-mma.

asé-amáñ [nea ose amañ] a public speaker having the office to transmit a message to the assembly; meye as. = okyēame, q. v.

se-ante [nea wose no asem bi a onte] a disobedient child or person; pr. 2836. Ak. ɔserantefoo.

sébé, amulet, talisman, worn from superstitious motives, as a charm, or for finery only; eye aduru ana asumañ bi a wode ahye ntamam' apam no ahiñanañ; Nkramofó mā obi kã nea ɔwɛfɛwɛ na wokyerew ye sã bi mā no; ebinom de to wõn koñ mu, wõn asen mu, wõn nsa, ebinom de kyekyere wõn ti, na ebinom uso de femfām batakyiri mu. — nsebea, F. amulets, phylacteries, prayer-fillets. Mt. 23, 5.

sébé, sébéõ, se be w, 1. interj. with your permission, by your leave. — to sebe, to premise an excusing expression. pr. 3311. = to tafrakýe. — 2. n. = ebiñ, kyerebo.

sebere, v. to turn inside out, to extend, unfold; to turn out; to bring to light, disclose; to manifest, set forth, exhibit; cf. yere mu,

mā eyere so or ese so; sekyere; Onyañkp. pe se, n'ahintasem no, wónsebere no ñkyere nipa ñh.; Ony. asem de, ɛno ańkasa asebere ne mu agu hɔ a atetekwā mpo nyā ne de a ehia no wom'.

séberewa, a kind of *string-instrument*; osānkū a eso nsia; s. osānkū.

o-sebire-bo-ntu, asebirekyi-e, = abirekyi, *goat*. pr. 2837-40.

o-sé-bó, *inf.* [bó ose] a *shout*, the act of *shouting*.

o-sebó, *pl.* a, a kind of *leopard* or *panther*, black and brown; pr. 497.531.800. — Other names are: gyahehe, aboafufu, adamma-kwadwo, ode-ne-ha, gyasābofo, ketebó, akoróbó, koródòm, kũro-twiamensa; cf. asabontwi, afem.

o-sébo w, a *loaf* or *lump of boiled bread*, made larger than those destined for sale; dokono a wobó no kokũrò abedi no na wontón no; = oboabó, akwābó.

sē-bóm mofó, *pl. id.* *dog-tooth*, *canine tooth*; s. esē.

šedā, sēdā [Port. seda, *silk*, *hair of some animals*] 1. *silk* = sirikiyi. — 2. *velvet* (R.), cf. ago. — 3. *byssus*. Scr.

ase-dá, *inf.* [da ase] *thanksgiving*, *thanks*; *thankfulness*, *gratitude*.

ase-de [ade a ese] a *right*; *just claim*, *just due*; *privilege*.

ase-duá, *lentils*. Eze. 4,9.

sēe, Ak. = señ = deñ? — nseē, Ak. = nsew.

see, *v.* F. sē, 1. *to make useless*, *spoil*, *corrupt*, *damage*, *mar*, *destroy*, *ruin*. pr. 65.2136.2482.3661. — 2. *to spend*, *use up* or *waste* (money, *syn.* fwere). — 3. *to grow useless*, *to spoil*, *go to ruin*; *to be spoiled*, *corrupted*, *ruined* &c.; cf. suw, *to rot*. pr. 3449. — 4. *to be stirred up*, *to be boisterous*, *tempestuous*, *agitated*, *turbulent*; nsu no aseē, *the water is blown up by the wind*; epo seeē, John 6,18.

o-see, F. sē, *inf.* *destruction*, *ruin*.

o-see, *king*, *majesty*, title of the king of Asante. pr. 2841-44.

anséeyi [woansew a wutumi de yi] *razor*; s. yisékán.

ase-fee, *inf.* [fee ase] *propagation*, *successful breeding*, *increase*.

asé-fí, *inf.* [fi ase] *beginning*; cf. mfiase &c.

nsefiá, Ak. a *place where formerly a house stood*, now a *heap of stones and rubbish*, = afasusín. Job 15,28.

séfo, *pl. id.* [sē, *v.*] *one who is equal*, *like* or *similar*; wo séfo = wó sēsó, *thy equal*; mahū nipa yi s. peñ; mobeye Onyañk. sefo.

sēfo, *such people*, *such a set of people*.

asefo, *pl.* [aseni] *descendants*, *children*, *offspring*, *progeny*, *seed*.

asefōròé, a *mixture of beans*, *flour of roasted corn* (kyekyeré) and *palm-oil*; = aprapra-nsa.

sē-fufu-dua, a kind of *tree* or *wood to clean the teeth with*.

ase-fwe, *inf.* [fwe ase] the act of *falling*; *fall*.

asé-gú, *inf.* [ase gu] *decrease*; *extinction*, *extirpation*.

sègyére, Ak. = esē mù gyáw, *tooth-gaping*. [s. ase.

ase-hono, the *husks of beans*. — ase-hūām, a kind of *beans*;

asé-hyé, *inf.* [hye ase] *beginning, commencement; cf. mfiase, nhyease; the laying of the foundation.*

asekam-ma, *pl. n.* [osekañ, *dim.*] *a small knife; as. ketewa, id.*

o-sékáñ, *Ak. -ne, pl. a-, knife; razor, pr. 669. 2845-49.*

o-sekañ-fùá, *1. a single knife. — 2. a knife without handle, the blade of a knife. pr. 2846. — o-sekan-tia, a short knife. pr. 2850f.*

o-sekan-nyá [osekañ gya] *1. the flash or glare of a knife; wode sekañ foforo a ñkânare nni hō gyina awiam' na wuhim no a, ehō pa anyinam se ogya; os. gyigye wo ani so a, wuse: ogya pa! — 2. the acute pain of a cut with a knife; os. ahye no: osekañ twa wo a, yaw a edi kañ na wofre no sa.*

nséku, *slander, calumny [fr. asem, kuw?]; b o or di ns., to slander, calumniate, backbite. — nséku-bó, nséku-dí, inf. slander, detractation, aspersion; e.s. wonam-bānu a.s. bāsā di ñkūrofo hō nseku dā. — o-sekufo, pl. a-, backbiter, calumniator, detractor.*

sékye, *pl. a-, anchor; to w s., to cast or drop anchor; tew s., to weigh anchor. — sekye-hámá, cable.*

asékye, *sconce, bulwark of stones; abo a Kroboto ato no se ofású abo no kontoñkroñ agyigyaw ntokru (a.s. akwañ) wom' na wotrā mu kō, na ñem no beñ won a, wosūm gu won so de kum won; abo a wosunsum no afiri hūañ bō nnipa so.*

o-sekye, *a kind of play; wogoru s. = aténté.*

sekyé, sekyére, *v. to bend back (wards), recurve; cf. bukaw; to bend outwards what had been bent inwards; cf. sebere; to turn out; to display, expose, set forth; wōas. dua no mu; s. asem no mu yiye, state the matter thoroughly and plainly.*

o-sékye-dúá, *setwēdua, [dua a wōasekyere] a kind of bench, of two poles on six posts, forming a seat with a back-pole.*

O-sékyere, *pr. n. 1) of a man of the royal family of Asante; 2) of a town, where no goats are admitted. — sekyere-mpé-wo, S. does not like thee, a by-name of the goat; s. abirekyi.*

sekyew, *v. F. to waste, a day &c. — sekyi, v. s. sekye.*

sem, *v. 1. to lie or to lay close together; fa ñhōma no ñhinā sem (= toto) poñ no so, put all the books together on the table; wode abo ntrāntrā asem amōa no ase, they have laid out the bottom of the cavity with flat stones (s. ntwèri); nnipa no ñhinā akosem dua no ase, all the men are sitting crowded under the tree; ñkūrofo no ñh. sem hō, all the people are huddled together there; mmofra no sem so wérododo, the children are crowded together in thick or long rows. — 2. sem dañ so, to ceil, to overlay or cover the inner roof, to line the top or roof of a house: wode mpúrāñ dé gù só, na wōñwōná so na wōtare (so). Cf. sam, sew, bea, boa, gu hō; s. nsemso.*

asem, *pl. n., 1. word, talk, speech, saying, tale, story, history; k ā as., to speak, to deliver a speech, to preach; to tell a tale; mā as., to relate a story. — 2. matter for talking, object of deliberation or discussion; incidence, occurrence; cause, concern: asem no nyé me hō asem (= mfá me hō biribi), this matter is no concern of mine. — 3. transaction in words, palaver, conference, deliberation, public and*

formal discussion, debate; any kind of negociation or litigation; process, plea, lawsuit, action, cause; — di asem, to hold a palaver &c., to carry on a lawsuit; to adjust, compose or settle a matter or litigation; to judge (sit in judgment, hear causes, administer judgment). pr. 869.887-90.897.902. — n'asem nye de, he is wrong, guilty; s. de w 2. — 4. manners, demeanour, deportment. — 5. Phr. pe obi asem, to like a person, be devoted to him; obarima no pe obosom asem: dā anopa obo afore mā no (R. p. 151.); mempé n'asem, I do not like him, I will have nothing to do with him; n'atutupe nti obiara mpé n'asem. — Cf. asemmone, asempa, asenhunu; ntrofosém &c. pr. 2852-86. — 6. Other phrases: n'asem awu = n'asō awu, he is ungovernable, stubborn, refractory. — Ose: n'asem, wōnni = n'asem ye deñ, he declares or deems himself invincible. — N'asem ntoa, he is inconsistent (as to his conduct, with himself, in his actions), unprincipled. — Wamā asem no ani afura, he has perverted the judgment, has given a wrong turn to the matter.

asém-má, inf. [mā asem] narration, telling or relating stories.

nsémma [nea eṣeñ menewa?] snare; afiri bi a wosum yi àbòá; eye hama a woabono héntúa dè ákōmantám okwáũkyeñ wō nea atoteboa bi fa, na óbà a, aṣo nemenewa ayi no. — si ns., to prepare or lay a snare. pr. 520.

nsém-mā [oseñ ba] Ak. Akw. = asēá', akutuwa.

nsemma-nsemma [asem, pl. dim.] little stories; asem a enyé asem biakō, na nsem ahorow pī wom' hō na esusūae; 'nera anadwo okāā ns. bebrē; cf. asemwa.

sem-ansā, = nea n'asem nsā. pr. 2888.

o-sem-māradá [asem, brada]: to.. as., s. to.. tekremakyéne.

nsem-ase-ñhōma, dictionary; nsem-moa-ño, vocabulary.

o-sēmasi, F. = asiamasi. Mt. 26,18.

asém-fō, pl. n., a nasty, impertinent word or dealing; asem a eye tañ a.s. ahī a ensé se wokā kyere onipa (deñ as. na wokā kyere me?); asem a womfa nui nipa.

asém-fùá, pl. n., a single word; mepe mú ns. mabisa asé.

asem-funu, pl. n., a vile, frivolous, futile, worthless word or matter; syn. asemfō, asenhunu, ahuhusem.

o-sem-furafó, lit. a blind word; okā me os., he tells me something contrary to reality.

o-sem-hyē [asem a ehye] a rapidly spreading report. pr. 2868.

asem-misa [bisa asem] questioning, catechising; question.

o-semmisafó, catechiser.

nsem-moá [asem, boa] confirmation, corroboration; foa.. ns., to confirm, corroborate, attest, bear witness or testimony; ofoa me ns. n.s. mekā asem bi na obi rebo meso.

nsemmoá-fòá, inf. attestation &c.

o-sem-odé [asem, de] 1. agreeable word, i.e. agreeable news or conversation; yebo s., we are having an interesting conversation; — sport, joke, pastime.

asem-mòné [asem b.] a bad or hard word, action or dealing; di as., to commit a heinous or atrocious thing or crime. pr. 2548.3865.

o-sém-pa, *interj.* *very good!* a reply upon any matter not disagreeable.

asem-pá, 1. a good word, good counsel, joyful message, judicious talk. *pr.* 1720.2496. — 2. wo as. ara, *nothing but the truth (the reality) of thy circumstances; pr.* 762. — 3. a righteous cause. *pr.* 2873. — 4. a true story, not a fictitious story. — 5. good manners or conduct; di as., to act or deal honestly or faithfully. — 6. the Gospel; kã as., to preach the gospel. — asempa-mu-terew-ni, *pl.* -fo, missionary, missionary people; - asempa-mu-terewfo asafo, missionary society.

o-sempá-ní, *pl.* a-fo, an evangelical, one of evangelical principles or one who adheres to evangelical doctrines. — asempafo asafo or fekuw, the Evangelical Church or confession.

asempá-sém, *evangelicism, evangelical principles.*

asempa-terew, the spread of the gospel, mission. — asempa-terew hō adwuma, mission work. *Cf.* asomasem.

o-sem-péfo, *pl.* a- [pē asem] a litigious, quarrelsome person; *cf.* opesemadifo. *pr.* 2887.

sémperepé, a kind of grass.

o-sem-pów [asem pow] difference, dispute, quarrel; matter in dispute; point of dispute, controversy, quarrel; mo nè Ny. ntam' wo s. bi; os. bi ní me nè me yonkō ntam'.

asem-sasono, a word stinging or irritating like a nettle. *pr.* 2875.

nsem-so, *inf.* [sem] 1. ceiling. — 2. a story of a house, a set of rooms on the same floor; ođan no wo ns. abieñ, it is a house of two stories. — nsemso-dua, beam or piece of timber for the ceiling.

asem-mùá, F. [asembua] the act of answering, accounting for, &c.

asemmùá-dá, F. the day of account or judgment, doomsday.

asemwá [asem, *dim.*] *pl.* n-, a little matter (used only in a neg. sentence); nsem a yékodíí no nyé ns.; *syn.* aseñketewa, *pl.* n-.

señ, *v.* [*red.* siseñ] 1. *intr.* to hang, be suspended: mfonini s. dañ hō; atade s. dadewa so (*R. p.* 235); s. so, to depend on or upon; *caus.* to hang, suspend; ode mfonini s. dañ hō; mede m'atade maseñ dadewa (*ib.*) — 2. to hang, kill by hanging: wasen nehō or ne mene, he has hung himself. — 3. to squat, to sit on the hams or heels: oseñ hō redidi, he eats squatting on his heels; *cf.* kotow. — 4. señ berew, to hang palm-leaves at the border of a piece of land to mark it as occupied for planting purposes and forbidden to others; wode berew señ asasem' de kyere se obiara nni hō kwañ se oye mu biribi. — 5. señ abo, to hang stones upon a tree or anywhere, as a charm to prevent a threatening danger. *pr.* 3052.

señ, *v.* [*red.* siseñ] to carve, cut, chip, to make by cutting or carving; señ agua or akoññua, to make a stool (carved out of one piece of wood); s. ntakara, to make or nib a pen; s. ãho, to cut the point i.e. to point, make pointed, to sharpen. *pr.* 994.

señ, *v.* [*red.* siseñ] 1. to grow hard, stiff: ñkrumã no aseñ, aye dennenneñ, the okro (ocra) pods are no more soft or tender; ne nan, ne nsa, ne koñ aseñ, his foot, hand, neck has become stiff (from sickness); s. kyeñkyereññ. — 2. ne koñ aseñ, n'asō aseñ, n'asem aseñ,

he has become or is stiff-necked, head-strong, stubborn, obstinate, pertinacious, sturdy, refractory. — 3. to be reluctant, show reluctance: akoa no aseñ se oñkó bio = wañwēñ; — to resist, make resistance, not to give way: mepem so a, eseñ me so. — 4. to become chill or dull.

sēñ, v. to go or move along: 1. to pass (on), to proceed: señ duom na yeñko, go forward and let us go! — 2. to pass by: beseñ kofa ahina no bēra, come along and fetch that pot! — 3. to go off or away. pr. 986. — 4. to pass away, perish: ade ñhinā beseñ (ako) = betwam', all things will pass away. — 5. to surpass, excel, exceed, out-do: (= kyeñ) pr. 328ff. 388. 422f. 2878. 2891f. meseñ no adwumaye; oseñ me akylene-kā (R. p. 229.); meseñ wo adow or medow meseñ wo, I surpass you in tilling the ground; — to be better or to be worse than; to be different in degree, more than, stronger than, rather than &c. pr. 2385. 2387. 2461. — woto wo bo ase a, eye señ se wofa abufuw; oponko sō (or ye kесе) señ nantwi, or, op. señ nantwi kесе; nyansa ye señ sika, or, ny. señ sika ye; moanyiu señ me, you are older than I; mututu 'mirika señ me, you can run better than I; oye okwasea señ se oye bone, he is more stupid than wicked; ope se obo krono señ se oye adwuma, he likes to steal better than to work. — 6. to flow, run: asu bi señ ne dañ akyi, a river flows behind his house. pr. 3092. — 7. to have or afford (sufficient) room: (espec. in the neg.) wonsēñ dañ mu ho, they have no room in the house; dañ mu ho anseñ ammā won, the house was not large enough for all of them; onseñ ne wrem', he is beside himself with impatience, ready to leap out of his skin; ne hoñhom nseñ no mu (= ne hōnam nsō sene ne hh. benyā okwañ atrā mu); me hō or m'ani nseñ me, I do not feel comfortable; m'ani anseñ abanmu na efi asiamasi, I could not bear it (or, I did not like to stay) in the (mission-)house any longer on account of N.N.; m'ani anseñ hayi pe, I like this place exceedingly, I feel joy in (or am well contented with) this my place and state. — 8. señ so, to live upon good terms together, to agree: n'abusūafo nē no nseñ so bio, his relations will not live together with him any longer, will not tolerate him among them any longer.

señ, pron. Ak. 1. = deñ, what? how? wo dine te señ (seē), what is your name? — 2. = ahē, how much? how dear? at what price?

e-señ, pl. seneafó, herald, an officer of the king, commanding silence when the latter desires to speak, or calling attention to any speaker's address; eseñ pae: (mun)ti 'o! the herald cries: Attend! — ohene seneafó, wopae ohene nsēñ. pr. 2889f.

o-sēñ, (pl. a-?) pot for cooking; earthen or metallic vessel; kuku (a.s. ahina) a wōnda mu aduañ; wode dote na enwene a.s. wode dade na egu; pr. 953. — F. dish. Mt. 26, 23. — Cpds.: osentiá (asēá), dadesēñ, uguásēñ, okwansēñ, pr. 563., tāsēñ.

o-señ, inf. passing, surpassing &c. superiority. pr. 2891.

aseñ, 1. the loins, the part of the body where the garment is tied; bo wo aseñ, gird thy loins. — 2. a precious bead; s. ahene.

Aseñ, a country of the Gold Coast, having Fante in the south, Wasa and Twiforo in the west, Adanse (a province of Asante) in the north, Akem in the east.

o-sēnā, a kind of *tree*; fúfu wom', kókō wom' (os.-bén); woso. á-sēnā', a kind of *tree* with edible fruit. — asēnā, Ak. = asēā. o-sēnā-bén, s. osēnā. — sena-meñ, a *thorny plant* or tree.

o-sen-na-hó [asem a eda hó] *example, precedence*; pr. 2896. wunni s. na wudi asem a, wunni bem, *if you have not a cause against your opponent from former times, you will not carry the point.*

sēnāmā, snamañ, F. = osrāmañ, *lightning, thunder*. Mt. 24,27. [Mk. 3,17.]

nseñ-aním', v. n. [ade a eseñ anim] *apron; pinafore, slabbering bib, slavering cloth.*

aseñ-dua, [señ, dua] *gallows; a tree or beam on which malefactors are hanged; cross; cf. mmeamudua, mmeremudua; - bō. ascēduam', to crucify.*

asendzi, asendzi, F. = asenni, *judgment*; asennii, *place of judgment*. Mt. 5,21f. — sendzifo, F. = osennifo, *judge, mediator.*

sene, v. Ak. = señ; sēñ.

sene, v. *to cut into slices, cut off pieces from; to carve, to chip*; mēsene odé no atrā, *I cut the yam into (thin) slices.*

sene, v. *to exchange*, = sēsā; mede sika yi mesene d̄wete; fa wo ñhōma yi (be)sene me de; ode neñkwā besene nea oguañ no de, 2 Ki. 10,24. Iesu de ne ñkwā besenee yeñ de. pr. 772.

asēn-nēw [asem dede] pr. 2897.

o-sen-nēw [asem a eye de] *a righteous cause*. pr. 2898.

se-ne-a [se nea or dea, ade a] *as, like as, just as*. Gr. § 141,2. 255.260.268. pr. 2893ff.

nseñ-á, s. eseñ, nseneafó. Cf. nsēnía.

o-sē-ne-kotokú, s. okrámañ.

nsen-gyañ, F. *an idle word*; Mt. 12,26. = asēñhunu.

asēñ-hunu, pl. n., [asem hunu] *a worthless, futile, trifling, vile, frivolous word or matter, vain or idle talk, nonsense*; cf. asemfunu.

señ-hunu-sem, di-, *to commit useless, unprofitable deeds.*

nseñ-hyehye [usem a wəahyehye] *plan, plans.*

asé-ní, pl. aséfó (g. v.), *descendant.*

asēn-ní, inf. [di asem] *the act of settling a palaver; a public or judicial transaction; judicial proceedings, proceedings of a court*; — yeķo asēnní; asenní de, *eye mpanyinsem a mpanyimfo na ekā*; s. asafosem.

asenní-dā, *law-day, court-day*; yeakohye as.; wodi as.

asenní-dāñ, *session-house, judgment-hall, town-hall, court-house, court of judgment.* [dañ.]

asen-nii, *a place for public or judicial transactions*; s. asennin-sen-nii, v. n. [usem a obi di] *behaviour, conduct, deportment; manners, doings.*

o-sennifó, pl. a-, 1. *nea odi asem, member of a council, judge, chief justice; counsellor, alderman, senator*; cf. opanyiñ. — 2. = osem-pefó, onipa a ode nehō frafra usem a emfa nehō f̄wē mu, *busybody, meddler, intermeddler.*

nsèniá, *balance, pair of scales*; ns. ada, *the scale has weighed down*. [G. nsèni.]

nseńiá-kwáńmù, *a balance in right condition, just weight*.

asèn-níni [asem, níni] *a grave, flagrant or enormous matter or deed*; odi ns., *he deals violently, rashly; he commits an atrocity*; = odi ntútimmàńsém, akakabéńsém, akokobírisem; odi atratrasem; cf. seńkyéńé', tekremaníni.

aséń-ká, *inf.* [ká asem] *the act of speaking or preaching*; onim as., *he is an able speaker*; wo as. nyé = wunnim kasa. pr. 2899.

aseń-kāe, *v. n. manner or way of speaking*; n'as. nye fe.

aseń-kā-gua, *pulpit*.

o-seń-kām [asem, kām] *a wounding word (pains more than a wounding sword, pr. 2900)*.

o-seń-kań [asem a edí kań] *preamble, preface*.

aseń-kekāe, *talk, sayings; report, rumour*; asem biara a eđa oman mu a eye-a wokekā.

nseń-kekāe, *talking, loquacity, prattle, prate, gossip &c.* ne ns. nyé fe = n'asem a okā nyé fe; wo de, ns. no ara na wonam kekā! *you always go about chattering or gossiping*.

o-seń-kese, *a large pot*. pr. 2904.

aseń-kese [asem k.] *an important matter, palaver or transaction*. pr. 2901-3.

aseń-kūńińi, *a capital, cardinal or important matter or doctrine; a principal article*; cf. asentitiriw.

aseń-kwā, *pl. n., a smooth word*. 1. *an ingenious, witty expression, bon-mot, sally, pun*; asem fremfrem, adokodokosem; asem a wode yi asereseresem; asem a woakā no tiā nanso ekā nsem pi a ebia eye nwońwā a.s. eye serew; - nhōma no mu wo ns.; óyè ns. se biribi, *he is a wit, a witty fellow, ready-witted*. — 2. *pl.* = tekrema-kyene, *flattering, sweet or fair words; flattery, blandishment, coaxing; courtesy; aseresem wom' bi*.

nséńkwāne, *a kind of bead*; s. ahene.

seń-kwāńmù [asem a ewo kwań mu] *upright conduct, uprightness, righteousness, probity, honesty, integrity; equity, fairness, candour, plain dealing*. — di s., *to be upright, honest, fair, just, equitable, trusty, true, straightforward, candid*.

seńkwańmu-di, *inf. honesty*.

aseń-kye: wabō as., *he has become a fugitive, has left his native place on account of debts or palavers*; ohia a.s. kaw a.s. asem amā ne hō akyere no na watu afi ne kúrom', = wabō ko. Oyi a wabō as. a! (*said in contempt of one going from one place to another*).

o-seńkyeni, a -fo, o-seńkye-bōfo, *vagabond*; *syn.* okobofo.

seń-kyéńé [asem a ekyeń so] *enormity, atrocity, crime*; cf. atratrasem; wadi s. = wakodí asemmone a etra so.

aseń-kyere-dze, *pl. n., F.* = seńkyerene. Mt. 12,38f.

seń-kyere-ńé, *pl. n., [ade a ekyere or wode kyere asem] a sign for remembrance (= űkae); miracle; oyi ne nsam' s. = oyi űkonyā*.

o-señ-kyere-ni, *pl. a-fo, catechist.*

señ-kyere-ase [asem ñkyerease] *explications. pr. 2905.*

o-señ-kyiri [asem a edi akyiri] *concluding word or address.*

o-sén-mù, *rheumatism, rheumatic pain, espec. in the loins and small of the back; cf. okwáhá, emuyare, sisiyare, sāmē.*

asen-nodow [asem d.]: as. bi nni wõn anom' a wõwõ kã, *they had but little to say.*

asénsám, a kind of *plant.*

asénsám-ase, a *shrub* with edible fruit.

sensañ, *red. v., s. sañ; 1. to draw (many) lines, make strokes, cover with lines; to rule (a slate, copy-book). — 2. to draw or be drawn across: wõas. n'ani ase abieñ, two lines are cut in on his cheek. — 3. to slit: os. ntõn no abõ (or añwene) ketẽ. — 4. s. afuw, to mark out the extent of a plantation: wõsensañ afuw a, enna wõsesã hama de nnuu sisi hò de kyere nea óní' afuw kosõ.*

nsensañe, *1. n. (sing. nsañe), lines, strokes; stripes, streaks; strips; rays. — 2. a. striped, streaked, streaky; ring-streaked.*

sénsé, *sense, parched corn-flour (kyekyere) mixed with palm-oil; abüroduañ bi = akode, made for the fetish.*

asense, *a hen without a tail. pr. 1654.3059.*

senseñ, *red. v., s. señ; 1. akutu senseñ m'atifi, oranges hang above my head; wõde hama senseñ' hò se ómfa hò mfi amõa no mu mforo, they let a rope down that he might climb up by it from the pit. — 2. wõsenseñ awudifo no ñhinã, all the murderers have been hanged. — 3. wõsenseñ hò redidi, they eat squatting on their heels. — 4. s. ahuñmu, to be suspended in the air, to hover, soar; ade bi abes. ahuñmu; mihũ anõmã bi sê ósenseñ ahuñmu. — 5. s... so, to depend on or upon; esen só, esenseñ só; wõn anigyede senseñ wõn foto so, their enjoyments depend on their money-bags.*

senseñ, *cramp, convulsions; D.As. (perh. sinseñ?)*

nsenseñkũá, a kind of *bean; s. ase.*

o-senseñrēmã, a kind of *plant (shrub).*

nsen-sesewe [nsẽm a wõasesew] *regulations, statutes.*

o-sen-siñ [asem siñ] *an uncompleted law-suit.*

asen-siñ, *F. paragraph.*

[wood.

asèn-sósow [ososow a wõde señ] *a tool used for carving in asensúsũã, id. (dim.)*

asen-susuw, *pl. n., [asem, susuw] thought, idea; design, purpose, intention.*

o-sén-tere [oseñ, tere = tetrẽ] *a large pot, for palm-wine; s. ofrantã.*

o-sen-tiã [oseñ tia] *cooking-pot; oseñ a wõnõa mù brodé n.a.*

asen-títiriw [asem t.] *the main or chief point, principal thing, a chief or cardinal doctrine; cf. asenkũnini.*

asen-trēnē [asem trēnē] *a just or righteous matter or dealing; righteousness. — di as., to act, speak, deal or judge righteously.*

o-sen-tsir, F. *for what, why, wherefore*; dze-kō a osentsir mā wō bō awar, *why matrimony was instituted*; asem bi a osentsi mā ouse de wokā wōn bom', *any cause why they may not lawfully be joined together*.

o-sen-tŵa mfo, pl. a-, [nea otŵa asem mu] *arbitrator, umpire, referee, judge*; nea obu asem bi mu ntēn; cf. otemmufo.

asepāteré, pl. n- [Port. *sapato*, G. as(i)patre] *shoe*; as. tenteñ, *boot*. — as.-pamfo, -yēfo, *shoemaker*.

sepew, v. [cf. pesew] *to become free from constraint or restraint*; ne hō asepeŵ no, *he has become exhilarated, enlivened, glad, joyous, cheerful, or merry*; asem a metee yi amā me hō as. me na manyā nkŵā. 1 Thess. 3,8. Cf. anigye &c.

sépo, a *thin sharp knife thrust through the cheeks of human victims* (cf. wura, v.) *to prevent their uttering any curse*; *dagger, dirk, poniard; stiletto?*

sĕra, sĕra, s. sra.

[pr. 2906.

o-serántèfo-o, Ak. [=se-a-nte] *a disobedient child or person*.

séràdā' [Port. *serra*] *saw*; s. sĕ, oŵañ.

sĕre, v. [red. sĕresĕre] 1. *to beg, ask, request*; mes. nsu kakra manom; mesĕreĕ no ntrama kakra; osĕre' wo hō ade. — 2. *phr. mekosĕre m'asō a, mete se...*, *I heard indirectly (I learned by hear-say) that...*; cf. sĕren. pr. 125.739.2907f.

sere, v., s. red. sesere. — sere, v. s. serew.

sĕre, Ak. = sare.

o-sĕrĕ, pl. a-, *the thigh; the ham of an animal*; — sĕrem', sĕresó, *the lap*; — twēyeñ si wo serem', *draw us to thy bosom*; ote n'agya sere so, *he sits on his father's knees*; wogu ne sere so, *they are entrusted to his care* (wode wōn ahye ne nsa se ōñfwe wōn yiye).

o-serebĕñ', -bĕrĕ, a *kind of rodent animal*.

o-sĕre-bó, pl. a-, [sew, obo] *grinding-stone*.

asĕrebò-só, Akw. = sĕresó.

asere-dé [serew ade] *derision, object of derision or contempt, laughing-stock*. Jer. 48,26.27.

aseredowá, aseredewa, sĕpíew, a *small bird*. pr. 179.300.1351. 2909. — as.-hōne, as.-pa, *two species of that bird*.

o-sĕrefó, pl. a-, *laughter, mocker*. pr. 2830.

asere-hyéhye, (roar or burst of) *laughter, peal of laughter*; bō as., *to break (or burst) out into a (roar or fit of) laughter*; gye-gyĕgye, hē hē enē serew nam; *to chuckle (?)*; to as. dŵom, fre nsere-hyehye-dŵom, *to break forth into singing*, Is. 14,7. 49,13. 54,1.

nsere-kyiri [sĕre, akyi] *buttock, the buttocks, s. eto*.

sĕrem' = sĕre mu, s. osĕre.

serem', serem', = sere mu, sare mu, sare-so; a *grassy plain*, espec. that in the north of Asante, inhabited by tribes formerly subject to Asante, partly Mohammédans; s. Gr. p. XIV.

sĕre-mā, inf. *intercession*.

sére-mù-sèé [*the king (osee) of the desert*] *the lion*; s. gyata. sèrèh, s. srèh.

sérene, *adv.* expressing the *hissing* sound of a fluid spurted through the teeth or a small orifice: watow ntasu s. afa ne gyaw mu; owo puw né bòre tow gu se s.

aserenè, asèrène, *a mat* used instead of a *door*, being fastened above and rolled down; *pr.* 2910. *a door* or shutter made of thin slips of palm-branches united together by strings; *cf.* berapae.

asere-sem [serew, asem] *joke, jest, witticism*; *cf.* asènkwā.

sèrèsère, *red. v.* sère, *to beg (much, constantly), to mendicate, to ask alms* going from one door to another; s. hūā; onipa a os. nneema, wofre no hūāfo.

seresere-bò-kròh, *one ingratiating himself by friendliness, but stealing or secretly doing other mischief*; onipa okontomponi, atiko-yisá-aním'nyéne.

aseresere-de, s. aserede. — o-sereserefo, *pl. a-*, *laughter*. *pr.* 2911.

aseresere-sem, s. aseresem. — sereserew, *red. v.*, s. serew.

sère-sò, sère-só, s. sere, osère.

seretò: bò s., *to smile*.

serew, *v.* [*red. sereserew*] *to laugh, smile*; *pr.* 2830. 2852. — *to laugh at, deride, mock*. *pr.* 332. 3564.

serewá, Ak. *cowries*, = ntrama. — serewa-tow, *inf. v.* for cowries. — o-serewatofò, *pl. a-*, *a player for cowries*.

aserewá, *a small bird*. *pr.* 2912.

serew-serew, *adv. crawlingly*; akyekyere kò s., *the tortoise moves in a crawling manner*, *pr.* 1925.

sesa, *red. v.* sa; *to scarify, make small incisions in, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels; to cup; to bleed*; mes.menān.

sesa, s. *red.* sesasesa.

[*pr.* 2913.]

sesa, *v.* Ak. s. sesaw, saw, *v.*

sesā, *red. v.* s. sā (1. *to mend*, 2. *to tie*, 3. *to hang*, 4. *to stretch &c.*) 5. *to radiate*: o'via sesā m'ani so, *the sun-beams strike upon my eyes* (*cf.* sā 9. otow bemma sā me); o'via sesā a esesā sika kúro no so nti, emu anuonyam sō dodo, *the reflection of the sun upon the gold in city was extremely glorious*.

sesā, *v.* [*inf. n-*] 1. = sakra, *to change, commute, be changed or altered*: ne 'né as., *his voice is changed, he has got a hoarse voice*; odoñ no 'né as., *the clock no longer sounds well*. — 2. = sene, *to exchange, give or receive in exchange; to interchange; to barter, truck*; sesā dare yi mā me, *change me this dollar*; mepe dare masesā, *I wish to exchange cowries or gold-dust for dollars, I wish to obtain dollars in exchange for cowries (gold-dust &c.)*; *cf.* nsesā.

nsesā, *inf. barter, exchange*; — di nsesā(-gua), *to barter*.

e-sēsā, *pl. asēsāfò*, 1. = osámán, *the spirit of a deceased person, supposed to work mischief on survivors (only if the corpse is buried, this can no more be done)*; n'ásēsāfò rekum no, *his deceased relations are troubling or killing him*. — 2. *the effect or mischief*

wrought by a spirit (in this sense osāmān could not be used): meye wo s. = miwu a, meba mabe ye wo bone; o(re)ye no s., he is inflicting some disease on him; s. akita no, e. s. osāmān aye no bone; s. sesā-yare.

sesā́, a kind of black pepper, *Piper nigrum*; dua bi aba a eye yaw se yisá; esow (wo) dutān hō se ọ́domá.

asesā-boa, = kontromfi.

sesābórò, a disease, prob. *dropsy*; onipa nantu nè ne sere hoñ na ehōbābi tu kuru na efi nsu dā, na dā nso ehon; cf. ntātā.

sesā-dua, a shrub attaining a man's height, with a stinking sap, white flowers, and small round fruit; the root is used as a medicine against tooth-ache; s. sesā-yare.

nsesāe, rays; cf. sesā, nsensañe. *Hab.* 3,4.

o-sesafó, pl. a-, a loose, dissolute, disorderly person; a crazy, crackbrained, shatter-brained person; idiot, simpleton, fool; onipa a wagyimi na onam sesasesa sèresere ñkūrofo aduañ n.a. — cf. okwasea, ogyimfo, obodamfo &c. — asesā-sem, disorderliness, ill conduct; n'as. nti wanseñ adwuma no mu.

nsēsā-gua, (trade of) barter, exchange, truck; s. nsesā.

sesāsesa, a., adv. disorderly, out of order, deranged, confused; ko asabasa; okwan no so ye s.; Ñkrañfo, etodabia won kasa ye thā loye n'ade s.; onam s.

sesā-yare, a disease inflicted by a departed spirit. Obi yare s. na wode sesādua ababañ gu gyam' a, osamañ bi ntumi mma ofie ho mfa ne nsa mmekā oyarefo no.

sesaw, red. v. saw, 1. to take up a collective quantity or multitude from the ground, ñhwēa, sand, ñwura, sweepings, ñkyene, salt. *pr.* 322.1941. — 2. to draw (nsu, water) repeatedly, to draw a great quantity. — 3. to draw in folds; wasesaw sirikiyi atade ahyehye nehō kusū, he is gorgeously and pompously dressed in silk.

sese, red. v. se; = sise. *pr.* 2914.

sese, red. v., s. se, v. wosese or wosesee, they are equal, like each other.

sèse, sesḗ, sesḗ yí, sesḗi, adv. [se sḗ, lit. as thus] 1. = afei, mprenpreñ, just now, till now, as yet, still: woye deñ wo ha sese (when the word stands at the end, the e is short) or, sesḗ woye deñ wo ha? what are you doing here just now? sesḗ woda so te kwan mu? what, you are still on the way? — immediately, instantly: sesḗ na mereba; sesḗi de, wada; — mprenpreñ na mihūū no, na sesḗ wayera, I saw him just now, and he suddenly disappeared. — 2. sesḗ = ebia: perhaps; probably, likely: s. wada, perhaps he is asleep; s. oko, he is probably gone; s. wawu, he is likely to be dead.

sesḗ-ara, adv. [sesḗ emph.] just now, this moment, instantly, immediately, in a trice, in a twinkling.

o-sésé, pl. a-, hut, cottage, small house; *pr.* 2915f. — s. asesewá.

o-sése, pl. a-, a kind of tree; dua fitā bi a wode señ akoñnua, ode pam poñ n.a. (dua-pa sē.)

séséa, *pl. n.*, a round basket, plaited of a kind of reed (go), with a flat cover, wider at the bottom than at the top; *cf.* kentén, kyerénkyé.

o-séséa, a kind of *trée*; dua ketewa a wode ye mparowa. *pr.* 2917.

seseba, *F.* rebuke, reproach. *Ps.* 39,9.

asesé-béñ [*s.* abeñ] a kind of horn or wind instrument of music; abeñ a wode bo ohene mmrañ na wode kã asem nso kyere no; mmeñ abieñ a nnipa bānu hyeñ na woñ ñh. kã asem biakō pe.

nsese-foro, *inf.* [sesew, foforo] reformation. *Hist.*

sésék wā, *adv.* 1. perhaps, peradventure, perchance, by chance, possibly; likely; *cf.* ebia, sesé; meko wo afuw mu a, s. bi menyā ógya matwā ana? when I go to your plantation, am I likely to find wood to cut there? — 2. at random, at hap-hazard, at a venture: kobisa s. bi na yéñfwé.

sésék wā-sem, a superficial or an uncertain, doubtful matter, a mere probability; n'asem nye s. = n'as. nye asem bi a wonnim no yiye.

sésék wā-sôm, a superficial, careless, negligent service; osom no s. = osom no mpaso-mpaso, oñfwé so nsom no yiye.

asé-sém [asem a wose] a mere saying, rumour, talk, hearsay; *syn.* atésém; asem no ñh. ye as., na ñkontompo wo mu; *cf.* ayésém.

sesere, *red. v.* sère, to poll, shear, clip; osesère ne tí sò, he polls his head. *Eze.* 44,20.

asesèrebé, a word without a proper sense, used to mark the end of a tale; yeñ tipeñ, se ebia yerebo semode na yeñie a, na yesé: as.; sã asem na yekohūi na as., that's what we saw, and now (we say) basta! (wontā ñkã no pi; womfá ñko guam' bebrebe.)

sesew, *red. v.* 1. s. sew. — 2. to put or set in order, put or set to rights, reduce to order, restore: wosesew kúrow no (mu yiye), o-mañ mu; os. ne fi (ofie), *syn.* siesie, ye yiye. — 3. sesew so = tā so; Ky. tē so, to level, make level. — 4. s. ntam', to restore peace and harmony between parties at variance; s. siesie, 3.

sesew, *red. v.* 1. s. sew. — 2. *phr.* ode n'anim s. fam', he disgraces him or himself.

asesewá [osese, *dim.*] shed covered with palm-leaves.

nšesewe, *v. n.* [sesew] regulation, institutions; arrangement, adjustment, settlement, pacification.

sé-só [ade a ese so, biribi a ese] a thing having the same figure or quality with another: ntama yi s. wo ho, there is cloth of the same quality; wotoñ kuruwa yi s. wo Ñkrañ, other jugs of this kind are sold (or, may be bought) at Akra.

nsé-só [*s.* before] likeness, similitude, comparison: ns. beñ na yede besusuw (hō)? with what comparison shall we compare it?

ase-tade, ase-tar, *F.* under-garment.

o-sé-té, osé-tie, *inf.* [te or tie ose] obedience, submission to authority; osete na eye = wosé wo ná wufié à, na eyé; os. ye señ afore; *cf.* asoomerew. — ye os., to be obedient, dutiful.

ase-téú, ase-tiá, nse-tiá', diff. kinds of *beans*; s. ase.

a se-to, *inf. s.* to ase & ntoase.

ase-toto, *inf.* [to .. ase] *neglect*.

à s é - tr ā, F. ase-tsēnā, *inf.* [trā or te āse] 1. *life, the course or time of life* [= βίος, cf. nkwā = ζων]; *existence; condition or circumstances of life; manner of living, conduct, deportment*. — 2. *met.* = asetrāde. Mk. 12,44. Lk. 8,43.15,12.30.21,4.

asetrā-de, *the means of life or subsistence, livelihood, living*.

sét w e - d ù á, = sekyidua, *a bench made of poles by the way-side, the seat of the toll-gatherer*.

s e w, v. [red. sesew] *to spread, spread out* (kete, *a mat*, Mk. 11,7.8. ntama, *a cloth*); *sew kete means also to make the bed; sew abo, to pave, c.s. wode abo tintim fam'*.

s e w, v. [red. sesew] *to sharpen, grind any cutting tool; pr. 882. cf. serebo*.

o - s e w, *mother-in-law, the husband's or wife's mother; cf. asé, osewá*. — F. asew, *mother-in-law, daughter-in-law*. Mt. 10,35.

n s e w, Ak. nsee, *curse, malediction, imprecation, execration; cf. mpae; ohye me ns., he curses me, syn. obo me dua; di ns., to swear, to bind one's self by an oath; to curse one's self; pr. 891. s. di 49*.

nsew, F. = nsow, *mark, note; hye nsew, to make sure, Mt. 27,65f.*

o - s e w á, (Ak.) *aunt, the father's sister (m'agya ne nuabea); niece; female cousin: the father's sister's daughter (m'agya ne nuabea ba = me nā-kakrá ba); the father's brother's daughter (m'agya-kakra ba); cf. wofasewa, ase, osew*.

s e w a [asē, *dim.*] *a small vesicle, scurf, scab: s. anti no, = biribi ampira ne hōnam bābiara*. — nsēw á, *a small kind of itch* sēwa-níni, s. mfowaníni, odehye 4.

n s e w ē, v. n. [sew, v.] *abo ns., pavement*.

o - s e w u o, *pr. 3288*.

s i, v. [red. sisi] 1. *contin., to stand, be fixed in an upright position* (chiefly of things that are placed, cf. gyi na, of man and animals, t ā of things extended more horizontally than vertically): dua bi si hō, *there stands a tree; nnua pi sisi tūrom' hō, many trees are (or were) in the garden; abrogua si hō; tumpa si pōn so; adaka si pōn ase; ohene dan si kūrow mfinimfimi (R. p. 230); asráfó no sisi hō kyerebēññ, those soldiers stand strictly upright*. — 2. *to stick, to be stuck or fixed: ntakara si ne kyew akyi, ne kyew so (R. ib.); cf. hye*. — 3. *to sit, to perch: patu si duabasa so (R. ib.); - to sit in state, in a stately manner (of a king): osi hō kusū, he is sitting there in grave or solemn majesty; cf. te, trā, bum*. — 4. *caus., preceded by de, fa, kā, tñē...*, *to put, place, set: fa agua no si hō, put the chair thither; fa kanea no si pōn so; ode honi asi ne dan āno (R. ib.); ode aduan sii n'anim, 1 Sam. 28,21.25; otwēē abofra no sii ne serem', he took the child between his knees; ode no sii wōñ so hene, or, osii no wōñ so hene, he made him king over them; wode no sii agua so, they placed him on the stool (throne); ode no sii asase no so, Gen. 41,43*. — 5. (also

without a preceding verb) *to put, place, set &c.* si bai, *to place (plant, post) troops in a strong position, s. bai* 4. — si a'wenfo, F. *to set a watch. Mt. 27,66.* — si awowa, F. ahoba, *to give a pawn or pledge.* — 6. *contin.*, followed by a numeral: *to be, amount to:* nnipa no si ahē? *how many persons are there?* wosi du, *there are ten;* wosi bebrē = wōdōsō; mmofra ahē na ewo hō? wosi anum pē (R. p. 230). — 7. *to rise, come up:* a) *to appear* (of an elevation on the body): pompo asi me koko so, *I have got a boil on my chest;* — b) *to grow well, come to vigour, flourish, thrive:* dua no asi, *the tree has become stately,* = erenyiñ yiye; kañ no de na ankā erētō apē, na afei na asi yiye; — of persons: wasi nsiforo, *he has come up afresh;* — si so: abofra no asi so, *this child grows well;* kañ no ankā oretō apē, na afei na wasi so yiye; mmofra a wōasi so yi ye nsi, *the rising generation is industrious;* cf. before & 43. — 8. *to stand (together):* wōñ nsū a-worenom yi, ye-nē wōñ na yebesi afram' mpreñ, lit. *their liquor which they are drinking, we shall stand with (or to) them and mingle in it (or, among them) at once i.e. we will at once join, share or participate with them in their proceedings.* — 9. *to step, set foot (into, upon):* osii bonto mu, *he entered into a ship;* pr. 263. osii ne kwañ so, or osiim' kōe, *he departed.* — 10. si n tam', *to step in, interpose, mediate between contending parties.* — 11. *to lead (of a way):* wōñ kwañ nsi ha, *their way does not lead them through this place;* ne kwañ asi me de mu, *his way falls in with mine.* pr. 134. — 12. *to descend, come or get down, light (down), alight (off, from, expr. by fi):* ofi dua so si fam', *he descends or gets down from a tree;* ofi hyeñ mu si fam', *he disembarks;* ofi ne pōñkō so si fam', *he alights from his horse, dismounts.* — 13. *to descend into, to strike:* oprannā sii duām', *the lightning struck a tree;* cf. duru. — 14. *to come down, set in:* omununkum resi, *a fog is coming;* ope asi, *the harmattan hūs set in;* a'wia asi, *a great heat or drought has come;* a'wia si bebrē a, ekyere okom = ede kōm ba, *much drought brings dearth.* — 15. si .. so, *to come down upon, take possession of:* obosom asi no so, *the fetish has come upon him.* — 16. *to turn out:* asem no asi me yiye, *the matter has turned out well for me;* woye sa a, erensi wo yiye ara da. — 17. *to stop, stand still, make a stand:* eha na m'ano abesi, *here my mouth has come to a stand i.e. with this I have finished my speech;* metrā mu makosi ase, *I shall remain in it or endure unto the end.* — si often serves as an *aux. v.* for the *prepp.* *to, unto, till, until,* cf. Gr. § 117. 227, 2. 229. — 18a. *tr. to push or knock against:* efuru asi no or ne kāra, *the corpse has pointed him out as the murderer,* cf. afunsoa. — 18b. *to strike with the head, push with the horns, to butt:* abirekyi de ne mmeñ asi no; *the goat has pushed him with its horns;* apapo si, *the he-goats are pushing each other;* cf. 28. — 19. *to give shocks, to cause a convulsive motion of sobbing:* osū asi no, *he sobs.* — 20. *to stick (fast):* aduañ no asi me, *the food sticks in my throat (ete se me menewam' kwañ asiw);* — *to stifle, choke:* asi me, *my voice fails,* ete se biribi asiw me menewam' kwañ a mintumi menkasa bio. — 21. *to raise, erect, build;* si dañ, *to build,* esp. a house of sticks (cf. to abañ or fādāñ, *to build a stone-house or mud-house,* pr. 2920f.; also with de (cf. 4.): bōroñ yi so na mede me dañ mesi; wasi fi amā no.

— 22. to institute, set on foot, set in operation, make, arrange: si agoru, to commence a play; cf. tutu agoru; si kanc, to arrange or set on foot a competition, to vie, contend, to do in competition. — 23. to raise, lift up: si frañkā, to hoist a flag; si abrannā, to set a sail. — 24. to cause to hang down; si mmohō, to hang a curtain; si adurade, to put on a robe or garment. pr. 1547. — si nsemma, to prepare or hang up a snare. pr. 520. — 25. si ntama, to wash clothes; cf. horo. — 26. to fill into bags or bundles: si ñkyene, emō, to tie loads of salt, rice; Okwawufo si emō no mmoā (du a.s. oha) na wōnam tōn. — 27. si, to design beforehand in card-playing, cf. toa.

Various phrases with complements of the v. si, alphabetically arranged (besides those under 5.7.10.15.22.) — 28. si.. bo or koko, lit. to strike one's (own) breast in an ostentatious, boastful, or braggart manner, i.e. to boast, to venture, undertake: wasi ne bo se obeke nē no akokō, he undertakes to fight with him (e.g. David with Goliath); mesi me bo maye, I shall venture to do it, I will do it at my risk. pr. 338. — 29. si afuw, to mark out a place in the bush for a plantation. pr. 333. — 30. si ñketekrakyē, to apply great diligence or carefulness (in doing any thing). — 31. si mu: a) sim' = si kwan mu (cf. 9), to step into the way i.e. to set out on a journey, to start, depart, gener. followed by kō: osiim' kōe, he went off; s. sim' p. 440. — b) to put in, i.e. to repeat: okā sii mu, he said it repeatedly; cf. ti mu, kasa sañ mu; — c) to put in, i.e. to add, to give into the bargain: matō nām mmañ du, ná si me mú = tò me só, cf. nsimú. — 32. si anañmu = hye anañmu, to put instead of, to repair, re-stitute, restore, compensate. — 33. si anim, caus. a) to push, put, join or fit the ends together: kā ntabow yi si anim, fit these (two) boards together; fa apoñ no si anim, push those (two) tables together. pr. 653.766. — b) to put, place or set before; s. 2. — c) to charge with, upbraid with: mede masi wo anim': wo na woyeē ade no, I have set it before thy eyes, say it to your face, declare it plainly to you, charge you publicly with it, that you have done the deed. — d) F. mframa asi wōñ anim = hyia wōñ, the wind is against them. Mk. 6.48. — 34. si pe, to stay up, sit up at night, over a play, attending a sick person &c. — 35. si apempem, to practise extortion; s. apempem. — 36. si mpoma, to set or place the canes of the speakers in public assemblies, i.e. to transact or discuss a public or judicial matter; s. poma. — 37. si pow, to fix or tie a knot; cf. si nsemma, s. 24. — 38. si.. nsā: wasi ne ti nsā, he has placed palm-wine before the elders of his town, declaring that he now intends to marry a certain woman, i.e. he has declared his intention to marry her before the elders (in putting palm-wine before them). — 39. si.. ase, to put down, make low: osi ne 'né ase, he lowers his voice, speaks with a low voice; he draws in(?); wutwa ñkontompo a, wusi wo 'né ase; — osi n'ani or ne ti ase, he sinks his face or head, from shame, grief, modesty, humility, he casts down his look, droops or hangs the head, is dispirited or desponding, flags; wakoye hene nti wontumi ñhye no denneñ bi na wōasi wōñ ti ase, = wōamuna te hō kōmm, because he has become king, they cannot, as it were, force him, but must contain themselves, restraining their indignation. — 40. si sí, to hobble, limp,